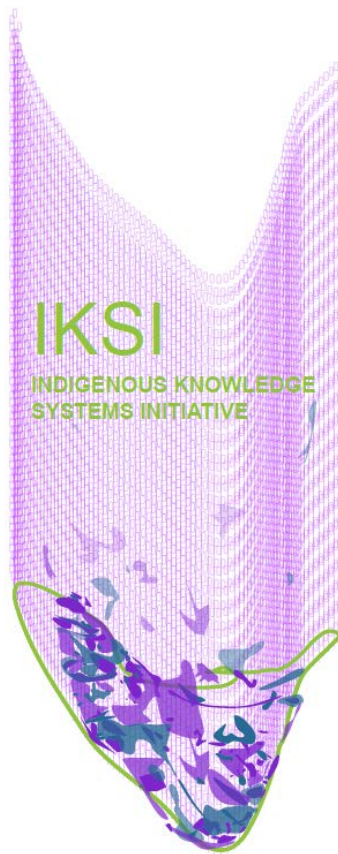


# Indigenous Knowledge Systems Initiative

## Working Syllabus



**Fall Semester Design Studio | August 2023 | Edition 1**



## **About the Envision Resilience Challenge**

The [Envision Resilience Challenge](#) is a semester-long design studio, developed by Remain Nantucket, that connects interdisciplinary teams from leading universities with coastal communities to envision adaptive and creative solutions to sea level rise.

The Remain mission is to bring creative thinking to environmental and community challenges, elevate local industry and encourage innovation and resilience across the island through its dual entities, Remain Nantucket and Remain Ventures.

The Envision Resilience Challenge was introduced in Nantucket, Massachusetts in 2021 and moved to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, in 2022. The third iteration of Envision Resilience is exploring New Bedford and Fairhaven, Massachusetts in 2023. Envision Resilience allows communities to engage in hopeful and meaningful conversations about the future, inspires real action in resilience projects and fosters the next generation of leaders to think interconnectedly and holistically about climate challenges through design and innovation.

## **About the Indigenous Knowledge Systems Initiative (IKSI)**

Remain Nantucket initiated IKSI to respectfully acknowledge Indigenous historical and contemporary ties to the Envision Resilience Challenge sites. IKSI was created with the support of Anjelica S. Gallegos (Jicarilla Apache Nation/Santa Ana Pueblo), a member of the first Envision Resilience Challenge cohort, Advisor of the Envision Resilience Challenge and Director of the Indigenous Society of Architecture, Planning and Design (ISAPD).

The Indigenous Society of Architecture, Planning and Design (ISAPD) supports the Envision Resilience Indigenous Knowledge Systems Initiative. IKSI embodies innovative and effective knowledge sharing to equip individuals and communities with principles and design solutions that elevate all architecture and related fields to embrace land and environment as fundamental for living.

ISAPD is an organization focused on increasing international knowledge, consciousness and appreciation of Indigenous architecture, planning and design, inclusive of landscape architecture and environmental design, in academia and the professional realm. ISAPD works toward fundamentally supporting and increasing the representation of American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, First Nations, Aboriginal Australians, Māori and other Indigenous Scholars and Peoples in these fields. Find out more at [isapd.org](https://isapd.org).

# Envision Resilience Tribal Land Acknowledgement

The Envision Resilience Challenge sites to date are traditional territory of the Wampanoag, Nauset, Tommoko moth, Narragansett, Pokanoket and other Algonquian-speaking peoples. We pay respect to their communities of past and present.

The Envision Resilience Challenge recognizes the significant historic events, the policies of cultural assimilation and territorial dispossession and the efforts to alter the sovereignty of American Indian peoples. We include the ongoing ramifications of this history in our research and design, as we consider the heritage of the Envision Resilience Challenge sites. Further, we acknowledge the effects that contemporary Federal Indian, cultural, agricultural, educational, infrastructure and environmental policies have on the Indigenous community, the design and construction fields, greater society and the natural environment today.

The Indigenous peoples have sustained these lands for time immemorial. We support Indigenous knowledge systems and Indigenous experiences of place. As architects, planners, designers and visionaries of built environments, it is contextually relevant and imperative to include the Indigenous peoples' history with sites of built and unbuilt projects. Alongside local leadership, community members and academia, we initiate design thinking by focusing on the Indigenous relationship with the natural world and their environmental design and architecture of past and present.

With varying values and experiences, we seek to protect the common ground and work toward informed climate solutions for all communities. As futurists, we bring together people to reimagine coastal living, recognizing the reciprocal relationship we have with the land, water and other living community members.

In this spirit, the following are the Envision Resilience Guiding Principles:

- Stewardship for open spaces, landscapes and existing buildings. Design choices based on reducing impact with materials suited for reuse, regeneration and carbon sequestration.
- Resilient landscape planning that is dynamic, relational and adaptable. Prioritizing operational efficiencies using natural processes to maximize infrastructure value.
- Prioritization of vulnerable communities most severely impacted by climate change and the transformative processes.

- Support productive landscapes (land and ecologies) that are the source of daily sustenance, food, water, energy, habitat, access, health and recreation.
- Expansion of knowledge in practices of equity, care, stewardship, responsibility, relationship and respect for land, people and other living systems.

As we step into the tide, we carry these principles to design thoughtful ways of living in our interconnected spatial environments.

# The IKSI Working Syllabus

The IKSI Working Syllabus provides Challenge participants and the public with foundational resources focused on Indigenous sustainability within architecture, planning and design, inclusive of landscape architecture and environmental design.

As Challenge sites are added and needs transform for each Challenge program, analyzed resources and case studies will be added to the IKSI Working Syllabus continuously.

In each section, resources are presented in the following order:

- Project, Initiative, Organization
- Article
- Document, Book

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## **Organization-Wide Work**

## **Mapping and Tools**

Resources of historic and contemporary maps of Indian-related geographic data of place names, settlement sites, trails and tribal range are presented. In addition, current resources indicating the physical environment, natural resources of Indian lands, reservation and trust land and climate resiliency efforts are found here.

- **Climate Change + Sustainability**
  - [Tribal Energy Projects Database: Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs](#)
  - [U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit](#)
  - [Yale Environment 360: "Indigenous" Search Results](#)
  - [Yale Forests & Indigenous Narratives: A Working Syllabus](#)
- **Land**

- [Native American Spaces: Cartographic Resources at the Library of Congress](#)
- [Native Land Digital Mapping Project](#)
- [Native Northeast Portal](#)
- [Shoreline Mileage of the U.S.](#) (NOAA, 2016)
- [Treaty Boundaries and Cessions](#) (Library of Congress)

## Indigenous Knowledge

The greater Indigenous knowledge base of climate change and sustainability, education, government policy, housing and land are presented here. To see Indigenous knowledge base resources specific to New England, refer to the New England + Native America section.

### ➤ Climate Change + Sustainability

- [Ekvn-Yefolecv: Natural Building & integrated Systems](#)
- [Indigenous Environmental Network](#)
- [Indigenous Society of Architecture, Planning, & Design](#)
- [Institute of Integrated Regenerative Design](#)
- [Swinomish Climate Change Initiative](#)
- [An Indigenous-Led Team Is Transforming a Minneapolis Superfund Site into a New Urban Farm](#) (Kate Nelson, 2023)
- [Climate Crisis: What We Can Learn From Indigenous Traditions](#) (Jordan Davidson, 2020)
- [Climate justice means protecting the rights of indigenous peoples – they are the best stewards of their lands](#) (Dinamam Afer Jurum Tuxa & Leila Saraiva, 2021)
- [Devon Parfait, Louisiana Tribal Chief, on Climate Change and Preserving Customs](#) (Zoe Dutton, 2023)
- [Effects of Climate Change on Marginalized Communities](#) (Charlotte Dwyer, 2020)
- [Forest Equity: What Indigenous People Want from Carbon Credits](#) (Yale Environment 360, 2022)
- [‘Forest gardens’ show how Native land stewardship can outdo nature](#) (Gabriel Borkin, National Geographic)
- [How Native Tribes Are Taking the Lead on Planning for Climate Change](#) (Nicola Jones, 2020)
- [Indigenous Knowledge and the Future of Science](#) (Jimmy Thomson, 2019)

- [Lessons Learned from Centuries of Indigenous Forest Management](#) (Richard Schiffman, 2018)
- [Louisiana's First Climate Refugees](#) (Robynne Boyd, 2019)
- [Native Knowledge: What Ecologists Are Learning from Indigenous People](#) (Jim Robbins, 2018)
- [Natural Resource Management: Altering the Environment](#) (Anjelica S. Gallegos, 2021)
- [Rising Caribbean Sea Pushes Indigenous Group Off Island](#) (José de Córdoba, 2022)
- ['The Oceans Have Always Connected Us'](#) (Jenna Kunze, 2023)
- [Tree Keepers: Where Sustaining the Forest Is a Tribal Tradition](#) (Fred Pearce, 2023)
- Cajete, Gregory, PhD. *A People's Ecology: Explorations in Sustainable Living*. Santa Fe, New Mexico, Clear Light Publications. 1999.
- Cajete, Gregory, PhD. *Native Science: Natural Laws of Interdependence*. Santa Fe, New Mexico, Clear Light Publications. 2016.
- Cajete, Gregory, PhD. *The Spirit of the Game: An Indigenous Wellspring*. Durango, CO, Kivaki Press. 2005.
- Kiddle, Rebecca, et al. *Our Voices: Indigeneity in Architecture*. Novato, California, ORO Editions. 2018.
- Kiddle, Rebecca, et al. *Our Voices II: The DE-Colonial Project*. Novato, California, ORO Editions. 2021.
- Watson, Julia. *Lo-Tek: Design by Radical Indigenism*. Los Angeles, Taschen America, LLC. 2020

#### ➤ **Education**

- [Interview: Regis Pecos of the Leadership Institute at Santa Fe Indian School](#) (Anjelica S. Gallegos, 2021)
- [Land-grab universities: Expropriated Indigenous land is the foundation of the land-grant university system](#) (Robert Lee and Tristan Ahtone, 2020)
- Cajete, Gregory, PhD. *Igniting the Sparkle: An Indigenous Science Education Model*. Skyland, North Carolina, Kivaki Press. 1999.
- Cajete, Gregory, PhD. *Look to the Mountain: An Ecology of Indigenous Education*. Durango, Colorado, Kivaki Press, 1994.

#### ➤ **Government Policy**

- [The Impact of Government Policy on Indigenous Architectures](#) (Anjelica S. Gallegos, 2021)



➤ **Housing**

- [Joseph Kunkel Is Fast-Tracking Quality Housing for Indigenous People](#) (Kelly Beamon, 2020)

➤ **Land**

- [Acknowledging Indigenous land is the first step in taking better care of it](#) (Nikoosh Carlo, 2020)
- [How Returning Lands to Native Tribes Is Helping Protect Nature](#) (Jim Robbins, 2021)
- [Investing in Indian Country is Investing in America](#) (Deb Haaland, 2023)

## **New England + Native America**

Organized by the New England region and the six states, this section provides documents pertaining to early contact and colonization, the historic social affairs with Indigenous peoples and presents Indigenous knowledge of place names and current sustainability and climate change impact.

➤ **Massachusetts**

- Marcellino, Angela C. *The True Natives of Cape Cod Massachusetts and Their Food Ways*. Portsmouth, NH, MindStir Media, January 12, 2023.

➤ **Nantucket**

○ **Historic Indian Affairs**

■ **Early Contact + Colonization**

- [Nantucket Archaeological Collections with Mary Lynne Rainey for NHA University](#) (Nantucket Historical Society, 2021)
- [Nantucket Doesn't Belong to the Preppies](#) (Tiya Miles, 2021)
- Douglas-Lithgow, Robert Alexander. *The Nantucket Indians*. Nantucket, Inquirer and Mirror Press, 1911, <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/70447/70447-h/70447-h.htm>
- Hinchman, Lydia S. "Early Settlers of Nantucket: Their Associates and Descendants." Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1896. <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/earlysettlersofn00hin/earlysettlersofn00hin.pdf>

■ **Land Rights + Ownership**

- [Petition of Isaac Woosoo and Other Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)



A marker by the entrance to the Miacomet Indian Burial Ground. A 1764 census counted 148 "Indians + Sqwaws," many of whom were forced into indentured servitude (Tiya Miles, 2023).

- Date: 1751
  - Description: A request to the General Court of Massachusetts for redress concerning the English appropriation of Indian cattle, horses and planting lands.
- [Petition of Matthew Mayhew to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: May 10 1694
  - Description: A description of the state of Dukes County, in particular issues of justice regarding Indians and their lands.
- [Petition of Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1695
  - Description: A petition for redress that a previous agreement of Indian and English land boundaries has been broken and the English are charging Indians for grazing their cattle on their own previously agreed upon lands.
- [Petition of the Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1747
  - Description: A complaint petition to the Massachusetts General Court that the English have completely encroached upon all the Indian land on Nantucket.
- [Petition of the Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1751
  - Description: A request for redress concerning English encroachment on Nantucket lands and the taking of their livestock.
- [Petition of the Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1754
  - Description: A request of Daniel Phillips, John Tashama, Samuel Humphrey and others for redress concerning English encroachment on Nantucket lands.
- Worth, Henry Barnard. "Nantucket Lands and Land Owners." *Nantucket Historical Association*, 2.1 (1901) 1-419.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ac/Nantucket\\_lands\\_and\\_landowners\\_%28IA\\_nantucketlandsla01wort%29.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ac/Nantucket_lands_and_landowners_%28IA_nantucketlandsla01wort%29.pdf)

## ■ Relations

- [Petition of Abishai Folger, on behalf of the Town of Sherborn, to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1747
  - Description: A repeat complaint to the MA General Court that those in Sherborn who had already had complaints lodged against them, the town did not have a representative in court to represent them.
- [Petition of James Coffin of Nantucket to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1708
  - Description: A report that a previous petition was not properly written or forged to trick the undersigned parties.
- [Petition of John Quaab, on behalf of the Nantucket Indians, to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1752
  - Description: A request to keep the English residents of Nantucket from cutting and taking Indian hay (haie) and to stop them from keeping their cattle on Indian land and grazing their sheep in the summer on Indian corn without compensation. In addition, after Indian men died while whaling, English fishers came to those Indian homes and took things from the widow without compensation.
- [Petition of Paul Quaab to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1749
  - Description: A petition to the Massachusetts General Court to permit Paul Quaab to help the Indians on Nantucket who are being mistreated by the English.
- [Report of the Committee on the Petition of Isaac Woosoo and Other Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1751
  - Description: Recommendation of Jacob Wendell that the guardian of the Nantucket Indians be supported in their enjoyment of their half of the island.

- [Petition of the Nantucket Indians to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1746
  - Description: A petition for redress considering the mistreatment of Indians by the English on the Sabbath day and the wrong-doing that have yet to be justified.

## ■ Whaling

- [Petition of Inhabitants of the Town of Nantucket to the Massachusetts General Court](#)
  - Date: 1798 May 10th
  - Description: A complaint of the treatment of men in the the employ of the whale fishery to include Indians and a request for an inquiry into the matter.
- Little, Elizabeth A. "Indian Whalemens of Nantucket: The Documentary Evidence." *Nantucket Algonquian Study #13*. Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, 1992.  
[https://nantucketalgonquianstudies.weebly.com/uploads/4/6/1/9/46195279/nan\\_alg\\_stud\\_13\\_indian\\_whalemens.pdf](https://nantucketalgonquianstudies.weebly.com/uploads/4/6/1/9/46195279/nan_alg_stud_13_indian_whalemens.pdf)
- Vickers, Daniel. "The First Whalemens of Nantucket." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 40, no. 4, 1983, pp. 560–83. *JSTOR*,  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/1921808>.

## ○ Nantucket Sound

- [Save Our Sound: Preservation](#)
- [National Congress of American Indians supports protection of Nantucket Sound](#) (Save Our Sound, 2021)
- [Tribal Press Release on NCAI support of protection of Nantucket Sound](#) (Save Our Sound, 2021)

## ○ National Historic Landmark

- Town of Nantucket, Nantucket Historic District. National Historic Landmark Nomination. 2018, 1-181.  
[nantucket-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/37711/National-Historic-Landmark-Registration-Report-PDF](http://nantucket-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/37711/National-Historic-Landmark-Registration-Report-PDF)

## ➤ New England

### ○ Indigenous Farms + Food

- [First Light Shellfish Farm](#) (Mashpee Wampanoag)
- [Mi'kmaq Farms & Fish Hatchery](#)



First Light Shellfish Farm, courtesy of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

- [Narragansett Food Sovereignty Initiative \(NFSI\)](#) (Katharine Kirakosian, Tomaquag Museum)
  - [Native American Agriculture Fund](#)
  - [Passamaquoddy Wild Blueberry Company](#)
  - [How a Native American tribe on Long Island is losing its land to rising seas](#) (Emma Newburger, 2021)
  - [Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe Aquaculture Farm Approved For Popponesset Bay](#) (Alex Megerle, 2023)
  - [Saved by seaweed: nuns and Native women heal polluted New York waters using kelp](#) (The Guardian, 2023)
- **Indigenous Place Names**
  - Douglas-Lithgow, R.A. *Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England*. Salem, Salem Press, 1909.  
<https://ia902809.us.archive.org/20/items/dictionaryofamer00doug/dictionaryofamer00doug.pdf>
- **Wampanoag**
  - [Wôpanôak Language Reclamation Project](#)
  - [Our Beloved Kin: Remapping a New History of King Philip's War](#) (a companion resource to Lisa Brooks' book of the same title)
- **Rhode Island**
  - [Pokanokets say land acknowledgment in Warren is important recognition](#) (Providence Journal, 2021)
  - [Pokanoket: the First People of the East Bay, Bristol Rhode Island](#) (Students of Roger Williams University, 2020)

## Envision Resilience Tribal Land Acknowledgement Sources

Organized by Envision Resilience Challenge sites to date, this section presents the earliest recorded documents of what was considered land acquisition agreements between the New England colonies and the Wampanoag, Nauset, Tommokomoth, Narragansett, Pokanoket and other Algonquian-speaking tribes of the Challenge sites.

These documents were made between groups of people with different ways of living, understanding of sovereignty and time, while speaking different languages. Agreements were often made under circumstances of duress for tribal leaders and tribal community members and, at times, did not require the agreement of any tribal leader or tribal community.

➤ **Nantucket**

- **Tribal Affiliation:** Wampanoag, Nauset, Tommoko moth

- **Land Acquisition**

- Tribal Land Acquisition Document 1: James Forret Deed
  - Description: This agreement is referred to as the first purchase agreement for Nantucket and is based on the doctrine of discovery. James Forret, the agent for the Earl of Sterling, was responsible for selling and settling the islands between Cape Cod and the Hudson River. Forret sold Nantucket to Thomas Mayhew and his son for 40.
  - Event Date: October 1641
  - Agreement Parties:
    - James Forrett
    - Thomas Mayhew
  - Source: Vote of Town, Report on The Committee on Long Pond and Madaket Ditch: Submitted March 20 1882, at an Adjourned Meeting of the Annual Town Meeting of 1882, 1882,  
<https://www.nantucket-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/29055/Report-of-the-Committee-on-Long-Pond-and-Madaket-Ditch>
- Tribal Land Acquisition Document 2: Deed of Nantucket, Thomas Dongan Patent, 1687
  - Description: Thomas Dongan, the English King appointed Governor of New York, fixed the land titles and rights of the Proprietors of Nantucket from 1687 and onward in this patent. This invalidated all prior agreements with Indigenous leadership and invalidated claims based on the doctrine of discovery. This patent is the basis of all titles on Nantucket and was later used at the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts in 1693 to enact a law confirming all titles on Nantucket that were based on grants from the Governors of New York Colony.
  - Event Date: June 28, 1671
  - Document Date: June 27, 1687
  - Agreement Parties:
    - "The Indian Proprietors"

- John Gardner
  - James Coffin
  - William Gyer
  - Peter Coffin
  - Nathaneel Bernard
  - Stephen Hussey
  - John Macy
- Source: Nantucket Deed, 1687, Nantucket Registry of Deeds
- Photo File Source:
  - <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-2daad9nd2VC90cbnhJPqpU2K-y5idi>
- Transcription:
  - <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-2daad9nd2VC90cbnhJPqpU2K-y5idi>
- **Tribes Today**

- Herring Pond Wampanoag

- The Wampanoag Tribe of Plymouth Indians known in the present-day as the Herring Pond Wampanoag Tribe, have also been identified in historical documents as Patuxet, Comassakumkanit, The Herring Pond Indians, The Pondville Indians and Manomet. They have lived on their lands that encompass Plymouth, MA for thousands of years. Their sacred place at the Dina Path property, a 6 acre parcel, was deeded back to the Tribe by the Town of Plymouth in late 2019. Built from an 1838 Petition by “John Conet and the Herring Pond Indians” the Pondville Meetinghouse was at the time, the center of tribal existence and is so today.
    - 128 Herring Pond Road, Plymouth, MA 02360
    - <https://www.herringpondtribe.org/our-history/>

- Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, also known as the People of the First Light, has inhabited present day Massachusetts and Eastern Rhode Island for more than 12,000 years. After an arduous process lasting more than three decades, the Mashpee Wampanoag were re-acknowledged as a federally recognized tribe in 2007. In 2015, the federal government declared 150 acres



102nd Annual Mashpee Wampanoag Pawaw, courtesy of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

of land in Mashpee and 170 acres of land in Taunton as the Tribe's initial reservation, on which the Tribe can exercise its full tribal sovereignty rights. The Mashpee tribe currently has approximately 2,600 enrolled citizens.

- 483 Great Neck Road South, Mashpee, MA, 02649
- <https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/>
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah
  - The Wampanoag Tribe has lived on the island of Noepe, (Martha's Vineyard), for over 10,000 years. Today, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah has 901 members with 300 living on their aboriginal island. The Wampanoag Nation used to encompass all of the Southeastern Massachusetts and Eastern Rhode Island and consisted of 67 distinct tribal communities, six of which remain today. In 1987, after two petitions and lengthy documentation, our tribe obtained federal acknowledgement by an act of the U.S. Congress.
  - 20 Black Brook Rd. Aquinnah, MA 02535
  - <https://wampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/>

➤ **Narragansett Bay**

- **Tribal Affiliation:** Narragansett
  - **Land Acquisition**
    - Tribal Land Acquisition Document 1: Aquidneck Deed, 1637 (transcript noting earlier deed)
      - Area: Aquidneck Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island
      - Description: The Aquidneck Deed of 1637 is a transcript noting an earlier deed; the said earliest agreement of acquisition of land made for Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island between Sachems, Cannonnicus and Milantunnomi and William Coddington. The deed describes the boundaries of the sold land, when Indigenous inhabitants would leave the land and recounts the goods and money that were agreed upon.
      - Event Date: March 24, 1637
      - Document Date: May 6, 1638
      - Agreement Parties:
        - Sachem Cannonnicus
        - Sachem Milantunnomi







Roger Williams depiction, courtesy of the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

existence in the region more than 30,000 years ago. The first documented contact between Europeans and the Indians of Rhode Island took place in 1524 when Giovanni de Verrazano visited Narragansett Bay and described a large Indian population, living by agriculture and hunting and organized under powerful "kings." The Narragansett Indian Tribe received federal recognition and acknowledgement on April 11, 1983. The current population stands at approximately 2400 members.

- 4533 South County Trail, Charlestown RI, 02813
- <https://narragansettindiannation.org/>

### ➤ **New Bedford + Fair Haven**

- **Tribal Affiliation:** Pokanoket, Wampanoag

#### ■ **Land Acquisition**

- Tribal Land Acquisition Document 1: A Deed Appointed to be Recorded (Dartmouth Purchase)
  - Land Area: New Bedford, Acushnet, Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Westport, Massachusetts
  - Description: This document is a purchase deed from 1652 for Old Dartmouth (now New Bedford, Acushnet, Fairhaven, Dartmouth and Westport) in Massachusetts. Sachem Wasamequin and his son Wamsutta sold the land to Winslow, Bradford, Standish, Southworth, Cooke and their associates. The deed provides the boundaries of the land and lists the goods and money Wasamequin and Wamsutta agreed upon. The deed copy was made in the presence of Jonathan Shaw and Samuel Eedy.
  - Date: November 29, 1652
  - Agreement Parties:
    - Sachem Wasamequin (Massassoit)
    - Wamsutta
    - John Winslow
    - William Bradford
    - Myles Standish
    - Thomas Southworth
    - John Cooke
  - Source: Winslow, John, et al. 1652. A Deed Appointed to be Recorded Dartmouth Purchase. The Gilder Lehrman

Collection, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, New York.

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/glc02924002>

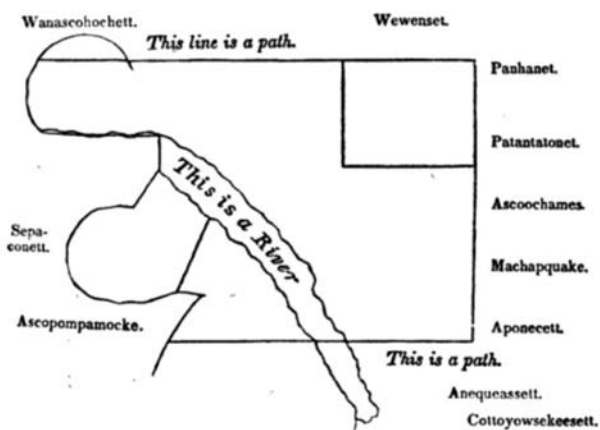
- Image Source:

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/glc02924002>  
(Have to be logged in to see)

- Tribal Land Acquisition Document 2:

- Area: New Bedford (Acushnet), Compton (Coaxet), Massachusetts
- Description: King Philip's father, Massassoit, first sold the area in the Dartmouth Purchase in 1652. With this agreement King Philip took over the collection of payment for the territory from the English purchasers and drew a map, outlining the territory previously and currently agreed upon for use.
- Event Date:
- Document Date: June 23, 1664
- Agreement Parties:

- William Brenton
- Pumatacom (King Philip)
- Pumatacom's Wife (King Philip's Wife)
- Tockomock
- Wecopauhim
- Nesetaquason
- Pompaquase
- Aperniniate
- Taquanksicke
- Paquonack
- Watapatahue
- Aquetaquish
- John Sassamon
- Rowland Sassamon
- Two Englishmen



Hand drawn map by Wampanoag sachem, Metacom, related to land sales. 1668. The book of the Indians of North America. Samuel Gardner Drake. Boston, Josiah Drake, 1833, p. 15.

- Source: Drake, Samuel Gardner, The Book of the Indians of North America; Comprising Details in the Lives of About Five Hundred Chiefs and Others, Volume III, Josiah Drake, 1833,

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=HnpxAAAAMA AJ&pg=GBS.RA2-PA14&hl=en>.

- Photo File Source

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=HnpxAAAAMA AJ&pg=GBS.RA2-PA14&hl=en>.

- **Tribes Today**

- The Massachusetts Tribe at Ponkapoag

- For years beyond counting, Indigenous Massachusetts Villages spanned from Salem to Plymouth along the coast and inland as far west as Worcester. The Massachusetts People led by their Sac'hems, hunted, fished, worked their quarries, created their tools and sculpted their weapons. They planted vast fields of grain, corn, squash and beans, harvested, prepared and stored their harvests. In their villages they celebrated, practiced their religion, built their homes, raised their families and enjoyed prosperity.
- Canton, MA, 02021 & 02062
- <http://massachusetttribe.org/our-history>

- The Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe of the Pokanoket Nation

- Descendants of the Algonquin Language Bands, The Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe is a member of the original Pokanoket Federation led by Grand Sachem Massasoit otherwise known as Ousamequin (Yellow Feather). The Pocasset Tribe encompassed present-day Tiverton, RI and parts of Southeastern Massachusetts including Fall River, Freetown, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Westport, Swansea and Middleboro. The Pocasset Tribe is true to its Eastern Culture and maintains a Pokanoket Nations Drum shared by the Affiliated Tribes of New England Indians in which we use the traditional Algonquin language. There are over 200 members of the Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe today.
- Watuppa Pond Reservation, 275 Indiantown Rd, Fall River, Massachusetts 02722
- <https://pocassetpokanoket.com/pocasset/>

- Pokanoket Tribe / Pokanoket Nation

- American Indians located in present-day Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Pauquunaukit Wampanoag (anglicized as



Photo courtesy of the Pokanoket Nation.

Pokanoket, literally, "land at the clearing" in Natick) is an indigenous group in present-day Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Prior to European colonization, the Pokanoket were the leadership of the tribal groups that make up the modern-day Wampanoag Nation. Today, the tribe has over 300 recognized members.

- Potumtuk (Mount Hope), Bristol, RI, 02809
- <https://pokanokettribe.com/>

## Organization-Wide Work

Envision Resilience's parent organization, Remain Nantucket, engages in charitable work and community investments as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Schmidt Family Foundation. Founded in 2006, the foundation furthers the development of access to clean, renewable energy, resilient food systems, healthy oceans and the protection of human rights through its grantmaking and investment programs. One of the unifying elements across many of these grants and investments is a focus on community-led movements and self-determination; specifically, the 11th Hour Project, a program of the Schmidt Family Foundation, provides grantmaking, network-building, and convening support to Indigenous peoples through its Indigenous Communities program. Visit their [website](#) to learn more about the program's approach and get to know some of the Tribally-led organizations and communities they support.

## The IKSI Team

A collaborative, group effort made this Working Syllabus and the [Envision Resilience Tribal Land Acknowledgement](#) possible. Here is the team behind IKSI.



### **Anjelica S. Gallegos**

Designer, Page Southerland Page and Director, Indigenous Society of Architecture, Planning and Design

Anjelica (Jicarilla Apache Nation/Pueblo of Santa Ana) recharges architecture and nature, pushing frontiers of design and functionality, especially in sensitive environments like the Southwest, Arctic and New England coast. Gallegos

recently served as an inaugural resident at the Center for Architecture Lab in New York City, NY where she expanded her academic research on Indigeneity and relational aspects to nature. Gallegos now serves as an architectural designer in Albuquerque, New Mexico at Page Southerland Page, an award winning international design, architecture and engineering firm.

Anjelica is a co-founder and Director of the Indigenous Society of Architecture, Planning and Design, with work featured in Architectural Digest, ByDesign Magazine, Landscape Architecture Magazine and Metropolis Magazine. Gallegos served as an ambassador of President Obama's Generation Indigenous Initiative, advocating for Indian and environmental priorities, including at the White House Tribal Nations Summit and United State of Women Summit. Prior, Anjelica served in public relations for the Jicarilla Apache Nation and the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad. Gallegos graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Cum Laude) in Architecture and a minor in Photography from the University of Colorado Denver. She graduated with her Master of Architecture degree from Yale School of Architecture as the Alpha Rho Chi Medal recipient.

### **Claire Martin**

Project Manager, Envision Resilience Challenge



Claire began as a seasonal Nantucket resident during her undergraduate years. She's lived on and off the island since 2012, returning in the spring of 2020 to join the Remain Nantucket team as Project Manager. Claire has been managing the Envision Resilience Challenge program for the last three years. Envision Resilience is a semester-long design studio that connects interdisciplinary university teams and coastal communities to envision adaptive solutions to sea level rise.

On island, Claire identifies and fosters opportunities for community-led coastal resilience collaborations and oversees day-to-day communications for Remain Nantucket and Remain Ventures. Prior to joining Remain, Claire served as Communications Manager for NatureBridge in California. With campuses in five national parks, NatureBridge's mission is to connect young people to the wonder and science of the natural world to inspire self-discovery and stewardship of the planet. Claire attended Saint Michael's College in Colchester, Vermont where she earned her degree in Media Studies, Journalism and Digital Arts.



### **Charlotte Van Voorhis**

Social Media and Communications Coordinator

Charlotte grew up on the south coast of Massachusetts, traveling to Nantucket only to compete against the high school in soccer, basketball and lacrosse. After two years in New York City teaching grades six through eight at the Windward School, Charlotte moved to Berlin, Germany to speak her second language every day and dedicate her time to writing. She's thrilled to be serving as Remain Nantucket's Communications and Social Media Coordinator.

Among her responsibilities, Charlotte runs Remain and Envision Resilience's social media accounts and newsletters. She also is involved with Nantucket Footprints' communications and helps to coordinate Remain's Community Book Club series. Charlotte's professional interests include education, community outreach and writing. Charlotte graduated from Yale University in 2020 with a B.A. in American Studies and Sociolinguistics and is currently pursuing her M.A. at Middlebury's Bread Loaf School of English.

