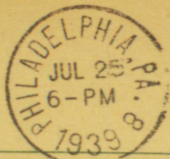
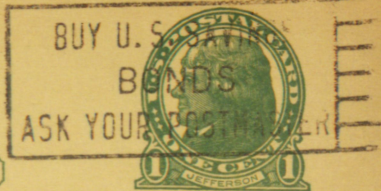


2) land tenure

1) Merginals - N. Amer. - Plateau



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Dr. Frank Speck
Gloucester
Mass.

I quote from Baillie - Grohman: ~~1884~~

"A singular feature about the tribal relationship of the Flatbrows was the fact that the hunting grounds in the mountains round Kootenay Lake was laid out in sections, each brave and his family having a huge slice of this American Switzerland, which was called after him; so that, when inquiring for the name of any prominent peak, you were told the name of the luck in whose preserve it happened to be located. Thus, we find that a district the size of the Engadine and in many ways not unlike it, would be known as Kankusco's hunting ground, and nobody else but old K, or his sons & their females would invade it." C.

Verne F. Ray

Cactus Element Distributions: XXII

Plateau

Anthropological Records

v. 8 no 2

Berkeley 1542

ok verified

Ray

Plateau

1542

231

Individual
property
rights in →

Ch Lower Chinook

Klikitat

Te Tenino

Um Umatilla

K Kithitas

Wn Wenatchi

Sn Saupoie

Kp Kalispel

Sh Shuswap

Li Lelwet

Su Lower Thompson

Ch Chelcote

Ca Lower Carrier

Ku Kulanai

FL Flathead

Co Comod'alone

Hunt. gr.

Fish. place

Root of
berryTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesTule on use
to fish sitesFrom
Ray
1939
p. 11A^C

D

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A^C

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N/From Ray, Cult. Rel. Plateau NW area 1939, 11

A = local autonomy

B = small bands or villages

C = local autonomy w. slight
tribal tendency

D = tribal organization

Verne F. Ray
Cultural relations in
the Plateau of northwestern
America

Publ. Frederick Webb Hodge
Anniversary Publication
Field. vol. 3
Los Angeles

1939

on overland

Platan

Franz Boas
The Salish Tribes of the
interior of British Columbia
in

Annual Archaeol. report 1905
app. to Rpt of the Minister
of Education Ontario

pp. 219-25

Toronto 1906

on verities

Boas Salish & interior of B.C. 1906

land the

222 hunting was common property of whole tribe, but deer, fawns and fishing-places were property of certain individuals and families.

Berry-patches property of whole tribe - old woman put in charge thereof to prevent picking until ripe

221 Social organization very loose, no recognized tribal unit - pop. of village undergoes frequent & considerable change.

James Test

The Thompson Indians of
British Columbia.

(The Farup North Pacific
expedition)

memoirs, amer. mus. nat.

1896. vol. II

anthrop. I, IV.

163-392 april 1900

on removed

The Shuswap

vol. II part VII

Indian NY 1905

pp. 443-789

on removed

The Tillamook Indian

vol. II part V

Indian NY 1906

pp 193-300

on removed

Test Shuswap
land tenure

1905

572

all land free to all members.
for hunt, trap & fish.

573

Deer fences & eagle cliffs
inheritable property

Berry patches to be properly
picked before at small town
clues

Road digby grounds
communal

Jerri Thompson and 1500
land tenure

293 land communal. no private
land. gov. peculiar to or property
of certain families or bands. Each
band has own land. place - one
band from other villages or bands
free to hunt. 1 hunt. land =
common property of tribe, but
relations from other tribes
has full access - if not a relation,
to caught trapping, hunting, or gathering
back to own nation, protected
life - etc. salmon fishery

stations.

members - one division of T
not allowed to build deer fences
on territory of another division
293-4 Salmon fishery stations and
deer fences = property of band or
maintained.

294 1 Golden eye cyria owned by
individuals or families
stations, fences, cyria inherited

294 Berryng & not digging
fences common to all. Reason
at signal on berry grounds

Zeit Fellovet 1806
band tenure

256

Fish right to rock where large
weirs located = property of
claw that reached weir

12m by 2m or deeper communal
large berry patches under
claw chest was same signal to
pick, and patches were communal
to pick to all claws

one piece of wood abundant
in ground & roots ^{used} ~~recorded~~ as
bird. ground by fellovet, Chilcaton
& Chuswin joined

James A. Teit
The Salishan Tribes &
the Western Plateaus
Ed. Franz Boas

Bae^A₁R 45 1927-1928
Wash. 1930

pp. 23 - 396

on overland

Dear Solishan Tr Back 45-1530

Okanagon

277 Inval territory free to all
for hunt, fish, berry & overdigging -
but people & one band did not
usually berry or dig near
bldgs & other owned without
permission & better along

Snares, deer fences, deer nets =
private property.

Safe cliffs = prop. & band in
most cases

Sinkactku

cooper - feed notes

Sinkasaka
Chick birds

Cannons & other birds
Beet
Salmon

N, no Cannons here -
found at Cuckoo

JHC field notes
Service
mistletoe
Choke cherry

I find where please - share

Berry service - family goes back every
year to same place - but other
welcome to come - pick berries w/
family this time (also no work)
could go anywhere to pick berries or
dig roots

Salmon traps at Oronille - man who
spared salmon had eyes in all he
spared. 5 means to save salmon (p. 72)
Beet hunt - group - shared equally
w - all - also go out alone

N, Auden from another bird
found not come in 1 hour
w J L's plane

N, Ouffene lake came to Kettle
Falls

N, Orlanjan and
Oyes & Sporian came
here to hunt

Suckacette JMC field notes

- 5 anyone hunt where pleased. In one family where knows your family & another comes along, no objection by first hunter. If man shoots deer, belongs to him & can't keep all. But usually gives some to neighbors & friends.

Sia Cia

- 6 Service berries. Family goes back every year to same place, but other families come come too to pick berries. Berries belong to family picking.
- 17 Keller's deer keeps hide & to antlers. But meat shared. Occasional one shaggy, or friendless, or isolated, & does not share. All people given meat by good hunter.
N, will will share berries.
- 38 Salmon trap at Oville. man had right to all he speared
- 59 White tail deer ~~the~~ not many more - mule deer do.
In group deer hunt, meat divided
- 67 mule deer most abundant - white tail & black tail less so.
In fall after rutting, mule deer numbered 50-100 together. In herd Nov. to Spring. Do not ^{hunt} hunt
69. Group deer hunt - game divided equally

Smuckles

JMC Field notes

- 70 In early days birds divided &
given to women part like meat -
for clothing - killed salmon keeps
birds - now keeps it
- 71 Deer snarer cured keeps all for
self - not sharing - but would be
satisfied - other bird, would share
bird & would not share w. her
no elk or moose here
- 72 If one leader had good hunt place,
not right for another to expose a
party & hunt there - shared for
leader's party
- 75 The other would have right to hunt
there - this place not above leader's
place, but belongs to his group. An
Indian from another tribe would not
have right to come in & hunt. Would
be hunting us. Right way would be to
come to leader & work go together
- 76 Each woman keeps roots & berries,
gathered, but is not alone woman,
each shares w. her.

Sinkastan

JHC field notes

77 Salmon

Kettle Falls = main place
on Sampoie R.

Near Brewster on Okanogan
on Methow R.

Oroville

= 5 places in all

at Kettle Falls - 2-3 platforms

a) Spearman - each man w. own
spear - spearman does
spearing - each in turn -
each gets own fish

b) Trap - all dogs catch divided
equally among all

N, 20 K. F. came from Cusick,
Montana, Decatur,
Okanogan - different
tribes

91 Everybody welcome to go wherever
there were berries, bittersweet, etc.

N, no canoes here - found at
Cusick

92 Okanogan Ind. would not object to
Spokane Ind. coming here to hunt.
but Ind. agent forbade hunters
adopted word O. "were was
strong"

L. V. W. Walters
social structure
in

Washburn Cline et al., The
Sinkaieth or Southern
Okanagon or Washington
pp. 73-99 Menasha 1938

General Ser. in Anthropology
no. 6

on verified

S. Pleasant river - dialect 9-
Interim Salish -
4- pop. and area 250-300

Walter - Social Structure
Sukacatu

1938

73 - never any head chiefs over
whole "Tribe" - only band chiefs

Pop. never much exceeded
300 souls since first traders
came

- 74 Berry and hushy territories
and fishing sites are shared in
common by the Okanagan
Lingvistic group

(p. 73⁰ .. = Okanagan
proper 1
Sunkaatic 2
Tulce 3
Calville 4
Zampore 5
Kaspaleu) 6

most Irish-speaking people of
Plateau treated as friends

- 84 Four autonomous groups.
Political bond loose - bond
mainly that of community.
Most I have relatives in each
of the 4 bands. Summer camps
as good fishing stations & good
sites made up of people from 4
bands & neighboring tribes. Unlike
settlements semi-permanent
& members of each band there
usually keep in band area

- 34 [Post Substructure Guts]

some were laid claim to
early signs & prevented
other going there

- 12 Salmon weirs only at few

- places. not communal
22 - some said that were the places

87 a man may pick, hunt or
gamble where & where he
chooses & attach self to own
band or a friendly one, but
where he resides must
recognize chief of that area as
leader.

The same group [family or
group of families apparently]
often winter at same lake year
after year.

Relatives like to winter
together

91 Food rules & tribal territory
theoretically belong to the tribe,
but all friendly tribes are
willing to share the land,
fishing & food gathering at any
time.

94 chieftainship hereditary
fr to son

97 In theory chieftainship
elective - in practice hereditary
fr to son or other

98 a council of chiefs, chieftains
& old people.

Verne F. Ray
the Saurport and Respelem

U. S. Work. Publ. in androp.

v. 5

Seattle 1932

on unbound

Rain

Sumpoil & R.

1932

- 109 Sumpoil ^{survive}
Palet. must have [^] village - each
autonomous under chief,
members very fluid
no village exogamy.

- 110 Various villages made use of same
hunting & berrying grounds - not
considered village or group property.
Whole S territory considered ~~one~~ ^{S's}
proper time for two gatherings,
but no effort to keep outsiders
from making use of it too.
Chief hereditary - but element of
popular selection

Harry, Walters Turney - High
the Flashhead Andrew G.
Montana

aaa. M no. 48

1537

on Flashhead proper - apparently
T14 does not include JHC's
Kalispell

Money. 1846
Pnw. property - land

Fletcherhead and
add. M 48

112

Each family returned to its
own territory & ~~not~~ not
gathering grounds year after
year & considered themselves
vested with property rights
in such grounds. offered hospi-
tality to those in need

111- were hunters &
gatherers

112

- hunted deer & elk where
they pleased

Alexander F. Chamberlain
The Kootenay Indians

in

Annual archaeological report 1905
app. to Rpt of the Minister of
Education Ontario

pp. 178-87

Toronto 1906

on veranda

Chamberlain Kootenay 1506
Land tenure

185 Each local or tribal community
has chief - ordinarily hereditary -
power limited by his council

186 Private property in land
unknown

Harry I. Turner - High
Ethnography of the Kutenai

aaa-M no 56

1941

on verso

Turney. High Kutenai' 154,

found

52 ^{the} Upper Kutenai'

weir & traps, and some found
trout, were property of builders,
but not the salmon which was
the property of the people as
large

53 ^{the} ~~Lower Kutenai'~~ - ?

55 Scarcely, need & famine very
unusual

122 abundance of game

192 - no family ownership of
berrying fields (contrast
Flathead)

Coeur d'Alène

- 162 land, rivers & lakes common
or tribal. Every part ^{of} ^{mountain} ^{tribe}
tribal territory free to all &
free for travel & later on for
pasture, also for gathering,
hunting & fishing
chief rule ^{tribe} for berry
picking & not gathering

- 163 — no private property in
fishing places, lake cliffs etc

Property - land tenure
Cours d'Alene

88 - no answer
162-3 - land communal

4

BAE - R 45 - 2nd

Okanagan

Vol p. 277

Herbert J. Spinden
The Nez Percé Indians

aaa M vol. 2

165-274

[1908 - mm manuscript]
Bar B 30

OK verified

Sprucey Bay, Percé
Land tenure

1508

245-

Fresh meat belonged to killer.
no private ownership of land.
2nd village owned own
fishing places - but there
were a number of fishing
places considered common
property of whole tribe

246

large camas meadows near
mouth, Grangeville and in
wallowa valley were
tribal property - even
intertribal .. since
frequently visited by
Palcos and Carpus
Indians

250 marriage usually but
not necessarily outside of
village group, partly commonly
inside of tribe

226 - Game, fish & vegetable foods
found in great abundance

Spinden near Perce' 1908
Tuned Kamm

242

NP divided into bands on
village or group principle.
Each village had
its chief, its fishing place, &
its strip of territory along
river. Several villages would
come together for war party, but
little evidence of close
relationship between village
groups in time of peace.

Power of chief considerable

243 Council of chiefs of old men -
comprising group of villages
or whole tribe