

APPENDIX A

This appendix lists a selection of items of material culture used by the ethnographic Shuswap, as recorded by Boas (1890) and Teit (1909). Some additional information concerning implement function, method of manufacture, and material is also given.

Chipped stone (basalt)

- arrow points
- spear points
- knives – for removing hair from deer hide
- graters – for cutting and carving of antler and bone

Ground and pecked stone

- pestles and hand-hammers – for driving chisels, wedges and stakes
- celts – clubs, axe-heads, chisels, adzes, and skin scrapers
- wedges – for woodworking
- arrow shaft smoothers – sandstone – grooves made with beaver-tooth knives
- pipes – steatite – bored with flaked basalt point and drills
- paint dishes – steatite
- whetstones and files – sandstone and gritstone

Bone

- chisels (small)
- adzes
- knives
- daggers
- awls
- needles

Antler

- chisels (small)
- chisels (large) – elk, caribou, and deer – for cutting trees
- arrow flakers
- wedges
- adzes
- knives
- daggers
- root diggers – also used for the digging of copper and paints
- bark-peelers

Shell

- ornaments – Dentalia – traded from the Chilcotin – nose ornaments and necklaces, also used as money

Teeth

- ear ornaments (men and women)
- knives – beaver incisors – for carving wood and stone
- dice – beaver

Copper

- cylindrical beads – for bracelets and necklaces – obtained partly by trade, but mostly was mined at local “digging” on north shore of Lake Kamloops, also used as money

Fibre

- household goods – basketry – made from white pine roots – used for storing, carrying, and cooking
- mats – bulrushes, strung on threads of nettles – mat lodges

Wood

- wedges
- canoes – cottonwood and cedar dugouts, and bark frame canoes
- fire-drills – with rotten willow roots used for spunk
- snowshoes – maple, fir, birch
- baskets – birch bark

Skin

- clothing – deer
- storage – smaller land mammals
- snowshoes – deer and caribou

Implements associated with fishing:

- dip-nets
- fish spears
- hooks and lines
- sinkers

Implements associated with warfare:

Weapons:

- bow and arrow
- lance
- bone club, with a sharp edge
- stone axe, having a sharp point (the stone is fastened in a perforated handle)
- stone club, consisting of a pebble sewn into a piece of hide, and attached to a thong, suspended from the wrist

Armour:

- coats made from strips of wood, and jackets made of a double layer of elk skin
- shields of wood and hide

APPENDIX B

This appendix lists a summary of mammal species in or near the Kamloops locality, as described by McTaggart Cowan and Guiguet (1965). Those mentioned in the ethnographies as being of economic importance are indicated by an "X". Aboriginally, animals were hunted for a variety of reasons, including subsistence, clothing, storage, and/or they represented Guardian spirits. The reader is referred to Teit (1900, 1909) for complete ethnographic accounts of the use of animal resources.

		Marten	X
		<i>Martes americana abietinoides</i>	
		Grizzly Bear	X
		<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	
		American Black Bear	X
		<i>Ursus americanus cinnamomum</i>	
		Red Fox	X
		<i>Vulpes fulva subsp.</i>	
		Wolf	
		<i>Canis lupus columbianus</i>	
		Coyote	X
		<i>Canis latrans lestes</i>	
		Porcupine	X
		<i>Erethizon dorsatum nigrescens</i>	
		Meadow Jumping Mouse	
		<i>Zapus hudsonius tenellus</i>	
		Muskrat	
		<i>Ondatra zibethica oxoyoosensis</i>	
		Vole	
		<i>Microtus sp.</i>	
		Bushy-tailed Woodrat (Pack Rat)	
		<i>Neotoma cinerea occidentalis</i>	
		White-footed Mouse	
		<i>Peromyscus maniculatus artemisiae</i>	
		American Beaver	X
		<i>Castor canadensis sagittatus</i>	
		Northern Pocket Gopher	
		<i>Thomomys talpoides incensus</i>	
		Yellow-bellied Marmot	X
		<i>Marmota flaviventris avara</i>	
		Snowshoe Hare	X
		<i>Lepus americanus pallidus</i>	
		Red Squirrel	X
		<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus streator</i>	
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	X		
<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>			
Mountain Goat	X		
<i>Oreamnos americanus americanus</i>			
Mountain Caribou	X		
<i>Rangifer tarandus montanus</i>			
British Columbia Moose	X		
<i>Alces alces andersoni</i>			
Whitetail Deer			
<i>Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus</i>			
Mule Deer	X		
<i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>			
Rocky Mountain Elk (Wapiti)	X		
<i>Cervus canadensis nelsoni</i>			
Lynx (Bobcat)	X		
<i>Lynx rufus pallescens</i>			
Mountain Lion (Cougar)	X		
<i>Felis concolor oregonensis</i>			
Striped Skunk			
<i>Mephitis mephitis hudsonica</i>			
Badger			
<i>Taxidea taxus taxus</i>			
Wolverine	X		
<i>Gulo luscus luscus</i>			
Fisher	X		
<i>Martes Pennanti columbiana</i>			
Long-tailed Weasel			
<i>Mustela frenata nevadensis</i>			

APPENDIX C

This appendix is a selected list of roots and berries commonly used for food by the ethnographic Shuswap, as recorded by Teit (1909) and Surtees (1974). Additional information concerning when the plants were gathered and eaten, and how they were processed is also given.

Both the abundance and nutritive value of roots and berries made them an important staple of aboriginal subsistence. Teit records that there was a heavier reliance on berries in the northern Shuswap territory, and that the southern Shuswaps relied more on roots, using all the varieties that were used by the neighbouring Thompsons (Teit 1909: 514).

The gathering and processing of roots and berries was women's work. Digging sticks of varying lengths with either wooden or antler handles were used in the gathering of roots, and berries were collected in bark or woven baskets. If not cooked and eaten right away, roots would be strung up to dry on wooden frames, and berries would be laid out on grass mats to dry. Berries were often boiled immediately after they were gathered and made into berry cakes. Underground pits were used to cook fresh roots or to steam dried roots.

Besides being consumed as food, plants were also used for medicines, for chewing gum, for non-medicinal drinks, and for smoking. Fibres and wood were also extensively used in manufacture, and various fruits and lichens were used in the making of dyes and paints. Plants were also used for purification and as scents and charms, and some were even used as horse and dog medicines and animal food. The reader is referred to Steedman (1930) for a complete listing of plants that were utilized by the ethnographic Thompson Indians.

Berries

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Saskatoon (Service-berry) | <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | — dried blueberries were boiled or steamed before being eaten |
| — the most important berry staple | | |
| — gathered in late June/early July | | |
| — most were preserved by drying | | |
| Chokecherry | <i>Prunus sp.</i> | — used as a stimulant or for loss of diet |
| Raspberry | <i>Rubus sp.</i> | — dried or made into pulp cakes |
| Thimble-berry | <i>Rubus sp.</i> | |
| Blackberry | <i>Rubus sp.</i> | |
| Gooseberry | <i>Ribes sp.</i> | |
| Currant | <i>Ribes cereum</i> | |
| Strawberry | <i>Fragaria californica</i> | — mashed, dried and stored in cakes |
| Bearberry (Kinnikinnick) | <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | — sometimes boiled in soups |
| Roots | | |
| Yellow-lily | <i>Erythronium grandiflorum</i> | — gathered and dried in the autumn |
| — a very important winter staple | | |
| — needed long digging sticks as roots were deep down | | |
| Bitter root | <i>Lewisia redivia</i> | — an important winter food as it dried well |
| — often cooked with Saskatoons | | |
| Sunflower | <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i> | — eaten raw, or often dried and stored for winter |
| Tiger lily | <i>Lillium columbianum</i> | — dug in the fall |
| — sometimes cooked in underground pits with salmon roe | | |
| Spring beauty | <i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> | — delicious and eaten right away |
| — could not be stored for winter use | | |
| — dug with small digging sticks as roots are near the surface | | |
| Chocolate lily | <i>Fritillaria sp.</i> | — eaten right away as they could not be dried for storing |
| — had to be kept moist | | |
| — cooked in underground steam pits | | |
| Soapberry (Soopolallie) | <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> | |
| — next in importance | | |
| — used to make a berry juice attained by steaming or simmering | | |
| Blueberry (Huckleberry) | <i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i> | |
| — very sweet and tasty | | |
| — used as a sign of goodwill, departing guests would receive some as gifts | | |

APPENDIX D

This appendix lists a summary of mammal species and a minimum number of individual mammals from the faunal assemblage of the Van Male site. The faunal analysis was conducted by Birute Galdikas-Brindamour, and these data are part of an earlier publication (Galdikas-Brindamour 1971).

Species	Number of bones	Individuals		
<i>Vulpes fulva</i> Red fox			4?	1
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> Striped skunk			2	1
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> Porcupine			3	1
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> Blacktail deer	92	3	<i>Lepus americanus</i> Snowshoe hare	148 5
<i>Alces alces</i> American moose	1?	1?	<i>Castor canadensis</i> American beaver	31 1
<i>Canis familiaris</i> Domestic dog	3	1	<i>Microtus sp.</i> Field vole	15 ?
<i>Canis lupis</i> Wolf	34	1		