

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATIONS

(Utilization of Food Resources)

Type 1: Tribes of the Sea-shore. Used rich resources of both saltwater and rivermouth: salmon runs, eulachon runs, saltwater fish, shellfish, sea mammals, seaweeds, etc.

Type 1a: Maritime Orientation. Seashore tribes of the open waters, with a strong orientation toward resources of the offshore waters (sea mammals, halibut).

Type 2: River Tribes with Downriver Orientation. Used rich resources of the lower rivers, especially the major salmon runs, but also trout, sturgeon, etc. Had access as well to sea resources by easy travel or trade routes, and usually related by language and culture to saltwater tribes. Primarily fishermen, but land hunting also important.

Type 3: Upriver Fishing Tribes. Living upriver on Fraser and Skeena systems, their main food resource was salmon, but Hunting (deer, bear, mountain goat, beaver, etc.) was of great importance, especially in off seasons.

Type 4: River-oriented Hunting Tribes. Made important use of salmon runs in season and of freshwater fish, but land hunting was dominant over fishing in their economic activities. (Caribou, deer, elk, moose, mountain goat, marmot, beaver, in varying proportions) Semi-nomadic.

Type 5: Inland Hunting Tribes, Fishing of negligible importance. Nomadic hunters of bison (Upper Kootenay only), caribou, deer, moose, elk, etc.

Notes: Map emphasizes dominant and characteristic occupations. All tribes also gathered vegetable foods (berries, roots, shoots, nuts, moss, cambium, etc.). All tribes, even seashore tribes, did some land hunting and trapping, all including inland hunting tribes did some fishing. No agriculture was practised.

Color intensity is used to indicate richness of resources.

NATIVE INDIANS - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1835

One dot equals 100 persons