

3. *N-tla-kā-pe-mooh* (*Ntakyā'pamuq*, Boas ; *N-hla-kapm-uh*, Mackay). These people are generally referred to as the Thompson River Indians, or briefly as the "Thompsons." They are bounded to the north by the Lillooets and Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh, as already indicated, while to the east their boundary marches with that of the Okanagans, where they claim the country to the west and south of Nicola Lake, but not the borders of the lake itself. They occupy the entire Similkameen valley nearly to the place named Keremeos, but exclusive of that locality, which belongs to the Okanagans. Westward they follow the tributaries of the Similkameen to, or approximately to, the watershed between these and the branches of the Coquihalla. They extend southward on the Fraser to Spuzzam, and westward in the Coast Ranges as far as the sources of streams flowing to the Fraser.

The *N-tla-kā-pe-mooh*, according to Mr. Mackay, call the Okanagans *Schit-hu-a-ut* and *Schit-hu-a-ut-uh*. The Indians of the Lower Fraser, who speak various dialects of the Kawitshin language of the "Comparative Vocabularies," again according to the same authority, name the *N-tla-kā-pe-mooh* *Somena*, or "inland hunters."

4. *Oo-ka-na-kane* (*Okanā'k'ēn*, Boas ; *U-ka-nakane*, Mackay). These people are generally known as Okanagans. They inhabit the country to the south and east of the Shoo-whā'-pe-mooh and *N-tla-kā-pe-mooh*, including Okanagan Lake of the maps and its vicinity. Their principal place or centre was in early days to the south of the international boundary, and this place, according to Mr. Mackay, is still known to them by the same name as that by which they designate themselves. Their eastern boundary is somewhat indefinite, as between Okanagan Lake and the Columbia valley there exists a large tract of broken wooded country, which was employed only as a hunting-ground. The Kettle River valley probably belonged to the Okanagans, but they seldom extended their excursions to the Columbia north of the international boundary. The *Oo-ka-na-kane* name for whites generally is *Pek-it-sa*, from *pek*, "white."

5. The *S-na-a-chikst*, a sept or tribe of the Salish proper, claim the fishing and hunting grounds along the western leg of the Columbia River, including the Arrow Lakes and the lower part of the Kootanie River from its mouth to the first fall, which was a noted fishing place. They now, however, migrate to the north of the international boundary only in the summer season, their centre and winter quarters being in Montana. Their country thus forms a wedge between that of the *Oo-ka-na-kane* and Kootenuha. The *S-na-a-chikst* being linguistically a subdivision of the Salish proper, of which the name has been extended to cover a group of linguistically allied people, do not stand quite in the same rank as the four larger divisions previously enumerated, and might appropriately be designated simply the Salish. The country occupied by them is included in that of the *Oo-ka-na-kane* on Dr. Boas' map. I have never met with these people, and the facts above noted, together with the rendering of the name, are derived from Mr. Mackay. The same gentleman states that the Pend d'Oreilles (*Kullspelm*, or "people of the flat land") and the Spokanes may equally be classed as branches of the Salish proper. The Salish proper, as is well known, were originally designated the "Flat-heads," though not in the habit of artificially deforming the cranium. When first discovered by the Canadian voyageurs, slaves from tribes of the coast, where the head was usually deformed, were found among them.

In concluding this general review of the tribal sub-divisions of the people here collectively named Shuswaps, it may be of interest to add the following list of names used