

derived. The people of this tribe and speaking an identical dialect, possess the largest territory, which includes the Shuswap Lakes and Adams Lake, the valleys of the South and North Thompson Rivers, and nominally extends northward to Quesnel Lake, though so few Indians inhabit or hunt in that region that it is difficult there to fix the limit exactly. The furthest northern point on the Fraser reached by the Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh, is in the vicinity of Soda Creek; but to the south of the Chilcotin River their country extends to the west of the Fraser, of which river they claim both sides as far down as, and including, the village of *Kwō-kwō-a-kwōt'* (Bob's village), situated nine miles below Big Bar Creek. They thus spread westward to the north of the Lillooets, and are the only people of the Shuswap tribes whose boundary marches with that of the Tinneh. The country about Clinton and the valley of Hat Creek is part of their territory, including the village of *Skwa'-luh*, on Pavilion Creek. To the south they are bounded by the Thompsons and Okanagans. They extend nearly to Ashcroft, on the Thompson River, but do not include the *Slatl* village there, which is Thompson. Eastward, the boundary runs thence nearly along the watershed between the Nicola and Thompson, but Trout Lake, at the head of one branch of Guichon Creek, is claimed by the Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh. Grande Prairie belongs to the Okanagans, but all the lower part of the Salmon River, with the Spallumsheen valley nearly as far south as the head of Okanagan Lake, is Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh country.

A small isolated band of Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh is situated near the head of the Columbia River, in the midst of the Kootenaha country, as indicated on the map accompanying the "Comparative Vocabularies." According to notes supplied by Mr. J. W. Mackay, this band emigrated thither about forty years ago, from the North Thompson; following a route which reaches the Columbia near the mouth of Canoe River. The emigrants there made friends with some Stoney Indians who were in the habit of crossing the Rocky Mountains by the Howse Pass, for the purpose of taking salmon in the Columbia. Supported by these allies, the Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh colonists were able to hold their own till the influx of the whites occurred and prevented further overt acts against them.

The Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh call the Tshilkotin *Pis-he'-hun-um*; the Thompsons, according to Mr. Mackay, *N-ku-tam-euh*. Mr. Mackay states that *N-ku* is the numeral "one," *tam-euh* or *tam-uh* means "land," the compound word thus signifying "one land," "one other land," or the people of another land or country. The Okanagans apply the same name to the Thompson Indians. The Shoo-whā'-pa-mooh name for the Okanagans is *Soo-wān'-a-mooh* (*Su-a-na-muh*, Mackay). English and Canadian people are named *sa-ma*. The people of the United States *Sui-apm-uh*.

2. *Stā'-tlum-oo* (*Stā'tlumō*, Boas; *Slat-limuh*, Mackay.) These are the people usually known as Lillooets. They inhabit a comparatively restricted territory which lies for the most part to the west of the Fraser River, and, generally speaking, extends westward into the rugged country of the Coast Ranges as far as the Indians carry their wanderings from the side of the Fraser. The dialect spoken by these people differs very markedly from those of the neighbouring Shuswap tribes. Their boundary on the side of the other Shuswap tribes has already been indicated, except to the south, where they meet the Thompson Indians. In this direction they extend along both sides of the Fraser nearly to Foster Bar of the maps, their lowest village here being that named *Nes-i-kip*, on the west side of the river. To the west they claim Seton Lake, but, according to my informant, not Anderson or Lillooet Lakes of the maps.