

Telexw – To Learn

May 13, 2019

### ***Learning Target-***

I can recognize First Peoples learning involves generational roles and responsibilities

~I can describe the canoes of the Salish coast, using examples

~I can explain the significance of the canoe to Salish coast life

~I can recognize the historical significance of canoe racing for Salish coast peoples

~The eighth month is around May, is salmonberry time, **Tem'elile (Tum-ul-ee-luh)**. These are the first berries out and signal the beginning of six or seven months of berry picking time.

### **Discussion:**

**Canoe – Slexwelh (Slu-x-wulh)**

**Race Canoe – Tayewelh (Taye-yuh-wulh)**

**Paddle – Sq'emel (Skuh-um-ul)**

**Canoe Paddler – Owes (Oww-us)**

**Paddlers of the Coast Salish racing dugouts competed at summer festivals in the 19th century and continue to compete today.**

**In communities along the Canadian and American coasts, dugout canoe races attract thousands of spectators each weekend from May until September.**

### **Resources:**

Local Fraser Valley War Canoe Races:

Chilliwack Landing May 18<sup>th</sup>-19

Seabird Island May 25-26

Cultas Lake Main Beach June 1-2

## Elementary-Middle

Teacher Information Reference Package (From Time Immemorial)

<http://aboriginal.sd34.bc.ca/sites/default/files/teacher-information-reference-package%28reduced%29.pdf>

## Elementary-Middle-Senior

Stó:lō Atlas

Coast Salish Canoes

<http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/edu/ViewLoitLo.do?method=preview&lang=EN&id=11851>

How to make a Coast Salish Canoe

[www.virtualmuseum.ca/edu/ViewLoitLo.do?method=preview&lang=EN&id=11956](http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/edu/ViewLoitLo.do?method=preview&lang=EN&id=11956)

Youtube Clip – War Canoe Paddling/Geronimo Canoe Club

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1203Z0Uw3ns&t=320s>

~Make a War Canoe/ Template

~Fraser Watershed directed discussion map/Village sites overlay map/Canoe village resources

Secondary

Various Dug-out canoes in B.C and Washington State

<https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/knowinghome/chapter/chapter-7/>

### By canoe:

When travelling within the valley they used canoes where and when ever possible .

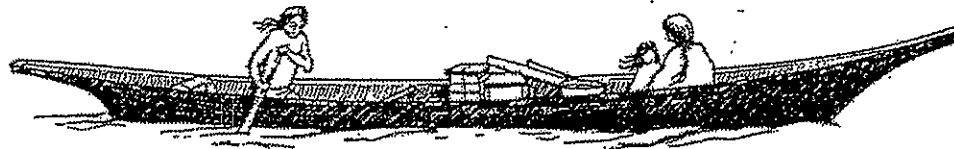
#### Coast Salish Canoe (show overhead - BLM 3e) p. 83

This canoe was low and wide, making it suitable for use on the Fraser River.

It was paddled and used to transport families to various locations along the river .

The Salish-style canoe was constructed by digging out half a cedar log and was usually about 7 to 10 metres long and 1 to 1-1/2 metres wide.

\* For more information - see teacher information reference package - page 483 - 492.  
Also see Hilary Stewart's "Cedar" book, pages 48-59.



#### Shovel-Nosed Canoe (show overhead BLM 3f) p. 84

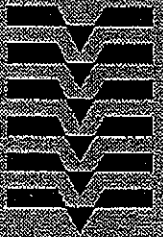
This canoe was used on the tributaries, creeks and sloughs of the Fraser River.

These shallow canoes were poled across or along the banks of the waters.

The shovel-nosed canoe was constructed out of half a cedar log with a flat bow and stern which projected out of the water and ranged in size from 3 to 12 metres long and 3/4 to 1 metre wide.

\* For more information - see teacher information reference package - page 483 - 492.  
Also see Hilary Stewart's "Cedar" book, pages 48-59.





## Vocabulary

### A. Bow

The front of the canoe (boat).

### B. Canoe Types

- Coast Salish - a style of canoe designed by the West Coast Salish Nations for transporting people and goods up and down larger rivers and lakes - i.e. Fraser River (see BLM 3e) p. 83
- Shovel Nosed - a style of canoe designed by the West Coast Salish Nations for travelling on smaller rivers, creeks and sloughs that feed into major river systems (Fraser River tributaries), where they would skim over the rougher water. This canoe was named "shovel nosed" because the front and back of the canoe were shaped to allow for the canoe to skim over the rougher water rather than plow through the water as well as for landing the canoe on the beach, shore etc. without harming the canoe (see BLM 3f) p. 84.

### C. Negotiation

The process of discussing as part of a group (family, village, nation) how things will be done and coming to an agreement. Traditionally the Stó:lō had to come to consensus (everyone must agree) before they had agreement.

### D. Paddle

An "oar" that was held in the rowers hands. It is not attached to the boat. Each adult and older child in a canoe had a paddle and was expected to use it.

### E. Pole

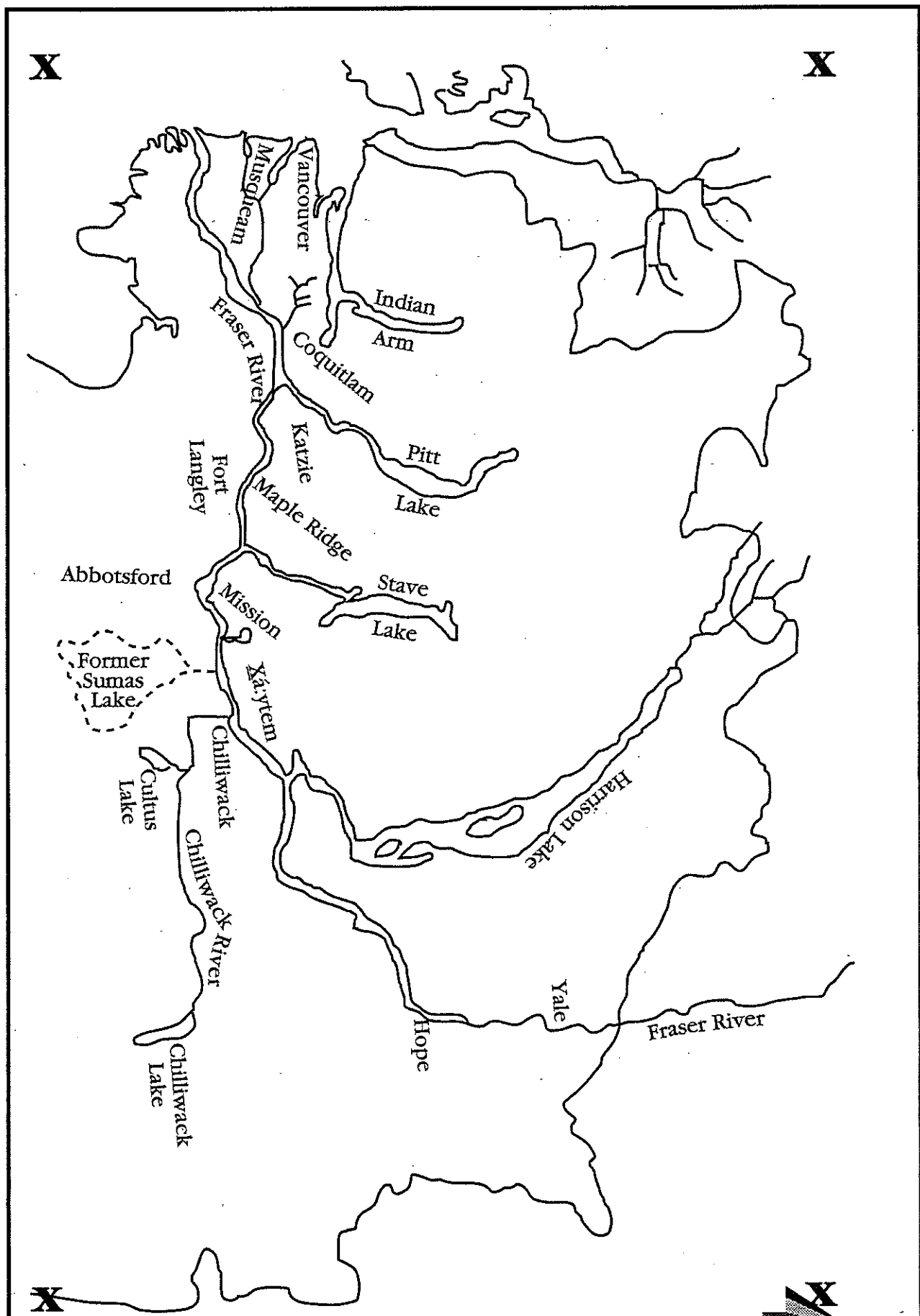
A pole or long stick used to push a shovel nosed canoe along in the water  
(see BLM 3f) p. 84

### F. Seasonal Round

Stó:lō families had permanent villages where they spent much of the year. However they moved temporarily to various resource locations usually during spring and summer as the resources became available. This procedure is termed a seasonal round.

### G. Stern

The back of the canoe (boat).



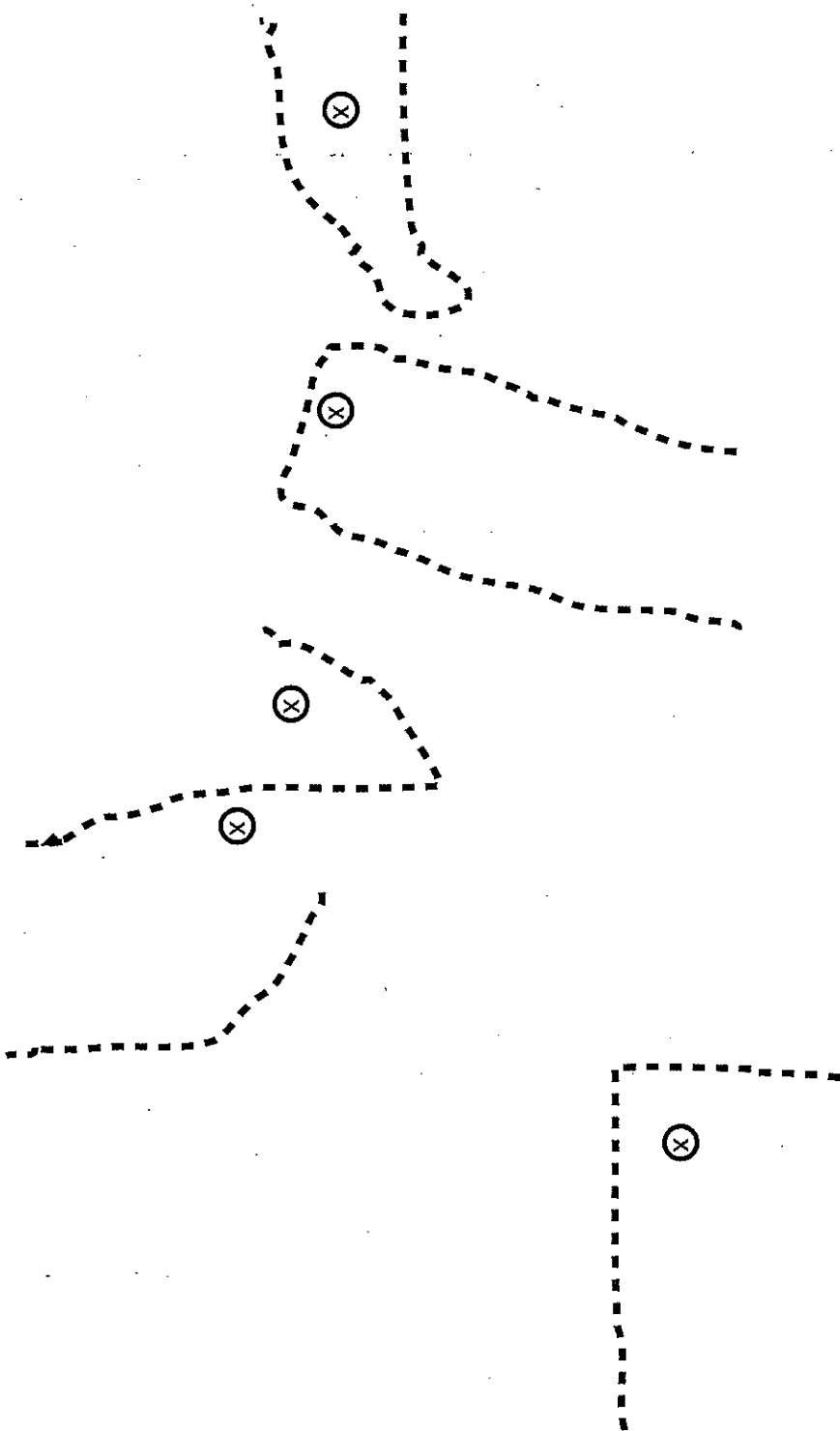
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## 5 Village Sites

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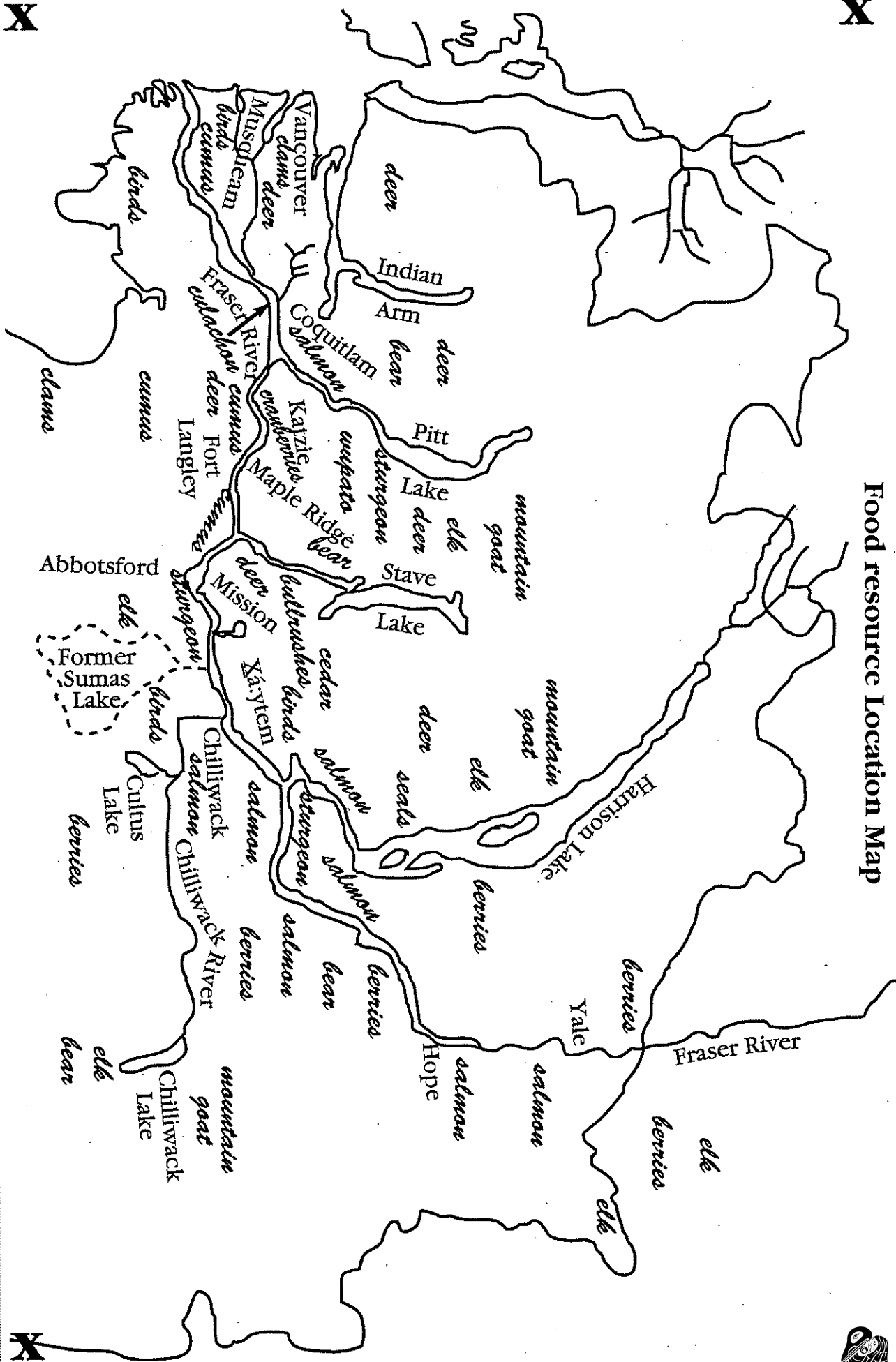
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# Food resource Location Map

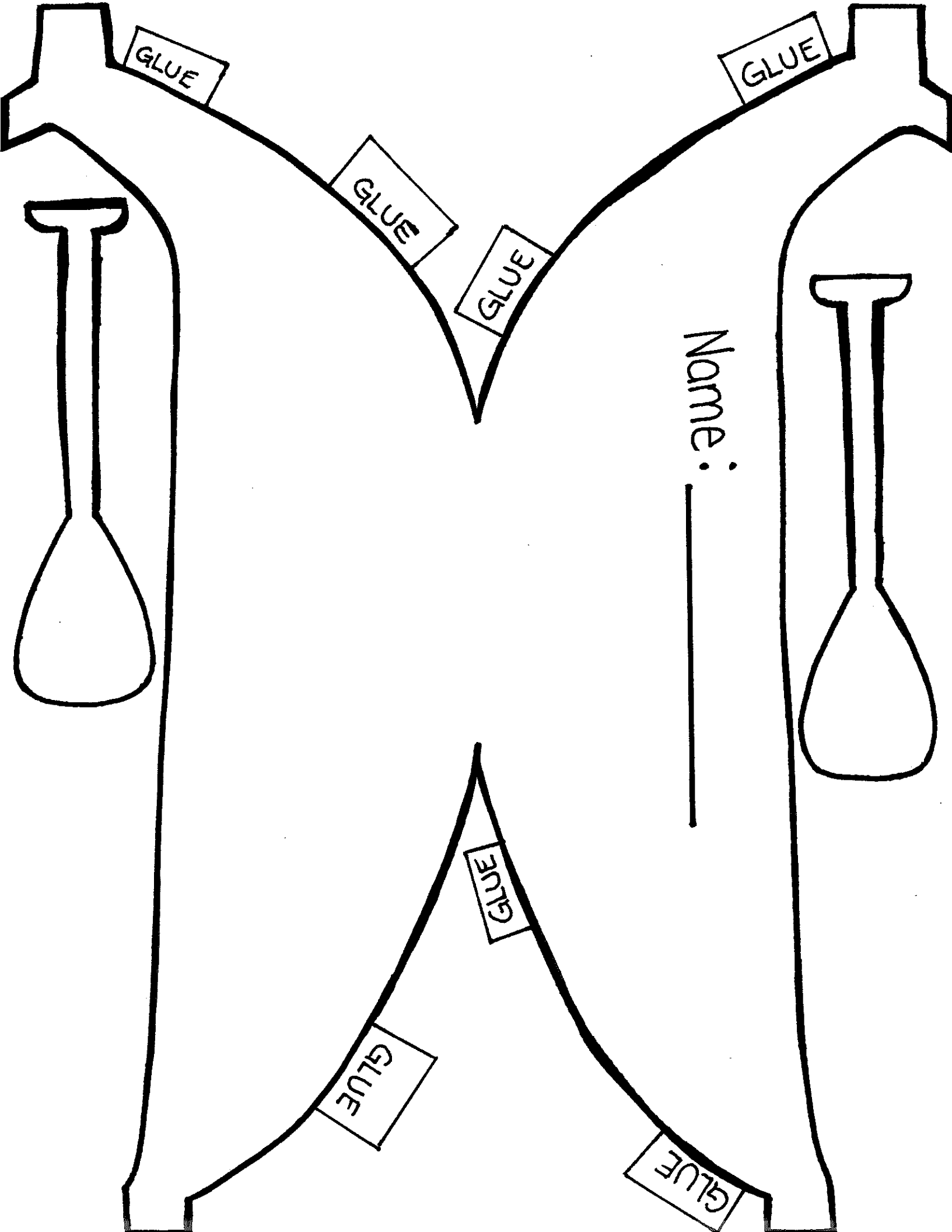


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