

Record Group 279
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 File 6 Claimants Exhibit #27
 Carolyn T Taylor, Court Reporter

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EXHIBIT No. 27
 DEPOSITION OF Sally Snyder
 DATE June 19 55
 CAROLYN T. TAYLOR
 COURT REPORTER - NOTARIAL

The following lists (on following pages) include fifty plants gathered by Swinomish in their own territory, and in addition, three species that were obtained in trade from Upper Skagit Indians. These lists were compiled from original field notes taken by Sally Snyder and from Erna Gunther, *Ethnobotany of Western Washington*, UWPA, vol. 10, NO.1, pp.1-62, Oct. 1945, Seattle, Wn.

Plants used strictly for medicinal purposes are not listed on the next sheets. Many plants included in the following pages, however, were used medicinally as well. These are nettle, wild rose, willow, wild cherry, spirea, alder, hemlock, white fir, black cap, cranberry, old growth timber pitch, western yew, licorice fern, hazelnut, fireweed, red huckleberry, blue huckleberry, broadleaf maple, blackberry, salmonberry, Oregon grape, vine maple, wild gooseberry, crabapple, cedar, spruce, thimbleberry, skunk cabbage, and salal. In addition to those are death camas, cascara, flowering dogwood, sword fern, orange honeysuckle, Rocky Mountain juniper, snowberry, thistle, water-lily, dandelion, barberry, madrona, rock-weed, rainflower, 'puff-ball' (fam. *Lycoperdaceae*), wild pea, wild onion, trailing currant, arum, sweet cicely, and sixteen unidentified plants giving a total of thirty-five plants used exclusively for medicinal purposes. Some plants of the Swinomish pharmacopoeia were common knowledge to all, but a number were owned individually as secret lore accompanied by verbal formula, being one aspect of the ritual complex termed in the Skagit dialect *xaca:dad* or *sy'wi'D*. A few non-botanical medicinal products were also employed. They include clay, human urine, shark-oil, and certain glands of skunk and garden snails.

English Name	Indien Name	Usage
Licorice Fern (a small fern)	sxo'xəlč skwixw	Roots: brewed into tea, chewed for flavor Tuber: (x bx b) as food. Ground to flour, mixed with water into dough and baked in hot ashes. Long roots: (dapc) used for dark imbrication on basketry
Brake Fern	ča'la'sac	Rhizomes: roasted as food and stored in baskets. Fish laid on fronds during butchering.
Field Horsetail Skunk Cabbage	bu.bxadts t'cu.k ^w	Bulbs: food, eaten raw Leaves: doubled or rolled into drinking cups and berry containers while picking
Indian Potato	skau'ic	Tubers: Food. Plant sometimes transplanted to 'gardens' to grow to size
?	kwəla'l	Root: food
Nodding Onion	a'b d (when found on islands) bakuya (when found on mainland)	Bulbs: Food. Baked in hot ashes and then stored in pits

la'k m s (after cooked, Chin. J.)

(Haskins: *Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast*, 1934, p.15: "All species of wild onion are known and used as food by the Indians of the Pacific Coast.")

Wild Carrot	šəgwa'kɫ	Root: Food stored for winter.
?	čsɪdo'?	Root: Food
Junous xiphiodes triandus	skuba'laxkad	Bulb: Food
Tiger Lily	tša'gwič	Bulb: Food
Mountain Blue Huckleberry	swoda'x	Berry: Food. (first fruits ceremony)
Island Blue Huckleberry	qwə'qw ə'l	Berry: Food. (first fruits ceremony)
Marsh Blue Huckleberry	bə'lčub	Berry: Food, dried
Serviceberry	qila'stab	Berry: food, fresh and dried, Branches: for wiping down fish-nets Wood: spread of halibut rig
?	i' au'kab c	Berry: Food
Thimbleberry	ɫ ɫsa'k	Berry: Food. Eaten fresh on the spot, or mixed with salmon eggs
Red Huckleberry	st ti'xw	Berry: Food, eaten fresh
Red Elderberry	cabt	Berry: Food, Mixed with blackberries and cooked, or eaten fresh after chilling in spring water overnight
Blue Elderberry	tsEqui uk	Berry: Food. Steamed on rocks and put in container cooled underwater or underground
?	s ?baios	Berry: Food
Wild Strawberry	ci'u	Berry: Food, probably never dried
Cranberry	alxo'c	Berry: Food
Crabapple	kaxw	Fruit: Boiled or eaten raw
Salmonberry	st gwa'dac	Berry: Food. Eaten fresh, considered too soft to dry (First Fruits ceremony) Sprouts: prepared in pit where fire was burning and eaten with dried salmon
Oso Berry (Indian Plum)	t sxwatdats	Berry: Food, eaten fresh
Blackberry (Dewberry)	sxa'gw d	Berry: Food. Eaten fresh and smoked or sun-dried as pressed cakes
Blackcap	c lko'ba	Berry: Food, Eaten fresh and smoked or sun-dried as pressed cakes
Salal t	ta'ʔxa	Berry: Food. Eaten fresh or mashed and dried in cakes Leaves: to line food-cooking pits and placed under drying berries
Common Gooseberry	t ?bxw	Berry: Eaten fresh, never stored
Oregon Grape	sqwa' tcas	Berry: Food. Eaten fresh Bark: Yellow dye for woolen yarns
Wild Rose	tuqu'xw c	Hips: Used as food and chewed for Flavor
Willow	?	Bark: twine for fish-nets and webbing for fish-traps, especially for the ko'l c

Wild Cherry	p le'la?ac	Bark: Used as basketry material for imbricated design, and in wrapping implements like two-piece halibut hook, fire- drills, and fish spears
Spirea, Ocean Spray ('Ironwood' 'Hardhack')	kaca'gwac	Wood: fire-wood (smokeless - especially used when in hiding), shafts and prongs of duck-spears, shafts of flounder-spears, crab-spears and ling-cod-spears, prong of tač fish-spear, cooking-stick and roasting-tongs, spring-pole gaff-hooks, mat-needles, bows, pointed stakes used in trench forts, clam-digging sticks, and straws (after hearts of young stalks are removed) for menstruant girls
Alder	s '?kwabac	Sap: Food Wood: Fire-wood, Salmon-cooking sticks, fish-weir stakes, webbing for lo'l c fish-trap, Bark: Lining of elderberry storage pots
Broadleaf Maple	tci oxłklats	Wood: Cradle-boards, dishes, spoons (dead wood) for smoking salmon
Vine Maple	t ka'c	Wood: Bows Bark: Lines for halibut gear
Hemlock	?	Wood: Halibut hooks
Douglas Fir	stcubi'dats (large tree) skoqwa'batsets (small tree)	Wood: Spear and harpoon shafts, and fish-weir Stakes Bark: Firewood, boiled for light brown dye on fish-nets (invisible) Boughs: Placed over rocks in sweat-house
White Fir	ł kta'ciac	Wood: Halibut hooks Boughs: Placed over rocks in sweat-house and in earth ovens
Spruce	c kai'ac	Wood: Fire-wood (smokeless, Used especially when in hiding) Halibut Hooks. Knots used as part of fire-drill
Western Yew	sxa?be'dac	Wood: Bows and arrows. Shafts of harpoons for salmon, seal, and porpoise, frame-work at the edge of dip-nets, Seal and war clubs, Wedges, Digging sticks for roots and clams, Halibut hooks and halibut gear spreaders, and canoe paddles Bark: Netting for spreader weight
Western Red Cedar	(s)x pai'ac	Wood: Slabs of palisade walls, house planks, house-posts, roof boards, fish weir stakes, canoes (sealing, war, family, small river, small salt-water and shovel-nose), base of fire-drills, boxes, water buckets , shakes of sweat-house, webbing of ko'l c fish-trap, spinner lures, and power boards (3 types) Roots: split as base for coiled and imbricated baskets and basket fish-traps Boughs: Placed over rocks in sweat-house, to remove fish

		from s 'b d han[ger]
		Bark, shredded: mats (canoe kneeling and fire-mats, clothing, head-capes for menstruant girls, diapers, head-dresses, soft baskets and bags, tenting of individual sweat-lodges, String for stringing dried clams Rope for weaving shakes of sweat houses, for tying bodies in burial canoes, box-handles, part of the qol'c,
		Bark, whole: Young green bark used as limb splints and in head flattening
Old Growth Timber	Pitch	? Pitch: canoe-fires, plugging knot-holes in canoes, and canoe repair
Miscellaneous Timber		? Live standing timber: for suspending Burial canoes, nooses, and at one place, serving as house-posts for temporary dwellings
		Wood: plank drums and drum sticks, herring-rakes, spindle-whorls, look-out scaffolding on house-tops, fish-trap stakes, lead sticks for qol 'c, shinny sticks, rollers of skid-road portages, dead-falls, cradle-boards, floats, fish-drying racks, cooking-grills
Nettle	c x	Root Bark: peeled dried bark rolled in two-ply string for gill-nets, kagwa'l (q li'c) fish-net, duck-nets, large-gauge seal-nets, and s 'b d bailer
Cattail	o'lal	Leaves: woven into mats for house partitions, bedding (mattresses), armor worn as protection against ducks when hunting, coverings of temporary summer houses and menstrual huts, canoe seats and table cloths, Edges of leaf removed and used as thread for sawing edges of mats
Fireweed	xa'tct ts	Cotton: used to fill out the supply of wool in weaving mountain-goat blankets

Plant not found within Swinomish Territory But Obtained by Trade

Pine Lily (bear grass, squaw grass, deer grass) (kinnikinick?)	c to'lbixw kewa'dac	Leaves: Used as overlay or decoration on basketry and binding edges of large cattail mats used in temporary shelters Grows in Hudsonian zones
		Leaves: Used as overlay or decoration on basketry and binding edges of large cattail mats used in temporary shelters Grows in Hudsonian zones
? [willow]	swa'lox	Bark: Used in manufacture of q li'c fish-net