Seasonal Round Part Two

PLATEAU TRIBES SEASONAL ROUND VISUAL RESOURCES

References from: Seasonal Round Part One (Link)






SEASONAL ROUND

A seasonal round is the annual cycle relating to tribal activities and food resources available at a given time of year. The seasonal round activities vary from region to region relating to weather patterns and natural resources. Abiding within the seasons, tribes were directly connected to the land in navigating their lives throughout the year.

INTRODUCTION SUMMARY

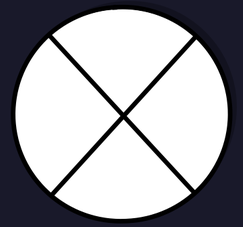
For various tribal regions, seasonal round visuals or posters can become very detailed, including in them the 13 month moon cycle, numerous activities, various foods available and seasonal descriptions in the specific tribal languages. For this introduction to learning about the seasonal round, we are only focusing on basic introductory themes without the complex details.



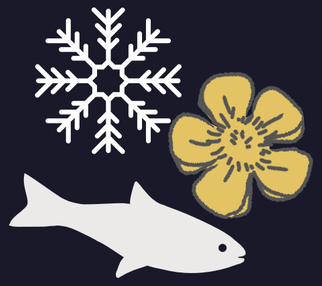
BASIC INTRODUCTORY THEMES



The Pattern: The concept of a circular seasonal round pattern indicating the continual return of winter, spring, summer and fall.



The Plateau Region Template: Introducing the basic seasonal round template for the Plateau Culture Region with similar foods available and general seasonal activities provided for the region.



Seasonal Descriptive Names: Examples of the way tribes would provide descriptive names of the seasons.



How the Seasons Shape Culture: How the seasons and the connection to the cultural land regions shape culture. Recognize how much of the culture is developed from the seasonal round.

SEASONAL ROUND CIRCULAR PATTERN



WINTER



SPRING



SUMMER



FALL



PLATEAU CULTURE REGION



PLATEAU REGION

SEASONAL ROUND

Basic Template of Activities

The timeframe is an approximation. The transition of seasons can vary each year, changing sooner or later.

DESCRIPTIVE NAMING OF THE SEASONS

The book ***Coyote and the Colville*** provides examples for some of the ways seasonal transitions were described and how the recognized changes were used to indicate the time of year.



(Link) Pg. 31 Coyote & the Colville

MEASURING TIME

“It was reasonable, then, that the measure of time was by food that was in season. Some divided the year into periods which they named by seasons in which the foods were gathered.”







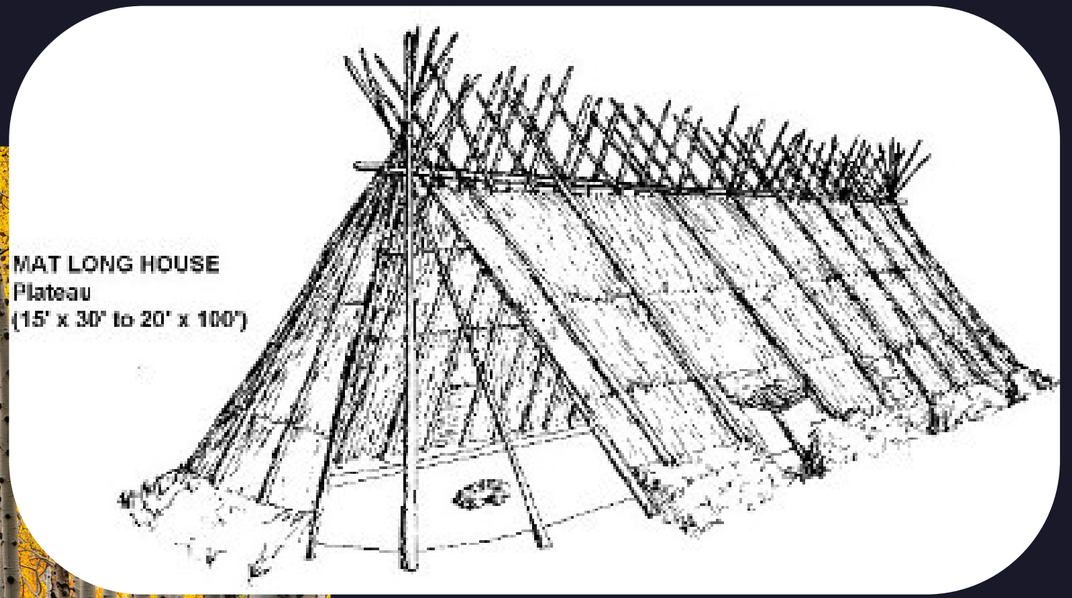
NOVEMBER

“The season we know as November was the time when the leaves yellowed and died and people began moving to their winter homes.”



WINTER PITHOUSE





WINTER TULE MAT HOUSE

DECEMBER

“Snowfalls began in December…”

JANUARY

“blizzard season”





FEBRUARY

“…time of the white snow”

MARCH

“...buttercup time...”



SAGEBRUSH BUTTERCUPS



APRIL

“...leaf budding and leaf unfolding time...”

MAY AND JUNE

“...highwater time, bitterroot time, and sunflower time...”



BALSAMROOT ALSO KNOWN AS
INDIAN SUNFLOWER





BITTERROOT FLOWER

JULY

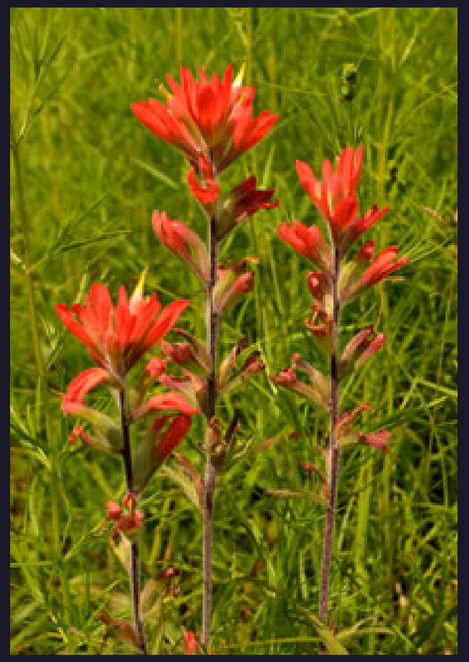
"...service berry time when there were flowers on the ground (at higher elevations)."



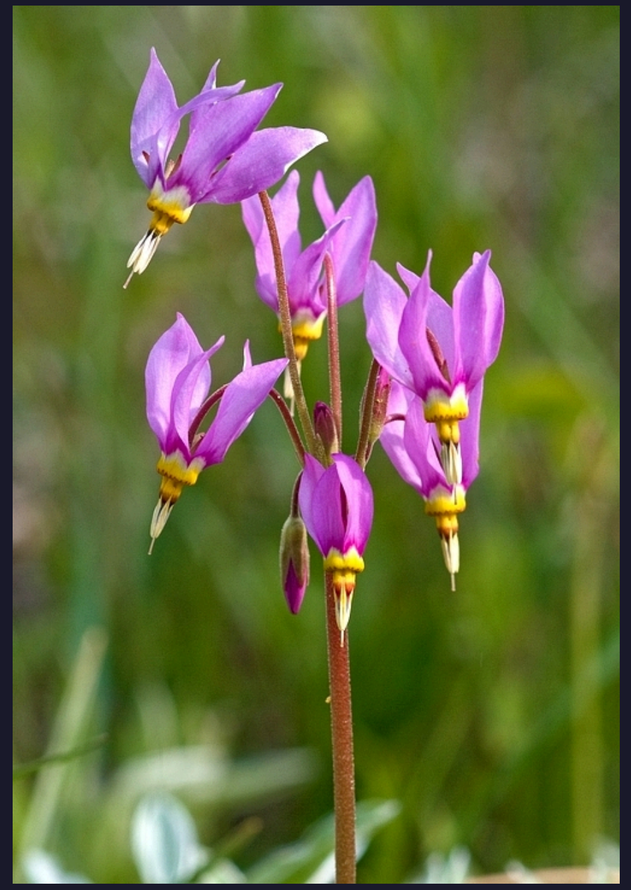
SERVICE BERRY ALSO KNOWN AS SASKATOON BERRY



NOOTKA WILDROSE



INDIAN PAINTBRUSH



SHOOTING STAR

AUGUST

“...wild cherry and chokecherry time came in August.”



CHOKECHERRY



SALMON



HUCKLEBERRY

SEPTEMBER

“...berry picking and salmon spawning time.”

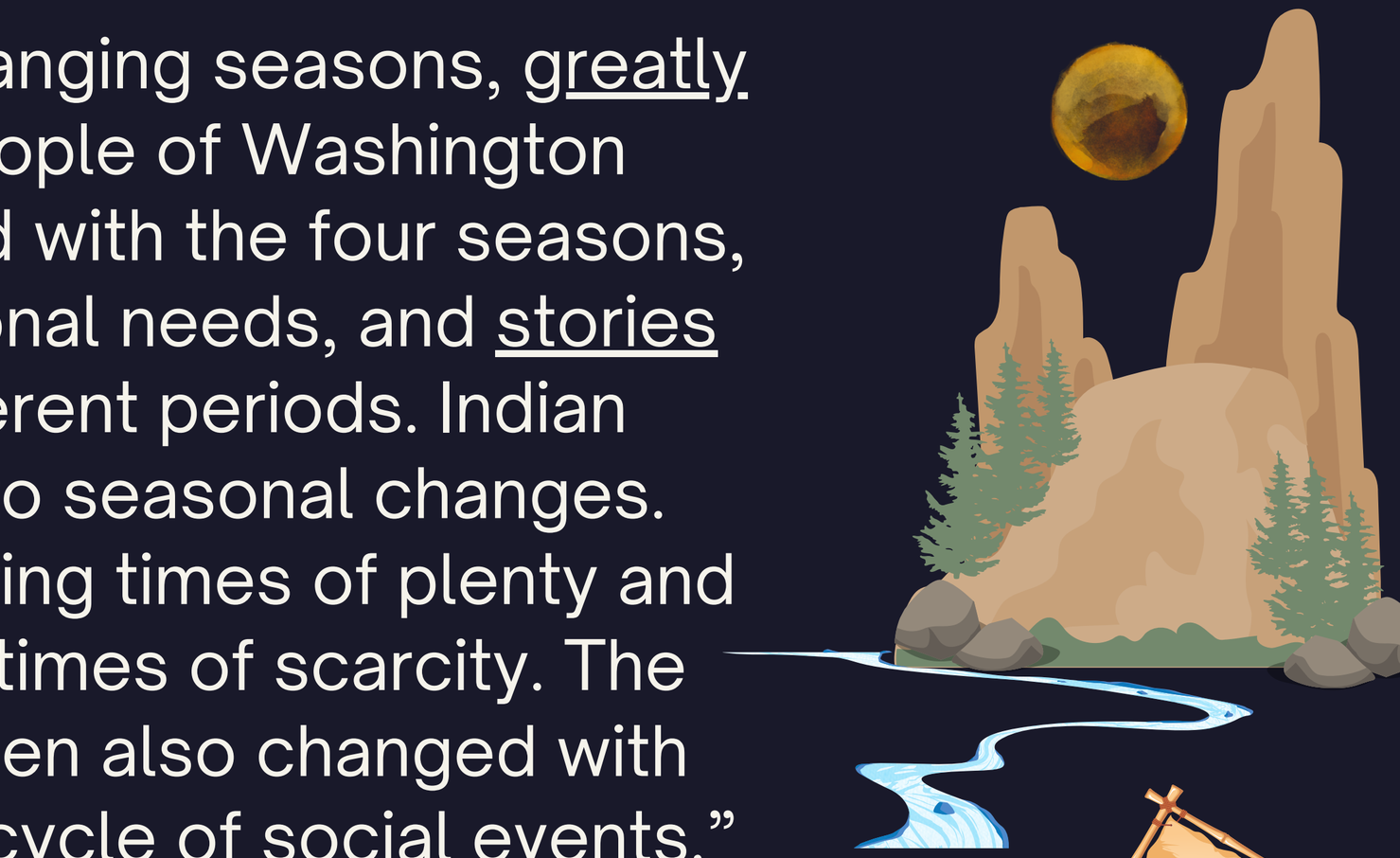
OCTOBER

“The major salmon run came up the Columbia in October…”



How the Seasons Shape Culture

“The seasonal cycle, or the changing seasons, greatly influenced life for the Indian people of Washington State. Food resources changed with the four seasons, clothing needs reflected seasonal needs, and stories and myths reflected these different periods. Indian ceremonies were often linked to seasonal changes. Large gatherings were held during times of plenty and small groups dispersed during times of scarcity. The activities of both men and women also changed with the seasons, creating a yearly cycle of social events.”



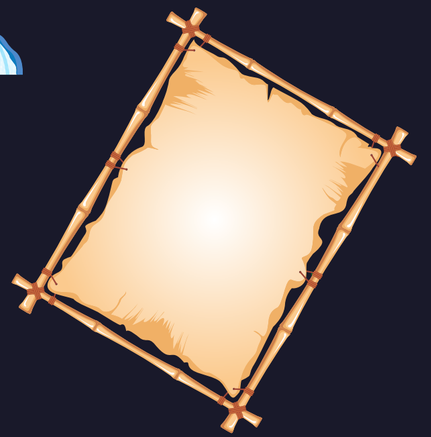
INDIANS OF WA STATE (LINK)



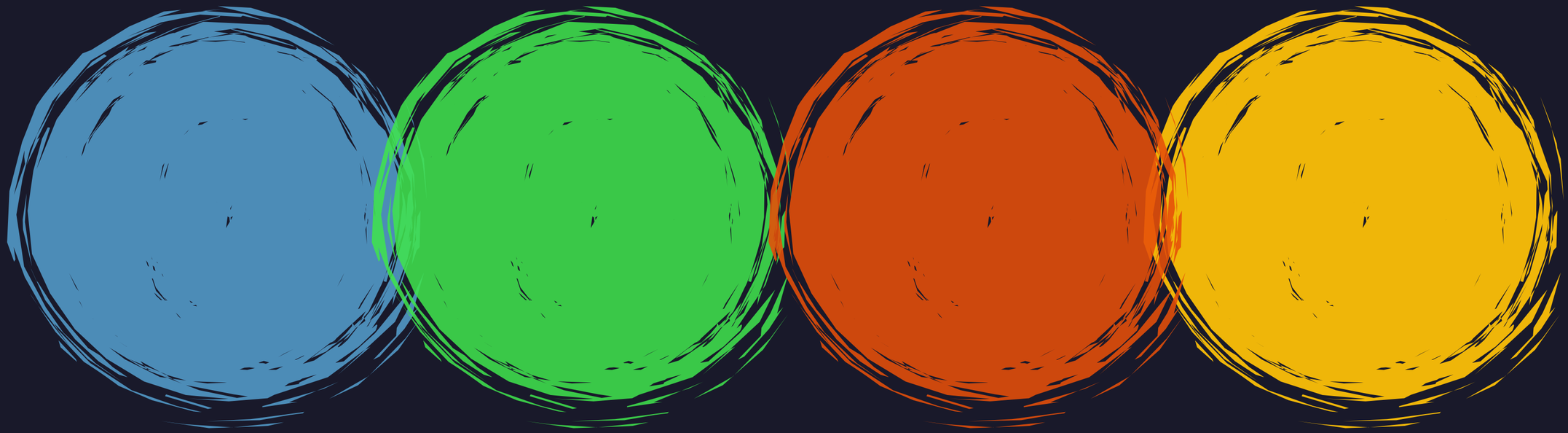








Summary of Seasonal Activities



WINTER

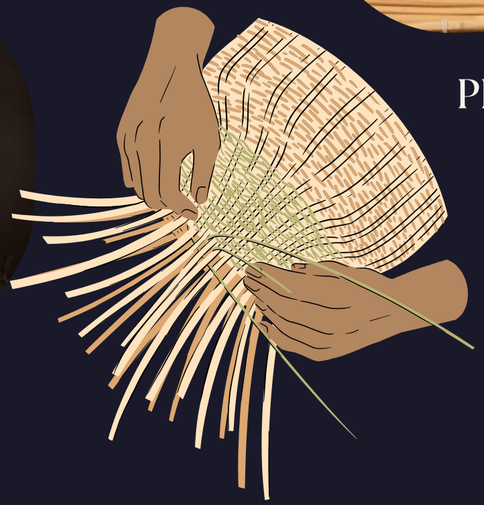
Winter includes the time of storytelling, making new items from material gathered throughout the year, ceremonial winter dances/prayers/songs/offerings for loved ones, relief from the gathering season with indoor games.



ANIMAL PEOPLE STORYTELLING



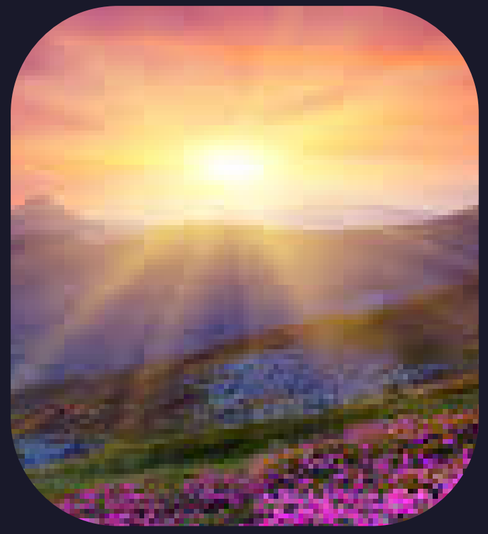
PLATEAU BASKETRY & TULE MAT



SPRING

Springtime meant the end of a long winter, often indicated by the surfacing buttercups and life beginning anew. Fresh food available, transitioning out of winter homes, First Roots Feast, root gathering, social gathering, naming ceremonies and memorials.







WHITE CAMAS



BITTERROOT

SUMMER

Food gathering continued in the summer months with roots/berries/fishing, First Berry Feast, summer fishing for sturgeon/trout/salmon. Summer salmon run fishing initiated by a Salmon Ceremony. Summer games and social gatherings.



SALMON



SERVICE BERRY



HUCKLEBERRY



SOAP BERRY



CHOKECHERRY

FALL

The fall season was a significant time for hunting and processing roots/fish/game for winter food storage. It was also the time of the fall salmon run. Preparations also included setting up winter homes and storing materials for winter.



WIND DRIED SALMON





SMOKED DRIED DEER MEAT

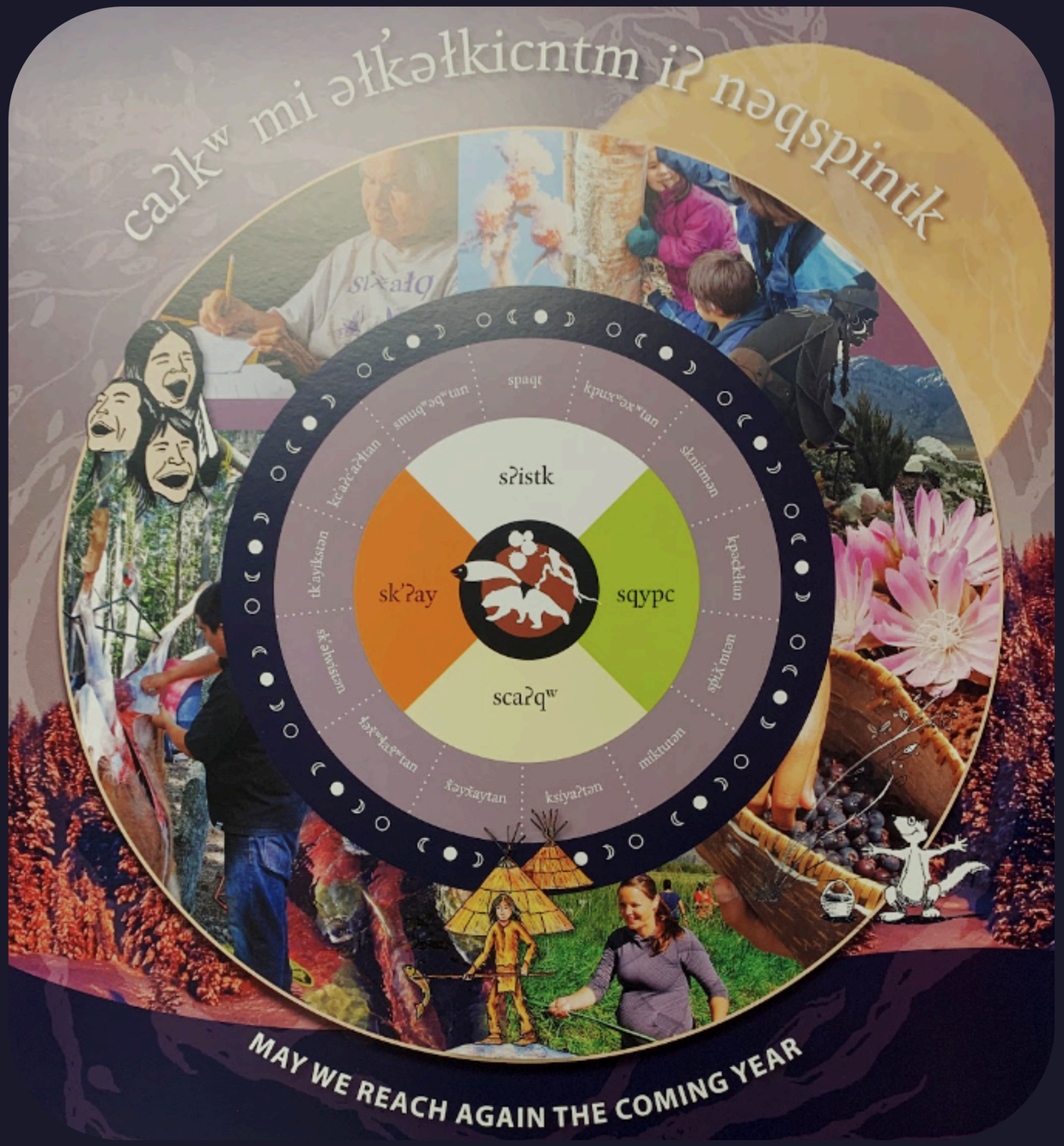
POSTER VISUAL

Nez Perce
Seasonal Round



POSTER VISUAL

Okanagan Nation
Seasonal Round



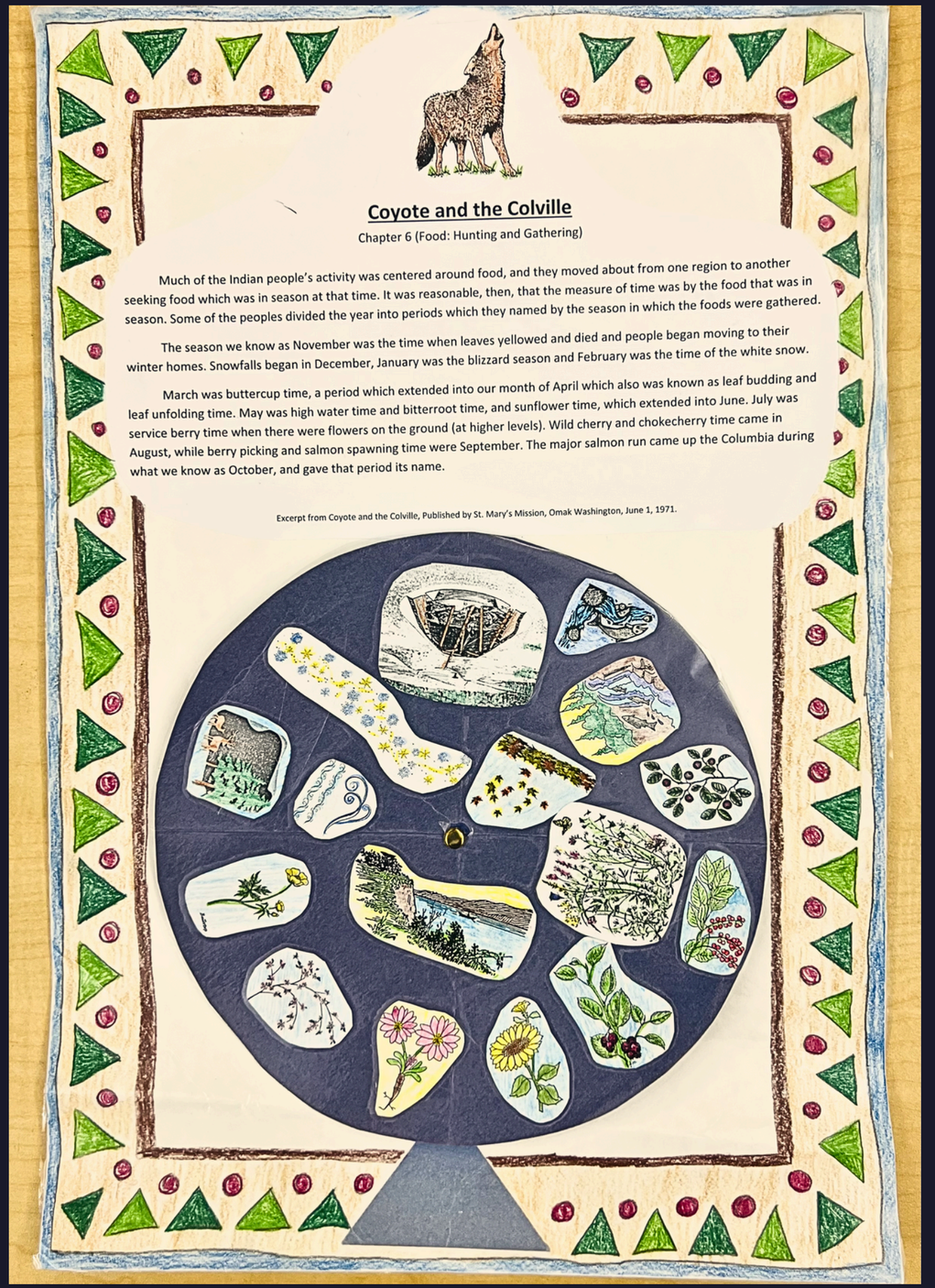
PROJECT IDEA

SEASONAL ROUND POSTER SIMPLIFIED



PROJECT IDEA

SEASONAL ROUND POSTER WITH A SPINNING CIRCLE AND TIME-POINTER



Coyote and the Colville

Chapter 6 (Food: Hunting and Gathering)

Much of the Indian people's activity was centered around food, and they moved about from one region to another seeking food which was in season at that time. It was reasonable, then, that the measure of time was by the food that was in season. Some of the peoples divided the year into periods which they named by the season in which the foods were gathered.

The season we know as November was the time when leaves yellowed and died and people began moving to their winter homes. Snowfalls began in December, January was the blizzard season and February was the time of the white snow.

March was buttercup time, a period which extended into our month of April which also was known as leaf budding and leaf unfolding time. May was high water time and bitterroot time, and sunflower time, which extended into June. July was service berry time when there were flowers on the ground (at higher levels). Wild cherry and chokecherry time came in August, while berry picking and salmon spawning time were September. The major salmon run came up the Columbia during what we know as October, and gave that period its name.

Excerpt from Coyote and the Colville, Published by St. Mary's Mission, Omak Washington, June 1, 1971.



ETHNOBOTANY AND PLANT IDENTIFICATION RESOURCE LINKS

Ethnobotany of the Okanagan Colville Indians of British Columbia and WA State (Link)

University of WA Burke Museum Herbarium Collection (Link)