

1. Description

- 1.1 Name of society, language, and language family:** Name: Kalispel-Pend D'Orielle, Language: Kalispel, Family: Salishan (1)
- 1.2 ISO code (3 letter code from ethnologue.com):** FLA
- 1.3 Location (latitude/longitude):** 48.33 N, 117.29 W
- 1.4 Brief history:** The Kalispel are a semi-nomadic tribe living in northern Idaho and Washington. They were divided into 2 groups, the upper and lower. Upon encountering the influence of the white man, the upper tribe was quick to give up their lands and move to the reservation given to them. The lower tribe however stood their ground and resisted influence by the white settlers for some time. They declined many proposals by the U.S. government due to poor terms. The tribe has survived throughout the years, and still lives in the same area, although not a hunter and gatherer society anymore. (4)
- 1.5 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:** Catholic Priests arrived in the mid 1800's, forcing their religion upon the Kalispel tribe. White settlers attempted to relocate them multiple times into Montana, but they constantly found their way back to the Pend D'Orielle valley.(3p. 14) Around 1730 they were introduced to the horse by white settlers. Although they did not completely adapt to the life of a horse, it sped up travels and the way of live for those who used it. (3p.38)
- 1.6 Ecology:** The kalispel were great fishers, but did not take advantage of that due to the respect for the environment, and the fear the Kingfisher would not give them fish the next year if they took too many. They lived very well off the environment, which gave them many roots, berries, and small to medium game. Although they never took more than they can handle, leaving a sustainable environment. (3)
- 1.7 Population size, mean village size, home range size, density:** 1,600 members in 1855 (4). Winter villages could be anywhere up to 800 (3p.30) .085 person/km

2. Economy

- 2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s):** Camas bulbs, along with berries, and roots. (3p. 27)
- 2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:** Salmon, Buffalo, Deer, Elk (2p. 52)
- 2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:** Spear, Bow and Arrow (2p. 52)
- 2.4 Food storage:** "Women customarily stored food on platforms to protect them from the mice. A few camas might be bagged raw for winter eating." (3p. 32)
- 2.5 Sexual division of production:** Men and teenage boys did they hunting. (3p. 30) Women dug up the camas roots and picked berries (3p. 32)
- 2.6 Land tenure:** Lived on the banks of the Pend D'Orielle River in the valley of mountains (3p. 73)
- 2.7 Ceramics:** "Kalispels specialized in making white pine canoes, birch-bark baskets, and woven skin bags." (5)
- 2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:** During summer months, different groups were given the tasks of gathering different kinds of food by the Chief. This leads me to believe that the food is shared when they all gather back together (3p.28-35)
- 2.9 Food taboos:**
- 2.10 Canoes/watercraft?** The Kalispel were known for their Sturgeon-nosed canoes, and how well they lived on water. (4 & 3p. 28)

3. Anthropometry

- 3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):** not stated
- 3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):** not stated

4. Life History, mating, marriage

- 4.1 Age at menarche (f):** not stated
- 4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):** not stated
- 4.3 Completed family size (m and f):** not stated
- 4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):** not stated
- 4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):** not stated
- 4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:** No numbers are given but divorce did occur often when adultery was present. (6)
- 4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:** Wealthy men or men of power practiced polygamy. (6)
- 4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?** Does not appear to be any selling of brides.
- 4.9 Inheritance patterns:** not stated
- 4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:** The children are sent off with their mothers to perform the "gathering" of the berries and roots. (3p. 32)
- 4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:** not stated
- 4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):** Mostly within tribe, although marriage could occur between tribes. (7)
- 4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?** Not stated
- 4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows")** not stated
- 4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?** Not stated
- 4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape:** not stated
- 4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)** not stated
- 4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?** No, adultery happened but it was very frowned upon. (7)
- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring** not stated
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?** Not stated
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females** not stated
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades** not stated

- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)** not stated
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?** Not stated
- 4.24 Joking relationships?** Not stated
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations?** Based on the fact that the family was forced to live with the boy's family or tribe (6), I would assume that it is patrilineal although not specifically stated.
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules** not stated
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?** Yes, there would be a marriage dance where the boys danced around whichever girl was getting married, and the selection would occur by touching the girl. (6)
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?**
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?)**
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)?** The boy's parents arranges the marriage, with the girls parents setting the date of marriage. (6)
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who:** not explicitly stated as controversy, although the boys and girls preferences were disregarded (7)

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:** No data
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:** Violence within group was caused by adultery, where the husbands brother could kill the lover. (6) Out group violence was generally seeking revenge on a tribe (3p. 46)
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:** In group caused by adultery, out of group caused by revenge due to a fallen tribe member (6)
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations):** Overall were friendly with neighboring groups, even with White settlers. However, if a tribe member was killed, they were very vengeful and would go to war. (3p.46)
- 4.18 Cannibalism?** Not stated

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:** Average is not given, but the winter camps were said to be anywhere up to 800 villagers. During the summer they are very small, as each group goes its own direction. (3p. 30)
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):** During the summer, groups would scatter and spread out along the Kalispel region. When winter came, the groups would gather roughly in the same place, or a place chosen by their chief. (3p.30)
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):** Chiefs were in charge of the major decisions of the groups. (3p. 30)
- 5.4 Post marital residence:** They would live with the boys family for the first residence, after that it would differ. (6)
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):** Stayed in the area of the Pend D'Orielle River near Calispell lake during winter times. They were semi-nomadic, so during the summer months they would travel around the Pend D'Orielle valley. They were not hostile or defensive of groups coming into their area. (3p. 45-46, 73-75)
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):** not stated
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:** not stated
- 5.8 Village and house organization:** Had 10-12 winter villages. "To fit their mobile life, the Kalispels built portable lodges of woven tule or bark mats attached to poles set to form a cone. The mats could be rolled and the poles trailed behind women on the march. Their size and ends pitched towards the center poles, measuring 20 feet or longer. A chiefs lodge, used for ceremonies, might be 60 feet" (3p. 31)
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):** The chief had his own special building that was made for ceremonies (3p. 31)
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?** They slept on ground, wrapped in fur robes. (3p. 31)
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:** Chief was the leader, after that there was nothing stated. (3p.30_
- 5.12 Trade:** Traded livestock as well as food with nearby villages. Many would also gamble with neighboring villages too (3p.32)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?**

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6 Time allocation to RCR:** not stated
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):** Men or women with unusual gifts could be regarded as a shaman and could treat illness. (3p.36-37)
- 6.2 Stimulants:** None used that I could find
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):** Men fasted and went on a vision quest before entering adulthood. Women were taken into solitude to learn from an older relative at their first menstruation. (3p. 36) "The dead were dressed in robes, sewn in blankets, temporarily placed on a platform, and then buried. Their possessions were given away, and their names were never spoken again." (5)
- 6.4 Other rituals:** hunting dance "sinkakua" (3p.36)
- 6.5 Myths (Creation):** Belief in a Kingfisher who can cut off fish supply if it is abused. (3p.33)
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):** Their art was in the form of basket weaving. (5)
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR:** not stated
- 6.8 Missionary effect:** Although there were many priests that tried to force their religion upon the kalispel, they were able to stay true to their beliefs. (4)
- 6.9 RCR revival:** not stated

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: Believe that they will live as spirits. (5) No other information could be found

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? They would not state the names of the deceased for at least one year after their passing. (6)

6.12 Is there teknonymy? Not that I could find

6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.) They worshipped many gods, and prayed to the gods for almost every event (3p. 33)

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint: Not explicitly said, but none based on all pictures seen (3)

7.2 Piercings: Ears (3p. 111)

7.3 Haircut: Long Hair, often braided (3p. 108)

7.4 Scarification: none found

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): Many Feathers, very traditional Indian look with animal hide and fur.(3p. 35, 108)

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: Very decorative native dresses for ceremonies, use beads, feathers, teeth of animals, big shell earrings (7)

7.7 Sex differences in adornment: Women would wear the shell earrings, where men wouldn't. Men would be more likely to carry a necklace with a tooth of a kill on it. (3)

7.8 Missionary effect: After contact with white settlers, they were given many clothes to try to colonize the tribe, however the ceremonial attire did not change. (3)

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: not stated

8. Kinship systems

8.1 Sibling classification system: Not stated explicitly, although it does mention brothers and sisters so it seems to be what we consider normal. (7)

8.2 Sororate, levirate: not stated

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.): none found

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

Present day Kalispel has grown exponentially and the population is up to around 5500 now. (7)

They were one of the few tribes that never signed a peace treaty with the U.S. government in the 19th and early 20th century. (4)

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