

Property of the Masset Inlet
Eagles, and of the StA's as Eagles
and their sub-lineages.

Enumerated in this section are the properties of those families designated by Swanton as Masset Inlet or ST'ASTAS families:—

The GĭTANS ("Eagles of Masset") E 13

The MāMAN gĭTANā'-i ("Gĭtans of Mā'mAN River") E 13a

The ÉAO gĭTANā'-i ("Masset-Inlet Gĭtans") E 13a (aa)

The ÉANĦ sqadjĭns gĭTANā'-i ("the Gĭtans [who camped] on the river Sqadjĭns") E 13b

The T!ĕ'es gĭTANā'-i ("rocky-coast Eagles"). E 13c

The SÉadjō'gat lā'nas ("SÉadjō'gat town-people") E 14

The Wĭdja gĭTANā'-i ("The Gĭtans [of the town] of Wĭdja")

E 15

The T!ō'tk!a gĭTANā'-i ("The Gĭtans [of the town] of

T!ō'tk!a") E 16

The Tcĕts gĭTANā'-i ("The Gĭtans [of the town] of Tcĕts")

E 17

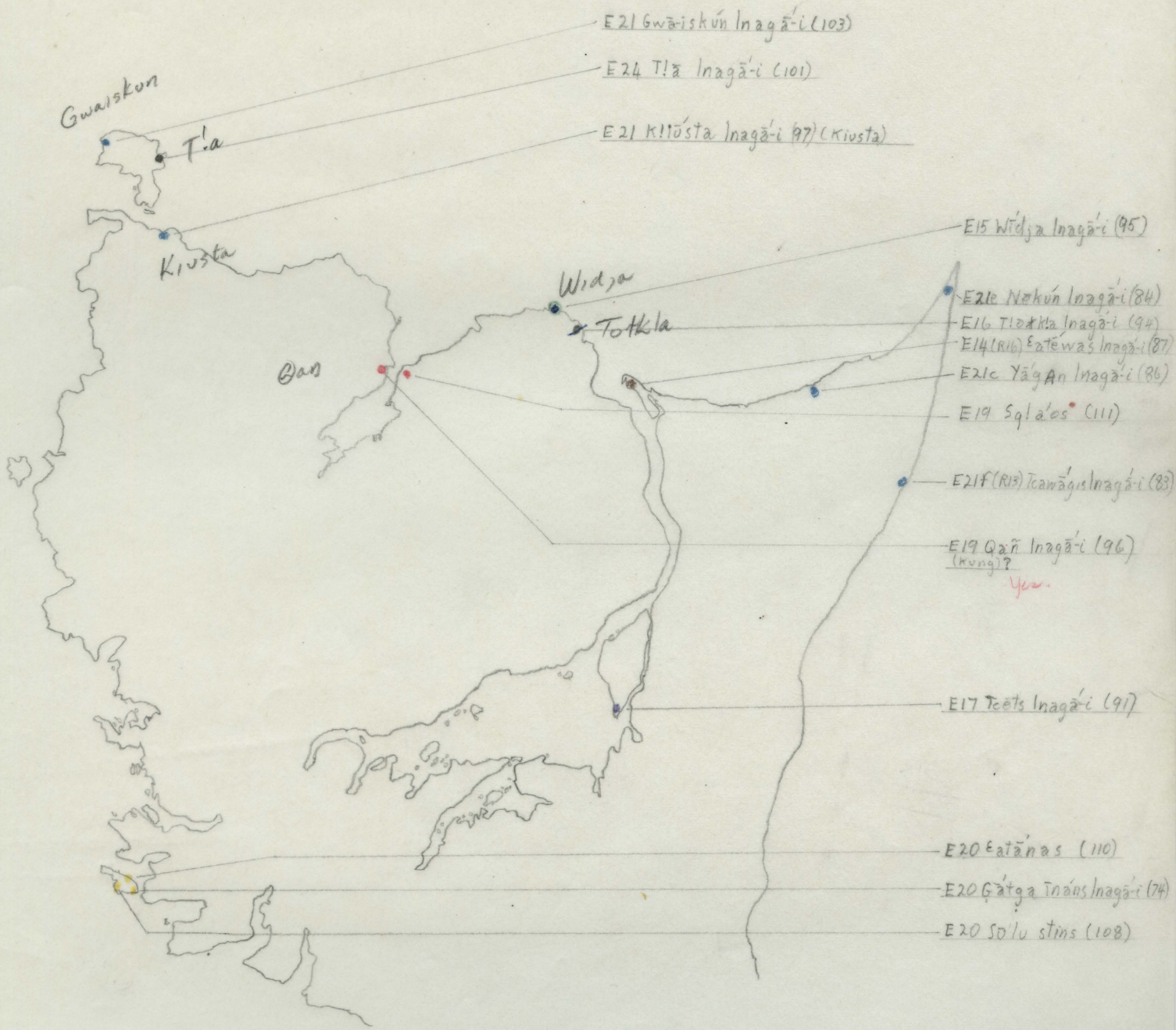
The Djus xade' ("people of Djus [Island]), or Djus-People,

E 18

The Sā'gva lā'nas ("people of the town up the inlet")

E 19

Territories of the Haida of the Masset Inlet and
Sta'stas Families



The Do gġtANā'-i ("Gitanos of the West Coast")

E 20

The stA'stas or Sā'ñgak lā'nas ("salmon-eggs")

E 21

The K!ā'was ("sea-eggs") E 21a

The ki'e lAñ gē'awa-i ("those born at [the town of] ki'e lAñ") E 21c

The Nēkuv'n stA'stā'-i ("The stA'stas of Rose Spit")

E 21e

The Tcawā'gġs stA'stā'-i ("The stA'stas from Low-Tide River") E 21f.

Swanton obtained no record of houses or sites (if any) of the lineages E 18, E 21b, E 21d, E 21g and the sub-lineages of E 21g.

lineage	houses							sites
	Masset	Qan	Yan	Yaku	Kivsta	Hiellen	Sukhwan (Alaska)	
E13	1							
E13a	4							
E13a(aa)				1				
E13b	1							
c	1							
E14	5							1
E15								1
E16			3					1
E17	1		4					1
E19		5						2
E19a		3						
E20								3
E21						4	1	2
E21a						2		
c						2	1	1
e								1
f	1							1

The E14 site was the village of Masset. It was acquired from the R16

The E15 site was near Wiah Pt north of Yan

The E16 site was near Yan

The E17 site was by Martin Pt on Kumdis Island (inside Masset Inlet)

The E19 sites were opposite each other across the entrance to Naden Harbour.

The E20 sites were all on Kippa Island. Swanton

included one of them (74) in his West Coast list.

One of the E 21 sites is on the north-west corner of Langara Island, the other is the site of Kiusta.

The E 21c site is on McDutye Bay about midway between Rose Spit and Old Masset.

The E 21e site is Rose Spit, resettled by the Eagles after the R 13 had left.

The E 21f site is on the east coast of Graham Island. It was also a former R 13 territory.

Comments

One cannot really base any analysis of the lineages, as to former strength, on the results. The E 20 owned the most sites (three) but all were in one place (Kippa Island).

The E 14 and the E 19 and the E 21 each had five houses. (one in Alaska in the case of E 21).

Site 101 belonged to the T!ā al lā'nas E24,
- a long-dead race ~~about~~ about which Swanton
could obtain no ^{other} information.

Property of the Ravens of
N.W. Graham Island, and of
the Alaskan Eagles.

most of the Ravens, designated by Swanton as originating on the north-west corner of Guaham Island migrated to Alaska along with the lineages (and sub-lineages) of two Eagle families.

These include:

The Yā'k' lā'nas ("middle-town people") R19

The ʔao yā'k' lā'nas ("middle-town people of Masset Inlet",

R19a

The Q!ā'ad nā'as xadā'-i ("dog-fish-house people") R19b

The Sk!ī'sla-i nā-i xadā'-i ("people of the house where they always have plenty of food") of the Middle-Town-People of Alaska. R19c

The Na qē'ats xā'da-i ("people of the house that went away discouraged") of the Middle-Town-People of Alaska R19d.

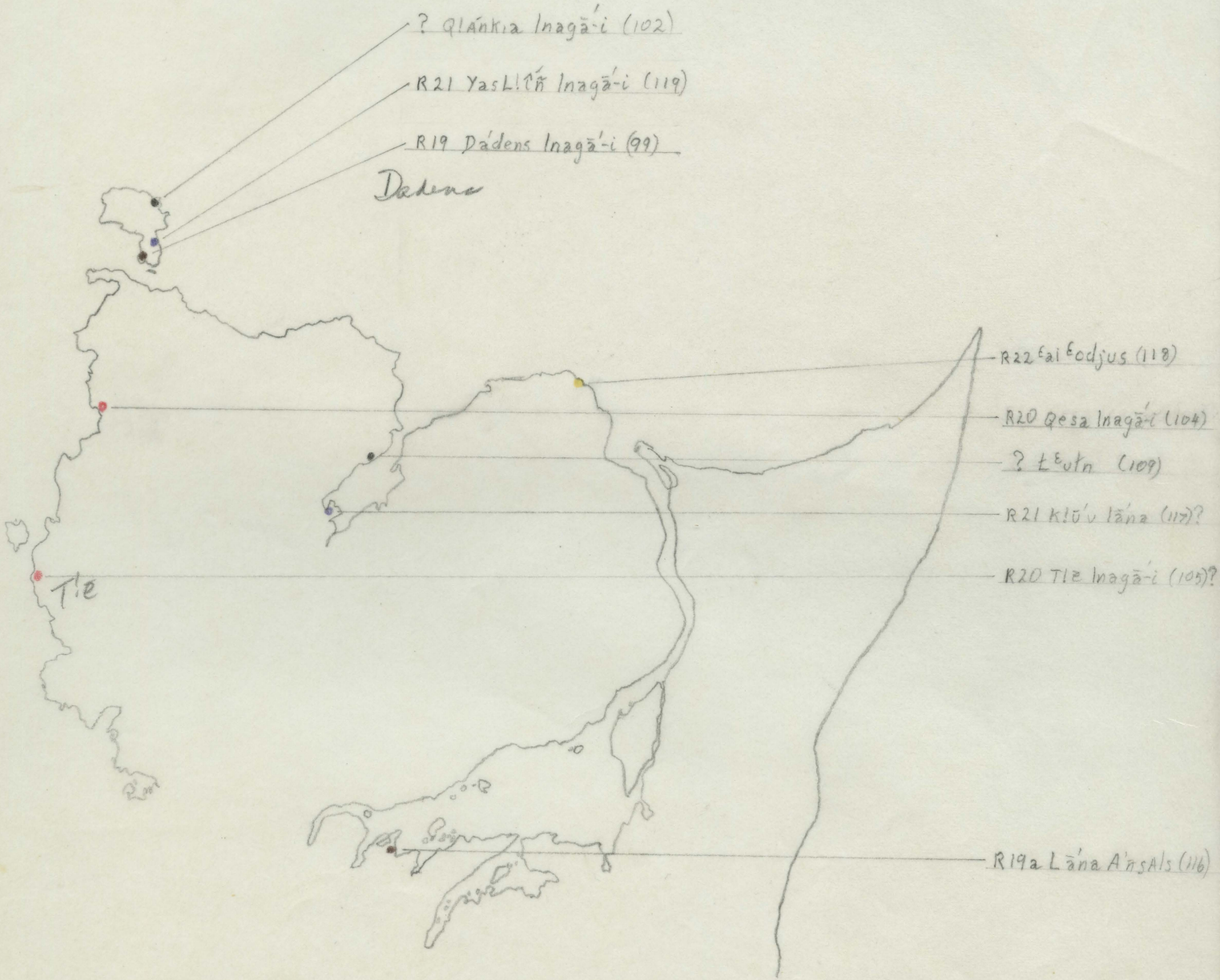
The Tas lā'nas or Tā'dji lā'nas ("sand town-people")

R20

The Q!oē'tas ("earth-eaters") R21

Territories of the Haida of the North-west

Graham Island Families



The ϵ_{ao} $q\bar{e}'awa-i$ ("those born in Masset Inlet")

R 22 (They perhaps should be included with the Rose Spit families, according to Swanton, but they are now in Alaska).

The $\epsilon_{a}la'ndas$ E 22

The $Tc!a'at$ $la'nas$ ("Tc!a'at town-people") E 23

The sub-lineages of R 21, R 22, E 22 and E 23 are not recorded as having owned houses or sites

lineages	houses			sites (Canadian)
	Masset	Klinkwan (Alaska)	Sukkwān (Alaska)	
R 19				1
R 19 a	3			1
b		8		
c		3		
d		1		
R 20			1	2
R 21			2	2
R 22				1
E 22			2	
E 23			1	1

The R 19 site was Dadena.

The R 19 a site was on the west side of Masset Inlet

One R 20 site (104) was on the west coast of

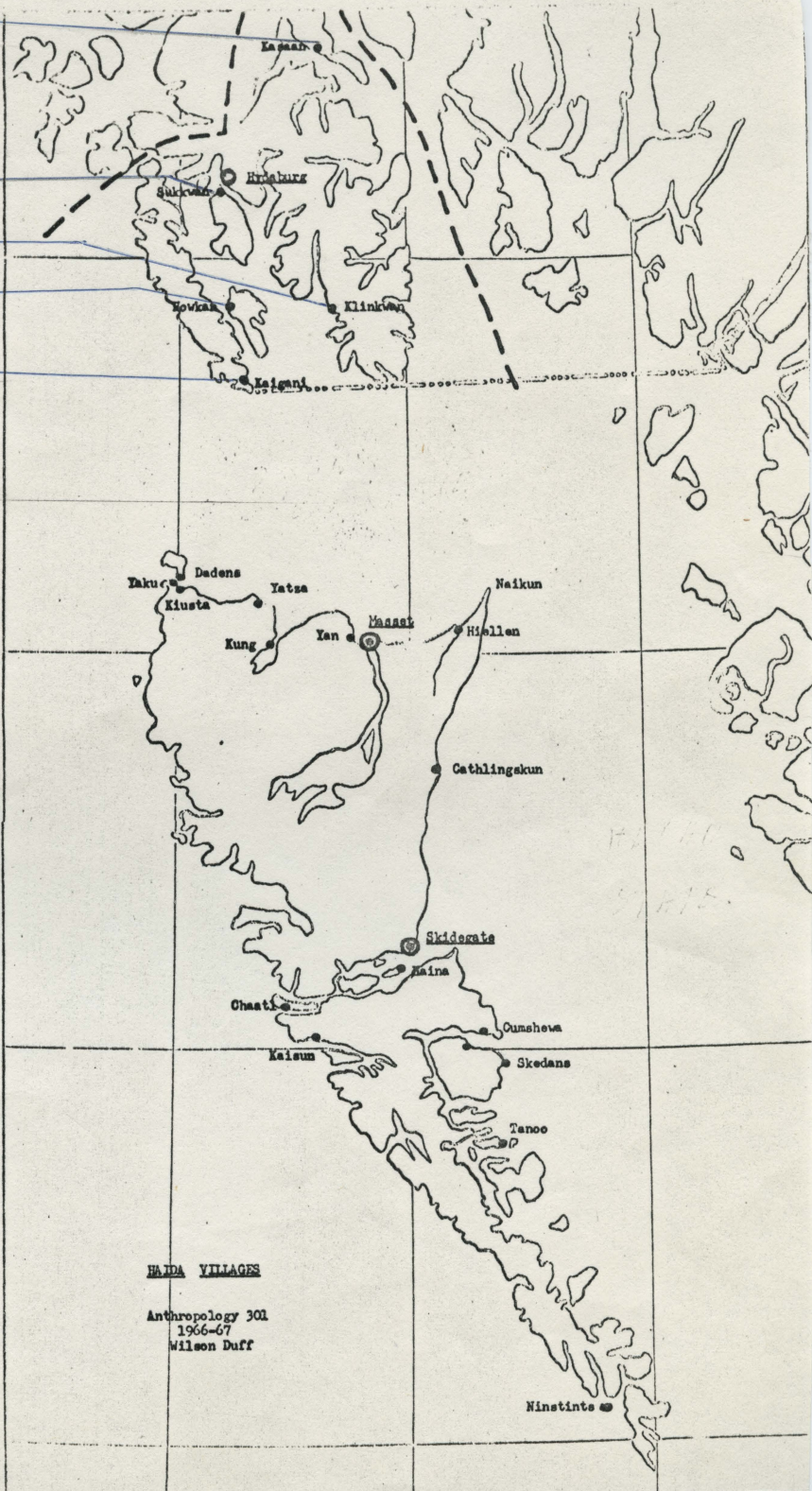
Graham Island. The other T!e Inagā'i is not listed by number (105) on Newcomb's map but is possibly the village T!e l. on the west coast (located on the map but unnumbered). One R21 site is on Langara Island. The other is not located by number (117) on Newcomb's map but is possibly K'unlā na shown in Naden Harbour on that map.

The R22 site is by Yan (Wiah Pt.)
 The E23 site (100) is not located on Newcomb's map. Two possibilities exist for its location. Swanton says in his work (p 276 - line 14) that the people that owned it (the T!a at lā'nas) were named from their town on North Island. North Island appears to be the present-day Langara Island (p 276 footnote the town of T!a (101) is said to be on North Island and is located on Langara Island). However, the E23 migrated (p 105 - map)

TOWNS OF THE ALASKAN HAIDA

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- R20 GAS'n (125)
- R21 Saqoā'n (121)
- R19h Lingoā'n (124)
- E23 Éaok'ian (122)
- R19 Klaiyā'ni (120)



HAIDA VILLAGES

Anthropology 301
1966-67
Wilson Duff

from the west coast to the north coast of Graham Island and this town may have been on or in the vicinity of the island of Tc!a a† (Chaatl).

Two of Swanton's "towns", (102) and (109), did not have their ownership recorded.

Of the six Alaskan "towns", four can be identified with villages known and named by the white traders. Town (123) Q!wē^{EA}ñL_{as} Inā'gā'i was not mapped. It belonged to the Yet na'as xā'da-i ("raven-house people") of the Middle-Town-People of Alaska R19e. Town (126) Tcatchī'nī was not mapped. It belonged to the R20

Comments

The R19a lineage is listed as an Alaskan lineage by Swanton but it owned three houses in Masset.

Lineages with the most territory were

the R20 and the R21. Each had two Canadian sites and one Alaskan site.

The most populous lineage was the R19b with eight houses in Klinkwan. ✓

Additional Comments.

Generally speaking each lineage that owned territory possessed that territory close to the village or villages where it owned houses. The only major exception to this is the R13 lineage, that had owned upto six sites on the north-east coast of Graham Island and wintered in three houses at Skidegate. Most lineages lived in one town or in two towns near each other (e.g. Chaatl and Kariun). Three exceptions to this were the R10 lineage, located at Chaatl and Kariun, and Cumshewa; the R18 lineage, Maset, Yaku and Lan; and that rather puzzling offshoot of the E2 lineage at Chaatl. For the Southern Queen Charlottes, indeed, "town" territories can be mapped out. Kunghit territory extended north to a line drawn east-west through Moresby Island in the vicinity of Lyell Island. It

included the west side of Lyell Island. Skedans - Zanoo territory extended north from this line to a line drawn east-west through the Cumskewa Head peninsula, on the east side of Moresby Island.

Skidegate territory lay north of this up to Tlell. The boundary with the West Coast territory can't be drawn half-way along Skidegate Channel. The West Coast (Chaatl - Kaisun) territory extended west from this line, north to Rennell Sound and south to Kunghit territory. The only overlapping occurs between Skedans - Zanoo and Kunghit territories, an E 3 fort and possibly a Zanoo village (33) lying south of the boundary. The Cumskewa R10 and the Chaatl E2 (ruinstints) owned no territory in the Skedans - Zanoo and Chaatl - Kaisun areas respectively.

The same thing cannot be attempted for the northern Queen Charlottes. There appears to be more overlapping, and the numbers of "towns" and houses allotted to many of the lineages leaves one with the feeling that much information is missing and that Swanton had arrived on the scene too late, after the series of disasters that all but wiped out the Haida, to obtain a fuller picture.

A question exists as to whether some of the Eagles were of foreign origin and therefore whether the Haida at one time were not exogamic. It is possible that the Raven lineages were at one time exogamic with respect to one another. The Raven crests differ considerably more than do the

Eagles crests (i.e. Eagle lineages have many crests in common with each other while Raven lineages do not). As crest recognition appears to be the way Indians of ex-lineage of one "nation" identify with those of another, it is possible the exogamic system was applied to the Eagles after they arrived and the distinction between the Raven lineages dropped. Evidence for this is non-existent as far as the author knows. The suggestion is put forward as a postulate rather than a theory. ✓ *Could be.*

Many lineages owned territories but no houses. These were either extinct or presumably were no longer able to maintain their separate identity after the epidemics that "broke" the Baida.

In the Northern Charlottes (above the West Coast and Skidegate territories), Eagles and Ravens were about equally divided as to population and property ownerships. Eagles had 48 houses to 41 for the Ravens. Eagle "towns" numbered 19, Raven towns 22.

In the Southern Charlottes Eagles were more populous (68 houses to 45 for the Ravens), but Eagles owned less than a third of the sites (21 to 49 for the Ravens) indicating, perhaps, that the Ravens were there first.

Although some lineages owned no sites it should not be thought that they held no rights in the land. Obviously they used sites in the summer and fall for gathering food. No sites recorded to them indicates either or both of a lack

Bibliography

- ① Swanton, John R.; Contributions to the Ethnology of the Kaida, Memoir of the American Museum of Natural History, v. 5 part I; - The Jesup North Pacific Expedition. ✓
- ② Duff, Wilson and Kew, Michael; Anthony Island, a Home of the Kaidas, Report for the year 1957 (of the) Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology, Province of British Columbia. ✓
- ③ The maps on pages 13, 20, 23, 30, 36, 43, 56 and 57 were duplicated or traced from the map compiled and drawn by the Geographic Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C. 1955-56. Reprint April 1st 1961. West Central British Columbia planimetric, no 1F. ✓

of data, or that in their culture no
"official" claim was necessary or
had not yet been recognized or made.

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