

HAIDA LINEAGES (AS OF c. 1870)

Kunghit-People

Ravens

oldest R fam from Fossil Woman from inlet in Skincuttle Inlet, first land to appear after 2nd flood. So claim to be oldest R fam
R1 Xagi lanas (Striped-Town-People). Owned five houses in Ninstints and six named sites in Kunghit territory. *Hagi Town on Belknap Is (Dalyell II)*

R1a Slaves. *one of the most noted R fams of Ninstints p 406.*

R1b Narrow-Strait-Town-People. Owned their origin site in Burnaby Narrows.

Tadji-lanas Origin at Atana
R2 Sand-Town-People. Owned three houses in Ninstints and three sites including Qaidju or Songs-of-Victory Town on Benjamin Point. Their chief at Qaidju was Kanskinai. One of their sites was on Atana (House Island), a place of much traditional importance to the Haida.

Qaidju
R2a Those-Born-At-Songs-of-Victory -Town. Owned a single house in Ninstints and four named sites. One of their chiefs was named Xoya "Raven", which was the name of Koyah, the most prominent chief of the region in the 1790s (Duff and Kew, 1957).

Eagles *from dau of Djalagons called Swiftly Sliding Woman*

E1 Saki qegawai (Those-Born-Up-The-Inlet). This lineage owned the site of Ninstints village, and their chief Nanstins "One equal to two") was the town chief throughout the 19th Century. They owned four houses in the village and three other named sites.

E2 Kunghit qegawai (Those-Born-In-The-Southern-Part-of-the-Islands). Owned one site and occupied four houses in Ninstints. They also owned a house at Chaatl.

E2a ~~Lake People~~ Powerless Town-People (one house in Ninstints).

E2b Stagi-Town-People (one house in Ninstints).

East Coast of Moresby Island

Ravens

approx 1869
R3 Those-Born-At-Qadasgo Creek (Church Creek). Occupied ten houses in Tanoo.

Dead Tree Principal family at Skedans Atana Grandmo
R4 Those-Born-At-Qagials. This important lineage owned four sites including Skedans village, where it occupied six houses. Its chief was Gidansta or "Skedans", the town chief. *Henry Moody belonged and became its chief*

R4a Peninsula-People (eleven houses in Skedans).

R4b People-of-Qogatl (McKay's Harbour). Occupied three houses in Skedans.

Harran called Skedans people Kamin-Haadto

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From Property-Making-a-Noise, survivor of Djigua town
in Cumshewa Inlet E 3, 4, 5, and 9 (from which branched
10 and 23 - to Kloo)

called haskye, not certain
Eagles

Ruling family at Kloo

E3 Those-Born-At-Qona (Skedans). Owing Tanoo and three other sites, this powerful important lineage owned one house there and three in Skedans. Its chief was the town chief of Tanoo. In early historic times the chief was named Xeu (Clew, Kloo), and his name was applied to the village. In more recent times the chief was Gitkun. *Chief grew up in his house at Skedans, where he was usually town chief (1905:92)*

E3a Lake-People.

E3b Common-Food-Steamers (two houses in Tanoo). *low class division*

E4 Djigua-Town-People. A large lineage owning 13 houses in Tanoo and three in Skedans, as well as two sites on Lyell Island. One of its early chiefs, Skitgades (Skitkatees) was frequently mentioned in early trade journals.

E4a Mountain-Woman's-Children. *(an older-time branch)*

E5 Witch-People. This lineage owned Cumshewa village, from whose chief Gomsiva it has taken its name. *Sopuch-Owl = Witch (etao) -> name.*

E5a Low-Ground-People (nine houses in Cumshewa including that of the town chief). *In early times intermarried w. local people on Taser, w. coast, before moving back to Cumshewa*

E5b High-Ground-People (three houses in Cumshewa).

E5c Up-Inlet-People (eight houses in Cumshewa).

Skidegate Inlet

Ravens

R5 Seaward-Sqaaladas. Traditionally one of the most important Raven lineages, it was the ancient owner of several sites, including (anciently) Skidegate, Heena, and Daxua. *Its members occupied three houses in Skidegate.*

R6 Skidegate-Town-People. Also of great historical importance, this lineage two houses in Skidegate and two sites in the vicinity. *Old owner of Skidegate, gave it to Goring in statement of inquiry to govt*

R6a Those-Born-At-Skidegate

R7 Sea-Otters (extinct by 1870).

R8 People-of-the-town-where-they-always-give-away-food. Owned one house in Skidegate and one site. *Daryu-at-lands Old owners of Spena*

R13 Those-Born-at-Naikun (Rose Spit). The traditional owners of Rose Spit and the village of Cathlingskun, this lineage came to occupy three houses in Skidegate. Its chief was called Dladjanqona "great breaking of waves", and the name was held in recent times by John Robson and his the Rev. Peter Kelly. *Amos Kuna's people*

R13a Standing-Water-People.

*Arantowat's branch of E4
traditionally moved around to several towns and (Richard Heath Town) Tanoo recent?*

ancient

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*Na-ikun gegawa
F. Kelly considered himself the best, and bore name Dazoy Kuna*

*Tom Stevens 1900
Suntow 905 p 52*

Chief Sadyate gave them the No. half of village

Those-Born-At-Dome (Skidgate). During Tano and three other sites, this important lineage owned one house there and three in Skidgate. Its chief was the town chief of Tano. In early historic times the chief was named Xer (Glew, Glee), and his name was applied to the village. In more recent times the chief was Gittan.

Those-Lake-People.

Common-Food-Steamers (two houses in Tano).

Those-Town-People. A large lineage owning 13 houses in Tano and three in Skidgate, as well as two sites on Uwell Island. One of its early chiefs, Skidgate (Skidgate) was frequently mentioned in early trade journals.

Mountain-Woman's-Children.

Witch-People. This lineage owned Gumbawa village, from whose chief Gumbawa it has taken its name.

Low-Ground-People (nine houses in Gumbawa including that of the town chief).

High-Ground-People (three houses in Gumbawa).

Up-Infat-People (eight houses in Gumbawa).

Skidgate Inlet

Ravens

Traditionally one of the most important Raven lineages, it has the ancient owner of several sites, including (andiently) Skidgate. Its members occupied three houses in Skidgate.

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Those-Town-People. Also of great historical importance, this lineage two houses in Skidgate and two sites in the vicinity.

Those-Born-At-Skidgate

Sea-Otters (extinct by 1870).

16. Nukwun Kwiw, who lived on the north side of Rose Spit, in Skidgate and one ematxe (cf. Nisigas Haade,

Those-Born-at-Nation (Rose Spit). The traditional owners of Rose Spit and the village of Oshingakun, this lineage came to occupy three houses in Skidgate. Its chief was called Dabjandons "great breaking of waves" and the name was held in recent times by John Robson and his the Revs, Peter Kelly.

Standing-Water-People.

Eagles

orig. at Lgaixa, just no. of Dead Tree Point. Various moves in vicinity of Skidegate, finally Skidegate

E6 Gitins or Eagles-Of-Skidegate.

E6a Big-House-People. The chief of this sub-lineage was also the chief of E6 and town chief of Skidegate. In recent times his name has been Sgedagits; more anciently it was Yestaqana (the Nestacanna of the journals of the 1860s). Occupied six houses in Skidegate.

1790's Skidegate 1830-60's Nestacanna

E6b Rotten-House-People. Owners of one other site, this group had two houses in Skidegate and one in Masset.

E6c Servants-of-the-Gitins. *remnants of a little broken branch*

E6d Lgalaigut-Town-People.

E7 Lana tcaadas. *small ancient family*

E11 Seaward-Eagles (five houses in Skidegate and two sites). *orig. Rose Spit*

West Coast People

Ravens

at Daxna, part of R19, then moved to West Coast

H R9
19

Pebble-Town-People. The owners of Chaatl village, this lineage owned four houses there. Their chief was Nankilstlas "He whose voice is obeyed", the traditional name of the culture hero Raven. He also owned a house in Kaisun. When the West Coast People moved to Heina this chief, who was known as Captain Gold, did not accompany them but built a house near Skidegate at Pebble-Town.



R9a Chieftainess's-Children.

R9b Food-Steamers (one house in Kaisun).

formerly lived between a R family of cum. capt. Russell St and Hippa Is. after -> Chaatl, and from there to Skidegate 1905-39

Chaatl -> Swampy Hill

R10 Sqaaladas ("successful fishermen?"). This large lineage owned six houses in Chaatl, three in Kaisun, and one in Cumshewa. When they moved into Heina they occupied only three houses.

Nasto

R10a Those-Born-at-Hippa Island (two sites, two houses in Chaatl, and later, one at Heina).

R11 Those-Born-on-the-Stasaos-Coast. This group, which had occupied four houses in Kaisun and two in Chaatl, came to occupy three in Heina.

R11a Those-Born-in-the-Ninstints-Country. *Kunghit-born*

R12 Pitch-Town-People. These were an ancient and somewhat primitive group who occupied sections of the west coast south of Kaisun (six named sites) before the other West Coast people moved out from Skidegate Inlet. They may have had a more primitive form of Haida culture; for example, it is said that they lacked a crest system. *See p 90-91*

See Swanton 1905 p 329-329

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86 Gitan or Naglas-Of-Skidegate.

85a Big-House-People. The chief of this sub-lingue was also the chief of the town chief of Skidegate. In recent times his name has been Sadeqita; more accurately it was Yestadana (the Westerman of the journals of the 1800s). Occupied six houses in Skidegate.

85b Rotten-House-People. Owners of one other site, this group had two houses in Skidegate and one in Masset.

85c Servants-of-the-Gitans.

85d Kgalatuf-Town-People.

87 Tana Toodas.

88 Seaward-Barlas (five houses in Skidegate and two sites).

West Coast People

Ravens

89 Pabla-Town-People. The owners of Ghastl village, this lineage owned four houses there. Their chief was Nankilata "His whose voice is obeyed", the traditional name of the culture here Raven. He also owned a house in Kaitum. When the West Coast People moved to Heina this chief, who was known as Captain Gold, did not accompany them but built a house near Skidegate at Pabla-Town.

125 18. Lth'ait Lannas, of Lth'ait, a point of land near Skidegate

89a Gitalan's-Children.

89b Tood-Stealers (one house in Kaitum).

89c Spofabas ("unsuccessful fishermen"). This large lineage owned six houses in Ghastl, three in Kaitum, and one in Umshawa. When they moved into Heina they occupied only three houses.

89d Those-Born-at-Hippa Island (two sites, two houses in Ghastl, and later, one at Heina).

89e The-Stealers-of-the-Coast. This group, which had occupied four houses in Kaitum and two in Ghastl, came to occupy three in Heina.

89f Those-Born-in-the-Mintina-Country.

89g N'at'at' People. These were an ancient and somewhat primitive group who occupied sections of the west coast south of Kaitum (six named sites) before the other West Coast people moved out from Skidegate. They may have had a more primitive form of Kaida culture; for example, it is said that they lacked a crest system.

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Eagles

E8 Pebble-Town Gitins. This lineage occupied four houses in Chaatl and one in Ninstints, and on moving in from the west coast built two houses at Heina, the site of which they bought from R5.

E8a Those-Born-on-the-Seaward-Side-of-Pebble-Town (one house in Chaatl).

E8b Middle-Gitins (four houses in Chaatl, one in Heina).

E8c Up-Inlet-Eagles (one house in Chaatl).

E8d Those-Born-at-Pebble-Town (one house in Chaatl, one in Heina).

~~E8e Gweandas (two houses in Chaatl).~~

E23

E9 People-of-Sea-Lion-Town. *origin in Skodgai Bay Seabow town. Proceeded thence to W.C. moved to Seabow town at Skidegate. Then to Kacoon where fought Pabek people R12.* The main lineage of Kaisun, they owned the village and two other named sites, and occupied seven houses. *Orig. Amelawa (Dygn) (Dygn)*

E10

E10 Stasaos-Town-People. The owners of Chaatl prior to the arrival of R9, this lineage lived in four houses in Kaisun *Offshoot of E9. Extended acc to Swanton*

Northern Graham Island

*ko'nat'anas - town people of the point
Point Town people
lived at Heillen
kun'is'nas was
Peter Hill descended from
that tribe*

H R14

Point-Town-People. This lineage owned the site of Hiellen, where it occupied two houses and its chief Giathlins was town chief. It also owned two houses in Masset. *House on point at Sgeera? and Rose Pt. Moved to Hiellen and Ravens Mythical descent -> Hellen, then branches -> Masset (nd, 100) and more houses -> Hellen -> Masset* Wood with Widge & Tamofans *1905-84* covered them to

R14a Rocky-Coast-Point-Town-People (three houses in Kayang). *TCCS - Rocky coast*

R14b Hiellen-River-Point-Town-People (two houses in Kayang).

R14c Up-Inlet-Point-Town-People (three houses in Kayang).

R14d Yakan-River-Point-Town-People. *Yakoun*

R15 Rear-Town-People. *Rear of 5 rows at Sgeera? and Rose Pt. Later settled Masset Inlet fought with R16, who took control of Masset, as R15 had to found Yan and main family at* with a branch to W. Coast 1905-84

R15a Masset-Inlet-Rear-Town-People. The owners of the site of Yan village, this lineage lived in seven houses there.

R15b Rocky-Coast-Rear-Town-People. *Yakoun*

R15c Yakan-River-Rear-Town-People (four houses in Yan).

R15d West-Coast-Rear-Town-People. Living in three houses in Yaku, this group were owners of the site and also of three sites on the west coast, including Tian village. *Do = West Coast* Principal W.C. houses after mass left -> Alaska

Hinglanas

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- R8 People-Town-Gitina. This lineage occupied four houses in Chastl and one in Hains, and on moving in from the west coast built two houses at Hains, the site of which they bought from R5.
- R8a Those born on the seaward-side-of-People-Town (one house in Chastl).
- R8b Middle-Gitina (four houses in Chastl, one in Hains).
- R8c Up-Infat-People (one house in Chastl).
- R8d Those born at-People-Town (one house in Chastl, one in Hains).
- R8e Gwendas (two houses in Chastl).
- R9 People-of-Sea-Lion-Town. The main lineage of Kaitum, they owned the village and two other named sites, and occupied seven houses.
- R10 Siasos-Town-People. The owners of Chastl prior to the arrival of R9, this lineage lived in four houses in Kaitum.

Northern Graham Island

Peoples

R11a Point-Town-People. This lineage owned the site of Hellen, where it occupied two houses and its chief Gitalina was town chief. It also owned two houses in Siasos.

R14 13. Kwun Lennas, who lived at Rose Spit. 125

R15 7. Stling Lennas, of Yen 124

WM 5th of Lennas "head of the red stick" Last chief remembered was
 Lennas "he got the fairy maid".
 Lennas "he got the fairy maid".

R15a Yaken-River-Point-Town-People.

R15b Rear-Town-People.

R15c Massat-Infat-Rear-Town-People. The owners of the site of Yen village, this lineage lived in seven houses there.

R15d East-Rear-Town-People.

R15e West-Rear-Town-People (four houses in Yen).

R15f West-Coast-Rear-Town-People. Living in three houses in Yen, this town were owners of the site and also of three sites on the west coast, including Yen village.

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over
R16 Skidaogao ("Skidao's nephews"). This lineage, under the town chief Sigai, was the traditional owner of the site of Masset (Ettawas), until he "gave" the village to his son Weah (E14) in the 1850s. They occupied six houses in Masset.

over
ka'vusiliias
R17 Cod-People (one house in Masset). *Formerly lived near Hippa Is. 1905:390*

R18 Sgaganusili. *stream flowing into Salma Har.*
26. Sahāgungūsili, who lived at Masset 125

H R19a Masset-Inlet-Middle-Town-People. Occupying three houses in Masset, this was a sub-lineage of the Yaku lanas (R19), the rest of whom moved to Alaska (see below). *80 yak' Inaga' 12. Ou yakū Ilnige, ..on the east side of Masset 125*

1915 p399. Distantly related to E11. In comp modern times they allied and owned land of
Eagles

from E11 → *from Salt* H E12 Gitans-Living-Up-Masset-Inlet. The owners of Kayang village, this group occupied five houses there. *1915 p399. Distantly related to E11. In comp modern times they allied and owned land of*

E12a Sandpipers (two houses in Kayang).

H E13 Gitans or Eagles-of-Masset (one house in Masset).
8. Kitans, who lived at the west end of Masset. 125

E13a Gitans-of-Maman-River (four houses in Masset, one in Yaku).

E13b Gitans-of-Sqadjins-River (one house in Masset).

E13c Rocky-Coast-Eagles (one house in Masset).

over
H E14 Sgadjugat-Town-People. The lineage of Chief Weah (Wiha), who was "given" Masset by his father Sigai (R16) and became the first of a series of town chiefs bearing that name, this lineage owned five houses. *Sw. Sk'itag!a'dju*

E15 Gitans-of-Widja-Town. *Sw. Sk'itag!a'dju*
Chief of W's uncle ski'l dagacu (expecting)
waiting for the ferry and married Sigai who gave the village to his son Wiha

E16 Gitans-of-Toŭka-Town. *Just above Yan* The chief of this lineage, which occupied three houses in Yan, was Stitka (Steelta), one of the highest chiefs of the northern villages.

6. Ch'chkitonē, who lived at a village below Yan TRSC 124

E17 Gitans-of-Teets-Town (four houses in Yan, one in Masset). *Teets-gtana'*
E18 People-of-Djus-Island. The chief's name was Gunia, perhaps descended from the famous Cunneah of Kiusta of early contact times. *2 in Masset*

over
E19 Up-Inlet-Town-People. The owners of Kung village, they occupied five houses there and owned two sites on Naden Harbour. *Saga-lanas*

E19a Those-Who-Left-The-West-Coast (three houses in Kung).

E20 Gitans-of-the-West-Coast (two houses in Yaku, three sites on Hippa Island). *from Masset*

Skidoukou is the name of Laig's tribe, means "men who could lay eggs and hatch trouble" ringleaders in all wickedness, and caused more trouble than any other tribes, so called this in reproach. Also called Sigē Lennas. TRSC 127

11. Skidoukou, who lived in the village now called Masset. 125

R17 Kiānōsili is the name of Kougay's tribe. Kiān is the name of a species of codfish, which have a projection in the chin, and as some were said to be like the codfish about the chin, they were accordingly called... "Codfish-people. Harrison TRSC 127

10. Kiānōsili, who lived at a village near Nēdan. 125

WM Ka'nosilias Alfred Adams and his family

E12 Shāgwi Kitonē - Shagwi "Up" Kitone "Eagle" The people of this tribe WERE CALLED "the men who live on high as the eagle" because they lived in the uppermost village up Masset Inlet. Harrison TRSC 127

14. Shāgwikitonē, who lived near Yagun River 125

9. Sahājūgwan alth Lennas, who lived in the centre of Masset. 125

4. Shagwau Lennas, who live at Kung, near Virago Sound. p. 124

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Harrison TRSC Stastas - "maggots" because as numerous as maggots on a rotten carcass. p. 126. Shongalth Lennas - Shonga is the name of a large diver which makes a great noise when it eats. Edenshaw's people "made a great noise when feasting" 126
 28 Shongalth Lennas, of Edenshaw's village, near North Island. TRSC 125
 E21 Stastas ("hatching salmon eggs"), also called Sangañ lanas ("sea-bird people"). This famous and high-ranking lineage owned the site of Kiusta, where it had four houses, including the fabulous Myth House of Edenshaw, the famous town chief. Edenshaw (c. 1815-1894) was perhaps the most famous Haida chief and the greatest artist of his generation, and also had houses at Kung, Masset, and Hiellen. Parts of the lineage participated in the migration to Alaska, and this segment owned one of the houses in Sukkwan.

also 29
 K55 to
 me over

E21a Kawas ("sea-eggs" ^{fish-eggs}). Living in two houses in Kiusta, this lineage, under its chief Irdini, was dominant in Kiusta before the arrival of the Edenshaw mentioned above.

over →

E21b People-of-Qanguat-Town.

H E21c ^{Li'e/IAA - ge'awa - 1226 Chief Hai'as} Those-Born-at-Hiellen. Living in two houses in Kiusta and one in Hiellen, this group were the owners of Yakan Point.

14. ~~Shagw~~ikitone, who lived ~~near~~ at the Little Mountain Lthyhellun Kiiwē 125

E21d Stastas-of-Hiellen.

E21e Stastas-of-Rose-Spit. The owners of Rose Spit after the departure of R13; their chief was Djifindjaos ("devil's club").

E21f Stastas-from-Low-Tide-River (one house in Masset).

E21g Yadas (an Alaskan branch; see below).

Kaigani (Alaska)

Ravens 1905 p 83 One of greatest R. families after Sgana. Lived at Dadens, and later moved to Klinkwan and Muddy-Stream town. see middle row of 5 at Sgana

and to be from From Women but no tradition of migration from south Heavy Edenshaw branch

R19 # Yaku lanas (Middle-Town-People). This important lineage owned Dadens on Langara Island and owned territories on Graham Island which it used even after the Alaskan migration. Branches of the lineage came to own Kaigani, Klinkwan, and Koianglas, and also to occupy at least three houses in Kasaan. A famous chief in early contact times was Gao (Cowe, Kahu).

35. Yakwū Lennas, who lived near Miagwun Point 125

R19a (remained at Masset, see above).

R19b Dogfish-House-People. Living in eight houses in Klinkwan, this group owned that village as well as Old Kaigani. Famous chiefs have been Gao, Ginawan (an important artist, c. 1830-1880), and Qasawak or Edwin Scott about the turn of the century. This lineage provided the wives of the Edenshaws of Kiusta (Albert Edward Edenshaw and Charlie Edenshaw).

R19c People-of-the-House-Where-They-Always-Have-Plenty-of-Food (three houses in Klinkwan).

R19d People-of-the-House-That-Went-Away-Discouraged (one house in Klinkwan).

R19e Raven-House-People (owned Koianglas under chief Yeñtadjai, a successor of the "Altatsee" known to the earliest fur traders during the 1790s).

This branch to Muddy-Stream-Town

to Klinkwan

Harrison TRSC Stastas - "Wanwota" language as mentioned as records on a rotten
 carcass, p. 126. Shoshone language - Shosha is the name of a lake river which makes
 a great noise when it falls. Edenshaw's people "made a great noise when leaving" 126
 22 Shoshone language, of Edenshaw's village, near North Island. TRSC 125
 23 Stastas ("fishing salmon eggs"), also called Sargat-Janna ("sea-bird
 people"). This famous and fish-raising lineage owned the site of Kusata,
 where it had four houses, including the famous 14th House of Edenshaw,
 Kousas The men of this tribe were of small stature, and as herring spawn is the
 smallest spawn found near the islands, they were in contempt called "the herring
 spawn people" Harrison TRSC 127 Parts, Masset, and Hellen. Parts
 27. Kousas, who lived near Kusata, at North Island, 125

29. Kusata Haade. This is a Fort Wrangel word, and applied to the people who
 formerly lived at Edenshaw's village. This place is now called Kusata. 125

30. Stastas, who lived at Yen with the Stling Lennas. 125 *Must be wrong - no 521*

WM in stasta's *mail of Douglas, Edenshaw and Kousas* *houses listed at Yen by S*

Hellen, this group were the owners of Yakon Point.
 12. Kousas-Hellen, who lived near the Little Mountain (Little
 Stastas-of-Hellen.
 13. Stastas-of-Rose-Spit. The owners of Rose Spit after the departure
 of H3; their chief was Dittindas ("devil's club").
 14. Stastas-from-Low-Tide-River (one house in Masset).
 15. Yadas (an Alaskan branch; see below).

Kaitani (Alaska)

Ravens

16. Yada-Janna (Middle-Town-People). This important lineage owned Dabana
 on Langara Island and owned territories on Graham Island which it used
 even after the Alaskan migration. Branches of the lineage came to own
 Kaitani, Kintwan, and Kousas, and also to occupy at least three houses
 in Masset. A famous chief in early contact times was Oao (Owe, Kahn).
 17. Yada-Janna, who lived near Mawam Point 125
 18. (remained at Masset, see above).

19. Dettish-house-People. Living in eight houses in Kintwan, this group
 owned that village as well as Old Kaitani. Famous chiefs have been
 Oao Gintwan (an important artist, c. 1830-1880), and Gasswak or Edwin
 about the turn of the century. This lineage provided the wives
 of the Edenshaws of Kusata (Albert Edward Edenshaw and Charlie Edenshaw).

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20. People-of-the-house-where-they-always-have-plenty-of-food (three
 houses in Kintwan).
 Cat. No.

21. People-of-the-house-that-went-away-discouraged (one house in
 Kintwan).

22. Raven-house-People (owned Kintanas under chief Yafatlat, a successor
 of the "Mittas" known to the earliest fur traders during the 1700s).

Moved to Kasaan

1905. 83 This case 2. family this name reputed to be from eastern SE Alaska, near a town. One [R2] many towns extracted. Others [R20] settled first at T.E. and early emigrants to Kasaan. Skowal when their descendants still live. See how at Sgana near the beach.

R20 Tas lanas (Sand-Town-People). The lineage of the famous chief Skowal of Kasaan, who came to be town chief succeeding his father Sanxet (E21g). This group owned three houses in Kasaan and one in Sukkwan, and retained rights to two sites on the west coast of Graham Island. Incl. T.E.

R21 Earth-Eaters (owners of Sukkwan, occupying at least two houses there. They retained rights to two sites on Langara Island). Dwell in town 75

R21a Grizzly-Bear-House-People.

1905. 84. Mud town people. Small family from head NW of Graham with R19 and R20 whom they accompany to Alaska. They there owned the town of Sukkwan. At Sgana, live near the tracks.

R21b Clay-House-People.

R21c People-of-Sqao-River.

R21d People-of-Tcats-River.

R21e Naden-River-People.

from Masset Inlet mostly near Yan. Moved (fled) 1890 to Alaska to Howkan (with E23)

R22 Those-Born-In-Masset-Inlet. Living in Howkan under chief Squkqa, this group retained a site on Graham Island near Yan.

R22a World-House-People.

R22b Rainbow-House-People.

Eagles

E21g Yadas. This group is said to have been the first to migrate to Alaska, travelling far up the eastern side of Prince of Wales Island to establish the island-fort of Chachini, and later Kasaan. Its chief at the time of first contacts was Sanxet ("east wind" in Tlingit), known from the journals as Sinhait. A later Sanxet was succeeded as town chief of Kasaan by his son Skowal (R20). The sub-lineage occupied at least eight houses in Kasaan, and one of its chiefs (Sonihat) established New Kasaan by building a house there about 1880.

E22 Sgalandas (two houses in Sukkwan). ^{incl. Yaku} before the migration they owned much of the NW coast of Graham Is. Afterward some intermarried w/ Tongas & Sitka

E22a People-of-the-House-Made-of-Himal-Skin.

1905: 400

E22b Watery/house/people.

E23 Tcaatl lanas (Tcaatl-Town-People). Migrating from Tcaatl on Langara Island, this group came to own the village site of Howkan. ^{Had a branch of E9 Sgana, may have mig up w.c. to Tcaatl on No. 2}

Ea' & Egeva Bay host Dwidan's tribe WM

E23a Steep-House-People.

E23b Resting-Breast-On-A-Town-People.

E23c Sqahene-River People.

E23d People-Running-About-In-Crowds.

2. East Coast Moresby Island. Another ancient and populous centre of Haida population was the inlets and Islands of ^LKaskeek Bay and Cumshewa Inlet; in historic times, the people of the three large villages of Tanoo, Skedans, and Cumshewa. The head of Cumshewa Inlet is the mythical home of the "grandmother" of all the Eagles, Djilaqons. Some or all of the Eagles were known as "Laskeek" (), the Tsimshian name of their Eagle clan, suggesting relationships with adjacent southern Tsimshian across Hecate Strait. For the Ravens centred at Skedans that relationship was strong and explicit, in bonds of ritual kinship and friendship between Chief Skedans (R4) and the chief of Kitkatla, Tsebassa. This link is credited with bringing a wealth of Tsimshian social prerogatives to the Haida.

3. Skidegate Inlet. Skidegate Channel cuts the Charlottes in half, and its eastern end, the ramifying sound entered through Skidegate Inlet, seems always to have been the major centre of 'pure' Haida population. The present village of Skidegate has at least two earlier names, many "story towns" are in the vicinity (including Sqena just south of Sandspit, a five-row town of "all the Ravens"; Egai'xa just to the north at Dead Tree Point, a mythical early home of "all the Eagles"; and Xaina on Maude Island, a mythical early home of all the supernatural beings). It is from here that the West Coast People migrated and eventually returned. To the north, Rose Point seems to have attracted mainland people, but inhospitable itself, they continued on either along the north or east coast, in which latter case, like the people of the village of Cathlingskun near Cape Ball, they amalgamated into the Skidegate Inlet centre.

4. West Coast. The rugged and exposed western shores of the Charlottes were never as heavily populated as the east, and their population seems to have ebbed out and flowed back, around the north end, the south end, or through Skidegate Channel. The West Coast people who in historic times occupied the large villages of Chaatl and Kaisun represent such an ebb and flow. A generation or so before the first white contacts, as remembered explicitly in traditional histories, lineage groups moved out through Skidegate Channel from Pebble/Town and Sealion/Town inside Skidegate, to sites close to the western entrance of the channel. They expanded their sway up and down the coast. People of Kaisun displaced the semi-mythical Pitch-people (R12) who occupied the coast south as far as Tasu Harbour. People from Chaatl extended north to Hippa Island area, meeting fellow Ravens from the north (R15d). With depopulation, the inhabitants of these two towns withdrew during the 1870s back to their earlier homes in Skidegate Inlet or to the temporary village at Haina called New Gold Harbour, and finally into Skidegate Mission in 1893.

5. North Graham Island. There seems to have been a persistent and longstanding flow of population westward from Rose Spit, into the sheltered and salmon-rich fastnesses of Masset Inlet, out again to the northwestern corner of Graham Island (and Virago Sound and the west coast), and thence in a massive migration north across Dixon Entrance to the Prince of Wales archipelago. As migration denuded an area, other lineages moved in from the same directions to fill the vacuum. Rose Spit, the northeastern corner of the islands and point closest to the great concentrations of Tsimshian population at the mouths of the Nass and Skeena Rivers, was the main jumping-off place to and from the Charlottes, for Haida and invaders alike. It was a frightful navigational

hazard, a terribly exposed and inhospitable village site. In tradition it was the site of the main five-row story town of all the Haida Ravens, the home of a most powerful supernatural, and the original home of the culture hero Raven (birthplace"?) among the Haida. Like a sharpened wedge, it split incoming peoples into those who chose to go south to the Skidegate centre and those who chose to go west to Masset and beyond (see map of Haida migrations).

Masset Inlet is like a huge saltwater river and lake extending into the centre of Graham Island and its most productive salmon rivers, and its mouth in the vicinity of the present village of Masset seems always to have been a major population centre, though of ever-changing composition. The Haida name of the inlet, Gao () gave the name to its people and by extension to all those we are calling North Graham: Gao-Haida, in Tsimshian, Git-gao. From the outwelling Masset centre, people tended to move west to Langara (North) Island and around to the west coast as far as Tian and Hippa Island. With the great Kaigani migration from the North Island area to Alaska shortly before white contact, people from the Masset centre tended to move out and fill the vacated or partly vacated sites.

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Call No.

Strait-people from Savoy Passage

6. Kaigani (Alaskan Haida). Although the main migrations occurred before the first

*Q'lets xā'idāga- (107)
Strait-people
from Q'lets gwai'ya-
Strait Island -
North Island*

arrival of European ships (1774), it is a matter of history and not of ~~just~~ ^{the northern} mythology that the Haidas of Alaska are immigrants from northern and western ^{costs}

*Do modern Kaigani
equat with
xīs-haida
ancient people?*

Graham Island (principally Langara Island). Explicit traditions of both Haida and the Tanta-kwan Tlingit, whom they displaced, confirm that ~~to be~~ ^{as}

the case. The distance across the mouth of Dixon Entrance from North Island to Cape Muzon is only miles (withing eyebal sight and no formidable trip

to the Haida). At the latter place, the Haida "Plymouth Rock" in Alaska, was the sites with the Tlingit name of Kaigani () crabapple place?

which has given the neme applied to the Alaskan Haidas collectively, and was an important winter village in earliest fur trading times and campsite

later. In the 1790s they concentrated here in villages in a series of harbours just north, on Dall Island and Long Island, and commuted a great

deal back to earlier ^{still} and owned lands on the Charlottes. But it was not long before they occupied more distant sites, some of them earlier Tlingit villages

which continued to keep their ^{Tlingit} names (Sukkwan?) and Klinkwan; and far up the inner side of Prince of Wales Island to establish the northernmost village o

Kasaan. This was a major migration (and the US Courts have accepted it as having occurred during time immemorial and conferring aboriginal title).

The Alaskan Haida to this day have maintained close ties with their relatives at Masset (speaking the same dialect unless it is changing now). A few

flavourings of Tlingit culture have affected them (social house-groups, myths), but they remained staunchly and irrevocably Haida. It is from

this circumstance, however, that the Haida people finds themselves of two different nationalities now. In Alaska, Hydaburg is the single Haida

community of significant size now. New Kasaan is practically deserted. Many people of Haida identity live in and around Ketchikan, the Alaskan

city closest, and elsewhere.

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