

kɛ:kʰ and toq

laxkibu

Charles and John  
Morven  
1929kɛ:kʰ and toq had same territories  
Kungs was same group but had his  
own hunting ground apart.① qit t'in as the name of the territory  
/fishtrapand that is the name of the river (Kiteen)  
(Salmon group at only a few miles: spring. who only)1. qit'anga'lkʰ 'people of salmon spear' 1254?  
fishing station on Kass (1257)  
Kinyug2. A trail goes from 1. to the berry and groundhog  
area 'anmax ləm g.a'n "over across on a tree":  
and the mountain wilbax tatkibu  
where uphill sits wolf  
(2 carvings of wolves on stones along trail)  
for goat, groundhog, fox, marten.  
There is a house here at wilsg.ayɛ'p't  
where across earth3. There is a house at the mouth of Ksanmaxs lɔ'p  
Creek, and the mountain at its source is4. 'anmaxs lɔ'p "where stand stones" (out of ground)  
goat, beaver along creek5. The trail goes on up the Kiteen to Ksewssa'n  
waters of willowwhere there is a cabin at wilnəgu'c 'where against  
shoot' rugged country.6. Another trail follows the crests of the mountains  
into this district (the Kwunstemən range)  
(groundhog)

7. ksaxpəlist 'waters of stars', a little creek runs into Nass on lower frontier of this territory (trout)

8. ksana'o't, a little creek, this northern <sup>IR 57?</sup> frontier, where they often gathered and roasted 'ax (fern roots)  
No salmon  
waters of roasting

9. tam gɪnɫɔ'tsən a small lake on the frontier of Luxon's grounds. They came to the edge of it (beaver) Lawrence Lake  
lake elderberries

10. tam sa'g.at lake.  
lake pinnacle (beaver)

This territory is bounded on the north by that of Luxon, which is on the Cranberry, and is called ksɪ'ag.aski't <sup>newly down from this hills.</sup>

They call it (Cranberry) ksɔ'anaɫxɔ'n  
waters where gather salmon.

On southern frontier is gɔg (Luxskik)

There is a controversy over ownership with gitwintkul wutaxayets and tɔ'xɔns. In former years tɔ'xɔns married into this house, and as a dowry the chief gave him the privilege of using portions of the hunting grounds for the benefit of the children. The rights of the dowry ended upon the death of the gitwintkul man, but the gitwintkul still claim the privilege, claiming that the right has not been extinguished. The present tɔ'xɔns may not claim it, but the house of wutaxayets does. They are Isetsant people in origin

② ksɪgɪlaxksɪp - above Inace Her. name of lower valley. Coho  
waters of on fine sand

Fishing station also there on Nass.

kexk & to.g

(laxkibu)

Brynon 1929  
Amst?

[Mass Harbor]

- ① When this group under g. am 5'on came to the Nass, their territory was at  
x, t s 7 g. a g. 2 t  
across opening

Our gafa married a sister of g. a s g. 2 t, ganhada, g. i t x a t i n and gave this territory to him. It has since been completely abandoned by the laxkibu and is used by the g. anha'do.

Fishing: humps, cohoes, dogs, steelhead

They moved upriver, staying for a time at gitxadin and got their salmon at g. u l u l 2 g.

The original <sup>gitxadin</sup> local laxkibu were  
ni. s l 2 s y 2 n  
t a b 2 k s k

The gw 2 n h u t laxkibu arrived:  
k i n d z a d a x  
g w a x s u  
g. a d i t t s i n

They came to strife. Our family moved up to

- 2 ② w i l a x g. a p , joined others of the wolf group, and built a house. "This was on si'aks."

It was supposed that the original man of the Nass R was si'aks. Here they gathered their cranberries, and erected a ha libitk "

When the volcano erupted, they moved to

- 3 ③ g. i t ' a n g e t k "people of where spread". Here they  
hunted with the other laxkibu (groundhog)  
k e t t i n was the name of the valley.

# Territory

kstiya'ox (laxkibu) also ni:syʔq.

In Andrew Russ' (kstiya'ox) adaox he tells how his family lost the si'aks (formerly) qimwu'dzʔx  
They owned it before the eruption

laxpi'lax of our house killed axtineq of ni:syʔq's house, of the other side (qisq.ansna't)  
axtineq had taken a woman <sup>away</sup> from laxpilax.

As compensation ksi'sku the family of axtineq asked for the river, and got it. That is how it was transferred to house of ni:syʔq.

Kstiya'oxAndrew Nass  
Kstiya'ox

① The large territory, around Kunamuck L. had different names for its different sections

1. tsəm'e'nəx "inside of a box" ? s.w. portion
2. kwəg.əg.ε'it "like wings (of Eagle), includes a mountain and a river
3. haqwita'x "outside lake" a little lake
4. ga/wə'xən

The big lake was tamqinamək "lake where gathered hamək (wild celery)"

② There is a fishing station on the Nass called 1244? k'ing.ε'it "towards detour" (to avoid swift currents)

Falls in the river prevent fish from getting to the lake. There is a cabin at the mouth of the lake. The Telegraph trail follows their old trail, to the foot of the lake

1259

③ an'uks wə'q "where out sleeps" (sleeping place)  
a fishing stn across Nass below Kunamuck Cr

④ anə'sa'n "where portage" (canyon)  
a fishing stn on n. side.  
across from grease harbour



Based on  
Moser 1916

Structure of <sup>Kit'anwilk's</sup> Gitlaxda'mks } Tribe

<u>ptε.g</u>	Phratry	Clan	"House"
1. gitsgansnat	- laxkibu - g'ispawudwa'də	sgatin	4 1
2. gana'də	- gana'də	txaganlaxatk <sup>u</sup>	2
3. gitwilna <sup>k</sup> ε'ə	- laxkibu	kstiya'ox	3
4. laxskik	- laxskik	manε'εsk	4
5. laxtsame'ix	- laxskik	te'qx	1
<hr/>			
g'isgaha's (nunt)	- g'isgaha's	wiget	1

gəg (xtsiye) (taxskik)

Denno woods

gəx. 1929

Beynon

Fishing stations on Nass:

- ① g, t x g, a s "people of wild rice" on a little creek k s i x s g a s "waters of wild rice". The salmon were caught in the Nass with a trap.

Directly opposite was a former village of the taxskik called k i n i y o x, where they built underground houses because they were afraid of squirrels. (IR 51?)

- IR 53  
wimatqu ② w i m a t k u another fishing station and  
large net trap cache house. above ①

- ③ c i c e g e t ' s "new labret" IR 59?

a fishing station with b a n ' e ~~trap~~ type of net (platform, long handled dip net, a stick fastened to its mouth moves when salmon enter.)

Also cache house.

- ✓ ④ k u n m i y e n "towards smoke" IR 76?  
Fishing station (✓)

Hunting grounds:

- ⑤ t a m s g . a l a x s a t lake in front of <sup>across</sup> tree branches with mountains ' u k s h a g o t "outwards pointed" (sagged pointed mountains) hunting house there (groundhog, hutngoat, martin, foxes.)

- ⑥ g i s i w i l a x ' o m big Moss Lake (Hoodoo Lake)  
along large on moss

- ⑦ l i g i x t a x "along lake" (Long lake)  
(beaver)

(highbush cranberry, wild crabapple)  
In this vicinity were a mountain t x a s h o m s



and a low plateau gwənt qe g. antk  
towards marshy ponds  
abundant in berries and bears

8. ʔnsewag. ʔx5 "where gathered maple"  
a territory on west side, trail from ④ went  
to mənək territory

Plateau here. ʔnxha'qə "where geese"

sgatin to north

Trail through here to mənək

ksamxsa'n (ganha'do)manesl  
nisyag 1927

① There is a controversy over who owns Dragon Lake (tagam q'in la'ux). At any rate ksamxsa'n owns the mountain

1. kwunstəm'ɔ'n  
like humpback (salmon)

2. They own <sup>2</sup> fishing stations on the Pass at [?] gitanga'tku and also the trail to the mountain (1).

Also another fishing station across from 2 at ~~2~~ ksajaltsap Creek.

② yag. ax la'ɔ'kət Place of rockslides  
downwards slide rocks

a mountain east of Lava Lake including headwaters of Cedar R. ~~gatt~~ (ga li x ε'it)  
(marten, lynx, groundhog, caribou, bear, weasel.  
Plateau country.

gwəngə

laxkibu

Beynon 1929

Suanna beg.

tam gin la'ux place where caught trout

① tam kin laux Dragon Lake

lake of trout

Beaver lake of this house. Hunted adjacent mountains, but didn't use the entire mountain range

There was a hunting lodge and trout station at s. end. of lake

② ʔəngut g. ɔ / ɔn "where woodworms"  
a fishing station on Pass

③ gitkundəpwen "people of towards teeth"  
another fishing station on Pass

1269

④ tam ʔən seq. ɔxt "lake for gathering cedar bark"  
Beaver & otter in lake, and general hunting in vicinity

The trail to this territory came from ② and went to ④ and then on to ①

Others have claimed tam kin laux, esp. ye!,  
gɔst gitwəntkəl

Andrews  
Barbican

② angwitkut g. ɔn (place where grubworms)  
a fishing station exclusive to kungə  
lives at w. side

manesk

(Tasikik)

① haqwe'l'sap

Mountain range at top of ksag.e'l'tsap Cr (Kshadin) belongs to him. Trail up the creek is used in common for fount.

(groundhog, marten, lynx, caribou, foxes).  
There is a little beaver lake on the mountain:  
kingots.

sqatin's territory adjoins above.

② The upper part of the kwinata'al, extending towards Alice Arm (close enough to see it) along Govt trail. A good valley, not formerly owned. goats, cedar roots.

The lower Kwinatahl was owned by g. amne'tk of t'e'g group, /axskik. No salmon

③ tsomwilg.e'l'sg.ən a mtn 5 miles from river, south of Mt. Priestly. (groundhog)

Fishing station is on Nass, but house is at gitksee'dik'sot on Kshadin at join of creek. Others also had stations there (1.1aks of k'som'san, called at gitk'e'l)

Recognized that his territory smaller than some others, just because he was not so concerned with acquiring it. Property increases and dwindles by interchange due to marriage in form of dowries.

④ tamgingo'ts "lake when gathered berries (special kind)" [Taylor Lake] on sqatin's territory but belongs to manesk group. t.g.as'amdi'l'ap (along top hard rocks) name of territory - for beaver, hunting, berries.

⑤ Kingiit : "place of spent sockeye" a creek  
just east of si'aks. Territory & creek have  
same name.

[also claimed by ni'sy'zq]

tε.g., (axkig)

laxtεme'ix.

māneskete  
1927

① ksamstεk  
made of other side  
valley of the other side

a mountain range and valley

The river is sg. askini's 'across patch'  
(Seaskinnish). The upper valley is  
ksk'it 'on this side'. At the mouth of the  
river was a fishing station also called

1. sg. askini's  
(berries; blue, soap, saskatoon)

2. tsam wosa'n  
inside a shrub

mountain <sup>belonging to</sup> used by tεg  
(boundary?)

pa'et-nεxt an independent group (2 houses) from tεg,  
has separate hunting grounds

① ksage'ltεp "waters of hook and pole used for pulling  
out groundhog.  
seems to be kshadin R.

gog?