

Territories

The field notes do not permit a precise delineation of g. lodzau territories. Two informants provided information on the subject, Wallace to Barbeau in 1915, and Benjamin Tate to Bynon in 1927. The two sets of notes ~~do not~~ are not at the same level of detail, but it is difficult to find ^{more than the most general} areas of agreement between them. Since Bynon's 1927 notes are more complete, they will be used as the basis for this report.

g. lodzau territories included the Lakelse River, Lakelse Lake, and, at least, ^{most} of the streams which empty into the lake. The physical characteristics of this Lakelse watershed are very different from those of other tributaries of the Skeena, which usually are neat units ringed in with high mountains and accessible only from the ^{mouth on the} Skeena. Lakelse Lake lies in a broad valley which extends south to Kitimat and north across the Skeena and along the Litsumgalum river to the Nass. In earlier geological times this valley undoubtedly carried the outflow of both the Skeena and Nass rivers. As a result of its position, Lakelse Lake is easily accessible from several directions: from Kitimat in the south, from the Skeena ~~near~~ near Kitselas (by way of the Zymoetz) or overland from the Terrace region or up the Lakelse River itself. This last is probably by no means the easiest route.

It is therefore not surprising to find that the people who occupied the area are of diverse - one might say confused - origins and that the claims on territories are complex and conflicting. The ^{n17skimas IV} ganhada, ^{n17sk5enet III} gispowadwads, and ^{n176gandais II} laxsk12k each have claims, supported by their traditions, on areas about the lake. The earliest ganhada (VI) seem to be a composite group from Kitimat and from the Skeena. The Laxskuk (II) seem to be an early gwinhut group also having close relatives at Kitimat. The One gispowadwads house (VII) claims no other place of origin than Lakelse Lake, and the other

original gisp house (V) seems to have come in via the Zymotz River and to have relatives at Kitselas (It should be mentioned that Kitselas houses claim at least two areas on Lake Louise as well as tributaries of the Kitimat R. even further south).

For part of their early history the inhabitants of the lake did not know the people of the Skena, and vice versa. It was only in later times that the tribal village was established at the mouth of the river. They seem to make no claims on the Skena itself.

The village site at the mouth of the river

Beynon's informant listed 46 named territories or sites. 1-27 are along Lakelse River and ~~ascendens~~ were common property of the tribe. 28-41 are around the lake, and all but three of these are credited to individual houses.

- t'səmgə't river Zimacord.

t'ɔ'tsəb'əp gəlt'səp - ni'yuks' village at mouth of ↗
fortified village

- lax k'la'n for lax gɪtla'n Kitkatla su ni'yuks
on gitlan narrative gitlan file.

g, lodzan

Metla

- ⑧ lax'wilgeps
- ⑪ laxkibε'o

Skuna

tku'alap Mouth?

- ⑨2 laxk'ε'tə

- ⑥9 klaxkεls r. to Copper, exc r. frontage which was ksabe → gispax bts.
- ⑦0 II Eagle lower river?
- ⑦1 VI Kankada upstream of 70.
- ⑦2 V Esp. up Skuna from Klankels, or head of lake?
- ⑦3 I gisp. east of lake.
- ⑦4 III gisp. wit'in valley (Schulbuck and indicated on map)
- IV gap - no terr., a gitsksdz
- VII Wolf - " ", a gitsis and others with permission

Lor. about Lakela lake subject of controversy among Tan. Eagles and gisp. Kankada bring a myth to bear

Suggestions of different physiography in earlier times. Lakela R. was partially blocked by a large beaver dam. A woman dug a ditch for a canoe to the Kitimat drainage.

- I 30, 31, 33
- II 39
- III 37 "by stream"
- IV (28 IVc) h129wε13 not h125kwεxs.
- V 35, 38.
- VI 29,
- VII 32, 34 ^{Schulbuck & Notzprange}
- Common 1-20 23-27 36, 40, 41

{ 21 old gisp will ksadin
22 " Eagle " laxnεεε/də }

