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Origin of k̓ispə̓ye̓ks
Beynon, 1916, from Solomon Johnson.

The place was discovered by a man who ran away from Tsimshian after committing murder, and used it as a hiding place. It was named from the g̓an̓əm̓ term g̓isp̓ - place of, 'y̓o̓x̓ - hiding. gitludetk found him at this place, and when he found out what good territory it was he set out to make a village there. The founders were:

1. gitludetk, q̓isq.aha'st, Tsimshian
2. d̓ɛlg̓am̓oox̓ [t̓ɛlg̓amu'q] Taxse'.1
3. 'me'os crazy dog
4. x̓entk, q̓isq.aha'st [kw̓iy̓et]

These chiefs argued among themselves as to who would be head chief of this now independent tribe. They called 5. q̓e'l, from q̓isq.a.g.a.s and made him head chief. The next to come was

6. t̓i'ɛn̓lax̓e, Taxq̓ib̓u chief from gitludetk
but originally from Tsimshian. → The next to come was
7. n̓ɛxt [n̓eq̓t] Taxsk̓ik house (informant's home)
from Tsimshian.

"The next house to come here then was the Taxsk̓ik house. (Here it is not known as Taxsk̓ik but Tax̓sim̓i'x̓ "on the beaver", which the informant tells me is the same as Taxsk̓ik. They differ from the Tsimshian in that the eagle is of secondary importance to the beaver, and they resemble the Haida in that the Eagle Taxsk̓ik are considered related to the ravens, and the grizzly people, g̓isp̓wudwads or q̓isq.ah̓e'st, help the Taxq̓ib̓o. By help, I mean they are considered relatives, and if called upon to help with feasts they may not marry into the people from whom they received assistance; that is, if a Taxq̓ib̓o assisted a g̓isp̓wudwads he could not marry into the g̓isp̓wudwads. They were only called upon if paternal connections existed among them.