

N15429

1927

① si'aks (Zeax R)

There was a fishing house

1. at the mouth, where they cured their fish.

A trail from here (with a bridge) led to si't'ax
"new lake" (Lava Lake)

2. wilksabaxtmit the eastern tributary, where
where outward ^{runs} flow the volcanic eruption took
place.

Its northern branch is k'sag'e'to
outwards hood for pulling out groundly

Its eastern branch k'segw'dzux "curvy river"
(its upper reaches belong to an Eagle family.)

- 3 wilsgayip "where across earth" a s. trib across
the si'aks (otherwise si'aks as frontier)

- 4 g'ing'it - Kingit Creek
where sockeye (after it has spawned) where sockeye spawn
an large numbers

- 5 t'a male mug lake of brow (forehead when used for
(Ross Lake) Berry ground packing)

All along the si'aks they caught spring, steelhead,
pinkie, sockeye (g'it)

Hunting: bear, grizzly, marten, lynx, otter, beaver,
mink, ermine, squirrel, groundhog, goat,
caribou. Of late years mule deer

One mountain they shared with mon'esk: ansangwiyuk
At the mouth, in the pass, they used a special wicker
basket trap of their own invention called a
wog. amg. an. A board was fixed to the rear
of the trap. Canoes came to the rear of the trap

and hook the salmon. It was derived from the
'mo't type, as used in shallow waters.

The pre-volcano village of ^{the} gitlaxdankes
was wilaqap, near the mouth of the si'aks.
(see account of volcano)

[man'esk formerly had a claim to this
territory, they shared it ^{jointly} with the laxkibu. They ^{were def. by war}
had trouble and the smaller man'esk group left.
Two informants man'esk and ni'sy'q almost fought
over it. m. says: even today members of man'esk
family may go there, but ni'sy'q is recognized as
head and owner and his permission must be
obtained each time.]

They make a point of using their territories
otherwise it would seem abandoned and foreign
tribes would move in. For example gitwintkul
have assumed ownership of some of tog's land.
Some people from kitwanja & miniskinist have
attempted to come to this territory.

A1:5429

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caribou. Of late years mule deer

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wog. amg. an. A board was fixed to the rear
of the trap. Canoes came to the rear of the trap.

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'mōt type, as used in shallow waters.

The pre-volcano village of ^{the} g. tla x danks
was 'wi. lax g. ap, near the mouth of the si'aks.
(see account of volcano)

[mōn'esk formerly had a claim to this
territory, they shared it ^{jointly} with the lax'ibu. ^{were est. by marr.} They
had trouble and the smaller mōn'esk group left.
Two informants mōn'esk and nī'sy'q almost fought
over it. m. says: even today members of mōn'esk
family may go there, but nī'sy'q is recognized as
head and owner and his permission must be
obtained each time.]

They make a point of using their territories
otherwise it would seem abandoned and foreign
tribes would move in. For example g. t'wintkul
have assumed ownership of some of tog's land.
Some people from kitwanga & minikinist have
attempted to come to this territory.

Sqatin

monesk

① lu.g. a la ksət'in Tckitin River
in ^{towards} ~~source~~ of ksət'in (waters of fish trap)

There were no salmon in the river. They had a trap in the main river at its mouth. There was a trail up the east side. Right up to where Alice Armstrong prospecting came.

1. ~~≠~~ səsɪ' ləbət hunting house up river

2. 'andzɛ'qu "where deafening" another hunting house.

(mink, lynx, wolverine, beaver, groundhog, goats, caribou).

② qadi't Mountain

sw of Mequaden lake

A groundhog mtn, acquired at same time as other territories

1268 also
gɪtksədzo'tsk
fishing station

Mexico 1916
Ottawa

General Comments on Gitlaxdamks

Tribe names
The name of the tribe at a'ya'nc is gitlaxda'maks.
Some people (the kitxadin) call us kit'anwi'ks

We call the Lincoln people kitxat'in. Some stayed
until now at laxgaltzap.

There is a part of a town, ^{or ptzq} called kitgine'nix; they
live in the kitxat'in village.

Ayansh
We moved to 'aya'nsh about 30 years ago. There was nobody
there before. About 30 people stay at [the old village] gitlaxda'maks
at ayanc, a little over 200 altogether

Kitwancool
The gitwintkun live at Ayansh now, all year round.
They began to come to Ayansh 15 years ago.

Isimshian
"Another tribe inland lived at met'sia'don Lake. The
gitwintkun fought them, and since they won they have
kept that place for hunting. These people were the
lax-wiyi'p. They are of different language. They are the
t'set'sa'ot."

Class
"Our arrangements different from Isimshian. The
Kass here don't use laka'get; only in the
Isimshian language. No word here to mean the same."

"Cannot see the reason why different in organization from
Port Simpson. Port Simpson royal chiefs can marry
only among their class, not among laka'get. Different
with nisge. They can marry with anyone (not own class)
[Barbeau's comment?]

In the winter time all these tribes [^{ptzq}houses] lived together
in the winter village. In the summer, went out hunting, drying
fish.

Murser 1927 (Bastow)

Gitlaxdamps villages through time

The first place of the gitlaxdamps, in the old times was

1. 'wi: laxg. a'p "part of a big flat", up the large on part (of big flat)

si'aks River
new water

The first river that came down near the village was k₂imwu'dzax. After the volcano... it changed the course of the river. It is now right near that place, a new river, so called "new water"

There is a big rock (6x8 ft) still there, called 'anibitk" k₂ins t₂e' wat₂at. The rock of arrow place of arrow name of k₂ins t₂e'.

This place is now called tsantsitk "fall of water" a fall in a canyon up the Seaks about 2 miles

They moved across the river to a place called

2. kwun migu'nt
place of strawberries

It is above ksq. am'a'1 River
waters of cottonwood

This happened about 500 yrs ago. The only families known then were paxk₂ap } at gitw₂msitk
wiged₂mxsk₂k
and wimks gitlaxdamps

k₂in t₂e'
taxp₂elix
win₂ima' b₂sku

They all moved to kwun migu'nt. And the gitw₂msitk people moved to sauk t₂gi'st on acct of the volcano. From there they went to

- 3 kwun t₂'wa'1
place of leaking (the water runs down the rocky bluff)

about 3 miles above (2) on the opposite side of the river, right about at Anyansh. From there:

4. laxgit laxt'a'maks about 1 1/2 mi above anyansh.
on people on ponds

This was long ago. The older villages were entirely abandoned. There could not have been ^{very} many people in those days, to be able to do this (kind) of moving. They lived [at gitlaxdams] up to today.

5 ai'ya'nc is a mission village established
Early leaves by Mr. Tomlinson. Now it is
deserted, a farming place.

There is only one village on the upper river now,
gitlaxda'mks. It is 8 miles above the next village,
gitwinks'ik.

-
- Summary
- 1 wilaxgap on Isax R.
 - 2 Kwan migu'nt
 - 3 Kwan to'wal
 - 4 gitlaxda'mks.

Gitlan damko villages through time

The first place of the gitlan damko, in the old times was

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si'aks river
new water

The first river that came down near the village was k'imwu'dzax. After the volcano... it changed the course of the river. It is now right near that place, a new river, as called "new water"

There is a big rock (6x8 ft) still there, called 'anibitk' k'ins k'e' wat kat. The rock of arrow place of arrow name of first etc.

This place is now called tsantsitks "fall of water" a fall in a canyon up the Seaks about 2 miles

They moved across the river to a place called

- 2. kwun migu'nt place of strawberries. It is above ksq am'a'l river water of cottonwood

This happened about 500 yrs ago. The only families known then were pax kap } at gitwmsitk
wizedomskek }
and nimks gitlan damko

k'in k'e'
tax pelix
winzima'besk

They all moved to kwun migu'nt. And the gitwmsitk people moved to sank t'gi st on acct of the volcano. From there they went to

- 3 kwun t'wa'l place of leaking (the water runs down the rocky bluff) about 3 miles above (2) on the opposite side of the river, right about at Ayanash. From there:

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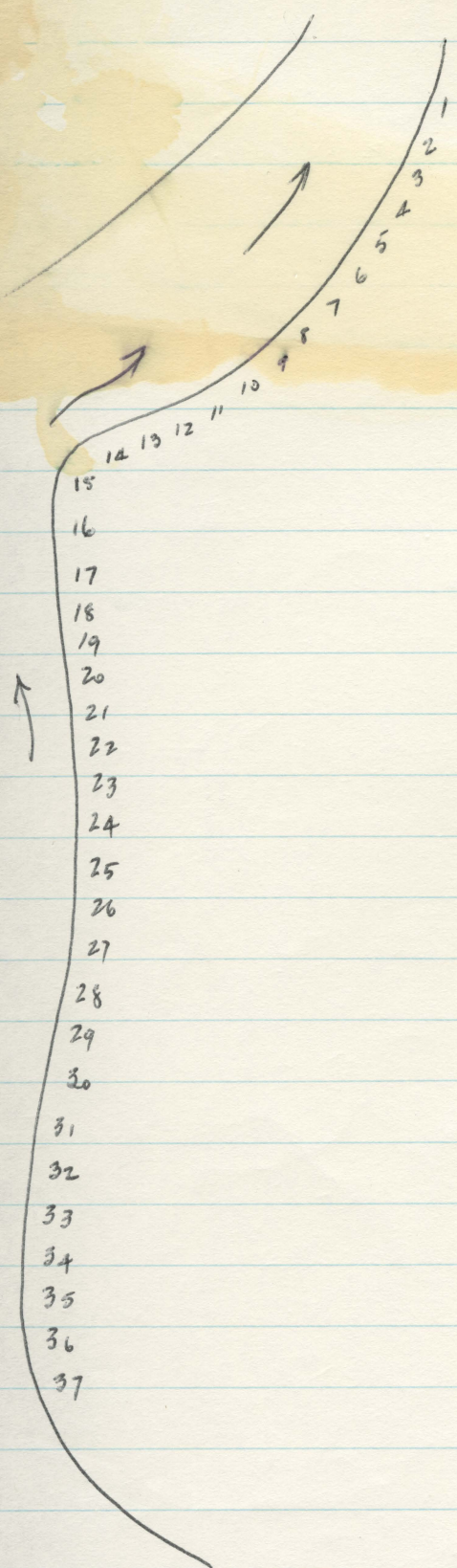
Summary 1 wilaxgap on Isax h.

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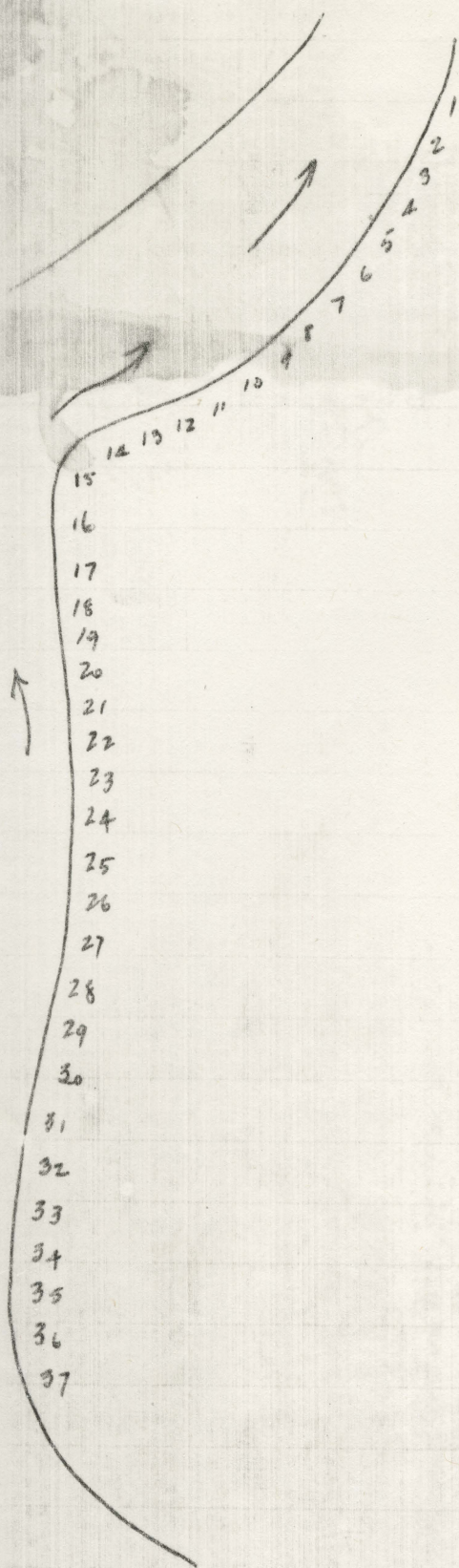
4 gitlaxda'mks.

Map of ayanc at present



1. hotk^u (belongs to of gilawo)
2. gamne'it
3. dilaksk
4. gilawo
5. kstiyε'
6. tsasgo'oq
7. ksido'ol
8. gilaxnamogop
9. peitneqt
10. halεgit
11. hadagom sεmogot
12. g.og
13. keq
14. 'axkigi
15. mεnesk
16. niskidaks
17. kstiya'ox
18. kwungo
19. kεxk
20. nimpts
21. mug.alksk (belongs to sgatin)
22. nisyoq
23. sgatin
24. ksεmxsan
25. haxgalgan
26. txa.ganlaxatk
27. nist'o.
28. kwandεmεks
29. niskiwεtk
30. p'ε'el
31. la'ax
32. galg.ε
33. setlaxd'dεnsk
34. tsixg.aw
35. lzεn (gisgahε's)
36. log.εmhadaq bro of 35
37. mayεx " "

Map of ayanc at present



1. hotku ^(reference to of gilawo)
2. gamne'it
3. dilaksk
4. gilawo
5. kstiyē'
6. tsasgo'og
7. ksido'ol
8. gilaxnamogop
9. peitneqt
10. halelqit
11. hadagom samogot
12. g.og
13. teq
14. 'axkigi
15. mənesk
16. niskidaks
17. kstiya'ox
18. kwungo
19. k'oxk
20. nimpts
21. mug.alksk (belong to sgatin)
22. niōsyog
23. sgatin
24. ksamxan
25. haxgalgan
26. txa.ganlaxatk
27. nist'o.
28. kwandomaks
29. niskiwetk
30. p'e'el
31. la'ax
32. galq.e
33. setland'donst
34. tsixq.an
35. ləyən (gisgahē's)
36. loq.ombadaq (bro of 35)
37. mayx " "

Terminology (summary)

1. laxkibu gitsqansnat
sqatin etc
nirsyoq
gwandamxs
Schtein R.
Kaks R
Kinschuch
2. g.anka'do
ksamxsan
'txagan (axat)
3. laxkibu g. twilnak'e'xl
kstriya'ox (tik)
keiku, nimpst, toq
kwungo
Kwinamuch L.
Kitten R.
Dragon L. etc.
4. laxskik
manesk
Kshadin
5. laxtsme'lix
teq
pamkeitk, paetnext
Seashinnisht
Kshadin, Kwinatabl.