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came to be called Kadusgo-kegawai ('those born at Kadus-go').—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kadusgo-kegawai (*Qā'dasgo qē'gawa-i*, 'those born at Kadusgo creek'). A family belonging to the Raven clan of the Haida, residing in the town of Kloo, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. The name was derived from that of an old camping place on the n. side of Louise id., and the people claimed descent from the Hlgahetgu-lanas of Old Gold Harbour; but until recent years they occupied a low position socially. At present they form one of the most numerous of the surviving family groups of the tribe. (J. R. S.)

K'adas ke'ē'owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 25, 1898. **Qā'dasgo qē'gawa-i**.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

Kae (*Qā-i*, 'sea-lion town'). A former Haida town on Skotsgai bay, above Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Kaiahl-lanas, who took their name from the place before they moved to Kaisun.

(J. R. S.)

Kagials-kegawai (*Qā'gials qē'gawa-i*, 'those born at Kagials'). An important family of the Raven clan of the Haida, which derives its name from a reef near Lawn hill, at the mouth of Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., where some of the people formerly lived. A second name was *Lqē'not-lā'nas*, 'people of [the town of] Cumshewa,' whence one portion of the Kagials-kegawai is said to have moved. Their own town was Skedans, and their chief was one of the most influential on the islands. Subdivisions of the family were the Kils-haidagai and Kogaahl-lanas, the latter being of low social rank. The Kagials-kegawai claim to have sprung from a woman who floated ashore at Hot Springs id. in a cockleshell. They were closely connected with the Tadjil-lanas, who appear to have originated in the same locality.

(J. R. S.)

K'agyalsk'ē'owai.—Boas, 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Canada, 24, 1898. **Lqē'not lā'nas**.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905. **Qā'gials qē'gawa-i**.—Ibid. **Tik'i-notl lā'nas**.—Boas, op. cit.

Kahlguihghahet - gitinai (*Qalguī'lgā'xet giūna-i*, 'the Pebble-town Gitin's living on the side of the town up the inlet'). A small branch of a Haida family called Hlgahet-gitinai living on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 284, 1905.

Kahligua - haidagai (*Qā'liguaxā-idaga-i*, 'people living at the end of the town up the inlet'). A subdivision of the Stawas-haidagai, a family of the Eagle clan of the Haida in Brit. Col., so named from the position of their houses in the town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 273, 1905.

Kahmitaiks ('buffalo dung'). A division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika.

Buffalo Dung.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 225, 1892. **Kah'-mi-taiks**.—Ibid., 209.

Kaiahl-lanas (*Qā'-ial lā'nas*, 'people of sea-lion town'). A family of the Eagle clan of the Haida, so called from the town which they formerly occupied on Skotsgai bay, near Skidegate, Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. After difficulties with their neighbours they moved to the w. coast, where they built the town of Kaisun. The remnant is now at Skidegate. They claimed community of origin with the Kona-kegawai, Djiguahl-lanas, and Stawas-haidagai.

(J. R. S.)

K'ai'atl lā'nas.—Boas in 12th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 24, 1898. **Qā'-ial lā'nas**.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 274, 1905. **Qā'-ita lā'nas**.—Ibid.

Kaiak, kayak. The men's boat of the Eskimo of N. E. North America, from *qajaq* (*q*=German *ch*), the name in the eastern dialects of the Eskimo language.

(A. F. C.)

Kaidju (*Qai'dju*, 'songs-of-victory town'). A Haida town on a point opposite Danger rocks, Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col., occupied by the Tadjil-lanas. The Kaidju-kegawai, a subdivision of the Tadjil-lanas, took its name from this town.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Kaidju. A Haida town in Hewlett bay, on the E. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Kas-lanas.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 277, 1905.

Kaidjudal (*Qai'djudal*). A former Haida town on Moresby id., opposite Hot Spring id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It was occupied by the Huldanggats.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 278, 1905.

Kaidju-kegawai (*Qai'dju qē'gawa-i* those born at Songs-of-victory town'). A subdivision of the Tadjil-lanas, a family belonging to the Gunghet-haidagai (Ninstints people) of the Haida of British Columbia.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 269, 1905.

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Kaigani (*K'aiḡā'ni*). A division of the Haida, living in Alaska. Their name is derived from that of a camping place or summer settlement where they were accustomed to assemble to meet incoming vessels and to trade with the whites. The Kaigani emigrated from the n. w. end of Queen Charlotte ids. between 150 and 200 years ago, drove the Tlingit (Koluschan) from the s. end of Prince of Wales id., and took possession of their towns. The most important of these settlements were Sukwan, Klinkwan, Howkan, and Kasaan, which bear their old Tlingit names. The last three are still inhabited. Like many Tlingit tribes, but unlike other Haida, the Kaigani subdivisions often took their names from the name given to some individual house. About 1840 the population was estimated at 1,735. According to Petroff's report (10th Census, Alaska) they numbered 788 in 1880; in 1890 the population was given as 391. Their present number probably does not exceed 300.

(J. R. S.)

Kaiganies.—Halleck (1869) in Morris, Resources of Alaska, 67, 1879. **Kaigan**.—Terry in Rep. Sec. War, 1, 40, 1868-69. **Kaigani**.—Dawson, Queen Charlotte Ids., 104B, 1880. **Kegarnie**.—Dunn, Hist. Oregon, 281, 1844. **Kiganis**.—Duffot de Mofras, Oregon, 1, 335, 336, 1844. **Kigarnee**.—Ludewig, Aborig. Lang. America, 157, 1860. **Kigenes**.—Am. Pioneer, 11, 189, 1843. **Kyganis**.—Dall in Proc. A. A. S., 269, 1869. **Kyganies**.—Scouler in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., 1, 219, 1841. **Kygany**.—Gibbs after Anderson in Hist. Mag., 74, 1863. **Kygarney**.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855 (after Work, 1836-41). **Kygarney**.—Kane, Wand. N. A., app., 1859 (after Wark, 1836-41).

Kaihl-lanas (*Qai-īl lā'nas*). A subdivision of the Dostlan-lnagai, a family group of the Haida, named from a camping place on the w. coast of Queen Charlotte ids., Brit. Col.

(J. R. S.)

Kainah (*Ah-kai-nah*, 'many chiefs,' from *a-kai-im* 'many,' *ni'-nah* 'chiefs'). A division of the Siksika (q. v.), or Blackfeet, now living on a reservation under the Blood agency in southern Alberta, between Belly and St. Mary rs.; area 540 sq. m. The subtribes or bands are Ahkaiksumiks, Ahkaipokaks, Ahkotashiks, Ahkwonistsists, Anepo, Apikaiyiks, Aputosik-ainah, Inuhksoyistamiks, Isisokasimiks, Istsik-ainah, Mameoya, Nitiksiks, Saksinahmahyiks, Siksahpuniks, and Siksinoakaks. According to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1858, there were then 300 tipis and 2,400 persons. In 1911 there were 1,122 persons on the reservation.

Bloodies.—Hind, Red R. Exped., 157, 1860 (so called by the Indians of the Blood Reservation, West of 1798 in

Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., III, 24, 1794. **Blood People**.—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871. **Blut Indianer**.—Walch, map, 1805 (German form). **Ede-but-say**.—Anon. Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). **Gens du Sang**.—Duffot de Mofras, Expl., II, 342, 1844. **Indiens du Sang**.—Ibid., 339. **Kaenna**.—Maximilian, Travels, 245, 1843. **Kahna**.—Ibid. **Kai'-e-na**.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 256, 1862. **Kaimè**.—Browne in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 81, 1877. **Kai'-na**.—Clark Wissler, inf'n, 1905 (Piegan dialectic form). **Kai'nanu**.—Tims, Blackfoot Gram. and Diet., 113, 1889 (Siksika name). **Kaino'-koon**.—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 1, 170, 1824 (own name). **Kam'-ne**.—Hayden, op. cit., 402 (Crow name). **Ke'na**.—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 219, 1846 (sing., Keneku'n). **Ki-nā**.—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 289, 1871 (trans.: 'high minded people'). **Kine-ai-koon**.—Henry, MS. vocab., 1808. **Ki'-no**.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Meethco-thinyoowuc**.—Franklin, Journ. Polar Sea, 1, 170, 1824. **We'-wic-a-sa**.—Cook, Yankton MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Yankton name).

Kaisun (*Qai'sun*). A former Haida town on the n. w. coast of Moresby id., Queen Charlotte group, Brit. Col. It belonged to the Kaiahl-lanas, who settled there after moving from Skidegate inlet, but before that time the Kas-lanas are said to have occupied it. By the whites Kaisun was sometimes called Gold Harbour, or, to distinguish it from the town afterward built on Maude id. by the west-coast people, Old Gold Harbour; but this term is properly applicable to Skaito, a camp on Gold Harbour, itself occupied by Haida from all parts of the Queen Charlotte ids. during the time of the gold excitement. Kaisun is the Kish-a-win of John Wark's list, which was accredited by him with 18 houses and 329 people in 1836-41. Since the old people can still remember 17 houses, Wark's figures would appear to be trustworthy. The few survivors of Kaisun now live at Skidegate.

(J. R. S.)

Kaishun.—Dawson, Q. Charlotte Ids., 168, 1880. **K'ai'sun**.—Boas, Twelfth Report N. W. Tribes Canada, 24, 1880. **Kaiswun Hāadē**.—Harrison in Proc. and Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 125, 1895. **Kish-a-win**.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 489, 1855 (after Wark, 1836-41). **Qai'sun**.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 287, 1905.

Kakake. Given as the Pigeon-hawk gens of the Chippewa, but really the Raven (Kagigi) gens of that tribe.

Kagagi.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906. **Ka-kaik**.—Tanner, Narr., 314, 1830 ('hen hawk'). **Ka-kake**.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 166, 1877 ('pigeon hawk').

Kakapoya ('inside fat.'—Morgan). Given as a division of the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. Perhaps the same as Inuksikahkopwaiks, q. v.

Inside Fat.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 171, 1877. **Ka-ka'-**