

BARBETT & POWELL

2005

Haisla! We Are Our History



Our Lands, Nuyem and Stories
as told by our chiefs and elders

Contributors

A complete list of those who have contributed to the description of Haisla lands and culture in this book would include almost every Haisla. We are grateful for everyone who has trusted us with their personal memories, knowledge and understandings. Truly grateful. Even more, we are aware that this book would not have happened without the input of a few significant contributors. Some of them have passed on, but their words were preserved for us in interviews that have survived. So, special mention is made of the following, who helped us paint this picture of our cultural heritage.

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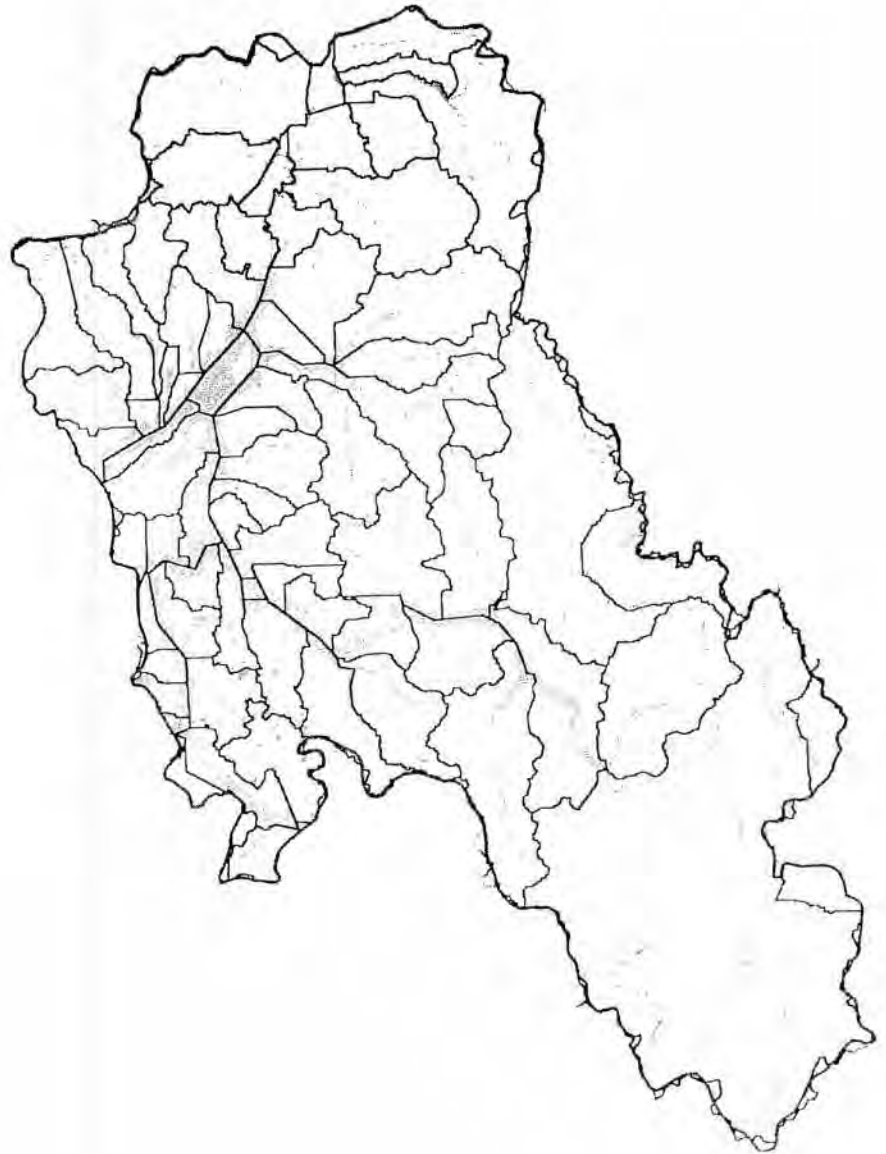
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Kitamaat Village Council

Haisla P.O. Box 1101

Kitamaat Village, B.C. V0T 2B0

Haisla traditional territory
with wa'wais (hereditary
ownership area) boundaries



This is our traditional territory.

Our land and our culture are our unique heritage. We are celebrating our continuing heritage today at this Haisla Unity Feast. Maybe more than any other First Nation within our province or cultural area, we Haisla can claim and prove our ownership of our land. This is a tradition and a history that our ancestors and elders have kept alive.

The information in this guide to our territory has been provided by our most knowledgeable elders. Our chiefs have reviewed it. There may still be inaccuracies in the information. If so, please bring them to our attention. This is our nu'yem. It should be right. It is our history.

Signed,

Chief Councilor Steve Wilson and the KVC

The traditional Haisla concept of land ownership is an aspect of our aboriginal culture and a continuing institution. This Haisla Unity feast is an opportunity to remind ourselves of our culture and our land, which are our heritage.

The traditional Haisla stories that are our history recount how our ancestors were led to Haisla territory at the Time of Beginnings. Our **nuyem** (our history and the rule of the community) assures us that our land has always belonged to the greater Kitamaat and Henaksiala peoples, which amalgamated in 1948-9 as the Haisla. This is tribal ownership in common. It is one of the continuing truths of Haisla life that we corporately own our territory.

Our **nuyem** also tells us that our traditional territory was divided up into clan possession areas. Each clan had sections of the territory and village sites that were theirs. Clan membership has always been important to us. It's as basic to a person's identity as our First Nation status and Haisla tribal membership is today. Each Haisla can expect to inherit a traditional name (what we now call "Haisla names" or "feast names"). Each Haisla name is associated with a particular clan and can be given only to a member of that clan. Some of these clan names carry prerogatives, such as ownership of a **wa'wais**. Each clan's territory is divided into **wa'wais** areas.

A wa'wais is a watershed, owned by the person who holds the particular clan name which entails possession of the wa'wais. Thus, each wa'wais belongs corporately to a clan and is also individually owned by the member of that clan who is the wa'wais owner's nameholder. There are 5 Haisla clans and 54 Haisla wa'waises.

Ownership of a **wa'wais** passes from generation to generation within the clan and is ceremonially transferred after an owner's death to the clan member who gives the settlement feast and has the name of the deceased put on him. Thus, clan and individual ownership of watersheds within our traditional territory has been continuous over time. Customarily, the clan council of elders (called the "campfire") considers the desires of the deceased and decides who will inherit those clan names that include ownership of a **wa'wais**. So, individuals own **wa'wais** areas just as they own their names, but **wa'wais** owners can not dispose of their **wa'wais** in a way that would alienate these clan possessions from the clan or from the Haisla people. A **wa'wais** is our Haisla land. It has always been Haisla land. And it will always be Haisla land.

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Our Haisla stewardship areas
and the history and resources of each wa'wais



Kitamaat village in 1930 [Ivan Lopatin photo]

A note on the orthography used to write Haisla names


Haisla names are written in a phonetic alphabet developed to allow the sounds of the Haisla language to be distinguished. Several different scientifically accurate alphabets have been used for writing Haisla. This map uses the following symbols:


- 1) p', t', t'l, c', k', k'w, q', and q'w are ejective, *i.e.* are pronounced with an audible click or snap. Glottalized resonant consonants ('m, 'n, 'l, 'w and 'y) are preceded by a glottal stop. The glottal stop is written ' and pronounced as the catch in "Oh-oh!"
- 2) g, gw, q, qw, q', q'w, x, and xw are pronounced at the back of the throat.
- 3) c = ts, lh = a whispered L, x = the friction sound of German 'ich' or Scottish 'loch'. Also, k, x and g are pronounced ky, xy and gy when followed by vowels other than i. Other consonants are pronounced much as they are in English.
- 4) The Haisla vowels are a (as in British 'father'), e (as the u in 'but'), i (as in 'pepsi'), u (as in 'rule') and o (as in 'oh'). Note that some Haisla texts write the o-sound as 'au'.


A note on the genealogical charts used to show the inheritance of wa'wais areas


In each of the wa'wais genealogy charts, some standard conventions are used. Knowing the symbols used in the genealogy charts will make it easier to understand them. They are really quite simple.

a man 

a couple (either married or common law) 

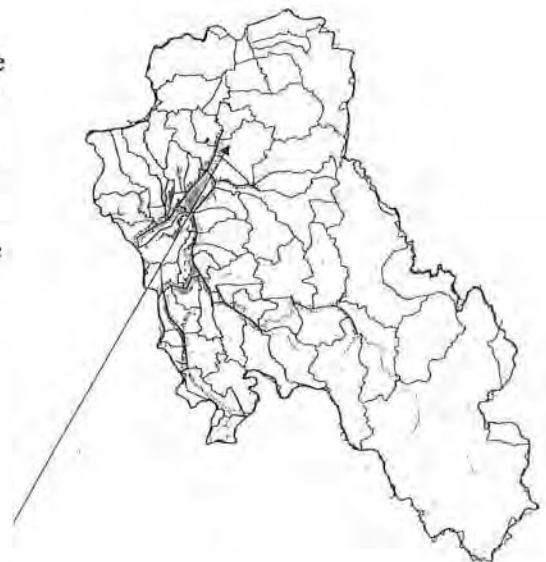
a woman 

a couple with a son and daughter 

a brother and sister 

A note on the wa'wais maps

The maps of Haisla traditional territory that we use in this section show the location of the wa'wais area within our lands. North is at the top of the maps. Those who are acquainted with our area will be able to orient themselves using the waterways as a guide to location. The waterways are usually visible on the maps. An arrow indicates which of the wa'wais areas is the one being referred to. Here is an example showing the C'imoca wa'wais, which is the watershed that includes Kitamaat village (Minetter Bat and the top of the Douglas Channel are visible to orient by)



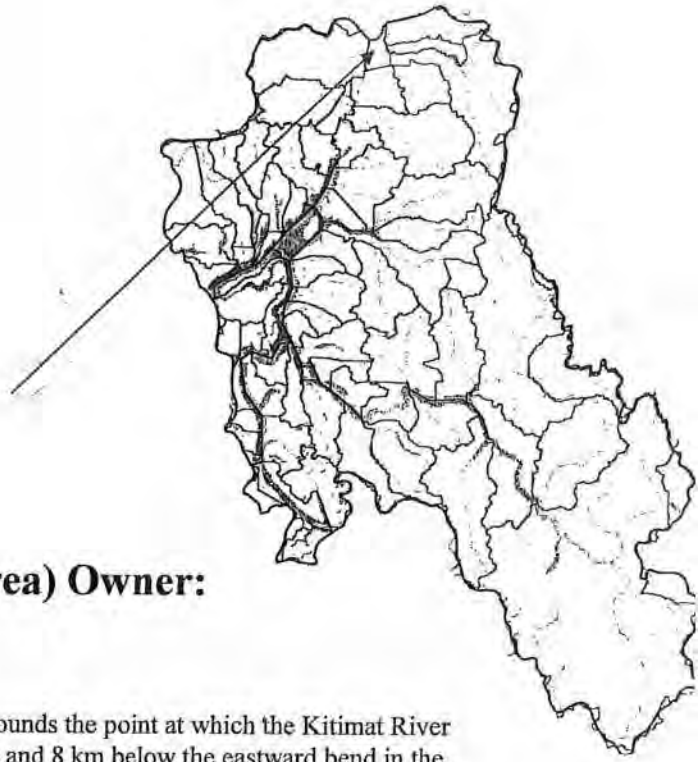
Our Haisla stewardship areas with the history and resources of each wa'wais and trapline data

Wa'waisName	Location	Trapline #	Clan	Traditional owner's name	Trapline holder
Na'labila	Top of Kitimat R.	0603T103	Blackfish	Wiigwenakwelis	Robin Grant
Niqwa & Wadin	Big Wedeene R. & Little Wedeene R.	0611T004 & 0611T005	Blackfish	Wiisexs	Chris Walker
Uxdewala	Upper Kitimat R-east side	0603T085	Blackfish	Omacxalxinuxw	Roy Woods
Giyu'yuwa	Middle Kitimat R.	0611T003	Fish	Oma	Vera Wilson
Yaksda	Moore & Anderson Cr.	0611T007	Beaver	Legaix	Rod Bolton, Jr.
Laxakas	Hirsch Creek	0603T080	Eagle	K'iselagelis	Williams family
Simgas, Zagwis	L Kitimat R, Minette Bay	0603T084	Raven		Chris Wilson
C'imoc'a	Kitamaat Village	0603T058	Beaver	[Bagwaiyas] Q'enxayaam	Richard Walker
Gwaxsdilis	Clio & Gobeil Bay	0603T057	Fish	Dla'wa	Frank Wilson
T'ala	N. side of Kildala Arm	0603T047	Fish	Wedepxen	Floyd Grant
Dalaks	E. end of Kildala Arm	0603T046	Raven	Gepsgiwasu	David Wilson
Geldala	Kildala R. watershed	0603T045	Fish	Nisnawaa	Glenn Henry
Wo'axdu, Bisamutis	Bees (E side of Kitimat Arm)	0611T006	Beaver	Gelaxad	Jackie Nelson
Xasutla & Aik'udiga	Jesse Lake & Upper Jesse Cr.	0611T008 & 0611T013	Beaver	C'esi	Tom Robinson Heber Grant
Wagis & Kitasa	Emsley Cove & area S	0611T099	Eagle	Gepsginaiis	Marshall Wilson
Li'lewaqde'mis	Echo Bay (L. Kitimat Arm)	0611T098	Beaver	Wiibalh	Harold Maitland
Kiyasa	Miskatla Inlet	0611T009	Fish	Gepslos	Tom Nyce, Jr.
E. Giltuis	E. side Giltuyees Inlet	0611T012	Eagle	Gepsgu'lazii	Harold Stewart
W. Giltuis	W. side Giltuyees Inlet	0611T011	Eagle	Waksgemi'layu	Steven Grant
Mesgalhi	Foch Lagoon & Lake	0611T014	Beaver	Gadik'a'u	John B. Amos
Upper Mesgalhi	Upper Foch Cr. area	0611T015	Fish		Richard Stewart
Ankwelalis	R. side entr to Foch Lag	0611T010	Blackfish	K'igo	Ivan Woods
Kwa'yloxsnuxw	Bluejay Falls-Paisley Pt.	0611T016	Raven		
Cinis Geldala	S. side Gildala Arm	0603T088	Raven	Wakas	Godfrey Grant
Toseqiya	Eagle Bay	0603T056	Raven	Gulidxa	Brian Grant
Na'labisc Wiwaa	Northern Wiwaa	0603T055	Blackfish		Herman Maitland
O'yewisc Wiwaa	Central Wiwaa	0603T054	Beaver	Q'agwais	Sammy Robinson
Xa'isabisc Wiwaa	Southern Wiwaa	0603T053	Fish	Dlaxwdlaxwaligisc Hai'mas	Don Stewart
Temex	above Crab R.	0603T112	Fish	Hai'masaqa	Gary Morrison
Sawi	Sue Channel	0603T071	Raven	Gepsgemala	Heber Grant
Awigela	W. side of Maitland Is.	0603T072	Beaver	To'yuwalic Aiksdukwi'yu	Ray Green, Jr.
Tlekai	Coste Is.	0603T064	Fish	C'ip'ela	Charles L. Wilson
Kiciwi	Kitsaway, Blind Pass	0603T114	Fish	[Bagwaiyas]	
Mekasa	Daniel Bay	0603T070	Fish	Giyusti'yas	Joe Starr
Neqetu & Zuzad	Fishtrap Bay	0603T074	Fish	Umakalh	Bert Robinson
Awisdis	Staniforth Pt.	0603T089	Eagle	Gaya	Kenneth Grant
T'lekemalis	NE Gribbell Is.	0603T069	Fish	Dla'wa	Frank Wilson
Wa	E. Gribbell Is.	0603T068	Raven	Hemzid	Willard Grant
Luq'wayac'i	SE Gribbell Is.	0603T067	Eagle	Sanaxaid	John R. Wilson
Be'ya & Slacu	Egerton Pt-E. side Boxer R. & Goat Harbour	0603T063 & 0603T062	Raven	Nagamo'o	Pat Wilson and Sons Fred Wilson, Sr.

C'elitan, C'idexs & T'liqana	E. side Fraser Reach & Klekane Inlet	0603T091 & 0603T061	Fish	Gaditla (<i>now Bagwaiyas</i>)	
Kasa	Crab River	0603T052	Eagle	K'iselagelis	Fred Williams
Haxwalaid	Collins Bay (L. Gardner)	0603T051	Beaver	Lexlexagelis	David Amos
T'lemxaya	E of Collins Bay (L. Gardner)	0603T050	Eagle	Qwinuxw	George Hall
Oxwilh	Ochwe Bay (L. Gardner)	0603T105	Eagle	Wiyaqi	Kelly Duncan
Wasasa	Triumph Bay (L. Gardner)	0603T086	Eagle	Paq'ala	Albert Grant
Q'epuwax-W Geltuis	W. side of Kiltuish Inlet	0603T049	Raven	Wengulhamid	James Green
E. Kemano Geltuis	E. side of Kiltuish Inlet	0603T043	Fish	Wawinu'yuwa	Wilson brothers
Nuwaqela-Misk'uk'w	Barrie Reach (M. Gardner)	0603T041	Raven	Wiilemolhx	Broderick Nyce
U'yagemis	Brim River (M. Gardner)	0603T059	Raven	Hemzid	Crosby Smith
Waxuxw	River N. of Kemano	0603T042	Blackfish	Ca'a	Pat Robertson
Kemaninuxw	Kemano village & R.	0603T039 & 0603T054	Blackfish	Waxaid	Cecil & Dan Paul (and family)
Qawisas	Chief Matthew's Bay	0603T040	Eagle	C'ikwikas	Ken Hall
Wakasu	Upper Gardner Canal	0603T038	Eagle	Wakasu	Johnny Robinson
& C'it is	mouth of Kitlope R.	0603T037	Blackfish	Nismulax	Gary, Barry, Derek Wilson
Gitlop	Kitlope R. & Lake	0603T036	Eagle	Hai'mac Gax	Hall family



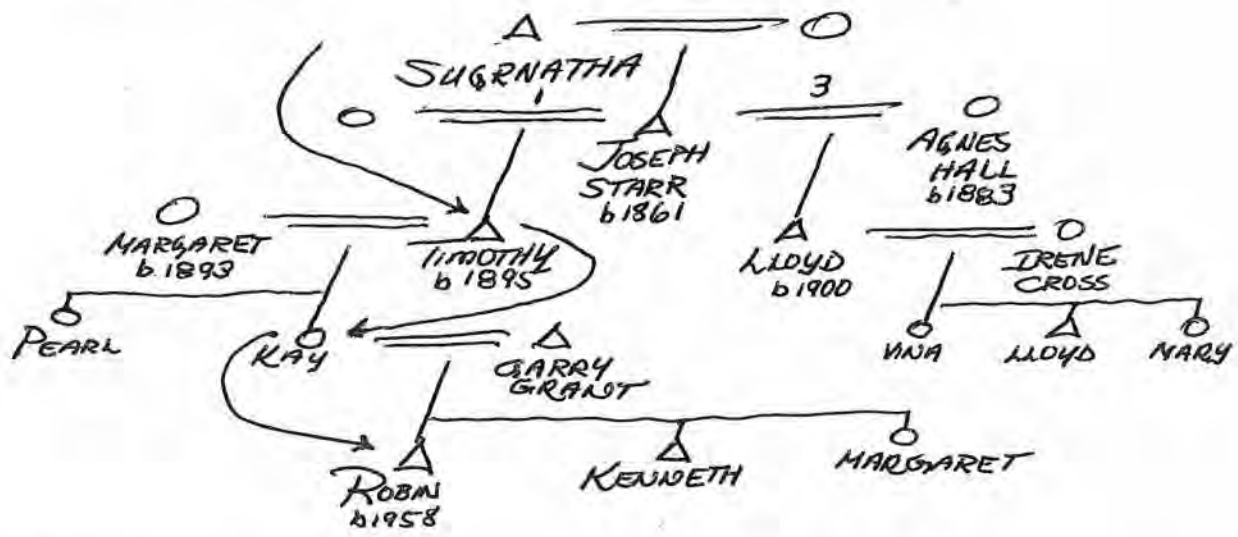
Kitamaat village in 1930 [Ivan Lopatin photo]



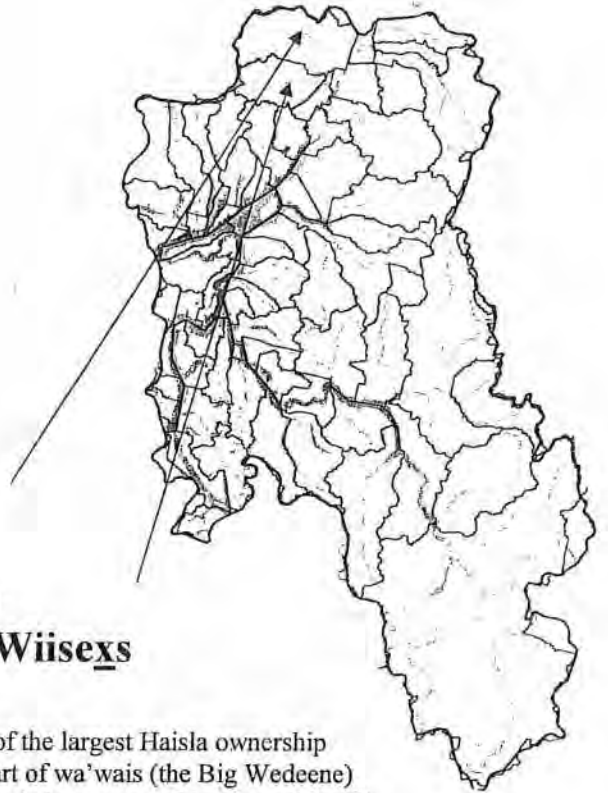
**Na'labila Wa'wais (Blackfish Clan area) Owner:
Wiigwenakwela (Robin Grant)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area surrounds the point at which the Kitimat River (Q'axdlalisla) turns eastward. The wa'wais extends 6 km above and 8 km below the eastward bend in the river. It ranges in width from 4 km wide in the north to 7 km wide at the south. The campsite located just east of the red highway bridge is a traditional seasonal fishing, hunting and foraging camp that is remembered importantly as a place where the Haisla met members of Skeena River communities at this recognized territorial boundary. The trapline (#0603T103) within this area is registered to Robin Grant, as well.

Wa'wais ownership and trapline registration: The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Blackfish Clan name Wiigwenakwela (Robin Grant, who has the name previously owned by Tim Starr (1895-1957).

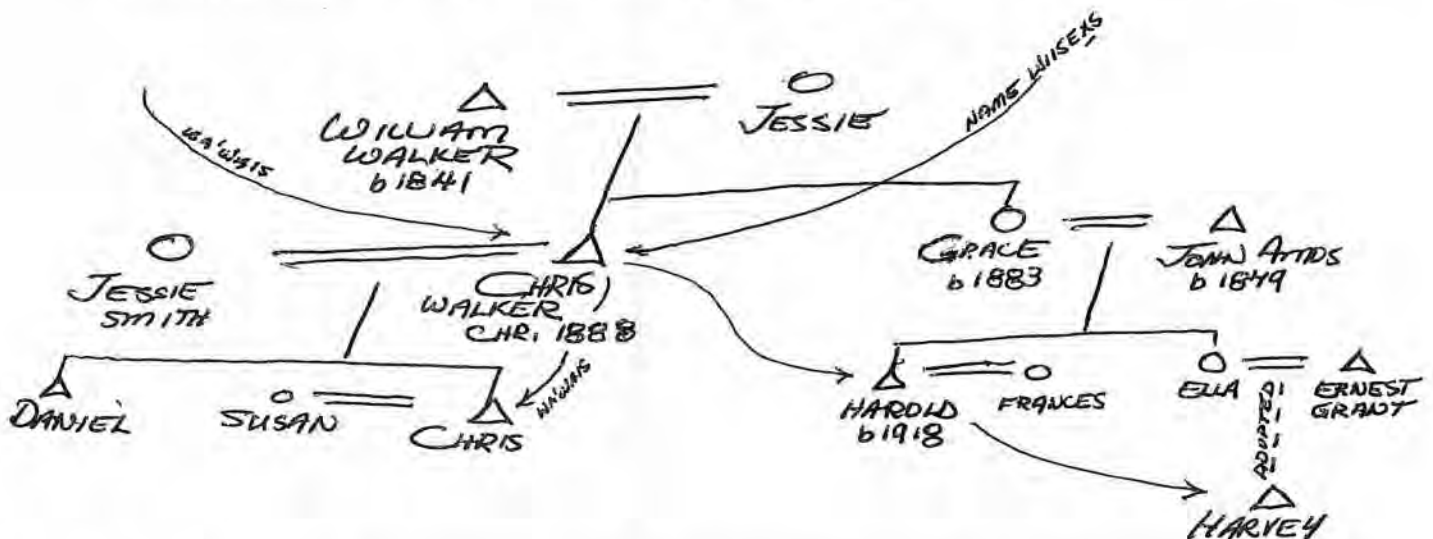


Cultural values: The wa'wais is highly valued as the "north point" of Haisla areal jurisdiction. It has not been investigated archaeologically. The entire wa'wais has scattered CMTs. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais: deer, moose, black bear, mink, marten, otter, fox, weasel, coho salmon, steelhead, large cedar, cedar bark, hemlock cambium, salmonberries, huckleberries, gooseberries, fern roots, clover roots, wildrice, hellebore, devils club.

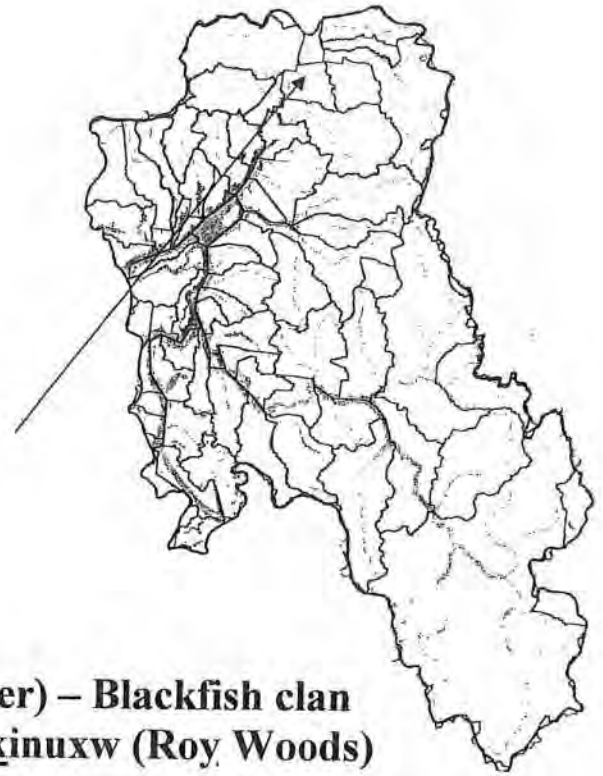


(Niqwa & Wadin) Wedeene watersheds
Blackfish clan area, traditional owner: Wiisexs

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is one of the largest Haisla ownership units, including two large watersheds. Niqwa is the rich northern part of wa'wais (the Big Wedeene) and Wadin (the Little wedeene) is the southern watershed. The wa'wais is approx. 17 km long (N to S) and between 28 km wide (in the N) to 17 km wide (in the S). The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Blackfish Clan name wisexs (Chris Walker [1888-1968] to Harold Amos [1918-1973] to Harvey Grant. The trapline areas, 0611T005 (Niqwa) and 0611T004 (Wadin) were first registered by Charles Moore (1926) as a single trapline and returned to Haisla ownership in 1940s, registered to the late Chris Walker. The Haisla name transmission and ownership will be transferred according to family intentions.

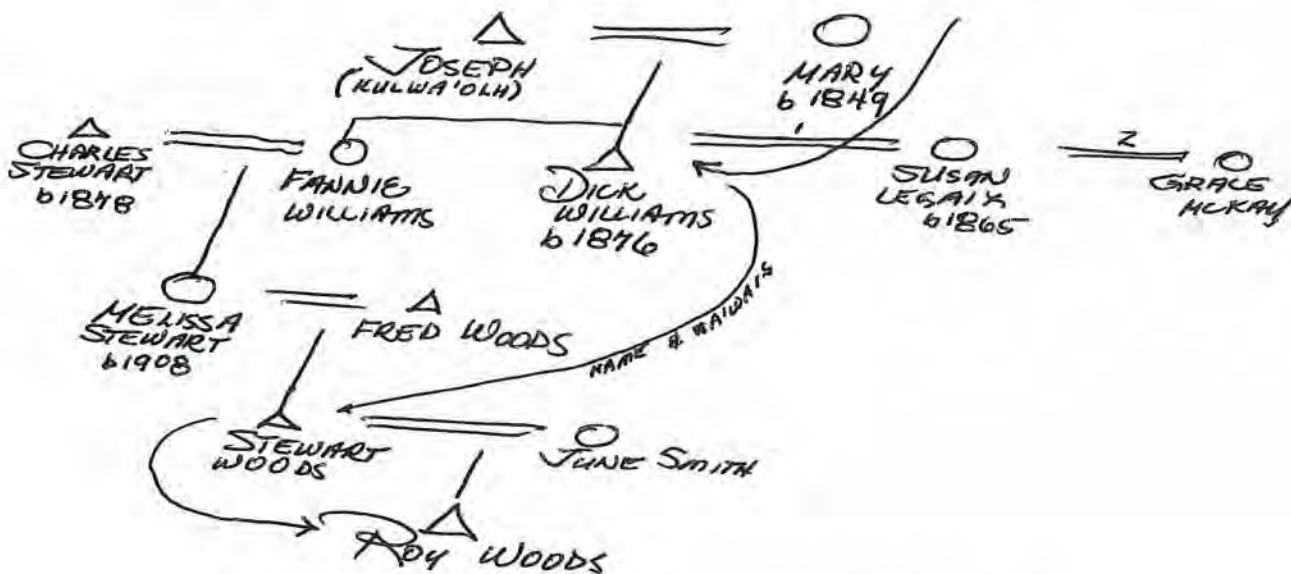


Cultural Values: The eastern section of this wa'wais is held as a *bagwaiyas*, an area so rich in resources that all Haislas are able to harvest there without special permission of the owner. There are several named places in the area from Q'alap'asdewala mountain in the upper W. side to K'ixw, the junction of the two rivers with the Kitimat R. The traditional Haisla story of the Old Woman and the Wolf happened at K'ixw, the mouth of the Little Wedeene. There are CMTs throughout the lower reaches of the area. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: Deer, moose, bear, marten, mink, beaver, fox, wolf, marmot, goats, coho salmon, spring salmon, steelhead, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, cedar root, hemlock cambium, blueberries, salmon-berries, huckleberries, Fern roots, clover roots, wild rice, hellebore, alder bark, devil's club, nettles.

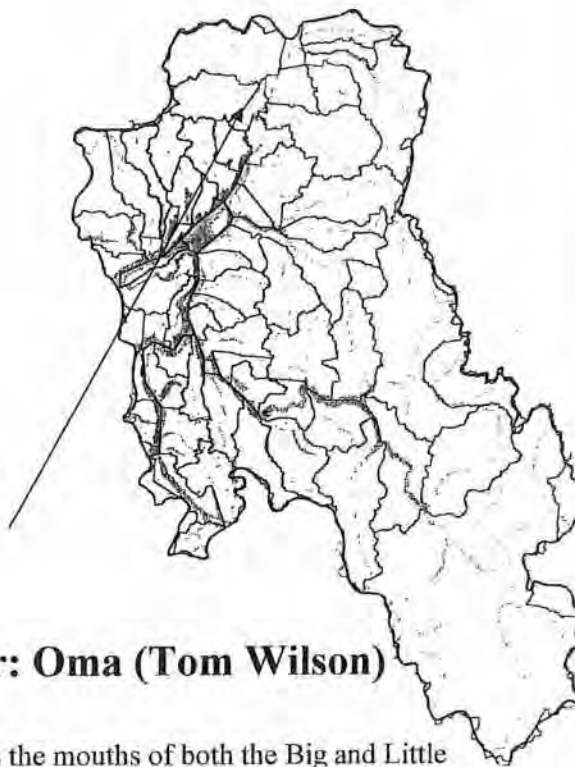


**Uxdewala Wa'wais (Upper Kitimat River) – Blackfish clan
Traditional Wa'wais owner – Omacxalxinuxw (Roy Woods)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes both sides of the Kitimat River for 9 km. It measures 12 km at its longest N to S extent and from 8.5-12 km wide. The wa'wais includes the junction of both the Big and Little Wedeene Rivers with the Kitimat and also the lower reaches of "Olamid Creek", rich in Haisla folklore. The old village site of Uxdewala, the most northerly Haisla community, gives the wa'wais its name. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Blackfish Clan name Omacxalxinuxw [Dick Williams, (b1876) to Stewart Woods to Roy Woods]. The trapline (#0603T085) is also registered to Roy Woods.



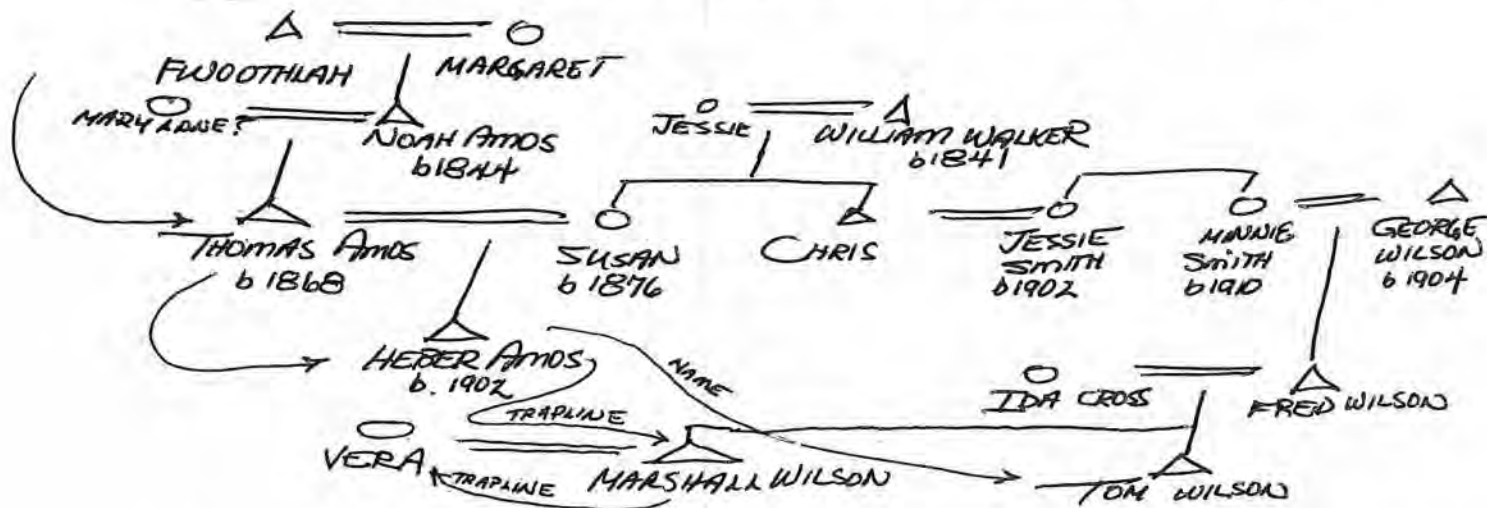
Cultural Values: This wa'wais includes the location of the Haisla folkloric site Olamid, where small stone "toys" shaped like fanciful animals were found. The Uxdewala village is remembered as one of the constituent communities of the early Gitamaat people. CMTs are reported in the area. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: Deer, moose, bear, beaver, marten, mink, wolf, fox, grouse, coho salmon, steelhead, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, cedar roots, hemlock cambium, spruce root, blueberries, raspberries, red huckleberries, strawberries, clover roots, buttercup roots, wild rice, hellebore, devil's club, fireweed, cattails, nettles.



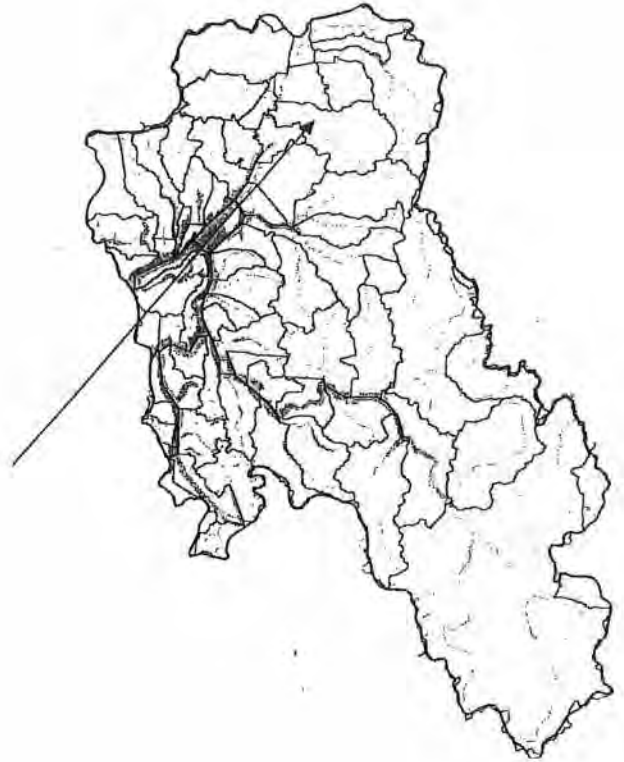
Giyu'yuwa (Middle Kitimat R.)

Fish clan area Traditional Wa'wais owner: Oma (Tom Wilson)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the mouths of both the Big and Little Wedeene Rivers. It measures 16 km at its longest N to S extent and from 3.5-5km wide. The wa'wais includes the site of the "Middle River village" called Giyu'yuwa, from which the wa'wais takes its name. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Fish Clan name Oma [to Thomas Amos (b1868) to Heber Amos (b1902) to Tom Wilson, who gave a settlement for Heber in the late 1970s]. The trapline (#0611T003) has always been rich in furs and was signed over to Marshall Wilson by Heber two years before he died, and when Marshall had Art Cross' name put on him (which included the Kitasa, Emsley Cove wa'wais), he signed over this Giyu'yuwa trapline to his wife Vera, who currently holds the paper.



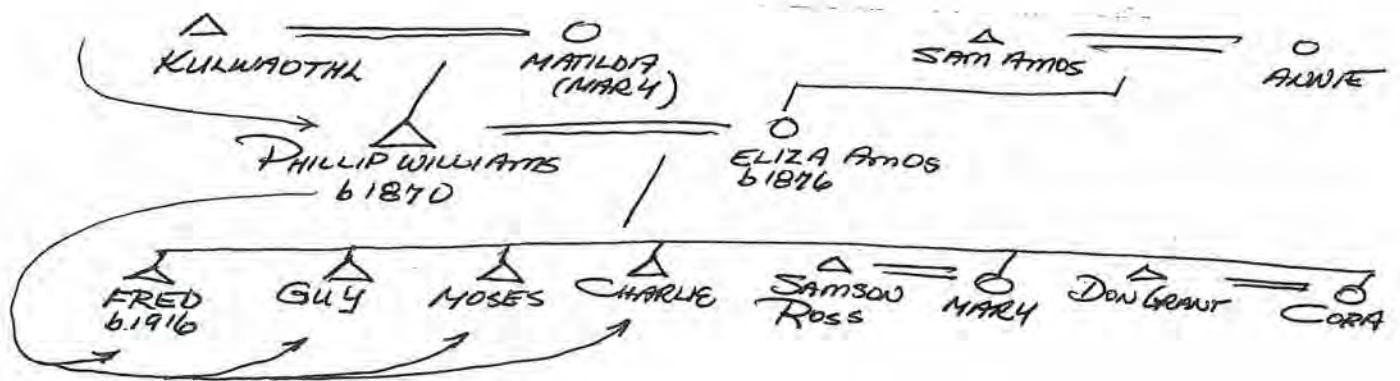
Cultural Values: The Giyu'yuwa village is remembered as the middle one of the constituent communities of the early Gitamaat people. CMTs are reported in the area. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: Deer, moose, bear, marten, fox, wolf, geese, grouse, beaver, coho salmon, steelhead, spring salmon, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, hemlock cambium, spruce root, pitch, blueberries, raspberries, red huckleberries, gooseberries, clover roots, fern roots, wild rice, hellebore, devil's club, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.



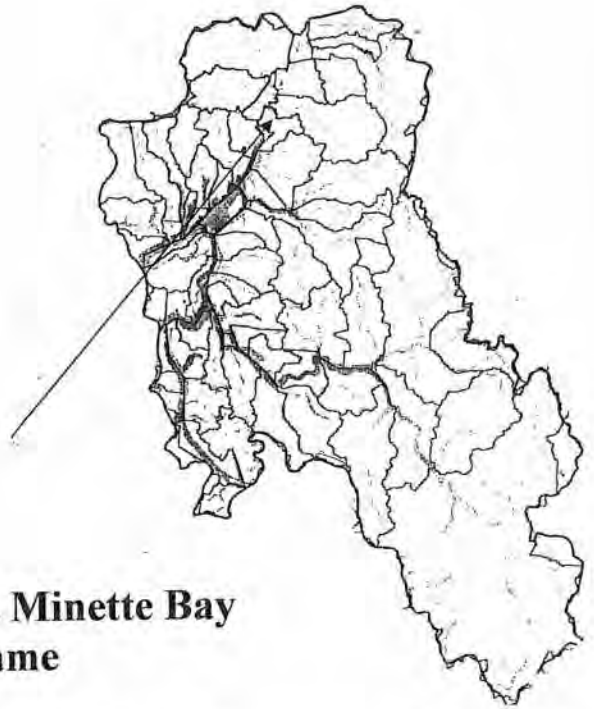
Laxakas Wa'wais (Hirsch Creek)

Eagle clan area – Traditional wa'wais owner: K'iselagelis (Fred Williams)

Wa'wais area: This wa'wais was, in this generation worked by the Williams family (Charlie, Moses, Guy and Fred). The area runs from the Kitimat River, through the canyon, 20 km into the high country to the east. The creek mouth was surrounded by traditional campsites and season foraging sites: Lalaxudli, Yexc'uwas, Xugwid and C'aniyulht'ala. The trapline associated with this wa'wais, 0603T080, is registered to Fred Williams.

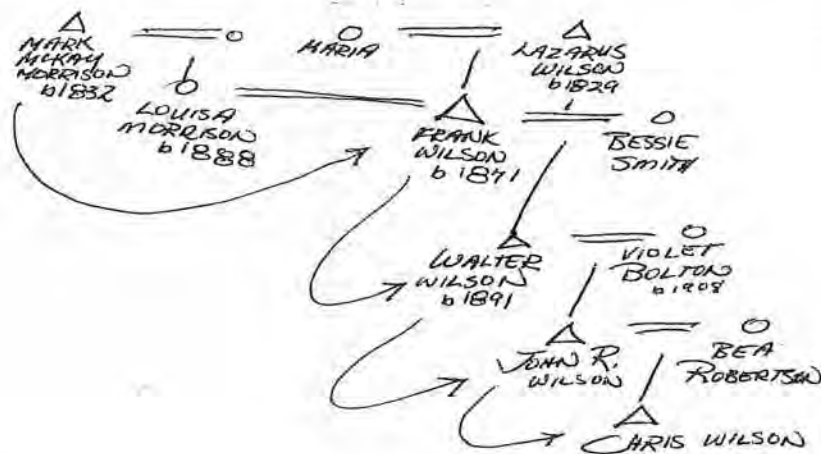


Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais: deer, moose, bear, marten, squirrels, beaver, mallards and other ducks, geese, grouse, coho salmon, large cedar, cedar bark, hemlock cambium, salmonberries, blueberries, red huckleberries, raspberries, gooseberries, salalberries, fern roots, clover roots, wild rice, hellebore, devil's club, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.

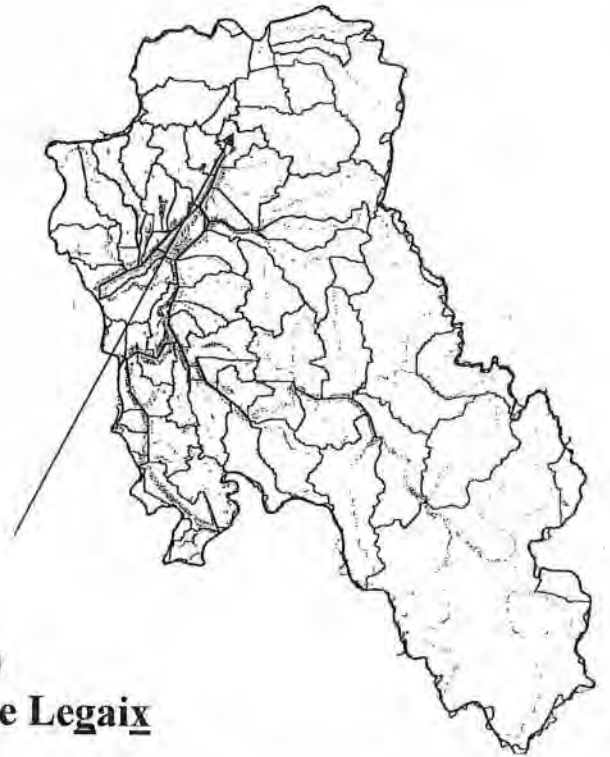


Simgas & Zagwis - L. Kitimat River & Minette Bay Raven clan area – Wa'wais owner's name

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the lower courses, estuary and mouth of the Kitimat River and Minnette Bay. The wa'wais is 13 km long (E to W) and 8 km wide. It includes numerous sites on the lower river incl. Maxmaqa, Lhi'laq'aciyuqwes (the Kitimat River bridge, old IR #9), Xinamac'i, Aq'wen (sand hill), Daduqwilac'i (lookout), Gelcisdis (long bend), T'lakwa (copper-coloured), Denden'yac'is (grove of red cedar) & Cicixsemala (river runs over shallow boulders). The wa'wais now includes IR #1 (Miya'nexaas) & #5 (Zagwis), #11 (Zakwalisla). The settlement called "Old Town" was Simgas, an oolachen camp. This wa'wais was Raven clan territory, passing from Mark Morrison to Frank Wilson to Walter Wilson (Tlapaxsaalagelis) to John Wilson (Laxlemzalh, Raven childhood name) who later had the Eagle name Sanaxaid put on him. The trapline (#0611T003) has passed from Mark McKay Morrison to Frank Wilson (b1871) to Walter Wilson (b1891) to John R. Wilson (b1928) to Chris Wilson (Blackfish name Gaalagem).

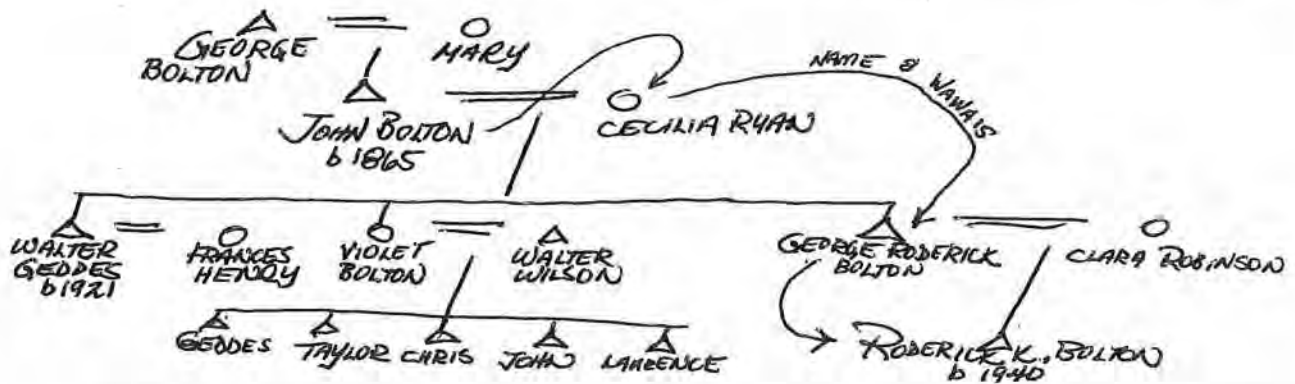


Cultural Values: This area was vital to Haisla subsistence and the location of several early Haisla settlement sites. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: Deer, moose, bear, marten, mink, fox, wolf, seals, geese, ducks, grouse, spring salmon, pinks, dog salmon, oolichans, crab, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers, anemones, octopus, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, spruce, spruce root, spruce gum, hemlock cambium, salmonberries, salalberries, blueberries, raspberries, red

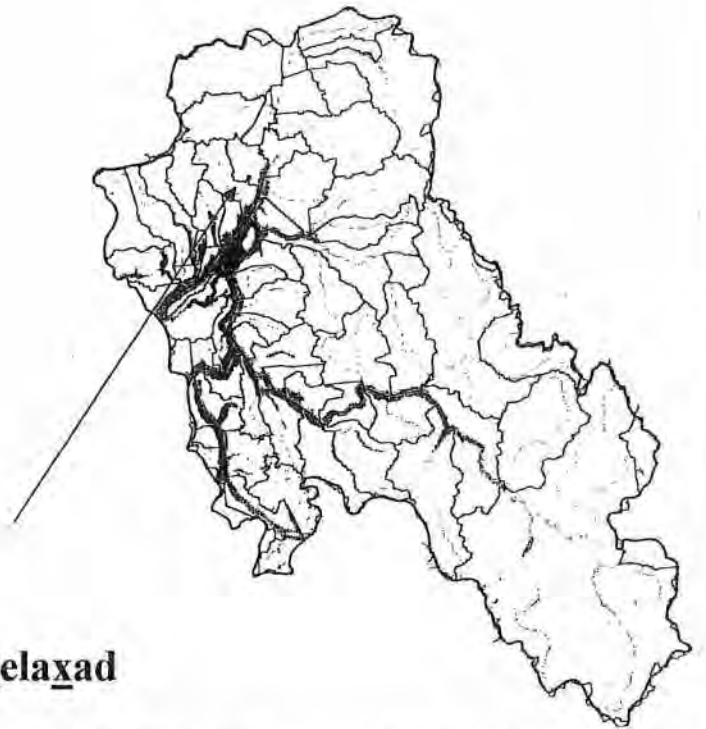


Yaksda (Moore & Anderson Creeks) Beaver Clan wa'wais - owner's name Legaix

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the west side of the lower courses of the Kitimat River and the Alcan site (the land portion of which is Paxw and the channel portion is Xenawa). The southern extreme of the wa'wais is Kwengad (frog falls). The heart of the area is Yaksda, the drainage through which run Anderson and Moore Creeks (Yaksda). This area, 9 km (W to E) by 11 km (N to S), is known to every Haisla for its resources and the traditional activities carried on here (e.g. a monumental rock at the Alcan site is where young men were taken and taught adult values and behaviours). Mythic and folkloric tales take place in this area. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Beaver Clan name Legaix [John Bolton (b1865) to Cecilia Ryan Bolton (John's widow, as regent) to George Roderick Bolton (b1910) to Roderick Kenneth Bolton]. The trapline (#0611T007) was originally registered by William Henry and transferred to George R. Bolton in 1952, and later to Roderick K. Bolton.

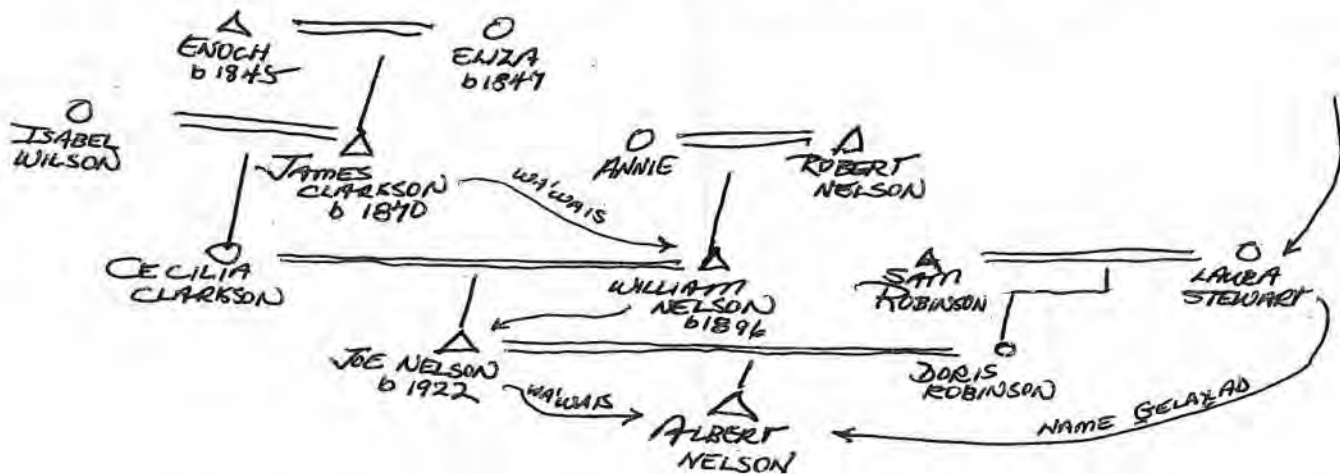


Cultural Values: This area has special value to Haislas because it is considered one of the richest sections of Haisla traditional territory as well as the site of Paxw, an early Kitimaat village. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais: deer, moose, bear, marten, mink, fox, wolf, geese, ducks, grouse, seals, coho salmon, spring salmon, pinks, chum salmon, herring, herring roe, crab, clams, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers, anemone, octopus, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, hemlock cambium, spruce root, spruce gum, blueberries, raspberries, red huckleberries, gooseberries, crabapples, rose hips, salmonberries, fern roots, clover roots, buttercup roots, wild rice, hellebore, alder bark, devil's club, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips, wild rhubarb.



**Bisamut'is & Wo'axdu (Beese)
Beaver clan area - Owner's name Gelaxad**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the entire watershed of Beese Creek (Wo'axdu, which is also the name of the bay). The watershed is 20 km long (NW to SE) and 8 km wide from the foothills of Mt. Carthew to saltwater. The bay has a 74.5 hectare reserve (IR#6) which was a village site inhabited, acc. to Haisla folk-history, after the Kitamaats moved from Lhilaq'ac'iyuqwes, but they later moved from this site because it offered no protection from S & SE winds in the winter. Houseposts were still visible until the 1940s. At Hent'lixw rock (on the water N of Beese), which has red rock-art paintings, is a legendary site relating to an early Haida raid foiled by wary Haislas. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Beaver Clan name Gelaxad [Laura Stewart Robinson held the name as regent and passed it on to Albert "Jackie" Nelson, who is also the registered holder of the trapline [0611T006, James Clarkson (or Tlaxsten, b1870) to William Nelson (b1896) to Jackie Nelson] .



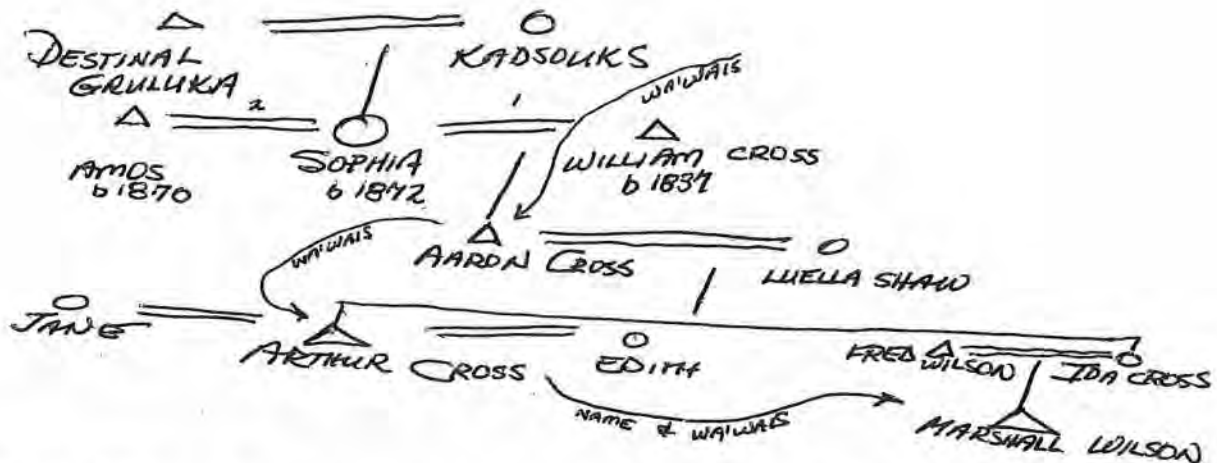
Cultural Values: This is considered a heritage wa'wais of the Haisla people. Myths and legends are set here as well as the old village site. Ease of access have made it a staple foraging, hunting, trapping and coho fishing area. The Haisla people consider it a prime heritage resource area. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, marten, mink, fox, otters, weasels, squirrels, wolf, geese, ducks, grouse, seals, coho salmon, spring salmon, pinks, chum salmon, crab, cockles (previously), prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, blueberries, raspberries, red huckleberries, gooseberries, crabapples, rose hips, salmonberries, clover roots, buttercup roots (previously), wild rice, hellebore, alder bark, devil's club, cow parsnips, wild rhubarb.



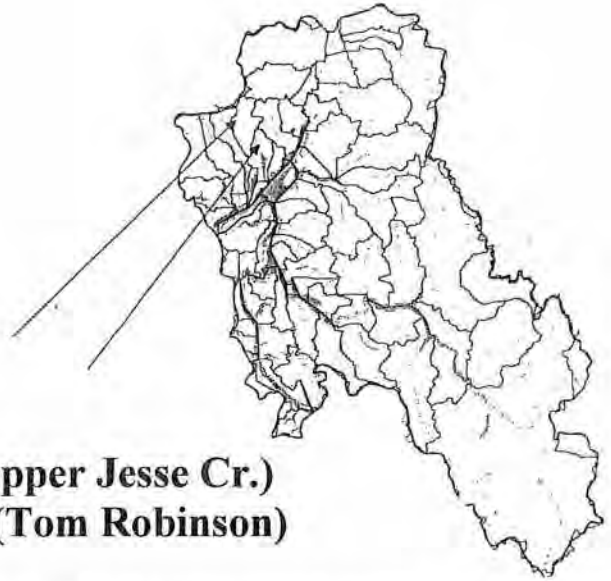
Kitasa & Wagus (Emsley Cove south to Jesse Falls)

Eagle clan wa'wais – owner's name: Gepsginais (Marshall Wilson)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the shoreline from IR#7 (Kitasa) at Emsley Cove southward, including Markland Pt. and bay below it (Wagus) almost to the falls at the entrance to Jesse Lake. This small wa'wais, 13 km long (N to S) by 7 km wide, includes almost all of the Emsley Creek watershed and the creek that flows through Wagus to the S. The reserve at Kitasa is not on the site of the old village, the actual location of the old settlement being to the east of the actual reserve acc. to the late Gordon Robinson. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Eagle Clan name Gepsginais [William Cross (b1837) to Aaron Cross (b1895) to Arthur Cross to Marshall Wilson, who is also the registered holder of the trapline (#0611T099).

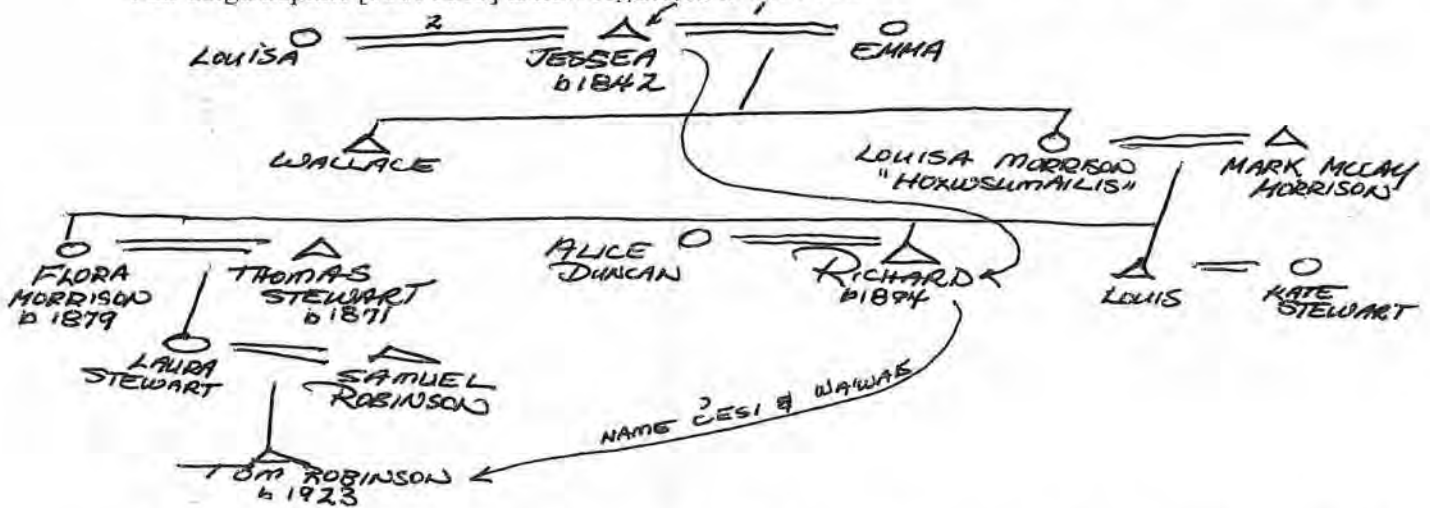


Cultural Values: This wa'wais area is commonly thought of by the Haisla as a place with a lot of history. For example, just N of Wagus is a rock formation called Q'abac Wiget, the privates of Wiget the "Changer" who went around our territory changing creatures and physical features of the world into the forms they now have. The degree to which Haislas spoke of resource harvesting in this area suggest its traditional importance in Haisla subsistence economy. The reserve at Emsley Cove (IR #7, 4.1 acres) is not actually on the site of a previous settlement, located by Haisla folk-history and an archaeological midden on the eastern side of the top of the cove. A burial of a notably large person was found there in the 1930s by Haisla loggers. Resources harvested here, including those known to have been exploited previous to widespread pollution in the upper Douglas Channel: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, fox, goats, squirrels, grouse, ducks, geese, seals, coho salmon, dog salmon, humpies, halibut, red cod, grey cod, cockles and other beachlife, octopus, crabs, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, buttercup roots, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.



Xasutla & Aik'udiga (Jesse Lake & upper Jesse Cr.)
Beaver clan wa'wais – Owner: C'esi (Tom Robinson)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the entire watershed of Jesse Lake from the falls (C'ixuyaas) up the lake and its feeder creek to the high beaver ponds and the creek's mountainous origin around Mt. Carthew (Q'alapastdewala). Jesse Lake was named for Chief C'esi, the Haisla Beaver leader, traditionally highest chief of the Kitamaats and, now, of the amalgamated Haisla. As the head chieftain's area, the Jesse Lake wa'wais (18 km long, N to S) serves as a bagwaiyas for all Haislas. The upper part, Aik'udiga (11 km by 11 km) was given to Old Man Alec Gray (b1852) for a service to C'esi, and the two areas were reunited by a ceremony over Gray's casket. Because of the falls at the entrance to Xasutla, there is no fishrun into the lake, but the resources of the whole watershed are exploited continuously, with implied permission of the C'esi. The deep spot in the upper lake is home of the folkloric monster Azigis. The area around and below the falls is also an important resource area, from the foot of the Cencencista (Mt on the left below the entrance to the lake) to K'elquyala (the point at the N end of the bay). The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Beaver chief's name C'esi [to Jessea (8th C'esi, b1842) to Richard Morrison (9th C'esi b1894) to Tom Robinson (b1924) in 1953]. Tom is also the registered holder of the trapline [0611T008], and the Aik'udiga trapline [0611T013] is now registered to Alex Grant



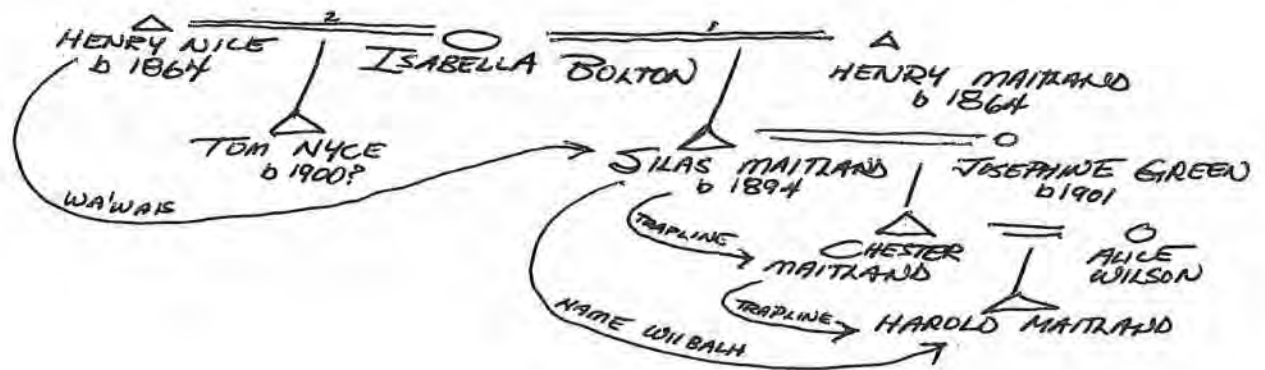
Cultural Values: Probably as much as any area in Haisla traditional territory, Jesse Lake is considered a heritage resource preserve of the Haisla people. Myths and legends are set here, and the spiritual, social and folkloric value of the area imply that it should be protected. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais: Deer, moose, bear, marten, mink, otter, wolf, beaver, goats, geese, ducks, seals (below entrance falls), trout, crabs, cranberries, high-bush cranberries, crabapples, blueberries, large cedar, cedar bark, hellebore, devil's club, basketry materials.



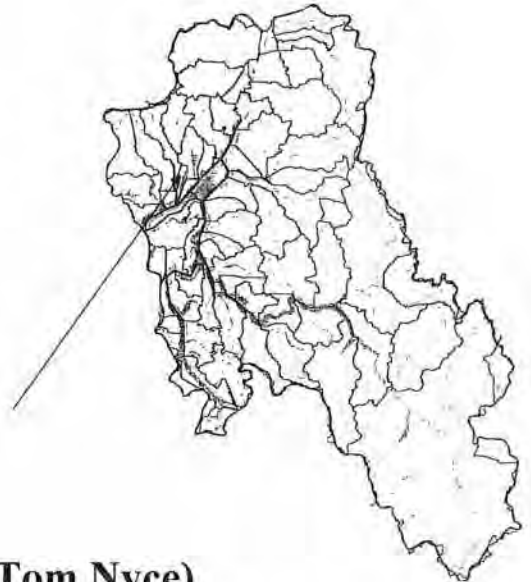
Li'lewaqde'mis (Echo Bay)

Beaver clan area. Wa'wais owner: Wiibalh (Harold Maitland)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the watershed of the creek that flows into the small bay N of the entrance to Miskatla Inlet (Kiyasa) and Giltoyees Inlet (Giltuis). Although it runs 8 km along the shore, this small area is seldom more than 2 km in width. Actually, two creeks enter Echo Bay. Both are good trapping streams. This wa'wais was also a canoe workshop area. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Beaver Clan name Wiibalh [Henry Nice (b1864) to Silas Maitland (b1894) to Harold Maitland (no settlement for Silas M was held; the name was just placed on Harold Maitland at the Minnie Smith settlement, 1997). The trapline (#0611T098) passed from Henry Nice to Silas Maitland to Chester Maitland to Harold Maitland.



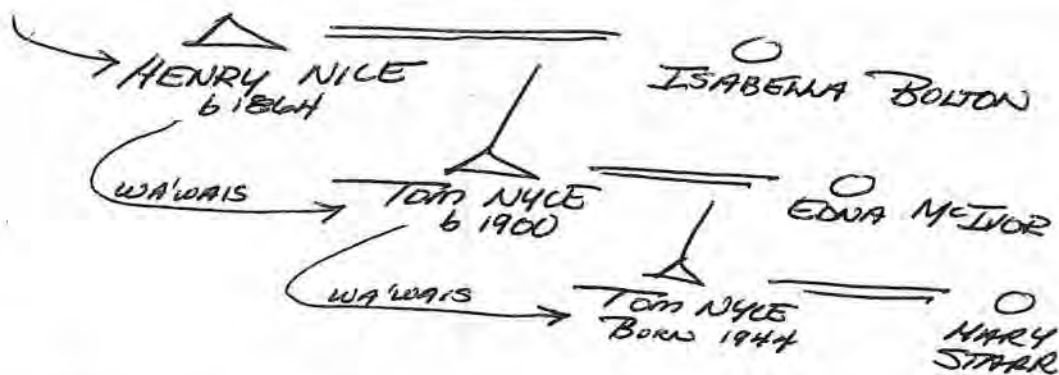
Cultural Values: This wa'wais was handlogged and known for its canoe-quality cedar and other timber. The two creeks became good trapping areas and have always been important hunting grounds and resource harvesting sites. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: : deer, bear, marten, otter, mink, fox, squirrels, goats, grouse, ducks, geese, seals, spring salmon, clams, mussels, cockles, beachlife, crabs, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock, hemlock bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries.



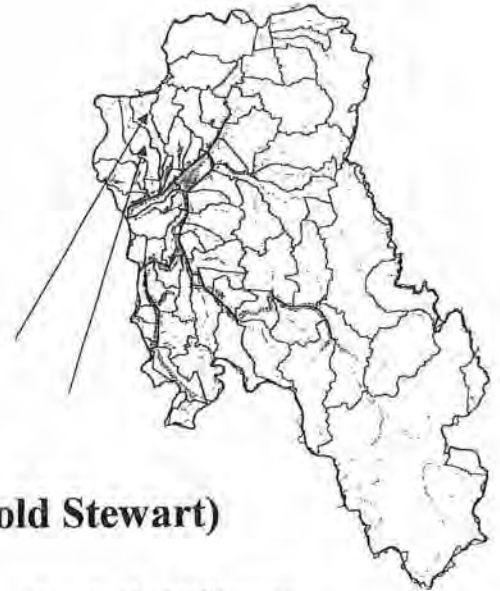
Kiyasa (Miskatla Inlet)

Fish clan area – wa'wais owner: Gepslos (Tom Nyce)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes and surrounds the saltwater bay alongside Giltoyees Inlet. The wa'wais measures approx. 10 km long (N to S) by 4km in width. The area has no large streams emptying into it and serves as a resource area reached and exploited by canoe. An earlier settlement at the upper end is evident from traditional Haisla style bighouse houseposts and beams that were visible until the 1940s; and the area contains several campsites, used by the Haisla for seasonal visits. [Note the confusion in naming: the inlet that we Haisla call Misgalhi is called Foch Lagoon on maps, and by mistake the lagoon that we Haisla call Kiyasa came to be named Miskatla Inlet.] The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Fish Clan name Gepslos [Henry Nice (b1864) to Tom Nyce (b1900) to Tom Nyce]. Tom Nyce is also the registered holder of the trapline (# 0611T009).



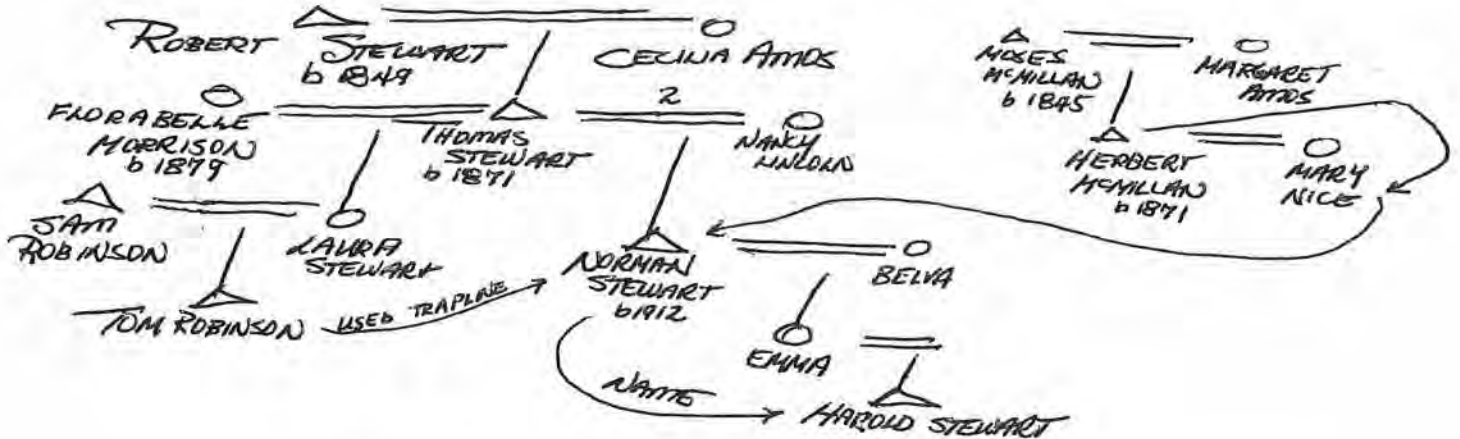
Cultural Values: This wa'wais area was probably originally a single wa'wais with Li'lewaqda'mis and was split for some reason now forgotten. In any case, it was a well-utilized grounds for, as one elder recalls, "...catching any type of salmon and drying them right there. The existence of old bighouse posts and beams and CMTs at the site at the N end of the inlet makes it clear that the area was used consistently enough to serve as a winter settlement at one point. The list of resources taken from this wa'wais shows it to have the subsistence and material resources important to traditional Haisla life. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, fox, fisher, squirrels, goats, seals, grouse, geese, mallards, black ducks, goldeneyes, coho salmon, dog salmon, humpies, sockeye, spring salmon, halibut, red cod, clams, mussels, sea cucumber and other beachlife, octopus, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock cambium, blueberries, salmonberries, red & blue huckleberries, salmonberries, crabapples, salalberries, grey currants, buttercup roots, lupine, hellbore, devil's club, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.



Geltuis (east side of Giltoyees Inlet)

Eagle clan. Wa'wais owner Gepsgu'lazii (Harold Stewart)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the eastern half of Giltoyees Inlet and the eastern half of the Giltoyees Creek watershed. It is a long expanse extending 17 km NW from the top of the inlet and widening from 4 km wide in the S to 10 km wide in the N). The East shore of the inlet has a variety of fish runs and bottom fish around the island and the entrance. There were several houses at the top of Geltuis within memory, and locating IR#13 (4.2 acres) there indicates the Reserve Commissioners' recognition that this was Haisla territory. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Eagle Clan name Gepsgu'lazii [Herbert McMillan (or Macmillan, b1871) to Mary McMillan (wife) as regent, and then to Norman Stewart (b1912) to Harold Stewart.. The trapline (# 0611T013) was originally taken out by Herbert McMillan and now is registered to Harold Stewart.

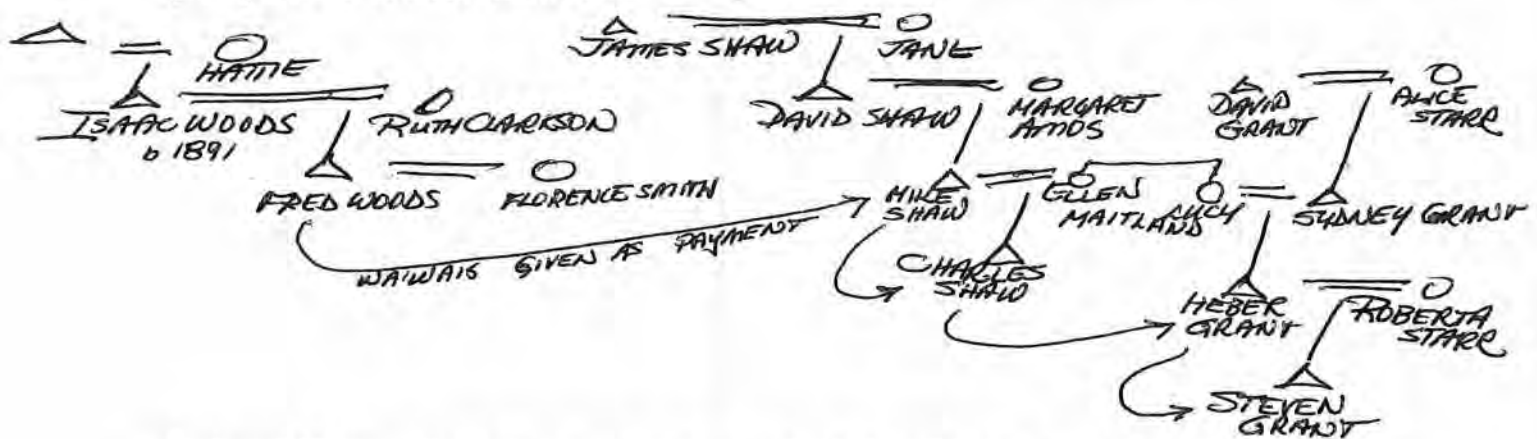


Cultural Values: This wa'wais area, with half of the Geltuis watershed has a richness of resources as apparent from the list of resources below. Numerous Haisla families, with the owner's permission, used the wa'wais as a fishing/hunting/foraging grounds and seasonal camping area. It was a canoe-making centre due to the large stands of old growth cedar. Many CMTs have been noted. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais and the W Geltuis wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, fox, fisher, squirrels, goats, seals, grouse, geese, mallards, black ducks, goldeneyes, coho salmon, dog salmon, humpies, sockeye, spring salmon, halibut, red cod, clams, mussels, sea cucumber and other beachlife, crabs, octopus, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock cambium, blueberries, salmonberries, red & blue huckleberries, salmonberries, crabapples, salalberries, grey currants, buttercup roots, lupine, hellebore, devil's club, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.

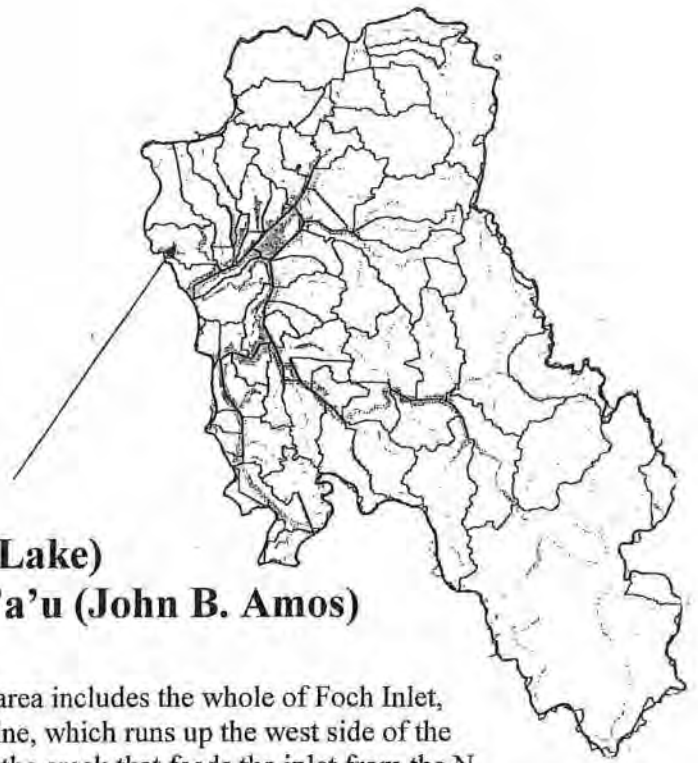


Geltuis (west side of Giltoyees Inlet and Creek) Eagle clan. Wa'wais owner Waksgemi'layu (C. Shaw)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the western half of Giltoyees Inlet and the west side of the Giltoyees Creek watershed. It is a long wa'wais area, extending 16 km NW from the top of the inlet and widening from 3 km wide in the S to 9 km wide in the middle. The west shore of the inlet is a known fishing area. There were two houses on this wa'wais within memory. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is now the holder of the Eagle Clan name Waksgemi'layu, the first Haisla name recorded outside Haisla territory when, in 1874, Charles Amos paddled to Victoria and was converted at an evangelistic meeting, being recorded as Wahuks-gumalayo. The wa'wais is thought to have been owned by Moses McMillan (or MacMillan, b1845) to Herbert McMillan (b1871), who then split the wa'wais and traded the west section to Isaac Woods (b1871), a Tlingit from Alaska who had married Ruth Clarkson, thence to Fred Woods, who gave it in payment of a debt to Mike Shaw (ownership passing from Fish clan to Eagle clan), who passed it to his son Charlie Shaw (Waksgemi'layu)]. The trapline (#0611T011) was first registered to Isaac Woods [1927], to Fred Woods [1930s], to Charlie Shaw [1952] to Heber Grant to Steven Grant.

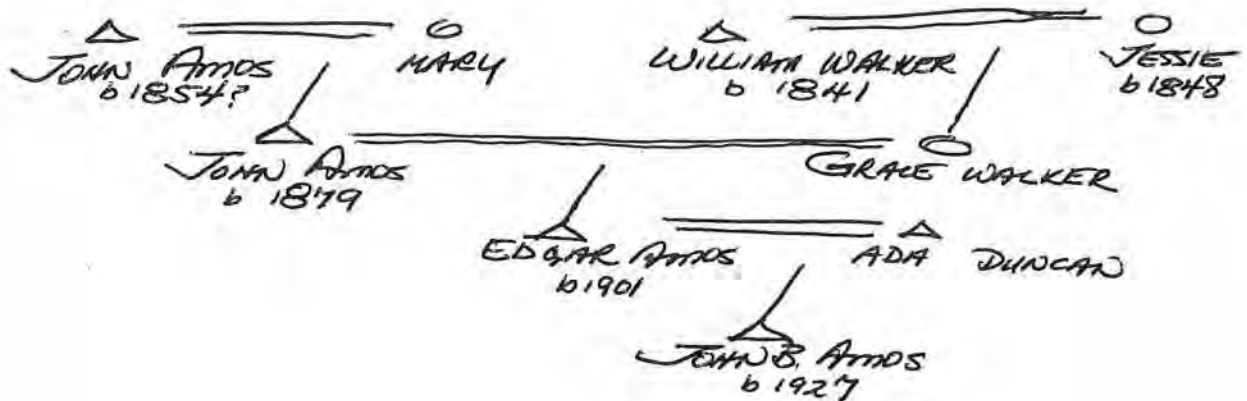


Cultural Values: This wa'wais area, the western half of the Geltuis watershed was rich in resources. There were used the wa'wais as a fishing/hunting/foraging grounds and seasonal camping area. The one-footed monster, Munc'axis, traditionally visited the top of the wa'wais. It was a canoe-making centre due to the large stands of old growth cedar. Many CMTs have been noted. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais and the W Geltu'yis wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, fox, fisher, squirrels, goats, seals, grouse, geese, mallards, black ducks, goldeneyes, coho salmon, dog salmon, humpies, sockeye, spring salmon, halibut, red cod, clams, mussels, sea cucumber and other beachlife, crabs, octopus, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock cambium, blueberries, salmonberries, red & blue huckleberries, salmonberries, crabapples, salalberries, grey currants, buttercup roots, lupine, hellebore, devil's club, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.

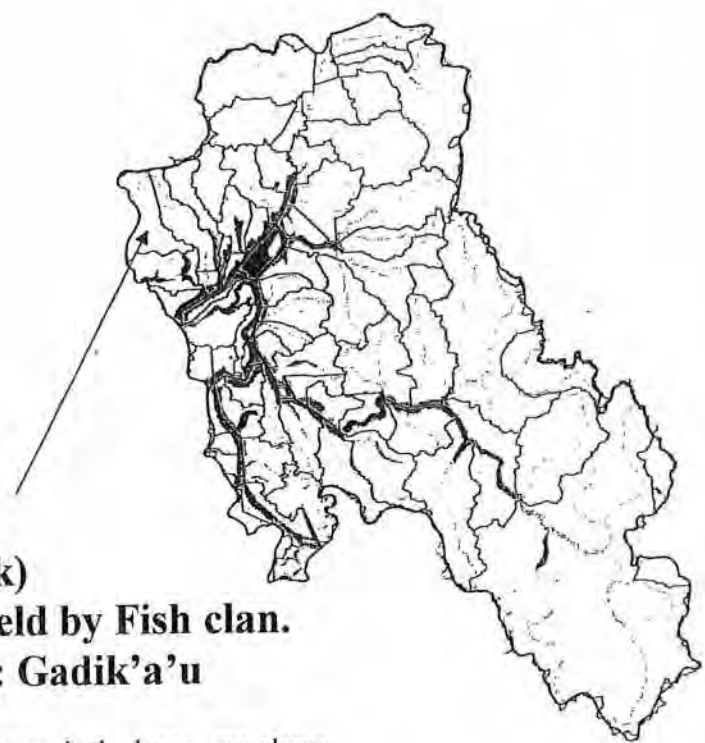


Mesgalhi (Foch Lagoon, River and Lake)
Beaver clan. Owner's name Gadik'a'u (John B. Amos)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the whole of Foch Inlet, Foch Lake and the river that connects them. The trapline, which runs up the west side of the inlet and up to the lake also continues for a few km up the creek that feeds the inlet from the N. The wa'wais is shaped like a rounded rectangle, approx. 16 km wide (E to W) and 8 km high (N to S). Haisla IR #14 (4.7 acres) is located at the top of the inlet. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of Beaver Clan name Gadik'a'u [currently John Burton Amos]. The trapline (0611T014) was first registered by Edgar Amos (b1901) in 1928. It was passed on to John Burton Amos, his son, in 1973.

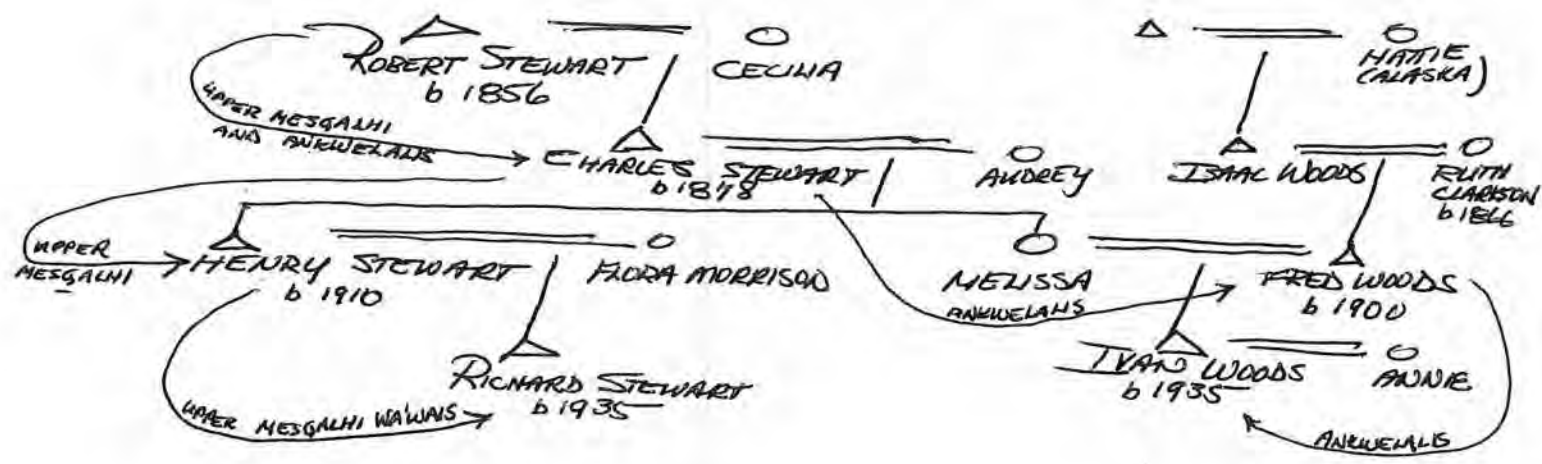


Cultural Values: This wa'wais has been exploited continuously for a great variety of Haisla subsistence resources. Rights to harvest crabapples (cixwa) in this area were given to Lucy Bolton, who married Heber Clifton (Xedaiyax of Hartley Bay) early in c1906, but those rights were taken back formally at a feast five years later according to Gordon Robinson. On the E shore is the cave of the Kwaluxw, the human-like primates that were wiped out by the Haisla acc. to oral tradition. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, grizzlies (which aren't hunted), marten, otter, mink, fox, fisher, squirrels, goats, seals, grouse, geese, mallards, black ducks, goldeneyes, scoters, coho salmon, dog salmon, humpies, sockeye, spring salmon, halibut, red cod, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumber and other beachlife, octopus, large cedar, cedar bark, spruce pitch, spruce roots, hemlock cambium 'noodles', blueberries, salmonberries, red & blue huckleberries, salmonberries, crabapples, salalberries, grey currants, buttercup roots, lupine, hellebore, devil's club, alder bark, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips.

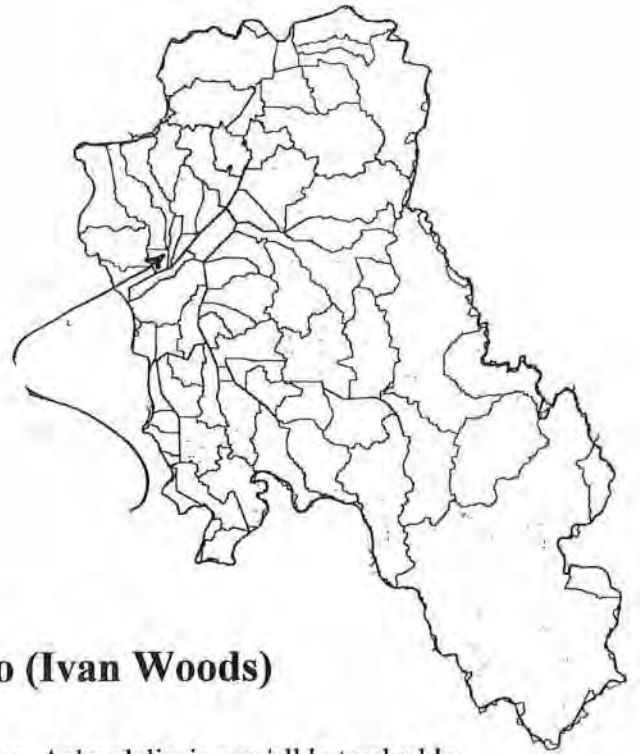


**Upper Mesgalhi (Upper Foch Creek)
Originally Beaver clan area, now held by Fish clan.
Traditional wa'wais owner's name: Gadik'a'u**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area, is the large area above Foch Lagoon (Mesgalhi) drained by Foch Creek. This upper Mesgalhi wa'wais, the watershed of Foch Creek is 22 km long (N to S) and between 15 km and 4 km wide (E to W). It was originally a larger wa'wais area including the Ankwelalis area, which belonged to Robert Stewart (b1856), who passed to his son, Charles Stewart (b1878), who divided it and passed the smaller Drumlummon Bay portion to Fred Woods (b1900), then to Ivan Woods (b1935). The larger, more remote upper Mesgalhi portion above Foch Lagoon was passed by Charles to Henry Stewart (b1910) and then to Richard Stewart (b1935). Trapline (#0611T015) was originally registered in 1929 to Charles Stewart and Richard Stewart now has the paper.

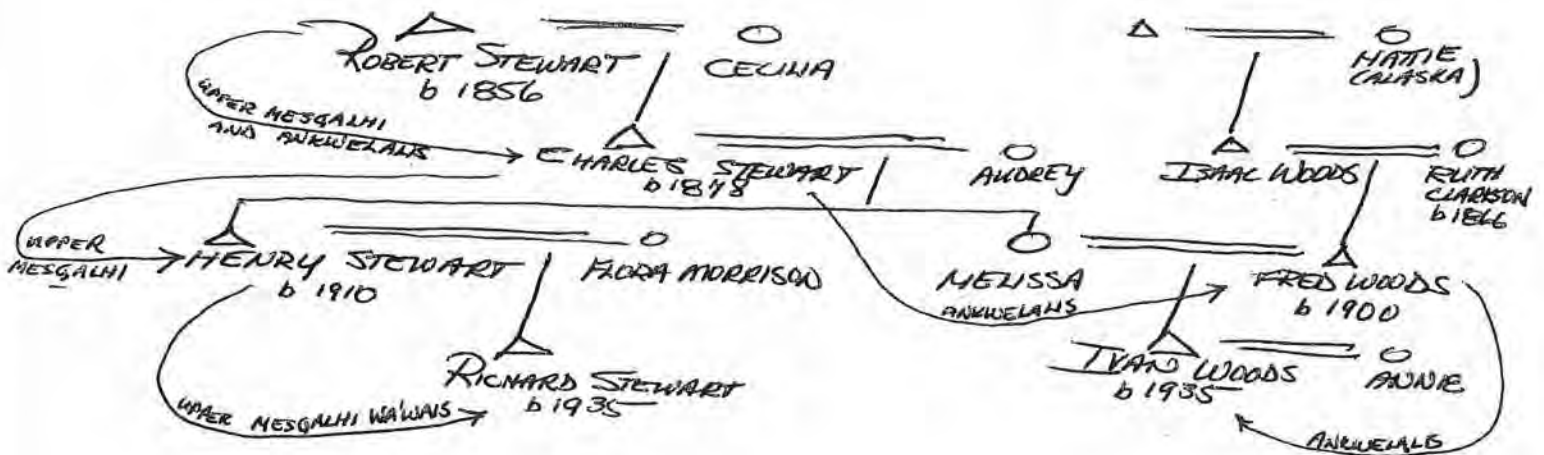


Cultural Values: The Upper Mesgalhi watershed remains one of the most unspoiled of Haisla traditional stewardship areas. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in the Upper Mesgalhi wa'wais include: deer, black bear, marten, fisher, mink, fox, wolf, wolverine, goats, goslings, ducks, large cedar, cedar bark, hemlock and hemlock cambium 'noodles', salmonberries, thimbleberries, red & blue huckleberries, blackcaps, medicinal plants and basketry materials.



**Ankwelalis (Drumlummon Bay)
Blackfish clan. Owner's name: K'igo (Ivan Woods)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area, Ankwelalis, is a small but valuable wa'wais, on the right side as one enters Foch Lagoon. Approximately 4 km (N to S) by 5 km (E to W), it is bisected by a creek flowing south into the channel. It was originally a larger wa'wais area, including the Upper Misgalhi area, which was split into a separate wa'wais by Robert Stewart (b1856). The traditional owner of the Ankwelalis stewardship area is the holder of the Blackfish name K'igo, now carried by Ivan Woods. The wa'wais passed from Robert Stewart (b1856) to Charles Stewart (b1878) to Ivan Woods (b1935), who is also registered owner of the trapline #0611T010 (Charles Stewart to Fred Woods (b1900) to Ivan Woods).



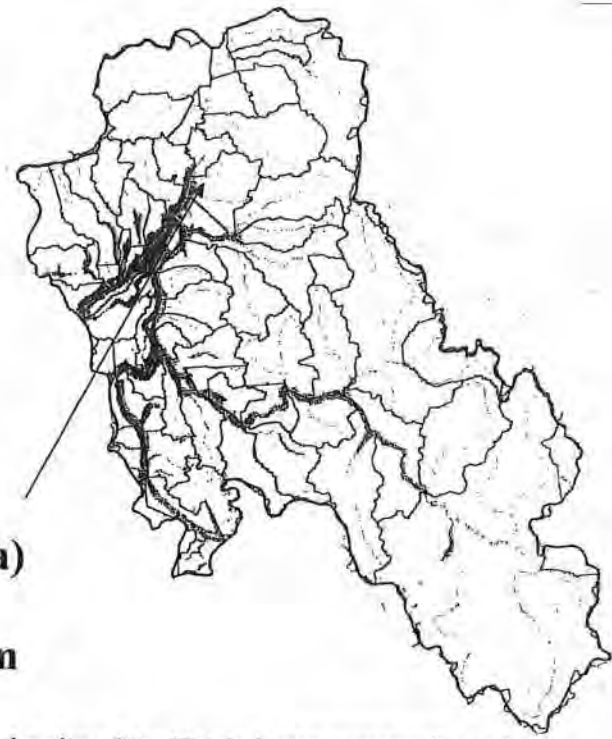
Cultural Values: The Drumlummon area was and remains a Haisla camping and harvesting area. There was a mine at the turn of the century in Drumlummon Bay. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in the Drumlummon Bay wa'wais: deer, black bear, marten, mink, otter, seals, geese, ducks, coho salmon, pinks, dog salmon, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, crabs, large cedar, cedar bark, hemlock, spruce, basketry materials, salmonberries, thimbleberries, red huckleberries, crabapples.



Kwa'y_{lax}snuxw (Bluejay Falls to Drumlummon Bay)
Raven clan area. Traditional wa'wais holder: Hemzid

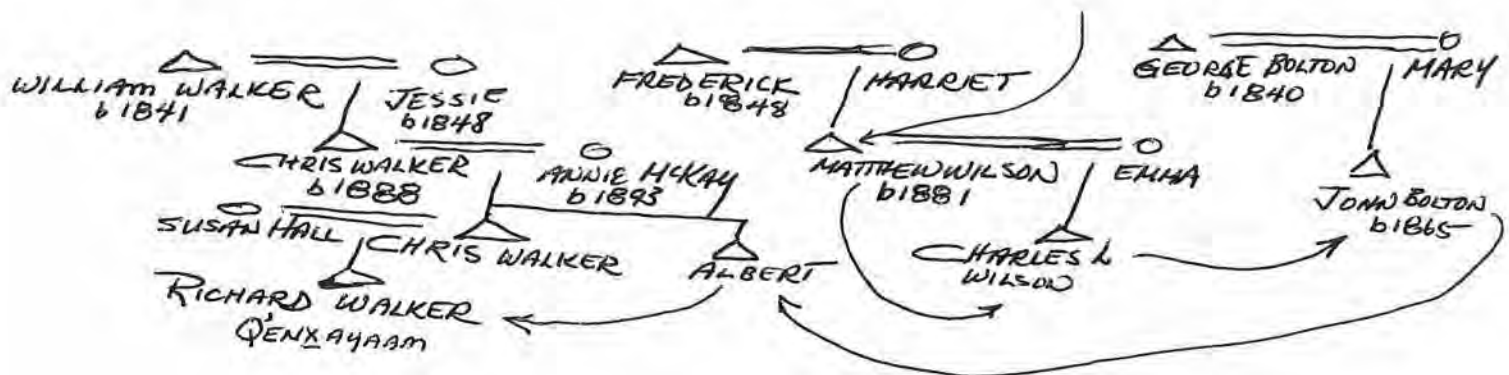
Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is located along the Douglas Channel from Bluejay Falls to Drumlummon Bay and inland areas including the feeder streams that enter the saltwater at Bluejay Falls and Stair Creek to the east. The wa'wais is a triangle 11km long on the Douglas shoreline and 12 km high along the W boundary. Now part of an immense trapline area, this is a wa'wais that is remembered to belong to the Raven Clan and the holder of the name Hemzid. This name was held by William Grant (b1874), son of Arthur Grant (b1828) and Eliza (b1818). In 1926, when traplines were being registered, Heber Clifton (Xedaiyax) of Hartley Bay applied for this area as part of an immense trapline running 45 km along the Douglas Channel from Drumlummon Bay to Hartley Bay "including all streams and rivers", claiming that he had trapped the area for 20 years. Even though William Grant (Hemzid) wrote to the Prov. Police claiming (a) that this area was recognized as Haisla territory, (b) that he had trapped that line for years, (c) that it was his by hereditary right, and (d) that he had never seen Heber Clifton on it, the provincial policy was not to intervene in competing claims between native trappers. Thus, this wa'wais became alienated from the Haisla as a trapline. However, it is known to fall within Haisla traditional territory.

Cultural Values: This wa'wais is considered to be Haisla traditional territory and, as such, the area's resources and utilization of those resources has become folkloric among the Haisla. Handlogging was done here until the 1930s and other resources harvested in this wa'wais include: deer, bear, marten, otter, mink, wolves, pinks, coho salmon, spring salmon, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and beachlife, crabs, cedar, hemlock, spruce, cedar bark, salmonberries, red huckleberries, thimbleberries, basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore & devil's club).



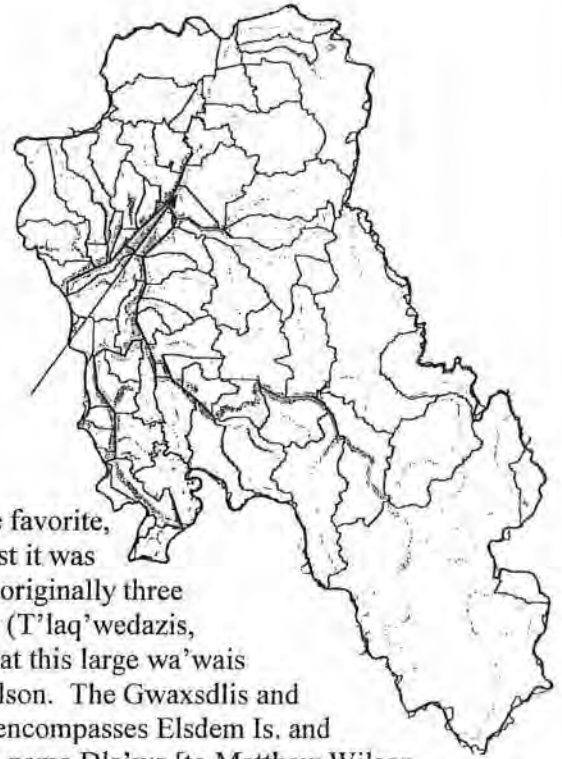
**C'imoca & Wohlstu (Kitamaat Village area)
Beaver clan area, now bagwaiyas.
Upriver area owned by Q'enxayaam**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is now the site of the Haisla home community and government. It has always been an important resource site to the Kitamaat people. When Kitamaat Mission settled at the C'imoca ("Snags") site and the school was set up here, families were drawn to it for various reasons, with the main movement beginning in the 1890s. By the 1920s, many families already built permanent Q'wemksiwaxaid "Whiteman-style" houses at C'imoca. The area includes a section of coast 6 km long from Zakwelisla (MK Bay) southward, including the old Wohlstu village site. The wa'wais follows the course of the Wolh River and Wohlstu Creek approx 16 km inland, draining the Robinson Lake area and highlands behind Kitamaat Village. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the Beaver Clan.. When Kitamaat village became populated, the wa'wais became a bagwaiyas, open to all Haislas without special permission, and the area up the Wolh is attributed to the owner of the name Q'enxayaam [to Richard Walker at a settlement feast for Albert Walker in the mid-1990s]. The trapline (# 0603T058) is registered to Richard Walker.

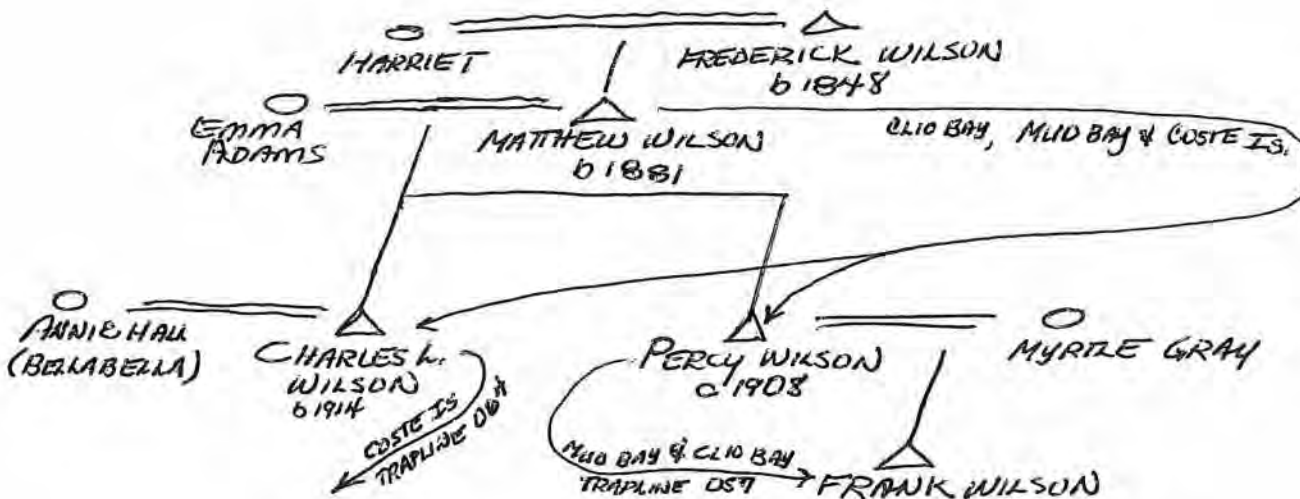


Cultural Values: This bagwaiyas area is the focus of Haisla life and culture, essentially comprising a single extensive resource site. There are cemeteries and burial areas, CMTs and other cultural sites. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: : deer, moose, bear, grizzly, marten, mink, fox, wolf, otter, lynx, cougar, squirrel, weasel, geese, ducks, grouse, seals, coho salmon, spring salmon, pinks, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, bullheads, halibut, red cod, steelhead, herring, (following beachlife were used previously: herring roe, crab, mussels, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers, anemone, octopus), prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, hemlock cambium, spruce root, spruce gum, blueberries, raspberries, red huckleberries, gooseberries, cranberries, grey currants, crabapples, rose hips, salmonberries, fern roots, clover roots, buttercup roots, sprouts, fiddleheads, wild rice, hellebore, alder bark, devil's club, Labrador tea, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips, wild rhubarb, ryegrass, firewood.

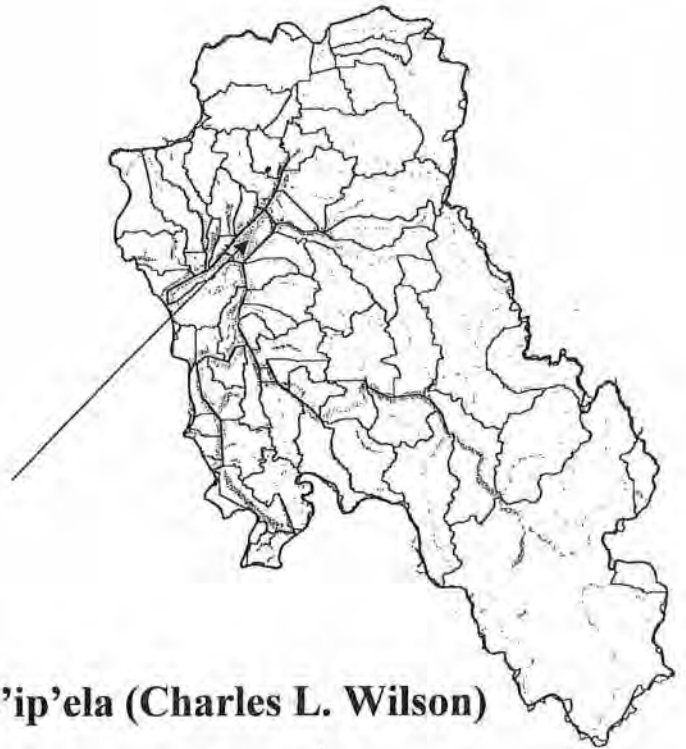
Gwaxsdllis & T'laq'wedazis (Clio & Mud Bay) Fish Clan. Owner: Dla'wa (Frank Wilson)



Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area was one of the favorite, best known and most exploited wa'wais areas in Haisla territory. At least it was until pollution made the beachlife inedible. This wa'wais was probably originally three distinct stewardship areas that included Clio Bay (Gwaxsdllis), Mud Bay (T'laq'wedazis, now incl. IR#8) and Coste Island (T'lekai). Haisla oral history agrees that this large wa'wais passed to Matthew Wilson and then to his sons Percy and Charles L. Wilson. The Gwaxsdllis and T'laq'wedazis area, with its 10 km of shoreline stretching in an arc that encompasses Elsdem Is. and the lower watersheds of several creeks, was passed on with the Fish clan name Dla'wa [to Matthew Wilson (b1881, son of Frederick Wilson (b1848), and then to Charles Wilson (b1914) to Frank Wilson., who carries the name Dla'wa and is also the registered holder of the trapline (#0603T057). T'lekai (Coste Island) is now a distinct wa'wais, see below.



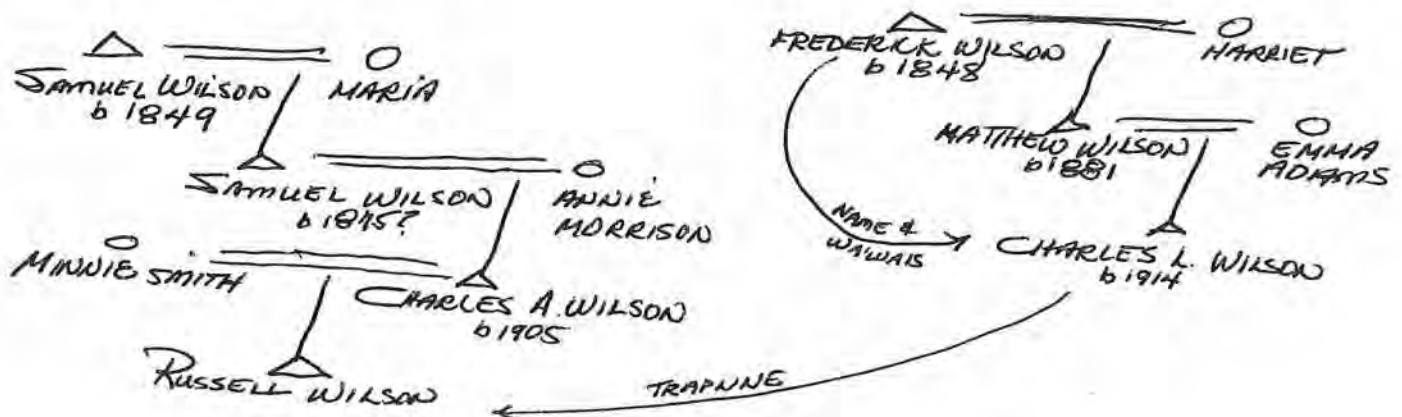
Cultural Values: This wa'wais provides almost every resource that traditional Haisla subsistence utilized. There are various Haisla stories that take place in this area, as well as old settlement sites, the burials of Gobeil Island and many CMTs. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this waa'wais include: deer, moose, bear (black), bear (grizzly), marten, mink, fox, wolf, otter, fox, lynx, cougar, squirrel, weasel, geese, ducks, grouse, seals, coho salmon, spring salmon, pinks, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, bullheads, halibut, red cod, steelhead, herring, (the following beachlife were used previously: herring roe, crab, mussels, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers, anemone, octopus), prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, cedar withes, hemlock cambium, spruce root, spruce gum, blueberries, raspberries, red/blue huckleberries, grey currant, blackcaps, cranberries, grey currants, crabapples, rose hips, salmonberries, fern roots, clover roots, buttercup roots, sprouts, fiddleheads, wild rice, hellebore, alder bark, devil's club, Labrador tea, fireweed, cattails, cow parsnips, wild rhubarb, ryegrass, firewood.



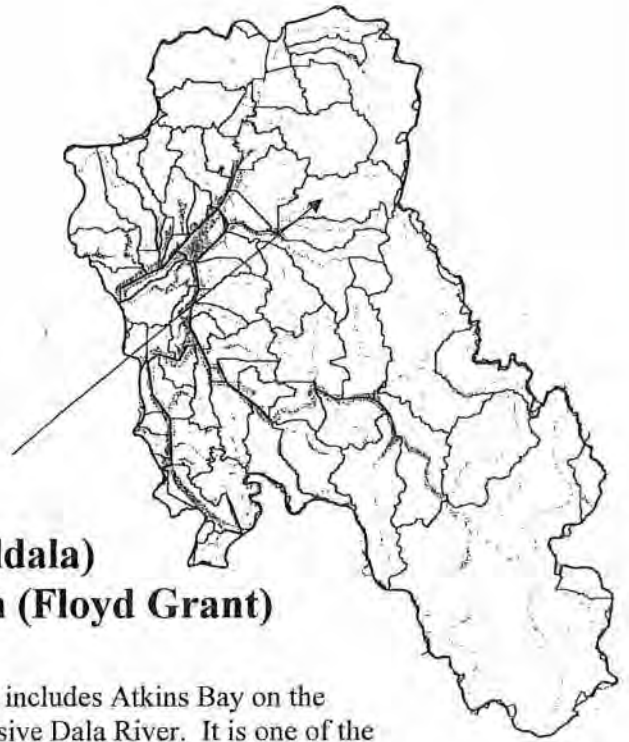
T'lekai (Coste Island)

Fish clan. Wa'wais attribution: C'ip'ela (Charles L. Wilson)

Wa'wais area: This small island figures surprisingly large within the Haisla traditional subsistence patterns. 6 km long from N to S, and close to Kitamaat village, it has remained a focal hunting and foraging grounds. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Fish Clan name C'ip'ela (Frederick Wilson [b1848] to his grandson Charles Leslie Wilson [b1914], who married Annie Hall of BellaBella and moved there. Of course, this wa'wais remains Haisla territory and the family will have to decide to whom the wa'wais will pass and arrange for the appropriate settlement. Acc. to KVC records, the trapline that comprises T'lekai Island, #0603T064, is registered to Russell Wilson, who carries the Blackfish Clan name C'a'a and is not related to Charles L. Wilson.

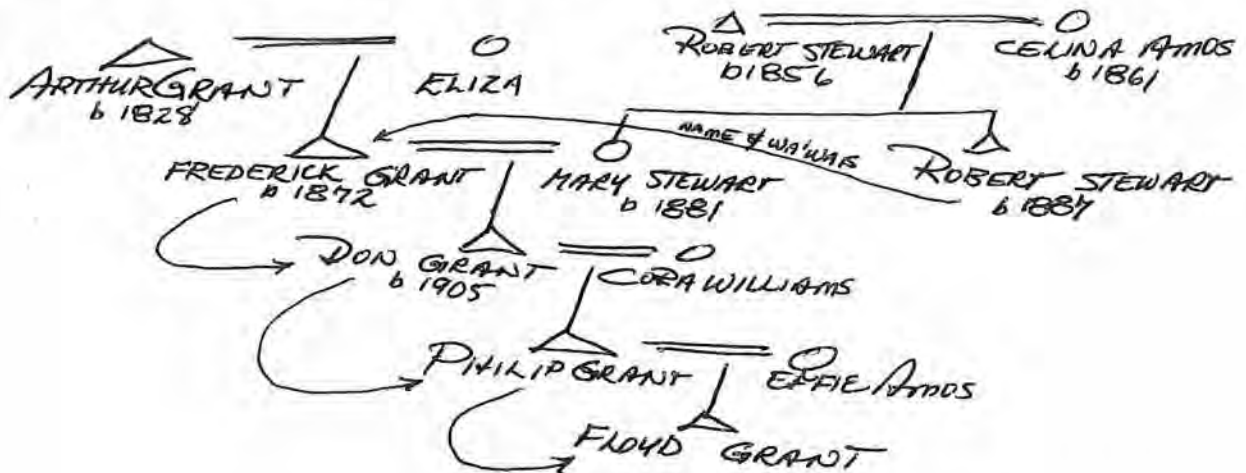


Cultural Values: This wa'wais is so commonly used that for years no Haisla bothered to register the trapline. There are good campsites on the NW end, many deer and other resources, a halibut grounds off the south end and Coste Rocks, T'alht'alha, a seal-hunting spot below the island. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla include: : deer, black bear, fox, seals, ducks, geese, pinks, coho salmon, halibut, red snapper, red cod, grey cod, ling cod, crabs, cockles, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, prawns, large cedar, cedar bark, hemlock and hemlock cambium, yewwood, salmonberries, elderberries, salal, blueberries, blackcaps, medicinal plants and basketry materials.

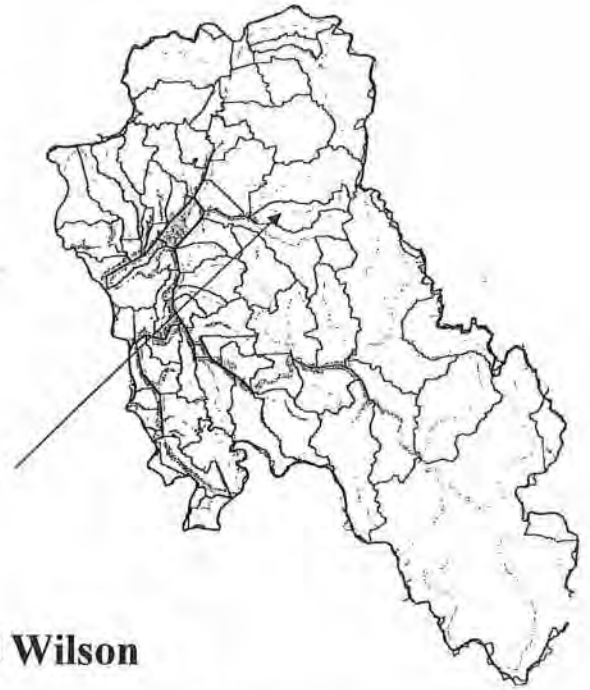


**T'ala & Hailugemis (Dala River in Kildala)
Fish clan. Wa'wais owner: Wedepxan (Floyd Grant)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes Atkins Bay on the north shore of Kildala Arm and the watershed of the extensive Dala River. It is one of the longest wa'wais areas in Haisla traditional territorial (33 km long, E to W, by 8-12 km wide, N to S). The Dala River originates in the high ridges that make up the eastern boundary of Haisla territory. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of Fish Clan name Wedepxan [Robert Stewart (b1887) to Frederick Grant (b1872) to Don Grant (b1905) to Philip Grant. In 1995, Floyd Grant held a settlement feast for his father, Philip, and had the name Wedepxan put on him, which carries rights to this wa'wais. Floyd Grant is also the registered owner of the trapline (#0603TO47), which was first registered by Frederick Grant in 1928, then Don Grant [1953] to Philip Grant [1977] to Floyd Grant.



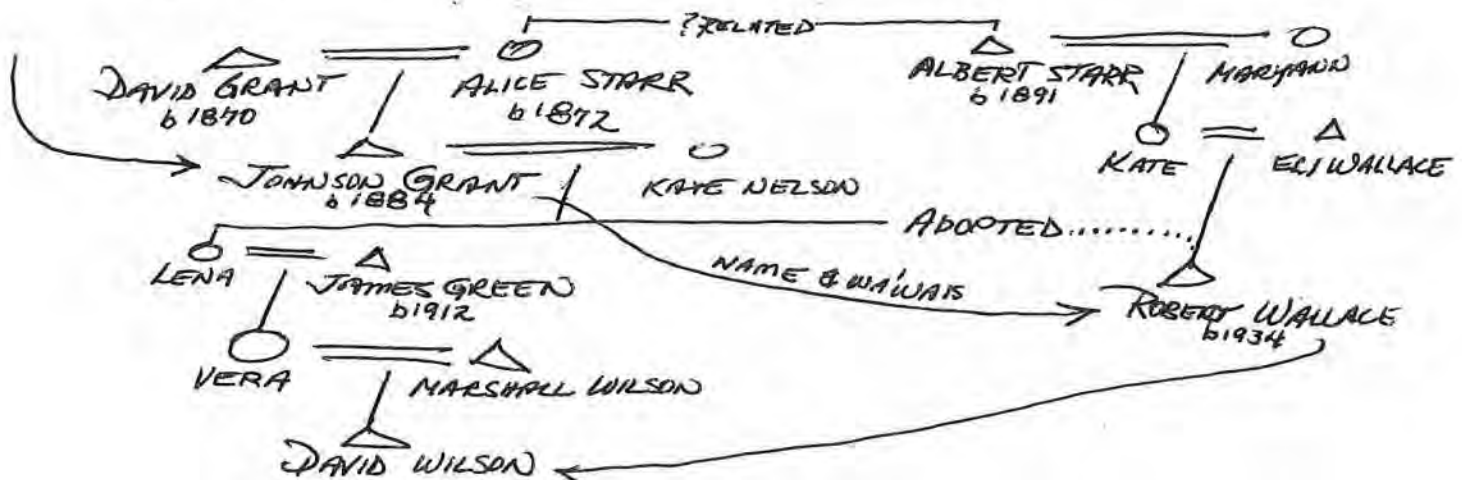
Cultural Values: This wa'wais is a rich trapline and resource area. The fish runs in the T'ala, the hunting, including access to goats in the highlands on the north side of Kildala Arm, the rich long trapline that had three cabins on it in the 1930s and the harvesting areas make it an important wa'wais. Handlogging was done here until the 1930s. CMTs have been noted low in the watershed. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, black bear, grizzlies (not hunted), marten, otter, mink, foxes, wolves, goats, ducks (various), geese, pinks, coho salmon, spring salmon, halibut, red snapper, red cod, grey cod, ling cod, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, crabs, cedar, earlier handlogging (hemlock, spruce, and cedar, including canoe logs), cedar bark and spruce root, blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, salal, roots (incl. lupine, fern, and clover), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore & devil's club).



Dalaks (Dahlaks Creek)

Raven clan area. Wa'wais owner: David Wilson

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area comprises the Dahlaks tributary to the Dala River at the eastern end of the Kildala Arm. The Creek is sometimes called Axadi. This watershed is 18 km long (E to W), and the wa'wais includes further upland areas, making the wa'wais 27 km long in all. It also includes beach areas to the south of the mouth of the Dala, including IR# 4 (5.1 acres). The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Raven Clan name Gepsgewasu [Johnson Grant (b1884) to Robert Wallace to David Wilson]. David Wilson is also the current registered owner of this trapline area (#0603T046). In the original registration, it was referred to as "Grants Creek."

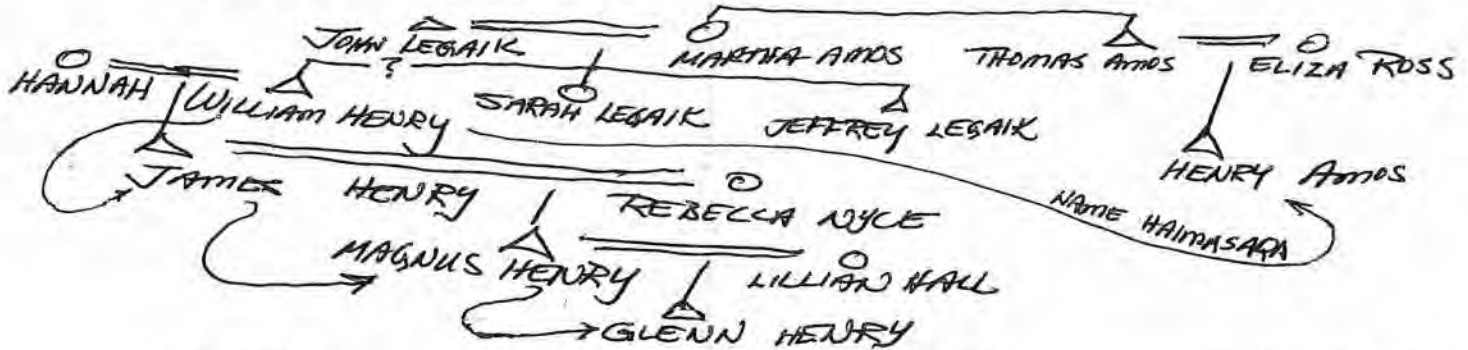


Cultural Values: This wa'wais has good concentrations of food and material resources. It was an earlier handlogging area. The shoreline is an important camping area surrounded by CMTs. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, grizzlies (not hunted), marten, otter, mink, beaver, wolves, goats, ducks (various), geese, coho salmon, spring salmon, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, crabs, cedar, handlogging (hemlock, spruce, and cedar, including canoe logs), basketry materials (cedar bark and spruce roots), crabapples, blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, salal berries, roots (incl. lupine, fern and clover roots), medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club), cow parsnips.

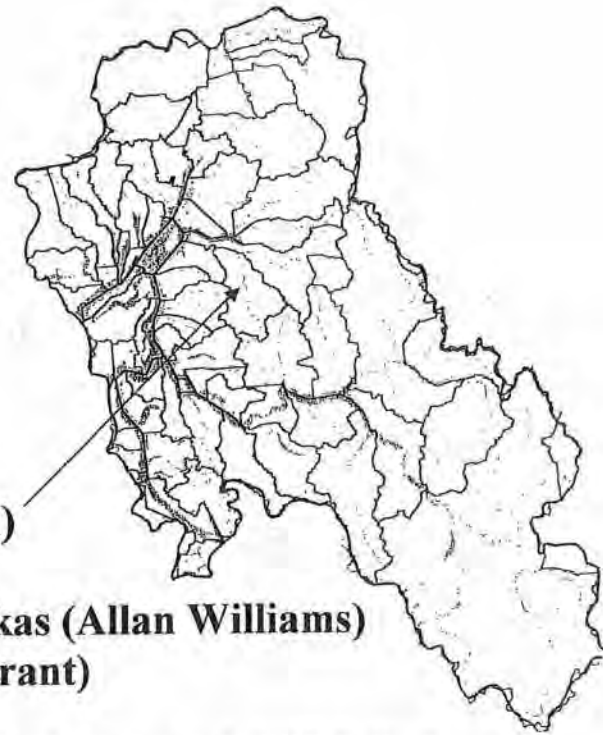


Geldala (Kildala River)
Fish Clan. Wa'wais owner: Nisnawaa
Trapline #00603T045 (Glenn Henry)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area has always been one best known and most trustworthy resource areas in Haisla traditional territory. The Kildala River watershed is approx 28 km long (E to W), and the trapline includes a 2-4 km wide stretch across the entire southern shore of Kildala Arm. The river mouth and the flats comprising the estuary include camp areas, house sites and cherished crabapple foraging grounds. The wa'wais now includes two reserves: #10 [Kildala, 1.4 acres] and the recently added # 99 [Dza'wiyaa, 5 acres]. Traditionally, the wa'wais passed with the name Haimasaqa (William Henry to Henry Amos). William Henry is remembered to have been related to Sarah Legaik (either son or brother; a note in the Na'nak'wa states that William Henry's name was actually William Henry Legaix). Sarah Legaik ran the Kildala trapline and lived alone near the mouth of the Geldala. Nowadays, the owner of this wa'wais is recognized to be the holder of the Fish Clan name Nisnawaa. The traplines of this wa'wais (#0603T045) were originally registered to "William & James Henry" (the river area) and to John Bolton (the SE shore of Kildala Arm around the river mouth), and then the unified trapline passed to William Henry, to James Henry, to Magnus Henry, and to Glenn Henry.



Cultural Values: This wa'wais became particularly focal in Haisla subsistence economics when pollution in the Kitimat River resulted in tainting of the oolichans there, and the fishery moved temporarily to the mouth of the Kildala River. In the 1920s there were three Haisla houses near the mouth of the river. There are such important cixwa (crabapple) harvesting grounds around the mouth, that people visit the Kildala seasonally. House sites, at least one old burial and many CMTs make the lower Geldala (unfortunately, now mostly cut down) make this a notable Haisla heritage area as well as a resource site. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include (a partial list): deer, moose, black bear, grizzlies (not hunted), marten, otter, mink, beaver, fisher, lynx, fox, wolves, goats, ducks, geese, coho salmon, spring salmon, dog salmon, sockeye, humpies, halibut, red cod, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and beachlife, crabs, cedar, hemlock, spruce, cedar bark, spruce pitch, hemlock cambium, blueberries, elderberries, red and blue huckleberries, salmonberries, grey currants, cranberries, blackcaps, crabapples, roots (incl. lupine, fern, buttercup, lily), cow parsnips, basketry materials (incl. cattails, spruce root), fireweed, nettles, and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).



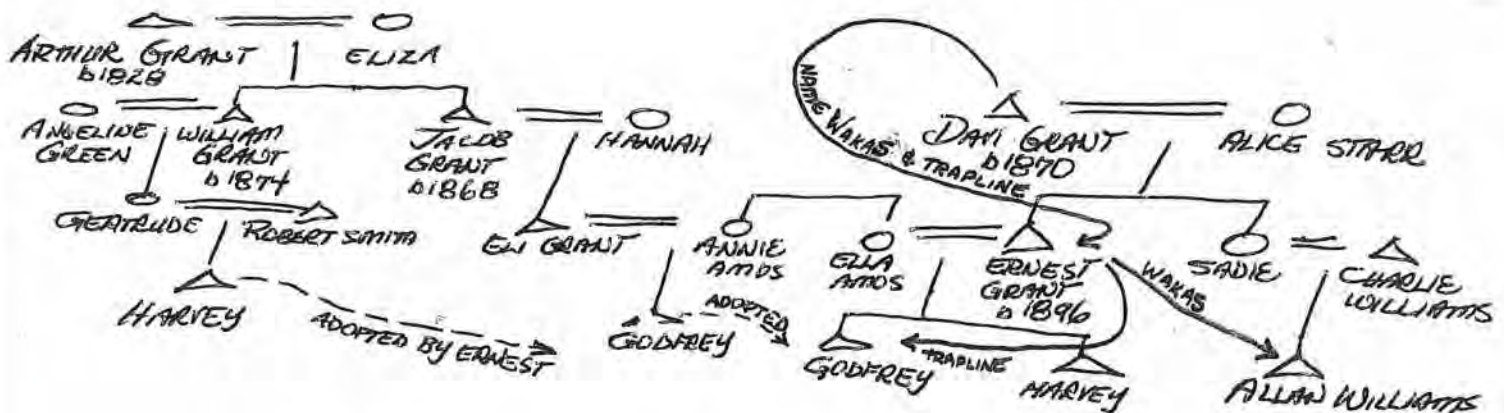
Cinis Geldala (Falls Creek in Kildala Arm)

Raven Clan area

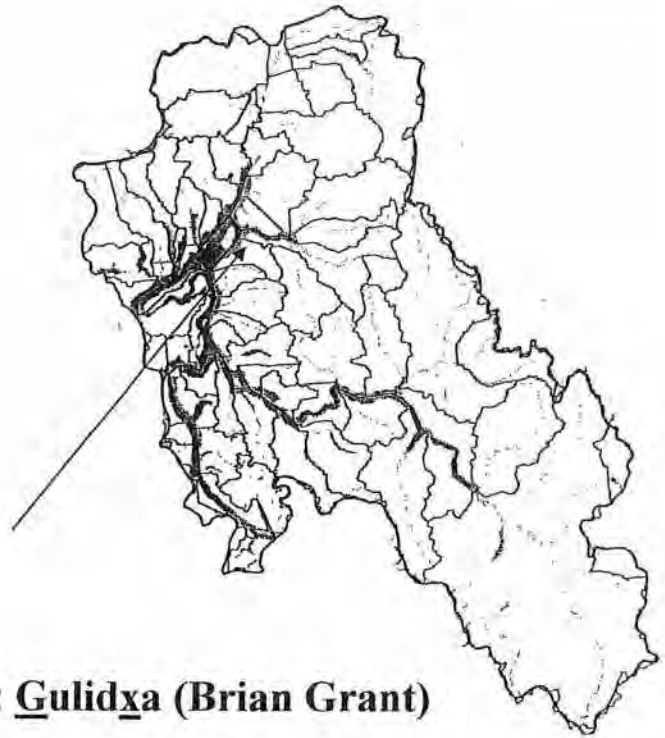
Traditionally associated with name Wakas (Allan Williams)

Current holder: Gaksilwals (Godfrey Grant)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the long watershed of Falls Creek, which plunges into the southeast corner of the Kildala Arm 2 km west of the mouth of the Kildala River. The wa'wais is 23 km long (N to S). One enters the wa'wais by a trail around a low mountain from the mouth of the Kildala River. Traditionally it is a long trapline with a canoe stored at the bottom for poling up, a halfway house, a main cabin near the top of the line. The traditional owner of this wa'wais was the holder of the Raven Clan name Wakas [Davis Grant (b1870) to Ernest Grant, to Allan Williams at a settlement held in the late '70s]. Currently the stewardship responsibility for this wa'wais has become associated with the registered holder of the trapline that includes the Cinis watershed. The trapline (#0603T088) was first registered to Davis Grant, then Ernest Grant (b1896) to Godfrey Grant, the current holder of record.



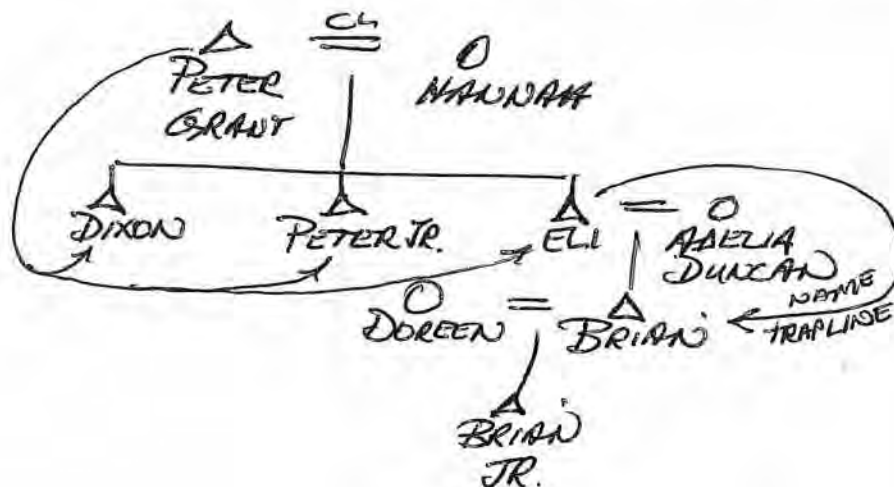
Cultural Values: This wa'wais is difficult to access and, thus, is rich because it is not overly exploited. Because of a falls at the mouth of the creek, the wa'wais could not easily be accessed from Kildala Arm directly into the creek. The wa'wais was rich in large cedar and was a canoe workshop area. There were two houses on the long trapline. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, grizzlies (not hunted), marten, otter, mink, beaver, wolves, squirrels, weasels, goats, seals, coho salmon, chum salmon, spring salmon, cedar, hemlock, blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, roots (incl. lupine & fern), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).



Toseqiya (Eagle Bay)

Raven clan area. Wa'wais owner: Gulidxa (Brian Grant)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is a protected bay with IR #12 (Toseka, 2.5 acres), including campsites and old house sites on the east side. There are two watersheds that empty into Eagle Bay, one from the east and the other from the south. The wa'wais measures 14 km wide (E to W) and 7 km long (N to S). The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Raven clan name Gulidxa [Peter Grant to Ernest Grant to Brian Grant] Brian Grant also is the registered holder of the trapline (0603T056), first registered to Peter Grant [1927], then Ernest Grant [1931], then Dixon and Eli Grant [1953] and, currently, Brian Grant.

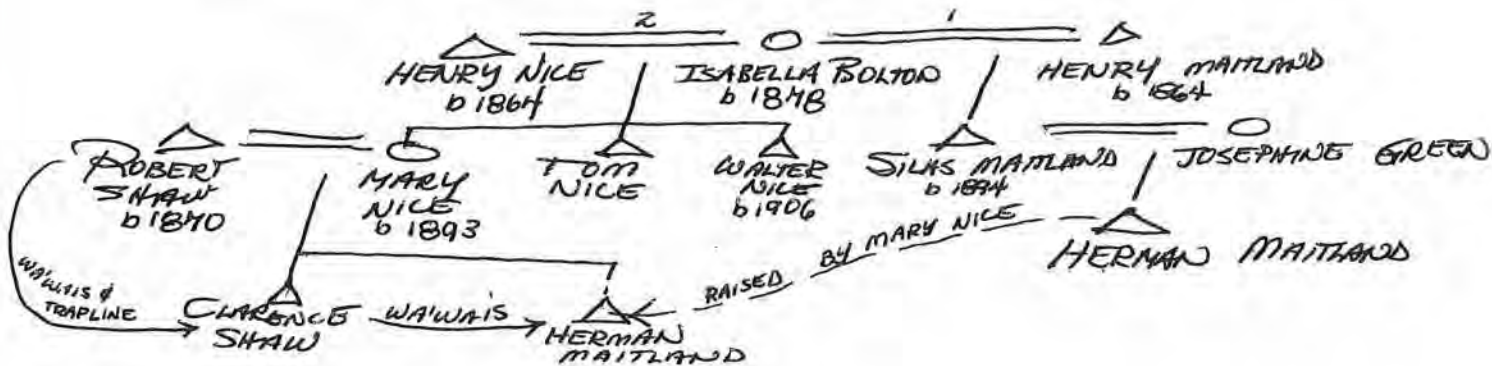


Cultural Values: This wa'wais has so many traditional resources of subsistence value to the Haisla that it is clear why it has been a seasonal camp area and family campsite. At this time, pollution has impacted the clams, cockles, mussels and other beachlife of Eagle Bay, but among the other resources harvested by the Haisla in this wa'wais are the following:) deer, moose, black bear, marten, otter, mink, beaver, fisher, lynx, fox, wolves, ducks, geese, coho salmon, spring salmon, dog salmon, sockeye, humpies, halibut, red cod, clams, cockles, mussels, sea cucumbers and beachlife, crabs, cedar, hemlock, spruce, cedar bark, spruce pitch, hemlock cambium, blueberries, elderberries, red and blue huckleberries, salmonberries, grey currants, cranberries, blackcaps, crabapples, roots (incl. lupine, fern, buttercup, lily), cow parsnips, basketry materials (incl. cattails, spruce root), fireweed, nettles, and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).

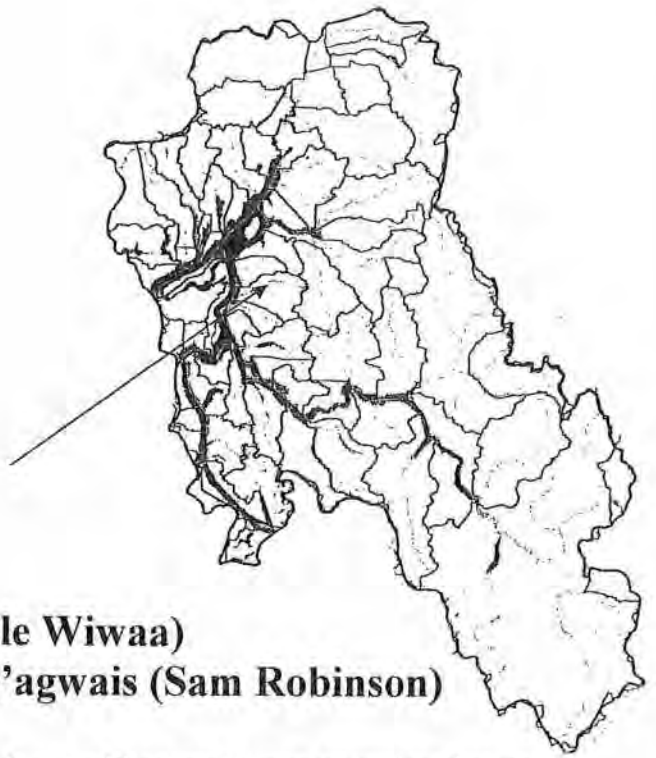


**Na'labisc Wiwaa or Wiwaalhu'la (Hugh Creek, Northern Wiwaa)
Blackfish clan area. Wa'wais owner: Herman Maitland**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is one of the three Wiwaa wa'wais areas that string along the shoreline between Eagle Bay and the entrance to Gardner Canal. The most northerly of these Wiwaa wa'wais is Na'labisc Wiwaa. Na'labisc is the same Haisla root as Na'labila, the northpoint of Haisla territory on the Kitimat River. This watershed measures 6 km (E to W) by 3 km (N to S) at it's widest. The traditional owner of this stewardship area is the holder of the Blackfish clan name held by Herman Maitland, who married into Kitwanga 30 years ago. Of course, the wa'wais remains Haisla territory, since our land is not affected by the movements of its owner. Maitland is also the registered holder of trapline #0603T055: Robert Shaw (b1870) to Clarence Shaw to Herman Maitland.

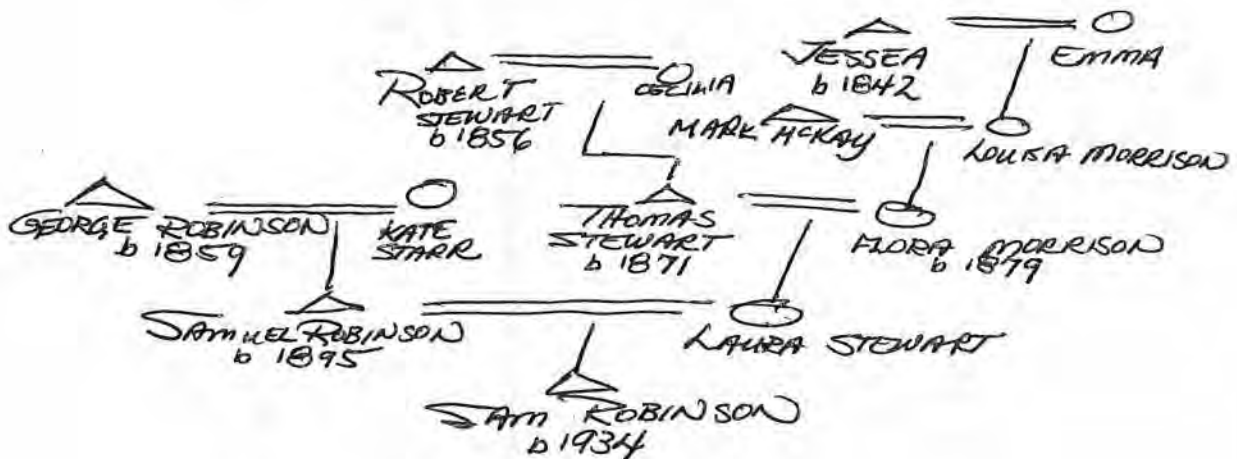


Cultural Values: This wa'wais was a family seasonal campsite with drying racks and a smokehouse at the campsite on the south side of the mouth of Hugh Creek until the 1950s. Handlogging was commonly practiced by the Haisla in this area until the 1930s. The resources known to be utilized and of interest in this wa'wais include: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, wolves, squirrels, weasels, goats, seals, coho salmon, spring salmon, halibut, red cod, black cod, ling cod, herrings, crab, cedar, hemlock, spruce, blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, roots (incl. lupine & fern), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).

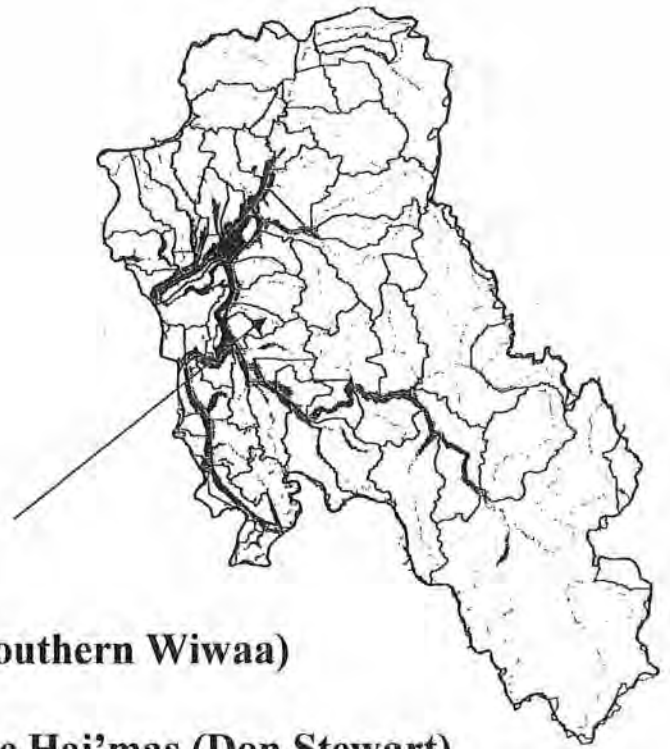


**O'yuwisc Wiwaa (Weewanee or Middle Wiwaa)
Beaver Clan area. Wa'wais owner: Q'agwais (Sam Robinson)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is one of the three Wiwaa wa'wais that string along the shoreline between Eagle Bay and the entrance to Gardner Canal. This watershed measures 16 km (E to W) by 11 km (N to S). It contains Kukwsda (Weewanee hotsprings) just north of the mouth of the creek, which is the joint outflow of Weewanee and Sleeman Creeks, which join 2 km before entering the saltwater. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Beaver Clan name Q'agwais [Samuel Robinson (b1894) to Sam Robinson]. Sam Robinson is also the registered holder of the trapline (#0603T054), first registered to Sam Robinson in 1928.



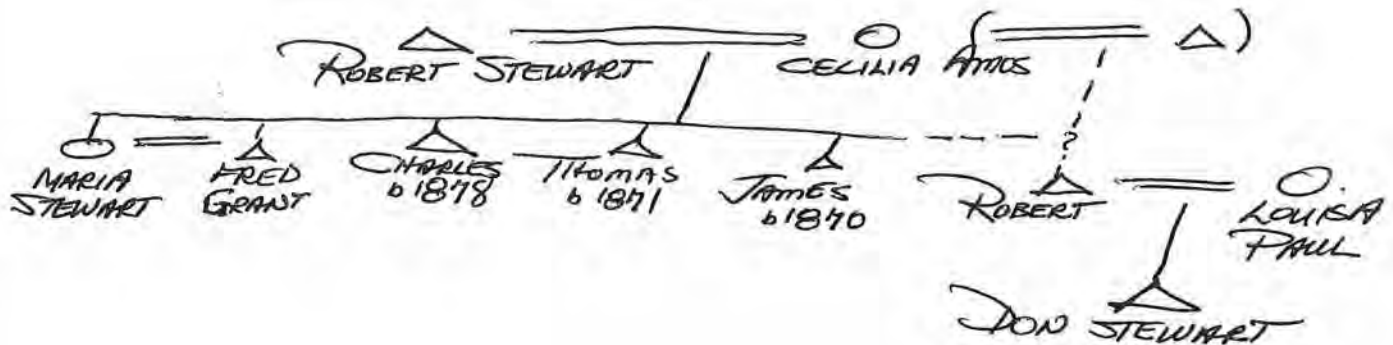
Cultural Values: In the 1920s, this wa'wais was a family seasonal campsite that had three houses, drying racks and smokehouses on the N side of the mouth of the creek, along the trail to the hotsprings. The wa'wais was handlogged profitably until the 1930s. It was not only full of subsistence resources, but it was close to the bottom fishing of Sue Channel. Resources known to be utilized by the Haisla and of interest include: deer, moose, bear, marten, otter, mink, beaver, squirrels, weasels, seals, dog salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, halibut, red cod, black cod, herrings, mussels, crab, cedar, hemlock, spruce, canoe logs & cedar bark, blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, roots (incl. lupine & fern), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).



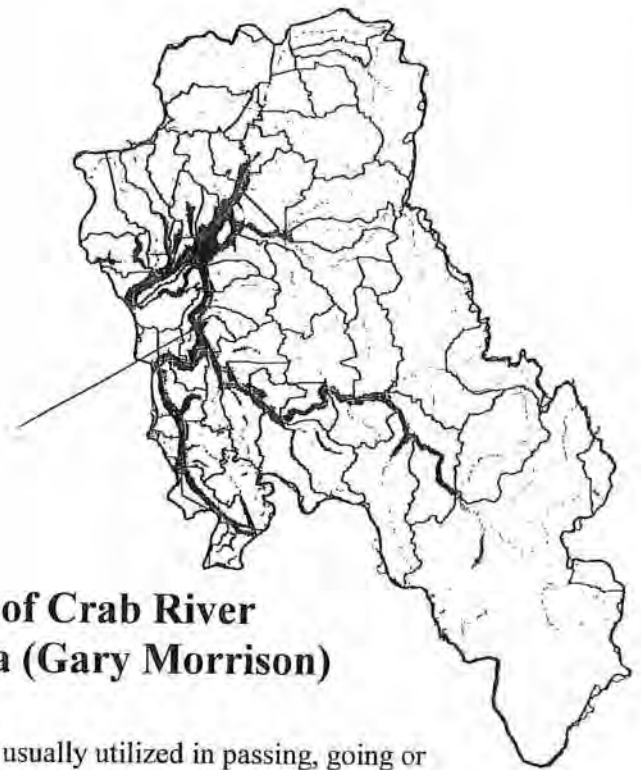
**Xaisabisc Wiwaa (Pike Creek or Southern Wiwaa)
Fish clan area.**

Wa'wais owner: Dlxwldlxwaligisc Hai'mas (Don Stewart)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area includes the most southerly of the three Wiwaa wa'wais that string along the shoreline between Eagle Bay and Temex, above the entrance to Gardner Canal. This watershed extends 16 km (E to W) down the mainland shore and approximately the same distance inland. The traditional owner of this Fish clan wa'wais is the holder of the Fish Clan name Ddlaxwldlxwaligisc Hai'mas (Robert Stewart [b1882?] to Don Stewart, who is also the registered holder of the trapline (#0603T053), first registered to Robert Stewart in 1930 to Don Stewart in 1955.

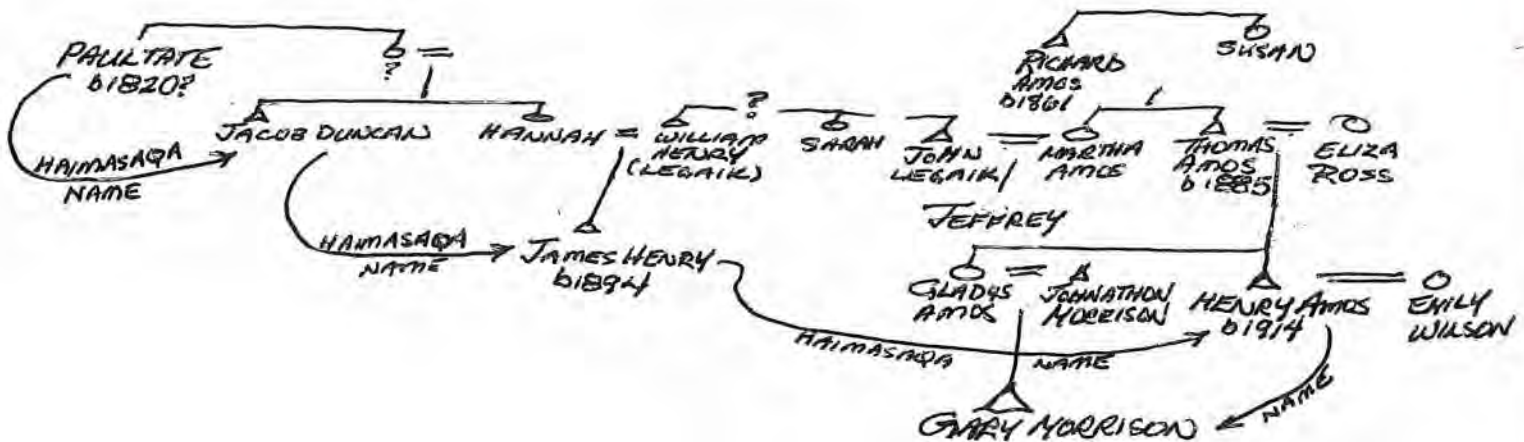


Cultural Values: This wa'wais has archaeological evidence of previous habitation and use: an abandoned settlement site at the mouth of the creek (north side), many CMT's and an abandoned roughed out canoe on the north side of Pike Creek. It was handlogged by the Haisla until the 1930s. Resources known to be utilized in this wa'wais and of interest to the Haisla include: deer, moose, black bear, marten, otter, mink, beaver, squirrels, weasels, seals, coho salmon, pink salmon, mussels, crab, cedar, hemlock, spruce, canoe logs & cedar bark, berries (various, incl. blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, salalberries), roots (incl. lupine & fern), basketry materials (spruce root, cattails and grasses) and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).

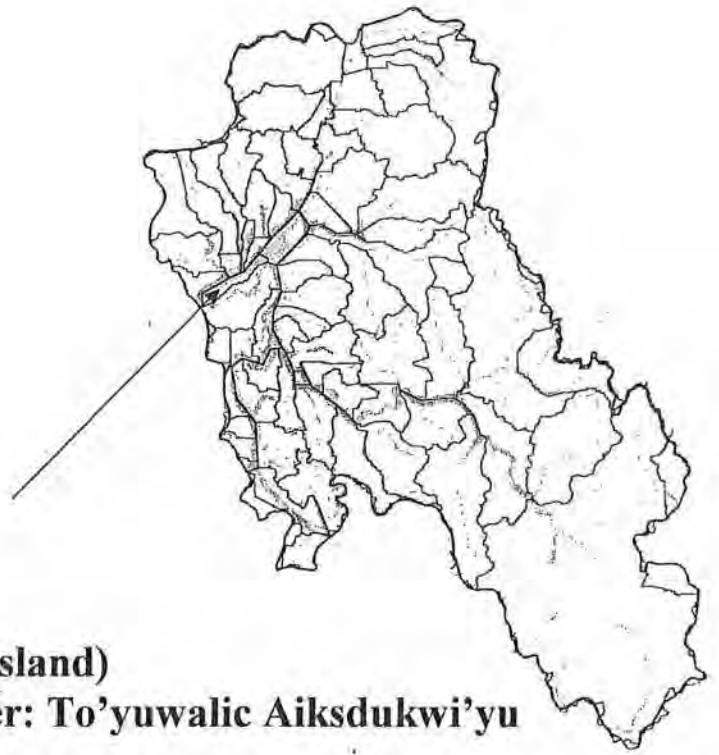


**Temex (Heysham Creek & shoreline N. of Crab River
Eagle clan. Wa'wais owner: Haimasaqa (Gary Morrison)**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is usually utilized in passing, going or coming from the Gardner Canal. Nonetheless, the Heysham Creek watershed has plentiful supplies of many Haisla subsistence resources. Besides trapping along the shore and taking advantage of a deer or bear browsing along the flat shoreline, Haisla people harvested the plentiful berries and root-crops here. The watershed measures 10 km (N to S) from Anderson Pt. (Huk'walinuxw) to Crab River (Kasa); and the wa'wais is 14 km deep at its widest (E to W) point. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Fish clan name Haimasaqa (Paul Tate [b.1820] to Jacob Duncan, his sister's son [b1841?] to James Henry, his sister's son [b1894] to Henry Amos [b1914] to Gary Morrison). Gary Morrison is the registered holder of trapline #0603T112, which comprises this wa'wais.



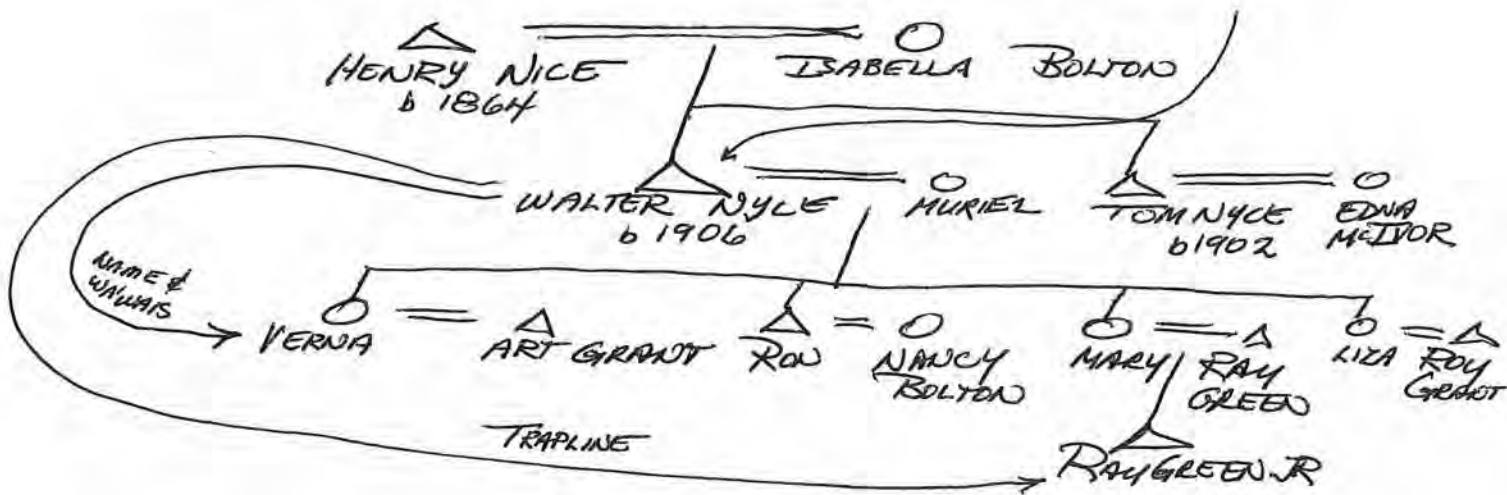
Cultural Values: This wa'wais, besides a hunting and fishing area, later used for trapping and handlogging, has been a harvesting area for the Haisla. There is CMT evidence of longtime use of Temex. Resources used and valued by the Haisla are the following: deer, moose, black bear, marten, otter, mink, beaver, squirrels, weasels, seals, coho salmon, pink salmon, mussels, crab, cedar, hemlock, spruce, canoe logs & cedar bark, berries (various, incl. blueberries, elderberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, salalberries), roots (incl. Lupine & fern), basketry materials (spruce root, cattails and grasses) and medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark & devil's club).



Awigela (west side of Maitland Island)

Beaver clan area. Wa'wais owner: To'yuwalic Aiksdukwi'yu

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is the entire half of Maitland Island that faces NW. The boundary between Awigela (the NW half of the island) and the Sawi wa'wais, which faces Hawkesbury and Loretta Islands, runs literally down the middle of Maitland Island. This wa'wais and Coste Island are the smallest Haisla wa'wais. Awigela is 17 km long, but often less than 1 km in width. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Beaver clan name To'yuwalic Aiksdukwi'yu [Walter Nice to Verna Grant]. The trapline associated with this wa'wais (0603T072) is registered to Ray Green, Jr.

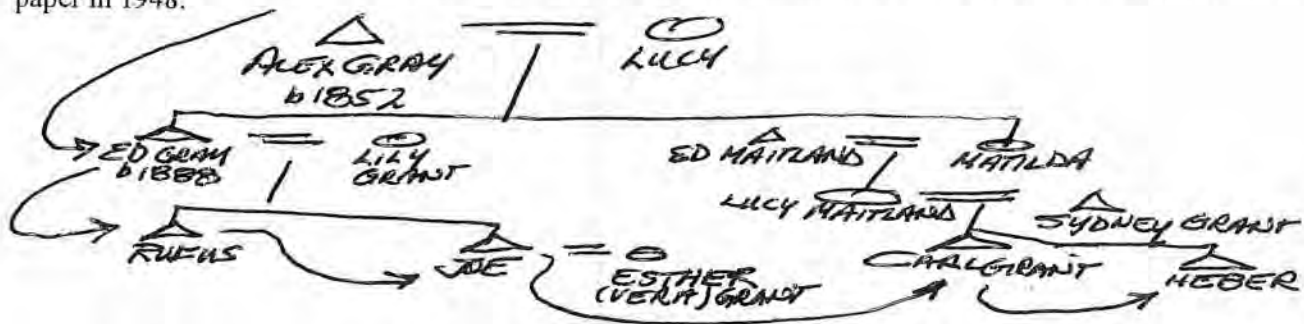


Cultural values: This wa'wais, despite its remoteness, has been used regularly over time by the Haisla people. A number of Haisla people speak of hunting there, walking the entire length of Maitland Island. Many Haislas fish along the western side of the island and it was handlogged until the early 1930s. Resources of this wa'wais known to be utilized and of interest to the Haisla include: deer, bear, marten, otter, mink, squirrels, weasels, spring salmon, coho salmon, halibut, red cod, black cod, prawns, handlogging (cedar, hemlock, spruce), canoe logs & cedar bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, currants, crabapples, roots (incl. lupine & fern), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. alder bark & devil's club).



**Sawi (including Gamisdem, Hai'lugemis, Gomolokda'mis, & Sawiksewa)
 Sue Channel, East Maitland, North Hawkesbury & Loretta Island
 Raven clan area. Owner's name: Gepsgemala**

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is one of the most diverse and productive in all of Haisla traditional territory. Sawi (Sue Channel) is one of the best bottom-fishing grounds in the area, as well as having dependable fish runs. And Sawi has many tidal flats for shellfish and beachlife as well as excellent hunting and trapping. Sue Channel is 17 km long, E to W, and the island shorelines are as important resource areas as the channel itself. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Raven Clan name Gepsgemala, and the wa'wais ownership has become associated with the transition of trapline registration (#0603T071) [Alec Gray (b1852) to Ed Gray (b1888) to Rufus Gray (b1902) to Joe Gray to Carl Grant]. The trapline was first registered to Edward Gray in 1930 and transferred to Rufus Gray in 1938; Joseph Gray got the paper in 1948.



Cultural Values: This saltwater channel has always been a bagwaiyas area for the use of any Haisla. The campsites and homesites which surround Sawi (Sue Channel) are also harvest areas. Resources known to be utilized by the Haisla include: deer, black bear, marten, otter, mink, squirrels, weasels, seals, spring salmon, coho salmon, halibut, red snapper, red cod, black cod, ling cod, rock cod, grey cod, prawns, clams, cockles, big and small mussels, sea cucumbers and other beach life, handlogging (cedar, hemlock, spruce), canoe logs & cedar bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, currants, crabapples, roots (incl. riceroot, lupine, fern, clover, buttercup), basketry materials (spruce roots, cherry and yellow cedar bark & grasses), medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark, Indian tea & devil's club), cow parsnips, wild rhubarb, wild onions.



Kiciwi, Bibaxela & Tobexw (Kitseeway, E. Hawkesbury & Dorothy Is.) Fish clan area. Bagwaiyas used by all Haisla

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is actually a bagwaiyas, a location so rich in resources that all Haislas are free to harvest there without special permission. A "bagwaiyas" means that it is an area where the people are able to gather everything they need. The three areas of this bagwaiyas are (1) Kiciwi (Kitseeway or Blind Pass); (2) the whole E side of Hawkesbury Island, a set of cliffs with accessible places such as Bibaxela, the bay straight across from the Middle of Dorothy Island; and Tobexw (Dorothy Island). This area seems to have been a bagwaiyas for so long that Haisla oral tradition recalls only that the area belonged to the Fish clan, as did the neighbouring wa'waises of Mekasa (Daniel Bay), Neqetu (Fishtrap Bay) and Zuzadi (the shore areas south of Fishtrap Bay). In fact, even though this area is a numbered trapline (#603T114), no Haisla has registered it, since it belongs to any Haisla who wishes to forage, hunt, fish or trap or take canoe logs from there.). In 1926, Indian Agent W. Ditchburn applied to have a reserve established in Daniel Bay, "an area of Kitamat tribal ownership."

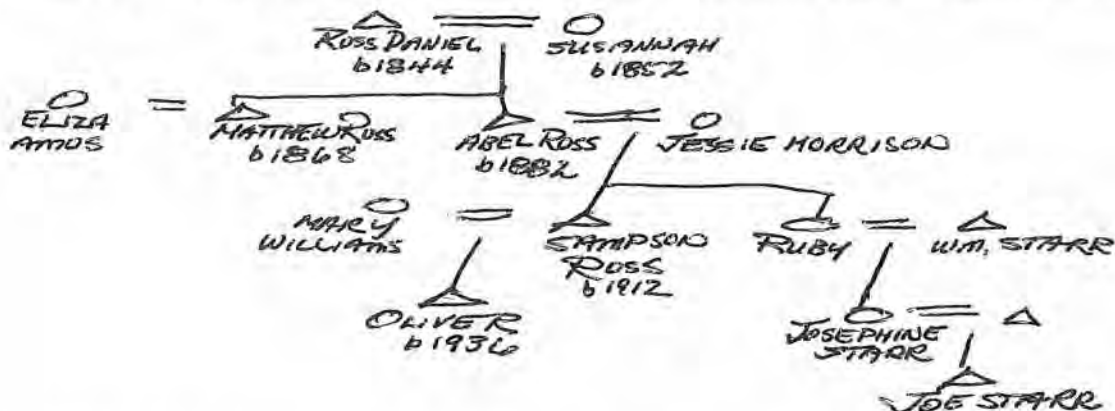
Cultural Values: This important area provides almost every resource that traditional Haisla subsistence depends upon. The stone fishtrap that allowed our ancestral fishermen to collect fish at every ebttide shows the traditional ingenuity of the Haislas and illustrates how our people were able to capitalize on the natural formation of Kiciwi. There were campsites on both sides of Blind Pass and at least 3 houses c1900, with numerous fish drying racks and smokehouses. There were also clam beds on the flats in the area. Ducks were plentiful and were hunted here traditionally. The availability of large cedar made it a common place to rough out and finish canoes. In 2002, loggers working above Kiciwi discovered an abandoned roughed out cedar canoe, thought by elders to have been started by "Samson" Morrison, a son of Jessea [b1842], the 7th C'esi. The area has many registered CMTs. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to Haisla in this bagwaiyas include: deer, black bear, marten, otter, mink, squirrels, weasels, goats, seals, mallards, black ducks, goldeneyes, scoters, geese, spring salmon, coho salmon, sockeye, pink salmon, flounder, halibut, red snapper, red cod, black cod, ling cod, rock cod, grey cod, yellow sole, prawns, clams, cockles, big and small mussels, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, black chiton, barnacles, sea eggs, little black and big red sea prunes and other beachlife, handlogging (cedar, hemlock, spruce), canoe logs & cedar bark, yewwood, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, currants, crabapples, roots (incl. riceroot, lupine, fern, clover, buttercup), basketry materials (spruce roots, cherry and yellow cedar bark & grasses), medicinal plants (incl. hellebore, alder bark, Indian tea & devil's club), cow parsnips, wild rhubarb, wild onions.



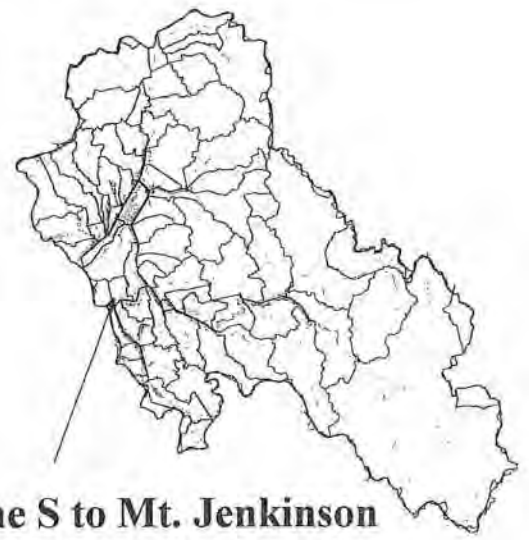
Mekasa (Daniel Bay)

Fish clan area. Wa'wais owner's name: Giyusti'yas (Joe Starr)

Wa'wais area: This traditional Haisla stewardship area is an area within the Fish clan preserve that covers the southeast section of Hawkesbury Island and includes Kiciwi (Kitseeway or Blind Pass) and Neqetu-Zuzadi (Fishtrap Bay and the shoreline to the south). In 1926, Indian Agent W. Ditchburn applied to have a reserve established in Daniel Bay, "an area of Kitamat tribal ownership." The bay is called Daniel Bay after Daniel Ross (1844-1904), not "Danube Bay", as on some maps. This wa'wais has been owned, inhabited and used by the Ross family. The Wa'wais includes the Mekasa Creek (Evelyn Creek) and Cinis (Waterfall Creek) watersheds which comprise this 5 km (N to S) wa'wais. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the fish clan name Giyusti'yas [Daniel Ross (b1844) to Matthew Ross (b1868, the Matthew of Chief Matthew's Bay, *i.e.* Qawisas), Abel Ross (b1895) to Samson Ross (b1912) to Joe Starr]. The trapline that includes this wa'wais area, #0603T070, was first registered to Abel Ross [1928] to Samson Ross in 1938.

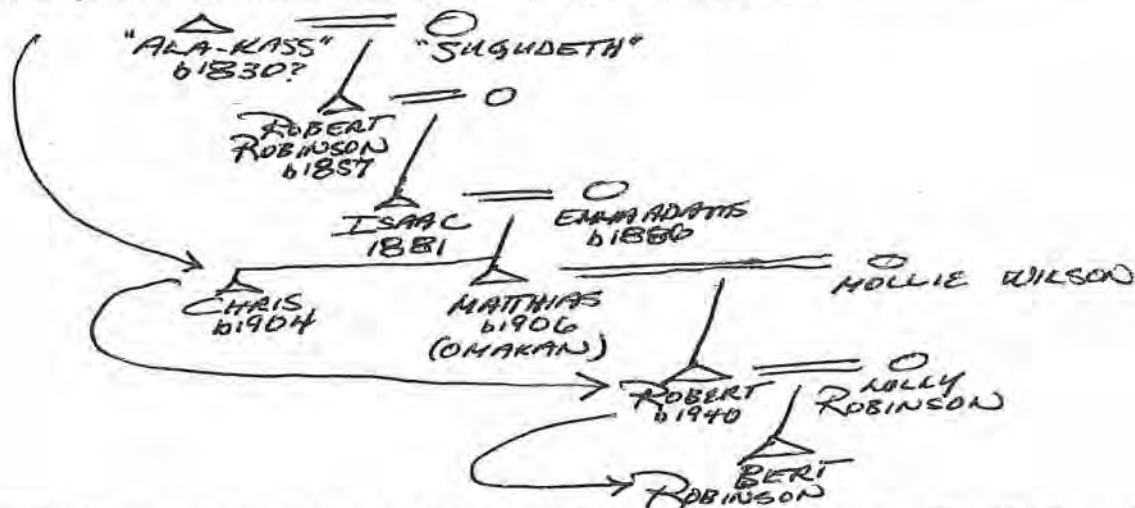


Cultural Value: There was a stone weir fishtrap at the mouth of Evelyn Creek. The Ross family hunted and, later, trapped here. Samson Ross's grandfather had a deadfall trap for bears on the hill behind the family house, which was located to the east of the creek mouth. The family bighouse was used as a winter home until the 1920s, when, according to Samson, the family moved to a house in Kitamaat village so that the girls could attend school. The family handlogged in this wa'wais and the surrounding areas. Resources known to be utilized and of interest to the Haisla in this wa'wais include: deer, bear, marten, otter, mink, squirrels, weasels, beaver, coho salmon, pink salmon, sockeyes, chum salmon, clams, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, prawns, handlogging (cedar, hemlock, spruce), canoe logs & cedar bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, currants roots (incl. lupine, fern, buttercup, clover, riceroor), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. alder bark & devil's club).



Neqetu & Zuzad (Fishtrap Bay and the shoreline S to Mt. Jenkinson Fish clan area. Wa'wais owner's name: Umakalh (Bert Robinson)

Wa'wais area: According to Haisla tradition, this stewardship area takes its name from trees that had been bent over in the Fishtrap Bay area long ago. It was the site of a tidal fishtrap operated by the Canadian Fish Company during the 1880 and '90s, the fish caught there being taken to a saltery and cannery at Crab River. The fishtrap was dismantled when fishtraps became illegal around the turn of the century. The "chicken wire and piling" tidal weir was built in Fishtrap Bay because the spring salmon and coho rested in the bay in great numbers. There were at least eight houses strung across the north side of the bay during the 1920s and early '30s, belonging to James Duncan, David Duncan, Mark Smith (two), Abel Ross, Aaron Cross, Tom Nyce, David Shaw and a bachelor house called the "bull pen". The bay was protected from weather in winter. In 1926, Indian Agent W. Ditchburn applied to have a reserve established in Daniel Bay, "an area of Kitamat tribal ownership." The wa'wais includes the shoreline areas to the south of Fishtrap Bay, covering an area of 20 km (N to S) and comprises much of SE Hawkesbury Island. At the south of this wa'wais is Zuzad or Zuzadi, a bay with good shellfish. The traditional owner of this wa'wais is the holder of the Fish clan name Umakalh (Matthias Robinson, b1906), who died and a settlement feast has not yet been put up for him. The trapline (#0603T074) was first registered by Chris Robinson (c1930) and passed to Robert and to Bert, who is the registered holder now.



Cultural values: There were abundant fish in Neqetu and in the Verney Passage. The tidal flats at Neqetu are rich in shellfish and other beachlife. There are abundant plant foodstuffs. The area, especially southward to Zuzadi, had excellent cedar for canoe logs and the area was handlogged until the early 1930s. Resources in this wa'wais that are known to be utilized and of interest to the Haisla include: deer, bear, marten, otter, mink, squirrels, weasels beaver, coho salmon, spring salmon, clams, mussels, cockles, sea cucumbers and other beachlife, prawns, handlogging (cedar, hemlock, spruce), canoe logs & cedar bark, blueberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, currants roots (incl. lupine, fern, buttercup, clover, riceroot), basketry materials and medicinal plants (incl. alder bark & devil's club).