

# TRADITIONAL TERRITORY OF THE hupačasath



kať-ka-č'ath  
(Mount Arrowsmith)

ha-ta  
(Spiritual place on Cameron Lake)  
(You can bathe there anytime)

ʕa-ʔuk-kuk ʕi – kuut  
(Sproat Lake)

For thousands of years the Hupacasath people have owned, used, and occupied their Traditional Territory on Central Vancouver Island.

The Hupacasath are comprised of four distinct tribes, the Muh-uulth-aht, Kleh-koot-aht, Tuxil-aht and Cuu-ma-as-aht (Ahahswinis). The HFN territory is approximately 229,000 hectares, which engulfs the Alberni Valley. The boundaries for this territory are basically the mountain peaks from the Alberni Valley, which start from the north at Mt. Chief Frank, from the south at 5040 Peak and Hannah Mountain, from the east at Mt. Arrowsmith and Mt Spencer, and from the west from Big Interior Mountain.

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We have created this Map to aid you in learning more about our Traditional Territory. If you would like more information, please visit our website: [Hupacasath.ca](http://Hupacasath.ca)

## MAP LEGEND

- Traditional Sites
- Roads
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Creeks
- Reserves

## Traditional Sites and Place Names

- ʕa-ʔuk-kuk ʕi – kuut (Sproat Lake)
- ta-ga-mis (Stirling Arm)
- qu-k'ih-ta (St. Andrews Creek)
- yuč-k'a-ni-ni (Narrow Passage)
- ʕet-či-yak (For Dogs)
- huʔa'ma (Two Rivers Arm)
- či-q-timť-ʔat (you can drag your canoe over it)
- yu-k' i-čit (Taylor Arm)
- hi-ni-ʔas (head of lake)
- nuuk-suqʕ (having a song)
- ʕa-ʔuk-kuk müu- huť (Great Central Lake)
- tu-ta (Thunder Mountain)
- yaa-mis (View Lake)
- čaa-ʕa-tus (Drinkwater Creek)
- ta-pi-niś (McBride Lake)
- ʔu-si-nak-wa (Oshinow Lake)
- ʕa-tu-min (Elsie Lake)
- čaxx-ʔa (Ash River)
- ʕa-ʕa-ʔuk-wa-nim (rivers, Lakes)
- hi-na-pi-ʔa (Back of the Hill)
- ča-xu-wa-ʔa (Spearing place on the Rocks)
- miuu-huut (Main Village of miuu-huť-ath)
- caah-tas (Driftwood on the Beach)
- kax-niq-ʔis (Driftwood on the Beach)
- či-ni-ʔa (Beaver Creek)
- ʕi-ha-pah-nit (house of Red Snapper)
- ʔis-qu-ʔa (IR 2)
- ʕi-kuut (IR 2)
- qa-qis-maq-ʔis (bramble on the beach)
- hust-qaa-tas (saltwater coming out of the ground)

- ʔis-čii-qa-pis (gum)
- čac-sa-kuk (looks like a creek)
- waah-tak (blown to one side by breaking wind)
- qaq-ma-kuk (lots of growing alder)
- tin-ʔim-ʔa (sandstone)
- k'ic-ʔak-nit (Red perch place)
- ča-ʔa-ʕi (Horn Island has green on it)
- ʕa-qaa-qi-mit (two stocked)
- miat-ʔahs (cold water creek)
- ʔa-ʕaq-nit (small bay near Katherine Point)
- ʕa-kup-qa-ta (two stocked)
- ʕi-k' a-na-qis (APD)
- na-ča-quť (place to look out from all around)
- lii-pis (thrown up beach)
- hu-mapt (place of red cedar trees)
- ča-na-k' a (has reefs in front of it)
- ʔih-wan-ʔim (mountain from Shoemaker to Stamp Narrows)
- waa-ʕit-nit (frog stocked)
- mi-ma-si-ʔik-nit (lone tree point)
- ʕat-hat-čas (bluffs in the back of the beach)
- kuu-ʔas (Cous Creek having gone hunting)
- ʕus-ʕus-suk (where one always cooks salmon)
- ni-paq-suť (something bulging in its mouth)
- ʕa-ťaat (China Creek)
- na-čii-ʔat (Dunsuir Point)
- ʔa-ʕaq-ma-qis (Meadows)
- ʔi-h-ʔi-wik-nit (big good for nothing)
- ʔa-ʔa-nis-wik-nit (little good for nothing)
- nuup-či-ka-pis (one tree on the beach)
- ka-kaax-tak (nothing here)
- wik-nit (nothing here)
- muu-qu-ʔis (Mac Tush Creek Burned Across)

- ʕaq-ma-qis (grassy or meadows)
- ʔa-wa-čis (Hivatches Mountain)
- č' u- č' uup-kuk (like a tongue)
- ʔup-nit (Calm Bay)
- mu-mu-yaq-su (Eighty in a basket)
- ti-q' a-yak
- na-mint
- ʕa-ʕa-yu-qis (has stakes for fish)
- ti-q' aa-yuk (place for drinking water)
- č'is-nuq-nit (named for a white flowered plant)
- ʕu-x' in-ʔa (Codfish Rock)
- ʕu-ʕu-q' ac-qa (bladders on top)
- hač-piqť-sʔa (Bilton Point)
- ʔaps-ka-puť
- ʔok-sock-tis
- hohl-sit
- kať-ka-č'ath
- ʕi-čaa
- ʔa-waa-čis
- wik-ah-nit
- ya-qu-ʔa
- ʔu-ʔii-ni-mat
- ʔu-ʔu-q' in-ʔah
- ʕii-huut
- paťk-paťh-nit
- ʕus-ʕus-kuk
- ča-ha-nit
- ha-ta

This territory contains some of the most valuable forest, fish and marine resources in the world.

The winds formed by the warm offshore currents of the Pacific Ocean create a tepid maritime climate with a summer dry period.

This creates vast forests of western red cedar, yellow cedar, douglas fir, hemlock and balsam.

The lakes and rivers contain all five species of Pacific Salmon as well as Steelhead and Trout.



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Connecting Our Language to Our Land



hupačasath  
First Nation

TRADITIONAL TERRITORY  
Alberni Valley, British Columbia

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