TRADITIONAL TERRITORY OF THE hupačasath

Traditional Place Names & Meanings

°a-?uk-kuk 1/2i − kuut (Sproat Lake) This is the name for Sproat Lake. The word \(^2a-^2uk-kuk\) \(^2ki-kuut\) means

"lake", (see also numbers 13, 24 and 60) the location of $\frac{1}{2}$ kuut is discussed in connection with the place name number 35. ta-qa-mis [T!ă'kmic] (Stirling Arr

The name refers to the Stirling Arm of Sproat Lake. qu-k ih-ta [quqwătsha] (St. Andrews Creek

St. Andrew's Creek on Stirling Arm Sproat Lake was identified by Hamilton George at Qaqwat:shta meaning "man on his feet". Where as Tyee Bob named the same creek Papiyittanayin.

6. yuč-k[™]a-ni-ni [yutck[™]anini] *(Narrow Passage* Translated as "Narrow Passage" and applied to the mouth of Two Rivers Arm of Sproat Lake. (See also number 8 below)

· Cet-či-yak [Caixcihiy'ak] (For Dog Translated as "For Dogs" with reference to dogs being used to drive deer down to the shore for canoemen to shoot. This location is also called Dog Mountain.

8. yu-k^wi-čit [yuk!witcit] (Two Rivers Arm)

E.L. and Sapir gave different names for Two Rivers Arm of Sproat Lake. Elsewhere applied the term yo'chk anini (see number 6 above) specifically to the mouth of Two Rivers Arm. The name provided by Sapir for Two Rivers Arm as a whole yu-k*i-čit was applied by E.L. to Taylor Arm of Sproat Lake, which is adjacent to Two Rivers Arm of Sproat Lake (see number 10 below). In any case, Sapir informant Hamilton George, stated that yu-kwi-čit was a residual Salish name.

· čiiq-tim†-?at [tcìqtim†'at] (you can drag your canoe over it) This name for the narrow neck of the land separating Taylor Arm and Two Rivers Arm of Sproat Lake. It means "you can drag your canoe over it".

ւ nuuk-sug⁄է _{(հ}

This was a camping place that the people used while returning from the head of Great Central lake. The name means "having a song". For when this site was used in the summer, there was a little water fall in the creek, and the slow musical sound of the water caused people to dream about a

3. Ca-Puk-Kuk muu- hut (Great Central Lake) This is the name for Great Central Lake. (See also number 3, 24 and 60)

tu-ta tota [tuta] (Thunder Mo This name for Thunder Mountain, near Great Central Lake means "the sound of thunder" with reference to the place where the Thunderbird

caa-ca-tus tsa-7at, c'a-c at E.L. on two different occasions gave these two very similar names for Drinkwater Creek.

lives. Plentiful of wild game e.g. deer, elk, beaver etc.

· $\alpha-\alpha-\nu$ k-wa-nim[?a-?a-?ok-wa-nim] (rivers, Lakes) Translated as "Rivers, Lakes" and applied to the two large widenings in the Stamp River, just down steam from Great Central Lake.

² hi-na-pi-?a [hi na pʾ i' ia] (Back of Hill) Translated as "Back of Hill"

23. Ca-Xu-Wa-7a [tśax'wa'a] (Spearing place on the Rocks)
Translated as "Spearing Place on the Rocks" and applied to a place
just below Stamp Falls. (See also number 40).

. muu-huut Mo:ho -?is [Mo Hout 'is] (Main Villag This was the main village of the muu-hut-ath located on a hill beside a creek, just below the falls on Stamp River (see also number 13) covered in the front (chest or bluff).

caah-tas [Ts' atsto' is]

kax-niq-7is [k! ax' ni'qis] (Driftwood on the Beach) Translated as "Driftwood on the Beach" driftwood coming down Sproat River. Ucluelet also has the same name place.

: ći-ni-7a [tsi ni' ă'] _{(Beaver Cre} me was applied to Beaver Creek a tributary of Stamp River.

kih-ma tlih ma a[l'i ham'a:?a](r The name for this place, located in an area of the Stamp River, where the rapids is derived from the red-coloured rocks here (E.L.) . Sapir's informant Tyee bob noted it was just up stream from ci-ni-7a (number 27).

kwa-nis-nit (ca This name means a camus digging place and is derived from kwa-nis

۵ xu-ʔa-min و The name for this bay on the Stamp River near its confluence with the Sproat River means "Reverse Current ".

Ric-sags [tl' jetet sage tl' iteaga] The name for this place on the north shore of the Stamp River opposite in has been translated as "White Sides" E.L. and "White Spot" on the shore. According to E.L. two places had the same name, the second being located further down Somass River

2. ma-čas-nit (place of fi

This name for the north side of the confluence of Sproat and Stamp River means "Place of Fleas" for ma - c'a - sin Fleas (lots of wild animals).

⅓ Xi-ḥa-paḥ-nit [l'i ḥa piḥ - nit] (house of Red Snapper) Translated as "house of Red Snapper"

47iš-qu-7a ['i č qō a']

E.L. applied the term tli'ii ko:t (see also place name number 3) specifically to the Sproat River; while Hamilton George, and Blenkinsop used this name to refer to an unspecified area within hu-pa-č'as-atḥ Indian Reserve no. 2 Klehkoot (¾i-kuut). According to E.L. host'as not ¾i-kuut was the name for the entire area of hu-pa-c'as-ath Indian Reserve No. 2. On one occasion Tyee Bob placed host'as in the same general area, above the confluence of the Sproat and Stamp Rivers. On another occasion he provided a more precise location for host'as (see number 37) Knoll on a hill

⁶.qa-qiš-maq-?is ka - kis - maq -?is [kakiš ma qis] (Translated as "bramble on the beach or thorny vines, black berry bushes all over the beach ".

hust-qaa-tas [hō'st'as] According to Sapir, this term is translated as "Saltwater coming out of the ground", referred to an hu-pa-č'as-ath fishing site, that was utilized during the summer and fall spawning runs. (see also number 25)

 2 . ${
m tit} ext{-si-ta}$ T' it sita (big boulder under water This name meaning "Big boulder under water" refers to a rock that market the hi - kur - ath hu-pa-č'as-ath territorial boundary, after the

₃ %as-ma

This name has been translated as "Place of Nettles" (E.L.) or Nettle Bushes on the Ground" (Sapir). 'it-ma-'as was a fishing site where a special salmon fishing technique called ča'q - pac -ʔi - ni - qa or "Canoe Baiting" was used, a canoe was anchored at the stern about 8 feet from the shore. Two poles called tah - tak - yuk - ?ap were tied to the bow and tern attached by ropes to small posts or stakes on the shore. Brush was put over the poles to cast shadow on the water, causing the fish passing by to be visible, so that they could be speared easily. This fishing technique was also used at other places on the Somass River (see number 49).

6. muu-hi-mi-vis [mo hemivis] (water splashing over all around it th territory and the furthest upriver extent

21. \a-\a-\ulda-nim

12. nuuk-suqh

9. čiiq-tim127at/

3. \a-\gamma kuk \hat{\chi} kuut

7

14. tu-ta

13. Ca-Puk-kuk muu- hut

(Thunder Mountain)

The name "Naval" refers to the water swirling around at the foot of the Papermill Dam Rapids (number 53). i - min was also a much used fising

5 č'a-pac-su-7is tc!apotsŏ' a (place for car

i. ča-pigh-tis (island in the n The name means appropriately "Island in the middle".

8. ma-qi-yat maqiyat, maqeyat (McCoy Creek) This is the name of Mc Coy Creek, an important salmon spawning stream (see also place name number 60). The name was translated as

Corpses were tied up in trees along with their pridely posessions

This name refers to the falls on Mc Coy Creek. Coho, and salmon were

o. Ca-7uk ma-qi-yat (McCoy Lake) This is McCoy Lake. (see also place name number 3, 13, 24 and 58),

 \sim $\check{\mathsf{c}}\mathsf{a} ext{-}\mathsf{piq} ext{-}\check{\mathsf{\chi}}\mathsf{is}$ (island in the middle This is the name for an island sloughs to the east bank of the Somass River. The name means "island in the middle".

(see also place name number 56).

68. Cas-win-7is Ahs - win'is, 'as - win 7is (cleared in the center) This became the main hu-pa-c'as-ath village, upon the arrival in Alberni of European settlers in 1860's. Prior to this time the hu-pa-c'as-ath had been pushed by victorous invading West coast groups to the upper reaches of the Somass River system. "as-win-7is has been translated as "cleared in the center" and "Clean beach with grass and clovers and some Salmon berry bushes "

69 λa-piqλ-či klah - pek - itl - se, La - piqltci, Lap kltci This is the hi - kit- ath village, which is referred to as "the home of this tribe for many generations". This site is also referred to as an hi - kit- ath fishing village. Sapirs informant William has a to - pa - tii (hereditary rites or privledge) or gathering clover roots and camus roots in this area. (see also place name number 74). A place where one has rights to collect roots or berries is called λa - ya - qak. Often four cedar stakes called λa - ya - qi ak - ha - ma were used to mark boundaries of such places, and were replaced periodically to avoid rotting. (See also place name number 96).

o huk-saq-Xas Ok^wsaq - tl'as _{(lagod} This name meaning "lagoon" refers to a marshy slough formed behind a island near the shore of the Somass River. The name means "Sloughs running behind".

5. ča-7ak tca' ak (Johnson Island)

This is the name for Johnson Island. The wife of sa - ya - č'a - pis . Sapirs informant had the right to dig clover root here.

tu-x a-Cas toxways, toxwa' ais (Shoemaker Bay) This is the name for Shoemaker Bay, a favourite harbour seal hunting area. The seals were attracted to the large numbers of coho salmon that spawned in the tidal sloughs leading off from the bay

78. 7iš-ćii-qa-pis (gum) Gum was collected from Spruce trees here. The name derived from c' iip meanning " gum '

9. čac-sa-kuk tstas - !a kuk (looks like a creek) The name for this bay on the east side of the head of the Alberni Inlet has been translated as "Looks like a creek" or "Looks like a river".

80. Waah-tak waaxh - tak (blown to one side by breaking wind) This is the name of an island at the head of the Alberni Inlet, near the mouth of the Somass River. It is said that the Supernatural being who created all islands and landmarks broke wind here, and a portion of land was blown off the shore of Somass River, and formed a island. Sapir translated this name as "Blown to one side by breaking wind".

244 ha-ta

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MAP/LEGEND

Roads

₩ Lakes

Rivers

Creeks

Reserves

Traditional

81. qaq-ma-kuk Qă'qema kuk (Dry Creek lots of growing alder, This is the name for Dry Creek, meaning "Lots of growing Alder", or " Alders growing around the stream ". It was an hi - kut- ath village and later či - šaa - atḥ village.

kat-ka-č'ath

102. °a-Taat

88. Xa-kup-qa-ta tla kiop qata (small bay near Katherine Point) This is a small bay near Katherine Point.

89 λi-k^wa-na-qis (APD

This place today is the site of the Alberni Pacific Division Sawmill. 90. na-ča-quth [nach! aqut h] (place to look out from all around) This bluff is located near the base of Arbutus Mountain. The name meaning "Place to look out from all around", it is derived from na - ča - ?a

91. tii-pis (thrown up beach)
The name for this village site (see also place name number 74) on i - šaa - atḥ Indian Reserve no. 2 has been translated as

"Thrown Up Beach" and as "Rock up in the air on the beach". Cinquefoil and lady fern were dug here by the ci - saa - ath. Roots of wild onions, and clovers ci - saa - ath who also set traps for water fowl at this site. It was also a good source of grass and reeds for making baskets and mats. The ci - šaa - ath used to go to this site in late September on their way to the Somass River. This was after the ci - saa - ath has assumed control of the upper reaches of the Alberni Inlet and had established a seasonal round of movement that included the sheltered "inside" sites of this area as well as these of the "outside" in Barkley Sound.

92. hu-mapt How - mup - it (place of red cedar trees This place is really a continuation of t'i - pis (place number 91) as the two places were separated only by a small rocky point. hu-mapt means

This was the start of an overland short cut of the falls on Cous Creek, a prime Steelhead and salmon fishing location. The name means "Has reefs n front of it "

7ih-wan-7im ih wan lim (mountain from Shoemaker to Stamp Nat This is the mountain that extends from Shoemaker Bay to Stamp Narrows on the west side of the Alberni Inlet.

: waa-^cit-nit Wa it nit [Wå -?it nit], Wå it nit (frog stocked The waters of the Alberni Inlet in front of this small creek was a good fishing place where tyee (large Spring of chinook) salmon were harpooned by torchlight (see also number 100). The harpoons had Sealion bladders attached to the lines and resembled miniature whaling gear. The site also provided Blackberries, salal berries and fresh water. waa-⁰it-nit was translated as "Frog Stocked". There is a story about a huge Supernatural Frog that lived here. The bush was set on fire to drive it away, and it was

97. ma-ma-si-7ik-nit (lone tree point) Informants have provided different names for "Long Tree Point", k-nit means " place of many sharks ", means "Strong Currents".

8. lphaat-m hat- $m cas\,\,L$ ' m at - m Hat- m ts 'is (bluffs in the back of the beach) This name, which is for the village at Cous Creek on hu-pa-č'as-ath Reserve no. 3 means "Bluffs in back of the beach".

kuu-7as ko - us, Co - us, k' ō' as (Cous Creek This is the name for Cous Creek, meaning "Having gone hunting".

Large runs of Chums and Coho as well as Steelhead spawned here. o. XuŠ-XuŠ-Šuk (where one alı kloosh - kloo - shut, luc luc 'k, 't'uš - t'uš - šuk This was the seasonal village site used by the ci - saa - ath when they first came to the head of the Alberni Inlet, before they had assumed control of all the hi - kut - ath sites. The name means "Where one always cooks salmon" and is derived from $\mathcal{K}u$ - sit "Roast Salmon on hot rocks". Torchlight fishing for tyee salmon, as described for waa-\(\frac{1}{11}\)-nit (place name number 95)

01. ni-paq-sut (something bulging in its mouth)

This was a hunting place, the name means "Something bulging in its mouth"

. Ca-Taat Ah thl - aht, a taat (China Creek) This is the name of China Creek. By the mid 19th century the ci - saa - ath

were using this site every year, in the first half of September, during their annual move from Barkley Sound to the Alberni Valley. This place provided many food resources: clover roots, cinquefoil roots, camus bulbs, crabapples, blueberries, and salal berries. Chum Coho and Spring salmon were caught in this creek and in the Alberni Inlet.

na-čii-9at nate 'iat (Duns This is the name for Dunsmuir Point, the upper limit of nå - mint - atḥ territory. The name refers to "To the first sighting" of the head of the

047a-Caq-ma-qis ka - kaah - tak (Meado) This is a beach south of China Creek (see also number 91). Informants gave different names for this place. ?a-caq-ma-qis means "Meadows", Whereas ka - kaaḥ - tak means "Broken apart" in reference to blasted rock from railway building before WW1.

34 7ok-sock-tis

hohl-sit

kat-ka-č'ath Jagged Points Pointing Up (Mount Arrowsmith Means sharp points. Discipline about a woman who was very aggressively over ruiling the community. Her name was muu - ciit. The community got fed up with her. She was curious. She wanted to know every long house occupant. How well off and how poor each house holds were. She wasn't doing anything. She was just curious. The chief called all the men and chiefs together to find a solution in how to get rid of her. One of the unity got up and spoke. He asked the people how t could get rid of her because they were scared of her. Everybody decided differently what they should do. They sat for hours deciding who was right. One unknown young man stood up and spoke (who was not wanted or no one wanted to hear what he had to say). The unknown man was not married, had no family and rejected from everyone, said "I know what you can do, but I won't be there with you when you do this'

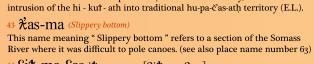
"I believe there is a creator that you pray to while bathing in the water".

So the men quietly thought about what this young man had said to them The chief stoof up and said "I think there is something in what this young man has said. The words were so strong in what he said". So the chief sent men a messenger for muu - ciit. When she came to where the men were haveing a discussion, she was curious and optimistic about going. She asked the chiefs wife to go with her to the meeting. The chief's wife escorted her to the community meeting. There were all males and no women. The first man was called from the east side of the long house. So the messenger told the first man to measure her butt. The measurements were four extended fingers long. That's where the name muu - ciit came from. After every male had measured her, more than half of the men had longer fingers stretched out than men with short ones. If you see Mt. Arrowsmith, you can see four fingers sticking up. That represents woman calling for women surrendering to the men, as he walked up the segregating mountain. That's how kat-ka-č'ath got its name. So she fell backwards and turned into stone. Now she lays there forever and ever. You can see the outline from the other side.

244 ha-ta Spiritual place you can bathe there anytime.







44 (it-ma-(as it-ma as [?it-ma?as]

45. ti-qu-7is [tiqō'is] (Rock on the p

Translated as "Rock on the Point of the rock".

The name of the rock along the Somass River means "Water splashing over all around it ". According to Tyee Bob this rock marked to furthest down river extend of nuu-huf-ath territory and the furthest upriver exte of hi - kut- ath territory that had been obtained as his-ukt (spoils of war)

The name for this stretch of river bank has been translated as "Place for Canoes", and "Place to put canoes".

(see also place name number 67).

7. naač-7u-wat (a lookout place

house high up ". It also pertained to a burial site.

59. tux-yu-wa-?a (The falls on McCoy Cree

℀ik-℀ik-nit@

This is the name of Devils Den Lake also known as Hidden Lake, refers to having Turtles. Plus it was a sancturary for birds and animals.

23. ca-xu-wa-7a Spearing place on the Roa 22. hi-na-pi-7a (Back of the Hill) 24. muu-huut (Main Village of muu-hut-ath) 27. ci-ni-7a (Beaver Creek) caah-tas 32. ma-čas-nit (place of fleas) 26. kax-niq-7is 3. Xas-ma (Slippery bottom) • 29 k a-nis-nit 44. (it-ma-sas (place of nettles) 28. %ih-ma 2. tit-si-ta (big boulder under water) 45 ti-qu-7is (Rock on the point) 30. xu-7a-min 46. muu-hi-mi-yis (water splashing over all around it) 47. yaa-qis (long stretch of shore) 71. ki-caq-su-?is

/55. č a-pac-su-?is (place for canoes) (log across the mouth of

| 51. %ic-saqs (White spot on the shore) the creek... Kitsuksis Creek)

😋 🥦 🛠 i-ha-pah-nit 21%ic-sags use of Red Snapper)
34. 7is-qu-7a 35. %i-kuut (IR 2) 36.qa-qis-maq-7is (bramble on the beach). 37. hust-gaa-tas ming out of the ground) 7aps-ka-pu†

52.7a-meh-ta-7a Œ 54. ce-min 57.naač-7u-wat (@lookout place) 60. a- ?uk ma-qi-yat (McCoy Lake)

62. Kw-as-Kw-it-nit(twig-stocked) 63. 2as-ma (slipperv bottom 4 ta-ga-mis 65.ma-qu-7a (house on the point 58.ma-qi-yat (McCoy Creek) 30.tux-yu-wa-7a (The falls on McCoy Creek)

6 yuč-k a-ni-ni

5. qu-k ih-ta

85. Ka-qaa-qi-mit 61. Kik-Kik-nit <u>87</u>.?a-λaq-nit **86**.ma1-7ahs∕

94.7ih-wan-2im

77.tu-x «a-Cas

 $53.\mathrm{ca-7a-hi}$ (go up to a higher level)

56. ča-pigx-Tis (island in the middle)

64.timt-Sit (location on the Orange Bridge)

/67. ča-piq-\(\pi\)is (island in the middle)

69. \a-piq\chi-ci (village site)

68. Cas-win-7is (cleared in the center)

70 huk-saq-kas (lagoon)

/66.cuu-ma-\as (little creek running all over the ground)

90. na-ča-quth (place wook out from all around) 93. ča-na-k^wa (has reefs in front of it)

98. λ at-hat-cas (bluffs in the back of the beach)

89. \tai-k^wa-na-qis (APD) 88. λ a-kup-qa-ta (small bay near Katherine Point) waah-tak (blown to one side by breaking wind)

Pitii-pis (thrown up beach) 92.hu-mapt (place of red cedar trees) 95.waa-\cit-nit (frog stocked)

97. ma-ma-si-7ik-nit (lone tree point)

171.wik-ah-nit 100. Xuš-Xuš-šuk → 101.ni-paq-sul (something bulging in its mouth)

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

72. maa't-sit (Roger Creek cold water)

103. na-čii-7at - 104. 7a-(aq-ma-qis (Meadows)

74. \a-piq\a-\cec{c}a (camus digging area)

73. Ra-Ta-qaq-7a-nu-wis (bushes along the stream)

8. 7iš-ćii-qa-pis (gum)

82.tin-?im-?a (sandstone)

9. cac-sa-kuk (looks like a creek)

83. kwič-?ak-nit (Red perch place)

5 nuup-ci-ka-pis (one tree on the beach)

81.qaq-ma-kuk (Dry Creek lots of growing alder)

84 \text{\chiu}-k at-qu-\gamma is (Coal Creek Wolf Ritual Beach)

together", or "Twig - stocked"; and is a sharp bend in the Somass River where driftwood collects.

₹as-ma This name means "Slippery bottom". (see also number 43).

64 timt-sit (This is the place where the bridge of highway 4 crosses the Somass River, sometimes known as dark and bottomless. It is also known that there is a tunnel going to Shoemaker Bay. There is also some stories about some

5 ma-gu-9a ma - gu - !a *(house on* This is a point immediately down stream from number 45. E.L. translated the name as "house on the point" and Hamilton George translated it as "Blind person on a point '

This was the village site from which the cu - ma - (as - ath took their name. Hamilton George translated the village name as "Little creek running all over the ground ". E.L. said the name cu originally referred specifically to a small creek at this village site. with reference to the autumn rains, swelling this little creek and washing away the remains of the main fish gutted on the shore, during the salmon spawning runs.

belonged to the čuu - ma 2. maat-sit maatsit (Roger Creek) cold u Translated the name Roger Creek as "Cold Water". Formerly there were fish weirs from here all the way down to the mouth of the Somass River. 73- π a- π a- π a-qaq- π a-nu-wis L' ă - qaq - π a - no - wis (bushes along the stream The name of this stretch of the Somass River shore line has been

translated as "Bushes along the stream", or "Bushes growing from one end to the other' 4 ��a-piq��-ča (camus digging

This is a camus digging area in the Somass River delta. Very likely this term should actually be transcribed as $\lambda a - piq\lambda - ča$ (see place name number 69). ; nuup-ci-ka-pis (on noap se ku pis, noptsikapis, Nuup c'i ka pis This was a village site at the mouth of the Somass River where a large

Known officially by its anglicized named "Kitsuksis Creek",

'Log across the mouth of the creek". This stream originially

number of salmon weirs and harbour seal traps were located. Translated this place name is "One tree on the beach" After $\lambda u - k^{w}a - tuq$ -? is (number 84) was sold to the first lumber mill company in Alberni nup - ci - ka - pis became the main ci - šaa - atḥ winter village for the time. kit - ath story described how the first hi - kit - ath came to the head

of the Alberni Inlet, where they were said to have encountered a a -?as - ath village of women at the site. Upon approaching the rillage, the newcomers saw all the women turn into herons and fly away. Ed Tatoosh of the hu-pa-č'as-ath provided a different account of this story. He said the hi - kif - ath came upon n' up - c'i - la - pis village when the cu - ma - as - ath men were away, fighting the Comox (Coast Salish) and consequently the hi - kit- ath easily seized the lower Somass River.

ki-caq-su-7is kit - suk - siss (log across the mouth of the creek... Kitsuksis Creek) 82. tin-7im-7a (sandst This name for a portion of the Alberni inlet shoreline was a source of sandstone used for abraders. The name means "Sandstone this was an important salmon spawning stream. It's name means kwič-?ak-nit kwittc! ak - nit (Red perch pl

M.T. located this site in the Somass River tidal flats, but Sapir said it was at the site of "Mr. Birds Mill", which was adjacent to $\frac{1}{2}$ u - $\frac{1}{2}$ u - $\frac{1}{2}$ is village until the arrival of the europeans in 1860 and ૠuk-k¨a and kwic-7ak-nit were very close to one another. Both were probably occupied at the same time. Sapir translated kvič-9ak-nit as "Red perch place", this translation was at least partially confirmed by M.T. who noted čak - nit was derived from the name for a species of "small fish " called k...ic - čak

84 \tau-k at-qu-7 is (Coal Creek Wolf Ritual Beach

Tlo - kwat - ko - is, Lu - Kwat qō wis, λu - kwat - qu - wis This was the main hi - kut - ath village at Coal Creek near the head of the Alberni Inlet. It became the main ci - saa - ath village after the ci - saa - ath took over the hi - kut - ath territory. This was the site of important winter ceremonies including the $\lambda u - k^{w}a - na$, the Wolf Ritual. It is from this term that the village took its name "Wolf Ritual Beach". In former times the houses extended from $\frac{1}{2}$ u - $\frac{1}{2}$ u - $\frac{1}{2}$ is is to tin - $\frac{1}{2}$ im - $\frac{1}{2}$ a (place name number 82). (see also place name number 66).

5 🔏 Ra-qaa-qi-mit tla qaqi mit [L!a - qaqi mit] (Hoik Island has green on it) This name referring to Hoik Island has been translated as " Has green on it " and " Bushes all around". 6. mat-7ahs mat-7ahs (cold

This is the name of Holm Island, which has been given in slightly

different form by Sapir who provided the translation "Two Stocked"

This creeks name is translated as "Cold Water Creek". The water here is very cold all the time. § ?a-λaq-nit ?at lak im

(number 84), The winter village of the ci - šaa - ath and hi - kit - ath. Subsequently the ci - šaa - ath and hi - kit - ath established their new winter

becoming a window or widower ¿ca-?apt-?as tash-up-tus ts'a-?apt-as [ts'a' apt' as] (many creeks running togethe The name for this stretch of the Somass River shore line means Many Creeks running together 光i-kuut tl' ikot, Klehkoot, ho: st'as, ho st' as, host' as [l' ikut] (R Hic-sags hiiaags (V The name of this place on the east bank of the Somass River, has been

translated as "White Sides" or "White spot on the shore" or "Whiteside" As discussed previously (see place name number 31), this is one of two sites in this region that E.L. said were given the same name £ic-sad seems clear that it was this site, and not the place further upriver, that they were referring to when they said there was a fish trap all the way across the river at "Whiteside'

The name of this village site on the Somass River means "Long stretch of

shore" or Long stretch of level land". Stone fish traps above the Papermill

moved to the head of Alberni inlet, ya - qis was their furthest

Dam ya - qis was an important village of the hu-pa-c'as-ath. Once the

Translated as "Split into Two". Also means when one loses a mate,

yaa-qis [ya'qis] (l

えだit-wat [l'i'twăt] 。

? ?a-meh-ta-?a[l a' - meha - ta' a] (Extreme end point on the rocks) ranslated as "Extreme end point on the rocks". 3 cả-⁷a-hi tsah - ahi eh [să' aḥ ai] saa -7a - ḥi (go up to a higher level) This was a major fishing site at the Papermill Dam Rapids. The name is derived from sa - a - hin meaning "go up to a higher level [on the river]". The sudden narrowing of the river here made this a prime fishing site. There is a story about a woman and her child, who sunk in the rapids. They were never found. However it is believed that once in a while during a new moon or a full moon, the woman reappears from the water. It is believed that the woman is looking for her child

· K''-as-K''-it-nit (twig-stoc This place translates as "Place of debris" or "Where many sticks gather

7. (et-či-yak

8. yu-k^{*}i-čit

99. kuu-?as
(Cous Creek having gone hunting)

kind of creature that used to show up during the horse and buggy days.

6 cuu-ma-las tso - malas, Ts' ŏmualseis, cu - ma - las runni The meaning of this term, E.L. noted in "cleansing or washing down"

Anderson and Company in 1860 built the first export sawmill in British Columbia on the east side of Upper Alberni Inlet at &

6,900

13,800 Meters

1: 90,000 Scale