

Early Vancouver

Volume Three

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2011 Edition (Originally Published 1935)

Narrative of Pioneers of Vancouver, BC Collected During 1933-1934.

Supplemental to Volumes One and Two collected in 1931-1932.

About the 2011 Edition

The 2011 edition is a transcription of the original work collected and published by Major Matthews. Handwritten marginalia and corrections Matthews made to his text over the years have been incorporated and some typographical errors have been corrected, but no other editorial work has been undertaken. The edition and its online presentation was produced by the City of Vancouver Archives to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the City's founding. The project was made possible by funding from the Vancouver Historical Society.

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When referencing the 2011 edition of *Early Vancouver*, please cite the page number that appears at the bottom of the page in the PDF version only, not the page number indicated by your PDF reader. Here are samples of how to cite this source:

Footnote or Endnote Reference:

Major James Skitt Matthews, *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 3 (Vancouver: City of Vancouver, 2011), 33.

Bibliographic Entry:

Matthews, Major James Skitt. *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 3. Vancouver: City of Vancouver, 2011.

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to be too high; and his arm, touching a raven (or a slave), his aim was spoilt, and the boulder missed its mark and fell at Chulks, or Kew Beach, and still remains there.

INDIAN VILLAGES AND LANDMARKS

HOWE SOUND AND BURREARD INLET

BEFORE THE WHITEMANS CAME TO TIN-TA-MAYUHK

As narrated in conversations with, and spelt from the pronunciation of, August Jack Haatsalano (grandson of chief Haatsalanogh, after whom Kitsilano is named), born at the Indian village of Snauq, False Creek, about 1876-8, the locations being pointed out by him on special trips to Howe Sound for the purpose in 1934-5.

J.S. Matthews.

TIM-TA-MAYUHK.

Haatsalano: "Means 'my country,' that is, all of the territory occupied by the Squamish Indian peoples."

HOWE SOUND.

EAST SIDE.

SKAYWITSUT.

Haatsalano: Skaywitsut.

Hill-Tout: Skeawatsut.

Point Atkinson

Meaning: "Go around point." (See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.)

CHULKS.

Haatsalano: Chulks, i.e., "stone in sling."

Hill-Tout: Stcilks, i.e., "sling."

Kew Beach: actual location Erwin Point. (See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.)

KEEKHARLSUM.

Haatsalano: Kee-kharlsum, i.e., "gnawing."

Hill-Tout: Ketlalsm, i.e., "nipping grass."

Eagle Harbour: (See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.)

STUKTUKS.

Haatsalano: Stuktuks, i.e., "rocks all cut up." Supposed to be a sea serpent, he has bitten the other sea serpent; two of them fight; one bites the other and cut him in two, and the Indians call the place Stuktuks, which means "all cut up." (Fluted.)

Khatsahlano: (April 1937) Stuktoks, i.e., "rocks all cut up into grooves, or ribbed."

Hill-Tout: Stoktoks.

Fisherman's Cove: actual location—the southwestern tip of Whytecliffe Point. (See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.)

CHA-HAI.

Haatsalano: Cha-Hai, i.e., "sizzling noise." As when frying bacon. Caused by myriads of small fish wriggling on surface of water.

Hill-Tout: Tcakqai.

Horse Shoe Bay: (See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.)

TUMTH.

Haatsalano: Tumth, i.e., "red paint for faces."

Hill-Tout: TumtIs, i.e., "paint."

Qoitchetahl: Tumbth.

Haatsalano: "Two and one half miles north of Horseshoe Bay. Supposed to be a red rock. A white house there now, near the gravelly beach, but I don't know where the red rock is now; perhaps once upon a time they got red paint there."

It is south of a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Bowyer Island. Tumth is the mouth of a creek which runs through D.L. 2365; today there is one dwelling north, and one dwelling south of the mouth of the creek.

PAHPK.

Haatsalano: Pahpk, i.e., just a name; significance: "A white head." A grey white, irregular, but generally triangular, bare spot high up on the mountain side, visible for miles from the sea. It is approximately a mile north of a line drawn east and west across the north end of Bowyer Island. Trees cannot grow upon the triangular bare spot as the slope is too steep. There is a rock, white-washed by engineers or surveyors—a surveyor's location mark or level—on the beach below Paphk. Just past Tumth, about due west of Mount Strahan, a "white" rock about 1,000 feet up the mountain side; big bare kind of rock, like a slide. I think it is reached by going up Newman Creek.

Hill-Tout: Npapak.

Qoitchetahl: Means "it looks white"; must be something white on mountain side; I think word is derived from "white" which in Indian is "puck."

KUL-ATE-STUN.

Haatsalano: Kul-ate-stun, not Kul-ate-tsun.

Hill-Tout: Kulatsen.

Qoitchetahl: Kut-ate-tsun.

Haatsalano: A bay with good camping beach, gravelly, and a creek; little shack there now. Alberta Bay is south of Kul-ate-stun and north of Paphk. Kul-ate-stun is slightly south of about due west of Mount Brunswick. A long, low, flattish mound of green between forest and shore; the gravelly beach next, north of Alberta Bay; the low green mound of the point, Kulatestun, is immediately north of the gravelly beach. It is on D.L. 1815, north of the point, but south of the creek. There is a cottage there.

Meaning: "Some times they fight," i.e., war, battleground, Indian fight.

KHARL-KUM-STAUWK.

See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 3, Matthews.

Captain Charles Warren Cates, of C.H. Cates & Sons, North Vancouver, came into the City Archives, searching for material about Indian place names up Howe Sound. Captain Cates speaks the Squamish language, more or less proficiently. He read as follows:

"Khari-kum-stauwk.

"Khari-kum-stauwk, Deeks Creek. A creek which comes down a steep tunnel like ravine, and reaches the sea on a narrow rocky shore. Nothing else there; a solitary spot below a wild mountainside. About three miles south of Porteau; about due east of Centre Island. A creek.

"Meaning (according to Khahtsahlano): "They claim it is something which is bad; everybody scared of it; sometimes a kind of big fish come out of the water; word means something people are scared of." He adds, "Andy Paul is wrong; 'Stahl-kum-stahwk' is not the way to say it."

Captain Cates, continuing, "I was talking to old ---" (an Indian at Squamish) "and he was telling me about that place. He said that there was an old Indian witch, and she had a basket, made out of snake skins, and she used to catch Indian children and put them in the basket, and afterwards eat them, and people did not know where the children were going to, or disappearing to. Then one day when she had a little boy in her basket, the sun got hot and the snake skins stretched, and the little boy in it squeezed out and ran home and told the people." (I did not quite catch the connection, as Captain Cates continued.) "There are seven rocks there; each one represents something bad, like devils; seven devils."

Khari-kum-stauwk, as August Jack Khahtsalano tells in *Early Vancouver*, must be something which is very bad indeed; no wonder people are scared of it.

SHUK-UK-SEN.

Haatsalano: Shuk-sen. A bare point of rock rising in huge steps or benches and a few scattered fir trees. There is a nice place at the foot, a little bay—not shown on small scale maps—"just large enough to fit a canoe, a little bay about thirty feet wide and a gravelly beach."

Hill-Tout: Skutuksen, i.e., promontory.

Qoitchetahl: A promontory, but does not know location.

Haatsalano: Half a mile north of Khari-kum-stauwk. It is a point of land about due east of the south end of Anvil Island, and on the shore about the middle of D.L. 2937.

Meaning: "A flat nose point," a nice place.

WHAU-CHA-HA.

Haatsalano: Whau-cha-ha. Approximately Porteau (Schooner Harbour); a gravel pit and a gravel crusher there, and a number of abandoned buildings. The exact location is a cove sheltered by a tongue of land at the southwest corner of D.L. 1748.

Meaning: "Little Sturgeon."

UN-WITH-SPAT-KUN.

Haatsalano: Un-with-spat (or spaht) –kun. The flat place on the left or southern bank of the mouth of Furry Creek, a mile and one half mile north of Porteau. Viewed from the sea, this place appears as a few acres, more or less rising from the shore, and covered with alder and such trees. The southern shore of D.L. 1296.

Meaning: "A little prairie," nice little place.

Qoitchetahl: Un-with-spahthk-kun. (Haatsalano disagrees and insists "spaht.") "Spahthk-kun" means a place where there is grass when the tide goes out, but covered when the tide is in; "un-with" means "middle" or "centre."

SY-ITS.

Haatsalano: Sy-its. Furry Creek between Un-with-spat-kun and Khul-kalos, nothing there now other than a creek. No meaning, just a name. Sy-its is the mouth of Furry Creek.

KHUL-KALOS.

Haatsalano: Khul-kalos. A perpendicular flat face of bluff about 300 yards north of Furry Creek, a bare face of rock about 30 feet above water. (Los as English "dose.") It is just inside the bay which faces south and to the east of the point pointing south. It is on D.L. 2018.

Meaning: "Painted with streaks," as of streaks of red paint on face, from nose across horizontally as in Indian adornment. They claim that when the big tide came, some fellow painted the bluff to see if the tide was going to stop; the paint is there yet. When the tide was coming up the man painted horizontal bars across the rocks so as to mark the place where it stopped. Paint marks are there yet. Viewed from a passing passenger steamer this rock appears as a perpendicular face of rock and the

streaks appear yellow and perpendicular rather than red and horizontal. It is conceivable that the waters of a tidal wave might have reached this rock. The Squamish have a legend of a "flood."

Hill-Tout: Qilketos, i.e., painted.

WUK-WUK-KUM.

Haatsalano: A lot of square blocks of rock on the shore; a white man would call them trunks or boxes. They are just outside the point which points south. Wuk-wuk-kum is due west of Khul-kalos and on D.L. 2018.

Note by J.S.M. The blocks of stone are by no means exactly square; rather, they are very angular and lie one upon another in a cluster on the water's edge north of a rock crevasse in which a number of small fir trees grow, and a rock bluff above. There are two such collections; Wuk-wuk-kum is the more southerly.

THU-THOWT.

Haatsalano: Thu-thowt. A bluff near the edge of the water, about 100 yards or so north of Khulkalos.

Meaning: "Herrings," i.e., the bluff looks like a lot of herring. To see the "herrings" which are in the face of the rock a few feet above the water, it is necessary to approach very close.

From Britannia Beach dock, Thu-thout appears as a bold headland to the south. When passing in a passenger steamer it appears thus. It is on (about) D.L. 2934.

WHUL-UM-YOS.

Haatsalano: Whul-um-yos. North of Thu-thowt, a long rock about 24 feet long lying on top of the bluff about 90 feet above the water. "Yos" pronounced similar to "dose."

Meaning: "He was a man looking down the bluff."

Qoitchetahl: Whwolumyose.

Note by J.S.M. A rock, plainly visible, but hard to locate among many others on a rocky eminence if its exact position is unknown, lying apparently balanced, beside a telegraph or electric power pole. It is on (about) D.L. 2932.

"He was a man, lying on his stomach, looking down over the edge of the bluff."

Note by J.S.M. Khul-kalos, Wuk-wuk-kum, Thu-thowt and Whul-um-yos are all within a distance of one quarter of a mile.

YAY-KIM.

A large irregular rock, very irregular, at the water's edge, three hundred yards north of Whulumyos. It is perhaps thirty feet long, ten feet high, flattish on top, and sits on the beach with its irregular sharp-looking edges overhanging. Pronounced as "yea," alternative for "yes." Haatsalano says it means "something about sharpening" (tools) "right on the edge of the water." (A huge hone.) Location: believed to be (on shore) of D.L. 4011, but not yet verified.

HUEY-QWAH-LAHUN.

Haatsalano: Huey-quah-lahun. A good, sheltered bay with gravel beach and creek, a mile south of Britannia Beach. A dozen or more small cottages—shacks—ranged in a row along the shore between an extensive grove of alders and water. The exact location of Huey-quah-lahun is where the creek empties into the sea. Immediately to the south is a small knoll. It is on D.L. 2925. Meaning: "A lot of little trout."

SWAH-KO.

Haatsalano: An enormous smooth surface boulder or rock, light grey, large as a house, within a few feet of salt water beside a gravel pit, bunkers and cottage—perhaps 400 yards south of Britannia Beach Mill on D.L. 2001.

Meaning: “A loon” (species of waterfowl.)

Legend (Haatsalano): “An Indian fellow” (recluse) “lived at Swah-ko. He have loon for pet. He don’t like peoples come too close his place; he wants people stay away; he hates peoples go close. So when peoples come by in canoe, he lets pet loon go. The peoples see loon, and go after it, they chase the loon, but it’s hard to catch; they can’t catch it. The loon goes too fast for any kind of canoe. By the time the peoples get tired and give up the chase, they have been drawn far away from Swah-ko; then the loon comes home.

“It was subterfuge to get the peoples not to come and stay near his place. The man who owned the pet loon lived at Swah-ko.”

Britannia Creek.

Haatsalano: It must have a name, but I never heard it.

CHE-SHY-U-HAI.

Haatsalano: Chey-shy-u-hai. A little island north of Britannia Beach, about three-quarters of a mile, not shown on some maps but shown on charts; about 150 feet long, and eighty feet wide.

Meaning: “Where they keep the dead.” English “graveyard.”

Hill-Tout: Cicaioqoi.

SAITS-SA-KEN.

Haatsalano: Sait-sa-ken. Watts Point—a point of bare rock and some fir trees. Meaning: “Tall bunch grass growing there in the water.”

Hill-Tout: Cetsaken.

LOCK-LOW-KALS.

Haatsalano: Lock-low-kals. Next point north of Watts Point. Three rocks sit there close to the water.

Meaning: “There was Indian peoples from Pemberton sitting there.”

The legend is that the three rocks “sitting on the beach” at Lock-low-kals were three Indian persons from Pemberton, waiting to get a ride in a canoe to Squamish. Haatsalano, says, “They did not know if anyone was passing in a canoe, so they were just waiting in the hope that someone would come along and take them to Squamish.”

WHAL-WHA-LAYTEN.

Haatsalano: Whal-wha-layten. A point pointing north on map. A big round white rock, maybe 24 feet high on beach, almost due south of Britannia West. Viewed from Squamish dock, this rock shows up, clear and distinct, as a bare, grey-white rock lying one hundred and fifty yards along the shore against a green background of forest.

Meaning: “That’s where the schooner anchored when the first whiteman come.” That’s why they call it that. In Squamish language Indian is “Stal-mough,” and a whiteman is “Wha-layten.” Whaylaten means “one whiteman”; “Whal-wha-layten” means “lots of whitemans.”

Qoitchetahl: Kal-kah-laith-ten. (A pronunciation vigorously disputed by Haatsalano.)

WHIN-NOS.

Haatsalano: Whin-nos. A bay, no flat land there, looking north towards Squamish; they have been taking out some gravel there. Meaning (roughly): “looking this way,” that is, towards Squamish, or “the bay which faces Squamish.”

QHAT-SAY-KEE-AWK.

Haatsalano: Qhat-say-kee-awk. A sharp rock sitting on the beach close to the water, north of the bay of Whinnos.

Meaning: "It's a sharp top rock, as if I were to jab you; it's sharp." From Squamish, it appears as the first grey-white streak of bare rock lying along the water's edge, south of Qhut-saht-soat-sin.

QHUT-SAHT-SOAT-SIN.

Haatsalano: Whut-saat-soat-sin. At Shannon Bay. A little island connected with the mainland.

Meaning: If it was an island it would be "Squtsahs," but it is connected with the land, hence Whut-saat-soat-sin. A grey-white bare rock with a few fir trees.

KOH-QWOT-KUM.

Haatsalano: Koh-qwot-kum. A waterfall high on the mountain side. Meaning: "Make noise like drum."

Hill-Tout: Kukutwon, i.e., waterfall.

Haatsalano: "Wohkwotkum is not the great waterfalls, but is near the beach; it's a big stone, and the water rushes down over it, runs up on it, and as it goes over, makes a noise like rumelrumelrumelrumel; Kohqwhotkum is between Qhut-saht-soat-sin and Skul-ow."

SKUL-OW.

The town of Squamish lies at the foot of a towering mountain of sandstone, thousands of feet high; nearer lies a lesser mountain similar in appearance, but very much smaller. The exact location of Skul-ow is at the foot of the cliff at the northern extremity of the smaller mountain, almost adjoining the south end of the Squamish Indian Reserve, and consists of little benches of rocks where the beaver used to congregate and eat their fish, i.e., flounder, etc., they caught nearby.

WHOH-NUCK.

On Squamish townsite. There, on the west side of the north end of the Squamish Dock, on about the site of Galbraith's store, the Indian warriors displayed on poles the heads of their foes decapitated in warfare. The word signifies "where they hang the heads of their enemies." In former Indian battle, the warriors cut off the heads of the fallen foe, brought the heads back as trophies, beached their war canoes at Whoh-nuck, and then suspended the heads, one above the other, from a tall pole, like fruit on a vine. "Then," says Haatsalano, "when the Squamish people come along, they count them, and see who's the bravest man; who's got most heads on his pole."

Khahtsalano: "There was no village shore; it was just where they hung the heads. The village was across the river."

KWUM-KWUM.

Haatsalano: Kwum-kwum. Defence Island, the largest of two islands. Meaning: "When you are in a canoe, you get off," i.e., "go ashore." It means, "Where you beach your canoe, and get out of it, and go ashore." They bury Indian dead there.

At-saym-kwum-kwum

Haatsalano: The small and outside island of the two Defence Islands.

THLA-HOOM.

Haatsalano: Thla-hoom. Irby Point on Anvil Island; not Anvil Island itself. The island was a good hunting ground for deer, but I don't know its meaning, perhaps just a name.

Qoitchetahl: Tlah-hom is the best I can do in English.

Hill-Tout: Tlaqom, i.e., Anvil Island.

Khahtsalano: "Indians mean the whole island when they say "Thla-hoom," but there's a point there." (Note, he appears to contradict himself, but not when his meaning is understood. JSM.)

SO-SAH-LATCH.

Haatsalano: So-sah-latch. The most easterly cape or point on Anvil Island. A big blunt promontory on southeast corner of Anvil Island.

Meaning: In a general way, “shelter,” “at one time they had lots of kliskis” (mats) “there; they keep lots kliskis there, give you shelter; keep you warm.”

Haatsalano narrates, “When the Squamish moved from place to place they took with them large mats, about ten feet wide, fifteen feet long, and then, erecting a flimsy framework of four corner poles with connecting pole rafters, hung the mats around the sides and spread them over the top to provide a temporary rude shelter from wind and rains, etc. When erected, the tent-like protection is a ‘sah-latch’; ‘so’ means ‘lots,’ i.e., ‘so-sah-latch’ = ‘lots of mats.’”

KWA-LAYT-KUM.

Haatsalano: Kwa-layt-kum. Centre Island.

Meaning: “Where the seagulls hatch.”

Qoitchetahl: “Where seagulls are to be found.”

NAY-NAYCH-KWA-LAYT-KUM.

Haatsalano: Nay-naych-kwa-layt-kkum. White Rock Island.

Meaning: “Outside,” “away from,” “further”; Kwalaytkum (Centre Island) is “another island for the same purpose.” (Seagulls.) Naych means “away from,” Nay-Naych means “beyond,” “away out.”

K’PUL.

Haatsalano: K’pul. A tiny islet, barely above the surface at high tide, straight south from White Rock Island. The name refers to a fish, fifteen or eighteen inches long, something like a whiting; its scales are loose. I think its English name is codfish. Lots of seal on top of K’pul.

THOWK-TICH.

Haatsalano: Thowk-tich. Bowyer Island.

Meaning: “It’s all rock bluff.”

SMISMUS-SULCH.

Haatsalano: Smismus-sulch. Passage Island.

Meaning: “The waves go over it all the time.”

Hill-Tout: Mitlmetleic, i.e., Passage Island.

PUS-PUS-KO-EE.

Haatsalano: Puspus Koe, Woolridge Island. An island, steep rock all ‘round, no flat land, northwest Gambier Island, east of Port Mellon.

GAMBIER ISLAND.

Haatsalano: Many names on Gambier Island—cannot recall all, but here are one or two:

QUOI-YU-QUOI OR KWE-YU-KWI.

Haatsalano: A bay on the northeast corner of Gambier Island. A large bay, facing northeast of Elkins Point. Elkins Point forms the west horn of the crescent. Meaning: (approximately) “lots of second growth” (balsam) “there.”

Hill-Tout: Koekoi.

Khatsahlano: “I am not sure of the location; it may be the big bay just south of Stahpus.”

CHARL-KUNCH.

Haatsalano: Charl-kunch. Port Graves.

Meaning: (long) “deep bay.”

Hill-Tout: Tcalkunts, but gives location as “Gambier Island.” (See similar confusion re Deep Cove, given as “Bowen Island.” Hill-Tout was not engaged on geographical work, but on work as a linguist. He probably meant “at or on Gambier Island.”

STAH-PUS.

Haatsalano: A cave, or overhanging rock above a ledge which together form an open mouth “cave” on the west coast of Gambier Island. It is on a point a short distance south of mountain marked on maps as “3176 feet.” There was a log shoot about quarter mile south of Stahpus. The Indian legend is that the skunks held a potlatch in the cave; the skunks gathered the fish, and put them in the cave, so that they could have a big feast. The cave—not a real cave, but an overhanging rock roof with ledge below—is about eighty feet long and fifteen feet above high water.

Another legend is that a whale was jammed lengthwise along the mouth of the cave and thus jammed all the little fish in between the whale’s body and the walls of the cave; the little fish could not get out, and the skunks gobbled them all up.

Meaning: “An overhanging.”

HO-MAHMK.

Khatsahlano: Ho-mahmk. A bay on east shore of Gambier Island, opposite “White Rock” at junction of D.L. 1257 and 1259.

Khatsalano: “Emphasise ‘ho’; the ‘mahmk’ is hardly heard. It is near middle of a bay on Gambier Island, slightly north of due west of White Rock; there’s a little creek there.”

SEL-TAAS.

Khatsahlano: “The northeast point of Gambier Island on Lot 2979. Spinklane Point.

Khatsalano: “A point east of Elkins Point at the north end of Gambier Island; nothing there, just a homestead; white peoples living there. No meaning; just a name. White mans call it Spinklane Point. It is the northeast point of Gambier Island, and is on D.L. 2979.”

SHAAMPT.

Khatsahlano: “The head of West Bay, Gambier Island.”

QUAWKLKA.

Haatsalano: New Brighton. A little bay and creek on the west side of Gambier Island in D.L. 847. An old Indian, Tom Cell or Sell—his Indian name was Papqualk—lived there once; a white man lives there now. You can go straight across from Quawklka to Gibson’s.

Meaning: I don’t know.

YUNG-QUAWKL-KA.

Khatsalano: “There are two bays, one north and one south of the other. New Brighton is Quawkl-ka, and Yung-quawkl-ka is the bay south of it.”

CHARL-SUM.

Haatsalano: Charlsum. Halkett Bay, beside Halkett Point.

Meaning: “Some kind of little fish always goes there.” (Whitebait.)

KWUMCH-NAM.

Haatsalano: Kwumch-nam. Hood Point. Extreme north east point of Bowen Island. A bald lump, no trees, which at high tide is an island; at low tide connected to Bowen Island.

Meaning: “Noise as when stamping heel.” It’s the waves that does that.

QWHEL-HOOM.

Haatsalano: Qwhel-huom. Deep Cove, where the Union S.S. Co.’s dock is. Meaning: “Calm Bay.” It’s always calm there; no wind.

Qoitchetahl: Qwuail-hom.

Hill-Tout: Qolelaqum, but gives it as "Bowen Island."

WAHK-WOAK.

Haatsalano: Wahk-woak. Hutt Island.

Meaning: "Like as if he was adrift all the time." Water goes first one way, then another, all the time. That's water, too many islands for good canoeing.

Hill-Tout: Sauqtitc; but gives location as "Hat Island."

THUK-TAYN-US.

Haatsalano: Thuk-tayn-us. A long shallow bay (crescent form) facing south, at east half end of Keats Island.

Meaning: "Wide chest." That is, the shape of the bay is that of a wide chest on man's body.

SKWAK-SAS.

Haatsalano: Skwak-sas. Popham Island. Meaning: "Many little islands."

SWUSPUS-TAH-KWIN-ACE

Haatsalano: Swuspus-th-kwin-ace. Worlcombe Island.

Meaning: "That's where they beach the whales." See "Quinace," a whale. "Pus" means "beach."

NAYCH-CHAIR-KUN.

Haatsalano: Naych-chair-kun. All the coast of Bowen Island facing south from Cowan Point to Roger Curtis Point.

Meaning: "Outside of the island."

PAISLEY ISLAND.

GAMBIER ISLAND.

See above.

RAGGED ISLAND.

KEATS ISLAND.

HOAK-PUS.

Haatsalano: (Difficult to put in English) Hoakpus, or Hoakqhus. The most southerly tip of Keats Island. Don't know what it means.

CHAICH-PH.

On Keats Island, directly east of Gibson's.

Haatsalano: A little gravel beach, no creek or other landmark. The Indians landed there to hunt deer, and the name conveys or implies the sense that it is a place where you land, cross over the island to the sea on the other side of island, and return again to same place.

WEST SIDE.

The Squamish language stops at Gibson's Landing; to the north, the Sechelt, a different language, commences.

STAW-KI-YAH.

Khatsahlano: "A place just northwest of Gower Point, which was the northern boundary of the Squamish Indian territory." Khatsahlano says, "That's as far as the Squamish peoples can go; must be little creek there; that's why they call it 'stawk.' Some peoples go ashore there, but they sees lots

wolf, but they turn back so's not to disturb wolf; that's why they call it 'ki-yah,' which means 'wolf'; that is, 'wolf creek.'" (Perhaps Elphinstone Creek.)

Khatsahlano, 21 September 1938: "There's a creek come down there at Staw-ki-yah. In olden days, Indians camp there all the time, but north of that is Sechelt country."

SCJUNK.

Haatsalano: Scjunk. The bay of Gibson's Landing.

Meaning: "A fellow is standing up and watching out"; leaning against a big rock; the rock is on the shore about the middle of the bay.

Hill-Tout: Stcink, i.e., Gibson's.

SEE-YAH-TUN.

Khahtsalano: A creek south of Witherby Point of D.L. 1405.

Khahtsalano: "A creek on the west shore of Howe Sound, said to be one mile south of Wetherby Creek. You see," says Khahtsalano, "the first creek, if they" (the salmon) "go up one creek, they just go so far, and then they die. If they go up the other creek, then, all right. The Indians say the two creeks are jealous of each other; that's why, if the salmon go up the other creek, they die."

"It's really two creeks with one mouth."

KHAY-KUL-HUN.

Haatsalano: Khay-kul-hun. Port Mellon (Kai-kalahun Indian Reserve.)

Meaning: A name difficult to interpret. Haatsalano says, "Our language is getting different and is hard to convert this name into English. There was once a village of about 40 Squamish persons lived there; they died out, but it is still an Indian reserve."

Hill-Tout: Kekelun.

Department of Lands: Kaikalahun Indian Reserve.

HOPKINS LANDING.

Khahtsalano: "I never heard of a Squamish name for Hopkins Landing, so I asked Chief Jimmy Jimmy, oldest living Indian chief, and I asked Chief Louis Miranda, chief of that district. Both say there's no name."

MAH-HUM.

Haatsalano: Mah-hum. Seaside Park. A creek, a good fishing creek, about a quarter of a mile north of Port Mellon, directly north of Woolridge island.

Meaning: Don't know meaning.

QUTCH-TINIM.

McNab Creek: a creek in a big bay due north of Elkins Point.

Haatsalano: Qutch-tinim. Big bay due north of Elkins Point, Gambier Island.

Meaning: Where they cut fish open to clean them.

Hill-Tout: Kwitctenen.

SAITS-SO-SUM.

Andy Paul: "Tsaitso-sum, where I was born."

Haatsalano: Saits-so-sum. Potlatch Creek, in big bay due north of Dornet Point. Cannot be seen from Britannia Beach.

Meaning: "That's where they had a big potlatch."

THUM-THUM-QUS.

Khahtsalano: "They say 'it is looking outwards,' and get dirty face; face looks as though it was all dirty." Pronounce "thum thum" quickly; and "qus" slowly; dwell on "qus."

Khatsahlano: A bluff on the mainland due north of Defence Island. Means "dirty face."

KOI-YOK.

Khatsalano: "A creek south of Sait-up-sum."

Khatsahlano: A creek between Thum-thum-qus and Sait-up-sum.

SAIT-UP-SUM.

Haatsalano: Sait-up-sum. A point due west from Furry Creek (the most southerly point of three.)

Meaning: A "narrow neck." An isthmus (narrow neck) joins Sait-up-sum (the peninsula) to the mainland. East of D.L. 2077.

Hill-Tout: Cetuksem or Cetusum.

KHA-KOW.

Khaa-kow or Khaah-kow

Haatsalano: Kha-kow. A point almost due southeast of tip of Mount Ellesmere; it is the middle one of three points. (The middle point.)

Meaning: "A big flat fish"—a skate. It is a rock which looks like a great big flat fish. Due west of D.L. 2925.

QUIN-ACE.

Haatsalano: The third and most northerly of three points (north of Kha-kow.) It means "it is a black fish or whale." It is a rock on the shore, in the water, and is shaped like a black fish—the top half of the whale which comes out of the water when it plunges as it cruises about. Viewed from Britannia Beach, Quinace appears about due west as a long flat light grey ledge lying along the water's edge beneath the massive bluff. It is said to be about fifty yards long. Sait-up-sum, Kha-kow and Quinace can all be seen from Britannia Beach. To the south, first comes Kwum-kwum, an island, then Saits-up-sum, a great ridge stretching from the sky to the sea; imposed on Saits-up-sum is another ridge, i.e., Kha-kow, and almost due west from Britannia Beach is Quinace, lying as a grey streak along the water's edge at the base of the mountain. See "Swus-pus-tah-quin-ace."

Swanch-nim

Khahtsalano: "Just north of West Britannia."

Chee-aypk

Khahtsalano: "A rock, sitting tilted, on the edge of the sea."

SO-YAT.

Haatsalano: So-yat. So-yat is the creek at Woodfibre.

Meaning: Don't know, if any.

Hill-Tout: Swiat.

CHAY-WHAS.

Haatsalano: Chay-whas. A high bluff, just rock, no one lives there, 150 feet straight up, and goes right down into the water, about four miles northward from Woodfibre.

Meaning: "Lift your paddle high up, away up." (When paddling, lift your arms high up.)

Hill-Tout: Tcewas.

NORTH ARM, BURRARD INLET.

INDIAN ARM.

CHUL-WHAH-ULCH.

Haatsalano: Chul-whah-ulch. Bidwell Bay; same name as Coal Harbour.

TAY-TUM-SUN.

Haatsalano: Tay-tum-sun. Port Moody. A good camping ground and creek formerly about Queen Street.

TUM-TA-MAYH-TUN.

Haatsalano: Tum-ta-mahy-tun. Belcarra. The exact location is half a mile north of Belcarra, at the head of the large bay facing south, on D.L. 229.

Meaning: "Good land."

SPUCKA-NAY.

Khahtsahlano: "Spucka-nay" is best. "Spucka" quick and short, "nay" or "nai" long drawn out.

SPUKA-NAH-AH.

Haatsalano: Spuka-nah-ah. Little White Rock on the point just where you pass mill (Dollarton.)

Meaning: "White rock," same as whitemans call it. (White Rock Island in middle of channel.)

THLUK-THLUK-WAY-TUN.

Haatsalano: Thluk-thluk-way-tun. Barnet Mill.

Meaning: "Where the bark gets peeled" in spring.

SLAIL-WIT-TUTH.

Haatsalano: Slail-wit-tuth. Indian River, also see No. 3 Indian Reserve.

NO. 3 INDIAN RESERVE.

Khahtsahlano: Slail-wah-tuth

West of Dollarton.

Haatsalano: "I don't know the name; we have always called 'No. 3,' or 'Slail-wit-tuth.' Slail-wit-tuth is up Indian River, but No. 3 belongs to those people" (of Indian River.)

KLA-KEN / KIAKEN.

Hill-Tout: Kla-ken. Mentioned this name, and gives its meaning as "palisade," i.e., a fenced village.

Khahtsahlano: "Never heard such a name, nor of place." (Note: Hill-Tout might be confused with Kullaken, i.e., "a fence" at Point Grey.)

SASAMAT.

Query: What does Sasamat mean? The Spaniards who were here before Vancouver say that the Indians called Burrard Inlet Sasamat.

Haatsalano: "That must be down towards Indian River. Don't know what it means; don't think it has anything to do with Tsa-atlum; that's out Point Grey, means," (shrugging shoulders) "'chill place.' Tsa-tsa-slum out Point Grey, not Squamish language; don't know what 'Sasamat' means; not same language. We never finished the place names up the Inlet."

[Handwritten note:]

HAH-NAH-MOOT

Haah

Hah-ugh-nah-moot

Capt. Chas Cates

Joe Thomas, Old Indian on reserve was born in Moodyville '82.

Took many months to get it none of others knew Got it finally from some old woman.

Indian legend of a small tribe that lived there, supposed to have spring of the creek and the word means to be born out of water of the stream.

HOWE SOUND.

NAME	MEANING
<u>West side</u>	
Tcewas	
Swiat	
Cetukseem	
Cetusum	
Kwitctenen	
Kekelun	
Koekoi	
Stcink	..... Gibson's
<u>East side</u>	
Kukuwom	..... Waterfall
Cetsaken	..... Watts Point
Cicaioqoi	..... Britannia
Qelketos—Khul Kalos	..... Painted
Skutuksen	..... Promontory
Kulatsen	
Npapuk	
TumtIs	..... Paint
Tcakqai	
Stoktoks	
Stcilks	..... Sling
Ketlalsm	..... Nipping grass
Skeawatsut	..... Point Atkinson
<u>Islands in Howe Sound</u>	
Tlaqom	..... Anvil Island
Tcalkunts	..... Gambier Island
Qolelaqom	..... Bowen Island
Sauqtitc	..... Hat Island
Mitlmetleitc	..... Passage Island
<u>(Somewhere on Burrard Inlet)</u>	
Kiaken	..... Palisade—a fenced village