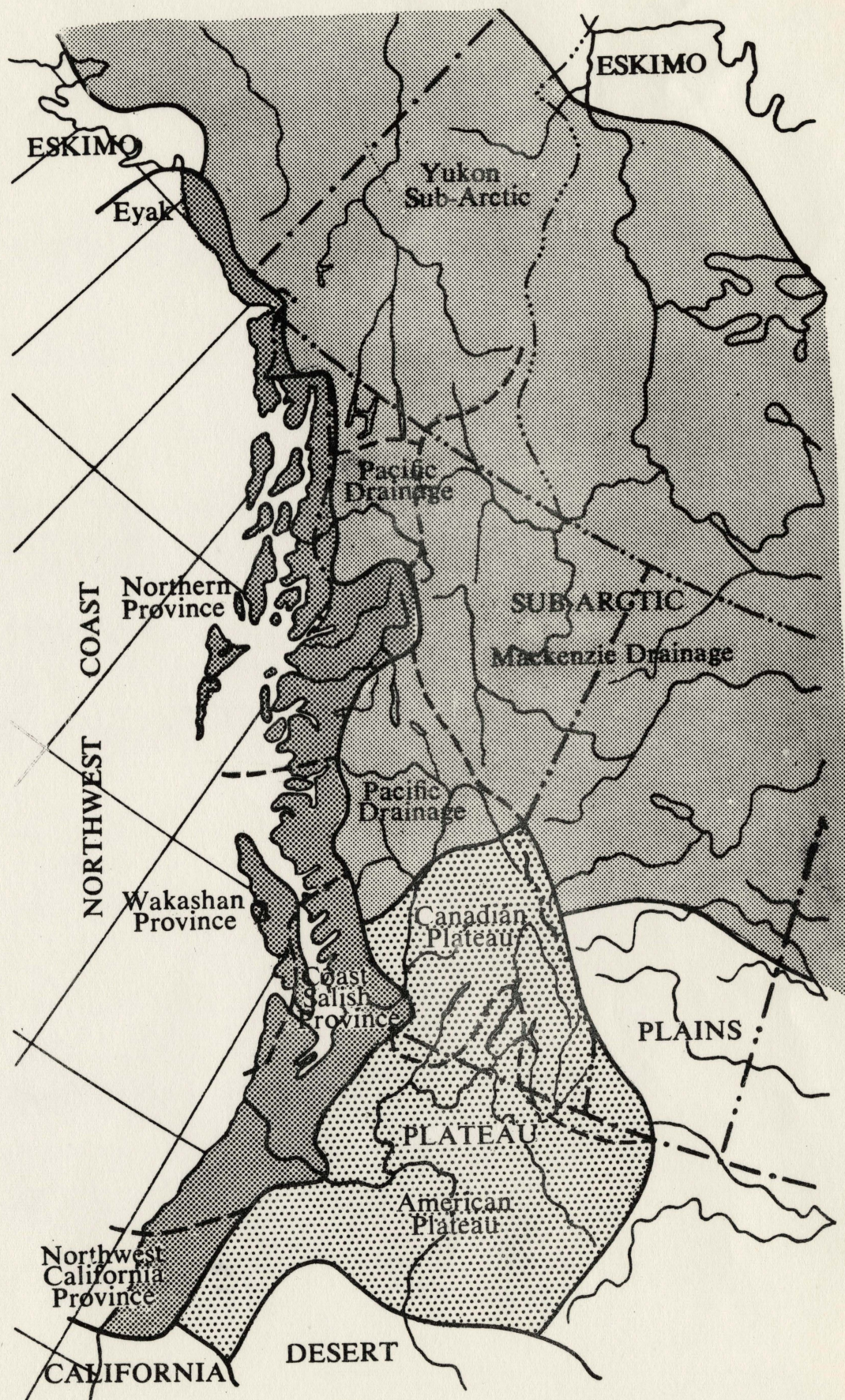




MAP 2

*Indians of British Columbia, Linguistic Subdivisions. Names in capitals are languages, those in lower case are major dialects. Only Tsetsaut, Pentlatch, and Nicola Athapaskan are extinct.*





CULTURE AREAS



## ATHAPASKANS

Map on Board  
Culture Area map  
Language Map

2nd most recent arrivals in BC

Reme Athapaskan - can

Déne (Tlanch)

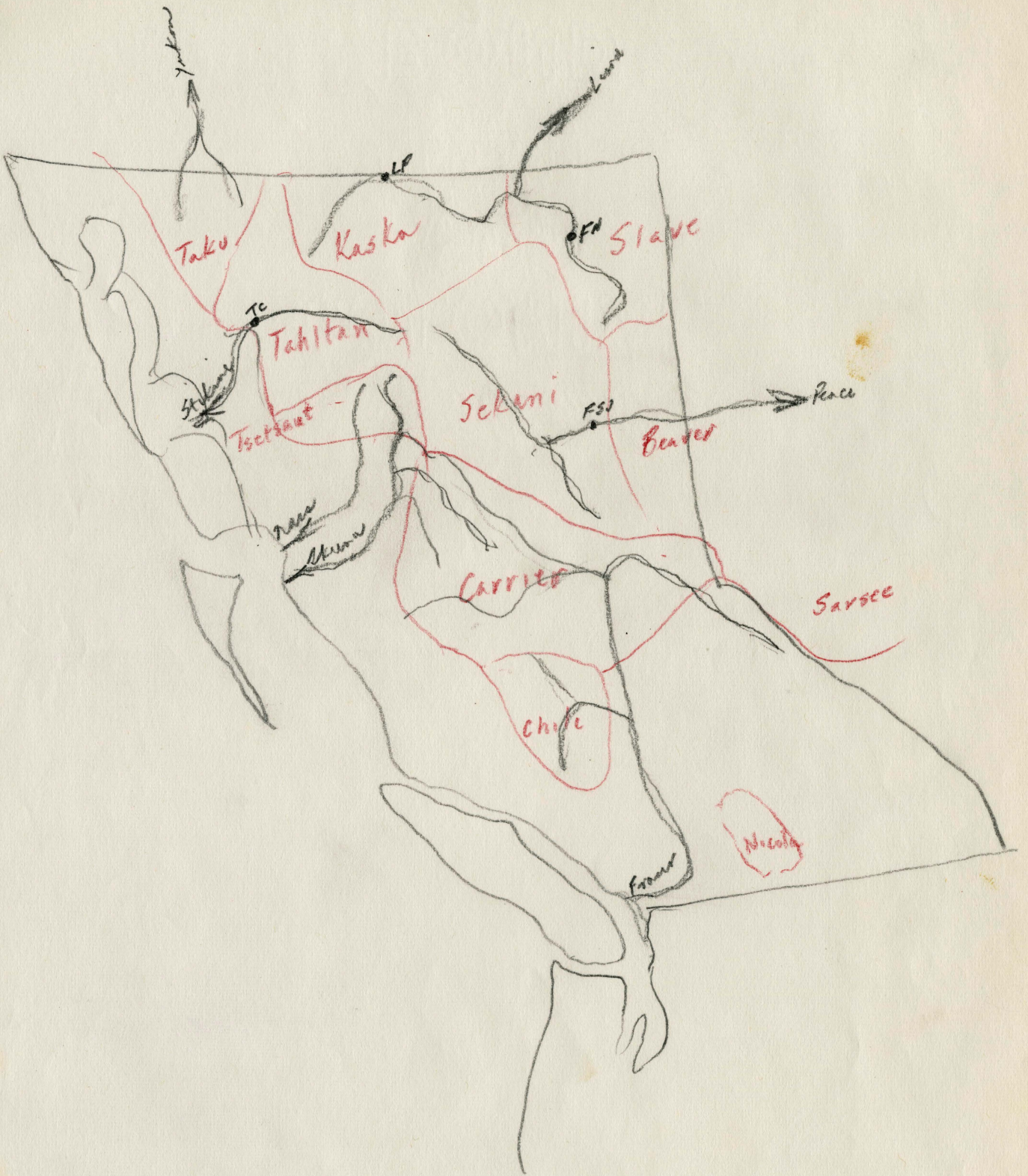
Population profile (BC) 8800  $\xrightarrow{1895}$  3700  $\xrightarrow{7500}$

- early recovery (white man's aids)
- density - of Tsimshian 8500 — 3500 — 7000
- Carrier 4000 - 2000 - 4000 make up  $\frac{1}{2}$   
rest very sparse

### Linguistic relations

1. Nadine (with Tl-H-Eyak) old family of Northwest
2. Most widespread family in NA  
Alaska — H'Bay Chilkotun — Seresee  
Pacific - Oregon Cal (Nicola)  
Southwest - Navaho, Apache
3. Were 10 langs in BC - later







see it in terms of a simple subarctic culture, adapting to new circumstances

Culture:

Innovative of language.

1. Adaptability - "Copycats" - absorb culture of older neighbours
  - : Plains - Navaho
  - : Southwest
  - : <sup>From</sup> Bulkley Carrier → Eskimo

See them as starting with simple basic culture and adopting cultures of neighbours.

2. Basic subarctic culture (Arctic Drainage systems, Liard, Peace in BC) Mackenzie Drainage

See Culture Area map

- limiting factor of harsh environment (in fact may not have been used at all before them)

- technology: simple except in crucial elements - transport:
 

- tailored skin clothing
- no warm houses !!
- snowshoe
- toboggan, canoe

- economy: hunting - (out of salmon area)
 

- caribou, moose
- marmot, goat

- social life: sparse, wandering population
 

- a. nomadic - within band territory
  - no villages
  - " fixed dwellings" shelters of brush, bark, skin

largest social units
 

- b. Small autonomous bands - (no tribes)
  - band-owned territories (no family territories)
  - chiefs - character, not inheritance <sup>shifting</sup> in composition
  - no classes, no slaves



3. Pacific Drainage sub-area <sup>process of</sup> - adopting NWC traits  
becoming acculturated to NWC.

1. Salmon fishing - main subsistence → seem to be  
nomadic  
E. Tahltan —  
E. Carriers —  
thru down to good fishing  
spots (canyons, etc)

2. Houses, villages, sub"tribes", (accumulations of people)

3. NWC culture

- labret "babine"

- cremation "Carriers"

- matrilineal descent

- clans, crests (totem poles), myths Highway 16

- potlatches

- costumes, art, mythology

4. Plateau culture (Chilcatsin & Lower Carriers)

- pit house } very superficial



10 languages in BC. A - Pacific Drainage

1. Carrier: from Alkan name: widows carried across buns of Phacelia

Territories: Entirely within salmon area - fish the staple food

- Fraser above Alexandria, Duncan
- Skena - Bulkley, Babine <sup>Hogwiltz</sup> <sup>Impectung</sup> <sub>Babine</sub> } Highway 16 settlements are Carrier
- Dean - above Bella Coola - Algateho.

Population: 4000 - 2000 - 4000 (Half of BC Athapascans)

Culture: unlike basic Athapascan

Absorbed Gitksan culture - transition event <sup>mostly after fur trade started</sup>

: totem poles - Hazelget, Mores town, -- Dumas L.

: matrilineal clans

: social units - semi-sedentary - sub-tribes

Transition - hadn't been there very long.

2. Chilcotin (1200 now)

Chil / Ko / tano  
Young man's? / river / people

Territories - also in salmon area

- Chilcotin River
- Dean R

LANE Thesis

Recency - 3 or 4 centuries

- retained No. Ath. social organization <sup>nomadic bands.</sup>
- adopting pit houses.

Who was there before them?



3. Tabltan - 1000 — 600 ?

People of Tabla found between rivers

Salmon area: Stikine River - Tabltan h. nr. Telegraph Cr.

north to Taku -

south to Nass - Wars with KITWANCOOL

Tlingit domination in fur Trade period Chief Shakes  
- assuming Tlingit social organization

Gold Rush decimated them

Telegraph Creek - not much left. - moving out to Alaska Hwy

4. (Tsetsaut) "people of interior" in Tsemehean

Got to coast without matriculation on a salmon river

Unuk River - Portland Canal

Extinct: - Nassgolun Tabltan behind

- Tlingit on coast

- Neka subjects

1885 12 men → Kincolith

now extinct

most divergent language F, V.

Pot vodie = Susstodeen

5. Taku -

former Atha of Taku River.

Trade: Taku Tlingit mixed

1850's moved to Atlin - Techen → INLAND TLINGIT

6. NICOZA



MacKenzie

Arctic Drainage groups - across the divide (makes a great difference)  
beyond the pole

- sparse popn
- nomads until Alaska Highway
- Kikumtong level with Beaver I have never been there shifting bands "bush" Indians
- least acculturated - most foreign to modern Canadian life
- 1 school 7 teachers last year (Even though long contact)

Boundary lines are false give a false impression of permanence



Kaska

"Caracas" old mocassins

HONIGMANN

a couple of hundred.

3 bands - Francis L } → Lower Post.  
McDames }  
Lead

Joined by some Sekani.

Now Lead River Band  
BC & Yukon

(460)

176 BC  
291 Yuk  
467

Slave - Mostly people of NWT on Lead & Mackenzie R.

One band traded into Ft. Nelson (281)  
and have settled there in recent years.

Helm - The Lynx Point People



Selk'nam

- most recent immigrants onto BC.

Beaver

- examples of nomadic bands changing territory & composition through time

1780's - pushed west up Peace by Cree and Beaver

- 1850 (Jeanes) 4. bands
- ① Tsekani
  - ② Yutuchan
  - ③ Sasuchan
  - ④ Tseloni

Some history of these 4 bands:

① }  
② } Ft McLeod now McLeod Lake band. (156)

③. 1829 - Ft Connolly (Bear Lake)

1890 — Ft Prohame (3a)  
— Bear Lake (3b)

③a) Split → Ware, Inyuka FINLAY RIVER (249)  
→ Nomads → McNamee 1909 -

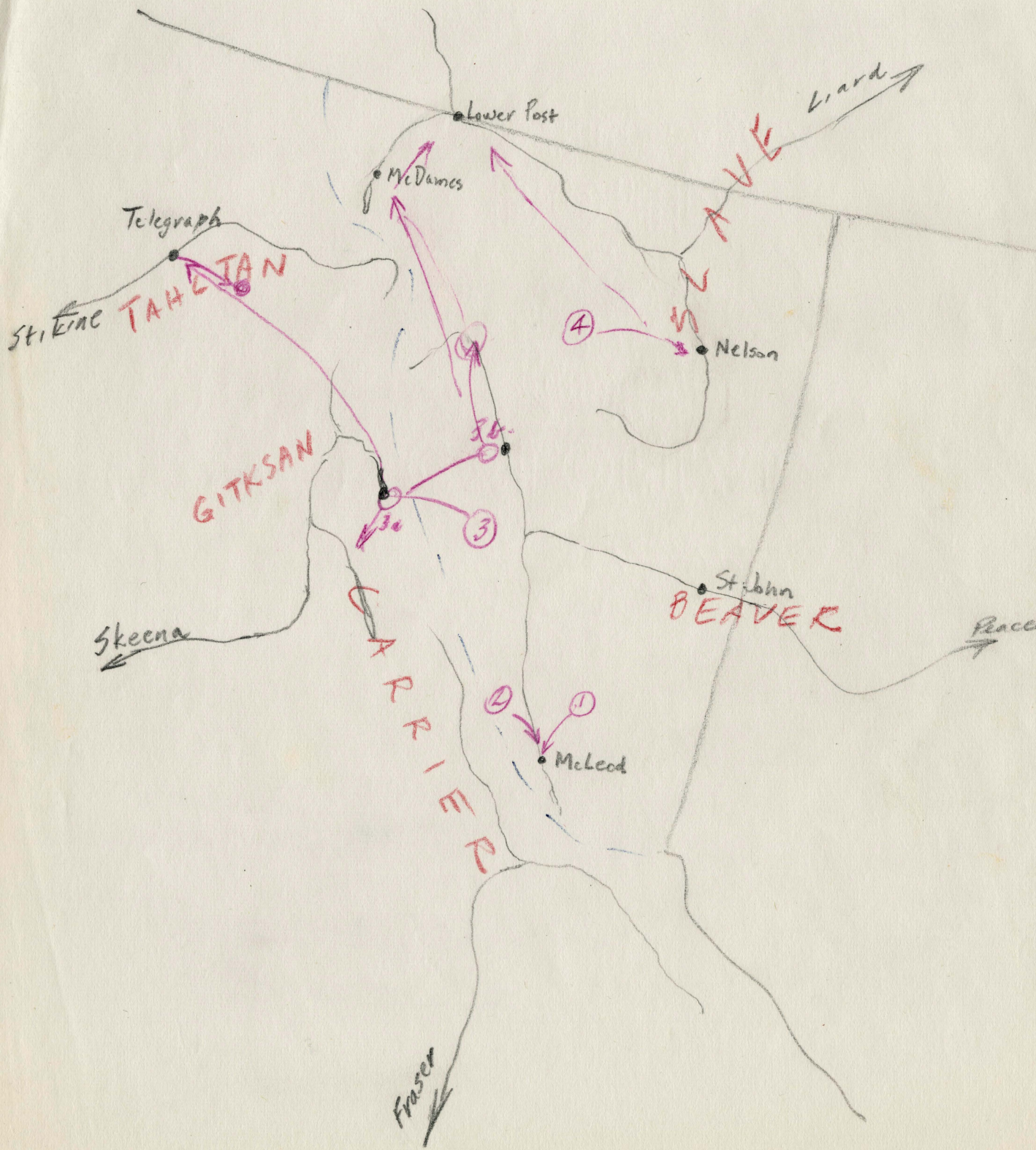
③b) Split → some stayed (mostly North Fork Caribou)  
→ nomadic 'Bear Lakes' → Telegraph Cr  
→ Sekut Lake (100?)

④ Ft Nelson until 1910 (Treaty No. 8)

→ Nelson Nomads → Lower Post



Map





Beaver : same as Sekani  
also pushed up Peace to St. John & Hudson Hope

2 bands. F5J (179)

Hudson Hope (129)

Cree (Saltean) About 1910 moved to Morbely Lake from Manitoba

(133)



Treaty No. 8

pp 70-71

1899. No. Alberta, NWT. N.E. BC. {read p. 71.

Intention: Ft St. John  
Ft Nelson.

1900-1914 Ft St John Beaver  
Cree

1910. Slave & Sekani - Ft Nelson.  
Sekani moved away.

Present results:

a. Reserves: 1 sq mi per person 1914 Beaver & Cree  
1961 Slave 25000 ac. (last reserves in BC)

b. How much territory?

Indians under treaty: Beaver  
Slave  
Sekani? No

Maps of treaty 8 show Kaska & Sekani in.

c. Legal precedent: Fed's did it without consulting province  
accepted obligation of extinguishing native title  
many treaties still to be made

Native Title  
Native Title to most of BC has never been extinguished  
BC Indians mostly "non-treaty".