

14. N. Kit-win-shilk [Kit-win-tshilth, R.]—people of the place of the lizards. This village now numbers less than one-half of its 1870 population, which was 200. The deaths have exceeded the births and many of the women, who were noted for their fair complexion, fine form and beauty, were lost in Victoria.

15. N. Kit-lak-damix [Kit-lach-damax, R.]—people on pool or pond. This village numbered 350 in 1872, has at present only about 150 inhabitants. It is hard to account for this decrease for there has been no special epidemic, nor have there been any decided migrations to other villages. On the other hand this village is known to have received acquisitions from Kit-win-skole.

3. COAST OR ISLAND VILLAGES.

16. T. Kit-kahta [Kit-kaa-ta, R. Gytga-ata, B.]—people of the poles. This was formerly a large village, numbering between 300 and 400 in 1870. Many have gone to Alaska, some to join Duncan's colony at New Metlakáhtla, and the population has decreased considerably. It now numbers about eighty.

17. T. Kit-khatla [Kit-katla, R; Gyt-qá'tla, B.]—people of the sea. This village now numbers about 200, and is the most primitive and least often visited of the coast villages.

18. T. Kit-tizoo [Gyid-esdzo, B.]—? This village, at the northwest of Milbank Sound, is the most southerly of all Tsimshian villages. It is now almost deserted, part of its population having gone to Alaska; others have settled at Bella Bella.

MODERN VILLAGES AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

A. Meamskinisht—foot of porcupine grove. Founded in 1889 by Mr. Tomlinson as a mission village. At the outset it numbered but five people, now its population is about fifty—drawn from the Kitk'sans.

B. New Kitzilas. This is not a mission village, but was settled by the people of Kitzilas in 1893. Its population at present is about forty.

C. Port Essington. This town is second in importance only to Port Simpson. Although it was the seat of a Hudson's Bay Post in 1835, it had its real beginning in 1872, when the gold excitement began in the Omenica country and the whites began to go into the interior by the Skeena river. In 1874 a Church of England mission was started, and then the Indians began to settle there from various places on the Skeena but chiefly from the villages of Kitzilas and Kitze gukla. It now numbers about 200 inhabitants, has two churches, two salvation armies, a cannery and a saw mill. It is also the starting point for the Skeena river steamer, and is destined some day to be a place of considerable importance.