

**ETHNOGEOGRAPHIC
AND ETHNOSYNONYMIC DATA
FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TRIBES**

C. Hart Merriam

**PUBLICATION SUPPORTED BY MARY W. HARRIMAN FOUNDATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIVE CALIFORNIA ETHNOLOGY
FROM THE C. HART MERRIAM COLLECTION

Number 1

November 1976

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Assembled and edited by Robert F. Heizer

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Archaeological Research Facility
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley

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PREFACE

Clinton Hart Merriam, who signed his name C. Hart Merriam was a naturalist who spent part of his professional life studying California Indians. He worked assiduously with native informants. For Merriam's background, which was that of a biologist and not an anthropologist, the reader is referred to a following section written by Alfred L. Kroeber, "C. Hart Merriam as Anthropologist." Although Merriam had a formal tie with the Smithsonian Institution which held a bequest known as the E.H. Harriman Fund, he was not a member of the Smithsonian staff. He had, in brief, an institutional connection, but he did not work under the direction of that institution.

Merriam worked alone, or more accurately usually with a member of his family, driving around, inquiring about Indians living in the neighborhood and if it could be arranged, sitting down, talking with them, and recording place names, names of tribes and word lists. Judging from a large collection of letters addressed to him by Native Californians, he got along well with these people and became long term friends with many of them. Some informants he visited repeatedly to check and verify or expand information secured earlier. He did all this with the aim of securing as detailed and accurate a record as was possible. Merriam clearly had a special aptitude for finding last survivors of tribes in some out-of-the-way place where they were spinning out their remaining years, and by becoming friendly with them secured many data which would otherwise have not been made a matter of record.

Merriam accumulated a very extensive file of data which is varied in its content and emphasis. This collection came, in 1950, to the Department of Anthropology at Berkeley. Merriam did not publish on California Indians very much during his life. For a list of publications on this subject see Merriam 1955:229. Since 1950 not only has a considerable amount of information in the Merriam Collection been published under his name as author, but the Merriam Collection has been consulted by hundreds of scholars looking for photographs, linguistic recordings, ethnogeographic data and ethnological facts.

From 1950 to 1974 there was a balance in the E.H. Harriman Fund held by the Smithsonian Institution, and this was utilized to support the costs of extracting data, copying and publishing them under the auspices of the University of California Archaeological Survey (until 1960) or the Archaeological Research Facility (since 1960). The E.H. Harriman Fund of the Smithsonian Institution is now exhausted, and we are pleased to acknowledge a grant from the Mary W. Harriman Foundation, through Governor W. Averell Harriman and his brother E. Roland Harriman, to select copy and print two volumes of Merriam's ethnogeography-ethnosynonymy lists.

These are not for popular reading, but rather are syntheses of published data extracted by Merriam and combined with data recorded by

him. Names collected by Merriam in the field are followed by his initials, CHM. The day is long past when such information can be secured from living persons, and it is therefore being placed on public and more available record in this and the following volume where they will serve all interested scholars. The data presented here are the very stuff of the Indian occupation of California, and students who continue to analyze and refine what we now know will find these of importance in their work.

As editor I have provided only the most minimal guidance to the use of these documents. True scholars will know how to use them, and they will excuse the imperfections of Merriam's linguistic abilities, because of their fundamental value to our knowledge of original information that is now completely a part of the past.

We hope to publish additional volumes of similar basic and undigested Merriam data with the conviction that anthropologists in the future will find them useful. The volume to follow this one will present similar data from Central California tribes.

ABOUT THE ETHNOGEOGRAPHY - ETHNOSYNONYMY LISTS PRESENTED HERE

Merriam's lists are published here exactly as he recorded them. No changes have been made in conformity with the agreement made with his heirs when the Merriam Collection was accepted by the Department of Anthropology at Berkeley. Merriam's phonetic system can be found at the end of this section.

Since this kind of information will be used by persons with some background in the existing literature on California Indians, no attempt has been made to add full citations to his abbreviated references to published works. Author's name, date of publication, and knowledge of tribe referred to will send researchers to the appropriate section in G.P. Murdock and T. O'Leary, Ethnographic Bibliography of North America (Human Relations Area Press, New Haven, 1975). References by Merriam to "Handbook" are usually to be read as the F.W. Hodge edited Handbook of North American Indians (1907-1910), rather than the A.L. Kroeber's Handbook of the Indians of California (1925) which is usually indicated by the mention of Kroeber's name.

Merriam, as stated, worked alone. His tribes and language stocks number much greater than those identified by Kroeber and Dixon who were practiced in detecting linguistic affiliations between languages which to the uninitiated seemed to be quite different. Merriam who did not profess to be a linguist, took the vocabularies he elicited from informants and made a simple comparison in search of cognates. Languages which a trained linguist would immediately recognize as related were undetected by him, the result being that he classified California Indian languages into 26 stocks in a summary prepared in 1939 (referred to as No. 1 on the following page), while by 1917 Kroeber and his colleagues had combined the native California languages into 6 stocks. Since that time Modoc (called by Kroeber Lutuamian) has been classified as Penutian, thus reducing the number of stocks or families to 5. Merriam's method of linguistic classification was no improvement over that of Stephen Powers who did ethnology in the northern two-thirds of the state in the 1870's. The reader interested in all of this can consult Heizer (1966 - cited as No. 2 on the following page) and W. Shipley's article entitled "California" published in Current Trends in Linguistics 10:1046-1078 (Mouton, 1974).

The greatest care has been taken to present Merriam's lists exactly as he wrote them. This has been done in order not to introduce interpretations, explanations and corrections in the original, a procedure which might cause confusion.

In this publication the apostrophe (') should be read as an acute accent (´) to indicate a stressed syllable.

We do not know the years in which these data were recorded, nor in many cases what informants provided the recorded facts. This information probably could be secured by consulting Dr. Merriam's Journals which are on deposit in the Library of Congress, and the

manifold natural history and linguistic schedules in Berkeley which do indicate names of informants, locations of interviews and dates.

For the identification of tribes, as named by Merriam, the student will need to consult already published references:

1. C. Hart Merriam and Z.M. Talbot, Boundary Descriptions of California Indian Stocks and Tribes. Archaeological Research Facility, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1974.
2. R.F. Heizer, Languages, Territories and Names of California Indian Tribes. University of California Press, 1966, (see especially list of Merriam's stocks and tribes, pp. 37-47, and map in end pocket).
3. Catalogue of the C. Hart Merriam Collection of Data Concerning California Tribes and Other American Indians. Prepared by Robert F. Heizer with the assistance of Dennis Bailey, Marke Estis and Karen Nissen. Archaeological Research Facility, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1969 (80 pp.).

Two other published works of Merriam will be helpful:

1. C. Hart Merriam. Studies of California Indians. University of California Press, 1955.
2. C. Hart Merriam. Ethnographic Notes on California Indian Tribes. University of California Archaeological Survey Report No. 68, Parts I, II, III. Berkeley, 1966 (448 pp.).

KEY TO DIACRITICAL MARKS*

THE ALPHABET

My vocabularies are written, so far as possible, in simple phonetic English. The words are divided into syllables separated by hyphens. The accented syllable is marked with the acute accent (').

1. Sounds that have a fixed and definite value in English, like our words *pin*, *peg*, *hat*, *not*, and so on, are pronounced exactly as in English. In such syllables diacritical marks are unnecessary and as a rule are omitted.

2. Sounds represented in English by a double consonant, or by a syllable the pronunciation of which is not phonetic, are always spelled phonetically. Thus the sounds represented by our words *all* and *who* are written *awl* and *hoo*.

3. Unmarked vowels, except in syllables having a fixed value like those mentioned in section 1, have the usual long or pure sound given them in the English alphabet.

4. An unmarked vowel standing alone (as a syllable or word) always takes its long or pure alphabetic sound.

KEY TO VOWEL SOUNDS, DIACRITICAL MARKS, AND SO ON

ā	as in acorn, date, late, mane.
ǎ	as in fat, bat, hat, have, man.
ah	as in far, father, what.
aw	as in awl, awful.
ē	(or e unmarked) as in eject, eternal, meat.
ĕ	as in end, met, net, check, peg, pen, her.
ī	(or i unmarked) as in ice, iron, pine, file.
ÿ	as in it, ill, pin, fin, fit, pick, admit.
ō	(or o unmarked) as in note, poke.
ŏ	as in not, pot, odd, frog.
oo	as in ooze, spoon.
oi	as in oil, boil, join.
ow	as in how, plow, out.
ū	(or u unmarked) as in mule, mute, acute. If the u sound forms a syllable by itself, it is commonly spelled <i>yu</i> , pronounced <i>you</i> .
ŭ	as in tub, mud, us.
û	for a somewhat uncertain or obscure vowel sound, as in but and sun, known as the 'neutral vowel.'

Prolonged vowels are indicated by doubling the letter (as *aa*, *ee*, &c.)

Prolonged or trilled consonants are indicated by a double acute accent (").

The consonants, except *c*, *g*, and *q*, have their ordinary English values, *c* and *g* having in English both hard and soft sounds, require special treatment, *q* is not used. The *q* sound occurs only before *u*, and is better represented by *kw* (*kween* instead of *queen*).

c is never used except before *h*, as in *chin*, *chum*, *chap*, *church*. It is commonly preceded by *t* to render the pronunciation more correct. Hence the usual combination is *tch*, as in *hatch*.

g is always hard, as in *get*, *give*, *grind*.

j is always soft, as in *jet*, *jam*, *jelly*, *judge*.

k has its usual value, as in *kill*, *keep*, *king*. It is also used instead of *c* for the hard sound of *c* in our words *cat*, *cow*, *come*, *cold*, *cream*, *clinic*, and the like.

s has its usual sound, as in *see*, *sink*, *soft*, &c, and is also used instead of *c* for the soft sound of *c* in our words *cent*, *cinder*, *mice*.

^{sh} (super) has the soft sound as in german *ach*, *büch*, &c. (In MS written ^{sh}).

^{na} (super) is nasalized, and follows a nasalized vowel, as *o^{na}*. (In MS written ^{na}).

An apostrophe (') after a vowel followed by another letter gives the long sound to the vowel, and may also indicate an omitted or silent letter.

An apostrophe (') at either end of a syllable calls for an exploded sound.

An exclamation (!) after a letter indicates that the letter is stressed.

* This statement reproduces the first page of Dr. Merriam's printed vocabulary forms.

Dr. Merriam's views on phonetic transcription are outlined in his paper, *The Classification and Distribution of the Pit River Indians of California*, Smithsonian Misc. Colls., Vol. 78, No. 3 (Publ. 2784), 1926.—Ed.

C. HART MERRIAM AS ANTHROPOLOGIST*

by

A.L. KROEBER

C. Hart Merriam was one of the great naturalists of his generation. It is because of his intense drive as a naturalist that he undertook the geographic, ethnological, and linguistic studies of the surviving California Indians of which a part constitutes this book.

For the first half of his adult life, from 1876 to 1910, Dr. Merriam would have been unhesitatingly classified by all who knew him as a biologist. From 1910 to 1942 the greater part of his time was spent in the study of historic and living Indians of California, and he was thus de facto an anthropologist. In fact, during at least the latter part of this second period he changed his nominal adherence from the section of biology to the sub-section of anthropology in the National Academy of Sciences.

Nevertheless, the same points of view and similar motivations and methods characterized his work in the two halves of his life.

Dr. Merriam was born in northern New York state in 1855. At the age of seventeen he went with a government exploring expedition to the Yellowstone region and at the age of eighteen published a fifty-page report on the mammals and birds encountered there. Subsequently he studied medicine and practiced actively for several years but never laid aside his preoccupation with living animals. He was only twenty-two when he reviewed the birds of Connecticut and their habits in a publication of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of that state. He was twenty-seven when the first volume of his great Mammals of the Adirondack Region began to appear. A year later he helped found the American Ornithologists' Union and became its secretary and probably most active member.

At the age of thirty Merriam gave up the practice of medicine to join a section of the government's Department of Agriculture. This section was gradually expanded and became famous as the Biological Survey, of which he was Director.

*Reprinted from C. Hart Merriam. Studies of California Indians. University of California Press, 1955 (pp. vii-xiv).

From the beginning the Biological Survey specialized in mapping the geographical distribution of animals with a view to ascertaining the natural faunal areas or life zones of North America. In 1892, Merriam for the first time formally outlined the life zones of the continent, with increasing emphasis on the mammals.

In 1899 E.H. Harriman, the railroad financier, asked Merriam to organize and direct an Alaskan expedition to accompany him on a vacation during the summer of that year. Merriam also edited the series of volumes that resulted from this many-membered expedition. More important, a personal friendship resulted which led in 1910 to Mrs. Harriman's establishing a trust to be administered by the Smithsonian Institution to provide Merriam with lifetime living and support for research of his own choosing. At the age of fifty-five accordingly, he resigned his government position, wholly relieved of economic cares, and free to follow his own interests in the work he was henceforth to do.

It was then that he formally switched from subhuman mammals to California Indians. Not that the change was abrupt. In following the intricacies of the life zones of birds, mammals, and plants in California, he had increasingly come across remnants of the aborigines, mostly tucked away in remote spots off from highways. In 1903 he had published his first ethnological paper, one dealing with basket materials, and in the years that followed until 1910, he had issued eight more such publications, including a book of tales called The Dawn of the World. Nor did he ever abandon biology. As late as 1918 he published his monumental review of the bears of North America. And his very last two papers dealt with Roosevelt as a naturalist and with ocean-dwelling seals. But, as time passed, more and more of Merriam's working time as an explorer and field student was devoted to his Indian friends. He took to living half the year in the wooded country at the rear foot of Mount Tamalpais whose front looks from across the bay down on San Francisco. From there he sallied forth, first on horseback and with wagon, later by automobile, hunting up and interviewing and pumping Indians who were still lingering on in the most out-of-the-way spots of the length and breadth of California.

While the subject matter of Merriam's studies shifted from animals to men in the second half of his career, he brought the same interests, attitudes, and approaches to bear. In each case the distribution of the phenomena dealt with was in the forefront of his attention. His attack merely swung from questions of the precise ranges occupied by species and sub-species to the problems of the exact location of aboriginal human languages, tribes, villages, beliefs and customs. Merriam's definitions of distributions were precise and particularistic, never sketchy. The finest detail of fact seemed worth recording in the interest of accuracy. What he valued was the primary and original data as he secured them in the field: classification and generalization would come later.

As a biologist, the main classification he made was into the life zones already mentioned. Positing of causes was something he scarcely attempted--except for asserting cumulative temperature as the principal determining factor of life zones. Similarly in his ethnology Merriam went as far as to accept and validate the classification of villages into tribes, of tribes into speech families. He did not try to push beyond the family into superstocks or orders, but aimed rather at precision of geographic occurrence of tribes, subtribes, and on down to villages and settlements. This was entirely parallel to his being what used to be called a "splitter" and not a "lumper" in regard to recognition of animal species--as evident in his famous discussion in Science with President Theodore Roosevelt about coyotes and bears. So with his Indians: he cut his data probably finer than did almost any of the anthropologists; he declined to deal with the principles and general factors that lay beyond the primary organization of the data. As in his biology he wanted to know everything about the mammals and birds of America, but was not concerned with those of other continents, let alone the world as a whole--so in ethnology he restricted himself to the Indians of California and the nearer parts of Nevada and other adjacent states.

In regard to both bodies of material, then, it is evident that Merriam practiced "natural history" rather than "natural science." In some respects his work was comparable to that of a philologist studying a particular language, or a group of related languages, rather than to that of the theoretical linguist. He had the same value for factual accuracy even in minutiae. His work was empirical, basic, and oriented toward attainment of precision and completeness.

Yet in some respects his ethnological work did differ from his biological. He was now working alone, instead of with a corps of associates and assistants as in the days of the Biological Survey. This may have been due to his having become an unhampered free lance; and again it may have had something to do with the restriction of his ethnology to California, whereas his biology ranged over North America. Perhaps the continent was too large for him to cope with singlehanded. Another reason may also have been of some influence. Over most of the United States and Canada the Indians tend to live on reservations that represent only shrunken fragments of their aboriginal habitat. Sometimes they have even been moved far from their original centers. In California, however, the Indians, where they survive at all, mostly dwell today where their great-grandfathers did; or if they have retreated, it is usually only a few miles. They have therefore kept contact and familiarity with their old sod. Their distribution is essentially the "native" or wild one--as in the case of nondomesticated animals. California thus lent itself much more advantageously to precise distribution studies of its Indians than any other part of our country. This fact may have tended to influence Merriam in concentrating his human studies in California.

For decades he spent five to six months each year actually traversing the countryside, interviewing aged Indians and writing down voluminous records of what they were still able to tell him. For while the Indians might live where their ancestors had, they were no longer following the old customs, but were living as best they might as modern Americans--mostly very poverty-stricken Americans at that. The task thus was one in the main of searching their memories. This Merriam did with a patience, tact, and sympathy which elicited cooperation from his informants. To this I can testify from having spoken to many of them with whom Merriam had worked, who always remembered him with affection and approval.

In the course of his many years of this field work, Merriam also read all that had been written on the California Indians and copied and extracted from it voluminously--even to assembling newspaper clippings and personal letters. All this material survives in the vast collection which he left. The core of it, however, consists of his own recordings from the lips of Indians; and what he published during his lifetime is based almost wholly thereon.

Much the same proportion of source holds for the essays which constitute this volume. True, the "synonomies" of tribal and place names are of course from previously published work. Also based on the literature are discussions of the appropriateness or correctness of certain names like Piute, Beneme, Mono. And again based on records are the Tcholovone vocabulary and the baptismal records from the California missions--the last doubly valuable because the originals from which Merriam's copies were made have since in part been lost.

Yet the great majority of papers printed here rest flatly and completely on Merriam's own recordings and observations. Perhaps because in his ethnology he worked singlehanded; perhaps for other reasons, such as that an adequate vocabulary is necessarily longer than the description of a species; or that a list of all place names known to a tribe in their territory is more voluminous than a delineation of their geographical range--at any rate Merriam published during his own lifetime only a small fraction of all the Indian material he had gathered. Indeed, though nearly half of his professional career was primarily devoted to Indians, he published only twenty-nine papers, articles, and books on them, as against five hundred biological ones. Even during the years when his interest in Indians was most active, 1911-1930, his bibliography shows only twenty titles in ethnology as against sixty in biology. His biological work in the period was evidently still traveling on momentum from the past; whereas the time-consuming preparation of ethnological manuscript was slow in getting under way.

By far the greater mass of Merriam's data on Indians thus has actually never seen the light of publicity. Even the present volume does not too seriously diminish the bulk of what remains unpublished. In fact, what this volume represents is a sort of skimming of the cream,

a putting together of those scattered portions of his data which Merriam left most nearly in finished form ready for publication. The much larger but less organized remainder of his original data will no doubt continue to be drawn on for generations as a rich mine of information on the California Indians.

Merriam stipulated that, whoever it might be that published any of his collected Indian data posthumously, should reproduce him exactly, without alteration, either of his statements or of the form in which he wrote native names.

Both stipulations have been observed in this volume and will be maintained in any future ones.

As regards substance, the proviso obviously is only one of fairness. One does not use another man's laboriously accumulated but unpublished information as grist for one's own mill, as material for one's own views. Scientific as well as moral responsibility are at one in this matter. What Merriam wrote, we, the selectors and editors, have left exactly as he wrote it. Anything added to clarify statements or supply relevance or context has been put into square brackets or otherwise indicated to be clearly distinguishable.

As regards orthography, Merriam held all his life that the "scientific spelling" of anthropologists was a technical mannerism and an unnecessary one. He employed the "common" usage of Webster's Dictionary. It is hard not to have sympathy with this or any view slanted away from pedantic technicalities. It can be said fairly enough that an artificial orthography is in a sense a necessary evil even though it be more accurate--more unambiguous. Anthropologists did not come to write native words with the special characters which they have successively employed merely in order to parade arcana of learning before the world. They used them because they felt they had to use them, if they wished to be as clear as possible to other scientists. As a matter of fact, the way they were writing Indian words when Merriam entered the field was in a system different from that used when the Bureau of Ethnology was first established in Washington in 1879; and it has in turn been considerably modified since then under the influence of the pure linguists.

Merriam's position corresponded somewhat to that of a hypothetical anthropologist entering the biological field and insisting on never calling a coyote Canis latrans, even in professional journals. If such a hypothetical newcomer to biology brought new information on coyotes, his papers would no doubt be printed, though his insistence would be considered a mannerism. After all, the Latinified binomial nomenclature with its rigid and often embarrassing rules of strict priority, its perpetual preservation of typographical errors, its decapitalization of proper names like Washington or Virginia, and other literary barbarisms, has been gradually and in the main reluctantly accepted as a needed instrument by biologists--not as an ornament,

flourish, luxury of ostentation, or trademark. And their verdict has been accepted by nonbiological scientists. Similarly as regards the recording of the sounds of words in new or exotic languages: the tendency of general science to let professional linguists decide how these sounds are best represented in international and scientific writing. So Merriam stood proud and pretty much alone in his adherence to the "common English" ways of writing non-English words; but one can respect the courage and integrity of his aesthetic or temperamental resistance to the majority.

Also, it is to be remembered that Merriam did not set out to do linguistics, did not profess to, and obviously would not have known how. He remained a natural historian recording the distribution of words as a means to ascertaining the precise distribution of dialects, languages, tribes, families, and their beliefs and customs--as earlier he had recorded the distribution of song sparrows and grizzly bears and yellow pines, of species and subspecies of Canis latrans, in order to delimit life zones. What was at stake was not phonetic or phonemic accuracy as the basis for elucidating grammars--which Merriam never dreamed of doing--but an identification of words. Was the name for house, or for, say, jackrabbit, the same here and in the native village ten miles away, or was it similar, or drastically different? For this purpose, Merriam's nontechnical means definitely sufficed.

As a matter of fact, when simon-pure linguists come to utilize his data for comparative or historical purposes they will almost certainly prefer them in his "everyday English" orthography than if he had tried to write as an imitation linguist. As it is, they will know they have his own original forms. And if they are like the linguists of today, they will themselves transpose his spellings into whatever orthography they will then be using, rather than have to guess, from rewritings orthographically "normalized" or "standardized" by, say, Heizer or myself, what in such forms was likely to have been Merriam's and what Heizer's or Kroeber's idea of what Merriam heard. So we, his editors, approve of the rule of unalterability which he laid down, and approve it cheerfully.

While the twenty articles in this book represent not so much what Merriam considered most important in his own work, but what he had happened to have put together most completely, I should like to point out some of his contributions that seem likely to be valued and used most by anthropologists, historians, and those interested in Indians.

There are, for instance, detailed eyewitness accounts of native rituals attended by Merriam, such as the Wintun Big-head, the Pomo Sahte, the Mewuk Mourning Cry, the Autumn Ceremony in Yosemite; or, where the rite had long since been abandoned, like the Kotomut at Tejon, Merriam recorded its description by a surviving native witness and participant. This last account is a genuine treasure recovered, to rank with the accounts of southern California religion by Boscana

and Reid. The Sahte record somewhat parallels Barrett's Patwin-Wintun Hesi in both being revivalist versions of parts of ancient aboriginal cult systems. The Big-head is touched on also by Cora Du Bois in her Ghost Dance volume. Mourning Cries were held over much of California; Merriam's is perhaps the fullest description extant.

Of unusual and permanent value are Merriam's photographs of native dwellings and dance houses. This is a uniquely full series, further supplemented by descriptions in other articles, as the one on the Yokiah Pomo.

Very typical are the tribal territory studies, as for the Tuleyome, Mono Paiute, Beneme, and under "Distribution" in the notes on "Tribes of Wintoon Stock." These are little monographs of intimate landscape utilization and detailed ethnic local history. The pattern for these Merriam had set as early as 1904 with an article in Science on the distribution of tribes in the southern Sierra, and had followed up with detailed studies of the Mewan stock (1907), Yosemite Valley (1917), Pit River tribes (1926), New River Tlohomtahoi (1930), and Emtimbitch (1930). All of these, like their successors herein, contribute precise information not to be found anywhere else.

From the great mass of vocabulary material which Merriam secured from subtribe after subtribe according to a standardized list, and some of which he also subsequently brought together comparatively, we have extracted from this volume only a slight sample: the native words for "tobacco" and "pipe" in 161 California and Nevada dialects.

From Merriam's copies of the Baptismal Records kept in the Franciscan Missions we reproduce five sets. These give the native name of the settlement, rancheria, or subtribe to which the converts belonged. They are thus a treasury of local geographical information for those missionized parts of California in which Merriam could not secure the data from the Indians themselves because these had died out before his time or become absorbed in the Mexican population. As these records are dated by years, they also possess direct historical value. They make possible the tracing out of the year-by-year spread of each mission's influence and tributary territory.

Finally, there is a wide array of most diverse themes treated either in short separate topical articles or in sections of tribal ones. Such are native hats; Indians as basket collectors; wild tobacco; native doctors; great Wintun chiefs; acorn cooking; battles and massacres. They illustrate the range of Merriam's interest and activity.

PO-LIK-LAN¹ TRIBES, BANDS, AND VILLAGES*

(Lower Klamath from Bluff Creek, 8 miles above junction of Trinity, down to coast, also including Ner-er-ner of coast from Gold Bluff to Little River.)

Ah-law^{sl}. Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath River close to Ter-wer -- practically lower part of that village.-CHM. Synonymy: Ala-a-ca (Stevens 1868).

Ah-man or Ah-men (Um-man). Polikla name for their former village on coast at mouth of Wilson Creek 6 miles north of Klamath mouth. Northern limit of Polikla.-CHM. Synonymy: O-men, (Heintzleman 1858); Amen and A'men (Handbook (from Kroeber MS) 1907); Ah-man (Lucy Thompson 1916).

Akharatipikam. Karok name for village of Ka-pel (Kroeber).

A-kwa-yah (I-kwa-yah). Village on south side Klamath 1½ miles below Tuley Creek, just below Chats-kwe.-CHM. Synonymy: Aukweya, Aukweya, Aukweya (Waterman 1920).

Aⁿ-poh or Eⁿ-poh (Et^{sl}-in-po). Camp on north bank Klamath River about above O-yaw⁼⁼.-CHM. Synonymy: Enipeu (Handbook 1907).

Ansafriki. Karok name for Wetch-pek (Kroeber, Inf. Handbk. 2, 931, 1910).

As-le-ga. Small village on Klamath River (Wilson, 1875).

As-spa-o. Ner-er-ner name for their village about 4 miles north of Orick.-CHM. Synonymy: A spa^w =, Espa^w =, Espa^w = (Waterman 1920).

Aw^{hl} or Aw^{sl}. Polikla word for 'people', used as tribal name by Kroeber.-CHM. Synonymy: oL, (Kroeber 1911).

Aw-le^h. Polikla name for their village or camp on north side Klamath next below Wah-sek^w.-CHM.

Aw-lem. Ner-er-ner name for their village at Patricks Point. Synonymy: O-le'm, (Waterman 1920).

¹All names in their own language unless otherwise stated.-CHM.

*The Polikla are otherwise known as the Yurok. The Ner-er-ner are the Southern Coast Yurok (Ed.).

- Aw-men-nok (Om-mā-nok, O-mā-nok). Village on north side Klamath River at foot of Bowie's Hill about 1 mile above present Requa.-CHM.
- Aw-paw. Village on south bank Klamath at mouth of Ah Pah Creek, opposite and straight west of O-yaw^{sl}.-CHM.
- Chah-pak. Ner-er-ner name for their village on coast side of Stone Lagoon.-CHM. Synonymy: Tsahpek^w, Tsah'pek^w (Handbook, from Kroeber, 1910), Tsa'peq^w, Tsahpek^w, Tsa'hpek^w. (Waterman 1920).
- Cha'ts-kwe (Tsā'ts-kwe). Village on north side Klamath $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Tuley Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Tse'tskwi, Tsetskwi (Waterman 1920).
- Che-gah-lā-o. Village on south bank Klamath opposite Wah-tek^{hoo}.-CHM.
- Cho-ri. Polikla name for Ner-er-ner village on coast at Trinidad. Called Choo-re-ra (Tsoo-re-ra) by the Ner-er-ner.-CHM. Synonymy: Chori (Gibbs 1853), Kori (McKee 1853), Tschura, Tschura-Allequas (Meyer 1855), Tsurau (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907, 1910), Cho-ri (Lucy Thompson 1916), Tsūrai (Waterman 1920).
- Em-mets. Former village at Johnson Creek about 6 or 7 miles south of Klamath mouth.-CHM.
- Er-ner. Village on north bank Klamath at mouth Blue Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Unuh (Powers 1872), Erner (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907), Ur-ner (Lucy Thompson 1916), R'nr, Rnr (Waterman 1920).
- Er-teer'₂ Er-tā-er. Village on south side Klamath next below Kā^lnek.-CHM.
- Es-ser-rer' (Es-sler^lrer). Village on south side Klamath opposite Wetchpek on west side mouth of Trinity (on narrow tongue between Klamath and Trinity).-CHM. Called Pah-hip-pre-e-kum by Karok.-CHM. Synonymy: Ertlerger (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907), RLrgr, RLrgr', RLrgr' (Waterman 1920).
- E-toot-ko. Karok name for Polikla village of Pek-tool, which see.-CHM.
- Hā-me^{sl} (He-meh^{ch}). Village on north side Klamath opposite mouth of Roach Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Hayk-meek (Folsom 1885), He-melth (Lucy Thompson 1916), Hī-meL, HimeL, Hime'L, (Waterman 1920).

Haw-wā-goh. Camp former village, on south side Klamath on Lamb's place directly across from Taw^{ch}=ter and nearly opposite O-le-a-ken.-CHM. Synonymy: Hay-way-gaw (Lucy Thompson 1916), Ho'wego, Howego' (Waterman 1920).

Henah. Name on Randall's MS map lower Klamath River, 1866 (Waterman 1920).

Her-gwer (written "Hr'gwr", "Hrgwr", Hrgwr'^W", and "Hrgwr'^W" by Waterman). (Nererner) village on east side Stone Lagoon (Waterman).

Heyomū. Village on north side Klamath about 1½ miles above Wetchpek at mouth of Trinity. Also called Loo-la-go, which see (Waterman).

Hik-tawk. Soo-lah-te-luk name for Ner-er-ner of Trinidad region.-CHM.

Hle-mek-wes. Village on north side Klamath close below O-le-e-kern but on Del Norte side county line.-CHM.

Hop-pā-o (Ho-pā-oo). Village on north side Klamath about a mile above mouth of Hoppow Creek and four above Requa.-CHM. Synonymy: Hopaiuh (Gibbs 1853), Ho-paiuh (McKee 1853), Hop-pow (Stevens 1868), Hoppa (Rept. Commissioner Indian Affairs 1882), Hoppaw (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Hop-paw and Hop-pow (Lucy Thompson 1916), Ho'pa^W, Ho'pa^W (Waterman 1920).

I-ko^{ch}=o (written "Aiq'o" and "Aiqoo" by Waterman). Village on south side Klamath about a mile below mouth of Bluff Creek (Waterman).

Jehehak. Name on Randalls MS Map of 1866 (Waterman 1920).

Ka^{ch}=-kem. Village on south bank of Klamath 2½ miles above Johnson's. Now occupied (1922).-CHM. Synonymy: Ke'ⁱkem, Keⁱxkem, ke'ⁱxkem (Waterman 1920). (Note: Waterman also gives Ke'ⁱxkem as name of settlement on east side of middle of Big Lagoon.)

Kamelch. Name on Randall's MS map of 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Hā-me^{ch}.

Kā-nek. Village on south bank Klamath at mouth of Tuley Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Kay-neck (Folsom 1885), Kenek (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1904, 1907), Qenek (Kroeber 1911), Ca-neck (Thompson 1916), Shwafum (Karak name, Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1904, 1907), Kanick (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912). (Note: Folsom mentions 2 villages - Kay-neck on right bank and Kay-neckie-ko on left bank. Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map (1912) locates Kanick on north bank 1 mile below mouth of Tuley Creek.)

- Ka-pe^{hl}** (Kā-pel). Village on south side Klamath 10 or 12 miles below Wetchpek and nearly opposite mouth of Cappell Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Capell, Cap pels (Daily Alta Calif. 1851), Kai-petl, Capel (Gibbs 1853), Cap-pel, Cappels (McKee 1853), Cappel (Folsom 1885), Kepel (Handbook 1907), Capell (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Cap-pell (Lucy Thompson 1916), Ka'pel, Kapel (Waterman 1920), Akharatipikam (Karak name, Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1904, 1907).
- Katep.** Randall MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Ko^utep.
- Kā-we-no** (Kā-we-noo). Eel camp on south bank Klamath about 3 miles above Blue Creek.-CHM.
- Kay-neckie-ko.** Village on north bank Klamath opposite Kay-neck (Folsom 1885). See Kā-nek.
- Ke-nah** (Kin-nah'). Hoopa name for Polikla.-CHM.
- Ken-nah-hah.** 'Hwilkut name for Polikla.-CHM.
- Kepero r** (Ke peror). Former village on south side Klamath $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above mouth of Metah Creek (Waterman).
- Ker-e.** Village on south side Klamath about 2 miles from mouth.-CHM.
- Kestitsa.** Village on south side of mouth of Klamath (Waterman).
- Khwunrghurme** (Qwun-rxun-me). Tolowa name for village alleged to have been on coast just south of Klamath mouth (Handbook, after Dorsey). Synonymy: Qwun-rxun-me (Dorsey 1890), Khwunrghurme (Handbook, after Dorsey, 1907).
- Klamath.** Erroneous and confusing term popularly applied to both Polikla and Karok. Term properly belongs to Klamath tribe of Lutuamian stock in Klamath Lake region.-CHM. Synonymy: Lower Klamaths, Klamath Rivers, Yurok, Pohlik.
- Koppa.** Name on Randall's MS Map of 1866 (Waterman 1920), at mouth Turep Creek.
- Ko-tep** (Kaw-tep). Village on north side Klamath River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Pek-wahn.-CHM. Synonymy: Kau-weh (Gibbs 1853), Kauweh (McKee 1853), Cor-tet (Stevens 1868), Cot-tep (Folsom 1885), Kootep and Ko-o-tep (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1905, 1907), Cor-tep, Cortep, Costep (misprint) (Lucy Thompson 1916), Qo-otep, Qo otep, Qootep (Waterman 1920).

- Kutch-a-wi-aw-wik. Weyot name for band of Ner-er-ner at Trinidad Bay.-CHM.
- Lagune Indians. Name mentioned by Meyer for small settlement of Nererner at southern end of Big Lagoon. Synonymy: Lagune Indians (Meyer 1855).
- Leg-goo-naw. Village on south bank Klamath between Met-tah and Ser-rā-gon.-CHM.
- Loo-la-go. Village on north side Klamath about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Wetchpek at mouth of Trinity (Kroeber and Waterman). Also called Heyomu (Waterman). Synonymy: Loolego, Lo-o-le-go (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1904, 1907), Lo'ole go, Loolego, Lo-o-le go (Waterman 1920).
- Lower Klamaths. Common designation of Polikla in popular usage and in Reports of Indian Commissioner. See Klamaths.
- Ma'ats. (Nererner) village on east side of southern third of Big Lagoon (Waterman).
- Mah-reep. Village on north side Klamath 3 miles below Tuley Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Nah-rip (Stevens 1868), Merip (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907), Ma-reep (Lucy Thompson 1916), Mareep (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Me rip, Merip (Waterman 1920), Ma-rep (Randall's MS Map 1866; Waterman 1920).
- Mangosh. Name on Randall's MS map 1866 (Waterman 1920) opposite Blue Creek.
- Mets-kaw. Ner-er-ner name for their village at mouth of Little River, on north side just below store.-CHM.
- Metsko (Metchkor). Polikla dialect spoken at Trinidad and Little River (Kroeber; Loud).
- Met-tah. Village on south bank Klamath 3 or 4 miles above Johnson's and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Metah Creek (near Young's mining claim).-CHM. Synonymy: Mehteh (Gibbs 1853), Meh-ta (Stevens 1868), Met-tah (Folsom 1885), Mita (Powers 1877), Mita (Powell 1891), Meta (Handbook 1907), Mettah (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Meta, Meta' (Waterman 1920).

Mo-rek^{kw} (Moo-rek). Village on north side Klamath River $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below mouth of Cappell Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Mooris, Moor-i-ohs, Moo-ri-ohs, Morias, Mo-ri-ohs (McKee 1853); Morai-uh (Gibbs 1853); Mur-iohs (Meyer 1855); Moreo (Humbolt Times 1855); Moruk (Stevens 1868); Moo-ruck (Folsom 1885); Murek (Handbook 1907); Mo-reck, Mor-eck (Lucy Thompson 1916); Mu'rek, Murek (Waterman 1920); Moreck (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912); Moor-is; Mor-ri-ahs; Mo-ri-os; Mo-ri-ahs; Mo-rec; Morros; Moor-iohs (Daily Alta California 1851).

Muh-rook-throov. Karok name for Polikla village at Ot-sep-por on north side Klamath River at mouth of Bluff Creek.-CHM.

Naht-skoo or Nah^{cht}skoo (Nawt-skoo). Village on south bank Klamath about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above mouth of Metah Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Noht-scho (Gibbs 1853); Nox-co (Stevens 1868); Nats-koo (Folsom 1885); Nakhtskum (Handbook after Kroeber MS 1905 1910); Natchko (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912); Notch-co and Notchko (Lucy Thompson 1916); No xtskum, Nohtskum, No htskum, Nohxtska (Waterman 1920).

Ner-er-ner. Their own name (used also by Polikla) for Poliklan tribe extending from edge of timber near Os-sa-gen (Gold Bluff) south to Trinidad and Little River.-CHM.

Ner-er-nits. Name used for the Ner-er-ner by the polikla of Klamath mouth.-CHM.

Ni-ge^{hl}. Village on west side Klamath River opposite mouth of Blue Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Nai-a-gutl (Gibbs 1853); Nai-aguth (McKee 1853); Naagetl (Handbook 1910); Ni-galth (Lucy Thompson 1916); Na giL, Na:giL, NagiL (Waterman 1920).

O-ke-to. Polikla name for Ner-er-ner village at Big Lagoon. Synonymy: Oketo (Handbook from Kroeber MS 1910); Ah-ca-tah (Lucy Thompson 1916); Oke to and O-ke to (Waterman 1920).

O-le-e-ken (O-lā-a-ken). Former village on north side Klamath about 3 miles below Blue Creek. On Humboldt County side of county line and close to Hle-mek-wes. Named for O-le-e-ken Bar, at the upper end of which it is located.-CHM. Synonymy: Auh-leek-kin (Lucy Thompson 1916); Rliiken-pets, Rli ī ken-pets (Waterman 1920).

- O-le'm. See Aw-lem.
- Olliq-uahs. (Word for Indians). J.B. Roseborough 1872; MS Hayes Scpbks, Bancroft Library. See Polik lah.
- O-pyū-weg. (Ner-er-ner) village at southwest end of Big Lagoon near coast (Waterman).
- Or^k. Ner-er-ner name for their village on south side of Redwood Creek Lagoon from which Orick takes its name. -CHM. Synonymy: Arekw (Handbook 1907); Ore q^w, Oreq^w (Waterman)
- O-ra^w. (Ner-er-ner) camp site at junction of Prarie Creek with Redwood Creek; North of Redwood and west of Prarie Creek (Waterman).
- O-slegoi ts (Oslegoi ts, Oslegoits). Village on east bank Trinity 1½ miles above mouth of Bull Creek (Waterman).
- O-sloq^w (Osloq^w, O-slo q^w, Oslo q^w). (Nererner) village on east side of Big Lagoon (Waterman).
- Osmemo RL (OsmemoRl, O-smemo'RL). Village on east bank Trinity at mouth Bull Creek. Grew up after white invasion (Waterman).
- Os-sā-gen (Os-se-gen). Former village at Gold Bluff, on coast about 8 miles south of Klamath mouth. Northernmost village of Ner-er-ner.-CHM. Synonymy: Osse-gon Gibbs 1853); Ashegen (Handbook 1907); Os-sa-gon (Lucy Thompson 1916); Osegen, Osegen (Waterman 1920).
- O-tmekwo'R (Otmekwor, OtmekwR). Former (Nererner) village on north side of Redwood Creek Lagoon (Waterman).
- Ot-saL (O-tsa l). Former village site on north bank Klamath about 1½ miles above mouth of Tektah Creek (Waterman).
- Ot-sap. Former village on north bank Klamath just above mouth of Tuley Creek (Waterman). Synonymy: Atsep (Handbook 1907); Otsap, O-tsap, O-tsep (Waterman 1920).
- Ot-sep-por (Se-per-rah, Karok name). Village on north side Klamath near mouth of Bluff Creek.-CHM. Located by Waterman on south side ½ mile below mouth of Bluff Creek. Synonymy: Otche-poh (Gibbs 1852); Seheperrh (Gibbs 1853); Ut-cha-pas, Ut-cha-pah, Ut-chap-pah (McKee 1853); Ut-scha-pah (Meyer 1855); Atsepar (Handbook 1907); Otsepo r, Otsepor, O-tsepo r (Waterman 1920).

- Ot-tā. Village on south bank Klamath across from and a little above Stah-wen. Not an old town.-CHM.
- Otwe go. Former village on south side mouth of Klamath (Waterman).
- O-yaw^{s1} (O-yo^{hl}). Village on north bank Klamath opposite mouth Ahpah Creek about 3/4 mile above Blue Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Oiyotl (Gibbs 1853); Ai-yolch (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1881); Yotl (Handbook 1907); A-yoL, AyoL, A:yo L (Waterman 1920); Jehehak (Randall MS Map 1866), (Waterman 1920).
- Pa'ar (Pa ar). Village on east side of north end of Big Lagoon (Waterman).
- Pah-hip-pre-e-kum. Karok name for Polikla village of Es-ser-er, which see.-CHM.
- Pegwola^w. Former village on south side mouth of Klamath (Waterman).
- Pek-ta'ow. Village on south side Klamath on east side mouth of Trinity and opposite Wetchpek. Called E-toot-ko by the Karok.-CHM. Synonymy: Pectow (Stevens 1868); Pac-ta (Wilson 1875); Pekwuteu and Pekwututl (Handbook (from Kroeber MS 1905) 1910); Peck-toolth, Pec-toolth (Lucy Thompson 1916); Pe'k^{wu}tuL, Pek^{wu}tu'L, Pek^wtuL (Waterman 1920); Porah (Randall MS map 1866), (Waterman 1920).
- Pek-wahn. Village on north bank Klamath at mouth Pekwan Creek about 1 mile above Johnson's.-CHM. Synonymy: Pak-wans (Daily Alta California 1851); Pec-quan (Gibbs 1853); Packwans, Pak-wan (McKee 1853); Pahk-wans (Meyer 1855); Pec-wān (Stevens 1868); Pek-wan (Powers 1877); Peek-wan (Folsom 1885); Pekwan (Powell 1891); Pē'kwan (Kroeber 1911); Pe kwan, Pekwan (Waterman 1920); Tirip'-ama (Karok name) (Handbook (from Kroeber MS 1904) 1910).
- Pek^{wu}tuL. Waterman 206, 1920. See Pek-ta-ow.
- Pi Npa (PiNpa). Settlement on south side Big Lagoon (Waterman).
- Plet-kosom-ili. Pahtowat name for "Yurok" (=Ner-er-ner) village or camp at mouth of Little River near Trinidad Bay (L.L. Loud). Probably same as Mets-kaw.-CHM.

Po-lik-lah. Their name for themselves. (As spoken by Lucy Thompson and other members of tribe).-CHM. Synonymy: Poh-likes or lower Klamath Indians (Daily Alta California 1851); Poh-lik or Lower Klamath (McKee 1853); Pohlik-Klamath (Gibbs 1853); Po-lick Ai-li-qua (Taggart 1854); Allequas or Wood Indians (Meyer 1855); A-li-kwa (Contributions North American Ethnology from Gibbs 1852 1877); To-lick Si-li-qua (typog. error, History Humboldt County 1882); Olliquahs (Roseborough 1872-Hayes Scrapbooks, MS Bancroft Library); Pa-lik Ai-li-qua (typographical error, Bledsoe 1885), Pohlik (Royce 1899), Po-lick-las, Po-lickla's (Lucy Thompson 1916); Wood Indians (Meyer 1855); See also Yurok.

Porah. Randall's MS map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Pek^{wu}=tuL.

Rek-woi (Rek-kwoi). Former village at mouth of Klamath River on north side (lowermost village), 1 mile below present town of Requa and near a big rock on present William Brooks place.-CHM. Synonymy: Rek-qua (Gibbs 1853); Re-quoi (Stevens 1868); Requa (Powers 1872); Ri-kwa (Powers 1877); Regua and Rikwa (Powell 1891); Rekwoi (Handbook 1910); Reck-woy, Reckwoy (Lucy Thompson 1916); Suf ip (Karok name) (Handbook from Kroeber MS 1904 1910).

Rhakwa Indians. Term used by Meyer for Indians of lower Klamath River. Synonymy: Rhakwa Indians (Meyer 1855); Applied to Indians of Witchpek region.

RLi iken-pets. See O-le-e-ken.

Sah-ah. Ancient village at fish dam on south bank Klamath River close to Kā-pel. Synonymy: Shaa (Handbook from Kroeber MS 1907 1910); Si-ah and Sy-ah (Lucy Thompson 1916); Sa'a, Saa (Waterman 1920).

Sa-a^{hl}=^{ch} (Sa-eh^{ch}, Sa-es^{ch}). Village on north side Klamath 1½ miles above mouth of McGarvey Creek and opposite Too-rep.-CHM. Synonymy: Schaitl (Gibbs 1853); Shaitl (McKee 1853); Sa-ac (Stevens 1868); Sah-sil (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1881); Scaath (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation 1912); Si-elth and Si-alth (Lucy Thompson 1916); Sa'al, Sa'al, Sa al (Waterman 1920).

See-per (Ser-per). Village on north side Klamath 4 or 4½ miles above Blue Creek or midway between Blue Creek and Johnson's.-CHM. Sche-perrh (Gibbs 1853); Seh-pur (Stevens 1868); Sur-pur (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1881); Susper (misprint) (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1889); Serper (Handbook 1910); Srpr (Waterman 1920).

Se-per-rah. Karok name for Polikla village Otsepor at Saints Rest.

Ser-rā-gon (Ser-rā-goo-on). Village on north side Klamath $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles above Johnson's.-CHM. Synonymy: Ser-a-goines (Daily Alta California 1851); Schre-gon and Serragoin (Gibbs 1853); Ser-a-goins, Siragrins, Seragoins, Sca-goines (McKee 1853); Ser-a-goines (Meyer 1855); Shrir-goin (Stevens 1868); Sri-gon (Powers 1877); Shrayg-ron (Folsom 1885); Shragoin and Sugon (Powell 1891); Shregegon (Handbook 1910); Surgone (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912); Ser-e-goin and Ser-e-goine (Lucy Thompson 1916); Srego n, Sre gon, Sregon (Waterman 1920).

Shumig. Ancient Nererner camp site at Patricks Point, 5 or 6 miles north of Trinidad (Handbook). Synonymy: Shumig (Handbook 1910); Sume (Lucy Thompson 1916).

Shwufum. Karok name for village of Kā-nek (Kroeber).

Sī-gwets. Former settlement on south side Redwood Creek Lagoon, a little north of Or" (Waterman).

Stah-wen (Sto-wen). Village on north bank Klamath about a mile above Sa-a^{hl}. Not an old town.-CHM. Synonymy: Stowen (Waterman 1920); Stahwin (Lucy Thompson 1916).

Sufip. Karok name for village of Rekwoi (Kroeber).

Sugon. See Ser-rā-gon.

Surgoin. Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Ser-rā-gon.

Surpah. Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See See-per.

Sy-ah. See Sah-ah.

Tāk-tah (Tek-tah). Village on south bank Klamath at mouth Tektah Creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Johnson's.-CHM. Synonymy: Sec-tow (Stevens 1868); Takta (Handbook 1910); Tec-tah (Creek) (Lucy Thompson 1916); Te kta, Tekta (Waterman 1920).

"Tā-pel-o". 'Wiyot' (=Pahtewat) name for (Nererner) village at mouth of Luffenholtz Creek, a little south of Trinidad Bay (L.L. Loud). Probably Ta-wah-le-a.

Tarep. Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Too-rep.

Ta-wah-le-a. Ner-er-ner name for their village on north side of mouth of Luffenholtz Creek.-CHM.

Taw^{ch}-ter (Aw^{ch}-tar, To^{ch}-ter). Village on north bank Klamath right across from Haw-wa-goh.-CHM

Ter-wer. Village on north side Klamath at mouth of Turner Creek (old Klamath Reservation), said to be 6 or 7 miles above present Requa.-CHM. Synonymy: Terwar (Taylor 1960); Terwer (Handbook 1910); Tr wr, Trwr (Waterman 1920).

Te^w-kwr. (Nererner) campsite about midway between Patricks Point and mouth of Mill Creek (Waterman).

Tes-wan. Hoopa and 'Hwilkut name for Ner-er-ner tribe on coast from Gold Bluff to Trinidad and Little River.-CHM.

Tet-le-mus. Crescent City Huss name for Lower Klamath River tribe.

Tirip^l-ama. Karok name for village of Pekwan (Kroeber).

T'mer-rā. Village on north side Klamath at Salmon cannery about half a mile below present town of Requa.-CHM. Synonymy: Mrh (Powers 1872); Tmr'i, Tmri (Waterman 1920).

To-lick Si-li-qua (typographical error). See Polik-lah.

Too-rep (Toor-rep). Village on south side Klamath about 7 or 8 miles above Requa and opposite Sa-a^h at mouth of Tarup Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Tuh-rip (Stevens 1868); Too-rup (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1882); Turip (Kroeber 1911); Tu-rep (Lucy Thompson 1916); Tu rip, turip, Rū-rip (typographical error, Waterman 1920); Tarep (Randall MS Map 1866) (Waterman 1920).

Torah. Old village on west side Klamath close to Ni-geh¹ (opposite mouth of Blue Creek). Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920).

Tor-re. Ner-er-ner name for their village at Big Lagoon.-CHM.

Tse kwel (Tsekwel). Village or house site on south bank Klamath at mouth just above WeLkwa (=Wes-kwā-o) (Waterman).

Tso tskwi. (Nererner) village south of Stone Lagoon (Waterman).

Tsūrai (Tsurau) Waterman. See Cho-ri. Ner-er-ner village at Trinidad.

Umuh. Village on Lower Klamath (Powers 1872). Probably Er-ner.

Wah-sā. Village on north side Klamath River on present Cooper Place 2 miles above mouth of Cappell Creek.-CHM. Synonymy: Wa-a-sa (Stevens 1868), Wa'shoi (Handbook 1910), Wah-say (Lucy Thompson 1916), Wa'ase, Wa ase, Waase (Waterman 1920).

Wah-sek^{kw}. First village on north side of Klamath below mouth of Trinity, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Martins Ferry.-CHM. Synonymy: Wuh-sis (Daily Alta Calif. 1851), Wah-sherr (Gibbs 1853), Wah-sheer, Wah-si, Wich-sis (McKee 1853), Wi-uh-sis (Meyer 1855) not verified, Wah-sook (Folsom 1885), Wah-si ('18 Calif. Treaties' of 1852, 1905), Wakhshok (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1907, 1910), Waseek (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Wa hsek, Wahsek ("site used to be called Teke tin", Waterman 1920).

Wāts-poos (Weitspus). Old name of Wetchpek.-CHM.

Waw-ke^{hl} (Waw-keh^l, Wah-keh^{hl}). Village on south side Klamath opposite Hop-pā-oo and midway between mouths of Turwar and Waukell Creeks.-CHM. Synonymy: Waukel (Stevens 1868), Wakel (Report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1882), Wah-kell (Lucy Thompson 1916), Wakhkel (Handbook 1907), Wo' ke'l, Wo:ke'l, O'ke'l (Waterman 1920).

Waw-ker-rah (Wah-ker-rah). Village on north bank Klamath about 200 rods below Johnson's house. So near Was-tek^{hoo} as hardly deserving an independent name.-CHM. Synonymy: Wakhker (Handbook 1910), Wah-ker-ah (Lucy Thompson 1916), Woxkero, Woxke ro, Woxhke ro, Wohke ro (Waterman 1920).

Waw-tek^{hoo} (Waw-tek^{oo}). On north bank Klamath at Klamath Bluffs. Site of former Klamath store and post office (now Johnson's) and close to Waw-ker-rah. Waw-tek was the home of ancient white people called Waw-gā.-CHM. Synonymy: Wauh-tecq (Gibbs 1853), Mauh-tecg (misprint, McKee 1853), Waugh-tec (Stevens 1868), Wah-tek (Folsom 1885), Wakhtek (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1907, 1910), Wauteck (Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map 1912), Wah-tec and Wah-teck (Lucy Thompson 1916), Wo xtek, Woxtek (Waterman 1920), Watek (Randall MS Map 1866, Waterman 1920).

Weitspekan Family. Stock name (Henshaw and Mooney 1885; Powell 1891)=Yurok=Po-lik-lah.

We 'iqem (We'ⁱqem, We 'ⁱqem). Camp site on south side Klamath at mouth Roach Creek (Waterman).

Wei tspus (Waterman). See Wāts-poos.

Wekeswah. Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Wes-kwā-o.

Welch-peh (misprint). Randall's MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920).
See Wetchpek.

Wer-er-ger. Village on north bank Klamath River, across from
Met-tah, and a little above it.-CHM.

Wes-kwā-o (Wesh-kwa-o). Former village on hill near mouth of
Klamath River on south side opposite Rek-woi. The people
need to come here to pray that salmon would come.-CHM.
Synonymy: Weht'l-qua (Gibbs 1853); Wehtl-qua (McKee
1853); Wilsch-kow (Stevens 1868); Wirks-wah (Report
Commissioner Indian Affairs 1881); Wetlko (Handbook 1910);
Wealth-quow (Lucy Thompson 1916); We Lkwa, WeLkwa, We Lkwa^w
(Waterman 1920).

Wetch-pek (Old name Wāts-poos). Village on north side Klamath
River opposite junction of Trinity.-CHM. Synonymy:
Watch-pecks (Daily Alta California 1851); Weits-pek (Gibbs
1853); Wech-pecks, Wech-pecs, Wetch-pec, Wech-peks
(McKee 1853); Witsch-piks (Meyer 1855); Weitspuk
(Latham 1856); Weitspeek (Stevens 1868); Witch-peck
(Folsom 1885); Wait-spek (Powers 1877); Weitchpeck
(Hallidie 1887); Weitspus (Handbook 1910); Weitchpecs,
Weitchpec Indians (Rebellion Records 1897); Weitspuk
(Kroeber 1911); Weitchpec (Lucy Thompson 1916);
We itspus, Wē itspus, Wē itspus, Weitspus, (Waterman
1920); Ansafriki (Karak name) (Handbook from Kroeber
MS 1904 1910).

Wokkel. Randall MS Map 1866 (Waterman 1920). See Waw-ke^{h1}.

Wood Indians. Term used by Meyer for Polikla tribe. See
Polikla.

Yak-tar. Village on south bank Klamath River at mouth of
McGarvey Creek.-CHM. Waterman gives Yox^w=tr wroi as name
of McGarvey Creek but says nothing as to a village at
its mouth.

Yaw^{ch}=-ter (Yo-terr"). Village on south side Klamath about
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Pek wahn.-CHM. Synonymy: Yau-terrh
(Gibbs 1853); Sock-ter (Folsom 1885); Yatuckets (Taylor
1860); Yokhter (Handbook 1910); Yocta (Hoopa Valley
Indian Reservation Map 1912); Yo xtr, Yoxtr (Waterman
1920); Yotum (Randall MS Map 1866, Waterman 1920).

Yuch-ar-rah (Yuruk-v-arara). Karak name for Poliklah, which see.

Yurock Indians. See Yurok.

Yu-rok (Yu-ruk-war-rah). Karok name for Polikla tribe on lower Klamath River from Bluff Creek, 8 miles above mouth of Trinity River, westerly to coast; north along coast to Wilson Creek, and south nearly to Gold Bluff, where their relatives the Ner-er-ner begin. See Po-lik-lah.-CHM. Synonymy: Eurooks (Sacramento Daily Transcript 1850); Youruk (Gibbs 1853); Eurocs (Powers 1872); Yu-rok (Powers 1877); Eurok (Gatschet 1877); Yurok (Gatschet 1890); Yuruk-v-arara (Kroeber 1911); Yorok (Davio 1925); Yurock Indians (Oakland Tribune, Apr. 16, 1927).

RANCHERIAS OF THE MIDDLE KLAMATH RIVER, I

Comparison of lists given by Gibbs MS map 1852, and Journal in Schoolcraft III, p. 151, 1853; Redick McKee (Ind. Agt.), Sen. Doc. 4, Special Session 161, 194, 211, 1853; Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855; A.S. Taylor (after a letter from G.W. Taggart to Walter Van Dyke, Orleans Bar, 1856) in California Farmer, March 23, 1860; C.Hart Merriam, MS Vocab. obtained on Upper Klamath, Oct. 1 and 2, 1910.

YUROK

Gibbs, 1852,53	McKee 1853	Meyer 1855	Taylor 1856	Merriam 1910
Otche-poh	Ut-chap-pah Ut-cha-pah Ut-cha-pas	Ut-scha-pahs		Ot-sep-por Muh-rook-throov (Karok name)
Sehe-perrh (possibly a Karok Village)				Se-per-rah

KAROK

Gibbs, 1852	McKee 1853	Meyer 1855	Taylor 1856	Merriam 1910
*Oppegoeh (map) Oppegach (jrn.)	*Up-pah- goines Up-pa-goine	*Up-pa-goines	Woo-pum	Woo-pum Op-pa-goi ⁿ (Yurok name)
Shah-woo-rum	Sa-vow-ra Sa-ron-ra Sa-vour-as	Sa-wa-rahs		Sah ^{ch} -woo-rum Su-wur-ram
Tshei-nik-kee	Cha-ma-ko-nec Cham-ma-ko- nec Cha-ma-ko- nees	Tscha-wa-so- nihs		Chah-me-knee- nutch
T'shah-nee (map) Tchai-noh or Skeina (Journ.)	Chee-nah Cheina	Tschih-nahs		Te-shun-need

* Yurok name.

KAROK

Gibbs 1852	McKee 1853	Meyer 1855	Taylor 1856	Merriam 1910
	*Cock-o-mans Coc-co-mans			
Pa-nom-nik	Coc-co-man Coc-ko-nan (Chief= Pa-nam-o-nee)	Cok-ka-mans		Pah-nahm-neek & Yu-sah
Kah-tee-pee-rah (Azocrs?)				Kah-te-pe-duc
T'cheh-nits			Chee-nitch	Chee-nitch
T'sof-ka-ra			Tuck-a-soof- curra	
*Oppe-yoh (Jrn.) Asha-nahm-ka (Map) (Ya-hip-pa's)	*Op-pe-o(s) Chief=Ya-fip-pa			Ahs-sah-nahm- kar-ruk
Tish-rawa				
*Eh-qua-neck (Journ.) Oon-harik (map) (Hopa's)	*He-co-necks Ke-ko-neck Chief = Hou-a-puck-if-ma			Woon-whar-ruk On Salmon River
*Eh-nek (Journ.) Mik-iara	*In-neck	A-mi-ke-ar-rum		Ah-mā-ke-ah- rahm
*Sche-woh Isshe-pishe-rah	*Si-wahs, Sewah Chief = Es-se-pish-ra	Ish-e-pish-e		Ish-she-pish
Kah-ose		Sun-num Sum-maun		
Yutoo-ye-roop		Couth Soo-pas-ip		Yu ^{ch} -too-e- re-pah

*Yurok name.

KAROK

Gibbs 1852	McKee 1853	Taylor 1856	Merriam 1910
Hakh-kutsor=Yurok name (Kroeber)			Os-se-puk
		E-no-tucks	In-noo-tuk-kutch Kwat-te ^{ch} (A-Kwah-te) Ook-rum-ke-rik
		If-terram	Ish-e-rahm-he-ruk Een-peet Ip-poon-war-rah
		I-yiss	I-yeech-dim or I-ye-e-thrim (at I-yess Bar)
		Soof-curra	Thoof-kah-rom Te
		Pas-see-roo	Pus-se-roor-re
		Home-nip-pah	'Hoom-ne-pah ^{eh} Oo-ri-e Oo-roo-hus
		E-swhedip	Ish-we-dip-te Ah ^{ch} -rah-hah-soo-ruk Oot-ke Tah-sah ^{ch} -kahk
		Home-war-roop	Hoo-mah-ro Tin-hoom-ne-pah
		E-nam x	In-nom or E-nahm Yu ^{ch} -t ^h oo-e-re-pah (moved from vicinity of Salmon River, probably after fire of 1852).

 KAROK

Gibbs 1852

McKee 1853

Taylor 1856

Merriam 1910

Ik-ku-re-rus-so

Kus-ā̄m-we-rok

As-sif-soof-tish-
e-ram (At or near
Indian Creek).

A-the-thoof

RANCHERIAS OF THE MIDDLE KLAMATH RIVER, II

(Names and localities obtained by CHM unless otherwise noted).

YUROK

Name for themselves	Karok name	Locality
Ot-sep-por	Muh-rook-throov	NW side, mouth Bluff Creek
Se-per-rah (possibly a Karok rancheria)		SE side, opposite mouth Bluff Creek (Gibbs); at Saints Rest (CHM)

KAROK

Name for themselves	Yurok name	Locality
Woo-pum	Op-pā-goi ⁿ	NW side, Red Cap Bar
Sah ^{ch} -woo-rum	Aperger (Kroeber)	SE side, 2 miles above last (near Moutn. Boise Cr.)
Chah-me-knee-nutch Tshei-nik-kee (Gibbs)	Possibly Oler (Kroeber)	SE side, 1 mile below Camp Creek.
Te-shun-neek (T'shah-nee of Gibbs)	Olegel (Kroeber)	NW side, at mouth Camp Creek.
Pah-nahm-neek & Yu-sah	Coc-ko-man (McKee) Koomen (Kroeber)	NW side, at Orleans Bar.
Kah-te-pe-duc		SE side, 1 mile below Orleans.
Che-nitch		SE side, below mouth of Cheenitch Creek.
T'cheh-nits (Gibbs)		SE side, about a mile above Orleans.
T'sof-ka-ra	Possibly Witsogo (Kroeber)	SE side, a little above Che-nitch.

KAROK

Name for themselves	Yurok name	Locality
Ahs-sah-nahm-kar-ruk Asha-nahm-ka (Gibbs map)	Op-peos (Chief= Ya-fip-pa) (McKee)	SE, 3 miles below mouth of Salmon (CHM); at mouth Salmon River (Gibbs).
Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm		NW side, opposite Ahs-sah-nahm-kar-ruk.
Kah-te-meen Oon-harik (Gibbs) (=Woon-whar-rak)	Apyu (Kroeber?)	SE, at junction of Salmon, E side, north of Salmon (on Salmon River).
Ish-she-pish	Sewah, Chief Es- se-pish-ra (McKee)? Kepar (Kroeber)?	NW side, a mile or more N of mouth of Salmon River (Gibbs): opposite mouth Salmon River probably moved after fire (CHM).
Kah-ose (Gibbs) burnt 1852		SE side, opposite Isshe-pishe-rah (Gibbs).
Yū ^{-ch} too-e-roop-mah Yutoo-ye-roop (Gibbs)		SE side, just N of Isshe-pishe-rah (Gibbs); NW side, at Wingate Bar, probably moved after fire (CHM).
Ah-ma-ke-ah -rahm Mik-jara (Gibbs)	E-nek, name for lower part of village; (Kroeber); Tumitl, name for upper part (Kroeber)	SE side, directly opposite Yutoo-ye-roop (Gibbs). (Ah-ma-ke-ah-rahm is on NW side 3 miles below mouth of Salmon River; probably moved after fire of 1852 (CHM).
Os-se-puk		NW side at Ten Eyck.
In-noo-tuk-kutch		NW side 1½ miles below Reynolds Creek.
Ah-kwah-te Kwat-te ^{ch}		SE side, opposite last. NW side at Reynolds Creek. SE side, at Halverson's.
Ook-rum-ke-rik		SE side at Stenshaws.

KAROK

Name for themselves	Yurok name	Locality
Een-peet		SE side at Sandy Bar.
Ish-e-rahm-he-ruk		NW side at Flowers Flat, opposite Een-peet.
I-yeech-dim or I-ye-e-thrim		NW side at I-yess Bar, 1 mile below Rock Creek.
Ip-poon-war-rah ("resting place")		SE side at Dutch Henry's opposite I-yeech-dim.
Thoof-kah-rom		NW side at mouth Rock Creek.
Te		SE side, 6 miles below Dillon Creek.
Pus-se-roor-re		SE side, 5 miles below Dillon Creek.
'Hoom-ne-pah ^{ch}		NW side at Dillon Creek.
Oo-ri-e		SE side at Thomas Mine.
00-roo-hus		NW side at Cottage Grove.
Ish-we-dip-te		NW side at Swillup Flat.
Ah ^{ch} -rah-hah-soo-ruk		NW side at Meligan's Bar.
Oot-ke		NW side at Sneedan Bar.
Hoo-mah-ro		SE side at Ferry Point.
Tah-sah ^{ch} -kahk		NW side, opposite Hoo-mah-ro.
At-tin-hōm-nip-pan Tin ^{ch} -hoom-ne-pah		NW side at 'Franks', 3½ miles below Clear Creek.
In-nom or E-nahm		NW side, at mouth Clear Creek.
Yu ^{ch} -too-e-re-pah		NW side at Wingate Bar.
Ik-ku-re-rus-so		NW side of Indian Creek, little above Happy Camp, mouth Doolittle Creek.

KAROK

Name for themselves	Yurok name	Locality
Kus-am-we-rok (Fishing Camp)		SE side, about 6 miles below Happy Camp.
A-the-thoof (Kah-rah-ko)		SE side, mouth Elk Creek. Happy Camp.

KAROK (ARRAR) TRIBES AND VILLAGES

Adatars. Name used by Kelsey for Karok.

Ah^{ch}-chah-e-pan-nitch. Village on north side Klamath River on a small creek about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Woopum.-CHM.

An^{ch}-hah-soo-ruk (Ah-hah-soo-rup, Ah-hah-soo-rook). Village on west side Klamath River at Meligan's Bar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Oot-kē.-CHM.

Ah-chip-che-ān-ke. On east side Klamath River just above mouth of Carter Creek.-CHM.

Ah-kwah-te-vē, Ah-kwah-tēv (A-kwah-tē, A-ko-tēv). On northwest side of Klamath at mouth of Reynolds Creek.-CHM.

Ah-ma-ke-ah-rahm (Ah-mak-ke-ar-rahm, Amaikiara, A-mi-ke-ar-rum, Micarrah (Roseborough 1872), Mik-iara). Village on northwest side Klamath River 2 or 3 miles below mouth of Salmon. Great place for drying salmon. The 'Jump Dance' held here.-CHM.

Ah-ook-ne (Aukni, Dixon). Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map (1907) as on east side Klamath River opposite Happy Camp.

Ah-poo-roo-wah-ne. Insignificant suburb a little south of Ah-sun-nahm-kar-ruk.-CHM.

Ah-se-pahk. A few houses on lower part of same flat with Sum-se-re-he-rik and only about 200 yards from it; hardly worthy of distinct village name.-CHM.

Ah-show-roo (Asouru, Dixon). Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map as on north side Klamath River, apparently at junction of Portuguese Creek.

Ah-sow-co-we-yu. On east side Klamath River in angle south of mouth of Salmon River.-CHM.

Ahs-so-kah-ko-kum. On northwest side Klamath River close to river and under Pook-rahm, which is high up on bench.-CHM.

Ah-sum-mahm (Sum-maun, Sumaun). Large village on west side Klamath 200 to 300 yards above Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm on same flat. A favorite salmon fishing place.-CHM. Inhabited in 1856 (Taylor).

- Ah-sun-nahm-kar-ruk (Ahs-sah-nahm-kar-ruk, Ah-sum-nahm-kar-ruk, Asha-nahm-ka (Gibbs map 1852), Shanamkarak, Ya-hip-pas). Village on southeast side Klamath River about 2 miles below mouth of Salmon River and opposite Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm. Shown on Gibbs map of 1851 as on both sides of river. Probably the village called Op-pe-o by the Polikla.-CHM.
- Ah-tish-num-hun-nē. On Indian Creek at junction of East Fork (place called Sedros).-CHM.
- Ah-wish-ve-he-rah. On west side Klamath River a little above Carter Creek, but on opposite side.-CHM.
- AkonileL. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on northwest side Klamath near Happy Camp. Probably Ah-the-thoof but wrongly placed on map.
- A-kwah-te-e-ve. Village on northwest side Klamath River a little above mouth of Reynolds Creek.-CHM.
- Aperger. Polikla name for Karok village Sah^{ch}-woo-rum.-CHM.
- Apye^w (Waterman), Apyu (Kroeber). Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on east side Klamath 3 or 4 miles below U-ko-nom Creek; and by Kroeber as Polikla name for north part of Kah-te-men.
- Aranimokw. Polikla name of Karok village near Red Cap Creek (Kroeber). The village opposite mouth of Red Cap Creek is Woo-pum.-CHM.
- Ar-rahr (Arara, Arrahl, Arrar, Karuk-v-arara, Ara, Arra-arra, Arr-Arra (Gibbs map 1852). Their name for themselves. The 'Karok' of Orleans Bar region call themselves Ar-rahr and some of them say there should be an l at the end, making it Ar-rar^l. Some double it, making Ar-rah-ar-rahr.-CHM.
- Asouru. Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map as on north side Klamath River apparently at junction of Portuguese Creek. May possibly have been Shaste rather than Karok, but probably Karok.
- As-pēv-ne-te-hatch. Village on north side Klamath just above mouth of Bluff Creek. Last and lowermost village of tribe.-CHM.
- As-si-e-pen. Insignificant suburb a short distance north of Ah-sun-nahm-kar-ruk.-CHM.
- A-sut-tan-nan-nitch. Village on east side Klamath River $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 mile above Thomas Creek.-CHM.

- A-the-thoof (Ah-the-thoof, As-se-soof-oo-oo-nuk, Asisufuunuk, As-sif-soof-tish-e-ram). Village on northwest side of Klamath River at Happy Camp, at junction of Indian Creek with Klamath (original site on east side Indian Creek in present town).-CHM.
- A-tin-hōm-nip-pah (Tin-hoom-nip-pah). Village on northwest side Klamath River (at 'Franks') $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 miles below mouth of Clear Creek.-CHM.
- Aukni. Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map (1907) as on east side Klamath River opposite Happy Camp.
- Cahroc (Car-rock, Ar-rahr = Karok Arra = Pehtsik). Tribe on Klamath River from Bluff Creek up 90 miles to Happy Camp. See Karok.
- Car-rook Ar-rah (Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 146, 1885). See Karok and Arrar.
- Caw-sh-man (of Lucy Thompson). Polikla name for village of E-ke-rik-e-rā-en, now called Pah-nahm-neek, at Orleans Bar. See Ko-ko-man.
- Chah-me-knee-nitch (Cha-ma-co-nee (Daily Alta California 1851), Chah-me-knee-notch, Cha-ma-ko-nec, Cham-ma-ko-nec, Cham-ma-ko-nee, Cha-ma-ko-nees, Chawakoni, Chimikanee (Roseborough 1872), Tsha-wa-co-nihs, Tschei-nik-knee). Karok village on south side Klamath river at Wilders, opposite Te-shun-neek (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Orleans Bar).-CHM.
- Chainiki. See Tshei-nik-kee.
- Chee-nitch. (Chee-nah (McKee 1851, 1853), Chee-nahs (Daily Alta California 1851), Chee-neetch, Che-nutch, Chinitis, Cheenich (Roseborough 1872), Chee-nitch, Tcheh-nits). Karok village on southeast side Klamath River just above Orleans Bar bridge and below Chenitch Creek.-CHM.
- Denakwate-lak (or Gura-dalil-rakwe-lak). 'Wiyot' name for Karok language (Kroeber MS, Loud).
- E-dum-ne-he-ruk. On northwest side Klamath River at Lord's on Horseshoe Bend.-CHM.
- Eh-kwa-nek (Eh-qua-nek, Ikwaneek, He-co-neck, Ke-ko-neck). Polikla name for Karok village Kah-te-meen.
- Eh-nek (Ehnik, Enek, In-nek, Enek). Polikla name for Karok band at junction Salmon and Klamath Rivers. Yurok name for lower part of village of Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm (Kroeber).

- Ehnikan (=Karok). Stock name (Henshaw and Mooney 1885).
- E-ke-rik-e-rā-en. Original and proper name of village at Orleans Bar commonly called Pah-nahm-neek.-CHM.
- E-nohm'thoof Kah-rom. Old town on bench where reed lives?.-CHM.
- E-nahm (In-nom, Inam, E-nam). Village on northwest side Klamath River at mouth of Clear Creek. Still inhabited.-CHM.
- Enek. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm, but wrongly located. See Eh-nek.
- Ē'n-pet (Ēen-peet). Village on southeast side Klamath River at Sandy Bar (mouth of Sandy Bar Creek), 3 miles below Ip-poon-war-rum.-CHM.
- E'n-sho-ruk. On east side Indian Creek 2½ miles north of Happy Camp.-CHM.
- E-vah-rut-te-de. Village on southeast side Klamath River opposite Os-se-puk.-CHM.
- E-wah-pe (Oh-wau-kee). Upper Shasta name for tribe at Happy Camp on Klamath River.-CHM. Also Konomaho name for Karok.-CHM.
- Gura-dalil. "Wiyot" name for Karok Indians (Kroeber Ms - Loud).
- Gura-dalil-rakwe-lak (or Denakwate-lak). "Wiyot" name for Karok language (Kroeber MS - Loud).
- Hakh-kutsor, HaLkutsor. Polikla name for Karok village Os-se-puk (Kroeber). Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on east side Klamath, near place called 'Bucket Ranch.' His map indicates Hoo-mah-roo, but location probably wrong, as Kroeber identifies it as Os-se-puk.
- Hav-rahm-man-nik. On southeast side Klamath River at Halversons (Harley Ranch).-CHM.
- He-ko-nek (Ke-co-nek, He-ko-neck, Hiqwonek (Waterman 1920), Eh-qua-nek, IkwaneK). Polikla name for Karok village Kah'-te-meen.
- Hoom-ne-pah (Hoom-ne-pah^{ch}, Hem-ne-pahk, Home-nip-pah, Homnipa). Village on northwest side Klamath River at mouth of Dillon Creek.-CHM.

Hoom-wah-roo (Hoom-war-roo, 'Hoo-mah-ro, Hoo-mah-roo, Home-war-roop, Homuarup). On southeast side Klamath River at mouth of Titus Creek (Pumpkin Hill), about opposite Ferry Point, 1 mile below Tin-hoom-nip-pah.-CHM.

Hō-par-is-ish-a-rahm. On southwest side Elk Creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Malones (approximately 10 miles from Happy Camp). (Ish-rahm = salt lick, deer lick).-CHM.

Ah^{ch}-wah-hitch, 'Hwah-hitch. On southeast side Klamath River about 1 mile above Albars.-CHM.

'Hwah-nip-ne. On northwest side Klamath River just above and close to Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm.-CHM.

Ift (If-terram, probably misprint for Is-herram). Village on Klamath River (Taylor). See Ish-e-rahm-he-ruk.

Ik-ku-re-rus-so (Ik-koo-re-rus-so). Fishing camp on west side Indian Creek $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Happy Camp, between Doolittle and Perkins Creeks.-CHM.

Im-poo-ruk. On southeast side of Klamath River in loop of Klamath River 1 mile east-northeast of Happy Camp and opposite Reeves Ranch.-CHM.

Im-thaht-wer-rum-mahm. On northwest side Klamath River at (or below) mouth of Bluff Creek.-CHM. (mar-rahm = long).

In-nahm, In-nom (E-nahm). On northwest side Klamath River on bench just above (north of) mouth of Clear Creek.-CHM.

In-noo-tuk-itch (In-noo-tuk-kutch, In-no-tuk-kutch, Inotuks, E-no-tucks). On northwest side Klamath River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Reynolds Creek and 1 mile above Teneyck Creek.-CHM.

Ip-poon-war-rum (E-poon-war-rum, Ip-poon-war-rah). On southeast side Klamath River at Albars ranch above Sandy Bar, opposite I-yeeth-rum.-CHM.

Ish-rahm-he-ruk (Is-se-rahm-he-ruk, Ish-e-rahm-he-ruk, If-terram, Ift). On northwest side Klamath River at Flowers Flat, opposite E'n-peet but slightly below.-CHM.

Ish-she-pish (Ishipishi, Ish-e-pish-e, Isshe-pishe-rah). On northwest side Klamath River opposite Kah-te-meen, at head of Ish-she-pish-she Falls (long rapids).-CHM. Yurok name, Sche-woh (Siwabs, Sewah). A former chief = Es-se-pish-ra.

- Ish-she-rahm-so-wah. Former small village on south side Klamath River just below mouth of Whitmore Creek.-CHM.
- Ish-wē-dip-tē (Ish-swe-rip-te, Ishwidip, E-swhedip). Village on northwest side Klamath River on upper part of Swillup Flat, at or above Elliott's.-CHM.
- I-yeeth-rum (I-e-se-rim, I-ye-se-rim, I-yeech-dim, I-ye-e-thrim, Iyis, I-yiss). On northwest side of Klamath River at or above I-yeeth Bar (about a mile below Rock Creek). Still inhabited.-CHM. (Yeeth=different).
- Iyis. See I-yeeth-rum.
- John's Tribe. Tribe of "Klamath Indians" 15 miles from Scotts Bar (Cartwright 1875).
- Kah-hah ar-reh. Name used by Orleans Karok for Happy Camp Karok.-CHM.
- Kah-ah-mo-nits, Kah-o-mah-nits. Po-lik-la (Yurok) name for Karok at Orleans Bar.-CHM.
- Kah-ose. On southeast side Klamath River, opposite Ish-she-pish. Burnt in 1852 (Gibbs map). Apparently on site of present Kah-tē-meen (not mentioned by Gibbs). Name Kah-ose not given to me.-CHM.
- Kah-pah-rahm. Former village on ridge near copper mine on branch of Red Cap Creek about 5 miles in air line from mouth of Red Cap Creek.-CHM.
- Kah-rah-ko-hah (Kah-rah-ko-hit, Kah-rah-ko). Branch of Karok tribe on Klamath River from Sciad Creek down to Happy Camp and on Indian Creek. Their name for themselves.-CHM. They are called Kah-hah ar-rah by their relatives of the Orleans region, and Kah-te-roo by the Shasta.-CHM.
- O-Kah-rum-ke-rik. On northwest side Klamath River below I-ees Bar (2 miles or more below Flowers Flat).-CHM.
- Kah-tē-meen (Katimin, Sege^w, Polikla name, Waterman 1920). On southeast side Klamath River at north base of Sugarloaf, opposite Ish-she-pish, just above mouth of Salmon.-CHM.
- Kah-tē-pē-ruk (Kah-te-pe-duk, Kah-te-pee-rah, Katipiara, Kah-tee-pee-rah). On southeast side Klamath River about 1 mile below Orleans.-CHM.
- Kah-te-roo (Katiru). Shasta name for Kah-rah-ko-hah, which see.

Kah-tsah-ve-nahs. Soo-lah-to-luk name for Karok tribe at Orleans Bar.-CHM.

Kā-nah. Hwilkut name for Karok and Polikla.-CHM.

Karok (Kahroc, Karoh, Kahrok, Cahroc, Kyrock, Krock, Kworatem, Coratem, Koratem, Quoratem, Orleans, Car-rook, Kahruk). (Name meaning "up river") in common use for stock.

Karouck. Of Somes Bar (Dances), Cedarville Record, Calif., Feb. 6, 1955.

Katiru. Name used by Dixon for tribe on Klamath River from Sciad on to Happy Camp, who he regarded as Shastan. See Kah-te-roo.

Ke-nas. Hwilkut name for Karok.-CHM.

Ke-nus. Hoopah name for the Karok.-CHM.

Kepar. Yurok name for Ish-she-pish-e.

Ko-che-e-e-ve, Ko-che-e-va (Ko-che-e-vah). On northwest side Klamath River at Spinks, about opposite mouth of Rodger Creek.-CHM.

Ko-che-ve-se-ar-rah-kum. On southeast side Klamath River at mouth of Spinks Bend (or Loop) about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Rodgers Creek.-CHM.

Ko-ko-man (Co-co-man, Koomen, Kokaman, Caw-ah-man, Coc-co-man, Coc Ka-mans (Daily Alta California 1851), Coc-ko-man, Coc-ko-nan, Cock-o-mans, Cok-ka-mans). Koomen = Polikla name for village of Pah-nahm-neek (Kroeber). Pa-nam-o-nee was said to be a chief of Ko-ko-man. See Pah-nahm-neek and E-ke-rik-e-rā-en.

Koomen, Ko'omen (Waterman 1920). Polikla name for village of 'Panamenik' (Kroeber). See Ko-ko-man and Pah-nahm-neek.

Koos-rē-pish ah-mī-yow. On northwest side Klamath River a little south of mouth of Camp Creek.-CHM.

Koo-ye-ve. Small village on northwest side Klamath River opposite mouth of Whitmore Creek (a little below).-CHM.

Kouth (Couth). Karok village on Klamath River (Taylor). Probably in vicinity of Salmon River. Not to be confused with Thoof-kah-rum.

Kus-ām-we-rok. Fishing camp rancheria on southeast side Klamath River, said to be near mouth of Buzzard Creek about 6 miles below Happy Camp.-CHM.

- Kwat-te^{ch}. Village on northwest side Klamath River just above Reynolds Creek, 5 miles below Halverson's.-CHM. See A-kwah-te-e-ve.
- Kwe-ahts-wah. Shaste name for village on south side Klamath River at Grider's Ranch ($\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Sciad Creek but on opposite side of Klamath).-CHM.
- Kworatem. Proper spelling of Quoratem and Coratem, the Polikla name for the place at mouth of Salmon River (word Kworatem not Karok.-CHM).
- Ma'a. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village shown on his map in position of Ah-sow-oo-e, which see.
- Mah-rook-throov (Mu-rook-throov). See Yu-rook-throov. Not a village.
- Mik-iara. On east side Klamath, opposite and slightly above Ish-he-pish. Burnt in 1852 (Gibbs map). Present village Ah-ma-ke-ah-rahm is on west side of Klamath about 2 or 3 miles below mouth of Salmon.-CHM.
- Muh-rook-throov (Mah-rook-throov). Village on northwest side Klamath River at Bluff Creek.-CHM. Yu-rook-soof. Name of Bluff Creek. Orleans Karok say no village there.
- Naastok. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on east side Klamath 3 or 4 miles south of Salmon. Apparently Ah-sah-nahm-kar-ruk.
- Nahm-war-roo. Acorn camp on northwest side Klamath River on west part of Spinks Bend.-CHM.
- Num-nav-voe-noo-pe. On Indian Creek at Forest Ranger Station, 6 miles north of Happy Camp.-CHM.
- Ahf-tah-rahm, Off-tah-rum (Af-tar-rum). On southeast side Klamath River on small flat just below Stenshaws.-CHM.
- Ohetoor (Ohetur). Yurok name for Karok village opposite and below Orleans Bar (Kroeber), probably Kah-te-pe-ruk.-CHM.
- O-kah-rum-ke-rik. Village on northwest side Klamath River below I-ees Bar (2 miles or more below Fowlers Flat).-CHM.
- Olegel, O-legeL, Olegel (Waterman 1920). Polikla name for Karok village at mouth of Camp Creek (Kroeber). This village is Te-shun-neek.-CHM.
- Oler. Yurok name for Karok village between Orleans Bar and Red Cap Creek (Kroeber).

- Ook-rum-ke-rik, Ook-rum-kē-ruk. On northwest side Klamath River a mile or two above Stenshaws (just above Flowers Flat).-CHM.
- Oo-rī-ē, Oo-rah-i (O-ri-e). On southeast side Klamath River at Thomas mine, north side mouth of Thomas Creek and nearly opposite Cottage Grove.-CHM.
- Oo-roo-hus. On northwest side Klamath River at Cottage Grove (Aubreys) on lower part Swillup Flat.-CHM.
- Oos-ē-ve. On northeast side Elk Creek opposite Hō-par-ris-ish-a-rahm.-CHM.
- Oos-se-ne (Ussini, Dixon). Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map (1907) as on west side Klamath River opposite Indian Point and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly (a little north of east) from Happy Camp.
- Oot-kē (Oot-kēv). Village on northwest side of Klamath River at Sneed Bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Tah-sah^{ch}-hahk, opposite mouth of Independence Creek.-CHM.
- Oot-too-shoo (Uttutsu, Dixon). Village shown on Dixon's Shaste map (1907) at or near old Fort Goff, on north side Klamath River about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Nolton and believed by him to be Shaste.
- Op-pā-goiⁿ (Opegoi, Opegach, Oppegoeh, Op-pe-o, Oppe-yoh, O-prgr, Oprgr (Waterman 1920), Redcaps, Up-pa-goine(s), Up-pa-goines (Daily Alta California 1851), Up-pah-goines). Polikla name for Karok village of Woo-pum on northwest side Klamath River, opposite mouth of Red Cap Creek.-CHM. See Woo-pum.
- Op-pe-o (Op-peos, Oppe-yoh). Polikla name for band near junction of Salmon and Klamath. Chief, Ya-fip-pa (Gibbs and McKee 1853). Probably Polikla name for Ah-sah-nahm-kar-ruk.
- Os-sē-puk (Ashipak). Village on northwest side Klamath River at Teneyck. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below In-noo-tuk-itch.-CHM. Called Hakh-kutsor by the Yurok (Kroeber).
- Ot-sep-por (Otche-poh, Ut-chap-pah, Ut-chapahs (Daily Alta California 1851), Ut-cha-pah, Ut-cha-pas, Ut-scha-pas, Uchapa, Atsepar). Yurok name for Bluff Creek.-CHM. Also name of village on northwest side Klamath River at mouth Bluff Creek (Gibbs). Called by Karok Muh-rook-throov, which see.-CHM.

Pah-nahm-neek (Panumna (Roseborough 1872), Pah-nahm-neek and Yusah, Pahnamenik, Pa-nom-nik, E-ke-rik-e-rā-en, old name, CHM MS). The Ye-rah-he-ve or New Year Ceremony of the Karok is held here about the end of September. There is a sweathouse here. On northwest side Klamath River on flat at present Orleans Bar.-CHM. Called Koomen by the Yurok (Kroeber). Pa-nam-o-nee was chief of Coc-ko-man band (McKee 1853). The proper name of the town is E-ke-rik-e-rā-en.-CHM.

Pah-se-roo-ver-rah, Pah-sē-roo (Pus-se-roo, Pah-se-roo-oo-rah, Pus-se-roor-re, Pas-see-roo, Pasara). On southeast side Klamath River about 5 miles below Dillon Creek.-CHM.

Pahtch-ēch-e-rish, Patch-ē-ē-rish. On northwest side Klamath at Oak Flat nearly opposite mouth Buzzard Creek, and on upper (north) side Oak Flat Creek.-CHM.

Peh-tsik (Patesick, Pate-ricks (Daily Alta California 1851), Patih-rik, Pech-ic-las, Pech-ic-las, Petch-ic-la, Peh-tsic, Petit-sick, Peh-tuck, Pehtuck). Po-lik-lah name for tribe and stock on Klamath River from a little above mouth of Trinity to above mouth of Salmon (Gibbs 1853; Lucy Thompson 1916) = Kah-rok = Quorateam.

Pook-krahm. On northwest side Klamath River on high bench (Sanderson Ranch) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Sah-voo-rahm on opposite side.

Quoratean Family. Stock name (Powell 1891).

Quorateam (Coratem, Kworatem). Yurok name for tribe at mouth of Salmon River.

Rayoik. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village 'Ayis' on west side Klamath (by his map 7 or 8 miles below Happy Camp). If intended for I-yeeth-rum, location is wholly wrong.-CHM.

Redcaps. See Op-pe-goiⁿ. Red Cap - mentioned by Gen. John E. Wool Aug. 10, 1855 - H.R. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. p. 91, 1857.

Sah-mi. Kah-rah-ko-hah village on north side Klamath at mouth of Sciad Creek. Claimed by both Kah-rah-ko-hah and Shaste.-CHM.

Sah^{ch}-woo-rum (Sah-voo-rahm, Sah^{ch}-woo-rum Sa-vou-ras (Daily Alta California 1851), Sa-vou-ra, Sa-vour-ras, Sa-vow-ra, Savorum (Roseborough 1872), Sa-von-ra, Sa-ron-ra, Sa-wa-rahs, Sawuara, Sogorem, Shah-woo-rum). On south side Klamath River just below Boise Creek and about 4 miles below Orleans Bar (2 miles below Wilders and opposite Wōn-we-ruk).-CHM. (Called by the Yurok Aperger - Kroeber.)

Salmon River or Coratem. See Koratem.

Sege^w (Segwe^w). Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Kah-te-meen but wrongly located.

Se-per-rah (Sehe-perrh). Village on northwest side Klamath River at place called Saint's Rest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below mouth of Bluff Creek.-CHM. Lowermost village of Karok or Middle Klamath tribe (Gibbs). Yurok. See Ot-sep-por. Called Sam-tah^{ch}-kah-kah by the Karok.-CHM.

Se-te-pitch. Kah-rah-ko village on north side Klamath at mouth of Thompson Creek.-CHM.

Se-rah-rah-a-pen. On northwest side Klamath, just below mouth of Reynolds Creek.-CHM. A little above E-no-tuk-ketch.

Shegoashkwu. Yurok name of Karok villages below Orleans Bar (Handbook).

She-woh (Se-wah, Sche-woh, Shegwuu, Si-wah). Yurok name for Karok village Ish-she-pish, near junction of Salmon and Klamath Rivers. Chief, Es-se-pish-ra (McKee).

Sit-tip-koor (Tcitatowaki of Dixon). On northwest side Klamath River at mouth of Thompson Creek (Nolton) on Big North Bend Klamath River.-CHM.

Soof-yu-roo-kum. Village on north side Klamath River across gulch from Sah-voo-rahm.-CHM.

Ah-soo-pā-is-ip-hahn, Soo-pas-ip (Supasip). Boat landing $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Ish-she-pish, to cross to Kah-te-meer.-CHM. Given by Alese S. Taylor as village on Klamath River inhabited in 1856.

Sun-se-re-he-dik. On northwest side Klamath River on same flat with Ossepuk and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below In-noo-tuk-itch (about 1 mile above Teneyck Creek?).-CHM.

Sun-ne-pah. Former small village on Sandy Bar on northwest side Klamath River about opposite mouth of Peach Creek (about 1 mile above Orleans).-CHM.

Sun-mahm (Sun-num, Sunum). Small village at mouth of Nelson Creek.-CHM. Inhabited in 1856 - Taylor.

Su-wur-rum (Sah^{ch}-woo-rum). On northwest side Klamath River at Big Bar, 2-3 miles below (above?) Red Cap Creek. Error - See Sah-voo-rahm.

- Tah-kah-soof-kah-rah (Tsof-ka-ra, Tuck-a-soof-curra, Taha-soofcarrah). On southeast side Klamath River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Pearch Creek, a little above Chee-nitch. Not to be confused with Thoof-kah-rum at mouth of Rock Creek.-CHM.
- Tahk-re-pah, Tah^{ch}-re-pahk. Camp on dance ground near mouth of Clear Creek on northwest side Klamath River. Not permanent village.-CHM.
- Tah-sah^{ch}-hah-ahk, Tah-sah^{ch}-hahk (Tah-sah^{ch}-kahk, Tas-sa^{ch}-hahk). On northwest side Klamath River opposite Hoom-wah-roo.-CHM.
- Tcitatowaki. Dixons rendering of Shaste name for Karok village Sit-ip-poor, which he believed to be Shaste. See Sit-tip-koor.
- Tē (Te-e). On southeast side Klamath River about 6 miles below Dillon Creek, and 1 mile below Pah-se-roo-rah.-CHM.
- Te-he-roo-kum. On southeast side Klamath River just below Tē.
- Te-shun-neek (Tshah-nee, T'shah-nee, Tsano, Tchai-noh, Skeina). On northwest side Klamath River at mouth of Camp Creek, on north side.-CHM.
- Te-waht-ok (Tē-wah-tok). On southeast side Klamath River at mouth of China Creek (Indian Point), about 4 miles due east of Happy Camp.-CHM.
- Thoof-kah-rum (Soof-kah-rum, Soof-curra, Thoof-kah-rum). On northwest side Klamath River a little above mouth of Rock Creek.-CHM. Not to be confused with Tah-kah-soof-kah-rahm (T'sof-ka-ra) on southeast side river several miles below, between Camp Creek and Salmon Creek.-CHM.
- Tin-hoom-nip-pah (At-tin-hom-nip-pah, Tin^{ch}-hoom-ne-pah). Village on northwest side Klamath River about $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 miles below mouth of Clear Creek (at Frank's).-CHM. See A-tin-hom-nip-pah.-CHM.
- Tish-shahn (Tish-rawa, Tishrawa (Gibbs). On north side Salmon River just above its junction with Klamath River.-CHM.
- Ti-yees. Former village on southeast side Klamath River about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below mouth of Red Cap Creek.-CHM.
- Too-e (Tui). Yurok name for Karok village on west side Klamath between Orleans Bar and Red Cap Creek (Kroeber).
- Too-e-ke-rik. Insignificant suburb on same flat or bench with Ah-sun-nahm-kar-ruk.

- Too-yu-yook, Too-yuk** (or Too-e-yook, Tooyook, Roseborough 1872). On northwest side Klamath River a short distance below Koos-re-pish ah-mī-yow and just below Ullathorn Creek.-CHM.
- TsanoL.** Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on west side Klamath 8 or 10 miles below stream apparently intended for U-ko-nom Creek.
- Tshah-nee** (Gibbs Map 1851). Given me as Te-shun-neek, which see.
- Tshei-nik-kee** (Gibbs Map=Chainiki of Kroeber). Southeast side Klamath River below Orleans Bar. Probably same as Chah-me-knee-nitch, which see.
- Tsof-ka-ra** (Gibbs Map). Southeast side Klamath and little above "Tcheh-nits" (=Chee-nitch). Given to me as Tah-kah-soof-kah-rahm, which see.
- TunoiyoL (TunoiyoL).** Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on east side Klamath about 2 miles north of Salmon.
- Up-pah-goines** (Up-pa-goines (McKee 1853; Daily Alta California 1851), Up-pa-goine). Band near Red Cap Bar. See Op-pa-goiⁿ = Yurok name for Woo-pum.
- Ussini.** Village shown on Dixon's Shaste Map (1907) as on west side Klamath River opposite Indian Point and about 3½ miles easterly (a little north of east) from Happy Camp.
- Ut-cha-pah** (Ut-cha pahs (Daily Alta California 1851), Ut-chap-pah, Ut-scha-pahs, Ut-scha-pahs, Uchapa). Probably Yurok name for band near mouth of Bluff Creek. If location is correct, must be village called Muh-rook-throov by the Karok. See Ot-sep-por.
- Uttutsu.** Village shown on Dixon's Shaste Map (1907) at or near old Fort Goff on north side Klamath River about 2½ miles east of Nolton and believed by him to be Shaste.
- Wah-hah-e-wah.** Shaste name for Karok village on south side Klamath River at Brickleys, about a mile east-southeast of Sciad Creek. Easternmost village of Karok.-CHM.
- Wetsets.** Given by Waterman as Polikla name for village on northwest side Klamath a few miles south of Salmon. Apparently Koo-ye-ve.-CHM.

- Wetsitsiko, Witsogo. Polikla name of Karok village between Salmon River and Orleans Bar (Kroeber). Polikla name for Klamath village, probably Tsofkara (Kroeber). (Tsofkara not to be confused with Thoof-kah-rum.-CHM).
- Witch-ah. Old village on southeast side Klamath nearly opposite mouth of Wilson Creek (slightly below).-CHM.
- Woon-har-ruk (Woon-whar-ruk, Oon-harik). On north side Salmon River, about 1 mile above Somes and 3 miles above mouth of river.-CHM.
- Wōn-we-ruk (Woon-we-ruk). Large village on north side Klamath River opposite Sah-woo-rahm.-CHM.
- Woo-pum (Woo-pum, Woo-pum, Wopum). On north side Klamath River opposite mouth of Red Cap Creek, 3 miles below Sah-woo-rahm. The lower fish dam was at or near Woo-pum.-CHM. Polikla name Oppegach, Oppegoch, O-pa-goin.
- Ya-hip-pas. See Ah-sah-nahm-kar-ruk. (Yu-frip-pah was a man (now dead), not a place or village.)-CHM.
- Yu^{ch}-roop-wah-woo-noo-pah. On southeast side Klamath River at junction of Elk Creek (south side mouth of Elk Creek).-CHM.
- Yu^{ch}-thoo-e (Yu^{ch}-thoo-e-rē-pah, Yu^{ch}-tooe-re-pah, Yutoyara). On northwest side Klamath River at or near Wingate Bar, above mouth of Wingate Creek.-CHM.
- Yu^{ch}-too-ye-roop-mah, Yu^{ch}-too-ē-roop-mah (Yutoo-ye-roop, Gibbs Map 1852). On southeast side Klamath River, just above Kah-tē-meen and hardly distinct from it (above mouth of Salmon). Formerly on opposite side Klamath River just above Is-she-pish; burnt in 1852 (Gibbs Map).-CHM.
- Yu^{ch}-nahm, Yu-hoo-nahm. On east side Klamath River below mouth U-ko-nom Creek.-CHM.
- Yu-ē-tē-hē-ruk. On south side Salmon River at Somes Bar (people all dead).-CHM.
- Yu-sah. Old time nickname for Pah-nahm-neek, the proper name of which is E-ke-rik-e-rā-en.-CHM. Village on northwest side Klamath River at Orleans Bar.
- Yu-sah-hah-rim. Camp on dance ground near mouth Clear Creek, on northwest side Klamath River.-CHM.

SHASTAN TRIBES, BANDS, AND VILLAGES*

Not including the Atchomawe and Atsokawe

Ab-se-kow. Shaste village on Scott River about 19 miles below Ft. Jones.-CHM.

A-chit-ter-rah-kah. Shaste village on river flat on southeast side of Klamath River $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 miles above mouth of Shasta River, behind a mountain called Round Hill on the maps but locally known as Black Mountain. The Shaste Indian name of this mountain is Mah-ho-rik or Mah-ho-witch.-CHM.

A^{ch}-te-roo-witch-e-rah (Ah^{ch}-te-doo-witch-e-rah). Shaste village on Moffit Creek on east side of Scott Valley, below Hah-soo-ri.-CHM.

Ah-ah-wah. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River below Hamburg (at Camp R). Hamburg dialect. Location not definitely fixed.-CHM.

A-hā-ke-took. Old Shaste village on western edge of Shasta Valley 2 or 3 miles southwest of Gazelle and close to the mountains, where Willow Creek comes out. (Named for the Indian bean, Ah-hā-ke.) Doubtless same as Ah-hā-keet-ah-mah.-CHM.

"Ahawāswig". Shasta village shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) high up on Shasta River directly west of Mt. Shasta, which would place it between Sisson and Weed. Not obtained by me.-CHM.

Ah-hah-hah. Shaste village on south side Klamath River 1 mile below mouth of Shovel Creek (between river and wagon road). The house of Henry Spanis now stands on the rancheria site.-CHM.

Ah-hā-keet-ah-mah. Shaste village on Willow Creek at base of Scott Mountains, 3 or 4 miles above Gazelle. Doubtless same as A-hā-te-took. The terminal word ah-mah means houses and is frequently attached to village names.-CHM.

Ah-ho-wuk-kah. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River on a flat west of the mouth of Big Hamburg Creek.-CHM.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all names are in the Shaste language as spoken in Shasta and Yreka valleys and Upper Klamath Canyon.

- Ahk-nā-mah. Shaste village on Willow Creek in a tongue of Shasta Valley at base of Scott Mountains southwest of Gazelle, and about half a mile above A-hā-ke-took.-CHM.
- Ah-mah-is-se. Konomehoo name of Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk village on Petersburg Flat, on south side of South Fork Salmon River, 4 miles above Cecilville.-CHM.
- Ah-me-soo-ish. Name for themselves used by the Hamburg Shaste; includes those on north side of Klamath River called Wah-te-roo by the Shasta Valley and Upper Klamath Shaste.-CHM.
- A-ho-te-dā (Ah-ho-te-dā-e, A-hoo-te-dā, Ahōtida'e, Ho-te-day). Place name (in Shaste language) for northwest part of Shasta Valley, especially about Montague. Has been used also in tribal sense. The inhabitants are called A-hoo-te-dā-et-soo-ish (written Ahotire'itsu by Dixon) but only in a geographic - not a tribal - sense.-CHM.
- Ah-pah-rah-oo-chi-rah (Ah-par-rah-hoo-oo-chi-rah, Ah-pi-rah-ho-chā-rah). Shaste village at Callahan's ranch at south end of Scott Valley. Same as place name.-CHM.
- Ah-pō-ne (or Ap-po-ne). Large Shaste village on Shasta River 2 or 2½ miles northwest of Montague, on west side of Shasta River. This part of Shasta River was called Ah-po-ne; the upper part, near Gazelle, was called Ahs-tah.-CHM.
- Ah-rah^{ch}-e (Araxi). Village at mouth of Grider Creek on south side of Klamath River, shown on Dixon's Shasta Map of 1907. May be Shaste name for Karok village of Kwe-ahts-wah, given me as situated at this point. (Dixon's map is not clear as to exact location but Dixon writes me that it was, Grider Creek).-CHM.
- Ah-re-kwe. Konomehoo name for their village on south side Salmon River opposite mouth of Little North Fork, at or near Ahlgren Schoolhouse. Highest up of the Konomehoo villages, there being none at Sawyers Bar.-CHM.
- Ah-ro-a-re-ho-rah. Shaste village in Scott Valley, on the big flat near Ft. Jones. Ah-roo is the name of the northern or black cottonwood tree.-CHM.
- Ah-ro-wah^{ch}-hah-kah-ro-sah. Shaste village on the large island on east side of Scott Valley (near center) about 8 miles above Ft. Jones.-CHM.
- Ah-show-roo ("Asouru"). Village shown on Dixon's Map, 1907, on north side Klamath River, apparently at mouth of Portuguese Creek. Probably not Shaste but Karok. Not obtained by me.

- Ah-soon-nah-ko-witch-e-rah. Shaste village on pine flat on south side Klamath River a short distance below Kopko dam. (A Portuguese lives there now.) Named for the yellow or Ponderosa pine. Ah-soon-nah^{ch}==.-CHM.
- Ah-soo-pahk (Ash-sho-pahk, As-soo-pahk, Ussōpag of Dixon's Map). Shaste village at Scott Bar (whose name it bears) on Scott River.-CHM.
- Ah-soo-rah (Asurahawa, error). Large and important Shaste village on Bogus Creek 4 miles above its junction with Klamath River. Cedar bark from the old houses may be seen there yet. Named from Bogus Creek, Ah-soo-rah, which in turn was named for the pale manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*). The inhabitants were called Ah-soo-rah-ah-choo-ish.-CHM.
- Ah-soor-a-how-wah (possibly Wah-soor-a-hah-wah). Shaste village at Klamath Hot Springs at mouth of Shovel Creek in Klamath canyon--the easternmost village of the tribe. The inhabitants were called Ah-soor-ah-hah-wah-choo-ish, or Ah-soo-rah-how-wah choo-ish. The old village Ah-soo-ra-how-wah was on the south side of Klamath River, on the flat on west side of Shovel Creek (site of present Beswick Hotel) at Klamath Hot Springs, in a grove of large northern cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*). Named from Shovel Creek, which bears the same name.-CHM.
- Ah-soo-ri (Hah-soo-ri). Old Shaste village on Moffit Creek in Scott Mountains 9 or 10 miles from Ft. Jones. A large rancheria. Named from Moffit Creek, Ah-soo-ri'.-CHM.
- Ahs-tah (or Ah-stah, Asta, As'-tah). Shaste village on Willow Creek at Gazelle, in western edge of Shasta Valley. Name same as that of Willow Creek at Gazelle.-CHM.
- Ah-wah (Awa of Dixon). Shaste rancheria on north side Klamath River at Quigley's ranch (on small creek near bridge), and east of Oak Bar about 4 miles below Ko-ho-wi-took. Named from place called Ah-wah or Ah-wan.-CHM Near whites?
- Ah-wah-kah-kahtch (or Ah-wah-kah-hatch). Shaste village on east side of Scott Valley about 4 miles southeast of Etna (near McBrides).-CHM.
- Ah-wi'-mah. Shaste summer salmon fishing camp on Klamath River at mouth of Shasta River.-CHM.
- Ah-wuk-hah. Old Shaste village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Cottonwood Creek about 2 miles south of Hornbrook. Name same as that of Cottonwood Creek.-CHM.

- Am-mah-hah-wuk-kah-wah. Konomeho name for their village on bluff on east side Salmon River, on south side Crapo Creek (place now all mined out).-CHM.
- Ah-mut-ak-we (Amutakhwe). Hoopa name for "New River Shasta" (Kroeber, Dixon, Merriam). Probably same as Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk.-CHM.
- Ap-sok-kwe-o (Ab-suk-kwe-ah, Ahp-sahk,kwe-wah, Ap-sok-kwe-o). Shaste village and place name at Etna Mills in Scott Valley (on site of Union Flour Mill).-CHM.
- Ā-ras (Ā-rahs, Eras, Er-ras). Shaste village on flat on south side Klamath River at Klamathon bridge, on wagon road from Ager and Thrall to Hornbrook.-CHM.
- Ar-rah^{ch}-hah (Ar-rah-ah^{ch}). Shaste village at site of present Hawkinsville, on Yreka Creek. Its inhabitants are called Ar-rah^{ch}-hah choo-ish.-CHM.
- Ar-rah-hah-rah-chi-to-atch-ah (or Ar-rah-hah-rah-chi-ko-kutted-de-kway). Shaste village at hot springs several miles east of Chi-ri-wah, on Little Shasta Creek. The place may be the hot Soda Springs on the Terwilliger Ranch about 2 miles east of Little Shasta postoffice. The long name refers to the antics of the bubbling boiling water.-CHM.
- Ar-roo-took. Shaste rancheria on small creek about 1 mile above poor hospital at Yreka. (There were others along this creek whose names I did not get.)-CHM.
- "Asouru". Village on north side Klamath River, apparently at mouth of Portuguese Creek, shown on Dixon's Shasta Map, 1907, and supposed by him to be Shaste, but probably Northern Karok.-CHM.
- Atch-ah-wah-pahk (Ahts-ah-wah-pahk). Shaste village at head of Moffit Creek near Gazelle Mountain in Scott Mountains. Big rancheria. Named from the nearby mountain. There used to be a Deer Fence there.-CHM.
- A-te (Āte). Modesse name for tribe on Squaw Creek south of Mt. Shasta and extending northeasterly=Wi-muk of the Winton;=Okwanutsu of Dixon.-CHM. Called Oo-chah-hah-roo chah-wish by Shaste of Yreka Valley.-CHM.
- At-tik-kah-ap-se-rook. Shaste village on Scott River a few miles above Scott Bar.-CHM.
- At-tik-kah-ha-tat-so. Shasté village on north side of Klamath River at the old railroad crossing near mouth of Jenny Creek. Taht-soo is the Shaste word for sand.-CHM.

- Chah^{ch}-wahtch. Konomehoo name for their village on Salmon River just above Sawmill Gulch (about 1/2 or 3/4 mile above Bonalys).-CHM.
- Chah-hahk-tok. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River on a flat 2 miles below Beaver Creek.-CHM.
- Chah-hah-took. Shaste winter camp in a long cave at base of cliff on north side of Klamath River opposite Klamath Hot Springs meadow. The Hot Springs are called Cha-cha-took; the word for cave is Chah-ne-kwah.-CHM.
- Chah-ho-wah. Shaste village on Willow Creek in mountains about 4 miles above Ager and 1½ miles above E-cho-hah-ka. Chah-ho is the Shaste name for the fever bush (Garrya).-CHM.
- Chē-poo-sah-took. Shaste rancheria on small creek at Caldwell ranch, about 2½ miles southerly from Yreka (on west side of road).-CHM.
- Chi-ri-wah. Shaste village at junction of Little Shasta Creek with Shasta River, near the little hill at Montague, on northwestern border of Shasta Valley.-CHM. See also 'Ikahig'.
- Chi-wah-ho-tok. Shaste village on south side Klamath River nearly opposite (but a little below) Koo-tat-soo.-CHM.
- Choo-pah^{ch}-took. Shaste village on north side Klamath River below Ik-kweek and now under water from Kopko dam. Choo-pah is the Shaste word for fawn, a young deer.-CHM.
- Cho-pahn-nā. Old Shaste village about 4 miles south of Yreka and 1 mile south of Kwiknoo, near a small reservoir.-CHM.
- Cho-pah-wah-how (Tso-pah-wah-ho). Konomehoo name for their village on south side South Fork Salmon River about 1 mile below Yocumville (Orcutts).-CHM.
- E-chah-tah-is. Achomawe name for tribe on Upper McCloud River. (Doubtless the Wi-muk of the Wintoon; Okwanutsu of Dixon.)-CHM.
- E-cho-hah-ka. Shaste village on Willow Creek about 2 miles above Ager. E-choo-te is the Shaste name for a spring of water.-CHM.
- E-doo-i-soo-ish (E-roo-i-choo-ish). See It-o-wi-soo-ish.

- E-eh (E'eh, E-oh). "Tribe in Scott Valley," (Gibbs and McKee). Probably error for E^{ch}, the Shaste name of a place on Scott River above Scott Bar.-CHM.
- E-kah-ruk (Ē-kah-rah-kah choo-ish). Name used by the Shaste of Yreka and Shasta valleys and Klamath Canyon for related tribe north of the Siskiyou Mountains.-CHM.
- Ek-pe-me (Ek-pi-me, Ekpimi). Name given by Jeremiah Curtin as the Ilmawe name for the Shaste tribe. But the Modesse Achomawe (who are closely related to the Ilmawe) gave me Ek-pe-me as their name for the Wintoon.-CHM.
- Em-mah-kwit-te. Shaste village on Willow Creek at Ager. Name same as that of the locality.-CHM.
- Em-muk-kah-kah-hah-pahs (Am-muk-kah-kah-pahs). Shaste village at Tom Orr's place, 8 or 9 miles southeasterly from Yreka on road to Gazelle.-CHM.
- Ē-roo-i-choo-is (E-doo-i-soo-ish). Name used by Shaste of Shasta and Yreka valleys for Scott Valley branch of tribe. Same as It-to-wi-choo-ish.-CHM.
- Ē't-sah-kah-re-he-wah. Old Shaste village on Moffit Creek on east side Scott Valley (exact location uncertain). Possibly same as Is-sa-kwah-pah.-CHM. Not verified in 1919.
- Ē't-sow-ootch-e-rah (E't-sah-ootch-e-rah). Old Shaste village in Scott Mountains high up on Duzel Creek, above Ip-sah^{ch}-wah-kow (under Skukum Rock, It-sow-che-rah).-CHM.
- Et-tah-kah. Shaste village on north side Klamath River 1½ miles above Horse Creek.-CHM.
- Ha^{ch}. Shaste village on southwest side of Scott River a little below Wahtch-ah-he-mah.-CHM.
- Hah-nā-pōch. Old Shaste village about 3½ miles south of Yreka (about half a mile south of Kwik-noo).-CHM.
- Hahs-ko-wah-nā. Shaste village on south side Klamath River 3 miles below Horse Creek.-CHM.
- Hahs-nit (or Hahs-neet). Large Shaste village on small flat of same name on north side of Klamath River about 2 miles below Henley.-CHM.
- Hah-too-ke-wah (or Hah-to-kwē-wah, Hah-to-kwā-wah). Name used by the Shaste of Shasta Valley and Upper Klamath Canyon for the Wintoon tribe south of themselves on Sacramento River. Though given me as Wintoon, may be Dixon's Okwanutsu, called Wi-muk by the Wintoon.-CHM.

- Han-now-took. Shaste deer camp, and mountain of same name, in Scott Mountains. Highest-up camp on Moffit Creek.-CHM.
- He-kah-tōk. Shaste village on flat on north side of Klamath River a little below (opposite) mouth of Scott River.-CHM.
- He-wa-ah (or He-wa-ah^{ch}, "Thiweax" of Dixon). Large Shaste village on Shasta River just below mouth of Yreka Creek (4 miles below Yreka and near electric power house).-CHM.
- Ho-a-te-took. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River, 6 miles below Beswick and 3 miles below wagon bridge. Now under water from Kopko dam.-CHM.
- Hoo-wi-e-took. Konomehoo name for their village on north side South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Indian Creek.-CHM.
- Hoop-po-ho. Konomeho name for their village at junction of Plummer Creek with South Fork Salmon River. Uppermost and southernmost village of tribe.-CHM.
- How-te-te-oh ("Hudedut", "Wowtetch", misprint). Village of Tekelma tribe at Rogue River Ferry, Oregon, members of which were visiting Shaste Indians in Scott Valley in 1853 (Gibbs).
- Humbug tribe. (San Francisco Weekly Bull. 1867 - from Yreka Journal).
- I-dah-kah-ri-oo-ke (Ida-kara-wak-a-ha, Ida-ka-riuke, Idakariuke, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha, Idakariwakaha, I-do-ka-rai-uke). Name of former chief applied to his band in Shasta Valley. Not a village name.-CHM.
- Id-doo-kwi. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River on east side of mouth of Camp Creek.-CHM.
- I"-kah (Aika, Ika, I-ka, I-ē-kah, T-ka misprint). Large Shaste village at Hamburg on south side of Klamath River. Named from the locality, I"-kah. (Not to be confused with Wi-e-kah, the Shaste name of Mt. Shasta, nor with I-ka-ruk, a name sometimes loosely applied to the members of tribe in Shasta Valley.)-CHM.
- E-kah-heg ("Ikahig"). Shasta village shown on Dixon's Map (1907) in angle of junction of Little Shasta Creek with Shasta River. Dixon write me that it "was on (Shasta) river by small hill back of Montague."-CHM.

- I-ka-ruk (I-ka-nuck, I-ka-ruck, Ika-ruck, I-kar-uck, Ikaruck). Shaste band in Shasta Valley, named after a chief. Not a village name.
- Ik-e-rah-koot-soo (Ikirakutsu). Shastan tribe on Stewart and Rogue Rivers, Oregon (Dixon).
- Ik-kweek. Shaste village on north side Klamath River below Ho-a-te-took and likewise under water from Kopko dam.-CHM.
- "Ikwahawa". Shaste village shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as at present Jacksonville, Oregon.
- Ip-sah^{ch}-wah-kow. Shaste village on Duzel Creek above Moffit Creek in Scott Mountains. Big rancheria. Former home of full blood Scott Valley Shaste woman known as Mrs. Ruff, who was raised at Koor-took.-CHM.
- "Iqusadēwi". An Achomawe and Atsukawe name for Okwanutcu (Dixon).
- Ir-oo-i-tsoo (Iruwaitso, Iruaitso, Iruwai, Scott Valley Indians). Locative name for Scott Valley Shaste, from Ir-roo-i, Indian Creek. Given by Dixon as one of his four divisions of the main body of the Shasta. Dixon gives also Wiwehawakutsu for Scott Valley Shaste. See also It-to-i-choo-ish.-CHM.
- "Irūtatīru". Shaste village shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as well up on Little Shasta Creek. The only village known to me in this region is Koo-roo-tah-tah-kah.-CHM.
- Ish-she-te-ahm-mah (Ish-sheet-ah-mah, Icuī of Dixon=Ish-shu-e). Shaste village at Oak Bar on Klamath River. The place name of Oak Bar is Ish-shu-we.-CHM.
- Ish-she-to-ah-wah. Shaste village on north side Klamath Canyon just below Hamburg (in Hamburg dialect).-CHM.
- Ish-she-yow-wut. Shaste village on south side Klamath River across from mouth of Beaver Creek.-CHM.
- Ish-shom-pe (E-sahm-pe, E-shom-pe, E-shum-pe, Icumpi, Ish-shom-be). Old Shaste village on north side Klamath River at Gottville. A large Indian graveyard there. Name same as that of locality.-CHM.
- Is-sa-kwah-pah. Old Shaste village on Moffit Creek--2 or 3 miles below Duzel Creek on east side of Scott Valley.-CHM.

Is-se-put-chup. Konomeho name for their village on bluff on east side Salmon River, on north side Crapo Creek.-CHM.

"Itaiyax". Shaste village in Scott Valley shown on Dixon's Map as 9 or 10 miles southwest of Ft. Jones. (The only rancheria known to me in this neighborhood is Ah-ro-wah^{ch}-hah-hah-ro-sah.-CHM.)

It-sah-kwah-he-hoo-rah. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River across from Fall Creek.-CHM.

"Itsā Wehetiraga". Shaste village shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as at junction of Stewart River with Rogue River, Oregon.

It-shah wit-te wuh-kah. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River opposite mouth of Big Humbug Creek. It-shah (or It-shaw) is the Shaste word for rock.-CHM.

It-te-wuk-kah (E-te-wah-kah, It-e-wah-kah, Itiwukha, It-tē-wah-kah, It-te-wuh-kah). Large Shaste village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Horse Creek. Named from Horse Creek, It-te-wuk-kah-kow. The inhabitants are called It-te-wuk-kah-so-ish. Name on Dixon's map incorrectly placed.-CHM.

It-to-wi (Edhowe, Edohwe, E-roo-i-choo-is, Id-do-a, Iddoa, Iruwai, It-o-wi, It-to-we). Place name of Scott Valley in their own language. The name has been erroneously used in a tribal sense for the Scott Valley branch of Shaste.-CHM.

It-to-wi-choo-ish (E-doo-i-soo-ish, E-roo-i-choo-ish, Ir-oo-i-tsoo, Iruaitsu, Iruwaitu). Locative name for Scott Valley Indians--so called by their relations in Yreka and Shastē valleys and Klamath Canyon.-CHM.

Jalitason (Djalitason). Chimariko name for New River Shasta (Kroeber).

Kah^{ch}-ar-rah. Karok name for Shaste of Klamath Canyon from Sciad Creek up. The name means "up tribe." See also Kah-sah-ar-rah.-CHM.

Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk (Kah-hootch-e-ne-rook, New River Shasta, Chimalakwe?). Konomehoo name for extinct Shastan tribe formerly occupying South Fork Salmon River from Plummer Creek easterly and southerly. On the north their territory adjoined that of the Konomehoo. Doubtless same as New River Shasta of Dixon, and probably have as Chimalakwe of Powers and others.-CHM.

Kah-maht-wah (Kamma'twa Dixon). Name given me for Scott River Shaste, especially those about Scott Bar, by the Shaste of upper Klamath Canyon (near Shovel Creek). Same name used by Dixon for the Wah-te-roo or Shaste of Klamath Canyon from Scott River to Sciad Creek.-CHM.

"Kahōsadi". Shaste tribe in southwest oregon (Dixon).

Kah-sah-ar-rah. Lower (or Orleans) Karok name for Shaste of Scotts and Yreka valleys. See also Kah^{ch}--ar-rah.-CHM.

"Katiru" (pronounced Kah-te-roo). Name used by Dixon for Indians of Klamath Canyon from Sciad Creek westerly to Happy Camp, whom he regarded as Shastan but who really are northern Karok (or Ar-rahd).-CHM.

Ke-kahts (Gie-kahtch, Gik-kahtch, Ke-gahts, Ke-kahtch, Ki-kat-sik, Kakatsik). Proper name of Shaste tribe as used by themselves. Dixon gives Kikatsik as name of tribe in Scott Valley, and also as tribe in Shasta Valley and upper Klamath Canyon from Klamath Hot Springs to Scott River. The name, variously pronounced Ke-kahts, Ke-kahtch, or Gik-kahtch, has been given me by the Shaste of upper Klamath Canyon, Shasta and Yreka valleys, and Scott Valley as the proper tribal name for themselves; and the Konomeho of Salmon River call them by the same name, Ke-kahtch.-CHM.

'Ke-mah-kwah-mah. Konomehoo name for their village on southwest side of Salmon River just below mouth of Nordheimer Creek.-CHM.

Kes-ap-po-whe-wah kā-pak-how. Konome'ho name for their village on point on east side Salmon River 1/2 or 3/4 mile above mouth of Crapo Creek. (Now all gone; mined to bedrock.)-CHM.

Klo-me-tah-wah. Hoopah name for 'Salmon River Indians' (apparently including both the Konomeho and the Kah-hootin-e-ruk).-CHM.

Ko-hah-pah (Ko-hahp-pah). Konomehoo name for their village on south side Salmon River at Bonalys, about a mile above Forks of Salmon.-CHM.

Ko-hah-pah (Ho-hah-pah-soo-ish, Ka-hah-pah-choo-ish, Ko-hah-pah-soo-ish, Ko-hahp-pah, Ko-ho-pah). Shaste name for Konomehoo tribe on Salmon River (Sawyers Bar and Forks of Salmon). Named from Konomehoo village of same name on Salmon River. The Shaste of Scott Valley also call the Konomehoo Tah^{ch}--i-ish.-CHM.

- Ko-ho-wi-took (O-ho-we-took). Shaste village on south side of Klamath River where creek comes out (Tosin Cr.? miner?), about 2 miles below Chah-hahk-tok.-CHM.
- Ko-huk-ke-ne. Konomehoo name for their village on south side of Salmon River at Red Bank (Shanks).-CHM.
- Ko-kwan-nut. Small Shaste village on south side of Klamath River about half a mile above mouth of Deer Creek. Now under water from Kopko dam.-CHM.
- Ko-no-me-hoo (Konomihu). Shastan tribe on Salmon River; their name for themselves. Called Ko-hah-pah-soo-ish by the Shaste, (from the village Ko-hah-pah on Salmon River); and Mah-soo-ar-rah by the Karok. First visited by me in 1898. Visited by Dixon in 1903, and mentioned as practically extinct. Full vocabulary obtained by me in 1919.-CHM.
- Koo-ches-ches (Kutsastsus of Dixon). Shaste village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Fall Creek.-CHM.
- Koo-kwah-re-kah. Shaste village on north side Klamath River at mouth of Jenny Creek.-CHM.
- Koo-mah-hah-mah-tok. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River opposite mouth of Bogus Creek.-CHM.
- Koo-roo-tah-tah-gah (Kwe-roo-tah-tah0gah). Shaste village known as 'Little Shasta rancheria' and 'Table Rock rancheria' at Little Shasta village--"up by Table Rock." Name same as that of Table Rock.-CHM.
- Koor-took. Shaste village on east side of Scott Valley about 4 miles above Ft. Jones. Mrs. Ruff was raised there but afterward lived at Ip-sah^{ch}-wah-kow.-CHM.
- Koos-taht soo-ish. Their own name (Shaste) for the inhabitants of Kos-tah rancheria, situated within the limits of the present town of Yreka, and sometimes more loosely applied to all the Shaste of Yreka Valley.-CHM.
- Koo-tah-tah. Shaste village on flat on south side of Klamath River, a little west of mouth of Shasta River.-CHM.
- Koo-tat-soo. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River 3 miles below mouth of Shasta River.-CHM.
- Koo-ter-rah-kah. Shaste village about 5 miles south of Yreka, (about half a mile south of Hah-nā-pōch and one mile west of Cho-pahn-nā).-CHM.

- Ko-pitch-ke. Konomehoo name for their village on south side of South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Henry Bill Creek, half a mile above Te-po-i. The only Konomehoo rancheria still inhabited (1918).-CHM.
- Ko-soo-rah. Small Shaste village on north side of Klamath River close to Kopko dam and to a round hill.-CHM.
- Kōs-tah (Koostch, Ko-se-tah, Kose-tah, Kosetah, Kōs-tah, Kusta of Dixon). Big Shaste rancheria within present limits of Yreka (on site of Poor Hospital) on Yreka Creek. Place name for Yreka Creek and Valley. The inhabitants were called Kōs-tahtsoo-ish or Koos-taht-soo-ish.-CHM.
- Ko-tse-tsah. Konomeho name for their village on both sides of South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Methodist Creek (site of Yocumville on north and Orcutts on south).-CHM.
- Ko-watch-ah-hah (Ko-watch-a-hah, Ko-wats-a-hah, Ko-wut-tap-hah in Hamburg dialect, Kwatch-ah-hah, O-wah-tah-ho). Shaste village at mouth of Scott River on south side of Klamath River. Home of chief and a great place for fishing. (Place now washed out.) Named from Scott River, Ko-wats-ah-hah. Called Ko-wut-tap-hah in the Wah-te-roo (Hamburg) dialect.-CHM.
- Kwah-pā-sah-se-rah. Shaste village in Scott Valley on site of present Ft. Jones village. A big rancheria. The name, meaning a light spot, is that of the site--the Ft. Jones locality.-CHM.
- Kwahr-ro-took. Old Shaste village on north side of Klamath River, about half a mile below Bogus Creek.-CHM.
- Kwah-soo-ne-pe (Kwoshonipu, Kroeber). Konomehoo name for their village ("Indian Bottom rancheria") on southwest side of Salmon River about 2 miles below Bullock Creek and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Butler Creek.-CHM. (Erroneously referred to Chemareko by Kroeber.)-CHM.
- Kwah-tah-kah-pahk. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River about one mile (perhaps more) below Koo-kwah-re-kah. Kwah-tuk is the Shaste name of the coyote.-CHM.
- Kwah-too-ar-rah-pah. One of the names sometimes applied to the Shaste of upper Klamath Canyon; probably referring originally to the inhabitants of Kwah-tah-kah-pahk, a village on the north side of Klamath River between Jenny Creek and Camp Creek.-CHM.

- Kwah-wash-ah-se-wah-kah (Kwah-wash-ah-se-wah-kwah, Kwah-wash-ah-sow-wah-kah). Shaste village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Willow Creek below Ager (a great place for fishing).-CHM.
- Kwas-so-ho-took. Shaste village at Edgewood (a little north of town in the south end of Shasta Valley).-CHM.
- "Kwasuk". Shaste village on south side of Klamath River, shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as a little east of midway between Sciad and Hamburg. Not obtained by me.-CHM.
- Kwe-ahts-wah. Village on south side of Klamath River at Griders Ranch, nearly opposite but a little below mouth of Sciad Creek. Given me as Karok, though included by Dixon in Shaste area.-CHM.
- Kwe-chik-kik-ke-eh. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Beswick (about half a mile above Wahk-nim-pah and same distance above wagon bridge across Klamath River).-CHM.
- Kwe-hē-pi-rah (Ko-hā-pī-rah, Kwa-hā-pi-rah). Shaste rancheria on flat at Henley, near Hornbrook. Name same as that of Henley flat, and sometimes used loosely for the Hornbrook region. Similarly, the term Kwe-hā-pi-rah-choo-ish is sometimes applied to the inhabitants of that region without regard to the particular rancheria to which they may belong.-CHM.
- Kwe-kah-ek-ke. Old Shaste rancheria on Deer Creek, 7 miles west of Shovel Creek and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 miles south of Klamath River on south side of present wagon road. Fine spring there. Still inhabited; present (1919) residence of old Shaste Chief, E-it-te-kah-hah, locally known as Bogus Tom Smith, and his wife. Name same as that of the spring. visited by me in 1907 and 1919.-CHM.
- Kwer-re-bak-kik-stōk. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River about half a mile below O-kwer-ker-ram-mah.-CHM.
- Kwesh-shah. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Little Bogus Creek.-CHM.
- Kwi-he-re-ho-tuk. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River 2 miles below Shovel Creek and close to river. House of Herman Spanis now on or very near rancheria site.-CHM.

- Kwik-noo. Old Shaste village about 3 miles south of Yreka on road to Gazelle; now part of Thomas ranch. Present home of old chief known as 'Shasta Jake' or 'Moffit Creek Jake'. Old Indian graveyard there.-CHM.
- Kwits-sahts-sah-wish. Shaste village at spring at Sheep Rock, just north of Mt. Shasta. (Named from Sheep Rock, Kwit-sah).-CHM.
- Mah-soo-ar-rah (Mashukhara). Karok name for Ko-no-me-hoo of Salmon River.-CHM.
- Maht-te-kwar (Kwaht-te-kwar). Mountain and former small Shaste village (or camp) about 4 miles southwest of Yreka on road to Ft. Jones. Named from the root called Mattekwa.-CHM.
- New Rivers (New River Shasta). Name used by Dixon for tribe on New River. Probably same as Kah-hoo-tin-e-rook.-CHM.
- Nom-ke-je (Nomkidji). An Achomawe name for Shaste tribe (Dixon).
- O-che-gaw-te. Old Shaste village on Moffit Creek, below Ah^{ch}-te-doo-witch-e-rah and above White's (or a white) house.-CHM.
- O-chin-na-rah-kah. Old Shaste village at mouth of Scarface Gulch on west edge of Shasta Valley about 4 miles northwest of Gazelle, on road to Moffit Creek.-CHM.
- O-de-i-lah (O-de-eilah, Odeilah). Band reported by Gibbs and McKee in 1851 as having 24 'grounds' or villages on Klamath River (near mouth of Scott River?). Not verified by me.-CHM.
- O-ko-ho-i-wah (Ko-ho-i-wah). Shaste village on flat on Greenhorn Creek, near present schoolhouse at forks of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of Yreka. Name same as that of the flat.-CHM.
- Ōk-wah-noo-choo (Okwanuchū, Okwanūtcu). Roland Dixon in 1905 introduced the term Okwanuchu (later amended to Okwanūtcu) for a Shastan tribe on Upper Sacramento and Upper McCloud rivers, reaching down to Salt and Squaw creeks. The term appears to mean 'south people', from the Shaste words O-kwah-too south and soo-ish people (or dwellers). They are called Wi-muk by the McCloud River Winton and Hah-to-kwe-wah by the Shaste.-CHM.

- "Okwayig". Shaste village on north side of Klamath River shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as at mouth of Cottonwood Creek south of Hornbrook. But the village at this point was Ah-wuk-kah. There may have been another near by.-CHM.
- O-kwer-ker-ram-mah (hit him). Shaste village on north side of Klamath River, half a mile below Camp Creek.-CHM.
- Oo-chah-hah-roo chah-wish. Shaste name, in Yreka Valley dialect for tribe east of Mt. Shasta. Called A-te by the Modesse; Yā-te by the A-ju-mah-we.-CHM.
- Oo-kwe-kwi-ah-kah. Large Shaste village on west side of Scott Valley on a beautiful pine flat on French Creek, about 4 miles south of Etna Mills.-CHM.
- Oo-te-ta-po. Shaste village on Evans Creek in Scott Valley (present Mugginsville, Quartz Valley).-CHM.
- O-pe-goo-kwah (O-pe-woo-kwah). Shaste village on Little Shaste Creek only a short distance above Chi-ri-wah, which was at junction of Shaste and Little Shasta Rivers. Named from Little Shasta Creek, O-pe-goo-kwah.-CHM.
- Ōp-se-rook (Opciruk of Dixon). Shaste village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Beaver Creek.-CHM.
- O-ra-has-te-rah. Shaste village in narrow south part of Scott Valley, 4 miles north of Callahans.-CHM.
- O-ro-we-shi-rah ("Orowitcaira"). Shaste village in Scott Valley shown on Dixon's Map (1907) as near site of Greenview. The only rancheria known to me in this locality is Wā-re-kwi-ah-kah.-CHM.
- O-te-ta. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River near Little Bogus Creek and half a mile below Kwahr-ra-took.-CHM.
- O-wah-tah-ho. Name given me for Scott River Indians by an old Shaste woman at Hamburg on Klamath River. Probably an error for Ko-wats-a-hah, the old village at mouth of Scott River.-CHM.
- Po-gas-koo-chas-chas. Shaste village or fishing camp on south side of Klamath River, on flat at mouth of Bogus Creek. Great place for big salmon.-CHM.
- Poo-e-soos' (Pooespooshs?). Powers (1874) gave Poesoos as name of a 'mixed race' on extreme Upper Sacramento and in Squaw Valley--the people later called by Dixon Okwanuchu. The Winton name for this tribe is Wi-muk.-CHM.

- Poo-rah-whā-e. Large Shaste rancheria at Big Spring in junipers in Shasta Valley. Named from the juniper, Poo-roo-whe.
-CHM.
- Sas-te-che, Shas-te-che. Modesse name for Shaste of Shasta Valley and Klamath River.-CHM MS.
- Sastean Family. Stock name, (Saste Hale, Ethnogr. Wilkes Edepd. 569, 1846; Sastean Powell, 1891).
- Sas-te-che (Shas-ti-ka; Sastīdji of Dixon). Achomawe and Modesse name for Shasta.-CHM.
- Scott Valley Indians (Scott River Indians). Shaste of Scott Valley. Not a distinct tribe or even subtribe. See Kah-maht-wa and It-to-wi.
- Shasta (Dart 1851, and numerous others to date). All early references to the tribal name give it Shaste or Shasty. Derived from Klamath (Lutuame) name for them.
- Shaste (Chasta (part), Chastay (part), Saste, Shasta tribe (San Francisco Weekly Bull 1867, from Yreka Journ.), Shastas (San Francisco Chronicle 1854), Sasti, Shasta, Shas-te, Shastes, Shasti, Shaste (Brooks 1849), Shasti or Sasti (Klamath name, Gatschat 1890), Shastie, Shasteeca, Shastika, Shas-ti-ka, Shastis, Shasto, Shasty, Sasty (La Framboise 1835), Shastas (Roseborough 1872, Gov. Joseph Lane 1854), Tsashtl). Tribe in northern California and southern Oregon, mainly in Shasta and Scott Valleys and the valley of Klamath River from Sciad Creek easterly to Shovel Creek. The tribal name Shaste (Shasta or Saste) appears to cover all of these except the Konomahoo and Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk and the "Okwanutcu" of Dixon. Nevertheless, the Shaste of Shasta and Yreka valleys and Upper Klamath River consider themselves tribally distinct from those of Scott Valley, whom they call Kah-maht-wa. The Indians everywhere pronounce the name Shas-te--never Shasta.-CHM.
- Shas-te-che (Shas-ti-ka, Shastika (Wells 1880), Shastika (Gatschet, from Powers, 1890), Sastīdji of Dixon). Achomawe and Modesse name for Shaste.-CHM.
Saste, Sasti, Shaste. Gatschet, Klamath Dect. 290, 1890.
- Siskiyou (Sis-ky-oue). Name applied loosely to Indians in mountains of same name along California-Oregon boundary. Lord, naturalists in British Columbia, Vol. 1, 2H-2, 216, 1866.

Skatchpalikni. Given by Gatschet (1890) as Klamath name for Shaste of Scott Valley.

Sum-mī-ish-she-to-am-mah (Sah-mi, Shah-mi, Summai, Sum-mi). Shaste village on Sciad Creek, north side of Klamath River. Westernmost village of Shaste tribe. Named from Sciad Creek, Sum-mi-kow.-CHM.

"Sustīdji". Atsookāe name for Shasta tribes (Dixon).

Tah^{ch}-i-ish. Name used by the Scott Valley Shaste for the extinct tribe Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk on South Fork Salmon River. Doubtless named from the village Tah^{ch}-i-yah^{ch}. -CHM.

Tah^{ch}-i-yah^{ch}. Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk village on south side South Fork Salmon River at Summerville (about a mile below mouth of Rush Creek).-CHM.

Tah^{ch}-wah-tōk. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River about 6 miles above Horse Creek.-CHM.

Tah^{ch}-wah-tōk. Shaste village on Scott River near a Deer Lick 3 miles below Ab-se-kow. This is the only case so far discovered when two villages bear identically the same name.-CHM.

Tah-her-ruk-kwe. Small Shaste village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Deer Creek. Now under water from Kopko dam.-CHM.

Taht-soo-kah-ho (Taht-soo-gow, Tat-soo-kah-o). Shaste village on south side of Klamath River on or near Big Humbug Creek, whose name it bears. Situated in gulch of same name near a big mountain. The word Taht-soo means sand.-CHM.

Tcitatowaki (Sit-ip-koor). Village on north side of Klamath River at mouth of Thompson Creek, shown on Dixon's Map, 1907. Doubtless the Shaste name for Sit-ip-koor, a northern Karok (not Shaste) village.-CHM.

Te-po-i. Konomehoo name for their village on south side South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Knownothing Creek.-CHM.

"Tishravarahi". Karok name for Shaste language (Kroeber MS 1903), Dixon 1910.

Tis-kum-nok-ke. Konomehoo name for their rancheria on west side Salmon River opposite Bloomer Mine (which is between Morehouse and Crapo Creeks). Village on top of Tis-kum Mt. (nok-kee means on top).-CHM.

- Too-loo-kwah-kah-wah. Shaste village in narrow south part of Scott valley 5 miles north of Callahans. "Lots of wild plums there."-CHM.
- Uka (Yuka). Tribe "in Shasta Mountains" (Taylor). The name Uka, usually written Yuka or Yuke, is a Wintoon word meaning enemies and is applied by them to several tribes, including the Shaste.-CHM.
- "Umtaxawa". Shaste village shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as on north side of Klamath River near mouth of Horse Creek. Dixon writes me that its location is on the right side of Horse Creek 2 miles up from its mouth. The name of the village at its mouth is It-te-wuk-kah.-CHM.
- Us-se-ne (Ussini). Village given by Dixon as on northwest side of Klamath River, apparently about 3½ miles east-northeast of Happy Camp. Said to be on the Karok-Shaste boundary, but clearly in Karok--not Shaste--territory.-CHM.
- "Uttutsu". Village on north side of Klamath River, apparently at or near Fort Goff, shown on Dixon's Shasta Map, 1907. Supposed to be Shaste but probably Karok.-CHM.
- Wah-ah-ye. Shaste village on Fall Creek where present powerhouse is, on north side of Klamath River. "In early times everybody came here to catch fish."-CHM.
- Wah-hah-e-wah. Village on south side of Klamath River at mouth of Walker Creek. Locality included by Dixon in Shaste area, but claimed by Karok, of which tribe it was said to be the easternmost village.
- Wah-i-yeh. Big Shaste rancheria at Big Spring by a big rock high up on Bogus Creek.-CHM.
- Wahk-nim-pah. Shaste village on north side of Klamath River just above the wagon bridge 3 miles below Shovel Creek.-CHM.
- Wahp-pre-wā-o. Shaste village on south side of Klamath River, nearly opposite the mouth of Camp Creek.-CHM.
- Wahp-sak-kah-ah^{ch}-te-hā. Konomehoo name for their village on southwest side of Salmon River near Inskips, about a mile below Forks of Salmon. My informant, a Konomehoo, was born there.-CHM.
- Wah-room-pah. Shaste village on southwest side of Scott River about 11 miles below Ft. Jones and opposite Wicks ranch. Big village and graveyard.-CHM.

Wah-skoo-rah-how-wah (Wah-skoo-dah-how-wah). Shaste village on flat south of Hawkinsville. Name same as that of the flat.
-CHM.

Wah-soo-re-ā-wah. Konomehoo name for their village at Forks of Salmon. The word Wah-soo-rah means canyon.-CHM.

Wah-tē-roo. Name commonly used by Shaste of Shasta, Yreka, and Scott valleys and Upper Klamath Canyon for related Indians living on north side of Klamath River between Sciad Creek and Hornbrook.-CHM.

Wah-we-hum-pik. Konomehoo name for Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk village on south side of South Fork Salmon River about 1½ miles below (west of) Cecilville.-CHM.

Wā-re-kwi-ah-kah. Shaste village in Scott Valley on site of present Greenview.-CHM.

Wā-tā-shoo-kah-rah-kah. Konomehoo name for their village at mouth of Oak Bottom Creek on north side of Salmon River. This was the northernmost village of the tribe and the lowest on the Salmon River. Below was Karok territory.
-CHM.

Wats-ah-he-wah (Watch-ah-he-mah, Watsaghika, Wat-sa-he-wa, Watsahewa, Watsahewah, Watsa-he-wa, Wat-sah-he-wah, Wat-so-ke-wa). Shaste village in canyon of Scott River about 11 or 12 miles below Ft. Jones (on north side of river); a little below Wicks place but above Ha^{ch}. (Told me by Scott Valley Indians.-CHM.) Mentioned by Gibbs and McKee as a Scott Valley tribe in 1853.-CHM.

"Waukniwa (Waukaiwa misprint). Village on north side Klamath River shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as about midway between Ah-wah and Ōp-se-ruk. Not obtained by me.-CHM.

We-chah-kah-kah-hah-kah. Shaste village in Scott Valley about half a mile southeast of Etna, on creek at present bridge.-CHM.

We-o-how (We-ohow). Name applied by E. Steele (1864) to part of Shaste tribe living east of Shasta River and south of Siskiyou Mountains. Doubtless derived from village We-yah-hah-mer ('Wiyahawir') mentioned by Dixon as on Shasta River below Montague. Not obtained by me.-CHM.

We-row-we-te-nah. Konomehoo name for their village on northeast side of South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Matthews Creek. It was a large village.-CHM.

Wer-re-kwah^{ch}-te-kwer-rah-kah (Wer-re-tsok-kah-rah-i-wah).

Old Shaste village on west edge of Scott Valley at point where Scott River leaves the valley, half a mile southwest of Fort Jones, at east base of a long hill or tapering ridge. Used to be a great place for mussels.-CHM.

Wer-re-wah-kah. Old Shaste village on west edge of Scott Valley immediately north of point where Scott River leaves the valley, west of Ft. Jones; situated at base of a conspicuous round hill of same name, the word for hill in Shaste being Wah-rah-wah-kah. Hardly half a mile from Wer-re-kwah^{ch}-te-kwer-rah-kah.-CHM.

We-yah-hah-wer (Wiyahawir, We-o-how). Said by Dixon to be former village of 'Kikatsik Shasta' on right bank Shasta River below Montague. Not identified by me unless it is Wah-skoo-rah-how-wah.-CHM.

Wi-e-kah. Winton name for Shaste tribe. Shaste place name for Mt. Shasta. Not used by Shaste Indians for any tribe or band. Origin of names Wi-re-ka, Wai-ri-ka, Yreka &c; sometimes erroneously used by whites in tribal or sub-tribal sense. Not to be confused with I-kah or I-ē-kah, a Shaste village at Hamburg in Klamath canyon.-CHM.

Wi-ken-muk (Waikenmok, Waikenmuk, Wikainmoc, Wi-Kain Moc, Wi-ken-mok, Wik-en-muk, Wy-a-muk). Winton name for Shaste (Dixon; CHM). Band in Scott Mountains erroneously referred to by Powers as Wintun.

Wi-muk. Winton name for 'Okwanutsu' of Dixon, an extinct tribe formerly living on upper Sacramento and upper McCloud rivers.-CHM. See also Hah-too-kwe-wah.

Wi-re-ka (Wai-ri-ka, Wi-ri-ka, Yreka). Name sometimes (erroneously) applied to Shasta tribe (Powers). (From Wi-e-kah, Mt. Shasta, and Yreka town, which see).-CHM.

"Wirūhikwairuk!a" ("Wirūhikwairukla"). Term applied by Dixon to Klamath River Shaste, and said to be same as Kikatsik and Kammatwa.

"Wiwehawakutsu". The name most used by Dixon for Scott Valley division of Shaste tribe, for which he also uses Irūaitsu. Apparently derived from the Shaste village Wā-re-kwi-ah-kah, situated at Greenview in Scott Valley.-CHM.

Wi-yu-ke. Northern Winton name (meaning "northern enemy") for Shaste tribe.-CHM.

Wulx. Takelma name, meaning 'enemies', for northern Shasta (Sapir).

Wo-stik-nah-kah. Konomeho name for their village on east side Salmon River, 1/2 or 3/4 mile above Inskins (now McNeils place).-CHM.

"Xarokwi". Shaste village on north side of Klamath River shown on Dixon's Shasta Map (1907) as midway between Sciad and Hamburg. Dixon writes me that the location was Walker Bar. Not obtained by me.-CHM.

Ye-ti. Achomawe and Ahtsookae name for Okwanutcu (Dixon).

Yreka (Wai-re-ka, Wi-re-ka, Wi-ri-ka). Name sometimes erroneously applied to branch of Shaste tribe in Shasta Valley west of Shasta River. The town Yreka (in Siskiyou County) derives its name from Wi-ē-kah, the Shaste name of Mt. Shasta.-CHM.

Yk-ke (Uka; Uke) Northern Wintoon word meaning enemies, applied by them to both the Shaste and Yahnah or Nos-se. Not in any sense a definite tribal name. Not to be confused with tribes farther south (mainly in Mendocino County) commonly known by the same unfortunate Wintoon name.-CHM. The northern Wintoon also called the Shaste, Wi-yu-ke meaning "northern enemy" and the Nōs-se or Yahna Poo-el-yu-ke meaning "eastern enemy".-CHM.

TLO-HŌM-TAH-HOI OR TLO-MAH-TAH-HOI* VILLAGES

Chal-tah-soom. Chemareko name for New River Tlo-mah-tah-hoi (Sally Noble).-CHM.

E-tah-chin. Hoopah name for New River Tlo-mah-tah-hoi.-CHM.

E-tahk-na-lin-na-kah. Hoopah name for New River. Sometimes applied also to the tribe. See E-tah-chin.-CHM.

Kek-kah-nā-tung. Former village on New River at Martha Ziegler's place. May be Che-mar-re-ko.-CHM.

Ki-oo^{ch}-wet-tung. Former village on New River at Sally Noble's place, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below mouth of Panther Creek.-CHM.

Klo-nes-tung. Former village on New River at present site of Quinby.-CHM.

New River Indians. Name commonly applied to Tlo-mah-tah-hoi tribe, but sometimes so used as to include the Che-mar-re-ko.-CHM.

Tsa-nah-ning-ah-tung. Former village at New River Forks, at junction of East Fork with main New River. On the bar or flat at the forks.-CHM.

*The New River Shasta (Ed.).

HAH-TO-KE-HE-WUK TRIBE AND VILLAGE LIST*

South Fork Salmon River

Tribe said to be extinct. Present information from Fred Kearney (Oct. 1919) and Mrs. Hugh Grant (1921), members of the adjoining Konomehoo tribe. One survivor, Mrs. George, interviewed for me by Mrs. T.A. Bigelow (1929).-CHM.

Ah-mah-is-se. Konomeho name for village at Petersburg Flat, on south side of South Fork Salmon River, 4 miles above Cecilville.-CHM.

Hoo-num-ne-choo. Chemareko name. ("Talk different from all other tribes.").-CHM.

Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk (Kah-hootch-e-ne-rook). Konomeho name for extinct tribe (Shastan?) formerly occupying South Fork Salmon River from Plummer Creek easterly and southerly. On the north and west their territory adjoined that of the Konomeho; on the south, that of the Chemareko.-CHM.

Ke per. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for town (in what he called "New River Shasta" territory) on South Fork Salmon. The distance above Forks of Salmon on Waterman's map appears to correspond with the position of Tah^{ch}-i-yah^{ch}.-CHM.

Tah^{ch}-i-yah^{ch}. Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk name for their village on South Fork Salmon River at Cecilville.-CHM.

Wah-we-hum-pik. Konomeho name for Hah-to-ke-he-wuk village on south side of South Fork Salmon River about 1½ or 2 miles below (west of) Cecilville.-CHM. There were other villages but my informants did not remember them. The territory of the tribe lay along South Fork Salmon from Plummer Creek east to the high mountains (Salmon Alps), and south to the high divide between the waters of Salmon and Trinity Rivers.-CHM.

*A Shastan group about which little is known. Some of Merriam's writings (cited in the beginning of this volume) discuss this matter. (Ed.)

KONOMEHO TRIBE AND VILLAGE LIST*

- Ah-re-kwe. On south side Salmon River, opposite mouth Little North Fork (near Ahlgren School House).-CHM.
- Am-mah-hah-wuk-kah-wah. On bluff on east side Salmon River, on south side Crapo Creek. (Place now all mined out.)-CHM.
- Chah^{ch}-watch. On north side Salmon River on east side mouth of Sawmill Gulch.-CHM.
- Cho-pah-wah-how. On southwest side South Fork Salmon River opposite mouth of Niggerville Creek.-CHM.
- Hoo-num-ne-choo. Chemareko name for both Konomaho and Kehootenerook tribes on South Fork Salmon River (Sally Noble).-CHM.
- Hoop-po-ho. At junction of Plummer Creek with South Fork Salmon River. Uppermost and southernmost village.-CHM.
- Hoo-wi-e-took. At junction of Indian Creek with South Fork Salmon.-CHM.
- Is-se-put-chup. On bluff on east side Salmon River, on north side Crapo Creek.-CHM.
- Ke-mah-kwah-mah. On southwest side Salmon River at junction of Nordheimer Creek.-CHM.
- Kes-ap-po-whe-wah k̄a-pak-how. On point on east side Salmon River 1/2 or 3/4 mile above mouth of Crapo Creek. (Now all gone; mined to bedrock.)-CHM.
- KeskiL, KeskiL. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for "Karak" town on north side of junction of South Fork with main Salmon. But this place is in Konomaho (not Karok) territory.-CHM.
- Klo-me-tah-wah. Hoopah name for Salmon River Indians, including apparently both Konomaho and Kah-hoo-tin-e-ruk.-CHM.
- Ko-hah-pah. On south side Salmon at Bonalys.-CHM.
- Ko-huk-ke-nah. On south side Salmon River at Shanks (Red Bank). All mined off now.-CHM.
- Ko-no-me-ho (Ko-no-me-hoo). Their name for themselves.-CHM.

*Also known as Konomihu, a Shastan tribe (Ed.).

- Ko-pitch-ke. On southwest side South Fork Salmon River a little below mouth of Hotelling Creek.-CHM.
- Ko-tse-tsah. On both sides of South Fork Salmon River at mouth of Methodist Creek (site of Yocumville on North and Orcutts on South).-CHM.
- Kwah-soo-ne-pah (Kwoshonipu Kroeber). Indian Bottom Rancheria. On southwest side Salmon River on ridge between Butler Flat and Indian Bottom, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Butler Flat.-CHM. (Erroneously referred to Chemareko by Kroeber.)
- Mah-soo-ar-rah. Karok name for Konomeho.-CHM.
- Sepola. Given by Waterman as Polikla name for "Karak" town on Salmon River, about 8 miles above junction with Klamath. But this is in Konomeho (not Karok) territory.-CHM.
- Te-po-i. On south side South Fork Salmon at mouth of Knownothing Creek.-CHM.
- (Name forgotten). On top of Bluff on east side of Salmon River and south side Morehouse Creek at Sourkraut Mine (back up east from Salmon River).-CHM.
- Tis-kum-nok-ke. On west side Salmon River opposite Bloomer Mine (which is between Morehouse and Crapo creeks). Village on top of Tis-kum Mt., (nok-kee means on top).-CHM.
- Wahp-sak-kah-ah^{ch}-te-ha. On southwest side Salmon River opposite Inskips.-CHM.
- Wah-soo-re-ā-wah. At Forks of Salmon.-CHM.
- We-row-we-te-nah. At mouth of Matthews Creek.-CHM.
- Wo-stik-nah-kah. On east side Salmon River, $1/2$ to $3/4$ mile above Inskips (now McNeils place).-CHM.

SOO-LAH-TE-LUK ("WIYOT) TRIBES AND VILLAGES*

(Humboldt Bay region, including lower Eel and lower Mad Rivers).

Ar-ca-tah. Yurok name for site of present town of Arcata
(Lucy Thompson).

ĀtwhutkārūwiltaliwēL. 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for
archaeological site on east side Salmon Creek in Humboldt
Bay region, used in 1850 as 'Wiyot' village or camp site
(Loud, 1918).

Ayo. Polikla name for town south of Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920).

Batwat-dare-daliL. 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for 'Wiyot'
Indians on Mad River (Kroeber MS - Loud).

Bēgutsglits (Bikatslikātwayāwik). 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk)
name for archaeological site on west side Mad River
Slough, 2 miles above mouth (Loud, 1918).

Betser (Tidil-tin). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village
on bend of Mad River on ranch of W.E. Clark (Loud).

Bikatslikātwayāwik. Athapascan name for village of Bēgutsglits
(Loud 1918).

Char-ro-che-che-ah (Djerōchichichiwil, Tsarutsitsiwil). We-ke
village on east side Humboldt Bay, on North Bay, west of
Kah-waht. Site now covered by Eureka.-CHM.

Chaw-ro-ke-utch-kuk (Djorōkēgochkuk, Tserokigetsk). We-ke
village on east side of Humboldt Bay at Humboldt Point.
-CHM.

Cho-mā-oo-ah (Chumī, Djōme, Yegidilos-ten). Pah-to-waht
village on north side Mad River, about 4 miles up.-CHM.
Is this same as our named Sepora by Palikla?

Cho-muk-kwa (Djo'mak). We-ke village on inner or Bay side
of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay, where town of Samoa
now is.-CHM.

*The Soo-lah-te-luk are otherwise known as the Wiyot.
Merriam considers them a separate linguistic stock comprising
three tribes: (1) Pah-to-waht of Mad River; (2) We-ke of Humboldt
Bay; (3) We-yot of lower Eel River (Ed.).

- Dāmā-miLauilin-tin. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site on east side Mad River, south of Hall Creek (Loud).
- Da-sulatelu. 'Wiyot' name for Non-Athapascan people of Upper Mad River (Kroeber MS - Loud).
- Dat-ōwok (Datogak). 'Wiyot' name for archaeological site at mouth Oil Creek, just north of Cape Fortunas, used in 1850 as 'Wiyot' village or camp site (Loud).
- DigawethakiL (Tekewethakl). 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay, 1 mile south of Samoa (Loud).
- Djādenesnō-ten. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site south of Mad River across from Blue Lake (Loud).
- Djēdjōlineme. Athapascan name for archaeological village site on north side and near mouth of Mad River (Loud).
- Djecedjoho. 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) name for village or camp site on west side Mill Creek, north of Mad River (Loud).
- Djemashun-dāsun-den. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site on north side Mad River, near mouth Lindsey Creek (Loud).
- DoLokoli. 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) name for archaeological village or camp site on a little creek about 2 miles north of mouth of Mad River (Loud).
- Ek-saw-re (Iksori, Iksare). We-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay at mouth Elk River.-CHM.
- Enikole'L (Eni'qoleL, Loud 1918). Polikla name for town at base of North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920). Loud identifies as ToKalewiLk.
- Enukakachi. Athapascan name for Hatpilekā (Loud). See Het-wel-luk-kah.
- ErotpiL. 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site on east shore of south arm of Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- Ē-sin-chin. 'Hwilkut name for Soolahteluk.-CHM.
- EtpidoL wotperōL (Atberol). 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud).

- Ē-sin-chin. 'hWilkut name for Soo-lah-te-luk.-CHM.
- Genāsñānime. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site on north side of Mad River, west of Vance Creek (Loud).
- Gerāri-dersiskāwin (Gerāri-desiskadawin, Yāhōtkete-ten). 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) name for former village on south side of Mad River, west of Warren Creek (Loud).
- Gomēododog. 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for village on Freshwater Creek east of Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- Gwisok (Tet-ming-a). 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) name for former village north of Mad River, just west of Mill Creek (Loud).
- Hah-ne-kah-tin. 'hWilkut name for We-yot of lower Eel River.-CHM.
- Het-wel-luk-kah (Hatpilekā, Erukakachi). We-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay just south? of where Fairhaven now is.-CHM.
- Hi'kets, (Hike'ts). Polikla name for town at Eureka (Waterman 1920).
- Hokōnwoyok. Wiyot village on south side Eel River, opposite Palmer Creek (Loud).
- Holchēk-me! Athapascan name for village of Klichimāt (Loud). See Klichimāt.
- Hoo-wid'-dah-tōl^{ch} (Howetotōl). We-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay a little south of Tah^{ch}-wi-ah-wā.-CHM.
- Hotwaiyorwok (Katawayawik). 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site at entrance to Humboldt Bay on North Peninsula, used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud).
- HowotkiL. Wiyot village on north side Eel River near present village of Singley (Loud).
- Ikatchipi. 'Wiyot' (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud).

Il-lo-kwah-me (Il-lo-wah'-me). Modesse name for people of Humboldt Bay and Del Norte County. Not specifically applied to any tribe but used for all.-CHM.

Itegok'whule. Wiyot village on north side and near mouth of Eel River (Loud).

Itikikū'mān-tin. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site on west side Mad River almost opposite town of Blue Lake (Loud).

Itsin-ietūlin-tin. Athapascan name for 'Wiyot' (Pah-to-waht) village site on west side Mad River about a mile below Blue Lake (Loud).

Itsin-ohogindis-ten. Athapascan name for Wiyot (Pah-to-waht) village on Mad River on west side of present town of Blue Lake (Loud).

Kah-waht'. We-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay, on North Bay just east of Eureka (Loud).

Kahs-ten-ni. Lo-lahn-kōk name for We-yot of lower Eel River. -CHM.

Kaiaidikik-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village of Kotsil-howi-loli (Loud).

Khōkwo-siltin-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side Mad River, east of Warren Creek (Loud).

Kidjēhōlin-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village of Kōlikeme (Loud).

KigergodoliL (Kigdergōdolti). Wiyot village or camp site at mouth and north side of Van Duzen River (Loud).

KlawēgidiL (Drauarerkweratchker). Wiyot name for archaeological village or camp site on west side Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay (Loud).

Klichibot (Tāchenkālchwhē-ten). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for first village above the county bridge on south side Mad River (Loud).

Klichimāt (Holchēk-me'). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on south side Mad River west of first big bend (Loud).

Klīwatkut. "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for archaeological village or camp site on north side and near mouth of Mad River (Loud).

- Klōche-nā-lin-tin. Athapascan name for village of TisopilogeLi (Loud). See Saw-pel-lew-esh-ik.
- Klōchimeik'il-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on north side Mad River, east of Mill Creek (Loud).
- Klōkai-kemēklōk. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side Mad River at the bend (Loud).
- Klokeche. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site just north of Blue Lake (Loud).
- Klokwō-seskō-ten. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village Tokelerboku' (Loud).
- Kōchwēkē-ten. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side Mad River, about opposite mouth of Lindsay Creek (Loud).
- Ko hso. Polikla name for town on north side of mouth of Mad River (Waterman 1920).
- Kōktān' (Goketen, Koktin, Kōkte). We-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay where village of Bayside now is.-CHM.
- Kōlikēme (Kidjēhōlin-tin). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for archaeological site at mouth and on north side Mad River used in 1850 as village or camp (Loud).
- Koot-soo-we-sik (KutserwaLik, KutsoweLik). We-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay where Buckport now is.-CHM.
- Kōs-tah'-che. Nekanni nickname for Weyot of Lower Eel River. -CHM.
- Kos-tenaiete-ten. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side Mad River (Loud).
- Kosubopla. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-to-luk) name for archaeological site on south side and at a fork of Salmon Creek, used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud).
- Kotch'-kraw-etch-ker-uk-kah (Krochgroyēkruk, Tāsiswa, Tāsol-tin). Pah-to-waht village on south side Mad River 1½ miles above mouth.-CHM.
- Kotsil-howi-loli (Kaiaidikik-tin). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on north side Mad River at mouth Vance Creek (Loud).

- Kwetols. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for a village at the juncture of Ryans and Freshwater Creeks (Loud).
- LekaliwiL (Sgekeliwisg). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay, 2 miles north of Samoa, used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud).
- LepLen (Le plen, LepLen, Leplem, Loud 1918). Polikla name for town at south end of Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920).
- Likagerolik. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site on east shore of Southern Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- Lokelēbu. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on east shore southern peninsula, Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Lolito'dek (Loliso'tak, Lalitara'dek). Wiyot name for archaeological site at mouth Guthrie Creek, south of Eel River, used in 1850 as Wiyot village or camp site (Loud).
- Mad River Indians (Pah-to-waht). Tribe on lower Mad River below Blue Lake.
- Mīplok. Wiyot village on north side and near mouth Eel River (Loud).
- Mis-krit. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-what) village of Plet-er-sowet (Loud).
- Mis-kritikrit. Athapascan name for chief (Soo-lah-te-luk) village in vicinity Blue Lake at time of "Chilula" attack (Loud).
- Mo-per-rok-kw (Moper-akw). We-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay 1 mile south of Char-ro-che-che-ah. Site now covered by city of Eureka.-CHM.
- MoroLrok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Nah-lootch-wuk-kwa. We-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay, south of Tah-pōt.-CHM.
- O-knu L, Oknu L (OknuL, EknuL, Loud 1918). Polikla name for town south of mouth of Elk River (Waterman 1920), Loud identifies as Djorokegockok (=Chaw-ro-ke-utch-kuk).

- Pah-to-waht (Pat-a-wat, Pot-ta-watt Co-will, Taggart 1854, Batawat Culin 1907, Put-ta-wott Co-will of Bledsoe, Mad River Indians). Tribe on lower Mad River from Blue Lake near junction of north Fork down to coast, and thence south to northern shore of Humboldt Bay. One of the 3 tribes of the Soo-lah-te-luk.-CHM.
- O-log (Olo'g). Polikla name for town on Indian Island, Humboldt Bay, just in front of city of Eureka, (Waterman 1920). Probably Too-loo-waht (Loud).
- Pā-met (Pā-mā-dah, Pimin, Bētmet, Bimiri). We-ke village at north end of South Beach, South Peninsula, Humboldt Bay. -CHM. Loud gives Polikla name as Pimin.
- Pe gwe (Pegwe) Polikla name for town on north side Mad River (Waterman 1920).
- Per-wer. Yurok name for Eureka and sometimes for whole Humboldt Bay country (Lucy Thompson).
- Pi min. Polikla name for town on South Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920). Probably Pā-met? (Loud).
- Plet-er-sowet (Mis-krit). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on north side Mad River, east of Mill Creek (Loud).
- Plets-wok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Potatoli. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud):
- Puk-wer-rah-gah-yah. We-yot village on north side Eel River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Singley.-CHM. (Loud locates Kwigergoyok on south side Eel River, 2 or 3 miles above Singley.)
- Rtr'qr, R trqr (Erterqer, Loud 1918). Polikla name for town on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920).
- Saw-pel-lew-esh-ik (Tisopiligeli?, Klōche-nā lin-tin). Pah-to-waht village on north side Mad River, perhaps 1 mile above Cho-ma-oo-ah.-CHM.
- Sepora. Polikla name for town on north side (mouth) of Mad River (Waterman 1920). Probably Chō-mā-oo-ah.

- Sho (Tokelibōwok). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for northern part of a stretch of prehistoric remains of surf-fishing camps on ocean shore south of Mad River (Loud).
- Shotosherokotkerel (Miset). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site on west side Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- Soo-lah-te-luk (So-lot-luck, Sulatelak). Humboldt Bay Stock, including lower Eel and lower Mad Rivers. Comprises 3 tribes: the Pah-to-waht of Mad River; the We-ke of Humboldt Bay, and the We-yot of lower Eel River. Their name for themselves.-CHM.
- SowokwokertsokowēL. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on west side of Salmon Creek, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Swēanawochkro. Wiyot village or camp site on south side Eel River (Loud).
- Tāchenkālchwhē-ten. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" village of Klichibot (Loud).
- Tāgoriok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk") name for archaeological site on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay, 1 mile south of mouth of Mad River Slough, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Tah^{ch}-wi-ah-wa (Witachwhayuwin, Mole'L). We-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay.-CHM. c
- Tah-ho-lahs-lin. 'hWilkut name for We-ke tribe of Humboldt Bay.-CHM.
- Tah-ke. 'hWilkut name for Pah-te-waht of lower Mad River.-CHM.
- Tah-kok-tor-o-wes-ser (TokoktāweLer). Paht-to-waht village on north side Mad River, not far above Saw-pel-lew-esh-ik.-CHM.
- Tah-pōt (Tāpō't). We-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay, a little south of Hoo-wid-dah-tōl^{ch}.-CHM. (Loud gives Tāpō't and Howetolol as 2 names for the same village.)
- Tah-te-kwo-uk. Pah-to-waht village on Blue Lake on north side Mad River. Uppermost and easternmost village of tribe.-CHM.

- Taikēw-shun-den. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side of town of Blue Lake (Loud).
- Tāriwerwiyūgun (Tōi-hunsēl-ten). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on south side Mad River at mouth Warren Creek (Loud).
- Taw-kwer-raw-kw (Tokwherok). We-yot village on North side Eel River a little below Singley.-CHM. (Loud locates on south side Eel River a little below Singley.)
- Tegwo L (Tegwol, Loud 1918). Polikla name for town on south side of mouth of Mad River (Waterman 1920). Identified by Loud as Hatpile kā=Hat-wel-luk-kah.
- Tekwogok. Formerly important Weyot village at mouth and on north side Eel River (Loud).
- Tel-la-ba^{ch}-an-ne. Nekkanni name for We'yot of lower Eel River.-CHM.
- Tel-bus-tah. Se Keneste (Set-ten-bi^lden and Si-yahng) name for lower Eel Weyot.-CHM.
- Tepa axk. Polikla name for town on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920).
- Tet-ming-a. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" village of Gwisok (Loud).
- Te-uk-ko-wil^{ch} (Te-ok-a-wilk, Yee-ok-a-wall, Ko-wilth, Ko-quilth). Hill tribe east of Humboldt Bay (Gibbs). The word Te-ok-ko-wil^{ch} in the Soo-lah-te-luk language is not the name of a tribe but means "other tribes", and is applied by the Soo-lah-te-luk to the tribe east of themselves and also to the Mattole tribe south of Eel River.-CHM.
- Tidil'-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village Betser (Loud).
- Ti-keo-whe. 'Hwilkut name for Pahtewat.-CHM.
- TisopologeLi (Klōche-nā lin-tin). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on Samuel Turner Ranch on top of a bluff to the east of Mill Creek (Loud). See Saw-pel-lew-esh-ik.
- Tōi-hunsēl-ten. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village Tāriwerwiyūgun (Loud).

- TokalewiLk (TokelibesL, TokalibwiL). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Samoa, used in 1850 as village or camp site (Loud). Polikla name Eni'goleL (Loud).
- Tokelerboku (Klokwō-seskō-ten). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on south side Mad River, downstream from W.E. Clark's ranch and diagonally across from it (Loud).
- Tokertāyerwok (Dakdayogak). Wiyot name for archaeological site on coast about 1 mile north of Branstadter Creek, used in 1850 as Wiyot village or camp site (Loud).
- Toktowoka. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on west side Salmon Creek at abrupt bend about 2 miles south of town of Beatrice, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- ToLēL. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on southeast shore of Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- TōlōiapLk. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- ToLokoliL (ToklokoliL, TaLekaliL). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site, on Humboldt Bay, west of Eureka (Loud).
- TolotpiLk. Chief Wiyot village site on south side Eel River near mouth, surrounded by sloughs (Loud).
- Too-loo-waht (Tōlōwat, Dulawat). Former We-ke village on Indian Island, Humboldt Bay. Largest and most important village.-CHM. Polikla name Olog (Loud).
- Topōderōs (Tapōterōs). "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) name for village on Lindsey Creek north of Mad River (Loud).
- Topōrok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, on east shore of South Arm, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Toternerklomuk. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site east of Salmon Creek near Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- Tototuk. Wiyot name for village on inlet north of mouth of Eel River (Loud).

- Traht-wes-sik (TolotpiLik). We-yot village on south side of mouth of Eel River.-CHM.
- Tsa-minilgetindik-tin. Athapascan name for place on north side Mad River opposite mouth Warren Creek, where "many of the first people who existed before the Indians, lived" (Loud).
- Tsa-tikai-tin. Athapascan name for "Wiyot" (Pah-to-waht) village site on south side Mad River, east of Warren Creek (Loud).
- Tserkētsok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay, about 1 mile north of Fairhaven, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Tsok. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site about 1 mile southeast of Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Tsolskoge. Wiyot village or camp site on west side Eel River, about 2 miles north of mouth of Van Duzen River (Loud).
- Tswokerok. Wiyot village on east side of Eel river at mouth and south side of Strongs Creek (Loud).
- Twet-kah-kah (Twetkoka, Twetkok'ker). We-ke village on south shore of South Bay (south end of Humboldt Bay).-CHM.
- Viard (Veeard). Same as We-yot.
- Wadiswa. "Wiyot (Pah-to-waht) name for southern part of stretch of prehistoric remains of surf-fishing camps on ocean shore south of Mad River (Loud).
- Weh-sel-lu (Wosala). Large We-yot village on south side lower Eel River across from Fortuna.-CHM. Loud locates this village on north side Eel River near Singley.
- Wahtch-wootch-kah (Hochwochkor). We-yot village on south side lower Eel River a little above Traht-wes-sik.-CHM.
- Wal-la-waloo (Walla-wallo). Name applied to Humboldt Bay and Eel River Indians by tribes farther north.
- Wallies. Tribe on sandy coast north of Humboldt Bay (Bancroft).
- Weeyotan (=Wishoskan). Stock names (Mason). Soo-lah-te-luk. Synonymy: Wishosk or Wiyot (Gatschet 1890).

- We-ke (We-ke tah-tah-li^{ch}, Wiki-daredaliL). Tribe on Humboldt Bay, comprising 17 villages. One of the 3 tribes of the Soo-lah-te-luk.-CHM. Also village name for rancheria just below Table Bluff at southwest corner Humboldt Bay. Place locally called Indianola - a very bad name as there is a regular town Indianola on east side Humboldt Bay north of Eureka.-CHM.
- WelapL. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site southwest of Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- We-pet' (or We-pāt, Mīpa't). We-ke village on north end of Humboldt Bay just west of Arcata, close to Bay shore.-CHM.
- Werkatkōlūitōli (WerkatkōlowotōleL). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological village or camp site on South Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Loud).
- We skwenet-o-tna ^W. Polikla name for town at northeast corner Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920). (Kōktān?)
- Weyo. Polikla name for town on South Peninsula, Humboldt Bay (Waterman 1920).
- We-yot (Weeyot, We-yot, Weott, Weyots, Weyet, Wiyat, Wi-yot, Veeards, Viard). Tribe on lower Eel River below mouth of Van Duzen. One of the 3 tribes of the Soo-lah-te-luk.-CHM. Way-yets applied to Indians of Humboldt Bay region by Lucy Thompson.
- Wishōsk (Wee Shotch). Name used by Eel River Indians for same tribe on Humboldt Bay and Mad River (Gibbs), and for Nekanni of Bear River and Cape Mendocino (CHM). Tribe on Van Dusen Fork of Eel River (Buchanan). (We-shashk or We-shoshk is word for women.)
- Wishoskan. Stock name (Henshaw and Mooney, 1885; Powell, 1891). Soo-lah-te-luk.
- Witāchwhāyuwin. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay at mouth of Mad River Slough, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).
- Wiyot-dare-daliL. Wiyot name for Wiyot Indians on Eel River (Loud).
- WotsaLīk. Wiyot name for one of their villages on a little island at mouth of Eel River (Loud). (Note: Not to be confused with We-ke village Wots-atklik located by Loud on Humboldt Bay.)

Wots-atklik (Tsewakwer-akw). "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites located on Humboldt Bay southwest of Eureka (Loud).
(Note: Not to be confused with Wiyot village at mouth of Eel River.)

Wotwetwok. Wiyot village or camp site on north side of Salt River, north of Ferndale (Loud).

Yāhōtkete-tan (Gerāri-dersiskāwin). Athapascan name for "Wiyot" Pah-to-waht village of Gerāri-dersiskāwin (Loud).

Yawonawoch. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site about half a mile southeast of Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).

Yowo. "Wiyot" (Soo-lah-te-luk) name for archaeological site on west side Salmon Creek about 2 miles southeast of Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as "Wiyot" village or camp site (Loud).

ATHAPASKAN TRIBES, BANDS, AND VILLAGES*

Speaking the Nung-ka^{hl} language (in which the word for people is Ken-nes-te).

Not including the Hoopah, Hwilkut, Māwenok, To-chil-pe ke-ah-hahng (Kahto), and Tolowa (or Huss), which tribes speak different languages and are independently listed.

A-dok-chatch. Soo-lah-te-luk name for Kit-tel ('Lassik') on Eel River above mouth of Van Duzen.-CHM.

Ah-chahng-ket. Tsen-nah ken-nes village on east side Eel River a mile or two south of Horseshoe Bend (from tip).-CHM. Written Akyankat by Goddard. Opposite mouth of Raft Creek.

Ahn-sin-tah-che-be. Lolahnkōk name for old rancheria of Ke-tel tribe just above schoolhouse at or near Bridgeville.-CHM.

Athapaskan Family. Synonymy: Athapascas (Gallatin 1836), Athapascan (Turner 1856; Powell 1891).

Bah-gahng ke-ah. Name applied to the coast Athapaskans from Usal Creek to Shelter Cover (Yosawl) by the Tsen-nah ken-nes of Bell Springs region.-CHM.

Bah-gung ke-ah. Lolahnkōk name for Oo-ko-ton-til-kah (commonly called 'Coast Yuke').-CHM.

* This is a composite list of villages and ethnosynonymies for a number of Athabascan speaking tribes in northwestern California. The accompanying map shows the location of these as determined by Merriam. A newer mapping which attempts to harmonize often conflicting data is by M.A. Baumhoff (California Athabascan Groups. Anthropological Records 16(5), 1958).

Merriam's Mattoal are more familiarly known as the Mattole; his Set-ten-bi-den Ke-ah are the Lassik; his Tsen-nah ken-nes are the Eel River Wailaki; his Mawenok are part of the Hwilkut tribe; his Nekanni are confused as to whether they are Mattole or Lassik; his Lo-lahn-kok are the northern Sinkyone; the To-cho-be Ke-ah are the Southern Sinkyone; and the Nung-ka^{hl} are the Nongatl. (Ed.)

- Bah-ne-ko ke-ah. (Named from Bah-na-kot, North Fork Eel River.) Tribe on lower 6 or 7 miles of North Fork of main Eel River (both sides) and continuing south 2 or 3 miles (nearly to Bell Springs station from main Eel to Big Bend and Summit Valley) on east side of main Eel River. Said by Tsen-nah-ken-nes to speak both Oo-kum-nōm of Round Valley, and southern Athapaskan of the adjacent Tsen-nah ken-nes.-CHM. North nearly to Mina.
- Bahng kā-ah. Set-ten-bi-den name for the coast Yosawl. Given as Bahn-kuk ka-ah by the Che-teg-ge-kah, and Bah-gahng ke-ah by the Tsen-nah ken-nes. See also Bung ke-ah, To-cho-be ke-ah, and Sinkyome.-CHM.
- Bahng-kut ke-ah. (Name from Bahng-kut, Island Mt. on west side of Eel River just south of Island Mt. station.) Band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes at Island Mountain on main Eel River. Their own name.-CHM. East of head Chemise Cr.
- Bas-kā-ah-hahng (Bas-ki-yah, Bus-kā-ah-hahng). Band on east side of Eel River at mile or two north of Indian Creek (in Fenton Range country), Maj.-CHM. (Goddard makes "Baskaiya" a 'subtribe'.)
- Bet-tōl (or Pet-tol). Name used by themselves for coast tribe commonly called Mat-tōl.-CHM. Also name of head village.
- Bung-ke-ah (also pronounced Mung-ke-ah). (Meaning 'Ocean people'). Lolahnkōk name for Nekanni of Bear River. The same name, pronounced Bahng-kā-ah by the Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah, and Bah-gahng ke-ah by the Tsen-nah-ken-nes, is applied to the coast Yo-sawl.-CHM.
- Chal-ko-chah. Nek-an-ni name for their village at Capetown, above (north of) mouth of Bear River. Same name for town and place.-CHM.
- Chal-ko. Name used by the Mat-tōl for the Bear River Nek-an-ni.-CHM.
- Cha-tāng-ahng. Lolahnkok name for Che-teg-ge-kah ("Horse Ranch tribe") North Fork Eel River. Also said to live on upper South Fork Eel from East Branch south.
- Chaw-ken-nā-che. To-cho-be ke-ah name for Yo-sawl.-CHM.
- Che-teg-gah-ahng (Pitch Indians). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for Che-teg-ge-kah.-CHM. Tribe on Bald Knob Mountain and Long Ridge north of Round Valley. Nicknamed Si-yahn, 'Sand Eaters'. See Che-teg-ge-kah.

- Chēs-kot ke-ah-hahng. (Chis-ko-ke-ah, Chēs-ko-ke-ah). Copper Spring band on Coppermine Creek (Chis-kot or Chēs-kot) on east side Eel River at south end of Horseshoe Bend Tunnel. Also called Tos-ahng-kut. Both names by Tsen-nah-ken-nes.-CHM. Goddard gives "Chiskokaiya" and Tciskokaiyah as a 'subtribe'.
- Chen-nes-no-ke-ah, Chen-nes-no ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). Term sometimes used by Tsen-nah-ken-nes for their own people on main Eel River from Sko-den-ke-ah (a few miles south of Kekewaka Creek) southward to the Bah-ne-ko-ke-ah of North Fork.-CHM. Band on Chen-nes-no-kot Creek (Indian Creek) on east side Eel River from Lake Mt. to Eel River. (Name sometimes applied to all people east side on Eel River from North Fork to Horseshoe Bend-Maj.)
- Che-teg-ge-kah (Pitch Indians). Tribe claiming a large area north of Round Valley, extending from Salt Creek and North Fork main Eel River easterly to the high mountains from North Yolla Bolly to Castle Peak and Williams Valley, including the greater part of North Fork of Middle Eel River. Their name for themselves. Called Che-teg-gah-ahng by the Tsen-nah-ken-nes, and nicknamed Si-yahn, Sandeaters, and Cha-teng-ahng by the Lolahnkōk. Nickname Si-yahng, meaning 'sand-eaters'. On the north the Che-teg-ge-kah adjoin the related Set-ten-bi-den-ke-ah; on the south, the 'Yuke' Oo-kum-nōm of Round Valley.-CHM.
- Chi-chin-kah ke-ah. Lolahnkōk name for Elk Ridge band or subtribe, living between upper waters of Bull Creek and Elk Ridge.-CHM.
- Chin-to-bin-nung. Given by Major as Tsen-nah-ken-nes village on upper part McDonald Creek (about 3 miles up).
- Chit-ken-nē-tung ke-ahng (1st syllable may be 'Kit'). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for tribe or band on main Eel River "10 or 12 miles north of Island Mountain" (=near Alder Point). Another name, Sā-tah-ke-ahng, Sa-tah-che ke-ah-hahng. Evidently a band of Set-ten-bi-den-ke-ah.-CHM.
- Cholatchekot. Given by Goddard ('Tcolattcikat') as a large village on west bank of Eel River "few hundred yards downstream from mouth of Djonkot".
- Choo-wil-choo^{ch}-kah-be. Mat-tōl village on North Fork Mattole River at Petrolia.-CHM.
- Chug-ge-tah. Small rancheria on east side Eel River north of North Fork Eel (Maj.).-CHM, between Indian Creek (2 miles south) and 4 miles south of Horseshoe Bend. Only 1 or 2 families (Maj. and Nancy).

- Chul-lo-ko. Nek-an-ni name for their village at Morrison's Ranch, 5 or 6 miles up Bear River.-CHM.
- Chum-ten-nah. Nekanni name for tribe supposed to live high up on South Fork Eel. Location uncertain.-CHM.
- Chus-nah-te-gul-lah chen-ne-tung. Tsennahkennes name of rancheria, southeast of North Fork about 2 miles from junction and 2 miles south of North Fork (Maj.).
- Chung-tahng-cho-be. Tsen-nah-ken-nes, village on north side of mouth of Chemise Creek (west side Eel River).-CHM.
- Dahbascheangden (Goddard). See Tsennahkennes list.
- De-ok-o-witch. Weyot name for 'Lassik'="same as Bear River Indians."
- Dok-chatch, Dah-dit-tah-Li^{ch} (upstream tribe). Soolahteluk name of tribe on Eel River from Van Duzen to Dyerville and Bull Creek.
- E-le-tung. Mat-tōl name for coast people at Needle Rock.-CHM. The To-cho-be keah and Shelter Cove people call Needle Rock Chel-te-tung.-CHM.
- E-nah-sal-li-be. Former Mat-tōl village on flat on Mattole River $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Petrolia.-CHM.
- Flonko (Flonho, misprint). Corruption of Lolonko, Lolonkuk. See Lolahnkōk.
- Hah-ke-der, Hah-de-der we-tah-lik (Van Duzen tribe). Soo-lah-te-luk name for 'Lassik' of Van Duzen River.-CHM.
- Ihlokodan-kaiya (Goddard). See Sko-den-ke-ah.
- Kah-chung-gah-tung. At Snowfield on west side Wilson Creek and about 2 miles north mouth Wilson Creek.
- Kah-ki-tel-dung. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of Che-teg-ge-kah rancheria on east side of Bald Mountain about two miles south of mouth of Hollis Creek (at fork of creek).
- Kahl-li-cho-be. Former Lolahnkōk village between Englewood and Dyerville on southwest side main Eel River.-CHM.
- Kahs-cho-boo-ah-me. Former Lolahnkōk village and flat, on east side of South Fork Eel River at Miranda $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dyerville called Kahs-cho-gah-me by the To-cho-be keah.-CHM.

Kahs-cho-chin-net-tah. Former Lolahnkōk village on Bull Creek at Schoolhouse Flat 7 miles from Dyerville.-CHM.

Kahs-cho-gah-me. To-cho-be ke-ah name for former Lolahnkōk rancheria and open flat at Miranda, on east side South Fork Eel River. Called Kahs-cho boo-ah-me by the Lolahnkōk.-CHM.

Kahs-cho kā-ah. General term, meaning "Redwood Indians", applied by southeast Nung-kahⁿⁱ to all Indians inhabiting the redwood country from Bridgeville westerly.-CHM.

Kahs-cho. Term applied to Athapaskan tribes of redwood forest country of lower Van Duzen and South Fork Eel by Cheteggekah, Settenbiden and Tsemnahkannes. Pronounced Kush-cho by Ko-se-ke of Garberville.

Kahs-cho-so-be. Lolahnkōk name for old village on South Fork Eel about 4 miles southerly from Garberville and not in sight from present highway.-CHM.

Kahsh-bahn. Former Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah village on west side main Eel River about 2 miles above mouth of Jewett Creek. Large town. Their own name.-CHM.

Kahs-ne-kōt-ke-ah (Kas-nā-kot ke-ah-hahng, also called Yu-e-yet-te ke-ah). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for tribe on east side Eel River on and north of Kekewaka Creek to Dobbin Creek. Same as Set-ten-bi-den ke-ah or part of it.-CHM. Written Kasnaiketkaiya by Goddard. (From Kahs-ne-kōt, Kekawaka Creek.-Maj.)

Kaiyekiyahang, (Goddard). See Tsennahkennes list. See Ki-ye-ke-ah-hahng.

"Kaitcilintadan". Given by Goddard as village on east side Eel River nearly east of Island Mt. Station. See Tsennahkenes list.

Kak-wits. "Yuke" name for "Wi-lak-ke" (Powers, Tribes Calif. 124, 1877).

Kandankaiya (Goddard). Band on Jewett Creek.

"Kāūs or Kwokwoōs". On a small river between the Umpqua and Klamath (Hale, Ethnography, Wilkes Expedition 221, 1846; Wilkes-after Hale-Western Am. 101, 1849). Doubtless 'Coos', which is on Oregon side.-CHM. (Don't belong in this list.)

- Kas-tel Pomo. Pomo name for tribe between main Eel River and South Fork Eel River, south to Big Chemise and Blue Rock (Powers, 147, 1877).
- Ke-il-lah. Lolahnkōk name for 'Hwilkut' tribe of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County.-CHM.
- Ken-nis-no-kut-ke-ah-hahng. Big village and powerful band on Indian Creek (east side Eel-Maj.).-CHM.
- Ken-nes-te. Name used by Goddard as a group name for the southern Athapaskan tribes who call their people Ken-nes-te and are usually classed as 'Wi-lak-ke'. Synonymy: Ken-es-ti (Powers 1877), Kenesti (Powell 1891), Kuneste (Goddard MS 1904; Handbook 1907).
- Ken-tes-che ke-ah-hahng. Band residing 6 or 8 miles by trail from Harris (apparently southwest of upper Chemise Creek Doubtless same as Ken-tes-ke-ah. Cf. with next entry.
- Ken-tes ke-ah (Tip). Tribe in Long and Kahto Valleys (To-chil-pe-ke-ah hahng). Called Taw-chus ke-ah-hahng by Fred Major. Cf. with last entry.
- Kes-tah-che. Former Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah village on east side main Eel River nearly opposite (a little above) mouth of Jewett Creek. Their own name.-CHM.
- Ketch-ing Keah hahng. To-chil-pe keah hahng name for Yo-sawl.-CHM.
- Kē-tel. Lolahnkōk name for Ket-tel (also spoken Kit-tel).-CHM.
- Kit-tel, Ket-tel. Tribe extending from Bridgeville on Van Duzen River northerly to Yager Creek and Iaqua, and southerly to Dobbin Creek. Their name for themselves. They call their language Yah-ken-nes. The Lolahnkōk call them Kē-tel. They are commonly known as 'Lassik' after a former powerful chief.-CHM.
- Ket-tin-tel-be. Lolahnkōk and To-cho-be ke-ah name for Lolahnkōk village and flat on edge of redwood forest on east side of South Fork Eel River 18 miles south of Dyerville and 11 miles north of Garberville. Place often called 'Phillipsville'.-CHM.
- 'Ki-che-be. Former large Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah village on site of present store at Ruth on Mad River. Their own name.-CHM.

- Ki-ke-che ke-ah-hahng. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of band on west side Eel River just south of Chemise Creek south to Pine Creek on Horseshoe Bend. Rahcheria said to be south side mouth Chemise Creek.-CHM. See Ki-kat-ke-ah-hahng.
- Ki-Poma. A foolish name used by Bancroft, Powers and others for the southwestern group of California Athapaskans. Known as Kenaste and Nung-gah^{hi} and Wi-lak-ke.-CHM.
- Kit-te-ken-ne-din (Tip) or Kit-ken-ne-tung (Maj.). Large rancheria and band on west side Eel River near south end of Horseshoe Bend tunnel. Tsen-nah-ken-nes.
- Ki-ye ke-ah hahng. Band on both sides North Fork Eel at mouth of Wilson Creek.-CHM.
- Ki-kot-ke-ah-hahng. Band on west side Eel River from Chemise Creek south to Pine Creek (Fred Maj.). Another name for Ki-ke-che ke-ah-hahng.-CHM.
- Ki-nah-mung ah-chen-ne-tung. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of Che-teg-ge-kah rancheria on west side Bald Mountain two or three miles south of North Fork.
- Ki-ye ke-ah-hahng. Both sides North Fork Eel River at Wilson Creek. From Tsen-nah-ken-nes Maj. and Nancy, 1924. Kaiyekiyahang of Goddard.
- Klaht-el-kos-tah. Nek-an-ni name for their village near head of Bear River (at least 12 or 15 miles up). Was large town with Big Dance House.-CHM.
- Ko'l-a. "Yuke" name for Wi-lak-ke (Kroeber). Synonymy: Ko'l-a (Kroeber 1911), Kool (Kroeber MS 1893).
- Koos-ke (Ko^{ch}-kshe?). Very large band and village ("hundreds of people") of Bet-tōl (=Mat-tōl). Tribe formerly on Koosky (or Cooskie) Creek on or near coast 2½ or 3 miles southeast of Punta Gorda Lighthouse.-CHM.
- Ko-se-ke (or Ko-se-che). Lolahnkōk name for rancheria and open area on both sides of South Fork Eel 28.6/10 scant ½ mile north of Garberville (just north of new highway concrete bridge).-CHM. May be To-kub-be tribe.
- Ko-se-ten. Che-teg-ge-kah name for their summer fishing camp (called 'Fishtown') on North Fork Middle Eel River east, or southeast, of Leach Lake Mountain.-CHM.
- Kōs-kah-ting ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). Tsenmahkennes for Blocksburg tribe (Kit-tel) Lassik's tribe.

- Kōs-kah-tun-den kā-ah. Settenbiden name for related band in Blocksburg region, now extinct. Language same as that of Bridgeville tribe, but with many words different from Settenbiden kā-ah.-CHM.
- Kos-kun-tes-kah. Lolahnkōk name for To-kub-be keah rancheria on South Fork Eel River on sloping grassy flat about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Garberville.-CHM.
- Ko-stah-che (Kōs-tah-che). Nek-an-ni name for their camp at Oil Creek.-CHM.
- Kōs-ten kā-ah. Settenbiden name for Larrabee Creek Indians (from Kōs-ten, the name of Larrabee Creek).-CHM.
- Ko-wil^c. Oo-kom-nom (of Round Valley) name for 'Wi-lak-ke.-CHM.
- Kun-nun-dung ke-ah-hahng. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name on west side Eel River between Pine and Chemise Creeks, also given or called Ki-kōt-ke-ah-hahng.
- Kun-tes-che-kut. Tsenahkennes village on west side Eel River $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of tunnel.-CHM. Probably nearly opposite mouth of Horseshoe Bend Creek. (Written Kanteltcekak by Goddard).
- Kun-tes-cho-be. Lo-lahn-kōk name for their rancheria on flat of same name on east side South Fork Eel River, about 8 miles south of Dyerville near Myers roadhouse and 10 miles north of Ket-tin-tel-be (sometimes called Phillipsville).-CHM. Called Kun-tes cho-tung ("wide flat") by To-cho-be ke-ah (Sally Bell).-CHM.
- Kush-kah-ten-na. To-chō-be-ke-ah name for Blocksburg tribe.
- Kush-kish. Coast tribe attributed to Shelter Cover by Tobin in 1858. See Koos-ke. Synonymy: Coaski (Indian Indenture, Court House, Eureka, 1861), "Mattole or Cooskey tribe" (Indian Indenture, Court House, Eureka, 1862), Kush-kish (Tobin 1858, Humboldt Times 1858), Kuslikieh.
- Lah-sā-se-ta. Former village at Shively on main Eel River, claimed by the Lo-lahn-kōk.-CHM.
- Las-sik. Name in common use (from name of former chief) for tribe extending from east side of valley of South Fork Eel River easterly to Mad River and South Fork Mountain, and from Yager Creek and Iaqua (north of Bridgeville) southerly on Mad River to within 2 miles of Ruth; on Van Duzen River to headwaters (but not reaching Kettenshaw Valley); on main Eel River from mouth of Larrabee Creek to Dobbin Creek; and reaching from the Lolahnkōk of Bull Creek easterly to the crest of South Fork Mountain.-CHM.

Las-sik (Cont.). Lolahnkok say "Lassik" same as themselves - talk same language. Synonymy: Lassics (Bancroft, after Powers MS, 1874; Gatschet 1877; Bancroft 1875), Las-sic's band, Las-Sic's band (Rebellion Records 1897), Las-sik (Powers, Tribes Calif, 121, 1877; Mad River, head to Low Gap), Lassik (Goddard 1905; Handbook, from Goddard MS, 1907), Sassics (Typog. error), (Bancroft, after Pfeiffer 1856, 1874).

Lo-lahn-kōk. Tribe on Bull Creek and lower part of South Fork Eel River from its mouth up stream to Rocky Glen Creek (Se-tes-kōk) on the east side and to Redwood Creek on the west side; also claiming main Eel from Shively to Scotia. Their name for themselves. Erroneously united by Goddard with "Usal" (=Yo-sawl) to form his "Sinkyone".-CHM.
Synonymy: Flonho (typog. error for Flonko), (Mason 1902), Flonk-o, Flonko ("white man's corruption of Lo-lon-kūk"), (Powers 1877), Lolanko (Handbook 1907; Handbook, from Goddard MS, 1910), Loloncooks (Bancroft, from Powers MS, 1874), Lolonkuh (typog. error), (Mason 1902), Lo-lon-kūk (Powers, 1877), Loolanko (Handbook from Kroeber MS 1903, 1907).

Mad River Indians. Name applied to Indians living on Mad River (Rebellion Records 1897).

Mat-tōl. Name usually applied by whites to Coast tribe on Mattole River, and used also by the Nekanni and Lolahnkōk. Name sometimes stretched to include their relatives, the Nekanni of Bear River and Cape Mendocino. But the so-called Mat-tōl call themselves Bet-tōl (or Pet-tōl).-CHM.
Synonymy: Matole (Bancroft 1875), Matoles (Bancroft 1875), Mat-toal (Powers 1877), Mattoal (Mason 1902), Mattole (Austin Wiley in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1865; Handbook 1910; Dixon 1910, 1913, and 1915), Mattoles (Powers 1872; Bancroft 1875), Tul-bush (Wi-lak-ke name, Powers 1877).

Mel-mut-ke on-tel-kah. Oo-kot-on-tel-ka name for tribe at Garberville (probably Ko-se-ko).-CHM.

Nahn-tol-che-ket. In hills east of Eel River 2 miles north of Indian Creek and 2 southeast of Fenton ranchhouse. Given by Major as Tsen-nah-ken-nes.

Nahs-lin-che ke-ah. To-cho-be ke-ah name for related band or 'tribe' on South Fork Eel River next south of Garberville. (Named from the locality, Nahs-lin-che,) Called Nas-lin-ko=ke-ah by the Lolahnkōk.-CHM.

Nahs-lin-che. Area and rancheria on loop of South Fork Eel a few miles south or southwest of Garberville, according to Lolahnkok.

- Nas-lin-ko ke-ah. Lolahnkōk name for "tribe" next south of Garberville on west side South Fork Eel River.-CHM. The To-cho-be keah name for same people is Nahs-lin-che keah.-CHM. The To-chilpe keah-hahng name for same people is Nas-ling-che keah-hahng.-CHM.
- Natallinki. Village given by Goddard on east side Eel River a mile or two south of Coppermine Creek. See Tsennahkennes list.
- Ne-che-cho-ket. Large Tsen-nah-ken-nes village on east side Eel River a mile or more south of mouth of North Fork Eel. ("Rocky place; Red Hill ground; Salmon stop here; great fishing"-Tip).-CHM. Apparently opposite part of the elongated village, Ning-ken-ne-che. (Written "Neltchikyokat" and Nehlchikyokaiya by Goddard.)
- Ne-chung ke-ah-hahng (the people), (Ne-chung-ket - the rancheria-Tip). Tsen-nah-ken-nes rancheria on east side Eel above mouth of North Fork Eel.-CHM. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ah-chahng-ket.
- Ne-chung-ket. Tsennahkennes village on east side Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ah-chahng-ket.-CHM.
- Nek-an-ni. Tribe at Cape Mendocino and on Bear River. Their name for themselves.-CHM. Including, they say, "We call Mattol and Lassik Nek-kan-ni! Name applied to "Lassik" by the Ne-kam-ni ("same as us").
- Nes-te-be. Former Mattōl village on present Goff Ranch on beach on north side Mattole River about 3 miles upstream from ocean.-CHM.
- Ne-tahs. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of fishing village on Eel River south of North Fork; inhabitants called Ne-tahs ke-ah-hahng. Mainly winter village. Originally called Ses-kush ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). (Called by Goddard "Netacbi".)
- Net-tin-ah-be. Former Mattōl village on present Clark Ranch south on southeast of Petrolia schoolhouse and near it.-CHM.
- Ne-tahs ke-ah-hahng (Maj.) ("Ground walk people"=people on walking ground, slide ground). Inhabitants of Eel River slopes along southeast slopes of Island Mountain southerly to Bell Springs Creek. People wintering on Eel River at Fishtown (Ne-tahs)--a large rancheria strung along both sides of River from about 2 miles north of Bell Springs station northward. Village a mile or more long and a great place for fishing. Shared by the Bah-ne-ko-ke-ah (Fred Maj.). Written Netacbi by Goddard. The old name of Ne-tahs was Ses-kush and the inhabitants were called Ses-kush ke-ah-hahng (Maj.).

- Ni-i-che. Lolahnkōk, Set-ten-bi-den, and Tsen-nah ken-nes name for small tribe of Winton stock between Mad River and Post Creek just north of Auto Rest (=Forest Glen). Now extinct. (I am told that the Ni-i-che are Nor-rel-muck.)-CHM.
- Ning-ken-ne-tset (Nin-ken-nēтч kā-ah-hahng, Nung-ken-ne-che). Tsennahkennes name for their big village at fishing place opposite mouth of North Fork and extending upstream (on west side). Called Fishtown.-CHM, (from Tip). Island Mountain people came here for winter fishing. Inhabitants of village called Nung-ken-ne-tse ke-ah (Tip), Ne-tahs ke-ah-hahng, and Nin-ken-nēтч kā-ah-hahng (Maj.). Name means 'slow talkers'. Old name of village Ses-kush, the people, Ses-kush ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). See Ne-tahs. See Nung-ken-ne-tse ke-al.
- Noan-kakhl. "Wi-lak-ke name for Saiaz" (Powers 1877). See Nung-kah^{hl}.
- Noi-soo (Noi-su). Band on Mad River. May be Mā-we-nok.-CHM.
- No-le-tung. Nekanni name for Bridgeville tribe.-CHM.
- Nung-kah^{hl}. Name applied by Powers in 1877 and Goddard in 1913 to Northern or Van Duzen River division of the so-called "Lassik" (including those on Yager and Lawrence Creeks). But the word has a much broader significance, for the southernmost Kenneste (the Che-teg-e-kah and the Set-ten-bi-den-kā-ah and Tsen-nah-ken-nes of the mountains just north of Round Valley) tell me that it is the name of their language and covers all dialects from their country north to the Van Duzen and Yager.-CHM. Synonymy: Noan-kakhl (Powers 1877), Nongat^{hl} (Goddard 1913; Loud, after Goddard, 1918), Nung-kah^{hl} (Merriam, Am. Anthroph. Vol. 25, No. 2, p. 276-277, 1923).
- Nung-ken-ne-tse ke-ah (Pronounced also by members of band; Ning-ken-ne-chet, Ning-ken-ne-che, Ning-ken-neetch ke-ah-hahng). Band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes on east side of main Eel River at Island Mountain. Probably only the inhabitants of a single village, as the people living in the Island Mountain country are called Bahng-kut ke-ah, from Bahn-kut, the name of Island Mountain. Their name for themselves.-CHM. See Ning-ken-ne-tset. Bell Springs-Spy Rock (Tip).
- Oo-ko-nek-kah. One of the two Oo-kot-on-tel-ka names for Yo-sawl, the southwesternmost coast division of the Athapaskan To-cho-be ke-ah just north of Usal Creek. The other name is She-show-che.-CHM. These people are often called Ken-nes-te Wi-lak-ke, or simply Wi-lak-ke.-CHM.

- Pet-tōl (or Bet-tōl). Name used for themselves by coast tribe commonly called Mat-tōl.-CHM.
- Sa-bahng-kahng (or Sa-bung-kahng). Mattōl name for tribe or band east or northeast of themselves, apparently in Elk Ridge region.-CHM.
- Sa-be-ah. Former Mattōl village on ocean beach one mile north of mouth of Mattole River.-CHM.
- Sā-cho ke-ah-hahng (see Se-cho ke-ah-hahng). Tsen-nah-ken-nes band on north side north Fork Eel River west of and below Wilson Creek. Named from Sā-cho (or Se-cho) a big rock. "Thousands of Indians killed there by white men" say the Tsen-nah-ken-nes.-CHM.
- Sā-cho-yeh. Former large Settenbiden village on east side main Eel River about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Alder Point (creek on north side). Their own name.-CHM. Large town with roundhouse.
- Sah-nah-che. Former Lolahnkōk village on west side South Fork Eel on flat opposite Miranda (now nearly washed away).-CHM.
- Sā-gah-ket (Se-kah-ke-ahng, Se-ki-ah-hahng). Bah-ne-ko-ke-ah village on south side mouth of North Fork Eel River.-CHM. (Tip).
- Sah-bā-les chen-ne-tung. Big Tsen-nah-ken-nes village in hills about a mile east of Eel River and 2 miles south of Horseshoe Bend (Major).-CHM.
- Sah-nah-chung-kut, Sah-nah-chin-che ke-ah-hahng, Sah-nah-chen-chen-ne-tung. Large Tsennahkennes village on east side Eel River 1 or 2 miles south of North Fork near McDonald Creek.-CHM. Recent "after Indians got gentle" $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of main Eel and 3 miles south of North Fork Junction. Near McDonald Creek (Maj.).
- Sā-tah-ke-ahng (Sā-tah-be ke-ah-hahng). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for band in Horseshoe Bend on main Eel River. Said by Tsen-nah-ken-nes to be same as Chit-ken-ne-tung ke-ahng (or 'Kit-ken-ne-tung-ke-ahng).-CHM. Which see.
- Sa-tahl-che-cho-be. Set-ten-bi-den name for their old village on east side main Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or mile below mouth of Kekewaka Creek (Red Rocks). Falls and whirlpool there. Called Sko-teng (Sko-den ke-ah) and Sko-kā-ah-hahng by the Tsen-nah-ken-nes.-CHM.

Sā-tan-do-che ke-ah-hahng. Bah-ne ko-ke-ah, Tsen-nah-ken-nes village or band on lower part of North Fork Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth. Name means "rock reaching into water". -CHM. Written Setandongkiyahang by Goddard and given as 'subtribe'.

Sā-yahs kun-dung. Upgraf fishery, Fishtown Spring on North Fork about 5 miles up. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name fishing camp for drying salmon from March till river dry up.

Seb-bin-ne bug-gah-be. Mattōl name for their acorn camp on south side Mattole River a little below present Hansen place, about 3 miles from mouth of river.-CHM.

Se-cho ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). Village and band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes at Se-cho (Big Rock) on north side North Fork Eel River a mile or more above its mouth. "Thousands of Indians killed there," (Maj.). Given by Goddard as Sechokiyahang (Setcokiyahan) 'subtribe' with three villages on both sides of North Fork Eel below Wilson Creek. Goddard gives village Secholi (Setcolai) on north side North Fork about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth.

Se-cho-tah (Sā-cho-tung). Nek-an-ni name for their village at mouth of Bear River (south side).-CHM.

Sel-to-tah-tung. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of Che-teg-ge-kah rancheria about two miles west of Bald Mountain, half mile, or mile northeast of Ki-nah-nung ah-chen-ne-tung.

Sel-di-kōt. Village of Tsen-nah-ken-nes on east side Eel River south of Bell Springs Creek (Maj.).

Sen-chah ke-ah_{h1}. Then-chah-ke-ah. Band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes Nung-gah_{h1} at Blue Rock (about 5 miles south of Bell Springs) in northwestern Mendocino County. Their own name.-CHM. Called Se-so ke-ah-hahng by Fred Major.

Se-ski-cho-ding. Tsen-nah-ken-nes village on east side Eel River at White Rock near Big Bend (on opposite side from Blue Rock Station).-CHM. 4-5 miles south of North Fork.

Ses-kush and Ses-kush ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). Old names for village now called Ne-tahs (the people Ne-tahs ke-ah-hahng) and Ning-ken-ne-che (the people Nin-ken-netch kā-ah-hahng).

Se-tso-ik. Mattōl name for tribe or band east or northeast of themselves, apparently in Rainbow Ridge region. Named from Rainbow Peak (Se-tso-ek).-CHM.

Se-so ke-ah-hahng. Blue Rock band (Maj.). Apparently same as Sen-chah ke-ah or Then-chah ke-ah (Tip).

Se-tah-be (Se-tah-a-be). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name of rancheria on west side Eel River on west side of south end of Horseshoe Bend tunnel and nearly opposite mouth of Coppermine Creek; not far from Island Mountain Station and nearly opposite To-che-ting (called Sedakkandan by Goddard). Bog (big?) rancheria. The inhabitants of Se-tah-be rancheria are called Set-tah'ke-ah-hahng or Sā-tah ke-ah-hahng (Maj.). Band said to reach south to Indian Creek, mainly on east side, but in winter on both sides. Goddard writes the name "Setakaiva" and calls it a 'subtribe'. Named from Set-tah-be Rock.

Set-tel-bi ke-ah. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for Set-ten-bi-den keah, but apparently restricted to band in Eel River Valley below the light-colored slide rock just south of Alder Point. Set-bi ke-ah-hahng of Fred Maj (Van Duzen country). Name more accurately written Set'l-bi or Se^{hl}==bi.

She-show-che (or Shish-cho-che ke-ah). Oo-kot-on-tel-ka name for tribe (or subtribe) in Usal region. See also Oo-kon-nek-kah.

Si-ah. We-yot and Hwilkut name for "way off" tribe, applied to Ket-tel ("Lassik") of Van Duzen and Eel Rivers.-CHM. Nekanni name for distant unknown tribe.-CHM.. The Tsen-nah-ken-nes tell me that they are called Si-ah by the We-yot. Not to be confused with Si-yang.-CHM. Synonymy: Saia (Hoopa name for Athapaskan tribes south of themselves, Goddard 1910), Sai-az (Powers 1877), Sai-az (Repts Commr. Ind. Affairs 1877, 1879-1909 inc.; Powell, 1891; Dixon 1910), Seaws (Mason 1889), Siahs (Tribe on narrow strip of land between lower Eel and Van Duzen Rivers, Powers 1872), Siah (Kenn 1878), "Sians or Siahs" (Gibbs 1860), Siaws (Spalding 1870), S-yars Stevens 1868).

Si-cho-kuk. Former large rancheria of To-kub-be tribe on east side of South Fork Eel River at site of Garberville bridge. Told me by George Burk, Lolahnkok.

Sin-ken-ne. Tribe or language, north or northeast of Upper Mattole region, apparently in Elk Mountains (west side) or Rainbow Mountains region. Needs information.-CHM. Lolahnkok name of tribe on or near Elk Ridge (or Rainbow Ridge).

Sinkyone. Name applied by Goddard to tribe on Bull Creek and South Fork Eel River and extending southwest to coast (including the Lo-lahn-kōk and To-cho-be ke-ah). Doubtless derived from Sin-ke-kōk, the name of South Fork Eel. The Bull Creek Lo-lahn-kōk and Briceland To-cho-be ke-ah tell me that there never was any such name as applied to any tribe or band. Goddard may have coined it from Sin-ke-kōk, the name of the river (South Fork Eel).-CHM. Synonymy: Sinkine (Goddard 1907), Sinkyone (Goddard 1910), Sinkyone (Gifford, after Goddard, Cultural Position of Coast Yuki, Am Anthropol., Vol. 30, No. 1, p. 112-115, Jan. 1928).

Sin-tah-hahng. Name used by Tsen-nah-ken-nes (Fred Maj) for members of his tribe on main Eel River.-CHM.

Si-yahng (meaning Sand Eaters). Nickname by Tsen-nah-ken-nes for Che-teg-ge-kah, the tribe on Bald Mountain Ridge.-CHM.

Sko-den ke-ah (Sko-teng, village name). Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for band on east side of main Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Kekewaka Creek (the people called Sko-ka-ah-hahng by old Tip). Called Sa-tahl-che-cho-be by the Set-ten-bi-den. This so-called tribe, along with the Taht-so-ke-ah adjoining it on the west side of Eel River, constitute the Then-chah-tung of the Set-ten-bi-den ke-ah.-CHM. Written Ilkodankaiya by Goddard.

Tah-bus-che-sahng-tung. Small village in hills 1 mile east of Eel River and 1 mile south of Indian Creek (Maj.).

Tah-che-ke-ah. Lo-lahn-kōk name for Mat-tōl tribe (from Mattole River south to Spanish Flat).-CHM.

Tah-chis-ting (or Tah-chis-tin ke-ah-hahng, Maj; Tah-tēs-cho-ting, Tip). Rancheria and band on west side Eel River a little below (north of) North Fork Eel.-CHM. Written Tatishokaiya by Goddard and given by him as 'subtribe' on west side Eel from Natoikut Creek south to opposite mouth of North Fork Eel.

Tah-i-be. Former Mattōl village on south side Mattole River about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its mouth.-CHM.

Tah-kah-tā-cho-be. Former large Settenbiden village on east side Mad River (on flat on Hay's place about 10 miles above Ruth). Their own name.-CHM.

- Tahng-ah-ting keah. Lolahnkōk name for coast tribe at Shelter Cove. Called Tahng-i-keah by themselves and by the To-cho-be keah.-CHM.
- Tahng-i-keah. Shelter Cove and Point Delgada band of the To-cho-be keah. Their name for themselves, used also by the To-cho-be keah. The Lolahnkōk call the Shelter Cove band Tahng-ah-ting keah. The Tsen-nah-ken-nes use Tahng-i-kāah in a larger sense, for all bands from Shelter Cove easterly to Briceland and South Fork Eel River.-CHM.
- Tahn-'hrā-lah-be. Former Mattōl village at mouth of Mattole River (on lagoon near Indian Duncan's place).-CHM.
- Tahs-ahng ke-ah-hahng. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for tribe or band in Harris region (Maj).
- Tahs-ki-ke. Lolahnkōk name for village of To-kub-be tribe on east side South Fork Eel River at mouth of Dean Canyon, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Garberville (on Buhne ranch). Called Tahs-ki-che by To-cho-be keah.-CHM. Named from Tahs-ki-kok, the Lolahnkok name of Dean Canyon Creek (name means White-flag Creek).
- Tah-tah-ke-ke. Former Mattōl village on small flat on south side of Mattole River about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile back from river (ocean?).-CHM.
- Taht-aht. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for their big village on east side Eel River at southern part of Horseshoe Bend and opposite Se-tahObe west of mouth of Coppermine Creek. (A big town). (Tip).-CHM.
- Tah-tēs-cho-tung, (Tip). Tah-chis-tin-ke-ah-hahng (Maj), Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for their village and band on Eel River $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more below (north of) mouth of North Fork Eel. Also called Tah-chis-ting by Tsen-nah-ken-nes.-CHM. Written "Taticcodan" by Goddard and origin of his 'subtribe' "Tatishokaiya" which he puts from about opposite mouth North Fork downstream to Notoikut Creek.
- Taht-so keah (Taht-so-ko keah from Taht-so-kut Creek). Rancheria on Underhill Ranch (now owned by Glenn or Green). Said by the Tsen-nah-ken-nes to be the name of a related tribe on the west side of main Eel River north of Chemise Creek between Harris and Bell Springs--north of the Tsen-nah-ken-nes belonging to the Kahs-ne-kōt keah (or Yu-e-yet-te ke-ah) of Kekawaka Creek. The Taht-so keah and Sko-den keah of the Tsen-nah-ken-nes together constitute the Then-chah-tung of the Set-ten-bi-den keah.-CHM. (Called "Dalsokaiya"

- Taht-so keah (Cont.). by Goddard who forgot to cross his 't' or else meant Dahlsokaiya). Formerly called Ses-kush' ke-ah-hahng (Maj). Came down main Eel for winter at Ning-ken-ne-chet, place known as Underhill Ranch now (1924) owned by Bob Glen (or Green).
- Tan-cho-ke-ah (meaning Eel River people). Tribal name used by Tsen-nah-ken-nes for their own tribe proper, from Bell Springs Creek downstream (north) to mouth of Chemise Creek.-CHM.
- Tek-ko-li-be. Former Mat-tōl village on site of present Petrolia.-CHM.
- Tek keah-hahng. To-chil-pe keah-hahng name for Tsen-nah-ken-nes tribe, on north side Rattlesnake Creek (north of Long Valley and east of South Fork Eel River).-CHM.
- Te-uk-ko-wil^{ch} or Te-ok-ko-wil^{ch}. Term used by Humboldt Bay Soo-lah-te-luk for "other tribes" and usually applied to coast tribes south of Eel River. Pronounced De-ok-o-wilth and Te-ok-e-wilth by We-yot (of lower Eel River) and applied by them to both the Nek-an-ni of Cape Mendocino and the "Lassik" of Van Duzen River. Synonymy: Ock-co-wilth (Buchanan 1857), Tee-oc-a-walls (Indian Indenture, Humboldt Co 1861), Te-ok-a-wilk (Schoolcraft 1853), Yeeath (Nekanni; Tobin 1857), Yee-ok-a-wall (Mattōl; Tobin 1857).
- Thā-cho-yeh. Old Settenbiden village on main Eel River on flat under a high standing rock. Above Sā-cho-yeh. Their own name.-CHM.
- Tah-kah-kun-teh^{hl}. Former Settenbiden village on east side of main Eel River at Alder Point. Their own name.-CHM.
- Tha-ken-nes-ten (Talking Rock). Former large Settenbiden village on east side Mad River near a big rock on bend of river at present Johnson place (couple miles below Ruth, near a big white house). Their own name.-CHM. Big town with roundhouse.
- Tha-tha-che. Large Settenbiden winter village in Soldier Basin on North Fork Eel River (present Gilman place). Their own name.-CHM.
- Then-chah ke-ah (Tip); Se-so-ke-ah-hahng (Maj). Band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes in mountains at Blue Rock (about 5 miles south of Bell Springs. Their own name. Called Then-chah-tung kā-ah by Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah.

Then-chah-tung kā-ah (from Then-chah-tung, the name of Blue Rock). Name given me by Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah for related Athapaskan tribe extending from Kekewaka Creek and a point a mile or two south of Harris, southerly to Blue Rock, and from Red Mountain easterly across main Eel River to Salt Creek. Thus the term Then-chah-tung, as used by the Settenbiden, includes 3 closely related Wilakke 'tribes' as recognized by the Tsen-nah-ken-nes, namely, the Taht-so-ke-ah, Sko-den ke-ah, and Tsen-nah-ken-nes. But the Tsen-nah-ken-nes restrict the term (which they abbreviate to Then-chah kē-ah) to the Blue Rock band.-CHM.

Thing-tah-hahn. Che-teg-ge-kah name for a related tribe from Island Mountain to Bell Spring (enemies). Apparently the division called Taht'-so-ke-ah by the Tsen-nak'ken-nes'. -CHM.

Ti-keh^c (Taike). Hwilkut name for 'Lassik' village at mouth of Dobbin Creek (Goddard).

Til'-che-ye'-ah-kuk. Lolahnkōk name for Maple Creek Mā-we-nok. -CHM.

To-be-se-a-tung. Former Set-ten-bi-den village high up on east side Mad River, above Bushman place. Their own name.-CHM.

To-che'-ting. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for big rancheria on east side Eel River at Horseshoe Bend (opposite Se-tah-a-be). Tip.-CHM. Only short distance above (south of) Taht-aht'. (Tip.-CHM). Probably less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Island Mountain Station, on opposite side of Eel River.

To-chil'-be ke-ah. Lolahnkōk name for To-chil-pe keah-hahng, commonly known as Kahto tribe.-CHM.

To-cho-be ke-ah. Their own name, and Lo-lahn-kōk name, for tribe (and village) in Briceland region (between South Fork Eel River and coast). Used also in larger sense for all bands speaking same dialect from west side South Fork Eel River (in Garberville region) to coast. Not to be confused with To-kub-be ke-ah.-CHM. Pronounced Taw-chaw-be keah by themselves, To-cho-be keah by the Lolahnkok.

To-kē-muk. Former small village on Eel River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles downstream from Scotia (Loud, 1918).

To-kē-nē-wo-lok. 'Wiyot' name for village at Scotia, near Eel River (Loud, 1918),

To-ko-be ke-ah (To-kah-be, To-kub-be). Lo-lahn-kōk and To-cho-be ke-ah name for related tribe extending easterly from South Fork Eel at East Branch South Fork near Garberville to Harris (To-kah-be) and Kekewaka Creek, including present Wood Ranch on main Eel and thence north to Fort Sewerd. On South Fork Eel reached north to nearly opposite Bear Buttes--probably to Rocky Glen Creek (=Sā-tes-kok). Different tribe from one on main Eel River from Alder point to Kekewaka. Dialect different from Lo-lahn-kōk. Two aged full blood Indians belonging to neighboring related tribes (Sally Bell, To-cho-be ke-ah, and George Burt, Lo-lahn-kōk) have independently told me that the old To-kub-by rancheria was on a hill south (or southeast) of Garberville and near or on East Branch. The rancheria Si-cho-kuk near Garberville Bridge belonged to the To-kub-be tribe.-CHM. Not to be confused with the To-cho-be ke-ah of Briceland region, west of South Fork Eel River. Called To-ko-be by Tsen-nah-ken-nes (from To-kā-kut, East Branch South Fork Eel).

To-nis-cho-be (named for an unidentified blue flower). Former Che-teg-ge-kah village, large, with roundhouse, at present Mina postoffice (on Charley Moore place). Their own name. -CHM.

Tōn-klan-be ko-cho-be. Tsen-nah-ken-nes village on north side of mouth of North Fork Eel (on east side main Eel). Tip.-CHM. Written Tonlembe by Goddard.

To-lem-be, Tonlembe of Goddard. Big village in angle between Eel River North Fork (north side North Fork). See Ton-klan-be-ko-cho-be.

Tōs-ahng ke-ah, Tōs-ahng-kut. Band in loop of Horseshoe Bend on main Eel River. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name. Also called Chis-ko-ke-ah.-CHM. From Chis-kut, Coppermine Creek. (Written Tosankaiya and Chiskokaiya by Goddard.)

To-sōs-ten. Settenbiden name for their former village on east side main Eel River a mile or two above Alder Point.-CHM.

Tsen-nah-ken-nes. Their name for themselves of Nung-kah^{hl} tribe including all bands on main Eel River from Kekewaka Creek to a few miles south of North Fork Eel on east side, and east to Salt Creek; west to South Fork Eel from East Fork of South Fork to Rattlesnake Creek. Members of tribe tell me that the name Tsen-nah-ken-nes means "straight talkers" and that it is equivalent to the term Wylakke.

Tsi-to-ting ke-ah. Band of Tsen-nah-ken-nes at Bell Springs in extreme northern Mendocino County. Their own name for Tsi-to-ting Mountain (Bell Springs Mountain).-CHM. Told me by Wylakke Tip member of tribe - born there.

Tul-bush. Wi-lak-ke name for Mattole (Nek-kan-ni included) and Lolahnkōk, (Powers, Tribes Calif., 124, 1877).

Uk-ke. Former Che-teg-ge-kah winter village on Hulls Creek on southeast side of Bald Mountain. Their own name.-CHM.

Wētah^{ch}. Kahto name for southern Athapaskan 'Wylakke' tribes.-CHM.

Whistlers. Name given to small tribe east of Cape Mendocino because of their continued whistling - (Marysville Weekly Express, 1858).

Wi-lak-ke. Name commonly applied locally and in the literature to a series of Athapaskan tribes in northern Mendocino, southern Humboldt, and southwestern Trinity counties, in Long and Jackson Valleys, all of whom call their people Ken-nes-te and their language Nung-kah^{hl}. Goddard (1907) restricts the Wilekke to the region south of Kekewaka Creek. Not to be confounded with the Winton tribe of same name on upper Trinity, upper Sacramento, and McCloud Rivers.-CHM. Given by Lolahnkok as "tribe south of Dobbin Creek". Synonymy: Kak-wits ("Yuki name", Powers 1877), Ken-es-ti ("Their own name", Powers 1877), Kenesti (Powell 1891), Ko'l-a ("Yuki name", Koreber 1911), Ko-wil^s (Round Valley Oo-kom-nōm name for Wi-lak-ke, CHM MS 1912), Kuneste (Handbook, from Goddard MS, 1907), Nylackee (typog. error, Fairfield in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1866), Tlackees (typog. error, Taylor 1862), Uye Lackes (Stevenson in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1857, identification uncertain. On Nome Lackee Reservation.), Wailaki (Goddard 1903; Dixon 1910, 1913, and 1915; Repts. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1900-1909 incl.; Royce 1901), Wailaki (Gatschet 1890), Wai-lak-ki, Wailakki (Powers 1877, in part), Wailakki (Repts. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1877, 1877-99 incl.; Powell 1891), Wi-Lackee (Bancroft 1875), Wi-Lackees (Bancroft, after Powers MS, 1874), Wilackee (Calif. Legislature, Special Joint Commission, Mendocino War, 1860), Wilacki (Bancroft 1875; Keane 1878), Wi-Lakees (Gatschet 1877), Wileakee (Rebellion Records 1897), Wi Laki (Gatschet 1876), Wilakies (Fairfield 1867), Wi Tackees (typog. error; Powers 1872. Identification uncertain), Wrylackers (Maltby in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1866), Wye-lackees (Geiger in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1858. Identification uncertain), Wyelackee (Steele in

Wi-lak-ki. Synonymy: (Cont.)

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1864), Wye-Lackees (Geiger in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1860; also Repts. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1857, 1863; also Taylor, after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1863, 1863; identification uncertain. On Nome Lackee Reservation), Wye Lackees (Geiger in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1859; identification uncertain. On Clear Lake), Wylachies (Maltby, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1865), Wylackees (Calif. Legislature, Special Joint Commission Mendocino War 1860; Kingsbury in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs 1866; Rebellion Records 1897), Wylackie, Wylackies (Gatschet 1876; Repts. Commr. Indian Affairs 1872-4 incl., 1877, 1880-2 incl.; Powers 1877; Hist. Mendocino Co. 1880; Truchot in Sherman Bull. 1911; Rebellion Records 1897), Wylackies (Austin Wiley in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1865; Ann. Repts. Board Ind. Commrs. 1872-74 incl.; Round Valley), Wylackies (Hudson, Pomo Basketmakers, Overland Monthly, 561, June 1893), Wylakies (Gatschet 1877), Wylacks (Taylor 1860; identification uncertain. Mountains of Trinity County), Wylaskies (Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1865. Identification uncertain. Smith River Agency), Ylackee (Hanson in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1863), Ylackes (Stevens in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs 1868. Identification uncertain. Smith River Reservation), Ylacca, Wailaki (Royce 1899, 1901).

Wish-osk. Name given by Weyot of lower Eel River to the Nekanni of Bear River and Cape Mendocino. A term of contempt.-CHM. Synonymy: Wic'ack (Kroeber 1911), Wis ask (Loud 1918), Wish-osk (Gibbs 1851), Wishosk (Gatschet 1877; Bancroft 1874 and 1875), Wis-ahsk.

Wisi-lak. "Wiyot" name for Athapaskan language (Loud, after Kroeber MS, 1918).

Yah-ken-nes. Name used by the Ket-tel tribe of lower Van Duzen for their own language. The Lolahnkōk use the term Yah-ken-nes in a tribal sense for the Van Duzen River Ket-tel, calling them indifferently Ke-tel and Yah-ken-nes.-CHM.

Yeeath. Tribe at Cape Mendocino (Tobin). See Nekanni.

Ye-sing-tah-hahn. Name given me by Set-ten-bi-den for related tribe or band beginning on the north about a mile south of mouth of Kekewaka Creek and reaching southerly 4 or 5 miles to Horseshoe Bend of main Eel River, and westerly to South Fork Eel. Not sure of boundaries. May be same as Taht-so-ke-ah and Sko-den ke-ah mentioned by Tsen-nah-ken-nes. Language same as that of Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah. The name implies a South Fork Eel tribe, South Fork being Yis-sing-ka-kuk in their language, and Sin-ke-kōk in Non-gah₁₁ dialects farther west.-CHM.

- Yee-ok-a-wall (Yeeaths). Band on coast south of Mattole River (Probably near or south of Point Gorda) where redwood is replaced by yellow fir (Toben). Tribe near Cape Mendocino. Probably same as Te-ok-ko-wil^{ch}, a name applied by the Humboldt Bay Soo-lah-te-luk to "other tribes".-CHM.
- Yes-sa-cheb-be. Former Mat-tōl village on or near site of old barn south of junction of North Fork with main Mattole, near Petrolia.-CHM.
- Yet-tah-kah. Nek-kan-ni name for Hill People way off.
- Yis-sing-kun-ne. Set-ten-bi-den name for related tribe (to-cho-be keah) south of Lolahnkōk from South Fork Eel River at Garberville westerly to Briceland and coast.-CHM.
- Yit-tah-ken-nuk. Lolahnkōk name for Hoopa tribe.-CHM.
- Yo-sawl. Southernmost coast division of Athapaskan stock in California, probably best regarded as a sub-division of the To-cho-be keah. Territory extending north from Usal Creek, south of which are the Yukean Oo-kot-on-tel-ka. Name given me by Oo-kot-on-tel-ka, who say that the pronunciation here given is that of the Yo-sawl themselves. The Oo-kot-on-tel-ka have two names for the Yo-sawl: Oo-ko-nek-kah and She-show-che. The To-cho-be keah call the Yo-sawl, Chaw-ken-nā-che. The Kahto call them Ketch-ing keah-hahng.-CHM. Synonymy: "Usals or Camalel Pomos" ("Coast people on Usal Creek", Powers 1872; Bancroft, after Powers, 1874); (Note: Powers' information was incorrect, he regarding the 'Usal' and Kam-ah-lel po-mah as the same and considering both to be Pomo, whereas neither is Pomoan. Kam-ah-lel po-mah is the Pomo name for the tribe calling themselves Oo-kot-on-tel-ka, (a Yukean tribe) reaching north to Usal Creek, which is the boundary between them and the southernmost coast Athapaskan (Wilakke) tribe, locally called Yo-sawl).-CHM, "Usals or Camalel Pomos" (Gatschet 1877), Usal (Keane 1878), Usal ("part of the Sinkyone"; Handbook, from Goddard MS, 1910), Utinom ("Yuki" name meaning 'reed people'; Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1903, 1910), Yon-sal-pomas (Tobin in Rept. Commr. Indian Affrs. 1858), Yonsal Pomos (Bancroft, after Tobin, 1874), Yoshol (Pomo name; Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1903, 1910), Yo-sol Pomas (Wiley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affrs. 1865), Yosul-Pomas (H.L. Ford in Calif. Legislature, Special Joint Committee, Mendocino War, 1860), "Yusal Po-mo or Kam-a-lel Po-mo" (Powers 1877), "Yusal (or Kamalel) Pomo" (Powell 1891).

Yu-e-yet-te ke-ah (North People). Teen-nah-ken-nee name for tribe or tribes north of themselves.-CHM. On east side Eel River on and north of Kekawaka Creek. Also called Kahs-ne-kōt ke-ah.

Yu-fah-hā-rah ar-rar. Karok name for tribes south of Humboldt Bay, including the Nek-an-ni.-CHM.

HUSS (HUH-WUN-KWUT) BANDS AND VILLAGES*

From Winchuk Creek on California-Oregon line south to Wilson Creek, 8 miles north of Klamath mouth.

Ā-choo-lik (Ā-choo-le, A-choo-let). Huh-wun-kwut name for village on east side Lake Earl 5 miles north of Crescent City. Pronounced Eh-choo-le by Crescent City Huss.-CHM. Synonymy: Echulit (Handbook 1907), E-tcu-let tunne (Handbook, from Dorsey MS, 1907), E-tcu-lit or E-tcu-lit ("Tutu" name; Dorsey 1890), Tcse-qan-me ("Naltunne tunne" name; Dorsey 1890).

Aqusta. Given in Dorsey MS as "Naltunne tunne" name for Tol-lo-wah, which see.

A-ta-a-kut. Given by Dorsey (1890) as "Naltunne tunne" name for people south of Smith River known to the whites as Yon-tock-etts. See Yahnk-tah-kut. Synonymy: Ataakut (Powell 1891; Handbook 1907).

A-ta-a-kut-ti. Given by Dorsey (1890) as "Tutu" name for people south of Smith River known to the whites as Yon-tock-etts. See Yahnk-tah-kut.

Caw-pay Indians. Given by Lucy Thompson (1916) as Poliklah name for Crescent City Indians. See Kaw^{ch}-pa.

Cesthltishtun. Given by Dorsey as village on coast south of Smith River. May be Kush-nash-kis-tun. Cesthltishtun (Handbook 1907), Tces-cltic-tun (Dorsey 1890).

Chetko (Chetco). Tribe on coast southwest Oregon.

Dalawa. Given by Loud (from Kroeber MS) 1918, as "Wiyot" name for "Crescent City and Smith River Indians." See Tol-lo-wah.

Eenaghs or Eenahs (Ee nags). Given by Gibbs (1853) as band on Smith River. See He-nag-gi.

Erl. Given by Waterman as Poliklah name for town on Lagoon of same name south of Crescent City. Synonymy: RL (Waterman 1920).

* The Huss are also known as the Tolowa (Ed.).

Hah-wun-kwut (or How-wung-kwut, Hah-wun-wut hrā-she). Name for their own tribe. Named from their village Hah-wun-kwut on Smith River near mouth. Pronounced Hah-wun-nut by Crescent City Huss. Synonymy: Howwinquit (San Francisco Chronicle 1922), Khoonkhwuttunne (Handbook 1907), Qo-on-qwut tun-ne ("Tutu" name; Dorsey 1890), Qu-wun-kqwut ("Naltunne tunne" name; Dorsey 1890), Hu-wun-kut (Oakland Post Enquirer, Apr. 30, 1927).

Haynaggi. Erroneously given by Keane (1878) as Hoopa tribe. See He-nag-gi.

He-na (or He-nas). Given by Lucy Thompson (1916) as Poliklah name for Smith River Indians. See He-nag-gi.

He-nag-gi. Given by Powers (1877) as name for subtribe on Smith River, Del Norte County. Synonymy: Eenaghs or Eenahs (Gibbs 1853), Engas (Indian Affrs. Report for 1856, 1857), Hanags (Taylor 1860; 1861; Bancroft 1874), Haynaggis (Bancroft, from Powers MS, 1874), Haynaggi (Erroneously given as Hoopa tribe; Keane 1878), Haynargee (Handbook, from Gibbs MS, 1907), Hay-narg-ger (Handbook, from Hamilton MS, 1907), He-na, He-nas, He-na's (Poliklah name; Lucy Thompson 1916), He-nag-gi (Powers 1877), Henaggi (Handbook 1907), He-nar-ger (Handbook, from Hamilton MS, 1907), Hinei (Poliklah name; Waterman 1920), Hunas (Bancroft, from Pfeiffer, 1877).

Hinei. Given by Waterman as Poliklah name for Tolowa town on south side Smith River near mouth. See He-nag-gi.

Hunas. Given by Bancroft (from Pfeiffer) as tribe "in California a little south of Rogue River on the way north from Crescent City". See He-nag-gi.

Huss. Name (meaning people) used by themselves for tribe in northwestern corner of California, commonly called Tol-lo-wah.-CHM. Synonymy: Kaus (Hale, Ethnogr. Wilkes Expd., p. , 1846), Kaus (Wilkes, after Hale, Western Am. inc. Calif. and Oregon, 101, 1849), Kaus (Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, Vol. 6, p. 82, 1854), Kaus (Latham, Opuscula 311, 1860).

Kal-wa-natc-kuc-te-ne. Given in Dorsey MS as "Khaanotene" (Hah-wun-kwut) name for village on site of Crescent City or south of it (Handbook 1907).

Kaus. See Huss.

Kaw^{ch}-pā. Poliklah name for country of the Tol-lo-wah about Crescent City.-CHM. Synonymy: Caw-pay Indians, Caw-paw, (Lucy Thompson 1916), Cops (Taylor, from Crescent City Herald 1857, 1861).

- Khaamotene. Given by Dorsey (1890) as their own name for Smith River Indians. Probably same as Hah-wun-kwut (the m may be misprint for w). Said to be at mouth of Smith River. Synonymy: Khaamotene (Handbook 1907), Qa-a-mo te-ne (Dorsey 1890).
- Khoonkwuttunne (Dorsey's spelling Qo-on-qwut tun-ne). Given by Dorsey (1890) as "Tutu" name for village at mouth of Smith River. See Hah-wun-kwut.
- Khosatunne. Given by Dorsey as "Tutu" name for village at forks of Smith River. Synonymy: Khosatunne (Handbook 1907), Qo-sa tun-ne ("Tutu" name; Dorsey 1890), Qwaⁿ-sa-a-tun ("Naltunne tunne" name; Dorsey 1890).
- Kush-nahsh-kis-tun. Hah-wun-kwut name for village on Lake Earl about 1 mile from village of Ā-choo-lik.-CHM. Synonymy: Chesthtishtun (Handbook 1907), Tc'es-cl' tic-tun (Dorsey 1890).
- Lagoons. Name used by Heintzelman (1858) for tribe at Lagoon (Lake Earl) near Crescent City.
- Lopas. Given by Heintzelman (1858) as tribe on or near Smith River, Del Norte County (probably from name of Lopes family.-CHM.)
- Meetkeni. Given in Dorsey MS as village on South Fork Smith River. Synonymy: Meetkeni (Handbook 1907), Me-et-ke-ni (Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907), Me-rxet-ke (Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907).
- Mes-teth-tung. Hah-wun-kwut name for village on south end of Pebble Beach between Crescent City and Point St. George. Pronounced Mes^{ch}-te^{ch}-ten by the Crescent City Huss.-CHM. Synonymy: Mes-tecl-tun (Dorsey 1890), Mestethltun (Handbook 1907).
- Mistik (or Mistsiks). Given by Waterman (1920) as Poliklah name for small settlement on South Fork Smith River about 4 miles above junction with main river. Probably same as Mus-ye-ah huss.
- Mus-ye-ah huss. Haw-wung-kwut name for related 'tribe' or subtribe in Gasquet Valley at Forks of Smith River.-CHM.
- Nēng-le chun-tung. Hah-wun-kwut name for village on Smith River 2 or 3 miles above Smith River bridge. (Probably 5 or 6 miles above Smith River mouth).-CHM.

- Ni-yañk-ta-ke-te te-ne. Given in Handbook (from Dorsey MS) as another name for village of Ataakut. See Yahnk-tahkut.
- Nororpeg. Given by Waterman (1920) as Poliklah name for town on coast about 4 miles north of Smith River.
- O-smetsken. Given by Waterman (1920) as Poliklah name (meaning "where Chipmunk") for village about 6 miles south of Crescent City.
- San-ne-haht. Crescent City Huss name for old big village at north end of present Crescent City, on coast at base of long wharf (or between sharf and Lighthouse Point).-CHM.
- Sā-thun-lāt. Hah-wun-kwut name (meaning "on top of rock") for village on Rocky Point on west side of Lake Earl, across or opposite from Ā-choo-lik.-CHM.
- Smith River Indians. Name commonly used for Hah-wun-kwut, Huss, or 'Tol-lo-wa' tribe in northwestern corner of California comprising practically all of Del Norte County. Synonymy: Smith River Indians (Hanson 1897; Board Indian Commissioners 1872; Dixon 1915; Lucy Thompson 1916). Smith Rivers (Lucy Thompson 1916).
- Stuntusunwhott. Given in Handbook (from Hamilton MS) as village on Smith River. Synonymy: Stuntusunwhott (Handbook 1907), Stun-tus-un-whott (Handbook, from Hamilton MS, 1907).
- Tachikhwutme. Given by Dorsey as "village on Plateau north of the mouth of Klamath River, which the Athapaskans call Ta-tci-qwut (Tachikhwut; Plateau River)". May be Poliklan. Synonymy: Tachikhwutme (Handbook 1907), Ta-tci-qwut-me (Dorsey 1890), Ta-tci-te-ne (Khaamotene name; Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907).
- Tah-ah-ten. Hah-wun-kwut name for village formerly on site of Crescent City, (attributed also to Smith River).-CHM. Synonymy: Kal-wa-natc-kuc-te-ne (Khaamotene name; Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907), Lototen, Ta-ah-tens (Handbook, from Powers 1872, 1910), Ta-a te-ne (Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1910), Taat-oc-thin (Culin 1901), Tahahteens (Bancroft 1875; Gatschet 1877; Keane 1878), Tahatens (Bancroft, from Powers MS, 1874), Ta-ta-tem, Ta-ta-ten (Powers 1877), Ta-tca-tun (Dorsey 1890; Naltunne tunne name), Ta-tin-tun (Dorsey 1890), Tatlatunne (Handbook 1907), Ta-tla-tun-ne (Tututni name; Dorsey 1890), Ta-tqlaq-tun-tun-ne (Handbook, from Dorsey MS, 1910), Ta-tqla-tun (Naltunne-tunne name; Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1910).

- Tah-e-ah-te. Crescent City Huss name for village on last point on coast north of Pebble Beach (which is between Crescent City and Point St. George).-CHM.
- Tah-te-ten (or Tah-tahk-ten). Crescent City Huss name for village on north end of Pebble Beach between Crescent City and Point St. George.-CHM.
- Targhinaatun. Given by Dorsey as village on coast north of Crescent City. Synonymy: Targhinaatun (Handbook 1910), Ta-rxiⁿ-a-a-tun (Dorsey 1890).
- Ta-tin-tun. Given by Dorsey (1890) as village on site of Crescent City.
- Tces-qan-me. Given by Dorsey (1890) as "Naltunne tunne" name for village of A-choo-lik, which see.
- Terwars. Dorsey (1890) errs in stating: the "Terwars of some authors" were probably the Tces-cltic-tun (Chestl-tishtun) who lived next the 'Yon-tock-etts' of Crescent City region. Terwar was a Poliklah village on Klamath River.
- Thltsusmetunne. Given by Dorsey (1890) as village "on the sand" south of Crescent City and north of Klamath River. Synonymy: Clts'us-me (Dorsey 1890), Thltsusmetunne (Handbook 1910).
- Tolana (Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. 1858). Probably typographical error for Tolowa. See Tol-lo-wah.
- Tol-lo-wah. Poliklah and Humboldt Bay Soolahteluk name for Huss tribe extending from Wilson Creek north to Oregon including the Lagoon (Lake Earl) and Crescent City, Del Norte County. Often pronounced Tol-lo-wis by the Poliklah of Klamath River mouth.-CHM. Synonymy: A-qu-sta, Aqusta, Au-kwu-cta ("Naltunne tunne" name; Handbook, from Dorsey MS, 1910), Dalawa ("Wiyot" name; Loud, from Kroeber MS, 1918), Tah-le-wah (Gibbs 1853; Ludewig 1858), Tahlewah (Gatschet 1876), Tahlewahs (Bancroft, from Ludewig, 1874), Tahluwah (Pilling 1885), Talawa (Patterson 1856; Heintzeman 1858), Tolana (typog. error; Heintzeman 1858), Tolawas (Taylor, from Crescent City Herald 1857, 1861; Bancroft, from Crescent City Herald 1857, 1874), Tolewa or Tahlewah (Gatschet 1877), Tol-e-wahs (Gibbs 1853), Tolewah (Bancroft 1875; Keane 1878; Powell 1891), Tol-lo-wis (one of Polikla usages.-CHM), Toloq^w (Poliklah name; Waterman 1920), Tolowa (Powell 1891; Handbook 1910; Dixon 1913 & 1915), Tol-o-wa (Powers 1877; Bancroft 1874).

- Tol-lo-wis. Form of name often heard from Poliklah of Klamath mouth as applied to the Tollowa of Crescent City. May be a corruption of Tol-lo-was.-CHM.
- Toloq^w. Given by Waterman (1920) as Poliklah name for town on east side Lake Earl on Pond's Ranch, which gives name Tolowa to the tribe. See Tol-lo-wah.
- Tonaton. Mentioned by Gen. McIntosh (1877) as tribe in northern California.
- Tototin. Mentioned by Bancroft (1875) at north end of his list of California tribes, but really confined to western Oregon.
- Trus-me. Hah-wun-kwut name for village at foot of hill at south end of Crescent Bay $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly from Crescent City. Pronounced Tsus-soo-mā by Crescent City Huss.-CHM.
- Turghestltsatun. Given by Dorsey as "Naltunne tunne" name for Tolowa village on coast north of mouth of Klamath River. Synonymy: Ta-kecl-tun tun-ne, Ta-kescl-tsa te-ne and Tu-rxestl tsa-tun (Handbook, from Dorsey MS, 1910).
- Tutunahs. Erroneously given by Bancroft (1877) as tribe in northwest California. Same as Too-too-tah-ne (Tututany) tribe of southwest Oregon.
- Um-sahng-ten. Hah-wun-kwut name for their northernmost village (on Winchuk River on California-Oregon boundary). Pronounced Um-sahⁿ-ten by Crescent City Huss.-CHM.
- Yahnk-tah-kut (or Yu-tah-kut). Hah-wun-kwut name for village on coast at Burnt Ranch about 3 miles south of Smith River mouth. Pronounced Yu-tah-kut by Crescent City Huss.-CHM. Given me by Crescent City band as Yah-tah-kut.-CHM. Synonymy: A-ta-a-kut (Dorsey 1890), Ataakut (Powell 1891), Ataakut (Handbook 1907), A-ta-a-kut-ti ("Tutu" name; Dorsey 1890), A-ta-ke-te tun-ne (Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907), Ni-yānk-ta-ke-te te-ne (Handbook, from Dorsey MS 1884, 1907), Yah-nih-kahs (Handbook, from Hamilton MS, 1907), Yantuckets (Bancroft, from Crescent City Herald 1857, 1874), Yatuckets (Taylor 1860), Yau-tuck-ets (Taylor, from Crescent City Herald 1857, 1861), Yon-tockets (Stevens 1868), Yon-tock-etts (Dorsey 1890).

HOOPAW OR TIN-NUNG-'HEN-NĀ-O TRIBE, BANDS AND VILLAGES*

- A-gar-its (Agarait, A-gar-it-is (Daily Alta Calif. 1851; McKee 1851, 1853), Eh-grertsh, Hergerits, Rgr its, O-gahrirtis). Poliklah name for Mis-kut.
- A-hel-tah (Khlel-ta, Kel-ta, Kailtas, Ta-hail-la, Ta-hail-ta, Tahahteen). See Tlel'-ting.
- Ahp-tah-nah. Soo-lah-te-luk name for Hoopa.-CHM. Called Hop-tah-nah by the Weyot.-CHM.
- Aknutl. Poliklah name for 'Hōn-sah-tung (Goddard in Handbook 1907).
- Al-a-a-kut (Alaakut, Kentuck, Howungkut, Xōwunkut). See 'Ho-wung-kut.
- Ar-me-musees (Num-ee-muss, Azpell). Poliklah name for Hoopaw (Lucy Thompson).
- Big Jim's band. Mentioned in Rebellion Records (1897) as band living on Trinity River in 1864 at old Matilta Ranch, above Fort Gaston and on opposite side of river.
- Cernalton. See Tsā-wun-al-mit-tung.
- Chah-par-ah-he-hoo (Chaparahihu). Shasta name for Hoopaw (Handbook 1907, from Kroeber MS 1903).
- Chah-pi-rah-he-hoo. Konomaho name for Hoopah.-CHM.
- Chā-en-ta-ko-ting (Chan-ta-ko-da, Powers 1877; Chail-kut-kai-tah, Powers 1877; Chailkulkaituk; Cheindekhotding, Handbook after Goddard, 1907; Tceideqotdin, Goddard 1903). Former village on west bank Trinity River a little above Socktish Creek (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921). Name means 'flopped out'.-CHM.
- Chail-kut-kai-tuh (Chailkulkaituk). Unidentified village in Hoopaw Valley (Powers 1877). Possibly Chā-en-ta-ko-ting.
- Chan-ta-ko-da (Powers 1877). See Chā-en-ta-ko-ting.
- Djishtangading (Djictanadin, Goddard 1903). See Tish-tahng-ah tung.

* The Hupa (Ed.).

Ēch-hoo. Chemareko name for Hoopah tribe (Sally Noble).-CHM.

E-nah-chin. 'Hwilkut name for Hoopa of "Willow Creek" (New River tribe) part of Trinity River.-CHM. Doubtless misplacement of E-tah-chin.-CHM.

E-tah-chin; E-tahk-na-lin-na-kah. Hoopa name for unrelated tribe on New River country believed by Dixon to be Shastan. See separate list.-CHM.

Hap'tana. "Wiyot" name for "Hupa Indians", Loud (from Kroeber MS).

'Has-lin-ting (Has-lin-tah, Gibbs 1853; Hass-lin-tung, Powers 1877; Haslinding, Handbook after Goddard 1907; Hoslinda, Rebellion Records 1897; Kas-lin-ta, McKee 1851; Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Xaslindin, Goddard 1903; NasLindin). Village on east bank lower Trinity River 3 miles above Hoopaw Valley proper. Uppermost village classed with Hoopaw (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM.

Hergerits (Agarait, Gibbs 1853; A-gar-it-is, McKee 1853; Eh-grertsh, Gibbs Map 1852; O-gahrit-tis, Meyer 1855). Poliklah name for Mis-kut (Handbook 1907 from Goddard MS 1903).

Hitch-hoo (Ētch-hoo & Hitch-hoo, CHM 1921; Hich'hu, Handbook 1907 from Kroeber MS 1903). Chemarieko name for Hoopaw (Kroeber in Handbook 1907; CHM 1921).-CHM.

'Hōn-sah-tung (Honsading, Handbook after Goddard 1907; Hoonselton, Hoonsolton, Ind. Affairs Repts. 1870, 1872; Hun-sa-tung, Powers 1877; Loonsalton, misprint H.R. Rept. 1872; Onsata, Rebellion Records 1897; Xonsadin, Goddard 1903). Former village on east bank Trinity River at north end Hoopaw Valley (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM. Called Aknutl (Oka-no, Okahno, Oke-noke, Oke-nope, O-knū L) by the Poliklah.

Hoo-paw (Hoopa; Hoopah; Honpa, misprint; Hoophs, Ho-pah, Hupa, Hupah, Hoo pahs, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; "Hoopas or Trinity Indians", Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Trinity (Hoopa) Indians, Rebellion Records 1897; Hoopas, Marysville Weekly Express 1858; Hupo, Up-pa). Main tribe in Hoopaw Valley. Members of tribe tell me that Hoopaw is not their name for themselves; they regard it as a white man's name. They call their tribe Tin-nung-'hen-nā-o.-CHM.

Hop-tah-nah. Weyot name for Hoopa. Called Ahp-tah-nah by the Humboldt Bay Soolaheluk.-CHM.

Hosler (Hostler). See Tah-ke-mis-ting (called Hos-ler rancheria, the head village).-CHM.

'Ho-wung-kut (Alaakut, Mason 1889; Ala-a-ca, Stevens 1868; Kentuck, Spalding 1870; Howungkut, Handbook after Goddard 1907; Xowunkut, Goddard 1903; Wang-kat, Powers 1877). Village of So Division, south of Mā-til-le-tung and 1 mile from south end of Valley on west bank of Trinity River (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM.

Ipupukhmam. Karok name for Mā-til-le-tung (Handbook from information Goddard 1903, 1907).

It-tah-ken-nah. Set-ten-bi-den and Si-yahng Keneste name for Hoopa.-CHM.

Ka-la-te (Daily Alta Calif.). See Ma-til-le-tung.

Ka-la-tih (Meyer 1855). See Mā-til-le-tung.

Kas-lin-ta (McKee, 1851, 1853). See 'Has-lin-ting.

Ka-tah-te (Ka-tah-te, McKee 1851; Kah-teht'l, Kahtetl, Gibbs 1853 & 1952). See Mā-til-le-tung.

Kentucks. See 'Ho-wung-kut.

Khlel'-ta (Kel-ta, Khlel-ta, Kailtas, A-hel-tah). See Tlel'-ting.

Kin-choo-whu-kut (Kinchuwhikut, Handbook after Goddard 1907; Kintcuwhwikut, Kintcuwhikut, Goddard 1903). Village on east side Trinity near north end of Hoopaw Valley and just below mouth of Mill Creek (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM.

Kish-ah-kā-var-rah (Kish-shuk-kā-war-rah, Kish-shah-kā-war, Kish-ah-kā-war, CHM MS; Kishakevira, 1908, Kroeber MS 1903). Karok name for Hoopaw.-CHM.

Kotcmittadin. Said to be old name for Tselundin (Goddard 1914).

Mā-til-le-tung. (Ipupukhmam, Karok name, Handbook, Goddard MS 1903, 1907; Kahtet'l, Polikla name, Gibbs 1852; Ka-la-te, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Ka-la-tih, Meyer 1855; Ka-tah-te, McKee 1851; Matilta Ranch, Rebellion Records 1897; Mā-til-ten; Ma-til-ting, CHM; Mantiltan, Red Bluff Independent 1863, from Trinity Journal; Matildens, Spalding 1870; Ma-til-tins; Matilton; Medildin, Goddard 1903; Meisdildin, Goddard 1914; Mi-til-ti, Powers 1877; Mis-til-ti; Medilding, Handbook after Goddard 1907). Village in upper part of Hoopaw Valley on east side

Mā-til-le-tung (Cont.). Trinity River, 2 miles from south end of valley (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921). It was the largest village but not the head village, Tah-ka-mis-ting being the head town. Mā-til-le-tung was the big boat ranch of the Hoopaw and was named for Mā-til, the dugout canoe.-CHM. Called Ipupukhmam by the Karok (Goddard) and Kah-teht'1 by the Poliklah (Gibbs).

Mis-kut-e-tā-e-tuk (Mis-ke-toi-i-tok, Powers 1877; Miskeloitok). Former unidentified village in Hoopaw Valley (Powers 1877; CHM 1921).

Me-em-ma (Me-yemma, Gibbs 1853). Village on north side Trinity River $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above mouth of South Fork Trinity River (on present Fountain Ranch).-CHM. (Gibbs, 139, 1853; McKee, 194, 1853; Meyer, 282, 1855). Belonged to Tsanunghwa.-CHM. = Burnt Ranch.

Mis-kut or Mis-ket (Agaraitz, Gibbs 1853; A-gar-it-is, McKee 1853; Eh-grertsh, Gibbs 1852; Miscolt, Ind. Aff. Rept. 1872; Miscott, Ind. Affairs Rept. 1870; Miscrat, Rebellion Records 1897; Miskeet; Mis-kut, Powers 1877; Miskut; Meskut, Goddard 1903; O-gahrit-tis, Meyer 1855). Village on east side Trinity below Hostler Creek (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM. Called by the Poliklah Hergerits.

Nabiltse (Nabil-tse, Gibbs 1853; Nabittse, Latham 1854). Name used for Hoopaw by Gibbs.

Nah-tin-noo (Natano, Ray 1886; No-tin-oah, Azpell MS). Their own name for Hoopa Valley - not tribal name. Erroneously used by Lt. Ray (published by Mason) for band at Tish-tahng-ah-tung.-CHM.

Nah-tin-noo-whoī (meaning Hoopa Valley people). Name sometimes used by Hoopah to indicate their people who live in the valley proper. Not tribal name.-CHM.

Nah'-tin-nuk-ka. 'Hwilkut name for Hoopah.-CHM.

NasLindin. See 'Has-lin-ting.

No-ten-ta-yah, No-oo-stah (No-ten-ta-yah, No-co-stah, typog. error in Bledsoe 1885). Given as tribe on Trinity from mouth up to South Fork (=Hoopaw) (Taggart 1854).

Num-ee-muss. Polikla name for Hoopaw. See Ar-me-musees. Azpell MS.

Oka-no (O-ka-no, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Oke-noke; Okah-no; Okenope, Gibbs Map). Poliklah name for Hoopaw. See Aknutl and Hōn-sah-ting.

Oilep-paugh'l (Oilepot'l, Gibbs Map; We-la-poth). See Tsā-wun-al-mit-tung.

Onsota. See Hōn-sah-tung.

Ople-goh (Op-le-gow, O-ple'go, Up-le-goh, Up-la-goh). Poliklah name for Tah-kah-mil-ting, which see.

Petsawan (Pa-tes-oh, Pates-oh, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Pat-isch-oh; Peht-sau-an, Gibbs Map; Pepht-soh; Petso^w). See Tish-tahng-ah-tung.

Sehachpeya (Seh-ach-pe-ya, Gibbs Map). Former village on west bank Trinity below mouth of Willow Creek (Gibbs MS 1852; Handbook 1910).

Senalton (Cernalton, Sermalton, Sermolten). See Tsā-wun-al-mit-tung.

Soc-kail-kit (Sock-kail-kit, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Soc-kail-kit, McKee 1853; So-kea-keit, Gibbs 1853; Sok-kail-kit, Meyer 1855; Socktish, Handbook information Kroeber 1910; Sokchit, Handbook information Kroeber 1904, 1910; Socktich, Handbook information Kroeber 1910). Village on Trinity River, named from Sow^{ch}-chitch (commonly written Sok-titch), a man who lived on this creek. It is not a proper village name.-CHM. (The word Sow^{ch}-tish means to throw (acorn) flour in the mouth.-CHM.)

Tah-kah-mil-ting or Tah-ka-mis-ting (Hostler, Powers 1877; Hostler, Spalding 1870; Ople-goh, Gibbs 1852; Tagleeminta, Rebellion Records 1897; TakimiLdin, Goddard 1903; Ti-mis-ting, CHM 1910; Up-la-goh, McKee 1851, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Up-le-goh, Gibbs 1853; Hostler Ranch). Head village of tribe; situated on east bank Trinity a little above Hostler Creek. Contained large ceremonial house. Name given me by 'Hwilkut as Ti-mis-ting.-CHM. Called by the Poliklah Op-le-go (Ople-goh, Up-la-goh, Up-le-goh).-CHM.

Tash-huan-ta (Tscha-wan-ta, Meyer 1855; Tash-wan-ta, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Tashuanta; Tash-wau-ta, McKee 1853). Given by Gibbs as village on lower Trinity River. May be Tish-tah-ah-tung.

Tin-nung-'hen-nā-o. Proper tribal name of the Hoopaw as used by themselves.-CHM.

Tish-tahng-ah-tung (Djictanadin, Goddard 1903; Djishtangading, Handbook after Goddard 1907; Pa-tes-oh, McKee 1851; Patisch-oh, Meyer 1855; Peht-sau-an, Gibbs 1852; Pepht-soh, Gibbs 1853; Petsawan, Goddard 1903; Petso^w, Waterman 1920; Testangatang, Rebellion Records 1897; Tish-tan-a-tan, Powers 1877; Tish-tang-a-tang; Tishlanaton, typog. error). Village on east bank Trinity River, at south end of Hoopaw Valley proper (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM. Called Petsawan (Peht-sau-an, Pepht-soh, Pa-tes-oh) by the Poliklah.

Tlel-ting (A-hel-tah, Gibbs 1853; Kailtas, Powers 1872; Kel-ta, Powers 1877; Khlel-ta, Powers 1877; Leldin, Goddard 1903; Ta-hail-la, McKee 1851; Ta-hail-ta, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Ta-hail-ta, Meyer 1855; Tlelding, Handbook after Goddard 1910). Village on south side Trinity River on both sides of mouth of South Fork Trinity. The name means junction.-CHM.

Tōl-skots-a-tung (Tolsasding, Handbook after Goddard 1910; ToLtsasdin, Goddard 1903). Former village on west side Trinity south of mouth of Supply Creek (Goddard 1903; CHM 1921).-CHM.

Trinity Indians. Name applied to Indians on lower Trinity River. See Hoopa. Synonymy: Trinity Indians (Daily Alta Calif. 1851; McKee 1853; Hist. Humboldt Co. 1882), Trinity River (Royce 1899, 1901), Trinity (Humboldt Times), Trinity (Hoopa) Indians, Trinity Indians, Trinity River Indians (Rebellion Records 1897).

Tsā-me-tah (Tsemeta, Goddard 1914). Place name (not rancheria) for creek and place north of Hosler Creek. Dances are still held there.-CHM.

Tsa-nung-wha. Related tribe of South Fork Trinity.

Tsā-wun-al-mit-tung, slurred to Tsā-wun-nal-tung (Cernalton, Ind. Affairs Rept. 1871; Olle-pot'1, Gibbs 1852; Ollep-pauh'1; Sermalton, Ind. Affairs Rept. 1877; Senalton; Sermolton; Sonaltar, Rebellion Records 1897; Tsewenaldin, Goddard 1903; Tsewenalding, Handbook after Goddard 1910; Tsa-oo-nal-ten, CHM; We-la-poth, McKee 1851; Wi-la-pusch, Meyer 1855). Former village on east side Trinity near middle of valley (Goddard).-CHM.

Tselunding (Tselundin, Kotcmittadin, Goddard 1914). Place, possibly rancheria, on east bank Trinity River on bend, just north of Mill Creek (Goddard Map, Nov. 1914).

Up-la-goh (Up-la-goh, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Up-le-goh; Ople-goh). Poliklah name for Tah-kah-mil-ting or Tah-ka-mis-ting, which see.

Valley Indians. Term applied to Indians of Hoopa Valley (Rebellion Records 1897).

Wauch-ta. Village of 6 houses on west bank Trinity River south of Willow Creek (Gibbs 1852).

Wang-kat (Way kat). Tribe in Hoopaw Valley (Powers). See 'Ho-wung-kut.

Waug-ulle-wutle-kauh (Wangullewutlekauh, Handbook after Gibbs 1910). Poliklah name for former village on east bank Trinity River between South Fork and Willow Creek and south of Waug-ulle-watl (Gibbs).

Waug-ulle-watl (Wangullewatl, Handbook after Gibbs 1910). Poliklah name for former village on west bank Trinity River near mouth of Willow Creek (Gibbs 1852). Not to be confused with Waug-ulle-wutle-kauh on opposite bank and south of Waug-ulle-watl.

We-la-poth (We-la-poth, McKee; Wee-la-pooth, Daily Alta Calif. 1851; Wi-la-pusch, Meyer; Olle-pot'1; Ollep-pauh'1, Gibbs). Poliklah name for Tsä-wun-al-mit-tung.

Wis-so-man-chuh (Wissomanshuh). Unidentified band in Hoopa Valley (Powers 1877).

TSA-NUNG-WHA TRIBE AND RANCHERIAS*

- Chil^{ch}-tāl-tung. On west side South Fork Trinity River 1½ mile above its mouth.-CHM.
- E-nuk-kut-te-nan-tung. On south side main Trinity River at McDonnell ranch, Burnt Ranch. (Name means "south slope place".)-CHM.
- Hlāl-tung. On both sides of mouth of South Fork Trinity River on high bench ground.-CHM.
- 'Hlit-choo^{ch}-tung. On east side South Fork Trinity River 5 or 6 miles above mouth.-CHM.
- Hoi-ti sah-ahn-me. On south side main Trinity River at Hennessy Ranch, Burnt Ranch (Postoffice in 1921).-CHM.
- Klo-kum-me. On east side South Fork Trinity River about 8 miles above mouth (2 above 'Hlit-choo^{ch}-tung).-CHM.
- Me-meh (or Me-a-meh). On north side main Trinity River on site of present Fountain Ranch, about a mile and a half above mouth of South Fork Trinity, but on opposite side of Trinity River.-CHM. Synonymy: Me-em-ma (McKee 1851, 1853; Daily Alta Calif. 1851), Me-yemma (Gibbs 1853), Mi-em-ma.
- Num-nor-muk. Nor-rel-mok (of Hay Fork) name for Tسانونگوا.-CHM.
- Ōs-tahn-tung. On east side South Fork Trinity River 2½ miles above mouth.-CHM.
- Tah-choo^{ch}-tung. On east side South Fork Trinity River about 10 or 12 miles above mouth.-CHM.
- Ti-koo-et-sil-la-kut. On north side main Trinity River on bench opposite mouth of South Fork, about 1½ miles below Fountain Ranch. Belonged to South Fork branch of tribe.-CHM.
- Til-tswetch-a-ki. On west side South Fork Trinity River at mouth of Madden Creek (=Upper Campbell Creek). Old important town. (About a mile below Chil^{ch}-tāl-tung.)-CHM.

* The Tsa-nung-wha are the Southern Hupa (Ed.).

Tin-noo^{ch}-tung. On south side main Trinity River at Cedar Flat. Easternmost village of tribe, near or adjoining territory of the Chemareko.-CHM.

Tsa-nung-wha. Their name for themselves. Also used by the Hoopah.-CHM.

HWILKUT BANDS, CAMPS AND VILLAGES*

Proper name of tribe Hoi^{ch}==let-'kah or Ho-e^{ch}==kut-ka.

Territory: Valley of Redwood Creek and adjacent Bald Hills, beginning on the north 10 or 12 miles from coast (at Orick) and extending southerly to head of river, a distance in an air line of about 38 miles.

Divisions: The tribe comprises 3 divisions: Ho-e^{ch}==ki-e-te or Ho-e^{ch}==kut-ke-e-te, Northern or Lower Redwoods; Ho-e^{ch}==ki-e-nok, Southern or Upper Redwoods; and Ho---tin-net, Indians of Blue Lake and North Fork Mad River.

Authority: When a name rests on a single authority the author is always given. My initials (CHM) mean that the name, and usually the location also, has been obtained by me from the Indians, irrespective of earlier record.-CHM.

Ahn-keo-he-lā. Camp or village on east side Redwood Creek, low down. Probably error for King-keo-he-lā, which see.-CHM.

Bald Hills Indians (Gibbs & McKee 1851, and subsequent authors) as designation for 'Hwilkut tribe.

Chalula (Samuel Parker, Expl. Tour Beyond the Rocky Mts., 1842). See Chilula and Cho-lo-lah.

Cherkhu (Cherr'h-quuh, Gibbs 1853; Cherr'L-quih). Polikla name for lowest village of 'Chilula' on Redwood Creek (Gibbs 1853; Kroeber 1907). (Doubtless same as No-leh-ting.-CHM) Synonymy: Cherr'hquuh, Cherkwer (Kroeber Hndb. Inds. Calif., p. 138, 1925).

Chil-lu-la (Powers MS 1873, quoted by Bancroft; Chilula, Chillu-lah). Hoopa name for Hwilkut.-CHM. See also Chilula.

Chilula (Goddard). 'Notes on Chilula Indians of Northwest California', University of California Publications in Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 10, No. 6, April 3, 1914; also Chilula Texts, Ibid, Vol. 10, No. 7, Nov. 25, 1914. Also Kroeber in Hdbk. Am. Inds., 269, 1907; Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 137-191, 1925.

*Otherwise known as Whilkut (Ed.).

Chim-mah-non-ah-kut (Tcimmananakut, Goddard, Chilula Texts, 375, 1914). Former village on east side Redwood Creek at Bonny Crogan's ranch.-CHM.

Cho-lo-lah (Choo-loo-leh, Tsu-lu-la, Tcho-lo-lah). Polikla name for Hwilkut.-CHM. See also Chilula.

Dah-sun-chah-kut (Dah-sun-tshah-kut, Dasuntcakut, Goddard). Former village in Bald Hills on east side Redwood Creek below Minor Creek and close to Ken-nah-hun-tah^{ch}-ten (Goddard, Chilula, p. 276, 1914).-CHM.

E-chin-ho^{ch}-chin-tish-ting. Another name for Ho^{ch}-tin-net.-CHM.

E-nok-ka-no-mit-sa or Ye-nuk-a-no-mit-sa (Yinukanomittsedin, Goddard). Former village on Howard place "1/8 mile southwest of Howard Ranch buildings".-CHM.

E-nuk-ka-cheng-tish-ting. Former village where Berry ranch house (called 'Redwood') now stands, on high ground east of Redwood Creek bridge.-CHM.

Es-tish-chem-meh (ILtistcemī, Goddard, Chilula Texts, 375, 1914). Former village on east side Redwood Creek about 4 miles above Berry bridge.-CHM.

E't-sow. Ner-er-ner name for lowermost Hwilkut village on Redwood Creek, doubtless Ho-wung'-kut, No-leh-ting.-CHM.

Gestakat (Kis-tā-a-kut). "Athapascan name" for village site on south side North Fork Mad River about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles above its mouth (Loud, Wiyot, 291, 1918). Erroneously given as "Wiyot".

Hah-we-che-mah-rah. Che-mar-re-ko name for Hwilkut.-CHM.

Ho^{ch}-tahn-ho-lah-ting. On east side of Redwood Creek above "5" Tsin-se-lah-tin?-CHM.

Ho^{ch}-tin-net ('Ko-tin-net). Tribe or subtribe at Blue Lake and on North Fork Mad River.-CHM.

Ho-^{ch}e-ke-e-te or Ho-^{ch}e-ki-e-tah (meaning Redwoods north), Ho-^{ch}e-kit-whi. Their own name for northern division of tribe. Not a village name.-CHM.

Ho-^{ch}e-kut-kew-yah-ne-ahm (meaning Redwood acorn eaters). Name often applied to themselves.-CHM.

Ho-e^{-ch}==ki-e-nuk (meaning South Redwoods). Their own name for southern division of tribe.-CHM.

'Hoi^{ch}==let-kah or Ho-e^{-ch}==kut-ka (Ho-il-let-'hah, 'Hoi^{ch}==let='ha, Oi^{ch}==let-kah, Hoil-kut, Ho-al-kut-whuh, Holtz Indianer, 'Hwil-kut, Whilcut, Whil-kut, Wheelcut, Wheelkut, Wheelcutta, Xoilkut). Tribe on Redwood Creek and Bald Hills from Ho-wung-kut and No-le-ting up to head of river. They call themselves collectively 'Ho-il-let-'hah, 'Hoi^{ch}==let-'kah, or Ho-e^{-ch}==kut-ka.-CHM.

Holtz Indianer (Meyer 1855). German name meaning "Woods Indians". See Hoi^{ch}==let-kah.

Ho-nah^{ch}==te-nā-keh, Ho-tah^{ch}==tin-nek or Ho'-nah^{ch}==tin-a-ke (Hōn-naht-te-nā-keh). Given me as "Large village" and also as "Summer camp" on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills right at Stoffer's, on ridge about a mile above (south of) Cold Spring (called Tōs-katch-ting) and approximately midway between Bair's and Berry's. (At Stoffer's formerly Hooker's, there is a place called Koo^{ch}==mit-tah^{ch} or Kew^{ch}==mit-tah^{ch}, meaning "between the alders", but it appears to be a place name only, though one informant says it was a camp.)-CHM.

Hōn-te^{hl}==me (Hon-tes^{ch}==meh, Xōntelme Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914). Camp on east side Redwood Creek above North Fork, "on site of Beaver farm buildings".-CHM. Synonymy: Hontetlme (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

'Ho-tin-net. Blue Lakes branch of Hwilkut; their own name for themselves.

Hoo-tso-e-choo-kah. Camp formerly on site of present store at Korbel.-CHM.

Hōs-ta-che-me. Village or camp on west side Redwood Creek about 2 miles above Ki-loo^{ch}==tah-ting.-CHM.

Ho-un-kut. Former village on west side Redwood Creek about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Dah-sun-chah-kut but on opposite side of Creek. Name much like that of Ho-wung-ah-kut, the lowermost village of tribe.-CHM.

Howunakut. Lowermost village on Redwood Creek (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925). See also Ho-wung-ah-kut.

Ho-wung-ah-kut, Ho-wun-nah-kut (Xōwunnakut, Goddard). Former village in Bald Hills north of Redwood Creek. Northernmost and lowermost village. (Located by Goddard (Chilula, 272, 282, 1914) as "about a mile east of Redwood Creek", approximately in S6 T9 R2 E.)-CHM.

Hwoi-il-kut-wah. Hoopah name for Hwilkut. See Hoi^{ch}-let-kah.

Is-tā-a-kut. Camp on North Fork Mad River at present Korbel picnic ground. See also Kis-tā-a-kut.-CHM.

Kah-kus-tah^{ch}-ting (Kahs-tah^{ch}-ten, Kahs-tah-ten, Kaxustadin, Kah'-hus-ta'ding, Goddard, Chilula, 276, 282, 1914). Former village on Sweathouse Flat, on east side of Redwood Creek at junction of Sweathouse Creek, whose name it bears. Approximately 2 miles below Berry Bridge. Goddard states that the Hoopa consider it the southernmost village "of the Xōilkutyīdexoi^{ch} or Chilula" (=Lower Redwoods, who call themselves Ho-ē^{ch}-ke-e-te.)-CHM. Synonymy: Kahustahding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, 1925).

Kahtch-wahn-to-ting. Summer camp.

Ka-tsi-a-too. Camp site just below big rock at Korbel.-CHM.

Kaw-cho-sish-tin-tang. Former large village at Blue Lake, belonging to Ho-tin-net or 'Ko-tin-net subtribe, a few of whom still live there.-CHM.

Ken-nah-hung-tah^{ch}-ting (Ke'-nah-hun-tah-ten; Kinnaxōnta din; Kin-nah-hon-ta^c-ding, Goddard, Chilula, 276, 282, 1914). Former big village on east side Redwood Creek just below Minor Creek, "½ mile north of Tom Bair's". A chief lived there.-CHM. Synonymy: Kinahontahding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Ke-il-lah. Lolahnkōk name for Hwilkut tribe of Redwood Creek.

Ke-tan-nah-tah^{ch}-ting (Kit-tahn-nah-tah-ten). Former village on site of Tom Bair's house, near mouth of Minor Creek. -CHM. East side Redwood Creek about ½ mile below bridge. Uppermost village??

Ke-wah-ahn-tis-ting. Camp on ridge at line fence between Lyon's and Stoffer's ranches.-CHM.

'Kew^{ch}-mit-tah^{ch} (or Koo^{ch}-mit-tah^{ch}). Camp "between the alders" at Stoffer's ranch.-CHM.

Khaiyame. "Athapascan name" for Hwilkut village site on east side North Fork Mad River about 3 miles above its mouth (Loud, Wiyot, 291, 1918). Erroneously given as "Weyot".

Ki-loo^{ch}-tah^{ch}-ting, Ki-e-loo-tah^{ch}-ten (Ki-loo-tah^{ch}-ten; Kailuwta din, Ki-looh'w-ta'ding, Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914). Camp on east side Redwood Creek a mile (or less) south of Klitch-hoo-e-nah^{ch}-ting but on opposite bank of Redwood Creek.-CHM. Written 'Kailuwta din' by Goddard and located west side Redwood Creek (Goddard, Pliny E., Chilula Indians of northwestern California, 275, 282, April 1914). Synonymy: Kailuhwtahding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Ki-loo-tsheng-elk-ting, Ki-looh w-tsheng-elk-ding (Ki-loo^{ch}-tseng-elk-ding; KailuwtceneLdin, Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914). Village located by Goddard in Bald Hills on east side Redwood Creek at "NW cor. S21 T7N R3 E". I have not found anyone who knows it, (P.E. Goddard, Univ. Calif. Pub. Eth., Vol. 10, No. 6, 275, 282, April 1914, Chilula Inds. NW Calif.) Synonymy: Kailuhwchengetling (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Ki-loo-whit-teng. Fishing camp on North Fork Mad River $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Korbel (at place where gum trees are, just below Picnic ground).-CHM.

King-keo-'hli or King-kyo-li (or King-keo-he-lā; Kinkyōlai, Goddard). Large village or summer camp on top of hill in Bald Hills about a mile east of Jonathan Lyon's ranch house, (S24 T9 R2 East, Goddard, Chilula, 273, 282, 284, 1914).-CHM. Synonymy: Kingkyolai (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1935).

King-ye-ke-ke-ah-mung-ah or King-ke-kaw-mung-ah (Kinyukkyōmuna, =Kin-yuk-kyom-mung-ah, Goddard, Chilula, 274, 282, 1914). Village on east side Redwood Creek in Bald Hills at mouth of Coyote Creek, a little above Ho^{ch}-tahn-ho-lah-ting, and a little above Lyons' place.-CHM. Synonymy: Kingyukyo-munga (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Kis-tā-a-kut (Gastakat, Loud 1918). Camp for winter fishing on North Fork Mad River at Camp Bar, now Korbel Picnic Ground, about a mile north of Korbel.-CHM. See Is-tā-a-kut.

Kit-de^{hl}-wis-sah-kut, Kit-dil^{ch}-wis-sah-kut (Kitdilwissakut, Goddard). Acorn and hunting camp near northwest corner of Hoopa Reservation in Bald Hills (Goddard, Chilula Inds. NW Calif., 277, 282, 1914).

- Kit0shu-nah-me-ding, Kit-tshoo-nah-meh-ding (Kittcūnamedin, Goddard). Summer camp on west side of main ridge of Bald Hills north of North Fork Creek (Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Near southwest corner S15 T8 R3 E.
- Kit-tahn-nah-tah-ten. About 4 miles below bridge (uppermost of our tribe).
- Kittcūnamedin. See Kit-shu-nah-me-ding.
- 'Klesh-mah-kut. Former village on ridge on east side Redwood Creek.-CHM.
- 'Klew-taw-me-ting ('Kew-taw-ting). Former village on east side Redwood Creek.-CHM.
- Klitch-hoo-e-nah^{ch}-ting, Klit-tshoo-hwin-now^{ch}ding ('Hlit-choo-a-nah^{ch}-teng, Sit-choo-e-nah^{ch}-ting, 'Klitch-oo-e-now^{ch}-ten, Klitch-a-en-na^{ch}-ten, 'Hlit-chew-a-nah^{ch}-tung, Littcūwinnauwdin, Littcūwhinnauwdin, Goddard). Former village about 3 miles above Beaver's, on west side Redwood Creek, above North Fork. Located by Goddard on "NE cor. S17 T7 R3E". -CHM. Synonymy: Littcūwinnauwdin (Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914), Hlichuhwinahwding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).
- Klo-che-kā, Klō-tsseh-keh (Klo-tseh-keh; Lōtceke (Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914). Village on east side Redwood Creek between 'Hon-te^{hl}-me and Ki-loo^{ch}-tah^{ch}-ting.-CHM. Synonymy: Tlocheke (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).
- 'Klo-ke ching-ching-e-nok (meaning "Prarie place south"). One of the names for the upper or southern division of the Hwilkut.-CHM.
- Klo-tshim-meh (Lōtcimme, Goddard). Camp (village) on Redwood Creek about a mile above No-leh-ting.-CHM. (Goddard, Chilula Inds. NW Calif., pp. 273, 282, 1914.) Synonymy: Tlochime (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).
- Klo-ts'hōt-dah-wil-lin-ding (Lōtsxōtdawillindin, Goddard, Chilula 277, 282, 1914). Summer camp in Bald Hills in hollow redwood tree 1½ mile east of Noleding (Goddard 1914).
- Koo^{ch}-mit-tah^{ch} or Kew^{ch}-mit-tah^{ch} ("between alders"). Place near Stoffer's, said by one informant to be place name old camp site.-CHM.

- 'Ko-tin-net or Ho^{ch}-tin-net. Tribe or subtribe at Blue Lake (their name for themselves).-CHM.
- Kuff-keo-me. Camp on west side Redwood Creek across from Ki-loo^{ch}-tah-ting.-CHM.
- Mā-mā-a-kut (Mā-mā-a-'hwut, Mā-mā-kut). Former big village at junction of Mā-mā-kut Creek with Redwood Creek.-CHM.
- Me-kā-ta-met (Mikētime, Loud, Wiyot, 291, 1918). Former village on north side North Fork Mad River between Korbel and Riverside.-CHM.
- Mes-ta-tim-teng (Mes-ta-tim-ten, Mis-tā-ten). Former village on east side Redwood Creek above Es-tish-chem-meh.-CHM.
- Ming-kut-te-ke or Mung-kut-te-ke, Ming-kut-de-ke-ye-mahr-tshintshing (Minkutdekeyimantcintcin, Goddard Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Camp at mouth of Ho-tah^{ch}-ting Creek at or near Fort Camp between Lyon's and Stoffer's.-CHM. Opposite mouth north Fork Creek (Goddard 1914). See also Mung-kut-te-ke.
- Minkutdekeyimantcintcin. See Ming-kut-te-ke.
- Mis-kenēhu-ten. "Athapascan name" for village on south side of North Fork Mad River just above its junction with Mad River (Loud 1918). Erroneously given as "Wiyot".
- Mis-meh (Misme, Goddard, Chilula, 276, 282, 1914). Former village on east side of Redwood Creek "between Minor Creek and Sweathouse Creek", and about 1½ mile below Kahs-kus-tah^{ch}-ting.-CHM.
- Mountain-Allequas and Mountain Indians (Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 273, 1855). Probably Hwilkut.
- Mis-tā-ten. Athapascan name for first village above Canyon Creek on northeast side Mad River (Loud, Wiyot, 291, 1918).
- Mung-kut-te-ke, Ming-kah-te-ke, Mung-kut-te-keh (Minkutdekeyimantcintcin, Goddard). Camp or village on Redwood Creek at Fort Camp, in Bald Hills at mouth of Ho-tah^{ch}-ting Creek, between Lyon's and Stoffer's. Located by Goddard as "across the creek from Alber's place, opposite mouth of North Fork Creek".-CHM. See also Ming-kut-te-ke.
- Nahs-kah-nah-kut (Nahs-kahn-nah-kut). Former village high up on Redwood Creek.-CHM. Exact location not recorded.

- New-wil-tso-me-ah, Noo-wil-sol-me-yeh (Nūwilsōlmiye, Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Spring and summer camp at head of branch of Coyote Creek in Bald Hills. Called "Coyote Camp".-CHM.
- Ni-is-'kwahl-la-kut. Former village at head of Redwood Creek. Last and southernmost village of tribe.-CHM.
- Nok-ka-no-mit-se. Village on Redwood Creek above North Fork. -CHM. See also Ye-nuk-ah-no-mit-tse-ting.
- No-le-meh (Noo-le-me). Fishing camp at falls on North Fork Mad River half a mile above Korbel Picnic Ground. Only one kind of salmon can get up these falls.-CHM.
- No-leh-ting (No-leh^{ch}-tin; Nōledin, Goddard, Chilula, 273, 282, map facing 282, 1914). Village on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills about 12 miles from coast. (Located by Goddard in S9 T9 R2 E.) The name means falls. Lowermost of the villages actually on Redwood Creek.-CHM. Probably came as Chorkhu &c. Synonymy: Noleding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).
- Oh-nah. Polikla name for a Hwilkut village (Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, Vol. 3, 139, 1853).
- Ona. Kroeber in Handbook, p. 121, 1910 as third village of Chilula on Redwood Creek counting from below. Synonymy: Ohnah, Ono (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, 1925).
- Opa. (Polikla name for) "Fourth Chilula village on Redwood Creek," (Handbook Am. Inds., Pt. 2, 137, 1910).
- Oh-pah. Gibbs spelling of Polikla name for Hwilkut village on Lower Redwood Creek (Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, Vol. 37, p. 139, 1853). Mentioned by Goddard as "4th Chilula village on Redwood Creek." Synonymy: Ohpah, Opau (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, 1925).
- Oruk. Name erroneously given by Gibbs in 1853 as used by "Coast Indians" for Redwood Creek Indians. Refers of course to Orick at mouth of Redwood Creek.-CHM.
- O-tlep (T.T. Waterman, Yurock Geography, U.C., p. 188, May, 1920). Polikla name for Hwilkut village 'Howungkut, near Redwood Creek and about 10 miles up stream from Orick.
- Otshpeth (Ot-teh-petl, Otshpetl). Polikla name for band of Bald Hills Indians (Gibbs, Schoolcraft, III, 139, 1853). Probably same as O-tlep of Waterman. Synonymy: Ottepetl, Otepetl (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, 1925).

Ottepetl. See Otshpeth.

Redwood Indians (McKee 1851; Calif. Legislature 1860; Rebellion Records 1897; Redwoods, Redwood tribe, Marysville Weekly Express 1858, 1859).

Roktsho (Roque-choh). Highest (up stream) 'Chilula' (Hwilkut) village on Redwood Creek (Kroeber, Hdbk. Am. Inds., 269, 1907; 394, 1910; after Kroeber MS Rooktsu).

Roque-choh. Polikla name for Hwilkut in Bald Hills (Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, Vol. 3, 139, 1853; Kroeber 1907). The "highest village" (Handbook, 1910). Synonymy: Roquechoh, Roktso (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 138, 1925).

Schwung-hah-lah-ding or Tshwung - hah-lah-ding (Tcwunxaladin, Goddard, Chilula, p. 278, 282, 1914). Summer camp on main ridge of Bald Hills in middle of southern part of S23 T8 R3 E (Goddard 1914).

Senalmatsdin (Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Summer camp for gathering seeds on south side of main ridge east of King-keo-'hli, probably in SE corner of S24, T9, R2 E (Goddard 1914).

Shit-de-el-ye-ding, Tshit-deel-yeh-ding (Tcitdeelyedin, Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Summer camp near branch of Roach Creek, tributary of Klamath River (Goddard 1914). Probably northwest quarter S31 T10 R2 E.

Sink-king-choo-me-tah^{ch}-ting (Sik-king-choong-ma-tah^{ch}-ting; Sik-king-tshwung-mit-ta-ding; Sikkintcwurmitta din, Goddard). Village on east side Redwood Creek. Given me as about 2 miles below Tom Bair's place on Minor Creek. Located by Goddard (Chilula, 276, 282, 1914) in "Northwest quarter S21 T7 R3 E".-CHM.

Sikkintcwurmittadin. Sik-king-choo-ma-tah^{ch}-ting.

Tah^{ch}-chā-nahl-ting (Dah-chā-nahl-teng). Former large village on east side Redwood Creek just below Tom Bair's, near the big barn and sheep corral.-CHM.

Tah^{ch}-mah-no-ah-ting. Summer camp on Bald Hills Ridge.-CHM.

Tah^{ch}-sahn-che-ting. On east side Redwood Creek.-CHM. May be error for Tah-sung-chā-kut.

Tah-nah-nah-kut (Tenākut, Goddard, Chilula Texts, 375, 1914). Village on east side upper Redwood Creek back from river, above Mes-ta-tim-teng.-CHM.

Tahs-ung-chā-kut (Tah^{ch}-sahn-che-ting?). Former village on east side Redwood Creek about 200 yards above Tah^{ch}-chā-nahl-ting. -CHM.

T'chil-kahn-ting (T'^{chl}-kahng-ten or T'ch^l-kahn-ting, E^{ch}-kahn-ten, sometimes pronounced like Chis-kahn-ting). Village on small open flat on east bank of Redwood Creek, on Tom Blair's ranch just under Berry ranch and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below old covered bridge near Berry's ('Redwood'). Village now moved to higher point on high slope $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther south. -CHM.

Tcho-lo-lah (Tsu-lu-la, Cho-lo-la, Choo-loo-le, Chu-lu-la). Polikla name for Hwilkut of Redwood Creek and Bald Hills (Tcho-lo-lah, Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Vol. 3, 139, 1853). See also Chil-lu-la (Hoopa name) and Teswan.

Tcwunxaladin (Goddard, Chilula, 278, 282, 1914). See Schwung-hah-lah-ding.

Te-ok-ko-wil^{ch}. Soo-lah-te-luk name for "Mountain Indians" and "other tribes"; applied to Hwilkut and others.

Tes-i-kut, Teh-si-kut (Tesaikut, Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Acorn and deer camp on northeast slope of ridge west of Tuley Creek (Goddard 1914). Probably northern part S16, T9, R2E.

Tes-wan (Powers Tribes of Calif., 87, 1877). Error, Tes-wan being the Hoopa and Hwilkut name for the coast Ner-er-ner, not Hwilkut. -CHM.

Tlo^{ch}-tik-nah-lah-ting. 'Cabin Camp'. Camp at old school house 1 mile south of E-nok-ka-no-mit-sa. -CHM.

Tondinmundin. See Ton-te-nahn-ting.

To'n-te-nahn-ting (Ton-din-mun-ding; Tondinmundin, Goddard, Chilula, 274, 282, 1914). Old village on east side Redwood Creek in Bald Hills ("700 yards east of Redwood Creek and 400 yards north of North Fork Creek", Goddard). Ned Woodward, who was born here, tells me the village was on a side hill at or very near Stoffer's. -CHM. Synonymy: Tondinunding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Tor-re-boos. Soo-lah-te-luk name for Hwilkut. -CHM.

Tos-kahtch-ting. Camp on ridge at Cold Springs $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ke-wah-ahn-tis-ting, between ranches of Lyons and Stoffer. -CHM.

- Tsā-nah-ti-a-kut. Village on east side upper Redwood Creek, far up in hills near Chaparral Mountain.-CHM.
- Tse-inātūlwo-ten. "Athapascan name" for camp site south of North Fork Mad River about 2 miles west of its mouth (Loud, Wiyot, 253, 291, 1918). Referred by Loud to "Wiyot".
- Tsin-tes-ki-meh (Nen-tes-ki-meh). Village on east side Redwood Creek a little below Mes-ta-tim-ten.-CHM.
- Tsin-tse-lah-ting (Tsin-se-lah-tin; Tsinsilladin, Goddard, Chilula, 274, 282, 1914). Village below Stoffer's and below Ho-tach-ting (located by Goddard in S18 T8 R3 E).-CHM. Synonymy: Tsinsilading (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).
- Wheelcuttas (Bancroft after Powers MS, Vol. I, 446, 1874). See Whilkut and Hoi^{ch}-let-kah.
- Whil-kut (Powers, 1877 and modern authors; Hoopah name for Redwood Creek tribe). See Hwilkut and Ho-ē^{ch}-kut-ka.
- Wis-ask. "Wiyot" name for Hwilkut (Kroeber and Waterman, quoted by Loud, Wiyot, 292, 1918).
- Wit-ke-rik ar-rar. Karok name for 'Hwilkut.
- Xōilkutyīdexoi. Given by Goddard as apparently the Hoopa name for "Chilula"-by which name he designates the lower or northern division of the Hwilkut-the Ho-ē^{ch}-ke-e-te (Chilula, 276, 1914).
- Ye-nuk-ka-no-mit-sa (Nok-ka-no-mits-seh; Ye-nuk-ah-no-mit-tseh-ting; Yinukanomittsedin, Goddard). Former village on Howard Ranch. About 1/8 mile southwest of ranch buildings (Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914).-CHM. Synonymy: Yinukanomitseding (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925). See also E-nok-ka-no-mit-sa and Yinukanomittsedin.
- Ye-sin-ning-i-kut or E-tsin-ning-i-kut (Yīsinninaikut, Goddard, Chilula, 274, 282, 1914). Village ½ mile east of Redwood Creek and south of main ridge south of Coyote Creek (Goddard 1914).-CHM. Between Lyons and Stoffers. Synonymy: Yisining'aikut (Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 138, map p. 139, 1925).

Ye-tsin-nā-ah-kut-shing, Ye-tsin-neah-kut-tshing (Yĩtsinneakuttcin, Goddard, Chilula, 277, 282, 1914). Acorn summer camp west of Redwood Creek, west of Noleding, and southwest of Howunakut (Goddard). Half way up ridge west of Redwood Creek.

Yĩmukanōmittsedin. Former important village on flat near Creek about 1/8 mile southwest of Hower ranch buildings (S31 T8N R3E, Goddard, Chilula, 275, 282, 1914). See also Ye-nuk-ka-no-mit-sā).

MAWENOK TRIBE AND VILLAGE LIST*

- Dj'endjēe-ten and Dj'ēndjē-whot. "Athapascan names" for village on west side Mad River on north side mouth Wind Creek (Loud, 1918).
- Djinākhōe-ten. "Athapascan name" for village on west side Mad River one mile below North Fork (Loud, 1918).
- Kā-tahs-lah⁴-ting (or 'Ke-ah-tahs-lah-ting). Village on south side Canon Creek (in air line about 3½ miles south of Korbel).-CHM.
- Khōwo-tāche-ten. Village on east side Mad River south of Canyon Creek ("2d village above Canyon Creek") (Loud 1918). Canyon Creek is 3 miles in air line south of Korbel.
- Mā-o-we-nok. Hoopa name for Mā-we-nok.-CHM.
- Mā-we-nok. Their own name (used also by 'Hwilkut) for tribe on Mad River from Korbel southerly for 21 miles.-CHM.
- Me-kā-ta-met. Village on North Fork Mad River between Korbel and Riverside but nearer Riverside.-CHM.
- Me-kaw^{ch}-ting (or Me-ke-aw^{ch}-ting). Village at Jim Anderson's place about 3 miles south of Korbel.-CHM.
- Me-meh. Village at Three Cabins, on Mad River about 3 miles above Maple Creek (16 miles south of Korbel), on Tom Bair's Mad River place. Not to be confused with Tsa-nung-wha village of same name on Trinity River just above South Fork.-CHM.
- Ti-keo-tchun-tin. Former village on site of present Riverside. Between Mad River and North Fork of Mad River.-CHM.
- Til-chwah-hew-a-kut (Til-tchwa-hu-ut). Village on Maple Creek about 14 miles (9 in air line) south of Korbel. Large village.-CHM.
- Tolkaie-ten. "Athapascan name" for village on west side Mad River 1¼ miles below North Fork (Loud 1918).
- Tsā-te-tis-ting (Tsē-didis-ten, Loud). Camp on Mad River at Fala Ranch, 10 or 12 miles south of Korbel. Camp for catching eels.-CHM.

* The Ma-we-nok are a Mad River Whilkut tribelet (Ed.).

Tseng-nah-neng-ahl-teng, Tseng-nah-neng-ah-ten (meaning "rocks across river"). Large village at John Ahlgren's place on or near Bug Creek; uppermost (i.e., southernmost) limit of tribe.-CHM.

Whonta. Small village at mouth of Canon Creek (Loud 1918).

Whotsdjōtāche-tin. Village site on Mad River 3 or 4 miles below Maple Creek.-Loud.

Yah-ahs-yah'ng-ahl-ting. Village on Mad River.-CHM.

Yi-kil-le-yah'ng-ah-ting. Village at John Anderson's place.-CHM.

Yinok. Settlement of 2 houses on east side Mad River 2 or 3 miles below Maple Creek.-Loud 1918.

CHEMAREKO TRIBE, NAMES, AND VILLAGES*

(All names are in their own language unless otherwise stated.)

Bah-nā-che ke-ah. Seb-ten-bi-den and Si-yahng kenneste name for Chemareko of Hyampom.-CHM.

Che-chan-mah. Village at Taylor Flat on main Trinity River. Written Teitcā nma by Dixon.-CHM.

Che-mar-e-ko (Chi-mal-a-kwe, Chimalakwe, Chimalaquays, Chimaliko, Chimalquays, Chimariko, Chumariko misprint, Djinaliko of Kroeber). Tribe name. Their name for themselves.-CHM.

Chi-mal-a-kwe (Chimalakwe, Chimalaquays, Chimalquays). Name introduced by Powers for unknown tribe on lower New River. Obvious error for Chemareko.-CHM.

Chin-hap-mo. Village at Big Flat on Trinity River.-CHM.

Choo-tam-ta-che (Choo-tam-daj-je). Large village at Burnt Ranch.-CHM.

Citimaadje. Village at Big Bar, Trinity River (Dixon).

Grouse Creek Indians. Name used by Lieut. L.C. Beckwith (1864) for Indians on Grouse Creek, Trinity County (War of Rebellion Records, 1897).

Ha dinaktcohada. Village at Cedar Flat on Trinity River below Big Bar (Dixon).

Hah-mi-dah-je (Hamai dadji Dixon). Village at Hawkins Bar, Trinity River.-CHM.

He-cha-koot. Former village below Big Bar on Trinity River.-CHM.

Hī-en-bos. Wintu and Nor relmuk name for Chemareko.-CHM.

Itch-hah-po'-stah (Itcxapo'sta Dixon). Hunting camp at Dyers, on New River.-CHM.

* The Chimariko (Ed.).

- Kwoshonipu. Name given by Kroeber as applying to Chemareko, but really the Konomeho name for their village Kwahsoon-ne-pah on Salmon River.-CHM.
- Mah-tet-sā. Village with large sweathouse at upper end of Hyampom Valley about 1 mile above Hyampom postoffice. (On southeast corner of present Olsen place.)-CHM.
- Mai djasore. Hunting camp at Thomas', on New River (Dixon).
- Mamsū'idji. Village on Trinity River just above mouth of South Fork, Trinity County (Dixon).
- Me-a-meh (Me-em-me; McKee in Daily Alta Calif. 1851; McKee 1853; Meyemma, Gibbs 1853; Mi-em-ma, Meyer 1855). Tsanungwaha village on north side Trinity River on Fountain Ranch, 1½ miles above mouth of South Fork Trinity.-CHM. Attributed to Chemareko by Handbook.-CHM.
- Mi-chah. Village on site of present Hyampom, at junction of Hay Fork Creek with South Fork Trinity.-CHM.
- Pak-too-nah-che (Paktō'nadji Dixon). Hunting camp at Sally Noble's ranch on New River (Sally Noble).-CHM.
- Pat-a-way (Patch-wies, Taggart 1854). Name used by Powers (and Bledsoe) for tribe on middle Trinity River. Probably error for Patch-wi, the Chemareko name for Norrelmok and Winton.-CHM.
- Sa-hah-tum-mu-che. Former village on site of Bill Gray's Ranch on south side Trinity River 12½ miles above Willow Creek.-CHM.
- Tcitcā nma (Dixon). Village at Taylor Flat. See Che-chan-mah.
- Tsuda mdadji (Dixon). Village at Burnt Ranch. See Choo-tam-ta-che, Choo-tam-daj-je.
- Yin-nah-chin. Hoopah name for Chemareko, meaning 'South People'; applied rather loosely to any tribe south of the Hoopah.-CHM.

'KAHTO' TRIBE AND VILLAGES*

Kahto and Long Valleys, Mendocino County

Kahto and Long Valleys, Mendocino County. Reaching north to Twin Rocks, Cummings, and the junction of Rattlesnake Creek with South Fork Eel River; south to extreme south end of Long Valley; west to Jackson Valley. Their own tribal name is To-ke-ah-hahng, To-chil-pe-keah-kahn.-CHM.

Buntch-n̄n-del-ye, Bunch-n̄n-de-li-e. Name given by Barrett for old 'Wi-lak-ke' village just northwest of Laytonville and near place now (1907) occupied by Indians. Synonymy: Buntcn̄ndilyi (Barrett 1908).

Buntch-te-n̄n-del-kut (Bunch-te-n̄n-dil-kut). Name given by Barrett for old 'Wi-lak-ke' village site about 1 mile south-southwest of Cahto, on north bank of north branch of head of South Fork Eel River. Synonymy: Buntcten̄ndilkut (Barrett 1908).

"Cabasilapo". McKee's name for Long Valley Kahto in 1851.

Che-pā-tah-kut. Present Kahto rancheria (1920-1924).-CHM.

Che-ba-tah-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village about 1 mile southwest of Laytonville, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above confluence of creek which drains Cahto Valley with East Fork of South Fork Eel River. Synonymy: Tcibetakut (Barrett 1908).

Chehulikia. Name used by A.E. Sherwood of Sherwood Valley for people of Cahto Valley (Barrett, after Lake County Hist., 1881). (Sherwood is elsewhere quoted as stating that Che-hul-i-kai was name of Sherwood Valley.)

Dis-ta-gut-se-oo. Given by Barrett as name for former village on west side Long Valley about 2 miles south-southeast of Laytonville. Synonymy: Distēgutsū (Barrett 1908).

Kah-i-bi. Given by Barrett as former village on northeast bank of East Fork of South Fork Eel River about 3 miles downstream from Laytonville. Synonymy: Kaibi (Barrett 1908).

Kahto. Name commonly used for tribe living in Cahto and Long Valleys. Their own name for themselves was To-chil-po-keah-hahng, slurred to To-ke-ah-hahng.-CHM. Synonymy: Cahto (Keane 1878; Powell, after Keane, 1891), Cahto Pomo (Powers 1877), Cahto Pomos (Gatschet 1877), Cahto Pomos (Palmer, Hist. of Lake and Napa Counties, Slocum Bowen & Co., p. 28, 1881), Chehulikia (Barrett, after

* The Kah-to (or Kato) are the southernmost Athabascan speaking tribe in California (Ed.).

Kahto (Cont'd.)

Synonymy: Sherwood in Hist. Lake County 1881, 1908), Kai Po-mo (Powers 1877), Kai-Pomo (Dixon 1910), Kato (Handbook 1907), Ka-to Po-mo (Powers 1877), Kato Pomo ("Lake People", Powell 1891), Ki Pomas (Wiley 1865), Ki-Pomos (Powers 1872; Bancroft, after Powers, 1874), Ki Pomas (Gatschet 1877; Bancroft 1874), Tiokeang (their own name, Handbook, after Kroeber MS, 1907), Laleshiknom (Miyakma name, Handbook, after Kroeber MS 1903, 1907).

Kai-neh-moo. Native Indian name for Long Valley (Palmer, History of Mendocino County, 167, 1880).

Kaw-awl on-tel-kah. Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for Kahto tribe.-CHM. Imp on-tel-kah also given as Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for same tribe.-CHM.

Ken-tes keah. Tsen-nah-ken-nes name for Kahto tribe.-CHM.

Ki-po-mah. Pomo name for Kahto tribe.-CHM. See Kahto.

Ki Po-mah. Me-tum-ki name for Long Valley Kahto.-CHM.

Kai-Pomo. Name used by Powers and others for Kahto tribe. Pomo name. See Kahto.

Kol-o-kum-nōm. Round Valley Oo-kom-nōm name for Kahto tribe.-CHM.

Kon-tels-be. Former village 5 miles north of Laytonville in northern part of Long Valley (on James White's place).-CHM.

Kosh-be. Name given by Barrett for former village on southwest bank of East Fork of South Fork Eel River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-southwest of Laytonville. Synonymy: Kocbi (Barrett 1908).

Kush-ye-oo-ye-to-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village on north bank of South Fork Eel River about 3 miles southwest of Cahto, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Clark ranch house. Synonymy: Kucyiuyetokut (Barrett 1908).

Laleshiknom. Given by Kroeber as Miyakma name for Kahto tribe.

Nebōsh-ā-gut. Name given by Barrett for former village on Wilson ranch about 1 mile west of Laytonville. Synonymy: Nebōcēgut (Barrett 1908).

Nech-e-lē-gut or Netch-e-le-gut. Name given by Barrett for former village about 9 miles nearly due west of Laytonville and about 3 miles southeast of confluence of East Fork of South Fork Eel River with South Fork Eel River. Synonymy: Netceligut (Barrett 1908).

Ne-e-yi. Name given by Barrett for former village on south bank of South Fork Eel River about 3 miles south of Branscomb. Synonymy: Neiyi (Barrett 1908).

Oo-se-tung. Former village at "south head" of Long Valley.-
CHM.

Sa-nech-kut, San-ech-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village, about 3 miles a little south of east of Branscomb, and on northwest bank of Mud Springs Creek, a small stream tributary to South Fork Eel River. Synonymy: Senetkut (Barrett 1908).

Se¹gi-che-lin-dah. Name given by Barrett for former village in Long Valley about a mile north of Laytonville and about 300 yards east of house on "old" John Reed ranch. Synonymy: SeLgaitcelinda (Barrett 1908).

Sen-ahn-sahⁿ-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village on east bank of South Fork Eel River about 1½ miles below Branscomb. Synonymy: Senansaⁿ-kut (Barrett 1908).

Sen-chah-oo-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village on Big Rock Creek 1½ miles from junction with East Fork of South Fork Eel River, and 5½ miles west of Laytonville. Synonymy: Sentcaukut (Barrett 1908).

Sen-chow-ten. Kahto name for their rancheria at Big Rock, about 4 miles north of present rancheria in Long Valley.
-CHM.

Sin-kōk keah-hahng. Jackson Valley (including Branscomb) branch of Kahto tribe.-CHM. Told me by Kahto To-chil-pe Keah-hahng.-CHM.

Tiokeang. Given by Kroeber as name of Kahto tribe for themselves. See To-ke-ah-hahng, Kahto.

To-chil-pe. Kahto name for rancheria at Cahto settlement (close to former pond).-CHM. Synonymy: Tōdjilbe (Barrett 1908).

To-chil-pe ke-ah-hahng (To-ke-ah-hahng). Their tribal name for themselves (tribe of Kahto and Long Valleys).-CHM.

To-ji¹-bi, Tējel-be. Name given by Barrett for village $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kahto. See To-chil-pe.

Tonch-a-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village about 1 mile southwest of Branscomb, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of South Fork Eel River. Synonymy: Tontcekut (Barrett 1908).

Yesh-chil-ten-kut. Name given by Barrett for former village on south bank of East Fork of South Fork Eel River about 5 miles west-northwest of Laytonville. Synonymy: YictciLtinkut (Barrett 1908).

OO-KOT-ON-TEL-KA TRIBE AND VILLAGES*

Northwestern Mendocino County along coast from Termile River (some say from Inglenook, midway between Fort Bragg and Termile River) on the south, northerly to Usal.-CHM.

Awl-nuk-no (Big trees people) and Oo-kōt-mo (Big water people).
Oo-kum-nom (of Round Valley) names for Coast Oo-kot-on-tel-ka.-CHM.

Bahn-ke-jung (Bahng keah-hahng). Kahto name for Oo-kōt-on-tel-ka.-CHM.

Bay-ma-pomas. Name given by Tovin for band 10-12 miles north of Termile River. Synonymy: Bay-ma-pomas (Tobin 1857), Bayma Pomas (Bancroft, after Tobin, 1874).

Be-dah-to. Given by Barrett as Northern Pomo dialect name for old village at mouth of Termile River (short distance back from shoreline). Synonymy: Bīdatō (Barrett 1908).

Coast Yuki. Term used by Barrett and others for Oo-kot-on-tel-ka (Barrett, Gifford, E.W., Cultured Position Coast Yuki, Am. Anthro., Vol. 30, No. 1, 112-115, Jan. 1928).

Kah-ba-dim-ah. Given by Barrett as Northern Pomo dialect name for old camp site on coast near north bank of De Haven Creek. Synonymy: Kabēdima (Barrett 1908).

Ke-tem. Former Oo-kōt-on-tel-kah village at Rockport. Told me by Tom Bell.-CHM.

Kam-ah-lel po-mah. Me-tum-mah Poma name for the Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka tribe inhabiting the coast region from Usal Creek south to Termile River (some say to Inglenook).-CHM. Synonymy: Kameloponees (Hutchings Calif. Magazine 1858), Camel-el-poma (Tobin and Lewis, Report Commr. Indian Affairs 1857; Royce, 1899, 1901), Camebell-Poma, H.L. Ford in Calif. Legislature, Special Joint Committee, Mendocino War, 1860; Barrett, after Ford, 1908), Cam-el-lel Pomas (Wiley, Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs, 1865), "Usals or Camalel Pomas" ("Coast people on Usal Creek", Powers 1872), (Note: Power's information was incorrect, he regarding the 'Usal' and Kam-ah-lel po-mah as the same and considering both to be Pomo, whereas

* These are otherwise known as the Coast Yuki.

neither is Pomoan. Kam-ah-lel Po-mah is the Pomo name for the tribe calling themselves Ookotontelka (a Miyakman or 'Yukean' tribe) reaching north to Usal Creek, which is the boundary between them and the southernmost coast Athapaskan (Wilakke) tribe, locally called Yo-sawl. -CHM.), Camalel Pomos (Bancroft, after Powers, 1874), "Usals or Camalel-Pomos" (Gatschet 1877), "Yu-sal Po-mo or Kam-a-lel Po-mo (Powers 1877), "Yusal (or Kamalel) Pomo" (Powell 1891), Camelelpoma (Royce, 1899, 1901).

Lil-lem. Former Oo-kōt-on-tel-kah village at Mussel Rock about 3 miles south of Westport. Told me by Tony Bell. -CHM.

Oo-kōt-no (Big water people) and Awl-muk-ko (Big trees people). Oo-kum-nōm names for coast Oo-kot-on-tel-ka.

Oo-kot-on-tel-ka (Oo-ko-ton-til-kah, Oo-ko-ton-til-lik-kah). Yukean tribe in northwestern Mendocino County, formerly occupying coast from Termile River (some say from Inglenook, midway between Fort Bragg and Termile River) on the south, northerly to Usal. Name in their own language means 'Ocean people' and is not really a proper tribal name. -CHM. Synonymy: Uk-hoat-nom (Powers 1877), Ūk-hot-nom (Barrett 1908), Ukhotnom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1903, 1910), Ukohtontilka (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1910).

Se-esh-ene. Given by Barrett as Northern Pomo dialect name for old village about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Westport. Synonymy: Seecene (Barrett 1908).

Shoo-oo-kam, Shoo-kam (Shew-a-kam). Ookotontelka name for their village on coast at Rockport according to Tony Bell. But Tom Bell located it $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Westport. -CHM.

Tchoo-shah-mah-chem. Given by Barrett as Northern Pomo dialect name for old village on coast about 1 mile north of Hardy Creek. Synonymy: Tcucamatcen (Barrett 1908).

Uk-hoat-nom. Given by Powers, Barrett, and Kroeber as "Yuki" name for "Coast Yuki". See Ookotontelka. Synonymy: Uk-hoat-nom (Powers 1877), Ūk-hot-nom (Barrett 1908), Ukhotnom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1903, 1910).

OO-KUM-NOM TRIBE AND VILLAGES*

Round Valley region.

Chah-he-lil-nom. Given by Kroeber as village indefinitely located somewhere toward Middle Eel River from Poonkiny. Synonymy: Tcahe-lil-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).

Choch-hahn-ook. Name given by Barrett for former village in Round Valley about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Agency. Synonymy: Tcotchan-ük (Barrett 1908).

Chu-mai-a. Given by Powers as band in Eden Valley and on Middle Eel River south of Round Valley. Located by Barrett in and about Gravelly Valley. Synonymy: Chu-mai-a (Powers 1877), Chumaya (Powell 1891), Shumairs, Shumaya ("Mendocino War", Calif. Legislature, 1860), Shumeias (Powers 1872; Bancroft, after Powers, 1874; Gatschet 1877), Tcimaia (Barrett 1908).

Hah-ke. Name given by Barrett for village in Round Valley, on site of flour mill 2 miles from agency. Synonymy: Ha-ke (Barrett 1908).

Hahⁿ-ch-hot-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village east of Eel River. Synonymy: Haⁿ-tc-hot-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).

Hoon-kah-lich. Name given by Barrett for village on north bank of South Eel River in Gravelly Valley. (Hooch nom). Synonymy: Hunkalite (Barrett 1908).

Ho-ning-wil-tatch. Hoopah name (meaning "tattooed faces") for Oo-ko-nom of Round Valley.

Huititnom. Given by Kroeber as branch of "Yuki" on South Fork of Middle Eel River. See Oo-tit-nom.

I-wil-hahn-nom. Given by Barrett as "Yuke" name for their people of Stony Creek Valley about Stony Ford. Synonymy: Iwil-han-nom (Barrett 1908).

Kahsh-ut-sit-nu. Band in mountains west of Round Valley, on both sides Eel River, from Bell Springs Station to Burger Creek and Dos Rios.-CHM.

* A Yuki tribelet, the Ukomno'm, of Round Valley (Ed.).

- Kah-shahⁿ-sich-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village near Eel River. Synonymy: Kacaⁿsitc-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).
- Ke-chil-pit. Given by Kroeber as name for village west of Eel River. Synonymy: Kītcil-pit (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).
- Ke-li-kōt. Name given by Barrett for village in Williams Valley, on or near Williams Creek and above old village of Mothuyup. Synonymy: Kīlikōt (Barrett 1908).
- K'iliku. Given by Kroeber as Oo-ko-nom name for village in northern end of Eden Valley; and in Handbook as a division of the Witukomnom, who lived in Eden Valley. Synonymy: K'iliku (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908), Kilikunom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907).
- Kit-tung-whoī. Hoopah name (meaning 'Devils') for Oo-ko-nom of Round Valley.
- Lel-hahk-si. Name given by Barrett for village in Williams Valley on or near Williams Creek and above village of Kilikot. Synonymy: Lelhaksī (Barrett 1908).
- Lel-tam-non. Name given by Barrett for band at Blue Nose Mountain north of Round Valley (Nonlatc-nom of Kroeber near same place). Synonymy: Līl-tam-non (Barrett 1908).
- Lil-shik-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village about 10 miles below junction of South and Middle Eel Rivers (at large rock). Synonymy: Lil-cik-nom (other forms Lil-cai-nom, Lil-mui-nom; Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908), Lilshiknom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1907).
- Mah-mesh-ēsh-mo. Name given by Barrett for old village on agency grounds, Round Valley. Synonymy: Mamecīcmo (Barrett 1908).
- Mahⁿl-chahl-nom. Given by Barrett as "Yuke" name for their people along head of Middle Eel River. Synonymy: Maⁿl-tcal-nom (Barrett 1908).
- Mahⁿt-nom. Name given by Kroeber for "Yuke" village near Eel River. Synonymy: Maⁿt-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).
- Mol-kus. Name given by Barrett for old village in northeast part of Round Valley (just east of Nomlake cemetery). Synonymy: Molkus (Barrett 1908).

- Mo'thuyup. Name given by Barrett (1908) for old village in Williams Valley on Williams Creek.
- Mot-noom. Given by Barrett (1908) as Huchnom dialect name for village at junction Middle and South Eel Rivers.
- Mo-yi. Name given by Barrett for old village in Williams Valley on or near Williams Creek and above Yukuwaskal.
- Nom-kult. Name used for Oo-ko-nom of Round Valley. Given by Powers as American corruption of Winton name for Round Valley, Nome kechl, meaning 'western tribe'.
Synonymy: Noam-kechl (Powers 1877), Noam-kult (Powers 1877), Nome Cult (Reports Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1862; Powers 1874), Nome Cults (Gatschet, after Powers, 1877), Nome-Cults (Reports Commissioner Indian Affairs 1856, 1857, 1858), Nome Kechl (Powers 1874), Nomee Cults (Taylor 1860; Bancroft, after Taylor, 1874), Numculty (Humboldt Times 1856).
- Nonlatc-nom. Name obtained by Kroeber for band at Blue Nose Mountain north of Round Valley. (Lil-tam-nom of Barrett, which see.)
- No-nuk-ahk. Name given by Barrett for old village in Williams Valley, on or near Williams Creek.
- Nun-kol. Given by Barrett as name of Gravelly Valley "Yuke" for themselves.
- On-ahⁿs. Name given by Barrett for old village in small east arm of Round Valley behind Tule Ridge (on McCombre ranch).
- Oh-hui-nom. Given by Barrett as Eden Valley "Yuke" name for Round Valley "Yuke".
- On-kol-oo-kum (On-kol-uk-om-nom). Given me by Round Valley "Yuke" as name of related band in Gravelly Valley near Hullville.-CHM.
- Oo-kah-chim-nom. Given by Barrett as "Yuke" name for their people in Poormans Valley northeast of Round Valley (Barrett 1908).
- Oo-ko-nom. Name for tribe in Round Valley and surrounding country. Their name for themselves, meaning 'valley people'.
Synonymy: Ukom-nom (Barrett 1908), Ukomnom (Handbook, after Kroeber, 1910), Uk-um-nom (Powers 1877).
- Oo-lah-mol-nom. Name given by Barrett and Kroeber for village east of Eel River.
- Oo-oom naw-mah. Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for Oo-ko-nom of Round Valley.

- Oo-tit-nom. Given by Kroeber and Barrett as name used by "Yuke" for their people at junction of South and Middle Eel Rivers. Kroeber gives Huitit-nom for people on South Fork of Middle Eel River adjacent to the Yuke-Winton boundary. Synonymy: Utit-nom (Barrett 1908), Utitnom (Handbook 1907).
- Oo-wit. Name given by Barrett (1908) for old village in Round Valley 2 miles from Agency.
- Oo-woo-loo-e-me. Given by Barrett (1908) as northeastern Pomo dialect name for village in Gravelly Valley on South Eel River southwest of Hullville.
- Po-mah-hahⁿ-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village east of Eel River. Synonymy: Pomahaⁿ-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber Ms, 1908).
- Po-mo. Name given by Barrett (1908) for village in northeast part of Round Valley.
- Shipi-mahⁿ-l-nom. Given by Barrett (1908) as "Yuke" name for their people in Williams Valley.
- Son. Name given by Barrett (1908) for old village on west shore of small tule pond near west border of Round Valley.
- Son-kahsh. Name given by Barrett (1908) for old village in northeast arm of Round Valley.
- Son-lahl-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village at or near Pookiny. Synonymy: Sonlal-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908).
- Spanish Yuki (Powers). See Witukommom.
- Suk-ah-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village on north bank Middle Eel River near coal mine, south of Covelo. Synonymy: Sukaⁿ-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908), Sukanom (Handbook 1910).
- Suk-shul-tah-tah-nom. Name given by Kroeber for village near Buck Mountain, on North Fork of Middle Fork Eel River and Hull Creek. Synonymy: Sukcultata-nom (Barrett, after Kroeber MS, 1908).
- Tah^{kw}. Kahto name for Oo-ko-nom of Round Valley.

- Tah-nom. Given by Kroeber as "Yuke" name for their people on east side Eel River, west of Round Valley. Synonymy: Ta-nom (Barrett, from Kroeber MS, 1908), Tanom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS, 1910).
- Wēt-oo-kum. Name given me by Round Valley "Yuke" for band in Eden Valley.-CHM. Barrett also gives Witukom as name for old village at south end of Eden Valley. Synonymy: Witukommom (Handbook, from Kroeber MS 1905, 1910), Wīt-ūkom-nom (Barrett 1908), Spanish Yuki (Powers 1877).
- Yek-mahⁿ-l-nom. Given by Barrett (1908) as "Yuke" name for their people in vicinity of Travelers Home on South Eel River.
- Yoo-koo-wahs-kahl. Name given by Barrett (1908) for old village in Williams Valley, on or near Williams Creek and above Nonuka k.
- Yuke. Winton name (and name in general use) for tribe in Round Valley. Synonymy: Eukas (Wiley 1865), Ucas (Hanson 1863), Ukie (Reports Commissioner Indian Affairs 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1886, 1881), Ukie Indians (Fairfield 1867), Ukies (Maltby 1865), Ukis (Burchard 1874; Purdy 1902, 2d ed.), Yuke (Gibbs MS; Ross MS; Powers 1877; Barrett 1908).

Catalogue numbers of items in the Merriam Collection*

Poliklan tribes, bands and villages	B/2b/N5
Rancherias of the middle Klamath River, I	I/General/N1
Rancherias of the middle Klamath River, II	I/General/N1
Karok (Ar rar) tribes and villages	I/8a-8b/N2
Shastan tribes, bands, and villages	G/General/N1
Tlo-hom-tah-hoi (Tlo-mah-tah-hoi) villages	J/9a/N1
Hah-to -ke-he-wuk tribe and village list	G/6e/N3
Konomeho tribe and village list	G/6a/N2
Soo-lah -te-luk ("Wiyot") tribes and villages	G/General/N1
Athapaskan tribes, bands and villages	A/1f-1o/N2
Huss (Hah-wun-kwut) bands and villages	A/1a/N4
Hoopaw or Tin -nung-hen-ha-o tribe, bands and villages	A/1b/N5
Tsa-mung-wha tribe and rancherias	A/1e/N8
Hwilkut bands, camps and villages	A/1b/N7
Mawenok tribe and village list	A/1c/N6
Chemareko tribe names and villages	K/10a/N1
'Kahto' tribe and villages	A/10/N22
Oo-kot-on-tel-ka tribe and villages	D/14a/N3
Oo-kum-nom tribe and villages	D/4b/N4

* For reference to Catalogue see p. iv.

Key to Map

ATHAPASCAN STOCK *

1a. Huss or Tolowa

Hoopa Group

1b. Hoopa or Tin'-nung-hen-na'-o

1c. Ma-we'-nok

1d. 'Hwil-kut

1e. Tsa'-nung-waha

Wilakke or Nung'-hahl Group

1f. Mat-tol'

1g. Lo-lahn'-kok

1h. To-cho'-be

1i. Lassick or Ket-tel'

1j. Set-ten-bi'-den

1k. Tsen-nah-ken-nes

1l. Che-teg'-ge-ah

1m. Bah-ne ko ke'-ah

POLIKLA STOCK

2a. Ner-er-ner (Southern Coast Yurok)

2b. Polika (Yurok)

SOOLAHTELUK STOCK

3a. Pah-te-wat

3b. We'-ke

3c. We'-yot

YUKEAN STOCK

4a. Oo'-ko-ton-til'-kah

4b. Oo-kum-nom

4c. Kah'-shut-sit-nu

4d. Hootch'-nom

4e. Wet-oo'-kum-nom

4f. Tah-too or Nar'-ko-po-mah

4g. On-kal-oo'-kum-nom

* Already published in part, together with similar data collected by P. E. Goddard by M. A. Baumhoff, California Athabascan Groups, Anthropological Records 16 (5), 1958.

SHASTAN STOCK

6a. Ko '-no-me'-ho

6b. Wah-te'-roo

6c. Ke'-kahts or Kikatsik

6d. O-kwahn'-noo-choo

6e. Hah-to-ke'-he-wuk

ACHOMAWAN STOCK **

7a. A-choo-mah'-we

7b. As-ta-ke-wi'-che or Astakiwi

7c. At-wum'-we

7d. Ham-mah'-we

7e. Ha'-we-si'-doo

7f. Il-mah'-we

7g. Ko-se-al-lek'-te

7h. Mo-des'-se or Mahdesi

7i. To-mal-lin'-che-moi'

7j. At-soo-ka'-e or Atsugewi

7k. Ap-woo-ro-ka'-e

7l. A-me'-che

7m. E-poo'-de

KAROK STOCK

8a. Ar-rah

8b. Kah-rah'-ko-hah or Karok

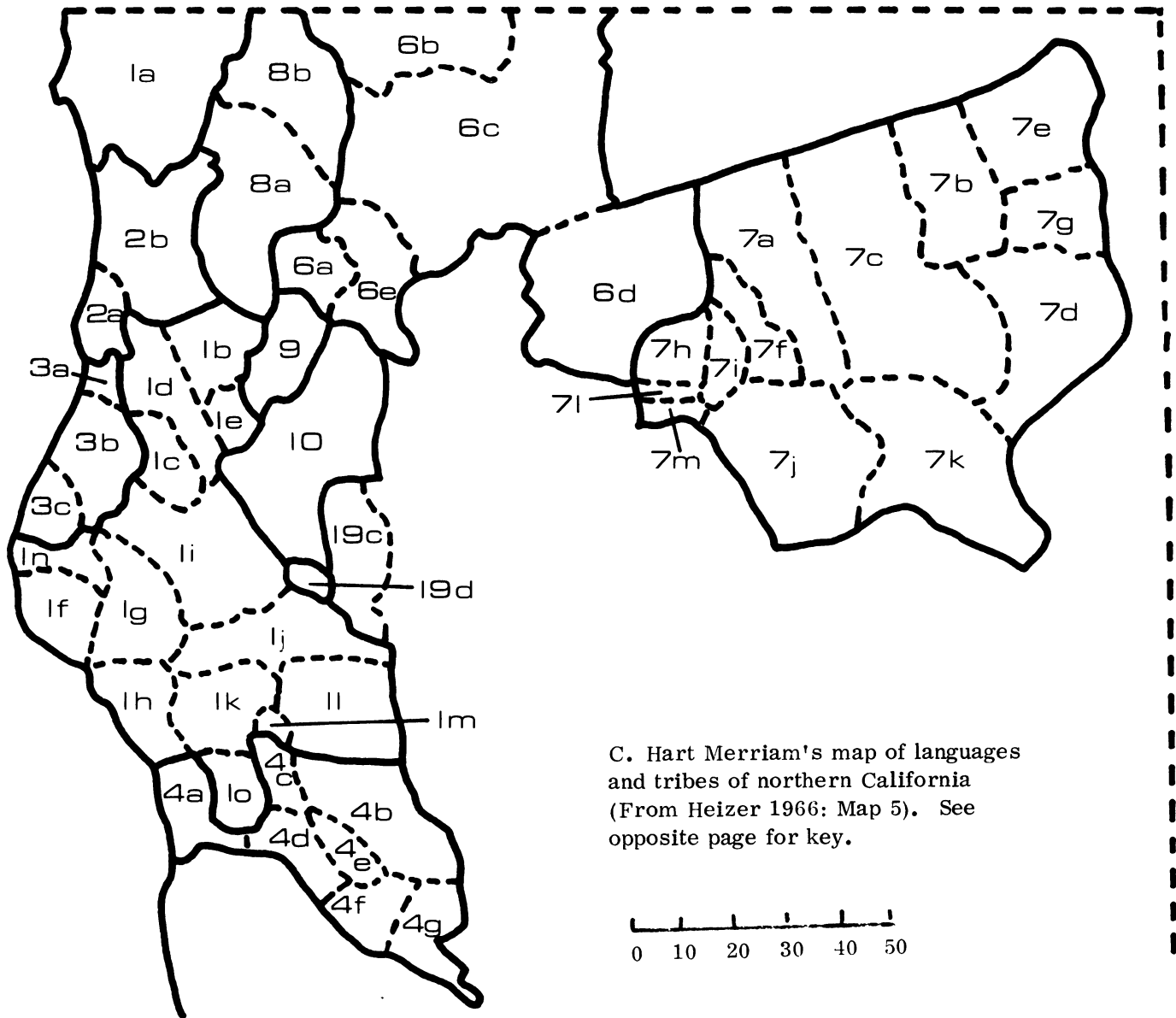
TLOHOMTAHOI STOCK

9. Tlo'-hom-tah'-hoi or New River Shasta

CHEMAREKO STOCK

10. Chemareko

** Merriam himself published these place name lists in The Classification and Distribution of the Pit River Indian Tribes. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 78: 1-52, 1927.



C. Hart Merriam's map of languages and tribes of northern California (From Heizer 1966: Map 5). See opposite page for key.

