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point, and spent the night on that side of the river, the next day going on to Logstown (Darlington, Gist's Jour., 81, 1893; Washington's Jour. of 1753 in Olden Time, I, 12-26, 1846; Sparks, Writings of Wash., II, 432-447, 1834). According to Ensign Ward's deposition the French under Contracœur were first noticed by him as they descended the river "at Shanopins Town about two Miles distant from the Fort the 17th. of April last" (Darlington, Gist's Jour., 275, 1893). George Croghan, when on his way to Logstown in 1754, was overtaken at this point by Andrew Montour and John Patten, who were on their way to the western Indians with the two Shawnee prisoners who had been released from jail in Charleston, S. C. (Col. Rec. Pa., v, 731, 1851), Croghan noting that "from Low-ril Hill to Shanopins is butt 46 Miles" (Arch. Pa., II, 132, 1852). The place is mentioned also in the table of distances as given by John Patten (Col. Rec. Pa., v, 750, 1851). In the examination of Mr West before the Provincial Council, in 1754, he said: "Col. Joshua Fry . . . took an observation on the 16th of June 1752, at a Place about a Mile North of Shanoppin Town, and found the Sun's Meridian Altitude to be 72^d 54^o . . . Latitude 40^d 29^o" (ibid., 751). Richard Peters, in his letter of information to the Governor concerning the distances to the Ohio, says "Who [the traders] all agree that it is 34 Miles from Laurel Hill to Shanoppin, and from Shanoppin to Weningo 34 Miles by what Mr. Patten and Mr. West have heard" (ibid., 759). According to the statement of Lewis Montour, this was the place of residence of the Half King (Tanacharison) and Scarouady in 1753 (Col. Rec. Pa., v, 702). General Forbes's army passed by the site in 1758, on its way to the ruins of Ft Duquesne. At that time many of the bodies of the Scotch Highlanders of Grant's ill-fated detachment were found along the river front, where they had been tortured to death.

The Delaware chief after whom the village was named is first noticed in the letter from James Le Tort, above noted. He was present at the council in Philadelphia in 1740, at which time he is spoken of as "Schahanapan" (Col. Rec. Pa., IV, 447, 1851). His name appears attached to several letters as "Shawanoppan" (Arch. Pa., I, 255, 1852). He wrote a letter to Gov. Gordon in 1732, thanking him for the present of a cask of rum (ibid., 341). He died between 1749 and 1751, as Gov. Hamilton, in a letter sent to the Indians at Logstown by Croghan and Montour in the latter year, says: "Shawanapon and Others are since dead" (Col. Rec. Pa., v, 519, 1851).

(G. P. D.)

Alleagaening—Letter of 1730 in Arch. Pa., I, 255, 1852. **Alleagaenny**.—Doc. of 1730 cited by Darlington, Christopher Gist's Jour., 93, 1893. **Schahanapan**.—Doc. of 1740 in Col. Rec. Pa., IV, 447, 1851. **Shanapins**.—Washington (1753), Jour., 13, 1865. **Shanapin's town**.—Washington (1753) quoted by Rupp, W. Penn., app., 46, 1846. **Shanappins T.**—Pownall map, 1775. **Shannapins**.—Washington, Jour., 37, 1865. **Shannopen T.**—Evans map, 1755. **Shannopin Town**.—Gist (1750) in Darlington, Gist's Jour., 33, 1893. **Shannopin's Town**.—Ibid., 34. **Shannopin's town**.—Gist (1753), ibid., 80. **Shannopin Town**.—Gist (1750), ibid., 34. **Shanopens**.—Croghan (1754) in Arch. Pa., II, 132, 1852. **Shanopins**.—Washington (1753), Jour., op. cit., 39. **Shanoppin**.—Patten (1754) in Col. Rec. Pa., v, 750, 1851. **Shanoppin's T.**—Evans map, 1755. **Shanoppin's Town**.—Croghan (1754) in Thwaites, Early West. Trav., I, 74, 1904; Patten, op. cit. **Shawanapon**.—Pa. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 29, 1851. **Shawanasson**.—Col. Rec. Pa., v, 355, 1851. **Shawanoppan**.—Arch. Pa., I, 255, 1852. **Village du Loups**.—Bonniecamp map, 1749.

Shanwappom (Yakima: *Pshwánápám*, 'shoal people'). A tribe of 400 persons found by Lewis and Clark in 1805 on the headwaters of Cataract (Klikitat) and Tapteel rs., in the present Washington. Mooney classes them as a division of the Pisuquos, stating that their Yakima name refers to a shoal in Yakima r. above Ellensburg.

Chamoappans.—Robertson, Oregon, 129, 1846. **Chanwappan**.—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, map, 1814. **Ketetas**.—Stevens quoted by Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E. 736, 1896. **K'tátas**.—Mooney, ibid. (sig. 'shoal'). **K'tátas-lé'ma**.—Ibid. (= 'shoal people'). **Pschwan-wapp-am**.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 407, 1855 (name of country around main branch of Yakima r., sometimes assumed by the Indians). **Pshwa-nápim**.—Mooney, op. cit. ('shoal people': Yakima name). **Shanwappoms**.—Lewis and Clark Exped., Coues ed., 1255, 1893. **Shanwapp-pums**.—Ibid., 958.

Shapashkeni (*Shapashché'ni*, from *shápash*, 'sun,' 'moon'; *ché'ni*, 'place of?'). A Modoc settlement on the s. e. side of Little Klamath lake, n. Cal. There are rocks there shaped like crescents, hence the Modoc believed that the moon and the sun once lived there.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxii, 1890.

Shapata ('raccoon?'). A gens of the Shawnee. The Shawnee name for raccoon is *ethipate*, of which *shapata* is seemingly a corruption.

Shapemihkashina ('beaver people?'). A social division of the Osage, said to be a subgens of the Washashe.

ga'dé inuk'áci'a.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 235, 1897. **Beaver**.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 470, 1878.

Shappa. See *Red Thunder*.

Shash. A former Yaquina village on the n. side of Yaquina r., Oreg. **Cac**.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 229, 1890 (c=sh).

Shasta (from *Süsti'ka*, apparently the name of a well-known Indian of the tribe living about 1840 near the site of Yreka). A group of small tribes or divisions forming the Shastan linguistic family of n. California and formerly extending into Oregon. The area occupied by the Shasta is quite irregular, and consists of one main and three subsidiary areas. The main body, comprising the Iruwaitsu, Kam-

matwa, Katiru, and Kikatsik, with whom there was little diversity in language, occupied Klamath r. from Klamath Hot Springs to Happy Camp, the n. half of Shasta valley, the whole of Scott valley, and the upper part of the s. part of Salmon r. During the last hundred years, at least, they inhabited also the valley of Stewart r. in Oregon from its source to the junction of Rogue r. The three subsidiary groups, consisting of the Konomihu, New River Indians, and Okwanuchu, occupied the forks of the Salmon, the head of New r., and McCloud and upper Sacramento rs. and Squaw cr. These subsidiary groups are now practically extinct. For the distribution of the component divisions see under their respective names. The culture and customs of the Shasta seem to have



AN AGED SHASTA

been much the same throughout this area, but linguistically they were divided into four groups speaking divergent dialects. Little record has been preserved of their characteristics, and with their decrease in numbers and proximity to civilization, they have lost practically all their native customs. They were a sedentary people, living in small villages, composed of rectangular, semisubterranean plank houses, similar to those in use by the Indians on the coast immediately to the w. Their food was largely vegetal, made up of acorns, seeds, and roots; but fish, particularly salmon, was an important factor in the food supply. The salmon were caught by net, weir, trap, and spear, and were dried and preserved for winter food. Their arts were few. Dugout canoes of

rather broad, clumsy type, similar to those used nearer the mouth of the Klamath, were in use. The bow was the chief weapon. Carving was practically limited to rude spoons of wood and bone, painting was little used, and basketry was not developed to any great extent, being confined chiefly to basket caps for the women and small food baskets of simple form and ornament. There was no clan organization, and the village seems to have been the unit, as elsewhere in California. Their religious beliefs and ceremonials seem to have been only in small part similar to the tribes to the e. and w. of them, but their mythology is not as rich as that of the Maidu, Wintun, or other of the northern California linguistic groups. The first contact of the Shasta with the whites was with fur traders, who early in the 19th century trapped in their territory. With the opening of the trade route from Oregon to California by way of Sacramento valley in the middle of the 19th century, the Shasta came more into contact with civilization, and the development of gold mining in the 60's hastened the process of their extinction, for they soon succumbed to the unfavorable environment of the mining camp. There are fewer than a score now living, some on the Grande Ronde res. in Oregon, the others scattered about their former territory. The names Idakariuke, Ikaruck, and Kosetah have been mentioned, largely through misunderstanding, as those of Shasta divisions and villages. Consult Dixon, (1) in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, pt. 5, 1907; (2) in Am. Anthr., x, no. 2, 1908.

(R. B. D.)

Chester Valley Indians.—Spaulding in H R. Rep. 830, 27th Cong., 2d sess., 59, 1842 (probably identical: Chester=Shasta). **Chestes.**—Allen, Ten Years in Oregon, 128, 1850. **Ekpimi.**—Curtin, Ilmawi vocab., B. A. E., 1889 (Ilmawi name). **Mashukhara.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Karok name). **Rogue river.**—Dart (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 632, 1853 (Shasta, or). **Sai'-wash.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 243, 1877. **Saste.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 218, 1846. **Shasta.**—Dart (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 632, 1853 (or Rogue River). **Shasteeas.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 530, 1874. **Shastika.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 243, 1877. **Shasty.**—Farnham, Travels, 93, 1843. **Tishravarahi.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Karok name for the Shasta language). **Wai-ri'-ka.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 243, 1877. **Wuk.**—Sapir in Am. Anthr., IX, 252, 1907 ('enemies': Takelma name).

Shastan Family (adapted from *Shasta*, q. v., the name of one of its divisions). A linguistic stock comprising two principal groups, the Sastean and the Palaihnihan of Powell, which until recently (Dixon in Am. Anthr., VII, 213, 1905, and in Internat. Cong. Amér., 1906, Quebec, 1907) were regarded as distinct families. The area occupied by the Shasta division was the Klamath valley in n. California and s. Oregon, extending, in the northern part, up the valleys of Jenny and Cottonwood crs. and over the entire valley of Stewart r. to its mouth; from here they controlled

the area along Rogue r., above the mouth of the Stewart, to Little Butte cr., as well as the basin of the latter stream, which heads near the base of Mt Pit. Another tribe, the Konomihu, determined by Dixon to be related to the Shasta group, occupied the region about the Forks of Salmon in California, extending for 7 m. up the s. fork and 5 m. up the n. fork, while above them, on the upper courses of the two forks and extending over the divide into the head of New r., resided the related New River tribe. Still another Shasta tribe, known as Okwanuchu, formerly occupied the head of Sacramento r. down as far as Salt cr. and the upper part of the McCloud as far down as Squaw cr., together with the valley of the latter stream.

The other division of the family, hitherto known as the Palaihnihan or Pit River Indians, consisting of the Achomawi, Astakiwi, Atsugewi, Atuami, Chumawi, Hantiwi, Humawhi, Ilmawi, and Pakamali, occupied chiefly the area drained by Pit r. in extreme n. California. For further information see under the tribal names.

> **Saste**.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 218, 1846. Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 77, 1848. Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. Buschmann, Spuren d. aztek. Sprache, 572, 1859. > **Palaihnih**.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 218, 569, 1846 (used in family sense). > **Palak**.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 199, 218, 569, 1846 (southeast of Lutuami in Oregon). Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, 18, 77, 1848. Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 325, 1850 (southeast of Lutuami). Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., vi, 82, 1854 (cites Hale's vocab). Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 74, 1856 (has Shoshoni affinities). Latham, Opuscula, 310, 341, 1860. Latham, El. Comp. Philol., 407, 1862. > **Shasty**.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 218, 1846 (=Saste). Buschmann, Spuren d. aztek. Sprache, 572, 1859 (=Saste). > **Shasties**.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 199, 569, 1846 (=Saste). Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. > **Palainih**.—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 1848 (after Hale). Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852. > **Shasti**.—Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 325, 1850 (southwest of Lutuami). Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., vi, 82, 1854. Latham, *ibid.*, 74, 1856. Latham, Opuscula, 310, 341, 1860 (allied to both Shoshonean and Shahaptian families). Latham, El. Comp. Philol., 407, 1862. > **Shasté**.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 422, 1853 (mentions Watshe-he'-wa, a Scott r. band). > **Sasti**.—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853 (=Shasties). > **Pulaihrih**.—*Ibid.* (obvious typographical error; quotes Hale's Palaiaks). > **Pit River**.—Powers in Overland Monthly, 412, May 1874 (three principal tribes: Achomawes, Hamfeuttelles, Astakaywas or Astakaywich). Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 164, 1877 (gives habitat; quotes Hale for tribes). Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Misc., 439, 1877. > **A-cho-má'-wi**.—Powell in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 601, 1877 (vocab. of A-cho-má'-wi and Lutuami). Powers, *ibid.*, 267 (general account of tribes; A-cho-má'-wi, Hu-má'-whi, Es-ta-ke'-wach, Han-te'-wa, Chu-má'-wa, A-tu-a'-mih, Il-má'-wi). > **Shasta**.—Powell in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 607, 1877. Gatschet in Mag., Am. Hist., 164, 1877. Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Misc., 438, 1877. > **Shas-ti'-ka**.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 243, 1877. < **Klamath**.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 460, 475, 1878 (includes

Palaiaks and Shastas). > **Shasta**.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 1882 (contains Palaiak, Watshehewah, Shasta). > **Palaihnihan**.—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 97, 1891. > **Sastean**.—*Ibid.*, 105. = **Shasta-Achomawi**.—Dixon in Am. Anthr., VII, 213, 1905.

Shatane ('wildcat'). A Yuchi clan. **Cad'ané**.—Speck, Yuchi Inds., 70, 1909 (=sh). **Shátane tahá**.—Gatschet, Uchee MS., B. A. E., 70, 1885 (= 'wildcat clan').

Shatara. A former Chickasaw town in N. Mississippi, forming part of a large settlement of 5 towns.—Adair, Am. Inds., 353, 1775.

Shateiaronhia. See *Leatherlips*.

Shathiane ('fox'). A Yuchi clan.

Catiéné.—Speck, Yuchi Inds., 70, 1906 (=sh). **Shat'hiane tahá**.—Gatschet, Uchee MS., B. A. E., 71, 1885 (= 'fox clan').

Shaubena. See *Shabonee*.

Shaugawaumikong (*Shágawámikóng*, or *Jágawámikáng*, from *shágaw* 'narrow', *ámika* 'there is a lake-bottom', -*ng* 'at': 'where there is a long shallow place in the lake where the waves break.'—Baraga). One of the most ancient Chippewa villages, situated on Long id., formerly known as Chaquamegon peninsula, on the coast of L. Superior, in Ashland co., Wis. On account of the inroads of the Sioux, the village was at one time removed to the adjacent Madeleine id., about where La Pointe now is. For a long time it was the only village of the Chippewa excepting Pawating, but was finally abandoned for superstitious reasons. In 1665 the Jesuits established on Long id., among the Huron, Tionontati, and Ottawa then residing there, the mission of La Pointe du St Esprit. Numbers from the surrounding Algonquian tribes soon joined the mission, which flourished until broken up by the Sioux in 1670. At the beginning of the 19th century the village was on the mainland near the site of Bayfield, Wis. In later times it has commonly been known as La Pointe. (J. M.) **Cagawámi'káng**.—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1905 (correct Chippewa form; c=sh). **Chagaouamigong**.—Jes. Rel. for 1670, 78, 1858. **Chagaouamigong**.—De Bougainville (1757) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., x, 608, 1858. **Chagoimegon**.—Schoolcraft quoted by Warren in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 252, 1885. **Chagaouamigong**.—Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 403, 1885. **Chagáamigong**.—Doc. of 1695 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., IX, 609, 1855. **Chagaouamigong**.—Jes. Rel. for 1667, 9, 1858. **Chagouemig**.—Henry, Trav., 195, 1809. **Chagaouemigong**.—*Ibid.*, 198. **Chegoimegon**.—Hall, N. W. States, 129, 1849. **Lapointe**.—Schoolcraft, op. cit. **La Pointe band**.—La Pointe treaty (1854) in U. S. Ind. Treat., 223, 1873. **Lapointe du St. Esprit**.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 358, 1855. **La Pointe Chagaouemigou**.—Chauvignerie (1736) as quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 556, 1853 (misprint). **Mission of the Holy Ghost**.—Jefferys, Fr. Doms., pt. 1, 19, 1761. **Monengwanekan**.—Baraga, Otch. Gram., 12, 1878. **Moningwanekan**.—Baraga, Eng. Otch. Dict., 154, 1878 (Chippewa name of La Pointe). **Shagawamigong**.—Kelton, Ft Mackinac, 146, 1884. **Shag-a-waum-ik-ong**.—Warren (1852) in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 52, 1885. **Shaug-ah-waum-ik-ong**.—*Ibid.*, 86. **Shaug-a-waum-ik-ong**.—*Ibid.*, 48. **Shaugha-waum-ik-ong**.—*Ibid.*, 219. **Shaugwamegin**.—Schoolcraft quoted by Neill in Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., v, 403, 1885.

Shaukimmo. One of the aboriginal divisions of Nantucket id., Mass. It appar-