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petticoats of the bark of trees; they bathe at all seasons, and arrange the hair, which they always wear long, in diverse figures, utilizing for this purpose a kind of gum or sticky mud. Always are they painted, some with black, others with red, and many with all colors. All those of the banks of the river are very generous and lovers of their country, in which they do not hunt game because they abound in all provisions."

Important tribes of the northern Yuman area are the Cocopa, Diegueño, Havasupai, Maricopa, Mohave, Tonto, Walapai, Yavapai, and Yuma. These differ considerably, both physically and otherwise, the river tribes being somewhat superior to the others. The Yuma are a fine people, rather superior to the Cocopa, although closely resembling them physically.

The population of the Yuman tribes within the United States numbered about 3,700 in 1909.

In addition to the tribes mentioned, the following were also of Yuman affinity, but so far as known they are either extinct or their tribal identity has been lost: Agua-chacha, Bahacecha, Cajuenche, Coanopa, Cocoueahra (?), Gualta, Guamua, Guana-bepe, Haglli, Hoabonoma, Iguanes, Japul, Kivezaku, Ojopas, Quigyuma, Quilmurs, Sakuma, Tzekupama (H. W. H.)

> **Yuma**.—Turner in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 55, 94, 101, 1856 (includes Cuchan, Cocomaricopa, Mojave, Diegueño); Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 86, 1856; Latham, Opuscula, 351, 1860 (as above); Latham, Opuscula, addenda, 392, 1860 (adds Cuchan to the group); Latham El Comp. Philol., 420, 1862 (includes Cuchan, Cocomaricopa, Mojave, Diegueño, Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 156, 1877 (mentions only U. S. members of family); Keane in Stanford, Compend, Cent. and So. Am., 460, 479, 1878 (includes Yumas, Maricopas, Cuchans, Mojaves, Yampais, Yavipais, Hualpais); Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 569, 1882. = **Yuma**.—Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Misc., 429, 1877 (habitat and dialects of family), Gatschet in U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Mer., VII, 413, 414, 1879. = **Yuman**.—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E. 137, 1891. > **Dieguno**.—Latham (1853) in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 75, 1854 (includes mission of San Diego, Diegueño, Cocomaricopas, Cuchan, Yumas, Amaguaquas). > **Cochimi**.—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 87, 1856 (northern part peninsula of California); Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 471, 1859 (center of California peninsula); Latham, Opuscula, 353, 1860; Latham, El Comp. Philol., 423, 1862; Orozco y Berra, Geog., map, 1864; Keane in Stanford, Compend, Cent. and So. Am., 476, 1878 (head of gulf to near Loreto).

Yumersee (misspelling of *Yamasee*, q. v.). A former Seminole town at the head of Sumulgahatchee r., 20 m. N. of St Marks, Wakulla co., Fla. Alac Hajo was chief in 1823.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 74, 19th Cong., 1st sess., 27, 1826.

Yungyu. The *Opuntia* Cactus clan of the Chua (Snake) phratry of the Hopi. **Yunü wiñwü**.—Fewkes in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 582, 1900. **Yu'-ñu wuñ-wu**.—Fewkes in Am. Anthr., VII, 402, 1891 (*wuñ-wu* = 'clan'). **Yu'-ñ-ya**.—Stephen in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 38, 1891.

Yunsá'í (*Yunsá'í*, 'buffalo place'). A former Cherokee settlement on w. Buf-

falo cr. of Cheowa r., in Graham co., N. C. **Buffalo Town**.—Doc. of 1799 quoted by Royce in 5th Rep. B. A. E., 144, 1887. **Yunsá'í**—Mooney in 10th Rep. B. A. E., 547, 1900.

Yunu. A Maidu division living E. of Chico, Butte co., Cal.

Yunü—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885.

Yupaha. An ancient province, governed by a woman and said to have much metal, described as lying E. of Apalache, in N. W. Florida or S. W. Georgia. It was heard of by De Soto in 1540, and may have been identical with the territory of the Yuchi (q. v.).

Yupacha.—Harris, Voy and Trav., I, 806, 1705. **Yupaha**.—Gentil, of Elvas (1557) in French, Hist. Coll. La., II, 136, 1850.

Yupon. See *Black drink*, *Yupon*.

Yupu (*Yü'-pu*). A former Maidu village on the W. bank of Feather r., on the site of the present Yuba City, Sutter co., Cal. In 1850 it contained 180 inhabitants. The name Yuba is a corruption of Yupu. (R. B. D.)

Bubu.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. **Nevasdas**.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 251, 1857. **Ubu**.—Bancroft, op. cit. **Vubum**.—Chever in Bull. Essex Inst., 1870, II, 28, 1871. **Yubas**.—Day (1850) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 39, 1853. **Yupü**.—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885. **Yuvus**.—Fremont, Geog. Memoir, 22, 1848.

Yupwauermanu. One of the two Woccon towns in Greene co., N. C., in 1700.—Lawson, Hist. Car. (1714), 383, 1860.

Yuquot. The principal town of the Moochaht, situated in Friendly cove, Nootka sd., W. coast of Vancouver id. In olden times it was a widely known place, continually frequented by trading vessels. Pop. 172 in 1904, 140 in 1910.

Mocha.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 88, 1910. **Nootka**.—Jewitt, Narr., passim, 1849. **Yucuatl**.—Galiano, Relacion, 117, 1802. **Yuquot**.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Yurguimes. A former tribe of N. E. Coahuila or S. Texas, perhaps Coahuiltecan.—Doc. quoted by Orozco y Berra, Geog., 306, 1864.

Yurok (from Karok *yuruk*, 'downstream'). A tribe living on lower Klamath r., Cal., and the adjacent coast, constituting the Weitspekan linguistic family. They have no name for themselves other than *Olekwo'l* ('persons'), sometimes written *Aukwa*. The territory of the Yurok extended from Bluff cr., 6 m. above the mouth of the Trinity, down Klamath r. to its mouth, and on the coast from beyond Wilson cr., 6 m. N. of the mouth of the Klamath, to probably Mad r. Their settlements in the valley were confined closely to the river, and those along the coast were close to the beach or on the lagoons. They had no settlements on Redwood cr. except at the mouth. Along Klamath r. the Yurok language was everywhere uniform, but along the coast S. of the mouth of the Klamath there were three slightly varying dialects, one spoken at Gold bluff, one at Redwood cr., and a third at Trinidad, the last differing most from that of the river.

Most of the so-called wars of the Yurok were private feuds, participated in by villages. These took place as frequently between Yurok villages as against alien tribes. In all cases payment for the dead and for all property destroyed was made at the conclusion of peace. Apart from a few vessels that touched at Trinidad in the 18th century, and a few trappers that visited Klamath r., whites did not come into contact with them and were utterly unknown to them before 1850. After the coming of the Americans the Yurok never engaged in war with them as a body, though certain villages became involved in conflicts with the miners and early settlers. The lower 20 m. of Klamath r. were constituted into a reservation as early as 1855. Of recent years this has been discontinued, the few surviving Indians having allotments in severalty. The river above this former reservation, up to the mouth of the Trinity, forms at present a nominal part of the Hupa res. Actually the Government has interfered very little with the Yurok, who have always been entirely self-supporting. They now number 500 or 600 along Klamath r., those on the coast being very few. In 1870 the number on the river was said to be 2,700.

The Yurok are fairly tall for Pacific Coast Indians (168 cm.) and considerably above the average Californian in stature. Their cephalic index is 83, being the highest known from California. It is probable that they do not belong to the Californian type physically, but are a mixture of this with an Athapascan type. Their facial expression is different from that of their neighbors, the Karok and the Hupa, but they do not appear to differ much in their measured proportions from the Hupa. The men are less inclined to be stout than in the interior and in central California. Deformation of the head is not practised, but the women tattoo the chin.

The Yurok, together with several other tribes of n. w. California, especially the Karok and Hupa, formed a distinct ethnographic group, characterized among other things by the considerable influence which ideas of property exerted on social conditions and modes of life. There was no chieftainship, prominence depending altogether on the possession of wealth, to the acquisition of which all efforts were directed. The potlatch of the n. Pacific coast did not exist among them. Marriage was distinctly a property transaction. The medium of exchange consisted chiefly of dentalium shells, though woodpecker scalps and large worked pieces of obsidian were also regarded as valuables. The men wore no regular clothing, using skins as occasion required.

The women wore skirts of dressed skins or sometimes of bark, basketry caps, and, as there was need, cloaks of furs. Along the river acorns were much eaten, but salmon and lampreys made up a very large part of the food. Along the coast products of the sea were more important as food. The Yurok houses were from 18 to 25 ft square, built of split and dressed planks about a square or octagonal pit, with a gabled roof. Their canoes were less than 20 ft in length, square at both ends, made of redwood. They were particularly adapted for use on the rapid river, but were also used for going out to sea. The Yurok and neighboring tribes developed a number of specialized ceremonies, especially the Deerskin and the Jumping or Woodpecker dances. These were held only at certain localities and differed somewhat in each place.

The mythology of the Yurok is characterized by a well-developed conception of the Wage, a race largely responsible for the present condition of the world, who disappeared before the coming of men, and by myths centering about "Widower-across-the-sea" and other creators or culture-heroes. All the myths of the Yurok refer to the country which they now inhabit, most of them being very specifically localized. Historical traditions are lacking except for the most recent generations. Like all the tribes of n. w. California they were essentially unwarlike, engaging in war only for purposes of revenge. The most important contest that they remember took place in the first third of the 19th century between the village of Rekwoi and one of the Hupa villages, in the course of which both settlements were destroyed.

The Yurok were altogether without tribes or political divisions, other than the purely local ones of villages, and lacked totems. Their principal villages on the Klamath, in their order, from Bluff cr. down, were as follows: Atsepar, Loolego, the three villages Pekwuteu, Weitspus, and Ertlerger at the confluence of the Trinity with the Klamath, Wakhshak, Atsep, Kenek, Merip, Kepel, Shaa, Murek, Meta, Nakhtskum, Shregegon, Yokhter, Pekwan, Kootep, Wakhtek, Wakhker, Tekta, Serper, Enipeu, Ayotl, Erner, Turip, Wakhkel, Hoopu, and Wetko and Rekwoi on opposite sides of the mouth of the river at Requa. On the coast, 6 m. n. of the mouth, was Amen; to the s. successively were Ashegen, Eshpeu, Arekw, Tsahpekw, Oketo and other villages on Big lagoon, and Tsurau (Trinidad).

Al-i-kwa—Crooks vocab. in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.* 111, 461, 1877. **Allequas**.—Meyer, *Nach dem Sacramento*, 215, 1855. **Eurocs**.—Powers in *Overland Mo.*, ix, 157, 1872. **Kiruhikwak**.—A. L. Kroeber, *inf'n*, 1904 (name given by the Shasta of Salmon r.).

Klamaths.—Ibid. (a nonsignificant collective name sometimes loosely used, especially locally).
Wait'-spek.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 44, 1877. **Wech-pecs**—McKee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 193, 1853. **Wechpecks.**—Ibid., 191. **Wech-pecs**—Ibid., 215. **Weitchpece.**—Kroeber, inf'n., 1904 (a name sometimes locally used, especially in Hupa and Karok territory, to which Weitchpece is at present the nearest Yurok village).
Weithpeks—Loew in Rep. Chief of Eng., III, 546, 1876. **Weits-pek**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Weitch-pece**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Weitch-peck.**—Ibid., 161. **Wish-pooke.**—Ibid., 194 (probably identical). **Witsch-piks.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855. **Youruk.**—Gibbs, op. cit., 151. **Yurok.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 44, 1877.

Yushlali (*Yuc-la-li*). A former Takelma village on the s. side of Rogue r., Oreg.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 235, 1890.

Yussoih ('skunk'). A Yuchi clan.

Yusaⁿ.—Speck, Yuchi Inds., 70, 1909. **Yusso-i'h tabá.**—Gatschet, Uchee MS., B. A. E., 70, 1885 (= 'skunk gens').

Yustaga. An important tribe in the 16th century, occupying a territory about the head streams of Suwannee r., n. Fla. De Soto passed through their country in 1539, and the French Huguenots, who settled at the mouth of St Johns r. in 1564, also came in contact with them. Cf. *Westo*.

Hostaqua.—Laudonnière (1564) in French, Hist. Coll. La., n. s., 288, 1869. **Hostaque.**—Ibid., 266. **Houstaqua.**—Ibid., 244. **Yustaga.**—Biedma (1544) in Bourne, De Soto Narr., II, 7, 1904.

Yusumne (*Yü-sü'm-ne*). A former Maidu village, said by Hale to have been on Feather r., in Sutter co., Cal., but now asserted to have been either on the s. fork of American r., or near Ione, Amador co. (R. B. D.)

Yaesumnes.—Hale misquoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. **Yajumui.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. **Yalesumnes.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 631, 1846. **Yalesumni.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 79, 1854. **Yasumnes.**—Hale, op. cit. **Yasumni.**—Latham, op. cit. **Yosumis.**—Taylor, op. cit., June 8, 1860. **Yusumne.**—Sutter (1847) quoted by Bancroft, op. cit.

Yuta. A tribe represented at San Antonio de Valero mission, Texas, in the 18th century. Possibly those of this name baptized there were captured Ute (q. v.) from the far n. (H. E. B.)

Yutoyara. A Karok village on the w. bank of Klamath r., a little above Salmon r., n. w. Cal. It was burned in the summer of 1852. Possibly it is identical with Ishipishi.

Yuto'-ye-roop.—Gibbs, MS. Misc., B. A. E., 1852.

Yutsutkenne ('people down there'). A Sekani tribe whose hunting grounds are between McLeod lake and Salmon r., Brit. Col. From time immemorial they have bartered stone axes, arrows, and other implements with the Takulli for beads and articles of metal.

Yu-tsu-tqaze.—Morice, letter, B. A. E., 1890. **Yutsu-tquenne.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 28, 1893.

Yutum. A Chumashan village between Goleta and Pt Concepcion, Cal., in 1542.

Yatum.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Yutuín.—Ibid. **Yutum.**—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 183, 1857.

Yxaulo. A Chumashan village formerly near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Zaartar. An unidentified band or division of the Upper Yanktonai Sioux.

Waz-za-ar-tar—Am St. Papers, Ind. Aff. I, 715, 1832. **Za-ar-tar.**—Lewis and Clark Discov., 34, 1806.

Zaclom. A former village connected with San Francisco Solano mission, Cal.—Bancroft, Hist. Cal., II, 506, 1886.

Zaco. A Chumashan village on San Miguel id., Cal., in 1542.

Caco.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 189, 1857. **Zaco.**—Ibid., 186.

Zakatlatan. A Koyukukhotana trading village on the n. bank of Yukon r., lon. 156° 30'. Pop. 25 in 1880; 39 in 1890.

Sachertelontin.—Whympier, Trav. Alaska, 226, 1869. **Saghadellautin.**—Post route map, 1903. **Sakadelontin**—Raymond in Sen. Ex. Doc. 12, 42d Cong., 1st sess., 23, 1871. **Sakatalan.**—Petroff, Rep. on Alaska, 62, 1880. **Sakataloden.**—11th Census, Alaska, 7, 1893. **Zakatlatan.**—Petroff, map of Alaska, 1880.

Zakhausziken (*Zaxxauzsi'ken*, 'middle ridge' or 'middle hill'). A village of the Spences Bridge band of Ntlakyapamuk $\frac{1}{2}$ m. back from Thompson r., on the s. side, about 31 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 173, 1900.

Zaltana ('mountain'). A Knaiakhotana clan of Cook inlet, Alaska.—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 407, 1851.

Zandzhulin ('village in a highland grove'). A Kansa settlement at Kaw agency, Ind. T., in 1882.

Zandjülü.—Dorsey, Kansa MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882. **Zändjülü.**—Ibid.

Zape. A former Tepehuane pueblo, and seat of the mission of San Ignacio, at the extreme head of Nazas r., lat. 25° 30', lon. 106°, n. w. Durango, Mexico. There are a number of ancient burial caves in the vicinity, and 20 m. s. are the noted ruins usually known by this name (Lumholtz, Unknown Mex., I, 448, 1902).

S. Ignacio del Zape—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 318, 1864.

Zassalete. A former village, probably Salinan, connected with San Antonio mission, Monterey co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860.

Zdlniat. A Knaiakhotana village of 16 persons in 1880 on the e. side of Knik bay, at the head of Cook inlet, Alaska.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 29, 1884.

Zeawant. See *Sewan*.

Zhanichi ('wooden house'). A former village on Kansas r., Kan., occupied by that part of the Kansa tribe which followed the chief Nunpewaye, probably before 1820.

Ja'-ítei.—Dorsey, Kansa MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882.

Zhawenikashika. The Beaver gens of the Quapaw.

Beaver gens.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 229, 1897. **Jawe' nikaciya.**—Ibid.

Zillgaw ('many mountains'). A subdivision of Apache in Arizona under the chiefs Eskiltissillaw, Nogenogeys, and