

Clinch's battle ground of Dec. 31, 1835, in N. E. Hernando co., Fla. It was destroyed by the Americans in 1836.

Osceola's Town.—Drake, Ind. Chron., 207, 1836.
Outhloko.—Ibid. **Powells town.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. iv, 85, 1848.

Witchquaom. A Nanticoke village in 1707, perhaps near Susquehanna r., in s. Pennsylvania.—Evans (1707) quoted by Day, Penn., 391, 1843.

Witukomnom. A division of the Yuki of N. California, living s. of Middle fork of Eel r. in Eden valley and s. to South Eel r. Their dialect differed somewhat from that of the Ukomnom and other divisions of the Yuki proper.

Spanish Yuki.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 136, 1877. **Witukomnom.**—A. L. Kroeber, infn, 1905.

Wiwash. That part of the Nanticoke who remained in Maryland when the main body moved northward. In 1792 they numbered perhaps 30 or 40 souls, in a village of 7 houses called Locust Necktown, on Choptank r. in Dorchester co.—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 53, 1836.

Wiweakam (*Wi'wāgam*, 'true frog tribe'). Two Lekwiltok gentes, one belonging to the Wiwekæ sept, the other to the Kueha. There seems to be considerable confusion between the people bearing this name and those called Wikæ. The population of each is enumerated separately in the Canadian Indian Affairs reports, and in 1909 the number of persons in this division was placed at 77. In 1885 their principal town was called *Tatapowis*. (J. R. S.)

Weewaikun.—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Weewok.**—Ibid. **We-wai-ai-kum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 270, 1889. **We-wark-kum.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **We-way-a-kum.**—Powell in Can. Ind. Aff., 119, 1880. **Wi'wagam.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., v, pt. II, 318, 1902. **Wi-wai-ai-kum.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 364, 1897. **Wi'weak'am.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Wi'wēqam.**—Boas in Petermanns Mittel., pt. 5, 131, 1887. **Wi'wē-ekum.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Wi-wi-kum.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 119B, 1884.

Wiwekæ (*Wi'wēq'æ*, 'the *Wē'q'æ's*, from an ancestor of that name). A sept of the Lekwiltok, living between Bute and Loughborough inlets, Brit. Col. Its gentes, according to Boas, are: Gygyilkam, Gyeksem, Wiweakam, and a fourth, the name of which is unknown. Their principal town, according to Dawson, is Tsakwalooin, at C. Mudge. Pop. 103 in 1910.

W-wai-ai-kai.—Can. Ind. Aff., 435, 1896 (misprint). **Waiwaiikai.**—Ibid., pt. 2, 41, 1909. **We-wai-ai-kai.**—Ibid., 189, 1884. **Wē-wark-ka.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. **Weway-a-kay.**—Sproat in Can. Ind. Aff., 149, 1879. **We-way-a-ky.**—Powell, ibid., 119, 1880. **Wi-wai-ai-kai.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 362, 1895. **Wiwayiki.**—Brit. Col. map, 1872. **Wi-wē-ekē.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 65, 1887. **Wi'wēk'æ.**—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 55, 1890. **Wi'wēq'æ.**—Boas in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1895, 331, 1897. **Wi'wēq'æ.**—Boas in Petermanns Mittel., xvii, pt. 5, 131, 1887.

Wiyahawir (*Wi'-ya-ha-wir*). A former village of the Kikatsik Shasta on the right bank of Shasta r., below Montague, Siskiyou co., Cal. The name (*We-o-how*) was incorrectly applied by Steele (Ind. Aff. Rep. 1864, 120, 1865) to all the Shasta occupying the E. side of Shasta r., giving it as their own name. (R. B. D.)

We-o-how.—Steele, op. cit. (said to mean 'stone house,' from the large cave in their country).

Wiyakaotina ('dwellers on the sand'). A band of the Wahpeton Sioux.—Dorsey (after Ashley) in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 216, 1897.

Wiyat. The name given by the Wishosk, a small group of the coast of N. California, to that part of their territory about the lower course of Eel r., and applied by several authors to the Wishosk people dwelling in that section or to the family as a whole. *Waiyat* is the Karok name for the Wishosk (q. v.).

Wecards.—Powers, MS. quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 446, 1874. **Wiard.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 101, 1877. **Wee-yot.**—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 434, 1853. **We-yot.**—Ibid., 133. **Wi-yot.**—Powers, op. cit., 478.

Wizikute ('Pine Shooter'). The great chief of the Sioux when Hennepin (who referred to him as *Ouasicoude*) was among them in 1680. His home was at the head of Rum r., Minn. He seems to have been a wise and good man, who protected the French from the cupidity of some of the other chiefs. When Hennepin and Du Luth were about to return to Canada, *Wizikute* supplied them with an abundance of wild oats, and "with a pencil, he marked down on a sheet of paper, which I had left, the course that we were to keep for 400 leagues together. In short, this natural geographer described our way so exactly that this chart served us as well as any compass could have done, for by observing it punctually we arrived at the place designed without losing our way in the least." (D. R.)

Woopikamikunk ('at the place where there is much white earth.'—Gerard). The largest of 6 Delaware villages in the valley of White r., Ind., probably settled after 1795. Their Indiana lands were sold in 1818.

Wapeminskink.—Brinton, Lenapé Leg., 124, 1885. **Woopikamikunk.**—Ibid., 124.

Woccon. A small tribe formerly inhabiting E. North Carolina, related linguistically to the Catawba, hence of Siouan stock. All that is known of them is recorded by Lawson, who states that about 1710 they lived 2 leagues from the Tuscarora on the lower Neuse in 2 villages, *Yupwauramau* and *Tooptatmeer*, having 120 warriors. In his map of 1709, reproduced by Hawks (Hist. No. Car., II, 104, 1859), he places them between Neuse r. and one of its affluents, perhaps about the present Goldsboro, Wayne co. They joined the Tuscarora against the whites in the war