

I/8a-b/G25

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Karok: Ethnogeography

80/18
c

THE KAH'-ROK (SO CALLED).

The tribe which for^{lack of} a better name we call Kah'-rok inhabits Klamath Canyon and the banks of the streams that come into it from Elk Creek, about a mile below Happy Camp, down to a place called Saint's Rest, just below the mouth of Bluff Creek and perhaps 6 miles above Wetchpek at the mouth of Trinity River.

They are closely related to the Kah-rah'-ko, who live on Indian Creek and Klamath River from Happy Camp up about 20 miles to Sciad Creek (where they met Indians of Shastan stock), but have no other known relatives.

The Kahrok had half a dozen villages on Elk Creek extending up^{for} about 16 miles; and occupied Salmon River up to the point known as Forks of Salmon, where they met a tribe of Shastan stock. The names of their villages on Elk Creek and Salmon River I did not ascertain, but may secure later.

On Klamath River they had about 40 villages, the names and locations of nearly all of which I obtained. Their uppermost villages were at the mouth of Elk Creek, one on each side, and both on the south (or east) side of Klamath River. Both were large villages.

List of villages on other sheet. Obtained by me at Happy Camp, Oct. 12, 1910
cum.

(cc)

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TERRITORY OF THE KAROK

The territory of the Karok extends in a north and south direction from a little north of the California-Oregon boundary southerly to Bluff Creek on Klamath River and beyond to the high divide at the extreme head waters of Red Cap Creek, giving a total length of approximately 65 miles. The average width of their territory is 18 or 20 miles. The is broadest part in the latitude of Happy Camp where the breadth is about 24 miles. *can*

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Karok - Orleans ● (1)
Orleans down Rancheria
(in right side, above down)

✓ Koo-s-rē'-pish ah-mi'-yow
w side Klamath just so camp cr.

✓ Too'-yū'k (Too'-e-wook)
Opposite Chah meknee, north
on W side Kl. (below last)

✓ Sah-voe'-rum on W side + further
bet. sides, just below Baiada.

✓ Pook'-kra-km (Sanderson ranch)
NW side 1/2 mile below Sah-voe'-rum
last of side (Pookah high of)

✓ Ahs-so-koh'-ko-kum - NW side
down down, just below Pook'-kra-km

✓ Wod'-puk on NW side Kl of
mouth Redcap.

On Ind. Cr. - Kahroli rancheria ✓

• On E side 2 1/2 miles N of Happy camp
(3) • E'n-sha-^{ruk}-ruk

• at Ranger station Ind Cr.

(4) • Num-nar'-voo-woo'-pe

• at mouth East Flk Ind Cr

(5) • ah-tish'-nūm-hūn'-nē

• On Indian Creek at Happy camp town

(1) • ā-thē-thoof

✓ On Indian Cr. bet. Doolittle + Perkins creeks
1/2 mile above Happy camp

(2) • I-k-ku'-re-pas'-so

✓ On E side Klamath River opposite Happy camp

on NE of Happy camp + opposite Rees ranch

1 mile from Happy camp = In-poo'-ruk

Karok

Ells Cr. rancheria

✓ at mouth SE side

• Yū^{ch}-roop'-wah-woo'noo'-pek
running water
water running out

✓ Eleven miles up Ells Cr on SE side

• Hō-par'-vis-ish'-a-rum
1/2 mile above Malones

across river, opposite last 9 miles up

• Oos'-ē-ve (dyeing fine nuts)

✓ North of Trip Bend Klamath River

at mouth of Thompson Cr (Holton)

• Sit-ip'-koox

at Ft. Goff, 1/2 mile below mouth

of Goff Cr. (on N bank Klamath)

✓ On China Cr. Tē-wah-tōk

Evans Ranch?

~~for the ^{use} of the~~
~~for the ^{use} of the~~ ~~water~~ ~~main~~ ~~water~~ ~~supply~~

Names applied to Kahrok by other tribes

Karok (at Orleans Bar)
 Called Ke'-nas

by 'Hwil'-kut

Tribe at Orleans called
Choom'-nē

by Tol'-lo-wah

Kin -nas
 ✓ Called Kin-nus or Ke-nus

by Hoo-pah

(same name given for Polikla)

"Happy Camp and above"
 called E-tah-chin

by Hoo-pah

{ "Tribe East of us"
 } called Nah'-kah-tah by Tollowah

The Kah-rah'-ko or Kah-rah-ko'-hah

On Klamath River ^{up} Indian Creek, ^{for about 12 miles} from
Sciad Creek down ^{20 miles} to Happy Camp is a tribe
called Kah-rah'-ko or Kah-rah-ko'-hah.

They thus lived between ^{Kah^{ch}-ar'-rah} the Shasta and Karok.

They are related to the Karok but their language contains
numerous words different from Karok.

They had half a dozen villages on Klamath River and about
the same number on Indian Creek. Some of those on Klamath River are:
Sah'-mi. ^{on North side Klamath} (at mouth Sciad Creek. ^{with Kah^{ch}-ar'-rah Shasta and Kah-rah'-ko, and}
originally may have belonged to Kah^{ch}-ar'-rah.

Se'-te-pitch. On North side Klamath at mouth of Thompson Creek.

^{North side Klamath on}
On Indian Flat, opposite mouth of China Creek.

{ On South side long southerly loop of Klamath River on Evans Ranch
(about 5 miles east of Happy Camp.

Im-poo'-ruk. On South side Klamath River at Richardson's mine (hydraulic excavation) opposite
Reems, about 1/4 mile above Happy Camp.

A-the-thoof. At Happy Camp, on N side Klamath River & on both side Indian Cr.

The names & locations of the villages on Indian Creek above Happy
Camp I did not get, but they may be obtained later.

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They thus lived between the Kah^h-ar'-rah Shasta and the Karok.

They are related to the Karok but their language contains numerous words different from Karok.

They had half a dozen villages on Klamath River and about the same [^]on Indian Creek. Some of those on Klamath River are:

• Sah'-mi. - On north side Klamath at mouth of Sciad Creek. Mixture of Kah^h-ar'-rah Shasta and Kah-rah'-ko. ~~and~~ Originally may have belonged to Kah^h-ar'-rah.

• Se'-te-pitch. - On north side Klamath at mouth of Thompson Creek.

- - - - - On north side Klamath on Indian Flat, opposite mouth of China Creek.

- - - - - On south side [^]long southerly loop of Klamath River on Evans Ranch, about 5 miles east of Happy Camp.

• Im-pog'-ruk. - On south side Klamath River at Richardson's mine (hydraulic excavation) opposite Reems, about 1-1/4 miles above Happy Camp.

• A'-the'-thoof. - At Happy Camp, on N side Klamath River, ~~and~~ on both sides Indian Creek.

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Preston Peak -- Ketch-é'-he-yon (sticks up big).

Klamath River -- Ish-kā'-ish (The River).

Sciad Creek -- Sah-mā

Walker Creek

Brickley's Ranch

Griders Ranch

Griders Creek (on S side Klamath, mouth about a mile W of Sciad

P. O --

Buckthorn Mt.

Karok Geog. 2

Portuguese Creek

Fort Goff

Fort Goff Creek

Martin

Tims Creek

Thompson Creek -- Sé-te-pitch sah-mūh-ro

Nolton

Bug Creek

Sawmill

Mill Creek

Cedar Gulch

East Fork

Karok Geog. 3

Shinars Creek

Shinars

China Creek

Indian Point

Horse Creek

Fry Pan Creek

Ottley Creek

George Woods Creek

Cade Creek

Happy Camp -- Ā-the-thoof tish-rahm (tish-rahm valley)

Karok Geog. 4

Indian Creek -- A-the-thoof (Ah-sis'-soof)

Perkins Gulch

Boollittle Creek (branch of Indian Cr.) -- Ik-koó-ré-rus'-se

Swan

Slater Creek

Roberts

Pine

Ines

Luther Gulch

Indian Creek Ranger Station

Bryan

Huey

Karok Geog. 5

(Indian Creek region continued)

East Fork Indian Creek

South Fork Indian Creek

Roman's

Little South Fork

East Fork L. So. Fk.

Bally Mountain

West Fork L. So. Fork

Boulder Peak

Classic Hill

Huey Mine

Kelly Lake

West Branch

Preston Peak

Cooper Peak

Karok Geog. 6

Culy Jack Creek

Grider Creek (on N side Klamath below Indian Creek).--

Elk Creek --I-shroop'-moo sah-mūh'-ro (Iah'-shook' sahm-wur'-rah)

Eiffman

Whipping Devil Creek

East Fork Elk Creek

Fowlers

Elys

Malones

Malone Creek

Cougar Creek

Doolittle Creek (branch of Elk Creek)

Bishops

Stanza Creek

Bear Creek

Granite Creek

Granite Lake

Buzzard Creek

Long Point (about 5 miles below Happy Camp) -- Oo'-che-koo-kūn'-ne

Karok Geog. 7

Oak Flat Creek -- Patch-e-e-rish (Patch-e-che-rish)

Wingate Creek

Clear Creek -- E-nahm' soof (In-num'-soof)

South Fork Clear Creek -- Sah-mūh'-ro heetch'

Boulder Creek

Deep Creek

Salt Flat SE side Klamath nearly a mile below Clear Creek --
Yu'-pish-ke.

Dakins Mine

Titus Creek

Tinkham Creek

Independence Creek -- Soo-roo'-kon woo-noo'-pah (under current).

Kings Creek

U-Ko-Nom Creek -- Yu^{ch}-nōm'-mitch sah-mah'-ro (Sand Creek)
(Yū^{ch}nahm sahm-war'-rah).

U-Ko-Nom Lake

Coon Creek

Swillup Creek -- Ish-we'-dip'-te sah-mur-ro (Ish-we'-rip-te soof).

Swillup Flat

Elliotts

Thomas Creek

Aubrey Creek

Aubrey's (Cottage Grove) -- Oo'-roo-hūs.

Pony Peak Lookout

Dillon Creek -- Se-kun' sahm-mur-ro (Se-ken-sahm-wur-ro).

Carter Creek

Tee Bar Creek

Rock Creek -- Thoof-kah'-rom soof (Soof-kah'-rom soof).

Flint Valley

Albars

Ices Bar

Sandy Bar Creek (on E side Klamath between Tee Bar & Stenshaw
Creeks -- Ēn-peet (village same name)

Stenshaw Creek (Rock Ranch) -- Af-tah-rahm'-soof.

Stenshaw's -- Af-tā'-rahm

Flower Flat (little above -- almost opposite Stenshaw's but on
west side river)-- Ish-rahm'-he-rahk.

Flat on SE side river just below Stenshaws-- Off-tah'-rum (Thoof-
tah'-rum).

Irving Creek

Lords

Halverson's (Harley Ranch place) -- E-ram-ne-hé-ruk

Halverson Creek -- A-sá^{ch}-rat-soof.

Horseshoe Ranger Station

Rodger Creek

Reynolds Creek

George Leary's

Teneyck -- Os-se-puk.

Teneyck Creek -- Us-se-puk soof.

Ish-she-pish'e -- (name means "trails comes right down".)

Kah-te-meen' -- (name means "upper dam" -- een = dam.)

Sugarloaf Hill (at junction Klamath & Salmon -- E of Klamath River
& W of Salmon mouth) -- Ah-o^o-yitch (Ah-oó-itch).

Medicine Mountain (or Offield Mountain) -- Ó-e-yu (Oo-yu)

Salmon River -- Ah-má-ke-ah-rahm (name means making fish)

Junction of Salmon with Klamath -- Ip-woon-too^o-noo-wahk
(name means two waters come together).

Langford (place on N side Salmon) -- Se-té-re.

Near N end of new bridge (Drake's place) -- Te-shahn-re-ruk

At S end of new bridge -- Pah-sin-ne-patch

Merrill Creek -- Im-kah-nah-me-rã-thoof.

Three-dollar Bar (about a mile above Somes Bar) --

Ish-win-nipt (Ish-win-ne-pitch).

Somes Bar -- Yu-e-te^o-rok (Yo-ē^{ch}-te-eah, Yu-e-té^e-ruk).

Somes Creek

Somes Mountain -- Whole mountain: Ó^o-ver-ruk; Summit ridge:

Witch-kum-teem-mitch (Itch-kum-té-mitch).

Oak Bottom Creek

Pleasant Valley Creek

Wooley Creek

Duncan Creek

Mountain on S side junction Salmon with Klamath -- Ah-soi-ye-koo-
rah.

Karok 12

Ikes Creek -- As-sus'-so-hé-ka

Nelson Creek -- Kah-tim'-soo-hoof

McYarum Falls

Nelson Falls

Whitmore Creek -- Ah-sah^{ch}-rat-soof (same name Halverson Creek).

Three-peak ridge at head Whitmore Ck -- Us-sah-wa-kuk

Wilson Creek -- Hahm-nahm-ne et-soof

Pearch Creek -- Tah'-kah-soof kah-rah'-soof.

Mountain at head Pearch Creek -- O-yu-foo'-nah^{ch}-itch.

Youngs

Sandy Bar (on N side Klamath, just above (east of) Orleans and
opposite Young's place) -- Ká-san'-nook-itch

Karok 13

Chenitch Creek -- Che-nets'-soof

Orleans Bar -- Pah-nahm'-nerik and Yu'-sah (^{slurred}pan-nom-nik).

Place back from river $\frac{1}{4}$ mile back of Orleans Post Office

(Wiley Ranch) -- Chiv-nish'-hook.

Coyote Creek (at Orleans Bar Hotel) -- Pe-nef'-soof (Pe-náf'-thoof)

Orleans Mountain -- Ye-par'-rah

Camp Creek -- Te-shen'-ne-soof'

Quicks

Simms Creek

Head Camp

Cedar Creek

China Creek

Cedar Camp

Solsfrom Creek -- Ahf-choo-fitch soof

Owl Creek -- Sahn-mis-nitch

Ullathorn Creek -- Too-yu-wooh-soof

Karok 14

Boise Creek -- Sah^{ch}-woo-room' soof.

Dart Creek

Sheldon Butte -- Ish-rum-mah kah-oo-yu (As-sah-har-row-we).

Red Cap Creek -- Woo-pum-soof.

South Fork Red Cap Creek

Pack Saddle Camp

Old village on Red Cap way up on ridge near old Copper mine
(on N Fk?) -- Kah-pah-rahm.

Allen Creek -- Oo-tahn-nutch'-sahm-war-rah.

Big Bar (on N side Klamath 200-300 yards above Slate Creek --

Ish-she-rahm-mahn (now washt away).

Slate Creek -- Ish-rahm-ma-kus soof.

Twin Lakes

Bluff Creek -- Yu-rook'-soof (Mah-thoov or Kah-thoov, Muh-rook-thoov).

Lathrop

Karok 15

Big Bar (S side Klamath between Slate and Bluff creeks, but
opposite side) --

Karok Names for Poliklah Places

Wetchpek -- Un-suf-freek

Village of Wetchpek people on E side Trinity mouth --E-toot-kō

Village of Wetchpek people on W side Trinity mouth --

Pah-hip-re-e-kum.

Trinity River -- Kish-ah-ka-war-rah wah-mah-re

Martins Ferry

Johnsons

Klamath

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Trinity River -- Kish-ah-ká-war-rah nah-mah'-re

Martins Ferry

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Klamath

KAROK TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES

The Karok tell me that their territory extends along Klamath River from Sciad Creek downstream (southwesterly) to Bluff Creek.

On the ~~northeast~~ their country adjoins that of the Shaste, ~~on the~~
~~East bank of the~~ Hah-to-ke-he-wuk ^{and} Konomeho; ^{on the} ~~South~~ ^{eastern} ~~bank~~ ^{side} ~~of the~~ Tlah-hom-tek-hoi; ^{on the}
~~South~~ ^{South} ~~and~~ ^{and} southwest, that of the Poliklah ~~and~~ Hooja ~~and~~ Tlah-hom-tek-hoi.

There are 2 divisions of the ^{Karok} ~~tribe~~: an Upper Division calling themselves Kah-rah-ko'-hah or Kah-rah'-ko (called Kah'-bah-ar'-rah by the Lower Division), extending from Sciad Creek downstream as far as Elk Creek--some say to Clear Creek; and a Lower Division calling themselves Ah'-rahr, occupying the river canyon from the Upper Division downstream as far as the mouth of Bluff Creek.

The uppermost village of the Upper Division appears to have been Wah-hah'-e-wah, on the south side of Klamath River at the mouth of Walker Creek (Brickleys); the next was Kwe-ahts-wah at mouth of Grider Creek, also on south side Klamath, while the uppermost on the north side was Ah-show'-roo, at the mouth of Portuguese Creek.

The lowermost village of the Lower Division was As-pēv-ne-te-hatch on the north side of Klamath River just above the mouth of Bluff Creek.

Bluff Creek appears to have been neutral fishing ground, as both tribes say they camped there amicably for the winter salmon fishing.

✓ Below Bluff Creek, ^{first} the ~~next~~ Indian village ^{is (it)} belonged to the Poliklah or Lower Klamath tribe. ~~and was called~~ Ōt-sep-por.

The Karoh held the entire course of Red Cap Creek all the way to the high divide at Trinity Summit, beyond which to the south were 2 Athapaskan tribes - the Hoofah or Tin-nung-han-na-o on the southwest, and the ^{Tlo' kōm-tah'-kol or} E-tahk-nā-lin-nā-kah on the southeast. - C.M.

The following document is a duplicate of the preceding document. It may contain annotations and corrections not found on the original.

KAROK BOUNDARIES

The Karok tell me that their territory extended along Klamath River from Sciad Creek down stream southwesterly to Bluff Creek. On the northeast their ^{country} territory adjoined that of the Shaste; on the southwest, that of the Poliklah.

Bluff Creek appears to have been neutral fishing ground, as both tribes camped there amicably for ^{the} winter salmon fishing.

There were 2 divisions of the tribe: an Upper Division calling themselves Kah-rah-ko-hah or Kah-rah-ko (called Kah-hah-ah-rah by the Lower Division), extending from Sciad Creek downstream as far as Elk Creek -- some say to Clear Creek; and ^{the} Lower Division calling themselves Ah-rah ah-rah (called Yu-rok war by the Upper Division), occupying the river canyon from the Upper Division downstream as far as the mouth of Bluff Creek.

The uppermost village of the Upper Division appears to

Karok Boundaries 2

have been on the south side of Klamath River at the mouth of Walker Creek (Brickleys); the next on the north side of Klamath River at the mouth of Portuguese Creek.

The lowermost village of the Lower Division was on the north side of Klamath River just above the mouth of Bluff Creek.

Below Bluff Creek, the next Indian village was at the place called Saints Rest, and belonged to the Poliklah or Lower Klamath tribe.

insert from
1st page

J. TLOHOMTAHHOI STOCK

J19a/G26

Tlo'-Hom-Tan'-Hoi (New River Tribe): Ethnogeography

30/18

Carton 3

THE TLO'-HOM-TAH'-HOI

The territory of the Tlo'-höm-tah'-hoi or 'New River Indians' embraced either the entire drainage basin of New River, or all except the area south of Big Creek. It reached northward to the crest of the high mountains separating the headwaters of New River from those of the southern tributaries of Salmon River. The western boundary followed the lofty divide from Salmon Summit to Trinity Summit (between the waters of Virgin Creek on the east and those of Redcap Creek on the west), and continued thence southerly along the same divide, there separating the waters of New River on the east from those of Horse-Linto, Cedar, and Hawkins creeks on the west. The eastern boundary appears to have been the high mountain divide (Green Mountains and Limestone Ridge) between the waters of North Fork Trinity and those of French Creek. The southern boundary appears to have been Big Creek, although one informant puts it a little farther north, another farther south--even to the deep barrier of Trinity Canyon.

The Tlo'-höm-tah'-hoi therefore were a mountain people, surrounded save on the south by lofty peaks and ridges. There were no open valleys in their territory, and no flat lands of any extent, the entire country being mountainous and except on the summits continuously forested, while the swift flowing streams lie far down in the bottoms of deep gorges. New River itself, from above Panther Creek to its junction with the Trinity, is hidden in a narrow defile along whose precipitous cliffs the tortuous trail is in places 2,000 feet above the foaming waters. There are other tribes whose hunting grounds lie high up in the mountains, but no other tribe lived the year round in a domain consisting wholly of such lofty rugged mountains, ^{and} rent by such deep and precipitous canyons. Such a habitat must have been the result of persecution by more powerful tribes--and a glance at the map shows that they were sandwiched between ^{the} aggressive Hoopa on the West and the Che-mar'-re-ko on the East.

They were a nation of hunters. Game animals--elk, deer,

black and grizzly bears, raccoons, grouse, and quail--were common, and excepting the elk and grizzly are still plentiful; but the Indians who formerly hunted them are practically extinct.

The Tlo-höm-tah-hoi were in contact with six tribes, four of which speak widely different languages. These tribes are: The Athapaskan Tin-nung-hen-nā-o or Hoopah on the west, and Tsā-nung-hwā on the southwest; the Karok of Redcap Creek on the northwest; the Shastan Kōnomého and Hah-to-ké-he-wuk on the north and northeast; the Che-mar-re-ko on the east and south.

THE TLO-HOM-TAH-HOI

AN UNKNOWN TRIBE OF NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA

C. Hart Merriam

In working with survivors of the Chemareko tribe some years ago, I was told that their western boundary was only a short distance west of Burnt Ranch--apparently at the junction of South Fork with the main Trinity (near the present Post Office of Salyer). They did not claim any part of New River. ✓ One of them, however, thought they might have ranged as far northwest as ^{Steve} Noble's ranch on New River, eight miles from its mouth. This however was denied by old Sally Noble, Steve Noble's widow, who lived there for many years and from whom I obtained much valuable material. Mrs. Noble, a full-blood Chemareko, told me that the ^{Chemareko} name of the New River tribe is Chal-tah-soom. The same name was given me later by

✓ One informant seemed in doubt about this, thinking they might have reached a few miles up New River--as far as Steve Noble's Ranch. The other informants were sure that they claimed no territory on the north side of Trinity River west of

THE TLO-HOM-TAH-HOI

Mrs. Lucy Montgomery, another fullblood Chemareko then living at Stone Lagoon.

The Tin-nung-hen-nā-o (commonly called Hoopa) of lower Trinity River tell me that ^{in their own language} the proper name of the New River tribe is Tlo-mah-tah-hoi, though they sometimes speak of them as E-tah'-chin (Easterners) or E-tach-na-lin'-nuk-ka Kewn-yahn-ne-ahn (East River People). The Hoopa Indians interviewed stated that the language of the New River tribe was wholly different from that of any other tribe, but that all its members were dead and no one knew the language.

By persistent inquiry however I learned of an Indian known to the whites as 'Saxy Kid' who was said to be a full-blood member of the New River tribe. His parents had been killed and the tribe exterminated by the brutal gold seekers who invaded the mountains and rugged canyons of the Trinity River country during the fifties and sixties. He had been brought up by the Hoopa and could not speak his own language.

Nevertheless, it seemed worthwhile to see him.

During the past ten years I have visited him three times. He speaks ~~English~~ and is not averse to talking, but when interviewed soon becomes nervous and possessed of the idea that he cannot remember any more words of his language. In spite of these drawbacks I have thus far succeeded in recovering 30 words from him. At each visit I obtained a few more words than previously and have no doubt that when again visited, still others may be secured.

The name of his tribe is Tlo-hōm-tah'-hoi. He repeated it several times in different years and pronounced so carefully that there is little doubt as to its correctness. Old members of the neighboring Hoopa tribe have given it to me in ~~the~~ almost identical form, namely, as Tlo-mah-tah'-hoi.

The territory of the tribe was the drainage basin of New River, extending easterly from Trinity Summit Divide

on the west--a high mountain ridge separating their country from that of the Hoopa. The tribe, though surprisingly distinct from its neighbors--or for that matter from any other known tribe--seems to have escaped the notice of anthropologists.

Stephen Powers more than fifty years ago seemed to have them in mind when he wrote:

"The Chi-mal-a-kwe lived on New River, a tributary of the Trinity, but they are now extinct. When the Americans arrived there were only two families, or about twenty-five persons, on that stream who still spoke Chimalakwe; all the rest of them used Hupa." He then goes on to say: "On the Trinity itself, from Burnt Ranch up to the mouth of North Fork, there lived a tribe called the Chim-a-ri-ko (evidently the same word as the above), who spoke the same language as the Chimalakwe, and there are perhaps a half dozen of them yet living." [Tribes of California, pp.91-92, 1877.]

It is obvious that Powers failed to obtain the name of the New River tribe, confusing it with the Chemareko. I was told that the Chemareko, like the Tlo-hom-tah-hoi, were

exterminated by the onrush of miners and suffered the same fate as other Indians on Trinity River, of whom Powers writes:

"They were hunted to the death, shot down one by one, massacred in groups, driven over precipices; but in the bloody business of their taking-off they also dragged down to death with them a great share of the original settlers, who alone could have given some information touching their customs. In the summer of 1871 it was commonly said that there was not an Indian left." [Tribes of California, p.94, 1877.]

According to Powers, the New River Indians at or about the time of the white invasion were dominated by the Hoopa. He states:

"The New River Branch were interesting as affording indubitable proof that the Hupa exacted tribute from certain surrounding tribes, for at the time when the whites arrived the Chimalakwe were paying them yearly a tax of about seventy-five cents per capita--that is, an average deer-skin." [Ibid, p.92.]

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The territory of the Tló-hóm-tah-hoi was the drainage basin of New River, extending southerly from the lofty Salmon Mountains ~~that~~ ^{on} form the divide between the waters of New River and those tributary to the Salmon (now the boundary between Siskiyou and Trinity Counties). The western boundary was the Trinity Summit Divide--the high mountain ridge separating the waters of Redcap, Horse-Linto, Cedar, and Hawkins creeks on the west, from those of Virgin Creek and other tributaries of New River on the east, thus forming the boundary between the Karok and Hoopa on the west, Tló-hóm-tah-hoi on the east, and the ~~and the~~ ^{Their} eastern boundary was the lofty pinnacled crest known as the Green Mountain and Limestone Ridge, separating the waters of French Creek from those of North Fork Trinity.

The southern boundary is in doubt, having been differently located by the different informants. Saxy Kid does not know, and the Chemareko informants do not agree--one placing it

at Deep Creek, another at the main Trinity River. The fact that the dark imposing mass of Ironside Mountain--the sacred shrine of the Chemareko--rises abruptly for 4500 feet between the profound canyons of these rivers would seem to prove that it lies in Chemareko territory, making Deep Creek the southern boundary of the New River tribe.

However this may be, it is doubtful if any other tribe in North America was protected in all directions by such formidable barriers. And it is doubtful also if any other tribe speaking a distinct language was confined to such a small area.

The Tló-hóm-tah-hoi were a mountain people, surrounded save on the south by lofty peaks and sharp ridges. There are no open valleys in their territory, and no flat lands of any extent, the entire country being mountainous and, except on the summits, continuously forested, while the water courses

are swift-flowing streams far down in the bottoms of deep gorges. New River itself for the greater part of its course, even to its junction with the Trinity, is hidden in a narrow defile along whose precipitous cliffs the tortuous trail mounts in places to a height of 2,000 feet above the foaming waters.

There are other tribes whose hunting grounds lie high in the mountains, but no other dwelt the year round in a domain consisting wholly of such lofty rugged ridges rent by such deep and precipitous canyons. It is obvious that a habitat so restricted could support only a scant population and must have resulted from persecution by more powerful tribes-- and a glance at the map shows that the Tló-hóm-tah'-hoi were sandwiched between the aggressive Hoopa on the West and the Che-mar'-re-ko on the East. The distinctness of the Tló-hóm-tah'-hoi language would seem to imply a larger territory and greater independence at some period in the past.

They were a nation of hunters. Game animals were common--elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, raccoons, grouse, and quail--and excepting the elk and grizzly are still plentiful; but the Indians who formerly hunted them are practically extinct.

VILLAGES

(Names here given ^{are} in the Hoopa language. The Tló-hóm-tah'-hoi names are unknown.)

'Kek-kah'-nā-tung . . . Former village on lower part of New River, at Martha Ziegler's place. Probably ^aChemareko rancheria. *cm*

Ki'-oo^{ch}-wet-tung . . . Former village on New River at Sally Noble's place about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Panther Creek. *cm*

Klo-nes'-tung . . . Former village on New River at present site of Quinby. *cm*

Me-yemma . . . George Gibbs, in his precious 'Journal of the Expedition of Colonel Redick M'Kee through North-western California in 1851', mentions a village called Mé-yemma (then recently burnt). It was on Trinity River just below the mouth of "New" or "Arkansas river". ✓ If the New River tribe reached south to Trinity River, Mé-yemma must have been one of their villages; but if--as vastly more probable--the strip on the north side of this part of the Trinity was Chemareko territory, Mé-yemma was of course a Chemareko village.

Tsa-nah'-ning-ah'-tung . . . Former village on the bar or flat at New River Forks, at junction of East Fork with main New River. Must have been very near Klo-nes'-tung. *cm*

✓ Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, Vol. 3, p.139, 1853.

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ADJOINING TRIBES

The Tlo'-hōm-tah'-hoi were in contact with five--possibly six--different tribes, four of which speak widely different languages. These are: The Athapaskan Hoopa on the West; the Kah'rok of Redcap Creek on the Northwest; the Shastan Ko'-ne-me'-ho of lower Salmon River on the North; the Hah-to-ke'-he-wuk of the Upper Forks of Salmon on the Northeast; the Chemareko on the East and South; and possibly also the Athapaskan Tsā'-nung-whā for a short distance on the Southwest.

CULTURE

Saxy Kid was emphatic in explaining that owing to his youth when taken by the Hoopa, he remembers very little about his own tribe. He says his people had no ceremonial or dance houses; that their dwellings were of bark with the smoke hole left as an opening between two sticks on top; that they raised tobacco by planting the seeds under burnt logs; √ that their pipes were straight.

They buried their dead, and he remarked "it is bad to burn dead persons". Salt was not found in their country but "was brought from the far north by geese on their way south in the fall".

√ This also was the practice of some of the Klamath and Pit River tribes.

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NAMES THAT HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE TLO-HŌM-TAH-HOI

Amutakhwe . . . Given by Kroeber as Hoopa name for New River

Indians [Kroeber information (1903), Hdbk. Pt.2, 65, 1910, and

Later written Amutahwe by Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 283,

1925. [Apparently slurred pronunciation of Tlo-mah-tah-hoi, ^(the Hoopa for Tlo-hōm-tah'-hoi)]

Chal'-tah-soom (also pronounced Sal'-das'-sōm) . . . Chemareko name

for New River; used by them also for the tribe. Given me by

two members of Chemareko tribe--Mrs. Sally Noble and Mrs.

Montgomery. (comm).

Written by Dixon "tcolidasum [djalintasun, djal-

itasom]"--The Chimariko Indians and Language, p.379, 1910. (1925).
Written by Kroeber Djalitasum (Hdbk. Am. Inds. Pt. 2, p.65, 1910); djalitasum (Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110+283)

Chimalaquays . . . Powers, The Northern California Indians.--Over-

land Monthly, Vol. 9, p.156, 1872.

Chimalaque and Chi-mal'-s-kwe . . . Powers, Tribes of Calif., 72,

91-93, 1877.

Chimalakwe . . . Goddard (after Powers).--Life & Culture of the

Hupa, p.8, 1903.

Djalitason, Djalitasum, Djalitasun, djalitasom, djalintasun . . .

~~xxxxx~~ Djalitasum . . . ~~Kroeber in Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 109, map p. 110~~

~~xxxxx~~ 1925. ~~Kroeber's~~ ~~spellings~~ See Chal-tah-soom.

E-tah'-chin . . . Usual Hoopa name for New River Tribe (meaning 'Easterners') -- cum

E'tahk-ně-lin'-nuk-kah kewn-yahn'-ne-ahn . . . Another descriptive

Hoopa name, meaning 'East River people'. -- cum
Jalitason . . . See Chal-tah-soom.

Klō-mě-tah'-hwa and Tlō-mah-tah'-hoi . . . Hoopa pronunciations for

Tlō-hōm-tah'-hoi. -- cum

Mah'-soo-arrah . . . Name applied by Karok to both Konomeho and

Tlō-hōm-tah'-hoi. -- cum Written Mashu-arara by Kroeber. --

Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 283, 1925.

New River Indians . . . Name commonly applied to Tlō-hōm-tah'-hoi

of New River, Trinity Co. and sometimes erroneously stretched

to include the Che-mar'-re-ko. Twenty years ago Dixon wrote

of the New River Indians: "They have no name for themselves."

--Hdbk. Am. Inds., pt. 2, p. 65, 1910.

Note:--Not to be confused with Yuman tribe of same name on Colorado Desert (south of Salton Sea and about 60 miles west of Colorado River) mentioned by Col. Roger Jones in Rept. Commr. Indian Affrs. for 1869, p. 216, 1870; ~~and~~ ^{also} referred to by Bancroft in Native Races, Vol. 1, 458, 1874.

New River Shasta . . . Dixon, Bull. Am. Museum Nat. Hist., Vol. 17, p. 385, July 1907; Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 109, map p. 110, 281, 282. 1925.

Tlō-hōm-tah'-hoi (slurred Tlō-hōm'-toi and Tlōm'-toi) . . . Proper

name of New River tribe as spoken by themselves (given me

repeatedly by old man Saxy Kid, full blood member of tribe. -- cum)

~~Presumed Tlō-mah-tah'-hoi by the Hoopa;~~

~~--- cum~~ (Written Tl'omitta-hoi by Kroeber ^{who} but erroneously

supposed ^{it} to be ^{the} Hoopa name for ^{the} Chemareko. --Hdbk. Inds. Calif.,

110, 130, 1925.

TLO-HOM-TAH-HOL

Names applied to Tlo-hom-tah-hoi by other tribes

"New River tribe" called E-nok-chin by Hoo-pah

✓ also called { E-tah'-chin (easterners) by Hoo-pah
 } & E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah " " " "

Mah-soo' ar'-rah by the Karok

chal'-tah-soom by Chemareko

Our name for our own tribe Tlo-hom-tah-hoi

New River tribe called -

{ E-nok'-chin

{ E-tah'-chin

{ E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah ^{east} ^{river} ^{acorn} ^{people} ^{kewn-vahn-e-ann}

by Hoo'-pah

TLOHOMTAHHOI

TLOHOMTAHHOI

FROM HOOPAH INFORMANT:

Called by Hoopah - - - E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah. New River Indians. Ranged north to crest of range above Denny--to Mary Blaine; west to Humboldt county line along crest of divide between Horse Linto and Cedar Creeks on the west and New River on the east, and easterly to divide between French Creek and North Fork Trinity.

Spoke a dialect closely related to Hoopah.

Rancheria: At junction main New River with E. Fork New River (on bar), Tsā-nah'-ning-ah'-tung; At Quimby, Klo-nes'-tung; at Sally Nobles below Panther Creek, Ki'-oo^{ch}-wet-tung; at Martha Ziegler's, 'Kek-kah'-nā-tung.

TLOHOMTAHHOI

TLOHOMTAHHOI

FROM HOOPAH INFORMANT:

Called by Hoopah - - - E-tahk-na-lin-na-kah. New River Indians. Ranged north to crest of range above Denny--to Mary Blaine; west to Humboldt county line along crest of divide between Horse Linto and Cedar Creeks on the west and New River on the east, and easterly to divide between French Creek and North Fork Trinity.

Spoke a dialect closely related to Hoopah.

Rancheria: At junction main New River with E. Fork New River (on bar), Tsa-nah-ning-ah-tung; At Quimby, Klo-nes-tung; at Sally Nobles below Panther Creek, Ki-oo^{ch}-wet-tung; at Martha Ziegler's, Kek-kah-na-tung.

TLOHOMTAHHOI

E'tahk-nä-lin'ä-kah

so called by Hoopah

The E'tahk-nä-lin'ä-kah lie east of the Tin'nung-hen-näo, occupying the entire drainage basin of New River from a few miles above its mouth to the summit of the high divide separating its waters from those of Salmon River on the north. Their western boundary runs from Trinity summit southerly along the Humboldt Trinity Co. line and to the north of Trinity summit follows the divide separating the waters of Redcap Creek (which belongs to the Kah'rok) from those of Virgin Creek, a tributary of New River. Their eastern boundary appears to have been the divide separating the waters of the branches of New River, known as East Fork and Devils Canyon, from those of Big French Creek and North Fork Trinity River. The south part of this divide is known as Green Mountains.

It appears therefore that the E'tahk-nä-lin'a-kah are in contact with five, possibly six, different tribes, namely: the Hoopah on the west; the Kah'rok of Redcap Creek on the northwest; the Konoméhoo of Salmon River on the north; The Kahootineruk of South Fork Salmon on the northeast; the Chemareko on the east and south; and apparently also the Tsanungwaha across Trinity River on the southwest.

E-tahk-na-lin-a-kahso called by Hoopah

The E-tahk-na-lin-a-kah lie east of the Tin-nung-hen-nao, occupying the entire drainage basin of New River from a few miles above its mouth to the summit of the high divide separating its waters from those of Salmon River on the north. Their western boundary runs from Trinity summit southerly along the Humboldt Trinity Co. line and to the north of Trinity summit follows the divide separating the waters of Redcap Creek (which belongs to the Kah-rok) from those of Virgin Creek, a tributary of New River. Their eastern boundary appears to have been the divide separating the waters of the branches of New River, known as East Fork and Devils Canyon, from those of Big French Creek and North Fork Trinity River. The south part of this divide is known as Green Mountains.

It appears therefore that the E-tahk-na-lin-a-kah are in contact with five, possibly six, different tribes, namely: the Hoopah on the west; the Kah-rok of Redcap Creek on the northwest; the Konomehoo of Salmon River on the north; The Kahootineruk of South Fork Salmon on the northeast; the Chemareko on the east and south; and apparently also the Taanungwa across Trinity River on the southwest.

THE E'-TAHK-NĀ-LIN'-NĀ-KAH
(An Athapaskan tribe related to the Hoopah)

The territory of the E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah or "New River Indians" embraced the entire drainage basin of New River, reaching northward to the crest of the high mountains separating the headwaters of New River from certain tributaries of Salmon River on the north. On the west, the boundary followed the lofty divide from Salmon Summit to Trinity Summit (between the waters of Virgin Creek on the east and those of Redcap Creek on the west), and thence southerly along the continuation of the same divide which there separates the waters of New River on the east from those of Horse-Linto and Cedar creeks on the west. On the east the boundary appears to have been the divide between the waters of North Fork Trinity and those of French Creek.

The E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah therefore were a mountain people, surrounded save on the south by lofty peaks and ridges, while to the south the deep narrow canyon of Trinity River formed a barrier in that direction. There were no open valleys

The E'-tahk-na-lin-na-kah (Continued)

in their territory, and no flat lands of any extent, the entire country being mountainous and continuously forested, while the swift flowing streams are far down in the bottoms of deep gorges. New River itself, from above Panther Creek to its junction with the Trinity, lies hidden in a narrow défile along whose precipitous cliffs the tortuous trail is in places 2,000 feet above the foaming waters.

Game animals--elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, raccoons, grouse, and quail--were common, and excepting the elk and grizzly are still plentiful, though the Indians who used to hunt them are on the verge of extinction.

The E'-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah were in contact with six tribes representing four linguistic stocks, namely: The Athapaskan Tin'-nung'-hen-nā'-o or Hoopah on the west; the Karok of Redcap Creek on the northwest; the Shastan Konomeho of Salmon River on the north; the presumably Shastan Kah-hoo'-tin-e'-ruk

The E-tahk-na-linena-kah (Continued)

of South Fork Salmon on the northeast; the unique Chemaréke on the east and south; the Athapaskan Tsá-nung-whă on the southwest.

Their language closely resembled that of the Tin'-nung'-hen-nā'-o or Hoopah. They were called Chal'-tah-soom by the Chemaréke.

I have ascertained the locations and names of four of their villages, all on New River. They may have had others.

E-tahk-nă-lin'-nă-kah villages (all on New River):

Tsā-nah'-ning-ah'-tung . . . At junction of East fork with main New River (on bar).

Klo-nes'-tung . . . At Quinby.

Ki-oo^{ch}-wet-tung . . . At Sally Noble's place just S of Panther Creek.

'Kek-kah'-nă-tung . . . At Martha Ziegler's place.

Klo-mě-tah-wa - - - Hoopah name for Salmon River Indians.
Ranged south over summit to Grizzly Creek and headwaters
of New River. Language wholly different.

Klo-ne-tah-wa - - - Hoopah name for Salmon River Indians.
Ranged south over summit to Grizzly Creek and headwaters
of New River. Language wholly different.

... E'-tahk-nä-lin-nä-kah, or New River Indians

Villages on New River:

1. Tsa-nah'-ning-ah'-tung. at New River Forks, at junction of East Fork with main New River. On the bar or flat.
2. Klo-nes'-tung. at present site of Quimby.
3. Ki'-oo^{ch}-wet-tung. at Sally Nobles place about 1/4 mile below mouth of Panther Creek.
4. Kek-kah'-nä-tung. at Martha Ziegler's place

Villages on main Trinity River (all on north side):

(These two probably belonged to the Tsä'-nung-whä)

5. Me'-mäh (or Me'-ä-mäh). At present Fountain Ranch about 1 1/2 mile above (eastward from) mouth of South Fork Trinity.
6. Ti-koo-et-sil'-lah-kut. on bench opposite mouth of South Fork Trinity.

com

THE NEW RIVER TRIBE — Tlo'-^{-höm-}mah-tah'-hoi

New River Indians: "They have no name for themselves." --

Roland Dixon in Hdbk. Am. Inds. pt. 2. p. 65 1910

Amutakhwe . . . Given by Kroeber as Hoopa name for New River Indians. --Kroeber information (1903), Hdbk. 2, 65, 1910. (Simplified to Amutahwe, Kroeber Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 1925.)

Chal'-tah-soom . . . Chemarreko geographic name for New River; used also for tribe. -- *Chm*

Written Djalitason by Kroeber 1910

and Sal-das-sön

Chimalaquays and Chi-mal-a-kwe -- Powers, Tribes Calif, 72. 91-95. 1877.

Djalitason Chemareko name for New River Indians

(Kroeber information) Hdbk. 2, 65, 1910. - See Chal'-tah-soom

E-tah'-chin Hoopa name for New River Tribe --C.Hart

Merriam

E'-tahk-nā-lin-nuk-kah . . . Another Hoopa name meaning East
River [New River] ^{and applied also to the} people — *can*

Hoo-num-ne-choo Chemarreko name for tribe on
South Fork Salmon River. Written Hunomichu and

Hunomichhu by Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110, 283, 1925

Klo'-mē-tah'-hwa Hoopa name. See Tlo'-mah-tah-hoi

Mah'-soo-ar'-rah Karok name for both Konomeho
and South Fork Salmon River Tribes

Tlo'-mah-tah'-hoi Their name for themselves as
given me by full blood member of tribe (old man Saxy
Kid) -- C. Hart Merriam

Written Tl omitta-hoi' by Kroeber and supposed by him
to be Hoopa name for Chemarreko -- Hdbk. Inds. Calif.
110, 1925.

Tlo'-hōta-tah'-hoi or New River Indians

(Kew-yahn'-ne-ahn, main East River people)
E-tah'-chin (E-tahk-nā-lin'-nā-kah) or ~~New River Indians~~, Hoopa names.

Their name for themselves (given me by Saxy Kid, only survivor) --- Tlo'-hōta-tah'-hoi
can

Villages on New River (in Hoopa language):

1. Tsa-nah'-ning-ah'-tung at New River Forks, at junction of East Fork with main New River. On the bar or flat.
2. Klo-nes'-tung. At present site of Quimby.
3. Ki'-oo^{ch}-wet-tung. At Sally Noble's place about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below mouth of Panther Creek.
4. 'Kek-kah'-nā-tung. At Martha Ziegler's place.

To'-mah-tah'-hoi

Other titles names for this tribe:

Hoofah name - - - E.tah'chin

Che-mar'-re-ko name - - C'hel'tah-soom

[" " " " " for **tribe** on
^So.Fk Salmon - - Hoo-nom'-nē-choo]

Karok name - - - 'mah-soo' arrah

Shaste name - - -

NAMES THAT HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE NEW RIVER TRIBE

Numerous references.

New River Indians: "They have no name for themselves."--

Roland Dixon in Hdbk. Am. Inds. pt. 2. p. 65, 1910

Amutakhwe . . . Given by Kroeber as Hoopa name for New

River Indians; --Kroeber information (1903), Hdbk.^{Rt.} 2,

65, 1910. Later written Amutahwe by Kroeber, Hdbk.

Inds. Calif., 283, 1925. [Apparently slurred pronun-

ciation of Tlo-mah-tah-hoi.]

Chal'-tah-soom . . . Chemareko name for New River and used

by them also for the tribe (C.H.M.). Written by Kroeber

Djalitason (Hdbk. Am. Inds. pt. 2, p. 65, 1910); and

Djalitasum (Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110 & 283, 1925).

Chimalaquays and Chi-mal-a-kwe--Powers, Tribes Calif, 72,

91-93. 1877.

E-tah'-chin . . . Hoopa name for New River Tribe. --C.H.M.

-2.

E-tahk-nā-lin'-nuk-kah Kown-yahn-ne-ahn . . . Another des-

criptive Hoopa name, meaning "East River people" --C.H.M.

Klo'-me-tah'-hwa and Tlo-mah-tah-hoi . . . Hoopa pronunciations ^(for Tlo-hōm-tah-hoi.-cm)

Mah'-soe-arrah . . . Name applied by Karok to both Konomehoo and Tlo-hōm-tah-hoi.^{-cm}

Tlo'-hōm-tah'-hoi ^(slurred Tlōm-toi) . . . Proper name of New River tribe as

given me repeatedly by full blood member of tribe old

man Saxy Kid, ^{Written Tl'omitta-hoi' by Kroeber, but}

erroneously supposed by him to be Hoopa name for

Chemareko.--Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110, 1925.

New River Indians . . . Twenty years ago Dixon wrote; "They have no name for themselves."--Hdbk. Am. Inds.,pt. 2. p. 65, 1910.

New River Shasta . . . Dixon, Bull.Am.Museum Nat. Hist., Vol.17, p.385, July 1907.

Tlo'-hōm-tah'-hoi (slurred Tlōm-hōm'-toi and Tlōm'-toi) . . . Proper name of New River tribe as given me repeatedly by old man Saxy Kid, full blood member of tribe. ^{cum}Written Tl'omitta-hoi by Kroeber but erroneously supposed by him to be Hoopa name for Chemareko.--Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110, 130, 1925.

1st draft, revised notes

E-tah'-chin . . . Usual Hoopa name for New River Tribe.--cum

E'tahk-nā-lin'-nuk-kah kewn-yahn'-ne-shu . . . Another descriptive Hoopa name, meaning "East River people"--cum

Klō-mě-tah'-hwa and Tlō'-mah-tah'-hoi . . . Hoopa pronunciations for Tlo-hōm-tah'-hoi.--cum

Mah-soo-arrah . . . Name applied by Karok to both Konomehoo and Tlo-hom-tah-hoi.--cum ^AWritten Mashu-arara by Kroeber.--Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 283, 1925.

New River Indians . . . Name commonly applied to Tlo'-hōm-tah'-hoi of New River, Trinity Co. but sometimes erroneously stretched to include the Che-mar'-re-ko. Not to be confused with Yuman tribe ^{of same name} (on Colorado Desert south of Salton Sea (and about 60 miles west of Colorado River) mentioned by Col. Roger Jones in Rept. Commr. Indian Affrs. for 1869, p. 216, 1870; and referred to by Bancroft in Native Races, Vol. 1, 458, 1874.

K. CHEMAREKO STOCK

K/10a/G27

Chemareko: Ethnogeography

Chemareko

K/10a/G27

80/18
c

CHEMAREKO

From Hoopah informant

Chemareko called by Hoopah - - - Yin-nah-chin (south people)

Extended from Hyampom northerly to Cedar Flat and easterly along main Trinity to Canyon Creek; and northerly into the high mountains from the divide between French Creek and N. Fork Trinity River on the west to Canyon Creek on the east, as far north as Rattlesnake Creek.

[Previously learned from the Nor-rel-muk of Hayfork (a Wintoon tribe) that the dividing line along Hayfork Creek between themselves and the tribe in question (called by them Hyembos) lay along Miner Creek.]

Language wholly different from Hoopah.

The Hoopah say that the presence of this tribe on Trinity River west of Cedar Bar, and on lower New River, is a comparatively recent intrusion.

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for Hyampom tribe He'choo

CHEMAREKO TRIBE

Chemareko their name for themselves --- che-mar'ie-ko. --- com

Their Names for Adjacent Tribes

He'choo --- For Hyampom band of their own tribe --- com

Hichhu --- ~~Chemareko name~~ For Hoopah, --- Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110, 1925.

Chal'tah-son New River for Salmon Natives.

Ho-nun'-he-choo --- So Fk Salmon
Names used by Adjacent Tribes for Chemareko

Kwoshonipu

Name "probably" used by "Shasta of Salmon River"
[supposedly Konomeho]. --- Kroeber information
(1903), Hdbk. Pt. 1, 270 (1907)

Tlomitta-hoi'

Kroeber says: "The Hupa knew the Chimariko
as Tlomitta-hoi'." --- Hdbk. Inds. Calif. 110,
1925. [Probably Tlo'-mah-tah'-hoi or New River tribe, instead
of chemareko.]

CHEMAREKO INFORMATION FROM ABE L. BUSH OF HYAMPOM, TRINITY COUNTY

Obtained by me in August 1921 - *cm*

Bush pronounces the tribal name slightly differently from the Chemareko women (Sallie Noble and Lucy Montgomery), giving it as Che-mā-re-ko, while they agree on Che-mar-e-ko.

Boundaries:

Western limit, summit of South Fork Mountain; southern limit Plummer Creek; northeastern limit Canyon Creek. The Chemareko owned the country between North Fork Trinity and Canyon Creek and probably French Creek also.

Geographic Names:

Hyampom Valley Mi'-chah (also village of same name)
South Fork Mountain Hatch-im-tsa'-tah (meaning "long ridge")
South Fork Trinity River Sum-na'-a'-mah
Taylor Flat Che-chān'-mah
Big Flat Chin-hap'-mo

Villages:

At Hyampom (junction of Hay Fork Creek with South Fork Trinity) Mi'-chah
At Upper end of Hyampom Valley Maht'-tet-sā (or Mah'-tet-sā)
About a mile above Hyampom, on what is now the SE corner of the Olson place. It was the main winter quarters of the tribe. There used to be a big sweat-house here.
At Big Flat Chin-hap'-mo
At Burnt Ranch Choo'-tam-tā'-che
At Cedar Flat
At Taylor Flat Che-chān'-mah

The Nor'-rel-muk of Hay Fork were called Patch'-koo-wi, and came over as far as the headwaters of Indian Valley.
The Hettenshaw people are Wi-lak-ke.

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 Taylor Flat Che-chän'-mah (place & village same name)
 Big Flat Chin-hap'-mo (" " " ")

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 { Choo'-tan-daj-je
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 The Nor'-rel-muk of Hay Fork were called Patch'-koo-wi, and came over as far as the headwaters of Indian Valley.
 The Hettenshaw people are "Wi'-lak-ke".

Names applied to Chemareko by other tribes

of Hyampom. Called Yin-nah-chin ('south people') by Hoo-pah

Called Hyembos by Nor-rel-muk

Chemareko of Trinity River called:

Ye'-nah-chin by Hoo'-pah

Called Che-mil'-ä-ko by Tlo-hom-tah-hoi

Chemareko of Hyampom
Called Bah'-nä-che ké-ah by Settenbiden

L. YAHNAH STOCK

L/11a/G28

L/11a/G28

Yah'-Nah or Nos'-Se : Ethnogeography

(Yahnah or Nosse tube)

80/18
c

YAH'-NAH OR NŌS'-SE TRIBES

The Yah'-nah or NŌs'-se are the same people and formerly ranged from Tehama easterly to Round Mt. and Montgomery Creek. The name Yah'-nah seems to have been applied to the bands on Deer and Mill Creeks, now living west of Mill Creek Meadows. The name NŌs'-se seems to apply mainly to the more ^{northerly} easterly bands--those on Round Mt., Montgomery Creek, Oak Run, Clover Creek, and the west side of Lassen Butte.

Kombo.....Midoo name for NŌs'-se or Yahnah.

Nosi, No-se, Noser, Nos-se, Noza, Nozi--various spellings..NŌs'-se is their name for themselves, at least at Round Mt. and Montgomery Creek/

Te'-mow'-we....Hat Creek (Ah-tsoo-kā'-e) name for NŌs'-se.

Te-si'-che....Modes'se name for NŌs'-se.

Yah'-nah.....Same as NŌs'-se. But Yah'-nah is their word for people, meaning their people, while NŌs'-se is their tribal name for themselves.

September 6, 1907. In a small clearing on the east side of

Sherida Co.

Round Mt., is the house of a Pit River Indian (Mō-des-se tribe) ~~and~~

~~his~~ ^{whose} aged wife ~~who~~ belongs to the Yah-nah tribe. They tell me that the

Pit River Indians call the Yah-nah people Té-si-che, and that the

Win-too call them Nōs-si or Nōz-zi.

I got from them, in both languages, the names of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and plants; and also some geographic and other names.

Later: A Yah-nah man tells me that their own name for their own

tribe is Nōz-ze, — Yah-nah being ^{merely} their word for Indian people.

Their country extended from Montgomery Hill or Creek westerly to

Middle Creek at Tehama and northerly to Montgomery Creek and ^{Little Cow} ~~the~~ creek

at Woodman's.

Got a lot of material from a Nōs-se man living on Montgomery Hill. His name is Andrew Jackson + his wife is a Modes'ee. He is intelligent + understands English. His wife got us a good meal & we ate together. I got some Nōs-se basket from them. On Sept 20, 1907, passed a ranchia (temporarily deserted) of doubtless Yah-nah Indians at Long's Ranch .8 miles from Pine Creek on road from Pine Creek to Red Bluff. (Journal p. 246).

M. POMO STOCK

M/12a-cc/G29

Pomo

M/12a-cc/G29

80/18
c

CLASSIFICATION OF POMOAN TRIBES

By C. Hart Merriam

My studies of the languages of the various tribes of Pomoan stock indicate the following divisions:

(1) The NORTHERN DIVISION, comprising:

The Mah'-to-po'-mah, reaching westerly from Sherwood Valley to the coast, and on the east including the Buk-kow-po'-mah of Outlet Creek.

Me-tim'-mah, reaching westerly from Little Lake (or Willits) Valley to the coast, and on the east including the Show-mul'po'-mah. Members of the tribe living on or near the coast are called Bool'-dah or Bool'-dam by neighboring tribes, but the area included is undefined and has no tribal or sub-tribal significance. The same is true of the term No'-yo-chut'-te applied to inhabitants of the Noyo-Fort Bragg region.

The Kah'-be-tsim'-me po'-mah of Warner Valley;

The Po-mo'-ke-~~chah~~' of Potter Valley;

The Ma-soo'-tah-ke'-ah of Calpella and Redwood Valleys;

The Mah-too'-go of Cold Creek Valley;

The Ki-low'-bah^{ch} of Blue Lakes, Batchelor Valley, and Tule Lake.

(2) The STONY CREEK DIVISION, comprising:

The Sho-te'-ah of Stony Ford in the southwestern corner of Glenn County. Their language indicates rather close relationship with tribes of the Northern Division, to which they might be referred.

(3) The YOKIAH-BOYAH DIVISION, comprising:

The Bo'-yah of the Coast region from Little River south to Fish Rock (a few miles north of Gualala mouth);

The Kan-no'-ah of the coast between Fish Rock and Gualala mouth, reaching inland over the entire drainage basin of North Fork Gualala. ^{Billings Creek,}

The Tah'-bah-tā of Anderson Valley (Boonville region);

The Lah'-tā of Yorkville region.

The Yo-ki'-ah of Russian River Valley from Ackerman Creek north of Ukiah, southerly to the hills separating Yokiah Valley from Lama Valley;

The She-a'-ko of Lama and Largo Valleys on Russian River;

The Sho'-ko'-ah (also called Shā-nel') of Hopland Valley on Russian River;

The Den-nōl'-yo ke'-ah crossing the Pieta section of Russian River;

The Yo-buk-kā-ah crossing the Echo region of Russian River.

(4) The MAH-KAH-MO-CHUM-MI of Cloverdale Valley on Russian River.

The Me'-hin-kow'-nah of lower Dry Creek.

The Shah-kow'-we chum'-mi of upper Dry Creek.

The We'-shah-chum'-mi of Rock Pile and Buckeye Creeks, and westerly to the coast.

(5) The WE-SHUM-TAT-TAH of the Healdsburg-Santa Rosa region, comprising;

The Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi of the Healdsburg section of Russian River;

The Bah-tin' kah-le chow'-we of Sebastopol.

The Me'-dah-kah' tum'-mi of Santa Rosa region and Rincon Valley (called Bah-num'-tah'-tah by the neighboring Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi).

The We'-luk of Rincon Valley.

The O-sol'to chum'-mi of Lytton Valley.

(6) The KAH-CHI'-AH of the coast region from Black Point and ~~Stewarts~~ Point south to Duncan Point, a few miles south of Russian River mouth.

(7) The HAH-NAH'-BAH^{ch} or Clear Lake Division, comprising:

The Dan-no'-kah and Ho-al'-lek of Upper Lake and the Middle Creek region;

The Bo-al'-ke'-ah ^{and Ye'-mah-bah^{ch}} of Scott Valley;

The She'-kum of the east side of the main body of Clear Lake from the Narrows south to Bartlett Landing and Floyd Hill;

The Ku-lan-nä'-po and Hab'-be-nä'-po of Big Valley south of Clear Lake.

(8) The HAM'-FO or LOWER LAKE DIVISION (calling themselves by 2 names, Ham-fo and Oo'-tim-fo), differing much more widely from the other divisions than any of them from one another. They regard themselves as comprising 3 subtribes, named from the 3 islands on which the principal villages seem to have been situated, namely:

Kom'-dōt-im-fo on Kōm'-dot Island on the west side of the northern part of Lower Lake;

Koi'-im-fo on Koi-e Island at the south end of Lower Lake;

El'-lem'-fo on Ellem' Island at the east end of East Bay (commonly called Sulphur Bank Arm).

LIST OF INDIAN TRIBES OF POMO STOCK

With Names of Maps on Which Each Occurs

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK

BO'-AL KA'-AH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Lakeport
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Ukiah

BOOL'-DAM POMAH

Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Ft. Bragg
 Glenblair
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

BO'-YAH

Albion
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Ft Bragg
 Glenblair
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Ornbann
 Pt Arena
 Saddle Pt
 Sonoma Co Calif
 Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

BUK-KOW'-HAH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Laytonville
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Willits

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

DAN-NO'-KAH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Hullville
 Lakeport
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

DEN-NOL'-YO KEAH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Hopland
 Kelseyville
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

HAB'-BE NAPPO

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Kelseyville
 Lakeport
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921

'HAM'-FO

Bartlett Springs
 Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Kelseyville
 Lakeport
 Lower Lake
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif Land Office
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Tu'-lewyo'-me & Mi-yahk'-mah--MS Photostat CHM

HO-AL'-LEK

Lakeport
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Maps on which Tribe appears</u>
<u>POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)</u>	
KAH-BĀ-HO or WE-SHAH CHUMMI	Calif (Northern part--big map) Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919 Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Ornbaun Plantation Pt Arena Skaggs Sonoma Co Calif Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908
KAH-BE-TSIM-ME POMAH (or KAH- SHI-DA-MAL)	Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917 Calif Nat Forest 1924 Calif (Northern part--big map) Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919 Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Pomo (Potter Valley) Willits
KAH-CHI-AH	Calif (Northern part--big map) Duncans Mills Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Plantation Sebastopol Skaggs Sonoma Co Calif Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908
(KAH-SHI-DA-MAL) POMAH or KAH-BE- TSIM-ME	Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917 Calif Nat Forest 1924 Calif (Northern part--big map) Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919 Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Pomo (Potter Valley) Willits

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Maps on which Tribe appears</u>
<u>POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)</u>	
KAH-TAH-WE-CHUMMI or WE-SHUM-TAT- TAH (or SO-DE-AH)	Calif (Northern part--big map) Calistoga Healdsburg Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Santa Rosa Sebastopol Skaggs Sonoma Co Calif Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908
KAN-NO-AH or KO-NO-AH	Calif (Northern part--big map) Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919 Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Ornbaun Pt Arena Sonoma Co Calif Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908
KI-YOW-BAH ^{ch}	Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917 Calif Nat Forest 1924 Calif (Northern part--big map) Lakeport Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922 Ukiah
KOO-LĀ-NĀ-PO or KU-LAN-NAP-PO	Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917 Calif Nat Forest 1924 Calif (Northern part--big map) Kelseyville Lakeport Mendocino Co Calif 1921 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

LAH-TĀ'

Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Hopland
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Ornbaun

MAH-KAH-MO CHUMMI

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Healdsburg
Hopland
Kelseyville
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Sonoma Co Calif
Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

MAH-KOW-SHA band
WE-SHAH CHUMMI

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Plantation

MAH-SOO-TAH KĀ-AH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Orrs
Pomo (Potter Valley)
Ukiah

MAH-TOO-GO

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Ukiah

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

MAH-TO POMA

Branscomb
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Ft Bragg
Glenblair
Laytonville
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Westport
Willits

ME-DAH-KAH' CHUMMI

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Healdsburg
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Santa Rosa

ME-HIN-KOW-NAH
or MA-HIN-KOW-NAH

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Healdsburg
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Skaggs
Sonoma Co Calif
Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

ME-TO-MAH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Glenblair
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Orrs
Willits

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

PO-MO'-KE-CHAH' Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Pomo (Potter Valley)

SHAH-KOW'-WE CHUMMI Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Healdsburg
 Hopland
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Ornsbaun
 Skaggs
 Sonoma Co Calif

SHE-Ā'-KO Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Orrs
 Ukiah

SHE'-KUM Bartlett Springs
 Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Lakeport
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif Land Office
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

SHO-KO'-AH
 or SHA'-NEL Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Hopland
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922

SHO'-MUL POMAH Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
 Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Pomo (Potter Valley)
 Willits

TAH'-BO-TĀ Calif Nat Forest 1924
 Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Ornsbaun
 Orrs

WE'-SHAH CHUMMI
 or KAH-BA'-HO Calif (Northern part--big map)
 Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
 Mendocino Co Calif 1921
 Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
 Ornsbaun
 Plantation
 Pt Arena
 Skaggs
 Sonoma Co Calif
 Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

Tribe

Maps on which Tribe appears

POMO STOCK (Cont'd.)

WE-SHUM'-TAT'-TAH
or KAH'-TAH-WE
CHUMMI

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Calistoga
Healdsburg
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Santa Rosa
Sebastopol
Skaggs
Sonoma Co Calif
Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

YO-BUK' KA'-AH

Calif (Northern part--big map)
Hopland
Kelseyville
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Sonoma Co Calif
Sonoma & Marin Counties Calif 1908

YO-KI'-AH

Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Orrs
Ukiah

~~PO-MO'-KE-CHAH'~~

~~Calif Nat Forest (big) 1917
Calif Nat Forest 1924
Calif (Northern part--big map)
Mendocino Co Calif (big) 1919
Mendocino Co Calif 1921
Nor Calif--Public Roads & Irrig (big) 1922
Pomo (Potter Valley)~~

old
POMOAN TRIBES

(1) The Northern Division

Mah-to-po-mah
Me-tum-mah
Kah-be-tsim-me po-mah
Po-mo-ke-chah
Ma-soo-tah-ke-ah
Mah-too-go
Ki-ow-bah^{ch}

(2) The Stony Creek Division

Sho-te-ah

(3) Yokiah-Boyah Div.

Bo-yah
Kan-no-ah
Tah-bah-tā
Lah-tā
Yo-ki-ah
She-ā-ko
Sho-ko-ah
Den-nōl-yo ke-ah
Yo-buk-kā-ah

(4) Mah-kah-mo-chum-mi

Clarendale

Me-hin-kow-nah
Shah-kow-we chum-mi
We-shah-chum-mi

(5) We-shum-tat-tah

0-50-15

Kah-tah-we chum-mi
Bah-tin'kah-le chow-we
Me-dah-kah tummi

(Pomoan tribes)

(6) Kah-chi-ah

(7) Hah-nah-bah^{ch}

Dan-no-kah and Ho-al-lek
Bo-al-ke-ah
She-kum
Ku-lan-nā-po and Hab-be-nā-po

(8) Hah-fo or Lower Lake Division

Kom-dōt-im-fo
Koi-imfo
El-lem-fo

POMOAN TRIBES THAT REACH THE COAST

Mahtopomah, extending from Ten Mile Creek south to Cleone and Glen Blair and reaching easterly in the interior to Sherwood Valley and Outlet Creek.

Metummah, extending from Cleone and Glen Blair south to Little River, and easterly in the interior to include Willits Valley. The members of the tribe inhabiting the coastal region are usually called Booldah or Booldam by neighboring tribes, but the name is used in an indefinite sense and is without tribal significance.

Boyah, extending along the coast from Little River south to Fish Rock and in the interior reaching only to the neighborhood of Christine and to a point a little east of Comfort, but not to Rancheria Creek.

Konah, extending from Fish Rock southeasterly to mouth of Gualala River and easterly to include the whole drainage basin of North Fork Gualala River.

Weshahchummi, extending from mouth of Gualala River southeasterly along the coast to Chah-pe-dah Rancheria (at or near the place known as Del Mar) and easterly in the interior to the north-south ridge at the heads of Rock Pile

Pomoan tribes reaching coast 2

and Buskeye Creeks; eastern boundary running nearly due south along the summit of the ridge from Pardaloe Peak to a point three or four miles south of Cole Divide.

Kahohiah, extending from Chah-pe-dah Rancheria (Del Mar) southeasterly along the coast to Duncan Point [some say to Salmon Creek] a few miles south of the mouth of Russian River; and in the interior to a north-south line which crosses Russian River a little west of Guerneville.

BOUNDARIES OF POMOAN TRIBES ON OR NEAR COAST

BOOL'-DAH: From Ten Mile River south to Little River, including Ft. Bragg, Noyo, Caspar and Big River. In interior reaches Comptche and probably also Halfway House.

BO'-YAH: From Little River south to Fish Rock. In interior reaches Christine.

WAHL-HOL'-LAH: [Called We'-shah-chum'-mi by some of the Russian River Tribes] From Fish Rock and Walhalla Mt. south across mouth of Gualala River to Del Mar, and including North Fork Gualala River and Rockpile Creek. Eastern limit unknown, but not reaching Dry Creek, where the language is said to be very different.

KAH-SHI'-AH: From Del Mar south along the Coast, crossing Russian River and reaching a point about 4 miles south of its mouth. - *can*

POMO TRIBE LISTS MADE

◦ Boyah (Mrs. H)

◦ Clear Lake; Han-nah-bah^{ch}

◦ Clear Lake Pomo - Big Valley

◦ Hamfo

◦ Kah-chi-ah

◦ Kan-no-ah

◦ Ki-yow-bah^{ch}

◦ Lah-tā + Tah-to-tā

◦ Mah-kah-mo chummi

Me-tum-mah (in several sheets, mainly orig.)

◦ Min-kow-nah chum-mi [Mā-hin-kow-nah] including Shah-ko-we chummi

◦ Northern Pomo
included:

(made - ready to be checked)
Bool-dam pomo

Buk-kow-hah po-mah (of Upper Outlet Creek)

Kah-be-tsim-mé po-mah (Walker Valley)

Ki-yow-bah^{ch}

Mah-soo-tah-kā-ah (Calpella region)

Mah-too-ge

Mah-to po-mah (Sherwood Valley)

Me-tum-mah (Little Lake Valley)

Po-mo (Potter Valley)

Sho-mul-po-mah (E& SE Little Lake Valley)

◦ Sho-te-ah

◦ We-shah-chum-mi

◦ We-shum-tat-tah

◦ Yokiah:

includes: Yokiah

She-ā-ko

Sho-ko-ah

Den-nol-yo nah

Yo-buk-kā-ah

POMO

1

- [Miyahama]*
Ash-o-chi-mi.....Knight's Valley and Geysers to Calistoga Hot Springs
- Bal-lo-kai-pomo.....Potter Valley
- Bayma Pomo.....Ten Mile Creek
- Bul-dan Pomo.....Big River
- Kahto-pomo.....Cahto Valley
- Camel-el Pomo.....Ten Mile Creek
- Chehulikia.....Sherwood Valley
- Chiabel-na-pomo.....Near Ten Mile Creek
- Cheam-cha-di-la Pomo...Calpelo
- Chum-mai-a(Yuki)...Eden Valley and Middle Bol River
- Da-pi-shul-pomo.....Redwood Canyon
- E-ri-o.....Mouth of Russian River
- E-rus-si.....Fort Ross
- Gal-li-no-me-ro.....Russian River Valley
- Gual-la-la.....Gualala Creek
- Hushnom.....Redwood Pomo
- Kai-me.....Between Geyserville and Cloverdale(Ki-moos? Napa)
- Kainamero.....Russian River Valley (Ki-nah-ma'-ro)

POMO

- Ki-pomo.....Eel River and south Fork
- Kam-a-lel pomo.....Usal Creek and coast
- Kas-tel Pomo.....Eel River
- Ka-to-pomo.....Cahto Valley
- Ko-ma-cho.....Rancheria and Anderson Valley
- Kul-la-nap-o (Hoo-lá-ná-po) Clear Lake
- Ku-la-kai-pomo.....Sherwood Valley
- Lelenkuk.....Bull Creek and south fork Eel River
- Matomey Ki Pomes.....Little Lake
- Mi-toam-kai-pomo.....Little Lake
- Mi-sal-la-ma-gum.....Between Geyserville and Cloverdale
- Niahbella Pomo.....Northwest Mendocino Co
- Oi-ye-yun-me.....Calistoga (place and tribe) told me by Coyote Valley In
- Pomo-pomo.....Potter Valley, Mendocino Co.
- Pomo.....Headwaters Eel & Russian Rivers
- Salan Pomes.....Potter Valley
- Senel.....Russian River Valley
- Shebaine Pomo.....Sherwood Valley

about 370 words compared

Pomoan Tribes

March 1927. - Z.M.

All tribes have 29 words alike, and except for Hamfo, Upper Lake Pomo or Shoteah have at least 25 more alike.

Northwest div. [metummah, mah-to-pomah, Po-mo Kachah & Ki-you-bah^{ch}]

"	"	have over 1/2	their words like	Yokiah
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	3/10	"	" (4) Upper Lake (Hah-nah-bah ^{ch})
"	"	1/3	"	" (3) Southern div.
"	"	2/5	"	" (2) Kahchiah
"	"	1/5	"	" (1) Shoteah
"	"	1/5	"	" (1) Ham-fo

Yokiah div. [Yo-ki-ah, Tah-bo-ta', Sho-ro-ah, Boyah]

"	"	have over 1/2	their words like	Yokiah Northwest div.
"	"	1/3	"	" Clear Lake
"	"	2/5	"	" Southern div.
"	"	2/5	"	" Kahchiah
"	"	less than 1/5	"	" Shoteah
"	"	1/5	"	" Ham-fo

Southern div. [mah-kah-mo chum-mi, We-shahchum-mi, Kah-tah-we chum-mi, Me-dah-kah tum-mi]

"	"	have 3/4	of their words like	Kahchiah
"	"	2/5	"	" Yokiah div.
"	"	1/3	"	" Northwest "
"	"	1/5	"	" Clear Lake
"	"	1/5	"	" Hamfo
"	"	less than 1/5	"	" Sho-te-ah

Pomoan Tribes (cont.)

<u>Kah-chi-ah</u>	has	3/4	of its words like	Southern div.
"	"	2/5	"	" Yokiah
"	"	2/5	"	" Northwest "
"	"	1/5	"	" Ham-fo
"	"	1/5	"	" Clear Lake
"	"	1/5	"	" Shoteah

Clear Lake - [Hah-nah-bah^{ch}, Ko-lan-na'-po]

"	"	has	1/3	of its words like	Yokiah
"	"	3/10	"	"	Northwest div.
"	"	1/4	"	"	Ham-fo
"	"	1/5	"	"	Southern "
"	"	1/5	"	"	Kachiah
"	"	1/5	"	"	Shoteah

Ham-fo has 1/4 of its words like Clear Lake div.

"	"	1/4	"	"	Kah-chi-ah
"	"	1/5	"	"	Northwest div.
"	"	1/5	"	"	Yokiah "
"	"	1/5	"	"	Southern "
"	"	over 1/10	"	"	Sho-te-ah

Sho-te-ah has 1/5 of its words like Clear Lake div.

"	"	has over 1/5	"	"	Northwest "
"	"	has 1/5	"	"	Yokiah "
"	"	less than 1/5	"	"	Southern div.
"	"	"	1/5	"	Kahchiah
"	"	more than 1/10	"	"	Ham-fo

Pomoan Tribes

Mar. 1927

Words alike in all: (29)

bone	horns	valley oak	
liver	hair	valley quail	
house	tracks	deer	In Shoteah has add -kah (8)
medicine	animals burrow	fish	
water	tree	redtailed hawk	
river	bark	C. Jay	
mountain	feather	dove	
foot	woodtick	robin	
	redwood	all geese	
		all ducks	

dung (F instead of P in Hampo + Shoteah)

Words alike except in: (25)

Shoteah

- Raccoon
- gopher
- dog
- mahyanita

Hampo

- buckeye
- alder
- fly (shoteah has kah ending)
- bear

Hampo and Clearlake

- mt. lion
- meadow mouse
- turtle (shoteah has -kah ending)

Shoteah, Hampo + Clearlake

- egg
- wolf
- scaly lizard
- yellow jacket
- flea
- nest

Shoteah and Hampo

- soaproot
- shell
- plume
- slugs
- grasshopper
- crested jay
- calif. woodpecker

Hampo + Kah-tahwe chummi

- sparrow hawk

Words nearly alike in all: (11)

you	fire	yes
skin	corn mush	
teeth	reed paddle	
fat	rock	
excrement	wind	

Southern Div. Tribe lists of Pomoan Mar. 1927

Mah'-kah-mo chummi (20) + Kah'-tah-we chum-mi (35) differ in 12 words (use " for comparing with other divisions)

Northwest div. (205 words) - Metummah, mah'to pomah, Pomo kechah +

Ki-yow-bah^{ch}:
Metummah met constant 1/8 words like others, with mah'to pomah + Pomo kechah opt, each with 3/4 words constant. Kigowbah^{ch} has 2/3 of its words like others.

Shoteah - practically all of check list but trees + shrubs end in kah. Have 10 words like N. W. Pomo except for the Kah ending, + have 12 words entirely like N. W. Pomo.

Yokiah division - Boyah, Tah-bah-ta-Yokiah, Sho-ko-ah
out of 150 words, Boyah + Yokiah differ in 1/5th their words
" " 116 " Boyah + Tah-bah-ta differ in 1/7th " "
" " 116 " Tah-bah-ta + Yokiah " " 1/7th " "
Yokiah + Shokoah practically alike.

Pomoan Tribes for Painted Map.

N.W. Div. green
 Mah-to' po-mah
 Buk-row pomah
 Me-tum-mah
 Sho-mul po mah
 Booldampomah of Metummah
 Kah'-be-teim me
 Po-mo-ke-chah
 Mah-soo-tah ka-ah
 Mah-too'-go
 Ki-ow'-bah

Clear Lake Div. yellow
 She-kum
 Dan-po'-kah
 Bo-al-ka-ah
 Kudan-na-po
 Hab-be-nap-po

Yokiah Div. orange
 Yokiah
 She-a'-ko
 Sho-ko-ah
 Lah'-ta
 Tah'-bah-ta
 Boyah
 Konoah
 Dan-nol-go keah
~~Yokiah~~

N.E. Div.
 Sho-te-ah

Ham-fo pink

S.W. Division (middle)
 Ma-hin-row-nah yellow
 Shah-row'-we chummi "
 Mah'-kah-mo chummi "
 We'-shah-tum-mi yellow
~~Kah'-tah-we chummi pink~~
~~Kah'-chi-ah green~~
 Yo-butz-ka-ah chummi yellow

S.W. coast
 Kah-chi-ah green

S.E. - pink
 We-chum-tat-tah
 Kah-tah-we chum mi
 Me-dah-kah chummi

Color scheme for enlarged Pomo map.

NW. div. - orange
 Clearlake - yellow
 Yokiah - lavender
 Shoteah - brown
 Hamfo - pinky tan
 SW+SE - pink.
 SW coast - Yokiah - gray

Bordering stocks
 Yuki - blue
 Athabaskan & Mewan - yellow
 Wintom - green
 Alhonian - orange-pink.

Feb 1927.

Pomoan Tribes
 All tribes have 20-22 words alike or 1/10

North west div. - Metummah Po-mo Rechal & Ki-you-bah
 (Pomo-Rechal most constant only 9 words out of 200 differ) 400 words
 have 1/2 their words like Yokiah
 Clearlake (Kah-nah-bah) 200
 Southern div. (not counting words alike in all Pomoan) 200
 Kahchiah (not counting words alike in all) 200
 Shoteah (" " ") 200
 Hamfo. (not counting words alike in all) 200

Yokiah div. - Yo-ki-ah, Tah'-bo-ta' & Bo'-yah
 (Boyah most constant - only 9 words out of 300 differ from one of others) 400 words
 have 1/2 their words like North west div.
 Clearlake 200
 Southern div. (not counting words alike in all Pomoan) 200
 Kahchiah (" " ") 200
 Shoteah (not counting words alike) 200
 Hamfo (not counting words alike in all tribes) 200

Southern division - Mah'-Kah-mo chum-mi, We'-shah-chummi, [SW]
 Kah'-tah-we chum-mi and Me'-dah-kah tum-mi [S.E.] 400
 [SW+SE differ in only 14 words out of 400]
 have 7/8 of their words like Ka-chi-ah
 Yokiah div. (not counting words alike in all) 200
 Northwest " (" " ") 200
 Clearlake (not counting words alike in all) 200
 Hamfo (not counting words alike in all) 200
 Sho-te-ah (" " ") 200

Kah-chi-ah

3/4	has 7/8 of its words like	Southern div.	(not counting words alike in all)	200
2/5	" 1/4 "	Yokiah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
3/5	" less than 1/5 "	Northwest "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/5	" only 15 "	Clear Lake "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/4	" less than 1/5 "	Ham-fo	(not counting words alike in all)	200
1/5	" only 15 "	Sho-te-ah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200

Clear Lake - Kah-nah-bah^{ch}

1/5	has only 7 words like	Southern div.	(not counting words alike in all)	200
1/5	" " 15 "	Kadiah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/3	" more than 1/4 "	Yokiah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
3/10	" more than 1/4 "	Northern "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/4	" less than 1/5 "	Ham-fo	(not counting words alike in all)	200
1/5	" " 1/5 "	Shoteah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200

Ham-fo out of 200 words, not counting words alike in all Pomoan

1/4 has less than 1/5 of its words like

Clear Lake div	1/4
Northwest	1/5 - 1/5
Yokiah	1/5
Southern	1/5
Kah-chi-ah	1/4

" only 7 words like Sho-te-ah + 1/10

Sho-te-ah

1/5	has only 13 of its words like	Clear Lake	(not counting words alike in all)	200
1/10	" " 7 "	Ham-fo	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/5	" " 14 "	Southern div.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/5	" " 15 "	Kah-chi-ah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/5	less than 1/10	Yokiah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200
1/5	" only 10	Northwest	" " " " " " " " " " " "	200

SE + S.W. divisions differ ^{greatly} in only 14 words
 Kah-chi-ah differs from both SE + S.W. in 54 words,
 or 1/8 of its words different from both.
 Kah-chi-ah nearer like S.W. than SE. [differs in 12 words besides the 54 from SE]

In all Pomoan (from 1000 200 words)
 9 words are alike
 11 more are nearly alike

not counting words alike in all Pomoan tribes

Ham-fo has 17 words same as Clear Lake (Kah-nah-bah^{ch})

"	" 16 "	"	"	SW div.	{mah-kah-mochini wa-shah-chuni
"	" 15 "	"	"	Yokiah div.	{Yokiah Tah-to Bo-yah
"	" 14 "	"	"	NW div.	{metum-mah Pomo-ke-chah ki-you-bah ^{ch}
"	" 13 "	"	"	Kah-chi-ah	
"	" 9 "	"	"	SE div.	{Kah-tah-wa-chuni ma-dah-kah
"	" 7 "	"	"	Sho-te-ah	

NW div. - within its self, Pomokechah most constant
 Pomokechah + ki-you-bah^{ch} differ in only 9 words
 (out of 200) metum-mah differs from both in 18.
 Yokiah division - Boy-ah most constant - out of 350 differs 9 words from others.

McLEOD'S TRAPPING EXPEDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA

The following account of McLeod's trapping expeditions in California ^{are} given by Harry L. Wells in a chapter entitled 'Great Fur Companies and Their Trapping Expeditions to California,' published in Gilbert, Wells and Chambers, History of Butte County, California, pages 97-98, 1882. Wells writes as follows concerning Mr. McLeod's trapping expedition to California:

"Smith [Jedediah] and a portion of this company

returned to Vancouver

NW dir. & Yokiah differ in $\frac{1}{2}$ their words. 407

NW dir. & Clear Lake differ in ^{nearly} $\frac{3}{4}$ of their words 272

Yokiah & Clear Lake " in nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of their words 200

Clear Lake has (other than words alike in all Pomoan) only 7 words like the SW & SE dir. & 13 like Shoteah. (out of 200 in Pomoan)

Hampo, has (other than words alike in all Pomoan) less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of its words like Clear Lake, Southern Dir., Yokiah, NW dir. & Kachiah, & only 7 words like Shoteah.

SE & SW dir. has (other than words alike in all Pomoan) $\frac{1}{4}$ of its words like Yokiah, - $\frac{1}{5}$ like NW dir., & only 14 like Shoteah out of 200

alike all

- deer (shot + kah)
- horns
- hair
- dung (Fin Hampo + Shoteah)
- tracks
- animals burrow
- tree
- bay
- feather
- fish (shot + kah)
- woodpile
- redwood
- valley oak
- red tailed hawk (shot + kah)
- C.T. (shot + kah)
- valley quail
- dove (shot + kah)

- Robin (shot + kah)
- all ducks (" + kah)
- all geese (" + kah)

alike but

- ✓ Raccoon (shot)
- ✓ Mt lion (Hampo + Clear Lake)
- ✓ wolf (Hampo, Shoteah & Clear Lake)
- ✓ gopher (Shoteah)
- ✓ meadow mouse (Clear Lake + Hampo)
- ✓ dog (Shoteah)
- ✓ manganta (Shoteah)
- ✓ southerner (H + shot)
- ✓ shell (H + shot)
- ✓ plume (H + shot)
- ✓ scaly lizard (H, shot + cl,)
- ✓ turtle (cl. + Ham. - shot + kah)
- ✓ slugs (H + shot)
- ✓ grasshopper (H + shot)
- ✓ fly (H. - shot + kah)
- ✓ yellow jacket (cl + H + shot)
- ✓ flea (cl + H + Shoteah)
- ✓ Blue Keye (H)
- ✓ alder (Ham)

- ✓ sparrow hawk (Hampo + Kah)
- ✓ crested J (H + shot)
- ✓ Calif. wood pecker (H, + shot)
- ✓ nest (cl. H. + shot)
- ✓ egg (cl. H.)
- ✓ bird, Tah, Tait-tah or He-Ro-tah

Shoteah words like N.W. Pomo.

- barn owl
- valley quail
- feather
- egg
- turtle
- horns
- claws
- tree
- acorn
- manganta
- hair
- dung

+ 10 words like but for additional ending "Shoteah of 'kah'

13/12 P-omitted, Brown's pen - no
 How about explaining the extent of the moderate
omission in the introduction. 33 words practically alike in all
 111 words at least 14 absolutely alike in all incl. 5 re

Met-Pans.	Yoknah	Clear Lake	Kahitah mah Kahms	Kahchick	Hampo	Shoteah
79- ²	66- ⁷⁰	43- ⁶⁰	46	49- ⁹⁰	20- ⁶⁰	23- ^{10Kah} 140
44- ⁴⁴	38- ⁸⁰	29- ⁴⁰	30- ¹⁰	28- ⁶⁰	9- ¹²⁰	14- ^{5Kah} 150
133- ²⁰	104- ¹⁵⁰	72- ¹⁰⁰	76- ¹⁰	77- ¹⁵⁰	29- ²¹⁰	37- ^{13Kah} 320
	3/5	2/5	3/7	3/7	1/6 4 words	1/5 1/10
with 21 words alike in all subgroups	1/2	1/10	1/3	1/3		

19 words alike in nearly all
 4 alike in all
 14 alike in all but Hampo + Shoteah

3/5 1/2 3/7 1/5 1/5

Shoteah words like N.W. Pomo.

- barn owl
- Valley quail
- feather
- egg
- turtle
- horns
- claws
- tree
- acorn
- manganta
- hair
- dung

+ 10 words like but for additional
 ending in Shoteah of 'kah'

Yoknah	Clear Lake	Kah Tah + mah Kahms	Kachiah	Hampo	Shoteah
70- ¹⁵⁰	45- ⁷⁰	51	54	18	21- ^{9Kah}
	29	31	27	9	10- ^{5Kah}
	74	82	81	27	31- ^{12Kah}
	3/5 + 2 nearly 1/3	more 1/3	more 1/3	6 words	10 words

Clear Lake	Kahitah mah Kah	Kachiah	Hampo	Shoteah	Hampo + Shoteah
60- ¹⁰⁰	34	33	29	18- ^{2Kah}	13- ^{5Kah}
	18	20	9	14- ^{3Kah}	5- ^{1Kah}
	52	53	38	32- ^{12Kah}	18- ^{6Kah}
	less 1/5	less 1/5	1/10	11 words	

Kahitah + mah Kah	Kachiah	Hampo	Shoteah	Kachiah	Hampo	Shoteah
0- ¹⁰	69	23	20- ^{9Kah}	90	20- ¹³⁰	24- ^{9Kah}
10- ¹⁰	34	9	9	6	2- ²⁰	7- ^{2Kah}
	103	31	29- ^{11Kah}		26- ¹⁵⁰	31- ^{11Kah}
	1/2	10 words	4 words		5 words	10 words

Mah-to-po-mah
But-kow-po-mah?
me-tum-mah
Boot-dau
Sho-mul-po-mah
Kah'-be-tsim'-me-po-mah
Po-mo-re-chah
Mah-soo-tah-kā-ah
mah-too-go
Ki-ow'-bah

Dan-no'-Rah
She-kum
Bo-al'-kā-ah
Ku-lan-nā-po

- 1 Bo-yah
 - 2 Po-no'-ah
 - 4 Lah-tā
 - 3 Tah'-bah-tā
 - 7 Yo-ki'-ah
 - 6 She-a-ko
 - 5 Sho-ko-ah
 - 8 Dau-nol-yo ke'ah!
-
- shah-kow-^{we} chummi
Yo-kuk'-kā-ah
We-shah chum'-mi
me-him-kow'-mah
mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi
-
- We-shim-tat'-tah
Kah-tah-^{we} chummi
me-dah-pah " "

AP Pomoan Classification

of vowels in file

Northern Division

- .. mah'-to-po'-mah
- me-tum-mah
- po-mo'-re-chah' (Potter Valley)
- Ki-you'-bah^{ch}

Stony Creek Division

sho-te'-ah

Yokiah-Bayah Division

- Bo'-yah
- Tah'-bah-ta
- Yo-ki'-ah
- sho'-ko-ah

Mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi

- mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi
- we'-shah-chum'-mi

We-shum'-ta'-tah

- kah'-tah-we-chum'-mi
- me'-dah-kah-tum'-mi

Coast Division

Kah-chi'-ah

Hah-nah'-bah^{ch} or Clear Lake Division

- Dan-no'-kah
- Ho-al'-lek
- She'-kum
- Ku-lan-na'-po

Lower Lake Division

Ham'-fo

Ham'-fo + all Pomoan tribes

alike all

- I dog
- bone deer (+Kah on Shoteah)
- liver horns
- house hair
- medicine tracks
- water animals burrow
- river red-tailed hawk
- mountain sparrow hawk (+Kah on Shoteah)
- foot C.F. (+Kah on Shoteah)
- Valley quail

- dove (+Kah on Shoteah)
- fly (+ " on ")
- Valley oak
- a. mahz anta
- tree
- feather
- redwood
- bark

all nearly alike

- you, mah or Ah'-mah
- skin, Sa-dah, Tse'-dah or she-ahn'
- teeth O or Ho-o'
- fat, Foo'-e, E-poo'-e or Poo'-e
- excrement, Fah', Ah'-pah or Pah'
- fire; sho', O'-ho or Ho'
- acorn mush so-o', To-o or Tah-o
- seedpaddle - Ba-soo, Bah-too Spanish?
- rock Hra-be', Kah-be'
- wind Yah', Yah^{ch}, E'-he-yah'
- Yes E'' He'-yo
- bear (except Hamfo)
- gopher (except Shoteah)
- ~~clung - Pah, Fah~~
- ~~paah - Shah, Ah-chah~~

Pomona

Bo-yah (orig + 2nd copy v.; 1 cl.)
 Ham-fo
 Kah-ohi-ah
 Kah-tah-we chum-mi
 Ki-yow-bah^{oh}
 Kul-an-ape
 Mah-kah-no chum-mi (orig + 2nd copy v.; 1 cl.)
 Me-dah-kah-tum-mi
 Me-tum-ki pomah
 Potter Val. Pomo (Pomo-ke-chah) So
 Sho-ko-ah
 Sho-te-ah
 Tah-bah-tā
 Upper Lake Han-nah'-bah^{oh}
 Wo-shah-chum-mi
 Yo-ki-ah
 Mah-to pomah (ch. d. only)

Shasta

Kone-me-hoo
 O-kwahn-noo-tsoo
 Shas-te

Shoshonean (Southern Piute)

Chemeweve
 Mohave River Piute
 New-oo-ah
 Nu-vah'-an-dita
 Ow-wah-tum New-oo-ah
 Par-ran-ne-gets-seu--Moapa Val. Piute (1st copy on Nu-vah'-an-dita).
 Tel-chin-ne

Shoshonean (Northern Piute)

Bannok
 Em-tim-bitch
 Go-she-ute
 Ko-ko-he-bah
 Mo-na-che Piute--Lone Pine
 Monache (Bishop Creek)
 Pe-sahp-oo-at-te Neuma
 Mono Lake Piute--
 Ko-tzah-be-dik-kah'
 Nim
 Panamint Shoshone

4591
 4592
 4596
 4602
 4604
 4605
 4606
 4607
 4608
 4609
 4610

Authority in brackets

Mah'-kah-mo chumini (Clarendale) language is ^{Pomoan} nearest [CN].

• Dry Creek (ma-hin-row-nah) than it is to Yokiah [CN].
Clarendale tube talk like we'-shah chumini [Dan Scott, a we'-shah chumini]

ma-hin-row-nah (Dry Creek) language near to the Healdsburg
Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi than to the Mah'-kah-mo chumini; [mah'-kah-
mo chumini], Skaggs eggs belong to Mahin-row-nah [mah'-kah-mo chumini]

Kah-tah-we chumini (Healdsburg) had 2 oldtime adjoining tribes or subtribes
Ko-lo-ko (Basket people), short 1/2 m. N of Jintown & close to river
O-so'-chah, close to Hyttor R.R. Sta. [Kah'tah-we chumini Henry Max.]

Yo-but'-ka'-ah (Echo tribe) so called by Yokiah & Sho-ko-ah

She-a'-ko (Largo). Talk like Sho-ko'-ah but faster [Sho-ko-ah]

Sho-ko'-ah (Kopland). Largo talk like Sho-ko'-ah but faster,

Demolyo beach talk like us. [Sho-ko'-ah]
Lah'-ta talk same as the Sho-ko'-ah. Kan-no'-ah talk same
as the Boyah, only a little different from the Lah'-ta + Sho-ko'-ah,
[Dan Scott, a we'-shah chumini]

Lah'-ta talk same as Sho-ko-ah, only a little different from Kan-no'-ah
and Boyah. [Dan Scott a we'-shah chumini]

Tah'-bo-ta (present day) talk same as Kan-no'-ah & Bo'-yah, & different
from we'-shah chumini & Mah'-kah-mo-chumini. [Dan Scott, we'-shah chumini]

Kan-no'-ah talk same as Boyah & Tah'-bo-ta (present day). Talk a
little different from Lah'-ta & Sho-ko'-ah. Talk different
from we'-shah chumini & Mah'-kah-mo chumini [Dan Scott, we'-shah chumini]

Bo-yah talk same as Kan-no'-ah & present day Tah'-bo-ta; talk a little
different from Lah'-ta & Sho-ko-ah; different from
we'-shah chumini & Mah'-kah-mo chumini [Dan Scott, we'-shah chumini]

for my mother."

He answered, "All right."

The old woman heard the whispering and was suspicious. When she got up in the morning, ^{Assabalache} he had already left. ~~the girl and had gone.~~ The old woman went in and asked her daughter, "Who were you talking to last night?"

The girl replied, "Did you hear me talk? Maybe I dreamed."

The mother said, "I know you were talking to somebody. I want you to tell me. Don't lie to me."

The daughter ^{answered,} replied, "I will not lie to you, but I will not tell you until tomorrow morning."

Her mother insisted, "I want to know now who he is."

The girl repeated, "I'll tell you tomorrow morning".

The old woman demanded, "I want to know now."

Rockpile
Wah'-shah'-chunini - close to like Clowdale Mah'kah-no-chunini
Dan Scott
very dif from Kanno'ah + Bo'jah.

Kah'-tah-ue-chunini, - close to Dry Creeks

Kanno'ah - same as Dry Creeks, lah-tā & Clowdale - com Aug 10, 1925
same as Bo'jah + faint tah'-bo-tā - dif little dif. from lah-tā
& sho-ko'ah; very dif from Meschah-chunini Dan Scott

Mah'kah-no-chunini - close to Meschah-chunini Dan Scott

Dry Creeks nearer Headcup than to Clowdale - John Thompson

Lah-tā - like Hofland sho-ko'ah

BOUNDARIES OF POMOAN TRIBES ON OR NEAR COAST

BOOL-DAH: From Ten Mile River south to Little River, including Ft. Bragg, Noyo, Caspar and Big River. In interior reaches Comptche and probably also Halfway House.

BO-YAH: From Little River south to Fish Rock. In interior reaches Christine.

WAHL-HOL-LAH: [Called We'-shah-chum'-mi by some of the Russian River Tribes] From Fish Rock and Walhalla Mt. south across mouth of Gualala River to Del Mar, and including North Fork Gualala River and Rockpile Creek. Eastern limit unknown, but not reaching Dry Creek, where the language is said to be very different.

KAH-SHI-AH: From Del Mar south along the Coast, crossing Russian River and reaching a point about 4 miles south of its mouth. *Chum*

?
Northern
boundary
Gualala R.
Z.M.T.

POMOAN TRIBES THAT REACH THE COAST

Mahtopomah, extending from Ten Mile Creek south to Cleone and Glen Blair and reaching easterly in the interior to Sherwood Valley and Outlet Creek.

Metumnah, extending from Cleone and Glen Blair south to Little River, and easterly in the interior to include Willits Valley. The members of the tribe inhabiting the coastal region are usually called Booldah or Booldam by neighboring tribes, but the name is used in an indefinite sense and is without tribal significance.

Boyah, extending along the coast from Little River south to Fish Rock and in the interior reaching only to the neighborhood of Christine and to a point a little east of Comfort, but not to Rancheria Creek.

Konoah, extending from Fish Rock southeasterly to mouth of Gualala River and easterly to include the whole drainage basin of North Fork Gualala River.

Weshahchumni, extending from mouth of Gualala River southeasterly along the coast to Chah-pe-dah Rancheria (at or near the place known as Del Mar) and easterly in the interior to the north-south ridge at the heads of Rock Pile

Pomoan tribes reaching coast 2

and Buckeye Creeks; eastern boundary running nearly due south along the summit of the ridge from Pardaloe Peak to a point three or four miles south of Cole Divide.

Kahchiah, extending from Chah-pe-dah Rancheria (Del Mar) southeasterly along the coast to Duncan Point [some say to Salmon Creek] a few miles south of the mouth of Russian River; and in the interior to a north-south line which crosses Russian River a little west of Guerneville.

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Pomoan tribes reaching coast] 2

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All these names
entered in check lists, M.B.H.

^{and Villages}
POMOAN TRIBES, AND LANGUAGES OF RUSSIAN RIVER VALLEY

From Yokiah Indian, Stephen Knight. - ~~own~~

From the head of Russian River southward to the Cloverdale region, there were 3 quite distinct languages:

1. From Ackerman Creek, a few miles north of ^(Ukiah) ~~Yokiah~~, to the head of Russian River; also reaching easterly to Potter Valley and westerly to Fort Bragg.

2. From Ackerman Creek southerly to the neighborhood of Pieta.

3. From ~~Pieta~~ or Cloverdale, southward.

Shā-nel or Hopland Valley tribe (named from Shān-ne, the large ceremonial house), beginning about 5 miles south of Largo and covering Hopland Valley. *Proper name of Hopland tribe is Sho'ko-ah. Hopland Valley is Sho'ko-wah e-mah.*

From Stephen Knight, Yokiah

RUSSIAN RIVER TRIBES

All the tribes along Russian River except the Miyakma of Alexander Valley were Pomoan tribes. Beginning at the north end of Russian River Valley, in the Calpella region, and extending down to Hopland Valley, were 5 tribes as follows:

Mah-soo'-tah kā-ah.--Extending from Redwood Valley ^{about} ~~6 or 7~~ 7 miles north of Calpella, where they were called Redwoods or ^{forest people} She-awl' kā-ah (meaning forest people), south to Ackerman Creek. *The big rancheria was hardly 1/4 mile south of present Calpella.*

Yokiah.--Beginning on the north at Ackerman Creek, and reaching southerly along Russian River Valley to a point 3 miles north of Largo. ^{47 hours}

She-ā-ko.--Occupying ^(Largo and) Lema (Lamah) Valleys and ~~Largo~~ Valley; beginning about 3 miles above Largo at a big rock bluff on the west side of the River around which the River flows. *(Stephen Knight's father lived in ^{this} Knight's Valley at Largo).*

Language slightly different from Yokiah and Shānel.
Lem-ah valley is a small valley about a mile north of Largo valley.

Den-nōl yoke'ah.--A small tribe, occupying the valley from Pieta and Echo to or near Preston, now practically extinct. Language essentially the same as that of the She-ā-ko and Yokiah.

From Yokiah

Yokiah Sub-tribes or Bands.-- As a rule there was only one village in a valley. It was presided over by the local or village chief, whose authority was only exceeded ^(that of) by the head chief who lived at the rancheria just south of the present town Talmadge, which is on the east side of Russian River east of Ukiah.

In each of the minor villages each family had its own food grounds--areas or stretches along the river--from which the family obtained its acorns, manzanita berries, and other seeds, fruits, and fish.

The people from all these villages and camps attended the annual ceremonies at the headquarters town.

The secondary villages remembered by my informant were:

Tah'-tim.--On the west bank of Russian River at the extreme southern limit of the Yokiah tribe. The place is just north of a big rock bluff on the river, which is the acknowledged boundary between the Yokiah on the north and She-ā-ko on the south.

From Yokiah

Doo'-me.-- On east side Russian River at the mouth of Morrison Creek, commonly known as Dry Creek. The camp extended over both sides of the mouth of Dry Creek.

Kah-chi'-o.-- On west bank Russian River about half a mile above Doo'-me. This village had a sweat house and houses of its own and was practically permanent.

Bōk-shah.-- On Robinson Creek about a mile ^{west of} ~~back from~~ Russian River. This village had a sweat house and thatched ^{dwellings} houses and was practically permanent.

Shā-boop-tah'-we.--On west side Russian River between Ukiah and Robinson Creek, but nearer Ukiah. A large camp for gathering wild oats and other seeds. Not occupied at other seasons.

Kah-ke'-u (meaning 'cold water').-- Large village with sweat house on ^{(east side of Russian River east of Ukiah;} ground now occupied by the Insane Asylum. Informant's ancestors came from this place.

From Stephen Knight, Yokiak

ka-ah }
ka-ah } = kumpat

V POTTER VALLEY AND CLEAR LAKE TRIBES

^{Creek} Po'-mo k'shah' ka-ah (Potter Valley tribe).--Living within the limits of this tribe was a small band known as Kā-chah' kā-ah, meaning "arrowhead people." They are believed to be extinct.

^(Peculiar to the area between Cold Creek and Potter Valley)
Shā-nel' kā-ah.--A small tribe or band inhabiting Cold Creek Canyon and the area between Cold Creek and Potter Valley, reaching easterly nearly to Upper Lake. Language said to differ from that of Potter Valley people.

Dan-nó-ka-ah.--Upper Lake tribe proper, extending from the southerly slope of Elk Mountain to Upper Lake, thus including the main part of Middle Creek with its east and west forks and coming south to the north shore of Clear Lake on both sides of Upper Lake. Sometimes called Shō'kē, which however is not a tribal name but means east + applies to all Clear Lake people alike as spoken by Russian River Indians.

She'-kum.--Occupying the eastern shore of the main Clear Lake, including Bartlett Landing, and extending southerly to or nearly to Floyd Hill. A few of these people are still to be found on a small reservation on the west side of Upper Lake on the road that leads from Upper Lake to Lakeport. ^{near or by phone}

From Stephen Knight

Kah-kan'-nap-po (Big Valley tribe).--Territory extended along the west shore of Clear Lake from just above the town of Lakeport, southerly to Bynum Springs and Highland Springs (probably a little farther), and on the east included Kelseyville and ^{the} westerly slopes of Mt. Knokti. These people have lived for some years in a small rancheria on the ground of the St. Turebias Mission, but are now located by themselves on a small reservation not far from Lakeport.

^{west side people}
Bo-al' kā-ah (Scott Valley tribe).--Occupying Scott Valley between Blue Lake and the northern shore of Clear Lake. There are said to be a few of these people still at the Upper Lake rancheria and a few at the Big Valley rancheria (now located near Lakeport). Bō-al means on the west, referring to those on west side of the lake. ←

Kow'-oo-nah' kā-ah (Sulphur Bank tribe).--Hold Sulphur Bank arm and thence southerly along Lower Lake and probably around ~~the~~ Lower Lake ^{to} at the Narrows. An old Indian man of this tribe was tied to a tree and burned alive because he refused to tell Capt. ^{Nathan} Lyon and his troops where the Indians were hiding during Lyon's infamous expedition of ^{May} 1850.

Frankfort

NAMES OF NEIGHBORING TRIBES AS SPOKEN BY THE YOKIAH

Sherwood Valley tribe.
Shă-bal-dan'-no.--A Pomoan tribe closely related to the Little Lake and Calpella tribes. Their language is essentially the same. *Some are still living near Sherwood.*

Tah'-bo-te'.--A Pomoan tribe in Anderson Valley (Boonville region) west of the Yokiah.



VILLAGES AND CAMPS OF THE RUSSIAN RIVER POMO

Stephen Knight, a Yo-ki'-ah Pomo, gives me the following important information concerning the character and distribution of village and camp sites in Russian River Valley, from its extreme head north of Calpella, southward to or nearly to Hopland.

The principal villages correspond in number and location with the tribal divisions recognized by the Indian themselves. There was only one large town in the territory of each tribe. This is the ruling village. It contains the principal ceremonial house, usually large enough to hold several hundred people, and is presided over by the head chief, whose office is hereditary.

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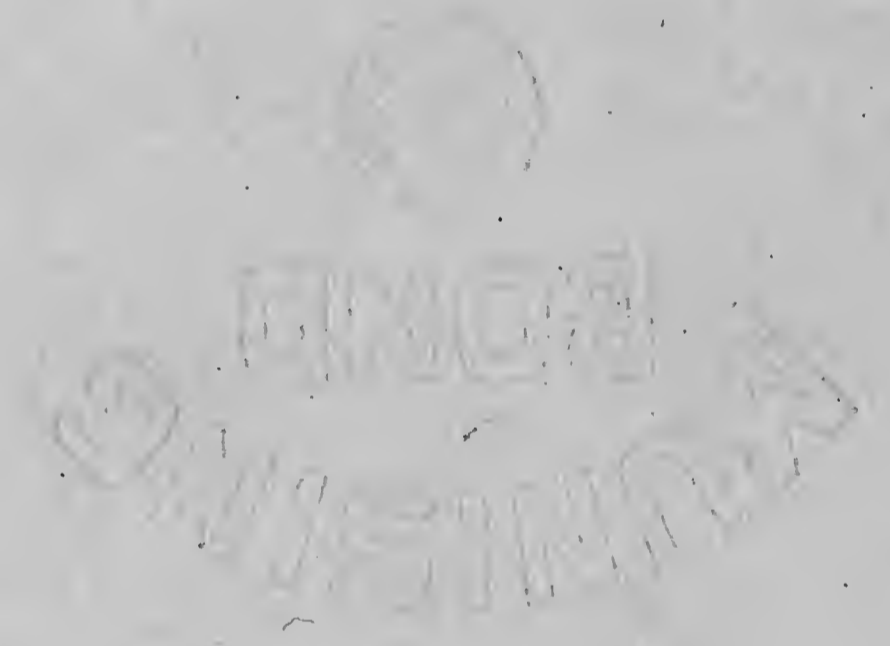
The following document is a duplicate of the preceding document. It may contain annotations and corrections not found on the original.

Carded

POMOAN TRIBES ~~AND~~ LANGUAGES ^(and Villages) OF RUSSIAN RIVER VALLEY
(Information from Stephen Knight)

From the head of Russian River southward to the Cloverdale region, there were 3 quite distinct languages:

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2. From Ackerman Creek southerly to ~~the neighborhood~~ of Pieta.
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Carded

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Language only slightly different from Yokiah and Shā-nel. Semi'-ah valley is a small valley about a mile north of Largo Valley.

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She-ā'-ko, + Yokiah
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the south.

Yokiah

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Creek, commonly known as Dry Creek. The camp extended
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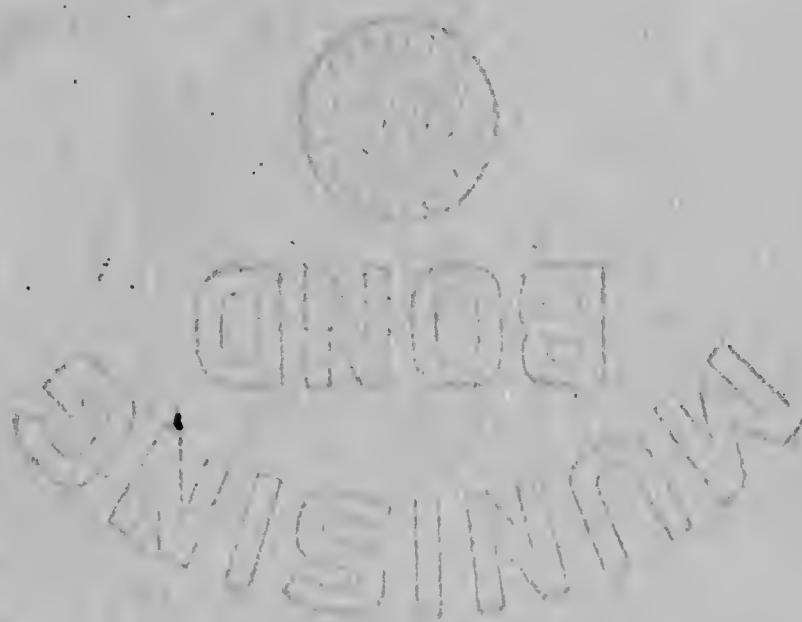
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NW Division	Yo-ki'-ah ^{Bo-yah} Division	Clear Lake Div. Hah-nah'-bah ^{ch}	SW Division	NE Division	Lower Lake Division
Mah'-to p'omah	Yo-ki'-ah	Dan-no'-kah	Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi	Sho-te'-ah ^{stay Ford}	Ham'-fo
Me-tum'-mah	Sho-ko'-ah (incl. She-ā'-ko)	Ho-al'-lek	Min-kow'-nah (mā-hin-kow'-nah) Shah-kow'-we chemini Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi (incl. Beh'-num-tah'-tah)		
Sho-mul' p'omah Bool'-dam p'omah (Bool-dah)	Dan-nol'-yo ke'-ah Ho-buk-kā-ah Tah'-boh-tā' (modern) Lah'-tā	She'-kum	We'-shah chum'-mi		
Buk-kow' pomah	Bo'-yah Kan-no'-eh	Bo-al'-kéah Ku'-lan-nā'-po Hah-be-nā'-po	Kah-chi'-ah (aberrant)		
Kah'-be-tsim'-me p'omah			<u>We'-shum'-tat'-tah</u>		
Po-mo'-ke-chah'			Kah'-tah-we chemini O-sol-to chemini (O-so'i-yi)		
ah-soc'-tah-ke'-ah			Bah-tin'-kah-le chow'-we		
h-too'-go			me'-dah-kah' tumini		
Ki-yow'-bah ^{ch}			<u>Kah-chi'-ah</u>		

not up
to date

MINI SING
NO 10

NW Division	Yo-ki-ah ^{Bo-yah} Division	Clear Lake Div Hah-nah'-bah ^{ch}	SW Division	NE Division	Lower Lake Division
Mah-to pómah	Yo-ki-ah	Dan-no'-kah	Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi	Sho-te'-ah ^{sh, Fnd}	Ham'-fo
Me-tum'-mah	Sho-ko'-ah	Ho-al'-lek	Min-kow'-nah (mā-hin-kow'-nah)		
Sho-mul' pómah	(incl. She-ā'-ko)		Shah-kow'-we chumini		
Bool-dam pómah (Bool-dah)	Dan-nol'-yo ke'-ah	She'-kum	Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi		
<u>Buk-kow' pomah</u>	Ko-wuk-kā-ah	Bo-al'-kéah	(incl. Bah-num-tah'-tah)		
	Tah'-boh-tā' (modern)	Kú-lan-nā'-po	We'-shah chum'-mi		
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	Bo'-yah				
	Kan-no'-eh				
Kah'-be-tsim'-me pómah					
Po-mo'-ke-chah'					
Mah-soc'-tah-ke'-ah			<u>We'-shum'-tat'-tah</u>		
Mah-too'-go			Kah'-tah-we chumini		
Ki-yow'-bah ^{ch}			O-sol-to chumini (O-sol-yi)		
			Bah-tin'-kah-le chow'-we		
			Me'-dah-kah' tumini		
			<u>Kah-chi'-ah</u>		

Retake of Preceding Frame

According to Dau Scott

Talk same

Yokiah
Den-olyo Reah
Sho-ko-ah
She-ah-ko
Lah-Ta

Talk same

Talk Nearly same

Kannoah
Tah-to-Ta (present day)
Bo-yah

Talk same

According to Vocabs.

Yokiah Div = Yokiah, Shokoah } Talk same

Tah-bah-Ta - differs from above in 1/7 of its words

Boyah - differs from Tah-bah-Ta group in 1/5 of its words

[Tah-bah-Ta equally different from Boyah or Yokiah (Shokoah)]

Mah'-Kah-mo
Ue'-shah chummi } practically alike

Mah'-Kah-mo chummi +
Kah-tah-we chummi
differs in less than 1/5 of their words

Mehin-row-nah

repeat

Kah'-Tah-we chummi

Mah'-Kah-mo chummi (by Mah'-Kah-mo people)

↑ only slightly different according to vocabs. (less than 1/10 of their words differ out of 175.)

Belong together

Mehin-row-nah + Shah-ko-we
Kah'-Tah-we chummi
Mah'-Kah-mo chummi
Ue'-shah chummi

Yokiah
Den-olyo Reah
She-ah-ko
Sho-ko-ah
Yo-tek-Keah?
Lah-Ta

Kan-no'-ah
Tah-bah-Ta
Bo'-yah

According to Dau Scott, Ue-shah-chummi

Pomoran

I { Mah'-Kah-mo chummi (Clowdale) } talk alike
Ue-shah chummi

II { Yokiah, Sho-ko-ah, She-ah-ko (talk faster), Den-olyo Reah, Lah'-ta } Talk same

very close

III { Kan-no'-ah, Bo'-yah, Tah-to-Ta (present day) } Talk same

groups I + III talk very different

groups II + III talk only a little different

Mah'-Kah-mo chummi, like Ue-shah chummi [Dau Scott, Ue-shah chummi]

Ma-hin-row-nah (Dry Creek) [CH]

Yokiah [CH]

Ma-hin-row-nah (Dry Creek) [Mah'-Kah-mo chummi]

Kah'-Tah-we chummi (Clowdale) [Mah'-Kah-mo chummi]

Mah'-Kah-mo chummi (Clowdale) [Mah'-Kah-mo chummi]

{ Kah'-Tah-we chummi
Mehin-row-nah chummi & Shah-ko-we }

quickly or the baby will cry again." So he went to his grandfather. ~~and asked.~~ The old man inquired, "How did you quiet him down?" He replied that his wife had mentioned to the baby all his brothers and all his sisters, and he wouldn't stop, but when she had mentioned her mother, the baby had stopped. Then he said to his grandfather, "I want to know what to do. I ~~do~~^{don't} want him to cry any more."

His grandfather replied, "That is easily done. You can send him ~~back~~ or take him ~~back~~."

The young man inquired, "How can we send him ~~back~~? My wife won't go back."

The grandfather answered, "You talk with your grandmother and get her to talk to your wife."

"All right," said the young man. He went to his grandmother and said, "I want you to talk to my wife." She answered, "All right." [She knew all along what was going on without being told]. Still the baby was not

"Yes," she replied.

Her mother continued, "Why doesn't your sister-in-law come to breakfast?"

The little girl answered: "Tonight she will come to supper."

The old lady said, "Isn't it strange that you girls hold off eating so long?" That ~~was~~ all she said.

In the evening, the brother and his wife came to supper. The mother asked, "Where is your little sister?"

He answered, "She is ^{at} over there."

The old woman ^{asked} said, "Why don't you all come together?"

The son replied, "I guess she'll come when she gets ready. She is all right with me."

The little girl went to bed but could not sleep, thinking all the time about the baby. It was now seven or eight days old and could laugh. Then in the

We'-chah chummi do not talk same as the Kah-chi'-ah ^{Pomwan} on the south, & very different from the Kan-no'-ah on the north. Our talk is close to that of the Cloverdale Mah'-Kah-mo chummi [Dau Scott, a We chah chummi].

Kah-chi'-ah do not talk same as We'-chah chum-mi [Dau Scott, We-chah chum-mi] or anybody else -

little girl, "You had better go home and eat breakfast.

If they ask why I did not come, tell them that tonight I'll go to supper."

But the little girl would not go home; she wanted to stay with the baby--which was hidden all the time so the people wouldn't know.

In the morning ~~the~~^{she} little girl went home to breakfast. Her mother asked, "You have been with your brother all the time?"

Barratt's divisions

Northern Dialect [includes Clear Lake]

Coast Div

Valley Div

Lake Div

Central Dialect

Coast Div

Valley Div

Eastern Dialect

Upper Lake Div

Bay Area Div

So Eastern Dialect

Southern Dialect

Russian River Div

Sualala Div

Southwestern Dialect

Coast Div

River Div

Northwestern Dialect

[Stony Cr.]

Right to Fish - Klamath Reservation

Treaty with the Klamath, etc., 1864. (Extract)

Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, Kappler, Vol. 2, ~~and~~ ed.

Page 866, 1904.

Article 1. ~~#####~~

It is further stipulated and agreed that no white person shall be permitted to locate or remain upon the reservation, except the Indian superintendent and agent, employes of the Indian department, and officers of the Army of the United States, and that in case persons other than those specified are found upon the reservation, they shall be immediately expelled therefrom; and the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams and lakes, included in said reservation, and of gathering edible roots, seeds, and berries within its limits, is hereby secured to the Indians aforesaid: Provided, also, That the right of way for public roads and railroads across said reservation is reserved to citizens of the United States.

Middle & Southern Pomoan relationships
(by dialects)

Aug. 1925 - cum

1. Yokiah group

Yo-ki'ah	Ukiah Valley
She-ä'ko	Largo "
Sho-ko'ah	Hopland
Den-nöl-yo kä-ah	Vieta
Lah'tä (Yo'-buk-kä-ah)	Echo Yorktown
Kan-no'ah	NFK Gualala
Tah'-bo-tä (modum)	Anderson val [old Tah'-bo-tä like Pinolatown] + mah-ool'tah kä'-ah!
Bo'-yah	Saint Arana

2. Mah'-kah-mo chum'-ni group

- Mah'-kah-mo chum'ini - Clearlake Valley
- Me-hin-kow'-nah chum'ini - Lower Dry Cr.
- Shah-kow'-we chum'ini - Upper Dry Cr + Warm Spgs Cr.
- We'-shah tum'-ni - Rockpile - Amador
- ? Yo'-buk-kä-ah chum'-ni - Echo + E + W

3. We-shum'tat-tah group

- kah'-tah-we chum'ini - Hardsburg
- ? -ko-lo'-ko chum'ini - Alex val. (ca) [Not Echo ko-lo'-ko]
- o-so'-yi chum'ini - Lytton val. + Alexander Valley
- me'-dah-kah' " & Beh-tin'-kahle - Santa Rosa - Sebastopol

4. Kah-chi'-ah group

Kah-chi'-ah - Stewart Pt

① The ko-lo'-ko chum'ini had best be treated as a rancheria group of the o-so'-yi (or o-so'-to chum'ini)

Relationships of tribes - groups speaking same dialect: Dan Scott

Ridge between NFK Gualala and Rockpile Cr. belongs to Kan-no'ah. Did they have whole ridge, both sides?

Wal-hol'lah Reha So north Gualala - Kan-no'ah? Yes

Is Rockpile Cr. ^{Rockpile} Valley (ridge N) divided between Kan-no'ah and Kah-bä'-ho (= We'-shah' chum'ini)? - divided bet Rockpile Cr. + NFK Gualala. Ok

Is Garcia Riv. + Paradise Cr. divided bet Kan-no'ah & Lah'tä? Yes.

Explicit name?

Where is Kah-wah'-no do'-no? Not, W of Clearlake + E Cherry Cr.

What Kah-wah'-no mean?

Language dialects

From old Bill Doeh, last
Lah'ta of Yorkville 1925

Bo'-yah

Kan-no'ah

Lah'ta

Sho-ko'-ah

Tah'-bo-ta (modern)

same language ^{as} Bo'-yah of coast + Sho-ko'-ah of
Kefauver.

"Old time Tah'-bo-ta different + like Cinsleville = Pottsville."

Rockfile we'-shah'-chaimi (Keh'-ba'-ho) talk dif from Lah'ta group
+ like Clarendon + Dry Cr. not like Kah-chi'-ah.

M/12a-g/G30

Pomo - Northern Division

M/12a-g/G30

B0/10
c

Calpella Pomo

MAH-SOO'-TAH KĀ-AH

Members of the Yo-kī'-ah^{tribe} of Ukiah

Valley, and of the Po-mo'-ke-chah' tribe of Potter Valley tell me that the proper name of the Calpella tribe is Mah-soo'-tah kĀ-ah and that the name Calpella as well known is that of a former chief.

The so-called Redwood Valley Indians nearby were called She-awl' kĀ-ah, meaning 'Forest People', and were a Pomoan tribe closely related to the Mah-soo'-tah kĀ-ah.

These so-called Redwood Indians must not be confused with the Yukean Redwoods further north.

The Mah-soo'-tah kĀ-ah inhabited a rather

small area at the head of Russian River
Valley, extending from Ackerman Creek on
the South, northerly only a few miles to the
mountains. - *cm*

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small area at the head of Russian River Valley, extending from Ackerman Creek on the South, northerly only a few miles to the mountains. - ~~down~~

REDWOODS OR REDWOOD INDIANS

An unfortunate term, applied by Whites and several Indian tribes to 4 or more tribes belonging to 3 linguistic stocks, namely:

Northern Athapaskan Hwilkut of Redwood Creek;

Southern Athapaskan tribes of redwood forest (of lower Van Duzen River below Bridgeville, and redwood region country) west of South Fork Eel River;

Yukean Hootchum of South Eel River and Outlet Creek;

Pomoan Meh-soo-teh ka-ah of Redwood Valley a few miles north of Calpella. can

The Athapaskan Chetoggekah, Settenbiden, & Tsennahkennes apply the term Kahs-cho to the Athapaskan tribes of the redwood forest country of the lower Van Duzen and South Fork Eel River; and the related Southern Athapaskan Ko-se-ke of Garberville region use the same name but pronounce it Kush-cho. can

MAH-SOO-TAH KĀ-AH - ADDITIONAL VILLAGES GIVEN BY AUTHORS

- Chōm-chah-de-lah On mesa just south of Calpella, about 2 miles up main stream of Russian River from confluence of East Fork.
- Kah-ba-lahl' On mesa west of main branch Russian River, 3-1/2 miles north of Calpella; near Berry Wright ranch house.
- Kah-'lem Old camp site just east of 'Forks saloon', 1 mile west of confluence of East Fork Russian River with main stream.
- Mah-too-koo On south bank Cold Creek, about 1 mile up from confluence with East Fork Russian River, about 200 yards south of ranch house on Hopper Sheep Ranch.
- Shah-chahm-kah-oo On north bank of East Fork Russian River, 2-1/2 miles up from confluence with main stream, 1/8 mile down stream from former site Cleveland's flour mill.
- She-yol' On north bank Akerman Creek at confluence with Russian River, or on east bank Russian River on Howard Ranch almost opposite site described [She-awl' kĀ-ah given me by Yo-ki-ah as name for Redwood Valley tribe.--]

- Shim-ah-kah-oo Village at east end of bridge across main branch Russian River, short distance up from confluence with East Fork.
- Shō-do Kai Band or village in Coyote Valley 4 miles northeast of Ukiah.
- Shō-kah-chahl Near south bank Hensley Creek, 3/4 mile west of confluence with Russian River.

THE MAH-TOO'-GO
com

A Pomo tribe formerly occupying the valley of Cold Creek, which flows westerly from the divide west of Blue Lakes to East Fork of Russian River, which it enters about 4 miles east of Calpella.

The tribe extended from Cow Mountain on the south northerly (apparently) to Newhinney Creek [exact boundary not yet ascertained]. The eastern boundary was the divide separating the waters of Cold Creek on the west from those of Blue Lakes Creek on the east.

The Mah-too'-go were in contact with 6 tribes, all of Pomoan stock, namely:

On the west, the Mah-soo' tah ka'-ah of the Calpella region;

On the north, the Po-mo'-ke-chah' of Potter Valley;

On the northeast (for a short distance), the Dan-no'-kah or Upper Lake tribe;

On the east, the Ki-yow'-bah^{ch} or Blue Lakes tribe;

On the southeast, the Bo-al'-ka'-ah or Scott Valley tribe;

On the south, the northeastern corner of the Yo-ki'-ah.

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ME-TUM-MAH (Little Lake Valley)

Me-tum-mah or Me-tum-ki Po-mah. . . Their name for themselves.

Pomoan tribe inhabiting Little Lake or Willits Valley, the name of which in their own language is Me-tum-ki (called 'Be-tum-ki' by Pomoan tribes on Russian River and Clear Lake).

The territory of the Me-tum-mah extends northwesterly from the site of the present town of Willits to a little beyond the sawmill at Northwestern, and thence to the coast, which it reaches at Cleone Creek (in their language Lă-koo-nah bë-dah), or possibly at Pudding Creek, extending thence south to Little River, thus including the Ft. Bragg, Noyo, Caspar, and Big River coast region, which was called Bul-dam or Bool-dah.

The Me-tum-mah proper did not claim the eastern part of Little Lake Valley from Willits to the Mountains and Tomki Cr.; this was the territory of a closely related band called Sho-mul po-mah. Neither did they claim the northern part of Little Lake (now a tule marsh) and adjacent northern part of the valley, for these belonged to the band known as Buk-kow-hah, regarded by the Me-tum-mah as a distinct tribe. -- Cum

The name Me-to-mah chut-te was applied to all Me-tum-mah villages in Me-tum-ki or Little Lake Valley.

There were four important permanent winter villages containing about 600 people. These were: Chă-bo-chă-kah chut-te, Po-kah-chil-chut-te, She-o-kah-lan' chut-te, and Tsah-kah' chut-te.

Cum

MAH-IO PO-MAH ADDITIONAL RANCHERIAS GIVEN BY AUTHORS

- Bĭ-ke-kah' In hills north of Sherwood Valley, 1/4 mile north of Billodeaux house, and 1-3/4 miles north-northwest of Sherwood Station. ✓
- Bo'-shahm-koo-che . 1/2 mile east-northeast of Sherwood Station, near where Sherwood Inn now is. ✓
- Kah-ba'-dah-no At Russell Ranch house on northeast shore wet-weather lake 2 miles south-southeast of Sherwood Station. ✓
- Shah-nem'-kah Near west bank Outlet Creek, 2 miles northeast of Sherwood Station; probably on north bank Curley Cow Creek. ✓
- Tah-'skol Camp on ridge west of Outlet Creek, about 3 miles east-southeast of Sherwood Station. ✓

METUMKI POMAH OF LITTLE LAKE VALLEY

The Metumki of Little Lake or Willits Valley say that they extended northerly to Sherwood Valley (Mah-to'-ki) where the people talked the same language but faster, ~~and~~ westerly to Fort Bragg on the coast, and southerly as far as Little River and Big River. The coast people speak the same language as those at Willits.

The tribe at Calpella speak a different dialect, but the Willits tribe understand them, although the words are hard to say. They are enemies. - *CSM*

The Metumki call neighboring tribes by the following names:

- Be-lo'-ki po'-mah -- Potter Valley tribe (language similar).
- Kah'-le-dim'-moo -- {Coast tribe, Fort Bragg region.
Language essentially same as Me-tum'-ki.
- Mah-to'-po'-mah -- Sherwood Valley subtribe; language same.
- Kah-shi'-da-mal po'-mah -- Walker Valley tribe.
- Ki'-po'-mah -- Kahto Valley tribe. Language wholly different.
- Kal-pel'-lah po'-mah -- {Tribe in Calpella region. Language
hard to understand. People enemies.
- Yo-ki'-ah po'-mah -- {Tribe on Russian River 6 or 7 miles
south of Ukiah.

Oct. 1921. - *CSM*

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Oct. 1921. - *CSM*

PO-MO ~~KE-CHAH~~' -- ADDITIONAL VILLAGES GIVEN BY AUTHORS

- Ahm-dah-lah Unidentified old village just north of Sha-nel.
- Bah-ko-do At head small Canyon above present Potter Valley Village, and 1-1/2 miles west of it.
- Bedah-marek Tribe on East Fork Russian River, north of Clear Lake (Gibbs).
- Bo-tel Applied collectively to Sha-nel in Potter Valley and camps No-ba-do', Soo-boo-tchē-mal, and Too-lim-ho'.
- Da-pi-shul Pomo Band in Redwood Canyon (Powers). Barrett gives Kah-chah-bi-dah as village at south foot Redwood mountains, at extreme head Redwood Valley and says it was also called Dah-pe-shoo).
- Kah-lahl-pe-shool On 'John Mawhinney Ranch about 1 mile south of Pomo postoffice.
- Mo-te-chah Near foothills west side Potter Valley at point about 2-1/2 miles northwest of Centerville.
- No-bah-dō Old camp site in Potter Valley on west bank of East Fork Russian River 1/4 mile west of Sha-nel.

- Po-mo On east bank Russian River, short distance south of Pomo Postoffice. Potter Valley flour mill stands on site.
- Salan Pomas Potter Valley Tribe (Ford).
- So-chah In foothills on western side Potter Valley near its northern extremity; short distance northwest of Tsimpal.
- Soo-boo-che-mahl Old camp site on East Fork Russian River about 300 yards up stream from No-badō.
- Too-lim-ho' Camp site about 1/2 mile west of Soo-boo-che-mahl on East Fork Russian River.
- Tsah-kah-mo Near north end of bridge across Cold Creek on road from Fort Brown to Centerville in Potter Valley.
- Tsim-pahl Doubtful old village site near foothills on west side north end Potter Valley.
- Yah-mo At foot of mountains at north end Potter Valley.

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Pes'-muk

Pomoan

Name applied to the Potter Valley Po-mo-ke chah' by the Grindstone
creek Nom'-lak-ke (sometimes called Noi-muk). {Told me at Grindstone
Ranchia. - com

Potter Valley Ranchia mentioned to me by
She'-kum of Clear Lake (in 1943) - com

Bo-dam'-mah-reh

Bah-ko'-han'-nah

Po'-mo

Old man Tong Mat-tok of Kotter Valley
married a Kotter Valley woman - that's why he
he had to go there to live. He says the
name of his tribe is Tah'to, which some
think is Hootchman. But Stephen Knight
(Yolukah) who knows him says he is from
Long Valley & that his Tah'to means Kah'to!
Old Tony is unmistakable. I worked with
him several years ago. - com -

(for Hootchman file)

POT-TER VALLEY

A ^{Valley} ~~Potter~~ ~~Pemo~~ named John Mewhinney (at San Quentin Dec. 31, 1920) born and raised in Potter Valley (but recently from 2 miles west of Ukiah on Orrs Spring road) gave me following information:

He told me that his language extends to coast at Fort Bragg, Big River, and Mendocino City, but coast people speak their words faster. To the east, they held to summit of Miyakma Range, which separates Russian River Valley from Clear Lake Valley. To the south they extended toward or to Hopland (he is not sure how far). To the north they included Potter Valley and upper Russian River and Warner Valley, but not Willits or Little Lake Valley, whose people (Be-tum-ki Pema) spoke a wholly different language, which he cannot understand at all.

The tribe in Beonville region he calls Tah-bah-tā, and says they speak a different language. He calls Potter Valley Pe-no tah-te. He calls Cow Mt. Shah-kah-be. He calls Little Lake tribe Bē-tum-ki Pe-mah.

C. Hart Merriam

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1920

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1920

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN ME-TUM'-MAH PO'-MAH LANGUAGE
(Of Little Lake Valley)

1. In or near Little Lake or Willits Valley:

<u>Little Lake Valley.</u> -----	<u>Me-tum'-ki</u>
(In old time language called <u>Me-tum'</u>)	
<u>Outlet.</u> - Place on Outlet Creek 4 miles north of Willits-----	<u>Buk-kow'-hah'</u>
<u>Outlet Creek (upper part)</u> -----	<u>Buk-kah'-hah be-dah'</u>
<u>Outlet Creek (main part)</u> -----	<u>Sho' be-dah</u>
<u>Willits.</u> Site of present town----- (Name means wild grapevine hanging. No rancheria there)	<u>She'-in-she'-lah-mahl</u>
<u>Willits Creek.</u> -----	<u>Sã-kah' be-dah</u>
<u>East end Little Lake Valley</u> about 2 miles due east of Willits-----	<u>Sho'-tse-yu</u> (meaning "East end")
<u>Bechtel Creek.</u> -----	<u>Kah-be-shal' be-dah</u> ("water bubbling cr")
<u>Davis Creek</u> (flowing by Willits to head Outlet Cr.--	<u>Tsam-mõm be-dah'</u> ("Sour creek")
<u>Davis Creek at Willits</u> -----	<u>She-ko' be-dah'</u>
<u>Frost's place</u> about 2 miles west of Willits----- Site of old <u>Me-to'-mah chut-te'</u> (rancheria)	<u>Chã-bo'-che-kah</u> ("Grouse water")
<u>Head of Main Outlet Creek</u> (near Muir's old mill)--- Name means mountain creek.	<u>Dan-no'-yo be-dah'</u>
<u>Hayworth Creek</u> -----	<u>Pin-ne' be-dah'</u>
<u>Yellow Pine Flat</u> , 1/4 mile west of Willits (summer camp). Name means Ponderosa Pine flat.-----	<u>Chum'-kah-til'</u>
<u>Place</u> (old camp site) about 1 1/2 mile S. of Willits--- Between Bechtel's & Willits. Name means "Water end".	<u>Kah-tse'-yu</u> <small>1/4 mile from Bechtel ranch.</small>
<u>Rock Pool</u> about 1/2 mile N. of Willits on present-- Highway. Former small pool in depression in big rock now blasted away (in highway construct- ion.) Used to be a small rancheria there. Name means "Rock Pool".	<u>Kah-bã paw-awl</u>

Geographic Names in Me-tum'-mah po'-mah language (of Little Lake Valley) 2

1. In or near Little Lake Valley (continued):

Place on present Bechtel Ranch on present Highway-----Kah'-bē-shahí.
About 1 mile south of Willits. Meeting place
of 2 subtribes or bands: Kah-shi'-da-mal po'-mah
and Ten-nā-kum' po'-mah (belonged to both). Over
200 people there and very large Roundhouse.
Name means boiling water—but no spring there.

Place about 3 miles east of Willits-----Tan'-nah-kōm
Name means hand pool.

Creek in Willits Valley emptying into Outlet Creek---Tan'-nah-kōm be-dah'

Place 1/4 miles SE of Willits (in Little Lake Valley)→Yah'-mul
Former summer camp and dance place there.

Place half mile east of Bechtel Ranch about 1-1/4---Mah'-ah-hi-tum
mile SE of Willits in flat of valley close to
bordering hills. All the Little Lake Valley
tribes used to meet here & camp together for
3 moons (June to end August) for dancing and
good time. Name means food stick standing.

Place on highway and railroad about 4 miles south ---Ko-shi'-dā'-mal
of Willits and north of Woodridge, at or near
south end of valley. Belonged to Sho-mul' po'-mah
of eastern part of Little Lake Valley but
Walker Valley tribe came here also.
Name means young live oak place.

Creek entering Willits Valley from east (from toward
Potter Valley)-----Ten-nā-kum be-dah'

East Creek, branch of Upper Outlet Creek-----Sho'-be-dah'
(Traverses Yew Tree Camp.)

Darby Ridge, NE of Willits. (Name means Red Clay Mt.)--Po-dā'-no'

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN ME-TUM'-MAH LANGUAGE

For places in their own territory

BETWEEN WILLITS VALLEY & COAST:

Soda Springs, about 1 mile above (east of) North Spur--Bel-li'-keh
 [Another Soda Springs, on Harden place, between
 Laytonville and Sherwood-----Mah'-shā-ā-mo'
 'Shake City' or Inmulco-----Kah-shim'-ki^{flat}
 Alpine ----- Name means 'Peppernut cold land'-----Bā-hem'-mah sit-
meh
 South Fork (Noyo River)-- Old log camp & postoffice---Be-dah'-bah-sah'
 Name means 'forks of creek'.

COAST REGION:

Cleone Creek-----Lā-koo'-neh be-dah'
Caspar River-----Chah-tum' be-dah'
Noyo Creek-----No'-yo be-dah'
Hare Creek (just south of Noyo)-----No' be-dah'
Pudding Creek, near Fort Bragg-----Ki-yan' be-dah'
 Name means 'Duck Creek'.

For places in Kahto territory

LAYTONVILLE OR LONG VALLEY REGION:

Sulphur Springs (comes into Tuttle Creek-----She'-too-lah-kah
 from Signal Mt.) Name means 'Bad egg water'.
White's Ranch (at North Forks Long Valley road)-----Ki'-kol
 Name means 'Long flat'.
Long Valley Creek---Name means 'Gravel Creek'-----Me-chah' be-dah'
Cummings and Twin Rock region-----Kah'-be-se-tē'-mah
 Name means 'forked rock place'
Battlesnake Creek-----Mut-te' be-dah'
Dutch Henry Creek (rises in Strong Mt. and flows -----Tā-bó' be-dah'
 to Long Valley Creek). Name means 'Dry creek'.
10-mile Creek (just north of Long Valley)-----Be-dā'-to

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN ME-TUM'-MAH LANGUAGE

For places outside of Me-tum'-mah territory.

She'-o-ki be-dah'-----South Eel River (Hearst region).
Be-dom'-i-to be-dah'-----South Fork Eel River
 -----10-mile River.
Kah-bi' be-dah'-----Middle Fork 10-mile River (south of Bā-shā
Ridge). Heads about 1 mile back of Mah-tō'.
Tsoo'-wě Gap-----In Ridge running NW from Strong Mountain
 stamping ground of coast Oo-ko-ton-ti'-ka.
Boo-tah'dan-no-----Strong Mountain. Name means 'Bear mountain'.
Ki'-shal be-dah'-----'Southert Creek' [not located].
Ko' be-dah'-----Small valley and creek next north of Walker
 Valley. Former rancheria there. Belonged
 to Walker Valley tribe. Name means 'Open
 hole creek'.
 new forgot ----- Walker Valley
Sō-le'-----'Little Valley' north of Glenblair (Upper
 Pudding Creek). Place where the Sherwood and
 Little Lake tribes met as friends every
 summer. Belongs to Sherwood tribe. Name
 means 'Little Valley'.
Kah'-te-ne'-vah-----Rockport & Cottonova Creek.
Yo'-sawl-----Usual place and creek.
Bull-dam be-dah'-----Big River.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN OR NEAR SHERWOOD VALLEY

In Me-tum-mah language of Little Lake Valley and probably the same in the language of the Sherwood Valley Mah-to po-mah.

Sherwood Creek-----Mah-to' be-dah'

Curley Cove Creek (tributary of Main Sherwood Cr.)-----Kul'-le-kow' be-dah'

Spring in end of Sherwood Valley about 1/4 mile -----Kah-i'-kah
from Sherwood Inn. On county road. The first house on the road was right there. [Another of same name on same road about 2 1/2 miles from Willits. There is an old orchard there now.] Name means 'Raven spring'.

Nook or tongue of Valley about 1/4 mile NW of Sherwood station. Name means 'Grouse nook'.-----Chā-bo'tse-yu
R.R. passes within 100 ft. of former rancheria.

Nook at west end of Sherwood Valley about 2 1/2 miles from Sherwood station-----Tse-yu-ki

Northwest end of Sherwood Valley about 2 1/2 miles NW of Sherwood station-----Ki-kit-sil
Name means 'End of valley'.

Cold Spring Flat on north side of Sherwood Valley-----Kah-mah-do-ki
1 1/2 mile from station. On present Louis Bello-deaux's place. Name means 'Gold spring flat'.

Spring on present Indian land near Sherwood-----Shū-tah-kah'

Place where Sherwood Indians live now (1922)-----Kah-wah'tah-ko'

Place where Sherwood RR station now is -----Tah-nah-shil
Name means 'Hand hang up'.

Small valley or flat about 3 miles east of Sherwood---Te-ki
Name means 'String valley'.

Spring and place 1/2 mile due east of Sherwood station---Tsi'-kah'-dah-no'
Near former creamery. Name means 'Bluejay hill'.

Falls and place about 1 mile east of Charley Underhill's ranch house. Former large rancheria and roundhouse there. Name means 'Bear falls'.-----Bū-tah-kah'

Willow Flat, on county road near Rose station-----She-kō-ki
about 6 miles south of Sherwood. There is an old rancheria there. Belonged to Sherwood tribe.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN OR NEAR SHERWOOD VALLEY - p.2

'Little Valley' north of Glenblair (on Upper Pudding Cr.)--Sō-le'

Strong Mountain-----Bu-tah'dan-no
Boo-tah'dan-no

Head of North Fork 10-mile River and its deep canyon-----Be-di-yo
(between Strong Mountain and Tsoo-we Gap).

Middle Rock. Place in hills on Be-shā'Ridge-----Kah-bā'de-lā'
about 4 miles NW of Sherwood. Former rancheria there. Name means 'Middle Rock'.

Northern Pomo

ME-TUM-MAH TRIBE LIST

Little Lake Valley.

Me-tum-mah or Me-tum-ki Pó-mah. . . Their name for themselves.

Pomoan tribe inhabiting Little Lake or Willits Valley, the name of which in their own language is Me-tum-ki (called 'Be-tum-ki' by Pomoan tribes on Russian River and Clear Lake).

The territory of the Me-tum-mah extends northwesterly from the site of the present town of Willits to a little beyond the sawmill at Northwestern, and thence to the coast, which it reaches at Cleone Creek (in their language Lă-koó-nah bě-dah), or possibly at Pudding Creek, extending thence south to Little River, thus including the Ft. Bragg, Noyo, Caspar, and Big River coast region, which was called Bul-dam or Bool-dah.

The Me-tum-mah proper did not claim the eastern part of Little Lake Valley from Willits to the mountains and Tomki Cr.; this was the territory of a closely related band called Sho-mul-po-mah. - Neither did they claim the northern part of Little Lake (now a tule marsh) and adjacent northern part of the valley, for these belonged to the band known as Buk-kow-hah, regarded by the Me-tum-mah as a distinct tribe. -- cum

The name Me-to-mah-chut-te was applied to all Me-tum-mah villages in Me-tum-ki or Little Lake Valley.

There were 4 important permanent winter villages containing about 600 people. These were: Chă-bó-chă-kah chut-te, Pó-kah-chil chut-te, She-ó-kah-lan chut-te, and Tsah-kah chut-te. - cum

Geographic names in or near Sherwood Valley:

- Sherwood Creek - - - - - Mah-to' be-dah'
- Curley Cove Creek (tributary of main Sherwood Cr) - - Kul'-le-kow' be-dah'
- Spring in end Sherwood val. about 1/4 mile from Sherwood Inn. on County road.
(First house on road right there?) - - Kah-i'-kah (= "Raven Spring").
[Location of same name on same road abt 2 1/2 miles from Willcox. old orchard there now.]
- Nook on tongue of val. abt 1/4 mile NW of Sherwood station. Chä-bo'-tse-yu (= "Gravel nook").
RR focus within 100 ft of former ranching.
- Nook at west end Sherwood val. abt 2 1/2 miles from Sherwood station - - Tse'-yu-ki
- NW end Sherwood val abt 2 1/2 miles NW of Sherwood station - - Ki'-kit-sil (= "End of valley")
- Cold Spring Flat on north side Sherwood val. 1 1/2 m from station. Kah-mah-do'-ki (= "Cold Spg. Flat")
on present Louis Belledeau's place
- Spring on present Indian land near Sherwood - - - - - Shü-tah-kah'
- Place where Sherwood Indian line now (1922) - - - - - Kah-wah'-tah-ko'
- Place where Sherwood RR station now is - - - - - Tah-nah-shil (= "Hand hang off")
- Small valley or flat abt 3 miles east of Sherwood - - - Te'-ki (= "string valley")
- Spring + place 1/2 mile due east of Sherwood station (near former quarry) - Tsi-kah'-dah-no' ("Blazing Hill")
- Falls + place about 1 mile east of Chas. Underhill's ranch house - - Bü-tak'-kah' ("Near Falls")
Former large ranching + roundhouse there.
- Willcox Flat, on county road near Rose station abt 6 miles so of Sherwood. - She-kö'-ki
old ranching there. Belonged to Sherwood tribe.
- Litter Valley N of
(Glen Blair (on upper pudding Cr.)) - - Sö-le' [This is Litter valley, north of Glen Blair. Sö-le'
- Strong Mt - - - Bu-tak' dah-no
Boo-tak' dan-no
- Head of North Fork 10-mile River at its deep canyon (between Strong Mt + Tsoo-wä sp.) - Be-di-yo
- Middle Rock. Place in hills on Be-shä' Ridge about 4 miles NW of Sherwood. Kah-bä' de-lä'
Former ranching there. Rock middle

Geographic Names in me-tum'-mah language (cont'd)

Coast region:

- Cleone Creek - - - - - Lä-koo'-nah, be-dah'
- Caspar River - - - - - Chah-tum' be-dah'
- Noyo Creek - - - - - No'-yo be-dah'
- Hare Creek (just so of Noyo) - - No' be-dah'
- Pudding Creek near Fort Bragg - Ki-yan' be-dah' (= "Duck Creek")

✓ Sherwood Valley Ranchinas (1) [Me-tim'-nah] (C)

- ✓ Tah-nah-shil' chutte (= Hang hand up) ^{present} Site of Sherwood RR station. ^(alt 4m due west of Sherwood)
- ✓ Bu-te-ki chutte ^(with potatoes) [another, same name, also Sherwood tribe] On Be-shā' Ridge ^(alt 4m due west of Sherwood) alt 1/4m below Willets ranch.
- ✓ Te-ki' chutte (String valley) - about 3 m ^{south} East of Sherwood & on Sherwood Cr. (Russell Ranch now) in small valley alt 1000.
- ✓ Tsi-kah'-dah-no ^{chutte} (Bluejay Hill) - at spring 1/2 mile due E Sherwood station. Former Cremery there.
- ✓ Boo-tah'-kah' chutte (Bear Falls) ^{2 miles E Sherwood station} On Charley Underhill's ranch (about 1 mile E of ranchhouse) - Big roundhouse there.
- ✓ Kah-lā-yo chutte ^(leggs) (under tree) - Old Recha on Ch Underhill ranch alt 1/2 SE Sherwood station. ^(Be-dah) On Kul'-le-kow Cr. ^(Curley kow Cr of Willets)
- ✓ Mah'-chah-tah (Between 2 hills) 1/2 m E Sherwood station. Big Recha.
- ✓ Mah-to' chutte (Rotten pond) - alt 2 m So SE Sherwood sta. Big Recha + roundhouse. Same name to Sherwood Val. tribe.
- ✓ So'-chah chutte ^(chah) (Seed House) - On Sherwood Cr. on Ch Underhill ranch alt 3/4 m E Sherwood station.
- ✓ Kah-i'-kah chutte (Raven Sfg.) ^{Summer camp} In end of Sherwood val. on county road from Willets - alt 3/4 mile from Sherwood turn. 1st house on road on site. [another of same name 2 1/2 m from Willets]
- ✓ Kah-bā'-de-lā chutte (Middle Rock) - old Recha in hills alt 4m NW Sherwood on Be-shā' ridge - a long ridge running ^{timbered} toward the coast.
- ✓ Chā-bō-tse-yu' chutte (Gravel wash) - less than 1/4 mile from Sherwood sta. (RR fence within 100 ft of old recha) Big village.
- ✓ Ko-lah'-ki' (Tile Flat) ^{Summer camp} 1 mile above Rose station (on RR + county road) on Russell Ranch 1 1/2 miles So Sherwood Val. ^{Belongs to Sherwood tribe}

✓ Sherwood Valley Ranchinas (2) [Me-tim'-nah] (C)

- ✓ Ki'-kit-sil chutte ^(head) (end of valley) - at head of tongue of Sherwood Val. alt 2 1/2 m ^{NW} from RR station.
- ✓ Kah'-mah-dō'-ki chutte (Cold Sfg. Flat) - N side Sherwood Val. 1/2 m from station. Louis Bellodeau's house there (Mass. moody ranch).
- ✓ Kah-bah't' be-dah' chutte ^{Madron creek} ^{recha (main Madron creek village)} alt 1 m West Sherwood sta. on Kah-lā-kow Cr. ^(timber front) Big Recha 30-40 holes. Big family massacre there. Killed alt 25 + steel chisels to sell. Id. chf Kal-pā'-ā-lan' (Carpenter) led Spain there (about or before 1846).
- ✓ She-kō'-ki chutte (Willow Flat) - alt 6 m So Sherwood on county road near Rose station. ^(2 big Recha + Roundhouse)
- ✓ Shā-ne'-kal-le chutte (Roundhouse tree) ^{village} alt 2 1/2 East of Sherwood 1/2 from Outlet Cr. (between Outlet Cr. + Underhill Cr.)
- ✓ Kah-shahm' chutte (Meeting place) ^{name of bush} on chaparral flat on Ch Underhill floor alt 3/4 m East of Underhill's house & alt 2 m E of Sherwood station.
- ✓ Chē-ah-po'-yo ^(chutte) ^(village under) ^(chance hawk nest) ^{chay} - main recha ^{by} Charley Underhill's house. Big Sfg. there. Fair size but not roundhouse.
- ✓ Kah-lā-kow chutte ^{timber front village} (front of timber) ^{camp} Summer camp ^{small} on flat in Edge of timber alt 1/4 mile West Sherwood station + close to present RR. ^{Origin of Willets Curley cow creek recha.}
- ✓ Tse'-yu'-ki ^{chutte} (Nook or tongue place) - at West end Sherwood Val alt 2 1/2 m from Sherwood station.
- ✓ Kah-mah'-tah-ko' chutte (Short pine) ^{village} on county road close to Tse'-yu-ki alt 2+ m ^{West} from Sherwood station. Present ad. recha. Land same place (land bought by 2 ds).
- ✓ So'-le chutte ^{Young} (Small timber flat) ^{at head of} Recha ^{at head of} huddip Cr. (toward coast) 18 m from Sherwood near Green Basin. ^{50 = 99 sfg} ^{Belongs to Sherwood tribe but one tribe (Me-tim'-nah) got there via summer also. Tribe met there - friends. There were 2 ceremonial houses here.}

Geographic names in metum'mah language for places in their own territory
between Willits valley & east:

- Soda Springs -- abt. 1 mile above (east of) North Spur. Bel-li'-kah ("red water" comes out red)
- [another Soda Sp. on Harder floor, between Laytonville & Sherman -- mah'-shā-ā-mo']
- "Shaker City" or Imuleo -- kah-shim'-ki ^{flat}
- Alpine -- -- Bā-hem'-mah sit-mahl ("effervescent cold land")
- South Fork (Noye River) -- Be-dah'-bah-ah' (Falls of creek)
old log camp + footstaple.

Laytonville or Long Valley region (in language of metum'mah of Willits Valley):

- Geog. names:
- Sulfur Springs (comes into Tuttle Creek for signal mt). she'-too-lah-kah ("Red egg water")
- White's Ranch (at NFK's Long Val. road) -- Ki'-kol ("long flat")
- Long Valley Creek -- -- me-chah' be-dah' ("Grand Cr.")
- Cummings + Twin Rock region -- -- kah-be-se-tē'-mah ^{Rock fork place} ("Red Rock floor")
- Rattlesnake Creek -- -- mut-te' be-dah'
- Dutch Henry Cr. (Rise in straight + flows to Long Val. Cr.) Tā-bo' be-dah' ("Dry Cr.")
- 10-mile Creek (just Long Val.) -- -- Be-dā'-to



Geographic Names in metum'mah language (of Little Lake Valley):

1. In or near Little Lake Valley (1)

- Little Lake (Willits) Valley. -- me-tum'-ki (old language name for Little Lake, me-tum')
- Outlet Creek (upper part) -- Buk-kah' kah be-dah'
- Outlet. ^{lower} Outlet Cr. about 4 miles north of Willits -- Buk-kow'-hah'
- Outlet Creek - main part -- -- Sho' be-dah'
- Willits. Site of present Whiteman's town (No rancharia there) -- She-in-she'-lah mahl ^{snapping} (meaning wild snappers hanging.)
- Willits Creek -- -- Sā-kah' be-dah'
- East end Little Lake Valley about 2 miles due east of Willits -- Sho'-tse-yu ^(meaning "east end")
- Bechtel Creek -- -- kah-be-shel' be-dah' ("water hillside")
- Davis Creek (flowing by Willits to head outlet creek) -- Tsam-mōm'-dah' ^{be-dah'} (meaning "soup creek")
- Davis Creek at Willits -- -- She-ko' be-dah'
- Frost's place about 2 miles west of Willits -- Chā-bo'-che-kah (meaning "grouse water")
Site of old me-to'-mah chutte' (rancharia)
- Head of main outlet creek (near Muir's old mill) -- Dan-no'-yo be-dah' (meaning "mountain hill creek")
- Hayworth Creek -- -- Pin-ne' be-dah'
- Yellow Pine Flat 1/4 mile (or less) west of Willits -- chum'-kah-til ^(condensed line first at corner)
(Former summer camp there)
- Place (old camp site) abt 1/2 mile south of Willits -- kah-tse'-yu ("water end")
(abt 1/4 mile from Bechtel Rd. - between Bechtel's + Willits).
- Rock Pool about 1/2 mile north of Willits on present highway -- kah-bā paw-awl ("Rock Pool")
Former small pool in depression in big rock now blasted away (in highway construction) and taken small rancharia there.
- Place on present Bechtel Ranch about 1 mile south of Willits -- kah'-bē-shahl' ^(= "Boiling water" but no of lip there)
(on present highway) (meeting place of 2 subtribes or bands: kah-shil-dā-mal ^{po-mah} and tan-nā-kum' po-mah (belonged to her). Over 200 people there + very large Roundhouse.

Geographic Names in ^(Me-to-mah) Me-tum'-mah po'-mah language (of Little Lake Valley) (2) (2)

1. Area near Little Lake Valley (contained P. 2):

Tan'-nah-kom ("Hand pool") - about 3 miles east of Willits

Tan'-nah-kom be-dah' - creek in Willits val. empties into Outlet Cr.

Yah'-mul - place 1 1/2 miles SE of Willits (in Little Lake val). Former summer camp ^(+ dance place)

Mah'-ah-hi-tum ("Food stick standing") - Place half mile east of Reichte's ranch about 1/4 mile SE of Willits - flat of valley close to hooding hills. All the Little Lake valley tribes used to meet here + camp together for 3 moons (game to end August) for dancing + good times.

Ko-shi'-da'-mal ("spruce oak place") - Place on highway + railroad about 4 miles south of Willits + north of Woodridge, at or near south end of valley. Belonged to Sho-mul' po'-mah of eastern part of Little Lake val. but Walker valley tribes came here also.

Ten-na'-kum be-dah' - Creek emptying Willits val from east (from toward Little Lake).

Sho'-be-dah' - East creek, head of upper Outlet Cr. (Tranverses Kern Pine Camp).

Po-da'-mo ("Red clay hill") - Darby Ridge, NE of Willits.

Me-tum'-mah Ranches on or near coast:

[Me-tum-mah (2)]

Kah'-le dim'-mul chut-te' - - at Fort Bragg.

No'-yo chut-te' - - - - On the beach between Ft. Bragg and Noyo (on north side Noyo River 200-300 yards back from tidewater).

No'-be-dah' chut-te' - - - - On Hare Creek (No'-be-dah') about 3/4 mile back from coast + east of county road.

Kah-de'-yo chut-te' - - - On coast midway between Noyo River + Ft. Bragg.

Kah-bah'-be-dah' chut-te' - - On small creek of same name on coast about 1 mile north of Kidding Creek.

Ki-ye'-tel chut-te' - - - On south bank Kidding Cr. on top bluff about 60 feet back of tidewater.

Yah'-kah-le chut-te' - - At foot of Bald Hill about 1 mile north of Kidding Creek + same distance from Clear. Old site of Rancho. Site of old ranching; present ranching there now.

• Additional geog. names in me-tum'nah language for places outside of their own territory:

Kah-te-ne'-vah -- Rockport + Cottamers creek.

Yo'-sawl -- Usual place + creek

Bull-dam be-dah --- Big River -

Ko'-be-dah' (= "Open Hole") - Small val + creek west north of Walker valley. Formerly rookvia river. Belonged to Walker val tribe.

Walker Valley

Stronghit -- Boo-tah' denine (meaning Bear hit.)

^{Little Valley?}
^{mouth of} Glenn Blair (near ~~Walker~~ Buddip Cr.) - So'-le' (Little Valley). Place where Shumard and Little Lake tribes met as friends every summer. Belongs to Shumard tribe.

• Geographic names in me-tum'nah language, of places outside of me-tum'nah territory.

She'-o-ki be-dah' -- South Eel River (Marst region).

Be-dom'-i-to be-dah' -- South FK Eel River.

-- 10-mile River

Kah-bi'-be-dah' -- Middle FK. 10-mile River (So of Be-sha Ridge). Heads about 1 mile back of Mah-to'.

Tsoo'-we Gap -- In Ridge running NW from Stronghit. Standing ground of Coast ookotontilka.

"Southert Creek" [Not located] -- -- Ki'-shal be-dah'

M/12h-p/G31

Pomo - Yokiah-Boyah Division

M/12h-p/G31

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BO'-YAH VILLAGES

The Bo'-yah, or Coast Pomo, held the coast country from the mouth of Gualala River north to the ~~region~~^{ridge} on the north side of Navarro River. Following are their villages, according to Stephen Parish of Pt. Arena, a member of the tribe:
Sept. 1922 - com

1. name forgotten On ridge just north of mouth of Navarro River (permanent village).
2. Kup'pish ko. Near ocean on what is known as Cuffeys Cove (permanent village). The name 'Cuffeys Cove' is a corruption of Kup'-pish ko.
3. Kow'-shah. On top of Greenwood Ridge, about 5 miles back from ocean. (Big permanent village.)
4. Yah'-ko-dah. Summer camp at mouth of Elk Creek.
5. Shah'-dah. Permanent village on coast at place called Miller, or Bridgeport Landing.
6. Kah-shā'-lem. Permanent village on Brush Creek about 2 miles from its mouth. Large town. The inhabitants were removed many years ago, by a man named Shoemaker, to the old village Chā'-chā between Manchester and Point Arena, where their descendents still live. Shoemaker kept the people as slaves to work his ranch.

- Bo'yah ✓
7. Pd'Dah'-how. Permanent village on south side of Garcia River a mile or mile and a half above its mouth. Large village.
 8. Kah-bim'-mo. Permanent village on Arena Cove, on north side of present landing, and about half a mile from the ocean.
 9. We'-chahl. Very large permanent village on north side of mouth of Gualala River. Southernmost rancheria of tribe, the Gualala River separating the Bo'-yah from the Kah-shi'-yah on the south.
 10. Chā'-cha. Old permanent village between Manchester and Point Arena, on the Boonville road, about 5 or 6 miles back from the ocean and only 3/4 mile north of Garcia River. Now a Government Reservation and still inhabited by survivors of tribe.
 11. ^(Kah) Sil'-shah-ko. Acorn camp and winter rancheria on the road from Pt. Arena to Boonville (apparently on west side of divide between Rancheria Creek and Brush Creek and near Mountain View.)
 12. Kah-yā'-ā-lim. Acorn camp and winter village on upper course of Garcia River (on or near Phelps Ranch).
- com

BOYAH -- ADDITIONAL RANCHERIAS GIVEN BY BARRETT

- Bahemyo Camp on north bank Garcia River on 'Campbell Ranch'.
- Bo-shah-de-lah-oo . . . Camp on projecting point at shore line just north of Greenwood; was at south end wagon bridge between Greenwood and Coffeys Cove, 3/4 mile to the north.
- Che-do-bah-te . . . Camp at 'Bridgeport' on coast 2-1/4 miles south of mouth of Elk Creek.
- Dah-mahl-dah-oo . . About halfway between Greenwood and Elk creeks and 1/2 mile back from ocean.
- Dja-shaw-me Just south of cemetery situated 3/4 mile north-northwest of Point Arena.
- E-we-yawk-sha . . . Camp on north bank Garcia River 3 miles up from camp Shanoosha (indefinite).
- Kah-dah-lah-oo . . . Camp in bottom of small gulch just south of store in small town of 'Fish Rock', which is on coast 3-1/2 miles northwest of Gualala.
- Kamli Camp 1/4 mile north of Bowens Landing and 1-3/4 miles northwest of Gualala.
- Kah-sah-sahm Camp in mountains between North Fork Gualala River and Rock Pile Creek and 5 miles east of confluence of North Fork with main Gualala River.

- Kah-sil-chim-ah-dah . . . On north bank Alder Creek just east of point where county road crosses creek; just south of 'Luther Redemeyer ranch' house.
- Kah-wah-chahm Camp near north bank Garcia River probably 4 miles up from Kiyelem. [= Hah-γā'ā-lin]
- Kle-tel In mountains between Garcia River and headwaters of North Fork Gualala River, probably 3-1/4 miles northwest of Lachupda. (Bo-ka-ah?)
- Ko-dah-lah-oo In hills 3-1/2 miles from ocean and near north bank of Brush Creek. Also given as about a mile up the ridge from this place.
- Shan-e-oo-sha Camp on north bank Gualala River [Garcia River on Barrett's map] probably 12 or 13 miles up from mouth (indefinite).
- She-ho-bo Camp in mountains a little north of east of mouth of Garcia River and 1 mile west of Mountain View.
- So-we Camp near north bank North Fork Gualala River, 1-1/2 miles up from confluence with main stream.
- Tse-ki Camp on ridge immediately south of North Fork Gualala River, and 2 miles east of its confluence with main stream.

Bo'yah: Inland to Christian

So of Christian (to ^{Philos,} ~~Boswell~~ - Anderson bal -
dip tribes + language -

Pa-Uta	Gatschet	1879
Ho-nah-chee	Bunnell	1880
Ho-na-chee	Hist. Fresno Co.	1882
Pai-ute }		
Paiute }	Merriam	1904
Ho-na-ches	Galen Clark	1904
Monachi }		
Monadji }	Kroeber	1907
Mono }		
Mono	Waterman	1911

* Not certain whether the name related to the Owens Valley or the Sierra Monache, or both.

Asks

Names in Bo'-yah List.

Knoya. . Name used by Loeb (Pomo Folkways, 194) for "the people from Rock Pile (Mbamui or Knoya)".

Note.--Error: Rock Pile rancheria is Kah-ha'-ho and belongs to the We'-shah' chum'-mi tribe. Knoya is an obvious error for Kan-no-ah the tribe next north.--

Boundaries of Bo'yah tribe. Information from

Stephen Parish, member of tribe. - con

• Bo'-yah

Pomoan

• Bo'-yah: Pomoan tribe on coast from Navarro Ridge just north of Navarro River southerly to north side of mouth of Gualala River, and extending easterly into interior about 7 or 8 miles in the north and about 15 or 16 miles in the latitude of Point Arena, where their territory is broadest. Their northern boundary is Navarro Ridge, the divide just north of Navarro River, which it follows easterly about 7 miles, then turning abruptly south and crossing Navarro River, follows the south side of the river (some say the divide $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles south of the river) for 5 or 6 miles, when it again turns south and southeast, following the divide between the coast waters and those of Rancheria Creek to near Mountain View and keeping south across Garcia River and the North Fork of Gualala River. The southern boundary is the divide between North Fork Gualala and

Rockpile Creek which it follows southwesterly to the junction of the two streams, beyond which it continues along the north side of Gualala River to the ocean.

East of the place called Salsig the eastern boundary follows the top of the ridge about 4 miles east of Salsig and continues southeasterly along the divide to a point a little east of Mountain View where there was a winter village (and acorn camp) called Sil'-shah-ko. Still farther south on the upper course of Garcia River was another acorn camp and winter rancheria, called Kah-yā'-ā-lim. This was on or near ^{"Felp"} Phelps Ranch. - con

Note. - This does not agree with the boundaries given me by the old chief John Boseton. Boseton puts their north boundary at Little River. - con

See also Boyo.

Information for Bo'yah

Pomsan tribes closely related in language:

- Point Arena (Bo'yah)
- Yakiah
- Hopland
- Boonville (less alike)
- Yorkville & Ornburn - more different - flatter talk

Names of tribes: our tribe Bo'yah (Navarro River to Guadalupe)

Big River tribe	- Bool-dah
Guadalupe to Russian River	- Kah-shi'yah
Boonville tribe	- Dah-tah
Yorkville "	Bo-kah
Hopland "	Sho-ko-ah
Heddenburg - Santa Rosa	So-de-ah

Corded

- Dry Creek
- Clowardah
- Heddenburg
- Santa Rosa
- Schontafel - more different(?)

coast, Kah-chi'ah
Guadalupe South to foot Russian River
very different from others.

The Bo'yah & Stems Point Kah-shi'ah were always enemies & never visited. Two years ago (1920) they exchanged visits and are now friends.

The Bo'yah in former years used to fight the Big River tribe (Bool-dah) on the north, the Stems Point tribe (Kah-shi'yah) on the south, and the Boonville (Dah-tah-yah) and Yakville (Bo-kah) on the east.

Bo'yah (Coast lands from Guadalupe River mouth north to ridge on north side of Navarro River). Information for Stephen Parish of Pt. Arena, a member of the tribe. - can - Sept. 1922.

Bo'yah villages (from north to south):

1. _____ On ridge just north of mouth of Navarro River (Permanent village name forgotten).
2. Kuppish Ko. Near ocean on what is known as Cuffey's Cove (Permanent village). The name Cuffey's Cove is a corruption of Kup-pish Ko.
3. Kow'-shah. On top of Greenwood Ridge, about 5 miles back from ocean. Permanent village.
4. Yah'-ko-dah. Summer camp at mouth of Elk Creek.
5. Shah'-dah. Permanent village on coast at place called Miller or Bridgeport Landing.
6. Kah-shi'-lem. Permanent village on Brush Creek about 2 miles from its mouth, large town. The inhabitants were removed many years ago, by a man named Sheemaker, to the old village Cha'-cha between Manchester and Point Arena, where their descendants still live. Sheemaker kept the people as slaves to work his ranch.
7. Pd'Dah'-how. Permanent village on south side of Garcia River a mile or mile & a half above its mouth. Large village.
8. Kah-bim'-mo. Permanent village on Arena Cove, on north side of present landing, and about half a mile from the ocean.
9. We'-chahl. Very large permanent village on north side of mouth of Guadalupe River. Southernmost rancheria of tribe, the Guadalupe River separating the Bo'yah from the Kah-shi'yah on the south.
10. Cha'-cha. Old permanent village between Manchester and Point Arena, on the Boonville road about 5 or 6 miles back from the ocean and only 3/4 mile north of Garcia River. Now a Government Reservation & still inhabited by survivors of tribe.
11. Sil'-shah-ko. Ocean camp & winter rancheria on the road from Pt. Arena to Boonville (apparently on west side of divide between Rancheria Creek and Brush Creek and near Mountain View).
12. Kah-ya'-a-lim. Ocean camp & winter village on upper course of Garcia River (on or near Chiff Road. Felp).

Boundaries of Bo-yak tribe as given me by Steve Parish
a member of tribe. - cam

Bo-yah

Pomoan

Bo-yah: Pomoan tribe on coast from Navarro Ridge just north of Navarro River southerly to north side of mouth of Gualala River, and extending easterly into interior about 7 or 8 miles in the north and about 15 or 16 miles in the latitude of Point Arena, where their territory is broadest. Their northern boundary is Navarro Ridge, the divide just north of Navarro River, which it follows easterly about 7 miles, then turning abruptly south and crossing Navarro River, follows the south side of the river (some say the divide $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles south of the river) for 5 or 6 miles, when it again turns south and southeast, following the divide between the coast waters and those of Ranoheria Creek to near Mountain View and keeping south across Garcia River and the North Fork of Gualala River. The southern boundary is the divide between North Fork Gualala and

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Note - The old chief of the Bo-yah tribe, John Boseton, tells me that their northern boundary on the coast was Little River. - cam.

See also Boyo.

LAH-TĀ

A small Pomoan tribe of the Yorkville-Ornbaum region

Old Bill Dock (deaf) tells me that the Lah-tā tribe to which he belongs (and he is a full-blood) extended westerly from the ridge between the headwaters of Rancheria Creek on the west and those of Dry Creek on the east (called Chaparral or Brushy Ridge), their territory including Yorkville, Ornbaum Springs, and Ogle's and Hyatt's ranches.

On the north his tribe (Lah-tā) included the "Bill Rock ranch," Melville ranch, and "Fire Back" (4 miles north of Yorkville), beyond which were the Tah-bo-tā or Boonville tribe (Anderson Valley tribe).

The boundary line between the two tribes follows the divide between Rancheria Creek and Anderson Creek, crossing the Yorkville-Boonville road about 7 miles northwest of Yorkville and 3 miles southeast of Boonville.

The southwest and west boundaries I did not learn.

The southeast boundary is Pardaloe Creek.

The old man tells me that the tribe toward the coast from his tribe was the Kan-no-ah, and that they spoke the same language as his people. The Rockpile tribe (Kah-bā-ho or We-shah-chummi) spoke differently, talking more like the Cloverdale Mah-kah-mo chummi.

He says that the Kan-no-ah, Lah-tā, and Sho-kó-ah languages were essentially the same, but that the "old" Boonville Tah-bo-tā talk was different and like the talk of Pinoleville and Potter Valley! [This seems strange, but I have been told the same by others.]

- cm

[July 1925]

Lah'tā - Yorkville - Orban region ^(cc)

Old Bill Dock (deaf) tells me that the Lah'tā tribe to which he belongs (he is a full blood) extended westward from the ridge (Chaparral or Brushy Ridge) between the headwaters of Ranchina creek on the west & those of Dry creek on the east, to include ^{Yorkville} Orban, Ship & Ogles & Hyatts ranches.

The northern boundary is the divide between Ranchina and Anderson creeks.

The SW & W boundary I did not learn.

The SE boundary is Paradise creek.

Old Dock tells me that the tribes toward the coast from his tribe was the Kan-no'ah & that they spoke the same language as his people. He knew also that the Rockville tribe (Kah-bā'ho or Wē-shah-chumini) speak differently, talking like the Clarendale Mah'-Kah-no chumini.

On the north his tribe (Lah'tā) included the ^(Melville ranch) "Bill Rock ranch" & "Fire Rock" (4 miles north of Yorkville)

Lah'tā 2 ^(cc)

beyond which were the Tah-bo-tā or Boonville tribe (Anderson Valley tribe).

The boundary line between the two tribes follows the divide between Ranchina creek and Anderson creek, crossing the Yorkville-Boonville road about 7 miles NW of Yorkville and 3 miles SE of Boonville.

He says that the Kan-no'ah, Lah'tā, and Sho-ko'ah languages were essentially the same, but that the "old" Boonville Tah-bo-tā talk was different - like Lincoln and Little Valley! [This seems strange, but I have been told the same by others.]

[July 1925]
com

SHO-KO-AH

Hopland Tribe (Mainly from old
Tom Connor)

On the west side of Russian River the south line of the Hopland Sho-kó-ah reaches the river at Cumminsky.

But on the east side it stops just below Squaw Rock near Pieta.

South of the Sho-kó-ah, on the east side of Russian River, are the Den-nōl-yo kéah, a small tribe extending from Pieta Creek south to Cumminsky. Informant thinks they also held a narrow strip on the west side of Russian River (from Fountain to Cumminsky), which I doubt.

The boundary line between the Yo-buk-kā-ah on the south and the Sho-kó-ah and Den-nōl-yo kéah on the north, runs east and west from Cumminsky. *cum*

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Sho-ko'-ah tribe (Hofland) old name corner
sho-ko'-ah (cp)
✓ Pieta place (tribe on east side Russian River at mouth
of Pieta creek. — — — Kah-wel'-low

✓ Pieta creek: Kah-wel'-low p'dah'

✓ Felix Creek: Kah-ba'-lak p'dah'

✓ Duncan Springs: Kah-bo'-ja-low {
ten sick behind in it but
did not drink it.

✓ Duncan Peak: Se'-nol'-yo

✓ Redwood Mt (on west side Russian River between Pieta and
Freestone): — — — Mat-ta'-sha dan'-no.

✓ Hofland twin-peak mt. (4-5 miles So of Hofland, on W side River between
Pieta & Freestone): — — — Shah-kal'-la Kaw.

✓ McDonnell or Indian Cr: Kah-tah'-bill p'dah'

✓ Place near western border of Sho-ko'-ah territory (near
eastern edge of kah-ta) where our people used to camp
Mu-shell'

Yo-buk'-ka'-ah — Echo tribe. Small tribe on both sides river
at Echo + reach up in narrow butt to head (or near
head) of Dry Creek. They had a reaction No-cha'-te-ah far
up on upper Dry Creek. 20 boundaries.

Dan Scott may know —

Notes from Hofland tribe (Sho-Ko'-ah)

Large tribe — She-ä'-ko. Talk same as us but farther; friends.

Pieta tribe — Den-nöl-yo ka-ah. Talk like us.

Pieta Ravine Kah^{eh}-ä-wah'-low just north of junction of Pieta creek

with Russian River, 5 miles south of old Hofland.
Name means "Water comes in".

The Orisk (Yeterus bullocki) is called Ki-yoi' the same as cocoon, because the
Orisk makes a scolding note like the cocoon rolls.

SHO-KO-AH

Pomoan tribe at Hopland on Russian River

(From old Tom Connor)

member of tribe

- Hopland Valley Se-nel
- Cumminsky Creek (this side of McDonald). Yo-jā-ah
- Its junction with Russian River { Deer Cr
Shē p'dah
- Mt. in angle between Cumminsky Cr. and river. { Quail hill
Shē-kah-kah no
- Echo Ko-lo-ko
- Squaw Rock { rook water in
Kah-be kah hā-lon
- Mt. between Fountain and Pieta Shah kal-le-kow
- Creek at Fountain Ki-ah hop p'dah
- Place on west side of Russian River nearly
opposite Pieta (20 men killed a woman
there) Mah dah-e-lā-mow
- Indian Creek (to Hopland) Kah-tab-bil
- Railroad tunnel near Echo Choo-duk-bā-o
- Squaw Creek Cheh-tah-mo
- Upper tributary creek to Ash Creek . . . { sah
Ho-sop-dah
- Snow Mountain Dem-mah-yah-gaht
- Acorn camp at head of Cumminsky Creek. . Tah-te

Our people extend to a little beyond Snow Mountain.

SHO-KO-AH

Hopland Valley Tribe

(from old Tom Conner, Sho-ko-ah)

Northern boundary near Largo bridge (probably
Parsons Creek).

East to summit of Miyakma Range.

South to Pieta Creek on east side; ^(Russian town) to Cumminsky
on west.

West to mountain divide.

Southern boundary west of Russian River runs
from Cumminsky station westerly over mountain to Mountain
House (or McDonald) on highway (at fork of road to Boon-
ville) and continues to north bend of Dry Creek and fol-
lows upper Dry Creek to head. - cum

(Sho-ko-ah)

2

Pieta place (the bench on east side Russian River at mouth of Pieta Creek): Kah-wel-low

Pieta Creek: Kah-wil-low p'dah'

Felix Creek: Kah-bā-lah p'dah'

Duncan Springs: Kah-bó-jā-low (the sick bathed in it but did not drink it)

Duncan Peak: Sē-nol-yo

Redwood Mountain (on west side Russian River ^{and belonging to the Yo-bukikā'ah} between Echo and Preston): Mat-tá-shā dan-no

Hopland Twin-peak Mt (4-5 miles south of Hopland, on west side of river between Pieta and Fountain):

Shah-kal-le kow]

McDowell or Indian Creek: Kah-tah-bill p'dah'

Place near western border of Sho-ko-ah territory (near eastern edge of Lah-tā) where our people used to camp: Mū-shall' - *camp*

Hopland

From
Hopland side
1923-
own

Duncan Peak (Hopland Mt., West side valley)

Sē'-nol Dan-nō'

South of ^{Hopland} Valley & west of Pieta -

Hopland Twin Butte -- Dan-nōl' Dan-nō'

Eagle Rock Mt. ~~NE~~^{NE} of present rancharia

Shak-lil' dan-nō'

Red Mt. -- Mah-kees'

of Russian River: -- pd'Dow-we ^(not south) down river

Dan-no'-me up river

Pd'Dah = (down?) = River

{ McDowell creek

{ Indian ~~or Pieta~~ creek (comes in just north of Bridge) --

Kah-no' kah-we

Rancharia on lower Indian Creek -- Kah^{ch}.wah'-lum

Chah-sha'-oo-shah'.. Mt. in Miyakma Range so of Hopland^{side}

Ki-yā-ā-nul .. " " " " north of " "

Pieta tribe -- Dan-nōl'-yo (talk same as us)

Pieta is on East side Russian River 5 miles south of Hopland.
(language changes just south of Pieta)

Territory of the Sho-ko'-ah or Shä-nel'

Hopland Valley tribe

North boundary: an east-west line crossing Russian River about a mile south of the Largo bridge. [North of the mountain She-ä'-ko.]

South boundary: an east-west line crossing Russian River immediately south of the rock cliff (on west bank, facing east) known as Squaw Rock (Kah-be'-o), near Pieta.

Question: Where do we go from here?

If the Sennelya Keah are restricted to East side of Russian River (which seems right), then the Sho-ko'-ah follow the west side down to Camminely, which is said to be their southerly limit. From this point the line runs directly west to Mt Donald Roadhouse (also called Mountain House) where it crosses the highway + continues WNW on north side Dry Creek to the Whitehall region, where it is said to reach [base of] Snow Mt. - con

THE KOMLE, A POMOAN TRIBE

In reply to an inquiry concerning the location and status of the Kom-le, I received in March 1927 the following information from Stephen Knight, a ^{Yo-ki-ah} ~~Ukiah~~ living at the Indian Settlement, six or seven miles southeast of Ukiah. ~~on the east~~ ^{on the} ~~east~~ ^{east} side of Russian River.

Under date of March 14, 1927 Mr. Knight writes:

"Yesterday I had a long talk with Dan Scott's mother-in-law, who is the oldest member of our tribe, the Ukiah [Yo-ki-ah].

"This is what she had to say about the Komle band of Indians:

"The Komle were a band that had occupied the section now taken up by the town of Ukiah and the Asylum, the northern portion of the territory claimed by the Ukiah tribe. There were five or six bands occupying the valley then, and the Komle was one of them. The name 'Ukiah' was applied to one of these bands dwelling in the central portion of the valley. The name Ukiah was later applied to all the bands in the valley except the Komle, who had in the meantime quarreled with the rest of the dwellers in the valley and were driven out. The Komle then went over the mountains and settled in what is now Scotts Valley in Lake County. They never came back.

"They spoke a language that was half Ukiah ^[Yo-ki-ah] and half Calpella [Mah-soo'ta ki-ah].

"Where they came from no one knows, but several persons tell the same story as to how they happened to be

in Lake County. So far, I think, we have the story right. This old lady, Scott's mother-in-law, herself, heard these things from very old people when she was a young girl, and it was a tradition with them. So we must infer that these things happened several hundred years ago.

"Some old people used to say that the Komle lived in the narrow strip of flats between Blue Lake and Cold Creek, but it has turned out this was a big mistake.

"It is quite certain that if the Komle had not been driven out at that early time, they would to-day be counted Ukiah Indians; in fact some of my old people claimed to be members of that band, while speaking the Ukiah language pure."

Kōm-le. . Tribe and rancheria formerly on ground now covered by northern part of city of Ukiah. Stephen Knight, a trustworthy Yokiah Indian was told by an old Yokiah woman (Mother-in-law of Dan Scott, a Lah-tā of Yorkville) that many years ago [several hundred years ago Knight thinks] the Kōm-le occupied the northern part of Yokiah Valley, including present site of Ukiah and the asylum at Talnaga. They quarreled with the Yokiah and were driven out of the valley, crossing the mountains to the east and settling in Scott Valley. Some of the old people say the Kōm-le established themselves on the narrow flat between Blue Lakes and Cold Creek [but this was in the territory of the Ki-yow'-vah^{ch} tribe, but Knight does not believe this.] Where the Kōm-le came from "no one knows."

Stephen Knight adds, "They spoke a language half Yokiah and half Calpella [=Mah-soo'-tah-ki'-ah]." - Cam.

THE YO-BUK KA-AH[✓]

A Pomoan tribe formerly occupying the valley of Russian River in the Echo region and extending thence both easterly and westerly in a rather narrow belt (in extreme southern Mendocino County) from near Whitehall on the divide between the heads of Dry and Rancheria creeks, easterly to the summit of the Miyakma Range, which separates the waters of Russian River from those of Clear Lake. Along Russian River they reached from Cumminsky^{South} almost to Preston. The main part of their territory therefore lay between that of the Sho-ko'-ah and Dan-nōl'-yo kā'-ah on the north and the Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi on the south.

Locally, among the whites, the Yō-buk-kā'-ah are known as the 'Echo tribe' from the circumstance that Ko-lo'-ko, their principal village, was on the west side of Russian River at the place now known as Echo.

Stephen Knight, leader of the Yokiāh tribe, in replying to my inquiry, states that the "Yo'-bah-kā'-yo" tribe had little settlements on the small flats along Russian River between Hopland and Cloverdale. This agrees with information given me by 3 Indians of adjacent tribes, namely: Dan Scott, survivor of the We'-shah'-tum'-mi tribe (better known as Wahl-hol'-la) of Rockpile Creek; old Billy Dock, survivor of the Lah'tā tribe of Yorkville; and John Thompson, survivor of the Mah'-kah-mo-chummi tribe of Cloverdale Valley.

✓ Pronounced also Yō'-bahch-kā'-ah and Yo'-bah kā'-yo. The name means Southerners--from yo south, bah from, and kā'-ah people (in tribal sense). Stephen Knight says that Yo-bah-kā'-yo is a corruption of Yo-ē-kā'-yo, meaning South people.

The Yo'-bah-kā'-ah were in contact with seven tribes: the Lah'tā on the west, the Sho-ko'-ah and Dan-nōl'-yo-kā'ya on the north, the Clear Lake Kū'-lan-nā'-po on the east, the Mi-yah'-ka-mah and Mah'-kah-mo-chummi on the south, and the Ma-hin-kow'-nah on the southwest.

The tribe seems to be extinct. Their language was essentially the same as that of the Dan-nōl'-yo kā'-ah and Sho-ko'-ah, differing dialectically from that of their southerly neighbors, the Mah'-kah-mo chummi.

Synonymy.

Ubak-hea: Tribe or band between Sanel on Russian River, and the coast.--Gibbs in Schoolcraft, 3, 112, 1853.

Ubakheas: Bancroft (after Gibbs), Native Races, 1, 451, 1874.

Ubak-hea: Mentioned but not identified.--Barrett, Ethnogeog. Pomo, 178 footnote, 1908.

Ubakhea: Handbook Am. Indians (after Gibbs) Pt. 2, 861, 1910.

Yo-buk-kā' ah & Yo-bak-kā'-ah: Location, boundaries, & relations.--Merriam MS 1924 & 1925.

Yo-buli-kä-ah Šcha-tu-lu

" " " " by {^{Yoliah +}Šho-ko-ah

Rehe No-čhā'-te-ah ^{far up dry cr}
by Šho-ko-ah

Reka { Kah^{ch}-ā-wah'-low ^{near Pieta in Russian Riv}
Kah^{ch}-wah'-lum on lower rd cr,
by Šho-ko-ah

Pieta tu-lu - Dan-nōl'-ye

Šho-ko-ah

Šho-ko-ah say:

Large talk like Šho-ko-ah but faster

Dannōlyokah talk like us.

. . . See Tse-yah-kah-bā-yo.

h-poot-soom] . . . *Bo-al'lek* camp on S shore
mouth of Kelsey Creek. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, p. 201, 1908
po). . . Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 234, 1926.
See Koo-lā-nā-po

See Kā-bel'. Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, pp. 157, 186, 1908.
ways, p. 234, 1926; See Hab-be nap-po
(t 1908) . . . See Har-rav, Ethno-Geog. Pomo,
Ki-you-lak p. 155, 1908

. See Ho-al'-lek.

southern part of Scott Valley. Their
st. regarded as a division of the Bo-al'

Kulanapo. -- *du*
Folkways, p. 280, 1926.

YO-BUK-KĀ-AH -- Echo Tribe

^{Pomoan} Small ^{Russian} tribe on both sides of river at Echo,

~~and~~ reaching ^{west} in narrow belt to head (or near head) of
^(and east into mountains)
Dry Creek; They had a rancheria No-chā-te-ah far up

on Upper Dry Creek. Get boundaries.

Told me by old Tom Conner, a Hopland Sho-ko-ah ^{who died}

Dan Scott may know.

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YO-BUK-KĀ-AH

The northern boundary of the Yo-buk-kā-ah, running westerly from Cumminsky, crosses the Redwood Highway at McDonald Mountain House, and continues westerly on the north side of upper Dry Creek to Whitehall, and is said to push northerly to Snow Mountain.

Redwood Mountain (Mat-tā-shā dan-no) south of Echo on the west side of Russian River, belongs to the Yo-buk-kā-ah tribe. Another mountain in their territory, 3 or 4 miles west of Redwood Mt, is called Kah-baht-we dan-no. It lies immediately east of the headwaters of Soda Springs Creek. -cum

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THE YO-BUK KA-AH ✓

Central P
Yoba - Stewart

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Locally, among the whites, the Yō-buk-kā'-ah are known as the 'Echo tribe' from the circumstance that Ko-lo'-ko, their principal village, was on the west side of Russian River at the place now known as Echo.

Stephen Knight, leader of the Yokiāh tribe, in replying to my inquiry, states that the Yo'-bah-kā'-yo tribe had little settlements on the small flats along Russian River between Hopland and Cloverdale. This agrees with information given me by 3 Indians of adjacent tribes, namely: Dan Scott, survivor of the We'-shah'-tum'-mi tribe (better known as Wahl-hol'-la) of Rockpile Creek; old Billy Dock, survivor of the Lah'-tā tribe of Yorkville; and John Thompson, survivor of the Mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi tribe of Cloverdale Valley.

✓ Pronounced also Yō'-bahch-kā'-ah and Yo'-bah kā'-yo. The name means Southerners--from yo south, bah from, and kā'-ah people (in tribal sense).

The Yo-bah-ka-ah were in contact with seven tribes: the Lah-ta on the west, the Sho-ko'-ah and Dan-nōl'-yo-kāya on the north, the Clear Lake Kū'-lan-nā'-po on the east, the Mi-yah'-ka-mah and Mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi on the south, and the Ma-hin-kow'-nah on the southwest.

The tribe seems to be extinct. Their language was essentially the same as that of the Dan-nōl'-yo kā'-ah and Sho-ko'-ah, differing dialectically from that of their southerly neighbors, the Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi.

Synonymy.

Ubak-héa: Tribe or band between Sanel on Russian River, and the coast.--Gibbs in Schoolcraft, 3, 112, 1853.

Ubakheas: Bancroft (after Gibbs) Native Races, 1, 451, 1874.

Ubak-héa: Mentioned but not identified.--Barrett, Ethnogeog. Pomo, 178 footnote, 1908.

Ubakhea: Handbook Am. Indians (after Gibbs) Pt. 2, 861, 1910.

Yo-buk-kā' ah & Yo-bak-kā'-ah: Location, boundaries, & relations.--Merriam MS 1924 & 1925.

M/129/G32

Pomo-Kah-chi'-ah Division

M/129/G32

80/18
c

Kah-chi'-ah

Pomcan

Kah-chi'-ah: Coast tribe extending from mouth of Gualala River southerly to about 4 miles south of mouth of Russian River. Their name for themselves, and pronounced in the same way by the Kah'-tah-we chum'-ni of Healdsburg. But the Bo'-yah ^{and Yokichah} pronounce it slightly differently -- Kah-sbi'-ah instead of Kah-chi'-ah. -- cum

The Kah-chi'-ah may be treated either as an independent division or as an aberrant member of the Southwestern group. They possess a large number of distinctive words and also many words identical with, or closely related to, those of the Mah'-kah-mo Chummi and Kah'-tah-we Chummi; also many words similar to those of the Boyah-Yokiah group, and not a few like those of the Hah-nah'-bah^{ch} of Clear Lake, and ~~if you like~~ ^{some} those of the Me-tum'-mah of Little Lake Valley (Willits Valley).

The Boyah-Yokiah division might be combined with the Clear Lake division (Hah-nah'-bah^{ch}), but the number of ^(distinctive) words is so large that it seems best to treat them as a separate group.

CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE ENGINEER

CORPS' MAP SHEETS OF CALIFORNIA

By C. Hart Merriam

CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE ENGINEER CORPS'

MAP SHEETS OF CALIFORNIA --By C. Hart Merriam

Coast, Sualala mouth so (1)

Kah-bah-poo-che'-mah-le - 2 m so mouth Sual (B)

Sö-ë-tawn - bet 4 m so mouth (B)

Chah'-pe-dah - 2-3 m N of Beach Pt [1 m B]

Kah-lin'-dah - alt 1/4 m N Beach Pt [B]

Ko-we'-shal - at Beach Pt (also B)

Kah-yoo'-sah-mah'-le - 1/2 mile so Beach Pt (1 m B)

Too-lä-kah-lä-yo - close to (N of) Stewart Pt. (1 m N - Barrett's Lick N of chekobeda in 9 didit pit)

Ché-koh'-da (B) - 1 m N Stewart Pt (B)

Kachia list

Tönito-che-mah'-cher - 1/4 m N Stewart Pt. (also B)

Sool-jo-too-mah'-le - 1/4 N Stewart Pt (also B)

Dan-nah'-kah - at Stewart Pt (also B) ^{also see So. (Danaga B) nos. 100, 101, 102}

Pah-shoo-kit'-mah-wah'-le - 1/2 m so " " (also B)

Doo-we mah'-chah e'le - alt 1/4 so Stewart Pt. (also B)

O-hum'-lol - just east of last (also Barrett)

Mah-te-mah'-le - 2 m so Stewart Pt. (also B)

Hem-wah'-lah kah'-wah-low - alt 3. so Stewart Pt (also B)

Bah-tsah'-sahl - 3 1/2 s Stewart Pt (also B)

Doo-we kah'-lah wah'-keh-le - 4 s Stewart Pt

Hum'-choo-wah - on coast 1/2 N Fish mill (comp)

Kah-pah-she'-nah - alt 1/2 mile N of Fish mill (2 m B)

Bah-shā-we - 3/4 m N Fish mill (also B)

Coast (2)

Köm-chah-bo'-chah-le - on ridge back of Fish mill (comp) (2 1/2 m N of Fish mill - B)

So-ke'-e be'-dah - 1/2 N Fish mill (also B)

Tah'-bah-tā'-un - at Fish mill (also B)

Whit'-te be'-dah' kalle - alt 1 mile so Fish mill ^{where Clatsop road joins coast road} (also B)

Tah'-che be'-dah - 1/2 m N Salt Pt. (also B)

Kah-bah-sit'-lah'-we-nah - at Salt Pt.

Lā'-dah-mah'-le - just so Salt Pt. (also B)

De'-kah-tah - so Salt Pt (1-4 m so) - also B

Che-to'-now-le - 2-3 so Salt Pt. ("teitono B + given 1 m so")

Chē-tē'-bē-dah-kah-le - 3/4 m N Timber Cove village (B)

Sool-me-we - on N shore Timber Cove (also B)

O-to-nā" - alt 1/2 m so Timber Cove (near Fisher Sual B)

Mā'-te-ne - at Ft. Ross (also B)

^{ka-el'le?}
Bah-che-yo-ki-le - 3 m so Ft Ross (also B)

Ah-mah'-yah-lah'che - alt 2 so Ft Ross (also B)

Po-wish'-shā-nah' - 4 m so Ft Ross (Walter Fick Rock B)

^{K?}
Tsoo-tahn'-too-we - { Tsū'kan tit canawī B - 1 m N Charles Rule Rch
+ 2 m N Russian R mouth } B

Kah'-le-mah-lah'-to - 1/2 N ch Rule Rch + 1/2 N Russian R mouth (B)

^{in interior,}
Kah-tah'-kah - 1 m NE ch Rule's Rch (B)

Soo-bah'-che-mah'le - { 1 m NE Russian R mouth + 3/4 m
head from ocean - ch Rule Rch near
on site - B.

Chah-moo'-kah - alt 5 so Ft Ross (1/2 m W of
Charles Rule Rch on same ridge - B)

^{Kah?}
Chah-lahn'-chah-we - (on S bank of lagoon at mouth Russian R (B))

Hah-che'-we-nah - at Duncan's hill on N side Russian R (5 m above water)

Ah-shah'-chah-te-oo - { on long point so of Russian R mouth
on ridge 1/2 m from tip of point (B).

^{about}
Do-koo'-chawk - 2 1/2 m so mouth of Russian R (B)

Kah-bā'-mah-le - at Duncan Pt (6 m so mouth Russian R (B))

^{on coast}
Che'-te - 1/4 m so Russian R (B)

Nah-pah-ge-poo'-lahk [mussel bed] - 1 m so Duncan Pt. (B)

Nah-pah'-moo - 2 m so Duncan Pt (B)

O-yā-moo'-koo - at mouth Salmon Cr (B) North side

Interior - Sualala-Rockpile region [We'-shah'chumpni]

Koo-bah'-mo-e - In angle of jn of Rockpile Cr with
Sualala (so side Rockpile Cr). B

Kah-be-tā'-yo - on E side Sualala Riv alt 1/4 so of
mount Rockpile Cr. (B)

Chah-yah'-kah-tol - on E side Sualala Riv so of
Rushige Cr. (Name chelt Tcayahakaton
by B.)

Doo-tsah'-kol - alt 2 m N of Annapolis.

Ko-bah'-tā - at Annapolis.

Mah-kov'-shā - ^{about 1 mile so} ~~at~~ Annapolis ~~at~~
East of!

Kahm'-le - In mts SE of Annapolis + N of mid FK.

^{top?}
Kah'-bah-te-e - 2 mts N of middle FK.

Kah'-mah'-che - on ridge so of middle FK in
angle between Sualala + mid FK
and near jn.

He-boo'-we - In mts N of middle FK + W of Fuller Cr.
1/2 m N mid FK (B)

Day before yesterday

Daytime.....: ~~Chin'-cho~~

Night.....: ~~Kit'-cho~~

Morning.....

Evening.....

Noon.....: Chin-nēt'-suk

Midnight.....

Sunrise.....

Sunset.....

Suelala rye's

Choo-mah'ite - On top ridge bet Suelala + mid FK
abt midway bet ju + Katchia Reservoir.

Mah^{ch'}-mo - at Talua Ranch ("old John Fair place")

Soo'-no - 2 m N or NE of Talua Ranch.

Be'-moo-kah'^{t?}lol - 2 m N side mid FK + abt 1/2 N Lee Nobles

Boo-lah'-ko-we - 2 mts 2 or 3 m N of Wolf Cr. NE Nobles

kah-leo'-shah - On ridge bet heads of N FK mid FK and
Ranchia Cr.

Kah'-se-lē - On ridge near hd Wolf Cr.

Doo'-we de'-tem - So of Wolf Cr. 1/2 E of Nobles

He-wahl'-mo - at Lee Nobles -

Kah-wahm'-chah el'le - Immediately west of Lee Nobles
(on flat west of Nobles, Kan - 13).

Nā-kah'-we - on ridge E of Fuller Cr. 3/4 m from ju side
middle FK. (13).

Summer	: Sing-huk
Winter	: Ki-huk
Spring	
Fall	
Acorn time	
A month or moon.....	
The moons.....	
1st	
2d	
3d	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	

- (3)
- Guelala ryan 3
 - niak-te'-we - on ridge bet mid Fk & Haupt a (B)
 - Doo'-kah-shal - on ridge 1/2 m NW of Haupt Reh (B)
(about 6m E of Kachia Reservoir)
 - ? "Potol
 - Tah'ch-kah - Near Haupt Reh. (1 m west B)
 - hoo'-chah'-we - on ridge E of Guelala abt 3 m so of Kachia Res. (B)
 - Tek'-kah-lā'-we - on ridge 3 or 4 m so of Kachia Reservoir (1/4 so W of Haupt Reh-B)
 - Ahch-ah-she-nah-chah'-wah-le - on ridge E of Guelala (4 1/2 m W of Haupt Reh - B)
 - Kah'-le-shah-dim' - on same ridge a little further so. ^{Ahch-ah-shi}
Line by B as 1/4 m so of ~~main station~~ ad
4 1/4 due west of 'total'. Line me as
1/4 " " of Kachia Reservoir.
 - chah-lahmikeo-mah'le - on same ridge "about 1/4 mile SE of last" [Kah'-le-shah-dim'] (B)
Line me as abt 1 mile so of Kachia Reservoir.
 - Tah-do'-no - on same ridge abt 1/2 m SE of last (B)
 - Kōm'-chah-bo'-chah-le - on ridge back of Fish Mill (2 1/2 N of Fish Mill - B)
 - Tah-choo'mah-wah-le - on same ridge abt 2 m SE of Tah-do'-no (B)
Line me as 1 1/2 so of Kachia Reservoir.
 - lah-lah-kah-kah - on E slope same ridge (B). Line me as abt 2 1/2 m so of Reservoir (fish-farm)
 - Kah-bo'-che-chah'-kah-le - on ridge W of so Guelala abt 1/4 m N of Plantation. (also B)
 - Ke-shah'-ye - abt 1/2 m so of Plantation (also B)

Gualala region X 4

4 4

Tah'-nah-he'-mo - On Gualala Riv 1 1/2 N Sea View

Chah-mo'-kah-me - On ridge abt 1 m N of Seaview
(on or in main road - (also B))

Kah-pe'-to-mo - On Gualala Riv 1 N Seaview (B)

Se-ä-pe'-nah-mah-che - at Seaview - (also B.)

Mah-cho'-ko - On ridge just W Gualala Riv 1 m to Seaview (also B)

He-boo'-we - ~~2 mts W of Fellers~~ ^{1/2 m} N of mid Pt Gualala

~~Se-ä'-kah-eh-hah - abt 1/2 m NNE of Potol (B)~~

~~Tah'-kah - abt 1 m or less W of Haupt Rd. + 5 m East
of Laguna Reservation.~~

~~Tah'-kah-tä'-we - on ridge abt 1/4 m S of Laguna Reservation
Sim by B as 1 1/4 S of Potol.~~

Tah-nahm' - on ridge East of Plantation (across
Gualala Riv, toward Austin Cr.)

Kah'-le-choo-mi-al - on ridge SE of Plantation
abt abt 1 1/2 SE of Tah-nahm' (B)

Tsä-poo'-wil. - Given by Barrett as a mt between hd Austin
cr + Gualala Riv abt 3 m SE of Tah-nahm'.
Sim me as abt 7 miles SSE of Reservation.

Kah-bä'-bah-tä'-lin Given by B as at or near Cazadero.

MAH-HE'-LAH-CHUM'-MI

The name Mah-he'-lah chum'-mi is used by the Pomoan We-shum' tat-tah or Kah'-tah-we-chum'-mi of Healdsburg region for the Kahchia band at Charley Haupt ranch near head of Haupt Creek, a southern branch of Middle Fork Gualala River.

Later: Bob Smith, chief of the Kahchia tribe of Stewarts Point, tells me that the so-called Mah-he'-lah chum'-mi are merely the residents of the Charley Haupt ranch country and belonged to the Kah-chi'-ah tribe. - *can*

Barnett got the name Pō-tōl for this band - a vulgar epithet of obvious significance -

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Mah-kah-no chum-mi

Pomcan

Mah-kah-no chum-mi: Cloverdale Valley tribe; their name for themselves. On the north their territory includes McCrays, the whole of Oat Valley, Preston and all of Cloverdale Valley and reaches south to about a mile south of the Swiss Colony Asiti. Both east and west of Cloverdale Valley they extend only to the top of the first ridge -- about 6 miles on the east and ^{5 or 6} only ~~2~~ or 3 miles on the west.

On the east (over the first ridge) they abutted against the tribe they call Ah-cho [or Ah-sho] chum-mi (= Miyahkmah);

ON THE west ^{and SW} they were in contact with the Dry Creek tribe, whom they call Ma-hin kow-nah; on the north, with the ^{buk} Pieta ^{Yo-bah-kā-ah}

Kah-wel-lah; on the south with the Geyserville Valley

{ Ah-sho
Ah-cho chum-mi (= ^{Mishamel} Miyahkmah). Their northern boundary

crosses Russian River just north of the covered bridge at

Preston. Told me by John Thompson, member of tribe. - can

The Mah-kah-no chum-mi of Cloverdale Valley, the Ma-hin-kow-nah and Shah-kow-va chum-mi of Dry Creek, the Lah-tā of Yorkville-Ornbaum region, and the Ko-no-ah of ^{ridge} north side of Rockpile Creek and of North Fork Gualala all speak essentially same dialect. - can
Aug. 10, 1925.

Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi - Clouds Valley tribe.

Information from John Thompson, member of tribe.

Sooproot was very abundant in Russian River valley in the Asti region near the southern limit of the tribe, & at times was the cause of trouble between themselves & the Siskiyou tribe (Miyahma).

They used to roast the sooproot & pound it to poison fish.

Skagg's friends belong to Dry Creek tribe, Ma-hin kow'-nah.

The Dry Creek tribe language is nearer that of Healdsburg than to that of Clouds Mah'-kah-mo. The Clouds language is nearer

that of Dry Creek than that of Ukiah valley tribe (Yo-ki'-ahs).

Informant states that his grandfather's name was Mo-sel'-ä-koo

Ki-sil'-lah-mah yu'-mah, for whom the "Caslamayomi Rancho Grant" was named.

ORIGIN OF TRIBAL NAME 'MAH-KAH-MO'

The Indians of Cloverdale Valley on Russian River call their own tribe Mah-kah-mo chum-mi. They tell me that on the lower part of Sulphur Creek, less than a mile from its junction with Russian River and only about two miles from Cloverdale, there used to be a notable fall called Mah-kah-mo, which some years ago, owing to a landslide, "caved off".

At the foot of the fall was a large pool where the salmon gathered before attempting to leap the fall.

During the salmon runs the Indians used to come here for the purpose of capturing fish for drying. A huge sack-like basket, called Hah-ko-bi-ah, was constructed and suspended alongside the lower part of the fall by means of ropes of grapevine. The salmon that failed in the leap and fell back dropped into the basket, which at times caught as many as 200 salmon.

MAH-KAH-MO CHUMMI, THE CLOVERDALE
VALLEY POMO

John Thompson, a member of the tribe still living in his own territory near Cloverdale, gave me the following information as to the territory of his people.

The Mah-kah-mo chummi of Cloverdale Valley extended north to Preston (E-W line crosses Russian River there); west to Cherry Creek, which it follows south to about 2 miles from its mouth; south to Chianti in Russian River Valley; and east to Lone Pine and Little Sulphur Creek.

Geyser Peak rises just off from the southeast corner of their territory but belongs to the Ash-sho chummi [= Mishawel]

Asks

?

Guenoc Indians..Loeb (Pomo Folkways, 206, 1926)

"who lived near the location of the present town of Cloverdale"---

"Guenoc - - -Indian, but unidentified." Kroeber, Handbook Indians Calif. p. 895, 1925.

The Guenoc spoken of by Loeb could not have been the Guenocks [Wen'-nok] of Putah Creek for they could not talk with the Kuhlana (as described on p. 206 Pomo Folkways) for they belonged to a widely different linguistic stock.-- *Cham*

BOND

RANCHERIAS OF THE MAH'-KAH-MO CHUM'-MI

(3 circles)

There were 3 good-sized villages presided over by a single head chief. One was on the east side of Russian River; the other 2 on the west side: All three had Roundhouses.

Kah-shet-te'-mo: on east side of Russian River just above the ^{present} iron bridge south of the mouth of Big Sulpher Creek. There used to be a Roundhouse there.

Ah-muk'-ko: about 4 miles south of Cloverdale, on the east side of Russian River (on the ranch of old Sam Berry) a little above the Swiss Colony.

There used to be a Roundhouse there.

Kah-lung'-ko: on west side of Russian River, a mile and a half south of Cloverdale. Site now washed away. The railroad passes over it. There was a Roundhouse there also. - *Cam*

Ask for Johnny Thompson (Mak-kah-mo)

"Guinoc" - Simon by Laeb as on a near

present site of Clemdah!

was forty -

last molars.

Interpterygoid fossa less narrow

Angular process shorter

Upper molars essentially same size.

Lower molariform series slightly smaller
and noticeably narrower.

The Cloverdale Mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi say
that Skaggs Springs belongs to the Dry Creek
tribe (Mā-hin kow'-nah), and that the Dry Creek
language is nearer that of the Healdsburg
Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi than to that of the Clover-
dale Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi, which seems strange.
And still the Cloverdale language is nearer
that of Dry Creek than it is to Yokiah.--*cm*

The Mah'-kah'-mo chum' mi of Cloverdale
Valley, the Me-hin'-kow-nah and Shah-kow'-we
chum' mi of Dry Creek, the Lah'-tā of
Yorkville-Ornbaum region, and the Ko-no'-ah
of ^{ridge} north ~~side~~ of Rockpile Creek and of
North Fork Gualala all speak essentially
same dialect. — *Cam*

Aug. 10, 1925.

Asks

Names in Mah-kah-mo List.

Ah-kah'-mo-cho-lo-wah-ne (~~akamoteolowan~~ Barrett)

Village near W bank of Russian River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. SE of Cloverdale.

E-chah-chah'-i-hli (~~iteatcaih~~ Barrett). .Old Camp

just S of R. R. station at Asti.

(makahmo Barret)

Makahmo. . Village occupies both sides of the

mouth of Sulphur Creek. Barrett says:

Gah-shah-te-mo (~~gahshah-te-mo~~ Barrett) is name of

the part on S side and

Gē-shēp-tě-tōn (~~gahshah-te-mo~~ Barrett) the part on

N side.

Gah-che-té-yo (~~gahche-te-yo~~ Barrett). . Village near

W bank of Russian River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S of Preston.
ton.

Asks

Names in Mah-kah-mo List.

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N side.

Gah-che-te-yo (~~gacheteyo~~ Barrett). . Village near

W bank of Russian River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S of Preston.

Asks: Names in Mah-kah-mo List.

Ki-me (~~kai-me~~). . Name of uncertain origin applied by Powers to Cloverdale tribe.

Mi-sal-la Magun or Mu-sal-la-kun. . . Mentioned by Powers in 1877 as tribe between Geyserville and Cloverdale.

Kroeber states that Makahmo "at mouth of Sulphur Creek was the principal village of a group most frequently referred to as Musalakon"

Asks

?

Guenoc Indians..Loeb (Pomo Folkways, 206, 1926)

"who lived near the location of the present town of Cloverdale".--

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Mah'-kah-ma chumini and Ash'-sho chumini. (1)
From John Thompson Aug. 1925

The Mah'-kah-ma chumini of Alexander valley extended
North to Preston (E-W line cross Russian Riv. there);
West to Cherry Cr. (to about 2 miles from its mouth);
South to Chianti in Russian Riv. valley; and
East to Lone Pine & Hot Sulphur Cr.

Geyser Peak rises ^{just off} from the SE corner of ^{their} territory but
belongs to Ash'-sho chumini [= Miyakama]

The Ash'-sho chumini ["east people"] always
held the northern end of Alexander Valley
from just south of Chianti to below Geyserville
but not to Hyttan. (About a mile west of Geyserville
just below Olive Hill cemetery). It was called Chō-ō-ma in
our language (Mah'-kah-ma).

They (Ash'-sho chumini) had a rancheria called Too'-lä-chil'-le
(in our language) on what is now the Geyserville Reservation
on East side Russian River about ^{one} mile below (SE of) the
Geyserville bridge. About 1/2 mile south of this
they had another rancheria which they called Net'-tool
and which our people called Mah-shah'-ko.

can
[Aug. 1925]

John Thompson (2)

Before the war between the Hardship Kah'-tah-we chumini
and the Ash'-sho chumini (Miyakama) the Miyakama
owned only the northern half of Alexander Valley. The line
between the two tribes crossed Alexander Valley
just north of Hyttan. The Ash'-sho chumini
wanted valley land and attacked & fought the
Kah'-tah-we chumini and defeated them, thus

gaining both sides of Alexander Valley all the
way south. John Thompson tells me that his
grandfather fought in this war & that his own
father was a boy then.

The Ash'-sho chumini always owned Geyser Peak &
all the land between Big & Hot Sulphur creeks, and also
the Geyser and ^(west side of) Cobble ^{not to summit}.

A white house on the mountain slope about 2 miles
north of Geyser is in Miyakama territory and is the
site of an old rancheria.

[John Thompson] (3)

The Healdsburg tribe before the war with the
Ash'isho chum'ni owned all of Alexander Valley
on both sides of Russian River from a little
above Lytton southward. This southern part of the
valley belonged to the O-so'-yi

(a division of the Healdsburg tribe) ~~and O-so'-yi~~
~~owned the valley~~ (They had a rancheria called

Ah-shub'-bin in the gap ^{interridge} just west of Lytton

the gap in which the road passes from Lytton to
Dry Creek - a natural passage way through the
ridge that separates the waters of Russian River
from those of Dry Creek.

The O-so'-yi owned the slopes on both sides
as well as the southern half of Alexander Valley,
from a little north of Lytton to north of
Jintown southward.

The ^{main} creek that enters the bottom (so called) of the easternmost loop
of Russian River $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles east of Healdsburg and
called McDonald or Miyakma cr. by the whites, is

[Cam
Aug. 1925]

[John Thompson] (4)

Ash'isho chum'ni (=Miyakma) rancherias in Alexander
Valley:

{ Höl'-ko ā'-cho (Miyakma name) Mishawel
{ Ko-löp'-dah (Mah'-kahma & Kah'-tah-we name).

On creek on east side Russian River about a mile
below Chiéti station & 2 miles above Geyserville.

Ko'-tish-höl (Miyakma name)

On hill just above junction of Sausal cr. with Russian River
about a mile south of Jintown. Hill same name.

Too'-lä chil'-le (Mah'-kahma or O-so'-yi language)

On present Geyserville Reservation

Net'-tool (Miyakma name)

Mah-shah'-ko (Mah'-kahma or O-so'-yi name)

On east side Russian River about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of
Geyserville Reservation.

[Cam
Aug. 1925]

Asks

Names in We'-shah' chum'-mi List.

Kubahmoi. . Loeb (Pomo Folkways, 244, 1926)

confused as to the geography of the region

puts "Kubahmoi" [Koo-bah^{ch}mo-e] at "Rock

Pile". But Rockpile (Kah-bā-ho) is at the

head of Rock Pile Creek whereas the village

Koo-bah^{ch}mo-e was at the mouth of this

creek--about 12 miles farther west.--

*for We-shah chummi
envelope*

WE SHAH CHUM MI and KAN NO AH

From Dan Scott, a We-shah chummi of Kah-bā-ho.

The Kan-nó-ah talk the same as the Bó-yah and the present day Tah-bo-tā. (Different from the We-shah chummi, who talk like the Cloverdale tribe, Mah-kah-mo chummi).

The Lah-tā talk the same as the Sho-kó-ah (Hopland).

The Kan-nó-ah talk the same as the Bó-yah, only a little different from the Lah-tā and Sho-kó-ah.

We, the We-shah chummi, do not talk the same as the Kah-chi-ah on the south, and very different from the Kan-nó-ah on the north. Our talk is close to that of the Cloverdale Mah-kah-mo chummi.

The line between the Kan-nó-ah and the We-shah chummi follows the crest of the ridge south of North Fork Gualala River.

WE-SHAH CHUM-MI

Also called Kah-bā'-ho. (From Dan Scott, a member of tribe)

Eastern limit: crest of ridge east of Ledford.

Tribe east of ridge Shah-kow'-we
Rancheria at Annapolis (big village) . . Mah-kow'-shah
Rockpile Rancheria (big). . Kah-bā'-ho (or Im-mé-ko)
Rancheria on south side mouth Gualala River. Wol-hol'-lah
Rancheria on coast, 3 or 4 miles north
of Black Point. Chōp'-dah
Tribe north of We-shah chummi Kan-nó'-ah

[Territory of Kan-nó'-ah includes North Fork Gualala River and extends south to ridge north of Rockpile Creek.]

Yorkville-Ornbaum tribe (west to include Ogle's Ranch, all) Lah-tā
Elkins Ranch (2 or 2½ miles northwest of Rockpile) belongs to Kan-nó'-ah tribe.

The Kan-nó'-ah reach northeast to Garcia River and Pardaloe Creek (the southern boundary of the Yorkville Lah-tā), and east to head of Rockpile Creek on the ridge which separates them (together with their neighbors on the south--the Kah-bā'-ho) from the Shah-kow'-we chummi on the east.

WE-SHAH CHUM-MI

Also called Kah-bā'-ho. (From Dan Scott, a member of tribe)

Eastern limit: crest of ridge east of Ledford.

Tribe east of ridge Shah-kow'-we

Rancheria at Annapolis (big village) . . Mah-kow'-shah

Rockpile Rancheria (big). . Kah-bā'-ho (or Im-mé-ko)

Rancheria on south side mouth Gualala River. Wol-hol'-lah

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WE-SHAH CHUM-MI VILLAGES AND CAMPS

Kah-bah-poo-oh'-mah-la (kabapūtōmali Barrett 229). On coast about 2 miles SE of Gualala mouth. (B)

Sā-ā'-tōn (see-tōn Barrett 229). On coast about 4 miles SE of Gualala mouth, on Hans Peterson ranch.

^{Chop-dah or}
Chah'-pa-dah (teapida Barrett). On coast 1 or 2 miles N of Black Point. - *cm*

Doo-tshah'-kal. About 2 miles N of Annapolis.

Koo-bah^{ah'}-na-a. At junction Rockpile Creek with main Gualala River. (B)

Kah-be-tā'-ya. On E side Gualala River about 1¹/₄ miles S of mouth of Rockpile Creek.

Chah-yah'-ksh-tol (teayahakaton, Barrett). On E side Gualala River S of Buckeye Creek.

Ke-bah'-tā (or Kah'-bah-teo-e). At Annapolis. - *cm*

Mah-kou-shā. About 1 mile E of Annapolis (important village).

Kah-la. In mountains SE of Annapolis and N of Middle Fork Gualala.

Kah-mah'-che. At junction of Middle Fork with main Gualala River (on point of ridge). Southernmost village of

We'-shah-chum'-ni. - *cm*

He-bou'-wa. In mountains N of Middle Fork and W of Fuller Cr. (also called Im-me'-ho).

Kah-bā'-ho. At Rockpile on upper Rockpile Creek. - *cm*

WE SHAH CHUMMI

Geographic Names

From Dan Scott, member of tribe

- Rockpile Koó-bah^{ch}-mó-e
- Flat Ridge (about 4 miles southeast of
Rockpile) Mo-ă-dă-ton
- Chemise Ridge, also called Brush Ridge,
just east of Ledford (forming bound-
ary between Kah-bă-ho on the west
and Shah-kow-we on the east) Să-ou-shah
- Forks Gualala River (junction of Middle
Fork with main South Fork about
2 miles northeast of Black Point) Kah^t-maj-je or
Kah^t-mah-je
- (Belongs to We-shah chummi = Mah-kow-shah)
- Place on top of ridge east or southeast of
Ledford. Belongs to Shah-kow-we and is
close to their western boundary and only
a short distance from the head of Rock-
pile Creek Dah-i-len-ton

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ary between Kah-bă-ho on the west
and Shah-kow-we on the east) Sā-ou-shah
- Forks Gualala River (junction of Middle
Fork with main South Fork about
2 miles northeast of Black Point) Kaht'-maj-je or
Kaht'-mah-je
- (Belongs to We-shah chummi = Mah-kow-shah)
- Place on top of ridge east or southeast of
Ledford. Belongs to Shah-kow-we and is
close to their western boundary and only
a short distance from the head of Rock-
pile Creek Dah-i'-len-ton

Asks

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Pile". But Rockpile (Kah-bā'-ho) is at the

head of Rock Pile Creek whereas the village

Koo-bah^{ch'}mo-e was at the mouth of this

creek--about 12 miles farther west.-- *cm*

We-shah chumini Group names: (2)

Rockpile - - - Koo-bah^{ch}-mo'e

Flat Ridge (abt 4 miles SE of Rockpile)
Mo-ä-dä-ton

(also called Brush Ridge)
Chemise Ridge just E of Hedford (farm
boundary between Kah-bä'-ho on west
& Shah-kow'-we on east) - Sä-ou'-shah.

Forks, Gualala River (in middle Fork
with main SFK abt 2 miles NE of
Blacks Pt. - - - Kah^{ma}-maj-je
(Belongs to We-shah chumini (=Mah-kow'-shah).

Place on top of ridge east ^{or SE} of Hedford (belongs
to Shah-kow'-we & is close to their western
boundary & of short distance from ^{head} Rockpile^{cr}
(Koo-bah^{ch}-mo'e) - - - Dah-i'-len-ton

Wahallas

From newspaper article entitled
'Indian Tribes I have known: Pomas'

By W.E. Wilde



Stockton [Calif] Record

April 11, 1925.

Walhallas

From newspaper article entitled
'Indian Tribes I have known: Pomas'

By W.E. Wilde

With few exceptions the finest baskets ever made were the work of the Gualalas (Walhallas). They lived about twenty miles above the mouth of the Russian river. They had fine physiognomies, prominent features and unusually strong bodies.

Stockton [Calif] Record

April 11, 1925.

Retake of Preceding Frame

Ne'-shah chumini (now all dead) ^{but 1 man}

lived on flat ridge near coast.
Said to have had ranch at or near
Walhalla [= Sualala] sawmill

~~Charley Haupt's ranch in hills
about 5 or 6 miles back from coast.~~

Information from Yokiah

I have also information (more accurate)
from Stewart's Point Kachiah, which
should be looked up com (1922)

Later: Found Dan Scott, member
of tribe, + got ^{vocab &} much information
com

Kaw'-awl on'-tel'-kah

Kahtoan

Kaw'-awl on'-tel'-kah: Oo-ko-ton-tel'-kah name for tribe
east of them [the Kahto of Cahto and Long Valleys].
Told me by ~~member of tribe~~ from Rockport. ~~the~~ *the*

lahstentille

*same informant gave Imp-on-tel-kah as name
of Kahto tribe in Long Valley. Needs more light.*

line between Kan-no'ah and
We'-shah cheminis is ridge between
Rockpile dr + NFK Gualala

Mah-kaw'-shah (tip reha of We'-shah cheminis)
held ^{territory} to go so + said Fks (Kat-mah'-je)

NOV 2 1

3.00-

NOV 2 2

2750-

5.00-

The Ma-hin-kow-nah include the Shah-kow-we chum-mi who occupy the upper part of Dry Creek Valley down to about 2 miles south of Cozzens, near the junction of Dry and Pena Creeks.--

Synonymy:

Ma-hin-kow-nah chum-mi.--Name given to Dry Creek tribe by Pomoan Mah-kah-mo chum-mi (of Cloverdale Valley).

Min-ko-nah chum-mi.--Name used for Dry Creek tribe by Pomoan Kah-tah-we chum-mi (of Healdsburg region). Also probably used for themselves by themselves. The name of Dry Creek is Min-ko-nah.--

mah kah mo chum mi

mother wanted to know why.

When the son went to breakfast at his mother's, she remarked, "I miss my little girl."

He replied, "She is all right; she is with my wife."

This went on for five days and nights, the little girl never going home to breakfast. Her mother wondered why. On the sixth day the little girl went home. The baby could now move his hands around.

The mother asked, "What is the reason you ^{did} do not come to breakfast?"

The girl answered, "I ^{have} ^{felt} did not feel hungry."

The Dry Creek tribe, Mā-hin-kow-nah chum-mi, including their ^{northern} westerly continuation, the Shah-kow-we chum-mi, occupied the drainage basins of Dry and Warm Springs Creeks, beginning ^{at or a mile north} 3½ or 4 miles northwest of Healdsburg (about a mile west of Lytton), and extending northwesterly to the high divide (Las Lomas Ridge) between the headwaters of Dry and Warm Springs Creeks and those of Middle Fork Gualala River; ^{the Me-hin-kow-nah chum-mi} reaching northwesterly to Pardaloe Peak, ^{reaching} and southwesterly to Las Lomas divide between Middle Fork Gualala and Warm Springs Creek; ^{the Shah-kow-we chum-mi}

The eastern boundary of the Shah-kow-we chum-mi is said to be Cherry Creek from its source south to Bede Mt. (Ah-kah-ko do-no), where it turns abruptly east to become the intertribal boundary between the Shah-kow-we chum-mi and the Mah-kah-mo chum-mi.

ME-HIN-KOW-NAH and SHAH-KOW-WE CHUMMI
(language same in both)

Geographic names from a very old Dry Creek (Mé-hin-kow-nah) woman, Mary Lucas (full-blood). Aug. 9, 1925. ^{cm}

- Dry Creek -- -- -- -- Mé-hin-kow-nah
- Warm Springs Creek -- -- -- -- He-bul-le kow-nah
- Skaggs Springs --- -- -- -- Dó-no kah^{ch}-let-ton
[Called by Dan Scott, a Lah-tā man, Ah-kah-ho wah-ne, meaning, hot water.]
- Cozzens (on Dry Creek) --- -- -- -- Ah-tah chap pd'dah
- Mountain north of Skaggs (between forks of Dry Creek and Warm Springs Creek) --- -- -- -- Dó-we pat-we dó-no
- Cherry Creek (tributary of Dry Creek from north) -- -- -- -- Ah-le he-le ko'yo
- Soda Springs Creek --- -- -- -- Ah-kah o-ho wahn kow-nah
- Las Lomas summit divide --- -- -- -- Kah-wah chan-no

[Not sure that informant had right place in mind always. --- ^{cm}]

MÉ-HIN-KOW-NAH and SHAH-KOW-WE CHUMMI

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Mountain north of Skaggs (between forks of Dry Creek and Warm Springs Creek) ---- -- Dó-we pat-we dó-no

Cherry Creek (tributary of Dry Creek from north) -- -- Ah-le hel-le kon-yo

Soda Springs Creek --- -- -- Ah-kah o-ho wahn kow-nah

Las Lomas summit divide ---- -- -- Kah-wah chan-no

[Not sure that informant had right place in mind always. -- can]

The Cloverdale Mah'-kah-mo-chum'-mi say
that Skaggs Springs belong to the Dry Creek
tribe (Mā-hin kow'-nah), and that the Dry Creek
language is nearer that of the Healdsburg
Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi than to that of the Clover-
dale Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi, which seems strange.
And still the Cloverdale language is nearer
that of Dry Creek than it is to Yokiah.---*can*

Me'-hin-kow'-nah (Shah-kow'-we chumma) (2)
Geographic names

from a very old woman, Mary Lucas (full blood)
obtained from her Aug 9, 1925. - can

Dry Creek - Me'-hin-kow'-nah

Warm Springs Creek - He-bul'-le kow'-nah

[ah-kah' ho wah'ne = hot water - Dan Jett.]

Skaggs Springs - - - Do'-no kah'-let'-ton

Cozzens (on Dry Cr.) - - Ah'-tah chap'pd'dah

Mt. N of Skaggs (bet. forks of Dry Cr + Warm Spgs Cr.)

Do'-we pat'-we do'-no

Cherry Cr (trib. of Dry Cr. from N.) - Ah'-le-hel'-le-kon'-yo

Soda Springs Cr. - - - - Ah-kah o-ho wahn kow'-nah

Las Lomas summit divide - - Kah'-wah'chan'-no Ah

[Not sure that informant had right place in mind]
always - chin

Me'-hin-kow'-nah & Shah-kow'-we chum-mi

Geographic Names

From a very old woman, Mary Lucas (full blood)
obtained from her Aug. 9, 1925. - CSM

Dry Creek - - Me'-hin-kow'-nah

Warm Springs Creek - - He-bul'-le kow'-nah

[Ah-kah'-ho wah'-ne [= Hot water wah'-ne - San Scott]

Skaggs Springs - - - Do'-no kah^{ch}-let'-ton

Cozzens (on Dry Creek) - - Ah'-tah chap'pd'dah

Mt. N. of Skaggs (bet. forks of Dry Cr. + Warm Spgs. Cr.)

→ Do'-we pat'-we do'-no

Cherry Cr. (trib. of Dry Cr. from N.) Ah'-le hel'-le-kon'-yo

Soda Springs Creek - - Ah-kah o-ho wahn kow'-nah

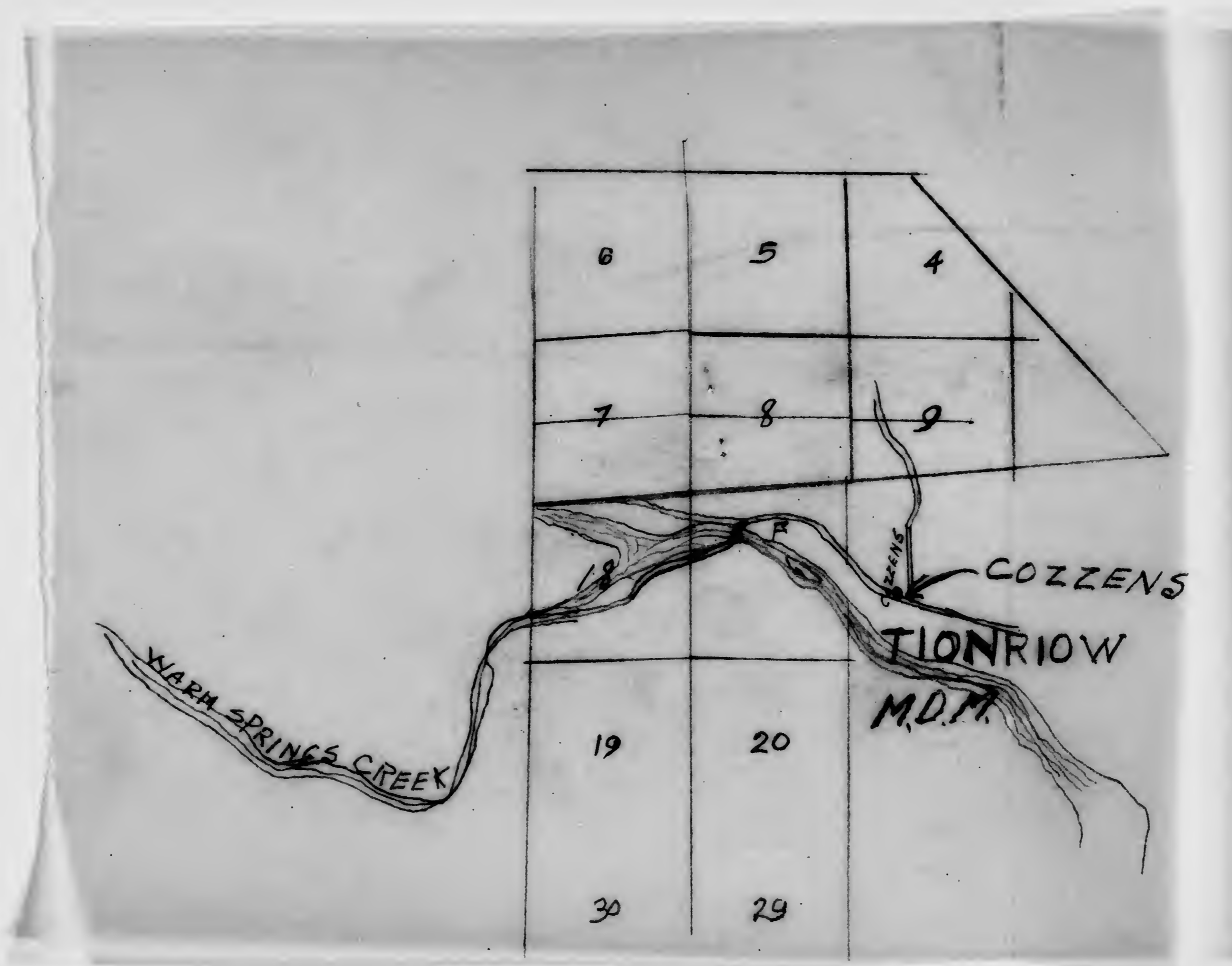
Las Lomas: Summit divide - Kah'-wah chan'-no ^{ok} - CSM

DRY CREEK TRIBE OR TRIBES

Ask 3 tribes (Mahkahmo, Mahinkownah,
and Kahwahwechummi):

Did Mehinkownah stop at Pena Creek on
both sides Dry Creek? Or did it reach to
Skaggs Springs and on up Warm Springs Creek
to Las Lomas divide?

In other words, did Mehinkownah and
Shahkowwechummi continue westerly side by side,
or did both upper Dry Creek and Warm Springs
Creek belong to Shahkowwe?



DR. C. HART MERRIAM
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
(E. H. HARRIMAN FUND)

ADDRESS: 1919 SIXTEENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUMMER ADDRESS
LAGUNITAS, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 21, 1928.

County Surveyor
Santa Rosa, California

My dear Sir:

Can you tell me just where the place known
as Cuzzens was? Some of our maps show it at the
junction of Warm Springs Creek with Dry Creek, others
several miles farther down Dry Creek.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam -

was the proper spelling
~~Cuzzens~~ or COZZENS #

Dry Creek tribe (Sonoma County)

West of Russian River wh it enters
near Healdsburg.

called:

Mā-hin-kow'nah by the Clarendale Mah-kah-mo
chem-mi

Min-kō'nah chem-mi by the Healdsburg
Kah'tah-mo chem-mi

Geyserville Rebo

Mannual Cordova def

Wm. Walter Leroux
and Welfar, Sonoma Co.

Ma'a

Given by Waterman as

"^{town on Salmon River}" (p. 188), but Karok

Ma'a: Polikla name for ~~town in Karok Territory~~ on ^{each} ~~south~~ side Klamath River just below mouth of Salmon River. -- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188, & map 2, No. 25, May 31, 1920.

Note - The Karok village at the point indicated on Waterman's map is Ah-sow-oo-e

shown on his map as on east side Klamath river a little below mouth of Salmon.

ah-sow-oo-e

Yugo Chummi

Said to be band near Sebastopol

also Santa Rosa -

what does word mean?

Mo-kos

Is it Guerneville
or Guerneville?

Log. house

Asks

Names in We-shum' tat-tah List.

Cha-cha-wah-ni (~~tošcōwani~~ Barrett). . Village at N end of Santa Rosa Lagoon, where it flows into Mark West Creek.

Chicheyomi. . Rancheria mentioned in books of Sonoma Mission. Can this be Barrett's Chē-chā-wah^{na} ~~tošcōwani~~?

Mo-kos. . Old rancheria near Guerneville. Given me by old Kah-chi-ah woman at mouth of Russian River.-- Later, stated to have been on site of Geyserville before the Miyakma-Mishawel war.

Barrett gives She-yo-le (~~siyole~~) as name of old village at Guerneville, and Mo-kosh-pa-oo-loo (~~mokšepaŋ~~) as the recent name.

Suluyomi. . Rancheria between Bodega and Santa Rosa, mentioned by M. G. Valejo in 1833. Can this be same as So-to-yo-me?

Asks. Names in We-shum' tat-tah List.

O-hah-chil-ish. . Miyah-kah-mah name for Kah-to-we chum-mi tribe at Healdsburg on Russian River. Given me in 1905 by old Miyahkma man.--

O-naht-se-lish (~~ōnatašiš~~ Barrett). . Wappo name for Pomo inhabitants of She-ma-lah (cimela). ~~Wappo name for~~ (village on NE bank of Russian River about a mile N of present Alexander Valley village and about 5 mi. NE of Healdsburg) Originally occupied by Pomo who called it ōssōkōwī.--Barrett.

Yu-go tum-mi. . We-shah' chum-mi name for Santa Rosa Pomo.--

Yu-go chum-mi. . One of the Kah-tah-we chum-mi names for Pomoan bands at Sebastopol and Santa Rosa.-- (Sebastopol + Santa Rosa.?)

Asks, Names in We-shum' tat'-tah List.

2

O-nah-chil'-ish. . Miyah'-kah-mah name for Kah'-to-we chum'-mi tribe at Healdsburg on Russian River. Given me in 1905 by old Miyahkmah man. ---

O-naht-se'-lish (~~Wappo~~ Barrett). . Wappo name for Pomo inhabitants of She'-ma-lah (o'ina) ~~Wappo name for~~ village on NE bank of Russian River about a mile N of present Alexander Valley village and (about 5 mi. NE of Healdsburg). Originally occupied by Pomo who called it ~~o'ina~~. --Barrett.

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Ask̄s

WE-SHUM TAT-TAH

Lumanta

Loo-men-tah-kah-lah.--Old village mentioned by Barrett as indefinitely located in hills forming the divide between Sonoma and Santa Rosa Creeks, "at a point probably a short distance south of the Pomo-Moquelumnan interstock boundary".--Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 314

Woo-gē-lē-wah.--Village near Agua Caliente in Sonoma Valley.--Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 314

[Referred by Barrett to Mewan stock, but is probably We-shum tat-tah.]

Headstrong

33

25

165

66

825

Dr. H.C. Halliday [of State Board of Health]
went with Miss Harner & Lang
(conty kept schools) to visit
also Val [unclear]

Dec 1926

"Calí, chief of rancheria of
Tauyomi = Santa Rosa de Lima.

area split { Gualomi Livantalomi
Suayomi

Suayole, chief of Seglogue = Sak-lo-ke?

Nomeuayo, chief of Guchomi"

(San Raf. Mis.)

Jesus Louaile, chief of rancheria
Aneac + Lihnay

Canitsua: - "Techo, chief of Canitsua
and Livantalomi".

all NORTH of SF BAY

Healdsburg region

We'-shem-tat'-tah ashes:

Ranch name of Fulton--

" " on hill cr.-- Ah'-mah-mah'-kim ke-wah'-le

" " at Sebastapol-- Bah-tik'-lä chow'-we

In Tulayame
Coffee berry (Rhamnus calif.) said to be Bä-tik' kal'-le buk-hi

Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi of
Sebastapol.

What tribe calls Santa Rosa --- Mah'-kan-ne hān-gah-ne? Ans: x

" " " Sebastapol --- Wah-teek'-le chow'-we

" " " ~~at~~ St. Helena -- Dan-nöp tin'-tah

Who called tribe old Fernanda - of where home.

Where Santa Rosa before moved to RR.!!?

Meaning of chow'-we --

Ask Henry Maximilian:

own name Healdsburg place:

Russian River

" " loops

So-te-ya-mah:

Santa Rosa Cr

" " lagoon

" " " branch & Sebastopol

Mill Cr:

Felta Cr:

Santa Rosa tribe

Does any coast tribe speak near same as you?

What is Ho'-mah-ya-ish?

at Healdsburg Ark: [Gilbert map]

where is Pinas - affinity ^{5-6 mi N of Healdsburg} Severnille the
furnace road of it,
" " Barisac - affinity Clarendale

Levantalone - Santa Rosa basin

size - 'tibi' - exact location

Mrs Walter Leroux of Severnille ^{region}
line E side River 3 mi north of Jintown Bridge

Levo

telling her that he had come in a hurry to ask what should
be done. "The Moon and Sun can't stay there," he said, "can't
stay there. They are too hot. We must do something with them
right away."

Low-we-chah said she would go and see
Awmpinne the Condor-man.

K'wahn cautioned her, "Don't tell Jā-mul, old Coyote-
man, about this or he will spoil it." Then he went away.

When Lowwechah, the Eagle-woman, reached Awmpinne, she told

Sonoma - Petaluma - Nicasia country

"Casi" - chf Reha Janyomi = Santa Rosa de Lima.
Guayomi
Suelomi
Liventolomi

Canitsua : " Techo , chf Canitsua & Liventolomi

Guayole - chf Segloque = Säk'-lo-ke

Nomenayo - chf. Guchomi

Jesue Louaile - chf. rchs Ansak & "Likuay".

Door

Doorway

Floor

Bed

Fireplace : Kōn"-tä'

Fire : Ko'

Flame or blaze

Live coals or embers

Dead coals

Ashes : Ně

Smoke : Kluk

Smoke hole

Poker : Chung'

Firewood : Tsus' (a chus')

Light from fire

Soot

Levant alome

location, size,
trunk

N of Sebastopol

tale of the Sun and Moon, explaining how they were moved from the west to the east, and how they were shot up into the sky, has no counterpart in any myth known to me. On the other hand certain myths well known among other tribes are lacking in the present collection. This may have been due to oversight; at all events, they were not told me by the Mo-des'-se.

Dry Cr. trails or trails

Ask 3 Tribes (Mah'kahna, Mahinkawnah, + Kehtawechummi):

Did Mehinkawnah stop at Lena Cr or on both sides Dry Cr?

Or did it reach to Skagg Sfs + on up Warm Sfs. Cr to
Las Tomas divide?

In other words, did Mehinkawnah and Shahkawne Chummi
continue westerly side by side, or did both after Dry
Cr + Warm Springs Creek belong to Shahkawne?

3 copies

36, 37, 38

i-ye-tel ehut-te . . . Ne-tun-mah name for rancheria on south bank
Pudding Creek on top bluff 60 feet back of tidewater. -- *Cam*

Synonymy: gaiyetil, Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 134, 1908.

o-be-dah . . . Given by Barrett as ^{Walker Valley} village on east bank For-
sythe Creek.

(Kah-ve-tsim-me Po-mah)

Synonymy: kobida or kahabedo, Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo,
144-5, 1908.

SHAH-KOW-WE CHUM-MI

Rancheria Creek and Upper Dry Creek tribe

Beginning on the NW: From high divide [Las Lomas and Crane Peak on this divide] between waters draining to coast (through tributaries of Gualala River) and those of Dry Creek, Rancheria Creek, and Warm Springs Creek, all draining easterly to Russian River,

Extending easterly nearly to Cozzens (a little below junction of Warm Springs Creek with Dry Creek) 3 or 4 miles below Skaggs Springs [A mountain east of Cherry Creek and west of Cloverdale Valley, Kah-wah'-no do'-no.]

Northern boundary hard to locate (because of absence of names on maps): apparently about 2 miles south of, and approximately parallel to, the road from Whitehall (east or southeast of Yorkville) to Hermitage and the forks at McDonald (junction with State highway), thus crossing the upper waters of Dry Creek and Peters Creek (or its

(Shah-kow-we chum-mi)

2

upper part called Soda Springs Creek). Said to reach Bishop Rancheria on Soda Springs Creek.

Eastern boundary, the divide immediately west of Cherry Creek and continuing southeasterly across Cherry Creek (perhaps a mile or so above its junction with Dry Creek) and crossing Dry Creek a little above Cozzens.

Southern boundary not definitely located but said to be the divide south of Warm Springs Creek. Head rancheria on Dry Creek north of Skaggs Springs. Name of rancheria - - - - - ?

North-south extent of tribe said to be about 15 miles.

The Rancheria Shah-kow-we on Dry Creek ^{was the} _{over} mountain north of Skaggs Springs. ^{There were} (Several rancherias between Yorkville and Rockpile on south side. _{com})

[July 1925]

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN KAH-TAH-WE CHUMMI LANGUAGE

Mah' kah no chun' ni
o'we shun' tat tah pano
(part of we-shum-tat-tah)

In territory of their own tribe:

Dry Creek - - Min-kó-nah or Min-kow'-nah (or Mēn-kow'-nah).

Mill Creek - - Him-mó-e-kow'-nah.

Russian River - - Be-dah'-kah.

Russian River Loop, just east of Healdsburg - - To-tsé-wahn.

Alexander Valley - - Chel-hé-le (from Chel-hā, the Valley Oak,
Quercus lobata).

Lytton - - Tah'-ko kal-lew'-we

Lytton Valley - - Ah-shub'-bin

Windsor - - Tso-lé-kow'-we.

Geyserville - - Kah-we-mó-we.

Mark West (adobe) - - To-mug^{k, k}-gan.

Mark West Creek - - To-mug^{k, k}-gan kol-lew'-we.

Forestville - - Yo-shin'-ke.

Guerneville - - She-yó^{le}-be.

Fitch Mt. - - Choo'-dun-no; Choo'-no.

Geysers Peak - - Kah-lah'-no.

-2-

Black Hill east of Guerneville - - Dó-nosh-kah.

Lagoon 1 mile southeast of Healdsburg - - Kah-to-we.

Healdsburg - - Só-to-yum-me.

Minor place names within or close to corporate limits of Healdsburg:

Shoo-tah-ko-e at west end of new highway bridge.

Bah-kah-che-o. between the highway bridge and present business part of Healdsburg. Place formerly occupied by a winery and packing house, now burnt down.

Me-ti-kah. at the southeast end of the highway bridge at place now occupied by an oil and gasoline station.

Yo-she-kalle-to-ah-ne, on east side of Russian River, about 100 yards below the new highway bridge.

In territory of adjacent tribes:

Calistoga - - To-te chow-we.

Middletown - - Lah-lah-tah-le.

Cobb Mt. - - E-hoo-no.

Timbered Mt. south of Cobb Mt. - - Kow-hen'-no.

Mt. St. Helena - - Do-no-kon.

Hopland - - Shah'-nel'.

Cloverdale - - Mah-kah'-mo.

The Geysers - - Tah'-ko-moo'-e.

Santa Rosa - - Hook'-be chow'-we.

Sebastopol - - Bah-tik'-le chow'-we.

Petaluma - - Pet'-tal-loo'-mah.

Mouth of Russian River - - He'-wah-lah'-lo.

THE KAH-TAH-WE-CHUMMI

Proper name of Healdsburg tribe on Russian River, as used by themselves: Kah-tah-we chummi or We-shum-tat-tah.

(Information from Henry Maximilian, member of tribe, at Healdsburg. C. M.)

The Kah-tah-we chummi tell me that their territory formerly included the whole of Fitch Mountain (Choo-dun-no or Choo-no), the Great Bend of Russian River, ^(To-tse'-wahn) and Alexander Valley (Chel-hel-le), north to the site of the present town of Geyserville (Kah-we-mo-e), and east to include Geysers Peak (Kah-lah-no). They say further that it is only in recent years that the so-called 'Yukean Wappo' have taken possession of Alexander Valley, their territory in early times extending from the Geysers (Tah-ko-moo-e), east of Geysers Peak, easterly over the range and down on the east side as far as Middletown.

The Kah-tah-we chummi followed Russian River westerly to beyond Gurneville, but not quite so far as Monte Rio. To the south they reached only to Windsor (Tsoo-lo kow-we). They

consider the people at Mark West and Santa Rosa as a closely related but distinct tribe, whom they call Bah-num-tah-dah. In the Bah-num-tah-dah language Coyote is Kó-she, while in Kah-tah-we chummi it is Dó-we.

The Santa Rosa people had a very large rancheria, called Kah-be-chew-wahn, about a mile east of Santa Rosa on the road to Sonoma Valley.

Our tribe, the Kah-tah-we chummi, was named from Kah-tah-we, a lagoon about two miles south of Healdsburg on the east side of the present highway. There was formerly a large village called Kah-to-e at this place. The lagoon is still here, though smaller than formerly. *Cam*

KAH-TAH-WE CHUMMI (HEALDSBURG TRIBE)

Geographic names told me by Henry Maximilian,
member of tribe. -cm

Dry Creek Min-kow'-nah

Mill Creek (tributary of Dry Cr.) . . Him-mo'-we kow'-nah

Felta Creek (tributary of Mill Cr.) . Ko-lo-doo'-kah kow'-nah

Mt. St. Helena Do-no' kon (Long Mt.)

General name for high or large timbered

mountains She-yo wah'-ne

Small or ordinary mountains Daw'-no

High boundary ridge between Santa Rosa

Pomo and Calistoga Miyahkma tribes. No'-me-dum'-mon

HEALDSBURG TRIBE -- KAH-TAH-WE CHUMMI

From Henry Maximilian (member of tribe).--^{can} Aug. 15, 1925.

Proper name of Healdsburg tribe Kah-tah-we chummi, but tribe as a whole called We-shum tat-tah [not to be confused with We-shah chummi].

Line between We-shum tat-tah and Mah-kah-mo chummi immediately north of Geyserville. [Said by John Thompson (Mah-kah-mo) to be at Chianti.]

Before the Mishawel war our people had two closely related rancherias in Alexander Valley, namely:

Ko-lo-ko (Basket people), on east side of Russian River a short half mile north of Jimtown;

and

O-so-chah, on west side of Russian River close to present Lytton R.R. station.

Other Kah-tah-we chummi Villages

Mus-sa-ko (Mus-haⁿ ko-we). Former rancheria at forks of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Healdsburg (Wauneta gas station there now) where branch road to Russian River leaves State Highway. The old rancheria was west of Highway and east of the other road (in fork between).

Tsoó-le kow-we (Blackbird water). Old rancheria at site of present town of Windsor (old Windsor) on main highway between Santa Rosa and Healdsburg. [Not West Windsor, which dates from arrival of railroad.]

Show-wah-ko tummi. Rancheria about a mile below Cuzzens on Dry Creek. Old 'dobe' house on rancheria site.

Mó-dam-mon. Old rancheria at mouth of gulch about a mile east of highway and a mile north of Mark West Creek. Ridge, canyon, and creek bore same name, and belonged to Santa Rosa tribe. Another rancheria of same name was on north side of Santa Rosa Creek opposite the old Mark West adobe, which was on the south side of the creek 1/8 mile east of present Highway bridge (Mark West Creek bridge). The Indians moved from one site to the other according to season. (Santa Rosa tribe). - *can*

HEALDSBURG TRIBE -- KAH-TAH-WE CHUMMI

From Henry Maximilian ^(member of tribe) -- Aug. 14 (or 15) 1925. ^{Can}

Proper name of Healdsburg local tribe Kah-tah-we chummi, but tribe as a whole called We-shum tat-tah.

Line between We-shum tat-tah and Mah-kah-mo chummi at or immediately north of Geyserville. [Said by John Thompson (Mah-kah-mo) to be at Chianti.]

Two closely related rancherias formerly in Alexander Valley:

{ Basket people

{ Ko-lo'ko, short 1/2 mile north of Jintown and close to river.

O-so'chah, close to present Lytton R.R. station.

Dry Creek, Min-kow-nah

Mill Creek (tribe ^{of} Dry Creek), Him-mo-we kow-nah

Felta Creek (tribe ^{of} Mill Cr.), Ko-lo-doo-kah kow-nah.

(from Henry Maximilian)

2

Mus-sa-ko (Mus-ha' ko-we). -- Former rancheria and place at forks of road where N-S road 2 miles east of Russian River leaves State Highway about 4 1/2 miles south of Healdsburg (Wauneta gas station there now). ^{The} Old rancheria ^{was} west of Highway and east of ^{the} other road (in fork between).

{ Blackbird water

{ Tsoo-le kow-we -- present town of Windsor (old

Windsor) ^(on the Highway). This is not present West Windsor, which ^(consists of the part of the old town) moved ^{westerly} to present location when railroad came.

Mo-dam-mon Ridge and Creek Canyon about a mile

east of Highway and a mile north of Mark West Creek. Old rancheria of same name there at mouth of gulch. Belonged to Santa Rosa tribe. Another rancheria of same name on north side Santa Rosa Creek opposite old Mark West adobe which was on south side creek 1/8 mile east of present

(from Henry Maximilian)

3

Highway bridge (Mark West Creek bridge). The Indians moved from one site to the other according to the season.

(Santa Rosa tribe)

Mt. St. Helena is Do-nōkōn (long mt.)

General name for high or large timbered mountain is Shé-yo wah-ne. Small or ordinary mountain is Daw-no.

Kōn-hom tat-tah -- Guerneville tribe ("talk almost like us")

Show-wah-ko tummi -- Rancheria about a mile below Cuzzens on Dry Creek. Old 'dobe house on rancheria site.

No-me-dum'-mon - High boundary ridge between Santa Rosa Pomo and Calistoga Miyaakma tribes. - can

Healdsburg tribe - Kah'tah-we chummi (C) (1)
From Henry Mosimilin - Aug. 15 (1925)

Proper name of Healdsburg ^{local} (but tribe as a whole called) ^{tribe} We-shum' tat-tah
restoration (Kah'tah-we chummi)

Line between We-shum' tat-tah & Mah'-kah-we chummi
at or immediately north of Geyserville. [said by John
Thompson (Mah'-kah-we) to be at Chianti.]

Two closely related ranches formed in Alexander Valley:

^{Basket maker}
Ko-lo'-ko - sheep 1/2 mile N of Jintown & close to river.

On-so'-chah place to front by the RR station

[~~Notes: These ranches are in Alexander Valley.~~]

Dry creek - Min-kaw'-nah

Hill creek (tribe dry cr.) - Him-mo'-we kow'-nah

Felta cr (tribe of hill cr.) - Ko-lo-doo'-kah kow'-nah

^{Mue-sā-ko}
Farm site & place at forks of road where road ^(N-S) ^(2 miles E of)
Russian River leaves State Highway about 4 1/2 miles south of
Healdsburg ^(Wanneta) (gas station there now). Old rancheria
west of Highway + E of other road (in fork between).
Mue-sā'-ko (Mue-kā' ko'-we)

Present town of Windsor (old Windsor) is
Tsoo'-le kow'-we
Blackbird water. This is not present
west Windsor, we moved to present location
when railroad came.

Mo'-dam'-mon Ridge & creek canyon, about a mile east of
Highway & a mile north of Mark West cr. Old rancheria of
same name there at mouth of gulch. Belonged to Santa
Rosa tribe. Another ranch of same name on north

From Henry Mosimilin (2) (2)
Side Santa Rosa Creek opposite old Mark West adobe,
which was on south side cr 1/8 mile east of present
Highway Ridge (Mark West cr ridge).
Ten Indians moved from one site to other according
to legend. (Santa Rosa tribe)

mt Pt Helena is ^D Do-nō-kōn (= long mt)

General name for high or large timbered mt She'-yo wah'-ne
Small or ordinary mt - Daw'-no.

Ok ōn-kom tat'-tah
Geyserville tribe ("talk almost like us")

Show-wah'-ko tumini Rch. about a mile below
Cypress on Dry cr - old Delik house on rcha
site

No'-me-dum'-mon - Ridge boundary between
Santa Rosa + Calistoga tribes

Dry cr - Min-kaw'-nah

From Henry Maximilian - old man We-shum'-tat-tah tribe

✓ Our name for Santa Rosa valley or plain - Kah-köp-tā

✓ Our name for Santa Rosa tribe - - Bah-num' {tah-dah / tat-tah

✓ Santa Rosa tribe's name for themselves - {Me'-dah-kah' tum'-ni / Me'-dah-kum' tattah

✓ bo'-on

✓ Ferner had chief Santa Rosa tribe (my mother's father)

✓ Rincon Valley

Maw-tik-bit-ton

✓ Rocky ridge point between Santa Rosa & Rincon valley
✓ Slurred from Rottenmule Rock Point {Maw-te Kah-be ton / Rotten Rock Point
✓ The Rincon dam (point) to Santa Rosa Cr.

On east side of above lay rocky point a creek enters Santa Rosa Cr from north (flows southward along west side of Rincon valley. This is deep-hole creek -

✓ Ah-kash'-kowt' kah'-le-we o'-to-wah'-ne
Water black creek deep hole

✓ Moo-kan'-no Rachevia (large) on knoll where Rincon valley schoolhouse now stands, on so side highway, close to Santa Rosa Cr. on so border of Rincon valley. Many Indians here when Henry was a boy.

✓ Kah-bā cheru'-wahn - Big ranchia + sweethouse on east side highway, + so side Santa Rosa Cr about 1/8 or 1/4 mile east of Santa Rosa - on place later scoured by José Ramon, who had Indians build his adobe - remains there now.
[A few rods east of present road clear & gas place.]

M/12w-aa/G34

Pomo - Han-nah'-bah-^{eh} or Clear Lake Division

M/12w-aa/G34

80/18
c

CLEAR LAKE TRIBES

The name Hah'-nah-bah^{ch} is a collective term applied by the Potter Valley and Russian River tribes to all the Clear Lake tribes except those of Sulphur Bank and Lower Lake, and now accepted by these tribes as a permissible name for themselves.

Names used by themselves in a tribal sense for the subtribes or divisions of Clear Lake Indians, including those of Upper Lake and Blue Lakes:

- Dan-no'-hah bah^{ch} . . . Clover Creek region east and northeast of Upper Lake. Commonly called Dan-no-kah and usually stretched to include ^{the} Ho-al'-lek.
- Ho-al'-lek . . . Middle Creek region, north of Upper Lake.
- She-kum'-bah^{ch} . . . East side of Clear Lake from southern part of Upper Lake to Floyd Hill. Commonly called She'-kum.
- Bo-al'-ka-ah . . . Northern part of Scott Valley, west of Upper Lake. Name usually stretched to cover ^{the} Ye-mah'-bah^{ch}.
- Ye-mah'-bah^{ch} . . . Southern part of Scott Valley--west of Clear Lake.
- Ki-yow'-bah^{ch} . . . Tule Lake and Blue Lakes region (language ~~said to~~ leans toward that of Potter Valley Pomo).
- Koo-lan'-na'-po . . . Western part of Big Valley, south of main body of Clear Lake.
- Hab-be nap'-po . . . Eastern part of Big Valley and Soda Bay.

can

TRIBES OF CLEAR LAKE INDIANS, INCLUDING UPPER LAKE REGION
can

The name Hah-nah'-bah^{ch} (or Han-nä'-bah^{ch}) is used by the Potter Valley and Russian River Pomo as a blanket name for the several tribes inhabiting Clear Lake and Upper Lake, and has come to be accepted by these tribes as a permissible collective name for themselves. These tribes are:

Dan-no'-kah and closely related Ho-al'-lek of the region immediately north of Upper Lake.

She'-kum of the east side of the main body of Clear Lake.

Bo'-al'-ka'-ah of Scott Valley and the west side of Clear Lake north of Lakeport, including the Ye-mah'-bah^{ch} of the south part of Scott Valley.

The Ki-ow'-bah^{ch} of the valley of Blue Lakes and Batchelor Valley, extending southeasterly to Tule Lake (now dry) ^{of a different dialect, related to that of the Pomo of Lake Valley} Batchelor Valley is Ki-ow; its rancheria, Kah-ki'-ah.

Koo-lan'-nä'-po.--Western part of Big Valley, south of main body of Clear Lake.

Hab'-be nap'-po.--Eastern part of Big Valley and Soda Bay.---can

THE 'KU'-LAN-NAP'-PO

The 'Ku'-lan-nä'-po (or 'Koo-lan-nap'-po) are a Clear Lake Pomo tribe inhabiting Big Valley and adjacent region south and southwest of the main body of Clear Lake. On the west shore of the lake they extend northward to a little above Lakeport, and south of the lake reach easterly to include Soda Bay. It should be stated however that the eastern part of this territory belongs to a related band, the 'Hab'-be-nap'-po, here treated as a subdivision but by some writers regarded as of coordinate value with the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po.

The 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po territory extends westerly to the summit of the Miyakma Range from a point near Glenalpine, southerly to or near the northern boundary of Sonoma County. On the east neither the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po nor the 'Hab'-be-nap'-po (if these are to be treated separately) reached the shores of Lower Lake, for Lower Lake belongs to the 'Ham'-fo (or Koi'-em-fo) tribe.

The territory of the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po abutted against that of five

tribes, four of which, like themselves, were Pomoan, the fifth Yukean. On the west, along the summit of the Miyakma Range, they were in contact with the Dan-nol'-yo ke'ah of the Pieta-Echo region and the Sho-ko'-ah of the Hopland region; on the north with the Bo-al'-ka'-ah of Scott Valley; on the east (considering the 'Hab'-be-nap'-po as a division of the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po) with the 'Ham'-fo of Lower Lake.

Included in the territory of the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po are the towns of Lakeport and Kelseyville and the medicinal springs known as Bynum, Glenalpine, and Highland Springs.

THE 'KU-LAN-NAP'-PO

The 'Ku-lan-nap-po (or 'Koo-lan-nap-po) are a Clear Lake Pomo tribe inhabiting Big Valley and adjacent region south and southwest of the main body of Clear Lake. On the west shore of the Lake they extend northward to a little above Lakeport, and south of the lake reach easterly to include Soda Bay. It should be stated however that the eastern part of this territory belongs to a related band, the 'Hab-be-nap-po, here treated as a subdivision but by some writers regarded as of coordinate value with the 'Ku-lan-nap-po.

The 'Ku-lan-nap-po territory extends westerly to the summit of the Miyakma Range from a point near Glenalpine, southerly to or near the northern boundary of Sonoma County. On the east neither the 'Ku-lan-nap-po nor the 'Hab-be-nap-po (if these are to be treated separately) reached the shores of Lower Lake, for Lower Lake belongs to the 'Ham-fo (or Koi-em-fo) tribe.

The territory of the 'Ku-lan-nap-po abutted against that of five

'Ku-lan-nap-po--2

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Included in the territory of the 'Ku-lan-nap-po are the towns of Lakeport and Kelseyville and the medicinal springs known as Bynum, Glenalpine, and Highland Springs.

carded
M.B.H.

NAMES USED BY THE KÖ-LAN-NÄ'-PO OF BIG VALLEY
ON CLEAR LAKE FOR NEIGHBORING TRIBES AND RANCHERIAS ^{can}

Ko-lan-nä'-po.--Their name for their own tribe, which occupied the west side of Big Valley from Adobe Creek around the southwestern corner of Clear Lake, reaching northward to and a short distance beyond the present town of Lakeport.

The principal rancheria, called Kah-töt', was on the spot now occupied by the reservation rancheria (at ^{St. Tuzelina Mission}).

^{'Kah-}Hah-bä'-nap-po.--A closely related 'tribe' occupying the narrow area between ^{Adobe Creek and ~~vic old~~} ~~Kelsey Creek and Adobe Creek~~. The rancheria of same name was on Kelsey Creek, about half a mile south of Clear Lake. Another rancheria, called Be-dum-me-we-nah, was near Kelseyville.

Ye'-mah.--A related tribe north of Lakeport, holding the western shore of Clear Lake from just north ^(or northwest) of Lakeport to the Narrows at Kah-bel'. [Called Ye-mah'-bah^{ch} by themselves and best treated as southern division of the Bo-al'-keah, or Scott Valley tribe. ^{can}]

Lim'-mahk'-mah.--The Lower Lake tribe, occupying the whole of both sides of Lower Lake and East Bay (otherwise known as Sulphurbank Arm), including Buckingham Point and all the islands in both Lower Lake and East Bay. On the northwest they reached westerly

Ko-lan-na-po names-2

to the eastern part of Soda Bay. Their principal rancheria was Lim'-mahk'-mah bah-dun on Bull Island. [This tribe, whose language differs radically from that of the other Clear Lake tribes, has two general names for its own people--Ham'-fo and Oo'-tim-fo.]

How'-koo-mah.--Sulphurbank division of Lower Lake tribe, claiming both sides of East Bay, with principal rancheria formerly on El-lem Island.

Lil'-lāk.--A small ^{Yukean} band and rancheria at mouth of Cold Creek, reaching easterly to Mount Konokti, and westerly to Kelsey Creek. Their rancheria was called Dan-no'-yo. Their language was the same as that of the Lo'-ko-no'-mah of Middletown region [closely related to the Yukean Miyakma].

NAMES USED BY THE KO-LAN-NÄ-PO OF BIG VALLEY ON
CLEAR LAKE FOR NEIGHBORING TRIBES AND RANCHERIAS

Ko-lan-nä-po.--Their name for their own tribe, which occupied the west side of Big Valley from Adobe Creek around the southwestern corner of Clear Lake, reaching northward to and a short distance beyond the present town of Lakeport.

The principal rancheria, called Kah-töt', was on the spot now occupied by the reservation rancheria.

^{*Kah-}Hah-bä-nap-po.--A closely related 'tribe' occupying the narrow area between Kelsey Creek and Adobe Creek. The rancheria of same name was on Kelsey Creek, about half a mile south of Clear Lake. Another rancheria, called Be-dum-me-we-nah, was near Kelseyville.

Ye-mah.--A related tribe north of Lakeport, holding the western shore of Clear Lake from just north of Lakeport to the Narrows at Kah-bel'. [Called Ye-mah'-bah^{ch} by themselves and best treated as southern division of the Bo-al'-keah, or Scott Valley tribes.]

Lim-mahk'-mah.--The Lower Lake tribe, occupying the whole of both sides of Lower Lake and East Bay (otherwise known as Sulphurbank Arm), including Buckingham Point and all the islands in both Lower Lake and East Bay. On the northwest they reached westerly

Ko-lan-na-po names-2

to the eastern part of Soda Bay. Their principal rancheria was Lim-mahk'-mah bah-dun on Bull Island. [This tribe, whose language differs radically from that of the other Clear Lake tribes, has two general names for its own people--Ham'-fo and Oo'-tim-fo.]

How'-koo-mah.--Sulphurbank division of Lower Lake tribe, claiming both sides of East Bay, with principal rancheria formerly on El-lem Island.

Lil'-lak.--A small band and rancheria at mouth of Cold Creek, reaching easterly to Mount Konokti, and westerly to Kelsey Creek. Their rancheria was called Dan-no'-yo. Their language was the same as that of the Lo'-ko-no'-mah of Middletown region [closely related to the Yukean Miyakma].

NAMES USED BY THE KO-LAN-NĀ-PO OF BIG VALLEY ON
CLEAR LAKE FOR NEIGHBORING TRIBES AND RANCHERIAS

Ko-lan-nā-po.--Their name for their own tribe, which occupied the west side of Big Valley from Adobe Creek around the southwestern corner of Clear Lake, reaching northward to and a short distance beyond the present town of Lakeport.

The principal rancheria, called Kah-tōt', was on the spot now occupied by the reservation rancheria.

^{'Kah-}Mah-bā-nap-po.--A closely related 'tribe' occupying the narrow area between Kelsey Creek and Adobe Creek. The rancheria of same name was on Kelsey Creek, about half a mile south of Clear Lake. Another rancheria, called Be-dum-me-we-nah, was near Kelseyville.

Ye-mah.--A related tribe north of Lakeport, holding the western shore of Clear Lake from just north of Lakeport to the Narrows at Kah-bel'. [Called Ye-mah-beh^{ch} by themselves and best treated as southern division of the Bo-al-keah, or Scott Valley tribes.]

Lim-mahk-mah.--The Lower Lake tribe, occupying the whole of both sides of Lower Lake and East Bay (otherwise known as Sulphurbank Arm), including Buckingham Point and all the islands in both Lower Lake and East Bay. On the northwest they reached westerly

Ko-lan-na-po names-2

to the eastern part of Soda Bay. Their principal rancheria was Lim-mahk-mah bah-dun on Bull Island. [This tribe, whose language differs radically from that of the other Clear Lake tribes, has two general names for its own people--Ham-fo and Oo-tim-fo.]

Hov-koo-mah.--Sulphurbank division of Lower Lake tribe, claiming both sides of East Bay, with principal rancheria formerly on El-lem Island.

Lil-lāk.--A small band and rancheria at mouth of Cold Creek, reaching easterly to Mount Konokti, and westerly to Kelsey Creek. Their rancheria was called Dan-no-yo. Their language was the same as that of the Lo-ko-no-mah of Middletown region [closely related to the Yukean Miyakma].

CLEAR LAKE ISLANDS

Upper Lake Islands:

Bah-dun bah-tin - Big Id.; Bloody Id.

Bah-dun gootch (or kootch) - Little Id.

Sulphurbank or East Bay Islands:

Ellem', the big island at east end.

Che-am'-döt, small island in Stubbs Slough near Sulphur-
bank.

Buk-kok-kah-lin-döt, Small buckeye island ^{at extreme} eastern head
of Sulphurbank Bay.

Se'-lon, small tule island off Long Point.

Lower Lake Islands:

Kom-döt mă-dön (Kahm'-döt), Buckingham Id.

Kel'-le (or Kil'-le) mă-dön, Craig Island, off end of
Sulphurbank Point.

Koi'-e mă-dön, Indian Island, near south end of Lower Lake.

Doo'-at-sow, ^{tiny islet} between Indian Id (Koi'e) and Yo.

Yo', Slater Island ("1½ miles above bridge"?). Near Oak
Point and between Koi'-e and Yo'.

CLEAR LAKE ISLANDS

Upper Lake Islands:

Bah-dun bah-tin.. Big Island; Bloody Id.

Bah-dun gootch (or kootch) . . Little Id.

Sulphurbank or East Bay Islands:

Ellen' the big island at east end.

Che-am'-dōt, small island in Stubbs Slough near Sulphur-
bank. ?

Buk-kok-kah-lin-dōt, Small buckeye island ^{at extreme} eastern head
of Sulphurbank Bay.

Se'-lon, small tule island off Long Point.

Lower Lake Islands:

Kom-dōt mā-dōn (Kahm-dot) [= Bull Id. ?].

Kel'-le (or Kil'-le) mā-dōn, Craig Island off end of
Sulphurbank Point.

Koi-e mā-dōn, Indian Island, near south end of lower lake.

Doo'-at-sow, between Indian Id. (Koi'-e) and Yo.

Yo', Slater Island ("1½ miles above bridge"?). Near Oak
Point and between Koi-e and Yo.

Augustine, who succeeded Savo-dino as ^{at Lakeport, Lake Co. Calif.} ~~and~~ ^(Lyman L. Palmer) ~~Augustine~~, furnished the ~~author~~ ^{author} of the History of Lake Co. published in 1881, the following names & localities of tribes in the Clear Lake region (all in Hoo-la-nap-o language):

- Ki-ou ^(meaning head of lake fresh). West end Tule Lake. where whites can number 120 [Ki-ow-bah] ^(a small hill)
- Yo-voo-tu-ea. ^(town of fire) found just east of Ki-ou on Tule Lake. Family number 150.
- Quoi-lack or Hwoi-lak. ^(town in canyon) just north of town of Upper Lake near residence of Benjamin Derrill. 120 [Ho-al-lek]
- Di-noo-ha-vah. ^(town with cross lake) north side of head of Clear Lake, east of Hwain Lake. 100 [Dan-no-kah]
- She-gum-ba. ^(kind of mineral water) across lake from Lakeport, where Morrison lives. 160 [She-kum]
- Boil-ka-ya. ^(lily town) Scott's valley near head of Clear Lake [Bo-al-kah] 180.
- Cum-le-bah. ^(lily town) Upper end Scott's valley ^{near Clear Lake} for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Seminophers~~ ^{Seminophers}. 90 ^{Living}
- Hoo-la-nap-o. ^(lily town) just below present town Lakeport on floor found around by Dr. J. S. Downes. 500 [Ku-lan-nappo]
- Ha-be-nap-o. ^(town of ropes) north Kelsey Creek ^(west side) ^{near side Clear Lake, Lake Co. Calif.} 300 [Hab-be-nappo]
- Lil-la-a-ak. ^(people close by) near foot of Kanakiti ^(west side) ^{West side Clear Lake} 100 [Lil-leek]
- Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook. ^(neighboring people) Id. near lower end of ^{Clear Lake Co. Calif.} 120.
- Cow-goo-mah. ^(lower end of lake) Sulfur Bank, ^{east side Clear Lake, Lake Co.} 130. [Kow-goo-mah]
- Le-mah-mah. ^(an - ag) Id. just west to Sulfur Bank ^{near east side Clear Lake Lake Co. Calif.} 140.
- Kai-nap-o. ^(wood ranch) lower end of Long Valley ^{east of Clear Lake, Lake Co. Calif.} 160. Said to belong to 'Patience' family.
- Now-wa-ke-nah. ^(town over to hill) Long Valley ^{Id.} 120. Call themselves 'Lo-sele' & belong to 'Patience' stock.
- Koo-moo-la-ka-koi. ^(a coyote) Coyote Valley. 100. Called 'Greenocks' in Bancroft's ^(Co-ta-yon) ^{Lake Co. Calif.}
- Lal-nap-o-teen. ^(goose village) ^(called Locollomillos by Bancroft.) on Mt. Helena Creek, west of present Middletown, ^{Lake Co. Calif.} Loconoma Val.

Augustine's statement makes total population 2600. Census of 1880 gives 2nd Feb. Lake Co. as 765. Author estimates aboriginal pop. Lake Co. 4000-5000.

From Hist. of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum, Bowen & Co. S. F. 1881, pp. 34-36.

Joe Muneaga work at Breestone

At Healdsburg inq. for
Frank Cerillo + wife Maud
& Mrs Frank Luna - Hoshiecho

At Santa Rosa inq. for
Mary Anton Prease & Mary Martin,
cousins of Mary Anton. - Alamutko

Holland: Dan Scott - We-shā-chun-mi
^{Lak-tā}
Charly Lucas - Mā-hin-kou-nah ^{Chowdeh}
Old Tom Conner - Shā-nel (dead)

Billy Dock her at Holland
Yorkville - Lak-tā ~~knows~~ ^{knows} ~~ban~~ ^{ban} ~~bo~~ ^{bo} ~~bo~~ ^{bo}

Coffee berry in Tu'-le-yo-me
is Bā-tik'-kal[le] buk'hi

Most of this needs checking
& entering in proper places before
filing - some of it to be rewritten
for filing - ca

Bo' - kā-ah (Bo'keya, Boqueas, Boch-heaf)

Bo'yah name for Lah-tā of Yukon, -com

tséki...Camp on ridge immediately S of N Fork Gualala River, 2 m
east of its confluence with main stream.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo
p. 167, Feb. 1908.

We-chal...Bo-yah name for their very large permanent village on
N side of mouth of Gualala River.--If the Kan-no-ah are recog-
nized as a distinct tribe, We-chal will have to be transferred
from Bo-yah to Kan-no-ah territory.--

Synonymy;

iwitcal . . .Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 167, 1908.

Paisin

Kalindarule vellep

1886, 1910

Baterinda kai-e

ōmāña. [=Kin-yuk-kyom-mung-ah]). .

on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills.--

ok (SE corner Section 26, Township

Goddard 1914.

Wilkut village in Bald Hills about a

Lyons' ranch house ^{Near middle} (S side Section

Range 2 E.-- Goddard 1914.

Kinnakonta'din
nta'din). . . See Keñ-nah-huñ-tah'-ten

kaw mung-ah

Wé-shah-chum' me name for

Sebartafal tribe

Wah-tek'-le-chow' me

Bah-tik-la. " "

Gualala River ~~tribe~~ ~~Sebastopol~~ 28. GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

In Wo-sha tum-mi dialect:

Healdsburg (at bridge)	Kol-le''
Santa Rosa [medak-kah' cham-mi]	Mah-kan ^{ne} han-gah ^{ne}
• Sebastopol	[Bah?] Wah-teek-le chow-e
• Hopland	Shah-nel'
• Cloudale	Mah-kah-mo
Pieta creek	
Russian River	Be-dah-kah
Russian River mouth	
• Sonoma Valley	
• Hot St Helena	Do-nop-tin-tah

Davis Mike Cousin of
Charley Green 4 1/2 from Glenburn

Tom Ryan (godfather of
Davis Mike's wife)

They have chickens + hogs
+ wheat 10 acres

Davis Mike has about 10 on
Pet River { Rain stock than
Glenburn } 18 head cattle

Charley Green 160 ^{hundred} acres
and some grain + stock
Main on wife's place

THE SHE'-KUM-BAH_{ch}

The ~~tribe~~ --- A Clear Lake Pomo tribe on east side of main body of Clear Lake from a little north of Upper Lake Narrows southeasterly to Floyd Hill (at southeastern extremity of Clear Lake proper), and reaching northeasterly in the mountains to High Grade and Bartlett Mountain.

Villages of the She'-kum-bah_{ch}

She'-kum.--At Morrison Landing on east side of Clear Lake.

kool'
Kah-kuhl' kah-lä we-shal'.--On east side of Narrows among Blue Oaks. Name from Kah-kool, the Blue Oak, and Kal'-le, tree.

Së_{ch}'-ah-go.--Summer hunting and fishing camp on mainland east of Bloody Island (Bah-doon' bah-tin).

To be filled in

Shemālah (271)
Is { chimēla Barrett, in my Miyaluma vocab
= ōs. sōkō'wē hēl
• Teelhelle
ʔikol' + chimōta Barrett Yezan NE bridge

Na-po'-shel.--Present rancheria on purchased land 1½ mile south of Upperlake village (on west side of road; in Dan-no'-kah territory).

Dan-nub'-be-dow'.--Small rancheria on east side of road opposite (east of) Na-po'-shel, and like it in Dan-no'-kah territory.

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Sē_{ch}'-ah-go.--Summer hunting and fishing camp on mainland east of Bloody Island. (Bah-doon' bah-tin).

Na-po'-shel.--Present rancheria on purchased land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Upperlake village (on west side of road in Dan-no'-kah territory).

Dan-nub-be-dow'.--Small rancheria on east side of road opposite (east of) Na-po'-shel, and like it in Dan-no'-kah territory.

Han-nah-bah^{ch} or
Clear Lake Division

THE BO-AL'-KĀ-AH

The Bo-al'-kā-ah or Scott Valley tribe belongs to the Clear Lake division of the Pomo. Their territory extends from a short distance above the mouth of Scott Creek, just south of Laurel Dell, southerly to a point immediately west of Glenalpine, and from the summit of the Miyakma Range on the west, easterly to the west shore of Clear Lake. ~~But~~ Their territory contracted markedly toward the east, ^{where} and they were allowed only 3 or 4 miles of shore, the Dan-no'-kah holding the west side of Upper Lake and pushing southerly a mile or so south of Kā-bel at the Narrows, while the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po followed the lake shore northerly^{ly} about a mile beyond Lakeport.

Two divisions were recognized: the Bo-al'-kā-ah proper of the main part of Scott Valley, and the Ye-mah'-bah^{ch} of the southern and more hilly part of Scott Valley west and southwest of Lakeport.

The Bo-al'-kā-ah were in contact with seven other Pomoan tribes. On the west, on the far side of the Miyakma Mountains, with the Yo-ki'-ah of Yuki Valley; the She-ā'-ko of Largo Valley; and the Sho-ko'-ah of Hopland Valley; on the northwest for a short distance

Bo-al'-kā-ah--2

with the Mah-too'-go of Cold Creek Valley; on the north with the Ki-yow'-bah^{ch} of the valley of Blue and Tule Lakes; on the northeast with the southern tongue of the Upper Lake Dan-no'-kah; on the southeast with the 'Ku'-lan-nap'-po of the Big Valley region.

Rancherias of the Bo-al'-kā-ah.

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Bo-al-kā-ah--2

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Rancherias of the Bo-al-kā-ah.

Hab-be nap-po: Clear Lake tribe occupying eastern part of Big Valley, immediately east of the Koo-lan nap-po and between Adobe Creek and Cold Creek. Rancheria of same name on Kelsey Creek, about half a mile south of Clear Lake. Essentially same name used by themselves and neighboring tribes.

Another rancheria, called Be-dum-me-we-nah was near Kelseyville.-- *Chm*

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M/12cc/G35

Pomo - Hamfo or Lower Lake Division

M/12cc/G35

80/18
c

HAM-FO TRIBE

Ham-fo or Oom-tim-fo (also pronounced Oo-tim-fo) . . . Lower Lake

Tribe. Territory comprised the whole of Lower Lake and Sulphurbank Arm (East Bay) with included islands, the adjacent mainland, reaching north to include Mt. Konokti, Buckingham Point and the southeast half of Floyd Hill; east to High Valley, and the divide between the southeastern part of Lower Lake and North Fork Cache Creek, thus including Burns Valley; south to northern limit of Too-le-yo-me tribe (Lowerlake village); southeast to a hill 3 miles east of Lowerlake village (Hill called Lā-lish by Ham-fo, Al-lōk ko-bo-je by Tuleyóme).

This tribe, whose language differs radically from that of the other Clear Lake tribes, has two general names for its own people—Ham-fo and Oom-tim-fo (sometimes called Oo-tim-fo).

The Ham-fo regard themselves as comprising 3 bands according to the territory belonging to each of the 3 principal villages, all of which were situated on islands, as follow:

Koi-im-fo. . . Band originally on Koi-e Island and claiming mainland on both sides of south end of Lower Lake; on the west including the mountains extending from Mt. Konokti south-southeasterly to Mt. Hamah; on the east reaching the divide between North Fork Cache Creek and Lower Lake, and

Ham-fo Tribe 2

continuing southward to a hill 2½ miles east of Lowerlake village (the hill called Lā-lish by the Ham-fo.)

Kōm-dōt-im-fo. . . Band originally on Kōmdōt Island and claiming the northern two-thirds of the west shore of Lower Lake, including Buckingham Peninsula and the main body of Mt. Konokti; also including Long Point (Sulphurbank Point) and, according to E. W. Gifford, a strip on the north side of the strait connecting Clear Lake with East Bay. ~~This north side of the strait connecting Clear Lake with East Bay.~~ This northern area is shown on Gifford's map (p. 79) as situated directly north of Buckingham Peninsula and includes the southeast part of Floyd Hill with the bay immediately on the east, and extends in the interior to the High Valley divide.

El-lem-fo. . . Band originally on Ellem Island at east end of East Bay and claiming adjacent mainland on both sides excepting Long or Sulphurbank Point and the narrow northern Floyd Hill strip, both of which belonged to Kōmdōt.--cu

HAM-FO TRIBE

Ham'-fo or Oom'-tim-fo (also pronounced Oo'-tim-fo) . . . Lower Lake Tribe. Territory comprised the whole of Lower Lake and Sulphurbank Arm (East Bay) with included islands, the adjacent mainland, reaching north to include Mt. Konokti, Buckingham Point and the southeast half of Floyd Hill; east to High Valley, and the divide between the southeastern part of Lower Lake and North Fork Cache Creek, thus including Burns Valley; south to Northern limit of Too-le-yo-me tribe (Lowerlake village); southeast to a hill 3 miles east of Lowerlake village (hill called Lā-lish by Ham'-fo, Al-lōk ko-bo-je by Tuleyōme).

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Koi-im-fo. . . Band originally on Koi-e Island and claiming mainland on both sides of south end of Lower Lake; on the west including the mountains extending from Mt. Konokti south-southeasterly to Mt. Harnah; on the east reaching the divide between North Fork Cache Creek and Lower Lake, and

Ham-fo Tribe 2

continuing southward to a hill $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Lowerlake village (the hill called Lā-lish by the Ham'-fo.)

Kom-dōt im-fo. . . Band originally on Komdōt Island and claiming the northern two-thirds of the west shore of Lower Lake, including Buckingham Peninsula and the main body of Mt. Konokti; also including Long Point (Sulphurbank Point, White) and, according to E. W. Gifford, a strip on the north side of the strait connecting Clear Lake with East Bay. ~~This north side of the strait connecting Clear Lake with East Bay.~~ This northern area is shown on Gifford's map (p. 79) as situated directly north of Buckingham Peninsula and includes the southeast part of Floyd Hill with the bay immediately on the east, and extends in the interior to the High Valley divide.

El-lem'-fo. . . Band originally on Ellem' Island at east end of East Bay and claiming adjacent mainland on both sides excepting Long or Sulphurbank Point and the narrow northern Floyd Hill strip, both of which belonged to Komdōt.-- CHM

Clear Lake

carded.
M.G.N.

TRIBES AND SUBTRIBES ON LOWER LAKE AND EAST BAY

(commonly called Sulphur Bank Arm)

The Indians of Lower Lake and Sulphur Bank call themselves collectively 'Ham'-fo (Water People) and sometimes also Om'-tim-fo; they are called Kow'-oo-nah by the Russian River Pomo.

Their language differs notably from that of the tribes about Clear Lake and Upper Lake, known collectively as Hah'-nah-bah^{ch}.

The Lower Lake and Sulphur Bank Indians recognize among themselves three divisions which they call tribes. These are:

El-lem'-fo.--Named from El-lem' Island at east end of East Bay, the site of their principal village. They are called How-goo-mi'-e-nah by the Yokiah Pomo. The survivors now live on the mainland at Sulphur Bank.

Kah-mah-dō^{im}-fo.--Named from Kah-mah-dōt^(see kom-dōt) Island on the west side of the north end of Lower Lake near the east base of Mount Konēkti, where they formerly lived.

Koi-im-fo.--Named from Koi'-e Island at the south end of Lower Lake. Most of the survivors now live on Cache Creek about a mile below the point where it leaves Lower Lake.

Om

Ham'-fo

Hram-fo or Oo'-tim-fo [As told me by Tom Johnson, member of tribe.]

Lower Lake Pomo tribe. Included the whole of Lower Lake and adjacent mainland.

Territory: Northwest to include Soda Bay and to mouth of Kelsey Creek.

East to include the whole of Sulphur Bank Arm (or East Bay) and High Valley (reaching westerly on north side of East Bay to Floyd Hill); also Borax Lake and hills East, and Burns Valley.

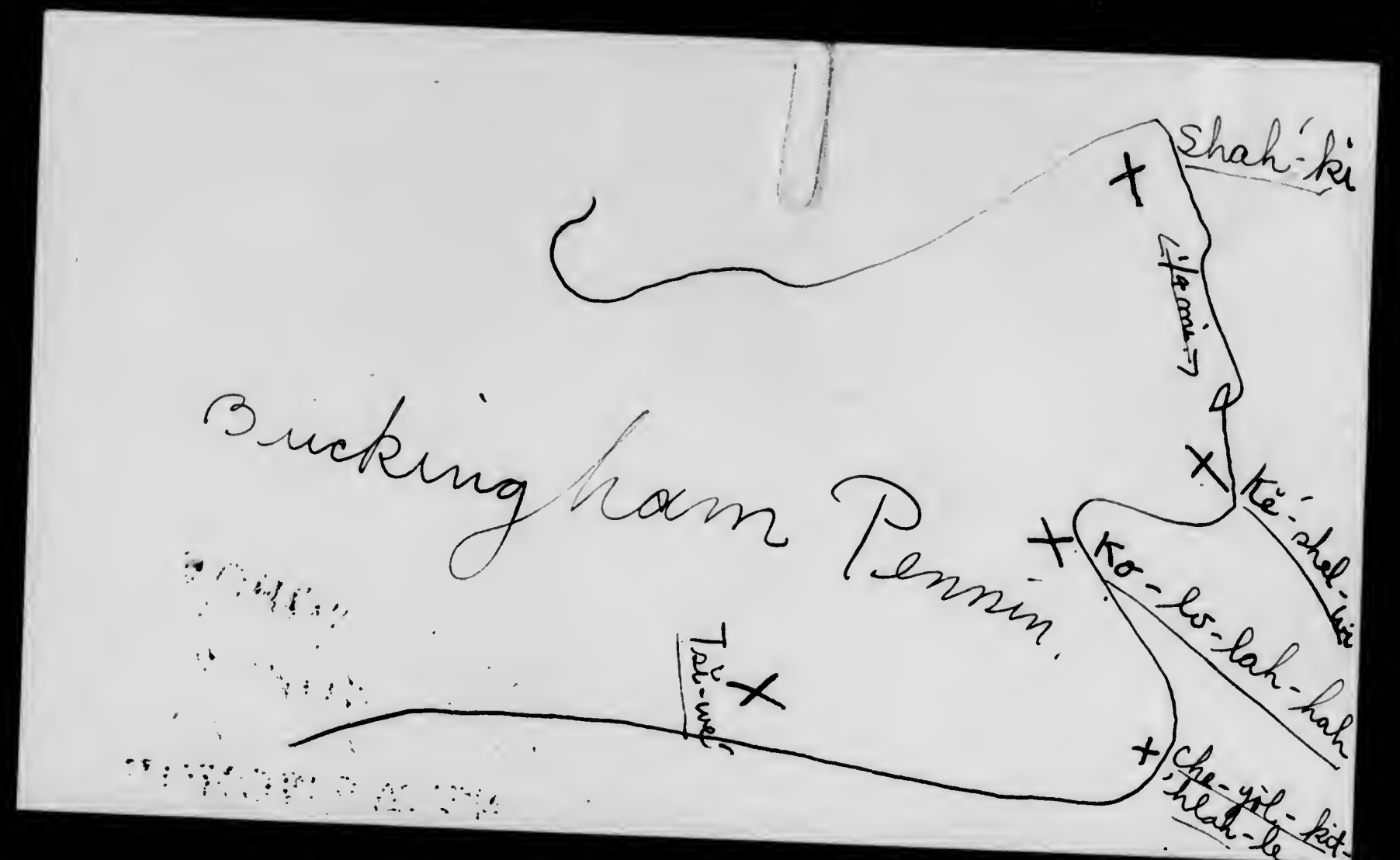
South to near Tule-yome.

South-southwest to Cobb Mt. including Thurston Lake, Wagner Flat, Siegler and Adams Springs, Mt. Siegler, Mt. Hannah, Glenbrook, and the big mountain SE of Adams Springs (between Adams and Harbin Springs).

West to include Konokti and Soda Bay and the Valley of Cold Creek.

[Cold Creek on map]

Johnson claims too much, especially W + SW. - cross



Janifo Tribe:

1. Koi-im-fo
on Koi-e Is.

2. Kom-dot, on
Kom-dot Is.

3. Ellem-fo
on Ellem Is.

Ham'-fo or Oo'-tim-fo [as told me by Tom Johnson, member of tribe]
Hram-fo

Lower Lake Lewis tribe. Included the whole of lower lake & adjacent mainland.

Territory: Northernmost to include Soda Bay + to mouth of Kelsey Creek.

East to include ^{the whole of} Sulphur Bank Arm (or East Bay) and High Valley
(reaching westward on north side of East Bay to Floyd Hill); also Bossas lake
and hills East, and Burns Valley.

South to near Tule yoims.

South-southwest to Cobb Mt., including Thurston lake,
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Mt. Hannah, Glenbrook, and the big mountain SE
of Adams Springs (between Adams + Harlin Springs).

West to include Konokti & Soda Bay + the valley of Cold Creek
com

Johnson
Claims too much
Especially W & SW.
com

COME!

I am coming

I shall come

I have come

KILL! (a man)

Kill! (an animal)

I am killing

I shall kill

I have killed

I may kill

He is killing

 will kill

 has killed

 may kill

You (singular) are killing

 “ will kill

am-fo

At Sulphur Bank there are all told when
at home 29 people (men women + children).

These are all that are left of the descendants of
the inhabitants of El-lem' and Kom-na-dot Islands.

The chief, called San Diego, is a deaf old man with
weak eyes. He speaks English.

Sulphur Creek, Colusa County, Calif.

July 19, 1907

Journal 68^a

In driving down Sulphur Creek from ^{Wilbur} Springs to Bear
Creek on July 19, 1907, we passed a camp of Indians down in
the gulch close to the creek. They are invalids suffering from
rheumatism & other troubles and are here to take hot sulphur
baths. Some are Hampo from Sulphurbank on Clear Lake;
the others Chenfoad Min from Long Valley. Can

Ham'fo' tribe of Lower Lake

Journal 1907, 57. ✓

July 16, 1907.

At Sulphurbank July 16, 1907, I visited the Ellem'-fo rancheria on a point opposite Ellem' Island. Most of the Indians were away, at Mt. Konocti & other places, picking Yerba-Santa (Ericadictyon glutinosum) and drying it to sell for cough medicine. The demand for this herb ~~exceeds~~ ^{exceeds} ^{the} supply. When I was here a year or two ago they were drying Yerba-Santa in front of the houses. I talked with the few remaining people and got some interesting material. ~~for the~~.

Striped-----

A spot-----

Spotted ~~with~~ *very small spots.*

Spotted with large spots -

~~A drawing *or picture*~~

A sign or symbol

A mark-----

A landmark-----

A marked tree---

A marked rock---

A cairn-----

A cross or crossmark

'Hram-fo

✓ August 23. 1906 // In the eastern part of ^{El-lem'} East Bay (or Sulphur Bank arm) is a large island with long axis north and south--crosswise to the bay. This is El-lem' Island, called by the whites 'Rattlesnake Island'. It was formerly the home of the El-lem'-fo branch of the Hram'-fo or Lake People, the living remnant of whom now live on a projecting point of the mainland directly opposite (^{just} east of the island) (88)

✓ There is ~~also~~ a rancheria at Sulphur Bank, opposite Ellem Island, where the people of the Lake tribe (Hram'-fo--water people) used to live. Stopped there a few minutes and found the women drying Yerba Santa (Eriodiction glutin^{osum}~~um~~) for medicine. *com* (73)

Aug. 19, 1906 -

Ham-fo

✓ August 23, 1906. Just south of Buckingham point and facing East Bay (in Clear Lake) is a picturesque island having a large well rounded yellow-grass hill dotted with handsome oaks and fringed in places with willows and tules. This is now called Buckingham Island but its real name is Kōm-dōt in the language of the tribe which used to live on it, ←

✓ South east of Kōm-mah-dōt, on the opposite (east) side, off the end of Sulphur Bank Point, is a low tule island or series of islands with a few scattered drooping valley oaks on the solid ground. This is now called Craig's Island. Its Indian name is Kel-le.

(88)

1906.
August 25_r Toll House between Calistoga and Middletown on Mt. Helena.

We stopped an hour or more at the Toll House to rest the horses and visit with old Dan Patten and his wife. While there 2 wagon loads of Indians from Sulphur Bank on Clear Lake passed on their way to the Calistoga side to pick fruit, and when we descended we passed their camp at the west base of the mountain and found with them a family from ^{Coyote Valley, or} Putah Creek east of Middletown, ^[olā-yōme bīlā] ~~Coyote Valley~~ (98)

✓

Hamfo geog. names: (Ben Clifford Salvador, chief July 1927-curr)

✓ Sak'-hi - Bunking Pt.

✓ Stahk'-mut-kmut' = water bulge up Sade Bay

✓ Seb'-dah-koi - Kelsey Cr

✓ Floyd Hill - Tā'-e K-tāk-no Floyd Hill

✓ Borass Lake (E side lake) - Kā'-sah

✓ High Vol - Kahé

✓ Lā'-lsh-che - Mt 3 m E Lower Lake village (E limit)

✓ Tso'-sawt-kno (Bird mt) - Mt Hanna or Bogs mt

W limit side

✓ Tso-tah'kah - Tsumta lake

✓ Burns val. - Koo-ool'-koi

✓ Konokati - Ko-nok-ti-kno

✓ Mt St Helena - Kan-o-mo'tah (Helding name)

✓ Barkley mt - Kēt'-hri

✓ Ecclesion val - Too'-le-yo-ne

✓ Cache Cr - Bō-di'e

✓ Hā-bā'-tso-tse-Bend Cache Cr 2 1/2 E Reha { ^{crisis} Rock bridges

✓ Koi'-e'kah - Lower lake

Clear Lake

Ham fo

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(commonly called Sulphur Bank Arm)

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Kah-mah-do-tin-fo.--Named from Kah-mah-dot Island on the west side of the north end of Lower Lake near the east base of Mount Konkkti, where they formerly lived.

Koi-im-fo.--Named from Koi-e Island at the south end of Lower Lake. Most of the survivors now live on Cache Creek about a mile below the point where it leaves Lower Lake.

can

ISLANDS IN LOWER LAKE (WELL SOUTH ON WEST SIDE)

Koi-e (Indian Id.) formerly big rancheria here.

Kahm-dot, Hom-dot. . Off Buckingham Point.

Yo, near Oak Point, formerly rancheria here.

Che-am-dot. . .in marsh Stubbs Slough. (?)

Kil-le mah-don. . Very small island between Kahm-dot and mainland.
(Craig Id.) Off Sulphur Pt.

Their name for themselves: Ham-fo (Meaning water people)

3 sub-tribes:

1. Koi-im-fo. Used to live on Koi-e Id. Now on Cache Creek about 1 mi. from Lower Lake
2. El-lem-fo. Used to live on El-lem Id. near Sulphur Bank. Now at Sulphur Bank.
3. Kah-mah-dot-ten-fo. Used to live on Kah-mah-dot Id. near Mt. Kan-nak-ti.

These 3 bands speak the same language. They have no relatives. Each band extended well back on the mainland and each had its own chief.

PLACE NAMES OF 'HAM FO ON CLEAR LAKE AND LOWER LAKE

Indian Island (at south end of lake). .Koi-ye island
Koi-e ma-don

Island near Sulphur Bank (E side of lake) . El-lem ma-don

Island near Mt. Kan-nok-ti (west side of lake). . Kah-mah-dot1
(Kahm-dot)
Kom-dot

Kanokti or
Uncle Sam Mt. (W side of lake). . Kan-nok-ti Ko-naw-ka-ti
Kan-nok-tik-no (May
be St. Helena)

Lower Lake (south part of Clear Lake). . .Koi-e-hah

East Bay or Sulphur Bank Arm . . .El-lem-hah

Buckingham Point (peninsula W side Narrows). . . 'K'sah-'hi

Sulphur Bank Point (pushing W on S side E. Bay. . . 'K'sah-hi (Ranch-
eria ground on point. . . 'Hah-les-sah-at or Ha-las-a-ah)

Craig Island (Off above point). . .Kelle ma-don

Floyd Hall (N. side narrows on E. mainland. . .Ta-e Ta-kno.

N. CHUMASH STOCK

N/13a-g/G36

Chumash

N/13a-g/G36

80/10

ctr. 3

San Luis Obispo Co.

8 - 15 miles south of San Luis Obispo
at Edna (or Otrera) - few still there in 1906

Chumash Stock

chumash

Not to Arroyo Grande.

Santa Barbara tribe: Ā-rāp'-kah-swah'

Here at Santa Ynez: Ah-lah-pah'-lah-hoo-lap

*e, Kah-sah/kam-
pe-a*

Mattei's place: Ah-lah'-le-wi'an

3 miles south of here on other side of Santa

Ynez river: Kah'-lah'-wah-shuk'

(Santa Ynez river--stā-hrě)

5 miles other side ^{of Los Olivos}: Soh-to-nok'-mo ["Lots Indians long ago"]

Santa Barbara tribe: Al-pēn-chēh (?) couldn't understand

Guadalupe (ours); name? - - -

Tribe this side of and at Lompoc: Ah'-lah-pah-a-mo'-vo
(do not speak our language)

"Lots of Indians at Los Olivos long ago."

Santa Ynez Mission ^{place}: Ah'-lah-pō-lah'-po

"Me and my brother, Frank Estrada, are only old people left."

Clara Meranda - May 1934
" " June 1934

Chumma - Chumma
Went to Arroyo Grande

Chumma stock

Santa Barbara tribe
A-rāp' kah-swah'

Wah-lah-pah'-lah-hoo-lap

Here at Santa Ynez ^{entrance}
me + my brother ^{Frank} and old people left

Ah' lah-pō-lah'-pō ^{Santa Ynez} place

Ah-lah'-le-wi'-an Mattie's place

Kah'-lah-wah-shuk'

3 miles so here other side ^{Santa Ynez}

Santa Ynez Riv: Stā-hrēk

So^h to-nok'-mo 5 mi other side

Los Olivos lots of long ago

Indalupa (ours) name?

Santa Barbara tribe... Al-pēn-chēh' (?)

Told me by Santa Ynez Indian
old woman - May 1934 - 2 mi
Clara Nevada

Tribe] sat ^{not one day}
This holy Comfec tribe
Ah-lah-pah'-ah-mo'us

Santa Barbara tribe

Al-pēn-chēh' (couldn't understand)

a century ago. My father
of Humboldt and had given
a shelf in the home library.
I read several of these,
relating to his travels
including the distribution of
and had been deeply interested
in the study of fundamental facts
concerning the power of temperature in

O. YUMAN STOCK

o/14b + 14e/G37

Yuman- Kam-me'-i and Diequeño

o/14b + 14e/G37

80/18
c

Ye-gē-no E to Blue Lake for crops

~~Whak-ko-wahk~~

Name of other tribes in language of ~~Whak-ko-wahk~~ (of manzanita desert) ^{Kam-me-i}

A. Yuman tribes:

- 1. Kam-me-i (Diegeno proper, of San Diego region & so. into Lower Calif. & E on desert to New River & Blue Lake at certain seasons, to grow crops. } ^{Kam-me-i}
Ye-gē-no
- 2. Northern Diegeno, San Felipe + So. Warner Valley (Julian, Volcan, Mesa Grande, Santa Ysabel) .. Tis-sē-pah
(called Tōō-e-pah by the Kam-me-i. Language nearly same as Kam-me-i)
- 3. Komoya ^{Carizzo Cr} Desert East ^{New River} } (His own tribe E to rain } Kam-me-i
(crops - corn, melon etc)
- 4. Yuma ^{Kuchean} on Colorado River Kū-čan
- 5. Cocopa Ko-kā-pah
- 6. ^{(at Sacramento + claiming to mountain spring}
Tribe of ^{So of Camps} Wah^{ch}-hān-yo in northern Lower California.
(called ~~Whak-ko-wahk~~ a-whak-ko-wahk by the Kam-me-i.)
Branch of same tribe at Sacramento - - - - - In-ke-pah
- 7. ñyah-ahn-yah-mitch
Agua Caliente of Warner Valley - ? - - -

B. Luiseno & Allied tribes:

- 1. Luisenō (Kē-che) of La Jolla, Rincon & E (called ^{ok} Kō-whoi by the Kam-me-i) ^{ok} Kah-whi
- 2. Kūpa ('Cupanio) of Agua Caliente, Warner Valley (incl. San Ysidro) } Hah-kwatch
Hah-kwatch-ah
- 3. Cahuilla (incl. ^{most of} San Ignacio) Kah-wē-ah
- 4. ~~San Ignacio~~

Yuma

KAM-MĒ-Ī' TERRITORY, RANCHERIAS, AND NEIGHBORING TRIBES

(From information from old Chief Bartolo Prieto of Manzanita Reservation, situated on the east slope in southeastern San Diego County.)

Prieto tells me that he was born on the Lower California (Mexican) side of the line, and was a member of the Wah^h-bān-ye, as they called themselves (called by the Kam-me-ī', Ā-whah'-ko-wahk'), but Prieto has lived for many years at the rancheria Ēs-nā'-ah-kah-tōn on Manzanita Reservation, and speaks both languages, many words of which are closely similar, if not identical. In some cases it is not certain whether the words given by him are in the Kam-me-ī' or Ā-whah'-ko-wahk'. The tribal name Kam-me-ī' he pronounces exactly as do the Kam-me-ī' themselves. The Spanish name for this tribe usually given as Diegeño he invariably pronounces 'Ye-gē-no' or 'Ye-gā-nō'.

Territory and Boundaries of the Kam-me-ī'

The country of the Kam-me-ī' extends easterly from the coast of Southern California over the Cuyamaca Mountains to and out upon the Colorado Desert as far as New River and Blue

Retake of Preceding Frame

Yuma

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Lake. Blue Lake they call Hah-ohoo-pi'. Their permanent rancherias were in the mountains and foothills, not out on the desert proper. They visited the desert at certain seasons to cultivate corn, melons, and other crops, but no Indians ever lived permanently at either Mountain Spring or Coyote Wells, both of which were merely water-holes used when traveling. Their easternmost villages appear to have been at Palm Spring (Hik-koo-ō')—not to be confused with the Palm Spring of the Kaweah—and Carriso Spring (Hah-paw-ō'), both on the old road from San Felipe and Vallecito Spring (Hah-wē') to the Colorado River at Yuma. Thus, on the east their territory adjoined and abutted upon that of the Yuma, whom they call Kū-shan', without the presence of any intervening tribe. [Hence, the term Ka-maya, usually spelled Comaya, which has been applied to Indians of the Colorado Desert, appears to be the Yuma name for the Kam-ma-I'.]

[Et Comaya (usual spelling) from old Sp. Coma - mupha - tithi]

Kam-ma-I' Rancherias in and Adjacent to the Cuyamaca Mountains

Äh-yah-bah.—A few miles west of Cuyamaca.

Hah-ah-wahak.—At or near Laguna.

Yah-ki'.—Near Pine Valley.

Hah-mook'.—At Mesons, about 4 miles west of Vallecito.

Hah-wā'.—At Vallecito (pronounced Bacoeto).

Hik-koo-ō'.—At Palm Spring between Vallecito and Carriso Spring.

Hah-paw-ō'.—At Carriso Spring. (Easternmost village and may not have been permanent.)

Tatch-ō-kwish.—At ^{kwish?} Wā-sh-pi-pah (Cuyapipa) or Long Canyon.

Kā-nā-sh-kah-tōh.—At Manzanita Reservation.

Hah-tō'.—At La Posta.

Kwa-yā-yūk-kah.—At Indian School about 8 miles from Campo.

Hah-kah-bah'.—About 4 miles from Campo.

Kwah-hā-ar-ra.—On the flat of Morena Valley.

Shū-nān-yū-wah.—At or near present Morena Dam.

A few of many Rancherias farther west

Hah-ti' -- At or near Descanso.

Max-kwan-an' -- Santa Isabel rancheria.

Sak-kwahn' -- At or near Sequan.

Hah-pa-ma' -- At or near Dulzura.

Tis-sa-pah' or Too^{ch}-a-pah

Immediately north of the Kam-ma-I' in the mountains, which may be considered a northward continuation of the Cuyamaca, is a closely related tribe called by the Kam-ma-I', Too^{ch}-a-pah, and by themselves, Tis-sa-pah. Included in their territory were the rancherias of Julian, Veloan, Santa Isabel, Mesa Grande, and the so-called Diegoño of ^{Tis-se-pah} Warner Valley. Their territory adjoined that of the Luissia on the ^{to East} west, the Koo-pah on the north, the Ha-in-tan (apparently a division of the Kanash) on the northeast, the Kam-ma-I' on the south. Their southeastern boundary remains undetermined. ^{near San Felipe Val. J.}

Mountain Spring, etc. There was no permanent village.

3
Wah^h-hān-yo or Ā-whah^h-ko-wahk^h

South of the boundary between California and Lower California was another tribe speaking a related dialect. This tribe the Kan^h-no-i call Ā-whah^h-ko-wahk^h, but their name for themselves was Wah^{ch}-hān-yo. The intertribal boundary between the Kan^h-no-i and the Wah^{ch}-hān-yo coincided approximately with the international boundary, but a loop extended northward to include Jacumba Valley which crosses the international boundary, so that the Wah^{ch}-hān-yo entered the State of California at this point, and extended northeasterly as far as Mountain Spring, where there was no permanent village.

Kam-me-i'

According to old chief Bartolo Brieto of Manzanita reservation, the territory of the Kam-me-i' or 'Ye-gē-no' (wh he sometimes pronounced 'Ye-gā-no') extended eastward from the coast to + east upon the Colorado Desert as far as ^{New River and} Blue Lake, wh they call Hah-choo-pi', ~~at the River~~. They had no permanent ranches out on the desert but went down at times (at certain seasons) to cultivate ~~of~~ corn, melons + other crops. No people (Indians) ever lived at either Mountain Spring or Coyote Wells, wh were more water holes. Their easternmost villages appear to have been at Palm Spring (Hik-koo-ō') and Carrizo Spring (Hah-pow-ō'), both on the old road from San Felipe and Vallecito Spring (Hah-wē') to the Colorado River at Yuma. Thus their territory adjoined ^(+ abutted upon) that of the Yuma (whom they call Kū-cha') without the presence of any ^(intervening) tribe. Hence the term Komoya (or Comoya) sometimes applied to Colorado Desert Indians must be merely a variant of Kam-me-i'.

The Mexican boundary separating California from Lower California, coincided approximately with the intertribal boundary between the Kam-me-i' + north + ā-wah'-ko-wah' on + east. The ā-wah'-ko-wah' call themselves Wah'-hān-ye. Their territory includes Jacumba valley, wh lies on both sides of the international line.

The Kam-me-i' ranches in the ~~at edge of~~ ^(note: including the east slope) Cuyamaca + edge of the

desert are:

Ān'-yah-hāh' - a few miles west of Cuyamaca.

Hah-ah-mah'sk' at or near Laguna

Yah'-ki' Near Pine Valley.

Mat-nook' at Madone, about 4 miles west of Vallecito

Hah-wē' at Vallecito (pronounced Biaceto)

Hik-koo-ō' at Palm Spring between Vallecito + Carrizo Spring.

Hah-pow-ō' at Carrizo Spring. (Easternmost village + may not have been permanent).

Kam-me-i' Ranches - continued (p.2)

^{Kwiltch?}
Tatch'-ē-kwish' at Wē-ah-pi'-pah (Cuyapipa) or Long Canyon.

Ēs-nā'-ah-kah-tōn' at Manzanita Reservation.

Mah-tō' at La Brea.

Kwin-yē's-yū-kah' at Indian School about 8 miles from Campo

Nash-kah-hāh' about 4 miles from Campo.

Kwah'hē-ar-ī-re' on the flat of Morena Valley.

Shū-wē'n-yū-wah' at or near present Morena Dam.

A few of many farther west:

Wah-ti' at or near Deccano.

Mes-kwan-an' Santa Leahil ranches.

Sak-kwahn' at or near Sequen.

Hah-pē-was' at or near Dulzura.

THE DIEGEÑOS

The Diegeños (so called by the Spaniards from San Diego, about which they lived) had no general tribal name for themselves (as covering all who spoke essentially the same language). They had, however, several names for divisions or sub-tribes, and also names for the "leading old families"--which appear to be gentes.

The tribe as a whole reached from the coast easterly to Algodon, near Yuma; and from San Luis River south into Lower California.

Following are the names and locations of the subtribes I was able to obtain when driving hastily through the region in October, 1907:

El^{ch}-kah-ti.. At Manzanita, Little Manzanita, La Posta, and Weahpipa rancherias. [We^h-ah-pi-pä = leaning rock. It was formerly Wil^h-kwah-pip]

In^h-ke-pah.... Lived east and south^{east} of Campo. Jacumba isⁱⁿ their country. If I understand correctly the In^h-ke-pah subtribe ranged easterly to Algodon.

Kam^h-me-i (whose ancient name appears to have been El-kwal-kam-me-i). Occupied the coast of southern California about San Diego. Afterwards, when driven away, moved mainly to San Pasqual and Capitan Grande. One or two families now live at Mesa Grande. Rosalie Najos is a Kam^h-me-i.

Wah^h-koo-wahk (or Ä-whah^h-kah-wah^k). On Mexican side of International boundary, extending about ten miles south of the boundary, including San Jose, and north to include Campo (now--not formerly).

The name Too^{ch}-e-pah (or Too^{ch}-le-bah) means only 'northerners' and is used loosely for the people of Mesa Grande, Volcan, and other northern rancherias.

circled

The Diegeños

The term Al-go-dön' is used by the Diegeños as a place name for the white sand hills, a place a few miles west of Yuma, which was the easternmost limit of their territory; beyond this were the Yuma.

When questioned, they
They *thought it* a Spanish name meaning cotton. But it was used by Garces in 1777 *and doubtless came originally from the tribe Algedones (Alchidomas, Halchedoma etc) now usually written Alchedoma, who formerly lived on the Colorado River just above the Yuma.*

The "old leading families" of the Diegeños--probably gentes gentes (as they took the father's name)--were:

El-kwal-kum-me-i (see Kam^h-me-i)

El-yä^h-chap... (now Lă-chap^h-pah).

En-nē^{ch}..... (now Nejo=Nā^h-ho).

Hil^{ch}-me-yow^h'b.. (now changed, probably by the Spaniards, to Hil^h-me-up)

Hul^{ch}-mah^h-wah

Kun^h-yeel..... (now Ku^h-neel or Cuneil).

Kwe-hahs...

Mish^h-kweesh..

The Salton Sea country and region about the base of San Jacinto Mt. belonged to the Coahuila (Kah-we^h-ah) tribe.--C.H.M.

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The Diegenos

The term Al'-go-don' is used by the Diegeños as a place name for the white sand hills, a place a few miles west of Yuma, which was the easternmost limit of their territory; beyond this were the Yuma. They regard it as a Spanish name meaning cotton. But it was used by Garces in his diary.

The "old leading families" of the Diegeños--probably gens, gentes, as they took their father's name--were:

El-kwal'-kum-me-i (See Kam'-me-i).

El-yä'-chap... (now Lă-chap'-pah).

En-ne^{ch}..... (now Nejo=Nă'-ho).

Hil^{ch}-me-yow'b.. (now changed, probably by the Spaniards, to Hil'-me-up)

Hul^{ch}-mah-wah

Kun'-yeel..... (now Ku-neel or Cuneil).

Kwe-hahs.

Mish'-kweesh

The Salton Sea country and region about the base of San Jacinto Mt. belonged to the Coahuila (Kah-we'-ah) tribe.--C.H.M.

P. WASHOO STOCK

P/15a/G38

Washoo

P/15a/G38

80/18
c

W A H S H O O.

^{Hisotoko.}
Hā-sah-duk (He-sō-tuk, His-to-yuk)... Mewuk name for Washoo
(from Hā-sum, East). - *cm*

Loko (s)... Name used by Indian Agent Holman for tribe about
Carson Valley (May have been Piute)

Monakk & monok... Used by Oleta & West Point Mewuk for Washoo (1903) *cm*

Notos (Notonans, Notoangcows (meaning Easterners))... Names used
by Nissenam for tribes East. - *cm*

Ok-pis-se... Ahtsookā-e (Hat Creek) name for Washoo. - *cm*

Sah-shim mi-dem... No-to-koi-yo (NE Midoo) name for Sierra
Valley and Long Valley Wahshoo. - *cm*

Wah-satch, ^{and Waw-shaw} Waw-shaw... Forms used by C. M. Welles in 1859.

Wah-shoes

Tahoes or Tah-Utes... Name used by Taylor for Wahshoo.

Tah-Utes... See Tahoes.

Wah-shoo... Their name for themselves. - *cm*

Washaw... Spelling by Holeman in 1852

WASHOO... Stock name, Gatschet 1890 [previously included by
Gatschet (1877) in Shoshoni family].

Washo

WASHOAN Family (Mooney, 1885)

Washoe, Rebellion Records 1897; Washoes, San Francisco Weekly Herald,
Wash-oes... (Powell 1873) Aug. 9, 1860 (from Nevada National).

Washoo... Spelling by Merriam 1905.

Wahshoo

2

Wash-shoo

Wash-Utes... Name used by Taylor for Wahshoo.

Wāsiu... (Mooney 1896)

Wašo... Meillet & Cohen, Les Langues du monde, 613. Paris 1924.

Was-saws... Spelling by Garland Hurt in 1856

Wasso... Spelling in Lewis Hist. N. Calif.

Was-se-wuk... Tuolumne Mewuk name for Washoo. - *cm*

Waw-shaw... Form used by C. M. Welles in 1859.

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Valley and Long Valley Wahshoo. - *cm*.

Wah-satch, Wau-shaw, and Waw-shaw. Forms used by C.M. Welles in 1859

Wah-shoes -- T.H. Rolfe in letter from Nevada by Oct. 21, 1857.

Tahoes or Tah-Utes... Name used by Taylor for Wahshoo.

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R. ENNESEN STOCK

(SALINAN)

R/17a-c/G39

Ennesen (salinan)

R/17a-c/G39
OK

80/18

c

Note concerning the Indians of the Coast Mountains and adjacent slopes from Santa Lucia mountain on the north to the San Miguel region on the south.

The so-called Antonianos and Migueños

The Indians of this region recognize two major divisions or tribes, the northern, extending from Santa Lucia Peak southward to the divide between the San Antonio and Nacimiento rivers; ~~the other~~, ^{the southern}, the San Miguel region in a general way--limits unknown.

So far as I have ascertained there remain alive, of the northern division, only two men, both rather elderly, and only one woman. One of the men, Tito Ensenales, lives on the west side of the base of ~~the slope of~~ Santa Lucia mountain, his original home being in the little Milpitas valley two or three miles north of the present club camp. He now lives well up on the slope two or three miles easterly from the club camp.

The other man, Dave Mora, says he has always lived in the San Antonio Mission country, ~~and~~ ^{he} now (1933) occupies a ranch house on the north side of Nacimiento River.

So far as I am aware these two men are the sole survivors of the so-called Santa Lucia or San Antonio tribe.

Of the southern division, ~~known unfortunately~~ only by the Spanish name Miguelenos, there are two survivors, both women past middle age. One is the wife of Tito Ensenales and lives with him on the south-westerly slope of Santa Lucia mountain, as already stated.

The other, Maria, ~~the~~ wife of Dave Mora, ^{now} lives with her husband on the north bank of the Nacimiento. There is also an old woman whom I did not see, said to live on the ^{upper} Nacimiento about 4 miles above the present home of Dave Mora and wife. She is said to be a very old woman and rather deaf. If I remember correctly she was said to belong to the northern or Santa Lucia division.

The two Miguelenos, ^{women already mentioned} ~~of this region~~ are the wives of the two Antoniano men already mentioned, the elder being the wife of Tito Ensenales, the younger of Dave Mora.

I have not visited the San Miguel ^{country} region and regret ~~to~~ say that ~~at present~~ I have no knowledge as to whether or not any ^{still} Indians ~~are~~ ^{live} in that region. I have worked from two to four days with each of the families mentioned, but did not learn until late that the woman in both cases belonged to the southern division (or ^{each} tribe) not that of their husbands.

~~In the case~~ Of the northern family, ~~that of~~ Tito Ensenales, the husband, speaks no English and understands very little, though somewhat more than when I first visited him in 1902. His wife understands much more English but is reluctant to speak it. Obviously she is the more intelligent of the two.

Of the southern family, Dave Mora understands and speaks English. His wife Maria understands English fairly well but is reluctant to speak it. The man is not a good informant. ^{When} ~~If~~ he repeats a word, he rarely repeats it exactly in the same way, and what is still worse, he not infrequently gives a word of an entirely different meaning from the one asked for. ^{His wife} Maria is clearer-headed and pronounces her words much more distinctly.

EN-NE-SEN

The Kah-koon of Sur (and later of Carmel and Monterey Missions) tell me that the Ennesen headquarters was ^a big rancharia at or close by where ^{the} town of Salinas now is, and that they reached thence far down the Salinas River.

Their language was similar to that of the Kah-koon and Room-se-en but differed somewhat. — *done* —

Ennesen

ATAPLILI'ISH

Ataplili'ish: Name used by Kroeber in 1915 for a supposed tribe formerly occupying the upper Santa Clara River and its affluents from Solidad Canyon down stream to a point between Sespe and Piru, including Piru Creek up to and including Alamos Creek.--Kroeber, Am. Anthropologist, Vol.17,pp.773-775 (Dec.1915) Issued Feb.1916.

Later, evidently learning that Ataplili'ish was not the name of the people stated, but of the Ennesen (whom he calls Salinan), he adopted the name Alliklik for the upper Santa Clara people.--Kroeber, Hdbk.Indians Calif.,pp.556 & 613. 1925.

am

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Retake of Preceding Frame

S. OLHONEAN STOCK

(COSTANOAN)

S/18a-f/G40

Oihonean (Costanoan)

S/18a-f/G40

3

B^o/18
c

MONTEREY REGION--YAK-SHOON

The Kah-koon of Monterey (who spoke same language as A-chés-ta and nearly same as Room-se-en) say that a tribe called Yak-shoon speaking a different language lived at Salt Lagoon. Of this tribe there remain Anastacia Garcia (near Myers place) and Mrs. Austin (whose original name before marriage was Priska) at Laguna. *com*

MONTEREY REGION--YAK-SHON

The Kak-koon of Monterey (who spoke same language as A-chis-ta
and nearly same as Roou-se-en) say that a tribe called Yak-shoon
speaking a different language lived at Salt Lagoon. Of this
tribe there remain Anastacia Garcia (near Myers place) and Mrs.
Anstin (whose original name before marriage was Priska) at Laguna.

Retake of Preceding Frame

MONTEREY REGION--YAK-SHOON

The Kah-koon of Monterey (who spoke same language as A-chés-ta
and nearly same as Room-se-en) say that a tribe called Yak-shoon
speaking a different language lived at Salt Lagoon. Of this
tribe there remain Anastacia Garcia (near Myers place) and Mrs.
Austin (whose original name before marriage was Priska) at Laguna.

den

Olhonean

MONTEREY REGION TO SALINAS AND SAN JUAN
Olhonean Tribes

At Monterey: Achēsta (Achestliens, Ah-ches-tā-kwas).

At Sur (and Carmel): Kah-koon (nearly same as Room-se-en).

At San Juan Valley: Hoomontwash (=Mutsun).

At Salinas and below: En-ne-sen (different dialect).

At Salt Lagoon: Yak-shoon (language uncertain). *Where is Salt Lagoon?*

The tribe called Wen-yah-ren by the Hoomontwash is probably same as Kah-koon.

Watch-a-roon, probably a division or subtribe of En-ne-sen.

Esselen of mountains near Hach-shon-~~en~~ (near Tassajara and Jamesburg and south).

Him-se-en of Paso Robles, probably division of Esselen, but this by no means sure. *Ennesen?*

Esselen and tribe called Huelel both at Soledad and San Antonio and San Miguel Missions.

-dan-

Indian notes

Indian notes

MONTEREY REGION TO SALINAS AND SAN JUAN

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Esselen and tribe called Huelel both at Soledad and San
Antonio and San Miguel Missions.

(Told me by Kah-koon - com.) - com

Monterey region to Salinas & San Juan

Algonquian tribes

at Monterey: Achesta (Achastliens, Ah-

at San (+ Carmel): Kah-koon (may same as Room-se-en. ^{chee'-tä-kwas})

at San Juan valley: Hoomontwash (= Muteum).

at Salinas & below: En'-ne-sen (different dialect)

at Salt Lagoon: Yak-choon (Lopez mountain)

The tribe called Wen'-yah-ren by Hoomontwash

is probably same as Kah'-koon.

Watch-a-roon probably a division or
subtribe of En'-ne-sen

Esselen of MS near Wach-choon were
near Tassajara and Jamezburg & south

Him'-se-en of Base Robles probably division
of Esselen, but this by no means sure.

Esselen and tribe called Huelal both at Salidad
and San Antonio and San Miguel missions.
com.

Romanans.....On west side San Francisco Bay.

Room'-se-en...Tribe in hills southeast of Monterey. (Runsien Runson)

Sakhones.....Soledad-Monterey region.

Salses.....On San Francisco Bay (Humboldt).

Soclan or Saclan. At Mission Dolores in 1816. Home unknown.

Socoisukas...Between Mamden Mines and Alviso Landing, Santa Clara Co.

Sulones.....Another name for Olhones.

Tapper.....Kah'-koon rancheria on Sargent Ranch, Carmel Valley.