shoshone stock

X. SHOSHONE STOCK

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOSHONEAN TRIBES AND BANDS

by C. Hart Merriam

SHOSHONE Tribes
Montana, & Wyoming, Oregon to south central Nevada and Death Valley region, Calif.

- Comanche--Great Plains, Wyoming--Texas & northern Mexico.
- Shoshone proper--NE & central Nevada & So. Idaho
- Panamint--Panamint (incl. Pakwasitch & Kosozeum Bands)--Death & Panamint Valleys; west to Owens Lake and Koso, Calif.
- Goseute--E central Nevada & W central Utah

NORTHERN PIUTE Bands
Southern Oregon to Owens ~~Valley~~ Lake, Calif. inclusive

- Bannok--So. Oregon & N. Nevada
- Malheur Lake Piute (Walpape)-SE Oregon
- Pyramid Lake Piute-(Kooyuewitskuddy--sucker eaters) NW Nevada
- Walker Lake Piute (Arridakuddy - trout eaters; Aggikuddy - eaters)-- W central Nevada
- Mono Lake Piute (Kootsabedikkaneuma-kootsabe eaters; Tunagabbah-pine nut eaters) --E middle California
- Owens Valley Piute--Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine

MONACHE PIUTE Bands
West slope Sierra, Calif. Upper San Joaquin Riv. so. to Kahweah Riv. ~~Calif.~~

- Nim
- Woponutch, Holkoma, Tochookmutch, Kokoheba, Kwetah
- Emtimbitch--Mill Cr. Valley
- Wuksache--Eshom Valley
- Padoosha--Three Rivers (now extinct)

PIYUCHE
SOUTHERN PIUTE Tribes
Mid- So. Calif. & So. Nevada

- Ute--E. Utah & W. Colo.
- Chemeweve--Mohave Desert, incl. Mara 29 Palms, Calif.
- Kivavits--North-central Arizona
- Sivvits--So-west Utah & N W Arizona
- Nuvahandit & Pahranagetseu (incl. Moapa)-S. Nev.
- Newooah & Tolchinne--Piute & Tehachapi Mts. & N W Mohave Desert

Tam-yat

MOHINEAM
incl. Ketanamwits
"Serrano"
San Bernardino Mt.
region, Calif.

- Kitanamwits--Tejon & W. Mohave Desert, Calif.
- Maringam--Morongo, Ahtearream. "Serrano"
- Mohineam--San Bernardino Mts. incl. Terkah & Yuhahvetum, Bear Lake Valley
- Yukipiam or Koostam Pahoveam [Koostam best name for group incl. Yukipiam]
- Wahahcham--San Bernardino-Yuciapa region

CAHUILLA or KAHWESIK So Calif

- Tuvah--Mahlke
- Kahwissetem, Wilyah of We-is-tem (Los Coyotes)
- Powweam
- Sowwispehk (Santa Rosa & Cahuila Valleys)

KOOPAH So Calif

- Koopah — Central So Calif

AKATCHMAN So Calif

- Piyumko (Luiseño) Ke-che or
- Akatchma (Capistrano)
- Sovova (So-bo-bah)

TONGVA

- Tongvā--Fernandino & Gabrieleno (Very distinct tribe)

TUBOTELOBELA

- Tubotelobela
- Pahnkalache

} very distinct tribe

Tam-yat tem

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- Tuvah--Mahlke — is it worth separate status?
- Kahwissetem, Kerecha Wilyah of We-is-tem (Los Coyotes)
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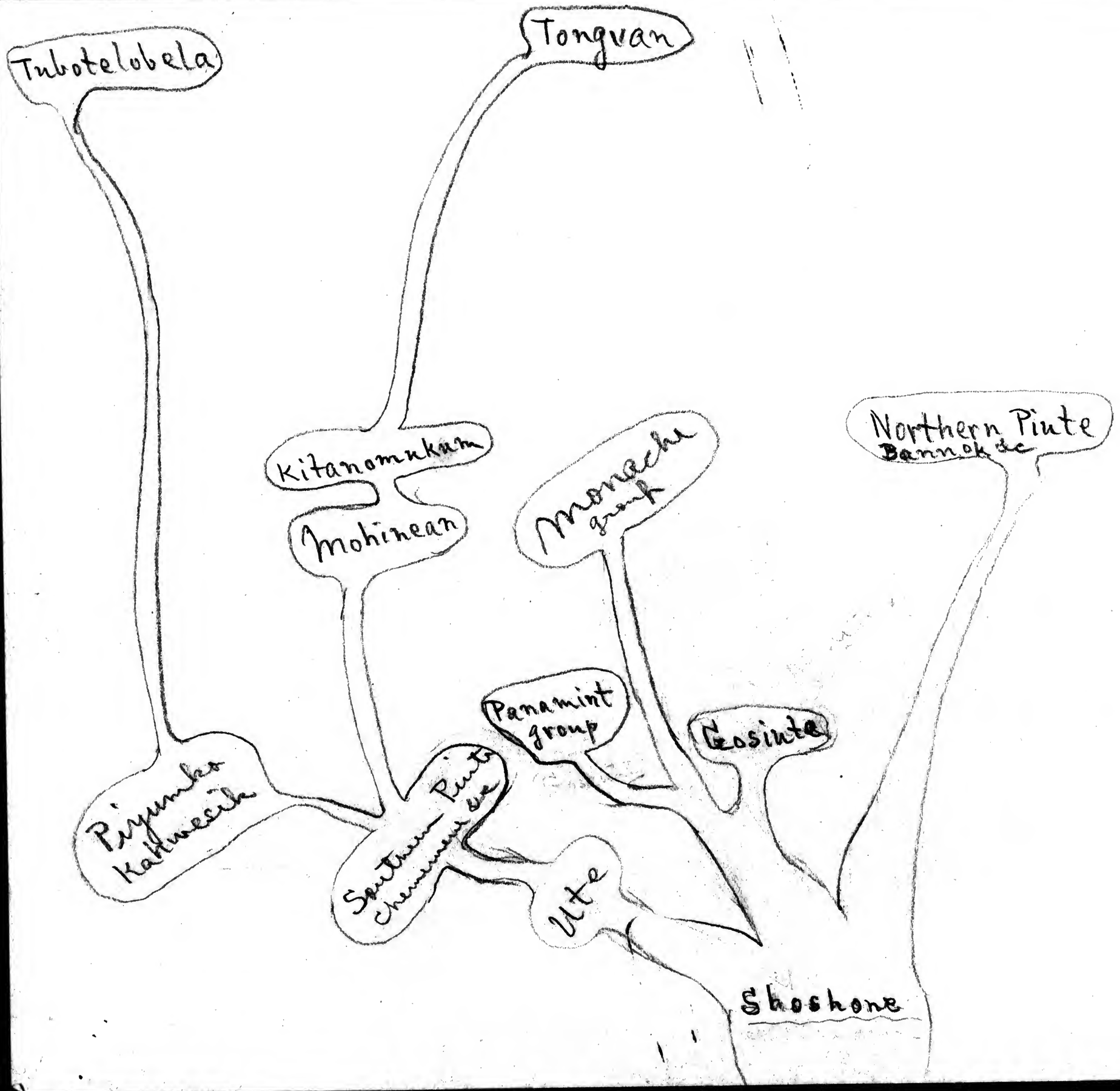
Tubotelobela
Tongvan
Kitanomukam
Mohinean
Monache group
Northern Piute
Bannock etc
Panamint group
Gosiute
Piyumko
Kathnecik
Southern Piute
Chemehuevi etc
Ute
Shoshone

KROEBER'S CLASSIFICATION OF CALIFORNIA SHOSHONEAN

(Map p 578 & Table p 577) [My names bracketed on right.-CMM]

A. Plateau Branch

1 Mono-Bannock Division

Northern Piute [Northern Piute]
Eastern Mono } [N Piute & Monache]
Western Mono }

2 Shoshone-Comanche Division

Koso-Panamint

3 Ute-Chemehuevi Division

Chemehuevi [Chemeweye, Nuvahandit, Pahranegetseu]
"Kawaiisu" [Newooah]

B. Kern River Branch

Tubotulabal [Tubotelobelā]

C. Southern California Branch

1 Serrano Division [Mohinean]

Kitanemuk [Kitanamwits]
Vanyume
Alliklik [No information]
Serrano [Mohineam]

2 Luiseno-Cahuilla Division

Juaneño [Akatchma, Piyumko & Sovovo]
Cahuilla [1] [Kahwesik]
Cupeño [Koopah]

3 Gabrieleño Division [Tongvan]

Fernandino } [Tongvā]
Gabrieleno }
San Nicoleño [??]

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[1] In his table on p 577 Kroeber divides the Cahuilla into three groups--Pass Cahuilla, Mt. Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla.

Tribes of Shoshonean stock according to Gatschet.

1 Coahuilla ('Kauvuya') stock or branch

Coahuilla

Takhtam (or Serrano)

Gaitchim or Kechi (Luiseño)

Tobikhar (Gabrieleños)

2 Paiute branch

Southern Paiute

Chemehuevi

Western Paiute (Mono & Bugs Cos.)

NEVADA MOUNTAIN RANGES NAMED BY SIMPSON IN 1859

Steptoe Valley:

Range on east side of Un-go-we-ah Mts.--now called Shell Creek Range (Boundary between "Shoshone Diggers" and "Go Shoots").

Range west side Steptoe Valley, Monti-tim Range--now called Egan Range.

Next Range west: Too-muntz Range--now called White Pine Range.

Toyabe Range, east of Reese River called Pe-er-ve-ah (Big). (Boundary between Piute and N. Shoshone).

West of Reese River is a low divide, west of which is Woodruff Valley.

Desatoya Mountains west of Woodruff Valley called by Simpson Se-day-e Mts. (Lookout Mts.)

KROEBER'S CLASSIFICATION OF 1907

The first real classification of the Shoshonean tribes of California is that of Kroeber, published in 1907.--Shoshonean Dialects of California (Univ.Calif.Pubs.Eth.,Feb.1907).

Kroeber had far more first-hand material than any previous author and his results were correspondingly more nearly final. My personal field work (including original vocabularies) has confirmed most of his findings and has added a little.

While he did not present a systematic or tabular classification, his text headings show what he had in mind.

He recognized "four principal branches" and "eight principal dialectic groups". (p.97) Of the four "Branches", three lie wholly or in part in California. These are:

1. The Plateau Branch, comprising the Shoshone and Piute.
2. The Kern River Branch, comprising the Tubotelobela[1] and 'Bankalachi'.
3. The Southern California Branch, comprising all Shoshonean tribes south of Tehachapi except the Chemeweve.

The Plateau Branch he subdivides into three "groups", two of which are represented in California, namely the Ute-Chemehuevi and the Mono-Paviotso.

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a. The Ute-Chemehuevi in California consists of the Chemeweve and the "Kawaiisu"--the latter people calling themselves Nuwuwa, as pointed out by me in 1904.

b. The Mono-Paviotso group comprises the Northern Piute and the Monache of Owens Valley and the Sierra--for which he uses the alternate term 'Mono'.

c. In addition, he mentions the Panamint of the Death Valley region as probably belonging to one or the other of these groups.

The Southern California Branch he divides into three groups: Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseno-Cahuilla.

a. The Serrano group comprised the tribes of San Bernardino Mountains and the western part of the Mohave Desert.

b. The Gabrielino consisted of the tribe occupying San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys--a tribe whose name for themselves is Tongva.

c. The Luiseno-Cahuilla group consisted of the tribes ordinarily bearing these names, and also those of San Juan Capistrano, Soboba, and Agua Caliente.

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Mono-Bannock	Northern Paiute Eastern Mono Western Mono
Shoshoni-Comanche	Koso (Panamint)
Ute-Chemehuevi	Chemehuevi Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal	Tubatulabal [Constituting the "Kern River Branch"]
Serrano	Kitanemuk Alliklik Serrano Vanyume
Gabrielino	Fernandeño Gabrielino San Nicoleño
Luiseno-Cahuilla	Juaneño Luiseño Cupeño Pass Cahuilla Mountain Cahuilla Desert Cahuilla

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Vanyume

Alliklik [No information]

Serrano [Mohineam]

2 Luiseno-Cahuilla Division

Juaneno [Akatchma, Piyumko & Sovovo]

Cahuilla [1] [Kahwesik]

Cupeno [Koopah]

3 Gabrieleno Division [Tongvan]

Fernandino } [Tongvā]

Gabrieleno }

San Nicoleno [??]

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DISTRIBUTION OF SHOSHOCO INDIANS

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The Shoshonie Indians he placed on Bear River, flowing from Beer Springs south to Great Salt Lake, which he called Lake Bonneville.

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Gabrielino	Fernandeno Gabrielino San Nicoleno
Luiseno-Cahuilla	Juaneno Luiseno Cupeno Pass Cahuilla Mountain Cahuilla Desert Cahuilla

PROVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF SHOSHONEAN TRIBES

NORTHERN PIUTE		Bannok	
		Northen Piute	
MONACHE		Monache of Owens Valley	
		Sierra Monache	Nim Kwetah
			Holkoma Toohookmutch
			Kokoheba
			Emtimbitch
			Wuksache
			Padoosha
SHOSHONE		Shoshone proper	
		Comanche	
		Goseute	
		Panamint	
		Pakwasitch	
		Koso	
SOUTHERN PIUTE		Nuwuwah (incl.Tolchinne)	
		Nuvahandit	
		Parranágetseu	
		Chemeweve	
		Ute	
TAHMYAT	Ketanamwits	Ketanamoókum	'Cahuilla'
		Maringam	
		Mahrah	
		Koostam	
	Akatchman	Akatchmah	
		Piyumko	
		Sovova	
	Kahwesikan	Mahlke	'Serrano'
		Kahwesetem	
		Pow-we-yam	
		Panyiktem	
		Wah-ko-chim-kut-tem	
		Wā-we-yis-tem	
	Koopan	Koopah	
TONGVAN	Tongvā	Tongvā	
		Pah-vah-sā-kum	
TUBOTELOBELAN	Tubotelobelā	Tubotelobelā	
		Pakanepul	

June 1930

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  - Northen Piute
- **MONACHE**
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  - Sierra Monache
    - Nim Kwetah
    - Holkoma Toohookmutch
    - Kokoheba
    - Emtimbitch
    - Wuksache
    - Padoosha
- **SHOSHONE**
  - Shoshone proper
  - Comanche
  - Goseute
  - Panamint
  - Pakwasitch
  - Koso
- **SOUTHERN PIUTE**
  - Nuwuwah (incl. Tolchinne)
  - Nuvahandit
  - Parranagetseu
  - Chemeweve
  - Ute
- **TAHMYAT**
  - Ketanamwits
    - Ketanamookum
    - Maringam
    - Mahrah
    - Koostam
    - 'Cahuilla'
  - Akatchman
    - Akatchmah
    - Piyumko
    - Sovova
    - 'Serrano'
  - Kahwesikan
    - Mahlke
    - Kahwesetem
    - Pow-we-yam
    - Panyiktem
    - Wah-ko-chim-kut-tem
    - Wā-we-yis-tem
    - 'Serrano'
  - Koopan
    - Koopah
- **TONGVAN**
  - Tongvā
    - Tongvā
    - Pah-vah-sā-kum
- **TUBOTELOBELAN**
  - Tubotelobelā
    - Tubotelobelā
    - Pakanepul

June 1930 -

SHOSHONEAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ketanamwits (People, Tahk-tem; Tahk')

Ketanamukum: Western Mohave Desert, west of Cajon Pass.

Moheahneum: South-central Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts., east of Cajon Pass. (Beñemé of Garces; Vanume of Kroeber)

Maringam: Morango Valley to Bear Valley and north to Old Woman Springs.

These 3 very closely related

Koostam: San Bernardino Valley (and San Timotea Canyon) from Cucamonga and Jarupa hills east to Yucaipe Valley and summit of San Gorgonio Pass (at Beaumont).

Tongvan (People, Tahr-rah-hat)

Tongvā: Large tribe formerly holding coast from a few miles west of Santa Monica, southeasterly at least to Santa Ana River (possibly farther); and in the interior, from Santa Susana to Cucamonga, thus including the southern slopes of the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mts. (and San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys. ~~and a long stretch of coast.~~

(Tribe usually called Fernandiños and Gabrieleños)

"Coahuilla" **Kahwesik** (People, Tahchilis)

Mahlke: Desert and mts. from summit San Gorgonio Pass east to Coachella Desert, and from summit San Gorgonio Pass north to San Gorgonio Mt. (Called Wah-ne-ke-tem by Pow-we-yam of Cahuilla Valley.)

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Kahwesik (People, Tah-lis; Cahuilla)

- **Mahlike**: Desert and mts. from summit San Gorgonio Pass east to Coachella Desert, and from summit San Gorgonio Pass north to San Gorgonio Mt. (Called Wah'-ne-ke'-tem by Pow'-we-yem of Cahuilla Valley.)

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Kahwesik (continued)

Kahwesetem: East slope San Jacinto Mts, south side San Gorgonio Pass, east of Cabezon, and desert from Cabezon and Palm Springs south to head of Palm Canyon. Includes Pahn-yik-tem & Wah-ko-chim-kut.

Pow-we-am: Cahuilla Valley (south of eastern territory of Soboba) and south to Thousand Palms Canyon and Lost Valley.

Koopah

People, At-tah-hum

At-tah

Koopah: Aqua Caliente in Warner Valley, Puerta Cruz, and northwesterly to include Oak Valley east of Palomar Mt. (Wilakal Kroeber). Related to both Kahwesik and Akatchma.

Akatchman

People, At-tah-hum

At-tah

Akatchma: Tribe extending southeasterly along the coast from just west of Newport Beach at least to, or a little beyond San Onofre Mts; and in the interior to the Santa Ana and Elsinore Mts. (between the Piyumko on the south and east, and the Tongva on the northwest). Includes Santa Ana, Orange, Capistrano, and Trabuco Canyon.

Piyumko (Luiseno): Coast tribe between the Akatchma on the northwest and the Kammei on the southeast; reaches easterly to Palomar Mt. (Aguanga Range) and north in the interior to the southern border of Riverside. From Riverside westerly the boundary is Santa Ana River. Includes Corona, Alessandro, Arlington, Perris, Elsinore (and Elsinore Lake), Wildemar, Temecula, Fallbrook, Pala, Pauma, Las Flores, San Luis Rey, Oceanside, Vista, Twin Oaks, Escondido, and San Pasqual.

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Saboba

Saboba (Sovovo): Interior tribe extending from a little west of towns of San Jacinto and Hemet, easterly to crest of San Jacinto Mts.; south to include Domenigoni Valley on the southwest and to Hemet Reservoir on the southeast. Curiously interrelated with Piyumko and Kahwesik.

SHOSHONEAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

These 3 very closely related

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Koopah

People, At-tahch-um

Koopah: Aqua Caliente in Warner Valley, Puerta Cruz, and northwesterly to include Oak Valley east of Palomar Mt. (Wilakal Kroeber). Related to both Kahwesik and Akatchma.

Akatchman

People, At-tah'-hum

At-tah

Akatchma: Tribe extending southeasterly along the coast from just west of Newport Beach at least to, or a little beyond San Onofre Mts; and in the interior to the Santa Ana and Elsinore Mts. (between the Piyumko on the south and east, and the Tongva on the northwest). Includes Santa Ana, Orange, Capistrano, and Trabuco Canyon.

Piyumko (Luiseno): Coast tribe between the Akatchma on the northwest and the Kammei on the southeast; reaches easterly to Palomar Mt. (Aguanga Range) and north in the interior to the southern border of Riverside. From Riverside westerly the boundary is Santa Ana River. Includes Corona, Alessandro, Arlington, Perris, Elsinore (and Elsinore Lake), Wildemar, Temecula, Fallbrook, Pala, Pauma, Las Flores, San Luis Rey, Oceanside, Vista, Twin Oaks, Escondido, and San Pasqual.

Saboba

Saboba (Sovovo): Interior tribe extending from a little west of towns of San Jacinto and Hemet, easterly to crest of San Jacinto Mts.; south to include Domenigoni Valley on the southwest and to Hemet Reservoir on the southeast. Curiously intermeleted with Piyumko and Kahwe'zika

shoshone - Piute

THE NAME PIUTE OR PAHUTE

(In its various forms, as Paiute, Pah-Ute, Pah-Utah, Piute, Py-Ute, Payuches, Pyutt, Pey-utes, &c)

By C. Hart Merriam

Since earliest historic times the name Piute (or Pah-ute) has been used ~~by Indians of the Southwest~~ for a Shoshonean tribe or group of tribes occupying a considerable extent of country north of the Big Bend of the Colorado River, and in more recent times the same name has been, and still is, applied to a widely different group of Shoshonean tribes inhabiting eastern California, northwestern Nevada, and eastern Oregon--thereby giving rise to endless confusion.

As early as 1776, the Spanish Padre and explorer Garces, looking across the ~~Grand Canyon of the~~ Colorado from the south, saw smoke rising on the north side; this, he was told by his companions (apparently Yavapi) came from the fires of the Payuchas. In the course of his travels, he mentions the Payuchas at different times and places, indicating that a century and a half ago the name

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

1935 words in

Name + Location	So-called by Piutes Of Mono Lake	So-called by Piutes Of Bishop and Big Pine	So-called by Piutes Of Lone Pine
Alabama Range Back of Lone Pine; Biggest middle hill			Pe-gow'-wah
Alabama Range Hill just N. of Lone Pine Creek			Yar'-ro-noo
Amtelope Valley N. Of Bridgeport	O-nav-ve-gwa-tŭ		
Ash Creek			O'-to-o'
Rancherias on Ash Creek			O'-zah-wah'-nah Pat-too-roo'-ba
Benton (place)	Pe-a-ten	(hot spring) Ut'-tă-oo'-le-gwet'-tă Ut-te-gwah'-tē	Ŭ-too'-ră
Big Pine		To-o-hah'-tse Pē'-tud-de (south)	
Bishop (place) —		Pă-rib'bl-să-ge B.P. Pah-ho'-ve guet'-tă Pow-wah-hah-buj'-je	
Bishop Creek			Yo-gah mud-de Wah'-kah-haw'-pah
Bloody Canyon	Hoo-too-er'-rah		
Bridgeport Valley	Po-gah'		

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Carroll Creek		Se'-wah-roop'
Rancheria on Carroll Creek		Sĕ-hŭ-be roob'bă
Carthage Creek		
Rancherias on Carthage Creek		O'-re-rok-ke' Pi'-ah-roo'-bă Ing-ah-rah'-ne-be
Casa Diable	Pah-o-rit-too-ru-bag	
Cottonwood Creek		Hoo'-rup Hoo'-dŭ
Rancheria on Cottonwood Creek		Ho'-rip' Ho-roob'b
Crater Island (Mono Lake) (blacked)	(Black), Too-hoo'-gah-dah Too-koo'-te-dar'-rah	
Mt. Dana, north Side Mono Pass	Se-pah-ki-bah	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Deep Spring Valley		Siv'-ve-tip te-vōp'	
Farrington Ranch – see Williamson Butte			
Fish Lake Valley (Pipers)		(East) Se-ve' nă-guet-tah	
George Creek			Pă-roop'
Lowest Village On George Creek			Tep-poo'-ze
High Sierra	Pa-via ki-bah (big) Oe-de-u-ki-bah (high)	Pah-yaht toi-ab-be Pah-bi-toi'-ah Pah-me'-te toi-av-ve	
Independence		Shuk-shev'-vah	
Place little S. Of Independence			To-o-wer'
Inyo Mountains		Toi-av'-ve	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Levining Canyon			
Little Lake			
Little Pine Creek At Independence			O'-kō-rō'b
Little Walker Lake-let, Mono Co. Calif.	Pah-be-tah-gwā		
Lone Pine		Pah-hā-e wah-tĕ'	
Rancheria on Site of present Town of Lone Pine			Pah'-o-whah'
Lone Pine Creek			Sang-wah'-ă-hō'b Wo-ko'-be-hō'b
Rancherias on Lone Pine Creek			Pah'-o-poo'-ēt Sing-ah'-buz-ze Harveys Ranch Pi-tip'-pĕ Pi-dŭ-se'-ă
Long Valley	Kween-nă-bat	Pahng'-we (fish) hoo'-tse (big ditch) n.p. Kwe-nă-gwĕ-tah Soo'-go-et'	
Mammoth	Pat-selt		
Mammoth Pass	Ow-stu'-gwă-kah		

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Mono Craters	Ah'-ve (pumice stone)		
Mono Lake	Koo-ză-bă Pahm-wah'-dah Pah'-tse-ho'-tak	Kwe'-chah-bi-ah Kwe'-jah-vă'-yah	
Mono Trail			
Oak Creek, at old Camp Independence			Tak'-ke-sab'-be
Olancha Creek			O-lahn'-cha
Rancheria at Olancha			Se-o-no-bitch'
Owens Lake		Kwe-jah-pi'-ah	Paht-se'-ah-tah
Head of Owens Lake			Pah-we'-go
Rancherias on shore of Owens Lake			Ki-vă'-roo-te
Owens River		Pah-tah	Pah'-tah
Rancheria at mouth of Owens River on Lake shore, west side river mouth			Pah-ving-witch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rancherias on Owens River			
4 m. N. of Owens Lake			Pah-ro-ko-ah'-tă
On W. side opposite Id. below George Creek			Pah-vē'-de-kan'-noo
A short distance Above Pah-vē'-de-kan-noo			Wah'-sah-gah-ter-roo Nah'-no-pi-ah
About 1 m. above Nah'-no-pi-ah			Yah-kow'-wŭ-tĕ'
Owens Valley	Pă'-kwe-hoo	Pah-hoop' Yo-ro-bah	Yo'-goop Yo'-guts
Owens Valley from Big Pine South		Pe-ton'-ă-gwat'-tă	
Pa-a-ho Island, Mono Lake (white)	(white) Hah-ge-dar-rah ~~Too-hog'-we-dah~~		
Parker Peak	Sin-no ki-bah		
Pyramid Lake	sucker Koo-yu-e pah-tse-ho-tah		
Richter Creek			Ki'-vā'-roo-be
Rancheria on Richter Creek			Moo'-e-mă-tŭ

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rock Creek			
Round Valley	round Peep	Kween-num-bah' -nah'	
Rush Creek	Tŭ-be-ge-hoo-pŭ		
Rancheria at Forks of Ruch Creek	Hav-vah-gat-tin Hah-bah-kah-te-u		
Saline Valley		Ko-o-kwat-tă	
Sheep Mt.			O-pi'-bă gī'b
Shooey or Sheperd Creek			Sah-gah-rō'b
Mt. Tom in High Sierra west of Bishop		Pah'-vah-toi-ahb̄ Pah-bi-toi'-yah	
Tuolumne Meadows	Pă-ru-bit-tah		
Tuttle Creek			Pah-hah'-gah-hō'b'
Rancheria on Tutle Creek			Pah'-goo-oo
Rancheria on small creek 1 m. S. of Tuttle Creek			O-gan'-o-we'-te

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OR PLACES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Walker Lake	Ah-gi Ar-ri pah'-tse-ho-tah		
Williamson Butte		Hoo'-goo-pe'-jah	
Rancheria at Williamson Butte (Farrington Ranch)	Tŭ-nŭ-gah-bŭ		
Williamson Peake			Pah-gah-ge' Toi'-ab-be
White Mts.		Toi-ab-be Tos'-sah-toi-ahb̄	
Mt. Whitney			Tă'-wo-kab'b
Mts. back of Olancha			Kah-nah'-gow-we

MISUSE OF THE NAME P A V I O T S O

The unfortunate term Paviotso was introduced into the literature of Anthropology in 1874 by the late Major J. W. Powell who erroneously believed it to be the proper name--the name used by themselves--for the Piute of western Nevada. But I have worked with these people for many years and have found without exception that they resent its application to themselves, saying that they are PIUTES, and that they never heard of Paviotso.

This ~~It~~ is one ~~of the~~ many ~~unhappy~~ unfortunate names that die hard--having been adopted for Piute by Pilling in 1885, Kroeber in 1909, Hodge in 1910, Dixon in 1913 and 1915, Strong in 1927 and 1929, Steward in 1935, and Park in 1937--thus continuing to the present time.

Briefly, Paviotso is a term used by the Shoshone of central Nevada for the Piute of northwestern Nevada.

C. Hart Merriam.

May 1937.

Sent to Christopher Chapman May 1937

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Alabama Range Back of Lone Pine; (Biggest middle hill)			Pe-gow'-wah
Alabama Range Hill just N. of Lone Pine Creek			Yar'-ro-noo
Antelope Valley N. Of Bridgeport	O-nav-ve-gwa-tŭ		
Ash Creek			O'-to-o'
Rancherias on Ash Creek			O'-zah-wah'-nah Pat-too-roo'-ba
Benton (place)	Pe-a-ten	(hot spring) Ut'-tă-oo'-le-gwet'-tă	
Big Pine		To-o-hah'-tse	
Bishop (place)		Pah-ho'-ve guet'-tă	
Bishop Creek		Yo-gah mud-de Wah'-kah-haw'-pah	
Bloody Canyon	Hoo-too-er'-rah		
Bridgeport Valley	Po-gah'		

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Carroll Creek			Se'-wah-roop'
Rancheria on Carroll Creek			Sĕ-hŭ-be roob'bă
Carthage Creek			
Rancherias on Carthage Creek			O'-re-rok-ke' Pi'-ah-roo'-bă Ing-ah-rah'-ne-be
Casa Diable		Pah-o-rit-too-ru-bag	
Cottonwood Creek			Hoo'-rup Hoo'-dŭ
Rancheria on Cottonwood Creek			Ho'-rip' Ho-roob'b
Crater Island		Too-hoo'-gah-dah	
Mt. Dana, north Side Mono Pass		Se-pah-ki-bah	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	Of Mono Lake	Of Bishop and Big Pine	Of Lone Pine
Deep Spring Valley		Siv'-ve-tip te-vōp'	
Fish Lake Valley (Pipers)		East Se-ve' nă-guet-tah	
George Creek			Pă-roop'
Lowest Village On George Creek			Tep-poo'-ze
High Sierra	big Pa-via ki-bah high Oe-de-u-ki-bah	Pah-yaht toi-ab-be Pah-me'-te toi-av-ve	
Independence		Shuk-shev'-vah	
Place little S. Of Independence			To-o-wer'
Inyo Mountains		Toi-av'-ve	

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Levining Canyon			
Little Lake			
Little Pine Creek At Independence			O'-kō-rō'b
Little Walker Lake-let, Mono Co. Calif.	Pah-be-tah-gwā		
Lone Pine		Pah-hā-e-wah-tĕ'	
Rancheria on Site of present Town of Lone Pine			Pah'-o-whah'
Lone Pine Creek			Sang-wah'-ă-hō'b Wo-ko'-be-hō'b
Rancherias on Lone Pine Creek			Pah'-o-poo'-ēt Sing-ah'-buz-ze Pi-tip'-pĕ Pi-dŭ-se'-ă
Long Valley	Kween-nă-bat	Kwe-nă-gwĕ-tah	
Mammoth	Pat-selt		
Mammoth Pass	Ow-stu'-gwă-kah		

Harvey's Ranch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Mono Craters	Ah'-ve		
Mono Lake	Koo-ză-bă	Kwe'-chah-bi-ah	
	Pah'-tse-ho'-tak	Kwe'-jah-vă'-yah	
Mono Trail			
Oak Creek, at old Camp Independence			Tak'-ke-sab'-be
Olancha Creek			O-lahn'-cha
Rancheria at Olancha			Se-o-no-bitch'
Owens Lake		Kwe-jah-pi'-ah	Paht-se'-ah-tah
Head of Owens Lake			Pah-we'-go
Rancherias on shore of Owens Lake			Ki-vă'-roo-te
Owens River		Pah-tah	Pah'-tah
Rancheria at mouth of Owens River on Lake shore, west side river mouth			Pah-ving-witch

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rancherias on Owens River			
4 m. N. of Owens Lake			Pah-ro-ko-ah'-tă
On W. side opposite Id. below George Creek			Pah-vē'-de-kan'-noo
A short distance Above Pah-vē-de-kan-noo			Wah'-sah-gah-ter-roo Nah'-no-pi-ah
About 1 m. above Nah'-no-pi-ah			Yah-kow'-wŭ-tĕ'
Owens Valley	Pă'-kwe-hoo	Yo-ṭo-bah	Yo'-goop Yo'-guts
Owens Valley from Big Pine South		Pe-ton'-ă-gwat'-tă	
Pa-a-ho Island, Mono Lake	Too-hog'-we-dah		
Parker Peak	Sin-no ki-bah		
Pyramid Lake	Koo-yu-e pah-tse-ho-tah		
Richter Creek			Ki'-vă'-roo-be
Rancheria on Richter Creek			Moo'-e-mă-tŭ

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Rock Creek			
Round Valley	round Peep	Kween-num-bah'	
Rush Creek	Tŭ-be-ge-hoo-pŭ		
Rancheria at Forks of Ruch Creek	Hav-vah-gat-tin Hah-bah-kah-te-u		
Saline Valley		Ko-o-kwat-tă	
Sheep Mt.			O-pi-bă gī'b
Shooey or Sheperd Creek			Sah-gah-rō'b
Mt. Tom in High Sierra west of Bishop		Pah'-vah-toi-ahb̄	
Tuolumne Meadows	Pă-ru-bit-tah		
Tuttle Creek			Pah-hah'-gah-hō'b'
Rancheria on Tuttle Creek			Pah'-goo-oo
Rancheria on small creek 1 m. S. of Tuttle Creek			O-gan'-o-we'-te

PIUTE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OR PLACES

	of Mono Lake	of Bishop and Big Pine	of Lone Pine
Walker Lake	Ah-gi Ar-ri pah'-tse-ho-tah		
Williamson Butte		Hoo'-goo-pe'-jah	
Rancheria at Williamson Butte	Tŭ-nŭ-gah-bŭ		
Williamson Peake			Pah-gah-ge' Toi'-ab-be
White Mts.		Toi-ab-be Tos'-sah-toi'-ahb̄	
Mt. Whitney			Tā'-wo-kab'b
Mts. back of Olancha			Kah-nah'-gow-we

INTERRELATIONS OF CALIFORNIA TRIBES OF PIUTE AFFINITIES

The Piute of Pyramid Lake, Walker Lake and Mono Lake ~~Piutes~~ are closely related bands tribes of Northern Piute, to be grouped together in striking contrast with the Chemeweve or Southern Piute tribes; and also, though ~~perhaps~~ in less marked contrast, with the Monache (Piute) of the Sierra Nevada and Owens Valley. ~~Piute~~. The Panamint, Pakwazidje - Koso and Shoshone ~~form~~ constitute another group. although of somewhat complex relations.

~~The Bishop Creek Piute, which belonging to the~~ (the most northerly of the Owens Valley) Monache, ~~division~~, are somewhat intermediate between the Mono Lake Piute on the north and the typical Monache and Panamint Shoshone on the south -- some words agreeing with or closely ~~resembling~~ the one, other words, the other.

The Southern Piute (which ~~including~~ the (Colorado River) Chemeweve, the Las Vegas Nuvahandits, the Moapa Pahranagatseu, and the more distant Tehachapi Newooah) form a distinct group but show relationships with the Panamint and Shoshone.

~~Pakwazidje Shoshone~~.

Of the tribes of the Chemeweve group, ~~known to me~~, the Newooah and Tolchinne are most aberrant. ~~They~~ show relationships ~~also~~ to both Monache and Shoshone.

It is a curious and interesting fact that many Newooah and Nuvahandit words agree with or ~~are~~ closely resemble those of ~~to~~ Northern Piute.

A great break occurs between the (New-oo'ah - Chemeweve) ~~Southern Piute~~ ff ~~a~~ group that stretch~~ing~~ from the Tejon-Tehachapi Mountains easterly to ~~the~~ Colorado River, and the Mohinean (Ketanamwits) (or Serrano) group of ~~occupying~~ the southwestern part of ~~the~~ Mohave Desert and adjacent ~~mountains on the~~ slopes on the south. And still greater breaks exist between the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley and the Tongvā of the San Fernando-Los Angeles region, for these very distinct tribes differ so radically from one another and from all existing Shoshonean tribes that their reference to the same stock is somewhat strained.

PIUTE TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

The Piute tribes of California and Nevada fall naturally into several groups; ~~which I incline to regard as of subfamily rank~~.

1. The Northern Piute of northwestern Nevada, southern Oregon, and eastern California (reaching south to Walker Lake and the White Mt. Divide).

2. The Monache of Owens Valley, including the closely related derivative tribes of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada.

¶3. The Southern Piute comprising the New-oo-ah, Tol-chin-ne, Nu-vah-an-dit, Pah-ran-e-gaht-seu, and Chem-e-we-ve tribes.

Still farther south are the Mohinean tribes, commonly called "Serrano", ~~and~~ embracing the Ketanomookum, Moheahneum, and Maringam. These are rather closely related to one another but are too distinct linguistically from the Piute to be classed with them.

The Tong-vā and Tubotelobelā stand apart from all the others and from one another. The Tong-vā are distantly related to the so-called Serrano--the Ketanomookum of the Tejon and the Moheahneum of the San Bernardino region--but the kinship is remote and no affinities with other tribes have been detected.[1] The Tubotelobela likewise stand alone, although a few words are essentially the same as in Koo-pah and Piyumko (Luiseno), and a very few agree rather closely with Ketanamookum.

---

[1] It is true that a few Tongvā words agree with or resemble the same words in Piyumko (Luiseno), while a larger number suggest Kahwesik and Koo-pah. This corresponds to the group relationship of these languages with the Mohinean ("Serrano").

PIUTE TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

The Piute tribes of California and Nevada fall naturally into several groups, which I incline to regard as of subfamily rank. 1. The Northern Piute of northwestern Nevada, southern Oregon, and eastern California (reaching south to Walker Lake and White Mt. divide).

2. The Monache of Owens Valley and the closely related (series of Shoshone) tribes of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada.

3. The Southern Piute comprising the New-oo-ah, Tol-chin-ne, Nu-vah-an-dit, Pah-ran-e-gaht-seu, and Chem-e-we-ve tribes.

The Mohinean tribes, commonly called Serrano, and embracing the Ketanomookum, Moheahneum, and Maringam, are too distinct linguistically to be classed with the Piute.

Monache. In my condensed tabulated vocabularies of Calif.-Nevada Shoshonean tribes (comprising about 170 words):

Monache agrees with Northern Piute in 70 words and differs in 94 words.

Monache agrees with Panamint Shoshone in 57 and with Central Shoshone in 42.

Monache agrees with Nuvahandit in 27

Monache agrees with Newooah in 21.

It is clear therefore that the Monache are of mixed affinities, their ancestry dating back apparently to a period antecedent to the complete differentiation of the present peripheral tribes known as the Northern and Southern Piute and Panamint Shoshone.

MOHINEAN

(Called Serrano by the Spanish).

My vocabularies show that the language of the Mo-he-ah-ne-um or Mohineam of San Bernardino Mts. is essentially the same as that of the Tejon Ke-tah-nă-moo-kum, and that the Moringam is only slightly different. And old Indians say that Yukipiam is essentially similar.

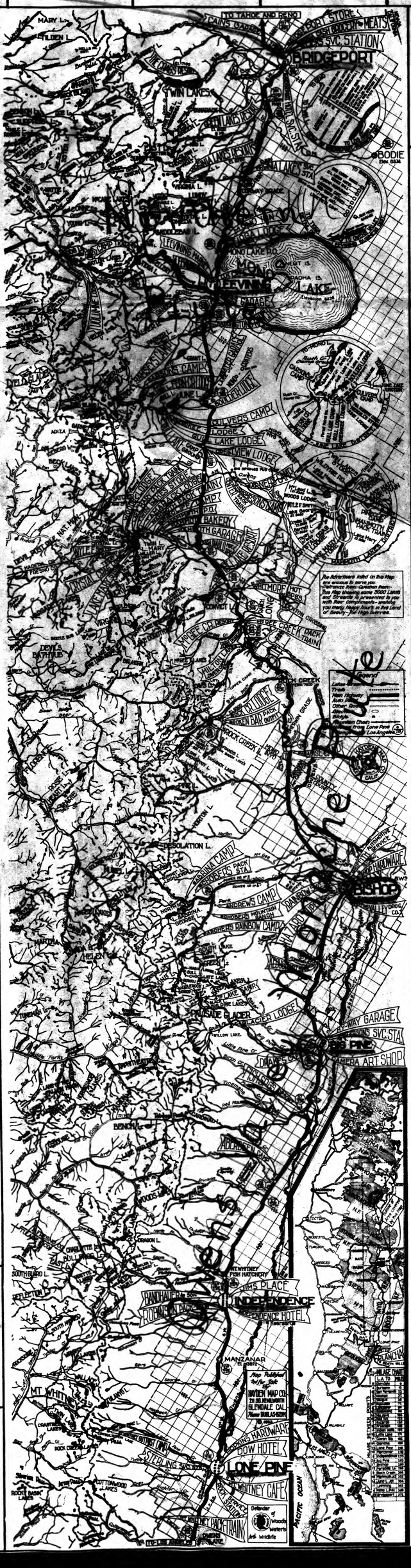
My vocabularies show that the Ke-tah-na-moo-kum, Mohineam, Marangan, Kahwesik(Cahuilla), Koopa, and Piyumkos(Luiseno) dialects are very closely interrelated; that perhaps the Kahwesik and Mohinean are the closest, and that the Piyumkos(or Luiseno) is as close to Mohineam as it is to Kahwesik.

Koo-pah, contrary to the usual belief, seems to be a little closer to Kahwesik(Cahuilla) than to Piyumkos.

Kroeber is in error therefore in writing "Cahuilla-Luiseno" as opposed to 'Serrano'(Mohineam & Maringam) since collectively these tribes form a natural and compact group which differs widely from the Southern Piute or Now-oo-ah-Chemewera group. If any division is justified, it would seem to be to set off the Piyumkos and their close relatives the Akatchma and Sovoma from the others. But this ~~nothing~~ should not be done until a more careful comparison of the vocabularies has been made.

X/23a/G52

Shoshone Stock - Northern Piute



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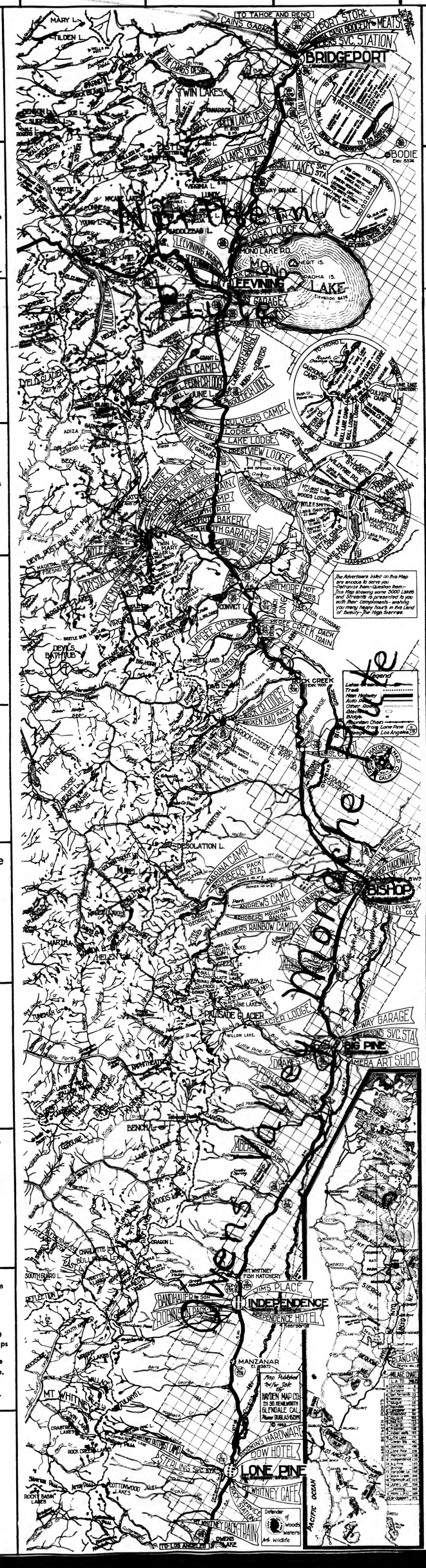

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Drugs, Sundries
Toilet Requisites
Stop for a Cool Drink a
Soda Fountain
BISHOP, CAL.

Hazard Supe Service Statio

"At the Sign of the
Red Fish"
COMPLETE
AUTOMOTIVE SERVI
Goodyear Tires & Hol
Batteries
BISHOP, CAL.

Peterson's Service Statio

Courteous Service
Address
BIG PINE, CAL.

Rock Service Station

INDEPENDENCE, CA
Service your car in
cool, refreshing spot a
south entrance to I
pendence.
A Service Station An
to Serve You
CLEAN RESTROOM
O. K. Kelley
Manager-Owner

Hopkins Hardware

LONE PINE
"In the Center of To
Fishing Tackle Suitable
the District
A Complete Line of
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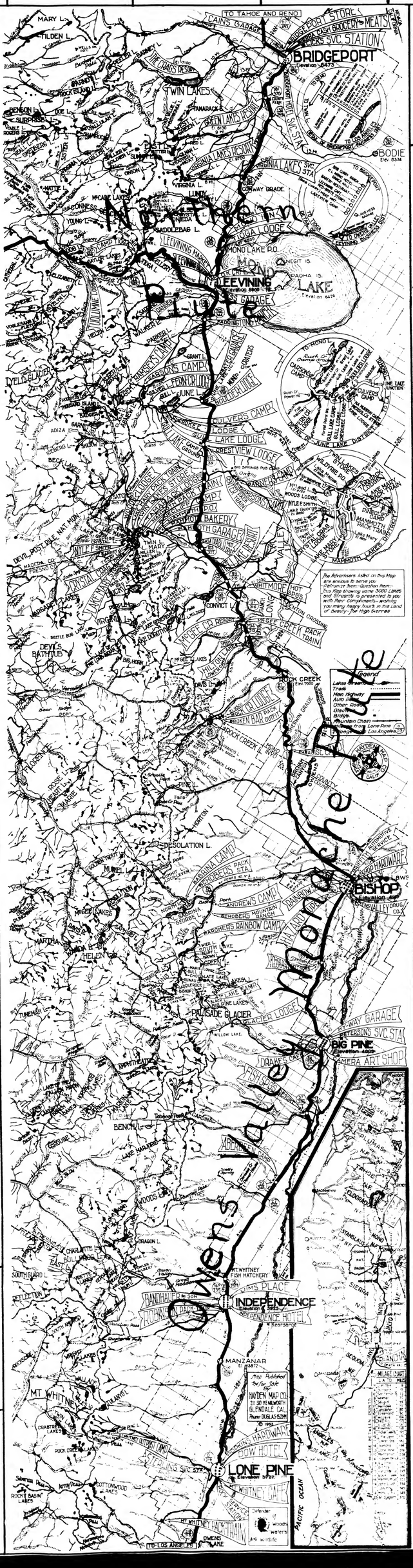
NEW OWNERS WISHI
TO SERVE YOU

Dow Hotel

LONE PINE
California



ASKS

Northern Piute

Ask what they know about Buffalo in early days.

Arguello's Expd. of 1821

Rancherias mentioned:

Benenuc
caquillome
canucagmas
catalillomi
capa
cha
cheno
chiyasayacume
chugelempa
Coru
Dacdac
Ehita
Gapetely
Goroy
Gualactole
Gualactos
Guiaquillomi
Guiritoy
Hutulrabe
Libantiliyami
Libaytos
Llali
Lonita
Magma
Olompali
Pachi
Poquetoe
Pulpunes
Sazumtutillami
Suisun
Sueñus
Teroti
Tuyaja
Ululatos

Digger Mewuk Mewan

Digger: Account of ceremony (held April 20, 1924) in Jackson Valley (Amador Co., Calif.), celebrating the official abandonment of the term 'Digger'. -- Stockton Record, April 21, 1924.

"Ground at the Oaks" are to end of ¶.

Owens Valley Piute Names for their several bands:

Pan-nă'-wā. - So called by the and also by the Death Val. Panamints. Includes all bands from Owens Lake north to Bishop, Benton, + Round Valley.

Pah'-be-o'-zo. For Mono Lake + northerly Piute so called by Pakwacitch Panamint +

To'-bo-haz'-ze neu'ma For Big Pine band by same (from the place name To'-bo-haz'-ze.

No'-no-pe'-nă neum' Independence Piute name for Lone Pine band (from Nah'-no-pi'ah, an old village about 3½ miles north of Lone Pine.

Lone Pine Piute name for bands in Owens and Mono Lake valleys:

Koo-zah'-be te-kah' -- Mono Lake tribe

Pe-ag'-gah te-kah' -- Long Valley band.

Kwe'-nah pat'-se -- Round Valley band.

O'-kah-vi' dă-kah -- Bishop band

Tak'-ke-sev'-vuts --- Oak Cr. band (next North of Independence.

Wo'-ko-rōb ---- Independence band.

Siv'-ve-nang-at'. -- Pakwacitch Panamint at Olancha

INFORMATION TO FIND OUT:

Dividing line between Northern Piute of Mono Lake and Monache of Owens Valley.

Monache Names

What are Pe-ag'-gah-te-kah of Long Valley

What are Kwe'-nah-pat'-se of Round Valley

What are O'-kah-vi-dă-kah Of Bishop Creek

What are Po-hă-vă-ră'-ze of Mts. north of Benton Valley

Mrs Green of
Lone Pine, Owens Valley
Kels headquarters
Geol. Survey men stop there

Willard Johnson

Miss Bertha S. Wilkins
formerly teacher at Independence
Knows writer of Owens Val. Lds.

Mrs Green of
Lone Pine, Owens Valley
kept boarding house.
Bed. Lunch men stop there

Miss Bertha S. Wilkins
formerly teacher at Independence
knows writer of Owens Val. Lib.

Willard Johnson

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz [reliable man]
Bishop Piute, Bishop Calif. May 22, 1935. J.L.C.

Chek-ka-shar-rik'-kah = Independence tribe (acorn eaters)

Pē'-tud-de (south) = Big Pine

Pē-tud'-dah-gwet'-te = tribe at Big Pine

To-bo-haz'-ze = little hill or place south of Big Pine

Pow-wah-hah-buj'-ie = Bishop

Kwē-nah-bah' = Round Valley

Kwē-nah-bah'-tē = people of Round Valley

Kwē-jah-be-rik'-kah = Mono Lake larvae eaters

Ut'-te-oor'-re-gwet'-tē = Benton tribe

Ut-te-gwah'-tē (hot spring) = Benton

"Benton people talk same as Bishop and also same as some Northern Piute."

{Pă-nă-gwit'-te
Pah'-mah-gwit'-tah = North Fork people (people on west side) = Nim

The "Pah'-mah-gwit'-tah used to come through Piute Pass and Mammoth Pass. Used to visit here quite a bit."

Monache "We" ± Didn't know the term "Monache".

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz,
Bishop Piute, Bishop, Calif. May 22, 1935. J.L.C.

Prefixes =
Tah' = our
Ē' = my
Ŭ' = your
Ō = his

Nug-gah-nō'-be = circle or corral where dances were held. (Dances always held outdoors)

Sah'-ke = Small raft made of green tules. Used to carry things across river. Nuts, acorns and so on put on raft and someone swam behind and pushed it across.

We had war dances but never fought much. Some fights with White People.

Pe-dah-nē'-tē = Emetic (Sagebrush and some other roots boiled together. "That's the way they used to doctor each other long time ago."

Tŭ-hoo'-en-nō = Trap. Flat rock baited on little string tied to rock. When string was pulled rock would fall on game. Caught chipmunks, grnd. squirrels, woodrats.

Cached pine nuts in caves.
Used baskets for roasting.

Bishop Piute

Information obtained from Harrison Diaz,

Bishop Piute, Bishop California, May 22, 1935 J.L.C.

To-ish-she - pipe. Made from cane. Filled hole with tobacco and smoked it.

Nah-kah-goi-yah - ear ring

Used paint on faces but very little tattooing. No nose sticks.

Didn't burn dead. Buried them in ground.

Ish-shah - World Maker. "Ish-shah was always making trouble & getting into mischief. He had a brother who had sense. His name was Taw-pe. Taw-pe gave Ish-shah good advice about what to do but he didn't do it and so he got into lots of trouble and mischief."

X/23d-o/G53 Shoshone Stock
Monache Piute

Names of Tribes &c

(Corrected)

Told me by Mukzachy Bob Oct. 1903

Kaweah River:

Pad-doo-chă	3 Rivers (highest up) (language same Wukzachi)	Monache (Piute)
Wik-tchum-ne	next below	nearly same language (Yokut)
Yo'kot	" (S.E. Kaweah station)	
Kah'meah	" (where Kaweah station is)	
Tă-dum'-ne	" (Rt Farmersville + Kaweah station)	Entirely different from above but much like one another — Yokut
dhoo-noot (nut)	" (S.E. Visalia	
Choo-e-nook	" (close to Tulare (little north)	
Tah'-che	Tulare Lake	Yokut

Kings River:

Tah-che		
Nă-tos-nă-tă		
Wă-chă-kut	just below Centerville (close)	Drum Valley (language similar to Em-tim-pitch?) ~~Lakeville Mill Creek Choo-e-num'-ne No~~
Koo-chă'-al-le	(all dead) Talk near Choo-e-num'-ne ~~Mouth Mill Creek~~ Rt Centerville + Mill Creek	
Choo-e-num'-ne	Mouth Mill Creek	Choo-ki'-min-ah Squaw Valley (talk nearly same as Choo-e-num'-ne)
Wă'-Wah-pon'-nutch	Mill Flat Cr. Val. / High up Kings Riv. millroad flume	(talk pretty near same North Fk 'mono')
Hol'-kom-mah	Jackson + Cole Sfg Forks	(talk like N.Fk. Madera 'mono')
Ko'-ko-nep	little N (3-4 miles) (Mancado's) Jackson	(talk same Jackson 'mono')
Kash-ă-woosh'-ah	San Joaquin ~~[illegible]~~ near Power House	(= N.Fk. 'mono') [= 'Nim']

Geographic Names

Given me by Wulsacha Bah
Oct. 1903

~~Kawiah~~ Three Rivers	Pad-wish'-ah (after tribe formerly at Three Rivers)
Kaweah River	Pah-kō'-mah
North Fork Kaweah	O-seéng we
Kings River	Woo'-pawts-oó-pi
Eshom Valley	Pah'-hab'-ă-wit-te
Badger	Pah-pó'-nah wé'-te
Auckland	Howi'-be-wé'-te
Ash Spring (between Auckland + Badger)	To-sah'-wé-te
Bobs Place	Tsook'-ah-go wé'-te
High Bald Mt. E. Eshom Valley	Too-pach'-e-bo-no
San Joaquin Plain	Yo-go'-mah-tă
Lemon Cove	Dawi'-kan-ŭ-te

Wuksache (Eshom Valley)

Medicines:

Umbellularia: Leaves stuffed for poultice for pains

Rhus trilobata: Berries used for sour drink in warm weather; also for indigestion.

Chamaebatia foliolosa: Leaves stuffed & used for poultice.

Artemisia ludoviciana:

Balsamorhiza:- used for rheumatism.

Rhamnus tomentella: Deer eat in winter.

Other uses of plants:

Umbellularia, wood used for bowls

Cornus glabrata, sometimes used for arrows.

Cercocarpus parvifolius, used for digging sticks, & cane for old people.

Rhus trilobata - rods used in coarse baskets.

Apocynum - used for string & nets.

Asclepias (broad leaf) used for fibre.

TOO-HOOK'-WITCH or TOO-HOOK'-MUTCH

A Western Monache tribe closely related to Wo'-pon-nutch.

Information from an old woman named Jane Waley, wife of old Joe Waley [a Wo'panutch from Mill Flat Valley]. Mrs. Waley was born and raised at Haslett Basin. Additional information was obtained from another Too-hook'-mutch woman, originally also from Haslett Basin. [Her husband, Charley Joe, is a Wo'-pan-nutch from Mill Flat Valley]. All of these Indians in 1930 were living in Mill Creek Valley near Dunlap--in Em'timbitch territory. Mrs. Waley thinks her language the same as that of her Wo'panutch husband. This proves not strictly correct. Charley Joe pronounces the name of his wife's tribe Too-hoo'-kah-mutch and also called it Tsoo'-ĕ-ă-wa-tah.

The territory of the Too-hook'-kwitch or Too-hook'-mutch (spoken also as Too-hook'-kah-mutch, and slurred Too-hook'-waj and Too-hook') extends broadly along the north side of Kings River from Trimmer easterly to Dinkey Creek, and, according to the Waleys, considerably farther east--the hunting ground continuing over Rogers Ridge and reaching even to Tehipite.

Too-hook'-mutch appears to be the proper name for the several Monache-Piute bands on the north side of Kings River from Trimmer (or Trimmer Springs) northeasterly and easterly to and beyond Dinkey Creek. It therefore becomes the proper tribal name for the groups called Holkoma and Towincheba by

me in 1903, and which have been adopted by Kroeber and his several followers.

From information obtained in recent years it has become evident that not only the different tribes called Holkoma and Towincheba by me in 1903, but also the divisions Choo-e-now'-wit (or Tsoo-e-now'-wit) of Haslett Basin, Hoo'-doo-ge-dah of Cole Spring, Pi'-yu-mi on Pine Ridge, Pōt-no-wāt at Tellhouse, Toi'-nitch (or Toi-hi'-chă) of Trimmer Springs, and Yo-win-e'-wit at Fandango Ground are really only rancheria bands, all speaking essentially the same language.

RANCHERIA SITES (PAST AND PRESENT) TRIBUTARY TO KINGS RIVER

Marked on U.S.G.S. map sheets sent me by John R. White, Supt. Sequoia National Park, and Guy Hopping, Supt. Gen. Grant National Park. 1930. Tehipite & Dinuba Quads.

1. Sycamore Creek Indian School--many now.

2. Upper Deep Creek, Rush Creek, Big Creek, & Haslett Basin--many now.

3. On west side Dinkey Creek at Prices Camp, immediately south of junction of Bear Meadow Creek. Too-hook'-mutch

4. On east side of high ridge east of Secate Creek a little more than 3 miles north of Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch.

5. At or near head of small creek in mountains 1 mile due west of present Trimmer. Too-hook'-mutch

6. On west side of junction of Secate Creek with Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch

7. On west side of junction of Dinkey Creek with North Fork Kings River. Too-hook'-mutch

8. Near head of small creek 1¼ mile north of Kings River, 3 miles east of mouth of North Fork Kings River. Possibly Too-hook'-mutch but may be ancient tribe.

9. On Kings River at Rogers Crossing, about 1 mile southeast of mouth of North Fork Kings River. Wo'ponutch

10. Half a mile north of North Fork Kings River on west side of Creek not named on map but 3½ miles east of junction of Dinkey Creek with North Fork Kings. Possibly Too-hook'-mutch

11. On east side of lower part of Mill Flat Creek two miles east of Crabtree and (airline) about 1½ mile south of Kings River. Camp No.3. Wo'ponutch

12. On Hughes Creek northeast of Red Mountain and west of Granite Ridge, 3½ or 4 miles north of Piedra. Probably Toi-he'-che.

13. On north side of Kings River 1½ mile east of Piedra and nearly opposite the mouth of Mill Creek. Probably Toi-he'-cha.

14 In Mill Creek Valley below forks. Cho-e-nim'-ne.

15. On _____ Mountain north of west end of Squaw Valley, 1 mile north of Geol. Survey Bench mark Alt. 3356 ft. Cho-ki'-min-nah

16. In southwestern part of Squaw Valley on west side of road just 1 mile southeast of U.S.G.S. Bench mark (Alt. 1693). Chokimina

17. On south side of old Dunlap road midway between Squaw Valley and Dunlap. Chokimina

18. Dunlap or Mill Creek Valley--many Indians. Emtimbitch & others.

19. Near Lockwood Cr. south of junction of Middle & So. Fks. Kings River. Woponutch

The lumber camps of 1887 or 1888, indicated on the Dinuba and Tehipite USGS quadrangles by the numerals 3,4,4½,& 4 (all in territory of Woponutch) are:

Camp 3: Millwood (in Millwood Flume).

Camp 4: On south side of Kings River at junction of Mill Flat Cr.

Camp 4½: At Rogers Crossing of Kings River 1½ mile west of mouth of Mill Flat Creek.

Another Camp 4: Located on west side of ridge between Lockwood Creek and Long Meadow Creek, ½ mile south of junction of Middle and South Forks Kings River (on quadrangle marked by John R. White).

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The rancherias of the Too-hook'-mutch were located at intervals from Sycamore Creek easterly to Dinkey Creek, beyond which there were ~~mk~~ no villages.

(Too-hook'-mutch) (a full-blood) (named Chan-nah'-lut,)

Charlie Joe's wife has five vertical narrow lines on her chin--one median, with two on each side. She ~~is a Too-hoo'-ka-mutch from Haslett Basin and~~ talks the same as ~~the Whaleys~~ (now living at Dunlap) Mrs. Jane Whaley, who also is ~~being~~ a Too-hook'-mutch.

ft note 2

Old Whaley's wife belongs to the Too-hook'-witch

(from or above Dinkey Cr. (same etc. (mostly) to below) Trimmer.)

tribe of the north side of Kings River. Whaley usually

spoke of her tribe as Too-hook'-kwitch or Too-hook'-kwaj, often

slurred it to Too-hook', + said their language was same as Holkoma, (and Tomincheba,) and means

same as Ko-ko-he'b.

HOO'-DOO-GE'-DAH BAND OF TOO-HOOK'-MUTCH

Headquarters: Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah rancheria at Cole Spring on Pine Ridge east of Sycamore Creek and north of Kings River.

Information from Charley Joe, a fullblood Wo'ponutch born and raised at the Mill Flat Creek rancheria. He married a Too-hook'-mutch woman from Haslett Basin and for some years they lived together at Cole Spring. Now (1930) they have settled among the Emtimbitch at Dunlap, Fresno County.

Informant insists that the proper name of the Cole Spring people is Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah and that they talk the same as the Too-hook'-mutch of Haslett Basin and Sycamore Creek--of whom they are one of the rancheria bands. I obtained a vocabulary from him, which he assures me is Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah. He speaks much more deliberately than the Woponutch ("Wopōj") of the valley of Mill Flat Creek, whose home he calls Ko'-o-ne'-je.

I understood Charlie Joe to say that a line from Haslett Basin to Dinkey Creek is their boundary; and that Dinkey Creek is the boundary between the Sah-kah'-de, the Too-hoo'-ka-mutch of Haslett Basin, and the Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah of Cole Spring--but I fail to understand his geography.

He located the Tow'-in-che'-bah on Little Creek--or "a little creek"-- "toward Haslett Basin", which would be east from his place at Cole Spring. It would seem therefore that the Tow'-in-che'-bah proper (probably a rancheria) were on Rush Creek or one of its branches.

He says also that the Sä-kah'-de or Sah'-kah'-de live on the big hill south of Haslett Basin and speak the Holkomah; language, and that an Indian named Sa-kah-de Dick is now picking hops at Orosi (Sept. 1930).

He says the Toi-ne'-che were on the south side of Kings River, from Trimmer southwesterly, and were an independent tribe from the Too-hook'-ä-mutch.

He says that there are no Indians in Watts Valley.

He states that the Ko'-ko-he'-bah of Burr Valley (whom He calls Kōk-hē'-ba and Kōk-hēb, "now all dead") were a different tribe from the Too-hoo'-kah-mutch.

The name of Sycamore Creek is Pah-ho'-too-ar'-rah
" " " Little Cr. (W of Haslett Basin) is Yu'-we-ne'-wit-tah
" " " Big Creek is ?
" " " Sakate Cr is Sah-kah'-te
" " " Rush Creek -? - - - - - ?
" " " Cole Spring is Soo-he'-bah wi'-tah
" " " Burr Vall is Kōk-hēb or Yow'-ne-kwā-tah.

Other statements from Charley Joe; a Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah from Cole Spring:

To'-win-che'-bah (To-win-che') on a little creek "toward" (west of) Haslett Basin.

Yu'-we-ne'-wit-tah apparently place name of Towincheba rcha.

Hol'-ko-mah same as Too-hoo'-kä-mutch.

Cole Spring (place) Soo-he'-bah-wi'-tah--home of Hoo'-doo-ge'-dah. They do not go as far north as Shaver.

Tribe at Haslett Basin (wife's tribe) Tsoo'-e-ä-wä'-tah

Also given as Too-hoo'-kah-mutch. Says her talk is same as Towinchebah same language as Too-hook'-mutch spoken by old Jane Whaley, wife of old Joe Whaley now living at Dunlap.

(1

THE WO'-PO-NUTCH (WO'-PUN-WITCH, WO'-PONG-UTCH or WO'-PUNG-WITCH SLURRED WŌ-PŌJ')[1]

The Wo'-po-nutch are a Western Monache tribe formerly occupying the mountainous area between Kings River on the north and the Giant Sequoia Forest known as Gen. Grant National Park on the south. The heart of their country was the valley of Mill Flat Creek, whence they ranged easterly to or beyond Boulder Creek. The western boundary was sharply marked by the crests of Pine or Delilah Ridge and McKenzie Ridge.

On the west and southwest their territory adjoined that of the related Emtimbitch; on the south (south of Gen. Grant National Park), that of another Western Monache tribe, the Wuksache. Thus in all directions they adjoin tribes of their own stock. They had no Yokut contacts, the Emtimbitch lying between them and the nearest tribes of that stock--the Choenimne and Chokimina.

[1] Information from old Joe Waley and middle aged son Will Waley, both born and raised in Mill Flat Valley south of Kings River and northwest of Gen. Grant-Sequoia Park. Joe Waley's wife (Jane) belongs to the Too-hook-mutch'--a related tribe from the north side of Kings River.

The tribal territory consisted primarily of the valley of Mill Flat Creek, extedning south from Kings River to the northern part of Sequoia National Forest (in the neighborhood of Log Corral Meadow), and easterly from Pine or Delilah Ridge and its southerly offset, McKenzie Ridge, to or beyond Boulder Creek,[1] thus including Indian Basin and Hume. My principal informant, old Joe Waley, said his people did not claim anything south of Gen. Grant Park, adding, "the Big Trees beyond belong to the Wuk-satch'".

When asked what tribe occupied the higher mountains east of his people (the Woponutch), he answered "Mono Piute, sometimes"--indicating that Indians from the east side of the Sierra sometimes came to hunt or fish in this region.

[1] Will Waley, the son, says his people claimed the mountain country east as far as Roaring Creek, thus including Sentinal Ridge and Monarch Divide.

RANCHERIAS AND CAMPS

The principal if not the only permanent rancheria and headquarters was Ko-ne-kwā'-tah (slurred Kon-nēj). The rancherias and camps whose names were obtained are:

Ko-ne-kwā'-tah . . . Principal (perhaps only) permanent village. Name applied also to valley of Mill Flat Creek.

O'-che-boo'-e-mah. . Camp site close to Kings River

Pā-go-ah'-wā-te . . North side, Kings close to river

So-ke'-wā-te . . . . Camp close to Kings River

Te'-an-no'-be-kwā'. . Camp on Kings River, "upstream"

Kah-rā'-o-nō'. . . . Below Millwood (apparently at or near lumber camp No.3)

Most of these were summer camps.

WO-PO-NUTCH GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Mill Flat Creek (valley)	Ko'-ne-kwā'-tah
Kings River	Te'-be-je'-mă-tă
Pine or Delilah Ridge	No-ho'-yah or Wo-ho'-yah
Country between Middle & South Forks Kings River	Pah'-ō-wahj'
~~Pine or Delilah Ridge~~	~~No-ho'-yah or Wo-ho'-yah~~

Too-hook-witch

A WOODEN MORTAR, SO-KAW

Mrs. Waley has a large partable wooden mortar the like of which I never saw before. She calls it So-kaw. It is a section cut out of a big black-oak tree and measures about two and a half feet in diameter a

last ½ p. 4

NAMES FOR NEIGHBORING TRIBES

Old Joe Waley in referring to tribes and bands of his own stock spoke the names which these tribes use for themselves (usually slurring them to the forms here given in parenthesis), namely :

Too-hook-mutch (Too-hooḱ), Hoó-doo-gé-dah (Hoó-doo-gē'd), HoI-́ko-mah, To-win-che-́bah (To-win-chēb́), Ko-ko-hē-́bah (Ko-ko-hēb́) Em-tim-bitch, and Wuk-sǎ-́che (Wuk-satch́).

The Drum Valley tribe he calls Ā-́te-pitch, and says that they talk different from his people.

Monache Piute 398

The names Mono & Monache

X23d 653

The term Mono, concerning which much confusion exists, is in my opinion untenable for any tribe of Indians. It has been said to be of unknown origin, but this is an error since ~~for~~ the name in slightly different forms, is applied by certain Mewuk and Midoo tribes to the peoples ~~tribes~~ east of themselves--east of the Sierra Nevada. Most of these eastern ~~tribe~~ tribes are the Shoshoneans commonly called Northern Piute, but the same name is applied to the Wahshoo.

In recent years the name Mono has been used for both the Mono Lake Piute and the Monache Piute of Owens Valley, together with their offshoots in the Sierra Nevada. This implies a failure to recognize the fact that the Mono Lake and Owens Valley groups speak different dialects, and that the several Piute tribes of the west flank of the Sierra are by no means closely related to those of the Mono Lake

O'-ne-kahg[As] Valley quail

O-no-mahm'; [As] :Noo-mah'-me[M] Burned

Oo'; [M] Kā; [M] Pe'-kah' [MAwAsHm] He (him, she or her)

Ool[A]; ·Ōl[M] Forehead
Also, :Ool'[AwAsHm]

Oo-lō'k-mah; [A] ·O-lok'-mah[MAw] Evening

·Oo-mah-me'; [Hm] :Wim-mah-mĕ'; [M] ·We-wah'-me[Aw] Ripe
Also, Oo'-mah-me'[As]

Oo-mahts-ke'[M] Milkweed thread

Oom'-pin-ne; [Aw] To-kah-lah[AHm] Falcon

Oom-tahl-jă[A] Little girl (4 to 12 years)

Oo-ni'-e-mah; [A] We-ni'-mah[As] ("dead some time"); De'-o-me[As]
("just now dead"); ·Te'-yu-me; [MAw] Nim; [Hm]
Ni'-mah[Hm] Dead

::Oop'; [MAH] O·p; [A] Is'-soo ōp[M] (Indian tobacco) Tobacco
Also, Ōp'[As]

region, but came directly from the Monache of Owens Valley, overflowing westward in the long ago through some of the high passes of the Sierra.

The relatively short distance in an air line between Mono Lake and the northeastern limit of the Sierra Monache tribes might be assumed to indicate close relationship. But the intervening lofty and inhospitable mountains form an austere barrier, apparently not crossed by either tribe. At all events, there is no question that the ancestors of the "Piute" tribes on the west side of the Sierra crossed the mountains from Owens Valley and are derivatives of the Owens Valley Monache. And furthermore, they are still called Monache by some of the indiginous tribes on the west and south--even as far away as the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

O-dis-se[M]; O-tis-se[Aw]; Aw-tis-se[M] Word

Also, O-dis-se[AsHm]

O-hā-mow-we[M]; Wah-hā-mow-we[M]; Wah-he-mah[A]; Ho-ge-che-wah[Aw] Black bear

O-jā-jah-ge[A] Stripe

Ōk-tah-le[MA-Aw]; To-kă-tahl[Aw] Blind

Ōk-tsah[Aw]; Chōk-chah[AsHm]; Pahl-low-we[A] Young

Ōl[M]; Ool[AwAsHm] Forehead

Also, Ool[A]

O-lok-mah[M]; Oo-lōk-mah[A] Evening

Also, O-lōk-mah[Aw]

O-mah-le-bah[Aw] Junco

O-mah-loo-lah[Hm]; O-nah-mum-dah[As] Hairy caterpillar

THE TERM MONO

Among the confusing ~~tribal~~ names used by ethnologists, (in a tribal sense) ~~the word MONO is~~ few are entitled to a more conspicuous place than MONO.

It was early applied to the band or tribe of Northern ~~desert~~ Piutes living in ~~about~~ Mono Lake (desert) in eastern California, but when or where it first appeared in print no one seems to know.

This much is certain: (eighty years ago) ~~In 1851~~ it was published in the Daily Alta Californian[1] ~~as~~ the name ~~of the~~ 'Mono Lake tribe'; and the following year (1852) ~~In 1852 it was used~~ by Lieut. Moore for the ~~Indians~~ same tribe (it was given for a name to the tribe) ~~at Mono Lake~~ (in whose honor) ~~for whom~~ he named Mono Pass[2] ~~(Hutchings'~~ And it was used in the same sense (for the Mono Lake Piutes) ~~Hutchings'~~ Calif. Mag. Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 8, July 1856); in 1858 (and subsequent years) by J. M. Hutchings[3]; in 1859 by Dr. L. H. Bunnell; in 1864 by Alexander S. Taylor; in 1866 by Franklin Campbell (who called ~~them~~ the tribe Mono Pi-Utes); in 1869 by Ross Browne, who states that Mono Lake "derives its name from the tribe of Indians originally inhabiting the vicinity" and so on to the present day.[4]

[4] Resources Pacific Slope, p. 303, 1869.

On the other hand, (the name has been much abused and) at the present time ~~the name~~

[1] Daily Alta California, April 23, June 12, + June 14, 1851.

[3] Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California. 1861 and subsequent editions.

The Term Mono

~~Mono~~ is often misapplied. (Perhaps its most prevalent misuse, especially by basket-collectors, (is in the designation of) ~~and amateurs in Indian lore, to~~ the Nim tribe on ~~and near~~ North Fork San Joaquin River. ~~and~~ In a broader sense (it is loosely applied) to several related Monache tribes inhabiting isolated valleys in the great pine forest of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada from North Fork ~~south~~ to Kings River. Among ethnologists (-even to the extent of including the Monache tribes of both sides of the High Sierra.-) (-sad to relate-) however its application is even less definite, sometimes contradictory, and in certain cases geographically erroneous. Thus, in the official Handbook of American Indians, ~~the word~~ "Mono" is defined as "A general term applied to the Shoshonean tribes of southeastern California by their neighbors on the west."[1] This very loose statement involves at least two serious errors: a geographic error, the region (in which the term is used) ~~meant~~ being far north of the area commonly known as "southeastern"

[1] Handbook Am. Indians, Part I, 932, 1907

The Term Mono

California; and an error of classification, the Shoshonean tribes of southeastern California belonging to several widely different divisions of the stock.

The further statement that "The origin and meaning of the term are obscure" is only in part true, for ~~but~~ a glance at the appended table (p.) of names used by other tribes for the so-called Mono shows that Mo-nah, Mo-noh, Mo-nok, Mo-ni-ah, and Mona-musse are names by which (not only) the Northern Piute tribes, east of the High Sierra ~~to the east~~ (including ~~those of~~ Mono Lake, but even the Washeho of the valley + adjacent parts of Nevada, ~~in some cases also the Monache Nim of North Fork~~, have been long known to some of the tribes of the west slope of the Sierra -- notably the Mewuk and Nissenan.

Kroeber (1907) applies the term 'Mono' to Piute tribes on both sides of the Sierra, mentioning the "San Joaquin Mono" and "Mono west of the crest of the Sierra Nevada," and on the same page introducing the term "Inyo Mono", by which he means the Monache of

Mono

Owens Valley (a brief vocabulary of whom he obtained from a Kern Valley woman of a different tribe.[a]

Dixon, possibly influenced by the implied associ- of the name of the lake and county, defines Mono as "A group of tribes occupying since the early 19th century a considerable area, mainly in Mono and Inyo Counties, California, and the adjacent part of Esmeralda County, Nevada."[b] This conflicts fundamentally with Kroeber's definition and with the use of the word as ordinarily understood, for Dixon expands the Mono area to embrace parts of two or more quite distinct linguistic groups. For Mono County in California, and the adjoining Esmeralda County in Nevada, are inhabited by bands of Northern Piute ("Paviotso" of Powell and Kroeber), while Inyo County is inhabited by the Panamint

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[a] Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., p. 114 (Vocabularies pp. 71-89), February 1907.

[b] Indian Population, Census of 1910, p.97, 1915.

and Pahkwahsitch (or Pah-kwah-zid-je) Shoshone and the Monache -- the latter being one of the tribes comprised in Kroeber's MONO!

So far as I am aware, Kroeber makes no mention of the Mono Piute of the Mono Lake region of middle-eastern California, to whom the name was originally applied, nor does he include them in his use of the term Mono except under his hybrid group name 'Mono-Paviotso.' The term as used by him therefore (singly and in combination) covers two quite distinct divisions of Shoshonean stock. For the Mono of Mono Lake speak a very different dialect from that of the Owens Valley and Sierra tribes which he calls Mono, and belong to the Northern, not the Monache, division.

The term Mono therefore, because of its varying use by other tribes and by numerous Early authors for the Piute of Mono Lake; because of its present popular use for a dif-

ferent tribe or group of closely allied tribes on the west flank of the Sierra, and because of ~~the painful circumstance of its recent~~ its unhappy use by ethnologists for two or more divisions of Shoshonean stock, is indefinite and confusing and should be dropped.

NAMES APPLIED by Authors TO MONO LAKE PIUTE

Name	Author	Date of Observation	Date of Publication
Published Names:			
Mona Monas & Monos	Daily Alta Calif J. McKee	1851 1851	1851 1853
Monos	Whitney	1852	1870
Mono	Lt. Moore[a]	1852	1856
Monos	Hutchings		1858, 1860 & 1871
Monos & Mono Indians	Hutchings Mag[b]		1858, 1860,
Mono & Monos	L. H. Bunnell	1853	1859 & 1861 1880
Mono Indians	Britton & Rey (map)		1857 + 3rd Ed. 1860
Monos	A. S. Taylor		1860 & 1863
Monos or Monutes	A. S. Taylor		1864
Mono Pi-Utes	H. G. Parker		1866
Mono Pi-Utes	A. H. Campbell	1866	1866
Monos	Alex. S. Taylor		1869
Mono tribe & Monos [of Nevada]	Ross Browne		1869
Pah Utahs of Mono Lake	Brace		1869

[a] Mono Pass (leading to Mono Lake) named after Indians of that name.-- Hutchings' Calif. Mag. Vol.1, No.1, p.8. July 1856. Author of article not stated. 1856.

[b] Valley on branch of Walker River, W Nevada, named 'Big Mono' from Mono Indians found there. Ibid, Vol. 2, No. 12 p.520 and 523, June 1858.

Mono Lake Piute

		Date of Observation	Date of Publication
Published Names:			
Cozaby Pah-Utes	F. Campbell		1870
Mono	A.W. Von Schmidt	1856	1857
Monos, Mono tribe	Kneeland		1871
Monos	Bancroft		1871
Monos	Lester		1873
Mono Pi Utes; Monos	Bancroft (after Von Schmidt & (after Campbell)		1874
Mono Indians	Williams (Trans continental map)		1876
Moan-au-zi	Powers		1877
Mono Indians	Gordon Cumming	1878	1884
Monos Pai-utes	Bunnell		1880 +
Mono Lake band of Pah-Utes; Mono Lake Indians	Thompson & West		1881
Mono (Pah-uta)	Hutchings		1886
Monos	Mitchell		1897
Mono Indians	John Muir	various	1901
Mono Indians	Fiske (Le Conte)	188?	1918
Monos	Gordon		1892
Mónos, Monos	Galen Clark		1904
Mono	Dixon		1913 & 1915
Monos	SF Chronicle		1916 (Aug. 4)
Monos	L. Truchot		1919
Mono Indians	Bishop [Calif.] Register April 19, 1923.		1923 (April 19)
Mono, Monos, Mono Lake Inds.	Chalfant		1922

Mono Lake Piute

Name	Author	Date of Observation	Date of Publication
Published Names:			
Mono tribe [& Piute]	SanFrancisco Daily News		July 26, 1924
Mono Indians	San Francisco Call		July 27, 1924
Mono Indians [Lake]	Fresno Bee		Aug. 4, 1924
Monos	Ansell Hall (Merced Sun)		Dec. 11, 1924
Mono	Kroeber		1925
Monos of Nevada [at Yosemite]	Mill Valley Record		July 24 1926
Mono Indians	{Owens Valley, Calif {San Fernando Sun		1932 Feb. 12.
monah} Mono} for Wahshoo (Cum)	Kowwatk	Nov. 1928	N.

NAMES APPLIED TO MONO LAKE PIUTE BY OTHER TRIBES

(Kwe-chah dik-kah)

Koo-chah'-be-ah-wah'-te neu-mă...By Bishop Creek Piute.

Koo-tsă'-be dik'-kah kud'-dy neu'-mă...By Pyramid Lake and Truckee Piute.

{Kween-ag-
{Kwe'-nă-gwet'-tah . . . Bishop Creek Monache name for Long Valley Piute [Tribe same as at Mono Lake].—

Koo-zab'-be-te-kah' (Poo-tsah'-be-te-kah')...Monache name for Mono Lake Piute.

Moan'-au-zi...By Nishinam (Powers 1877).

Mo'-nah, Mo-ni'-ah...By Yosemite Muwa and applied to both Mono Lake Piute and the Piute tribes of the Sierra.

Mo'-nah and Mo'-na--mus-se...By the Nis'-sim Pā'-we-nan of Poosoone.

Mo'-nah and

Mo-nahk ~~or Mo-nak~~...By Tuolumne Mew-wah (given me by the Potoanche, Chowchilla, and Bald Rock Mewuk in 1902 and 1903).

Mo-nahk and Mo-nok to

Pah-be-o'-zo...By Olancha Pak-wă-zid-je.

Se'-be-doo-mah
Se-wan'-a-gwat } By Muwă?

Too-ne-gă-bah...One of their names for themselves.

Tŭ'-in-de-sow'-wa (Tun'-de-sow'-wa)...Nuvahandit name.

Doubtless same as my Mo-nă-mus-se and by inference applies to Piute from Mono Lake northward to Walker River region and may include Washoo.

THE MONACHE

The Owens Valley Piute together with the series of small isolated Piute tribes occupying certain mountain valleys on the west flank of the Sierra in the interior of California, from the upper waters of the San Joaquin to those of the Kawiah, constitute the Monache group, and although differing among themselves ~~presenting certain individual~~ dialectically ~~ences~~ are closely related linguistically. They include ~~monticolas~~ often erroneously called 'mono,' the Nim ~~or so called 'Mono'~~ of North Fork region, ~~their near neighbors the Yisenchi of Little Joaquin~~, the Holkoma of Pine Ridge north of Kings River, the Entimbitch[1] of Mill Creek near Dunlap, the Hoponutch (or Ho-pung-witch) of a little higher up in the same region, the Nuksache of Eschom Valley, and the Padoosha (or Padwishe) of Three Rivers. The dialects spoken by these tribes are so close to that of the Owens

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[1] Kroeber, in a note at the end of his Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. (Univ.Calif.Pubs.Arch.& Ethn.,Vol.4,No.3,p.165,1907), states on the authority of S. A. Barrett, that the "Endimbitch" are "Yokuts, not Shoshonean Mono." This is a most unfortunate error, due doubtless to the circumstance that Barrett's informant spoke both languages. I obtained an excellent vocabulary from the Entimbitch in 1903, which I have since verified.

Valley Monache as to leave no doubt of their origin from that tribe. But why and how long ago they migrated westerly over the lofty passes of the High Sierra to the remote and isolated valleys they now inhabit no man can say. In an air line the territory of the northernmost bands, ~~the so-called~~ ~~Mono~~ Nim and Yiancha of the North Fork region, is less than 40 miles distant from that of the Mono-Piute (a Northern Piute tribe) of Mono Lake, but a barrier of lofty mountains intervenes and the languages are materially different.

Waterman recognizes "two 'Paiute' languages, both spoken in the Great Basin area"√ -- the Southern and the Northern; but errs in classing the Sierra Monache (whom he unhappily calls 'Mono') with the Northern, saying that their language "is very similar."

√ T. T. Waterman: Phonetic Elements of the Northern Paiute Language, p. 14, 1911.

The Monache are of mixed affinities, their interrelations with other Shoshonean tribes being intricate and complicated. Linguistically, the closest relationship appears to be with Panamint and Pakwazidje, more words being common to Monache and these tribes than to Monache and Northern Piute, although the preponderance is not great. Some words (as Hŭ-pe for woman, and Pi-ah for water) are distinctive, differing from those of all the surrounding tribes; yet a considerable number agree with Chemeweve, a typical Southern Piute tribe; others with Newooah and Tolchinne -- the most aberrant of the Southern Piute series.

Exceptionally, Northern Piute and Monache agree and are arrayed against all the other tribes, as in No-ve, the word for house, while in Shoshone, Panamint, Pakwasitch, and Southern Piute (Chemeweve, Nuvahandit, and Newooah), house is Gah-ne or Kah-ne.

Hence, while in many respects Monache is intermediate between Northern Piute and Panamint Shoshone, it differs materially from both, and while in certain words it resembles Newooah on the south, in others it resembles Chemeweve on the east.√ This quadruple relationship shows that Monache could not have been derived from any of these in their present forms, denoting a greater antiquity for the tribe than one would be led to suspect from its present geographic position. In other words it seems clear that the ancestry of the Monache dates back to a period antecedent to the complete differentiation of the surrounding tribes.

√ My vocabularies show that a materially larger number of Monache words agree with the geographically remote Chemeweve than with the geographically nearer Nuvahandits. This is suggestive in view of ancient origin of the group.

NAMES USED FOR MONACHE OF OWENS VALLEY
(Incomplete)

Book Names:	Authority	Date of pub.	
Monoes	Beale ✓	1856	
Mono	Von Schmidt	1856	
Mono	Henley (1856)	1857	Owens Valley
Pah-Utahs	Burton	1857	Owens Lake
Wokopee	Beale	1859	Owens Valley
Monatchee	Wm. H. Knight	1863	"In Tulare Valley"
"Monos or Monutes"	Taylor ✓	1864	
Monache	Daley (1865)	1867	Owens Valley
Py-utes	Simpson	1869	Owens & other rivers of Great Basin
Monache	J.B.McIntosh J.W.Miller	1870	Owens River
Monacha	B.C.Whiting	1872	East of Sierra
Monos	Lester ✓	1873	
Western Payutes	Oscar Loew (1875)	1876	Inyo & So. Mono counties
Monache	Belknap	1876 & 1877+	Owens River

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

Monache	Commr. Ind. Af.	1877+	Owens River
Manaches Monachees	Powers	1877	Owens Valley & Sierra Nevada
Mono, Monos	Powers	1877	Owens Valley & Sierra Nevada
Pa-Uta	Gatschet	1879	
Tohaktivi	Powell	1881	Owens River, White Mountains
Monache	Hoffman	1886	
Monaches	War Rebel. Recs.	1897	
Mono & Monachi	Kroeber	1907	
Monache Mo-nă-che	Merriam MS	1909	
Wakopee	W.A. Chalfant	1922	Owens River
Mono	Kroeber [Hdbk]	1925	
Eastern Mono	W. D. Strong	1927	

NAMES APPLIED TO OWENS VALLEY MONACHE AND THEIR SEVERAL BANDS, BY THEMSELVES AND NEIGHBORING TRIBES

Chak'-ke-sey'-uts. . . Monache (of Lone Pine) name for Monache band on 1st creek north of Independence Creek.--

Horse-thief tribe. . . Term used for Indians of Owens Valley and of west slopes of Sierra.-- San Francisco Daily Chronicle, June 26, 1854.

Kwe-am'-mit. . . Olanche (Pahkwăsidie) name for Bishop Creek Indians.--

Kwe'-nah-pat'-se. . . Monache name for related band in Round Valley.--

Mo-nă'-che. . . New-od'-ah and Wiktchumne name for Owens Valley Monache.--

Monache. . . Yokut name for Owens Valley Monache.--

Monachi. . . Yokut name for eastern and western Monos.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.585, 1925.

Mo-ni'-ah... Yokut name for Nim. of North Fork (Mrs Teaford) 1930

Nom-bi'-ie. . . Olanche (Pahkwasidie) name for Owens Valley Monache.--

No'-no-pi-nă-neum. . . Name used by Monache of Independence Creek for Monache of Lone Pine.--

O'-kah-vi-da-kah. . . Monache of Lone Pine name for Bishop Creek Piute.--

Pah-ah'-go-hots (or Pah-hah'-gah-hootch'). . . Monache on Turtle Creek in Owens Valley, name for themselves.--

[Pak-wă-zid-ie. . . Owens Lake tribe (Name given by Olancha Shoshone).--]

Pe-ag'-gah-te-kah'. . . Monache(of Lone Pine) name for band in Long Valley.--

Pe'-sah-poo'-at'-te-neu'-me. . . Bishop Creek Piute name for themselves.--

Pe-tah'-na-gwaht'-tă. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for related bands at Big Pine, Lone Pine and Independence.--

Pe-ton-ă-kwaht (or Pe-tah'-nă-gwat). . . Mono Lake Piute name for Monache band at Bishop Creek.--

Pitanakwat. . . "Mono" of Owens Valley name for themselves and used by their kinsmen for them.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.585, 1925.

Se'-ve-nă-gwet'-tah. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for related band in Fish Lake Valley.--

Tak'-ke-sev'-vuts. . . Monache band on Oak Creek, north of Independence.--

Ut'-tă-oo'-le gwet'-tah. . . Bishop Creek Monache name for Monache band at Benton.--

Wo'-ko-rōb'. . . Monache band on Independence Creek.--

Yiwinanghal. . . Tubotelobelā name for Monache Piute of Inyo County.-- Kroeber, 1907.
(?)

Published NAMES USED INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY FOR MONACHE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA (west slope) (Incomplete)

Book Names:

Monas	McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft	1851 & 1853
Monoes	Johnston	1851
Monas	Ryer	1852
Monoes	Johnston (1851)	1853
Monas-Indians	Meyer (1850)	1855
Monoes	Beale ✓	1856
Monos	Lewis (1856 & 1857) [Headwaters San Joaquin River.]	1856 & 1857
Mono	Wessells (1853)	1857
Noo-tah-ah	Wessells (1853)	1857
Monos	Lewis	1856, 1857, 1858
Monos	Taylor	1860
Mo-nos	Lewis (1859)	1860
Ho-na-che	Hutchings	1861
Monos	Taylor (after Beale)	1860, 1863
"Monos or Monutes"	Taylor ✓	1864
Monos	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1862
Monatchee	Knight	1864
Monos	Purcell ✓	1870
Monos	Bancroft	1871
Ho-na-chee	Lester	1873
Monos	Lester ✓	1873
Manaches, Manachees	Powers	1877

✓ Not certain whether the name relates to the Owens Valley or the Sierra Monache, or both.

Mono, Monos	Powers	1877
Nut-ha	Powers	1877
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
Mono-Paviotso	Kroeber	1907
Monachi Monadji Mono	Kroeber	1907
Mono	Waterman	1911
Monos	Fresno Herald	1922
Mono	Kroeber [Hdbk]	1925
Mono Indians [Auberry region, Fresno Co.]	Fresno Republican	Jan. 1, 1926
Mono [Sycamore Cr. Holkoma.]	S. F. Examiner	Jan. 6, 1926
Monos [Dunlap, Mill Cr. Val. Entimbitch]	Fresno Republican T.T. Waterman.	Apr. 24, 1927
Western Mono	W. D. Strong	1927
North Fork Mono	W. D. Strong	1927

NAMES APPLIED TO SIERRA TRIBES OF MONACHE PIUTE BY THEMSELVES AND BY OTHER TRIBES

Balwisha. . . Yokut name for "Monachi" on the Kaweah, especially on its south side.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.586, 1925.

Entimbitch. . . Tribe on Mill Creek near Dunlap, Fresno Co. Name for themselves and used by neighboring tribes.-- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Holkoma. (Hol-o-kom-mah and Towinchéba). . . Tribe on Pine Ridge north of Kings River. Names used by themselves.-- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904

Holkoma . . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.586, 1925.

Horse-thief tribe. . . Term used for Indians of Owens Valley and on west slopes of Sierra.-- San Francisco Daily Chronicle, June 26, 1854.

Kash-ă-woo-shah. . . Wuksache name for Nim at North Fork San Joaquin.--

Ko-ko-he'-bah. . . Tribe in Burr Valley and on west side Pine Ridge, Fresno County. Name for themselves; also applied to them by the Holkoma. -- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Monachi. . . Yokut name for "eastern and western Monos". -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Mo'-nah, Mo-ni'-ah. . . Name applied by Yosemite Mŭwa to North Fork Nim and other Sierra bands, and also to Mono Lake Piute. -- Cum

Mono. . . Name in common popular use for North Fork Nim, and also for other Monache bands in the Sierra. -- Cum

Nim. . . Tribe on North Fork San Joaquin. Name for themselves. -- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX., No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Noo-tah-ah (plural Nuchawayi). . . Yokut name (meaning 'Easterners') for Monache Piute tribes on San Joaquin and Kings Rivers. -- Kroeber, 1905.

Nuta'a. . . Yokut name for "western Mono". -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 584, 1925.

Pad'-doo-sha or Pad-wish-shă. . . Wuksache name for tribe at Three Rivers on Kaweah River. --

Pas'-se-watch. . . Entimbitch name for Wuksăche. --

Pă-zo-ō'ds. . . Name used by Holkoma for Nim of North Fork San Joaquin. -- Merriam, Science, N.S., Vol. XIX, No. 494, pp. 912-917, June 17, 1904.

Pi'-yu-mi. . . Holkoma name for one of their villages on Pine Ridge--not a distinct tribe. --

Posgisa or Poshgisha. . . Yokut name for 'Monos' south of San Joaquin River on Big Sandy Creek and toward heads of Little and Big Dry Creeks. -- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 585, 1925.

Toi'-nitch. . . Choenimne and Chokimina name for tribe at Trimmer Springs. --

Too-hook'-mutch. . . Entimbitch name for related tribe at Trimmer Springs, Kings River. --

Towinchéba. . . Same as Holkoma. (One of their names for themselves.)

Wah'-wum . . . Yunabbe rancheria in Drum Valley, near Schoolhouse. Said to speak same as Em'tim-bitch. — Conn.

Waksachi. . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.586, 1925.
See Wuksache.

Wă-pon-nutch (or Wo-pung-witch). . . (Wuksache and Wiktchumne name for tribe next above Emtimbitch, at Millwood Flume (No.4).—

Winanghatal. . . Kern River Tübatulabal name for "western Mono".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.585, 1925.

Wobonuch. . . Yokut name for Monachi at head of Mill Creek and in the pine ridges to the north.--
Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.585, 1925.

Wuksache . . . Tribe in Eschom Valley. Name for themselves.--
[Plural Wakesdachi.-- Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., IV, 121. 1907.]

Yi'-an-che . . . Muwa name for Monache tribe on Little Joaquin adjoining Nim, just east of North Fork.--

Yu-nab'-be . . . Tribe in Drum Valley. Name given by Yokut. Said to talk like Em'tim-bitch. — Conn

Wah'-wum . . . Yunabibe rancheria in Drum Valley, near Schoolhouse. Said to speak same as Em'-tim-bitch. — Conn.

Wakaachi. . . Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.886, 1925.
See Wuksache.

Wä-pon-nutch (or Wo-pung-witch). . . (Wuksache and Wiktchunne name for tribe next above Antimbitch, at Millwood Flume (No.4).—

Winanghatal. . . Kern River Tübatulabal name for "western Mono".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.885, 1925.

Wobonuch. . . Yokut name for Monachi at head of Mill Creek and in the pine ridges to the north.--
Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p.885, 1925.

Wuksache . . . Tribe in Eschom Valley. Name for themselves.--
[Plural Wakesdachi.-- Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., IV, 121. 1907.]

Yi'-an-che . . . Muwa name for Monache tribe on Little Joaquin adjoining Nim, just east of North Fork.--

Yu-nab'-be . . . Tribe in Drum Valley. Name given by Yokut. Said to talk like Em'-tim-bitch. — Conn

From Monache Tribes, Bands + Villages

(M V) Wo-pon-nut ch

Kadawinao - Woponuch village (apparently near Mill Flat Creek. Gayton, 1930.

Nimaiawe - Wobonuch ~~village~~ camp, 2 miles from Taobin, a Pasvaj camp. Gayton, 1930.

See p. 28 for Wo-pon-nutch synonomy.

Ā-te-pitch Woponnutch name for Drum Valley tribe (C.H.M.)

Pasvaj Woponuch collective name for people on No. Fork Kaweah River, chiefly Yaksachi + Wukchumne.

Wo-pung'-witch: Tribe at the logging camps "No.3" and "No.4" on Mill Flat Cfeek, south of Kin s River, Fresno Co., Calif

Name given me by Wuksache and Wikchumne in 1903. Closely related to Em'-tim'-bitch, but living higher up in Mountains.

Wo-po-noich: Mentioned together with "En-dim-bitz" and "Wuk-sa-chi" as "branches of the Piute tribe". Martha Louise Baker in Fresno [Calif.] Republican, Dec.14,1924.

Wo-ponuch: Alternative spelling of Wobonuch used by A.H.Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So.Central Calif., pp.61,82;1930.

"No, this is all right for me."

~~The North stick was cold and icy and not burning, the South stick was warm and burning a little on the end.~~

Anikadel said:"Eagle Chief came to me last night. Jā-mul had told ~~him~~ the eagle that there is another world East of this one. Four ~~men~~ people tried to find it but couldn't get there."

One on the south side, the other on the north side. The one on the South side was dry and burning a little at the end; the one on the North side was ~~xxxx~~ green and dead was leaking sap at the end where it nearly touched the other. Anikadel asked his grand-

"No, this is all right for me."

~~The North stick was cold and icy and not burning, the South stick was warm and burning a little on the end.~~

Anikadel said:"Eagle Chief came to me last night. Jā-mul told ~~him~~ the eagle that there is another world East of this one. Four ~~men~~ people tried to find it but couldn't get there."

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Wo'h-pon-nutch: Western Monabe tribe, centered in Mill Creek Flat. ~~high up on~~ ~~at No. 3~~

Their most recent habitation was at ~~No. 3 logging camp, South of Kings River, Fresno Co.~~ said to have been

Name given me by Wuksache of Fresno Val as W Wah-pon-nutch in 1903. ~~Given as~~ Pronounced Wo'-pon-nutch (Shown ~~and~~ Wo-pōj') by members of tribe in 1930.--

Wobenchasi: ~~See~~ Plural of Wobonuch, wh. See.

Wobonoch: See Wobonuch.

Wobonuch: ~~Yokut name for Piute tribe "on or among the pine ridges beyond Dunlop".~~ Given by Kroeber as. Other spellings Wobunuch, Wobonoch (plural Wobenchasi).--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 121, 130, 1907. A.H. Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So. Central Calif., pp61, 82, 1930 and Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, p.239, map p.248, 1929.

Kroeber

Woobanuch?

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.

June 13, 1930

Mr. H.S.Allen
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau
255 Commercial Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Allen:

Wo'-pan-nutch or Wo'-pon-nutch (slurred Wo-poj') . . . Western Monache tribe on upper Mill Flat Creek south of Kings River and above the Emtimbitch(at Millwood Flume, lumber camps No.3 and No.4). Their name for themselves.

Villages mainly in ~~many in~~ Ko'-ne-kwā'-tah--their name for the valley of Mill Flat Cr.--& neighborhood of junction of this creek with Kings River; hunting territory extending from Kings River south to Gen.Grant Sequoia Forest, and from Pine (or Delilah) Ridge & McKenzie Ridge easterly to Boulder Cr.--Told me by members of tribe.--

Synonymy:

Wo-pung'-witch . . . Pronunciation given me by Wiktchumne in 1902.--

Wah'-pon-nutch . . . Pronunciation given me by Wuksache in 1903.--

"Wobonuch, Wobunuch, Wobonoch, plural Wobenchasi" Kroeber,Shoshonean Dialects of Calif.,121,130, Feb.1907.

Wo-po-noich Martha Louise Baker, Fresno Republican [Calif.], Dec.14,1924.

Wobonuch Kroeber, Hdbk.Inds.Calif.,585, 1925.

Wobonuch A.H.Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, 239,map 248, Sept.1929.

Wobonuch and Woponuch A.H.Gayton,Ghost Dance of 1870 in So.Central Calif.,61,82,March 1930.

Wobonuch A.H.Gayton,Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans,367,380, 382,387, Oct.1930.

Wo'-pan-nutch . . . Western Monache tribe south of Kings River, centering in valley of Mill Flat Cr. Their most recent rancheria is said to have been at Logging camp No.3.--

SYNONYMY:

Wah'-pon-nutch...Name given me by Wuksache of Eshom Valley in 1903. Pronounced Wo'-pon-nutch (slurred Wo-poj) by members of tribe in 1930.--

Wobonuch ... Given by Kroeber as Yokut name for Piute tribe "on or among the pine ridges beyond Dunlap". Other Kroeber spellings Wobunuch, Wobonoch (plural Wobenchasi).--Kroeber, Shosh. Dialects Calif.,121,130, 1907.

Wo-po-noich ... mentioned together with "En-dim-bitz" and "Wuk-sa-chi" as "branches of the Piute tribe".--Martha Louise Baker in Fresno [Calif.] Republican, Dec.14, 1924.

Wobonuch .. A.H.Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-Making, 239,map 248, Sept.1929.

Wobonuch (Woponuch) ... A.H.Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So.Central Calif., 61,82, March 1930.

The son replied, "I'll tell you tonight." ¶ The father insisted, ~~said~~,

"No, I want to know today, ~~in the day time~~, not tonight."

¶ The son didn't eat any breakfast but went out after his wife

and ~~told~~ said to her, "We shall have to go in, my father wants to see

you." So they went in.

[There was only a dim light ~~all~~ over the world for the

Moon and Sun were on the ground far away in the east.]

~~So He brought his wife in.~~ ¶ The old man looked at her and said,

"That's all right. That's the girl I wanted you to get." And

he told his wife to cook, saying, ~~and [illegible]~~, "Treat her ~~That's~~ well, for she ~~that's~~

WO'-PO-NUTCH--A WESTERN MONACHE TRIBE CLOSELY RELATED TO

THE TOO-HOOK-WITCH, HOO-DOO-GE-DAH?& TO-WIN-CHE-BAH

Information from Old Joe Whaley and middle aged son Will Whaley, both born and raised in Mill Flat Valley south of Kings River and northwest of Millwood and Gen.Grant-Sequoia Park.

The name of the tribe, Wó-po-nutch, he almost always abbreviated to Wó-poj'.

The name of Mill Flat Valley, Ko-ne-kwā'-tah, he usually slurred to Ko-ne-kwā' or Kon-nēj'. It was also the name of the principal rancheria.

The tribal territory extended south from Kings River and Middle Fork Kings, to the northern part of Sequoia Forest (in the neighborhood of Log Corral Meadow) and easterly from Pine or Delilah Ridge and McKenzie Ridge to Boulder Creek. (Will Whaley, the son, says his people claimed the mountain country east to Roaring Creek and Tehipete, thus including Sentinal Ridge and Dome and Monarch Divide.)

RANCHERIAS AND CAMPS

As already stated the principal if not the only

X/23u-v/G54

Shoshone - Panamint Shoshone

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Alabama Range	Toi'-yah hah-be'te[O]
Amargosa Desert N to Beatty	O-wep'-pe[DV]
Antelope Valley, W end Mohave Desert	Mo'-go-neu
Argus Mts	Tin'-dă-boo[P]
Ash Meadows	Koi-yo po'-tah[DV]
Avawatz Mts. ("not ours")	Ah-pi'-che[DV] [tribe and place name]
Baldy Mt. N of Telescope Peak	Too-rar'-ră-up
Ballarat	Kah'-wu[DV]
Black Mts. (Funeral Mts. S of Furnace Cr. and DV. Hotel)	Pe-shah'-pe Toi-ab'-be[DV]
Bennett Well	Too-gah-bōs[DV]
Canyons	
Canyon NW head Death Valley	O-vin'-tah nav-var[DV] [trail & road there]
Chukawalla Canyon	Wesh-show'-wah
Cottonwood Canyon	Nah-vah'-re[DV]
Death Valley Canyon (N of Bennett Well)	Wish'-she[DV] ["lots water there"]
Hall Canyon & Indian Camp	(How-tah[DV] (Te-ar'-rum bi-ah
Hanupa Canyon	Wish'-she ["not our name"]
Happy Canyon	Wah'-ko no-noon

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Canyons (Cont.)	
Jail Canyon	Tun-do'-sah
Johnson Canyon (Spring place)	Tan'-no-kwin[DV]
Johnson Canyon (whole canyon, both sides mts.)	Poo'-e-cher'-ring-ah
Pleasant Canyon	Kwe'-dap-po no-noon
Six-Spring Canyon	Mo-roo-nah-che no-noop
Tuber Canyon	Tu'-vah noo'-pe
Willow Creek Canyon (clear to top; deepest of all)	rock canyon Tim-bit'-tah no-noo'-pe
Canyon NW head Death Valley	O-vin'-tah nav-var[DV] [trail & road there]
Charcoal Kilns (near Wild Rose)	Wah-bo'-te[DV]
Charcoal Kilns Spring	Koo'-waht
Chukawalla Canyon	Wesh-show'-wah
Cottonwood Canyon	Nah-vah'-re[DV]
Cottonwood Creek (W of Owens Lake)	Hoo'-room[O]
Darwin	(Yet-tahng'-ahnd[DV. O.] (Yet'-tang nug'-gah[P]
Daylight Spring (at summit)	Yat-tum'-bo[DV]
Death Valley	(Bow-no-pe-be[DV] ["Big Wash"] (Tim-be'-shah[DV. O.] (Tim'-bish yo'-wung[DV. P.]
Death Valley Canyon (N of Bennett Well)	Wish'-she[DV] ["lots water there"]
Death Valley Salt Flat (Salt Ground)	Oi'-yo-gum'-be-rum-[DV]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Eagle Borax Works, Mesquite Flat.....	To'-we
Emigrant Gap.....	Too-me'-ah[DV.] [Top-me-ah?]
Emigrant Gap Mt. or Sheep Mt. (Tucki of USGS Map).....	Tah'-ki[DV.] [or Tuk'-ki]
Emigrant Spring (last spring).....	(Pah-bah'-sup (Pah'-be-koo[DV.]
Emigrant Wash.....	Koo-choo'-e[DV.]
Fish Lake Valley (Pipers).....	So-ro-kwahn[DV. O.] [Shoshone territory?]
Funeral Mts. (low part N of Furnace Creek)	Pe'-ge[DV.]
Black Mts. Ridge S of Furnace Creek....	Pe-shah'-pe Toi-ab'-be[DV.]
East of Furnace Creek & Hotel.....	Po'-pah[DV.]
East of Eagle Borax Works.....	Too-goo'-mah
Furnace Creek.....	Tim-bish'-she no-kwin'[DV.]
Furnace Creek (ranch flat).....	Lat'-tŭ-ah[DV.]
Furnace Creek Wash.....	Pah'-room bi'-ah no'-noop
Gold Hill.....	Choong'-gah
Grapevine Mts. (S of Grapevine Canyon)....	Ow-wah'-gi [Ow-gah-gi?]
Green Water.....	Pah-wi'-pah
Haiwa (Pond, Meadows & place).....	Mah'-ra-bo'[O.]
Hall Canyon & Indian Camp.....	(How-tah[DV.] (Te-ar'-rum bi-ah
Hanupa Canyon.....	Wish'-she ["not our name"]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Happy Canyon.....	Wah'-ko no-noon
High Sierra Range.....	(Pah'-per-rah Toi-ab'-be[P.] (Pe-ap'-per-rah Toi-ab'-be[DV. O. P.]
Sleeping Beauty Mt.....	Ad'-dah-rah we'-ah[O.]
Hole in Rock (Spring).....	Mo'-num bah'-che
Indian Camp on Mesquite Flat 1/4 mile N of Furnace Creek Ranch.....	Gah'-ne [home]
Inyo Mts.....	(Nun'-nŏ-nōp'[P.] (Pan'-no-do yab'-be[O.]
Inyo Mts. W of Saline Valley	
Cerro Gordo Mine.....	Sah-go'-ro[DV. O.]
Spring in Inyo Mts. near Wahkoba.....	Pah-mo'-che[DV.]
Jail Canyon.....	Tun-do'-sah
Johnson Canyon (Spring place).....	Tan'-no-kwin[DV.]
Johnson Canyon (whole canyon, both sides mts.).....	Poo'-e-cher'-ring-ah
Keeler, E side Owens Lake.....	(Ko'-nah-kah'-zah[DV.] (Ko-no-kah'-to[O.] (Pah'-nah-ki'-dup-pă[P.]
Koso Hot Springs.....	Mo-ah'-tah
Koso Mts. ("People same as at Darwin")....	Ki'-no-mo-ne'-ah[DV. O. P.]
Little Lake.....	(Pah-boon'-dah[DV.] (Pah-wōn-tahng[O.]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Mesquite Flat N part DV (incl. Surveyor's Well).....	O'-ye[DV.]
Mesquite (Well or Valley?).....	(Oi'-hu[DV.] (O'-e-hu[O.]
Mt. in Argus Range W of Searls Lake.....	Moo-kub'-ba [lots rocks & little timber]
Mt. Whitney region, High Sierra.....	Te-wŏ'n-kahmp[O.]
Olancha & country E and S of Owens Lake..	(Ko-nah'-kaht[DV.] (Pah-kwah'-se[O.]
Olancha Creek (and country S and E of Owens Lake)...	(Pah-kwah'-se[O.] (Pah-kwas'-se-gut[O.]
Olancha Peak.....	Ar-rah'-go we'-ah[O.]
Owens Lake (in 1931 a dry salt bed).....	(Patch-e-ah-tah[O.] (Pat-se-at-tah[DV.] (Pat-chet-tah[P.]
Owens Lake country (E and S of Lake).....	(Ko-nah'-kaht[DV.] (Pah-kwah'-se[O.]
Owens River.....	Pah'-tah[O.]
Owens Valley.....	(Yaw-gum-pē[O.] (Yŏ-gump[O.]
Panamint Mts.....	(Ki'-goo-tah[DV.] (Ki'-goot[DV.]
Panamint Valley.....	(How'-tă yo'-wung[P.] valley (Pan'-ă-min yo'-gum[DV.] (Pan'-ă-mint[DV.]
Pleasant Canyon.....	Kwe'-dap-po no-noon
Poison Spring ('Salt Spgs.') W side DV 5 miles NW Furnace Cr.Rch...	Wah-bah'[DV.]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Cont.)

Saline Valley.....	Kŏ'[O.]; Kŏ'-o[DV.]
Saratoga Springs.....	Moo-tah[DV.]
Six-Spring Canyon.....	Mo-roo-nah-che no-noop
Slate Range (SW of Panamint Valley).....	Tin'-dab-boo [Tin'-tă-boo][DV.]
Stovepipe Wells (in DV).....	Too-goo'-mut-tah[DV.] [always water here]
Telescope Peak.....	(Se'-ump[DV.P.] (She-um-ba
Telescope Range.....	(Ki'-go Toi-ab-be (Tim'-bo ab'-be
Tuber Canyon.....	Tu'-vah noo'-pe
Tule Spring (3 miles above Eagle Borax Works).....	Yah'-e-var'-ră
Warm Springs, Panamint Valley.....	(Pa-boo'-nah (Pah-bah'-sup[DV.] (Poo'-we char'-ring-gah[DV.]
Wild Rose Spring.....	(Sin-no-var[DV.] (Soo-nah-bar'-re[O.] -var-
Willow Creek Canyon (clear to top; deepest of all).....	rock canyon Tim-bit'-tah no-noo'-pe
Windy Gap (Wingard Pass).....	(Too-wij'-je-hoo'-no[DV.] (To-nin'-che-wă[P.]

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER

INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

Ah-pi'-che.... Name used by the Death Valley Panamint for tribe inhabiting north-central part of Mohave Desert about Avawatz Mts. and Soda Lake (SE of Death Valley).

Kahp'-să-kum.. Name used by the Panamint of Darwin for Yokut tribes of the Tule River-Visalia region.

Ko'-so-ze'-um.. Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for related band in Coso Mts. [same tribe as at Olancha].

Kwe-am'-mit... Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for the Owens Valley Piute at Bishop, Benton, and Round Valley--band usually included under Pan-nă'-wā.

Mo'-go-neŭ;
Mo'-go-neua... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley, Panamint Valley & Owens Lake for bands in Mohave Desert incl. Antelope Valley, Tehachapi & Tejon Mts.; believed also to incl. the band at Canebrake in Walker Pass & the Chimaweve of Colorado Riv.

Nōm-bī'-je.... Name or nickname used by Olancha Pakwasitch as an alternate for Pan-nă'-wā of Owens Valley from Lone Pine N to Bishop, Benton, and Round Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER

INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

Pah-be-o'-zo.. Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for 'Piute' of Long Valley, Mono Lake, and northward.

Pah-min'-dah.. Name used by the Panamint of Darwin for Yokut tribes of the Fresno region.

Pan-nă-wā.... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley, Panamint Valley, & Owens Lake for Piute of Owens Valley from Lone Pine N to Bishop, Benton, & Round Valley.

Pi-yu'-tse;
Pi-yūch..... Name used by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley and Owens Lake for Southern Piute of Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, & Moapa; also believed to incl. Barstow & Dagget in Mohave Desert.

So-so'-ne..... Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for Southern Shoshone of Central Nevada, incl. Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt. (and W to Fish Lake Valley?)

Tan'-de-wīch.. Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for Shoshonean tribe in Northern part of Mohave Desert (incl. Searls Lake and Soda Lake).

Tim'-pe-shă-se Name used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for their own bands in Death Valley and Panamint Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER

INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

To-boon' or
To-vo'-an..... Name used by the Panamint of Darwin for the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

Yah'-vitch or
Wah'-bitch.... Nickname used by the Olancha Pakwasitch for the Tubotelobelā of Kern Valley.

PANAMINT SHOSHONE NAMES FOR THEIR OWN AND OTHER

INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS

DV Band in Death Valley
O Band at Olancha on Owens Lake
P Panamint Band

Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, & Moapa	**Pi-yooch'** O.DV **Piyutse**
Antelope Valley (west and Mohave Desert) incl. Tehachapi and Tejon Mts.	**Mo'-go-neu** P.O.
Barstow and Dagget (Mohave Desert)	**Piyutse** O.DV
Bishop south to Lone Pine, Owens Valley	**Pan-nă-wā (also called Nōm-bī'-je)**
Bishop north to Round Valley and Benton, Owens Valley	**(Pan-nă-wā** **(Kwe-am'-mit** O.
Canebrake (Walker Pass tribe) & SW in Mts. to Tehacahpi	**Mo'-go-neua** DV
Chimaweve of Colorado River	**Mo'-go-nĕu** O.
Colorado River to Tehachapi (Mohave Desert)	**Mo'-go-nĕu** O. **("good people")**
Coso Mts. (Panamint Shoshone same as at Olancha)	**Ko'-so-ze'-um** O.
Death Valley & Panamint Valley (Panamint Shosh)	**Tim'-be-shă-se** O.
Fresno region Indians (Yokut stock)	**Pah-min'-dah** D.
Gold Mt., Shoshone of Central Nev.,Round Mt., Lida, Tonopah & W to Fish Lake Val.	**Sosone** O.
Kern Valley, Tubotelobela	**To-boon' or To-vo'-an** D. **Yah'-vitch** O. **or Wah'-bitch (nickname)**
Las Vegas (including Amargosa, Ash Meadows and Moapa)	**Pi-yooch'** O.DV
Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt., and W to Fish Lake Val., Shoshone of Central Nev.	**Sosone** O.
Long Valley tribe, "same as at Mono Lake"	**Pah'-be-o'-zo** O.

Panamint Shoshone Names for their own and other Indian Tribes and Bands (Cont'd.)

Moapa (including Amargosa, Ash Meadows, and Las Vegas)	Pi-yooch'[O.DV]
Mohave Desert tribes (Colorado River west to Tehachapi)	
Northern part including Searls Lake & Soda Lake	Tan-de-wīch'[O.] (socalled by Pakwasitch of Olancha)
Antelope Valley	Mo'-go-neu'[P.O]
Barstow & Dagget	Piyu'tse[O.DV]
Avawatch Mts., SE of Death Valley and W to Soda Lake	Ah-pi'-che
Mono Lake Piute and northward	Pah'-be-o'-zo[O.DV]
Mt. Magruder	
Olancha, Owens Lake band of Panamint Shoshone	Pah'-kwah-sitch[O.]
Owens Lake, Olancha band of Panamint Shoshone	Pah'-kwah-sitch[O.]
Owens Valley Pi-ute, Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop and Benton (Round Valley same)	(Kwe-am'-mit[O.] (Pan-nă-wā (also called Nōm-bī'-je
Panamint Shoshone	
Death and Panamint Valleys	(Tim'-be-shă-se[O.] (Tim'-pe-shas'-se[O.]
Olancha, Owens Lake	Pah'-kwah-sitch[O.]
Coso Mts.	Ko'-so-ze'-um[O.]
Pi-yu'-che of Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, and Moapa	(Pi-yooch' (Pi-yūch')[O.DV] (Pi-yutse
Round Valley Piute (same as Owens Valley from Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop and Benton)	(Kwe-am'-mit[O.] (Pan-nă-wā[O.] (also called Nōm-bī'-je
Round Mt. Shoshone	So-so'-ne[O.]

Panamint Shoshone Names for their own and other Indian Tribes and Bands (Cont'd.)

Searls Lake and Soda Lake (included in Northern Mohave Desert)	Tan'-de-wīch'[O.] (so called by Pakwasitch of Olancha
Southern Shoshone (Central Nev., Lida, Tonopah, Round Mt., Gold Mt., & W to Fish Lake Valley)	So-so'-ne[O.]
Tehachapi & easterly to Colorado River	(Mo'-go-nŭah (Mo'-go-neu
Tonopah, Shoshone of Central Nev., Lida, Round Mt. Gold Mt., & W to Fish Lake Valley	So-so'-ne[O.]
Tubotelobela of Kern Valley	(To-poon' or To-vo'-an[D.] (Yah'-vitch'[O.], Wah'-bitch (nickname)
Tule River <u>Yokuts</u> (Porterville S to Visalia)	-se- Kahp'-să-kum
Walker Pass tribe (Canebrake) same as at Tehachapi	Mo'-go-neua'[DV.] [= Noo-oo'-ah]
Yokuts (stock)	
Fresno region Indians	Pah-min'-dah[D.]
Tule River (Porterville S to Visalia)	Kahp'-să-kum[D.]

"Sho shone – Panamint Shoshone X/23u-v/654

Fen field

Hum-tum (water) yo'-gum

PANAMINT

Geographic names to be provided for in Panamint lists.

(How-tun'-nah (water) how'-num

Panamint Valley ~~How'-tah~~

Kingston Mountains

Death Valley Tim'-bish-shum yo'-gum

Charleston Mountains Nĕ'-vah-gahnd'-dă

Mesquite Valley Oi'-yah

Owens Lake -- Pat-te'-ă-tă

Salinas Valley Ko'-ho

Little Lake - Pă-bun'-dah

Amargosa -- O-wā'-te

Hawe Meadows - mah'-re-vo

Ash Meadows Koi'-yah ko'-zā

Cottonwood Canyon - Nah-vah'-re

Oasis Valley So'-ro-kun

Shepard " Tah-kah'-rum

Bullfrog

Bendire "

Beaty -- Tim'-moo-rah

~~Death Valley~~ " Ah'-she-go

Pahrump ~~Valley~~ lake Pat'-se-ă-tah

Boundary "

Owens ~~Valley~~ lake

Grapevine "

Deep Springs Valley

Furnace Creek "

Borax Flat

Saratoga Springs - moo'-tah

Windy Gap Too-nin'-se woo'-kah

Mesquite Wells -

Emigrant Gap

Bennett Wells - Too'-gă-vot (?)

Funeral Mountains - Too-goo'-ah

{Timbered hill west of Searles Lake
{Moo-kuk'-bah

Grapevine Mountains

Gold Mountain

Wahkoba

Mt. McGruder

Panamint Mountains Ki-got-toi-wah (mts) Paiute Owens Val. Lone Pine mts. Pan'-nah-wā

Cerro Gordo Mountains

Owens Val. {Pan'-nă-wā Paiute So-go'-ah country}

Inyo Mountains Nun'-nin-nop

Argus Mountains --

{Hard Ranch mt ~~to~~ E of Saline Val
{Se'-gi

Coso Mountains - Ki'-ro wo me'-ah

Slate Mountains - Nah'-sak-wahm'

Amargosa Mt -- Tin-dă'-boo

Shoshone — Southern Piute

SOUTHERN PIUTE

Of the Southern Piute tribes, the Chemeweve and Nuvahandit may be regarded as the most typical, with Ute standing somewhat to one side. The Newooah and Tolchinne tribes, while closely related to one another and belonging to the same group, are the most aberrant. Some of their words are common to Monache, others to Panamint and Pakwazidje Shoshone, and, strange as it may appear, some are common to Northern Piute. This is the more surprising ~~strange~~ because of the wide geographic separation of these tribes -- a separation that must date back to a very remote period.

EARLY SPELLINGS OF SOUTHERN PIUTE OF PAHUTE
(Incomplete)

Payuchis	La Fora(map)	1766-72	Southern Utah
Payuchas & Payuches	Garces	1776 [1]	Southern Utah
Payuches Utahs Payuches Yutas Payuchis Iutas Payuchis	Escalante	1776	Northern Ariz. Southern Utah
Payucha	Font (map)	1777	~~North-central Arizona~~
Payuches	Cortez	1799	Southern Utah
Pa Ulches (error for Pa Utches)	J. Smith(1826)	1827	Muddy R., Nevada
Payuches(Payouches)	Armijo (1829)	1830	S Ariz. & S Nev.
Pa Utches [2]	J. Smith(1826)	1833	Muddy R., Nevada
Piutes	Farnham	1843	Sevier R., Utah
Piutes	John Dunn	1844	Between the Colorado and Great Salt Lake
Pah-Utah	Fremont (map)	1844	Muddy R. region north of Vegas

[1] Not published till 1854.
[2] In French translation.

Southern Piute

Piutes	T.J. Farnham	1844	S Utah
Paiuches	T.J. Farnham (after Dr. Lyman)	1844	S Utah
Pa-utah	Fremont (text)	1845	Mts. head R. Virgin
Pa-Utah	Mitchell (map & text)	1846	Southern (N of Vegas)
Pa-utah	Rufus B. Sage(1843)	1846	Southern Utah
Paiuches	Simpson (map)	1848	S Nev. & S Utah
Pah Utah	C.E.Kells	1848	Southern Utah
Piyutah	Ruxton (1846)	1849	Southern Utah
Pah-Utah	Bryant (map)	1849	NW of Virgin R.
Pah-Utah & Pah Utah	Colton (map)	1849	SE Nevada
Pa-Utah	Ord	1850	E part Mohave Desert
Pah-Utahs	Eastman	1852	S Nevada (map in Schoolcraft)
Pah Utahs, Pah Utes	Stansbury	1852	Utah Valley
Pah-utah	Bonneville	1853	(map by Colton)
Pah Utahs	Sitgreaves	1853	S Nevada
Pah-Utes	Los Angeles Star	1853	Mohave Desert

Southern Piute

Pah-Utahs	Heap	1854	Santa Clara & Muddy Rivers
Pah Utahs (Chemeweve)	Whipple & Ives (map)	1854	Colorado R. below Needles
Mountain Pai-Utes	Whipple	1854 (or 1856)	Mohave Desert
Pi-u-chas	Graves	1854	Southern
Pai-utes & Paiutes	Whipple	1855	Sodalake (near) & Colorado Riv.
Pah-Utah	Beckwith (1853 text)	1855	Sevier R., Utah
Pahutas	Merriwether	1855	Arizona
Pah Utah	Beckwith (map)	1855	So-central Nevada
Pah Utah & Pah-Utah	Beckwith (text)	1855	W-central Utah
"Paiutes or Chemehuevis"; Pai-Utes; Payuches	Whipple	1855	Sevier and Colorado Rivers
Pai-utes	Whipple	1855	Sodalake
Pah-Utahs	Whipple	1855	So. Utah
Pah-utahs	Hurt	1856	Southern Utah
Pi-u-ches	Beckwourth	1856	Southern Utah
Pai-ute (Pah-Utah) Pai-utes, Pai-Ute Paiutes	Whipple	1856	Southern Utah
Piutes, Piuches, Pai-Utes, Pah-Yutes, Pā-Yutes	Whipple, Eubank & Turner	1856	Colorado R. region

SOUTHERN PIUTE 3

Pahutes	Carvalho (1854)	1857	Muddy & Virgin region
Pah Utes	Warren (map)	1857	W of Needles, Calif
Pah-Utes	S.F. Weekly Bull.	1857	Mohave Desert region (East)
Pah Utahs	Ives (map)	1858	NW of Vegas, Nevada
Pah-Utahs	Mollhausen	1858	Mohave Desert WSW of Needles. (Sink of Mohave
Pah-Utes	Lange (map)	1858	NW of Bend of Colorado River
Pah-utes	J.H.Simpson(1858)	1859	W Utah
Pai Utahs and Pai-Ute	Domenech	1860	New Mexico ?
Pah-Ute	Los Angeles Star	1860	Mohave Desert
Pi-ute	Los Angeles Star	1860	Mohave Desert
Payusitas	Remy (1855)	1860 1861	Southwestern Utah
Peyute and Pey-utes	Forney	1860	Nevada & Utah
Pah-Ute	Carleton	1860	SW Utah
Pah-Utes	Forney	1860	Southern Utah
Pah Utah	J.J.Benjamin	1862	SE Nevada
Pahutes	Commr.Ind.Affrs.	1863	
Pai-Utes	T.C.W.Sale	1865	E Nev.and W.Utah
Pah Utes	O.H.Irish	1865	SW Utah
Pah-Utes	T.T.Dwight	1868	
Pah-Utes	F.H.Head	1868	So.Central Utah

Pah-Utes	Fenton	1870	Utah and Arizona
Pah Utes	Roger Jones	1870	Colorado River
Pah Utes	Jones	1870	Bend of Colorado to Diamond River
Pi-Ute	F.A. Walker	1872	SE Nevada and So Utah
Pi-Utes	G.W.Ingalls	1872	SE Nevada & So Utah
Paiute	Powell MS	1873	
Pai-Utes	Commr. Ind. Affrs.	1874	S Nevada + SE Calif.
Pai-Utes	J.W.Powell (1871-73)	1874	SE Nevada & So.Utah
Pi-Utes	Commr.Ind.Affrs.	1874	SE Nevada
Pah-Utes	G. M. Wheeler	1875	E Nevada
Southern Payutes	Oscar Loew	1876	Colorado River
Pah-Utes	A.J.Barnes	1876	on Moapa Riv Reservation
Pah-Utes	A Pinart	1877	Arizona
Pah-Utes	J.S.Campion	1878	Mohave Desert
Pahute	W.W.Elliott & Co.	1883	Mohave Desert
Pai-uta	Gatschet	1890	
Pai-yu-chimu	Mooney	1896	(Hopi name)
Pai-yu-tsi	Mooney	1896	(Navaho name)
Paiute	Chamberlain	1910	Arizona
Paiute	Sapir [Am. Anthrop.]	1915	
Paiute	Waterman	1911	
Southern Piute	Kroeber	1923	
S Paiute	W.B.Strong [Am. Anthrop. map.]	1927	S. Nevada

Piute	Hanford Sentinel (Calif.)	March 21,1923
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	March 21,1923
Piute	San Francisco Chronicle	March 22,1923
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	March 23,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Salt Lake Tribune	March 25,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Washington Star (D.C.)	March 26,1923
Piutes	Washington Post (D.C.)	March 27.1923 (near Moab, Utah Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake News	April 5,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piutes	Salt Lake Tribune	April 6.1923
Piutes	Salt Lake Telegram	April 6,1923.
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 9,1923
Piute	Salt Lake Telegram	April 14,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 17,1923 (S E Utah Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 18,1923

Piute	Ogden City Standard (Utah)	April 18,1923 (S E Utah Locality)
Piute	Sacramento Bee (Calif.)	April 18,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)
Piute	Salt Lake Tribune	April 25,1923
Piutes	Salt Lake Telegram	April 30,1923 (San Juan Co. Locality)

(Themselves ...)

NAMES APPLIED TO SOUTHERN PIUTE BY OTHER TRIBES

(incomplete)

Auölasus...Pima name	tenKate	1885
Nüma...Name for themselves(also used by the Shoshone).		
Pagonotch...Southern Ute name	Gatschet MS	
Pai-â-ti...Panamint name	Henshaw MS	
Pi-yuch (Pi-ūch)...Pah-vo-wats Ute name	CHM (MS)	
Pai-yu chimŭ....Hope name	Mooney	1896
Pai-yu tsĭ...Navaho name	Mooney	1896
Payuchis	La Fora	1766-1772
Payuches (and Payuches)...(Mohave & Yavapi) name	Garces, Font, & others	1776-77

Neu-mă toi-ab-pe-mah . . . Bishop Cr Piute name for Piute Mt. Tribe. —

Nüwü . . . S Piute name for themselves. — Kroeber, Habk., p. 595, 1925.

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Auölasus...Pima name	tenKate	1885
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Nüwü . . . S Piute name for themselves. — Kroeber, Hdbk., p. 595, 1925.

USE OF THE NAME PIUTE FOR THE CHEMEWEVE

The earliest known authors to use the name Piute (La Fora who on his map of 1766-1772 gave Payuchis; and Garces and Font, who in 1776 and 1777 wrote it Payuchas and Payuches) did not apply it to the Chemeweve but to a tribe farther north. But in the fifties (1853-1858) the name was definitely applied to the Chemeweve by Whipple and others of the Pacific Railway Surveys, and by Mollhausen, and was usually written Pah-Utahs (both with and without the hyphen); it was also spelled Pah-Yutes, Piutes, Pai-Yutes, and Piuches; while the Padre Domenech in 1860 used the ancient spelling, Payuches.

NAMES DEFINITELY APPLIED TO THE CHEMEWEVE

(Not including the various spellings of the word Chemeweve, as Chemebet, Chemeguaba. Chemehuevis, Shimawiva, &c.)

Incomplete

Name	Authority	Date
Chenegnadas	Colton (map)	1849
"Pàh Utahs (Chem-e-hue-vis)"	Whipple & Ives Pacif. RR. Surveys	1854 map
"Paiutes or Chemehuevis"	Whipple	1855
Pah-Utah and Pah-Utahs	Whipple	1855
Pah-Utahs	Mollhausen	1858
Payuches	Domenech	1860
Chimewawas	G.W. Ingalls	1872

NAMES FOR THE CHEMEWEVE USED BY OTHER TRIBES & THEMSELVES

Name	Tribe using name	Authority	Date
Mat-hat-e-vatch		Whipple	1856
Mat-jus		Heintzelman	1857
Chimehwhuebes		Mollhausen	1858
Eche-mo-hua-vas		Thomas	1868
Tan'-ta-waits		Powell	1877
Tantawats		Gatschet	1879
Tontewaits		TenKate	1885
Tantawas		Ind. Commr.	1895
Tantüwach		Kroeber	1908

Tan'-tah-vāts ot Tan'-tah-vī'ts.-- Merriam MS

Ahalakat. . . Pima name meaning "small bows".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds. p. 595, 1925.

Nüwü . . . Name for themselves.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 595, 1925.

Mat-hatevach . . . Yuma name meaning "northerners".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 595, 1925.

Tantawats ot Tantüwach . . . kinsmen's name meaning "southerners".-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., p. 595, 1925.

Yuakayam . . . Name given by "Serrano" groups.-- Kroeber, Handbook Calif. Inds., P. 595, 1925.

Shoshone – Ke-tahn'-na-mwits or "Serrano"

S E R R A N O

According to Kroeber[1] the Tehachapi-Caliente Serrano (whom I call Newooah) are called by the Chemehueve Hiniima or Hinienima; by the 'Mohineyam' Serrano of Mohave River and the Tejon 'Gitanemuk' (my Ke'-tan'-ă-moo'-kum), Agutushyam, Agudutsyam, or Akutusyam (which name I obtained from Mrs. Rosemeyre as Ah-koo-toot'-se-am, slurred to Ah-koo'-toos and 'Toot'-se-yam, for the Tehachapi Serrano).

Kroeber states that the Mohave name for these people is Kuvakhye from which Garces derives his Cobaji.

Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Rosemeyre tell me that the correct name of the Tejon Serrano (or Hammenat) in their own language, is Ke'-tan'-ă-moo'-kum (or Ke-tah-nă-mwah-kam) and that the Gabieleño or Tongvā call them Ko-ko'-em-kam̃ (slurred Ko-kōm-kam̃), which same name is applied to the San Bernardino or Mohave desert Serrano. They appear to call themselves also Ak'-ke'-ke'-tam.

Probably the bottom is not yet reached. - [illegible]

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[1] Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 110-111, 1907

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SERRANO TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS
REGION

William Pablo, an intelligent Mahl'-ke of Banning, tells me of the following Serrano tribes:

The Morongo or Mar'-e-am --Morongo Valley

Ah'-te-ar'-re-am location ?

Ter'-kah of Little Morongo Valley

Mohin'eam (or Mohin'eah'neum) --Upper Mohave River?

Mah'-rah of 29 Palms [Piute?] ?

Pah-o'-ve-am --east of Arastra to (Rock Corral / Corral Rock) on edge of Mohave Desert--big country [conflicts]

Mar'-ring-am --east of the Mahl'-ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Chemeweve Piute at Old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki'-pi-am occupied a strip between, north of San Bernardino
[=koos'-tam] and including the Arrow (on the mountain slope) and south to Riverside, Redlands and Yucaipe Valley?

SERRANO TRIBES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS
REGION

Wah-ah'-cham --east of Yu-ki'-pi-am and reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mountain, where they joined the Morongo.

The Morongo claimed the "Pinyon country" and made all other Indians pay toll of 1-3 the pinyon nuts gathered.

Oct. 1910.

TRIBE AND RANCHERIA NAMES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Obtained by me at San Manuel Reservation (about a mile north of Patton and only ten miles from Redlands) October 19 and 20, 1933.

Information from "Capt." Roy Manuel, Chief of the Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe at his home in San Manuel Reservation.

In the Beginning [of the World], all tribes of this region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper were the Pur'-vit-tem--now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-ke'-tam came from Whitewater. They are called Wah-nă-poo'-pi by our people (the Yu-hah'-ve-tum).

Mahl'-ke is the original place name of Morongo Pass--not a tribal name.

Mar'-kēng-ut is our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo Reservation.

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper name of the tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others say that Sah-haht'-pah is the name of Yu-ki'-pah rancheria--which I believe to be correct. "Lots of people lived there."

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-put.

Redlands is Ter'-vart (earth) sun-ring-kah (red) (or 'Hering-kah)

Hung-oo'-vut is the tribe in the foothils south of Redlands and east and southeast of Colton.

The name of the San Bernardino tribe is Wah-ah'-che-um; their rancheria, Wah-ah'-chă-vah. The eastern part of San Bernardino including the old cemetary, is Ho'-kah-stah'-ke ("White Deer").

San Bernardino has grown so big that it now covers Yubitta Springs (Poo'-lit band).

Pasadena is Ar-rā'-re ah-sah.

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chă-bit; the level valley or plain on which it stands, Ter'-vart-he-dēn kum. (land level)

The so-called 'Morongo' tribe consists of Indians of more than one band, the dominant one being Yu-hah'-vit-tem (or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and appear to be the "Mo-he-ah'-ne-um", though they tell me that the Mission Creek country was the original home of the "Mo-hah'-ne-um". They tell me that the Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah were the "original Morongo" and came from farther east, and that a few still live at Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

The tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves Koo'-koo-moi'-ah. They are commonly known as 'Gabrielenos' and spoke the same language as the Fernandinos, San Fernando Valley [Tong-vā].

Tahm-yat Family

"SERRANO" SERIES: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanamwits
- Ketanamoóokum and Mohineyam (closely related)
- Maringam Morongo of Mission Creek.
- Maŕa, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)
- Koostam--Yukipe (no vocabulary)

TONGVAN
- San Fernandiño
- San Gabrieleño

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman
- Akatchma
- Piymmko
- Sovóva ?

Kahwesik
- Mahlke (~~Wahneketem~~), Banning - Whitewater
- Kahwesetem, Palm Spgs. & Colo.Desert bands
- Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley
- Pan-yik-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
- Wah-ko-chīm kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)
- Wā-we-is-tem (Wē-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

Koopan
- Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

called Ismilem by Cahuilla

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- **Maŕa**, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)
- **Koostam**--Yukipe (no vocabulary)

TONGVAN (Tar-rah'-hat)
- San Fernandiño
- San Gabrieleño

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman (At-tah'-hum; Sing: At-tah)
- **Akatchma** - Capistrano
- **Piyumko** Luisena
- **Sovova**? Soboba

Kahwesik (Tah-h-tis)
- **Mahlke** (~~Wahneketem~~), Banning - Whitewater
- **Kahweseétem**, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands
- **Pow-we-yam**, Cahuilla Valley
- **Pan-yik-tem**, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
- **Wah-ko-chim kuttem**, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)
- **Wā-we-is-tem** (Wē-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil'-yah.

Koopan (At-tah-h-um; At-ah'ah)
- **Koopa**, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

Tubotelobelan (Ahng'-hah-neel)
- Tubotelobelā

Aringits - Chumashan name for the "Serrano" proper, Kroeber, 595.

Pitanta - Chum. name for the Vanyume Serrano, Kroeber, 595.

Nawiyat - Chum. name for the Kitanemuk Serrano - Kroeber, 595.

Hiniima or Hiniamina - Chum. name for the Kawaiisu, Kroeber, 595.

Kwitanemum - Chum. name for the Cahuilla - Kroeber, 595.

Kawaiisu - Yokut name for the Newooah - Kroeber, p. 602.

Kawishm - Tübatulabal name for Newooah - Kroeber, p. 602.

Kuvahya - Mohave name for Newooah - Kroeber, p. 602.

Melda - southern Yokut term for Kern River Shoshones, Kroeber, 584.

Agutishyam, Agudutsyam, or Akutusyam - Kitanemuk and Vanyume Serrano name for Newooah, Kroeber, p. 602.

		istic of Arctic Region.
Geum rossii		
Sibbaldia procumbens		
Saxifraga nivalis	Saxifraga nivalis	
Gentiana tenella	Gentiana tenella	

Extracts from List of Alpine Plants of Rocky Mountain Region

Occuring also in Asia	Occuring also in Europe or Greenland	Peculiar to N.A. but characteristic of Arctic Region.
Geum rossii		
Sibbaldia procumbens		
Saxifraga nivalis	Saxifraga nivalis	
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Serrano tribes of San Bernardino nat. region

William Pablo, an intelligent Mahl'-ke of Banning, tells me of the following 'Serrano' tribes:

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Mohin'eam (or Mohin'eah'neum) - Upper Mohave River!

Ah'-te-ar'-re-am

Ter'-kah of Little Morongo Valley.

Mah'-rah of 29 Palms [Chemehuevi?]

Pah-o'-ve-am east of Arastra to Rock Corral Rock on edge of Mohave Desert - big country. [Conflicts]

Mar'-ring-am east of the Mahl'-ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Cheméméne Pinta at Old Woman's Springs.

Yu-ki'-pi-am - occupied a strip between, north of San Bernardino and including The Narrows (on the hot slope) & south to Riverside, Redlands & Yucaipe Valley?
= Koos'-tam?

Wah-ah'-cham - East of the Yu-ki'-pi-am & reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon & to a big cave on San Bernardino Nat. where they joined the Morongo.

The Morongo claimed the Pinyon country & made all other Indians pay toll of 1/3 the pinyon nuts gathered

Oct. 1910. - CHM

In the San Bernardino Mountains from approximately the latitude of San Bernardino easterly to San Gorgonio Pass there are today remnants of two tribes of the same linguistic stock--the stock commonly known by the Spanish-Mexican name "Serrano". The names these people use for themselves are Mar'-re-vi-am (or Mah'-ring-ah-yum') and Yo-hah'-ve-tum.

Today the survivors occupy essentially the same territory--the southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mountains. But, of the two tribes, before interference by the whites, the Yo-hah'-ve-tum lived the farther west and higher in the mountains, occupying (at least in summer) the great Bear Lake Valley. Some of them claim territory easterly as far as Mission and Morongo Creeks--but I believe this to be an error. ~~is hard to believe~~. Their western limit appears to have been a little east of the latitude of Little Bear Valley, for another tribe or subtribe (Per-ve-tum, now said to be extinct) held Little Bear Valley and thence westerly to Cajon Pass. The well-known rancheria Mus-ki'-a-bit

in Cajon Pass belonged to them.

The tribe calling themselves Mar-re-vi-am, ~~in~~ occupied the northern slopes of the San Gorgonio Pass region, ~~and~~ while their close relations the Mah-ring-ah-yum ~~in~~ held the slopes above Redlands and San Bernardino. Survivors of the later group are now living on Sand Creek ~~in~~ on the foot slopes north of Patton.

Adjoining them on the south are ~~the~~ tribes commonly called Cahuilla, ~~of~~ inhabiting the San Gorgonio-Whitewater region and thence southerly. Of these, the one on the upper waters of Whitewater call themselves Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah (Pablo's tribe).

In the San Bernardino Mountains from approximately the latitude of ~~Koo-Koo-moi-ah and Redlands~~ to San Gorgonio Pass easterly, there are today remnants of two tribes of the same linguistic stock, the stock commonly known ~~called by the~~ Mexican-Spanish name Serrano. The names these people use for themselves are Mar-re-vi-am (or Mah-ring-ah-yum) and Yo-hah-ve-tum. Today the survivors occupy essentially the same territory--the southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mountains. But before interference by the whites the Yo-hah-ve-tum lived farther west and higher in the mountains, occupying (at least in summer) the great Bear Lake Valley. Some claim their easterly as far as Mission ~~Creek~~ and Morongo Creek (but this is hard to believe) ~~at the west end of Morongo Valley~~. Their western limit appears to have been a little east of the latitude of Little Bear Valley ~~although for~~ another tribe or subtribe (Per-ve-tum) (now said to be extinct) held Little Bear Valley and thence west ~~apparently~~ to Cajon Pass (in Cajon Pass belonged to them) ~~and occupied~~ The well-known Ranchería Mus-ki-a-bit. The ~~other~~ tribe, ~~the one~~ calling themselves Mar-re-vi-am (in the San Gorgonio Pass region) ~~in the east~~ and Mah-ring-ah-yum in the ~~west (San Bernardino~~ slopes above Redlands and San Bernardino. Survivors of the later group are now living on Sand Creek (in the foothills north of Patton) ~~which they call Wah-nat~~. (adjoining them on the south are the tribes) ~~The Indians~~ commonly called Cahuilla, of the San Gorgonio-White Water region and thence south. ~~consisted of several bands~~ (of these) The one on the upper waters of White Water call themselves Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah [Pablo's tribe].

The Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah ~~tribe was~~ were known also by the name Wah-ne-ke-tem. They originally occupied Morongo ~~Valley~~ eastward between Morongo and to the divide, ~~at its head (east)~~ (and 29 Palms desert) this divide separating their tribe from that of

the Palm Springs tribe (also Cah-we-ah). Owing to the apparent non-existence of survivors of the Mohave Desert tribes ~~settlements of whom were~~ found by Garces along ~~the~~ Mohave River and its head waters on the north slope of the mountains, I have been unable to ~~discover~~ ascertain the boundary between so-called Serrano of the mountains and the tribe occupying scattered locations ~~of~~ water holes on ~~the~~ Mohave Desert. The only positive information obtained is that Chemeweve Indians held Old Woman Springs. Whether or not the settlements along Mohave River belong to the same tribe (the Beñeme of Garces) is still uncertain.

Whether or not the Indians of the northern part of San Bernardino Valley were Mar-re-vi-am (Mah-ring-ah-yum) or Yo-hah-ve-tum is not positively known, although ~~fax~~ the fact that the Yo-hah-ve-tum claimed the northern habitable parts

of San Bernardino Mountains might imply that the Valley Indians were Mah-ring-ah-yum. In fact, the Mah-ring-ah-yum claim the southerly slope of the mountains and bordering parts of the valley including the whole of Yucipa Valley and thence easterly over San Gorgonio Pass and on to the divide between Morongo Valley and 29 Palms.

Mahr-king-ah is the habitat name given by the Mah-ring-ah-yum for their own territory. The eastern part of this territory is called Mahl-ke by the Cahuilla. The Mah-ring-ah-yum state that they used to go to Bear Valley for pine nuts. They state definitely that they are "coyote" people, that the other tribe is "raven;" although the Seche of Palm Springs are "wild cat."

Chief Roy Manuel of the Yo-hah-ve-tum tribe states that in

the beginning of the world all tribes of this region originated in the valley of Big Bear Lake whence they gradually spread in various directions, later that the original Bear Valley people became the Per-ve-tum of Little Bear Valley region.

NAMES FOR OTHER INDIAN TRIBES IN LANGUAGE OF THE KE'-TAH-NĂ-MOO-KUM (NICKNAMED HAM'-ME-NAT)

Their name for themselves: Ke'-tah'-na-mwah-kan or Ke'-tah'-na-moo-kum	Ke'-tah-nah-mwits ('Serrano') name for themselves.
Ham'-me-nat: Nickname for Ke-tah-na-moo-kum in their own language, Ko-ko'-em-kam in San Gabriel (Tongvā).	Tejon Mts. at the Pass ("El Paso") They called their language of Ke'-tah-nah-mwā-kum Ke'-tah-nah-mwits
Pah'-pah-ve'-ă-tam (old chief Te-no'-kă)	Bakersfield Plain including Kern Lake to Tejon foothills (one old woman still alive at Tejon)
Wahm'-kan-ne'-yam	Buena Vista Lake? or farther, maybe toward San Luis Obispo. (Language unique).
Ham'-met-wel'-le (Chief Te-no-kah)	Buena Vista Lake language very old and harsh. All dead.
{Patch'-ah-mi^{ch}-ko-pe-ă-tam (in Serrano) {Yow'-wel-man'-ne (in their own language	Bakersfield Plain (nearly estinct; few on Tule River).
{Pah-pi-nă-mo-nam {Pah-pi'-nah-mwa-kum (Tongvā of San Gabriel	San Gabriel Valley
Ah-koo-too'-tse-yam: So.Piute Nuwuwah	Tehachapi (to Paiute Mt.)
Tă-che: Yokut tribe	Tulare Lake
Pal-lā-ă-me; Pal-lah-wē^{ch}-e-yam	Pozo Flat
Sik-kow	White River
Tŭ-vā-pe-ă-tum; Too'-vă-pe-a-tam	Valley of South Fork Kern to below Piute Mt. [Too-bot-e-lob-e-lā]
Noo-chan-itch	Mts. near Tule River?
Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum (="mean language" --very harsh and unintelligible)	Buena Ventura and Santa Barbara tribe. [Chumash]
Too-nah'-me-yah (Serrano name for tribe) called Too-lam'-ā-yam by themselves in their own language.	3rd Laguna (west of Buena Vista Lake). Language unique.
Ko-ko-em-kam (slurred Ko-kom'-kam)	Name given Ke'-tah'-nă-mwa-kan of SW Mohave Desert & San Bernardino Mts. by the San Gabriel Tongvā.

Geographic Names in Maringam dialect ["Serrano"]

Ah-ho'-nav: Maringam name for Banning (place, not tribe.)

Ă-ko'-pe-av: Maringam name for Beaumont; Mahlke village of Wah-ah'-chă-vah at summit of Pass.

Hah'-ve: Maringam name for Palm Springs RR Station (Cahuilla territory).

Lum'-mis-wil: Maringam name for Mission Creek.

Mahl'-ke: The Agency (Potrero) and Indian reservation near Banning. In Maringam language.

Mah'-rah: Maringam name for 29 Palms.

Morongo: Maringam name of Morongo Valley. ~~tribe.~~ Often used by neighboring tribes and by whites also as tribal name.

Mŭl'-ke or Mahl'-ke: Maringam name for Morongo Reservation near Banning.

Mus-kĭ'-ă-pit: Maringam name for Muscupiabe, where Cajon Pass Canyon widens looking south. (Former Koostam village there).

Pah'-rŭ-vah & At'-tam-um: Maringam names for Whitewater River.

We-hĭ'-e-kah: Maringam name for Cabezon (in San Gorgonio Pass).

Yu-kĭ'-p: Maringam name for Yucaipe Valley, southeast of Redlands. (Koostam territory. Former village there).

- - - - - - Old Woman Springs. Important locality: "meeting place of Morongo, Cahuilla, & Chemeweve tribes."

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Lu

"Serrano" and "Cahuilla" tribal names obtained by Cohen

Ham'-me-nat: Nickname for Ke'-tah-nă-mwits in their own language. Called Ko-ko-em-kam by San Gabriel (Tongva).

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Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kan: Ke'-tah'-nă-mwits of western Mohave Desert. ('Serrano') Their name for themselves.

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Mohin'eam or Mohineahneum: Mahl-ke name for "Serrano" tribe in mountains north of San Bernardino and adjacent part of Mohave Desert.

Morongo or Mar-e-am: Mahl-ke name for "Serrano" tribe of Morongo Valley and Mission Creek.

Mor-ron'-go: Kah-we-sik-tem (of Palm Springs) name for tribe in Morongo Valley (Maringam).

Pah'-o-vah: Maringam name for Mahrah band and village, 8 or 9 miles east of 29 Palms.

Pah-o'-ve-am: Mahl-ke name for band east of Arastro to Rock Corral (east of 29 Palms) on edge of Mohave Desert.--"big country".

Sŭ-wŭ-nah Tahk'-tahm: Ma-ringeam (of Morongo) name for "Serrano".

Ter'-kah: Mahl'-ke name for related band in Little Morongo Valley.

Wah-ah'-cham: Mahl-ke name for tribe northeast of Yu-ki-pi-am, reaching to mouth of Santa Ana Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mt. where they joined the Morongo.

Wahn'-ne-ke'-tum: Kah-we-sik name for Mahl'-ke.

Wun'-nah-pe-ap'-pe-ah: Maringam name for Mahl-ke of Banning Reservation.
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"Serrano" & "Cahuilla" Tribe names — Cam

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Kroeber uses "Kitanemuk" in a broad sense as practically synonomous with the Spanish-Mexican "Serrano".

He defines their geographic position as "upper Tejon and Paso Creeks" (611) and also "streams on the rear [south] side of the Tehachapi Mountains in the same vicinity and the small creeks draining the northern slope of the Liebre and Sawmill Range, with Antelope Valley and the westernmost end of the Mohave Desert."

KETANAMWITS (Commonly called "Serrano")

Ke-tah́-nă-moó-kum (Ke-tah́-nă-mwits). Their name for themselves.

Large tribe of western part of Mohave Desert (west of Cajon Pass), including at least the northern slopes of the Sierra Liebra and San Gabriel Mts. Closely related to Mohineam. An old ranchería at El Monte on Tejon Creek was Ah'-ke-ke'-tam.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam by the Tongvā.

Mah́-re-am. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Mission Creek and Morongo Valley.

Called Mor-roń-go by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Called Maŕ-ring-am by the Mahĺke.

Mohiné̦yam or Mo-he-ah́-neum. Their name for themselves, used also by the Mahĺke.

Tribe in San Bernardino Mts. and Mohave Desert east of longitude of Cajon Pass.

This is the tribe called Beñemé by Garces, and Vanyume by Kroeber. It appears to be very closely related to the Ketahnămookum, the neighboring tribe on the west. Much remains to be learned of both.

Koośtam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of San Bernardino Valley and San Timoteo Canyon. Includes Muskiăbit and Yukipa bands.

Called Yu-ki-pi-am by Mahĺke.

of 41 animals & 1 part name. 33 Comm. & better is only 8 different.

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AT OR NEAR THE TEJON

(Known as Serranos by the Tejon Ranch Mexicans and halfbreeds.)

Two tribes belonging to different families of the Shoshonean stock are at the Tejon called Serranos.

These tribes are:

1. Tolchinne (practically the same as the New-oó-ah of Tehechapi and Piute Mt.) They belong to the Chemeweve group of the Shoshonean family and range east from the Tejon.

Called Ah-koo-toot-se-am (commonly slurred to Toot-se-am or Too-tse-am) by the Tejon Indians.

2. Ke-tah-nah-moo-kum (Ke-tah-nah-mwa-kum, Ke-tah-nah-mwits). They belong to the Mohinean family of the Shoshonean stock and range west and south from the Tejon. They sometimes call themselves Ak-ke-ke-tam; and are nicknamed Ham-me-nat (meaning "What's that") by the other Tejon tribes, and often use the name themselves.

They are rather closely related to the Mohineam of the Mohave River, and to the 'Serrano' tribes of the San Bernardino Mts.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam and Ko-kom-kum by the Tong-vā (='Gabrielino').

- C.H.M.

CAHUENGA [KETANÁMWITS] Nov. 12, 1905

Alto Mirana Videa (now dead) told me:

1. How-kōp
2. Wŏh'
3. Pah'-he
4. Wah'-tsah
5. Mah'-hah'tr
6. Wā'-hā'-mah-hah'tr [Coyote is Wah'-he]
7.
8.
9.
10. Wā'-mah-hahs

People--Tah'-kah-tum

"Cahuenga tribe lived there always. Kah-wen'-gah is their name. People at San Fernando talked same language long ago, and same at San Gabriel, San Fernando, and El Scorpion, San Gabriel and Tahhun'gah"

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San Fernando and El Scorpion

San Gabriel and Tahhungah"

Cahuenga [Ketanamwits]

Alta Mirano Videa {(now dead) told me: Nov. 12, 1905 - cm

1. Hom-kōp

2 Wōh'

3 Pah'-he

4 Wah'tsah

5 Mah'-hahtr

6 Wā'-hā-mah-hahtr [digits is Wah-he

7

8

9

10 Wā'-mah-hahs

People Tah'-kah-tum

Orig. mem cm

Same informant (Videa) gave me following numerals (from Posta Rio) which he recognized as same as at San Fernando [Tong'-wā]

1 Po-koo'

2 Wā'-hā'

3 Pah'-he

4 Waht'-sah'

5 Mah-hahr'

Over

Cahunga lived there always

Kah-wen'-gah their name.

People San Fernando talked same language long ago, + same at San Gabriel.

San Fernando + El Encinion

San Gabriel + Tá'hunígah

Tong-vā language

Over

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um	Serrano of East end of San Bernardino Mountains: originally from upper Mission Creek country (between San Gorgonio Mt & Morongo Valley.
(Mă-ring'-am) Mar'-ring-am	Serrano of Banning and Morongo
~~also called by themselves~~	
Mah'-re-am Mar'-re-vi-am	
Mar-king'-ah	name Mar'-re-vi-am called their country
	The divide between 29 Palms and Morongo Valley is the old boundary between the Mar'-re-vi-am and the Chemr-we'-ve of 29 Palms (Mara).
Mar'-ring-ah-yum Mar'-ring-i-am	The Pipes, Big & Little Morongo Creeks, and Morongo Valley. also name of present Indian Reservation north of Redlands
	also full name of tribe in San Gorgonio Pass at Banning
	The southern part of San Gorgonio Pass (Beaumont to Whitewater) belonged to Cahuilla.
	Warren's ranch is in the middle of Morongo Valley (therefore in Mar'-ring-i-am territory).
Ma'-ring-i-yam	The Pipes (division called Mo-he-ah'-ne-um)
Mah'-ring-ah-yum Mah-re-ah-yum	San Manuel Reservation north of Redlands and Patton
	Old Woman Springs belonged to Chemeweve
	29 Palms ("Mara") belonged to Chemeweve

Mă'-ring'-am
Mar'-ring-am
Mar'-ring-i-am
also called
Mah'-re-am
Mar'-re-vi'-am

} Serrano of Banning and Morongo

Mah'-ring-ah-yum
Mah-re-ah-yum

} San Manual Reservation north of Redlands and Patton

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um — Serrano of San Bernardino Mts. originally from upper Mission Creek country

The Pipes belong to Ma'-ring-i-yam (to division called Mo-he-ah-ne-um)

The Pipes
Big & Little Morongo Creeks
Morongo Valley

} belonged to { Mar-ring-ah-yam / Mar-ring-i-am

Mar'-ring-i-am = full name of tribe in San Gorgonio Pass at Banning

The southern part of San Gorgonio Pass (Beaumont to Whitewater) belonged to Cahuilla.

Warren's ranch is in the middle of Morongo Valley (therefore in Mar-ring-i-am territory).

The divide between 29 Palms and Morongo Valley is the old boundary between the Mar-re-vi-am and the Chemeweve of 29 Palms (Mara).

Morongo tribe called Mar-re-vi-am their country, Mar-king-ah.

Old Woman Springs belonged to Chem-e-we-ve

29 Palms ("Mara") belonged to Chemeweve

[Kroeber names

SERRANO TRIBES AND BANDS GIVEN BY KROEBER
AS MAINLY IN SAN BERNARDINO MTS., INCLUDING
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, AND SAN GORGONIO PASS.
HANDBOOK OF INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA. 1925.

Achava: ~~On a~~ Baldwin little lake east of Bear Lake (map Kr pl.57). Place

Agutushyam: Kitanemuk name for Kawaiisu-Nuwuwa (Nu-oo-ah) (p.618).

Amahavit: East of Mohave River.

Jenigueche of Garces-Serrano of Mohave Desert (Kroeber).

Kupacham: The Pipes (p.618).

Maringa: Big Morongo Creek.

Maringayam: Big Morongo Creek (p.616).

Maringayam, Mohiyanim, and Atu'aviatam: Mission Creek (p.618).

Marki (Malki): Near Banning. (617)

Mukunpat: Big Morongo farther north. (p.618)

Nahyu: Hathaway Canyon (p.617).

Kroeber references 2

Palukiktam: Lyons Canyon (p.618).

Pavükuyam: Akavat near Banning (p.617).

The Pipes: Kupacham (p.618).

Tamukuvayam: Banning Water Canyon (p.617).

Tüpamukiyam: (?) Between El Casco and Beaumont (p.617).

Türka: On little Morongo Creek (p.618).

Vanyuma: Mohineyam of Mohave River. Chemeweve?

Wa'acham: San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa ~~along~~ southern edge of San Bernardino Range. (p.617)

Wakühiktam: Cabezon Creek (618).

Wanüpüpayam: Mouth of Whitewater Canyon (618).

Yuhaviatäm or Kuchaviatam of Yuhaviat ("pine place") in or near Bear Valley. (p.618).

Tribal name as used by of Morongo Reservation: { Mar'-re-vi'-am
San Gorgonio Pass

Our own name for our tribe - - Mar'-re-vi'-am

" " " " " country - - Mar-king'-ah
(Mar-kĕng-ut by Yohahvetum)

Names used by our (Morongo) tribe at San Manuel Reservation north of Redlands and Patton } .. Mah-ring-ah-yum' ok

Yohahvetum (of San Manuel Reserv.) name for tribe at Morongo Reservation } .. Mo-ah'-ne-um

? Who applies names Mar'-ring-am & Mar'-re-am to Morongo tribe near Banning?

? Who held Morongo Valley? Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah ok.
Who held 29 Palms - Chemeuevi ok

So of Redlands name Luiseno? ok

MORONGO RESERVATION TRIBES

"SERRANO"

Obtained by me from Mar'-re-vi-am man at San Manuel Reservation outside of Redlands.

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um	Our name for our Morongo tribe. Original home was Mission Creek country. {Kroeber identifies Mohineyam with Garces Vanyume, on Mohave Desert.
Mo-ah'-ne-um	Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for our tribe.
Mar'-re-vi'-am	Our name for our tribe in San Gorgonio Pass region.
Mar'-ring-ah-um' (-i-)	Mar-ring-am, Mar'-re-am Our name for our (Morongo) tribe in Highlands region. (Principal "Tribe ~~and~~ on San Manuel Reservation") near Patton. Speaks Mar'-re-ah-yum language = Mar'-re-vi'-am.
Mar-king'-ah	Our name for our country: San Gorgonio Pass-Banning-Morongo Reservation country and northerly to south edge of Mohave Desert (near) (Old Woman's Spring); easterly through Morongo Valley to Pass between this valley and 29 Palms Valley; westerly perhaps to Santa Ana River. Called Mar-kēng-ut by Yo-hah-ve-tum.
Mar-kēng-ut	Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for our San Gorgonio Pass country.
Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah Mah'-ne-pe-pi'-ah	Morongo Valley westerly to Whitewater River. Said to speak Cahuilla, like Sěsh-e
Yo-hah'-ve-tum	Beer Valley tribe - Closely related to Mar'-ring-ah-yum.

The Mah'-ring-ah-yum'

Information obtained by me from so-called "Serrano" tribe at San Manuel Reservation near Patton, May 24, 1933. ~~C.H.M.~~

Mar'-ring-i-yum'
Mah'-ring-ah-yum' is the proper name of "our tribe".

"We Held the southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mts. and adjacent border of valley, on the country, including Highlands and Yucaipa Valley, from west of Patton eastern to Morongo Reservation. [Our people are

Mo-he-ah'-neum (slurred mo-ah'-neum) Yohavetum name for our tribe

Mahr-king'-ah is the place (habitat) name in our own language for our [Mah'-ring-ah-yum'] ~~tribe~~ country now on the Morongo Reservation.]

The Yo-hah-ve-tum name for our country is mar-keng-ut

Mahlke is the Cahuilla name for our Morongo country.

Both Yucaipa Valley and Big Bear Valley were ours. Our people used to go to Big Bear Valley for Pinyon nuts.

Sow'-wum is our name for Santa Rosa Mts.

Clans -- Our people (Mah'-ring-ah-yum') are Coyote.
The Sĕch-e of Palm Springs are Wildcat.

Hroo'-kah-nim is our name for the Cahuilla Sĕch-e tribe at Palm Springs.

Mar'-ring-ah-yum

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Mah'-ring-ah-yum' is the proper name of "our tribe".

Held southerly slopes of San Bernardino Mts. and adjacent border of valley (on the south), including Highlands and Yucaipa Valley, from west of Patton easterly to Morongo Reservation. The Yohavetum name for our tribe is Mo-he-ah'-neum (slurred Mo-ah'-neum).

Mahr-king'-ah is the place (habitat) name in our own language for our Mah'-ring-ah-yum' tribe. Now we are on the Morongo Reservation. The Yo-hah'-ve-tum call our country Mar-kēng-ut.

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all on this page Yo-hah'-ve-tum

{to be taken to field, corrected, and augmented - usm

TRIBE AND RANCHERIA NAMES OF SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Obtained by me at San Manuel Reservation (about a mile north of Patton and only ten miles from Redlands) October 19 and 20, 1932.

Information from "Capt." Roy Manuel, Chief of the Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe at his home in San Manuel Reservation.

In the Beginning [of the World], all tribes of this region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper were the Pur'-vit-tem--now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-ke'-tam came from Whitewater. They are called Wah-nă-poo'-pi by our people (the Yu-hah'-ve-tum).

Mahl'-ke is the original place name of Morongo Pass--not a tribal name.

Mar'-kēng-ut is our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo Reservation.

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper name of the tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others say that Sah-haht'-pah is the name of Yu-ki'-pah rancheria--which I believe to be correct. "Lots of people lived there."

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-put (part Sa-ta-ma-ta-ga = willow place)

Redlands is Ter'-vart sun-ring-kah (earth red) (or 'Hering-kah)

Ter'vahts hoo-reen'-kah

Cahuilla

-2-

Hung-oo'-vut is the tribe in the foothils south of Redlands and east and southeast of Colton.

The name of the San Bernardino tribe is Wah-ah'-che-um; their rancheria, Wah-ah'-chă-vah. The eastern part of San Bernardino including the old cemetery, is Ho'-kah-stah'-ke ("White Deer").

San Bernardino has grown so big that it now covers the Yubitta Springs (Poo'-lit band).

Pasadena is Ar-rā'-re ah-sah. [San Gabriel tribe?]

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chă-bit; the level valley or plain on which it stands, Ter'-vart-he-dēn kum (land level).

The so-called 'Morongo' tribe consists of Indians of more than one band, the dominant one (in the west) being Yu-hah'-vit-tem (or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and appear to be the "Mo-he-ah'-ne-um", though they tell me that the Mission Creek country was the original home of the "Mo-hah'-ne-um". They tell me that the Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah were the "original Morongo" and came from farther east, and that a few still live at Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

The tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves Koo'-koo-moi'-ah. They are commonly known as 'Gabrielenos' and spoke the same language as the Fernandinos, of San Fernando Valley [Tong-vā]. What are they called here?

Information from "Capt" Roy Manuel (Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe), San Manuel Reservation: Oct. 18, 1932 - Cam

The valley tribe from Pasadena and San Gabriel easterly to Jurupa Hills (just west of Riverside) called themselves Koo'-koo-moi'-ah (commonly known as "Gabrielenos"). They spoke the same language as the Tong'-vā of San Fernando Valley.

The original name of Morongo Pass was Mahl'-ke (place name).

Our (Yu-hah'-ve-tum) name for Morongo Reservation is Mar'-kēng-ut.

The Yu-hah'-ve-tum territory was Bear Lake Valley and mountains north and west. The Yu-hah'-ve-tum (Coyote people) tell me that in the Beginning of the World all tribes of this region originated in Big Bear Lake Valley, whence they spread in various directions. Later, the Bear Valley tribe proper were the Pur'-vit-tem--now extinct.

The Wah'-ne-kē'-tam came from Whitewater. They are called Wah-nă-poo'-pi by the Yu-hah'-ve-tum [They are Cahuilla not Morongo].

Some say that Yu-ki'-pa is the proper nam of the tribe on the west side of San Gorgonio Pass; others, that it is a Mexican name and that the original and proper name of the tribe is Sah-haht'-pah; others still say that Sah-haht'-pah is the name of the Yu-ki'-pah rancheria--which I believe to be correct. "Lots of people lived there".

San Gorgonio Pass is Hah'-kah-put.

Information from "Capt" Roy Manuel (Yo-hah'-vit-tem tribe), San Manuel Rewervation: Oct. 18, 1932 - Cam

Redlands, Ter'-vart (earth) sun-ring-kah (red) (or 'hering-kah).

San Bernardino tribe, Wah-ah'-che-um (their rancheria, Wah-ah'-cha-vă-vah).

Eastern part of San Bernardino (old cemetery), Ho'-kah-stah'-ke ("White Deer").

Pasadena, Ar-rā'-re ah-sah.

Yu'bitta Springs (of Poo'-lit band) covered by present city of San Bernardino.

Hung-oo'-vut: Tribe south of Redlands foothills and east and southeast of Colton.

The Indians at San Manuel Reservation tell me that the original name of San Bernardino Mission was Wah-ah'-chă-bit; the level valley or plain, Ter'-vart (land)-he-dēn-kum (level).

The so-called "Morongo" tribe consists of Indians of more than one band, the dominant one here being Yu-hah'-vit-tem (or Yo-hah'-ve-tum), now here on the San Manuel Reservation at Patton, a few miles north of Redlands. They are often called "Serrano of San Bernardino" and speak the same language as the Mo-he-ah'-ne-um, though they think that the Mission Creek country was the original home of the Mo-hah'-ne-um. They tell me that the Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah were the"original Morongo" [error: they are Cahuilla] and came from farther east, and that a few still live at Morongo and a few at Palm Springs.

SAN BERNARDINO--CAJON PASS REGION (perhaps easterly)

Atongai (Atongaibit) probably near north entrance to Cajon Pass (perhaps farther east). Said to be 10 leagues over the desert from Guapiabit and 40 leagues from San Gabriel. Also given as 4 leagues from Guapiabit with a cienega between.

Guapiabit. May have been in Cajon Pass or San Gorgonio Pass (summit?). Said to be 4 leagues (in another place said to be 9½ leagues) from Muscobiapit. Also said to be 18½ leagues from Cucamonga and 30 leagues from San Gabriel (toward the Mohaves).

Moscopiabit. Said to be 4 leagues west of Guapiabit and 12 leagues easterly from Guapiana. [Located by Mah'-re-am as at widening of Cajon Pass about 8 miles northwest of San Bernardino.]

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
Achava	Kroeber	Little Baldwin Lake E. of Bear Lake
Ah'-mutch-ki'-um	C.H.M. (MS)	Band in Cajon Pass & E. to Arrowhead
Ak'-ke-ke'-tam	C.H.M. (MS)	Ke-tan-a-mwits name for their tribe
Amahavit	Kroeber	Band E. of Mohave River
Ah'-te-ar'-re-am Ah-too'-ah'-re-ah-tem	Pabla	The Pipes
Atu'aviatam	Kroeber	Group at Mission Creek
Hung-oo'-vut	C.H.M. (MS)	Valley so. of Redlands & E. of Colton
Jenigueche of Garces	Kroeber	Serrano of Mohave Desert
Ke-tah-nah-mun	C.H.M. (MS)	In Mo-he-ah'-ne-um-Serrano: Mah-ring-ah-yum
Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kan Ke-tan-am'-moo-kum or Ham'-me-nat Ke-tan'-ah-mwits	C.H.M. (MS)	Serrano name for themselves
Ko-ko-em-kam	C.H.M. (MS)	Tongva name for San Bernardino
Ko-pah-chav'-ve-at	Same	Ke'-tah'-nă-mwah-kan On upper Rattlesnake Creek between Old Woman Spring & Pipe Sprg. (maybe Mo-he-ah-ne-um)
Kupacham See Mo'-he-ah'-ne-um	Kroeber	The Pipes

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
Mahl-ke	C.H.M. (MS)	Cahuilla name Banning Reservation
~~Malki (Marki)~~	~~Kroeber~~	~~Near Banning~~
Maringa, Mar'-e-am Morongo	Kroeber	~~Big~~ Morongo ~~Creek~~ Valley
Maringavam Muhiatnim Atu'aviatam	Kroeber	Groups at Yamisevul on Mission Creek
Mar-king'-ah, Mahr-king'-ah	C.H.M. (MS)	Mah-ring'-ah-yum name for their country
Mar-kēng'-ut	C.H.M. (MS)	Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for San Gorgonio Pass country
Mar'-re-ui'-am Mar-re-ah-yum Mar'-re-am Mar'-ring-am Mar-ring'-a-yam Mar'-ring-ah-yum Mar-ring'-i-am	C.H.M. (MS)	Tribe in San Gorgonio Pass-Banning-Morongo Reservation country (Mission Ck. & Singleton Ck.)
Mo-hin'-e-am Mo-he-ah'-ne-um Mo-ah'-ne-um	C.H.M. (MS)	Bands at Mission Creek and The Pipes Yo-hah'-ve-tum name for ~~[illegible]~~ Morongo Reservation.

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
Mukunpat	Kroeber	Band on Big Morongo Creek
Nahyu	Kroeber	Hathaway Canyon
Noo-chanitch	C.H.M. (MS)	Ke-tan-a-mwits name for Mts. near Tule River
Palukiktam	Kroeber	Lyons Canyon Band
Pavukuyam	Kroeber	Band at Akavat near Banning
Per'-ve-tum	C.H.M. (MS)	Tribe between Little & Big Bear Lakes. "Talk same as Yo-hah'-ve-tum"
Poo-lit	C.H.M. (MS)	Band at Yu'-bit-tă Springs (in present San Bernardino)
The Pipes	Kroeber	Kupacham
Su-wu-nah tahk-tahm	? C.H.M. (MS)	"Serrano" in Maringam language

"SERRANO" BAND AND PLACE NAMES

Name	Authority	Location
Tamukuvayam	Kroeber	Group at Banning Water Canyon
Tupamukiyam(?)	Kroeber	Group between El Casco and Beaumont
Tex'-kah Türka	~~Kroeber~~	~~Band on~~ Little Morongo ~~Creek~~
Vanyume	Kroeber	Mohineyam of Mohave River Chemeweve ?
Yo-hah'-ve-tum	C.H.M. (MS)	Tribe of Bear Valley. Closely related to Mar-ring'-ah-yum
~~Yuhaviatam or Kuchaviatam~~	~~Kroeber~~	~~Group in Bear Valley~~
Yu-ki'-pe-am	Pablo	may be same as Koostem. = Sah-haht-pa
Wah-ne-pe-pi-ah Wun-ă-pă-pi'-ah	C.H.M. (MS)	Band in Morongo Valley W. to Whitewater River (Cahuilla)
Wah-ne-ke'-tam ? -tik-	Piahl'-ke	Cahuilla — Same as Palm Sprs.
~~Wanupupayam~~	~~Kroeber~~	~~Group at mouth Whitewater Canyon~~
Wah-ah'-cham Wah-ah'-chă-vĕ-tum	Pablo	San Bernardino region.

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AT OR NEAR THE TEJON

(Known as Serranos by the Tejon Ranch Mexicans and halfbreeds.)

Two tribes belonging to different families of the Shoshonean stock are at the Tejon called Serranos.

These tribes are:

1. Tolchinne (practically the same as the New-oo'-ah of Tehechapi and Piute Mt.) They belong to the Chemeweve (or Southern Piute) group of the Shoshonean family and range east from the Tejon.

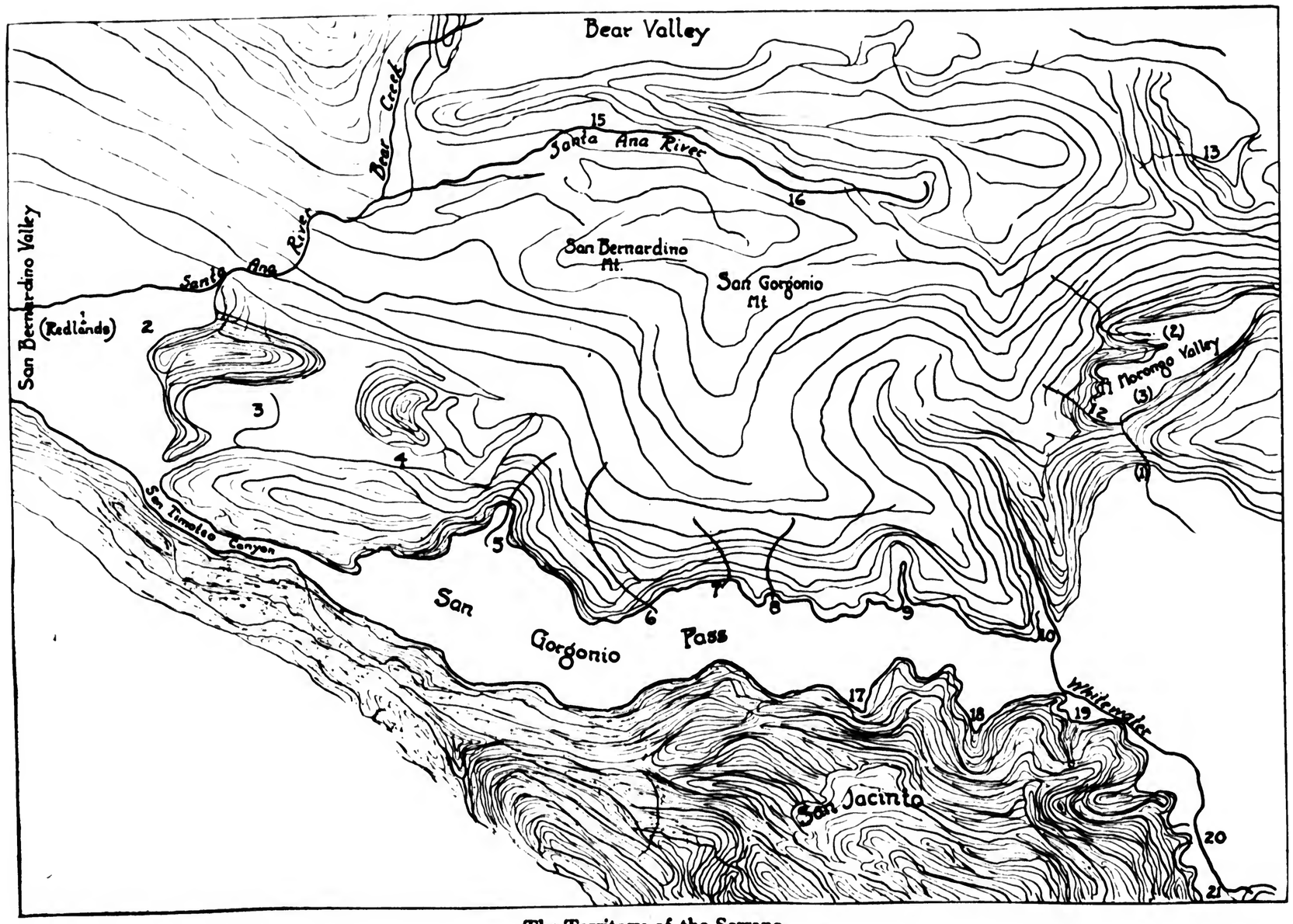
Called Ah-koo-toot'-se-am (commonly slurred to Toot'-se-am or Too-tse'-am) by the Tejon Indians.

2. Ke'-tah'-nah-moo'-kum (Ke'-tah-nah-mwa'-kum, Ke'-tah'-nah-mwits'). They belong to the Mohinean family of the Shoshonean stock and range west and south from the Tejon. They sometimes call themselves Ak'-ke-ke'-tam; and are nicknamed Ham'-me-nat' (meaning "What's that") by the other Tejon tribes, and often use the name themselves.

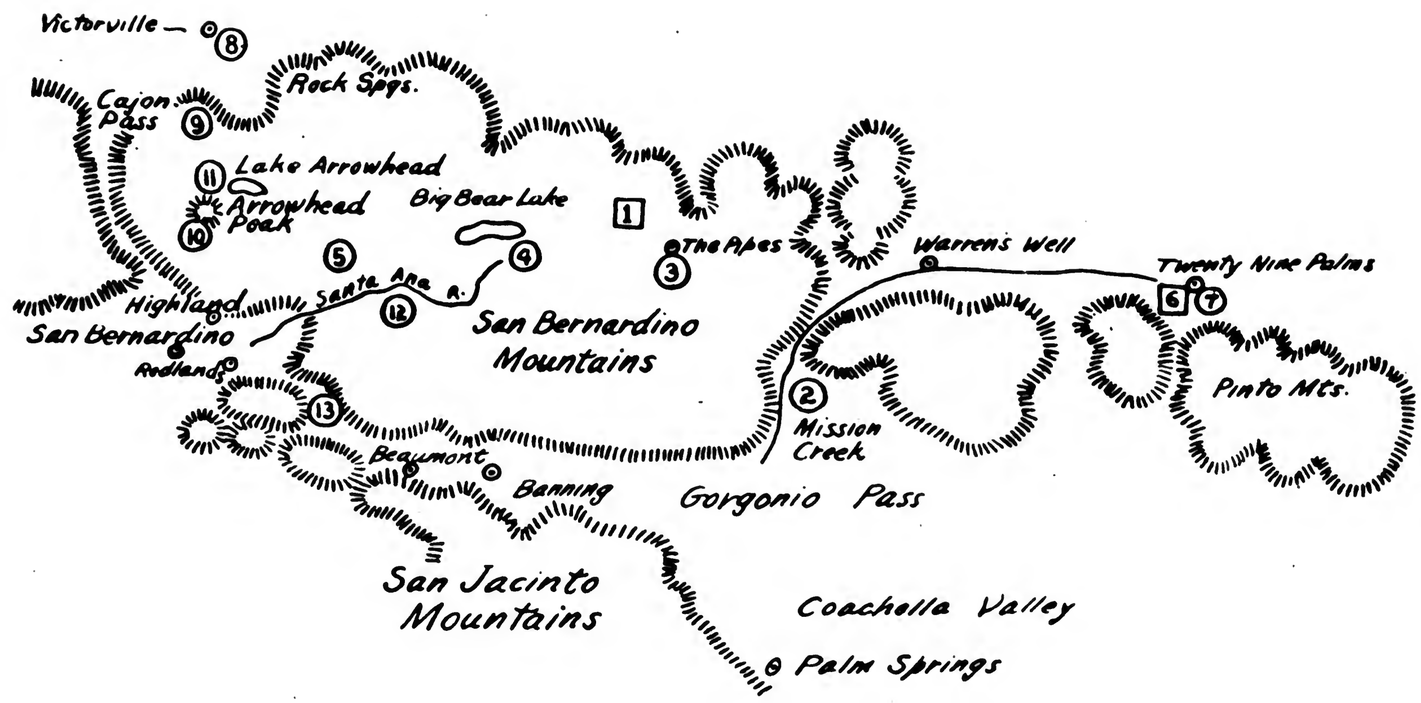
They are rather closely related to the Mohineam of the Mohave River, and to the 'Serrano' tribes of the San Bernardino Mts.

Called Ko-ko'-em-kam and Ko-kō'm-kum by the Tong-vā (='Gabrielino').

-Cam.



The Territory of the Serrano
(Top is north; east-west distance about 54 miles.)



Map. 1. Serrano Territory. Squares indicate Wildcat, circles Coyote Moiety Clans.

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929

MOHINEAN

(Called Serrano by the Spanish).

My vocabularies show that the language of the Mo-he-ah'-ne-um or Mohinéam of San Bernardino Mts. is essentially the same as that of the Tejon Ke-tah-na-moo'-kum, and that the Moringam is only slightly different. And old Indians say that Yukipiam (of the East end of San Bernardino Valley) ~~is~~ was essentially similar.

My vocabularies show also that the Ke-tah'-na-moo'-kum, Mohinéam, Marangam, Kahwésik(Cahuilla), Koopa, and Piyumkos(Luiseno) dialects are very closely interrelated; that perhaps the Kahwésik and Mohinéan are the closest, and that the Piyumkos(or Luiseno) is as close to Mohinean as it is to Kahwesik.

Koo'-pah, contrary to the usual belief, seems to be a little closer to Kahwésik(Cahuilla) than to Piyumkos.

Kroeber is in error therefore in writing "Cahuilla-Luiseno" as opposed to 'Serrano'(Mohineam & Maringam)

since collectively these tribes form a natural and compact group which differs widely from the Southern Piute or New-oo'-ah-Chemewéxe group. If any division is justified, it would seem to be to set off the Piyumkos and their close relatives the Akatchma and Sovóma from the others. But nothing should be done until a more careful comparison of the vocabularies has been made.

KETANAMWITS (Commonly called "Serrano")

Ke-tah'-nă-moo'-kum (Ke-tah-nă-mwits). Their name for themselves.

Large tribe of western part of Mohave Desert (west of Cajon Pass), including at least the northern slopes of the Sierra Liebra and San Gabriel Mts. Closely related to Mohineam.

Called Ko-ko-em-kam by the Tongvā.

Mah'-re-am. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Mission Creek and Morongò Valley.

Called Mor-ron'-go by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Called Mar'-ring-am by the Mahlíke.

Mohinéyam or Mo-he-ah'-neum. Their name for themselves, used also by the Mahlíke.

Tribe in San Bernardino Mts. and Mohave Desert east of longitude of Cajon Pass.

This is the tribe called Beñemé by Garces, and Vanyume by Kroeber. It appears to be very closely related to the Ketahnamookum, the neighboring tribe on the west. Much remains to be learned of both.

Koos'tam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of San Bernardino Valley and San Timoteo Canyon. Includes Muskiăbit and Yukipa bands.

Called Yu-ki-pi-am by Mahlke.

Information from Wm Pablo who tells me that he is a Mahl'ke; also that Mahl'ke is the name of their country and tribe. - cam

Gorgonio Pass Region

"SERRANO" TRIBES OF SAN ~~BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS~~ ~~REGION~~

William Pablo, an intelligent Cahuwah of Mahl-ke (NE) of Banning, tells me of the following "Serrano" tribes:

The Morongo or Mar-e-am --Morongo Valley

Ah-tog'ah'-ve-ah-tum
Ah-te-ar-re-am [prob. Ataraviatum at "The Pipes"] old man Se hă'cha

Ter-kah name of ~~of Little~~ Morongo Valley

Mohineam (or Mohineahneum) --Upper ~~Mohave River~~? Ko-pah-chav'-ve-at ~~place~~ name

Mah-rah of 29 Palms "Piute" = Chemeweve.

Pah-ó-ve-am --east of Arastro to Rock Corral (east of 29 Palms) ~~Corral Rock~~ on edge of Mohave Desert--"big country".

Mar-ring-am --"east" of the Mahl-ke, whose territory they abut against from Mission Creek to Grayback Peak. They meet the Chemeweve Piute at Old Woman's Spring.

Yu-ki-pi-am "occupied a strip between," north of San Bernardino and including the Arrow (on the mountain slope) and south to Riverside, Redlands and Yucaipe Valley.

[= Koos'-tam]

Wah-ah'-cham --North east of Yu-ki-pi-am and reaching to mouth of Santa Anna Canyon and to a big cave on San Bernardino Mountain, where they joined the Morongo.

Wah-ah'chă-vă-tum

Information from Wm Pablo who tells me that he is a Mahl'ke; also that Mahl'ke is the name of their country and tribe. - cam

Gorgonio Pass Region

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Ah-too' ah' ve ah-tum
Ah-te-ar-re-am [prob. Atuaviatum at "The Pipes"] Old man Se hă' cha

Ter-kah ~~of Little~~ Morongo Valley

Mohineam (or Mohineahneum) --Upper ~~Mohave River?~~ Ko-pah-chav'-ve-at ~~place~~ name

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[= Koos-tam]

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SERRANO TRIBES AND BANDS GIVEN BY KROEBER
AS MAINLY IN SAN BERNARDINO MTS., INCLUDING
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, AND SAN GORGONIO PASS.
HANDBOOK OF INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA. 1925.

Achava: On a little lake east of Bear Lake (map pl.57).

Agutushyam: Kitanemuk name for Kawaiisu-Nuwuwa (p.618).

Amahavit: East of Mohave River.

Jenigueche of Garcès-Serrano of Mohave Desert (Kroeber).

Kupacham: The Pipes (p.618).

Maringa: Big Morongo Creek.

Maringayam: Big Morongo Creek (p.616).

Maringayam, Mohiyanim, and Atu'aviatam: Mission Creek (p.618).

Marki (Malki): Near Banning. (617)

Mukunpat: Big Morongo farther north. (p.618)

Nahyu: Hathaway Canyon (p.617).

Kroeber references 2

Palukiktam: Lyons Canyon (p.618).

Pavükuyam: Akavat near Banning (p.617).

The Pipes: Kupacham (p.618).

Tamukuvayam: Banning Water Canyon (p.617).

Tüpamukiyam: (?) Between El Casco and Beaumont (p.617).

Türka: On little Morongo Creek (p.618).

Vanyume: Mohineyam of Mohave River. Chemeweve?

Wa'acham: San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa along southern edge of San Bernardino Range.(p.617)

Wakühiktam: Cabezon Creek (618).

Wanüpüpayam: Mouth of Whitewater Canyon (618).

Yuhaviatam or Kuchaviatam of Yuhaviat ("pine place") in or near Bear Valley. (p.618).

MA-RING-AM AND MO-HE-AH-NE-UM NAMES OF OTHER TRIBES

"Serrano" - - - - - Ke-tah-nah-mun (in Mo-he-ah-ne-um) (of San Bernardino Co.)

"Serrano" - - - - - Sŭ-wŭ-nah tahk-tahm? (in Mă-ring-am) (of Morongo)

Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs. Ki-yu-kah-yem (Maringam)

Mahl-ke of Banning Reservation. Wun-nah-pe-ap-pe-ah (Maringam)

Band and village of Mah-rah
8-9 miles east of 29 Palms } Pah-o-vah (Maringam)

Saboba tribe at Saboba Sŏ-vah-vān-yo-yum (Maringam)

Shoshone Stock - Kah-we-sik'-tem or "Cahuilla"

Word for People

Ketanamuits { Tahk-ah-tum
Tahk-ē-tem

Mohcheh
Mohcheam
" ringam } — Tahk'-tem

Pomme yam
Kahuwestem
Mahlek
Palmsep } — Tahch'-lis

Tongwā — Tah-nah'-hat

Lusenō — at-tah'-tum { sing at-tah

Koopa { At-tah-ch'-tum
Kr atah'ah

T

Tubotilabeto — Ahng'-hah-neel

Palmsep 1909
Moreupa 1912
(Bacon 1919)

Ketanamuits
Mohcheam
Kahmesich } Tahk

Ahatchma
Koopa } at-tah

Why should they go?

KOOS-TAM

A Cahuilla tribe formerly occupying the broad San Bernardino plain from the lower slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains southerly to Riverside, and from Cucamonga easterly along San Timoteo Canyon to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (now Beaumont). Their western boundary was a north and south line extending from Cucamonga Peak to the Santa Ana River, passing close to what is now the village of North Cucamonga. The present towns of San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, and Redlands, are in their territory, as are also the Jarupa Mountains and Yucaipe Valley.

Their last great chief, named Juan Antonio by the Spaniards, lived at a village called Sah'-haht-pah, at a place now called El Casco, in San Timoteo Canyon. Following are the principal Koos'-tam rancherias(over which Antonio's authority extended):

Hol'-bah, 2 1/2 miles northeast of Riverside, near High Grove.

Ho-mo'-ah, 4 or 5 miles southeast of Colton.

Pool-yat, between the present towns San Bernardino and Colton.

Sah'-haht-pah, at present El Casco station, in San Timoteo Canyon.

Watch'-ish, between Redlands and Redlands Junction.

Yu-ki'-pa, in present valley of same name, 4 or 5 miles southeast of Redlands (inhabitants called Yu-ki'-pam).

The Koos'-tam were in contact with the following tribes: on the west, ~~with~~ the Tong'-va ("Gabrielino"); on the northwest ~~with~~ the Serrano Ketahnamwits (or Ke'-tah'-nah-moo'-kum); on the north ~~with~~ the Serrano Mohineam; on the northeast ~~with~~ the Serrano Maringam; on the east ~~with~~ the Cahuilla Wah'-ne-ke-tam (or Mahl'-ke); on the southeast (for only a short distance) ~~with~~ the Soboba; on the south ~~with~~ the ~~Kecho-ter~~ Pimenko Luiseño).

POW-WE-AM OR CAHUILLA PROPER

Cahuilla Valley

The Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper occupy the west slope of the southern part of San Jacinto Mountains, including Hemet Valley south of the Reservoir (the part north of the reservoir belonging to the Saboba), the canyon of Bautiste Creek, Cahuilla and Terwilliger Valleys (partly covered by the present Cahuilla Indian Reservation), Horse Canyon, and the upper part of Coyote Canyon as far down as Willow Tree rancheria (Pow'-wut) where their territory met that of the We-is'-tem (Los Coyotes). On the west they include Cahuilla Peak, Tule Valley, Chihuahua Valley, and Lost Valley, but do not reach Wilson Creek or Aguanga, which belong to the Luiseño.

The Pow'-we-yam Cahuilla were in contact with several tribes: on the north with the Yu'-yah-waht (Sa-vo'-va) (where they met at Ham'-ish (now Hemet Reservoir)); on the east with the related Wah-ko-chi'm-kut, Sow'-wah-pah-kēk-tem and We-is'-tem; on the south with ~~the We-is-tem,~~ the We-is'-tem of Coyote Valley, San Ignacio and San Ysedro; and the Koo'-pah of Warner Valley; on the west with the Koo'-pah and Luiseño. - cum.

WAHN'-NE-KE'-TAM OR MAHL'-KE

A tribe closely related to the Cahuilla, whose territory covered San Gorgonio Pass and the adjacent mountains on the north, and reached from the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (at present town of Beaumont) easterly to Mission Creek, and thence southeasterly to a long white hill on the desert a few miles east of Palm Springs Station.

On the north and east they were in contact with the Serrano Maringam (Morango); on the south with the Kah'-we-sik-tem and So-be'-ba; on the west with the Koos'-tam.

William Pablo, a member of the tribe, gives me the western boundary of the Mahl'-ke as San Gorgonio River, north of Banning; but this appears to be the boundary between the Mahl'-ke rancheria and the next rancheria to the west, for the Cahuilla Chief Leonicia Lugo tells me that the Wah'-ne-ke-tam territory continued west to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they had a village called Ěch'-e. on the creeks and springs about 4 miles north of Beaumont. Chief Lugo tells me further that on the west the Wahn'-ne-ke-tam crossed the valley to the southward, where ~~they~~

had another village, called Tep'-pah-chah, in a small valley known as Potrero San Jacinto Nuevo, about 4 miles a little south of east of Beaumont, they He said also that they occupied the south side of San Gorgonio Pass and adjacent northerly slopes of San Jacinto Mountain between what is now Cabezon R. R. Station (east of which the corresponding slopes belonged to the Kah'-we-sik-tem) and the summit of San Gorgonio Pass. It appears therefore that the Wah'-nēke-tam territory consisted of at least 3 rancheria areas: Mahl'-ke, Ĕ=ch-e, and Tep'-pah-chah--of which Mahl'-ke was about as large as the 2 others together. It is possible that a fourth area covered the north slope of San Jacinto Mountain and adjacent narrow strip of desert from Cabezon R. R. Station easterly to Whitewater, for an intelligent Indian of the Kah'-we-sik tribe gave me the Whitewater spur as the western limit of his tribe. - Cram

Wah-ne-ke'-tam or

MAHL'-KE TRIBE (or subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla)
[They and the Cahuilla regard them as a distinct tribe]

This division of the Cahuilla now has headquarters at the reservation school a little east or northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning Water Canyon (San Gorgonio River) which it follows SE not quite to tar R R, and east to Palm Springs Railroad station and on easterly to a high sandhill [Yah'-wah-kis] east of Palm Springs station and thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up the mission creek ridge to Grayback Peak.

Points along the boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 and thence south nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring and thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, and right straight to a big rock on west side Chino Canyon and thence following ridge to mouth of Chino Canyon (to a pile of rocks), and shoots straight to Palm Springs station and the big sandhill east, and thence to Mission Creek.

South of the Mahl'-ke are their relatives the Kah'-we'-sik of Palm Springs.

Told me by William Pabla of Banning, Calif. Oct 11, 1918. Cam

(CC) (Cont'd)

·· ·Mahl'-ke tribe (or subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla)

This division of the Cahuilla nation has headquarters at the reservation-school a little east or northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning water canyon (San Gorgonio River) and it follows not quite to RR & east SE to Palm Springs Railroad station & on easting to high sand hill (Yah'-wah-kis) east of Palm Springs station & thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up to ridge to Grayback peak.

Points along the boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 & thence so nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring & thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, & right straight to a big rock on west side Chino Canyon & thence following ridge to mouth of Chino canyon (to a pile of rocks), & shoots straight to Palm Springs station & the big sandhill east, & thence to Mission creek.

(Corrected, revised with map & bills)

South of the ·Mahl'-ke are their relatives the ·Kah'-we'-sik of Palm Springs.

The Cahuilla include the bands at Torres, Martinez, ·Tu'vah (Big John's), Coyote Creek (=·Wil'-yah), and San Ignacia (·Pat'-chŏ-wal) in the nts.

Told me by William Cabalo of Banning, Calif.
Oct. 11, 1910. — C.H.M.

Cahuilla TRIBE

The Cahuilla include the bands at Torres, Martinez, Tuvah (Big John's), Coyote Creek (=Wil'-yah), and San Ignacio (Pat'-chŏ-wal) in the mountains.

Told me by William Pablo of Banning, Calif. Oct. 11, 1910. -CAM.

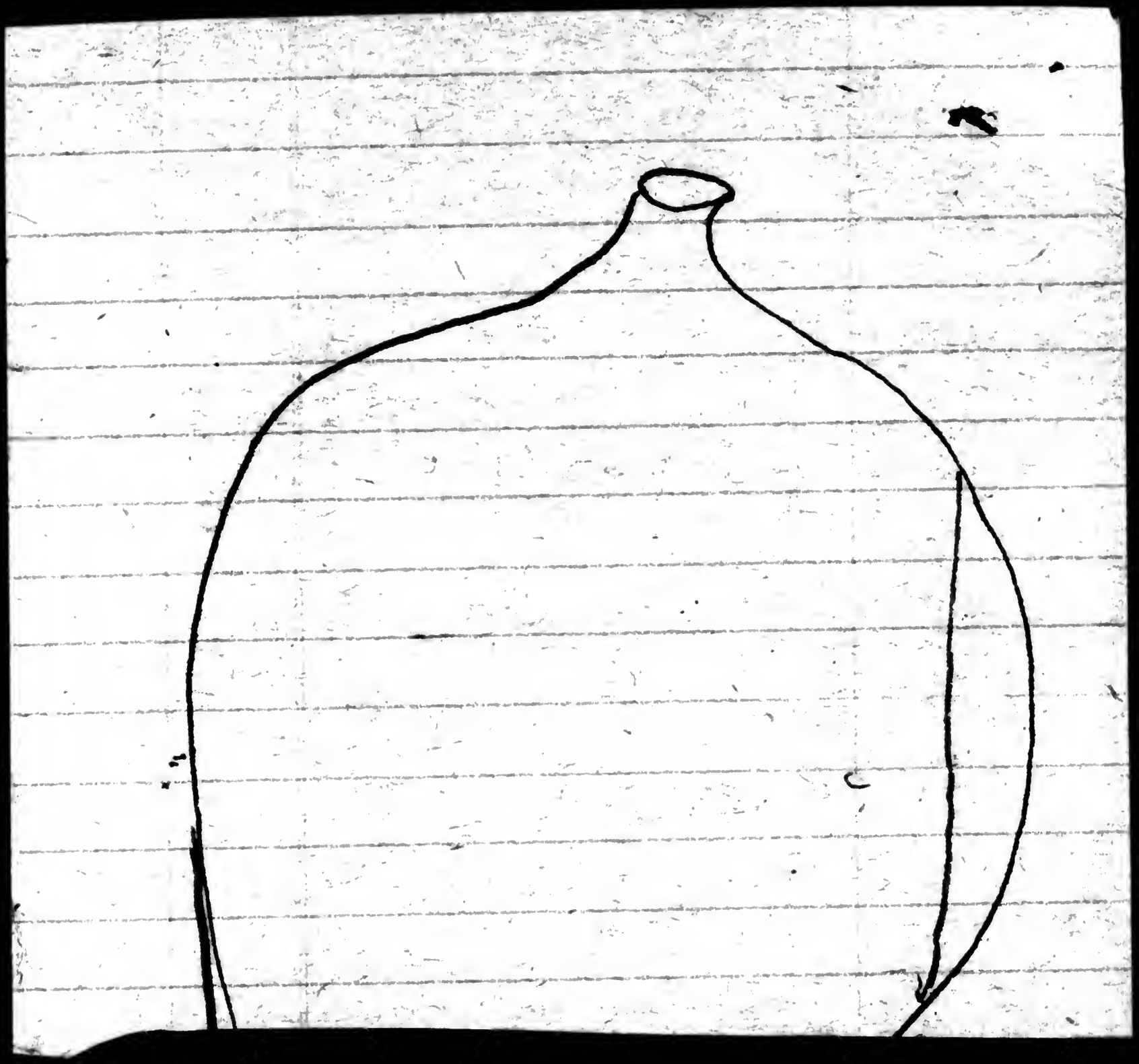
San Felipe People ✓ I'-el-moo'-kah (singular)
✓ I'-el-moo-kah-tam (pl)

Los Coyotes place ✓ Wil'-yah (Wille-yah)
(San Ysidro Mts) tribe ✓ Wā-wi-is-tam Cahuilla

Cahuilla and at San Felipe (where Diguenos begin)
on other (E) side Salton Sea to Chuchumalla ft hills E of S.S. and Salton Sea

White sand hill E Palm Springs
✓ Yah'-mah-kis

all said by a Kah-we'-lik sa



Kah'-wis-se'-tem

Palm Lfgs tribe North: fr of mt at Whitmatin up mt around head Tallquity to so rim Andres Canyon; down this rim to & across mouth of Palm Canyon; out across desert to big long sand dune; back to across mouth China Canyon & on to Whitmatin point.

Kah'-wis-se-tem hemp-ke (home)

hem-ki

V Round val. (Bear) Hung.-waht-hek'-ke (val) — Immediately ESE of Saddle Rock (Close up)

V Pahm-yik-tem (Palm Canyon people) over Palm Canyon & ~~west~~ side to Andres Canyon & up (SE) to West FK Canyon

Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut mnd for West FK so ~~over~~ Vandenburg Flat to, here down Rock Mt. & down E side Palm Canyon to opposite West FK Canyon.

SE of them, Indian wells tribe.

KAH-WE-SIK OR CAHUILLA SUBFAMILY

Tribes	Rancherias	
Koos-tam	Hol-bah Ho-mo-ah Pool-yat Watch-ish	Yu-ki-pa Sah-haht-pah
Wah-ne-ke-tem	Mahl-ke Ĕ^{ch}-e Tep-pah-chah	
Kah-we-sik-tem	Sĕ^{ch}-e Pahn-yik-tem	Hah-ve-kik-tem?
Pow-we-yam (Cahuilla proper)	Pow-we Pow-ke Pow-wut	Sah-ĕ Sap-pul-pah
Wah-ko-chi'm-kut-tem	Wah-ko-chi'm-kut Wahn-che-ah or Tā-waht pah Kwah-lā-ke	May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
Sow-wah-pah-keek-tem Sow-wis-pah-kik'tem	Sow-wah-pah We-wut-now-hŭ	
Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is-tem)	Wil-yah Patch-ŏ-wal Ho-lah-kal	

Tribes	Rancherias
Ah-chah-cham	Kah-venish (Ind. Wells) Pal-tā-waht, Pah-naht-sā[1] (Indio) Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa & Augustine) Lah-wil-van (Alamo Bonito) So-kut men-yil (Martinez) Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezon) Too-vah (Fig Tree Johns = Agua Dulce) Wahk-wah (Toro) Hav-ve (7 Palms)

Cahuilla

CAHWEAH OF PALM SPRINGS

October 19, 1932.

In San Gorgonio Pass a few miles east of Banning I met an elderly Kahweah Indian of the Kah-we-sik tribe, Lorenzo Che'no, originally of Sĕ'ch̄e (Palm Springs). He says his language is the same as that of the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem of Morongo Reservation, the place name of which is Mahl'-ke-- as I learnt many years ago. Stopping on the road, I got from this man a remarkably full list of the mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects of this region and find that in most cases the names agree exactly with those obtained many years ago at Palm Springs--a fine check. - CHM

English Name	Our name	Kroeber's name
Indian Wells	Kahvenish	Kavinish
Indio	Pal-tā-waht	Paltewat
Cabezon	Pal-se-ta	Pal seta
La Mesa	Temal-wā-hish	Temalwahish
Martinez	So-kut-men-yil	Sokut Menyil
Alamo	La-wil-van	Lawilvan or Sivel
Agua Dulce	Too-vah-yow-itch-tem	Tova
Santa Rosa	Sow'-wah-pah-keek-tem	Wewutnowhu
San Ygnacio		{Pachawal Sapela
Toro	Wahk-wah	{Wakwi Haulim
		Ekwawinet
La Mesa		
Palm Springs	Se ch-e	Kauwis ~~Kauwis~~

Wewutnowhu : ~~Kroeber's~~ Cahuilla name for Santa Rosa. — Kroeber

Folk Tales Calif. p. 694. 1925

URSUS MACHETES Elliot 1903 [Ursus amblyceps Baird 1859]

The type specimen of Ursus machetes Elliot (No. 19064 Field Museum of Natural History) is an old male from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and obviously is the same species as Baird's Ursus amblyceps described in 1859. It is very closely matched by an old male from San Luis Mts., Sonora, (No.177665 U.S.Biological Survey Collection), although in the type specimen the rostrum is slightly broader. The teeth are badly worn but are essentially the same size in both skulls. In the type specimen the vault of the cranium is rather low and depressed, but not quite so low and not quite so horizontal as in the San Luis Mts. skull. Other characters of the type specimen are: anterior nares small, nasals short, broad, and broadly rounded posteriorly; palate somewhat scooped out between the canines, concave between the posterior premolars, and flat between the hinder molars; postpalatal shelf large--long, broad, and flat. The last upper molars are rather small, broadest in middle; the heel obliquely truncate on outer side, and broadly rounded post-

Kahwesik ["Cahuilla] Tribes & Bands

Ah'-chah-chem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Indian Wells (Kah-ve'-nish)

Hah'-ve-kik-tem: Kahewe-sik name for band at 7 Palms (3 miles east of Palm Springs Station).

Kah'-we'-sik: Mahlke name for Kah-we-sik-tem --the related ("Cahuilla") tribe at Palm Springs.

Kah-we-sik'-tem: Palm Springs tribe. Name for themselves.

Ki'-e-win-tun: Kah-we-sik name for Luiseno.

Ki'-yu-kah-yem: Maringam name for Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs.

Koo'-pah; Ko'-pah: Kah-we-sik name for Agua Caliente tribe, Warner Valley.

Pahn'-yik-tem: Kah-weesik name for band in Palm Canyon.

Pan'-nok-sah-kik'-tem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Indio and Cabezon.

Pat'-chŏ-wal or Pă'-chŏ-wal: Mahlke name for "Cahuilla" band at San Ignacio.

Sŏ-vah-vān-yo-yum: Maringam name for Saboba tribe at Saboba.

Sow-wis-pah-keek-tem: Kah-we-sik name for band at Santa Rose Mt.

Too'-vah: Mahl'-ke name for "Cahuilla" band at 'Big Johns'.

KAHWESIK GROUP (Commonly called "Cahuilla")

Mahlke. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of eastern slope of San Gorgonio Pass, reaching easterly to Whitewater River, north to San Gorgonio Mt, and south to the summit of the western arm of San Jacinto Mts. (south of San Gorgonio Pass). Most northerly of the so-called 'Cahuilla' tribes.

Called Wahn-ne-ke'-tum by the Kahwesiktem.

Called Wun'-nah-pe-ap-po-ah by the Mareyam.

Kah'-we-sik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe holding the lower (eastern) part of San Gorgonio Pass from the northwest point of San Jacinto Mt. (at the bend of Whitewater River) easterly to some miles beyond Palm Springs (Sĕch-e), and south to the junction of Palm and Murray Canyons.

Called Kah-we-sik by the Mahlke.

Pow'-we-yam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Cahuilla Valley and adjacent slopes from Hemet Reservoir south to include Chihuahua and Lost Valleys.

Pahn-yik'-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of middle part of Palm Canyon, including Murray and West Canyons. Might be regarded a band of Kah-we-sik-tem rather than distinct tribe.

Wah'-ko-chim'-kut-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of upper part of Palm Canyon, reaching southerly and easterly over Haystack and Asbestos Mts. and Pinyon Flat to south side of Santa Rosa Mt.

We'-is-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe in mountains east of Warner Valley from Coyote Creek south to include Thousand Palms Canyon, Collins Valley, and San Ysidro Mt. Eastern limit apparently Borego Valley.

Called Wā-wi-is-tem by the Cahuilla.

Kah-ve'-nish. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe at Indian Wells, ranging south to include the arid desert mountains known as Indio Mt. and Sheep Mt.; west to Deep Canyon; east to the Coachella Desert.

Called Ah-chah-chem by the Kah'-we-sik-tem.

Kah-ve'-nish may be regarded as a convenient name for the related bands at distant water holes on the Coachella and Colorado Desert north of Salton Sea. These bands from north south are:

Kah-ve'-nish or Ah-chah-chem

Pal-tā-waht

Temal-wā-hish

Wahk-wah

So-kut-men-yil

La-wil-van

Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem

CAHUILLA OR KAH-WE-SIK SUBFAMILY

The Cahuilla or Kah'-we-sik linguistic subfamily comprises a number of tribes speaking closely related dialects. The tribes as at present known to me, are:

the Koos'tam of San Bernardino Plain and San Timoteo Canyon;

the Wah'-ne-ke'-tam (of Mahlke) of San Gorgonio Pass and the Mountain slopes on the north;

the Kah'-we-sik-tem of Palm Springs at the E base of San Jacinto peak;

the Pow'-we-yam of the W slope of San Jacinto Mountains south of lat. 33 40' (which passes through Hemet Reservoir);

the Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem or Palm Canyon tribe, reaching south in the Mountains to the northern slopes of Santa Rosa Mountain;

the Sow'-wah-pah-keek-tem or Santa Rosa Mountain tribe;

the Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem) commonly known as 'Los Coyotes', of the Mountains between Warner Valley and Coyote Creek.

Each of these tribes has a number of rancherias.

The known desert bands besides the Kah'-we-sik-tem are:

the Ah'-chah-chem at Kah'-ve-nish (Indian Wells);

the Pal-tā-waht (or Pah-naht-sa?) at Indio;

the Hah'-ve-kik-tem at Seven Palms;

the Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem at Too'-vah (Fig-tree Johns or Agua Dulce);

the La-wil-van or Se-vel at Alamo Bonita;

the Temal-wa-hish at La Mesa (=Augustine);

the So-kut Men-yil at Martinez;

the Palseta at Cabezon;

the Wahk'-wah at Toro.

— Cam —

Old MS but important

CAHUILLA

The Cahuilla (Kah-we-ah) occupy the northern part of the Colorado Desert and adjacent parts of the San Jacinto Mts., and also the lower part of San Gorgonio Pass--the great pass leading from the desert to the interior of Southern California between the San Bernardino Mts. on the North and the San Jacinto Mts. on the South.

Their territory extends northerly and westerly from the shores of Salton Sea, beginning on the south at the mouth of San Felipe Canyon on the west side of the great lake, and in the Chuckawalla foothills opposite, on the east side, embracing the northern three-fourths of the lake and continuing into and up San Gorgonio Pass to the point of it at Whitewater near the town of Banning? about 6 miles east of summit. It includes also the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mts. and Cahuilla Valley.

The Cahuilla are surrounded by other tribes, several of them unfriendly. On the north they abut against the Morongo Servano [Maringam]; on the east the Chemeweve; on the south and southwest the Kamimei Diegueño; on the west the Koopah and Piyumko Luiseño.

Linguistically they are a very compact body, there being only 2

dialects, and these differing only slightly from one another. One of these ranges from in Palm Canyon northerly westerly to Banning; the other, if native informants at Palm Springs are correct, embraces all the remainder.

While compact linguistically, they are divided into a number of subtribes or bands, each of which has a definite name and definite territorial limits, within which the game and fruit and seeds and roots are their absolute property and must not be trespassed upon by other bands.

Thus the Wah'-ne-ke'-tem [who call themselves Mahl'-ke] of San Gorgonio Pass hold the Pass from Banning easterly to Whitewater Creek, reaching on the southeast to the point of San Jacinto Mt. which juts out near Whitewater Station. To on the north they reach to the Morongo Serrano [Maringam] on Mission Creek.

Adjoining the Wah'-ne-ke'-tem [Mahl'-ke] on the southeast are the Kah'-wis-se-tem or Palm Springs tribe (Agua Caliente No. 2) ~~tribe~~, which begins at the point of the mountain near Whitewater Station and reaches easterly to a huge elongate sand dune (over a rocky base) called Yah'-

wah-kis; and thence southerly to the mouth of Palm Canyon; across this to the west and up the north rim of San Andreas Canyon to Eagle Cliff at the summit; thence northerly around the head of Tahquitz Canyon and San Jacinto Peak and down the ridge to the place of beginning near Whitewater Station.

Adjoining the Kah-wis-se-tem on the south are the Pahn-yik-tem or Palm Canyon people. Their territory embraces Palm Canyon and the adjacent mountain slopes on the west from the north side of Andreas Canyon south to West Fork Canyon.

Adjoining the Pahn-yik-tem on the south were the Wah-ko-chi'm-kut, now extinct, who extended southerly over the upper reaches of Palm Canyon and adjacent slopes on both sides from West Fork Canyon to and beyond Vandeventer Flat and ~~on~~ to the very base of Santa Rosa Mt. They spoke the same dialect as the Santa Rosa Mt. people.

Adjoining the Wah-ko-chi'm-kut on the east were the Kah-vi-nish or Indian Wells tribe.

The Cahuilla of Santa Rosa Mt. are the same as those of Indian Wells, Cabazon and Indio, Toro, Cahuilla Valley, and Los Coyotes--all

speaking same language. (to be verified)

Those of Palm Springs and Banning speak a slightly different language.

The Cahuilla used to burn their dead, at least in the mountains.

In certain ceremonies in which Eagles or Condors were used (apparently the chief figure of the ceremony), after the birds were killed the bodies were buried in the cemetery with the people; or if the people were burned, the body of the Eagle or Condor was burned also.

These two birds were deities. They were caught as nestlings and reared till grown.

CAHUILLA OR KAH'-WE-SIK SUBFAMILY

The Cahuilla or Kah'-we-sik linguistic subfamily comprises a number of tribes speaking closely related dialects. The tribes as at present known to me, are:

"Serrano" The Koos'tam of San Bernardino Plain and San Timoteo Canyon;

Kahuaeik + all rest The Wah'-ne-ke'-tam or Mahl'ke of San Gorgonio Pass and the Mountain slopes on the north;

The Kah'-we-sik-tem of Palm Springs at the E base of San Jacinto peak;

The Pow'-we-yam of the W slope of San Jacinto Mountains south of lat. 33 40' (which passes through Hemet Reservatr);

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Each of these tribes has a number of rancherias.

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the Hah'-ve-kik-tem at Seven Palms;

the Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem at Too'-vah (Fig-tree Johns or Agua Dulce);

the La-wil-van or Se-vel at Alamo Bonita;

the Temal-wa-hish at La Mesa (=Augustine);

the So-kut Men-yil at Martinez;

the Palseta at Cabezon;

the Wahk'-wah at Toro.

— Crum

KAH-WE-SIK OR 'CAHUILLA' SUBFAMILY

TRIBES	RANCHERIAS	
KOO'STAM (Isnt Koostam Serrano?)	Hōl'-bah	Yu-ki'-pa
	Ho-mo'-ah	
	Pool'-yat	Sah'-haht-pah
	Watch'-ish	
WAH'-NE-KE'-TEM	Mahl'-ke	
	Ĕch'-e	
	Tep'-pah-chah	
KAH'-WE-SIK'-TEM	Sĕch'-e	Hah'-ve-kik-tem ?
	Pahn'-yik-tem	
POW'-WE-YAM' (Cahuilla proper)	Pow'-we	Sah'-ĕ
	Pow'-ke	Sap-pul-pah
	Pow'-wut	
WAH'-KO-CHĪM-KUT-TEM	Wah'-ko-chim-kut	
	Wahn'-che'-ah or Tā-ĕwaht-pah	May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
	Kwah'-lā-ke	
SOW'-WAH-PAH-KEEK'-TEM	Sow'-wah-pah	
	We-wut'-now-hu	
WĀ-WĀ-ĒS-TEM (or WE-IS'-TEM)	Wil'-yah	
	Patch'-ŏ-wal	
	Ho'-lah-kal	

AH'-CHAH'-CHAM	Kah'-ve-nish (Ind. Wells)
	Pal-tā-waht } (Indio)
	Pah'-naht-sā } (Indio)
	Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa-Augustine)
	Lah-wil-van (Alimo Bonita)
	So-kut Men-yil (Martinez)
	Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezon)
	Too'-vah (Fig Tree John's = Agua Dulce)
	Wahk'-wah (Toro)
	Hav'-ve (Seven Palms)

(Kah-we-ah)

The Cahuilla occupy the northern part of the Colorado Desert & adjacent parts of the San Jacinto mts and also the lower part of San Gorgonio Pass — the great pass leading from the desert to the interior of Southern California between the San Bernardino mts on the north and the San Jacinto mts on the south.

Their territory extends northerly and westerly from the shores of Salton Sea, beginning on the south at the mouth of San Felipe Canyon on the west side of the great lake, and in the Chuckawalla foothills opposite, on the east side, embracing the northern 3/4 of the lake and continuing into & up San Gorgonio Pass to near the town of Banning, about 6 miles east of summit. It includes also the Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mts. and Cahuilla Valley.

The Cahuilla are surrounded by other tribes, several of them unfriendly. On the north they abut against the Morongo Serrano [Maringam], on the east the Chemeweve ~~— southeast the Yuma?~~; on the south & SE west the Diegueño; on the west the Ko'-pah and Luiseño.

Linguistically they are a very compact body, there being only 2 dialects, and these differing slightly from one another. One of these ranges from Palm Canyon northward to Banning; the other, if native informants at Palm Springs are correct, embraces all the remainder.

While compact linguistically they are divided into a number of subtribes or bands, each of wh has a definite name and definite territorial limits, within wh the game & fruit & seeds & roots are their absolute property & must not be trespassed upon by other bands.

Thus the Wah'-ne-ke'-tam [who call themselves mahl'-ke], of San Gorgonio Pass hold the Pass from Banning easterly to Whitewater Creek, reaching on t southeast to the point of ~~San~~ Jacinto but not quite out near Whitewater station. To the northerly reach to the Morongo Serrano [Maringam], on Mission Creek.

Adjoining the Wah'-ne-ke'-tem [mahl'-ke] on the southeast are the Kah'-wis-se-tem or Palm Springs (Agua Caliente no. 2) tribe, who begins at the point of the mt near Whitewater station & reaches easterly to a huge elongated sand dune (over a rocky base) called Yah'-wah-kis; and thence ~~thence~~ southerly to the mouth of Palm Canyon; across that to the west & up the north rim of La Andreas Canyon to Eagle Cliff at the summit; thence northerly around the head of Tahquitz Canyon & San Jacinto Peak & down the ridge to the place of beginning near Whitewater station.

Adjoining the Kah'-wis-se-tem on the south are the Pahn'-yik-tem or Palm Canyon people. This territory ~~embraces~~ Palm Canyon and the adjacent mountain slopes on the west from the north side of Andreas Canyon south to West Fork Canyon.

Adjoining the Pahn-yik-tem on the south were the Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut, now extinct, who extended southerly ~~over~~ the upper reaches of Palm Canyon & adjacent slopes on both sides from West Fork Canyon to [and beyond?] Vandeventer Flat [~~and~~ on to the very head of Santa Rosa Mt. They spoke the same ~~language~~ dialect as the Santa Rosa Mt. people.

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The Cahuilla of Santa Rosa Mt. are the same as those of Indian Wells, Cabazon, Indio, Toro, Cahuilla Valley, and Mes Coyotes — all speaking the same language.

Those of Palm Springs and Banning speak a slightly different dialect ~~language~~.

Told me (by Mahl-ke of Banning Reservation. - Chm)

Not to be accepted without verification Chm

In Cahuilla used to burn their dead, at least in the mts. There were certain ceremonies in which living Eagles or Condors were ~~used (apparently~~ the chief figure of the ceremony. ~~The bird~~ ~~of the~~ the birds were finally killed and their bodies ~~were~~ buried in the cemetary with the people; ~~but~~ if the people were burned, the body of the Eagle or condor was burned also. These two birds were diviné. They were caught as nestlings & reared till grown & kept till the date of the ceremony.

Kah'-we-sik or Cahuillá subfamily

Tribes	Rancherias	
Koos'-tem (Ishut Kooctam "Serrano"?)	Hol'-bah Ho-mo'-ah Pool'-yat Wateh'-ish	Yu-ki'-pa Sah'-haht-pah
Wah'-ne-ke'-tem	Mahl'-ke Čch'-e Tep'-pah-chah	
Kah'-we-sik'-tem	Sečch'-e Pahn'-yik-tem	Hah'-ve-kik-tem ?
Pow'-we-yam (Cahuilla proper)	Pow'-we Pow'-ke Pow'-wut	Sah'-ě Sap-pul-pah
Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem	Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut Wahn'-ché-ah Kwah'-lā-ke	Tā-waht pah may or may not be same - Cajon Pass
Sow'-wah-pah-keek'-tem	Sow'-wah-pah We-wut'-now-hŭ	
Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem)	Wil'-yah Patch'-ŏ-wal Ho'-lah-kal	
Ah'-chah'-cham	·Kah'-ve-wish (Indio) ·Pal-tā-waht ·Pah'-naht-sā ! (Indio) ·Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa - Argentine) ·Lah-will-van (Alima Rainta) ·Sā-kut Menn-yil (Mentone) ·Pal-sē-ta (Old Cabezon)	·Too'-vah (Fig Tree Johns = Agua Dulce) ·Wahk'-wah ~~kah~~ (Toro) ·Hav'-ve (Lemon Palms) ~~·Too'-vah (Fig Tree Johns)~~

[to be checked at Palm Springs]

Kah'-me-sik-ten

At Palm Springs an Indian told me that their territory on the NW stopped at the San Jacinto range reaching down near Whitewater in San Gorgonio Pass; but Chief Lugo tells me that it reaches westerly along the south side of the Pass as far as Cabezon railroad station. — CHM

This indicates a rancheria on the so side of the pass at the foot of the mts. whose name I have not yet secured. CHM

Kah-me-sik'-ten creation

Important to get names of light + darkness who came together in — beginning as man + wife + begot Moo'-kahk + Moo-kah-tem'-mi-at. CHM

Friends to see again Apr 1934

At Cahuilla (P.O. Aguanga)
Mrs Louisa McGinnis {interpreter (full blood)
Interpreter - middle aged husky.
I saw her at her home in April 1934. Her brother is
Domingo Costa - age 25 [April 1934]
Cahuilla -
Photo'd barge Ramada tree Apr. 25
called Sah-mut-ous.

At Santa Rosa Valley met with
Calistro Tortes + wife - {Speaker for tribe. better good.

[Vandaventer Flat is Sā-we-ah]

{Seu-yah Felix Rice -
I don't understand - Cahuilla

VB 26944

Cahuilla

Eastern continuation of San Bernardino range.

"In San San Bernardino to north of Cabezon Vel are called by the Coahuillas Ka-wish Po-po-ku-ut, or "mountains of mesquite and tules". In San Jacinto range on the east side so called Kawish-wa-mat-a'cha, or lofty range." — Barrows, Ethnobot. Coahuilla Indians 27, 1900.

Old rancheria site high up in San Jacinto was in Reeves Flats as Kwá-le-ki. Ibid. 27.

Among the villages of the Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper are Pow'-we at Cahuilla Valley Hot Springs, Pow'-ke at La Puerta in south end Terwilliger Valley, Pow'-wut at Willow Tree in upper part of Coyote Canyon close to the Riverside-Lansing county line and Sah'-l and Sah-pal-pah in Ramona Reservation about halfway between Cahuilla valley and Hemet Reservoir.

~~Whether Wahn'-che'-ah at Pinyon Flat on the north slope of Santa Rosa Mountain belongs to the Sow-wis-pah-keek-tem of old Santa Rosa, or to the Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem of upper Palm Canyon I did not ascertain, but I believe, on the~~ [illegible] ~~of Wah-ko-chim-kut.~~

The Pahn'-yik-tem of the lower part of Palm Canyon, between the Kahwesik and the Wah'-ko-chim-kut-tem and one of the smaller bands. Their existence is unknown.

"Pass Cahuilla" Boundaries [from M.D. Strong]

Kauisiktum clan pp 100-101 Boundaries

sewi, near south end of Palm Canyon was SW boundary
San Jacinto Peak
yauahic just S of Blaisdell Canyon = NW limit
SE from Murray Hill
S.E. alhauik, a hill so of Indian Wells, perhaps Indio Mt
mouth of Andreas Canyon
eastern edge of mts bordering desert
mouth of Tahquitz Canyon
n. point of Chino Canyon
NE boundary: a sharp hill south of Cabezon

Old ruins site high in Sa-jacinto mts
in Pigeon Flat — Kwá-le-ki — Barrows, 27
Ethnolog Commission 24, 1900.

(3)

Cahuilla series

Yukipa

Kah-we sik'-tem ✓

Sobaba

Koopa

Weristem

Piguimko (Luiseno)

ar Mrs. Allen:

From Calif. Chest

at Palm Springs + Cahuilla Valley find out whether

Pahm-yiki'-tem and Wah-ko-shim-kut-tem are same

~~or~~ where the two join, + ~~so~~ limit of Wahkoshimkutem?

Did Morongo Cahuilla reach Easterly

beyond Whitewater?

who at Palm Sprs RR station fence + E to

big sand hill?

EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE: Troy, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1851. A. B. Willi
1873, A. M. 1876, Ph.D. Harvard, 1878; Ph.D. (Hon.) Rensselaer, 1924; Sc
(Hon.) Pittsburgh, 1897; LL.D. Williams 1903, Wisconsin 1905, Missouri 1
instructor natural history, University of Wisconsin, 1875-1879, professo
zoology 1879-1911, dean 1891-1919, acting president 1900-1903, president
1918-1925, president emeritus since 1925; Director, Wisconsin Geological
Natural History Survey 1897-1919; President, Commissioners 1919-1925; at
present actively occupied in prosecuting the natural history investigati
of this survey. Member of the American Philosophical Society.

Cahuilla

1932

Oct. 19 Lorenzo Chéno of Kah-wé-sik tribe of Sĕch (Palm Springs) says his talk is same as Wah-ne-kik-tem of Morongo Reservation--the place name of which is Mahl-ke.

Cahuilla

April 26, 1934.

Sā-we'-ah or Sĕu'-yah=Vandeventer Flat= Santa Rosa Valley

Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem: The tribe at Vandeventer Flat.

Sow'-ish Pahk': ~~Torres~~

Original ~~home~~, Rock House Valley at base of Torres (Toro) Peak north of Borrego Valley).

Pow'-ke:=Terwilliger Valley or Flat, also called Cahuilla Valley

Pow'-we-yam: The people of Pow'-ke.

The ridge just east of the small town of Anza is the boundary between the Cahuilla Sĕu'-yah of Santa Rosa Valley (also called Sĕu-yah or Vandeventer Flat) and the Cahuilla Pow'-we-am of ~~the~~ Terwilliger Valley.

Important to see:

Capt. Joe Albana, Chief
Bronger de tribe
Payomkawish Reservation
70 m so Santa Ana

Is it in Luiseno territory?

Wit always singular ending

tem " plural

Sĕ̆ch-e

Cahuilla: Kah-wa-ah.

often both used together – Wit-tem plural – [illegible].

Rumsidi Cahuilla
or Koos'-Tem

Lit names of 3 villages:

1 at E base Rubidoux

2 on Santa Ana River side of Little Rubidoux

3 on bench near Spring Creek on Limekiln Hill, now Fairview Hill!-

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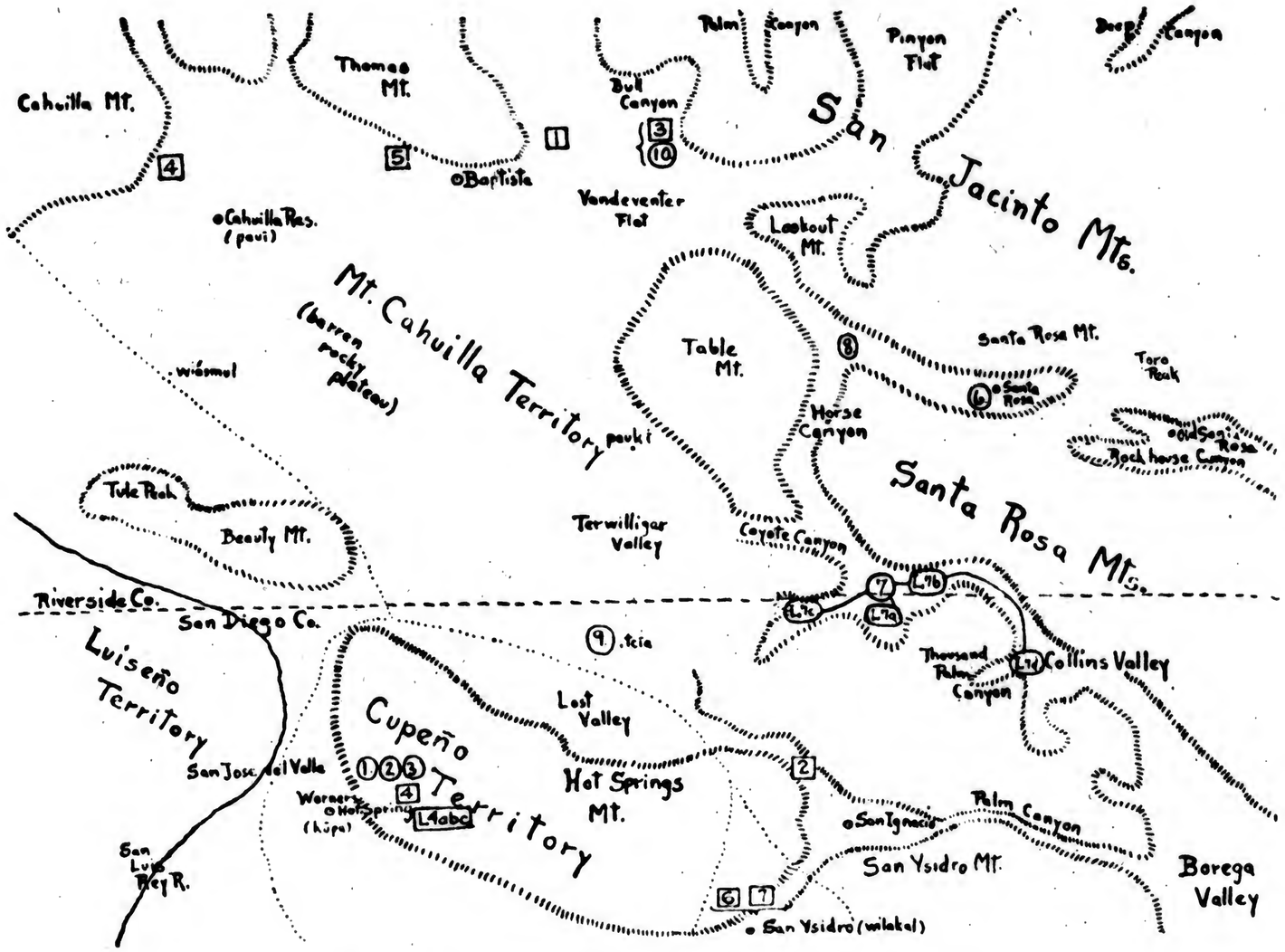
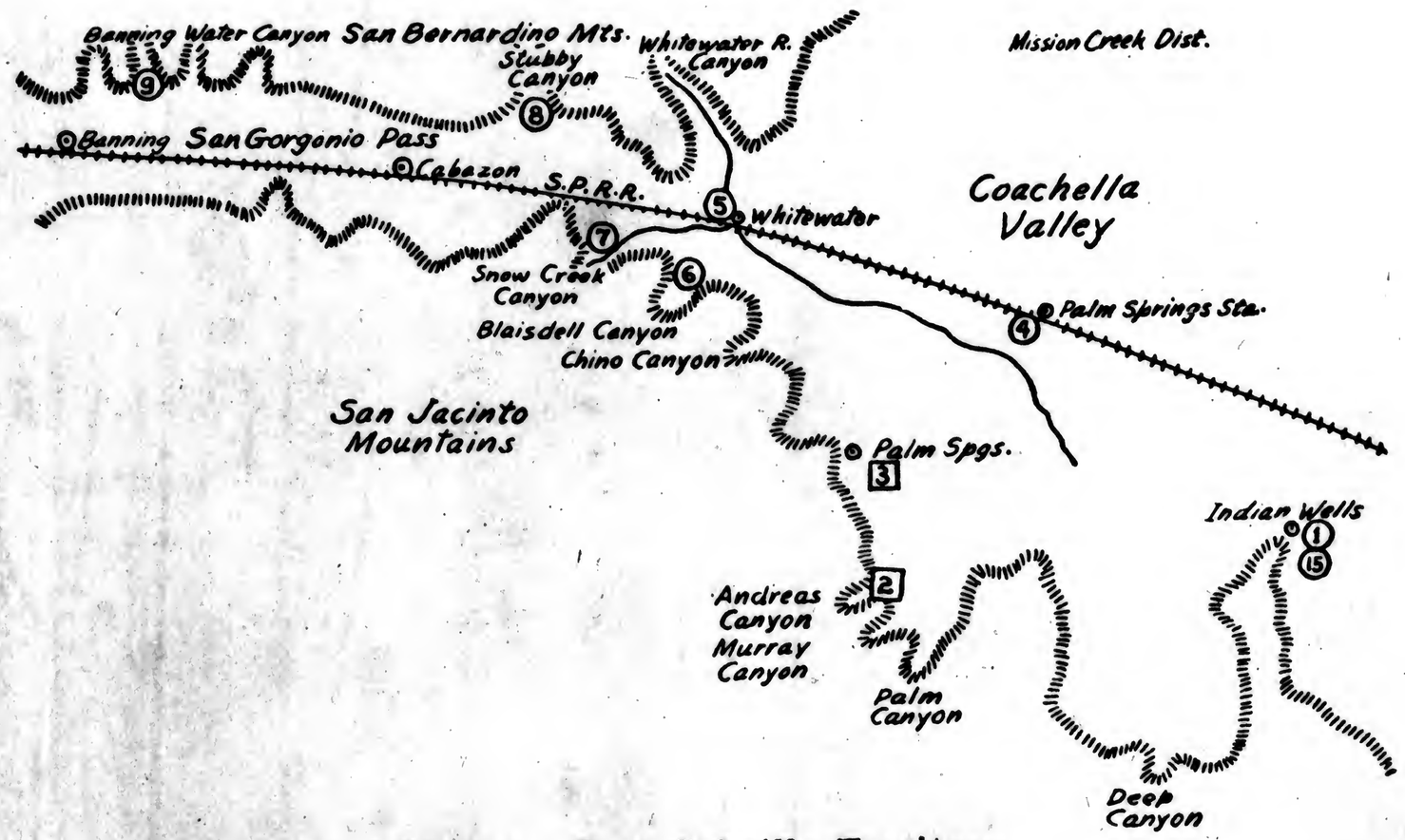


Map. 5. Mountain Cahuilla Territory.

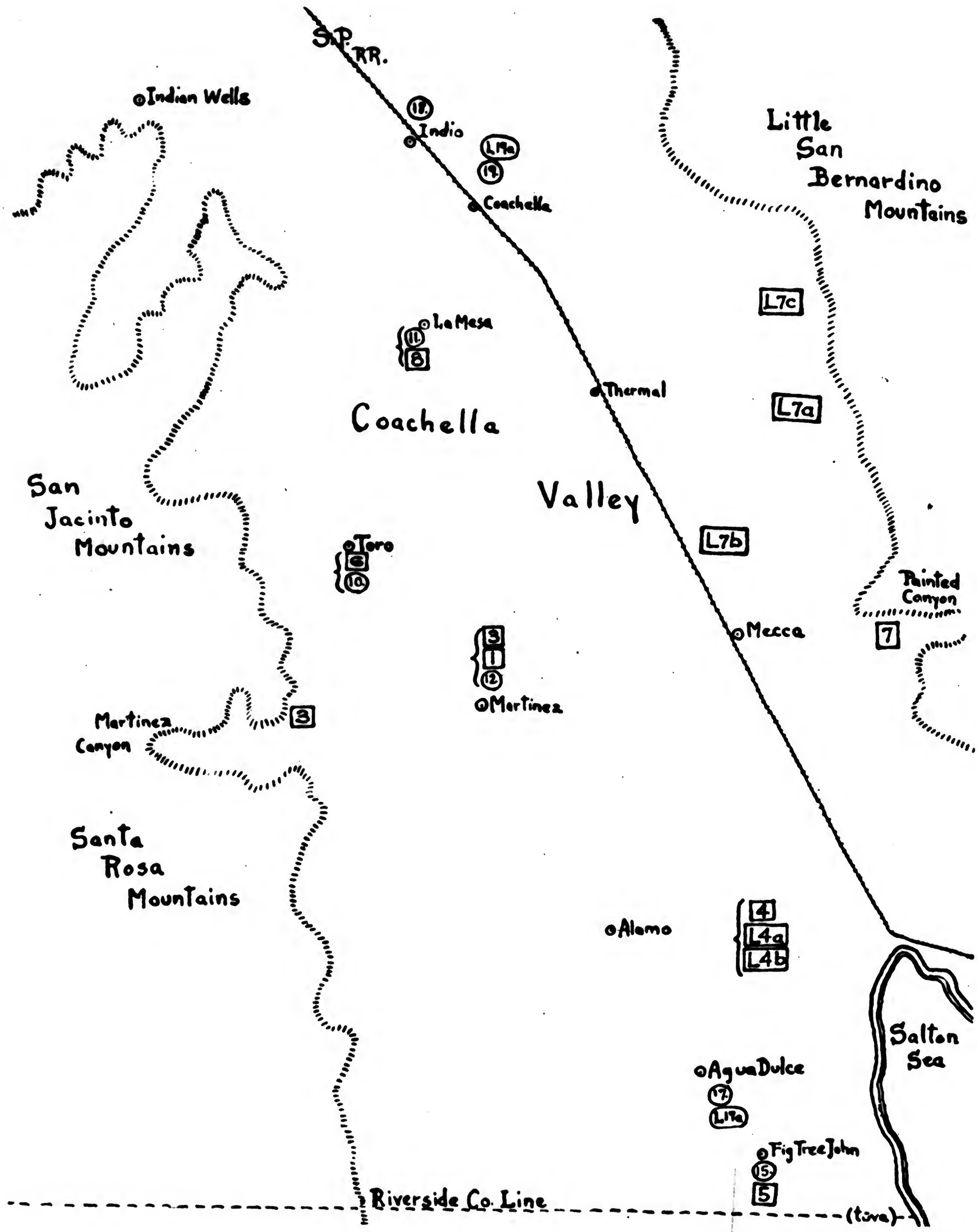
W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929



Map. 4. Pass Cahuilla Territory.

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929

W. D. Strong.--Aboriginal Society So. Calif. 1929



Map 2. Desert Cahuilla Territory.

KAHWESIK GROUP (Commonly called "Cahuilla") 2

Mahlke. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of eastern slope of San Gorgonio Pass, reaching easterly to Whitewater River, north to San Gorgonio Mt, and south to the summit of the western arm of San Jacinto Mts. (south of San Gorgonio Pass). Most northerly of the so-called 'Cahuilla' tribes.

Called Wahn-ne-ke-tum by the Kahwesiktem.

Called Wun-nah-pe-ap-po-ah by the Mareyam.

Kah-we-sik-tem. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe holding the lower (eastern) part of San Gorgonio Pass from the northwest point of San Jacinto Mt. (at the bend of Whitewater River) easterly to some miles beyond Palm Springs (Sěch-e), and south to the junction of Palm and Murray Canyons.

Called Kah-we-sik by the Mahlke.

Pow-we-yam. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of Cahuilla Valley and adjacent slopes from Hemet Reservoir south to include Chihuahua and Lost Valleys.

Pahn-yik-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of middle part of Palm Canyon, including Murray and West Canyons. Might be regarded a band of Kah-we-sik-tem rather than distinct tribe.

Wah'-ko-chim'-kut-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of upper part of Palm Canyon, reaching southerly and easterly over Haystack and Asbestos Mts and Pinyon Flat to south side of Santa Rosa Mt.

We'-is-tem. Their name for themselves.

Tribe in mountains east of Warner Valley from Coyote Creek south to include Thousand Palms Canyon, Collins Valley, and San Ysidro Mt. Eastern limit apparently Borego Valley.

Called Wā-wi-is-tem by the Cahuilla.

Kah-ve'-nish. Their name for themselves.

Desert tribe at Indian Wells, ranging south to include the arid desert mountains known as Indio Mt. and Sheep Mt.; west to Deep Canyon; east to the Coachella Desert.

Called Ah-chah-chem by the Kah-we-sik-tem.

Kah-ve'-nish may be regarded as a convenient name for the related bands at distant water holes on the Coachella and Colorado Desert north of Salton Sea. These bands from north south are:

Kah-ve'-nish or Ah-chah-chem

Pal-tā-waht

Temal-wā-hish

Wahk-wah

So-kut-men-yil

La-wil-van

Too'-vah-yow'-itch-tem

Cahuilla Kah-we-sik-tem (Palm Springs)

Their Names for Other Indian Tribes:

Palm Springs tribe (in their own language)	Kah-we-sik-tem, the tribe. (Same as I-á-kī'ch of San Jacinto Mt.)
I'-ă-kī'ch "Cahuilla" band at San Jacinto Mt.)	
Cahuilla band at Banning	Wahn-ne-ke-tum (Call themselves Mahl-ke)
" " " Indio & Cabezon	Pan-nok-sah-kik-tem
" " " Indian Wells (Kah-ve-nish)	Ah-chah-chem (How-it)
Cahuilla band in Palm Canyon	Pahn-yik-tem
" " on Torres Reservation (old place)	Wah-kwi-keek-tem
" " 17 miles up Palm Canyon, near Santa Rosa Mts.	Wah-ko-chim-kut-tem (extinct)
" " at 7 Palms (3 miles east of Palm Springs Station)	Hah-ve-kik-tem
" " at Santa Rosa Mt.	Sow-wis-pah-keek-tem
Coyote Valley tribe (at Los Coyotes)	Wā-wā-ē's-tum; Wā-wi-iś-tem
Luiseno	Ki-e-win-tun
Agua Caliente, Warner Valley	Koó-pah; Kó-pah

Saboba	Yu-yah-wep´-pah {talk same language as Pachanga -Luiseno}
Serrano tribe in Morongo Val. (Maringam)	Mor-roṅ´-go
Chemeweve	Yu-ah-ḳi´-yum; Yaw´-ki-em
Mohave	Ī-ē´s-kah-tum; I´-ah-pah´
Yuma	
Dieguano of San Felipe Canyon	I´-el-moo-kah-tem; I´-yil-mo-kah-tum pl. for tribe; I´-el-moo´-kah (singular)
Any tribe east of speaker	Ē´-ve-ah-tem (Easterners)
Tah^{ch}-lis-soo	The people.

KAH-WE-SIK OR 'CAHUILLA' SUBFAMILY

TRIBES		RANCHERIAS
KOOSTAM	Hōl'-bah	Yu-ki'-pa
	Ho-mo'-ah	
	Pool'-yat	Sah'-haht-pah
	Watch'-ish	
WAH'-NE-KE'-TEM	Mahl'-ke	
	Ěch'-e	
	Tep'-pah-chah	
KAH'-WE-SIK'-TEM	Sěch'-e	Hah'-ve-kik-tem ?
	Pahn'-yik-tem	
POW'-WE-YAM' (Cahuilla proper)	Pow'-we	Sah'-ě
	Pow'-ks	Sap-pul-pah Tonwilligan Flat
	Pow'-wut	
WAH'-KO-CHIM-KUT-TEM	Wah'-ko-chim-kut	
	Wahn'-che'-ah or Tā-wăht-pah	May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
	Kwah'-lā-ke	
SOW'-WAH-PAH-KEEK'-TEM	Sow'-wah-pah	
	We-wut'-now-hu	
WĀ-WĀ-ĒS'-TEM (or WE-IS'-TEM)	Wil'-yah	Cayote Canyon
	Patch'-ŏ-mal	San Ignacio
	Ho'-lah-kal	

Kahwenik Serfam

AH'-CHAH'-CHAM

- Kah'-ve-nish (Ind. Wells)
- Pal-tā-waht } (Indio)
- Pah'-naht-sā$\frac{1}{2}$ } (Indio)
- Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa Augustine
- Lah-wil-van (Alimo Bonito)
- So-kut Men-yil (Martinez)
- Pal-se-ta (Old Cabezon)
- Too'-vah (Fig Tree John's Agua Dulce)
- Wahk'-wah (Toro)
- Hav'-ve (Seven Palms)

KAH'-WE-SIK OR CAHUILLA SUBFAMILY

Tribes	Rancherias	
Koos'-tam	Hol'-bah Ho-mo'-ah Pool'-yat Watch'-ish	Yu-ki'-pa Sah'-haht-pah
Wah'-ne-ke'-tem	Mahl'-ke Ĕch'-e Tep'-pah-chah	
Kah'-we-sik'-tem	Sĕch'-e Pahn'-yik-tem	Hah'-ve-kik-tem?
Pow'-we-yam (Cahuilla proper)	Pow'-we Pow'-ke Pow'-wut	Sah'-ĕ Sap-pul-pah
Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut-tem	Wah'-ko-chi'm-kut Wahn'-che'-ah or Tā-waht.pah Kwah'-lā-ke	May or may not be same-- Pinyon Flat
Sow'-wah-pah-keek'-tem	Sow'-wah-pah We-wut'-now-hŭ	
Wā-wā-ē's-tem (or We-is'-tem)	Wil'-yah Patch'-ŏ-wal Ho'-lah-kal	

Tribes	Rancherias
Ah'-chah'-cham	Kah'-venish (Ind. Wells) Pal-tā-waht, Pah'-naht-sā (Indio) Temal-wa-hish (La Mesa & Augustine) Lah-wil-van (Alamo Bonito) So-kut men-yil (Martinez) Pal-sē-ta (Old Cabezon) Too'-vah (Fig Tree Johns = Agua Dulce) Wahk'-wah (Toro) Hav'-ve (7 Palms)

WĀ-WĀ-Ē'S-TEM OR WE-IS'-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwesik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over other rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was Pow'-wut (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla.

The We-is'-tem, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards, had three principal rancherias: Wil'-ye-ah (or Wil'-yah) on Coyote Creek in Coyote Valley; Patch'-ow-wel in the mountains at San Ignacio; and Ho'-lah-kal at San Ysidro in a canyon of the same name in the mountains east of the southern part of Warner Valley. The inhabitants of these villages were called respectively Wil'-yah-tem, Patch'-ow-wel-lem, and Ho'-lah-kal-lem.

(Told me by Chief Leonicio Lugo + his nephew Lupy Lugo - CMM)

Kahwesik or Cahuilla of Shoshone stock

WÀ-WÀ-È'S-TEM OR WE-IS'-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwesik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was ~~Powwut~~ Pow'-wut (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla.

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Los Coyotes (Coyotes, Callote (Heintzelman 1851), Wā-wā-ē's-tum, We-is-tem). . .Band related to Cahuilla inhabiting Coyote Valley and the Mountains thence southerly to San Ysidro Mountain and southwesterly to San Ysidro (Hó-lah-kal) a little east of Warner Valley. Comprises 3 principal villages: Wil-yah in Coyote Canyon; Patch-o-wal at San Ignacio, and Ho-lah-kal at San Ysidro. Called Wā-wā-ē's-tum by the Cahuilla.-- Called Hulawona by the Luiseño (Kroeber). Also name of an Indian Reservation comprising "the Agua Caliente settlement of San Ysidro or Wilakal, and the Diegueno settlement of San Ignacio" (Handbook).

CAHUILLA TRIBES

About twenty miles south of Palm Springs--the home of the Kah'-we-sik'-tem Cahuilla--is the present home of their relatives, the Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem of Vendeventer Flat, Santa Rosa Mountains. The Sow'-wis-pahk came originally from Rock House Canyon on the south slope of Toro (or Torres) Mt.

Adjoining the Sow'-wis-pahk on the west are the Pow'-we-am Cahuilla of Pow'-ke or Terwilliger Valley.

The dividing line between the Sow'-wis-pah kik'-tem of Vandeventer Flat and the Pow'-we-yam' of Terwilliger Valley follows a long ridge running from northwest to southeast and culmintaing on the north in Thomas Mt. (alt. nearly 7000 ft.). The small settlement of Anza on this ridge is close to the boundary between the two tribes.

THE CAHUILLA TRIBES

Palm Springs, known to Indians as Se-ch'-e, is on the northwest edge of the Colorado Desert at the east base of San Jacinto Mountain. It has long been the home and headquarters of the Kah'-we-sik'-tem Cahuilla tribe.

A few miles south of Palm Springs is the mouth of Palm Canyon. Along its course were at least two other Cahuilla bands--the Pahn'-yik-tem and Wah-ko-chi'm'-kut-tem; and still farther south, in Vandeventer Flat and Horse Canyon of the Santa Rosa Mountains, is another band of the same stock--the Sow'-wis-pah-kik'-tem. Adjoining these on the west, centering in Terwilliger Valley, were the Cahuilla Pow'-we-am.

Still farther south, from Coyote Creek Valley westerly and southwesterly to San Ysidro Mountain, was yet another Cahuilla tribe--the Ho'-lo-kal or We-is'-tem. This is the southernmost of the numerous Shoshonean tribes of California. Immediately south are the Kam'-me-i, of Yuman stock.

(From Wm Pablo of Mahl'ke

Mahl'-ke Placename Northeast of Banning. ~~Their name for th~~

Kah'-we'-sik Related Cahuilla tribe at Palm Springs.

Wil'-yah Cahuilla band on Coyote Creek.

Too'-vah Cahuilla band at 'Big Johns'.

Pat'-chŏ-wal (or Pă'-chŏ-wal) Cahuilla band at San Ignacio.

Kawaiisu (offshoot from Chemehuevi) 601-605 Kroeber = Nuwuwa

Speak Ute-Chemehuevi

To south, Serrano Kitanemuk

Tehachapi - Walker Basin (Yipte)

Kawaiisu = { Serrano Cobaji [Kovaji] Hiniima by Chemehuevi } = Akutuseyam by Kitanemuk Coltechi by Yokuts

Kitanemuk & Vanyume Serrano call Kawaissu

Agutuek yam

Call selves Nuwuwa [= people]

this ridge is on the boundary between the two tribes.

KOOS'-TAM [= Yukipam] Cahuilla Shoshonian

Tribe or subtribe of Cahuilla whose territory extended from a little west of San Bernardino, and from Riverside, easterly to Beaumont at the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they met the Mahl'-ke (or Wah'-ne-ke-tam). West of the San Bernardino--Riverside country they met the "Gabrielenos" [Tongvā], and on the south their territory abutted against that of the Luiseno.--Told me by Cahuilla chief Leonicio Lugo.

In 1862 ~~This~~ the tribe ~~was~~ reduced to a remnant ~~in 1862 by~~ an epidemic of smallpox (Lugo).

Tribe same as Yu-ki'-pam (called Yukipam by Mahl'-ke (2) and Morongo (1)).

Terwilliger Valley - Cahuilla

"Our people (tribe) - - Pow'-we-am"

"Our talk - - - Pow'-ke"

Our home (Terwilliger Valley) - -

Vandaventer Flat, Santa Rosa Valley - Cahuilla
April 26, 1934

Our tribe - - - Sow'-wis-pah' kik'-tem

Our talk - - - Sow'-ish pahk'

Our present home, Santa Rosa Val. - - Sē u'-yah or Sā'-we-ah

{Our original home - - - Rock House Valley, So base of Torres Peak
(north of Borrego Valley)

17. "The theory of electric and magnetic susceptibilities." Approx. 375 pp. *Oxford University Press,* 1931.

18. Theory of variations in paramagnetic anisotropy of salts of the iron group. *Phys. Rev.,* 41: 208, 1932.

19. Theory of magnetic quenching of iodine fluorescence and of Λ doubling in $^3\Pi_0$ states. *Phys. Rev.,* 40: 544, 1932.

20. Quantum defect of non-penetrating orbits, with special application to AIII. (With N. G. Whitelaw.) *Phys. Rev.,* 44: 551, 1933.

21. Structure of CH_4 and related molecules. I. *J. Chem. Phys.,* 1: 177, 1933; II. *J. Chem. Phys.,* 1: 219, 1933; III. *J. Chem. Phys.,* 2: 20, 1934.

22. Molecular vibrations of 3-particle systems with special applications to the ethyl halides and ethyl alcohol. (With P. C. Cross.) *J. Chem. Phys.,* 1: 350, 1933.

23. Calculation of the vibration frequencies and other constants of the H_2O molecule. (With P. C. Cross.) *J. Chem. Phys.,* 1: 357, 1933.

24. New method of calculating the mean value of $1/r^f$ for Keplerian systems in quantum mechanics. *Roy. Soc. Proc.,* 143: 679, 1934.

25. Dirac Vector model in complex spectra. *Phys. Rev.,* 45: 405, 1934.

26. Theory of the paramagnetic rotation and susceptibility in mangamous and ferric salts. (With W. G. Penney.) *Phil. Mag.,* 17: 961, 1934.

27. Paramagnetic rotation of tyserite. (With M. H. Hebb.) *Phys. Rev.,* 46: 17, 1934.

Kah-we-sik

Lorenzo Che'-no, of Se$^{\underline{ch}}$-e (Palm Springs)--
Kah-we'-sik tribe, says that his language is the same
as (that of) the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem, now on Morongo Reservation.

The home territory of the Wah'-ne-kik'-tem is Mahl'-ke.

Calif. Journal
Oct. 19, 1932

WAHN-NE-KE-TAM ~~OR~~ of MAHL-KE [Mahlke's Place name - Cam

(a Cahuilla band)

A tribe closely related to the Cahuilla, whose territory covered San Gorgonio Pass and the adjacent mountains on the north, and reached from the summit of San Gorgonio Pass (at present town of Beaumont) easterly to Mission Creek, and thence southeasterly to a long white hill on the desert a few miles east of Palm Springs Station.

On the north and east they were in contact with the Serrano Maringam ~~(Serrano)~~; on the south with the Kah'-we-sik-tem and So-be'-ba; on the west with the Yu-ki-pam Koos-tam. Sahhahtpah

William Pablo, a member of the tribe, gives me the western boundary of the Mahl'-ke tribe as San Gorgonio River, north of Banning; but this appears to be the boundary between the Mahl'-ke rancheria and the next rancheria to the west, for the Cahuilla Chief Leonicia Lugo tells me that the Wah'-ne-ke-tam territory continued west to the summit of San Gorgonio Pass, where they had a village called Ěch'-e. on the creeks and springs about 4 miles north of Beaumont, Chief Lugo tells me further that on the west the Wahn'-ne-ke-tam crossed the valley to the southward, where ~~they~~

had another village, called Tep'-pah-chah, in a small valley known as Potrero San Jacinto Nuevo, about 4 miles a little south of east of Beaumont, they He said also that they occupied the south side of San Gorgonio Pass and adjacent northerly slopes of San Jacinto Mountain between what is now Cabezon R. R. Station (east of which the corresponding slopes belonged to the Kah'-we-sik-tem) and the summit of San Gorgonio Pass. It appears therefore that the Wah'-ne-ke-tam territory consisted of at least 3 rancheria areas: Mahl'-ke, Ěch'-e, and Tep'-pah-chah--of which Mahl'-ke was about as large as the 2 others together. It is possible that a fourth area covered the north slope of San Jacinto Mountain and adjacent narrow strip of desert from Cabezon R. R. Station easterly to Whitewater, for an intelligent Indian of the Kah'-we-sik tribe gave me the Whitewater spur as the western limit of his tribe.- Cam

Wah-ne-ke'-tem

~~MAHL'KE TRIBE (or~~ subtribe of Kahweah=Cahuilla ~~of~~ Mahl'ke.

[Regarded by themselves and by Cahuilla as a distinct tribe]

This division of the Cahuilla now has headquarters at the reservation school a little ~~east or~~ northeast of Banning.

Their territory begins at the Banning Water Canyon (San Gorgonio River) which it follows SE not quite to the R. R., and east to [the former] Palm Springs Railroad station, and on easterly to a high sandhill [Yah'-wah-kis] east of Palm Springs station and thence to Mission Creek (south side) and up the mission creek ridge to Grayback Peak.

Points along the boundary are: NW corner of Section 4 and thence south nearly to railroad: to Sulphur Spring and thence to just (close) above Horse Spring, and right straight to a big rock on west side Chino Canyon and thence following ridge to mouth of Chino Canyon (to a pile of rocks), and shoots straight to Palm Springs station and the big sandhill east, and thence to Mission Creek.

South of the Mahl'-ke are their relatives the Kah'-wé-sik of Palm Springs.

[Told me by Wm Lalo in oct 1910.-amm]

WÃ-WÃ-Ẽ'S-TEM OR WE-IS'-TEM

(Los Coyotes)

A tribe of the Kahwesik subfamily whose territory extended from San Ysidro, in the mountains east of Warner Valley, easterly over San Ysidro Mountain and northeasterly over rugged arid mountains to the canyon of Coyote Creek, where they pushed north to or nearly to the boundary line between Riverside and San Diego Counties. Just above this point on Coyote Creek was ~~Pew-wut~~ Pow'-wut (or Willow Tree) Rancheria--the lowermost village of the Cahuilla group.

The We-is'-tem, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards, had three principal rancherias: Wil'-ve-ah (or Wil'-yah) on Coyote Creek in Coyote Valley; Patch'-ow-wel in the mountains at San Ignacio; and Ho'-lah-kal at San Ysidro in a canyon of the same name in the mountains east of the southern part of Warner Valley. The inhabitants of these villages were called respectively Wil'-yah-tem, Patch'-ow-wel-lem, and Ho'-lah-kal-lem.

Wā-wā-ē's'-tem OR We-is'-tem

Shoshone stock - "Tahm-yat" or "Cahuilla + Serrano"

The "Serrano" and "Cahuilla" groups of tribes have no common name for themselves and their words for people and man differ in the two series. Hence it has been necessary to search for an appropriate name to cover both.

Strictly speaking the people are not Sun worshipers, ~~but~~ nevertheless they hold the sun in great reverence. Sun and Moon created the world and ~~therefore~~ are the most sacred deities. And both groups call Sun by the same name--Tahm-yat. Therefore, failing to find a better word, I am proposing Tahm-yat as a collective family name for the two groups.

A COLLECTIVE NAME FOR 'SERRANO' AND 'CAHUILLA'

C. Hart Merriam

Of the Shoshonean tribes of California the socalled '<u>Serrano</u>' and '<u>Cahuilla</u>' groups are wellknown to be much more closely related to one another than to any other tribes. Nevertheless they have no collective name for themselves, and so far as I am aware no collective name has been proposed by anthropologists. The need for such a term is obvious, not alone for purposes of classification but also for clear understanding.

Among other stocks the words for <u>people</u> and <u>man</u> have afforded convenient handles, but in this case they differ in the two series and therefore are not available. ¶ After searching my vocabularies of the two dialects at intervals for some years I have arrived at the conclusion that since both groups call the Sun <u>Tahm-yat</u>, and since the people, while not actual Sun Worshippers, hold the Sun in great reverence, therefore the term Sun People would be appropriate--for Sun and Moon created the world and are its most sacred dieties. And since in both series the stem of the word for people is <u>tahk</u> (plural in Maream series <u>tahk-tem</u>)[1], I propose <u>Tahm-yat-tahk-tem</u>--<u>Tamyattaktem</u> as it would be written by most anthropologists--as a collective or family name for the two groups.

C. Hart Merriam

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[1] The vowel in the last syllable, as pronounced by different individuals, varies from <u>e</u> to <u>a</u> or <u>u</u>.

Tahm-yat (tahk-tem) Family

"SERRANO" (la) of authors — Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanamwits
- Ketanamoóokum and Mohinéyam (closely related)
- Maringam, Morongo of Mission Creek
- Mara, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)
- Koostam--Yukīpe (no vocabulary)

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman
- Akatchma - Cupistiano
- Piyumko - Luiseño
- Sovóva - Soboba

Kahwesik
- Mahlke, Banning - Whitewater
- Kahwesetem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands
- Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley
- Pan-yik-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
- Wah-ko-chīm kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)
- Wā-we-is-tem (Wē-is-tem), San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

(No Vocabs.)

Koopan
- Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley

NEED OF A COLLECTIVE NAME FOR 'SERRANO' AND 'CAHUILLA'

Of the Shoshonean tribes of California the socalled '<u>Serrano</u>' and '<u>Cahuilla</u>' groups are wellknown to be much more closely related to one another than to any other tribes. Nevertheless they have no collective name for themselves and so far as I am aware no collective name has been proposed by anthropologists. The need for such a term is obvious, not alone for purposes of classification but also for clear understanding. Among other stocks the words for <u>people</u> and <u>man</u> have afforded the necessary handle but in this case they differ in the two series and therefore are not available. After searching the two dialects at intervals for several years without much success I realized that <u>Tahm-yat</u> is the name of the Sun in both groups. —Dam

Families	Sub Families	Tribes
Tahmyat	Ketanamwits	Ketanamostem Maringam Mapnak Koostam
	Akatchman	Akatchmal Piyumbu Soowe
	Kahwesikan	Malilke Kahwesetem Powweyam Panyiletem Wak-kochimkittem Wā-weyis-tem
	Koopan	Koopok
Tongvan	Tongvā	Tongvā (San Gabriel) Pahvanit-Sā-kum (San Fernando)
Toobatulabran	Tubotelabelā	Tubotelabelā Pakanepul

Mountain tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)	
Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	
Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)	
Say phœbe (*Sayornis saya*)	
Black phœbe (*Sayornis nigricans*)	
Wood pewee (*Contopus richardsoni*)	
Small flycatcher (*Empidonax*)	
Horned lark (*Otocoris*)	
Barn swallow (*Hirundo*)	
Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon*)	
Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta*)	
Bank swallow (*Clivicola*)	
Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*)	
Cedar bird (*Ampelis*)	
Bluebird (*Sialia*)	
Water ouzel (*Cinclus*)	
Evening grosbeak (*Hesperiphona*)	
Pine grosbeak (*Pinicola*)	
Black-headed grosbeak (*Zamelodia*)	

Tahmíyat Tribes

"SERRANO" SERIES: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanamwits
- Ketanamoo'kum and Mohineyam (closely related)
- Maríngam Morongo of Mission Creek.
- Mará, 29 Palms (no vocabulary)
- Koostam--Yukípe (no vocabulary)

~~TONOVA~~
- ~~San Fernandino~~
- ~~San Gabrieleno~~

"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchman
- Akatchma Capistrano area
- Piyumko Luiseno
- ? Sovova ? Sobaba

Kahwesik-tem
- Mahíke ~~(Wahnekotem)~~, Banning - Whitewater
- Kahwesétem, Palm Spgs. & Colo.Desert bands
- Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley
- Pan-yik-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
- Wah-ko-chím kuttem, Upper Palm Canyon (to Santa Rosa Mts.)
- Wá-we-is-tem (Wé-is-tem) San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

No Vocab

Koopan
- Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley.

Tahm-yat-tahk-tem Family

"SERRANO" of authors: Mohave Desert and San Bernardino Mts.

Ketanámwits
- Ketanamoókum and Mohinéyam (closely related)
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"CAHUILLA" SERIES

Akatchma'n
- Akatchma — Capistrano
- Piyumko — Luiseno
- Sovóva — Soboba

Kahwesik
- Mahlke, Banning - Whitewater
- Kahwesétem, Palm Spgs. & Colo. Desert bands
- Pow-we-yam, Cahuilla Valley
- Pan-yik-tem, Palm Canyon (Andreas Canyon to West Fork Canyon)
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- Wā-we-is-tem (Wē-is-tem), San Ysidro to Santa Rosa Mt. Head village Wil-yah.

No vocabs.

Koopan
- Koopa, Aqua Caliente, Warner Valley

Shoshone stock X/23mm/G59
Koo-pah and A-katch-mah
or Luiseno group

AKATCHMA GROUP

Akatchma. Their name for themselves.

Tribe of the Capistrano coast region, reaching south to or a little beyond San Onofre Mt. and in the interior to the Santa Ana, Trabuco, and Elsinore Mts. On the northwest they are in contact with the Tongvā; on the east and southeast, with the Piyumko (Luiseno).

Called Juaneño by the Spanish-Americans and many ethnologists.

Piyumko (Luiseno). Their name for themselves.

Tribe reaching the coast between the Akatchma on the northwest and the Kammei (Diegueno) on the southeast from neighborhood of San Onofre Mt. (or Los Pulgas Canyon) to a little south of Oceanside; in interior reaching north to Santa Ana River and Riverside, east nearly to San Jacinto Village and Winchester; south to San Pasqual Valley and Escondido.

Called Ki-ə-win-tun by Kahwesiktem.

Soboba. Their name for themselves.

Small interior tribe immediately west of San Jacinto Mts. and continuing westerly to a little beyond the towns of San Jacinto and Hemet.

Called Yu-yah-wep'-pah by Kahwesiktem.

Called Sŏ-vah-vāh-yo-yum by Maringam.

Mapt can

SO-BO'-BAH

The So-bo'-bah are a small (division of the Luiseno) tribe, now practically confined to San Jacinto Reservation. Their original territory is much more extensive than generally known. Chief Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me that it reached westerly from San Jacinto Peak and the crest of the ~~higher part of the~~ range west of Palm Canyon, to San Jacinto Valley, (whence it pushed northwesterly) ~~and~~ to Eden Hot Springs ~~on the northwest~~, and (southwesterly) to ~~include~~ Domenigoni Valley ~~on the southwest~~. The northeastern corner of their territory appears to have been the summit of San Jacinto Peak, or a point on the west side near summit, whence the eastern boundary followed the crest of the range southerly to a point about east of Hamish, now Hemet Reservoir, where they met the Pow'-we-yam Cahuilla. West of Hemet Reservoir, they are separated from the Luiseno by a tongue of the Cahuilla which follows the canyon of Bautiste Creek northwesterly for its entire length, a distance of about 15 miles. Diamond Valley, a few miles farther west, lies wholly in So-bo'-bah territory, as does also Domenigoni Valley.

The So-bo'-bah were thus in contact with several tribes. On the extreme northwest, immediately north of Eden Hot Springs, they met the Koos'-tam; east of Eden Valley they met the southwestern band of the Wah'-ne-ke'-tem (Mahl'-ke); on the east the crest of San Jacinto Mountains separated them from the Kah'-we-sik-tem; on the southeast, they were in contact with the Pow'-we-yam or Cahuilla proper; on the west, and also south of the western half of their range, they met the related Pachanga group of Ke'che ~~or~~ (Luiseño) - can.

Sobóbah for

Maps — Z

Soboba (or Sovova): Small Kahwesik tribe in the interior of Southern California south of the Mahlike of San Gorgonio Pass, north of Cahuilla Valley; west of San Jacinto Mts., and east of the northern part of the territory of the Piyumko or Luiseno and reaching southeasterly to Hemet Reservoir.

Adjoining tribes: On the north, the Mahlike; on the east, the Kah-we-sik-tem; on the southeast the Wah-ko-chim-kuttem; on the south the Pow-we-yam; on the southwest and west the Piyumko.

Places included: San Jacinto, Hemet, Vallivista, Strawberry Valley.

Extract from 'Southern California Indians' by Mrs. H. A. Atwood, in the 'History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California,' Brown and Boyd, 1922.

Saboba Indians, Baskets.

The Saboba Indians have their homes in a beautiful spot near the town of San Jacinto. . . They live in a little village and a number of years ago some of the best basket makers in this part of the country were of their number; but in the earthquake a few years ago some of the most skillful were killed by the falling buildings and with them perished the industry that meant so much to this tribe.

p. 318

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Places included: San Jacinto, Hemet, Vallivista, Strawberry Valley.

KOOPAH

Koópah. Their name for themselves.

Small interior tribe east of Aguanga Mts. and extending from Oak Grove and Dodge Valley southeasterly to Puerta Cruz and Agua Caliente in Warner Valley. Thus their country is immediately east of the Piyumko, south of the Powweyam, west of the We-is-tem, and north of the Tissepah or Northern Kammei (Diegueno).

MISCELLANEOUS

Shoshone Stock - Tejon Area

INDIAN TRIBES(AND LANGUAGES) FOUND BY ME AT TEJON NOV.10-12,1905.

With statement of original home of each tribe(or of its living representatives here)

1 Tol-chin'-ne (or Tol-chin-nin ~~nin~~). Tejon Canyon Rancheria(at mouth of Tejon Canyon — same place where all the Indians live now [1905]) {closely related to New-oo'-ah & Chemeweve.

2 ~~1a~~ New-oo'-ah. Tribe in hills from ~~Piute Mt. to~~ Tehachapi. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two at most are only subtribes ~~at best~~.

3. {Ke'-tah-nah-m'wits. a 'Serrano' tribe ~~Ak'-ke-ke'-tam~~. Commonly called (by themselves and others) by the nickname Ham'-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". (Also called Ak'-ke-ke'-tam, the name of their rancheria) ~~Used to live~~ at 'El Monte' on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin'-ne at Mouth of Tejon Canyon. Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-nä-moo-kum.

4. Too-lol'-min. Yokut tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes. (Also called Too-lum'-ne)

5. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon') (or Tejon proper), Yokut tribe, same as Yowelmane. Rancheria ~~Rancheria~~, on Ranch Creek.

6. Tash'-le-poom. Chumash tribe at ~~San~~ San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara ~~tribe.~~ [Chumash]

7. Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tong-vā of San Gabriel]

8. Kas-tāk. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas(or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. They called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. At Castac, [Chumash]

9. Tong-vā. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel [may include Kah-wen-gah]

10. Wah-tāk-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

10. 'Pomo' from Ukiah, Mendocino Co.

It is quite possible that still other tribes are represented here, but in the short time at my disposal I was not able to make a thorough search. In fact, I had much difficulty in getting the above.

TEJON

Only copy for use

Nov. 10-12 ,1905

By the hardest kind of pressing work, talking with a number of different Indians speaking different languages, and going over the ground a second time to check up errors I have secured the following most important original information as to the locations, names, and tribes of the various rancherias of this region as they were in the early days. While it is not absolutely complete, and while a few discrepancies remain, I nevertheless feel that I have done a a good job in rescuring this material from obliviom--for in most instances the one or the other representatives of a tribe are the sole survivors and when they go all knowledge of their people will be lost.

C.H.M. Nov. 1905.

RANCHERIAS AND TRIBES IN TEJON REGION IN EARLY DAYS.

Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

1. Tejon Viejo (Old Tejon). Three 3 miles S.W. of present Tejon Ranch ranch house, ~~It is~~ on the creek next west of the creek which passes the Tejon ranchouse. In 1856 it was an immense rancheria Rosemeyre tells me.

The tribe originally living at Tejon Viejo called themselves Tin'-lin-ne, from Tin'-leu the place (Tin'-leu is their name for badger).

The neighboring tribe Too-lol'-min(of Kern and Buena Vista Lakes) called the place (Tejon Viejo)Tah-ahl', and the rancheria Ah-kok'-e Tah-ahl', and the people Tah-ahl' chah-ahtch- ah-kok'-e.

The name of the creek(and canyon from which it comes) which passes Tejon Viejo is, in the Too-lol'-min language Tah-ahl'so'-pah. It, according to the old Indians at Tejon, was the original (and they insist the only) Tejon Canyon. They say the white men have shifted the name to the 2d canyon east--that is to the present Tejon canyon.

Mrs.Rosemeyre says that the 'Serrano' call this tribe Pah'-pah-ve'-ă-tam.

(Tribe missed)

2. Las Tunas. Three and a half to four miles above Tejon Viejo on same creek.

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place, Nah-pin'-tah (meaning 'the tunas'--tuna cactuses)

The rancheria, Ah-kok'-ke Nah-pin'-tah.

The people, Nah-pin'-tah choi' -chah'-ahtch.

This was not an aboriginal rancheria but was established by a San Emigdio Indian (father of 'Nancy', my informant) at the time when the Government was overcrowding the old rancherias by bringing in Indians from various qaurters. It was inhabited by several tribes--Emigdio, Kastăk, Yowelmanne and perhaps others.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS ETC Cont 3

~~November 10,12,1995.~~ Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

3. Caporal Monte. "In the small grove of cottonwoods where the lower ranchhouse (now occupied by Lopez, the head vaquero) now is, a mile and a half below Gen.Beale's adobe ranch house(headquarters) and likewise on the west side of the same stream--Ranch or Pass Creek.

In the Too-lol'-min language: [Yokut

The place is Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The Rancheria, Ah-kok'-e Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The People, Pal'-lew chă-pan-nă chah'- ahtch

The Tribe ,Tin'-lin-ne (same as at Tejon Viejo).

In the Emigdio and Ventura language the Ranch Canyon(El Paso) is Sah'-mes. (Sah-mes means 'a pass')

Tribe Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum or Ke-tah-nah-mwits [Mohinean]

4. El Monte. "On (present) Tejon Canyon Creek 2 miles north or (or N.N.E) of Tejon Ranch house and about 3 miles below Tejon Canyon rancheria. The old rancheria was on the west(or southwest) side of the oak and cottonwood forest called 'El Monte', the old burying place in the timber

It belonged to and was occupied solely by the Ak'-ke-ké-tam tribe (commonly called Ham'-me-nat'). Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ké-tan-ă-moo-kum

In their own language:

The place is Mum'-num-pe

The rancheria "

The people "

The tribe, Ak'-ke-ké-tam, or Ham'-me-nat, or Ké-tan-năm-moo-kum.

In Too-lum'-ne (= Too-lol'-min):

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS Cont 6

~~November 10,12,1905.~~

In Too-lum'-ne (Too-lol'-min) Language:

The place is, Chah-pahn'-nă

The rancheria,

The people, Chahp'-pahn-nă chah-ahtch

The tribe, Ham'-me-nat'.

In Tin'-lin-ne language

The place and rancheria are both, Yow'-leu

The People, Mi'-ah-him- tal'-lap, which means 'shooting people'.

5. Tejon Canyon.

5. Tejon Canyon Rancheria. (Rancherai El Cañon). Tribe Tol-chin'-ne [Chemewere New-oo-ah]

At mouth of present Tejon Canyon, 5 miles NE of Tejon rancheria. Always a large rancheria.

Belonged to the Tōl-chin'-ne tribe (subtribe of Piute Mt. New-oo'-ah)

In their own language:

The place is, Tōl'-teu

The people or tribe ,Tōl-chin'-ne (or nin).

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tsā-sus (meaning dog)

The rancheria, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl'.

The people, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl' chah'-ahtch

The language is said to be the same as that of the Tehachapi or Ow'-wah-tum New-oo'-ah.

In Ah-ke-ke-tam (Ke-tam-nä-moo-kum) (=Ham-me-nat) the name of Tejon Canyon rancheria is Koo-tse-tah-ho-ve.

At present, and for some years past, this is the only rancheria in the Tejon-Bakersfield region.

6. Comanche Creek Rancheria[1] Tribe Tol-chin-ne or New-oo-ah [Shoshonean] At foot of mountains at head of narrow valley(first creek and canyon ne of Tejon Canyon).

In Too-lol-min language:

The place is Ko-koo-kow;

The rancheria, Ko-koo-kow tah-ahl;

The people, Ko-koo-kow tah-ahl- chah-ahtch.

In Tin-lin-ne language:

The place is Kā-it-il-lik or Kā-too-il-kah

The tribe was the same as at Tejon Canyon and Tehachapi.

[1] Named Comanche Creek from a Comanche Indian who came in with a band of sheep in the early days. He attacked his companion, a white man, with a knife and the white man killed him with his knife. He is buried there.

~~Nov. 10-12, 1905~~

7. Tehachapi Valley Rancheria. Tribe Ow-wah-tum New-oo-ah [Shoshonian]. Near 'Old Town', about two and a half to three miles west of present town of Tehachapi, and on on floor of valley on the creek.

In their own language:

The place (Tehchapi Valley or basin)is Tă-hātch-ă-tum-ban-dah;

The Rancheria, Ow-wah-tum New-oo-ah av-ven-nah;

The people, Tā-hāch-ātum-ban New-oo-ah;

The tribe, Ow-wah-tum New-oo-ah.

At the Tejon, the Hammenat and Too-lolmin people call their tribe Ah-koo-toot-se-am and use the name is a sense broad enough to include the subtribe on Upper Caliente Creek and Piute mountain.

8. On or near head of Caliente Creek (in the mountains). Tribe New-oo-ah [Shoshonian] The people call themselves New-oo-ah and are not more than a subtribe of the Tehchapi stock.

In Ak-ke-ke-tam (=Ham-me-nat) language:

The place is Hi-hin-ke-ah-ve;

The people, Too-tse-am (or Toot-se-am), which obviously is an abreviated form of Ah-koo-toot-se-am--the name for the same tribe in Tehchapi Valley.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS Cont. 8

9. Kern Valley (within the mountains and near Kernville). Tribe Toobotelobela.

The Toolol'min call the Kern Valley place and people Wah-tāk'-nas-se.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me last July that the 'Serrano' Indians call the Kern Valley Indians Tŭ-vă-pe-ă-tam (or Tŭ-vah'-pe-ă-tum) meaning Pine-nut eaters, and that the Tong-vā from San Gabriel call them To-to'-vah-vit.

A member of the tribe (Cha'-ko) living in Kern Valley told me several years ago that the name of the tribe is in his language Tŭ-bah-te-lob'-e-lā, also meaning 'pine-nut-eaters'.

10. Pozo Flat (In the foothills on Poso Creek). Tribe Pal-lah-wech-e-am.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the name of the tribe in their own language is Pal'-lah'-wech-e-yam and that they were called by the same name by the 'Serrano'. Their language she says is different from all the others.

11. Bakersfield. Tribe Yowelmane [Yokut].

In Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne the place and people are called Pal'-la-yam-me (leh / low).

The tribe is Yow'-wel-man'-ne.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me that the 'Serrano' call the place and people Patch'-ah-mich-ko-pe-ă-tam, which means "the place where the water comes from". These people were the Tularaños of the Spanish Mexicans.

TEJON Cont 9

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS.

12. Kern Lake (now dry) [= 1st Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min, same as at Buena Vista Lake)

The place is Kah'-we;

The Rancheria Ah-kah'-ke-kah'-we;

The people, Kah'-we-chah'-ahtch;

The Tribe, Too-lol'-min.

In Tin'-lin-ne language (of Tejon Viego) Kern Lake is called Hal'-low or Pal'-low--the name of the 'honey dew' or 'panoche' scraped off the cane (Phragnites) which grew there in great abundance.

13. Buena Vista Lake [=2d Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is Too-lum'-ne;

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke- Too-lum'-ne;

The People, Too-lum'-ne Chah-ahtch (or Ah-kah'-ke Too-lum'-ne-chah-ahtch)

The Tribe, Too-lol'-min (or Too'-lol-min'-nah).

The Tin'-lin-ne also call the place Too-lum'-ne and the tribe Too-lol'-min.

The San Emigdio (Tash'-le-poon') Indians likewise call the place Too-lum'-ne, but call the people Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne.

14 Goose Lake [= 3d Laguna]. Tribe ? ?

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is, Shō'p Kah'-we;

The Rancheria Ah-kah'-ke Shō'p-Kah'-we;

The People, Shō'p kah'-we chah-ahtch.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and people are Pah'-ahs.

According to Mrs.Rosemeyer they call themselves Too-lam'-a-yam and the 'Serrano' call them Too-nah'-me-ah.

There is difference of opinion as to the tribe. The Too-lol'-min old woman 'Nancy' says they were Too-lol'-min--same as her own people; Maria Via Real who speaks Tin'-lin-ne says they spoke Tin'-lin-ne or Yowel'-manne, while Mrs.Rosemeyer says their language differed from all the others.

15. Pasto Rio (11-12 miles south of west from Tejon Ranch house, beyond Las Tunas). Tribe [Tongvā ?]

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is, Che'-po'-we-oo;

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Che-po'-we-oo;

The people, Che-po'-we-oo toi-chah'-ahtch.

Old Vadeo who lived there several years says the tribe was the same as the Indians at San Fernando(who came there) [Tongvā]

16. Canada de las Uvas (or Cajon de las Uvas). Fort Tejon Canyon. Tribe Kas-tā'k [Chumash]

The Rancheria was at the mouth of the Canyon and was a large one.

In the Too-lol'-lin language

The place is Lă-pew (or Lă-peu);

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Lă-peu;

The people, Lap-pe-u-toi' chah'- ahtch;

The Tribe, Kas-tāk [Chumash] (same as at Castac Lake and nearly same as at Ventura).

In the Tin'-lin-ne language the place is Lă'-pow and the People Lap-pā'-mah-ne.

17 Kastāk (at north side of Castac Lake). Tribe Kas-tā'k [Chumash].

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The Place is Sahs' (meaning eyes);

The Rancheria, Sahs' ah-kah'-ke;

The people, Sahs' toi' chah'-ahtch.

The tribe, Kastāk (almost the same as the Ventura).

In their own language they call themselves Sah-sā'-mahn-ne.

The Spaniards called them Castaños.

Tribe Kastā'k [Chumash].

18. Tacuya Canyon (2 or 3 miles west of Las Uvas or Fort Canyon).

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tă-koo'-e (or Tă-koo'-yu);

The Rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-yu;

The People, Tă-koo'-yu toi-chah'-ahtch.

In the Emigdio (Chumash) language the people are Hol-koo'-koo Tă-koo'-e.

Tribe Kastāk, same as at Castac Lake and mouth of Las Uvas Canyon.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS

19. San Emigdio. Tribe Tash'-le-poom koo'-koo [Chumash].

In their own language:

The place is Tash'-le-poon;

The people, Tash'-le-poom' Koo'-koo';

The place name (Tash'-le-poom or Tash-lā-poom) has been adopted by the neighboring tribes, Too-lol'-min, Tin'-lin-ne, and Ham'-menat.

In the Too-lol-min language:

The Rancheria is Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poom;

The people Tash'-le-poon chah-ahtch:

The tribe is closely related to (if not the same as) the Santa Barbara tribe (Chumash)

20. Temploa: Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is We'-ah-wi'-ling-al;

The rancheria, Ah'-kah'-ke We'-ah-wi'-ting-al;

The people, We'-ah-wi'-ting-al chah-ahtch.

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (same as at Buena Vista and Kern Lake).

A neighboring rancheria (exact site not known by me) was called Wah'-pe-et by both the Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne.

INDIAN TRIBES (AND LANGUAGES) FOUND BY ME AT TEJON NOV.10-12,1905.

With statement of original home of each tribe (or of its living representatives here).

1 Tol-chin'-ne (or Tol-chin-nin). Old Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of Tejon Canyon--same place where all the Indians live now [1905]. Closely related to New-oo'-ah and Chemeweve.

2 New-oo'-ah. Tribe in mountains from Tehachapi to Piute Mt. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin'-ne that the two at most are only subtribes.

3 Ke'-tah-nah-m'wits. A 'Serrano' tribe commonly called (by themselves and others) by the nickname Ham'-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". Also called Ak'-ke-ke'-tam, the name of their rancheria at 'El Monte' on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin'-ne at Mouth of Tejon Canyon. Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-nă-moo'-kum.

4 Too-lol'-min. Yokut? tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes. (Also called Too-lum'-ne.)

5 Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon' or Tejon proper). Yokut tribe, same as Yowelmane. Rancheria on Ranch Cr.

6 Tash'-le-poom'. Chumash tribe at San Emigdic. Closely related to Santa Barbara Chumash.

7 Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tongvā of San Fernando Valley and San Gabriel]

8 Kas-tāk'. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. At Castac they called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. [Chumash]

May be Alliklik

9 Teng-vā. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel. [May include Kah-wen'-gah]

10 Wah-tāk-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

1. Tejon Viejo (Old Tejon). Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

Three miles SW of present Tejon Ranch ranch house, on the creek next west of the creek which passes the Tejon ranch house. In 1856 it was an immense rancheria Rosemeyre tells me.

The tribe originally living at Tejon Viejo called themselves Tin'-lin-ne, from Tin'-leu the place (Tin'-leu is their name for badger).

The neighboring tribe Too-lol'-min (of Kern and Buena Vista Lakes) called the place (Tejon Viejo) Tah-ahl', and the rancheria Ah-kok'-e Tah-ahl', and the people Tah-ahl' chah-ahtch-ah-kok'-e.

The name of the creek (and canyon from which it comes) which passes Tejon Viejo is, in the Too-lol'-min language Tah-ahl'so'-pah. It, according to the old Indians at Tejon, was the original (and they insist the only) Tejon Canyon. They say the white men have shifted the name to the 2d canyon east--that is to the present Tejon canyon.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the Serrano call this tribe Pah'-pah-ve'-ă-tam.

2. Las Tunas. (Tribes mixed).

Three and a half to four miles above Tejon Viejo on same creek.

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place, Nah-pin'-tah (meaning 'the Tunas'--tuna cactuses)

The rancheria, Ah-kok'-ke Nah-pin'-tah.

The people, Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah'-ahtch.

This was not an aboriginal rancheria but was established by a San Emigdio Indian (father of 'Nancy', my informant) at the time when the Government was overcrowding the old rancherias by bringing in Indians from various quarters. It was inhabited by several tribes--Emidio, Kastak, Yowelmanne and perhaps others.

TEJON

TRIBES IN EARLY DAYS ETC Cont.

3. Caporal Monte. Tribe Tin'-lin-ne [Yokut].

In the small grove of cottonwoods where the lower ranchhouse (now occupied by Lopez, the head vaquero) now is, a mile and a half below Gen.Beale's adobe ranch house (headquarters) and likewise on the west side of the same stream--Ranch or Pass Creek.

In the Too-lol'-min language: [Yokut]

The place is Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The Rancheria, Ah-kok'-e Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă

The People, Pal'-lew chă-pan'-nă chah'-ahtch

The Tribe, Tin'-lin-ne (same as at Tejon Viejo).

In the Emigdio and Ventura language the Ranch Canyon (El Paso) is Sah'-mes. (Sah-mes means 'a pass'.)

4. El Monte. Tribe Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum or Ke-tah-nah-mwits [Mohinean]

On (present) Tejon Canyon Creek 2 miles north or NNE of Tejon Ranch house and about 3 miles below Tejon Canyon rcha. The old rancheria was on the west (or southwest) side of the oak and cottonwood forest called 'El Monte', the old burying place in the timber.

It belonged to and was occupied solely by the Ak-ke-ke-tam tribe (commonly called Ham'-me-nat'). Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-ă-moo-kum.

In their own language:

The place is Mum'-num-pe

The rancheria ?

The people ?

The Tribe, Ak'-ke-ke'-tam, or Ham'-me-nat, or Ke'-tan-nam-moo-kum.

In Too-lum'-ne (Too-lol'-min) language:

The place is Chah-pahn'-nă

The rancheria,

The people, Chap'-pahn-na chah-ahtch

The tribe, Ham'-me-nat'.

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and rancheria are both Yow'-leu.

The people, Mi'-ah-him-tal'-lap, which means 'shooting People'.

5. Tejon Canyon Rancheria. (Rancheria El Cañon). Tribe Tol-chin'-ne [Chemeweve, Nuwuwah]

At mouth of Present Tejon Canyon, 5 miles NE of Tejon rancheria. Always a large rancheria.

Belonged to the Tōl-chin'-ne tribe (subtribe of Piute Mt. Nuwuwah)

In their own language:

The place is Tōl'-teu.

The people or tribe, Tōl-chin'-ne (or nin).

In Too-lōl'-min language:

The place is Tsā'-sus (meaning dog)

The rancheria, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl'.

The people, Tsā'-sus tah-ahl' chah'-ahtch

The language is said to be the same as that of the Tehachapi or Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah.

In Ke'-tan-nă-moo-kum Ah'-ke-ke'-tam (=Ham'-me-nat) the name of Tejon Canyon rancheria is Koo'-tse-tah-ho'-ve.

At present and for some years past, this is the only rancheria in the Tejon-Bakersfield region.

6. Comanche Creek Rancheria.[1] Tribe Tol-chin-ne or Nuwuwah [Shoshonean]

At foot of mountains at head of narrow valley (first creek and canyon NE of Tejon Canyon).

In Too-lol'-min language:

The Place is Ko'-koo'-kow

The Rancheria, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl'

The People, Ko'-koo'-kow tah-ahl- chah-ah tch.

In Tin'-lin-ne language;

The place is Kā'-it-il-lik or Kā-too-il'-kah

The tribe was the same as at Tejon Canyon and Tehachapi.

7. Tehachapi Valley Rancheria. Tribe Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah[Shoshonean].

Near 'Old Town', about two and a half to three miles west of present town of Tehachapi, and on floor of valley on the creek.

In their own language:

The place (Tehachapi Valley or basin) is Tă-hā'tch-ă-tum-ban'-dah;

The rancheria, Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah av-ven'-nah;

The people, Tā-hā'ch-ă-tum'-ban Nuwuwah;

The tribe, Ow'-wah-tum Nuwuwah.

At the Tejon, the Hammenat and Too-lol-min people call their tribe Ah-koo-toot'-se-am and use the name in a sense broad enough to include the subtribe on Upper Caliente Creek and Piute Mountain.

1 Named Comanche Creek from a Comanche Indian who came in with a band of sheep in the early days. He attacked his companion, a white man, with a knife and the white man killed him with his knife.He is buried there.

8. On or near head of Caliente Creek (in the mountains). Tribe Nuwuwah [Shoshonean]. The people call themselves Nuwuwah and are not more than a subtribe of the Tehachapi stock.

In Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (Ham'-me-nat) language:

The place is Hi'-hin-ke-ah'-ve

The people, Too'-tse-am (or Teot'-se-am), which obviously is an abbreviated form of Ah-koo-Toot'-se-am --the name for the same tribe in Tehachapi Valley.

9. Kern Valley (withing the mountains and near Kernville). Tribe Toobotelobelā.

The Toololmin call the Kern Valley place and people Wah-tāk'-nas-se.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me last July that the 'Serrano' Indians call the Kern Valley Indians Tŭ-vă-pe-ă-tam (or Tŭ-vah-pe-ă-tum) meaning Pine-nut eaters, and that the Tongva from San Gabriel call them To-to'-vah-vit.

A member of the tribe (Cha'-ko) living in Kern Valley told me several years ago that the name of the tribe is in his language Tu-bah-te-lob-ellā, also meaning 'pine-nut-eaters".

10. Pozo Flat (In the foothills on Poso Creek). Tribe Pal-lah-we^{ch}-e-am.

Mrs. Rosemeyre says that the name of the tribe in their own language is Pal'-lah'-we^{ch}-e-yam and that they were called by the same name by the 'Serrano'. Their language she says is different from all the others.

11. Bakersfield. Tribe Yowelmanne [Yokut].

In Too-lol-min and Tin-lin-ne the place and people are called

Pal-{leh / low}-la-yam-me.

The tribe is Yowelmanne.

Mrs. Rosemeyre told me that the 'Serrano' call the place and people Patch'-ah-mi^{ch}-ko-pe-ă-tam, which means "the place where the water comes from". These people were the Tularanos of the Spanish Mexicans.

12. Kern Lake (now dry) [=1st Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokuts]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min, same as at Buena Vista Lake)

The place is Kah'-we

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke-kah'-we

The people, Kah'-we-chah'-ahtch

The tribe, Too-lol'-min.

In Tin'-lin-ne language (of Tejon Viejo) Kern Lake is called Hal'-low or Pal'-low --the name of the 'honey dew' or 'panoche' scraped off the cane (Phragnites) which grew there in great abundance.

13. Buena Vista Lake [=2d Laguna]. Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut].

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is Too-lum'-ne

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke- Too-lum'-ne

The people, Too-lum-ne Chah-ahtch (or Ah-kah'-ke Too-lum'-ne-chah-ahtch)

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (or Too'-lol-min'-nah).

The Tin'-lin-ne also call the place Too-lum'-ne and the tribe Too-lol'-min.

The San Emigdio (Tash'-le-poon) Indians likewise call the place Too-lum'-ne, but call the people Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne.

14 Goose Lake [=3d Laguna]. Tribe ?

In Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Shō'p Kah'-we

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Shō'p-Kah'-we

The people, Shō'p kah'-we chah-ahtch

In Tin'-lin-ne language:

The place and people are Pah'-ahs.

According to Mrs. Rosemeyer they call themselves Too-lam'-a-yam and the 'Serrano' call them Too-nah'-me-ah.

There is a difference of opinion as to the tribe. The Too-lol'-min old woman 'Nancy' says they were Too-lol'-min--same as her own people; Maria Via Real who speaks Tin'-lin-ne says they spoke Tinlinne or Yowelmanne, while Mrs. Rosemeyer says their language differed from all the others.

15. Pasto Rio (11-12 miles south of west from Tejon Ranch house, beyond Las Tunas). Tribe [Tongva ?].

In Too-lol-min language:

The place is Che-po-we-oo

The rancheria, Ah-kah-ke Che-po-we-oo

The people, Che-po-we-oo toi-chah-ahtch.

Old Vadéo who lived there several years says the tribe was the same as the Indians at San Fernando (who came there).

16. Canada de las Uvas (or Cajon de las Uvas). Fort Tejon Canyon. Tribe Kas-tāk [Chumash].

The rancheria was at the mouth of the Canyon and was a large one.

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Lă-pew (or Lā'-peu)

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Lă-peu

The people, Lap-pe-u-toi' chah-ahtch

The tribe, Kas-tāk [Chumash] (same as at Castac Lake and nearly same as at Ventura).

In Tin'-lin-ne language the place is Lă'-pow and the people Lap-pā'-mah-ne.

17. Kas-tāk (at north side of Castac Lake). Tribe Kas-tāk [Chumash].

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Sahs' (meaning eyes)

The rancheria, Sahs' ah-kah'-ke

The people, Sahs' toi' chah'-ahtch

The tribe, Kas-tāk (almost the same as the Venture).

In their own language they call themselves Sah-sā-mahn-ne

The Spaniards called them Castaños.

18 Tacuya Canyon (2 or 3 miles west of Las Uvas or Fort Canyon).

Tribe Kastāk [Chumash] same as at Castac Lake and mouth of Las Uvas Canyon.

In the Too-lol'-min language:

The place is Tă-koo'-e (or Tă-koo'-yu)

The rancheria, Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-yu

The people, Tă-koo'-yu toi-chah'-ahtch

In the Emigdio (Chumash) language the people are Hol-koo'-koo Tă-koo'-e.

19. San Emigdio. Tribe Tash'-le-poom Koo'-koo [Chumash]

In their own language:

The place is Tash'-le-poom

The people, Tash'-le-poom' Koo'-koo

The place name (Tash'-le-poom or Tash-lā-poom) has been adopted by the neighboring tribes, Too-lol'-min, Tin'-lin-ne, and Hammenat.

In the Too-lol-min language:

The rancheria is Ah-kah'-ke Tash'-le-poom'

The people, Tash'-le-poon Chah-ahtch

The tribe is closely related to (if not the same as) the Santa Barbara tribe (Chumash).

20. Temploa: Tribe Too-lol'-min [Yokut]

In their own language (Too-lol'-min):

The place is We'-ah-wi'-ling-al

The rancharia, Ahékah'-ke We'-ah-wi'-ting-al

The people, We'-ah-wi'-ting-al chah-ahtch

The tribe, Too-lol'-min (same as at Buena Vista and Kern Lake).

A neighboring rancheria (exact site not known to me) was called Wah'-pe-et by both the Too-lol'-min and Tin'-lin-ne.

INDIAN TRIBES FOUND BY ME AT THE TEJON IN NOV. 1905

1. Tol-chin'-ne (or nin). Tejon Canyon Rancheria (at mouth of Tejon Canyon--same place where all the Indians live now). Closely related to New-oo'-ah Chemeweve.

2. New-oo'-ah. Tribe in mountains from Piute Mt. to Tehachapi. Several here, but language so close to Tol-chin-ne that the two are only subtribes at best.

3. Ke'-tah-nah-m'wits. A Serrano tribe commonly called by themselves and others by the nickname Ham'-me-nat', which in their language means "what is it". Also called Ak'-ke-ke'-tam. Their proper name for themselves appears to be Ke'-tan-nă-moo-kum. Used to live at 'ElMonte' on Tejon Creek, 2 or 3 miles below the Tol-chin'-ne at mouth of Tejon Canyon.

4. Too-lol'-min. Yokut tribe at Kern and Buena Vista Lakes.

5. Tin'-lin-ne. (The Tejon proper). Yokut tribe, same as Yowel-mane. Rancheria Tejon Viejo ('Old Tejon'), on Ranch Creek.

6. Tash'-le-poom'. Chumash tribe at San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara Chumash.

7. Kah-wen'-gah. Tribe formerly at Cahuenga and Tehunga. [Close to Tong-vā of San Gabriel.]

8. Kas-tāk'. Chumash tribe at Castac Lake and at mouth of Uvas (or Fort) Canyon. Very closely related to Ventura tribe. At Castac they called themselves Sa-sa-man-ne. [Chumash]

9. Tong-vā. Tribe formerly at San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.

10. Wah-tāk-nas-se. Tribe in Kern Valley near Kernville. [Tubotelobelā]

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TEJON INDIANS IN 1856

"Chiefs:"

1. Phillippi
2. Vicenta
3. Mattaria
4. Pacifico
5. Pedro
6. Checo
7. Zapataso
8. Hosa
9. Stanislou
10. Antonio

Tribes at Kern & Buena Vista Lakes

Called Too-lol'-min and Too-lum'-ne by the Tejon Indians

One informant (old Nancy) gives them Goose Lake also, but old Maria gives Goose Lake to the Yowelmane.

The Yowelmanne say the name of the tribe at Buena Vista Lake was Ham'et walle.

Old Mrs Rosenberger told me that in "Sierra (Katanamookum)" the name of the tribe at Buena Vista and Kern Lakes was Wahm'-kan-ne'-yam.

Otter *(Lutra)	Nah-hart
Mink (Lutreola)	Wah-ke-as; Wah-kish
Big Skunk (Mephitis)	Chawch
Little Spotted Skunk (Spilogale)	Chā-choo
Badger (Taxidea)	Tran-now; Ho-nah
Elk (Cervus)	Shaw-koi
Antelope (Antilocapra)	Soi-yal; Soi-yo-te
Beaver (Castor)	Tŭ-big; Tā-pig
Gray Tree Squirrel (Sciurus)	Mow; Mĕ-e; Mŭ-yah
Chipmunk (Eutamias)	Te-witch-e; Witch-e-wo-tah
Cottontail Rabbit (Sylvilagus)	Tā-o

INDIAN TRIBES (& LANGUAGES) AT TEJON NOV. 1905.

1. Tol-chin'-ne. Old Tejon Canyon rancheria.
   Closely related to New-oo-ah of Tehachapi & Piute Mt.

2. Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (or Ham-me-hat). The 'Serrano' of these mountains.

3. Too-lum'-ne (or Too-lol-min). Buena Vista and Kern Lakes.

4. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viego. Supposed to be same as Yowelmanne.

5. Tash-le-poom. San Emigdio. Closely related to Santa Barbara.

6. Kah-wen'-gah. Cahuenga (nearly same as San Gabriel).

7. Kas-tāk. Castac, Uvas, Tocuya and Ventura.

8. San Fernando. Same as San Gabriel.

9. Wah-tāk'-nas-se. Kern Valley. Tubotelobela

10. 'Pomo'. Ukiah.

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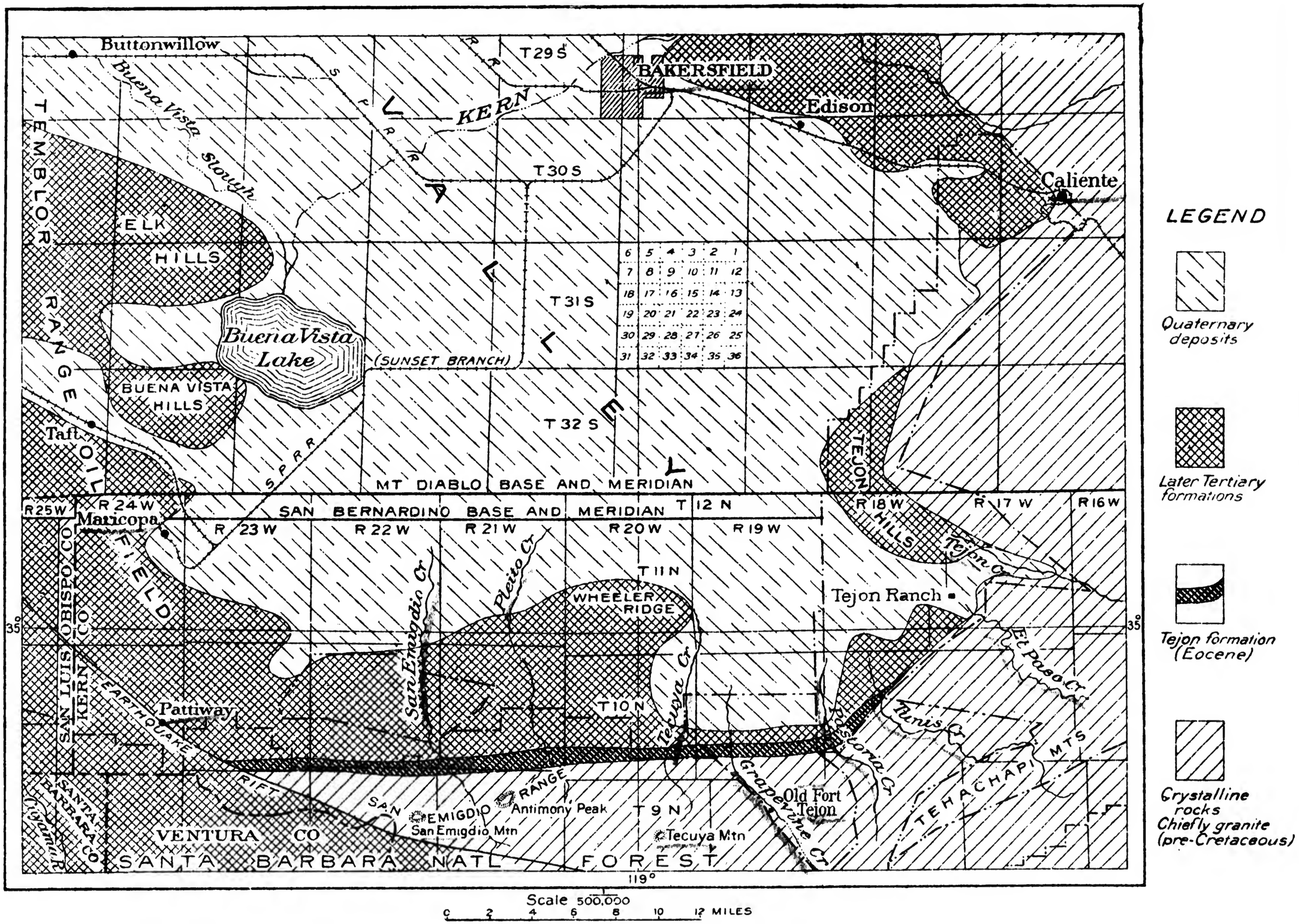
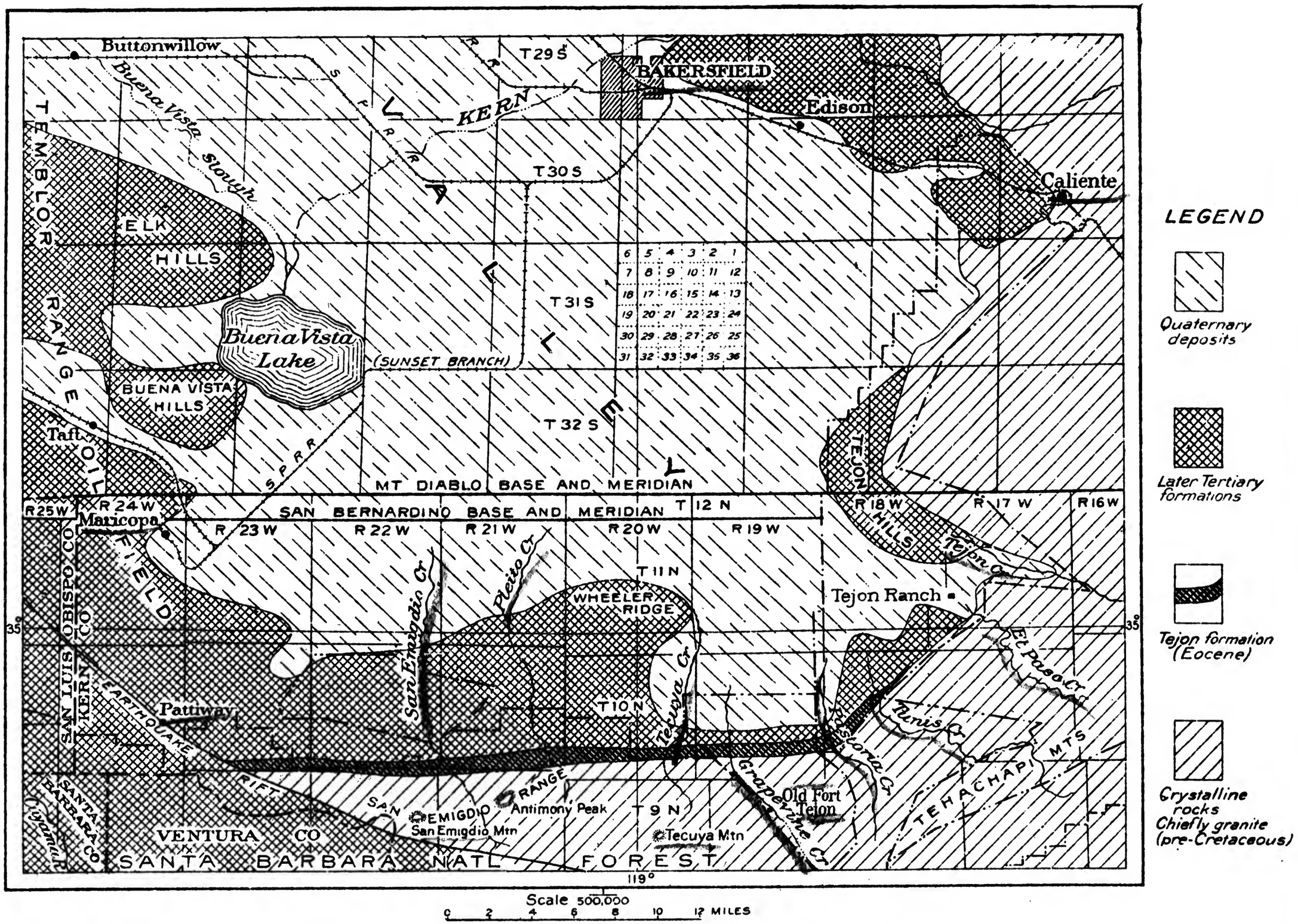


Text Figure 1.—Map of Southern End of San Joaquin Valley showing type locality of Tejon group on Grapevine Creek (After Robert Anderson).

Dickerson in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Vol. V, June 15, 1915.



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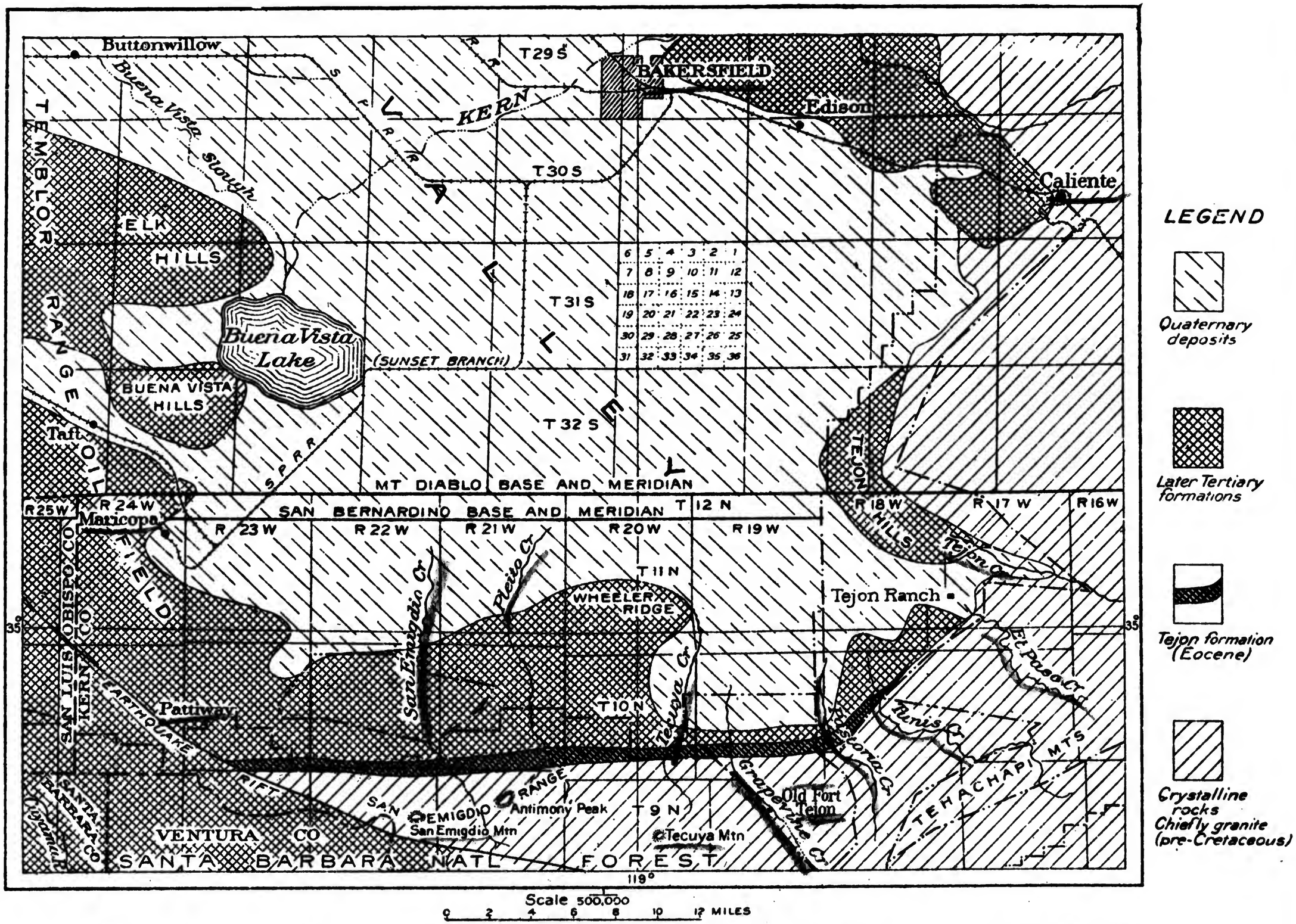

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Tejon

TEJON INDIANS BY TRIBES (BY LANGUAGES SPOKEN)

1. New-co-ah (Piute Mt.) Tol-chin-ne. Juan Lozado and Dominga (wife of Rozaris), Ramon Damas.

2. Pakanepull (Kernville) Angelo (Lozado's wife), Jose Sordo
Wah-tak-nas-se

3. Tongvā (San Fernando) Rosario

4. 'Pomo'. (Ukiah) Luis Via Real

5. Too-lol-min (Buena Vista Lake & Kern Lake). Maria (wife of Luis Real), 'Nance'--Maria Ignacio, Chief Miguel Leon
Too-lum-ne

6. Tin'-lin-ne Maria Via Real.
Yowelmanne

7. Ham'-me-nat (Monte) Eugenia (old woman in Maria's house), Fernando Cardero, Jim Montes, Augustine (blind man), Mariana.
Ak'-ke-ke'-tam

8. Tash-le-poom koo-koo (San Emigdio). Maria Ignacia [Chumash]

9. (Ventura) Ramon Hena, Jose Hena, Juan Olivas

10. Cahuenga (Piru Cr. or Lievra) Vadio. allikhlik ?

11. (Los Angeles). Antonio Auto [says he doesn't remember language.]

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10. Cahuenga (Piru Cr. or Lievra) Vadio [Alta Miranos Videa?]

11. (Los Angeles). Antonio Auto [says he doesn't remember language.]

Tribe originally at 3d Laguna: Too-lami-ā-yam (called Too-nah'-me-ah in "Serrano"). "Dif. talk from all others." Mrs Tommyn

Chatos at Tejon -

tells Tin'-lin-ne

{ Maria (Too-lun'-ne) 1st day woman.
{ is Real

Juan Olinas (of Ventura) + daughter (slim'k) + granddaughter (gay)

Rosario of San Fernando (1 eyed old man, eidwian)

Maria Ignacia (Nance) Too-lun'-ne

Capookia Rames (girl 1 bad eyelid) 1/2 Hammenat (Monte)

Vedéo (old man from Cahuenga)

1

Miguel's son

Families at Tejon:

1 Juan Lozado (44) | Parents came from Kern Mt. Country, but as a child + young man he was raised at present Tejon Canyon Sandia + spoke its language, wh is Tōl-chi-ne, closely related to that spoken by Tehachapi Indians.
Wife Angela from Kernville

---

2. Rosario (1 eyed) San Fernando { language same as San Gabriel.
wife Dominga Caliente Cr. or Kern Mt.

---

3. Luis Via Real (from Ukiah!)
wife Maria Via Real Buena Vista Lake near Toor-lum-ne
but talks Tin'-lin-ne (= Yamelmanne) of Tejon Viejo.
(got Tin'-linne vocabulary from her.)

4. Eujenia (old woman) at Marias
Ham'-me-nat.

---

5. Miguel Leon (Chief) Born here Too-lum'-ne
His mother was sister of Maria Ignacia (6) & he
speaks straight Too-lum'-ne.

---

6. Maria Ignacia (Nancy) Buena Vista + San Emigdio
her father Santa Barbara + San Emigdio
her mother Too-lum'-ne from Buena Vista Lake.
Maria (= Nance) speaks her mother's language (Too-lum'-ne)
and remembers a few words of San Emigdio, which I got.

7. Fernando Cordero born here El Monte.
Hammenat

---

8. Ramon. Eygenia (Heña) (~~Hena~~) Comula (from Don Ignacio Del Viá's ranch)
Ventura language.

---

9 Jose Eygenia (Heña) Comula
Brother of Ramon Heña from Comula
Ventura language

10 Jim Montes El Monte
Hammenat

Nadio (old man) alto Mirano Vedio
~~San Fernando~~

Lived at Cahuenga 15 years. Then at Pasta Rio 2 years. Now Tejon Canyon. Was born on Pico Creek & as a child lived at Camulus. (Got Cahuenga vocabulary from him)

12. Ramon Damas Pinte Mt

wife Noo-coo-ah
Mariana Damas (& children 5 or so) Hammenat

13 Augustine (blind man) El Monte Ham'menat

14. Jose Sordo Kernville ~~Cahuenga in Hog Eye (Pinte Mt)~~
Kernville valley Wah-tăk-nas-se in Tuolumne

15. Mariana El Monte Hammenat

15 Antonia Arte (Sordo) Los Angeles
(says don't remember language)

17 Juan Olivas (J. J. Ventura) Ventura
Speaks Ventura language (got vocabulary from him).

Tejon Vieja tribe:
Tre'-pis = nation or tribe:
Yowelmanne
Tin'-lin-ne in their own language.

from Juan Lozado (aged 44) at Tejon.

Tōl', chin'-ne } = Neu-oo'-ah of Tejon Canyon tribe
Tōl-tin'-ne }

1. Sū-yu
2. Wah-hi-u
3. Pa-hā'-u
4. Wah'-tsoo-u
5. Moon-ă-gé (mun'-ă-gé
6. Nav'-wah-hi
7. Nó-mots
8. Nah-now-tsoo-u
9. Soo'-Koo-mas'
10. Mun'-wah-soo-e Mu-wah-soo-e
People Nu-was (Nĕh-was'-wah)
Father Nō'-an
Mother Pe'-un
Man Tan'-ne-puz'-ze
Woman Hum-mo
First Koo'-nah
Water Pŏh'-ŏh
Sun Tah'-ve
Hot Tah-rŭ-ĕd
Cold Sit-too-ĕd

Tejon Canyon

Tejon Canyon, (Juan Lozado)

Bald Eagle Muh-ne (mun'-ne)
Sparrow Hawk To'-ko'-kutz
Golden Eagle Muh'-ne
Buzzard Kwan'-nah-ze
A. crapin Hoo'-nah-ir
F. sparr. Tu-git-too-gē'b
F. mouse Kus-sav'-ne
Catharts We-koo'-nah haz
Condor Pah-weak'k
Bluebird Moo-hoots
Strix Su-kaht'
Chickadee Too-e'-kids
Cyanocitta Too-go-too-e'-kids
Hal. Quiol Tarr
Quiscalus Too-vēs-dar'
Sipsey Muk-kah-ki'-yōr
Dove Hoi'-yo'-ve (Hoi-yōv)
Road runner Oo-oo'-yup
Nt. Hawk Par'-rah-witch (prob whiffwindl)
Coloptes Ko-toe-ah'-kaz-ze
Melanerp Tah'-tar-rah'-reb'b
" torquata So-go-nah'dz
Nuthatch Mo-tah-nav'-ikel Mo'-tah nā'-pitch
Albbird (Vienna) Pah-raz-zah-kuds

Nighthawk Pon-ne
Badger Hoo'-nah
Rat Pats-ah'-ridg
Jackrabbit Kah'-mu
Cottontail Tah'-boots
Buck Too'-goo'-sib
Rat Kah'-ze
Mouse Poo'-me-chan'-ridg
Dog Po-goodz
Tail Kwah-seen
Hide Pu-hu-bah
Horns Ah-peen'
Claws Tah'-ze-do'be
Tracks Now-wen'
Burrow Tō'-o

Hummingbird.
Humming bird O-sam'r
Kingbird Hah'-mahr
Otocoris Sā-was-seet
Turkey Nu-var-ruk'-kuz
Lip. macaltis Ko-ar-reb'be
Pep. cris. Wiz'-ze-kiz
Robin Toe'-pah-pat

Tejon Canyon (Juan Lozado)

Ranchmen: (In Tejon or Buena Vista Indian language) Too-tum'-ne unless otherwise stated.

1. Tejon Canyon (5 miles of Ranch House, at mouth of Canyon)
Tsā'-sus-tah-ahl' (the Ranchria) [Tsā-sus = dog]
People Tsā'-sus tah-ahl' chah'-ahch [See Note I at End]
Tribe same Hum-oo-ah-Pinto Mt. + Tehachapi (formerly)

2. Monte. Chahp-pahn'-nā (place) (2 miles E of Tejon Viejo)
Ranchria Yow'-lew (Yow'-le-ŏ) (in Tejon ano Tin'-lin-ne)
People Chahp'-pahn-nā chah-ahch'-Too-tum'-ne
Tribe Ham'-me-nat = Ak'-ke-ke'-tam in-sun-boggy Tejon Viejo
People called Mi'-ah-hip'-tal'-lap or shooting people by Mah've in Hammenat + place Mum'-num-pe in Hammenat

3. Tejon Viejo Tah-ahl' (place) 3 miles SW of Ranch House. Big ranchria 1856
Ranchria Ah-kok'-e Tah-ahl
People Tah-ahl' chah'-ahtch ah-kok-e
Tribe called themselves Tin'-lin-ne (from Tin'-lex # Indian)
Tribe Yowel manne # (Tejon Pass)

(at Lopez' place, lower Ranch House, 1½-2 m W of Ranch House)
4. Caporal Monte. Pal-lew-chā-pan'-nā (place)
Ranchria Ah-kok'-e Pal-lew chā-pan'-nā
People Pal'-lew-chā-pan-nō chah'-ahch
Tribe Yamelmanne

(In Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake)

Tribe: Yow-el-man-ne Bakersfield country

Too-lol'-min Buena Vista + Kern Lakes + Temblor.

Pah-ahs Goose Lake tribe – language different from Too-lol-min but same as Yowlmanne.

Mi-ah-hin-tal'-lop (= Ham-me-nat) at 'mouth'.

Tol-tin'-nin. Tejon Canyon tribe (= Serrano of Tehachapi)

Lap-pā-mān-ne at mouth of Uvas canyon.

Tash'-lā-poon'-tah-aht' San Emigdio tribe. Language different from Uvas + Buena Vista.

Tah-ahl' at Tejon (old) Viejo: In their own language their tribe is Tin'-lin-ne. Tah-ahl' is the name given them by the Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake. Their language entirely different from Too-el'-min & also from Ham-me-nat at mouth. It is close to Yowlmanne.

Juniper

Pinyon – Yu-bēk

Oak. • Wah'-hud

Mountain Tū-bah

Q. lobata

Dogl

Willow

Wildcat • Took

Bear • Mut-teep'

Coon • Pah'-ah he-ahd'

Lion • Took-koo-muz'-z

Coyote Sin'-nah av'-ve

Wolverine • Wuz'-zé

Kulper mouse Yu-pidz

Deer • Teh-he'-ah (Tū-he'-ah)

Elk • Pan'-rah-

Antelope • Wah'-ze

Cottontail • Ā'-wū

Ammospermophil Tab-bah ad'-ze

S. squirrel • Wo'-kō-dah Yahd's

Gopher • Muvē'-yah

Dog • Pah'-yēh

Tejon Canyon (Juan Lazada)

End of Juan Lazada

~~Deer~~ ~~Chaparral~~ ~~Sin-guz'~~ ~~Too-guz'~~

Geese Too-guz' or Tsoo-gutz

Ducks " "

~~Duck trap in Kern + Buena Vista Lakes~~

~~Ducks + mud hens (Fulica) soaked in water coated + in mud + put in baking hole on coals.~~

~~Ducks + fish dried + kept sun meister~~

Lolulia white fl. Sow-koon or So-koon (Buena Vista language) used as cuticle + ground up rose for color. Leaves dried + pulverized + made into cake. This cake white off + powder ground. " " + made into strong tea into wet fingers on diffused + put in mouth for cuticle. Used to cut lip meal + set around pipe till uncomfortable + then do this.

Nonoc-kits = found

Nawa[illegible]

Tejon [illegible]

Tejon [illegible]

Koo'-ta-e-tah-ho've [illegible] in Too-lum'-ne forest. Tejon [illegible] Nawa [illegible] is Tah'-ah [illegible]

Tejon [illegible] who [illegible]

Ranch canyon (Paso) (Li-kem? in Too-lum'-ne Nancy Sah'-mes in Ventura & Emigdio Sah'-mee = Paso Santa Barbara

Kernville country in Too-lum-ne, Wah-tāk'-nee-se

Paso (in Ventura) Hammenat country

Tribe: (In Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake) Yow-el-man-ne Bakersfield country

Too-lol'-min Buena Vista + Kern Lakes + Temblor.

Pah-ahs Goose Lake tribe – language different from Too-lol-min but same as Yow-mel-man-ne.

Mi-ah-tin-tal'-lap (= Ham-me-nat) at 'Monte'.

Tol-tin'-nin. Tejon Canyon tribe (= Servants of Tahachapi)

Lab-pā'-mān-ne at mouth of Uvas canyon.

Tash'-lā-poon'-tah-aht' San Emigdio tribe. Language different from Uvas + Buena Vista.

Tah-ahl' at Tejon Viejo (old): Nothing known language attributed to Tin'-lin-ne. Tah-ahl' is the name given them by the Too-lol'-min of Buena Vista Lake. Their language entirely different from Too-lol'-min & also from Ham-me-nat at Monte. It is close to Yowlmanne.

Juniper
Condrosai – Yu-bēk
Sah. · Wah'-hud
Monophilla Tū-bah
Q. lobata
dwgl
wiss

Wildcat · Took
Bear · Mut-teep'
Coon · Pah'-ah heahd'
Lion · Took-koo-muz'-z
Coyote Sin'-nah av'-ve
Wolf · Wuz'-zé
Vulture · Yu-pidz
Deer · Teh-he'-ah (Tū-he'-ah)
Elk · Pan'-nah-koo
Antelope · Wahd'-ze
Citellus b. Ā'-wū
Ammospermophil Tab-bah ad'-ze
S. fossor · Wo'-kō-dah. Yahd's
Dipodomys · Muvē'-yah
Dipodomys · Pah'-yēh

(Tejon Canyon (of Juan Lozada))

End of Juan Lozada

~~Deer~~ ~~Schoolcraft's Too-guts' Too-guts'~~
Geese Too-guz' or Tsoo-gutz
Ducks " "

~~Deer trap in Kern + Buena Vista Lakes~~
~~Duck + mud hens (Fulica) ~~ baked coated ~~ + put in baking hole on coal.~~
~~Duck + fish dried + kept sun meat~~

Lahalia white fl. Saw-koon or So-koon (Buena Vista language) used as emetic + employed more for cold. Leaves dried + pulverized + made into cake. This cake white off + female employed. " " + made into strong tea into which fingers are dipped + put in mouth for emetic. Used to cut lip meal + set around fire till uncomfortable + then drink tea.

Nenner says (Tah-ahl-ō'-pah) Tejon Canyon is Las Tunas + Tejon Viejo

Koo'-tee-tah-ho'-ve in Hammenat is same as Tsā'-sus-tā-ahl in Too-lum'-ne present Tejon Canyon.

Nenner says old original Tejon Canyon is Tah-ahl'-ō'-pah which comes by Las Tunas + on down past Tejon Viejo.

Non-'-ko-kits = same as Hammenat.

Ranch Canyon (Paso) (Li-kem? in Too-lum'-ne Nancy
Sah'-mes in Ventura & Emigdio
Sah'-mee = Paso + Santa Barbara

Kernville country in Too-lum-ne, Wah-tāk'-nee-se

Paso (in Wat.) Hammenat country

3½-4 miles S of W" means las Tunas

5. Las Tunas. Nah-pin'-tah (place)

Ranchria Ah-kok'-e Nah-pin'-tah

People Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah-ahch

Tribe: Several tribes brought here - Emidio, Castac, Yamelmanne etc.

Nance says this ranchria established by her father when Sant. sent 9 Indians to Tejon from Cucamonga

Not an aboriginal ranchria

11-12 miles S of W from Ranch House, beyond las Tunas.

6. Pasto Rio. Ché-po-we-oo or Ché-po-wepoo

Ranchria Ah-kah'-e Ché-po-we-oo

People Che-po-we-oo-toi chah'-ahtch

Tribe: Vadio says same as San Fernando.

Kroeber says same as Castac. Nance says

7. Canada de las Uvas (at mouth) Lá'-pew (Lá'-pe-u)

Ranchria Ah-kahk-ke Lá'-pe-u

People Lap'-pe-u toi'-chah'-ahch

Tribe Kas-tāk (almost same as Ventura)

(Same stock but quite different from San Emigdio & Santa Barbara)

Place Lá'-pow & People Lap-pá'-mahn-ne in Yomelmanne language (= Tin'-lin-ne)

8. Kas-tāk. Sahs' (place)

Ranchria Sahs' ah-kak-ke

People Sahs' toi'-chah-ahch (Spanish Castaños)

Tribe Kas-tāk. Almost same as Ventura.

They called themselves Sah-sā'-mahn-ne

9. Spanish Tacuya from Indian name 2-3 miles W of las Uvas.

9. Tah-koo'-yah Tă-koo'-e (place) Tă-koo'-e u

People Hol koo-koo Tă-koo'-e in San Emigdio

Ranchria Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-e in Too-lum'-ne

People Tă-koo'-e-u toi-chah-ahch

Tribe same as Kas-tāk & mouth of Uvas.

Name pronounced also Tah-koo'-yu

10. Emidio. Place Tash'-le-poon' } In their own language

Tribe Tash'-le-poon' koo'-koo' ting-al-koo' }

Ranchria Ah-kah-ke Tash'-le-poon'

People Tash'-le-poon'-chah-ash (chah-ahtch people) in Tu-lum'-ne

Tribe almost same as Santa Barbara.

The place name Tash'-le(nlā)poon' adopted by surrounding tribes.

~~The people Tash-lāpoon chah-ahtch in~~

11. Temploa. We'-ah-wi-ting-al place

R. Ah-kah-ke We'-ah-wi-ting-al

People We'-ah-wi-ting-al chah'-ahch

Tribe Too-lum'-ne (same as at Buena Vista Lake)

Neighboring ranchria (place & people) called Wah'-pe-et by Too-lum'-ne & Tin'-lin-ne.

3½-4 miles S of W" means las Tunas

5. Las Tunas. Nah-pin'-tah (place)

Ranchria Ah'-kok'-e Nah-pin'-tah

People Nah-pin'-tah choi'-chah-ahch

Tribe: Several tribes lived right here - Emidio, castac, Yomulmanne etc.

Nance says this ranchria established by her father when Lauta sent Indians to Tejon from Encinitas

Not an aboriginal ranchria

11-12 miles S of W from Ranch Kuna, beyond las Tunas.

6. Pasto Rio. Ché-po-we-oo or Ché-po-wepo

Ranchria Ah-kah'-e Ché-po-we-oo

People Che-po-we-oo-toi chah'-ahtch

Tribe: Vadio says same as San Fernando.

Olivas says same as Castac. Nance says not so.

---

7. Canada de las Uvas (at mouth) Lă'-pew (Lă'-pe-u)

Ranchria Ah-kahk-ke Lă'-pe-u

People Lap'-pe-u toi'chah'-ahch

Tribe Kas-tăk (almost same as Ventura)

(Same stock but quite different from San Emigdio & Lauta Barbara)

Place Lă'-pow + people Lap-pă'-mahn-ne in Yomulmanne language (= Tin'-lin-ne)

---

8. Kas-tăk. Sahs' (place)

Ranchria Sahs' ah-kah'-ke

People Sahs' toi'-chah-ahch {Spanish castaños

Tribe Kas-tăk. Almost same as Ventura.

They called themselves Sah-sā'-mahn-ne

---

9. Spanish Tacuya from Indian name 2-3 miles W of las Uvas

9. Tah-koo'-yah, Tă-koo'-ĕ (place) Tă-koo'-e u

People Ho koo-koo Tă-koo'-e in San Emigdio

Ranchria Ah-kah'-ke Tă-koo'-e in Too-lum'-ne

People Tă-koo'-e-u toi-chah-ahch

Tribe. Same as Kas-tăk at mouth of Uvas.

Name from and also Tah-koo'-yu

---

10. Emidio. Place Tash'-le-poon' } In their own language

Tribe Tash'-le-poon' ~~ting-al-koo'~~ koo'-koo

Ranchria Ah-kah-ke Tash'-le-poon'

People Tash'-le-poon'-chah-ash in Tu-lum'-ne (chah-ahtch people)

Tribe almost same as Lauta Barbara.

The place name Tash'-le(nlă)poon' adopted by surrounding tribes.

~~Tribe people Tash-lă-poon-tah-ahtch in~~

---

11. Temploa. We'-ah-wi-ting-al place

R. Ah-kah-ke We'-ah-wi-ting-al

People We'-ah-wi-ting-al chah'-ahch

Tribe Too-lum'-ne (same as at Buena Vista Lake)

Neighboring ranchria (place + people) called Wah'-pe-et by Too-lum'-ne or Tin'-lin-ne.

Hammerstrom 'michami' for
Ak'-ke-ke'-tam

12. Kern Lake. Kah'-we (place)
Ranchria Ah-kah'-ke Kah'-we
People Kah'-we chah'-ahch
Tribe { Too-lol'-min / Too-lum'-ne (same as at Buena Vista Lake)
Kern Lake called 'Hal'-low by old Tejon Yamelmanne.
(Hal'-low name of Panoche escaped off from cane, Chuguite)

13 Buena Vista Lake (place) Too-lum'-ne / Too-lahm'-ne
Tribe Hool-koo-koo Too-lum'-ne } in Emigdio
People Too-lum'-ne chah-ahch in Too-lum'-ne
Tribe at Too-lum'-ne ~~[illegible]~~ Too-lol'-min (in Tulare)
or Too'-lol-min'-nah.

14. Goose Lake place & people Pah'-ahs in Tejon Kiya (Tejon Kiya)
14. Goose Lake Shōp Kah-we (place)
R. Ah-kah-ke Shōp Kah-we } in Too-lol'-min
People Shōp-Kah'-we chah-ahch
Tribe Too-lol'-min says Nancy; Yamelmanne says [Maria

15. Bakersfield (place) Pal-lĕk-lā-yam'-me (low) } in Tin'-lin-ne & Too-lol'-min
People Pal-lā-yam'-me
Tribe Yamelmanne
Nance says tribe not Yamelmanne but talk wholly dif. language.

16.
Comanche Creek. Ko'-Koo'-kova. Tribe came as Tehachapi ~~(or Kawaik.)~~
Place Kā'-it-il-lik or Kā-too-il'-kah in Tin'-lin-ne.
Named Comanche Cr. from a Comanche Indian who came in into band of Chief taught by Sam Brown in early days. The Comanche was hired by Rescupre as hunter & tried to kill companion (white man) who killed him in self defense.

---

17 Tehachapi Tribe (Serena) Ah-koo-too'-tse-am.
& came to Kern Mt. & probably falling in band.
17.
Head of Caliente Creek in Mts. The place called
Hi'-him-ke-ah'-ve in Ham-me-nat
The people, Too'-se-am in Hammenat.

---

18. San Miguel country (Miguelaños in Spanish).
Lived between Templeton & San Luis Obispo.
Language horrible. Name not known here.

Note. 1. Tejon Canyon Ranchería.

Chief or Tribe { Tō'l-tin'-ne (or nin)
Tō'l-chin'-ne in their own language.

Place Tō'l-te-u (Tō'l-tū). "

Language spoken by Juan Lozado (almost identical with Tehachapi Now-oo-ah).

Tribe said to be same as Tehachapi Serrena.

[See 1. antea.

The Tejon

Rep. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 101-104, 1874

Rozario 1 { San Fernando
2 { Same as San Gabriel

1	Po-koo'
2	Wā-hā'
3	Pah'-hā
4	Waht-sah'
5	Mah-hah'
6	Pah-vah-he (or hi)
7	Wut-sah'-kah-wah
8	Kwats'-kŭ-wah
9	
10	Wā-hās mah-hah'
People	Tar-rah'-hum
Man	Er-rah'-po
Woman	Tŏ-ko'
Father	Mon-nah'
Mother	Mi'-yah (moi-ah)
Fire	Ko-tah'
Water	Pahr'
Sun	Tah'-me-at
Moon	M'maht
Coyote	

Not with Tongvan but with Mrs Rosemyer's San Gabriel Indian

Nov. 11, 1905.

Hamí-me-nat (means "What is it?" nickname)
Ah-koo'-too-tse-am } Letter used most by themselves
Names for Serrano used by themselves. Mrs. Rosemyer.

Ak'-ke-ke'-tam seems to be correct name for 'Monti' ranchria Hammond as used by themselves.

They call the Uffer Caliente creek (Little Hot) Indians ah-koo'-toot-se-am.

Pal'-lah'-wē^ch^-e-yam
Poza creek or Flat Indians in foothills
Name in their own language & same in Serrano. Spoke distinct language.
Name in Gabriel Hō^ch^-hen'-te=no religion

~~Pal-la-ă-me~~

Too-lam'-ā-yam their own language (language) lived on S. Lake
Too-nah'-me-yat in "Serrano"
Different from all others.
Mrs. Rosemyer.

Ah-kah-too'-tse-yam }
Ah-koo-toot-se-yam }
Proper name of Serrano tribe in their own language. They call themselves also Hamí-me-nat (meaning what's that.

In the Tong-vā or Gabriel language they are called Ah-koo'-toos and Ko-ko'-em-kam.

They lived in the mts (from the San Bernardino to Tejon, and eastwly & northwly in the southern Sierra to Tehachapi (in their language pronounced Te-hā'ch-pe) Whiskey Flat, Uffer Caliente creek, and Walker Basin.

Mrs. Rosemyer.

Oranges

~~Frosts of 1888 killed oranges – all big trees planted since.~~

~~Wild horses – thousands – killed in drought of 1862 (thinks it was that year).~~

~~Fat & beautiful –~~

~~In 1857-58 Rosecrans took census & found 3500-3600 Indians at Tejon.~~

J. S. Stitt; Tejon.

Chia = Salvia columbariae

(but in Tejon envelope)

Pah'-pah-vé-ă-tam (in Serrano)?

Kern Lake to Tejon foothills - Language wholly different from surrounding tribes.

Last chief Te-nó-kă (= Francisca)

Mr. Rozenmyer talks this language

Yet so the Tin'-lin-ne tribe in their own language + the one called by Spanish-Mexicans Tejonaño.

~~Hrä-hen'-te (means the religion) Yomelvan, a Serrano~~

Two distinct tribes (Tin'-lin-ne of Tejon Kiejo, + Too-lol'-min of ~~Kern~~ Buena Vista Lakes) are confounded into a horde. - Cosm

Cremation

Both the Tongva and the Serrano tribes burnt their dead in old times.

Mrs Rozenmyer - July/1905 - Cosm

Ko-ko'-em-kam

Name for Serranos (Hami-ne-nat) in language of Gabrieles (Tongvä).

Mrs Rozenmyer.

Tu-vah'-pe-ă-tum } in Serrano
Tŭ-vă- pe-ă-tam } = piñone eaters

Tribe living in Valley of South Fork of Kern. Mrs. Rozenmyer

Tŭ-vah } te-lob'-e-lă name for themselves
Tŭ-bah } in their own language.
given me by Che-ko.

Both names mean Pine-nut eaters.

The name for the tribe in Tongvä (Gabrieli) is To-to'-vah-vit - Mrs. Rozenmyer.

No Indians lived in Mts. between Linne + Mohave River; but tribe lived in San Bernardino Mts. east of Mojave River. (Kroeber)

Many Indians lived on Mohave River - "Mojaveños"

Father + 2d father chiefs Serrano
mother San Gabriel.
Step Father Uncle Sebastian, Fremont's
guide to this valley. Sebastian
was, ~~[illegible]~~ Serrano 2d Indians +
came to Tejon + lived into
2nd Beal + died here few
years ago over 100.

Mrs. Rosemyer

The real Tejon Indians lived
at Tejon + up into Fern + nts
+ not into the Plains. Their
tribal name is
"Ke'-tah-nah-mur-rah-kun
The Serranos are now mixed into
other tribes.

Tŏ-tó'-vah-vit SoFK. kum.

in Gabriel (Tongva) language.

= Tu-vah-pa-ă-tum, ask Rec.

Mrs. Rosemyer.

= Tubotelobelā

Wahm'-kar-ne'-yam (in Serrano)

Buena Vista Lake

Language unique.

Ham-met-wel-le ~~(which Tejon)~~

ask Mr Rosemyer about this

This may be an error of memory on Mrs. R's part and the name may belong to a tribe considerably farther west – in San Luis Obispo Co.

Must be verified at Tejon

1st Too-moó-kah top one
2d Mak-kah
3d Ko-mé-me & all others

Wm in general in La Gabriel
Mo-toom-kah "
Mut-tso-pawt Serrano

Pale in Gabriel Ko-too-mut
" " Serrano thinks same

Real name of tribe Tong-vā
Land Gabriel

So Serrano Ko-ko-em kam

Distressing
Deplorable

The Tejon + Cañada de las Uvas

W=P. Beale, Lieut. Rept. Pacific RR Repts. V, 38–50, 197–211, 1857.

footnote on Lt E.F. Beale's arrival as Supt. Ind. Affrs for Calif. p. 39–40.

Lt. Williamson, P.R.R. Repts. V, 20–26, 1856.

engraving of Tejon Indians p. 20.

" " hunting antelope(?) p. 25

(antelope(?) head on head of Indian + may be Mt Sheep instead of antelope)

Tejon Indians

Number in 1854 + c.

In letter to Supt. of Indian affairs dated Tejon Valley Sept. 22, 1854, it is stated that

"800 Indians, great + small, old + young, is the highest number I have heard estimated, or can be proven to have been here at any one time since the commencement of the season".

Rept. Commr. Indian affrs. for 1854, p. 515, 1855.

Tejon or Sebastian Reservation

Rept. Austin Wiley in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 125-126, 1865. (Strong remarks about remaining Indians, & about E.F. Beale).
Owens Valley Indians at Tejon 125.
Ibid 151 - removal of all (about 200) Indians from Tejon to Tule River.

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1866, 107, 1866.

Juan Olivas of Tejon as a Ventura Chumash.

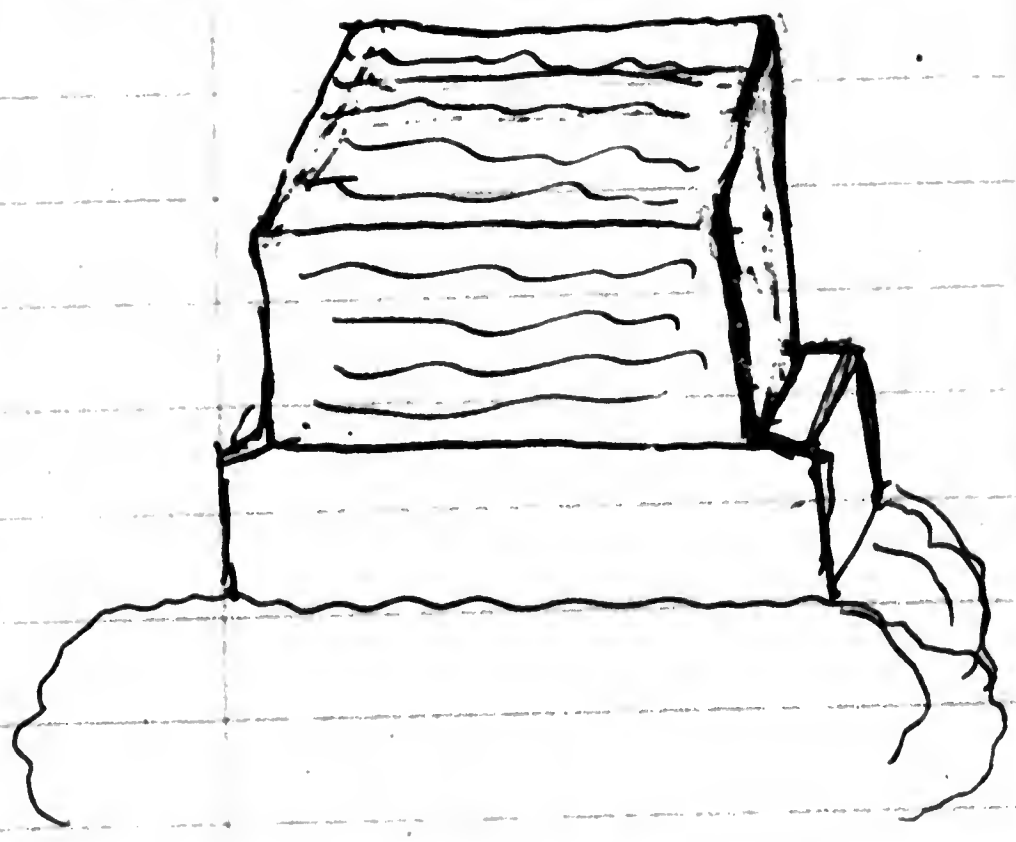
The old original Paso (= Pass) in the mts. south of Tejon Ranch, on trail to Los Angeles, was in Hammenat' (= Ke-tah'-na-mwits) territory.

Habrothrix
~~cursor - see Akodon~~
~~hydrobates see Ichthyomys~~
~~internus~~
~~clivigenis - Jock. see Akodon~~

angustidens - Jock. see Akodon

"This stone is placed by General Beale, of the Tejon, to mark the grave of his faithful friend Francisco De Acuna, who departed this life October 17, 1886.

He was for more than thirty years the Major Domo of the Ranchos of La Liebre, Castac, Los Alamos, and El Tejon, during which period he earned the respect of all who knew him and the warm affection of his employer."



On Tejon Ranch

[over

Juan Olivas (Ventura)

1	Pah-kā'-t
2	Is'-kom'
3	mas-sŭ'ch
4	Iz Sko'-ma
5	Yet'-te-pah-kes'
6	Yet'-te is'-kum'
7	" mas-sŭ'ch
8	mah'-low-mah
9	'z'spah'
10	Kah'-ahs-kōm
People	Koo'
man	Ă-zah'-hahz
woman	'Ă-'hahn'-noo-ah
Father	Ko-ko
mother	K'-zā'-zā
Eye	Nŭ'
water	Ŏh (Ahw)
Sun	Ish-show'
moon	Ow'-hi
Coyote	

Lover

In Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (Hammenat) the common gourd is called Non'-no-kits. It is used instead of soap in washing clothes.

The old original Paso at the Tejon (up in the hills) was Hammenat country.

Hoo-kas-pie-tat

Hammerat

Name of small shell mouth urn made by Tubachapi & other tribes & used to hold shell money & beads.

Mrs. T. J. Hunt

Dec. 3, 1905.

Tejon Indians in 1856

Chiefs:

1. Phillippi
2. Vicenta
3. Mattaria
4. Pacifico
5. Pedro
6. Checo
7. Zapatasa
8. ~~Hosa~~
9. Stanislau
10. Antonio

Total number of Indians at Tejon in 1856 -- 700.

J. R. Vineyard, Indian Agt. House Doc. 1, 34th Congress, 3d Sess. 799, 1856.

Santa Barbara wood box stick — Koo'ch

San Buenaventura " — Ko-ko

San Emigdio " — Tash'-le-poom koo'-koo'.

all Chumashan

Above names given me by Tejon Indians.

Santa Barbara tribe (called) Koo'ch by Tejon people

San Emigdio = Tash'-le-poon' (for tribe and) ting-a-koo'

Santa Barbara tribe same as San Emigdio or else may Santa Barbara Indian same

San Buenaventura different language (slightly) (Ko-ko samenam)

Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, San Emigdio ~~[illegible]~~ almost same

Ham-met-wel-le. Tribe (now extinct) formerly lived at Buena Vista Lake. The old chief was named Te-no-kah.

Language very different from those of the Serranos and San Gabriels. — Mrs. Rosenger.

Ko-sah-ne-hung-o-kum. Buenaventura tribe. [= Chumash]

Name given them by "Serrano", meaning mean language — talk so "ach-whah-whă-chth" or — Mrs. Rosenger

Noo-chan'-itch. Tribe living in southern Lima (near Tule River?) — Mrs. Rosenger

locality not certain.

Pal-lā-ă-me. Tribe living on Poso Flat or Creek

Mrs Rosenger

Kow-ā-cah. Tribe living near Bristol (head of Caliente Creek); but locality not certain — Mrs Rosenger. [= New-oo'-ah]

The Tulare Antelope Squirrel (Ammospermophilus nelsoni) does not occur **east** of Bakersfield according to Tevanna, who call it Oo-chukt.

94. Blue Herons kill gophers at Bakersfield as well as at Gilroy + Lathrop

Tejon Indians by Tribes (by languages of Kroeber)

1. Neax-oo-ah (Kitanemuk) Tol-chin'-ne Juan Lozado + Dominga (wife of Rosario), Ramon Damas

2. Tubotelobelā / Pakanaputl / Wah-tāx'-nas-se (Kernville) Angela (Lozado's wife), Jose Sudo

3. Tongivā (San Fernando) Rosario

4. Komó (Uchiah) Luis Via Real

5. Too-tol-min / Too-lum'-ne (Buena Vista Lake) chokkem Lake. Maria, wife of Luis Real;

6. Jin'-ligu-ne / Tamulmanu 'Nanci' - Maria Ignacia; chief Miguel Leon - Maria Via Real.

7. Ham'-ne-nat / Ak'-ke-ke'-tan (Monte) Eugenia (old woman in Maria's house), Fernando Cordero, Jim Montes; Augustin (blind man), Mariana.

8. Tash-ler-poam Koo-koo (San Emigdio) Maria Ignacia [Chumash]

9. Chumias (Ventura) Ramon Heña; Jose Heña; Juan Olivas

10 Cahuenga (River on Liena) Vadio.

11 (Los Angeles) Antonio Anto Lugo, hereditary language remembrancer.

In the Tejon region two important topographic features perpetuate the names of aboriginal tribes - Castac Lake and Tecuya Mt. The mountain lies about 7 miles west of the lake, on a little more than halfway from Castac Lake to Cuddy Valley.

Indian Tribes (& languages) at Tejon Nov. 1905.

1 Tol-chin'-ne. Old Tejon Canyon ranchería.
Closely related to Nem-oo'-ah of Tehachapi & Kern Int.

2. Ak'-ke-ke'-tam (or Ham'-me-nat'). The 'Serrano' of these acts.

3. Too-lum'-ne (or Too-lol'-min). Buena Vista & Kern Lakes.

4. Tin'-lin-ne. Tejon Viejo - Suffered the same as Yowlumne.

5. Taah-le-poom. San Emigdio - Closely related to Santa Barbara.

6. Kah-wen'-gah - Cahuenga (nearly same as San Gabriel.)

7. Kas-tāk (Castac, Uvas, Tecuya & Ventura)

8 San Fernando (Same as San Gabriel)

9 Wah-tāk'-nas-se - ~~Kern~~ Valley. Tubotelobela

10 'Roma' - Ukiah
Perhaps more.

C. Hart Merriam

Please put in safe or in my desk.

Day (a day) ----------

Today ----------

Yesterday ----------

Tomorrow ----------

Month (a month) ----------

Year (a year) ----------

This year ----------

Last year ----------

Next year ----------

Near ----------

Nearer ----------

Far ----------

Farther ----------

Grave ----------

Shoshone Stock Misc./Nev./G61

So-soine (Ruby Valley, Nevada)

Misc./Nev./G61

30/18
c

SO-SO'-NE OF RUBY VALLEY, NEVADA

The So-so'-ne of Ruby Valley, northeastern Nevada, constitute a rather small division of the Shoshonee.

Their northern boundary they say is nearly coincident with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad from Montello westerly, and follows Humboldt River to about Elko.

Easterly they reach to the Goseute Mts. and Cherry Creek; southerly to Eureka, Smoke Valley, and Hamilton.

They tell me that a different tribe inhabits the NE corner of Nevada north of Montello and including Thousand Springs Valley. The name of this tribe my informant does not remember.

Aug. 1920 - Cosma

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C. Hart Merriam

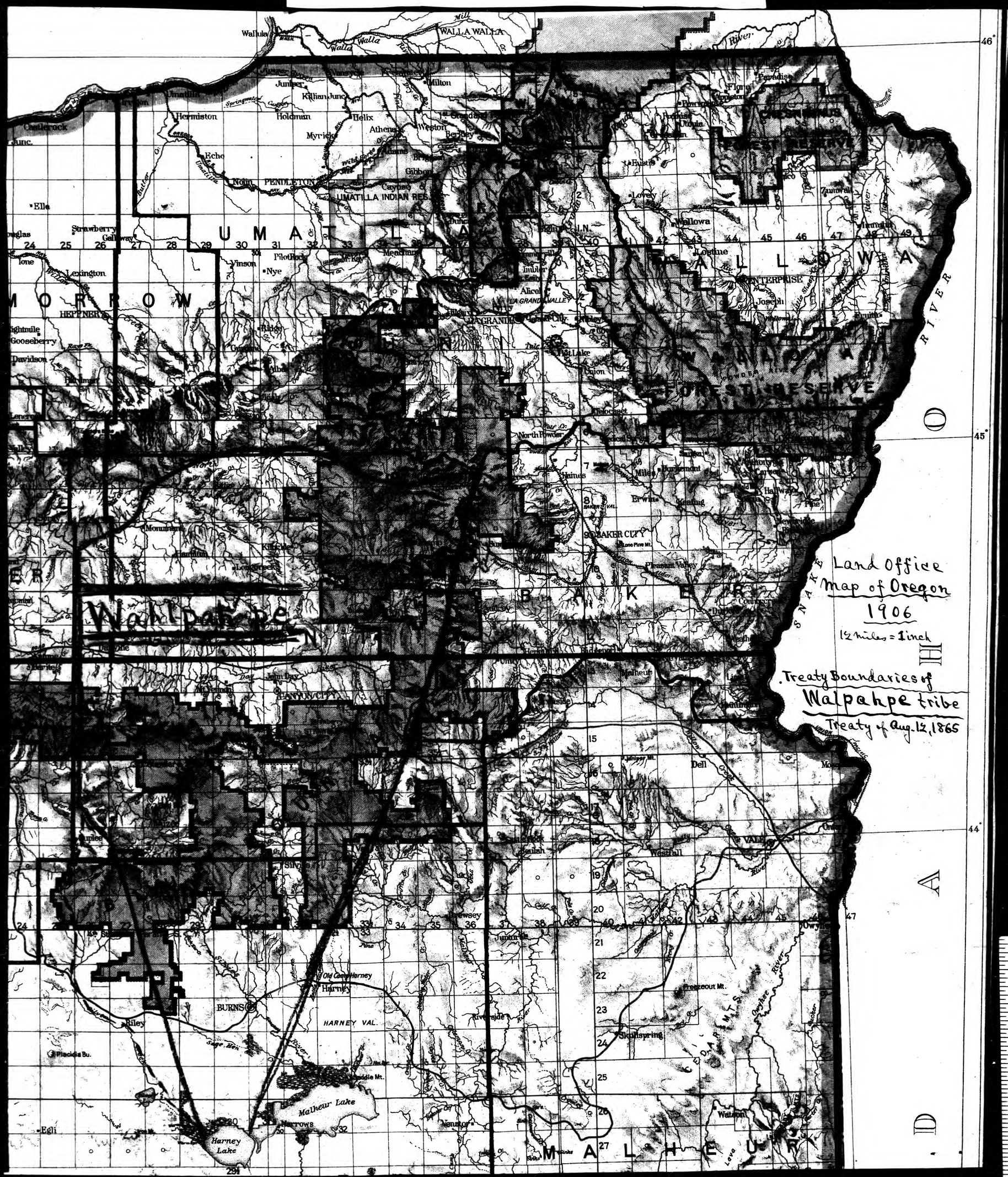
(Sep. 18, 1920)

Snake Walpahpe of Oregon

Snake Walpahpe of Oregon


Land Office
Map of Oregon
1906
12 miles = 1 inch
Treaty Boundaries of
Walpahpe tribe
Treaty of Aug. 12, 1865
WALLA WALLA
Hermiston
Holdman
Helix
Echo
Ione
Lexington
Gooseberry
Vinson
Nye
Lostine
Joseph
Enterprise
Baker City
Burns
Riley
Harney Val.
Malheur Lake
Harney Lake
Dell
Weston
Athena
Pendleton
Umatilla Indian Res.
Wallowa
Grande Ronde
Wallowa Mts.
Blue Mts.
Columbia River
Snake River
Malheur
Harney
Umatilla
Morrow
Wallowa
Union
Baker
Grant
Wasco

Retake of Preceding Frame



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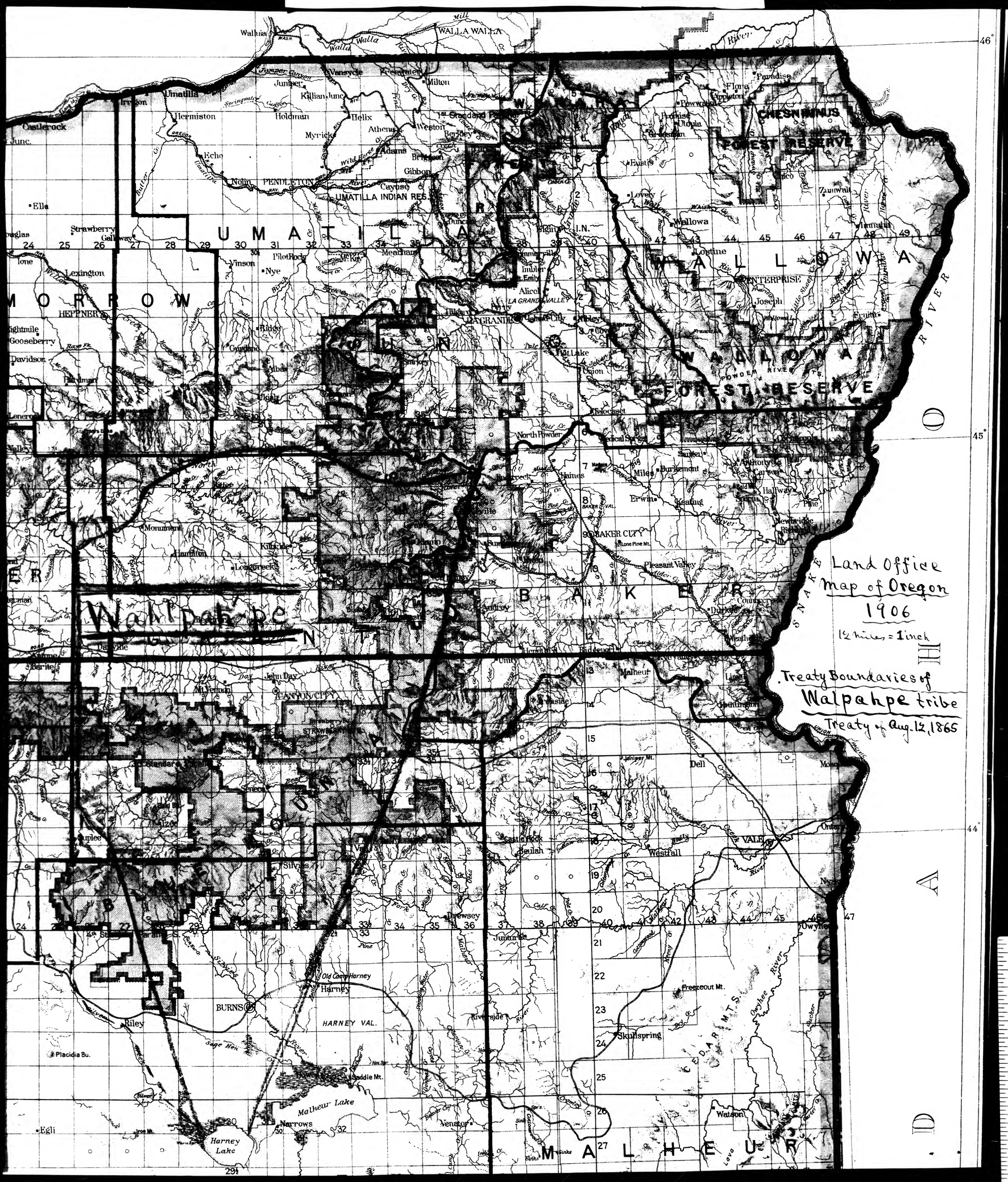

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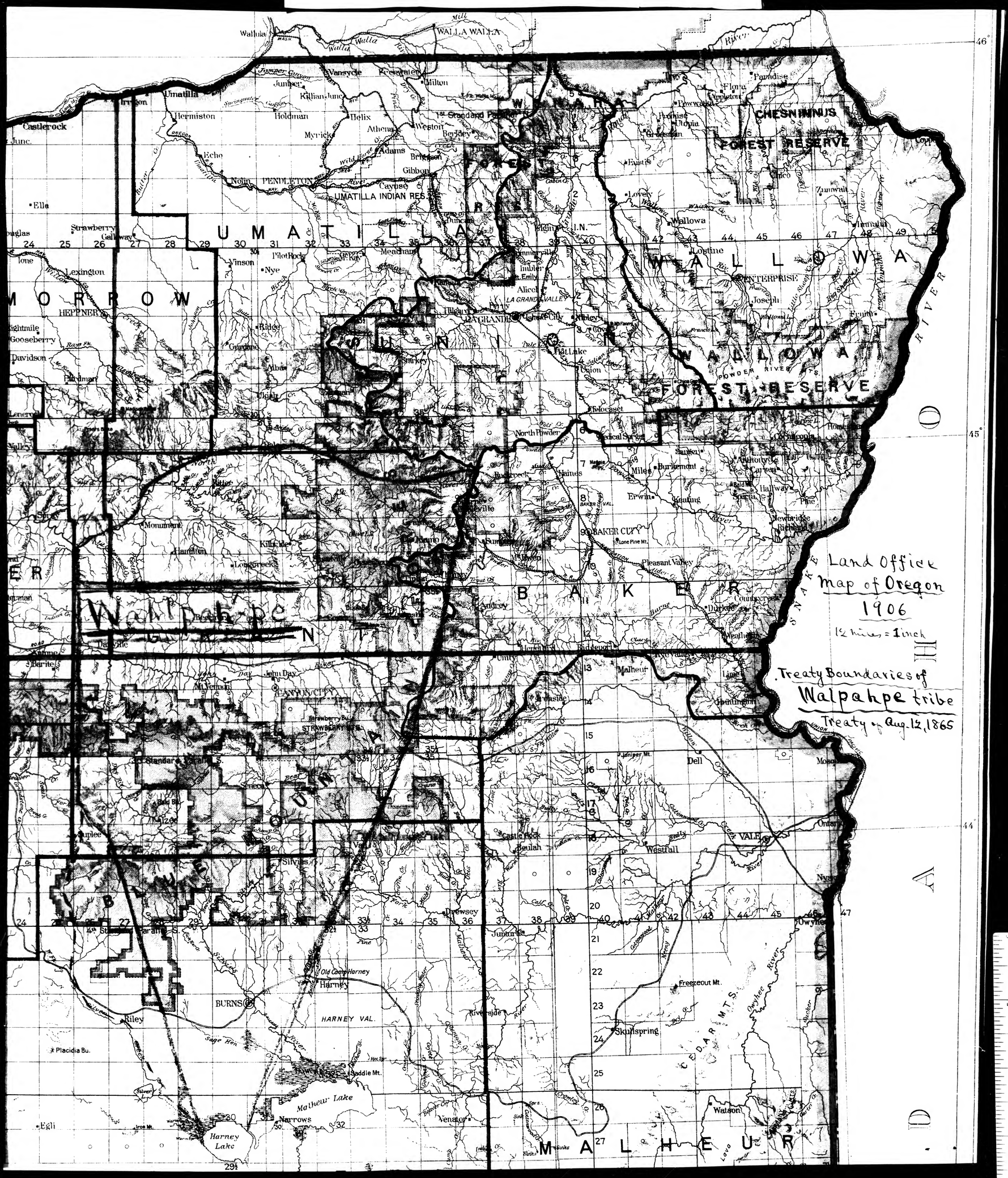
Retake of Preceding Frame



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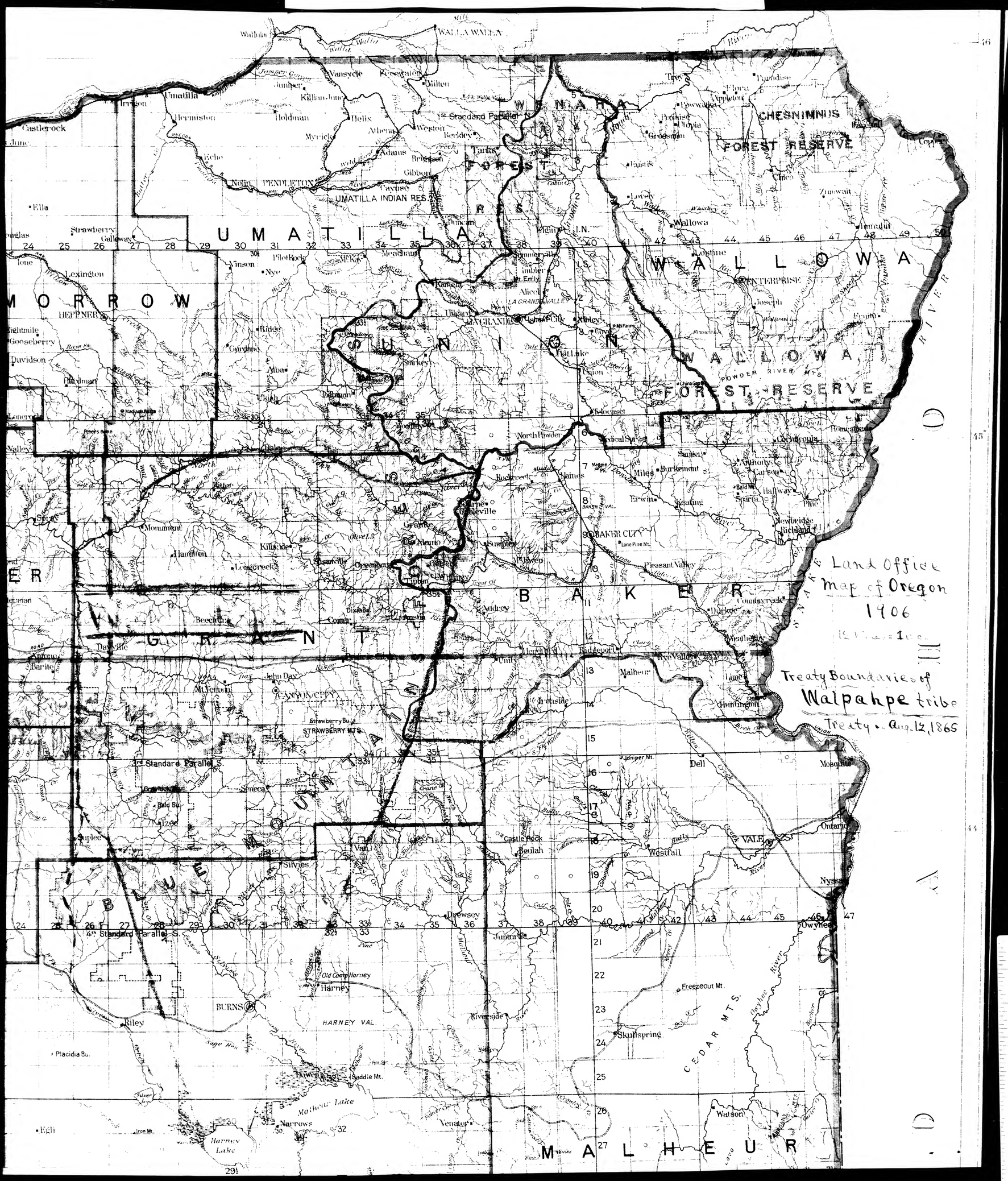

Land Office
Map of Oregon
1906
12 Miles = 1 inch

Treaty Boundaries of
Walpahpe tribe
Treaty. Aug. 12, 1865

Treaty with Walla-pah-pe tribe of Snake Inds at Sprague River Val. Oregon Aug 12, 1865.

Boundaries:

Snow Peak in summit of Blue Mts near heads of Grand Ronde River + N FK John Day River; down N FK to jn with So FK; due So to Crooked River; up Crooked River + So FK thereof to its source; thence SE to Harney Lake; thence northerly to heads of Malheur and Burnt Rivers; thence continuing northerly to place of beginning. — Laws + Treaties, 2d Ed. Vol. 2 Treaties, 876, 1904.

Wallapai Snake

James Mooney, The Ghost-Dance Religion Bureau Eth. 14th Ann. Rept: 1896

Map fl. 88 at head Chapter VII facing p. 716.

Shows Sentis of Umatilla Ind. Reservation + bounding continued from longitude 118° to about 119°40'

allotments, amounts to less than [illegible] the larger part of which had been already allowed to Indians prior to the American possession--there still remain, for which the United States is morally responsible to the Indian tribes, 96,100,280 acres which at the low average rate of 50 cents per acre would amount to $48,050, 140; and

WHEREAS, it is generally admitted that great injustice has been done the Indians of California in that we have confiscated their lands, driven them into remote and inhospitable parts of the State, deprived them of their natural food, imprisoned

VERSO

Marriage & Polygamy
Massacres of Indians
Massacres of Whites
Measures...See ~~also~~ Money, Values & Wampum
Medicines & Medicine Men...See also Shaman
Metals
Migration & Distribution
Miscellaneous, Calif.
Miscellaneous, Non-Calif.
Mission Tribes
~~Modoc~~ Conference
Monache...See Piute MS in safe
Money...See ~~also~~ Wampum & Values
Mormons...See Marriage
Mortars...See also Archeology file
Mortuary...See also Cremation; Ceremonies
Mounds...See also Archeology file
Mummies
Museums & Collections
Music and Songs
Mythology...See separate file

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Mythology...See separate file