SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS
VOLUME 78, NUMBER 3

E. H. Harriman Fund

THE CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PIT RIVER INDIAN TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

BY
C. HART MERRIAM, M. D

(PUBLICATION 2874)

CITY OF WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
DECEMBER 31, 1926

The Lord Baltimore Press
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

THE CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PIT RIVER INDIAN TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA

By C. HART MERRIAM

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The present paper embodies some of the results of field work among the Pit River tribes begun in 1907 and continued at intervals for 20 years. From 1887 to 1910 the work with Indians was incidental to zoological and botanical studies conducted while mapping the Life Zones for the U. S. Biological Survey, but since 1910 it has

MAP OF THE PIT RIVER TRIBES—ACHOMAWAN STOCK

By C. Hart Merriam

0 5 10 25 50 MILES

1926

been continued under a special fund contributed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman for my investigations as research associate under the Smithsonian Institution.

The lamentable dying off of the old people, in many cases the last survivors of tribes on the verge of extinction, is a matter of grave concern and has seemed to demand the stressing of this work in advance of everything else—for the gathering of vanishing data is a duty we must all recognize.

The material here published relates to the classification and distribution of the Pit River tribes. The results in general anthropology, mythology, ethnozoology and ethnobotany are reserved for later communications.

My work in anthropology has been done *not* for the ultra specialist in linguistics, but for the average educated American who wants to learn about our aboriginal inhabitants. The alphabet employed therefore gives the usual sounds of the letters in the English alphabet. The only addition is the super ^{ch} to denote the sound of *ch* in the German *buch*—a sound lacking in English but common in many Indian languages.

Disquieting special and abnormal combinations and usages—such as *c* for *sh* [spelling shut, *cut*] ; *c* for *th* [spelling that, *cat*] ; *tc* for *ch* [spelling church, *tchurtch*] ; *s* for *sh* [spelling sham, *sam*] ; *ts* for *s* [spelling sad, *tsad*] ; *dj* for *j* [spelling bluejay, *bludjay*] ; *au* for *ow* [spelling how, *hau*] ; *x* for aspirated *h* or *k*, and so on—have not been adopted.

In writing Indian words many anthropologists are opposed to the use of the hyphen. Thus, no less an authority than Roland Dixon, in reviewing a scholarly contribution to the ethnology of California, states: "The advisability of such extensive hyphenation as is here used is open to question, and it is to be hoped that in further publications the forms will be given without this unnatural separation, convenient though it may be in some ways." (*Am. Anthropologist*, Vol. 6, p. 715, 1904.)

I am of the opposite view, believing that the liberal employment of the hyphen in the separation of syllables is most helpful both to the transcriber and the student.

Many of the names used by the several tribes for neighboring tribes are the place names of the localities where the principal or 'ruling' villages were situated—and in more than one case the village bore the same name. They are here recorded as spoken, although it should be kept in mind that when properly used in the tribal sense, the terminal *le, me, se, te, we, ye,* or *che,* or at least *e,* should be added.

In the lists of names of the tribes it often happens that several spellings are given for the same name. This means that different members of the tribe have given variations or different pronunciations.

The information here presented has been obtained at different times from a number of Pit River Indians of different tribes. Several of the informants are no longer living. Those who have helped most are Istet Woiche (known to the whites as William Hulsey), leader of the *Mo-des'-se;* Samuel and Robin Spring, *As-tah-ke-wī'-che;* Robert Rivis and Harry Wilson, *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e;* Jack Williams (chief), Sam Steel and old Pete, *Ham-mah'-we;* Harry George (chief) and old Billy Quinn and wife, *At-wum'-we;* Davis Mike and wife, *Ä-choo'-mah'-we.* Much of the *Å-choo'-mah'-we* material was obtained 20 years ago.

The accompanying map (frontispiece) shows the distribution of both groups of Pit River tribes (*Achomaw'-an* and *Atsook'-an* Families) and also the contiguous parts of the ranges of all the surrounding tribes.

Failure to receive proof of the map necessitated a correction of the position of the tribal name *Hā-we-si'-doo* after the map had been printed, and prevented changing the color of the *Yah'nah* area, which too closely resembles that of the adjoining *At-soo-kā'-e* tribe.

My daughter, Zenaida Merriam, who for years has accompanied me in my fieldwork among California Indians, has rendered efficient help in the preparation and proof reading of the present paper.

C. Hart Merriam.

October, 1926.

THE PIT RIVER TRIBES OF CALIFORNIA—ACHOMAWAN STOCK

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

The Pit River tribes dwell in the northeastern corner of California from the Big Bend of Pit River and Montgomery Creek easterly to Goose Lake and the Warner Range, where they reach within 10 or 15 miles of the Nevada line, and within 6 or 7 miles of the Oregon line.

On the west they occupy both slopes of the heavily forested northern extension of the Sierra Nevada, spreading thence easterly over the broken lava country and open deserts of the western part of the Great Basin area—though by the accident of the present course of Pit River,

which cuts deep canyons through the mountains, some of their lands now drain into the interior of California.

The earliest name I have seen for the Pit River Indians is "*Palaihnih* or *Palaiks,*" published without enlightening information by Horatio Hale in 1846 (*Ethnography of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition,* pp. 218, 569, 1846).[1] The term was adopted by Gallatin (1848), Latham (1850, 1854, and 1860), Berghaus (1852), Ludewig (1858), and others, and has been recently revived by Kroeber (*Handbook Inds. Calif.,* p. 282, 1925).

The term *Achomawe,* now in general use, seems to have been introduced by Stephen Powers in 1874 (*Overland Monthly,* Vol. 12, pp. 412-415, May, 1874) and quickly superseded "Palaihnih or Palaiks." With variations in spelling it was again used by Powers in 1877, and accepted by Yarrow (1881), Mallery (1881), Curtin MS (1889), Powell (1891), *Handbook Am. Inds.* (1907), Dixon (1908), Chamberlin (1910), Kroeber (1925) and other present day writers.

While for a number of years the tribes under consideration were commonly referred to collectively as constituting the *Achomawan Stock,* and later as the *Shasta-Achomawi* [still later reduced to Shastan], it should be borne in mind that the word Achomawe is *not* in use among themselves except in the form *Ah-choo'-mah'-we* (or *A-ju'-mah-we*), the specific name of one of the tribes—the one in Fall River Valley. They have no collective or general name for themselves.

It should be borne in mind also that the Pit River group is by no means homogeneous, the component tribes speaking two very distinct languages, as pointed out by Dixon in 1907,[2] and emphasized by my much more extensive vocabularies. I regard the differences as of Family rank.

CLASSIFICATION

The term *Family,* according to my ideas of classification, is of distinctly lower rank than *Stock;* a Stock may include several very distinct families. Twenty years ago, when discussing the use of these terms, I said:

> Ethnologists use the terms "stock" and "family" interchangeably, regarding them as synonymous, and drop at once from stock to tribe, giving no heed to divisions of intermediate rank. And if evidence of relationship, however

[1] Apparently from the Klamath word *p'laikni,* meaning from above, or upper country, applied to members of their own tribe on Sprague River.—Gatschet, *Klamath Dictionary,* p. 269, 1890.

[2] The Shasta-Achomawi: A new linguistic stock, with four new dialects.—Amer. Anthrop., Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 215-216, April-June, 1907.

remote, is detected between two or more stocks the practice is to merge such stocks under a common name and pool the contained tribes—as if the aims of science were served by the abolition of group names and by mixing together in a common jumble a rabble of tribes of diverse relationships! (*Am. Anthropologist*, vol. 9, No. 2, p. 340, April–June, 1907.)

In the case of the Indians now under consideration, I deem it a mistake to stretch the *Shastan Stock*—as has been done by Dixon and Kroeber—by referring to it such strikingly unlike tribes.

The Pit River tribes, as already stated, fall naturally into two widely different groups—a northern and a southern. Of these tribes, nine speak slightly variant dialects of the northern group—which may be called *Achoomah'-an;* while only two speak similarly variant dialects of the southern group—which may be called *Atsookā'-an*. The names of the nine *Achoomah'-an* tribes (from west to east) are: Mo-des'-se, To-mal-lin'-che-moi', Il-mah'-we, Ă-choo'-mah'-we, At-wum'-we, As-tah-ke-wi'-che, Hā'-we-si'-doo, Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ, and Ham-mah'-we. The names of the two *Atsookā'-an* tribes are At-soo-kā'-e and Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

The classification here suggested may be readily seen from the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACHOMAWAN STOCK

STOCK	FAMILY	TRIBE
Achomawan	Ăchoomah'-an	Ă-choo'-mah'-we
		As-tah-ke-wi'-che
		At-wum'-we
		Ham-mah'-we
		Hā'-we-si'-doo
		Il-mah'-we
		Ko-se-al-lek'-tĕ
		Mo-des'-se
		To-mal-lin'-che-moi'
	Atsookā'-an	At-soo-kā'-e
		Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARIES OF THE ACHOOMAH'-AN AND ATSOOKĀ'-AN LANGUAGES

An examination of the accompanying vocabularies, arranged to exhibit in parallel columns the differences and similarities of the languages of the two sets of tribes, will suffice to show the grounds on which I have elevated the *At-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kāe* tribes to family rank, under the name *Atsookā'-an* Family, thus separating them from the Pit River tribes proper—the *Achoomah'-an* Family.

Among the tribes of each of the two families, many words differ dialectically. Such words are here omitted, the purpose of the accompanying table being to bring out the striking resemblances and differences between the languages of the two groups.

In the case of birds, a number of species are named in imitation of their note or call. Such onomatopoeic names, being essentially the same in all the tribes, are not included in the vocabularies. Omitted names of this kind are:

Sparrow Hawk	Lik'-le'-kah
Raven	Kahk'
Crested Jay	Kahs-kah'-sah
California and Woodhouse Jays	Tsi'-tsi'-ah
Poorwill	Po-luk'
Valley Quail	Sah-kah'-kah

Comparison of Words in Achoomah'-an and Atsookā'-an Languages

	Achoomah'-an Tribes	*Atsookā'-an Tribes*
1	Ham-mis	Choo' (or Jew')
2	Hahk'	Ho-ke'
3	Chas'-te	Kis'-ke
4	Hah-tah'-mah	Hahk-kow'
5	Lah'-too	Her-rah'-pah-kin'-nah
6	Mus-oo'-itch	Che-roo-poot chuk'-ke
10	Mah-lo'-se	Chew'-wik-she
People	Is' (or Ēs)	Ow'-tĕ' (How-tĕ')
Man	Yal'-le-yu	Kahs-we-wah'-ho'
Woman	Ah'-me-tā-o-chan	Min-nĕ-re'-char'-rah
Old woman	We-ah-chah'-loo	Pā'-chah hā-char-rah
Father	-nā-chah	-tah'-tah
I	It (or Ēt)	Ahk (or Ok)
You	Me'	Me'-e
Head	Lah	Nah-hah'
Forehead	Ool'	Aw^{ch}-ah-de'
Eye	Ah'-sah	O'-ye
Nose	Yah-me	Yu'-de
Ear	E-saht'	Ahs-mahk'
Throat	Hal-lōk	E-tsis'
Mouth	Ahp'	Alf-poo'
Lips	Poo'-lip	Poo'-lip
Tongue	Ip-le'	Ah-pă-le'
Neck	Wahp'-te	Oop-ke (or Ōp-ke')
Knee	Kaw-hwi	Bul-lōts
Arm	Lah-pow'	Rah-pow'
Hand	Ēl	E^{ch}-de'
Nails	Al-le-tsah'	Me-choo'-rah

Belly	Pin-nōk′	O′-me′
Chest	Ko-kōs	Too-koo′-rah
Breasts	E-chit	Ah-chis′-kah
Feet	Che′-koi	Chōts′-kĕ′
Skin	Ĕ′-moo	Ĕ-we′
Hair	Te′-ye	War-ri′-ne-kahs′
Teeth	E-chah′	E-tsow′
Bone	Al-lah′-te	Choot′-se′
Tendon	Pim′	E-peu′
Brain	Hem-mal′	Ches′-kah har′-rah
Heart	Hah-dah′-che	Yōp-wi′-ke
Liver	Oo-wā′	Oop′-se
Intestines	Pētch-hol	Pits-hor′-re
Blood	Ah-te	Is′-soo-re
Strong	E-pah′-che	E-pah-ke′
A dance	Tā-hā-kah-le	Yo′-pi′
A song	Dā′-se	Yā′-che′
Rabbitskin blanket	Chal-lo′-kah (or Chĕkah′-te)	Tsah-to′-ro
Moccasins	Kĕ-lah′-lah	Kā′-oo-nar′-rah
Buckskin	Tek-wah′-le	Tips-we′-re
Snowshoes	Tah-pah′-ge	Wir′-re
Shell necklace	Tah-se′-ge	Yo-kĕ-nas′-we′
House	Te-loo′-che	Yow′-te
Ceremonial house	Ahs-choo′-e	Tsum-mah′-hah′
Fire	Mah-lis′	Ah′-hah-we′
Fireplace	To′-ah-ēt	Pah-ye′-tse
Coals	Howk	Chōk′-che′
Smoke	Mah-kets	Rāk′-poo
Fire drill	Tow-wah′-che	Wŏ-te′-kĕr-ras′
Bow	Loo-poo-e′-se	Too-mir-re-ye (To-mid′-ye)
Arrow	Les-tah-ke	Kahp′-ste′
Stone arrow point	Tah-pus′-to-me	Mik′-ke-dĕ′
Quiver	Too-ni′-e	Wits′-tahs′
Sling	Chă-mĕ′-tĕ	Tsā-te′-mah
Digging stick	Kahs′-wah	Hahs′-wah′
Cooking basket	Pah-poo′-gah	Taw^{ch}-o-de′
Baby basket	Tōts-chah′-me	Yah^{ch}-per-re′
Mortar basket	Kal-lo′-wah (or Kal-loo′-wah)	Ken-no′-wah (or Ken-nah′-ho-wah)
Stone pestle	Ko′-pah	Choo′-poo′ (or Tsoo′-poo′)
Grinding stone (Metate)	Se′-lah	Chahs-koot (or Tsas-kōt′)
Handstone for rubbing	Sah′-wah (or Tsah-wah)	Tsah-wah′
Fish net	E′-kā-low′	E-ke-row′
Meat	Me′-soots′	Ah-soop′

Dried meat	We-soo′-che me′-sootch	Mâk-wā ah-soop
Marrow	To-kā′-se	Yo′-kis-se′
Fish	Ahl′	Mah-tse′
Eggs	E-sah′	Ĕ-tsah′
Acorns	Tĕ-tahts	Tah-ke′
Salt	Tēs	Eu′-tĕ (Yu′-tĕ)
Medicine	Ted-dal′-waht-kă	Che-was′-so′-hes
Tobacco	Oop′	O-pe′
Pipe	Skōt′	Skot′
Good	Too′-se	Woo-si′
Bad	Al-lă-ho′-koi-e	Sow-kah
Lake	Loo′-poo	Poo-wow′
Water	Ahs′	Ah-che′
A spring	Sap′-te	Pah′-poo-tse
Mountain	Ah′-ko	Ah-hă-o′
Valley	At-wum′	Ahk-win′-ki
Road or trail	It-tā-oo	Ah-koo′-roo-e′
Rock (stone)	Al-lis′-te	Noo′-yah-hĕ
Sand	Tahs (or Tas)	Tis′
Mud	Ah-moo′-yah	Ah-moo′-yah
Fog	Ah-too′-mum	Wĕt-să-be′mits
Rain	Ahs-che (Tas′-che)	Koi-yit′ (Ki-ye-te′)
Snow	Te′	E′-te′
Ice	Lah′-kahts	Pah-too-re′
Wind	Tā-ho′-me	We′-so′ (Ye′-soo)
Summer	Ah′-loo′-e	Ahp-noo′-e
Winter	Ahs-choo′-e	Ahs-choo′-e
Hot	Ahs-stah′-ke	Pā-o-kah-tah′-we
Cold	Ahs-tā-yu	Yes′-ko-pah′-we
Yesterday	Me′-chim	Oos′-pe′
Today	Bah′-lah	Pin′-ne-kah′-se
Tomorrow	Lo′-ko-me′	Lōk-mah′-se
Daytime	Mah-tik′-chak	Ah-se′-ye
Night	Mah-hek′-chah	Ah-pā′-nah
Now	Pahl′-mus and Wā	Kā-nē′-kah (or Ken′-ne-kah)
Not yet	Nahm′-yu-we	Ow-ko′-ŏ′ (or Ah-ko′-ŏ′)
Long ago	Ēs-kah′-ne′-tse	Pah-lahk′-me (or Bel-lok′-mim)
Sun	Chool′	Tsun′-ne-oo′
Lightning	Tid′-dah-lum′-che	Pah-loop-lahk′
Clouds	Ah-loo′	Nah′-mis-to′-che
Shade	Wā′-lah	Mahs-ke′
Many (plenty)	Kahm (Kah′-me)	Tsah-ko′
Big	Wah-wah′	E′-te-ke
Little	Chawk′-chă	E-win′-ke

High	Hā′-wis	Choo-pow′-al-lĕ (E′-mar-rah′)
Low (or down)	Chōk-chahk-chook-che	A-po-tah (Ow-oo-tā′)
Long	Wah′-wahk choo′-che	Choo-pow′-al-lĕ
Short	Chōk-chah-kah′-de	E-we-kah′-lĕ (E-win′-kah-lĕ)
Straight	Ets-poo′-e	Ē′ts-pĕh′
Crooked	E-ke′-le	Pāt-kĕ-le′
Middle	E-se′ (Is-se′)	Choo′-se
Full	Ah^{eh}-too-ge	O-pā′
Where	Chah′-wah	Ah′-ke′
Here	Pe′-wah	Kah′-ke
There	Hook-yĕ′ (Gook-yĕ)	Koot-skah′
Grizzly Bear	Woi′ (Woi^{eh})	Be′-re-ke (Pe′-re-ke)
Black Bear	Wah-he′-mah	We′-ke-rits′
Mountain Lion	Dah-chah′-lah (Tah-tsah′-lah)	Wă-rahk′-mit-tah′
Bobcat	La-tsah′-le (Nā′-tsah-le)	O-de-ahs′-we
Coyote	Jā′-mool	Mah′-ke-tah′
Big Wolf	Tse′-moo	Mi-yah′-ke
Otter	Hah′-seu	Ser-ruk′-kă-se
Big Skunk	Hah yen′-nah	Hah yen′-nah
Little Spotted Skunk	Sen-net′-ke	Sen-not′-kah
Badger	Hahk′	Wĕ′-he-yah
Mink	Choo-pah′	Yut-poo′-re-yu
Weasel	Yahs′	Nim′-che-ge (Noo′-che-ge)
Mole	Wahl′-lakh-moo′-sah	Pis-tik′
Elk	Bow	We-did′-e-ke (Wă-re′-rik-ke)
Deer	To′-se (Do′-se)	Mah′-koo
Antelope	Chā-kah-kow′-we	Wahs′-te
Bighorn (Mt. Sheep)	Lah-mah′-te	Wim′-mĕ-ke
Beaver	Pōm (Poom)	Hah-yah′-dah
Ground Hog (Marmot)	Ah-mahl′	Po-ye′-ke
Gray Ground Squirrel	Ah-chaht′	Het′-war′-ruk
Gray Tree Squirrel	To-wah′-te	Wahs′-war′-re
Chipmunk	To-kis′	Tsoot-wi′-ah
Pocket Gopher	Is-taht′	O-yā′-he (Yam-yā′-tsah)
Kangaroo Rat	Te-noon′-dah	Tis-wah-dā′-de
White-footed Mouse	Yā-ne′-nah	Tsoom′-se
Wood Rat (round tail)	Tah′-me-yoos′	Tōk-pā-dah
Cottontail	Hah-waht′	Dā′-buk-ke
White-tail Jackrabbit	Waht′-waht	Pah-koo′-rah
Tail	E-pe′	Tip′-poo-wer′-re (Tĕp-hwe′-re)

Horns or Antlers	Poo′-wah	We′-pah-ke
Excrement	Ahp′-se	Wĕ′-ke
Hole or Burrow	Woos′-che	O′-ye
Golden Eagle	Low-we′-chah	Pit′-we (Ēt′-we)
Bald Eagle	Hem-mah′-lah	Pot-pe-did′-de
Red-tail Hawk	Mah-tit′-ke	Tis′-so-tah
Fish Hawk	Poo′-tis	Tōk-tōk′-is-se
California Condor	Ahm′-pin-ne	Oom′-pin-ne
Turkey Buzzard	Noots′-ke	Chah′-te (Tsah′-te)
Great Horned Owl	Chum-mah-hah′-loo	Soo′-kah-how
Crow	Ah-we′-chah	Ah-i′-e-se
Blue Grouse	Tam-moom	Wā′-mah-hi′-wah
Mountain Quail	To-ahk′	Toi-toi′-se
Meadowlark	Ham′-me-choon′-tah	Tĕts′-ko-lah′
Nighthawk	Pĕ-sek′	Se′-yu-tahk
Kingfisher	Cho′-lo-ah′-mah	Kil′-lĕ-sis′-se′ (Ker′-re-sis′-se)
Pileated Woodpecker	Mahk-mah′-kah	Waht-tah-di-wah
Lewis Woodpecker	Dă (Tĕ)	Chew′-che-wah′
Hummingbird	Chā-pah′-sah	Pă-tsoos′
Pelican	Mah-mil′	Mah-me′-dah
Great Blue Heron	Pel-lah-kes′	Pel-lah-kās′
Mudhen	Al-loo-tsōk	Al-loo′-chuk
Birds (all kinds)	Che′-kah	Che′-kah
Eggs	E′-sah′	Ē′-chah
Feathers	Taw-hā	E-top′
Rattlesnake	How′-tah (Hoo′-tah)	Ahs-cho′-me
Gartersnake	Ho-mā′	Hel′-lo-ki′-wah
Scaly Lizard (Sceloporus)	Chā′-hā-nahts	Sik′-tan-nah′
Turtle	Hah′-pits	Ah′-pits
Fish	Ahl′	Mahk′-tse
Salmon	Ahl-lis′	Ah′-nē
Trout	Sal′-le-pi′	Naht′-tă-ye
Sucker	Laht-hā	Bik′-ye
Dragon Fly	Hal-loo′-mah (Hal-le-yoom′)	Chets′-koo-mah
Butterfly	Wahl-wahl′-lah	Top′-lah-lah (Hah′-lah-lah′)
Mosquito	Al-le-hah	Po-ri′-wah
Flea	Ah-che-tsah′	Che-kah-pĕ′-re
Yellowjacket	Chā′-yu	Mo-mo-mis′-e-se
Spider	Chah-hah′	Wĕk-mah′
Douglas Spruce	Lah-so′	Mah′-tis ōp
Juniper	Ko′-se-mel′-lo	Mah′-hah ōb
Incense Cedar	Lah-too′	Nah-tōb
Yew	Mus-swe′-lo	Paht-soo′-ye

Black Oak	Tat'-tah-cho'	Tah'-ke ōb
Mountain Mahogany	Choos-leō	Pah'-he-bah ōb
Elder	Hal'-le	Po'-raw-ko'-bah ōb
Manzanita	Pat-choi'-yo	Wā-yar ōb
Wild Plum	Paht-te'-lo	Paht-kōb
Chokecherry	Poo-le-lo' (Bul-le-lo')	Choo'-e-wup ōb
Serviceberry	Pe'-tah-lo	Pāk-ne-kōb
Sagebrush	Pah'-tah	Ko-pōp ōb
Big Round Tule	Aht'	Wahm' ōb
Flat Tule (Cattail)	Poo-sahk'	Keu-să-rōb
Grass	Has'-te	Kah-se'-re
Flower	Ah-mahl'	New'-ye-ne
Leaf	Ah-tah'-pah	Lah-tahb'
Root	Wah-too'	Wah-too'
Tree	Ah-soo'	Ahts'-we'

THE HIGH AND LOW LANGUAGES

Attention should be called to the interesting fact that in addition to the language of the common people, there is a *"high language,"* spoken by the chiefs, medicine men, and other leaders. I have found *"high languages"* also among the *Me'-wuk* and a few other tribes; they were not understood by the common people. Such languages are worthy of special investigation as likely to throw light on ancient relationships.

In the case of the Pit River Indians, thirty-four words of the "high language" of the *Mo-des'-se* were given me by *Istit Woiche,* venerable leader of that tribe. No special effort was made to obtain them—they were given incidentally and always mentioned as *"high words"* to distinguish them from the common words, called by him "low words." These are brought together in the following table. Doubtless many more might be secured.

FRAGMENTARY LIST OF "HIGH" AND "LOW" WORDS OF THE MO-DES'-SE LANGUAGE

	LOW WORD	HIGH WORD
Father	No-nă'-chah	To-wah-e'
Mother	Ne-noo'-chah	Tah-te'-e
Old man	Tah-he'-yu-chah	We'-ah-che' yah'-le-yu
My wife	E-too ah-me-tā'-o-chan	Ham-mis
Orphan	Mah-hă'-noo-chum	Sōm-tah'-le
Lover	Das'-poo-i'-me	Kah'-choo dol'-le lok'-te
Puberty	De'-mah-cho'-ke	Del'-lā-hah'-che
Pregnant	Sow'-too-we	E'-se'
Proud	E'-sim to'-je	Lah-sats to'-je
Ashes	Mah'-soo-ke	To'-ko

Smoke	Mah-kāts′	Bahk′-mŏ
Smoke hole	Mah-kets′ ah-pit′	Mak-kets′ oo′-tad-de ki′-mit
Poker	Se′-kah	Te-nah′-lā yēs-tă
Light from fire	Tŭ-mā-ki′-e	Tip-le′-che
An earthquake	De-go-wi′-ye	Tĕ-poo′-mĕ
Clear	Tah-saht-we	Tā-ho-chow choo-we
Rain	Tahs′-che	Too-tsim′-che
Lightning	Tid′-dah-lum′-che	Til-loo-plok′-che
Earthquake	Te-poo′-me	Tig-goo-wi′-e
Sunset	Cho′-lo-to ches′-che	To-lōp-chij′-je
First	It-tahm′	Pā′-tum
Last	Kes′-tum	Ke′-tahk-chum
Soon	Too-wil-chahn	Hoo′-tah
Common	Tah-kow′-chan	Kah-de′-kah dok′-me
Plenty	E-kah′-che	Kum′
Many (or much)	E-kah′-che	Kum′
Behind	Tin-ne-kah too′-je	Te-ah′-too
Trade	Tah-we′u-che	Tan′-nah mut′-se
This	Pe′	Pe-kah
The same	Mah′-mo chi′-e	Ah-mits-kah ahn′-che
Mt. Shasta	Ēt-ah′-ko′	Ā-te chan′-nah
Doctor	Tse-kēo′	Hi-ă-too and Wah-sahk′-chan′-ne
Woodpecker	Chis-to′-tol	An′-nă-wah se′-lah
Hand me (pass to me)	Ste-lah	Stĕ-goo′-yahk

CONTRASTING ENVIRONMENTS

The *Āchoomah′-an* tribes are exposed to an unusual range of physical and climatic conditions and, as would be expected, are profoundly influenced by the local environment. Thus the *Mo-des′-se,* the most westerly tribe, inhabit the dense humid forest of the west slope of the Northern Sierra—a habitat comparable with that of some of the northern Coast tribes; while the *At-wum′-we, As-tah-ke-wi′-che, Hā′-we-si′-doo, Ko′-se-al-lek′tĕ* and *Ham-mah′-we* inhabit open or broken country, in the main arid and treeless—a habitat comparable with the sagebrush plains and open deserts of northern Nevada and southern Idaho—the home of the Northern Piute, Bannok, and Shoshone tribes.

The necessity for adapting themselves to such diverse environments is a matter of life and death, for the exposures to sunlight and wind and storm vary from dark shady forests to barren open deserts; the animals and plants available for food, clothing, and medicine are strikingly different, requiring diverse methods of capture and treat-

ment; the ceaseless struggle for existence differs vastly in intensity, and even the method of guarding against enemies implies unlike forms of vigilance.

It is inevitable that the continued pressure of such widely different environments for a long period of time—measured by thousands of years—should produce notable differences in the lives, habits and beliefs of the people, and if continued long enough might be expected to affect the language and even the physiognomy.

DISTINCTIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF THE HUMID AND ARID AREAS

Persons familiar with the climatic requirements of our western animals and plants will be interested in the accompanying tabular statement of distinctive species of the contrasting areas:

DISTINCTIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF THE MO-DES'-SE AREA (HUMID FOREST, SEE PLS. 1 & 2) COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE AT-WUM'-WE AREA (ARID DESERT, SEE PLS. 9 & 12)

MO-DES'-SE AREA	AT-WUM'-WE AREA
Big Bend to Montgomery Creek	Big Valley, Lassen County
	MAMMALS
	Buffalo (extinct)
	Antelope (*Antilocapra americana*)
	Badger (*Taxidea taxus neglecta*)
Fisher (*Martes pennanti pacifica*)	Groundhog (*Marmota flaviventer*)
Marten (*Martes caurina*)	
California Little Spotted Skunk (*Spilogale phenax latifrons*)	Great Basin Little Spotted Skunk (*Spilogale gracilis saxatilis*)
Ring-tail Civet (*Bassariscus raptor*)	
Aplodontia (*Aplodontia major*)	Whitetail Jackrabbit (*Lepus campestris sierrae*)
California Blacktail Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)	Oregon Blacktail Jackrabbit (*Lepus calif. wallawalla*)
California Cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*)	Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttalli*)
Snowshoe Rabbit (*Lepus americanus klamathensis*)	Idaho Pigmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)[1]
Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus fossor*)	
Pine Squirrel (*Sciurus douglasi albolimbatus*)	
Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus flaviventris*)	
Chipmunk (*Eutamias amoenus*)	Great Basin Chipmunk (*Eutamias pictus*)

[1] Not yet collected in Big Valley but obtained a few miles farther east.

Gray long-tail Groundsquirrel (*Citellus douglasi*)
Roundtail Woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*)
Oregon short-tail Groundsquirrel (*Citellus oregonus*)
Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys californicus*)
Bushytail Woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea occidentalis*)

BIRDS

Blue Grouse
Mountain Quail
Crested Bluejay
Acadian Owl
Pileated Woodpecker
California Woodpecker
Blackheaded Grosbeak
Oregon Robin
Sagehen
Columbian Sharptail Grouse
Woodhouse Jay
Burrowing Owl
Magpie (Rocky Mt. species)
Horned Lark
Mountain Mocker (Oroscoptes)

TREES AND SHRUBS

Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)
Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*)
White Fir (*Abies concolor*)
Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga*)
Incense Cedar (*Libocedrus*)
Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*)
Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)
Mt. Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*)
Tanoak (*Quercus densiflora echinoides*)
Tree Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)
Madrone (*Arbutus menziesi*)
Chinquapin (*Castanopsis sempervirens*)
Tree Dogwood (*Cornus nuttalli*)
Juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*)
Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*)
Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus*)
Gutierrezia sp. ?
Peraphyllum ramosissimum
Purshia tridentata

Klamath River Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus macrourus*)
Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*)
Oso (*Osmaronia cerasiformis*)
Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*)
Thornapple (*Crataegus rivularis*)
Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
Coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*)
Hazel (*Corylus californica*)
Azalea (*Azalea occidentalis*)
Smilax vine (*Smilax californica*)
Mountain lilac (*Ceanothus integerrimus*)
Great Basin Mountain Mahogany (*Cerocarpus ledifolius*)

Buckbrush (*Ceanothus cordulatus*)
Mahala mats (*Ceanothus prostratus*)
Kitkadizza (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*)
Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*)

THE ACHOOMAH'-AN FAMILY

Boundaries.—The northern boundary of the nine *Achoomah'-an* tribes (collectively) is a nearly straight line about 80 miles in length running obliquely from a point about 16 miles northnortheast of Bartles (approximately 33 miles NNE of Big Bend) to the east side of Goose Lake. This line if continued westerly would strike Mount Shasta—as I have been told by old people of several of the tribes.[1]

The *eastern boundary,* starting from Willow Ranch [2] or the nearby mouth of Fandango Creek on the east side of Goose Lake, follows this stream in a southeasterly direction to Fandango Valley, and continues thence southerly along the crest of Warner Mountains—the time-honored boundary between the Pit River Indians and their hereditary enemies, the Northern Piutes—and over the summit of Warren Peak (Buck Mt.) and on to Buckhorn Mt. and the vicinity of Red Rock where, turning southwesterly, it reaches the neighborhood of Termo and continues thence southerly to the divide south of Madeline Plains.

The *southern boundary,* starting from the west side of Pit River west of the mouth of Montgomery Creek, follows Montgomery Creek to its upper waters, where it turns north to the southwest corner of Goose Valley,[3] which it skirts; thence north to Lookout Mountain on the ridge between Goose and Burney Valleys, whence its course is nearly due east to the pass immediately north of Bald Mountain (crossing Hat Creek between Carbon and Cassel); then northeast to Muck Valley, and east to Hayden Hill, where it turns abruptly to the southeast and south, deflected by the long tongue-like southward extension of the *Ham-mah'-we,* to Madeline Plains.

The *western boundary,* starting on the north at a point about 16 miles north (or northnortheast) of Bartles, passes southerly, skirting the western edge of Big Bear Flat to the high ridge 5 or 6 miles south of Bartles, which it follows westerly and southwesterly around the

[1] Old Indians have told me that their northern boundary abuts against an air line running from Mt. Shasta northeast-by-east to a point on Goose Lake.

[2] Some Indians put the northern limit at Sugar Hill, 5 or 6 miles south of Willow Ranch.

[3] Goose Valley (an unfortunate name) must not be confused with Goose Lake Valley about 90 miles to the northeast.

valley of Kosk Creek and the Big Bend of Pit River to a point on the west side of Pit River a couple of miles southwest of the mouth of Montgomery Creek.

Surrounding tribes.—The *Achoomah'-an* tribes collectively are in contact with seven tribes, five of which belong to different linguistic stocks: On the west the *Northern Wintoon* and *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo;* on the north the *Modok;* on the northeast and east the *Northern Piute;* on the south the *At'-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e;* on the southwest for a short distance, the *Nos'-se* or *Yah'-nah.*

THE MO-DES'-SE TRIBE

PLATES 1-4

The *Mo-des'-se* are the westernmost of the Pit River tribes.[1] From Big Bend of Pit River in the center of their territory they spread northerly to include the basin of Kosk and Nelson Creeks, southerly to Montgomery Creek, westerly to the nearest mountains on the west side of Pit River (from opposite the mouth of Montgomery Creek northward); easterly to Chalk Mountain and the divide separating the waters of Kosk and Nelson Creeks from those of streams further east.

South of the main body of the tribe, whose headquarters are at Big Bend, are two other bands—by some Indians regarded as distinct tribes—the *Ah-me'-che* at 'The Cove.' about midway between Big Bend and Montgomery Creek; and the *E'-poo'-de* whose principal rancheria was on Montgomery Creek two or three miles above its mouth.

[1] In August, 1855, Lieut. Henry L. Abbot (now the venerable General, aged 95) was engaged in surveying the Pit River country with Lieut. Williamson. In his report he states:

"We passed many pits about six feet deep and lightly covered with twigs and grass. The river derives its name from these pits, which are dug by the Indians to entrap game."—Pacific R. R. Reports, Vol. VI, p. 64, 1857.

The Mo-des'-se Indians tell me that these pits, called by them *Ah-pahm',* were dug lengthwise in the trails. They were 5 or 6 feet deep and about 6 feet long by 3 wide "to fit the body of the deer." They were made narrow to prevent the deer from jumping out, and the sides were narrowest at the top, which was usually reinforced by a hewn plank projecting a little way over the edge. The opening was covered with slender sticks and leaves. A large piece of maple bark was hung above the trail, a little to one side, to warn the Indians so they would not fall in. Once a little girl was caught. Then the chiefs came together and put a stop to pit trapping.

MO-DES'-SE VILLAGES AT AND NEAR BIG BEND

Mo-dess'.—The ruling village, situated just east of the mouth of Kosk Creek (*An-noo-che-che*) on the north bank of Big Bend Pit River. (Place and rancheria same name.)

Lah'-lah-pis'-mah.—At Hot Springs on the south side of Big Bend, opposite *Mo-dess'*.

Oo-le'-moo-me.—On south side of Big Bend just east of the actual bend. (Place and rancheria same name.)

Tah'-sah.—On a sandy gravel flat on south side of river half a mile east of Hot Springs and near south end of Rope ferry. (Place and rancheria same name.)

Al-loo-satch-hā.—Small group of houses on south side of river only about 400 yards above *Lah'-lah-pis'-mah* and hardly entitled to rank as a distinct village.

Adjacent tribes.—The *Mo-des'-se* were in contact with five tribes: the Shastan *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo'* [now extinct as a tribe] on the northwest and north, the related *To-mal-lin'-che-moi'* on the east; the *At-soo-kā'-e* on the southeast; the *Yah'-nah* or *Nos'-se* on the south; the *Northern Wintoon* on the southwest.

NAMES USED BY MO-DES'-SE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS

Related tribes and bands:

A-choo-mah'-we (*Ah'-choo-mow'-we; Hā'-wis-aht'-wum-we*).—Tribe occupying Fall River Valley, including Pit River from Big Valley Mountains down stream to falls about 3 miles below mouth of Fall River ..... [*A-choo'-mah'-we*]

Ah-doo-wah'-no-che-kah-te (*At-too-an'-noo-che; At-wah-noo'-che*, slurred *Tah-wahn'-noo'-che*).—Hat Creek tribe..... [*At-soo-kā'-e*]

Ah-me'-che (*Ah'-mits*).—*Mo-des'-se* band at 'The Cove' on Pit River, midway between Big Bend & Montgomery Creek (5 or 6 miles north of Montgomery Creek)..... [*Ah-me'-che*]

Ah-mit'-at-wum, Ah-mits'-che.—Dixie Valley and Eagle Lake tribe..... [*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]

As-tah-ke'-wah (*As-tah-pe'-wah* and *Han-too'-che*).—Tribe in Hot Springs (Canby) Valley ..... [*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*]

At-too-an'-noo-che. Hat Creek tribe. See also *Ah-doo-wah'-no-che*.... [*At'-soo-kā'-e*]

At-wah-noo'-che.—Tribe in Hat Creek and Burney Valleys. See also *At-too-an'-noo-che* ..... [*At'-soo-kā'-e*]

At-wum-chan'-ne.—Likely Valley tribe..... [*Ham-mah'-we*]

Chah-wahs'-te' chan-ni'-che.—Goose Valley band of *To'-mal-lin'-che-moi*. [Another name for *E-tsah'-tah*].

Choo-kā'-che.—Band of *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* on Beaver Creek (south of Snell Ranch).

Dah-bō^{ch}-e.—Band of *At-wum'-we* in Ash Creek Valley, southeast of Big Valley..... [Pronounced *Tŏ-bŭ^{ch}-we* by the *Ham-mah'-we*]

E'-poo'-de (*E'-pud-de*).—*Mo-des'-se* band on lower Montgomery Creek and adjacent part of Pit River. Former village on site of present Montgomery Creek postoffice.....[*E'-poo'-de*]

E-tsah'-tah.—Goose Valley band of *To-mal-lin'-che-moi.* Also called *Chah-wahs'-te chan-ni'-che* .....[*E-chah'-tah-we*]

Ham-mah'-we.—Tribe on South Fork Pit River from Likely Valley east to Jess Valley and south to include Madeline Plains..[*Ham-mah'-we*]

Ham'-mă-o-ket'-tal-le.—Another name for Big Valley tribe. Same as *To-tā'-o-me* .....[*At-wum'-we*]

Han-too'-che.—Tribe in Stone Coal and Hot Springs or Canby Valley. See also *Ah-stah-ke-wah* .....[*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*]

Hā'-wis-aht'-wum-we.—Another name for Fall River Valley tribe..... [*A-choo'-mah'-we*]

Il-mah'-we.—Pit River tribe (from falls 3 or 4 miles west of Fall River Mills down to Pecks Bridge); includes Cayton Valley and reaches upper Bear Creek. The ruling village, *Il-mah'*, was at site of Pecks Bridge and occupied both sides of the river.....[*Il-mah'-we*]

Ko'-se-al-lik'-tah.—Tribe at forks of upper Pit River, on Alturas Plain.. [*Ko'-se-al-lek'tĕ*]

Mō-des'-se.—Tribe with headquarters at Big Bend Pit River, reaching upstream to Deep Creek. Their name for their own tribe....[*Mo-des'-se*]

Tah-wahn'-noo'-che.—Hat Creek tribe. See also *At-too-an'-noo-che*..... [*At'-soo-kā'-e*]

To-mal-lin'-che-moi'.—Tribe between *Il-mah'-we* and *Mo-des'-se;* headquarters at junction of Screwdriver Creek with Pit River (on Lindsay's place, 6 or 7 miles in air line below Pecks Bridge)..... [*To-mal-lin'-che-moi'*]

Too-hat'-mah.—Cayton Valley band of *Il-mah'-we*.....[*Too-hat'-mah*]

Too-tā'-o-me (*Too-tā'-o-mal'-le*).—Still another name for *At-wum'-we,* the Big Valley tribe; also called *Ham'-mă-o-ket'-tal-le*....[*At-wum'-we*]

Wah-num-che'-wah.—Burney Valley band of *At-soo-kā'-e*..[*Oo'-kah-soo'-we*]

Unrelated tribes and bands:

Ah-lah'-me. Klamath Lakes tribe [*Klamath*]. Given by Gatschet as *Ala'mmimakt ish* in Klamath language.

Ah-poo'-e.—Northern Piute, of Fort Bidwell and Alkali Lakes in Surprise Valley.

Ah-tah'-me-kah'-me.—Tribe "toward Redding." Said to talk same as *Te'-si-che* [*Nos'-se* or *Yah'-nah*].

Â-te' ("Squaw Creek tribe").—Tribe south and east of Mount Shasta, on upper McCloud River, Squaw Creek, and in Fox Mountain region [*O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo*].

Bă-kah'-mah'-le.—See *Pah'-kĕ-mah'-le.*

Che-yu'-wit.—Tribe on Squaw Creek. [May be band of *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo.*]

Ek-pe'-me, E^{ch}-pe'-me.—Northern Wintoon tribe; McCloud River *Wintoon.*

Hā'-wis-se-kahs'-te.—Trinity River *Wintoon.*

Loo'-too-ah'-me.—Modok tribe.

O-se'-low-wit.—Wi-dal'-pom band of *Northern Wintoon* [usually written *Ydalpom*].

Pah'-kĕ-mah'-le (*Pah-rah'-mah-le; Bă-kah'-mah'-le*).—Northeastern *Midoo* of Big Meadows [*No-to-koi'-yo*].

Pas-sā'-put-che.—Yah'-nah of Round Mountain region. Same as *Te'-si-che.*

Shas'-te'-che (*Sas'-te'-che*).—*Shaste* of Yreka and Shasta Valleys. [They call themselves *Gc'-katch* or *Ke'-katch.*]

Te'-si-che. Nōs'-se of Round Mountain, Millville, Red Mountain and North Cow Creek [*Nos'-se* or *Yah'-nah*]. Same as *Pas-sā'-put-che.*

Names used for Mo-des'-se by Other Tribes

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
E-tah'-me [Nickname]	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
Mah'-dā'-se	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
Mo-des'-se	*At-wum'-we* and *As'-tah-ke-wi'-che*
Po'-mah-de'-he; Po'-mah-re'-ye	*At-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
Poo'-e-choos'; Poo'-e-soos'	*Wintoon*

Geographic Names used by Mo-des'-se

Alturas: Town (County seat of Modoc Co.) near junction of South Fork with main Pit River.....Ko'-se-al-lek'-tah

Bagley Mt.: On west side Pit River southwest of Big Bend.....Now'-wahs-nem'-chah

Bald Mt.: Solitary butte 7 miles south of Fall River Mills. (Indian race ground).....E-pah'-kŏ-mah

Bald Peak, or 'Bally': Bare rock dome at head of Nelson Creek on east side of Kosk Creek Basin.....Mah-how'-mah-dā ah'-ko

Also apparently.....Pah'-mah-ye'-mah

Bear Creek: Upper part of Fall River.....Soolt'-mah'

Bear Mt.: Six or 7 miles northeast of Bartles...Sōl'-mah oo-te-choo-kah'-te

Beaver Creek: Entering Pit River from south just west of Pittsville.Choo-kā'

Bee Knoll: Hill on southwest side Pit River near Hayes, about 4 miles southeast of Big Bend.....Ah' soo-tah ke'-wah

Big Bend Pit River: The ruling village of same name was on north side.....Mŏ-dess'

Big Bend: South side.....Oo-le'-moo-me

Big Basin of Kosk Creek: North of Big Bend, enclosed on north and east by Horseshoe Ridge.....Tal-lo'-we tam'-me

Big Valley: A large flat desert valley about 20 miles wide (east-west), reaching from Modoc Lava Beds south to Hayden Hill.....To-tā'-ah-me

Big Valley Mts.: Timbered range on west side of valley.....Tā-wahl'-me

Bluejay Mt.: On west side Pit River about 2 miles northwest of mouth of Montgomery Creek.....Chim-chim'-min-nuk (Chin'-che-min-nok)

Brock Butte: Between Squaw Creek and Pit River.....Ah'-lis-te te'-we-che

Buck Mt.: On west side Pit River north of Bluejay Mt.....Sal'-le ah'-ko

Buckeye Place: On Pit River 2 miles below Big Bend.....Pah'-sil-lo'-mah

Burney Butte: A lofty volcanic peak between Burney Creek and Hat Creek.....Ah-po'-hah

Burney Creek: A long stream flowing north to Pit River, which it enters a mile or two west of Pecks Bridge.....Wah'-num che'-wah

Burney Valley: Small valley on Burney Creek northeast of village of same name; belongs to At-soo-kā'-e tribe.....Wah'-num at-wum

Butte: Small butte in Fall River Valley, 2 miles east of Fall River.....Yah-pah'-mah

Cayton Valley: On north side Pit River between Pecks Bridge and Soldier or Fort Mt.....Lah-hat'-mah

Chalk Mt.: On north side Pit River 5 or 6 miles east or southeast of Big Bend .....Too-le-pah'-ah-te ah'-ko and Chool'-oo-te-mah-wah-mah-gā'-oi

'The Cove': On east side of Pit River, midway between Big Bend and Montgomery Creek .....Ah'-mitz'

Crater Peak: (McGee and Manzanita Mts.).....Che-wah'-ko

Dixie Valley: A springy valley south of the ridge which separates the At-wum'-we from the Ap-woo'-ro-kāe. An important stronghold of the Ap-woo'-ro-kāe .....Ah-mēt'

Eagle Lake: A large and beautiful body of water northnorthwest of Susanville; in territory of Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.....Ah-sit'

Fall River 'City' or 'Mills': At junction of Fall and Pit Rivers.....In'-choo-te-ĕ-o

Flat: Between Soldier and Saddle Mts.....Tā-lahs'-te

Goose Valley: Northwest of Burney; home of the E-chah'-tah-iss' band of To-mal-lin'-che-moi'. Not to be confused with Goose Lake Valley, 90 miles to the northeast.....E-chah'-tah; E-tsah'-kah

Goose Valley Mountains: Long ridge just west of Goose Valley..Che-yow'-wit Its highest peak, at north end.....Tam'-mahk-de-nā-lah-teu'-choi

Grasshopper Valley: North of Eagle Lake; belongs to Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.. Choo'-e at'-wum; At-to-maw'-wah

Grizzly Peak: Eight miles north of Big Bend.....Ah'-ko la-chah'-ke

Hatchet Creek: Next creek north of Montgomery Creek, flowing west to Pit River; belongs to Mo-des'-se.....Ah-pil'-choo-me

Hat Creek: Rising on Mt. Lassen and flowing northerly to Pit River; formerly called Canoe Cr. Headquarters of the At-soo-kā'-e tribe.... Had-de-we'-oo; Had-dik-wē'u

Horseshoe Ridge: Lofty ridge north and east of Big Bend (running easterly from Grizzly Peak; then south around heads of Kosk and Nelson Creeks to Chalk Mt.).....Ah'-ko Wil'-lah-le

Hot Springs: On south bank of Big Bend; for ages a famous health resort; much used by Indians during my visit in 1907...Lah'-lah pis'-mah

Hulsey Ridge: Low ridge occupied by road to Wm. Hulsey's house, about 2 miles south of Big Bend.....How'-we-nim'-che

Il-mah': Stretch of Pit River from falls 3 miles below (west of) mouth of Fall River to a point a little below Pecks Bridge, 10 miles farther downstream; territory of the Il-mah'-we. The ruling village (Il-mah') was on both sides of the river at Pecks Bridge.....Il-mah'

Kettle Mt.: On west side Pit River between Big Bend and 'The Cove'.. Ah'-ko Ês-chahk-chā'-hā

Kosk Creek: Entering Big Bend from north. Mo-dess' village was on east side of its junction with Pit River.....An-noo-che'-che

Lassen: Lassen Butte or Mt. Lassen.....Yet-te' chan'-nah

Little Cow Creek: About 7 miles south of Montgomery Creek; in territory of Yah'-nah ..... Te'-sah-dā'-e ju'-me

Lookout Mt.: Culminating point on ridge between Goose and Burney Valleys, on boundary between At-soo-kā'-e and Mo-des'-se tribes.... Soo'-kaht ah'-ko

McArthur: Small white settlement in southeastern part of Fall River Valley ..... Hā'-wis at'-wum

McCloud River: Large river tributary to lower Pit River from north. One of the principal populated areas of the *Northern Wintoon*.. It-tă-choo'-mah

Medicine Lake: A strange place, partly sheltered on north and northeast by Mt. Hoffman and Glass Mt.; on or near the Achoomahwe-Modok Boundary; noted battleground of *Modok* and Pit River Indians and well known to all tribes from the *Shaste* and *Wintoon* on the west to the *Northern Piute* on the east; coveted for its inexhaustable store of obsidian for arrow and spear points.... Saht'-tit (from *Saht'*, obsidian)

Montgomery Creek: Stream flowing west from northern Sierra to Pit River; boundary between Mo-des'-se and Yah'-nah..... E'-pur'-re

Nelson Creek: Tributary to Big Bend from north, just east of Kosk Creek; in territory of Mo-des'-se..... Ah-lis' choo'-chah

Pecks Bridge: A well known locality on Pit River just east of mouth of Burney Creek and southwest of Cayton Valley. Close to boundary between *Il-mah'-we* and *To'-mal-lin'-che-moi'*. Former village *Il-mah'* occupied both sides of river here. At present, site of one of the great hydroelectric plants of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co..... Boo-lo'-wit

Pit River: A long stream; in times of highwater flowing out of Goose Lake; cutting deep canyons through the northern part of the Sierra Nevada, and emptying into Sacramento River a dozen miles north of Redding. Present source of much of the hydroelectric power of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. ..... Ah-choo'-mah

Pit River above Fall River..... Hem-mā'-ju-me

Pit River below Fall River..... El-mah'-ju-me

Pit River Ridge: A high mountainous ridge rising from west side Pit River, and parallel to it, from Big Bend south to Mongtomery Creek. Scene of many battles between Mo-des'-se and Wintoon..... Tah'-mahk-te-nā'-lah teo'-oo-too or Tah'-mahk te-nā'-lah teu'-choi-oo too'-loo-ke

Ridge: On north side Pit River extending westerly from Chalk Mt. toward mouth of Nelson Creek..... Oo'-le-ke'-wah

Roaring Creek: Tributary to Pit River from east, north of Hatchet Creek ..... Huk'-de mahs-hā; Huk'-te-mah-hā

Rock Creek: Tributary to Pit River from north, in territory of To'-mal-lin'-che-moi' ..... Choo-lah'-mi choo'-me

Round Mt.: Conspicuous hill 3 miles southwest of Montgomery Creek settlement, in territory of *Nos'-se* or *Yah'-nah*..... Bus-sā'-put

Saddle Mt.: Elongated two-humped mountain at southwest corner of Fall River Valley; immediately south of Fort Mt. and northwest of Fall River City.

The north hump..... Tah-mah-meu'-chah (slurred, Tah-mah'-mootch)

The south hump..... Ah-pah-tā'-me

Sandy Flat: On south side Pit River at Big Bend Bridge, ½ mile east of Hot Springs .....Tah'-sah

Shasta, Mt.: Highest peak in Northern California.....
E-tah'-ko or Itah'-ko (low word); Ā'-te chan'-nah (high word)

Soldier Mt. (also called Fort Mt.): Isolated volcanic mountain on west side of southern part of Fall River Valley, immediately north of northwest end of Saddle Mt. Old Fort Crook was at its northeast base .....Sim'-lōk

South Fork Pit River: Stream flowing west and then north (through a long narrow marshy valley) to join North Fork near Alturas, the two uniting to form the main Pit River.....Ham'-mah de'-kah

Squaw Creek: Tributary from north to McCloud River, west of Pit River .....Che-yu'-wit

Wengler: Old sawmill settlement; abandoned postoffice site.....
Woi hoo' e-tĕ-o (from *Woi*, Grizzly Bear, and *e-tĕ-o*, trail)

Wengler: Sawmill site.....Che'-tah-tahk'-che-we (from *Che'-tah-tahk*, bracken fern, and *che'-we*, flat)

THE TO-MAL-LIN'-CHE-MOI' TRIBE

The *To-mal-lin'-che-moi'* lie between the *Mo-des'-se* and *Il-mah'-we*, occupying the deep canyon of Pit River from the middle of the loop south of Chalk Mountain, upstream to near the mouth of Burney Creek, just west of Pecks Bridge. The ruling village (of same name) was on the north side of Pit River at the junction of Screw-driver Creek, 6 or 7 miles below Pecks Bridge. On the north they apparently reached the mountains 4 or 5 miles southeast of Bartles, but the exact northern limit is unknown. On the south they occupied the whole of Goose Valley, reaching within a mile or two of the small settlement of Burney. The Goose Valley band (*E-tsah'-tah-iss*, also called *Chah-wahs'-te-chan-nï'-che* by the *Mo-des'-se*) is hemmed in both east and west by lofty ridges, while on the north the deep canyon of Pit River renders communication with the main body of the tribe difficult.

They were in contact with 4 tribes: on the west, the *Mo-des'-se;* on the northwest for a short distance, the *O-kwah'-noo-tsoo;* on the north and east, the *Il-mah'-we;* on the south, the Burney Valley branch of *At'-soo-kā'-e*. Their territory is in the main forested.

NAMES USED FOR TO-MAL-LIN'-CHE-MOI' BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
E-chat'-tah-we.—Band in Goose Valley	*Ā-choo'-mah'-we*
E-tsah'-tah-iss and *Chah-wahs-te' chan-nï'-che.*—Band in Goose Valley	*Mo-des'-se*
Oo'-we-che'-nah.—Band in Goose Valley	*At-soo-kā'-e*
To-mal-lin'-che-moi'	*Mo-des'-se*

THE IL-MAH'-WE[1] TRIBE

PLATES 5-7

The *Il-mah'-we* occupied a rather narrow strip between the *To-mal-lin'-che-moï'* on the west and the *A-choo'-mah'-we* on the east. On Pit River their territory extended only from near the mouth of Burney Creek just west of Pecks Bridge, upstream to the falls on Pit River, about 3 miles below Fall River Mills. On the north it included Cayton Valley and is said to have reached Bear Mountain; on the south it embraced about 4 miles of the lower course of Hat Creek, stopping abruptly on an east-west line crossing Hat Creek about midway between Carbon and Cassel postoffice, where it abutted against the northern boundary of the *At'-soo-kā'-e*.

Their country is called *Il-mah';* their people, *Il-mah'-we;* their language, *Il-mā'-wah.*

The ruling village, *Il-mah',* long since destroyed, occupied both sides of the river at the site of Pecks Bridge. Another village, *Wen'-ne-hah'-le,* was in the canyon at the falls three miles below the mouth of Fall River; and still another, *Mah-pe'-dah-dā',* at the junction of Salmon Creek with Pit River.

The *Mo-des'-se* tell me that the *Il-mah'-we* were formerly the dominant tribe on Pit River.

Their territory, like that of the adjoining *To-mal-lin'-che-moï'* was mainly forested.

The *Il-mah'-we* were in contact with four tribes: the *To-mal-lin'-che-moï'* on the west; the *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo* on the northwest; the *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* on the north and east; the *At'-soo-kā'-e* on the south.

NAMES USED FOR IL-MAH'-WE BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Il-mah'-we	*Mo-des'-se, At-wum'-we* and *A-choo'-mah'-we*
Po-mah-re'-ye	*At'-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
Too-hat'-mah (slurred *Hat'-mah*).—Band in Cayton Valley	*Mo-des'-se* and *A-choo'-mah'-we*

[1] The name was written *Illmawees* by Stephen Powers in 1874 (*Overland Monthly,* Vol. 12, pp. 412-415, May, 1874); spelling changed in his *Tribes of California,* 1877, to *Il-mâ-wi* (p. 267, 1877), and adopted by Mooney in *14th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth.* (for 1892-1893), p. 1052, 1896. [Mention only.]

THE Ă-CHOO'-MAH'-WE TRIBE

PLATE 8.

The *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* occupy a considerable extent of country east of the *Il-mah'-we,* their territory comprising the drainage basins of White Horse Valley, Fall River Valley, and Pit River from the south end of Big Valley Mountains westerly to Pit River falls, 3 miles below Fall River Mills. On the north they claim part of the Lava Beds country and the southern parts of Medicine Lake and Glass Mt., in which region many battles were had with their enemy the Modok.

Their western boundary crosses Pit River directly south of Saddle Mt., from which it runs northwesterly to Fort Mt. (known also as Soldier Mt.) and thence northerly and northwesterly to Bear Mt. and the territory of the Modok.

The eastern boundary runs from Glass Mt. southerly to Buck Butte and Round Mt.; thence southeasterly along the low divide between White Horse Valley and Egg Lake marsh, south of which it follows the summit of Big Valley Mountains to the western edge of Muck Valley.

The southern boundary extends from Conrad Lake to a point a mile or a mile and a half north of Bald Mt. and thence northeasterly to the west side of Muck Valley.

The larger part of their domain is a broad open flat-bottom valley interrupted by low volcanic buttes and ridges, well watered and grass covered on the south but continuing northward into the arid region of the Lava Beds.

North of Pit River both eastern and western borders are forested with Ponderosa pines and other trees; south of Pit River the land is partly forested and partly open.

The largest town in their territory is Fall River Mills (or 'City'); smaller settlements are Pittsville, McArthur, Glenburn, and Dana.

The *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* are in contact with six tribes: the *Il-mah'-we* and *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo* on the west; the *Modok* on the north; the *At-wum'-we* on the east; the *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* and *At-soo-kā'-e* on the south.

FORMER Ă-CHOO'-MAH'-WE VILLAGES

The rancheries of the Ă-choo'mah'-we tribe were located along the courses of Pit River and Fall River; most of them were of small size.

Bi'-yu-mah.—At site of McArthur.

Dā-lahs'-te.—On lower part of Fall River at site of first house north of Intake.

Dawᶜʰ-tah'-pit.—On south side Pit River about 2 miles below Fall River mouth.

Dē'-el mach'-mah (or *El-mach-mah*).—At Intake of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. on Fall River near Fall River Mills.
Dis-naht'-chah.—On both sides Pit River between Fall River and McArthur.
In'-ju-tā-eu'.—At present Fall River Mills, at junction of Fall River with Pit River. Old house holes may still be seen.
Joo'-wahl-oo'.—On Pit River at site of Pittville.
Lo'-kah-le.—On south side Pit River opposite McArthur.
Nahn-chah-me'-nah.—[Not located.]
Paht-to'-mah.—On Fall River above *Dā-lahs'-te* (toward Dana).
Sok'-too-wah'-dā.—On Fall River above *Paht-to'-mah.*
Soo-kă'-mah.—[Not located.]

NAMES USED BY Ă-CHOO'-MAH'-WE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS

Related tribes and bands:

A-choo'-mah'-we, A-ju'-mah'-we or *Ah-choo-mah'-we'-che.*—Their name for their own tribe.....[*Ă-choo'-mah'-we*]
Ah'-mit'-che and *Kaw-le-wah.*—Dixie Valley tribe.....[*Ap-woo'-ro-kāe'*]
As'-stah-ke'-wah. Tribe in Hot Springs or Canby Valley..[*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*]
At'-to-maw'-wah.—Band in Grasshopper Valley just north of Eagle Lake .....[band of *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]
At-wum'-chan'-ne and *E-tah'-me.*—Big Valley tribe.....[*At-wum'-we*]
At-wum'-noo-che, Had'-de-we'-we and *To-ah-no'-che.*—Hat Creek tribe... [*At-soo-kă'-e*]
E-chat'-tah-we.—Band in Goose Valley just north of Burney..... [band of *To-mal-lin'-che-moi'*]
E-tah'-me.—Tribe in Big Valley, Lassen County.....[*At-wum'-we*]
Also, nickname for *Mo-des'-se*
Had'-de-we'-we, At-wum'-noo-che and *To-ah-no'-che.*—Hat Creek tribe.. [*At-soo-kă'-e*]
Hā'-we-si'-too.—Tribe between Alturas and Goose Lake.....[*Hā-we-si'-doo*]
Il-mah'-we.—Pit River tribe next below the Ă-ju'-mah'-we.....[*Il-mah'-we*]
Kaw-le-wah and *Ah-mit'-che.*—Dixie Valley tribe.....[*Ap-woo'-ro-kāe*]
Ko'sal-lek'-te.—Band at Alturas .....[*Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ*]
Mah-dā'-se.—Tribe at Big Bend Pit River.....[*Mo-des'-se*]
To-ah-no'-che.—Hat Creek tribe.....[*At-soo-kă'-e*]
Too-hat'-mah or *Hat'-mah.*—Cayton Valley band of *Il-mah'-we.*

Unrelated tribes and bands:

Ah-poo'-e.—Tribe in Surprise Valley.....[*Northern Piute.*]
Al-lah'-me.—Klamath Lake tribe.....["In *Yan-nox* country"]
Bug-gah'-mah-le and *Puk-kah'-mah.*—Tribe in Big Meadows..... [*No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo*]
Ek-pe'-me.—McCloud River Wintoon.....[*Northern Wintoon*]
Loo'-too-am'-me.—Tribe of Tule Lake and northern part of Goose Lake.. [*Modok*]
Puk-kah'-mah and *Bug-gah'-mah-le.*—Tribe in Big Meadows..... [*No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo*]
Sas'-te'-che.—Name for both *Sas'-te* (*Shas'-te*) and *O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo'.*
Te'-si-che.—Tribe from Round Mt. south.....[*Yah'-nah* or *Nōs'-se*]

NAMES USED FOR Ă-CHOO'-MAH'-WE BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Ă-choo'-mah'-we, Ah'-choo-mow'-we, and *Hā'-wis-aht'-wum-we*	*Mo-des'-se* and *Ham-mah'-we*
Ă-ju'-mah'-we	*As'-tah-ke-wĭ'-che* and *At-wum'-we*
A-ju'-mah-we and *Ham-mow-ēs'*	*At-wum'-we*
Too'-e-chow'-we; Too'-e-tsow'-we; Te-tsow'-we	*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* and *At'-soo-kā'-e*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES USED BY THE Ă-CHOO'-MAH-WE

Bald Mt. seven miles south of Fall River Mills	Pak'-kă-mah' [E-pak-kă-mah'?]
Big Valley	To-tā'-me
Big Valley Mts. between Fall River Valley and Big Valley	Tā'-wahl'-me
Burney Butte	Ah-po'-hah
Cayton Valley west of Fall River Valley	Too-hat'-mah
Crater Peak (may include McGee Peak), between Mt. Lassen and Burney Butte	Yā-te'-chah-lah
Dixie Valley	Am-mē't
Fall River	Ah-choo'-mah'
Fall River Valley, the broad middle part	Ah-cho-mo-de-kah-te
Rancheria site in lower northwest part of Fall River City	Te'-kah-te
Fort Crook at northeast base of Fort (or Soldier) Mt.	Soolt'-mah
Goose Valley just north of Burney	Chă'-tah
Grasshopper Valley north of Eagle Lake	At'-too-maw'-wah'
Hat Creek	Hat'-te we'-oo'
Hoffman, Mount	Tahs-se'-wah
Klamath Lakes country	Yan'-nox
Lassen Peak	Yet'-te'-chă-nah
McCloud River	E-chah'-tah
Medicine Lake	Saht
Modok country, Tule Lake to Goose Lake	Loo'-too-am
Mountain (small isolated mountain or high hill) south of Saddle Mt. on south side Pit River southwest of Fall River City	Chah'-chek'-kel
Pine Creek	Am-mook'-mah
Pit River	Ă-ju'-mah ā-chim and E-le-mah'
Poison Lake	As-sit'
Saddle Mt. just south of Soldier Mt. and northwest of Fall River City (the north hump)	Tah'-mah'-mootch'
The southern hump	Ah-pah-tā'-me
Salmon Creek	Mah-pe'-dah-dā'
Shasta, Mount	Yet'
Soldier Mt. ('Fort Mt.') just west of Fort Crook	Sim'-lōk
South Fork Pit River	Ham'-mah-de'-kah

THE AT-WUM'-WE TRIBE

PLATES 9-12

The *At-wum'-we* occupy an extensive desert area known as Big Valley, on the east side of the northern Sierra Nevada, between the related *Ä-choo'-mah'-we* on the west and the *As-tah-ke-wï'-che* and *Ham-mah'-we* on the east. Their territory is larger than that of any of the other Pit River tribes, extending from Medicine Lake and Glass Mountain southerly to Hayden Hill and the headwaters of Ash Creek, and in a west-east direction from Big Valley Mountains and the low divide east of White Horse Reservoir easterly to Scheffer Mountain, Cottonwood Creek, and Upper Ash Creek, including Round Valley and the drainage area of Rush Creek northeast of Adin. This area except along the streams is an arid or semi-arid desert plain comprising Big Valley and a part of the Lava Beds, bordered by strips of forest in the mountains. [See also pp. 12-14.]

The western boundary—the line separating them from the *Ä-choo'-mah'-we*—begins at Glass Mountain on the north, runs southerly and southeasterly to Big Valley Mountains, which range it follows south to Muck Valley in the great southern loop of Pit River. The southern boundary is almost a straight line running east from Muck Valley to Hayden Hill, where it turns abruptly to the southeast to enclose the headwaters of Ash Creek. The eastern boundary starts from a point just north of Mowitz Butte and runs directly south for about 22 miles to Stone Coal Valley on Pit River, where it bends to the southeast to enclose the upper waters of Ash Creek.

In Big Valley proper the *At-wum'-we* had only one permanent winter village. Its name was *Ah-pe'-dah-dā* and it was located on Ash Creek between Adin and Lookout.

The *At-wum'-we* band in Ash Creek Valley is called *Ko-sel-lat'-to-mah* by themselves, and *Dah-bo'^{ch}-e* by the *Ham-mah'-we* and *Mo-des'-se*. It is separated from the *Ham-mah'-we* by the ridge or divide between Ash Creek and South Fork Pit River.

The *At-wum'-we* band in Round Valley, northeast of Adin, is called *Se-te'-wah*.

The white settlements within their area are Bieber, Adin, and Lookout.

The *At-wum'-we* are in contact with five tribes: the *Ä-choo'-mah'-we* on the west; the *Modok* on the north; the *As-tah-ke-wï'-che* and *Ham-mah'-we* on the east; the *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* on the south.

NAMES USED BY AT-WUM'-WE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES

Related tribes:

Ah-pe'-dah-dā' (*Yah-pe'-dah-dā*).—Principal village and land of *At-wum'-we*, located on Ash Creek in Big Valley, 7 miles west of Adin.
A-ju'-mah'-we and *Ham-mow-ēs'*.—Fall River tribe.....*A-choo'-mah'-we*
A-mits'-che (*Ah-mitch'-e*).—Dixie Valley tribe.....*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
Ah-lahm'-se-ge.—Northeastern band of *Hā'-we-sī'-doo* (east of southern part of Goose Lake)
As-tah'-re'-wi'-ge.—Hot Springs or Canby Valley tribe.....*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*
At-wum'-we'.—Their name for their own tribe.....*At-wum'-we*
Chah'-lahk-se.—*Hā'-we-sī'-doo* band at west base of Cedar Mt., 11 miles ENE of Alturas.....*Chah'-lahk-se*
Dal-mo'-mi-che (*Dal-mo'-mah, Tal-mo'-mah*).—*Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* band at Essex Hot Spring 10 miles west of Alturas.....*Dal-mo'-mi-che*
Doo'-me-lit' (*Too'-me-lit'*).—*Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* village about 3 miles southwest of Alturas.....*Doo'-me-lit'*
Had'-de-we'-we and *Hat'-te-we'-we es.*—Hat Creek tribe.....*At-soo-kā'-e*
Ham-mah'-we.—Likely Valley tribe.....*Ham-mah'-we*
Ham-mow-ēs' and *A-ju'-mah'-we.*—Fall River tribe.....*A-choo'-mah'-we*
Ho-mā'-wet.—*Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* village and band about 6 miles NNE of Alturas.....*Ho-mā'-wet*
Il-mah'-we.—Pit River tribe below Fall River Mills.....*Il-mah'-we*
Ko'-sah-lek'-tah.—Tribe at Alturas, reaching north about 8 miles, and south 6 miles.....*Ko'-se-al-lek'-tē*
Ko'-sel-lat'-to-mah.—*At-wum'-we* band in Ash Creek Valley.....*Ko'-sel-lat'-to-mah*
Mo-des'-se.—Tribe at Big Bend Pit River.....*Mo-des'-se*
Se-te'-wah.—*At-wum'-we* band in Round Valley (northeast of Adin)...*Se-te'-wah*

Unrelated tribes:

Ah-poo'-e (*A-poo'-e*).—*Northern Piute* of Fort Bidwell region.
Ek-pe'-me.—Wintoon of west side Pit River opposite mouth of Montgomery Creek.....*Northern Wintoon*
Kă-bă'-mah-le and Pă-kah'-mah'-le.—Big Meadows tribe..*No-to-koi'-yo Midoo*
Loo'-too-ah'-me (*Loot-wah'-me*).—Modok-Klamath (collectively).
Te'-si-che.—Tribe in Round Mt. region.....*Yah'-nah* or *Nōs'-se*

NAMES USED FOR AT-WUM'-WE BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Ahk-koo'-e	*At-soo-kā'-e*
Ah-ko-we'-e'; Ahk-we"	*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
At-wum'-chan'-ne	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
At-wum'-zan'-ne	*Ham-mah'-we*
At-wum'-we	*As-tah-ke-wī'-che*

Dah-bō^{ch}-e.—Band in Ash Creek Valley.....*Mo-des'-se*

E-tah'-me ..... *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* and *Ham-mah'-we*
Ham'-mă-o-ket'-tal-le; To-tā'-o-me; Too-tā'-o-mal'-le .. *Mo-des'-se*
Tō-bŭ^{ch}we.—Band in Ash Creek Valley ..... *Ham-mah'-we*

Geographic Names used by the At-wum'-we

Adin ..... *Til'-le-nah-ge'*
Bald Mt. ..... *E-pah'-goo-mah*
Big Valley ("our valley") ..... *At-wum'*
Big Valley Mountains ..... *Til-lok'-lok e-doo'-lin* and *Too-woos'-tah-tse*
Dixie Valley ..... *Ah-mit'*
Grasshopper Valley ..... *At-o-maw'-wah*
Hat Creek ..... *Hat'-te we'-we*
Hayden Hill ..... *Tsah-mā'-heu* (old original name)
Hayden Hill ..... *De-tse-lag-gā doo-we-ēt* (new name)
Hoffman, Mount ..... *Tahs'-se'-wah*
Lassen Volcano ..... *E-te'-chan'-nah*
Madeline Plains ..... *Sel'-lat-um'*
Medicine Lake ..... *Saht'* [obsidian]
Muck Valley pond ..... *Ah'-te-ke*
Pit River ..... *Ă-ju'-mah*
Round Valley (just northeast of Adin) ..... *Sow'-we sop'-te*
Shasta, Mount ..... *Yet*
South Fork Pit River ..... *Ham-mow'-tā-kaht'*
Willow Creek (east side Hayden Hill to Big Val.) .. *Tsah'-he-se*

THE AS-TAH-KE-WI'-CHE TRIBE

Plates 13-15

The *As-tah-ke-wi'-che* territory lies between that of the related *At-wum'-we* on the west and *Hā-we-si'-doo* and *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* on the east, extending from a little north of Mowitz Butte and Timbered Mt. southerly to Stone Coal Valley, Scheffer Mt., and the ridge running from Scheffer Mt. easterly to the valley of South Fork Pit River, which it approaches at a point nearly opposite Signal Butte.

The center of population was in Hot Springs or Canby Valley and its eastern extension to old Centerville, thus enclosing O-pah'-wah Butte (formerly called Centerville Butte and Rattlesnake Butte). The As-tah-ke-wi'-che were helpful to our troops at the time of the Modok war and were promised (by General Crook) an area 20 or 25 miles square around O-pah'-wah Butte—which of course was never given them.

Villages of the As'-tah-ke-wĭ'-che.—There were two permanent villages: *As'-tah-re'-wah,* on the knoll at Hot Spring 3 miles east of Canby; and *Han-too'* (or *Han-teu'*) in Stone Coal Valley.

The *As-tah-ke-wĭ'-che* were in contact with five tribes: the *At-wum'-we* on the west; the *Modok* on the north; the *Hä'-we-sī'-doo* and *Ko'-se-al-lek-tĕ* on the east; the *Ham-mah'-we* on the south.

NAMES USED BY AS-TAH-KE-WĬ'-CHE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES

Related tribes:

A-ju'-mah'-we.—Fall River tribe.....[*A-choo'-mah'-we*]
A-mitch'-e.—Dixie valley tribe.....[*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]
As-tah-re-wĭ'-se (*As-tah-ke-wĭ'-se*).—Their name for their own tribe....[*As-tah-ke-wĭ'-che*]
At-wum'-jen'-ne.—Likely Valley tribe, on South Fork Pit River, reaching east to mountains and south to Madeline Plains. Talk same as *As-tah-ke-wĭ'-che* .....[*Ham-mah'-we*]
At-wum'-we.—Big Valley tribe.....[*At-wum'-we*]
De-baw'-kĕ-e.—Ash Creek Valley band of At-wum'-we.....[*De-baw'-kĕ-e*]
Ham-mah'-we.—Likely Valley tribe.....[*Ham-mah'-we*]
Han-too'.—As'-tah-ke-wĭ'-che band in Stone Coal Valley on Pit River....[*Han-too'*]
Hat'-te-we'-we (*Had'-de-wĭ'-we*).—Hat Creek tribe.....[*At-soo-kā'-e*]
Hä-we-sā'-doo (*Hä-we-sī'-doo*).—Next tribe on the east, between our tribe and the Piute, reaching north on east side Goose Lake to Willow Ranch near mouth of Fandango Creek.....[*Hä-we-sī'-doo*]
Ko'-se-al-lek'-te (*Ko-sal-lek'-tah*).—Tribe on Alturas Plain.[*Ko'-se-al-lek'-te*]
Mä-too-tsä'.—Band on southwest side of Goose Lake between our tribe and *Modok* .....[Band of *Hä-we-sī'-doo*]
Mo-des'-se.—Tribe at Big Bend Pit River.....[*Mo-des'-se*]

Unrelated tribes:

Al-lah'-me.—Klamath Lakes tribe.
A-poo'-e.—*Piute* tribe.
Kah-bah'-mah'-le.—*No-to-koi'-yo* tribe of Big Meadows (now Lake Almanor).
Loo'-too-ah'-me.—*Modok* tribe.

NAMES USED FOR AS-TAH-KE-WĬ'-CHE BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Ah-stah'-ke'-wĭ'-che	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
As-tah-ke'-wah, As-tah-poo'-wah, and *Han-too'-che*	*Mo-des'-se*
As'-tah-ke'-watch and *As'-tah-kah-we-zo'*	*Ham-mah'-we*
As'-stah-ke-wah	*A-choo'-mah'-we* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
As-tah'-re'-wi-ge	*At-wum'-we*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES USED BY AS-TAH-KE-WĪ'-CHE TRIBE

Alturas Plain ..... Ko'-se-al-lek'-tah
Ash Creek Valley (belongs to At-wum'-we) ..... De-baw'-kĕ'-ĕ
Big Valley ..... At'-wum'
Centerville or Rattlesnake Butte, about 8 miles east of Canby [name now changed by Govt. Geog. Board to Opahwah] ..... O-pah'-wah
Forested mountains between Canby and Big Valley ..... Hal-le'-wit
Hot Springs or Warm Springs Valley (Canby Valley) .... Ah'-stah-re'-wah; As'-tah-ke'-wah
Little Hat Creek ..... Tal'-le-mo'-mah
Mountains south of Canby Valley ..... Del-ah'-ko
Pit River ..... Ä-ju'-mah
Round Valley, immediately northeast of Adin (belongs to *At-wum'-we* of Big Valley) ..... Se-te'-wah
South Fork Pit River ..... Tol-lok'-ko'-be
Warner Mountains, between Alturas and Surprise Valley (especially Eagle Peak) ..... Wah'-dahk-cho'-se

THE HA-WE-SĪ'-DOO TRIBE

The *Hā'-we-sī'-doo* held the country on both sides of the southern part of Goose Lake and thence southward to the northern part of Alturas Plain, about 8 miles north of Alturas; and from Ingalls Swamp and Mill Spring on the west to the summit of Warner Mountains on the east.[1] From Goose Lake easterly the intertribal line between themselves and the Piute started from or near Willow Ranch [2] on the shore of the lake and followed up Fandango Creek 5 or 6 miles, continuing easterly to Fandango Valley, where several battles with the Piute were fought.

From Fandango Valley southward to Cedar Peak the eastern boundary follows the crest of Warner Range. The southern boundary is a nearly straight line from Big Sage Reservoir to Cedar Peak.

Their territory is mainly an open desert plain dotted in the hills with junipers and mountain mahogany. Their principal rancheria was on the mesa 8 or 10 miles north of Alturas.

VILLAGES OF THE HĀ'-WE-SI'-DOO

Ah-lahm'-se-ge.—On east side of southern part of Goose Lake between Sugar Hill and Davis Creek.

Chak'-lahk-se.—At or near west base of Cedar Mountain, about 11 miles northeast of Alturas.

[1] The name of the band on the east side of Goose Lake is *Ah-lahm'-se-ge;* that of the band on the west side is *Mă-too-tsā'*.

[2] Some members of the tribe say that the line was at Sugar Hill, 5 or 6 miles south of Willow Ranch.

Hā-we-sī'-doo.—On the mesa about 10 miles north of Alturas. The ruling village, from which the tribe took its name.

Mă-too-tsā'.—On west side of southern part of Goose Lake, about 14 miles north of Alturas.

Adjoining tribes.—The *Hā'-we-sī'-doo* were in contact with four tribes: the *As'-tah-ke-wī'-che* on the west; the *Modok* on the north; the *Northern Piute* on the northeast and east; the *Ko'-se-al-lek'tĕ* on the south.

THE KO'-SE-AL-LEK'-TE TRIBE

PLATES 16 AND 17

The *Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ* are a small tribe centering on the Alturas Plain and reaching easterly to the crest of the Warner Mountains. Their territory, nearly square in outline, is sandwiched in between that of the *Hā-we-sī'-doo* on the north and the *Ham-mah'-we* on the south. Their northern boundary extends easterly from Big Sage Reservoir to Cedar Mountain (or perhaps the adjacent Bald Mt., called Cedar Mt. on some maps); the eastern boundary follows the summit of Warner Range from Cedar Mt. to Warren Peak (called Buck Mt. on some maps); the southern boundary is a straight line from Warren Peak to Signal Butte on South Fork Pit River (4 miles north of the mouth of Fitzhugh Creek) and continues westerly for 10 or 12 miles; the western boundary, apparently, is a north-south line from Big Sage Reservoir southward, passing a little west of Essex Hot Spring and continuing to intersect the latitude of Signal Butte. It thus includes the treeless desert region of Rattlesnake Creek, valuable stretches of upper Pit River and the lower part of South Fork Pit, together with the several streams that flow westerly from Warner Range to South Fork Pit River.[1]

KO'-SE-AL-LEK'-TĔ VILLAGES AND BANDS

Del'-mo-mī'-che or *Tal'-mo-mī'-che* band (village *Del-mo'-mah*).—At Essex Hot Springs 10 miles west of Alturas; westernmost band of the Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ.

Ham-mah'-le-lah'-pe.—Village and band on Pine Creek near mouth of canyon where creek comes out from Warren Peak of Warner Range. The territory of this band adjoins on the south that of the Ham-mah'-we.

Ho-mā'-wet.—Village and band at foot of Warner Range about 6 miles NNE of Alturas.

Ko'-se-al-lek'-tah.—Ruling band; village on site now occupied by Alturas.

Too'-me-lit or *Doo'-me-lit.*—Village and band about 3 miles SW of Alturas.

[1] I have been reluctant to accord tribal rank to such small divisions as those of the *Hā'-we-sī'-doo* and *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te,* but since the adjacent related tribes call them 'tribes' and refuse to regard them as a part of themselves, and since each comprised a number of villages, no other course seems open.

THE HAM-MAH'-WE TRIBE

PLATES 18-21

The *Ham-mah'-we, Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* and *Hā'-we-si'-doo* are the easternmost of the Pit River tribes. They form a north-south series, one above another, from Madeline Plains to Goose Lake, and on the east all three abut against the Northern Piute. All three reach the crest of the Warner Mountains but owing to the slightly easterly trend of the southern part of the range, the *Ham-mah'-we* attain a longitude a trifle nearer the rising sun than do either of their more northern neighbors.

The territory of the *Ham-mah'-we* lies between that of the *At-wum'-we* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kāc* on the west and the *Northern Piute* on the east. It is broadest at the north, narrowing rapidly to the south.

The northern boundary is a remarkably straight line 35 miles in length, running nearly due east from Scheffer Mountain to Warren Peak (known also as Buck Mountain, altitude 9700 ft.), crossing South Fork Pit River at Signal Butte about 4 miles north of the junction of Fitzhugh Creek with South Fork Pit River, midway between Likely and Alturas. The western boundary runs southeasterly from Scheffer Mountain (or perhaps from Stone Coal Valley west of Scheffer Mountain) following the divide east of Cottonwood and Ash Creeks, and thence south to the east side of Grasshopper Valley.

The eastern boundary follows the crest of Warner Mountains from Warren Peak southward to the end of the range, beyond which it curves to the southwest between Cedar Creek and Red Rock Valley, continuing apparently to McDonald Peak and thence southwesterly to the end of Fredonyer Mts. south of Madeline Plains.

The main part of the territory of the *Ham-mah'-we* is a broad open plain bisected by the marshy valley of South Fork Pit River and known as Likely Valley. It includes Madeline Plains on the south, and Jess and West Creek valleys on the east. It is limited on the west by the hills west of Madeline Plains and on the east by the divide between Cedar Creek and Red Rock Creek—Red Rock Valley belonging to the *Piute*.

The *Ham-mah'-we* are in contact with four tribes: the closely related *As-tah-ke-wī'-che* and *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* on the north; the *At-wum'-we* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* on the west and southwest; the *Northern* Piute on the east and southeast.

FORMER PERMANENT (WINTER) VILLAGES OF THE HAM-MAH'-WE

Bo'-yah.—In Jess Valley.
Sah-lah'-wit.—In West Creek Valley.
Tat'-nah-hōm'-zah.—On Fitzhugh Creek near its junction with South Fork Pit River.
Til-luk-ko'-be (*Tul-luk-ko'-be*).—In Likely Valley near present settlement of Likely.

NAMES USED BY THE HAM-MAH'-WE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS

Related tribes and bands:

A-choo'-mah'-we.—Fall River Valley tribe..... [*A-choo'-mah'-we*]
Ah-mitch'-e (*Ah-mit'-se" Ah'-mit*).—Dixie Valley and Eagle Lake tribe..... [*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]
As'-tah-ke'-watch, As-tah-re'-wah and *As-tah-kah-we-zo'.*—Hot Springs or Canby Valley tribe.... [*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*]
At-wum'-zan'-ne.—Big Valley tribe..... [*At-wum'-we*]
Chah'-lahk'-se.—Hā-we-si'-doo Band 11 miles NNE of Alturas ..... [*Chah'-lahk-se*]
Del-mo'-mah.—Band between Alturas and Canby Valley ..... [Band of *Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ*]
E-tah'-me.—Another name for Big Valley tribe.... [*At-wum'-we*]
Hah-dik'-yu'-we.—Hat Creek tribe..... [*At-soo-kā'-e*]
Ham-mah'-le-lah'-pe.—Band of Ko-se-al-lek'-tĕ on Pine Creek ..... [*Ham-mah'-le-lah'-pe*]
Ham-mah'-we.—Their name for their own tribe; used also by related tribes. Also called *Tul-lok-ko'-be* or *Do-lu-ko'-be,* the name of So. Fork Pit River..... [*Ham-mah'-we*]
Hā-we-si'-doo.—Tribe extending from Goose Lake south to about 8 miles north of Alturas..... [*Hā-we-si'-doo*]
Ko'-sā-lek'-tah.—Tribe on Alturas Plain..... [*Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ*]
Pat'-yu-lo'-mit.—Ham-mah'-we bands in West Creek and Jess Valleys..... [*Pat-yu-lo'-mit*]
Tŏ-bŭ'^{ch}-we, Dah-bo^{ch}-e or *Bah-bo^{ch}-e.*—Ash Creek band of *At-wum'-we* ..... [*Dah-bo^{ch}-e*]

Unrelated tribes:

Ah-poo'-e.—Tribe in and east of Surprise Valley ..... [*Northern Piute*]
Loo'-too-ah'-me (*Loot-wah'-me*).—Tribes north of Pit River tribes..... [*Modok* and *Klamath,* collectively]
Pah-kah'-mah-le'.—Big Meadows Midoo... [*No-to-koi'-yo Mi'-doo*]

NAMES USED FOR HAM-MAH'-WE BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
As-pe-se' and *Ah-pis'-se-ye*	*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
At-wum-chan'-ne and *Ham-mah'-we*	*Mo-des'-se*
At-wum'-jen'-ne and *Ham-mah'-we*.....	*As'-tah-ke-wi'-che*
Ham-mah'-we	*At-wum'-we* and *As-tah-ke-wi'-che*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES USED BY THE HAM-MAH'-WE

Crooks Canyon, west of Likely	Soo'-dah pe-dā'-ge
Blue Lake three miles south of Jess Valley and five east of forks of West Creek	Tes-ahp'-te
Eagle Lake	As-soo-soo' kah'-te
Eagle Peak of Warner Range	Wah'-dok-tsoo'-ge
Fitzhugh Creek nine miles north of Likely	Tan'-no-hum'-jah
Small hill south of Fitzhugh Creek	Yah^{eh}-poo'-mah
Grasshopper Valley	At'-too-um-wah'
Horse Lake	Tahs'-te at'-wum (slurred, Tahs-taht'-wum)
Hot Spring on South Fork Pit River east of Likely	Te'-mah kahtch'-hit
Indian Reservation about four miles southeast of Likely	Choo-loo'-ko'-pe
Lava hills (sagebrush and juniper) south of Indian Reservation	Ko-pah'-ko
Pointed peak south of Reservation	Ten'-ne-heu'-it
Likely Valley	Doo-loo'-ko'-be
Madeline Plains	Sel-lat'-too-um
Sagebrush Hole or Basin	Pah'-tah lahts ah'-mit
Signal Butte two miles north Fitzhugh Creek	San-kow'-jā
Snowstorm Mt. on Piute-Hammahwe boundary (probably McDonald Peak)	Choos'-leu ah'-ko
South Fork Pit River	Dō-lŭ'-ko'-be; Doo-loo'-ko'-be; or Tŭ-lo-ko'-be
Warren Peak, locally called Buck Mt	Tahk'-tah-gā'-wah
Small butte at east base Warren Peak	Itch'-it

THE ATSOOKĀ'-AN FAMILY

The *Atsookā'-an* family comprises only two tribes: the *At-soo-kā'-e,* known as the Hat Creek tribe, and the *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e,* known as the Dixie Valley tribe. Heretofore they have been classed among the Pit River tribes, but their language, as pointed out by Dixon and confirmed by my much fuller vocabularies, is widely different.

The area they occupy lies immediately south of that of the Pit River tribes (*Achomah'-an* Family), extending from a point about 8 miles east of the settlement of Montgomery Creek, easterly to Hayden Hill, the Fredonyer Mountains (between Eagle and Horse Lakes), and the divide east of Willow Creek Valley. In a north-south direction they reach from about a mile north of Cassel on Hat Creek south to Lassen Volcano, and farther east from Hayden Hill to the divide south of Eagle Lake. Their territory in an east-west direction measures about 65 miles; in a north-south direction, in the widest part, about 35 miles.

The boundary between the two tribes has been located for me by old Indians of both tribes in exactly the same way.

THE AT-SOO-KĀ′-E TRIBE

PLATES 22 AND 23

The *At-soo-kā′-e,* or Hat Creek tribe, inhabit the country north of Mt. Lassen from Lassen Peak to a mile or a mile and a half north of Cassel postoffice.

The northern boundary, beginning at the southwest corner of Goose Valley, runs easterly for about 4 miles (skirting the south edge of this valley a little more than a mile north of the latitude of Burney) and then turns north to Lookout Mountain (a peak in the ridge between Goose and Burney Valleys 4¼ miles north of Burney postoffice) where it bends abruptly east, following apparently a straight line for 16 miles to the pass between Bald Mountain and the hill immediately north of it, whence it turns abruptly southeast, becoming the eastern boundary and continuing in the same direction in a straight line for 19 or 20 miles to the east side of Grass Valley, where it changes to southwest, passing Poison Lake and reaching the lava mountains about 12 miles east of Lassen Peak. The western boundary, from the headwaters of Montgomery Creek, runs southerly along the crest of the northern Sierra Nevada for about 10 miles to Snow Mountain, where it turns southeast and continues for about 24 miles, by way of the west side of Bunch Grass Valley and Noble Pass, to Lassen Peak.

The territory of the *At-soo-kā′-e* thus includes the greater part of Burney Valley, the whole of Burney Butte, Tamarack, McGee and Crater Peaks, Bald Mountain on the northeast, Bunch Grass Valley on the west, Grass Valley on the east, the entire drainage basins of Lost Creek and of Burney and Hat Creeks except a few miles of their lower courses near Pit River, a multitude of small lakes, and the tremendous lava ridges that spread northerly from Mt. Lassen.

It is an exceedingly mountainous country strewn with lava and beset with lofty extinct volcanoes. The greater part is forested with coniferous trees intermixed with oaks, and, strange to say, with an isolated area of Digger pines (*Pinus sabiniana*) which extends from about 3 miles west of Cassel on Hat Creek easterly for 16 miles to a point on the west side of Beaver Creek Valley 3 miles east of the east base of Bald Mt. (which is partly clothed with Ponderosa pines). East of the narrow valley of Beaver Creek the Digger pines continue to the rim of the deep canyon of the Great South Loop of Pit River, thus penetrating well into the territory of the *Ap-woo-ro-kāc.* On the north they cross Pit River immediately west of Fall River Mills and reach their northern limit 4 or 4½ miles beyond, there entering the

territory of the *Ă-choo'-mah'-we*. This forest is of unusual interest, consisting not only of Digger and Ponderosa pines, but also of an abundance of large junipers, and of mountain mahogany of both desert and California species, and including among the shrubs such subarid species as redbud, aromatic sumac, servisberry, mountain manzanita, and in places sagebrush.

Contrasted with this rock strewn forest area is the Valley of Hat Creek, a deep swiftly flowing stream bordered by grassy meadows and marshes fed by numerous springs, some of large size.

The *At'-soo-kā'-e* are in contact with seven tribes: the *Nos'-se* or *Yah'-nah* on the west and southwest, the *Mo-des'-se* on the northwest, the *To-mal-lin'-che-moi'*, *Il-mah'-we* and *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* on the north, the related *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* on the east, the *Mi'duan No-to-koi'-yo* on the south.

NAMES USED BY THE AT'-SOO-KĀ'-E FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES

Related tribes:

Ahk-koo'-e.—Tribe in Big Valley..... [*At-wum'-we*]
At'-şoo-kā'-e (*Ah'-tsoo-kā'-e*).—Their name for their own tribe..... [*At'-soo-kā'-e*]
Oo'-kah-soo'-e.—'Tribe' in Burney Valley.... [Band of *At'-soo-kā'e*]
Oo'-we-che'-nah.—'Tribe' in Goose Valley.... [Band of *To-mal-lin'-che-moi'*]
Po'-mah-de'-he.—Tribe at Big Bend of Pit River ..... [*Mŏ-des'-se*]
Too-e-chow'-we.—Tribe in Fall River Valley.. [*Ă-choo'-mah-we*]
Wah'-doo-kā-e.—Tribe in Dixie and Eagle Lake Valleys ..... [*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]

Unrelated tribes:

Ah-tso-hen'-ne-ye'.—Modok tribe ..... [*Loo'-too-ah'-me*]
Hen'-nah.—Tribe in Surprise Valley..... [*Northern Piute*]
Ok'-pis-se'.—Tribe south of Honey Lake..... [*Wash'-shoo*]
Pe'-kah-soo'-e.—Tribe in Big Meadows..... [*No-to-koi'-yo Midoo*]
Te'-mow-we.—Tribe at Round Mountain..... [*Nōs'-se* or *Yah'-nah*]

NAMES USED FOR AT'-SOO-KĀ'-E BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Ah-doo-wah'-no-che-kah-te, At-too-an'-noo-che, At-wah-noo'-che, and *Tah-wahn'-noo'-che*	*Mo-des'-se*
Ah'-tsoo-kā'-e	*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*
Hah-dik'-yu'-we	*Ham-mah'-we*
Hat'-te-we'-we and *Hat'-te-we'-we es*	*At-wum'-we* and *As-tah-ke-wī'-che*
At-wum'-noo-che, To-ah-no'-che and *Had'-de-we'-we*.	*Ă-choo'-mah'-we*
Wah-num-che'-wah.—Band in Burney Valley.....	*Mo-des'-se*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES USED BY THE AT'-SOO-KĀ'-E

Burney Butte	Ah-po'-hah
Burney Valley	Oo'-kah-soo'-ĕ'
Dixie Valley	Op'-wah-de'-wah
Fall River Mills	Te-chow-e'-wah
Hat Creek	E-dits-te'-e
Lassen, Mt.	Per-roo'-e-ke'-nah
McGee and Crater Peaks	Bop'-ske
Pit River	Po'-mah-rah
Shasta, Mount	Wi'-ke

THE AP-WOO'-RO-KĀ'E TRIBE [1]

PLATES 24-27

The *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* or Dixie Valley tribe owned a considerable area immediately east of their near relative, the *At'-soo-kā'-e*, extending from the west side of Beaver Creek Valley, a mile or two east of Bald Mountain, easterly to Hayden Hill, and southeasterly to include Grasshopper Valley, Eagle Lake, and Willow Creek Valley or Basin, just over the ridge north of Susanville. The northern boundary, beginning on the west about a mile northeast of Bald Mountain, runs northeasterly, crossing Beaver Creek and the west arm of the south loop of Pit River to Muck Valley, whence it immediately recrosses Pit River (the eastern arm of the loop) and continues easterly in a nearly straight line for 15 miles to Hayden Hill. The east boundary, beginning at Hayden Hill, follows a southeasterly course along the low divide between Dry Valley and Grasshopper Valley and continues in the same general direction to the Fredonyer Mountains between Eagle Lake and Horse Lake, turning thence southward and following the divide east of Willow Creek Valley. The southern boundary follows the divide between the Susanville plain on the south and the valleys of Eagle Lake and Willow Creek on the north, continuing westerly along the same divide to the upper part of Pine Creek. The western boundary is the intertribal line already described as the eastern boundary of the *At'-soo-kā'-e*.

The territory of the *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* thus includes a very short stretch of Pit River (the southern part of the South Loop south of Muck Valley), the greater part of the valley of Beaver Creek, the whole of Horse Creek Valley, Dixie Valley, Grasshopper Valley, the

[1] The pronunciation of the last syllable of the name *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* is not perfectly clear. The terminal *e* is not distinctly uttered—as it is in the case of the *At-soo-kā'-e*. The word may be written *Ap-woo'-ro-kā''* (prolonging the ā sound) or *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*—as here adopted.

valleys of Eagle Lake and Willow Creek, and numerous volcanoes, craters and buttes. The area of the tribe therefore is considerably greater than that of the related *At'-soo-kā'-e*.

The country of the *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* lacks the continuous coniferous forests of the At'-soo-kā'-e. At the same time some of the higher ridges are forested with yellow pine [Ponderosa pine], but the greater part of the area is open rocky sagebrush country dotted with juniper and mountain mahogany, in places of sufficient size and abundance to form low open forests—always attractive and welcome to the traveler—here and there alternating with moist grassy valleys and little lakes. Besides these, is the large and beautiful body of water known as Eagle Lake, bordered on the east by a juniper-covered lava ridge, and on the west, at a little distance, by continuous coniferous forests that push north from the valuable timber lands of the *No-to-koï'-yo Midoo*.

In marked contrast, and beginning only 4 or 5 miles north of Eagle Lake, is the bare alkali flat known as Grasshopper Valley which, though only 10 miles in length by half that in width, is a pointed reminder of the extensive desert flats not far away.

The *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* are in contact with six tribes, namely: the related *At'-soo-kā'-e* on the west, the Fall River *Ă-choo'-mah'-we* on the northwest, the Big Valley *At-wum'-we* on the north, the *Ham-mah'-we* of Madeline Plains on the northeast, the *Northern Piute* on the east and southeast, the *Mi'doo No'-to-koï'-yo* on the south.

Former Villages of the Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e[1]

Ap'-wah-re'-wah.—In Dixie Valley; said to have been a large town. [Can it be another name for *Rats-ow'-we-ke?*]

Pits-ă-roo'-hoo (or *Pit-să-roo'-hoo*).—In Willow Creek Valley.

Ras-să-re'-wah.—On Beaver Creek.

Rats-ow'-we-ke.—On Indian Creek at east end of Dixie Valley, at foot of mountain ridge of same name. Principal village.

Sik-kah'-kek.—Another village on Beaver Creek.

[1] Harry Wilson, one of the head men of the Ap-woo'-ro-kāe, gave me the names of two villages on the Susanville side of Antelope Ridge, namely, *Nor'-ro-witch' hāch,* on or near present site of Susanville; and *Nor'-rah-chā'-e-che,* at south base of Antelope Ridge 5 or 6 miles northeast of Susanville. Another member of the tribe tells me that these villages belonged, not to his tribe, but to the Big Meadows tribe (*No-to-koï'-yo Midoo*) which probably is correct. I assume that Harry Wilson misunderstood my question.

NAMES USED BY THE AP-WOO'-RO-KĀ'E FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHER TRIBES

Related tribes:

Ahk-we'', Ah-koo-we'-e'.—Big Valley tribe.....[*At-wum'-we*]
Ah-pe-se', Ah-pis'-se-ye. Likely Valley tribe on upper South Fork Pit River.....[*Ham-mah'-we*]
Ah'-tsoo-kā'-e.—Hat Creek tribe.....[*At'-soo-kā'-e*]
Ap-woo'-roo-kā'e, Ap-poo'-ro-kā'' (*Ă-poo'-ro-kā'e*)
Ap-wah'-roo-kā'', Ap-wur'-roo-kā'e.—Their name for their own tribe.....[*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*]
As-stah-ke'-wah.—Hot Springs Valley tribe.....[*As-tah-ke-wi'-che*]
Po-mah-re'-ye.—Pit River tribe, next below Fall River Mills .....[*Il-mah'-we*]
Too'-e-tsow'-we (slurred *Te-tsow'-we*).—Fall River tribe .....[*A-choo'-mah'-we*]

Unrelated tribes:

Ah'-tsoo-hah-ne'-ye; Ah'-tsoo-hun'-ne .....[*Modok*]
Hen'-nah .....[*Piute*]
Mah'-nah-tse'-e; Mah'-nah'-tse .....[*Washoo*]
Pe'-kah-soo'-e; Te'-ke-soo-we.—Big Meadows tribe..[*No-to-koi'-yo Mi-doo*]
Te'-mow-we .....[*Nōs'-se* or *Yah'-nah*]

NAMES USED FOR THE AP-WOO'-RO-KĀ'E BY OTHER TRIBES

NAME	TRIBE USING NAME
Ah-mit'-at'-wum and Ah-mits'-che.—Band in Dixie Valley	*Mo-des'-se*
Ah-mitch'-e and Ah-mit'-se	*At-wum'-we, As-tah-ke-wi'-che,* and *Ham-mah'-we*
At'-to-maw'-wah.—Band in Grasshopper Valley	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
Choo-kā'-che.—Band on Beaver Creek	*Mo-des'-se*
Kaw-le'-wah and Ah-mit'-che	*A-choo'-mah'-we*
Wah'-doo-kā-e	*At'-soo-kā'-e*

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES USED BY THE AP-WOO'-ROO-KĀ'E

Bald Mt.	We-puk'-kah-me
Beaver Creek	Ko-too'-roo-si'
Davis Creek, Big	Ti'-yu mur-rā si'-te-ke
Davis Creek, Little	Wah-mo-pōwk'-noo-e
Big Valley	Ahk-woo'; Ah-ko-wah'
Crater Butte Lake, eight miles east-southeast of Poison Lake	Chā'-heu poo-wow'
Dixie Valley	Ap-wah-re'-wah
Dry Grass Valley, about 3 miles north of Poison Lake	Po-sĕ'-te
Dry Valley	Too'-ser-ritch'-e
Eagle Lake	At-sip sook-ă-de'; Ah-tsip soo'-kă-de'

Grasshopper Valley	Ak-we yu-bow
Hat Creek	At-soo-kā'-yah
Hayden Hill	Tsah-mā'-heu
Lassen, Mt.	Wi'-ko hin'-ki
Likely Valley, on Upper South Fork Pit River	Ah-pe-se'
Mountains between Dixie Valley and Big Valley	Ahk-wi-heu; Ahk-we'-ă-heu'
Muck Valley	Ah'-te-ke
Pit River (the main stream)	Po'-mah-rah
Pit River, Great South Loop between Muck Valley and Horse Creek	Jak-chah-se'
Poison Lake	Her-rup'-mah
Reservoir Valley	Too-loo-we'-too-ke
South Fork Pit River	Ham'-mah-de'-he
Willow Creek (east side Hayden Hill to Big Valley)	Tsah'-he-se
Willow Cr., east of Eagle Lake	Pe-cher'-ro-oo'
Willow Creek Mountain	Pe-cher'-rŏ ah-koo

ALPHABETIC LIST OF PIT RIVER TRIBES AND BANDS

NAME	LOCATION AND AUTHORITY
Ă-choo'-mah'-we (Ah-choo-mah'-we; Ah-choo-mah-we'-che; Ă-ju'-mah'-we)	Fall River tribe; their name for themselves; also used by Mo-des'-se and related tribes. Pronounced *A-ju'-mah-we* by the At-wum'-we and As-tah-ke-wi'-che. [*Adzuma'wi* Handbook, 1907, from Curtin MS., 1889; DeAngulo. 1926.] See also *Hā-wis-aht'-wum-we.*
Ah-doo-wah'-no-che	Modesse name for At'-soo-kā'-e. See At-too-wah'-noo-che.
Ah-koo-we'-e' (Ahk-koo'-we; Ahk-we'')	Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e and At-soo-kā'-e name for Big Valley At-wum'-we.
Ah-lahm'-se-ge	Northeastern band of Hā'-we-si'-doo, east of southern part of Goose Lake. Their name for themselves; used also by the At-wum'-we, As-tah-ke-wi'-che, Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ and Ham-mah'-we.
Ah-me'-che (Ah'-mits)	Mo-des'-se name for closely related band at 'The Cove' on Pit River.
Ah-mit'-che (Ah-mit'-se, Ah-mits'-che, Ah-mitch'-e, Ah-mit, and Ah'-mit at'-wum)	Variants of name applied to Dixie Valley Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e by all the Pit River tribes proper (Achoomah'-an Family).
Ah-pe'-dah-dā' (Yah-pe'-dah-dā')	Large At-wum'-we village on Ash Creek in the open flat of Big Valley 7 miles west of Adin. Ruling band.

Ah-pis-se'-ye (Ah-pe-se') ..... Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e name for Ham-mah'-we.

Ah-stah'-ke-wi'-che ..... See As-tah-ke-wi'-che.

Ă-ju'-mah-we ..... As-tah-ke-wi'-che and At-wum'-we pronunciation of Ă-choo'-mah'-we. Used also by members of other tribes.

Akʰowigi ..... Given by Dixon (1908) as At-soo-kā'-e name for Beaver Creek band [of Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e].

Ap'amadji ..... Given by Dixon (1908) as Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for Burney Valley band of At-soo-kā'-e. See *Wah'-num-che-wah.*

Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e ..... Dixie Valley tribe, extending to and including Eagle Lake; their name for themselves. [Name written *Apwaraki* by Kelsey MS., 1906; *Apwarukē'i* by Dixon, 1908.]

As'-tah-kah-we-zo' ..... Ham-mah'-we name for As-tah-ke-wi'-che.

As-tah-ke-wi'-che [1] (As-tah-re-wi'-se). Tribe in Canby (Hot Springs) Valley; their name for themselves (pronounced As-tah-re'-wi'-che). Called As-tah-ke'-watch, As'-tah-re'-wah and As'-tah-kah-we-zo' by the Ham-mah'-we; As-tah'-re-wi'-ge by the At-wum'-we; Ah-stah-ke-wi'-che by the Ă-choo'-mah'-we and slurred As-tah-ke'-wah (name of Hot Springs Val.) by neighboring tribes. *Astakiwi* of Kroeber, 1925.

A-tco-mâ-wi (Mallery, 1881) ..... See Ă-choo'-mah'-we.

At-soo-kā'-e (Ah'-tsoo-kā-e) ..... Hat Creek tribe; their name for themselves; used also by Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e. [Written *Atsugē'wi* by Dixon, 1905 and 1908; *Atsuge* by Mason, 1904, and by DeAngulo, 1926].

Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for Grasshopper

At'-to-maw'-wah ..... Valley band of Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

At-too-wah'-noo-che (At-too-an'-noo-che; slurred Ah'-wah-noo'-che) ... Mo-des'-se name for Hat Creek tribe (At-soo-kā'-e).

Atuami, A-tu-a-mih ..... See At-wum'-we.

At'-wum-chan'-ne (At-wam-chun'-ne) ..... Mo-des'-se name for Ham-mah'-we.

At-wum'-jen-ne ..... As-tah-ke-wi'-che name for Ham-mah'-we.

At-wum'-noo-che ..... Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for At-soo-kā'-e.

[1] Name written *Astakaywas* and *Astakywich* by Stephen Powers in 1874: *Es-ta-ke'-wach* by Powers in 1877; *Astaqke'wa* in Handbook Am. Inds. (after Curtin MS., 1889), 1907; *Astaghiwawi* by DeAngulo in 1926.

At-wum'-we ..... Big Valley tribe; their name for themselves; used also by As-tah-ke-wi'-che. [Written *A-tu-a'-mih* by Powers, 1877; *Atuami* by Kroeber, 1925.]

At-wum-zan'-ne and E-tah'-me ..... Ham-mah'-we names for At-wum'-we. [Written *Atwamzini* by DeAngulo, 1926.]

Bah'-bo^{ch}-e (Dah-bo^{ch}-e, or Tŭ-bŭ^{ch}-we) ..... Ham-mah'-we name for Ash Creek band of At-wum'-we. See Ko-sel-lat'-to-mah.

Big Valley Indians (Gatschet, 1890). See At-wum'-we.

Chah'-lahk-se ..... Hā-we-si'-doo village and band at west base of Warner Mts. about 11 miles northeast of Alturas.

Chah-wahs'-te' chan-ni-che ..... One of the Mo-des'-se names for E-tsah'-tah, the Goose Valley band of To-mal-lin'-che-moi'.

Chenoya (Chenoyana, Chunoi'yana, Teunoiyana) ..... Yah'-nah name for At-soo-kā'-e. Handbook 1907 from Curtin MS. 1885.

Choo-kā'-che ..... Mo-des'-se name for Beaver Creek band of Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e. See Ras-să-re'-wah and Sik-kah'-kek.

Chu-mâ'-wa ..... Given by Powers (1877) as tribe in Round Valley. The Round Valley referred to is just NE of Ādin, in the NE corner of Big Valley. It was occupied by the Se-te'-wah band of At-wum'-we. The Chu-mâ-wa is probably a rendering of Ju-mah'-we, a term sometimes applied to Pit River tribes.

Dah-bo^{ch}-e (or To-bŭ^{ch}-we) ..... Mo-des'-se name for Ash Creek band of At-wum'-we; called *Bah'-bo^{ch}-e* and *To-bŭ^{ch}-we* by the Ham-mah'-we; *De-baw'-kĕ-ĕ* by the As-tah-ke-wi'-che. See Ko-sel-lat'-to-mah.

Dal'-mo-mi'-che, Del'-mo-mi'-che; Tal'-mo-mi'-che (village, Del-mo'-mah, Tal-mo'-mah) ..... Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ village and band at Essex Hot Spring, 10 miles westerly from Alturas; westernmost band of Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ.

Dixie Valley tribe ..... See Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

Do-lu'-ko'-be or Tŭ-lok-ko'-be ..... Name of South Fork Pit River, often applied to the Ham-mah'-we.

Doo'-me-lit ..... See Too'-me-lit.

Eagle Lake Indians (Rebellion Records, 1897) ..... See Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

E-chat'-tah-we ..... Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for Goose Valley band of To'-mal-lin'-che-moi'.

E-poo'-de ..... Mo-des'-se name for closely related band on Montgomery Creek.

Es-ta-ke'-wach (Powers, 1877)..... See As-tah-ke-wi'-che.

E-tah'-me ..... One of the Ă-choo'-mah'-we and Ham-mah'-we names for Big Valley At-wum'-we; also used by Ă-choo'-mah'-we as nickname for Mo-des'-se.

E-tsah'-tah (E-tsah'-tah iss) ..... Mo-des'-se name for Goose Valley band of To-mal-lin'-che-moi'. See E-chah'-tah-we.

Had'-de-we'-we ..... See Hat'-te-we'-we.

Hah-dik'-yu'-we ..... See Hat-te-we'-we.

Hah-te'-wah ..... Given by Powers (1877) as Hot Springs Valley tribe [As-tah-ke-wi'-che]. See *Han-too'-che*.

Hamefcuttelies (Powers, 1874; Hamef-kut'-tel-li, Powers, 1877)..... See Ham'-mă-o-ket'-tal-le.

Ham-mah'-le-lah'-pe ..... Ko'-se-al-lek'-te village and band on Pine Creek near mouth of canyon where creek emerges from west base of Warren Peak. The territory of this band adjoins that of the Ham-mah'-we on the south and extends west to South Fork Pit River. Name used also by Ham-mah'-we.

Ham-mah'-we ..... Tribe from Likely Valley on South Fork Pit River to Madeline Plains; their name for themselves; used also by Mo-des'-se, At-wum'-we, As-tah-ke-wi'-che, and Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ. [Name written *Hu-mâ'-whi* by Stephen Powers in 1877. *Hamawi*, Kroeber, 1925.]

Ham'-mă-o-ket'-tal-le[1] ..... Mo-des'-se name for At-wum'-we of Big Valley.

Ham-mow-ēs' ..... One of the At-wum'-we names for Fall River Ă-choo'-mah'-we. [See also Ă-ju'-mah'-we.]

Han-too'-che (Han-too', Han-teu')..As-tah-ke-wi'-che band in Stone Coal Valley. Name used by Mo-des'-se for entire As-tah-ke-wi'-che tribe. *Han-tiwi*, Kroeber, 1925.

Hat Creeks; Hat Creek tribe..... See At-soo-kā'-e.

Hat'-mah (Too-hat-mah) ..... Cayton Valley band of Il-mah'-we; their own name; used also by Mo-des'-se and Ă-choo'-mah'-we.

Hat'-te-we'-we (Had'-de-we'-we, Hat'-te-we'-we es) ..... As-tah-ke-wi'-che and At-wum'-we name for Hat Creek At-soo-kā'-e. Called Hah'-dik'-yu'-we by the Ham-mah'-we. [Written *Hadi'wiwi* by DeAngulo, 1926.]

[1] Called Hamefcuttelies by Stephen Powers in 1874.

Hā-we-si'-doo (Hā-we-sā'-doo, Hā-we-si'-too) ..... Tribe from Goose Lake to northern end of Alturas plain; their name for themselves; used also by Ă-choo'-mah'-we, As-tah-ke-wi'-che, Ham-mah'-we and Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ.

Hā'-wis-aht'-wum-we ..... One of the names used by Mo-des'-se for Ă-choo'-mah'-we.

Ho-mā'-wet ..... Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ village and band at west base of Warner Range about 6 miles northnortheast of Alturas.

Hot Springs Indians (Gatschet, 1890) ..... See As-tah-ke-wi'-che.

Hu-mâ-whi (Powers, 1877; Powell, 1891) ..... See *Ham-mah'-we*.

Idjuigilum'idji ..... Given by Dixon (1908) as Ă-choo-mah'-we name for Beaver Creek band of Dixey Valley Indians [Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e]. Called Choo-kā'-che by the Mo-des'-se.

Il-mah'-we ..... Pit River tribe, from Pecks Bridge nearly to Fall River; their name for themselves; used also by the Mo-des'-se, Ă-choo'-mah'-we and At-wum'-we. Named from *Il-mah'*, their principal village.

Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ (Ko-sal-lek'-tah) .. Tribe occupying Alturus Plain from about 8 miles north to 6 miles south of Alturas; their name for themselves; used also by all related tribes from the *Mo-des'-se* to the *Ham-mah'-we*. They had at least 5 permanent (winter) villages. [Doubtless DeAngulo's *Qosalektawi* (1926), mentioned without locality.]

Kaw-le'-wah ..... Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for Dixie Valley Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

Ko-sel-lat'-to-mah ..... At-wum'-we band in Ash Creek Valley.

Kum' Mi'-dem ..... No-to-koi'-yo Midoo name for Pit River Tribes. *Kŏm'-maidŭm*, Handbook 1907 (from Dixon MS. 1904).

Lah'-lah-pis'-mah ..... Band of Mo-des'-se at Hot Springs on south side of Big Bend of Pit River, opposite Mo-dess', the ruling village, which was on the north side.

Made'qsi (Handbook 1910, from Curtin MS. 1889) ..... See Mo-des'-se.

Mah-pe'-dah-dā' ..... Il-mah'-we band at junction of Salmon Creek with Pit River.

Mah-dā'-se ..... One of the Ă-choo'-mah'-we pronunciations of Mo-des'-se, which see. Written *Madchse* by Kroeber, 1925.

Mă-too-tsă' ..... As-tah-ke-wi'-che name for Hă'-we-si'-doo band on west side of southern part of Goose Lake.

Mo-aht'-was (Mo-e-twas, Palmer 1855; Mo'atwash, Mu'atwash, Gatschet 1890) ..... Klamath name for Pit River Indians.

Mo-des'-se ..... Tribe at Big Bend Pit River; their name for themselves. Used also by neighboring tribes. Pronounced *Mah-dā'-se* by some of the *Ā-choo'-mah'-we*. [Written Made'qsi in *Handbook Am. Inds.*, 1910, from Curtin MS., 1889.] Named from Mo-dess', the ruling village.

Monctske (Russell, 1857) ..... Yah'nah name for Mo-des'-se.

Mu'atwash ..... See Mo-aht'-was.

Oo'-kah-soo-we (Oo'-kah-soo-we ah-di-ow'-te) ..... At-soo-kā'-e name for Burney Valley band of their own tribe. Called *Wah'-num-che'-wah* by the Mo-des-se.

Oo-le'-moo-me ..... Mo-des'-se name for their village at Hot Spring on south side Pit River at Big Bend.

Oo'-we-che'-nah ..... At-soo-kā'-e name for Goose Valley band of To-mal-lin'-che-moi'. [See also E-tsah'-tah-iss.]

Palaihnih or Palaiks ..... Name used by Horatio Hale for Pit River tribes collectively (Ethnog. Wilkes Expd. 218, 569, 1846) and adopted by Gallatin, 1848; Latham, 1850; Berghaus, 1852; Eastman (map), 1852; Ludewig, 1858; Bancroft, 1875; Gatschet, 1877; Powell, 1891.

Pikas (Hutchings, 1857) ..... Given as Indian Valley name for Pit River Indians. Probably an error. The Indian Valley Indians are *No-to-koi'-yo Midoo*.

Pat'-yu-lo'-mit ..... Ham-mah'-we name for their bands in West Creek and Jess Valleys.

Pit Rivers ..... Common name for Pit River tribes.

Po-mah-de'-he (Po-mah-re'-he, Po-mah-re'-ye) ..... At-soo-kā'-e and Ap-woo'-ro-kāe name for Mo-des'-se and Il-mah'-we. Written *Pomar'ii* by Dixon (1908).

Poo'-e-choos (Poo'-e-soos') ..... Name, meaning 'easterners,' applied loosely by Wintoon to tribes east of themselves; often referring to Yah'-nah and Pit Rivers collectively. Variously written, as *Pu'-i-su, Pu'-su, Pu'-shush*, and other forms.

Qosalektawi ..... Achoma'wan 'group' mentioned without locality by de Angulo, 1926. Obviously Ko'-se-al-lek'-te, which see.

Se-te'-wah ..... At-wum'-we band in Round Valley, NE of Adin.

Tah'-sah ..... Mo-des'-se village on south side Pit River near Rope Ferry, ½ mile east of Hot Spring at Big Bend.

Tah'-wahn-noo-che ..... Slurred form of At-too-wah'-noo-che, the Mo-des'-se name for the Hat Creek At-soo-kā'-e. [See also Too'-e-tsow'-we.]

Tal'-mo-mi'-che ..... See Del'-mo-mi'-che.

Tcuno'iyana ..... See Chenoya.

Te-tsow'-we (Te'-chow-we) ..... Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e and At-soo-kā'-e name for Fall River Ă-choo'-mah'-we. Also called Too'-e-tsow'-we by the Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.

To-ah-no'-che ..... Ă-choo'-mah'-we name for Hat Creek At'-soo-kā'-e. [See also Tah'-wahn-noo-che.]

To-bŭ^{ch}-we (Bah-bo^{ch}-e or Dah-bo^{ch}-we) ..... Ham-mah'-we name for Ash Creek band of At-wum'-we. Called *Dah-bō^{ch}-e* by the Mo-des'-se.

To-mal-lin'-che-moi' ..... Tribe on Pit River between Mo-des'-se and Il-mah'-we. Their own name; used also by Mo-des'-se.

Too'-e-tsow'-we (Too'-e-chow'-we, Te'-tsow-we) ..... Ap-woo'-ro-kāe and At-soo-kā'-e name for Fall River Ă-choo'-mah'-we.

Too-hat'-mah (slurred, Hat'-mah) .. Cayton Valley band of Il-mah'-we; their name for themselves; used also by Mo-des'-se and Ă-choo'-mah'-we.

Too'-me-lit (Doo'-me-lit) ..... Ko'-se-al-lek'-tĕ village and band about 3 miles southwest of Alturas.

To-tā'-o-me and Too-tā'-o-mal'-le ... Mo-des'-se name for At-wum'-we of Big Valley.

Tuqte'umi ..... Il-mah'-we name for At-wum'-we (Handbook 1907, from Curtin MS., 1889).

Wah'-doo-kā-e ..... At-soo-kā'-e name for Dixie Valley Ap-woo'-ro-kāe.

Wah'-num che-wi'-che ..... Mo-des'-se name for Burney Valley band of At-soo-kā'-e. See Oo'-kah-soo-we.

Wamarī'i ..... Given by Dixon (1908) as At-soo-kā'-e name for Burney Valley band. See Wah'-num-che-wi'-che.

Wen'-ne-hah'-le ..... Il-mah'-we village and band at falls in canyon of Pit River 3 miles below Fall River mouth.

Yah-pe'-dah-da' ..... See Ah-pe'-dah-dā'.
Yah'-ho-re'-choo'-ish ..... One of the Shaste names for Pit River Indians.
Yuca's [error for Yukes] ..... Name, meaning enemies, given by Lieut. Edward Russell and Col. G. Wright in 1853 (1857) for Pit River Indians.

NAMES USED FOR PIT RIVER TRIBES (COLLECTIVELY) BY UNRELATED TRIBES

The Klamath (Lakes) tribe call the Pit River Indians.. Mo-aht'-was
The Northern Piute (Fort Bidwell) tribe call the Pit River Indians ..... Ish'-she show'-we
The No-to-koi'-yo tribe call the Pit River Indians..... Kum'-mi'-dem
The Shaste tribe call the Pit River Indians..... Oo'-chah-hah-roo chah'-wish and Yah'-ho-re' choo'ish
The Wintoon tribe call the Pit River Indians..... Poo'-e-soos'
The Yah'-nah or Nos'-se tribe call the Pit River Indians. Chun-noi' yah'-nah

NAMES USED BY PIT RIVER TRIBES FOR UNRELATED TRIBES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

NAME USED	TRIBE USING NAME	TRIBE TO WHICH NAME IS APPLIED
Ah-lah'-me (Al-lah'-me).	*Mo-des'-se, A-choo'-mah'-we* and *As-tah-ke-wī'-che.*	Klamath Lakes tribe.
Ah-poo'-e (Ā-poo'-e). [See also *Hen'-nah.*]	*Mo-des'-se, A-choo'-mah'-we, At-wum'-we, As'-tah-ke-wī'-che, Ham-mah'-we.*	Northern Piute.
Ah-tah'-me-kah'-me. [See also *Pas-sā'-put-che, Te-sī'-che* and *Te'-mow'-we.*].	*Mo-des'-se.*	Yah'-nah or Nōs'-se.
Ah-tsoo-hen'-ne-ye' (Ah-tsoo-hah-ne'-ye, Ah-tsoo-hun'-ne).	*At'-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.*	Modok.
Ā-te'.	*Mo-des'-se.*	O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo'.
Bā-kah'-mah'-le (Pah'-kĕ-mah-le; Pah-rah'-mah-le). [See also *Pah-kah'-mah'-le, Bug-gah'-mah-le* and *Kā-bā'-mah'-le*].	*Mo-des'-se.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo
Bug-gah'-mah-le and *Puk-kah'-mah.*	*A-choo'-mah'-we.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Che-yu'-wit.	*Mo-des'-se.*	Tribe on Squaw Creek; may be band of O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo'.
Ek-pe'-me (E^{ch}-pe'-me).	*A-choo-mah'-we, At-wum'-we* and *Mo-des'-se.*	Northern Wintoon.

Hă-wis-se-kahs'-te.	*Mo-des'-se.*	Trinity River Wintoon.
Hen'-nah.	*At'-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.*	Northern Piute.
Kă-bă'-mah'-le, Kah-bah'-mah'-le and *Păkah'-mah'-le.* [See also *Bă-kah-mah'-le.*]	*At-wum'-we* and *Astah-ke-wī'-che.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Loo'-too-ah'-me (*Loot-wah'-me*), *Loo'-too-am'-me.*	*A-choo'-mah'-we, At-wum'-we, Mo-des'-se, As-tah-ke-wi'-che* and *Ham-mah'-we.*	Modok or Modok-Klamath collectively
Mah-nah-tse'-e.	*Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.*	Wash'-shoo.
Ok-pis-se'.	*At-soo-kā'-e.*	Wash'-shoo.
O-se'-low-wit.	*Mo-des'-se.*	*Wi-dal'-pom* band of Northern Wintoon.
Pah-kah'-mah-le', Pah'-kĕ-mah-le, Pah-rah'-mah-le. [See also *Bă-kah'-mah'-le, Bug-gah'-mah-le, Kă-bă'-mah'-le* and *Puk-kah'-mah.*].	*Ham-mah'-we* and *Mo-des'-se.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Pas-să'-put-che. [See also *Te'-si-che.*]	*Mo-des'-se.*	Yah'-nah or Nōs'-se.
Pe'-kah-soo'-e.	*At-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Puk-kah'-mah and *Bug-gah'-mah-le.*	*A-choo'-mah'-we.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Sas'-te'-che (*Shas'-te'-che*).	*A-choo'-mah'-we* and *Mo-des'-se.*	Sas'-te (Shas'-te) and O-kwahn'-noo-tsoo'.
Te'-ke-soo-we.	*Ap-woo'-ro-kāe.*	No'-to-koi'-yo Midoo.
Te'-mow-we.	*At'-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e.*	Yah'-nah or Nōs'-se.
Te'-si-che.	*A-choo'-mah'-we, At-wum'-we* and *Mo-des'-se.*	Yah'-nah or Nōs'-se.

WORD BORROWINGS FROM WESTERN SHOSHONEAN TRIBES BY THE AT-SOO-KĀ-E AND AP-WOO'-RO-KĀE

It will be observed that the suffix '*ōb*' is employed by the *At-soo-kā'-e* and *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* to denote that the words to which it is attached are names of plants (see Vocabularies, pp. 10 and 11). The term is borrowed from certain western Shoshonean dialects in which, similarly, it follows the specific names of many of the trees, bushes and other forms of plant life.

And it is still more surprising to note that among the various Shoshonean tribes certain words that by chance or otherwise bear

the closest likeness to those in the *Atsookā'-an* languages occur, *not* in the nearby *Northern Piute*, but in the vocabularies of the geographically remote *Monache* tribes of the western slope of the southern Sierra Nevada, notably the *Em'-tim-bitch* and *Wuk-sā'-che*. This is shown by the following couplets:

	EM'-TIM-BITCH OR WUK-SĂ-CHE OR BOTH	A-SOO-KĀ-E OR AP-WOO'-RO-KĀE OR BOTH
Redbud	Kar-rah'-tah ōb	Tah-kah-kah ōb
Wild Plum	Pah-too ōb	Paht-kōb
Elder	Hoo-boo ōb	Ko-bah ōb
Acorn	Tik'-ki	Tah'-ke
Nuthatch	Kah'-dah-kah'-dā	Kah'-rah-kah-rah'
Small Rabbit (Cottontail or Brush Rabbit)	Tah-bo'-che	Dā-buk'-ke
Now	Man'-ne-kŭ	Ken'-ne-kah
Teeth	Tow'-wah	Tsow'
Dry hide	Poo-hoo	Poo'-doo

NAMES GIVEN BY JA-MUL

Names for Pit River and neighboring tribes occurring in the mythological history of the *Mo-des'-se*—names said to have been given many thousands of years ago by *Jā'-mul*, the old Coyote-man deity:

Ah-lah'-me ..... Klamath tribe
Ah-poo'-e ..... Northern Piute
Ah-tum'-me-kah'-me ..... Tribes of Sacramento Valley
Bă-kah-mah'-le ..... Tribe south of Mt. Lassen [No-to-koi'-yo]
Ek-pe'-me ..... McCloud River Wintoon
Hā'-wis-se-kas'-te ..... Trinity River Wintoon
Il-lo-wah'-me ..... Tribes of northwestern California (collectively)
Il-mah'-we ..... Pit River tribes (collectively)
It-te-pah'-tah-me e-kah ..... Yah'-nah of Round Mt. Region
Loo-too-ah'-me ..... Modok tribe
Sas'-te'-che ..... Shaste tribe

ILLUSTRATIONS

The photographs reproduced on Plate 6 were taken by Zenaida Merriam; all others by C. Hart Merriam.

PLATE 1. Big Bend of Pit River, Shasta County, from *Lah'-lah-pis'-mah* Hot Spring on south side of river. Looking down stream (westerly). Headquarters of the *Mo-des'-se* tribe.

PLATE 2. *Mo-des'-se* man and wife. Man, *Istet Woiche*, better known as William Hulsey. Big Bend, Pit River.

PLATE 3. *Mo-des'-se* man and wife. Man, *Istet Woiche*, better known as William Hulsey. Big Bend, Pit River. Full face front view.

PLATE 4. *Mo-des'-se* woman. Mrs. Walter Moody and daughters. The daughters are half Yah'-nah, the father, Walter Moody of Montgomery Creek, being a Yah'-nah.

PLATE 5. Burney Falls in Burney Creek Canyon, Shasta County. Territory of the *Il-mah'-we* tribe.

PLATE 6. Pit River Canyon about three miles below junction of Fall River. Territory of the *Il-mah'-we* tribe.

Fig. 1. The Falls, 3 miles below Fall River Mills.

Fig. 2. The Canyon just above the Falls.

PLATE 7. *Il-mah'-we* man. John Carmony of Cayton Valley, Shasta County.

PLATE 8. Fall River Valley, Shasta County, California. Territory of *A-choo'-mah'-we* tribe.

Fig. 1. Big Spring at head of Fall River. There are several of these huge springs.

Fig. 2. Fall River Valley. Looking west from near Glenburn, showing the flat open valley bordered by ponderosa pines.

PLATE 9. Big Valley, on line between Modoc and Lassen Counties. Territory of the *At-wum'-we* tribe. Showing level sagebrush plain. One of our camps in foreground.

PLATE 10. *At-wum'-we* men. Near Lookout, Big Valley, Modoc County. Chief Harry George (right); Billy Quinn (left).

PLATE 11. *At-wum'-we* women. Near former village of *Ah-pe'-dah-dā'*. Big Valley, Modoc County, California.

PLATE 12. *At-wum'-we* tribe. Frames of individual sweathouses, called *Tem'-mah-kah'-me*. Big Valley, Modoc County. The stones to be heated may be seen inside the frame.

PLATE 13. Eastern part of Hot Springs Valley between Canby and Alturas. Showing in background *O-pah'-wah Butte*, formerly known as Rattlesnake Butte (and still earlier as Centerville Butte). Eastern limit of territory of *As-tah-ke-wi'-che* tribe.

PLATE 14. *As-tah-ke-wi'-che* man. Sam Spring, at his home in Hot Springs or Canby Valley, Modoc County.

PLATE 15. *As-tah-ke-wi'-che* man. Robin Spring, at his home in Hot Springs or Canby Valley, Modoc County.

PLATE 16. West slope of Cedar Pass, Warner Range, Modoc County. Territory of Ho-mah'-wet band of *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* tribe. The Warner Mountains are the divide between the *Achomawan* tribes on the west and the Northern Piute on the east.

PLATE 17. *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* man. Sam Steel, Alturas, Modoc County.

PLATE 18. Typical lava flow in sagebrush desert east of Madeline Plains, Lassen County. Territory of *Ham-mah'-we* tribe.

PLATE 19. *Ham-mah'-we* man. Jack Williams, Chief. Likely Valley, South Fork Pit River, Modoc County.

PLATE 20. *Ham-mah'-we* man. Old Pete, Likely Valley, South Fork Pit River, Modoc County.

PLATE 21. *Ham-mah'-we* woman. Old Sally and her shack. Likely Valley Rancheria.

PLATE 22. Dense coniferous forest near Burney, on east side of northern Sierra Nevada, Shasta County, California. Territory of *At-soo-kā'-e* tribe.

PLATE 23. *At-soo-kā'-e* family, Hat Creek, Shasta County.

PLATE 24. Lava dike about seven miles northwest of Grasshopper Valley, Lassen County. Territory of *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* tribe.

PLATE 25. *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e*. Dixie Valley tribe, Robert Rivis and wife.

PLATE 26. *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* man. Robert Rivis. Front and profile views. Note round head—extreme brachycephalic type.

PLATE 27. *Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e* woman. Dixie Valley tribe. Mrs. Robert Rivis. Front and side views.

Big Bend of Pit River, Shasta County, California. Photo from *Lah'-lah-pis'-mah* Hot Spring on south side of river. Headquarters of *Mo-des'-se* tribe.

Istet Woiche and wife. *Mo-des'-se* tribe. Big Bend Pit River, Shasta County, California.

Mo-des'-se man and wife. Istet Woiche, leader of tribe. Big Bend Pit River, Shasta County, California.

Mo-des'-se woman, Mrs. Walter Moody, and daughters. The girls are only half *Mo-des'-se*, their father being a *Yah'-nah*—Walter Moody, of Montgomery Creek, Shasta County, California.

Burney Falls, Burney Creek Canyon, Shasta County, California. Territory of the *Il-mah'-we* tribe.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Pit River Canyon below Fall River Mouth.

Fig. 1. Falls 3 miles below Fall River Mills.
Fig. 2. The Canyon, just above the Falls.

Il-mah'-tee man, John Carmony, Cayton Valley band (*Too-hat'-mah*).

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Fall River Valley, Shasta County, California. Territory of *Ä-choo'-mah'-we* tribe.

Fig. 1. Big Spring, head of Fall River.
Fig. 2. The flat open valley bordered with Ponderosa pines, looking westerly from near Glenburn.

Big Valley on border where Lassen and Modoc counties meet—a broad flat sagebrush plain. One of our camps in foreground. Territory of *At-wum'-we* tribe.

Ai-wum'-we men. Chief, Harry George (right); Billy Quinn (left). Big Valley, Modoc County, California, near old Indian village *Ah-pe'-dah-dā'*.

Women of *At-wum'-we* tribe near former village of *Ah-pe'-dah-dā'*. Big Valley, Modoc County, California.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Frames of Individual Sweathouses (*Tcm'-mah-kah'-mc*) of the *At-wum'-wc* tribe. Big Valley, Modoc County, California.

Fig. 1. Near Lookout.
Fig. 2. Near *Ah-pc'-dah-dā'*.

Eastern part of Hot Springs Valley. Eastern limit of territory of the *As-tah-ke-wi'-che* tribe. The conical hill in background is *O-pah'-wah* Butte, also known as Rattlesnake Butte, and in early days as Centerville Butte.

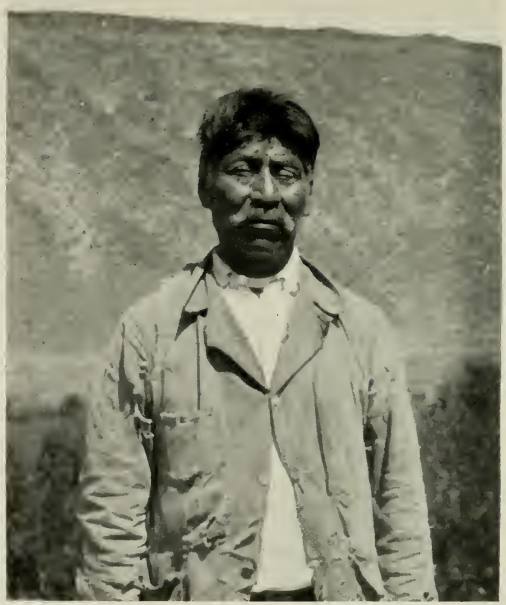
As-tah-ke-wi'-che man, Sam Spring, at his home in Hot Springs or Canby Valley, Modoc County, California.

As-tah-ke-wi'-che man. Robin Spring. Hot Springs or Canby Valley, Modoc County, California.

West slope of Cedar Pass, Warner Range, Modoc County, California. Territory of *Ko'-se-al-lek'-te* tribe. This Range is the divide between the *Achomawan* tribes on the west and the Northern Piute on the east.

Ko'-se-al-lek'-te man, Sam Steel. Alturas, Modoc County, California.

Typical lava flow in sagebrush desert on east side of Madeline Plains, Lassen County, California.
Territory of *Ham-mah'-we* tribe.



Ham-mah'-we man, Chief, Jack Williams. Likely Valley, South Fork Pit River, Modoc County, California.

Ham-mah'-we man, Old Pete. Likely Valley, South Fork Pit River, Modoc County, California.

Ham-mah'-we woman. Old Sally at her home, Likely Valley Rancheria, South Fork Pit River, Modoc County, California.

Coniferous forest near Burney, Shasta County, California. Territory of the *At-soo-kā'-e* tribe.

At-soo-kā'-e family. Hat Creek, Shasta County, California.

Lava dike and scattered Ponderosa pines about 7 miles north-northwest of the desert flat known as Grasshopper Valley. Lassen County, California. Territory of the *Ap-woo'-ro-kä'e* tribe.

Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e tribe (Dixie Valley tribe). Robert Rivis and wife.

Ap-woo'-ro-kā'e man, Robert Rivis. Dixie Valley tribe. Note the round head—extreme brachycephalic type.

Ap-woo'-ro-kā'c woman, Mrs. Robert Rivis. Dixie Valley tribe.