DORSEY, JAMES OWEN


Includes: parts of text of published article; lists of villages and gentes in vicinity of Siletz Agency (some appear to tally with published lists and some do not); misc. notes; sketch maps and diagrams as follows: "Diagram of the principal streams in the priscan habitats of the Siletz Tribes" (published); sketch of Takelma localities (?) (1 p. on cardboard); "Map, showing Athapaskan villages in Oregon and California, according to a Naltůnnetůnne, Alex Ross, Siletz Agency, Oregon, Oct., 1884 (localities numbered in black ink and these numbers canceled and corrected in red; keyed to which numbered list?); "Map drawn according to directions of E'-ne-a'-ti, a Tututunne, by J. Owen Dorsey, Siletz Agency, Oregon, Sept. 1884" (localities numbered; 4-p. key apparently goes with this); sketch of Rogue River and tributaries, marked with a few ethnic localities; sketch of Curry, Josephine, and Jackson Cos., showing streams; sketch of southern Ore. and northern Calif. (Localities numbered; numbers all canceled; keyed to which list?).
Names of Village s. Tutu dialect.

Tceme tunne, People on the bank or coast of the ocean.

Tcet-lei-i-ye tunne, Named after a rock that burst.

Tutu, or Tutu tunne, People close to the water. Named after a Mtn. that was Tutu, not on the coast but a short distance from it.

Na-kut-qai tunne, People of the Upper village (of the next one above

Ce-tcun tunne, P. at foot of the big rock.

Mi-ko-no tunne (Mi-kwu-nu tunne), P. among the white clover roots.

Ta-rxe-li-i-tce tunne, P. at the mouth of a small stream. In the Naltunnetunne dialect, T'a-rxi-li i-tcet, At the mouth of the stream called, T'a-rxi-li.

Kus-ce tunne, P. where the bowwood abounds.

E-ta-a-tcla tunne, P. opposite at the cove.
Names of villages, in Tutu dialect.

Ev. Tutu tunne, P. by the R. shore! P. close to the water, named after a Mtn. on Rogue R., back from the coast!


Ev. Mikono tunne, P. by the land along the R. D. - P. among the white clover roots.

Ev. Tceme tunne, P. by the mossy water! D. - P. on the bank or coast of the ocean.

Ev. Ev. I-a-cu-we tunne, P. by the Mossy swamp! D. Same as Tcemetunne.

Ev. Kwa-tum-a-ti tene, (Kwatame tunne), P. by the Little Creek. 

Ev. Sik-ses-tene, P. by the far north country.

Both are really the Sixes or Kwatame tunne. P. on the gulf.
Villages beginning at Ch. S., in New Cal.

Ta-tha' tiitnee (59 R. map, 87 G. 36 map), Ta-ta-tun of Powers.
E-ten-let (99 R, 36 G. 8), prob. Tolowa Powers
A-la-a-Kii-ti (119 R, 35 G. 8), Yor-kick-sets of Powers
Qo-o-quit tiitnee (129 R) Smith's village at mouth
Qo-o-oot tiitnee (E) (149 R) n. n.
9 Chetco villages, Té-ti, or Té-ti tiitnee (15-25 R)
Nat'kunee' tiitnee (24-17 R) "People among mushrooms"
Qa-inama ito' tiitnee (25 G. 8) (All were killed) but 2 boys. me from
"Pietz River" (26-6 R)
Pa-wet tiitnee tiitnee (P. when passed)
(27 R)
Té-ti' tiitnee (Produce the road is at the beach)
Ém-it' tiitnee (Produce of a plateau) (25 G. 8, 31 R. 2) near
Nat'kunee' (on a level prairie) or Nat'kunee' tiitnee R. 1.2 miles.
Ém-it' tiitnee (24 G. 8 R + 26 G. 8).
Té-ti' let'tam tiitnee (Pamper large rocks) on Nat'kunee' R. 1.2 miles.
(33 R + 27 G. 8)

Jushtú' Té-ti, Té-ti' tiitnee, Té-ti' tiitnee (gang of ocean Canada)
Té-ti' let'tam tiitnee (Large after a buried rock) 37 R, 2 G. 8
Té-ti' tiitnee, Té-ti' tiitnee, 'Pol. (18 rate) 3.2 miles. naming after a
mini on M. de. Rapun.
30 G. 8, 38 R. 2

41 G. 8, 199 R. 2 North, a tiitnee (At the village above)
50 R. 141 R. 2 Et-tam tiitnee (P. of very large rock)
41 R. 1" North tiitnee (E) Pamper white-covered rocks
(Niki-nerne tiitnee, their own name)
42 R,7 E; Ta-rxe-li i-teč' tunné, P. at mouth of a small stream (Tarkel).
43 R,8 E; Xe-c' ec' tunné, P. where yew trees abound.
44 R,9 E; Ta-atp'a tunné, P. at the Cove.
45 R,10 E; Ta-g'o tunné, P. on the prairie sloping gently to the river.
46 E; G'é-qát tunné (E; K), P. at the smooth rock. In place of this, R gave Ta-teč' qát tunné, (a Chasta Costa people), but both were Chasta Costa villages.

12 E; wanting on R; Ké-lút-li tunné, P. at the Forks of the stream, a Chasta Costa village at the junction of Rogue R. and a branch called, E-né-ti by the Chasta Costa men.
13 E; 1 Ch.C; Ta-teč' qát tunné (E), Ta-teč' k'qát tunné (K), Plateau P.

a Chasta Costa village.
14 E; 18 Ch.C; Ta-sun-ma tunné, P. among Big Acorns (Chasta Costa p.)
15 E; 7 Ch.C; Tce-tút tunné, P. where the road crosses a stream (Ch.C)
16 E; Sén-sél tunné, P. using salmon weirs (Takala people)
17 E; Ti-sat tunné, meaning not gained.
18 E; Tun-ča tunné, meaning not gained; prob. a Ch.C. people.

19 E; 49 R; Yu-ki-teč' tunné, P. at the mouth of the river; "Euchre".
20 E; 50 R; Kwá-stal tunné, P. eating muscles.
21 E; 52 R; Kál-teč' rxe-e tunné, P. on a point of land extending far into the ocean, Port Orford village.
22 E; 53 R; Kos-o-teč', meaning not gained. Just north of this was,
23 E; 54 R; Kwa-ta-mi, or Kwá-ta-me tunné, People on the Gulf, or, Sixes Creek.
24 E; 57 R; Na-qu-mi tunné, P. on the Nagu River, at the mouth of Coquille R, opp. the Mulluk; they too may have been Kusan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naltunne Dialect</th>
<th>Smith R. Dialect</th>
<th>Chetco Dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Dyu'n-xarin-me (A.R.)</td>
<td>Dyu'n-xarin-me (A.R.)</td>
<td>Kaldurq-ni me-ne t'ine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Ta-ti'wút-me</td>
<td>Ta-ti' té-ne</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tú-xesl' tsa-t'in</td>
<td>3 Ta-késle' tsa té-ne</td>
<td>3 Ta-késle' t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gk'tué-mé</td>
<td>4 Gk'tué-mé-nee</td>
<td>4 Tsoís-me' t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ta-tqal'qum (A.R.)</td>
<td>5 Ta-á t'énne</td>
<td>5 Ta-tqal'qum t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ta-tqal'qum (A.R.)</td>
<td>5 Ta-á t'énne</td>
<td>5 Ta-tqal'qum t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutu</td>
<td>Naltunne</td>
<td>Smith R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mëstágl-t'ín</td>
<td>Mëstágl-t'ín</td>
<td>6 Mëtágl t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Ta-tin' t'ín</td>
<td>Ta-tin' t'ín</td>
<td>7 Tkal-wa'máte-kuc t'énne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Ta-xi'na'á-t'ín</td>
<td>8 Ta-xi'na'á-t'ín</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Tec's-gan' me,</td>
<td>9 E-t'cu-lit</td>
<td>9 E-t'cu-lit t'ainne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tec's-gltic' tín</td>
<td>10 Tec's-gltic' tín</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutti</td>
<td>Kalk</td>
<td>Smith R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-ta-a-Küt'li&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;A-ta-a-Küt'&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Ni-yuń-ta Ke-te tene&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qo-on'quń témne</td>
<td>Qukwíni-kwúń</td>
<td>Qa'am-o' tene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith P. Indians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qo'-la témne</td>
<td>Qo'-la témne</td>
<td>14 Qwá'-sa-a-tun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitve or Tó-té ges'ta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitve or Tó-té ges'ta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Tó-tará téné</td>
<td>on south side of Chitve &amp; at mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Ght-Ca-xin'-li-tém</td>
<td>a village on the upper part of the stream Ná-yuńt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Tó-tará ném-ne</td>
<td>at mouth of river, on north side</td>
<td>Baldwin Fairchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Nu'yuńt-Tcul tém</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Qukwíni-kwúń</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Tra'cu-gas-li-tém</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Se tá'gu-tém</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sís' gas-li-tém</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Na'-kat-tgu'-me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Nallimné ānne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Nallimné ānne</td>
<td>24 ditto</td>
<td>24 Nallimné ānne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Qat-ña-na-i-tens ānne</td>
<td>25-Mun-kē-tum, or Qe-e xiká</td>
<td>25-Mun-kē-tum, or Qe-e xiká</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 20 miles north of 24</td>
<td>26 Qewi-clum né ānne</td>
<td>26 Qewi-clum né ānne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qewi-clum né ānne</td>
<td>27 A-te-ne-tum (extended)</td>
<td>27 A-te-ne-tum (extended)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 25 miles north of 25</td>
<td>28 Tse-tut thuné</td>
<td>28 Tse-tut thuné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tse-tut thuné</td>
<td>29 S-ups-mé-mé</td>
<td>29 S-ups-mé-mé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tse-tut thuné</td>
<td>30 S-ups-tegl-ī-tum</td>
<td>30 S-ups-tegl-ī-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tse-tut thuné</td>
<td>31 E-ni thuné</td>
<td>31 E-ni thuné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 E-ni thuné</td>
<td>32 Na-tegl-ī-thuné</td>
<td>32 Na-tegl-ī-thuné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Na-tegl-ī-thuné</td>
<td>33 Tewi-clum né ānne</td>
<td>33 Tewi-clum né ānne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Tewi-clum né ānne</td>
<td>34 Tse-tin-tin (gen's of Alex Roed mother's father)</td>
<td>34 Tse-tin-tin (gen's of Alex Roed mother's father)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Tse-tin-tin (gen's of Alex Roed mother's father)</td>
<td>35 Te-né or Te-né thuné</td>
<td>35 Te-né or Te-né thuné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Te-né or Te-né thuné</td>
<td>&quot;Joshua&quot; gens</td>
<td>&quot;Joshua&quot; gens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Na·Teu·ma·tüm (ancient village)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ta·Xi·li·li·tümne or Te·Tél·les·ye·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Tutu or Tutu·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Na·Kut·qai·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Se·Te·ni·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mi·Kwú·nuy·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ta·Xi·li·li·itcet (name of a stream) at the mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Kwú·s·se·tüm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>E·ta·a·tqút</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Ta·Xi·t·Eglo·tümne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Qiú·e·Teu·ta'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Te·St·hi·tüm (Alex Ross does not know the names of villages above this. Except one just above 47.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is Gégé·qút·tümne (Ene·ddi and Ki·sa) but Ta·Ci·qúrit·tümne (Alex Ross)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Tuttu</th>
<th>Nal'túnne-túnne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 48 Kwi s-git quit (&quot;Ratfell dug,&quot; re.) or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ K'go-tèt-me tse-è-tut-túnné, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Nul-tèw-ma-túnné túnne, People in a land fell of timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Yu! Kwi-te (túnne), or Euchres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-aq-l'qun túnne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kgu quî-èt-Ètunne (People where good grass is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-aq-l'qun túnne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kgu quî-èt-Ètunne (People where good grass is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-aq-l'qun túnne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Ksuq-tèw-muq-lúnné túnne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-qae-téet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-qae-téet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Kurús-qae-téet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-te-Ètunne or Na-te-lúnné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-te-Ètunne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Ni-lúnné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Ni-lúnné</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Na-su-mi (Above these on the Coquille R.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57 Na'-gu-mi (at the mouth of the Coquille R., south side, opposite the Mullick)
Villages or Gentes of the Ta-kēl-ma or Upper Rogue River Indians.

They were above the Chasta Costa villages.

✓ 1 Se-čəl'tūnnē (nearest the Chasta Costa),
✓ 2 Ta-l-ma-mi-tce,
✓ 3 Sōs-ti-ku'-stun (distinct from Chasta Costa or Ci-stā kqwu-stā),
✓ 4 Ya-si-tūn, ten miles above this was
✓ 5 Na-ki-la
✓ 6 Se-wa-agl-tcu-tūn,
✓ 7 Ha-kuc-tūn,
✓ 8 Ckac-tūn (above this was Leaf Creek)

Leaf Creek

Taltuctun or Galice Creek was above Leaf Creek.

✓ 9 K'ac-ta-tō
✓ 10 Yuc-la-li, Coyote people,
✓ 11 K'go-tai-me (Hugh's mother's gens).
✓ 12 Skanowęgl tūnnē,
✓ 13 Ta-lo tūnne (Hugh's gens) Evans Creek was on the opposite of the river, between Skanowęgl tūnne and Talo tūnne.
✓ 14 Tgo-wa-tce, near Deep Rock, the gens of Evans Bill's father.
✓ 15 Hu-de-nit'at, at the forks of Rogue River and Applegate Creek. The gens of Evans Bill's mother.
✓ 16 Sal-wa-'qā, the Illinois Valley People, John Punzie's gens.
✓ 17 Tūl-sul-sun, John Punzie's mother's gens.
Village Adornments of the Ta-kel-ma, or Upper Rogue River
villages or gentes of the Upper Coquille or Mi-ci'-kwüt-me-tūnne (distinct from the Lower Coquille or Mullūk).

1. Tlqūn-qas tūnne (above the Mullūk, and below Coquille City, Ore.)
2. Tgi'-nat-i-li tūnne, People at the Forks (at Coquille City)
3. Tqweq tūnne,
4. Gîtc'a-xi'-li-i tūnne, People away from the Forks-
5. Na-qī-tūn tūnne, People at the two roads,
6. Se-qüc'-tūn tūnne, People at the big rocks,
7. Tcūn-tca'-tā-a tūnne, People by the large fallen tree,
8. Tūl-wut-me, or, Tūl-wut-me' tūnne, People on the open prairie,
9. K'çu-qwes tūnne, Good grass people,
10. Tûs-qlūs tūnne,
11. Na'-qo-tca tūnne (qotca refers to a clear day),
12. Na'-ta-xi'-li-i-tūnne, People at the big dam in the river,
13. Ni-lēs tūnne, People at the small dam in the river,
14. K'çu-na-ta-a tcūn tūnne, People by a small mountain on which is grass (but no trees).
15. Çlkwan-ti-ya- tūnne
16. Kî-mēs tūnne (Coquille Thompson); or, Ku-mas tūnne (Solomon), People opposite a cove of deep water;
17. Na-tsūl-ta tūnne, "Where they played shinny,"
18. Mec-tca, Village at the mouth of a small creek,
19. Sacl-req-tun, Village on the dark side of a canon, where the sun never shines,
20. E-ni tūnne, People at the base of a plateau,
Upper Coquille Villages (continued).

21 Dul-dul'ga-wai-a-me, Village where there are plenty of the insects called dul dul (they fly and make a humming noise at night, during the summer and autumn),

22 Il-segl- ga-wai-a-me, Village where there are plenty of insects called dul dul.

23 Tus-ta-tun qu-u-cl (sic: Solomon Thompson could not explain it; but said that "tucl-sta-tun" meant an old basket).

24 K'qi-nuq-tunne, People among the small undergrowth,

25 Ti-me'l tunne,

26 Xq-yi-nes tunne,

27 Ka-to-me-me tunne, People by the deep water,

28 Tgul-tci-qwut-me tunne, People at the stream "Tgul-tci."

29 Ts'a-ta-xe-que tunne, People among the ash trees,

30 Sun-sun-nes tunne, People at the small beach,

31 Clts'us-me tunne, People at or on the sand, subsequently 'Ffrees' Creek, Ore.

32 Sucl-ta-qo-t'ca tunne, People back towards the head of the stream.
Chasta Costa (Ci-sta kqwu-sta) villages.

(A) According to Cuql-tas-se and Ta-te-la-tun:

1. Ta-tci-qwut (gens of Cuql-tas-se and Ta-te-la-tun)

2. Je'-na-rxut tun-ne,

3. K'qe-lut-li tunne (gens of Ta-te-la-tun's mother)

4. Kuc-le-ta-ta

5. Tse-ta-a-me

6. Su-ke-tun-ne tunne

7. Tce-tat tunne (= 150'weeks' mark)

8. Tulkwili-si tunne

9. Se'ta-a-ye

10. Tum-se-tum-ne-ta (see No. 24)

11. Qta-lut-li tunne

12. Se touq-tun (place of some kind of stone?)

13. Ta'uc-ta-rxa-sut-tun

14. Tcuit-tu-cun-tce

15. Ta-kas-i-tce-gwut

16. Se'tsu-rxe-a-ke

17. Me-ki-tun-tun

18. Tal-sun-me

19. Si'na-rxut-li-tun

20. Sil-qke-me-tce-ta-tun

21. Su-rxas'to-st'hi-tun, Where the Black bear reclined.

22. T'a-ts'un-ye

23. Sku-rxut

24. Tum-se-tun-ne-tun (see No. 10)

25. Ni'-ctu-wi-kil'su-tun

26. Musk-me'

27. Nat-qwin-tce

28. Tse-tun'la-le-nil-tun
29. K'qoc-le-qwut-teč
30. Se-mė-s-tun
31. Qotl-ta-teč-teč
32. Tu'kū-lit-la-tun

33. Te'as-tóc-rxút-mē-tun (highest village up the river).

(B) Ŭnča, a Tutu, gave the following as gentes of his people; but

"Fiddler John" and others say that that they are Chasta Costa gentes: (a) Ćegli-qut-tunë (above Ta'at'x̱l-o'tunë, on Rogue River, and

below K'qe-lut-ši tunë (No. 3 of last list)

(b) K'qe-lut-ši tunë, and (c) Ta-tciloqwt.

(c) "Government George" a Chasta Costa gave the following as gentes

of his people:

(a) Se-qatsa tunë

(b) K'loc-teč tunë

(c) Ta-sun-ma tunë.
Chasta Costa (Gistã Köwüstã) Villages or Gentes.

1. Ta-tci ¹wút
2. Tc'ú-na' xút ṭunné
3. Kqle-lút-lí ṭunné
4. Kúc'le-ta' ta
5. Tse-ta-a-mé
6. Su-ke-tcú-ne ṭunné
7. Tc-tut- òunné
8. Tu-kwi-li-si ṭunné
9. Se-ta-a-yé
10. Tcún-se-túnn-ne' ta (see 14)
11. Qta-lút-li ṭunné
12. Se-teuq-tún
13. Tc'uc-ta- xa-sut-tun
14. Tcút-tuc-cún-tce
15. Ta-kas' i-tce' wút
16. Se-tsú- xe-a'ke
17. Mè'ki-tcún-tún
18. Tál-suń-mé ("a kind of acorn") = Ta-čún-ma' tunné
19. Si-na' xút-li' tún ("cataract")
20. Sil'qke-me-tce-ta' tún
21. Su- xús-te-st' hi-tún, "Where the black bear lay down"
22. T' a-ts' ún' yé
23. Skú' xút
24. Tcún-se- túnn-ne-tún (see 10)
Chasta Costa Villages. II.

√ 25 Ni'ctu-we-kul-suc-tun
√ 26 Mus-me'
√ 27 Nat-qwun-teč
√ 28 Tse-tut-qla-le-ni-tun
√ 29 K'qloc-le-qwut-teč
√ 30 Se-nes-tun
√ 31 Qotl-ta-teč-teč
√ 32 Tu-kulit-la-tun
√ 33 Tc′us-teč-xut-mun-ne-tun (the gens far up the river according to Chasta Costa John and another man).

"Government George" gave the following names:

(a) √ Se-qas-ts'a tunne
(b) √ K'log-teč tunne
(c) √ Ta-sun-ma tunne (also given by Eheáti, a Tuty) (No. 18)
Yaquina Villages or Gentes.

I. On the north side of the river.

1. Mít-ts'ül-stik (at Newport, Oregon), Yaquina John's parents' gens.
2. *k'qa-ki-yu, on a small stream east of Newport.
3. *Kyau'ku-hu,
5. Tsl-ki-tik, above Oneatta.
6. Gac,
7. Kyu-wat-kal,
8. U-qwaikc,
9. Clal-kqai-ūn-tik,
10. Hu'n-kwī-tik,
11. Hi-p'cūn-tik, at Toledo, Oregon.
12. Ho-iuq'ik,
13. Kqai'-cuk,
14. Kwūl-ai-cau-ik,
15. K'un-nu'pi-yu,
16. Ya-hal,
17. Teki-tci-auk,
18. I-wai,
19. Yi-kq'aic, (see also Yik-qane) = Luckarius' Luckarius
20. Clka'qaik

(John knew the names of no more villages between 20 and 21).

21. Kqul-hanct-auk [on the south side of the river (where Elk City is).]
Yaquina Villages or Gentes (continued).

II. On the south side of the river.

\[ 22 \] Kwîl-tci-tci-tceck, below Elk City, Oregon.

\[ 23 \] Clkwî-yau-ik, below 22.

\[ 24 \] Muî-cîn-tik, below 23.

\[ 25 \] Ki-lau-u-tukc,

\[ 26 \] Tu'hau-cu-wit'ce,

\[ 27 \] A'tcuk,

\[ 28 \] Kqai-yuk-kqai,

\[ 29 \] Pi'ki-il't'ce,

\[ 30 \] Kwîtôti-cun - Kwît-ti-tcun't'ce,

\[ 31 \] Cu-pauk,

\[ 32 \] T'kul-ma-ca-auk,

\[ 33 \] K'üm-su-k'wûm,

\[ 34 \] Kwûl'laq-tau'ik,

\[ 35 \] Clu'kwî-u-te'cu,

\[ 36 \] Pkûl-lu-wa-ai-t'ce

\[ 37 \] Pu-un-t'ci-wa'un

\[ 38 \] Ku-tecu-wit'ce

\[ 39 \] Kqî-ta-lai't'ce

\[ 40 \] Hi-tein-su-wit

\[ 41 \] T'ulck

\[ 42 \] Pku-u'ni-uqi-auk'

\[ 43 \] Kwîl-aic'auk

\[ 44 \] Hâq'it'â-qîc'
Yaquina Villages or Gentes (concluded).

45 Hi’wai-i’t’ge

46 Pai’in-kqwú-t’gu, “Wild cat village,”

47 Čli-nai’ctik

48 Kwa-ai’tei

49 Ka’k’u

50 Hák-kyai-wal

51 Člēl-qs

52 Gīl-qo’tse, “at Sam’l Keys’ Farm.”

53 Tcūl-liçl-ti-yu

54 Kwul-laić

55 Na-aic, on the south side of the Yaquina River, at the mouth.

56 K’qölq, south of Naać, at “Davis’ house.”
Villages or Gentes of the Alsea (Alsí).


2. Kyá-mai-su, "Wind comes from the ocean," at the mouth of the Alsea River, on the north side.

3. Ta-tcù-wit', men went thither in companies and stayed there to fish, (= Kowai?)

4. Kau-wan, now called Beaver Creek.

5. Yúk-vaís, "where tidewater comes," (= Luckarso ?)

6. Ká-q'tca-waic,

7. Ci-u-wá-úk, a place near the river, filled with brush,

8. Qklo-usi-wai yu-tslu, Deep Lake,

9. Me-kümkt, long tree moss (black or green).

The following are on the south side of the river:

10. Ya-qai-yúk "Where the sandbar ends?" -- called "Yahate" by the white people, 30 miles below Tcìink. (W. Smith's mother's gens)

11. Tcìink, "spread out, as a skin in a boat," (W. Smith's father's gens), north of Yaqaiyúk and south of Kauhúk.

12. Kauhúk, "High Place?" = Rahuntle of Lewis & Clark

13. Kwá-li-si, a deep and narrow creek,

14. Kwámk

15. Sqá-wai yu-tslu, Deep mouth of a stream. There were caves in the rocks, in which the people stayed in bad weather.

16. Kqlim-kwaic, "Man goes along with the current."
Alsea Villages (continued).

18 K̓al-بنيt', "Where the water rolls."

19 Pa-นिিt, "Ripple made by a rock in the river."

17 Q̓lku-ca-טק, "Where the people forded the river, carrying things on their backs from bank to bank." In the spring they used to go towards the mouth of the river.

20 Q̓lku-חwe-יִיּוּk, "(Man) goes to the river." The gens of Wm. Jackson.

Q̓lku тиwy (2) Q̓lku тиwy, where?
Siuslaw Villages or Gentes.

1. St'cu'qwitc (near the ocean),
2. Tcūm-мūk-saite
3. Wā-tūs (a white mountain),
4. Ckutc, (mountain)
5. Pa-au-wis
6. Pi-lum-ās
7. Tī-e-kwa-tci
8. K'ūm-kwū
9. Tsā-tau-wis
10. K'wus-k'we-mus
11. Kwūl-hau-ūn-nūc
12. Ćlku'-aus
13. Kwūl-tsai-ya
14. Pičl-kwū-tsi-aus
15. We-tsi-aus
16. Kūs-kūs-ū
17. Ku-pi-mīgl-ta
18. Tsa-hais
19. Māts-nīk',
20. Pi-a,
21. K'qai-ūmi-ū,
22. Yu-k'quw-sti-tū,
23. Kwūn-nū-nis,
24. Tsi-e'qā we-yač' (a dry land, where there are small stones),
Siuslaw Villages or Gentes (continued).

\[25\] K'qai-k\text{"u-\text{"u-te\text{"u'-\text{\text{"u}}-\text{"u}m}(far up the river, near Eugene City, Oregon)

\[26\] K'q\text{"a-te\text{"a-s}\

\[27\] Hau-w\text{"i-yat}

\[28\] K'u-mi-y\text{"u}s

\[29\] qa-l\text{"a-k'w}

\[30\] Qqa-q\text{"a-\text{"a-te}

\[31\] H\text{"i-l-a-kwi-t\text{"i-y\text{"u}s

\[32\] Cla-t\text{"a-us

\[33\] Kwsi-t\text{"e-i-t\text{"e}(a village south of Eugene City, below a large mountain)

\[34\] Mi-g\text{"a-us-min-t\text{"a-gai}(situation not given: the village of the mother of Mrs. Wm. Smith, the authority for these names).
=Ci-st'a-qult (Chasta Csta ovvek)

Umpqua Villages or Gentes.

\[=\text{Ci-st'a-qult mè t'hènè (U. Corville)}\]

\[\text{Ts'a-lil-a'} \quad \text{Shalala', Sikelai, Salbeer, Isabe)}\]

\[\text{Hi'sun} \]

\[\text{Ta-qaix-ya} \]

\[\text{Te'ú-qu'i-yačl' } \]

\[\text{Te'ú-kúk' } \]

\[\text{Teqú-ta } \]

\[\text{Tsú-naka-či-á-mit'ça } \]

\[\text{Ntsi-yamo'is} \]

\[\text{Kqu-waí-hus, or, Cgli-ai-ámlŒ kqu-waí-hu, Where they used to dry salmon.} \]

10 \[\text{Sk'a'qaus} \]

\[\text{Te'ú-pítc-nú' cíkúte (cikute, a mountain) } \]

\[\text{Kai-yú-wun ts'ú-nist t'迦ai (kaiywun, rocky; t'迦ai, land)} \]

\[\text{Tsi'a-qaus, a high sandy place,} \]

\[\text{Pai'u-i-yú-nit t'迦ai, Beach Land,} \]

15 \[\text{Ts'et'çim'} \]

\[\text{Wu'i-tú gla-á} \]

\[\text{Tei-tla-ta-mus} \]

\[\text{Ku'i-lítc' } \]

\[\text{Tki-mi-ye' (at Winchester Bay),} \]

20 \[\text{Mi-ku-lítc' (at the mouth of Winchester Bay, by the ocean, where there is now a light-house),} \]

21 \[\text{K'a'ë,} \]
Athapascan Family, 9.

D, were included by white explorers under Tutu(1) or "Tototen." Same as "Tou-tou-ten" of Kautz, and "To-to-tut-ne" of Parrish. Called "Rascal Indians" by Hale (Ethn. and Phil. p. 221. 1848)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kautz's List</th>
<th>Parrish's List</th>
<th>Belong to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nas-ah-mah</td>
<td>Nas-o-mah</td>
<td>H, or else NaCu of Kusan Fam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chak-re-le-a-ton</td>
<td>Choc-re-le-a-ton</td>
<td>D (qte’arxili tunne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quah-tah-mah</td>
<td>Quah-to-mah</td>
<td>Same as H, b, Kwatami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-scott-hen-ten</td>
<td>Co-sutt-heu-tun</td>
<td>Same as H, d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ru-quah-chee</td>
<td>Ru-quah-chee</td>
<td>Same as H, a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chet-less-en-tun</td>
<td>Yah-shute</td>
<td>Same as J, b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wish-ta-mah-tin</td>
<td>Wish-te-na-tin</td>
<td>Same as K, c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chee-at-tee</td>
<td>Chee-at-tee</td>
<td>Same as K, a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tou-tou-ten</td>
<td>To-to-tin</td>
<td>Same as J, a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauco-no-tin, or Mack-a-no-tin</td>
<td>Same as I, c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shis-ta-koas-tah Shis-ta-koas-tee</td>
<td>Same as F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shis-tah-cos-tahs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palmer (Ind. Aff. Rept. 1854. p. 467) said that the "Too-to-ten were 12 distinct bands around Port Orford, Oregon, speaking four distinct languages (sic). Their habitat was from the California line northward to 20 miles N. of Coquille R." (sic)

L. Californian Athapascan divisions, about 19.

(a) Ataakut (Yahnihkahs or Yontocketts of Hamilton, etc.)


(c) Tataten (Powers, Contr. N. A. Ethn. III, 65. 1877) around Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Cal.

(d) Tolowa (Powers, Contr. N. A. Ethn. III, 65. 1877), on the Lagoon, in Del Norte Co., Cal.

(e) Qaamo tene, on Smith R., Cal. "Smith River Indians" Some on Siletz Reservation, Oregon.
Athapaskan Family, 8.

Tou-tou-ten bands, with Census of 1854) gives "Tou-tou-ten" also as a band or village. Parrish (Ind.Aff.Rept. 1854. p. 494. 1855) includes To-to-tin among the "To-to-tut-na bands."

(b) Teeme, Teeme tunne, or Joshua. Village formerly at mouth of Rogue R., on N. side. The "Yah-shute" of Parrish (1854).

(c) Mikeno tunne. Village formerly on N. side Rogue R., above Tutu (2). The Mac-o-no-tin or Mac-en-o-tin of Kautz (Letter on Tou-tou-ten bands, with Census of 1854); and the Mack-a-no-tin of Parrish (Ind.Aff.Rept. 1854. p. 494. 1855)

J. Tribes or villages on Nat’qloqâ’t R., a branch of Rogue R., Oregon, emptying into Rogue R. on south side, near its mouth. The one that was the best known to the whites was

(a) Teétlescan tunne (Chetleshin of Schumacher) Schumacher said that they had four villages. Kautz (Letter on Tou-tou-ten bands. With Census of 1854) names the Chet-less-en-tun; and Parrish (Ind.Aff.Rept. 1854. p. 494. 1855) also mentions them.

K. Tribes and villages S. of Rogue R., and on or near the Oregon coast: seven in all, among which the best known are

(a) Chetco, or Teeti, formerly in nine villages, on both sides of Chetco Creek; now on siletz Reservation, Oregon. Parrish (Ind.Aff. Rept. 1854. p. 495. 1855) classes the "Chee-at-tee" among the "Tou-tou-ten bands." Abbott (MS. Coquille Census. 1855. B.F.) calls them "Chit-co."

(b) Naltunne tunne, formerly on a stream called Naltunne qwâ’t, now at Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

(c) Qwînc*tunnetun, Keutz (Letter to Tou-tou-ten bands. With Census of 1854) calls them Wish-te-nah-tin; and Parrish (Ind.Aff. Rept. 1854. p. 494. 1855) calls them Wish-te-na-tin. Sometimes called "Pistol Rivers" because of their former habitat.

NOTE. All those names under E, H, I, J, and K and some of those under
Athapascan Family, 7.

F. Dakube téde(Dakube People), originally on Applegate Creek, now on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Distinct from other Applegate Creek tribes; and it is uncertain whether they had more than one village.

G. Galice Creek, or Taltúctun téde(Taltuctun People), formerly on Galice Creek, a tributary of Rogue R., Oregon, near some of the Takelma villages; now on Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Called ‘Gallice Creek’ by Palmer (in Ind. Aff. Rept. 1856, p. 213).

H. Oregon tribes or villages north of Rogue R. were about nine or ten, of which the best known were the following:

(a) Euchre Creek, or Yu-kiwi-tce tunné. Formerly on Euchre Cr., now on Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Kautz (MS. Toutouten Census, 1855) calls them “Eu-qua-chey.” Schumacher (on Kjokkenmoddings, in Bull. U.S. Geogr. and Geol. Surv. III, 28, 1877) says that the “Yu-kwa-chi” were probably in three villages, one 10 miles S. of Port Orford, near the rocks called “Three Sisters,” on the bank of a creek; another about 5 miles further south, at Mussel Creek; the largest was at Eucher Creek.

(b) Kwatami, Sukkwetce, or Sixes, formerly on Sixes Creek, Oregon, now on Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Schoolcraft (Ind. Tribes, VI, 702, 1857) speaks of the “Saquaacha,” who were “on Flores Creek, Southern Oregon.”

(c) Kal-ts’e-re-a-tünne. Formerly at Port Orford, Oregon.

(d) Kwusat-glqn tunné, or Cosutth(tun/Parrish, Ind. Aff. Rept., 1854, p. 494).

I. Tribes or villages on the N. side of Rogue R., Oregon. The remnants of some or all of these are now on Siletz Reservation, Oregon. The best known of these were the following:

(a) Tutu, or Tutu tunné, Tutu(2), the leading village, that gave its name to the whole collection or confederation. Kautz [1]
D. Micikqwut-mé tunné, or Upper Coquille. Originally on the Coquille R., Oregon, above the Mulluk and Naçu. Now on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon. In 33 or 34 villages.

E. Chasta Costa, to be distinguished from the "Chasta Scoton," Shasti (Sèsti) and Shasta ("Upper Rogue River Indians"). Formerly in 36 villages chiefly on the N. side of Rogue R., extending from the villages of Tutu(1), up the stream beyond the Illinois R. Two or three of these villages said to have been on S. side of Rogue R. Above these last, on the same side, were the Takelma villages. Called Shis-tah-koas-tah by Kautz (MS. Toutouten Census, 1855), and Chasta Costa by Newcomb (in Ind. Aff. Rept. 1861. p. 162). Now on the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.
Athapascan Family, 5.

J. Khun-un-aah. Called Stick Indians by Smith (Colyer’s Rept., in Ind. Aff. Rept. 1870. p. 567), and located on upper part of Stikine R., B.N.A.

Divided into two parts:

(a) Tahko-tinneh. Dall (Contr. N.A. Ethn. 1877. p. 33) places them in the basin of Lewis R. Schwatka (Century Mag. Sept., 1885. p. 747) says that the “Tahk-heesh are in the region of Pelly R.” But on the 743d. page of the same, he says, “The Tank-heesh, are tribes living on the E. side of the Kotush Mts., B.N.A., on the upper Yukon R.”

(b) Nehaunee of Chilkat R.

(b) Nehaunee of Chilkat R. (Dall, in Contr. N.A. Ethn. 1877, p. 33)

K. Kcal tana, given by Dawydow (in Radloff’s Wörterbuch d. Kinai-Spr. p. 29, 1874) as the “Kinai name for the inhabitants of the steppes beyond Lake Iliamna, Alaska.”

PACIFIC GROUP.

The Pacific Group of Athapascons embraces the following: The Kwal-hioqua and Whilapah of the western part of Washington Terr., the Athapascan tribes now on the Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations, Oregon, whose villages extended from Coquille R. southward to the California line; those on Smith R. (Cal.) and its tributaries, and thence along the coast to the mouth of Klamath R.; and the Hupa villages on Trinity R., Cal.
tribes now dwelling on the Siletz reservation.

Two rough maps were drawn under the direction of the Naltunne tunne chief, Alex. Ross, and an aged Tatu man, E-mo-a-ti or "Shell-head and all."

These maps are given just as they were made, without any attempt to make them accord with official maps in every detail have proved ineffectual. The maps are given to show the locations of Athapascan Kusen and Takilman villages. Between the Siletz R. and the Coquill the following bodies of water should be noted: Next to the Siletz is the Yaquina in Benton Co., Oregon. South of that is the Alsea, beyond which are the Siuslaw and Umpqua, in the order in which they are named. South of the Umpqua and north of the Coquille is Coos Bay, on which were located two Kus or Coos villages, An-a-sitch and Melukitz according to early writers.

In recording the languages of the tribes found on the Siletz reservation, the alphabet of the Bureau of Ethnology was used, with a few additional characters.

The territory formerly occupied by the Yaquina villages extends from Elk City to the mouth of the river, a distance, of about thirty miles. "Yaquina John" was my authority for the names of the gentes of his people.

Villages or gentes on the north side of Yaquina river.

1. Mit-ts'ul-stik, the gens of Yaquina John's parents (sic), where Newport now stands.

2. T k'qa-ki-yu, on a small stream east of Newport.


14. Kwul-ai-cau-ik ("-ik" is often a genitive ending).


19. Yi-kq aic (See Alsea, Yuk-qais), prob. same as the Lickawis or
The Gentile System of Siletz Tribes.

During a visit to the Siletz reservation in Oregon, from August to October, 1884, it was found that the Indians dwelling there had come from different parts of the Pacific coast, and from the streams emptying into the ocean, beginning on the north with the Nestucca R. in Tillamook Co., Oregon, and extending as far south as the Klamath R., California. It was also learned that these Indians belonged to different linguistic stocks, as follows: Athapascan, Yakonan, Kusan, Takilman, Shastian, and Shahaptianian.

I prepared a map of western Oregon and California (as far south as Klamath R.) has been prepared for the Bureau of Ethnology, and on it I have placed the names of two hundred and seventy ancient villages, which may be classed as follows:

- Californian Athapascan villages, 14
- Oregon do. 108
- Takelma villages, 17
- Yaquina do., 56
- Alsea do., 20
- Siuslaw do., 34
- Lower Umpqua (or, Kuitc) villages, 21

The Nestucca and Salmon River Indians were still on the reservation in 1884, but I failed to meet any of them. I was told that the Siletz tribe, that had dwelt on the river giving a name to the reservation, was extinct; therefore the terms "Siletz Indians" and "Siletz villages," as used by Dr. Matthews in his article on the Gentile system of the Navajo Indians (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, p. 105), are not exactly correct, since not one of the villages that have been described was on the Siletz river, the northernmost ones being along the Yaquina River, the stream just south of the Siletz. In order to avoid a long title of two lines, I have styled this article "The Gentile System of Siletz Tribes," meaning thereby, the system of those
N. Yaquina R
Alsea
Siuslaw
Umpqua
Coos Bay near site of Charleston

Mulluk Bay, Upper Copoulee River
Nasu, near Prairie
Squealch R (Sixiketco)
Olores C. ("Shix")
Sixes, Elk C. (Patagon)

Savage Cr

Rogue
Hunts Cr
Pistol Cr
Chetco Cr

Smith R
Klamath R

3 Nucksilch
2 Auntac
4 Muckaluck
ga-qe-fe, v.

Syn.

gaqata fe.

gaqe fe-fe, v.

Syn.

gaqata fe fe, gaqata fe fe.

gaqe-fe, v.

to cause to excel (accidentally)

F. Béthier

D., kapeya;
Apparently key or part of key to map drawn according to directions of E'ma'te'

--- McBlaker
List of Villages

California Timné
Chetco

Tutu + cognate gentes
Chasta Costa
Upper Coquille

Takilma

Siuslaw

Umpqua
Alsea
Yaquina

14
9
34
33
32

17

34
21
20
56

Total 270

Obtained at Siletz Agency, Oregon.

J. Owen Dorsey
ICTINIKE AND THE CHIPMUNK.

TOLD BY FRANK LA FLECHE.

ICTINIKE AMÁ ATK-IGI, ATK-a-fu-biamá, miiyáha wáñ' guí' ā-k' bi egan'.

ICTINIKE the (avw, went, they say, came and slept), racoon robe wearing he explained, having.

Ha'egun' tce sipi-ca-bají tódi, jédi'i tó há. 'Kí jé aká dún'dí ač'al tó di'

Morning he woke not when, members yelde rigsel.

Wáñ' ēka' uqáha ač'al tó há maw' ci. 'Kí ma' ciyána gansá higa gëti' tó há.

And, far up on high was sitting, it gave

Ga'n'ži ICTINIKE aká fiyá-biamá.

And then ICTINIKE the (avw, they say, the)

'Ék-á-biamá. 'Kí, "Cî-čî-te! Hé-ga pëta'. Āqta' éga i' ek'a' tâda'? Ieápiq'ë

less trouble. And Pie! buzzard toward. How posi. you do so to me should!

ajá' há', ē amá gñá, wáñ' aká fàpiq'm' qte ci yihá agi-biamá. 'Kí ñgëda hips.

I recline he was aw, when, robe the very slowly was returning, they say.

biamá. "Që!" á-biamá.

"Wáñ' wëbë é' ēka'̱ é' dá' ūcëágábič'al hâ." Ga'n' jë

say. Bòther! said he, they say. Robe say that the (expresses I decided,

kë' gîdéta'-bi egan', ēk-á-biamá. Āk-á-biamá gñá, Jaanin'ge wët uhe' ēka-biamá:

the wrapped up his, having they say.


Streched chip the (sub.) said, they say. Where! only this they say it!

Biamá Jaanin'ge aká. "Qa! an' egič'ga finahi' hâ", á bi egan', e'dí

they say stripes chip the (sub.) they say. Having he under rated me truly, saying, having they say.

Akk-a-biamá. Jaanin'ge aká matáha áin-sá-biamá, ma'can'de uñåcë.

went, they say. Stripped chip the (sub.) they say. Then, I entered his.

ICTINIKE aká jë kë gëli-gá-biamá. Kí ma'can'de tó uñâbáhi' bi-gá-biamá. Kí 12

ICTINIKE the (avw, wraped up his, they say, have,)

Jaanin'ge aká jë kë hèbo čás-biamá. "A'ëk'á-

Stripped chip touched, they say. And Stripped chip the (sub) they say. And...
41 Des-gas-lit'in
42 Na-hut-ta-gat'sin
(la-bone
bas'in)
43 Gîk't'a-nî-kîlîit'in
44 Tîk-tan-lîne
45 Gwa'am-da-a-tîm
46 Gî-wâm-kwe'-dët
47 A'k-ta-a-hît'
48 Tëes-głtd-tîm
49 E-teu'-lih
Tëes-gant-me
50 Ta-xî'a-a-tîm
51 Tîtî'-tîm
52 Mës-teg'-tîm
53 Ta-t'a-tîm
54 Gîlt'sîs-me
55 Tā-a-kît'si-ta-tîm
56 Gîtës-ta-tîm
57 Gwîn-xîn-me
21. John's phone
22. Mr. Smith's phone
23. Ms. White's phone
24. Mrs. Green's phone
25. Mr. Brown's phone
26. Ms. Taylor's phone
27. Mr. Jackson's phone
28. Ms. Austin's phone
29. Mr. Johnson's phone
30. Ms. Martin's phone
31. Mr. Williams's phone
32. Ms. Foster's phone
33. Mr. Cooper's phone
34. Ms. Harris's phone
35. Mr. Thompson's phone
36. Ms. Cooper's phone
37. Mr. Davis's phone
38. Ms. Rogers's phone
39. Mr. Banks's phone
40. Ms. Mitchell's phone
41. Mr. Martinez's phone
42. Ms. Williams's phone
43. Mr. White's phone
44. Ms. Lewis's phone
45. Mr. Green's phone
46. Ms. Burns's phone
47. Mr. Jones's phone
48. Ms. Jackson's phone
49. Mr. Johnson's phone
50. Ms. Ford's phone

1. The Bill Cipher (interpret)
2. The Bill Cipher (interpret)
3. The Bill Cipher (interpret)
4. The Bill Cipher (interpret)
5. The Bill Cipher (interpret)
1. Tar-rî-li à ke'tî aimâ
2. Gûs-âk'umâ (Kîsàk
Ênêh)
3. Kûsè'âk'umâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
4. Gûs-âk'umâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
5. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
6. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
7. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
8. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
9. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
10. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
11. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
12. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
13. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
14. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
15. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
16. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
17. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
18. Tà-tàlì-ke'tî aimâ (Chàsta Câta v. ?)
Tillamook County

Yaquina R.  

Siuslaw R.  

Umpqua R. (Ku-te ti, etc.)

Cocoa May R. (Randolph)

Cohuille Bay (Hee)  

Klamath (Bandon)

Saugaleeh (or Squawkin)

Flores or
Moran C.

Sius or "Shish" C.

Port Orford or "P't Oxfort"

Enchre C.

Rogue R.

Humbra C.

Pistol C.

Chetco C.  

California Line

Smith R.

Crescent City

Klamath R.
Tomahawk from Illinois Cr. Salisbury village
On Rogue R. is Igo water (Evans Point). Father's son's, name
Rock Point (Deep Rock)

Se-egh' tunic

3 Sæsti Kushtiuw (Harvest Coast or Coast Kushtiuw)

9 Leaf Creek
10 Salice Creek (Ath)
15 Evans (opposite Rogue R)
16 La bo' tienne, Hugh's son