

Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology

Bulletin 145

The Indian Tribes of North America, by John R. Swanton.

U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1952, 726 pps indexed with maps and charts

Colville (P-421) The name is derived from Fort Colville, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company at Kettle Falls, which was in turn named for the London governor of the company at the time when the post was founded, i.d., in 1825. Also called:

Basket people, by Hale, (1846)

Chaudiere, French name derived from the popular term applied to them, Kettle Falls Indians.

Kettle Falls Indians, as above.

Salaxuyilp, Okanagon name.

Suyelpi, by other Salish tribes.

Whe-el-po, by Lewis and Clark, shorted from above.

Connections--The Colville belonged to the inland division of the Salishan linguistic stock and to that branch of the latter which included the Okanagon, ~~Sanpoil~~ Sanpoil, and Senijextee.

Location--On Colville River and that part of the Columbia between Kettle Falls and Hunters.

Villages and Subdivisions

(From Ray, 1932)

Kakalapia, home of the Skakalapiak (across from the present town of Harvey at the point where the ferry now crosses.

Kilum_{aak}, home of the Skilum_{aak} (opposite the present town of Kettle Falls, about 1 1/2 miles above Nehumutastum)

Nchaliam, home of the Snchalik (about 1 1/2 miles above the present town of Inchelium)

Nchumutastum, home of the Snchumutast, (about ~~6xxx~~ 6 miles above Nilamin)

Nilamin, home of the Snilaminak (about 15 miles above Kakalapia)

Nkuasiam, home of the Snkuasik (slightly above the present town of Daisey, on the opposite side of the river.)

Smichunulau, home of the Smichunulauk (at the site of the present state bridge at Kettle Falls)

History--The history of the Colville was similar to that of the neighboring tribes except that Kettle Falls was early fixed upon as the site of an important post by the Hudson Bay Company and brought with it the usual advantages and disadvantages of White contact.

(422)

Population--Mooney (1928) estimated the number of the Colville at 1,000 as of 1780, but Lewis and Clark placed it at 2,500, a figure also fixed upon by Leitch (1930) In 1904 there were 321; in 1907 334 and in 1937, 322.

Connections in which they have been noted--The name Colville was applied to an important Indian Reservation and later to the town, the county seat of Stevens County, Wash., but the original of course, was not Indian.

Columbia or Sinkiuse_Columbia (P-420)--So called because of their former prominent association with Columbia River where some of the most important bands had their homes. Also called:

Bo'tcaced, by the Nez Perce, probably meaning "arrows" or "arrow people."

Isle-de-Pierre, a traders name perhaps from a place in their country ~~for~~ or for a band of the tribe.

Middle Columbia Salish, so called by Leitch (1928) and Spier (1930b)

Papspe'lu, Nez Perce name meaning "firs" or "fir-tree people."

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Sinkiuse, the name applied to themselves and most other neighboring Salish tribes, and said to have belonged originally and properly to a band which once inhabited Umatilla Valley.

Suwadabe, Snohomish name for all interior Indians, meaning "inland people." or "interior people."

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(according to Tiet, 1930)

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Curtis (1907-9) gives the following: "Near the mouth of the sink of Crab Creek were the Sinkumkunatkuh, and above them the Sinkolkoluminuh. Then came in succession the Stapisknuh, the Skukulatkuh, the Skoahchnuh, the Skibikintnuh and finally, the Skulta₂chimh, a little above the mouth of Wenatchee River.

Spier (1927) adds that the Sinkowarsin met by Thompson in 1811 might have been a band of this tribe.

Location and History--The Sinkiuse-Columbia lived on the east side of Columbia River from Fort Okanogan to the neighborhood of Point Eaton. Later a reservation was ~~created~~ created for them known as Columbia Reservation. In 1870 Winans placed them "on the east and south sides of the Columbia River from Grand Coulee down (P-421) to Priest Rapids." They are now under the jurisdiction of Colville Agency and one band, the Moses-Columbia Band, is in the southern part of Colville Reservation.

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Methow. Meaning unknown. The battle le_mule-emauch of Ross (147) p.290.

The Methow spoke a dialect belonging to the interior division of the Salishan linguistic stock.

Location-On Methow River. A detached band called Chilowhist wintered on the Okanogan River between Sand Point and Malott.

Population-(Mooney 1938) estimated that this band and the Columbia Indians, or rather Moses' band of Columbia Indians numbered 800 in 1780. In 1907 there were 324.

Connection in which they have become noted_Methow River and Valley and a post village perpetuate the name of the Methow Indians.

(P430)

Okanagon-From the native term Okanaqen, Okanaqenix, or Okinaqen. The name is derived from some place on the Okanogan River, near Okanogan Falls at the mouth of the Smilkameen, where is said to have been the headquarters of a large band of the tribe and is even given as the place of origin of the entire tribe, also called:

Akenuqlalam or Kokenuk'ke, by Kutenai (Chamberlain, 1892)

Isonkuai, own name, meaning "our people."

Kank.utlaatlam, Kutenai name, meaning "flatheads," (Doas, 1911)

~~Kank.utlaatlam~~ Kenake'n by Tobacco Plains ~~Band~~ Band of Klikitat.

Otcenake', Otcena.qai'n, or Utcena'.qai'n, by the Salish and their allies.

Soo-wan'a-mooh, Shuswap name

Soqenaqai'mex, Columbia name.

Teutzwaut, Teitxua'ut, Tsawa'nemux, or Okena.qai'n, Ntlakyapamuk names.

Wetc.na_qei'n, Skitswish name

(P 431) Connections-The Okanagan belonged to the interior division of

the Salishan stock, but their closest relatives were the Sanpoil, Colville and Senijextee.

Location-On ~~Ok~~ Okanagan River above the mouth of the Similkameen to the Canadian border and in British Columbia along the shores of Okanagan Lake and in the surrounding country; in later times they have displaced an Athapascan tribe and part of the Ntlakyapamuk from the Similkameen Valley (see also Canada)

(P-431 and 432)

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The ~~Simi~~ Similkameen Okanagan were divided into three bands, the Okanagan proper into four with the villages belonging to each they are as follows.

(follows about 15 village sites in Canada)

To the villages listed above must be added the following old Similkameen village sites in Washington:

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(Follows other villages in Canada and Washington) Perhaps more in Canada than Washington.)

History-The history of the Okanagan differed little from that of the Ntlakyapamuk and other neighboring tribes except that they were affected by the fact that a part of them were on the south side of the International Boundary. During the last two centuries, however there has been a steady movement of the tribe northward, where they have displaced the Shuswap, who once hunted down to the head of Okanagan Lake and in the hinterland on the east side of it down to the latitude of Penticton. They have also displaced the Stuwik(?) and the Ntlakyapamuk in the Similkameen Valley.

Population-Mooney (1928) estimated that there were about 2,200 Okanagan in 1870. Tiet(1900) gives the population at between 2,500 and 3,000. In 1905 according to the Canadian and United States Departments of Indian Affairs, there were 1,516 Indians belonging to this tribe including 824 in Canada and 692 in the United States.

In 1906 the numbers were given at 824 and 527 respectively.

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(P433)

Palouse Significance unknown. Also called:

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.spalu'sox, so called by Sinkiuse, said to be from a place name.

Connections- The Palouse belonged to the Shahaptian division of the Shapwailutan linguistic stock, and were most closely connected with the Nez Perce.

Location In the valley of Palouse River in Washington and Idaho and on a small section of Snake River extending eastward to the camas grounds near Moscow, Idaho. The Palouse were included in the Yakima treaty of 1855 but have never recognized the treaty obligation and declined to lead a reservation life.

Subdivisions and villages

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Chimnapum, on the northwest side of Columbia River near the mouth of Snake River and on lower Yakima River.

Kaispa, at Ainsworth, at the junction of Snake and Columbia Rivers, Wash.

Palus, on the north bank of Snake River just below its junction with the Palouse.

Sokulk or Wanapum, on Columbia River above the mouth of Snake River.

Tsaawiks, on the north bank of Snake River, about 15 miles above its mouth..

History- The Palouse are said to have separated from the Yakima.

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Chelan-(P416)

The name is derived from Chelan Lake.

Connections-An interior Salish tribe speaking the Wenatchee dialect and separated tentatively from that tribe by Spier (1927)

Location-At the outlet of Lake Chelan.

Population, no data.

Connections in which they have become noted-The name Chelan is shared not only by the lake above mentioned but by Chelan Falls, a range of mountains, a county, and two post villages, Chelan and Chelan Falls.

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Subdivisions and villages

(Thereafter follows two half pages, nearly full of village sites, in small

type. These could be located on individual map overdrawn by ceded land area and definitely broken down or nearly so.)

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(Lake or)Senijextee. Significance unknown.

Also called Lake Indians, a popular name for them because they lived on the Arrow Lakes.

Connections--The Senijextee belonged to the inland division of the Salishan linguistic stock, and were most closely connected with the Sanpoil.

Location-On both sides of the Columbia River from Kettle Falls to the Canadian boundary, the valley of Kettle River, Kootenay River from its mouth to the first falls, and the region of the Arrow Lakes, B.C. The Lake Indians on the American side were placed on Colville Reservation.

Population-(Mooney, 1928) estimates their numbers at 500 to 1,780. In 1909 the United States Office of Indian Affairs reported 342 on Colville Reservation. The census of 1910 identifies them with the Colville and returns 785.

(Sinkaietk. Significance unknown, an Anglicized form of their own name.

Connections, the Sinkaietk are sometimes classed with the Okanagon---
(See PPS 440-441 for village sites)

Sinkakaius-Meaning "between people."

Connections-The Sinkakaius belonged to the interior division of the Salishan linguistic stock and were composed largely of people from the Tukoratum Band of Sinkaietk and the Moses Columbia people.

Location-Between Columbia River and the Grand Coulee in the latitude of Waterville.

(P448)

Wenatchee (Wina'toca) So called by the Wasco, and it has become a popular name for them. Also called:

Awena'tchela, by the Klickitat, meaning "people at the coming out or source," said to refer to the fact that they occupied the country at the heads of the rivers or above the Yakima.

Pisquow, from .s.npeskwau'zux, their own name, variants of which appear in the appellations given them by other Salish tribes in the neighborhood Tso'kwob.c, by the Snohomish.

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Subdivisions

(From Curtiss (1907-9) and Ray (1932)

Sinia'lkumuk, on the Columbia between Entiat Creek and Wenatchee River.

Sinkumchi'muk, at the mouth of the Wenatchee.

Sinpusko'isok, at the forks of the Wenatchee, where the town of Leavenworth now stands.

(P449)

Sintia'lkumuk, along Entiat Creek.

Stske'tamihu, six miles down river from the present town of Wenatchee.

Minor divisions mentioned are the following:

Camiltpay, on the east side of Columbia River.

Shanwappon, on the headwaters of Cataract (Klickitat) and Tapteel Rivers.

Siapkat, at a place of this name on the east bank of Columbia River about Bishop Rock and Milk Creek, below Wenatchee River.

Skaddal, originally on Cataract (Klickitat) River on the west bank of Yakima River and later opposite the entrance to Selah Creek.

Locatio - On Methow and Wenatchee Rivers and Chelan Lake. The Wenatchee are now under the Colville Agency.

Population_Mooney(1928)estimated there were 1,400 Wenatchee In 1780, but Hitt (1928) considers this considerably too low. The four bands of ~~the tribe~~ this tribe mentioned by Lewis and Clark in 1805 totaled 820. The census of 1910 gave 52.

Connection in which they have become noted - Wenatchee River, Lake Wenatchee, and the Wenatchee Mountain preserve the name as also the town of Wenatchee, county seat of Chelan County.

(402)..Chief Joseph Band

...In 1906 there were 1,534 (Nez Perce) on Lapwai Reservation and 83 on Colville Reservation, Wash.

(Entiat) not listed in Swanton's index. Cross check needed with map and village locations of other tribes, like the numerous Okanogan.)

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MILLERS FALLS
ERASE
COTTON CONTENT

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Chelan-(P416)

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Location-At the outlet of Lake Chelan.

Population, no data.

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Location--Between Columbia River and the Grand Coulee in the latitude of Waterville.

(P448)

Wenatchee (Wina't(ca) So called by the Wasco, and it has become a popular name for them. Also called:

Awena'tchela, by the Klickitat, meaning "people at the coming out or source," said to refer to the fact that they occupied the country at the heads of the rivers or above the Yakima.

Pisquow, from .s.npeskwau'zux, their own name, variants of which appear in the appellations given them by other Salish tribes in the neighborhood Tso'kwob.c, by the Snohomish.

Connections The Wenatchee belonged to the inland division of the Salishan linguistic family, their nearest relations being the Sinkiuse - Columbia ~~River~~ Indians

Subdivisions

(From Curtis (1907-9) and Hay (1932)

Sinia'lkumuk, on the Columbia between Entiat Creek and Wenatchee River.

Sinkumchi'muk, at the mouth of the Wenatchee.

Sinpusko'isok, at the forks of the Wenatchee, where the town of Leavenworth now stands.

(P449)

Sintia'lkumuk, along Entiat Creek.

Stske'tamihu, six miles down river from the present town of Wenatchee.

Minor divisions mentioned are the following:

Camiltpay, on the east side of Columbia River.

Shanwappon, on the headwaters of Cataract (Klickitat) and Tapteel Rivers.

Siapkat, at a place of this name on the east bank of Columbia River about Bishop Rock and Milk Creek, below Wenatchee River.

Skaddal, originally on Cataract (Klickitat) River on the west bank of Yakima River and later opposite the entrance to Selah Creek.

Locatio - On Methow and Wenatchee Rivers and Chelan Lake. The Wenatchees are now under the Colville Agency.

Population_Mooney(1928)estimated there were 1,400 Wenatchee In 1780, but Hitt (1928) considers this considerably too low. The four bands of ~~the~~ this tribe mentioned by Lewis and Clark in 1805 totaled 820. The census of 1910 gave 52.

Connection in which they have become noted - Wenatchee River, Lake Wenatchee, and the Wenatchee Mountain preserve the name as also the town of Wenatchee, county seat of Chelan County.

(402)..Chief Joseph Band

...In 1906 there were 1,534 (Nez Perce) on Lapwai Reservation and 83 on Colville Reservation, Wash.

(Entiat) not listed in Swanton's index. Cross check needed with map and village locations of other tribes, like the numerous Okanogan.)

Nez Perce

Swanton, John R. The Indian Tribes of North America . Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 145. U.S. Printing Office, Washington, 1952.

p. 400

Nez Perce-^{1A} French appellation signifying "pierced noses." Also called:

A dal-k'ato'igo, Kiowa name signifying "people with hair cut across the forehead."

Aniporspi, Calapooya name.

A-pa-o-pa, Atsina name (long 1823)

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A-pu-pe, Crow name signifying "to paddle," "paddles."
Blue Muds, name applied by traders.

Chopunnish, Lewis and Clark.

Green Wood Indians, Henry-Thompson Journal.

I-na-cpe, Quapaw name.

Kamuinu, own name.

Komuni-tu-i-o, Siksika name.

Mikadeshitchisi, Kiowa Apache name.

Nimipu, own name, signifying "the people."

Pa ka'-san-tse, Osage name, signifying "plaited hair over the forehead."

Pe ga-zan-de, Kansa name.

Pierced Noses, English translation of name.

Po-ge-hdo-ke, Dakota name.

Saaptin, Okanagon name.

Shi-wanish, Tenino name for this tribe and the Cayuse , signifying "strangers from up the river."

Tchaxsukush, Caddo name.

Thoig-a-rik-kan, Shoshoni name, signifying "louse eating eaters.(?)

Tsuharukats, Pawnee name.

Tsutpeli, ownname.

Connections--The Nez Perce Indians were the best known tribe of the Shapwailutan division of the Shapwailutan linguistic stock, to which they gave the name commonly applied to them by Salish tribes.

Location--The Nez Perce occupied a large part of central Idaho and sections of southeastern Washington and ~~northeastern~~ northeastern Oregon (see also Montana and Oklahoma.)

Subdivisions

The following bands are given by Spinden (1908)

Alpowema, on Alpha (Alpowa) Creek.

Atskaaiwawixpu, at the mouth of the northern fork of Clearwater River.

Esnime, Slate Creek^d and, the Upper Salmon River Indians.

Hasotino, at Hasutin, opposite Asotin City, Wash.

Hatweme, on Hatweh Creek.

Hesweiwewipu, at the mouth of Asotin Creek.

Hinsepu, at Hansens Ferry on the Grande Ronde.

Imnama, on Imnaha River.

Inantoinu, at the mouth of Joseph Creek.

Isawisnemepu, near Zindels on the Grande Ronde.

Iwatolnu, at Kendrick on Potlatch Creek.

Kamiappu, at Kamiah, at the mouth of Lawyer's Creek; this band is also called Uyame.

Lamtama, on Salmon River.

Lapweme, on Lapwai and Sweetwater Creeks.

Makapu, on Cottonwood or Maka Creek.

Painima, near Peck on Clearwater River.

Pipuinimu, on Big Canon Creek.

Saiksaikinpu, on the upper portion of the Southern Fork of

of Clearwater River.

Sakamma, between the mouth of Salmon River and the mouth of Grande Ronde.

Salwepu, on the Middle Fork of Clearwater River, about five miles above Kooskia, Idaho.

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Saxsano, about 4 miles above Asotin City, Wash., on the east side of Snake River.

Siminekempu, at Lewiston, Idaho.

Taksehepu, at Agatha on Clearwater River.

Tamanmu, at mouth of Salmon River.

Tewepu, at the mouth of Oro Fino Creek.

Toiknimapu, above Joseph Creek on the north side of the Grande Ronde.

Tsokolaikiinma, between Lewiston and Alpowa Creek.

Tukeliklikespu, at Big Eddy.

Tukpame, on the lower portion of the South Fork of Clearwater River.

Tunehepu, at Juliaetta, on Potlatch Creek.

Walwama, in Willowa Valley.

Wewlme, at the mouth of the Grande Ronde.

Witkispu, about three miles below Alpowa Creek on the east side of Snake River.

Yaktolnu, at the mouth of Potlatch Creek.

Yatoinu, on Pine Creek.

The Nuksiwepu, Sahatpu, Wawawipu, Almotipu, Pinewewewixpu, Tokalatoinu, and other bands extended about 80 miles down Snake River from Lewiston.

History--in 1805 Lewis and Clark passed through the territory of the Nez Perce Indians. The first friction between this tribe and the Whites followed upon the discovery of gold

and the consequent influx of miners and settlers. By treaties concluded in 1855 and 1863, they ceded all their lands to the United States Government with the exception of one large reservation. The occupants of Wallowa Valley refused to agree to the final cessions and the Nez Perce war of 1877 resulted, distinguished by the masterly retreat of Chief Joseph toward the Canadian line, which was almost attained by him before he was overtaken. Joseph and his followers to the number of 450 were sent to Oklahoma, but they lost so heavily from disease that in ~~1855~~ 1885 they were removed to the Colville Reservation, Wash., where a few still live.

Population-Mooney(1928) estimates a population of 4,000 Nez perce in 1780. In 1805 Lewis and Clark computed the total number at 6,000, if we deduct the estimated population of the two tribes later reckoned as distinct. Wilkes (1849) gives 3,000 and Gibbs 1877, estimates more than 1,700 in 1853. In 1885 the official figure was 1,437. In 1906 there were 1,534 on Lapwai Reservation and 83 on Colville Reservation, Wash. The census of 1910 reported 1,259 of whom 1,035 were in Idaho. The Report of the United States Indian Office for 1923 gave 1,415 and the report of 1937 , 1,426. In 1930 the Shapwailutan division of the Shapwailutan stock numbered 4,119.

Connections in which they have become noted-The Nez Perce have claims to remembrance ,(1) as the largest and most powerful tribe of the Shapwailutan stock,(2) as having given a name applied to them to the principal division of the formerly independent Shapwailutan family. From this tribe (p 403) Nez Perce County, Idaho, and the post village of Nezperce in Lewis County, derive their names.

Swanton, John R. The Indian Tribes of North America ,
Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 145.
United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1952.

p. 448

Wanapam . Significance unknown.

Connections-The Wanapam belonged to the Shahaptian division of the Shapwailutan linguistic stock and were connected closely with the Palouse.

Location-In the bend of Columbia River between Priest Rapids and a point some distance below the mouth of Umatilla River, and extending east of the Columbia north of Pasco.

Subdivisions

They seem to have included two branches, the Chamnapum and Wanapam proper.

Population-Mooney (1928) estimates their population as 1,800 in 1780.

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Walla Walla. Meaning "little river," called Walula by Spier (1936)

Connections-The Wallawalla language belongs to the Shahaptian division of the Shapwailutan linguistic stock and is very closely related to the Nez Percés.

Location-On the lower Wallawalla River except perhaps for an area around Whitman occupied by the Cayuse, and a short span along the Columbia and Snake Rivers near their junction, in Washington or Oregon. They are now on Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Population-Mooney, (1928) gives 1,500 for the Wallawalla and the Umatilla together in 1780. In 1805 Lewis and Clark estimated 1,600 but they included other bands now known to

to be independent.. The census of 1910 gave 397, the Report of the United States Office of Indian Affairs for 1923, 628 and that for 1937, 631, the last two evidently including some other peoples.

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Palouse. Significance unknown. Also called:

Pallotepellows by Lewis and Clark in 1806. Spalusoos, so called by Sinkuse, said to be from a place name.

Connections-The Palouse belonged to the Shahaptian division of the Shapwailutan linguistic stock, and were most closely connected with the Nez Perce.

Location-In the valley of Palouse River in Washington and Idaho and on a small section of Snake River extending eastward to the camas grounds near Moscow, Idaho. The Palouse were included in the Yakima treaty of 1855, but have never recognized the treaty obligations and have declined to lead a reservation life.

Subdivisions and villages:

Almotu, on the north bank of Snake River about 30 miles above the mouth of Palouse River.

Chimnapum, on the northwest side of Columbia River near the mouth of Snake River and on lower Yakima river.

Kasispa, at Ainsworth, at the junction of Snake and Columbia Rivers, Wash.

Palus, on the north bank of Snake River just below its junction with the Palouse.

Sokulk or Wanapum, on Columbia River above the mouth of Snake River.

Tasawiks, on the north bank of Snake River, about 15 miles above its mouth.

History-The Palouse are said to have separated from the Yakima.

Population-^{Estimated} by Mooney (1928) at 5,400 in 1780. In 1805 Lewis and Clark gave 1,600. In 1854 they were said to number 500. ^{The} census of 1910 returned 82.

p. 441

Sinkakaius. Meaning "between people."

Connections-The Sinkakaius belonged to the interior division of the Salishan linguistic stock and were composed largely of people from the Tukoratum Band of Sinkaietk and the Moses Columbia people.

Location-Between Columbia River and the Grand Coulee in the latitude of Waterville.

p. 420

Columbia or Sinkiuse-Columbia. So called because of their former prominent association with Columbia River where some of the most important bands had their homes.

...The Sinkiuse-Columbia lived on the east side of Columbia River from Fort Okanogan to the neighborhood of Point Eaton. Later a reservation was created for them known as Columbia Reservation. In 1870 Winans placed them "on the east and south side of the Columbia River from Grand Coulee down to Priest's Rapids. They are now under the jurisdiction of the Colville Agency and one band, the Moses-Columbia band, is in the southern part of Colville Reservation.

Population-Estimated by Mooney (1928) to have numbered 800 in 1780, but were probably considerably more numerous as Teit(1927) considers this tribe and the Pisquow together must have totaled something like 10,000 before the smallpox reached them. In 1905, 355 were reported; in 1908 299 and in 1909 perhaps including some others, 540 were returned. ^{The} census of 1910 gave 52.

Connections-They belonged to the inland division of the Salishan linguistic stock, their nearest relatives being the Wenatchee and Methow.