

A/1a/G2

Tolowa: Ethnogeography (Tolowa of Athapaskan)

A/1a/G2

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TOL-LO-WAH OR HUSS

The Tol-lo-wah (so called by the Polikla or Lower Klamath River Indians) have no name for their tribe as a whole, but call themselves Huss (or Hush), their word for 'people'.

This division of the large Athapaskan stock occupies the extreme northwestern corner of California and is divided completely from the larger groups of Athapaskan tribes on the south by the Polikla stock of lower Klamath River.

The territory of the tribe as a whole extends along the coast from the mouth of Wilson Creek (about 6 miles north of Klamath mouth) northerly to Winchuk River on the California-Oregon boundary. The coast region on both sides of Crescent City, the Big Lagoon [Lake Earl], and the Smith River mouth region and Gasquet Valley were their principal headquarters. To the east they followed up Smith River and tributaries to its headwaters.

There were three important bands in this tribe:

1. Tah-tahk-ten, band at Crescent City and vicinity;
2. Hah-wun-kwut, band at Smith River;
3. Mus-ye-ah huss, band in Gasquet Valley region.

Tol-lo-wah 2

The language of the Tol-lo-wah or Huss' comprises a dialect quite distinct from any of its southern relatives.

## GEOGRAPHIC OR PLACE NAMES

TOL'-LO-WAH or HUSS'checked with  
vocab 1/2/39

see bands &amp; villages

- (Tah-tahk'-ten and Tah-ah'-ten\* - - - Crescent City (locality and former village.  
let  
Eh'-choo-lēh' and A'-choo-lik\* - - - Big Lagoon (Lake Earl and also rancheria.  
Hah'-wun-kut and Hah'-wung-kwut\* - - - Smith River (also rancheria near mouth.  
Um-sahng-ten (Kum-sahng-ten)\* - - - Winchuk River (northern limit of tribe.  
Shah-hoot'-mē - - - Rowdy Creek.  
Yahnk-tah'-kut - - - Old rancheria and locality at Burnt Ranch (3 miles south of Smith River mouth).  
Too-nā-shut - - - Old Government reservation one mile west of Smith River P.O. on present (?) ranch of Henry Westbrook.  
Tah-ges<sup>t</sup>-sah-ten - - - Wilson Creek (8 miles north of Requa).  
Tah-che tah'-me - - - Requa (on north bank of Klamath River mouth).  
Tah'-chēt mā'-ut-kē - - - Klamath River (full length).  
Mus-ye'-ah - - - Gasquet Valley (at Forks of Smith River).  
Sā-'klah - - - Goat Island (at mouth Smith River).  
Stin'-tahs-ahn'-kot - - - Island in Smith River  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles above mouth).  
Sā'-chah-tah'-ging-le - - - Small creek 2 miles north of Smith River mouth (on present Indian Reserv).

Words with asterisk from Smith River; without asterisk from Crescent City.

Tol-lo-wah Geographic or Place Names (con't)

- ✓ Hahts'-aht hōt'-mĕ - - - Miller Creek (tributary to Smith River just above bridge).
- ✓ Sā'-thun-lāt- - - - Rocky Point, west side Lake Earl (also rancheria).
- ✓ Too<sup>ch</sup>-wahsht - - - Tollowa Creek, tributary to Lake Earl.
- ✓ Shroot' chi'-ă-mĕ - - - Jerdan Creek, tributary to Lake Earl.
- ✓ Ā-choo-lĕ nah-sum'-nĕ - - - Coast Side of Lake Earl.
- ✓ Tah'-ah-me - - - Winter opening of Bar between Lake Earl and Ocean.
- ✓ Tah'-ge-ah neng-tung - - - Point St. George.

TOL-LO-WAH NAMES FOR OTHER TRIBES

- ✓ Cheet<sup>#</sup> or Che'te - - - Tribe at Chetco and north (SW corner of Oregon).
- ✓ Tet-lě-mus<sup>#</sup> <sup>H</sup> Duts-mish - - - Lower Klamath River tribe [Polikla].
- ✓ Choo'ne and Kā-'kā-shā\* - - - Waldo tribe (east of Cheet) southern Oregon. (Language peculiar, complexion light)
- ✓ Tah'che ten'ne\* - - - Tribe on lower Klamath River [Polikla]
- ✓ Mus-ye'ah huss\* - - - Tribe in Gasquet Valley.
- ✓ Tah-dot-tā-ne - - - Crescent City band of Hah'-wun-kwut. ???
- ✓ Nah-kah-taht - - - "Tribe east of us".
- ✓ Wā-yah-tā'ne - - - Tribe on Humboldt Bay (at Arcata). [Soolahteluk]
- ✓ Choom'ně - - - Tribe at Orleans [Kahrok]
- ✓ Chi'ing, ling-tung - - - Tribe at Wetchpec [Polikla]
- ✓ Kā-es-kus'she - - - Tribe 10-15 miles SW of Grant Pass.

Words marked with # from both Smith River and Crescent City.

checked with  
vocab. c/2/39

*checked with vocab 2/2/39*

TOL-LO-WAH OR HUSS BANDS AND VILLAGES

*obtained by CHM*

- Same
- ✓ Tah-ah'-ten\* - - - On site of Crescent City.
  - ✓ Tsus'-soo-mā and Trus'-mē\* - - - At foot of hill at south end of Crescent Bay, 4½ miles southerly from Crescent City.
  - ✓ San'-ne-haht - - - At north end of present Crescent City, on coast at base of long wharf (or between wharf and Lighthouse Point).
  - ✓ Mes<sup>ch</sup>-tē<sup>ch</sup>-ten and Mes-teth'-tung\* - - - On south end of Pebble Beach (between Crescent City and Pt. St. George).
  - ✓ Tah-tahk'-ten and Tah-te'-ten - - - On north end Pebble Beach.
  - ✓ Tah'-e-ah'-te - - - On last point on coast north of Pebble Beach.
  - ✓ Eh'-choo'-lē and Ā'-choo-lik\* - - - On east side Big Lagoon (Lake Earl).
  - ✓ Kush'-nahs-kis<sup>tun</sup>\* - - - On Lake Earl (about a mile from Ā'-choo-lik).
  - ✓ Sā-thun-lāt - - - On Rock Point on west side of Lake Earl, across lake from Ā'-choo-lik. Names means-- "on top of rock".
  - ✓ Yu-tah'-kut and Yahnk-tah'-kut\* - - - On coast at Burnt Ranch, 3 miles south of Smith River mouth.
  - ✓ Hah'-wun-nut' and Hah'-wung-kwut\* - - - At Smith River mouth and north to Oregon line, 17 or 18 miles north of Crescent City.
  - ✓ Nēng-lē-chun-tung\* - - - On Smith River 2 or 3 miles above bridge, about 5 or 6 miles from mouth.
  - ✓ Um-sah<sup>ng</sup>-ten<sup>#</sup> - - - On Winchuk River about 3 miles north of Smith River mouth. Northernmost village.

Words with asterisk from Smith River; without asterisk from Crescent City; word with # from both.

HUSS

Commonly called Tol'-lo-wah and including Hah'-wung-kwut of  
Smith River.

The Tol'-lo-wah (so called by the Polikla or Lower Klamath River Indians) have no name for their tribe as a whole, but call themselves Hüss' (or Hush), their word for people. The lower Smith River division call themselves Hah'-wung-kwut.

The territory of the tribe as a whole extends along the coast from the mouth of Wilson Creek (about 6 miles north of Klamath mouth) northerly to Winchuk River on the California-Oregon boundary. The coast region on both sides of Crescent City, the Big Lagoon [Lake Earl] and the Smith River mouth region were their principal head-quarters.

To the east they followed up Smith River for some miles east of Gasquet (at the junction of North and Middle Forks) and probably to its head waters. A halfbreed at Gasquet told me that they had villages on Middle Fork several miles higher up.

Their language is clearly related to that of the Hoopa Valley Tin'-nung'hen-nā-o and the Redwood Creek Hwil'-kut, though a very distinct dialect.

My work among them was done chiefly at Crescent City in 1910 and at Smith River mouth in 1923.--cm

The Huss tribe of Crescent City + adjacent  
Lagoons + lower Smith River are called  
To'l-lo-mah by the Yurok of lower Klamath  
River and also by the Soo-tah'te-luk of Humboldt  
Bay. -- can --

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Tol'-lo-wah or Huss

The Tol'-lo-wah (so called by the Lower Klamath Indians) have no name for their tribe as a whole, but call themselves Huss', their word for people.

Their territory extends along the coast from the mouth of Wilson Creek (about 5 miles north of Klamath mouth) northerly to Chetco, just over the California-Oregon boundary. Crescent City and the Big Lagoon appear to have been about the center of their activities.

To the east they followed up Smith River to a few miles east of Gasquet, where at the junction of North + Middle Forks, a half breed at Gasquet told me that they had villages on Middle Fork several miles above.

Their language is clearly related to that of the Hoopa Valley (Hoo'-paw) and Redwood Creek (Whil'-kut or more properly, Hoi-tot'-kah) tribes - though distinct enough as a dialect.

At Crescent City (where I was <sup>pretty</sup> hurried) I obtained from them the names <sup>+ locations</sup> of 9 of their villages inhabited in modern times, and expect later to secure the names + locations of many more. - com.

Kahostinerah

dated 1852, 4

Sibles, in an unpublished MS, entitled  
'Personal Memoranda by George Sibles'  
(now in Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Inst.)  
states that the <sup>upper</sup> Salina River Indians  
"from the falls up" belong to the Shasta  
tribe, "though on the South Fork  
they are connected with the Trinity  
Indians as the passage is a  
short one over, & they  
intermarry."

KAH-HOO-TIN-E-RUK

Little is known of this tribe, <sup>Their</sup> ~~whose~~ territory lay on the south side of ~~the~~ South Fork Salmon River from Plummer Creek easterly, and south as far at least as the high divide between the waters of South Fork Salmon and those of North Fork Trinity River. Whether or not they spread over the divide to the upper waters of North Fork Trinity and New River, <sup>& thence</sup> westerly to those of Emigrant Creek, I have thus far not been able to ascertain.

A Ko'-no-me'-hoo Indian from South Fork of Salmon has given me the names and locations of three of their villages. He says that there were others whose names he does not <sup>remember,</sup> know, and states also that the tribe is now extinct. The villages whose names he remembers were:

Wah-we'-hum-pik. On south side South Fork Salmon about 1½ miles below (west of) Cecilville.

Ah'-mah'-is'-se. { On Petersburg flat, south side South Fork Salmon, <sup>4 miles above Cecilville,</sup>

Tah<sup>ch</sup>-i-yah<sup>ch</sup>. On south side South Fork Salmon at Summerville, about a mile below mouth of Rush Creek.

Work in the Salmon, New, and Trinity River regions of Northwestern California during the past 30 years has brought to light many important and hitherto unknown facts concerning the Indian tribes formerly inhabiting that remote and little-known part of the state. Nevertheless, the information obtained is so painfully fragmentary that I have delayed publication--hoping against hope that more might be learned. And during the past year (1929) my efforts have been rewarded--at least to the extent of securing positive information as to the languages of the aboriginal tribes of the region.

So. Fk. Salmon

The earliest mention I have found of any Indians of this region is a brief unpublished note by George Gibbs, dated 1852,<sup>and</sup> entitled 'Personal Memoranda by George Gibbs'.<sup>✓</sup> In this he says that the Salmon River Indians "from the forks up," "belong to the Shasta tribe, though on the South Fork they are connected with the Trinity Indians as the passage is a short one over, and they intermarry".

✓ In files of Bureau Ethnology, Smithsonian Inst.