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**CULTURE ELEMENT DISTRIBUTIONS: XI
TRIBES SURVEYED**

BY

A. L. KROEBER

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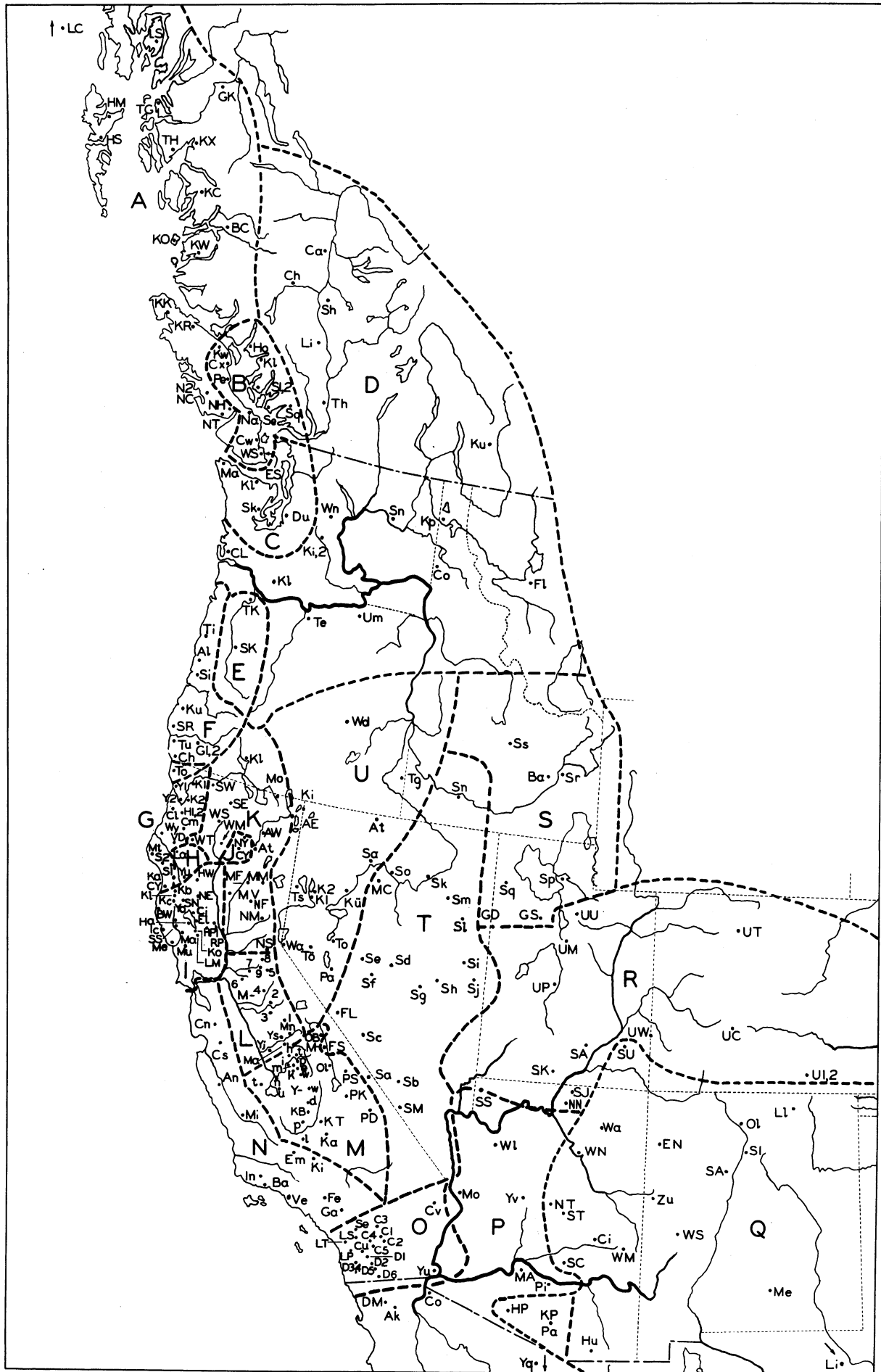
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The series in American Archaeology and Ethnology, which was established in 1903, continues unchanged in format, but is restricted to papers in which the interpretative element outweighs the factual or which otherwise are of general interest.

The new series, known as Anthropological Records, is issued in photolithography in a larger size. It consists of monographs which are documentary, of record nature, or devoted to the presentation primarily of new data.

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



NOTES ON THE MAP

The twenty areas designated by the large letters A to U are not culture areas but the twenty expedition areas, as they were determined partly by plan but also in part by the opportunities, exigencies, and misfires of field work. They represent the history of our undertaking, not the classification eventuating from it. In the main, we aimed to have each field worker operate on each trip in an area of related local cultures. But there were some deliberate extensions, in order to obtain overlap for test on degree of comparability; as well as certain residual gaps to be filled.

The full names of the tribes and groups indicated on the map by two-letter abbreviations will be found in the list beginning on page 438.

The Chilkat Tlingit, Lipan Apache, and Yaqui habitats are actually beyond the borders of the map, but have been designated near its margin by their letter symbols accompanied by arrows pointing in the direction appropriate to their situation.

The map attempts to show the native habitat of tribes and groups, not the reservation or settlement where they may have been moved or are now living.

CULTURE ELEMENT DISTRIBUTIONS: XI TRIBES SURVEYED

BY

A. L. KROEBER

This paper is at once a codification and a report of progress. Work under the Culture Element Survey of Native Western North America has at the time of writing, April, 1939, passed from the stage of field collecting of data to that of comparative interpretation. It has therefore become necessary to have available a complete array of tribes and groups investigated, a basic map showing their situation in late aboriginal times, and a set of symbols for their compact and unambiguous designation in discussion and in graphic representation. At the same time the presentation of these elementary data will serve to show the ground that has been covered in the Survey and to give an idea of the work remaining to be done.

The Survey originated from an attempt by S. Klimek, who came to the University of California in 1933 as Rockefeller Fellow, to analyze native Californian culture into its elements, and then, with the aid of statistical techniques, to classify and determine its internal history. He chose California as a field because, during thirty years preceding, a series of ethnologists, beginning with Goddard and myself, had undertaken ethnographic field studies of the California tribes with a consecutiveness which promised a greater fullness and areal continuity of comparable data than were likely to be available elsewhere. These ethnographic studies had been instituted under the direction of F. W. Putnam in 1901, on the organization of a Department and Museum of Anthropology at the University, as the Ethnological and Archaeological Survey of California, and passed, after his retirement, to the general direction of myself. These older studies were supported first by direct gift from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, later by University appropriations, finally by grants from the University's Board of Research, and, with gradual expansion to adjacent areas, are still continuing.

Klimek found in our publications and notebooks sufficient data to complete his study as planned. However, his search revealed to us at the University a shocking irregularity and incompleteness of data. We had made many field studies of considerable intensivity, besides more preliminary ones; but they were diverse in scope and orientation—in weighting of interest. Much less exactly comparable material could therefore be extracted from them than should have been possible. To a considerable degree, each field ethnographer had set himself his own problems, and concerned himself minimally with the comparability of his data. To be sure, comparisons had been

made; but they were either narrowly local, as between adjacent tribes, or they tended to be impressionistic, documented by evidence that was only partial—in both senses of the word.

It did seem possible to remedy these deficiencies by new field studies having comparability as their conscious aim; and it was indicated that the data sought should be definable items, specific traits, in other words elements of culture; and that they should be secured as numerous and evenly as possible. These desiderata in turn suggested something between a full mnemonic key and a questionnaire as a working tool; and with considerable overcoming of resistances to something so foreign to all our previous habits and traditions of living ethnographic study, I decided upon the course. Field work carried on with lists of traits, and with emphasis on notation of their absence as well as occurrence, was undertaken, first among the groups in California, and then extended to include a representative sampling of tribes west of the Rocky Mountains from southern Alaska to the Mexican border. The cost of these field studies was met primarily by grants made by the University's Institute of Social Sciences from funds received from the Rockefeller Foundation; and was supplemented by additional allocations from the University's Board (now Committee) of Research and from the Fundusz Kultury Narodowej, of Poland. Works Progress Administration employees contributed heavily to the clerical labor of preparing questionnaires, copying lists and notes, checking these, and in other ways.

The first list was filled in May, 1934, among the Northern Yana, by Gifford, with Klimek assisting; the last, in July, 1938, by Essene, with myself present. Between these dates, 20 trips were made by 13 different field investigators, who brought back 279 filled-in lists. Of these, 15 are second lists secured from one tribe by the same investigator working with a different informant. The reverse procedure, of two investigators separately interrogating the identical informant, was employed four times: with the Achomawi, Kalekau Pomo, Shivwits Paiute, and Papago. Besides, there are several duplications from different informants of the same tribe by separate investigators: Tolowa, Kato, Owens Valley Paiute, Death Valley Shoshone, Southern Ute, Goshute. These duplications were deliberate, both as a check on reliability and as a help toward tying together the blocks of lists secured by different field workers. They

reduce the number of separate tribes or groups on which data were secured from 279 to 254.¹

The lists have altered as the Survey has progressed. The earlier ones were brief, consisted largely of traits obtruding in the published monographs, and therefore tended to be weighted according to the interests of these monographs. We were also inclined to adhere primarily to the items in the prepared questionnaire and to relegate to the notes new traits that came up during the interviewing. It is easy to see now, in retrospect, that we were overimpressed by the possibilities of statistical interpretation and therefore sought regularity and conformity of results at the expense of data giving as complete a picture as possible of the total culture. The later lists are longer: in part because they were prepared with more forethought for eventualities in the region concerned, and especially because informants were encouraged to develop initiative, so that the lists often altered and grew heavily during the field work. One of the last and fullest bodies of material, that collected by Erminie Voegelin in Northeast California, was in fact secured without a questionnaire or even a fixed list. She took with her into the field only a full body of mnemonic stimuli, and built her list from the Indian responses as they accumulated. Driver, Drucker, and Julian Steward were particularly alert in contributing to this freer development, from which all subsequent field workers profited. The result is that our later data are not only fuller but much more representative ethnographically. Superficially they appear to have lost some statistical comparability. The same or similar items often appear in verbally different form, so that competent ethnographic judgment is needed to decide whether they are identical or not. This is, however, far better than operating with predetermined categories and remaining unsure how far collectors may have felt duty-bound to force cultural facts into these. What has been

¹In the old missionized district of the central California coast, between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the Indians are extinct or absorbed. Some partial recollection of the old culture remains here and there in the memories of scattered individuals, living and passing as Mexicans. To find these is time-consuming; to apply to them a technique intended for reservation and government-protected Indians recognizing themselves as Indians would hardly be feasible, or at best extremely difficult. We therefore accepted gratefully from J. P. Harrington, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, his offer to fill a questionnaire from his notebooks, so far as his data allowed. This is the source of the lists from 18 informants of 11 tribal groups which constitute block "N," as itemized below. Many of the data were obtained by Harrington twenty and thirty years before and could no longer be secured by field work. These Harrington lists differ somewhat in character from all the others; they average shorter and contain fewer negations; but they are extremely important through providing partially comparable material for an area which otherwise would have remained blank.

lost, in this development of procedure, in readiness of the data for mechanical application of counting and computing techniques is more than made up for by increased ethnographic significance and reliability. In short, the shift during the past five years has been definitely back from a quantitative to an ethnographic emphasis.

At that, there remain superabundant data for statistical treatment—enough for many years of work. We must have secured in the Survey in the neighborhood of half a million particularized and localized items of cultural fact. With the nontabular supplemental notes included, the number may well be nearer a million. Even with the simplest formulae used for coefficients, it is evident that the mere labor of counting agreements and disagreements in lists averaging two to three thousand items from two to three hundred tribes is going to be enormous. And this concerns only intertribal correlations—the geographical classification of cultures. When it comes to the intertrait correlations, and the problems of how far their adhesions are or are not organic or functional, it is a matter of intercorrelations between five or ten thousand or more items. Obviously this is humanly impossible. Driver has begun the development of a method of pooling tribes and traits to abbreviate the process. But even this abridgment will evidently be applicable only to limited fields at a time. Whatever the outcome may be along these lines of analysis, it is evident that we have assembled through the Culture Element Survey a mass of cultural facts probably unparalleled in volume and certainly so in territorial continuity. Our first task is to edit and publish the data.

At this writing, April, 1939, there have been issued parts I to VIII of Culture Element Distributions; parts IX and X are being manufactured;² parts XII to XIV have been edited and are awaiting printing. Other parts are being or will be edited as soon as possible.

The following preliminary or partial interpretive studies have been made or are in progress. Driver has published Culture Element Distributions: VIII, on Reliability.

Intertribal correlations have been computed for almost all the larger blocks of lists. Some of these have been published, or submitted for publication, with the respective lists: Pomo, Oregon Coast, Northwest California, Apache-Pueblo. The others will prospectively be published together in a special paper. As the geographical range of any one block of lists is limited, the significance of such a set of coefficients is ordinarily not very wide. They do, however, reveal minor

²Abbreviated CED, as in the list beyond. Parts I-IV were issued in University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology (UC-PAAE), volume 37, nos. 1-4, 1935-1937; parts V-X, in University of California Anthropological Records (UC-AR), volume 1, nos. 1-6, 1937-1939. Future parts will follow in other volumes of Anthropological Records.

cultural groupings and cleavages; and they do serve as an internal check on the accuracy and reliability of the material in the lists.

Three somewhat broader sets of statistical computations have been undertaken with WPA assistance. The first combines the Southern Sierra and Central Sierra material, the list for the latter, handled by Aginsky, having been based on the former by Driver. Similarly, four sets of lists which cover the Great Basin all stem from one by Julian Steward. Here also it was possible to compute agreements by selecting identical or obviously equivalent elements from the four lots. This count will yield coefficients of intergroup similarity for some fifty Ute, Southern Paiute, Shoshone, and Northern Paiute tribes or bands. The third comparison concerns the Northwest Coast as a whole, from the Tlingit to the Mattole, and is really the by-product of an ethnographically oriented digest by Drucker of the lists collected by himself, Barnett, Gunther, Jacobs, and Driver. This interpretative digest is being expressed both descriptively and tabularly; the latter in turn facilitates statistical expression of the cultural relations within the area.

Driver has completed an intensive analysis of one culture complex, the Girls' Puberty Rite. This was begun two or more years ago, so that list data were available from only little more than half of our 250-odd tribes; but most of the total area of the Survey is covered. Driver has also supplemented the lists with all previously published data. It is significant that, as regards number of items, these proved in a heavy minority as against the list data in the Survey. Driver's work is in two parts: the first ethnographic, in the customary sense of the word; the second, statistical.

Margaret Lantis, as part of her work as WPA Supervisor, is preparing two interpretative, nonstatistical papers: one on Black Magic, the other on Sweating. The latter was deliberately chosen as a "functional" topic.

I have in preparation an ethnographic digest and interpretation of the Survey data on Salt, Tobacco, and Dogs, all of them subjects of a certain discreteness and specificity and with features of "use" as prominent as "form."

It will be seen that most of these comparative studies are not concerned primarily with "material culture." The idea that a list approach might have a certain value for the tangible aspects of culture but would fail for the intangibles was never properly founded and can now be considered disproved by the results. Certain subjects lend themselves more and others less readily to particularistic, itemizing approach; but the difference is not on a basis of their materiality. In fact, I consider technological topics among the more difficult ones to secure by any questionnaire method. The moment one passes beyond general and elementary features, the list approach begins to require technological training and competence greater than the average

American ethnographer possesses. It is generally easier for him to secure fairly reliably the rules of a game, or the elements of a ritual, or prescribed and prohibited marriages, all of which are intangibles. What is indispensable is clarity of the concepts dealt with; and this is per se no more easily attained for material than for non-material parts of culture, or vice versa.

Because it is important, I wish also to repeat what I have said before, that our list method, or any approach of questionnaire type, can only be used properly by workers who have had good general anthropological training plus previous ethnographic experience with natives. In addition, it is highly desirable that they shall have had some personal experience with one or more of the cultures to be investigated, or at any rate with some related culture.

Finally, I cannot say too much in recognition of the wholehearted support of my many collaborators in this work—colleagues, students, professional associates from the University of Washington, Columbia, Yale, and the Smithsonian, and Works Progress Administration typists, clerks, computers, and draftsmen. The Survey was inevitably a co-operative undertaking. As a program it was unorthodox and open to many doubts; but the collaborators did not falter. Particular appreciation is due Klimek, who first stimulated us into thinking along new lines; Gifford, who assumed the onus of the first, untried, and therefore necessarily imperfect data-collecting; and Driver, my most loyal and relentless critic, who thereby contributed immeasurably to the improvement of our procedures.

NOTES ON THE TRIBAL LIST

In the enumeration of tribes and groups that follows, the abbreviations are those used on the key map and at the heads of columns in the tabular lists. The blocks of lists secured each by one investigator in a given area in one trip are designated by capital letters, assigned as well as was possible in geographical order. Thus, A-NH stands for the Hupachisat Nootka, in block A on the Northern Northwest Coast; F-Ti, for the Tillamook on the Oregon Coast block F. Certain abbreviations repeat; thus Wa for Walpi and Washo; but in a broader comparison these would appear as Q-Wa and U-Wa. It seemed desirable to preserve as much mnemonic value as possible for the abbreviations, and yet minimize the repeats. Hence Kalispel appears as Kp, Karok as Kl and K2, Kato as Ka, Kabledile and Kalekau Pomo as Kb and Kl. The latter does recur for Klamath, but as K-Kl instead of I-Kl. Considerations of ready reference intelligibility within the area of a block of lists, and within the frame of the total Survey, had to be balanced, and quite likely we did not always make the most apt choice of symbol. Authors had already committed themselves, in notes and discussions on their lists, to some abbreviations longer than two letters; as Chim

for Chimariko, Y-Koch for Kocheviali Yokuts, LuSa for Luiseño of Saboba, S-Bty for Shoshone of Beatty. These abbreviations are therefore retained as alternates, though on the map they appear as Cm, Yk, LS, Sb, within areas G, M, O, T. Where a considerable number of lists have been obtained from subdivisions of certain peoples or nationalities, the first letter in the two-letter abbreviations stands for the larger group; a following numeral, or lower-case letter alphabetically

applied, or capital or lower-case letter mnemonically chosen, designating the subdivision. Thus:
 L-Ml,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9: Miwok
 M-Mt,h,p,e,w: Mono
 M-Ym,i,k,n,t,u,w,d,l,p: Yokuts
 O-Cl,2,3,4,5: Cahuilla
 O-Dl,2,3,4,5,6: Diegueño
 R-UM,U,P,T,C,1,2,W: Ute
 R-SA,S,K,J: Southern Paiute
 T-Sa-o, S-Sp-s: Shoshone

LIST OF AREAS, TRIBES, AND GROUPS SURVEYED

A. Northwest Coast. (Drucker.) 18 lists.—

NH Nootka, Hupachisat
 NT Nootka, Tsishaat
 NC Nootka, Clayoquot
 N2 Nootka, Clayoquot
 KK Kwakiutl, Koskimo
 KR Kwakiutl, Kwexa
 KW Kwakiutl, Wikeno
 BC Bella Coola (Salish)
 KO Kwakiutl, Oyalit and Owiklit (Bella Bella)
 KC Kwakiutl, China Hat (Xaihais)
 KX Kwakiutl, Xaisla
 TH Tsimshian, Hartley Bay (Kitgata)
 TG Tsimshian proper, Gilutsa, Ginaxangik, Gitsiläsu
 GK Gitksan (Upper Skeena Tsimshian), Kispixox, Kitanamaks
 HM Haida, Massett (N. Haida)
 HS Haida, Skidegate (S. Haida), Skedans division
 LS Tlingit, Sanyakwan (Cape Fox)
 LC Tlingit, Chilkat

B. Gulf of Georgia. (Barnett.) 13 lists. Published, CED:IX, 1939.—

ES East Sanetch (Incomplete)
 Cw Cowichan proper
 Na Nanaimo (a Cowichan division)
 Pe Pentlatch
 Kw Kwakiutl (now at Campbell River and Cape Mudge) (Incomplete)
 Cx Comox (formerly at Campbell River and Cape Mudge)
 S1 Slaiamun 1 (Powell River Comox) (Incomplete)
 S2 Slaiamun 2 (Powell River Comox) (Incomplete)
 K1 Klahuse (Toba Inlet Comox)
 Ho Homalco (Bute Inlet Comox)
 Se Sechelt (Jervis Inlet Comox)
 Sq Squamish
 WS West Sanetch

C. Puget Sound. (Gunter.) 4 lists.—

Ma Makah
 Kl Klallam
 Sk Skokomish
 Du Duwamish

D. Plateau. (Ray.) 17 lists.—

CL Chinook, Lower
 Kl Klikitat
 Te Tenino (Wayampam)
 Um Umatilla

Ki Kittitas
 K2 Kittitas (informant 2)
 Wn Wenatchi
 Sn Sanpoil
 Kp Kalispel
 Sh Shuswap
 Li Lillooet
 Th Thompson, Lower
 Ch Chilcotin
 Ca Carrier, Lower
 Ku Kutenai
 Fl Flathead
 Co Coeur d'Alene

E. Kalapuya. (Jacobs.) 2 lists.—

SK Santiam Kalapuya
 TK Tualatin Kalapuya

F. Oregon Coast. (Barnett.) 10 lists. Published, CED:VII, 1937.—

To Tolowa (cf. G-To). From notes, not field work
 Ch Chetco
 G1 Galice Creek
 G2 Galice Creek
 Tu Tututni
 SR Sixes River
 Ku Coos
 Si Siuslaw
 Al Alsea
 Ti Tillamook

G. Northwest California. (Driver.) 16 lists. Published, CED:X, 1939.—

To Tol Tolowa (cf. F-To).
 Cm Chim Chimariko
 K1 Kar 1 Upper Karok
 K2 Kar 2 Lower Karok
 Y1 Yur 1 Yurok (Martin's Ferry)
 Y2 Yur 2 Yurok (Requa)
 Wy Wiyot Wiyot (Eel River)
 H1 Hup 1 Hupa
 H2 Hup 2 Hupa
 Cl Chil Chilula
 VD Van D Nongatl, of Van Duzen River
 Mt Matt Mattole
 S1 Sin 1 Sinkyone, of South Fork of Eel River
 S2 Sin 2 Sinkyone, of Upper Mattole River
 Ka Kato Kato (cf. H-Ka)
 CY C Yuki Coast Yuki

H. Round Valley. (Essene.) 4 lists.—

K1 Kalekau (N Pomo) (cf. I-Kl, same informant)

Ka Kato (cf. G-Ka)
La Lassik
Yu Yuki

M7 NM-B Northern Miwok, Buena Vista (Incomplete)
M8 NM-I Northern Miwok, Indian Diggins
M9 NM-P Northern Miwok, Pine Grove

I. Pomo Area. (Gifford.) 20 lists. Published, CED:IV, 1937.—

RP River Patwin, of Grimes
HP Hill Patwin, of Lodoga
LM Lake Miwok, of Middletown
Kb Kabledile (N Pomo)
Kl Kalekau, Sherwood Valley (N Pomo) (cf. H-Kl, same informant)
BW Buldam-Willits (N Pomo)
Kc Kacha, Walker Valley (N Pomo)
SN Shanel (North), Potter Valley (N Pomo)
Ic Icheche, Point Arena (Central Pomo)
Yo Yokaia, Ukiah (Central Pomo)
SS Shanel (South), Hopland (Central Pomo)
Me Meteni, Fort Ross (SW Pomo)
Mu Mikanno, near Santa Rosa (S Pomo)
Ma Makahmo, Cloverdale (S Pomo)
Ha Habenapo, Big Valley (E Pomo)
Ci Shigom, Lucerne (E Pomo)
Ko Koi, Lower Lake (SE Pomo)
El Elem, Sulphur Bank (SE Pomo)
NE Northeast (Salt) Pomo, Stonyford (NE Pomo)
HW Hill Wintun (Nomlaki), of Paskenta

J. Yana. (Gifford-Klimek.) 2 lists. Published, CED:II, 1936.—

YN Yana, Northern
YC Yana, Central

K. Northeast California. (E. Voegelin.) 16 lists.—

Kl Klamath, of Klamath Marsh
Mo Modoc, of Tule Lake
SE Shasta, Eastern, of Shasta Valley
SW Shasta, Western, of Klamath and Rogue rivers
At Atsugewi (Hat Creek)
AW Achomawi, Western (Achomawi proper)
AE Achomawi, Eastern (Hammawi) (cf. U-AE, same informant)
WT Wintu, Trinity River or Hayfork
WM Wintu, McCloud River
WS Wintu, Sacramento River (upper)
MM Maidu, Mountain (NE), Indian Valley
MF Maidu, Foothill (NW), Dogwood, Cherokee, Yankee Hill
NF Nisenan, Foothill, Stanfield Hill or Yuba River
NM Nisenan, Mountain, northerly
NS Nisenan, Southern (of mountains)
MV Maidu, Valley (NW), vicinity of Chico

L. Central Sierra. (Aginsky.) 13 lists.—

Yj Yo-Sj Yokuts, San Joaquin, at Friant, Valley dialect
Ma Mo-Au Mono, Auberry (Gashowu)
Mn Mo-NF Mono, Northfork
Ys Yo-Ch Yokuts, Chukchansi, Hill dialect, Coarsegold
M1 SM-A Southern Miwok, Ahwahnee
M2 CM-T Central Miwok, Tuolumne
M3 SM-G Southern Miwok, Groveland
M4 CM-M Central Miwok, Murphy
M5 NM-W Northern Miwok, Westpoint
M6 PM-L Plains Miwok, Lockford

M. Southern Sierra. (Driver.) 23 lists. Published, CED:VI, 1937.—

Mt M-Tuh Western Mono, Tuhudwadj
Mh M-Hod Western Mono, Hodogida
Mp M-Wop Western Mono, Woponuch
Me M-Ent Western Mono, Entimbich
Mw M-Wak Western Mono, Waksachi
Ym Y-Chuk Yokuts, Chukaimina
Yi Y-Choi Yokuts, Choinimni
Yk Y-Koch Yokuts, Kocheyal
Yn Y-Nut Yokuts, Nutumutu
Yt Y-Tach Yokuts, Tachi
Yu Y-Chun Yokuts, Chunut
Yw Y-Wuk Yokuts, Wukchammi
Yd Y-Yaud Yokuts, Yaudanchi
Yl Y-Yaul Yokuts, Yauelmani
Yp Y-Pal Yokuts, Paleuyami
KB K-Bank Kern River, Bankalachi
KT K-Tub Kern River, Tubatulabal
Ka U-Kaw Ute-Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu
PD P-Dth Panamint, Death Valley (cf. T-Sa)
PS P-Sal Panamint, Saline Valley
PK P-Koso Panamint, Koso area
OI O-Ind Owens Valley Paiute (E Mono), of Independence
OB O-BP Owens Valley Paiute (E Mono), of Big Pine

N. Central California Coast. (Harrington.) 18 lists, 11 groups; no field work.—

Cn Costanoan, northern
Cs Costanoan, southern
An Antoniano Salinan
Mi Migueleno Salinan
In Inezeño Chumash
Ba Barbareño Chumash (lists B1, B2)
Ve Ventureño Chumash (lists V1, V2, V3, V4)
Em Emigdiano Chumash
Ki Kitanemuk Serrano (lists K1, K2)
Fe Fernandeseño
Ga Gabrielino (lists G1, G2, G3)

O. Southern California. (Drucker.) 18 lists. Published, CED:V, 1937.—

Se Serr Serrano, of Saboba
C1 DCau Desert Cahuilla, Autatem clan
C2 DCwo Desert Cahuilla, Wontcaktamyahwic clan
C3 PCka Pass Cahuilla, Kauisiktum clan
C4 MCTe Mountain Cahuilla, Wiwaiistam clan
C5 MCna Mountain Cahuilla, Nauhwo'otem clan
Cu Cup Cupeño
LS LuSa Luiseño, of Saboba
LT LuTe Luiseño, of Temecula
LP LuPa Luiseño (now at Pala)
D1 MDly Mountain Diegueño, Letcap clan
D2 MDku Mountain Diegueño, KukuR clan
D3 WDma Western Diegueño, Matawir clan
D4 WDpa Western Diegueño (San Pascual Reservation)
D5 DDly Desert Diegueño, Letcap clan
D6 DDKw Desert Diegueño, Kwol clan
Yu Yuma Yuma
Cv Chem Chemehuevi

P. Yuman-Piman. (Drucker.) 11 lists.—

- DM Dieg Diegueño, Mexican, of La Huerta, Baja California
 Ak Akwa Akwa'ala (in Baja California)
 Mo Moh Mohave
 Co Coc Cocopa (River division) (Incomplete)
 Ma Mar Maricopa
 Pi Pima Pima (Lower Santan)
 Pa Pap Papago (Akchin and Santa Rosa) (cf. Q-KP, same informant and interpreter)
 Yq Yaq Yaqui (from San Ignacio, Sonora) (Incomplete)
 Yv Yav Yavapai (NE, Verde Valley)
 Wl Wal Walapai
 SS Shiv Shivwits Paiute (cf. R-SS, same informant and interpreter)

Q. Apache-Pueblo. (Gifford.) 20 lists. In press, CED:XII.—

- WN Western Navaho (Little Colorado River)
 EN Eastern Navaho (Hohatchi, New Mexico)
 NT Northern Tonto Apache, Fossil Creek band (NT to WM are "Western Apache")
 ST Southern Tonto Apache, 6th semiband
 SC San Carlos Apache, Pinal band
 Ci Cibecue Apache, Cibecue band
 WM White Mountain Apache, Eastern White Mountain band
 WS Warm Springs Apache, (Chiricahua), Chokalene, and Chihene bands
 Hu Huachuca Mountain Apache, (Chiricahua), Shaiahene band
 Me Mescalero Apache, Central or Ni'ahane band
 Li Lipan, Western or Tuensane band
 Ll Llanero division of Jicarilla Apache
 Ol Ollero division of Jicarilla Apache
 SU Southern Ute, Wemenuis band (cf. R-UW)
 Wa Walpi Pueblo (Hopi). (Nothing on religion)
 Zu Zuñi Pueblo. (Nothing on religion)
 SA Santa Ana Pueblo (Keres). (Nothing on religion)
 SI San Ildefonso Pueblo (Tewa). (Nothing on religion)
 KP Kikimai Papago (cf. P-Pa, same informant, same interpreter)
 HP Huhula Papago (a western group). (Incomplete)

R. Ute-Southern Paiute. (O. Stewart.) 14 lists.—

- GD Goshute, Deep Creek, Pieroagonota band (cf. S-GD)
 UM Ute, Moanunts (also Moavinunts, Uintahnunts)
 UU Ute, Tómpañowotsnunts (also Uintah, Pagonunts)
 UP Ute, Pahvant
 UT Ute, Taviwatsiu (White River)
 UC Ute, Mówataviwatsiu (Uncompahgre)
 Ul Ute, Mówatci or Mówats
 U2 Ute, Mówatci or Mówats
 UW Ute, Wimónuntee or Wimónuntee (Uncompahgre) (cf. Q-SU)
 SA Southern Paiute, Antarianunts
 SS Southern Paiute, Shivwits (cf. P-SS, same informant and interpreter)
 SK Southern Paiute, Kaibab

- SJ Southern Paiute, San Juan
 NN Northwestern Navaho (now in San Juan S Paiute area)

S. Northeast Shoshoni. (J. Steward.) 7 lists.—

- Ss S-Lemhi Shoshoni, Lemhi: bands Tuka-düka and Agai-düka
 Sr S-FtHl Shoshoni, Bohogue, of Fort Hall
 Ba NP-Ban Northern Paiute-speaking Bannock, of Fort Hall
 Sq S-GrsCr Shoshoni, of Grouse Creek: Tubadüka band
 Sp S-Prom Shoshoni, Promontory Point, Cache Valley, Hukündüka, Pankwi-düka
 GS GS-SklV Gosiute, Skull Valley
 GD GS-DpCr Gosiute, Deep Creek (cf. R-GD)

T. Nevada Shoshoni. (J. Steward.) 19 lists. In press, CED:XIII.—

- FS NP-FSp Northern Paiute, of Fish Springs, Owens Valley
 FL NP-FLk Northern Paiute, of Fish Lake Valley (nr. Dyer, Nevada)
 SM SP-Ash Southern Paiute, of Ash Meadows, California
 Sa S-DthV Shoshoni, of Death Valley (cf. M-PD)
 Sb S-Bty Shoshoni, of Beatty
 Sc S-Lida Shoshoni, of Lida
 Sd S-GSmV Shoshoni, of Great Smoky Valley
 Se S-SmCr Shoshoni, of Smith Creek Valley
 Sf S-RsRi Shoshoni, on upper Reese River
 Sg S-Mor Shoshoni, of Morey
 Sh S-Hmlt Shoshoni, of Hamilton
 Si S-Ely Shoshoni, of Ely
 Sj S-SprV Shoshoni, of Spring Valley and Antelope and Snake valleys
 Sk S-Elko Shoshoni, of Elko
 Sl S-Egan Shoshoni, of Egan Canyon
 Sm S-RubV Shoshoni, of Ruby Valley
 Sn S-SnRv Shoshoni, of Snake River
 So S-BtLM Shoshoni, of Battle Mountain
 MC NP-MC Northern Paiute, of Mill City

U. Northern Paiute. (O. Stewart.) 14 lists. In press, CED:XIV.—

- Ts Tasiget-tuviwarai: Winnemucca and Spanish Spring valleys
 Kl Kuyui-dökadö: lower Truckee River, Pyramid and Winnemucca lakes
 K2 Kuyui-dökadö
 Kü Küpa-dökadö: lower Humboldt River and Humboldt Sink
 To Toe-dökadö: Carson Sink, Carson Lake, lower Carson River
 Tö Tövusi-dökadö: Smith and Mason valleys and upper Walker River
 Pa Pakwi-dökadö: Walker Lake, Soda Spring Valley, and at Hawthorne
 Wa Washö: Lake Tahoe
 At Atsa kudökwa-tuviwarai: Quinn River
 Sa Sawa waktödö-tuviwarai: middle Humboldt River (nr. Winnemucca)
 Tg Tagö-töka: Owyhee River
 Wd Wada-dökadö: Malheur Lake and River, Ore.
 Ki Kidü-dökadö: Surprise Valley (Calif.)
 AE Achomawi: upper Pit River (Calif.) (cf. K-AE, same informant)