

quouse (Pi'skwaus), Wenatshapam (another name for Piskwaus), Klikatat (Klûkatât), Klinquit (not identified), Kowwassayee (K'kasawi), Liaywas (not identified), Skinpah (Skinpä), Wish-ham (Wushqûm), Shyiks (not identified), Ochechotes (Uchi'chol), Kahmiltpah (Qamil lëma), and Seapeat (Si'apkat). Among these were represented at least six languages and three linguistic stocks. The majority of these Indians west of the Columbia, including the Yakima proper and others on the reservation, are Catholics, with also a number of adherents of the Shaker and Smohalla doctrines. Those on the reservation numbered 1,200 in 1892, with an estimated 1,500 outside the boundaries. Beside the principal band of Yakima, the Waptailmîm already mentioned, there are also the Së'täs-lëma, or "people of the rye prairie," on Setass creek, a western tributary of the Yakima in the eastern part of the reservation, and the Pisko, or people of the "river bend," in a village also on the south side of the Yakima, between Topinish and Setass creeks. (See *Pishquitpah*.) Their dialects are said to differ slightly from that of the Waptailmîm.

Ä'TÄNÛM-LËMA (Shahaptian stock) or "people (lëma) of Ätanûm creek."—A small tribe on Atahnam creek, in Yakima county, Washington, on the northern boundary of the reservation. They are said to speak a language distinct from Yakima or Klûkatât, but cognate. They have no official recognition now or in the treaty of 1855. The name Ä'tänûm is Yakima, and refers to a stream "ascended" (by salmon).

KLÛ'KÄTÄT (Shahaptian stock).—*Synonyms*: Clickahut, Clickitat, Klikatat, Qwûlh-hwai-pûm, Weyehhoo, Whulwhypum. The name by which this tribe is commonly known is from the Wasko language and signifies "beyond (the mountain)"—that is, east of the Cascade range—with reference to the Chinookan tribes on the lower Columbia. The same name was also at times extended to the Yakima. They call themselves Qwûlh-hwai-pûm, "prairie people;" from *qwûlh-hwai*, "prairie," and *pûm*, "people," referring particularly to their occupancy of Camass prairie. They formerly occupied the southern slopes of Mount Adams and Mount Helens, with the country of Klikatat and Lewis rivers, in the present Klickitat and Skamania counties, Washington. East of them were the Yakima and west were the Salishan and Chinookan tribes. At one time they lived farther east, but were driven west by the Cayuse. (Stevens.) About sixty years ago they crossed the Columbia and overran the Willamet country, and even penetrated as far south as the Umpqua, but afterward withdrew again to their proper country. Although but a small tribe, they were aggressive and enterprising and were the trade medium between the tribes west of the mountains and those east. They joined in the Yakima treaty of 1855 and are now chiefly on Yakima reservation, but a few are still on White Salmon river, in Klickitat county. Their number is unknown. The Taitinapam and Topinish speak the same language and may be considered as branches of this tribe.