

in 1702. Possibly Tananguriss at the Albany council of Sept. 4, 1691, is the same person. The Indian Sinonnequeurison, who signed a deed in 1714, seems a later chief. In 1711 M. de Longueuil was called Sinonquiesse. See N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., III, 805, 807, 1853; IV, 237, 540, 910, 1854. (W. M. B.)

Sinopah (*Sin'-o-pah*, 'kit-foxes', 'Pie-gans'). A society of the Ikunuhkatsi, or All Comrades, in the Piegan tribe of the Siksika. It is now obsolete among the Piegan, but still existed with the Kainah in 1892.—Grinnell, Blackfoot Lodge Tales, 221, 1892.

Sinoquipe ('birthplace of warriors'). A pueblo of the Opatá and the seat of a Spanish mission founded in 1646; situated in lat. 30° 10', lon. 110°, on the upper Rio Sonora below Arispe, Sonora, Mexico. Pop. 367 in 1678, 91 in 1730.

Cenokipe.—Kino, map (1702) in Stöcklein, Neue Welt Bott, 74, 1726. **Cinoquipe**.—Hardy, Travels, 442, 1829. **San Ignacio de Sinoquipa**.—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 343, 1864. **San Ignacio Sinoquipe**.—Rivera (1730) quoted by Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 514, 1884. **S. Ignacio Sinoquipe**.—Zapata (1678), ibid., 246. **Sinoquipe**.—Hrdlicka in Am. Anthr., VI, 72, 1904.

Sinsikhooish. A division of Salish that occupied, according to Gibbs, the great plain above the crossing of Cœur d'Alène r., Idaho.

Sin-slih-hoo-ish.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 428, 1854. **Sin-slik-hoo-ish**.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855.

Sintagallesca. See *Spotted Tail*.

Sintaktl (*Sinta'kl*, 'reached the bottom', or 'bottom of the hill'). A Ntlakyapamuk village 30 or 40 m. above Yale, on the w. side of Fraser r., Brit. Col. **C'nta'k'tl**.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 5, 1899. **Shuitackle**.—Can. Ind. Aff., 79, 1878. **Sinta'kl**.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 169, 1900.

Sintootoolish. A division of Salish living, according to Gibbs, on Spokane r., N. Idaho, above the forks.

Middle Spo-ko-mish.—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870. **Sin-too-too**.—Ibid. **Sintootoolish**.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855. **Sintou-tou-oulish**.—Parker, Journal, 298, 1840.

Sintsink (abbr. and corrupt. of Delaware *Assinesink*, 'at the small stone.'—Gerard. Cf. *Ossingsing*). A Wappinger tribe or band on the e. bank of Hudson r., about the present Ossining, N. Y. Villages, Ossingsing and Kestaubinck. **Sing-sings**.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 116, 1857. **Sinksink**.—Deed of 1685 quoted by Rutenber, Tribes Hudson R., 366, 1872. **Sinsinks**.—Stuyvesant (1663) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 302, 1881. **Sinsings**.—Doc. of 1663, ibid., 303. **Sinsing**.—Van der Donck (1658) quoted by Rutenber, op. cit., 72. **Sintsings**.—Treaty of 1645 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 18, 1881. **Sint-sings**.—Breeden Raedt quoted by Rutenber, op. cit., 108. **Sint-Sinks**.—Ibid., 79. **Sintsinks**.—Treaty of 1645 quoted by Winfield, Hudson Co., 45, 1874 (misprint).

Sinuk. A Kaviagmiut Eskimo village on the n. shore of Pt Clarence, Alaska; pop. 36 in 1880, 12 in 1890.

Singick.—11th Census, Alaska, 165, 1893. **Siniogamut**.—Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1899. **Siniogamute**.—Petroff, Rep. on Alaska, 59, 1880.

Sinyu. An Utkiavinmiut Eskimo summer village inland from Pt Barrow, Alaska. **S'nyu**.—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 83, 1892.

Siocotchmin. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

Siorartijung. A spring settlement of Padlimiut Eskimo on the coast s. of Home bay, Baffin land, Canada.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1888.

Siouan Family. The most populous linguistic family n. of Mexico, next to the Algonquian. The name is taken from a term applied to the largest and best known tribal group or confederacy belonging to the family, the Sioux or Dakota, which, in turn, is an abbreviation of Nadowessious, a French corruption of *Nadowe-is-wu*, the appellation given them by the Chippewa. It signifies 'snake,' 'adder,' and, by metaphor, 'enemy.' See *Dakota*.

Before changes of domicile took place among them, resulting from contact with whites, the principal body extended from the w. bank of the Mississippi northward from the Arkansas nearly to the Rocky mts., except for certain sections held by the Pawnee, Arikara, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Comanche, and Kiowa. The Dakota proper also occupied territory on the e. side of the river, from the mouth of the Wisconsin to Mille Lacs, and the Winnebago were about the lake of that name and the head of Green bay. Northward Siouan tribes extended some distance into Canada, in the direction of L. Winnipeg. A second group of Siouan tribes, embracing the Catawba, Sara or Cheraw, Saponi, Tutelo, and several others, occupied the central part of North Carolina and South Carolina and the piedmont region of Virginia (see Mooney, Siouan Tribes of the East, Bull. B. A. E., 1894), while the Biloxi dwelt in Mississippi along the Gulf coast, and the Ofo on Yazoo r. in the same state.

According to tradition the Mandan and Hidatsa reached the upper Missouri from the n. e., and, impelled by the Dakota, moved slowly upstream to their present location. Some time after the Hidatsa reached the Missouri internal troubles broke out, and part, now called the Crows, separated and moved westward to the neighborhood of Yellowstone r. The Dakota formerly inhabited the forest region of s. Minnesota, and do not seem to have gone out upon the plains until hard pressed by the Chippewa, who had been supplied with guns by the French. According to all the evidence available, traditional and otherwise, the