

in 1702. Possibly Tananguriss at the Albany council of Sept. 4, 1691, is the same person. The Indian Sinonneeque-
rison, who signed a deed in 1714, seems a
later chief. In 1711 M. de Longueuil was
called Sinonquirese. 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 Ikonuhkatsi, 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**.—Hrdlička in Am. Anthr.,
VI, 72, 1904.

Sinslikhooish. 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 bot-
tom', or 'bottom of the hill'). A Ntla-
kyapamuk 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 liv-
ing, 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 Dela-
ware *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 Kestaubuinck.
Sing-sings.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 116, 1857.
Sintsink.—Deed of 1685 quoted by Rutenber,
Tribes Hudson R., 366, 1872. **Sinsincks**.—Stuy-
vesant (1663) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 302,
1881. **Sinsings**.—Doc. of 1663, ibid., 303. **Sin-
sing**.—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**.—Breed-
en Raedt quoted by Rutenber, op. cit., 108.
Sint-Sinks.—Ibid., 79. **Sintsincks**.—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. **Sinoga-
mut**.—Nelson in 18th Rep. B. A. E., map, 1899.
Sinogamute.—Petroff, Rep. on Alaska, 59, 1880.

Sinyu. An Utkiavinmiut Eskimo sum-
mer village inland from Pt Barrow, Alaska.
S'nyá.—Murdoch in 9th Rep. B. A. E., 83, 1892.

Siocotchmin. A Costanoan village situ-
ated 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 abbrevia-
tion of Nadowessiou, a French corrup-
tion of *Nadowe-is-uw*, 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. North-
ward Siouan tribes extended some dis-
tance into Canada, in the direction of L.
Winnipeg. A second group of Siouan
tribes, embracing the Catawba, Sara or
Cheraw, Saponi, Tutelo, and several oth-
ers, occupied the central part of North
Carolina and South Carolina and the
pedmont region of Virginia (see Mooney,
Siouan Tribes of the East, Bull. B. A. E.,
1894), while the Biloxi dwelt in Missis-
sippi 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 for-
est 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