

all the tribes of this section. In the E. the habitations were bark and mat wigwams, but on the plains earth lodges and skin tipis were used. Formerly they had no domestic animals except dogs, which were utilized in transporting the tipis and all other family belongings, including children (see *Travois*), but later their place was largely taken by horses, the introduction of which constituted a new epoch in the life of all Plains tribes, facilitating their migratory movements and the pursuit of the buffalo, and doubtless contributing largely to the ultimate extinction of that animal.

Taking the reports of the United States and Canadian Indian offices as a basis and making a small allowance for bands or individuals not here enumerated, the total number of Indians of Siouan stock may be placed at about 40,800.

The Tutelo, Biloxi, and probably the rest of the eastern Siouan tribes were organized internally into clans with maternal descent; the Dakota, Mandan, and Hidatsa consisted of many non-totemic bands or villages, the Crows of non-totemic gentes, and the rest of the tribes of totemic gentes.

The Siouan family is divided as follows:

I. Dakota-Assiniboin group: 1, Mde-wakanton; 2, Wahpekute (forming with the Mde-wakanton, the Santee); 3, Sisseton; 4, Wahpeton; 5, Yankton; 6, Yanktonai; 7, Teton (a) Sichangu or Brulés, (b) Itazipcho or Sans Arcs, (c) Siasapa or Blackfeet, (d) Miniconjou, (e) Oohe-nonpa or Two Kettles, (f) Oglala, (g) Hunkpapa; 8, Assiniboin.

II. Dhegiha group: 1, Omaha; 2, Ponca; 3, Quappaw; 4, Osage (a) Pahatsi, (b) Utsehta, (c) Santsukhdhi; 5, Kansas.

III. Chiwere group: 1, Iowa; 2, Oto; 3, Missouri.

IV. Winnebago.

V. Mandan.

VI. Hidatsa group: 1, Hidatsa; 2, Crows.

VII. Biloxi group: 1, Biloxi; 2, Ofo.

VIII. Eastern division: 1, Monacan group, almost extinct: A, Monacan confederacy—(a) Monacan, (b) Meipontsky, (c) Mohemencho; B, Tutelo confederacy—(a) Tutelo, (b) Saponi, (c) Occaneechi; C, Manahoac confederacy—(a) Manahoac, (b) Stegaraki, (c) Shackaconia, (d) Tauxitania, (e) Ontponea, (f) Tegninateo, (g) Whonkentia, (h) Hassinunga; D, Catawba group—(a) Catawba, (b) Woccon, (c) Sissipahaw, (d) Cape Fear Indians (?), (e) Warrennuncóck (?), (f) Adshusheer, (g) Eno, (h) Waxhaw, (i) Sugeree, (j) Santee, (k) Wateree (?), (l) Sewee (?), (m) Congaree (?), all extinct except the Catawba; E, (a) Cheraw, (b) Keyauwee, both extinct; F, (a) Pedee (?),

(b) Waccamaw (?), (c) Winyaw (?), (d) Hooks (?), (e) Backhooks (?), all extinct. (C. T. J. R. S.)

>Dacotan.—Lapham, *Inds. Wis.*, 6, 1870. >Dakotan.—Powell in 1st Rep. B. A. E., xvii, xix, 1881. >Sioux.—Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, II, 121, 306, 1836; Prichard, *Phys. Hist. Mankind*, v, 408, 1847 (follows Gallatin); Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848 (as in 1836); Berghaus (1845), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1848; *ibid.*, 1852; Gallatin in *Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes*, III, 402, 1853; Berghaus, *Physik. Atlas*, map 72, 1887. >Sioux.—Latham, *Nat. Hist. Man*, 333, 1850 (includes Winebagoes, Dakotas, Assiniboins, Upsaroka, Mandans, Minetari, Osage); Latham in *Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond.*, 58, 1856 (mere mention of family); Latham, *Opuscula*, 327, 1860; Latham, *El. Comp. Philol.*, 58, 1862.

>Sioux-Osages.—Balbi, *Atlas Ethnog.*, 55, 1826. >Catawbas.—Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, II, 87, 1836 (Catawbas and Woccons); Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, III, 245, and map, 1840; Prichard, *Phys. Hist. Mankind*, v, 399, 1847; Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848; Keane in *Stanford Compend. Cent. and So. Am.*, app. 460, 473, 1878. >Catahbas.—Berghaus (1845), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1848; *ibid.*, 1852. >Catawba.—Latham, *Nat. Hist. Man*, 334, 1850 (Woccon are allied); Gallatin in *Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes*, III, 401, 1853. >Katapa.—Gatschet, in *Am. Antiq.*, IV, 238, 1862; Gatschet, *Creek Migr. Leg.*, I, 15, 1884; Gatschet in *Science*, 413, Apr. 29, 1887.

>Woccons.—Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, II, 306, 1836 (numbered and given as a distinct family in table, but inconsistently noted in footnote where referred to as Catawban family).

>Dahcotas.—Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, III, 243, 1840.

>Dakotas.—Hayden, *Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val.*, 232, 1862 (treats of Dakotas, Assiniboins, Crows, Minnitarees, Mandans, Omahas, Iowas).

>Dacotah.—Keane in *Stanford Compend. Cent. and So. Am.*, app. 460, 470, 1878 (the following are the main divisions given: Isaunties, Sissetons, Yantons, Teetons, Assiniboins, Winnebagos, Punks, Omahas, Missouris, Iowas, Otoes, Kawes, Quappas, Osages, Upsarocas, Minnitarees). >Dakota.—Berghaus, *Physik. Atlas*, map 72, 1887. =Siouan.—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., III, 1891.

Sipanum. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in *Cal. Farmer*, Oct. 18, 1861.

Sipiwithiniwuk ('river people'). A division of the Sakawithiniwuk, or Wood Cree.

Siplichiquin. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in *Cal. Farmer*, Oct. 18, 1861.

Sipsisseway. See *Pipsissewa*.

Sipuca. A former Chumashan village near Purisima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in *Cal. Farmer*, Oct. 18, 1861.

Sipushkanumanke ('grouse people'). A Mandan gens according to Morgan (*Anc. Soc.*, 158, 1877); according to Matthews (*Ethnog. Hidatsa*, 14, 1877), who is evidently correct, a large band.

Grouse Men.—Matthews, *Ethnog. Hidatsa*, 14, 1877. **Nu-mah-ká-kec.**—Cattlin, *Okepa*, 5, 44, 1867. **People of the Pheasants.**—Bowen, *Am. Discov.* by the Welsh, 125, 1876. **Peuple de Faisans.**—Domenech, *Deserts N. Am.*, II, 36, 1860. **Prairie Chicken.**—Morgan, *Anc. Soc.*, 158, 1877. **Prairie-hen People.**—Matthews, *op. cit.* **Prairie hens.**—Maximilian, *Trav.*, 335, 1843. **See-pohs-ka-mi-mah-ka-kec.**—Bowen, *op. cit.* **See-pohs'-ká.**—Morgan, *op. cit.* **Siposka-numakali.**—Matthews, *op. cit.* **Si-pu'-oka nu-maá'-ke.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 241,