Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico ed. by Frederick Webb Hodge v.2

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
BULLETIN 30

HANDBOOK
OF
AMERICAN INDIANS
NORTH OF MEXICO

EDITED BY
FREDERICK WEBB HODGE

IN TWO PARTS
PART 2



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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1862. He is described in 1836 (McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, II, 109, 1854) as large and well proportioned, of rather dignified appearance, good natured and plausible, but as having never been distinguished as a warrior or hunter. He signed the treaties of Prairie du Chien, Aug. 19, 1825, and July 15, 1830; St. Peters, Nov. 30, 1836; and Traverse des Sioux, July 23, 1851. The last treaty was signed also by "Sleepy Eyes young," probably a son. Sleepy Eyes died in Roberts co., S. Dak., but many years after his death his remains were disinterred and removed to Sleepyeye, Minn., where they were reburied under a monument erected by the citizens. (D. R. C. T.)

Sliammon. A Salish tribe on Malaspina inlet, Brit. Col., speaking the Comox dialect; pop. 107 in 1909.

Klaamen.—Brit. Col. Map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872 (given as N. of Malaspina inlet). **Sliammon.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 160, 1901. **Tlaāmen.**—Boas, MS., B. A. E., 1887.

Slings. Slings made of the skins of animals and of textile materials variously woven and plaited were in use among the ancient aborigines of Middle and South America, and are still employed by the more primitive tribes. There appears to be no absolute proof, however, that the sling was known to the northern tribes before the discovery of America, although it has been assumed that certain pellets of baked clay found in numbers in California mounds were intended for this use. The slings found in collections, although showing in their materials and manufacture some local tribal characteristics, were adopted from Europeans and had no employment other than for youthful sports. (W. H.)

Slokoi. A Squawmish village community on the right bank of Squawmisht r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Slubeama. Given as a division of Salish numbering 400 and living N. of Whidbey id., on a river of the same name.

Slub-e-a-ma.—Jones (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 5, 1857.

Slumach. A band of the Katsey (q. v.) in British Columbia; pop. 69 in 1896, when last separately enumerated.

Slumach.—Can. Ind. Aff., 276, 1894. **Slumagh.**—Ibid., 313, 1888.

Smackshop. A band of the Chilluckittequaw living in 1806 on Columbia r. from the mouth of Hood r. to The Dalles. Their estimated number was 800.

Sinacsops.—Wilkes, Hist. Oregon, 44, 1845. **Smackshops.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 67, 1905. **Smacshop.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., map, 1893. **Smacsops.**—Robertson, Oregon, 129, 1846. **Smakshop.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 460, 1854. **Smascops.**—Robertson in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 9, 1848. **Smockshop.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 370, 1822. **Smokshops.**—Am. Pioneer, II, 191, 1843. **Weocksockwillacum.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 239, 1814. **We-ock-sock, Willacum.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, IV, 280, 1905. **Wil-la-cum.**—Ibid., 282.

Smalihu. A Salish division on a branch of Skagit r., N. W. Wash.; generally classed as a Skagit subtribe.

Sma-lèh-hu.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 458, 1854. **Sma-lih-hu.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 436, 1855. **Smali-hu.**—Gibbs in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 180, 1877.

Smelakoa (*Smɛlā′kōā*). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Smith, Nimrod Jarrett (known to his people as *Tsálăthĭ*, an attempt at the sound of "Jarrett"). A mixed-blood Cherokee, for a number of years chief of the Eastern band, residing on a reservation in w. North Carolina. His father, Henry Smith, was a half-breed, while his mother was of full blood. Chief Smith was born on Valley r., near the present Murphy, N. C., about 1838. He received a fair education, which he supplemented from his own resources in later years. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, with a considerable number of the East Cherokee, in the Thomas Confederate Legion, organized by Col. W. H. Thomas, a Cherokee trader, and served to the close of the war as sergeant of his Indian company. Some 10 years later he was elected principal chief of the Eastern band, which office he held by successive reelections almost to the time of his death. During all these years he was an active worker on behalf of his people, both at home and in Washington, and always at great personal sacrifice to himself, as by reason of the refusal of the band to join the main body of the tribe in the W. they were denied any share in the tribal funds, so that most of his service was performed at his own expense. Through his efforts the first schools were established among the East Cherokee and the landed interests of the tribe were established on a secure basis. He died in Aug. 1893. In person Smith was of manly and lovable disposition, dignified bearing, and magnificent physique, being 6 ft 4 in. in height. He was a master of both Cherokee and English. His wife was a white woman, formerly Miss Mary Guthrie. (J. M.)

Smoen (*Smō′ɛn*). The highest gens or band of the Bellacoola people of Nutlel, Brit. Col.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 6, 1891.

Smohalla. An Indian prophet and teacher, the originator of a religion current among the tribes of the upper Columbia r. and adjacent region in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, whence the name "Smohallah Indians" sometimes applied. The name, properly *Shmoqŭla*, signifies "The Preacher," and was given to him after he became prominent as a religious reformer. He belonged to the Sokulk, a small tribe cognate to the Nez Percés and centering about Priest rapids

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