Swanton, John R.
Significance unknown. Also called:
Grasshopper Indian, (Fattie, 1893).
Tata-go, Kiowa name.
Ietan, a form of their name used widely for Indians of the Shoshonian stock.
Mahtcinehawii, Omaha and nca name, signifying "rabbit skin robes."
Moh-tau-ha-te-ri-o, Cheyenne name, "the black men."
Naunia kwe, Zuni name, "deer-hunting men."
No-ooche or Notch, their own name.
Nata-s, Navajo name.
Omaulua, seems to be the emez name for the...
Sapa wichasha, Dakota name, "the black people."
Tahana, Taos name.
Teingawuptuh, former Hopi name.
Waatenihts, Atesina name, "black."

Connections. -The Ute belonged to the Shoshonean division of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock and were related more closely to the true Paiute, Kawalisu, and Chemehuevi.

Locations. -In central and western Colorado and all of eastern Utah, including the eastern part of Salt Lake valley and Utah valley and extending into the upper drainage area of the San Juan River in New Mexico. (See also Nevada & Wyo.).

Subdivisions

Capote, in the Tierra Amarilla and Chama River country, northwestern New Mexico.
Elk Mountain Ute (perhaps the Sabuguanos of Scalante (1776) and Tah-bah-was-chi of Eckwith, especially if the initial letter in one or the other has been misread, in the Elk mountains of Colorado.
Kosunats on Uintah reservation in 1873.
Moache, in southwestern Colorado and northwest New Mexico.
Pahvant, around the lower portion of Sevier Lake and River in Utah.
Pawogwunsin, on the upper course of the Sevier River south of the Salina River.
Pikak-anarats, on the Uinta reservation, 1873.
Sampits or Sampet, around Manti on San Pitch Creek but wintering on Sevier River, Utah.
Seuvarits or Sheberetch, in the Easte Valley country and on headwaters of Sevier River, Utah.
Tabeguache, in southwest Colorado, chiefly about Los Finos.
Tumpanogots or Timpaivats, about Utah lake, Utah.
Uinta, northeastern Utah.
Wiminuche, valley of San Juan and its tributaries, southwestern Colorado.
Yampa, on and about Green and Colorado Rivers in eastern Utah.

The Sogup, in or near New Mexico, and Yubuincaririp west of Green river, Utah, are also given as former bands, and a few others of uncertain status also appear, such as the Kwumups, Naunatats, and Unkapamknts. In later years the recognized divisions were reduced to three: Tabeguache or Uncompahgre; the Kaviawach or White River and the Yovte or Uinta.
By Executive Order of October 3, 1861 Uintah Valley was set apart for the Uintah Band while the remainder of the land claimed by them was taken without formal purchase. By a Treaty of October 7, 1863, a reservation was assigned to the Abeguache, and the remainder of the land claimed by them was taken without formal purchase. On May 5, 1864, various reserves, established in 1856 and 1858 by Indian Agents, were ordered vacated and sold. By Executive Order of Nov. 22, 1875, the Ute reservation was enlarged, but this additional tract was restored to the public domain by an order of August 4, 1882. By Act of June 18, 1878, a portion of this Act of May 5, 1864, was repealed, and several tracts included in the reservation therunder established were ordered restored to the public domain. Under an agreement of November 9, 1878, the Moache, Capote, and Wimimuche ceded their right to the confederated Ute reservation established for them on the San Juan River, a promise which was finally fulfilled by Executive Order of February 7, 1879. On March 6, 1880, the Southern Ute and the Uncompahre acknowledged an agreement to settle respectively on the La Plata River and on the Grand River near the mouth of the Gunnison, while the White River Ute agreed to move to the Uinta Reservation in Utah. Sufficient agricultural land not being found at the point designated as the future home of the Uncompahre, the President, by Executive Order, January 5, 1882, established a reserve for them in Utah, the boundaries of which were defined by an executive order of the same date. By ACT OF May 24, 1882, a part of the Uinta reservation was restored to the Public domain.

The tribe has since been allotted land in severalty.

End of Quote