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NAA MS 4800 [378]

***Tutu tunne or Tutu and Joshua vocabulary, as spoken in
several Athapascan villages, with grammatical and
miscellaneous notes August 20-October 28, 1884***

***James O. Dorsey papers, circa 1870-1956, bulk 1870-1895
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution***

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Authorities.

A Alex. Catfish, a Joshua,

L, Larkey Logan, a Tutu.

C Chas. Shellhead, a Tutu.

N, Norman Strong, son of Wm.

D Dan Jordan, a Tutu.

R, Alex. Ross, a Naltunne tunne.

E, E-ne-a-ti, father of C.

S, Shem Lafayette, a Tutu.

G, Joseph Gray, a Tutu.

W, Wm. Strong, a Tutu .

H, Henry Clay, a Joshua.

K, Ki-sa, "Depot Charley", a }
Joshua. }
J. Jake Rooney.

1. älsi
2. Yä kün-nä
3. Yä hätc (extinct) takes another dialect



Kwi na Kwe
 Kwi nake Mit glen ne
~~mit~~ iris
 Kwi nake mit glen
cornea

(Tutu tene) "ladies"

Naltene tene

7d tci-si ne (ftci-si, to laugh) "laughing girls"

7d

(A) tci-si, v.

(A)

13 na'tne ni-nig^v-lti, (2 laid down)

13 na'tne ni-nig-lti (c)

(B) tsqai' xi-ti' (she finds a young one)

(B) tsqai' re-i ti' (c)

16 qwan

16

17 tsa-si

17

16b wa'tsit

16b

16c tsa'ne e-tsit'

16c

17b ti-sne e-tsit'

17b

18 tu' wa-ti-ni

18

19 tu' qan-ti' go-ti stca'

19

22 tu nu'-ac

22

22b ~~ta~~ ta' gla²

22b

23 tu^x na'-a diumb

23 tu' na'a' (c)

23b tu we-ya-go-li²

23b tu' we-ya go-li (c)

24 tci-tul'-tci-di

24 ctut' ltcu'-di (c)

C tcaneyu mesteyu ca-sqa'

C

D xai-ha'-tsa-sta'

D

78/1 gi'

78/1 sis' (c) (n'sis yr
gi sis my
lit sis. her)

2 (1) ~~go-si~~ go-si'

2

2b (2) gu'-ga

2b

E lteis'atl-ket (n) a ni (c)

E

Tutu tene

2c nan'-si

2d ci'-si

2e Haki-mi' qo-si'

2f _____ 'nan'-si

2g si-tül'ki (iron grey hair)
hair(?) iron grey

2h _____ nan'-si

F si tea-ye-tis, he cuts off his hair (or cuts)

G kwüs ha'-yin is'-tä

H si _____

3 gi kat~~le~~let, tip of head
expression in front

3b gi kcal'ta mä'-ä-let (do. at back)

4 tci-la'-xo-li (tail sintee)
xx

4b si-ye-xü 'l toá

5 ni, a face

5b qo-ni (his ")

5c cic'-ni (my ")

5d nan-ni' (yr ")

5e xe'-ni lki laki
X (face) very white

5f taqweti'-ni laki
all

5g no-ni laki

5h na'-gmil-te'-ti nomi laki

5i ta'-gmil-te-ti _____

Kaltene tün ne

2c

2d

2e

2f

2g

2h

F

G

H

3

3b si' kcal't tün-mä'-ä-let(c)

4 tci'-tse'-xo-li (s c)

4b si' ye-rüt' lta (c) or
~~ltsa c~~

5

5b

5c

5d

5e

5f

5g

5h

5i

Tutu tene

b	go-nik'-ke	his forehead (all across)
b _b	nan	yr
b _c	cnik-ke	my
b _d		their
b _e		your
b _f		our

I	go-nik'-ket,	his f. <u>in middle</u>
I _b	nan	yr "
I _c	cnik'-ket	my "
I _d		their "
I _e		your "
I _f		our "

7	go-na ^x - ^x é',	his eye(s)
7 _b	nan'	yr a (s)
7 _c	cna ^x - ^x é'	my " (s)
7 _d		their "
7 _e		your "
7 _f		our "

Naltene tene ne

6

I
I_b
I_c
I_d
I_e
I_f

7	na- ^x é' (c)
7 _b	
7 _c	
7 _d	
7 _e	
7 _f	

Tutu tēmas

K na xě' mūtł-kě (cornea)

L qo-ná-xě' (mūtł-că-ně' iris) L

8 qo-ná-xú-sě', (pupil)

Kalteuc tēm ne

K nū rě' mūtłg-kě'

8 nā-rú-sě' (c)

Chas S

115/6 ~~Kagal g^{me} pu or ka-sas'-gle 'w^opu is #brother' of big crow~~
~~"crow-blackbird" etc~~
~~not there~~

31-(a) some call ~~ka-sa'-clē~~, other another name for it
is da-ya'-nē (because eats carrion)
(Prot. Raven)

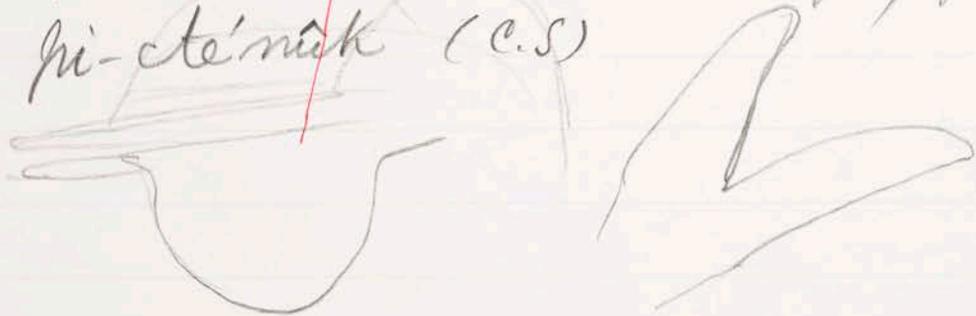
39- ~~domestic ducks and ducks~~

41. never fly till very large - run on the water -
fly in lept. female

41 male + just little blk on wing + head, rest white

42- ru'mūs kī-lā (o.k.) can not fly. young of 41

47 ji-cté'nūk (C.S.)



Colors of birds W. Stimp

~~7 t'auk-kö' x wing, gltsük at base, blk rest~~

27 t'cu-kwät-'nē - feathers, k'gloté'
hill

Review with
Shelton

~~17 - white wings, gray breast -~~

~~31 - (1) + (2) blk all over~~

39 - is k'gloté' stē ^{from middle} breast, is tisti' glki ^{eats fish}
{ little white in middle of wing; hill is k'gloté' }

40 - neck ^{are} mül + tsü'wi; head blk; body k'gloté' stē
wings } 2 } 1 white feather each side; ^{females}
rest k'gloté' stē ^{females}
foot is gltsük ^{tail of females is all gray}

41 - neck is glt'cin' (black); hill is gltsük; ^{red}
on top-knot; white rim down middle of back, rest of
body white; but middle of breast & belly tisti'
gltsük (brown), foot, red, x, tail, black
red eye ^{the} (is male of 39 W.S) ^{eats fish}

42 (is the young of 39 + 41) is k'gloté' stē all over

43 (is male of kwät) white head; all in white
tisti' glt'cin' (); base & tips of wings blk,
middle of wings white. (Doesn't eat fish)

43a t'utsü' kwä' t'ü'g' - nū kwät (female of 43) is stü'-glt'cin'
except head wh is glki (white)

44 (is male) eats in mud, not fish - mud + to in neck frumps (in middle) - base + tip of nmp white body ^{gray} ^{color} K'gloté sté - slaps eyes. kek (above neck) on head
Has a short bill, ^{whitely} K'gloté' sté.

44a mí sé'yu wát, K'gloté sté head ~~black~~
blue neck (gltsü) little blue in middle of frumps
all rest is K'gloté' sté

45 (is a male) eats fish - side head gltsün;
little crest (white) white neck body, all frumps K'gloté' sté
bill K'gloté' sté

45a mí kwü sé'glki wát / all K'gloté' sté
but middle of breast + belly tisti' glki
middle frumps, glki, rest f do K'gloté' sté

46 (is male) Eats in mud, not fish -
white stripe down middle of head, K'gloté sté on
✓ both sides + all rest of head - neck is white
body tisti' gltsün tail K'gloté sté
legs bill

46 a) tan-tca-ce' wát. frump in middle white, above +
below gray - body ^{tail} gray feet stü' glki. gray bill

47 (is female of kwás-kwül' yé) head gray; nmp gltsün
at ends, white in middle - gray body, ^{feet} tail gray.

47a Kwas Kwül'lyē (is male of pictēna
head, body K'gloté'stē short tail (gray)
tail, feet, bill

48 (is male) all gray - white breast & belly
abt 18 in long - white neck

Eats fish -

48a Ki'cūl - tūl kwāt - all gray
as long as 48

60 - (male) white all over - red ^{red} feet & bill (11 in long)
eyes ^{eyes} wings abt 2 in at tip & blk, rest to base or white
migrates south Has no female (sic) Size of domestic
goose

61. K'gloté'stē - belly & breast fish' g'khi
tail 2 in long - K'gloté'stē - feet ^{tail} same color
Size of domestic goose

62 is K'gloté'stē, a white wing (abt 2 in) around neck
is male. ^{white eyes} ^{white eyes} belly, breast & under tail
all white, top of bill, back & K'gloté'stē

62a ha clē kwāt K'gloté'stē all over -
smaller than domestic goose, (abt 10 in. long)
(11 in)

63 white body, head, wings, tail - red feet - body fully
2 ft long, long neck -

a ~~duck~~ ⁽²⁾ Fūm-mel-kē - (2 centinals) flz high "pū pū pū"
K'gloté'stē - body like crane ^{from} white crane
fish' g'khi

Reviewed with
C. Shellman

~~Buzzard~~ ✓ ~~ta-cal! kōri~~
pelican ✓ ta-kwe' cui (has pond, eats fish in ocean)
ocean duck, eats fish / mis'ki (male) body is glki
(cries kuk-kuk-kuk mi mi mi) ~~black back gull~~
~~color of female~~ (Cries in great crowds) ~~swamp duck~~
eggs edible
Miski abt size of ordinary chicken (hen)

68 tail - gray at base | white | blk

78. (pei-tuk' kūs-sē, (78) or stuk' ki (small)
eats chickens, but is not "chicken hawk"
high shoulder (k'glote sti)
ta' t'q'lis (little larger than stuk' ki) kills
ducks, chickens + cuts off with sharp blow
flung as he dashes by -

84 ta'it-ta sis' tau-wē, swallows t. h.
~~82~~ k'glo-mē' ta' rē (eats snakes) body is sti' glki
83 ta'otē' (red tailed) Cries pe + pe + pe +, as
tails like a buzzard
85 tsū rūb' tū (fish) - head white; body sti' glki
tsū tsū (not very white)

big small, spotted feathers, cries

✓ ^{small} Kū cu' quūt - ta' wī "ā-au! ā-au! au! au! au!"
sūs-tūl - lē-t cū, "hoos", "hu! hu! hu" - cries "I am
cold", sūs-tūl lē' - feathers brown ^{has} ears

✓ tciūs 'istisli very small, abt size of hand
cries "puck! puck! puck! puck! puck!"

✓ ~~growl (small) Kacg lēg lē~~
✓ "large" Kacg sá' fāi (huū whisper)
duck ✓ ~~nat Kacg~~

~~(Ka sá' k'ne'ya~~

~~sa~~

Review with
C. S. Bellman

✓ ~~Sū' wūs tēu~~

✓ ~~sū mās kwī lā (smaller, "child" of nat Kacg)~~

✓ ~~kwūsk tūg' - rāi (mallard)~~

✓ ~~tu tēu' kwī tūg' - nī small, blk. mump,
white wings + back~~

✓ ~~mī sēl' yu blue m neck + mump~~

✓ ~~nī' kwū sēg' - glki smaller than tēu tēu
white on both sides face~~

✓ ~~tan tēu' cē (no top knot, w. strong)~~

^{an} ~~ocean~~ ~~duok~~ ✓ ~~tu tē' na white bill + wings; blk mump + body (?)~~

" ✓ ~~kū cūl + tēu (ocean + Yaguina) (kā-kā'na kā-kā'ag
cm-~~

tēt-mū u tēu, ~~paigem~~ (sic - Mr. Strong)
Fixes gave different meaning
see p. 115
yā cūl + ' yē (Tutu) night hawk

Pa' wūs - sē' (Tutu) } brown crane
or
tēu-kwet-nē }



~~Wald eagle cū tēu,~~
~~Wlk " kūt sēg' tēu (no white on head)~~

- geese - 1 ha gkī
2 ha tēu' (wild geese)
3 ha cē^{tu} (small "
4 kwai tēu (large)

Yaquina

Get measures (see Naltnume book)

To know, to like, to take, etc.

bird (mockingbird?)

|| || || | (1)

~~|| || || |~~

| ll || || (2)

| (| | || | (3)

light yellow breast with 2 lines, black dots (on each side)
bill like snipe
wings gray/blk white, striped (longitudinal)

His Tel'me names are

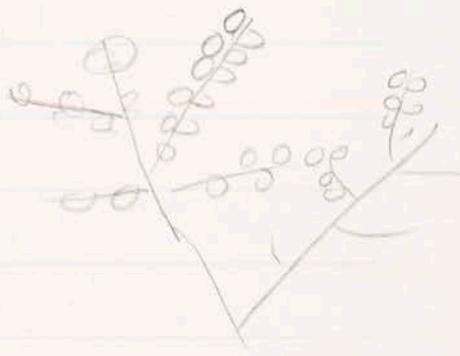
{ Na-tsi'i-g'li and

{ Tci-teac' Kw'i-li

= Si-dans' Kwil' i'kw (Naltnume name)

Meadow & field lark

moss *pūs-onā'*
 shells **mē-ē-tie'* (*pūh-lē'* shell)
 ocean " *kwēs-sa'* (" ")
 spruce ✓ *pūllās'* (cone of fir)
 hemlock ✓ *qi (tā)*
 hatterry *kwēf' - yūh-ket'tā*
si-sūh-pim' Acūn nē'
 alder ✓ *tsi-ye*
 thistle *koŋc*
 moss & trees *gli-sūl'-qu-nē'*
 maple ✓ *ka'gi-nē'*
 "snake tree" *gūn-si'-kē*
klū-xūc' mēl-kē'



ŋukita-cē-k'qə when grown = } (C) does not know
ŋakū' la-təla when small } Tutu names

Carrot *ts'ū-kūt'ti*

Larkey Logan Tutu (PM) Rept. 16/84

^{head} Chief ' qûs-rē'

— tîn-né'mé qûs-qē' (Indian head chief) of another tribe or gens
↓ nēn-qwe' qûs-qē', our head chief (of Tutu) of same tribe

↓ na-quût-gami' qûs-qē', chief & leader of warriors

warrior(s) ————— a warrior (?) a battle
tîn-né', "battle person" or "people"

my friend, clă-si or ci-clă-si; ~~in sense~~
his " lă-si or yulă-si

my enemy ↓ tînnét-cu uné', not my friend, (whom I never saw before)

" " ↓ mă (a known enemy, one whom I saw before)

slave(s) ↓ t'cûs-né' (ci' t'cûs-né, nân't'cûs-né
yut'cûs-né, his)

confederacy t'aqwet'a'tîmē' glé'si ũ
* joined together

war whoop { tamen' nerût-qût ac-cig' (different cry
t'cû-kqé yu'sût (Dan J.

W. Strong to Norman Strong, Eugene City Or.

Si kwēn tēs

Ciē, Ci Tutu tūnne, Si lēt cēmē tglā-
~~ca' san' tēt sūstā' Ag San' tēca sūstā'~~
Ca'

Ci ran' nū ciatl' Mōnday narūctas tē

Yū kwīn mūt cēn Glan' sēsīs cugl tē'
Glan' na tūc nictē tēsē ūgl tēi tē

Sēsīs Glan' sē yugl tēx Tūpē tē nāfil-
nictē ran' narūctas tē

Cilā nāfil' nictē ran' yū kwīn mūt cēn

Sēsīs mā nūya tsūn' nāsic' ā

Tūga qīn' tūn qwīn kagl tē Norman

a hūc' nī tē t' k' l' ai' is' kūs' lē

cu-nēs' i' lē kā-wā' līs sāpū līsē

hi wā tēu tīg' qūt' lē x qīn sāpū līsē

u' qēt tūga nāqūt' cūdul' sē tē

tu' tē n' c' qēt' wāi' tēu tīg' qūt' lē
Tu' u' c' tēn' sē tē

Cu na-tim nel' ite
Take care yourself

Tinne' tani na-rani He is hiring me to talk Indian
x

" tansa nas' kalu-ni He is writing Indian
Ni'ca nas'-sglu He is writing for me

Tu wan ucl-tin'sai ~~He is writing~~
x ^{that} I did not want him ^{to write} the Indian words
sglu. ^{from} strong per

Lower Farm ^{rain} ^{haomade} ^{wet} ^{hurricane}
u'tai nari' egl' ^{hurricane}
He' tait' tait' tagl' ^{thresh} ^{thresh in rainy weather}
Gltca-me' tait' tait' tagl'

Agency ^{spoiled} ^{where they stand} ^{so me to take care}
railit'cime' kalom'ega go'ti na'it'ga'
u'tc tu' at'ca ^{high water in the silos} ^{spoiled} ^{high water in the silos}
Sailit'cic ^{high water in the silos} ^{spoiled} ^{high water in the silos}
Kri'ya'ri'ga' ras'

Skw'ik' tait' hi' t'ene hi' korit' Wednesday (mm)
ka' kin'wit' na' stal'-nic' tani'

Sēsīs	ʔan	níyá	ts'ün'	nasiç'á
White man	hither	Came	to him	I talked

Tu'qa	gín'tim	qurín'	Kaql tē	Norman
after mom	in minutes	hither	he will go	

a-tiç'ni
aql t'ic'm
I told him that

Ts'üt glä' ēgl qūs - le
Money / do / spend / put
not / sign
Do not spend money

Cu nēgl' - i' lē
well see
Treat ok, take care of
(cu nēgl' i)

Kā-wa' - lis sa' - plil' se
Cornwallis / wheat

hi wa' t'cu
ask

t'igl' qut - lē | qin sa pl
talk / him / wheat
te

lise	uget	Tuqa	nagi	t'cu ^x xil si tē
buy it	after a while	2	moons	when
you there				

k'ite	u'get	Hi wa' t'cu	t'igl' qut lē
then	I will buy it		

Cu u'q'e	Tu ucltē	nts'ite i'
That is right	not	you ^x sick

Ciē my son	Ci I	Tutu tunne a Tutu	Si-Kywin' tagl head-flat on top
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Sai leto' ic-mê the Silet's Reserve	ak, m me	ts' xan ca me (man)	San ti'atca* my son on head
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Pústa' I stay	Ci I	xan' this way	x'ü'ci aql-tē I shall leave here to come	Monday Monday
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na' xúctagl tē I will go back	to	Yü'kwim mut tēn. to Newport
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glamī many	sēs is white man	cugl-tē like me	glamī I shall much very	na-tūcl' I shall
---------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------

nic tē work	Tōē wood	ūcl'tsi'tē I will make (chok)	Sēs is glamī
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t'pē' cugl-tē' wood want it	Tu natil'nic tē nor / you work	xan if this way
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nā' tagl tē you shall return	(r'i) Cū lā with me	na til nic tē ym shall walk
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xan' his way	na r'i tagl tē ym shall return	Yü'kwim mut tēn to Newport
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W Thompson's letters II

Cu ná'tu ná'el'í tē
 well keep yourself

Cu ná'tu ná'el'í
 I take care of myself

Tūnū' ta xūn ná' xa
 Indian month
 (language) he talks

Cu ná'tu ná'el'í
 You take care of yourself
 ná'el'í
 He of himself

Tu ne (ta) ts'í-mag' t'gu-
 he writes

Tu ne ta wim ná'c'ya
 I talk Indian

Hí ca mag' t'gu
 He writes for me

Tu ne ta wim ná'
 xa, you talk I.

Tu wim' uel' tē'
 not it I want

Talk to you
 Indian!

Tu ne' qē ca siāg' t'gu
 Indian way he writes for me

Y xā nas-a'
 he talks (yesterday)

stte'igl / ná' xi' ēgl
 net to rain on, to put out as out

Cu cu' wic' ēgl
 I get wet from rain

~~(mim) jū-wic' ēgl, ju get wet from rain~~

~~get wic' xūts'ingl-tca~~
 get rained on

~~xūts'ingl-tca
 mīng' xūts'ingl-tca~~

Hi there
(narrow
by one side)
t'ai 'tūt taql' | s'ltca-mé'ti
threshed | in that row

t'ai 'tūt taql' | Sai let'oi c'mi | K'gu-
threshed | Suletz (R) in | in the
on

mêge | gó-ti | na-ti t'gã | nto | tu
field | there | stand in shocks | not
(in great quantities)

a't'cū | Sai let'ciã s'lti ya-xig'-xag'l
account | Suletz R very high water

S'kwit 't'ait' | hi k'snē | hi t'oit
"muddy" | her man | is dead
(colly, analsi)

Ta-tin 'q'wit | nás-t'it'xál-nic | t'in =
3 1/2 | on | they (many) worked | there

Wednesday
glat'in 'q'wit to

na'tá^{n'} —

(on Monday
or Tuesday)

W. Strong to Norman S. Eugene City
Or.

My son, ^{v()} at Siletz as one week.
Look at who sell it back May be
somebody sell it. Look at watch
you promised to buy by thy, a back for me
Somebody hire you, saying, "Work for me. Stay here"
You ought first to come to me then go back to
work. I am working on road now at Yaguna
I will go back on Monday on new boat.
You take care of yourself, do not get
into trouble. Take care of your
money. One man has come from Forest
Grove to take larger children to that
school. Three boys, 3 girls. Will get
on ~~mmmm~~ to Covallis - ~~mmmet~~ ^{Carson}
~~mm~~ Depot. Annie Pierre, Frank
Addie Hill, & another. Tell Depot Charley
his son is going.

tiimne'ta mi'gl ca'ni'kci's t'gu'

Indian month song he writes for me
a letter

~~ci' na' t'cu' t'gu', I wrote~~

~~num/ na' t'cu' — gm "~~

~~q'xi' na'g' t'gu' he "~~

Suu-ta-xi'-a, spoiled (as oats)

Saletci'e qun'ne' elti ya' x'et's- x'ag'l
Silet's (R.) very hot high (water)

qun'ne' elti' tu' t'cu' ni' ye' /
river (very) deep
(water)

River got very deep

Tutu Oct 22

~~gltta xitx-tstas splier with ^{mault wedge} = te
hittey~~

~~the pit
with a, with a~~

Knock a stove in a box

~~3 glta mjestl' t'äv
2 — sigl' t'sä
1 — sigl' t'ä~~

~~3 glta mjestl' t'ä
2 — sigl' t'ä
1 — sigl' t'ä~~

~~S:3 glta mjestl' gi, to shoot in, as a box~~

~~S:3 — was better in by hittey
tagl~~

~~S3 mjestl' tagl
2 mjestl' tagl
1 mjestl' tagl~~ } v " " by tramplyng
loh

~~S3 mjestl' tagl
2 mjestl' tagl
1 mjestl' tagl~~

Kicka box over ~~(See mié'tcú'k' t'ágl)~~

- S 3 mi-égl t'ágl
- 2 mié'tcú'k' t'ágl
- 1 mié'tcú'k' t'ágl
- D 3 qí-yí-égl t'ágl
- 2 mié'tcú'k' t'ágl
- 1 t'cú'k' t'ágl

~~ye t'ágl t'á, make groove with ax~~

~~rxi t'ágl t'á, to cut into~~
~~stick with ax~~

- S 3 ye t'cú't' t'ás
- 2 ye t'cú't' t'ás
- 1 ye t'cú't' t'ás
- D 3 yé'qá t'cú't' t'ás
- 2 ye t'cú't' t'ás
- 1 ye t'cú't' t'ás

~~ye t'cú't' t'ás with stick carpenter's~~
~~gouge~~

~~ye t'cú'gl' qí~~
~~Shove a groove along~~
~~an sb with an arrow~~

~~ye t'cú'k' t'á, blow out a log, as in making~~
~~a canoe~~

~~ye t'cú'k' t'ágl, to make a groove across~~
~~millions foot back & forth~~

~~rxi ye t'cú'k' t'ágl, to make a groove along a~~
~~surface~~
~~ye t'cú'k' t'ágl, make groove by~~
~~hitting with stick~~

Tutu (C) Sept 2/84

~~fcim ^{shch} mül-tē^{uu} / dry wood
glni' nē tē^{uu} / green "~~

~~re ni, that one's face (prints him out of a crowd)
hi ni their faces (here)~~

~~gonē (→) " (not here)
yu'ni his face (not in a crowd)~~

~~re ná'capñē nē, the face of one who walks
(that) towards the face~~

~~re stane nē _____ sits~~

~~re d'estelē nē _____ stands~~

~~re xil'ta lē nē _____ runs~~

~~Classifier nē (-lē) (?)
ná'xa he walks
stā, he sits
d'estē^l he stands
re xil'ta^l he runs
animal or person
ná'wa tē, a foot race~~

~~eyebrow cni san t'a, my
(ci sú pül lē, "
shí mí shal lē, "~~

~~earlobe tū^{uu} t'et (C)~~

~~let us go in the house, Mūn mēu' re tē^{sl} (du)~~

~~ci tūp'tsa, my nose I am sick
si _____ head hurts
si xū^{uu} sít " " aches~~

~~1st. nemis'quic (→) my moose
3rd. req. mic (dual) their "
(") re nē mic (pl.) " "~~

~~20) cic'-ket^h-go' li
quic'~~

~~ya mi c' ket' goli~~

~~lips, ta'mâsê'
arm^h the lips, ta'mâgu~~

~~my mouth | ta'mên (in the) mouth
ctá'mên, or cic'tamên in my mouth~~

~~26. tē'idi ctá'mâsê' or yare'tan ctá'mâsê'
25. qué'an ta'antē~~

~~27. qā'wū', cic'-wū, nan'wū, yē'wū (c)~~

~~28. sā'glu (c) as yū'kē
2 verbs of spitting~~

~~S.1 tse'xa'cē ... pī'ach | tse'xa'tcē'pē' (imper)
S.1 tse'xa'ts'ē, ... pī'e | tse'xa'tcē'pē'~~

~~tse'nicē ha, did ym spit much?
tse'ni'ts'ē ha pī'e (?)~~

~~tse'nicē'ŋ' S. 3
tse'ni'ts'ē'ŋ' S. 3~~

~~tse'xa'-xā'cē P. 3
tsi P. 3~~

~~— xā'ts'ē (ym & D)
— tē (")~~

~~stō'ni'ŋ' ŋ' mi'c'ettē
tā'quē'tē slā' tē'ŋ' " "~~

~~— tse'cē (me all)
— tsi (")~~

Larkin
Logan

Tutu

Oct 28

to put down a rope, string

S3	nēn' [y]sl' tōus'	nēn' [y]sl' tōus'
2	si' la'	si'gsl -
1	si' la	si'cl -
S3	gi'ys - la'	gi'ysl -
2	ku - la'	ku'cl -
1	si' la	si'cl -

~~nēn' slua~~ infinitive

put down + paper, book
to put down + paper, book

these a number of pile (on ground, new)
sticks, wood, paper

S3	gk'gūt' t'ā' t'ha, t'	gk'gūt' t'ā' gi'ysl' t'ha
2	si'gsl - t'ha	
1	si'cl -	

~~gk'gūt' t'ā' - t'ha, m'p'ā)~~

fa/sl/na by m to pile books (in flow of ground)
papers, etc

S3	fa' [y]sl' - na	to put down one paper,
	fa' si'gsl' na	book, or reachiness
	fa' si'cl' na	of

to pile coats &c in room
gk'gūt' fa' [y]sl' t'aus

~~nēn' slua, infinitive~~

all paper
above

to stand up a bottle in ground

S, 3 neu ~~ne t'icl'ă~~ ne t'icl'ă

2 ——— na t'icl'ă

1 ——— t'icl'ă

D3 ——— ne'gi t'icl'ă

2 ——— na t'icl'ă

1 ——— t'icl'ă

to stand up 2 bottles in ground

S 3 neu ne r'ate t'icl'ă

2 ——— na r'ate t'icl'ă

1 ——— t'icl'ă

D3 ——— ne'gi r'ate t'icl'ă

2 ——— na r'ate t'icl'ă

1 ——— t'icl'ă

to set up 3 or more bottles in ground

S, 3 neu ne t'icl'gă | ne'gi t'icl'gă

2 ——— na t'icl'gă | na t'icl'gă

1 ——— t'icl'gă | na t'icl'gă

u baqpafe

S3 kvut'gi ya' xi ket
 2 mi
 1 xic ket

D3 kvut'gi ya' xi ket
 2 mi ya' wu ket wu/
 1 xit ket

baqpafe

S3 gi ya' xi ket
 2 mi
 1 xic ket

D3 gi ya' xi ket
 2 mi ya' wu ket
 1 xit

baqpafe

gi ya' xi gtsas'

S3 kvut'gi ya' xis gtsas' u baqpafe
 2 mi
 1 xic

D2 wu
 1 xit

Tulu

Oct 22/84

- ~~rxa m't'as, cut thru board, paper, &c with knife~~
- ~~rxa m'f'agl . . . paper &c with scissors~~
- ~~rxa m'ket " hole board, paper &c pushing with knife~~
- ~~rxa f'agl-t'ais push a hole thru with his fist paper, glass, &c~~
- ~~rxa n'it'agl t'c'it'agl make hole & pulling off board &c with hands;~~
- ~~rxa n'it'agl t'ag'agl to kick a hole thru anything~~
- ~~rxa n'it'agl n'e burn hole thru anything~~
- ~~rxa n'it'agl' gi shoot~~
- ~~rxa n' - ya bite (after several trials)~~
- ~~rxa-n'it'agl t'as knock with ~~ax~~ stick, or knife with ax~~
- ~~rxa-m' s'it make hole thru by grasping too hard~~
- ~~rxa m'g'at by slapping with hand (m'p'm - sideways not forward)~~
- ~~- n'it'agl' ku bite a hole thru at me bite~~

to break as a fess with fist

~~gltä 'gustl' A cäs~~

~~— 'sigl' —~~

~~— 'sil' —~~

~~— 'gimustl' —~~

~~— 'stül' b cäs~~

~~— 'sil' —~~

~~— 'gus' ket, punching at with
end of stick &c~~

~~— 'stact' by kicking~~

~~— 'gus' 'shu' shooting~~

~~— 'gltä' with stick club &c~~

~~— 'gltä' — blade of axe~~

~~elt cut t'ās steam saw mill~~

~~5 3 t'ōu t'ās'
2 t'ei t'ās''
1 t'āc t'ās'~~

~~t'ēu t'ās' 2 3 to saw
t'ei t'ās' 2 with
t'ei t'ās' 1 ✓ cross-
saw~~

K'q' t'ōu t'ās 1 he saws across the grain ✓

~~3 t'ōu t'ās' g'ēt'
2 t'ōu t'ās'
1 t'ōu t'ās'
5 3 t'ōu q' m'it-t'ās
2 q' t'ās'
1 t'ōu t'ās'~~

to saw with the grain
✓ lengthwise

ta- uoca into

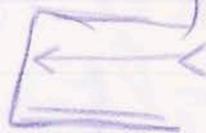
Tutu

Oct 22

✓ gi-e-gl' ta-gl, to kick a box over

✓ ta-ni-ket to hit into (u) + make a hole by
pushing the at the bottom of a box

(does not go thro)



✓ ta-ni-ket →

✓ ta-ni-t'as to cut into a house so from outside
with knife

✓ ta-ni-t'as to cut a groove in piece of wood
as a log in making a boat

✓ ta-ni-p'esl, cut open a bundle with scissors
✓ cutting into the wrapper

✓ ta-ni-ne to burn into an ob

✓ ta-ni-t'el-gi to shoot into but not to go through
✓ ta-ni-t'el-gi to kick — ta-ni-t'el-gi to come up on the side

✓ ta-ni-gi to bite — ✓ ta-ni-gat

✓ ta-ni-l'as, to knock " with stick

✓ ta-ni-ut, so ta-ni-t'el-ku, ta-ni-t'el-t'a

Larkey
Logan

Tutu

Oct 28/84

to go (hence) up-hill

- S. 3 na-tsun_{xx} qua-tsun_{xx} te-si'ya
 2 _____ te-si'ya
 1 _____ te-si'ya

to come (hence) up-hill

- S. 3 ~~sin'ti gla kagl (someone)~~ Chasht sin'ti kagl
 2 ~~min'ha sin'ti d'i kagl~~ Chasht ~~any~~ up the hill
 1 ei ~~'i d'i kagl~~, I have come up the hill
 D 3 ~~sin'ti na'he d' kagl~~
 2 ~~na'gmul' t'eh sin'ti sin'ti kagl~~
 1 ~~nil sin'ti d'i t'eh~~, we 2 come up the hill

to walk (v) the road with the road

- S. 3 ~~q'e xi tse~~ ~~q'ive' k'agltse'i~~
 2 ~~te xi tse~~ ~~na'e~~
 1 ~~de xi tse~~ ~~ce'e~~
 D 3 ~~qu'te xi tse~~ ~~qu'k'ive~~
 2 ~~mu te xi tse~~ ~~nu~~
 1 _____ ~~me~~

to go across the river (take of akaw) x Ogjha

S. B	stca- ^{xx} rxitsi'	mu'ka rxitsi'	Part 1
2	ka	mu'	Part 2
3	ka	qu-ka rxitsi'	Part 3

~~ifandē (ball, kat) in ground~~

3	sū wūgl nēn' yis-lā'	nēn' gi-yis-lā'
2	sū wūgl nēn' pū-lā'	sil-lā'
S1	si wūgl nēn' pū-lā'	sil-lā'

ball (in ground)

S1	cū-te nēn' si-lā', ičāgite
2	nūn' tē si-lā' (ičāgite)
3	hi-te si-lā' (ičāgite)
D3	gūte gi-yis-lā'
2	nūn' mūtē sil-lā'
1	nēn' mūtē sil-lā'

~~ts'ūgl-gil-lā', a com (like specimen)~~

the (c) s 3 sthā	gi-yis-lā'	cū-te nēn' sil-lā'
2 sil-lā'	sil-lā'	thā = ičāgite
1 sil-lā'	sil-lā'	

to put on a stick, plank, etc.

aji) ~~3 fast sigl (inf)~~

2 ta sil' m'igl ?

~~minkajita
nihat
siha thue~~

1 ci hat' ta eusl' m'igl

D. ~~ga~~ ~~nihat' tai-just' m'igl~~

2 ~~hak'i ta sil' m'igl~~

1 ~~ta sil'~~

P3 ~~kuqwit' hi hat' tai-just' m'igl~~

~~a anhe) ^s3 tepe-xxi'ta nihat' perxi'ta~~

~~2 + Rewa'ta~~

~~1 - xxi'ta - xxi'ta~~

~~egde) (nati' a' s' thue)~~

~~3 ni' na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~2 min na-~~

~~1 ci na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~int table ci ta na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~hi ne' ji' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~hi) na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~

~~na' ta r'ic' l' ket~~
~~on form~~
~~on top of table re~~

Tutu

~~S3~~ kûs-si, they all laugh

S.3 r'x'it-lu'	to laugh	D.3 ga r'x'it-lu'
2 r'x'it-lu'		2 ga-s'wit-lu' (he & you)
1 r'x'it-lu'		1 ga-r'x'it-lu' (you & I)

~~tse~~ sê-t'at'hu nîya, S.3 ^{to go down hill (hence)}

têin' ^{to go down hill (hence)}

~~tanan'te~~ kâgl, S.3 he comes down hill (hither)

S.2 ~~nun'au' t'êin'tat'hu nîya~~ you must descend the hill too (hence)

you too	nîya?
1 nîna'ka	nîya?
1 ci'ba	nîya
I too	

D.3 ~~t'êin' e ri' t'êgl' m'at'na~~

2 ~~m'at'na' t'êgl'?~~

1 ~~au't'au' t'êin' ri' t'êgl'~~
all (pl)

~~t'at'ga'au' t'êit' t'êin' w'ei-
nîgl'~~
you & all descend the hill!

P.3 ~~t'êin' e ri' t'êgl'~~

2 ~~au' t'êgl'~~

1 ~~t'êin' ri' t'êgl'~~

mm
kâgl
not form
nîya

Towok) S. 3 r^xthi na-t^xil-nic

2 min' na-t^xil-nic

1 ci na-t^xil-nic

D 3 nat'ne naga-t^xil-nic

2 nag mil'te na-t^xil-nic

1 — nil'te na-t^xil-nic

P 3 th^xque'ti naga-t^xil-nic

2 — mil'te na-t^xil-nic

1 — nil' - na-t^xil-nic

recorded on large sheet

nat'ne seldom used thus
prefer r^xthi
cihi
yehil

na-t^xil-nic' he emsee

na-t^xil-nic' ha, dihe
(unseen) you look

T^xe-a-w^xin la' tu' na-t^xil-nic, Why don't you work

To know) S. 3 hihi yugl-ts'it'

2 min'hi u^xgl-ts'it'

1 cihi ucl-ts'it'

D 3 yuh^x gi-yugl' ts'it'

2 nag mil'te' u^xl'ts'it'

1 nag mil - il'ts'it'

To want

D 3 yuh^x gi-yugl'te'

2 u^xl'te'

1 il'te'

Do you know me?
Cugl'ts'it ha,

I ucl'ts'it
Yes I know you

Towant) + to love

S. 3 r^xthi yugl'te'

2 min'hi u^xgl-te' or u^xgl'te' (mutual love)

1 cihi ucl'te' " ucl'te' (" ")

D. 3 hiil'ts'it'

Glil'ts'it,
We know each other

glil-ts'it, (ye, /v)
I know each other

u^xl'ts'it' ha la' (unseen) know it

To take catch not take

- S.3 hi yis' - taut
- 2 mih' yis' —
- 1 ci hi yel' —
- D.3 yuh' gi-yis' —
- 2 yel' taut
- 1 yel' taut

~~hit-taut~~ 1

To have a house, dog, baby

- S.3 r' hi nai-yis' - te
- 2 mih' — nas' - te
- 1 ci — nael' - te
- D.3 na'ga-yis' - te
- 2 nal' - te
- 1 nel' - te

To have a house, land
store, table
~~yis' - a'~~

To have clothes, paper, book
yis' t'ku' - si

To have knife
nai - ya' - a'

To have boat
dai yis' - t'ha

- S.3 yis' - a'
- 2 sig' - a'
- 1 sil' -
- D.3 gi-yis' - a'
- 2 sil' - a'
- 1 sil' - a'

To have
a house

~~to have a table~~
To have a spear, pencil
nai-yis' - t'han

To have an ax (outside)
yis' - t'ha'

do inside, me' yis' - t'ha'

Larkay
Logan

Tutu verbs

Oct 20

due for 1/4 hr

S. 3 (as to have a knife)

She has a pipe

She sees it

S 3 ne-yetl'-i

2 nezl'-i

1 necl'-i

D 3 ne-gi-yetl'-i

2 nel'-i

1 nel'-i (you)

rxē pit'-i (head)

~~rxē pit'-i (he)~~

Take hold of chin, S. 3

D. 1 ya-xet'-a (you)

2 ya-xo'-a (you the)

ya-xet'-a (head)

not lighted

ye-rxi'a

ya-rxi'a

ya-xed-a

D 3 pp 3

ye-gi-rxi'a

2 the eye mil'le

ya-rxo'-a

1 the eye mil'

te ya-xet'-a

to take light of a lighter lamp, candle etc

S. 2 ya-xiɣl-tä | ye-ɣi-xiɣl-tä D3
3 ye-xiɣl-tä D2, yäl-täc
1 ya-xiɣl-tä D.1 | yel-täc (ym D)
ya-xel-tä (he D)

to take hold of knife or chair (pc)

D.3 ya-täc
2

to take cloth took etc S 3 ye-ɣl-täus | D 3 ye-ɣi-
ɣl-täus
2 yäl-täus
1 yel-täus
2 yäl-täus
1 yel-täus

to take a hat S 3 glua-ye'gë | D 3 glua-ɣi-
ye'gë
2 glua-gë
1 glua-gë
2 glua-gë
1 glua-gë (ym D)
glua-sik-gë (he D)
glua-su-gë (ym the)

S 3 he took a shear, pen etc
ye-xiɣhã | D 3
2 ya-xiɣhã | ye-ɣi-xi-tã
1 ya-xiɣ-tã | ya-xo-tã
1 ya-xel-tã | ya-xel-tã

Paper, wood etc Tutu Karke, Log Oct 27/84

~~t'ce ni t'as, cut off piece from outside (knife~~

~~— 1 piigl cut (scissors~~

~~— 1 k'at punch (pencil~~

~~nigl t'cis knock (with hand)~~

~~mit'el t'ut'el) pull (u hand)~~

~~Tagl Rick~~

~~ne burn~~

~~ge shoot~~

~~ni ga bite (aft' b'ing is om li)~~

~~mit'el t'as knock with stick or~~

~~t'ce ni t'at tear off a piece by pressing a finger~~

~~— mit'el t'at ^{w/ hand} cut off piece from edge with ax~~

~~t'ce ni gat 1/2 slapping~~

~~moving hand sideways~~

~~— t'elkn, bite off a piece from edge of white paper~~

Tutu

Oct 22

S. 3 Kge mitgl' teützl

00 tagl

2 Kwe nigl'

1 — nicl'

D 3 Kge'ga mitgl' teützl

2 Kwe nül'

1 — nül'

00 Kge nül[gl]

3 tagl S3

3 one S3

3 gi S3

3 11 S3

3 ku S3

~~Kge n'ya'~~

~~Kge'ga n'ya~~

~~Kwe n'ya'~~

~~Kwe n'ya~~

~~— n'ya~~

~~— n'ya~~

So ~~Kge n'ya'~~

Kae n'ya'

00720

Tutu Verbs

(Larkey L)

Toho clothing (lay it down)

Toho suas
to lay it down

S 3 ~~yi-si' - ku' - si~~

~~yi-si' - t'ha~~

2 ~~si-si'~~

~~si-si'~~

1 ~~si-cl'~~

~~si-cl'~~

D.3 ~~gi-yi-si'~~ *

~~gi-yi-si'~~

2 ~~si-cl'~~

~~si-cl'~~

1 ~~si-cl'~~

~~si-cl'~~

~~me' - yi-si' - t'ha'
- si-cl' - t'ha'
- si-cl' - t'ha'~~

Toho a knife, pipe

S. 3 ~~nai-ya' - a~~

D3 ~~na-gi-ya' - a~~

2 ~~na' - a~~

2 ~~na - a'~~

1 ~~na-cl' - a~~

1 ~~net' - a~~

Toho a penicil spear

t'hem nai-yit' t'hem
(lay it down)

S 2 ~~na' - t'hem~~

1 ~~na-cl' - t'hem~~

D3 ~~na-gi-yit' - t'hem~~

2 ~~na' - t'hem~~

1 ~~net' - t'hem~~

to hv a boat S3 dai-yüstl' t'hä ✓

S. 2 da-sitgl' t'hä

S 1 da-sicl' t'hä

D 3 da'-qi-yüstl' t'hä

2 da-sül' t'hä

1 da-sil' t'hä

to hv a fish S3 yüstl' t'hi ✓

2 sügl' t'hi

1 sil' t'hi

D 3 qi-yüstl' t'hi

2 sül' t'hi

1 sil' t'hi

to wear clothes, ho it on ✓

S3 nai-yet ts'üs

2 na'- ts'üs

1 näs- ts'üs

D 3 na'-qi-yi' ts'üs

na'- ts'üs

nät- ts'üs

to stand up a stick re

S 3 na-tügl' a

2 na-

1 na-ticl' a

D 3 na'-qi-tügl' a

2 na-tül' a

D 1 na-tül' a

Tutee

Oct 22

3	xihi	Kge nit'ās
2	nim	Kqwe '
1	ci	mō't'ās

xa	nit'ās
wa	'
wa	nic'

3	Kq'ga nit'ās	xa'ga	m
2	Kqwe mit'ās	wa	mit'ās
1	Kqwe nit'-t'ās	wa	nit'-t'ās

3)	tca nit'ās	tca'ga nit'ās	3
	tca nit'ās	tca mit'ās	2
	tca nic'ās	tca nit'-t'ās	1

3	Kge ni'pēgl	Kq'ga ni'pēgl
	Kqwe ni'pēgl	Kqwe ni'pēgl
	nic'	mit'pēgl

Kge ni'ket	Kq'ga ni'ket
Kqwe	Kqwe ni'ket
nic'ket	mit'ket

5 3 yí ê nǐgl' tǎis (rxi) with open hand
2 mié' _____ (mm) hit
1 mié' rǐl' _____ (ci) yí ê nǐgl' tǎis
with fist
break a stick etc in two

D 3 yí' qǎ nǐgl' tǎis
2 mié' mǐl' tǎis (not heard)
1 mié' rǐl' _____ (so correct)
was not heard
in other places

S.3 rxi rxa nǐgl' tǎis with fist
2 nǐm wa _____ hit
1 ci _____ nǐl' _____ rxa nǐgl' tǎis
with open hand

D 3 rxa' qǎ nǐgl' tǎis
2 wa nǐl' tǎis
1 wa nǐl' tǎis

So tǎe nǐgl' tǎis
_____ rǐl' _____
rxa _____
rxa nǐgl' tǎis

to be coming down hill (hither)

S. 3 ta aw' t' k' a' s' b'
 x x x

2 nanha' ta aw' t' x' i' y' a' s' b'
 x x

1 ci ——— x' t' u' e' ———

D 3 ——— ' x' t' u' t' - t' a' s' b'
 x x x

2 ta tu' u' t' e' s' b'
 x x x

ha (askij?) Recurring down now?

1 ta aw' t' ta t' i' t' e' s' b' (not of present moment)
 x x x x x

ap' t' au) ' t' a' s' - a' (hat, ball)
 x x

3 hi hat' t' s' e' - x' t' i' - y' a' = ap' t' au

2 mi' h' ——— x' t' i' c' a'
 x x

D 3 hi hat' p' e' - g' i' x' t' i' a'
 x x

2 ——— w' u' a'
 x x

1 ——— x' t' i' a' u' p' (in sack)

S. 3 ye - x' t' i' n' i' s' l'
 x x x

ye' i' n' i' s' l' ?
 mi' n' h' a' t')

1 ci ye - x' t' i' d' n' i' s' l' (v. up)

a ye e' c' n' i' s' l' (v. am up now)

~~ye' rxi'ta, I put it in (uānhe)~~
~~mēn u nič'tā I put it in~~

~~hi ye' rxi'ta~~
~~xi-
nič'tā~~
~~ci ye' rxi'ta~~

~~xi-nē' hōyē'gi rxi'tā (they (2))~~
~~nātnē~~
~~hi ye' nič'tā~~
~~xi'tā~~
the 2 put them in

~~ye rxi'sl'kēt s. 3 (ugoc)~~

~~ye-rxič'kēt, s. 1~~

~~3 mēn inič'tā he ho put it in~~
~~2 — unič'tā~~
~~1 — unič'tā~~

~~mēn ye rxi'sl'kēt~~
~~ye~~
~~ye rxič'kēt~~
~~to have "ugoc"~~

~~to~~
~~00 mēn ye rxi'ničl~~

~~ye-rxič'kēt, to throw a ball in a nook~~

~~ye-rxi'ā, to put a ball in~~

~~mēn ye-rxi'ā, to have put " " "~~

Verbal roots (Tutu)

ɾɾa- through (hole)

tɕe- piece from outside

kɕe- across { (string, paper, stick
crosswise)

ɛltɔyɔs- glass

ɔyɔ- broken in two, as wood

ɛltɕe- lengthwise

ye- groove

ta- into

Kwɛkɔyɔ́- fall from a height (upside)

ɔyɔ́- topple - fall (not from a height) (ɔyɔ́)



1243

to hit with hammer, hand, (break)

S 3^o yǝl'-tsūs

2 ǝl' —

1 ǝl' —

D 3 qǝ-yǝl'-tsūs

2 ǝl' —

1 ǝl' —

(copies on large paper)

to hit with stick (break?)

S 3 se yǝl'-tsūs

2 seǝl' —

1 seǝl' —

D 3 se' qǝ-yǝl'-tsūs

2 seǝl'-tsūs

1 seǝl'-tsūs

(Copies on large sheet)

~~ful to 'y. ul/pusca~~

cut foot

se-xǝl'-tsūs 3

sa-xǝl'-tsūs 2

sa-xǝd'-tsūs 1

Verbs in 10 Stump Letter

demure
to request / (cus) te, se'nyus) te
(tik eh)

cut wood (mamook stick)

to be no work / to work (mamook)

return

to help (mamook e'-lan)

to tell (yi-em') (not take interest)

take care of (save) ^{money} 1 (kloshe nanuch)
yourself 2

buy (markook) sell (?) to trade (hoo-ē hoo-ē)

ask about

to get sick

to talk Indian (tinne tara naxad'ni)

hire,

to write (mamook t'zun)

" thresh

" make wet (mamook pah)l chuek)

" spoil (" kultrus)

" say (nauva)

nyū³l-tsi'

(tu ——— (n-)afind like woodpecker)

to swim / na-tū' (sit-chum)

to hit s. 10) re-rick'-tsi's } (~~kōk'-shut~~)
(kū³l'k)

s. 3) re-rick'-tsi's

to break (kōk'shut) (a, bi, fa, ti, fo, mo, mu, no, nu)

Larkey
Logau

Tutu

Oct 28

to call or name anything or person

S. 3 tēlā' u' u' cī

qu- u' cī PTD 3

2 — mi' u' cī

mi- u' cī PTD 2

1 — u' u' cī

na- u' cī PTD 1

(on large sheet)

See glu' u' cī, ts' u' cī (not understood by Larkey but given by Chas Shellhead & others)

to be tired

S 3 tēn- ul' yā

qu- tē' ul' yā

2 n

nu

1 c

nu

|||||

S 3 a- rē' ^{to weep cry out, wail}

a' qā' rē'

2 i' rē'

u' rē'

1 ūs- rē'

it- rē'

to cry, weep, shed tears

3 na tu' tse' r' x' i' li

qu' natu' ts' e' r' x' i' li

2 —

nu

1 ena tu

nu

~~tes'-ya (1) to have gone = ide
(2) to go to a particular
place (ide)
te-si'-ya
te-sic'-ya~~

~~nas'-ya (past of
to walk and na'ra
or about -
not from a place)~~

~~to walk in his way~~

~~3 e rxi'ya
2~~

~~1 e rxi'-ya~~

~~D 3 e rxi'ya e rxi'te'gl~~

~~2 e wu'ya^{at} e wu'te'glⁱⁿ~~

~~1 e rxi't-ya e rxi't-te'gl~~

come

~~ka'gl~~

~~xi'ya'gl~~

~~xi'ye'ya'gl (V come)~~

~~e ka'gl~~

~~(wu'te'gl~~

~~xi't-te'gl~~

~~to~~

~~xi'ya (xi'ya)~~

~~xi'ya~~

~~xi'-ya~~

~~e rxi'te'gl~~

~~wu'(a) te'gl~~

~~xi't te'gl~~

~~e rxi'te'gl~~

~~wu'te'gl
xi't te'gl~~

~~ho tu smevku
walk~~
na xa

~~na-siya_{fo}
na sic'ya~~

to mu arase
na-wit

~~oxi
nu na-wit
nac-wit~~

Tutu Oct 20

brnaji (?)
ga — ()

33 Tais-té-mé-min-né-tan
 32 Tu-kú-lit-lá-tán
 31 Qot-lí-ta-té-té
 30 Se-nés-tán
 29 Klog-lé-quit-té
 28 Tre-tit-ga-le-ní-tán

~~Nat-quit-té 27
 Mús-mé 26
 Mí-tu-wé-lé-quit-tán 24
 Tán-lé-tim-né-tán 23
 Sku-quit 22~~

Pa-táim-yé 21
 Si-nú-kés-tán 20
 Si-nú-mé-té-tán 19
 Si-nú-quit-tán 18

(Cahoon)
 (Koon)
 mé-ki-táim-tán 17
 Tál-sim-mé 16
 Si-ká-tá-a-ké 15
 Tá-ká-lí-quit 14

Tút-té-cú-té 13
 Tái-tá-gá-tán 12
 Se-quit-tán 11
 A-tá-té-té-tán 10
 Tán-ol-tán-tá 9

Rogue River
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1

- 4 kúe'le ta'ta
- 5 Tee-tá-a-mé
- 6 sá-ké-tá-ne' tán-ne
- 7 Tee-tít'tán-ne
- 8 Tu'kwi-li-si tán-ne

{ a [Le-gá-tá-tán-ne] according to
 b [Klog-té-tán-ne] Government
 c [Tá-sim-má-tán-ne] } George

1 Tá-té-quit
 2 Tái-ná-quit tán-ne
 3 Kólí-lit-tán-ne
 E-né-ti (R.)

211/43

Si'na-rūl'tsi' }

Tutu

44 Kwinta

45 Kwinta

} sic

86) sa-pū-ll' ~~ūcā~~ ūcā' ūcā' a

87) _____ it'-tca' b

88) _____ ya'-it'-tca' c

89) _____ yi'-yā'hā d

90) _____ ya-yi-yā e

91) _____ kqē'-si-cā' a

92) _____ kqē'^xsi'^{xx}tca' b

93) _____ ya'kqē'si'-tca' c

94) _____ kqē'si'yā'hā d

95) _____ yā' _____ lā' e

96) ^{Jan} _____ kqē'tē'siā'

97) " kūs'sim'ya

98) " Farūt'nil'ya' (cannot use kqē'tē'siā' for mush)

99) " qā'slerē' kqē'tē'siā'

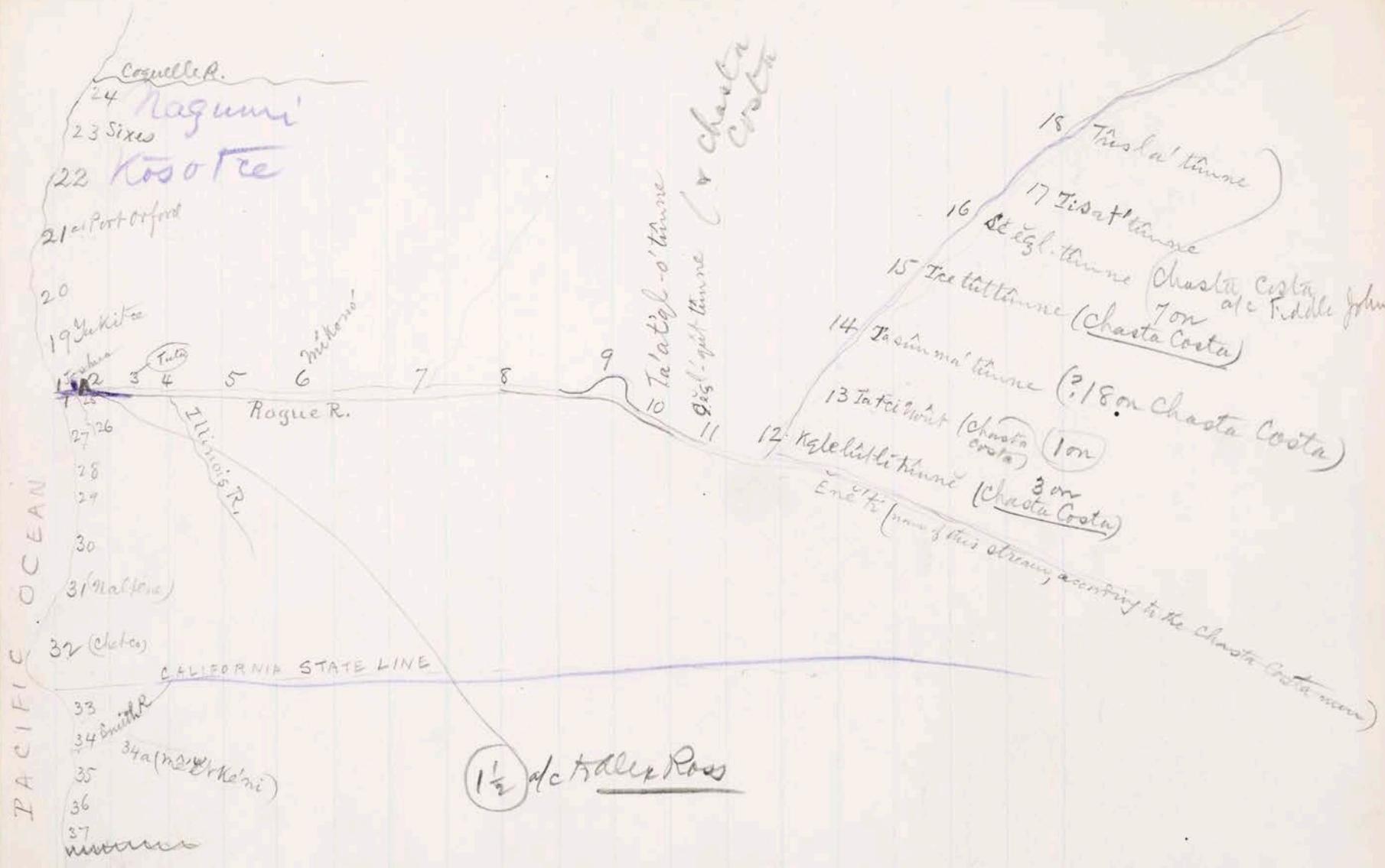
100) " ta sūg' " " " "

101) tēlūt'cu' Kalo' ya

102) misotau Kalo' "

103) tēac tēuk'kuna'ya

103) " pūm'ya



PACIFIC OCEAN

24 Coquille R.
 24 Nagumi
 23 Sixes
 22 Kosote
 21 Port Orford
 20
 19 Jukitza
 18 Tula
 17 Tula

16
 15
 14
 13
 12
 11
 10 Ta'atigl-o'tinne
 9
 8
 7
 6 Mikono
 5
 4
 3
 2
 1
 Rogue R.
 Illinois R.

27 26
 28
 29
 30
 31 (Malfoia)
 32 (Clates)

33
 34 Smith R
 34a (near Kalmi)
 35
 36
 37
 mmmmm

CALIFORNIA STATE LINE

1 1/2 d/c Keller Ross

Chasta Costa
 Chasta Costa
 Chasta Costa

18 Tasla'tinne
 17 Tisat'tinne
 16 St'egl'tinne (Chasta Costa 7 on
 at Fiddle John
 15 Ice tittinne (Chasta Costa)
 14 Tasima'tinne (? 18 on Chasta Costa)
 13 Tatei'wot (Chasta Costa) 1 on
 12 Kaleli'tinne (Chasta Costa) 3 on
 Ene'te (name of this stream, according to the Chasta-Costa man)

Taqe-ta'tinne gentas.
 (Map according to E'ne-a'ti (Shawl-Tread).)

Ink stand ~~mitg - nade-k'u p'ab-le'~~
 on ground on floor tci' s'a' | tci-ta'-s'a on table
 ri-s'a' | ri _____
 yu' — | yu _____

Dan Jordan

House

mim tci' s'a', this house on (low) ground
 — ritá's'a this house on a hill
 — yu " " " " "

náge mim tci' s'a', these 2 houses
 — ritá's'a these " " on the hill

— [tci' tglé's'a] taqwé'ti | or can be tr. ~~all~~ together)
 [taqwé'tá ti tglá's'a] all houses scattered
 — tci taqwé'tati " there " ~~all~~

J

shove pipe mi-t^{ti}tal'ye' t^{ti}ne'

t^{ti}catolin tinat'ya
liang vs diok
rinat'ya
yunat'ya

for one

t^{ti}glé-t^{ti}attim'nat'ya
standing alone

n^{ti} t^{ti} t^{ti}glé' nat'ya
for one

t^{ti}aqwi' t^{ti}glé' nat-i-ya
n^{ti}
yu

all std-
together

n^{ti} t^{ti}aqwé' ta t^{ti}glé' t^{ti}a

if scattered

t^{ti}ci' lta-rút-tqá
n^{ti}
yu

one recl.

etc na-t^{ti}t-tqa, the oats stands in shocks

if red in flow Dan Jutan

all t^{ti}aqwé' t^{ti} t^{ti}ci' st^{ti}a

all
in
table } t^{ti}st^{ti}a

Add ně in chang-
ing verbals in indefinite
clauses
to classifiers (in rel. clauses)

nat-i-ya — nat-i-ya-ně
st^{ti}a — st^{ti}a--ně

lta-xút-tqá — lta-xút-tqá-ně

in this case the noun
follows the classifier

butcher knife
brochul Knife
~~tal-nel'-a' niul'-mi~~
Knife hi

ri'sa' = mahitceke
tei'o'a' (= drunk) x
yu'sa' m table
fei-ta'sa' x
ni-ta'sa' x
yi-ta'sa' x

~~niul-tal-e naze~~ Knife
2 tce'ke

t'aqwita' all
t'als'a' tal-nel'-a' Knife
(t'gnel'-a')

tal-nel'-a' x
ni' x
yu' x
collective
niul-mi x x
fei-ta'peta' x x
t'gnel'-a' x x
= t'gnel'-a'

board tal-nel'-a' x
tei-sta' m ground
x x otha
ni-sta'
yu-sta'
m top table re
fei-ta'st'a' x x
ni-ta'st'a' x x
yu-ta'st'a'

tal-nel'-a' x
ni-t'glut-tas'ta' x
yu' x

collective
tal-nel'-a' x
tal-nel'-a' x
ni-t'aqweta' t'glas'ta' x
= a qe' boards

sina x x
fei-t'glut'-tas'ta' x x
t'gnel'-a' x x
pile of knives on table re

ax tal-nel'-a' x
tal-nel'-a' x
ni-t'glas'ta' x
yu- x
if upright
tal-nel'-a' x
ni-t'glas'ta' x
yu- x
if lying down on ground
m table re

collective
in Joshua:
ni-t'glat'-tas'ta' ha' x

scattered

Kze ni sũt, break stick

~~yiê xiya, push accidentally vs me as
 when not seen in final
 miê
 miê xiya
 yiêga xiya 3
 miê wu'ya 2
 miê xiya 1~~

Kwit' xiya' xi'lagl (u nangpocē) ✓
 yi'xi' (nangjaka) ✓

~~Kwit' xiya' xiya' h'adapocē full over
 with mouth
 yi'xi' ——— (h'adapocē) to bite partly
 and fall by its weight then,
 Kae ni'ya, to bite then at stick / face~~

(hinaj) 3 ni'gl'tsūs	3 ni'gl'tsūs
2 ni'gl'tsūs	2 ni'gl'tsūs
1 ni'gl'tsūs	1 ni'gl'tsūs

nē-būs, fire goes out of its own accord ✓
~~mū-tā-xēs, it fell on, of its own accord ✓~~

cut thro top of box lengthwise (not at edge)

S3 gltee xi t'as

cut crosswise
iskani t'as

2 ———
1 ——— xi' ———

S3 ——— gi xi t'as

2 ——— wa' t'as

1 ——— xi t'as

S3 = ltee xi pepl, cut lengthwise with
scissors (not at edge)

S3 ——— xi ke' split (lengthwise) by punch,
with end of stick

S3 ——— xi gl t'as, with fist

xi gl' t' ci gl' split stick by pulling
in two with both hands

gl t' as split & kicking at it

gl' xi u a shooting

xi ya split & hitting (of tree)

D3e-xxi-təgl to pass | ✓ here / (manner not specified)
 e wo' — not used in
 e xit' — singular

to run
 S3 xūl-təgl
 2 xūl' —
 1 xūcl' —
 D3xi qūš-xūn-nəgl'
 2 —'wo- —'
 1 — xit' —

to stand
 3 tēs-təgl
 2 tēs-i-təgl
 1 tēs-sūs- —
 D3xi ya' lə-stəgl
 2 — su-təgl
 1 ya tē-sitt-təgl

(future)
 towa' tū-xxūs-i 8 3
 — ti-xxūs-i 2
 towa' tū-xxūs-
 Perhaps (I) hope 1
 — ya tū-xxūs-i D3 D3
 — ya tū' — 2
 — tēt' —

to be hungry
 S3 tēs-xxūs
 2 — i-xxūs
 1 — is-xxūs
 I am getting hungrier
 1 tēs'is-xxūs'
 I am hungry
 D3 D3. ya tēs-xxūs
 2 ya tēs'm-xxūs'
 1 ya tēs-it-xxūs

towa' tēs-tūl-
 perhaps (stand)
 qūwintē' — təgl 'tē to know he will (certainly) stand
 — tūc-xxūs-tē — I shall | ✓ hungry

to sit on (char)

S, 3 ~~tas-t'a'~~

2 ~~nən-tas-i'-t'a~~

1 ~~'a-t'a~~

D3 ~~tao-t'a'~~

2 ~~— u't'a~~

1 ~~— t'~~

to sit on (ground)

~~nən-t'a~~

~~— si'-t'a~~

~~— piis-t'a'~~

~~— su'-t'a~~

~~— sit't'a~~

to recline

on ground

on chair

S, 3 ~~st'hi~~

~~nən' st'hi~~

~~ta-st'hi'~~

2 ~~si't'hi~~

~~— si-t'hi~~

1 ~~siis'~~

~~nən' siis' t'hi~~

D3 ~~st'hes~~

~~'s 3 nən' st'hes~~

~~su-t'hes~~

~~— su-t'hes~~

~~sit't'hes~~

~~— sit't'hes~~

~~B na-t'es't'ca, he is now on way back on horse (from this place)~~

~~2 na-te'si't'ca~~

~~S1 na-te' piis-t'ca I am on way back here~~

~~D3 na-t'es't'egl~~

~~2 — te-si't'egl~~

~~— sit-t'egl~~

Tutu

Oct 23

~~tēs'cut slide down a tree a person~~

~~tēs' mās roll himself~~

~~tēs' r xēs, fall down~~

~~tēs' i mās gm "~~

~~tēs' r xēs'~~

~~- iō' I "~~

~~tēs' iō' xēs'~~

~~min tēs' r xēs' it fell over
from an accent,
as a tree~~

~~gā tēs' mās~~

(tēs (reflexive form))

~~tēs' u' mās~~

~~- it' mās~~

~~5 tēs' mās~~

~~so tēs' cut~~

~~r xāgl' cut 13~~

~~2 tēs' mās~~

~~r xācl' mās~~

~~r xāgl' cut~~

~~1 tē' sid' mās~~

~~mak' roll~~

~~r xācl' "~~

~~D3 gā tēs' mās~~

~~by pulling~~

~~mak' cut
mak' cut
is what~~

~~2 tē' qūl' mās~~

~~1 tē' qūl' mās~~

~~gm r xāgl' cut~~

~~53 gē' r xāgl' cut~~

mak' roll r thick

~~2 mī' r xāgl' cut~~

~~1 mī' xācl'~~

^xxiun
 tela' ~~tsim~~ nas-a' / tsu nas e' (talked) in
 a'nhit did he talk to you? | n _____ you
 sim' _____ me
 m' ~~nas-a'~~ tsu nas e' (talked) us (2)

mas' ya pas of
 na' xa (to walk around) (not depart to any other place)

~~qa'si' ~~ya~~ (to ascend) kill) ts'e. ni' ya (to descend)~~
~~ta' (to go up) (to go down)~~
~~si'nta' (to go up)~~

S. 3 ~~qwe' e-xi'ya~~ he walks in his way
 2 n'um. na'qwe' e-xi'ya in the direction pointed
 1 ci qwe' e-xi'ya ~~tes-ya, hats~~
 D 3 nasqil'teti qwe' e-xi'ya ~~qwe' - ge'~~
 *näkne _____
 u _____ ~~erxi'te' e'~~
 D 2 nazmult'è qwe' e' lo'ni'ya ~~erxi'te' e'~~ he passed
 1 nil _____ ~~erxi'te' e'~~ in his way west (to
 Toledo & New York)
 in k'e' erxi'ya, he passes
 i' in his way up the river

1 ask (a question)
S. 3 wayn' t'el g'it

2 'u t'el g'it

T mu tuel' g'it (ask me)

1 wa'wa t'el g'it, t'e' lomest ask him
(am going to)

D 3 wayn' g'it t'el g'it'

2 wayn' u t'el g'it'

1 wa' u t'el g'it'

(1) to go out (of the house), as one of the residents

(2) to come down (stream)

~~tse ni'ya~~ from Upper F to Agway

~~gas'ya~~ to come up from lower farm but not to place of speaker

~~rxan tse ni' tsegl~~
~~gas-i' } we come here~~

3 gas' ya	tsim' na si' a	you talked to him
2 — ya	na si' a	I
1 gas-i' ya	na si' a	he

2 gas' u' ya	na' xic' tagl te	IT go back
1 gas' it-ya	nu' xi	you
	nu' xut	he
	tagl	there
	nu' xut	
	nu' xut	

To tell that to him

3. ai nışl' nî

2^{nîn} aql' tî nî

1a — ' tîc nî

D3 aqi nışl' nî

2 aql' - tîc nî

1 aql' tîc nî

(nışl' tîc)
" tîc

Full (mm)
a height

see ni ket pushy with stick phorce
Topple over

uqaspa'e kwit'jiya' ni ket bajiada, yi-ye'-ni ket
uqaspa'e, kwit'jiya' ni s'lt'as bajiada, yi-ye'-ni s'lt'as

uqaspa'e ni s'lt'as
uqaspa'e kwit'jiya' ni t'el t'ut'el'

uqaspa'e
uqaspa'e (kute) kwit'jiya' ni t'as yi-ye'-ni t'as

uqaspa'e t'el q'i
uqaspa'e ne

uqaspa'e (kick) kwit'jiya' ni s'lt'as ✓
ax ta

hit kwit'jiya' ni s'lt'as yi-ye'-ni s'lt'as
sleppis gat'

fall from a cent, a tree, min (te) ni s'lt'as
Break, as glass, box

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| hit | el'ta yus'-s'lt'as |
| pushy | ket |
| pushy | s'lt'as ✓ |
| cluttr | el'ta |
| ax | el'ta |
| shooty | el'ta ✓ |
| kick | el'ta ✓ |
| knis | el'ne |
| grasp | s'lt' |
| hook | el'ku (atomehite) |
| biting | gat' |
| sleppis | s'lt'ut'el |
| sitting | ne |
| with hand | ne |

split
gltse

make a groove

into (ta-)

ye-ê - or ye-
7

nigl'tcūs (open hand)

riql-tcūs pōr

nigl'tcūs (pōr)

rit-šltasē

~~riql'tcūs~~ ^{trampleson} gie'tcūl-tagl

ta rit-šltasē ^{Kick into}

rit-šltcūl

gluē

ye'tcūl-lē'

ta rit-šluē

rit-šlgi

ye-tcū-šlgi

ta rit-šlgi

^{malil tawē} ^{1 hells} ri-šltsūs

ri-ya

ye-tcū-ya

ta ri-ya ^{rite into}

ni-sūt

ye-tcū-šltsūs

ta rit-šltsās

ni-gāt

ta-ni'sūt

rit-šlku

ta ni-gāt ^{slap into}

^{ax} ri-šlta

ye-tcū-šltā

ta rit-šlta ^{+ ta rit-šlta}

ri-tās

ye-tcū-t'ās

ta ni-tās

ri-šl

ta ni-šl

ri-kēt

ye-tcū-t'kēt

ta-ni-kēt

ye-tcū-tagl
by rubbing foot back
of foot

ye-ēl-tagl, Kick
a groove

or ye-tcū-tās

gltse rit t'ās
saw leatherise,
with the grain

W strong (Tutu) see p. 124

^{small}
~~bull frog~~

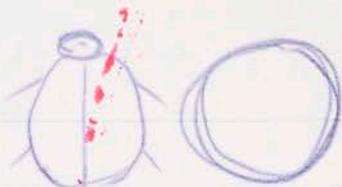
~~tsül-lé tsé~~

bull "

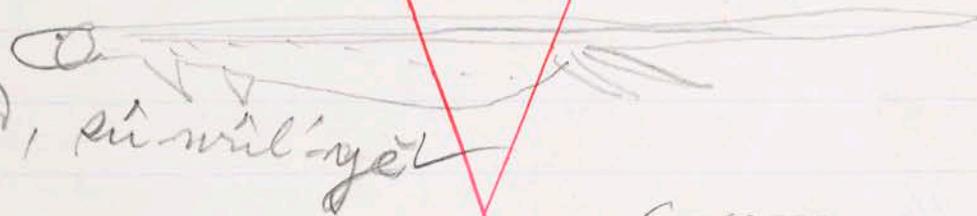
~~kwül-lé tsü~~

horned "

~~sül-lé-kwé~~

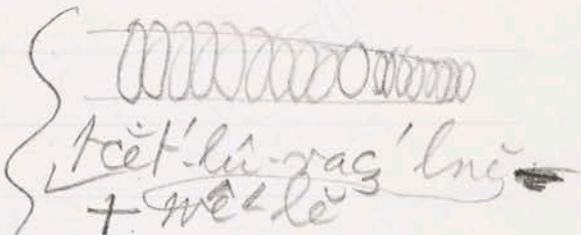


lizard



~~sü-wül-yet~~

~~8 tsékhî rag'lné~~



~~tsét-lü-rag'lné + wéllé~~

a small snake ✓ ~~klü-xüc~~ ki'-tsé

big " ✓ ~~striped white~~, mēg' -sna tē-taq

big " ✓ ~~klü-xüc~~ h'sük (brown)

water ✓ _____ tsü-rüt-tu

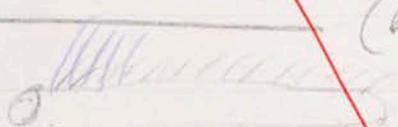
K'a-t'ue, ant ✓

K'a-t'ue' t'eu ✓

K'ed K'u' t'ouy t'eu bed bug ✓



t'eu - K'ag' t'eu (flapper)
(small) ✓



K'o-l'ue' t'au-m'au ✓



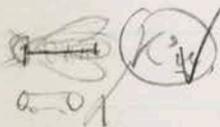
flying kind ~~teul~~
hopping " ✓ Ma'kli ✓

Katydid, teul' teul ✓

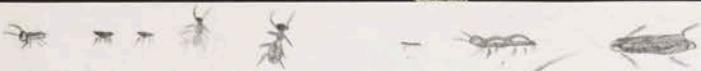
snail (1) suw'e' k'e' li has white shell ✓

(2) pi' k'ue' (" blk " ✓

3 Twa' le' k'ue' no shell ✓



~~fly~~



soot's bee ✓
hiss' bee ✓
yellow jacket ✓
humble bee ✓
Ma'kli's kind ✓
Ma'kli's bee ✓



Alex Catfish

~~Tai-min~~ & Joshua Jones | Sept. 22/24

~~27 Adyē' c'a-mē'~~

~~28 ci'sūn-ne'~~

~~37 su | c'i-su~~

~~38 su' ku-lē' | ci'su-ku-lē'~~

~~78/1 si | si tglēn, at the head~~

~~2 si | si ū-gā~~

~~3 lop of head si-kat || common, si-kat' lēt
at back~~

~~5 rī nī, (that) ci-ni, nu-ni~~

~~6 rī nīk' ketā' | cik' ket-ā' | mīn nīk' ket-ā'~~

~~7 na-rē' | ci'na-rē'~~

~~33 rō qwīs | qjūs | mīn' qwīs
hops~~

~~209 } this is horse si tglitcuŋa tci tē'stūli
101 } xx x~~

~~ri lētē ūn' tē' e'~~

~~tci tē'stūli, smetmēs tci tē'stūg' asin Tutu
xx x~~

Alex Catfish (Joshua) Sept. 27/64

~~Chá-nú, father!~~

~~nín thá'tsítə, yr father sick~~

~~cí — — — my "~~

~~r — — — his "~~

~~ne ní — — — our "~~

~~nun ní — — — yrs (pl & du)~~

~~r ní — — — their (pl)~~

~~rín gə — — — their (pl)~~

~~Chá — — — my f is sick~~

~~Cús qə — — — my young one~~

~~tíone gəci, cín-tsítə I have a boy sick~~

~~há nín — — — 'Ho you a " r " (?)~~

~~cíe cín — — — My An is sick~~

~~ráe — — — " dau~~

~~am ní'ag, Chá come, my child!~~

~~— — — síe " , " dau~~

~~— — — cín " " , An'~~

~~nín same (rare) yrs An~~

~~míe~~
~~míe'gə you child~~

~~nín~~
~~míe, his son~~
~~níe, " dau~~

Alex. Catfish. (Joshua) Repr 27/84

210
11 Kōqūnta ~~stl~~ hētāhū ~~stl~~ yatesi ~~nas~~ ^{tāwa' 15a'}

12 quūnta ~~tāwa'~~ yatitā ~~rus~~

14 tāwa' ~~tāris~~ tēixēs

16 { tēs-si-rūs Kōi anitā hētāhū ~~nas~~ ✓
gn hūngm it seemxan

~~stl~~
~~now~~

17 ~~rus moel stl~~ ~~Kōqūnta tēs stl~~ moel ~~stl~~

18 ~~quūnta~~ { ~~an~~ ~~h-rēs~~ ~~stl~~ }
~~tāwa'~~ ~~to~~ ~~wā'~~

46 (Faktāna uel tē) | nu-si na ~~rastl~~ tē | tēisēs

47 Kōqūnta " " "

48 quūnta tāwa' nūsi na-ral tē

49 nūsi na ~~stl~~ tē na-ral-tē

50 Kōqūnta

51 quūnta tāwa' nūsi na-ral tē

~~uc. tait im nje tegl tcut!
I know ebe aka stole it~~

~~riu la'hi ce-tegl tcut, whose is stealing my - (2)
my he steals~~

~~tglitau tca tegl tcut
horse he steals (outs etc)~~

~~Tcali tca tegl tcut, Charley stole a horse~~

~~116 (our du) tglitau' nuqves' tegl tcut / tawá ugl tait'
Kénu lítce há' Our horses?~~

~~116 (our pl) nuqve nuqves tegl tcut (du) all our
nuqve'yes " (pl.) all our~~

~~nu tglitau' tca tegl tcut!
horse he steals
tglitau' mes
his~~

~~me yas' tca tegl tcut! (hear du) 118~~

~~(takjime) tawéti' tca tcut! " (pl.) 118~~

~~me yas' tegl tcut (your du)~~

~~1 tglitau nuqveyas' tca tcut " (pl.?)
du~~

~~3 mes-me yas' me yas' } Poss. fragments
2 nes-ne yas' nuqve yas'
1 ce-nuqves' nuqve yas'~~

ti qu'il' la te si ya', whither go you?

1 qu'ia' an' ~~la~~ ri ya' go, where C. D.?

2 n' na si ya' ye' la' an' i' te

3 tu qu'an ri ta' li la gla'

4 " ri ya' le' (paid rapidly)

~~209/112 ~~ti qu'il' la na si ya' ye' la' an' i' te~~ karul' le~~

~~110 { tgliitau ces' teg' - teut' la' (Kle 5') at night
" ses' tun " " " the day~~

~~113 nu' qe' nas' teg' - qe' nas' teg' - qe' tei gas' mu' ble' this morning
nan hi' ca' te' sib' teut' la' ai tgliitau~~

~~114 tgliitau nes' teg' - teut' ha? horse your's te stole~~

~~the neck an' i' teg' l' ca' te' Jew it~~

~~tgliitau tin tu i' teg' teut' (= ha), who stole it? mine~~

~~Calbet Teiti' hi' ne' teg' teut' (hi + ne')~~

~~ri ne' (several = ceama)~~

~~ri tu (one man, ceama)~~

~~ri ne' teg' teut' tgliitau (1 man stole a horse)~~

~~te' hi' (xx) gahi)~~

~~ri ca' ha' teg' - te' nas' 2 man go too?~~

~~ri ca' tu wa' te' does that man go?~~

210
25

~~tas rās~~ ~~ri tē stā~~ of sitting
~~ri tē stā~~ " stā

Alex Cappria
Joshua
Sept 27/84

26 ~~Kyūnda~~ ~~tā tās rās~~ ~~ri tē stā~~

~~ri rāpā~~ ~~ne stū tāt~~ ~~tā' tās tās~~
~~that walking~~ ~~near~~ ~~was~~

~~Yesterday~~ | | ~~tē tāt~~ ~~tā' tās~~ ~~tā' tās~~ ~~glū' rā~~
~~this me~~ ~~stole~~ ~~was~~

~~hi kyūnda, day before yesterday~~

27 ~~quūnda~~ ~~ri tawā~~ ~~tā' tās~~ ~~si~~
~~me~~ ~~with~~ ~~hungry~~

28 ~~tās~~ ~~lū' ya~~ ~~tā' tās~~ ~~rās~~ ~~tā' tās~~ ~~tā' tās~~
~~they~~ ~~&~~ ~~hungry~~ ~~they eat~~ ~~they wish~~

29 ~~Kyūnda~~ ~~(tā)~~ ~~ya~~ ~~tās~~ ~~rās~~ ~~ri tē~~ ~~tē~~
~~three~~ ~~walking~~

30 ~~quūnda~~ ~~tā~~ ~~ya~~ ~~ya~~ ~~ya~~

~~quūnda~~ ~~rāwā~~ ~~ya~~ ~~rās~~ ~~si~~ ~~ri nātē~~ ~~le~~

31 ~~tā~~ ~~tā~~ ~~ya~~ ~~rās~~

hiné (preceded by names of subjects)

riné tēg' taut 1 g'li' tca those (3 or more) stole the horse

yu né }
tca - } pl.

(ri-g'it'g - t'ak'ka tēg' taut 1 g'li' tca those (2) stole a horse

(du) yu-
tca-
hi
tca t'ak'ka

tca yag'it tēg' taut (du.)

riné hiné tēg' taut, those (all) stole it

hi hi tēg' taut
rū hi }
yuhū }
tca hi }

tca tēg' taut

115. Cal hēt Tcale Hēnu

ant'āye tēg' taut From Whose did he take

Hēnu ye tēg' taut He took Hēnu's

Telāye — — — — — What did he steal

nūm ac'ye tē' silg' taut, You stole my horse

ci' hā' ye ci-hā' ye tē' silg' taut, Are you stealing my — ?

un-labī tēg' taut t'āwa' ugl-tait ' Do you know who stole my ax ?

Tutu tene

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|
| 11. | gwéesě klacáta | 11 |
| 12 | — náqetacáta | 12 |
| 13 | — táge — | 13 |
| 14 | — těncitacata | 14 |
| 15 | — swalá — | 15 |
| 16 | — Kwósthané taca | 16 |
| 17 | — pscětě taca | 17 |
| 18 | — naqantu taca | 18 |
| 19 | — tqlantu taca | 19 |
| 20 | nátlin gwéesě | 20 |
| 21 | — klacata | 21 |
| 22 | — naqé taca | 22 |

Tutu tene

numerals (97)

1 tláca or tlanca' (men)

2 na'qe (na'tne, to men)

na'tne (men)

3 ta'qe

ta'qa-ne (men)

4 tē^h tci

tē^h-tci-ni-ne (men)

5 swala'

swaláne (men)

6 kwósk'ha ne'

7 pteč'-tē'

8 nagan'tu

9 tólan'tu'

10 qwéesi'

Kalteuc tane

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

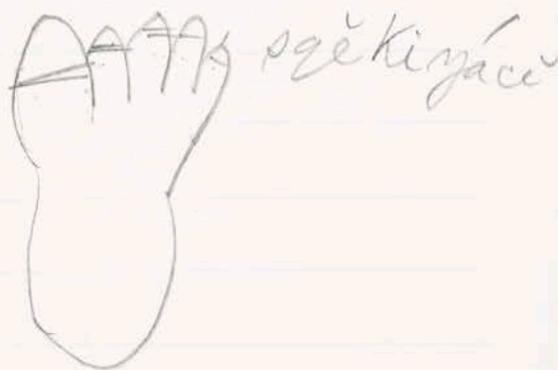
8

9

10

Tutu tene

- M na'gnil-te'ti' (2 together)
- N ta' _____ (3 together)
- O tēn-tci'gnil-te'ti' (4 together)
- P swala'
- Q Kwēsthané' _____
- R stē-tē' _____
- S naqantū _____
- T tōlan tū' _____
- U quēesē _____
- V _____ tlakata
- W _____ naqatatu
- X _____ taze



Alex Catfish (Joshua)

~~tai'-sti
xx~~

~~ta-e' go-sti, he lies awake~~

~~tut'la hi'sti ^{to see} i'q'le' x'ic-i-ne
x'ic-i-ne' ^{to see} i'q'le' } where is
I want the recl. man~~

~~hin-tul'lag^l~~

~~hi-ti-ehil'le~~

~~hi-ti-ehil'le~~

~~where is he walking~~

~~Paqwe'nil' te'it'e
we all~~

~~ug'lt'e, you want (desire)
yug'lt'e he "o" ("o")
il'-te we " "~~

~~tcut tul'lag^l tut'la nat-iya where is the ax?
act'cut tul'lag^l _____ my ax?
tut'la st ha' _____~~

~~tut'la hi's'a mal'me, where is the knife?
mal'me table wata's'a, knife on the table?~~

~~tut'la hi'ta's'a mal'me, where is the knife upon it (P)~~

~~t'glit'cu ret'es'illi t'ca'la ✓
horse sid. there eats~~

~~'mian ne'mi t'es'tgli t'ca ✓
horse horse tid horse eats~~

~~nift'ca's'tgli t'ca'la horse
tut'lag t'es't'glit'cu, where horse standing (P)
not standing horse~~

~~ran'ta-la' a-kag l' ^{he is coming} this way (toward us)
 re'ta-la' a-kag l' he is Mr. that way (away from this place)
 Kula'ma ^{go along} ~~ma~~ ^{mr.} ~~gwe'e~~ ^{side} ~~kag l'~~ ^{he is going along on this}
 ran-net'e ^{side of the fence}
 re-net'e ^{do on that side of}
 ran ^{in this side} Kula'men ^{fence} na'ra ^{in there & there} ~~na'ra~~ ^{is}~~

~~wat' tat ^{with} ~~rut'e-rut' t'ig l'~~ he goes with his wife
 cat [—] ~~si'tug' b.~~ I " " my u
 nat [—] ~~'wu' — 'e' you " " yr "~~~~

109
 102 ~~in'li'ce la' l'im - te' tci' t'ali~~
 ~~dog who this dog~~

110 ~~in' ta'mic he' la' in' t'ep tci' s'one' ta'mic~~
 ~~hat~~

104 ~~in' t'ik'kie' he' la' in' te' tci' s'ha' ne' t'ik'kie' c~~
 ~~in' min' he' la' in' te' tci' s'a' ne' min'~~
 ~~whose house is this?~~

~~in' t'at'ul' lag' he' la' in' te' tci' hat' - i'ya' ne' t'at'ul' lag'~~
 ~~whose (std.) ax is this?~~

~~ran'ta-nat' i'ya' ne' —
 re-~~

(Tutu) Kinship

W. Strong

Sept 11

my wife ^{his} ^{cat.} ^{my wife} ^{nan'at'}
~~roc wat~~ ^{mäg kwéc clä, shut the door}
^{3rd} ^{clä (sp. pher)} ^{tea-tia clä, open the door}

wife of 3 } cyac-ät
0 }
9 }
10 }
11 }

3rd. yac-ät his d. in law

~~103's wife I call~~ (wife) ca (Larkney)
ca'-k'gö (Larkney)

3.5 ma'te'

~~120's husband~~ clä'nye +
ctsi-nöl (Larkney)

3.5 ta'nye

~~45's wife~~ cre'tse (ok)
~~67's~~ cre'tse (Larkney)

3.5 we'tse

~~47's~~ cyac'ät (ok)

~~48's husband~~ ^{cre'tse} ta' (= (ok))

3.5 wa'n'ta

~~50's~~ " " ✓ (ok)

~~16's~~ " " ✓

~~4's~~ " " ✓

~~113's wife~~ cre'tse (Larkney) ^{tsé}

3.5 we'ye

~~89's~~ ca'ce (ok)

3.5 ma'ce

~~70's~~ ca'ce'tse (ok)

3.5 ma'ce'tse (tsé Larkney)

73 ctayl (alc n.s) (sine' ofc Ky Clay) (Joshua)
my relation (3r s taini) (ctsi'ne (Larkey Tutu)
his relation in Sixes 2)

~~73 wife ca'kqä 40 120 ca'kqä (n.s)~~

~~75 ctimē (OK)~~

~~77 ctail' tē (OK)~~

~~78 ctē'sē (OK)~~

~~76 ca'tē her hus cq'eyu (OK)~~

~~79 emi'se (OK)~~

~~80 'tse (OK)~~

~~81 cāce (OK)~~

~~82 ca'et'sē (OK)~~

~~68 'o'hus cq'eyu (= mitahan) (OK)~~

~~54 3~~

~~(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)~~
~~ctē'tse (OK) = wihanga~~ 35 wēt'sē

~~126's husb. cq'eyu (OK)~~

cti'ptun-nē my man (my husband)
tēi tē, my man is sick

3 calls 54 d's'innē 1: 54: 1- cātē
54 " 3 cyalē 54: 1- ~~Accl-e~~

3 " 55 cacc 1: 55: cacc
55 " 3 cūšē 55: 1- ~~cūšē~~

3 " 56 cacetšē 1: 56: cacetšē
56 " 3 cūšē 1: 56: 1

3 " 71 cyalē
71 " 3 c'a-mē'

3 " 72 cyalētšē
72 " 3 c'a-mē'

3 " 57 cyalē
57 " 3 c'amē

3 " 58 cyalētšē
58 " 3 c'amē

105 " self } cacc
105 " 1 } cyalē
105 " 14 } 1 tšē

107 " self } cacc
107 " 1 } cyalē
107 " 14 } cyalētšē

101: self cacc
111: 1 cyalē
111: 14 cyalētšē

~~3 calls 68 et all-e ca'te d'ymnō'~~
~~68 " 3 et all-e cy'dle (68:1 - et all-e' 1:68 ca'te)~~
~~81 " ✓ 69 case 3:69 - case~~
~~69 " 11 cūs ē' 69:3 cūs ē'~~
~~81 " ✓ 70 ca'etse 3:70 ca'etse~~
~~70 " 3 cūs ē' 70:1 cūs ē'~~

3 " 45 Self: 83
~~45 " 1 cmi'se 45:3 cyale~~

3 " 47 cūdre (mistake JOP. shd b ci-si'ne)
~~47 " 3 et all-e (?) (voc cūl ē' should be cmi'se)~~

3 " 48 ca'te (ok) my [yo^{10747/9} (potential or real) elder] sister
~~48 " 3 et all-e' my (real or potential bro's) Pm J
 my younger brother~~

105 " 107
 107 " 108
 108 " 109

tutu verbs of attitude, etc., and their derivative classifiers.

To stand, $\text{t}^{\text{e}}\text{-st}^{\text{u}}\text{cl}$. standing, $\text{t}^{\text{e}}\text{-st}^{\text{u}}\text{l-l}^{\text{e}}$.

Sit, st^{a} . Sitting, $\text{st}^{\text{a}}\text{-n}^{\text{e}}$.

To recline, sti . Reclining, sti-n^{e} .

1 To run, $\text{x}^{\text{u}}\text{l-t}^{\text{a}}\text{cl}$. Running, $\text{x}^{\text{u}}\text{l-t}^{\text{a}}\text{l-l}^{\text{e}}$.

2 Walk (back and forth), na-xa . Walking (back and forth), $\text{na-xa-n}^{\text{e}}$.

3 Walk (on journey), $\text{k}^{\text{a}}\text{cl}$. Walking (on journey), $\text{k}^{\text{a}}\text{l-l}^{\text{e}}$.

The above prefix tci , this; $\text{r}^{\text{x}}\text{i}$ and yu , that; and insert t^{a} , on, betw. the demonstrative and the verb or classifier. The following uses the adverbs tcin or tin , here; $\text{r}^{\text{x}}\text{in}$, yun , etc., there; instead of the demonstratives:

To sleep, $\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{l-l}^{\text{a}}\text{cl}$. Sleeping, $\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{l-l}^{\text{a}}\text{l-l}^{\text{e}}$.

J. Owen Dorsey.

Remarks of the Director:

- 1 $\text{x}^{\text{u}}\text{l-t}^{\text{a}}\text{cl}$ hardly means "to run" (in general), it may include "to fly" or "to swim", or else "to run, as a man, as distinct. fr. to run, as a dog, horse, etc. There must be classifiers for flying, & swimming."
- 2 means "moving" rather than walking.
- 3 may mean "journeying" or "traveling" rather than walking.

Mikonotunne has the following: To enter, ta-ni-ya. Entering, taniya-
ne.

To go out, ts'an-tca. Going out, ts'an-tca-ni

• InTutu: To swim, as men, na-t'u. Swimming, as men, na-t'u-ne(?)

To swim, as a fish, nacl-sucl. Swimming, as fish, nacl-sul-le(?)

To run a race, as men, na-wut.

To fly, as a bird, na-t'u. Flying, na-t'u-ne(?)

For inan. objects:

As inkstand, house, knife, sa: sa-ne. ta-sa: tasa-nen

As ax, or stovepipe, upright or leaning against an ob., nat-i-ya

stovepipe one, leaning vs. a stick, tcuts'un (ti) nat-i-ya

one stovepipe std. alone, tce ts'uttun^{Pal} nat-i-ya, or (tei)tce nat-i-

ya.

One ax on ground, tci-sta; one ax on a table, etc., tci-ta-sta

One stovepipe recl. (tei)lta- xut-tqa

Duals: naqe mun tcisa, naqe mun r i-tasa, etc.

Plurals: t'uqwetⁱ mun tci tcisa (all together) so for knives, nulmi
tci t'uqweta tca-sa mun t'uqwetati tca-sa

Small trees & shrubs

- mt. thorn (Crataegus)
- Madame (Arbutus Menziesii)
- Manzanita (Arctostaphylos bellularia)
- Mtn. mahogany (Cercocarpus) (rare)
- redbud (several species)
- dogwood (")
- Ceanothus (several species)

No persimmons, catalpas, hickories,
elms, beeches, or magnolias

^{type} Maples, sycamores, laurels, elders, poplars,
in lowlands (rare)

Trees

Sugar pine (P. Lambertiana) (not here)

yellow " (" ponderosa)

~~Giant balsam (Abies grandis)~~

Redwood (Sequoia) (none here)

Slender Douglas spruce (here)

Yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis Nutkaensis)

White pine (P. Monticola)

1 Hemlock (Tsuga Mertensiana) (here)

2 " (" Pattonia)

1 Abies grandis (Giant Balsam)

2 " amabilis

3 " nobilis

4 " magnificus

5

Cedars (Libocedrus white/red cedar here)

" Thuja

" Cupressus

Juniper

Cal. nutmeg tree (Torreyia)

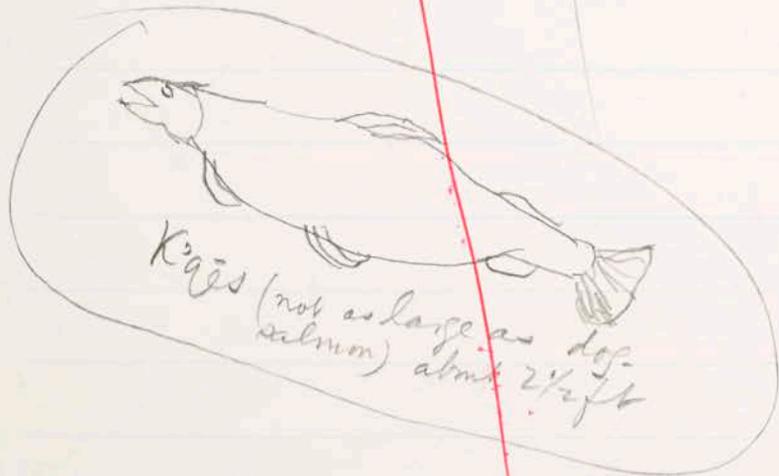
14 species of pine Willamette valley, not here

10 or 12 " " oaks (tan bark oak is one) none here; but in Willamette valley

~~Woodpeckers~~ Birds

(MS) tu'ng & tai', red head neck like red-head woodpecker, spotted fish & white on body
& S act like woodpecker spin apple trees by pecking on them

tcuc ki, moths as sample (XLX)



Kaqs (not as large as dog-salmon) about 2 1/2 ft



Toledo, Benton Co., Dr.



Tutu (found in ocean). Kwis-sa' (of large) @ ~~over~~ ~~over~~
hül lē, shell of Kwis sa' @

(Smith R. Cal.)
Qa-in' wate dula' or

te glät' pē-lē

~~Tutu - tu-lā-gli'
+ a small
Kwis sa' example
from Jordan)~~

Alsea | Kqle-wöc' | kqē-küc ik
mussel | its shell

B. A. E.
MS. 72

Ms. 4800, #378 (old Ms. 72)
James Owen Dorsey

Associated papers separate
in document box.

CHAPTER III.

SCHEDULES.

156
Children are graded as follows:

Males

1. Infant, ske'-ke ya'-sli (C.) = *Nalt.*, tsü'st' _{xx}
sne' sqi'-qe'
2. About 2 1/2 or 3 ft. high, or from 5 to 6 yrs. old,
ti-sne' ya'-sli (C.)

Note. S gave, "boy beginning to walk, ske'-ke ya'-sli!"

3. About 4 ft. high, or from 7 to 9 yrs. old,
ti-sne' tsqe'-qe' (C.)

4. Half-grown boy, from 10 to 13 or 14 yrs.,
tsqe'-qe' (C.)

5. Youth of 16 or 17 (*Nalt.*, "one old enough to
take a wife"), l'xai-yegl'-ne' (C.)

He is getting very old, lti'-stea (S.)

Probably means "very (gti) old 'stea'."

She is getting very old, lti'-tsa'-qe' stea (S.)

Prob. literal rendering, "Very woman old."

C. and S. have another word for "young woman", qa tsa'-qe, which C. renders "new woman"; The Tcémé, *vide* G., renders it "middle aged woman."

She had a child, "she found a young one", tsqe' xi-ti' (C. + G.)

He has lost his wife, wa'-tsit (C. + G.)

His wife is dead, tsá'-ne' é'-tsit'

Her husband is dead, ti-sne' é'-tsit'

Females

1. Infant, tēgl'-ē ya'-sli (C.) = *Nalt.*, tsá' ⁷
qe' sqi'-qe'.
2. About 2 1/2 to 3 ft. high, or from 7 to 9 yrs. old, "girl beginning to walk" (S),
tsá'-qe-ya'-sli (S.)

3. About 4 ft. high, or from 7 to 9 yrs. old,
tsá'-qe tsqe'-qe' (C.)

4. One who has not reached puberty,
tu' tcaql'-tēn (C.) = *Nalt.*, tu' tcaql' tēm-nē

5. Young woman, during her first catamenia, tcaql'-tēn.

Young woman, after that ceases, is called ta-xiul'-si (C.)

Virgin. There has no exact term been found. Two are used; but the first simply means "she has not taken a husband", and, as such, might be said of one not a virgin. The second word means, "one who walks alone", or without a mate, and might be said of a horse or mare.

Note. Please disregard the distinction (attempted) between "rx" and "x", and read instead of both "rx" (= rgh). It is difficult to say whether the evanescent r or x is a personal peculiarity or whether it belongs to the language.

J. Owen Dorsey. Feb 2, 1887

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
No. 72

(DO NOT FAIL TO FILL THIS BLANK.)

Dialect Tu-tu'tan-né', or Tu'tu (dialect of ^{Several} ~~two~~ villages)
Tribes
A K
Present Locality, Siletz Reservation, Oregon.
Recorded by J. Owen Dorsey
Date of Record, Aug. 20, 1884, to Oct. 28, 1884.

Authorities.

III, IV

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Alex. Catfish (a Joshua). | I. Larkey Logan (a Tutu) |
| C. Chas. Shellhead (a Tutu) | N. Norman Strong, son of W. |
| D. Dan Jordan (do.) | S. Shem Lafayette |
| G. Joseph Gray | W. Wm. Strong. |
| E. E-ne-a-ti, father of C. | R. Alex. Ross (a Naltunnetunne) |
| H. Henry Clay (a Joshua). | |
| K. Ki-sa, Depot Charley (a Joshua) | |

Tcême

The following are the only words in this schedule which differ in Tceme or Joshua, from Tutu or Tutu tunne:

No. 3. Old man, Stca¹-yu. He is getting old, lti¹-stca-yu, or o-lti¹-stca.

No. 5. nxai-yēcl¹-ne, "youth large enough to marry." Young man,

No. 9. Girl (about 7 or 9 yrs. old), tsa¹-qe sqe¹-qe.

No. 10. Infant (new-born), qa¹-no-tsa ni¹-ni¹-ti.

~~" " (carried in the basket), ka-yu.~~

No. 11. Male infant, about 5 days or a month old, sqe¹-qe ya¹-sli.

No. 13. Twins (new-born), nat¹-ne no-tsa ni¹-ti.

" " (adult), nat¹-ne mic¹-qle-qt¹'a¹-i (not given in Tutu)

No. 16. Widower, qwan¹-yu; or, qwe¹-nasl¹-ta

No. 8, c, Boy from 10 to 14 yrs., sqe¹-qe.

No. 7, b, (girl during) first catamenia, tcacl¹-tūn.

First catamenia, returned to a married woman, as after weaning her child, kūt¹-sis-ta¹. Not in the Tutu vocab.

Middle-aged woman, qa¹-tsa-qe. Different meaning given in Tutu.

She has a child, given as in Tutu, but also an extra phrase in Tceme, sqe¹-qe cxūn¹-xi¹-s¹i.

Woman of the Joshua village, Tcê¹-mē¹-tsqe. (G.)

Old man of ditto, Tcê¹-mē¹-tūn tca¹-ne-yu¹-ne (J. Gray) (G.)

Old woman of ditto, Tcê¹-mē¹-tūn mē¹-ste-yu¹-ne (J. Gray) (G.)

* From tcû-si', they are laughing. Differs from the regular v. to laugh.
 See Sched. 30, p. —.

SCHEDULE 1.—PERSONS.
 (Carefully read § 1, Chapter II.)

77

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Man (<u>single or married</u> , K.)	ti-sné' (C., K., tc.)	ti'-sne (S.)
2 Woman	tsá-gě	or ts'wat-gě
3 Old man	tea-ne' yu (C.)	
4 Old woman	mě-ste' yu (C.)	
5 Young man	See opp. p. 76. [k'xai-yě' l' nē]	
6 Young woman	" " " " [ta-x'ul' bi]; (2) tcû-si-ně, "laughers", said of 3 or more.	*
7 Virgin	" " " " (1) tu gan'-ti	(2) t'i-na' x'a-ně
8 Boy	" " " "	
9 Girl	" " " "	
10 Infant (new-born), she	ya'-sli. Infant, when in cradle, after 5th day, ka'-yu	
11 Male infant	[s'ke'-ke ya'-sli]	
12 Female infant	[t'ěgl'-ě ya'-sli]	
13 Twins	nat-ně ni-ně' tē	"two laid down"
14 Married man (See 1)	ti-sné'	
15 Married woman (See 2)	tsá-gě; or qa tsá-gě (?)	
16 Widower	qwan	
17 Widow	to'a'-si	
18 Bachelor (old)	tu wa'ti-ně	"one who has not taken a wife"
19 Maid (old)	tu gan'-ti qo'-ti stea'	"has not taken a husband till old"
20 The old people	tea-ne'-yu mē-ste'-yu cas-ga'	"the old men and old women live there"
21 The young people		
22 A great talker	ta' gla (mouth much); or tu nu'-ac, he does not stop talking.	
23 A silent person	tu na'-a, he does not talk; or tu we-ya'-go-li	
24 Thief	tcû-t'el-tcu-di	
Tutu woman	Tu-tu-tim ts'gě' (G.)	
" old man	Tu-tu-tim tea-ne-yu-ne (G.)	
" old woman	Tu-tu-tim mē-ste-yu-ne (G.)	
Euchre Creek woman	Yu'-ki-t'ē ts'gě' (G.)	
Klamath woman	Tcu-ne'-tse-yu (G.)	
	Yu-kas'tcu'-tim-ně (G.)	meaning not gained
	Yu-kas'tcu'-tim-ně si-yě (G.)	" " "

NOTE. The abstract or absolute forms of nouns, as gi(li), gū'ga, ni, etc., have qu- or quā- prefixed, to make the 3d. pl. or indefinite form, or change the initial m as in mi-nē (no 38) to qu (as in qui-nē).

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Head	<u>Tutu</u> , <u>gi</u> , or <u>pi</u> .	<u>Tcēmē</u> , <u>ḡ</u> . (See p. 228)
See p. 228 2 Hair	" <u>gū'ga</u> ; or <u>go-gi</u> (s).	" <u>ḡ</u> ; <u>ḡi-gā</u> .
3 Crown of the head		See p. 78, b. opposite.
4 Scalp-lock or "tail"	<u>tci-la'</u> <u>ḡxo-li</u>	
See p. 228 5 Face, <u>a</u> <u>ni</u>	<u>his f.</u> (?), <u>qu-ni</u>	
" " 229 6 Forehead, <u>qu-nik'ke</u> , or <u>qu-nit'ke</u> (the whole f.); (2)	<u>qu-nik'ke</u> (the whole f.); (2)	<u>qu-nik'ket</u> , the middle of the f.
" " " 7 Eye	<u>qu-na-ḡxē'</u>	
" " " 8 Pupil of the Eye	<u>qu-nū-ḡxū-sē'</u> (C.)	
9 Eyelash	<u>qu-na-ḡxē' sū-pū-lē'</u>	
10 Eyebrow (<u>amj</u>)	Given by S, as <u>qu'tsa-mi-skē-lē'</u>	See My eyebrow, p. 78, b.
11 Upper eyelid		S gave <u>qu-na-ḡxē'-sus</u>
12 Lower eyelid	<u>nū-ḡxē' mūl-si-i-kē</u> (C.)	(S) " <u>qu-na-ḡxē'-sus ta-ma-nē</u> "
13 Ear-lobe (<u>am</u>)	<u>sū-ḡxē'-lēt</u> (C.)	
See p. 229 14 Ear (<u>am</u>)	<u>sū-ḡxē'</u>	
15 Perforation in ear (<u>a</u>)	<u>sū-ḡxē' wa-ā'</u>	<u>wa-ā'</u> , artificial opening.
16 External opening of the ear	<u>sū-ḡxē' mēn ta-ā'</u>	<u>ta-ā'</u> , natural opening
See p. 229 17 Nose (<u>a</u>) <u>quic</u> (s). <u>his n.</u> , (<u>ḡi</u> -) <u>mīc'</u>	<u>quic que-an'</u> (S)	
18 Ridge of nose	<u>quic ta-ā'</u> (S)	
19 Nostril	<u>quic' kētl-go-li</u> (C.) or <u>quic' lēt</u> (C.)	<u>quic-me</u> (sic: S.)
20 Septum of nose	<u>quic wa-ā'</u> (S)	
See p. 229 21 Perforation of Septum of nose	<u>qu-ni-i-stin</u> (C.), "their face meat"	
22 Check		Mustache, <u>quū-tā'wā</u> (mouth hair)
23 Beard		In the mouth, <u>tā-mēn'</u> (C.)
See p. 229 24 Mouth (<u>a</u>) <u>tā</u>	<u>qu-tā'</u> or <u>quū-tā'</u>	
" " " 25 Upper lip	<u>quē-an tā-mū-sē'</u> , or <u>ta-an-ti tā-mū-sē'</u> (C.)	
26 Lower lip	<u>tēn-di tā-mū-sē'</u> , or <u>ya-ḡxē-an tā-mū-sē'</u> (C.)	
See p. 230 27 Tooth	<u>wu</u> ; <u>qu-wu'</u> , <u>thirteenth</u> (C.)	
" " " 28 Tongue	<u>sa-glu</u> (C.) <u>sa-thu</u> (E.) <u>quū-gā'thu</u> , <u>his t.</u> (E)	
" " " 29 Saliva (Archaic form), <u>quū-sē-ge</u> , <u>his s.</u> (E) Modern form, <u>quū-sa-ḡxē'</u> (E)		
30 Palate (See bottom p. 78, b.)		
See p. 230 31 Throat	<u>quū-gē-ḡxē'</u> (E)	
" " " 32 Chin	<u>quū-ye-gū-lē</u>	"their chin"(C.)
" " " 33 Neck (<u>qu-kwūs</u> , S.) <u>Tutu</u>	<u>qu-wūs</u> (C.) so <u>ḡi-quwūs</u> , as below.	
	(<u>qu-wūs</u> , <u>amyn.</u> A.; <u>ḡi-quwūs</u> , <u>that one's neck</u> , A. <u>Tcēmē</u>)	

Extra words in Schedule 2. P!78.

Parting of the hair, ltsēs-atl-kēt(S. and C.) Given in Tutu.

3. Crown of head: (a) In front, qī-kat-lēt(C.) (sic) Given in Tutu.

(b) At Back, qī-teal-ta-mā'-ā-lēt(C) " " " " " [Closely resembles the Naltunne-tunne word]

In Tcēmē, the crown was given as si-kat(A.)

In Tcēmē, the crown, at the back was given as si-kat-lēt(A.)

It is uncertain whether these are dialectic variations, or are due

to a misunderstanding of what the writer sought to gain.

Cornea, (any) qu-na-xē mūt-qlki, "the white part of the eye." (Tutu)

Iris (any), qu-na-xē mūt-qlcūn-nē, "the black part of the eye." (Tutu)

My eyebrow, expressed in three ways: 1. cni-san-t'a.

2. ci-sū-pul-lē! 3. sū-mi-skūl-lē. (C.) (Tutu)

Tears, qu-na-a-tu(S.) (Tutu)

Temples, qu-tsa-xē ma-quⁿ(S.) (Tutu)

Malar bone, qu-ni-i-pac(C.) C. rendered this, "Their cheek." But it really means the bone. (Tutu)

Jaw bone, qwa-ya-xē-tsa ga'-ā-lē(sic: S.) See chin. (Tutu)

Gums, wu ta-ta cu-xu-t'a-tā(C.) (Tutu)

Nape of the neck, qu-k'wūs' qwai-yan, "on the neck." (S.) (Tutu)

In Tcēmē, the forehead has two names: nīk-kēt, and nīk-kēt-ā.

One of these may mean the whole forehead, and the other, the middle of the forehead, as in Tutu.

Lips, ta'-mū-sē' (b.) Around the lips, ta ma-qu (b.)

No teeth, wu tu-u'te(C.) Sharp teeth, wu te-i-mi (b.)

Roof of the mouth, hard palate, quwî-tā' mēn-tē-i-tā (S.)

* See p. 230
 † See p. 231
 ‡ " " 232

SCHEDULE 2.—PARTS OF THE BODY—Continued.

79

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Adam's apple *	^{his} qu' quwis-sē' kwūt (C.)	mīs' kwūt (E.)
35 Body *	qu' nūst-ē	
36 Shoulder *	<u>their s.</u> qu' tūh-q'ē' (C.)	[his, quū-tū-k'ē' (sic) E.]
37 Shoulder-blade *	qu' k'wa'-skūb lē, <u>their s.</u> (C.)	
38 Back * (mi-nē) (near waist)	qu' nē'	Between shoulders, qu' kwat' hē' *
39 Breast of a man		[quū-tā-we, t'sne quū-tā-we, S.]
40 Breast of a woman, (mamma)	li-dōs; or ts'a'qu quū-tā-we (S.)	
41 Nipples	quū-tā-we' na-xē' (sic)	
42 Hip (t'gē-tsa) *	qu' t'gē-tsa (E)	
43 Belly (mūt) *	qu' mūt'	<u>Belly and entrails</u> , quū-mūt-teu.
44 Navel (ts'ē) *	quū-ts'ē'	
45 Arm *	qu' k'wa-nē	
46 Right arm †	cū-tā-nē' qu' k'wa-nē	
47 Left arm †	ct'gē-ūn-nē' qu' k'wa-nē	
48 Arm-pits †	qu' q'wē' cī-gū	
49 Right arm above elbow †	cū-tā-nē' quū-t'hi'	
50 Left arm above elbow	ct'gē-ūn-nē' quū-t'hi'	
51 Elbow (ts'i-i-lē) †	quū-t'si-i-lē (S)	[t'gē-i-lē, my elbow. E]
52 Right elbow	cū-tā-nē' quū-t'si-i-lē	
53 Left elbow	ct'gē-ūn-nē' quū-t'si-i-lē	
54 Right arm below elbow	cū-tā-nē' qu' k'wa-nē-sūn (?)	
55 Left arm below elbow	ct'gē-ūn-nē' qu' k'wa-nē-sūn (?)	
56 Wrist	qu' la' tsā-nē (E)	
57 Right wrist	cū-tā-nē' qu' la' tsū-nē	
58 Left wrist	ct'gē-ūn-nē' qu' la' tsū-nē	
59 Hand † (la)	quū-la'	
60 Right hand	cū-tā-nē' quū-la'	
61 Left hand	ct'gē-ūn-nē' quū-la'	
62 Palm of hand	quū-la'-ā-sē (E). quū-la' mēn-ti-i-tā (S); "inside of the hand"	
63 Back of hand	quū-la' quai-yan (S) "on the hand"	
64 Fingers	t'ū quē-t'i quū-la' sūk-k'gē; "all the fingers"	
65 Thumb	quū-la' mīs-tcu-wē	
66 First finger	quū-la' sūk-k'gē' [k' in k'gē' is evanescent]	

79, b)

Extra words on p. 79.

Muscle of the arm, qwü-té (C.) On the m. of the arm, qwüté qwai-yan. (Tutu)

On the back, qwi-né qwai-yan. (C.)

sük-kqǎ means "string", not "point". See 82, 11.

† See p. 231.

† See p. 232.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Second finger	quû-la glêl'-sa-tûn sîk'-kqĕ	
68 Third finger	quû-la qûs'-sûn ma'-tûn sîk'-kqĕ	
69 Small finger	quû-la ki-ya'-ce sîk'-kqĕ	
70 Finger-nail	*quû-la' kwûn-yu'	
71 Knuckle	quû-la'-kwit	
72 Space between knuckles	quû-la-sîk'-kqĕ glêl'-sa-tûn sã ⁿ (C.)	
† 73 Rump	quû-tga'-a-sûn	
† 74 Leg	quû'-tsûn-ně' (S.)	Both legs, na-ge' quû'tsûn-ně' (S.)
75 Leg above knee	qu-o-ctcûn-ně' (S.)	qu-o-ctcûn (C.)
76 Knee	qu-kwît' (S.)	See 114
77 Knee-pan	qu-kwît' quît-năgl'-tã (? C.)	
78 Leg below knee	<u>No name (C.)</u>	
† 79 Calf of the leg	quû-tûl'-tu-kwě'	
80 Ankle	qu-quê tca'-na-txě'	
81 Ankle-bone	qu-quê tca'-na-txě' pi'-la-ctě'	
82 Instep	qu-quê' quai-yani'	"On top of the foot"
83 Foot	qu-quê'	
84 Sole of foot	qu-quê'-ě-sě'	
85 Heel	qu-quê' tci-tga'	"Rump of the foot"
86 Toes (all)	tû-que-ti qu-quê'-sîk'-kqĕ'	
87 Large toe	qu-quê' mîs'-tcu-wě'	
88 Second toe (quê-sîk'-kqĕ)	qu-quê' sîk'-kqĕ'	
89 Third toe	qu-quê' glêl'-sa-tûn sîk'-kqĕ'	
90 Fourth toe	qu-quê' qûs'-sûn ma'-tûn sîk'-kqĕ' <u>Small toe</u> , qu-quê' ki-ya'-ce sîk'-kqĕ'	
91 Toe-nail	qu-quê' kwûn-yu'	
† 92 Blood	quû-ti-lě or quû-tûl-lě (See p. 190: 50)	
† 93 Vein or artery		
† 94 Brain	quû-si-yu-wăs'	
† 95 Bladder	qu-mûl-kûl-lě; some say, quûl-kûl-lě	
† 96 Caul		
† 97 Gall	quû-k'lic-kě' Gall bladder, quû-k'lic-kě' mēs-kě'	
† 98 Heart	quû-sě'	
† 99 Kidney	archaic(?) form, tca-s-u'-le (R.) modern form, quû-tcã-sû-txwûl-lě	

quû-t

+ See p. 232

SCHEDULE 2.—PARTS OF THE BODY—Continued.

81

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
+ 100 Lung	quâ-ta' xê-sul-lé'	
+ 101 Liver	quâ-gât'	
+ 102 Stomach	quâ-tcû'tē-nal'tē-ne	
+ 103 Spleen		
+ 104 Rib	quâ-k' ẽ	
105 Pulse	quâ'tul-lē-tās-sūs	
106 Vertebrae		
+ 107 Spine	qui-nē' kwüt (C.)	
108 Foot-print	quâ-gga' kqwe (C.)	
+ 109 Skin	quâ-sūs' (C.)	sû-t'gê' (C.) (=Tcêti sã-ts'ẽ)
+ 110 Bone (<u>in general</u>), tcû-kwüt'	<u>any bone</u> , quû-kwüt'	<u>Long bone</u> (<u>any</u>), quû-ts'ün-nē' (sic) (see p. 232, note on Bone)
111 Intestines	quû-ts'ẽ k'ẽ	
112 Waist	quât-lüt' k'gê	
113 Thigh	qu-o'ctcûn mên-ti'i-tã	
114 Under the knee	k'wüt' mên-ti'i-tã	
115 Outside the belly	qu-müt' wã-yan' (sic) <u>prob.</u> qu-müt' quai-yan' (Dorsey)	
116 Shin	qu-pa'te	
117 anus	quû-sã-lé'	
+ 118 penis (mi'sẽ)	qui'sẽ	
119 vagina	quû-tcû'u-cẽ or quû-tcû'ce	
+ 120 womb	quû-ye-tcû'tgl-sẽ'	
121 testicles (?)	quû-sûkw-gp'li	
122 scrotum (C.)	quû-sûkw-gp'li mütgl' kûl-lẽ	
123 diaphragm	tcûgl-tã' xût-sẽ'	
124 Depression in the <u>proto- and meso-sternum</u>	ce'ctët	} Superior pectoral sinus
125 Depression (circular) above the <u>xiphi-sternum</u>		Inferior pectoral sinus
+ Windpipe	quûs'-sû-wütgl'	



SCHEDULE 3.—DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.
(Carefully read § 3, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Cap. <u>of deer skin, tcü-süs'</u>	(2) <u>Large war cap of elk skin, tün-ta-xi-ä (P.)</u>	
2 Tunic	stë	Same as <u>Robe & Blanket.</u>
3 Breech cloth		None worn.
4 Breech-cloth belt		
5 Pair of leggins <u>of buckskin</u>	ha-xül-kët gltsüs kül-li-që	"Hide-without-hair leggins"
6 Pair of moccasins		
7 Toga		
8 Woman's basket-work cap	xé-i-ts'ät'	
9 Short petticoat	ta-tsa'	
10 Long petticoat	tcä	
11 Girdle	tcä' sük-kqë'	"Long-skirt string."
12 Woman's moccasins		
13 Garters (<u>woman's</u>)	qët-lu-le	J.: "shoe-string"
14 Blanket. (See No. 2. + 15-19)	stë	"Whatever they sleep in."
15 Robe of bear skin. <u>stü-xüs' stë</u>	kqä-ya' stë	"Robe of <u>black bear skin.</u> "
16 <u>(Any) skin with hair off</u>	ha-xül-kët	
17 Robe of deer skin		
18 Robe of rabbit skins.		
19 Robe of wild-cat skins	ni-tai-ya-s'ä stë	
20 Buckskin	mi-tca-tsül-në-gl süs'	"Buck-of skin"
21 <u>(2) Sea otter skin, qagl-tüc süs'</u>	cip' süs	cip, loan-word, <u>sheep.</u>
22 Sheep skin	tcés-tcü süs'	
23 Elk skin	^{xx} ka-tcu-clë süs'	
24 Rabbit skin	sa-ku-clë süs'	
25 Beaver skin	na-xa-tu-ne süs'	nag-t'il-yë süs'
26 Otter skin <u>(1) Land otter skin,</u>	sük-kqë'	"fingers" or "strings"
27 Fringe of skin	tcükw	
28 Sinew	tcükw	
29 Thread (of sinew)		
30 Thread (of skin)		
31 Head-dress of feathers	t'a-tcü	
32 Necklace of bone beads	nas-t'il-yu	"necklace"
33 Necklace of bird-bills	None	

SCHEDULE 4.—DWELLINGS.
(Carefully read § 4, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Village (if large),	qê-tcū 2. qai —	See p. 183.
2 Wigwam (permanent dwelling)	mûn	
3 Doorway	quûn' tē	
4 Smoke-hole	mûn-ta'	"House mouth" (?)
5 Fire-place	quûn-ta'	"Fire mouth" (?)
6 Fire	quûn	
7 Fire-wood	ts'ë [or ts'ë ta'ti-i-lë, R.]	
8 Blaze	quûn sa'glu	"Fire tongue"
9 A light	tū-tē-sti	
10 Living coals	kwûn-sit' lquûn	
11 Dead coals	kwûn-sit'	
12 Ashes	quûn-sē'	"Fire heart" (?)
13 Smoke	glût	Very smoky, s'lti' glût.
14 Soot	kās	
15 Poker (used in sweat lodge)	mûl-tcat-kûs	
16 A seat	quû-ta'-tsûs-ta' (sic)	[m.: quû-ta'-teûs-stā?]
17 The place where seats are	mûn'yē-na-ti-ä	
18 A post	sûs-stā-tsin, or sûs-stā-tûn	
20 Describe wigwams and give names for architectural parts and divisions into compartments.	sliding door	tûl'-cît
native tongs charcoal	k'li-ma' kwûn-sit'	Two sticks

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Lodge (temporary dwelling)		None
35 Doorway		
36 Smoke-hole		
37 Lodge-pole		
38 Lodge-pin		
39 Mat	mîk-tci'	Put under the bedding.
40 Bed	}	They now use beds and bedsteads, obtained from traders, etc.
46 Pueblo		
47 A division of a pueblo (one set of compartments constituting a communal house.)		
48 Family compartments (set of rooms for family).		
49 Give name of each room		
55 Floor	tcûsçl-tëgl'	} As a verb it means, "to make a bed".
56 Ceiling		
57 Wall		
58 Post		
59 Joist		
60 Intel		
61 Doorway		
62 Wooden trap-doorway		
63 Opening for window		
64 Fire-place		
65 Chimney	qwûn-ta'	
66 Permanent seat (masonry)		

SCHEDULE 6.—FOOD.
(Carefully read § 6, Chapter II.)

95

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Food		
2 Meal (of seeds)		
3 Meal (of corn)		
4 Meal (of grasshoppers)		
5 Cake		
6 Mush	ta-xât-nîl	
7 Meat	t'âs-eîn'	
8 Stew		
9 Soup	ta-pûgl'	
10 Bread		
11 Corn (green)		None
12 Hominy		
13 Milk of cow	mûs'-o-teu t'âs-sîn-ně	
14 Honey	sûs-snă 'wûs-tě'	q as <u>chju</u> <u>ach</u> , but evanescent.
15 Juice		

ENGLISH.	Human series	REMARKS. Non-human series
1 One	tgán-ca', or tgán!ca	tga!ca
2 Two	nat'-ně	na!qe
3 Three	ta!kga-ně	ta!qe or ta!kqě
4 Four	těn'-tci-ně (S.) or těn'-tci-ni-ně (C.)	těn'-tci (S)
5 Five	swa-la!ně	swa-la!
6 Six	kwúst-ha-ne!	kwúst-ha!ně
7 Seven	stcě-tě-ně	stcě-tě'
8 Eight	na-gan!tu-ně	" na-gan!tu (C.)
9 Nine	tgán-tu!ně	tgán-tu! (C.)
10 Ten	qwe!-e-sě-ně	qwe!-e-sě
11 Eleven	qwe!-e-sě tga!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě tga!tca!ta
12 Twelve	qwe!-e-sě na-qe!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě na-qe!tca!ta
13 Thirteen	qwe!-e-sě ta-qe!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě ta-qe!tca!ta
14 Fourteen	qwe!-e-sě těn-tci!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě těn-tci!tca!ta
15 Fifteen	qwe!-e-sě swa-la!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě swa-la!tca!ta
16 Sixteen	qwe!-e-sě kwúst-ha-ne!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě kwúst-ha-ne!tca!ta
17 Seventeen	qwe!-e-sě stcě-tě!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě stcě-tě!tca!ta
18 Eighteen	qwe!-e-sě na-gan!tu-tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě na-gan!tu-tca!ta
19 Nineteen	qwe!-e-sě tgán-tu!tca-ta-ně	qwe!-e-sě tgán-tu!tca!ta
20 Twenty	nat!-tîn qwe!-e-sě-ně	nat!-tîn qwe!-e-sě
21 Twenty-one	nat!-tîn qwe!-e-sě tga!tca-ta-ně	nat!-tîn qwe!-e-sě tga!tca!ta
22 Twenty-two	na-qe!tca-ta-ně	na-qe!tca!ta
23 Twenty-three	ta-qe!tca-ta-ně	ta-qe!tca!ta
24 Twenty-four	těn-tci!tca-ta-ně	těn-tci!tca!ta
25 Twenty-five	swa-la!tca-ta-ně	swa-la!tca!ta
26 Twenty-six	kwúst-ha-ne!tca-ta-ně	kwúst-ha-ne!tca!ta
27 Twenty-seven	stcě-tě!tca-ta-ně	stcě-tě!tca!ta
28 Twenty-eight	na-gan!tu-tca-ta-ně	na-gan!tu-tca!ta
29 Twenty-nine	tgán-tu!tca-ta-ně	tgán-tu!tca!ta
30 Thirty	tátîn qwe!-e-sě-ně	ta!tîn-qwe!-e-sě
31 Forty	těn-tci-tîn qwe!-e-sě-ně	těn-tci-tîn qwe!-e-sě
32 Fifty	swa-la!tîn qwe!-e-sě-ně	swa-la!tîn qwe!-e-sě
33 Sixty	kwúst-ha-tîn qwe!-e-sě-ně	kwúst-ha-tîn qwe!-e-sě

ENGLISH.	Human Series	REMARKS.	Non-human Series
34 Seventy	stcē-tē-tūm qwe'-e-sē-nē		stcē-tē-tūm qwe'-e-sē
35 Eighty	na-gan'-tu-tūm qwe'-e-sē-nē		na-gan'-tu-tūm qwe'-e-sē
36 Ninety	tgan-tu-tūm qwe'-e-sē-nē		tgan-tu-tūm qwe'-e-sē
37 One hundred	tga-tcūn'-nē		tga-tcūn'
38 One hundred one	tga-tcūn' tga-tca-ta'-nē		tga-tcūn' tga-tca-ta
39 One hundred two	na-qq'-tca-ta'-nē		na-qq'-tca-ta
40 One hundred three	ta-qq'-tca-ta'-nē		ta-qq'-tca-ta
41 One hundred four	tēn-tci'-tca-ta'-nē		tēn-tci'-tca-ta
42 One hundred five	šwa-la'-tca-ta'-nē		šwa-la'-tca-ta
43 One hundred six	kwîst-ha-ne'-tca-ta'-nē		kwîst-ha-ne-tca-ta
44 One hundred seven	stcē-tē-tca-ta'-nē		stcē-tē-tca-ta
45 One hundred eight	na-gan'-tu-tca-ta'-nē		na-gan'-tu-tca-ta
46 One hundred nine	tgan-tu'-tca-ta'-nē		tgan-tu'-tca-ta
47 One hundred ten	qwe'-ē-sē-nē		qwe'-ē-sē
48 One hundred eleven	tga'-tca-ta'-nē		tga'-tca-ta
49 One hundred twelve	na-qq'-tca-ta'-nē		na-qq'-tca-ta
50 Two hundred	na-qq'-tcūn'-nē		na-qq'-tcūn
51 Three hundred	ta-qq'-tcūn'-nē		ta-qq'-tcūn
52 Four hundred	tēn-tci'-tcūn'-nē		tēn-tci'-tcūn
53 Five hundred	šwa-la'-tcūn'-nē		šwa-la'-tcūn
54 Six hundred	kwîst-ha-ne'-tcūn'-nē		kwîst-ha-ne'-tcūn
55 Seven hundred	stcē-tē-tcūn'-nē		stcē-tē-tcūn
56 Eight hundred	na-gan'-tu-tcūn'-nē		na-gan'-tu-tcūn'
57 Nine hundred	tgan-tu'-tcūn'-nē		tgan-tu'-tcūn
58 One thousand	qwe'-ē-sē-tcūn'-nē		qwe'-ē-sē-tcūn
59 Two hundred and one	na-qq'-tcūn' tga'-tca-ta'-nē		na-qq'-tcūn' tga'-tca-ta
60 One-half (in length)	tqē-tsa-qq' yu'-u-ti ["in the middle so far"] (C.)		
61 One-half (in quantity)	lta-t'xē'		Half (of a round obj.), t'qu-ca' (C.)
62 A part (in length)	a'-wē		
63 A part (in quantity)			
64 All			
65 Some, <u>one-half (of a flat obj.)</u>	t'qu-āc (C.)		
66 None	tu'-u-tē (C.) or Nothing, tu'-tē ("not-what, not-something").		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 First	hi-wūs-sē (C.)	
2 Second	hi-qük-k'wē (C.)	[hi, that]
3 Third	Use the ordinal (C.)	
4 Fourth		
5 Fifth		
6 Sixth		
7 Seventh		
8 Eighth		
9 Ninth		
10 Tenth		
11 Eleventh		
12 Twelfth		
13 Thirteenth		
14 Fourteenth		
15 Fifteenth		
16 Sixteenth		
17 Seventeenth		
18 Eighteenth		
19 Nineteenth		
20 Twentieth		
21 Thirtieth		
22 Fortieth		
23 Fiftieth		
The last	cu-qük-k'we (C.)	
only one-half	la-xē-ja	C. reads ca for ja in these words)
" one	tga-ca-ja or	tgan-ca-ja
" two	na'-ge-ja, or	nat'-nē-ja
" three	ta'-ge-ja or	tal'-kqa-nē-ja
" four	tēn'-tci-ja, or	tēn'-tci-nē-ja

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Once	tgá-tâm	
2 Twice	na'-tâm	
3 Thrice	ta'-tâm	
4 Four times	tên' tci-tâm	
5 Five times	⁷ swa-la'-tâm	
6 Six times	kwîst-ha'-tâm	
7 Seven times	stcē-tē'-tâm	
8 Eight times	na-gan'-tu-tâm	
9 Nine times	tgah-tu'-tâm	
10 Ten times	qwé-e-sē-tâm	
11 Eleven times	qwé'-e-sē tgá-tca-tá-tâm	
12 Twelve times	na-gé' tca-tá-tâm	
13 Thirteen times	ta-gé' tca-tá-tâm	
14 Fourteen times	tên-tci-tca-tá-tâm	
15 Fifteen times	⁷ swa-la'-tca-tá-tâm	
16 Sixteen times	kwîst-ha-né' tca-tá-tâm	
17 Seventeen times	stcē-tē'-tca-tá-tâm	
18 Eighteen times	na-gan'-tu-tca-tá-tâm	
19 Nineteen times	tgah-tu'-tca-tá-tâm	
20 Twenty times	na'-tâm- <u>qwé'-e-sē-tâm</u>	
21 Thirty times	ta'-tâm- <u>qwé'-e-sē-tâm</u>	
22 Forty times	⁷ tên-tci-tâm- <u>qwé'-e-sē-tâm</u>	
23 Fifty times	⁷ swa-la-tâm- <u>qwé'-e-sē-tâm</u>	
I hit (him)	<u>once</u>	tgá-tâm ca' se-r'ígh'-tsûs, ⁷
he " "	<u>twice</u>	na'-tâm se-r'ígh'-tsûs
Did you hit (him)	<u>thrice?</u>	ta'-tâm ha se-r'ígh'-tsûs
Three of our (daughters)		tá'kqa-níl-t'ē nu-(sí-e)
" " your (")		tá'kqa-níl-t'ē nu-(sí-e)
" " " (sons)		tá'kqa-níl-t'ē nu-(qwi-e)
" " our (")		tá'kqa-níl-t'ē nu-(qwi-e)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Two-fold	gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
2 Three-fold	ta-tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
3 Four-fold	tēn'-tci tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
4 Five-fold	swa'-la tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
5 Six-fold	kwist-ha-tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
6 Seven-fold	stcē-tē tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
7 Eight-fold	na-gan'-tu tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
8 Nine-fold	tgan-tu' tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
9 Ten-fold	qwe'-ē-sē tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
10 Eleven-fold	qwe'-ē-sē tga'-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
11 Twelve-fold	na-gē-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
12 Thirteen-fold	ta-gē-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
13 Fourteen-fold	tēn'-tci-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
14 Fifteen-fold	swa'-la-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
15 Sixteen-fold	kwist-ha-ne'-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
16 Seventeen-fold	stcē-tē-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
17 Eighteen-fold	na-gan'-tu-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
18 Nineteen-fold	tgan-tu'-tca-ta tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
19 Twenty-fold	na'-tūn-qwe'-ē-sē tqu'-gl'üt-nasl'-tcūs	
20 Thirty-fold	ta'-tūn-qwe'-ē-sē	
21 Forty-fold	tēn'-tci-tūn-qwe'-ē-sē	
22 Fifty-fold	swa'-la-tūn-qwe'-ē-sē	
23 We two together	nag'-nūl-tē-ti.	
24 You " "	nag'-nūl-tē-ti	
25 They " "	nag'-qil-tē-ti (?)	
26 We three together	ta'-kqa-nūl-tē-ti	
27 You " "	ta'-kqa-nūl-tē-ti	
28 We four together	tēn'-tci-nūl-tē-ti	
29 You " "	tēn'-tci-nūl-tē-ti	
30 We five together	swa'-la-nūl-tē-ti	
31 You " "	swa'-la-nūl-tē-ti	
32 We six together	kwist-ha-ne'-nūl-tē-ti	
33 You " "	kwist-ha-ne'-nūl-tē-ti	

(Continued on p. 102.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS
1 One to each	tî-qwe' tga' we-nîgl-ti	
2 Two to each	_____ na-qe-ta wa-rxa'yîsl-ti	
3 Three to each	_____ ta'-qe-ta _____	
4 Four to each	_____ tén-tci-ta _____	
5 Five to each	_____ swa-la'ta _____	
6 Six to each	_____ kûrist-ha-ne'ta wa-rxa'yîsl-ti	
7 Seven to each	_____ stcē-tē'ta _____	
8 Eight to each	_____ na-qan'tu'ta _____	
9 Nine to each	_____ tgan-tu'ta _____	
10 Ten to each	_____ qwe'-ē-sē'ta _____	
11 Eleven to each	_____ qwe'-ē-sē-tga-tca-ta(ta) _____	(?)
12 Twelve to each		
13 Thirteen to each		
14 Fourteen to each		
15 Fifteen to each		
16 Sixteen to each		
17 Seventeen to each		
18 Eighteen to each		
19 Nineteen to each		
20 Twenty to each	tî-qwe' na-tîn qwe'-ē-sē'ta wa-rxa'yîsl-ti	
21 Thirty to each	_____ ta' _____	
22 Forty to each	_____ tén-tcîtîu _____	
23 Fifty to each		

"He gave" to be prefixed to each of these phrases!

[Continued from p. 101]

34	We seven together	stcē-tē-nîl-tē-ti
35	You " "	stcē-tē-nîl-tē-ti
36	We eight together	na-qan'tu-nîl-tē-ti
37	You " "	na-qan'tu-nîl-tē-ti
38	We nine together	tgan-tu-nîl-tē-ti
39	You " "	tgan-tu-nîl-tē-ti
40	We ten	qwe'-ē-sē-nîl-tē-ti
41	You " "	qwe'-ē-sē-nîl-tē-ti
42	We eleven	qwe'-ē-sē-tga-tca-ta-nîl-tē-ti
43	You " "	qwe'-ē-sē-tga-tca-ta-nîl-tē-ti

SCHEDULE 10.—DIVISION OF TIME.
(Carefully read § 10, Chapter II.)

105

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 A year	tga qǎ-ni' ("one cold")	Two years, náqǎ qǎ-ni'
2 A moon	tcû-xûl-si	
3 First half of moon		
4 Second half of moon		
5 First quarter of moon		
6 Second quarter of moon		
7 Third quarter of moon		
8 Fourth quarter of moon		
9 Day	sēs-tîn	"Day time".
10 Night	k'ǎ	
11 A day (24 hours)		
12 Dawn	xûl-gaǎ-tên ✓	
13 Sunrise	tcû-xûl-si ga-xi-ä (sic)	
14 Morning		
15 Mid-forenoon	si-nat-ya xi-ä	
16 Noon	yâm-mé ca-tîn	
17 Afternoon	yâm-mé ca-tîn k'wé-ǎ	
18 Sunset	e-xi-ä	
19 Dusk	xûl-tsi'	
20 Evening Night	nul-tûl-xaitǎ'	about dark
21 Midnight	sǎ k'ǎ	
22 Day before yesterday *	hi-qûn-dai (q as ch. in Ich) or hi-k'qûn-tai	
23 Yesterday †	qûn-dǎ, or k'qûn-tǎ	
24 To-day	tcî-si sēs	
25 To-morrow	qûn-té [One Tutu gave qûn-dé']	
26 Day after to-morrow	hi-qûn-té	
27 Now (adverb)	tcî-tîn	
28 Past time (adverb)	ti-tât-tûn'	
29 Future time (adverb), by thy	tu-ǎ, as in, tu-ǎ xûciǎqǎ te, by thy I will go	

* Icêmê for no. 22.. hi-k'qûn-ta (A.)
† Extra variant, vide A., k'qûn-ta

winter, qin
in the winter, qin' time

- bat, wild, (1) tčě-ni'-ta-s'a' [tass', to put a curvilinear obj. on something]
- (2) ni'-tai-ya'-s'a
- (3) tčě-ni'-te' 'a'-atgl' [Has a bad meaning]
- (4) toqě-ge ot hättün tu'tsu'u-ci
 child | stands | when not | they mention it

An infant acts like a wild cat, when sick; so the Tutsu people think that the wild cat has something to do with the child. Therefore they never call the real names of the wild cat (nos. 1, 2, 3) in the presence of a child, lest it should get sick. When a child is present, the fourth or descriptive name must be used.

The ground mouse, too, is dangerous for infants. So the people fear to kill one, lest the children should become ill.

SCHEDULE 12.—ANIMALS.—Mammals.
(Carefully read § 12, Chapter 11.)

109

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Armadillo		Unknown
2 Antelope		do,
3 Bat	tcû-txûtgl'-tô'i	
4 Buffalo		Unknown
5 Bison		do.
6 Bison, wood		do
7 Beaver	sa-kütgl'	
8 Badger		
9 Bear, grizzly	sô'i'-tcü-lë	
10 Bear, cinnamon	sû-txûs' ga-tûl'-sik	
11 Bear, black	sû-txûs' ^x [sû-txûs' (N.)]	
12 Caribou (woodland)		
13 Caribou (barren ground)		
14 Chipmunk		
15 Cat, wild	Has four names, which are given on p. 108.	
16 Cat, civet		
17 Cat, black		
18 Dog	tgi (ancient name)	Indian dog now called tûn-ne' li-tcê'
19 Deer	sêl'-xe, or mi-tea'-tôül-në'	Top of tail is black; under side is white.
20 Deer, mule, (Rocky Mountains and west)		
21 Deer, white-tailed		
22 Deer, black-tailed (Sierra Nevada)		
23 Elk	(1) with pronged horns, tês'-tcü, tês'-tcü'	
24 Elk (2) straight horns, ^x te-tûs'-tcë'		
25 Fox (sp. not given)	^x kûn'-cä	Often confounded with Raccoon.
26 Fox (yellow)		
27 Fox (small, dark)		
28 Fox (red)		
29 Fox (gray)		
30 Fox (cross)		
31 Fox (silver)		
32 Fox (black)		
33 Fox (kit)		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Fisher		See 60, below (?)
35 Gopher		
36 Gopher, pocket		
37 Goat, mountain		
38 Ground ^{Hedge} hog	ka-tc'u	
39 Jaguar		
40 Lynx		
41 Lemming		
42 Lion, mountain, or Panther	ti-i-tcu *	
43 Manatee, or sea-cow, (Florida)		
44 Mouse (stone)		
45 Mouse (tuft-tailed)		
46 Mouse (jumping)	käl-kis-tcē	[white breast, light brown back, long tail. Jump.]
47 Mouse (house)	glüm-ě'	
48 Mouse () Not over 1/2 in. long	glüm-ě' ts'a'si	Has a sharp nose.
49 Mouse (white-footed)		
50 Mouse (field)		
51 Mouse (meadow)		
52 Mouse (prairie)		
53 Mole	y-u-nä	
Sable, or 54 Martin (Pine) , sil-lé-lük-tci		[Whitish-yellow belly. Makes a hopping sound with its ^{mouth} tail .]
55 Martin (?)	la-ü-ké'	[Edible. Brown back, white belly. Larger than No. 8.]
56 Moose		
57 Muskrat	sa-kütgl' ma-cē	"Beaver his-sister's-son."
58 Otter (inland)	nag-t'ül-ye, or na-xa-tu-nē	
59 Otter, sea	qag-l' t'üc	
60 Beaver Otter, fish (sic)	tcac glüc-cün (W.); tcac-l' t'üc-cün (R.)	[Is black; tail long; skin costly, sometimes used for quivers. Animal climbs trees, and eats rabbits as well as fish.]
Beaver		
63 Porcupine		
64 Porpoise		
65 Peccary		
66 Rat, common house	kwi *	

The sĭl-lē-luk-tci is larger than the sĭl-kus-tci. It stays
on trees, and eats hazel-nuts. It cries, "Tsüt! tsüt!"

(b) The kwûl-si'-tcũ' has a black body, white head and tail. The tsâ-tsas'-glẽ has parallel black stripes on the sides of the nose, up on the head, and down the back; the rest of the body being white. *Body* is about 5 inches long; smells like a skunk.

(c) The sîl-kûs'tci has a white belly and striped back. Found at Siletz Agency. Smaller than the sîl-lê-lûk-tci.

(a) The tumêta tcûqatûlnic fide C., is either the same as the kûncâ or else another species, ~~of raccoon~~. He is fond of crawfish (as is the kûncâ). R. describes the t'an-sûn mē-ē-ta thus: "Long tail, black and white cross bars. Not found on Siletz Reserve. Fur used for quivers. Animal found on Naltunne tunne land." Mr. H. W. Henshaw says that it is the raccoon.

(d) No. 86. Whitish-yellow belly. Stays on trees. Eats hazel-nuts. Smaller than No. 55.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Rat (black)		
68 Rat (bush)		
69 Rat (Kangaroo)		
70 Rat (mountain)		
71 Rabbit		
72 Rabbit (white)		
73 Rabbit (gray)	ka-tcū-cl'ē, or klām-nūn'-tcū	
74 Rabbit (jackass)	ka-tcū'	"Marked like a deer"
75 Rabbit (small, cotton-tail)		
76 Rabbit (little chief or cony)		
77 Raccoon	kūn'-cā	
(a) 78 Seal (animal resembling a)	tu-mē-ta tcū-ga-tūl-nic	"He feels under the water for crawfish" (c)
79 Seal	si'-sūn-nūs	
(b) 80 Skunk (large species)	kūl-si'-tcū	(2) Small one, tsā-tsas'-gl'ē
81 Sheep, mountain		
82 Squirrel		
83 Squirrel (gray)	sil'-lūs (W.)	sūl-les' (R.)
84 Squirrel (black)		
(c) 85 Squirrel (ground)	nū'xe kūs'(R) sil-kūs'-tcī (W.)	
(d) 86 Squirrel (red), <u>Sciurus fremontii</u>	sil-lē-lūk-tcī	Cries "Tsūt-tsūt." Larger than 85.
87 Squirrel (striped)		
88 Squirrel (flying)		
89 Wolf	na-nic'-ne	
90 Wolf (white)		
91 Wolf (gray)		
92 Wolf (dusky)		
93 Wolf (prairie, coyote)	sq'e'-ts'ē	
94 Weasel	mūn-k'wēgl'-sū-wi'-yē	
95 Whale	tī-hi-lā	
96 Wolverine		
97 Woodchuck		

Mink (?) tā'-ku-les' gl'ē (c) {"Reddish hair; smaller than
 (?) Sea bear (Phoca ursina) tu-si' the nag-t'il-ye" (5)}

When the particular animal is not named, tcû must be prefixed to the name of the part, as tcû-têlt'aatqa, tcû-sälë, tcû-kwüt, tcû-si-yu-wäs, etc.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.	
1 Antlers (of buck)	[mi-tca'tsül-në']	têl-tc'a'-at-ga'	
2 Anus (" ")	["]	sä-lë'	
3 Bone (of black bear)	[sü-xüs']	kwüt	
4 Brain (" ")	[sü-xüs']	si-yu-wäs'	
5 Claw (" panther)	[têi-teu]	kwün-yu'	
6 Dung of any animal	tcû-sa-në'		
7 Entrails (of cow)	müs'-o-teu	tsi-k'ë	
8 Fat (" ")	["]	glk'ä'	
9 Fur (" black bear)	[sü-xüs']	wä'	Fur same as Hair.
10 Gullet (" cow)	[müs'-o-teu]	gê-g'ë	
11 Hoof (" ")	["]	gwai kwün-yu'	
12 Hide (" ") without hair	["]	ha-xül-kët	
13 Horn (" ")	["]	të'	
14 Hair (" ")	["]	wä'	Hair same as Fur
15 Heart (" ")	["]	së'	
16 Intestines	Same as No 7, Entrails.		
17 Joint			
18 Lungs (of cow)	[müs'-o-teu]	tä-xë-stül-lë	
19 Liver (" ")	["]	güt'	
20 Muscle (" ")	["]	të'	
21 Meat (of black bear)	[sü-xüs']	sün	
22 Midriff (" ")	["]	tcügl-tä-xüt-së'	
23 Milk (" cow)	[müs'-o-teu]	tsü-sün-në	
24 Paw (of dog)	tqi lä'	Panther's paw, tli-teu lä'	
25 Penis (" ")	tqi-mi-së	Penis of any animal, *tcû-mi-së	
26 Rib of any animal	tcû-gwä-k'gë		
27 Rump (" ")	tcû-tga'-a-sün		
28 Skull (" ")	tcû-si'		
29 Stomach (of a cow)	müs'-o-teu	tcû-të-nal-të-ne. Any st, tcû-tcütë-nal-të-ne.	
30 Spleen			
31 Sweet-bread			
32 Skin of any animal	tcû-gsüs'		
33 Tail (" ")	tcû-tai-lä		

ENGLISH		REMARKS.
34 Tendon, or leader, any,	tcû-tcu-k'ë. In leg, quai-tcu-k'ë.	*
35 Teeth of any animal	tcû-(x)w'	
36 Tongue " "	tcû-sa'ghu	
37 Testicles " " (sic)	tcû-sûkw-gp'li <u>mütgl'-kûl lë</u> (Prob. <u>perotum</u>)	
38 Wind-pipe " "	tcû-mûs'-sü-wütgl'	
39 Womb " cow	mûs'-o-tcu ye'-tcütgl'-së	
40 Urine (of dog)	tqi lûk-kë	
41 Vagina of a cow	mûs'-o-tcu tcu'-u-cë	
42 " " any animal	tcû-tcu'-u-cë	

(41)

As mûtçl-kûl-lë is prob. a variant of mûl-kûl-lë (bladder, bag),
tcû-sûkw-go-li mûtçlkûllë is probably the scrotum, or bag contain-
ing the testicles, rather than the testicles themselves! If so,
tcû-sûkw-go-li or tcû-sûkw, the testicles. (Dorsey)
Sûkw-go-li is the name for bull.

No. 31. Crow. ⁺kasas'gl'e', "the small ^xkasas." See
Nos. 10 and 132.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Cuckoo	sül-tä'-mü (C.)	Eaten by Tutu.
35 Dipper, or Water-ouzel		
36 Dove		
37 Dove, Turtle		
38 Dove (small ground)		
39 Duck (generic; + domesticated.)	nat-k'ge' (C.)	
40 Duck (mallard)	kwüs-tügl- ^r xül'	
41 Duck (pin-tail)	tan-tca'-ce	
42 Duck (generic) widgeon	sü-wüs tcü'	
43 Duck (generic) young widgeon	su-müs-ki-lä (C.)	sü'-müs-kwi'-lä (W.)
44 Duck (black-head) (butter ball)	tu-tsu'-kwü-tügl-ni	
45 Duck (green-eye) (see) (canvas-back) Not identified.	swa-stül'	"Drum eater"
46 Duck (wood or summer)		
47 Duck (buff-head) (American scoter)	Male, kwas-kwül'-yē	
48 Duck (shoveler) (American scoter)	Female, pi-cté-nük	
49 Duck (surf scoter)	ki-cül'-tcü, or lts'i-ha'-cl'ē	
50 Duck (merganser or saw-bill) (hooded)	ni'-kwü-sē'-glki	
51 Duck (ruddy)		
52 Eagle		
* 53 Eagle (golden)	te-xa' tcü'-kwü, or ^r xüt-sügl'-tcü	"Black; no white on the head."
54 Eagle (white-headed) (bald)	cu-té'-tcü	
55 Finch		
56 Finch (grass)		
57 Fly-catcher		
58 Godwit		
59 Goldfinch, or Thistle-bird		
60 Goose (white-front) (Hutchins')	qa'-cl'ē	
61 Goose (blue)		
62 Goose (white) (snow)	qa-glki'	
63 Goose, Canada	qa-tcü'	
64 Grackle		
65 Grebe or dab-chick		
66 Grosbeak		

* See p. 198:76.

41. Eats in mud, eats no fish. Male has white stripe down middle of head; rest of head gray; white neck and wings; body almost black; bill, legs, and tail gray. Female has wings white in the middle, above and below they are gray; body, bill, and tail gray; feet almost white.

42. Never fly till very large (in Sept.), till then run on the water. Male has just a little black on wings and head, rest of body white (C.)---But W. said, Male has a black neck and tail, and two inches down middle of back is black; rest of body white, except middle of breast and belly, which is a brown. Red bill, eyes, and feet. No crest. Female is gray, middle of breast nearly white; a little white on middle of wings; gray bill. Eats fish.

44. A small duck. Eats no fish. Male has a white head, except a space about an inch wide, which is almost black; bases and tips of wings black; middle of wings white. Female is nearly black, except on head, which is white.

"There is another species of duck, the swa-stul, or dung eater. It is small. Flesh offensive, not eaten. When snow is on ground, this duck comes around houses, barns, etc., and eats manure of any sort." (W.) H.W. Henshaw does not know such a duck.

47. Male of No. 48. Short tail; feathers gray.

48. An ocean duck; female of No. 47. Gray head, tail, and body. Wings gray at ends, white in middle.

49. Found on Yaquina Bay and Pacific ocean. Cries, "ka-ka-^uq, ka-ka-^uq!" Male about 18 inches long; back and tail gray; white neck, breast, and belly. Female white all over.

50. Eats fish. Male has one side of head black, the other side being white; small white crest; white neck and body; gray bill and wings. Female has middle of breast and belly almost white; rest of body gray; middle of wings white, rest of them gray.

60 "The small qa" Male gray, belly, breast, and under tail all white; top of tail, back, etc., gray; white ring, about 2 inches wide, around neck; white eyes, and white ring around eyes. Female small-

er than domestic goose, being from 10 to 12 inches long; gray all over.

62. "The white qa." Size of domestic goose. White all over, except about 2 inches at tip of wings, which are black. Red feet, eyes, and bill, the latter an inch long.

63. "The large qa." Size of domestic goose. Gray body; belly and breast almost white; gray bill, feet, and tail. Tail 2 inches long. A wild goose.

72. Eats fish. Goes in great crowds, which rush on the pelicans and snatch fishes from them. Cries, "Kuk, kuk, kuk!" Male's body white about size of ordinary chicken hen; eggs edible. Female nearly white.

77. Smaller than the red-tailed hawk, and larger than the pigeon-hawk. Eats snakes.

80. Smaller than the red-shouldered hawk. Can kill young chickens.

~~82. Cuts off heads of chickens, etc., with a sharp blow of his wing as he rushes by.~~ (File)

83. Cries, "Pct, pct, pct."

86. Cries, P'p'p'p' | p'p'p' | p'p'p' | ! (9 | 999 | 999 | 999 |)

91. On Siletz R., Yaquina Bay, and Pacific ocean. Cries, "K'wa-i, k'wa-i, k'wa-i!"

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Grouse (<i>Blue mountain</i>)	tūc - tū'	Cries "Hm! hm! hm!"
68 Grouse (pinnated) of Traill Hen		
69 Grouse (sharp-tailed)		
70 Grouse (white), Tarmigan		
71 Grouse (ruffed), Partridge of New England— Pheasant of the South.		
72 Gull a sea gull (<i>prob. No. 73</i>)	mīš - kī	<i>California gull (Henshaw)</i>
73 Gull (heron)		
74 Gull (ring-billed) (<i>a land gull</i>)	tcūh - tsūs - tē	Yellowish. Has tail about 6 in. long.
75 Gull (black-headed) (<i>robber or Jaeger gull</i>)	tcūt - ta - sis - tē - we	{ Has a swallowtail Confounded with } the hawks }
76 Hawk		
77 Hawk (marsh) (<i>red-shouldered</i>)	k'qu - mē' ta - xē	
78 Hawk (chicken)		
79 Hawk (hen)		
80 Hawk (pigeon)	tcī - tūk' - kūs - se, or stūk' - kī	Eats chickens.
81 Hawk (sparrow)		<i>Gained in Naltumtunne but not in Tutu.</i>
82 Hawk (duck)	tā' - tūš	Kills chiefly ducks & geese; fights eagles.
83 Hawk (red-tailed)	tcī - stē'	Larger than No. 80 + the Red-shouldered hawk
84 Hawk (swallow-tailed)		
85 Hawk (fish or osprey)	tsū - xūl' - tē	
86 Heron (great blue)	tām - mīl' - kē (C)	
87 Heron (little blue)		
88 Heron (great)		
89 Heron (little white)		
90 Heron (green)		
91 Heron (night)	tcu - kwēt - nē; sa' wūs - sē', sa' wūs - tsē'	
92 Humming-bird	tsūs - sna' - tē	
93 Ibis (glossy)		
94 Ibis (white)		
95 Indian-hen or Courlan—Crying-bird		
96 Jay (mountain) (<i>Californian</i>)	kic - tē' - qłki	"White breast & back, blue wings"
97 Jay (mountain) (<i>Steller's</i>)	kic - tē'	Cries "Tcai, tcai, tcai!"
98 Jay (chapparral)		
99 Kingbird, or Bee Martin		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
100 Kingfisher	sa ^l ki	
101 Loon	ltsi-ha ^l cigl	
102 Magpie (yellow-billed)		
103 Magpie (common)		
104 Martin (purple)		
105 Martin (bee)		
106 Meadow or Field Lark	na-tō ^u -clī, or tci ^u tōac ^l kwī-lī	Western meadow-lark
107 Mocking-bird		
108 Mother Cary's chicken, or Petrel		
109 Nuthatch (red-bellied)	mī-nē sūb-kac ^l -lī (?)	
110 Oriole, Bullock's (western)		
111 Oriole (Baltimore)		
112 Owl (great-horned) (?)	kū-cu ^l qwīt-ta ^l -wī	See No. 168.
113 Owl (screech)	tcūs ^l -is-tis ^l -lī	
114 Owl ^{long} (eared)	sūs-tūl ^l -lē ^l -tcū	
115 Owl (white snowy)		
116 Owl (burrowing), Western U. S., Florida		
117 Oyster-catcher (common), Atlantic coast		
118 Oyster-catcher (black), Pacific coast		
119 Paroquet (Florida)	tcac na- ^l ā ^l	"Talking bird"
120 Peewee		
121 Pelican (white)		
122 Pelican (brown), Pacific and Atlantic coasts	ta-kwīc ^l -nē	
123 Pigeon (wild), Eastern U. S.		
124 Pigeon (band-tailed), Western U. S.	tēt-mū ^l -u-tcū (W.+C.)	C. often pronounces "hēt-mū ^l -u-tcū"
125 Pigeon (sea)		
126 Plover (black-bellied)		
127 Plover (golden)		
128 Plover (killdee)		
129 Plover (ring-necked)		
130 Plover (mountain)		
131 Rail		
132 Raven (common)	ka-sas ^l -tcū x	"Large Kasas." See No. 31. x

No. 112. Large "owl" with spotted feathers. Cries, "A-au', a-au', au', au', au!" Some said that it was the great California vulture; but others, that it resembled "the white snowy owl." For this reason, Mr. H. W. Henshaw thinks that it may be the great horned owl. Besides, the great California vulture is given another name.

No. 113. Very small owl, about the size of a man's hand. Cries, "Puk, puk, puk, puk, puk!"

No. 114. A small owl, with ears; brown feathers. Hoots, "Hu, hu, hu!" The Indians say that it cries, "Sûs-tûl-le," meaning, "I am cold." Hence its name.

No. 106. Not the sus-ka-ka (as some thought). Na-tsucli has a light yellow breast, with a tiny black spot on each side. Bill resembles that of a snipe. Wings marked with black and white longitudinal stripes. (Seen by the writer). The writer has heard three songs of this bird, as follows:

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
133 Raven (white-necked).....		
134 Redbird.....		
135 Redbird (crested).....		
136 Redbird (black-winged), or Scarlet Tanager, (Eastern U. S.).....		
137 Robin.....	<i>ka'yu nai-ya'-qa</i> x	
138 Road-runner, or Chaparral Cock (Western U. S.).....		
139 Sage-cock.....		
140 Sandpiper.....		
141 Sandpiper (spotted, or tipup).....	<i>tsa'-qe tcus-se'</i>	
142 Scissor-bird.....		
143 Shearwater, or Black Skimmer (southern coast)		
144 Snipe.....		
145 Snow-bird.....	<i>tsa'-tsuk'</i>	
146 Song-sparrow.....		
147 Sparrow.....		
148 Stilt (black-necked).....		
149 Swan.....	<i>kwad-i tcu</i>	
150 Swallow.....		
151 Swallow (chimney).....	<i>kus-sis'</i> x	
152 Swallow (barn).....		
153 Swallow (white-bellied).....		
154 Swallow (green-backed).....		
155 Swallow (cliff).....		
156 Swallow (bank or sand).....		
157 Teal.....		
158 Teal (green-winged).....	<i>mi-se'-yu</i>	
159 Teal (blue-winged).....		
160 Teal (cinnamon).....		
161 Tern.....		
162 Tern (black).....		
163 Thrush.....		
164 Thrush (water), or Wagtail.....		
165 Titlark.....		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
166 Turkey	(1) tci-ya' rxa yitl-güt' (2) swa-pa'-swe	xat-le-rxe (C.)
167 Turnstone		
(See 112) 168 Vulture (great Californian)	ân'-tcac (R.)	
169 Vulture (black)		
170 Vulture (red-headed)		
171 Warbler		
172 Warbler (yellow), or Yellow-bird		
173 Whip-poor-wil		
174 Woodpecker		
red/ 175 Woodpecker (red-shafted, or Yellow-hammer)	tûs-snügl'	
176 Woodpecker (spotted) or Gairdner's	mûn'-tsa	
177 Woodpecker (yellow-bellied)		
178 Woodpecker (large black) (California)	tcût-tûk'	
179 Woodpecker (ivory-billed), Southern States		
180 Woodpecker (red-head)		
181 Woodpecker (white-headed) (?)	kwûb-la'-kwüt	
182 Woodpecker (Lewis)	tgi-tcû'-e-tcû	
183 Woodpecker (red-breasted)	tu'-yugl-tsi'	
184 Woodpecker (red-shafted), of the Western U. S.		
185 Woodcock See 42, 43		
186 Woodcock		
187 Wren (house)		
188 Wren (marsh)		
189 Yellow-shanks		

166(1) Means, "He spreads his tail." (2) Means, "He swells up
when angry."

176. Spotted, white on black ground; white from throat to belly
Very little red on the head.

181. Size of a robin. Black feathers; white on the breast.

182. Black back; red breast.

183. Red head; body with black and white spots. Neck resembles
that of the California woodpecker. Spoils apple trees by
pecking at them.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Beak, or bill	tc'ac tã	
2 Mouth		
3 Tongue	tc'ac sa'glu	
4 Eye	— 'na-txé'	
5 Comb of a rooster	tcik'ên tük-ké'	"chicken red on head"
6 Crest	tc'ac si'le gal'xégl	
7 Neck	— q'wüs'	
8 Feathers	— wa'kwu-ni'sé	
9 Neck-feathers	— q'wüstcün-txé' wa'kwu-ni'-sé	
10 Wings	— 'ta-töü-kül-lé'	
11 Wing-feathers	— tã'	
12 Tail	— tci-pu'u-sé	
13 Tail-feathers	— 'tci	
14 Legs	— 'tsün-né'	
15 Toes	— 'qwê-sük-kzë'	
16 Claws	— 'kwün-yu	
17 Spur of a rooster	tcik'ên tcüt-tül-täl-lé'	
18 Heart	tc'ac-sé'	
19 Gall	tc'ac' k'lúc-ké'	
20 Liver	— 'güt'	
21 Lights	— 'ta-txé-sül-lé'	é/
22 Gizzard	— ye-na'kwüs	
23 Entrail	— 'tsi-k'é	
24 Vent	— 'sa-lé'	
25 Egg	tcü. kó-cé	(K evanescent)
26 Shell (of egg)	— pül-lé'	
27 Yolk (of egg)	— mës-ä	
28 White (of egg)	— glki-é'	
29 Bird's nest	tc'ac' mün-né'	
30 Bird's tracks	— qwé'	
31 To fly	na-t'ü	
32 Wattles, of a rooster	se-pa'süs	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 A fish	gas. le'-r'xē	Ocean fish, about 2 1/2 ft. long Smaller than a dog salmon
2 Cod Salmon (?) sp. (?)	k'qēs	
3 Crab (ocean species)	ka-t'ga'	
4 Craw-fish	kē'-ts'a-lūm'	
5 Bogonish Cod (ocean sp.)	x'ctgū-wē'	
6 Golden fish Gold fish	tegl' sūk-kē	In ocean
7 Eel	mē'-xūl'-nā	
8 Cod fish Shell-fish (in Siletz R.)	ku'-le	Has a thin shell.
9 Mullet " "	mē'-ē-tē	In sand, near the ocean.
10 Mullet " " (in ocean)	kwūs-sa'	A small sp. is tū-lu' glē (P)
11 Mud fish Mud-fish (in Siletz R.)	sīs'-kūn	In other rivers
12 Oyster " " (in ocean)	ltsū-sīs'-kūn-nē'	
13 Shark Shark (1st. sp.)	sēs'stū	
14 Shark (2d. sp.)	ma-cūn'-tū	
15 Smelt		
16 Sturgeon	kwūs-sal' kē	
17 Sucker Salmon (Chinook)	tan'-ti-nē	
18 Trout " (Large dog-)	x'mūst-he'	
19 White fish " (Small ")	mūst-he'-yac	
" (Silver)	tas-al-yē	
" (Siletz winter-)	x'tēs-lē	
" (Speckled)	q'gu'-q'wē; or nas-t'gu' t'gu'-k'wē (R.)	
Trout (salmon)	tca-q'wūl' k'qā	
" (speckled)	glkwas'-tū, or	
	cu-tē'-yu-we	
" (small)	glkwa-kūl' yē	About 6 inches long.
Flounder (ocean)	x'xūl'-tē	
" (inland)	tegl'-nē	On lakes, etc.
Shell of No. 9	mē'-ē-tē hūl-lē'	
" No. 10	kwūs-sa' hūl-lē'	

Chinook summer salmon, tantŭnŭ, In Rogue and Willamette rivers. None
in Siletz R.^x

Siletz winter salmon, tēs-lě, resemble the silver salmon. About
a yard long; lean; have a black stripe on each side.

Speckled salmon. In the second name, nast'gu means "marked as
writing marks paper, etc."

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Mouth	gas-lé-r ^x é tá'	
2 Eye	na-r ^x é'	
3 Gills	kuwús-sé	
4 Breast-fin	sü-xút-ta	
5 Belly-fin next to breastfin	müt-té' mé'-ts'ün-né'	
6 Back-fin (upper)	mül-r ^x ac-té	
7 Tail-fin	tei-lá' püt-té'	
8 Roe-fin (next to Belly-fin)	k'ge-s ^x ku	
9 Bladder	mül-kül-lé	
10 Gall	k'lúc-ké'	
11 Liver	i-sút ^x	
12 Scales	t'gús-t'gse'	
13 To swim, as a fish,	nägl-sügl	
Back-fin (Lower)	gas-lé-r ^x é pi-la-che	
Gall bladder	k'lúc-ké' mës-klé'	
Heart	sül-tul ^x lé	
Entrails	müt ^x -küs	
Shell	pül-lé'	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Alligator		None
2 Chameleon		None.
3 Frog (bull)	kwül-le'-täu	
4 Frog (small)	t'ül-le'-tse	
5 Horned Lizard or Toad		
6 Lizard	sü-wül'-yě	
7 Moccasin		
8 Rattlesnake	tcät'-liu'-xagl'-ně	
9 Rattlesnake (horned)		
10 Rattle of snake	tcät'-liu'-xagl'-ně wê'-lə	
11 Snake	k'gü'-xüc', or t'gü'-xüc'	
12 Snake (water)	————— tcü'-xüt'-tu	
13 Snake (water) a small sp.	————— ki'-tse	
14 Snake snake, large sp.	mēgl'-na ti'-taq	White stripes
15 Snake Snake, large brown sp.	k'gü'-xüc' gltsük	
16 Tortoise		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Ant	(1) small sp., ká-túc. (2) Large sp., ká-túc'-tcü	Under the bark of trees
2 Bedbug	ku'-tsan-tcü	
3 Bee	sésis sús-óna'-xé	
4 Bee (humble)	tám'-ül-g kwit	
5 Beetle (tumblebug)		
6 Butterfly	(1) Small sp., tcúc-k'ge'. (2) Large sp., tcúc-k'ge' tcü	
7 Caterpillar	ko-lük' tím-má'	
8 Cricket		
9 Dragon-fly		
10 Flea	hwûgl-hagl' (W.)	
11 Fly	pûm	
12 Gnat		
13 Grasshopper	(1) Hopping sp., ma' keli (2) Flying sp., t'a'qu-li ma'-keli	
14 Horse-fly (black)	k'ge'-e-cé'	
15 Katydid	tül' tül	
16 Locust	x tül' x tül'-clé	
17 Louse	(1) Body-louse, yal-kí' (2) Head-louse, yá. (3) Nit, ya-stu'-k'ge'	
18 Maggot	ku	
19 Snail Snail	(a) swe-ké-li (W.) sé-ké-li (W.)	Has white shell.
20 Snail Snail	pí-lük	Has black shell.
21 Snail	(c) swa-le'-kwé, or sül-le'-kwé	Has no shell.
22 Spider	kwit-tac	
23 Tick	tcúk. kûm'	
24 Wasp Yellow jacket	sús-óna'	
25 Worm Worms,	tcúk-ku-na'	
Ant (a small biting sp.)	ts'al-tük-kwé'	
Moth	hwê-nû-si (D.)	= Nalt., quê-nû-cé
" (owl moth?)	tcúc-kí' (W.)	" Comes at night "

(State how animals are classified.)

(36)	salal	Tree, plant, or bush	Fruit or berry
	blackberry (<i>Rubus villosus</i> , Linn.)	yas-qē' tcūm-nē'	yas-qē' (berry)
(1)	Thimbleberry (<i>R. Nutkanus</i> , Moq.)	tē'-tce-nēs' tcūm-nē'	tē'-tce-nēs' (")
	" " (young, 6 mos. old)	mi-ne'-q̄ta-q̄is'	mi-ne'-q̄ta-q̄is' (")
	barberry	si'-sūp-pūm' tcūm-nē'	si'-sūp-pūm' (b.)
	Salmon-berry, (1) (when grown)	tū-ga'-t̄ge tcūm-nē'; or t̄c̄t̄ye'-ta-tūt-tai' tcūm-nē'	tū-ga'-t̄ge, or t̄c̄t̄ye'-ta-tūt-tai' (b.)
	salmonberry (1 year old)	mi'-q̄w̄e tcūm-nē'	mi'-q̄w̄e (edible) (b.)
(46)	(a) Huckleberry (dark, inland)	kauk-ēs' tcūm-nē'	kauk-ēs' (b.)
	(b) " (dark)	tūc-kē-ē-tcū tcūm-nē'	tūc-kē-ē-tcū (b.)
(43)	(c) " (large coast, low bush)	mē-lūk' tcūm-nē'	mē-lūk' (b.)
	(d) " (white)	tci-ēta-kauk-tē-se tcūm-nē'	tci-ēta-kauk-tē-se (b.)
(45)	(e) " (scarlet)	ku-kūt-ti' tcūm-nē'	ku-kūt-ti' (b.)
(28)	elder (<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> , L.)	kūm-se' tcūm-nē'	kūm-se' (b.)
(30)	alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> , Nutt.)	k'q̄c̄tcūm-nē', or k'q̄s-lēs-tō'ē' tcūm-nē'	} Has no berry.
	wild cherry	ta-sē'-q̄ tcūm-nē'	ta-sē'-q̄ (fruit)
Oregon	crab-apple (<i>Pyrus rivularis</i> , Douglas)	*ci-cūk' tcūm-nē'	*ci-cūk' (")
	Hazel (not a year old)	k'q̄m' tcūm-nē'	Used for basket-making.
	(large)	k'q̄m'-tcū tcūm-nē'	
(2)	(2) <i>Lupinus</i> , sp. uncert.	tu' tsal-tē-ē-ḡla	
(20)	<i>Lupinus Douglasii</i> (?)	*to'al'-tē-ē'	
(3)	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> , Benth. & H.	nit-slki'-ni-tcū-pa'-yu	(D)
(3 1/2)	" " " " " "	nū-xūl'-yi-si' ta'-xūl-tagl'	(G)
(14)	" " " " " "	ta' tce-xāsgl'-q̄at	(D)
(4)	<i>Hedeoma</i> (?)	*k'q̄m-sūm'	"grass flower" (sic)
(5)	<i>Plantago major</i> , Linn.	qwe'-mū-nē' ("vomit medicine")	Plantain.
(25)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Linn.	ta-ni-ta-ti (See Nalt, ta-ni-ta-te)	
(6)	<i>Abies Douglasii</i> , Lindl.	kūtgl' tcūm-nē' (M). q̄ltsūm-me'yac (C). tsūm-me'yac (G)	
(22, 23)	<i>A. Menziesii</i> , Lindl.	q̄i tcūm-nē' q̄i'yac tcūm-nē' q̄i'-tcū tcūm-nē'	"spruce" "young spruce" "grown spruce"
	<i>Abies grandis</i> (giant fir of Ore.)	tcūm'-tcū	
(11)	Cone of <i>A. grandis</i> , etc.,	pūl-lās'	

- No. 40. tučléětců tečunně, or Pachystoma Myrsinites, Raef. (sic)
No. 43. mēlūk tečunně, or Arctostaphylos tomentosa, Dougl. (sic)
No. 45. kukůtti tečunně, or Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Spreng. (sic)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Bud of tree	ts'u	
2 Leaf	t'ä	
3		
4 Limb	kwá-ně	"arm"
5 Outside bark	tcâm-süs	
6 Inner bark	tcâm-süs-ě	
7 Body or trunk	tcâm	
8 Stump	tcâ-xa-tě'	
9 Root	wä-tě' x	
10 Tree	tcâm-ně'	
11 Wood		
12		
13		
14 Brush	qu-gltsim'	
15 Brushy		
16 A flower	pa-yu	süm (?) { See Hedeoma (4) + Hops, p. 128
17 Flowers		
18 Forest	t'ü-que' tcâm	
19 Fruit		
20 Grass		
21 Thicket		
22 Hay	tgâm-ě tci-lä	"mouse tail"
23		
24 Ripe	st'ê+	
25 Unripe	ünt'ě'	
(7) <u>Tsuga Mertensia</u> , Carr	kwěgl-yük-kět [yác'] tcâm-ně', [young]	<u>hemlock</u> .
(9) <u>Solidago</u> , sp. (?)	ni-gltsi tcâ-pa-yu (D.)	
(10) <u>Salix humilis</u> , Marshall (?)	k'q'ě-lěc [tcâm-ně']	Mild willow. On Siletz Res. Some tall.
<u>S. longifolia</u> , Muhleng. (?)	säs-tüt [tcâm-ně']	Red " " " "
Balm (cottonwood), <u>Populus balsamifera</u> , Linn. (?)	t'ü-xüs' (tcâm-ně')	
(12) <u>Cnicus</u> , sp. (?) Thistle,	gli-sül-qu-ně'	
(15) <u>Grass</u> , sp. (?) (k'qu-ur)	t'qu-tül-ki (W.)	
Grass , sp. (?)	k'qu-sü-xüs' (C)	"Black bear grass." Grows near ocean
	na-xüs-ti-ye, (D.)	"Roots spread out." Not <u>Astragalus</u> .
Acorn (a species of),	ts'ügl-qül-lě	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
(17) <i>Acer circinatum</i> , Pursh.	kqûn si'-kî (D.)	Vine maple.
(18) <i>A. macrophyllum</i> , Pursh. (?)	tc'éc-ci' (tc'ûnné')	Oregon tree maple.
(19) "Snake tree" or "Elkweed"	k'qû-xûc' mël-ké' (G.)	
(21) <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , Linn.	nû-xûl-yé-si ta-xûl	ta'agl' (W.), Same Tutu name given to nos. 3½, and 52.
(26,27) Puff-ball, a fungus	{ sa-nal-tûm-né' (D.) swa-nal-tûm-né' (W.)	ni'-tcu sanal tûnné, a large one nic'-tcu sanal tûnné, a small one
Fern, sp. (?)	ka-pi'-qjé	
31 " (a large one)	bé'bi; or ni'-tca-le bé'bi	<i>Aspidium munitum</i> , Kaulfuss.
32 " (when small)	nic-tcu-i bé'bi	
Western yew, <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> (redberry),	kûc' (tc'ûm-né')	Bows are made from it.
Cal. redwood	kûc'-tcu	
cedar (yellow)	xmys	Dry cedar, mys gltsé (G.)
oak, sp. (?)	ci-ctá' (tc'ûm-né')	Young oak, ci-ctá'-yac
moss (common)	pûs-sná'	
(58) " (green tree m.)	ka-yi-né' (G.) ka-yi-né' (D.)	<i>Usnea barbata</i> (Z.), Fr.
(37) <i>Stachys</i> (?) sp. (?)	tcu-négl'-sûn tc'ûm-né'	"Stink-weed"
(38) <i>Rumex Acetosella</i> , Linn.	nû-ne mēd'-sûn tc'ûm-né'	
(39) <i>Claytonia Liberica</i> , Linn.	ni-cté-yu tc'û-pa-yu tc'ûm-né'	"Grows ^{along} the ground"
(40) <i>Geranium Carolinianum</i> , L. (?)	tc'û-pa-yu tc'ûm-né' (sic)	
(41) <i>Lysichiton Kamtschatensis</i>	{ Sch. (kâm-mēgl' kâm-mēgl' tã na-tel'tsé, its dried + spotted leaf.	kâm-mēgl' tã, its leaf.
(57) <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (Z.)	tsi'-ki' tc'û-pa-yu	red clover
(55) <i>T. involucriatum</i>	kwin'-ny	a white clover in S. Oregon, whence the name <u>Mikono tunne</u> .
(33) <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	{ k'gl'-me-tail' tc'ûm-e tc'û-lã, would mean "horse tail". Used for hay.	timothy grass
Hop vine	yats-il-til' tc'ûm-né'	Hops yats-il-til' sîn'
(<i>Trifolium</i> , sp.?) Doubtful	na-xûs'-ti tc'ûm-né'	a sp. of white clover.
may be the same	{ kuc'li tc'ûm-ma' (D.) xkûs'-lûn tc'û-ma' (D.)	Confounded with <i>Anaphalis marg.</i> (no 3) " <i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> (35)
Kamas	xkûs	
Irish potato	xkûs olki'	"white Kamas"
Sweet potato,	çla-ni' xkûs	
carrot	ts'ye-küt'-t'i	
turnip	nt'ë qu'-û-tã	

SCHEDULE 14.—GEOGRAPHIC TERMS.
(Carefully read § 14, Chapter II.)

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ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 North	tē-ē'	
2 Northeast	x tē-ēn'-ē'	
3 East	x n+ē'	
4 Southeast	ân-nēn'-ē'	
5 South	ân-nē'	
6 West	s'ē'	
7 Southwest	ân-nē'-s'ē'	
8 Northwest	tē-ē'-s'ē'	
9 ocean	sis-gan	
10 "	ma-tēils'	"salt water"
11 river (Tutu form)	qûn'-nē	
" (Pommed ")	qurût, or qurît	Kaltiumetunne form, etc.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
Rocky Mountains	Sě na'-ts'ün	
Coquille R.	Na'gu	
Umpqua R.	Ci-cta' qurüt	
Siletz R.	Sai-létc'-ic qün'-ně	
Tutu name for the people in a village above them,		Mě! qën-ke' tün-ně'
" " " " " " below "		Mě! qe-te' tün-ně'
Na'küt qe' tün-ně call the Tututunně,		Tät-qe' tün-ně (Tät, below;
		qe, village, tün-ně, people)
Tcê mē name for ^{people in} village next above them,		Na' küt-qe' tün-ně'
		(na' küt, above; qe, village; tün-ně, people)
Those in village no 2 call those in no 1 (below them)		Tät qe' tün-ně,
" " " " " " no. 3 (above them)		Na' küt qe' tün-ně
" " " " " " no. 3 " " " " no. 2. (below them)		Tät-qe' tün-ně
" " " " " " " " " " no. 4 (above ")		Na' küt-qe' tün-ně,
		and so on.
To Newport	Yü'-kürn-nu+tcën	(See p. 245)
Corvallis	Ka-wa'-lis	(" " ")

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 A cloud	ûk	
2 Clouds, the		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14 Sky	ya'-cã	
15 Horizon	ni'-qũ	
16 Sun	qa'-a-ci	
17 Moon	tcã-xũl'-sĩ	
18 Full-moon		
19 Half-moon		
20 Crescent-moon		
21 Stars	sin+	
22 Meteor	sĩm'-tēs-sũt'	tēs-sũt', <u>it shoots.</u>
23 Aurora	ha-xe'-li	
24 Rainbow	mũ-kũs'	(^{to} evanescent)
25 Fog	ũ-teũ	(^{to} whispered)
26 Frost	tcãi-ũs'-glã	
27 Snow (large flakes),	tcãi'-lu.	(2) Snow (fine) yã, or tũg-glẽ'
28 Hail	quũ-tũn'-glã	"ice rain"
29 Ice	quũ-tũn'	
30 Icicle	quũ-tũn-me'-sẽ	
31 Water. (See p. 86: 76)	tũl'-qũt	
32 Image reflected by water	wũl'-lẽ (?)	
33 Foam	tcũ-wũc'	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Wave (on ocean)	mi-ně	
35 Current	gl'ti' swe-xi-lě	"very (2) swift."
36 Eddy	ke-nas-tli	
37 Overflow	(1) ya-xě-gla-aç' or (2) tu tci-ni-yi-yä'	
38 Tide (Flood),	ya-xül-k'üs'	(2) Ebb tide, tc'al-sě
39 Rain	gl'tcä	
40 Thunder	tca-tät-ni	
41 Lightning	tc'al-küc	
42 Wind	gl'tsi	
43 North wind	tan-yüs-lä'	
44 Northeast wind (tan-il gl'tsi?)	tan-il tce ri-gl-yugl	[ri-gl-yugl, it blows diagonally?]
45 East wind	nin-yüs-lä'	South wind, an-yüs-lä'
46 Southeast wind	an-nin-na ri-gl-yugl (sic)	[ri-gl-yugl, verb?]
47 West wind	sin-yüs-lä'	
48 Northwest wind	tan-sin gl'tsi.	Southwest wind, an-si gl'tsi ri-gl-yugl (sic)
49 Whirlwind	na-tcä xi-i-tüs	
50 The ground	nan-ě-sä	
51 Dust	tsüs-tiel-kü	
52 Mud	kwět-k'gi'	
53 Sand	(gl'tsüs)	
54 Salt	ti-i-ts'xi	
55 Rock	sě-tcü	"stone large"
56 Stone	sě-nu' klě	
57 Eclipse of the Sun		
58 Earthquake	nan-ě-sä nast-ä	
59 Shower		
60 Storm	tcüt-hěst-sä	
61 Tornado		
62 Sunshine	q'wüt-tě	
63		
64 Ursa major		
65 Pleiades		
66 Morning Star		
chalk	tci-mä-gl'tci	See p. 83: 39

(a) ct'hä in full tēgl'ē-ct'hä, is regular vocative for my son (H.) Cī'ē sometimes used in speaking of my son. (W., H.)

(b) ct'hä in full, kēgl'ē-ct'hä, is reg. voc. for my daughter (H.) si'ē sometimes used in speaking of my daughter (W., H.)

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SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—RELATIVES—LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF SELF—Male speaking.

(Carefully read § 17, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.	REMARKS.
(a) 1 My son	{ cī-cīē; (voc.) cī-ē cī-sūs'qē, cūs'qē, <u>my child</u> .
My son's son	cīc-lā'mē (rarely used, A.)
3 My son's son	cya'-le, etc. (H) W
4 My son's daughter	cya-lē'-tsē, etc. (H) W
5 My son's son's son	* cya'-le; cī-cya-le H, W.
6 My son's son's daughter	* cya-lē'-tsē; cī-cya-lē'tsē H; W.
7 My son's daughter's son	ctca'-ye; cī-ctca'-ye H; W.
8 My son's daughter's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē; cī-ctca-ye'tsē H; W.
9 My son's son's son's son	cya'-le, etc.
10 My son's son's son's daughter	* cya-lē'-tsē, etc.
11 My son's son's daughter's son	* ctca'-ye, etc.
12 My son's son's daughter's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.
13 (Omitted)	
(b) 14 My daughter	cī-si-ē; (<u>voc.</u>) si-ē cī-sūs'qē, cūs'qē, <u>my child</u> .
15 My daughter's son	ctca'-ye, etc.
16 My daughter's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.
17 My daughter's son's son	ctca'-ye, etc.
18 My daughter's son's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.
19 My daughter's daughter's son	ctca'-ye, etc.
20 My daughter's daughter's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.
21 My daughter's daughter's son's son	ctca'-ye, etc.
22 My daughter's daughter's son's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.
23 My daughter's daughter's daughter's son	ctca'-ye, etc.
24 My daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter	ctca-ye'tsē, etc.

Explanation of some Kinship terms used by SELF, a male.

I call any male cace(my sister's son), who is the son of any female whom I call cax^u(my elder sister), ctes^e(my younger sister), or cmis^u^u(my brother's daughter). I call any female cac^u^u(my sister's daughter), who is the daughter of any female whom I call cax^u, ctes^e, or cmis^u^u, as above.

I call any male cyale, who is the son of any male whom I call ~~cyale~~, cyale, cie, cace, or cmis^e. A short definition of cyale may be "My son's son." I call any female cyal^u^u who is the daughter of any male whom I call cie(my son), cace(my sister's son), cmis^e(my brother's son), or cyale(my son's son). A short definition of cyal^u^u may be "My son's daughter."

I call any male ctcaye who is the son of any other male whom I call ctcaye(my daughter's son), or of any female whom I call sie(my daughter), cac^u^u(my sister's daughter), cyal^u^u(my son's daughter) or ctcayets^u(my daughter's daughter).

I call any female ctcayets^u(my daughter's daughter), who is the daughter of any male whom I call ctcaye, or of any female whom I call sie, cac^u^u, cyal^u^u, or ctcayets^u.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
25 My father	ci'ct'hä, or ct'hä	voc., ct'hä-nu'
26 (Omitted)		
27 My father's father	c'a-mě'	
28 My father's mother	ct'sün-ně'	or ci'-sün- ne' (A.) ně'
29 My father's father's father	c'a-mě'	
30 My father's father's mother	ct'sün-ně'	
31 My father's mother's father	c'a-mě'	
32 My father's mother's mother	ct'sün-ně'	
33 My father's father's father's father	c'a-mě'	
34 My father's father's father's mother	ct'sün-ně'	
35 (Omitted)		
36 My mother	cka'-ka	
37 My mother's father	ci'-stü, or stü, or t'isně' stü.	
38 My mother's mother	ci'-stü, or stü; ts'a-qe' stü, ci'-stü kû-lé', or stü kû-lé'	x
39 My mother's father's father	ci'-stü, etc.	As No. 37
40 My mother's father's mother	ci'-stü, etc.	As No. 38
41 My mother's mother's father	ci'+stü, etc.	As No. 37
42 My mother's mother's mother	ci'-stü, etc.	As No. 38
43 My mother's mother's mother's father	ci'-stü, etc. As No. 37	
44 My mother's mother's mother's mother	ci'-stü, etc.	As No. 38
My paternal male ancestors	c'a-mě'-yu	Our do., nu' c'a-mě'-yu
My paternal female ancestors	ct'sün-ně'-yu	Our do., nu' tsün-ně'-yu.
My maternal male ancestors	stü'-yu, ci'-stü'-yu, or t'isně' stü'-yu	
My maternal female ancestors	stü'-yu, ci'-stü'-yu, stü' kû-lé'-yu, ci'-stü' kû-lé'-yu, or ts'a-qe' stü'-yu.	
Our maternal male ancestors	nu'-stü'-yu	
Our maternal female ancestors	nu'-stü'-yu, nu'-stü' kû-lé'-yu.	

Note. I call 66 *ctcayetsë*, I must call 50 by the same name.
 Therefore H. must have made two mistakes in naming 50 & 50a.
 J. O. D.

45:3, *cyale*, ∴ self calls 49, *cyale*.

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SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—FIRST COLLATERAL LINE—Male speaking.

ENGLISH		REMARKS.
45 My elder brother	<i>cu-we (M); cu-we (H.)</i>	
46 (Omitted)		
45:1: Self: 47 My elder brother's son	<i>cmi-së (H)</i>	
48 My elder brother's daughter	<i>cmi-së-tsë (H)</i>	
45:3: Self: 49 My elder brother's son's son	<i>cyá-le [cmi-së, H.) See 65</i>	
50a " " daughter's son	<i>ca-cë (H)</i>	
50 My elder brother's daughter's daughter	<i>ca-cë-tsë (H)</i>	
51 My elder brother's son's son	<i>cyá-le (M)</i>	
52 My elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter	<i>ctca-yé-tsë (H; ;)</i>	
53 my (elder) sister's son's daughter	<i>cyá-le-tsë (H)</i>	
54 My elder sister	<i>ca-të; ci-ca-të Voc., ca-të'</i>	
55 My elder sister's son	<i>ca-cë Sol: 15: 105: Self (male).</i>	
56 My elder sister's daughter	<i>ca-cë-tsë</i>	
57 My elder sister's son's son	<i>cyá-le (H)</i>	
58 My elder sister's daughter's daughter	<i>ctcayé-tsë</i>	
59 My elder sister's son's son's son	<i>cyá-le</i>	
60 My elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter	<i>ctca-yé-tsë</i>	
61 My younger brother	<i>ctcül-së' (H)</i>	
62 (Omitted)		
63 My younger brother's son	<i>cmi-së (H)</i>	
64 My younger brother's daughter	<i>cmi-së-tsë (H)</i>	
65 My younger brother's son's son	<i>cyá-le [cmi-së, H.] See 49</i>	
66 My younger brother's daughter's daughter	<i>ca-cë-tsë (H) first gave ctcayetsë!</i>	
67 (Omitted)		
68 My younger sister	<i>cte-së Voc., cte.</i>	
69 My younger sister's son	<i>ca-cë</i>	
70 My younger sister's daughter	<i>ca-cë-tsë</i>	
71 My younger sister's son's son	<i>cyá-le (H)</i>	
72 My younger sister's daughter's daughter	<i>ctca-yé-tsë</i>	
My sister (elder or younger)	<i>ctcül-tüs-së'</i>	

over

All such proportions as the following can be expressed in full in terms describing the exact relationship of one party to the other: 45:1::SELF:47-- i.e. 45 calls 1, what SELF calls 47, in full, My elder brother(45) calls my son(1), cmisě(my brother's son); and so do I(SELF) call my brother's son(47).

45:3::SELF:49. That is, as my elder brother calls my son's son ^xcyale, I must call my elder brother's son's son ^xcyale. Therefore H. made a mistake in calling 49, cmi-sě(my brother's son). The same may be said of 65(my younger brother's son's son), whom I call ^xcyale, not cmisě!

SELF:50a::SELF:69 and SELF:50::SELF:70. I call my elder brother's daughter's son(50a) cace, and his sister(50), cacêtsě, ^{re by} because their father, the husband of 48 can marry my sister(54 or 68), and that sister is the potential mother of 50, a and 50. In like manner, I call my younger brother's daughter's son and daughter, cace and cacêtsě. See No.66.

p.137. nos. 89-92. **W.** gave for "my sister's children"
and "my father's sister's children", n'qwa-cé-yu, as
distinct from "my mother's brother's children (caciyu).
But the latter could not be caciyu for several
reasons: 1. cace is masc., not fern. 2. My mother's
brother's son is my mother's brother, and my mother's
brother's daughter is my mother's sister.
Furthermore n'qwacéyu has the prefix of the 2d. sing,
and should be rather "your sister's sons." (Dorsey).

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
73 My father's elder brother	<i>ci-si-ně (W), si-ně (H) or cts'i-ně (L)</i>	(H) So I calls 45.
74 (Omitted)		
75 My father's elder brother's son, older than self	<i>cu'-we or cu'-we</i>	"My elder brother"
76 My father's elder brother's daughter, older than self.	<i>ca'-te</i>	"My elder sister"
77 My father's elder brother's son, younger than self.	<i>ctcūl-ē'</i>	"My younger brother"
78 My father's elder brother's daughter, younger than self.	<i>ctē'-sē</i>	"My younger sister"
79 My father's elder brother's son's son	<i>cmi'-sē</i>	(H)
80 My father's elder brother's son's daughter	<i>cmi-sē tsē</i>	
81 My father's elder brother's daughter's son	<i>ca'-ce</i>	
82 My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter.	<i>ca-cē'-tsē</i>	
83 My father's elder brother's son's son's son	<i>cya'-le</i>	
84 My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye'-tsē</i>	
85 My father's elder brother's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
86 My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye'-tsē</i>	
87 My father's younger brother	<i>ci-si-ně (W) si-ně (H) or cts'i-ně (L)</i>	(H) So I calls 61.
574 88 My father's elder sister	<i>ca'-tē</i>	88 or 102 + my sister can have one husband.
89 My father's elder sister's son, older than self.	<i>ca'-ce +</i>	So 1:55::1:69::107: Self (male).
90 My father's elder sister's daughter, older than self.	<i>ca-cē'-tsē +</i>	So 1:56::1:70::107: Self (female).
91 My father's elder sister's son, younger than self.	<i>ca'-ce ≠</i>	(H)
92 My father's elder sister's daughter, younger than self.	<i>ca-cē'-tsē ≠</i>	(H)
93 My father's elder sister's son's son	<i>cya'-le</i>	(H)
94 My father's elder sister's son's daughter	<i>cya-le'-tsē</i>	(H)
95 My father's elder sister's daughter's son	<i>ctca'-ye</i>	
96 My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye'-tsē</i>	
97 My father's elder sister's son's son's son	<i>cya'-le</i>	
98 My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye'-tsē</i>	
99 My father's elder sister's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
100 My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye'-tsē</i>	
101 (Omitted)		
102 My father's younger sister	<i>ca'-tē</i>	She and No. 164 can have one husband.
103 My mother's younger brother	<i>ctās-ē'</i>	(H)
104 (Omitted)		
105 My mother's elder brother	<i>ctās-ē'</i>	(H)

+ No. 89 in full is *ca'ce cu'-ctās-ē'-xē*. 90, *ca'cētsē cu'-ctās-ē'-xē*
 ≠ 91, in full is *ca'ce cu'-ctāk-kqē'qē*; 92, *ca'cētsē cu'-ctāk-kqē'qē*.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
106 (Omitted)		
107 My mother's elder brother's son, older than self.	cūs-ě'	(H)
108 My mother's elder brother's daughter, older than self.	ca-q'ě ca'q'ě	my mother's sister
109 My mother's elder brother's son, younger than self.	cūs-ě'	(H)
110 My mother's elder brother's daughter, younger than self.	ca'q'ě	
111 My mother's elder brother's son's son	cūs-ě'	(H)
112 My mother's elder brother's son's daughter	ca'q'ě	
cla-si' — 113 My mother's elder brother's daughter's son	cu'we; or ctcił'ě'	(1) If older than self. (2) If younger
cla-si' — 114 My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter.	ca'te or ctě'sě	(1) If " " " (2) " "
115 My mother's elder brother's son's son's son	cūs-ě'	(H)
116 My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ca-cě'tsě	
117 My mother's elder brother's son's son's son's son	cūs-ě'	(H)
118 My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye'tsě	
119 (Omitted)		
120 My mother's younger sister	ca'q'ě	"My mother's sister"
121 (Omitted)		
122 My mother's elder sister	ca'q'ě	
cla-si' — 123 My mother's elder sister's son, older than self.	cu'we, or cu'we	"My elder brother"
cla-si' — 124 My mother's elder sister's daughter, older than self.	ca'te	" " sister
cla-si' — 125 My mother's elder sister's son, younger than self.	ctcił'ě'	My younger brother
cla-si' — 126 My mother's elder sister's daughter, younger than self.	ctě'sě	" " sister
127 My mother's elder sister's son's son	cmi'sě	
128 My mother's elder sister's son's daughter	cmi-sě'tsě	
129 My mother's elder sister's daughter's son	ca'ce	
130 My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter	ca-cě'tsě	
131 My mother's elder sister's son's son's son	cya'le	
132 My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctcaye'tsě	
133 My mother's elder sister's son's son's son's son	cya'le	
134 My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	*ctca-ye'tsě	
The sons of any "ca'q'ě"*	cla-si-yu	} "my mother's sister's children" See nos. 113, 114, 123, 124, 125, 126.
The daughters of any "ca'q'ě"*	cla-si-yu	

*who is a consanguinity (mother's sister, mother's bro's daughter, mother's bro's son's daughter etc.)

over

No.113. I call cla-si', a generic term, for which may be substituted one of two specifics, either cuwe (if he be older than I), or etcül-ě (if he be younger than I). So No.114 I call cla-si', but I may substitute the feminine specific, either ca-tě or cte-sě, according to the relative age of the female. See Nos. 123-126.

The sons or daughters of any caq'ě (m. sp.) or of every caq'ě (m. sp.), as a class are called la-si'yu. (over)

Younger brothers of any male, are tail set you.

(115:14) My father's father's father's sister's son's daughter, *cya-le'-ts'e'* (H)
 (117:14) My father's father's father's father's sister's son's daughter, *cya-le'-ts'e'* (H)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
168 My father's father's sister's son's daughter	<i>cya-le'-ts'e'</i>	(H.)
169 My father's father's sister's daughter's son	* <i>ctca'-ye</i>	
170 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
171 My father's father's sister's son's son's son	<i>cya'-le</i>	
172 My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter.	<i>cya-le'-ts'e'</i>	
173 My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son.	* <i>ctca'-ye</i>	
174 My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter.	ctca'-ye <i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
175 My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son.	<i>ctca'-ye</i>	
176 My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
177 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son.	<i>ctca! ye</i>	
178 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
179 My father's father's sister's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
180 My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter.	* <i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
181 My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son's son.	<i>ctca! ye</i>	
182 My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
183 My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son.	<i>ctca! ye</i>	
184 My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
185 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son.	<i>ctca! ye</i>	
186 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
187 My father's father's sister's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
188 My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	* <i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
189 My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son's son.	<i>ctca! ye</i>	
190 My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye! ts'e'</i>	
191 My father's mother's brother	<i>ca- me'</i>	
192 My father's father's father's sister's son, <i>ca'-ce</i>		So 5:55!! 115: Self (male).
193 My father's mother's brother's son	<i>ca- me'</i>	
194 My father's mother's brother's daughter	<i>ctsiun- ne'</i>	
195 My father's mother's brother's son's son	<i>ca- me'</i>	(H.) So 57+71 call 3. +1:115
196 My father's mother's brother's son's daughter.	<i>ctsiun- ne'</i>	
197 My father's mother's brother's daughter's son	<i>ctsi' ne'</i>	
198 My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter.	<i>ca' te'</i>	
199 My father's mother's brother's son's son's son.	<i>ca- me'</i>	(H) So 1:117.
200 My father's mother's brother's son's son's daughter.	<i>ctsiun- ne'</i>	

{ my father's father's father's father's sister's son, *ca'-ce*. So 9:55!! 117: Self (male)
 } not on the chart.

over

SELF calls 31 cá-mě, because he is father to 28 (my father's father's wife). SELF calls 191 cá-mě, because he is father to 194, my father's father's potential wife. Self calls 193 cá-mě, because he is father to 196, my father's father's potential wife. Self calls 195 cá-mě, because he is father to 200, my father's father's potential wife. The son of each cá-mě, in turn, is called cá-mě, because of his daughter, the potential wife of my father's father.

over

SELF calls 220 cts' $\hat{u}nn\grave{e}$, because she is the potential wife of 27,
my father's father.

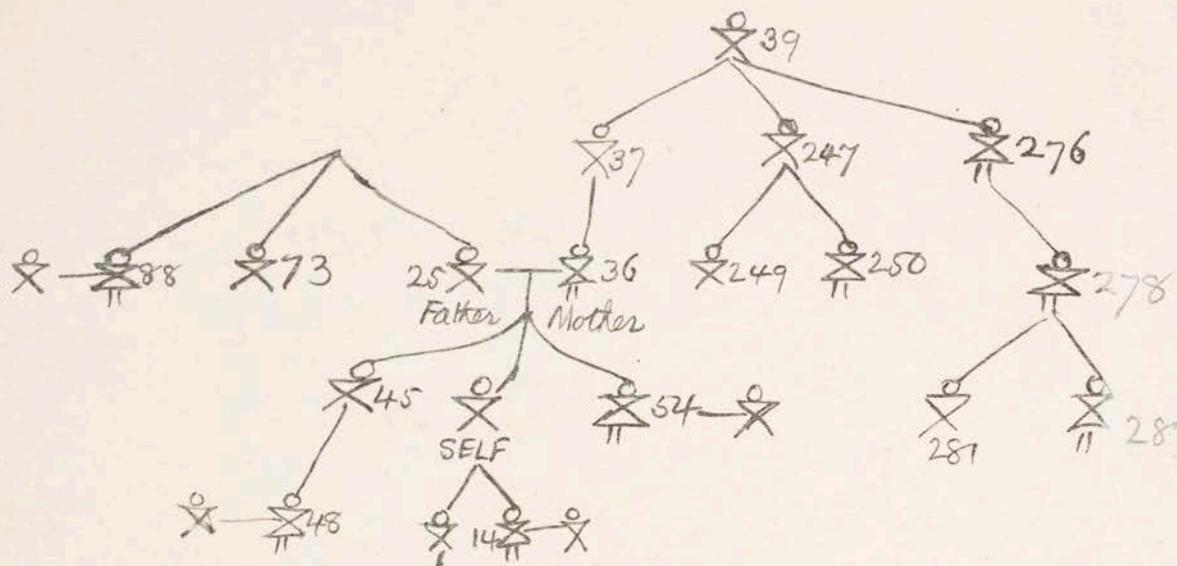
SELF calls 221 cts' $i\grave{n}\grave{e}$, because he is the potential brother of
my father(25), and therefore the potential husband of my mother(36).
Hence, 221 is my potential father, and his children are my (potential)
brothers and sisters. SELF calls 222 cate, my elder sister, because
she, my father's potential sister, 221 (her real brother's daughter)
and my own sisters (54 and 68) can have the same husband. Therefore
we can say, Self:225::Self:55 (or 69). Self:226::Self:56 (or 70).

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
234 My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
235 My father's mother's sister's son's son's son's son.	cya!-le * ca-cê-tse	
236 My father's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
237 My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's son's son.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
238 My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
239 My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's son.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
240 My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye	
241 My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son.	ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
242 My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
243 My father's mother's sister's son's son's son's son's son.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
244 My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
245 My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's son's son.	cya!-le * ctca-ye!-ts'ë	
246 My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ci-stu, stu, or ti-sne' stu.	
247 My mother's father's brother		
248 (Omitted)		
249 My mother's father's brother's son	cûs-ë'	
250 My mother's father's brother's daughter	ca'-q'ë	
251 My mother's father's brother's son's son	cûs-ë'	
252 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter	ca'-q'ë	
253 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son	cla-si' [cû- ⁹ we or ctciul'ë']	
254 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter	cla-si' [ca'-të, or cté-së]	
255 My mother's father's brother's son's son's son	cûs-ë'	
256 My mother's father's brother's son's son's daughter	ca'-q'ë	
257 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's son	cla-si' [cû- ⁹ we or ctciul'ë')	
258 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter	cla-si' [ca'-të or cté-së]	
259 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's son	cmi'-së	
260 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter	cmi-sê-tse	
261 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son	ca'-ce	
262 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter	ca-cê-tse	
263 My mother's father's brother's son's son's son's son	cûs-ë'	
264 My mother's father's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter	cla-si' [ca'-të or cté-së]	
265 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's son's son	cmi'-së	
266 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter	ca-cê-tse	

over

My mother(36) calls 247 her potential father, therefore I call him my(potential)maternal grandfather. My mother calls her potential father's son(249),her brother, so I call him my mother's brother. My mother calls her potential father's(247's) daughter(250) her sister,so I call her(250) my mother's sister. From these examples may be deduced the following rule:--SELF is to the DESCENDANTS of 249 as SELF is to the DESCENDANTS of 105(my mother's real ~~brother's~~ ^{brother} ~~descendants~~); and SELF is to the DESCENDANTS of 250 as SELF is to the DESCENDANTS of 122(my mother's real sister's ~~descendants~~).

over



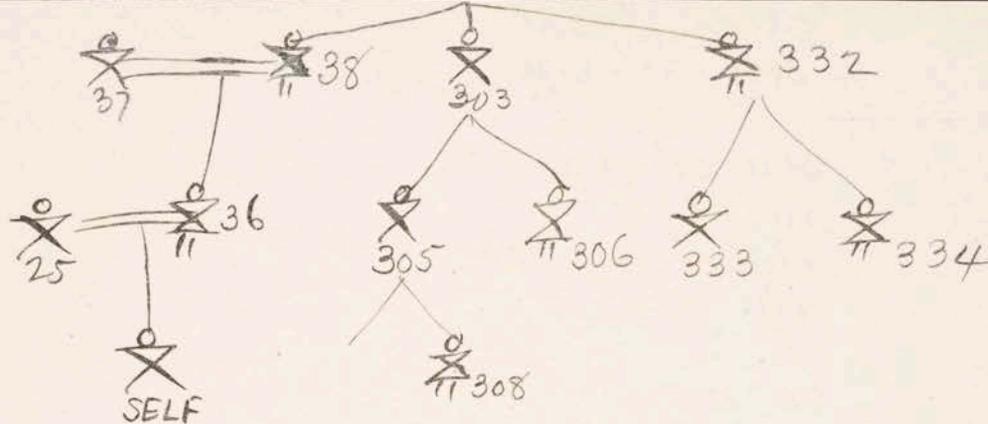
54:14::276:36. And, 54:14 h::276:36 h(25) These may be thus expanded: My (elder) sister is to my daughter as 37's sister (276, my wife's mother's father's sister) is to 36 (my mother); and My (elder) sister is to the husband of my daughter (14) as my mother's father's

sister (276) is to the husband (25) of my mother (36). My sister (54) calls my son (1) *eteul-é* ("my younger brother") because she can marry the husband of my daughter. As 54 can marry 14's husband, 276 can marry 36's husband (25), my father. Therefore I call 276, *caqé* (my potential mother), and her children (277, 278) are my brother and sister. 281 calls his mother's mother's brother's daughter (36), *st_u-kùlè*, because 36 is the potential (or actual) wife of his mother's father (the husband of 276). 278 calls 36, her mother's brother's daughter, *caqé* as the latter is the potential mother of 278.

278 calls 54 (her mother's brother's daughter) her sister; and they can have the same husband.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
267 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i> * <i>ca-cêl-tse'</i>	
268 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'-le</i> * <i>ca-cêl-tse'</i>	
269 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son.	<i>cya'-le</i> * <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
270 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>cûs-ê'</i> * <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
271 My mother's father's brother's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
272 My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'le</i> * <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
273 My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'le</i> * <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
274 My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>ca'-q'ê</i>	
275 (Omitted)	<i>ca'-q'ê</i>	
276 My mother's father's sister	<i>cla-si' [cû⁹we or ctêul-ê']</i>	
277 My mother's father's sister's son	<i>cla-si' [ca'-tê or ctê'sê]</i>	
278 My mother's father's sister's daughter	<i>cmi'-sê</i>	
279 My mother's father's sister's son's son	<i>cmi-sê'-tse'</i>	
280 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter	<i>ca'-ce</i>	
281 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son	<i>ca-cêl-tse'</i>	
282 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'le</i>	
283 My mother's father's sister's son's son's son	* <i>cya-lê'-tse'</i>	
284 My mother's father's sister's son's son's daughter.	* <i>ca'-ce</i>	
285 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's son.	<i>ca-cêl-tse'</i>	
286 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
287 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's son.	* <i>cya-lê'-tse'</i>	
288 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter.	* <i>ctca-ye</i>	
289 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son.	<i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
290 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
291 My mother's father's sister's son's son's son's son.	* <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
292 My mother's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
293 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's son's son.	* <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
294 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'-le</i>	
295 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son.	* <i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
296 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	<i>ctca-ye</i>	
297 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son.	<i>ctca-ye!-tse'</i>	
298 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	<i>cya'le</i>	
299 My mother's father's sister's son's son's son's son's son's son.	* <i>cya'le</i>	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
300 My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye!-tsë	
301 My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son.	cya!-le *ctca-ye!-tsë	
302 My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctu, ci-stu,	ti-sne!-stu
303 My mother's mother's brother.		
304 (Omitted)		
305 My mother's mother's brother's son	ctu, ci-stu, etc.	
306 My mother's mother's brother's daughter	ctu-kü-lë	
307 My mother's mother's brother's son's son	ctu, ci-stu, etc.	
308 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter.	ctu-kü-lë	
309 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son.	cüs-ë'	
310 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter.	ca-q'ë	
311 My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son.	ctu, ci-stu, etc.	
312 My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter.	ctu-kü-lë	
313 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's son.	cüs-ë'	
314 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter.	ca-q'ë	
315 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son.	cüs-ë'	
316 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter.	ca-q'ë	
317 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son.	cla-si' [cū'gwe, ct'ül'ë']	
318 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cla-si' [ca'të, ct'ë-së']	
319 My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's son.	ctu, ci-stu, etc.	
320 My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter.	ca-q'ë	
321 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's son's son.	cüs-ë'	
322 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cla-si' [ca'të, ct'ë-së']	
323 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son.	cüs-ë'	
324 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	cla-si' [ca'të, ct'ë-së']	
325 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son.	cmi-së	
326 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ca-cê!-tsë	
327 My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's son's son.	ctu, ci-stu, etc.	
328 My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ca-cê!-tsë	
329 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son's son.	cüs-ë'	
330 My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye!-tsë	
331 (Omitted)		
332 My mother's mother's sister	ctu-kü-lë	



I call 37, my real mother's father, $s+u$; in like manner, I call 303 $s+u$, as he is the father of 306, whom I call $s+u-k\hat{u}l\check{e}$, because she is the potential wife of my grandfather, 37. I call 305 $s+u$, as he is the father of 308, whom I call $s+u-k\hat{u}l\check{e}$, because she is the potential wife of my grandfather, 37. I call 322 $s+u-k\hat{u}l\check{e}$ for the same reason: her son, 333, is my mother's brother, hence I call him $c\acute{u}s-\check{e}$. As his sister, 334, is my mother's sister, and the potential wife of 25, my father, I call her $caq\check{e}$.

ENGLISH		REMARKS.
333 My mother's mother's sister's son.	cūs-ě'	
334 My mother's mother's sister's daughter.	ca'-qjě	
335 My mother's mother's sister's son's son.	cūs-ě'	
336 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter.	ca'-qjě	
337 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son.	cla-si' [cū- ^{we} ctcih-sě']	
338 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter.	clah-si' [ca'-tjě ctě-sě']	
339 My mother's mother's sister's son's son's son.	cūs-ě'	
340 My mother's mother's sister's son's son's daughter.	ca'-qjě	
341 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's son.	cla-si' [cū- ^{we} ctcih-sě']	
342 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter.	clah-si' [ca'-tjě ctě-sě']	
343 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's son.	cmi'-sě	
344 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter.	cmi-sě'-tsě	
345 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son.	ca'-ce	
346 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ca-cě'-tsě	
347 My mother's mother's sister's son's son's son's son.	cūs-ě'	
348 My mother's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter.	cla-si' [ca'-tjě ctě-sě']	
349 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's son's son.	cmi'-sě	
350 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye'-tsě	
351 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's son.	cya'-le	
352 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.	ca-cě'-tsě	
353 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son.	cya'-le	
354 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye'-tsě	
355 My mother's mother's sister's son's son's son's son's son.	cūs-ě' cūs-ě'	
356 My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye'-tsě	
357 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's son's son.	cya'-le	
358 My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye'-tsě	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
359 My father's father's father's brother.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	The potential father of no. 27
361 My father's father's father's brother's son.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	The potential father of no. 25
363 My father's father's father's brother's son's son	<i>ctsi'-ně</i>	My potential father
365 My father's father's father's brother's son's son's son.	<i>cū'-nōe</i> (if older than self); <i>ctai'-ē</i> (if younger)	
367 My father's father's father's brother's son's son's son's son.	<i>cmi'-sē</i>	
369 My father's father's father's brother's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'le</i>	
371 My father's father's father's brother's son's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>cya'le</i>	

My father's father's father — 29

My father's father — 27

my father — 28

SELF

359 My father's father's brother [Can marry my grandmother (30) on death of 29]

361 Can marry 28, on death of 27

363 My father's "brother"

365 My "brother's" son

367

369

371

As 30 calls 359 her potential husband, 27 has 359 for his potential father (father's brother), and 361 for his own (potential) brother. Therefore 28 calls 361 her potential husband, and 25 has 361 for his potential father, and 363 for his potential brother. Therefore my mother (26) calls 363 her potential husband, and I call him my potential father, thus making 365 my potential brother. Therefore 367 is my brother's son (cmise), and the potential brother of my son (1). Therefore my son is the potential father of 369, whom I call cyale just as I do my real son's son (3).

ENGLISH.			REMARKS.
360 My mother's mother's mother's sister.	stu-kū-lě, or ci-stu-kū-lě, stu, or ci-stu.		
362 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter.	" " "		
364 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter.	ca-q'ě		
366 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.	cla-si (either ca-tě or ctě-sě)		
368 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ca-cě-tě		
370 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye-tě		
372 My mother's mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.	ctca-ye-tě		
Self: 360 :: Self: 42	41 ♂ = ♀ 42	360 ♀	41 can marry 360, his wife's sister.
Self: 362 :: Self: 38	37 ♂ = ♀ 38	362 ♀	37 can marry 362, his wife's "sister".
Self: 364 :: Self: 36	25 ♂ = ♀ 36	364 ♀	25 can marry 364, his wife's "sister"
Self: 366 :: Self: 54	SELF ♂ = ♀ 54	366 ♀	54h. can marry 366, his wife's <u>tsě</u>
Self: 368 :: Self: 56	56 ♀	368 ♀	56h. can marry 368, his <u>tsě</u>
Self: 370 :: Self: 58	58 ♀	370 ♀	58h. can " 370, his <u>wet'sě</u>
Self: 372 :: Self: 60	60 ♀	372 ♀	60h. can marry 372, his <u>wet'sě</u> .

As 41 can marry 360, he calls 362 cmisětsě, + she, in turn, calls 38 her sister. Therefore 38 + 362 can have the same husband. Therefore 37 calls 364, cmisětsě, and she calls 36, her sister: and so on.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
25 f. s. My father.....		
26 (Omitted).....		
27 f. s. My father's father.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i> <i>ctsiin-ně'</i>	
28 f. s. My father's mother.....		
29 f. s. My father's father's father.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i> <i>ctsiin-ně'</i>	
30 f. s. My father's father's mother.....		
31 f. s. My father's mother's father.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i> <i>ctsiin-ně'</i>	
32 f. s. My father's mother's mother.....		
33 f. s. My father's father's father's father.....	<i>c'a-mě'</i> <i>ctsiin-ně'</i>	
34 f. s. My father's father's father's mother.....		
35 (Omitted)		
36 f. s. My mother.....		
37 f. s. My mother's father.....		
38 f. s. My mother's mother.....		
39 f. s. My mother's father's father.....		
40 f. s. My mother's father's mother.....		
41 f. s. My mother's mother's father.....		
42 f. s. My mother's mother's mother.....		
43 f. s. My mother's mother's mother's father.....		
44 f. s. My mother's mother's mother's mother.....		
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ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
73 f.s. My father's elder brother		
74 (Omitted)		
75 f.s. My father's elder brother's son, older than self.		
76 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter, older than self.		
77 f.s. My father's elder brother's son, younger than self.		
78 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter, younger than self.	ctcūl -ē'	(H)
79 f.s. My father's elder brother's son's son		
80 f.s. My father's elder brother's son's daughter		
81 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter's son		
82 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter.		
83 f.s. My father's elder brother's son's son's son		
84 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
85 f.s. My father's elder brother's son's son's son's son.		
86 f.s. My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
87 f.s. My father's younger brother		
88 f.s. My father's elder sister		
89 f.s. My father's elder sister's son, older than self.	cāce	108 so calls <u>self</u> (a male) (H)
90 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter, older than self.		
91 f.s. My father's elder sister's son, younger than self.	ca'ce	(H)
92 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter, younger than self.		
93 f.s. My father's (elder) sister's son's son	cya'-le	(H)
94 f.s. My father's (elder) sister's son's daughter	x cya-le' ts'ē	(H)
95 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter's son		
96 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter.		
97 f.s. My father's elder sister's son's son's son		
98 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
99 f.s. My father's elder sister's son's son's son's son.		
100 f.s. My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
101 (omitted) My father's younger sister's son's daughter, x cya-le' ts'ē (H)		
102 f.s. My father's younger sister		
103 f.s. My mother's younger brother	cās - ē'	
104 f.s. " " " " 's son	cās - ē'	
105 f.s. My mother's elder brother	cās - ē'	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
106 (Omitted)		
107 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son, older than self.	<i>cūs-ě'</i>	(H) So 56:1 + 70:1 / Self a male)
108 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter, older than self.		
109 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son, younger than self.	<i>cūs-ě'</i>	
110 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter, younger than self.		
111 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's son	<i>cūs-ě'</i>	
112 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's daughter		
113 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's son		
114 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter.		
115 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's son's son	<i>cūs-ě'</i>	
116 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
117 f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's son's son's son.	<i>cūs-ě'</i>	
118 f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
119 (Omitted)		
120 f. s. My mother's younger sister		
121 (Omitted)		
122 f. s. My mother's elder sister		
123 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son, older than self.		
124 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter, older than self.		
125 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son, younger than self.		
126 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter, younger than self.		
127 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's son		
128 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's daughter		
129 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's son		
130 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter.		
131 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's son's son		
132 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
133 f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's son's son's son.		
134 f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
135 f. s. My father's father's brother	<i>ca-me'</i>	
136 (Omitted)		
137 f. s. My father's father's brother's son		
138 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter		
139 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son		
140 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter.		
141 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son.		
142 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter.		
143 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son's son.		
144 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son's daughter.		
145 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter's son.		
146 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter.		
147 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son's son.		
148 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter.		
149 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son.		
150 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
151 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son's son's son.		
152 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter.		
153 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter's son's son.		
154 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
155 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son's son's son.		
156 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.		
157 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son.		
158 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
159 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's son's son's son's son.		
160 f. s. My father's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
161 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's son's son's son's son's son.		
162 f. s. My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
163 (Omitted)		
164 f. s. My father's father's sister		
165 f. s. My father's father's sister's son		
166 f. s. My father's father's sister's daughter		
167 f. s. My father's father's sister's son's son		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
168 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter.		
169 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son.		
170 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter.		
171 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's son's son.		
172 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter.		
173 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son.		
174 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter.		
175 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son.		
176 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter.		
177 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son.		
178 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
179 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's son's son's son.		
180 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter.		
181 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son's son.		
182 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
183 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son.		
184 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.		
185 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son.		
186 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
187 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's son's son's son's son.		
188 f.s. My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
189 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son's son.		
190 f.s. My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
191 f.s. My father's mother's brother.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
192 (Omitted)		
193 f.s. My father's mother's brother's son.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
194 f.s. My father's mother's brother's daughter.	<i>ctsiün-ně'</i>	
195 f.s. My father's mother's brother's son's son.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
196 f.s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter.	<i>ctsiün-ně'</i>	
197 f.s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son.		
198 f.s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter.		
199 f.s. My father's mother's brother's son's son's son.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	So 14:115
200 f.s. My father's mother's brother's son's son's daughter.	<i>ctsiün-ně'</i>	

My father's mother's brother's son's son's son's son, *c'a-mě'*. (H) So 14:117.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
201 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's son.		
202 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter.		
203 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's son.		
204 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter.		
205 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son.		
206 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
207 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's son's son's son.	<i>ca-mě'</i>	
208 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter.		
209 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's son's son.		
210 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
211 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son.		
212 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.		
213 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son.		
214 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
215 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's son's son's son's son.	<i>ca-mě'</i>	
216 f. s. My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
217 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son's son.		
218 f. s. My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
219 (Omitted)		
220 f. s. My father's mother's sister	<i>tsiün-ně'</i>	
221 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son		
222 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter		
223 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's son		
224 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's daughter		
225 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter's son		
226 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter		
227 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's son's son		
228 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's son's daughter		
229 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's son		
230 f. s. My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter		
231 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's son		
232 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter		
233 f. s. My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
300 f. s. My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
301 f. s. My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son's son.		
302 f. s. My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
303 f. s. My mother's mother's brother.		
304 (Omitted)		
305 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son.		
306 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter.		
307 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son.	<i>Ca-mi'</i>	
308 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter.		
309 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son.		
310 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter.		
311 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son.		
312 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter.		
313 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's son.		
314 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter.		
315 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son.		
316 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter.		
317 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son.		
318 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
319 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's son.		
320 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter.		
321 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's son's son.		
322 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
323 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son.		
324 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter's daughter.		
325 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son.		
326 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
327 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's son's son.		
328 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
329 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's son's son.		
330 f. s. My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter.		
331 (Omitted)		
332 f. s. My mother's mother's sister.		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
(w.) My wife.....	c'ät	
1 (w.) My son's wife, male speaking.....	cyae-ät'	(H) } cyae-c'ät' is better,
3 (w.) My son's son's wife, male speaking.....	cyae-ät'	{ the one whom my real
4 (h.) My son's daughter's husband, male speaking.....	c'xün'ta, or c'xän-ta	{ or potential descendant
14 (h.) My daughter's husband, male speaking.....	" " "	(H) (calls c'ät!)
15 (w.) My daughter's son's wife, male speaking.....	cyae-ät'	
16 (h.) My daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.....	c'xün'ta, &c.	

Marriage laws. A man must marry outside of his village, as all the women therein are his consanguinities.

2. A man can marry any female whom his wife calls her sister (elder or younger), father's sister, or brother's daughter. This applies to potential kinship as well as to actual.

3. A man can marry any female who is the widow of his real or potential (elder or younger) brother.

4. A man can never marry any female ^{affinity} whom he calls cyae-c'ät', caq'ë, cyale, c'tünne, Hxküle, cmëtse, or cmitëtse (cmitëtse)

See nos. 1, 3, 15 (p. 162); 73 (p. 164); 171 (p. 166); 199 (p. 167); 311 (p. 169).
The women referred to are the wives or widows of kindred who are not brothers to self, a male. A man can never be a rival to his son, his son's son, his daughter's son, his father's brother, his mother's brother, his father's father, etc. I cannot marry my "cmëtse" as she is the real or potential wife of some man whom I call "s'itse". I cannot marry my "cmitëtse", as she is my potential daughter, her mother being my potential wife.

Kinship Law. A child belongs to the village (or gens) of its father.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
45 (w.) My elder brother's wife, male speaking	c'x'e'-ts'e	" My potential wife "
45 c. My elder brother's wife's sister, male speaking.	c'x'e'-ts'e	
47 (w.) My elder brother's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	
48 (h.) My elder brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'q'e'-yu	Can marry my sister (or my daughter)
49 (w.) My elder brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	
50 (h.) My elder brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta, etc.	
54 (h.) My elder sister's husband, male speaking.	c'q'e'-yu	Can marry my sister, etc.
54 d. My elder sister's husband's sister, male speaking.	c'x'e'-ts'e	
55 (w.) My elder sister's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	(H)
56 (h.) My elder sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta, etc.	(H)
57 (w.) My elder sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	(H)
58 (h.) My elder sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta, etc.	(H)
61 (w.) My younger brother's wife, male speaking.	c'x'e'-ts'e	
63 (w.) My younger brother's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	
64 (h.) My younger brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'q'e'-yu	Can marry my sister (or my dau.)
65 (w.) My younger brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	
66 (h.) My younger brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta, etc.	
68 (h.) My younger sister's husband, male speaking.	c'q'e'-yu	Can marry my sister, etc.
69 (w.) My younger sister's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	(H)
70 (h.) My younger sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta	(H)
71 (w.) My younger sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-'at'	(H)
72 (h.) My younger sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'x'un'-ta	(H)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
73 (w.) My father's elder brother's wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	"my potential wife"
75 (w.) My father's elder brother's son's (older than self) wife, male speaking.	cr'el-tō'ë	" " "
75 a. My father's elder brother's son's (older than self) wife's sister, male speaking.	cr'el-tō'ë	"my sister's husband"
76 (h.) My father's elder brother's daughter's (older than self) husband, male speaking.	cq'ë-yu	" " "
76 b. My father's elder brother's daughter's (older than self) husband's sister, male speaking.	cr'el-tō'ë	" " "
77 (w.) My father's elder brother's son's (younger than self) wife, male speaking.	cr'el-tō'ë	" " "
78 (h.) My father's elder brother's daughter's (younger than self) husband, male speaking.	cq'ë-yu	" " "
79 (w.) My father's elder brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
80 (h.) My father's elder brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cq'ë-yu	Can marry my sister, etc.
81 (w.) My father's elder brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
82 (h.) My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
83 (w.) My father's elder brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
84 (h.) My father's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
87 (w.) My father's younger brother's wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "
88 (h.) My father's elder sister's husband, male speaking.	cq'ë-yu	Can marry my sister, etc.
89 (w.) My father's elder sister's son's (older than self) wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
90 (h.) My father's elder sister's daughter's (older than self) husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
91 (w.) My father's elder sister's son's (younger than self) wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
92 (h.) My father's elder sister's daughter's (younger than self) husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
93 (w.) My father's elder sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
94 (h.) My father's elder sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
95 (w.) My father's elder sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
96 (h.) My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
97 (w.) My father's elder sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sāt'	" " "
98 (h.) My father's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	c'xîm'ta, etc.	" " "
102 (h.) My father's younger sister's husband, male speaking.	cq'ë-yu	Can marry my sister, etc.
103 (w.) My mother's younger brother's wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "
105 (w.) My mother's elder brother's wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "
107 (w.) My mother's elder brother's son's (older than self) wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "
108 (h.) My mother's elder brother's daughter's (older than self) husband, male speaking.	cts'i-në	"My potential father"
109 (w.) My mother's elder brother's son's (younger than self) wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "
110 (h.) My mother's elder brother's daughter's (younger than self) husband, male speaking.	cts'i-në	"My potential father"
111 (w.) My mother's elder brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca!q'ë	" " "

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
112 (h.) My mother's elder brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi'-nē	"My potential father"
113 (w.) My mother's elder brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cr'e!-tsē	"My potential wife"
114 (h.) My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cqe!-yu	"My sister's husband"
115 (w.) My mother's elder brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca!-qē	
116 (h.) My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cr'xān'-ta, &c.	
120 (h.) My mother's younger sister's husband, male speaking.	ctsi'-nē ⁺ (Iu)	"My potential father"
122 (h.) My mother's elder sister's husband, male speaking.	ctsi'-nē	" " " "
123 (w.) My mother's elder sister's son's (older than self) wife, male speaking.	cr'e!-tsē	" " " wife"
124 (h.) My mother's elder sister's daughter's (older than self) husband, male speaking.	cqe!-yu	"My sister's husband"
125 (w.) My mother's elder sister's son's (younger than self) wife, male speaking.	cr'e!-tsē	} "My potential wife"
125 e. My mother's elder sister's son's (younger than self) wife's sister, male speaking.	cr'e!-tsē	
126 (h.) My mother's elder sister's daughter's (younger than self) husband, male speaking.	cqe!-yu	"My sister's husband"
126 f. My mother's elder sister's daughter's (younger than self) husband's sister, male speaking.	cr'e!-tsē	"My potential wife"
127 (w.) My mother's elder sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-āt'	
128 (h.) My mother's elder sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cqe!-yu	"My sister's husband"
129 (w.) My mother's elder sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-āt'	
130 (h.) My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cr'xān'-ta, &c.	
131 (w.) My mother's elder sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-āt ^x	
132 (h.) My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cr'xān'-ta, &c.	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
137 (w.) My father's father's brother's son's wife, male speaking.	ca' q'e	
138 (h.) My father's father's brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	co'e-yu	
139 (w.) My father's father's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cr'e' ts'e	
140 (h.) My father's father's brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	co'e-yu	
141 (w.) My father's father's brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
142 (h.) My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
143 (w.) My father's father's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
144 (h.) My father's father's brother's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	co'e-yu	
145 (w.) My father's father's brother's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
146 (h.) My father's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
147 (w.) My father's father's brother's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
148 (h.) My father's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
149 (w.) My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
150 (h.) My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
151 (w.) My father's father's brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
152 (h.) My father's father's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
153 (w.) My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
154 (h.) My father's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
155 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
156 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
157 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
158 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
159 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
160 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
161 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
162 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
163 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
164 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
165 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
166 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
167 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
168 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
169 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
170 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
171 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
172 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
173 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
174 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
175 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
176 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
177 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	
178 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'-ta	
179 (w.) My father's father's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-at'	

SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—AFFINITIES THROUGH RELATIVES—Third Collateral Line—Continued. 187

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
180 (h.) My father's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
185 (w.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
186 (h.) My father's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
193 (w.) My father's mother's brother's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cts'ün-ně'</i>	
194 (h.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
195 (w.) My father's mother's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ctsün-ně'</i>	
196 (h.) My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
197 (w.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ca'q'ë</i>	
198 (h.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
199 (w.) My father's mother's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ctsün-ně'</i>	
200 (h.) My father's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'a-mě'</i>	
201 (w.) My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ca'q'ë</i>	
202 (h.) My father's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
203 (w.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cx'e!ts'ë</i>	
204 (h.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
205 (w.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
206 (h.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
207 (w.) My father's mother's brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ctsün-ně'</i>	
208 (h.) My father's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
213 (w.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
214 (h.) My father's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
221 (w.) My father's mother's sister's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>ca'q'ë</i>	
222 (h.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
223 (w.) My father's mother's sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cx'e!ts'ë</i>	
224 (h.) My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
225 (w.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
226 (h.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
227 (w.) My father's mother's sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
228 (h.) My father's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>cq'ë!yu</i>	
229 (w.) My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
230 (h.) My father's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	
231 (w.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	<i>cyac-'ät'</i>	
232 (h.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	<i>c'xün'-ta</i>	

168 SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—AFFINITIES THROUGH RELATIVES—Third Collateral Line—Continued.

ENGLISH.	REMARKS.
233 (w.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	
234 (h.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
235 (w.) My father's mother's sister's son's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
236 (h.) My father's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
241 (w.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
242 (h.) My father's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
249 (w.) My mother's father's brother's son's wife, male speaking.	
250 (h.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
251 (w.) My mother's father's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
252 (h.) My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
253 (w.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	
254 (h.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
255 (w.) My mother's father's brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
256 (h.) My mother's father's brother's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
257 (w.) My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	
258 (h.) My mother's father's brother's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
259 (w.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
260 (h.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
261 (w.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	
262 (h.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
263 (w.) My mother's father's brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
264 (h.) My mother's father's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
269 (w.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
270 (h.) My mother's father's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
277 (w.) My mother's father's sister's son's wife, male speaking.	
278 (h.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
279 (w.) My mother's father's sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
280 (h.) My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
281 (w.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	
282 (h.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
283 (w.) My mother's father's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	
284 (h.) My mother's father's sister's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	
285 (w.) My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	

SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—AFFINITIES THROUGH RELATIVES—Third Collateral Line—Continued. 169

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
286 (h.) My mother's father's sister's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
287 (w.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sät	
288 (h.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
289 (w.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sät	
290 (h.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
291 (w.) My mother's father's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sät	
292 (h.) My mother's father's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
297 (w.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sät	
298 (h.) My mother's father's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
305 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's son's wife, male speaking.	stü-kü-lē (?)	
306 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's husband, male speaking.	stü, ci-stü, etc. (?)	
307 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's son's son's wife, male speaking.	stü-kü-lē (?)	
308 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	stü, etc. (?)	
309 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	ca-qē	
310 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
311 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	stü-kü-lē	
312 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	stü, etc.	
313 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	ca-qē	
314 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
315 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca-qē	
316 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
317 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	ctsi-tse	
318 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ca-qē	
319 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's son's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	stü-kü-lē	
320 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
325 (w.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac-sät	
326 (h.) My mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxün'ta	
333 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's son's wife, male speaking.	ca-qē	
334 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
335 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca-qē	
336 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi-nē	
337 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	ctsi-tse	
338 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ca-qē	

170 SCHEDULE 17.—KINSHIP.—AFFINITIES THROUGH RELATIVES—Third Collateral Line—Continued.

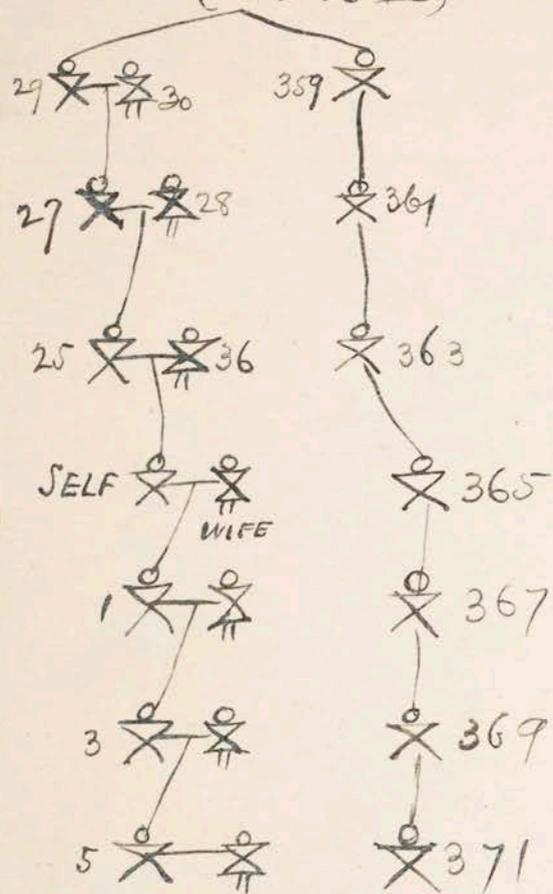
ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
339 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca'qjē	
340 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	ctsi'ni	
341 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	crtel'ts'ē	
342 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cqe'yu	
343 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac'bat'	
344 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's son's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cqe'yu	
345 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac'bat'	
346 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'ta	
347 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's son's son's son's wife, male speaking.	ca'qjē	
348 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's son's son's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cqe'yu	
353 (w.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's son's son's wife, male speaking.	cyac'bat'	
354 (h.) My mother's mother's sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband, male speaking.	cxin'ta	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
(w.) My wife.....	<i>c'at</i>	
1 My wife's father, male speaking.....	<i>sa'-ts'ë</i>	
3 My wife's father's father, male speaking.....	<i>sa'-ts'ë</i>	
4 My wife's father's mother, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
5 My wife's father's brother, male speaking.....	<i>sa'-ts'ë</i>	
5 (w.) My wife's father's brother's wife, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
+* 6 My wife's father's sister, male speaking.....	<i>cr'ë'-ts'ë</i>	I can marry her. (not gained)
6 (h.) My wife's father's sister's husband, male speaking.....		
8 My wife's mother, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
9 My wife's mother's father, male speaking.....	<i>sa'-ts'ë</i>	
10 My wife's mother's mother, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
11 My wife's mother's brother, male speaking.....	<i>sa'-ts'ë</i>	
11 (w.) My wife's mother's brother's wife, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
12 My wife's mother's sister, male speaking.....	<i>cmê'-ts'ë</i>	
12 (h.) My wife's mother's sister's husband, male speaking.....		"Has no name given to him."
13 My wife's elder brother, male speaking.....	<i>cq'ë'-yu</i>	
13 (w.) My wife's elder brother's wife, male speaking.....		
15 My wife's younger brother, male speaking.....	<i>cq'ë'-yu</i>	
15 (w.) My wife's younger brother's wife, male speaking.....		
17 My wife's brother's son, male speaking.....	<i>cq'ë'-yu</i>	
18 My wife's brother's daughter, male speaking.....	<i>cr'ë'-ts'ë</i>	
20 My wife's elder sister, male speaking.....	<i>cr'ë'-ts'ë</i>	
20 (h.) My wife's elder sister's husband, male speaking.....	<i>cla-sün'</i>	
22 My wife's younger sister, male speaking.....	<i>cr'ë'-ts'ë</i>	
22 (h.) My wife's younger sister's husband, male speaking.....	<i>cla-sün'</i>	
23 My wife's sister's son, male speaking.....	<i>cmi'të (cmi'-së)</i>	
24 My wife's sister's daughter, male speaking.....	<i>cmi-të'-ts'ë (+ cmisê'ts'ë)</i>	
My wife's son.....	<i>cmi'-së, or cmi'të</i>	By a former husband.
+* } Self (a male) : 6 (in IV) : 14h (in I) : 54 (in I). I call my wife's father's sister, what my daughter's husband calls my sister, <i>cr'ë'-ts'ë</i> . Conversely, 6 (in IV) : Self (m. sp.) : 54 (in I) : 14h (in I).		

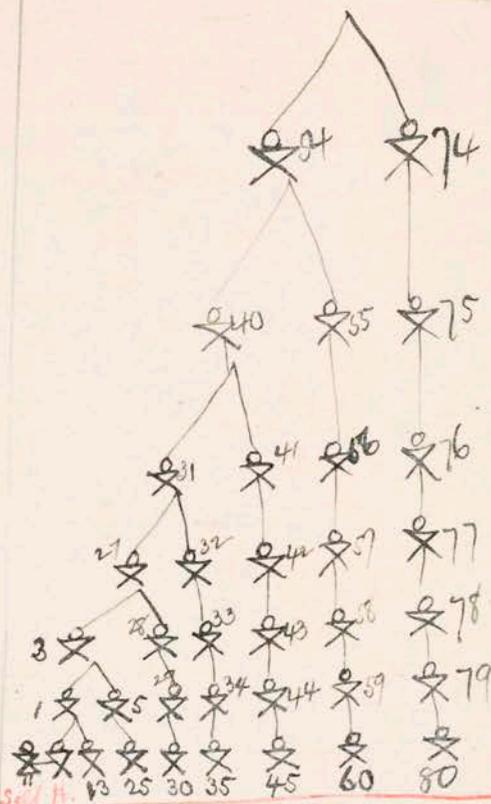
ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
112 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's daughter's husband.		
113 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's son's wife.		
114 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's husband.		
115 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder brother's son's son's wife.		
116 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder brother's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband.		
120 (h.) f. s. My mother's younger sister's husband	<i>ctsi' - nē</i>	
122 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's husband	<i>ctsi' - nē</i>	
123 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's (older than self) wife.		
124 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's (older than self) husband.		
125 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's (younger than self) wife.		
125 e. f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's (younger than self) wife's sister.		
126 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's (younger than self) husband.		
126 f. f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's (younger than self) husband's sister.		
127 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's son's wife.		
128 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's daughter's husband.		
129 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's son's wife.		
130 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's husband.		
131 (w.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's son's son's wife.		
132 (h.) f. s. My mother's elder sister's daughter's daughter's daughter's husband.		

My husband's father's father's real or potential brother's son's son(SELF:30 of Chart IV). My husband's father's father's father's real or potential brother's son's son's son(SELF:35 of Chart IV). My husband's father's father's father's father's real or potential brother's son's son's son's son(SELF:45 of Chart IV). My husband's father's father's father's father's father's real or potential brother's son's son's son's son's son(SELF:60 of Chart IV). My husband's father's father's father's father's father's father's real or potential brother's son's son's son's son's son's son (SELF:80 of Chart IV).

Diagram on p. 146. (Self a male)
(Chart II)



Rearrangement of Chart IV,
SELF a Female, represent-
ing each of the women in
the preceding diagram.



As 29 and 359 are brothers, the survivor of the two can marry his brother's widow. Therefore 30 calls 359, *cg'ē*, and can marry him on the death of 29. Therefore 361 is her potential son, and the (potential) brother of 27. 28 calls 361, *cg'ē*, so 363 is her potential son, and the (potential) brother of 25.

36 calls 363, *cg'ē*, so 365 is her potential son, and the potential brother of SELF, a male. So my wife calls 365, *cg'ē*, and 367 is her potential son, and the

potential brother of 1. My son's wife calls 367, *cg'ē*. The wife of my son's son (3w.) calls 369, *cg'ē*. The wife of my son's son's son's wife (5w) calls 371, *cg'ē*.

RECAPITULATION.

30: 359.) Self, a female calls
28: 361 } the following *cg'ē* (or
etc. }
My potential husband).
My husband's (real or potential
brother [Self: 13 of chart IV.])
My husband's father's (real or
potential) brother's son [Self:
25 of IV] (COVER)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
(h.) f. s. My husband.....	cti'-sně (or cti'-sîn-ně)	
1 f. s. My husband's father.....		
3 f. s. My husband's father's father.....		
4 f. s. My husband's father's mother.....		
5 f. s. My husband's father's brother.....		
5 (w.) f. s. My husband's father's brother's wife.....		
6 f. s. My husband's father's sister.....		
6 (h.) f. s. My husband's father's sister's husband.....		
8 f. s. My husband's mother.....		
9 f. s. My husband's mother's father.....		
10 f. s. My husband's mother's mother.....		
11 f. s. My husband's mother's brother.....		
11 (w.) f. s. My husband's mother's brother's wife.....		
12 f. s. My husband's mother's sister.....		
12 (h.) f. s. My husband's mother's sister's husband.....		
13 f. s. My husband's elder brother.....	cqjě	} See Nos. 25, 30, 35, 45, 60, and 80 on Chart IV.
13 (w.) f. s. My husband's elder brother's wife.....		
15 f. s. My husband's younger brother.....	cqjě	
15 (w.) f. s. My husband's younger brother's wife.....		
17 f. s. My husband's elder brother's son.....		
18 f. s. My husband's elder brother's daughter.....		
20 f. s. My husband's elder sister.....		
20 (h.) f. s. My husband's elder sister's husband.....	c'jě	
22 f. s. My husband's younger sister.....	c'jě	
22 (h.) f. s. My husband's younger sister's husband.....	c'jě	
23 f. s. My husband's elder sister's son.....		
24 f. s. My husband's elder sister's daughter.....		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 The first born child (if male) is named	cu'-tā-sē'-xē	his eldest brother, sister,
2 The first born child (if female) is named		tc.
3 The second born child (if male) is named	kwē'-qǐ	his next eldest brother
4 The second born child (if female) is named		tc.
5 The third born child (if male) is named	cu'-tā-kǎ'-qǐ	
6 The third born child (if female) is named		
7 The fourth born child (if male) is named		
8 The fourth born child (if female) is named		
9 The fifth born child (if male) is named		
10 The fifth born child (if female) is named		
11 The sixth born child (if male) is named		
12 The sixth born child (if female) is named		
13 The seventh born child (if male) is named		
14 The seventh born child (if female) is named		
18 Male orphan, father dead	Tutu call any male orphan, tsū-ma'-gǐ	
19 Male orphan, mother dead	Tcēmē call any male orphan, tēgl'-ē tce'-e-sē	
20 Male orphan, father and mother dead	Tutu call any female orphan, tēgl'-ē tsū-ma'-gǐ	
21 Female orphan, father dead	Tutu call any female orphan, tēgl'-ē tsū-ma'-gǐ	
22 Female orphan, mother dead	Tcēmē call ditto, tēgl'-ē tce'-e-sē	
23 Female orphan, father and mother dead	Tcēmē call ditto, tēgl'-ē tce'-e-sē	
24 Father whose children have all died		

No.20 of E's map, and 50 of R's map, Kwūs-at₂gl'-qūn tūn'-nē, People eating muscles. No.21 of E's map, and 52 of R's map, Kāl-ts'e-r^xe-a+ tūn'-nē, People on a point of land extending far into the ocean, the Port Orford village. No.22 of E's map, and 53 of R's map, Kōs'-o-tcē, meaning not gained. Just N. of this was No.23 of E's map, and 54 of R's map, Kwa-ta'-mi, or Kwa-ta'-nē tūn'-nē, People on the Gulf, on Sixes Creek. No.24 on E's map, and 57 on R's map, Na-gu-mi tūn'-nē, People on the Nagu river, at the mouth of Coquille R., S. side, opposite the Mulluk.

over

There is a difference in the statements of two authorities: one says that the first-born child (male or female) is called $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-se}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$; the second-born, $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-k}^{\wedge}\text{'qe}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$; the third-born, $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-kú}^{\wedge}\text{-cé-né}$; and the fourth-born, $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-k}^{\wedge}\text{'qe}^{\wedge}\text{-xé-se}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$.

But another man says that if there are two brothers, sisters, cace , cacétsé , etc., the elder is called in addressing him or her, $\text{sé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$, and in speaking of another's elder brother, etc., $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-sé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$, his $\text{sé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$; and the younger is called by the speaker, $\text{cqe}^{\wedge}\text{-qé}$, my younger (brother, etc.), but is described by one not his relation as his younger (brother, sister, etc.), or $\text{cu}^{\wedge}\text{-tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-kqé}^{\wedge}\text{-qé}$. Thus we find $\text{cacétsé}^{\wedge}\text{cutcúsé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$, my elder cacétsé (p. 137, No. 90), and $\text{cacétsé}^{\wedge}\text{cutcúkqé}^{\wedge}\text{-qé}$, my younger cacétsé (p. 137, No. 91). When there are more than two brothers, sisters, etc., the order is as follows:---
Eldest, His, $\text{cutcúsé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$; my eldest, $\text{sé}^{\wedge}\text{-xé}$.
Next eldest, or middle one, $\text{tcu}^{\wedge}\text{-kú}^{\wedge}\text{-cé-né}$ or $\text{kwe}^{\wedge}\text{-qé}$, his; $\text{cqe}^{\wedge}\text{-qé}$, my.
Youngest: His, $\text{cutcúk}^{\wedge}\text{'qéqé}$; My, $\text{tcúk}^{\wedge}\text{'qéqé}$.

over
No. 12 of E's map, and wanting on ^RN's map, is Kge-lüt-li' tūnně',

People at the Forks of the stream, a Chasta Costa people, at the
forks of Rogue R. and a branch called E-ně-ti by the Chasta Costa
men. 13 of E's map, is 1 of Chasta Costa map, Ta-tei-wūt(E), or Ta-
tei-k'qwūt tūn-ně(K.), Plateau people, a Chasta Costa village.

No. 14 of E's map, 18 on Chasta Costa map(?), is Ta-sūn-na-tūn-ně',

People among big acorns, a Chasta Costa people. No. 15 of E's map, 7

on Chasta Costa map, is Tee-tūt' tūn-ně', People where the road cross-

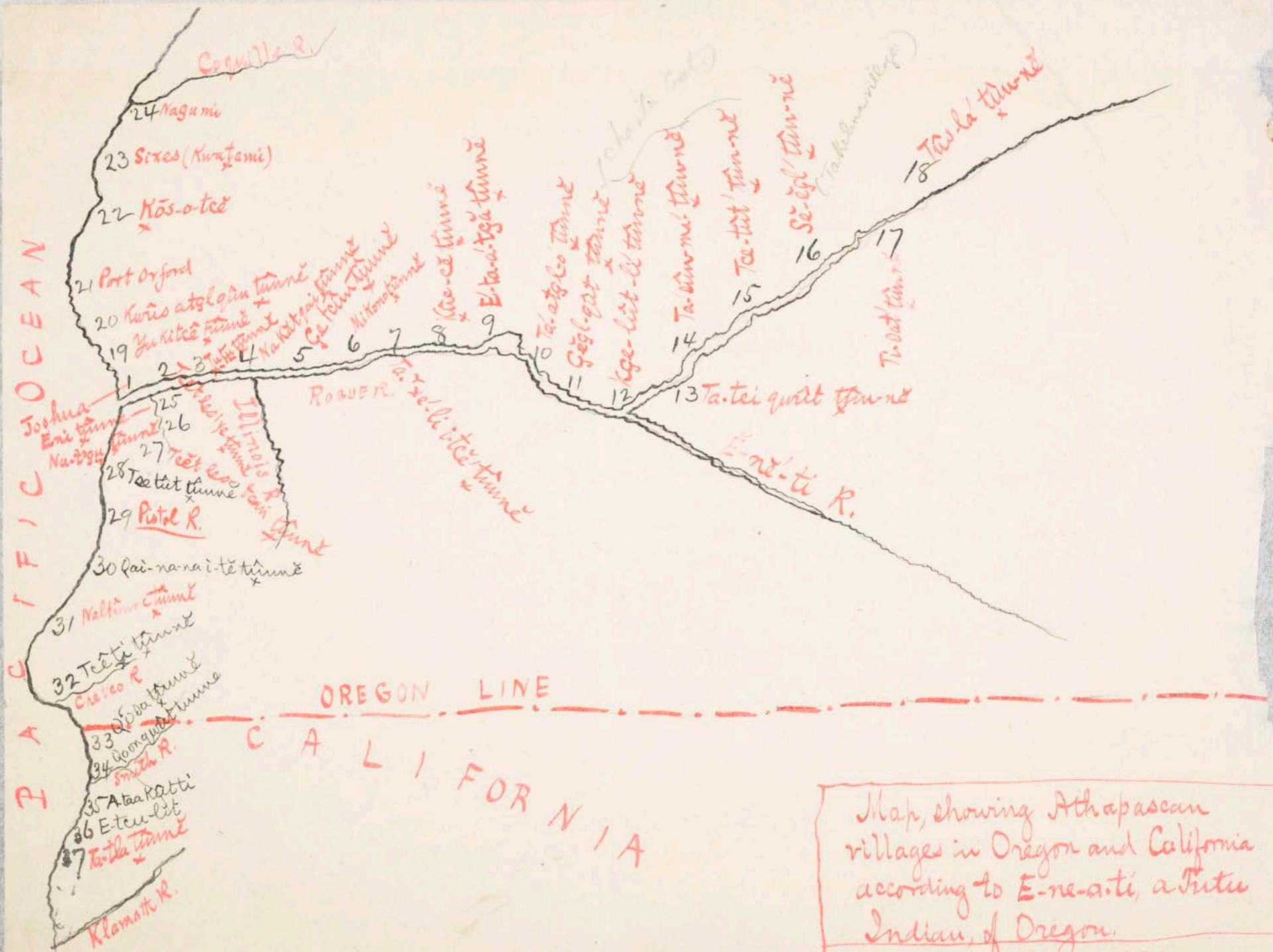
es a stream, a Chasta Costa people. No. 16 of E's map is Sě-ěgl' tūn-
ně', People using salmon weirs, a *Takelma* people. No. 17 of E's

map is Ti-sat' tūn-ně', meaning not gained. No. 18 of same map is

Tūs-lá' tūn-ně', meaning not gained, probably a Chasta Costa people.

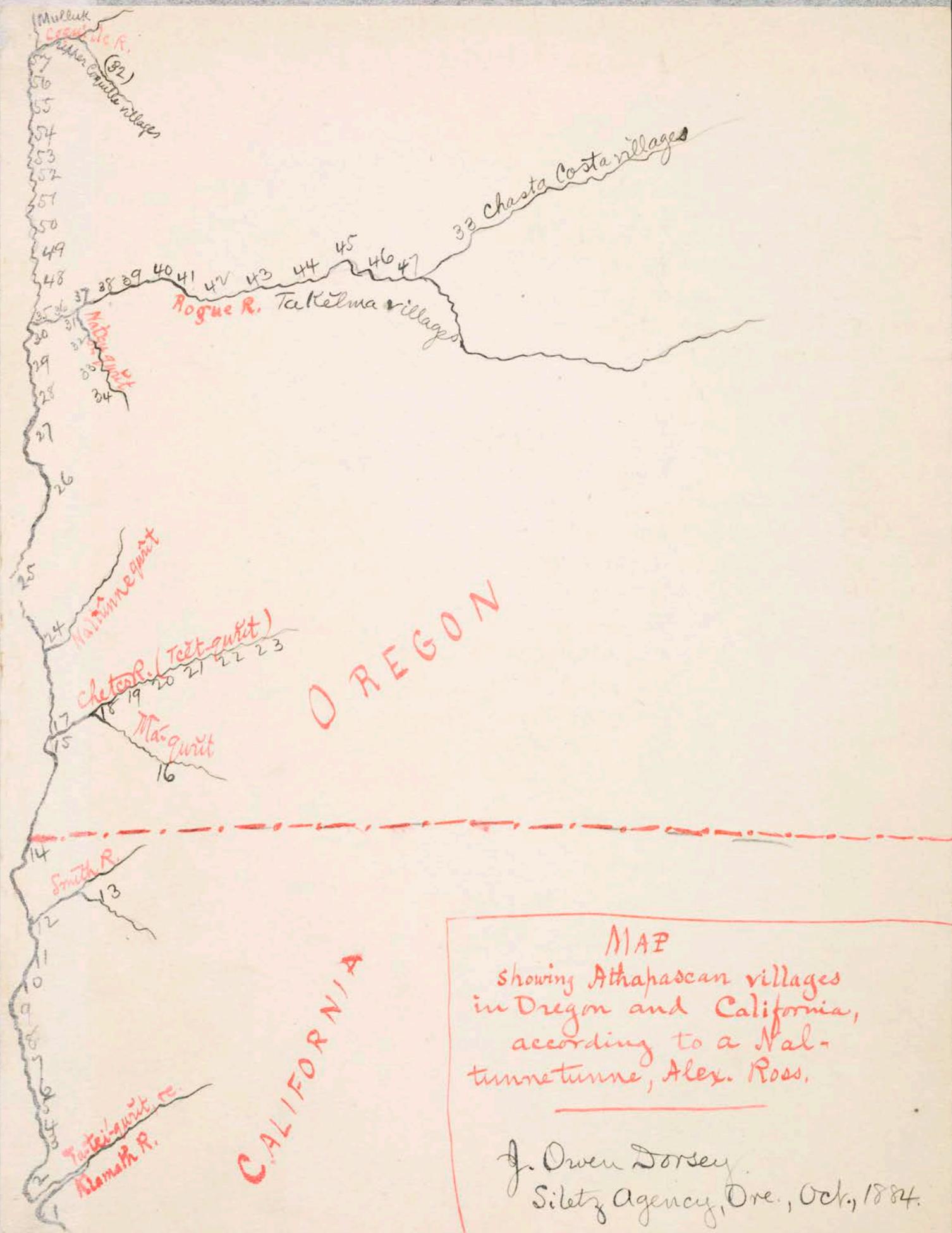
Above this village the Klamath and Galice ^{creek} tongues are spoken.

No. 19 of E's map, and 49 of R's map, Yu-ki-tcē' tūn-ně', People at the
mouth of the river, the "Euchres" of the Agency roll.



Name for the people at the place of the speaker, $\text{tca' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$, "Here people."
 I am (one) of the people here, $\text{tca' t\u026a-n\u02e9 n\u026a-c\u026a-l\u026a}$.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Name ^{for all the Athapascans} tribe on Rogue R., etc.	$\text{T\u026a'qwe-ta' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	"All the people" or "villagers."
35 Indians, ^{people (aborigines)}	t\u026a-n\u02e9	t\u026a-n , place where; n\u02e9 , the one who
36 White man.	se'-s\u026a (W.) s\u02e9'-s\u026a (G.)	White woman, $\text{se'-s\u026a-se'y\u026a}$ (W.); $\text{s\u02e9'-s\u02e9-y\u026a}$ (G.)
37 Negro man, $\text{gle\u026a-n' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$, $\text{gle\u026a-n-n\u026a' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$ (G.), or $\text{t\u026a-n-n\u02e9' gle\u026a-n}$.		Negro woman, $\text{gle\u026a-n-n\u02e9' t\u026a'-a'-g\u02e9}$ (G.)
38 see follow		[The words above mean black people, in Dorsey's opinion, negro man being rather $\text{gle\u026a-n-n\u02e9' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$]
39 Give the names by which other tribes are designated with which they are acquainted.		
Alsea	$\text{Al'-si-me' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Yaquina	$\text{Ya-k\u026a-n-ni-me' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Coos (confounded with Tillamook?)	$\text{Sai-yu'-cl\u02e9' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	$\text{Sai-yu'-cl\u02e9' me' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$
Lower Coquille (Mulluk)	$\text{N\u026a-l-m\u026a-c\u026a' c\u026a}$ (N.)	$\text{T\u026a-l-m\u026a-c\u026a' c\u026a}$ (Coquille Johnson)
Galice Creek	$\text{Tal'-tac' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Klamath	$\text{T\u02e9-u'-u'-n\u02e9}$	"Unknown to (us)"
Sasti	$\text{T\u02e9-u'-u'-n\u02e9}$	Ditto.
Nestucca	$\text{Nas-t\u026a'-kin-me' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Salmon R.	$\text{Sal-ma-ne' ma' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Umpqua	$\text{Ci-c\u026a'-qu\u026a-it-me' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	
Illinois Valley people	$\text{Kus-g\u026a' t\u026a-n\u02e9}$	"Kamas-plenty people"
	(The $\text{Salw\u026a-g\u026a}$, a Takelma village)	



MAP
 showing Athapascan villages
 in Oregon and California,
 according to a Nal-
 tunnetunne, Alex. Ross.

J. Owen Dorsey
 Siletz Agency, Ore., Oct., 1884.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Council of gens		
2 Council man		
3 Council woman Chief	qûs-qĕ'	
4 Chief of gens	nĕn-qwĕ' qûs-qĕ'	"our principal chief"
5 Gentile council house		
6 Tribal council		
7 Tribal council man		
8 Tribal council woman		
9 Sachem or chief of tribe Chief of another gens, or tribe	tĕm-nĕ' mi qûs-qĕ'	
10 Tribal council-house		
11 War council		
12 War chief	na-quĕt'ga-mi' qûs-qĕ'	
13 Warrior	{ na-quĕt'ga tĕm-nĕ' }	
14 The warriors	{ na-quĕt'ga tĕm-nĕ' }	
15 Friend (one of the tribe) (= See p. 138:13)	lă-si', or qu-lă-si' (his f.).	My f., clă-si', or cĕ-lă-si'.
16 Friend (one of another tribe)		
17 Enemy (one of the tribe), my	tĕm-nĕ' tĕu-u-nĕ'	"Unknown to me, <u>people</u> (or <u>person</u>)"
18 Enemy (one of another tribe), my	mă	Known by me.
19 Slave	tĕus-nĕ'	My s., cĕ-tĕus-nĕ'. Your s., nĕm-tĕus-nĕ'.
20 Confederacy	tĕu'qwe-tă' tĕm-nĕ' glĕ-siă	
21 War		
22 A coward		
23 Battle	na-quĕt'ga	
24 War-whoop	(1) [Leader's cry] tĕm-kqĕ' yĕ-sĕt (D)	
	(2) [Warriors' yell] ta-mĕn' ne-xĕt'qĕt' ac-cĕgl' (E.)	

Give account of Mortuary Custom

The Tututunne have their special burial-place on the Siletz Reservation, not far from the house of Ene-a-ti, and about a quarter of a mile from the agency.

Each village, as the Mikonotunne and Naltunne tunne, appears to have its special burial-place. Several of them were visited by the writer. The only apparent exception was in the case of the Chetco tribe, which has but one cemetery for its members, who were formerly in nine villages.

Since the consolidation of so many tribes on the Siletz Reservation, many of the Indians have agreed upon a common burial-place, which is on the hill near the boarding school buildings. Several of the graves have fences around them. All the bodies were buried after the civilized fashion, in graves. But the writer observed that the survivors of the deceased had planted sticks in the graves, and on these sticks were fastened pieces of cloth, etc.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Health	cu wūs-qǎ' (sic)	
2 Sickness	tsi-i-tě	
3 Pain	si-i-sim	
4 Vertigo	si tět'-hās	
5 Headache	si ti-i-tō'xāt (W)	See nos. 24 and 25 below.
6 Toothache	ʔxurū tsi-i-tō'xāt	
7 A cold	stül-le'	
8 Ague		
9 Fever	ltan-ʔxül+ lē	
10 Diarrhoea	tcan'-p'xǎ ʔxi-lē	
11 Rheumatism	nāt-ʔxül+ glic	
12 Syphilis (external signs),	tca-ʔxügl-tcigl.	Internal, swēn' ʔxügl-tcigl'
13 Smallpox	tcām	
14 A boil	tsiūs	
15 A sore	ʔxügl-tcit	
16 A cut	stās	
17 A scar	na-ʔxüt'-tcā	
18 A bruise	tcük-k'wügl'	
19 The "clap," gonorrhoea,	gūs	
20 } Membrum virile sore from syphilis	mi-sē' ti-i-tō'xāt,	"his membrum v. is sore"
21 That man has pain	si-i-sim-né ye-tüt'-nic	
22 You pain (are in pain)	nün-si-i-sim-ne	
23 I am in pain	si-i-sim-ne	
24 My head aches	si ʔxūs-sitl' (C)	
25 My head hurts (pains)	si ti-yi-tsa (C)	See no. 5 above.
26 My nose " (")	cic ti-yi-tsa (C)	
27 Crazy	tcūs-to' nic	
28 My father is sick	ct'ha (or cict'ha) tsi-i-tě (A)	
29 My child is sick	cūsǎ' tsi-i-tě (A)	
30 I have a boy sick	tisné yasli cüm tsi-i-tě (A)	
31 I have a son sick	ci-e cüm-tsi-i-tě	or My son is sick (A)
32 I have a daughter sick,	ci'e cüm-tsi-i-tě	or My daughter is sick (A)
33 Have you a boy sick?	tisné yasli há nün-tsi-i-tě (A)	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 A sick man	ti-sné tsi-i-té	
35 A sick woman	⁺ tsá-gě tsi-i-té	
36 A lame man	ti-sné tsün-é-wá, ^o ti-sné ⁺ tsün-é ⁺ ti-i'-tsat	
37 A lame woman	⁺ tsá-gě tsün-é-wá, ^o ⁺ tsá-gě tsün-é ⁺ ti-i'-tsat	
38 A lame boy	kěgl-é tsün-é-wá, ^o kěgl-é tsün-é ⁺ ti-i'-tsat	
39 A lame girl	těgl-é tsün-é-wá, ^o těgl-é tsün-é ⁺ ti-i'-tsat	
40 A blind man	ti-sné ⁺ tu na-xě ⁺ qu-u ⁺ -ni ⁺	
41 A blind woman	⁺ tsá-gě ⁺ — — — — —	} — repeat as above, } tu na-xě quuni in } each case.
42 A blind boy	kěgl-é — — — — —	
43 A blind girl	těgl-é — — — — —	
44 A deaf man	ti-sné tu tci-ti'-sá	
45 A deaf woman	⁺ tsá-gě ⁺ — — — — —	
46 A deaf boy	kěgl-é — — — — —	
47 A deaf girl	těgl-é — — — — —	
48 Breath	míc-mén năt-qút-tcic	
49 Sweat	tcút-hěs-lě	
50 Blood	tügl	(See p. 80: 92)
51 Urine	glák	
52 Dung	swá	
53 Medicine	tcün-ma'	"medicine" = drug
54 A medicine man	ti-nün ti-sné	"medicine" here = mysterious
55 A medicine woman	⁺ ti-nün ⁺ ⁺ tsá-gě	
56 Medicine dance	⁺ ti-nün ⁺ t'ha-xa-sagl'	
57 Medicine song	⁺ ti-nün ⁺ ti-yün	
58 Medicine lodge	⁺ mün-ně ⁺ ⁺ ti-yün	"lodge-in sing"
59 Sweat-house	tagl-tcic ⁺	
60 A crutch A crutch	tcün'-tsün na'-xa	
61 A dream	te-yat-lüg	
62 Stick ^{worn by a one-legged man}	tcün'-tsün-ně	Attached below knee to leg stumps as a broken arm, etc.
63 Sling for arm	kwa-ně-wai	
64 One-eyed (person)	tga-ca' na-xě'	

SCHEDULE 23.—AMUSEMENTS.

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(Carefully read § 23, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Doll	tcuŋl-tün-nēgl'	
2 Gourd-rattle		
3 Stilts	tcūntŋl - nā ^r xa	tcūn (word) tŋl (by means of) nā ^r xa, (he walks)
4 Swing	nat' tūt. sūt'	
5 Song	tī-yūn	
6 Dance (accompanying singing)	* tūn-nē' cū-nēgl' tsūn-ni'-tāc	
6 ^b Mask Dance (with fiddle, etc.)	tā-kē nā' tē-tā-kāc' tsūn-ni'-tāc	
6 ^c He dances,	ni'-tāc-tē	They dance, tsūn-ni'-tāc.
7 Mask	quā-ni' mē-sā'	
8 Woodpecker dance	tī-cūntŋl' tsūn-ni'-tāc	
Ball	sū-wūgl'	

SCHEDULE 24.—NEW WORDS.
(Carefully read § 24, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 Live stock.....		
2 Horse.....	<i>tgi-i-teu</i>	<i>tgi (dog); i (connects vowel) teu (big)</i>
3 Colt.....	<i>tgi-i-teu mîs-gě'</i>	<i>"big dog's child"</i>
4 Mule.....		
5 Bull.....	<i>sûkw-gp'li</i>	
6 Ox.....		
7 Cow, <i>domestic cattle,</i>	<i>mîs-o'-teu</i>	
8 Calf.....	<i>mîs-o'-teu mîs-gě'</i>	
9 Sheep.....	<i>cîp (=sheep)</i>	<i>Loan word, from English</i>
10 Hog.....	<i>mîc glqat- glsîn</i>	<i>"roots with its nose"</i>
11 Cat.....	<i>kî'ti</i>	<i>From English "kitty."</i>
12 Kitten.....		
13 Cock.....		
14 Hen.....		
15 Goat <i>Goat</i> <i>tă-wa' qu-u' ni</i> (<i>Has a beard</i>), <i>or</i> <i>mašne sêl-xě</i> (<i>foreign deer</i>)		
16 Saddle.....		
17 Bridle.....		
18 Girth.....		
19 Lariat.....		
20 Whip.....		
21 Hopples.....		
22 Spur.....		
23 Crupper.....		
24 Axe.....	<i>tcî-tîl-lagl</i>	
25 Auger.....		
26 Iron arrow-head.....		
27 Awls of metal.....		
28 Beads.....		
29 Broom.....		
30 Cloth.....		
31 Comb.....		
32 Clock.....		
33 Knife, pocket.....	<i>nî-we-tîl-e</i>	
<i>Knife, butcher.....</i>	<i>tgñêl-'ă, or tgñêl-'ă nîl-mî, "big knife"</i>	

Soldier's gun (with a bayonet), tswit-ne' tük-küc'-i (N.)

Musket (?), "a kind of gun called ya'gë", nün-ne' yäst-nügl' (N.)

White shirt, glki-ni' yets-xe'-ä

Black shirt, glcün-ni' yets-xe'-ä

Red shirt, gltsü-ki' yets-xe'-ä

India rubber, na-xat'-tsüis

Drawers, ltsüis-mëgl nat-tcä'

Blue shirt, ltsü-wi' yets-xe'-ä

Flannel or elastic shirt,

na-xat'-tsü-si' yets-xe'-ä

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Fork		
35 Gimlet		
36 Hoe		
37 Hammer		
38 Brass kettle		
39 Iron kettle		
40 Tin plate		
41 Plow		
42 Reaper		
43 Scissors		
44 Table		
45 Watch		
46 Pistol		
47 Gun	tūk-kūc'	"bow"
48 Rifle	kwai-ya' tū-tūt'-k'gā (N.)	
49 Ramrod	tūk-kūc' gli-nal'-yēc (N.)	
50 Cannon	tūk-kūc' tū	"large bow"
51 Bullet	na-kūs'-sē	<u>Fine shot, duck shot, etc.</u> , t'ac k'u-tēs'
52 Cap, percussion	tūk-kūc' quūn-nē'	<u>Cartridge</u> (with drawing) sēgl'ta-tas'-nā-sē
53 Powder	glūt	
54 Saber	tcūt'ta mi-nē-sē'	
55 Brass	glts'āl'-yik	
56 Gold	glts'ū-wil'-mīnī	
57 Iron	nal'-mē'	
58 Lead	na-kūs'-sē	"bullet"
59 Silver	glkī-nī-mī-nī	
60 Money (former name)	sē-sīs' sūt-tē'	ts'āt (245, 6)
61 Cap or hat	sē' sīs' t'at' mīc	"White man's cap" or "hat"
62 Necktie or neckerchief	si-nas'-kūs' quūn-gl'-yūs-nī'	(Handkerchief neck-at-tied)
63 Coat	sē-sīs' tci-thēs'tē'	
64 Vest	qō-wēs' xēs'tl'-kūs'	
65 Shirt	yētō' xē' 'ā	
66 Pants	sē-sīs' t'hsīs'	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Shoes	1) <u>sě-sis</u> <u>quě</u> [<u>white men</u>] 2) <u>sabots</u> , <u>tcün-qě</u> (W.) 3) <u>skin shoes</u> , <u>sük-k'ge</u> (W.)	
68 Boots		
69 Slippers		
70 Stockings	<u>ge-mé</u> <u>nat-tca</u> ; <u>qě-měgl'</u> <u>nat-tcä'</u> (W.) See <u>Drawers</u> .	
71 Bonnet		
72 Ribbons		
73 Shawl	<u>kwüt-nät</u> <u>tsüs-sě'</u>	
74 Handkerchief	<u>si-nas-küs</u> (si+nasküs?)	
75 Dress (gown)	<u>nagl-tcä</u>	
76 Bread	<u>sa-pu-li'</u> (p. 212) <u>sgltě'</u> <u>ni sa-pü-lě</u>	
77 Flour	<u>igl-těs</u> [<u>g</u> as <u>ch</u> , in <u>Jch.</u>]	
78 Match, friction	<u>k'gěch</u> , or <u>quimtg-ül-si</u>	
79 Candle	<u>k'gě'</u> <u>quim-ně'</u>	
80 Sugar		<u>Syrup</u> , <u>tcün-ü-wä</u>
81 Soap	<u>stig-nal-ti</u>	
82 Tobacco	<u>sěgl-yu</u>	
83 Whisky	<u>tcüs-to-ni-ctu-we</u>	[<u>tcüs-to-nic</u> , <u>crazy</u> ; and <u>tu-wě</u> said to mean <u>water</u> (sic)]
84 Wine		
85 Finger-ring	<u>quü-lä</u> <u>ta-xül-täs</u>	
86 Mirror	<u>tsü-näs-tü</u> <u>xüt-si'</u> See <u>Window</u> .	
87 Fan	<u>quü-ne-měgl'</u> <u>tcüt-qüt'</u> <u>Jfan</u> , <u>cne-měgl'</u> <u>tcüc-qüt'</u>	
88 Picture	<u>té-tsin-nü</u> <u>xasl-tgu</u> <u>To write</u> , <u>nü-xasl-tgu</u>	
89 House	<u>sě-sis</u> <u>mün-ně'</u> "white man's house"	
90 Roof	<u>mün</u> <u>kwě-an</u> "above the house"	
91 Window	<u>tsü-näs-xüt-si'</u> <u>ta-xüt-ä'</u> See <u>Mirror</u> , & <u>to see</u> (p.	
92 Door	<u>mät-küc</u> , <u>mät-kwüc</u>	
93 Gate	<u>mät-kwüc</u> <u>tcü'</u> "big door"	
94 School-house	<u>skül</u> <u>mün-ně'</u>	
95 Church	<u>tük-ke'</u> <u>nat-ä'</u> <u>mün-ně'</u> "In sky speak house"	
96 Barn	<u>tqi-i-tcü'</u> <u>mün-ně'</u> "horse house"	
97 Pencil	<u>näs-tgu'</u> <u>tcün-ně'</u> (<u>näs-k'gu'</u> <u>tcün-ně'</u>)	
98 Pen	<u>müg-nal-tgu'</u> (<u>müg-nal-k'gu'</u>)	
99 Ink	<u>gnal-tgu'</u> (<u>gnal-k'gu'</u>)	

Inkstand, müg-nal-k'gu' pül-lě'

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
100 Paper	nas'ūlg-t'gu-ni (nas'ūlg-k'gu-ni)	
101 Book	ni-itc' ha-li nas-t'gu' (or nas-glu')	
102 Newspaper	na-t'it- k'gu-ni	
103 Road	wā-gūn tūn-nē	Path (for pedestrians only) tūn-nē tūn-nē'
104 Wagon	wā-gūn	From the English
105 Bridge	tcēl-tēgl	"floor"
106 Well	tē-tcā-xat-ci'	
107 Railroad	nal-mé tūn-nē'	"iron road"
108 Railroad car	nūn-nē' wai-wūn'-nās-sē'	
109 Railroad engine	mē-tē' tū-xūl'yē	
110 Steamboat	quūn qūn'nūs	"fire canoe"
111 Telegraph	nal-mé-mé' nat-ā'	"iron at which one talks"
112 Interpreter	quū-tā-ni ūgl-sigl	"works by means of his mouth"
113 Blacksmith	nal'mé ūgl-sigl	"works in iron"
114 Trader	tūgl-kurt-ti	
115 Christian, a professor of religion		
116 Law		
117 Lawyer		
118 Law maker		
119 Bed	me-tā'-stai	me, in(?); tā, on; st ^h recline.
120 doctor	tcūm-mai' ūgl-sigl'	"works in medicine."
121 shingles	tcūm-tgūs	Made of "tcūntcū" wood.
122 Board	tgūs	
123 Stove	mē-tē-tūl'yē	(mē-tē fire)
124 stove-pipe	mē-tē-tūl'yē tcūm-nē'	
125 Sunday	San-ti'	
126 Monday	tga-tūm' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	
127 Tuesday	na-tūn' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	
128 Wednesday	ta-tūn' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	
129 Thursday	tūn-tcū-tūn' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	
130 Friday	suwa-la-tūn' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	
131 Saturday	(?) kwūsh-ha-ne-tūn' quūt nās-tū' xūl-nic-tūn'	

SCHEDULE 25.—NUMBER AND GENDER OF NOUNS—DEMONSTRATIVE AND
ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.
(Carefully read § 25, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 One man	ti'snē tgan-ca (S.)	tgan-ca' ti'snē' (C)
2 Two men	nāt-nē ti'snē, or	ti'snē nāt-nē
3 Three men	ta' k'qa-nē ti'snē (C)	
4 Few men	tu'i-nē ti'snē	
5 Many men	glā-ni ti'snē, or	ti'snē glā'
6 All the men	tū-que-ti ti'snē	
7 Some men	ti'snē ltā'; or ti'snē tā-nā a'tgīt	
8 No man	tu' tē ti'snē; or tū-tē ti'snē; or	tu'snē tu'tē
9 Another man	tga'ē ti'snē	
10 One woman	tsa'qē tgan-ca, or	tgan-ca' tsa'qē
11 Two women	tsa'qē nāt-nē, or	nāt-nē tsa'qē
12 Three women	tsa'qē ta' k'qa-nē, or	ta' k'qa-nē tsa'qē
13 Few women	tu'i-nē tsa'qē	
14 Many women	*tsa'qē glā', or	tswa'qē glā'
15 All the women	tū-que' tsa'qē; tū-que' tswa'qē; tū-que-ti tsa'qē; tū-que-ti tswa'qē	
16 Some women	tsa'qē ltā'	tswa'qē ltā'
17 No women	tu' tē tsa'qē (or tswa'qē); tsa'qē tu'tē or tu' tsa'qē qu-ni	
18 Another woman	tsa'qē tga'ē-tu (W.)	
19 One boy	tsq'iqe tgan-ca; tgan-ca' tsq'iqe; k'ēgl'ē tgan-ca; or tgan-ca' k'ēgl'ē	
20 Two boys	tsq'iqe nāt-nē; nāt-nē tsq'iqe; k'ēgl'ē nāt-nē; or nāt-nē k'ēgl'ē	
21 Three boys	tsq'iqe tā k'qanē; tā k'qanē tsq'iqe; k'ēgl'ē tā k'qanē; or tā k'qanē k'ēgl'ē	
22 Few boys	tu'i-nē k'ēgl'ē; or tu'i-nē tsq'iqe	
23 Many boys	glā-ni tsq'iqe; tsq'iqe glā'; glā-ni k'ēgl'ē; or k'ēgl'ē glā'	
24 All the boys	tū-que-ti tsq'iqe; tsq'iqe tū-que-ti; tū-que-ti k'ēgl'ē; or k'ēgl'ē tū-que-ti	
25 Some boys	tsq'iqe ltā'; or k'ēgl'ē ltā'	
26 No boy	tsq'iqe tu'tē; tu'tē tsq'iqe; k'ēgl'ē tu'tē; tu'tē k'ēgl'ē; etc.	
27 Another boy	tsq'iqe tga'ē-tu (W.) or k'ēgl'ē tga'ē-tu	
28 One dog	tūm-nē li-tc'ē tga'-ca, or tgi tga'-ca	
29 Two dogs	tūm-nē li-tc'ē na'-qe, or tgi na'-qe	
30 Three dogs	tūm-nē li-tc'ē ta'-k'qē, or tgi ta'-k'qē	
31 Few dogs	tgi tu'i-nē; tūm-nē li-tc'ē tu'i-nē, or tu'i-nē tūm-nē li-tc'ē	
32 Many dogs	glā-ni tūm-nē li-tc'ē; glā-ni tgi; tūm-nē li-tc'ē glā'; or tgi glā'	
33 All the dogs	tū-que' tūm-nē li-tc'ē, or tū-que' tgi	

3,b, Four men, t^hen'-tci-n^he ti'-sn^he(S.) t^hen'-te'i-ni-n^he ti'-sn^he(C.)

3,c, Five men, swa-la'-n^he ti'-sn^he.

3,d, Six men, kw^hust-ha-ne' ti'-sn^he. See Human Series of Numerals on p.97.

Tu'-i ti'-sn^he would mean "Nobody's man."

26,b No boy(continued), tu' tsq^he-ge qu^h-ni, or tu' k' ^heci'-^he qu^h-ni.

41, b, Many arrows (continued), $\text{çla-ni}' k' \text{qa}'\text{-qûs}$,

or, $\text{çla-ni}' \text{tûn-ne}'^k \text{wa-qû}'\text{-ts'e}$.

One horse, $\text{tça}'\text{-ca} \text{tçi}'\text{-itcû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{tça}'\text{-ca}$.

Two horses, $\text{na}'\text{-qe} \text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{na}'\text{-qe}$.

Three horses, $\text{ta}'\text{-k}' \text{qê} \text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{ta}'\text{-k}' \text{qê}$.

Four horses, $\text{tên}'\text{-tci} \text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{tên}'\text{-tci}$.

Five horses, $\text{swa-la}' \text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{swa-la}'$.

Six horses, $\text{kwûst-ha}'\text{-ne} \text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû}$, or $\text{tçi}'\text{-i-}t\text{cû} \text{kwûst-ha}'\text{-ne}$.

One house, $\text{tça}'\text{-ca} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{tça}'\text{-ca}$.

Two houses, $\text{na}'\text{-qe} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{na}'\text{-qe}$.

Three houses, $\text{ta}'\text{-k}' \text{qê} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{ta}'\text{-k}' \text{qê}$.

Four houses, $\text{tên}'\text{-tci} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{tên}'\text{-tci}$.

Five houses, $\text{swa-la}' \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{swa-la}'$.

Six houses, $\text{kwûst-ha}'\text{-ne} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{kwûst-ha}'\text{-ne}$.

Seven houses, $\text{stcê}'\text{-tê} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{stcê}'\text{-tê}$.

Eight houses, $\text{na-qan}'\text{-tu} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{na-qan}'\text{-tu}$.

Nine houses, $\text{tçan-tu}' \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{tçan-tu}'$.

Ten houses, $\text{qwe}'\text{-e-se} \text{mûn}'$, or $\text{mûn}' \text{qwe}'\text{-e-se}$.

One tree, $\text{tcûn}' \text{tça}'\text{-ca}$.

Two trees, $\text{tcûn}' \text{na}'\text{-qe}$.

some ~~of the~~ arrows are there in a heap, $k' \text{qa}'\text{qûs} \text{ltâ} \text{tçê}'\text{-cû} \text{tâ}'\text{-sâ}$,

or, $\text{tûnne}'^k \text{wa-qû}'\text{-ts'e} \text{ltâ} \text{tçê}'\text{-cû} \text{tâ}'\text{-sâ}$.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Some dogs	tinné'li-tcé' lta', or	tgi lta'
35 No dog	tinné'li-tcé' tu'té, or	tgi tu'té
36 Another dog	tinné'litcé' tga-tu; tgi tga-tu; tga-tu	tinné'litcé'; or tga-tu tgi'
37 One arrow	k'ga-qis tga-ca, or tinné' wa-qit' ts'e	tga-ca.
38 Two arrows	" " na'ge, or " "	na'ge
39 Three arrows	" " ta-k'gē, or " "	ta-k'gē
40 Few arrows	" " tu'i, or " "	tu'i
41 Many arrows	" " glā, or " "	glā'; etc. [197, b]
42 All the arrows	" " tū-qwe', or " "	tū-qwe'
43 Some arrows	" " lta	lta
44 No arrow	" "	tu'té
45 Another arrow	" "	tga-tu
46 One hat	ta-mic tga-ca	
47 Two hats	" na'ge	
48 Three hats	" ta-k'gē	
49 Few hats	" tu'i	
50 Many hats	" glā' gla-ni' ta-mic	
51 All the hats	" tū-qwe'	
52 Some hats	lta ta-mic	
53 No hat	ta-mic tu'té	
54 Another hat	" tga-tu	
55 One leaf	ta tga-ca	
56 Two leaves	ta na'ge	
57 Three leaves	ta ta-k'gē, or	ta-k'gē ta'
58 Few leaves	ta tu'i	
59 Many leaves	ta glā'	
60 All the leaves	ta tū-qwe'	
61 One stone	sē tga-ca, or tis-su sē tga-ca	
62 Two stones	sē na'ge, or tis-su sē na'ge	
63 Three stones	sē ta-k'gē, or tis-su sē ta-k'gē	
64 Few stones	sē tu'i, or tis-su sē tu'i	
65 Many stones	sē glā, or tis-su sē glā'	
66 All the stones	tū-qwe' sē, or tū-qwe' tis-su sē'	

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Male dog	ti-sün' tgi	
68 Female dog	qgün-tse' tgi	
69 Male horse	ti-sün' tgi-i-tcü	
70 Female horse	qgün-tse' tgi-i-tcü	
71 Male cat	ti-sün' ki-ti	"male animal kitty"
72 Female cat	qgün-tse' ki-ti	"female animal kitty"
73 Male deer	mi-tca' tsül-né' tci-na' ka-li	
74 Female deer	tc'a-at' mi-tca' tsül-né' wát' } buck's wife	
75 Male eagle (golden)	t'agl-ki-tcü	Male bald eagle, ti-sün' cu-té-tcü
76 Female eagle (")	xüt-t'igl-tcü	Female " " qgün-tse' cu-té-tcü
77 This man	} Expanded on the inserted sheets of type-writer paper, as the attitude of the object must always be mentioned.	
78 That man		
79 These two men		
80 Those two men		
81 These men	} not gained. For hypothetical forms, see inserted sheets.	
82 Those men		
83 This woman		
84 That woman	} See inserted sheets.	
85 These two women		
86 Those two women	Differs from No. 79 only in use of tsage (woman) instead of tsné.	
87 These women	" " 80 " " " " " " " " " "	
88 Those women	" " 81 " " " " " " " " " "	
89 This boy	" " 82 " " " " " " " " " "	
90 That boy	See inserted sheets.	
91 These two boys	Differs from No. 78 only in use of tsage or K'égkè, instead of tsün.	
92 Those two boys	" " 79 " " " " " " " " " "	
93 These boys	" " 80 " " " " " " " " " "	
94 Those boys	" " 81 " " " " " " " " " "	
95 This dog	" " 82 " " " " " " " " " "	
96 That dog	} See inserted sheets	
97 These two dogs		
98 Those two dogs		
99 These dogs	Not gained. See 81 (above)	

The Tutu and cognate tribes cannot say "this man," "that man," etc. They are obliged to use phrases in which the attitudes of the objects ~~is~~^{are} expressed by means of classifiers (See Classifiers, p.).

When a noun is the subject of a verb of attitude, it precedes the verb. But the classifier, which is always a derivative of some verb of attitude, always precedes its noun.

THIS MAN (p. 198, No. 77) may be expressed in many ways, as follow:

This man is standing, ti-sně tci-te-stūcl. This standing man, tci-te-stūl-lě ti-sně. This man stands on (a raised object), tci-tā-te-stūcl. This man who stands on (a raised obj.), tci-tā-te-stūl-lě tci-sně. This man sits (on the ground or floor), tci-st'ā. This sitting man, tci-st'ā-ně tci-sně. This man sits on a raised obj. tci-tā-st'ā. This man who sits on a raised obj., tci-tā-st'ā-ně tci-sně. This man reclines (on the ground or floor), tci-st'hi. This recl. man, tci-st'hi-ně tci-sně. This man reclines on a raised obj. as a bedstead, tci-tā-st'hi. This man who reclines on a raised obj., tci-tā-st'hi-ně tci-sně. This man sleeps (on the ground, etc.), tci-sně tci-tūl-lācl, or tci-tin' tūl-lācl. This sleeping man, tci-tūl-lāl-lě tci-sně, or tci-tin' tūl-lāl-lě tci-sně. This man ^{who} sleeps (on a bedstead, etc.), tci-tin' tūl-lāl-lě tci-sně. This man sleeps (on a bedstead, etc.), tci-tin' tūl-lāl-lě tci-sně. This man walks (back and forth in a limited area), tci-na-xa. This man who walks, etc., tci-na-xa-ně tci-sně. This man moves or walks (on a journey), or This man has come walking, tci-kācl. This man who has

come walking, or, this man who walks (on a journey), tci-kāl-lě ti-
sně. This man runs, tsně' tci-xūl-tāgl. This running man, tci-xūl-
tāl-lě t'isně. This other man, tsně' tca-tu tci.

THAT MAN (p.198, No.78) is expressed in more ways. In the follow-
ing sentences and clauses r^xi means that one in sight, and yu, that
one unseen but perhaps known through one of the other senses. Some
of the Tutu disagree with this, but the most of the writer's inform-
ants have given the above meanings.

That man stands (on ground, etc.), tsně' r^xi-te-stūgl (seen). Do., un-
seen, tsně' yu-te-stūgl. That standing man (seen), r^xi-te-stūl-lě ti-
sně. Do., unseen, yu-te-stūl-lě t'isně. That man stands on (a raised
obj.), ^{t'isně'} r^xi-tā-te-stūgl'. Do., unseen, tsně' yu-tā-te-stūgl'. That man
who stands on (a raised obj., seen), r^xi-tā-te-stūl-lě t'isně. Do.,
unseen, yu-tā-te-stūl-lě t'isně. That man sits (on ground, etc.), ti-
sně' r^xi-st'ā (seen); do., unseen, tsně' yu-st'ā. That seen sitting man,
r^xi-st'ā-ně t'isně; do., unseen, yu-st'ā-ně t'isně. That seen man sits
on (raised obj.), tsně' r^xi-tā-st'ā; do., unseen, tsně' yu-tā-st'ā.

That seen sitting man (on raised obj.), r^xi-tā-st'ā-ně t'isně. That
unseen sitting man (on raised obj.), yu-tā-st'ā-ně t'isně.

That man reclines (on ground or floor), tsně' r^xi-st'hi (seen). That un-
seen man reclines, etc., tsně' yu-st'hi. That seen man reclines on (a
raised obj.), tsně' r^xi-tā-st'hi. That unseen man reclines, etc., tsně'
yu-tā-st'hi. That reclining man (seen), r^xi-st'hi-ně t'isně. Do., unseen,
yu-st'hi-ně t'isně. That recl. man (on raised obj.; seen), r^xi-tā-st'hi-ně

tisnĕ, That recl.man on a raised obj. (unseen), yu-tăst'hi-nĕ tisnĕ.
That man journeys, tisnĕ r^xi-kăçl (seen). Do., unseen, tisnĕ yu-kăçl.
That journeying man (seen), r^xi-kăl-lĕ tisnĕ. Do., unseen, yu-kăl-lĕ ti-
 snĕ. That moving man (seen), ~~tisne r i-na-xa. Do., unseen, tisne yu-~~
That seen man moves, tisnĕ r^xi-na^l-^rxa. Do. (unseen man), tisnĕ' yu-nă-
^rxa. That moving man (seen), r^xi-na^l-^rxa-nĕ tisnĕ. Do., unseen, yu-nă-
^rxa-nĕ tisnĕ. That seen man snores, tisnĕ r^xin tçá tcaçl-wă-că (r^xin
there; tçá, one; said of one unknown to me). That seen man sleeps (on
ground, etc.), tisnĕ r^xin tûl-lăçl. That unseen man sleeps, etc., ti-
 snĕ yun tûl-lăçl. That seen sleeping man, r^xin tûl-lăl-lĕ tisnĕ.
That unseen do., yun tûl-lăl-lĕ tisnĕ. That seen man sleeps on (a
raised obj.), tisnĕ r^xin tă-tûl-lăçl. That unseen man sleeps on (a
raised obj.), tisnĕ yun tă-tûl-lăçl. That seen man sleeping (on ^{raised} ground
^{obj.)}, r^xin tă-tûl-lăl-lĕ tisnĕ. That unseen man sleeping (on a raised obj.),
 yun tă-tûl-lăl-lĕ tisnĕ. W. also gave tisnĕ r^xin tçá na-açl, a man
standing there, out of sight (and abusing you).

THESE TWO MEN (p. 198, No. 79).

These two men stand (on ground), tisnĕ' ti-ya^l-te-stûçl, or tisnĕ tci-
 ya^l-te-stûçl. These two men who stand, etc., tiyatestûl-lĕ tisnĕ, or
 tci-yatestûl-lĕ tisnĕ. These two men stand on (a raised obj.), ~~tisnĕ~~
 not gained.
These two men sit (on ground), tisnĕ tci-tĕçl^l-tsi. These two men who
sit, etc., tci-tĕçl^l-tsi-nĕ tisnĕ. These two men sit on (a raised obj.),
 tisnĕ tci-tă^l-tĕçl^l-tsi. These two men who sit, etc., tci-tă^l-tĕçl^l-tsi-nĕ

tisně. These two men lying (on ground), tisně' tci-st'hēs. These two men who lie (on ground), tci-st'hēs-ī tisně. These two men lie on (a raised obj.), tisně' tci-tā-st'hēs. These two men who lie, etc., tci-tā-st'hēs-ī tisně. These two men move, tisně' tci-na-tēčl. These two men who move, tci-na-tēl-lē tisně. These two men journey, tisně' tci-xūt-tēčl. These two journeying men, tci-xūt-tēl-lē tisně.

THOSE TWO MEN (p.198, No.80).

Those two (seen) men stand (on ground, etc.), tisně' rxi-ya-te-stūčl'.
Those two (unseen) men stand (on ground), tisně' yu-ya-te-stūčl'.
those two men who stand, etc. (seen), rxi-ya-te-stūčl-lē tisně.
Those two unseen men who stand, etc., yu-ya-te-stūčl-lē tisně.

(Those two men standing on a raised obj., not gained)

Those two (seen) men sitting (on ground, etc.), tisně' rxi-tēčl-tsi.
Those two men who sit, etc., rxi-tēčl-tsi-ně tisně. Those two unseen men sit (on ground), tisně' yu-tēčl-tsi. Those two unseen men who sit, etc., yutēčltsině tisně. Those two seen men sit on (a raised obj.), tisně' rxi-tā-tēčl-tsi. Those two men who sit, etc., rxi-tā-tēčltsi-ně tisně. Those two unseen men sit on (a raised obj.), tisně' yu-tā-tēčltsi'. Those two men who sit, etc., yutātēčltsi-ně tisně.
Those two seen men recline (on ground), tisně' rxi-st'hēs. Those two seen men who recline, etc., rxi-st'hēs-ī tisně. Those two unseen men recline (on ground), tisně' yu-st'hēs. Those two unseen reclining men, yu-st'hēs-ī tisně. Those two seen men recline on a raised obj., tisně' rxi-tā-st'hēs. Those two seen men reclining, etc., rxi-tā-st'hēs-

í tísne. Those two unseen men lie on a raised obj., tísne yu-tá-
 st'hés. Those two unseen men lying on a raised obj., yu-tá-st'hés-í
 tísne. Those two seen men moving ~~tísne~~ tísne r'xi-na-técl. Those two seen
moving men, r'xi-na-tél-lě tísne. Those two unseen men move, tísne yu-
 nátécl. Those two unseen moving men, yunátéllě tísne. Those two seen
men journey, tísne r'xi-xút-técl. Those two seen journeying men, r'xi-
 xút-tél-lě tísne. Those two unseen men journey, tísne yu-xút-técl.
Those two unseen journeying men, yu-xúttéllě tísne.

-----o-----
These two men run, tísne tci-qús-xun-nácl. These two running men,
 tci-qús-xún-nál-lě tísne. (See No. 79)

Those two seen men run, tísne r'xi-qús-xún-nácl. Those two seen
running men, r'xi-qús-xún-nállě tísne. Those two unseen men run, ti-
 sně yu-qús-xún-nácl. Those two unseen running men, yu-qús-xún-nál-
 lě tísne. (See No. 80)

-----o-----
 THESE MEN (p. 198, No. 81) admits of as many variations as These two
men, but the Tutu forms were not gained. As the Mikono tunne has
 plurals of the verbs "to sit," "to move," and "to journey," it is
 very probable that plurals of all the verbs of attitude, etc., are
 in use among the Tutu tunne. If so, These men sit would be tísne tci-
 sqa, or some like form, and These sitting men, tci-sqa-ně tísne.
These men move would be tísne tci-na-t'çit(?), and These moving men,

tcī-na-t'cī-i tīsne(?). These men journey would be tīsne' xūt-
t'cīl(?), and These journeying men, tci-xūt-t'cīl-lē tīsne(?)

THOSE MEN(p.198, No.82) Not gained in the Tutu. May be such forms
as the following, judging from the Mikono tunne verbs: Those seen
men sit, tīsne' rxi-sqa, and Those seen sitting men, rxi-sqa-nē tīsne'.
those unseen men sit, tīsne' yu-sqa; and Those unseen sitting men, yu-
sqa-nē tīsne'. Those seen men move, tīsne' rxi-na-t'cīt(?); and Those
seen moving men, rxi-na-t'cīt-ī tīsne(?). Those unseen men move, tī-
snē yu-na-t'cīt(?); and Those unseen moving men, yu-na-t'cīt-ī tī-
snē(?). Those seen men journey, tīsne' rxi-xūt-t'cīl(?); and Those
seen journeying men, rxi-xūt-t'cīl-lē tīsne(?). Those unseen men
journey, tīsne' yu-xūt-t'cīl(?); and Those unseen journeying men,
yu-xūt-t'cīl-lē tīsne(?).

THIS WOMAN(No.83) differs from THIS MAN only in the substitution
of tsa-ge, woman, for tīsne, man: thus, This woman stands, tsaqe tci-te-
stūcl. This standing woman, tci-te-stūl-lē tsaqe. This woman stands
on a raised obj., tsaqe tci-tā-te-stūcl. This woman who stands, etc.,
tci-tā-te-stūl-lē tsaqe. Etc., etc.

THAT WOMAN(No.84) differs from THAT MAN only in the use of tsaqe
instead of tīsne: thus-- That seen standing woman, rxi-te-stūl-lē
tsaqa. That seen woman stands, tsaqa rxi-te-stūcl. That unseen wom-
an stands, tsaqa yu-te-stūcl. That unseen standing woman, yu-te-stūl-
lē tsaqa. Etc., etc.

THESE TWO WOMEN differs from THESE TWO MEN only in the use of tsa-

qe for tisne: thus --- These two women stand, tsáqe tci-ya'-te-stúcl',
 or tsáqe ti-ya'-te-stúcl'. These two standing women, tci-ya'-te-stúcl'-
lě tsáqe, or ti-ya'-te-stúcl'-lě tsáqe.

THOSE TWO WOMEN differs from THOSE TWO MEN only in the use of
 tsáqe for tisne: thus --- THOSE two women (seen) stand, tsáqe r^xi-ya'-
testúcl'. Those two (seen) standing women, r^xi-ya'-testúcl'-lě tsáqe.
Those two unseen women stand, tsáqe yu-ya'-testúcl'. Those two unseen
standing women, yu-ya'-testúcl'-lě tsáqe. Etc., etc.

THIS BOY (No. 89) differs from THIS MAN only in the use of tsáqe
 or k'ecl'-é, boy, instead of tisné or tsáqe.

THIS GIRL (No. 90) differs from THIS MAN, etc., in the use of t'ecl'-é
 etc., instead of tisné, tsáqe, etc.

THIS DOG (No. 95). This dog stands, túnné-litc' é tci-testúcl'. This
standing dog, tci-testúcl' lě túnnélitc' é. This moving dog, tci-na'-
né túnnélitc' é. This lying dog, tci-st'hi-ně túnnélitc' é. Etc.

THAT DOG (No. 96). That seen dog stands, túnnélitc' é r^xi-
téstúcl'. That seen standing dog, r^xi-téstúcl'-lě túnnélitc' é. That un-
seen dog stands, túnnélitc' é yu-téstúcl'. That unseen standing dog,
yu-téstúcl'-lě túnnélitc' é. That seen dog moves, túnnélitc' é r^xi-na'-rxa.
That seen moving dog, r^xi-na'-rxa-ně túnnélitc' é. Etc., etc. In each
 case, substitute túnnélitc' é for tisne, tsáqe, etc., in forming the
 other sentences and clauses of "That dog."

THESE TWO DOGS (No. 97). These two seen dogs stand, túnnélitc' é tci-
xx

ya'-testucl'. These two seen standing dogs, tci-ya'-testul'-le tunnelite'[^]tc'e'. Etc., etc.

THOSE TWO DOGS (No. 98). Those two seen dogs stand, tunnelite'[^] r^xi-ya'-testucl'. Those two seen standing dogs, r^xi-ya'-testul'-le tunnelite'[^]tc'e'. Those two unseen dogs stand, tunnelite'[^] yu-ya'-testucl'. Those two unseen standing dogs, yu-ya'-testul'-le tunnelite'[^]tc'e'. Etc., etc.

THIS HORSE (No. 101) This horse stands, tciitecu tci-testucl'. This standing horse, tci-testul'-le tciitecu. This sitting horse, tci-st'a-ne tciitecu. This lying horse, tci-st'hi-ne tciitecu. This moving horse, tci-na'xa-ne tciitecu. This journeying horse, tci-kal'-le tciitecu. Etc., etc.

THAT HORSE (No. 102) That horse (seen) stands, tciitecu r^xi-testucl'. That seen standing horse, r^xi-testul'-le tciitecu. That unseen standing horse, yu-testul'-le tciitecu. That seen sitting horse, tci-st'a-ne tciitecu. That unseen sitting horse, yu-st'a-ne tciitecu. That seen reclining horse, r^xi-st'hi-ne tciitecu. That unseen reclining horse, yu-st'hi-ne tciitecu. Etc., etc.

THESE TWO HORSES (No. 103). These two horses stand, ^{tciitecu} ~~tunnelite'~~ tci-ya'-testucl'. These two standing horses, tci-ya'-testul'-le tciitecu. Etc., etc. See These two men, These two dogs, etc.

THOSE TWO HORSES (No. 104). Those two seen horses stand, ^{tciitecu} tunnelite'[^] r^xi-ya'-testucl'. Those two seen standing horses, r^xi-ya'-testul'-le tciitecu. Those two unseen horses stand, tciitecu yu-ya'-testucl'. Those two unseen standing horses, yu-ya'-testul'-le tciitecu. Etc., etc.

THIS KNIFE (p.199, No.107) They distinguish between a penknife, nu-we-túl-e, and a butcher-knife, tçněl'-á, núl'-mǐ, or tçněl'-á núl'-mǐ.

This butcher-knife lies (on ground), tçněl'-á tci'-sǎ. This butcher-knife, lying (on ground), tci'-sǎ-ně tçněl'-á. This butcher-knife lies (on a table, etc.), tçněl'-á tci'-tǎ'-sǎ. This butcher-knife, lying (on a table, etc.), tci'-tǎsǎ-ně tçněl'-á. This penknife lies (on ground), nu-we-túl-e tci'-sǎ. This penknife which lies, etc., tci'-sǎně nuwe-túle.

THAT (BUTCHER) KNIFE (No.108). That butcher-knife lies (on ground), tçněl'-á r'xǐ'-sǎ (seen). That seen butcher-knife lying (on ground), r'xǐ'-sǎně tçněl'-á. That unseen butcher knife lies (on ground), tçnělá yu'-sǎ. That unseen butcher-knife lying (on ground), yu'-sǎně tçnělá.

That seen butcher-knife lies (on table, etc.), tçnělá r'xǐ'-tǎ'-sǎ. That seen butcher-knife, lying on (a table), r'xǐ'-tǎ'-sǎně tçnělá. That unseen knife lies on (a table), tçnělá yu'-tǎsǎ. That unseen knife, lying on (a table), yu'-tǎsǎně tçnělá.

TWO
THESE KNIVES (No.109). These two knives lie (on ground), tçnělá náqe tci'-sǎ. These two knives lying (on the ground), náqe tci'-sǎně tçnělá.

These two knives lie on (a table), tçnělá náqe tci'-tǎsǎ. These two knives lying on (a table), náqe tci'-tǎsǎně tçnělá.

THOSE TWO KNIVES (No.110). Those two seen knives lie (on ground), tçnělá náqe r'xǐ'-sǎ. Those two seen knives lying (on ground), náqe r'xǐ'-sǎně tçnělá. Those two unseen knives lie (on ground), tçnělá náqe yu'-sǎ. Those two unseen knives lying (on ground), náqe yu'-sǎně

tçnělá. Those two seen knives lie on(a table), tçnělá náqe r^xi-tásá.

Those two seen knives lying on(a table), náqe r^xi-tásáne tçnělá.

Those two unseen knives lie(on a table), tçnělá náqe yu-tásá. Those

two unseen knives lying on(a table), náqe yutásáne tçnělá.

THESE KNIVES(No.111) may be either These knives, in a pile(This collection of knives), or These scattered knives.

(a) THESE(collected) KNIVES.

1. -- lie(on the ground), or These knives lie in a heap(on the ground)

tçnělá tçí-tçût-sçlná. These knives which lie in a heap, etc., tçí-

tçût-sçlná-ně tçnělá. 2. -- lie on(a table, etc), or, These knives lie

in a heap on(the table, etc.), tçí-tçût-tá-sçlná. tçnělá. These knives

that lie, etc., or This pile of knives on(the table, etc.), tçítçût-tá-

sçlná-ně tçnělá. 3. All these knives(are here), t'úqwét'i tçí-sá

tçnělá. ("All here knife). These knives lie in a pile on(the table,

etc.), may also be expressed by Sína tçítçût-tá-sçlná.

(b) THESE(scattered) KNIVES, tçí t'úqwéta tçá-sá-ně núlmí. These

knives are scattered, núlmí(or tçnělá, etc.) tçí t'úqwéta tçá-sá.

THOSE KNIVES(No.112) may be either Those knives in a pile(or, That
collection of knives), or Those scattered knives.

(a) THOSE (collected) KNIVES.

1. -- lie(on the ground), or Those seen knives lie in a pile(on the

ground), tçnělá r^xi-tçût-sçlná. Those seen knives which lie, etc., r^xi-

tçût-sçlná-ně tçnělá. Those unseen knives lie(in a pile(on the ground)

tçnělá yu-tçût-sçlná. Those unseen knives which lie, etc., yutçût-

sçlnă-ně tçnělă. 2. Those seen knives lie in a pile on (the table, etc.), tçnělă rxi-tçût-tă-sçlnă. Those seen knives lying on, etc., rxi-tçût-tă-sçlnă-ně tçnělă. Those unseen knives lie in a pile on (the table, etc.), tçnělă yu-tçût-tă-sçlnă. Those unseen knives that lie in a pile on, etc., yu-tçût-tă-sçlnă-ně tçnělă.

3. All those seen knives, t'ûqwéti rxi-să tçnělă. All those unseen knives, t'ûqwét'i yu-să tçnělă. Those seen knives lie in a pile on (the table, etc.), may also be expressed by Sina rxi-tçût-tă-sçlnă. And, Those unseen knives lie in a pile on (the table, etc.), by Sina yu-tçût-tă-sçlnă.

(b) Those seen scattered knives, tçnělă rxi t'ûqwéta tçă-să-ně tçnělă. Those seen knives lie scattered, tçnělă rxi t'ûqwéta tçă-să. Those unseen knives lie scattered, tçnělă yu-t'ûqwéta tçă-să. Those unseen scattered knives, yu-t'ûqwéta tçă-să-ně tçnělă (or nûlmî).

THIS AX (p.199, No.113).

This ax "stands" upright, tcû-tûl-lăçl tçi-nat-i-ya. This "standing" ax, tçi-nat-i-ya-ně tcû-tûl-lăçl. This ax lies (on the ground), tcû-tûllăçl tçi-st'ă. This ax lying (on the ground), tçi-st'ă-ně tcû-tûl-lăçl. This ax lies on (a table, etc.), tcû-tûllăçl tçi-tă-st'ă. This ax lying on (a table, etc.), tçi-tă-st'ă-ně tcû-tûllăçl.

THAT AX (No.114). That seen ax "stands", tcû-tûllăçl rxi-nat-i-ya. That seen "standing" ax, rxi-nat-i-ya-ně tcû-tûllăçl. That unseen ax "stands", tcû-tûllăçl yu-nat-i-ya. That unseen "standing" ax, yu-nat-i-ya-ně

tcûtûllăql. That seen ax lies (on ground), tcûtûllăql rxi-st'ă. That
seen ax which lies, etc., rxi-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. That unseen ax lies
(on ground), tcûtûllăql yu-st'ă. That unseen ax lying (on ground),
yu-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. That seen ax lies on (wagon, etc.), tcûtûllăql
rxi-tă-st'ă. That seen ax lying on, etc., rxi-tă-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql.
That unseen ax lies on (wagon, etc.), tcûtûllăql yu-tă-st'ă. That un-
seen ax lying on, etc., yu-tă-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql.

THESE AXES (No. 117). These axes lie in a pile, tcûtûllăql tci-tcût-
st'ă. These axes lying in a pile, tci-tcûtst'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. These
axes lie in a pile on (a wagon, etc.), tcûtûllăql tci-tcût-tă-st'ă.
These axes lying in a pile, etc., tci-tcût-tă-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql.
These axes lie scattered (on the ground), tcûtûllăql tci-t'ûqweta
tçă-st'ă. These axes lying scattered, tci-t'ûqweta tçă-st'ă-ně tcût-
tûllăql.

* THOSE AXES (No. 118). Those seen axes lie in a pile (on ground), tcût-
tûllăql rxi-tcût-st'ă. Those seen axes lying in a pile, etc., rxi-
tcût-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. Those unseen axes lie in a pile (on the
ground), tcûtûllăql yu-tcût-st'ă. Those unseen axes lying in a pile
(on the ground), yu-tcût-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. Those seen axes lie in
a pile on (a wagon, etc.), tcûtûllăql rxi-tcût-tă-st'ă. Those seen ax-
es lying in a pile on, etc., rxi-tcût-tă-st'ă-ně tcûtûllăql. Those
unseen axes lie in a pile on (a wagon, etc.), tcûtûllăql yu-tcût-tă-
st'ă. Those unseen axes lying in a pile on, etc., yu-tcût-tă-st'ă-ně
tcûtûllăql. Those seen axes lie scattered, tcûtûllăql rxi-t'ûqweta

tġă-st'ă. Those seen axes lying scattered, r^xi-t'ûqwéta tġă-st'ă-ně
 tcûtûllăċl. Those unseen axes lie scattered, tcûtûllăċl yu-t'ûqwéta
 tġă-st'ă. Those unseen axes lying scattered, yu-t'ûqwéta tġă-st'ă-ně
 tcûtûllăċl.

-----o-----
 The stilt standing (or leaning and nearly upright), on this side,
~~tcuntcl-na~~ r^xan-ně natiya-ně tcuntcl-na-r^xya. The stilt stand-
ing (or leaning) in the middle, tġĕġ-sat-tûn natiya-ně tcuntcl-na-r^xya.
 # The stilt standing or leaning on that side (or beyond), r^xe-ně nati-
 ya-ně tcuntcl-na-r^xya.

-----o-----
 This board lies (on ground), tġûs' tci-st'ă. This board lying (on the
ground), tci-st'ă-ně tġûs'. This board lies on (a raised obj.), tġûs'
 tci-tă-st'ă. This board lying on (a raised obj.), tci-tă-st'ă-ně tġûs'.
 That board (seen) lies (on ground), tġûs' r^xi-st'ă. That seen board ly-
ing (on the ground), r^xi-st'ă-ně tġûs'. That unseen board lies (on the
ground), tġûs' yu-st'ă. That unseen board lying (on the ground), yu-stă-
 ně tġûs'. That seen board lies on (a raised obj.), tġûs' r^xi-tă-st'ă.
That seen board lying on (a raised obj.), r^xi-tă-st'ă-ně tġûs'. That
unseen board lies on (a raised obj.), tġûs' yu-tă-st'ă. That unseen
board lying on (a raised obj.), yu-tă-stă-ně tġûs'.

These boards lie (on ground) in a pile, tġûs' tci-tġût-st'ă. These
boards lying in a pile (on ground), tci-tġût-st'ă-ně tġûs'. These
boards lie scattered, tġûs' tci-t'ûqwéta tġă-st'ă. These scattered
boards, tci-t'ûqwéta tġă-st'ă-ně tġûs'.

Those seen boards lie in a pile, tçûs rxi-tçût-st'ă. Those seen
boards lying in a pile, rxi-tçût-st'ă-ně tçûs! Those unseen boards
lie in a pile, tçûs yu-tçût-st'ă. Those unseen boards lying in a
pile, yu-tçût-st'ă-ně tçûs! Those seen boards lie in a pile on(a
raised obj.), in Tutu, tçûs rxi-tçût-tă-st'ă: in Tcêmê, tçûs rxi-tçat-
tă-st'ha! Those seen boards lying in a pile on(a wagon, etc.), rxi-
tçût-tă-st'ă-ně(or rxi-tçat-tă-st'ha-ně) tçûs! Those unseen boards
lie in a pile on(a wagon, etc.), tçûs' yu-tçût-tă-st'ă(in Tutu), or
tçûs' yu-tçat-tă-st'ha(in Tcêmê). Those unseen boards lying in a
pile on, etc., yu-tçût-tă-st'ă-ně(or yu-tçat-tă-st'ha-ně) tçûs!
Those seen boards lie scattered, tçûs rxi-t'ûqweta tçă-st'ă. Those
seen scattered boards, rxi-t'ûqweta tçă-st'ă-ně tçûs! Those unseen
boards lie scattered, tçûs' yu-t'ûqweta tçă-st'ă. Those unseen scat-
tered boards, yu-t'ûqweta tçă-st'ă-ně tçûs!

-----o-----

STOVE-PIPE. This stove-pipe leans against a stick, mē-te-tûl-yě tcûn-
ně tcûts'ûn ti-nat-i-ya. This stove-pipe which leans, etc., tcûts'ûn
ti-natiya-ně mētētūlyě tcûnně. This stove-pipe stands(alone), mēte-
tūlyě tcûnně tçē-ts'ût-tûn ti-natiya, or mētētūlyě tcûnně tci-tçē-
natiya. This stove-pipe standing alone, tci-tçē-natiya-ně mētētūlyě
tcûnně, or tçē-ts'ût-tûn-ti-natiya-ně mētētūlyě tcûnně. This stove-
pipe lies, mētētūlyě tcûnně tci-lta-xût-tqa! This lying stove-pipe
tci-lta-xût-tqa-ně mētētūlyě tcûnně.

That seen stove-pipe leans against a stick, mētētūlyě tcûnně tcû-

ts'ûn r^xi-natíya. That seen stove-pipe leaning against a stick, tcúts'ûn r^xi-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. That unseen stove-pipe leans against a stick, mêtetúlyě tcúnně tcúts'ûn yu-natíya. That unseen stove-pipe leaning, etc., tcúts'ûn yu-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. That seen stove-pipe stands (alone), mêtetúlyě tcúnně tçé-tsúttûn r^xi-natíya, or mêtetúlyě tcúnně r^xi-tçé-natíya. That seen standing stove-pipe, tçé-tsúttûn r^xi-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně, or r^xi-tçé-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. That unseen stove-pipe stands, mêtetúlyě tcúnně tçé-tsúttûn yu-natíya, or mêtetúlyě tcúnně yu-tçé-natíya. That unseen standing stove-pipe, tçé-tsúttûn yu-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně, or yu-tçé-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. That seen stove-pipe lies, mêtetúlyě tcúnně r^xi-lta^xúttqa. That seen lying stove-pipe, r^xi-lta^xúttqa-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. That unseen stove-pipe lies, mêtetúlyě tcúnně yu-lta^xúttqa. That unseen lying stove-pipe, yu-lta^xúttqa-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně.

These stove-pipes (all) stand together, mêtetúlyě tcúnně t'ûqwé t_xi-tçé-natíya (or t_{xx}ci-tçé-natíya). These stove-pipes (all) lie (on the floor, etc.), mêtetúlyě tcúnně t'ûqwéti t_{xx}ci-st'á. These stove-pipes standing together, t'ûqwé t_{xx}ci-tçé-natíya-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. These stove-pipes lying, t'ûqwéti t_{xx}ci-st'á-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. These stove-pipes lie on (a raised obj.), mêtetúlyě tcúnně t'ûqwéti t_{xx}ci-tá-st'á. These stove-pipes lying on (a raised obj.), t'ûqwéti t_{xx}ci-tá-st'á-ně mêtetúlyě tcúnně. These stove-pipes lie scattered,

mêtetûlyě tcûnně t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ. These scattered stove-pipes,
t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně.

Those stove-pipes(all) stand together(in sight), mêtetûlyě tcûnně
t'ûqwé rxi-tçé-natiya. Those seen standing stove-pipes, t'ûqwé rxi-
tçé-natiya-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those unseen stove-pipes stand, mê-
tetûlyě tcûnně t'ûqwé yu-tçé-natiya. Those unseen standing stove-
pipes, t'ûqwé yu-tçé-natiya-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those seen stove-
pipes lie(on ground, etc.), mêtetûlyě tcûnně t'ûqwéti rxi-st'ǎ.

Those seen lying stove-pipes, t'ûqwéti rxi-st'ǎ-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně.

Those unseen stove-pipes lie(on ground, etc.), mêtetûlyě tcûnně t'û-
qwéti yu-st'ǎ. Those unseen lying stove-pipes, t'ûqwéti yu-st'ǎ-ně

mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those seen stove-pipes lie on(a raised obj.), mê-
tetûlyě tcûnně t'ûqwéti rxi-tǎ-st'ǎ. Those seen stove-pipes lying

on, etc., t'ûqwéti rxi-tǎ-st'ǎ-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those unseen
stove-pipes lie on(a raised obj.), mêtetûlyě tcûnně t'ûqwéti yu-tǎ-

st'ǎ. Those unseen stove-pipes lying on, etc., t'ûqwéti yu-tǎ-st'ǎ-
ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those seen stove-pipes lie scattered, mêtetûl-

yě tcûnně rxi-t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ. Those seen scattered stove-pipes,
rxi-t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně. Those unseen stove-pipes

lies scattered, mêtetûlyě tcûnně yu-t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ. Those unseen
scattered stove-pipes, yu-t'ûqwéta tçǎ-st'ǎ-ně mêtetûlyě tcûnně.

-----o-----

HOUSE. This house lies (on low ground), mûn tci-s'ǎ. This house
lying(on low ground), tci-s'ǎ-ně mûn. This house lies on(a hill),

mûn tci-tă-s'ă. This house lying on (a hill), tci-tă-s'ă-ně mûn.

That seen house lies (on low ground), mûn rxi-s'ă. That seen house

lying (on low ground), rxi-s'ă-ně mûn. That unseen house lies (on

low ground), mûn yu-s'ă. That unseen house lying, etc., yu-s'ă-ně mûn.

That seen house lies on (a hill), mûn rxi-tă-s'ă. That seen house ly-

ing on (a hill), rxi-tă-s'ă-ně mûn. That unseen house lies on (a hill),

mûn yu-tă-s'ă. That unseen house lying on (a hill), yu-tă-s'ă-ně mûn.

THESE TWO HOUSES lie (on low ground), náqe mûn tci-s'ă. These two

houses lying (on low ground), náqe tci-să-ně mûn(?). These two hous-

es lie on (the hill), náqe mûn tci-tă-s'ă. These two houses lying on

the hill), náqe tci-tă-s'ă-ně mûn(?).

THOSE TWO HOUSES lie (on low ground, in sight), náqe mûn rxi-s'ă.

Those two seen houses lying (on low ground), náqe rxi-s'ă-ně mûn(?).

Those two unseen houses lie (on low ground), náqe mûn yu-s'ă. Those two

houses lying (on ground) out of sight, náqe yu-s'ă-ně mûn(?). Those

two houses lie on (a hill) in sight, náqe mûn rxi-tă-s'ă. Those

two seen houses lying (on the hill), náqe rxi-tă-s'ă-ně mûn(?).

Those two unseen houses lie on (the hill), náqe mûn yu-tă-s'ă. Those

two unseen houses lying on (the hill), náqe yu-tă-s'ă-ně mûn(?).

THESE HOUSES lie together, mûn tci-tçê-s'ă t'ûqwéti, or mûn t'ûqwéti

ti tci-tçê-s'ă. These houses lying together, t'ûqwéti tci-tçê-s'ă-

ně mûn(?). These houses lie scattered, mûn tci t'ûqwétati tçă-s'ă.

These scattered houses, tci t'ûqwétati tçă-s'ă-ně mûn(?).

THOSE HOUSES lie together, mûn r^xi-tçê-s'ă t'ûqwéti, or mûn t'ûqwé-
 ti r^xi-tçê-s'ă (seen). Those seen houses lying together, t'ûqwéti
 r^xi-tçê-s'ă-ně mûn(?). Those unseen houses lie together, mûn yu-tçê-
 s'ă t'ûqwéti, or mûn t'ûqwéti yu-tçê-s'ă. Those unseen houses lying
together, t'ûqwéti yu-tçê-s'ă-ně mûn. Those seen houses lie scat-
tered, mûn r^xi' t'ûqwétati tçá-s'ă. Those seen scattered houses, r^xi'
 t'ûqwétati tçá-s'ă-ně mûn. Those unseen houses lie scattered, mûn yu'
 t'ûqwétati tçá-s'ă. Those unseen scattered houses, yu' t'ûqwétati
 tçá-s'ă-ně mûn.

-----o-----

This INKSTAND lies (on floor or ground), mûç-nal-k' gu pûl-lă^{xx} tci'
 s'ă. This inkstand lying (on floor or ground), tci'-s'ă-ně mûç-nal-
 k' gu pûllě. This inkstand lies on (a table, etc.), mûçnalk' gu pûllě
 tci-tá-s'ă. This inkstand lying on (a table, etc.), tci-tá-s'ă-ně
 mûçnalk' gu pûllě. That seen inkstand lies (on floor, etc.), mûçnalk' gu
 pûllě r^xi-s'ă. That seen inkstand lying (on floor, etc.), r^xi-s'ă-ně
 mûçnalk' gu pûllě. That unseen inkstand lies (on the floor, etc.), mûç-
 nalk' gu pûllě yu-s'ă. That unseen inkstand lying, etc., yu-s'ă-ně
 mûçnalk' gu pûllě. That seen inkstand lies on (a table, etc.), mûçnal-
 k' gu pûllě r^xi-tá-s'ă. That seen inkstand lying on, etc., r^xi-tá-s'ă-
 ně mûçnalk' gu pûllě. That unseen inkstand lies on (a table, etc.), mûç-
 nalk' gu pûllě yu-tá-s'ă. That unseen inkstand lying on, etc., ~~mûç-~~
~~nalk' gu pûllě~~ yu-tá-s'ă-ně mûçnalk' gu pûllě.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
100 Those dogs	Not gained.	See 82 (above).
101 This horse	} See inserted sheets.	
102 That horse		
103 These two horses		
104 Those two horses		
105 These horses	} Not gained.	See Nos. 87+82 (above).
106 Those horses		
107 This knife	See inserted sheet 5	
108 That knife	" " " "	
109 These two knives	" " " "	
110 Those two knives	" " " "	
111 These knives	" " " "	
112 Those knives	" " sheets 5+6	
113 This axe	" " sheet 6	
114 That axe	" " " "	
115 These two axes	} Not gained.	
116 Those two axes		
117 These axes	See inserted sheet 6	
118 Those axes	" " sheets 6+7.	
119 Right eye	cu'-ts'a-ně' na- ² xě'	
120 Left eye	ct'gê'-ân-ně' na- ² xě'	
121 Both eyes		
122 Right ear	cu'-ts'a-ně' sū- ² xě'	
123 Left ear	ct'gê'-ân-ně' sū- ² xě'	
124 Both ears		
125 Right hand	cu'-ts'a-ně' lă	
126 Left hand	ct'gê'-ân-ně' lă	
127 Both hands		
128 Right foot	cu'-ts'a-ně' quê	
129 Left foot	ct'gê'-ân-ně' quê	
130 Both feet		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 He is striking them (mas. dual) with closed hand.		
68 He struck them (mas. dual) with closed hand.		
69 He will strike them (mas. dual) with closed hand.		
70 He is striking them (mas. plural) with closed hand.		
71 He struck them (mas. plural) with closed hand.		
72 He will strike them (mas. plural) with closed hand.		
73 He is striking her with closed hand.		
74 He struck her with closed hand.		
75 He will strike her with closed hand.		
76 He is striking them (fem. dual) with closed hand.		
77 He struck them (fem. dual) with closed hand.		
78 He will strike them (fem. dual) with closed hand.		
79 He is striking them (fem. plural) with closed hand.		
80 He struck them (fem. plural) with closed hand.		
81 He will strike them (fem. plural) with closed hand.		
82 He is striking it (inanimate) with closed hand.		
83 He struck it (inan.) with closed hand.		
84 He will strike it (inan.) with closed hand.		
85 He is striking them (inan. dual) with closed hand.		
86 He struck them (inan. dual) with closed hand.		
87 He will strike them (inan. dual) with closed hand.		
88 He is striking them (inan. plural) with closed hand.		
89 He struck them (inan. plural) with closed hand.		
90 He will strike them (inan. plural) with closed hand.		
91 I am kicking him <i>?, I kick him</i>	<i>sicgl'-tagl (I)</i>	
92 I kicked him <i>yesterday</i>	<i>k'qûn'-ta sicgl'-tagl (I)</i>	
93 I will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	<i>acgl'-tagl' quûn'-te (I)</i>	
94 You and I are kicking him	<i>tél'-tûgl (I)</i>	
95 You and I kicked him <i>yesterday</i>	<i>k'qûn'-ta ta-sil'-tûgl (I)</i>	
96 You and I will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	<i>quûn'-te tél'-tûgl (I)</i>	
97 He and I kicked him <i>yesterday</i>	<i>k'qûn'-ta ta-sil'-tûgl (I)</i>	
98 He and I will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	<i>quûn'-te tél'-tûgl (I)</i>	
99 We (ye and I) are kicking him	<i>ta-sûgl'-tûgl (I)</i>	
99a. He and I kick him	<i>ta-sil'-tûgl (I)</i>	

ENGLISH.	REMARKS.
100 We (ye and I) kicked him <i>yesterday</i>	k'qûn'-ta ta-xa'-sûl-tûgl' (I) = 102
101 We (ye and I) will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	qûin'-te te-xêl-tûgl' tã' (I) = 103
102 We (they and I) kicked him <i>yesterday</i>	= No. 100 (I)
103 We (they and I) will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	= No. 101 (I)
104 We kicking him? <i>Why are you</i>	te-wan'-tu i-tagl'-tûgl' (I)
105 You kicked him, <i>why?</i>	te-wan'-tu i-ta'-sig-tûgl' k'qûn'-ta (I)
106 You will kick him <i>to-morrow</i>	tagl'-tûgl' tã' qûin'-te (I)
107 Ye (dual) are kicking him, <i>why?</i>	te-wan'-tu i-ta'-sûl-tûgl' la (or i-tal'tûgl' la) (I)
108 We <i>Why did ye not kick him?</i>	te-wan'-tu tu ta'-sûl-tûgl' la (I)
109 Ye (dual) will kick him	
110 Ye (plural) are kicking him	
111 Ye (plural) kicked him	
112 Ye (plural) will kick him	
113 He is kicking him	
114 He kicked him	
115 He will kick him	
116 They (mas. dual) are kicking him	
117 They (mas. dual) kicked him	
118 They (mas. dual) will kick him	
119 They (mas. plural) are kicking him	
120 They (mas. plural) kicked him	
121 They (mas. plural) will kick him	
122 She is kicking him	
123 She kicked him	
124 She will kick him	
125 They (fem. dual) are kicking him	
126 They (fem. dual) kicked him	
127 They (fem. dual) will kick him	
128 They (fem. plural) are kicking him	
129 They (fem. plural) kicked him	
130 They (fem. plural) will kick him	
131 He is kicking me	
132 He kicked me	

SCHEDULE 27.—POSSESSION.
(Carefully read § 27, Chapter II.)

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
1 My hands	cic-lă or clă	See pages 228 to 232, etc., for regular paradigms of nouns with possessive pronouns.
2 Our (your and my) hands	năg-nîl-tě ne-nî-lă	
3 Our (his and my) hands		
4 Our (your, plural, and my) hands		
5 Our (their and my) hands	tî'que-nîl-tě ne-nî-lă	
6 Your (sing.) hands	nîm-lă	
7 Your (dual) hands	năg-nîl-tě nu-ne-nu-lă'	
8 Your (plural) hands	tî'que-nîl-tě nu-ne-nu-lă'	
9 His hands	xî-lă, yî-lă, tî-lă, etc.	
10 Their (mas. dual) hands	năg-qîl-tě xî-qu-lă	
11 Their (mas. plural) hands, probably	tî'que-tî xî-ne-lă (?)	
12 Her hands		
13 Their (fem. dual) hands		
14 Their (fem. plural) hands		
15 My feet	cic-qê, or cqê	
16 Our (your and my) feet	năg-nîl-tě ne-nî-qwê	
17 Our (his and my) feet		
18 Our (your, plural, and my) feet		
19 Our (their and my) feet	tî'que-nîl-tě ne-nî-qwê	
20 Your (sing.) feet	nîm-qê or îngê, or	
21 Your (dual) feet	năg-nîl-tě nu-ne-nu-qwê'	
22 Your (plural) feet	tî'que-nîl-tě nu-ne-nu-qwê'	
23 His feet	xî-qwê', yî-qwê', etc.	
24 Their (mas. dual) feet	năg-qîl-tě xî-qu-qwê	
25 Their (mas. plural) feet, probably	tî'que-tî xî-ne-qwê (?)	
26 Her feet		
27 Their (fem. dual) feet		
28 Their (fem. plural) feet		
29 My horse	(a) cîc-tgî-tcû (A), (b) tgiitcû ce-orcês- (A), (c) tgiitcû cû-xîn'; etc.	
30 Our (your and my) horses	tgiitcû nî-qwês- (A) tgiitcû nî-wîn'; etc.	
31 Our (his and my) horses		
32 Our (your, plural, and my) horses		
33 Our (their and my) horses	tgiitcû nî-que-yês- (A)	

Possession is of two kinds, inseparable and separable.

Inseparable possession may be affirmed of nouns which are names of parts of the human body: thus we say, "his head," "his foot," etc.

Separable possession may be predicated of such nouns as are the names of animals, etc. Accordingly, "his horse," "his dog," etc., can be expressed in several ways, differing according to circumstances.

These phrases are explained on pp. 208-209, and also in Schedule 30, under the heading of PRONOUNS, p. 239.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 Your (sing.) horse	(a) <i>nûm-tgi'tcũ</i> (A) (b) <i>tgi'tcũ nēs-</i> (A) (c) <i>tgi'tcũ nû-xûn'</i> ; etc.	
35 Your (dual) horses	<i>tgi'tcũ ne-yas'</i> (A)	
36 Your (plural) horses	<i>tgi'tcũ nû-qwe-yas'</i> (A)	
37 His horse	<i>tgi'tcũ tû-xûn'</i> ; <i>tgi'tcũ mēs-</i> (A)	
38 Their (mas. dual) horses	<i>tgi'tcũ me-yas'</i> (A)	
39 Their (mas. plural) horses	<i>tgi'tcũ me-yas'</i> (A)	
40 Her horse		
41 Their (fem. dual) horses		
42 Their (fem. plural) horses		
43 My dog	<i>cic-tgi'</i>	<i>tgi' cû-xûn'</i> (p. 209)
44 Our (your and my) dogs		<i>tgi' ce-</i> or <i>tgi' cēs-</i> (?) <i>tgi' nû-qwēs'</i> (?)
45 Our (his and my) dogs		
46 Our (your, plural, and my) dogs		
47 Our (their and my) dogs		<i>tgi' nû-qwē-yēs-</i> (?)
48 Your (sing.) dog	<i>nûm-tgi'</i>	<i>tgi' nēs-</i> (?)
49 Your (dual) dogs		<i>tgi' nû-xûn'</i>
50 Your (plural) dogs		<i>tgi' ne-yas'</i> (?)
51 His dog		<i>tgi' nû-qwe-yas'</i> (?)
52 Their (mas. dual) dogs		<i>tgi' mēs-</i> (?)
53 Their (mas. plural) dogs		<i>tgi' me-yas'</i> (?)
54 dog another's dog		<i>tgi' me-yas'</i> (?)
55 Their (fem. dual) dogs		<i>tgi' wûn'</i> (p. 209)
56 Their (fem. plural) dogs		Her dog, <i>tsage tgi' wûn'</i> (p. 209)
57 My ox		
58 Our (your and my) oxen		
59 Our (his and my) oxen		
60 Our (your, plural, and my) oxen		
61 Our (their and my) oxen		
62 Your (sing.) ox		
63 Your (dual) oxen		
64 Your (plural) oxen		
65 His ox		
66 Their (mas. dual) oxen		

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
67 Their (mas. plural) oxen		
68 Her ox		
69 Their (fem. dual) oxen		
70 Their (fem. plural) oxen		
71 I have a father		
72 You have a mother		
73 He has a sister		
74 We have a grandfather		
75 You have a grandfather		
76 They have a grandfather		
77 I have two hands		
78 You have two hands		
79 He has two hands		
80 We have two hands		
81 You have two hands		
82 They have two hands		
83 I have a dog	tgi nacl'-tē	
84 You have a dog	tgi nāgl'-tē	
85 You and I have ^a dogs	tgi nēl'-tē	
86 He and I have dogs		
87 You and I have ^a horse	tgi itcū nēl'-tē	
88 We have horses		
89 They have ^{(two) a} horse	tgi itcū na'qa-yīgl'-tē	
90 I have a gun		
91 You have a hat		
92 He has a bow		
93 They have arrows		
94 This is my hat	t'a-mīc tci-sā-nē cīc-t'a'-mīc ūn-tē	
95 That is his hat	t'a-mīc rī-sā-nē rī-t'a'-mīc ūn'-tē	
96 These are my horses.		
97 These are your horses		
98 Whose cow is this? (moving)	ūn mūs-o'-tcū hē-la ūn-tē tci-na'xa-nē mūs-o'-tcū?	
99 This is my cow (standing)	mūs-o'-tcū tci-tē-stīl-lē cīc-mūs-o'-tcū ūn-tē.	

Whose is this (standing) ax? ũn tcũtũllãgl he-la ũn-te tci-nat-i-ya-nẽ tcũtũllãgl? (A)

Which is your horse? i-ẽ-la nũn-li-te e tciitcũ rxi-te-agl-kwũl-lẽ (A)
which your dog horse (meaning not gained)

He goes with his wife, wãt xũtl-xũt-tũgl. (A)

You go with your wife, n'ãt xũtl-wũ-tũgl' lẽ. (A)

I go with my wife, c'ãt xũtl-xi-tũgl. (A)

p. 209, 113. He stole my horse, tciitcũ ci-ẽ' stẽgl-teu-di, or cic-tci-itcũ ci-ẽ' stẽgl-teu-di (L). [From 113 to 118 A gives different readings.]

114. He stole your horse, tciitcũ ne-tẽgl-teu-di (L).

115. He stole his horse, tũnnẽ' tciitcũ stẽgl-teu-di (L).

116. They stole our horses, tciitcũ nũ-qwẽ' stẽgl-teu-di (L). [This refers to "our" in the dual, judging from "nũ-qwẽ".]

117. They stole your horses, tciitcũ nũ-wũn' tẽgl-teu-di (L).

118. They stole their horses, tũnnẽ' tciitcũ t'ũqwẽ wũn' stẽgl-teu-di (L).

He stole your horse (emphatic form), nũn-tciitcũ nẽs-tẽgl-teũt (A)

(It may mean, "Your-horse from-you-he-stole-it.")

He stole all our (du.) horses, ne-nũ-li-te e t'ũqwẽ nũ-qwẽs-tẽgl-teũt (A).
our dog / all (from-us) he stole

He stole our (pl.) horses, ne-nũ-li-te e nũ-qwẽ-yẽs-tẽgl-teũt (A).

They stole their (other men's) horses, tciitcũ me-yas-tũ-xũl-teũt (A).

They stole your (pl.) horses, tciitcũ nũ-qwe-yas-tũ-xũl-teũt (A).

Do you know who stole our (du.) horses? Tciitcũ nũ-qwẽs-tẽgl-teũt' tũ-wã' ucl-tsĩt' ne-nũ-li-te e hã (A).
Big dog / from-us / he stole /
*perhaps) you know / our dog / ?

"Shell-head Charley" stole the horse, tciitcũ Cal-hẽt Tca-li hi-nẽ' tẽgl-teũt (A).

Charley stole a horse, tciitcũ Tca-li' tẽgl-teũt (A).

The horse steals (oats, etc.), tciitcũ tcũtẽgl-teũt.

I know who stole it, uc-tsĩt ũn-nĩ-ne tẽgl-teũt (A).

I saw (the one) who stole it, $n\acute{e}gl-i \acute{u}n-ni' t\acute{e}gl-teu'-te(A)$.

Henry stole your horse, $t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} n\acute{e}s-t\acute{e}gl-teu't H\acute{e}n-r\acute{i}(A)$.

Did he steal your horse? $t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} n\acute{e}s-t\acute{e}gl-teu't ha (A)$.

Who stole mine? $\acute{u}n-tu'-i t\acute{e}gl-teu't ha(A)$ "Ha" may be omitted.

Who is stealing my -----? $\acute{u}n-la'-hi ce-t\acute{e}gl-teu't(A)$.

He stole a horse can be expressed in three ways:

(a) This one stole a horse, $t\acute{c}i'-hi t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u}$;

(b) That seen one stole a horse, $r\acute{x}i'-hi t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u}$.

(c) That unseen one stole a horse, $yu'-hi t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u}$. (A)

$N\acute{u}q\acute{e}' nas-icgl-q\acute{e} t\acute{c}i-qas-m\acute{u}l-l\acute{e} n\acute{u}n'-hi' c\acute{e}-t\acute{e}'-sil-teu't l\acute{a} c\acute{i}c-t\acute{c}i'$
Two ^{xx} this morning

itc\ddot{u} (Probable meaning is, "Did you ^{two} steal my horse this morning?")

Those seen ones (more than two) stole a horse, $r\acute{x}i-ne' ye-t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

Those unseen ones (pl.) stole a horse, $yu-ne' ye-t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

These (more than two), " " " $t\acute{c}i'ne' ye-t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

All those stole it, $r\acute{x}i-ne' hi-ne' ye-t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

$T\acute{c}i-ya'q\acute{u}t t\acute{e}gl-teu't$, a dual, exact meaning not gained.

Those two seen ones stole a horse, $r\acute{x}i-q\acute{u}t\acute{c}i'-t\acute{c}i-k\acute{a} t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

Those two (unseen) stole a horse, $yu-q\acute{u}t\acute{c}i'-t\acute{c}i-k\acute{a} t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

Those two (the aforesaid) stole a horse, $hi-q\acute{u}t\acute{c}i'-t\acute{c}i-k\acute{a} t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

(Preceded by the names of the persons)

These two stole a horse, $t\acute{c}i-q\acute{u}t\acute{c}i'-t\acute{c}i-k\acute{a} t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

He (that one) stole it, $hi'hi' t\acute{e}gl-teu't$ (preceded by name of subj.) (A)

They stole it, preceded by names of the persons, $hi-ne' ye-t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

That seen one stole it, $r\acute{x}i'hi' t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

That unseen one stole it, $yu'hi' t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

This one stole it, $t\acute{c}i'hi' t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

Shellhead Charley stole something from Henry, $Ca'h\acute{e}t Te'a'li t\acute{c}i't\acute{e}gl-teu't H\acute{e}n-r\acute{i}(A)$

Whose did he steal? $\acute{u}n-t\acute{e}a'ye t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

He stole Henry's, $H\acute{e}n-r\acute{i}'ye t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

What did he steal? $Te-kai'ye t\acute{e}gl-teu't (A)$

You stole yours(?), $n\acute{u}n-ac'ye t\acute{e}-silg'-teu't (A)$

Are you stealing my -----? $C\acute{i}-hae'ye t\acute{e}-silg'-teu't (A)$

Do you know who stole my ax? $T\acute{c}i't\acute{u}ll\acute{a}gl \acute{u}n-la'-hi' ce-t\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}i'$

$wa' ugh-t\acute{c}i't. (A)$

This one stole a horse yesterday, $K\acute{q}i'n'-ta t\acute{c}i' t\acute{c}i't\acute{e}gl-teu't t\acute{c}iitc\ddot{u} (A)$

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
100 Whose horse is this?	ân tgi'tcũ la ân'te' tci' tgi'tcũ? (A)	
101 This is his horse (standing)	tgi'tcũ tci'testũllẽ r'xi li'tc'e ân'te (A)	
102 Whose dog is this?	ân li'tc'e la ân'te' tci' tgi' (A)	
103 This is John's dog (standing)	tgi' tci'testũllẽ Djam hí-tianné litc'e ân'te.	
104 Whose bow is this?	ân tũk-kũc' hẽ-la ân'te tci'-st'hã-nẽ tũk-kũc' (A)	
105 This is his bow	tũk-kũc' tci'-st'hã-nẽ r'xi tũk-kũc' ân'te.	
106 Whose ^{house} arrow is this?	ân mũn' hẽ-la ân'te tci'-sã-nẽ mũn' (A) (on low ground)	
107 Whose arrow ^{Whose house} is that (on the hill)?	ân mũn' hẽ-la ân'te r'i-tã'-sã-nẽ mũn'.	
108 Whose knife is this?	ân tgnẽl'-ã hẽ-la ân'te tci'-sã-nẽ tgnẽl'-ã.	
109 This is my knife (?)	tgnẽl'-ã tci'-sã-nẽ cĩc-tgnẽl'-ã ân'te. (?)	
110 Whose hat is this?	ân tã'mũc' hẽ-la ân'te tci'-sã-nẽ tã'mũc' (A)	
111 This is your hat (?)	tã'mũc' tci'-sã-nẽ mũn-tã'mũc' ân'te (?)	
112 Which is your horse?	I-la' mũn-tgi'i-tcũ (I.) (See pp. 208, 6. for other renderings)	
113 He stole my horse • at night	tgi'tcũ kgi-tã cẽs'tẽgl-tcũt la [cẽs, my, or from me?]	
114 He stole your horse by day	tgi'tcũ sẽs-tũm nẽs'tẽgl-tcũt [nẽs, your, or from you?]	
115 He stole his horse	tgi'tcũ mẽs'tẽgl-tcũt' [mẽs, his, or from him?]	
116 He They stole our horses (our du.)	tgi'tcũ mũn-quẽs'tẽgl-tcũt' [mũn-quẽs' may mean "from us two"]	
117 He They stole your horses (your du.)	tgi'tcũ nẽ-yas'tẽgl-tcũt' [nẽyas' may mean "from you two"]	
118 He They stole their horses (their du.)	tgi'tcũ mẽ-yas'tẽgl-tcũt' [mẽyas' may mean "from those two"]	
119 He killed my dog	tgi' cũ-xũn' ltsũs-gũc' lã (I.)	
120 He killed your dog	tgi' mũn-xũn' ltsũs-gũc' lã (I.)	
121 He killed his dog (i.e. another man's)	tgi' wũn' ltsũs-gũc' lã (I.)	
122 He killed her dog	tođq tgi' wũn' ltsũs-gũc' lã (I.)	
123 They killed our dogs (perhaps)	tgi' mũn-wũn' ya-yũgl-gũc' to-wã' (I.)	
124 I lost my bow	tũk-kũc' cũ-xũn' ê-xũst' (I.)	
125 He lost his arrow	k'a-gũs cũ-xũn' ê-xũst' (I.)	
126 I cut my foot	tcũtũl'-lagl mũgl' cqẽ sa-xũcgl-toas (I.) "Ax using my foot I cut"	
127 ^{is} You cut your foot?	tcũtũl'-lagl mũgl' hã mũngqẽ pa-xũcgl-toas (I.)	
128 He cut his foot	tcũtũl'-lagl mũgl' quẽ sã-xũcgl-toas lã' (I.)	
129 Have you lost your bow?	tũk-kũc' to-wã' mũn-xũn' êst (I.)	
130 He killed his own dog	tgi' cũ-xũn' nã-yũcgl-gũc' lã (I.)	
131 You killed your dog	tgi' mũn-xũn' nãl-gũc' (I.)	
132 I killed my dog	tgi' cũ-xũn' nã-sũcgl-gũc' (I.)	

I am about to be hungry, *tū-wā' tūc-xūs-i* (C)

ENGLISH.	REMARKS.
1 I am hungry	<i>te-sūs-xūs</i> (C) I am getting hungry, <i>tē-sūs-xūs</i> (C)
2 I was hungry	<i>k'qūn-ta te-sūs-xūs lā'</i> (C, L)
3 I will ^{shall} be hungry	<i>to-morrow, qūm-tē tū-wā' tūc-xēs' lā'</i> (L); <i>qūm-tē tūc-xūs' tē</i> (C)
4 You and I are hungry	<i>to-day, tci-sūs ya-tē-sit-xūs' lā'</i> (L)
5 You and I were hungry	<i>(yesterday) k'qūn-ta ya-tē-sit-xūs' lā'</i> (L)
6 You and I will be hungry	<i>tū-wā' ya-ti-ta-xūs-si</i> (L)
7 He and I are hungry	<i>ya-tē-si-ta-xēs'</i> (L)
8 He and I were hungry	<i>ya-tē-si-ta-xūs' lā'</i> (L)
9 He and I will be hungry	<i>he-tci-tu ya-tē-si-ta-xūs', or tciūn-ny-we-tēgl</i> (L)
10 We (ye and I) are hungry	<i>ya-tē-si-ta-xūs-si</i> (A)
11 We (ye and I) were hungry	<i>(a) ya-tē-sit-xūs' (A); (b) k'qūn-ta [hi-tci-tu gli-ti] ya-tē-sit-xūs' tū-</i>
12 We (ye and I) will be hungry	<i>qūm-tē tū-wā' ya-ti-ta-xūs' (A) [wā' tga' (A)]</i>
13 We (they and I) are hungry	<i>ya-tēs-si-ta-xūs' (A)</i>
14 We (they and I) were hungry	<i>k'qūn-ta ya-tēs-it-xūs' (A.) (2) tū-wā' tē-xūs' tē-i-xēs (sic) (A)</i>
15 We (they and I) will be hungry	<i>qūm-tē tū-wā' ya-ti-ta-xēs' (A)</i>
16 You are hungry	<i>tēs-si-xūs (A) tē-si-xūs (C) tēs-si-xūs ucl-tsit (are hungry) (A)</i>
17 You were hungry	<i>k'qūn-ta tēs-si-xūs [ucl-tsit] A. [I know that] you were hungry yesterday.</i>
18 You will be hungry	<i>qūm-tē tū-wā' tē-xēs-si, or qūm-tē tē-xēs' tū-wā' (A)</i>
19 Ye (dual) are hungry	<i>ya-tē-su-xūs'</i>
20 Ye (dual) were hungry	
21 Ye (dual) will be hungry	
22 Ye (plural) are hungry	
23 Ye (plural) were hungry	
24 Ye (plural) will be hungry	
25 He is hungry	<i>tās-xūs (A) tēs-xūs ()</i>
26 He was hungry	<i>tās-xūs i-me (A)</i>
27 He will be hungry	<i>qūm-tē xī' tū-wā' ta-xūs-si (A)</i>
28 They (mas. dual) are hungry	<i>very to-day, tci-sūs gli-ti ya-tēs-xūs (to-day very they are hungry)</i>
29 They (mas. dual) were hungry	<i>k'qūn-ta [a k'qūm-tē] ya-tēs-xūs (A)</i>
30 They (mas. dual) will be hungry	<i>qūm-tē [xī' nā-tē-lē tū-wā'] ya-ti-xūs-si (A)</i>
31 They (mas. plural) are hungry	<i>ta-kāp-nē ya-tēs-xūs the three are hungry (A)</i>
32 They (mas. plural) were hungry	
33 They (mas. plural) will be hungry	

While the use of several distinct forms $ya-te-sit-xûs$, $ya-te-si-ta-xûs$, $ya-te-si-ta-xûs$, $ya-tës-it-xûs$, $ya-te-si-ta-xës$, and $ya-tës-si-ta-xûs$, is conceivable, the writer suspects that there are not so many in use, and that all or most of them are intended for $ya-te-sit-xûs$. (J. Owen Dorsey)

In sentences referring to present time, $tcî-sûs$ means "to-day". In those referring to past time, $k'qûn-ta$ or $k'qwûn-ta$ means "yesterday." In those referring to the future, $qwûn-te$ means "to-morrow."

(9, 11) The meaning of $hetcîtu$, $hitcîtu$, is uncertain. $Tc'ûnnuwetçl$ may be its synonym. $Tû-wa$, perhaps, is often used in references to the future, as well as in questions. The meaning of "tça" here is uncertain. p. 210, No. 14. The second phrase cannot be translated, as its meaning was not gained.

No. 26. Taken from the following: $K'qûn-ta rxi-nâ-xa-ně stu tsit tās$
yesterday / that seen / one / nearly died / then.

$xûs$ ime. That one who was walking yesterday (in sight) was hungry, and nearly died.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
34 She is hungry		
35 She was hungry		
36 She will be hungry		
37 They (fem. dual) are hungry		
38 They (fem. dual) were hungry		
39 They (fem. dual) will be hungry		
40 They (fem. plural) are hungry		
41 They (fem. plural) were hungry		
42 They (fem. plural) will be hungry		
43 I am thirsty	to-day, tci'-sūs si'-na- ^x xūl'-tsi	(L)
44 I was thirsty	yesterday, k'quîn-ta si'-na- ^x xūl'-tsi	(L)
45 I will be thirsty	to-morrow, quîn'-tē si'-na- ^x xūl'-tsi	(L)
46 You and I are thirsty	nu'-si-na- ^x xastl'-tsē	(A)
47 You and I were thirsty	k'quîn'-ta nu'-si-na- ^x xastl'-tsē	(A)
48 You and I will be thirsty	quîn'-tē tē-wa' nu'-si-na- ^x xal'-tsē	(A)
49 He and I are thirsty	nu'-si-na- ^x xūl'-tsē	(A)
50 He and I were thirsty	k'quîn'-ta nu'-si-na- ^x xūl'-tsē	(A)
51 He and I will be thirsty	quîn'-tē tē-wa' nu'-si-na- ^x xūl'-tsē	(A)
52 We (ye and I) are thirsty		
53 We (ye and I) were thirsty		
54 We (ye and I) will be thirsty		
55 We (they and I) are thirsty		
56 We (they and I) were thirsty		
57 We (they and I) will be thirsty		
58 You are thirsty		
59 You were thirsty		
60 You will be thirsty		
61 Ye (dual) are thirsty		
62 Ye (dual) were thirsty		
63 Ye (dual) will be thirsty		
64 Ye (plural) are thirsty		
65 Ye (plural) were thirsty		
66 Ye (plural) will be thirsty		

ENGLISH.	REMARKS.
67 He is thirsty	
68 He was thirsty	
69 He will be thirsty	
70 They (mas. dual) are thirsty	
71 They (mas. dual) were thirsty	
72 They (mas. dual) will be thirsty	
73 They (mas. plural) are thirsty	
74 They (mas. plural) were thirsty	
75 They (mas. plural) will be thirsty	
76 She is thirsty	
77 She was thirsty	
78 She will be thirsty	
79 They (fem. dual) are thirsty	
80 They (fem. dual) were thirsty	
81 They (fem. dual) will be thirsty	
82 They (fem. plural) are thirsty	
83 They (fem. plural) were thirsty	
84 They (fem. plural) will be thirsty	
85 John is hungry	
86 I am eating bread	sa-pu-li' i-cí-ä
87 You and I are eating bread	sa-pu-li' i-tcä
88 We are eating bread	sa-pu-li' ya-i-tcä
89 You are eating bread	sa-pu-li' yi-yä-hä
90 They are eating bread	sa-pu-li' ya-yi-ya
91 I was eating bread	sa-pu-li' kqë-si-ci-ä
92 You and I were eating bread	sa-pu-li' kqë-si-tcä
93 We were eating bread	sa-pu-li' ya-kqë-si-tcä
94 You were eating bread	sa-pu-li' kqë-si-ya-hä
95 They were eating bread	sa-pu-li' ye-kqë-si-ya-lä
96 John is eating bread	sa-pu-li' Djan kqë-të-si-ä
97 John is eating meat	Djan tc'us-sim' ya, or Djan tc'us-sim' kqë-të-si-ä.
98 John is eating mush	Djan ta-xüt-nil ya'
99 John is eating fish	Djan gas-le' x'e kqë-të-si-ä.

ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
100 John is eating soup.....	Djan ta-siql' kqē-tō-si-ā	
101 The horse is eating corn <i>grass</i>	tqi'ctū k'gu' ya	
102 The cow is eating grass.....	mūs'o-tū k'gu' ya	
103 The bird is eating corn <i>worms</i>	tc'ac' tcūk'-ku-na' ya	
104 The bird is eating wheat <i>flies</i>	tc'ac' pūn' ya x	
105 John is thirsty.....		
106 The horse is thirsty.....		
107 I am drinking water.....		
108 I was drinking water.....		
109 I will drink water.....		
110 John is drinking water.....		
111 The horse is drinking water.....		
112 The cat is drinking water.....		
113 The dog is drinking water.....		
114 The bird is drinking water.....		
115 I am talking.....		
116 I was talking.....		
117 I will talk.....		
118 You were talking.....		
119 He is talking.....		
120 John is talking.....		
121 I am crying.....		
122 I was crying.....		
123 I will cry.....		
124 You were crying.....		
125 He is crying.....		
126 John is crying.....		
127 I am singing.....		
128 I was singing.....		
129 I will sing.....		
130 You were singing.....		
131 He is singing.....		
132 John is singing.....		

The student should take the different verbs signifying "to eat" and "to drink" and elaborate them in all possible forms of voice, mode, and tense. The same should be done with the different verbs signifying "to go;" the different verbs signifying "to tie;" the different verbs signifying "to hunt;" the different verbs signifying "to fish;" the different verbs signifying "to talk," &c., &c. Many other verbs will occur to him, such as "to stand," "to sit," "to lie," &c., &c.

NOUNS. (Parts of the body)

Head (gi'; si)

- S. 3 rxi-gi'; rxi-si, that (seen) one's head: said of one in a crowd. (C)
 yu-gi'; yu-si, that ("?) " " " " " " not in a crowd. (C)
 Others said that "yu" referred to an ob. heard but not seen
- hi-gi'; hi-si, that one's head: used after the name of the person.
 tai-gi'; tai-si, this one's head
 xx xx
- 2 nûn-gi'; or nûn-si, your head.
 1 cî-gi'; or cî-si, my head.
- D. 3 rxi-qu-gi'; or rxi-qu-si, their (two) heads
 2 nâg-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-gi' (or -si), your two heads
 1 nâg-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-gi' (or -si), our two heads.
- P. 3 rxi-ne-gi'; or rxi-ne-si, their heads
 hi-gi'; or hi-si (sic: C.) their heads (here)
 qu-gi'; or qu-si (sic: C.) their heads (not here)
- 2 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-gi' (or -si), (all) your heads
 1 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-gi' (or -si), (all) our heads

Hair (gû'ga)

- S. 3 rxi-gû'ga; yu-gû'ga; hi-gû'ga; tai-gû'ga
 [For differences in meaning see above.]
- 2 nûn-gû'ga
 1 cî-gû'ga
- D. 3 rxi-qu-gû'ga
 2 nâg-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-gû'ga
 1 nâg-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-gû'ga
- P. 3 rxi-ne-gû'ga; hi-gû'ga; qu-gû'ga
 [For differences in meaning see Head]
- 2 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-gû'ga
 1 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-gû'ga

Face (ni)

- S. 3 rxi-ni; yu-ni; etc.
- 2 nûn-ni
 1 cî-ni
- D. 3 rxi-qu-ni
 2 nâg-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-ni
 1 nâg-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-ni
- P. 3 rxi-ne-ni; hi-ni; qu-ni
 2 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' nu-ne-nu-ni
 1 tû'que-nûl-t'ë' ne-nû-ni

Tutu: Forehead (the whole)

- S.3. r^xi-nĭk'-ke, yu-nĭk'-ke, hi-nĭk'-ke, tci-nĭk'-ke, r^xi-nĭt'-ke, yu-nĭt'-ke, etc.
- 2. nŭn-nĭk'-ke, nŭn-nĭt'-ke.
- 1. cĭc-nĭk'-ke, cĭc-nĭt'-ke.

Tutu: Forehead (middle of)

- S.3. r^xi-nĭt'-kĕt, yu-nĭt'-kĕt, etc.
- 2. nŭn-nĭt'-kĕt.
- 1. cĭc-nĭk'-kĕt, cĭc-nĭt'-kĕt

The duals and plurals are omitted, as they are formed like those for Head, Hair, and Face. D.3. r^xi-qu-nĭk'-ke, etc.

Tcemĕ: Forehead. One of these may mean the middle of the f.

- S.3. r^xi-nĭk'-kĕt, etc.
- 2. nŭn-nĭk'-kĕt
- 1. cĭc-nĭk'-kĕt

- S.3. r^xi-nĭk'-kĕt-à, etc.
- 2. Nŭn-nĭk'-kĕt-à
- 1. cĭc-nĭk'-kĕt-à

Eye (na-r^xĕ)

- S.3. r^xi-na-r^xĕ, etc.
- 2. nŭn-na-r^xĕ
- 1. cĭc-na-r^xĕ, cna-r^xĕ.

Pupil of eye (nŭr^xŭsĕ)

- r^xi-nŭ-r^xŭ-sĕ, etc.
- 2. nŭn-nŭ-r^xŭ-sĕ
- 1. cĭc-nŭ-r^xŭ-sĕ, cnŭ-r^xŭ-sĕ.

Ear (sŭ-r^xĕ).

- r^xi-sŭ-r^xĕ, etc.
- 2. nŭn-sŭ-r^xĕ
- 1. cĭs-sŭ-r^xĕ, csŭ-r^xĕ.

Sŭr^xĕ wā is declined like its primitive, sŭr^xĕ. This rule applies to all derivatives.

Nose (mĭc).

- S.3. r^xi-mĭc, etc.
- 2. nŭn-mĭc
- 1. cĭc-mĭc, or cĭc
- D.3. r^xi-qu-mĭc, etc.
- 1. naç-nĭl-t'ĕ ne-nŭ-qwĭc
- P.3. r^xi-ne-mĭc, etc.
- 1. t'ŭ-qwe-nĭl-t'ĕ ne-nŭ-qwĭc.

Cheek (niisŭn).

- 3. r^xi-nĭ-i-sŭn, etc.
- 2. nŭn-nĭ-i-sŭn
- 1. cĭc-i-sŭn

Mouth (tă).

- 3. r^xi-tă, etc.
- 2. nŭn-tă
- 1. cĭc-tă

In the mouth (meaning uncertain).

- S.3. r^xi-tă-mĕn, yu-tă-mĕn, etc.
- 2. nŭn-tă-mĕn
- 1. cĭc-tă-mĕn, or cĭc-tă-mĕn.

Mustache.

- S.3. r^xi-tă-wă, etc.
- 2. nŭn-tă-wă
- 1. cĭc-tă-wă.

Upper lip

- qwe-an r^xi-tă-mŭ-sĕ, or ta-an-ti r^xi-tă-mŭ-sĕ
- qwe-an yu-tă-mŭ-sĕ, ta-an-ti yu-tă-mŭ-sĕ,
- qwe-an tci-tă-mŭ-sĕ, ta-an-ti tci-tă-mŭ-sĕ; etc.
- qwe-an nŭn-tă-mŭ-sĕ, or ta-an-ti nŭn-tă-mŭ-sĕ.
- qwe-an cĭc-tă-mŭ-sĕ, or ta-an-ti cĭc-tă-mŭ-sĕ.

"Lower lip" is declined like "Upper lip", the prefixed word remaining unchanged.

<u>Tooth</u> (wu, xwu). S.3. r ^x i-wu, r ^x i-xwu, etc.	<u>Tongue.</u> r ^x i-sa-clu, etc.	<u>Saliva.</u> r ^x i-sa-xě, etc. etc.	<u>Throat.</u> r ^x i-gě-qě etc.
2. nūn-wu, or nūn-xwu.	nūn-sa-clu	nūn-sa-xě	nūn-gě-qě
1. cīc-wu, cwu, c ^x xwu.	cī-sa-clu	cī-sa-xě	ci-gě-qě

<u>Chin.</u> S.3. r ^x i-ye-gū-lě, etc.	<u>Neck (Tūn)</u> r ^x i-q'wūs etc.	<u>Adam's apple.</u> r ^x i-q'wūs-sě-kwūt etc.	<u>Body.</u> r ^x i-nūst-ě etc.
2. nūn-ye-gū-lě	nūn-q'wūs	nūn-q'wūs-sě-kwūt	nūn-nūst-ě
1. cye-gū-lě	cq'ūs	cq'ūs-sě-kwūt	cnūst-ě

<u>Shoulder.</u> S.3. r ^x i-tūk-qě, etc.	<u>Shoulder-blade.</u> r ^x i-k'wa-skūl-lě etc.	<u>Back (near waist)</u> r ^x i-mi-ně etc.
2. nūn-tūk-qě	nūn-k'wa-skūl-lě	nūn-ni-ně
1. cīc-tūk-qě, D.3. r ^x i-qu-tūk-qě, etc.	cīc-k'wa-skūl-lě r ^x i-qu-k'wa-skūl-lě	ci-ci-ně, or ci-ně r ^x i-qwi-ně, etc.

<u>Back, betw. shoulders.</u> S.3. r ^x i-kwat-kě, etc.	2. naç-nūl-t'ě nu-ne-nu-qwi-ně
2. nūn-kat-kě	1. naç-nīl-t'ě ne-nū-qwi-ně.
1. ckat-kě	
D.3. r ^x i-qu-kwat-kě, etc.	

<u>Hip.</u> S.3. r ^x i-t'ge-tsa, etc.	<u>Belly.</u> r ^x i-mūt, etc.	<u>Navel.</u> r ^x i-ts'ě, etc.	<u>Arm.</u> r ^x i-kwa-ně, etc.
2. nūn-t'ge-tsa	nūn-mūt	nūn-ts'ě'	nūn-ka-ně
1. cīc-t'ge-tsa, or ct'ge-tsa.	cmūt	cīs-ts'ě', or cts'ě.	cka-ně

D.3.	r ^x i-qu-kwa-ně, etc.
2.	naç-nūl-t'ě nu-ne-nu-kwa-ně
1.	naç-nīl-t'ě ne-nū-kwa-ně.
P.3.	r ^x i-ne-kwa-ně, etc.
2.	t'ū-qwe-nūl-t'ě nu-ne-nu-kwa-ně
1.	t'ū-qwe-nīl-t'ě ne-nū-kwa-ně.

Right arm.

- S. 3. cu-tsa-ně xi-kwa-ně,
 cu-tsa-ně tci-kwa-ně, etc.
 2. cu-tsa-ně nün-ka-ně
 1. cu-tsa-ně cka-ně

- D. 3. cu-tsa-ně xi-qu-kwa-ně,
 cu-tsa-ně yu-qu-kwa-ně, etc.
 2. nag-nil-tě cu-tsa-ně nu-ne-nu
 kwa-ně

1. nag-nil-tě cu-tsa-ně ne-nü-kwa-ně
 P. 3. cu-tsa-ně xi-ne-kwa-ně, etc.
 2. tü-qwe-nil-tě cu-tsa-ně nu-ne-
 nu-kwa-ně
 1. tü-qwe-nil-tě cu-tsa-ně ne-nü-
 kwa-ně.

Left arm is declined like the
 above by substituting ctgê-sün-ně
 for cu-tsa-ně wherever it occurs.

Arm-pits

- S. 3. xi-q'wě-cí-yü, yu-q'wě-cí-yü, etc.
 2. nün-q'wě-cí-yü
 1. c'q'wě-cí-yü

Right arm above the elbow

- S. 3. cu-tsa-ně xi-t'hi
 2. cu-tsa-ně nün-t'hi
 1. cu-tsa-ně cíc-t'hi (or ct'hi)

See Right arm (above)

Elbow

- S. 3. xi-tsi-i-lě, etc.
 2. nün-tsi-i-lě [ntgi-i-lě, E]
 1. cis-tsi-i-lě, or ctsi-i-lě

Hands (la)

- S. 3. xi-la, yu-la, tci-la, etc.
 2. nün-la
 1. cíc-la, or cla

In all derivatives the additional words
 (as q'wai-yau, sük-k'gě, etc.) remain
 unchanged.

Rump.

- S. 3. xi-tga-a-sün, tci-tga-a-sün, etc.
 2. nün-tga-a-sün, or ntga-a-sün
 1. cíc-tga-a-sün, or ctga-a-sün

Leg above the knee

- S. 3. xi-b-ctcün
 2. nün-o-ctcün
 1. cíc-o-ctcün

Calf of the leg

- S. 3. xi-tül-tu-kwě
 2. nün-tül-tu-kwě
 1. ctül-tu-kwě

Foot

- S. 3. xi-qwě, etc.
 2. nün-qê, or ün-qê
 1. cíc-qê, or c'qê
 D. 3. xi-qu-qwě
 2. nag-nil-tě nu-ne-nu-qwě
 1. nag-nil-tě ne-nü-qwě
 etc. etc.

N.B. In all derivatives from Foot,
 all additional words (as q'wai-yau
 and mis-teuwě) remain unchanged.

Heel

- S. 3. xi-qwě tci-tga'
 2. nün-qê tci-tga'
 1. {c'qê tci-tga', } etc.
 or {cíc-qê tci-tga'

Blood

- S. 3. xi-tal-lě
 2. nün-tal-lě
 1. ctal-lě

Brain

- S. 3. xi-si-yu-wás
 2. ün-gi-yu-wás (sic)
 1. csi-gi-yu-wás (sic)

Bladder.

S.3 xi-mül-kül-lē
 2 nül-kül-lē
 1 cül-kül-lē

D.3 xi-qu-mül-kül-lē, etc., or
 xi-quül-kül-lē, etc.

2. naq-nül-tē' nu-ne-nu-mül-kül-lē,
 or naq-nül-tē' nu-ne-nu-quül-kül-lē
 1. naq-nül-tē' ne-nü-mül-kül-lē,
 or naq-nül-tē' ne-nü-quül-kül-lē.
 etc. etc. etc.

HeartLiver

S.3 xi-sē, etc.
 2 ün-sē' (nsē)
 1 cē

S.3 xi-güt'
 2 nün-güt'
 1 c-güt'

SkinBone (rounded)

S.3 xi-sūs'
 2 ün-sūs' (nsūs)
 1 csūs

S.3 xi-kwüt'
 2 ün-kwüt'
 1 ckwüt

N.B. tsün-ne', long bone; kwüt, of bones; round ends of bones. # clay.

Kidney.

S.3 xi-tcä'-sü-xwül-lē, etc.
 2 nün-tcä'-sü-xwül-lē
 1 ctcä'-sü-xwül-lē

Stomach

S.3. xi-tcä'-tē-nal-tē-ne
 2. nün-tcä'-tē-nal-tē-ne
 1 ctcä'-tē-nal-tē-ne

Spine (See Back, p. 230)

S.3 xi-mi-nē-kwüt
 2 ni-nē-kwüt (nün+)
 1 (ci-)ci-nē-kwüt
 D.3 xi-qui-nē-kwüt (?)
 2. naq-nül-tē' nu-ne-nu-qui-nē-kwüt, etc.

Womb

S.3 xi-ye'-tcütgl-sē'
 2. nün-ye'-tcütgl-sē'
 1. cye'-tcütgl-sē'

Lung.

S.3 xi-ta'xē-sul-lē
 2 nün-ta'xē-sul-lē
 1 cta'xē-sul-lē

Rib

S.3. xi-gwa'k'ö
 2 nün-ga'k'ö
 1 cga'k'ö

Penis

S.3 xi-mi-sē
 2 (nün) ni-sē
 1 ci-sē (?)
 D.3 xi-qui-sē (?)

Windpipe

S.3 xi-müs-sü-wütgl
 2. nün-müs-sü-wütgl
 1 cüc-müs-sü-wütgl,
 or cmüs-sü-wütgl

Nouns. KINSHIP TERMS.(1) His child (generic)

S.3 müs-qē'
 2 nüs-qē'
 1 cüs-qē', cisüs-qē'
 D.1 nu-quüs-qē'

(2) His son

S.3 mi'e
 2 ni'e
 1 cü'e
 D.1 nu-qui'e
 That is my son, xi'cicie,
 or cicie ün'ti
 Is that your son, nie ha ün'ti.
 For Voc. Sing see p. 134 top.

(3) His daughter.

S.3 si-ē' (xi-si-ē)
 2 nsi-ē
 1 si-ē, ci-si-ē
 D.1 nu-si-ē
 That is my daughter, ci-si-ē
 ün'ti, or xi'ci-si-ē.
 Is that your daughter?, xi-
 nei-ē ha ün'ti.
 Is that his daughter? xi-si-
 ē ha ün'ti.
 See top of p. 134 for Voc. Sing.

(4) His son's son

S.3 ya-lē
 2 nya-lē
 1 cya-lē

D.1 nu-ya-lē

That is my son's son,
 xi'cū-cya-lē, or cūcya-lē
 ün'ti.

(5) His son's daughter.

S.3 ya-lē-tō'ē
 2 nya-lē-tō'ē
 1 cya-lē-tō'ē, cūcya-lē-tō'ē
 D.1 nu-ya-lē-tō'ē.

Is that your son's daughter?
 xi'nyalē-tō'ē ha ün'ti.
 That is his son's daughter,
 xi'yalē-tō'ē, or
 yalē-tō'ē ün'ti.

(6) His daughter's son.
 S.3 tca'-ye
 2 ntea'-ye
 1 ctca'-yě, ci'-ctca'-yě
 D.1 nu-tca'-yě

Voc.s., ctca'-yě
That is my daughter's son,
 r'xi' ci'-ctca'-yě, or c'ctca'yě
 ũn-t'i.
Is that your daughter's son?
 r'xi ntea'yě ha ũn-t'i.

(7) His daughter's daughter.
 S.3 tca'-yě-ts'ě
 ntea'-yě-ts'ě
 ctca'-yě-ts'ě, ci'-ctca'-yě-ts'ě
 nu-tca'-yě-ts'ě

Voc.s., ctca'-yě-ts'ě
That is my daughter's daughter,
 r'xi ci'-ctca'-yě-ts'ě, or ci'-
 ctca'yěts'ě ũn-t'i.
Is that your daughter's daughter?
 R'xi ntea'yěts'ě ha ũn-t'i.

(8) His father.
 S.3 t'hā(r'xi-t'ha)
 2 nt'hā
 1 ct'hā , or ci'-ct'hā
 D.1 nu-t'hā'

Is that his father?
 r'xi-t'hā ha ũn-t'i.
Is that your father? nt'hā' ha ũn-t'i.

That is my father, r'xi' ci'-ct'hā',
 or ci'-ct'hā ũn-t'i.
 Voc.s. ct'hā-nu' (or, ũn-ni?)
That is his father, r'xi-t'hā.

(9) His mother.
 S.3 kwa'-ka
 nka'-ka
 cka'-ka, or ci'-cka'-ka
 nū-kwa'-ka

Is that his mother? r'xi kwa'ka
 ha ũn-t'i.
Is that your mother, nka'ka ha
 ũn-t'i, or nūn-ka'ka ha ũn-t'i.

That is my mother, r'xi' cka'ka
 ũn-t'i, or ci'-cka'ka ũn-t'i.
 Voc.s. cka.
That is his mother, r'xi kwa'ka.

(10) His father's father.
 S.3 'ā-mě'
 2 nūn-ā-mě'
 1 cā-mě'
 D.1 nu-ā-mě'
 Voc.s., cā-mi' (?)

Is that his father's father?
 r'xi' 'āmě' ha ũn-t'i.
Is that your grandfather?
 r'xi nūn-āmě' ha ũn-t'i.
That is my grandfather, r'xi' cāmě',
 or cāmě' ũn-t'i.

(11) His father's mother.
 S.3 ts' ũn-ně'
 nūn-sūn-ně'
 cts' ũn-ně'
 nu-ts' ũn-ně'
 Voc.s., cts' ũn-ni' (?)

Is that his father's mother?
 r'xi' ts' ũnně' ha ũn-t'i.
Is that your grandmother?
 r'xi nūn-sūnně' ha ũn-t'i.
That is my grandmother,
 r'xi' cts' ũnně', or cts' ũnně'
 ũn-t'i.

(12) His mother's father.
 S.3 s+u, or t'isnē s+u
 2 nūn-s+u
 1 s+u, or ci'-s+u
 D.1 nu-s+u,
That is his mother's father,
 r'xi' s+u ũn-t'i, or r'xi t'isnē
 s+u ũn-t'i.
Is that your mother's father?
 r'xi nūn-s+u ha ũn-t'i.

(13) His mother's mother.
 S.3 s+u, s+u-kū-lě, or tsaqe s+u.
 nūn-s+u, or nūn-s+u-kū-lě
 s+u, s+u-kū-lě, or ci'-s+u-kū-lě
 nu-s+u, or nu-s+u-kū-lě
That is his mother's mother,
 r'xi' s+u-kū-lě ũn-t'i, or r'xi kwa-
 kata ũn-t'i (sic). (N.B. Kwa-ka-
 tā may be another term for
His mother's mother)

(14) His father's brother.

S.3 ts'i-ne
2 nts'i-ne
1 si-ne, or cts'i-ne
D.3 qu-ts'i-ne
2,1 nu-ts'i-ne
Voc.s. si-ne.

This is my father's brother,
tci' ci-sine(W.); tci cts'ine(H.)
or cisine unt'i(W.), cts'ine unt'i(H.)

(15) His mother's sister.

S.3 ma-q'e (?)
na-q'e (?)
ca-q'e, or ci-ca-q'e
~~qum-q-e~~ qu-ma-q'e (?)
2 and 1, nu-ma-q'e (?)
Voc.s. ca-q'e.

This is my mother's sister, tci
ci-caq'e, or ci-ca-q'e unt'i.

(16) His mother's brother.

S.3 nus-e'
2 nus-e'
1 cus-e', ci-cus-e'

D.1 nu-qwis-e'
Voc.s. cus-e'.

That is his uncle, rxi' nus-e' unt'i.
Is that your uncle? rxi nus-e'
ha unt'i.
This is my uncle, tci' cus-e' unt'i.

(17) His elder brother.

S.3 u-we
nu-we
cu-we or cu-we, ci-cu-we,
or ci-cu-we
nu-qu-we
Voc.s. cu-we.

That is my elder brother, rxi' cu-
we unt'i, or rxi ci-cu-we unt'i.

(18) His elder sister.

S.3 ma-te'
2 na-te'
1 ca-te', ci-ca-te'
D.1
D.1 nu-qa-te'
Voc.s. ca-te'.

That is my elder sister,
rxi' ci-cate', or cicate' unt'i.

(19) His younger brother.

S.3 tcu-e'
ntcu-e'
ctcu-e'
nu-tcu-e'
Voc.s. ctcu-e', or cu-e'.

Where is my younger brother?--
ctcu-e' e-tu.

(20) His younger sister.

S.3 te-se
2 nte-se
1 cte-se
D.1 nu-te-se
Voc.s., cte.

That is my younger sister,
rxi' cte-se, or ctes' unt'i.

(21) His sister (generic)

S.3 mutcl-tus-se'
nutcl-tus-se'
cutcl-tus-se', cicutcltusse'
nu-qwutcl-tus-se'

That is my sister, rxi' cicutcl-
tusse', or cicutcltusse' unt'i.

(22) His brother's son.

S.3 mi-se'
2 nu-se', or nun-mi-se'
1 cmi-se', or ci-cmi-se'
D.1 nu-mi-se'

Voc.s. cmi-se'

(23) His brother's daughter.

S.3 mi-se'ts'e'
nmi-se'ts'e', nun-misets'e'.
cni-se'ts'e', ci-cmisets'e'.
nu-mi-se'ts'e'.

Voc.s. cmisets'e' (?)

Is that your brother's son?

r'xi' nûn-misě ha ûntĩ.

That is my brother's son,

r'xi' ci-emisě, or cićemisě ûntĩ.

Brother's daughter! come hither,

cmisětsě, xûn x'i-agl!

(24) His sister's son.

S.3 ma'ce

2 na'ce

1 ca'ce, ci-cace

D.1 nû-qwa'ce

Voc.s. ca-ce!

(25) His sister's daughter.

S.3 ma-cě'ts'ě

na-ce'ts'ě

ca-cě'ts'ě, ci-cacě'ts'ě

nû-qwa-cě'ts'ě

Voc.s. cacě'ts'ě!

(26) His mother's sister's child.

S.3 la'si

2 nûn-la'si

1 cla'si'

D.1 nu-la'si

Is that your "cousin"?

Nûn-la'si ha ûn'ti.

(27) His wife's father.

S.3 sa'ts'ě

nûn-sa'ts'ě

sa'ts'ě

nu-sa'ts'ě

Voc.s. sa-ts'i!

(28) His wife's mother.

S.3 mē'ts'ě

2 nûn-mē'ts'ě

1 cmē'ts'ě (Voc.s. cmē-tsi!)

(29) His wife.

S.3 wāt

nûn-āt'

c'āt, or ci-c'āt

(30) His wife's son.

(by a former husband)

S.3 mi'tě(mi'sě, C.)

2 nûn-ni'tě(nûn-ni'sě, C.)

1 cmi'tě(cmi'sě, C.)

(31) His wife's daughter.

(by a former husband)

S.3 mi-tě'ts'ě

2 nûn-ni-tě'ts'ě

1 cmi-tě'ts'ě

(32) His wife's sister's husband.

S.3 la'sûn

2 nûn-la'sûn

1 cla'sûn

Voc.s. cla-sûn'!

(33) His ~~wife's~~ *wife's* sister.

S.3 we'ts'ě

2 nûn-r'xe'ts'ě, or nr'xe'ts'ě

1 cr'xe'ts'ě

Voc.s. cr'xe'ts'i'!

Is that your wife's sister?--

nr'xe'ts'ě ha ûntĩ.

(34) His sister's husband.

S.3 qw'e'yu

2 nûn-q'e'yu, or nq'e'yu

1 cq'e'yu

D.1 nu-qw'e'yu

Voc.s. cq'u!

(35) Her sister's husband.

S.3 w'ě

2 nq'ě

1 cq'ě

D.1 nu-w'ě'

Voc.s. cq'i!

Where is your sister's husband?
(said to a male)

nq'əyu ɛ̃tu.

Is he your sister's husband?

nq'əyu ha ũntĩ.

(36) His son's wife.

S.3 yac-ät'

2 nün-yac-ät'

1 cyac-ät'

D.1 nu-yac-ät'

That is my son's wife,
cyacät ũntĩ, or r'xi'cyacät.

Is that your son's wife?

nũnyacät ha ũntĩ.

Where is your sister's husband?
(said to a female)

nq'ə-tu

Is he your sister's husband?

nq'ə ha ũntĩ.

(37) His daughter's husband.

S.3 wün-tä (or wän-tä)

2 n'xün-tä (or n'xän-tä)

1 c'xün-tä (or c'xän-tä)

D.1 nu-wün-tä

That is my daughter's hus-
band? -r'xi'c'xüntä, or c'xüntä ũntĩ.

Is that your daughter's hus-

band? n'xüntä ha ũntĩ.

Attention is asked to the similarity of some kinship terms to names of parts of the human body.

Father's mother, ts'ün-ně, resembles long bone, ts'ün-né.

Wife's father, sa-ts'ə, seems to be identical with the Chetco sa-ts'ə, skin.

His brother's son, mi-sě, has the name of the membrum virile.

His step-son, mi-tě : the part of the back near the waist, mi-ne.

His mother's sister's child, la-si, may be derived from la, hand, and si, head.

His daughter's husband (wün-tä) may be fr. wün, another's and tä, mouth.

His wife's sister's husband, la-sün, may be derived from la, hand, and sün, meat.

My mother's sister, ca-q'ə, must be distinguished from my rib, ca-k'ə.

Icêmê use the following, vide A. Catfish:

Son (modern)	Son (rare form)	Daughter	Child	Come, my son, an
S.3 r'xi-mi-e	xi-lá-me	r'xi-si-e	r'xi-mi-s-gě	r'xi-agl, chmi, e!
2 nün-mi-e	nün-lá-me	nün-si-e	nün-mi-s-gě	Come, my daughter,
1 cmi-e, or ci'e	ci-lá-me, or clá-me	si-e	c'is-gě, or c'is-gě	an r'xi-agl si'e!
				Come, my child, an r'xi-agl ch'ha!

Father

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S.3 xi-t'ha

2 n'um-t'ha

1 ci-t'ha,
or et'ha

D.3 xi-qu-t'ha

2 n'ag-n'ul-t'e nu-
ne-nu-t'ha

1 n'ag-n'ul-t'e ne-
nu-t'ha

P.3 xi-ne-qu-t'ha

2 t'u-que-n'ul-t'e
nu-ne-nu-t'ha

1 t'u-que-n'ul-t'e
ne-nu-t'ha

[Fide A. Catfish]

That (the aforesaid), used when the name of the subject precedes,
hi. This, t'ei or t'i. These demonstratives are
inseparable, being joined to the following word.

Personal Pronouns.

These are divided into Nominative, Possessive, Dative, Objective,
and Ablative(?). Those followed by a hyphen (-) are incorporated;
the others are separable pronouns.

Nominatives.

S.3 xi-hi'

yu-hi'

t'ei-hi'

2 n'um-hi', n'um

1 ci-hi', ci

D.3 n'ag-g'ul-t'e-t'i

2

P.3 t'u-que-t'i-hi

xi-ne, yu-ne, etc.

2

1

xi-tu, xi-t'eu
yu-tu, yu-t'eu
t'ei-tu, t'ei-t'eu
n'um-tu, n'um-t'eu
ci-tu, ci-t'eu

The following in
phrases on p 209, b:

t'ei-ya'-g'ut
Duals:
xi-g'ut-g'le-t'eu-k'a
yu-g'ut-g'le-t'eu-k'a
hi-g'ut-g'le-t'eu-k'a
t'ei-g'ut-g'le-t'eu-k'a

PRONOUNS.

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Tutu pronouns are of several classes.
The following have been obtained by
the writer:

Personal, Demonstrative, Re-
flexive, Indefinite, Interrogative, Rela-
tive, and Correlative.

Some of these classes of pronouns admit
of a further division into Separable and
Incorporated Pronouns.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

The demonstratives are given first, because they
are used in the formation of some of the others.

That (if seen), xi. That (if unseen, but perceived
through hearing, feeling, etc.), nu-

Possessives.

His

your, yours, n'um-ac-ye

my, mine, ci-hac-ye

See pp. 209, b

Used before the verbs to

lose or to kill one's dog:

S.3 tu-x'um'

2 nu-x'um'

1 cu-x'um'

D.1 nu-w'um'

See pp. 208, b; 209

His (another's), w'um

See pp. 209, 236 (w'um-

ta),

x

Used with the verb to

kill his own dog:

3 tu-x'um'

2 tu-x'um'

1 tu-x'um'

See pp. 209

Possessive Pronouns.

Used with names of Parts of the Body.

S. 3 rxi-	rxî-m-	rxî-kw-	rxî-qw-	Bladder (p. 232) and Mindpipe (p. 232) are exceptional forms.
yu-	yu-m-	yu-kw-	yu-qw-	
hi-	hi-m-	hi-kw-	hi-qw-	
tci-	tci-m-	tci-kw-	tci-qw-	
2 nîm- ^{xx}	nîm-n-, or n-	nîm-k-	nîm-q-, or ⁱⁿ n-	
1 c-	ci-c-, or c-	cic-k-	c-q-, or	
ci-	(as ju(rxi) mine)	or c-k-	cic-q-	
cic-	[In S. 3 qu is prob.	(as in kwa-ne)	(as in quê, a	
cis-	ably inserted before qu]		foot)	
D. 3 rxi-qu-	D. 3 rxî-qu-	D. 3 rxî-qu-kw-	rxî-qu-qw-	
yu-qu-	yu-qu-	yu-qu-kw-	yu-qu-qw-	
hi-qu-	hi-qu-	hi-qu-kw-	hi-qu-qw-	
tci-qu- ^{xx}	tci-qu-	tci-qu-kw-	tci-qu-qw-	
2 nu-ne-nu-	nu-né-nu-qu-	nu-né-nu-kw-	nu-né-nu-qw-	
1 ne-nî'-	ne-nî'-qu-	ne-nî'-kw-	ne-nî'-qw-	
P. 3 rxi-né-	P. 3 rxî-né-qu- (?)	rxî-né-kw-	rxî-né-qw-	
yu-né-	yu-né-qu- (?)	yu-né-kw-	yu-né-qw-	
hi-né-	hi-né-qu- (?)	hi-né-kw-	hi-né-qw-	
tci-né- ^{xx}	tci-né-qu- (?)	tci-né-kw- ^{xx}	tci-né-qw- ^{xx}	
2 nu-né-nu-	nu-né-nu-qu-	nu-né-nu-kw-	nu-né-nu-qw-	
1 ne-nî'-	ne-nî'-qu-	ne-nî'-kw-	ne-nî'-qw-	
	(229 (nose))			
	See pp. 230, 232.	See p. 230, etc.	See p. 231	

Used with Kinship Terms. [Pp. 232-236]

The principal Possessive Pronouns used with Kinship Terms are as follows:

S. 3 No regular form.	Twelve or more begin with	m-	S. 3
2 nîm-; nîm-n-; ⁱⁿ n-		n-	2
1 c-, c-, ci-, cic-, cis-		c-	1
D. 3 rxi-qu-; yu-qu-; hi-qu-; tci-qu- ^{xx}	P. 3 rxi-né-; yu-né-; hi-né-; or tci-né- ^{xx}		
2 nu-né-nu-	2 nu-né-nu-		
1 ne-nî'-; nu-; nu(q)-; nî-; or nî-qu-	1 ne-nî'-; nu-; nu(q)-; nî-; or nî-qu-		

Dative Pronouns (?).

S. 3 To him, tsîm.	Line 5 of W. Strong's letter: tsîm naxic'a, I talked to him.
2 To you, nîm-	See p. 189: 33. Probable meaning is "Your-boy to-you-sick?"
1 To me, cîm-	p. 189, 31+32. "My-son" (+ "My daughter") to-me-sick. There is a similar use of the Dative in Siouan languages.

Objective Pronouns.

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- S. 3. y-, him(?), in yugl'tē, he likes him.
2 n-, you, } in bugl'tē, he likes you; nts'it'tē, you are sick; tc
1 c-, me, } in nucl'tē, I like you.
in cucl'tē, you like me, they like me (me-liked).

Ablative Pronouns.

(1) WITH.

- S. 3 with him, ti-lā
2 with you, ni-lā
1 with me, ci-lā
D. 3 with them(?), qui-lā

These syllables which are used before the verb "to steal" are provisionally rendered "from him", "from you", etc. See pp. 208 b, 209, 209b.

It is better to translate "Your-horse from-you-he-stole" than "Your-horse your-he-stole".

We cannot say whether mēs-, nēs-, etc., can be used before other verbs, as, for example, yigl'tcut, to catch; or yuget, to buy.

(2) FROM.

- From(?) him, mēs-
From(?) you, nēs-
From(?) me, cēs-, or ce-
From(?) them (du), me-yas'-
From(?) you (du), ne-yas'-
From(?) us (du), ni-ques'-
From(?) them (pl.) me-yas'-
From(?) you ("), ni-que-yas'-
From(?) us ("), ni-que-yēs-

Reciprocal Pronouns.

Each other is expressed by gl in such examples as the following:

glil'ts'it, you two know each other (from il-to'it). So glil'tē, you two love each other.
glil'tsit, we two know each other (from il-to'it). So glil'tē, we two love each other.

Reflexive Pronouns.

Some reflexive verbs begin with tēs-, which seems to mean he acts on or for himself, as, root mas, to roll; tēs-mas, to roll himself; etc. See tēs-cut, tēs-xūs, etc. pp. 256, 265.

The addition of natîu to a phrase meaning "take care of it" changes it to "take care of himself". See Cu nêl'i and Cu natîu nêl'i (pp. 263, 264).

Indefinite Pronouns.

Whichever is formed from vila which by dividing that word and inserting the qualified noun, thus: Take whichever hat you want, I-tā'mic-la ügl'tē ügl'tcu-tē. Take whichever horse you wish of my horse's, I-tg'itcū-la ügl'tē ügl'tcutē, ci-tg'itcū.
Whatever is probably formed in a similar manner from te la, what.
Whoever was not gained.

240 Relatives, and Dependent Interrogatives.

Who, -nē, -lē, -ī, etc., used after verbs for changing direct statements into relative clauses; as This man who stands, derived from This man stands.
See pp. inserted betw. pp. 198 & 199; Classifiers, pp. 244, 248, and the Nalturnu tunne book, p. 76.

Who = (the one) who, sometimes expressed, as, "I know (the one) who stole it", uc to'it in-ni-ne tēgl-tcūt (p. 208, b); I saw (the one) who stole it, nēgl-si' in-ni' tēgl-tcu-te (209, b); Do you know (the one) who stole my ax? tcūtillagl in-la-hi' ce-tēgl-tcūt t'ihwa' ugl-t's't. (p. 209, b)

It is sometimes omitted, as in "Do you know (the one) who stole it?" (p. 208, b)

(Direct) Interrogative Pronouns.

Who? in-la-hi p. 209, b. in-tu-i (same page).

Whose? in [noun of obj. possessed] la in-te, or } pp. 209, 208.
in [" " " "] t'he-la in-te

Whose? (not followed by name of thing possessed) in-tca'-ye (p. 209, b)

Which? i-la' (p. 209). i-la' ugl-te t'a-mic, which hat do you want?
i-e'-la (p. 208, b)

What? te-la, or te-la'. What do you call it? t'e-la' gl'u-uci' (N), t'e-la' nu-uci' (C),

What does he call it? t'e-la' u-uci'. What do they call it? (N) t'e-la' tsu-

What? (in what did he steal? p. 209, b), te-la'-ye.

Adjective Correlatives (Pronouns).

They may be grouped in four categories: Number or Quantity, Size, Length (Height), and ~~Weight~~. Those forms marked by (?) are conjectural, but they are given as hints to the future student.

How much? How many? ta-a-wi' la (said of horses) See p. 243.

ta-wi-nē la (said of children) See p. 243.

ta-we' la (said of winters) See p. 243.

So many, as many as, a-we' (Relative)

This much or many, tci'-a-we' t'a-we' (Demonstratives)

That much or many, t'ci'-a-we' (Restrictives) Just so much or many, t'i'-a-we' (?)

That much or many } tu'-a-we' Just equal in number or quantity, t'i-glēgl-a-we' (?)

That much or many } hi'-a-we' (refers to a preceding name of a suby.) Just about the same number or quantity, t'i-cu' glēgl-a-we' (?)

Half that number or quantity, t'i-mēgl-a-we' (?)

Number or Quantity.

Just about this much (or many), tci-cu' tci'-a-we' (?)
 " " that " (" "), tci-cu' ^{xx} tci'-a-we' (?) [seen]
 " " " " (" "), tci-cu' yu'-a-we' (?) [unseen]
 " " " " (" "), tci-cu' hi'-a-we' (?) [the afraid]
 tci-mēgl'-awe' (?) tci-mēgl'-a-we' (?) yu-mēgl'-awe' (?) hi-mēgl'-a-we' (?)
 xx k'gu-ē' ca mēgl'-a-we' (?)

2. SIZE. Interrogatives. What size? or How large? tagl'-tcā
 Of what size are you? tagl'-nīl'-tcā lā (?)
Relative So large, as large as, agl'-tcā (=Naltunne tunne, angl'-tcu)
Demonstratives

This size, this large, tci-agl'-tcā. That size, etc. (seen obj.),
 tci-agl'-tcā. That size, etc. (unseen obj.), yu-agl'-tcā. That size, etc.
 (refers to preceding name), hi-agl'-tcā.
 Half that size, k'gu-ē' agl'-tcā (?) I am this size, tci-agl'-nūc-li-tcā' (?)

Restrictives

Just so large, tci-agl'-tcā	Just about the size of this obj., tci-cu' tci-agl'-tcā (?)
Just equal in size, tci-glēgl'-tcā	" " " " " that " tci-cu' ^{xx} tci-agl'-tcā (?)
Just about the same size, tci-cu' glēgl'-tcā (?)	" " " " " " tci-cu' hi-agl'-tcā (?)
Just as large around, tci-mēgl'-tcā	" " this large around, tci-cu' tci-mēgl'-tcā (?)
Only half that large around, k'gu-ē' ca mēgl'-tcā	" " that " " tci-cu' ^{xx} tci-mēgl'-tcā (?)
Just about the size of that unseen obj., tci-cu' yu-agl'-tcā	" " " " " tci-cu' yu-mēgl'-tcā (?)
	" " " " " tci-cu' hi-mēgl'-tcā (?)

Demonstratives. This large around (?), tci-mēgl'-tcā
 That large around (seen obj.), tci-mēgl'-tcā. Do. (unseen obj.) yu-mēgl'-tcā
 Do. (refers to preceding noun), hi-mēgl'-tcā

3. LENGTH. Probably divided by the Tutes, etc., into two (2) categories, Length or Longness, and Shortness.

Interrogatives.

How long? (How tall?) tagl'-nēs	How tall are you? tagl'-nīl'-nēs lā
Are you two of equal length? tci-glēgl'-nīl'-nēs lā (?)	Are you just so tall? tci-agl'-nīl'-nēs' lā (?)
Are you this tall? tci-agl'-nīl'-nēs' lā (?)	Are you that tall (seen standard)? tci-agl'-nīl'-nēs' lā (?)
Are you that tall? hi-agl'-nīl'-nēs' lā (?)	Are you that tall (unseen standard)? yu-agl'-nīl'-nēs' lā (?)
2 Refers to preceding name.	
How short? tagl'-tūk (?)	How short are you? tagl'-tūk'-nēs lā (?)

Relatives.

So long, so tall, as long as, agl-nēs
(= Nalt, angl-nīs).

So short, as short as, in Upper Coquille,
and probably in Tutu, agl-tāk (= Nalt,
angl-ntā-k'q'e')

Demonstratives.

This long or tall, tci-agl-nēs

That " " " " ^{xx} rxi-agl-nēs

" " " " , yu-agl-nēs

" " " " , hi-agl-nēs

Half as long or tall, kgu-ē' agl-nēs.

I am this tall, tci-agl-nūc-li-nēs!

I am that tall (refers to a seen standard),

^{xx} rxi-agl-nūc-li-nēs' (?)

^{xx} tci-agl-tāk (?) rxi-agl-tāk (?) etc.

This short, tci-agl-tāk (?)

That " " , ^{xx} rxi-agl-tāk (?)

" " " , yu-agl-tāk (?)

" " " , hi-agl-tāk (?)

Are you half as tall? kgu-ē' agl-nūc-li-nēs lā' (?)

I am half as tall, kgu-ē' agl-nūc-li-nēs' (?)

^{xx} tci-mēgl-nēs (?) rxi-mēgl-nēs (?)

^{xx} yu-mēgl-nēs (?) hi-mēgl-nēs (?)

^{xx} tci-mēgl-tāk (?) rxi-mēgl-tāk (?) yu-mēgl-tāk (?)

Restrictives.

Just so long or tall, tci-agl-nēs (?)

Just equal in length, tci-glēgl-nēs

Just about the same length, tci-cu' glēgl-nēs' (?)

tci-mēgl-nēs (?) kgu-ē' ca mēgl-nēs (?)

tci-cu' tci-agl-nēs (?) just about this long.

Just about that long, tci-cu' rxi-agl-nēs (?)

" " " " tci-cu' yu-agl-nēs (?)

Just about that long, tci-cu' hi-agl-nēs (?)

tci-cu' tci-mēgl-nēs (?)

tci-cu' ^{xx} rxi-mēgl-nēs (?)

tci-cu' yu-mēgl-nēs (?)

tci-cu' hi-mēgl-nēs (?)

tci-agl-tāk (?) tci-glēgl-tāk (?) tci-cu' glēgl-

tāk (?) tci-mēgl-tāk (?) tci-cu' tci-agl-tāk (?)

tci-cu' ^{xx} rxi-agl-tāk (?) etc. tci-cu' tci-mēgl-tāk (?)

etc.

4. HEIGHT.

Interrogative. How high (as a tree or house)? tagl-tsi-nā.

Relative. So high, as high as, agl-tsi-nā.

Demonstratives. This high, tci-agl-tsi-nā.

That high (seen standard) ^{xx} rxi-agl-tsi-nā

" " (unseen do) yu-agl-tsi-nā

" " (preceded by name) hi-agl-tsi-nā

tci-mēgl-tsi-nā (?) rxi-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

yu-mēgl-tsi-nā (?) hi-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

Half the height, kgu-ē' agl-tsi-nā (?)

Restrictives.

Just so high, tci-agl-tsi-nā.

Just equal in height, tci-glēgl-tsi-nā.

Just about the same height, tci-cu' glēgl-tsi-nā.

tci-mēgl-tsi-nā (?) kgu-ē' ca mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' tci-agl-tsi-nā (?) tci-cu' rxi-agl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' yu-agl-tsi-nā (?) tci-cu' hi-agl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' tci-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' ^{xx} rxi-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' yu-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

tci-cu' hi-mēgl-tsi-nā (?)

N.B. None of these unverified words (marked with a "?") are included in the number on the Bibliography cards.

There (said of a visible place), xi^{h} .

" ("an unseen ") yun .

" ("when preceded by the name of the place") hin .

" (Letter, p. 246 line 1), hi .

Here, tin , or tcin .

Here, tca .

Nowhere, tu-u-tit .

Whither? tu-quil-la .

[Whither go you? tu-quilla tsi'ya .]

Whence?

(Probably the same as the following question, "Whence come you?")
"Where have you been?" may be expressed in four ways:

(1) $\text{tu-quil-an' la xi'i-yagl}$. (2) $\text{tu-quin' na-si'i-ya-yi la' a-ni'te}$.

(3) $\text{tu-quan' xi-ta'li-la gla'}$. (4) $\text{tu-quan' xi'i-ya-li}$ (said rapidly).

In that seen place, xi-lä .

In that unseen place, yu-lä .

In that (aforesaid) place, hi-lä .

There (Letter, p. 246 line 2), go-ti .

In this place, tcil-lä .

Where (ending in local names), -tün .

Thither, quün (Letter, p. 245 line 6)

CLASSIFIERS.

The classifiers which have been recorded are as follows:

te-stil-lä , the standing an. obj., from te-stigl , to stand.

stäl-nä , the sitting do. do., from stäl , to sit.

sthi-nä , the reclining do. do., from sthi , to recline (awake).

täl-läl-lä , the sleeping do. do., from täl-lagl , to recline and sleep.

na-txa-nä , the moving do. do., from na-txa , to move (back and forth).

käl-lä , the journeying do. do., from kagl , to journey or travel.

do. xül-täl-lä , the running ~~do. do.~~ from xül-tagl , to run (as a man or animal).

säl-nä , the reclining in an. obj. (knife, horse, inkstand) from säl , to lie.

stäl-nä , " " " (ax, board, etc.) " stäl , to lie.

la-xüt-tqa-nä , the " " " (stove-pipe, etc.) " la-xüt-tqa , to lie.

tcütsün na-tsi-nä , the leaning in obj. (stovepipe, etc.)

tqönat-iyä-nä , or tqé tsüt-tün (→) nat-iyä-nä , the standing (stovepipe, etc.).

Partial Paradigm.

Standing.	Sitting	Reclining	Sleeping	Running	Moving (Walking)
S.3 te-stil-lä	S stäl-nä	S sthi-nä	S täl-läl-lä	S xül-täl-lä	S na-txa-nä
D.3 ya-tq-stil-lä	D tq-tsi-nä	D sthes-i	D (not gained)	D qüt-xün-näl-lä	D na-täl-lä
P.3 (not gained)	P sqä-nä (?)	P (not gained)	P (do.)	P (not gained)	P na-tqit-i (?)

Journeying

S. käl-lä

D xüt-täl-lä

P. xüt-tqil-lä (?)

For examples of the uses of the classifiers in combination with the Demonstrative Pronouns, and for the explanation of sqä-nä na-tqit-i , and xüt-tqil-lä , see the pages inserted between 198 and 199.

Letter from Wm. Strong, a Tutu tunne, to his son Norman, at Eugene City, Oregon. Sept., 1884.

Ci-ě, ci Tutu' tũnně, Si-^xqwěn-těgl. Sai-lětcie mē tç xanca Santi
My son / I a Tutu tunne / head flat on top / Siletz (Re- / in / one (man) / Sunday
servation)

ca tea sũstă. Ci r^xan r^xũciacł' tẽ. Monday na^x xũc-tacł tẽ Yũ-^xkwĩn-
only / here / I sit / I / this / I come / Monday / I will go back / to New
may

nu+tcěn. Glani' sěsis cuçl-tẽ. Glti' natũelnic tẽ. Ts'ě ucl-si' tẽ.
port / Many / white / like me / Very / I shall work / word / I will make
man

Sěsis glani' ts'ě yuçltẽ. Tu natĩlnic tẽ r^xan nũr^xitacł tẽ. Cilă
White / many / wood / desire / Not / you work / if / this way / you return / shall / with me
man

natĩlnic tẽ. R^xan nũr^xitacł tẽ Yũkwĩnnu+tcěn. Sěsis r^xan niyă ts'ũn
you work / shall / this way / you return / shall / to Newport / Whiteman / this way / came / to him

naşic'ă. Tũqa qĩn-tũn qwũn kaçl tẽ Norman atũcni. Ts'ũt glă-ęgl-
I talked / after / in the / thither / he journey / shall / Norman / I told him / money / do not
some / time / winter

qũs te. Cu nęcl-i lě. Kawălis sapũlisě hi-wa-teu tiçl-qũt-lě. Qĩn' (7
head / shall / Well / look / Corvallis / wheat / ask / talk / winter

sapũlisě uęet. Tũqa naqi teu xũlsi tẽ hati uęet. Hiwateu tiçl-
wheat / you will / after / two / moon / when / then / I will / ask / talk
buy it / some time

qũt-lě. Cu uęe. Tu ucltẽ nts'ite ẽ. Cu natũn nęl'i tẽ. Tũnně ta^x xũn
/ that is / nor / I wish / you may / well / keep yourself / Indian / month / he talks
right / sick

na^xxani. Tũnně ta ts'ũ-nac-t'gu-ni. Hi' ca-nęc-t'gu. Tũwĩn' ucltẽ!
(he walks) / Indian / month / he writes / that / he writes for / nor / it / I desire
me

tînně qě ca-năg-t' gu. Lower Farm etc na-xi-ăgl gltsuğl. Hě' tcu-
 *Indian way he writes for me / Lower farm / oats / it rained on / wet / Here / thresh.

tût-tağl' gltca-mě-ti tcu-tût-tağl; Sailětcic-mě k' gu-měqe qoti na-
 ed / in the rain / threshed / Siletz (Res. / in / in the / there / stands
 ervation) / on / field

tit-qa. Utc tu a-tcū. Sailětcic elti' ya-xiğ-xağl. Skwūt-tcūt' hi-
 * in shocks / oats / not / because / Siletz (River) / very / gets high / muddy / her
 (water)

tisně hi-ts' it, tatûn' qwūt nas-tû-xul-nic-tûn', Wednesday.

* man / that / dead / three times / on / they worked / them / Wednesday.
 me

NOTES.

The figures refer to the lines of the text.

245: 1. Si qwēn-těgl, from si, head; qwe, on top; tēgl, wide. The "n" is probably inserted for euphony.

Sailětcic. The derivation of Siletz from the French celeste (heav-
 enly) appears rather fanciful to the writer. It should be taken
 cum grano salis (Dorsey).

245: 2 na-xuctağl tē, I will go back; but nū-xitağl tē, you will come
 back, when preceded by r'an, hither. The idea is "about to return (hither
 or thither)".

Yūkwinnu+tcēn, apparent meaning "to the Yaquina (river or bay)."

Newport, Ore., is on Yaquina Bay.

245: 3 ts'ê ūcl-si' tē, I will make wood, used where we would expect to
 find ts'ê ūcl-t'ă' tē, I will cut wood with an ax.

245: 6 For a-tuc-ni, read ağl-tuc-ni, I told him that. Compare this first
 syllable (ăgl) with ağl in the correlatives, ağl-nēs, ağl-tcā, etc.,
 on p.

245: 7 Cu nēli' tē, Take care of it; but cu natûn nēli' tē, Take care of
 yourself. Here, natûn seems to have a reflexive force.

245: 8 u-qět, probably the imperative mode, as u-qět' is the 2d. dual, and
 yu-qět the 2d. sing.

245:9 Cu uqé. One man gave "Cu u-q'we."

Túnne' tá xûn na'xa, He talks the Indian language, may be literally
ly "Indian mouth using-it he moves." Tiçl-qû't-le, Talk, in line 7 is

from a different verb. *The final "ni" (245, 10 - two places) may be the oral period.*

246:3 tu atêu, of no account, differs from spoiled, as oats, which is
sûn'-ta-xi'-a.

Sailêtc'ic çlti ya'xiç'xaçl. Another reading is the following:

Sai-lêtc'-ic qûn'-nê çlti ya-xiç'-xaçl. Qûn'-nê çlti tu-teu-ni-yê.
Siletz river very (water) gets high River very deep (water)

Skwût-teüt, "Molly," an Alsea woman. Hi -tisnê:hi is used because
it refers to the preceding name of the subject, Skwût-teüt. Hi be-
fore ts' it refers back to hi-tisnê.

TRANSLATION.

My son, I am Head-flat-on-top, a Tutu tunne. I am staying only one
Sunday on the Siletz Reservation. I will return hither. On Monday
I will go back to Newport. Many white men like me. I shall have
much work. I will cut cord wood. Many white men desire wood. If you
are without work, return hither. You shall work with me. Come back
hither (and go) to Newport. I talked with a white man who came to
this place. I told him that Norman shall journey to the "Boss
School" (Forest Grove Indian School) after a while, during the win-
ter. Do not spend money. Take care of it! Ask about the wheat at
Corvallis, and talk about it. You will buy winter wheat. I will buy
it hereafter, in two months' time. Ask and talk about it! That is
right. I do not wish you to be sick. Take care of yourself! He (i.e.
a white man here) talks the Indian language. He writes it too. It
is that one who writes for me. He writes in the Indian way, (though)
I do not desire it. The oats at the Lower Farm were rained on, and
are wet. When they threshed there, they did so in the rain. The
grain stands in shocks in the field on the Siletz Reservation.

The oats are of no account. The Siletz River is very high. Alsea Molly's husband died on Wednesday.

The following sentences are additional examples of the uses the classifiers and demonstrative pronouns.

The face of that visible one who is moving(walking), r^xi-na^l-r^xa-ně ni^l.

The face of that visible one who sits, r^xi-st^l-ă^l-ně ni^l.

The face of that visible standing one, r^xi-t^l-st^l-lě ni^l.

The face of that visible running one, r^xi-r^xul^l-tal-lě ni^l.

The eye(s) of that visible moving(or walking) one, r^xi-na^l-r^xa-ně na-r^xě^l.

The eye(s) of that visible sitting one, r^xi-st^l-ă^l-ně na-r^xě^l.

The eye(s) of that visible standing one, r^xi-t^l-st^l-lě na-r^xě^l.

The eye(s) of that visible running one, r^xi-r^xul^l-tal-lě na-r^xě^l.

The eye(s) of that visible reclining one, r^xi-st^l-h^l-ně na-r^xě^l.

That visible tied horse, r^xi te^l-es^l-t^li(A.).

Does that man go? r^xi-t^l-tu tu-wa^l-t^luc(A.). (Man is not expressed)

Does that man go too? r^xi-tcu^l-ha kaql^l-t^lě(A). (Literally: Will that visible one also journey?)

That(visible) horse eats, t^litc^l r^xi-t^l-st^l-lě te^l-a^l-la(A.).

The horse tied in the stable eats, t^litc^l mun-ne^l-ni te^l-es^l-t^li
dog-hq house in tied dog
te^l-a^l.(A.).
eats

The knife is(or lies) on the table, m^l-ně wa-t^l-s^l-ă(A.).
I wish to see where the reclining man is, t^l-l^l-h^l-st^l-h^l ũcl-t^l-t^l
r^xuc-i^l-ne, or, t^l-l^l-h^l-st^l-h^l r^xuc-i^l-ne ũcl-t^l-t^l(A.).

He lies awake, ta-e^l-qo st^l-h^l(A.).

The ax which stands on this side of(an obj.), r^xan^l-ta nat-i^l-ya-ně
te^l-t^l-laql(A.).

The ax which stands on that side of(an obj.), r^xe^l-ta nat-i^l-ya-ně
te^l-t^l-laql(A.).

The following verbs are in the Aorist Tense, excepts
in several examples in which other tenses are named.

It is difficult to say where the verbal root (in such words
as kq̄-ni-tās, rxa-ni-tās, etc.) ends, and where the modal
suffix begins. If tās be the modal suffix (and that
is the only syllable common to this class of verbs, 'actin
with a knife or saw), then the verbal roots are rxa-ni, tē-ni,
kq̄-ni, gltse-rxi-, yijêrxi, kwîtyiyarxi, yetc'ût, etc.

(1) Verbs formed from known Verbal Roots

Root rra,

Root tce,

Root kqe,

Root ta

To cut through with a knife

Cut a piece from the edge with a knife

Cut across (the grain) a cord, stick, etc. with knife

Cut into with a knife.

S. 3 rra-ni-tās

tce-ni-tās

kqe-ni-tās

ta-ni-tās

2 nra-ni-tās

tca-ni-tās

kqwe-ni-tās

1 ci-ni-tās

tca-nic-tās

kqwe-nic-tās

D. 3 rra-ga-ni-tās

tce-ga-ni-tās

kqe-ga-ni-tās

2 nra-nu-tās

tca-nu-tās

kqwe-nu-tās

1 nra-nit-tās

tca-nit-tās

kqwe-nit-tās

P. 3 rra-ga-ni-tās

tce-ga-ni-tās

kqe-ga-ni-tās

2 rra-nu-tās

tca-nu-tās

kqwe-nu-tās

1 rra-nit-tās

tca-nit-tās

kqwe-nit-tās

Cut through with scissors

Cut piece fr. edge with scissors

Cut into with scissors

Cut into with scissors

S. 3 rra-ni-pegl

tce-ni-pegl

kqe-ni-pegl

ta-ni-pegl

2 wa-ni-pegl

tca-ni-pegl

kqwe-ni-pegl

1 wa-nic-pegl

tca-nic-pegl

kqwe-nic-pegl

D. 3 rra-ga-ni-pegl

tce-ga-ni-pegl

kqe-ga-ni-pegl

2 wa-nu-pegl

tca-nu-pegl

kqwe-nu-pegl

1 wa-nit-pegl

tca-nit-pegl

kqwe-nit-pegl

Punch hole with end of stick, etc.

Punch piece from edge with end of stick, etc.

Punch into with end of stick, etc.

Punch into with end of stick, etc.

S. 3 rra-ni-keṭ

tce-ni-keṭ

kqe-ni-keṭ

ta-ni-keṭ

2 wa-ni-keṭ

tca-ni-keṭ

kqwe-ni-keṭ

1 wa-nic-keṭ

tca-nic-keṭ

kqwe-nic-keṭ

D. 3 rra-ga-ni-keṭ

tce-ga-ni-keṭ

kqe-ga-ni-keṭ

2 wa-nu-keṭ

tca-nu-keṭ

kqwe-nu-keṭ

1 wa-nit-keṭ

tca-nit-keṭ

kqwe-nit-keṭ

Make hole in by grasping too hard

Take piece fr. edge by grasping too hard

Break stick etc. in two by grasping with hands.

Force into (as nails into flesh) by grasping too hard

S. 3 rra-ni-sit

tce-ni-sit

kqe-ni-sit

ta-ni-sit

2 wa-ni-sit

tca-ni-sit

kqwe-ni-sit

1 wa-nic-sit

tca-nic-sit

kqwe-nic-sit

D. 3 rra-ga-ni-sit

tce-ga-ni-sit

kqe-ga-ni-sit

2 wa-nu-sit

tca-nu-sit

kqwe-nu-sit

1 wa-nit-sit

tca-nit-sit

kqwe-nit-sit

Make hole in by slapping (side-wise motion)

Slap piece from edge

Break cord by slapping (side-wise)

Knock into an obj. by slapping

S. 3 rra-ni-qāt

tce-ni-qāt

kqe-ni-qāt

ta-ni-qāt

2 wa-ni-qāt

tca-ni-qāt

kqwe-ni-qāt

1 wa-nic-qāt

tca-nic-qāt

kqwe-nic-qāt

D. 3 rra-ga-ni-qāt

tce-ga-ni-qāt

kqe-ga-ni-qāt

2 wa-nu-qāt

tca-nu-qāt

kqwe-nu-qāt

1 wa-nit-qāt

tca-nit-qāt

kqwe-nit-qāt

and Modal Sufferes.

<p>Split with knife</p> <p>3 gltse-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>2 gltse-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>1 gltse-rxc-täs</p> <p>2 gltse-gi-rx1-täs</p> <p>1 gltse-wu-täs</p> <p>1 gltse-rüt-täs</p> <p>3 gltse-gi-rx1-täs</p> <p>2 gltse-wu-täs</p> <p>1 gltse-rüt-täs</p>	<p>Make tree, etc. topple by cutting with a knife</p> <p>yiyê-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>miyê-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>miyê-rxc-täs</p> <p>giyiyê-rx1-täs</p> <p>miyê-wu-täs</p> <p>miyê-rüt-täs</p> <p>giyiyê-rx1-täs</p> <p>miyê-wu-täs</p> <p>miyê-rüt-täs</p>	<p>Make fall, as a log, by cutting with a knife</p> <p>kwüt-yiya-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rx1-t'äs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxc-täs</p> <p>kwüt-giyiyä-rx1-täs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-wu-täs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rüt-täs</p> <p>kwüt-giyiyä-rx1-täs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-wu-täs</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rüt-täs</p>	<p>Cut a groove in with a knife</p> <p>ye-te'üt-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'üt-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'ic-t'äs</p> <p>ye-gätcüt-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'u-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'it-t'äs</p> <p>ye-gätcüt-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'u-t'äs</p> <p>ye-te'it-t'äs</p>
<p>cut lengthwise not at edge, with scissors</p> <p>3 gltse-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>2 gltse-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>1 gltse-rxc-pëgl</p> <p>3 gltse-gi-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>2 gltse-wu-pëgl</p> <p>1 gltse-rüt-pëgl</p>		<p>make fall by cutting with scissors</p> <p>kwüt-yiya-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxc-pëgl</p> <p>kwüt-giyiyä-rxi-pëgl</p> <p>kwüt-miya-wu-pëgl</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rüt-pëgl</p>	<p>Sow with cross-cut saw</p> <p>te'u-t'äs'</p> <p>te'i-t'äs'</p> <p>te'ic-t'äs'</p> <p>te'u-qa-t'äs'</p> <p>te'u-t'äs'</p> <p>te'it-t'äs'</p>
<p>split by puncturing with the end of a stick, etc.</p> <p>3 gltse-rxi-kët</p> <p>2 gltse-rxi-kët</p> <p>1 gltse-rxc-kët</p> <p>3 gltse-gi-rxi-kët</p> <p>2 gltse-wu-kët</p> <p>1 gltse-rüt-kët</p>	<p>make topple by puncturing with end of stick, etc.</p> <p>yiyê-rxi-kët</p> <p>miyê-rxi-kët</p> <p>miyê-rxc-kët</p> <p>giyiyê-rxi-kët</p> <p>miyê-wu-kët</p> <p>miyê-rüt-kët</p>	<p>make fall by puncturing with end of stick, etc.</p> <p>kwüt-yiya-rxi-kët</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxi-kët</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxc-kët</p> <p>kwüt-giyiyä-rxi-kët</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxi-kët</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rüt-kët</p>	<p>make groove in, with a carpenter's gauge, etc.</p> <p>ye-te'üt-kët</p> <p>ye-te'üt-kët</p> <p>ye-te'ic-kët</p> <p>ye-gätcüt-kët</p> <p>ye-te'u-kët</p> <p>ye-te'it-kët</p>
<p>split by grasping too hard</p> <p>3 gltse-rxi-süt</p> <p>2 gltse-rxi-süt</p> <p>1 gltse-rxc-süt</p> <p>3 gltse-gi-rxi-süt</p> <p>2 gltse-wu-süt</p> <p>1 gltse-rüt-süt</p>			<p>Saw across the grain</p> <p>kqe-te'u-t'äs'</p> <p>kqe-te'i-t'äs'</p> <p>kqe-te'ic-t'äs'</p> <p>kqe-qa-te'u-t'äs'</p> <p>kqe-te'u-t'äs'</p> <p>kqe-te'it-t'äs'</p>
	<p>make topple by slapping (side-wise motion)</p> <p>yiyê-rxi-gät</p> <p>miyê-rxi-gät</p> <p>miyê-rxc-gät</p> <p>giyiyê-rxi-gät</p> <p>miyê-wu-gät</p> <p>miyê-rüt-gät</p>	<p>make fall by slapping (side-wise motion)</p> <p>kwüt-yiya-rxi-gät</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxi-gät</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rxc-gät</p> <p>kwüt-giyiyä-rxi-gät</p> <p>kwüt-miya-wu-gät</p> <p>kwüt-miya-rüt-gät</p>	<p>Make a groove with an axe</p> <p>ye-te'ugl-t'äs, S. 3</p> <p>Wear a groove in the ground with the foot</p> <p>ye-te'üt-tagl, S. 3</p>

The following verbs were gained only in the 3d. singular:

Break a box, etc., in, or break glass, etc., by punching, glta-yüs-kët.

" " " " " " " " grasping too hard, glta-yüs-süt.

" in a hollow or brittle obj. by slapping, glta-yüs-gät.

(1) Verbs formed from known Verbal

Gnaw a hole in

r^xa-ni'-yā
 wa-ni'-yā
 wa-nic'-yā
 r^xa'-qa-ni'-yā
 wa-nu'-yā
 wa-nit'-yā

Gnaw piece fr. edge

te' e-ni'-yā
 te' a-ni'-yā
 te' a-nic'-yā
 te' e'-qa-ni'-yā
 te' a-nu'-yā
 te' a-nit'-yā

Gnaw in two, as
a lariat

kqe-ni'-yā
 kqwe-ni'-yā
 kqwe-nic'-yā
 kqē'-qa-ni'-yā
 kqwe-nu'-yā
 kqwe-nit'-yā

Gnaw into

ta-ni'-yā
 x

Bite a hole in (one bite)

r^xa-nitgl'-ku
 wa-nitgl'-ku
 wa-nicl'-ku
 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-ku
 wa-nul'-ku
 wa-nil'-ku

Bite piece fr. edge

te' e-nitgl'-ku
 te' a-nitgl'-ku
 te' a-nicl'-ku
 te' e'-qa-nitgl'-ku
 te' a-nul'-ku
 te' a-nil'-ku

Bite in two

kqe-nitgl'-ku
 kqwe-nitgl'-ku
 kqwe-nicl'-ku
 kqē'-qa-nitgl'-ku
 kqwe-nul'-ku
 kqwe-nil'-ku

Bite into

ta-nitgl'-ku
 x

Knock hole through
with club, etc

r^xa-nitgl'-tsūs
 wa-nigl'-tsūs
 wa-nicl'-tsūs
 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-tsūs
 wa-nul'-tsūs
 wa-nil'-tsūs

Knock piece fr. edge
with stick, etc

te' e-nitgl'-tsūs
 te' a-nigl'-tsūs
 te' a-nicl'-tsūs
 te' e'qanitgl'-tsūs
 te' a-nul'-tsūs
 te' a-nil'-tsūs

Knock in two, as
a cord or

kqe-nitgl'-tsūs
 kqwe-nigl'-tsūs
 kqwe-nicl'-tsūs
 kqē'qanitgl'-tsūs
 kqwe-nul'-tsūs
 kqwe-nil'-tsūs

Knock into

ta-nitgl'-tsūs
 x

Kick hole through

r^xa-nitgl'-taql
 wa-nigl'-taql
 wa-nicl'-taql
 r^xa'qanitgl'taql
 wa-nul'-taql
 wa-nil'-taql

Kick piece fr. edge

te' e-nitgl'-taql
 te' a-nigl'-taql
 te' a-nicl'-taql
 te' e'qanitgl'taql
 te' a-nul'-taql
 te' a-nil'-taql

Break stick etc in two
with foot

kqe-nitgl'-taql
 kqwe-nigl'-taql
 kqwe-nicl'-taql
 kqē'qanitgl'taql
 kqwe-nul'-taql
 kqwe-nil'-taql

Kick into

ta-nitgl'-taql
 x

Punch hole through with foot

r^xa-niql'-teūs
 wa-niql'-teūs
 wa-nicl'-teūs
 r^xa'-qa-niql'-teūs
 wa-nul'-teūs
 wa-nil'-teūs

Punch piece fr. edge
with foot

te' e-niql'-teūs
 te' a-niql'-teūs
 te' a-nicl'-teūs
 te' e'qaniqul'teūs
 te' a-nul'-teūs
 te' a-nil'-teūs

Break cord etc in two
with foot

yi'-e-niql'-teūs
 mi'-e-niql'-teūs
 mi'-e-nicl'-teūs
 yi'e'qaniqul'teūs
 mi'-e-nul'-teūs
 mi'-e-nil'-teūs

Roots and Modal Suffixes.

Split by gnawing.

make topple by gnawing

Make fall by gnawing

Enaw a groove in

Break in and by gnawing

gltse-r ^x i-yā	yiyē-r ^x i-yā	kwūtyiya-r ^x i-yā	ye-te' i-yā
gltse-r ^x i-yā	miyē-r ^x i-yā	kwūtmīya-r ^x i-yā	
gltse-r ^x ic-yā	miyē-r ^x ic-yā	kwūtmīya-r ^x ic-yā	
gltseqir ^x iyā	qiyiyēr ^x iyā	kwūtqiyiyār ^x iyā	
gltse-wū-yā	mi-yē-wū-yā	kwūtmīya-wū-yā	
gltse-r ^x it-yā	miyē-r ^x it-yā	kwūtmīya-r ^x it-yā	

gltā-yūs-yā

Split by biting

Make topple by biting

Make fall by biting

Break in by biting (once)

gltse-r ^x itql ^{ku}	yiyēr ^x itql ^{ku}	kwūtyiyār ^x itql ^{ku}	
gltser ^x itql ^{ku}	miyēr ^x itql ^{ku}	kwūtmīyār ^x itql ^{ku}	
gltser ^x ic ^{ku}	miyēr ^x ic ^{ku}	kwūtmīyār ^x ic ^{ku}	
gltseqir ^x itql ^{ku}	qiyiyēr ^x itql ^{ku}	kwūtqiyiyār ^x itql ^{ku}	
gltse-wūl ^{ku}	miyēwūl ^{ku}	kwūtmīya-wūl ^{ku}	
gltse-r ^x it ^{ku}	miyē-r ^x it ^{ku}	kwūtmīya-r ^x it ^{ku}	

gltā-yūs^{gl}-^{ku}

gltā-si^{gl}-^{ku}

gltā-si^{cl}-^{ku}

gltā-qi-yūs^{gl}-^{ku}

gltā-sūl^{ku}

gltā-sil^{ku}

Split with maul + wedge

Make topple by hitting with club

Make fall by hitting with a club

Knock a groove in with a club, etc.

Break in, box, etc. with club

gltse-r ^x itql ^{tsas}	yiyēr ^x itql ^{tsas}	kwūtyiyār ^x itql ^{tsas}	ye-te' ūtql ^{tsas}
gltser ^x itql ^{tsas}	miyē-r ^x ic ^{tsas}	kwūtmīyār ^x ic ^{tsas}	
gltse-r ^x ic ^{tsas}	miyē-r ^x ic ^{tsas}	kwūtmīyār ^x ic ^{tsas}	
gltseqir ^x itql ^{tsas}	qiyiyēr ^x itql ^{tsas}	kwūtqiyiyār ^x itql ^{tsas}	
gltse-wūl ^{tsas}	miyē-wūl ^{tsas}	kwūtmīya-wūl ^{tsas}	
gltse-r ^x it ^{tsas}	miyē-r ^x it ^{tsas}	kwūtmīya-r ^x it ^{tsas}	

gltā-yūs^{gl}-^{tsas}

gltā-si^{gl}-^{tsas}

gltā-si^{cl}-^{tsas}

gltā-qi-yūs^{gl}-^{tsas}

gltā-sūl^{tsas}

gltā-sil^{tsas}

Split by kicking, etc.

Make topple by kicking

Make fall by kicking, etc.

Batter in by trampling

Break in by kicking, etc.

gltser ^x itcl ^{tacl}	yiyēr ^x ic ^{tacl}	kwūtyiyār ^x ic ^{tacl}	yi-e-te' ūcl ^{tacl}
gltser ^x ic ^{tacl}	miyēr ^x ic ^{tacl}	kwūtmīyār ^x ic ^{tacl}	miete' ic ^{tacl}
gltseqir ^x itcl ^{tacl}	qiyiyēr ^x ic ^{tacl}	kwūtqiyiyār ^x ic ^{tacl}	yiete' ūqucl ^{tacl}
gltse-wūl ^{tacl}	miyē-wūl ^{tacl}	kwūtmīya-wūl ^{tacl}	miete' ul ^{tacl}
gltse-r ^x it ^{tacl}	miyē-r ^x it ^{tacl}	kwūtmīya-r ^x it ^{tacl}	miete' il ^{tacl}

gltā-yūs^{gl}-^{tacl}

gltā-si^{gl}-^{tacl}

gltā-si^{cl}-^{tacl}

gltā-qi-yūs^{gl}-^{tacl}

gltā-sūl^{tacl}

gltā-sil^{tacl}

Split with fist

Make topple with fist

Make fall with fist

Break in with fist

gltse-r ^x ic ^{teūs}	yiyē-r ^x ic ^{teūs}	kwūtyiyār ^x ic ^{teūs}	
gltser ^x ic ^{teūs}	miyēr ^x ic ^{teūs}	kwūtmīyār ^x ic ^{teūs}	
gltseqir ^x ic ^{teūs}	qiyiyēr ^x ic ^{teūs}	kwūtqiyiyār ^x ic ^{teūs}	
gltse-wūl ^{teūs}	miyē-wūl ^{teūs}	kwūtmīya-wūl ^{teūs}	
gltse-r ^x it ^{teūs}	miyē-r ^x it ^{teūs}	kwūtmīya-r ^x it ^{teūs}	

gltā-yūs^{gl}-^{teūs}

gltā-si^{gl}-^{teūs}

gltā-si^{cl}-^{teūs}

gltā-qi-yūs^{gl}-^{teūs}

gltā-sūl^{teūs}

gltā-sil^{teūs}

(1) Verbs formed from known Verbal Roots

Pull into, or force into by hitting on

ta-nitgl'-te' utgl

	Push a hole through with open hand	Push a piece fr. the edge with open hand	Break cord, etc. in two by pushing with open hands
S. 3	r ^x a-r ^x iql'-teûs	te' e-r ^x iql'-teûs	yi'-ê-r ^x iql'-teûs
2	wa-r ^x iql'-teûs	te' a-r ^x iql'-teûs	mi'-ê-r ^x iql'-teûs
1	wa-r ^x iel'-teûs	te' a-r ^x iel'-teûs	mi'-ê-r ^x iel'-teûs
D. 3	r ^x a'-qa-r ^x iql'-teûs	te' e'-qa-r ^x iql'-teûs	yi'-ê'-qa-r ^x iql'-teûs
2	wa-wül'-teûs	te' a-wül'-teûs	mi'-ê'-wül'-teûs
1	wa-r ^x il'-teûs	te' a-r ^x il'-teûs	mi'-ê'-r ^x il'-teûs

Make a hole through by pulling or by sitting on

r^xa-nitgl'-te' utgl

2 wa-nigl'-te' utgl
1 wa-nicl'-te' utgl

D. 3 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-te' utgl

2 wa-nül'-te' utgl
1 wa-nil'-te' utgl

Take piece fr. edge by pulling or sitting on

te' e-nitgl'-te' utgl

te' a-nigl'-te' utgl
te' a-nicl'-te' utgl

te' e'-qa-nitgl'-te' utgl

te' a-nül'-te' utgl
te' a-nil'-te' utgl

Break in two by pulling or sitting on

kqe-nitgl'-te' utgl

kqwe-nigl'-te' utgl
kqwe-nicl'-te' utgl

kqê'-qa-nitgl'-te' utgl

kqwe-nül'-te' utgl
kqwe-nil'-te' utgl

Cut into with an ax

S. 3 ta-nitgl'-t' ä (one man gave, instead, r^xi tagl'-t' ä)

S. 3 r^xa-nitgl'-t' ä
2 wa-nigl'-t' ä
1 wa-nicl'-t' ä

D. 3 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-t' ä

2 wa-nül'-t' ä
1 wa-nil'-t' ä

Cut piece fr. edge with an ax

te' e-nitgl'-t' ä

te' a-nigl'-t' ä
te' a-nicl'-t' ä

te' e'-qa-nitgl'-t' ä

te' a-nül'-t' ä
te' a-nil'-t' ä

Cut in two with an ax

kqe-nitgl'-t' ä

kqwe-nigl'-t' ä
kqwe-nicl'-t' ä

kqê'-qa-nitgl'-t' ä

kqwe-nül'-t' ä
kqwe-nil'-t' ä

Shoot a ball, etc. in

ta-nitgl'-qi

Shoot through

S. 3 r^xa-nitgl'-qi
2 wa-nigl'-qi
1 wa-nicl'-qi

D. 3 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-qi

2 wa-nül'-qi
1 wa-nil'-qi

Shoot piece fr. edge

te' e-nitgl'-qi

te' a-nigl'-qi
te' a-nicl'-qi

te' e'-qa-nitgl'-qi

te' a-nül'-qi
te' a-nil'-qi

Shoot in two

kqe-nitgl'-qi

kqwe-nigl'-qi
kqwe-nicl'-qi

kqê'-qa-nitgl'-qi

kqwe-nül'-qi
kqwe-nil'-qi

Burn into

ta-nitgl'-ne

Burn through

S. 3 r^xa-nitgl'-ne
2 wa-nigl'-ne
1 wa-nicl'-ne

D. 3 r^xa'-qa-nitgl'-ne

2 wa-nül'-ne
1 wa-nil'-ne

Burn piece fr. edge

te' e-nitgl'-ne

te' a-nigl'-ne
te' a-nicl'-ne

te' e'-qa-nitgl'-ne

te' a-nül'-ne
te' a-nil'-ne

Burn in two (cross-piece)

kqe-nitgl'-ne

kqwe-nigl'-ne
kqwe-nicl'-ne

kqê'-qa-nitgl'-ne

kqwe-nül'-ne
kqwe-nil'-ne

and Modal Suffixes.

<p>Split by pulling, or by sitting on</p> <p>gltee-rütgl'-tcütgl' gltee-rütgl'-tcütgl' gltee-rücl'-tcütgl' gltee'qi-rütgl'-tcütgl' gltee-wül'-tcütgl' gltee-rüt'-tcütgl'</p>	<p>Make topple by pulling or by sitting on</p> <p>yi-yê'-rüggl'-tcütgl' miyê'-rüggl'-tcütgl' miyê'-rücl'-tcütgl' qiyiyê'-rüggl'-tcütgl' miyê'-wül'-tcütgl' miyê'-rüt'-tcütgl'</p>	<p>Make fall by pulling or by sitting on</p> <p>kwütjiya'-rüggl'-tcütgl' kwütmiya'-rüggl'-tcütgl' kwütmiya'-rücl'-tcütgl' kwütqiyiya'-rüggl'-tcütgl' kwütmiya'-wül'-tcütgl' kwütmiya'-rüt'-tcütgl'</p>	<p>Break in by pulling or by sitting on</p> <p>glta-yüsgl'-tcütgl' glta-sügl'-tcütgl' glta-sücl'-tcütgl' glta'qi-yüsgl'-tcütgl' glta-sücl'-tcütgl' glta-sücl'-tcütgl'</p>
<p>Split with an ax</p> <p>gltee-rütgl'-t'ä gltee-rütgl'-t'ä gltee-rücl'-t'ä gltee'qi-rütgl'-t'ä gltee-wül'-t'ä gltee-rüt'-t'ä</p>	<p>Make topple by cutting with an ax</p> <p>yiyê'-rüggl'-t'ä miyê'-rüggl'-t'ä miyê'-rücl'-t'ä qiyiyê'-rüggl'-t'ä miyê'-wül'-t'ä miyê'-rüt'-t'ä</p>	<p>Make fall by cutting with an ax</p> <p>kwütjiya'-rüggl'-t'ä kwütmiya'-rüggl'-t'ä kwütmiya'-rücl'-t'ä kwütqiyiya'-rüggl'-t'ä kwütmiya'-wül'-t'ä kwütmiya'-rüt'-t'ä</p>	<p>Break in a box, or, with an ax</p> <p>glta-yüsgl'-t'ä glta-sügl'-t'ä glta-sücl'-t'ä glta'qi-yüsgl'-t'ä glta-sücl'-t'ä glta-sücl'-t'ä</p>
<p>Split by shooting</p> <p>gltee-rütgl'-qi gltee-rütgl'-qi gltee-rücl'-qi gltee'qi-rütgl'-qi gltee-wül'-qi gltee-rüt'-qi</p>	<p>Make topple by shooting</p> <p>yiyê'-rüggl'-qi miyê'-rüggl'-qi miyê'-rücl'-qi qiyiyê'-rüggl'-qi miyê'-wül'-qi miyê'-rüt'-qi</p>	<p>Make fall by shooting</p> <p>kwütjiya'-rüggl'-qi kwütmiya'-rüggl'-qi kwütmiya'-rücl'-qi kwütqiyiya'-rüggl'-qi kwütmiya'-wül'-qi kwütmiya'-rüt'-qi</p>	<p>Break in a box, or, by shooting</p> <p>glta-yüsgl'-qi glta-sügl'-qi glta-sücl'-qi glta'qi-yüsgl'-qi glta-sücl'-qi glta-sücl'-qi</p>
<p>Burn in two lengths wise</p> <p>gltee-rütgl'-nē gltee-rütgl'-nē gltee-rücl'-nē gltee'qi-rütgl'-nē gltee-wül'-nē gltee-rüt'-nē</p>	<p>Make topple by burning</p> <p>yiyê'-rüggl'-nē miyê'-rüggl'-nē miyê'-rücl'-nē qiyiyê'-rüggl'-nē miyê'-wül'-nē miyê'-rüt'-nē</p>	<p>Make fall by burning</p> <p>kwütjiya'-rüggl'-nē kwütmiya'-rüggl'-nē kwütmiya'-rücl'-nē kwütqiyiya'-rüggl'-nē kwütmiya'-wül'-nē kwütmiya'-rüt'-nē</p>	<p>Break in a box, or, by burning</p> <p>glta-yüsgl'-nē glta-sügl'-nē glta-sücl'-nē glta'qi-yüsgl'-nē glta-sücl'-nē glta-sücl'-nē</p>

Shoot a groove along an obj. with an arrow, S. 3 ye-tcütgl'-qi.
 Burn out a log, as in making a canoe, S. 3. ye-tcütgl'-qi.

(2) Verbs which may be formed from Verbal Roots and Modal Syllables. A fuller study of them is needed.

Saw with the grain.
(See verbs in -tās, pp. 250-51)

S.3 gltse-yit'-tās
2 glset'-tās
1 glsēc'-tās

D.3 glse'-qi-yit'-tās
2 glse'-it'-tās'
1 glset'-tās

Kick a box over (See verbs in -tāgl, pp. 252-3)

S.3 yi-ēgl'-tāgl
2 mi-e'-tcigl'-tāgl'
1 mi-e'-tcicl'-tāgl'

D.3 qi-yi-ēgl'-tāgl'
2 mi-e'-tcūl'-tāgl'
1 mi-e'-tcil'-tāgl'

Hit with a stick

S.3 se-yigl'-tsūs
2 segl'-tsūs
1 secl'-tsūs

D.3 se'-qi-yigl'-tsūs
2 sēl'-tsās'
1 sēl'-tsūs

~~Cut a groove with an ax~~

~~S.3 ye-tēigl'-tā~~

~~Make a groove in the ground by rubbing the foot to & fro~~

~~S.3 ye-tēut'-tāgl~~

Hit with the hand or a hammer

S.3 yigl'-tcūs
2 igl'-tcūs
1 icl'-tcūs

~~Knock or stave in a box, tāsnūgl' (infinitive?) mode not stated.~~

Knock in a box, etc., with the hand (mode not stated)

S.3 glta-yūsgl'-nūgl

D.3 qi-yigl'-tcūs
2 tūl'-tcūs
1 il'-tcūs

Chop wood (tšē)

S.3 tšē yigl'-tā
2 tšē igl'-tā
1 tšē icl'-tā [Future, Acl-tā tšē]

D.3 tšē qi-yigl'-tā
2 tšē ūl'-tā
1 tšē il'-tā

Make

S.3 yigl'-si
2 igl'-si
1 icl'-si [Future, Acl-si tšē]

D.3 qi-yigl'-si
2 ūl'-si
1 il'-si

Catch

S.3 yigl'-tcūt
2 igl'-tcūt
1 icl'-tcūt

D.3 qi-yigl'-tcūt
2 tūl'-tcūt
1 il'-tcūt

Make roll by pulling

S.3 rragl'-mās
2 rriegl'-mās
1 rracl'-mās

Make slide by pulling

S.3 rragl'-ciḡl
2 rriegl'-ciḡl
1 rracl'-ciḡl

Make roll by kicking

S.3 yi-rragl'-tūḡl
2 mi-rriegl'-tūḡl
1 mi-rracl'-tūḡl

Make roll by pushing

S.3 tēgl'-mās
2 tē-siḡl'-mās
1 tē-sicl'-mās

D.3 qa-tēgl'-mās
2 tē-sūl'-mās
1 tē-sil'-mās

Make slide (by pushing?)

S.3 tēgl'-cūt
2 tē-siḡl'-cūt
1 tē-sicl'-cūt

D.3 qa-tēgl'-cūt
2 tē-sūl'-cūt
1 tē-sil'-cūt

Roll himself

S.3 tēs'-mās
2 tēs-i'-mās
1 tēs-ic'-mās

D.3 qa-tēs'-mās
2 tēs-ū'-mās
1 tēs-it'-mās

Slide down (of his own accord), tēs'-cūt, inflected like tēs'-mās: tēs'-cūt, tēs-i'-cūt, tēs-ic'-cūt, qa-tēs'-cūt, tēs-ū'-cūt, tēs-it'-cūt.

(3) Verbs of PLACING, HAVING, etc.

Have *or* Put down a boat

- S.3 dai-yūsl-t'ha
- 2 da-sitcl-t'ha
- 1 da-sicl-t'ha
- D.3 da-qi-yūsl-t'ha
- 2 da-sūl-t'ha
- 1 da-sil-t'ha

Have *or* Put down a knife *or* pipe

- S.3 nai-ya-a
- 2 na-a
- 1 nac-a
- D.3 na-qi-ya-a
- 2 na-a'
- 1 net-a

Have *or* Put down a spear, pencil, etc.

- S.3 nai-yūt-t'hūn
- 2 na-t'hūn
- 1 nac-t'hūn
- D.3 na-qi-yūt-t'hūn
- 2 na-t'hūn (sic)
- 1 net-t'hūn

Have *or* Wear clothing

- S.3 nai-ye-ts'ūs
- 2 na-ts'ūs
- 1 nac-ts'ūs
- D.3 na-qi-yi-ts'ūs
- 2 na-ts'ūs (sic)
- 1 net-ts'ūs

Have *or* Put down a baby, dog, etc.

- S.3 nai-yecl-tē
- 2 nacl-tē
- 1 naccl-tē
- D.3 na-qa-yicl-tē
- 2 nal-tē (you 2)
- 1 nel-tē (you, I)

Have *or* Put down a house, land, stove, chair, table, etc.

- S.3 yisl-a'
- 2 sigl-a'
- 1 sicl-a'
- D.3 qi-yisl-a'
- 2 sul-a'
- 1 sil-a'

Have *or* Put down a rope, cord, etc.

- S.3 yis-la'
- 2 si-la
- 1 sic-la
- D.3 qi-yis-la'
- 2 sū-la'
- 1 sīt-la'

Have *or* Put down a book, paper, or rectilinear object

- S.3 yisl-na
- 2 sigl-na
- 1 sicl-na
- D.3 qi-yisl-na
- 2 sūl-na
- 1 sil-na

Have *or* Put down any garment

- S.3 yisl-teūs'
- 2 sigl-teūs
- 1 sicl-teūs
- D.3 qi-yisl-teūs
- 2 sūl-teūs
- 1 sil-teūs

Have *or* Put down a long narrow obj. as a mat or board

- S.3 yisl-t'ha
- 2 sigl-t'ha
- 1 sicl-t'ha
- D.3 qi-yisl-t'ha
- 2 sūl-t'ha
- 1 sil-t'ha

Have *or* put down a sq. an. obj. as a fish

- S.3 yisl-t'hi
- 2 sigl-t'hi
- 1 sicl-t'hi
- D.3 qi-yisl-t'hi
- 2 sūl-t'hi
- 1 sil-t'hi

Have *or* Put down a fish, etc. on the ground (n'en).

- S.3 n'en yisl-t'hi
- 2 n'en sigl-t'hi
- 1 p'en sicl-t'hi
- D.3 n'en qi-yisl-t'hi
- 2 n'en sūl-t'hi
- 1 n'en sil-t'hi

Put his own ball, etc. on the ground

- S.3 hite n'en yisl-a
- 2 nūn-te n'en sigl-a
- 1 cic-te n'en sicl-a
- D.3 qu-te n'en qi-yisl-a
- 2 nū-nē-nū-te n'en sūl-a
- 1 nē-nū-te n'en sil-a

Put his own rope, etc., on the ground

- S.3 hite n'en yis-la
- 2 nūn-te n'en si-la
- 1 cic-te n'en sic-la
- D.3 qu-te n'en qi-yis-la
- 2 nūnēnūte n'en sū-la
- 1 nēnūte n'en sīt-la

Put down his book, etc., in the house.

- S.3 hite mē-yisl-na
- 2 nūn-te mē-sigl-na
- 1 cic-te mē-sicl-na
- D.3 qu-te mē-qi-yisl-na
- 2 nūnēnūte mē-sūl-na
- 1 nēnūte mē-sil-na

(3) VERBS of PLACING, HAVING, etc.

NOTE. N'ën daiyūsl't'hā, n'ën naiyāā, n'ën naiyūtt'hūn, n'ën yīsl'ā, n'ën yīs-lā, n'ën yīsna, etc. are inflected like n'ën yīsl't'hi.

The possessives of n'ën yīsna, n'ën yīsl'teūs, etc., are inflected like hite n'ën yīsl'ā.

<p>Pile up books, paper, etc.</p> <p>S. 3 glk' qūt tai-yīsl-na 2 glk' qūt ta-sīgl-na 1 glk' qūt ta-sīcl-na</p> <p>D. 3 glk' qūt ta-qi-yīsl-na 2 glk' qūt ta-sūl-na 1 glk' qūt ta-sīl-na</p>	<p>Pile coats, etc. on floor or ground</p> <p>glk' qūt tai-yīsl-teūs glk' qūt ta-sīgl-teūs glk' qūt ta-sīcl-teūs</p> <p>glk' qūt ta-qi-yīsl-teūs</p> <p>glk' qūt ta-sūl-teūs glk' qūt ta-sīl-teūs</p>	<p>Pile up sticks of wood, etc.</p> <p>glk' qūt ta-yīsl-t'hā glk' qūt ta-sīgl-t'hā glk' qūt ta-sīcl-t'hā</p> <p>glk' qūt ta-qi-yīsl-t'hā</p> <p>glk' qūt ta-sūl-t'hā glk' qūt ta-sīl-t'hā</p>
<p>Setup a stick, bottle, etc.</p> <p>S. 3 ne-tītgl'ā, or ne-tīgl'ā</p> <p>2 ne-tītgl'ā 1 ne-tīcl'ā</p> <p>D. 3 ne-qi-tītgl'ā 2 ne-tūl'ā 1 ne-tīl'ā</p>	<p>Set up two sticks, etc.</p> <p>ne-r'e-tīsl'ā</p> <p>na-r'a-te-sīgl'ā na-r'a-te-sīcl'ā</p> <p>ne-qi-r'e-tīsl'ā</p> <p>na-r'a-te-sūl'ā na-r'a-te-sīl'ā</p>	<p>Set up 3 or more sticks, etc.</p> <p>ne-tīl'qā</p> <p>na-tīl'qā na-tīcl'qā</p> <p>ne-qi-tīl'qā</p> <p>na-tūl'qā na-tīl'qā</p>
<p>Put a long or recl. obj. on something</p> <p>S. 3 se-rxi-tā 2 se-rxi-tā 1 se-rxic-tā</p> <p>D. 3 se-qi-rxi-tā 2 se-wu-tā 1 se-rxit-tā</p>	<p>Put a lg. or recl. obj. in something</p> <p>yē-rxi-tā yē-rxi-tā yē-rxic-tā</p> <p>yē-qi-rxi-tā yē-wu-tā yē-rxit-tā</p>	<p>Put a cv. obj. on something</p> <p>hat'se-rxi'ā hat'se-rxi'ā hat'se-rxic'ā</p> <p>hat'se-qi-rxi'ā hat'se-wu'ā hat'se-rxit'ā</p>
<p>To have put a long or recl. obj. on something</p> <p>S. 3. mēn'se-rxi-tā, etc. (Formed regularly)</p>	<p>To have put a lg. or recl. obj. in something</p> <p>mēn'yē-rxi-tā, etc. (Regular)</p>	<p>To have put a cv. obj. on something</p> <p>mēn hat'se-rxi'ā, etc. (Regular)</p>
<p>To put some lg. or recl. obj. (not named) on something</p> <p>te'se-rxi-tā (Regular)</p>	<p>To put some lg. or recl. obj. (not named) in something</p> <p>te yē-rxi-tā (Regular)</p>	<p>To put some cv. obj. (not named) on something</p> <p>te hat'se-rxi'ā (Regular)</p>
<p>Not to put a lg. or recl. obj. on something</p> <p>tu'se-rxi-tā (Regular)</p>	<p>Not to put a lg. obj. in something</p> <p>tu'yē-rxi-tā (Regular)</p>	<p>Not to put a cv. obj. on something</p> <p>tu hat'se-rxi'ā (Regular)</p>

NOTES. The Acrist tense of any of these verbs can be changed to the Perfect by prefixing "mēn." The Specific (with name of obj.) can be changed to the Generic (without such name) by prefixing te, something. The Negative is formed by prefixing tu, not.

(3) Verbs of PLACING, Having, etc.

Put a cv. obj. <u>in</u> something	Put a std. inan. obj. <u>on</u> (the ground)	Put a std. inan. obj. <u>in</u> , etc.
3 yē-r'xi-tā	ne-ta-r'xigl-kēt	yē-r'xigl-kēt
2 yē-r'xi-tā	na-ta-r'xigl-kēt	yā-r'xigl-kēt
1 yē-r'xi-tā	na-ta-r'xigl-kēt	yē-r'xigl-kēt
2 yē-qi-r'xi-tā	ne-qi-ta-r'xigl-kēt	yē-qi-r'xigl-kēt
2 yē-wu-tā	na-ta-wul-kēt	yē-wu-kēt
1 yē-r'xit-tā	na-ta-r'xit-kēt	yē-r'xit-kēt

Put many small objects <u>on</u> something	Put many small objects <u>in</u> something	To have put <u>an obj. in</u> . (shape not gained)
3 hat-tai-yūsl-nūgl	yē-r'xi-nūgl	mēn'i-ni-tā
2 hat-ta-sil-nūgl	yē-r'xi-nūgl	mēn'u-ni-tā
1 hat-ta-sūsl-nūgl	yē-r'xi-t-nūgl, I have	mēn'u-ni-tā
[Infinitive(?) is <u>test-nūgl</u>]	put them in:	Plural not gained.
2 nāt'nēhi hat-tai-yūsl-nūgl	yē-ēc-nūgl, I am putting them in (now).	
2 hat-i-ta-sūl-nūgl	yē-qi-r'xi-nūgl	
1 hat-i-ta-sil-nūgl	yē-wu-t-nūgl	
Infinitive(?), <u>test-nūgl</u> .	yē-r'xit-nūgl	

NOTE. On, ta, prefixed to these verbs, shows that the objects were put on top of a table, etc. E.g., ta-ne-ta-r'xigl-kēt, to put a std. inan. obj. on a table, bedstead, etc.

(4) VERBS of ATTITUDE or POSITION (REST, not MOTION).

Sit or Stay (an.)	Stand (an. obj.)	Recline (an. obj.)
3 st'ā	te-stūgl	st'hi (see yūsl-t'hi)
2 si-tā	tes-i-tūgl	si-t'hi
1 sūs-tā	tes-ūs-tūgl	sūs-t'hi
2 tēgl-tsi	ya-tes-tūgl	st'hēs
2 su-tā	ya-tes-u-tūgl	su-t'hēs
1 sīt-tā	ya-tes-it-tūgl	sīt-t'hēs
Perhaps he will stand, to-wā' te-stūl-i.		
He will surely stand to-morrow, qwūn-te tes-tūgl-tē.		
Sit on ground, n'ēn st'ā (regular)	Stand on ground, n'ēn testūgl (regular)	Recline on ground, n'ēn st'hi (regular)
Sit on chair, etc., 3 ta-st'ā	Stand on wagon, etc., ta-te-stūgl	Recline on bedstead, etc., ta-st'hi
2 ta-si-tā, etc.	ta-tes-i-tūgl, etc.	ta-si-t'hi, etc.
Stand, as one inan. obj., na-ti-tā	Lie, as a hat or ball, s'ā	Stand in shocks, etc., na-tit-qa
	Lie on top, ta-s'ā	

(5) Verbs of HOLDING.

Take hold of a chair, un-
lighted candle, etc.

- S. 3 ye-rxīlā
2 ya-rxīlā
1 ya-rxīc-ā
D. 3 ye-qi-rxīlā
2 ya-wu-ā (you and
1 he)
1 ya-rxēt-ā, he and I.
1 ya-rxēt-ā, you and I

Take hold of a spear,
pencil, etc.

- yē-rxīl-t' hā
ya-rxīl-t' hā
ya-rxīc-t' hā
yē-qi-rxīl-t' hā
ya-wu-t' hā (you and he)
ya-rxēt-t' hā, he and I

Take hold of a lighted
candle, etc.

- yē-rxīgl-t' a
ya-rxīgl-t' a
ya-rxīcl-t' a
yē-qi-rxīgl-t' a
yāl-t' ac (you and he)
ya-rxēl-t' ac, he and I
yēl-t' ac, you and I.

Take hold of any garment

- S. 3 yē-ēgl-tcūs
2 yāgl-tcūs
1 yācl-tcūs
D. 3 yē-qi-ēgl-tcūs
2 yāl-tcūs, you, he.
2
1 ya-rxēl-tcūs, he
and I.

Take hold of a canoe.

- glna-yē-qē
glna-qē
glnāc-qē
glna-qi-yē-qē
glna-su-qē, you and he.
glna-qē, you two (seen)
glna-sīt-qē, he and I

Throw a ball into an obj.

- yē-rxīgl-k' qūs
yē-rxīgl-k' qūs
yē-rxīcl-k' qūs
yē-qi-rxīgl-k' qūs
yē-wu-k' qūs, you and he
yē-rxīt-k' qūs, you and
I (?)

(6) Verbs of MOTION.

Walk about

- S. 3 na-rxa
2 na-rxa
1 nac-ya
D. 3 na-tēgl
2
1

To have walked about

- nas-ya
na-si-ya
na-sic-ya
nas-i-tēgl
na-su-ya
na-sīt-ya

Walk by, on his way

- e-rxi-ya
e-rxi-ya
e-rxic-ya
e-rxi-ya; e-rxi-tēgl
e-wu-ya; e-wu-tēgl
e-rxit-ya; e-rxit-tēgl

Ascend stream, not
to place of speak-
er;

- S. 3 qas-ya
2 qa-si-ya
1 qa-sic-ya
D. 3 qas-i-tēgl
2 qa-su-ya
1 qa-sīt-ya

Walk in direction
pointed out

- qwe-ē e-rxi-ya
nūn na-qwe-ē e-rxi-ya
ci qwe-ē e-rxic-ya
nāqñilt' eti qwe-ē erxi-
ya; or qwe-ē erxitēgl
nāqñilt' e qwe-ē ewiya
nāqñilt' e qwe-ē erxitya

Go; or To have come
to this ledge

- ni-ya
ni-ya
nic-ya
ni-tēgl
nu-ya
nit-ya

Qasya's secondary meaning, to come to Siletz Agency from the Lower
Farm.

(6) Verbs of MOTION(continued).

To have gone;2 Go to a special place. tes'ya	Go hence up hill na'tsunqwu'ts'un tes'ya	Go hence down hill s'e ta'tun ni'ya; also te'un' ta'tun ni'ya
te-si'ya te-sic'ya	natsun qwits'un tes'ya natsun qwits'un tes'ic'ya	nun ha'teun'tatun ni'ya? teun'tatun nic'ya
tes-i'teql te-su'ya te-sit'ya	Dual not gained.	teun'erxi'teql teun'wu'a'teql la? teun'erxit'teql

You, too, must descend the hill, Nun teu'teun'tatun ni-yac!

Ascend a river or hill qas'ya qwee'erxi'ya (sic) (May be two verbs)	Pass here, manner not stated Wanting in singular e-rxi'teql e-wu'teql e-rxit'teql	Pass by on his way west (to Newport, Toledo, Ore.) s'e e-rxi'ya s'e e-rxi'ya s'e e-rxi'c'ya s'e e-rxi'teql; etc. s'e e-wu'teql; etc. s'e erxi'ya; s'e erxit'teql.
---	---	---

You three descend the hill, ta'kqa-nul-t'e'ti teun'wu'i-yuql!

Pass, on way up river un'ke'e-rxi'ya	About to return (hither or thither) nu-yxut'taql te nu-rxi'taql te nu-rxuc'taql te nu-yxut'tuql te nu-wut'tuql te nu-rxit'tuql te (See note on p. 246)	On the way back(hence)now na-tes'tea na-te-si'tea na-te-siis'tea na-tes'teql na-te-su'teql na-te-sit'teql
---	--	---

Go with the wind kq'we't'agl-ts'i nq'e't'agl-ts'i cqe't'agl'tsi qu-kq'we't'agl-ts'i nu-kq'we't'agl-ts'i nu-kq'we't'agl-ts'i	Go vs. the wind te-rxi'tse te-rxi'tse cte-rxi'tse qu'te-rxi'tse nu'te-rxi'tse nu'te-rxi'tse	Go across the wind tce-rxi'tsi 5, 3 tea-rxi'tsi 5, 2 tca-rxi'tsi 5, 1 qu'tca-rxi'tsi 2, 3 nu'tca-rxi'tsi 2 nu'tca-rxi'tsi 1
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Go with his wife: See p. 208, b, near the top.

(6) Verbs of MOTION (concluded).

Journey, Go from place to place.	To have journeyed, etc.	Descend a stream; go out the house (his own).
S. 3 k'agl (Tutu and Mikono)	Not gained.	ts'e ni'-ya
2 k'agl (Tutu? Mikono)	rx'i-y'agl (Tutu; Mikono has rx'i'-ya-li)	ts'e-ni'-ya
1 (Mikono has ac'-ya'gl)	rx'uc'-y'agl (Tutu)	ts'e-ni'c'-ya
D. 3 e-rxi'-t'egl	Not gained.	ts'e-ni'-t'egl
2 wu'-a-t'egl, you two.	wu'-t'ugl	ts'e-nu'-ya
1 rx'it-t'egl, you, I	rx'et-t'ugl	ts'e-ni't'-ya
P. 3 e-rxi'-t'g' it	t'ün' rx'i'-t'g' it	
2 wu'-t'g'ig	t'ün' wu'-t'g'ig	
1 rx'it-t'g'ig	t'ün' rx'it-t'g'ig	
		<i>Plurals, exact meaning not gained</i>
Come hither up hill	Coming hither down hill	Run (Run a race)
Someone (s'la) comes, etc., S. 3 s'in-ti gl'a'k'agl If preceded by name,	ta-an-ti k'agl'	rx'ul-t'agl na'-wüt
3 hi s'in-ti k'agl		
2 nün ha' s'in-ti rx'i-y'agl	nün ha' taanti rx'i-y'agl, Did you come, etc.?	rx'il-t'agl na'-wüt
1 s'in-ti rx'uc'-y'agl, I did come, etc.	taanti rx'uc'-y'agl, I did come, etc.	rx'uc'-t'agl nac'-wüt
D. 3 s'in-ti nat-n'e e-k'agl	taanti rx'ut-t'egl	q'us-rx'un-n'agl
2 s'in-ti wu'-t'ugl	ta-tu'-u-t'egl ha, Are you coming down now?	q'us'-wu'-n'agl
1 s'in-ti rx'et-t'ugl, we two have come up the hill (Past)	Taanti ta-ti-t'egl, does not refer to the present time.	q'us-rx'it-n'agl

(7) MISCELLANEOUS VERBS.

Wail, cry out	Weep	Laugh
S. 3 a-se'	na-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li	rx'ut-lu'
2 i-se'	na-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li	rx'it-lu'
1 us-se'	ena-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li	rx'uct-lu'
D. 3 a'-qa-se'	qu'-na-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li	qa-rx'ut-lu'
2 u'-se', you two	nu'-na-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li ya-wut-lu, he and you (sic)	
1 it-se'	nu'-na-tu'ts'e-rxi'-li ya-rx'it-lu, you and I.	
Ask a question.	Tell	Call or name
S. 3 wa-yu'-t'ugl-q'ut	ai-y'egl-ni'	u'-u-ci'
2 wa'-u-t'ugl-q'ut'	agl-ti-ni'	nu'-u-ci'
1 wa'-wa-t'uel-q'ut te', I will ask him.	agl-t'uc-ni'	cu'-u-ci'
nu'-t'uel-q'ut, I ask you.		

(7) Miscellaneous verbs(continued).

Ask a question.		Tell	Call or name
wa'qi-yu-tūgl-qūt' D.3		ā'qi-yīgl-nī	qu-u-ci
wa'u-tūl-qūt' 2		āgl-tu-nī	nu-u-ci
wa'u-tīl-qūt' 1		āgl-tīt-nī	nu-u-ci
Sell(obj.named)		Sell(something;obj.not named) tē, something.	Buy(obj.named)
gl-tūgl-kwūt-i S.3		tē-gl-tūgl-kwūt-i	yu-qēt
gl-tīgl-kwūt-i 2		tē-gl-tīgl-kwūt-i	yu-qēt
gl-tūcl-kwūt-i 1		tē-gl-tūcl-kwūt-i	ūc-qēt
qi-gl-tūgl-kwūt-i D.3		tē-qi-yī-gl-tūgl-kwūt-i	qu-yu-qēt
mūgl-tūl-kwūt-i 2		tē-mūgl-tūl-kwūt-i	u-qēt'
mūgl-tīl-kwūt-i 1		tē-mūgl-tīl-kwūt-i	īt-qēt
Buy(obj.not named)		Eat(obj. not named)	Write
te'yu-qēt S.3		te'yā (specific, ya)	nag-t'gu
te'yu-qēt 2		te'ī-ya	na-teig-t'gu'
te'ūc-qēt 1		te'īc-ya'	na-teuc-t'gu'
qu-te'yu-qēt D.3		te'ū-qu-te'ā	(Rest not gained.)
te'u-qēt, you two 2		te'u-ya, you two (seen)	tūnnē' t'ā ts'ū-nag-
		2 te'ū-qē-su-yā, he unseen and you	tg'u-ni, he writes the Indian speech.
te'īt-qēt, you and I 1		te'īt-te'ā, you and I	hi'ca-nag-tg'u, he the aforesaid one writes for me; or He only (ca) writes (nagtg'u)
		1 te'ū-qē-sīt-yā, he absent and I	

He writes for me in the Indian way, Tūnnē' qē canāgtg'u.

He writes a letter for me, using the Indian speech, Tūnnē' t'ā mūgl' ca-na-teig-tg'u!

Work		See	Take care of it
na-tūl-nīc S.3		ne-yētgl-i	cu nēl-i
na-tīl-nīc 2		nēgl-i	cu nāl-i
na-tūcl-nīc 1		nēcl-i	cu nācl-i
na-qa-tūl-nīc D.3		ne-qi-yētgl-i	
na-tūl-nīc, you two 2		nēl-i, you two	(he present and you)
na-tē-sūl-nīc 2		rxē-su-i	(he absent and you)
na-tīl-nīc, we two 1		rxē-sīt-i	(you and I)
na-tē-sīl-nīc 1		nēl-i	(he absent, and I)

Why don't you work? -- Te'a-wūn' lā tu'na-tīl-nīc?

You shall work, Na-tīl-nīc tē.

I shall work, Na-tūcl-nīc tē.

(7) Miscellaneous Verbs(continued).

They worked, Nās-tū-rxūl-nīc: See 246, 4.
 Two work with him, nāt-nē ti-lā natūlnīc.
 Two work with you, nāt-nē ni-lā natūlnīc.
 Two work with me, nāt-nē ci-lā natūlnīc.
 They(?) work with them(?), rxīn' qwi-lā na-
 rxa-tūl-nīc.

Take care of himself
 cu na-tūn nēl-i S.3
 cu na-tūn nāl-i 2
 cu natūn nācl-i 1
 Take care of yourself
 cu natūn nēl-i' tē.

Blow out light, etc.

Talk an Indian lan-
guage.

Know

S.3 nēgl-tšūs

tūn-nē tā rxūn na-rxa
ni(ni, prob. oral period)

yūgl-ts'it

2 nīgl-tšūs

tūnnē tā wūn na-rxa

ūgl-ts'it

1 nīcl-tšūs

tūnnē tā wūn nāc-ya

ūcl-ts'it

D.3 qi-nēgl-tšūs

tūnnē tā rxūn nas-ā, he
talked Indian(past).

qi-yūgl-ts'it

2 nūl-tšūs, you two
(he present, you)

tūnnē tā glna-tci-ya,
Talk in Indian!

ūl-ts'it

1 nīl-tšūs, we two
(you and I)

īl-ts'it }
(you and I) }

Do you and he(absent) know it, Ūl-ts'it ha'lā.

Do you know me, Cūgl-ts'it ha? Yes, I know you, I, nūcl-ts'it.

You two know each other, glūl-ts'it. We know each other, qlīl-ts'it.

Desire, Love.

Desire, Love.

Spit fine(or little)

With pronouns:

Without pronouns:

S.3 rxihī yūgl-tē'

yūgl-tē'

(rxī) tse²ni-ts'i

2 nūnhi' ūgl-tē'

ūgl-tē'

(nūn) tse²ni-ts'i

1 cihī ūcl-tē'

ūcl-tē'

tse-xa-ts'i

qi-yūgl-tē' D.3

P.3 tse-xa-xa-ts'i

ūl-tē' 2

tse-xa-tci-ts'i D.1

īl-tē, you and I./

tse-xa-ts'u-ts'i, we

Imperative, tse-xa-tci-yi-ts'ī!

(all.)

Spit much.

Cut the foot

Strike

S.3 tse²ni-cē

sē-rxūl-tsas

se-rxi²tl-tsūs

2 tse²ni-cē #há)

sa-rxīl-tsas

se-rxi²tl-tsūs

1 tse²xa-cē

sa-rxūcl-tsas

se-rxi²tl-tsūs

Du.1 tse-xa-tci-cē, you and I.

P.3 tse-xa-xa-cē, they all.

1 tse-xa-ts'u-cē, we all.

tse-xa-tci-yi-cē, Imperative.

(7) Miscellaneous Verbs (continued).

265

Push accidentally against
one, as one not seen in go-
ing along

- S.3 yi'-ê-rix'-yā
 2 mi'-ê-rix'-yā
 1 mi'-ê-rix'-yā
 D.3 yi'-ê-ga-rix'-yā
 2 mi'-ê-lou-yā
 1 mi'-ê-rix'-yā

To talk to one.

- S.3 tsūn na'-xa
 2 tsūn na'-xa
 1 tsūn na'-ya
 He talks to us, nu-tsūn'na-'ā'
 (dual)

Imperf. tense of
tsūn na'-xa

- S.3 tsūn nas-'ā'^(nūn)
 2 tsūn na-si-'ā'^(you-to him)
 1 tsūn na-lic-'ā'^(I-to him)
 He talked to you, ntsūn nas-'ā'
 He-to me, slin' nas-'ā'

About what did he talk to you,

Te-la'rxūn ntsūn'nas-'ā'.

Fall down

- S.3 tēs'-rxēs
 2 tēs'-i-rxēs
 1 tēs'-ic-rxēs

It fell over, as a tree, of its
own accord, min'tēs-rxēs'.

Make slide (means not gained)

- S.3 (not gained)
 2 wagl'-cūt
 1 wacł'-cūt
 See tēs'cūt, etc., p. 256.

Get wet from rain (person)

- S.3 (xi) nu-wīg'-ēgl
 2 (nūn) nu-wīg'-ēgl
 1 (ci) cnū-wīg'-ēgl

Get wet from rain, as oats.
na-rxi-ēgl.

Get rain on himself

- S.3 qrxwū-tsūngl'-tca
 2 qrxū-tsūngl'-tca'
 1 cqrxi-tsūngl'-tca

To be weary

- S.3 tēn-ul'-yā
 2 ntēn'-ul'-yā
 1 ctēn'-ul'-yā
 D.3 qu-tēn'-ul'-yā
 2 nu-tēn'-ul'-yā
 1 nu-tēn'-ul'-yā

Swim, as a man, na-tū
 " , as a fish, nāgl-sūglFly, as a bird, na-tūGo out, as fire (of its
own accord), nē-sūs

To be hungry

- S.3 tēs'-rxūs
 2 tēs'-i-rxūs
 1 tēs'-is-rxūs (Jamh.)
 1 tēs'-is-rxūs (Jam getting h.)

Shall be hungry^(fut.)

- S.3 tū-rxūs' tē
 2 ti-rxūs' tē
 1 tūc-rxūs' tē

May be hungry^(fut.)

- towā' tū-rxūs'-i
 *to-wā' tē-rxūs'-i
 *towā' tūc-rxūs'-i

- D.3 ya-tēs'-rxūs
 2 ya-tēs'-u-rxūs
 1 ya-tēs'-it-rxūs

- D.3 ya-tē-rxūs tē'
 2 ya-tū-rxūs tē'
 1 ya-tit-rxūs tē'

- towā' yati-rxūs-i
 *towā' yatū-rxūs-i
 *towā' ya-tit-rxūs-i
 (Maybe, or Perhaps will be)

The following are the ground forms (Infinitives?) of certain verbs:

- tast-nūgl, of tainjūst nūgl, p. 259
 nēn sltūs, of nēn yisl'tcūs, (p. 258), from yisl'tcūs (p. 257).
 nēn slna, of nēn yisl'na (p. 258), from yisl'na (p. 257).
 nēn slā, of nēn yisl'ā (p. 258) from yisl'ā (p. 257).

266 (7) Miscellaneous Verbs (concluded).

Ground-forms (Infinitives) of verbs:

glkqūt tast'hä', of glkqūt ta-yis-t'hä', p. 258.

glkqūt tastcūs', of glkqūt ta-yis-tcūs, p. 258.

glkqūt tas-na', of glkqūt ta-yis-na, p. 258.

To take a wife, a'-tlē-lē (S); wa'-t'i-nē (C.).

To take a husband, qan'-t'i (S., C.).

To stop talking (p. 77), nu'-ac.

To find: Has he found it? - qe' rxi-ya.

Have you found it? - ti-wa-qaic.

I have found it, qa'-rxi-ca.

She finds a young one, tsqē rxi-t'i' (See p. 75, b.)

To drink: I drink, ta'-ctū-nā' (W); tact'-na (A.).
I wish to drink, tact'-na ūcl'-tē (A.).

To be sick: see bottom of p. 189.

You (are) sick, rts'i'-tē.

To become high (water), ya-rxiq'-rxagl.

To be (or become) deep (water), tu-tcu'-ni-yē.

Ask (imperative?), hi-wa'-tcu. See p. 262 (bottom).

Talk (imperative?), tiql'-qūt-lē.

(8) Provisional Conjugations.

To be verified by future investigations. Only the 3d. sing. of each verb is given here.

1 ä-sä', <u>wail</u> , p. 262	11 nag-t'gu, 263	23 (See 10) ni-ya, 260 s'e ta-tün ni-ya, 261 t'ün ta-tün ni-ya, 261 t'ee ni-ya, 262
2 ai-yëgl-ni, <u>tell</u> , 262-3.	12 nai-yä-'ä, 257	[See erriya, etc., 259, ~ 260; Nos. 28, 29, 30]
3 glna-yë-që, <u>take hold</u> , etc., 260	13 nai-yë-'ts'us, 257	
4 1) gltügl-kwüt-i, <u>and</u> 2) t'ë-gltügl-kwüt-i 263	14 nai-yëgl-t'ë, 257	24 ny-wig'ëgl, 265 (See 16)
5 dai-yüel-t'hä, 257 See verbs in g'ta-yüel-, pp. 253, 255 and verbs in -yüel- pp. 257-8.	15 nai-yüt-t'hün, 257	25 qpxwü-t'ünq-l-tca, 265
6 mën i ni-tä, 259	16 na-tu-t'öe-rxi-li, 262 (See 24)	26 r'xägl-'mä, 256 (See) r'xägl-c'ig, 256
(compound) 7 (See Nos. 50, 4) k'ge-t'ëu-t'äs', 251 See verbs in k'ge, pp. 250, 252, 254 " " " t'ëu, t'ëut, etc., 251, 253	17 na-t'ül-nic, 263	27 yi-r'xägl-t'ügl, 256 (See)
8 k'iwë-t'ägl-t'si, 261	18 nëgl-t's'us, 264	28 e-rxi-ya, 260 qwe-ë e-rxi-ya, 260 qasya qwe-ë erxiya, 261 s'ë erxiya, 261 ünkë' erxiya, 261 se-rxi-tä, 258 yë-rxi-tä 258 hat se-rxi-'ä, 258 yë-rxi-'ä, 259 yë-rxi-nig, 259 yë-rxiq-l-k'ët, 259 yë-rxiq-l-k'ëus, 260 (See Nos. 23, 29, 30)
9 1) k'ägl, } 262 2) ta-anti k'ägl 3) s'm-ti gla k'ägl	19 ne-rxe-t'iel-'ä, 258	
10 1) na-rxa, 260 2) tünne tä wün na-rxa, 264 3) na-wät, 262 See niya niya (23)	20 'ne-t'itq-l-'ä, } 258 "ne-t'itq-l-'ä	
	21 ne-yëtq-l-i, 263	
	22 cu n'el-'i, 263 cu na-tün n'el-'i, 264	

(8) Provisional Conjugations.

<p>29</p> <p>ye-rxi'ä, 260 ye-rxi-t'hä, " yê-rxi-gl-t'a, "</p> <p>(See Nos. 19, 20, 23, 28, 30)</p>	<p>37</p> <p>sê-rxiul'-tsas, 264 (See 35, etc.)</p>	<p>46</p> <p>tê-rxi-tse, 261 x xx</p>
<p>29 1/2</p> <p>ne-ta-rxi-gl-ket, 259 Double conjugation (28, 29)</p>	<p>38</p> <p>st'ä (st'hä), 259 st'hi, " tã-st'ä, " tã-st'hi, " n'ên-st'ä, " n'ên-st'hi, "</p>	<p>47</p> <p>u'u-ci, 262</p> <p>48</p> <p>wa-yu-tügl-qüt, 262</p> <p>49</p> <p>yê-ëgl'-tcüs, 260</p>
<p>30</p> <p>se-rxi-gl-tcüs, 264 (May be found to belong to 28)</p>	<p>39</p> <p>tce-rxi-tsi, 261 xx</p>	<p>50</p> <p>ye-tcüt-t'äs, 251 tcü-t'äs, 251 (See Nos. 7,) ye-tcüt-ket, 251 ye-tcüt-tagl, " ye-tcüt-gl-tcüs, 253 ye-tcügl-tä, 251 ye-tcügl-qi, 255 ye-tcül-lé, "</p>
<p>31</p> <p>rxül-tagl, 262 rxüt-lu', 262</p>	<p>40</p> <p>t'eryä, } 263 yä, }</p>	<p>51</p> <p>yügl-tcüt, 256 yügl-tcüs, " yügl-si, " tsé yügl-tä, "</p>
<p>32</p> <p>nü-rxiut-tagl, 261 [tagl, action of the foot: pp. 252, 253]</p>	<p>41</p> <p>tëgl-mäs, 256 t'ëgl-cut, " (See 26 + 33)</p>	<p>52</p> <p>yi-ëgl-tagl, 256</p>
<p>33</p> <p>tës-mäs (See 26, 41), 256 tës-cut, 256 tës-rxës, 265</p>	<p>42</p> <p>t'en-ül-yä, 265 t'ei-i-t'e, t'ei-t'e (?), { 189, } 266</p>	<p>53</p> <p>yi-ëgl-tcüs, 252</p>
<p>34</p> <p>nas-yä, 260 qäs-yä, " t'es-ya, 261 natosin quütösün t'es-yä, "</p>	<p>43</p> <p>t'ëstügl, 259 n'ên t'ëstügl, " t'a-t'ëstügl, "</p>	<p>54</p> <p>yi-ë-rxi-gl-tcüs, 254 yi-ë-rxi-yä, 265</p>
<p>35</p> <p>se-yügl-tcüs, 256 (See 30, 37, 57, 58,)</p>	<p>44</p> <p>na-t'es-tca, 261 (See Nos. 33, 34, 43)</p>	<p>55</p> <p>yi-e-tcügl-tagl, 253</p>
<p>36</p> <p>glse-yit-t'äs, 256 (See No.)</p>	<p>45</p> <p>t'el-ni-cé, 264 t'el-ni-ts'i, "</p>	

(8) Provisional Conjugations.

56
 yis-la, 257
 hite n'ën yis-la, "
 x
 57
 yisl-ä, 257
 yisl-na, " "
 yisl-teüs, " "
 yisl-t'hä, " "
 yisl-t'hi, " "
 n'ën yisl-t'hi, 257
 hite n'ën yisl-ä, 257
 x
 hite mëyislna, 257
 n'ën yisla, etc., 258
 hite n'ën yislna, etc.
 x 258

58
 yu-qët, 263
 tc' yu-qët, 263

59
 yügl-të, 264
 yügl-ts'it, 264

60
 hat-tai-yüsl-nügl, 259

61
 glta-yüs-kët, 251
 glta-yüs-qät, 251
 glta-yüs-süt, 251
 glta-yüs-ya, 253
 glta-yüs-gl-ku, 253
 glta-yüs-gl-tsäs, 253
 glta-yüs-gl-tägl, 253
 glta-yüs-gl-teüs, 253
 glta-yüs-gl-te'ütgl, 255
 glta-yüs-gl-t'ä, 255
 glta-yüs-gl-qi, 255
 glta-yüs-gl-në, ~~255~~ 255

62
 gltse-rxi-t'äs, 251
 gltse-rxi-pëgl, 251
 gltse-rxi-kët, 251
 gltse-rxi-süt, 251
 gltse-rxi-ya, ~~251~~ 253
 gltse-rxi-tgl-ku, 253
 gltse-rxi-tgl-tsas, 253
 gltse-rxi-tgl-tägl, 253
 gltse-rxi-tgl-teüs, 253

(8) Provisional Conjugations.

62 (continued).	
gltse-rxītḡl-te'ūtḡl,	255
gltse-rxītḡl-t'ǎ,	255
gltse-rxītḡl-qī,	255
gltse-rxītḡl-ně,	255

63

kqe-ni-t'ās,	250
kqe-ni-pěḡl,	250
kqe-ni-kět,	250
kqe-ni-sūt,	250
kqe-ni-qāt,	250
kqe-ni-ya,	252
rxā-ni-t'ās,	
kqe-nītḡl-ku,	252
kqe-nītḡl-tsus,	252
kqe-nītḡl-tāḡl,	252
kqe-nītḡl-te'ūtḡl,	254
kqe-nītḡl-t'ǎ,	254
kqe-nītḡl-qī,	254
kqe-nītḡl-ně,	254

64

kwūt̄yiyarxīt'ās,	251
kwūt̄yiyarxipěḡl,	251
kwūt̄yiyarxikět,	251
kwūt̄yiyarxiqāt,	251

64 (continued).

kwūt̄yiyarxiya,	253
kwūt̄yiyarxītḡlku,	253
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡltsās,	253
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡltāḡl,	253
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡlteūs,	253
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡlte'ūtḡl,	255
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡlt'ǎ,	255
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡlqī,	255
kwūt̄yiyarxiḡlně,	255

65

rxā-ni-t'ās,	250
rxā-ni-pěḡl,	250
rxā-ni-kět,	250
rxā-ni-sūt,	250
rxā-ni-qāt,	250
rxā-ni-ya,	252
rxā-nītḡl-ku,	252
rxā-nītḡl-tsūs,	252
rxā-nītḡl-tāḡl,	252
rxā-nītḡl-te'ūtḡl,	254
rxā-nītḡl-t'ǎ,	254
rxā-nītḡl-qī,	254
rxā-nītḡl-ně,	254

(8) Provisional Conjugations (concluded).

65 (concluded).		70	
rxā-nīql-teūs,	252	ta-ni-pēgl,	250
66		ta-ni-kēt,	250
rxā-rxīql-teūs,	254	ta-ni-sūt,	250
67		ta-ni-qāt,	250
te'e-ni-t'ās,	250	ta-ni-yā,	252
te'e-ni-pēgl,	250	ta-nītgl-ku,	252
te'e-ni-kēt,	250	ta-nitel-tsūs,	252
te'e-ni-sūt,	250	ta-nītgl-tāgl,	252
te'e-ni-qāt,	250	ta-nītgl-te'ūtgl,	254
te'e-ni-yā,	252	ta-nītgl-t'ā,	254
te'e-nītgl-ku,	252	ta-nītgl-qī,	254
te'e-nītgl-tsūs,	252	ta-nītgl-nē,	254
68		71	
te'e-nītgl-tāgl,	252	yiērxi't'ās,	251
te'e-nītgl-te'ūtgl,	254	yiērxi'pēgl,	251 27
te'e-nītgl-t'ā,	254	yiērxi'kēt,	251
te'e-nītgl-qī,	254	yiērxi'qāt,	251 27
te'e-nītgl-nē,	254	yiērxiqāt,	251
te'e-nīql-teūs,	252	yiērxiyā,	253
69		yiērxi'tglku,	253
ta-ni-t'ās,	250	yiērxi'qīt'sās,	253
		yiērxi'qīt'āgl,	253
		yiērxi'qīt'cūs,	253
		yiērxi'qīt'cūt,	255
		yiērxi'qīt'ā,	255
		yiērxi'qīt'qī,	255
		yiērxi'qīt'nē,	255

272
(9) Phrases and sentences.

You shall not spend money(?), or Do not spend(waste) money, Ts' ŭt gla-
ecl-qūs te(245,6).

That is right, Cu ŭqē(245,9). All right, cu'tci.

He put his own ball on the ground, sūwūcl' hite n' en yislā.

"We come here," rxan' ts' ē nitecl (We have come hither from up the
river). "We come here," rxan' qasitecl (We have come hither by ascend-
ing the stream).

Let us two go into the house, mūn' mēn rxe-tēcl.

Do you eat? -- ta-tci-rže sic-ya(W.).

Eat(imperative), te' i-i-ya! (W.)

Come to my house and eat, Ci' sūs-st' a' tsūn te' iiyā(W.). (Literally,
I-I-sit where eat thou!)

Your hair is getting white here and there(iron gray), si-tūl' ki nūn-
si(C.).

He cuts off his hair(scalp), si' tca-ye-t' is(C.).

To cut off one's head at the throat, q' wūs ha-yin-icl-t' a(C.).

To cut off the head above the throat, si' ha-yin-icl-t' a(C.).

I do not want it, Tu' wūn ūcl-tē (Not it I-want).

They(all) are sitting, t' ūqwēti st' a' sic; but not the full expression
according to analogy, as we would expect the 3d.D. or Pl.)

That one is sitting, st' a-ni rxi(C.) Here "ni" may be the oral pe-
riod, as on p.245.

It is not good, tu' ūn-tē(W.).

tu' gkte quwîn' rxûc-xal-i' (N.), meaning not gained.
 (not) | I have journeyed?

rxan' rxûc-i-agl' tē, I will have come this way. (C.)

rxin' rxûciagl' tē, I will have gone that way (thither). (C.)

rxan' nûrxî'tagl' tē, you will have come back (hither). (C.)

tca' rxan' rxûciagl' tē, I will come here again (C.)

tisne' quwîn' tga-ya' rxî-ya', "a man departs" (N.)

tisne' a-rxûitcä stä-tsin, "a man goes homeward" (N.)

tisne' tga'tu yuquwîn', that unseen man (siè)

tisne' tga'tu yuquwîn' exî-ya, that unseen man walks by,
 or That ~~unseen~~ man walks thither (to a place out of sight).

Of what people are you? Tû-tinné' lä nî-li.

I am one of the people dwelling here, Tca' tinné' nûcli', or

I am a Joshua, Tcä-mê' tinné' nûcli'.

I am a Tute, Tute' tinné' nûcli'.

Bring one curvilinear object, a'we rxan rxé-agl (C.)

" three or more objects, a lot or collection, rxan rxé-süs (C.)

" two things (books, candles, etc.), rxan rxé-lég (C.)

" " boards, na'ge-ti rxan rxé-tigl (C.)

" all the " , etc., kûqwéti rxan rxé-tigl (C.)

" one board, candle, etc., rxan rxé-tigl (C.)

Give me half or some (of the meat), tga'äc' rxa-äc' (C.)

Beginning to get spotted, as a leaf, ta-rxa'-tést-ki' (R.)

circular, as a ring, na'-tcu-sli-mäs.
See tōmäs, etc., p. 256.

right in a corner } sa-wa'-tgät.
inside angle }

in the middle, küc-ê'-ë

at the edge or border, ma'-qwa'-ë

across (at right angles), nas-tōün'

in the field, kgu-mêl-ge.

in (or on) Siletz Reservation, Sai-lêto-ic-mê.

in or on, -mê.

on top, que
wide, tegl

only, ca

this way, xam. (See p. 244)

wheat, sa'-pû-li-së (p. 245)

oats, etc^x (p. 246)

very, glti (p. 245-6)

way, që (p. 245)

of no account, spoiled tu a'-tcü (p. 246)

threshed, tc'ütittagl' (p. 246)

wet, as oats, gltsügl

iron-gray, as hair, si-tül'-ki

yes, i
no, glä.
not, tu^x

long ago, ta'-tzi

a little while ago, sin'-ta^x

in the direction pointed out, que'-ë

up stream ün-kë'

on the ground, niën

Saw-mill, glt'üt' tüt-täs
cord, string, tūs-si'
a (foot) racer, na'-wa-ti.

dry wood, mül-ts'ë.

green wood, glni'-ni ts'ë'

without, destitute of, ê-tün

4800
DORSEY
PAPERS:
Tutu and
Joshua
(4.1.7)

DORSEY, JAMES OWEN

**

^xTutu' ^xtunné or ^xTutu and Joshua vocabulary, as spoken in several Athapascan villages, with grammatical and miscellaneous notes. Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Aug. 20-Oct. 28, 1884. A. and T. D. S. Approx. 375 pp. .

378
Approx. 100 pp. original notes; approx. 275 pp. in ISIL 1880, with many pages interleaved, and 6 kinship charts.

** 275 pp. in ISIL and charts on negative microfilm reel 33.



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