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***“Quinault/Chehalis/Cowlitz/Yakima/Chinook/Chinook
Jargon,” “Yakima and Cowlitz Vocabulary,” “Chinook
Vocabulary,” “Chinook Jargon Vocabulary,” “Rehearing of L.
L. Bush’s Chehalis Placename Vocabulary,” “Linguistic
Notes,” “Texts,” “Biographical, Ethnographic, and Historical
Notes,” “Rehearing of Lineage Section of Ray,” “Data from
Bay Center Informants,” “Data from Cathlamet Town
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THE
PAPERS OF
JOHN PEABODY HARRINGTON

*Prepared in the
National Anthropological Archives
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, D.C.*

**THE
PAPERS OF
JOHN PEABODY HARRINGTON
IN THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1907-1957**

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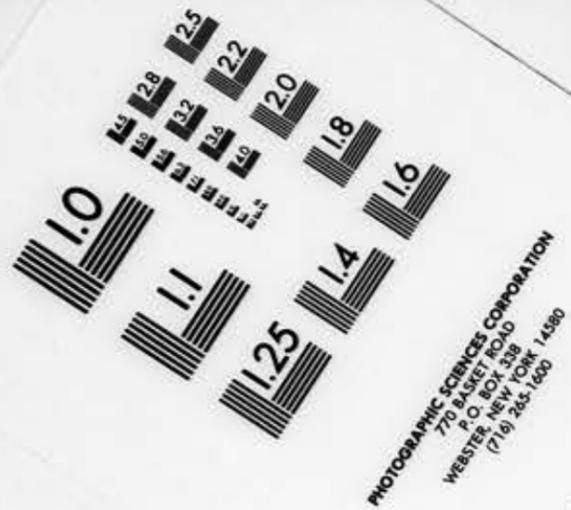
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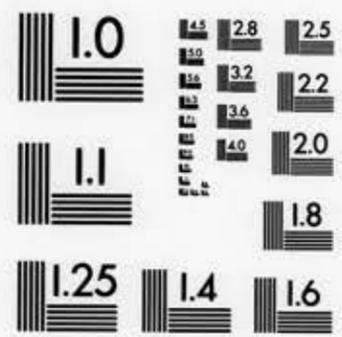
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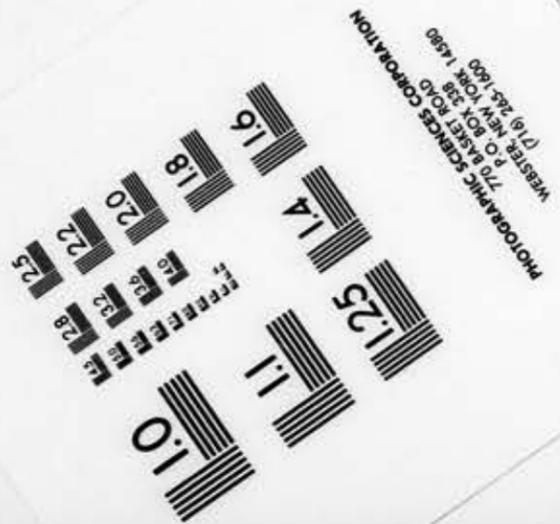
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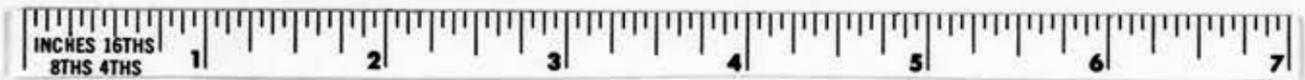
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14x

ALASKA / NORTHWEST

COAST

**Quinault/
Chehalis/Cowlitz/
Yakima/Chinook
Chinook Jargon**

**Yakima and Cowlitz Vocabulary—
Bibliographic Notes**

Yakima and Cowlitz Vocabulary

I came to Joe Peter's place Thurs. at about 11:30. I made some preliminary arrangements with him before lunch. Then we drove together + bought betw. 3 + 4 dollars worth of groceries. Then we ~~ate~~ ate noon luncheon. We then worked Thurs. p.m. until Joe Peter had to do his chores, which was early. In the evening Joe Súdolik visited us, eating supper with us + staying until 10:30 p.m. toward the end of his conversation that he plans making a trip to Tahola in the imm. fut. I talked to him outside as he was starting his frozen radiator car telling him I wd like to have him come to see me at Joe Peter's tomorrow (Fri.) evening + that I had money for making a trip to Tahola with him.
Fri. worked with Joe Peter forenoon + afternoon.

The young man who came here the evening of Thurs., Jan. 22, 42, was Joseph Súdolik (phon. syú-dowlik). He lives 5 m. w. of Joe Peter and drives a 1931 chev. His grf. Jim ~~Joe~~ yók, [phon.], is 100 yrs. old + is living at White Swan, talks Yákima. Joseph Súdolik's grm. is Joseph Peter's aunt — which makes the 2 Joes cousins.

Inf. has an enlargement of
Capt. Peter, Cowlitz Indian, inf's father.
He had ca. 20 acres at Olegua,
on the W bank of the Cowlitz R;
where inf. was born and raised.
Capt. Peter was made chief of
police at Olympia. The Cowlitz
called Olympia: wilimpya.
That was where some of the Inds.
were called to sign up contracts.
The Cowlitz used to walk from
Cowlitz to Olympia, stopping ^{with any}
other Inds. free, with hospitality. They
were a month on that trip, & the
folks at home that they might killed.
The name of inf's pat. grf. was
wayá.n.á.f. he was killed in feud
w. of Yak. Res., & inf's father later got this
same name applied to

him, to bring up the old name.

Inf. has an enlargement of
Capt. Peter, Costly Indian, inf's father.
He has ca. 20 acres at Ekogua,
on the W bank of the Costly R.;
where inf. was born and raised.
The Capt. Peter was made chief of
justice at Olympia. The Costly
called Olympia; with Pimpya.
That was alone name of the land
were called to sign up contacts.
The Costly used to walk from
Costly to Olympia, stopping with my
other Inds. free, with hospitality. They
were a month on that trip, & the
books at home that Thom might killed.
The name of inf's part. grf. was
W. Yáin x f x T, he was killed in feud
W. of yak. Res., & inf's father later got that
name appears

him, & bring up the old name.

①

TSIXI'ls, name of a sand bar
in the Chehalis river 3 m. W. of
Chehalis town, at a bend in the river.

Inf. was born at Olegua,
Cowlitz Co. wálakwayss. There
used to be ~~an~~ old Ind. man
she was born, grew up & died in
that ck. ~~Never~~ Never saw him,
but heard of him.

Khawli's, name of the
Cowlitz R. from the Cowlitz Prairie
down. náwk' = Cowlitz Prairie,
12 m. from Chehalis.

thinks Cathlamet was
orig. Kálamát.
The old Hudson Bay originates
the Chinook jargon.

②

A second outfit of Inds at Kelso
is the Lewis outfit. They live on the S.
end of town in Kelso. Mitch Lewis
(more dignifiedly Mitchell Lewis) is
the only married one of the Lewis boys,
he is 49 yr. ~~the father of~~ Mitch
has living a full bro. named Grant
~~the father of~~ ^{+ a much older} $\frac{1}{2}$ br. named Seymour Simon
(Sáymán). Mitch is proud.

Mitch's father was Andrew
Lewis, ~~the~~ a breed, who prob. talked
Upper & Lower Cowlitz. A L's wife was
he thinks Susie Lewis. ~~Both~~ A L died
first & then Susie. Susie died when
Joe Peter was pretty young.

Heard about the Cowlitj who
flattening the head, they used a
saw bag, not a board.

Chin. jarg. ~~idáitix~~, a slave
= Cowl. *syá.k'ín*.

Si. k'ikwáto, name of a prairie
somewhere in between Jackson Prairie
& Chehalis Prairie. It seems like there
is a ck. named *Si* that runs thru
that prairie. Jackson Prairie has a
dif name but ~~gets~~ thinks it is
náwax'v m. For the *Noáakoom R.*
goes thru there & empties into the
Chehalis.

When they get mad at the dultees
they call them part Chinese.

Txápnif = the end of a long
ridge, where the ~~ridge~~ ridge ends &
spreads out.

Minnie Case's mother was
k'atxáim, a Cowlitj woman, she
must have had some claim ~~to~~ here
for she got allotted on the Yak. Res.

Remembers Mrs. Maráya Harris,
the wife of old Ben Harris. Both were
from the coast. This couple has
a son living, George Henry, 60
yr. old, living 4 m. SW. of Rochister
Maráya had been married to Mr.
Henry at Cowlitj before she was
married to Harris. G. H. talks the
Cowlitz language.

Inf. talks Cowlitz. There are only ⁽⁵⁾
4 or 5 who still speak it —
inf., ~~the~~ old Mrs. Northland
over here (living on the Yakima
Res.), George Henry at Rochester,
Minnie Case (now living with
Lizzie Johnson 5 m. from Gates),
& others.

Yak. has 2 ways to call?
wade: ① sk'i:n', & (2)
təm kásais. Inf. forgets the
Cowlitz name.

N. Mrs. Katie Charles. all he knew
was Katie Clover, a Cowlitz woman, long
dead.

The very old lady is named ⁽⁶⁾ J'eslamz,
about 100 yrs. old.
Her husband was like x'ayínwa
she is now living at the upper
or n. end of Cowlitz Prairie on
old John k'imxas³ place.
The old lady is living there close
to her son, whose name is John
like. She is a Cowlitz Ind.
She is childish, sometimes
she loses her way in going from
her place to son's place, which is
only 1 1/2 m. Her orig. place is
on Silver Cr. ^{post office} (trib to the
Cowlitz R.) ^{more exactly Tilton R., 6 m. from S. Cr.}
She is now living
at the upper end náwk'. The
Cowlitz call Tilton R: la.lá.l.x.

Reference is to Verne F. Ray's
"Lower Chinook Ethnographic
Notes" *University of Washington
Publications in Anthropology*,
Vol 7, No. 2, 1938, pp. 29 - 165.

Chinjarg. Tamánwas, a supernatural spirit ⁽⁷⁾
= Cowli₃ sáxtk[•]vl[•]x

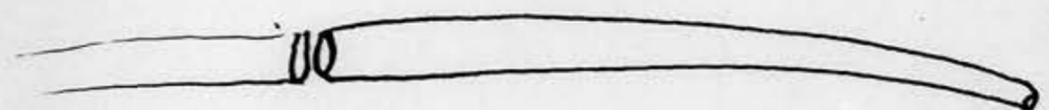
kwálísti', smelt,
= Chin. 'vlx[•]n'. They catch
smelt with ~~the~~ gillnets at the
lowest Col., but at Cowli₃ they
caught smelt only with dipnets.

Cowl. swánx, med.-man
↑
not x

Cowl. with canoe. But
they ~~are~~ called a "Chinook canoe"
(the great big ones) skámúk
(called in jarg. tsínúk
káním). He recognizes the upper picture
of Ray, Lower Chin. p 102, as skámúk.

When I ask what they called
tobacco, says they called it

k'ínɪk'INI.



Yak. 'áxsaxs, dentalium.
Never learned the Cowl. name.
But knows Cowl. stɔtáim,
any bead, also any valuable
possession. There is also another
distinct word for necklace. Mrs.
brings out & shows me a
dentalium necklace that she
has, formerly worth 2 horses.

He heard that when they went on an
ocean trip, they tied 2 or 3 chin-canes
touching each other & set up sail & rudder

We call the water tɬak, for ⁹
in the Nisqually & neighboring dialects
tsɔx = an erection of the penis.

Jarg. ~~tsɔx~~ lɔláim, ear.

But Jarg. lɔpáil, paddle. Inf's
father's ~~tsɔx~~ was 'like lowest on p. 105.
Jarg. lɔliim, file; lɔpáil

We used a ear for boiling.

Cowl. sk'áwáw, steel head
knows but forgets Cowl. name of
sturgeon.

They had lots of ts'áxáy'ks
= white-fish. There are 2 kinds of this,
the big kind, 1 ft. long, & the little kind
ca. 7" long. They used to make a
V-outlet weir in small streams with a net down
of the V, & fish come down into it.

(10)

Cowl. xw x l'itn, trout.
Caught sometimes + along with
whitefish, but mostly with hook & line

(11)

lockeye never comes into the
Cowlitz R. But it runs in the
Columbia.

Cowl. ts i't'n, any salmon
(a gen. term).

Cowl. but more likely jarg,
& even in use on the Yak. Res.
t'k'w'ay = dog salmon. They run
late.

They had silver-salmon in the
Cowlitz

There are 2 Cowlitz langs.
What inf. knows is the Lower Cowlitz.
The Upper Cowlitz was a dif. lang, but
related. They talk to each other each using
his own dialect in the old days.

(12)

Upper Coulitz sánuv, silverside. This is the same as what some call the silver-salmon.

Upper Coulitz tkwínxt, spring chinook (= king-salmon) this is the best fish of all.

Yak. taxú's, a fiber plant which grows 3 ft high, some growing on inf's place here. ^{N. Coulitz name.} This does not grow on Coulitz, but remembers that dad used the inner bark of the maple & the inner bark of the cedar. ~~At bank~~ The hoop of a dipnet was made of maple, sweat on fire & then bend it.

(13)

Yak. wítá, prairie-dog. None at Coulitz.

What they call pine-squirrels on Yak Res. they call Timber-squirrels at Coulitz. ~~Upper~~ Upper Coul. sinmí.

Upper Coulitz masís, chipmunk.

~~Upper~~ Upper Coul. & Yak. both call Mt Renier taxúme. Ch. Mrs. recalls that the old people ~~to~~

wilaps = the sturgeon, used
all up & down the Col. & in Yak.
This is what they give when I ask the trib., which
trib. inf. ~~never heard~~
WICXAM, name of the
village site 3 m. upstr. of the
air dome now being constructed
and perhaps (as a wild guess) some
10 m. 2nd of Celilo.

Minnie Case is a Cowlitz
Ind. who talks Cowlitz language
& lived on the Yak. Res. for years
& is now living with Lizzie Johnson,
5 m. SW. of gate - M^c has
40 acres inherited from her mother
at the Bench (10 m. W. of Joe
Peter's place here) & lived most of
the time around White Swan.

(a good-looking white woman
nurse at Warm Spgs.)
Miss Minnie Stewart (now
Mrs. Nicholm [phon. naiholm])
had one grandmother from Oakville
whose husband was a
Skagit [phon. skédgɪt].
This Miss Stewart was nurse
of inf. at Warm Spgs. Hosp.
Her husband is at Port Angeles
& wrote her: Why don't you
want to come home? Don't you
love me any more. Her ^{maiden} real name
was Minnie Jensen, but her 1st
husb. was a Whman named Stewart. Nicholm
got her as a "widow."

Ma. Peter tells that ^{Cowlitz} Indians
were called to Olympia, including
George Henry's great-grandfather,
& all details of the Cowlitz Res.
were explained to them, including
mention of the Catholic Mission
that used to be at Cowlitz Prairie.
The Cowlitz Res. papers were kept at that mission.
The Cowlitz Mission burned,

& in it those papers, while duplicate
papers in Washington, D.C., were
pigeonholed & could not be gotten
at now.

My father had a big scar on his
head that was made by an Eastern Ind. who
was against the Whites, trying to get
the father to join against the Whites
& when the father refused, the Ind. hit him.

Old lady ■ Katie Clover,
she died, ^{very old} at Oakville in 31,
has grandchildren in Tacoma
who look just like White.

There are 2 women named
Lizzie Johnson. The young
Lizzie Johnson is living at
Rochester, her aged mother,
Susan Johnson, died recently.
Susan Johnson was a Cowlitz,
related to George Henry. The
other Lizzie Johnson lives at
Oakville, is very old, and is
the daughter of Mrs Jack Judson.

William Charley, 60 yrs. old
interpreter at the Agency, was born & raised
at or near Battle Ground on the Lewis
River & is part Cowlitz. He would be
a good informant, he has an allotment
somewhere e. of Toppenish. My father
used to say W.C. is part
Cowlitz but inf never knew just how.

There are a couple of families that
are living in Kelso who belong in Kelso:

John Walassi (he is the oldest
of the Walassi boys). ~~His~~ father of these
Walassi boys was named Frank
Walasy, he is dead. John W. is living on
the floathouse just dstr. of the bridge
at Kelso, his mother, ^{Annie,} ~~John~~ Frank W's
widow, is living with John; she talks
the Upper Cowlitz lang. as her native
lang. but understands lower Cowlitz.
Charlie (John's y bro.) is living there too.
The old widow Annie,
has living with her Maude, while
2 other ds. both married & living elsewhere
are Margaret & Grace.

The only lúí that inf knew
around Kelso was lúí Kástanti,
an Upper Cowlitz. He had a homestead
near Mossy Rock (M R is 4 m NW
of Harmony), he died ~~1940~~
at
act in Jan or Feb 1940 at
Brémer (phon. brémar). Brémer is 5
m. dstr. Morton on the Tiltan River
The Tiltan R. is called in Cowl
lúí lúí.

Maraya Harris lived at Rochester. She was earlier married to Joe Cheholt. He n. her née name except that it was Maria. Joe Cheholt + Maraya had a son who goes under the name George Henry (instead of George Cheholt). George Henry is an old man living at Rochester now. Maraya Harris died at Rochester ca. 17 yrs. ago.

Susan Johnson was inf's step-sister, she was a full Cowlit, she belonged to the Cheholt family [Cowlit's' ex'ot]. Susan Johnson's greatgrandfather was ts' ex'ot, who attended the Olympia conference which chief Peter attended + at which police were appointed for Cowlit region. Susan J. died in Sept. 41, an old woman. Johnny Johnson was her husband, he was from the Cowlit but allotted at Yak. James Cheholt was an older bro. of Susan Johnson. James Cheholt ev. had a young ~~man~~ wife for his son is Harry Cheholt, only 18 yrs. old now, he is enlisted in the ^{navy} ~~army~~ night now.

Inf. n. Maggie Johnson, but
knows a widow ^{Sam} of Smith, who may be
the same party. Talks Chehalis language.

Entirely distinct is Lizzie
Johnson of Dakrville is Jack Judson
daughter. She is on crutches. Her
husband was Mr. Johnson. He was
a breed. Lizzie Johnson had ~~a~~
~~a~~ ~~sister~~ a bro. but he died long ago.

Mrs. Judson lived .3 m.
sw. of Rochester on the rd from
Rochester to Centralia.

Inf. once saw Jack Judson, he
was a full-blood Ind., stoop-backed &
gray hair. Inf. never saw Mrs.
Judson + n. her 1st name.

Joe Peter kw. the shot-berry
 by this Eng. name. So called because
 the berries are the size of no. 8
 BB shot. the bushes grow 2 ft.
 high. they are picked with a kind of
 "comb" (like a rake, which run
 upwards through the bush). But my
 dad + I picked them by hand + in
 July + it was hard slow picking.
 It was long before Dec or snow time
 you can eat them any time you want
 to. L. Cool. call them K'áip
 + the yak never had any. U.C.
 called them the same as L.C. there
 is very little of this that grows at
 Cool. any more.

They eat the txó + the x- saw, but the 'x- kills people, we leave
 lost some white guard cattle with it on this ranch. The

poison stuff has got so it grows in the irrig. ditches
 hereabouts

When I ask him about Wild Celery,
 vs. at once that there are 2 kinds:

1. The big kind, U.C. + Yak.
 txó, grows around Mt Adams + in the
 swamp by the Yakima River, grows 1 yd
 high. These are only good for a little
 while, then they get tough - they are
 overgrown. Forgets or never knew L.C.

2. The little kinds, grow 2 ft.
 high + in water, a non-poison + a poison
 kind, they grow right together, + a
 stranger wd better leave them alone, for they grow
 together right together + he is likely to get
 the wrong (poisonous) kind, = yak. + U.C.
 xáts xáts, the non-poisonous kind, but
 yak + U.C. 'xla.míla, the poisonous kind.

They eat the txo + the x- saw, but the 'x-kills people, we leave
lost some white faced cattle with it on this ranch. The

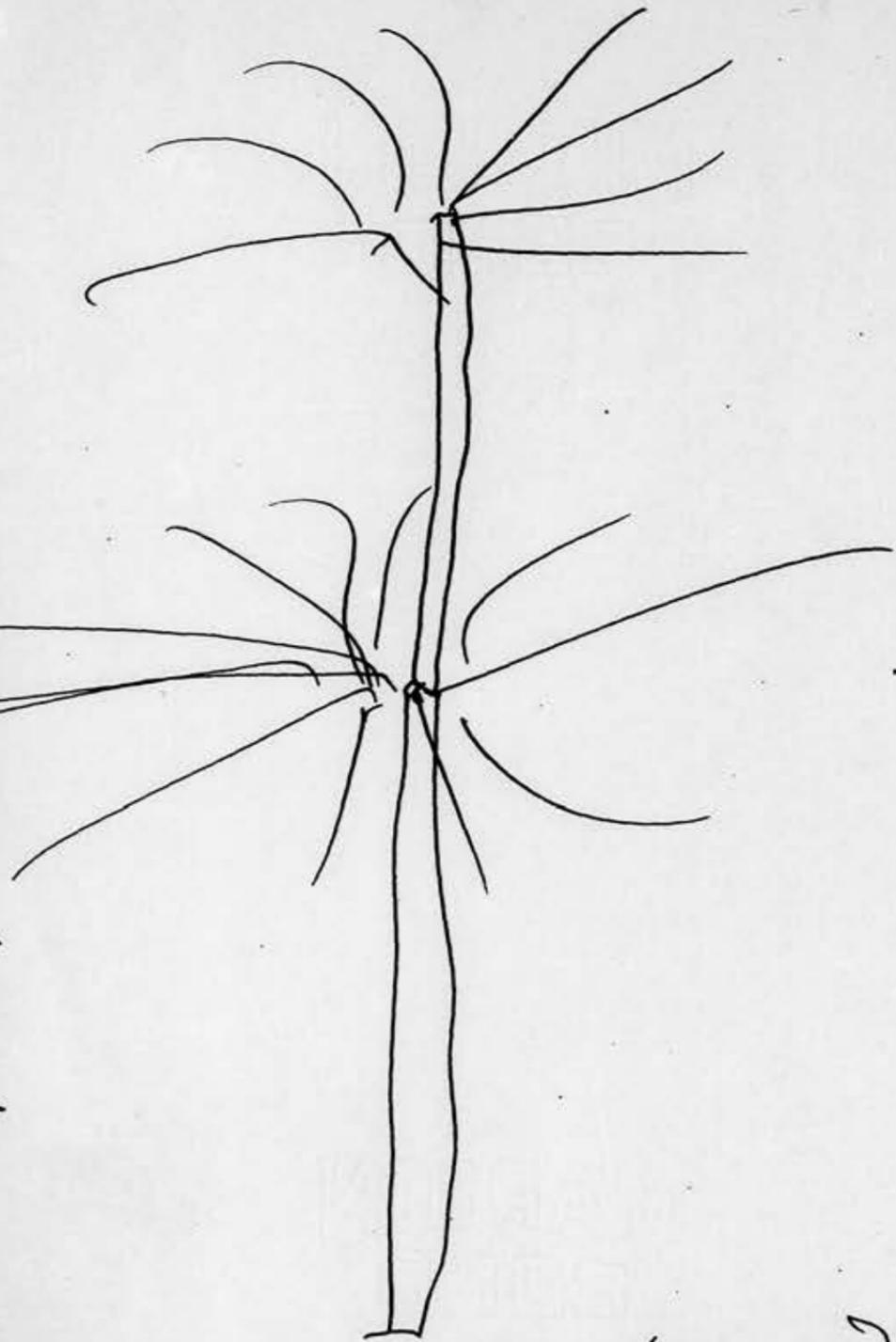
poison stuff has got so it grows in the Enig. 27th
haspant

When I ask him about Wild Cherry,
vs. at once that there are 2 kinds:

1. The big kind, WC + Yak.
txo, grows around Mt Adams + in the
swamp by the Yakima River, grows 1 yd
high. These are only good for a little
stale, then they get tough - they are
overgrown. Forgets or never knows L.C.

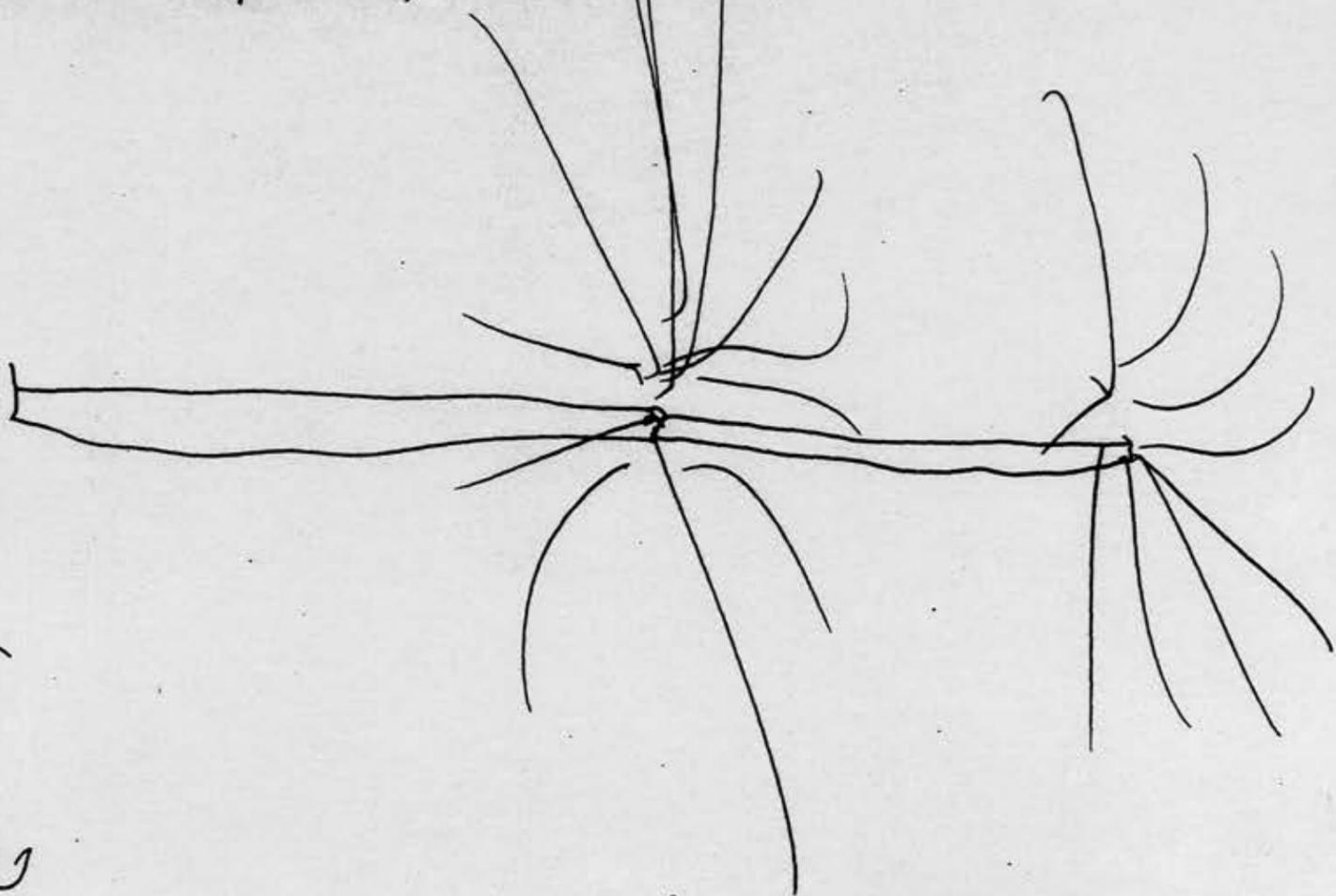
2. The little kind, grows 2 ft
high + in water, a non-poison + a poison
kind, they grow right together, or a
stranger and better leave them alone, for they grow
they grow right together + he is likely to get
the wrong (poisonous) kind = yak. + WC
xxts xxts, the non-poisonous kind, but
yak + WC claim it, the poisonous kind.

has a chance to talk to ~~the~~ L. Coult's languages except
with his stepmother, Annie Peter.



Knows well + has used it for
polishing wood. He used to see the stb ~~stb~~
timers go out in the snow + pick this +
feed it to the horses. Yak + u c ~~stb~~
SIWKSIWK. Forgets L.C. ~~stb~~ Inf. never

had a chance to talk me ~~with~~ L Cowli's language except
with his stepmother, Annie Peter.



Knows well + has used it for
polishing wood. He used to use the sticks
timers go out in the snow + pick this +
feed up to the horses. Yak + u c
SIURSIURK. Forgets L.C. Inf. never

When I ask about the
bear berry, says that dad used to
speak only of bearberry trees ~~the~~ on the
~~fruit~~ grows 25 ft tall
coast region, ~~only~~ bears perhaps
ate the fruit, kids never did,
we used to get the bark & sell it
to the Whites as K'esk'eyax
bark. These have been chopt down for the
past 30 years & nearly killed off, except
in Gray's Harbor region, where a 2nd growth
has grown up since the 1st growth was cut out.
~~Yak. call it t'táx~~

A wholly distinct plant is the
bearberry of the Yak. region, & called
bearberry by the Whites & called
t'táx in Yak. This grows by creeks & may
be what is meant in Ray 122, but neither Mr
or Mrs Peter knew this has berries or is
edible by man & Yaks. call it t'táx
but do not eat it.

Never were any cranberries
on the Coulitz side, but they
claimed the cranberry grew in the
meadows of Mt Adams. But not
Yak & U.C. name. Now
Mrs. Peter remembers the Yak
name is yó'x pax. used to
grow around Mt Adams but the
sheep have ~~so~~ pretty near put an
end to all such berries & also
to the roots the kids used to eat.

Knows the crabapple. The
bush is awful thorny + the
berries $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam. grows in bunches
+ are bitter, sh, my! yak. + U.C.
k's m'd. But forgets L.C.

Knows salal, but forgets
the L. Cowl. name for it.

Yak. n'ik' vt, salal.

Knows the Oregon-grape.
Forgets the L. Cow. but the UC
+ Yak. is *hákaw*.

L. Cow. *k'wá l'*, the kind
of huckleberry that grows on the
coast. It is a kind of blue
huckleberry.

The good kind of huckleberry
grows on the high mts. (Rainier,
mt. Adams) = L. Cow. ~~is~~

wá ná yx = Yak. *wíwruv*.
↑ glottalized ↑ falling tone.

~~When~~ When asked ~~the~~ the color,
says there are 2 colors of it,
reddish, + bluish. ~~Both~~ Both are kind
of black.

L. Cowl. $\kappa\alpha\tau\iota\sigma\alpha^3$, wild
strawberry = Yak. + U C
suspan.

The coast Inds. used to eat
young fern roots but never ate
tule or cattail roots.

U Cowl + Yak $\theta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\mu$ = fern. This
fern has a stalk a yd. tall, stalk is called $\theta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\alpha$.
Forgets or never knew L. Cowl.

But bunch-fern is distinct from
this, grows in water  has a ~~stalk~~ stalk,
1 1/2 ft. tall. Forgets L. Cowl. name
for it.

Red-berried elderberry used to
grow all around our house on the
Cowlitz, mother used to make delicious
jelly out of the berries. L C ts'w'ik'w,
elder.

L C tsipt, red-berried elder.

The blue-berried elder is better than the red-berried
elder for jelly.

Yak. mats'áp, blue-elderberry.
This is distinct from the red-berried
elder, which does not grow in Yak valley
but grows on Mt. Adams, & is called in
Yak. tsimmát. The blue-berried
elder is a little better than the
red-berried elder. The Yaks used to mix
red-b elder in with other kinds of
dried berries.

The wild ^{carrot} ~~carrot~~ grows in the
Cowlitz only in marshy places.

U C + Yak. mats'una, wild carrot

Jang likalát, wild or tame carrot.

Used to be wild gooseberry
all over. Like tame gooseberry
but smaller berry. U^c + Yak
ts' & m' h, gooseberry. Possibly L^c
is the same.

the only place I ever saw pine
~~there~~ ~~is some~~
is ~~at~~ around Jackson Prairie &
around Drier (draizer), & in the
Hisqually country. I never saw pine
over 30 ft tall.

Knows the devil-club, ~~but not the~~
~~name of it.~~

UC + Yak skipkip, devil's club.
Grows in the coast region, none at Yak.

Inf. ~~that~~ says there is some
poison oak, ~~in~~ in the coast region,
but more poison ivy than poison oak.

Yak. It's not R'ax, poison-oak.
There is scarcely any poison-ivy in
Yak. Res. but there is lots of it
in the coast region.

UC + Yak ^{ᑭᑭ} t'waxúwac,
vine maple. This was sweated &
dried & used for the 2 prongs
of the end of a fish-spear, tied on the
end of a 20 ft long fish-spear shaft
of cedar. This shaft was worked down
so as to be very slender. The name
^{ᑭᑭ} means double-fizga. Vine-maple
wood when sweated & used for prongs
is hard.

UC + Yak. x'ápx'ápx, cottonwood.

A lot of maple, a big tree, grows
in the Cowlitz. U C + Yak.

^{SIX'AMIS}
~~α x α p~~, maple (not the vine maple)

They used to peel young maple +
young cedar for basketry. The inner
bark of the maple + of the cedar
was used also like tule for making
mats + also as the hemp here on
the Yak. Ros. is used, for twine.

And Dad told me they used to
use ~~cedar~~ a big piece of cedar-bark,
less commonly maple ~~bark~~, folding the ends
to make a trough $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft long, + in it boil
whatever they have to boil by dropping hot
rocks into it. My. never saw these. In the
same way, buckets were made for holding
berries + the like, these he saw.

We used to burn alder, but n. L. C.
U C + Yak. 'α x α, alder. We used
to burn this in the heater + used it
for ~~fish-drying~~ fish-drying fuel ~~for~~ since it
contained no pitch. Pitch is bad for
fish-drying.

+ Yak.
u c } taxf, willow, but forgets L C

There was never any spruce in the
Cowlitz. But there was fir, & it was
called in the jarg. *logom-stik*.
Forgetts L C.

Jarg. k'íníy-stík, oak tree.
There a few oaks on the Chehalis
Prairie, but they have no acorns
on them - the forest fire smoke
prevents acorns from being formed.
But over e. of the ~~the~~ Cascade mts
here, there is hardly ever forest fire
smoke & oak trees bear acorns.
N. the L. Cowl. word for oak.

①
Chin. jarg. ev. wáipito, for
it seems as if I heard the old man
(Chief Peter) talking about them. The
White people call these artichokes,
the White men in the Cowlitz wt
take off their hogs in the spring
& the water gets over the ground
& these grow during the one season
- one turns the hogs loose on them
in Oct. The max. size of these
artichokes is 3" diam. There used to be
a big lake ~~there~~ just s. of where Long
View is now ^{that lake used to be full of} those
& wild ducks eating the
artichokes, & cattle & hogs feeding on them
too. N. name of that lake this artichoke
had a stalk like corn a yd high & narrower
leaf than corn. Never learned the L. Cowl.
name of this artichoke. and tame potatoes
are called the same. The name wáipito

on the Yak. Res. was called from ⁽²⁾
many potatoes being raised in this
valley. Inf. used to go straight
to Wapito ^{little} railroad sta. thru the
sagebrush. Many potatoes were gathered
at Wapito ~~the~~ sta. & hence
the place made a name for itself.

There is another kind of wild
potatoes which grows in soft meadows
in the mts & is of a kind of a
knobby thing just like the "artichoke".
This is called in Yak. ᠠᠨᠢᠫᠢᠫᠢ .
The U. Col. called it the same
& used to trade ~~it~~ for it a
lot. This grows mostly in the Yak.
country, on the E. side of the range.
The old Yak. Ind. wd pack up 3 or
4 packhorses with various kinds of
roots & dried elk & deer & wd
come back from the coast loaded with
dried fish, etc.

The cattail roots were not eaten
by the Inds. But the cattail
~~the~~ stalks were woven into mats
on floor & put on walls & even
for roofs.

It is just in places where
you get camas, it does not grow
all over. It grew in places at
Cowlitz. L. Coast. K'awm,
camas. U. C. & Yak. ~~For~~ W. & K'awm.

Cod. yítwá', salmon-berry.

But the Yak. call them the
same as the Upper Cowli^{tz}
call them: yítwá'n.

The Upper Cowli^{tz} is
pretty nearly the same as the
Yak., just a few words are dif.
The Upper Cowli^{tz} have a
lot of xa, Mrs. vs.

I saw the blacktail deer all over
the Cowli^{tz} region, but I saw the
whitetail deer only in the upper
Cowli^{tz}, never in the lower Cowli^{tz}.
Ray's book is right in saying that the
blacktail deer is a somewhat larger
animal than the whitetail deer.
The mule-deer is merely another Am.
name for the whitetail deer. Inf. has
also heard the Am. name flagtail
deer, synonym of whitetail deer —
just as Ray gives in his book.

U C t'up t'up, red-fox.
Never saw any in the lower Cowitz
region and n. L C name. There
are some of these in the foothills
of the Yak. Valley. Yak. vs. the same.

Knows the mt.-beaver well, they
make an underground hole in mt. meadows
for a long ways. We used to trap for
them when buckleberrying. L C.

First, mt.-beaver. U C Yak
sx'v'la. Mouse-colored, 1 1/2 ft long,
good eating. Here at Yak. they do
not have them in the valley, only in
the mts., but in the coast region they
have them both in the valleys & the mts.
He gives the imp't info. that some sometime
Am's. called it mt.-beaver & others
called it groundhog. Both these Am.
names were in use, whichever one
came into an Am's head first.

Knows the timber wolf. Not too
big, big as a big shepherd-dog.

Yak. x'í'if, wolf. Usually 4 or 5
together. Used to hear stories ~~and~~ about
them. = L'c. x'inúit, wolf.
↑ glotalized

L'c swáwá', cougar. Locally
called in Eng. cougar, while in local
Eng. panther is applied to a still
bigger kind. = U'c + yak.
k'wá'yá'wí. [Not called lion].
Down by the coast they have an
especially red color.]

He also knows the bobcat,
L'c ~~pitá'm.~~ pitá'm. ~~they don't~~
have any here on yak. Res. N. L'c

Kw the porcupine. In the
Cowlitz region they got them only in the
Upper Cowlitz. U C Yak SIS^á't,
porcupine. N. L C. There are still
some in the foothills of the Yak. Valley
esp. near the timberline.

Beavers lived in all the larger
streams + in mt. lakes, in the
Cowlitz R., in the Yakima R., + lots in
the Col. R. Has eaten them. L C

t t' á k t t' á k = U C Yak.

y í x x á.

used to trap muskrats on the
Cowlitz R. + in the sloughs there. Kw.
+ Yak.

UC, pt is, ~~is~~ muskrat, Dad used to
call them thus. H. LC

LC. skwats'á.n', ^{house} mouse.
I know this for these used to be a
lot of these in the house at Cowlitz.
= UC + Yak. lakk'is.

There are woodrats in the
Cowlitz region, lead-colored, wide, bushy
tail. hól hól, name of the woodrat
in both jarg. + L. C. = Yak. wissí
Never heard of anyone eating the woodrat.

The other kind of squirrel
(in contrast to the ~~red~~ timber squirrel)
at Cowlitz region is the ~~one~~ sq. that lives
in the rocks. There are very few of these
in the Cowlitz region, but in the
rocky country down along the Columbia
there are lots of these living in
the rocks. Does not know if these
have an orange belly N. name.
Does not know the word "chickaree",
Ray, p 45, at all.

The only common squirrel
around the Coulitz is the pine
squirrel alias the timber squirrel.
L.C. m. x w. a. l. a. s. This is usually
called timber sq. in the Coulitz region
but is called pine sq. in the Yak.
region because they have it in the
pines in the Yak. region. = U.C.
SINMI, r thinks Yak. to be the same.

The only rabbit inf. knows is ~~the~~
called the brush rabbit. L.C.
s. x w. a. y. k. s, brush rabbit. He also
knows the snowshoe rabbit, says
it is the same color as the brush-rabbit
only bigger. = U.C. l. v. k. w. a. f, brush rabbit.
But ~~the~~ on the Yak. Ref. they
have jackrabbits. Yak. w. i. l. a. l. i. k,
jackrabbit.

There was elk only at certain places. the only places the Cool country had elk was
① ~~places~~ at Kúigan Flat there used to be a few elk come in from the coast side, ② around St. Helens Mt. ③ around Mt Rainier.

Jarg. mílak', elk.
= Lo. Cool. KÍlITn. = Yak.
yapnít.

I never heard of antelopes being in ~~the~~ the Coolitz country. ~~at the~~ The antelopes used to be more on the e. side — in the Yak. country.
chuf. = wife nt Yak. name.

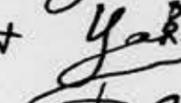
Yak. p'ú's, eat. =
L. Owl. p'ís p'ís ch.

L. Owl. k'á x x', dog.
= Yak. k'ú sí k'ú sí. BUT
k'ú sí, horse.

Jarg. 'inda', beaver. ch.
↳ Cool. tháx tháx, beaver.
He vs. : you say tháx Twice
(the 2nd time is unvoiced).

Inf. knows the word quoted
from Swan Ray p. 112. It is a
Whiteman word: gáydxk.
This is a kind of clam as big as
one's fist, about 1 ft deep in the
saltwater sand. They fry them on
near Olympia
stew them on Mud Bay, + on
Oyster Bay near Olympia. Both
Inds. + whites dig for these, fast
so as to overtake them. They
get a ticket from the boat that
picks them up.

Yak. + U. Cowl. wilaps,
 sturgeon. No connection with Willapa
 Bay.

Lower Cowl.  x (á. f.) deer
 = Jang. má. w. i. f. = Upper Cowl.
 + Yak. 
 (T. L.) á. l. k. In the Lower Cowlitz
 country there was only one deer sp.,
 the black-tail deer. But over on
 the e. side of the Cascades, on the mts,
 that slope towards the Yakima River, the
 mule deer occurs, the mule deer is big.
 The Upper Cowlitz + the Yaks call mule
 deer yá. ma. f. A lot of the U. Cowl.
 + Yaks used to get together to hunt deer +
 berries on the s. slopes of Mt. Renier.
 The U. C. + Yak. had a name for
 the black-tail deer:
 Tsat wil's.

The seals never came further up the Columbia than Kelso, they never came up as far as Cowlitz. The farthest the seals came up the Columbia was to Ostrander, 6 m. upstr. of Kelso. That is as far as the tidewater ever came up, the seals never went above the tide water. The tidewater at Ostrander was just barely noticeable, ~~an~~ an outside guy we not notice the tide at Ostrander, but it occurs.

Inf. thinks they had freshwater mud clams on the Cowlitz R. Call them si-wá-lá, mud-clam, grows all over the Yak. Res. in still waters of sloughs. Have a thin shell.

Knows razor clam, but none on the Cowlitz.

Lower Coult. tsít'n, any fish.
But Upper Coultiz núsux,
any fish. = Yak. waykánas.
The Upper Coult. occasionally
use waykánas for fish.

Knows the halibut, but none
in the Coultiz or Col. rivers.

4. Cowl. st'ákv, snow.

+ uc

Yak. twilpáy, bow.

+ uc

Yak. k'x'yá's_o, snow.

they still make a few baskets
around Oakville. Oakville is a
reservation. It was only Coolitz that
was promised a Res. which never
materialized.

Agnes Peter does not know
what the origin of the name
Yakima may be, it is a
Whiteman name.

When I ask what the word
Chinook really refers to a tribe from
the wáfu'gal River (aⁿ tributary
of the Columbia that comes into the
Columbia upstr. of the Lewis River) down
perhaps to the mouth of the Columbia.

The only hope of getting Chinookan
lang. is at Battle Ground, a place
somewhere in the Lewis R. region. Lewis
R. empties into the Columbia at Woodland.
The Lewis R. heads by St. Helens. Woodland
is on the ~~west~~ w. bank of Lewis
R. 1 m. upstr. of where Lewis R.
the Lower Cowl. name for the
Lewis Riv. is wítk. = smoking

Cowl. laxwítk / lax lit. a
mt that used to let out a lot of volcanic smoke
this + Mt Rainier were the 2 best hunting grounds of
the Inds.

Mr. Joe Peter says that
there was supposed to be a
reservation in the Cowlitz Valley,
it is on the map, but the
map burned + the supporting
papers

The line crosses the lower
edge of Cowlitz Prairie
Joe Peter can point to within
50 ft. of where that line
crosses the River.

Old John De claims that he
is chief of the Cowlitz tribe. In reality
Joe Peter shd be the chief.

There is an Arquette (pronounced
arkwét) place at French Prairie
by Grand Rapids (phon.) & Oregon
City. ~~There~~ Mrs. St. Martins
~~was~~ died over 90 some 17 yrs.
ago, she was a daughter of old
man arkwét (phon.), & got
control of the old arkwét place when
the arkwets died. My wife is supposed
to have an interest

At Cowlitz there are quite
a few French breeds, that have long
been there or early drifted in.

Knows the name ~~mount~~
mount. Lóma Falls, this a
place way up the Columbia from
the Cowlitz country, even upstr. of
Portland, ~~a~~ a slender high
cataract comes there into the
Columbia from the Oregon side.
and never heard of Oneonta.

Remembers that the Cowl. used to
call the mouth of the Cowlitz R.
nawótsan. This means the
confluence of a river into a bigger
river. But prob. they had another
name for the Columbia R., which
inf never got to know. ~~Jargon~~
I tell him Jarg. hayáes tsxk
we mean big water, & he &
wife endorse this heartily.

Mt Adams is in Wash. & can be
seen from Joe Peter's house & also
from the Columbia River. This mt.
is more in the Yak jurisdiction
& is called in U. Cowl. & in Yak.
pát^c v. But Mt. St. Helens
is more to the west, to the Cowlitz
side, & Cowl. & neighboring Inds.
used to get together in the late
fall & go deer hunting at Mt
St Helens. Cas in Oct

Mrs. Peter heard the old people
on the Yak. Res. ^{mention a place} called in Yak
Kalamát. It is a plain
somewhere in the mts. west of
the Yak. valley, i.e. in the Cascade
Mts., but she is too young to
know any details.

all the Emma plans. in Ray inf. does ①
not know until we come to: ^{no}

Kw. manséla, also pronounced
mansédo.  This was the old
landing of early days, ca. 2 m. dist.
the Coolitz river State h.w. bridge.
The Wolasis live $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below
this bridge. There used to be a little is. in
the river at Walacy's. ^{this is belonged to}
^{had 5 acres + belonged to a Col. Ind. named}
^{Toma. that is. is now under several}
K'awimán is the name of
a stream which comes from the p. r.
empties into the Coolitz R. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
below manséla.

feet of gravel. Tsmá was grandfather
to Annie Wínass. Long view caused
a gravel bar to be shot up by the river
covering that is. the Long view
people were g. to put Frank Wólase
out of where his descendants still live, but
he fought them.

Inf never heard of awimani; ⁽²⁾
Ray 41. The only village in there that
inf. knows of was on the island
above mentioned. Paddy White
(Annie Winasi's father) lived on that
is, as did Lewis (Lewis' wife
was named Susie and Susie was
a g. sister to Annie). There also lived
on the is. an old Ind. named
Dá.k, called by the ~~Ind.~~ Caucasian people
↑ falling
Dí.k. There was also another old couple
that lived opp the is on the e side of the
Cowlitz R. There that couple had a couple
of lots + a house there, those lots + house
site are under or covered up by the present
State h.w. bridge.
Rainier is a town on the Oregon side
directly opp. the mouth of the Cowlitz.

Inf. knows the place. Báfow,
14 m. sw. of Chehalis, on an early
shortcut road from Chehalis to
Olequa. There was in 1912
a store at Phon. Kleybar at the
n. end of Báfow. There was a ck running
thru the prairie at Báfow which emptied in somewhere
by Chehalis.
Phon. náydarwood, earlier called
Kúigar Flat, is 10 m. s of
Báfow.

Pee-Ell is a place on the road
from Chehalis to South Bend, which
road was known as the South Bend Rd.
this is out of inf's territory N.
any names for the ~~3~~ mts. west
of Chehalis.

Never heard but Ray
has jarg. plen. restored by inf.
as t'xna's 'il'ihI, mg. small land.

Get from Joe Peter a list of all
the old Cowley lands.

Electrostatic copy of flier on which Harrington wrote directions for reaching Joe Peters.

John P. Harrington

at
the
store
opp.
N. str.
near
the
gas
service
is
the
5th
St.
W.
of
town,
ask
there
at
the
McKinlay
School,
there
the
McK
sch
+
the
J.P.

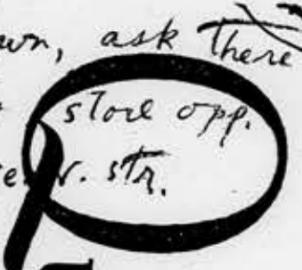
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

about

DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS and STAMPS



at John P. Harrington



QUESTIONS

AND ANSWERS

about

DEFENSE SAVINGS

BONDS and STAMPS



Joe Peters. Go 5 m on the rd. 50 st. W of town, ask there
McKinlay School, there is a gas service store opp.
the McK sch + J.P. near the r. str.

Q. May Defense Savings Stamps be resold or transferred?

A. Yes; many business firms purchase stamps at the post office for resale to their employees or customers. In such cases, adequate quantities of albums are supplied.

Q. If stamps should be lost, stolen, or destroyed, can they be replaced?

A. No. They should be kept in a safe place and exchanged for Defense Savings Bonds at the earliest opportunity.

Q. Can I redeem Defense Savings Stamps?

A. Yes. They may be redeemed at any time for cash at their face value, or they may be exchanged for Defense Savings Bonds.

Q. Where can I redeem Defense Savings Stamps?

A. At any post office.

Q. Do the retail stores reserve any fee or percentage for the sale of stamps?

A. No. The retail stores are offering their facilities as a patriotic service, just as banks, savings and loan associations, and others are giving their services to aid the sale of Defense Savings Bonds.

Monte is a siding.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-24380-1

get off.

Take Wap. Stage

Wapito

Monte is a siding.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-45864-1

Wapito

Take Wap. Stage

get off.

Q. May Defense Savings Stamps be resold or transferred?

A. Yes; many business firms purchase stamps at the post office for resale to their employees or customers. In such cases, adequate quantities of albums are supplied.

Q. If stamps should be lost, stolen, or destroyed, can they be replaced?

A. No. They should be kept in a safe place and exchanged for Defense Savings Bonds at the earliest opportunity.

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Chinook Vocabulary

This section is based on a re-hearing of the Chinook and Kathlamet vocabularies in the Appendix of E. S. Curtis' *The North American Indian*, Vol. VIII, 1911.

Curtis, Chin. & Kath. voc

Emd

Em. just now it comes
to inf. that March
= s^① x x x l l x w a s.
r = ö
this name means half- & - half_s
i.e. half good & half bad.
Empt. she has never been
able to ~~the~~ rem. this before.
Sam Millett used to call
it thus. this is Chh. lang.
H. Chin. equiv.

Em. It was in Mar.
that lots of people used to
move onto Pine Is.,
wd sleep there so as to be
able to start out in either
of 2 directions for native
oysters early in the morning.

An Am. named Johnny
Clark, from Oysterville, had
a little house there so he
wd be near to take care
of his oyster beds. We used
to work for him. He went to
Astoria, was op'd on & died.

Em. vs: tʰ k'x' x m x m,
April. = p'á·n tʰ k'x' m.
this last word has the ² sym.
of springtime. Shwb. also longish.
lang has these 2 words for April.
ch. - almost like b

Em. n. May, June, etc.

My father used to count 12
months in Shw. but Em. cannot
rem. except Mar. & Apr.

hlá-mak-lüm

hlshpük ashes

[Curtis Chin & Cath Natural

Phenomena v III 202]

u-li-titk h̄l kátl-kachk

charcoal {Curtis Chin v Cath.

Natural Phenomena VIII 202}

o-ko-ko-h̄la-utk h̄lla

cloud {Curtis Chin v Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII 202}

tki-i-pi

lia-piki

Farkness [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII 202]

nik-ksy-kti

wa-liki

Jay [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena

VIII 202]

i-li-i

i-lü hi

earth [Curtis Chin & Cath,

Natural Phenomena VIII

202].

Em. kw. 3 1 1["] 1["],

earth the 1st syl. is loudest
but are all are equally high.

o-o'-lups-ki hi á-tu hē

fire [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202].

i-ka-pa i-ka-pú

ice [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202]

i-ka-kó-hlith

i-ka-kú-hli-tih; i-hlá-la

lake [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII 202]

ti-wá'h

wá-hi'h

light [noun]

[Curtis

Chin & Cath. Natural Phenomena

VIII 202]

ik-ilkst

—

lightning [Curtis Chin &

Cath. Natural Phenomena

VIII 202]

iě-kó-sak

Milky Way { Curtis chin +
Cath Natural Phenomena
VIII 202 }

Em. Kw. ʔɪ k̄ ʔ̄ . s x x̄

Milky-way. Heard this But
heard only this Chin. name for
it, but in. Shw. & Cool
equivts. She has heard this Chin. term
for the Milkyway tho she is unable
to give the Shw name for it.

Em. Shw. s x w á . k̄^o w̄^o
star. the w̄^o is slight.
= Cool. k̄^o á . s I^o.

o-kt-thū-min a-kai-yim;

a-kt-thū-min moon { Curtis
Chin & Cath Natural Phenomena
VIII 202 }

o-kúk-hun —

mountain { Curtis Chin &
Cath. Natural Phenomena VIII
202 }

i-pá-k-hal i-pá-kal

mountain range {Curtis Chin &

Cath Natural Phenomena

VIII 202]

pú-lak-li a-lu-pú-nu-ma,

á-pul {Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202]

{Jph. forgot to put Eng. mg]

stá-a-wih̄lhit

shító-gehl-ti rain [noun]

[Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202]

n-lá-kwiti

rainbow [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202]

i-mahl̄ i-mahl̄

river [Curtis, Chin & Cath

Natural phenomena VIII

202]

iě-ká-naks iě-ká-naks̄h

rock [Curtis Chin & Cath

Natural phenomena VIII 202]

i-kó-sa hi i-kú-sha hi

sky [Curtis chin & Cath

Natural phenomena VIII

202]

Em. kw. I R ^{way} s x x₁ up.

ó-o-na-hwti tuh-tú-l-li

smoke [Curtis chin & Cath

Natural Phenomena VIII

202]

tslú-túkt Rltka

snow [Curtis, Chin ▽ Cath
Natural Phenomena VIII 202]

iě-ki-há-nap iě-ki-há-naph

star [Curtis Chin ▽ Cath
Natural Phenomena VIII 202]

o-i-hlahi a-ka-hlahi

sun [Curtis Chin & Cath Natural
Phenomena VIII 202]

i-ki-ni-wak-sim

i-ku-nu-wak-shu-mah

thunder [Curtis Chin & Cath
Natural Phenomena VIII 203]

hɬs̥ŋ̊ h̥chók-wa

water [Curtis Chin & Cath
Natural Phenomena VIII 203]

Em. kw. tsók', water.
the final k is not labialized.
the o is for ó.

i-its-hák ik-há-la

wind [Curtis Chin & Cath
Natural Phenomena VIII 203]

igt-i-lilhl-a-yú-ik

(ayúik, coming) ~~ik~~ i-kú-hachá

(east wind) east [Curtis

Chin & Cath Cardinal

Points v III 200]

ie-ká-wilhi

north [Curtis Chin & Cath
Cardinal Points v III 200]

i-ká-abkt (south wind)
mah-l-nai-kha-la (south
wind) south. [Curtis Chin
+ Cath Cardinal Points
VIII 200]

o-pu-nu-m ki-ká-kūmt
(west wind) west [Curtis Chin +
Cath Cardinal Points VIII 200]

Em. was thinking that Mrs.
Rosa Pickernell may remember
plenty of Chin. For R.P.'s
mother was $\text{sb} \text{ k}^3 \alpha \text{ t} \alpha \text{ t} \hat{\text{v}} \cdot \text{m} \alpha \times$

and belonged to Oak Point.
(Ind. name of O.P. is: $\text{ix}^{\text{ca}} \cdot \text{ny} \times \text{k}^{\text{p}} \text{ ch}$)
talking nothing but Cathl. language.

R.P.'s Ind. name is

$\text{h}^{\text{a}} \text{ k}^{\text{p}} \text{ I} \text{ w} \alpha$, which was also
↑ short & sometimes longish

the Ind name of sb's mother.
R.P. went to school & can read,
and if she d. hear Cathl. would
understand it & must know lots of
Cathl. word.

$\text{h}^{\text{a}} \text{ l}^{\text{a}} \text{ l}^{\text{u}} \text{ k}$ $\text{h}^{\text{a}} \text{ l}^{\text{il}} \text{ l}^{\text{u}} \text{ k}$
black { Curtis Chin v Cath
Colors v 111 200 }

spūk



gray [Curtis chin v Cath
Colors v III 200]

pchüh

pchih

green [Curtis chin v Cath
Colors v III 200]

Em. knows jarg. P^v f'á'x,

green.

real slight in the
jarg.

hlpül-pül hl-pl'
red [Curtis Chin v Cath
Colors v III 200]

Em. Kw. Chin.
'i t̃ v p̃ l p̃ l, red. 4 sybl.
↑ longish l.

tkop tküp
white [Curtis Chin v Cath
Colors v III 200]

Em. Kw. 'i t̃ v p̃ l p̃ l, white
↑ longish! short

iē-kô-kô'-wūk yellow

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Colors VIII 200]

o-pích-kan

tká-na-wí

acorns { Curtis Chin & Cath
Primitive Foods VIII 200 }

Em. Kw. k'á-na-wí, oak.
Kw. N. Shw. B. squirrel for there
are no oaks here at Shw Bay.
And forgets even Cool. for oak.

as the sb sprouts get hard, like a stick, then the salmonberry-sprouts come
sb grows on the land, n. Chin. egiivce.

ók-hot skai-mi-mih



~~arrow-head~~
arrow-head root { Curtis Chin +
Cath Primitive Foods VIII 200 }

(good in April)

Shw. B. ^{not sb.} ʔá-ts x w x ts a kind of
I hard to hear

sprouts that grow at tank's 'ilil'i
and here way up the Palix river
where there is freshwater at a spot
near y x t f a' ^{ch.} (lots of
fish at this place), this sb was gathered earlier
in the spring than salmonberry-sprouts (in May)

Em. Shw B. x v x' wa' y' x x s,

a kind of sprouts that are gathered in April, ~~the~~ the plant grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

Em. Shw. B. B. 3 a. x' x' m x x',
a kind of sprouts that Em. saw coming up middle of Mar. old people used to eat this kind of sprouts mixed with salmon eggs. The plant of this grows 3 ft. tall + has a great-big green lump on the top of the matured plant. Em. saw one old Ind. lady boil this as greens.

"Chum." stands for Chumash.

hlík-kū-muks

hlík-ka-mūks^h blackberries

[Curtis Chin & Cath Primitive
Foods VIII 200]

Em. kw. tákka m^{ks}₃
wild-blackberry. = Sw. B.

sxwá's. = Cowl. tá'z'tán.
↑ possibly as in Tlin.

not Chum. 'n,
& also not n,
but possibly the
latter

skī-la-mé-mik

a-kí-shan garden roots

[Curtis Chin & Cath Primitive

Foods VIII 200]

ii-kū-ná-tan

Buttercup roots [Curtis Chin &

Cath Primitive Foods VIII

200]

Em. kw. 'I. R' x ná.tan,

= d (not glō)

the kind of plant the roots of which

were "picked" way up the Willapa

R. at the place cald: nī.f.tj x lf.

lots at lands 'ilī' too, ^{setting makes it} _{2-like} cause I know

they always went to dig some. = Sh B. _{tf' x k' x k'}

at 86 they used to dig
both t'á'á'á' x'k' and
shw B. t'á'á'á' x'k'.

Em. never knew that
t'á'á'á' x'k' is the plant
called buttercup in Eng., but
if Curtis says so, it must be
true. It is true that
t'á'á'á' x'k' has yellow flowers.
The Inds. boil the t'á'á'á' x'k'
roots, then mash them + eat mixt
with seal oil or any kind of oil.
and prepare + eat t'á'á'á' x'k' the same way.

I can remember the names
that of some old women who
went from Bay Center (The
Point) in canoe up to
wí'f t'á'á'á', taking their
lunch along + some fresh-water
to drink, + in the evening they
got back a big lot of those 2
kinds of roots. Rosa Pickernell has
one of the prim. digging sticks
at her house here yet. These

all women were t'á'á'á' x'k' x'k' x'k',
(= Mrs. Chiny John, inf. has photo) ↑ = G
another of these was named

ʔ' x t. m a. ʔ l x a³ (this) ④
Ta tightening

was my ʔ's mat. aunt, she
belonged to h w I l a. p p x x,
her Am. name was Mrs. m x k. k l s. n,
another of these woman was

named k' x l k w a. l I (=Silly),

and another of these old women
was

China John's and name was ④
t' I. k' v m — Em. Cent
me his faded photo to show
to Benny Bush.

tá-la-luk túl-la-luk
 camas [Curtis, Chin & Cath
 Primitive Foods VIII 200]

Used to be
 lots of deers
 there too, were
 killed there.

i-súl-miuk i-shúl-lú-miuk
 cranberries [Curtis Chin & Cath
 Primitive Foods VIII 200]

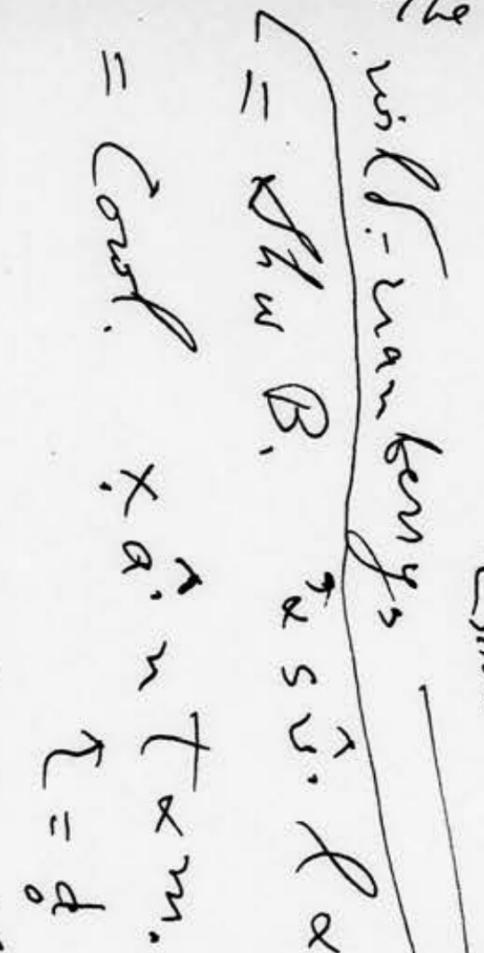
The place = núw, á s ũ . l x m of it.

Σm. 'I s ũ . l x m I x []
 ↑ short
 On shg. her lips do not move
 Labialization very slight but detectible
 this is near B. C.
 wild-cranberries
 = Shw B. 'á s ũ . l x m f
 = Cool. x á n t x m.
 ↑ = d
 There is a patch of wild-cranberries
 just around the point s. of
 y á . x á m n v x (= Sunday Point) -
 there is a little prairie there back from
 the beach in the woods there -
 wild-cranberry place

Used to be
lots of deer
there too, were
killed
there.

Wankeries } Curtis Chin & Cath
Primitive Foods v 111 2002

The place = now, 'a s v. l v m of pit.



Em.
'I s v. l v m of pit
← short

Calibration very slight
but detectable



There is a part of wild-wan berries
just around the point s. of
'a s v. l v m of pit
'a s v. l v m of pit
y a t h e is a little prairie there back from
the beach in the woods there - this is
wild-cranberry place near B.

this is
near B.

i-ka-mú-sak i-ká-mu-sak

gooseberries {Curtis, Chin. & Cath.

Primitive Foods VIII 200}

iě-kô-kó-wũk

ḥkó-kô grapes, Oregon

{Curtis Chin & Cath Primitive
Foods VIII 200}

tú-gǐ-lǔ tú-ku-lǔ

hazel-nuts { Curtis, Chin &
Cath Primitive Foods VIII 200 }

Em. Kw. tóxxwax, hazel-nut.
↑ also is long & knapped

= Cowl. x'2'p'v. x, hazelnut.

None grow at Shoo Bay & so n.
how call it. Cowl.

x'2'p'v. x w x n t, hazel-brush.
That's the brush, you know.

Em. Cowl. xi'ts' tamts,
dogwood. Em. brought a
1 1/2 ft. high plant of
dogwood from Squally &
it is now a big dogwood
tree growing at Em's old
place s. of us here at Bay
center. Some of the plant spp
that she has brought here can't
stand the salt air. The wild
grapes that she brot from Rochester
grew but the fruit never got ripe
— to cold over here.

i-ti'-la-titk; i-ka-nas-puk

tup-tu-ih huckleberries

[Curtis Chin + Cath Primitive
Foods VIII 200]

h'p'i-sha h'k

partridge-berris [Curtis Chin +
Cath Primitive Foods 201]

Em. kw. 'I' I' s d t x,

a kind of red berries (called by the Whites
k'ne'k'ne she thinks), grow low
on the ground, & there used to be
lots at Pine Is. before P.I. washed away
aint that funny, not only have the
Inds. disappeared from that id.,
but even the id. itself has all
disappeared!

(2)

= ~~sh~~ B sk'w x ll'v'z'itf.

These berries are red & have a seed inside, but often ends. used to eat ^{with salmon eggs.} Jimmy said that lots of these at Clatsop region everywhere. They live in

a sandy place. None grow here at Bay Center. Lots grow on the Peninsula. It was old Tom Talzan, who lived across the street, who used to talk about

sk'w x ll'v'z'itf — He used to gather it at Pine St. & dry & smoke it mixt with his tobacco.

(3)

Em. cannot quite rem. the Coul. for this, but m. used to mention it.

Lots of this grew by the beach at k'x'lw'x'x'g'v's (on the Peninsula opp. us) here).

Em. n. Eng. name of these berries ~~was~~ except that Tom T'x'el'z'x'n called it k'INi'k'INIK, he used to gather it on Pine St., dried it & "smash" it & mixt with tobacco to smoke. N. Curtis' "partridge berries."

h̄l ká-wi h̄l kú-wi

raspberries { Curtis Chin & Cath
Primitive Foods VIII 201 }

h̄l kún-u-kun

h̄l qun-qun salal-berries
{ Curtis Chin & Cath Primitive
Foods VIII 201 }

hla-mó-ti hlsú-pi-li-li
strawberries {Curtis Chin & Cath
Primitive Foods VIII 201}

Em. jang. 'a'm v. t #,
↑ longish ↑ high
wild-strawberry. H. real Chin.

{the tree list of Curtis also
gives aspen choke-cherry syringa
but no Chin. or Cath. words
for these}.

Em. says that if I say that
syringa ~~arrowwood~~ is hollow, it is dif from
arrowwood, for arrowwood is solid. At
Shw Bay, 3 kinds of wood were used
for making split-end spits for standing
beside an open fire for roasting spread-
open fish. These 3 spp. ~~were~~ were the
only kinds which did not impart ~~taste~~ bad
taste to the fish ^{or meat} + were: Chab. sK a. t s t,
arrowwood = Cowl. sK a. t s t,

② yɪ t'w'ɔ̃ n'ɔ̃ t', salmonberry-
brush, ③ t'ɔ̃ x'ɔ̃ n'ɔ̃ t',
trout x

red-huckleberry-brush. they

use these 3 only so no ~~is~~ bad
taste will be imparted, they
even dried clams only with

these 3 spp. of ~~brush~~ brush. For
cedar x.g. w^d impart a bad taste.
Used these for spits erected

by open fire: fish, deer, rabbit.

I saw my mother ~~roast~~
roast a groundhog roasting
it slowly all day this, turning
it, skin having been removed. used
at North River to be lots of these
groundhogs, & one old man there
caught in a trap & minks there every night.

o-ko-hu-mi-yuhl

alder [Curtis, Chin & Cath
Trees VIII 205]

Em. old dzin wá l^{ts} san
is about the only one left
here at Bay Center who
talks jang. fluently. He is
blind. Old man Axford talks
it pretty well too, & so does
Benny Bush.

hłktsá-ma hłká-wa
ash {tree} {Curtis, Chin &
Cath Trees VIII 205}

ash-kūmn

—
fir, red [Curtis Chin & Cath
Trees VIII 205]

o-mūk-sīs-kan iě-kāmn

fir, white [Curtis, Chin &
Cath. Trees VIII 205]

u-lā-limtkk

hemlock [Curtis Chin & Cath
Trees VIII 205]

i-tsu-nák

maple [Curtis, Chin & Cath.
Trees VIII 205]

J. Bruce Polwarth, Co. Atty at
Cathlamet, showed me a photo
of a very large, 25 ft. tall,
maple tree with people under it,
now cut down.

Em. says no maple trees
around Sh. Bay, only way up Willapa
& Nisiel Rivers; ~~also~~ cause they have
to be in the fresh water. at Columbia
R. lots.

i-láts-kan ih-lhách-kan

oak [Curtis, Chin & Cath.

Trees VIII 205 }

i-kak-shí-ma i-kagsh

pine [Curtis Chin & Cath

Trees VIII 205 }

om-lá-la iék-shi-ü-gásh

red-osier { Curtis Chin & Cath

Trees VIII 205 }

Em. ~~this tree~~ Lots of

red-willow grows way up the
Willapa in the river banks close
to the water, shw. t'á ts' ká n'k.

and lots up the Nisel R. ^{almost k'}

More around Shw. Bay. It is
a freshwater tree. Like willow but
has red bark. Em. also saw some up

the Palix R. across from n'ú w' yí ló x' w'
(out=Boston: Whale 'í l' 'í).

Em. jaig. sí.l há.w's,
tent. Lit. cloth house.
Ult. accent. Soldiers
use sí.l há.w's lots, she
comments.

i-makch

spruce { Curtis Chin & Cath
Trees VIII 205 }

hlüm-li

i-laitk

willow { Curtis Chin & Cath
Trees VIII 205 }

o-gúk-ohl ——— ankle-joint

[Curtis, Chin + Cath Anatomical
Terms VIII 198]

vkúp-o-titk

h₂ká-wilkt

blood [Curtis, Chin + Cath Anat.
Terms VIII 198]

TKá-ŏ-Ŧsuh iě-kú-chu

bone [Curtis, Chin & Cath Anat. Terms VIII 198]

ŏ-gá-atsh iě-kach chest

[Curtis, Chin & Cath Anat Terms VIII 198]

yu-kú-bu-ka-wil^h

am-há-wil, chin (gaw) [Curtis,
chin & Cath Anat Terms

VIII 198]

thú-wit-saks

am-chú ~~am~~

ear [Curtis chin & Cath Anat
Terms VIII 198]

i-tsá-hot a-póh-póh

elbow-joint [Curtis Chin ✓
Cath Anat Terms VIII 198]

skú-kost

súk-kos eye

[Curtis, Chin ✓ Cath Anat Terms
VIII 198]

thú-hl-ho-tik thó-ti-á-hl-hwa-ti

finger-nail {Curtis, Chin +

Cath Anat Terms VIII 198}

tkú-ha-koh . hlpúsh foot

{Curtis Chin + Cath Anat Terms

VIII 198}

klük. hük-su hlküsh-shu

hair {Curtis chin v Cath
Anat Terms VIII 198}

———— the hand

{Curtis chin v Cath Anat
Terms VIII 198}

ít-súktk iě-rák-shtak
head [Curtis Chin & Cath
Anat Terms VIII 198]

ít-si-mátsk ím-kach heart
[Curtis Chin & Cath Anat
Terms VIII 198]

TKUT-sa-wan a-~~k~~óh hl knee

[Curtis, Chin & Cath Anat. Terms
VIII 198]

i-tsá-a-wi

íë-git leg

[Curtis Chin & Cath Anat. Terms
VIII 198]

i-tsi-tug i-tug neck

[Curtis Chin & Cath Anat
Terms VIII 198]

i-tsi-katsh shlpüh

nose [Curtis Chin & Cath
Anat. Terms VII 198]

skú k-kū-eh list

noshil [Curtis, Chin & Cath.
Anat. Terms VIII 198]

h̄kás ts̄h

i-mún-ukh-qún-

u-ma teeth [Curtis, Chin &
Cath Anat Terms VIII 198]

tkúh-lí-ko-tik ti-áhl-hwa-ti

toe-nail [Curtis, Chin & Cath.

Anat Terms VIII 198]

i-mín-gún-nǐ-ma

hlúk-kach tongue [Curtis,

Chin & Cath. Anat. Terms VIII

198]

ó-tsí-ü-gi-la

gat [Curtis, Chin & Cath.
Animals VIII 198]

i-its-hot k'lik-kü-muksh

bear, black [Curtis Chin &
Cath Animals VIII 198]

Em. 'I' 'i-ts x vt, bear.
↑ long & often falling

i-tu-i-ha ——— buffalo

[Curtis Chin & Cath Animals

VIII 199]

✓ Buffalo-meat was obtained

only in trade, and then rarely.

Em. never heard.

i-sa-ku-li-a-ga-ⁿ-ⁿ

(above naren) ———

~~buffalo~~

Buzzard { Curtis Chin. & Cath.

Animals VIII 199]

i-tá-la-püs i-tá-la-püs
coyote [Curtis Chin & Cath
Animals VIII 199]

Em. 'i-tá-la-p'üs,
coyote. Mrs. Bayley says there
are lots of these at Tenáyno,
you hear them holler at
night.

ië-gás-gas crane
[Curtis Chin & Cath Animals
VIII 199]

Em. 'i-k'wá-s-k'wás,
crane. I heard them talking about
this at Tenás 'i-l'i-i. the crane
always hollers & scares the ducks
away, and sometimes they get mad
at the crane & shoot him.

o-kun-nú

~~o~~ a-tán-si

crow [Curtis Chin

✓ Cath

Animals VIII 199]

i-má-sin

i-lá-lah

deer [Curtis Chin ✓ Cath

Animals VIII 199]

hē ké - w. ysh i - kút - kút

dog [Curtis Chin v Cath

Animals VIII 199]

Em. kw. 'I k' v. t' k' v. t, dog.

o - qai ũ h - qai ũ h a - giũ h - giũ h

duck [Curtis, Chin v Cath.

Animals VIII 199]

Em. 'I k' w I . x ~~kw~~ w z x,

duck. Heard much.

i-chí-nun

i-chí-nu

eagle [Curtis Chin + Cath

Animals VIII 199]

i-mú-lak

elk [Curtis Chin + Cath

Animals VIII 199]

Em. 'Imú.lak, elk. Kw.

ie-ka-l-ma iěh-ki-wa-lal

fish [Curtis, chin. & Cath.

Animals VIII 199]

op-kesh

flounder [Curtis chin & Cath

Animals VIII 199]

ó-ku-la-kü-lá-ma

i-kü-lá-kü-lä goose

[Curtis, Chin & Cath Animals

viii 199]

Em. kw. ³I° k' α l̂ a. k' α l̂ α, goose.
↑ always longish

i-mát-ü-mat

grouse [Curtis Chin & Cath

Animals viii 199]

Em. kw. 'I m'ú.t' ^αm v t' grouse.
↑ longish! But not as
long as the following v.

ska-lám-hu-ni-ku herring

[Curtis Chin & Cath animals

VIII 199]

i-kí-u-tan i-kí-u-tan

horse [Curtis Chin & Cath

Animals VIII 199]

Em.

i-kí-y^o t^on, horse
↑ longish
Thigh +
semiprominent

Jarg. kí-y^o-tan, horse.

ská-ga-li

shká-gal

~~lamprey~~
lamprey
animals

[Curtis Chin & Cath
VIII 199]

Em.

'I skwá. kwál, eel.
↑ shortish

↑ high &
prominentish

Kw.

i-kalhi

i-kalhi mink

[Curtis Chin & Cath animals
VIII 199]

— i-s̄hi-liwa
mountain-goat [Curtis Chin
v Cath Animals VIII 199]

iě-kats-i h̄l-liak
i-gai-ya-wū mountain-lion
[Curtis Chin v Cath Animals
VIII 199]

i-na-ná-muks

i-na-nug^{sh} otter [Curtis
Chin & Cath Animals VIII 199]

Em. kw. 'i na ná . m u k w s
otter, used to hear this
mentioned results from the v

iě-kwél-kwel iě-kó-kô

owl {Curtis Chin & Cath
Animals VIII 199}

Em. 'i k'wé.l' 'i k'wé.l'
owl. Once in a while we heard
the owls over here, short but
scarcely superior
but at times 'i l i' i lots.

iē-ka-tē-wu-hla

pelican { Curtis Chin + Cath
Animals VIII 199 }

Em. n. Once in a while
pelicans used to come into Shoalwater
Bay following sardines, but now, it
has been long that there are none here.

u-nist-hust

a-hūt-hūt

pheasant { Curtis Chin + Cath
Animals VIII 199 }

o-kúts-kúts



porpoise

[Curtis

Chin & Cath

Animals

VIII 199]

i-si-ni-kás

i-ka-na-kimún

rabbit

[Curtis

Chin & Cath

Animals

VIII 199]

iě-ga-lás i-hla-tát

raccoon [Curtis Chin & Cath
Animals VIII 199]

iě-gá-ⁿ-ⁿ ish-ká-lak

raven [Curtis Chin & Cath
Animals VIII 199]

Em. kw. ᳵ.ᳵ'wá.lás,
coon. My mother used to roast,
on a spit by the fireplace, she
wd cook it all day in the
fireplace so it wd get cooked nice
& brown, my f. used to catch
them in trap. My m. made
a cap for Willie Andrew who was
10 yrs old out of ~~beaver~~ coon skin
& he went to Oysterville ^{wearing it.} reading

& Cowl.
Em. Shw. B. ᳵ'wáᳵ'w, raven.

ó-tsui-ha

salmon, blueback

+ Cath Animals

á-tsui-ha

[Curtis Chin

VIII 199]

u-tsí-ya

salmon, calico

Animals

a-tsí-a

[Curtis Chin + Cath

VIII 199]

iě-kwá-na i-kwǔ-nat

salmon, chinook [Curtis chin +
Cath animals VIII 199]

ú-u-wǔn

á-ka-wan

salmon, silverside [Curtis
chin + Cath animals VIII
199]

ól-hai-yu a-kés-gak

seal, hair [Curtis, Chin +
Cath Animals VIII 199]

Em. ʔI ʔo. l h^uky^u, seal.
↑ ch. forever

i-ki-pilitl i-ki-pilitl

sea-lion [Curtis, Chin + Cath
Animals VIII 199]

iě-ka-lá-ki

sea-otter [Curtis, Chin + Cath
animals VIII 199]

ó-pn-pn i-písh-hash

skunk [Curtis, Chin + Cath
animals VIII 199]

Em. kw. ʔɪpɪ̃ˀf x ɔ̃ˀf, skunk.
not real short

= jang. lámʰ ɔ̃ˀp ʋtʃ.
lots of skunks at Texas ʔɪlɪ̃ˀf

i-hl-hün

smelts [Curtis Chin + Cath
Animals VIII 199]

Em. Kw. ʔ I ʔ v. l x ʔ n,
smelt. I heard this much at
times ʔ I l I ʔ I, we come
with the canoe pretty near
full of smelts. hardly long.

o-t̄s̄i-thul a-hlú-ga-gi-b

spider [Curtis Chin + Cath
Animals VIII 199]

①

i-ná-khon i-ná-khon

sturgeon [Curtis Chin & Cath
Animals VIII 199]

cool. stl' i-ná-kv.

Em. kw. 'Inâ·kô·l,
↑
= G₀

white-sturgeon,

the x opens
the v to o

= jarg. stá·tjan. =
Shw. B. spâ·n x w x l,
Mrs. So. told me that at Shw. Bay
there used to be wh-sturgeon & green-
sturgeon, & Em. says that is true, &
that years ago the green-sturgeon was
scarcer in Shw. Bay than it has been

②

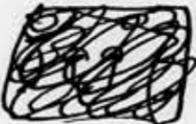
during recent years. It used to
be that white people did not
care much for the green
sturgeon of Shoalwater Bay for the
meat is darkish colored, but
later on the whites discovered
that the green-sturgeon is
faster than the white-sturgeon
and therefore really better eating.

iē-ké-lok iē-ke-lók

swan [Curtis Chin v Cath
Animals VIII 199]

Em. kw. I' x I' l v x',
long all 3 syls.
equally high

white-swan.

á-kei-kü-na
trout [Curtis Chin v Cath
Animals VIII  200]

Em. kw. 'I x I' x v n d,
a large-trout sp. { almost I' i',
yet x follows
& not x.

= Shw. B. 'á' a' m x t' (3 syls).
= cowl. x' á' ná' l v'?

This equivce is impt. for there are 2
words for trout spp. in the Shw. B.
language But Shw. B. s m I' x v' These mean
grow. There is a chin. word for (as in TL.
this small trout-sp. but forgets. and this is not a
mere hardening forgets cowl.

iē-ko-li i-kwa-li

whale [Curtis chin & Cath
Animals ~~scribble~~ 200]

↙ = ?

Em. kw. ' I ' I ' kv l I

↑ short

↑ sometimes almost longish but other times short as the I

often real falling but does not have to be
the kids. used to smoke the
blubber & eat boiled with & boiled
salmon in the winter time.

i-pug i-puk-wa

wildcat [Curtis chin & Cath
Animals ~~scribble~~ 200]

i-liu-kum i-kittl-ku-naik

wolf { Curtis Chin v Cath
animals v III 200 }

o-ku-lai'-tan-ma



a-ka'-mach

arrow

[Curtis

Chin & Cath

Handicraft VIII

2017

Em.

'I k x l a . y t a ' n , arrow.
↑ English

o-ge'-luh-chutk



arrow-point

[Curtis

Chin &

Cath Handicraft VIII

2017

il-kham. il-kô

baby-board { Curtis, Chin &
Cheh. Handicraft VIII 2011 }

óp-ku-nuk i-tágt

basket, berry- { Curtis, Chin &
Cath Handicraft VIII 2011 }

Em. kw. 'I' s'p' x' x' n' x',

berry-basket = shw.)

x' n' s' x' é' x' x' m' t' x')

a basket to put any kind of
berries into. Em. heard st

'á' f' I' m' á' f' (Old Cultee's m.)
when she was about to go out to
gather berries, she wd say: where is my
'I' s'p' x' x' n' x')

omit this.

chi-isht

basket, burden - { Curtis, Chin.
+ Cath. Handicraft VIII 201 }

Em. kw. [?] iŋ' iŋ' a kind

↑ short

of a basket, they pack ~~the~~ the most various
loads in it - berries, meat, firewood.
Made these all dif. sizes.

= shw s w a . p . s x K . Supt.

XI. Coust.

otl-kun-kun

basket, clam - { Curtis, Chin +
Cath Handicraft VIII 201 }

Em.

x' d m x' d m m. ^{ch} I'

Concomby. Famous chief.

ich-kisht

— basket, storage

{ Curtis, Chin.

+ Cath Handicraft VIII

201].

h'is-gis

basket (wallet) [Curtis chin + Cath
Handicraft VIII 201]

Em. jang. ~~h'is~~ kwis, mat.
↑ = g

This is the common jang. word for
mat. N. Chin.

u-tágs

basket, water- [Curtis, chin +
Cath Handicraft VIII 201]

Em. n. But the chinooks +
also here at Sho Bay the Inds. used
to make a square alder wood
bucket for holding water. They cd make
these of no other kind of wood,
for any other kind of wood wd have
a taste. 1 ft sq. & 2 ft. high with a
handle across. Not everybody made
these, only certain men - just like
there are carpenters now.

op-tli-ki

ap-tle-ki

bow [Curtis Chin v Cath
Handicraft VIII 201]

ish-ko

bowl, ~~horn~~ [Curtis, Chin. v
Cath Handicraft VIII 201]

o-kwá-nam —————

bowl, stone {Curtis, Chin. ✓
Cath Handicraft VIII 201}

o-ku-liál-math —————

bowl, wooden {Curtis, Chin ✓
Cath Handicraft VIII 201}

i-kū-ném i-kū-nim

canoe [Curtis, Chin & Cath
Handicraft VIII 201]

Em. 'I k' x n i m,
chinook-canoe (like she has the
model of on the table here).
this model has whale-killers
painted in red on it, forgets
Shw. name of killer.

_____ i-ki-lug-ti¹³

corselet [Curtis, Chin & Cath Handicraft
VIII 201]

¹³ A double layer of ironwood
slats, overlapping shingle-wise,
with elk-hide lining.

q-súksk

Deerskin [Curtis, Chin + Cath
Handicraft VIII 201]

i-kip-shimü

fine-drill [Curtis, Chin + Cath
Handicraft VIII 201]

ik-kik

i-kik

fish-hook { Curtis, Chin & Cath
Handicraft VIII 201 }

sin-kok

{ Curtis, Chin & Cath Handicraft
VIII 201 }

[Jph. forgot to copy the Eng. mg.]

sh kásh - hash

harpoon { Curtis Chin + Cath
Handicraft VIII 201 }

t. u h̄l

t. q̄^ú - h̄li

house { Curtis Chin + Cath
Handicraft VIII 201 }

u-ge-wéŭk-li

a-ke-wiŭ-li knife

[Curtis, Chin & Cath Handicraft
VIII 201]

Em. kw. $k^{\text{I}} \cdot w^{\text{I}} \cdot k^{\text{I}}$
knife. = Shw. $xw^{\text{I}} y^{\text{I}}$ knife.

Shw. $xw^{\text{I}} \cdot 'iln^{\text{I}}$
little-knife (vs.).

tsa-ká-luks;

tki-hlá-ta-wulh leggings
[Curtis Chin & Cath Handicraft
VIII 202]

itl-gith iě-ká-pũnk
matting [Curtis Chin v Cath
Handicraft VIII 202]

———— tkeTl-pá
moccasins [Curtis Chin v Cath
Handicraft VIII 202]

o-gá-nam

~~da~~
mortar, wooden { Curtis, Chin &
Cath Handicraft VIII 202 }

o-qǐ-ná-wan

pestle, stone { Curtis, Chin &
Cath Handicraft VIII 202 }

skul-ku-luhl

shim-chá-ma spear, fish-
[Curtis Chin & Cath Handicraft
VIII 202]

ó-o-mu-wa a-kúm-shtum-a

spoon [Curtis Chin & Cath
Handicraft VIII 202]

_____ a-tám-kahl² ✓
war-club [Curtis, Chin & Cath
Handicraft VIII 202]

✓ a double-edged club of
yew, somewhat sabre-curved, and
about thirty inches long.

_____ a-shū-ól-uhl;
or, a-ki-ti-hlū-ma² ✓
water-pail [Curtis, Chin &
Cath Handicraft VIII 202]

✓ Especially the Columbia river.

✓ Made of a piece of cedar
board steamed, bent to a hollow
square, and laced with cedar withes
along the fourth corner edge; and a
square wooden bottom laced to the
sides.

— á-kóthi
aunt, maternal vocative form

híkí-hlak á-kú-kóthi
aunt, maternal his or her —

{ Curtis Chin + Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

Enema kw. 'ik'út.x,
mat. aunt.

— á-hlak
aunt, paternal vocative form

híkí-hlak á-kú-hlak
aunt, paternal his or her —

{ Curtis Chin + Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

hî kask

ihî-kâsh-kash

baby

[Curtis Chin + Cath

Personal Terms VIII 204]

Em. Kw. 'ik' â·f k' x f,

baby. Rems. Any young baby,

male or female.

—

áp-hu

brother, elder

vocative form

i-fsâh-kun

i-chilhit

brother, elder

his

a-kâh-kun

i-chilhit

brother, elder

her

[Curtis Chin + Cath

Personal Terms VIII 204]

Em. Kw. 'i' á·p x v, elder-bro.
↑ not x

15 mins. later v.d. when trying to rem.
elder sister: 'ik' â·p x v, elder-bro., declaring
that this does not mean ^{↑ not x} elder-sister.

á-wi
brother, younger vocative form

i-tá-wúh i-chím-ü-kih
brother, younger his

a-hlka-wúh i-chím-ü-kih
brother, younger her

{ Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

Em. kw. 'I' á-wi, younger-bro.
↑ almost e but I

hlka-nah i-shámh
chief

{ Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

Em. jang tayí, chief.
jang hayáif tayí, big chief.

h² kask

child

{ Curtis Chin v ~~Cath~~
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

Em. kw. h² k² a² s k² s, child.
↑ unasp²

h² k² u² - t² u² - wa² - ha

in - ch² a² - tu² - wa² - na² - ha

enemy

{ Curtis Chin v Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204 }

father _____ á-ma-ma
vocative form

father _____ i-chí-ma-ma
my _____

hĕkŭ-ma-ma _____

father his _____

hĕkŭ-ma-ma _____

father her _____

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204]

hlá-tôh á-kash-kash
girl ~~girl~~

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204]

h̄k wá-lip̄h i-ka-la

man

{Curtis Chin + Cath

Personal Terms V III 204

ti-á-ke-wam

ti-á-ke-wam

medicine-man.

{Curtis Chin + Cath

Personal Terms V III 204

tká-ke-wam

medicine-woman

[Curtis Chin + Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204]

mother á-ko
vocative form

mother a-kú-ko
my

mother h̄lkún-na-a
his

mother h̄lkún-na-a
her

[Curtis Chin + Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204]

Em. Kw. 'I' a-kx'o, mother!
my f. always used to address me thus, for
Sam Millett's mother and I had the same ind. name.

tí-l-la-hap tí-l-lū-ham

people

{ Curtis Chin & Cath

Personal Terms VIII 204

Em. Kw. 'Itálp^αxαm,
↑ not gl.

as in Chin,
absolutely not x. ch. forever.

person, people.

tí-l-la-hap na-tí-na-nui

people (Indian)

{ Curtis Chin & Cath

Personal Terms VIII 204

pásh-tún; pa-sai-yuks
tú-ka-nipts'li people
(white)

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204]

Em. kw. 'I pã-ftxni,
Whiteman. I got to hear this word.

Em. kw. real chin. pasai-yuks,
Frenchman.

✓ "Boston." The first American
traders on the Columbia were from
Boston. Strictly pásh-tūn
signifies an American.

✓ A corruption of Français
(compare the Chinook paí-a for
fine) with the suffix -yuk, which
frequently appears in tribal names.
The word is applied to the
Canadian-French.

_____ áp-ku
sister, elder vocative form

h̄l ká h- kún wá- kũ l h̄t
sister, elder his _____

h̄l ká h- kún wá- kũ l h̄t
sister, elder her _____

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 204
& 205]

For Em. infn. see above under
elder-brother.

_____ á- chi
sister, younger vocative form

h̄l ká- wũ h̄ a- kũ m- th̄ h̄
sister, younger his _____

h̄l ká- wũ h̄ a- kũ m- th̄ h̄
sister, younger her _____

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 205]

Em. kw. ʔ_± a. t f I, younger-sister.

hli-lai-i-tih i-lai-tih

slave, either sex

[Curtis Chin & Cath

Personal Terms VIII 205]

Em. Kw. 'I' I lâ y^{TI}X,
not X

slave. Actually heard.

— á-hlüm

uncle, maternal

vocative form

hkhü-ta-ta ich-hlüm

uncle, maternal

his or her —

[Curtis Chin & Cath

Personal Terms VIII 205]

— á-mut
uncle, paternal vocative form

h̄l k̄ú-ta-ta ~~ta~~ i-chí-mut
uncle, paternal his or her —

[Curtis Chin & Cath
Personal Terms VIII 205]

h̄l a-á-kil a-ka-kí-lak
woman [Curtis Chin. & Cath.
Personal Terms VIII 205]

ihit ihit one

[Curtis Chin & Cath Numerals
VIII 203]

Em. kw. 'ixt, 1.
↑ absolutely not x
Heard many times.

môgst môgst two

[Curtis Chin & Cath Numerals
VIII 203]

Em. kw. m. v. kst, 2.

She syls. the word, proving
that the k is not kw
only because of the preceding

v.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later she gave
'Im & kwft, 2. also in the
formation of 20 she sd. only -makwft.

hlun hlun three

[Curtis Chin + Cath Numerals

VIII 203]

Em. kw. $\dot{h}lun$, 3. ch.

lakt lakt four

[Curtis Chin + Cath Numerals

VIII 203]

Em. kw. $\dot{h}lakt$, 4.

absolutely not $\dot{h}l$ for \dot{h} —
heard 10 times.

kwánm kwǎn-nǐ-ma

five [Curtis Chin + Cath
Numerals VIII 203]

Em. kw. 'IK wánnam, 5.
↑ also aspd but
best ch. unaspd.
↑ short

not glb.

tahm

tá-hǔm six

[Curtis Chin + Cath Numerals
VIII 203]

Em. kw.

'IT d, x, x̄ m, 6.
↑ = d, single.
↑ double

sín-nū-mōgst sín-nū-mōgst

seven [Curtis, Chin. & Cath.

Numerals VIII 203]

app. short

Em. kw. 'ɛ fín m_o kw_o st, ?

This word has a kw_o in it,
which the word for 8 did not
have.

gstúht-kin

stúht-kin eight

[Curtis Chin

& Cath Numerals

VIII 203]

Em. kw.

'ɛ ftúx w_o t' k'ín, 8
↑ unasp.
(not x

gai-itst

kwis nine

{ Curtis Chin & Cath Numerals
VIII 203 }

Em. kw. 'I k' wa[^]. y y t f. 9

Almost but not quite

* 'I k' wa[^]. y I t f. 2 syls.

ta-hli-lam ta-hli-lu-hum

ten { Curtis Chin & Cath
Numerals VIII 203 }

Em. kw. 'I ta[^]. I[^]. lam, 10.
↑ very long

tá-hli-lam-kun-ihit

tá-hli-l-~~u~~-lum-i-kun-ihit

eleren { Curtis Chin + Cath Numerals
VIII 203 }

Em. kw. 'I tá. l' l' l' m

kwán 'ixt, 11.

↑ as in Tlin
gl. but the following ↓ prob.
causes this glottalization.

môqst-tláhl

môqst-tláhl twenty

{ Curtis Chin + Cath Numerals
VIII 203 }

Em. only knows up to 10,
but guesses 20 wd be

'I má kwft tá. l' l' l' m.

As afraid to guess what the
"tláhl" can be for.

môqst-tháhl-kun-ihit

môqst-tháhl-kun-ihit twenty-one

[Curtis Chin & Cath Numerals

VIII 203]

hlun-tháhl hlun-tháhl

thirty [Curtis Chin & Cath

Numerals VIII 203]

lak-t-tháhl lak-t-tháhl

forty [Curtis Chin + Cath.

Numerals VIII 203]

kún-ni-mi-tháhl

kwún-ni-ma-tháhl fifty

[Curtis, Chin + Cath. Numerals

VIII 204]

ikt-i-ka-mú-nak

ikt-i-ka-mú-nak hundred

[Curtis Chin & Cath. Numerals

VIII 204]

Em.

100. Kw.

ikt tá. k' d' m' n' k',
really xw, not xw

o-kwí-łłutk

breath [Curtis Chin & Cath

Miscellaneous VIII 205]

iě-ké-wǔ-lǐkhl

ihl-hǐl-lǔm food

{ Curtis Chin & Cath

Miscellaneous VIII 205 }

tǔ-mǔ-ǐsh i-yá-mǐ-lait

forest { Curtis Chin & Cath

Miscellaneous VIII 205 }

yák-wantli i-yá-kai-ikhl̄
large [Curtis Chin + Cath
Miscellaneous VIII 205]

ó-ku-ha-hla a-ka-hlá
shadow [Curtis Chin + Cath
Miscellaneous VIII 205]

i-ya-núksT i-yá-kait̃s
small [Curtis Chin & Cath
Miscellaneous VIII 205]

i-ta-mán-nu-üs;
ti-yúhl̃-ma i-yú-hli-mak
spirit creature [Curtis Chin &
Cath Miscellaneous VIII
205]

Em. Kw. 'It' x mā.nwas,
= Shw. ~~st~~ t̃f I' -

Kw x l' x f. Inf. cannot explain
the mg. of this in Eng., but thinks
it is the singing for a patient.
= Cool. syél.pà.wän. Splendid
almost i

i-ka-ná-ti i-ka-ná-tik

spirit, human {Curtis Chin &

Cath Miscellaneous VIII

205

i-ma-hlá-wilhit

i-kai-yi-nuhl tobacco ✓

{Curtis Chin & Cath
Miscellaneous VIII 205}

² Native tobacco was formerly gathered about Wasco and smoked by the people of the upper river, from whom it was obtained in trade by those below.

Em. Kw. 'ik'á'yɪnɪt,
tobacco. 4 syls.

The following are comments on
Boas' writings on Chinook and
Cathlamet.

Chin.

Boo, Chin. all ok.

icā'yim, quiz b

ōcuē'ē, frog

ēl xam, town

ē'qjē L, creek

~~██████████~~

t!ō L, house

L tēug, water

ikanī'm, canoe

ik'ā'ekc, boy

L^ēā'gil, a woman

ōqct, house

ō'm^ē Ecx, kettle

ē'm^ē Ecx, tree log, tree,
wood.

iqā'na ke, stone

sk E nī'm, toy-canoe

i'kala, man

iq! eyō'gxut, old-man

i-mō'lak, elk

ē'mak, bay

ō'ku laitan, arrow

i-t! E'k, cinnamon-bear

ō'n pite, ahic'seu - hawk

i-kē'g'am, wolf

u'ē'lēm, ~~2~~ Tillymuk

Indian

ō-kwē'mēn, man

u-kō'l'xul, mouse

ia'-wan, his belly

tē'xēm, 6

mōkēt 2

lēn 3

la'kit 4

gui'nēm 5

tē'xēm, 6

si'n amōkēt, 7

kstō'xkin 8

kui'tst, 9

tcä, several

ka'nauwē, all.

~~HK 103. B7~~

611
waacqwa^ámax is the
name of a Klatskanie
Indian (dead) (at Bay Center?)

Em. wá.f k'waxmáx,
old woman Em. saw at Col. R.,
she belonged to the
Klatskanie.

Real Chin. 'Ik'áif k'áif,
children. On Boas sketch, p. 597.
often longish

Real Chin. ʔɪʔá.tú.t, fire.
On Boas Kath p.

Real Chin. ʔɪkʰyú.kʰt,
old woman. ^{ch.} actually heard this
used. Very imp. On Boas Kath.
p. 30.

Real Chin. $\text{ʃ} \text{I} \text{R}^{\text{c}} \text{a} \text{ʃ} \text{i} \cdot \text{max}$,

houses. actually heard. on Boas

Kath. p. 31.

Real Chin. $\text{ʃ} \text{I} \text{d} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \cdot \text{n} \text{I} \text{m}$, conol.

Based on Boas Kath p. 57.

Real chin ʃó. lǎ, tomorrow

= cheh. ʃí. ǎ. a few mins.
later she gives ʃí. lǎ as the chin form.

I used to hear ʃó

kwǎ lǎ ca. talking, always in
pure chin.

Boas Kathl. p. 47

"etcjēct", a kind of basket, is
patently the same word as
ʃí. ǎ, ind. name of Mrs. Hawkes.

Real chin. tél x á m,
↑ as in Th., not x

people. Sing. the same.

Real chin. ʒ í κ ʒ í γ ó · κ ʳ ʲ

old-man.

Real Chin. 'ikā. kíkál,
his wife. Heard this.

Real Chin. 'ikwax^h. lax,
"people." On Boas Kath. 186.

Ches. khál', water.
= ~~Ch~~ mid. Chin. tsók^c/_o w', water.

The following are comments on
T. H. Strong's *Cathlamet on the
Columbia* (Portland: Binford
and Morts).

On Strong's Cathlamet

Em.

Em. kaxá"amat (4 sybls.)

wá·kaykəm (sheds where the
sawmill is), tʃɪnəv·k^{pw}

↑ possibly produced
by the v.

kaxw lɪtsk.
↑ longish

skamá"ya·xɪ·n,
heard this, name of the chief

Inf. actually saw "Queen Sally",
an old lady, she lived in a little shack
up the hill from ~~the~~ Cathlamet town,
called her kwɪ·n sâ·lɪ. x·lən
Ind. name.

①

tł'á"á lám was the name of an Ind. slave-woman; captured at Clallam, who spent all her last years at Cathlamet town & died there. she was always called tł'á"á lám.

there were 3 old Ind. women living at Cathlamet town years ago when I was a girl:

① Queen Sally, ② tł'á"á lám,

& ③ fá.tí. this 3rd old woman at Cathlamet was so called bec. her husk was old shanty. He used to go around splitting wood for people & they wd give her má.kwst pít (12 bits)

②

④ má.lí.sí was the ~~younger~~ sister of Mrs. Harris. D's Ind. name was tł'í.x.t's'. She lived & died at Cathlamet. She had a son & a daughter.

⑤ Mrs. Harris, forgets her Ind name, married to a Whm, lived at Cathl; older sister of má.lí.sí.

Old ~~...~~ k'á.t.k.v.s, alias 'á.n.x.i.m, lived at Boy Center, was mat. uncle of má.lí.sí. He used to take dried tahola-blueback fish, ~~...~~ & comes every summer for B C to Cathl. to visit the 2 nieces, & sometimes old Solax used to go along too. Solax was younger half-bro. of k'á.t.k.v.s. First Mrs

Harris died & later má.lí.sí died - both at Cathl.

(2)

(4) ^D Mr & FISSI was the ~~younger~~ younger

sister of Mrs. Harris. D's son.
name was 'I' X I's'. She
lived + died at Cathlamet. She
had a son + a daughter.

(5) Mrs. Harris forgets her real
name, married to a woman, lived at Cathl.,
sister of Mr FISSI.
D's ~~name~~ X I's, alias

Harris died + later ^{new} Melissa died - both at Cathl.
lived at Bay Center,
X I's, the
was mot. uncle of Mr FISSI. He
used to take Miss ^{Yakob} - the book
fish, ~~see~~ ^{earn} every summer
from B to Cathl. to visit the
2 nieces, + sometimes for Peter
used to go along too. FISSI was younger
Kort. too. of X I's. First Mrs

Em. the Inds. did not know
the names Lewis & Clark.

they just called them in jargon

pa. s^h t^h n, alia

tk' b. p t^h l^h h^h m.

Em. cannot rem. bearing the
name Saviers St. even in Eng.

H. Col. for cliff or bluff.

Chah. stj I k' a. k' w^h t, cliff, bluff.

Em. Chah. f I t^h s^h a. l^h v^h k' w^h t;
smokehouse. This was closed by a
board every night, they closed it
by pulling a stick out, then the
rain ~~ed~~ never enters ~~to~~ wet the
fireplace.

Em. cheh. Tjâ.tij'its',
~~the~~ given when I ask the cheh.
name of the Columbia R. Bar.
Can hear this if a person has good
ears even here at Shus Bay +
at Gray's Harbor too — wherever
freshwater flows into saltwater. When
I ask Couk. or Chin. squirts,
cannot remember, but Sarah
will know the Couk. For Sarah
was already married when her
mother died.

Em. 'I l̂. x v m I n (4 syls.)
↑ as Tlin.
my f. used to hunt beavers there.

Em. My father always
talked that they had to get
yew-wood to make the
canoe notches. ~~Em. n.~~
Balm of Gilead tree. Had 3
notches to each canoe. Prow west.
Dead mapt in blanket, face down,
head toward prow. Bottom of canoe
3 ft above ground so canoe
will not rot, & board over
body so it never gets wet. Big
chief always in a big canoe,
goose pt. here was a graveyard
o they old people used to tell the
children in a canoe when paddling
past there: ~~awful~~ ~~bad~~ ~~for~~ ~~children~~ ~~to~~ ~~look~~ ~~for~~
awful bad for children to look.

Em. ^{Cher.} wí.ł = a general
term for canoe but does not
include the sk'way' (27),
shoel-nose-canoe.

Cher. 'al'ó.t'k' = the kind of
canoe called in jarg.

Chinook-canoe. Jarg. k'x'ni'm,
alias 'finú.k' k'x'ni'm = Cher. 'al'ó.t'k'.
The hunting-canoe of
Strong p. 12 is wí'.ł'v',
dim. of wí.ł, the kind that
Henry Franklin now has. It for
one man only, for hunting ducks.
My f. made many of these, took
orders, then my f. had to look round for cedar.

-Cowl. $\text{ʔá. R}^{\text{wá}} \text{ } \checkmark_{\text{max}}$
 wí.ʔ, Chinook-canoes. My mother
 used constantly to mention the
 above expression. Cause the
 Cowl. couldn't use this kind of
 canoe to go up the river.
 Cowl. R. - too many riffles.

Cowl. ■ ʔá. wá. yá. y-
 ʔá.ʔwá.ʔ, shovel-noe-canoes.
 No etym. Cheh. call it merely
 ʔá. wá. y.

the 2 Tah. whale-hunting buss. say
 Em. heard that if the capt.
 does not know how, ^{to jump over wave} ~~to take the~~
 waves, then the canoe will split
 the canoe. Cheh. ʔá. wá. yá. y. ,
 it got split. ^{ʔá.ʔwá.ʔ}

Cristine says sometimes when way
 off shore, if then have a
 canoe-race back to shore.
 used to go to sea to
 hunt sea-otter or whale as
 well as to travel far.

(1)

Em. Cheh. k'á.x^{sh}, dog.

= Cowl. k'á.x^{sh} = Chin.

'x k'á.v. t k'v.t.

= jang. k'á.m.v.k'f, = dog.

Splendid Ind. dogs were black, dark, brown, spotted & white. Only some were woolly dogs, just like sheep, & these had lots

of fleas. My pat. gm. had a woolly little dog, young don't hardly see its eyes.

Every dog had a name, dog understood its name. Forgets what our gm. called that ~~dog~~, woolly dog

(2)

they used to wash the dog with Lujun-soap

called ts'á.x.w.x^{sh} s.x.m

= gray-colored clay, none on Shw. bay but some in deposits at Cowlitz, saw this clay in brass kettles at

x'x.x'x.n.v.'l'ts' = dog hair blanket. VV.

Cowlitz R., I saw lots used by those old-people they used it to wash their hair or also to rub all over body when they took a bath in the Cowl. R., I saw the old people with this kaolin in copper kettle, but never asked where the soap was

And goes on to v. that the
 Inds. used to soak various
 materials in black mud to dye
 it black never fades. My
 m. said those dog blanket
 was warm, after they got it
 woven they buried it in the
 black mud to dye it black for
 they wanted the blanket to be
 black color, indelible.

Shaves the hair off the dog
 with an "agate" (gest. at ~~a~~ glass
 jar of moonstones setting on the
 windowsill here).

Em: To cut down a tree
 they with a wedge made of
 agate on level of ground all
 around tree they will go to fell,
 while they are heating rocks in a
 fire nearby they take these rocks with
 tongs & put them all around the tree,
 2 or 3 fellows watching the rocks,
 putting a little ~~fracks~~ some wood in
 betw. or by the hot rocks - sometimes a
 year in setting a tree to make canoe or planks.
 Also used to make year-wood
 wedges, curing a piece of yew stick
 in the rafters during the winter,
 so the wedge is tough
 they need to have a hard time to knock
 the tree down - the ~~str-timers~~
 there were just certain men
 that knew how to fell trees - just as
 only certain men are loggers now.

Mrs. Tylor says to call the
book: Original Version of
Strong's Cathlamet. Splendid

Chinook Jargon Vocabulary

This section of notes is based on a rehearing of Edward Harper Thomas' *Chinook; A History and Dictionary of the Northwest Coast Trade Jargon* (Portland: Metropolitan Press, 1935).

jang. dict, nkg of T

12

jarg. 'ayáx', quick

jarg. 'et â, sh my!
Cheh. Ditto, e.g. if she is
somewhat alarmed.

~~atal~~

jang. 'á. l t x , now.

'á. l t x n á y k x 'á. t x w x ,
also v. shorter

I'm going (to leave) right now.

jang. 'á. t x ' I , after a while.

Second entry on this page is in
an unidentified hand.

j. arg. 1á. w, o. o y. brother.
Brother: older, caphoah, younger, ow

'á' n k a t i , long ago.

jang.

'á' t s , o - s i s t e r , y . - s i s t e r .
↑ not gl.

h

jang. hi.k. tlam, hskf

jang. 2á.l, to pull.

jang. pŭ.lɪ, rotten.

jang. hám, a stink.
= Ah. xwɪf.

jang. Poly, rotten

jang. hi·hi, to laugh.

jang. hui. l^hvl, mouse.

= cheh. x²wex²wal²m².

= ch. ts' ^{ts' m} x²sy²ips.
↑
tas in Th.

jang. ha²ws, house.

= cheh. xa²fs house. long
↑
tas in Th.

jang. hám, to stink.
↑ but here not x

jang. hýhry, to trade.

jang. hó' lo', to cough
= cheh. Tjáp t'it.

jang. hé. lo, no hay.

jang. hayá.f, big.

jang. hiilaw, not.
↑ hardly aw

~~jang.~~ ha-yú, lots.

i

jang. ʔi.lv, none.

jang. ʔix.pvy, to close, to shut.
↑ch.

Jarg. ixt , one.
↑ as in Tlingit

ixt , 1
↑ as Tlingit. Does not seem to be x.

jang. 'IKtα, what?

jang. 'IKtαs, things. ~~as~~
connected with 'IKtα.

jarg.

'I h I 'I ground.

↑ not α at all

not h at all

jarg. 'i. n p v, louse.

jang.)í·lp, 1st

jang.)í·psut, to hide.

1; sak, a paddle.

jang. ~~1; sak~~ kam, to get.
↑ I decide it is long.

jarg. ʃiːlp, 1st. a
chin. origin word, not cheh.
But when asked cheh. gives
ʃiːlp, 1st.

jarg. ʃiːlp kʻvɪn, name of
the bone-in-the-hand-gambling game.
Nobody plays this here now, they
play it possibly still at Oakville.
= cheh. ʃlɔhɔːl. they play
it all night long.

jarg. ʔi:ʔvli, meat.

jarg. ʔi:ʔk, paddle
= cheh. hwa'pɪ', paddle.

jarg. $I \times t, one.$
↑
ch.

jarg. $\hat{i} \cdot x^t, 1$
tas Tling.

jarg. 1 Its. x vt, bear.

= chch. 1 Its. x vt, bear.
↑ as 11.

jarg. 1 i. n x t ay, across.

1 i. n x t ay

road.

1 i. y hdt, across the

ƒ

jang. ki. táip, get up!

jang R^hli's, fat (adj.)

jang R^cni'm, canoe. Only ng,
does not mean boat in general.
It. pót, boat.

jang. kαpú, coat. E.g. my
coat that is on the chain here.

jang. kímteks, to know.

jang. k^hlāy, to eng.
also with ~~h~~ omitted.

jang. k^hā, where?

jang. k̂. Rwx, alle samee.

jang. k̂. p. xv, s-br. or y-br.
↑ as tlin.

jang.
English.

RI³ntf ó. t, f,
↑ not á.

jang. káfkaf, to drive away.

jarg. kəpʃwá. lə, to steal.

jarg. ká. tsək, in the middle.

jang. kâ·pI, coffee.

jang. kî·kwǎlI, low down,
underneath, deep.

jaug. xláytán, ^{arrows,} bullet.

jaug. kí-y évtzán, horse.

jang. ~~kepát~~, to stop.

jang. kiyu.tán, horse.

jang. kuppá, there (e.g.
in the sent. I got there).

jang. rá.ná.wí, all.

jang ká.k.fat, to hit
n lick a person.

jang ká.lá.k^ul^a, bird.

jang ká.na.ma.k_ost,

both.

kú.lI, & ran.

jang kúifó, hog.

jang. kiníkinik, a
plant that has red berries ~~they~~ ^{there}
is growing now a lot of this at
Tokeland.

There also used to be lots on
Pine Island. Tom Tælzæn
used to get a gunnysack full
from Pine Is., he used to say
he mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ tobacco & $\frac{1}{2}$
k. — make a good smoke that.

jang. kwā-n, glad. [= yōi' t']

jang kâ-ltas, no good.
✱

jang. kwáatx, $\frac{1}{4}$

jang. kwá·nɪsɪm, always.

R'

jarg. R'wá's, afraid

jang. R'wain, forgets Eng.
equiv. but kw.

jang. R'i. l & p & y, to
turn over.

jang. k'wá.y^{ts'}, 9.

jang. k'ipwat, neede.
= cheh. t'á.t^f I t'á'.

jarg. k'ímt'x, last.

jarg. k'a'y'ynvt.
this is jarg. + also cheh.

jang. k'á.w, to tie.

jang. k'xl, ~~is~~ difficult.

jang. $\hat{p}^{\wedge} i m t' \alpha$, behind.

x

how?
jarg. x^{ca}.ta₁ how's that?

jarg. x^{wá}nam, 5.

jarg. $\pi \alpha n 5 I$, how many?

jarg. $\pi^{I'S} \pi^{IS}$, bluejay.
= check. $\tau^{I \cdot X \cdot n \alpha}$.
= Cowlit3 $P' \alpha y \acute{v} k'$.
all rd. Has a top knot.

x³

jang. x'ó', to get there.

jarg. k'alla.x, fence.

jarg. k'watti.n, belly.

jang. kállip, deep.
= Cheh. k>llip, deep.

jang. k̄'á.lá.x, fence.
Cheh. ~~k̄~~ ditto. But
n. Thomas' "k̄lah" (this is
the 1st Thomas book word she
has not known).

Jang. K'w & Hlā'n', ear.

l

jang. ləpúif, mouth.

jang. ləkəsít, box.

jarg. líklu, cross.

jarg. líkó.m, pitch.
Wholly vs. that it means pitch.

jang. laháif, axe.

N. "lahb" of Thomas, p. 88.

jang. ləlá·m, ear.

jang. ləlá·ŋ, tongue.
But wá·wə, language.

jang. li.li, time.
wi.k li.li, a short
time, pretty soon.

N. La-messe, Thomas p. 88.

jang. lamitsin, medicine

jang. lamiyi', old-woman

jang. lapí'p, pipe.

jang. lapallá', to
roast on an ~~stick~~ erected stake
by a camp fire. Several days later
she is this of an erected stick beside
the fire as a roasting spit.

jarg. lɛpláɪf, board.

jarg. lɪpóɪm, apple.

jang. lxpó.t, door.

jang. lxté.t, head.
lopen

H. "law", on Thomas, p. 89.

jang. lawé·n, oats.
↑open

jarg. lαpá.l, ball.

Ev. this is from Engi?

jarg. lIyóip, deril.

jang. ʔkʔi, key Kw.

jang. ʔimá, hand.
= ʔeh. sʔó'omʔ.

jang. limil, ~~ja~~ jackass.

jang. limuló, wild.
~~jang. limoló, wild~~

jang. limvto', sheep.

jang. lipiyí', foot
= tIyá'wI.
= Cheh. st'á'f, foot.

jarg. l_±p l é . t, preacher.
↑openish

jarg. l x h w é . t, whip.
↑openish

jang. lisa'k, bag.
k.

jang. la'ys, ric. cheh.

do.

jang. lip^hlap, to boil
int. & h.

jang. lakemá's, camass.

jang. lü. lv, take it!

jang. l'ü' l'ü', round.

B'č. jang l'v.p. it rope.
= čeh. t' d mi. t' a n.
string, thread,

jang. l' a. m, whiskey.
Vš. ng. Long vowel. longish

jarg. la kamá's, camass.
None ever lived here, but
grew about Oakville. They
used to make lots of flour of
this.

jarg. l̄t m u. tú, sheep.

jang. li-má, hand
↑ distinctly long

jang. lá-kat, 4.

jang. liyó. ~~li~~, the Devil

h

ㄅ ㄨ ㄆ ㄆ' ㄨ ㄨ ㄨ, wipe off away!

this identical form is also cheh. lang.

jang. tūf, good

jang. k̄a. k̄st̄, Sho. ↗
↑longish.

jang. k̄ō.n, 3.

jang. $\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}$, black. ~~At. $\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}$~~

[But $\text{patf}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}$, blue.]

$\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}\text{I}^{\cdot}$, they.

jarg. R^ha. t s w a, to travel.

jarg. t s k w i s, mat.

Years ago when the Inds. went around
camping in the summer time, they
made mat-houses.

= Chch. t a x s t.

jarg. káwá, slow.
= cheh. k'ómí.'ín, slow.

jarg. k'óp, to chop.
tas in roll

jang *Lu. t' d m I n*, woman.

m

jang. má.k_owst, 2.

jang. má.k_ok, to buy.

jang. mǎll á·x, tin.
↑ longish.

jang. má·f, leave it, throw
it away.

jarg. má. tzi I, out
(in ocean, or on land)

jarg. má. tzi x. tzi I, on
~~land~~ land, opp. of east

jarg. mαl.yí, to marry.

jarg. mα.má, mother

Chel. n^α ~~l~~á, my mother.

↑
l=g
°

jarg. má·n, man. Long.

Choh. stí. "IX^o (w), man.
↑
as in Thin.

jarg. má·muk, to make.

jang. m & l a . s i s , syrup

jang. m i . m a l u . s t , to die.

jang. mɛfá.^hʃI, no good, bad

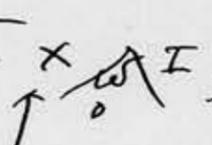
mɛfá.^hʃI, no good.

jang. massá. ~~g~~yka, spl. you.

jang. má.yka, s. you.

jarg. má'y'yxmi, way
down the river.

jarg. má'lx, stay!
But má'lxayt, sit down!
She vs. that these are just a little
bit different.

jarg. mat. x , stand up.
as in Tling.

jarg. mvlâ¹, a mill
lâplâj mvlâ¹, a ~~to~~ ~~boards~~
sawmill, lit. a board mill.

jarg. mú.lək, elk. not
obsolete at all. She cannot
remember the real Chin. but it is
very similar to mú.lək.
= cheh. ʔ^c I[^]. l' t.

jarg. mú.n, moon, month.
= cheh. t' d n' n I['] m, moon,
night-moon.

jarg m'ú·sá m'v's, ~~ca~~ cattle head.
↑ carefully caught.

jarg m'ú·sá m, to sleep.
= ch'eh. sá' m'ú·sá m.

jarg. má.wít, deer.

= Cheh. x wá. 'ít x k.
(almost but not quite ✓ here.)

When I ask if there is just one kind of deer that lives in the B C region, says she never heard of anything but 1 kind

jarg. má.kə.mək, to eat.

Some came right to Bay Center here last summer, they travel all over, + so do Black-bears + coons. Coons travel all over around B C here to steal chickens

jang. má.skit, any kind
of gun.

jang. má.sI, thanks.

12

N. Thomas' ~~na~~ na. ha, p. 95.

H. Thomas' nat, p. 95

jarg- ná·nITf, to ~~see~~. see.

jang. nɪm, name.

jang. nɪxwá, lithen.
↑ as ɾlin.

jarg. na·wí·tka, yes.

this is the common word for yes.

When I ask the jarg. word for
yes, she gives this word.

jarg. nsâ·yka, wé.

th.

↑
th., from na-

jang. nús, nose.

jang. nawítka, yes.

jang. náykα, l.

P
—

jang. pu's pvs, cat. (lg.)
Also merely pu's, cat. But
later she denied pu's pvs or
the like — see elsewhere.

jarg. p^hɪf^hpɪf, cat.
p^hɪs is the reg. jarg. word for
cat — vs. that she never
heard that they call cat
*puspus (the word that Ben
Bush gave me as jarg. for
cat).

jarg p^hɪt (not p^h.t), boat.

jang. $p \times t f v \times \frac{w}{o}$, blue.

jang. $p \times l$, red.

jarg p & m p á y = bye & bye.
means the same as ja'pá'í
Thomas has it wrong. The 1st
syl is closed by -m-.

jarg. papá, father.

pɔsi·sɪ, blanket.

H. totally Thomas' p. 98 word
for Frenchman or how to say
Frenchman.

jang. p[^]I[^] p[^]α, paper.

jang. p[^]al[^]tan, foolish.

jang pa¹.st²dm.

= cheh.

tsxw²st²dm,

whiteman

jang. N. Thomas' "peshak",
p. 99.

jarg. pá'ya, fire
= Cheh. máttf ~~sp.~~ ^{sp.}
↑ almost 2

jarg. pí'l, red. = cheh.
↑ a é
f t s' i' R.

jang. pélpel, or
pílpil, almost pölpöl, blood

jang. pát^{II}ít, thick.

jang. pasá'yvks, Frenchman.
Kw. this morning.

Emma never heard
Thomas, p. 99, piu-piu but
the word must be *pyú.pyu.

out.

jang. pū·hwan, to flow

jang. pū·la k l I, night.

jang. p^u·, to shoot.

jang. p^u·l^al^I, powder.

p^u·l^al^I 'l^I'ⁱ, sand (v^s).

jang. pā. lətʃ,

they give everything away, she vs,
a long time ago.

jang. pək'pək, to fistfight.

jang p^c a. st n, American,
Wh. man. I have noticed many
times that she seems to asp.
the p^c.

jang p^c v k v, book. She supposes
the Eng. word, if used in the
jang, to be thus. She hesitates at
approving this word, she wd ev. never
use it.

φ'

jang. p'ans, To roast.

jang. $\rho' \text{ f. } h w \alpha T_I$, thin.

5

Emma again n. sis-ki-yon
Thomas p. 102.

jang. si-tkom, $\frac{1}{2}$

jarg. sawāf, Indian.

jarg. skín, skin.

jang. skukim, strong.

jang. slahail, name of a
game. = Cheh. 'I' » I t k i m.
↑ cannot omit the s.

I guess over at Oakville and at
Tacoma they still play this, but
here no more.

jang. sná:s, rain.

jang. sâ.l~~l~~iks, mad.
the vs. t^háap hayú. sâ.liks,
the gap is awful mad.

jang. sūp'and, to jump.

Emma n. Thomas p. 203

"spose", to "suppose."

jang. stí.k, tree.

jang. stâ.kan, stocking.

jang. stohw, to untie.

jang. stōn, stone.
= Cheh. xāy^us, stone.
↑ asp.

jang. stá.tfan, sturgeon.

jang. sá.n, sun.

tfa.kv sá.n, it is getting daylight.

Emma is not sure that
Thomas p. 104 is jang.
sâ·nTĪ. ~~she~~ she thinks it is o.k.

jang. seyá', far away.
Hupa ev. from this.

Emma n. Thomas p. 102
si-am, grizzly-bear.

jarg. sík, sick. She vs.
that the jarg. i' is longer than
the i of Eng. sick.

jang. sak'á.lwks, pants.

jang. sak'á.l, sallah-berry.
= cheh. tá.x'. Really nice for jelly.
↑ = d, not t' at all.

jang. sá.lt, salt.

sw.

sá.lt tsákw̄, salt-water (as in
ocean or Shoalwater Bay). not ~~ts~~ but
rounded.

Éhéh káppás sí'ítí, salt-water.

↑ = $\frac{h}{o}$

like vs that

Plá'stén says
if & k. — ck.

jang.

Emma n. Thomas p. 101

sandelic, roan-colored.

jang. sɪyá. pʊt, hət.

jang sɪyá. h ʊst, eye.
↑ almost x

jang, síl, sail (of a boat).
they used to use RISKWIS,
tuh-mat), she vs.

~~ing~~ síyá-pu^t, hat.

jang. sá.mæn, fish.
No such word as pif.

jang. sá.hæli, way up.
↑ not as strong as x.

jang.

stuxtkin, 8
tas tling.

jang. sá·x·x·lI Taxyí,

Jesus, God, lit. up chief.

☞ = chek. Tl'ú·k'v

á·l·s.

sá·x·x·lI Taxyí

yá·kà-há·ws, church house.

sl & hail, the bone
gambling game used at Oakville
hop-picking, & at Tacoma too
at hops time.

jarg. "spose" must be Eng.
suppose.

jarg. sanam á kwst, ?

jarg Emma never heard jarg
*siskiyⁿ, bobtailed, or
the like.

sd wá: f = madgun.

f.

jarg. fè·m, shame.
↑ as in Eng. shame

she vs. hé·lǚ yà·kǎ fè·m,
he has no shame.

fu. (k)kwí'x, sugar.
= chēh. Ditto. She thinks jarg.
must be the same as the chēh,
she vs.

jang. fɪ kʃ, a friend^{(male or fem).} used to
hear, e.g. nɔŋkə I saw my
friend.

t

jang. tá. $\text{H} \text{I} \text{L} \alpha \text{m}$, 10.

jang. $\text{t} \dot{\alpha} \times \alpha \text{m}$, 6

jang.



~~tl~~áy, dy.

↑ almost omitted

jang. tl'antki, yesterday.

jarg. tamwâ.tâ, waterfall.

also agrees heartily to tamwâ.tâ. Inpt.

At nuhumaniff ca ca.

up the river there is a

big waterfall.

jarg. tamtam, heart.

= cheh. skwâ.lâm, heart.

V's. & v.f. tamtâm, good heart.

jarg.

~~scribble~~

'i x t

↓ this & the
τ - become one.

↑ long curious semi-
rounding

táik' x m v n x K, 100.

jarg. táns, danc.
t = d.

jarg.

tIyá''^{III}awI, fóst.
↑_od.

jarg. tvtúf, chiche

jarg. təná's, little.

jarg. tək'í', to want.

Emma jang. tókwa^h l^a,

hazel nuts. Henry vs. that at
Chamawa school we boys used to
go out + pick hazel nuts green,
lots of them there, none here

chek. tókwa^h l^a - n. if
this Chin. jang. but is vs. both
jang + chek - I hear everybody
say tókwa^h l^a.

jang.

té l^h m, people.
↑ not I — not quite x.

jarg. tɪn tɪn, bell.

jarg. tʰɛ h_o w_o, to spit.
↑ = d.

jang. to. lú', & ~~to. lú'.~~

win.

jang. to. má. lú, tomorrow

jarg. táyɪ, chief.

jarg. tɛpsɔ́, grass.

pɛ tʃúx tɛpsɔ́, green grass.
↑ as tling.

= cheh. pátstʃt.

Ep. the plen. of Nikato ca. ca.

jang. t_x w_s a' x $\frac{w}{\circ}$, bright
(like today is, e.g., sunshiny).

jang. t a' k t_x, doctor.
No form with final -n, Thomas
is wrong.

jang. tā. lā, dollar.

tātj Vman, German.

jang. tɔli.t, straight, right.

opp. of 𠵹 tɔn tɔ'ɪ, cookpot

jang. tɔyí, chief. = cheh.

ɔá.l'ɔs. She goes on to v. :
not s at all.

jang. hɔyáɪ tɔyí
= cheh. tɔ'ɔwɪ ɔá.l'ɔs,

a big chief.

t'
—

jarg. t'ápfɪn, to
patch (a canoe or clothes).
Cheh. ditto.



ehh. T'á.tj', a sewing-
basket. So-called by the whites.

jarg. t'á.lap'á.s, cojste.
None here. ~~But~~ they can't
stand the salt water & the
south wind. But lots of them at
Peeyéll and Tán^ynow.

jang.

t'k'v.p, white. Usi
not clicked

t'k'v.p

lél ~~həm~~ həm,
not x

white people.

jang.

z'x m'v'v l'atf

(4 syls.), bucket.

jarg. t'dmá.n⁺vws,
Indjun doctor of long ago,
they used to sing and dance
& help sick people. somebody
get sick, used to get Indjan
doctor. But now no more,
have to go & get white doctor
now, but it costs too much money
for a doctor.

tl

jang. t'á. x w x' y x m ^{ch.}

(but pásten says t'á. h x y x m),

how-do-you-do? ^{also means poor.} chch.

x x l á f, } ^(how-do-you-do?) But x x l á f,

poor

jang t'á. x x n I, outside.

tl'

tl' u. n. á. s., quem sabe!

jang. tɬ'áip, to find.

jang. tɬ'ámí. nɔxwɔt, to
↑ as tɬ.

tell a lie.

jang. tl'amán, to smash.
N. klim'min or the like.

ts

jarg. ts x p d l i . l , head.

ts'

jang. TS' I. kw_ot, light, lamp.

jang. TS' I'.³, sweet

jarg. ts'ɿ. pɿ', to miss-
the-mark.

jarg. ts'ɿya. tɿ'v',
a kind of demon, they say that
long ago there used to be lots
all over, but I guess logging-camps
scared them away. ɿɿ. ditto.

jarg. ts' ɛ' k ts' ɛ' k,
wagon. consists app. on high
2nd syl.

jarg. ts' ɛ' m, spotted.

jang. ts' ɛ x, to crack.
↑ short

~~jang~~ jang. ts' i̇ k ts' i̇ k, wagon,
wheel

tl
f

jang. tʃɪk, water. this is
~~the~~ wɪm pron. but ind. pron. is
tsɔkw. (acc. to this, there is
a wɪm. & an ind. pronunciation
of chin. jargon words).

jarg. tʃu·p', gɪb.

Chch. ~~ntsa~~ ntsa' mɪ' ts', my gɪf

jarg. tʃɪtʃi, gɪm. This is
not Chch. but Chin. jargon

~~Chch.~~ Chch. nɪtʃɪtʃ, my gɪm.
But the jarg. is 2-syld.

jarg. t'á.kv, come here!

jarg. t'íkamin, money.
Also means iron.

jang. $tl \times i$, fresh.
↑ as in TL.

u

jang. >v̂. l̂l̂I, any berry.

jang. >v̂. l̂l̂m̂n, st
man.

jang. 'v. lo', hungry.

jang. 'y hat, trail, road.

jang. 'v. pu^tf, anse.
↑ silent

Christine she has heard
this among dirty words that
she knows.

jang. v. k^ok, this one.

15

jang. wá. wɔ, language.

jang. wá·x, to spill it out.

jang. wí·n, wind
= chek. s^há·x·á·t^h, wind
(cp. her pron. of Tokeland without
final d).

N. jarg. Thomas p. 108

*wext or the like.

jarg. wám, hot.
= Cheh. xwá'lá'.

jang waij, to wash.

jang weik, no.

jang. wá'p^{ts}, potato.

= Cheli, t' & n'í. " & ms.

N. real chin.

X.
1

jang. xé'l'lamət, work
↳ almost i

jang. xá'lkət, spen.

jang. x x lu. y I ma,
different. .
Feb.

jang. x x ll il, to shake into.

y
-

PI, ~~and~~ yâ·x ka pi
náy ka tá·tá wá, he +
it will go.

jang. yâ. x kx, he.

jang. y^h. t^h x t^h, to be happy.
Thomas, p. 87, gives it mg. proud.

jang. ya kwá, here.

jang. ya wwa', there.

jang. yill¹, you help.
= help. The last she does not
approve.

jang. y¹. t¹ k¹ t¹ long.
↑ but here not clicked

jarg. yv'itsk'at short
↑ Micker

jarg. yá''lyam, to tell.
Does not mean a story.

jang yú.³ ʔh, glad.

[= kwá.n.]

jang. yá.k s v, headhair, any hair.

On Thomas. This bunch
is to have p. added, & then
distributed.

Emma n. Thomas 116
Ik'-ik, fishhook. jarg. k'wɪ'ts'
any hook (fishhook, sturgeon hook).

jarg.

to

'i:xt 'i:land,

↑
las thin.

1 fathom.

jarg. tas kas a. l i k s,

to fight (as 2 drunken men

fight together or as Japs +
Americans are warring together).

N. Thomas p. 116.

jang. ká.p.x.v, brother. kw.
But n. the real chin. form.
H. about it mg. older brother
& denies that it ever means older
sister or cousin the word
she uses is only 'á.w, brother.

jang. ká.lá.ká.ká, bird.
Does not mean goose.

N. Thomas p 116

"Kal-a-kwah'-Tie,"

jarg. $k \alpha m \hat{v} \cdot ss \hat{v} k, x$ (any beads)
= Cheh. $t' \alpha m' m \hat{v} \times k s, \text{ any beads}$
↑ as thin
Ch. one has k , the other has t' .

jang. p'ók'wax'lx,
 housefly = cheh. ~~pep'et'et~~

xwax'ú. xwax'y'yx, housefly.

jang. kw'wax, to fly.
 cheh. practically ditto.

Emma n. Thomas 1/6

"Kaw-ka-wak,"

chek. tsá'y' ^I tflak,
~~various~~ various-colored (like the oilcloth
tablecloth here) = jang kánnaw
k'á.tá ts'ám, many-colored.
color variegated

jang k' I' p. wat, needle.

jang. k' ill v. k', swan.
This is real Chin. cause my
father I used to hear my
father at tena's I I' I
talking about having dif. shots
for necks & dif. shots for swan.

jang. K^o I^hSSV, apron.
English

jang. n I X X W^o, because.
U^has Ilin.

Emma 2. Thomas 116
"Kes'-ehi"

jang. R^c I. tlan, kettle.
↑ voice

Emma n. Thomas 116

Kil-it'-sut. The word she

uses is *leptá'y*, bottle,

= *cheh. li w^h.? l^hy.*

jang. k'a'y^hynot,
tobacco. *cheh. ditto.*

Emma n. Thomas 116

"Kil-wa"

jang. K'd y' y' x, gnt.

jarg. lá'k'wən, to wipe
dishes or anything. — almost o for wə,
but wə when
said extra plainly.

Emma n. Thomas 116.

For jarg. says as the common
word for thread. líp —
e.g. black thread, white
thread, she vs.

jarg. twá'p, any hole
Kw. E.g. my pan has a hole in
it, my canoe has a hole in
it. But my canoe is cracked is
a dif. word.

jarg. tɬ' ɔ m m^ɬ x x m,
to stab.

jarg. 'v. p. ts' & x, any kind
of a knife. Pocket-knife, butcher-
knife.

jarg. t' & t', bitter. Does
not mean sour.

jang. $\text{I}^{\cdot} \text{kka mks}$,
wild-blackberries.

jang. $\text{'o.'} \cdot \text{tsatj'}$,
bracelet.

jarg ts'ɪ·x' fit, brass,
copper. Both ^{are} called shus.

Emma n. Thomas 116
"Klik'-wal-lie." She
comments that this must be a
real Chin. originated term.

Emma n. Thomas 116

"Kloh-kloh." She knows
only the word elsewhere recorded

jang. tɬʰɔ̃x, to tear.

jarg. ʔəʔəʔət, wife.

jarg. ʔwət ʔwət
ləpó.t, to knock on the door.

jang. k'wax k'wax - stik,
woodpecker or flicker.

jang. k'v̂ · sax, sky.
Real Chin. 'I k'v̂ · sax, sky.
She remembers this.
= Chch. s'ka · T'k', sky
↑ absolutely unaspd.

Emma n. Thomas 116

"Kush'-is"

Emma n. Thomas 116

"Kwah-nice"

jarg. ~~k'waxll~~ ~~k'waxll~~,
k'waxll k'waxll,

to gallop.

jarg. kwá-t, aint.

Emma. n. Thomas 116

"Kwates"

jarg. kwé·x kwé·x,
mallard. ~~they talk that~~ the
mallard-ducks ~~go ~~the way~~~~ make
this sound.

jang. k'wI.k'wIya'ns,

a pin. (one Stedman).

jang. k'wI.vy.v.k'wI.vy;

Fingering.

jang. ~~k~~'á.w~~x~~'w x l x n',
earring.

jang. yú. T~~h~~', proud.
N. Thomas 116 "Kwethh"

jang. Pw 2f, exclam.
of refusal, don't want it.

Emma n. Thomas 116
"Kwit-shad-ie"

jang. $\kappa'w\alpha l$, to hit
(e.g. with fist)

jang. $\kappa'w\alpha n n \acute{\alpha} n$, to count.

jarg. $\kappa^{\prime} \omega \alpha \tau \theta^{\prime}$, to squeeze.

jarg. $\rho \alpha \rho \check{\nu} \lambda i \cdot t$, bird.

jarg. lɪ kʌlláːt, carrots

jarg. lɑːxw, ~~to~~ tip ~~ti~~.
(e.g. saber una botella de tinta).

Emma n. Thomas 116

"Lia-gwin'".

jarg. tʰ' I tʰ' I' tʰ' x x,

a saw, to saw.

jarg. tʰ' l i' s, fat (noun)

~~tʰ.~~

Emma n. Thomas 116

"La-lah'."

jang. lalim, a file. Kw.

jarg. lap'if, pote. kw

jarg. lap'if, ^(W)spare,
shovel, or ^{impliment} to dig clams. N.

totally 2 alkings Thomas ~~#~~

1/6 "La-pelle",

jarg. kw ~~ā~~ ^ā t. f, any trap,
↳ a tightening

e.g. for beaver or for any animal.

W. Thomas 117 "La-piege"

jarg. lɪp ^lhū, chicken

jang.
fork. ~~fork~~ sa'ts' sa'ts' ~~fork~~

jang. v. p ts x, knife.

jarg. sp [^]v. n, spoon.

Emma n Thomas 117
Lia-poo-shet', "

jarg. t'ɪ. 'k'ɪ', belt.

↑ a tightening

N. Thomas 117 "La-sangjel"

jarg. ~~ɪ~~mma ɪ. ~~ɪ~~

Thomas ~~ɪ~~ 117 "La-see,"

jarg. leprwé-l,
↑ real open,
1st time this
sound has
occurred. Just
as in jarg
le sé-l, saddle

fyingpan.
alike

jarg. le sé-l, saddle
↑ open

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Lia'-shah-loo" the ^{lud}

constantly use ^{tl'x}

'il'í'í, to plough, she heard

jarg. ^{ki'w ts'í kwT,}

candle. H. Thomas 117

"Lia-shan'-del"

jarg. t'vmt' } chair;
(on it). } sit
la·xw·la·xw
t'vmt', a rocking chair.
Emma n. Thomas 11?
"La-shase"

Ben Bush uses "informer"
instead of "informant."

jarg. x'dyá.tɕ'xɔx,

(not checked)

chain. N. Thomas 117

"Lia-shen"

jarg. lɔsɪyɪ́.t,

(table-plate.)

jarg. lə s w é , silk.
↑
~~read~~
open

jarg. lə tá . m , table.
much used. ↑
ch.

Emma n. Thomas 117
"La-tlah."

jarg. lewé-st, rest.
↑
open

Emma n. Thomas 117

Le-bah-do "

~~Emma says the jarg.~~

jarg. tsa. "t. xw,
↑ as tlin.

roof (with shingles).

jarg. lipiskwi,
 hardtack (they are round).

Emma ~~W.~~ Thomas

"Le-Blau", she knows
very few names of styles of horses.

Emma n. Thomas "

"Le-clem", "

jarg. lɪk ók, rooster.
topen. smpt.
not v. at all.
Lingish.

Emma " Thomas 117
"Le-doo",

Emma n. Thomas 17

"
42-gley,"

jarg. l i k ^d l u i, nail.

jarg. líkú, neck.

jarg. líkâ·y, spotted
= ts'ám. Exact equivalents,
but she heard líkáj
líw·tán — coupling the
(st word with the noun for
horse, Emma vs.)

Today Cristine brings
in a smelt that she
picked up at the oysters,
showing that it was neither
herring nor sardines which
spawned on the green-
soaweed, but smelts.

jarg. la lupâ, ribbon.
Long ago ~~there was~~ ribbon
was much used, boys tied
ribbons about their upper-arms,
girls used ribbons much too.

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Li-loo",

jarg. ~~hâ·m~~ há·m,

hammer (at 1st she gave
hâ·m) = cheh. kuh wî·tat,
hammer.

Jarg. Tsap^αli. l, bead

N. Thomas 117 "Le-pan,"

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Le-pish'-e-mo,"

jang. lip^vwá; peas.

jang. lisá·p, egg(s).

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Le-see-blo",

jang. sĭ·sŭ, scissors.
No LI-

jarg. K'áŋ, sugar.

This is the word she gives

for sugar. N. Thomas 117

"Le-sook."

jarg. litá, tooth, teeth.

~~litá, tooth, teeth.~~

Emma n. Thomas
"Lick-pu'-hu",

Knows sa'ts, o. or y. sister.

Henry: they bluestone
their nets here ~~to~~ take the
slime off.

Emma n. Thomas
"Lu k' - ut - chee",

jang. kupa't kintak's,
I forgot maligé, married.

gorg. melá·x, pan,
dishpan.

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Mel-a-kwa",

jarg. 'I lã·y tɛxw,
↑astling.

slave. N. Thomas 117

Mist-chi'-mas.

jarg. mɪtã·s, leggins (s).
Inf. has "one," she vs. — she means
a pair of leggins in the house here.

jarg. m. v. l. & k, elk.

Emma n. Thomas 117

"Na-ha,"

out jarg. nî.wtj, way
~~jarg.~~ (in the water, opp.
of on shore).

jarg. nana.mvkwss,
land-sta.

Emma n. Thomas 117

"O'-la-pits-ki",

jarg. W. L. Hayes, seal.
Splendid.

Jarg. 'v.l.' 2x; snake.

Kw.

Emma n. Thomas 117

"O-na,"

Henry + Emma never heard
of razor-fish.

jang. v'skan, a cup
(e.g. to drink out of).

jang. 'v-p r' n x x,
any basket (a gen. term)
= Chch. x x ~~l~~ l x p'.

= Chok. st & k'wá k'án, bow.
N. the jargon for this, if this
same word is not jarg.
N. Thomas 117 "O'-pith-keg'h".

jarg. v·p ts'áx,
knife.

Emma v. Thomas 117

"Ote-lagh,"

jarg. p'í. hwáti, thin.

N. Thomas 117 "Pehih,"

jarg. p^v + fāx, green. Kw.

jarg. pālat, thick
(of mush, syrup).

jarg. p²" x w 2Tf,
crab-apple. = cheh. stš'ú·m'

Emma n Thomas
"San-de-lie",

jang.
looking glass.

ῥ. XI ~~l~~á. κ. MI,

jang. J. x, any rattle.

jarg. fəx 'v.p'ɔtʃ,
↑
natlesnake. 3 accents. ch.

jarg. swa k'ɛ:k', frog
= ch. ch. swa t'atʃ, frog.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Si'-pah"

-jarg. yú.ts k'xt
tē.l, a short tail.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Sit'-lay",

jarg. $fITf' \overset{2}{\underset{2}{m}}$, to swim.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Swak'-wal",

Mr. Ben Bush & Mr. Wahl tell me that

it ask info. about
catching ducks in fishnets.
Henry says ~~that~~ he has at
times caught loons in his net,
also duck spp.

they used to set a net right
across a river long ago — then
even beavers got in the net.

jang. skwâ.kwail,
~~freshwater~~ eel of another species.
Once in a while ^(the Indians) they see these,
big & gray color. Once I
saw some of these in the bottom
of North River. I asked my
mother if people eat it, &
she said: Yes, alive ones, but this
one is dead, poisonous.

= Cheh. k^ho.p^hl.

Splendid. After a short endeavor
~~she~~ she remembers this.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Skwis'-kwis"

Henry vs. that chipmunk (which
are crazy for blackberries). They
holler just like this with so
perhaps chipmunk is the mg.

jarg. smɪt'á·x's,
~~locally~~ locally called quóhog. She
vs. that they used this kind of
shell long ago to eat soup
with. Cheh. ditto

jarg. smú·k, smoke
= Cheh. sk'ó·xw.

jarg. s'v'p, soup.

= Cheh. s'ts' o'x v'mat, soup.

But s'v'p, soup. =
t closer than the above

Cheh. x'q' l'v' x'w's,

soup.

jarg. s'v' l'v' mix, wild-
cranberry. ↑ thing.

Real chin. 'I s'v' l'v' mix,

wild-cranberries, also call ↑ thing.
modern store-cranberries the

same.

= Cheh. 'x s'v' l'v' m' f.

jarg. sp 0¹ 0² Kw, gray.

only mg. Does not mean faded.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Sub-wal'-al,"

jarg. t'á. n d n d m,

to measure.

jarg. ^{yáka} t_I' t_I' t_I'

to tot. To say t_I' t_I'

is enough, but I write down

the syl. said 3 times, one could

also ev. say it 4 or more times.

jang. tɔ pɪ́, feather(s)

jang. tɛl ^{h x m}
↑ app. not x
yɛ kɛ mɔ mǎ, a person's
mother. Does not mean father at all.

Emma n.

Knows only to lit

lit. pretty, lit. really good.
Cp. Sp. bonito.

Emma n.

jarg. tá. t' } ^{pat or mat} uncle.

jarg. t^v. h t^v, to shake
(e.g. a tree to make apples
fall).

jarg. t^hwá·x, a
light (of any kind).

jarg. wí·k lí·lí,
pretty soon.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Tshis", colt. jarg. k'v-l, colt.

= cheh. paxmá's, colt.

gang. yá. k' ^z sɪɪt, sharp.
N. Thomas 118 "Tsih",
also \forall I as in
Chamekuevi.

\forall s: tɔ lɪ't yá. k' ^z sɪɪt, real
sharp.

Emma n. Thomas 118

"yah'-hul", "a name."

all she ever heard it jang.

n i'm, name.

carefully caught forever

= cheh. sz y x k, name.

jang. t'v. x w,

↑ as Tlin.

to throw a man down when
wrestling with him. H Thomas

#118 "Whim",

Emma knows only jang.

ʔmá·lə, tomorrow. N Thomas

118 "Wa'-ki", "tomorrow."

= chch. 'ɪ·l'ʃ, tomorrow.

jang. tʰ·k w x lə, hazel.
↑ also vt. short

Delicious. } k' a·p'v·x, hazel.
= chch. } (momentarily forgets)

-jang. ts' i' pɪ', &
get lost, to lose one's way.

N. Thomas 118

Emma n. Thomas 118

"Tsole-pat",

Chh. tɔn' nã. l' sɪ',

~~quiver; also by extension~~

bullet bag. Old-fashioned guns
required this, had to be charged,
cannot be applied to arrow quivers.

Chh. wɔk p i' l v x w,
quiver for arrow + bow.

Emma jang. 'ayá·k,
soon, quickly. N. Thomas 118
"Tshi'-ke",

= cheh. hwa'ttá·k, soon,
quickly.

jang. ts'í·k ts'ík,
wagon. cheh. ditto.

On Thomas. To be distributed.

Emma n. Thomas, p. 115,
"Wwah", "surprise".

jang xín k'í, crooked.

jang háw x^sait,
can't do it. Kw. On Thomas 113.

jang. máif, to throw.

máif stvín, to throw a rock.

jang. 'zyá. x, hurry up!
N. Thomas p. 115 "Howh",
"turn to".

jang. xó.³kwán, pick
it up (e.g. from the floor).
On Thomas 115.

jang. má.mvk
k'ndwí, put it together.
Also má.mvk lólv³ put it
together!
↑_{no} ↓

Emma n. Thomas, p. 115,

"Egeh", "yes."

jarg 'i. s'á t. x, corn.

= Cheh. s'á'w'á l' l' s' y' t' f, corn.
↑ ch, licked

On Thomas 115.

Jarg. 'I ll ȧ y^T I, slave.

N. real Chin., but this Jarg. word
is from it. On Thomas 115

Jarg. y I ll ȧ " a n, help
(noun). On Thomas 115

Emma n. Thomas 115

"Ek'keh", "brother-in-law"

Now after 3 mins. she remembers it: jarg. 'IKK'IX, as in thing.

bro-in-law = cheh.

SIYá:lv xid tɔ tɔ, bro-in-law. as in thing. better ə, almost I

jarg. 'IK'á.nám, a story. But

real ind. ~~thing~~ chin. 'IK'á.nám,

story. This is real ind. chinook.

She kw. = cheh. yá:y ló'pat.

On Thomas 115.

jang. 'ɛkʌlɪ, whale.

But real int. Chinook

'ɪ. kʌlɪ, whale. Inpt. Kw.

On Thomas 115

Emma wd call little

valley tá·na's t'vif 'ɪllɪ''ɪ.

↑ notice throwing of accent, this

N. Thomas p. 115 "Cən-ləe,"

"a valley".

phenomenon was also observed
in tá·na's 'ɪllɪ''ɪ, a
plen.

Emma never heard Thomas
"small dentabium"

p. 115 "loop-loop", but ev.

*k'v.p k'v.p. Emma in jarg. wd
say } təná:s shá.y kwx, lit short dents.

But remembers that the Cheh. call

small (short) dentalia :

x x t'k' sé' t'f'

↑ sic - not x  not I. sept.

jarg. k'v.m, a comb.
= cheh. 'xk' s'y' t'f' x n x m,
comb. On Thomas 115

jarg. tsá'k yín, to kick

On Thomas 115.

Emma n. Thomas p. 115

"hot-tub," "flea." Here, ^{at BC} in the

jarg. they say. 'I-npú, flea.

jarg. fait, shirt.

jarg. tsiltsil, button.
On Thomas 115.

Chah. tʃɪt. x wɪn, Black-bear.
↑ as in tlin.

this is the only kind they have here.

On Thomas p. 115.

Emma n. Thomas p. 115
"Chak-chak", "the bald eagle."

jarg. sk & l p i n,
rifle. that is an old-timer
gun, they said. On Thomas 115

Emma n. Thomas p. 115
"Bun-dash." N. totally.

jang ~~pit~~ pit, plim,
broom. = cheh sa''t'í'iyakt.

On Thomas 115

jang pit, a bit (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts.).
mákwst pit, 2 bits.

On Thomas 115.

jarg. pé·pɪ, small baby
= Cheh. sk'ánnä·yɪ.
= Coolitz skwə'yá·yɪ.

Forgets Chin. ʒif. And is that
she does not know the táhola
word for baby, which ~~is~~
language is related to
Cheh. but is quite different.
On Thomas 115.

jarg. kɪ's, to kiss.
Baby — does
[But ~~not~~ pé·pɪ,
not mean to kiss.]. On Thomas 115.

jarg. 'x yá' hwáid', to
borrow (money, kindling-wood).
2 accents. On Thomas 115.

jarg. v. l. l. i, salmonberry,
also a gen. wd for any kind
of berries. No special word for
salmon-berry in the jarg.

= Chch. y i t t x w' w x'.

= Coali T₃ y i t t x w w x'.
↑ accentless

steer salmon-berries right away, but used to put oil +
now put cream, sugar.

jang. 'am b'it, wild-strawberry.

My gm. told me: ~~they~~ eat

that is the kind they can't
dry, too much ~~was~~ juicy.

But Whites now can them.

Chok. s x e . ? x . ' x m = wild

strawberry = Coolitz & also sits
Sats of k x t i . s x , wild-strawberry.

these words for wild-strawberry are
also applied to tame strawberry.

There were 2 kinds of berries

my gm. said you can't dry:

- 1. wild-strawberries, 2. salmon-berries

(the last have too many seeds too). When
got home they treated everybody to

steer salmon-berries right away, but used to put oil +
now put cream, sugar.

jam. white, wild-strawberry.

My jam. ~~the~~ me: ~~they~~ eat

That is the kind they can't
buy, too much ~~was~~ juicy. ~~But~~

But white's now can them.

Chok. 5 x 2 1/2 x 3/4 x m = wild

strawberry = conflict + also with

lets up & T.I. 5 x, wild-strawberry.

those words for wild-strawberry are

also applied to tank strawberry.

There were 2 kinds of berries

my jam. said you can't buy:

1. wild-strawberries, 2. salmon-berries
the last have too many seeds to eat. When
got home they treated everybody to

jarg. 'a ká, yes. used
↑ high low level

as semi-exclamation. On Thomas 115.

jarg. wá ká n tsɿ, never.
↑ also given as k^c

wá ká n tsɿ, never (emphatic
form). wá ká n tsɿ. sɿ k^h
healthy, lit. never sick. ↑ accentless.

jang. lipó·m, apple.

Vs. it in connection with Mr.
Ben Bush going to Osooyas Lake.

Ben Bush says the way he
talks ~~lipó·m~~ jang. He
uses "caphooh" for older brother and
"ow" for younger brother.

So I ask Emma. She says
lipó·m, coat, but 'á·w, any
brother, older than you or younger
than you. (But $\frac{1}{2}$ hour later
she recalled the word which
Tomas gives here for older
brother).

[used for coat].

jang. kəp ʊ, coat.

Does jang, k'á·ná·wí, acorn.
Name of ^{mean oak-tree.} the berries that come
on the oak tree, ~~as~~ they pick
up from ~~the~~ the ground, my mother
always used to say: tɔ'á·wán
the people always used to go
to ~~the~~ tɔ'á·wán (= Oakville.)
tɔ'á·wán is the Indian name
of Oakville, ^{town.} there are many
plants in the Oakville region
but the above one is one of the
few that Emma knows).

On Gill's Chin. Dict., etc.

End

Em. n. Gill's Chin Dict
p. 8 "Kuskelan." "I guess
long time ago."

**Rehearing of Lafayette Lincoln
Bush's Chehalis Placename
Vocabulary**

This section includes original notes of L. L. Bush, hand copies of the same by Harrington and rehearsings by Ben Bush and Emma Luscier.

Tentative RULES for writing Indian names for local use.

- 1 Use double space for letters, with exceptions noted below.
- 2 When vowel sound is intermediate between others, put the others together without extra space.
- 3 Put "t" and "l" together, without extra space between, to indicate the Indian consonant that can not be otherwise indicated.
- 4 For vowels that are scantily pronounced, strike an "/" across, thus: ~~a~~
- 5 ? For vowels that are so scantily pronounced as to be nearly or quite eliminated, put the place indicated by hiatus of voice, also underscore, thus: ~~ax~~ a
- 6 For hiatus made by stoppage of throat, use "i"; if of the violent degree, use ~~xxx~~ "i".
- 7 For sound much like our "h", but made with the tongue drawn back more or less and space above it made small, slightly suggesting whistling sound, use "gh".
- 8 For sound somewhat like #7, but with a rattle to it, somewhat like harg "g" in German, but harder and more rattle, use "gh".
- 9 For the explosive palatal, somewhat like our "k" sound, but made farther back, and somewhat more explosive, use "k"; for the more violent, use "K" (Or use "K" and "K").
- 5 (Instead of above, probably). In case of the total or practicable elimination of a vowel, do not attempt to indicate what vowel would have been there, if not eliminated. It is the sometime, perhaps the uniform, practice of philologists studying the Indian languages to ~~indicate~~ assume that each syllable has a vowel, and to indicate what the vowel would be if sounded. For the purposes of this article, there will be no attempt to so indicate; and if a syllable has no vowel sounded as spoken, then the syllable will be spelled without vowel.

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- 4 ? For vowels that are so
? scantily pronounced as to be
? nearly or quite eliminated, but the
? place indicated by hiatus of voice, also
? underscore, thus: ~~a~~

5 (Instead of above, probably).

In case of the total or practicable

elimination of a ~~vowel~~

vowel ~~do not~~ do not attempt to indicate what vowel would have

been there, if not eliminated. It

is the ~~sometimes~~, perhaps the uniform,

practice of philologists studying

the Indian languages to assume

that each syllable has a vowel,

and to indicate what the vowel

would be if sounded. For the purpose

of this article, there will be no

attempt to so indicate; and if a

syllable has no vowel sounded as

spoken, then the syllable will be spelled without vowel.

6

For hiatus made by stoppage of throat, use "!" ; if of the violent degree, use "!".

7

For sound much like our "h", but made with the tongue drawn back more or less and space above it made small, slightly suggesting a whistling sound, use "gh".

8

For sound somewhat like # 7, but with a rattle to it, somewhat like hard "g" in German, but harder and more rattle, use "gh".

9

For the explosive palatal,
somewhat like our "k" sound,
but made farther back, and
somewhat more explosive,
use "k̠" ; for the more
violent, use "k̠" (Or
use "k" and "k̠").

INDIAN NAMES of
localities, secured from
JOHN KLIP when he was in
Bay Center in 1925 or 26

Notes as to pronunciation.
ch when joined are like
the German g

tl when joined are the
the universal Indian
consonant suggested by
the combination, hav-
ing no equivalent in
English or other common
languages.

Vowel sounds are only ap-
proximately indicated
by letters of our alpha-
bet, except that the
breved a, i.e. with two
dots above, is usually
quite like our a in
"far"

INDIAN NAMES of localities
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Notes as to the pronunciation
ch when joined are like the German g
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consonant suggested by the combination,
having no equivalent in English or
other common languages.

Vowel sounds are only approximately
indicated by letters of our alphabet,
except that the broad a, i.e. with two
dots above, is usually quite like our a
in "far".

NÜ-wäl'-öl-mič =
Freshwater Creek be-
tween Kasel and Nemah
(Apparently same name
as cove behind, i.e. north
of Sand Point on Long
Island. Possible con-
fusion?)

Ni-kwīn'-nits = Sand
Point, 2 m. south
of Goose Point,

Yä-küm-nüt, near Sand
Point, about old L.H.
Rhodes home site

Nū-wäl'-ōl-mīch = Freshwater

Creek between Nasel and
Nemah (Apparently same name
as core behind, i.e. north
of Sand Point on Long
Island. Possible confusion?)

nū wäl' l' almas, a little
freshwater creek where people used to
stop or ^{also} camp to get water. This is a
freshw. ck. that empties in by Long
Is. Very confused giving of location.
Lots of places on Long Island.

Big

Ni-kwix-nits = Sand Point,
2 m. south of Goose Point.

N. but remembers a place.
IKWÎ-nIT, a place n. of
nuwá.l'lxm of (a little freshw. cr.)

Yä-küm-nütł, near Sand
Point, about old L. H.
Rhoades home site.

yâ·xé m n ú x^a. Used to be
the Rhoads place.

Nū'-tsō-kōs = Lewis
slough.

Wä'-kä kō'-tlet = Smoky
Hollow

Nū'-chūs-ūp = old cannery
site on straits; i.e.
low spit on north side
of straits about 1/2
mile east of Ross
Point

Nū'k'-tūn = Sunshine

Nū'-Tso-kōs = Lewis slough.

SP was older than
Lewis's slough.

BB n.

Nathan Pickernell is dead, was
Rosy P's husband.

is on the lower part of Long Rd.
on the e. side of L.d.

ná·tí·xú·s, her ~~own~~ attempt at
restoration of the name of Lewis slough.
When I tell her this is Lewis slough,
she says this is s. of Haselle, lots of
wild ducks in the Lewis slough,
they eat that grass. Kw. this plan.
tho the phonetics do not agree with
L I n's recording.

Wä'-kä kō'-tlet = Smoky
Hollow

Smoky Hollow

BB is a place on Long M.
- not sure just where but prob
on a side of L M

wâ.kx.kú.tí,

Heard a plan. mÍ.llexson.
this is a place that I used to hear
my f. mention, a plan. around BC
someplace.

Nō'-shūs-ūp = old cannery
site on straits; i.e. low spit
on north side of straits
about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of
Ross Point

old cannery site on straits; i.e.
low spit on north side of straits
about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Ross Point

BB. that above info. puts
the o.c. site at the s. end of L of
M. what cann. - never saw.

Diamond City (notes for
beut. agates) is at the n. end of L of

Ross PT is at the sw

cor of L l. the old
2 or 3 story ^{Donald} Ross house is still
standing

Emma v. wherette

sb th' x p v l i . ' l ' + f ' = the site
of the 1st cannery here, owned by McGowan,
Betw. xa k l t f ca. (Smith's Ck.) and
predated any cannery at Bay Center.

nukmá r t f ca. this is was a
freshwater camping place of the Indians.

also kw. ná f i s v p.

Splendid.

Nilk' - tün = Sunshine

Sunshine

But a town was on the
mainland side of the strait

Chet's Harbor is some distance
perhaps 2 m. s. of Sunshine. Sunshine
was wholly a mill & town &
when the mill ceased, the town ceased.

na kw i. n' n i' ts,

name of another stream.

Nōō'-shī-tsäms = Fresh
water creek 3 m. or so
South of Nahcotta

Täl'-lā = Tarlett Slough.

Kū-wäl'-ōl-mīch' =
cove behind Sandy
Point on Long Island

Nū'-chä-chāy = place some-
where between Dia-
mond City and Lewis
Slough (can not identify
exactly)

Wä-ätl-läck = bluff be-
low Lewis Slough

Nōō'-shī-tsäms = Freshwater
creek 3 m. or so
South of Nahcotta

Täl'-l^hl = Tarlett slough

Tarlett slough

~~BB~~ BB - at the end of.
Hacatta. named so from some
Whm.

ka. t I l t f,

This is another pch. that is kind
of $\frac{1}{2}$ chinook, she vs. a few mins
later ta. t I l t f. N. Eng.
Tarlett.

Now guesses ta. l²-f l x x,
mg. muddy-place. A mere guess at
restoration.

Nv-wäl'-ōl-mich = cove
behind Sandy Point on Long
Island

cove behind Sandy Point on Long
Island
is on the w side of
Sandy Point, ~~is~~ h h
* is dif. ~~from~~ place from Sand
Point.
The cove is on the n. side
of Sandy Pt. Has no special
name. Must be that ~~work~~.

N'ü'-chä-chāy = place
somewhere between Diamond City
and Lewis Slough (can
not identify exactly)

place somewhere Diamond City
and Lewis Slough
R.B. Diam. City was on the
n. end of L.I. & Sunshine
was across the strait s.e. of
Diam City.

Ben Bush: Damon Point
(correct spelling, pronounced déymən)
But Diamond City, correct spelling.

n̂. thiltf, a plan.
she was mentioned near Diamond
City someplace.

Wä-ätl-läck = bluff below
Lewis Slough

wä'ä.tl.läck,

She repeats this name again &
again & seems really to know.

K'ā · wā t'ā l x 5

↑ as in TL.

Old Cultee always used to mention
this word — this is the Chin. name
of the white swan that has a
dark-colored skin, but good eating — old
Cultee always used to go to hunt ducks
there, all kinds of birds used to stop
there to drink fresh water.

Smoky Hollow
Wä-kä-kō-tet

Nō-shūs-äp-ol can
my site on trails.

Sunshine
Nīk-tōn

Freshwater Creek
Nä-wäl-ōl-mig
(Between Kuselle & Mal)

Sand Point
Nī-kwin-nit's

Yä-kūm-nūt
abit this side sand Pt., by
old house L.H.R.

Smoky Hollow Wä'-kä-kö'-tlet

Nü'-shü's-üp = old cannery

site on straits

Sunshine Nillk'-tün

Freshwater Creek Nä-wäl'-öl-mig
(Between Naselle + Nema)

Sand Point Ni-kwin'-nits

~~the~~ Yä-köm-nötl a bit
this side Sand Pt., by
old house L. H. R.

1
Noo'-shi-tsa'ns, Fisher Cr.
Tāi-lēl - Tarditt Slough
Kū-wāi' - ōl-mi'eh - Cove
Nō'-hō-bay -
Kā-ā'el'-lōk - Lewis Slough
Kā'-tsō-kōse - bluff
Lew. St.

Noo'-shi-tsams, Freshw. Co.

To PAC	PERMITS TO CH	CURRENT EXPE	NAME	DATE
			Ka-wa-otul-ka - Haha Pa	
			Milk-tr - Patterson	

Tal-ltl = Tarlitt Slough

N^v-wäl'-öl-mich = cove

Nō'-hä-hûy

↑ [?]
↑ [?]

Wä-ätl'-läck Lewis Slough

Bluff

Wü' - Tso - köse = Lew. sl.

Kä' - wä - tül' - kn = Holm pl.

Holm pl. [given in order

of writing betw. Lewis

Slough and Patterson]

Charlie Holm had a ranch

in ^{Liang B B.} ~~the~~ [^] ~~app.~~ ^{Sunshine} Island

2 sons are living at Hesel

now.

N. and M. Patterson

But she remembers a plan.

'2 n i. l k t is, & this must be it.

Nilk'-tn = Patterson

Patterson (the son)
Ed Patterson & Horace
Patterson had their boothouse
on L Island somewhere near
the Holm place. They were
always bachelors - they were
married to liquor. Ed P. fell ill
a stoop ^{or was} found floating
drowned. ^{by} Horace ^{center} ^{lined} on.

> a. f I S & m.

vs. that

this name is a kind of a chinook
name, thinks Oed Culler or
Mrs. Anne Hawkes gave LIZ
this word.

1 Áá k' - w t á Probably the old Griswold place, on the ocean shore near the point of the peninsula.

2 T ch ū t s north end of timbered part of Peninsula.
Means "across" or "on the other side"; showing that it was named by the people on the North Cove side of the bay.

3 $\text{E ũ l - w á - i - ũ s}$, a bit south of end of timber on north end of Peninsula, between what of timber and Stackpole slough, exact place not known. [Later: very close to end of timber]
Meaning not known.

4 H iē' - h ōō , (Scant trace of middle syllable like "á"), Stackpole slough.
Means "minnow" or any like small fish.

5 $\text{H ōō l - á t á i u k' - á - s n}$, the ^{north} ~~xxxx~~ end of the prairie that faces the bay below Oysterville; the north end of the Goulter place facing the bay.
Means "the place of crabapples".

6 S t s á' - ōō k w , Oysterville. [Or $\text{S t s á' - iōō k w}$]
Means "red" or "the yellowhammer".

7 $\text{H : - t s á' - m iē' - á á t á}$, in the upper part of Oysterville, near the old Garretson place, where a little creek or slough formerly drained two ponds or little lakes.
Means "place of two lakes".

8 S ō:h' - á i , the bluffs on the bay side a short distance north of Nahcotta.
The word means a little instrument used to press across a web of "Kliakwis" or oat tail leaves, to soften a place to

1 Aak'-w tl Probably the
old Griswold place, on the ocean
shore near the point of the
peninsula.

2 T'ch ū t s, north end of the
timbered part of the Peninsula
Means "across" or
"on the other side"; showing that
it was named by the people
on the North Cove side of
the Bay.

North Cove

BB North Cove is betw.
Totolens & the lighthouse
& nearer to the lighthouse. ~~It~~ used
to be deep but now has filled
in with sand but still is a cove,
but no longer a harbor.

t' & t' n' ts, across-the-river.

3 Kül - wá' - i - ūs, a
bit south of end of
timber on north end of
Peninsula, between end
of timber and Stackpole
slough, exact place not
known [later: very close
to end of timber.]

Meaning not known.

K'xlwá' x y v' s, kw.
a plan. on the Peninsula,
near t' t' ū. ts, she vs.

4 Miē'-hōō (Scant trace
of middle syllable like
"i"), Stackpole slough
Means "minnow" or any
like small fish.

5 Nōō'! - a t l i ũ k' - a - s n,
the north end of the prairie
that faces the bay below
Oysterville; the north end
of the Goulter place
facing the bay.
Means "the place of
crabapples".

63 $stsa' - \overset{\check{v}}{oo} kw$, Oysterville

[Oa: $stsa' - i\overset{\check{v}}{oo} kw$]

Means "red" or
"the yellowhammer".

$ts' i' y' y \alpha kw$, Oysterville.
Mean flicker, for flicker
is $ts' i' y' y \alpha kw$.

7. N: - Tsä'-mīēf-lätl',

in the upper part of Gysterville,

near the old Garnetson place,

where a little creek or slough

formerly drained two ponds

or little lakes.

Means "place of two
lakes."

nəx ts' / 2 m x la. f,

kw. Means close-together.

Whites go to these 2 lakes
together to skate in the
winter time.

8 Sō:h'-li, the bluffs on the
bay side a short distance
south of Nahcotta.

The word means a
little instrument used to
press across a web of
"Kliskwis" or cat tail
leaves, to soften a place to

S'v'li', kw.

This notebook, in L. L. Bush's hand, is followed by Harrington's handcopy which includes comments by Ben Bush and Emma Luscier.

Collect Indian
Fossils

South Fork Willapa
Nishchilsh

Wilson Creek
Püht-wün

Tä-kä'-nos,
mountain north of
narrows on Willapa

Swä-nöh' skid-
mores slough

Näh'-i-äh-sä-pi
Riverside

Swah-wäst = ~~hit~~
~~hit~~ kidred island

Sri-meh-d-mum

Sloug ~~hit~~ *
* west of A paks
Pavit

Tö-wä-pi-uks =
Gulou lower
Glak

~~Mü-mä~~ us
= Məmak =

Ki-säl'-mshwch
branch in front of Pres-
tial Church in South
Bend.

Ti-päl'-lo
narrows at alto
vito

Chäh-ti-uktī
creek through South
Bend.

Kwē-löp-tim-lüntī
Stewarts Stough

~~Nä-swaik-äk~~
~~at Diamond~~
City - end of trail

Nä-hä-pä
end of trail end
of trail just
west of Nä-swaik-
äk

Hül-si'-tumshuh
Stewarts Point

Whä'-whöots
Bronckport

Hä-äts
Stony Point

Chäh'-ti-üktl
stream through lower South
Bend.

Kwäpks,
Hawk's point

Tsā'-i-yōkw, (Red)
(almost eliminate second
syllable)
Oysterville

Pütschtl (Green)
Nahutto

Sōh'-lī, below
nahcotta, bluffs or
little creek

Make out and deliver
these Desks:
Springer.
L. F. Goodpasture

Look up Law

Dury's Seed
A.P.Co. (not platted)

Inides
Carl Lewis
concerning Shiple's ranch
Malloy

Record these Seeds

E.L. Bush (Clark Bed)
L.L. " ^{vine island} mountain
L.L. " Fisher Bed.
H.L. Fisher " "

Paint Dinghy Bottom
" " " " " "
" " " " " "
Repair " " " " " "
" " " " " "

Mend Sails
Repair Shovels
Flat Gates
New Tubs
Boat Bedding
Stow Tongs
Roof (House)
Ceil Hall
Bulkhead
Wood Hauling
Record Seeds
Fence Foot of Hill
Live Seeds
Dixey's Seed
Wood (Strong etc.)
Price Lists
Mill

Harrington Microfilm Metadata Templates
Volume One, Reels 1-30

The Papers of John P. Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution 1907-1957
Volume One, Microfilm
*A Guide to the Field Notes: Native American History, Language, and Culture of
Alaska/Northwest Coast*

The material digitized from microfilm reels 1-30 of Volume 1 have not been numbered or sorted by analog reel, but rather batched in directories, with subdirectories in each of 1000 frames. Filenames do not match published frame numbers, but folders have been set up to break out analog reels by reel number.

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Metadata

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