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John P. Harrington Papers 1907-1959 (some earlier)
Microfilm 1, Reel 26
*PDF 1 of 2**
"Southwest Oregon Athapascan," "Comparative Vocabulary," "Tribemames and Placenames," "Columbia River Region," "Chinook Region," "Clatsop Region," "Klickitat Region," "Molala Region," "Calapuya Region," "East Oregon Placenames," "Takelma Region," "Shasta Region," "Tillamook Region," "Siletz Region," "Yaquina Region," "Alsea Region," "Siuslaw Region," "Lower Umpqua Region," "Coos Region," "Coquille Region," "Head of Coquille Region," "Roseburg Region," "Region North of Rogue River Mouth," "Euchre Creek Region," "Rogue River Mouth Region," "Rogue River Region," "Region South of Rogue River Mouth," "Chasta Costa Region," "Galice Region," "Chetco Region," "Region South of Chetco to California Line," "Region South of California Line (Including Smith River)," "General and Extra-Regional Tribenames and Placenames," "Placenames Not Exactly Located," "Placenames Not Sorted"
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START

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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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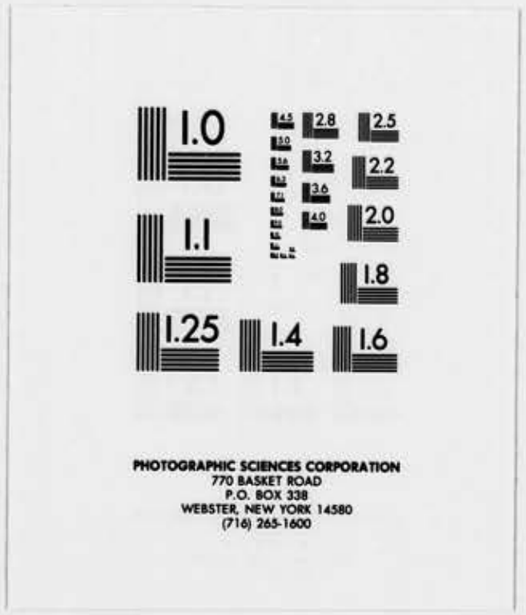
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14x

ALASKA / NORTHWEST COAST

Southwest Oregon Athapascan

Comparative Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Tribenames and Placenames

!!

For very impt loca
ℰ s Oregon coast
tribes & places to sure
to see & to copy from
Bancroft, Native Races,
I, ℘ starting p. 442

E58.B21. call for this
from the stacks, to be consulted
in the Main Reading Room.

Columbia River Region

Col. R. [illegible]

Mrs. Daisy Fuller:

There are quite a lot of Indians around St. Helens, Oreg. I might find someone there who knows some Chinookan or Calapuyan language.

má·ɬtú·s

Columbia River

~~Miller Collins~~

Miller Collins:

Miller: When I ~~[redacted]~~ ask him what they call the Col. R. says at once má·tʰúʃ-tanə, but there were several tribes up that way.

Norm ~~says~~ knows mɨtʰú·ʃ, agrees that it may be jarg. ↑short in Norm's pron

Thomp

má·ɬɬʔúːs, the Columbia
↑ not ʃ, impt.

region. Kw. WS call the
Chinooks má·ɬɬʔúːs -tʃ ˈsâɛ· -

dɑɬɬɑɬɑ. Splendid. Changes
↑ ↑ accentless

my suggested * má·ɬɬʔúːs - dɑɬɬɑɬɑ:
↑ accentless.

† this.

Thomp

má·ɬɬʔúːs dɑɬɑ, the Col. R. place.
↑ becomes falling before the
-dɑɬɑ.

a good + used form.

má·ɬɬú·s-tʃ'ɑ̂:'

Thomp

má·ɬɬú·s tʃ'ɑ', the mouth
↑accentless

of the Columbia R.

má·ɬɬú·s-tʃ'ɑ́·-

{ma·nnɑ̂ɬ-ɑnnɑ'
ma·''â·tɬs'ɑɬ-ɑnnɑ'}

Chinook Jud. more commonly
merely má·ɬɬú·s-ma·nnɑɬ-
ɑnnɑ'. Splendid.

"Shocatilcum"

"Shocatilcum. a Tillamook name for the lowes Columbia. the Indian, however, did not mean the water of the river, as we do by our names, but the country through which it ran. I take Shocatilcum from Lewis and Clarke's Journal." [Gill's Chinook Dictionary, 1933, p. 41]

"Shocatilcum"

"Shocatilcum. a Tillamook name for the lower Columbia. the Indian, however, did not mean the water of the river, as we do by our names, but the country through which it ran. I take Shocatilcum from Lewis and Clarke's Journal." {Gill's Chinook Dictionary, 1933, p. 41}

Thomp

But one cd nicely say

as a description

má·ɬɬú·s-ná·gǵ ddɑ,

+ also ma·ɬɬú·s-ŋgóe xxwɑ'.

from h

This last means here and there

all up the Columbia River + is

just the word. Of the Astoria

region one says he has

actually heard: má·ɬɬú·s ɬɬ'e;

accentless

lit. Columbia-mouth.

"Thomp.

We call the up-the-Columbia

Kuds. ná·ggát-dɑnne;

↑raised

up-the-river Kuds., or more fully

~~up~~ ~~on~~

~~nkeg~~

má·ɬɬú·s mê: ddɑnne;

lit. inside-the-má·ɬɬú·s

people (changes my suggested

* má·ɬɬú·s-ná·ggát-dɑnne:

+ this.

Chinook Region

Chinook

1st name for Chin. Tribe

Thongs

má·ɬtʃ'ɑ̂ɾ:(ɔ)-dɑnnɑ;

Chinook Inds.

2nd name for Chin Tribe

Thomp

mâ·nnx, on the other side.

WS call the Chinooks

má·nnx́h dɑ́nnx, or

more fully má·ɬɬú·s tʃ'x́e' (accentless)

má·nnxèh dɑ́nnx, or

má·ɬɬú·s tʃ'x́e: dɑ́nnx:

(on rhg not postalized)

mâ·nnx.

Thomp vs. that the mouth of the Col. is so wide that they can't hear you if you try to holler across for a boat & come to get you, but you build a fire, esp. if after nightfall, & they come and ferry you across.

3rd name for Chin tribe

Thomps not labialized

dʒɪnvkʰ-ˈɬnɛxn

accentless

↑ marks

they speak of the Chinook
dials. this way all the time. Vs.
the sort-of hesitates when I
ask if the last 2 syls. are
a corruption of Eng. Injun —
but probably they are.

Chinook Tribe

Petition filed Aug 1940

Clatsop Region

Clatsop n

Clatsop tbn

Thomps

Knows only jarg. the Clatsop,
Clatsop. A lady once told Thomp
that he did not pron this word
right, & he answered that he
knows only the jarg form, which
the above is (and eh too).

Clatsop Tribe

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Klickitat Region

Thomp
Thomp heard that the
Klickitats were flathead kids.
They swam their horses just
downriver of Medicine Rock
on the Miles River,
+ proceeded onward downcoast,
esp.
hunting in the mts back
of Yakatc.

Klickitat

(1)

Thomp
We speak of the Klickitat
Inds. as ná·gg[illegible] dɑlxnnɑx,
this is our (H of C) (from tc
for up-the-river (e.g. Upper language
Farm) Indians. In another dialect
(not in our dialect) the way
to say up-the-river-Indians
is ngɑ́ɬ-dɑxnnɑx'.
But when I try to get up-the-
Col.-Inds. using the word ma·ɬɑ́·s,
he says ma·ɬɑ́·s is used only of
Clatsop's water, Portland and
Willamette regions, and he refuses to
form up-the-river from Columbia Inds.

Thomp

Klickitat Inds. were awful nice. They came hunting & donating liberally elkmeat and deermeat throughout the coast county: to Tillamook region, Coos region, & and everywhere. They wd come on horseback. They live way over on the Columbia River (he n. whether on s. side or whe[illegible]). Olden Inds. here called them:

t'ɑ́gg ɑ́ d d ɑ n n I
(short or longish)
accentless

and their place t'ɑ́gg T d d ɑ n. He also says some of them lived around Oreg. City.

Thomp

they said that the elks had been pretty nearly cleaned up in their own country because there were too many people. But over here and towards Coos County there were few Indians and much game, that's why they said they came over this way. And they wd purchase beaver skins, elk skins, and pay liberal trade. My f. said the Klickitat chief is a good man. Thomp heard the name of the last Klickitat chief - they had 2 or 3 chiefs — one chief never went anywhere, had to stay home. another chief went around hunting with the boys.

Molala Region

Mol 1

Thomp

mɨ́·ɬkalɪs tɪ́ɬ ɑ x ɑ m,

jarg for the Modally tribe.

Informant is Ezra, son of Galice
speaker Hoxie Simmons.

Ezra

Tells me his deceased mat grm
used to say that the Mollaly
division formerly inhabiting the
Eugene region talked somewhat
dif from the real Molaly which
she talked, making certain
sounds longer. It was these
Eugene Molalys which settled
on Kl. Ind Res., or at
least their cospeakers did.
Fred Yalcus is pure Mol. on both
sides. Old Knighton is old &
blind & talks Mol.; he is living
at St Helens on Woodside.

Skinner's Butte (by Eugene)

Mr. Cornelius:

Eugene was named from Mr. Eugene Skinner, whose name is also on Skinner's Butte where the municipal waterworks are.

Kalapuya Region

Kalapuya n.

1st name of Calapooya tribe

Lucy

n'ɛ́ht'a·: dannoe',
eastern Ind., Calapuya
Cs not form *n'ɛ́ht'a·ddan.

Thomp.
n'ɪ́ht'ɑ', east. Kw.
n'ɪ́ht'ᵀa·ddɑnnɑe', easterners.
↑ch.
Kw.

2nd name of Calapooya Tribe

Lucy

mát^{c} nɪ́·tʃ^{r}ɑ, Cit.
big-belly, nickname applied
to the Calapuyas. Those
duds. used to be great hands
for liquor. ~~that~~ an old White in
the Valley told my father: I don't
know how to get rid of those
duds. — the duds' smoke must
to hang low over the valley.
and they gave them liquor with
just a little poison in it

My f. used to tell me
not to drink any ish whites gave him.

thomp

When I ask him how to say
big-belly he gives mɑ́ttʃ^{c}ɑ́h.
He says Lucy's mɑ́t^{c}·nɪ́·ttʃɑh
is the same in some dif dialect,
not thomp's.

Calapuya reg. plens.

Thomp

Santiam George, a big old fellow, talking with Thomp. many years ago at Albany where Thomp was working, told Thompson that Chemawa is called in Ind.: p°ʌwáwwa. Very impt. raspd ↑double White people call it ~~[illegible]~~ Chimawa (tf°ɪmá·wa), he added.

Thomp

k'ála bʷnya is the
only name he knows for
Calapuya Ends. He n. the
proper name of that tribe.
No old people left of that
lang.

thomp.

my tribe wd say
glendáwn for Grande Ronde.
from Eng. "No native name
maybe Calapuya
way I guess."

thomp

Vs. that Corvallis was Calapuyas' place. But Eugene was yâ·nk'ɑlɑ ↑clickt people (who spoke a dif. but related language).

Thompson

ɬx̣ʷɑlâ·tɬ'I, Tualitin.

Ch. with straining ears.

East Oregon Placenames

E. Ore. plens

Mr. Oleman:

Cabbage Hill had its name changed to Emigrant Hill at a ceremony held there in 1923 at which President Harding was present on his famous trip to the coast on which he died.

Mr. Oleman

There is a Grande Ronde river in eastern Washington, but the only town by that name is at Grande Ronde, Oreg.

M. Oleson:

Mimaloos Park is at
Mimaloos Island, seven
miles e. of Hood River town
(2 m. e. of Mosghier), on
the south bank Col. River hw.
This was a famous id. of the
Indians.

Thamp
Has heard of the John Day
River but n the Ind. name of it.
and n. what tribe lives there.

Takelma Region

Tak. n

Takelma tribes

Thomp

ngzéh-t'â·-ddxnnxe:-

sâ·ddxe', the geo Harney

lang. {exc. Thomp's

name for the Shastacosta lang.}

Coq. Thompson

Dzé. tt'á:h dɑnnɛi;

Geo. Harney's tribe. They lived
way up around Grants Pass,
Table Rock, Jacksonville. When
I ask Thomp where this place
is, & he vs splendidly that
it is the place that Geo Harney
was from and that the name
means lots of gravel there.
So cd speak of Geo Harney as
Dzé: tt'a·h dɑnn{ɛ: / z:} — both
equally at his tongue-tip.

Thomp

ʃɪ:ʃ dɑɤɤ'wɑt'
tt'ɨht dɑnnɛ', lit people
way up at the head of the Rogue
R. tt'ɨht means like
corner, does not mean far.
He agrees that the Cow Ck
Inds. spoke the Geo Harney lang.
& that Dorsey's name is prob.
a mere description.

Gen on the Tak tribe.

See under "Deep Rock."

"Ja." is John Albert, an Alsea speaker.

Ja. Ned Evans talked
Tak. + died ~~several~~ years ago.

Tak reg. plens., etc.

Norm gúmstq̓·dxn

is a plen where George Harney's people came from — some place way up Rogue R., Norm & Johnny are hazy where.

"The environment of the Takĕlma, taken in connection with their language and the location of their villages, deserves careful study, as it seems to point to a remarkable condition of affairs. It is probable that the Takĕlma were once the occupants of a territory larger than that just described, and that later on there was an invasion by the Athapascans, who established villages on all sides of them, and imposed Athapascan names on the Takĕlma villages, though they never

succeeded in forcing the Takĕlma to abandon their language.

Shasta Region

Shasta r

Shasta language

Wolv.

David John's m. used to call
my father ftc'á'mɛ, sonny!
So it may be that DJ's m.
talks the Mooly-Orton Jacksonville
language. (Dave John told Jph.
in the Syrian's store that he
talks "the" but very little of
lang", app. referring to the
Yreka language).

Thompson

ʂ́ə́ʂ dɪ· - dəʌnnəɛ: is
Whiteman name of tribe. Also
vs. merely ʂ́ə́ʂ dɪ
↑shortish when
not a prepound

Shasta reg. plens., etc.

Tillamook Region

Tillamook n

The name Tillamook

(sic)

Alcea Band of Tilamooks

Yah-quo-nah Band of Tillamooks

Seletca Band of Tillamooks

Ne-a-ches-na Band of Tillamooks

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Thomp

Kw. t'ɑllɛ́·m ʊ kˢ₀ʳ,

↑not ɪ́·, Thomp says

(not *t'ɪllɪ́·m m ʊ kˢ₀ʳ,

at all as Joh. was giving),

•Tillamook. Vs.

t'ɑllɛ́·m m ʊ kˢ₀-dɑnnɛ,

•Tillamook-people.

Thomp

When I ask him what he

wd call Tillamook and.

he vs. at once t'ɪllɪ́·m ʊ kˢ₀.

Thumps

t'alɬí·mmuks,

not I { often quite open

Tillamook. Call the Ind.

from there t'alɬí·mmuks-

dannɛ:, Tillamook Ind.

Thumps.

&

naddgíʃnɛ, Salmon R.

not clickT

Prob. all 3 vowels short.

Ne-a-ches-na, Salmon R

Thomp

Chief [redacted] ná·ddzI$_{o}$ accentless John's daughter
was Mrs. Elizabeth Blageder's
mother. This makes her a close
relative to Louie Fuller.

It is a mistake that Agnes (Elder
[redacted]
& Evelyn (younger) were part Alsea.
They were Geo Harney's daughters.
Geo Harney was pure R.R., & Mrs.
Blageder was Salmon-R. Call
the Salmon-R tribe nâ·ddzI$_{o}$mɪ̄xe·ˀ
↑ raises
dɑnɑxe·ˀ
↑ long accentless.

-- Mrs. Blagden by her 2nd marriage is m of:

Charles (nicknamed Bunny) (oldest) (single), Fumps ~~Fumps~~ (single) and Midgie (real name Lola) married to David Goddéll.

Ne-a-ches-na Band of Tillamooks

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

"Lf." refers to Louey Fuller, one of Harrington's Tillamook informants.

Mrs. Collin, alias [redacted] Ada (éydɑ):

ná·tɬɛɪʃmɑɛ·-tɛmmɛ́l, [redacted] Lf's father, John Fuller, was a chief. he belonged to this tribe. No etym. Louie might know details Louie's father was a big boss (chief).

(Ada seems to imply that the above is the Euchre Ck. name of the ~~Tillamook?~~) Salmonrivers.

miller ná·tɬɛ́ɪʃ =

Salmon R. that is Lf's country.

Splendid.

Johnny n.

Thomp

ná·[redacted]ɪʃmɛ, the Salmon R.

ná·[redacted]ɪʃmɛ́·ddɑɛmmɛ, Salmon-River-Indians.

Thomp: ná·ddʒɪʃ, Salmonsriver

Thomp

Once a hunter was coming down a little ck, tributary to the nxsxwin river and heard a noise ahead: Ts'ə llllll — ▿ he came upon 2 foot-long flint knives playing-together. They ✓ come together ▿ make a clink as they hit together, the copulating just as spawning salmons do. The man did not seem to bother them, and the man got a little shaft of grass + shot one of these 2 flints with it and imm. he had one, while the other fled. ✓ ran away, ✓ they come together as a man ▿ his wife do, making a big noise as the 2 clashed together. The man took that one home, ▿ the old people took it ✓ laid fresh grass all around it ✓ buried it in the hot ashes

Thomp

Vs. that the right way to call Salmon River is nxddzəf nɔe', but that the Siletz [short lids. around here call it nə́·ddzəf nɔe' and the people: nə́·ddzəf nɔe'·ddanxɔe' [accentless]

thomp

and in the morning that flint
was softened I was inm
made into a knife of the
kind used for cutting a doctor's
throat — immediately the
patient wd get up and
swim in water when the
doctor's throat was cut.
they said you can't even lower
a man by a rope there
I ask him where the
horsetam drying place wd be,
if on n o s side of
mxsx'ɔwɪn, I says on
s. side.

thomp

tf'ant'ɪ', flint, also flint-knife.

ʃɛ·ʃ- tf'an{t'ɪ' / t'ɪ"xe' / t'xe'} ↑rd. I shows that was correct for the other word in spite of his denial, my flint.

But nɛlmxê·, iron-knife.

But nɔwɔwɔxê·ddɛl-'ɪ,
pocketknife, lit hidden-knife.

Thomp

nə́ggʷəssɛ̀', arrowhead.
oo

Thomp the s. side of

at the mouth of nə́sʔəwwɨn there is a rock with ~~[illegible]~~ flints hanging down ~~[illegible]~~ like icicles on its oceanward side. It is very difficult for one of canoe, for ~~[illegible]~~ in a bad place, to approach it * even by means maybe can get at lowtide. Olden people got billets there at low tide. Black color. But had to cook these flints by burying under hot ashes * cook all night ~~* in the morning~~ ~~fine.~~ and in the morning it is ~~soft~~ softened and is given a sharpedge — for cutting a doctor's throat.

Thomp

the people who knew of the
existence & location of this rock
are dead, & that is why the
locality [redacted] of this rock is
not known to living-people.

Thomp says he does not
know the plen of this
flint deposit. In his lang
If'ɛnt'ɛ', flint-knife.

Thomp

knows nɑsk'ɛvwwî',
plen. up in the Till country.

thump

Heard Till. [redacted] nxstcâ.Tfc,
↑ not Ts

plcn up the coast.

Ja n. Nestachee thinks
it must be for nistákc.
Ja knows only the Whiteman
name for this.

Thomp

Never heard the plan. Boiler

Bay r knows nothing of

there being a boiler on the

like anywhere. Maybe Whites

will be able to tell me.

Ne-ha-lum Tribe

{Petition filed Aug 1940}

Siletz Region

Siletz

1st name of Silets

Thamp

the ~~Ex~~ Head of Coq. had no

name for Silets except

[illegible] N Lump

[illegible] or the like.

Thomp

ʃɪllɪxé. ††ʃ'ɪʃ, knows the

↑not ʃ₀ or nhg. Lot showed me the actual transition of ʃ- to ʃ₀.

form well, x since they looked

in the water as they said it,

Thomp has always had the idea that this is the

name of the Siletz-river.

Thomp

ʃəlɪxé. ††ʃ'ɪʃ, Siletz.

↑ ch - not ʃ!

When I ask him what they call the Siletz people, says that some were go to Beach, some Chasta (Costa, some Choteo, some Sixes, even me), from St George went up there —he happened to be married to a girl at Rogue R. mouth and so got moved by the Whites to Siletz.

sɑ lɛ́ts - dɑ́nɛ́' =

Si-letz

just as in Eng. the i is practically ɑ in Eng.

Thomp

Corrects my suggested ʃɪlɛ́ttʃ' - dɑnnɑ:

to ʃɪllɛ́. ttʃ'ɪʃ mɛ̂. - dɑnhɛ.

↑ carefully caught

Seletca Band of Tillamooks

[Petition filed Aug. 1940]

Siletz Confederated Tribes of Indians

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

2nd name of Siletz

Wolv. n. Spencer's

T'ɑ'ɬ'ɑɬmɪ', name of Siletz.
Each tribe ev. had its own names.

Thomp says each tribal
lang. had a dif. designation
for Siletz.

ɑɬɑ: [redacted]

ʃɑlé·yɪʃ tt'ɑt' Siletz,
up the river
Given when I ask her what the
Indians call Siletz.

thomp
sɪllɛ́·ɬʃ'ɪʃ tt'ɑ ɬt'
Siletz-John used to pronounce
the name of the Siletz River
here: sɪ́ɬɬɛ́·ɬʃ'ɪʃ. Others said
sɪ́ɬɬɛ́·ɬʃ'ɪʃ.

Miller Collins:

~~Wallace~~ the local
lang. of Siletz started
at Til Bay & ran as
far as Alsea. [sic.]
[sic.]

Siletz R reg.

Thomp

the Siletz river Dr Johnson
said was not like such well-
inhabited rivers as the Umpq or
Sinsl. Rivers fitted with
Ind settlements all along. It
was pretty sparsely inhabited and wild before they got
all those tribes in here.

Thomp

There used to be lots of clams
at Schooner Ck & at Drift Ck
at Taft, but they have been
all cleaned out.

Thomp

Wholly vs. that med Rock
on the Siletz R. was a
man & his ~~wife~~ wife. the
man was just upst of his
wife, both were facing the Rivers.

Thomp

The ~~g~~ Inds portaged a canoe
up across Bull Back portage.
They used no rollers in this
portaging. ~~And from~~ They paddled
canoe from ocean up &
Bullback, but poled canoe
from Bullback on up Sil. R.
since above Bullback there
are at many places riffles.

Thomp

And & in the Sil R. where
George Harney used to live
a seal used to be seen.
Once Old-Solomon looked across
the Sil R there & saw a seal
lying on a slick rock on the S.
side & shot at it across the
Sil R. & took his clothes off
& went across & got that seal.
This place where Geo Harney used to live
was where Geo & Evelyn Baker later
lived — Geo Harney got that place from
the "boss & farmer". this seal place was
on Sil R. (not on Rock Ck). There have
been lots of people drowned there. these
seals ev. entered at mouth of Sil. R.
it just sucks drowners down

Mrs. Thomps. & Thomp

Once an olden (prehistoric)
Indé. If' I man speared a
big salmon at that deep pool
where the bridge is now, &
the spear stuck broke & stuck
in the salmon & the salmon
got away. There was an
underground connection betw.
that pool betw. this pool and
Pool Slough (a trib. of the Yag. River)
— that same ind. & noticed that same
salmon with broken spear in it at
Pool Slough (Mrs. Thomp says for the
salmon to have gone down the Sil. R. &
around by sea is next to impossible).

Thomp

= native Siletz name of where the ~~Catholic~~ Siletz Catholic church stands. Very impt. this name he uses. VS as one of Thomp's rarest pieces of info.

Thomp

(on the Siletz R.), ~~Rock~~ Cit. stone that one feeds.

You have to feed that rock

Thomp. is the only one who VS. the impt. info that that used to ~~Celog~~ be a man - his wife. If you do not feed that rock, no fish, nothing, bad luck.

Thomp

and Coy tried to make
a salmon-falls on the Siletz
R and he said no, it is too
near the ocean, and so he made
the falls way up (the
present Siletz Falls). There
used to be a big rock under the
Siletz Falls — no salmons go up
that falls — too high. It used to
be a danger-place, lots of waterdogs,
bears

Thomp

One day we took Sgt.
Wadsworth
& Mrs. Copeland
We had 2 canoes

down to [redacted] Taft,
Salmon River. As we past that
rock, I said: you feed him some
crackers, & the girls aboard did.
maybe we dont feed him, we'll
have bad luck, wind, maybe
canoe'll tip over. That evening
we all campt at Jackie Johnson's
house in that open place by the
beach.

Thomp

We stayed at John Morris's [redacted]
house at the beach & mos
Thompson used that Dr. Johnson
used to talk long in his lang.
& that stone, so Thomp. knew
he must go the same — that was
a danger place in the river.

Thomp

Once Thomp asked Dr. Johnson
what you call Rock Ck. & he
answered that he had forgotten.

Thomp + Mrs. Thomp.

the Indians had a trail
directly from Red Rock across
to Yaquina Bay, very short.
That was a section of the [redacted] trail
to Salmon R.

Mrs. Thompson

Toledo gets its drinking water from
Siletz R., for the Yaq. R. at
Toledo + way up to Elk City
is tidewater.

Thomp

the Siletz Inds. only partly
died out. When the southern
Inds. were dumped in their country
most of them got out, going
the mouth of the Siletz R., some
to Salmon R, etc. The
native Siletz Inds. knew
well that the Inds. of Tillamook
Bay talked their language, and
felt themselves of a culture
as high as the Chinook and
Clatsop. But the
early times after bringing the
southerners here there were only
a few Sil. Inds. here. The agt. had
told them they cd. stay here if they wanted

yúsk'ɛt' John (who lived
jarg for "short"
at what later was Billy McCalf's
place). He was a real Siletz Til. speaking
Ind., belonged here.

——, a real old native
Siletz Til.-speaking Ind. who lived
at Spencer Scott's place, he lived
just e. of the mouth of Spencer Ck.
(Sam was of the Ore. tribe + was later there).

Dr. Johnson was not here in
those early times, he lived possibly at
Nestarts or Salm. R. — he claimed his mother
was Tillimooks. Or he may have come
to Sil. when the Als were moved here
from Waldport way later on.

Thomp
to x wd get allotments later on. (2)
But most declined.

Silets R plcns

S Oreg Alt plens at Siletz

Wolv:
at Buell's Back down the
Siletz River there was a rolled
portage that saved 6 miles. If
will be able to give me the
native Ind. name of it
this portage is a great saving.

Wolv.

Medicine Rock is 2 m downriver from Bull Run Back.

Wolv. [illegible] Siletz River in the Rogue River language. The Yaquina Inds. holler to inf:

~~[illegible]~~

thomp.

[illegible] ch. forever.

↑ not [illegible]

Wolr

Old Doctor Johnson was
a native of the Siletz River
here. He told Wolverton that
this Siletz region used to
be dense timber. and that the
used to be villages all along
Siletz R, with names. There was a
great epidemic came & ~~killed~~
killed these dead Sil. Inds. nearly
all off. the Sil Inds. had a
postage at Bull's Book which
they still used after the
strange Inds. were brot here.

and they told about Med.
Rock on the W side of the
Siletz River.

Wolv, told to Wolv. by Dr. Johnson:

the deep hole by Spencer's was connected with a deep hole in the Yag. R. somewhere below Elk City and sealions & hairseals used to move back & forth thru an underground passage between the two, through which sealions passed back & forth.

Once a man speared a big salmon at the Long Bairie pool & ran [illegible] in the yag. R. saw a salmonspear sticking out in the pool below Elk City & on grasping it pulled that big salmon out there & recognized the tribal ownership of the spear.

Wolv, told to Wolv by Dr. Johnson:

The Siletz Inds. used to go way up to Rock Ck. & Falls to catch fish.

Wol., ‡ff ‡ wilv. by Dr Johnson:

(way up r.) there was a hairseal
and upfat Siletz Falls
with long whiskers with which he used
‡ spear people.

Thomp

x x n n á s tf'x r r x n -
accent loss

s
0 d ť x gg ť á f dxn, mg. drag

a boat over the nut place =

Bull Back.
{ no s used here by Thomp

Wolv.

Jos Dr. Johnson told that one mile [redacted] above Siletz town where the new & Gudél (phon.) house is on n of rd where Siletz R is on s side of road there is a deep pool. Dr. Johnson said that there a big-snake that cd suck down a canal. Indc. traveling up & down the Siletz R. wd [redacted] & land on the n shore above there ▽ log canal along the n shore & pass that big-snake-place.

Spencer

Heard about the underground tunnel betw Long Prairie Pool and the pool down the Yaquina R from Elkton. He also heard that sealions used to be seen at the Long Prairie pool, & spotted dogs. Heard that the entire Siletz R used to be very fad, full of poisonous animals.

Wolv. tells me that the pool in the Siletz R just above the 2 bridges at Spencer's place is 33 ft deep at lowest water.

Thomp

the Yaquina clubs. had
plens. up the ocean coast
from Newport. John Albert
may know some of these.

Thomp

the clubs. here called
small prairie at Upper Farm
[illegible]
ng little prairie. Jim White
(alias Gallicel-ck-Jim) used to
live there, 3 m Corvallis-ward
from Logsden.

Thompson

the Kuds. here referred to the upper farm as ná·ggʌt and also as ngɛ́h. also of say ná·ggʌ́ddʌn

Thomp

Where Ned Evan's lived (above John Isaacson's) is called Big Prairie. this place is usually called in Kud. tɬ'ɛ́ɣ. ʔmɛ́ʔ, mg. in the prairie.

thomp

When I ask what they called Logsden, says they used to call Logsden: Rock ck. Rock runs into the Siletz R. there. John Logsden had his place there + after him the place became called Logsden. (a gallice-ck Ind.)

Wolverton Orton was postmaster at Logsden about 20 yrs ago. The postoffice there was called Orton. Later the name was changed back to Logsden again.

Med. Rock

Lucy + Wolf

ʔaé·mšé: ts'ɛ́lʔtɬʃ'ɛ́ʔddɛn,

lit. where one feeds the rock.

= Medicine Rock on the Silets R. U.S. name. If you went by without feeding that rock, you had bad luck.

possibly induced

Thomp ʔɔ́ʔs,xé·-mmɑ̂·'tɬʃ'ɛ́xt-

accentless

tɬʃ'ɛ́xddɛn, mg. rock feeding-place

accentless

When I escorted the U.S. agent down Sil-R. I saw a bear going slowly away from ʔɔ rock + I shot several times at the bear as the bear slowly walked upslope — in vain. Tom Byrnford was agent then and a woman inspector was along.

Thomp

My place below Silets is known as Lower Prairie, 3 m. below Silets. Thomp's place used to be on the main hw until they built the modern bridges, putting the hw. on the S side of the Sil. River & Thomp's place off the hw.

Thomp says the Indians call (the Lower Prairie (which he calls Low Prairie) x'wɑ́nnɑ́n-tɬʔɔ́·mhɛ', mg. prairie-huckleberries prairie, for there were before the feat was plowed lots of 1ft tall prairie-huckleberries there, dark blue, awfully good, the Indians used to sit down to pick them. This is what the Indians call it, ʔɛll'ɛ́·tɬʃ'ɛ́ʔ=ʃ people ex. called it a dif. way. From x'wɑ́nnɑ́n (ɔxy), prairie-huckleberry

Thomp

So there are 3 kinds of huckelberries:

① ocean huckelberries (they grow along the coast), they are blue and when real ripe are black). grow 4 ft high. dáʃt-ʒé-ttʃ'ɔ́h. Taccentless

② Prairie huckelberries, grow 1 ft. high, blue, grow in open places, in patches where swampy place is. called x'wáxnxín.

③ Mountain huckelberries, red but some are black, 5 ft. high. k'ɔ́.'-gwɑ́tt'ɑ́x̂.

④ there is a kind of ½" diam blue-black huckelberries that grow only on a certain mt near Warm Springs. Pickt into alderbark buckets, ft wide x 2 ft. deep, in which a.b. buckets those berries can be carried for as a gift. N. name. flour + water spoil.

Thomp

So there are 3 kinds of huckelberries:

① ocean huckelberries (they grow along the coast), they are blue and when real ripe are black). grow 4 ft high. dáf t- 'é·-tf'ɔh.
accentless

② Prairie huckelberries, grow 1 ft. high, blue, grow in open places, in patches where swampy place is. called x'wánnán'.

③ Mountain huckelberries, red but some are black, 5 ft. high. k'ɔ́·'-gwaɬt'ɔ́x.

④ there is a kind of ½" diam blue-black huckelberries that grow only on a certain ut near Warm Springs. Pick into, alder bark buckets ft woods & 2 ft. deep, in which a.b. buckets these berries can be carried [illegible] on a horse & were sport. $1.00 a gal. N. mine.

Thomp

gús - xv·llɬ̂·ddkn,
o
└ means right there.

Camas Prairie. This is what the
Inds. here actually called the Lower
Farm.

Thomp

There used to be no bridge at Sil. R.
Siletz. They forded the ~~river~~ Sil. R.
in the summer & in the winter
crost the Sil R 1/2 m. downriver
(way Newportward of Sil. town
center). ~~But there~~ Horses were raced
for money (horses got from
Upper Farm + from Lower Farm)
just Sil. Riverward from the
present Jew store. But there was
no reld. cards played there, only
indoors in various houses, and
Thomp. says there was no mt
or knoll anywhere there & he
never heard the expression
Sa·-nna·tlsxn.
o

Thomp

Ev sá· nná·tɬˀsʌ́n, never
heard this plcn. But ev. o.k.

Thomp

They called Spencer Scott's
place tɬˀú·nnǽːːI,
also tɬˀú·nnǽːːI·mmɛ,
↑stays shortish
Long Prairie. (He says Wolu's
word is absolutely wrong for
Wolu's word means wide or big
prairie).

Lucy & Wolv.

[redacted]

[redacted]

My m. & f. used to speak
of the little point: sɑ' ná·ts'ɑn,
lit. shit-[redacted]knoll. that was where
they had at Siletz gambling &
big congregation of people Sats. &
Sundays. Just this side of the
Jew Store. and horseracing. That
Inds. used to be a great
gathering place for Inds. in early
days. The Inds. invented names
for these places on the Siletz Res.
th' 'ŝ' tf Ca·ττ I· mɜ̂·dɑn,
tin of Long Prairie (Spencer's place.

Thomp

John Mahoney owned & ran
that store for years. Upon his death
it became Arthur Bensell's store.
M's wife died before M. did.
Arthur Bensell clerked for Mahoney
for 10 yrs., receiving no pay but an
interest in the store. Mary-Alice-Bensell
(AB's daughter) (now she is Mrs.
Louie [redacted] ɓɑnáːn (phon.)) kept the
books. Now after AB's death, she
is boss of the store).

Johnny commenting on Dorsey's

Ma'-tɛ̨uc-me' t̂x̂ûnnĕ

says [redacted] the -me sounds as if it is the name of a river.

Wolv. má·tʼú·ʃ-mɛ̃ː-dɑnnɛ̀·, Col. Riv. ~~mouth~~ Inds.

In chin. they call it Kla·s tsʼúxʷ

Wolv. VS.

high short →

Thomp
Vs. enthusiastically ma·tʼú·ʃtʃʼéʔ ← ch. shortened under lack of accent

(1)

Thomp

There is a hole at Depot Bay way up back in the interior wt where little baby seals (not big seals) swim in and out sleep there and come back out again when the next high tide comes in. the Inds. lowered a man by a kind of rope ladder with a spear ▽ as the little seal swims out, the Ind. spears it in the back and the speared seal goes out seaward ▽ other Inds. are watching on the shore ▽ get that seal ashore by means of his figa-rope. In this way the Inds. speared 3 or 4 young seals. the Inds. doing this were the native Inds. of the region — Salmon R. Inds. (not Tillamook Inds.)

This is right at the inlet
~~Alsetta~~
into Depot Bay, across which outlet
the steel bridge is now.

That was a bad place to camp
there. One would hear dead people
(ghosts) all night. and in the
morning one's pile of firewood
would be vanished! (ghosts had
packed it away).

Call this place sɪ́·ssɑnɑ́ɬs
↑raised
tsʔʷ̓ʷ̓·qq or tɬɑn, mg. where
they speared seals. This place
was at Depoe Bay outlet. But
is not absolutely sure of the identification.
at least

In 1884 the Nestucca and
Salmon River Indians were still on the
Siletz reservation; and I also heard
of the Tillamook, Nestachee,
Nehalem, Nehanan (called
Ma'-tçuc-me' tûnnĕ by
the Naltûnne tûnnĕ),
Kûn-ni'-wun-ne'-me, a tribe
east of the Tillamook, Cow Creek
(Ci'-stă-qwŭt ni'-li
t'çat' tûnnĕ), and
Na'-ă-sû'-me' tûnnĕ, a
tribe dwelling near a small stream
between Salmon and Siletz rivers; but I

failed to meet any of them.

I was told that the Siletz tribe, that had dwelt on the river giving the name to the reservation, was extinct. On this account the names "Siletz Indians" and "Siletz villages," as used by Dr. Washington Matthews in his article on the Navajo genites (Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore, iii 105) are not exactly correct, since none of the villages referred to were on the Siletz River, the most northerly ones being along the Yaquina River, the stream just south of the Siletz.

Champ
Knows nothing of the sport at Cape Foulweather or at Depoe Bay.

Thomp

ná·sú·mmɛ̄·ddaxxɛ·,

↑ also vs mh

when I ask him what kind of
Indg. these are, he answers at
once that these are the
daɬmáɬɬI.

But ná·ddʒɪ̄ʃnɛ·, Salmon-
↑ not ɬɬ'
rivers.

Thomp n Ind name of Depot
Bay (which was named
after Depot Charlie). N. any name
there like Dorsey's "Na'-ă-sû'-me'."

Thomp

ɓx[redacted]'axxnɪ́· wax-ʒ̄ɛ·mmɛ,

ng. in Clam's river, the Siletz
name of the place called in
the Yill. Lang nas'vwî·n.
the Sil. Inds. used to go there &
camp drying x'axxnî·, big horseneck
↑ = pitches
clams, all summer. I asked Dr.
Johnson the Yil. name of ɓɓ and he
told me it is ⊕. Very impt.

Wolv. knows ma·tú·f

and also tá·+TS°w x°/w°| =

Col. R. Lucy is both

•

Wolv

ma·tú·f is not used in

chastac, but Wolv. knows it

uses the word.

Yaquina Region

Yaquina tribe

Yah-quo-nah Band of Tillamooks

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Yaquina [redacted] valley

Thomp

Twice I caught Thomp

volunteering yr Kwina, John.
↑ not ×

I knew Yukwina John. His father was Yak. but ~~his~~ was also. was Yak John's mother Yak John said that his ancestral house was where the Sam Case hotel later was, at Newport, on the exact site of the Sam Case Hotel. the Yak- tribe had been largely killed off, & he told me how. Two Ind men & one woman, maybe from Col. River,

from the north, prob. French people, ~~came~~ came trapping & that lake inland of where Seal Rock is, and the party stayed there all winter, getting beaver skins, sea-otter skins, muskrat skins just piled up, all. people did not know & Yak. people did not know. & Hayn Col. and they got, maybe 200 sea-otter. Two fisher skins like sea-otter. Two days came along then one day, it must be that the 2 women had gone hunting somewhere & they talkt to the woman. The woman said: We come from Má-tí-ís.

the 2 Als. men did not answer (3)
but went away towards the S.
they said Maybe we'll kill
those people, they do not belong
here, they are taking all
those hides. When those 2 got
home, those men talked: We
are g. & kill those people,
and the Als. chief knew nothing
about it & the Yaq. chief
knew nothing about it. They 2
went back & kill the 2
men, but the woman as they
were killing the 2 men, the
woman got away, never trying
to help the men tho she cd have
~~not~~ easily help the men. the

woman ~~got away~~ ran, they (4)
track her in Newport direction,
& maybe when she saw the
men coming she hid in the
brush. Early the next morning
she waved to the Yaq. Indns.
living on the n side of yaq
bay & they came & took her
across, she saying nearly: I
want to go home. She ran
night & day towards the
Tillamook country, crossing
the Siletz mouth & keeping
up the beach. She was maybe
Chinook people. As soon as she
got home, she told & the Indns.
got ready. The said Yaq. people

did this. She had not been
learned enough while there to
distinguish all. ▽ Yaq. people—
it was all people who had done
the killing.

▽ packing lots of grub
▽ axes

the Chinooks got ready
they came on horseback, with guns & knives
down coast,
they had to fetch the woman
back on horseback — she had
to show where they killed her
men. they did not cross the
mouth of Siletz — they came
down Skunk Ck. & swam their
horses across the Siletz R. just
down from Medicine Rock.
they then went across
country following Ind. trails till

they hit the coast at Cape
Foulweather, then down the
coast to Nile Ck. &
reacht Newport. they found lots
of empty Ind-houses at
Newport et about 4 P.M.
the next day they askt
one old lady who was home,
she dont talk jargon. they
askt her where or how the
people got killed, finally she
started & talkt talkt
Yaq. language, ▽ she kept
motioning to indicate that the
Inds. living in the Ind houses
at Newport had gone toward Oysterville.

One Chin man then climbed
~~they were~~
a rise & spied a lot of (yaq)
Inds. at Oysterville.
Now we have got them, he
told the others as he returned
to Newport + Now they got ready
for battle. There were many
Chinooks. Oysterville is on the
n. bank of the Yaq. River
about 10 m. upriver of Newport
and on the s. bank of the Yaq
River opp. Oysterville is an
open place. Dog (pu;
means it's in Ind) City is
5 m upr from Newport + there was
the dip to there (terminus of the
railroad — one had to go on 5 miles &

Newport by bus, Jph. asks him
if this may not be an earlier
name of Yaquina City, which
Lawry told Jph. was the railroad
terminus) + Thomp. assents.
the Chinooks did reach Oysterville
without crossing water.
~~Everybody~~
all the Chins. went to Oyster-
ville, surrounded the Yaq.
campers there, bum bum bum.
They shot down man woman +
child as they ran naked from
the houses. Not one escaped.
That is why only Yukwina John
+ few others of the Yak. people
+ survived. they killed many people

(9)

in revenge for 2 of a
dif. tribe + about whom the
Yaq. people knew nothing. the
Yaq. people there had no
guns, they had a some
arrows but nothing to fight back
with, they were slain naked
+ helpless, exterminated.

Yaq. R [redacted] r.

Thomp

the depot at Depot Slu
was built of boards, a good sized
one, on the w. edge of the
slu. That warehouse was what was
called the depot, he vs. It was
when high tide that the schooner
came up to the depot, & the
schooner unloaded conveniently at the
very depot, but the schooner cd not
come Siletzward of that depot
because it cd have had to
pass under a wooden bridge.
That depot wd hold 300 sacks
of flour. We even stored our hay from
Siletz in that warehouse pending its sale
in the Toledo region. and we stored
our oats in there.

(1)

Mr. Parrish
Carson of — Parrish, a pioneer),
who brings load of wood from
Toledo to Orton's wood-shed
whose f. was long just-of-the-peace at Toledo, Oreg., state
with Wolv., that Charlie
Depot was nicknamed after
Depot Slu which had at
(which was as far as they went
with canoes), with which place the road
connected, a warehouse known as the
depot where the Govt. goods used to
be delivered + stored, people coming
with team from Siletz to get the
old warehouse ("depot") was just
on the n. side of the present railroad
crossing of the burg, at the place
of Mr. — — Enos (Ennis),
one of the pioneers & at one time postm

of the Isles methodist church.

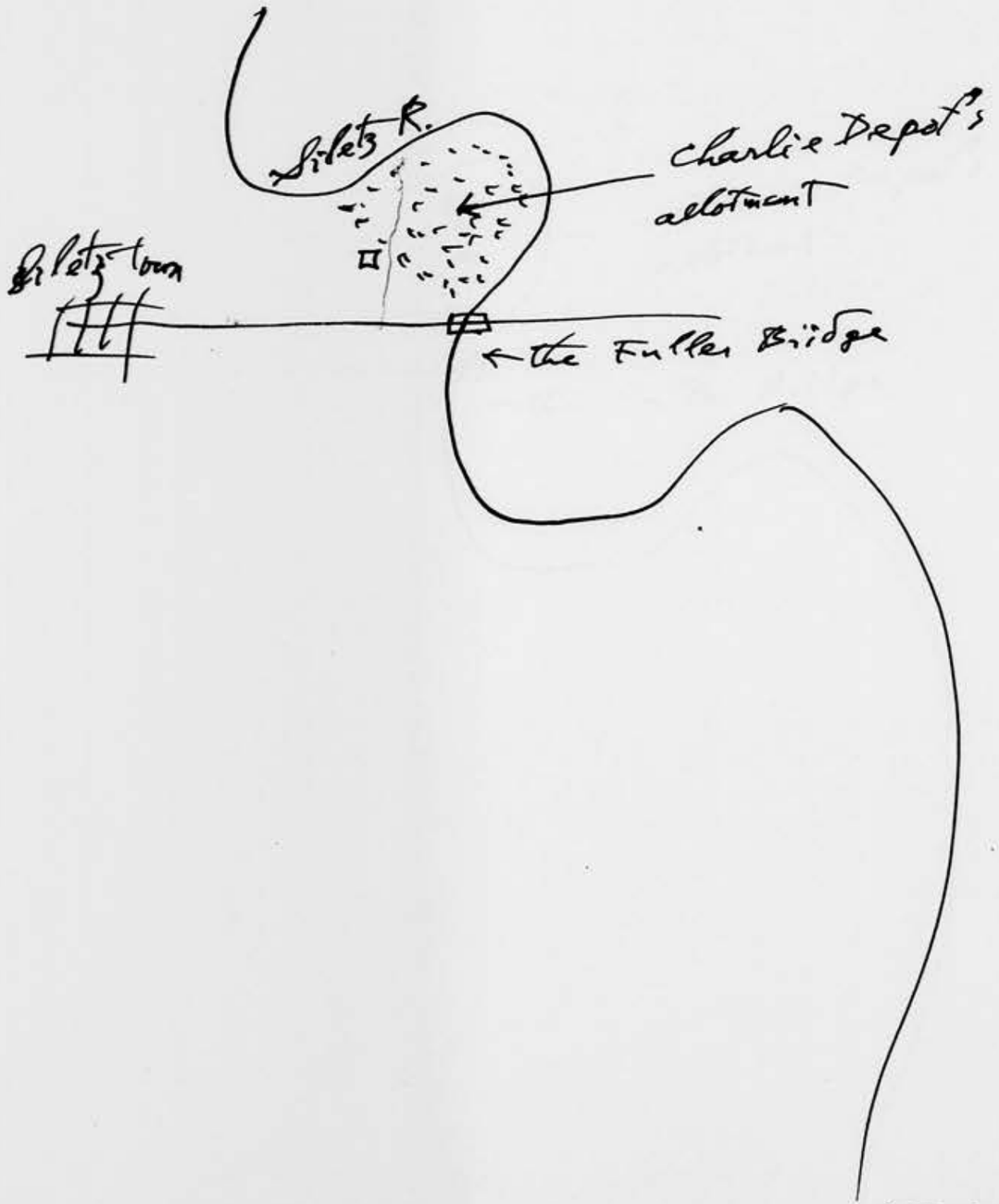
Depot She was then deep—
now it has became shallow.
Charlie's was from the village
on the n side (?) of RR north,
& he latter he & his fam. was
allotted at Depot Bay & that was the
way the name of Depot Bay was
applied to the same.

thomp

It is true that Depot She has
gotten shallow, but he n why.
a little schooner used to come
in there.

thomp

My son's Tommy's allotment
was at Depot Bay. They
did not notify me and taxes
accumulated against it thus I
was forced to sell most of it. It was
a trick.



Taft

Spencer:

[redacted]

(Thomps connects this to Depot Charlie hunted favoritely on Depot Slu)

Depoe (dí·pˈo·) Charley was a Joshua Indian, he was (Spencer n. why or how, allotted a place on Depot Slough just Siletz-ward of Toledo, and later to [redacted] what is now called Depoe Bay (which acc. to L.f. was named after him. Spencer wd imagine that Depoe Charlie got his name from Depoe Slough.

Thomp

~~H Charlie~~

Depot Charlie came from the n side of the Gold Beach mouth.

Thomp

Depot-Charlie's Ind name was

k'ɪ́·ss ɑ. That was what they
oo ↑ sometimes English

called him (wholly vd & dph
rems at once that this personal
name occurs in Dorsey article).
When I speak of him as
Charlie, Thomps asks if I
mean: Depot-Charlie. Charlie
later under school-influence
modified his name to Depóe
(an Eng. surname — look up
in Tell. Books).

Thomp

When I ask if they gave Charlie
Depot an allotment at Depot Bay,
Thomp says: no, the only place they
ever gave Charlie an allotment
was right here at Siletz. Charlie
used to hunt at Depot Bay,
~~he used to stay at Depot~~
he hunted anywhere it was easy to
get a deer — he stayed at Depot
Bay. That was how Depot Bay
got its name. Where Charlie
camped was in back of Depot
Bay.

Wolo

Charlie Depot was never allotted at Depot Slough, but got that nickname from going down there or staying down there, he must have had sumthing to do with Depot Slu to get that nickname.

Depot Slu must have had another name before it got to be the ~~[illegible]~~ water route. You can see the old wagon-road going right straight up the hill (the old road ran just a little e. of the modern road). Charlie Depot later on was allotted at Depot Bay & that place got named after him.

Thomp

Depot Charlie was never allotted at Depot Slough region, but he just hunted around there all the time, easy deer there, that is why he became known as Depot Charlie. The gvt. built a little depot there & a small schooner (Sitka Exanner's, ans schooner) would come way up that slu to the depot at the head of it bringing flour, sugar, provisions for the Inds. ~~[illegible]~~

In those times women packt — a big stout woman would pack even 100 lbs, barefooted over the ridge to Siletz, never resting, everybody packt his own grub, few had hosses then.

Depot Charley would spend only the winter at his farm which he ran by the river at Sil. Town, returning to Depot Slu

Thomp

about May 1 staying there all summer & fall. He wd also camp hunting a mo at a time at Elk City.

Depot Charlie was a good-looking man, had black moustache, was not very tall nor very short. Depot Charlie & Metcalf wd get whisky at Toledo or Salem, the bartender thinking them ½ breeds. ± 6 buds cd get whiskey at any Fine looking men, black moustache both of them

Thomp

The Yaquina people had a name here for Yaq. Depot Slu but Thompson n. it. Un Eng. they called it only Depot Slu.

Thomp
When I ask

they called Charlie :. Depot
charlie bec. he stayed down
by Depot Slu, hunting & fishing there,
also at Elk City. Splendid. When
I ask if he ~~had~~ received an
allotment, says he recd an allotment
here at Siletz, but previous to
receiving this, he lived ~~and~~ and
hunted, when IsT imported to the
Siletz region from the Gold Beach
region, at Depot Slough, Elk City,
etc. the gov't. built a notable
warehouse for flour, etc., at
Depot Slu & that was why they called
it depot slough.

Thomp
When I ask again about
Depot Bay, he says Charlie
hunted down there too, & got
mussels, & that was why they
call it Depot Bay.

Ind village at Toledo

Thomp

I can rem. Ind. town at site of the present Toledo, Oregon, a yag. village, where Inds. fished for chinook salmons, but the Government silently took this away from the Inds. & then gave it to the white people. It is a good place for a sawmill

Alsea Region

Alsea II

Alsea Tribe

1st name of Alsea valley

[sic]

Alcea Band of Tilamooks

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

2nd name of Alsea valley

Thomp

Whites say ꝛelꝺ ɪ̂.

From hannɪ́ꝺ- dannɪ,
mg. the men who belong to
the region called hannɪ́ꝺ.

Thomp

hánnɪ́ꝺ- dannɪ́,

alsee R.

On rhg. I cannot get him
to form * hannɪ̂ꝺ- ẋ vt
and he gives only hánnɪ̂ꝺ
for alsee/county + alsee Rivg.

in spite of vd.
míggɪ̂ꝺ ẋẋw vt,
the Coq. R.

thomp

Wholly vs. that [redacted]

we call the alsea [redacted] place

-hánnɪ·s, [redacted] or hannɪ́·sdɛn,
and the tribe they called:

hánnɪ́·s-dɛnn[redacted]ɪ.

↑ becomes raised

ɪ short
or longish,
intended for
long.

Big Stump

Thomp

s'â· xx v̇ʃnɪʃ- ɬse', I want a long life

x v̇· ʤa· x v nnáʃ ya· ɬse', I

want a happy life.

tʃ'a'á· mmɤ', in the hollow place.

gɤʃ tʃʃʼv̇h- tʃ'ɑ'â· mmɤ', in the

hollow redwood.

(1)

Norm: The petrified woman 12 m. up Cheteo River road makes Norm voluntarily recall

~~Norm actually vs. that there is~~ the beach — Spencer

that there is a luck snag way n. on

reminds him that it is ~~on the beach~~ s. of Alsea,

~~a snag on the beach~~

Norm goes on to volunteer that you throw a rock in there for good luck, whatever you wanted, saying as you do so:

θ'â· hv̇· ʃ nɪʃ = I want long life (one says as one throws a rock in).

hv̇· ʤa· ho nâ" sɤ' ɬɤ',

I want a happy life.

~~when it~~

tʃ'a· h?ʷʃ- θv· ɬe'

Thomp n.

a hollow snag.

dá·tʃ'ɛ'-ɣ v·tɬ ɣɑmʂ,

a wish-snag.

gɑ́ʃtʃʰú·-wə̀·tɬ'ɛ'-

θú·lɛ' = a hollow redwood

snag. splendid.

Thump

I know the beach stump well.
They said it is satisfied with a stone—
you have to throw a stone inside
of it. anywhere that you come
on the beach you pick up a
stone & throw it in — that stump
must have been full of stones. Some
young fellows passed without paying
any attn to the stump. Call that stump, hɛ́ʂ;
tʃʰán tʂ'ú·ʂɛtɬ dɑn, mg.
the tree that they throw a
rock into.

Yachats

Norm. When I ask about Yahach,

Norm says: the Siletz people (e.g. Bill Metcalf) used to go down from Nikatz To yá·ha·tf to day surffishing

Thomp yá·xx á·tf'-dannse;
Yah. people.

Thomp

Thomp. pronounce it
yá·x̣ɑtʃˁ, whites say
yá·hɑtʃˁ.

Thomp

Thomp wholly vs that we Ind.
always called Seal Rock:
tˁə́ɬhsɪ́· - ʂ́ʌ̀ʌ·ʾ dɑn. Impt.
(ʌ becomes long)
Thomp once stayed there 10 days
working for George Collins, who
was not an agent but worked
for the Government moving the
Indians, was a mail carrier, and
had an Ind. wife.

Alsea and Miller Collins.

They knows no Rogue R.
word for the Alsea.

Siuslaw Region

Sius [redacted] ~

1st name of Sinslaw valley

2nd name of Sinslaw valley

Thomp

the ~~Coq.~~ Head-of- Coq. name

of the Sins. region is

tl'ɔ́ɔ. x̣wɪ́. of dan. No etym

↑ ong at least when sylb

He ss. that the name sa'yú'ɔ tl'ɔ'a

↑ sic

must be the same in their lang.

Thomp means neither grass nor prairie. But is a 3rd word. This is the word as a whole has no etym. the

absolutely denies we have despite Darcy. prob. does not kns.

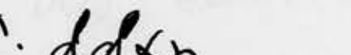
~~possibly a little English~~

Siuslaw River.

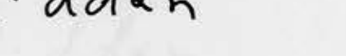
Thomp

WS call that

also



also



also

Bro Smith at Florence used to fasten big logs that floated into the pool back of the Flor. Ass-of-God church so they cd not get away & wd then saw them up for firewood the following winter. But now that pool has been filled in with sand. & he has to buy his wood.

Jenny Johnson.
Tom Jackson, Hand Johnson's
pat uncle, used to be head Boss at
Pendleton. He was Sinslaw.

Thomp
I saw Tom Johnson at North
Fork of Sins when I was there—
Hank Johnson shd have picked up
a little of knowledge about
that place & Tribe, for he grew
up there.

Thomp

When I was at Sinslaw some Japanese came from Portland in a truck & Frank Drew let them have a load of clams. But when the Japs came back for a 2nd load, white people stopt them, telling the Japs that the Whites wd not allow it, ~~since~~ that the Whites were protecting the clams for the Inds at Northfork. & the Inds. ~~were always~~ took only enough clams or game, but Whites caused extinction. Now there are no flounders at Taft, ~~except~~. Inds caught flounders only in July & Aug.

Thomp

Jeff Harney told me the seals sleep in dell in the sand dunes 100 yds from the river, piled up there, you have to be quick for they make quickly for the water quickly when they feel that someone is coming. Jeff said he knocked about 4 in the head at night — enough! and pretty soon no more seals — all have taken to the water. Jeff used to sell the seal oil for a dollar a gallon.

Gradually the seals became extinct.

Thomp

The place where I saw more seals than anywhere else was when I 1st came to the Sinsl. River, the seals were lying along the n shore of the Sinsl. R. there (on that beach) like sacks of flour. I askT my uncle Capt. Pétmaltz (then about 60 yrs old, he had been working ferrying whites across the Alsea River in his skiff which we hold 4, charging 50 cts, if 2 a dollar) what made so many seals + he answered that by that rock (referring to the rock s. of the Sinslaw mouth where the lighthouse has since been built) was their papa — ng. that big old bull seals were there at that rock to breed the many lying on n shore Sins mouth beach. They hollered night + day.

the Tod Thing in Sins: and pápa yahga, hayás seal.

Thomp

The place where I saw more seals than anywhere else was when I 1st came to the Sinsl. River, the seals were lying along the n shore of the Sinsl. R. there (on that beach) like sacks of flour. I askt my uncle Capt. P[illegible] (then about 60 yrs old, he had been working ferrying whites across the River in his skiff which would hold 4, charging 50 cts, if 2 a dollar) what made so many seals + he answered that by that rock (referring to the rock s. of the Sinslaw mouth where the lighthouse has since been built) was their papa — mg. that big old bull seals were there at that rock to breed the many lying on n shore Sins mouth beach. They hollered night + day.

the Toad Chump in ogns: Bark yapa yapa, hayás seal.

Sius Coos Tenmile

Thomp
N Coos skahidz or
any name for Tenmile Ck.
~~This~~ This name is in the ~~Coos~~
lang.

Ja. heard the plcn.
(hwáy' dusk, but
n. exactly where. This is
Dorsey p. 230 "3. Wai'-tūs,
a white mountain." Ja. n. any
white colored or [redacted] snowy mt,
of the Siuslaw River region
unless perhaps way back.

{work at Florence made
it turn out to be the
white sanddune hill on s.
side of [redacted]. Siusl R n below
the hw. bridge.}

Lower Umpqua Region

Lower Ump. 2.

thomp

fréfd ŝ' - x ut^c, the
name of the Ump. River
in the Head-of-Coq. Lang.
From fœfd ŝ', oak.
↑short high level

But when I ask the term
for Ump Ind. he refuses &
from it from the above ∨ gives
T[ɛ]ŝ'ŭ · ddœnnœ́·yyv, thBn.

"Thomp

Often refers to the "Coos-Umpqua"

lower Ump. as

Coos r

1st Coos Tobn

Thomp

mαffíη-tsʾxʾ. yyʾ;

↑ Coosbay woman

= mαffíη-tsʾxʾ.

Both vd.

Entirely distinct from the

Eq. thon.

Thomp ← not long-heard several times

mαffíη, Coos River

From this we H of C finds

call the Coos finds:

mαffíη τʾᵀαʟ = dαηηxeʾ.

Tzannot explain mg

Thompson ← real double ← oxytone
mə́ɬɬɛ́n, given when I ↑ not ɔ
ask the name of Coos Bay.
Really means Empire.
And vs. that they call the

Coos people mə́ɬɬɛ́n ← really says nɬ
t'ɑ́ɬ dɑ́xnɯɛ:.
↑ ↑ ↑ accentless

also vs. mə́ɬɬɛ́n ts'ɛ́, Lottie.
a Coosbay woman, e.g. ← carefully caught

But independent ts'ɛ̂.yyv, woman.
But when I ask Empire man gives:
mɑ́ɬɬɛ́n t'ɑ́ɬ-dɑ́xnɯɛ:

Thomps ← short when sglr impt. ← stays high & is almost longish?
mɑ́ɬɬɛ́n-t'ɑ́ɬ-dɑ́xnɯɛ:,
Empire { people. Rhg. ditto.
real double

mɑ́ɬɬɛ́n is the place they call Empire, he wholly vs., but the people they call with the central sgl -t'ɑ̂ɬ-. Very impt. He does not know of the spring of water at Capt. McGee's. When I a few moms later ask him what they call the Coos-bay-liver says they call Coosbay: mɑ́ɬɬɛ́n-tɬ'ɛ̂:'-nɯɛ'.
also vs. mə́ɬɬɛ́n-ɛ̂xɑ́n-'ɛ:. ← -rivers.

Thump

[redacted]

Trs. Coos dang.:

mx ffíñ-t'xh- [redacted] dxnnxe:' (app. retained)

$\int_0^{\pi} a \cdot ddx'$, this is the most used way, but one can also say merely the short way: mx ffíñ-$\int_0^{\pi} a \cdot hdx'$

lmpt. + pu.

Coos lns

Thamps

and the ᵈᵇ wáłłéṣ x'wxT-
ƒdannx:, name of the Coos
tribe where the hw. bridge across
Coos Bay is now, this was Jim
Buchanan's, tribe. You know where
ferry-boat used to be — I guess
now the hw steel-bridge is right
there, this place (ᵈᵇ) is a little
above T'ísséṣdxn. Splendid.

Thamp

t'(í·ṣṣéṣ[redacted]dxn

(the people they call
t'(í·ṣṣéṣ dannx:). a little
creek coming in just in Eastward
of Empire, at which place a
Coos Bay man named Jack
Rogers lived. Jack Rogers
(láłtᵍxṣ) was alive yet the
last time I was there, which
was 40 yrs ago. ~~Hoquiam~~ I also
~~friend Jack~~ knew Marshfield Tom when there that
time. When I ask about North Bend,

Thamp does not seem to know it.

Thamp

t(Í·ssséssdxn

(the people they call

t(Í·ssséssdxnnx:). a little

creek coming in just in Eastward

of Empire, at which place a

Coos Bud man named Jack

Rogers lived. Jack Rogers

(Ráitgexs) was alive yet the

last time I was there, which

was 40 yrs ago. I also

knew Marshfield Tom when there that

time. When I ask about North Bend,

Thamp does not mean it.

Thompson

My mother was a Coos, a close relation to Tyee Jackson (Lottie's father), to Old Pumbee, Joe Harney. Joe died last of all, he was Martha's father. Martha is married to an old Swede at the North Fork mouth + talks the Coos lang.

Thomp

The last time I was at Coos Bay, 40 yrs ago, there was a chief there named Lí·n, of the mouth of Coquel Tribe, who lived at Empire. ~~and died~~ He was moved first to Siletz but later left Siletz + went back to Empire to live, where he had 2 wives + whiskey at last got the best of him. His home was at Ka·má·s dunne; his native village people had been massacred by the whites, he did not belong at Empire but he lived there + died there. Lí·n would get fish + sell them + get whiskey for it.

Thomp

So the line betw. the Mi'kmaw and Sixes lang was n. of Flores Ck. — for he knows that Flores Ck was Sixes language.

Thomp

Ned talked both coos & and Indian (like Thomp. talks). Supt. Thomp has never met Essie Ned of Coquel (City) but imagines that he can talk only Eng.)

Mr. & Mrs. Thomp.

When we reached Toledo with the wagon, Hanking OEr Ned & his wife thither as a start-off on their homeward journey, Thomp bought a bottle of whiskey at Toledo & gave it to Ned & he told Thomp he wd drink it little by little, & then Ned & wife went right up over the hill & of Newport telling Thomp that was an old cut-off to the Als. R. & that thus the Al's R was not very far. (Spencer says there was a trail which crossed from above Toledo to above ~~Ma~~ Waldport)

Seven Devils

(alias the Seven Devils

Norman Seven-Headed Snake is a

place n. of Bandon. Johnny knows

this Eng. plen. too. Not why

so called.

Whiskey Run

Coos Bay

Thomp

Vs. that Empire is called:
há·nnIs$_o$-gv and the Empire
people: há·nnIs$_o$-gv-[redacted]ddɑnnɑ·
= nɑ ɣɣín-t'ɑ́ɑh-dɑnhɑ'.
Very impt. equivalence. =at
-t'ɑ́h- does not mean "up."

Thomp

When I ask him what the upper Hanis (up the Coos R) was be called, he answers that there were 2 towns there:

tcɛ·ɬ·ɛ·ʔ·ɛ·s dɑnnɪ·

(Jack Rogers' people)

wɑ·ʔ·ɛ·ɬɑ·ʔ·ɛ·s ɑ·wɑ·ɬ - dɑnnɑ·ɛ·;

↑ carefully caught

Jim Buchanan's father's land.

John Warren was Harrington's Upper Umpqua informant at Grand Ronde during February 1940.

[redacted]

Ada sd. that when a girl Ada's grm. ~~took~~ her from Siletz to Empire, Charleston, and on s. to Euchre Creek. After luncheon I ask her what [redacted] Empire is called. She says she sd., but that her grm. called Coos Bay: ɬá·tˀx·hɣt - mɑ· (±-txnɑ), lit. big bay (± people). (Cp. how John Warren called the Col. R. the big river in the jarg.)

Thompson

dálwát. mɛ̄: ddɑnnɑɛ:

no etym.

On vhg. thinks this village was on the S. side of Coos R. for the Inds. always traveled along the N side. this ra was at a nice open place, with a big slope of nice hazelnuts — growing nice. Why? because they burn them every 5 years — in Aug.

Coquille Mouth Region

Coq. m s

1st name of lowest Coq. tribe

Name of band	Name of chiefs
Nas-o-mah	John

[Parrish census, 1854]

Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton Bands of Nas-o-mah or Coquille Tribe

[Petition filed Aug. 1940]

Location and Boundaries

The Nas-c-mah band resides on the coast, at or near the mouth of the Coquille River. Their country is bounded north by the land claimed by the Coos or Co os Indians; east by that of the Choc-re-le-a-tau, and south by that of the Quah-to-mah. With the precise boundaries on the north and east I am unacquainted; but a small creek about 2 miles south of the Coquille River makes the boundary on the side of the Quah-to-mah.

[Parrish census, [redacted] 1854]

2nd name of Lowest Coq. tribe

dálmáffI tribe

Lucy

The only one that is full blood is Lottie Jackson. I saw her father. She married a whiteman. She is one of my great chums.

ðð dálmáffI, name of the tribe (sounds like you sing bell dálmáffI). Coos bay tribe. (Lottie Jackson is also the "this was also" tribe of "I·sáéʂIs Johnson, an Ind. from the Coq. R. (ie: South Slough tribe). sic: a corruption of the attiap. word for whiteman.

ðð also form dálmáffI· ddannáé: Splendid. The tbn. of the Umpqua Inds. is prob. dif. but she suggests that it might be Supt.

Thomp

ná·ɬɬ^{T}ú·mməx^{T}·ddənnəc'
↑ Lch
↑ lower, & less prominent than the 1st syl

Knows both well.

= dəlməxʔɬɬ^{I}.

Wolv.

Wolverton Orton and Spencer Scott both knew dəlməʔɬ^{I}, name of a tribe, probably the Upper Umpqua.

On wkg Wolv says to ask What tribe is this.

Coq. Thompson: (Lucy later gave the above glibly as tribe of the Coos).

Lucy

dɑlmɑ́ʃʃɪ. wɑ́n-ˀɜɛ:

tʃ(ˀɜɛ:, Coos Bay

dɑlmɑ́ʃʃɪ. wɑ́n-ˀɜɛ:,

Coos R.

dɑ́lmɑ́ʃʃɪ: tsˀɜɛ́..ˀyyˀ, =

Liottie.

*thomp

~~One cannot form~~

~~*dɑlmɑ́ʃʃɪ. -xxvt of the~~

~~like but the mouth is always~~

~~called mɑ́.00v or mɑ́.00w.ʃʃˀɜɛˀ.~~

not high — accentless

nem.!

thomp

Wholly vs. that the dɑlmɑ́ʃʃɪ lang. was the same as the Coos lang. When I ask what the Coos wd call this tɬɔn, suggesting dɑlmɑʃʃɪ.tʃˤ, he gives dɑlmɑʃ-ʃɪ. the H of ˤ lang pron. is dɑlmɑ́ʃʃɪ: short or longish

athomp vs. that they call the people of the mouth of Coos R. or of Empire, of anywhere there: not s. hɑ́.nnɪʃ.yˀ. (He will not agree & loud low long.

hɑ́.nnɪssɪ.tʃ, hɑ́.nnɪ.mɛ, or the like).

thomp n. Coos mɪ́ɬɬɛkw — Jack winters may know dɑlmɑʃʃɪ

Thomp

Wholly vs. that the dɑ́lmɑ́ʃʃʃɪ
lang. was the same as the
Coos lang. When I ask what
the Coos wd call this tɑ́bn,
suggesting dɑ́lmɑ́ʃʃɪ·tʃᵉ, he
gives dɑ́lmɑ́ʃ-ʃɪ̂·. the
H of C lang pron. is
dɑ́lmɑ́ʃʃɪ̂ː short or longish

Thomp vs. that they call
the people of the mouth of Coos R. or
of Empire, of anywhere there: not s.o.
hɑ́·nnɪʃ·yɨ̀·. (He will not agree to
hɑ́·nnɪssɪ·tʃᵉ, hɑ́·nnɪʃ·mɪɛ, or the like).
Thomp n. Coos mɪ́ɔ̀lɛvkwᵒ — Jack

Winkler may know dɑ́lmɑ́ʃʃɪ words.

Thomp

I tell him if he can rem. what they call water in the dɛlmáʃʃɪ lang. I can tell what stock that lang belongs to. He answers at once that in dɛlmáʃʃɪ water is called x:á·p'. But in the Cog. lang it is called tʿc.álx:ɛtc and in Ump lang it is called tʿv̂. Very impt. kʿɛmmâ·ʂdɛn calls water x:â·p'.

I ask what lang. Charlie Ned talked. Thompson says he talkt 2 langs: ① his father's lang dɛlmáʃʃɪ and ② n. what tribe Ned's mother was, but Ned cd talk some of Thomp's lang.

Thompson.

dɛlmáʃʃɪ: = [redacted]

mouth of the Cog. Very impt. when on rlg. I ask him where dɛlmáʃʃɪ is located, he answers that it is the kʿámmá·ʂ-dɛnnɛ:. Very impt. can also form: dɛlmáʃʃɪ·-ddɛnnɛ:, but ↑ accentless long he at once us. that dɛlmáʃʃɪ alone is sufficient (implying that this is a Thom)

Thomps.

Once Thomp actually heard

Jap Luce talk South Slu Lang.

Thomp

When askt what Lang old

Ned used to talk, VS.

dχlmáʃʃ^{I}·-sā·ddx', r VS.

↑ becomes long

that this was the ● Lang. also called

tʃ'ê·' dχnχe:-s$^{\bar{x}}_{o}$ā·ddχe' (by this

↑ hard to hear but present

last he means the same as mχʃʃí n-

tʃ'χe', Coos Bay, he explains).

When Jph half rems the

wítt^{s}aT or wáttt^{s}aT which Mrs.

Daisy Codding gave mg. South Slough,

Thomps. knows the word, r says that the word

is wítt^{s}aT', r that this and all South

Slu plems are in the Coos Lang.

ná·θθv, Coq.m

Though dálmáʃʃɪ
is given by Lucy to mean
the Coos tribe, this same
word when used with Thomp
is taken by Thomp to mean
refer to the lower Coq.R.,

* Thomp VS:

One cannot form
* dálmáʃʃɪ·-xxvtˀ or the
like, but the Coq. mouth is always
called ná·θθv or
ná·θθv·tʰʃ('xe') accentless.
↑not high, rem.!
[used on sep. sheet]

"Ja." refers to John Albert,
an Alsea speaker.

Ja kw. Bandon, name of
a town at the m. of the
Coquille river. m. its ind.
name.

ná · 88 v · ff f(x),

Coq. m.

See ná · 88 v.

Coquel Ned

Norman George got to know Coquille Ned when Norman 1st went to the Coos Bay region. Ned was living yet.

~~Quans-sake-nah~~

Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton Bands of Nas-o-mah or Coquille Tribe

[Petition filed Aug. 1940]

Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton Bands
of Nas-o-mah or Coquille Tribe

[Petition ~~xx~~ filed Aug 1940]

Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton Bands of ~~Mx~~
Nas-o-mah or Coquille Tribe

[Petition filed Aug. 1940]

Thomp

When I ask Thomp about a snake's home on the Coq. R. below Coq. City (Lot infn), says there is no danger place on the Coq. R. because the tide comes 30 miles up. But Thomp does not seem to know definitely whether the tidewater comes up to Coq. City or not.

Reference is to information given by Lottie Evanoff, one of Harrington's Coos informants.

13. Ni-lĕs' tûnnĕ',
People at the small dam
(in the river). [Dorsey, list of
Upper Coquille villages,
p. 232]

thump
Never heard of Lot's plan.
where the tops of the trees
were dead. But one would say
tɬcántɬcʰúh - ɬɑɛ·xʷ'ɑɛ-
↑not elided

[redacted]

[redacted]
ɬdʒɑɛ̂·
[redacted] ← not postalized
nɑɾɾɑ́ɬdʒɑɛ'
nɑɾɾɑ́ɬdʒɑɛ·ɬɬɑ
, the tops

of the trees are dry. Approves
-ɬdʒɑɛ̂·ddɑn, -n[redacted]ɑɾɾɑɬdʒɑɛ·ɬɬɑ̂·ddɑn

Thomp

raised
dɒ nɪ́·llɛ́ˌs dɑnnɑɑ, name

means river
of a s-side ck. that came down into the Coq. R.

from ckɪ́llɛ́ˌs

this
Coquel Ned belonged to that place,
& ɒɒ was his Ind name. But
opposite, on the n. side of the
Coq. River was kᶜɪ́·mmɛ́ˌs-
also vs. mh
there was there
dɑnˌ.
a little ck. called kᶜɪ́·mmɛs
accentless.

there must have been a little ck named
nɪ́·llɛˌs, Le muses.

Thomp

They used to call Coquel
Ned (alias Charlie Ned)
nɪ́·llɛ́ˌs dɑnnɪ, because he
short short or longish
was of the nɪ́·llɛ́ˌs dɑn. the
Coq. Thomp wholly vs. that
"straight name" is nɪ́·llɛˌs
and "right there" is nɪ́·llɛ́ˌs dɑn.
raised
N. etym. but knows it is a
ck. trib. to the Coq. River.
N. if this name is related
to nɪ́·llɪ, riffle.

nɛ́·ll$\overset{T}{\text{ɛ}}$sdɛn, name

of a ck coming into lower Coq. R. from the S.

see under t'ɛ́·mmɛ̂sdɛn.

Thomp

The k'ɛmmá·sdɛn tribe lived across the Coq. R from the dɛlmɛ́ssI.

Thamp

Thamp has just nicely vd. that the lang of k'ɑ́mmɑ·ʕ dɑn (on n. side of Coq mouth) and mɑ́·ʃ (a ck s. of Coq. mouth) were the same ▽ were both dɑlmɑ́ffI. And lq. elicits that this dɑlmɑ́ffI lang- was prob. identical with the language called by Lottie mɛ́llvkw. I ask him ▽ rem some words in Ned's dɑlmɑ́ffI lang. He succeeds in remembering ʔɛ́hɬfʕI, s. you come! (dɑlmɑ́ffI and Coos ʔɛ́hɬf'I, s. you come here! = ɬfʃʕ ʔá·nrɪ́·yya·ɬ).

Thamp.

But a few minutes later vd. that Eddie Ned's mother was a k'ɑ́mmɑ·ʕ dɑnnɪ: woman. ~~[illegible]~~ 30 yrs. ago Charlie Ned ▽ his wife Susan, who was a little older than her husband (the son Coquel Thompson, popularly called Tommy Thompson, was 7 yrs. old at the time of that visit, and now Tommy, old Coquel's oldest son, is 37). I do know it was just 30 yrs ago. They stayed visiting us here for about a week. They walked all the way back to Coos Bay sleeping on the ground. Thamp. took Charlie ▽ his wife as far as Toledo in Thamps' wagon.

Thomp

the Coosbay people and
also the ~~people from~~
kʷʌmáːsdʌxʷ came up
in canoes (where we lived
was just over the hill from
the Coos R) bringing dried fish,
etc. & other ocean products, &
trade with the Upper Umpquas,
etc. You see no Hazelnuts
& no wildoats in the Coosbay
region.

Thomp

kʷʌmhíːsdʌn = the name
of where the Inds. lived on
the n side of the mouth of
the Coq. R.

Thomp on Chg. gives
the name the same as the
above, volunteering it with
mm or with wh indifferently,
but prob. having the vow of the
2nd syl. áː instead of á,
though only slightly longish.

Thompson

When I ask him what
They call [redacted] - what he calls in
Eng. Mouth of the Coq. Tribe, he
(thinking of l̓ɛ́·n) says: it was call
kʷ'ə́mmə́·ɬ-dəxnəɬ. This was
the name of the ra. on the n
side of the Coq. R. mouth.

Across the mouth of the Coq. R.
from kʷ'ə́mmə́·ɬ-dəxnəɬ
was the ra. called mə́·ɬ-tɬ'ɛ̓;
on the s side of the Coq. mouth. (accentless)
Its chief was named tɬ'ə́m-ɬɛ̓.
Very impt.

Thomp

I tell Thomp of the point sticking
out into the ocean just s of the
n of the Coq. River. He says
he n. name of this point and that
the lang. of the Coq. mouth was
wholly dif. from that of the
Head of Coq. the I ask him if the
Coq R mouth lang. was not similar
to the Sixes lang., but he
says no, that Sixes talked
the same lang. that Thomp. talks
while the [tɬ'ə́·] sɬ'ə́mə́·ɬ-dəxnəɬ
lang was totally dif. Nor will he
agree that the sɬ lang was Coos.

Thomp

k'í·mmǽs dɑn is on the n side of the Coq R. maybe 8 or 10 m. from the ocean, perh. only 5. Charlie Ned stayed all the time at nɪ́·ɬɬɑ́ɛs- dɑn, name of a ck. which comes in from the s. across the Coq. River from k'í·mmǽs dɑn. Charlie Ned stayed there & was possibly there a long time, he was a nɪ́·ɬɬɑ́ɛs dɑnnɪ.

Thomps

2 or 3 m or y m n.

of

was k'í·mmǽs dɑn.
or mh

App this was s of Whiskey Run & was the farthest upcoast Ath. village.

On rhg Thomp. ~~confutes this~~ recognizes this again as k'í·mmǽs dɑn and says this place was upcoast from ~~with k'ɑmá·s dɑn & says the name of the little ck s of~~ k'ɑmá·s dɑn but not as far n as ~~Bandon is K'ɑ́ɬɑ́ɛs.~~ Whiskey Run. This is the last place upcoast that Thomp knows the name of. He n. name of Cape Arago.

Thomps

2 or 3 [illegible] n.

ʃ

was kʿí·mməsˌ dɑn.

↑or mh

App this was s ʃ Whiskey

Run + was the farthest upcoast

Ath. village.

On nhq Thomp. ~~confuses this~~ recognizes this again as kʿí·mməsˌ dɑn ~~with kʿɑmá·s dɑn + says~~ and says this place o was upcoast from ~~the name of the little ck s ʃ~~ kʿɑmá·s dɑn but not as far n as ~~Bandon is~~ Ruʔóés. Whiskey Run. This is the last place upcoast that Thomp knows the name of. He n. name of Cape Arago.

17. Na'-tsûcl-ta' tx̂ûnnĕ',
People dwelling where they played
shinny. [Dorsey, list of Upper
Coquille villages, p. 232].

thump.

ná·tts'ɑ̂ɬ t'x̂ɑ̂h-dɑnnɑ;
↑possibly longish
sng. shinny-place people.
From ná·tts'ɑ̂ɬ t'ɑ̂hdɑn
= jarg. gúhu-'ɪllɑ̂hɪ,
shinny-ground. Cp. ʃɪ́·
náʃt'ɑ, I am shinnying.
thump. rhg. Oct 14
nɑ́·tts'ɑ̂ɬ t'ɑ́h, shinny-place.
also nɑ·tts'ɑ̂ɬ tɑ̂hdɑn. This
Tshort ↑accentless
place was a short distance up the Coquelle
River from mɑ́·ʃtʃ('ɑ', a big shinny-ground
on the S. shore of the Coquel River. Coos Bay
Inds. used to come and have great shinny
games there. The shinny ball us not go in the Coq. R.

Chomp

When a shinny ground was on the beach by the ocean, sometimes the shinny ball wod go in the waves, & the kids wod go right in after it & bring it out, the one getting it getting the ball — all as part of the game.

18. Mĕc'-tcĕ, Village at the mouth of a small creek.

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thompson

mx. of tf 'T' a little ck coming in from the S. side, 5 or so m above Bandon. (on looking at the map this is possibly Bear Ck. mouthing just above Parkersburg).

On rhg. inf. kind of thinks is downs. of Coq. City. He thinks, guesses, that ob is on the S side of the Coq R.

Thomp rhg. Oct 14 says mx if tf 'a' is only about 100 yds. upriver from the ocean, right at the mouth of the Coq. R.

(1)

Thomp

mx. of tf 'T', a little ck comes down there on the S. side.

When on rhg. I ask where this place is, he says that this stream runs into the Coq. R. just a little ups. ~~on the ocean shore~~ S. of the Coq. ~~mouth~~ of its mouth. The chief lived on mx. of tf 'T' an olden chief, who was an old man when the whites began to come in. His son, Dick, succeeded him. He belonged to the Dalmáffi tribe — the same tribe that the Kammáss[illegible]dan (who lived across the river) belonged to.

Thamps.

Exercise

[illegible] x'ɑ bʌ́ɛ·s tʃʌ́ɛ', name of a little ck. maybe S m S. of Bandon.

On nbg. ditto, E says that ck is named x'ɑ́bbʌ́·s and its mouth is called x'ɑbbʌ́·s - tʃ'ɑ'. and the people there wd be called x'ɑbbʌ́·s tʃ'ɑ́' - ddɑmmɑ:

Thamp

When I ask Thamp what tribe the Lnd tribe on S. side of Coq. mouth were, says they were the same as Kʻɑmmá·s dɑn, same language they talk (vd.!). Wd. refer to them as Kʻɑmmá·s dɑnnI·, and also dɑlmɑ́ʃ·ʃI. Very impt. ↑real double

Pn forever. And agrees their lang was something on the order of Coosbay (it was patently mI'llwkw). Without the -dɑn, Kʻɑmmâ·s dɑn and agrees heartily to the place, and wd be Kʻɑmmâ·s, wd Coos be Kʻɑmma·ssI·tʃ', Kʻɑmmâ·s mɛ, the people.

Head of Coquille Region

H of C [illegible] 2.

Upper Coq. Tchn

"The Upper Coquille people call themselves Mi-ci'-kgwŭt-me' tûnnĕ, i.e., People who dwell on the stream Mi-ci (kgwŭt, stream; me, on). They are Athapascans. Their priscan habitat was on the Coquille River, above the mâllŭk and Naçumi tûnnĕ." [Dorsey, text preceding list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thomp: -x'wɑt has evidently contributed to make Dorsey in this printed record spell -xvT^{c}, stream, with kg instead of with his mere g.

Lucy

mɪɬɬɪ́· -tɬʼéá· nnɬé· yyv·

Coq. old man. cf say this of

Coq. Thompson

Wɬɬ́ vs. that mɪɬɬɪ́· is

the name of the Coq. River

as a whole.

thomp

›ɬddzá· yyv, old-man.

Denies that one can form mɪɬɬɪ́· ›ɬddzá·yyv.

the saltchuck Kuds. say

›ɬddza·yyv·nnɬ, old people.

cwolv

wolv wholly vs that

Head of Coq Lnds is

mɪɬɬɪ́· ɬ'wɬ́t- mɬé·-

dɬnnè:. also

mɪɬɬɪ́· ɬ'wɬT- sx·ʷ́ t'

(it is preferable to insert

-ɬ'wɬt). the -ɬ'wɬt in

these means on top of, but

one cannot use this of e.g.

the duck is on top of the water.

Wolv v Lucy

Wolv wholly vs. that
the Head of Coq. duds.

mɪfff$\hat{ɪ}$. x'wάT- mx̂e: dαnnὲ:.

Also look up in Dorsey.

For the Coq. R. = mɪfff$\acute{ɪ}$. x'wαT-

sx'wύt' is the preferable

(inserting -x'wαt'.

Thomp

Wolv was misled by Dorsey

in the above. -x'wαt' = on top of.

tf'άnx'wαt', alias tf'άntf'ὴx'wαt',

on top of the stick or tree. One cannot

say *xαn'ἀe·xx'wαt', on top of the

river, even of a duck on the river, no such

xαn'ἀ·mwὸe' = by or beside the river.

mάfff$\acute{ɪ}$·-wάx'e, the Coq. R

Thomp: they never say *mɨffɨ. Won't be but always say mɨffɨ·-xx·ʊtʼ.

Lucy ~~xxxxx~~
Wholly vs.:
~~mɔffɨ·ɨxx tsʾɛ··ʾyyv,~~
~~a Coosbay tribe like Lottie~~
she vs. that ~~mɔffɨ·ɨn-~~ refers
to the Coq. R. — to Brandon,
Very inyt.
Wolv vs. the infn. that they
used to call Jack Orton's wife
(Wolv's uncle's wife) mɨffɨ·-
tsʾɛ··yyv. the -n she
vs. only half the time ~~v~~ v
Wolv is sure it is wrong.
mɔffɨ·-wɨn-ʾɛ; the
Coq. River.

Thomp.: They never say *mɪʃʃɪn. Won't be but always say mɪʃʃɪ·-xɪ·ɣɛ·.

Lucy ~~[illegible]~~
Wholly vs.:
~~[illegible]~~,
~~a Coosbay tribe like Lottie~~
she vs. that ~~mɪʃʃɪ·n-~~ refers
to the Coq. R. — to Bandon,

Very impt.

Wolv vs. the infn. that they
used to call Jack Orton's wife
(Wolv's uncle's wife) mɪ́ʃʃɪ́·-
ttsʾɛ··yɣv. The -n she
vs. only half the time ~~[illegible]~~
Wolv is sure it is wrong.
mɪʃʃɪ́·-wɪ́n-ʾɛ; the
Coq. Riv.

Upper Coq. lang.

thump

m ɪ fff î · xx vt - s ā · ddæ',

Head of Coq. lang. this is the lang

which inf talks.

Later vf. m ɪ fff ɪ́ · xx vt
(accentless)

m ǽ ·) - ddannæ · - s ā · ddæ',

Thomp

the Sixes, Dutu, etc., claim that they talk kind-of fast but that the Coq. Inds. talk kind-of slow.

Thomp.

I have a long struggle in vain to try to get expression for Coquelle-Language, Ump-Language. He vs. after a half hour discussion that language is called dx' (lit mouth) and also sá·ddæ'. Twice he says that Coquelle-Language wd be termed k'v·kk'wél-dx', & once he vs. that U Ump lang wd be termed tk'ú·ddxnnæ·yyv: ddx'.

[used for U. Ump. lang.]

(2)

Thomp

at last gives + agrees +

$$m \neq \iiint \acute{I} \cdot x x v \, dd\alpha n \pi \frac{\pi}{\sigma\epsilon} \cdot \left\{ \begin{matrix} dd\alpha' \\ \int_{00}^{ss} a \cdot ddx' \end{matrix} \right\}^3$$

H-8-C-language. NO

SHORTER FORM IS

GOOD.

Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun Bands of Coquilles

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun Bands of Coquilles

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Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun Bands of Coquilles

Petition filed Aug 1940

Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun Bands of Coquilles

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

1. Tqlûn-qas' t̂ûnnĕ', above the [redacted] Mûllŭk and below where Coquille City now stands. [Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thomp ← ch. many times, not tdc.
← on nhg. slightly longish
no etym.
ɬɛ̨n x ɛ́·ɛ̨ɛ̨ldɑn, ca. 3 m.
below Coq. City on same side.
no etym. Also vs. ɬɛ̨n x ɛ́·sd ɑnnɛ:
Thompson has never once in all
the work vs. dɑnnɪ: and
Lucy's forms in -dɑnnɪ:
though ch. are perh. wrong.
~~I side of Coq. R.~~ The chief.
chief of that place was
yɛ́k'sɑn. there were lots
of people living there.
Thomp nhg: knows ɬɑnxɑ·ɛ̨-
dɑn instantly as the Tyee yɛ́k'sɑn
a village, on the n. side of the Coq. R.
=

=. Tɛ̨i'-nat-li'
tx̂ûnnɛ̆', ~~People/at~~ The Forks,
on the site of Coquille City.
[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232]

Thompson

Bb tʃ'a·rɪ́·ll[redacted]ɪ·ddɑnnɑe;

accentless

a na on the s side of Coq River, 7 m or so upr. of Coq. City.

On nhg. gives:

tʃ'a·rɪrɪ́·ll[redacted]ɪ·ddɑn - dɑnnɑe'.

↑ on nhg he always adds this syl.

Θ nɪ́ggent'ɛ̀lɑ, a Coos Ind., moved from Empire & took up a homestead, at. His family settled there. They talked the Coos lang at home all the time. Thomp's mother was Θ's daughter.

Thomps

tʃ'á·[redacted]rɪ́·ll$_{I}$·ddɑn, forks.

accentless

the gives this as 1st and to-him-probable way to say the forks.

Thomps
← ch. – not click.
~~Ith'í·mmá t'ɬ·dɑɑn,~~ ← accentless
a 2nd way of saying the forks.

Rhg. do.

Thomp rhg.
The common word for forks
in my lang is ɓɓTɬ'a·mmí·ɬɬI·ddɑn,
but ~~there is~~ when you read
me Dorsey's form it must
be for ɬI·mmí·t'·ɬI·ddɑn,
a word which is in some other
dialect or a word in my dialect which
I wd never use but which I ~~[illegible]~~
recognize as meaning the same as ɓɓ
and must therefore be a 2nd name for the
same place

3. Qwēc'ɬ tûnnĕ.

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232]

Thompson dict

Sx wɛ́·ʃdɑn, kw.,
Dorsey's ʒ. 2 or 3 m. from
Coq. City. a man if any trouble
we go there in 20 mins.
+ be ready for war.

Rhg. ßß is on the n side
Tyee David (n. his ind name)
was the chief of ßß).

Thomp rhg.
Kw. x̣wɛ́·ʃdɑn, a big town
with lots of people, they call the people
x̣wɛ́·ʃdɑnnɪ.. on the n side of the
Short or English
Coq. R. = there were four villages on the s. side.

4. ç̓ltc'a-nxi'-li-i'
tûnnĕ', people away from the
Forks, the choc-ne-le-a-tan
of Parrish's list (1854) and
chak-ne-le-a-ton of Kautz
(1855). [Dorsey, list of Upper
Coquille villages, p. 232].

Thomp

tf' x· ɾɾ ɪ́· ɬɬ$^{\equiv}_{I}$·ddɑɴ dɑɴɴɑɛ'

carefully caught

principal accent

for longish.

people of the big ra. ɑ of the Coq R Forks. to put ɬ- on the front of this word is absolutely wrong— Ind. never talks that way.

[redacted] tried 15 mins. in vain to get away from the Forks. He can give only: nɑ·ɾɾɾɑ́ddɑɴ ɔ́ːɑ, the lives upriver.

The Choc-re-le-a-tau village is situated at the forks of the Coquille River; their lands are drained by the upper waters of that stream. There being mountain barriers between them and their neighbors, except the Coos, their precise limits are unsettled.

{Parrish census, 1854}

5. Na-qi'-tûn $t\hat{u}\acute{n}\check{n}\check{e}$,

People at the two (naqi?)

roads (tun, place?). {Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232}

Thomp

Dorsey's [redacted] plen. Thomp does not know Dorsey's plen. but at once [redacted] ss. that $n\acute{a}\cdot\dot{x}\dot{x}^{I}\cdot dd\alpha n$ wd mean [redacted] at-two.

He tns two-roads as: $t'\alpha nn\alpha\acute{\imath}$. $nn\hat{\alpha}\cdot\dot{x}\dot{x}^{I}$. But cd. also say $n\acute{a}\cdot\dot{x}\dot{x}^{I}\cdot$ $\pi'\alpha nn\alpha\cdot$ 2 roads. But one (short or longish) cannot say $*n\acute{a}\cdot\dot{x}\dot{x}^{I}\cdot\pi'\alpha n-$ $d\alpha nn\alpha$' — one has to say $n\acute{a}\cdot\dot{x}\dot{x}^{I}\cdot dd\alpha nd\alpha nn\alpha$'. But never heard this plen r n. what the 2 trails were. The very next Dorsey entry has again -tûnnn (Dorsey 6).

Thomp

ná·xxɪ· tʰcxnnəːddxn

wd be a good word mg. the

2-trails place. But n.

6. Se-qûc'-tûn t̲ûnnĕ', x

People at the Gig rocks (se, rock?).

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thompson

θé·xx·é$_{o}$ tʃ^{c}ɑn-dɑnnɑe;
mg. big rocks people. On n
side of Coq. R. straight opp.
On rhg. says big rocks
stood

(tʃ^{c}ɑ́n tʃ^{c}á·t'$^{T}_{a}$h dɑn ca.
(Thomp's father's village).
10 ~ 20 houses, + many canoes
on both sides.

Thomp

~~θé~~ N Dorsey 6. There is
a word θé·xx·éʃdɑn, which
wd mean where ~~a~~ a road
comes down ~~to~~ the river + one
goes in a boat (the 1st syl
of this word does not mean
rock at all). But θé·xx·ɑt^{c}
wd ~~mean~~ = wife rocks. There is
no such word as *θé·xx·éʃdɑn.
The nearest thing to this is
θé·xx·éʃdɑn, mg. where they
go in a boat (1st syl. does not mean
stone). But on thinking further he

Thomp

vs. that θźə́:xxxʃ means
≡
big-rock. But they say
dzá· θθźə́·xxxʃ, dzá·
θźə́·xxxʃ, ~~come~~ s. you come to shore
with your canoe here (= s. you land
here!). θźə́·xxᵀᵃʃdɑɬn, big rock place.

Thomp

tʃ'ə́n-t'á·t'a:ddɑɬn,
home village of Thomp.

Thomp

The Coos people never warred, ∨ the Coq. people never warred— only the Rogue R people warred.

My father was chief at

t'ɑ́n t'ɑ́·t' a: dɑ́ɬɑn, accuitless
t'ɑ́n = stick

a village at the head of the Coq. River where the road from Ump R came in. There was snow on the ground ∨ some white people came packing in. The Indians of that village saw 2 whitemen coming down that Ump trail— that was at the time of the RR war.

and the Inds. did not know what kind of people those Whitemen were — whether whites or Inds. The 2 came down ∨ asked for tyee.

My ɟ had 2 wives ∨ 2 fires, each wife by a house in the 2 ~~ends~~ opp ends ɟ the house.

and the whitemen took off their shoes. And no chairs in the house. and told his wives & hurry up ∨ boil elkmeat. The whites were given soft elkhide ~~packets~~ blankets. The whites were given & eat elk meat ∨ acorn mush

Those 2 whites stayed there / no— big snow. By that time they ate

knew how to eat now. It was (3)
May then. The whites then by
gestures said to my father: I
want to go now. They handed my
father 3 20.00 goldpieces. My father
did not want it
that fellow ~~pla~~ paid for me
he told my father
My father gave 2 blankets to
each. My f. gave him 2 ~~wo~~ young
lad men to take those 2 white
men down to the mouth of the
Coq R. telling: Do not show
these whm to the k'amá:ç dənnə
for they are not of mean, might
kill whitemen, ~~+ kill~~ but take
to the s. side of the mouth & tell

these whm. to go imm s. swimming (4)
creeks to get to post Orford. and
my f told the y men ~~to tell~~
to take the whites down quick
and not to talk to any lads.
on the way, lest Coq. villagers
kill them. and they did this.
When the whites left from
the s side of Coq. mouth, they had
blanks my f. had given them.
Thump thinks these ~~were~~
2 whites were ~~a~~ refugees from
the Rogue River who had
prob. fled to the Imp ▽ from there
were told to cross & the Coq. head.
They ate lad food like lads.

Thomp

the Ump kids. Too never killed anybody.

~~the~~

My dad had 2 kind names:

① tf'ánt'á·t'a·ddɑxn-
↑ accentless

x á·ddɑggɛd-'ǎ

[he cannot explain mg.

② tf'ɑ́ddǔT'gI·s
↑ longish

(mg. mean, maker of threatening gestures).

These were his 2 names by which were known to outsiders, but his real name to insiders was xɑ́sxɑ́·-ggɑ·lI,
↑ accentless
mg. chief coming-as-if said-of-Tide-coming in

These were the 1st Whitemen that ever came to the Head-of-Coq. region — and it was at the time of the Rogue River war.

(1)

Thomp

My gf had 5 wives at Umpqua & when he moved over from Ump. alone bringing with him lots of money & buying 5 [redacted] Head-of-Coq. wives after settling on the upper Coq. R. My gf settled at [redacted] on the Coq. & the trail from Ump. descends & this place. they also look up the hill & see people from Ump descending the trail. the 5 wives he settled in 3 groups of house, some on each side of the ck. the people there were pretty rough, but when they committed murder, they payed price for it. not only chiefs had 2 wives, some common men had 2 wives.

Choc-re-le-a-tan

Washington

[Parrish census, 1854]

7. Tcûn-tca'-Tă-a'

tûnnĕ', People by the large fallen tree. [Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232].

Lucy

tfc'ín tfc'ŭh-ntfc'a·ttI·-

long long

stc'ă·ddɑn, big tree lying place.

Too never omits

Notice that Lucy

the -s-.

Thomp

tf'ákn-ntf'ákh, a big tree.

tf'ákn [redacted] ntf'á·rrí·s$_{o}$t'ā·ddən,
big tree lying place. I cannot
get him to omit the s$_{o}$,
[redacted] and he keeps saying

Tf'ákntf'vhs$_{o}$t'ā·ddən,

T carefully caught, proves that 3 consonants can come together in the language.

place of the big tree lying,
But one can also say
tf'ákn-ntf'ákh-s$_{o}$t'ā·ddən.
realised

Thomp

tf'ákntf'vh-ts'é tt'a·dən, fallen (of its own accord) tree place.
Also tf'ákn-ts'$_{r}$é tt'a·ddən.
Also tf'ákn-s$_{o}$t'ā·ddən, tree-lying place (but ~~fatter~~ he refuses to omit the -s$_{o}$).
tf'ákn-s$_{o}$t'ā·ddənxe', also
vs. tf'ákn s$_{o}$t'ā·ddəndənxe'.

8. T'ûl-wût'-me or
x
T'ûl'-wût-me' tûnnĕ',
x
People on the open prairie.

{Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 233}

thomp

Kw + at once dʌlwʌ́t'mɛ, accentless

an open place, a ~~clearing~~ (natural) clearing. Splendid. The mg. is similar to that of the 'v', prairie, the vs., but a little dif.

dʌ́lwʌ́t'mɛ́·-ddʌnnɛ, — people.
↑ raised + lengthened

this often sounds to Jpl. Oct. 14 as long.

thomp takes this to be the name of an Ind town and guesses the open placed to be on the n. side of the Coq. R. and maybe 5 m above Coq. City.

9. K'ɕu qwĕs' tûnnĕ', list

Good grass people. [Dorsey, of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Tlomp

tɬ'ó· ×× wêf dɑn, a name

× main accent and the vowel is app. short

from ɬ

says this means where they stay, denies that it means good

which Tlomp has heard as a plen, and of which he never knew the etym, but supposes the 1st syl to be from tɬ'ó·, prairie. Knows the 2nd + 3rd syls. refer to dwelling-place. On rhg. many times says so for f is wrong — the end. sound is sort-of betw. s & f but to be written f.

Thomp

On xhg. says that
ut'ŭ·xx wâ̂ɛ̂ fdɛn is an
illahee-name (= plen.) and
has nothing to do with xɛ́h,
village.

10. Tûs-qlûs' tûnnĕ'.
x

{Dorsey, List of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232.}

Thomp

When I read ~~to~~ him Dorsey
10 he says that he rems
there is a H of C plcn.
dáʃtɬ'áʃdɑn. Since he
remembers well this plcn., it may
well be that Dorsey ,10 is for this.
No etym. But an old plcn.
When askt what he wd call the
people, says wd call them
dáʃtɬ'áʃdɑn-dɑnnɑ'.

notice that he always gives short postalfad when he adds "people" to the -dɑn form.

Thomp.

Guesses ~~tc'ás-lâ·-ddɑnnɑ·~~
but n. Again and again guesses
the 2nd vow ~~to~~ be long.
the place wd be ~~tc'ás-lá·ddn.~~

11. Na'-qo-tca' Tûnnĕ
x

(qotca refers to a clear day).

{Dorsey, List of Upper
Coquille villages, p. 232}

Thomp

Kw. and has heard often

He says it many times and this syt always sounds short

ná·xx·v·ddza·ddɑn, a village

accentless

name, but did not know it means
a clear day as Dorsey says it does.
The people he vs. as

ná·xx·v·ddza·ddɑn dɑnnɑ?

carefully caught

When I ask how he wd say day,
he gives ·sâ̆s dɑn, day, and he gives
xúddza, it is a good day (e.g. Mac
Thomp of sometimes remarks: It is a good
day of a nice [redacted] day, not windy
+[redacted] sunshiny at least in spells. N. which
side of Coq R. this plem. is.

12. Na'-ta-ɲxi'-li-i'

tûnnĕ', People at the
x
big dam (in the river).

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232]

thump

tɬ'a·mí·ll I·ddan is
the name of a big creek, about
as big as the Coquelle R. itself,
which comes into the Coquelle R.
from the S. [redacted] (since
the trail from Coq. R. & Rogue
R. goes up that way). When I ask
thump how far
is up the dd tɬ'a·mí·ll I·ddan
from the Coq. R., he says it is about
40 miles up! the mouth of dd is
about 6 or maybe 10 m. down river
from "our place." The Tidewater
does not reach "our place" but it
reaches the mouth of dd.

ná·ɲ'ɑxmí·ll I-ddan

Thomps.

~~ná·tʃʼɑ·ɾɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ·ddɑn,~~

accentless

ng. dam.

On nhg says the plen. is

ná·ttʃʼɑ·ɾɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ·ddɑn, derived

Tshort. On nkg. is short

from ná·ttʃʼɑ·ɾɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ, dam. Tshort accentless

This dam was pretty near at the

head of ~~Rogue River~~ Coq. River

(called ná·tʃɑɾɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ·ddɑn)

(or) this dam is in the fork of Coq. R.

called tʃʼɑ·ɾɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ·ddɑn, & pretty well up that fork.

A trail goes up this fork & after passing the dam goes

over a divide into Rogue River. ~~My pat grm belonged to that place.~~ There

was a na. on both sides of the dam. My

pat grm belonged to that [redacted] na.

We call the inhabitants of both

sides ná·ttʃʼɑɾɪ́·ɬɬɪ·ddɑnnɑ;

the same as the name of the

dam itself.

The chief of that village was

ddɑnnɑ́·ttʃʼɑ·ɬɑddɑnnɑ, ← short & longish.

mg. higher person.

On nhg vs. that this is a personal-name & means higher-person. He died of sickness on the S. side, this chief lived already pretty old.

ʃɑɾɪ & ɬ.tʃʼúh was the

name of an old man living on the

nhg vs. ditto

N. side there, he had one or 2 sons &

4 or 5 sisters. This old man was

my [redacted] fathers true uncle, the older

brother of my pat. grm. [redacted] they said he was

a big statured fellow.

My pat grm was named

ɣa·kkʼɪ́nts'eʔ [redacted] ch. & impt.

carefully caught.

Thomp

Kw. the plen ná·ʰtʃʌrrɪ́·llɪ-
ddʌn. There is a big dam
there all the time. When I ask him
how far this place is from Coq. City,
says 40 m or 50 m. this
place is on the Coq. River and there
is a village there on both sides
of the Coq. River.

Thomp

Only the Coq. people never
fought, they always believed what
their chief says (arbitrates).

Once the yú·gg ɪ tribe came
over in a body to
ná·ʰtʃʌrrɪ́·llɪ·ddʌn with
the purpose of fighting these
Coquelle villages (at ɒɒ), the
Yugi people wanted to scare
the Coquelle people, the ɒɒ
people refused to fight but killed
two headmen of the yú·gg ɪ people.
(n. their names, but the Coq. people killed
2 higher men they say). They had a fight
+ the yugi people ran away, the ɒɒ people

Thomp (2)
running after them about 10 miles
across the mt. Till the yugi
people entirely disappeared.

14. K'ç̌u na'-ta-a
tcûn' tûnnĕ', People by a
small mountain on which is
grass (but no trees). {Dorsey,
list of Upper Coquille villages,
p. 232}.

thorn

Kw. ɤ instantly

tɬ'ɣ. nn ɤ t-'a. ~~tɬ'ɤnidɤn~~ = by, right by
name of a place 1½ m from the
ocean consisting of 100 or 150
acres of bottomland - the name means
right-by the prairie that-kind-of-stands
up (that is not low down). Kw. this
plcn. This is Dorsey's 14 and
proves that some of Dorsey's
plcns. are down by the mouth
of the Coq. River.

15. ç̓lkwan'-ti-ya'
t̓ûnnĕ'. [Dorsey, list of
Upper Coquille villages,
p. 232]

Thomp

gwɑ́ʼn dɪyyaˑsˑ-dɑnnɜe;
↑glottalized

nearest he can get to Dorsey's

On nhg he approves

ɬkʻwánt'ɪyᵃ̄·ddɑnnɜe:, also
kʻwánt'ɪyᵃ̄·ddɑnnɜe: and
gwɑndɪyᵃ̄·ddɑnnɜe:. all are
mere guesses. Dorsey ev. has ɬ-.
Thomp. ɴ where or what tribe.

Thomp nhg. Oct 14

guesses ɬgwɑ́ʼn t'ɪ yyᵃ̄·ddɑn,
↑short- or nhg short
↑gld, but is a mere infection of the following t'.

this has the right sound, never heard + n. where, and no etym.
When I suggest -t'ɪ- for -t'ɪ-, he says he does not know, but then he goes right ahead and suggests ɬgwɑ́n't'ɪyyᵃ̄·ddɑn again! He says this may not be right but this is the way the plen wd sound best to him.
↑teh

16. Ki-mĕs' t̂ûnnĕ'
(Coquille Thompson) or
Ku-mas' t̂ûnnĕ'
(Solomon), People dwelling
opposite a core of deep water.

{Dorsey, List of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232.}

Thomp

ɓk'ɛ́·mmɛ́s - dannɛ;

kw. There must be a ck
there named k'ɛ́·mmɛs,
all Thomp knows is that they
call the people living there ɓ
Denies Solomon's
form that Dorsey gives.

19. Saçl'-nĕq-tûn,
Village on the dark side of a
~~canon~~ canon, where the sun
never shines. {Dorsey, List of
Upper Coquille villages,
p. 232}.

Thomp.
sə́ɬtɛ̀ɬdɛn,
perfectly heard. Kw. ← accentless.
On the n side of Coq. R.
about 1 day's traveling
above Coq. City.
Thomp Oct. 14 nkg.
Kw + instantly sə́·ɬtɛɬdɛn.
From sə́·ɬtɛɬ, dark, eg. o in saying: it is dark thinks outdoors.
& this place is on the s. side
of the Coq. R. — knows that there
is there someplace a place by
this name. Ws call the people
sə́·ɬtɛɬdəndɛnnɛ' short
sə́·ɬtɛɛɬdɛndɛnnɛ' ↑ carefully caught
o ↖ long

20. Ĕ-ni' t̂ûnnĕ',

People at the base of a plateau.

{Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232}

thomp

n'ɜé·nn±̂·ddɑn, also pronounced nh

land face 2 pitches

on the S side of the Coq. R.

this place is above

sɑ́ɬ-ɜ̌ɬddɑn.

~~thomp~~

Kw. n'ɜé·nn±̂·ddɑn is a plcn. The unusual beginning of the word caused Dorsey to fail to hear the ~~the~~ n-. Sounds like land face. He can't seem to explain it but says it sounds land's face — a point there evidently he vs. n'ɜé·nn±̂·ddɑn dɑnnɜe', the - people. accentless

21. Dul-dul' ça-wai'-ă-mĕ,
Village where there are many of
the insects called duldul.
These insects fly during summer
and autumn nights, making a
humming noise. [Dorjey, list of
Upper Coquille villages,
p. 232].

Wolv.
dúldul, cricket. Lucy's
←longer vowel
dúlldu he never heard.
thomp
Kw dúldul, cricket.

thomp
When askt what month
crickets come in says he kind of
thinks in July. the ch. pron.
is dúldul
[kind of longish, prob. longer
than the vows. of the last syl.

Thomp chg Oct. 14

Nors really solves these
2 plens. By volunteering
dvldvíl-wə̌ʰmɒ', place
where cricketers play (as
little children play on the
playground).

at first I thot
he said -wɒy mɒ'
but he soon
changed it to
-wə̌ʰmɒ'

And it is a good
word to form
dvldvíl-tɬá·-wɒ̌ʰmɒ'

(easily caught.)

this could easily be misheard by Dorsey as -wɒyaʰmɒ' -wɒy mɒ' does not sound good.

Thomp ~~dvldvíl~~ ~~tɬ'ɒwɒ́yɣʰmɒ'~~ ~~tɬ'ɒwɒ́ɒ̂·~~, ~~is nearest he can get to this~~ a little ~~grass.~~

~~Dors name~~

thomp chg. Oct 14

dvldvíl tɬ'ɒwɒ̂ɒ·mɒ',
↑raised

chg. cricketers open-place.

~~For~~ instn When I following Dorsey insist on introducing -tɬá·-, he gives

dvldvíl-tɬá·-tɬ'ɒwɒ̂ɒ·mɒ'.
↑raised [short. always vs. short.

22. Il'-sĕçl ça-wai'-ă-mĕ,
Village where there are many
"ilseçl" (whatever they may
be). [Dorsey, List of Upper
Coquille villages, p. 232].

Thomp
Now he says he is getting it:
again changes x to v
[illegible] ɬ'ɛ́ɬ s ɛ x ɬ
~~ɬɬ'ɛ́ɬ wɔ ɛ́ yɣ x m m ɛ~~
~~a love is pride~~
~~an anticipation of~~
~~the ɬɬ~~

But n mg. —
Thomp rhg. Oct. 14
Still n. * 'ɪ́·ɬ s ɛ x
the like. Can this be for
'ɪ́·ɬ s o x', it is getting
= 'ɪ́·ɬ s o a · ɬɬ x.

They call that place

Ob ∂é· ς κ ωω κ ll ε' ς l a π· ddd κη
stones spherical d.l. beside water on opp. sides

One of the 2 big rocks of Coy is one one side of the river ▽ the other is on the other side of the river.

Thomp n. what Coy. brought the 2 big stone balls along with him for.

Thomp says [redacted] that the waterway on which his people lived is smaller, but that the waterway which comes in from the ς. is bigger. ΘΘ is on the waterway which comes in from the ς.

(2)

Coy had a big foot diam stone balls in his canoe & his wife in the rear of his canoe.

~~Hech~~

Coy made up his mind & started back downriver. pole his canoe upstream through the salmon-weirs. the boat came back. The boat got against a pole of the trap

& both had to swim out

Coy got ashamed & ~~got~~ he wisht for boat, with his mind he brot boat back & righted it, & then he & his wife got in

Coy had a big foot diam stone balls in his canoe & his wife in the rear of his canoe.

~~Heck~~ Coy made up his mind pole his canoe upstream through the salmon-weir. the boat came back. the boat got against a pole of the trap

& both had to swim out

Coy got ashamed & ~~got~~ he wisht for boat, with his mind he brot boat back & righted it, & then he & his wife got in & started back downriver.

Thomp

Coy's wife was named
sxʷnaʔstɬ'ə́ɬ, she used
to help him.

Coy arrived

Thomp

Ø náʔtɬ'ɛxʷnɬɬ'ɛlɬɛ·ddɛxʷ
is way upstream, 30 m upstr.
Coy. was heading for Ø
but 30 m. short of getting
there he reached ðə (which
was then nameless) and for
the weir episode, which resulted
in his spilling the 2 rocks
& turning back downstream
with his wife on the canoe. Coy
& wife were coming from
nobody knows from where.
Coy. was married to Fishsacks
wife. There was one old woman in
my tribe called sʷnʷɛstɬ'ə́ɬ-tsʼɛ,
in honor of sʷnʷɛstɬ'ə́ɬ, Coy's wife.

He had the boat with
a rock at one end so as to
butt through the salmon-weir.
The rock was effective
all right, but also made the
boat top-heavy & caused the
boat to tip over.

The place where Coy
tip over was 10 m. above
the confluence of the smaller
stream where Thomp. lived and
the larger southern trib. that coy tipt
over on, & na-ttca.mI. Cl'iddkn
is 30 m. above coy tipt over
place further ups. on the same s.
(tributary.

Thomp
There were lots of people
living there, every year they
made a salmon-weir there
in Aug or July — for the
salmons come in Sept. there
was a good riffle there where
they were building the weir

the coy's pole slipt causing
the canoe to suddenly turn backward
against one of the weir ✗
upright-poles & to tip over.
I do not know what
name that place had previously
had, but from that episode on
it was called dd. Old people all
knew it

23. T'ûs'-ta-tûn

q̃u'-u-cĭ (fide Solomon. Thompson could not explain it, but said that tûcl'-ta-tûn meant an old basket).

{Dorsey, list of ~~[illegible]~~ Upper Coquille villages, p. 232}

thomp

t'ɨɬ ɬ s̱ t'a·ddɑn,

carefully caught

lit. an old basket lies there

though he ties it old basket

lays there, he agrees it

means any basket,

old, lies the place

Thomp wonders if Dorsey's 2nd word is for 'ʔú·ffɛ', or rather for

ʔxú· ''ú·ffɛ', their name.

For instance one says in Ind.

ɓb t'ɑɬ s̱ t'a·ddɑn ʔxú· ''ú·ffɛ'

= ɓb is their name.

Thomp

t'&t's t'a. ddxn is
a plan. that he never heard

and

Thomp

~~t'&t t'a. ddxn~~ ~~x'v''ffs~~,
packbasket sco insists on this

~~v.ffse~~, ~~name~~.

N. ~~[illegible]~~ etym.

24. K'qi-nuq' t̂ûnnĕ',

People among the small undergrowth. {Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 233}

Thomp

[illegible] n[illegible]h-ddɑxnn[illegible]:

At last it comes to inf-

Thomp

x'I', any kind of small brush (2 ft high to 6 ft high — no tfɑ́ntf'vh there — just brush). the common way to say right among the brush is x'ɪ́·tt'ɑhdɑn. and several askings guesses x'ɪ́·nnv·ddɑn, guessing this to mean among the brush, and preferring this to *x'ɪ́·nnvhdɑn (tho Dorsey seems to indicate the latter).

thomp

Under the bush he is.

x'í·yɛhdɑn and x'í:yy rrɛ·
thomp

also x'í·yyɑrrɛ̂·ddɑn.

trying his feet cannot rem

any word like, -nuh- or

the like.

25. Ti-mĕ;l' t'ûnnĕ'.
x

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thomp

k'ɛ́·mmésˌs – ddɑnnɐ

Insists { only this is right.
On vhg. he again changes
my t'ɛ́·mmét to
k'ɛ́·mmésˌs.

Thomp vhg Oct 15

Dorsey's plen. he has never heard, ~~soo~~ evidently it is to be reconstructed as *t'ɛ́·mmétdɑn. raised

Thomp

mét'ɛ́setdɑn, name of an Ind town on the upper part or head of the Coq. River, but never knew just where or

~~whether~~

whether on n side or s side. Means wide place. Every place they caught salmon they wd have a village. this & plen. he rems. and is the nearest phonetically to Dorsey's Ti-mĕ́sl'.

26. Rxö'-yi-nĕs'

tûnnĕ'. [Dorsey, list of
x
Upper Coquille villages, p. 232]

Thomp

~~xéyyɪ-nés~~ - dɑnnɜ;
↑ also vs. ŭ here

No etym. a mere guess.
(later worker showed that
several H of C words begin with
r).

Thomp Mg. Oct. 15
rî, over there after long
discussion thinks the best guess-
reconstruction of Dorsey 26 is
rɪyyɪnnɜ́·ɔdɑn; the I dph.
has noticed in other words to be
open ɾ might have been taken by
Dorsey as ö. Seems to prefer this
guess to *rɜ́'yyɪ- or rúyyɪ-. the

-nɜ́·s- seems certain because he Reads a plain sɑnsɑnɜ́·s-dɑn

Thomp

~~ɣíɣɣɪ-nɛ́ˑs-~~ dɑnnɛ:,
↑ also vs. u here
~~no~~ etym. a mere guess.
(later worker showed that
several H & C words begin with
r).

Thomp rhg. Oct. 15
rɪ̂ˑ, over there after long
discussion thinks the best guess-
reconstruction of Dorsey 26 is
rɪɣɣɪ nnɛ́ˑs dɑn; the ɪ-gph.
has noticed in other words to be
open ɛ might have been taken by
Dorsey as ö. Seems to prefer this
guess to *rɛ́ˑɣɣɪ- or rúɣɣɪ-. the

-nɛ́ˑs- seems certain because he heard a pitch.

27. Ka'-to-mĕ'-me

t$_{x}$ûn'nĕ, People by the deep water.

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232].

thomp

k'á·tt'ú·mmé} mmé:
↑short

dannæ:. On n side of Coq. R.

Thomp nhg Oct 15

It is a good word to say, Thomp says k'a·tt'ú·mmæ·.

↑accentless

this is surely a plen tho he cannot rem having heard it. He says k'á·- is er. o.k. on this plen., but the only form he really knows is t'ú·mmæ', mg. by the waters.

↑accentless

When I press him for a form more like Dorsey, he says

thump (2)
that he rems noar there is a
plen: k'á·ɬ'amm I·mme'
(carefully heard to a nicety altho
Joh. thinks Dorsey is probably
~~xx~~ the best guide).

28. T'ɛ́lŭl-tci'
qwŭt me' tûnnĕ',
People at the stream [no period]

{Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille
villages, p. 232}

Thomp

Prob. ~~tl'ɨltʃʃc'ɨ·xx'wɨT~~

~~nɨɨ·=dɨnnɨ·~~ nhg. shows this is a mere guess almost there must be a/ck. named that way.

On n side of Coq R.

Thomp nhg. Oct. 15

Dorsey 28 is ev. ~~to~~ be reconstructed as *tl'ɨlʃʃc'ɨ·xxvt' but he never heard this plcm *tl'ɨ'ɨlʃʃc'ɨ'·xxvtc'-mɨɛ·- dɑnnɑɛ', the — people. Tbecomes long and somewhat raised

Kw: mɪʃʃʃɪ'·xxvtc' mɨɛ·ddɑnnɑɛ', [ch.
↑real short but not ɑ
the ~~Coq~~ upper-Coq-R. Indians.

29. Ts'a'-ta-nxĕ-qe' tûnnĕ', People among the ash trees. [Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232].

Thomp

ts'á', ash tree, locally called ashwood. Thomp say ev.

*ts'a·ɬɬ'ɑɾɾɑ́·ddɑn, place among the ash trees, but Dorsey 29 indicates ts'a·ɬɬ'ɑɾɾɑ̂·- xxɑ̂h-dan, which is an equally good word. Never heard

ɾ n. just where.

thomp vd. this same postposition for among in a plen. an hour ago — see his

x'i·ɬɬ'ɑɾɾɑ·ddɑn which is the way he wd say among the bushes.

30. ʃûn'-sûn-nĕs' tûnnĕ', people at the small beach. [Dorsey, List of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232].

Thomp

ʂɑnˌʂɑnnéˑs - ɗɑnnɤ;

Vs. On s side of Log. R.

(Vs. ~~x~~ after rhg. of Dorsey 26 x before rhg of Dorsey 27)

Thomp rhg. Oct 15

Thomp vs: I heard that place mentioned: it is ʂɑnˌʂɑnnéˑs- ɗɑn. A plen, no ~~etym.~~, -néˑs- does not mean long. It does not sound right to leave off the -ɗɑn and I cannot get him to say it with -ɗɑn omitted.

Thomp

ʂɑnˌʂɑnnéˑs - ~~ɗɑnnɤ;~~

a plen. no. ~~etym.~~ Kw.

Thomp rhg Oct. 15

ʂɑnˌʂɑnnéˑs - ɗɑnnɪ

short or longish. all these unaccented final vowels are inherently longish

31. Ç̣ɬtsʾû́s-meʹ tûnnĕʹ,
x

People at the sand; subsequently removed to Flores Creek (on the coast, between Coquille River and Sixes Creek).

[Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232.]

Thomp

ɬtsʾɛ́́s mɛ̄ʹ.ʾ - ddɑnnɛ, mg. tch.

never heard of moving these to Flores Ck.

Thomp actually heard

ɬtsʾɑ́́s mɛ́ʹ - ddɑnnɛ, mg. tch.

[long and tends to be raised

sand-person. Thomp. n. whether n. or s. side of Coq. R.

Thompson

ðb ~~ltsʼáso-mxeʼ~~, at any sandy place in the river, possibly up by Riverton or Beaver Slu, he agrees. Has heard Slu + its postage. Rhg. call the people that belong there ltsʼáso mxê. ~~ddxnnxe~~ ~~probably short~~

On rhg. he says definitely that ðb is on the n side of the cog 2 or 3 m R_1 below ~~tfʼɬɬɬɬɬ~~ tfʼɬɬɬɬɬ ɬI. ddxn. accentless

ltsʼáso mxeʼ

Thump

Once up the Coq R. a man walked up to watch for salmon & passing by a mythlewood ~~tree~~ tree and as he passed the tree shook, it was getting dark, & lots of nuts fell & the ground. the man bowed his head & looked to the ground, not looking up. then the tree shook again. Dead people shake a tree thus. He reacht his home at ~~Ffs~~ Ob 'as-me'. the place where the tree shook was a little upr of Ob. The next morning that men told boy & girl, go up there & pick up mythnuts that fell on the ground last night.

nxdt'â·xxvt'

Thomp

there is no danger - place on
the Coq. River except a 1 mile diameter lake
called nélt'â·xxvt', at the very
head of the Coq. River way above
where Thomp's home people lived,
this lake is worse than the ocean
when it gets rough, once a
man was at its shore and
suddenly he pulled his clothes off
and swam in that lake and as he
came out saw a great snake come out
of the water.
there is one dead fir tree
standing at the shore of that lake
(they) did not say what side but
Thomp imagines on the S edge, and that
tree was, all like a spiraling auger from the time it was young, and
having climbed up + down it from the top of the tree,
sometimes one of his horns were seen at the outlet, stays
this lake has no
in there all the time.

It was only once in a while that
an hunter would stay past that lake.
there is a big log lying
by the edge of that lake, and an
Indian saw it & thought: I'll
take a smoke. He leaned his
gun against that log and took a
smoke. He suddenly perceived as
the log moved that it was the
body of the big-snake & he
ran away from there abandoning
his gun.
Thomp just heard people
talking about this place, never
saw it, knows it is a long
ways but n how far.

32. Sûcl-ta'-qo-t'ça'

tûnnĕ', People back towards
x
the head of the stream.

{Dorsey, list of Upper Coquille villages, p. 232}

Thomp

ʂ ɑ́ɬ tcʰâ·xxvtʼ-
o
lmg. deep water

mêː?ddɑnnɛː. there was deep water there

Thomp rhg.

Kw. ʂ ɑ́ɬ tcʰá·xxv́tʼ mɛ́ʼ
o ↑main accent ↑accentless

a plcn. he heard, on the
Coq. R. he vs. no etym. It was
an Ind. town. Dorsey's form is
for ʂ ɑ́ɬ tcʰá·xxvt tɬʼɛ́ʼɨɬtʼ,
o
(tʼ plus tɬʼ become ɬɬʼ) carefully caught forever

the rinconada or head of the stream
called ɗb; where ɗb starts from. He vs
that
tɬʼɛ́ʼɨɬtʼ = corner.

Thump

So Dorsey's form is for

Sǫ Qłtᶜá. ẋẋ vtłtᵀá hddxnnxᵉ,

not elided

carefully caught

— head people (not call people there).

thus if there are

When I ask Thump if this might ~~be the~~ be the name of some of which runs into the Coq. River, says positively no, it is the name of the Coq. R. itself (! but this is in conformity with Dorsey).

Entire Coq.. R.

Thomp

When I ask [redacted] Thomp

what the entire Coquell River wd

be called, [redacted] trying ~~to coax~~

him to admit of

*má·sú·-xan-ʔe, he says

that má·sú·- is used ONLY

OF THE MOUTH, and that

the [redacted] entire Coq. R. is called f

from the [redacted] mouth ~~to~~ the head:

mɪfɬɬî·[redacted]ːːʊt, using a

special form ːʊT without [redacted]

-s-, and that it is absolutely wrong

~~to~~ [redacted] form *mɪfɬɬí·-ːːan-ʔe.

↖accentless

The word Coq.

Norman & Johnnie: the name
Coquille was early proud
kokwél, now the pronun has been
changed to kokíl.

Thomp

Says that Mrs. Daisy Codding's
statement that Coquille
always used to be pronid by the
Whites k'o k'wél is
correct. Only recently are
people changing it to k'o. k'íl.
He always says that this name
is of Whiteman origin &
has nothing to do with the
South Slu word for Gow.

Hoxie walking up to Gov. Hill with me
Oct. 9 42 tells me that now the Whites
say k'o k'íl but used to say only k'o k'wél.
Hoxie can understand every word of Thomp's dialect.

Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton Bands of Mas-o-mah or

& Coquille Tribe ***
Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun Bands of Coquilles

Petition filed Aug 1940

The Coquille River drainage is peculiar in that it is shaped like a palmleaf fan. Although draining a very small region to the north and south of its stream in its lowest course, which lowest course can be compared to the stem of the fan, its upper section consists of three long forks, known respectively in the White man's designation as North, Middle and South Forks, which spread out to drain a great circular basin some thirty or forty miles in diameter. The principal towns of this region are Myrtle Point, situated below where Middle and South Forks come together, and above where North Fork enters, and Coquille, which takes its name from the River, and is located five miles below where North Fork enters. The principal town on South Fork is Powers. The boundary line between the Coos and the Nasoma Coquilles on the coast was at Whiskey Run, said to be three miles north of Bandon, and the line between the Nasoma Coquilles and the Tootootoneys on the coast was at Fourmile Creek, said to be four miles south of Bandon. Bandon is on the south bank of the mouth of the Coquille River. So drew a line from the coast starting four miles south of Bandon running for perhaps four miles east and then southeast, ~~m~~ along the watershed between the South Fork of the Coquille and the Floras and Sixes Rivers, both of which were Tootootoney, almost to Illahe of the Rogue River drainage, and from there northeast to Camas Valley, which was sometimes visited for obtaining camas and cranes by the Head of Coquille Indians, All the Upper Coquille River was called Mishi-hut and the Lower Coquille River was called Nasoma. The tribe living at ~~Xxxxxx~~ Nasoma was called Dalmashi, a term which is also used to designate the Klamath River Indians of northern California.

Lucy

My mat gram was Coq.

Coq. Talk a dif. lang from Gold B.

Flores - (Whale's Head) lang.

Indian Agency,

Port Orford, July 10, 1854

****

Census of the To-to-tin Indians, Port Orford district, Oregon Territory.

[Mr Everett Sanders brought this document in typewritten form over to me in Feb. 1943. Although it is termed by Parrish a census, the part ~~brought~~ brought to me by Sanders at least, has no figures of population in it.]

Ko-se-e-chah Band of Too-too-to-neys

Se-qua-chee Band of Too-too-to-neys

Too-too-to-ny Band of Too-too-to-neys

***

Yah-shute Band of Too-too-to-neys

Whis-to-natin Band of Too-too-to-neys

Cos-sa-to-ny Band of Too-too-to-neys

Chet-less-ing-ton Band of Too-too-to-neys

Port Orford Band of Too-too-to-neys

Eukie-chee Band of Too-too-to-neys

Kus-so-to-ny Band of Too-too-to-neys

Kler-it-la-tel Band of Too-too-to-neys

Te-cha-quot Band of Too-too-to-neys

Mack-a-no-tin Band of Too-too-to-neys

Mack-a-no-tin Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Gen artificial name for

Coq-Nasoma-Flores-Whale's

Head Lang.

Lucy

the [redacted] Sms also call

me: dá·x ṽ·ts'ɜx; lit. the

Oregon woman.

Jennie

dá'ẋv-ẋáffe' =

northerner, a gen term

for Oregon Indian

= t'ê..t'æ'-ẋáffe'.

Thomp

N. ẋáffæ' or the like,

ev. a dif. dialect.

Lucy

And when we get to Pistol

R. there is a dif sound

to the lang., it is Chetco

lang. Vf.

Ben. xxʃs xwɪ̂. t'ɪ,
all of 'em duds. (given when I ask
for all the people) Ben n.
Dorseys Chas. for all the people

Lucy
t'ɑxxwɪ́. t'ɪ. dɨnnɛ̀:,
all the duds.

& thomp
T'ɑxx̣x̣ɛ́. t'ɛ. dɨnnɛ̀:,
↑ English
↑ accentless
↑ high level
all Indians.

Roseburg Region

Roseberg s.

U Ump Tbg

1st name of U Umpqua

Wolv

dannsé·yyv, [redacted] name of
the tribe = Upper Umpqua.
But Old Hunter, Coquel Thompson, Old
Tecumseh and Dick Johnson (long
dead) all spoke the same lang.
This must be the Upper Coquel
language.

Thomp
His name was dxgx́mʃɪ.
He was a H of C Ind.
Dick Johnson was also called
Coquelle Dick. Thomp. hesitates at telling me
his Ind. name.
Thomp Dick John is a Sixes Ind.
+ hangs around Portland.

Thompson

They call the [redacted] Head of

the Ump. Inds. tl'ú:'-

dannse·yyv, lit. prairie
on the-t openplace people.
Inds.) Agrees they lived just

dr. from Roseburg.

6

2nd name of Upper Umpqua

Wolv

tɬánsɛ́·-dɨ̀nnɛ̀·, in the Upper Umpqua Language.

tɬhomp

N. the above word totally.

tɬʕánsɛ̂·

timber-heart.

The Tɬɔ "Umpqua"

Thompson

I appeal to him for origin of the Eng. word Umpqua. He says the word is ʃ'á k^{c}wɑ - but n. origin. Eng. calls it ʃɑeʃ dɑ̂ ɜ̂ x ʊ t^{c}, he gives on to v. [almost yaw here] [so quick that its quality] bothered me.

Ump-qua Tribe

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Upper Umpqua lang

Thomp

Vs that the U Ump lang
wd be termed tt'v. d année-yyv-
ddx'. Σ

T = mouth, lang.

[exc. Thomp on HJ (59
lang.]

U. Ump Tribe plans

thumps

θâ. ttt, ṽ., mxé, dannxe:,

Tprairie

nmg is a big prairie up in this place

~~a place somewhere up the Cog. R.~~

the hills, not very far distant from the Ump R

Pretty close S. of Ump. R.

a little ways to come, they said.

sâ. ttt, ṽ., mxe is the

shortest form.

thomp

Some horses wdnt swim
the Ump River at Winchester,
men had to pull his head
out of water against the rear
of the canoe.

dinfi·ddorn, Roseburg

Thomp

There was a big chief of the Ump. ~~Kaaaa~~ who had the personal-name: ↙not rw or w he cautions

θάrra [illegible]ndI.ntf'xht,

mg. his head is sore or sick or aches. This name got started when this chief was a boy & constantly had headaches & said & people: ξδδ and so that name got stuck to him. He became a chief, known as a good-hearted chief and known all over — at Hof & afar. He always had a horse — he never walked anywhere. When I ask what tribe,

he says he was chief of Rosebug, Umpqua Valley — that was their band.

(1)

Thomp

There was a big chief of the Ump. ~~Kaaad~~ who had the personal-name: ← not rw or w he cautions

θ á r r a i [illegible] x n d I. n t ʃ' x h t ʃ ,

mg. his head is sore or sick or aches. This name got started when this chief was a boy & constantly had headaches & said & people did and so that name got stuck to him. He became a chief, known as a good-hearted chief and known all over — at Hʃ ʃ & afar. He always had a horse — he never walked anywhere. When I ask what tribe,

he says he was chief of Rosebug, Umpqua Valley — that was their land.

Thomp

Thomp has just been telling me of the Ump chief called Bo who was chief of the Roseburg or Umpqua Valley. I thereupon ask him the Ind name of Roseburg & he says it was

dɨnʃɪ·ddɑn. splendid.

accentless.

Thomp

nálɾɑʃdɑn was our place — my father's and my grandfather's place, on the Umpqua River. [exc myths].

Josie Tipton, of Portland,
is an Ut Umpq woman
from [illegible] and
he speaks of her [illegible] in Ut. Umpq as
[illegible] = old-woman

same as they called Det
Tecumseh's wife. Tecumseh
died 1st & his widow
later.

Region North of Rogue River Mouth

Flores to n of R m

Parrish's Quah-to-mah,

@Flores m n village

Proceeding southerly from the Coquille River, along the coast, we find the first village of the Quah-to-mahs near the mouth of a large creek called Quah-to-mah, or Flores Creek, the second at Sixes River, and the third at Port Orford, being 7 or 8 miles from the Coquille to the first village, and the same distance intervening between the villages successively. Hah-hul-ta-lah, the principal chief, resides at Sixes River, and Tay-o-ne-cia, subchief, at Port Orford. This band claims all the country between the summit of the coast range and the coast from the south boundary of the Nas-o-mahs to Humbug Mountain (a lofty headland, about 12 miles below Port Orford), where the lands of the Co-sutt-hen-tuns commence.

[Parrish census, 1854]

"Hbk." refers to F. W. Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico,* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30, 1907.

Hbk:

Kwatami ('on the gulf').
a subdivision of the Tututni,
formerly living on or near
Sixes r., Oreg., but now on
Siletz res. ...

Ja. kw. kwɑ́·tɑmɪ
= the Sixes. this is the
country's name, he rs.
kwɪtá·mɪtsɬɑm, the
Sixes people.

Thomp

gwá·dá·mɨ̂: dɑnnɑ;

Sixes.

On thg. says gwá·ddɑ and Sixes are just the same + insists on it — it has 2 names, you know.

~~And when I ask him what Indian tribe Lake was to be called, gives at once gú·ssx, also gússó Hf'ɑ'ɛ (.)~~

Quah-to-mah

{Hah-hul-ta-cah
{Tay-o-ne-cia

{Parrish census, 1854}

Thomp

gwa·ddá·mmxə̀· -ddɑnnɑxə, (somewhat raised)
tribal name of the Sixes neg. that
he has heard also gives
gwa·ddá·mmxə, and vs
↑accentless
that this is the same thing
as θɑggwɑ́xə́·mmmxə, alias
↑carefully caught ↑accentless
θɑggwɑxə́·thʃ'ɑxə'.
↑accentless
filed on a short

•Thompson
long but not much accented, ↑ becomes only long-ish
mɑ́·xx·mɬ ʌ́ ttʃ'ɑ̄·ddɑnnɑxə; ɛs
↑to omit
mg. a good healthy place - a nice place.
Tis. -dɑn
right there. They dig river-clams
there ↑ everything — they
dug them in June ↑ July.
When in Aug was the only month in
which they hunted, at that time
elk was fat, they say that by Sept.
already the elks tend to get thin.

Thomp

Never heard Dorsey's

but feels sure the pronun wd be
nú·ttgᶜv, which he says must
↑ sRoit
be a plcn. since it has no
mg. known to him. He wd not hesitate
at restoring it thus. From this
nú·ttgᶜv·mhâ·ddən, lit.
↑ for mm
by nú·ttgᶜv.
THIS PLCN OCCURS TWICE
IN DORSEY — Thomp says it must be
for *nú·ttgᶜv̄·-mhā·ddən,
mg by the nú·ttgᶜv — n. that this means
forest.

Thompson

nú·ttgᶜvh must be some
kind of stuff. the ——— placename
must be *nú·ttgᶜvh-mā·ddən
raised

Parrish's Co-sutt-hen-tun village on ck. 5 m s of Humbug Mt. Next tribe n of the Euchre.

The Co-sutt-hen-tun village is at the mouth of a small stream which enters the ocean about 5 miles south of the Humbug Mountain. Like their neighbors, they claim to the summit of the coast range, and along the coast to a point on the coast marked by three large rocks in the sea, called by the whites the Three Sisters.

[Parrish census, 1854]

Co-sutt-heu-tun

Chac-tal-ka-le-ah

[Parrish census, 1854]

Kán.yáxx'wat',

name of a little hill by

Sixes m.

Thomp

The other place is called
ßʌ́nyʌ́xx'wʌt. When I
ask him where ßʌ is, he says
it is a little hill just n. (!!)
(a month later Thomp again vs. ßʌ is just n of Sixes mouth.)
of the mouth of Sixes River —
just one locality there has all
kinds of names. When I ask him
to give the 1st 2 syls only, he
gives ßʌ́n. yʌ̀xw (!).

Thompson

When I again mention
Jake again, he says again that
he was from Sixes, and vs.
that the Sixes chief was
ßʌ́n. yʌ́xx'wʌt - {dʌnnxi: / xʌsxʌ}
he lived on a little hill
there by Sixes. His name was
nɜ̂. ddʌn, which Thomp. adds is
possibly a whiteman name.
~~Sixes mouth is sʌ́ggwɜ̂.~~
~~he vs., he also vs. sʌ́ggwɜ̂.~~
~~Hfʌ'xɜ~~
~~Incentless~~

Thomp

Vs. [redacted] bɑxn. yɑ́xx'wɑxtᶜ,

a little hill that sticks out into the ocean just ≡n. of the mouth of Sixes R., ~~[redacted]~~ lived there, he was known to the chief called bɑxn. yɑ́xx'wɑxtᶜ-x:ɑsx:ɑe:
↑ is this ə?

He was named nɔ́:ddɑxn. He muses that the hill itself must be placenamed bɑ́:nyɑxxʷ plus ↑ very hard ə hear -x'wɑxtᶜ, on top of.

nɪ́:'lɑxt, name of a [redacted] point by Sixes

Thumps

Knows instantly that

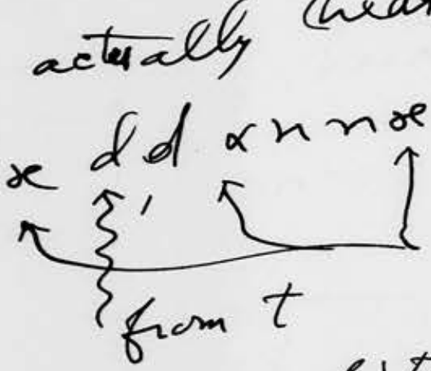
Jack was from Sixes & that

nɪ̂·ʾlɛt means little

point stick out. On rhg. he

says he actually heard

nɪ̂·ʾlɛddɑnnɑɛ:, and says



there must be a little illaher

named thus. The ɛ́tým is

not simple, as I had supposed,

but refers to your face

on top of your head (hard to understand

Thomp

Knɔ & instantly "Old

dʒɪ́·kᶜ" he was of the

Sixes tribe, he was Jackie

Johnson's father, nɪ́·llɛɛhtᶜ lived at Lower Farm.

means a little hill close to

the ocean — not a trace of h

was the tribe Old nɪ́·llɛɛddɑnnɑɛs

belonged to — dʒɪ́·kᶜ

& it were just like one company,

but they lived at nɪ̂·llɛɛhtᶜ —

there was just a little place

named this way where they lived.

the ht is possibly. When I ask if

nɪ́·llɛɛhtᶜ means a point, he

Thomp

says it is a mere plan with no etym.

* When I ask him to th point on the seashore, he gives

nə́nʒe· nnI·tts'ɜe·rrɑɬ'a·;

lit. hand sticking out. When askt what he wd call a cove betw 2 points, he says maybe gwɑɬɬə́t'

was tɬ'ə́n Old dzI·k'ɛ's Ind. name ↖easy To hear hear

which means "go in a stick mouth" (Mrs. Thompson and I both fail to understand Thomp's Eng.) Does he mean a hole in a stick?

θá·rrI·yya·,

sə́ggwɜe·, Sixes R.

Thomp

Sixes mouth is

sággwɛ̂·, Thomp vs.,

and he also vs

sággwɛ̂· -tlʔɛ'ɛ·

↑ accentless

Lucy

Sixes R = Elk R. Near

together at a mt.; Lucy was told

Wolv on Doos. 234

~~sɛkk'wsé·tɬ'ɛmɔɛ~~

Has heard.

Thomp ˀsɛqgʷsɛ̂·mmɛ, Sixes

River ~~ɛɛ~~ sɛqgʷsɛ̂·ɬɬ'ɛ,

Sixes mouth. No etym.

Thomp

θɛqgʷsé·mmɛ', alias

θɛqgʷsé·-ɬɬ'ɛ'. See under

{filed on a sep sheet}

gʷá·ddá·mmɛ̌·-ddɛmmɛ'.

Sixes language

Reference is to footnote 5, page 138 of Melville Jacobs' "Coos Myth Texts," *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology*, Vol. 8, No. 2, April 1940.

"The song words [of the bluejay steals sick girl myth] are supposed by the Coos to be more or less correctly rendered Lower Rogue River Nadéné (Sixes or Tututni) words. Bluejay is of course a great talker and so it is natural that he can talk a Rogue River dialect as well as many other languages."

[Jacobs, Coos Myth Texts, p. 138 fn.]

sággwx.-ŋ(x),

Sixes m

Thomp

sággwx.-ŋ(x),

Sixes m.

{exc sággwx̂., Sixes}.

Thmp

θα ggwάε·-ΠΓ'α', see

under gwa·ddά·mmε̄·-ddαmmα'.

gύ·ssν,

Thomp

(after Thomp gave

gwá·dá·mâ:dxnnxe:,

Sixes, he gave:)

and when I ask him

what ~~Ed~~ Flores Lizada wd

be called, gives at once

gú·$^{ss}_{oo}$v, also

~~gúss·v·Hfˀxeˀ~~ (!).

(used on sep. sheet

Kus-so-to-ny Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

[see similar ln with a filed under Lower Rogue R.]

Thomps

gv̀·s v́· m mse; Elk Rives.
↑splendid — not ʃ
also called gv̀·s v́· ~~mm~~ ʃ^se',
he vs.

Thomp

gv̀ s s v́· -ʃ^se', vs.

Ko-se-e-chah Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Thomp.

tɬ'ə́·ɲɲí·'a·ɬɬɑm,

Port Orford (place + head).

Wholly sd. when I tied to get

Cape Blanco.

Port Orford Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Thomp

Has actually heard a plen.

gwáss̓á-(xʷn-dxn, lit.

sweet-mussels. ~~Lucy~~ Lucy speaks

up + says this is the Ind name

of Mussel Ck. Impt.

Thomp.

x w ś f tf c ó m ɪ f { d ɑ n / d ɑ n n ɛ : },

on Dos 5. Also ss. mh for m. Knows this well—
very impt. But does not know the situation well,
has the feeling that it is a little s of Post Orford somewhere, toward Euchre Ck.
From Post Orford somewhere.

Thompson

Has heard a plen

t m í · t t c ɑ f + it must be Joh's Humbug Mt. Once he ss. it without the t-, but usually with t-.

-t t c - —— he rejects -pp c-.

Thomp

~~N. Frankfort and~~

n. Sisters Rocks

Thomp

I gave him a long acct
of Frankport but he n its
name. and n the name
Sisters Rocks.

used on sep. sheet

yú·ggɪ,

Wols

yú·g I, tɔ́ɔ́n
short

On chas. 274.

~~almost epenthetic w~~

Thomp

yú·ggɪ absolutely no w here is a plcn. also

yú·ggí·ttʃ'ɔ́·ddɑnnɔ, people of the mouth of Euchre Ck. the descendants wd not even know what tribe they belng to.

yṷ·ggz-tɬ'æ:'

thamp

the only other name thamp knows near the mouth of Rogue River is yṷ·gg[I] tɬ'æ̂:'-dannæ:
[I] seems to stay short
[absolute by not labialize] in thamp's pronun, heard from him 5 volunteerings. Wolv. labialized the gg of this word but in a peculiar way so I doubter whether it was not merely inadvertently labialized.

The country of the Eu-qua-chees commences at the Three Sisters, and extends along the coast to a point about 3 miles to the south of their village, which is on a stream which bears their name. The mining town of Elizabeth is about the southern boundary of the Eu-qua-chees, and is called 30 miles from Port Orford.

[Parrish census, 1854]

Eu-qua-chee

{Ah-chess-see
{Tus-lul

[Parrish census, 1854]

"she [Mrs. Annie Peterson] also heard it told by a yu'gwi Nadéné (southwest Oregon Nadéné, at Euchre Creek) named Lone Baker."

[Jacobs, Coos Myth Texts, p. 165 fn.]

Eukie-chee Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Thomp

gú·gg í·ttʃ ɬ: ʾddɑnnɐʾ
was also a big tribe, lots of people.
(given when I read him Wolf's
info that du·ɬudɑn was
a big + night-life town.)

Thomp

And they call that place
ʾí·ddú·mmɐʾ. From
↑short postglottalized

ʾí·ddù·.. No etym.
↑long low, not short at
all.

Calls that kind of people
ʾí·ddú·mmɐ̀ː ʾddɑnnɐː
(when I ask him what kind
of people).

But calls that kind of people
mɑ́·ttsʾɑn mɐ̀ːʾddɑnnɐː, Lit. mt
people they are small but they are
stout though.

Thomp (1)

Some little children got together
& said: you'll be my husb.,
you'd be my wives.
What ye doing?
Mat ek belonged to those
mt people. they kept on g, kept
on going, & they never came back
anymore. and for 2 years they
did not see them — fishing
— a whole lot of them went
& melt fishing.
they met a little man & he
gave them some kind of power
& they said: we'll never go back
(home) any more.

Thomp (2)

It is that kind of people
(dwarves) who throw a rock at
you. they can also kill an
elk - nobody sees who done it.

Thomp

You cant track them — (2)
you track them just a little ways
& the tracks go up the nt side.
they had dress tied up
▽ they salayer spearing at it —
the people saw these piled up
~~Glen~~ on the ck. and

fern-patch s of Euchre Ck

Lucy

My mother said that a little s of Euchre Ck was a place where the Euchre Inds used to go to dig fern roots. They roasted them in the ashes & ate them like potatoes.

Rhg.: This place there are big there, just about 2 m from Euchre mouth on the old trail downcoast, Gá·ʒʒɪ́·ɪɪ'ɪe, lit. fern-patch tłʔʊ̂·mmɪe:, T = prairie.

This same cd be said of any fern-patch.

Thomp

gá·ʒʒɪ́·ɪɪ'ɪe, fernroot fern. Lots of this sp & grows around Siletz.

Thomp

g a · ꜱꜱ Í · ʞʞ ' ɐ · ttɬ' ɔ' m m ɐ ' ,

↑ from ɐ'

accentless

But by itself

tɬ' ɔ́ · m m ɐ́ ' ,

↑ high!

prairie.

any fern-root-fern prairie. There

are many of these about Siletz.

Notice that he entirely himself

changed Joh's suggested postpound

-ttɬ' ɔ' to -ttɬ' ɔ · m m ɐ ' .

19. Ɛ' - ta - a - t' ç û t' t ûnnĕ'
x

(Nalt.); E' - ta - á - tça t ûnnĕ
x

(Tutu), People of the cove.

{Dorsey, list of Alsea n of R Rives,

233}.

nt

Thomp n' ɐ́ · - tt' á · ttɬ' ɐ t -

dənkɐ', ng. ground's corner,

↑ short postalized

rincon de la tierra —

If you go into that inner-corner, you

have to turn back, you can't go any further.

12. Tcĕt-lĕs'-i-ye'

tûnnĕ' (Tutu), Tc'ût'-lĕs-ye'

tûnnĕ' (Nalt.), people of the

busted rock, or T'a-nxi'-li-i'

tûnnĕ (Nalt.), People distant

from the Forks (?). {Dorsey,

list of Aths. in of R. River, 233}.

Busted Rock

Lucy + Wolv

tɬ'ɛ́t. lɛ́ɛ̨ tɬ'ɛ́nɛn dɛn,
the rock at Pistol R Lucy
vs. + Wolv. says there
is no such place as
the R. River. [redacted] means
boiling rock (not bursted
rock. [redacted] cp. ɬÍ.
nɛ́ɛ̨tl bɛ́t, I am boiling it.
6 | Thomp ditto

Nam tɬ'ɛ́t. lɛɛs tɬ'ɛ́nɛn dɛn
village at the n. side of the mouth
of Pistol River they had the cattle
led by the part Fr man named
'Ínɛɛ̨ a little n of B
tɬ'ɛ́T. lɛ́ɛ̨ɬ-jɛ we mean
under or in the hole.
Thomp tɬ'ɛ́T. lɛ́ɛ̨ɛ̨ - tɬ'ɛ́nɛnɛn
| right-by, beside
From tɬ'ɛ́T. lɛ́ɛ̂ɛ̨, boiling stone.
↑ oxytone
This rock stands up by the river there
somewhere, I guess, but the name does not
mention its standing.

Thomp

N. Doss. coast plains 2.

tried both forms long.

Lucy ~~& Wash~~

the rock with water in

it is not hard to find —

you the Bognell Ferry ~

this rock is 7 or 8 miles

up the ridge s of RR.

It is the eastern one of 3

standing rocks. My husband Ben Smith left

a set of jars + a ~~pipe~~ Thompson

(= narrative. Thomp: name of the cards

cards) (one fellow beats a drum

+ all sing as they play). He

left a set inside that rock

2. Na-túţçl' tûnnĕ'
x
(the people!?) or Na-tcûl'-tûn
(the place), meaning not gained
[Dorsey, list of Athₛ. n of R Rivers
233]

Thomp actually heard a plcn
ná·ɬʃɛ́ɬɛn (very impt).

Dick John's father was Sixes-John
(the Ind name of Sixes-John was
x wɛ́·s Tɬ'ɛ́ɬt'a, mg. part of his foot cut
off). the wife of Sixes-John was ɬɛpɬɛp
Jenny (and she was prob. Dick John's mother)
Sixes-John married the daughter of
ɬɛ́n-'x. Sixes-John worked all the
time at Post Orford ▽ it was at Post Orford
that he got the name of John.

standing together, the eastern
of these 3 rocks, is the one,
there is a hole in this eastern
rock on the E side, the waterhole
is in the rock. Not a very big
entrance hole but inside, it is
like a house, you enter ▽ in
the middle of the pool there is ▷a
rock, ▽ you have ▽ bathe quick,
jumping ▽ that central rock,
then splashing water ⊓ self ▽
getting out ▽ there quick —
for the snake smells your
human scent in the water. Old
Joshua Louie was a great one
when he wanted ▽ beat.

Lucy

There was a big flat-topt rock with a waterhole, in this hole is a big snake, with his mouth in this hole & his tail in the ocean. Old Yatchuwe Louie used to sing the song.

For gambling one has to throw himself in to that water, & will splash water on self & get out of there, before the big-snake gets you, and that night you hear like thunder proceeding from that rock.

Call that rock Ó·sé·mé·-tcv·nnse, there are 3 rocks

Thomp

The younger-brother of Sixes-John was named Silas, & he was working at Port Orford for a man named Tcítcnx (phon sic)

Sixes John & Silas came to Siletz, but later on they went back to their country.

Thump

Tng. 3 rocks standing-up:

sé· tc'á·kk'I na·ddí·ʔa.

Also sé· tc'á·kk'I

ná·ddí·ʔa·ddɑn. Impt.

Good plan for the 3 rocks.

Lucy

The rock was where the snake lived. the girl was in her father's village where there was a whole na. of dwds. there, she was dancing in a menstrual house, there young girls dance with hands on hips & there is a man with a big knife (& usually a gun) squatting at one side, & the girl dances & back & forth in front of the crowd, but that man is her dancing-partner-like & the man jumps around as if he was about to stick knife into her — if he does not get out of his way she dances right against him & the girl is called sé·ddɑs

o

& the man is sé·ddɑs—

o o

y ɑ x· — x· ɑ s

o

he has to jerk one leg up to get out of girl's way

This dance was danced ~~good~~ a good deal here at Siletz. the girl when she was standing ~~still~~ singing, ~~the~~ water came up to her foot. She looked at it & it kept getting to be more water & it was that big snake living in that rock who had come to look on at the dance. He is the one who was living in that rock in the river (the pipe cleaner rock). He had an old woman but he had fallen in love with that girl & he had to buy her. and they wanted to know where he was going to take her to & he

in the blink of an eye took her room into his own house in that rock. They found out it was that big one. — he would turn into a human being & would come up & talk to them afterwards. the one took her & married her & took her room into that rock. this was the girl who was dancing there, water came up below her feet & it was him looking on.

Lucy / another snake story (t
another wholly distinct
story was a girl who lived
at t'á·sxn mà·'dàn. this
snake's wife was jealous
+ had cut the girl's nose off
so that in was called
)ɛnnɔé·ddz I mmɛ̀f. noseless
His 1st wife had taken his nose
away from him so he was sick
ugly, + ɛ: the girl did not want
him. I don't know how many times
that sn. in human form. this
snake at make himself into a good
looking person + wd come to her

and pay just piling up the
money + the fox m wd
accompany her to deliver her
to his house (must have been
the same snake, collecting girl)
+ she wd on reaching his house
wd see his ~~not~~ ~~face~~ true
noseless form and wd then
say: if it waint for his
noselessness I'd marry him. and
then he, f. wd get home, she
wd be up home already. And
the snake assuming splendid
form again wd come again to
the house + add ~~more~~
more money.

And finally her little brother about 3 yrs old, the father said: Oh, I give up, Biff you want to take her, you go down with your sister yourself, the tired out. That little boy had bow & arrows, & a minkskin quiver, & the minkskin dragd on the ground his little legs were so short, and he went with his sister & she went with her little bro too, the rest sorry for her little bro that time, she went in & his house that time & sat

down. The man went out that time & the old woman put his nose back & he when he came in back in, & the girl & her little bro were sitting by the fire, & she got ashamed of herself — that man was old in the feads & just shone, & she got ashamed of herself & just sat there, and her folks from up home where she came from, they just worried about the little boy, they don't sleep & in the morning they came to see what had become

of the boy to that fellow's
house. and when they got
there the next day, there was
just a waterpuddle where
their house had stood, the
girl was gone. But the
girl came back & told
& her folks afterwards
told them that it was a
rich man whom she had
married. She told them
that the woman he had
married had been jealous
& had cut off his nose,
but that when she went with
her little Brother she felt so sorry

for her little brother, that she
went for the 1st Time into that
man's house, and when he came
looking so nice, then she hung
her head down for shame.

WOW. adds that there
are 2 holes in the [illegible] Riv,
which are eddies on the surface,
and these 2 eddies are
close together. When one dives
to the bottom in one of these
holes the water is warm — that
is the house of the girl wife.
But in the other nearby eddy the
water is cold — that is the
house of the woman who cut
off his nose.

Wolr can't see well, but thinks the boy accompanied the girl on her visit to her parents' house, & sent him back. He dived in the Snake's house, & was up there.

And youths would dive into these 2 eddies & bring up white stones from the bottom.

Wolr & Lucy

And just where the Mill R. - RR confluence was, there was a big rock in the middle of the river, & there was a big hole thru that rock, to go up river. The Mill R. was muddy & the salmons did not get up the Mill R. so much. If the Mill R. = commy such was on the n bank opp this rock. And when one went in this sub at first one can hear Kókw Kókw Kókw.

(2 3rd name of the Chastac. was Kú·xx'se - dannse; lit. salmon buds.

This is the sound of salmon sweating in there, & as one of the girls the door (called ná·tc'ɑ́ɬʃɑt, a kind of sliding door) & as that door was slid open, one

of ~~be~~ feel the wind coming
out — that was the
salmons who had been
sweating in there going
back into the river

thump

becomes shortened here
↓
'ɑddzɑ́· m mɨ́:' nɑ·ɨ́xwɪ l$^{sɪ}_{o}$,

pipe cleaner, also agrees ~~to~~ —

'ɑddzɑ́· mɑ́t nɑ·ɨ́xwɪ́ l$^{sɪ}_{o}$ it is

but says that -mɛ' is better
than -mɑ́t bec. it is the
inside that you clean.

'ɑddzɑ́· m mɛ́:' nɑ·ɨ́xwɪ l-

$^{s}_{o}$ɪ·dd ɑn, ~~the~~ place wd be
formed thus. 'ɑddzɑ́· m mɛ́:'

d$\underline{\hat{ɑ}}$· nɑ·ɨ́xwɪ·$^{s}_{o}$ɑ$^{s}_{o}$ t$\underline{\text{ɬ}}$'^{sɪ}, l
already = already cleaned the pipe.

also agrees ~~to~~ 'ɑddzɑ́· m mɛ́:' yɛ́ɬ-
nɑ·ɨ́xwɪ l^{sɪ}.

He cannot seem to explain
sic

Thamp

becomes shortened here

ˈɑddzɑ́·mmɑ̀ːˈnɑ·ɑwɪlˌsɪ,

pipe cleaner, also agrees ɬ

ˈɑddzɑ́·mɑɬ nɑ·ɑwɪ́lˌsɪ ɣɑ̀ːɣ·

but says that -mɑ' is better

than -mɑɬ bec. it is the

inside that you clean.

ˈɑddzɑ́·mmɑ̀ːˈnɑ·ɑwɪl-

ˌsɪ·ddɑn, the place wd be

formed thus. ˈɑddzɑ́·mmɑ̀ːˈ

dɑ̀·nɑ·ɑwɪ·ˌsɑˌsɬʼsɪ, I

already already cleaned the pipe.

also agrees ɬ ˈɑddzɑ́·mmɑ̀ːˈ yɑ̀ːɣ-

nɑ·ɑwɪlsɪ.

He cannot seem to explain

sic

~~'addz á·mmet yáɨ·nna·xwíłsɨ,~~
pipe-cleaner.

Lucy & Wolv.

There was a big rock sticking out of the water on the e side of the Alk. R. ca. ¼ m. up from R R. This rock was the big-snake's home, that was the roof of his house. forgets the name of this rock. call that big snake tc'i·mɜ́ɜ: 'tł'ɑ́ɣɑ́ʃ, lit. waters nake. It was deepwater where that rock was. this rock was visible looking up All R from Rogue R.

Our Wlg. says this is the snake that married the girl — Wolv. rems. that that rock is what the big-snake put there for cleaning his pipe — a pipe. pipecleaning stick that petrified in to become that rock — there are 2 underwater holes

in the river there, the big-sn's sweathouse is outside of water by the rock, and in the water there are 2 holes where those 2 women live, & one of these ~~there~~ holes has the water kind of warm (it must be that water going thru someplace makes the water like that). they probably dived in both holes, as training, but it is in the warm water hole that they dive to bring up pretty pebble from the bottom. When I ask the ~~the~~ name of pipe-cleaner-stick,

Wolv + Lucy

says if wd be called what he cleans his pipe with, but both Lucy + Wolv. get stuck then askt how to say this; Lucy suggests: ~~'xddzɛ́ mat~~

~~yé' hna·x~~ ·w ↑ short

mg. pipe cleaner.

Thomp n. EV. a native Siletz story.

Wolv:

They claimed that a big hairseal (not a sea lion) used to sit on a rock at the base of the Siletz Falls, + when he turned his head this whiskerhairs wd spear a man. (wd thus kill a man). Dr. Johnson told this. Dr. Johnson and William Smith + Jackson were moved to Canvas Prairie, 3 m dr. from Siletz — there at Canvas Prairie was where the allees were moved to. and Dr. Johnson had been living on the Siletz & all the time, + he was allotted here too. N. his Ind. name — Louie might know.

Thomp n. Ev. a native Siletz story.

Wold:

They claimed that a big hairseal (not a sea lion) used to sit on a rock at the base of the Siletz Falls, & when he lowered his head his whiskerhairs wd spear a man. (wd thus kill a man). Dr. Johnson told this. Dr. Johnson and William Smith & Jackson were moved to Camas Prairie, 3 m fr. from Siletz — there at Camas Prairie was where the Alsea were moved to. and Dr. Johnson had been living on the Siletz all the time, & he was allotted here too. N. his Ind. name — Louie might know.

Thomp

When I ask him what they called big-snake, he gives at once
θάπτάς - θʷúh. the old people
Toxytone.
claimed that you had to watch every
river, that every river had these
which wd suck a canoe in.

Lucy + Wolv.

Wolv fillé. θʷ'Iʃ, ← vd, θʷ. not θʷ.

Siletz. Lucy gets muddled. ↑ vd. sic.

+ gives it with Whiteman's!

Wolv

Dr. Johnson said before
the forest forest, the timber on
Sil. River was dense. And
this it the crookedest river,
+ the most dangerous, you cdn't
go around here at night cept
smthng throw at you. ent
no crows here on the
Siletz R in earliest
days. I guess the people
from the S. (= the RR. imported)
these bad things now, he said

Big Stump

Spencer:

Between the Alsea River and Yaquatch there was a fir stump on the beach, I used to go by there when a boy. This stump was about half way — 5 m. s of the Alsea River. The root had been cut and washed in there. The alseas must have a name for that stump. It was just like Medicine Rock— Every time you passed by there, you were supposed to throw something into that hole. The stump was on the open beach — you could see it just as soon as you got out

of the mouth of the Alsea River. In winter, the stump seemed closer to the bank. There was a hole about a foot in diam. open landward, a passer by would throw tobacco or anything in.

Thomp
Wholly vs:
g∝ʃtʃʼə́h-ẋ∝nh∝s,
accentless
redwood-canoe.

they say this is good canoe, sun
hit it never split it
they make canoes out of 2 or
3 kinds of tree, including spruce,
he vs.

Lucy & Wolv.
we call the ~~Big Stump~~:
tʃʼ∝rrá·ddɛ́·
a stump
má·tts'∝t tʃʼɛ́t[redacted]d∝n,
where you give it something

Thomp: tʃʼ∝rrɛhdɛ́' (to eat) = roots, má·tts'∝t tʃʼɛ́ddɛn,
place where you reach out smthng to eat to it.
we ~~redwood stump~~:

g[redacted]á́ʃ-tʃʼə́h redwood
g∝ʃtʃʼə́ʃ-wa·[redacted]ddɛ̂:
redwood stump
same as tʃʼ∝rra-ʃ
ddɛ̂: but ~~postpos~~.
Thomp. gɛtʃʼə́l-wɛ́hdɛ̀',
its roots. But roots is not stump. form required thus.

Thomp

When I ask him what he call a natural stump, he is puzzled + says stump is commonly spoken of as roots, but this is not strictly correct. After studying, he says one ɛd say of a nat. stump:

tʃ'ɛ́t-dʒɛ̀· wɑ̀ ɑ̀' (lit. half = ½ a fried tree. From

tʃ'ɛ́t dʒɛ̀·, snag, dead-tree.
↑long falling

Thomp: tʃ'ɛ́n mɛ̀·'
inside a stick

tʃ'ɛ́n-mɑ́nɑ̀ɛ' = bee home inside
bee's house
a tree. ~~For a hollow tr~~

Thomp

the straight way + say a hollow tree is tʃ'ɑ́n-bɛ́·'' ɑ, it is hollow inside; also vs

tʃ'ɑ́n tʃ'ɔ́hmɛ́·' - sɔ̂·flɑɛ', inside-a-tree a hollow-hole.

So ɛd say of the Big Stump:

gɑ́ʃ tʃ'ɔ́hmɛ̀·' - sɔ̂·flɑɛ',
a hollow-inside redwood

Of tip he seems + give

tʃ'ɪn-lá·xɑ'ɑddɛ', stick-tip.
↑ more carefully enounced as tʃ'ɑn-

Of the butt-end he seems + say

tʃ'ɑ́n-dɑn-tʃ'ɑ̀h.

Thomp

ɓɓ k'ɪ́.mmɛ́sdɑn was 4 or 5 m. up the Coq R. from the ocean on the n bank of the Coq. R., and mɪ́.ɓɓɛ́sdɑn was opp. ɓɓ on the s. bank of the Coq R 4 or 5 m ups from the ocean.

Thomp

When I read to Thomp the Lucy + Wolv infn that ɗɛl Nancy was called mɪ́ffɪ́.Hs'ɛ', Thomp says that this is wrong, that what she really was called was mɑffɪ́n Ts'ɑ', lit. Empire woman, but that this is a loose designation + what she really shd be called is k'ɪ́.mmɛ́sdɑn - on wh he denies -mɪ.- here.

Ts'ɑ' — she was actually called thus. She was never called *ɗɑlmɑffɪ.Ts'ɑ' tho she spoke that language. She talked very little ɗɑlmɑ́ffɪ. but understood it all.

Wolv.:

~~[illegible]~~ tribe. On Dorsey but ~~[illegible]~~, o.k.

(See Thomp's word for the upper Coq. R.).

Lucy x Wolv.

Frank Solomon's father was dead before Lucy came back & S.-let. F.S.'s f. was named Old Solomon.

The wife of Jack Orton named in Eng Nancy was called [illegible], lit. — woman. Nancy died long ago but Orton knew her. Lived at Upper Farm

Lucy's uncle fetched Lucy back. Lucy was born at S.-let.

Thomp

Jack Orton & his y. bro. Charlie
Orton (father of Wolverton Orton) were
t'é·rrré t. (I·ddan people.

But Arthur Bensell was grandson
of ɓɒ mɪ·ggwɛnnv·-Jack. The son
of ɓɒ was Φmɪ·ggwɛnnv·-bénjel,
and the son of Φ was Arthur
Bensell, who died 6 yrs ago.
all this fam were mɪ·ggwɛnnv.
Ends.

Thomp

(2)

Nancy's mother was a
dɛlmáffɪ and [redacted] (she was a
dɛlmáffɪ·-ts'ɛ·yyv). N. her name.
↑ long accentless
Of Nancy's father was named
ts'Φrrré·ɔ́dɪ· ← long loud falling and he was a
(ɓɛ[redacted]
from k'ɛ́·mmɛ́ s dan, a ra. [redacted]
side of Coq. mouth R. from Coq. River.
3 or so m up the Coq. R. from k'ɛmmá·s dan.
and was on the n bank of the ck. was
on right across the ck.
Charlie Ned's illahee, called
mí·llɛ́s dan, and Charlie Ned was a
[redacted] mí·llɛ́s dannɪ. mí·llɛ́s dan
was on the s. side.
Φ. was on the n side of the Coq mouth and
was the dɛlmáffɪ illahee meramente, he is.

Thomp

tsʔɑnnɑ́ pat. grandmother!

nɑ́n - tsʔɑnnɑ̂ʔ, s. your grandmother.

But ɬíʔʔ mat. grandmother,

súh, mat. grandmother!

But n. which of these terms we refer to the rock by Bandon.

I told Thomp in detail about the grandmother + granddaughter rocks + Thomp thinks they must be the rock he mentioned as the red rock standing (SW Bandon)

Thomp

these places) kʻíʔ. mn ɬéʔ.s—

dɑn and nɪ́ʔ. ɬɬéʔ.s dɑn) were

~~last~~ of the same language

as the mouth of the Coq. River,

he vs., ~~[illegible]~~ the same as

he vs. Rapt.

kʻɑnnɑ̂ʔ. s dɑn,

Thomp

Wo to grandmother rock

ts'ɑnnɛ́·-sɛ̀', r gsm place as

ts'ɑnnɛ́·ᵋᵋdɑn.

Or possibly sʊ́·ssɛ̀', or
ᵒᵒ

sʊ̂·-ddɑn.

Or better sʊ́·ssɛ́·s-ᵊ'a·ddɑn,
↑ accentless

-s'ᵊ'ɑ̀·- = lying
right there

mat-gsm. stone lying right there.

Or perhaps ts'ɑnnɛ̂·-sɛ́·s'a·ddɑn.
all he ever heard of, was of the
red rock standing there.

Warren Cornelius:

Lucy told Warren that once at the Sealion cave government officers [redacted] from Siletz nearly succeeded in capturing Lucy's mother & Lucy. Lucy's mother threw a blanket over Lucy and the two escaped in a canoe, landing way down at

Bandon.

Spencer

Once Spencer saw Joshua Louie playing shinney. He was so small Spencer thot him a boy. He was a little, short man.

Thomp

I saw Lucy Smith's mother here at Siletz. Her Ind name was mátłʃ'áh, mg. big-belly. She was a big woman, fat. But I never saw her father. Lucy also is a big powerful woman, & a great bum.

Nasoma Ibn

Lucy

ná·t'ú·ɬdaɑn, ɬw.

Thomp says the ɬ is misled by Dorsey. Thomp ɬw. the word has -s- and not -ɬ-

(and I think Ada + Miller gave it with -s-)

Thomp

When Lucy's mother died at Gold Beach then Lucy had to come back to Siletz. Joshua Tom was alive yet.

Bandon

Lucy & Wolv.

Kw ~~ná·ɬ·i·mɔt~~

↑ shorter than the 2 preceding vowels.

No etym

My great grandmother was
bought up at Bandon. N.
Randolph or [redacted] Prosper.

I try to wonder if
"ní·ɬɛsdɔn cd be Prosper.
Thomp n. this equation, but gives
the impt infn that at ɓɓ a little ck
runs down. ɓɓ was the home of the
father of Charlie Ned. One cd also
tell by seeking the place that there is a
na at each side of the river, or possibly
by interviewing Charlie Ned.

Johnnie ~~xáčsémę'~~ a plan.

and [redacted] he thinks it up on the Rogue R. ~~somewhere~~.

Norman: kw that ~~xá·ɔ́ɔmɑɛ'~~

= Coquille River.

Johnny actually knows

~~xá·ɔ́ɔmɑɛ'~~ but n where.

↑ opp. not ɸ | ch

Coq R

Qδa ná·θv·mæ·-tannè,
Lives at Bandon. This is what the
Inds called the [redacted] Kokwèl River. She
vs that [redacted] the Inds. call the [redacted] Kokwel
River ná·θv·.
Coos
n.ˌ mál'lax or like.
the Coq. [redacted] Inds. have a dif
lang. entely. I catchon if they
say smthng bads, but anything good
I can't [redacted] understand it.
Johnny [redacted] has heard the name
but n. where.
ná·θv'mæ·

A [by George B. Wasson]. Originally the Coos Indians claimed the territory two miles below and south of the Coquille River. The Nasoma Indians, speaking the same language as the Coos Bay Indians, occupied that country, but the Coos Bay Indians proper claimed the south boundary of their line, that is that was under Millruwitch; that is, they maintained and occupied the country against all other tribes down to what they called Cut Creek, or between Cut Creek and a pile of rocks a mile or so north of Cut Creek. From there the Coos Bay Indians claimed that their line extended to the summit of the Coast Range Mountains.
[31 hgs. 187]

A [by George B. Wasson]... and south of Coos Bay was the Nasoma or Coquille tribe...
[31 hgs 183]

Lucy & Wdr.

Heard her mother mention the name of Coq. R. but forgets.

Bandon Prairie

Thomp

Thomp heard nothing of the Bandon massacre of Inds. by the whites, but heard that the k'ɑmmá·s-dɑn [redacted] Inds. were constantly fighting other Ind. tribes, notably the tɬ'ɔ́·'-nɑt'-'ɑ·- tɬ'ɑndɑn (a [redacted] treeless place on a mt. [redacted] which mt was a little s of the Coq. R.).

The sɔ k'ɑmmá·sdɑn people also did away with whites whenever they got a chance & the so chief knew nothing about it; chief was not t there used to be few people left at k'ɑmmâ·sdɑn in Sept. — in this month they all went up the Coq River — in Sept. there were good salmon yet — only a few of people remained to guard k'ɑmmá·sdɑn village.

[redacted] & the opposite

Thomp

Thomp heard nothing of the Bandon massacre of Inds. by the whites, but heard that the k'ɑmmá·s-dɑn [redacted] Inds. were constantly fighting other Ind. tribes, notably [redacted] the tɬ'ɑ́·'- nɑt'-'ɑ·- tɬ'ɑnɑɑn (a [redacted] treeless place on a mt. [redacted] which mt was a little s of the Coq. R.).

the sɑ k'ɑmmá·s dɑn people also did away with whites whenever they got a chance + the sɑ chief knew nothing about it; chief was not there when used to be few people left at k'ɑmmâ·s dɑn in Sept. — in this month they all went up the Coq River — in Sept. there were good salmon yet — only a few people remained to guard k'ɑmmá·s dɑn village.

Wapato & the Wapato Indians

Bandon massacre

Alec:

Old Ind. Charlie told me: at the time the RR was first put through there were a lot of miners working at Whiskey Run, mining gold. Whiskey Run is n. n. of Bandon. the miners had a meeting at Wh Run & said: now the Inds will be breaking out all along the coast. so they went in a body over to 1 m. up the Coq. R from where Bandon is now & wiped the whole village there out, man, woman & child. they talked an Athn. dif from Gold Beach. (not a Coos dialect at all).

Thomp n. any word for Bandon

Thomp

I rem. that the Inds. called Myrtle Point t'a·ssán-
↑
ts'ɛ·ɬɬɪɬ- 'a·ddɑn,
↑ ↑ accentless

mg. myrtlewood trees close to the (Coq.) River. thomp kind-of thinks Myrtle Point is a flat or a kind-of a level place on the n side of the Coq R — Thomp has never been there.

Jake's people

Lucy + Wolf.

mi:lɛ:t' the name of the

big point that sticks out.

ada, 10:00 a.m.

nɨ·le·t'_txnnx, mg. point [carefully caught

this was the tribe that lived at the town called nɨ·le·t', mg. the point, name of a place which is downcoast from Bandon. Jack Johnson is the "Jake" referred to by Dorsey, she was related to inf's grandparents,

at 3:30 p.m. Miller engages in a long discussion in Indian with ada with the result that he tells me ada has made definite to him that nɨ·le·t' is the point at Langlois. (Coos Bay).

Jack Johnson was Miller's rel. of some sort.

1. Beginning on the Pacific coast, the first village south of the Nasumi was that of the Ni-le' tunnĕ', described as "Jake's people," referring to some man on the Siletz reservation. [Dorsey, list of Aths n of Rogue R., 233].

Dos. 2 is for nɪ́ˑ'll set,
the end or point of anything.
(= ev. Coos k'ɪ' wáé "set").

~~Vs. wɪ́ˑpaf, Humbug Mt.~~

(But on Dos 28 gave
nɪ̂ˑ ddɑxn, point).

Thomp
nɪ̂ˑ'lɑɛt is the word for face
[the t is hard to hear
plus -lɑɛt (the -t is sort of smothered
app by a preceding t), x means a point—
something like at the end of face.

On Dos. 28

Wolv vs that nɪ̂ˑ ddɑxn = point
(for the plen s of Bandon
nɪ́ˑ'll set, point.)
gave nɪ́ˑ

Lucy: There is no point at all betw. Bandon and Blacklock Point (n of Sixes mouth).

Thomp

[redacted] Ben Smith of Sm n.,
who married Lucy as her 2nd husb.,
was [redacted] ½-bro. of
Peter Metcalf of Siletz.

Lucy & first of all lived
unmarried with a Whiteman, who
afterward left the country. then later
she married Ben Smith.

Lucy & Wolv

Wolv. n Î. ˈdɛ·ɪ ðɛ nɒt:
↑ real long & falling

mg. on the point.

Dossey refers to Port Orford
Jakie. Wolv. heard this plcm.
& Lucy kw. They seem to
say it is n. of Cape Blanco.
voluntarily gives:
Thomp wholly n Î. ˈ - llɛ dɑ·ɪnnɛ·
| th, is means face.
as a tribn.

Wolv

When I tell him that Ada gave
the name of a point [redacted] at
Langlois, he says that a little
below Langlois there is a point
sticking out [redacted] n of Sixes mouth.

Langlois

the map shows no point by Langlois. (But Wolv. says that what he terms Sixes Point is not far S. of Langlois).

ada

nát'ɬ'àɬtàn-tannæ

(name

Dick John is the only survivor of this tribe, he is knocking around in Portland. alias

ɬwá·tɑ (also gives

(this word also means twenty-five cents, but Miller thinks there is no connection).

ɬwá·tɑ mæ·) Johnny thinks he has heard, wonders if this place is at the mouth of the Sixes.

~~Where they first contacted people, they said some people lived up the river. there ship for along the river.~~

Wolr + Lucy

~~ná·tf'ándɛn,~~

the 2nd Dorsey form may be for ná·tf'ándɛn, at the foot of the mt.; or for ná·tf'étdɛn, where the road comes down. But no such word as ~~*ná·tf'étdɛn~~ or the like.

this name they guess at they cannot locate the place.

▽ Dorsey's 2nd form shows the -T- of Dorsey's first form is for tf'.

Lucy guesses Dorsey's ~~if it means at the foot of the mt. ná·ts'ántf'ɛndɛn~~ & he Beyond this wrong name.

guess she n. the wrong guess!

Flores Ck

Alec Billy:
corroborates for all time that
kwá·tɑmɑe is Flores
Ck., while kʷə́·fʊ·mɑe is
Elk Creek. He knows this
↑long
well. He says that there was
a large lagoon at the mouth
of Flores Ck + that that was
kwá·tɑmɑe.

Thomp

ẋ á n ˀ ɛ̀, lit river, personal name of an aged Sixes Ind., who lived at t̄ṵ t. sɨ́· - sx̄e· dd á n (= Seal Rock, wholly nd. ẋ á n - ˀ ɛ of als mouth). had a daughter named ɖ ẋ á n - ˀ x · - sɨ́ · ˀ x, lit. river's daughter. ɖ was the mother of Ada Collins. ~~tʃuɡi ʃins~~

The mother of Ada Collins was dz ɪ·n, who got in a family way.
Ada Collins was born somewhere at Coos Bay or Coquel somewhere

Thomp

Old Newton left Siletz & go to Seal Rock & lived. they left Sil. bec. they were starving here — but there they got mussels & sometimes they got a seal, ~~go~~ they moved there for food.

Thomp carefully caught

[redacted] ɓan. yáɤɤ'wɑT' is another
↑ got- carefully caught

plen. there, a little hill by the
mouth of Sixes R., Thomp vs. the
in ordinary proven practically

ɓannáɤɤ'wɑT
chief lived there + was known as
↑ short

ɓan. yáɤɤ'wɑT - ɤ. ɑ s ɤ. æ.
↑ my chief

That chief's Und. name was
ná. ddan (nothing to do with Eng.
Newton).

Lucy:

gwá. dá. mmæ, Flores
ck. (does not know any too well).
Elk R + Flores ck. both
empty into that lake. (cr.
into Flores Lake, she says
it was a big lake).

Thomp kw gwá. dd á. mhæ,
↑ also vs mm

has often heard + [redacted] vs. that it
is right there at the Sixes R., when I
ask where. When I ask the etym says
the name is derived from
gwá. dda. No etym. an old Und plen.
↑ short accentless
Thomp says this alias ṣággwê. mmæ'.

Lucy: [redacted]

gwaddá. mmɛ:;

Flores Ck.

Lucy now says again there are 2 creeks that run into the Flores Lake. the northern one of these [redacted] is possibly Sixes and the S. one possibly Elk River.

Thomp (a full-blooded Ind)

Joseph Adams, graduated as a MD at Carlisle & came back to Siletz & die, already sick. the father of Joseph Adams was John Adams (who was a preacher here, a good man). The m. of Joseph Adams was ——— (forgets), the daughter of chief [redacted] nú.ddan. He died at Siletz.

Lucy

gwá·ddá·mmɐ:,

Lucy ~~toe~~ is equates this

at once & ~~—~~ Flores Ck. ace &

~~top~~ sheet Flores Ck. runs ~~down~~

~~in~~ Flores Lake.

W 5 l V

[redacted]wá·dá·mɐ·tɐnnɐ,

but n. where.

Flores Lake

Flores Creek and just s. of
it Flores Lake, 5 m n of
Lixes R. The map shows several
other lakes along the coast
to the n of Flores Lake.

Thomp

But they always said
gwá·ddá·mmɛ' — they never
said *gwá·ddá·tłʃ'ɛ'. Impt.

But they said both
ʂ̥ɑ̊ggwɛ̂·tłʃ'ɛ' and ʂ̥ɑ̊ggwɛ̂·mmɛ'.

Thomp

Has actually heard the name
gʉ́·ʂ̥ʂ̥ʋ̥ and knows it is n of
Port Orford (at first he asserted that
this place is n of Sixes but later
backed down on this assertion).

Sixes Creek

Thomp

Ada Collins is Yugi tribe,
+ is no relation to Whiskers.
Ada's mother was Jane, a dú·tʼu
(od. sic) woman, and Ada's father
was Yúgi Jim (a Yugi tribe Indian).
So Ada is ½ Yugi + ½
dú·tʼu·ɬdɑxnɨɪ·.

ɑδɑ

θɑ́ kkwɛ́·mɛ·, Sixes River.

miller also n. etym.

θɑkwɛ́·mɛ́·-tɑnɛ, the people.

Johnnie has heard the above name.

ɑδɑ

sɑkwé·mɛ·, Sixes. miller

collins says -mɛ· means in.

sɑkwé·tʃ'ɛ·, Sixes mündung,

is equally much in use.

Johnnie has heard sɑ́kwé·mɛ·, Sixes.

Sixes River is shown on the map

just n. of Cape Blanco.

Johnnie: Port Oxford Jackie (as he was called) was a Sixes R. lad. There was another lad at Sixes called Whiskers. Johnnie has vd several times that he got to see these 2 aged Sixes men.

Thomp
I knew him personally. He was called Port Oxford Jackie (never Jackie). He married a Smith's River woman and died at Smith's River. He had to die, poor man.

Thomp
also vs.
≡ [redacted]
gonorrhoea.

Norman: sɑ́kwé·txn, Sixes.
When askt the origin of Eng. Sixes,
Johnny suggests that maybe 6
Am. families settled there (!)

For Sixes see under
Elk R.

Lucy + Wolr

θάggwsé·-ttʃ'se =
fixes mouth. θαggwsé·ddan,
the place. The people are
regularly spoken of as
ànwsté·ttʃ'sè:-dannse:
θαggwsé·ttʃ'se.

Lucy & + Wolr.

sαggwŝé·-ttʃ'se:
1= doors toward
the mouth,
next to the coast.

Lucy ⊤ Wolv

ʔó·sá·ggwesê·mɛ·, on the

Sixes Ck.

My great 1st grm. was from

Sixes.

My mother's mother was from

Enclure Ck.

Wolv tlcê·ddɛnnɛ·

ʔó·sá·kwɛ·[illegible], Sixes

tribe.

accentless

Sixes mouth pool

Thomp

Once John adams & his family once drove in his wagon from Siletz to Upper Coq. R. & ~~to the Sixes, sometimes four~~ Coq. River & they there put the wagon & 2 horses on a steamboat & went down to the mouth of the Coq. River, & from there hitched up & ~~drove~~ drove to the mouth of Sixes R. the purpose of his trip had been to visit [redacted] hɔ̂·ddɑn (the father of John Adams' mother) who was way up Sixes R. catching eels. a mɪ·ggwɑnnɑ́·. woman [redacted] (named Ol Jane, she was Molly ɛ́kásmayk's mother). She said she boarded White

people, so John Adams decided she might charge too much & ate out of the wagon, camping
Then John Adams walked scouting up the river & it looked as if he'd drive the wagon up there, so he came back & did so, tho there was no road, he drove back of
bɑn. yâ. ɤɤ'ɑɔT & reacht ~~Coddam's~~ chief nú.ddɑn's house. there they campt for about a month. JA askt about hunting & nú.ddɑn said a group of Smith River Inds. ~~was~~ campt across the river were about to go hunting, but JA said it was no good to go hunting with a group & started out alone, & soon he kild 2 doe elks. the calves cried bad. He brot them home to ~~[redacted]~~ chief nú.ddɑn. JA hunted almost daily.

~~JA one day went on horseback~~

One day JA pretty near shot a horse, ~~he~~ the horse switcht his tail at a ~~fly~~ horsefly (horsefly) & if it hadnt been for that JA wd have shot the horse.
JA came home by a dif route. He did not do any hunting on the Coos — it was too cold.
Old nú.ddɑn cd not pack, he was old, he had to take a horse all the time. I always take a horse up the mts & kill deer & put on a horse, he said, I kill no more elks, it is too much work, I am too old, he said.

Thomp (4)

At that time everything cheap,
+ no fences. Now to put wagon on
a steamboat wd cost high.

Ja gave his wife 20.00
but the old father-in-law wd take
nothing.

Thomp

Call a deep place in a river
(una jondura en un rio) t'álman,
and also tʃ'ún tʃ'àh. also vs.
t'álmindan +
tʃ'úntʃ'ahdan. these ways
mean exactly the same.

Wolfe

Commenting on Norman's info. on Sixes pool:

~~[illegible]~~. #1 have noticed the same thing at Rock R. (trib. of the Sixes R) — one catches few eels at the mouth of Rock Ck but the eels were running pretty heavy further up the ck.

Norman: there is a deep pool near the mouth of Sixes River. No eels are caught at or below that pool, only above that pool. It was believed by the Indians that the eels have a separate underground passageway leading about or under that pool, through which they gain the upper river.

Cape Blanco

Thomp

my father bought 2 And make
elk-dogs from kʷɑ́mmá·s dɑ́n
ɹa. at the mouth of the Coq. River
— the Inds. there raised these
pure-bld. breed of dogs known as
elk dogs. These dogs grabb the
elks by the hind legs + every time
the elk started to run the dog
wd hold his hind legs, the

they told the dog to go after
the elks: dɑ́'ʃɛɪ·ɬʃ'ɜɛ'
dɑ́'ʃɛɪ·ɬʃ'ɜɛ'. then you wd hear

the dog bark when he arrived
where the elks were, you'd tell
the arrival by the kind of bark,
the elk kept wheeling around with
the dog biting high on his thighs
and ~~the~~ my father thus overtook
the ~~so~~ elk & shot arrows into
him. As soon as the elk fell,
the dogs bit him in the throat
~~you & those~~
& killed him. My father paid
Ind. money (Centalia) the
length of my arm worth maybe
$100. for ~~that~~ those 2 dogs,
they were young, my father wd
not buy old ones, they were big
dogs, ~~as~~ black & white color
in spots, those dogs were just like

people, knew their names, they
wd sit down. Once thomp was
offering ~~food~~ meat to one of those
dogs ~~&~~ sitting in the Ind. & house
door, door 2 or 3 ft. high, and
one of those dogs snapt at it and
bit the ~~&~~ tip of my lefthand forefinger
off, & the Inds. talkT of killing the
dog, but another Ind said: the dog
did not hurt the dog. the dogs were
big. they never bothered with deers, only
with & elks. they never barked — except
when they reachT an elk. 2 men
wd go out elk-hunting & the 2
2 dog wd keep behind the 2 men.
only when the men saw an elk track,

Thromp

did one of the Inds. say to
the dogs (the Ind. word recorded
at foot of p. 1). the dogs wd
pick up the scent of the track &
wd come upon the elks sleeping or
feeding, sometimes near, sometimes
far — the men wd climb a little
hill & better hear, & when they
heard the right bark the men went
running & the spot. Those dogs
wd sit down in the Ind. house just
like persons & ~~dogs~~ when the Inds.
ate they wd throw bones & the
dogs, who were expert at catching
them in their mouths.

Thromp

The dogs slept just outside the
cookhouse door, which door was 2
ft high. Each night the Ind men
wd leave for sleeping in the sath
& those 2 dogs wd without being
told go & lie climbing up a
little notcht pole beside the
cookhouse door, ready & jump at
any intruder, in a place provided
for them, some 3 ft. high.

Wd call elk dǽ·ʂ tʃʿú·-
ɬ Raised
ɬí·ɬʃʼxʼ, lit. elk-dog.

One of the dogs
was named xʼɑ́ɬyv, alias
xʼɑɬ·yú·ɬʃʿvh, and the

Thomp

other was named wɑ́nɑ́ṣṭ-gʷi;
long cous

ng white-neck. ~~They~~ He
looked at you when you mentioned
the one name, and when you
call his name he come.

Thomp

insists that ᵒᵇbɑ́n.yɑ́xx'wɑt
is on the n. side of sɑqqwɑ́. ttʃ'e'
ᵒb is a kind of a little hill there,
flat on top, and on its flat top
lived the Sixes chief, he
again tells me

Norman n. name of Cape
Blanco and n. Ada's
~~pén. yéxwet~~, Cape Blanco.
(But Ada knew it well, having
got it directly from her
aged relative Whiskers).

Johnny. Cape Blanco is just about at
the mouth of the Sixes river. Johnny
once when otter hunting camped 2 days
at Cape Blanco & saw them getting
slabs of sandstone 10 ft long &
2 ft thick — either to send to
San Francisco or for use in building
the lighthouse on Cape St. George.
Johnny can rem when they were
blasting the rock for cutting the
lighthouse on Cape St George.
This party was at the pt. & for
miles ne of the lighthouse.

KO.

ʌδa pronounced clearly

pέn.yέxwʌt^{c}, Cape Blanco

Miller Collins tries to change

the p of this word to kw, but

right on top of that ʌδa again

rd. it with clear p!

So accept the p.

Johnny n.

(1)

Thomp

Once on Rogue R a whiteman

saw a grizzlybear coming along the trail.

the Wlm had no weapon but a knife.

the Wlm - stopt, stock still in

the trail. about an hour they stood

together about a yard apart. the

man knew if he ran, he was a

goner. at last the grizzly went

to the top of a little mt, & then

the man ran hard as he cd to the

river & jumpt in the river, &

got across & got under a willow

thicket overhanging the other edge of

the river, & pretty soon the grizzly

snorted & came smelling back &

came to the edge of the river. the

thomp

grizzly then suddenly jumpt into the water & looked around in the water a while, then went back out. and & tones the grizzly came running & got into the water. then the grizzly thot the man had gone. It was then that the man, thoroughly cold from staying all the afternoon in the water with only his mouth out, made a dash, & turning back, & ran all the way for 5 or 6 miles downriver to get to a house. & this was in the fall, the grizzly then walks around getting acorns, berries, etc., and sometimes grizzly found Ind. & ate him leaving only hands & feet. I askt why he left these, why he dnt eat these, why griz. dnt crunch hands & feet,

thomp

and the Inds answered me maybe hands dirty, wipe crotch & with hand, & feet dirty since people went barefoot & sometimes stept on shit. men & kids went naked, but women wore dress, grizzly eat em all except hands & feet.

Qdə

[redacted] ɬ n. yɬ (xʷ ɬ ɬ, there, on top.

Cape Blanco called by the Whites Whiskers

no ety m.

my grand uncle was ɬ. Whiskers (he had a long white beard — very unusual for an Indian ← long falling hair.

His Indian name was:

pɬ n. yɬ xʷ ɬ ɬ - x ə ʔ x ə ʔ ɬ, lit. 1=chief

t ch.

Cape Blanco chief. There

is now a lighthouse on Cape

~~Blanco. He used to bring in~~

Blanco, and he considered it an honor

~~Seagull eggs~~

that one had been built there at

his place.

[redacted] He used to be buried by Filores

creek

but they dug him up & reburied him in

the park just n. of Sixes store. He was

the last chief of these, each tribe had a

xʷsxé = boss, richman, chief.

Thomp

How ss. the impt info that the

bɑnɣɬ xʷ ɬ ɬ - chief was called

Whiskers in Eng. He died down there.

And he was buried down there at his

home.

Lucy + Wshr.

n. Ada's pony & wagon

but guess horny & rr' wagon,
& they say this when I ask if
this name wd have & be of a
ck., that it & well be the the
name of the point — -rr' wagon
means on top of. Lucy n.
name of Flores Lakes which
is just n of this point. My
mother knew only the plans
from Port Orford s.

Collson: Cape Blanco is the
farthest w. point in the U.S.
proper. There is a lighthouse there.
(But the farthest w pt. in the
U.S. is at Ozette, Wash.)

Johnny: Cape Mendocino in n. Calif.
is practically as far w as Cape Blanco.
Cape Blanco is just s. of the
Sixes R. + is just n of Elk River.

Rock nw of Cape Blanco

Johnny's Siskyou Nat Forest
map shows 4 rocks all with
names n. of Cape Blanco & the
mouth of Sixes R., & Johnny
n. which wd be the one mentioned
by Ada. "Gull Rock" of the
map is the nearest to Cape
Blanco and from what Ada said
about the old Indian owner
gathering eggs at the rock, that
may be the one.

Ada and Miller Collins:

The rock is way
out, reachd only by boat,
close to Cape Blanco lighthouse
Sea-otters hatcht there
on that rock. ~~x & ' & t' & s~~
killed them
sea-otter. And Johnny n.
there. He got one, we girls
shot it was a dog.

Cousin Joe killed 16 sea-otters
off the Cape Blanco vicinity
coast & sold them for $300 each.
Miller Collins
of these 16 sea-otters were ~~black~~ brown, a few
~~& black~~ some were brown, & a very few were
~~& white.~~ white. The white ones were early all killed off.

Wolv. ← Lucy

x̌ɬɬt'ɬʃ, sea-otter

{Lucy makes this
5, but Wolv corrects her

Lucy ← Wolv.

n. mɬɬn θôe·, sounds like
house rock, {this name must refer
to house-rock, referring to it
being home of sea-otters.

Ada: not θé· but -θó·

mantθé·, {big a} rock projecting from the ocean, home of sea-otters, belonged to my grand uncle. He said it is like a tub (that is, that miller n. etym. it has a basin at the center) and that sea-otters go swimming around inside there, folks used to go over there and get mussels + seagull eggs, this big-rock is just n. of Cape Blanco, my grand-uncle anybody would kill anybody if he found them out there, he was the owner of that place, he went out there almost daily in his own canoe, always early in the morning He went out there. the rock becomes yellow in springtime with a kind of yellow flower which grows there.

Johnny i.

starting

not θé· but -θó·

adə: ↓

mənθé·, big rock projecting from the ocean, home of sea-otters; belonged to my grand uncle. He said it is like a tub (that is, that it has a basin at the center) and that sea-otters go swimming around inside there, old folks used to go over there and get mussels & seagull-eggs, this big-rock is just n. of Cape Blanco, my grand-uncle would kill anybody if he found anybody out there, he was the owner of that place, he went out there almost daily in his own canoe, always early in the morning. He went out there. the rock becomes yellow in springtime with a kind of yellow flower which grows there.

starting

Norman does not know Gull

Rock v n. ada's mɑnθé:.

Thump

~~Norman~~ Never heard the ada plen

so has to guess at it. mɑn-ŝé:,

of mean houserock. But independent

ŝé: (no postalifizing and long!)

But mín ŝé:, - house heart.

Heard 25 times each. the 2nd

ogl. is in the 1st ~~is~~ compound

high, in the 2nd low, but there is

perhaps also a dif. in the sibilant

stone having close ~~to~~ θ

(just as in Karuk), while heart

has perhaps S.

Thomp. ← lower. But on rhg. he gave it high!

$\int \underset{\sim}{I}' \cdot \underset{\sim}{S}\, \underset{\sim}{S}\, dx'$, my heart.
practically short one & the double $\underset{\sim}{S}\underset{\sim}{S}$

But my stone = $\int \underset{\sim}{I}' \cdot \underset{\sim}{S}\, \underset{\sim}{S}\, \underset{\sim}{x}'_{\cdot}, \underset{\sim}{x}'$ ← longer than the ult vow.

(rarely a short form: $\int \underset{\sim}{I}' \cdot \underset{\sim}{S}\, \underset{\sim}{S}\, dx'$), my stone. But the only right way is $\delta\delta$ — for the stone belongs & me.

I conclude that the dif. betw these words is one of consonant, not of pitch.

We conclude the plen is

* $m \times n - \underset{\sim}{S}\, dx'$.

Elk River

Norman Kw that kwá·tɛmx = Elk River. Such an equating is contrary to Dorsey, but I could not shake Norman in this equating. Norman & Johnny both v. that Elk R. is the next sizable stream s of Sixes R.

On another occasion Norm said that he is sure that gwa'da·mɛ ca is Elk River.

Elk River is shown on the map just s. of Cape Blanco.

Miller Collins:

The name of a tribe is ɬwá·dá·mɑɛ·-tɑnɑɛ. No etym. although ada tried to connect this tribn. with kwá·dɑ, 2 bits, Miller says there is no connection. Miller talks elegant Eng. and refers to the bit as the broken quarter.

Johnny n.

3. Kwa-t̓a'-mi, or

Kwá-t̓a-mé' t̓ûnnĕ', <u>People on the gulf</u> (Tutu), same as ɬûk-kwe'-tcĕ (Naltunne tunne), meaning not gained, whence the local name <u>Sequalchin</u> or <u>Sequarchin</u>. This people is now called "Sixes," and they used to dwell on Sixes Creek. [Dorsey, List of Aths. n of Rogue River, 233].

[cross-ref. filed under Sixes]

Ada thought that kwaida·mɛtɑnɛ:
is related to kwa·da, 2-bits.

Spencer says at once that
kwá·dɑ is jargon, from Eng. a
quarter.

(So Miller Collins is right in
saying that this tɬɑ has nothing
~~to~~ do with ɛ jang. kwá·dɑ.)

Alec Billy
Corroborates for all time that
kv·ʃv·mɛ = Elk Ck.
↑But Dorsey + Thomp have it: S.o

Lucy

gú·ʃv = Elk River.

from this she forms indifferently

gú·ʃʃú·mmɤ: dɑ nmɤ:

and gú·ʃʃú· ʜʃʿɤ: ddɑnnɤ:

Lucy = Wolf

Dorsey's s is wrong

gú·ʃʃú·mmɤ:, Elk River

kept equating.

qδa
ḳú·s$_{o}$ú·mæ·-tɑnæ,

miller Collins sees this to mean
patently hog people.

4. K$_{\sim}$u'-s$_{\sim}$u-me' t$_{x}$ûnnĕ'
(Nalt.), or K$_{x}$ŏs-o-tcĕ' (Tutu),
meaning unknown. [Dorsey, list of
Aths n of Rogue R., 233].

Norman:

Norman is sure that kwá·taxmɛ
is Elk R. Knows this. So
kʷí·ʃʊmɛ, [redacted] of which the kw
the name but not the equivalence,
must be Flores Creek. I ask him
the etym. of this name but it has
not. He admits that kʷí·ʃʊ =
pig, from jarg. kʷíʃʊ, but this has
no connection.
[used for Elk R]

ada + Miller Collins:

kʷí·ʂʊ·mɛ·, Elk River,
or not
a few miles S. of [redacted]
[redacted] Cape Blanco. hog Indians. He rems
+ wonders if this tribe ed mean miller chuckles
that there used to be a lot of wild pigs
there. [redacted] So he guesses:
from kʷí·ʂʊ, pig (this
is derived from the jarg.)
Johnny n.

Lucy + wolv.

gv́·ṣ́v́·mme: Elk River.

absolutely not use ↑ on θ. absolutely not f

Nothing to do with gáθtf'v,

red wood.

thump

gv̊·ṣ́v́·mme, ← at first I thot the accentuation is, gv̊·ṣ́v́·mxe, but on rhg. ∇ comparison with θθ I find it is gv̊·ṣ́v́·mme.

↑ we have just the contrast the ~~vowel of~~ sibilants of stone + heart.

The ṣ in the above plcs is not very θ-like. But on rhg. makes this too almost θ

Also vs. gv̊·ṣṣv́·mhe.

Cp. phonetics of

Bná·ṣ̄v̄·tlf'xe, Cp. mouth.

changes my -mxe ∴ -tlf'se

Hubbard's Ck

Johnny:
Hubbard's Ck., just S of PORT
Oxford, used to be an Ind village.
Norman n name of Hubbard's Ck.
Lucy heard the Eng. name
Hubbards Ck., it is the little ck
just n of Euchre Ck., comes down
the hill there. N. or forgets Ind. name
thump n Hubbard's Ck.

Lucy + Wolv

Both think they have heard often people say ~~gaftfˆv· mmde~~ but nt where.

Thomp

Kw + instantly ẋwxftfˆv̂· -

mm ≠ f- dxnnse. Very impt.
↑ =2 ⌈ long not-postalized

And knows that ẋwxftfˆvh, "anything sharp maybe some kind of brush they call that way, maybe sharp"; n mg f-maf- — "maybe he's got a nose on, I dunno."

I ask him about Dorsey's -mɪt- if that cd not be right, but Thomp. says absolutely he knows the word, actually heard it, + the Mds. say -mɪf-, absolutely not -mɪt-. Impt and to be followed for all time.

Though I try long, Wolv thinks he heard x'wɑxʃ Tʃ(cû·- but Lucy speaks up & says there is a word x̣wɑ̀ṣ̣ Tʃ(cù:, a plant with black berries resembling salal-berries, but thorny bush resembling crabapple. Lucy adds that it has awful sharp thorns on it. Wolv changes x'wɑxʃ- to x'wɑxʃ-. Both do not think Dorsey's -mɪɬ- is right & that it shd be -mɑɬ.

He vs. that there must have been lots of the plant cald xwáʃtɛ(ɛ́ɬ at that place & hence the plen.

5. "Port Orford Indians,"
(Qwûc-teu'-mi;ɬ-tûn
tû́n'nĕ (ʃ Walt), but
the Tutu call them
Kăl-ts'e'-nxe-a tûnnĕ',
People on a point of land
extending far into the ocean
[exc. Qwûc-teu'-mi;ɬ-tûn
tû́n'nĕ (ʃ Walt.)]
thomp ts'é·ɾɾɪ́·ɔ̀ɑ̂·ɬdɑn, the Port
Orford Heads. Lucy speaks up & says 'Dorsey's
form is for T!á'hnán ts'e·ɾɾɪ·'a·dɑn, = way
off out at the Heads. Traiser

Wolr goes out in the garden
and picks a sprig of
what is called in local
Eng. sá·yy$^{v}_{o}$s (phonetic)
berries. Lucy + Wolr nt
chastac ~~eg~~ word for this.

Port Orford Heads

Ja N. Ind. name of Port Orford. I asked him Port Orford remembering that the Indians were moved from Port Orford to Siletz. Thinks the Inds. in that region talked the Sixes Language (Lq.)

Norman:

Kw. ti'ɛ'·yI'a·, Port Orford. Since the name means the point, he admits that it probably includes the point w. of the Town. But as now used, the Ind. name equals the name of the town.

5. "Port Orford Indians"

(Qwûc-tcú'-mĭçl-tûn

tûn'nĕ (of Nalt.), but the

Tutu call them Kăl-ts'é'-nxe-a

tûnnĕ', People on a point of land

extending far into the ocean. [Dorsey,

list of Aths n of Rogue R., 233]

[used for Kăl-ts'é'-nxe-a

tûnnĕ']

x

x

Thomp

tf cʼáxnwáTTs ʼIT, chittam.

Very impt. Has black-colored berries.

Miller Collins

tsʾǽ·yIɣà·, alias

tsʾǽ·yIɣà·tɑ̀n, The Heads.

Includes [redacted] Port Orford.

ing. the point. This is the

name applied by the Indians

to Port Orford and the one

given by Ada when asked the

name of Port Orford. In reality

it means "the point" and

refers to "the Heads" of the

oil map (a point just w. of

Port Orford town).

Johnny. They are called Port Orford

Heads, Johnny rs.

Lucy + Wolv.

Wolv. used to hear his m.

~~tss~~

mention, + Lucy kw.,

ts ˈɹɛ· ᵀɪᵀ· ˈᵀa· dɑn, port Oxford

heads. Lucy says: my m.

alw. used to call the port

Oxford people the above

plus -dɑnnɑe. Wolv. + Lucy

both agree that Dosey{

Kăl-. The rest of the

word means point + was

used by Wolv's mother.

Port Oxford port

Thomp

the fort used to be where Port Oxford town is. It was there that they assembled the Inds. for deporting them in the steamboat. The Inds. spoke of the steamboat as ˈxwɬnxɬnhɑs. ↑sharp

N. name of that steamboat.

Thomp

they called a fort ˈsʔvˑlyˈs- ↑raised

wəxʷhmxʷ, lit. soldier home.

From ˈsʔvˑlˑyˈs, soldier

↑long vowel

thomp

tɬʼɛ́n-mə́n-mɑ, jail,
skookum-house,

jarg. lit log house, for olden jails
the word for house is
in the -n. there is
jailhouses at Siletz, he
any house mə́n.

Half the time he assimilates this to m always glo a tɬʼɛ́nmə́n, vs. They call were log houses, olden-time whites would build a log jail in 1 day.

also sə́·l·yɛ́·s-s̓ɑ̓·ddɑn, lit.
where soldiers stay. ← ev. hd becomes dd

Lucy

Post Orford was a fort, that was where soldiers were stationed. That was the main fort from which soldiers came to fight the RR war.

Wolv + Lucy:

I always used to hear Port Orford called the same as the point. I used to hear father say the Arms got reinforcements at Port Orford by boat from San Francisco. They spoke of the fort there as

sə́·l dʒɪs-s̓ɑ́ also

sə́·l dʒɪs-s̓ɑ̂:ddɑn, the fort, lit. where soldiers stay.

Port Oxford city

But call any town x ə́ ,

totally dif
from s x â : ddən
where they stay

town city.

so wd t. Port Oxford Town:

t s' ə́ . r r í . ' a . ddən x ə́ ,

town

P. O. tʃan.

Thomp. x ə́ ɬ ,
also vs.
x ə́ ɬ m ə'

Battle Rock

Johnnie: Water at hightide makes the Battle Rock surrounded by water.

Johnny
the fellow who led the kids
in the battle at Battle Rock was
a Russian, n. his name. The "battle"
of Battle Rock is mostly lies.

Thump
A man has to stay in the
canoe + keep it 3 or 4 ft off
~~the rock~~
an offshore rock, lest the waves raise
the canoe and smash it against the
rock.

thump

The ocean people called lots of things dif., our tribe stayed away up and did not come to the ocean much.

Norman n. ada's

má·náːxe θè·,

Battle Rock. No etym.

Ada + Miller Collins:

má·ná·xe θè·,
Battle Rock (sticking up out
of the ocean in front of Port
Orford. The Indians used to
get mussels, etc., there.
Miller says the 1st word
means a plying back and
forth, the 2nd means rock.

Johnny n. the name of Battle Rock + n.
mg. of má·ná·xe

~~Thomas n. Battle~~

Thomp. knows only a word mí·nná·xxe,
"to keep a boat and paddle over there" ↑ changes a. to x.

Lucy + Wolv.

There is just one little
narrow trail that goes up that
rock, the kids got after them
+ they had onto that rock, +
or 3 days were up there, +
then when the kids went home
to get sumthing to eat, the whites
slid down + got away.
5 yrs. ago I was the queen
of the day, Lucy + ~~of~~ Mrs.
Tichenor + Mrs. Gérens
(phon) of Myrtle Point rode on
the wagon in the P. Orford parade.
N. má·ná·xxx θè· ~~nt etym~~
I used to hear my m. call that.

Thomp

Never heard of Inds. conneing whites upon Battle Rock.

Thomp

I ask Thomp what he wd call up at the head of the Coq. R., telling him that the Coos lang name of the upper Coq. tribe ever. means this. He trs. head- of the river: [redacted] x.ám-'se.- tłł'ałh (splendid, cp. Dorsey's name for Cow Ck Inds.) — but Cow Ck Inds. were not at the head of any river). But ng[redacted]éh, up the river. trs. up-river Inds: x.ám'se. tłł'ałhdannse, ngsehł'â·- ddannse. (ngsehł'ałh = up the river), and ná·ggałt-dannse. (but you cannot say: *ná·ggałt'â·ddannse.)

Rev. Warren Cornelius
[redacted] tells me that there are old
timbers on Battlerock left
from the time the Whites
were besieged by the Indians there.

Redfish Rocks

Norman & Johnnie kw. the redfish, it is delicious & is caught at many places, ev. also at what the Sisk Nat for map labels Redfish Rocks s. of Port Orford, for which inf. knows no name though they know the rocks. Redfish = t'k'é'ftnIk'.

Lucy cannot recall the Gold Beach equiv. of the above Chetco form for redfish

Redfish Rocks

Sisk Nat for map shows Redfish Rocks about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way s. betw. Port Orford and Humbug Mt.

Thomp

n. Nass's tc'k'ét'nɪk', redfish. the last part must be for -t'ɔ'ɪk', red.

Citizen-John

Said that the dɑ'lmɑ'ɬ'ɔ'ɬɪ, villages, of k'amma'isdɑn and other villages were practically deserted at times in the summer. They used to camp n. of there (ev. at ~~Fraser~~ South Bay), had their chinook salmon grounds off the shore, & others went up the Coq. river. When all the people moved away, dead people always came to a village and put on a dance, had a good time, one can hear them in the nights.

Obs on bus River's End to Marshfield.

I counted them and there are
6 redfish rocks. and not very far
5 of them is a big dome-shaped
rock sticking out of the ocean
and a pinnacle projecting from the
ocean a little nw of it.
Since the rock [redacted] n of
in front of Winchuck mouth is
called by the olden Indians
redfish rock, these cd ev. be
described the same.

Thomp

If the Ind people did not know
the name of a certain kind of fish,
they wd not partake of it. they
were very careful.

Once an old Ind. named
Citizen-John, (a chetco Ind) who stayed at Elk
City & at Newport caught several
kinds of fish, among them one peculiar-
looking fish — he fisht at Newport every
summer. C-J. raised up that one fish &
said that that fish was called the ocean-
wildcat & that old chetco Inds. called it
thus & used always on catching it throw
it overboard — but you can eat it, it wont
kill you.

Lucy

t'ɛ́ɛ"ɑxn'[redacted]I:, name of
a kind of ocean fish. Forgets
which kind.

The next morning she says
she thinks the above word means
either redfish or halibut, she
which. Redfish place
word be thɔ: t'ɛ́ɛ"ɑnnI·ddɑn.
Splendid. But the word may
mean halibut — Wolv. thinks
This word means halibut.
" Thomp: kw t'ɛ'ɛ́n'I,
"golden fishes" (vd. gliffy). These
live in the ocean, they do not come into the rivers. These
Thomp are called redfish — I guess you have seen them.
they are caught with a wooden hook.
and when the Inds. lookt these
fishes, they talked & the fishes:
ye play shinny with hook-
shaped shinnysticks (b) and
now ye get beaten (as if the
Ind. fishers were playing
shinny with these fishes)
and the place t'ɛ'ɑ́n-'I·ddɑn
splendid.

Humbug Mt.

Mt. [redacted] Collson Jr.

Humbug Mt. is a big mt.
at the very ocean shore s. of
Port Orford. It is so called
in Eng. because early sailors
or pirates got lost there.
Mt. Collson Jr. has been to the
top of it.

Johnny n. dial. name of Humbug Mt.

Humbug mt. is the big mt. on the very coast, 4 m s of Port Orford.

Thomp

Humbug top was used for trig training. It is abrupt towards the sea.

Ada. gave mɨ́·t'ɑf as
the name of Humbug Mt. (Coelson
says this great mt is on the very
coast Downcoast of Port Orford), but
Miller says mɨ́·t'ɑf is the
name of the great rock in the
ocean n. of Humbug Mt. Having
Ada and Miller together in the
same room was a good way of
assuring myself of this difference
in application. When I tried to get
expression of the word "mountain"
Ada gave mɨ́·t'ɑf-nɑ́·tɑn
and explained -nɑ́·tɑn as
mt., lit. standing up.

Thomp

Now today (Sept. 21) calls
Humbug mt. glibly vd
mɨ́·tt'ɑf. Splendid (with
-tt'- — just as Ada did).
No etym.

Charlie Wilson & wife:

I told Charlie Wilson the ada beginning with p— name ~~asking~~ him whether it is of Humbug Mt. or of the rock way off Humbug Mt. He says he feels sure that it is the ~~and~~ name of Humbug Mt., & that the rock has a dif. name, which he has heard but forgets. (In this Charlie Wilson agrees with Miller Collins versus ada).

Charlie Wilson:

Mr. Charley Wilson & wife tell me that Sam Van Pelt used to tell a story about the origin of Mack Reef. Mack Reef is ½ m n of arch Rock (the postcards call it Mack Rock but in's carefully call it Arch Rock). Mack Reef bears the 1st name of Mack ———, who had a ranch on the nearby shore.

Coyote was gathering mussels at the outermost rock & desired to return to land. He threw mussels saying each time: S. you become a rock! and thus he made a string of stepping stones to the shore.

Thomp.

The olden people must have had a name for Island Rock off Humbug Mt., but I do not know it.

Wd. say mɛ·tʰʰɛ́ɛ̂ʃ- ˢ₀ˢ₀ xʷ·t ← raised

ɛ̂ɛ·, the rock in front of Humbug-mt. a descriptive term that can be used in lieu of loss of the real name.

Lucy + Wols

Lucy wholly vs. mɛ́·pᵉxʃ,

Humbug Mt.

Thomp says that *mɛ·ppᵉxʃ is absolutely wrong. that the word is mɛ́·tʰᵉxʃ.

also mɛ́·tʰᵉxʃ nᵃ·ᵀ {tɬ'ɛnɬɛ', tɬ'ɛn}

Humbug mts

Wd call Brushy ck. maybe in lieu of its real name

mɛ́·tᵀxˢˢɛ́vtᶜ, lit. Humbug's

[ʃ becomes s, impt., ck.

ck. for sɛ́vt = ck. the Sts Inds went barebgd all the time + wading ck many times was nothing to them.

Lucy & Wolv.

Lucy knows well mít 'of
= Humbug mt. a few moments
later she changes this to
mí·p°of. The Pw. circles
the mt on its inland side.

In the olden time the Inds
went up over the top of Humbug
mt. — to avoid continually
folding mí·p°of — over was
shorter.

Simpson & Copeland, agts.
when after the Inds. were removed from
R.R., they tied 20 or 30 together
with rope & marched them up over

Lucy:
the top of Humb. Mt. They
whispered among themselves: What
are we going to do with those
2 Whs. One of the Inds. was
the head leader. I guess
we have to stop, & shit. We
doubled untied them, on top
of that Humb. Mt. We'll divide
into 2 bunches, then doubleteamed
them, padlocked of the 2 whitemen,
they did not kill those 2 men
mí·p°of 2 'wo&T',
the boat was at Post Orford.

Champ

Humbug mt. Top was a

s[redacted]dálhtl'ánhdan, a training place.

E.g. Humbug mt. was

dálftl-t'â, I am training.

Brushy Ck

Norman n. Ada's

mí·tᶜxf, Humbug Mt. Norman
vs. the impt inf^n That in the
local language here mí·pᶜéłt
= Brushy Creek which runs
along ne of Humbug Mt. and
from which Humbug Mt. takes its
name. The old-time trail went
over Humbug Mt. — the older Indians
used to say that the Indian went
right up and over, not around as a
Whiteman does. But later the
trail went around via Brushy Creek
and it was very brushy. The mouth
of Brushy Ck. is called mí·pᶜéł-dé'mx.
Every ck. has a -dé'mx, miindung-

Ada's rock off Humbug Mt.

Island Rock

Johnny was once on Island Rock 30 days [redacted] gathering moor eggs to send to the Redwood City tannery. N. it's name.

Johnnie: Island Rock is the rock
off [redacted] Humbug mt. It has a
little pinnacle sticking up just a little n of
it.

Island Rock is shown on the
map well out in the ocean off
Humbug mt., just a little s of
straight off Humbug mt.

Island Rock (2 m offshore
SW of Humbug Mt).

Norman ~~Island Rock~~
Whale

~~Island Rock~~ Johnny gathered myrtle eggs on that rk
3 thousand dozen, very impt
at least I rock up there.
shipt them to the Redwood City tannery.
(It turned out that Norman n.
the name of Island Rock +
gave wrongly the clad. name for
a rock on the S. Oreg. coast.)

Cincy x Wolv.

When I ask about Island Rock, says that is where my m. says get seagull eggs on top x slag

Lucy then vs:

so [redacted] bá·sɒɛ w[redacted]â·ʃɒɛ, seagull eggs.

Might refer to this if as

mí·ɸpᶜɑʃ θínd̠ɪ·t'a· on the w. side (of Humberg Mt)

θlâ·'ɪ, Wolv. tns. this w. of Humberg

there

Better: ~~mí·ɸpᶜɑʃ~~ θínd̠ɪ·tˀa· θâɛ·, the rock w. of Humberg Mt. Use this last

Thomp

ʃâ·ʃʃɒɛ, seagull.

ʃá·ʃʃé· wâ·ʃʃɒᵀˢ, seagull eggs.

Thomp

ʂ́ɪʂ́ɪ×ʌn, the ocean.

ʂ́ɪʂ́ɪ×ʌn { ya·mma·nnɐ / ma·nnɐ }, that is beyond the ocean.

tsʾɪ́tʿnɐ·ɬʌʿa·ʾʌn, the land-of-the-dead.

Lucy + Wolr.

mɪ́·ppʿaʃ, Hamburg Mt., lit. cheek. this word also means cheek. this mt. is very steep on its oceanward side. knows plen well. not mɪ́·tʿaʃ at all. and goes on to v. that salmon cheek:

ɬú·ʁʁʾɐ-mɪ́·pʿaʃ, lit. salmon cheek. Wolr. saws halibut cheeks being cut out at Newport to sell.

they are resolute in rejecting ada's ʌʿ + putting ppʿ-

Thomp

ʃnɛ́', my face. ʃnɪ́·ʼpp$^{\text{ə}}$ɑ́ʃ, my
[not n
cheek.

Miller Collins says that
there is an Indian legend
that mɪ́·t$^{\text{ə}}$ɑʃ, the great
rock sticking up out of the
ocean off Humbug Mt., is
an Indian chief. (I app. did
not get this legend). Miller
said something about the
mɪ́·kwɛnnɔ́· in connection with
this chief.

. Thomp never heard this story.

Miller Collins: The name
of the big rock off Humbug
Mt. is Mt. Hart Seasters,
seagull eggs, etc. Kept.
(Ada earlier in the day gave
this name as the name of
Humbug Mt.)
Johnny N. + never heard it.

Lucy heard her N call
that rock off Humbug Mt.
but forgets.

6. K'ç̓u-qwât' tûnnĕ',

People at the good grass (K'ç̓u).

{Dorsey, list of Athn of R River, 233}.

Champ at once says: I heard this, I know what they actually called it: tł'ú·'ˀ-x'wɑ̂t-dɑnnɑ·. Impt. Neg. this means on the prairie or on the grass, but after long thought feels that the 1st word is tł'ú', prairie, rather than tł'ú'h, grass. Impt. when I ask him what -x'wɑt- means, says it means "on top of."

Miller Collins:
+t'ú', ① grass (of any kind), ② little field. He says that for instance tł'ú·-mɑ· the word refers to a small grassy field. The Dorsey tbn. is restored by Miller surely as tł'ú·x'wɑt-tɑnɑ.

Johnny tł'û·, grass

Thomp

When I used to swim in the ocean, I would always take a handful of oceanwater.

Norm. t'ə́' = prairie, open-place.

* Norm x'ə́mʃɑn, grass.

So the name must be t'ə́x''ɑxt, mg. prairie a little up

Johnny says there is a nice big prairie there just s-of Hoating mt.

Lucy: t'ə́h, brush.

But t'ə́·, prairie.

x̣ə́·nsɑn, brush. She cannot even pron. Sm. t'ə́·, prairie — she changes it to t'ə́·.

Lucy ⊀ Wolv.

tt'v·-xx'ωαT^c ■ means
on ■ top of
on the prairie or above
the prairie

Lucy gives the impt info
that this tt'ú· must be
what was later called
Carry's Range (sheep
range), which was betw
Humbug MT & Mussel
Ck (perh. 2 m n. of
Mussel Ck.).

Lucy ▽ Wolv.

tt'ú: , any prairie.

Thomp tt'ú', prairie.

But tt'ú'h, grass.

Mussel Ck mouth

Johnny: Looking at the Sisk Nat forest map tells me he heard there was an Ind. village at mussel Ck. 3 m s of Humbug Mt. (Joh. answered that Joh. wonders if this can be Dorsey's sweet-mussel village).

Atfa r Miller Collins

kwâsá·ɬxʌn-tʌnxe, lit. [redacted] ada
sweet mussel Indians.
has heard this tribn. The place is on the
coast s of Hamburg Mt. There is a
little mussel rock there and the mussel
shells are just bright — even White
people say they are nice there. There
is a hotel there but nt. name of the
hotel. Johnny n.

7. Kwûs-aç'l' gûn'
tunnĕ' (Nalt.); Kwûs-atç'l'-gûn
tûn'nĕ, of the Tutu, People that
eat mussels. {Dorsey, list of
Atfs n of R. River, 233}

Thomp
gwʌsá-ɬxʌn-dʌn,
lit. sweet-mussel-place. Kw.
mussel ck. down there is named
thus.

Wolv + Lucy

gwɔ ɒɒ á· ɬ. ɔ́ ɔ n (± dɔn)

= Mussel Ck. (runs into the ocean n of Sisters Rocks). from gwɔ ɒɒ â·, mussels, plus. ɬɔ́ɔ̂n, sweet. Very impt. the kitchen midden must be on n o s side of the mouth of this ck, on the n side of this mouth.

Wolv.

gwɔ ɒɒ á· ɬɔ́ᵀn

dɔ̀nnɔ̀:, lit. sweet-mussel people. There is a legend that these had trouble among each other ▽ some of them left ▽ went north. Nobody know how far, maybe just a short distance, he agrees. they lived south of Fort Orford, where they say that the mussels were awful sweet.

Wotv

k'wa[redacted]â: ɬx.ʷa[redacted]ɬàmaɬ

sweet mussel tribe

Sisters Rocks

Lucy

Lucy heard of the 3
Sisters Rocks n. of Goldsborough & wd like to find out as ɬdəx̌·sə́x̌·ɣɣv̓·ɵəx̌;
sisters rocks, but | Lucy forgets
any earlier name.

(Thomp ɬdəx̌·ssx̂·ɣɣv̓;
ə they are sisters.
Just a fin.

Norm. Kw. ~~ɬwé·sá·ɬxántxn~~ sweet mussels ck
= 3-Sisters = Frankport

θé·yI·lI
lit. rung water
= n. ock.

Includes [redacted] mussel
Creek which has its mouth /n n.
~~Goldsborough~~

Lucy θəx̌·[redacted]rr·I·llI
= where a ck runs up.

Thomp
When I ask him what
ʕxé·rr·í·llI wd mean creek
running up (!). I askt him again
& he gave the same answer.

Frankport

Johnie The place Franks used to
ship tanbark is at Frankport, 3 m.
n. [redacted] of the m. of Eucha Ck.

Johnny:

Johnny can rem. 2 (not 3) rocks at Frankport. The former wharf was just s of the s. rock & led out to the rock, & the top of the rock was sloping, and a little railroad led out along the wharf. The schooner wd come in the deep water alongside that rock, and then the tanbark wd be thrown down a chute into the hold. Johnny on looking at the list Nat for map tells me that "Sisters Rocks" is Frankport.

Sisters Rocks are shown on the map at Frankport, ≥ m ≥ of the mouth of Euchre Creek.

Johnny. When I told him about the 3 sisters
s. of [redacted] Port Orford, says he n. their name.

Ada + Miller Collins:

Ada has seen the 3
sister rocks but the old people
never mentioned the Ind. name
of them.

Mr. Coelson Jr.
Locally called the "Three
Sister Rocks. They are sticking
out of the ocean off Ophir.
Knows them well. There are 3 of
them.

Charlie Wilson:
Charlie Wilson when I ask about
the seven Sister Rocks off Ophir
(the name of which Mr Coelson Jr.
gave me & which I thought I saw
from the bus), says he never heard
of these & heard only of the Twin
Sisters which are 16 m n of
Gold Beach. [redacted] Alec Franks
(a Jew) had a wharf there for
landing tanbark there in the 90's
but the wharf later fell to decay.

Lucy: Where the wharf
ran out there was no beach
at all. Where they caught
the smelts was on the
beach south of Frankport
t n of Euclid mouth.

Ada's 2 Standing Rocks

Hunter's cove.

Johnny:

Does not know where Ada's
5 of Euchre
2 rocks are, ~~but there are 2~~
~~rocks at Frankfort,~~ 2 of Euchre,
but it is a rocky place which smells
wd shun, and there are 2 rocks at
Hunter's cove off a sand-beach and
there is smelt fishing there.
The smells like a sandy beach
and never come to a rocky place.

Norm the smelts have certain places
to come in even betw rocks.

Thomp

ɬ v̂·s, smelt. There are
o
2 kinds of smelt. ɬv̂·s is the
o
larger kind and there is a smaller kind
of smelt called ɬtsʼîˑ ɬkʷənəʔ,
which run at the same time as
smelts.

Wsɬ a smelt-catching
place ɬv̂·s – s x̌ x̌ áˑf – dxn.
o o
Splendid. Sometimes a dipnet is
pretty hard to lift it is so full of
smelts.

Thomp n. Norm's ɬímpf,
a fish sp.

Norm nəɬʰʔəs Dəʔtən,
any drying-place. (for drying fish or
anything).

Lucy & Wolr
náˑ tsʼəɬ θêˑ ddən,
a drying-place.

Thomp náˑ tsʼəɬ s̃êˑʔdən,
place where they (tpl. fishes) are
spread (on the sand to dry)
side by side.

Thomp

k'wsɛ́t herring. They are a little bigger than smelts.

Lucy + Wolv.

Gold-Beach tû·s$_{o}$, Gret

Sm. [redacted] tɑ́ms$_{o}$, smelt.

Johnnie: Where we catch smelt is
g in front of a nice [redacted] sand beach.
the ocean W of the n of the Chetco
R. r. They are catching lots of smelt
in front of Crescent City + n of there
all along up the beach.

Johnny:
If Ada said that the 2 rocks where
the kids caught smelts are s of the
Euchre-mouth, then possibly Kelly
Cove (or is it Nelly's cove, he
asks) is the place. Johnny used to
get shelter there in a boat when it
was stormy. Johnny can't rem. if there
are 3 rocks there.

Norm Heard that the Post Orford finds used to (tʌmpʃ, snuffish.) dry fish at beach of Euche mouth, 1st y hrs. on top of a log, & then turn over & then 2 days on sand. Some have boards & lay them.

'Ó. lá·[redacted]xt ná·dɪ:'ɑ, Looking across Norm 2 rocks standing.

Johnny there is a Nelly's or Kelly Cove at Post Orford, & there is another one just off the Euche mouth. Norm has cookt Bass & has fetch from Euc m. & has also sɪt. na·ɪ·ɑ·dɪ:'ɑ, 2 rocks standing. Pointing

then rocks, ɬèmp sɛ̀· ná·xxɪ ná·ddɪ:'x, lit. 2 rocks standing up. ch. short

Norm Heard that the Post Orford kids used to (tramps, snuffish.) dry fish at beach s of Euche mouth, 1st y hrs. on top of a log, & then turn over & then 3 days on sand. Some have boards & lay them on.

Norm 'Ó. lá·[redacted]·xɬ ná·dɪ'ɑ, 2 rocks standing.

Johnny there is a Nelly's or Kelly Cove at Post Orford, & there is another one just s of the Euche mouth. Norm has coast Dan teach from Eue m. & Cas

also sɬ·ná·ɪ·ná·dzɪ·ɬ'ɑ, 2 rocks standing.

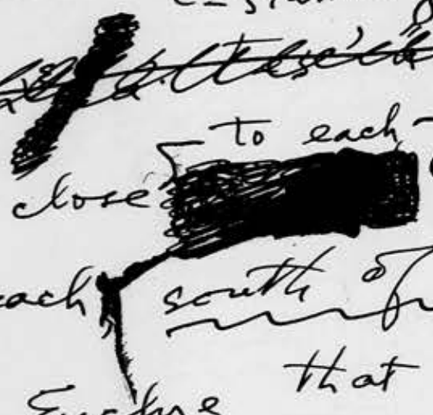
ɬɛn thoup sɛ·ná·xxɪ ná·ddɪ·'x, 2 rocks standing up. ch. short

Ada and Miller Collins:

θé· nayá'teʂ 'a· alias plus -txn,

L=standing

Ada



to each other, standing

2 rocks, close

up on the beach, south of Euchre.

It is at Euchre that inf.

belongs. Euchre is betw. Port

Orford & good Beach.

at these 2 standing rocks

it is that the Inds used to

get lots of smelts, by net. They

smashed grass & made twine

& nets. They caught the smelts

in the ocean by net off these

2 rocks

1 m. maybe s. of the

On the beach, s. of mouth

of the Euchre R. — you can see them

from the Hwy.

Johnny m. where Ada's 2 smelt

rocks are.

Lucy & Wolv

Oxé. nátr áddres'a, ↑short
alias Oxé. natr áddres'a·ddkn,
mg. standing rocks. this is
is Lucy's restoration of
Wolv finds
Ada's expression.
on the map 2 tiny
rocks offshore at what is
er. the site of Frankport
wharf. Then the Sisters Rocks
one just n of there
+ thinks she heard her m
call the Sisters Rocks but
forgets totally.

Lucy

My dad people always watch
the seagulls & where they
see a lot of seagulls on top
of the breakers, there they
know smelts are there in
the breakers.

They caught smelts in
the mouth of Euchre Ck
(which is only a mile n
s of Frankport), & on the beach
n of Smiths. mouth. She saw
them catch smelts at Smith river
north-beach. the man enters the
surf & plunges a dipnet into the
breakers & lifts it full of smelt.

Wolv adds that the smelts (2)
are poor by the time they get
up to the Gol R. but are
fat downroad.

They dry the smelt on the
beach turning them over
the same noon of the day they
start & dry them, & cover them
with ferns the following night
& the next morning they lay them
out on the hot sand, & when they
get dry they then throw them in a
pile & keep shaking them around.
They are dry right through then.

Lucy + Wolv
fri. 5/0, smelt.

Lucy + Wolv

tʰú·s mán, smelt-dipnet. this has fine mesh.

thomp tʰú·s mán, ← oxytone
smelt-dipnet. But mán, house
(with alifized n). Very impl.

Cooley Ranch

Ada

When I ask about Miller Cooley, n. him by name, but says she met a big fat ~~[illegible]~~ guy, forget his name, he lived n. of Euchre river mouth + never heard his name. And n. the cheese factory.

Mrs Collson says that Miller Cooley was a good-sized man. It may have been Miller Cooley's father, who first settled on the ranch later inherited + lived on by Miller Cooley, is the one contacted by Ada, for it may well have been that the father was a good-sized man too.

Euchre-mouth

Mrs. Colson says that
Cooley [redacted] was a big man
and his father, from whom
he inherited the n side of
Euchre Mouth ranch, was
perhaps a big man too. Ada
and her folks were [redacted] befriended
by a good-sized man [redacted]
who had a ranch n the mouth
of Euchre Ck. and who asked.
Ada and her folks if they were
Euchre Inds. r when they said
yes, [redacted] that white rancher wd
not take their money for anything,
not even for butter, he saying that
he was a usurper in their country.
Ada never knew the name Cooley.

Horn Johnny Cooley's [son] lived
next to ocean n. of Euchre mouth.

Lucy

yú·ggʷ ɪ́· tɬʃᶜəe:
↑ real long

= Euchre Ck., 20 m n. of
got Beack. that was where
my mother belonged.

Thomps
yú·ggʷ ɪ́· ɬʃ('ɛ̀'), Yugi-mouth.
↑ no trace of -w-

"she [Mrs. Annie Peterson] also heard
it told by a yu'gwi Nadéné
(southwest Oregon Nadéné, at
Euchre Creek) named Ione Baker."
{Jacobs, Coos Myth Texts, p. 165 fn}

[used for Ione Baker]

Euchre Creek (3 m s of Frankfort.

m. Collson: Euchre Creek is just s. of Ophir and its mouth is 15 m. n. of Gold Beach.

Ada: yú·kɪ. no etym.

Miller: yú·gwɪ.

8. "Euchres," "Eu-quah-chel," and "Yu-kwa-chi of early writers, i.e., Yu'-ki-tcê'' tûnnĕ'' (Tutu), and Yu'-kwi-tcê, or Yu'-kwi-tce' tunnĕ' (Nalt.), People at the mouth (of the river?). [Dorsey, list of Aths. of R River, 233].

Ada + Miller Collins:

[redacted]

When I press Ada for more plans in the Euchre Creek region, she says:
My grandmother showed me a place where [redacted] the Inds. used to live, a white midden of mussel + all kinds of shells, the Inds. used to like to live on the side of hill. called this place ~~yú.ki.tf'e.~~ (concrete there is a) yú.gwí.tf'e. bridge ½ m. from ocean. across Euchre Ck., Miller says.

Ada

yú·gɪ́·tʃʻɛ·, Euchre Creek.
(also gives this vowel short)
(mündung

yú·gɪ́·tʃʻɛ̀· - tànnɛ̀, Euchre tribe. no etym.

But Miller Collins gives it as yú·gwɪ́·tʃʻɛ·.

Johnnie : [redacted] knows yúkʌ tʃʻɪt, Euchre Creek.

thomp

sá·kk$^{c}_{a}$·ɬɬɪ, gopher-mound (name of the earth thrown up by a gopher). Also sá·ɬk$^{c}_{a}$·ɬɬɪ·ddɑn. Does not mean the animal but the earth thrown up.

thomp

ɾ'ɑ́ltɬ'ɜe, elkskin-armor. Your arms, legs, and head from cheeks up are exposed, but anywhere else the wearer is protected. The shd wearer dodges much & well. 2 or 3 men wearing this armor in a war party are a great asset. In practice 2 or 3 companions shoot arrows at a wearer, and he dodges, many people looking on, and he comes out unhit. t'ɑnɛ́yyɑttS'ɪ$^{S}_{o}$, he is a good-dodger. He dodges, the shooting is in earnest, the man naked, only armor on, is unhit & at last comes to shoot[illegible] to be congratulated.

Norm yú. Rwí·mx

= Euchre Ck.

the hts. used + live just where
the hwy crosses Euch Ck now, some
yrs. from the ocean. Norm heard
that it was a dif. tribe on the 2
sides of the Ck. there was a
bunch consisting of all tough fellows
from Chuk. C. City + fought a battle there
on s side + those hts were on the
n side. A man here was saying
here hanging + a swaying tree
+ elk armor full of [redacted] arrowheads.
[redacted]
But must be 1 side

Lucy

Once the Chastac Inds.
came over the divide
into the head of Euchre
Ck + fought the Euchre
Ck. Inds went up there
but my [redacted] m's folks
were forced along + so the
Chastac did not kill them
but they killed other Euchre Ck
Inds.

Lucy

the Smn. people & the Euchre ck people were sort of afraid of one another, in traveling in the Smn lands. had to wait till it got dark before they'd pass along the beach of Euchre ck.

Wolv

my mother was of the Yuguvi tribe, & said that there were 2 branches, the Upper & the Lower Yuguvi, & all together 100 villages. They were large tall people.

Lucy + Wolv.

there was a big Euchre ck. tribe + a big Euchre ck. town on the n. side of the Euchre ck. mouth. You can still see the housepits dotting the sloping point there. Called that place

yú·gʷɪ́·tlʃʼɛ. Wolv

↑very slight

speaks up + says that they used to call mother

yú·gʷɪ́·ɬʃʼɛ̂: tsʼɔ́ɛ:.

Wolv:

peculiar, you can tell from pron. that it is induced

yú·g[redacted]ɪ́·tlʃʼɛ̂·ddə̀nnə̀:, ① person, ② man (dupt).

Euchre [redacted]tribe. There are just 2 individuals left.

Euchre clubs.

Wolv. yú·gʷɪ́, ↑ from the preceding v

yú·gʷɪ́·tlʃʼɛ̂:' tsʼɔ́ɛ:, a Yugwɪ-woman. Vs.

Wolv. yú·gʷɔ́ɪ·tʃɛ̂·;
~~yú·kwɪ́·tʃé·~~,

[redacted]ɪnnɛ̀ɪ, name of the tribe at the mouth of Euchre Creek.

Wolv. yú·g[redacted]ɪ·. Lucy Smith's [redacted] father was of this tribe. But Lucy knows Chetco as well as Joshua.

slight + epenthetic

Euchre-mouth (2nd name)

Thomp

Has actually heard ˢₒ á· ɬɬᶜá·-l̂ɪ·' tlʃ'ɤe', it is a synonym

of y·v́· gg̱ɪ̂· tlʃ'ɤe'. Both refer

to the mouth of Euchre Ck. Very impt.

in the Coq. dialect, which inf

speaks, ˢₒ á· ɬɬᶜá-ll̂ɪ̂· means

Foxy Tone v falling

long

an oozyiness of the ground, a

trickle of water oozing out of the

ground. So this plan. has etym.

Thomp

Thomp on Norm's form:

should be sə́·k'á·ɬɬɪ· -

ɬɬf'ɛndɛn, mg. by s., and

he goes on to v. that another

way of the same mg. would be

sə́·kk'á·ɬɬɪ· -ssəsɛt, mg. by (or ~~might~~ might by) s.

keep their cattle in there on the n side of Euchre-mouth — they had that as their pasture.

Ada & Miller Collins:

sə́·[redacted]'álɪ·tf'ɛ, the mouth of the Euchre River. No etym.

= yə́·gwɪ·tf'ɛ. the last is the easy way, ada comments, but the first is the real old minutiae-name.

Johnny actually heard sə́·k'aɪ-t͡ʃ'ɛntɛn.
↑ accentless

Lucy: I heard my mother say sə́·k'á·ɬɬɪ·ɬɬf'ɛ. My mother used to say this word, there is quite a little lake gets in there, and wind backs up the

water there & makes quite a little beach, & you cannot cross except at one point — the center a big sand bank runs next to the ocean & the water can't run out. the Moore boys used to

keep their cattle in there on the n side of Euchre-mouth — they had that as their pasture.

sand bank runs next to the ocean & the water can't run out. the Moore boys used to

Ada & Miller Collins:

[redacted] the mouth [redacted] of the Euchre River.

No etym.

= yə́·gewɪ·tʃʼɛ. the last is the easy way, Ada comments, but the first is the real old minutiae-name.

Johnny actually heard sá·kʼaɬɪ'-tʃʼəntʼən.

↑ accentless

Lucy: I heard my mother say sá·kʼá·ɬɬɪ·tʃʼɛ. my mother used to say this word, there is quite a little lake gets in there, and wind backs up the water there & makes quite a little lake, & you cannot cross except at head of the lake.

Ada & Miller Collins:

s̥á·k'á·lɪ́·tʃ'æ,

the mouth of the

Euchre River. No etym.

= yə́·gwɪ́·tʃ'æ·. The

last is the easy way, Ada

comments, but the first is the

real old minutiae - name.

Johnny actually heard sá·k'alɪ·-

tʃ'ænt'æn.
← ↑ accentless

Lucy: I heard my mother

say s̥á·k'á·llɪ́·tʃ'æ. My mother

used to say this word, there is quite a little lake gets in there, and wind backs up the water there & makes quite a little lake, & you cannot cross except at dead low water. A big sand bank runs next to the ocean & the water can't run out. The Moore boys used to keep their cattle in there on the n side of Euchre-mouth — they had that side as their pasture.

Lucy

The Euchre Ck. runs out in varying ways, sometimes at the end of the bar pretty near Frankport's point.

Ophir

Ophir

Mr. [redacted] Collison, Jr

Ophir is a small place where there is a mill. Ophir is just n of Euchre Ck. [redacted] (Some maps have this, others do not. Possibly a very modern hwy name).

Wolv

~~actually heard [illegible]~~

On Doss. 33

Wolv actually heard θəʼáɬ.

xʼwaɬ (Dorsey has 2 forms for Big Bend)

"ç̆ç̆l'-qût t̆ûx'nč."

See under 'Ta-tci'-qwût t̆ûx'nč.

Wolu a little longish

tɬ'é·s ɬt'ɨɬ-dàxnnàč,

salmon trap fence [illegible] person.

Thamp tɬ'é·s ɬt'ɨ́ɬ-dàn,

he seems to say at times

salmon-weir. The Siletz river &
all rivers hereabouts & had at
every riffle a weir, with a little
strings that you hold from the net,
salmon & steelheads come back down the
river heading for the ocean in
the riffle when kind-of low water.

Wolf

Oakland, a place just
below Agness in the Rogue R.
that he owns. Bearing. N how
far. Mg. slick-rock. there
was or a rock there, name of
a village, on which side.

"Deep Rock"

[p. 235] (13)

of this people extended along the south side of Rogue River from "Deep Rock" (~~to~~ Hugh) ~~to~~ the valley of Illinois Creek, in what we now call Jackson, Josephine, and Curry counties. "Deep Rock" has not been found so far on any map; but "Rock Point", above Evans Creek, corresponds to its location. Rock Point is east of Woodville, in Jackson County. The chief authority for the Takilman names was "Mr. Hugh." Evans' Bill (the chief) and John Punzie gave some information.

Ja. kw. Fiddler John. He used to make his home outside with the white people. He returned to Siletz, & the gvt built him a house there, & he shortly took sick & died. He talked Rogue River, & belonged to some kind of Rogue R. people.

deep hole (?)

Wolv ~~to~~ on Dors 234

Wolv. heard of Dorsey's
"Deep Rock." It is a kind of a
gorge, way above where ~~the~~ 1st. comes
in.

Johnny n. Dorsey's Deep Hole.

Thomp tɛ. deep hole:

tc ŷ· n tɛ câ h dɔn, lit.

deep water.

1. The village highest up Rogue River was T'ɛo-wa'-Tcĕ, to which belonged Evans Bill and his father. This village was near "Deep Rock."

Thomps n.

2. Ta-lo' tûnnĕ' was Hugh's village. Evans Creek emptied into Rogue River on the north side, between Talo tûnnĕ and Skanowĕçl tûnnĕ. It should be observed that many of these Takĕlma names have Athapascan sounds, and several use the term tunne, people. But the language of the Takĕlma does not seem to be related to the dialects of the Athapascans that were their neighbors in the early part of this century.

thomp n

3. Ska-no'-wĕçl tun'nĕ.

Thomp- n.

4. K'ço-tai'-me, the village
of Hugh's mother.

Thomp n

5. Ync-la'-li, Coyote people,
one of the exceptional cases in
which the gens had an animal name.

Thomp n

[used on a sep. sheet]

6. K'ac-ta'-Tă. Below K'acTaTă was Galice Creek, called "galleace Creek" by Palmer (in Ind. Rep., 1856, p. 218). The dwellers along this stream were of athapascan stock, and the survivors call themselves Tal'-tûc-tûn tû'-de, People dwelling on the Taltûc. The Naltûnne tûnnĕ[x] call them Ta^{n}ç-l'-tăc tûnnĕ[x]. I met a few of them at the Siletz Agency, where they are called Gallice Creek

Indians. Below Gallice Creek is Leaf Creek, and below Leaf Creek was another "Tăkĕlma[x] village,

[sic, referring to no. 7]

Ja. never heard of Galice Ck.

"6. K'ac-ta'-tă. [redacted]

[placed by Dorsey on Rogue River just above Galice Ck.]

Thomp

N. K'ac-ta'-tă.

7. Ckac'-Tûn. [Dorsey article]

Thomp n

8. Ha'-ckûc-Tûn. [Dorsey article]

Thomp n

9. Se'-wa-aṣl-tcû'-Tûn.

[Dorsey article]

Thomp n.

10. Na-ki'-lă. [Dorsey article]

Thomp n.

11. Ya'-a-si'-tûn, ten miles below Na$\underset{\times}{k}$ilă. [Dorsey art.]

Thomp n.

12. Sĕs-ti-ku'-stûn (distinct from Chasta Costa or Ci-stă kqwû-stă, but it may be the same as Chasta Scoton of Indian Reports). [Dorsey article]

Thomp

the above is for ƒɪ́·ˢ₀dɑxɑxʾwɑˢ₀da. He vs. that this is not a name of one locality, but of the whole for-extending tribe.

13. Tal'-ma-mî'-tce.

[Dorsey article]

thump

actually heard a plan

t'ɑ́lmɑxn-mɑxn'ɑ́e., lit. behind the deepwater. this was the name of a village, & the people were: T'ɑ́lmɑxn-mɑxn'ɑ́e.-ddɑxnɑ́e. all carefully caught & o.k. There was an Ind. named Ɔ́lsé. lwɑxn (armless) he was a who died at Upper Farm, tall fellow, who was of this tribe. When I ask if he had any Whiteman name, says that he thinks Ɔ́ is a Whiteman name.

t'ɑ́lmɑxn-mɑxn'ɑ́e,

see under "Tal-ma-mî'-tce."

"Hû'-de-dût, the village of Evans Bill's mother, was at the forks of Rogue River and Applegate Creek" [Dorsey article]. [Dorsey article]

"Thomp n. Hû'-de-dût."

Thomp

N Dorsey "Hûdedût."

"In the Illinois valley (and probably along the eastern side of Illinois creek) were the Šăl-wă'-qă, to whom belonged John Pungie and his father." [Dorsey].

Thomp n. Šăl-wă'-qă

"John Pungie's mother belonged to another village, Tûl-sûl'-sûn, which cannot be located."

[Dorsey]

Thomp
N. Tûl-sûl'-sûn.

Thomp

Θέετxxddαn, plen.
on the n side of the Rogue R.
4 or 5 m above Shastacosta.
there was a slick rock
there where a man would slip
quick falling into water
only 2 ft deep in the summer
time. This slick rock was
white-colored, a nice white
stone, they said.

Wolv + Lucy

ðə ðɛ́ɬ.ɨ.ʌT, also

ðɛ́ɬ.ɨ.ʌddʌn, mg. slippery rock, thinks that ðə is a little below ná·ɹɹɛ́ɬ. lɪ·ddʌn. But is not sure. Wolv. suggests that ðə may be a riffle, but Lucy guesses it may be a smooth slippery rock underwater, & it reminds her of the plcn. ná·ɹɹʌ́ɬ. lɪ·ddʌn.

Thompson prefers [redacted] as plcn.

ʔɛ́ɬ.ɨ.ɪddʌn.

Lucy + Wolv

ðɛ́·ɬ.ɨ.ʌddʌn was Fiddle-John's village, both Lucy + wolv. kw. mg. slippery rock. Lucy n. whether on n ən s side but knows it is below the ɬl. R. She thinks is not very far below ɬl R. — there is one little flat coming down full of hazelnuts before you come to ðə in coming dr.

Thomp

t'ɛɬ. sâ·sɬɛ-'ɛ Ind. name
of Fiddle-John. NOT Fiddler-Dorsey is wrong
No etym. F-J
lived where Geo Wilbur lives
now. His d. was —
but she too died. F-J's wife was
named Mary. FJ was old but
his wife was young. FJ was raised
by the whites at Corvallis.

Thomps

A girl student came way up &
Siletz to see Cog Thompson
& to ask Thomps the name of the
rock in some river & the
south of here — on talking it
over Cog Thomp & his wife think
this was Sé·ɬ. xʷ̓ədən,
mg. slick-rock. this rock was
on the n side of RR.

thomp. confuses slate + slick

Nasm ðé·ɬ ẋ ɑT', slate-rock (black + slick) Johnny speaks up: then + says there is lots of slate up here. ðé·ɬ ẋ ɑTɬɑn, the place.
↑unasp

Lucy ðé·ɬ ẋ ɑt' alies ðé·ɬ ẋ ɑddɑn, name of a place up the R R. Distinct from but etymologically related to Big Bend.

thomp. sɛ́·ɬ ẋ T ɑddàn, wg
↑long

slick rock.

(The Dorsey form is given under Dorsey's Ta-tci'-qwât ẋ T ûn'nē).

Lucy + WSLV
← = stone, metal
ðɛ́:ẋ á·ts'a· iron kettle. Such a kettle has been gotten in the vic of. Kw. DOS 33 is exactly this

thomp sɛ́:'ẋ â·-Hs'a', carefully caught iron or metal kettle.

sɛ́·-ẋ á·-tHs'â·'-dɑn, kettle-place.

Illinois R.

Thomps

n'é·nhî·ddαn, nig. land-point, land-edge, land-face. From n-í', face. fíf n-I', nig face. ↑ not assd

I ask him if this name indicates the face of a cliff, or a prairie. He says: a prairie, a flat place (good possibly for plowing up & raise potatoes).

Wd. form a term for a ck by that flat n'ɔ é·nnî·ddαn-$_o$s·ìvt to Joh's Ch. forever. Agrees also heartily suggested n'ɔe·nnî·ɔɔvt (minus the -s-$_o$-).

Thomp

No any name for the Illinois R.

as a whole. Too far away.

Lucy

N. name of the Illinois

R. But [redacted] knows there is lots

of gold up there. She knows one

place up on a ridge [redacted] W of

the ocean

Ill R. where there were oodles

of gold.

Wolv + Lucy

Wolv + Lucy cannot seem to
rem any gen name for the
Illinois River.

Lucy

there was just 1 ridge
betw Happy Camp and
Ill. R. drainage, & Billings,
etc., drove all their cattle
over in to Ill R from
Happy Camp.

Nora When I ask about Agness,
says that the Illinois comes
into the Rogue at Agness.

Thomp

Knew an Illinois R. woman
named Sally. 2 of her husbs
died at Siletz. Thomp
pronounces Illinois
'ín.yɪn v. ɛ'l v. tʃɪmɑn
– she called Eng. Illinois thus.
(= ts'ɔ̂. xxɛ, woman).

Wolv

ʂ́ɣɑʂt'ɪ́· ddɑnnɑ,

~~bodyfold person~~

where a bear lie down.

Wolv & Lucy

ʂ́ɑrrɑ́ʂt'ɪ· ddɑn,

Dors. 21. a place way up

Rogue R.

Thomp ʂ́ɑrrɑ́ʂtt'ɪ· ddɑn,

accentless

where the bear has lain down.

It does not necessarily refer to a rock.

Wolv

s

sɨrɑ́s tʰɨ́·ddan, where
the flatbear lies (a place, not
the name of a village)

Wolv

sɨ́·ná·rɨxtʰɬɪ, mg. down
over (the falls)

Wolv:

'sɔ[redacted]ná·tɬ'ɪ·-dɬàɴnàɛ:,

~~waterfall person.~~

no etym.

thomp

ná·ɬ'α[redacted]GGɪ̂·ɬlɪ,

waterfall. Denies Wolv's

sɛ́·ɴnná·ɾɾαT.ɬɪ — asks what

the sɛ́·- is. Vs. ɬá·T ná·ɾɾαT.ɬɪ,

right there the water comes down

ɬɛ́·ɴnɛ́T.ɬɪ=ddαn, a plen., does

not mean confluence.

thomp

After several wrong attempts

guesses *'ɪt'a'á·ɬɬᵉˢαt-dαɴnɛ:.

↑principal accent

No etym. Prob. above is not exactly

right.

Thompson

Guesses *tc'i·ssa'T - dannae:,
(accentless)

er. a plcn way up R River.

No etym.

Rock where Coy speared monster

Lucy

there is rock in the river
about 12 m above the m.
of Lobster Ck. & coy. speared
a monster coming up river.

Wolv + Lucy

t'ɛ́ɛ̱ -t'ɛ́· -ddɑn, lit.
place where is reclining. Wolv.
is elated to recall this,
+ Lucy thinks it is on the
n. side of R R. Nt. where.

Lucy ng

t'ɛ́ɛ̱ t'ɛ́· ddɑn, lit
lying ~~PK~~, name of a place up
Rogue R.

Thomp
says the above must be
ng.
ɛ̱ɛ́: t'ɛ́ɛ̱ t'ɪ· ddɑn, stone
lying (as if to sleep there).

Ada + Miller Collins:

t'ɛ́s t'ɛ́·tɑn, tɑbn. they heard. the 1st 2 syls. mean something is lying in the water.

thomp

Kw ɤ has heard the RR plen t'ɑ́·ss ɑn mɑ̄·dd ɑn, ↑ not dd

mg. by the myrtlewoods.

Wolv.

t'ít' × [redacted] ǝɹ. ΘΘ ∝

[redacted] is the kid name of
Government-George, he was
from t'á·s∝n-mà·' dɑn-
dànnàè:. [redacted] ßß is on the
s side of Rogue R. ßß is
2 or 3 m. [redacted] above where
they catch the eels.
Wolv. heard that the above
village is the furthest upr. that
talks Chastac. Lang.

Thomp kw his nickname was Tsít'. x.

Thomp: gvT. geo got his nickname "gvt"
bac. AgT William Bogley hired him to run the livery
barn for the agcy here, paid him so much a month

Wolv.

[illegible] is the Ind name of
Government-George, he was
from [illegible] dàn-
dànnàè:. [illegible] ðɒ is on the
S side of Rogue R. ðɒ is
2 or 3 m. [illegible] above where
they catch the eels.
Wolv. heard that the above
village is the furthest upr. that
talks Chastac. Thomp. got his nickname "gvt"
Thomp: gvT. geo got hired him to run the livery
bac. Agt William Bogley for the agcy here, paid him so much a month
Thomp has his surname cos TvŚtc. xæ: ss x, no ðɒm.

Lucy

t'á·sɛɛn mâ·'-dɑn (± dɑnnè:), the village of which GVT George was a tiberman, lit. edge of the myrtles (= Dorsey 18) this is the way to say myrtleNUT. Dorsey 18 has 2 spellings. It means myrtle, not a kind of acorn.

Wolf

t'á·sʉ̀n mâ·dɑ̀nnè:

accentless

~~white oak~~

white acorn

Ada and Miller Collins

-má·txn = by

Lucy

t'á·ssxn ma·'·' dxn,
mg. myrtle edge, ■■■ on the s. side
of Rogue R. just above the fishing
"dam" called ná·rrát. lx·ddxn.
Two Brothers, both of them chiefs,
lived there, these 2 chiefs were
brothers (forgets their names, they
were of Wolv's tribe) lived
at the rear of the big village
~~of the ady~~ at the foot of the
hill. The common people
there lived at the edge of the
river ▽ the 2 chiefs behind
them.

[6] Tá-sun-ma' tûnnĕ
(same as the Chasta Costa
Tal-sûn'-me); [Dorsey, list
of atts n of R River, 233]

Thomp: For t'á·sskn-
ma·T·, {dan dannæ·
dannæ·},

[on Dorsey Norm] guesses *t'á·θán mæ·

Wolv. tɬ'ɛ́·t'ɛ́t'-ddɛ̀nnɛ̀:ɬ,
where cross over people.

Thomp tɬ'ɛ́· tt'ɛ́ɬddɛn
wd mean where one crosses in a boat.

tɬ'ɛ́· sɛ́ɬɛ̀ɬɛs, s. you ferry me
across! tɬ'ɛ́· ɛwɛ́ɬ·ɛ̀ɬɛs,

ferryman.

Dors. 31 cûçl-tas-sĕ.
Wolv. thinks he has heard such
a name but forgets.

Thomp. n *ɬɛ́ɬɬt'ɛ̀ɬɬɛ.

But he rems a word
ɬɛ́ɬɬtɛ̀ɬɬɛsnà, which is either
a personal name or a plcn.

Johnny: Allah is at
Big Bend 7 m above Agness.
Both are on the n side.

John Waters and Frank Drew were two of Harrington's informants for Coos.

Illahee

John Waters: at Illahee, 7 m. upriver of Agness is the main battleground of the Rogue River war, on [redacted] n. bank of the Rogue River 7 m. upr. of Agness; n bank now nothing but a public school there. J W. gave this info after telling how the store keepers defended themselves against the Inds on Battle Rock) which has only one trail up the hill, store-keepers had a cannon on top of that rock

Frank took the river boat trip from Gold Beach up to Agnes & return just for the trip. It costs 2.00 up & 1.00 down. Frank says there were quite a lot of old Rogue R. Inds. living at Agnes. (they are akin to Mrs Wilson Happy Camp) 1940 in July. That was the Fry family of R. River Inds. Frank got acquainted with a relation & the Frys runs the boat.

Thomp

I ask him whether illahee
or illihee is right. He says
neither — merely 'ílhee.
Map has Illahee on R.R.
white sign at entrance to
Government Hill at Site 3
says Tyee Illihee.

Johnny: there is a place
called potatoe. illahee on n. side 2
m upr of the sloping prairie.

tl'ámv·t'ís = potato.
But n. if Inds. lived here.

Thomp gús, potato. This word
also means camas. They distinguish
when they desire sé·ssís
carefully caught raised
gv·ssse, and as
long accentless

dannsé·ggv·ssse, lit. Ind-potatoes.
long accentless

Lucy + Wols.

(± ddæ'ɛtt dɑn)

[redacted]

mâ · n dɪ · = across-from

t'ɑ·rr ɑ'l - ttf'v · - lit grassy-prairie going down to the river

ddɑn = Watson's flat (on S. side of RR across from [redacted] Big Bend.

thomp $\int_0^5$ æ'ɛtt dɑn - $\bar{m}\hat{a}$ · n dɪ

t'a·rr ɑ́ ttf'v · dɑn

↑ thomps turns l into t here

thomp says this means by the water, by the river.

Lucy

ðb ttf'v · [redacted] dá · d[redacted] ɪ'l ttf'v · -

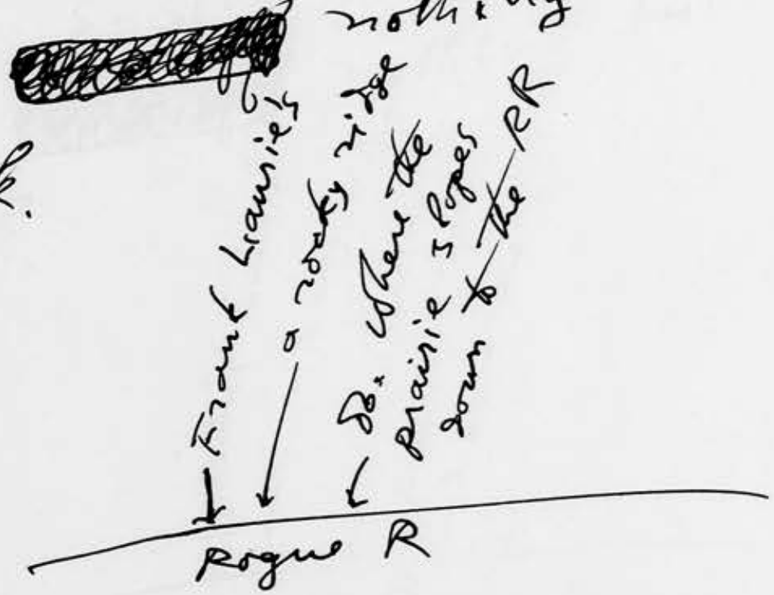
ddɑn, place on n side of RR

e (upr) from Frank Lowry's.

the S. side of the river opp ðb

[redacted] nothing but solid rock.

is



thomp ditto.

Lucy

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

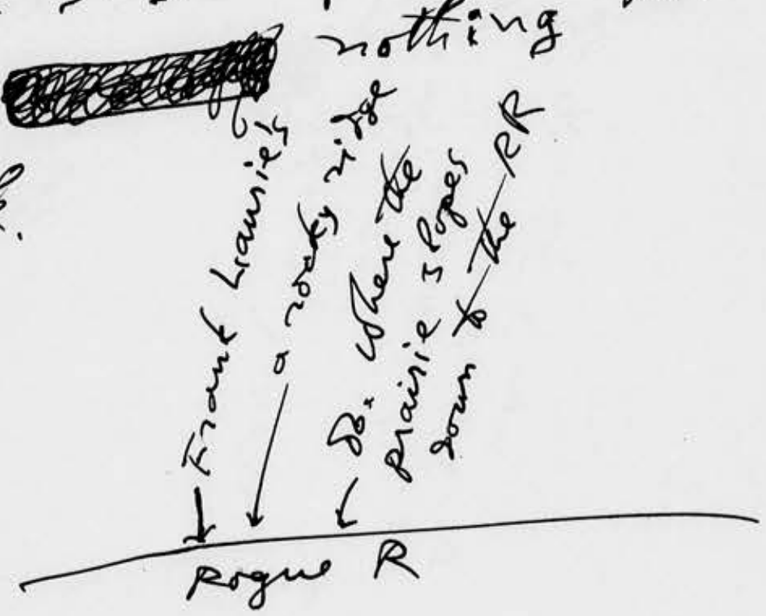
[illegible] [illegible], place on n side of RR

[illegible] (upper) from Frank Lowry's.

The S. side of the river opp [illegible]

is [redacted] nothing but solid

rock.



Thomp ditto.

tll'ŝ..da·dɪ́l-tll'ŝ·dan.

See under [redacted] na·tll'ŝ·xx'wat.

Wolf & Lucy

Bacon flat = Frank
lónɪ's place. F l was
mailcarrier. On the n. side
of Rogue R.

Lucy

Bacon Flat is on the

n. edge of the ~~K~~ River at the

s. edge of this far-sloping prairie

(t'á·ππál-tł'v').

For θé·nʃná·tłs'an

na·ddɪ·'a, standing rock,

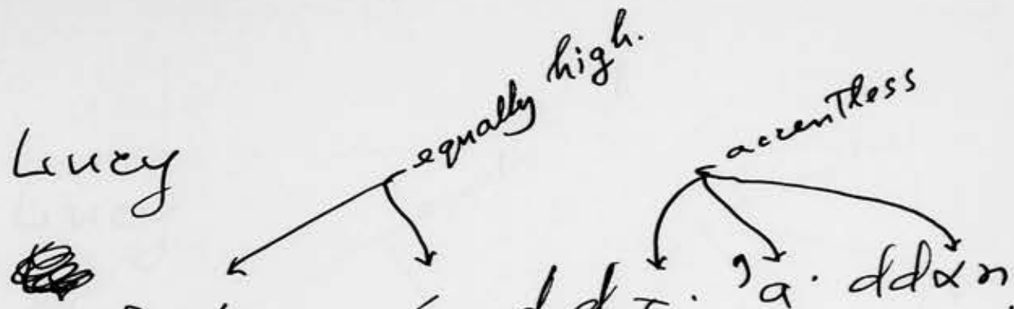
see under na·tł'ú·xx'wat'

Thomp

ʂxé·'n â·ʜs'ɑn, lit.

rock-mt.

Lucy



θxé·ná·ddɪ·'a·ddɑn,

the rock standing "on the Goldbeach side" (i.e. on the S. side) as one looks up Rogue River. This is the ancient name. Means standing rock

(Later work proved that Lucy actually knows this Ind. name as a plen.)

Thomp

short

xá·Tᶜ ná·ddɪ·'a, it

↑ no h here, but sort of breathy

(a timber) is standing up right there.

Lucy

Lucy once saw a tidal ~~wave~~ wave

this ~~a~~ wave went into ~~the~~ Rogue

river mouth ~ way up ~~to~~

~~Qkaenadi'a·dxn~~

θé·nná·ddI·'a·ddxn

(=standing rock) and on up

the river. There was no earth-

quake. There were several of

these waves that went upriver.

crossing from

We were ~~at~~ Wedderburn ~~to~~

a ~~canoe~~ Gold Beach ~ one swell

passed us, lifting our boat just as we

were nearing the Gold Beach side.

Thomp on Lucy

θé·nná·ddI·'a·ddxn,

stone sticking "out" (= up) from

ground or from water place.

River-Middle Rock

Norm.
there is a big rock standing
in the middle of the Rogue
R. 1 m below Bagnell ferry.
Norm n its name.

Indian Ck

Johnny Thom and Ck. comes
in Top. Wedderburn $\frac{3}{4}$ m e. of
Hwy bridge. NT Ind name.

Lucy + Wolv

When I ask name of Indian
Ck., ~~they~~ she gives ɑʌnnǽ·-
wɑʌn-ˀæ(:), mg Ind. Ck.

Thomp

Trs. Ind Ck as ɑʌnnǽ·wwɑʌnˀæ
↑short
and as ɑʌnnǽ·wwɑʌnˀǽ·mmæˀ.

Lucy

Again I ask her what the ck. toward the ocean from adeline's ck. is called, & she at once us. that I mean Indian Ck. which they call Ind. Ck. in Eng. ʏ ʌ ðɑ nnɑé: wwɑ n ɔe:, and when Wolv. asks her if the Inds. do not call a small ck. s x: w ʌ́t, she says yes, but the name of that ck. in use is ð.

θɑé· mɑé· t'v· nnɑ

on the edge of the water (pool) + they are there yet.

there is a song:

θé. mje: t[ʻ/ṽ. mje:
water is ~~[illegible]~~ inside the rock ~~inside the water~~

~~indian-cards~~
name-of-the-big-snake.

he is swimming around

Joshua used to sing this song fervently + we always ask that game.
You we hardly see ~~koo~~ there
his sticks all went to, + pretty soon he we pull the black stick out.
He played it with all his might + power

(3)

Lucy's mother's allotment is near this rock and that fact may help us + locate it.

Thomp

sɛ́·mmɛ̂· ʜ(ʊ·mmɛ,
in the ~~wet~~ ~~rock~~ rock-within
water. 1ST word of the song.

Thomp

short On thg also short
ɒ sɛ́·mhɛ̂· ʜ(ʊ word mean
↑ proves it is mm
water inside the rock. When I
ask him 10 mins later how he wd
say: the rock with water inside,
he gives again. I cannot get him
to add -nɛ. Tried long.

Lucy + Wolv

Nt. Dors 31

"Ti-sat-" and "Tus-la."

[used for Tus-la]

Lucy and Wolv

Nt Dors 31 "Ti-sat-"

and "Tus-la."

[exc. "Ti-sat"]

Thomp $t(\dot{v}\cdot\frac{s}{o}la$,

$t(\dot{v}\cdot\frac{s}{o}la\bar{a}\cdot$ ddan. A plan up RR

somewhere.

Nosm t'ɑ́s̱ lɑ́x, to sleep

Wolv. ~~t'ɑ́xʃ lɑ́ʃ, To sleep.~~

Thomp ʃí· ~~tʃ~~ t'ú·n t'ɑ́ʃ lɑ́ɬ-
to sleep too.

t'ɑ́x, d aux ~~g~~ to go

No conn. with the plen.

~~Dé· tl. hɛ́y = goat lb. fresh wate~~

[e] and Tûs-la' t̂ûnnĕ'
x

(probably a Chasta Costa people).

[Dorsey, list of aths. n of Rogue River, 233].

Lucy
guesses th'ɔ́·'. [redacted]ʃcè:,
                ↑ch
which wd mean edge of
the prairie. Dorsey's ʃ is
es. a mistake. But cannot
rem that she ever used this
plen. But th'ɔ́ʃ, packstrap.—
                ⌈short
Lucy can make a tumpline
herself, flat.

Lucy vs this tm
thomp wd tr by the ~~edge~~ of the
prairie as: th'ɔ́·ɔ·-mā·ddan.
th'ɔ́ʃ, tumpline.

15. Çe-tcûn' tunnĕ
(Tutu), Se-tcûn' tûnnĕ'
(Nalt.), & People at the foot of
the large rock: Abraham Lincoln's
village. [Dorsey, list of Athₛ.
n of R. Riv., 233].

Spencer: there was an old Ind at
Seletz he called Abraham Lincoln. He
may be a dist. rel. to Lucy Smith.

Norm has actually heard

[redacted]

θέ· tʃʻɛ́ndɑn,

~~there is a big rock standing~~
~~in the mid of the river, I'm~~
~~below Bogack ferry.~~

ʰthomp

ˌsɛ́· ttʃʻɑ̃n-dɑnn[redacted]ɪ:, ng.
vd. r long

people by the rock.

Wolv.

(on n. side of RR

Buzzard Hill) 10 m dn

of Agness.

Wolv + Mrs. Wolv + Lucy

Mrs. asks the name of

Buzzard Hill Mrs. Orton says Buzzard

Hill is where ~~Sutherland~~ used to

live 1 mile above (up RR)

from Bacon Flat. N side

of Rogue R.

Bill Sutherland's house & Bill Moore's house both washed away

Xcom t⁹ v̂ · x̂⁹ ω x t = Sqcaw Ck.

Bradford Charley used to live there, he was a Burnt R. Ind. — he got ill & moved to Chetco & died. ~~there~~ time then went to a big time & the PRiv. Sq. Ck. comes into PR 200 yds upr. of dutchman I

Lucy knew Bradford Charlie well. But never knew he lived at this v̂ · x̂⁹ ω x t Bradford Charlie at one time lived across the river from Bill Southerland's house.

(1)

Bill Sutherland's house & Bill Moore's house both washed away

xom t'ṽ. x'wɑt = Squaw Ck.

Bradford Charley used to live there, he was a Burnt R. Ind. — he got in trouble, thereupon moved & then lived a long time & then went up the RRiv. Sq. Ck. comes into RR 200 yds upr. of duthuidɨnI

Lucy knew Bradford Charlie well. But never knew he lived at th ṽ. x'wɑt. Bradford Charlie at some time lived across the river from Bill Sutherland's house.

Thompson

tl'ə́y̓.'-x'ʷaʔt, nig on the
T=on. Does not
mean above or up
the hill from
prairie. He lived on the prairie there.
He was an old man.

Thomp

Bradford Charlie is not right.
His name (here at Siletz at
the least) was brə́x'ʷəs (for Eng.
Breakfast Charlie). In Lud. he was
mə́tˀ.ɨxʷəs Charlie
T Lud word for breakfast

Johnny Noam "Soldier Camp" of the
Sisk. For map is ~~same~~ the
~~Sisk~~ same as Soldier Prairie
of local usage.

Wolv + Lucy

t'á·rrɛ́l tł'ɨ́ʔ, also -tł'ɨ́ʔ·ddɛn lit.
where prairie comes down to the
river, name of a place on n.
side of RR, a short distance
below Painted-Rock.

~~Wolv~~

Lucy

The sloping prairie was
where Tichenors and
mɪzə́nvəz (phon) used to live,
this prairie is a mile
wide & [redacted] extends back
some 3 m from the river.
It was a great place for
cattle & mules in the
early days. Billings &
Frys had nothing but
cattle & mules in the early
days. (She talked for 10 mins this morning without my grasping what whites used to live on that prairie, but now she vs it.)

all the RR region has hazel bushes. On the S. side of hazel bushes.

opp. this prairie is only pure rocks. She stated this several times.

Lucy

tc'ə́rrə́ Ht'v·'[redacted]dən,
↑ how long
mg. prairie runs down to the
river from above. [redacted] Wolv says
this word shd be tc'ə́rrə́[redacted]Ht'v·'
↑ short postalized accentless
but Lucy says t for l is
just the same. this place is
on the n side of RR. This
is a big prairie & is ev. betw
1st prairie mt. of this for map
& the river, & must be opp. and
upr of opp. Bill Moore's ck,
a little upr. of the cove &
on the n. side. this prairie

opp. this prairie is only pure rocks. She stated this several times.

Lucy

[illegible] d ɑ n,

↑ how long

mg. prairie runs down to the river from above.

Wolv says this word shd be t'ɛ́ɪɪɑ́ [illegible]

but Lucy says t for l is just the same.

↑ short postalized accentless

this place is on the n side of RR. This is a big prairie × is ev. betw 1st prairie mt. ∴ of ⊿ is for map × the river, × must be opp. and upr of opp. Bill Moore's ck, a little upr. of the cove × on the n. side. this prairie had lots of hazel bushes. all the RR region has hazel bushes. On the S. side

Johnny: Where the prairie runs from the river plumb to the top of the mt. on the n. side this is [now called] Skookum House the Whites built a skookum house (fort) on the Bailey ranch in the RR way, & so the Indians imitated & built an Ind skookum house at Skookum House 16 m upr.

Norm dâ ɣvt'v̂ = (prairie) sloping up. Splendid

Thomp dâ·xxv = down-below.

dâ·xxvhttt'v', the prairie below.

Johnny: the old trail started at Skookum House & ran n. to Soldier Prairie & from there to the head of Boulder Ck (Boulder Ck is the e. fork of Lobster Ck). & thence over a hill & divide in & Rock Ck & from there down to Coquille Town. Right at the head of Boulder Ck is the only gold that was ever found on that trail. My grandma Lucy said that once in coming thru there, the Indians got so damn dry, one said: I am going to have a drink if I go plumb down to the R River, & as he went down there he saw gold specks where he descended.

thomp

tcíɾɾá ɬɬɬ'v:'-dαn,

accentless

mg- prairie ran-down place.

20. T'a'-a-t'ço'

t̂ûnnĕ (Nalt.); Ta'-ɾxû t-tço'

x

t̂ûnnĕ, People on the prairie

x

sloping gently to the river. {Dorsey,

list of aths n of R. River, 223}

Te-cha-quot Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Thomps
Thinks Lucy's sxé·'-x̣[illegible]xé· łłxet
shd be ~~sé·-xxxł-łxet~~
↑rock ↑big-one ↑on top of

But a few moments later says that
sxé·-x̣xe·-łxèt' is also a good
word, & that -x̣xe·- means town,
little-town.

Bosley Butte

(look up on ~~a~~ forest recs. map & see if ~~Red Mt~~ Bosley Butte & Red Mt are the same place).

Norm. Sisk. [redacted] For map shows Bosley Butte.

[redacted] Bosley Butte

When a man wants to be an ind doctor he goes on top, if he hears a dog bark, he is g. to be an ind. doctor, if he hears no dog bark, he aint g to be no doctor. Bosley Butte is 10 m se of Crook Point. There is a power in that hill to make a fellow doctor. The mt. is a lookout on top. The mt. is about e of Seal Cove. Sisk FS map shows it.

Norm the ind. name of Bosley Peak is recorded.

Thomp

nə́·ɬ̓ɛ́ɬ̓ɛ́kdɑxn,

my red place. Splendid.

Norman = name of Red Mt.

Lisk for map has Red Mt. &

Johnny knows Red Mt.

nə·tɬ'ú·xʷ'wəxt

(ɛ́dəlayn)

Ecuey Adeline ʌ Wilson's father had a ~~big~~ sawmill up ~~that~~ a ck. that comes into Rogue River where the "big standing rock" is.,

Sanders & Hastings ran that mill, cutting white-fir there & fed it, that rock is called ʌ θé·nnə́·tɬs'əxn / rock-mT

nə́·ddɪ́·'ə·. / standing [cross-ref to standing rock]

there used to be a peach orchard at the m of that ck.

She thinks that ck was

nə·tɬ'ú·xʷ'wəxt.

Lucy

FOR tɬ'û·· də·dɛ́l- tɬ'ú··

↑ real long x 2 vowels

[cross-ref on a sep sheet]

dəxn, a prairie that runs down to the foot of the hill, e. of the sawmill ck., just e. of the "big standing rock." Sanders & Hastings had a big sawmill there.

So she seems to know ~~to~~ which of the S. creeks askt by Dorsey the name refers to.

Hbk

Kwatami "on the gulf"

A subdiv of the Tututni

formerly living on or near Sixes

R

Kautz MS Census

BAE 1855

The band Kleritlatel occupied and owned the north side of Rogue River across from the confluence of the Illinois River, a large southern tributary of the Rogue River, with the Rogue River. It is after three and a half hours of research through my notes that I was able to identify this place.

The trouble is that James Owen Dorsey wrongly identifies the Illinois River as Jim Hunt Creek. Both are large southern tributaries of the Rogue River. Now it happens that Mrs. Adeline Wilson, Indian woman living at Gold Beach, still alive and was interviewed by me, knows Jim Hunt Creek and that he deceased father was an employee at the Sanders and Hastings sawmill on that creek in former years. This Jim Hunt Creek comes into the Rogue River from the south about 6 miles up the river from Gold Beach, and Dorsey thought erroneously that this creek is the Illinois River. That threw all his placements up the Rogue River wildly askew.

P. 253: "XQ223. You have divided the occupancy roughly into Chetco, Too-too-to-ney, Coos Bay. That is as far as we will go up the coast."

Kwatami =
65 claimed
from Coq into
Port Orford
= Elk R
Sequa =
65
Chetco:
t'e ta tenne
= n bang.

Euchre Creek Region

Coast plans

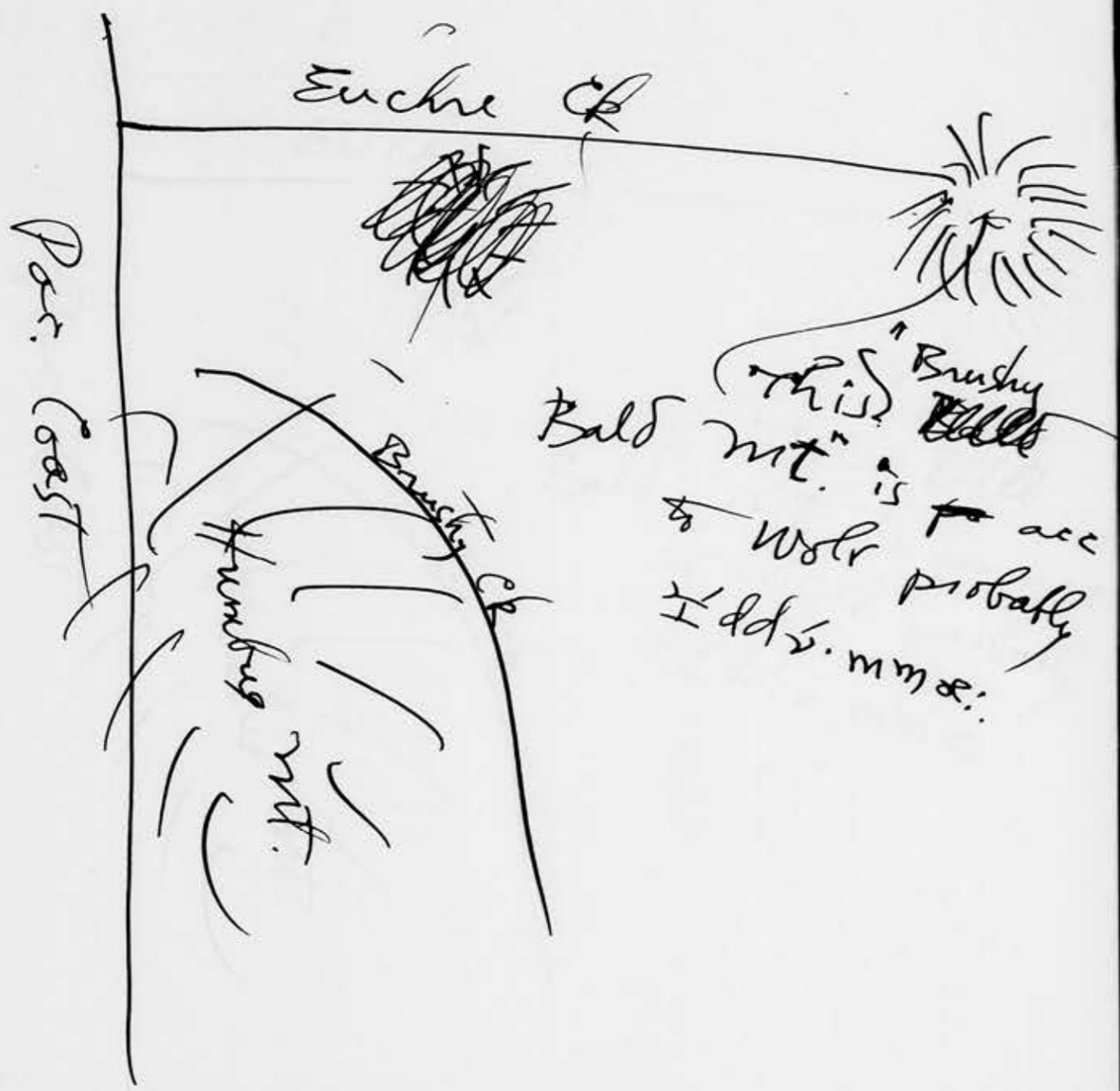
(Bandon to n of Gold Beach)

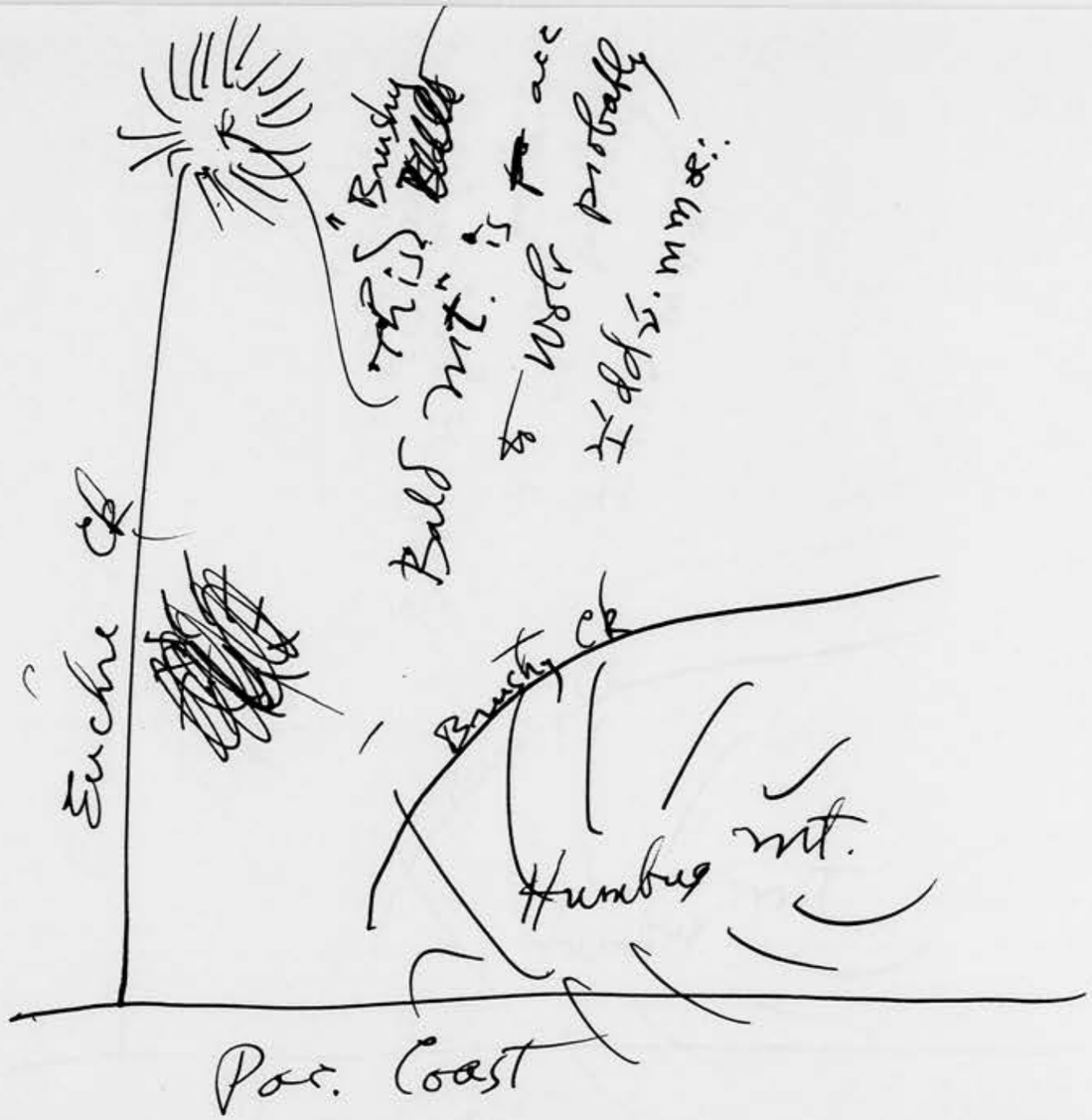
IN ORDER

Euchre Ck. plcns

Ada says she does not know
inland plcns. inland of
Euchre Creek, but knows the
Inds. had many.

Mt of the midgets




Bald Mt. (is also called "Bushy
& Mt. is
It is a
Bushy Cr.
Humbug Mt.
Por. Coast

Thomp

Knows the term 'ɪ́·ddə́·mkʰɛ̂·'-

dənkʰɛ'

went off hunting,
the m.r father, quite a bunch
of the children

these people hunting noticed some
grass tied up on Euchre ck;
so they believed maybe there
was someone living up ~~the~~ at the
head of Euchre ck.

Little man came out,
nice home here, you folks
does not need to go back. S-
they stayed right there
and at smelt time they fisht
for smelts at the beach. the

Thomp

Euchre people saw them from afar
—every fall time the Euchre
people saw them catching smelts
then. So they knew those people
were there, not big heart. They
had lots of young-ones. They
(the Euchre kids) did not care.
(were not solicitous as to what
had become of their children).

Ada

ʼÍ·tú·mɛ́· -tɑnɛ̀, the mt

[redacted] by Euchre, [redacted] seems to say

it is on the E. side of Euchre Ck.
(after midday she again said this mt is s. of Euchre Ck
there is acc. to Ind. legend

[redacted]

a big population there of
little children, they are grown
up but seen children, once Ada
saw many tracks on the
beach & [redacted] & told my
grandm. & she told me:
Shut up, they will kill you.
They have a song that way.
We. call the mt. ʼI·tí·mɛ·-
na·ɑxn. ~~they are smaller than~~

Lucy + Wolv.

Lucy know ʼÍ·ddú·mɛ;
a round-topt mt. which acc. to
Lucy is on the nt side of Euchre
Ck going up & several, at least
4, m. up ~~to~~ from the ocean.
But Wolv. heard it is at the head
of Euchre Ck & says it is prob.
~~the Bald~~ mt of the ~~top~~ sheet.

Wolv heard that the ~~each~~
little children each day
went a little further up Euchre
Ck. (The midgets must be getting
lonesome, that is why we are
talking about them. there is
a sawmill up there someplace
now but nt just where).

Every day they got a little further off, taking along about care of a boy old baby along playing like it was their baby

(Wolves used to tell this story)

taking along lunch, and they made little pieces of grass tied up like salmon that they played spearing at with little poles, but these floated down, they saw baby tracks, but you don't see them, but you can hear their dogs cry when they switch their dogs, but the Euchre mouth villagers when they heard mother, father,

and the crying of little children, then they know that father, or mother will die.

(It is 86 yrs ago since they moved the RR tracks, Wolv. figures out).

Call the little children

'I. dd v. mmse: 'ddxnnse:.

that is what Wolv actually heard them call.

As you wade up Euchre Ck you can see on the various sandbars little tracks of children,

Thomp

The Euchre kids saw little tied up wisps of grass along the ck. — the 'ɪ́·ddv̀·mɔè' had done this, using these wisps as targets for spearing + arrow shooting. By these wisps the Euchre kids knew there must be inhabitants up the ck. Ed also speak of these midgets as ná·ɪ́ts'ɑn mɔè'· dɑ́nhɔè', mt.-people (underground people)

I ask Thomp if the midgets' mt. we be at the head of Euchre ck or only 4 m. up, + he answers: at about the head of the ck.

Lucy says that Brushy Ck. skirts Humbug mt on its e. and runs into the ocean s of Euchre mouth.

Johnny n. what is meant by
'I·tu·mee' as name of a mt s-of
Euchre Ck. But heard the word 'i·tu·mee'
It might be Brushy Ball, 3 m. from
ocean & ½ way 3 m. s. of Eu & Ishq do, betw. Euchre Ck &
R. River. Squaw Valley lies just w. of
Brushy Ball. Lobster Hill is
12 m. s. of ocean & is ne. of Brushy-Ball.
If the midgets visited the beach,
it must have been a peak nearer
than this.

Wolv. wonders if Johnny's
Brushy Ball can be the same
as the Bald Mt of the top sheet.

Ada & Miller Collins:
The midgets were originally
children who went out to
play and never came back.
They were so small that
Phyllis Ray Collins here,
6 yrs. old, is big in
comparison to them.

Lucy + Wolv.

midget is called in Chastac

▽ Beach dɑnnsé: 'Íθdɑm,

lit. small-person. Spl.

The midgets' mt. is on

the s. side of Euchre Ck.,

Lucy says, + at first she said it

is only 4 m up. Humbug !!!!

is far away + distinct.

thump Shd be dɑnnsé-

nɛ́stl'v'ɪ, a mere descriptive

term which means small-person; but they

are actually called always only

ná·tts'ɛn mɛ́·ɔ - ddɑnnse. (impt).

ɑdɑ:

The midgets' mt is on the

3. side of Euchre Ck., ▽ when I ask

if near it or way off from it, says

way off — the midgets have

their trail to go down to Beach.

the ocean beach. (Mr. Collson

at noon had told me he

rems. a mt. on the n. side of

the mouth of Euchre Ck., but

Ada says she n. name of this

mt. + knows the mt. of the

midgets is on the s. side of

the mouth of Euchre Ck.)

Those "little people" used to
leave the trail to go down to
catch smelts, which they dried. The
Inds. [redacted] dried all kinds of food.

Thomp

Out-in-the-bush children would be

tʃ'ɑ tt'ɑ rrɑɛ̂· - ddɑnnɑɛ'.
accentless

from tʃ'ɑ tt'ɑ rrɑɛ̂·, in the
bush. But this is a mere fin.
Thomp n. totally Norm's
k'e·tʃ'ɑ̂·rr I sxɪ̂·xe. the
1st word is er Sum lang r is
foreign to Thomp.

Norm. the dwarves are
all over this country. When you see
them coming, you want to give them
wide berth. Norm tells story of
Bros at Silet. they are powerful
We call them k'e·t'ɑ̂·y˥ = out in the bush
sx̂·xe· We do not call them
children
as Ara does. ← tʃ'ɑ- = chet-eo k'e-
lmpt.

Lucy tʃ'ɑ tt'ɑ rr é:
dànnè:, lit. bush people
alias tʃ'ɑ tt'ɑ rr é:
sx̂e·x̂xe, lit. bush children.

Wslr

On further examining the Top
sheet, it seems that Brushy
Ball, [redacted] called Brushy
Bald Mt. on the sheet, at
the head of Euchre Ck. & next
to Lobster Ck., is just the cut
of the midgets.

Beach s of Euchre-mouth

Lucy + Wolv.

Wolv heard his mother say that
from Euchremouth one can see
down the beach s a long ways;
when a person comes they can see
just a little speck down there.

ɣ ν́ · ggϖ Í · ɳf ʿɛ :

θ́ I θ x ά · n

mά I · x x wκ ʾ ά n = Euchre mouth
beach, lit. Euchre mouth along the
ocean's edge.

Johnny:

There is a continuous beach from Euchre-mouth south. of the present hw. follows the beach more or less till at Gaylor's Point it leaves the beach to go over a divide to down into Wedderburn.

Lucy: old be gayz(')z Point, a little ways n of Bayley's.

Thomp

s'Is x x n - mâ.'x x v, along
° °
↑ accentless

the ocean's edge, at the beach.

There are also 2 words for beach:

① ɬ ts'ɛ́s - x'wsè.
°

② ɬ ts'ɛ́s - mxe'
°
└ = at, n

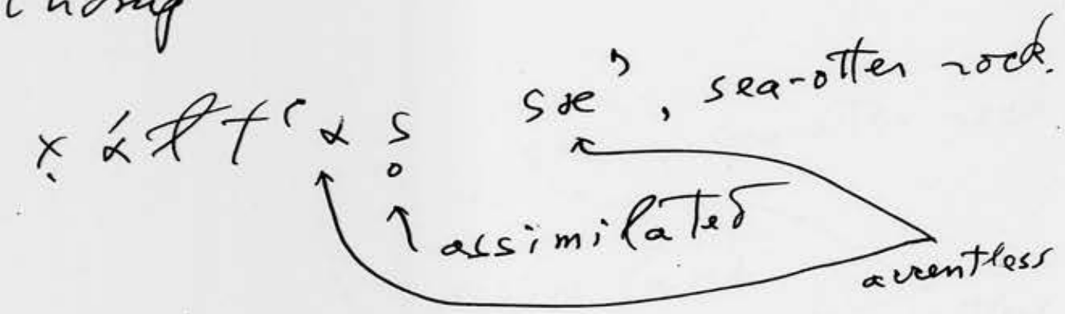
Both these above terms mean sandbeach.

Rocky point n of Gold Beach

Lucy

In the olden times they used to go from Bagnell's Ferry across the hill & descend to the rocky point where the mussels were, that shortcut passed through Geissel's cemetery.
My mother called that point
xʷɛ́ɬtʰɛɬ θɛ̀, lit. sea-otters rock, for that rock was a flat rock sticking out from ~~beyond~~ out of the ocean that point and sea-otters coming along rested on that.
When I ask where the beach was from that rocky point, says: it was n of that rocky point (dɛ'sɛ́ɬtʰa, north)

thong



A more descriptive translation.
But may, of course, have been
the old name.

Bailey's Beach

Norm Cull agate 2 ways:

Norm θə́· t'ʊ' nɪ́· dɪ
                o

lit translucent rock.

Also θə́· [illegible] lit. white

Lucy θə́· tt'ɑ́' nɪ· ddɪ,
mg. translucent stone (light comes through). Fits in fine for agates. But Ind.-Eu. did not notice these agates. Lucy would speak of Bailey Beach as the n. beach:

d ɪə'jɛ́· t'a nɪ́· x w ɛ'jɛ,
                    accent glass
ths. north — place-beyond-
a-point.

thomp. nɪ́· x x w ɛ'ɛ,
to skirt around a promontory that sticks out in the sea

thomp

s ɪə́·' - t'ɑ́' n h ɪ· ddɪ, translucent rock (sounds like the [illegible] rock looks like glass). O.K. for agate.

Lucey

Now today rems that the Bailey's lived along n. of that rocky point toward Euchre Ck. The olden wagonsood there went along the beach. They did not live on R.R. at all.

Agate Beach

~~Agate Beach~~

Collsons:

Agate Beach is n of Wedderburn. Wedderburn is not right on the coast.

Johnny n. Agate Beach. Never heard of it. It is ev. part of the wide beach which extends n from the mouth of the Rogue River.

Johnny Kelly's cove is north of Bailey's Beach. Johnny thinks Bailey's Beach must be what now is called Agate Beach. Johnny [redacted] tells me that ~~some~~ agates are also picked up at Port Orford.

yó·ʃə́·tʃʻɪt dô'nxe, lit the other side of R. R. m. = Bailey Beach. Says his name was Will Bailey. Lucy the Smn. lang. says yá·ʃə́·tʃʻɛ̂xet = mouth of RR. But we do not call it that way, we call it tʃʻɛ́·mnxe: ~ beach we say tʃʻɛ́·mnxe: and of the dɛ'sê tt'aɛ, across n. of Rogue R. But Smn lang yá·ʃə́·tʃʻɛ̂xet dô'nxe.

the n. side
Opp. of ʒô'nxe, on the s. side.
Lucy says

Rogue River Mouth Region

Rogue m n

1st name of Rogue m

[illegible]

Lucy + Wolv

tʃʰúːxút_tʃʰɛ́ːmɛ;

Traised
mouth of Rogue R.

all the Smith River
women call me

tʃʰɛ́ːmɛ: tsʾɛ; lit.
mouth-of-the-river-woman.

Lucy

When I ask her what she calls Gold Beach, she gives glibly tc'ú·xxú tlʃ'ɤe. ↑ghostish

thomp

they call it tlʃ'ɤê·mmɤe'

and tc'ú·xxu tlʃ'ɤè', and

↑short

ʃɤ́·sdɤxɤɤ'wɤt'-nɪ·ll±·tlʃ'ɤe$^{ɛ}_{ɔ}$.

↑long!

↑becomes long here in medial position

all vd. Vc. that dif. tribes called it dif. — only the whites call it only one way: Rogue River.

Wolo

there were towns on both sides of the mouth of the Rogue River — one on the n side + one on the s. side. there were 2 tribes at Rogue mouth. Depoe Charley was from the n side of n village. Joshua Louie was from the s side of n village. Lucy Smith is descended from the n. side Lucy is the niece of old Tom.

2nd name of Rogue m

Norm. Rog R has 2 names

① tcʰɔ·xʊt , ② yiŋ·tʃɪt
/ɛ mündung

ng a good river,
cause they can catch
spg salmon, all kinds
of fish, eels, right in the m of the riv
the same as te Klamath R

Thomp ʷs. yá·ʃʃʊ·ɬtʃ ˈɜɛˈ
↑ the - wɜɛ
ɜɛl is completely
elided here,
Thomp points out

= tˈʊ́·xx·ʊ́tɬtʃˈɜɛˈ
↑ becomes raised

Jennie: the Cr city lang extends up to include Chetco. But Gold Beach is a little dif.
Gold Beach $y\hat{a}_c \cdot \int v\, t\int_I \text{'} \times n$.
$y\hat{a}_c \cdot \int v\, t\int_I$ [redacted]' - $t\hat{x}\, n_I$
I = people.
$= y\hat{a}_c \cdot \int v\, t\int_I$' - n_I.
T = people.
short

Thomp:
the only way to form term for the people is $y\acute{a} \cdot \int\int\acute{v} \cdot \Pi\int(\hat{x} \cdot dd \cdot nnx$:
One cannot form merely
*$y\acute{a} \cdot \int\int\acute{v} \cdot \Pi\int(\hat{x} \cdot$'$nx$ as the
like in Thomp's lang. Lucy here is
one of this kind of thds., she thinks she knows
everything, but she don't.

Thomp.
Wholly vs. $y\acute{a} \cdot \int\int_I\acute{v} \cdot \Pi\int(\text{'}x$',
RR mouth. This was one of the
ways that the RR mouth was
actually refered to in early Times

Thomp

Wholly vs. that the mouth of the Rogue River is called

yá·ffvwse-ttʃ'cx'. Impt.

↑ short accentless

↑ short-accentless

↑ on rhg thomp alternates ə vwwx with v·

3rd name of Rogue m

4th name of Rogue m

5th name of Rogue m

Gen. name of Rogue n

Wolv

[redacted]

We pronounce gold Beach
tf'ɛ̂. mɛ. nevertheless but the ghetto
pron. it tf'ɛ̂., mɛ̄.

Thomp

The term tf'ɛ̂.'-mɛ̂'ddɛnnɛ: is used of the n. side of R mouth people, of the s side of the R mouth people, or of both the sides are sometimes distinguished as:

da'ɛ̂.tts'ɛ̂ɛ'hddɑnkɛ', northern people, and those of the s side as

'ɑnnɛ̂.tts'ɑnnɛ̂.ddɑnhɛ',

s. side people.

Ada & Miller Collins

tf'ɛ́.mɛ', gold Beach.

Lucy Smith is the only one alive of this tribe.

Johnny n.

HBk I:

"Chemetunne ('people on the ocean coast'). A Tututunne village or group of villages formerly at the mouth of Rogue r., Oreg. the people were taken to Siletz res., Oreg., in June, 1856. A few individuals are still to be found on that reservation, where they are officially known as Joshuas, a corruption of Ya'-shu, their Alsea name; and a few others still live near their old home.

ĭ Tcê'-mê. — Dorsey, MS. Tutu
ĭ vocab., B.A.E., 1884 ('on the coast of the ocean': Tututunne name)"

Thomp

When I ask him what the Joshua tribe wd be termed in Thomp., he gives only yá·ʃʃv·- [accentless or v
ttʃ'ɛ̂·-dd2nhɛ', always with the word for mouth inserted.

Rogue n tribe

Wolv. [illegible] name of the tribe at the mouth of the Rogue River.

Wolv.

tf ˆæ · mæ · - dæmmæ ,
placed at mouth [accentless
tlen. On chas. 274 by Sapir.
thamp
Ditto.

Golf & Beach town

Lucy & Wold

Ellen Tichenor was the
1st white woman who ever
come to Gold Beach & after
her the town became named
& long was named
Ellensburg. much later the
name of the
place was changed to
Gold Beach, after mining
operations on the beach there.

Norm t'ɨ́x'wɑt, Gold
Beach town site, [redacted] Lucy Smith's
mother used to call it thus, my.
up on the prairie

Thompson:
Lucy notes reveal the real
plan. tɬə'ɬ́'-xx'wɑt Th.
on the flat.

yá·ʃʌwɑɛ-'s village

On rhg.: this pron. of Eng. Joshua, an Eng. name, short or slightly longish just as in old-fashioned Eng.

Thomps. the yá·ʃʌwɑɛ were on the n. side of the RR mouth

this is the village that Depoe charlie's pat uncle was from.

But: yʌ·θxɛ· tʃʰʌnnɛ:- salal berries ~~blackberries~~ ~~name of a black-robed berry~~ derived from yá·θxɛ:, ←oxytone-falling-long. salal-berry.

used

mɑ̂·ddʌn, name of the tribe on the s. side of RR mouth. This is the reg. name.

θɛ́nxʌ́·s tʃʰʌ·ʊ his Wthm. name was chief Joshua.

Very impt. On rhg. again vs. all the above ditto.

this name means by-the-way, Eng. Junior, as he says on rhg.

On nhg.: std pron. of Eng. Joshua, an Eng. name.

Thumps.

the yá·ʃu·wɛ [redacted] were on the

n. side of the RR mouth

this is the village that Depoe Charlie was from. [redacted] D C's, [redacted] pat uncle was

means by-the-bank Canyon

just as in old-fashioned Eng.

short or slightly Eng. ish

But: yɑ·ʔɑxɛ·tʃʿɑnnɛ́:— its bush

salal berries

~~blackberries~~ ~~name of a~~ derived from ← oxytone-falling-long.

~~black-robed~~ berry yá·ʔɑxɛ̂:, salal-berry.

(used)

mɑ̂·ddɑn, name of the

tribe on the s. side of RR mouth

~~This~~ This is the ~~neg~~ name.

on nhg. he says this is name of salal

ʔɑ́·nɑxɑ·ʃʿɑ́:ʃ tʃʿɑ:ʃ his wife's name.

name was chief Joshua.

very impt.

On nhg. again vs. all the above ditto.

Thomp

Once Old Joshua went & Calif. &
& bought poison there. After he came
home several children died. Old Joshua
was pretty sick, but was well yet. Old Joshua died
2 days after — they found a bullet hole in him — he had
been shot while turned into an owl.
Bradford Charlie said he became
owl & various animals.

John Adams at John Adams' place
below John White's house shot an
owl & that owl was Old Joshua —
John Adams was a preacher here at
Siletz & very strict — Old Josh
was known & be a night-man, &
go all around every night everywhere,
& so did Breakfast ~~Jackson~~ Charlie.

Ada & Miller Collins:

Miller says yá·ʃuwɪ, thin, (accentless
(whence Joshua). these were
somewhere on n. side of m. of LR
adjacent to the
dʊtʃú·tɬn = Bagnell Ferry site.
~~the RR bridge is~~
No bridge there & no ferry there now.
Old Minnie Leane is
part yá·ʃuwɪ — she claims
that her father was a yá·ʃuwɪ
(in's laugh).
Old folks never told anything
to the children, that's why they
don't know.

10. At the mouth of Rogue River, on the north side, was the village of the Tcê'-mê, or Tcê-mê' tûnnĕ', People on the ocean coast, popularly called "Joshuas," or "Yah-shutes." [Dorsey, List of Athn of Rogue River, 233].

Thomp

I knew Joshua Louie, he was from the s. side of R. R. village (but Charlie Depot's uncle was from the n side of R mouth village). Thomp - his Ind name, he was alw. spoken of as Louie. They claim he was Mrs. Minnie Lane's father. She is in reality a half-breed.

Lucy

there were 2 bros: the old one
was [redacted] was the
one who had 10 wives. the oldest woman
he had stayed in the house, & the other
wives all ran on the beach & wd bring
in basketfulls & put them there &
she wd cook the stuff first in — wdnt
I get mad at her, & tell her: you'd
better go around & hunt smthng.

the little ck. (shown on Wolv
map by dotted line) ran on the
e. edge of his house. Bb was
abe Logan's father.

Thomp: [redacted] is the name
of Old Joshua. Old Joshua was his Ihm name.
Thomp never heard that Old Joshua had 10 wives
But it is true that the 1st wife
was always a sort of boss.

Lucy

Joshua Tom's only son got
kild at Silets in a saloon,
& JT felt so bad over it
that he came down &
fought Lucy to Silets from
~~Rogue River.~~ Wedderburn,
where Lucy was living next
to the Wed. cannery. Lucy was
JT's Bro's daughter.
JT had 1 daughter [redacted] named
Lettuce, who died before
— got killed. Mary, JT's
last surviving daughter, is old
& is living 4 m s. of Newport
on the coast hw. — she is the
last surviving Rogue R. Indian.

yá·ʃʃv·-ʜʃ'x'

Nom yáʃv·tʃ'ɪ·t,
the mouth of the Rogue River.

Yah-shute Band of Too-too-to-neys

[Petition filed Aug 1940]

Next southward of the Eu-qua-chees are the Yah-shutes, whose villages occupy both banks of the To-to-tin, or Rogue River, at its mouth. These people claim but about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles back from the coast, where the To-to-tin country commences. The Yah-shutes claim the coast to some remarkable headlands about 6 miles south of Rogue River.

[Parrish census, 1854]

Yah-shute

{Sin-hus-chaw
{Enc-wah-we-sitt

[Parrish census, 1854]

Nom yi·ʃv· tʃʿIT yôn'nɛ,
lit. on the s. side of Rogue R mouth
— wd describe gold Beach town

thomp yá·ʃʃv·ʌtʃʿɛ̂·' —
'ʌnnɛ̂ hts'ʌnhɛ·, place on the
s side of R. mouth.

yá·ʃʃv·ʌtʃʿɛ̂·' —
da'á·hts'ɛ, place on the n side
of R. mouth.

South side of Rogue m tbn

Thomp

yα·θχάε·Tʃʿαnnάε:-

mâ·ddαn, name of the tribe on the S side of Rogue m.
From yά·θχâε:, salal berry.
[exc. -yά·fuwχ]

9. Just north of the mouth of Rogue River, on the Pacific coast, was a village that had three names, according to Alex Ross:

Kwi'-sŭt-qwût, referring to a rat (kwi') that fell down;

K'çu-tĕt'-me Tse'-ĕ-tût'-tûn, meaning not gained (k'çu, grass); and Nu'-teu-ma'-tûn tûn'nĕ, People in a land full of timber. [Dorsey, list of oths n of Rogue River, 233.

Horn guesses restoration: *kwit'-hwa'tlxatq, vil. name
1 eat one up

Thomps.

N [illegible] rat fall-down village.

Thomp

On Dorsey

gwí', rat, ev. so named from its squeal. So the name must be

*gwî:' ʂ ɑ - ʞʞ' wɑt, rat
o ↑ he seems to omit or assimilate the t

fall down on-top-of, but n. this plen. — never heard it.

Hom kwɪ́ʔ, woodrat N. sat

~~Hom imagines~~
Johnnie: there is 1 ck. just w. of
Sunset Hotel cat n end of gold Beach
ck 1 m. n of RR mouth there is another
wd be called Yó. Jv. wɪ.

Thomp suggests changing the name
to gwɪ́·nnə́·t·ɬ, sxəddxn, nat fall down
place. gwɪ́ẑ, packrat, round tail.
↑short falling
The housrat is not native here
+ is called by the word for packrat.
Sometimes one finds in a packrat house
a whole big cache of delicious hazelnuts.
gwɪ́·mmxnxe, woodrat nest.

Thomp
On Dos

Guesses
**tɬ'ə́ɬ'. ttʼə́ɬ'ɛdxn.
mɛ́ɛ = would go up place. ɬ'ə́ɬ' = goes up to the root
↑accentless ↑not ɬ
The 1st of these words means beach + going up to gathering grass
basketry grass (it never grows on the gathering place
coast, at the head of the alder they
get lots of it, the people here had
various locatities for getting it — it
grows in the mts. called tɬ'ú: ttʼə́ɬ'.
↑oxytone

Thomp. never heard this plan. But
Thomp has often heard of a place having
several names

Thomp

On nhg. explains that the name means to him: Lots of rocks around here and right the other side of the rocks you go up the hill a little to the basketry grass.

Thompson

almost but not quite θ

gwə́nn v̂. tsᵉ ə tsʰ I · dd ə n,

accentless

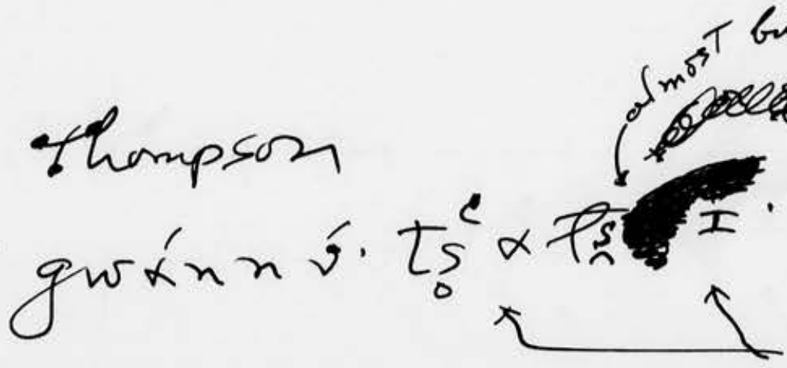
this is the reg. name of the site of Gold Beach. Very impt.

On nhg he vs. that he has never been farther s. than Marshfield + the upper Coq. R. He has never been to Gold Beach. But he feels that the above is the nhd name of Gold Beach town.

Cp. 'ɬʰ ʃʰ ɬʰ ʃʰ ɬʰ ʃʰ' s. gen. got it!

mg. where they gather a kind of animal named gwə́nn v̂. ← oxytone, which lies buried in the ~~sand~~ sand + gathers at low tide, makes little holes in the wet sand, + hrs. go there + get— not every day.

Thompson



this is the reg. name of the site of Gold Beach. Very impt.

On rubg. he vs. that he has never been farther s. than Marshfield + the upper Coq. R. He has never been to Gold Beach. But he feels that the above is the Ind name of Gold Beach town. Mg. where they gather a kind of animal named gwɛ́nn v̀. ← oxytone, which lies buried in the sand + gathered at low tide, makes little holes in the wet sand, + Inds. go there + get— not every day.

Cp. 'ílʌ́ss: s. gon got it!

Gold Beach

Mr. Collson says that
he was with a ~~[redacted]~~ Whiteman at
the southern end of Gold Beach
when they talked of making
a fire and boiling some deepwater mussels in a
~~a fire and roasting a fish that~~
~~can, and the Whiteman~~
~~they had~~ and the Whiteman
can, he climbed up a big boulder and
knockt down a piece of it —
it was coal!!! ~~That was to~~ He
told Mr. Collson he didn't tell everybody about this. We
~~to the Inst.~~ ~~No native coal~~
boiled the mussels 30 mins. ~~[redacted]~~ in ocean water.
No coal occurs at Gold Beach.

Ada + Miller Collins ~~[redacted]~~ did
not know of the occurrence of coal
at Gold Beach + we not know how
to say coal in Indian. (Acc. to
the Inds. we say charcoal for coal).

Lucy

My mother died ca. 1915
at Gold Beach. My husband
Ben Smith, a Sawyer, died
at Chetco Hospital & is buried by Norman's
~~at Gold Beach 1917. BCS~~
~~BC Caldwell~~
about 1917.

As a

I have never been farther
South than Gold Beach.
I went twice to Gold Beach
when I was living at
Euchre Creek region. Gold
Beach is only a few m s of
Euchre Creek.

Sealion Rock nw of Rogue m

Lf: There is a seal on rock
2 m. off nw of the mouth of
Rogue River which must have a
name in the Rogue R. language.
Lf was working for a man
named ——— gə́ɔsridz
& who has a hotel in
Wedderburn (town on the n side
of the mouth of Rogue R.)
and the hollering of the seal ions
was new to Lf.

Norm dá·t' se[illegible] t'ca·dən, mg.
a bunch of rocks, applied to the
several rocks close together in front of
Gold Beach mouth.

Norm we climbed up the slope of the biggest rock, & he
to this rock group, & he
which rock is furthest out, & he
jumpt & look back 100 ft. high;
& he [illegible] that is his home,
jumping off its roof was nothing to him.

thomp: dá·t'-sxe·t' - t'ə́xhdən.
northern rocks by
(lit. cow)

O.K. & can be used.

Lucy

dát. θɜ̂·-t'a·ɬ-dɛn,
—Tlows, towards the north
among them rocks. O.

Use this too.

Mr. & Mrs. Wilson: The rocks
way out off the mouth of Rogue R.,
that we'd see from Gold Beach town,
they are called Rogue Rivers Reef.
Sealions are sheltering in their hollering
if one draws near her.

Rocks off Rogue R. mouth
(not on Siskiyou Nat Forest map)

ts'élwú·s dxn, lit.

any depression.

Lucy

the [redacted] low slough-like
place at gold Beach town
just n. of the Black Cat
[redacted] garage is [redacted]
ts'ɛ́l wʊ́ɣ. ɬ$\begin{cases} \text{dɛn} \\ \text{mɛ:} \end{cases}$, mg

a depression.

Thomp n.

tf'ɛ́. ɬtʃ'ɛ́tʃ'. dɛn,

lit. any food.

Lucy

There was a ford across
the RR about 1 m.
upr. of Bagnell's Ferry.

Lucy

The only ford there
is where you can get across
for a long ways was that
ford, a riffle, about 1 m
above Bagnell's Ferry.
Wd. use of this
tl'ɔ́·ʍʕɬʕ-dɑn, mg
a ford, a crossing place.

Thomp: People always cross a
river somewhere by their home town.
tl'ɔ́·tl'ɑ́n dɑn, any (boat) crossing place.
tl'ɔ́·ɵɪ, s. you cross in a boat. If
no boat you have to swim across.

Wolr. of Lucy

tɬ'ɛ́. [redacted] tt'ɑ́t^{c}-dɑn, mg the [redacted] ford (where they walked across, it must be shallow there). this place was on Rogue River [redacted] somewhere abreast t'á·sɑn-ma·'-dɑn and above ná·rrɑ́t. lɪ·ddɑn

Thomp
Used to hear the plen.
tɬ'ɛ·tt'ɛ́ddɑn but never knew where

Lucy
the older graveyard where my m. is buried is just w of the Black Cat garage. old-timers are buried there.

n'ɛ́·ddɑ́n, graveyard
= 'ɛ́·yɣɑ́ɬɑ·x [redacted] a·ddɑn burying ground
= ts'ɑ́n yɑ́ɬɑla·ddɑn.
where deadpeople's bones lie.
Has seen a canoe graveyard, canoe with prow & head of dead ind. in canoe towards the west.

Thomp

n'ǽ·ss ɑ n', graveyard.
↑ gld. at least heard gld several Times
accentless. Not accented as it is in the Lucy notes
not ɒɒ

this is ~~the regular~~ H of C word for graveyard.

When I read him Lucy's 2nd word he thinks it ~~[illegible]~~ is n'ǽ·yy ɑ́ θ x a·ddɑn + vs. that this is in some dialect + wd never be used by H of C dialect.

And also H of C wd not use Lucy's 3rd word.

Lucy

n. wɑftɑt'yɑetdɑn.

The cannery used to stand on a rock on the n side.

Thomp changes the above to wɑftɑétyɑehdɑn, mg. low. Under, low.

Norm. wáfte'ɣeldɛn, 2
projng rocks where the bridge is
From both sides. Dived in.
The one on the n side was called
Hunt Rock. The people living
on the n. side dived from the n
rock, those on the s side from
the s. projecting rock.

Wolu.

-ɣe, under.

Hume Flat

Rogue River Region

entire

Names of Rogue R.

Trails Also myth

1st name of Rogue R

Lucy + Wolv

t'ú·xút', Rogue River

Thomps

Thomp says wolvs -xwkT is wrong

Kw t'ú·xxuT', one of the names of Rogue River. this name is sometimes pronced dú·ɬt'ú·xxuT and the tuba dú·ɬt'ú-ddɬn nI is ↑ short!

connected with the name of the Rogue R. MOST of the head of Coq Mnds. speak of the Rogue River as Jísda·xx'wɑt-nI·ɬɬI, but some of them also use the form Tú·xxuT', Rogue River. (I cannot get him to admit even with word for water.)

Wolv

Vs that ~~Klickitat~~ the name of the
entire Rogue River is
t'ú·xxwaṭ'. No mg.

Lucy v Wolv.

Lucy wholly vs. that
the name of Rogue River
is t'ú·xwaṭ'.
ʔoɬ xʷəlvt

Ada and Miller Collins:

t'ú·xvt t'k'yí·lɪ,

Rogue River. This is the name of the entire Rogue River.

t'ú·xvt' mɔ́e·-tkʷɔe,

this is a short way to call it, not by where they belong. By this Miller means that this is a gen. term for Rogue River Indian.

t'ú·xvt' = Rogue River.

Johnny M.

Lucy possibly

t'á·rrɪí·ll ɪ ξ, Lobster Ck.

t'ú·xvt, Rogue R.

↑not ↑ωɔx

t'ú·xvt' - t'a·rrí·lɪ:

t = where the river or ck runs out. But tɬɔe·ʔ, ← actually present mɔe means inside the mouth (= the bay). (cp. mɔ́n-mɔe, inside the house), but tɬ'ɔe·ʔ alone is the mouth (minus -mɔe ʔ. does not mean bay). so I shd write this

Thomp

τ'ú·xxúT' - τ'á·rrí·llɪ,

the Rogue River. also

t'ú·xxúT' - xxn-'xe, Rogue R.

accentless

Thomp

τ'á·rrí·llɪ, a running

stream, that which runs down.

E.g. the mouth of Rogue R is called

τ'á·rrí·llɪ·ttg'xe'.

accentless

Thomp

[redacted]

τ'ν·xxύτ'-mx̂e'-ddαnnxe',
raised

(read twice, app short postglottalized)

a gen name for the Rogue R.

tuos.

2nd name of Rogue R

Thomp

Still another name for

Rogue R. is

[illegible]

[illegible] = main river.

Huey a Wolf

ni. llI:, riffle

Thump

fi.f- ni.llI.'x', my

riffle.

3rd name of Rogue R.

4f. ɔ́ːhɑ ˢ ɔ́ɑn tʼə́ːwʃɪˢ,
not ə́ː at all

contracted from -wɑʃɪˢ. ɔ́ː also os ɪ abapt.

Rogue River. [used for spring-salmon]

thiomp n. Tik. ɔ́ːhɑ, the

like, Rogue River

4th name of Rogue R

thomp

xʷəm-ʔé·-ɬɬəʔvh, big river,

= Ump r Sins. ʔɪkʷtʃʔátʃv

cq.

Rogue R's tribe

WOlr.
the RR lnds. are called

[illegible]: Nancy makes this
falling & quite long

RR. lnds. Wholly vf.

WOlr

But the principal trail
that was improved by the
Whites & almost made into a
road went along the s side of
Rogue R.

[For gen on trails up RR
see also under Ill-RR confluence.]

Myth of removal of
Rogue R. & the north

White
Ben Leard & Clods. say that
the Kla. R + the Rogue River
were once one.

Norman:

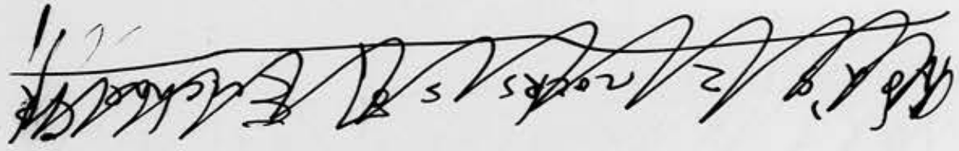
Coyote moved the Rogue River north. It used to be just n of the Chetco R. and Coy said: the two rivers are too close together, better have them further apart.

Rogue R. plans

Lucy

When I read her several
Dorsey of RR ~~plans~~ plans,
she exclaims: My mother
never told me this.

this branch of RR plans
is in order



Gold Beach region plcns

Thomp

tɬʃʼɛ̀:ʼ-mɛ ← carefully caught

and. he goes on & v that the people they call tɬʃʼé·ʼmɛ̀:ʼ-

dɑnnɛ

↑ ch. this must be the possess-

ive form, short + ~~[illegible]~~

postalized. ch forever.

Thomp

they call the Rogue River &

t'ú·xxut' or t'ú·xxút'-use
t=in
↑raise↓ just as in Coos.

↑accentless

Thomp's

t'ú·xxút-tʃ'e·t', the Rogue
↑raised ↑ middle load

mouth.

Thump

t'ṿ·xx ṿ t - tʃ'ɹɛ:' - mɛ',

inside the Rogue mouth. And

the people t'ṿ-x:x ṿ t' - tʃ'ɹɛ:' -

mɛ̄:' - dɛnnɛ'.

short postalized

low accentless.

Lucy

sɛ́·mmɛ·ɱ'ṿ·mmɛ', water

inside rock. One ʃ. 7 m. s ʃ RR

t'ɛ́ɹ tɹ'ṿ·ddɛn, prairie by Wedgen Burn

Lucy v Wolv.

tf'x̂e·mɪɾ: = ~~the~~ locality of ~~the~~ mouth of R R. ~~The~~ Joshua were on the s. side, ~~[illegible]~~ my father, & of Joshua Louie were from the s. side. But ~~[illegible]~~ "Old Depot", and ~~[illegible]~~ his half-bro. Sandy Grant ~~belonged~~ on the n. side, which had a dif name which ~~[illegible]~~ Lucy can almost rem. ~~She~~ ties Old Depot called my f. bro-in-law & must have married into ~~his~~ tribe. Even Depot's ~~[illegible]~~ 2 sons (Bob, older + Willie, younger) have died.

Thomp

tf'x̂·'-mɛ̂ɪ·'-ts'x', golf
[short postaligned accentless

Beach-woman, e.g. Lucy.

Thomps

Never heard that Gold Beach

was formerly called Ellensburg.

gulch by the Wed. cannery

Thomp

dáʂtʃʼə́ʔ, grouse.

For naming the ground it is proper
to form dáʂtʃʼə́ʔ mɑɛ˞.

Thomp n. Lucy's -xʼɑɛ nnɑɛ
totally, v changes it to
-xʼɑ́nnɑ́˞, to tong a thing
(gen.). He goes on to v that
-mɑɛ˞ alone, mg. in, can
be taken to show that a
chase that
gulch or ditch is referred to.

Lucy dáʂtʃʼə́ʔ nnɑɛ˞

dáʂtʃʼə́ʔ nnɑɛ˞ xʼɑ́ɛnnɑɛ,
hollow
the gulch just e. of the Webfoot burn
cannery, this gulch runs n
to S., I had a cabin by the
cannery in this gulch, &
there were several cabins further
up, & timber on top. Mg. up
the grouse hollow. this comes into
the Rogue River from the
n. by the cannery. Ind. houses
up it & inf. lived in its lower
part. THE ABOVE IS NOT CERTAIN.
AND IS CHANGED BY LUCY FROM DORSEY.

Doyle's Point

Asa + Miller Collins:

Alec Ross, mentioned by Dorsey, was a [redacted] Kokwiɬ [sic]

Indian.

Lucy

Doyle's Point is the name of the n side of the mouth of Rogue River, that point (the point of n side of Rogue R mouth) was called Doyle's point from Doyle, a Whiteman, who had it as his cattle & everything. I heard Joshua Tom mention the name of this place, but I many forget,

When I ask the relative locations of Doyle's & Bailey's, says Doyles was the point by the ocean while Bailey's ranch was betw Doyle's & the present bridge, I She tried along in vain several times

ada v miller Collins:

kwí·, rat. But Miller tries hard in vain to figure out what Dorsey's *-sɑt'- is.

Johnnie rens t'ɑ́m'ɔe', mouse.

Thomp

gwí·, housenat. But t'ɑ́m-'ɔe, sometimes almost longish

housemouse.

Lucy + Wolv.

But in sentence
sandhi: -t becomes '
gwɪ.' xá.' náʃ.ɾɾaT- ɢwas, right- there a bowlrat fell down.

I ask Lucy if there isn't a word which has in it -sxt', ~~to fall~~ as in once she us: xxt. náʃ.ɾɾaxt. sxt' right there it fell (what you are looking for). So they restore gwí·-sxt'- o. x'wəxt, on top of where the rat fell down. gwɪ̂·, rat. Both say that the above is o.k. as a plan tho they never heard it.

Thomp on the above: 2 ways are equally in use: xá·T náʃ.ɾɾaxt. sxt', right-there long fell down. But

Lucy & Wolf.

I ask Lucy if ~~there~~ isn't a word which has in it -sαtˤ, ~~to fall~~ at once she us: x̣αt. ná·rrαt. sαtˤ right there it fell (what you are looking for). [written beneath "sαtˤ": "orientless"] So they restore gwí·-sαtˤ- kʼwαt, on top of where the rat fell down. gwí·, rat. Both say that the above is o.k. as a plcn tho they never heard it.

Thomp on the above: 2 ways are equally in use: x̣á·t ná·rrαt. sαtˤ, right-there it (a board) fell down. [written above "(a board)": "long"; written beneath "x̣á·t": "right-there"] But

x̣á·t ná·rrαt g̣wαs, right-there it (a rat) fell down.

But in sentence sandhi: ← t becomes ʔ
gwí·ʔ x̣á·ʔ
náʔ·rrαt-g̣wαs, right-there a houserat fell down.

Thamp ← almost Congish ← faint but present ← oxytone

tt'ə́ɦt'ɑ́t, basketry-grass.

White-color. Make pretty baskets

using this kind. Th

tt'ə́ɦt'ɑ́t me', in

the basketgrass patch, the 1st

vowel comes out real unmistakably

long. Dorsey's is surely for this.

+ for ~~[illegible]~~ it means nothing.

Thamp

The 2nd Dorsey word can be

for nothing but sə́·-ɦt'ɑ́t-

dan. Every time I try to

put ts for s or e-e for

ə, he restores it only again as

above. He says again ᵊ again

that sə́·- in the above

does not mean rock, but

that sə́·ɦt'ɑ́T-dan

means subidero, road-going-up-

place. This ~~[illegible]~~ road was ev

a trail ᵊ headed for the

basketry-grass locality.

Thomp

But there is also a word ʦʼəˑɔtɬʼɑddɑn, carefully caught a road from the timber comes into an open place. This also may be the original of Dossey's plcn.

All together, tɬʼɔ́ˑtɬʼəɬ-mɑɛ ʦʼɛˑɔtʼɑ́t-dɑn wd mean where you come from the basketry-grass into an open place — (just as ɑδɑ & Miller said it wd mean).

ɑδɑ & Miller Collins:

tɬʼɔ́ˑtʼɛ́ɬmɑɛ

ʦʼɛˑtʼɑ́tʼ-tɑnɑɛ, they came out in the open from lots of basketry-grass. ɑδɑ kw the Dossey tribn. & proncs ʦʼɛ it thus.

Lucy + Wolv

So Lucy concludes that the t shd be changed to ŧ and that the name refers to basket-grass, & that the plcn. is therefore perhaps at the head of Pistol R.

tŧ'ɨ·. t'ɛ'ɛ ŧ mɛ ← substitution of t for ŧ means nothing.

ts'ɛ'.. t'ɛ'ɛ dd ɑ n. ●

every long of the road all at once. ← where one comes out on the edge

+t'ɨ·. t'ɛ'ɛ ŧ basket grass, locally

calŝ by the Whites here: white-grass,

~~grass~~ lit. wide-grass, they

got this grass at the head of Pistol River

– it grows on ridges, never by the coast,

this it has a central stalk several feet

high ~~grass~~ th Heard they get this there

– not far from the Scott sheep ranch.

Heard they get this on grass Mt. (als. vol, lg.)

Yns. the plcn.: right at the white stems of one comes out

Lucy + Wolv

So Lucy concludes that the t shd be changed to ɬ and that the name refers to basket-grass, + that the plcn. is therefore perhaps at the head of Pistol R.

tɬ'ɨ́. t'ɛ́ɬ mɔɛ ← substitution of t for ɬ means nothing.

tɔ'ɛ́.. t'ɛ́ dd ɑ n.

Every long ✓ where one comes out on the edge of the road all at once.

tɬ'ɨ́. t'ɛ́ɬ basket grass, locally

calɔ by the Whites here: white-grass,

~~glass~~ lit. wide-grass, they

got this grass at the head of Pistol River

— it grows on ridges, never by the coast,

high ~~grass~~ th it has a central stalk several feet

— not far from the Heard they get this there

Scott sheep ranch.

— Heard they get this on grass Mt. (als. vol 3 pg.)

Tɬ's. the plcn.: Right at the white stems of one comes out

Lucy v Wolv

tʃʻɑ́n tʃʻú- x v· nɪ· dɑɑn,
forest. the ths forest n
timber ~~the~~ thus. Wolvs recnsth.
is ev wrong.
~~thou~~ Wolv. is sure that nv́·-
shd be changed to tʃʻɑ́n- (!)
↖raised

Thomp tʃʻɑ́n tʃʻú -
xx v· ll ɪ· ddɑn, where timber
grows. tʃʻɑ́ntʃʻvh, timber.
↑hard to hear
accentless

Lucy v Wolv.

Dorsey's 3rd name is
tʃʻɑ́n tʃʻɔ́ mma· dɑn
dànnɔè; people alongside
the timber. Can make
nothing of Dorseys Nv-.
I obtained ~~her~~ her dás tʃʻú-
by reading her nv· tʃʻv-
v takes it as dás tʃʻú-,
grouse. When I read her Dorsey's form, she
said that "it reminded her dimly of the name of that
gulch and then vd. hesitatingly the word for
grouse, since ~~there~~ Dorsey's nv́·- does not
refer to forest n to land n to any ~~kind~~ sp. of tree,
so she substitutes the word for grouse.

Thomp

tʃ'ɑ́ntʃ'ú́hmā·ddɑn dɑnnɑ́ʾ;
Traiser
short postalized

people & by the timber.

Based on Wolv. NoT a real plen.

Lucy

Doyle lived down close to the ocean. N his 1st name.

N Doyle's 1st name.

Depot Charlie's older son was William Depoe & then Mollie, younger son, then Robert, then Clara, then Dialyx Depot, N & last (youngest) Tillie Depot.

all are dead. Robert Depot died only ± ca. 1940, at Chemawa.

Thomp n Charlie Depot's last name.

Lucy &

κ'wάT - st'a·-'Î·-ddαn,
Lon top look-out
name of the little timbered
mt. that rises just back of
Charlie Wilson's present
place, from that mt. the sluds
looked forth & see an Ind
coming. Splendid.

Thomp says he actually heard this
plen. It is κ'wά-st'a·-'Î·ddαn,
T is elided, just as in
Chastacosta tribn.
mg. top's look-out.

Beach n of Rogue R mouth

Lucy
the Chas. dried sea-lettuce
fish, clams, mussels, on the
n side of the mouth of Rogue
River

There was a shortcut
from Bagnell's Ferry over the
hill to the ocean n. of the
Rogue R mouth — at that
section of the coast the mussels,
etc. were gathered + dried
on the beach.

Thomp
They used to call the
Yaquina R. yaxʷ̓ʷ̓ɛ́ʔ.
[illegible] sd. sic in
direct defiance of
the ʔ which
I a voluntarily
called my attn to

If one wants to say Yaq. R. he
says yaxʷ̓ʷ̓ɛ́ʔ. nxa-ʔxán-ʔɛ.
It wd be absolutely wrong to
say -ʔxʔɛ́t instead of -ʔxán-ʔɛ.
ʔxʔɛ́t means a little ck. only.

Thomp

I now ask Thomp still again,
after obtaining from him the name
of the Yaq. R. with -x ɑ n -ɔe,
what he wd call the alsea
R. and he absolutely denies
both -x ɑ n -ɔe and -x v T'
on this & says it wd be called
only hánnɪ́·s.

Thomp

I now after obtaining from
Thomp the words for the
Yaq R, Als R & Coq R.,
ask him again what he wd
call the Rogue R, and he
again does not give Wolf's
& Lucy's t'ɾ'ú·x x v T at all,
but gives again
ʃɪ́sdɑ z x x' w ɑ T - n ɪ· fl ɪ.
[short final.
↑ main accent & short

sea-otter frequented rocky point
n. of Gold Beach

Lucy

there is a point of rocks
running out 2 or 3 m n.
of gold Beach + they say the
sea-otters came in there on that
rocky point. N ind. name.

x'ɛ́ɬt'ɑ́ʃ, sea-otter. Only
a wealthy man owned these pelts.

&Thomp x'ɛ́ɬt'ɑ́ʃ, sea-otter.
There were formerly many of these.
Poor people like us wd not wear
the skins of this, but rich people wore
them.

Thomp ths sea-otter rock: x'ɛ́ɬt'ɑ́-
ssɛ'. the ʃ is assimilated and the word for rock
eo is short, accentless + postaliſed.

Lucy + Wolv

ɬtsʼás mɛ́·xxʼɛɛn-ʼɛ,
lit. sand going down-south
= Long Beach. This is the
name of the beach which runs
from Gold Beach as far s as
Hunter's Ck. She gives this
when I ask her for plcns s of
Gold Beach town.

Thomp cannot restore the above
all he knows is the word
plcns high level
mɛ́·xxʼɛ, inside (e.g. inside a wagon
or canoe). mɛ́·xxʼɛnnɛ he n. (!).

Thomp

I ask Thomp if Lucy is from the n side or from the s side of Gold Beach mouth. He says at once he thinks she is from the south side, for Old Joshua Tom is claimed by Lucy to have been her uncle, and Joshua Tom was of the s. side Joshua Tom was from the s side, and belonged to a dif tribe from the n side people, being across the river. Joshua Tom was no relation whatever to Charlie Depot's uncle Chief Joshua, and belonged to a dif. tribe. Of a whole rancheria on the n. side, the s side tribe cd acquire a share of it only by paying the n. side people for it.

Lucy + W.

yá·ʃʃvwase = my father's tribe of Inds; they lived on the S. side of RR mouth, where the town of Gold Beach is now.

Thomp.

The above is wrong, Lucy was misled by her uncle having happened to have the name Joshua Tom. Chief Joshua belonged to an older generation; Joshua Tom was a much younger man.

Lucy + Wolv

tʃ'ɛ́ɬ tʃ'a·ɬ gɪ·, Ind. name of Lucy's mother's tribe. She was of the Euchre tribe. (Yet Lucy claims not to know plens thoroughly as of Gold Beach).

Thomp

tʃ'ɛ́ɬ tʃ'ɑ·s, girl or woman. ɬgɛ́, white. There is another word for white: dɛ́lmɛ. 2 ways they call white. He goes on to v. that once also form tʃ'ɛ́ɬ tʃ'ɑ·s'dɛ́lmɛ, white girl or woman.

Lucy + Wolf:

In olden times the children were called after the father's side, & so this makes Lucy Joshua tribe.

thump

!

Lucy

Hunt Rock is on the Wedderburn side & has an Ind. name, & there was another Ind. name [redacted] at the Gold-Beach end of the present bridge. There is a little bit of a ck runs down on the GB side there - just a drinkingwater ck.

Bailey's place is, on n. side of Gold Beach mouth. Wed. Co Dept lived where

have a dif Ind. name, N. the name of Seal Rock & other Rock off Gold Beach.

Thomp

ʔstʼáɬ-ɬáṫ-dɑn, ~~is~~

a good word + ths jumping-up place, e.g. where a fish jumps up out of the water. ~~at times~~

Thomp ɬə́ṷ·ʁʁʾəɬ [not labialized

tcɑ́ɬ-ɬɑṫ, a salmon jumps up [here he omits the ʔ

out of the water (as they do). When high water time, lots of salmons jump, the kids. watch them jump.

Lucy

was above DC and by the cannery. Now Lucy has forgotten the name she gave yest for the gulch. Wolv. reminds her it was mɛ́·ʁʁʾəngɛ̀, mg. hollow.

ʔstcɑ́ɬ. ɬáṫ-dɑn,

Hunt Rock. this ~~is~~ name means you have to jump ~~to~~ get up on that rock.

(But she does not know what they do when they do when they get up on top of this rock. this rock is at the Wed. end of the new hw bridge across RR.

But n. name of the S. ~~end~~ end of the bridge. the 1st cannery of G. Beach was ~~near~~ on the S end of the bridge, but Mr. Hume bought

the region + moved the cannery over to the Wed. end of the present bridge to the little flat just above the gulch

was above 06 and by the cannery. Now Lucy has forgotten the name she gave yest for the gulch. Wolr. reminds her it was mé·xx'engè, mg. hollow.

Lucy

Hunt Rock. this ~~is~~ name means you have to jump to get up on that rock.

(But she does not know what they do when they do when they get up on top of this rock. this rock is at the Wed. end of the new hw bridge across RR.

But n. name of the S. ~~S~~ end of the bridge. the 1st cannery of G. Beach was ~~on~~ on the S end of the bridge, but Mr. Hume bought the region + moved the cannery over to the W. end of the present bridge to the flat just above 08. the gulch

Lucy

When I ask the name of Wedderburn, she says it is tɬʃɛ̂ʔɛ· mɛ: (mündung) [inside]

dʌ́ndɪ̂·t'ɑ̀ʔ. lit. mouth-of-river's ~~river's~~ north side.

~~Mr Gull etc.~~

Thomp. tɬʃ'ɛ̂:' mɛ' dɑ'ɑ́·tɬs'ɛ, on the n. side of Rogue mouth. this is the way Thomp. wd say it. He then vs. that Depot Charlie was from the n side Lucy's lang is eV. —— dʌ́ndɪ̂·tɬ'ɑ, on the n side.

Lucy + Wolv.

dɛ'ɛ̂ʔɛ̀ t'ɑ; toward the n.

~~But 'ɛnnɛ̂ʔɛ̀ t'ɑ; toward the s.~~

Thomp. dɛ'ɛ́ʔɛ̀ t'ɑ', towards the n.

Thom ←oxytone ▪ long falling
t'ɛ'v̂t.s.Î·, sealion.
°[app. syl div here

and where they sleep they call the
rock: t'ɛ'v̂T. sI· [redacted] ↑s.ɔsT ▪ postalifed
°°
↑long

Also ɔ̃ say t'ɛv̂t. sI· – ddɣs-
°
t'ɛI·ddɣn, where sealions lie down.
Anytime they want to rest they go
there and lie down. ▪that's why they call
it t'ɛ'v̂t. sI· sse, he vs.
°°

Lucy
t'ɛ'v̂·θθÎ·dɣθ t'ɛÎ·ddɣn

θx̂:, [redacted] lit. sealions
lie-down rock. given as
name of rock off Gold Beach.
My mother said: you go out there
in a boat ▪ the women-sealions
jump in the water first ▪ old
males stay to fight. The last women
stayed in boat by the rock for they ɔ̃
not tie the boat, and the men went
up on the rock, the [redacted] jumping
females almost tipt the boat over,
▪ they wɔ̃ swim beside the boat ▪
look up at us women.

"Long Prairie" (Whiteman plen)

Lucy + Wolv

Long Prairie is back of Gold Beach, up the hill, e. of town. That prairie is called in Ind. ~~Th'ánaé-s-dan~~ Th'ánaé-s-dan-ish, which means long prairie. When you get up on top you can see the prairie — it slopes downward ~~towards~~ the west. This Long Prairie is not Lucy's allotment, but her allotment is just beyond (e?) of it. (This is the prairie that Norman had heard Lucy Smith talking about — not right in Gold Beach town as I at first suspected.)

Thomp wot th long prairie

th^{ə}ý:^{ə} n x̂ s̱ - dxn.

Lucy

When I ask about Squaw
Ck. & region, she says the
rd. n. from Wederburn, says the
mod however goes the same
route as the early road; there
is a valley partway upscope
there WS call that Long
Prairie, & in dial tɬ'ə́ɣ. nde's dən.
and Geisel's Graveyard is on the
& e. edge of hw. there.
there used to be a fence around
the graveyard.

Lucy & [redacted] Wolv.

[redacted]

tɬ'ə́ɣ tɬ'ə́ɣ. dd ɑ n is the
long prairie up by Wederburn
in that hollow place
a 2nd long prairie was on the s.
~~the other long prairie (road~~
side of Bagnell's ferry (but is all washt
~~washt out~~
out now, Wolv ~~says~~ tells me)

The praire up on the hill
e. of Gold Beach is just a
little one, & white folks
call it Long Prairie, Sandy
Grant had an allotment up there,
an open place with timber on both
sides. But this place I don't know
the Ind. name of.
~~Thomp~~ t'ə́ɬ-tɬ'ə́ɣ, also
t'ə́ɬ tɬ'ə́ɣ: dən, mg. ↑accentless short
wide-prairie.

Wolv. na·l tᶜɑnnɛ́· -

dànnà: name of a tribe but

n. shell.

Thomp ss ná·l-tᶜɑnnɛ̂·-

dɑɑnnɪ·

↖ ↖ accentless

No etym except that -n = road

Wolv. n. Dorsey's Cow Ck.

dialect t'ɬat', cr. mg. from.

Chasta Costa villages. — The Chasta Costa, or as they call themselves, Ci'-stă kqwŭ'-stă, belong to the Athapascan stock. The meaning of the name is unknown; but Rogue River is called Ci'-stă-qwût ni'-li by the Naltûnnĕ tûnnĕ; and the Cow Creek Indians are called by the same people Ci'-stă-qwût ni'-li t'çat' tûnnĕ, People far from Rogue River.

[Dorsey, 234]

Thomp on th bk.

ʃíṣ da· xx'wəxt nɪ·ll

tɬ'əlh dəxnhɜe', mg. people way

↖ also vd as nn — curious

at the head of the Rogue River.

accentless

also vd as unopened t making the following d long

this word means ~inconada, inner-corner.

Without the people the form is

ʃíṣ da xx'wəxt-nɪ·ll tɬə́ɬt'.

hard to hear

Wolv

ɬé·rɛ́rɛ́t'-lɪ· the ridge of my father's tribe on the n shore of the ~~ɬé·rɛ́t·lɪ-lxnnɛ~~ R. River, opp. the Illinois-Rogue R. confluence. ~~at the mouth of the Illinois~~ This word is a synonym of ɬɪsdɑxʀʀ'wɑT' Wolverton Orton is a descendant on his father's side of this tribe. Benzel Orton died 6 years ago. So now Wolverton is the only one who knows this language.

Thump nhg gives only ɬé·rɛ́t·- lɪ·ddɑn, on the s side. 2 big rivers real long run together there, means the confluence.

Wolv

θéɬxɑt'-dɑ'nnɛ:ʃ, slick rock person. This tribe is absolutely extinct. (always; longish)

Thump. Right at ɬé·rɑT·lɪ·- ddɑn but on the n. side, opp. ɗɗ, is sé:ʃ ɬxɑ ddɑn faint but ev. shd be present

Thomp

Thomp vs. that the Whites call

that tribe ʂ ɔ́ ʂ t'ɨ kk'v·s
(phonetic), but the real Ind
name is tʃ'ɑ ttʃ'i:ʔ'wɑ t-dɨnnɛ'.
↑clickT ↑ch ↑clickT accentless

Impt vd. equivalence.

Wolv

~~kwɨnɔ́·tʃ'ɨ-tɨnnɛ.~~

No etym.

Thomp

gwɑ̀ssɑ̀ɔ̀. ddɑ̀n, no etym.,
just an illahee name.

Wolv

gwɑ̀ssɑ̀ɔ̀. ddɑ̀nnɑ̀ɔ̀; where
the creek of this same
name, a good-sized creek,
comes in from the south.
Extinct.

Wolv

prob. both short

t'áhtʃú{ddɛ̀ ɲɲɛ̀:}, big

ch

feathers Indians, referring to regalia warbonnet. Extinct.

oxytone

Thomp t'á·'tʃ'ú́h, great-big-feathers hat. Call those people t'a·'tʃ'ú́hdɛn-dɛnnɛ'. Derived from tʃ'ɑtt'á', feathers.

Wolv

t'á·ɾɾí·ɬɬɪ· – ddɛnɲɛ:,

~~t'ɛ·yí·ɬɪ·-tɛɾɾɛ,~~

where the water runs into the bank. Extinct.

Thomp

Ob t'á·ɾɾí·ɬɬɪ, also

t'á·ɾɾɪ·ɬɬɪ̂·ddɛn mg. the water runs crooked there. Putty near the mouth of R, he says. in accentless position becomes a little shorter but when -dɛn is omitted shows itself as long

~~that~~ place Ob belonged to a Dutuni clan.

whose Am. name was dzú·gí·n (Imp).

Wolv

~~mí·gvnè·-ddèxnxè·,~~

~~mí·Kvnó·-txnnxe,~~

~~beargrass people.~~

no etym. This is the name of the tribe just above the Chastacosta. The only linguistic survivor is: Jim Benzel, close to 80, lives 5 m dn. of Siletz town. Living. He walks ~~to~~ down almost daily.

Thomp

~~mí·gvnè·-ddèxnxè·,~~

mí·gvawaxnnv̄·-ddaxnhɪ

I never gv app short

Lucy noticed I was wrongly pronouncing -gv- to me that the word has "g" in it (which was her way of saying I sh write gwax)

Wolv long

sé·Tʃ'ín-txnnxe, ~~big~~ app mg. rock tree people.

~~rock village. Abraham Logan was born there.~~

Abe Lincoln was the last survivor, he lived at Logan's school at Siletz

Thomp

sxé:'-Tʃ'ín-dxn. the last 2 sylls mean by. there was a big rock that stood up there by the river. They say the dubs of that place are tall and big. On the n. side of R River. Thomp never knew Abraham Lincoln was born there. I knew abraham, he was a short-statured man, abraham died in Siletz town. His Ind name was sxé:'ttʃ'ándaxnxe'. chief John who was born the sxé·ttʃ'ándan chief, died up by Spencer Scott's place. this vil. tribe is now extinct

Abe Lincoln was the last survivor, he lived at St as a boy. Later he went to school at Pilot's.

Wolv long

sé·Tʃi'ɑn-tɑnnɑe, ~~big~~ app
mg. rock tree people.
~~rock village. Abraham Logan was born there.~~

Thomp

sɑé:'-tʃi'ɑn-dɑn. the last
I ayls mean by. there was a big rock
that stood up there by the river. they say
the Inds of that place are tall and big.
On the n. side of R River. Thomp
never knew Abraham Lincoln
was born there. I knew abraham, he
was a short-statured man, abraham died
in Pilot's town. His Ind name was
sɑé:'ttʃi'ɑndɑnse'. chief John who was born
the sɑé:ttʃi'ɑndɑn chief, died up by Spencer
Scott's place. this vil. tribe is now extinct

Thompson
Thomp actually heard a personal name at [redacted]

Siletz: dáhdí·llâ·ddɑn. [redacted]

His complete name was dáhdí·llâ·-
ddɑnnɪ[redacted]. Thomp vs that this name
↑ makes this short
must refer primarily to land (i.e. is
ev. basically a place). On Dors p 234.

Thomp

N Dors. (ûçl-tas-sĕ p. 234.
and cannot restore for never
learned it. There were many names
of often kinds. here. Ev. *ʃɑɬ tʿɑ552
00
or the like.

ada & Miller Collins[55]

mt. Miller says

'It^{c}- is the same as

rét^{c}-, mg. out from the

shore, but n. the following

syls.

Lucy

where Adeline was born

was up the southern tributary

that comes in just [redacted] opposite

that tall standing rock,

they call that Saunders

Ck (and she agrees that

Saunders Ck. is alias

Jim Hunt Ck).

Thomp can't rem. Adeline

Wilson. Now rems. She is Charlie

Wilson's wife, he knows her.

Adeline's sister was ——, r married

Joe Breg.

[how spelled?]

Ada + Miller Collins:
They can make nothing
of Dorsey except that -tʃ'ʊ·
means big. THERE IS A
PLCN ná·-tʃ'ʊ·-, but
Dorsey's twice-written plcn.
cannot be for this.

I hump
Lots of RR ends. Hid out down
there, & white people make them
their wives. Some of these halfbreeds
survive down there.

3. Above them were the
Tcĕt-lĕs'-Tcan tûn'nĕ,
People among the big rocks.

Lucy
tf'ɑt. lóé·s tf'ɑn-
dɑn, name of the big
standing rock on Pistol
River beach.

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

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