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4800

DORSEY, JAMES OWEN

DORSEY

PAPERS:

Notes on Indian names for the winds and quarters, [1892?]

Siouan

T. and A. D. 7 pp.

(3.0)

[26]

~~30~~

27

Covers Tutu'tunné, Dhegiha, Dakota, and Biloxi. Material collected, apparently, for submission to the editor of Science, but published in The Archaeologist, Vol. II, 1894, pp. 38-42.

[old no. 899(pt.)]

RDM/68

N. tē-ě

NE tē-ēn'ē

Σ n+ē

ΣΣ ūn-nēn'ē

S. ūn-nē

W s'ē

Sw. ūn-nē-s'ē

Dw. tē-ě'-s'ē

Winds

tan-yūs-l'ā'

tan-il (gltsi?)

nin-yūs-l'ā'

ūn-nūn-na

an-yūs-l'ā'

sīn-yūs-l'ā'

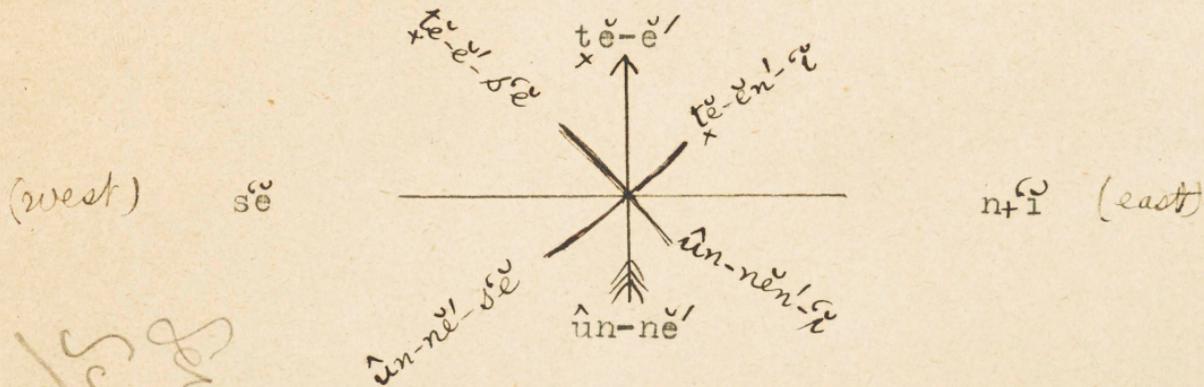
an-si gltsi

tan-sin' gltsi

Points of Winds
Tutu dialect
for anthrop Soc.

Tutu' tûnně' names for the quarters of the earth, and the chief winds.

Obtained in 1884 at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, by J. Owen Dorsey.



Smith
Science
Feb 24/92

8/9

Box 79, Takoma Park P.O., D.C., May 27, 1891.

Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology,

Dak

E: Miyohiyanta ^{where} "the sun rises"

S Okahi, itokali O'Kaha, south, southward, down stream

W Miyohipeyata "where the sun sets"

streams in Dak county
run southward

N Waziyata "at the pines"

Pi loxi amid squares

899

Usquares 5 Mms

1 Tatse dasa^{xx} tse

2 Tatse Xagpa tse

3 Tatse Ak'a tse

4 Tatse Ma'ho tse

Meaning

4N, Hnita

1 E Bazanta

2 S Ak'a

3 W Ak'uye

4 Waka jingga

① Toward the pines

MEASURING AND VALUING. (Hamilton's Notes)

Measuring. In their native state, by "a day's journey;" now by the measures of white men: as a land measure, i. e., a mile (majaⁿ wegaⁿ ze) majaⁿ ubacpe, an acre; a wood measure a wood measure, a yard, H. (also a cord of wood, J. O. D.) (They may say, Jaⁿ wiⁿ, one wood, meaning a yard; but jaⁿ wegaⁿ ze wiⁿ, means a cord. J. O. D.) A foot measure, a foot. (Also say, Si-ugafade, a yard. J. O. D.) A vessel measure, a bus el. Miⁿ daⁿ be wiⁿ, an hour.

Counting. They count by tens; hundred; a big hundred or a box, is a thousand.

Time. A year is a winter or a snow (Umaⁿ phiⁿka, a season, a year. J. O. D) Months are moons, many of them named after the rutting season of different animals.

East, sunrise; west, sun-set. E. and W. are also expressed by "across" N., up; S., down; also by head and mouth of a stream.

~~miⁿ i fan'taⁿ can~~ miⁿ i fan'taⁿ can E
~~itaⁿ fan~~ iteⁿ fan W.
 g'adⁿ h'ideatⁿ fan across, down-stream, S.
 itaⁿ xalaⁿ can " up N.
 ata, N. or S.

To the Editor of "Science."

Indian names for the Four Winds and Four Quarters. The Omaha Indians call the east, $Mi^n i \text{ } \acute{e}a^n \text{ } \text{t}\acute{a}\acute{e}ica^n$ (or, $Min \text{ } i \text{ } dhan \text{ } tadhishan$), Towards the coming sun; the west, $Mi^n i \acute{e}e \text{ } \acute{e}a^n \text{ } \text{t}\acute{a}\acute{e}ica^n$ (or, $Minidhe \text{ } dhan \text{ } tadhishan$), Towards the departing or setting sun; the south, $g\acute{e}adi^n \text{ } hideata\acute{e}ica^n$ ($gdhadin \text{ } hideatadhishan$), across, down-stream; the north, $g\acute{e}adi^n \text{ } itaxata\acute{e}ica^n$ ($gdhadin \text{ } itaghatadhishan$), across, up-stream; and either north or south, $g\acute{e}adi^n \text{ } ata$ ($gdhadinata$), across. The Ponka in 1871-2 told the writer that east was $hideata$ or $hideata\acute{e}ica^n$, toward down-stream. At that time the Ponka tribe resided in Todd County, Dakota Territory, near Niobrara, where the approximate course of the Missouri River is east-southeast. The same river runs nearly southward past the Omaha habitat; and if, as we suspect, the Omaha imitated their Osage kindred in facing the rising sun in the morning during their ritual observances, and the setting sun in the afternoon, it is easy to trace the derivation of the Omaha names for north and south. The Osage names for the four winds are as follows: The north wind is $Tat\acute{s}\acute{e} \text{ } \acute{p}\acute{a}\acute{s}a^n \text{ } t\acute{s}\acute{e}$, Wind towards the Pine trees; the east wind is $Tat\acute{s}\acute{e} \text{ } \acute{k}\acute{a}qpa \text{ } t\acute{s}\acute{e}$, which may mean, Wind towards down-stream (compare the tribal name, $U\text{-}\acute{k}\acute{a}\text{-}qpa$, the down-stream people); the south wind is $Tat\acute{s}\acute{e} \text{ } \acute{A}k^j\acute{a} \text{ } t\acute{s}\acute{e}$, an archaic name whose meaning has not been learnt (compare the Kansa name for the south, and the Omaha personal name $\acute{A}a \text{ } wi^n$, South-wind Female); and the west wind is, $Tat\acute{s}\acute{e} \text{ } Ma^h\acute{a} \text{ } t\acute{s}\acute{e}$, towards the

Bluff or Cliff (interior)
plains

mountains



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