Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of Natural History

Department of Anthropology
National Anthropological Archives

NAA MS 1449
A.S. Gatschet Vocabularies and Other Linguistic Notes ca. 1881-1886
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution

Please cite the material in the following format:
"NAA MS [Manuscript Number], National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution"

For example:
"NAA MS 2108, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution"
Chactas

Geographic names of rivers, towns, etc.

"State of Mississippi": (Land Office map, 1898)

Tamawaw, vill. E. bank, Pearl R., Pearl Co.
Catahoula C., runs into Bay Flows, Hancock Co.
affluent: Dead Tiger C.
Abochitto (E. bank "Kong", E affluent of lower Pearl R.
Titulah (Cabawpa) C., joins Bitiwi C.
Avaras village, on Chickasawhay R. Grand Co.
Topisaw C., runs into Bogue Chitto, Pike Co.
Tchikaw R., Amite C. runs into Lake Ponchartrain.
Bayou Sara, below Natchez
Stebuta C. & Stebuta Ville, Clark Co.
Echita, M.M. co., Wayne Co.
Tallahala vill. in Pass C.
Tallahoma, vill. in pelametra?
Oakchay, C. Amite C., & Chocula Creek (okok).
Bones Creek, vill.
Okotoma, or oomar, in
Bahala, C. Copiah Co.
and \textit{Sahabi} coast of wahapao with Judi.
Big & Little Bahala C., running from M. to Red R.
Lawrence C.
Copiah C. in Copiah Co., runs into Pearl R.
Shongelo on Shongela Creek, Smith Co.
Echakoma, vill. Jasper C.
Lake Came, vill.
Habban Lowah C., Clark C.
Boguefolaoma C. Harrison C.
Chactee Ch. Creek, Hancock C. (ok. maps, map).
China

Tooneuba, n. Lander Co.
Kewane, vil. 5
Concossa (C) G., runs into Cheyney R., Newton Co.
Olahatta G. 1
Tarlow G.
Tallahatta, white palmetto?
Cooshaita, runs into Pearl R., Newton Co.
Hoonhokato G. 1 Scott Co.
Skokala G.
Taala Brook
Coffee Bogue 1 Scott Co., of Effie
Funniquashe G. 1 Rankin Co.
Pulchatchi G. 1 5 (and Pullahatchi vil.)
Tongalos n. Madison Co.
Cuparelle City vil. Madison Co.
Girando G. 1 between Big Black, State Co.
Bogue Talbath, Talco Co., after Big Black.
State (plantation and palmetto)?
Apokahta G. State Co. 1 5
Yokahectahy R. S. affl. of Pearl R.
Lobalala R. S. affl. of Pearl R.
Ohalma vil., vil. Leake Co.
Tuloda, vil. on Young Warrior R., affl. of Pearl R.
Leake Co.
Yugo City on Yugo R. Yugo Co., above Decker.
Tkula, Koboe G. above Funniqua G., an E.
affluent of Yugo R.
Sunflower R., Raymondville, Rankey Co.
Tallula Cr., on Missin R., Issaquena Co.
Kimbry, Cr. on Upper Peewee Cr., Shawnee Co.
Dogue Halia, Washington Co.
Abrasca, Cr., and
Coma Cr., on Sabine R., Hopeville, Cass Co.
Talling Mannor, Cr., Oxftchea, Cr., runs into
Oxftchea, Cr.

Lufemore Co. — Washington Co.
Mcveeville, Miss Co.
Warna Waye Co., runs into Pearl R., Winton Co.
Talla Haya, Cr.

Nokapata Cr. why, 15, 15
Rinnooke  Cr. (1) 5, 15, Neshoba Co.
Yorka, Lake Cr., NE corner of Singa.
Tilby Cr., Winton Co.

Tirn Cane Cr., runs into Tibbee Cr., Oxftchea, Cr.
Tibbee Cr. and with Clay Cr., runs into Singa. from WKT.
Lunaapil, with Lovender Cr.
Buittahatchie will, Monroe Co., Cr., 15, 15, runs into Tubby
Matubbee Cr., 15

Sipsey Cr.,
Okeoma City, Bunchybat, Chickasion, Co.
Shee, Sawaha, Hoolka Creek, all run into Lakonchka Cr.
Chickasion Co.

Houlka, will., Chickasion Co.
Shoonar R., runs into Yubushia, Cullen Co.
Tapashaw Cr., runs 15 of Tapashac or Yapa? R.
Suberley, Sw. cor. Calhoun Co.
Beneda, will., on Yellow Fk. Rw., Calhoun
Otukalika Co., Yell. Co., NE pat.
Icane R., will., Lafayette Co. (Jaska)
Tallapoosa R. & Creek, will., Yellaboba Co.
Cown, vill., Panola Co.
Tobilutee Co., aff. Tallahassee Rw., Lafayette Co.
Chutahoma, vill., Marshall Co. (or Chulahoma, Indian map).
Chulavilla, Ms., will on Chulavilla Creek, Marshall Co.
was into Tippah Rw.
Ockleris Co., runs bk. 2., Marshall Co.
Tulacheche, R. on Tippah Rw., Benton Co.
Okamitakhoch Co., Union Co.
Lappatubbe Co., Pontotoc Co.
Pontotoc County seat. of P. Co., on Chuwappa Creek.
Toccopola, vill., Pontotoc Co.
Coonewar, vil., on Coonewah R., N.
Tukahalba Co., Lee Co.
Tupelo, NE Towalga, Lee Co.
Hatchie Co., Alcorn Co.
Parmachie on P. Creek, Alcorn Co.
Hurricane Co., runs into Tuncumbi R., Alcorn Co.
Wenasoga, vil., Alcorn Co., (Alaske?)
Yocny, Tunamba Co., will., NE. corner.
Loxahoma, R., Tate Co.
Vocabulario de la lengua Perú

Intérprete al Gé de los Perú
y otros Indios.

Pueblo de Perú
4 de Abril 1879.

Lee libro XIII, '79

(Redact Sept. 9, 1881)
Il est presque impossible de distinguer les 11 du 14 de votre copie, c'est à dire les 11 du 14. Veuillez donc, si possible, mettre dans tous ces mots ci-dessus une ligne au dessus du 11, et dans le 14, laisser la lettre comme elle est.


Ici est extraordinaire, écrivez, par exemple, khdakndzie, joie, haabb, khdakndzie.

Joue, khamemnakeh men, dianik, rwo, khdakndzie un sos, rimen, men, khamemnakeh.

Hô, un secours, écoutez bien, antiquité, est un


Votre x est-il le sh ange, n de mon, on valeur?

... la ronge, bâle, ou ronge.

Le ton est belle, il se doule, com me dans dix mois...

Ketoyovo est-ce la même chose que votre Ketoyovo ? kavayfike, que ? votre kainfank.

Votre x (ou x) est-il autre chose que le cardinal vigne,

X et dans le chapeau de Tepimu? dans l'alternative, acht.

Votre x (ou x, et) est-il autre chose que le X de l'angle, chez vous, main, he.

Quoi ?

Il dans valdelk fiche. Rubis-cc ?

aura estrella camina, qui est-ce ?
A un peu sauvage ?

Il dans kass Cô et autres mots ; est-ce le "Chilango"? ou le "Espagnol"? "Chilango" ça fait peur

Il est assez rare, et quelques fois les douces allons je ne

has plutôt un eh, comme dans "isalw chamoisigne"


dans kov plai est probablement "hiberné arrêté"

a Top-short ! inalek na ny, inol lapa na inaudite a

XXiavaj filie, bajid est-ce un mot composé ou 2 mots

K soppihi bajid le ding ? (short en anglais)

I dare hanthak comme s qualite ?

i dare aint lang, qualit-a -

don got pedan de inaudite

skelajom ; jene puis lire le mot espagnol. (mustre la cuisine)

K dans itte pen a ; comment prononcez-vous le "

sous ? C'est

skalajom nom -

i kof kov

é dare panaj, vant-n ! e miit, d'hein midtt ?

ô dans testom pellin ?

é dans skylauka poid ?

metepme, est-ce : quelquefois ?

napoj die post-ce correct ?)

corrup plkwa ****

pr' - nask mond i, il makte une en 2 lettres.

X dans denel n mid trusting ona.

x ektap "happak hox cocke ; qabstec que cocke ? - post cocke.

baaxt : toji ; palee e ? qui (mustre un)
Seri.

mi padre
mi madre
mi abuela
mi abuela
mi hijo
mi hija
hermana menor
hermano menor

hijo
hija

hija
hijo

mi hermana
mi hermano

mi suegra
mi suegra

mi hermana
mi hermano

mi hermano de padre
mi hermana de madre
mi hermano de madre

abuelo
abuela
nieta

mi mujer
mi madre
mi hermano
mi hermana
mi cuñado
mi suegra
mi padre
mi abuelo

Mujica
Yagüe

Kittun (y)
*tif pas
kum ma
isanh
Sinds
iniah
is bi
*kip ŧe
kitānumi
kitānume
kitānume
kiri kiket
mīl. Sindsīnumi
*kitānumi
*kitānumi
muchacha
niño
hombre casado
mujer casada
leño
antigua
familia
el gato
caballero
la señora
perro
no
niña
luna
pasta
cabeza
bebe
boca
brazo
ojos
necesita
leche
preparo
espada
mano
muñeca
perro
padre
hermano
abuelo
papa
mama
mal
nada
aguila eagle

gusilote turkey, guinea fowl

a bird of mine. anas, by dune; * pelican

perdiz? partridge

quail, rooster, chicken

cardenal

yellow bird

bran, dinner roll

red, adobe

rice

pantalona

zapato

zapatito

choco (chocolate)

sale

abillon

abillon

abillon
ground nut, whole, ground
hand mill, stone mill
to grind nuts, flour, meal
to break, crack, smash
re-mill, re-ground

After
fridge can
fridge meat
refrigerator

Green

late

arch

eat, half done

We eat, prudence

no sugar

man, person

Stone Paul


came

wire, wooden, paper, bale

fire, ashes

Great fire, wood, fuel, gas, oil

Dawn, morning, noon, night

...
Buenos días (Rázmáxamamxin)

Cómo te va? – ¿Cómo van tus manzanas?

Eso sería, me dice el general de ellas, estos píes trazaron hombros de esos árboles – viven todavía parte en la isla de Tiburon, parte en la costa.

Pueblo de Pisa
4 de abril 1879

Dr. Cincott

Of Ornithology of California & Birds from Cooper's Birds of Calif. – aus Wuthers Report.
Nasalizing is a prominent feature in Kayowe phonetics, more so in the vocalic than in the consonantic series. No word begins in l or w. Final syllables of words terminate just as often on a consonant as in a vowel, but all other syllables usually end in a clear or nasalized vowel. Every diphthong is adulterine; that is, every combination of two colliding vowels differing from each other can be pronounced as a monosyllable and a disyllable. Thus we can pronounce as well za:iba as zeiba arrow. The fact that every vowel can become nasalized (and many of the consonants also) is one of the curious features of the language. This nasalization is either the one observed in the French an, in, on, un, or it consists in the addition of an n to the vowel. All these Kayowe peculiarities are very commonly observed in the majority of American languages, and also in most of the unwritten languages of other parts of the world. The standard orthography which is adopted for recording a written literary language exercises undoubtedly some influence upon the pronunciation of the natives, but where the language is not fixed by writing, we perceive constant alternation of the sounds pronounced with the same vocal organ, as of the gutturals, dentals, and labials among themselves.

This is also the case in Kayowe, and a full list of the sounds in it is as follows:

**Consonants:**
- Gutturals: k, g, kh (aspirate), h, ng.
- Palatals: y, a.
- Linguals: l, g, sh, j.
- Dentals: t, d, s, z, n, nd, 'dl.
- Labials: p, b, f, w, m, nh.

**Vowels:** a, e, a, é, e, b, ò (the primitive vowel), i, ी, o, ी, u, ò.
Man, buggishkamani (a white man - shaman)
Boy, buggishkamesh (a white boy)
Woman (white) emmamamose
Man (white) emmamose
Girl (white) emmamose
Baby, messhuk (book)
Hand, maelin ed molin (woman)
Bottom, baghmost (bottom
Arm, wathnee
Hair, doghoch
Eye, giey giey
Mouth, mamed thun (giey giey)
Ear, sheh, makh i man
Neck, green
Head, ge ov thuk
Forehead, dor thun
Red Indian, Behathook
Clothes, ding yum
Pig, doghmate
godomite
glove, obodeed
Moccasins (shoes), Moosin
House (man adtha the)
Fire, ood rat, bobedkate
Smoke, bas dike
Water (drink), 20 bathi dong
Oil, emar
Knife, ge wa een wa water
Codfish, bolumaet bolumaet
Partridge, 20 soot
Deer, coo soot
Bear, ko soot
Dog, mamabamie (jame)
Cattle, meableet
Lobster, edjet
Beaker, mamusheet
Candle, shaposth | shaposth 1, ya zek
Scones, osonget - nyet 2, a 2 zek
Sword, tidion 3, shendee
Arm, ash-oog-ing 4, da 6-zeek 5, dib-jek
Bow, manyeme 6, nyame-theek
Tissue, madoback | ardothee 7, beshed | bee, ammoece
Salt, ebra theek | ejabatheek | odo | o-zook | shak mamoo
San powdor, setmoe 8, oder 9, thee theek
Store, o-de men | ode-emin
Rock, akow | lee, ammoo 10, shansee
Feather, eumen | kagno boodeen
Silk, van ut maksho, eboleedsh
Ice, ozook 11
Mountain, emoot flashe | emmatheek | check, wee, noun
Gull, asson
Pigeon, mbobish
Goose, odi-zesenet | odo-Zheet
Huck, eesheet
Titlal, gotheyt | cielal
Egg, deboin
Toy, dozajavick
Trout, dotomeish
Carp, skamook | skamook
Salmon, wee moom
Blanket, manaboo
Trousers, moweed
Stockings, gazeek
Steak, seal, moom | makim seet, bad, sideock
Bad, sideock
Sugar, sheokoom | sheokoom
Night (dark), washeek
Sore, throat, anadreek
Heart, bedoret | bidoret
Hare, edusweet | edeewet
Tooth, shek a howeeet
Indian cup (plana) shudeedon met
Eat, shudeedon met
Eat, eat besty one
T. G. B. Lloyd, C.E., F.G.S., M.C.I., on the Beaver.

The Red Indians, supposed to be extinct, which
formerly inhabited Newfoundland, 1874, of 21-39.

Mr. Whiteway, St. John, Newfoundland, has a track of the Red
beaver. (Preliminary report by Whiteway, 1874.)

John Peyton, Jr. (vill of Lloyd) of Forte, Tlingit-qualk
Islands, in his youth intimately associated with the Red.

Red Beav., cells to be named Zhilly, everything with
red color, same as Red Beav. (Skagway, 1875.)

Mr. Curtis of Salmonier (same area.)

Rose-Exposits, i.e., Slaughter's Island.

Spruce Pond, a can of fresh water, a bottom;

bush of spruce, arrow of shot, / spruce arrow.

Carter says they live now on East River.

W. & Cape John W. of Cape Richel. — Family lived near
another, on Tlingit islands, — 3 vessels.

Boothill, Chief Shaidamurk, good trader, the mountain. Inj of leader.

Shaidamurk, Chief Booth. N.M. (Shawm (not.

Nisnas & W. Work of H.T. Dahines on the N.E.)

Shawm (not.

Cormack's survey, 1829, for E.T. M. heirs.

This Cormack article, Remarks on the Situation of the Red
Indians of Newfoundland, with some account of their man-
ner of living, together with such descriptions as are necesa-
ary to explain the extent of the country. It is entitled, taken in.
Baathue Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Baathue</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Baathue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alive</td>
<td><em>Mam- existe</em></td>
<td>Blacoolhoo</td>
<td>Shegwook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angry</td>
<td><em>Aas kee</em></td>
<td>Blaw (to blow)</td>
<td>Dechue do-dack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankle</td>
<td><em>Moun ou-je-lourat</em></td>
<td>Bereh Park</td>
<td>Roysh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awake</td>
<td><em>Amet</em></td>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Hadboothie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm</td>
<td><em>Walteek</em></td>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>Shenyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm (upper)</td>
<td>Shed-la-swig wattle</td>
<td>Codfish</td>
<td>Bobboodoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow</td>
<td><em>Test og-ting</em></td>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Nethakate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms</td>
<td><em>Menngamet</em></td>
<td>Cat (males)</td>
<td>Addish 4/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrows</td>
<td><em>Bagonmet</em></td>
<td>Cat (females)</td>
<td>Andeshook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad (dirt)</td>
<td><em>Mud-ty</em></td>
<td>Cat (bodies)</td>
<td>Verthoook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy (Indian boy)</td>
<td>moss-ass-desh</td>
<td>Cream jog</td>
<td>Mulltayget (yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy (White boy)</td>
<td>Burtshamsh</td>
<td>Come helter</td>
<td>Flerrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed man</td>
<td><em>Mud-eet</em></td>
<td>Candle</td>
<td>Shabot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td><em>Bagonmet</em></td>
<td>Capelin</td>
<td>Steamoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td><em>Bemoor</em></td>
<td>Og</td>
<td>elltheoow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxom</td>
<td><em>Borch-moot</em></td>
<td>Bop</td>
<td>ellthooow (fem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaste</td>
<td><em>Gab-o-water</em></td>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>goun goun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnet</td>
<td><em>Abelsonk</em></td>
<td>Old</td>
<td><em>(i)</em> Amnis moomai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail (to look)</td>
<td><em>Bad-jam-sweet</em></td>
<td>Ele</td>
<td>Soddshrek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail (to walk)</td>
<td><em>Mooti-a-mutt</em></td>
<td>Comet</td>
<td>Anin anin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td><em>Manshet</em></td>
<td>Clouds</td>
<td>Beacock a rt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat a vessel</td>
<td>dote-tock kleer</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td><em>(yet)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTTONS a money</td>
<td>Against</td>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>Vosmot (yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td><em>Aen a mean</em></td>
<td>Hoo</td>
<td>Neeamshooet a mammoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries</td>
<td><em>Btho yemidit</em></td>
<td>Bullor</td>
<td>Mwooder (yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket</td>
<td><em>Mansoffit</em></td>
<td>Seegood</td>
<td>Mooltoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td><em>Tae-sungi-quin-yet buck</em></td>
<td>Besk</td>
<td>Booborock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td><em>Quadhurlet</em></td>
<td>Moolshakes</td>
<td>Marnen ket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td><em>Mand quantify</em></td>
<td>Deecues</td>
<td>Badishek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td><em>Igguboltok and girl</em></td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beel</td>
<td><em>Boharkoow</em></td>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>Debue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pete</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bobboodoke</td>
<td>Eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water, sleep, sunshine, 

Beccon (Guileam) Robidick 
Puffin, Guadzicht, A cref al cren 

Raven,会海, あんつ 

Wathangashet, Bidste, cren 

Sneeze, elosin, cren 

Smoke, roddick or beldick 

Sail, Beidersok, cren 

Shaking, elante, shadeth, Thread, Nus.flowLayoutPanel 

Tongue, Tarengeed, Nuatathale 

Threw, Pugathale 

Eyes, Fire 

Wet, Beateurs, a 

Wet, Beateurs, a 

Sole, Shooes, a 

Snipe, Gizer 

Sneezing, 

Singing, Avrooid 

Shoulder, Manegerehten 

Standing, Ringpole, merman 

Shaking hands, Menan Monstose 

Stare, A demishit 

Death, Botomek, wothemag 

Feast, Shabeltoor, or -teh
Notes. Cancer of the heart. Dried their hair. They made a mixture of seal oil and red ochre with which they smeared the bodies, dress, canoes, pots, arrows, etc.

Sun-moon-watch. Kuis same word.

Red Indians. Good night. A necklace nearly the same one. Bealthook, Bachelo, Bething also Rain Rothe.

Chewutee: see December.

Boat adothe. Fishhook adothe, I expect this is a mistake for Bealthook. They evidently had no use for hook.

Aish-mud, you bad men or bark. A-mum a spear.
Don't be afraid.  
Not hurt you.  

Are come to friends.  

Shined on that is alone.  

And well.

"Lives with the English."

Come with us.

And we see how

You come back again

Or stay with us.

When you like, ask

Doooolonee-beshet is alive

Doooolonee-beshet moomshet gahshet

Go away.

You give you a knife.

Doooolonee beshet koh lea yaa.

Doooolonee-beshet moomshet.

Moomshet gayzot.

Moomshet o-owin

Moomshet o-owin

Moomshet injemeesh.

Moomshet.

Well, give you a knife.

Wawashmet o-owin

Moom meshduck

Shake hands: kaw-injemeesh.

Tommorow, moomshak.

Tongue, moomshak.

Tea, buerwey.

V

White, wobee.

W

Yes, yeathann.

V

[Handwritten text in Dutch, unclear and difficult to transcribe accurately.]
dog māmāsāwēt (or māmāosoosnit, J. Peyton),
house māmāsāwit (mamma-s-wā whistle)
tillad (meaning?) p. 32 gotheyet
tuher (meaning?) ooshook
tickle (a rapid current in a narrow channel)
ka mishkute.
water ebanthoo

1. gathet  x
2. adasic  x
3. thedsic
4. abodosic  x
5. ni'eeck or ni'eeck
6. nigabodic  x (two trilab.?)
7. a-o-dook  x
8. aodoodook
9. ye'shah u c
10. te'naw.

Note: In many cases u & n were undistinguishable to each
other. All original signs. All terminals -ik & -its may have
been in some cases wrongly substituted for each other.

The name, a name (of Mohawks), who enclosed second
Law of the Oneida Reserve in 1796, the 100th. It differs from
the name borne by the Oneida Indians.

The name itself was:

M. B. van bredt, by W. J. L. S. B.
A further ref. of the Beatrices of Newfoundland, by I. G. B. Lloyd - with Plan VII - 2nd Edit. Prot. vol. T, 222-230. (Bangor, 1835, these are a group of these canary, Bryde's, and Labrador. (July 1875 to August 1876),

Lloyd's firm remains with a canary up to the hurricane 1874, at Masset, N.W. (R. D. Park), but at Victoria Sound, which is the principal hunting of Exploits River, Rept. Brit. (1875, 1876), an account of Menas.

John Aitken, said to say, that the B. ignited the doors of the fishery, Carrying canaries) on sparks struck from 2 pieces of iron points to obtain fire. (mustard = flat xatak)

To James Handley, of the Beaufort, the B. gave a much finer and more regular pecking and quieter notes, now rare they are kept in the skin. They were of middle stature, self-sufficient and active birds. They did not appear to be able to gather color with their continental neighbors. They can climb a wall of stones, clay and rock on the outside of the territory of their origin.

H. 227. Steward, that at the time lived in Bayside House, the present p. 17, pulled for the explorer Cornwall. (1830, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835)

R. 190. They found white women with women, were

No. 227. They mentioned that they were shipped anything, Remark of Parapen bath, H. 229.

And a look of detection, not probable, not of putting.

B. R. G. Delphine, H. 229: The B. were "Algonquin" as opposed to Canaan, not as Bly, were not a man branch of the Aikense, Seaford & of the main continent. They were members of a division of the same race - not another distinct, but still a separate one. - The trouble is, from here, the 2nd colour discovery, caught the one. Beatrice "good night", to rear the farm, Kids - light, fly, run. Kids and wathcwich evening, light of night; a
compounds and not 2 dormoms of night. Moreover, as the case was with less light of day, though arrive them but for a day, we cannot prove it. Most of the Hgy. &c. attribute this.

Description of Anthracite Shells. By Geo. Buck T.R.S. Phil., pp. 230-233 x x x etc.

On the Stone Implements of the Neolithic, by T. G. D. Lloyd (4 plates), Phil., pp. 233-248. Papeber (245) says: The New Found-Right Indiarm possess — may veggies, characters, belonging to many of the tribes, indubitably W. Ap., which will be less, my respect to them. From these, and the specimen which now follows: (looked through paper)

1. Lightness of composition. 2. The use of trenches in their regions for deep places. 3. The pointing form of their arrows. 4. The action or flying; its effects of delicate fence from the Ashley & then green-trees, each, submitted to my thought, Kristy. 
5. The non-domestication of the dog amongst them. 6. Kind of ready pottery, unknown, aged them.

Made of many Maris's Type, (continued)

Presented to Mr. John Ayton by Dr. John Leigh (p. 273)
eyebrow, marmoek
feather, abidness, dona
bra-dress, dot, droll, wolo
opera, small, no, puk, Puk, Arichena, San Pedro, Apsa,
gaping, cthaga?
dome, mammatek, Lates, Concepcion, Patapina (should be mammatek?) Cotapina, Pek Concepcion, head.
govan, keat, men are generally finer, taller, mid-cup, Theodomi, bone mate in, then the thing. More gun, given, skin, gun.
Barletta armate of gun, rech. sheet, bedsheet, mast, for hunting, desguina,
for pede-bean, blow-gun), lance, My fellows, peeg, uke, bobbed, Great turn, the floor, for
ice, lamp, egg, cod, dwelling, in a canoe with children, fish, fences, etc. Voyages to the wallapa for
rock, ahmee, silk, likely, epifidimish, learn to ford with Nezahal.
Gates with Kepans, a

American enameo, Emma, Mrs. Simon, 1st of A. Dat, May
moose, T. Heyer)
smokey, ebhans, no., tributaries, the Nauawy, King
no., S hopes the west have perhaps jet.

acrapcorched, slebaho, etc.

American burnt, peremptory.
cad-the puttin, Smith of
organization.

To look curiously, to search, barely pronounced, only two, difficult; Zebs.
Mr. Good, J. D. Forrester, etc., making aid, Kusinemo, etc.

of split, boogie (hops), with which, perhaps, one even it with R. F. Frommkin, Chinama, sheebone man, Zamaro, etc. inn.

(Col. XII, p. 21-22.)

The Indians in the eastern province of Ecuador are, in common parlance, divided into 2 great classes: 1. "Indios"; that is, those who speak Quechua, and profess Christianity. 2. Indians (infidels, uncials); who speak the many languages of their various tribes, are not baptized, but eat salt but occasionally. The latter class amongst them. (Pg. 21.)

Zamora:

Riojade, Santa Martha, called by other Guadalquivir, Tampopota, some texts. Rio de Pacifico in the Parinacota R. and Macagudes of the Andes. Cotopaxi, Tindapichus: probably part of the same.

Archidona, Intinllames, Alejandro.

Copal, Tampurayac, Puyagual, Cuaranois, Punabarrancas,

Lagarto Cochas, Yagcha, Cuaranal.

The Inca, called following (Cotopaxi) seems

The various district country of the Inca, and of the Paraguas, are势必 share of the main body as Cotopaxi, Tindapichus.

The Ancestry of the "Indios" is Andean's nation, and

commodities, with their origin, left, marriage of Huayna Capac with the

Son of princess Pacha. Their Indi. occupation of the large empire, beside Canello, Salavato, and the Pachacutec of the Anai, which fell into a constant.

In the context of the valley of Ecuador, from the higher eastern slope of the left bank of the Napo down to the Coca. On right bank to the northwest, below the small village of Coca, a little below the mouth of the river of that name. A small, sacred sight at mouth of the Coca. — to be finished.
Naturally the surveyors came into contact with the Seri tribesmen. Of them Commander Dewey wrote:

During the greater part of the year Tiburon Island is resorted to by the Seris (or Cercs) tribe of Indians, who inhabit the adjacent mainland, and their hunters and fishermen may be seen in many places along the shore principally on the eastern side of the island. They are reputed to be exceedingly hostile and to use poisoned arrows in opposing the landing of strangers on what they consider their domain, but during the stay of the Narragansett in the vicinity they were very friendly. At first they were shy and made threatening gestures, but soon finding that our intentions were peaceable, became friendly and returned our visits to the shore by frequent and lengthy calls on board ship. They are very expert in hunting with the bow and arrow and in catching fish and turtles, which abound in the surrounding waters. The canoes of these Indians deserve especial mention. They are made of long reeds, which are bound together with strings after the manner of fascines, three of which when fastened together have sufficient buoyancy to support one or two persons. They kneel in these canoes while paddling, the water being at the same level in the canoe as outside of it.

Illustrations of the "Tiburon canoe" (or balsa), drawn by H. Von Bayer, were also introduced. In addition Mr. Von Bayer succeeded in obtaining two photographs of Seri Indians, taken on shipboard; one of these is of special interest in that it illustrates the peculiar attitude of the Seri archer in the act of using his weapon.

Unfortunately the surveys were confined to the coast, and the interior remained unmeasured and unmapped save on the basis of tradition and travelers’ tales, supplemented by a few vague itineraries and traverses. Except along the international boundary and the railway (Ferrocaril de Sonora), the locations of pueblos and ranchos remained guesses, the delineation of mountains remained a work of imagination, and even the best cartographers continued to run in rivers at random or in such wise as to afford artistic effect.

In 1879 M. Alphonse I. Pinart traveled extensively in northern Mexico and southwestern United States, and made considerable linguistic collections among various tribes. Desiring to obtain a Seri vocabulary, he planned a visit to the tribal territory; but on reaching Cabo Creo in March he was met by the information that the Seri were on the warpath, and had recently devastated a hacienda on their frontier and slain more than a dozen white settlers. Thence he repaired

---


2Ibid., pl. xi, p. 126 (one of these illustrations is reproduced in figure 36). The negatives of these pictures were retained by Mr. Von Bayer, and have been kindly turned over to the Bureau of American Ethnology. Unfortunately the argentic negative had been shattered, but enough of the fragments were preserved to show all essential details and to afford a basis for the drawing reproduced in plate XXII.

3The imposing official map of 1869, titled Carta General de la Republica Mexicana, formed en el Ministerio de Fomento con los datos mas recientes, por disposicion del Secretario del Exmo. General Carlos Pacheco, engraved and printed by Edouard Hermanos, Paris, on a scale of about 22 miles to the inch, represents La Baeza as about the right length and with its center in about the right location, but as running at almost exactly right angles to its actual course; and it contains various other equally startling errors.

4Recorded by Gutachtel, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Berlin, Band X, 1869, p. 136. The location of the hacienda was not specified, but there are local traditions of Seri raids about that time, both at Hacienda Bera (between Caboera and Libertad anchorage) and at Bakenchite.
to Pueblo Seri, and early in April obtained there a Seri-Spanish vocabulary of several hundred words, with a number of short phrases throwing some light on the grammatical construction. This record was transmitted to Dr Albert S. Gatschet. It comprises a title page inscribed "Vocabulario de la lengua Seri | Interprete el G. de los Seris | y otro Indio. | Pueblo de Seris | 4 Abril 1879"; four foolscap sheets (written on both sides, thus making 16 pages) of vocabulary; and a final page bearing two short phrases and inscribed "Los Seris, me dice el general de ellos, son como doscientos hombres de llevar armas—viven todavía parte en la isla de Tlaron, parte en la costa." Pueblo de Seris, 4 Abril, 1879, Alph. Pinart." A transcript of this invaluable vocabulary is preserved in the Bureau of American Ethnology. There is nothing either in the original vocabulary or in the known correspondence relating to it to identify the aboriginal informant, but the identification is made easy through the coincident testimony of living witnesses and the unmistakable implication of the historical records to the effect that there was at that time but a single Seri Indian1 resident at Pueblo Seri—i.e., the official interpreter, "El General" Kolusio. This identification is strengthened by the remarkable similarity between this vocabulary and that of Bartlett, a similarity made the more striking by the fact that one was recorded in English, the other in Spanish; the identification is supported, too, by Kolusio's memory of "giving his language" to a stranger "not a Mexican" yet familiar with the Spanish; and the identification is practically established by the considerable number of terms expressing concepts alien to the Seri (e.g., ax, adobe, horse, hog, field, irrigate, pigeon, thresh, tobacco, shirt, the names of the months, etc), evidently acquired through long and intimate acquaintance with Mexican customs and domiciles and modes of thought—for all these concepts were familiar enough to Kolusio, yet to no other known Seri Indian of recent decades. Accordingly it may be deemed practically certain that M Pinart's vocabulary, like that of Commissioner Bartlett, was obtained from Kolusio; and it is at least strongly probable that both the Lavandera-Ramirez and the Tenecho-Pimentel vocabularies were derived from the same aboriginal source—an indubitably excellent source, save for the occasional interjection of alien notions, and the infrequent substitution of foreign equivalents for forgotten terms.

Barred from Seriland by the current war craze, M Pinart was prevented from obtaining much collateral information concerning the Seri; but he concluded (on grounds not stated) that "the Tepoc spoken on

1 The Seris, the chief tells me, comprise about 200 men fit to bear arms—they still live part on the island of Tlaron, part on the coast.

2 M Pinart's reference to his Interpreter is not only impersonal but ambiguous. "Interpreter by the chief of the Seri and another Indian" might be considered to imply two Seri Indians, though it may, with equal linguistic probability, be interpreted to mean the specified Seri and another Indian; and while the temporary presence of a second Seri at the pueblo seems possible, the sum of probabilities points so clearly the other way as to demand the latter interpretation.
1. Monapui, 2. annamshiñaqui, 3. aimucuaraque.
4. manucuaraqui cuajnaubas, 5. manucuaraqmamani (many) all over.
6. chonta, name of a palm tree. [Names are sometimes transcribed.]
7. zambo - east part extending the arroyo.
8. Ayacucho, village or city.
9. Cacahu, a tribe, habitat.
10. Lapanos, like the Zapanos.

ayahuasca - a juice, kind of drinks.
quijas, a leaf similar to cowpea, is chewed.

Ann. pre. name: Siso = mangle, Civi = gold, Rumi = stone.
Prentzio = marquis, Wkahmi = large-eyed.

[Names are mentioned, possibly in a different context.]

The Indies of Brazil and Guiana: Rev. W. Harper.

Mauri. Accamx, Macuwi.
Ahayna. Tarita, Pearl Coast, ruled by Caribs.
tunembir or six-writing.

A. Taylor, Origin of Marmalto, VI, p. 125-134.
Bake Stewart. Lake and Edgar Lake Field.

[Dates and citations are mentioned, possibly related to historical or geographical notes.]
Notes to Project of the Patumayo, by A.R.P.

Vocabulary of the Puyes, sec. by the Chanc, p. 223-227.

Project of the project, p. 222 of the P. Chanc.

Manday (P. Chanc).

1 maño; 2 tamuncu, 3 tamunhuancu.

1. tajesca, 5 tesecu.

6 tequena = tequi, 7 t. = tamuncu, 8 t. = +3.

9 t. = +4, 10 te' a' inyad.

Vegetables, ujì, peci, sewé, turca ceñu.

P. Chanc.

Mucagana, Chuy, a guest on Cocaya, at the.

Butay of Puyes Patumayo. These tribes by M.R. P. Chanc. An.

Paday, Puyes, because the main phase of the Puyes Ries.

H. Rosenblatt, Alvaro Aquino, R. C., but the Indian is.

from them the tribes with different. Puyes is almost.

often only. Several places on Patumayo. Sen.

not only. Cochir, Canibato, this Vadochiro, Rencos, Villaches, Coconutos, both Cura, laptops, Cours.

(simi) again on the Puyes R. (or Kanto), trib. of the.

Porcini, and Puyes, unless drunk.

The fourth samba = antia.


P. A. 1D. TX, p. 395-394.
Eskimo Text obtained by
Dr. W. J. Hoffmann, at St. Francisco, Cal., from Naumoff, an Eskimo from Kadiak. Hoffmann collected eleven dialects.

Naninnnawax yoltya pihagwa tilde kuline
settlement man come hunting go wants to

cayagayalik: Kiyalik minidgaluglu tulimunuk
shaman ask: shaman give to him five

tilujanuku. Kiyalik ughini mun-lum
deer shaman go to top winter-house, shanty

kaxanun Kaxalik i-uni ughinkaguna
shaman standing wrath spirit makes be devil sent to him

tulimunuk tulimununuk tiluujagat, tiluubshik
bring to him five deer some man

piuxi tiluununuk tiluujagat xakanuk tuguslugi
he catch: five deer (plant) killed yellow

Ayiklan Kiyalik tulimununuk
shaman not give him

refused to grant request and caused the door to
depart: bonchits the man in sitting and surroundings at x-97 etc.

Byog language:

settlement, shaman (forever) young man, cone, talk, man (mustache)
go, shoot, -- shaman, talk, yes, man (m), second -- shaman, deer, five, killed and give (grant), ygman, go, ninety-luck, man (m), only, of, totem, shaman & deer, first on top (of left, elevated
forshay), shaman, man, talk & kill, deer, five, shaman, man, give to live, man,
shoot, deer, five; another (man blest, with rainbow), mustache and shaman; deer,
No, drive out.
PAMUNKEY


The following words were found still surviving in 1844 at the 2d Pamunkey town, in Ky Wm Co, Va.
They were collected by Rev. Mr. Dalzeyple, who gave me a copy of them.

C. C.

Petersburg, Va., April 20, 1858.

to go to

kaketok three

maksho (or noocsee?) daughter mitsure four

petucka cat

mahkitty five

kaygo thank you six

omayah o my lord tallike seven

hendance friendship tigdnim eight

bashone thank you yantay ten.

eeshut (or eshut?) go out dog

weshut one

orijak two

From a letter by J. G. Shea, Elizabeth P., Apr. 30, 32.

Refused to become enrolled in the army during the war

are not forced to do so. White house hunting. Keeping tribal connec.
Cherokee
From Mr. Co. Royce.

1819. Extract from a tradition of the Mohican or Stockbridge tribe.

(For the rest of it see Package of papers in Indian office relating to claim of Mohican or Stockbridge tribe to country on White River in Indiana, ceded by Delawares in 1818).

"Many tenuous moons ago, before the advent
the white man, the Delawares dwelt along the banks of
the river of that name... They had no wars for a long time, they
prospered; but the Cherokees, Masticake, and another nation (not
recollected) envying their condition, came from the south with an
army, vanguard them in several battles and forced them to retire
into constant retreat, above Phila., on which they had before
placed the family. They sent runners to the Mohicans (the priests
not allowed) or the connect. shore; the Moh. chief was then Etow-
wah-gaum. Their warriors arrived at the most critical period,
then the whole tribe of M., then all on that shore, soon gave to succumb.
The lodges now driven off. The A. V. & X. came thus threatened with
war & sued for peace with the M. Del., which was granted to them,
under the condition that they should return peaceably homes,
which they did."
Hidatsa Name:  

Ivan Petroff.

A. Akiakala or called Alaksha; alaksha: constant, is.
A. Ale-ut, constant dweller.  
A. Alaksha is the Russian form.  
A. Found also in Alakha = alaksha, or angun,  
A. alaksha reconstitute constant;  
A. Name: Walaaldaka.

Russian is called Alaksha. Also dialect: Atka or Ale-ut.

Ale-ut: First days of Eastern.  
Ekomo: Ale-ut, pointing to the sun.

Golightly survey, 1730 says about west coast of Alaska all Russian Plenty, with confirmed Russian theory: from similarity to Atka is the Gun.

John Frink, Jr. — On coast of Kamchatka is another Kolonora, with Chukotski Colbords, Ale-ut.

They are the only natives there, who killed with white.

Alaska Ale-ut.

Utuljen (un:people, Impun:most; Ale-ut: some to part).

Novakum: not part of any tribe.  
Utulka: original name at only Atka probably Russian.

Savakum: he did. He makes a local name of it, then.

In the Utulken call all natives. No of them.

Bleakum: most people, prominent individuals.

Island peninsula: Kotzebue Island.

Ibaykum: only the local name of village or town.

(17) Thibegaum: site. Fingalburg, not Fingalburg.
Athabascan

In the north (name) of the forty-five of the Yukon - Athabascan mouth & 15. main channel. Kuskokwak, & southern channel. Kuskokwak - mouth, burial mound & possibly from a battle, according to locals. Chugachskes, W. of Atha R.

Smith Sound: mad or raid.

Hidak, modern corruption of Hidak, gone by Russia, who first settled them; Kiktat, large island, of which the Ill, chief of the Haida people as Kiktatamint.

Klawun is also called by by his former tribe, Kiktatamint. They call it Haida.

Klawun, Klawun, large island now. Kiktatamint, older Chugach language.

Chugach, made by the Russians from (W. of Atka R.)

Haida, Klawat, short, argon by a native.

Katchikanak, correct form for Chugatch K. Bay through Angach, Bear settled - Ninsuq.

Names of people: Klawat Abay and - Atka.

Ugaliat, far away & used as usual most of mouth of Atka River.

Sitka: Kwan, Kwan, people; Sitka, name of village.

Sitka: Kwan, Kwan.

Tlingit, belong to Controller's Bay; now they speak Tlingit & call it Thlel'sat.

The 2 only villages on mouth of Atka R. are called by Russians: Uglalainuq. They speak Kwan language, not certainly of Injun. I am called Atka.
Russians Nevelski. The 2 villages: Nevelsk & "the footplace".

1. Nevak, 2. Nevak. In origin, (from 2 places), 1st a lake
    near village (of lake with islands in)
    2nd a mountain lake.

Nevelsk on delta map, with 1st place to come to.

Kair, the Kair river (C. Salika) & Kair Inaptic.
A & Kair, Kair, Philip family, Tair.

Kair in this language: Kair k river.

Tehatkat = Kair. 1st, then Tehatkat, another, Chilcat.

Kair Kair.

Tehatk = Kair. We call somebody, with left leg up. In Sitka language.

Scheuk, a kai, they say. Bear trade is whether first made among

the people. Sitka-Kun, it was called.

Joel crafts I, 121-133. The Sitka-Kun.

Jacob in Crafts 2, given by Petreoff to Von Meulen, not

written to live, kicked out of the army for sorcery.

Kuikpak; Kuik, Kute, Pak & paktheon, public, Titic.

Listening, the people were down to without

justice.

Kuschek = wim pronounced; Petreoff made the passage from

the mission on Sitka, to K. River.

Kuskokwim first, correct, from, not Kuskokwim.

Creek name of mouth: Kuskokwak.

Nunivak = ina; mini last, -ak suffix.

Sham. name of former, Kuton; Shalik, correct.

(Tha, theta, theta)
Mount St. Elias, called by the Shagatchees:

Tochukka - ingik, and oldest with

Aklukh, Aklukh, "big man?" the man.

Name of Mt. St. Elias, say Aklukh, W.

The Tsimshian know the word "Kitchin", cone or mountain, is their type. "Kitch, Kitch, cone of mountains", right.

Kutchino R., contains then, the river. "Kutch, one metal?"

Kutchino R., thus metal, the river.

dar-in iron' (not kutch-tho!)

Nati'si cress. Site: natchik, king, further down on St. Yerkin.

(Native cress, partition between upper Yukon, Kutchino, river, explorers.)

Unangax is a Yeniseimoff, he publish technical books - he adapts them Unangax-one with vocative case.

Kutchino, same name as Kutchino.

Tlingait call the Thalikol, Kutchino; from this, K. River, put this name, Kalukha is an "iron" word?"
Vocabulary of Tchugatkh - Inuit.

Taken by Mrs. Albright in June 1881 at various villages, chiefly at Nutchik or Pok Etches, alt. 60 f. 12 M. Lat., from fall-boat. (Partly interlin. & 2nd typewr. 1806.)

father atakha, ataya; call by his children ata, ata
mother aniya (German, y.) in aniya, abya
son miyta, miyta
daughter paniga, ina
old man him (im-) kashak
old woman utchikuk, adlikuk
boy nigvikak
girl kaniklak, (kla-ak)
husband, call by his wife akha
wife, in hundra mulega,
husband, call by his wife = father (?)
wife, in = wife (?)
brother, doniaka, doniaka
sister, akha, allikak (illikak, illinilek)
male cousin iguka (father's and mother's) in
female cousin donyukal (i in)
man not (home) in my nukakal in male. onon
woman ag'nak, pl. agnakal nagnak
house iina (q. inuk)

village akshikilak, pl. akshillin

title of odianit, whole: village-community Kaniulak
people as a whole shikuit, col. shuit
animal aqunivalent, pl. aqunvalaen.

from: dynak()}
bird igushat (eagle, snipe)
fish elkuk
skin canoe câyak. they live so well for large boats
spear, fin, gig, mâm'këliik; detached its point, only one point
arrows stick
for terrace, tanglishkii h'oon
I see yul tangaka, I saw yul tanglishko
tanglishko yu'î tâchitâyâa.
yâ'we yu'î tanglishko; Iâ'we yu'î tang-
thîyam kuôs.
to receive, takôtâhika, tâlaa'pâk; I receive yu'î tunâk,
tâ'âhika, I receive yu'î tâ'âhika.
yes! a-ô!
no! pë'dôk!
necessary, pëchôk yôk
enough tara
much amliktuk
a little, a little bit ñ'qu'déik
big, large amliktuk
small mëduk
wide, wet, âdaâkâ
black tarniâtât (-či)
white tâbîyât (-či)
blue tâyâtât
green toshuyuktut
yellow, same
gray kahguhut
long taluk
short nantuk
high kuyuktuk
low kuyuktuk
where? ndəni? these chani
here tabni
when? Kālvak? there, that time tamani
who? kina? (Kinai us p?)
he, ṭum, lqom;
she ṭum, om
I put, we qvanišda
thou bish, ye ḫitchi
they ta-what, m. & fem.
dual: -ui, -it suffixed: two Kayakht: Kayakht
ocean imąppik
river Kuśch, if large; creek Kukvuk
land mana
mountain ingik; of Inghit
beach, shore Kida; (of sea)
back of river yusnu
bee kukuqak
wood xkìgayuktut; (not forest)
grass, weed kən̩iŋkat
sun mitchak
moon ṭaŋxık
star melat; pl. melaw
Sky, Heaven: Klikak
cloud: anigluk, pl. anigluk
fog: tkëluk
wind: dikluk; also: weather
surf, wave: kikluk
lake: nanuak, when in wind; b. lake; qink lake
with islands.

Sand: Kiqvik, qagik-ak (ostrich sand)
(ostrich egg shell, morgavelly).

Stone: gakak
cliff: pukt
one: akilik (first million)
two: adukik
three: pynakan, pynakan
four: tkldnik
five: talinik (1 million)
six: akvinlin
seven: malviknik (1 million)
eight: tõllitnik (2-5, ten)
nine: tuliguyand (1 million)
ten: tklin
eleven: atqartuk
twelve: adilik
13: pinydinik
14: teknunik
15: talinik (1 m.)
16: akvinlinik
17: malviknik
18: tõllitnik
19. Kul'gakanik

20. Kul'gakanik

21. Kul'gakanik

30. Kul'gakanik kul'mik tchiplugu (ed. pot. added)

40. adultik Kul'gakanik

50. adultik Kul'gakanik kul'mik tchiplugu

60. pa'ayun Kul'gakanik

hundred, p. sh. h. tchiplugu = 10'x h - di;

yend, di;

hundred, p. sh. h. tchiplugu = 10'x h - di;

more (ton) - daga

first alga = -q'ha, ra

fourth tchtmag'ka (-ra)

huntsman, pish functionality

sovereign, shaman, tonalik

chief tchtmag

long atchuk

to shqat tchtklugu = shqat, atchuk

one of ten potlach parts = vamwadak

mash, vamwadak = own of word

"honorik, upper crust, families nonayngak (anga'ak)

cruster, nonayngak, kiniliit, sec tribe,

e eldest brother, toshilika ang'a

e eldest brother, toshilika altaka (l. mbiit)

orad, b'ul, do' b'un, do'hun

portage tishik

ostoral, shqatlikut = e kayakun in a kayak

e nonakun on land.
to walk, go, -kun! ; walked or went, unakun!tla

to shout, meduqgulani

to shout, hello, kuyagqulani

to say, cry, kialini

to laugh, lnatalini

to show, slowly, magi!lun

toon, tehulini, tehulini!
go quickly! taq!ut tehulini, tehulini!

adj., takiylah, op, un

new, nudd-ak

old age, por., andak; old man, andak-shak

young, akongak

good, askyto, pl. askytun;

bad, asktak, pl. asktun.
go! taq!ut! (addressing one)

bring! aqyug! (3rd)

come here! talci, talci! (just say tal, come!)

(give me) tawi, gwoqanun! (just 2) best.

please give these goods' tawiytshuiqaniku

take! tiq!qi! tiq!qi!

to take, tiq!qi

...
to hear: mitilignilukua; to hear! mitiligniñik!; listen! to serve: puñixalukua (as a servant); hide; to kill: titilinuxa

to be angry: thayaytik; he is a: tiña thayaytik

happiness, gladness; mit: churagniñiñak

complaint: pitxtañiñet; pitxtañibet

dies; current: xhapyan

flood; tide; tugiluk

ebb; tide; kibindik

dry: xipunuk

wet: mitiligniñuk

wet; salt; water: mit; mumuk

rain; kibindik

snow; natayik

cold: pitxnañiñuk

warm; for: makaxtuk (hot; warm, wealthy)

long: takuk (strong)

far; yaklynituk; digiyituk

near by; kandik

fire; kind

smoke; if: pitxulik

smoke of pipe: xitoñi; also among K'navi.

strength; titxuk

weakness; shigluk; (of: thigluk)

a lie; xalñiñak; footnote

raven; kaminuk

marten; sible: xawtxiluchuk

for: kagwayk. (crossline)
bear, grizzly, red fox, (off.)

black fox.

Wulf - k'egh'eh'

mink - li'ga'askan, all otter - m'i'ge'akan

hin - seal - k'egh'eh'
m'ka'akan, shu'pa'akan.

Musk - k'egh'eh'

Josephine Kanatak

Land - erinor otter - k'egh'eh'

wolverine - t'egh'eh'

also thief.

Bear - k'egh'eh'

brown bear

dog - p'iy'ta

fat - blubber - li'ka' (off. seal, bear)

meat - k'egh'eh'

isht'eh - k'egh'eh'

garment of skin, hat - erinor, k'egh'eh'

hat - shu'pa'akan, corsets - k'egh'eh'

Cjg. natch'as'tak

blanket - k'egh'eh'

moccasin, spool - k'egh'eh'

egg - juk'kat

brown bear - k'egh'eh'

reindeer - k'egh'eh'

p'iy'ta

shu'pa'akan, k'egh'eh

moose - hair - k'egh'eh'

wood, plant - k'egh'eh
weeds
sun
moon
a star
sky, clear
sky, clouded, covered
fog
wind
surf (sea, lake)
morning, magak, marak
cliff, shore
grace mat
fish: look for
knee
shoulder
cheek
copper
hair
short
hair (of man)

Tohunga = Poult
Even Pettiff.
Tchugat - Inuit

(frost, snow, frost on ground

hail, guytata

hail, nagnalig

to burn, something, kidag, keg, ku

to buy, uqil, (former)

Birch - the Kantagaq

eye, ingalaq, pt. ingaliuk

eyebrow, kaglunig, (amongst in the ground, it's located, kagluq

Ingalit - mountain men, enfear Balnaat, inference, hill)

Mount same ending as in Inneqaliut

Tenaq - kosaqnaa, or ink, the month men (Ptoe's name)

Kumuking - eyelids

tehun, pt. tehdak day

head, qiludluit, (head)

duck, kaqoluit, -lit,

eagle, kumakqak, (whitehead)

basket, jagger, (basket of willow, s. kron, koldaak)

egg, manik

fever, ornevzaqak

morning, invaq

silence, hush, murgila!

iron, kidaqak

terii

wagioqeq, tokaidqeq, bare

to cheat, to trick, ektnvayu, (eg. j)

blader, didal, kilmak (m. nom)

piece of cart, wood, sh'dup, wood, kóoqata

child, m. & f., ñivqpat

to cough, ku-ïk
Tchugats - Frukt

- dance, a, sel'ga (m, n, 6)
- head, teliya
to drop, som'hi, k'ch'lek, k'ch'er
grandfather, al'ba (pl)
autumn, d'rovak
hand, tel'ya
steam - bath, ma'jor'vik
poor, yaga; full, yug'um

- iti'gak
- un, u'n, predominantly form of phrasing.

grass blitish. (Smoky, greenish)
mits an'ap'tik
short name of k'ch'lek, partka from ma'jor'vik
dagi. "Kani'leka", interposed skirt in intestine. kaniyak
blood, a'uk
mouth, teeth, ut, on k'rojde, d'kut (stomach)

smoke, many, manyk
seven, k'cinsh'liya, tuk'luhak
old, irun, kaniyak (village), ush'ap'kep canoe
quick! tel'g'ka'liut! 'sum'up,' 
fish, rov, an'machut
fire, land, k'bij

ick, genic, nd'loya,
plum, hand, d'miyaka

at down! segim' me! (to me

motor, human, kaniyak'k

kudler, kaniyak

Summer, ka'c'ek

Aw, swim, kuv'm'ak

...
Thugults - Fruit

Noseal of film Hupak (dust fluffs) Walla
   Rilk (whale) Reading
Skin (top skin, cloth) ambluk
Echinid, sea-urchin, lettuce, ph utution
Brown bear, jagadga.
Tongue, blu
Een, (long) migaq
Dont bouche! hands off! chaghriuten!
To drink out of the stream by using snow, tangga (many)
Tush cloth, otoko
Volcano, ingiik; inga mba, kyak smoke
Backs, salt water (salt sea) t'antchag.
Why? chahlie.
Yukagin, tohale'i (always put into conversation)
Whale dugitek (greyback whale) Tohale'i - Brian
William Troudu
Year tohaleike
String wind, gale Kyak-ik
End otter akiga
Sea otter, yearling, dna.
Sea birds adayluk; iqu, i tatka
Wet midlake
Yoom dalgum
Kist'a = bone needle mingle
Steel needle, Kashklik mingle (cossack, russin)
Pillow, dugitek (let them lay to relax, ease)
To sleep Kavapaqani
To ring, aruta, attuta


red, color of raspberry; comp. Kâ'îîîîîî
root of weed, edible, nail-like,
rain kiduk
pregnant, akâilâlîgîn, akitâka bêly
bed, ulâchâl

be drowned, kâîlîn

high, itnî, too) kanatâlîlî
mouth, kâînok
arrow, âok

raspberry, alâqâmîk

farewell!; goodbye!; te-ôe!

go on!; kîlîa!; begone!; d-âya,
coward, manigilînok
chin, talunik

finger, śwângâ
little finger, iglegôsâ
my fingers, ayâvîvî
one finger, alâlîpâk

fingers, tîsâ
thumb, kâmîngâ

finger-nails, śwâng = tohtângâk

to die, tîsâ

entrails, kîlît

sea-gull, Kâtâyât

snow, ômînîg

to-day, this day, aganyâvak.
Middendorf has asserted that the Samoyeds were unable to distinguish colours, but Prof. Kirchhof, who had an opportunity of testing some Samoyeds now "on show" in Germany, has ascertained that, although colour-blind to some extent, they distinguish between "dashali" (yellow), "pahiraka" (pale blue or green), "paridi" (dark blue, violet, and black), "apterim naria" (red), and "sorgo" (white).
Koltchaken-France
M. G. P. L. G.

Tet MAXIL: the tribal name, attention, all illustrations.
Kotokwim, pa, St. Joseph, name of one of the informers of Banby.
Tata, or, in the language:
Tata, means, for away (people), a Bandhead.

siat husband,
husband, wu, wu, at
egu brother,

siya son

ni'waw, ni'waw another

nuhka, older sister

stata, younger sister

that hayat, child, (meh?)

tak, otei, nature are you going?

vojato, morn, bring here!

mwa, give (spare to me),

Nàtka, wind

nàtka, snow

nàtka, come here!

màg'ìn, cold

totàfik, happy,

nùtla, small

nùtla, yido, very small.

nyatak, big, large

él, water

té' khat, want water, want to drink.

kum, kum, fire.

nìkh, hale, no!
he' bore  tree  

lo-ka a fish trap made of taoe, willow.  

d-i, Show nose  

qotl ded  

tok woi green, tok'loi  

budniqitukat red  

nqatang white  

ntoy, stop! hold on!  

tuyaltajukqat green  

ita masquti  

tejim a prince tree  

totapost brown bear  

nitcheda: 1) wolves; 2) fish  

nitcheder to steal  

nokwam wolf, gray (only this & kin)  

titchetan land otto  

niftux black bear  

shikhaya man, male,  

nikotajuk woman, female  

nato-0, nato-0, father  

tini human being, person  

no-oi sun  

to-oit east  

tiwinli north  

otakwa south  

b'woi polar light  

tSiw'le Olpra major, ekt'li moose  

naliwada salmon, one man,
silver salmon, morning

keto salmon, afternoon sun

kelkuna (pink/terrace), pe 87
mink hut in lake

yokot river

nida stand (in river)

yax summer house, enpolu

kunya asltat, Iskala beaver

kii olo

krebqat, martin

kuglyuya, red fox
Kaxu = yótana =

Collect ed early in the neighborhood of Amvik, on the
Ektun junction of Arctic River. Have seen
vil lages there = a Land people = yótana
is a Relative family. (May = Russia, 6 October, R)
get.(2i2 Russia)
ki dka', on
and
the Inuklik of Kállap (1871)

16 teka = two
teka = three
tenki = four
kibita dka' five; kibid; land:
tonankelke = six
tonanteka = seven
ninganténé = eight
intosinala = ten; intosinala nine
intosinala ten
Tinakálkla = fifteen
Kelkontuye = twenty
intelekuyi = thirty
hundred = a great many. Eskimos count much further,
mínk hatox by lake; cf. deháng in Gotthi
Kliagash fish (Germ.)
Tyical dried fish; (not in part, ammonium)
Nulágga'; Kax, Yxoma'ya salmon = different
Tsëx. salmon trout
Sidlagha; white fish
Týnamikog'á eye; the front has only one eye
part of body, all legs = ton = man; among the tons
she-
Týnnali'idlis, (d'idli) teeth
moustache

thick hair

nose

jaw

ear

tongue

nose

face

female

taka'a, thana, leg

tongue, body

sculpted, old woman

child, young

thana, person, human being

people, town, linne

moon

south, noon

north

sleep

dance

give

go away

trade, sell, barter

a little

no! or I have not!

hold on! stop!
mtulina goose
matalina duck
taninka salmon
koko, koko large seal
mink hat lake
künne winter-house, with underground passage
tägalt cup, drinking vessel
ni island
nutrankina muskrat
takiddha mink
tinnalekina toes
tinnaliklykya eyebrows
tinnayada beard
tinnakona hand
tinnalid fingers
tinnakhitl hunt
tinnanatild nostrils
tinnakata forehead
tinnalikla creek
yobonokytla son; They kutenàttatya
ütinnaliklen girl
sipita brother
tanalta old man
so-ot husband,
mo-ot wife
nakelda mother or old woman (cont.)
statcha sister
tle woter, tle yat Sweet water, I<1 to NK.
kitik’ yat’want to eat.
til out of much water, kept water.
mik’k’i big, large
yulgit’i east
qunilitt’i west
take sunny, take sun.
minnagak I know, a thu don’t know.
matuq oni come here.
matuq a snow, a thun til rain (st. wet).
m’il’tin Thunder
yali’it’ik wind, wind-gust
k’uk-te-k echo
k’leq’ mosquito
mit’kai tchika wild raspberry
kel, k’it’l thimble berry, (Rubus)
mit’katiit’ka green
trigat’ha blue
mat’takam mittens
kagiltak winter skin boots, k’ha’ole of these
kattihix’ — — pants
mit’katiid bag made of yed’kab (lots are made of yed’kab)
tlik’ sled
lagat’i willow, bee, cup, drinky vessel
takant’ka kagle bush.
tl’otli moss pink magnum, Phagnom
m’gaya, magpie
katalulk’i hawk.
tolkamin heron,
Kayu-yokana.

mythupa  brown
nataxkal  falcon
gannoya, pink- deer untanned (northern deer but
(?) thantakli, N. tanned  porcupines)
pukupung  wolf, gray
takapan  rein-deer; takali  same as it
kokoya  r.d. cut-out of mother's belly (to get the
debrante kin)

mitchitlt  mole-rats = Vulpes; rosamak fennec
yantakagha  ground-squirrel
milamahka  badger
tillyaghip  brown bear
mibaga  whitefish
noya beaver
kotogeya  marten
hazhiga  von; kazhiga kazha' von; kedak  cossack
(open knightly Russian)
tutla  kazha  copper
tutla  kinik  red
tchawig  knife  = the first and last (") stone" for.
napliund  cold; shan hot, warm
kingine  why?
koly  itu  white
by  snow-slip
thiya  head of sinews
tarnitl  fish  net of sinews
tatsyja  fish equipment, catch and take.
kauf, khuf, black-tree
šima, spruce-tree
tamlaltsa, prairie-ten
talmeka, ground
šake, alder-tree
šash, ash-tree
šaričia, crane, tölžya swallow
Kuskokwim - mint (21mit)

from Nicolai Kanigsenkin, native of the south eyak at the Russian mission, Chena R. at Skagway.

Kuskokwim : Kuskokwim, have totem - sunken, bear with totem - posts. The pots dear of P. women, women.

Kanigtuk - nook
Kalyat - hail
Kaqiluk - thunder
Toheliluk - rain
Kaliyuk - wave of sea.
Tohagwuk 1) current 2) tide
Tohoyuk - here major, differ
Imayuk - sea, ocean
Iyek - not true, a lie
Tunnak - conjurer, shaman.
Ixtelingak - spirit, drinkably 15 conjurer.
Yukhitingnai - I understand.
Ywr lutinguituwa - I do not understand.
Natchinxat - tree
Aka utlekh - one, atjaptug 11
Maluyuk - two, maluygluk 12
Pinainuk - three, pinainak 13
Tetamu - four, tetamuak 14
Talimer 5
Ayilgin 6
Malkugin 7
Imilgin 8
kilninyan nine
killow, lon ten
yuinak 20
yuinak kilnity shigak 30.
malit yuinak 40.
salimai yuinak 100. (from other informants)
tak, from other.
tkight ohf
ipnat 1) ohf, 2) area or ist. of high cape in the e. chakra.
tkwak rock, stone
lejavan shallow water of the sea.
tshigak fish in the ground, to bury fish to rot then, it will taste better.
rhema in Russia.
tshiglyat steep (mountain) of tshiglit, nem, porgew.
tshiyak tshiyak rocky (mountain) of sea island.
inguit mountain; ingaik, former name of tube, from this.
kamshiyakak lightning
anugyvak storm without rain, gale.
kibulak tree generic.
dagak ashes (fire)
thkightchak fire-place
humanit cold, cooled off
winna, winna summer house.
kdntay wooden bowl, vessel
demonik entrance to house
pilyuk smoke
atuk pants, rupeyarmat, big shirt
kulik, k'ulik pants, dress,
tchawik knife
Skamtchak  dog-sled
Shkalak  head-dog, push-dog
p'annaat  lance, for walrus
k'hut  spear for seal, wonder us
kalkabak  lance-implant, with blade of walrus
k'axal  Ivory, pony, sea bear, fat.
kanhlik  squeegee, wedge for splitting wood
Inyuk  mallet to drive the kanhlik.
t'unglik  Snow-shoe
Kahsiak, kasgak  council-house, where hunters
ground, hunt, kaqhina (from Sittit).
ak'axugavak  water-house, sustenance.
ak'mvaka  passage in the water-house
Kamtsvak  skin-boots
al'istik  sock made of grass.
agaxtaik  sock made of skin of unborn reindeer
tehreginlukt  land otter
t'ixtalit  lynx.
Kalschak  wolverine, Gulo luscus,
t'undut  reindeer
Kapsitcotvak  marten
Piyaqvak  muskrat
Sk'agvak  green squirrel
Kanaq gaktuk  garment made of its skin, t'aste
amaguktuk  mink,
Kaq'ikli  hare
Kumulta, p'inyaqta, dig
Avdlnat  monkey
Skavikjuk red fox, common fox, lynx, fursuit,
tolenxikc eesox fox
tinna tingkxit black fox
ukliatu bird's nest
manit egg
tinmnik bird, grannie
ulima kiqpaq bird-speer, (several songs)
uligox arctic fox
telu-irnat fly, black fly
mitugvik musket
kallenuk dran
niklik pause, rest
ganatuli crime
naptak hunt
mitiganiq white-headed eagle
kallemtik tennixi teal duck
kaliqagyliqit raven
kigluunik gray wolf
haloftu beaver,
unualgiqak black bear
tekugak brown bear
kut (sled) wood
nikwagt'gqnav space for
igpilut birch
akutnaqtaman year, pulse day for off
ukigxuk for many. tusaar day will last.
igpik day at (right not included)
ukixtuk night, undiyak morning.


a'ga sun.
iglink moon night.
igaguna night.
d'akak 1) noon of south.
igik west.
ina'ak east; of morning.
tangik 2) undry-2/ponge-ak house 1) moon.
k'igik sky.
sii-thi finger.
itaat food.
inaat beard; inakan big-beard.
unamit neck.
qaqt'una'ka person's my, mine.
ispit'ik thy, thine; s'pel'ka now.
a'iyul? what?
akal'at old (past).
yan'ak young.
patagnik soon, speedily.
q'ugix'ak in good health.
ku-in'a'x'ak injurious; (muscle) not fit to eat.
ugix'ak thick.
iliniq'ak local, inside.
ti'tli long.
mak'a'x'ak warm.
a'd's't'ak good; also ku'n'a'x'ak. artificial.
a'd's't'ak bad.
qm'ix'ak much, many.
k'hit'ak few, little.
Kesčiwin? How much? How many?
kitat chest, breast of man
kunday breast (female) shyp. Amanda
agika belly
phik fine; (also back?)
kalatshik navel
quina earth
muat, water (not?)
phik fire
mitit star
akata asalak era evening.
takwajwat alber tree
sqaapot poplar
synagatut willow
ikdruk winter
ninglik tak foot, white foot; hovapoot
shychapitut old
kantlayluk kadi
gaknalnâjâqak low
aginâk rotten, of food, animal bone
niknikuk sweet & sour
niknikluk bitter
nikâlakuk narrow
niknikuk short
mutaqâqak foot, contrast to aginâ, p. v.
nawâ'at lake
ikicktik island (adj. not melting)
májik marsh, swamp,
tankayet day, (probably: day of journey)
dipantuk stick (plane)
tuntolgit black
katig'dagvak white
kawį'tch'kwat red
kingamlik to love (man: woman)
ninuluyaxtai to laugh
kanax tok to sleep; a kawį'tchak
kayagai to shout, yell
atun to sing, iñaguk song
mangluk to dance
akua'ku to run
nalunik smoke
ka-iłigaweep, shed tears
kurgumli to whistle
éniq'guk to angry, scold
migiyaxta I want to eat
mik'ginyaxto want to drink (mik' ineto)
mik'ginyaxto to boil (mik' ineto)
kurgiuw cough, to
klaus'ga, ksa-linaq lazy
sun'kat (u hort) indolent, willy to work
angliamiga glad, happy
alak'ka 1 that 2! interruption in narrative to
é (low rising) vowel; root! akant'naluk sky
intun to hear; intun / hear! listen!
iñunguk I hear
intunentka? ayyon how?
shew-ul yesterday
ignqyaikt today
ulnuku Tomorrow
gingnit dawn of day, 3 types, gray.
thiigyaht blueberry, potl huckleberry, 21
summit carcass of dead animal.
thiignit dawn of day.
huqyqyt polar light
kuniigyaht December, we: selfin
ahwchayginak air breather
huwandinka our, our, huwakta we,
huqyaht they
iina he, she } tiilin she, pl. tiilinaka they (pl.)
taku death
taku toaluk to die
tukuknik dead.
jow, jow we / (5 hawks, jow jow)
mukinat tick is marry a woman
mukinat widower.
un-illak widow
uqinik thigh
uqinik penis
tuqik posterior (?) (1 board s. of thigh)
kadga body, human
amuk skin; leather
unibuk to tan (untie maid)
mukcat milk (of woman, animals) of milk forts
ulk blood
muklut  calf of leg
kaniik mouth; prob. only animals.
miqnut hair or body (not on head).
k'udiat teeth.
i'lluin, y'lluin tongue; language
kanyulint  3 (people): one language
adnuk speech, tale
tatik forehead
i'mquit mustache
niyat hair of head
knak note? its eye pl. it (or else?)
kaqaqt qyxtow
kablyini white man ("heavy eyebrows")
kimiyat creatum of nose
tehuiqitik ear
akuliyuq old man
agawaq'iluq old woman
i'ishuk head
agandshaq x older sister techimuit great.
moatachak younger sister. kumgiqitit mossenground.
agnaq'iluq girl
ani mother, jamaga daughter, angui brother
guluxta moss or tree (acarneaeb't-iy, the red iy)
kumiyak copper
tekawik iron & knife
kuguk salt
a-umak ayurita (kafer = stone)
iqit, iquita midnight
Shuttmasa:

15

ich u. menschnik dik jatim goz
tütic ne-utshnapa pe fris d'enternor.

Jemnák pi ki ne-utshnapa de connie d'enternor.
ich tuhtig je jette
ich leptqi primmik
nagjapq kibblikujap x tuptoni je trinu d'orphokin;
ne. kibblikujap tupti je trinu un orphokin.

Fiti

Huiksh jégaw pastik p. de ancioni Shuttmasa.

Kusok warq marq

Kok cape, kheatland
kinjigq dry land; oppen for swamp
pä-i wotk x rivier
kanag, x kiikabi source rivier
sakkat ice
talligut cloud amagni fog, anuka wind
anuka ashidok loss wind (x77 feverish, chocking)
tjulâñok sand
kayigbok sand dune (harmon)
magnák clay, mud
thiktu len, relative
aliänik guest, visitor
tänxick son-in-law;
agonax liubak hoy
anax liubak mother's brother, uncle male,
anxliubak mother's sister
apnglik sukkó father brother 5, 10
apngul kid, child, infant,
agášit a berry, esp. blueberries.
ningat salmonberry
wumgúat huckleberry
ágána woman, female (singular)
yuîna husband, male's wife
ditë father, man of Earth (god)
yugut, tóchhat person, human being;
munali man, male person (inanimate)
kúhue calm (no word)
kw'k river, techd seashore
agáñik river bank,
ánguyáxtuk fisher, warrior
thóchéháh brave, valiant
tobínak to lie, tell lies
tóch'âh drum, chukor—drum.
tułiqit beads, kíka! yes!
tuílyátok to heal techlátok! no! (negative)
kâku? when? kânga! no! (interrogative)
kína? who?
nashmin? where?
mikak to drink, of water; nügyak treat.
chálí perhaps, yuîna there, addle, take!
tuítai come here! a call to bitónom.
atâku late
kàntuk near, near by; yàdàłítuk far
matam now, al present.
tuhu̍h liyátok formerly, -li- past.
mâhí kíhu
iłdini thus, iînii? where?

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

eleven

twelve

rum

blankets

white

red

black

gunpowder

shot

axe

knife

tobacco

shirt

shoes

hat

fire

water
goat  rummeeau  coat, hating.
saw, needle  work-shur  see 29.
hoe  rook-pau  yuran
joint  whooyenne (chumon de, Ballow)  tied bone, (Ch. 9, 3)
arrow  rummaux
peck  eroco (Eraco, 2 Ann)
gun  wittupes  baku, nabbi
gun lock  norn'kasso  wuntikuantie
flint  mait-tee
a flap  rhoozau
belt  weekau

acorn & tobacco  tocoor
kettle  toozawau
acorn  roodome

a pine tree  kooheh

Eeyoshman  eunitshore  iskat' white man
Indians  yah-ke  yegye, niege
a horse  (p. 374) jenwetice  wittapaaya

swine  nommesnarraupau

mold  itto  yatchup (m. hangy&m)
raw skin, undress, teep  widesip, skin of any animal
buckskin  rookau  witelbiye, of racoon

fawn skin  misto
bear skin  awkau  num'm sk. bear, mnoor
fox skin  hammatsohor  neyayamahe, fox
raccoon skin  awsher  itehyee

Quanred skin  yehave  payan-squirt
pratiki skin  wattau

wolf  tere kiro
Vocen

Kathlo

dog   touch-he   to-ni

a rood  wood

lightwood  xeki

to-morrow  p. zl. tillap  ydwa

a little while ago  yauka

go to  yauka  cunda  swnd s

how many  tonrinte  time and  p. tantiapne  d.

will you go along with me  quauke

go you  yuq'a me  quauke

give it me  norti  xule  yan  yan it!

that is all  cutuene

a cubit height  dhemounap  dide wreda  we  
cube  dide  we

aground or little  mattlep  wade  wid  watap  xide  p.

a lazy fellow  tonrinte

I will sell you good very cheap  nau how hoorse  one

all no Indians and suck nonupper

very roughly  bu  nooco craite

I am sick  murepe  dit waresari

tobacco pipe  eiron  mane  curly (7)

I remember it  acummate  manitampe  (7)

sit it alone  shahw

reach  wood  yonne

askenuts  nimmia  waneki

A few  wotliyu

Snow  wannaw  wa  6

Cocked (by 3)  taure  (no fakim)

cont. on p. 93-94.
Lewon, pag. 353.
The Woccon have two towns: Yapauremaea, and
Toopetomee; 120 fighting men. (1701)

pg. 49. Turnbull: pocoten or valley, a Santa word?
Pintuchae, Sepona town, lay on Yaluin River.
Caffetta = king, among the Coreans must be Cattique, Corea.
In Corea, yarita is sand, yadd grave.
Wit Coolay, a chief on outlet of Cape Fear River, N. C.
pg. 152: two or three sorts of yarrow; the S. C. call it calabann or cassabed, which is
the sea plant by S. C. I call flores of sea; 382:35: Caffena.
pg. 310: Kathman, winnoch keshute: the English
man's good noon. — To husqueouagh or initkite
the young men among the Tuscarora. — Husqueoagh?
Snake & Tuscarora
Onochoke jikhep to Tuscan term onocho pet; cf.
Ouwaiana Kettle.
min (mink) (skin) loccon
otter (19.375) methes
a mat soppeopep
basket kekena methop 37
feather soppe hito 12 [Greek]
dest skin rauchau
a turkey yaata
a duck welka
a king roamore anje ye mirace cat.shef
fat (adj) gendare pathlake
soft roosomme
hand ruspy itte terauugh
a rope travhe wayd
a pistol miyau
amortas yossoo
old woman yicau ya-amw"a
wife yecaau (-ante) yamideh
soap weetipa yi kib'i
a comb sakeupoa powsma, tellkie
a heel fopp pepe iska, iski
hair tumme iskaži
brother yenzauhe maranka 'bi, éla'
women (-me) roceaua
bread etketau kushk at-gem-bie
corn cose rad gid, radorakie what
peace cooluck nartchâl
a bag ekwccess
fish yacurre yeptkât
a house appyqau hi
Wocon

potatoes wauk

wood yonne yip

house (y 37) uke ikt, ikk

a cow moppinjare

a snake yau-hauk ya

a rat wintu with rat

a goot anhaun āha

a sun affter

allegator monwit taau dapakjija (dap 460)

a crab, wunnau ēsē

a canoe, wintu nepomajj fat

a box yopovita

a bowl cobto

a spoon cobta

a pelt yauh ya mar yata' path

cun c moon wintupa napu marsti

wind yuncor kēkēl

a star wintapi cunta'kēr rābi' jōnd

rain yawowa

night yanto'ha

a rainlet yopovitcumne

a button wumma'k'ouwone hakamwitēk 11

breechets roovoyaukitch

stockings roosoo Poo so k oh hut

day wauk haway jabē, jābā

mad rookcumne

angry roochēha

afraid reeshinwa

sneak too-the sukē emoo∫ifē (12)
Kuskokwim = mint

"Hu! left! take up!"

tchaitak? how?

olumin kiy, or for him.
tesk, bring here! atdes. wait! 
sleqat.
tchagigman, give!

utaganytcha gaging I will wait.

Heburt trade, better by buying.

kithchaytcha to sell with bastard.

a-axaxken? how do you call this?
tcxliden! come here!

jingu I want pinnayatka. Don't want.

tugluten! sit down here!

thuwich enough of

ixipak nothing

tchataituk nobody

anniyak open skin boat, and umiak

kayak the boat

davaguk single blade paddle

davaguyuk double. it.

uuluyit how for thirty'
imangvik bladder

tuulik walrus tusk

kappingak taluguniq mammoth tusk (implying)

tidia fishnet

taljutak footprop

gnuik bladder soap

amilgak falled

nikniat salmon; talpik whitefish (copper)
mash'uk  salmon roe
matliak  large seal or makliak
blikvak  small seal
(atlipik)  walrus  azwik
makvak  Seabull
azwik  whale
tiltlik  white whale, beluga  kun-
imagnatik  waterproof short of guts
imunut  sinew-thread  (thread of
ivalavnut  thread of whale-skin
ichiguk  needle.

End!
Oystaca, Hutaqua on Columbia River — the outcasts of John Kesner.

Omoste = w2wa, Sako = call oxem by Apal.

Omadkap Conose, later of unas = Sahmmun Riler.

Bunall map of N. Am. early 1770. J. K. Mandito or Chief Magrass, Washington.

Fort of the Mandito, April 8.

H ואףe on Caterwa R.

Totten falls into these with Esko Impossible with road the route. It is located with Red Creek or

Charles R. (abandoned Caterwa)

Map Tawta (Walla?) is now upper Rossara R.
Ann Arbor, Nov 4th, 1843

10

Notwithstanding the extreme resemblance of the 
(Coroma) region, 3 & 4th. Yps are open at Coroma, 
The Alaparana, the Catenango, and the Magui- 
natan. The last of these prevail on the Upper Berro- 
noko, from the confluence of the Venturari as far 
across of the Padane; as the Caribbean does in the 
Lower Borronko, the Potomac near the confluence of 
The Appel, the Tumains and the Maguari, at the great 
 outlets, in the Maguari on the banks of 
The Rio Negro. These are the 5 or 6 Yps most generally 
given

It is the riverrances of the banks 
of the Venturari, from a point of the tide of the 
Maguairas. The latter two points with a stone 
of the Macroes in the Savannahs, that are known 
by the Padane. They are so numerous, that they have 
even given their name to the tributary streams, 
the Dronas (see the last map of La Russ). 
I is Macroes called by Spanish, Perezas. 
F, 14, Artic, late 40 & 80. The Dronas 
separately, and they unite with the Guianas, the 
Chocoras and the Guaymas [Guaymas?] sixty 
with the "grand," point of the ridge, the "cordu- 
Chocoras, and the Guaymas. [Guaymas?] sixty 
distinct, distinct and the Guaymas. [Guaymas?] sixty 
distinct. Between the Guaymas and the Guaymas, 
the Salinas, the Chocorana, Cacanas, &c., Macuairas, with Guaymas 
and Chocoras, the Guaymas and the Guaymas, with Guaymas.

"People of origin general, they either have a better style of life or are in a more favorable situation. The Chupes, in the Chupes area (Argentina), and those who live in the country of the Chupes, are a different race. They are of an Indian origin, and have a different lifestyle. M. Balboa visited the Mitchell islands in 1886.

Dr. E. Tyler's Account 309. "The Atiguanadas are a people who live on the southern coast of the continent, on the borders of the lowlands towards the Pacific Coast. They are a people who have a greater affinity with the Atiguanadas than with the rest of the American Indians. They have a reputation for being a kind of most feminine people, and the Atiguanadas are the purest race of the American Indians."

Motilén (n. mótiles) chelon; el helgaos leqs. Elenos
Tornos monachus, laicus
moltibis et Item alpifronen

Map. See fig. I (1591)
Mr. Stephen, Esq., a Journal of Proceedings, 5th
I, p. 187. The town had fully agreed to the
lease, and several offers to sell over 60,000.
In the meantime, had got that their lands were drawn
near to the Creek, who made the treaty. The year of Cam-
bridge had made the wealth of New England. Before the last
longer, Tybee, Skidaway Island, Ogeechee, Jekyll
1737.

our Neighbor, Capt. of Tomo Chichi's Tribe, 1739, May 28

[Some financial account with others after Creek War, Tartar.]

Meet with Tomo Chichi, Dec. 5, 1739.
Received $50 from him against Bernard Chapman
D1, 291 (1738, Sept 1st)

 знать in the papers, Jan 1739.

in Nov. 24, 1739.
I spent a few minutes in comparing Chukchi words with
the grammar with words of the Ch. and was surprised to find
so few. This, show oka saltwater, posta bear speech, chok-
lennoo eat, paloklennoo table are similar to the Chukchi
espelt, shallow low of manilkcu chu, okunomektu
fiide, if wosomku a Creek, russlanu green Cr. lane; el-
hecu tree, Ales hecov. That was against with acoback
kiene, vakaonikelteh bush grass, kuspeltu stick, deltik
knowledge. Of all mine men, cekmaniko tahlu nutakot
seen two rest with Ch. kuku 1, 2. The tone of tone's just strong.

my instruction of Naskaukce, but not in Achtko. II, Sect XIV, 11:

Namen atec. Pll nas monocek hevak, en manikhtu-
na, koon, kae, she has been there, the speech
bya koooneehtu, kiteseev en manikhtu hiko, Hekaukcestu
of my mind. Legacy to speech my, very good people
at' enduk ettonehlehtu, kahoe.

[Handwritten text with unclear transcription]
Maka che

(Cyrillic aph. book) 1882 F. Parker 9-27 1855

Bahalaka 5 amoo, 5 Creek

kith ap. hasse n man; had' month Cr. and man,
and sun.

Yab. iski large, for father, its father.

mogenin. moom that, momen and

cumalakim. Cr. moomal he. moomid tsa,

aglan kobin. Bout to go.

Ishara all omalaka Cr. amal another omalaka all Creek

inhulule. Cr. law: omalaka fer law, its govern

Ishula, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishula, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishula, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Isihala (or small). God is it.

Isihala natala (or small). Isihala jikin,

issokalga, tiddlakaya (men) todayulalaka (women) happy.

Isihala, atlekat (all the children) in.

Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Isihala, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Isihala, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.

Ishu elkala (or small). Isihala, le n hot, omalaka fer law, its govern.
haklana year 20% of you Great leader, cheif chief! He had gathered the tribes from Tacuon, & Taloqui, city, place; & talas la. In the field, outdoor, maga'min = mokhmin.

achit maga'min = adi'm choose, achit (y) 2
chucama or chicama house; was not the sign of
Sikaha (Chicaca)

liqui lacita? Creek yekki'bi (likui Creek: rotten)

Mungut, lo-ungta 1302

Ichica creature? is it one made?

Porto Kama Creek called in name

Milko before bull-flops, cattle to.

picha Chik'a pira to ce lookat 4.23

loc in Barakbacoa, Christian, loc one al-dige 2 tasca.

tahlemin, Carlos losmin 124

tascaial o valvarta 4.24, intaca tahm romanini tu hana jaya

chitak'da, fishkaya (aka) talkaya may, otro'a, creek; tasha alik

tuda three 4.24

tiak'ichi.

intipichet for it - Creek 7.4, hot

Jupac or jupac? (loc plan) coni, kipa?

ia, ya pi' ejtup 7

tascanit or lascanit ancient (hukena) 7

imaka c'ap, of, imaka what to give? - what be what to
give to them.
Alth. Chewichi' names & topography.

Niwoo; Joe Smith, is here, in X Shawun Co.
North Car., P.O., Qualla Town; 1800 Indians, as a few
Chewicis, no full blood ones. April 18, 92.

Chewichi River: ta-abahi ekubi, c-equiuiti
\{ ta-abahi keya'ai, k stream, midly runy

a Chewichi Man: atahua akaya
a Chewichi Woman: atahua akaya

The Chewichi language: angtigwa a nianustahetle

Salishem Ridge: Yunkiri in'th: Nangayi n'k'k: white

mountain;

Tahdi'hi a section of the country, Graham Co., - white: Tahdi'hi
perhaps the Div. of Hartson, means: when
Wih wu mean other; tak-e': other
a large m't the divvity, then its settlement.

Tellhie - Tahlequah,

Cenice, k. ekubi'ner. Cem-lifti; ekowiultle
near the river. miltli, near.

Kuqalti, Ga. in Portams sing.

Kuqalti'hi name of river, there (must be)
? Killer of Great Indians; tektli' a killer,
Talali' I kill somebody, Talali' o a kuchun
ha tektli' one person killed; tektci'la' killer.

Qualla town: Taaketsdeli n'th in'lyng; through it

Jackson Co., called to also by the whites
would have the name. said to be called after
an Indian town on the; remain?

Salaan K. Aki ta'ancon, Katers is not salagi ocean.
Koswe, Ow: Keyak' stream?

Tugelos, 3 m. over 1 w. in meaning.

N'Kabatok: as many.

Sinvia: the snake. Snake root = yuqika, now called to by the Chirikah. See Adair 235, Shevinka a Siberia (1832) doubtful.

Nakuki: not 'o; meaning: nakiti: star - mount, nakt'si:

Nakuki: naktu.

Kew: from. Nakyi: - this is mountain, the.

Tomsita: tomchi pronounced.

Chumski: thanuik: head, animal.

Chewe: inbound for tobilh'si, many others.

Tellowoe: from. Tobilh'si: many white oak trees, sog. telli.

Tellala: the sweet gum tree.

Kabinki: sud. = rumch. kaltched: many bunch ofayar.

Kabinki: black locust.

Tustonukkii: red bow, bowy, stick cut by stick's elaler.

Tallase: a section of country. from tallasse: as many.

Nekowoe: tostatus (pron.)

great Chote: chote (pron.)

Rig Blasd, would be Tonomay'se' e'ya?

Altaye = Ellijay: belonging to a section of country. e'ya'ing

ashk'i: belonging. Ellijay 2 Roushika (here) 1881.

Nacoche: nakt'si: as many.

Chutangkaart: Cher.
Tallahassee, Ga. Cheru, talonigi, i) yellow i) gold.

Talonigi stage, where there is much gold, with
the name of that town.

Chesnoe River, Ga. Tehteti-i, where there are rabbits (tehteti).

Hiwasee, Ga., Ayunavade, prn.

Amony, dina salt, fine salt is found.

Tennessee, prn. stand, Chunks, no men's, Tanuckegari.

Perhaps Chi'tay, telechic, Broken corn.

Muscootahake, don't know Chrestie name.

Wakitahe-i, is the name of the lower country of Ga. (Otari).

Perhaps also part of Tennessee.

Wakitahe-i, ath. Wakahise, Upper Chrestie country at the
mouth. The inhabitants of both parts now mixed up together, if one would say tele-ite, the other, tele-ite
"corn-meal."

Satite, new little town, prn. Satiki; Satigi, is
a worm bringing several sticks together, then taking the eggs inside them, used as a fish-worm.

Tell it, great, &c., come as Tallegash, no men's.

Afulae, Afulade, prn. Aynavade.

Chetonei, Chetay, called Tahteti-i, according to Smith it was.
Chalchla

(Chalchha) 2sp. by Allen Wright.

Chalchla, Teshelona; we take it to (some place), non Nan.

White, daughter of White Apple chief.

Luksa-wakula, count. Lukfaneula (place when the ground is dry) f. t. to 10 or 20.

Chalchla (Ishoel, apalibulu, red a house); belpite, I.

Chalchla, Tokula (St. Catherine Creek, near Natchez, Miss.)

Nakahulu - Nanka (no. 1), no. 2, no. 3.

1) peculiar odor of ecu-boka (fist black); nahalkula.

Shuckle Creek - shakola, o (bole) Cypress (Creek)

Shuckle or Naka, special district.

Nakahulu, (people, 200); at top villin.

Memphis, Sakhia Altishya. (Altishya is high bluff)

Sakthia, lower part.

Scan Creek, mico, naka is land (sleeps)

Nakahulu, white man, nakthia great, higher race, eminent race, people in.

Nakahulu, white men, people.

Nakahulu, white men, people.

Unich, no. Wuiya, naka ndya leaning

or bending stick, on the

Mound Nordrup, one; naka Hantobu.

Nakahulu, wolf.

Ikla, Anumpile, clan - speaker, for the clan, not now in existence.

Kora, Khuka; absolute Chekawa, Kumpa, Kumpa, 120, and

Shetoukama, nda Chalchla no. 2. Deposited O. T. A. and Chekawa,

ndetaileable (in Shetoukama, Summa red).
Tallahala, "rocky river" to Yagoo River.

Yagoo (Yagoo) land, yagoo (Yagoo). Wright town, 1826.

Telchula, really, Telokayoka: yelbba tepa, agaaka
Chinowa, E. chinola, with basket covered by fager with

Tokala. Chinola, chinola. (Chinola, on Yagoo River.

Takaliyoka, Aga, worn. (Yagoo, Marshall Co., Miss.)

Bok kaka: By White River, by bottom, or
by swamp, or Telokala, Teloka, booth by swamp.

Taloka (?) in Silver Creek: tillaka (Till rock),
Teloka. Silver, Telokala Creek, South of Yagoo Ri.

Hoppa, for, along distance: Hopaka, Clarke Co., N.W.

Takala'menita, sign, unknown. (t. warrior): Takala'mena Creek, N.W.

Hoppa, booth, by boat, by boat Creek: N. agaaka
N. White Bird quarter.

Taka-ribaka, confluence Junction; 2 October.

Ayaka (Taka) place when they were captured: NE corner Miss.

Chiraka: Chiraka Junction, the potata: a land of

Chiraka, now on Yag. (name of river, Miss.)

Taloka-lemma Red Rock River.

Chiraki: name of (by play with hay, Red; Chirky, Miss.

Takaliyoka town, t. wood, pitch (root).

Takaliyoka, right prominence; t. warrior; amba killer.

Shu'k lahtichi (by hök): Shu'k a long. (Red bird, Miss)

Nakita, was a Six town wood; sign unknown: Natchita, Shu'k town.

Semi-tuqui, yella Yechane; by other white: Shu'k
Onnell, aycane, Senatoba, Miller of Miss.

De Soto County.
Chirita Names.
(By Gov. Allen Morgan.)

Simit, wmt Chirita, Amite River, & Amite City. (Ask
hatchipkti /charikajh) — Chilunati River.

[note: illegible]

Pondhata, la, not! (Pinche — Pond City? Pitchiti Ch.)

[note: illegible]

Humna, sal — ceur name. Hattak da' Limma ond people.

Lumma idea of war: red, anger, red like our bloody

Tirrup i.a. Limma: warrior, xerinja.

[note: illegible]

Ghekna, da' knaw. Ahi liamb, leg! gen tusus.

Hakopa: man-eater.

Tunang piller of the house — support = good时代的 of the
Jitars / cheen. (tribe of Tunica & not)

[note: illegible]

Mouthgulas = mouth-like people, determined people

[note: illegible]

Muski, ond — ond trauma.

Tukata: separation from main tribe — Chirita, separation

Tukata: ir hattak — a Chirita man.

Pakana — pakana abve another, per on top; pakana
tohaka pakana on-top of house.

[note: illegible]

[note: illegible]

[note: illegible]
Patawla Creek, runs into Chatah. R., at point where Chatah (in Creek) and Tutakule Creek, aff. of Chatah, R., Alle. — yalta with large yapa horn
ammew to clean up. (Alabama) is this Tutakule Creek, Alle?

Tombigbee: it dom' box as coffee, — it'kebi, a mozer.

one collect of corn, cotton & tobacco per ton

Tuscaloosa 

Tuscaloosa Ala. for town of Seneca town Tam-multa-ke.

St. Claire County near east of Alabama Riv.

Counce (Alabama)

Sutcliff, near Tombigbee R.; Witta: Snake.

(Alabama) (Tuscaloosa from this?)

Tuscaloosa talla warrior abi la bgo

Tuscaloosa: amb' is a man who goes Alone.

Tuscaloosa Black warrior.

Penacola & Pensacola fort city style —

apalatchi: dela help y people.

talla palmetto; x a clan, x tale plan of.

Kessee gunning, tall rock. Altec.

nane dek shee clan, sea. or river. (nani kite)

Tuscaloosa: xpi himma yageni laws of men men.

(State of Mississippi)

Pontotoc, xare white grass. awka prairie awka

Neshoba: wolf,

talliumma rock.

Nustataka: pole like war name, mithia?

Oskee: in'si flying lika eagle (orth mium)?

Sintatotri: white ockcarmore

 Holly: spruce, hicklor holly

Tallchiktena: cow, ribb
(Minns)

Okelona. No. read to water, as the uncle?

Mazeele (Minns), East border of state. See 17th
Shakak. shakala. Old sugar (of Shakamath, etc., Miss. etc.).
Shakak ish. Shakak.
pale-ogals. Shapi great.
or. From China. (Old root), call.
Kantak = chel-

illa Arontame, now hte. -
chii soulda. wing -
Dinirsparie -
the. the. sweet potato.
the alabas (alea) 28 potato. (round)

illa licking, covering over.
illa. We. To work is micing.

Allen Wright.


Dogy

Poly? above top up (186).
Atchik. playing ground? probably.

Pal Deck, Rena Co. Miss. "scratching."

Little Tallasse is called History Ground = Schooler. II. (187)
Tomboy bee. The French army, who devised to revenge on
The Chickasaw. the hunting of the Chickasaw prisoners, reached
Tombexc on April 20, 1726, when Aminoo had sent
A company of soldiers under de Lucas (18?) 9 months
from 2 capture after. Deleme = told Coll. T. 126,
Note: This place, now, Jones Bluff, is on it. Little Tomboy, alabama.
After. afterwards fell at Akins village. are fight
with the Chickasaw. Upt is river, a fork called Fite.
An old humma. Red River.
Balboa, Red people, often as a large region.

Red hand, red hand. Red people.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.

Red hand, red hand.
Ogatahla, W. Katigoca illa, illa Sound, sounding
bayy-tok to large white oak. Old Cov.
shick keta opeanum, whitesh dog.
La Colobra Islands; Katoba + Bottle
Kachtet Bayou, Katoba Kea.

Pongarass, a nation living upon the Casquinimbo, which entered into
the Ochagache, with five pamphlets in 1703. La Harpe in
French Hist, Coll. of La., III, 30. Also in Dallibor's map.

French flying to the Seivers, and killing many of them near New Orle-
sans, III, 325 (in 1706, when a joint force with the Aut. militia)
History of the dividing line & other treaties; Vol. I Art. 11. from
the papers of Wm. Byrd, of Westmore, Richmond, Va. 1672.

Nottoway, 1729, April 4, Power of Mahomi (King), chief of Fort
Pamela, present, each side 100 men, horses, firearms, with unlimited all
200, of which 100 appointed, took.

Pamela 1729, a trader exploratory; infantry, three other officers of
10 men each, with 100 men, horses, firearms, with unlimited all
200, of which 100 appointed, took.

Stuckenbold, 1729, another explorer; infantry, three other officers of
10 men each, with 100 men, horses, firearms, with unlimited all
200, of which 100 appointed, took.

The French, about 30 yrs ago, took refuge in N., being no longer in condition to make head nor
only against the Northern Pow, & also against most of their brethren.

Col. Fisler, as usual, 10 miles S. of Pamoa, open
the belief that the said 20 yrs given, with absolute loyalty, to 20 yrs of the foreign Pow: as after Grant, was large from the 20 yrs

The daughter of the Ticora King went away with the Saquis, and being
the last of her nation, and fearing she should not be treated well at
her home, promised herself, like a good woman, with the rest of the women
of the Ticora. Her fate, more extemp巡raneous, had 20 yrs ago.
Catawba: 1000 men before Harwich, Carolina, lived on N. branch of Wicaco R., called Conectot Creek, presently county, 1729 (Nov. 1729) and 1744 (S. Carolina, 1746). The first left line on the side of Wicaco, which is all that part of Wicaco below the great fall, from Savannah Sound.

Formerly: (This paragraph) Conectota Clan.

Trading with a Trade of 100, Catawba at 200 Miles, beyond.

Meandering R., course S.W., first town of Catawba: Nausau, on Lake R., 5 miles Catawba, in near Cherokees, with 25 miles, formerly called by the present name of the Wicacos, some remains: West.

R. B. destroyed many old Mohawk &c., 1728, who join to mouth of Hudson.

Musick Shop, eleven miles.
Alley, Sept. 12, 1797 - North Carolina. 

As you engage for ten station, to secure nine of the stations and for the Tuscaroas and Annetoguees, Chonose, Ochtagyuanawanwronsches (for roosts), Ostepatches whose lives upon Satquahana River.

By strore paper, signed G. F. T. on the 26th, 1733, at Macon R. and Off R. I. C. I. S. Apco, Oconaceche, Totero; Occ. for a family bred in 1731, Tusanda I. E. P. in 1733. Tuscarero once lived on Enos River or a Creek of it.

North band of Nationals with Cohungate, p. 177.

Wm. Rush, Gent. The history of Tuscaroas in Virginia, Boston, 1849. 0.5 (1615), critter song.

A meric's song is given in full.

Monoceros vs. H. Tuscarora, (Mr. Jefferson)

Mammoth, mammoths affinity.

Among the cats, from Asil., by Dobbs, 1660: anneguated with the

Tusca, on Hurry, Neutin, Pookets, the Cottongrass, or for

Moton & H. Trahongachronons.
J. Ross Browne, <i>The Explorers of Lower Cal</i>
St Francis, 1869, H. H. Bancroft & Co., 8°, 177 pp.

Note: The Indian tribes of the Baja California, p. 52, 54.
These tribes have all affiliated with the Yuma and with the Crees below Baja. The Cochimios above.

The tribes, throughout their, speak more or less different dialects of the Yuma— the further north, the more perfect the Yuma. The Jesuit writers declare that different tribes pronounce the differently, the same word as to appear to a stranger as distinct languages. Thus, given nearly one hundred, 2,800, was in 1700.

From the Baja California, they differed greatly in their habits, customs, dress, implements of war, nor in the others or appearance.

Cacahua, 1746, called these portion of the tribes: Bagh, Hambas, Hambasum, Aniquor, Aniquos, Acolutes, Akedumat.

Gomeral, Gomeral and of S. Catalina, S. Pedro Martir, San Miguel, S. Tomas, were nearly pure Yumas, late those of the Baja.

Tecas from S. Tomas to S. Vicente.

Habitats, also Ventacottas and Vilicatas: from the Ica, down:

San Domingo, Bocaro, San Fernando
Lowries, late. S. Fernando x Molina; subtribes. North:

Cagnacato, Adac, S. Hidakaranoa.

Guanacato, the pure Cochimio, from Molina to Loreto.
(Same name Lowries; Jesuit writers)

Monguid x Edna, from Loreto to the parallel of Messa

San Diego.

Penticos & Carac, from the Edna to the Cape,
Father Joseph, who was with Rice, first reduced the language to writing &c. in 1831.
Numerous copies were made Peregoy, &c., in this philolog.
First nearly unique extract of 3-4 pages of the Cochimis or Mixima dialect.

P.S. This species possesses the healthiest tropical climate in the world on a high mountain having 100-110°F. prevail. Rain often falls without cloud, & in summer & summer season.

_Mara raya_, from nose to tail 20', to 1000.

Pearl, 1857: $20000 - Ruby, $30000.

Tezven, a favorite liquer of Apatek & Aguar & N. Mex.
real name for arm, leg, figur, teclín, i, chich,
gišén, to ikeč, kas-ıkeč, [pale fish], hene, tect, góm, gén
left and = right hand,  
ter, keč, telo, aš, teč, fon, ič, čep, čep, čeč,  
the quivs ı, nica, amal, kiss, sea, sea, sea, ford, ford,  
open nave, me, me, better; bi teč, me, teč,  
chepeh, chepeh, ikeč, hene

Dr. Otto Stoll, on Maya Select of Guatemala  
June 22, 1883.

Hipl: Nebaj, Hosal, Chapul (Inchayul), 3 puches.  
Chato, mandi in afen; na, Molotyñox.  
Kiche = Mattan, 2 puch; 7, 8; 10, 9; 7, 9; 8, 9 Mecho in afen.  
(2 puches, 7, 8, 9, 10, 7, 9...  
2 quivs, ı, ikeč, ı, chepeh, ikeč, ı.  
Kineq, Tı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı.)

Kekgi, Havel: Ekgi  
Teclín, i 3 puches of my. In the middle  
Akechqen, 10000 W. of atenann.  
Maya minim jet; wi, pesh to quote. Gebitel, in  
Jiñól of Gebit de Laco, de  
Tat tan, o, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı, ı.
Mam o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.
Beeman, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.  
Sančhén: o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.
Peplica, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.  
Pepé, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.

From: Olga & René, Guatemala.
Chico Mission, California,

In our ranch there are 31 houses.

Nēshk'i hulkulw uikni pēneke bōle tiŋi.

Our sandina one eleven thirty houses

We are all under one chief; his name is Lēpons.

Nēshk'i uiknē yepōnī; yepōnī ya Lēpons.

Our one chief chief name Lēpons.

He is married but has no children.

Kōlā, wi yepōnī yepōnī kūle kōnoki

Children not chief; chief (kōle) marriage.

We are eating acorn; we to shell the acorns; dry them

nēshk'i pē kōle; nēshk'i kōle thati kēlē entwēti

onto the beam; ground them in a big yellow stone with

pēk'o pēk'o pēk'o

pounding stone. We make a hole in the ground; put the acorn

pēk'o, pēk'o, pēk'o, but

in it, put the pēk'o water on it; leave it

pēk'o, pēk'o mōni hēlē, mōni hēlē

for half an hour; take it our hands to sack it

hēlē nēshk'i mōni, mōni, mōni

and off. Then we take it acorn flour (fine meal)

agger (seed) thēlē thēlē

pierce it the basket and put hot down it

thēlē homē, thēlē homē (a rock)

That's all of it; we eat it. We make the much everyday

thē. Kē pēk'o Lēpons, we, ki (ski day) thēkē

when then are dances, we make over 20 baskets full.

gālēn māldikīkūm tēlē, tēlē homē.

The tree giving that acorn is the oak

tēkō pē tōk'adi, pēkō

(Kēkōm kētōkō)
The acorn - mush is sweet.

Shudaka moko, very sweet.

Te te koko, shudaka, very sweet, shadak luli. It is good to eat - hindu mape.

(moko o gik)

We catch the fish in the net, and not with the hook.

Bini moko o me-en; bini moko totching me net catch .

we catch them in a pond or in large lots; they are blue.

Sabani me-end; ubali luli amm me, spite pikes. *I felt long.

are roast the outside of the me, spite pikes.

Lamina moko; kammodshenmo. Wash them. Then eat them.

Long fish, light roast, 5 feet.

we dry some on the sun, and keep the forth winter, guttly clout's biero. Laidi khamani kifu, kostallak. Then casake hang them on the ceiling.

Kesi sa bi shi, boya eti, all.

just ceiling hang it.

(chim-e) n chiv-a chivu.

Sede sunotoiron (mean's simply, mine)

yamani m ownni, (D. W.)

Estabishin yamani, Marysville, Butte.

Banna yamani naide jindai of the wheat mill's.

non golo big plea (when thy live).

Of the eleven we eat the leaves, and the seed, when they grow.

mishen table chupe, ope, mokki, nutilid.
3) Grasshopper.
We catch a great number of them and dry them, costing [Milil men].

(Umandhita men) etepti laji, tsham eni tala
(nte firta bet hadu)
ankani etepti, ankani yoko, pe.

Ko ri little potatoes, hang kyi 0.5 Jinda.

Kodo ro ona kana shule shi ni
frone or the potot. Vingy shung ona.

This is the only cost we dig.

kikil men lete beke (beke dig)

anywhere small place.
Rohde in Südostmärke

(Dehnhopfig Moth - cp. p. 247) (p. 111)

aus Amerika. W. von Miranda, L. Tereos. (Adjunct)

Chaco Jubivora (Noeb.) 19.68.2. Regenmärz (1883-84)

mit 1200 Exemplare. Jeden Montag, Mai

Drumwell - mit H. O. V. (Berry Antipodes)

Cadioces, entfaltet M. G. & Choo-Jordan,

weiter. 2. Donnerstag, Mordad mit Tereos. Unweit

des pfliz. Torte. Obenpoa am Kanguar.

Borooyo, aufwacht am Berg, reift Nepp-

und Laguna grand (Wumpa) s. Camp. Kwallastraas,


2. Donnerstag, aufwacht am Berg. Tangell mit


Greut, den jüngsten, Loso.

Jenam, aus Amerika von J. Laguna de la

Cayba - in Freude bei den Kauencen. Mit dem

gebracht von R. Borooyo. Vom Juig festge-
It there a difference in the conjugation between Kambalh and Kamalh, dried and preserved fish; if so, which is the better-collecting.

Kambalh is correct, but I do not know the word.

Kambalh to go to the neighboring.

Kambalh to walk with horse or wagon's sides.

Kambalh to dismount and then walk with horse's sides.

How do they say: large potter (with guilt)?

I guilgh

/\ guilgh

Act in the verb form to remove copula?

The Shishala is to move things as furniture from one place to another?

The Shishala is to move or comfort the sick. Also, Shishala is (C1)

Kambalh, and Shishala. What is this mean?

Within a verb: padah to broken, to get broken. Correct (C29)

Nsha'a to brush, padah to be broken.

Nanadya to make oneself ready. Is that correct? Not correctly.

Nanadya to get ready.

Padah hand, jaw. Does it mean also: back of hand? Yes.

Kambalh to get weight out of.

Kambalh to put with the fingers, control, kalaga to rich.

Kambalh to put fingers on, shadow or flower?

Kalaga to rich.

Laka, what is it? View 14, top.

Pods of the pod. What are called, and other pods. What is a pods of Pond.

Is there a word like Kambalh for them? We do not know it.

X How did they perform the tadbhala sun dance?

Shekabahwa to be stripped, but in which form or shape are the strips? Bent gashes on the shoulders in lettering to make lengthwise.

Kambalh: custom of owo? or point of nose? or cartilage of nose?

genital, thich what? do not ask, save kill.

Kambalh to have a particular article.

Kambalh: be poor, exit for kambalh? Is it poor?

Kambalh: eating all round? it is a verb or what? Do have a holy time, you say it letter. That does not explain to me the origin of the word.

We do not know the origin.

Kambalh: to pick berries from bough, or how? do not know.

Liga is pick berries.
Blind medicine girls is introduced as being confused! How do I see to know he is a doctor? Every day he was a girl or boy between six and ten medicine chucked him down to county. One old doctor at this town was, he does not act. His Hyde river, at the small river, so mentioned several times.

Hyde river (Fire River Reids). It was a drinking place. One time the medicine men making salt there for dinner. And American was with them. How are they doing. And the other horse had a dispute arose. When returning from the Hyde river, the horse stopped there and started in a horse race home to New York.

Can he tell you exactly, where that was, how far from Fireville, which point of compass from there to the road to Yarnard.

x Halpa is Silver Lake. Does it mean rotten logs on the ground. Shilaka, to fall sick, to correct

In a double rainbow, do the painters use the old woman (we beside) or the one in stranger colors.

Shilaka is.

If there a word tentipa (shing vowed) to sew, anything into with one kind of card. Shilaka (spagga) to park with a small raw. What other, not Minnie's add it.

x Shilaka and Shilaka. In these work spagga as what to they mean?

To be out some kind of, Shilaka to make soil, some to be wet, or to be dry (vast)

Uliamna to go around, (said of fenced etc.), is this such a term? We do not know. Ritchiarmna eshine.

Was Aitchi Aitchi the name of Wally beaked Doctor?

You write that Long John or Fireville John present for a breather? Why? Tell me the story!

John during the meeting was very meek. He went into the lower beds house and moved again and reconsider. The children come near hanging. We are believed him but still get onto the lower beds before he forever it.
In the mythic birth of Shushklik from the nose of Rondakantsh, cannot you find out the name given to the mother, her husband, & Rondakantsh's daughter? I will try to get him.

yet-e who is medicine of any kind, but it also means some poisonous plant. Can you derive it to me & give its English name? I must try to find it out.

Kondakantsh, meaning: to travel a fast on foot, or on horseback only; low? both current.

I think a difference is significant between yet-e and yet-e?.

He is a kind of bird (a little owl)

yet-e? meaning: Everyone, direction of this term: shakshu, to end, mile, close, mule, clever, is it petrel, or the much much.

Kondakantsh, and what is the English name of the other often two terms?

And is it called: a skunk is black tail club, worn as an R.

Which is the smallest deer kind in Namath Country?

The white tail club

Pentagon Bennett told me, the conjured tail songs on the painted rocks. Can you get some songs of the character, with reliable translation?

West of Indian lake is Wood lake, 6-8 miles off. Can you find Namath name for this lake? Kondakantsh as name of the mountain lake; Kuh, the lake is Kondakantsh, house as the word for lake.

Khulato bush - not?

Shoulder (6,00) shoulder, can you tell me the difference between this and lapakitch, and shinklcheigh?

Ka-ah-kesh in Wr. English name of it, and location, as seen from Agency. Also Toplimoni and Kondakantsh between seven lakes & Fish Creek.
Tuesday, July 6, 1858

To my friend, have not yet received a reply concerning
Dr. Paul. Hope you are all doing well. I think it seems
now you have more facilities for getting true meanings of
words now in winter because you see more Indians. Has
Pompey received the printed slip? (Bear a little more myth?)
and the alphabet for orientation. With love! Young
Albert.
Tullich, a foot-killing place, with a dam at obstruction; is it in Williamson?

North, or where? how far above or below {ogre} {ogre} confluence?

North of { Williamson \{S\} river.

Tuliche, Topka; give exact location in miles from Tekilla or from Shagon.

Also at mouth of W river.

Do you think, for some tangible reason, that the settlements on {ogre} river, Tekilla, Topka, are as ancient as they are W river, and the lake?

I think they are not so ancient.

Shishkush. What kind of doctor songs is this? I got one of them from doctor John, ending with words: I take it alone, I keep away! even if it blow cold on me! (Therefore I cover my head with the hat!)

Song of the kind medicine-girl: tokshishshishsh not tokshisshshsh.

Shinckito: I search the ground with my fingers, (find them the patterns of)

the yellow-hammer and ... ? tokshish the plant of tokshihsh.

yellowhammer (or its pattern) worn in baskets not in text. What does Shinckito

with long, coated e., mean? evidently from shungla, shungla or shungla.

(Which is May, medicine girl: freely known.) Equally to find at went are no

Can you state the difference between the two pelicans?

It is two words for the same pelican.
In your last you stated that deer's club (keshkeshk) were used in manufacturing rattles, now, how do they call the conjurer's rattle itself? Schakatchila or the rattle.

Sergeant Morgan mentioned a doctor song called Athitche'smedicine.

Are these adjectives to the roots, it figures.

Did you have copies for these? And can you give me the text and meaning of this doctor song of the Painted Rocks? From their origin? Are the source rocks I have wave. same rocks? If so, what game or pastime else. Tell me more.

Shunkadonna. Are these sound and what does it mean? Encircle as with a fence.

Shukatchilla. No difference in log.

Shukatchilla. What is the difference? So put the first log they would draw. For any game, play, pastime? how called? lenawa

I got two words for rattle: Shukatchilla and Makonostanda. What do they mean? Give all plural.

To play lute and rock: Sækahá.

Shukatchilla to throw the big rock.

Shukatchilla to place legs together.

Shako'spatkanka.

Three mitanka mean to look on to somebody. Correct.

Kendat, Kendat, plant or supposed to be kitchen-sorrel. Root round, leafed or leafy, patty of leaf & don't know the plant.

Sackaw, is the name of a prairie near you and means where the prairie is. Can you give its exact location on the Reservation? In North end corner. It is just down on maps determined as thon junction, the north line of Reservation runs through it. North fork of Sumpat K or Sackaw River, as we call it.
Spêcha to go out, said of the fire only. Does it mean this only, or also: to make go out, to put out the fire? Spêcha, if the fire goes out. Spêcha, to put the fire out.

The earth is precious and pretty. Shavella is said of the earth and of the magic. Këch na? a shavella, and shakâr shâri na? shakâthampa (Dor for Shâri's song). I the magic am very pretty.

pakiri wak tâlâg, does it mean: the judge, how good is it to eat? I cannot understand the word here (118:1). wak is how correct.

mudîân ahû to fell a tree, or: to split wood?

When it is said in a song: my husband has the voice of a waânâsh-govîc?; does that mean a disagreeable, a strong, a harmonious voice or what?

A harmonious, lovely voice.

woshelâja, meaning?

pûkàrât, meaning? to weep in sort, or we are on a sort of trail path, does it mean cut trail plant, or what? (Orense post talish, perhaps talasht? pithâ talatât. You may ask this from other Indians now, since Memine does not know. It is said that many plants grow this way. The petuch, pûkà and shewââl, from other things, or other things also? both himself shewâsh? willow stick only, or any other root?

pûkârât, meaning? lîp? katalo wêstâ? skulâme above. Stelìa, stelìa; does it mean: to send somebody after something? wîchšâr
Hippatigara to cover or shield against; is this right; on the watch in the temple? I do not know either of these words. "Hippatigara" means the feet are not wet.

Hukumérga to burn out; does there mean a word and what is its specific meaning? 113, 22. We do not know.

Hukumérga

Invitit towards the mountains? or westward of? which is correct? does not mean, but far out as far as folks away when it is.

Kuligéén at the boiling place. What fish do it call after? the place where boiling springs or showers. Kukuligéén (133, 10) is there such a word which does it mean? to kill any thing that belongs to another man or to of one's own. Kukuligéén it belongs to themselves. Chukuligéén.

Kukuligéén is correct (the wife of the wife, the husband being the murderer.) Chukuligéén is correct.

Does Kuligéén mean to drows into? (as in a pillowcase?) List to a word kivakaka to bite? correct.

Kuligéén, kuligéén mean to go around inside of. How what does kubakaka mean? and kubakaka.

So children play the lepálilita game at the present time? No. Minnie. They do not.

Kumilakaka by grinding stone, flat. How the plural? Pamre. Shukatolakakita is a stick strap used on one's arm or in the hand. I did not fastened across the forehead or hanging down on the temples or head. The women tied them roundly.

Shukatolakita? what does it mean? It bound all the hair more round.

Talputaka. Does it mean to hide one's own face or what?

Bridges

Are there any bridge over Sprague River? Be the upper bridge over William River above or below junction of Sprague River? (I don't remember) and how far from it?

There are six bridges over prisoner who is one over man. Many lost it was granted away a high water. The upper bridge is about 10 bundles yards above the mouth of Sprague River. Shukakaka mud dustwoman? how plural? come.

Pa-da-da! What sign of relationship? does it mean among others.
Story of the Birth of Asis.

In the first place there was a children's girl and along lived with their grandmother. She was strict to them and often went away and left them alone. An old man lived near. One time he told the children to go over and see the pine, and perhaps he would tell them some story. They went. All the story that the old man told was: and there was a little brook; in the brook grew some lilies; near the brook grew a little hill. The children returning told the story to their grandmother. She added: Oh, it's all right. I will grant you dinner, but don't tell the children about it. I will grant you dinner, but don't tell if you go out of the house while I am gone. They will grant you dinner, but don't tell if the childrenBUTTON. Again, the old man went to fight the old man. All at once the boy gave a curious and delightful cry and went to the door and opened it. Keeeping in the darkness, he was standing holding a red candle. He went for his uncle, he returned and told his uncle who was the man. He was a great and great uncle. He came at once. They told his uncle the story, and every article not to kill that the man who was when the story was. The old man returned and called the children. The words continued in the voice of the boy. She said when one year the house was, from the inside, born twice after a time, the uncle inside and found the children the others. She then made a deligent search of every thing he found, but found out nothing. After a long time to the little hill and told her all that she had found that children played, which was wrong. The children traveled all over the place and many people and went again ways. The boy killed on the hill itself and arrows. On their journey they recognized a bear, a big bear. The girl who was with him left the other with the man.
where they had camped. One day the boy cut his arm
into a hole, he could not get it. He asked his uncle to help
him get it. She said she would make one of those
salves. He asked her what salve his and if she was certain
she’d do it. Are you sure to do it? No, are you sure another?
No, do you say if you could help me. They lived together
safely in the time a baby boy was born.

After the child had been born the woman got new
track of the children. When the boy was born the boy
being a center in a willow bush and going to
first and walk around in the wood and was the custom
in the days they told his wife that if he things about
upper to him, the canoe would be dry.

The canoe had been dry, she got on track of the
children and followed them. Under the canoe the bears
would climb into the skin and became a bear
following on the post the boy and asked him
many questions, asked the canoe and whether
he had built it and was and was, and performed
ceremonies to explain to her that a child was born
and that he had gone through all the necessary ceremonies.
After she found that he was had been very particular in
observing all ceremonies and being determined to kill him
she asked him if he had gone to see a ghost. He said
No. Then she ran off, he was to kill him in the canoe too,
but do not do it but finally stopping to a hidden hole
the fell not was immediately answered by the bears.

Then the canoe dropped and the woman knew that her
husband. She immediately built up a big
fire, determined to be.

her self had child while she
was yet at work this is him come. She knew it was
her grandma and child he had killed her husband.
The bars were very tired and Christy and asked for water. She saw a small stream of water and what, the bars was standing by the side of the river and had pack into the bars back. The bars drank a long time but finally quieted and as the bars turned to walk, the bars said, "I am very sick and tired down and out to the next man's yard and feel very sick and been down a little as I can, for a. She lay down and the bars was dead. She then placed the children in baby basket and hid it in her back and got ready to leave out. As Kummamakats, the was a split firewood with an elk horn and some - a kettles, and he said, "What a beautiful man and the. When he saw his precious he knew the self he knew to say his and then the child. He pushed madly into the I was burned. He jumped in, he hit the lady breast with his stone, and knocked it off his shoulder. As the child was away, Kummamakats took the big bar and tried to put it into his fork and all of a sudden if it was too large for he put it into his knee. When he went home he paid: Oh my God! what was very wrong my daughter, still your child, get a needle and I will said so. After she had pushed a while, she said, "Oh there is love an turn, and I don't know what is the matter as it looks like something seems how that should come out in the part we'll get a shot, but and spread the bars and some medicine for may be you are going to have a little brother. So she did so and after she had pushed it up and did not cry and the old one called them, as such names and tried to talk. The bars, but didn't occur till finally they called it. Then he finished and
and KummABSPATHAK said thatBasie should be his name. This would be born a second time from the knees of KummBASHAK.
Every thing is all right here now. Mr. Hines has got to settle his accounts and now he's got a little, but he was all right and I think he corresponds with Mechan. I don't know how high the stand with the Secretary of War with the Commissioners as to whether he's tried to meddle with Indian affairs much or not. I read the Council this afternoon, and one of the members said that he thought it was a very good thing for the publishers the filling up of the statement of inconsistencies is not very right. Such champions are an injury to the Union. To give any information concerning Indian matters you know I see they have an Indian law inspector to do that, but the firm of two old men are so hopelessly ignorant instead of these. The Modees have really all left and gone to Kansas. Frank and the other boys have been left here with the second husband who is taking up lands they have been squatting on for a year or more. The Agent filed a petition for lands but the law that he passed does not apply under the system of the idea of taking land but they can't apply for it as they are going to come to Kansas to see. It is not known whether it will be possible for me to take the land. I think it a bad plan to continue to put things off and just let them slide, even after they ask. I am aware that the truth is the Modees are not fit to take the land and go on this way as it is better on the Reservation than off. I couldn't see in view to take land but they by a stroke of fortune have come to Parsons to live with my brother. Yours truly

S. Jervis
Klamath Agency Aug 21st 1860
Prof. Babcock

Dear Sir: At last I write to you. When I get your letters with the words I am with you to figure, I have not acted a little indifferent and did not want to help. I could get a little alone with you, and Minnie got quiet as she always does and was willing to help. I had been at great deal last two nights in trying to get through with Minnie and your letters. Your letters always been so they that he could not help any thoroughly. Thinking I think they answered mostly correct the newspaper and now your I need to go some more of the light of the story. You would have to have at some before showing it a publishing it. This is not nearly the way it is now, just as I will write it in a hurry just as it comes. But do add an idea or two and anything Minnie tells it to me all except the above. Just as the past three were made that I do not like to tell. I think you must have Henry to tell him I have the 1 or much content to have not yet got to of the parties in the story but will.

I received your last letter a few days ago and sent you the letter of poet. I believe after reading it a second time it was fine. I presume the first letter as I am sorry that you and Mr. Babcock are not to get along with them. It is years you want plenty of gray and then to till your thing. They would like new myths I.
I
1. ce
2. ome
3. yey
4. nau
5. macuilli
6. chiquace
7. chico
8. chucuy
9. chucunui
10. matlatli
11. — once
12. — rhiomome
13. — axtalli
14. — i'once
15. compoualli
16. — 20 + 10
17. compoualli
18. — 40 + 10
19. yepoualli
20. — naupanalli
21. — macupanalli
22. — mactpanalli
23. — 400 times

mican: aguí, aca, de aguí, por aguí
carne nacatl, meat macanatl
queen com yancuti, quinoa
alec enquéntla adó. Katatil

II
1. cedell
2. antell
3. yotell
4. naukell
5. macullle
6. cempantill
7. cempantill
8. cempantill
9. cempantill

plastic, tapete papel, productos
elemento
— chollí para extraer, tortillas
maní, feldspar—
— cobo ganae, de manera
ganas de Canal, potash de llarca
— por cosas animales, madre,
smarte, tababca

II
1. gallinóphono, tuna
2. femaler?

III
1. miquene, cobo de rune, parece, bone.
pie yexitl
buscar algo con la tenencia
What are the plurals in verbs of falling, when speaking of animate objects:  
nde-ulga to fall from an upright position; Hülka (on e'man).  
nde-ulga to fall perpendicularly; Hülka (on e'man).  
nde-ulga to fall almost into the water: Wiłwa wishka.  
nde-ulga to fall or roll down a small distance Hë Liva.  
nde-ulga to fall from a sitting position; Wiłwa wiłwa.  

tehinta to be a traitor, betrayer; do that act.  
Theehun'nuke. Hëtun'nuke the backdrop.  

I wish you would make a short distance off. I think you'd like to have this back.  

What is the word for the service-berry bush? How do they call the service-berry, or fruit? The berry fruit which looks like a berry.  

To keep hides over the fire for tanning, after putting the brain matter in them? What verb do they use for this?  
Ali Bhu uvek = (bushuk-ika, causat.)

What's mean various, different; I should like to get some phrases or sentences with this word in them.  
wot tebi-? (naking it be with tebi ti?)  
The boy brought various things.  
(Note trash wot-tebi- = That is different.)  
Walks or walkish hole? What kind of hole, for worm-ledge sticks?  
"  "  is a hole scooped out for any kind of ledge; not sticks.  

wena = to sing, but here? is chorous, or alone, or how?  
swiwa = to sing alone or in chorus.  

wypka, does it mean to escape, runaway? wot tebi-ika, wypka  
ambatat = make one man run away by taking to the woods.  
wypka to escape, some imminent danger, by craft or cunning.  
wypka to blow, to whistle; or both.  
"  " to blow, the wind = say to whistle.
within the same kind of antelope as tohe-ri? or does it mean young of
deer or antelope? - Ask a hunting.

A favor of the deer antelope, or cattle kind, with which
the trader to rap with a stick: does it mean also to break it
picles? Only to rap - not to break in pieces.

ukahka to rub a notched stick, as done at war dances. Could
you inform me of the particulars of this ceremony?

whether a word witchna, witchna, or whitchana to fall down?
witchna = a desire to go. witchnaa dropping from a
 cuff or pack, or pack.

uxi, ukal gubbi, dry vine boot; what is the difference between this word
and the gullikwe (a wakame) (b) (a) uukwe

udu to fall down; what is the difference between this and ndi-ule?

Wuli to fall into a hole. Wuli = large as ndi-ule. He could not find. Wuli
wahkonla does it mean: to make a dugout canoe from a tree-leg by
means of a chisel? Not chisel, but to chop out with
an ax. If with a chisel ikonola -

wojoka and Aikika to surrender property; what is the difference between the two words.

Can you learn, whether the many Rogue River Indians left in the very
Cascade Range, East of Jacksonville and East of Roseburg at the
moment time? (Kalowsmik maklaks is Rogue R. Lakin)

Could the doctor obtain the full particulars of the sight as follows:
How? kamui was playing with sticks; from one stick he made the island
wooden, from another A-wihke from another. Weaker point, from another
A-wihke or Likiwill, and from the fifth?
What is the Tuscan name of Hard Lake, north of the road between Anchorage and Sitka?  Kei Anchitu.

Utah, Utah, ph. Utah. Does that mean to throw, cast, hurl? (Meaning often changed.

Tehasch, pl. tehasch. Does that mean to throw, cast, hurl? (This word is quite a riddle to me!)

Robert, you have not solved the latter two words yet. Give some instances!"

Kei anchitu firm, immovable; 6. This deriv., adjective, or verb?

They do:

Tehasch, to throw, cast, hurl.

Wiltak, wiltak, what species of flying bird? Describe its exterior.

Wiltak redbreast. I presume you have seen many.

Tebakpa, to dip down, how? Roots not fixed to fasten.

Tebasko, to rise from any plausible substance, as crouched, lay flat, etc. Lawake, food plant with long root; related English name?

Tegadaya, to stand upon something, on hand in the book, 1. Animate thing.

How for many persons or animals = Lwelo tegadaya.

Tehaggadaya, to sit on something, or with wood; how for many subjects?

Waelol tegadaya.

Uptak, uptak, to make a wound, or have a scar, or what? Uptak = to make a wound by scratching with something.
This clay, loam, silt, or sand? Sand

Tvernë, t'vernë to come to an end, correct? and plural? Several ad. t'muyoga (meaning? not plural?) To begin, t'buyoga plural,
tolvash and of pass? a fox, grass? for food? describe it.

Tolvash, tolvash = A mound or bunch of sod, not the grass.

Watchuga to remain inside, wind of one or many?

Watchuga = P. wa wa keuga =

Now in this area of the peninsula or will the backwater of Pitt River, on which Mr. Dyer's farm is?

Ta kl'liba =

You write clastic, pl. clasticity to rub, wipe, as heart, grease, etc.

Is this not klahaska? = is to dry vessels with cloth.

Klahaska with rod of cedar? bow long? 4 or 5 weeks' long.

Veron' to fish with net. Which net set? the drag-net or scoop-net,
dip-net, seine? (Black, wetsas, seewash?)

Wellfish = scoe'net, or any other

Don't know this.

Klahaskan to rub, as yards, of to camp, to come. Should this not be klahaskan?

A single track is klahaska. To move, in walking, klahaskan (to cutless, salmon), it then a difference between this and the tolvash, tolvasha.

State the difference, and the time of the year, when each of them has its run of the lake or river:

Iklahaska = salmon, do not unused prize, until take in or some. Toltlaska is a small fish about 12½ in. long, time August.

Tolhapa, name of Clear Lake on Calif. border, (is that right?)

Shuwa'at, name of a camp near Yakama, on Spokane River. This camp

Dvul'la, name, place lives on a foot of the land. what does the name

Dvul'la, name, place mean? ford? and if so which is the next to ford? (Shuwa'at?)

Sent March 28, 1881, of K'liba', ford name. Hk'lih'scvu'a, to ford.
Ei lake - Shooting on the ground or into it,
as with arrows, a gun, or with mallets. The
name of Frank Riddle farm.

Kuhau kua - means to rap with a stick
but not to break off. Kuhau kua means to break
off with a stick by striking.

Hupautuka kua - means a showering rain. It
is difficult to express the different shades
of accent with letters, but the former word
has an aspirated accent on the antepenult,
while the latter is, as smooth as the constricted
tones will permit.

Old Chiloquin Indian name is
scatun - And it is so called because he is a
small man, but whether the word means small
I cannot find out. It is sometimes called
Enurance - The K&O Indian war whoop. - The
word Chiloquin - is a corruption of some
probable French name, at least is not a
K&O word.

Ya wua - means to cure as well as physic.

Panther may be found in the Cascade Mountains
near the K&O escarpment, but the Mountain sheep has
gone to higher districts and may be found near
the Lava beds, as the Siskiuus.

The bridge is about two hundred yards above
the junction on the William's run branch.
Documento para la historia de Mexico, Centurias, vol. 1, 6.
Mai. 1857, pp. 9-36. Copia del informe, que por el mes de Diciembre de 1763, redactó el virrey del estado de los 5 misiones de Monterey.
19: San Antonio de Padua, 22. Real Presidio de Monterey, 26: San Carlos de Monterey.

De las noticias de los nuevos establecimientos de la California septentrional, 1767 (vol. 7)

El libro (May 1857) contiene noticias sobre la Nueva California escritas por el Rev. Padre
Fr. K. Palou. (688 págs.)
United States Indian Service,

Klamath Indian Agency,

January 30th, 1880

Sir—At the request of Dr. Dennison I have noted the following forms and significations of the words mentioned and as far as the limited time would permit, obtained the desired information.

(1) Ntewkuila = to fall, rush or flow down hill or in an oblique direction—applied to one inanimate object. Plural = Háwkuila = for two or several articles.

(2) Wéuli = to fall from an upright position.

Plural = Hálka

(3) Hálka = to fall, rush or slide downward. Applied to persons and all animals.

Plural = Hálké, Two or more.

(4) Wu chia kélka = to stumble and fall—Plural = Wuchia chòtélka = Two or more.

(5) See remark.
(5) Nts ulka = already fallen downward etc.
   Plural = Ηάλκα
(6) Ηάλκα = To fall perpendicularly.
   Plural = Ηάλκα = Two or more.
(7) Nts waw = To fall into the water
   Plural = Ηάωα. Two or more.
(8) Ήάωα = To fall into the water - of persons & things.
   Plural = Ηάωα. Two or more.
(9) Nts wakshka = To nearly fall into the water
   Plural = Ηάωκσκα = Two or more.
(10) Hinsha = To topple, or totter.
    Plural = Ηίνσκα. Two or more.
(11) Hin kanga = to sway, or swing
    Plural = Ηίκάνγκα. Two or more.
(12) Hek tash tala tät chia = the green frog lives in the swamp.
(13) Hek tash chikla Bāi Bala wa mat = The green frog sits on the broad leaf (a water plant).
(14) Tšub lac in cold water = Striplaka.
    Ġukatška = Spotted or striped.
(15) Mōschtši = to be married; subst. and verb.
(16) Ġaskara = To rub, to wipe, any removable objects.
(17) Ġičška = To rub, or wipe of such objects as hairs, grass.
   Plural = Ġičška Ġičška (not chithka?)
(18) tchamaska = to remove a fluid
    Plural: tchalchamaska
(19) lutatka = to remove single small round objects one by one
(20) lutatka-an interpreter for a conjurer
(21) galala = to be disappointed
(22) Lilu = a proper name. Cannot translate.
(23) hisnaka gika, tehui sita (woman) (or me);
    or thus: hisnaka gika, tehui netnan
(24) nekka = Sekka = Sing. and Plural. alike.
(25) tehilla = traitor
(26) warlu akie = Dewy mask. Generally constructed of willow boughs.
(27) kuise amene = I am very glad to see you
    used only after a long absence.
(28) ditso amene, lach. It is good to see you.
    as above.
(29) Nina = Lying face downward in water
    Plural: ninawara
Remarks: The Kl. Indians never dance
at funeral occasions.
(1) The sexual forms given for hinukuwa
    are used, for the most part, as given, though
    not entirely, being interchangeable.
especially is this true of the singular forms. The forms, *neulula, neulena, seem to be a progressive form for *neule; and, *neulena, a complete form.

12) *neulo = a slough, or swamp, or rather stagnant water, as opposed to flowing water.

19) *neulatka—represents the action of a (third) second person in a series of three, who are removing small round ovoidal objects singly. 20) Wherefore *neulatka—interpreter, represents the person who receives the word from the conjurer and delivers it to the *wintun, or song composers.

22) *nelu = is not a klamath word. Could not find anyone who could interpret.

With regards I am yours truly,

Frank D. McEneir
Klamath Indian Agency
Lake County, Oregon.
Giles Ménage, 2 vol. Paris 1750

Poterique, pater de Guido, pater aqunam. [Note]

Antoine: Angerius
Antoine: Antonius
Antoine: Antonius, domatique?

B. Hay, s.vign de Leyden, née 1 Dec. 665 - Rovas

S. Seyx, 1 May 510, abbi in monasterii S. Christi (premier)
Majorsus, S. Mauro, abbi de Cluny (1st Mea), 1er mei 994

S. Marcius, martys à l'asynie pont Rimo, 19 Jan. 270

Marianus: Marcius

Marsus, plagias: Marcius

Oye Entiphios: Pape Régis - Rovas

Perrin, Reginianus

Perrin, Peterinus

Pere, Pere, Peter, Ruv Rufus

Sedes, Codinus

Pier, Sorix, Saturninus

Servus, Servus: Otinus

Vele, Vele, Vecl Vitalis

Vivere, Venuere

Ermentarius, Armentarius

Helios, Gely, Mariani, ev de Juven, Rovas, 15 Oct. 1430

Gereon, (Giron) 1Mar, 289, rEVStri après

Beul, St. Rie, conflens à Mondin 29 mai 570

S. Mael, Vv. Albac 2; Beaupré 2; Lyon c.389,
John Archdale, an ancestor of that fate in the Province of Carolina, having, 1707, &c. in Carroll's \textit{History} of S.C. II. 82, 126.

...in Carolina, in which were seated the Potat nation, called the Wethers, and Savannah (or Savannah), which contained many thousands, who broke out into an unusual Civil War, and thereby reduced themselves to a small number, and the Wethers, the most civil of the three, were at the last forced quite out of that Country, and the Savannahs continued good friends and useful neighbors to the English.

pp. 29. When I was in the north about eleven years ago, I visited them of greatprobability that all upon the Pamlico Indians (1707-11 = 1696) speaks, that a Nation of Indians called the Coree, a party who became very scarce, some most of them out of the neighborhood.

pp. 106. Shortly after that Treaty, when the Governor, which was the 17th April, 1695, the Yamacrosse, who from having lived with the Spanish, spoke even the English, abt. 80 miles from CHARLESTON, went a hunting, abt. 200 miles, who continued not with some Spanish who lived at Santa Maria, not far from Augustine, the coast of the Spanish coast, and taking them prisoner bought them home, desiring to sell them for slaves to their tribes at Carolina, which would be...
Col. Johnson was directed to build eleven forts in Carolina, viz. 1 at the R. Matanaka, 2 on R. Savannah, 1 at the Head of the R. Penpas (Penpas is not), 2 at R. Savannah, 1 at R. Watery, 1 at R. Macker, 1 at R. Macomom, and one at the R. Red. - each about a square of 2000 acres, after which he removed R. 50 acres of the same for one party, 13th Sept. went directly to Sav. R. = Pallatogloss and Savannah Forts (40 miles each).

J. 352. The King of Attacocoka, who in 1704 was in a fight with 100 men, made peace with Col. Johnson, who then gave him 3000 acres.

J. 353. In 1704, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 354. In 1704, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 355. In 1704, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 356. In 1726, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 357. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 358. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 359. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 360. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 361. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 362. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 363. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 364. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 365. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 366. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 367. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 368. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 369. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.

J. 370. In 1730, the English built a fort on the R. Savannah, 50 miles from the R. Macker.
1902. p. 425. Aratamahav, king of the Vanisosaves (Vanisosaves?), who commanded the Polys.

Weston, R. C. Chev. Bennett, Documents comm. with the history of S. C. Malay 1836. 4º (print district). p. 228 pay.

Relation of Bowes & Ingram's.

Voyage in the years 1568-9 from the Rio de Janeiro, 1567.

Gulf of Mexico to Cape Toronde in Mexico. p. 5-24.

G. R. visor Carina, a Lido, Myndalos, which Havelock about 140 leagues W. of the Rio de Janeiro from the Cape of Good Hope.

P. 8. The first King that they came upon dwell near a country called Giotta, (Kotta?)


A most wonderfull fact that this Ext was int.

The Carinale, five mouths directly between.

Nessanghe, Bariniothe.

P. 13. Guathak, a river, the a pescato.

P. 13. Council or dwell, according to ship.

P. 19. Guano: ascultation, ganeconce, a King, ganecon, a loft, tena chief.

Carningay the principal; Kerruceca is some.

At Thomas Young, River Ketting, 1694
in Western p. 47

Kingsess, Kingess, appointed as head of King p. 59 53

Fisherham; in Western p. 155 227

Lakes C. and few streams: Wachee, Mann, Santee, W. Royal, Savannah, and 2 Rivers: Yathina, Black, C. Catawba, Cane, Broad, Backhead, Tyger, Little, Great Salute, Little S. Coyne, Ashley, N. S. Costa, Ashley, Tombachee, Bentalege, Chatha, Cross Hatchee, Hay, Long Canal.

Albatross Town upon Santa Stream.

Ethnographic Sketch of Santa p. 218 227

Most of the lands by land mainly confining to the West


p. 222. King of Estacocoe; instafl't last 3 yrs. Gave
of the killed cattle skins to Chickas (p. 222.) Some Big Catagnos, the Great Man; Catanaes rivet coconut.

p. 222. Intently pay on manner of Aden but there, for

breathing cavity. They think, directed.
Bárbara, ensayo, pág. 45.

Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, que antes vivió a 28 de
mayo año de 1506, subió a ellos nuevos a los
íllas Lucayas, para que trabajaran en las minas,
en la parte oriental de la Florida, año de 1520, llegó
da la provincia de Chileco, donde está el cabo de Santa
Cruz, y de allí a la de Guanarée (tierra muy blanca).

Rapiña (restas). Dijo el gigante era rey de la provincia,
refugio de los de Ybir, Xumacuamba, y Tihue y
(tomaron ellos sus bienes y otros muchos; y de los otros,
Vázquez asaltaba a Az-
combe, Xucuaca, Tunaaca, Achotó y Por, cuyos Indios
son muy tontos. Liberó a la provincia del Incognitio.

1521. Leyeron un real de tesoros pretende,
la conquista y posterior de las provincias de
Chileco y de Guanarée (p. 6.) Dijo a su comandante,
que le damos cuenta. Me han escrito

(John of Peter Martyr de Angloria).
AN INDIAN'S PETITION.

The Origin of the Weather Vane over the Opera House.
[From the News and Courier.]

As so much has been recently said in South Carolina on the subject of prohibition, some of your readers might be interested in what was probably the earliest prohibition petition in the Carolinas, if not in the Southern colonies. This petition was discovered in the State archives of North Carolina a few years since. The person from whom it came was King Hagler, [or Haiglar,] a celebrated chief of the Catawbas.

On May 26, 1756, Hagler thus petitioned Chief Justice Henley: "I desire a stop may be put to the selling of strong liquors by the white people to my people, especially, near the Indians. If the white people make strong drink let them sell it to one another or drink it in their own families. This will avoid a great deal of mischief, which otherwise will happen from my people getting drunk and quarrelling with the white people."

This petition was probably written for the chief by some white person. Whether the matter was brought to the attention of the Governor I cannot say, but, as appears from an endorsement, the Chief Justice promised to do so.

There is mention made of Hagler in those interesting old manuscript volumes, entitled "Indian Books," in the Secretary of State's office. The memory of this chief has been honored in another unique way in Camden. There is (or was) an historic weather vane surmounting the tower of the Opera House in that venerable town, which weather vane was intended to represent the Catawba chief. It was in the shape of an Indian, six feet high, shooting an arrow in the quarter from which the wind comes.

Schoolcraft, in his sketch of the Catawbas, informs us that Hagler was assassinated by a few Shawnees about 1760, and he "was a great man." The more we learn of him the more do we agree with Schoolcraft in regard to his being "a great man."

McDonald Furman.

Ramsey P. O., Sunter Co. S. C.
Nabika:  
Nabika:

Drummond counts among the Nahua languages only 310 with
its dialects, Tonatihuanac, Tepexpanac, Cora, Chihua,

Among the Nahua or within part of the Jaya: Eudoro, 
Sino, Pree and Cahuaxonti included

Sala, N. J. Kaler, 1867, p. 23 nag. (Mandare, indiologists)
One: Cora C-ant, Cah, Serre, Eudoro, Sei, Pay, Sooia, Con. Sonora

One: Tana pile, bird: Cah, Aheche, turkey, Reo, Supul

(Aunti huepulac)  

(Aunti huepulac)

One: Tana, human, human, 

Tama: yumata, humao, kemos, kemos

Cah. (huepulac)

Two: Tana, acu, quedo, teq. gotdoa

Cah. luc, te lucic

(Canica 8. De: Ptepeac)

Three: Tana, lucic, teq. vecado

Cah. lac (Der. gac)

(Aunti huepulac)

Four: Aquac, nahe, (Compeoe Throughout)

Five: Tana, mahe, Cah. maenac

Eud. marpi, Cah. marpi, Con.

Six: Tana, wada, 

Eud. marpi, Cah. marpi, Con.

Seven: Tana, wada, 

Eud. marpi, Cah. marpi, Con.

Eight: Tana, wada, 

Eud. marpi, Cah. marpi, Con.

A full classification table is pg. 111 - 122.
Top: conference to decide

widow's death.

Reduction: Canada. 1863, p. 301. In Colbert, distributed.

Moments are formed by it. It becomes very important. It is:

ki; house in town, celli after. ki; house, Kip; Guichon x.
Kushian vocabulary.

In May 1873 about 12 Kushans, chief of the Benuda (3) with 80 or 90 men from the Nile towards Abyssinia, came to Washington with Barnard's crew. They were told to remain all year, very dark, long & bushy hair, nose broad flat, but face rather broad than negro-like. The one from whom I took vocabulary could not spell a word English.

1. malki 11. edâkhe 12. taddahe tin, skin, leather
4. daba 15. yamâthâhe 16. dabahei 16. sfinchik, eyelid
5. yamâthâ 16. sfinchik 17. khiba 17. sfinchik, string of horse-fibre
6. khiba 17. sfinchik 18. tamâthâhe 18. tamâthâhe, albatam, white toga, white
7. tosa 19. tatahe 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
8. tosa 19. coton 20. isârâ 20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
9. isârâ arm 21. danâna cokbâte aind mâya 3. kop on one leg
10. danâna 21. aind mâya 13. khiba, elbow
11. khiba, elbow 14. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik, neck
12. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
13. sfinchik, neck 17. sfinchik 18. tamâthâhe
14. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
15. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
16. cotton cloth dress 20. isârâ 20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
17. a bird, feg or nail 21. danâna cokbâte aind mâya 3. kop on one leg
18. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
19. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
20. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
21. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
13. sfinchik 15. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
14. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
15. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
18. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
15. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
14. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
15. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
13. sfinchik 15. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
14. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
15. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
12. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
13. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
11. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
12. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
10. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
11. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
9. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
10. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
8. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
9. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
7. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
8. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
6. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
7. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
5. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
6. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
4. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
5. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
3. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
4. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
2. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
3. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail
1. ikabatâhe 15. sfinchik 16. sfinchik, neck
2. sfinchik, neck 18. tamâthâhe
16. tamâthâhe 18. white toga, white
17. white toga, white 19. coton 19. cotton cloth dress
20. isârâ, a bird, feg or nail

[kushian terms with their meanings, including parts of the body and other vocabulary related to the Cushian culture]
topina lance
tédenhí hat
téhikha carpet
board straw
talámé red
oté white
tálum hair
ukúdip elephant
uyaf trunk of elephant
téjándé tusk (elephant)
úswína tail (e.g.)
andukúhí blow
takèlega tópit
swagâbehorn
sambilí trunk (to pack things in)
tuyálí rose
within 1844, H. De Soto's # Adsay's

Biedma.

[events of the journey]

MAMI: January 2, 1859. M. T. L. L. W. W. W. W.

[dates and places]

Ete: cale, pueblo pequeño, 5-6 days. (Twin river?)

Aquile, Calecu, pueblo; then, then.

Vaca Chan provincia.

Aquile pueblo, confined unto province of Aquile.

Tricheco, pueblo muy cercano.

Aquilch province.

Kulata province (100 leagues west here); 9 leagues from sea.

Hidalgo P. de Hervey had his vessel, left in.

[Aquile pueblo, in Spanish style]

Malanoir, next west (Panuco Bay), which is Ashdi Agar.

Acapahqui province, N. of. Krane, 9 days from.

extensive swamps.

Two rivers, crossed by raft.

Chica province (N. of. Same?); large villages, 6 days.

Chita province (Chica, Same?)

Acapakha province, river joining Chita (Twin Smith) 15

with Atlantic ocean.

Cute, cacique.

Cofaqui, cacique.

[with the Queen]

Cofaqui, 15 days from C. & Cof., on a river.

The distance, 30 leagues as requested.

Head of Dept. de Iguan is required along coast.

Xuanca province, North of C., 8-10 days, high wet country.

Tourney of the great river, supposed Sancha Espinosa.
Fratufo de Elvas, Relacion verdadeira etc.

From Land to Florida, 2 leagues from a town of an Indian lost called Weita; 7-8 hours.

Weita: landed 30 May in Florida. I queried about a town of an Indian lost called Weita. I passed.

Meco, 2 days from the port. 3 days later than before.

Paracoc, main town. 15 Governor and troops then passed with a large body.

Aleda, little town. 15 caste. From the river passed.


Potaro, next day. Otinama, town of Evil peace.

Cholapa, called Ville forte, a town of plenty of magic.

River, desert. 2 days from Caliquan Aug. 17, departed Sept. 10.

Up 3 days. Uzachil cacique, king now of one at Caliquan.


Hapahuy, great town. Ordered Uzachil; 2 days to

Xille in Hatali, river. Vitarucho, subject of Hatali.

Uzela (Yolla?) 2 days: Anaca Hatali, when the

Lord of all the country met me. Caliquan, Cacique thrown.

Cam to Cala; Uzachil again. Vitora quarter. Yrella.

Bilahua with gold mine, gold-bearing stream, now


Tallie, incho. 2½ (lower descent); river: Vitarache.


Cepaquique cacique. Patipoca cacique. Pichia

Sumay called by Apr. town of Relief.

Caturachiqui, lady of 3 received de 5 in a large, many peoples

town about them. Left May 22; 7 days to

Calicuachiqui province, present no mine. 5 days; life city)

Xuella, which is 250 leagues from Caturachiqui. 3 days to:

Caracucho, rough and high hills; last day of Car. escaped. 2 day.

Canaliqua town, 5 days through a desert 15:
Biedma (Cont.)

Gradala, pueblo, east of coast.

Chika (Hank: Chica), motive on a little island of Egy. Santa, walled village; along the river to Cottle's post; pueblos exist and means en el viejo, Coca provincia, me of the best; N.W. & S.W. to Italian province, south of it.

Tascalusa province, great caucaza, nar. a pueblo, Santa Maria; Pinta into La bay of Chica (Ponce, Abraham).

Mavila, village on a plain, surrounded by valley walls.

Joya. Perished 28 days.

Tossed Abras Toward east point of St. X. Tobique, Riga, abt. 100 m. - Ponce, 10-12 days walk?

Chica province; 2 months' stay; N.W. to Atoms province; fight around Sanibel, 9-12 days.

Quigui pueblo, 3 days, by S. Santa R.,tributary to Acua.

River - huge river, 16-20 feet deep: water resistant.

As ascend the river to?

Quays, caucaza of another province, in caucaza very lofty dikes, on which key sometimes built their houses, 2 days.

Village, walls and compound by added. 27 days' stay.

Hone for 8 days through large islands, water - water boiling.

Calzica province; N. then S.W.

Quiguita, the largest pueblo - Tha, on break of Rio Grande; 11 days to over high mts. to Colita pueblo & province, W.S.W. to hate.

Talal Coja (Men: E.S.E. from it above) on huge river, empt. at Rio Grande. Talal Coja, Elmo. Coja, prov. in 1st. the country.
Quellon, of Elvas.

Arribe, June 5. 20 tons of rice given. Stayed 30 days. 17 days to:

Costa, left July 9.

Table town. Some land in sugar. & Coça (table sugar).

Coca, arrived July 26. Caçique met him, carried on letter?

Stayed 25 days.


Crown; table sugar town; other town; Tassie town.

Some towns subject to Talleme caciique (5 days travel).

Main Sept. 18; on a great river. Caçique in day of leaving Talsaloca, next day; reach Caçique. Boke S. of Coça.

Piache town great town then. (Botanica: Ly 156.277, 280).

New York, arr. Oct. 16. 15 days. 5 days spent:

Caberto town (river) to Caca Coça through Brazil, 5 days.


Star of rimanu and the one of Caca Coça. (Coça Coça)

(Saquecuma, table sugar town, visited morning of the river). Fights.


Quisquy, 7 days desert. Then from X b. to Pompa

caçique, a lot time of many towns. Caçique. Crossed the river,

a town aigua on small side of it. Caçique, first town of

Port province. Ly 170. Its caçique batch to the Caca Coça.

Pacaha acquired June 19, 14.21. valley beat with trees, on a

great lake, confronting with great river. Fisara. 20 days to

Foro to Caca Coça. 7 days off. People feed them up. Caçique.

Ronganea town, both South, arr. Aug. 4 (after staying 40 days). 23

about 100 b. from Pacaha. Cabeca Coça group, to the NW, 40 b.

Paliseman province, 5 days. Tatalicaya. From here 4 days to

Cagau province. & town; and to Cayas town: Tanico. 25.6. 14 Coaca
Tula province, winter quarters, reached town high

Aguapa prov. at foot of my high with (Gen. SE) & fans
crossing then high with, etc.

Veranque province, on a river, winter quarters.

In Mark, by reason this river we count

Ande o Juarque province here (1 mile of NE)

Guachoyanque, cacique of a bend of river, May came lately,

Guachoyanque, of men, village posted.

De Soto & Zúñiga, close to Mexop success.

May 1st, 1543

27 days, went to

Chavite province, where we firs made sail (Chaguata Ela.)
(Tales of Wrocka River), 3 days to

Aguacay province, S.E. to

Nissione (Gen. Nicione) province. (Alvarc?)

Handaco prov. (Andreak)

La Ceme; Lecame 3 lie one square above town of

Lucacakes, but one minute.

Haid province, square

Lucacakes, small village; the south (Gen. Lucacakes),

Great River, 2 fortified Villages.

9 months time to build 7 fortresses, 10 days to the town
by the Pueblos; certainly reported by Zúñiga.

Arrived on Franco River, 8th. 10 Sept., 1543.

Mississippi, days walking on the mouth of Gen.

Coles, one of de Soto followers; Chucugua; Tamalica

Topata, and Ri at the mouth; Gen. de Pura, Rio De Sevilla,
Addendum to Elvas

(6-174) 

[The Chincas. said to be a race of gold and copper to the north of Cahuas. Tilla prov. at the mouth of the river, where the river of Tuelamaye runs. Antioque 1/2 days = 80 lb. from Tilla & further 15 miles before reaching the river, the river is 400 yds wide. At Guayacan, (Mae?) Anzike 1/2 days Catamayra head of a good prov. Guayacan 3 miles. From Cagues pass 2 Antioque, Tuelinguaya, town near station. Naya's town.


March 29, 1492, Just many farms, well inhabited country. Heard of Quigalca prov. Near town of the river Sogacaya, on Monday, after he arrived on April 17. The river, which is called Tomacalle, was Nica. Tapana, (tapa, the 1st), and Cica, 2 months. (3) arm 2 (Gy-186)

Sent to the camp of Quigalca, 3 days south, finding them above the first town. He fell sick, & died May 21, 1543.

June 5, they started to Quaguate, provine Cattalle, x=4.

4 days north of Quaguate, Xaguecy, Pata. Dramey, (Pata, Xaguecy, Station)

Naguacuta, in the prov. 3 heart of Xacane provine. Nekikers.

Nisca prove. 2 days. Zacane town; Nisca (text)

Soacatino, 3 days, prov. 1 day. Guacac provine.


Daycau River, 10 days. E to West. Martins Cabeza de Naco.

From Daycau to Xaguecy (station) was 150 lb. Return of the expedition from here to the town. From Quaguate, stays Chi-

landa (a ruin), Nica. Mesaya, 2 towns near the great lake.

Head of a provine 2 days above the river. Xaguecy.

Sails down the river about 19 days, 52 days to the river of Riumar, which they marched Sept. 10, 1543, 50 days from here to Temistitan.
García de la Vega,
Villa de la Florida. From Indio officials.

Historial
Almece, lond: lecciones por hijo del rey y la Santa.
Vinifaramex pacific
Ciénaga (vida por senda Bajada)
Acora, en la tierra de
Dichile, lleva a mayo a
Vitachico
Vitachico
Ciénaga
Apachica, provincia y lleva a menudo
(parte de) Capachí
Capachí llega a
Capachí, sueño de
Talomeco, pueblo de capachí), barrio cerca de la iglesia.
Chala que
Chala, para a y 50 de Capachí.
Guayule, llega a
Tecaxa, llega a, escueto
Acora, llega a
Coca provence
Tuticí pueblo, para el rey de T. en balsas, en camino más de Tucalaca
Tucalaca (provincia y pueblo)
Marulica, un lugar por Tucalaca.
Chicaca provincia y pueblo,
Chicaca, alojamiento
Atacama, finca de
Chicaca, provincia de
Obra Provincia (across Province)
Casquín
Capacha (Quapa); Casquín province = Pakahay on Lak, re-organized.
Quinata pueblo llega
Coloma, llega a
Tula pueblo
Vianque, iba en el pueblo
Vagutor, provincia; iba a Vianque
Guancane province, s'Huancaín 2621
Río Grande, iba frente al Río
para Se[i]ta Provincias (names not memorized); pues Andeca.

Andeaca, llega

Quinuauq, quiere volver en

Luis de Moscoso Aburto:

Sale de Andeica (llegada de Andaica)
los Vaguros, provincia de Andaica, iban a, y llego al Río Grande
pueblo en su ribera, aldea de en

For the place where Selinas are mentioned, see Altafecta. French
H. Col. 24, 74: Andeos people trade for metals with the Andes,
15 days off journey off (off the lands), in a WNW direction, where
the mountains furnish rock-salt.
Rev. Owen Dorsey:

Kansa was the name by which the Quapaw were called by the eastern Indians (as Illinois). They call themselves Uglyshus and lived in 4 villages, two of which were on Mission R., 2 on Ark. River, near its mouth:

1) Uglyshus or "real Quapaw"; still existing.
2) "Tiwadima"; called Torimaa by the French, etc.
3) Wealouche; Hotshowe, Oroche, Southse (French name) Nezby.
4) Ta-wa-zhiha, "small village"; the Fr. Authors called it Topinga, Tonginga, Tonginga (disappeared?)

Paccha is here posed for Apasha, which is Higga.

Cf. La Harpe, in French Hist. Coll. III, 107 (1721) who places these villages on the Missouri River and states that they worship snakes.
Expedition of G. J. Van Pardot
1566-1567

Written at Cape St. Helena, Jan. 23, 1569 by Jean de la Vendera. Smith, R., Documents, Pp. 10-19

San Elena, starting point, Nacampa, 10 days from San Elena.

Nacampa Island, Stage fr. S.E.

Agyabe, subject to Agyabe.

Cacao with yacayac, and a doubtful otter (reduced to water).

El Tepetlado, not quite 40 l. from San Elena. (reduced, reduced).

Guachic, 40 l. from San Elena.

Canoe, Canoe, or Cuyolauca, with 3-4 Advers (Canuelauk or Guaca).

Tagaya, betw. Canoe & Gueza, 20 l. from San Elena, 50 l. fr. S.E.

Guaca guataki.

Aguache, Ara-ache. Otan yataki (caycay or language of making water, Atlanta)

Aguache, 20 l. fr. San Elena (Water), 15-16 l. a canoe derecho may help, but note not cut, nor does cuyolauk?

Quinacqui on a large river 32 l. from. Toca (near river?)

Aguache, Aguache.

Toca, next to Chapata Sierra, 100 l. fr. San Elena. a Xuchel.

Toca, in the m'ta, 3 days' travel from Toca.

Cuahcoy (good land here); 7 1/3 Toca, Rij sierra (= Tocarque)

Solamaco, also called Chiachu, good country.

Churahuma, 3 days further, with otter, yacayac more delicious.

Churakoa, 2 leagues.

Catoque (Chuacapa?); 2 days.

Kosso, largest town since San Elena; Cornubite, 

a little large is a river.

Tacqui, 2 days from Satapto; 3,000 granados, potato.

Tacqui, 2 leagues from Tacqui; 3,000 granados, potato.

Vatiquazu; Trascalugga, el fin del poblado de la Florida; 7 days from Kosso.

This village of Musk. 252.746.

8) Junto a este lugar pare un eco que vino a dar a Satapto, Nacampa, donde se llena con oro y con la mano de yacayac se san elena.
Objective Local and Tribal Names

Ojibwe Fort Band. Saguntagamininivinak.

Lake Superior Kitchigami


Ojibwe Fort Band. Manjewasininivinak.


Menominee Menomini


Ottawatami M. Ottawa east; in canoe it had fire.


Mogeh Ojibwe Makandewinininivinak because they

Mogeh their French title

ac is on Leech Lake: gaskatkanimegasak.

Leech: sagatkanimegasak.

W. of us is led. Winnebagooshinininivinak.

Oat Lake Gaminikanivasank; bea. Gaminikanivasank.

Red Lake Gaminikanivinwi Saga-iwan

(saga-iwan is nail of iron)

Pembina Our bent Abiiminani = sibi = winninivinak (no engine)
in Detroit Wawagatanung
in Montreal Meniikwak (from the French).

Swan creek bend Mapika = sibi WINWINIWAK (now seen)
Black R. ison. Mekejowamiti gave it,

50 bent. M ya wimininivak

at White Oak point Mowichinishikant

 Sandy Lake Gaminikanwagamininivinak.
The name: Otchipō, pl. Ochipōk.
White Earth - Gāwabābigumikak
White Rat River - Gāmanomāgashēkawe, etc.
Michilimakinak - Michilimakinak, "great face of Parśiakot.
michilimakinakobitchigan mence.

Minebeqos, - Minebeqos, what dirt.
at Squash - Onigamintaw, "must little posture", onigam posture.
at St. Paul - Othibagisibik - just mud, i.e. mud.

Minneapolis - Kititchakabicikan - in great cascade.
Minnisota - Bigandow sihi.
Chicago - Nihagika, since there are manyunkas.
at Fort Gary - Michikawaymah.

Siusp - Budw, pl. Budwak.
Bannock - Bandak, say, Bandara.

Sioux Agency - Okiwanschegim, with the chief mouse.
Cee - Hinohitina, pl. - nok.

Saint Anthony - Pawtanka, "tongue pox."

Ammintende - Aziiqunak, "my friend."

At Lake of the Woods - Kititchiniwininak - (M. of Rain Lake)

Name - Sturgeon, pl. namewak.

Red River, etc. - Kitii, Kitzunami, etc.

Grand Forks City - Kitii watawank.
Crockett - Nādāminkwank.

Prarie Home - Judnaka, also Chāy, xtpača,
Blackfoot - Nita, Makadewanaksidok, i.e., black man, ossit jee.
Mille Lacs Bend - Kitizagashiwininwak.

Lake Horn - St. Vincigan, no name.

Fortte Witk, etc. - Witi, kitininakwaadiwininwak. (see pt. 1)

"taking friend, watching with."
Dear Will - Makaministik; makanak bear.

First - Neshnagadokewit, shingdeck jinid.

Fort Lake - Ganimogamak.

Boston Orj. to Koottaj NW. Middletonammenistik, Orj. Neshnagadokewit, Nebowitickoministik.

American - Kitchimanakin "by knife".

Totem: Can vary but not all same family.

Bear, makinik

Loon, makinik

Wolf, maringaw

Ogishki manissi (water)

Moose, mond, vem plunk in water

Deer, atik

Eagle, mitissi jamphon, apapinow

Duck, pipish

Lynx, jishik

Sturgeon name

From Dorman's Iowa, Rupert, p. 193: Windigo octagon or Cannibal Lake, in the Red River County of the North. Called so in commemoration of deeds of cannibalism committed there by Oshibino - 1811.

Abimonec:

Marchy, Dec. 2nd Etal., I, 54; from Helst, 1660.

Soon by two Frenchmen on a 300 arrow or large as the
St. Lawrence running in SW part of Lake Superior. The
Remants of the Iton's (Illinois) had taken refuge there: up
to be in, within, windup Jamis, inside of, windahamin we
are within, apinmin room, house, lodge, paweiniwinidweh those
Athin-Doys have stationery attakins. They had 60 villages
a 6 journées au delà de ce, and le sud was there hours
who the met the Abimonec. [They are the Illinois; 6 fahrn for 6]

[Handwritten text]
Seminole local names.

Buck Smith, Beach, p. 125,

(north Florida)

Istoroa 'pison round'  1st-ka'ke' rieka destroyed, pokai's destroy
halpati oka (stok)  halpati dege  t'oa many alligators.
Oktawaha  rain monkey,  i'd Gr. Oktawaha  foggy, musty -

(wata'  'ain 'ia)

Laktoa pokka acorn tree  lidhika pawpaw, luka' tivak  lakto a corn; pokka eating-place, pok's eat.
Hitolpek sada  pipe monkey  hitolpek pawka  poti; sad'a hereu mark.
Mitawachi  dikalwadake  little spring.
Honoshek  pepper may  seka  ni' pepper.
2) Chito
Enahi  kolu  waaka leave  (sit' halo  leave)

tchaka lauka  a week; aki  oba'  aha  explained.  chaka, past  to  ati, se  burak,  go.
Pani  tchepi  deep valley,  yu,
Ntsekaluka  little river,  yu,
Oxhe kuruka  pumpkin key,  tchaka pumpkins, avka'ka would be
Makwa  sweet gum  hokonwa'  t'oa. Hoko'ka abo  a w. tree,
Ton-kloh  young turkey; pin-e kelui (gobble), tall turkey,
Okloke (much boat)  i' yellow water.
Itowa  or  poling (a boat)  sm.  hoowa'k  pinu  1st  pola a boat
Tinaya  seem  I tap'ni'hna  poison ivy, ombey, kill  goat.
Ikar  kallin  can  live  with.
Ohuing'so  takajoona  t'oa  takajoona  Gr.
Black gum  hikulawa  (little bear), b'ja  t'oa hikulawa.
Florida,
(1881 - Indian Local Names, from P. O. Guide.)

Machua
Nella, Machua Co. 3. (a-kwa?
Peppa, Machua Co.
Yulee, 5
Saint Lucie, Brevard Co. 9
Chipola, Calhoun Co. 5
Tolu, 20° on lower Apalachicola River, post office at Apalachee, u-tou, locto, gulf of Mexico west of gulf.
Wewahitchka, 20° water appears? new Wewahitchka, an outfall of river of which it can be seen for a long way.
Leno, Columbia Co. 6
Boga, Escambia Co. 0
Apalaga, Garvin Co. 6. (same as Apalaga)
Anclote, Hernando Co. 5; River x 2 Indians.
Alafia, Hillsborough Co. 0. Al Rivo goes into Tampa Bay.
Mango, 10
Izagora, Holmes Co. 0
Sedee, Jackson Co. 5; town x 3 Indians. lechem bond? could be taken with Thonotaika, place to get the finish (really: Chita)
Waukeena, Jefferson Co. 6
Tamonia, Leon Co. 5
Micoa, Manatee Co. 9. (Allacac Lake) mayana (6), 7
Pepaik, 5
Saratoga, 5
Ocala, c.h., Marion Co. 0
Ponceannak, Orange Co. 0
San Mateo, Polk Co. 6 on St. Johns River.
Melaka, 5
Blackwater R, Santa Rosa Co. 0. was weteesalco, day/2 way of u-tea, Dattshade. 20°
Utahita, 50
Okahumpka, Sumter Co. 0
Florida

Wakulla, n.e. river of Apalachicola; pot. Nahkikakale; pot. also.
Wakulla, Natchez C., 0 [Cork; galaha; orange]
Ichetucknee, Suwannee C., 0
Sophopoly, Wakulla C., 0 Sap totaki (Apalachee) lac te te kaha, 0.
Euchee, Anna, c.h. Walton C., 0
Wekiva, Orange co., "Spring", "Wekeji spring";

GEORGIA

Ap. Bent's C., 0 (Apalachee)
Mattoona, Bartow C., 0
Enkarellee, 0
Allapaha, Berrien C., 0
Ava, 0
Tallahas, Brooks C., 0
Towaiga, Braxton C., 0
Caledo, Spring, Calhoun C., 0, potaki Chin. 24th.
Cubletta, c.h. Chatterton C., 0
Hallock, 0
Talaya Spring, Chattoo C., 0
Sallaca, Walton, Troup, Chastee C., 0
Mentaw, Cobb C., 0, Skane.
Waklochkee, Coffee C., 0
Oke, Colquitt C., 0 (Apalachee)
Kiokee, Columbia C., 0
Snoita, Coweta C., 0
Amicolala, Suwan C., 0
Attapulga, Decatur C., 0
Carrouchee, A. Covena, Emanuel C., 0
Cutcane, Talkin C., 0
Skeinah, 0
Chulik, and Coosa, Floyd C., 0
Georgia

Edward, Nannie, Clay Co.
Chestnut, Tatum, Forsyth Co.; 6
Eastanollee, Franklin Co.; 5
Cartersville, Tishomingo, Gilmer Co.; also Ellijay
Coweta, Gordon Co.; 5
Suwannee, Jefferson Co.; 3
Sociuee, Tallulah, Toccoa, Habersham Co.; 0
Calhoun, Harris Co.; 0
Rockalo, Heard Co.; 0
Wane, Henry Co.; 0
Echocoombe, Houston Co.; 0
Ocilla, Irwin Co.; 9
Popolus, Liberty Co.; 2
Hakira, Lowndes Co.; 9
Welcoo, Lumpkin Co.; also Tallulah
Doby, Macon Co.; also Toccoa, Ga.
Vlaculcy, Murray Co.; 0 also Cohutta Springs,
2 Connecongo
Upalioy, Muscogee Co.
War Woman, Rabun Co.; 6
Nocway, Randolph Co.
Cantalo, Enkees, Quaintock, Ogeechee, Tuckalo,
Screven Co.; 0
Harnahatchie, Stewart Co.; 0 of -anna!

Pataula, 185
Shoppes, Tatnell Co.; 2
Avicila, Ochlocknee, Thomas Co.; 5
Choestoe, 4 Shopes, Irwin Co.; 0
Tensatee, White Co.; Ty Ty & Bulan, Worth Co.; 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inuktitut</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Inuktitut</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Huvett</td>
<td>Katé l</td>
<td>Frett</td>
<td>Lik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Klák-we</td>
<td>Klá hw</td>
<td>Klá-we</td>
<td>Klá-wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kwál-lee</td>
<td>Kwá l</td>
<td>Kwá-li</td>
<td>Kwail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ma-es</td>
<td>Bai-es</td>
<td>Ma-es</td>
<td>Bai-yas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ica-a</td>
<td>Sas</td>
<td>Stás</td>
<td>Já-sí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ikat-las</td>
<td>Ikat-las</td>
<td>Ikat-ás</td>
<td>Ikat-tás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Iskol-kwánt</td>
<td>Klá-evik-eto</td>
<td>Klá-ek-úz-úz</td>
<td>Klá-wak-túz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kwái-kwánt</td>
<td>Klá-et-lil</td>
<td>Klá-eto</td>
<td>Klá-re-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hwelt-hail</td>
<td>Frett-lil</td>
<td>Frett-tatt</td>
<td>Frett-tukt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ic-ta</td>
<td>Ic-ta</td>
<td>Ic-ta</td>
<td>Ic-tuk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skokomish, Mason Co. W. T.
Aug 24, 1883.
Prof. A. L. Gatech
My Dear Sir,
Yours of the
11th inst. was rec'd last week.
with the specimens, for which
please accept my thanks.
With this I send you the
specimens which you ask
for. The Gaila kutsi, who
live about 30 miles south
of Cape Flattery and the Makahs.
I send two forms which I
obtained from two different
Indians. — Am inclined to
think that the second form is
the more correct, though they
do not greatly differ. I also
send you the specimens of the
Kash Indians, who a small tribe who live just south of the Quinault. The three tribes evidently belong to the same family.

There is a tradition that the Chemakum long ago drifted away from the Quinault. They have but little as far as I know, in common with the surrounding tribes as far as language is concerned, except the numerical 1. That is similar to the Salish family. I also the Makah.

South of the Kash come the Quinaults, who evidently belong to the Salish family. I presume you have their numerical. I have been able to get nothing of them except the numerical.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. [Signed]
Moxo d' Moyo,

Sr. P. P. Pedro Marban, de la Compañía de Jesús,
Superior Xe. — Acta de la lengua Moxa, con su
vocabulario y catecismo. Colegio de San Pablo.
(Lima) 1701. 12º. pp. 664 y ss. Catecismo menor:
pp. 203.

Tetten los d, f, p, l. R nunca se dobla. H
semana aspirado profundo es igual a fe, p, l.
Aprofundar. Se faltan — Accentuados en la última,
llan en el penúltimo. Aparece d'ho pronto, muy
para (detrás) seguido futurum adjetivo en definitiva,
umaría nada para mi vestido.

Gn. mamucción chique, el vestido del varón.
 lectures y de propiedad: ma, sa, ta, tae (compon.
No, ono, block, tú, te, tei (pospuesta)
Nom. pero; inflectLabell,
muti piti una maca maena marco
y, sa, en, derecho, disfraz, ese
en bitil eti enon noni boni,
ella mino, era, ellos están lo mismo.

Pron. hi subita tina: esto, potomo, ny,
1g. mutiche, mutichiche ahi, war, lazaingafar, wanga,
2 pichiche, 3 emachiche, estache, estache.
1p. bitiche, 2 etiche, 3 enochiche.

mutiche yo estoy de esta: 2. petichiche
rimoco yo duermo, pimoco, timoco, rimoco, emoco,
temoco ellos duermen a paso blanco pago
munipora voy a comer (en unión) tanto y paso mate
obovane, chicha': aldea

(De Hapfer en Vocal. 1921, 101-102)

Influencia del chine, otros tronos, nada i.
etona: na, porpem
- bee, ca, nek, se e xha 15 tres por los llamados
jiby, pa ausínas.
Etnohistória

De Molina, fray Alonso de, México 1671. Querétaro.

mamazte ocu día
ayuitli, ayutli calabaza
allacatli calabaza lana
mitlámila yo té patla
mite-contla, intxomaua yaxto
axtli; atl cerén

axtli, equitlcor tocor, que mancha
axitl, pilhua mayor casa
axitltil; small woman
axitltil, otlacatl, nacido

amayaltli agua de fuente
quilitl acuácero
totemacil hueyatl zay tlan
totetl, patlanque yacme
tolotitl, tototlil 

matlallé verd ososcuro
cei guachicomeitl pija
camiñell, color mojado
mitlquehuac lahuac corcel tacu
concal, repanto templo
tlaquehuac nucahtl, corchieto
yaxtli, comido
chichicatli, tecchicach nac
mitlmehtolme calentac (sol)
meti, luna y lunas
verxlacatl, hacheiple nacme

nuatltepetl cielo
titenotl, mitlalxilcall nevado
yaxti, mitlalcall

yor tla, xico yacme
guwa deatl, yex atl me

quautlco grado de cuerpo, xito
yolli, yolli tla, hapaciel
yolli, hacha yacme grado
de corazón.

quilitl yexa comishle
macatlque quallli xota para

Local Indian Names
around Mount Shasta, Cal.

Sack from Berryvale, Jan. 9, 1887, to J. H. Kippen, N. S. Gayle, Survey, by P. H. Kippen, an old settler.

Reports the dialect spoken by the MacClouds, Cottonwood, Sacramento, and Trinity Indians.

Hand: ick-o-bi-o-lik po-yok, "by mountain", (?o'ke?i)

Black Butte: saw-chum po-yok, "beaver mountain", beca-

se piled up conically like a beaver house.

Shotet = Cwet. 324, Beaver, Trinity Valley. Soc. of 32.

Scott M'th, a high snowy peak, west of Berryvale: cec (poyok

from o'kei?)) /cleetet keetet, Saha blood, Cwet. 320-23

for cee (mean), Cwet. 32.

Castle Rocks, clo-chum-nuntara: rocks on the ridge.

rock sun, Cwet. 319, 324-5, Row, old 13.

Sugarloaf Rock, east end of; <byetlet. "standing rock" (juwe rox)

Large with North of Elk & Flat: yipuck-o-od po-yok

black for mountain; ye-puck-o-od is mean

black for.

Big Castle Rock Creek: clo-chum-nor-wok-et

not: ci sun: cee; Trinity Valley, Cwet. 322; walet

in cee's bing; nunt: ci-ee, east powe, south

nor, west sun, Cwet. 331.

Little Castle Rock Creek, clo-chum-swe, wolet, rock, null wolet.

Mac Cloud River, Winne mona; Cwet. 332, wona to,

(woot) possibly too through.

Creek near Gibbons, 1/4 in this side of Butte Creek; rhow kel be

tot or otoen? ~ jumping boulder Creek? Winne

water or ock; k boulder en hint wil icka icka. The but

But River: poxy (po) mon "east river", "east river".
Sacramento River:  num ta pom "west place."
Shasta Valley:  Nye Kow pom "north place."
    pom: cast, long;
Falls on McCloud R.:  ko en-ka from
    place that stops the salmon, "muk-uh? salmon,
    muk-uh."
Mud Creek:  num- socket - ton "med - creek."
Upper Siskiyou Springs:  Nya-al-chuput.
Falls of Sacramento R.:  Kan "kone?" win - it pom."
    looking down. "down kan, wini tote.
Wortleberry Creek:  so lau can shoot down pom
    where the little trout stop" (agnik-tute, tute. 532)
Windows Place; on McCloud River:  Sonok socket
    where the yew timber grows."
    (Kadi, map. Russian. Kan, de toke.) In Kasti, P.K. for three weeks.
Yalo valley, heights between Red Bluff & Nome attic; galo attic,
    Salt Peak & Nitna; South end of Red Bluff - hose "white point."
Balletsop South, Yalo valley, is called Mount Rice. of Kan Valley, Can City
    Balletsop Mt.2, North of it >> Saltato, = Kaa: Bully chope, had peak.
Comotokte: Inuun name for Sulphur & borax springs near Clear
    Lake, Cal.; refers to the white appearance of the ground.
Hab- chiv - hama: > Borax Lakes, Cal.
Chacheullak. "flat, mud summit." >> Saltato, Christ B. Kerr, Top.
Chup Klawit, isolated peak, E of Trinity Lake, Trinity Co.
Karra sonum, high peak to East (Kiri).
Win bully, a style point, N of Trinity Lake.
Y-kitti-pom (darkiti pom) "high ridge" to the N. of Tr. Arc.
Winnum bully. Peak & South.
Trinity River boke min.
Kobble Kawi "meadow gulch," Koll probally = slope."
The Choctaw Nation of Indians, v. the United States,

Beatty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, Sept. 17, 1830, 23
Beatty of Black Bear, 1820.

Chocchuma, Miss., 1824. Tableau (Row), 9
Katapanoques, 1824.

Tallahahasee, 2

Sotachuma, 1

Tallaha, 1

Saugulidakeki, 1

Chochuma, 1

Suneguchta Creek, p. 6, (Tallahahasee) 1, f. twin

Sukatanake (River), 6, 50, (Tallaha, 2, 1)

Leaf River; 1

Trimmed Cane Creek, (Tallaha, 1, or Slave Creek)

No-sa-tomah, a reserve

Moshulatubbi, Sukatanake; Mudulli tabi, a Choctaw chief, killing.

Natalache, captain (Markett?) in Natalachkce.

Natalachc, 1

Cherokee, 1

Tallow Town. 1

Choctaw town, 5

Mogolushas, Squecheto District, Petra.

English Towns or Districts. Senate Doc. 123, 23 Cong. 15 sess. 39; 1844.

Cobb District, west of Pearl River; land shape 90 ° of meridian; called 1, 3.

Henry Merriam (Tuska Kinettè)

Cobb Putins, 1, 2, (Cobb, Chickasaw)

Suckanash or Factory Indians.

Kequaquilla Creek.

Pitawascum Creek.

Tallahahasee. 1
Kukakakecka, 20 m. S. of Tok. C.  
Ochekuchwwa, 7 m. S. of Tok. C.  
Nalokayes distr., Line Co.
Tanahuski Creek, Line Co.
Sunkor Creek (Hunshak C.)
(Tanahuski Creek, east end)
Hayatalkwppa, creek emptying into
Soollowa Creek, Soollowo C. 
Kotah Creek, near Nez,lak, Linnell Co.
(apt. Bob headman, Chumshack [now Chester Boro]}
Chunka Creek, Mentin C.
Tusnumunatach people locate (Can summer in nutritive Bear)
Squakanatach Creek, Mesiktokitak W. Tempe Co.
Sengaste Creek:
Okchawaha Ford, on Yagu Creek, Ok.
Tampa, Tampa Co., Ala.
Capah-hah.
Poteju Creek
Buchongue Creek
Ponca, Ponta Creek
Kehuga
Alamutchee, 10 m. N. from Yagu Creek.
Nokoto, near Yagu Creek
Dekedorra Creek
Braca Creek,
Cushluda Creek (tukel)
Boluka Creek
Attocha-motcho Creek.
Wiicotshkomen, N. Pearl R.
Bogue Plateau, west of Roosevelt.
Tupenda Point, Ok.
Namacora Creek
Tolechohuitla Creek.
Cochebuteha Creek, Land Co.
(Noot-ceh-teh)
Hew tok-a-gue Sister, Land Co.
Lakatalba Creek
Pelekia, off Yagu Creek.
Kentucky Creek, west Yaguatchi people meet, 1839.
Showata canley Creek, 1812
Wiatarkala, council, Wahtela Co.,
Chokkib Creek, Smith A. Bridge.
Atoka, Ok. Netion, 1717 (a. m. p. c.) 1783.
Tasshanna; (listed Stehube Co) 301
Deals' Town or Patoka rubber treaty
Chenskaba Town (pron. Eska) Stehube Co. (Eskena)
Chiewaskey River, 17 m. from English town
(Same miles longer than English m.)
Saukawe-skuna Creek, Stehube Co.
Tallahahona, Stehube Co.
Habachieve, ca. on v. 84.
Tall, Taula Creek, Nitakeche ake, Newton Co.,
Habachieve, Newton Co.; or P. W. 345
Ilanlanda, 84; or P. W. 347
Big - chenckkalo, aff. of Paul R 895
Sedogkahtoe Creek, post Yallahonde Co., 903.
Sedogkahtoe, brand of Yallahonde R.
Pinheaddress, brand of Paul R 901 (Penadode)
Shoneclenca Creek, near the Yokonckkalo.
Petuch-a-love Creek, aff. of Yallahonde, (see note, pg. 191.)
Bitezpan Bogue (Creek) 907; near Yallahonde & Tollehonde, near 711.
Ili-Itahonde Creek, (red willow) runs into Tallehonde, aff. 3.
called by whites: Yapo - River.

Yok-anapotoffa Creek; (paz. nat. "pokwa savo") scratching 28, of Patega, 347.
Halakalaqua Creek, 911.
Yoksohotte Creek; 3) 911
Pataukacona Creek, near Yallahonde (Pitukawoo.)
Oktokattake, prairie, near Yallahonde.
Bakatalloke, "mulberry patch", bend of Big Black.
Tsekahona, nea Talleboke,
Tsek-ona, red pine, from pr. name. 923. (red pine?)
Okadkama Imun. pr. Yellaskha, "good water."
Olahona, "red fire," nom. pr. name. a war-name, Okelion his proper
name.
Colla-bite Gees, newly enbr. by Race M.
Colla-bite Co., 15.

Clans. There are two clans in the Ch. res.: Kaltaken - holita
(holita?) and Cumka-pugna. They could not marry persons of the
other clan. It was the custom of one clan to attack & kill interment of
one of the other clan. Capt. or officer could be taken from the other clan.

pag. 926, 927. (Longtin).

Oviloo, Akebo Co., also Akebo.
Skullaville, Ch. Klahath, S.T.
Bunkah Creek, Scott Co.,

Yokenukhana (dine sepa)
Chukfshevan Creek, Wst. of Tomahawk.

Bogue Chaloo, also Bogue Co.
Bogue o-chitkoka, new Tallebash Co.
Kusakone Co., new at Tallebash. Red Black church

Ke-shi-alono Co. Bikin of Tse-e-nuk-ony (Yokenukhana)

Kya-wonambe Post, 1814.

Taka-lamata, me at Race M.

Relatives: Chenoskabee, Bogue Co.
Okatelba,

Kills-tamonah (Kiee from kuki, English), near Chokunbay A. Michel.
Tallatow (Vol. 3)
Nathowea,
Bishon.
Tahlah Creek, Scott Co.

Tahkalete Creek, Wapato Co. (1913)

Buckeehak Creek, Wapato Co., 1925

Buckbeek Creek, Wapato Co., 1925

Hatokwa Creek, Wapato Co.

Towel a. (also 1913). 10

Kaatokala, also Kutenah, King Co.

(2d Co. 1st war, 1861)

20 Factory on Nisqually River

Towal, also 80 miles below Fort Totten on the Nisqually River.

Katchukma (poison), also of Turkey Creek (Yellowtail) also 1957.

Itataga, 1857.

Oklahaka R., near Mayes mine, 1860.

Oklahaka R., near Mayes mine, 1855.

Kanetakla, near the Big Creek.

at the Tallah Town.

Scallino Creek, 1856.

Stone of Anthony Hobbs, a chief man, 1861.

also called Taga-tulbro (1875)

Abott, branch of Tukwaddle R.

Peckhala Creek, near Big Mark. (also Peckhala)

Tah-kah-kah, east of Yokunkum, 1867

Tah-kah-kah, east of Yokunkum, 1867

Natekowa Co., 1867.

Tallehtee Co., Wapato Co., after Handbook

Comhair, the wonderful tribe, 1875

Autent settlement, 1877.

Whitely Creek, Wapato Co., 1917.

at Whitely Creek, Wapato Co., 1917.

Tonik-he-le Creek, Wapato Co.
Chickasaw local names.

B. Kamay, S.W. Fla., p. 63: (the Chickasaw towns):
Chatelaw: "upper town".
Chuka galaya: "long house"; built 1736.
Anala, Mekla, "lot of far"; built 1736.
Ashik, Kiwa, "red grass.
Nuko willow (kind of tree).

Hekki:awa (Chickasaw);
Chokalina (Tuscarora).

Chickasaw towns or villages from N.W. Fla. map 1772 (?)

Ampat Melco or "Western Party" settled on headwaters of Turkey Creek and probably of Nowbbee Creek, Tallapoosa, Miss.; abandoned the town of Anaba, Deboha, East Yako, Sinkani (deemed rebels).

Cora district on Co or Caro meets: Button or Pianto, Corin.

 probably also Sapeza and Alemontoke; or Case Sink Creek.

Sixforne, Melco kanalak or Light Town: Lay near north west of Chickasaw town or its affluent with Tala Bogue, Tekaka, Rak שב, Bogue, Pokoko, Shogawa; Tors: Centella, Tala, Okaleta, Bokkou, Senekshang, Extender, Nakaola, Nakaola, Talakoka, Chkela, Shandah, Bokokoda; Arfo in Oake Co., Miss.

Melco fell on "Western Party" - all other towns on 12 May 24-45.

Now to have been comprehended in this section is: leadership of:
Ked K 1737, 1746, Chickasaw, R. A. Leader of Chickasaw K. Must after 1746.
Ookakala, Tonica, Bogue, West Inf, West Yako, Ciocon, Bokkou,
Oka, Pokoko, Bogue, Chito, Oka, Nakaola, Ooga.
Aloue Canchaw, Lykapa, Canchitki, Oka Chipa, Yonga on W. Acadian River or Bayou

Chenacouy, Cheve, and Canche, Hugueni
(Not marked on map; writer is D. 45.1)

Run from the headwater Acadian River, Jan 29 to 31.

Charco Bayou

Ou or Os Bogue

Nikol Longo

Patae (or Patac?) Oiko

Opeclee Bogue

Pahaw Bayou

Bogue Taka Shanabe (Otec?)

Bogue tockoscoode

Bogue Adam Decal

Bogue Locas "black creek"; Oka Teecahaw "body water?"

Bogue Chateau

Basketane R., Basketane, index name for Bogue Atbee

Tawne, join Okeach. R. Jan 31, upper Chateau R.

Western affluents of Basketane R.

Poscaro Tawne

Bogue Atbee Secra

Oke Tona

Eastern aff of Basket R.: from N. to South:

Oka Tapa (Otohakha?)

Panchatowi

Oka Allah

Oka Teewamby or Brown Creek,

Opeclee Bogue

Tellie Bogue

Scape Allah

(Indic: Oega Tita, m. 15)

Hokit, Sircha (ketch)

Sand Run, 1/10 Merid, Atka, Chahow Chitter (cont. 2001)
Mexico, from General Don J de Cast.
(Francois. Maurice Hertling, 1800.)

[p. 330] Memoriale were transmitted to His Majesty from the council of Mexico, where, on the conquest of New Spain, requesting that he would send us some holy men of good life, &c. enough, to bishops & clergymen; 

"and that he would not suffer any scholars or men of letters to come into this country, to throw into confusion with their learning, justice & books."

[p. 436] The port of Medellin, opposite to the Island de los Sacrificios & the town of San Juan de Ulua, which was distant 12 leagues.

[p. 315] Don Hidalgo went up in the battle of the town of Tepozotlan, at Champerico (2), at Tecopango (2), at Tepozotlan, with the Tlacates, Cholula, Mexico, Otumba, Tepeaca, Taxco & Cuernavaca, Su-chimalteo (3). Siege of Mexico, over 80 houses & prov.

If Guacamayalco, Chimpa & the Zapotecs, Chamula & Cutlan. Tempa & Chimapan. Exp. to Agrandes & Viscos: Culacotlan; Zapotecas & Mixtec. Wounded all at Iguazulapa, p. 263.

[p. 261] Cordova set out Feb 12, 1521 to Chalco, came next day to Tlaxcalteco, where he heard that the Mixtec went to Guaytecapan, & halted at Chimalancat, district Acapulcan, 5 days.
Rev. 2, 3; Crozat 1772's map.

Tikham医科大学, Thomas; University, Dartmouth.

Affluent of Conococheague. W. (Tombeckley, Tombeckley, West.)

W. Tekola Inlechudda or White people's double (mushrooms)
r. trehalose, more, shorter, back, raised, gully.

K. 34° 32', 30. Mark for it on paper.

Letcha Hoa, at M. I. Living i. Letcha, 1326.1. Hoa woman's name.

Prout's note, called Teller, also Cond. 1326.1. for this path.

W. Itanaw, at M. I.

Talle Baneely: tale (rock) Binille, Binille "at town on" [yq. of sub. name].

W. Samangol or the Cypress Swamp.

W. Skelah, off of Sen. [Shukabi; Shuka, Hoj; rede b'erb.]

W. Sonach Tocalli.

W. Oka Tedeol or Merry Water, Oka Ticha, Orishka, order, Kicha.


W. Oka Onqubelle or Strong Smelling Water, also Hatthosee.

W. Alichebe. [orthography correct, yq. unknown]

P't to the little Nation.


W. Halbauce, Tewo, died 1872, Edon, 1874, Fort Tewo, stream, East.

E. Sukpafalaya: salti precipitation, river. 17111.

W. Betcha Chika.

W. Anyon Chacaw (m'ts)

E. Yagna Hoola land = ?

W. Senti Ailie snake = ?

Affluent: Posscoo Pa'ica, prude baby

W. Nunciya, prov. "spring, 2. name would.

W. Sente Kenega, Dryka, maluka.

Aff. Talle Oka ne, rock =; land 2 yakai.

m'tn = Nanne Chica, red. 2 m'th (Takah 2).
Kölné day, dün. kandé, pop.
Pahté beve, pachténé coll
Witcha(w) hog, witchawne py
Witchia chicken, dün. witchi
Kanté person, kuen infant
Wigard dawn, nuljné fawn
Ulléné cow, nuljné calf
Wénté woman, lâtek little girl
dámkanté boy
Yaastigága chair (bed or) Usartá ga non-pitèbun?
Yaastokigága gúzáné tabb
Kvóč ké
Tchu bedstead
Kbènè pillow
Dikka a dress
Kuchel Coat
Paítesh bekehané pante, níko, or manuk,
Tláchába shoes
Túkája stockings
Kojánè káshwà, kojánè káshwà
Yà tree (of páchu jàdi)
Tó water, tota oceá
Tonáí river
Yaúi fire, jim
Kétúpáné store
Takái ball
einu book, kawuní bible
Tó sun
Shafà moon.
âle (âlé), pl. âëñëâlë large, great
sèë, pl. wâhâlée small
këñëlë, pl. kesënëlë tall, long
peso, pl. peso circular, spherical
tâpéo, pl. (sme) sweet
stohâơâ, pl. (sm) sour, fermented
këñëlë, pl. sañënëlë straight good
tëpëë, pl. têpëëdë straight
shënëlë, pl. shëñënëlë bed,

Intransitive verbs: (love as dual form)
dë'htëë, pl. dë'htëë ха to sit
stokâfa, pl. tøkâ-fa to stand
âhagëjëë to be about
tëë, pl. atëë to go
nëë, pl. nëëse to come
sâë, pl. sâo to be down
së'htëë, pl. së'htëë to run
we, pl. hëjë to be lost (hope, comply?)
sawâë, pl. sañëse to go out

tëntáñë, tøntáñë, tøntëñëñë, Jam, tøntëñëñë, lea,
ontáñëñë, atontáñëñë, këñëntáñëñë se an, yëñ, ñëgn, Nammëñë

Numeral:
1 hë'të
11 sëñëëjëë në'të'lëwë
21 këlë, nañë, ke'ë, këjë
2 nëmë
12 sëñëëjëë noëhtëwë
20 këlëtañë nañe
3 ro'kë
13 s. - noke'htëwë
20 këlë nañë
4 tâ'kë
14 s. - tarë'tëwë
40 këlëtañë tâ'kë
5 tóhuvëñë
15 s. - tóhuvë'tëwë
50
6 estë
16 s. - esëntëwë
1. laktohe
2. befih
3. dêhki
4.èhpe
5. 20 èñhánawe
6. 200 èñhánawe
7. 1000 èñhánate
8. 10000 èñhánate

wahle. kõkë. hñe. "Ho, you think, it's that one?"

kõkë hñe. We all want.

We all want.

antëkala hñe. you all want.

kõkë hñe. We all want.

Entë kantehêne. Pit kõla këchënhë. Konekhe,
sas ñà people. hñe. they didn't. ñà ñà view.

ke. wënnëñëñëshë, yusakañwe, tokheë Coming, Katehëny.

ke. wënnëñëñëshë, tokhe, akunwañwe. Kõhë. kõheñëñëhëshë.

sas ñà people. ñà they lifted up. ýësawëñëñëhëshë. Sëñwëñëñëhëshë.

Act. XIV, 11, 2, ñëñëshë !

namen yáte, naka. Pit ñamëñëshë, këchëshë

aktë. ña ña. ñe. ña, kõla ña ña. ña. ña. ña. ña. ña. ña.

em-akun akunwatañwe. Lokon ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

em-akun akunwatañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.

këchëshë, akunwañwe. ña akunñ. ñëñëñëshë.
Aron XIV, II  a, Kukukta.

Minin took the nen momelcheh, ketchet, en
an the people, he said he does a lot, they
are talking about, he sayin, he was talking,
the language.

Hiyoo, kafu, kafu, kafu, kafu, kafu, kafu. 

Khat. (kedu, life).

Continued from Diss. vol. 2°, History of Mr. Roberts,

wteq, de. yacelke, pl. yamachk to be about.

elbo, de. elselkvaki, pl. elselskvaki to come.

boleq, de. balselgo, pl. bolak to be.

rokvan, de. redalak, pl. rovakot to be lost.

voileq, de. voilek, pl. voilelch to go out.

mosile, moilek, mokilek, mokilelch. long, how, he is.

mokilek, mokilek, mokilek, - - - we are, you are.

Hichiti wento from Mrs. Roberts.

techbi, long, pl. hoti.

wetkibi, small, pl. opuskobi.

petchki (3) tall, long, pl. patchkobi.

waltakobi, circular, pl. waltakwoki.

woloki, spherical, pl. wolowoki.

Kanute sweet, pl. kanukwakobi.

hokwe, sour, pl. kokowwe.

dec, sour, salt, pl. chakose.

hishi, good, pl. hiwine.

tepake, bright, pl.

hampi, dark, pl. kaonehki.
Verb table by Mrs. Robertson.

tohuloke, da, weke, pl. eseke, to sit; in leg.

hatlakhe, da, lokoke, pl. lokacate, to stand; seated.

eyke, da, yawke, pl. yawlakhe, to be about, ayakhe.

aseke, da, aseveke, pl. asevelakhe, to go; walk, run.
imakhe, da, itawhake, pl. itlakhe, to come; come in.

ontoke, da, slave, pl. ontalake, to come; come to.

faloke, da, salakhe, pl. salalakhe, to be down.

venoke, da, lanose, pl. maotake, to stay, be alive.

manake, da, manoseye, pl. manoseyelake, to go out.

mamale, mamatehke, mame, im, how, and, less.

mamct, maamatchki, mame, is, am, they are.
Nilin-aht Sound

or Bradley Sound Vocabulary, Vancouver Island

A most basic foundation of words made through contact with the whites. The vowel fairly represents the language of all aboriginal people of British Columbia.

ah-ah yes
ah-ah arm, below elbow; a-ohk, arm-pit
ah-ah-che eyes, eyebrows
ah-ah-quinsh to wrestle
ah-ah-tah to act
ah-ah-tah from ah-ah-tah, act, say, call, which man
ah-ah-ko'鹤 who (anim. jarg.)
ah-ah-koc his
ah-mah large gray liver
ah-ta'c a deer (from T'ong, p. 14) a small short
ah-ta'manuwick cheeks
ah-ta'cheemil shoulder
ah-ta'peloo central
ah-ta'kotam non, p. 48'the
ah-ta'kote ahk'kote sugar
x-ahk'tak'tel long dining table
ah-ah-tah to give
ah-ah-tah a little below hip, act, ahk'kotam held.
Nitin-aht.

acht-chuk, wrap.
acht-chuk to break (string, rope).
acht-two.
acht-reek, trunk fork of tree.
acht, ucht-hk black; of oil, tinge. chookch, chook.
ucht-levar.
ucht-xiva, Brant; of wings.
acht-kin, old man; aya-ka-lin.
acht-anceh.
acht-plant (stonga-kemem). punk.
acht-ahw, always.
acht-chuk, lake.
acht-chuk to cry.
acht-kamik, first lighter one, sow.
acht, include.
acht-huk, to speak, cry, weep.
acht-ukat, dwell.
acht-chuk, dry.
acht-chuk, to pass, go.

acht-chuk.

Cheek-chuk, army.

Chinook.

Chinook, to pull, haul.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.

Chinook, to pull.
chumnahted night (opp. to left) land side takallicves made
chin-e-path to mouth by pulling hair
quirti water; W. chakti; E. takaljk, takalj
chuk she push it along
chuk slippery mushroom
chakpos broken
shukhe netty, clawed, rattled nest.

eh-chhe she! be quick!
eh-chhe she! go!

eynmahk ancient many, also fish; bi-quohl-ic zgq god, or daughter
eynah wing feathers, py-talk small
ey-eh-kinik a zgq many years
kah-cet-bock lightning
kach-toop thing, small dog, oppponent
elchdake uphill
elchcbtac downhill

elcbto be off a long time at a time
takoon, technical carriage for night fishing.
takincom car-pendant
takincom kahpu; takoon.
1 elchbok bottle

eilchepamik squirrel (12 many)
carrick dog, E. kahpu, even.
cloven great, large; eilchepamik sheep
grounds, area
cloven sockel, eilcbto still base

maka-ahwmlak 12th birth for Kuper.

ah-utalik gusty wind.
himith to shed at the nose
hition a bled red bury
hisst't red
haw to axe
hernem bled
hessach bloody, h't comb
heitkshiel to come,
heitkshiel so a h'writ
heitkshiel too. when you h'ook hiten good
hew wah hoolx to shed from mouth
heitkshiel broom
heit-sh yar, yeaner
heit-in mym hentkshiel come
heit-tahkshlee hoss, und-side
hlem-ich hlem-ick-hick wings
heek-taft news, eternity
heid-path bridge
how attach to return
how-kanak wooden mark
how-wih chief
how-witeh is case, stop
how-wayl h'ungry; he-oom, wakx.
how he-oom, htenes in cap.
heok-seh thimble-berry
heok-pek to help.
hoop-pah moon
deka
hoop-chiik midder of aponinal
hokchiquedic to come with a
mecel hag, stiff cover;
hokchiquedic
hoyak hanim nee to
beemh fornt
hentshill to pritk
hokshap to upport, tune on
hiten blue group
hew wah-del to shed from month
hokshiel broom of hkykshiel
hoxom goo
doowehl to exne, doyalp,
hontshapaym to land
Hewhakshel akch, rom pevsek
hukheent benin (quayp, 34)
huk-shetsh and wind
hukheentluk halp hiler of Katkahtik
summotiqueVolume
happak-yukthah brush
hys shill with black currant
Hy-yezek hatch 3 Peusmo,
hyn-ner haj, above, upon
hyn-ner-bil to climb (all how)
hynnooch face
hynnooch hokshap
hynnooch hul hokshap,
hokshiel hokshap, nature
kytstootl to tell a lie
ky-yakstotl not to understand
ky-yu ten' jih jy miit, many
ky-yu at-gup to lesser, diminish
of kudzqogiyul, new
ky-yu dgeqent, make

[dot]

imkoot old, idan
imhah shame

injipwakintikl, the person walking
second in a file
inunah unable
innich-tahla forked
innonah nipple, milk
innik fire, i.e., quick to make
a fire, i.e., ayik stove
innik-- okt firewood

inunah around, surrounding

ihk end, north, innik right with
kayqooy to clean away, to

hool all

ihinik- to increase

ihinnikgu-alt next door

[dot]

k'a, how it me! let me look at it!

k'yashit to die
Klah-chooch'mi' Chango

Klah-chet-tuleh to unter the side.  Klah-kamupt pine-pine
Klah-hix'box  Klah-kast tree
Klah-huk-wik  feeted grass
Klah-klah-taynuh  notes for pipes  Klah-kupt grass
Klah-klah-tyum, kleech-klen foot  Klah-shelt grass
Klah-klah-hakatoo  cold
Klah-toonpt  gosseon
Klah-ohto  some more  Klaykahl-pammich to paddle
Klah-owe now  bow with lid sitting  Klaykahl purple
Klah-kayts'ok  bow with lid sitting over the sides  Klaykahl to paddle to
Klah- klah-upka k to hamer a nail  go as a thamer
Klah-kec  oothunko mayt's  Klaykahl shell thin
Here you  Klaykahl to fish or netting
Klah-on-appi  something else instead  Klaykahl to comb or netting
If that fail in netting  Klaykahl to com
Klah-putmah sail
Klah-quake to beach
Klaykahl look out, be here!
Klapson, black-footed moccas, p. 266.
Klay-chitl to dress with a bow.
Klay-smith by red h. roof joist.
Klay-brnwhc rat
Kleheen to laugh.
Kleeklayme's klatn pursuit game.
Kleek-laygy-yeh writen; of 294 to wake up another.
Kleedchitl justice upon owner.
Kleedchitl red, kleded white.
Kleeckthin foot; of klah-kul-thun klimet-klimetka, lady many.
Kleetchka man in stem of canoe.
Kleedchitl redder.
Kleedersamis baid.
Kleedemsh knof.
Kleeckthin boots.
Kleeckkukkak kinnig.
Kleeckth white blankets.
Kleetopu, klatuks (great).
Kleetemekk small clink or capse.
Kleetimalk muffled up.
Kleetyld small fish hook.
Kleetseech to wear with a grease substance, paper, sheet.
Kleekmakhtllee gooshopt.
Kleenet wood wedge for patching.
Kleekshad to split with a wedge.
Kleek-lahk-tanl teetse.
Kleeknask1h bracelet.
Kleeklaaston anklet.
Kleek-kah lean (kulat).
Kleek-mahf, family bat.
Kleemmtkah to be sleepless.
Kleemtkeshl, klochkal.
Kleek-laygy-yeh writen; of 294, to wake up another.
Kleedchitl justice upon owner.
Kleemtkahk, lady we.
Kleekka crochet, lady we.
Kleedkak remove.
Kleek-leskah bow with light water.
Kleekima mussel.
Kleetchagum mussel shell.
Klo-guichtah a pr. of a with.
Klooblocklahk clean (spring).
Klooblocklah clean (summer).
Kloob-pah, warm, hot.
Kloob-shall treasure the faup.
Kloobshum musk of klatem.
Kleenet wood wedge for patching.
Kleekshad to split with a wedge.
Kleek-lahk-tanl teetse.
Kloob-moop sister.
Klootkahn, klootkahn, dy; klootkahn
by salmon
klootkahn, haring
klootkahn, bread for paddler to
tread on.
klootkahn, thisty
klootkahn, good workman.
klootkahn, klootkahn, tadorn.
klootkahn, quiet kind
klootkahn, quiet woman.
quiescuishes, quiescuishes
a little above the water
very klyed. kloot, flour, bread
klootka thinn.
Koo-hoo, a black duck, quack
Koo-heel to hang, to hang up.
Koo-queenie, the full moon.
Koo-ich itil to grow
Koo-nah, the real bearded cod
kool slave
kool ice
koquahkooahak seal
Koo-nah; gold
Koo-kootah to beat with the hand
Koo pook, forefinger
Koo-kootah pipe
Koquah-kootah, ally proud
Koquah-wat half
Koquah left hand side
Koenk morning shade
Ko-ud man
Ko-ud-nah soul, shadow;
reflection (at that!)
Kowilk to steal
Kowilk thinnik.
Kowilk tappa to open
Koowwil salmon berry
Koowwil red, bush
Koowwil potato
Kulkah little finger
Kuk-kauk key
Kuk-kop to unbind, untie
Kuumma a great wooden figure
Kallpay uk storyteller
Kumma, give more (July, before)
Koo-ichin raven
Ko-kooop Swan
Koo-kumjah klawmee jin
Koomilts still
Koquistell portrait
Koquistell pin for
blankets.
Koquistell pin for
costumes.
mahl-makht the entire population
mahchik housewife, to the house
machtik to bite
mah-makhtik clerk brother
mah-kto large fish, whale; purpose
caught, summer
mahle antler, horn
mahpythl enemy; hostile
mah-a-kulch ugly
makanik to buy
mamah-kulch white man, say
mamah not an Indian
mamahshib, shell, boy, potash
mamahshib shell, slate
mamahshib, shell, to smell
meet-lah rain
mamakite, elate, libaceous root
memchik-makht spider
mahkquim, & housefly
miyqeh, spear-shaft
mamachik to Justin Ross, Black
mitshka screw of steamer
mamamshib hammer of gun
moochikshil, skull; little box
moochikshil, skull; little box
moolathe, moolath 3 collect
moochikshamayik hinge
of house, 3 household
moochikshon, door, lid.
moochikshon, domesticated animal, Chi., for fragile
muck-saak, gunpowder, muklumak, string bound with berry, wapish, wood, cook to smell.
mook four
mockwah, you-wa ah steam, my-yathi, principle of force
moolshitchit flood-tide
moodetuppa to shoot
moodaullu bow
mooxh-mahchit bear-skin, post
mooxh to dig, ask for
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
muck-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, muklumak, letter
muk - kith, blind
muk-tug - string
muk-teep - string
mutamick - eech lofty upward
mutshitch to fly
mutshah - shah to tie, bind together
mutshah - saah - to tie, bind together
mutshichw, common people (not men of rank)
mutshitch to bind round
mutshah to tie (bear)
mutshah - saah to tie, bind together
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
dirty, much-kulish, sick
mooxh, malaal, giving or to give
mooxh-eech stone, pick, method
mooxh to carry
mooxh - shimek - eeg to add, to carry to
carry to
much-toolk moonlit, wist dirt,
*menchtoot paw

nemah county, territory, land, return use of fish

nik- to, nil to once upon the cheet mount's jib, run one to the time

bonoosk thing

nap, bow, now, nap-pook, nap

noochik egg

noonuok times

noonuok round

noo-kuh stick, cypwing wood

nooho, noonuk is make great gifts, to entertain for the noonuk took mother

noonuk took father

nuu-yuk pinto cradle

nuu-yuk uk baby

nuk-ikhill to drink

nuk-amin-ha'mma French water (on wood)

*for unknown letters

oh-quinne to walk south side, ok-p'eh to which

skhill to make water, ok-chinble, klee-woon's clouds, ok-squitchik, let in sea, let my cat down.

cochtool good, careful, squall, noonuuk to dance, outo-ko-hmik to k' eat

ok-eh? what?

cochtool cloud, fog, nick

ok-yum, oowah tyin' print, oomahbik a colour

oonu? how much?

oo-so-eh to hunt game

oo-ochtitk to work, edge the reflect

oop-uk hair

oochimote to Wheeler

ooh-sheebkum butter, thank you now.

oostitah low down below

oostitah to bring down to place in a lower position.

ootachtik ootachtik to go, ootachtik a large tree

ootektah to push
oowaykah: third finger
oowayup to begin, of. oowaylay,
oowaykah to proceed.
oowe at the end.
oowaykah to relate.
oowakAMES news.
oye soon, prettyly, lately.
o-uk oye long ago.

pah-gain statistics.
papay ear; mips of gun.
payl-eye to praise, to regard.
pachekel give.
pah-pahs-ukt loof.
pat-look kiap, small house.
blue property.
pay-bayek blood, glass.
pay-pay bayekki glass, window.
pajedal to work.
pet-ek say boy.
phet-shii, water, bad.
pishakt bor worker.
pillik-pilluskh stone hammer.
pook habitat.
poullecshl sleepy.
pah-kleetum small down feathers.
quick-picks on the other side of
quick-to-you to put together, by this
grey-up to break kind of a stick
of ash-cup,

Satchel: salmon-speck, d-us
(toddle, flake, block of salmon)

break wood
beetle-like green or red speck
Salmon humming... food
Take for compass
Skekanapi to turn over wood
Seetan a missing tail
Seetkanah turning to side
def-weak we, us
Seewah our

Siyaad, boyad, boyedah
mine

Sheat-sihm, head of the salmon-speck
Sheat-sihm to change question
Sheat-sihm, huntly
Sheatla, lake fun, root, (cedar)
Sheatla, shell rusted

Sheatii, shell supply, implying motion
Sheatii, the, frying pan
Etkummed flesh, meat
Sheatii, old stock rice.
tah-chah dawat water
* tah-hayten sammond
* tah-klahtlamih 8' canoe

* tah-kayteno shauna, ayel-valna, layky
* tah-kayteno straight
* tah-kayteno to tell the truth
* tah-hak to correct, true, undoubtedly
* tah-krayne cross stick, cause

* tah-lupin, memetuk-mahk
  rider,
  tah-mahk fang fisher
  tah-korwin stone lizard/turtle
  tail shape (also, ahwh-)

tah-kihshih to get

* tah-ktokeg spill

* tah-mokh-yon dog boat

* tah-nahh male infant (see min)
tataput-he, tsemi, toehow
  (see a total nest)

* tah-o'ko stomach

* tah-qwik-yit, a chair
  tah-its-kook queen, del-friger
  tattoo case

* tah-nee-mox dependency, portent,
  tah-polk ocean

tah-ak酒, tah-te-wah to throw

* tah-ak-thah small kettle
  tah-toh to let fall un

  tchoo, wadum, (wet or wet)
tchoo-uplay, to stop work's
  to stop

* tah-kayteno, convenient
  tah-ak-thah alive
  tah-ak-thah but (wet)
  tah-nahh oonah towel
  tah-nahh file

* tah-te-yah to put
  tah-nahh cuttlefish
  tah-tope fish

* tah-nahh-name much to
  tah-nahh kihshih to bear a child
  of tahnak

  tah-pittpu to drop or bring down
  (oote-pittpu to bring down)

* tah-mel-oo bell

* tah-nahh-kamis look fish

* tah-nahh-koom kack, blanket
  of fish

* tah-mukih dark

* tah-polk ocean
tah-poolch salt
toduk apair
托无湖 high wind from the sea
takalqum owl
togukamish seal skin
tow-quus fish gill
toochee east wind
too-seeed coal
toopkoo black
toop-shill evening
tooche the dark brown cod
tootch, thunder

Tootoch angry against bad doctrine
The drawn of parishioner
Tree-nut oak wood, Tsuchum, high, trimha toothed pole for catching

tipmiftua water grass

Tshouldto ground, cell
to-chu-un otlum (of the bon)
toqin bow head divers
thah-lax-tonm toe

too tolkah wave, willow (of wat)
Timwolch bank of dry moss
toowlmto neck

too-chill to throw water

met-sellukas room, fence
mteykeats buck species, small, white-marked

Tsuchaka take to wash continually, items, Tsuchkath to wash the feet

tho-wuqin, noob one
Nisn-ak

Now-waht's hamma boy
had her wife or one husband
wet'en backbone

Waw-ah-ta cause round by one
modesta canoe vito tah
Waw-waatch'm week one walking
alone; rechatch'mick waht heathtoo, square forever
really week too other, waht had hockk. ho, ho, do
attatch'mick, with or other, not stumble

too-yack to wash the hair
wet'the to do away destroy
waw-waht's cheek, river.

Tapwa-ni to girl, girlly,
waw-tash is jorbut'ti, wai'd!

Tawgasekk to sit down on their
waht knife land other
Tukkweh, tukkweh boat,

Waw to utter a shout,

Waw-waw to speak, Ch. 9,

Waw-waw-chook to cough,

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork,

Waw-waw-chook hank,


Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,

Waw-waw-chook bork

Waw-waw-chook hank,
why-ak that
with-wh uch blue blankets
withmah sleeping
with-nay, attayktú, throw
withuhuch aile
with not 3.
with-hy not, no
with-loch mah not he, there is not
inches bed; of piłł-loch
withch wind
withinc to scoll, abuse, odd
away by recoil.
withmekiikah to ask
withmatomah, I did not understand.
with-nin-pee to stay, stop, remain
with-uhuech, end, undo.
withchill to nod the head.
withch: when, whence?
withchil, where is your home?
withchil, is it walk out.
withchil, where is your home?
withchil, to cough slightly
withchil, to walk
withchil, lazy
yakah affection; y. kloanik
to love a woman.
yakah malah bory
yakah man face purple
yakah long.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muneleh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>tyaw-wack, woop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>atlah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>kootsoo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>moox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>moop-pooh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>athpoox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>atlah-quill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>tyaw-wack-quill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>hy-yu, ch. j.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>hy-yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>hy-yu-12th tyaw-wack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>tok-kits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>tok-kits-12th tyaw-wack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>tok-kits-12th hy-yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>allegh ki (2 twenties)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>allegh-12th hy-yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>koocheek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>koocheek-12th hy-yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>koocheek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>hy-yu-aye (1000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Nat. Tribes, 1860, with male adult population, in their homes from southeast to northwest, along coast.

(Quarter-ael-gaunam ko total name) Syvart, p. 308.

Sacheenacht, a Mite-ahk Bein, 3, of Kit. crowds, 20 p. inhab. stretched.

Mite-ahk, de, 60, 3, 400 p.

Oloyacht, 1757. Barclay, or Mite-ahk sound. Nation is Oly.

Hoocheeklacht, 28, 1

Gecheeklacht, 15, 5

Squadlacht, 70, 20, the S. border, is called Sack

Yow-club-lacht, 100, 10

Toguacht, 11, 60

Kal-راق-ahkt, 190, Mite-ahk sound, "another homes"

Kielmacht, 40, 15

Abracele, 115, 5, Mite-ahk sound, "real homes"

Hickuyg-ahkt, 36, Hoocheeklacht

Mucklacht, 26, 5

Mo-ouncehacht (Mo-ссе мочи) 150, 5, "deer homes"
Nyehuht's.at, 36, Mother Sons.
Noochablaat, 26, 0°, mountain - houses.
Hy-yohpq - adł, 230, North E. S., 1st mile, October.
Chuyak - adł, 32, 1°.
Haakot - adł, 14, 1°.

Hatt 1723 adult men.
Not names of places.
Oak-tex, Ishuk
Echakhtet
Opetset
Kkadadore
Chay-tann-ow
Humata
Mebart
Omanah
Mackalay
Tónahmah
Sacket-sah

Nl. Shakt-kil, tleay, in North Arm.

Three languages on Vancouver Island; the S'Kt in the West.
Cost, between Pacheak & Naged (Windy Point). Heavenish or English, on the north and south; Quoqucluth or Fort Rupert language on N. X NE. off island.

Hemuy, between Now & Nnag, on east side, an distinct people, who come from the British Columbia; so known here today and call all the Above, Nkah-chap - aht; they should be called Adlo (house-pigs) or Makats - mahe (settlement) or Quoqucluth.
Switters, ad known as' coast, probably the Aleutians on wind.
Squawmish, near mouth of Fraser River, Brit. Col.

Achy-ke: kind of departed spirit, p. 163

Monthly count, p. 121. Supposed to eat animals are: hamiltik, kunikolak, with dotted, spotted, thick, thin, bird, beast of many feet, garments and the majority of mammals; dokit set with hood, maste, chinike as two person, himself the second. (Hokemik, kind, quantity)

Month's names, 13, on page 123.

Cato, (Clayoquin), probably from the root of salmon.

Case, gender, kinship are not found; number is found of the personal pronouns: -uxem, -uxel have particular reference to the face, opening, yinmanxel, yahkpetxel, head, with yu-nu as son. Xeled into yaghpe.

Klakh (present-time) a shooshik to come, mess, klahch, chiu, a stranger, newcomer, of Chinook, chako.
Klahok another; guilt good, mess, beyond, in addition, of animals. -goxe own, present, klet; is found with canoe,
1st. inv only; ah, mal, i, kipl
2nd. i; huk, ayt, i, kipl
3rd. mal, win, ultma (win, beyond age),

Here end of are often transformed by a accompanying about.
Nikhim, kuma to ro, wimnmatmak, I do not understand.
Oh, wawun, wawun, win, just also, beyond, for past,
Colors end in -UK, -OOK, except kivait and of blanket name.

Trees, pines end in -PT, see: clight, know light; pluck in tum.

Genera end in -OOP, -TOOP; of -EHH-TOOP, -EHH-TOOP.

Nobi, starch, end in -CHEET, -CHEET, -CHEET; seemingly implying action or movement (now chest, free chest, top chest).

Communist is -LHE; yoshquile = a green one, meaning a girl.

Kunst is used to convey: a slow, cartwheel, injury = ash-kup.

UsuALTH, sometimes used for: aw - ash-aah for sim.

And en for d; arnmal country: deeslach, maneok, bwork = babak.

Some Cooks travel (Ashbrook var. of 280 words) to language sound ten changed only imperceptibly.


Pets. A Jokuten today have adoptd commercial firm for cattle.

My own notes: -supom, suffix in khettyom;

-ten in khotten.

-ippa, verbal ending in mosettappa, kup

Instruments and in -ikh, kitchik darr, kitchek madder.
Cities of the Union.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Milwaukee)
Chicago, Ill. (Chicago)
Toledo, Ohio (Toledo)
Kecskemé, Hungary (Kecskemé)
Quincy, Ill. (Quincy)
Lafayette, Ind. (Lafayette)
Louisville, Ky. (Louisville)
Hannibal, Mo. (Hannibal)
Davenport, Iowa (Davenport)
Pittsburgh, Pa. (Pittsburgh)
Cleveland, Ohio (Cleveland)
Alexandria, La. (Alexandria)
Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis)
Cincinnati, Ohio (Cincinnati)
Boston, Mass. (Boston)
New York, N.Y. (New York)
Nashville, Tenn. (Nashville)
St. Louis, Mo. (St. Louis)
Cleveland, Ohio (Cleveland)
Denver, Colo. (Denver)
N. Dak., Rch. City (Rochester, Minn.)
Baltimore, Md. (Baltimore)
Red River, Minn. (Red River)
Racine, Wis. (Racine)
San Francisco, Calif. (San Francisco)
Delaware, Del. (Delaware)
Little Rock, Ark. (Little Rock)
Mobile, Ala. (Mobile)
Ostliche Einschätzung,

Hein. Ilgen, Erbprinz studia für Rechtslehre.


Lág. Lag's Notizen, vielles Ables, pflichtigst Ables

Omenschaff, Heft 4, S. 40, Gs. 142 f.

238 f.: S. T. ließ, b. mel. t. saamannaff.

Während Trebing T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

40 f.: Schles, amman, emt. lie von der

andre, treuer, . In.

in der Terr. I. et

wissamer. Auf.

potent. Si. U. et.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.


4 a. l. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

1. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

Schles, Heft 4, G. 142 f.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.


4 a. l. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

1. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

Schles, Heft 4, G. 142 f.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.


4 a. l. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

1. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

Schles, Heft 4, G. 142 f.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.


4 a. l. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

1. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

Schles, Heft 4, G. 142 f.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.


4 a. l. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

1. T. J. J. in der letzten H. jület.

Schles, Heft 4, G. 142 f.

Jaamat. M. sadir. d. t.

l. M. N. M. n. 1.

f. M. M. n. 1. 28. S. 2796.

Yatchitunme, near Stockton, Cal.

le groupe de dialectes comprenant le Chilone ou Chilone
contenaient le long de la rivière de St-Jacquin et compren-
vaient les rancherias suivantes :

1. Yatchitunme, au pied d'une montée à 200 m du Stockton,
  2. Pachache. 3. Houtletu Muttutia.

Les habitants de Heluta, ci-dessus, accompagné-
vaient avec le dialecte parlé par les rancherias de
Yatchitunme, Notema (Nootome) and Tutulome,
rien qu'avec certaines différences.

Le Yoholome appartenait à la famille des Tula-
mons et non différe en aucune manière. C'est la
forme de l'Indien Californien, petit trop, à la tête forte
et presque carrée; la coiffure est souvent fort blonde
touchant vers le noir, mais jamais n'atteignait la
blonde donnée par les Aztecs.

Ayant interrogué Maria, femme de Philippe
à la rancheria de Kastantun au sujet
du Yoholome, elle me fit la réponse suivante (elle est
de son de Yatchitunme et parle le dialecte du Chilome). Les
C ne différemonc point des autres Indiens ; aucun Vieux n'était
de taille plus grande, de couleur plus foncée. C'est montrer la
peinture d'un Indien fait par Aztecs, elle ne pouvait y reconnirier
rien des Indiens Yoholome. C'est trappe ou Yoholome
entièrement, mais la langue est encore parlé par quelques
Indiens. Le vocab. a part pour de grandes affinités avec les
autres langues du Tolita. Tutal.
Yokuts

Ketchenena, lam cold. Koosi salmon.
Namit tehitchic, very cold. Pulumu lay, white fish.
Wakatat estero, fishpaper.
Wellie, corrientes. Iwash incha, makti.
Tchollotche, (great) river.
Tuku, tchollotche on the bank of river, polloque, teme, tchuck.
Tic lake.
Akaied, embacero. Tchoi-cho becon grand, guad.
Sua, bald.
Hatkae moreaite, pititpini.
Taqua, palo para navegar.
La tala.

Iepitch almejas del talas.
Cuartos, palo grande de.
Ketnoe, din del rio.
Mussels, big mounds.

Delel, stone.
Matasilet, penaldo.
Hot-chicheta, severs.
Soyulot arina.
Iokatch, poro de agua, other.

Zole, casajo, grass.
Tchupot, abo.
Kots'ai, balanitos.
Tchupshkaal, stragador.
Sanamka, mapache, fantas.

Witik, tular.
Loose tule ancho.
Vilo, to fishs.

Tytie, flo de tule.
Ioxo, aguaran pecados con.
Pileis, root of tule.

Ratideh, dry root of tule.

Auwan, mermelo, (frog).

To ammaka, el foral, word.
Ishamiki, duck.

To ammaka, el monte.

Pokitch, waterfowl.

Pokitch, fish.

Kochitch, sea, ocean.

Pokitch, fish.
Yakshi Kurne

totoko  grulla, la gru
shokolitch  garza pezqueno, little blue, gray heron
uaasha  garza chica del tizaje, petit herno
wittude shurba  la chivette
alito cuervo, corbeau (pétale)
x'oói  "grado"
swaaka aoone grande, oiseau, grand
sakalo  shañate  "turbi" (comité)
semilut  gaviota pecador, foudissant
swakale  "patos, brick hawk"
sappy  "pollero, chicken hawk"
shene  tecolote, "hibou", grand
so-ots'  lechuza, hibou plus petit
sletitita  teclote-toket (cf. Hamm), hibou mythique
sumula quail
kipis'  paparito, mineau
tshe'ie  chupapa, humingas
vitali  gaviota, monette, black hende
kaktske  "grando negro"
tshwetita  garapito, widgeon
pielli  humus, teloloma, catamount, lynx
x'apatch  wings, yewel, fox
koot tail, techaia, coyote
hov eay, tchyanne, tejon, petit, phy gmo
x'apachet nest, mishki, squeroel
ullui bear, grizzy, mewe, flying squirrel
owe wolf, chalaite, moose, porcargne
kitchuk cito, "order", homix, hare
xamala  "lair, feign, tekeii, conjo, rabbit"
tekish rate
shamixl toe
atawana cielo
shampkin do apago
talaye vanado y palo
tanaiot becondi atilde tahatip cascara cione
tobacco bug bulte tegov
ronde cat kappahl leaf
dux it turtle tahayait kappahl dry leaf
potato koko vazand wohich cehbata acom
hatachka fag itetni noble chine
teppeca cachex poot bijat shakhe encino shin vera
kaya amash ant male alito platan
atanowish chawlin piakuy
shisheshampu pinacate matepoka daxi chino ania in
taykele hawcile torote salina nova
bele guano nor mayot schotek sowel lawin d al
vay snake halatt maho no
kashup mosquito tspitok alamo estuwan
monva fly
paamo chapari jumer
raje tabaco coyot juma xulli toyon fahimani
larmaye bolman
mutashp smoke of fire cikki snoa mepum
zexl athes amonni tolache denevo
pesto light pin
salo bangi ts ait aish atanhine
hostelka togetpin
mosh yedra, poon oah inu well \( \phi \text{mm}, \text{room} \)

shauri speate \( \theta \text{b}, \text{tehini pete}, \text{mat} \) \text{mar}

\text{general} \quad \text{tehiniat teble} \quad \text{pete} \quad \text{torn}

tooth pindle \text{corn meal} wo.oak bolda

yennik semilla \text{semen} \text{grade}

Kholup almire \text{pnozlar}

\text{Oroon du mrha}

yumotch mana del almire

luu make\text{eau} li \text{maw} \text{rt}

tahishe t\text{oster}

ko-otak \text{arancar} una cpa.

\text{laye} \text{pedernal}

\text{tehini arrow}

\text{tana to bow}

\text{tests} se \text{recate}, \text{cort}, \text{tew}

\text{in-el caza}

lo-oule \text{palex}, \text{tiebton}

\text{happhit toyl}

\text{hath\text{w}e mate} (\text{he kila})

\text{hathhen\text{w}a kedid}

\text{hahani hit} dead

\text{\text{"a}y\text{tcha} fiend, enemy}

\text{tchometem\text{buh} friend}

\text{ottie chief}

\text{yannat chift rop}

eye house

\text{inniki rop (reek)}
Natalbal nu Tinamit.
(Composición en dialecto Kiche')
(Traducción literal)

Chilá pú nu tinamit
'Allá en mi pueblo cuando
no jum uchichi mu le tó
sólo ximbij chére
'Allá le he dado extasiado
chilá le bob rajaguxel.
'su mes dueña de mi amor.'

Chilá ko jum quicobal
'Allá tengo un bello altar
chi qui ni ucaj nu cotiuj,
chóro adonde llevo mis flores
xi:3) chilá xinrecój jun tijó
y allá he alcanzado favores
majun le xinto quural.
'Allá en el altar, el dinero nada vale
Chilá renzol quinac,
para aquella jonte homada,
culani, coupej, ali,
Ri naqj ane casti,
Mancotá u patan ri puac
'sólo las niñas mantienen
Majun kij ré quisinac,
'cuál la abajo a trabajar.'
'Majun kij ré quisinac,
Majun itzel catinquił
'como achiote la mejilla
Majun itzel catinquił
'tienen tiempo en que les brilla
Majun itzel catinquił
como el pecho de Quetzal.'

Réndel Quetzal ru vi

Noj guardal, ca'u molom.
Mas aquí... la frente duele
Kij mas ri abanól xegu,
la virtud está muy lejos;
Acab, édce, ujachi (u yachi
niñ, mujeres y viejos
Cas niñ embam ri pocon
solo piensan en el mal.'
¡Manquímestaj! t'anamit!

No abrío del pueblo niño
'arerí aguerí xiłxan,

ni aun el rincon apartado
arerí isquin d'ruixlam,

su aire dulce embalzando

quiel chacap patac ticon

que pasa por el maizal.

Natabal ni ninaquij
El recuerdo de sus fieras
mi juric quiel pa jolin;
o no sale de mi cabeza.....
atoc nincoje noyan

Ay! por fin de la tristeza

natabal nunca mi saj.

¡Mi vida se va a acabar!
Jagueres by Bride on Xexuna.

Oct 1885, (Sagre, & Species, 1663)

illa ticci - upi per ho to Paulo, Hoppin'
udapu - romba fortin maybe, usua (conways) fortin maybe
ymanama - Vrachha
Cayla - nipa (th) the ever present one (Arntz)
Tarapaca - Rima tarapaca Alter

tocayo = uca, 2 tucu, melinda
Vrachha - Solzun
Tarapaca - dif. ucr tarapaca (Tucaydade 3)
Armada (3)
Photographic portraits

of Oto and Missouria, Indians, taken by BLM of Canada.

1. Harikawa, "far away?", head chief of Oto, 50 yrs. old, buffalo clan - turban & one feather on head; bear-claw collar.
2. Shunethka or "white horse", belongs to council of Mrs. Sonia, second chief, 52 yrs. Eagle (bird) clan. High white headdress with many feathers; feather fan held in his right hand.
3. Thinteep, "skunk", or "duck-tail", councilman of Oto, 3 yrs. old, bear-claw, beaver sheathed,迹迹 his right hand, calumet.
5. Hikrothe, "prairie turtle", about 40 yrs. Bear-claw, Missouri tribe, turban & 2 feathers on head.

... unten: 


(Notizen)

Deische Nachricht von Herrnthiell als Stadtwirt in Strassburg.

...
Alphabet aufzählen. Von der Zentrale der Stadt
Köln und der Stadt Bonn, von Nordrhein-Westfalen,
insbesondere von der Abteilung für die landwirt-
schaftlichen Anwesen und Schäden. Ergänzt
wird der Übersicht durch Mitteilungen von besonderen
Ereignissen, die die Schäden haben, besonders
in Form von Schätzung der Schäden, der Kosten
un
243

Alphabet aufzählen. Von der Zentrale der Stadt
Köln und der Stadt Bonn, von Nordrhein-Westfalen,
insbesondere von der Abteilung für die landwirt-
schaftlichen Anwesen und Schäden. Ergänzt
wird der Übersicht durch Mitteilungen von besonderen
Ereignissen, die die Schäden haben, besonders
in Form von Schätzung der Schäden, der Kosten
un
243
Sp_INCLUDED Colorado.

In. Vogel - Mixh. ausg. Dutt. ADD. L.v
In. Mr. y Rodri. - 1 Mar., 1881. Bertti
Mr. Deiman, 1885. & 42 pp. 45-56.
Ed. Selar, Bertti Anni 1885.

In Santo Domingo, San Miguel & Cacamante off.
In Colares, with P. de Sulp. (Mount. 3 Jorge.
Firme, 1881) preserved computer.
With cotton
Cuyaguita, and Camiri; in the case of the
D. Jorge, Mounts.

Ann. 1 of the five, the first, 2 man, por much. 3 ne,
1 pl. lache 2 muchel 3 muchê.

Sun. 1 manga 2 paluga 3 paiham 4 humba lillo
vice: monékie 2° paltané 3° paihamé 4 humba lillo
first names 2° venetulés 3° paihamé 4° marea
5 morta 6 lea 7 Canche (kett) 8 pega (kett).

5° manche 6° naran
5° manye ranche seneche
9. Ichico (kett 1do) 10. Changa

100. patfa 200 Kalupata (kett peth pade).

Rain chuparana.
Sky: l'quido, lochinco.

On id 3
... id te
nor de
(mael) mampa
tan tlapo
Rundr puna
Tag ma
Evening que' fina
Night leme hua, quepe.

Eye caco
Hand tedè, e.
Leg nede.'
nose quinfi
dehly pecelo
heart teng ca
hair apichi
- Khomok (seed?) chili
only spirit puianco
blood awang (pan)
small hot machine
long oanga Solanum
death puang pu
man unna pojold
woman bona bona
father apa
mother aya
son nao
brother ac, & ac
Hot or loque
uncle mammip
aunt mammals (poj, bona)
daughter nam
old unica
fever niekparanidge
(heat: chishage)
red chachila
white gibaga
black gaba
house id
or wala, house qeela
fire ni; to burn oneself mienüe.
roof variap
rovteu ualpa unila
new pipoca
flesh meat tachya
dog chuuki (pan. tara, ofaka)
water, ruin fi
salt pina
adder salt malheres pina
milk gabbe
firewood te
pass gela
pass zela
bird chiku (pitu, jahiu, pisca)
bird ziku (pitu, jahiu, pisca)
gal laquegala
other gala
tree chitie, stick chiu
with hole
leaf papa
pato, changma, patale
way road mindi
proud to
for of: bare, near hate
rich tang, lot (ad); weve
much; weil) patagena, legari
little (words) name of; nau, naa
with z, fitak
large and chu, small niqaga
(bury stuck?)
handsome schne
ugly dicipo
wild paos
was chinapa
ever always quinac
no tana
yee aka'ha'd
hit person amain maq
who? moa?
be my oko' okike
be all oki'd
be-write childe
to that (chide) olaga
to cook bade
to eat fire', plain'
be-keep sarini, chino
be laugh ceal =>$i'
be die poachi tu o'e
be cut pura'de
body tolade
be kill wallpato tede (edike)
be drink cuchide, cuchiza
be cuchide cuchilecede
to be (tell be) many, pani
(DO you be?)
to steel tarimp, pahilabuqut
to washmyself pipi acha
be work wild
be walk mailaino
Transmuted through Bishop Ford, who states that the Caro is only said of Western Ecuador, who have kept up this ancient language. In Guayaquil no family of language can be found. Seler finds no connection with any other. S. Saboa in a note around light skin tone & cut of Yance of Stone all cause little & fortuitous resemblance. Caro states, that the 132
of Huanacavillo spoke another language than the Huanacavillo & the people of Tumbaya & Trupillo. We should compare Caro (longer, more Villamor).

1) Cañar Province, Santiago R., from Manavi; lived a few years near Tumbaya.

2) at noon, first Huanacavillo of Guayacut, the Yumbo (for the otuma Yumbo) or contactors contact with primitive farmers on West side of Ecuador by Culebras and the Colorado; the latter is S. Don. S. Miguel (then to Guayacut). Peru to Guayacut collected to Yacu. D. Cocancuy, via headwaters of Sambo, Chones & Toachi R. From S. Don. They often descend the Chanapata to Manavi. They are light yellow, over 500 false, naked white broadhead, broad in armpit, frequenting small

then descend with a large tree. The eagle connected with a story of the limit, set by many children. They carry

breasts by cotton, the soul has fled to the great spirit.
Address:

H.B. Cushman, P.O. Emmet, near Ottawa, Ohio.

Address: New Nation - historian, long the first Choctaw missionary, who came any year, 1805.

Black Water speech -

Mounda the historian, stone wall, log gate by John Tishman.

Octahaka, now Poquita, Black water, 190.

Hyde creek, east of arno, - be killing the table, 190.

Octoy of Octahaka -

Talk at Black lake -

Chikasaa, authentic; Roxette in N.O.

They soon, etc., with Shikasa, sold as property.

Old prominent angry, own you!

Oke oke -try -people, Black Bog is chief of Angers.

Sheraton, prob'ly water wind (is white cotton).

Pochia - the Chikasaa, near, not luckly; country to catch for wom.

Shik, maine, stignone;

Ocalasksi, always lived for themselves - inhabitants of Chikas, land in little vallies.

Hayowina, all you - creek now - Chik, washes fifty years old - hayo flying (G); landly trapping.

Mik Caskas, down, fall flood a recession - forest enemy.

any Chacoins, “difficult off-people”.

Tehowin, don’t know. Melkite, not.

takie Indian corn -

Black eagle, the Mississantpi.

Abaka “bird”.

Alabama, “sweet sound, or sweet water”, Chikasaa -
A CURIOUS RACE

The Mutes of Northern Alaska.

THER MANNER OF LIVING.

Peculiar Family Relations—Superstitions and Queer Customs.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

WELLING ON that portion of the Territory of Alaska north of the Arctic circle is a race of sturdy, double, but within independent people. Little knowledge is possessed regarding the race by the public. W. H. Dall and E. W. Nelson, both of the National Museum, are the only two gentlemen who have written regarding these people, and although both of them have compiled data, through the aid of interpreters, the information gained by this means is very meager. An acquaintance with these people is a long distance among them, travel over the country between the east and west, the summer and winter homes of the people, and in the women of their language, enabled me to obtain an insight into their customs and manners. In previously published works this race has been described as the race which no other human being, even a native born at the village on Point Hope (Totche-dag) is a Totche-dag—no one born at Point Barrow is a Nunsuk-wu, and so on, deriving their classification from the place of nativity. This is somewhat similar to our custom of saying a New Yorker, a native of the Empire city, a Londoner, a native of London. The popular idea prevails that these people resemble those living on the east shores of the Arctic ocean and Greenland, but while on the Greenland side the situation is not reversed. If the Alaskan side numbers measurements taken by me of both sexes show a narrow in the males of five feet eight inches, and in the females of five feet four inches. There are many men, and women.

Dull Use for Burring Holes.

either a man or woman, the adopters have dull away over the child. Should, however, at any future time the adopters have a male child of their own, it becomes the other one, to the exclusion of the adopted one.

THE STATE OF THE FAMILY.

While the mother is always the first to be consulted before any marital arrangements are entered into, a journey undertaken or trading engaged in, the father's assent is the first one to be obtained. But living as these must do in community, each one's affairs become a matter of public knowledge, and every one has something to say in another's affairs. Ceremonies is a prominent trait among the women, who are quite on a par with their civilized sisters in coiffure and costume. When a man desires to become possessed of a girl to whom he desires that he may be made to her parents and herself. Should any one ever be obtained, presents of skins and food are made to the girl's parents and she becomes his spouse. Such emotions as love, tenderness, or esteem are unknown, the woman is sturdily regarded as a worker, to say and cook and care for

CURIOSITIES.

Some curious superstitions are also to be noted. If a person is sick, iron tools, such as axes or knives, cannot be used in the house. Upon a man's grave his sled is placed, but broken to pieces, and his kayak meets similar usage. Pores, spars and ribs are also depilated, while the individual has killed many before going to the lower portion of the spine, while the unbroken surface of the ground forbids walking in any level manner. Another reason for this malformation is the length of time these people are confined to their boats when travelling along the coast. Throughout the entire territory of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands it is very rare to see a native of either sex, exhibiting a perfect upright carriage. The Aleuts at the Seal islands and Okushak, both males and females resemble in their walk the waifs of a duck.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

Physically, these mutes are very strong, their powers of endurance are great, and, as a sequence to the school of their existence, i.e., to obtain food, their powers of observation of their eyes, nerves, and muscles of the whole body, both on land and sea, are strongly developed. Were it not for the thick layers of dirt covering their skin, the complexion of these people would be almost white. Until old age appears, the doors of their town there is no difference in the appearance of an old person and an old person. Some of their grossly good looks can be seen among them, while intelligent and pleasing manners are general characteristics. The family relations existing between these people are somewhat difficult to determine. The custom of adoption by purchase or gift is another peculiarity among these people. In common with Asiatie tribes the desire for male offspring is great, but in any way to perpetuate the family name, but simply as a provision against old age on the parents' part. Adoption is generally resorted to when the first has no male offspring. In some cases there is a known man to be the protector of two or three women, but these are exceptional. When a child is adopted by

A man who has no boat, or who has been given or who has been able to purchase or gift is another peculiarity among these people. In common with Asiatic tribes the desire for male offspring is great, but in any way to perpetuate the family name, but simply as a provision against old age on the parents' part. Adoption is generally resorted to when the first has no male offspring. In some cases there is a known man to be the protector of two or three women, but these are exceptional. When a child is adopted by

The CHRONICLE.

November 14, 1886.

The Sunday Chronicle, San Francisco, November 14, 1886.

The CHRONICLE.

November 14, 1886.
REDSKINS AND NUGGETS.

A Romance of Monterey Revived by a Speculation.

Three Hundred Bold Spanish Miners Slaughtered by Mexican Savages.

Buried in Silver Treasure.

The old records in some of the provinces of Mexico testify to the excessive richness of the ore obtained from some of these ancient caches. But probably none could tell a stranger or sadder history than one about twenty miles north of Monterey, which is now being reopened by a company of which Governor John C. Brown, of Texas, is the president, and General George F. Alfred, of Dallas, the secretary and treasurer. General Alfred has recently returned from a trip to the mines, and in conversation with a reporter of the St. Louis Republican, told the following:

"The Rosario Mine," he said, "is located four miles west of the City of Salinas, about 170 miles from Laredo. It was discovered by the Spanish in 1896 and was worked with great profit for over a century. I went down to take a look at the property about a month ago accompanied by Mr. Oliver, of Dallas, and while there learned a great deal in regard to the history.

"The opening of the mine is about 1,010 feet up the steep sides of the Sierra Madre, and a winding path leads up to it. The way is so steep that I was almost overcome with fatigue before I reached the entrance, and when arrived there we found only a small tunnel that a man could not stand upright in.

"Having lighted the torches we started upon a journey toward what seemed to me the centre of the earth. The Spaniards probably first noticed the cropings on the thomastone, and starting at that point followed the veins in all their tortuous windings.

"The tunnel at first slants slightly downward for about 200 feet and then opens into a large chimney. From this it continues on down into the mountain for a short distance—the tunnel at this point being so low that you have to crawl through it—and then turns almost directly downward, and there is a great tree for which a ladder was placed in its recesses nearly 200 years ago and is still as hard and sound as on the day it was cut. Paving out on through the tunnel we came to another chamber, which, as near as I could judge by the light of our torches, was about 700 feet long and 40 feet wide and 50 feet high. Here I stopped, completely worn out, while Mr. Oliver and the guide went on.

"All along the sides of the tunnel and the walls of the chambers was any quantity of low grade ore to the Spaniards only taking the highest grade of the lode of the veins. What labor it must have been to dig into the mineral rock with their crude tools, no man can conceive. It must have been a world of labor that they could have carried the ore through all the numerous chambers and zig-zag windings of the tunnel before reaching the great chamber where the bones of sixty Spaniards were buried. But the poor slaves managed to get through some way.

"This great chamber which I referred to as entered by Mr. Oliver, is the scene of the last work of the Spaniards, and here were left piles of the highest grade of ore to support the roof. In this chamber was crowded the last act of the tragedy which led to the abandonment of the mine.

"Salinas is four miles from the mouth of the mine, on the line of the Mexican National Railway, while the Villa del Carreno is almost at the foot of the mountains. In this latter place, 200 years ago, was an imposing stone church, the ruins of which still stand, indicating that the Spaniards had supposed almost a century and a half ago—the Indians had already been driven from the spot and the church for protection. They were buried for many years until, over come by starvation, they surrendered. The result was a massacre of every single one of them.

"A stone wall about twenty feet high was built around the spot where they were buried, and to this day the simple natives on a certain day of the year decorate their graves with flowers and curtaulds. I climbed the rude steps which lead into the indwellings, there being inside, and found the grass green and well kept while the flowers which had been planted there only a few days before were fresh and beautiful.

"When the town was attacked by the Indians very many mines made escape to the mine, where they could be defended themselves against any attack. The only chamber at the entrance of the mines contained thirty that the Indians had not learned, and then believing that it would be impossible to continue working the mine they decided to take what ore they could with them and make their escape. Accordingly they commenced taking down the pillars of almost solid silver. Before they had taken many of them down the roof fell in and they were burned beneath the great mass of ore, where
The American Autochthones.—Professor J. Kollman, of Basel, well known for his many publications upon the crania of the European peoples, has made an elaborate study of the crania of our American aborigines. The author starts out with certain theses which he has sought to establish in other publications, such as the undoubted existence of races possessing invariable marks; man is a fixed type (Dauertypus), and races are also fixed since their production in the unknown past. Witness the Malays and Papuas, neighbors so long in a homogeneous tropical area, and yet so unlike. With regard to America it was formerly believed that a single race extended from Cape Horn to the Northern ocean, Blumenbach and Morton standing for this class of writers. Later on, from 1865, Waitz, Plotz, Andreas Retzius, Virchow and Daniel Wilson demolished the unity theory. Dr. Kollman divides his discussion into two parts:

1. The plurality of varieties (races) in America.
2. The spread of these varieties over the continent.

The data of his investigation are: North America, 917 skulls; Central and South America, 248 skulls; Eskimo region, 127 skulls; Mounds and shell-heaps, 208 skulls. The measurements are partly original and partly from Otis, B. Davis, and Schaffhausen. Omitting the ancient crania, the index for the remaining 1292 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolicocephalic</td>
<td>63-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesoecephalic</td>
<td>76-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachycephalic</td>
<td>81-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperbrachycephalic</td>
<td>86-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificially brachycephalic</td>
<td>96-116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every index from 86 to 116 is represented in Dr. Kollman's Table 1. The same process is pursued separately upon the North Americans, Central and South Americans, Eskimos and Pre-columbians. Even the Eskimos show over twelve per cent not dolichocephalic.

The chief results arrived at are the following:

1. The plurality of varieties is proved.
2. The ubiquity of these varieties over the whole area is undoubted.
3. The penetration of the varieties among one another is so complete that no tribe consists of a single variety.
4. This penetration had taken place before the Columbian period. From that era we have:
   a. Leptoprosope—Brachycephaly.
   b. Champroprosope—Brachycephaly.
   c. "—Mesoecephaly.
   d. "—Dolicocephaly.
5. The differences of the Indian tribes are to be traced back not so much to climatic influences as the craniological evidences prove.
6. The differences among the ethnic groups are due to the amount of varietal penetration, which was not uniform in space or time.
It is Dr. Kollmann's opinion that human sub-species became fixed in the pre-glacial period, and that by the vicissitudes of time these have had greater or less influence upon varieties in different areas. The American continent, Eastern Asia and the Polynesian isles received only euthycomous varieties.

The accompanying table will exhibit Kollmann's scheme of the pre-glacial sub-species and varieties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-species</th>
<th>Penetration</th>
<th>Varieties, by the hair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chamaeprosope—</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Cham. dolich. lissotrich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolicocephals</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>&quot; mesoc. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Long skulls, wide faces)</td>
<td>West Asia</td>
<td>&quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chamaeprosope—</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>&quot; mesoc. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesocephals</td>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>&quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Medium heads, wide faces)</td>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>&quot; Leptopr. dolich. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachycephals</td>
<td>So. Africa</td>
<td>&quot; mesoc. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Short heads, wide faces)</td>
<td>Melanesia</td>
<td>&quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Leptoprosope—</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Leptopr. dolich. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolichocephals</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; mesoc. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Long skulls, long faces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Leptoprosope—</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; mesoc. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesocephals</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Medium heads, long faces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Leptoprosope—</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachycephals</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Short heads, long faces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; brach. &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Microscopy.**

Thomas's Sliding Microtome.—Dr. R. Thomas, extraordinary professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Heidelberg, has been good enough to write us the following description (in English) of his instrument, which has acquired considerable reputation both on the continent and in England. He adds also remarks on it use:

The microtome (Fig. 1) consists of a stand of cast-iron, on which slide two carriers. The large knife is attached to one of these, a, which slides horizontally. The second, b, holds the specimen to be cut. This second moves on an inclined surface, so as to raise the specimen as required.

This, with a few modifications, is the general character of all

---

1. Edited by Dr. C. O. Whitman, Newton Highlands, Mass.
The Smithsonian Continues to research information on its collections. Contact Smithsonian for current status.

Please observe the following rules for file sharing, which are intended to help protect the integrity of the material and associated information.
- Do not incorporate material into a publicly accessible database or website without checking with the National Anthropological Archives (NAA).
- Do not post whole manuscripts to a social media site, such as a blog, Facebook page, Twitter feed, etc;
- Do not modify or obscure the source information or copyright notice included in the material;
- If you deposit the material in a tribal library or resource center, make sure that the library or resource center knows the source of the original material and is aware of these rules. Please let the NAA know where material is deposited so that we can guide community members to it.

Questions? naa@si.edu.