

## TS'ETS'AUT, AN ATHAPASCAN LANGUAGE FROM PORTLAND CANAL, BRITISH COLUMBIA

COLLECTED BY FRANZ BOAS.

ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY PLINY EARLE GODDARD.

The material contained in the following pages was collected in 1894. In the report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Ipswich meeting, 1895, page 555, I reported as follows :

On my second journey to British Columbia I made an effort to find members of a tribe that was reported as living on Portland Inlet, and as being slaves of 'Chief Mountain,' the chief of a N:sqa' clan. I received reports of this tribe from Mr. Duncan, and some additional data were learned from the Tsimshian. On my last trip I visited the village Kinkolith, at the mouth of Nass River, whither the tribe was said to resort at certain seasons of the year. There I found a boy named Jonathan and one young man named Timothy; later on, after a prolonged search I found an elderly man, Levi. From these three men the following information was obtained. Levi was the only one who spoke the language well, while the two young men used almost exclusively the N:sqa' in their conversations. All the ethnological and historical data were given by Levi. The language proved, as I anticipated, to be a Tinneh dialect. The tribe is called by the N:sqa' and by the Tsimshian, Ts'ets'a'ut, — those of the interior. By this name are designated all the Tinneh tribes of the interior. It does not refer to any one tribe exclusively, and corresponds to the Tlingit name Gunana'. The number of members of the tribe is reduced at present to about twelve, and only two of these continue to speak their own language correctly. The native name of the tribe is forgotten, and we must therefore continue to designate them as Ts'ets'a'ut. According to the testimony of the N:sqa' and of the Ts'ets'a'ut, the latter form a tribe different from the Lax'uyi'p (= on the prairie), who have their principal villages on the head waters of the Stikeen River. They are called Naxkyina (on the other side) by the Ts'ets'a'ut. Their town is called Gunaqa'. Levi named three closely related tribes whose languages are different though mutually intelligible: The Tahltan (Tãtlan), of

Stikeen and Iskoot Rivers; the Lax'uyi'p, or Naxkyina, of the head waters of the Stikeen; and the Ts'ets'a'ut. The home of the last named tribe extended from a little north of Tcūnax (Chunah) River, in the extreme north-eastern corner of Behm Channel, eastward to Observatory Inlet, northward to the watershed of Iskoot River. About sixty years ago this tribe numbered about five hundred souls, but they were exterminated by continued attacks of the Sã'kaqoan, the Tlingit tribe of Boca de Quadra and of the Lax'uyi'p. The present generation confine their wanderings to the surroundings of Portland Inlet, north of Port Ramsden.

Unfortunately my principal informant, Levi, was exceedingly difficult to manage, and I did not succeed in making him understand that I desired to have connected sentences. Besides this the phonetics are difficult, and Levi could not be induced to speak slowly. Furthermore the work was conducted through a Na'ss River interpreter, to whom Levi translated his words into Nass, and who in turn translated his words to me into Chinook Jargon.

It is rather remarkable that the pronunciation of Timothy and Jonathan shows definite and consistent differences. Thus the u' of Levi was pronounced regularly by Jonathan as i, a vowel which as been rendered here generally by əɾə (better əɾə). As I recollect it now after a lapse of nearly thirty years, the vowel is identical with the Tsimshian əɾ in a word like nərən (nīn), which is rendered by the missionaries regularly as nūn. A common characteristic sound of the dialect is a glottalized t which is

strongly affected by a posterior palatal stricture. This sound has been rendered here by tγ'. I believe that all the sounds written as r should be interpreted as γ. The γ is pronounced farther back than the English g, although it is not velar. My rendering of the language given at that time is not as good as it might be, and there is naturally some uncertainty in my memory of the sounds.

In the vocabulary the informants are indicated by J. and T. representing Jonathan and Timothy. The words obtained from Levi are not marked, unless they were obtained in the same form from another informant. A few words were obtained from a Nass River man of Tsimshian descent named Phillip.

Franz BOAS.

The following vocabulary of Ts'est'aut<sup>1</sup> was handed me by Professor Boas some years ago with the request that I make comparisons with other Athapascan languages. For one reason or another, perhaps even without a reason, the task has been delayed until now. It cannot be claimed that the work has now been thoroughly done, for not every word has been traced and not all the available languages have been utilized. There are included in the lists below many words relating to the sea and to sea animals, equivalents for which it was useless to seek without other languages from the coast. It seems sufficient for the present purpose of determining the sound shifts to include in the comparisons a representative of

1. α, ε, ι, ρ, υ, open vowels.
- ə obscure vowel, e in flower.
- c English sh.
- γ posterior palatal fricative.
- g. velar g.
- q velar k.
- x anterior palatized fricative of k series.
- x velar fricative.
- ʔ voiceless l.
- ' glottal stop.
- raised period indicates preceding sound is long.

the northern, middle, and southern branches of the Athapascan family. It was much more convenient to use for this purpose my own material as far as it served the purpose. Use was made of Carrier, abbreviated Car., since they are near neighbors to the Ts'est'aut. The source is a wordlist in ms. secured in 1922 at Bella Coola from a Carrier of the interior. Use was also made of Chippewyan (Chip.) and Beaver (Beav.). To extend the comparisons, less thorough use was made of Petitot's work. For the middle or coast branch, Hupa and Kato furnished fairly adequate material. To represent the southern division, the Franciscans' Navaho Dictionary was most convenient to consult. Occasionally Apache comparisons were added. The Jicarilla (Jic.), White Mountain (Wh. Mt.) and San Carlos (S. C.) were employed.

To these comparisons Prof. Boas added the material given by Geo. M. Dawson in the Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Vol. III, part I, pp. 208 B-213 B. These wordlists were secured by Dawson in 1887. They are from three tribes; the Tahltan (Ta.) who live on a river of the same name which flows into the Stikine; the Kaska (Ka.) who live east of the Tahltan near the headwaters of the Dease and Liard rivers; and the Tagish (Tag.), a tribe with speech mainly Tlingit, but who live in the interior on the Lewes River near Athapascans from whom they have borrowed many words.

Except for words known to Boas at the time as loan words, the vocabulary proves to be typically Athapascan, but with striking sound shifts. Whether these are mainly due to spontaneous internal change, to contacts with non-Athapascan neighbors, or whether links have disappeared which would, if we knew them, form a connection with other Athapascan languages may be left for later consideration.

The main point of interest in the phonetics of the Ts'est'aut language is the fact that a

labial series appears with a spirant labio-dental surd (*t*), a sonant or medial affricative (*bv*, *bf*, *pf*), and a glottalized affricative (*pf'*). There is also a medial stop, *b*, which so generally alternates with *m* in the various Athapaskan dialects. The weight of evidence at the present time points to a change of *m* to *b*, but it is a curious fact that this shift seems to have occurred independently in far separated groups. This medial stop is not to be confused with the series mentioned above.

The comparisons printed below show conclusively that original Ath. *c* became, *f*, *j* became *f*, and original *tc'* became *pf*. It is also clear that original *dj* became *bv*, the stop probably being medial as to sonancy. The instances of *tc* also indicate *pf*, as might be expected.

For a proper understanding of this interesting shift it should be remembered that Chipewyan, from which many examples for comparison with the Ts'ets'aut vocabulary have been drawn, has shifted *c* to, or at least toward, *s* and *j* to *z*. Further it should be borne in mind that an original *tc* and an original prepalatal *k* have fallen together in many Athapaskan languages. Hupa keeps them separate however.

In comparison with this shift to a labial series in Ts'ets'aut, the shift of *c* in Hupa and Mattole is of interest. Hupa has *c* everywhere shifted to a surd labial continuant with palatalization, written *hw* when initial and *w* preceded by a glide *u* after all vowels except *o* and *u*. In Mattole the palatalization is more prominent and the sound is better described as a labialized palatal or velar spirant. In these two languages however it is only the continuant that is shifted. There are several Athapaskan verb stems with double forms ending in *tc* and *c*. An example is Kato *-atc*, *-ac*, to crawl, which in Hupa appears as *-atc*, *-auw*, only the *c* being shifted and the *tc* retained. A parallel case in Ts'ets'aut is not available, but there can

be no doubt that the whole series was shifted.

Even if the verbs containing the stem mentioned above had been recorded we should not have the needed examples for the final consonants have disappeared in Ts'ets'aut. This loss is a phonetic fact of as great importance as the shift discussed above. Unfortunately there is little to be said aside from noting the fact. It would be of the greatest interest if we could know why such a sacrifice of sounds of great value for the clear differentiation of words has occurred. The first thing to suggest itself is accent, but what do we know of that?

It is striking that the first person pronoun, *ci*, does not participate in this shift. The more so since in Hupa it has regularly become *hwε*, showing that at the time of the Hupa sound shift the initial was *c*. No explanation of this apparent exception is available. It may be noted however that in the most closely knit of the inseparable nouns, the vocative of terms of relationship, the first person singular has a vowel plus *s* instead of *c* followed by a vowel. That the original form was *s* instead of *c* should not be inferred from so little evidence, and such an assumption would lead to other difficulties.

There are also vowel shifts apparent in the compared vocabulary, but the discussion of these involves the whole Athapaskan vowel system.

It appears from the compared words that in the place of *y* Ts'ets'aut quite uniformly has *x*. There is apparently involved here a loss of sonancy and palatal constriction making a semi-vowel a fricative. This assumes that the original sound was *y*, a semivowel.

Athapaskan *c* to *f*.

*fu*, bear, Car., *sas*; Chip., *sas*; Nav., *cac*.  
*hwu'εfε* *daba'*, clay; Chip., *xo'ic*

kwul'εfa', dirt; Chip., xo'ic; Nav., hac'ic.  
fa', fwa, sun; Car., c'a; Hupa, hwa; Kato,  
ca; Nav., ca.

Athapascan j to f.

-fε, to call, ma sufε, "who called me"?;  
Hupa, tcuxouhwε, "he will call"; Nav.,  
yiji, "he named."

Athapascan dj to bv.

εbvε, heart; Chip., sεdzi'ε, "my heart";  
Kato, ndji, "your heart"; Jic., godjε',  
"his heart."

εbuε, lung (perhaps same as heart); Chip.,  
εdzε; Nav., adje'i.

abva, hoof; perhaps Nav., bikεtso, "cloven  
foot of deer".

abfu, kidney; Chip., εts'asε;  
pfwo, maggot; Nav., tc'oc.

Athapascan tc to pf.

pfra, excrement; Chip., tsanε; Kato, tcwαn;  
Nav., tca

pfuo, stick; bar. tcαz; Beav., tcαtc; Hupa,  
tcwιtc.

-fε, to cry; isfε, "I am crying"; Beav.,  
nεtcαk'ya, "are you crying?"; Hupa,  
yawιtcwu, "they cried"; Kato, tc'gαtcεgε,  
"he cried".

Athapascan tc' to pf'.

boil, ap'fo; Car., tc'αz; Nav., tc'oj  
calf of leg, ap'fu; Nav., atc'oj; Hare, εts'oε.  
wind, ɪmpf'ε; Chip., nιts'i; Nav., nιtc'i

NOUNS

abalone shell, gunaxa'

adze, tce'gwɔ'

afternoon, xuda'xa; xuda'aαia, j

alder<sup>1</sup>, ky't, ky'e' j

alders, young, q'ayε'

all, tayα'

ankle<sup>2</sup>, εkyagɔ'

1. Kato, k'αc.

2. Car., nεkaitcαtɔ'gwat.

anus<sup>1</sup>, mαtsxalε'

apron, woman's, αtαε'

arm, aga''

arm<sup>2</sup>, thy, ne'γα'ə τ

armpits, aγαtα'

arrow<sup>3</sup>, k'a, k'a'ə τ

ashes<sup>4</sup>, sparks, soot, kwɔtε', k'ɔ'ɪ'lε j

aunt<sup>5</sup> (father's sister), εbā'

aunt (mother's sister), sxa'

awl<sup>6</sup>, εtcce'

axe<sup>7</sup>, scιqalε' tsi'γα'J, dze'γα τ, tsiqatsā'ə Phil-  
lip (Tlingit tsιqa')

baby<sup>8</sup>, dwune', do'ne' τ

baby (just born)<sup>9</sup>, du'ne' at'o'a

baby<sup>9</sup> (boy or girl), at'o'a

back (?)<sup>10</sup>, αtαt'o'u τ

backbone<sup>11</sup>, εtcine'

bag<sup>12</sup> (of cedarbark), nde'lε'

bailer, thumε'ε'se' j

ball (cedarbark), aqi'lε'

balsam tree, ga<sup>a</sup>

bark, at'ane', αtα t'o' τ

basket, adā'lε j

basket<sup>13</sup> (spruce root basket for water), usa'

bat, ma'fasaqalε' (said to mean: stiff dress)

mεf'asaqalε' (said to mean: stiff wings)

beads<sup>14</sup>, (bone), ats'ə'na

beads (white), ats'e'gelε

1. Car. bαtts'αl; Nav., djιtci.

2. Car., -gan; Beav., -gone'; Kato, -kwane.

3. Car., k'a; Chip.; k'a, Ta. 'k'ah; Ka. es-  
kā-ah, and many other dialects.

4. Chip., k'εslεzε

5. Beav., -bε', P. epoê, L. epoê.

6. Chip., θ'at.

7. Ta. tsι-tl; Ka. tsεntl.

8. Ta, etō-nε'; Tag. too-ni'-na boy.

9. Tag. is-too'-ā; Ka. girl is-too'-ā.

10. Car., nεt'ak.

11. Beav., -nεts'anne'.

12. Kato, telε'.

13. Car., usa', a pot; Beav., tsa', dish; Nav.,  
asa', pot.

14. See under bone.

bear <sup>1</sup>, fu  
 bear (black), fo T  
 bear (cinnamon), fu destələ́ T  
 bear (grizzly), xɔ L and T  
 beard, adγā'xa  
 beard <sup>2</sup>, a'xa  
 » thy, nda'xa T  
 beaver <sup>3</sup>, tsa' ; tsə T  
 bed, txe'nadε'  
 belly <sup>4</sup>, ε'bε  
 » (thy), ne'bä'  
 belt <sup>5</sup>, sε'  
 berry, a, ɛdzitsələ́ (Nısqā' mēia'f)  
 berry, a red, xxa'la (Nısqā' lâts)  
 berry, a red low, f''dıxä' (Nısqā' mēpta'lks)  
 berry, 3 leaves, tsak'wo'  
 berries, ka'se' J  
 berries, red, ts!xe'djılε'  
 birch <sup>6</sup>, ha'wuq (a Nısqā' word)  
 bird, dzu'n  
 bird, a, ts'o'xə' (Nısqā' sky'i'ek' chicken hawk)  
 bird, a, sea-, tcci ky'inabε'  
 bird <sup>7</sup>, a, tce' J (Nısqā' amgε'iky)  
 blackberries, kase''  
 black paint, f'ıya'  
 bladder, ak'afe'  
 blanket, f'e'əx J  
 blood <sup>8</sup>, ad'la T, adə'lä

1. Car. sxs; Chip., sas; Nav., cac; Ta. shushh; Ka., sus.

2. The term for hair in a general sense is \*-γa'. The hair of the head, beard, eyebrows is indicated by specifying where it is found.

3. Ta., tshā; Ka., tsa; Chip., tsa' and many dialects.

4. Chip., -bıt'; Nav., -bid; Ta., es-bēt; Ka., es-pēt.

5. Chip., θaθ; Car., sε; Beav., cε'; Nav., sis.

6. The Athapscan word is \*k'in'; Chip., k'i'; Car., k'ai.

7. Ta., tsı-mēh; Ka., tih.

8. Chip., dxl; Jic., dıf; Ta., e-ted-luh; Ka., e-til-uh'.

blueberry, gase' J  
 blueberry bush, gase' tγa J  
 blue jay, f'ä L; f'ä' J  
 bluff, tsa'ka'  
 board, tlaε  
 body <sup>1</sup>, xεi'ə  
 » thy, ne'xıe' T  
 boil <sup>2</sup>, apf'o'  
 bone <sup>3</sup>, ats'ə'na; adsxə'na T  
 boot <sup>4</sup> of marmot skin, reaching above knee, kxε  
 bottle, di'tranε  
 bow <sup>5</sup>, ıtxε'  
 bow string <sup>6</sup>, tγ'o'  
 boy <sup>7</sup>, ıxkyi'e  
 boy (just born), do'nu' utsxu'la  
 brains <sup>8</sup>, εtsi'xa'  
 branches of rivers, le'ts'ite''  
 breast <sup>9</sup>, t'ɔ  
 breasts, ne't'ɔ T  
 breastbone, atsutxε''  
 brother, wife's, idla' (=man's sister's husband)  
 brother, elder<sup>10</sup>, xud'e; xudi'ə; nde'ə T; hude''  
 brother, younger<sup>11</sup>, a' tce'e; ne'tse'e T; εtce'e  
 bucket <sup>12</sup>, txo mεka ts'na'ka  
 butterfly <sup>13</sup>, gwɔ'le

1. Chip., (nε)zi'; Ta. es-hia'; Kas. es-zi'.

2. Car., tε'zz; Nav., tε'oj.

3. Car., ats'zn; Chip., -θ'znne; Kato, -ts'unne; Ta., es-tse''; Ka., es-tsun'-uh.

4. The Athapscan word for foot \*kε is used in many dialects for moccasin and sometimes for footprint.

5. Chip., iltı; Nav. altı; Ka., sı-te-uh'.

6. The common Athapscan \*f'ot.

7. Nav. ackı; W. M. Ap. ıckınhı.

8. Chip., εθıγa; Nav., atsiγa.

9. Ta., ma-tö'-ja; Ka., es-tö'-ja.

10. Chip., -ongε; Kato, cona; Ta., es-tı-uh; Ka., kut-ē'-uh.

11. Chip., -tceε; Hupa, -kıl; Nav., -tsil; Ta., es-tcıt'-le; Ka., ē-tshı'ala.

12. "Water for it bring or contain".

13. M. ya-kpólé; P. korllérea.

calf of leg <sup>1</sup>, ap<sup>h</sup>u'  
 canoe, na'ta'; na'tats'e'; na'ta'ə T  
 canyon, tsəxite'ə  
 canyon, large, tsəxite''  
 caribou <sup>2</sup>, wudze'  
 caribou skin, dzigwε't Ph.  
 cascade, txunaate''  
 cats cradle, ałædlə'  
 cave, tsəa', tsəxε'  
 cedar, ta' J  
 cedarbark, ts'e'  
 cedar, red, tɣa'  
 cedar, yellow, atsıtsε' J; εdzidzε'  
 cedar, bark of yellow, atsitse pfu'  
 cheek, ado'tsxa'  
 chest, atxε'ya T, εdjutɣε''  
 chief, anəxa'; anəxa' T  
 child, just born, do'nu utseye'  
 children <sup>3</sup>, my, mi'x kxi'e'  
 chipmunk, ts'e'xgyεt  
 clams, fresh water, no'ət tsrə'na; no'ət  
 clan, icilɣε'  
 clavicle, aq'atrula'  
 claws (see nails)  
 clay <sup>4</sup>, hwuł'εfε daba''  
 cloud <sup>5</sup> taa'; ta'a  
 cloud man, taa txanε'  
 cloud woman, taa' naxade'  
 goat, go'trε'  
 coat of marmot skins, for men, often with  
 mittens attached, reaching down to the  
 thighs, ago'tsaxa  
 » for women, ałæ'  
 cod, red ta'ək (Tlingit)  
 codfish, ts'áq (Tlingit)

1. Nav., atc'oj; Hare ets'oε.
2. Car., hwətdji'; Beav., mɛdji; Ta., ɔ-tsi'; Ka. goo-dzi'.
3. Chip., skεnε.
4. Chip., xoł'ic.
5. The first syllable is probably connected with the word for water (to) and the second with a', fog as found in many dialects.

cone of spruce, liesju''  
 copper, bεεxε' dεstlε'  
 copper ring, tɣaxo'  
 cottonwood, ts'aba''  
 country, land, nε  
 crabapple, q'ase'l; tcıx'o'dji  
 cranberries, katamε'  
 crane, tsłɣε'tsu'  
 crane <sup>1</sup>, sand hill, de'le  
 cross beams on roof, te'atsaa'  
 crow <sup>2</sup>, qa''ya J; qa'x'a  
 crown of head <sup>3</sup>, atse'd'a'  
 crutches of house, at!anaa'  
 currant bush, wild black, catxa'  
 currant, black, ts!nt!ə''; ca''; ts'ntf'ə''  
 daughter, my <sup>4</sup>, istxu''  
 daughter-in-law, istsu'o  
 day <sup>5</sup>, yaka'e' J; yakxa' T  
 deaf, ts'e'kuε'  
 deer, xə'ɣa T; xwa'ga'  
 deer, male, xadzı'n'ε J  
 deer, tracks of, kə'ga, kɣε'ε J  
 deer, fawn of, xo'uk'a'' J  
 deer young, xwaga x'a'  
 den, bear's, fu a  
 devil's club (Fatsia horrida) xə  
 diaphragm, atcagyi'  
 dirt <sup>6</sup>, kwuł'εfε''  
 dish <sup>7</sup> of bark, ał'a'; tss'a'  
 dog <sup>8</sup>, te; te' J; te'ə T

1. Car., dεł; Chip., dεł. Nav., dεł.
2. Nav., ga'gε.
3. Chip., yεθit'a; Nav., atsit'a'd.
4. Hupa, xotsε 'his daughter'; Nav., bitsi', 'his daughter'.
5. Connected with the verbal stem -ka, -kan, 'to dawn'; common to most or all dialects.
6. Chip., xoł'ic, 'clay'; Nav., hacł'ic.
7. Chip., θ'ai.
8. The Ath. \*hñ originally meant dog or any pet, i. e. domesticated animal, the dog being the only one except when a wild animal was tamed. In many dialects the name was transferred to the horse after its introduction.

dog, young, f'e' ya'a J  
 dog, female, t'o'ode' J  
 dog, my father's, e'sta te' J  
 door, k'o'dja  
 down, ka'm (Tlingit)  
 dragonfly, mεxiwuträ' (= long beak)  
 dress, at'a'  
 dress, woman's t'γ'a  
 dry wood, yi'wkhō'la  
 dry wood, rotten, di'stεε'  
 duck, nəsna'x T  
 eagle, txo'da'; t'oda'' J  
 ear <sup>2</sup>, εdze'ε; εdzi'ā  
   thy ear, ndze'ō T  
   ear, hole of εtsi'd'a  
 ear ornament <sup>3</sup>, atsi'u'  
 egg <sup>4</sup>, εxe'lε'  
 eight, txa'txalie'ō  
 eleven, to'kyada'εte'  
 elk, ye'ta'  
 European, q'acuwa' (= Tlingit)  
 evening, xuda'x la T  
 evening, laxo'oxia J  
 exudation on leaf of cottonwood, ky'latse''  
 eye <sup>5</sup>, ntxa'ō T; ada', ada'', ada'ma'  
 eyebrows, εtsεdago'  
 eyelashes, ada' xa  
 fabulous people, a xude'lε'  
 face <sup>6</sup> (thy), ne'nε T  
   face, man's <sup>7</sup> tγε'ne'  
 fat <sup>8</sup>, exε'

1. Wail., ist'anai, from ist'anai, "my skirt."
2. Chip., -dzaxga; Nav., -dja'; Ta., es-thēs'-botl; Ka., sus-pā'-luh.
3. The last syllable is the Ath. Pōt, string.
4. Ta. ē-ga-zuh'; Ka. ē-ga'-zuh.
5. Chip., -naγa; Beav., -dai'; Ta., es-tā'; Ka., es-tā'.
6. Beav., cani', "my face;" Hupa, hwinnūn; Nav., anj.
7. Ta., -es-snē, Ka., es-ené'.
8. Car. x'ε, grease, oil.

father <sup>1</sup>, tā'ō T; tā'  
   father, thy, neta' T  
 father's house, my i'sta kho' J  
 father-in-law, εtso'  
 feather <sup>2</sup>, a'xa T  
 female bear, ak'a t'e'  
 female bear, fu' the'ε J  
 female beaver, tsa' dεxa'a; tca daxa'a J  
 female mountain goat, aba' the''ε J  
 female grizzly bear, xo tax'a'a, xo the, xo  
   me'tε'; xō the'ε J  
 field of grass, meadow <sup>3</sup>, tγ'ama'  
 finger, thy, ne'ids'a'ō T  
 fingers <sup>4</sup>, a'fa ts'ō  
 fire <sup>5</sup>, khwō  
 fire drill, tulε'  
 fire place, khō da'a; kwō ti ts'ane'dōta'  
 fire rock <sup>6</sup>, tγ'ε  
 firewood, tobacco, kxwō  
 fish <sup>7</sup>, to'  
   » male, xide  
   » female <sup>8</sup>, e'k'o'  
 fisher <sup>9</sup>, asinō', εtsin''  
 fissure (in a rock), ts'ō J  
 five, ε'ada  
   » a'adeε  
 flames, kwotsε'  
 flatus, dap'ε'  
 flesh <sup>10</sup>, atxa'

1. Chip., -ta; Kato, -ta; Wh. M. A., -ta. Ta., e-té-uh; Ka., a-ta'-a; Tag., e-tāh'.
2. Chip., θ'αθ; Nav., ats'os.
3. Cf., Pō, "grass."
4. Car., -la.
5. Car., kwon; Kato, kwoñ; Nav., -kū'; Ta., kōn; Ka., kun.
6. Chip., P'εt; Jic., P'εt, firedrill.
7. Chip., tu', white fish; Hupa, tok'; Ta., klew'-eh; Ka., hloo'-ga.
8. Car., ak'un, "fish eggs."
9. Car., tcannictco.
10. Beav., αttsxn'; Kato, -sxn'; Nav., atsij'.

flint <sup>1</sup>, do'uda'  
 flower, atada'ε  
 fly, lat'ya' T  
 fog, thaa' J  
 foot <sup>2</sup>, εkya'  
 foot, my, eskya  
 » thy, ne'kya' T  
 foot of tree, ts'a tccie ; ts'u xεε  
 forearm and elbow, its'e'  
 forehead <sup>3</sup>, atse'da', etseda'  
 » thy, ntsada' T  
 four, at'onse'e'ε ; nt'one'i J ; txaad'a' T (error  
 for three)  
 fox <sup>4</sup>, nasta'  
 frog <sup>5</sup>, ts'alε'  
 frost on ground, du'xatrε  
 gall, εtxu'  
 garter, embroidered porcupine quill-, tsra'tci  
 ghost <sup>6</sup>, ts'ena', ts'inε'  
 giant, tsu'fa'  
 gingerroot, nεdεtε' (Ntsqa' ts'e'tsik's)  
 girl <sup>7</sup>, t'ε''  
 glacier, hu'dzε'  
 glass, dina'tsrε  
 glue, t'γ'  
 goose <sup>8</sup>, xa' ; xa' J ; da'wa'q T  
 grandchild <sup>9</sup>, my, istca'  
 grandchildren my, istca'k'axidε'  
 grandfather <sup>10</sup>, εtse''

grandmother <sup>1</sup>, εtso', εtss'o'  
 « thy, nitso'  
 granite, tse kawunet'γ'unε  
 grass, a't'ya T  
 grave, qo  
 green wood, ts'u d'εtee  
 grey haired, tsetidiqalε  
 grouse <sup>2</sup>, di'x kudε ; de'xkōdε' J  
 » blue, k'aba', k'apa dadεde'  
 gull, dade'lε' ; tade'lε' J.  
 gun, onaə o'na'  
 » my, siə'ana' J  
 » thy, neanae, nəə'na' J  
 guts <sup>3</sup>, εts'e''  
 Haida, dekyino'' (Tlingit)  
 hail <sup>4</sup>, itu'ts  
 hair <sup>5</sup>, t'γane' atsexa', (man's hair)  
 » axa'  
 » of animal, a'xa' J ; ni'tsexa T  
 » of armpit, agataxa  
 halibut, ts'ya'la  
 haliotis, gunaxa'  
 halo, fa ma'sadatxa'  
 hand <sup>6</sup>, ata'' ; ata'  
 » my, esta' J  
 hand <sup>7</sup>, back of, ata t'a'  
 hand, palm of <sup>8</sup>, ata t'γ'a'  
 hat <sup>9</sup>, ts'aka'  
 » ts'aka tsse'ε  
 hat of young girl, tssε'o'

1. Car., nændai, "arrowhead ;" Kato, dændai.

2. Ta, es-kuh' ; Ka., es-'kia' ; the Ath. \*k'ε'.

3. Kato, -sɔnta' ; Ta., es-tse'-ga ; Ka., es-tsi-ge.

4. Ta., nus-tse'he ; Ka., nis-tsa'.

5. Kato, t'ahɔl ; Hupa, tɔw'al ; Nav., t'at.

6. Nav., t'ɔndi.

7. Beaver, at'a, "young woman", εt'ai, "girl." Ta., t'ε'-da.

8. Car., xa ; Chip., xa ; Kato, ka'.

9. Beav., acai (vocative) ; Kato, -tcai ; Wai., iccaitce.

10. Chip., -tsiyε.

1. Hupa, -tcwo ; Kato, -tco ; Nav., -tco, all of maternal grandmother.

2. Beav., di', representing a generic Ath. name for gallinaceous birds.

3. Chip., ts'iyε ; Nav., -t'ɔ'.

4. Kato, lo, "frost ;" Nav., nloi.

5. Beav., ya'ya' ; Nav., ba'ya, Ta., es-tsi-ga' ; es-tse'-ga' ; Tag., ka-sha-hāoo.

6. Chip., -la' ; Kato, -la' ; Ta., es-luh', and generally in Ath.

7. Compare Chip., yet'azi, "at his back."

8. Compare Chip., beke'ta, "his soles."

9. Chip., t'ɔ'a ; Nav., t'ɔ'a'.



hawk, chicken, metsotʔɛː' (= eats young birds)  
 hawk, large, fɒhɪnɛː'  
 haws, q'ala'ms (Nisqa'')  
 head ¹, atseː'  
 » (thy) neː'tseː ɾ  
 » my, eːstseː ʃ  
 » a, tɣaneː atseː' (man's head)  
 » his own, mɔtsɛː'' ʃ  
 » somebody's, maː'tseadɛ ʃ  
 head of fire monster, khoyatsɛː'  
 headwaters of river, maɬɣ'a, txuːtɣ'a  
 heart ², ɛvɛː'' (v is bilabial); ɛbvɛː' ɾ ; ɛbveːfoa'  
 heel, ɛkyatxa'  
 hemlock, katɛː'' ʃ ; gatɛː''  
 herring, xaː'u (Tlingit)  
 hips, aaː'  
 hole, torn, xitubənaːxaː' ; neː'dla  
 » piece missing, mɛxuhudja', adjuxadja'  
 hoof ³, abvaː'  
 hoof of goat, abvaː' abaː'  
 horizon ⁴, yafva  
 horns, antlers ⁵, eːtɛː'  
 house ⁶, khoː ; kxo ɾ ; khoː ʃ  
 houses two, teː'idɛ khoː ʃ  
 house, double (with gable roof), khoː dieː'xa  
 houses, many, itsaadɛ khoː' ʃ  
 house, mine, ɪkkoː' ; ɪkkoː'  
 » your, nəkhoː'  
 house, inside, khoː'd'a  
 house, sides of, akadaː'

house, forked support of framework of side ¹  
 atːanaaː'  
 » slanting poles of framework of side ɛxiː'  
 » crosspoles of side teːtatsaaː'  
 humming bird, tũːlɛ ʃ  
 » tɰũːlɛ  
 hunger, fɛxɛdɛtɔː'  
 husband, ɪstsːayaː'  
 ice ², txɛ ; txa ɾ  
 ice on lake or river, txɛ atxɛ  
 ice on ground, xuatxɛː'  
 instep ³, ɛkyɛtːaː'  
 interpreter, ɛhiːstoxohudɛː' (= talks two)  
 iron ⁴, bɛːxɔː' ʃ  
 jacket, like shirt, reaching to thigh, ayaː'n  
 jaw ⁵, adaː'ga  
 jaw and beard, tɣeːtɣaː'xa  
 joint, hiɬadziː'  
 kettle, k'əɔ ɾ  
 kidney ⁶, abfuː'  
 kingfisher, tcatsː'ɪlɛ ; tcatsː'ɪlɛ ʃ  
 knee ⁷, agwɔː'  
 kneepan, atshotsrɛː'  
 knife ⁸ ; bɛː' ʃ ; bɛːgoː' ɾ  
 » isbɛː'' my knife  
 » nibɛː'' thy knife  
 » mebɛː'' his knife  
 » dabɛː'' our knife  
 ladder, khukyɛx udsɛnidiː'a  
 lance for killing mountain goat, txɛː'

1. Chip., sɛtθiː, "my head;" Kato, osiː, "its head;" Jic., yitsii, "his hair." Ta., es-tsiː; Ka., es-sɛː'; Tag., ka-suh.

2. Chip., sɛdziːɛ, my heart; Kato, ndji, "your heart;" Jic., godjɛː, "his heart". Ta., es-tshɛaː; Ka., es-tzi-ã.

3. Nav., biketso, "cloven foot of deer."

4. Literally "sky edge," Nav., yak'acba; Chip. yabañɛ.

5. Chip., bɛdɛ; Kato, odɛː; Nav., bide.

6. Car., ku, Chip. kune; Hare, k'uni. (kɰuni); Ka., es-konː-a.

1. See illustration in Br. Ass. Adv. Science 1895, p. 531.

2. Car., tɔn; Chip., tɔn; Nav., tɪn; Ta. tenː, Ka., tun.

3. Literally "foot back."

4. Ta., pes-te-zinː; Ka., pɛ-zin.

5. Chip., -da, and generally in Ath.; used of lips and the bills of birds.

6. Chip., ɛtsːʔsɛ, ɛtsɛzɛ; Hare, ɛtse.

7. Beav. nɛgwot; Kato, cqotː, "my knee;" Nav., bogod, "his knee."

8. Ta. pɛsh; Ka. es-pā-zuh.; Chip., bɛs; Jic., bɛc.

land <sup>1</sup>, world, country, nε; nεε T  
 land otter, xosta'ε J (Tlingit)  
 lake <sup>2</sup>, mme' ; mε'' T  
 leaf <sup>3</sup>, at'xa'e' ; at'γa' ; a'tγa T  
 leaf of tree, aləgə'n  
 left, xuts'ede'  
 leg, asγε'ε ; asxa'' ; asxae T  
 leggings, x'nad'ε  
 lichens, tsi'yaqə'n (= hair)  
 lightning, une'da'  
 lips, adama''  
 liver, at'ɔ''q (Tlingit)  
 liver <sup>4</sup>, asrε'  
 lizard, atsuwule'  
 loins, aa''  
 loon, tuts'e'' J  
 louse <sup>5</sup>, x'a'  
 love, si'd'xε'  
 low water, tε'suntxo  
 lungs <sup>6</sup>, εbve'  
 lynx, wε'ə'n (Nt'sqa'') ; nɔ'sta'ε J  
 maggot <sup>7</sup> (on salmon), pfwɔ  
 male, de'x'idε'  
 male deer, goat xadz'n'ε J  
 male grizzly bear, xo dεxεa'ε  
 man <sup>8</sup>, tγanε' ; tγε' ; J ; txε' T  
 man and woman, txa na axədε' T  
 maple, kasu'lε ; kasərlε' J

1. Kato, nε' ; Nav., ni', and in other Ath. dialects.

2. Car., bañk'ət ; Beav., mñgε ; Hupa, mɔñk' ; Ta., mēn ; Ka., mēn.

3. Beav., at'an ; Nav., bit'ən ; Ta., e-tāne' ; Ka., a-tōna.

4. Chip., εdεt' ; Beav., azxt' ; Nav., nizit, "your liver."

5. Perhaps the word which is usually found as ya' ; in Louch., it is zjie.

6. Chip., εdze ; Nav., adjei.

7. Nav., t'oc.

8. Possibly Chip., dεnε ; Nav., dεnε, and in many other dialects for man or an Athapascan speaking person. Ta., den'-e ; Kas., skel-ē'nā ; Tag., tah-kā'-ne.

marmot <sup>1</sup>, dāde', J ; dēdi'e  
 marmot, female, hwustε't dēdi'e  
 » fat, dedi'e ak'a'  
 » meat, dedi'e sxa  
 » trap, xε  
 » young, yi'xk'a'  
 marten, sɔ'ət'ε' ; sɔ't'ε', must'ie'  
 marten, skin, sɔ t'e'sxε  
 mast, ts'e'sa ase'  
 mat of cedar bark, ga''  
 meat, a'tsxa' T, adzxa' J  
 meat, bear, fu tsxa  
 medicine, nɔ  
 mink, te'stzinε' (= stinking) ; tεsts'dε J  
 moccasins <sup>2</sup>, ts'ika' J ; tse'qa'' T  
 » of mountain goat, kεcika tsse'  
 monster, horned, adəda'  
 » asa''  
 moon <sup>3</sup>, ntε'' f'a (= night sun) ; e'lae' fua' T  
 morning <sup>4</sup>, tse'tsɔ'olxu'na T  
 mosquito, ts'esdja  
 » dzəsdzɔ' T, ts'əsɔ'djɔ'  
 moss, ni'bə'la  
 mother <sup>5</sup>, idε' ; εdle'ε ; idε', na'  
 » thy, ne'na' T  
 » my, e'sna'e' T  
 mountain <sup>6</sup>, dzε ; tsə'ne'' T  
 » name of a, adada'  
 mountain goat <sup>7</sup>, abva' ; əbva' J  
 » » skin, abva' sxε  
 » » kid, ho'uxk'a'cu, ho'uxk'a'  
 » » buck xa'dzina aba'  
 » » female, aba the'

1. Chip. and Hare, tetie.

2. Chip., yεkε, his moccasins ; Jic., bikεi ; Ta., e-tshil-e-kéh' ; Ka., es-kuh'.

3. See under sun.

4. Ta., tshut-tshaw-tluné'

5. Chip., εnε, "my mother," (vocative only) ; Jic., bini, "his mother." Ta., e-tli ; Ka., en-ā' ; Tag., ah-má'.

6. Car., dzɔt' ; Nav., dɔt' ; Ka., tsutl

7. Car., əsbai.

mountain sheep <sup>1</sup>, dɔbɛ'  
 mouse <sup>2</sup>, ɬo'nɛ'  
 mouth <sup>3</sup>, ne'sa' T ; a'sa'' ; asa'  
 mouth of river, txo xate'  
 mud <sup>4</sup>, fɛ'  
 muscles of thigh, ats'atse'  
 muskrat <sup>5</sup>, tho'k'a'  
 nail, ala'qane'  
 nail of finger <sup>6</sup>, neŋgo'na T  
 nape, ats'i'x̄a  
 navel <sup>7</sup>, ɛbɛts'ɛ'  
 neck <sup>8</sup>, ak'ɔ'  
 » ak'wɔ'  
 » thy, ne'koa'' T  
 neck-ring of crabapple-twigs worn by adolescent girls, ky'ase'l  
 nephew <sup>9</sup>, sister's child, sxa  
 » sister calls brother's child, icaa'  
 nest <sup>10</sup>, at'ɔ'  
 net, mə'na  
 net of snowshoe, atsaaq'  
 nettle, xuts'e'ne' J  
 » used for twine, xuts'e'ə'n  
 night <sup>11</sup>, edl'ɛ'ɛ T, J ; e'l'a''

1. Car. dɔbbi, mountain sheep; Nav., dɛbɛ, sheep.

2. Chip., dlonɛ ; Hupa, ɬon ; its varied meanings indicates it was originally applied to rodents generically.

3. Hupa, mɪssa, "its mouth;" Jic., biza ; Chip., dɔnnɛɔa, "person's mouth;" Ta., es-sāt'-a ; Ka., es-zā-de.

4. Chip., dzɔ', "mud of lake;" Kato, djɔn.

5. Beav., tɛk'ai ; Dogrib, tɛk'a.

6. Chip., dɔnnɛ laɣɔn, "person's finger nail;" Beav., cilagone' my finger nail ; Ta., is-lā-gun'a ; Ka., sla-kun-ā.

7. Kato, -ts'ɛk'ɛ ; Hupa, -ts'ɛɔk'.

8. Beav., mak'asi, "his throat;" Hupa, k'os ; Nav., ak'os ; Ta., es-kōs' ; Ka., es-'kōs.

9. Beav., maizɛ'ɛmɛ, "his nephews;" perhaps Nav., sizedi, "my cousin."

10. Chip., ɛt'ok ; Nav., at'o'.

11. Beav., xatf'ɛ, "at night;" Kato, t'ɛ' ; Ta., ih-klɛ-guh ; Ka., kla-klɛ-ge.

nine, ɛfiad'unɛɛ'' ; ɛfiɬa'x̄o'dunɛɛ'' (in counting at'onɛɛ'')

Niska, nakha'' J

» na'qa

Niska language, naka yidaxudɛ'

nobody, ma'duə J

northwind, idɣa'tisebvɛ' J

northern lights (said to indicate snow), yɛ-wo'ka'

nose <sup>1</sup>, ɛtse'' ; tɣɛ'tse'' ; nitse' T

nose ornament, ɛtse''

nostril <sup>2</sup>, ɛne'd'a

notch of arrow, kyɬaɬa'

Nymphea, no'tsxɔ'

ocean, the't

oesophagus, ɛsɛ'

olachen, ɬoya'

old man <sup>3</sup>, sa'na dɣə'na T

» ca'n

old woman, axade' txɛ''

» axədatɣa' T

one, ɛ'fie' ; ɛfiɬsa' ; ɛɬɛ T ; ɛte'' J

other one, the, ɛliye'' J

otter, xusta', (Tlingit)

pack (load for back), naagyi'

paddle <sup>4</sup>, t'ɔ, t'ɔ' J

palate, adzudaqala'

palm of (thy) hand, ne'tad'a' T

paper, k'ok'

partridge, k'aba' J

pencil, anything used for writing, mak'a-xu-nūnuxki'ɛ

penis, ɛxide'

people, tɣanɛ' ; nts'a'dɛ

perforation of ear, ɛtse'xowutca'

pidgeon, qabakala'

1. Chip., ntsj ; Hupa, xontcuw ; Nav., atcj ; Ta., es-tshí' ; Ka., es-tsi.

2. Chip., siniyɛ, "my nostril;" Nav., anj.

3. Beav. con, "old;" Nav. sɔ, "old age."

4. Hupa, -t'o.

pine, ts'ostsse' ; tsəwε'xε' J  
 pine, dwarf, ts'aka'  
 pipe, qɔ'txe' J ; khɔ'the' ; kxwɔtɔitse''  
 pitch <sup>1</sup>, tsɛ'  
 a plant at'axaye', (Nisqa'', mənε''), a purgative  
 » atso', (Nisqa'', hamɔ'q), eaten  
 » q'afwa'', (Nisqa'', wɔsa'n)  
 point of snowshoe <sup>2</sup>, aɫo'  
 point of spear, ɫə'kwa  
 pole for climbing mountains <sup>3</sup>, txɛ'  
 porcupine, dəts'ɪ'rɛ J  
 » de'tsəma' (= sharp quills)  
 » young, ka'leso'  
 » quills, de'tc'uxa', de'tc'utc'uma'  
 porpoise, tce'ət (Tlingit)  
 Portland inlet, q'ana'  
 pot, q'u'lɛ  
 potlatch, nεε'wu  
 powder (gun), tseε'' J  
 prairie <sup>4</sup>, ɫ'ɔ'gya, J ; dudif'amε'  
 prairie chicken, k'aba gala' (= white grouse)  
 precipice, tsəhut'ε''  
 property mark, mak'axunεgye'  
 » » carved, mak'axunεtrɛ'  
 pubic hair <sup>5</sup>, aɫ'axa'  
 pupil of eye <sup>6</sup>, adafoa'  
 quartz, tseɔfe'die'tranε'  
 rabbit <sup>7</sup>, qax J  
 raccoon, dap'ε'

rain <sup>1</sup>, tca' ; tsa T  
 rainbow, ts'e'nakuna  
 » ts'e'nokula, (= ghost cloud)  
 raspberry, daqe'xa''  
 raven, qa' ; qa'' ; tse'iky'e' J  
 red, dəsdə'la T ; destɛlɛ'  
 red paint <sup>2</sup>, tsse  
 ribs <sup>3</sup>, atca''  
 ribs of canoe, atca'  
 ring <sup>4</sup> of crab apple branches worn on neck as  
 amulet, ma  
 river, txoga' ; txo'gua' T  
 » water running down <sup>5</sup>, txo ts'ini'te'  
 robe, tss'ε'  
 robe, worn over shoulders, xa'tss'ε'  
 robin <sup>6</sup>, tcaɫi' ; g'astsε' J  
 roof, bark, aɫat'o'u  
 roots <sup>7</sup>, xa  
 rope, bark, txayε' J  
 sacrum, aɫaa'  
 sail, ts'e'sa'  
 salmon <sup>8</sup>, ɫebε' ; ɫəvə' J ; ɫemε'' T  
 » bastard sockeye q'a'wuxa'  
 » cohoes, kaɫubε'  
 » dog, de'ila  
 » humpback, tsxa'la'  
 » sockeye, deky'a'ne  
 » spring, kya  
 » trout (steelhead), aca'n  
 salmon berry, daqala' ; da'qxaɫε' J.  
 salmon berry bush, daxalε' t'ya J  
 salt, txu tsxɔ'

1. The Ath. common form is djɛ'. Car. djɛ ; Nav., djɛ'.

2. Perhaps the Ath. -la, meaning the point or distal end, used as a suffix with nouns or as a postposition (preposition).

3. Beav., " tɔs, crutches ; " Chip., teɔ " cane ; " Hupa, tɪts ; Kato, tɔts.

4. No doubt ɫ'o', grass with a suffix. Ta., 'klo'-ga.

5. Perhaps -ɫ'a from -\*ɫ'ε " crotch," and -\*ɣα, " hair".

6. Chip., enazɔ ; Louch., enezjen

7. The common Ath. name ; Chip., ga, Nav., ga'.

1. Chip., tca' ; Wail., dotkyañ, " no rain," Nav., nɪtsa' ; Ta., tshā ; Ka., tsha<sup>n</sup>.

2. Chip., tsi' ; Nav., tci, " red ocher. "

3. Chip., εtca ; Beav., tcoñge' ; Kato, -kwañkɛ ; Nav., atsa.

4. There is an Ath. word meaning ring or hoop, Wl. M. Ap., bas ; Nav., baş.

5. With the stem -li, -lin, to flow ; Car., hwenli', " river. "

6. Kato, tcaɫni, " varied robin. "

7. Car., x'ai ; Hupa, xai.

8. Ta., klew'-eh ; Ka., gēs.

sand, hwutɣ'ε'  
 savage, qa'sgya'  
 sea, txu tsxɔ ; txu tcxo ; txu tsxo' (= salt water) T  
 seal, xitsa', xets'a'' J  
 seal, young, xitsa' aya'a J.  
 sea otter, me'sts'a'  
 seven, te'id'εthate'ε  
 shag, iɔ'q, (Tlingit)  
 shaman, axo'  
 shark, q'atk'' (Ntsqa'' q'a't)  
 shaved head, medzeadzɔ.'  
 shoulder, εxidε'  
 shoulder blade, agadjɪctdje'  
 sinew <sup>1</sup>, εts'ine  
     cf. bowstring, fu ts'e, " bear sinew " J  
 sister, elder, nde'dia  
     » said by brother, sa  
 sister husband's, tsε'di'e  
 sister's husband, wife calls —, wife's sister, ndlaxo'  
 sister, younger <sup>2</sup>, netε'' T ; εdε''  
 six, εtats'ε' ; εte'ta'at'atsxε' T  
 skin, εts'ile  
 skin of animal <sup>3</sup>, εsɣε'ɪ  
     » of bear, fu sxε  
     » of bird, tci' sxε  
 skunk cabbage, at'abε'  
 sky <sup>4</sup>, yad'a'' T ; yat'a  
 slate, tce djɪ  
 smoke <sup>5</sup> (fire), kho  
 smokehole, khoxafe  
 snail, tatsa'

1. Chip., θ'ε' ; Car., ts'ε' ; Louch. tc'ε ; Nav., ats'id.

2. Mon., edézé ; P. de L., etiéé ; L., edjièdh ; Ta., es-té-juh ; Ka., a-tad'-zuh.

3. Chip., -ḡaθ ; Kato, -sɔts.

4. Ta., ya-za. The common Ath. word for sky is \*ya.

5. See under fire ; probably a mistake, the Ath. word is \*ɪt.

snake <sup>1</sup>, za, go'  
 snow <sup>2</sup>, xɔ ; xɔ' T ; xɔgɣ'a J  
 snowshoes <sup>3</sup>, es'a'' J  
     » round, nao'l, (Ntsqa'', Tlingit)  
 snowshoe, fastening of to foot, ee'  
 snow and grease mixed, eaten, niga'  
 sole of foot, εkyεɣ'a'  
 soot <sup>4</sup>, ashes, sparks, kwɔtε'  
 son, my, istcu'u  
 son-in-law, εbe'  
 soul, mεxralε'  
 source of river, ga.  
 south wind, tsha'e e'dɣatsε'bv'ε' J.  
 sparks, kwɔtε'  
 spawn of salmon <sup>5</sup>, exk'wo'  
 spirit of medicine men, εtex', hufε'  
 spoon <sup>6</sup>, luca'  
 spoon, horn, tcəca' luca'  
 spoon, table, pε luca'  
 spring of water, go'unε  
 spruce, tsərwεxε'' J. ; ts' oaxe'  
 squirrel <sup>7</sup>, dli'ya  
 star <sup>8</sup> ; srɔ ; sxɔ ; sx'a' T  
 star, white, sxɔ q'alε'  
 star shooting, sro pfra (= star excrement)  
 stars, many shooting, srɔ pfra nde'te'  
 stench, de'ts'e'  
 stick <sup>9</sup> pfuo'  
 sticks, for drying meat over fire, sa'a

1. Hupa, qo, " worm. "

2. Chip., yaθ ; Hare, jya' ; Louch, zjiòw ; Kato, yas ; Nav., yas, zas ; Ta., zus ; Ka., zus.

3. Perhaps " my snowshoe ; " Chip., aix ; Car., aix.

4. Chip., k'eslszε, " ashes ; " Beav., xodlic, " ashes. "

5. Car., ak'un ; cf. Nav., bok'ɣ, the seeds or pits of fruits.

6. Chip., tus.

7. Chip., dliyε.

8. Chip., θzn' ; Beav., sɔn' ; Hare fwε ; Wai. sɔnkyo, " star large ; " Nav., sɔ', Ta., suhm ; Ka.. sun.

9. See under wood.

stomach <sup>1</sup>, εbe' /  
 storm, ibvɔ' xa'ex' tsha'ε J  
 stone <sup>2</sup>, tse', tse; tshε' T; tsha T  
   stone, my, ɪstse''  
   stones, our, daxo'ta εxε'ɔda tse''  
     » two, ɬe'ida tsha T; ɬe'id'a tse'  
 store, kho' xεtɾε ukxε'  
 stump of tree, atcūgu'  
 summer <sup>3</sup>, tza'nε T  
 sun <sup>4</sup>, fa' ; yaka e'fa'' ; f'wa ; yaqa'e foa' T  
 swan, da'qayε' J ; taqayε'  
 sweat-house, tsakunε'  
 swallow, ye'to'fne, (flying high up)  
 tail of fish, ɬtce'  
 tail of quadruped <sup>5</sup>, bird, atce'  
 talker, hoxundε'  
 Taltan, ta'ta'n  
 temples, atse'k'a'  
 ten, ɬoky'ada' ; ɬa'ngy'adε' T  
 thief, anɪdlε'nä ; anaε'  
 thigh, asxe''  
 thimble berry, kase' didε'  
 three <sup>6</sup>, txa'adε' J ; txadεd'ε'  
 thirty, txadε togy'adε'  
 throat, asu'la, εsu'le'  
 thumb <sup>7</sup>, ne'fatsxa T  
 thunder, une' ; u.ne'i' T  
 thwart of canoe, nts'a  
 tin, nasaa' J  
   » vessel na'səa.'  
 tinder, ts'aε'  
 Tlingit (Laxse'el), txutyε'e, (= town on  
 water)  
   » tho'd'e'' J ; t'hotyε'

1. Chip., cεbit', "my belly ;" Hupa, xomɪt, "his stomach ;" Nav., abɪd, "belly."
2. The common Ath. word for stone.
3. Perhaps Car. cɪn ; Nav., cɪ.
4. Car. c'a' ; Hupa, hwa ; Kato, ca ; Nav., ca, but in compounds only ; Ta., tshā ; Ka., sā.
5. Hupa, -kε ; Nav., -tse'.
6. Car., tak'ic ; Kato, tak' ; Nav., ta.
7. Ta., slus-tshō ; Ka., slas-tshō.

tobacco, khɔ (fire) J ; qɔ'' T  
 tobacco, firewood, kxwɔ  
 to-day, ado' T  
 toes, εkya tso' ; εky'a tsɔ' ne'kya dsɔ'' (thy) T  
 to-morrow, tcatca'le ; tsatsa'' T  
 tongs, tsu'wufɾε'  
 tongue, adzusa' ; atsusa ; ntsusa ; atsu'sa ; ntsu'-  
   sa  
 tooth <sup>1</sup>, ε'xo' ; ni'xo' T  
 top of mountain, dzεɬa'  
   » of tree, maɬa'' <sup>2</sup> ; ts'ula'  
 town, εfi xɪdaa' ; xwat'e'n  
 tracks of bear, fu kyε'ε' J  
   » of beaver <sup>3</sup>, tsa kyε'ε' J  
 trader, o'kyena'  
 trail <sup>4</sup>, atxā'na J  
 trap for marmots (see Br. Ass. for the Adv. of  
 Science 1895, p. 533).  
   post of trap (1) εx'ε'a  
   stepping board, εfe''tε'  
   release, stick (3) εtsixā'  
   loop holding release stick, miky' ifedu'stce'  
   deadfall (2) ky'i'kyε'  
   fastening of release to post, dicidε'fō'  
   trap is set, xεdifi'stra  
   stones for weighting deadfall, εliaa'  
   stones on sides for hiding trap, tludzia'  
   moss for covering stones, ank'anaa'  
   long stone on end of deadfall, da't'a'  
   moss covering of stepping board, εfe''tεkysaa'  
 tree <sup>5</sup>, tsɔ'' T  
 tree, butt of, ts'u xε', ts'u xa, ts'u tcci'  
   » ts'u ?  
 trousers, man's or woman's, e k'ayε'

1. Chip., donnεwu', person's tooth ; Kato, kɔwwo', her teeth ; Nav., cowho'', my teeth ; Ta es-gooh' ; Ka es-əyuh'.
2. Probably "its top'".
3. Chip., kεɾε, "track ;" Kato, kwε ; Jic. -kε'.
4. Chip., εtɔnne, ; Hupa, tɪn ; Nav., atɪn.
5. Chip., ts'u, "spruce ;" Beav., ts'o, "spruce ;" Ka., tsoo "tree."

trout, täsdz ; tastsae T täsdzε'' ; ta'stse''  
 Tsimshian, tsərəse'' J ; ts'o'ce.'  
 twenty, t'it'εlo'gyadε'  
 twins, du'ni hi'd'ε niniŋa'  
 two, he'id'a ; he'id'ε T J  
 two beavers, he'ida tsa' T  
 testicles ' exelε'  
 urine, sour used for washing, kulε'  
 valley, maga xaxo'  
 view, εts'in  
 village, nεky nawatie''  
 virgin, la'da', t'ε' la'da'  
 vulva <sup>2</sup>, εdju'  
 war, hidε'ka  
 wasp <sup>3</sup>, tsra'ma''  
 water <sup>4</sup>, txwɔ ; txo' ; tho' J ; thū J ; txɔ T  
 waves, tho. k'ɔ'ɔ tsadε' (many-)  
 weasel, ne'ba' ; ne'ba' ; dzu.'  
 wergelt, hwaga-idla'  
 wet, all, tsaɔ'  
 whale, ia'e'  
 wife, tɔkadle''  
 willow, gāfa.'' ; tetc:tca'  
 wind <sup>5</sup>, e'bvε' mpf'ε'  
 wind, north, ts'e'ba mpf'ε' ; ini'tsale' mpf'ε'  
 wind, south and west, ina'ntse' mpf'ε'  
 window, looking glass, de'nats'ε'  
 wing <sup>6</sup> ma't'a T  
 winter <sup>7</sup> xutse'' J ; xo'e'gy'ε' T ; xɔ'' (=snow) T  
 wolf, axa' ; axoa ; εxae ; axa'a J ; εxa'' T  
 wolf, male, axa de'xidε'  
 » female, axa me'tε'

1. Chip., eγεzε ; eγε ; Louch., aγwo.
2. Nav., djoc.
3. Kato, tsasna, "yellow jacket."
4. Ta., tsoo ; Ka., too. The Ath. word for water is usually to, sometimes tu according to vowel shifts in the dialects.
5. Chip., nits'i ; Nav., nite'i' ; Ta., it-tsī' ; Ka., it-si.
6. Chip., t'a'ε, and generally in Ath. for plume.
7. Car., xai ; Chip., xai ; Kato, kai ; Jic., xai ; Ta., ih-ha-yeh ; Ka., hat'-γα.

wolverine, atsi'nɔ.'' J  
 woman <sup>1</sup>, aγade'' ; axade'' T  
 womb, εtss'e'  
 wood <sup>2</sup>, pfɔ T ; tc'o'tce.'  
 world <sup>3</sup>, nε  
 worm, gou ky'ınadu'o (= little snake)  
 wren, εky'ε'tsədε  
 yesterday, idza'γia  
 » ntca'ky'ε'  
 yew wood for bow, e'txidεlε'  
 young man, tsū'to

### TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP

brother, younger <sup>4</sup>, εtce'e atce'e ; your, ne'tse'e T  
 brother, elder <sup>5</sup>, xudi'e ; nde'e T  
 brother, wife's, idla'  
 father, thy <sup>6</sup>, neta' T  
 grandchild, my <sup>7</sup>, istca'.  
 grandfather <sup>8</sup>, εtse''  
 grandmother <sup>9</sup>, εtso' ; εtso'  
 nephew, sisters's child, sxa  
 » , sister calls brothers child<sup>10</sup>, icaa'  
 sister's husband, woman calls, ndlaxo'  
 sister, husband's tsε:di'e  
 sister, younger, netε'' T ; εde''

1. Ta. e-ga-tēn' ; Ka. is-tshī-yong ; Tag. ug-uh-tē-na.
2. Car., tcxz ; Beav., tcac ; Hupa, tcwɔc ; Ka., tsutz.
3. Chip., ni' ; Beav., nɔn ; Hupa, nɔn ; Kato, nε' ; Nav., ni'.
4. Chip., -tcεε ; Hupa, -kɔl ; Nav., -tsil.
5. Chip., -oŋε ; Kato, cona.
6. Chip., -ta ; Kato, -ta ; Wh. Mt. Ap., -ta.
7. Chip., -tθoyε ; Hupa, -tsoi ; Nav., -tsoi.
8. Chip., -tsiyε.
9. Hupa, -tcwo ; Kato, -tco ; Nav., -tco, all of maternal grandmother.
10. Beav., maizε'mε, "his nephews" ; perhaps Nav., sizedi, "my cousin".

sister, elder, ndedia  
 » said by brother sa'  
 son, my, istcu'u  
 ɛdetsex ɛ'dzela, oh my son! she cries when he  
 falls down  
 mother ' idɛ'; ɛdle'ɛ, na'  
 né'na di'a your (singular) mother where is?  
 adle ada' that is my mother  
 my daughter <sup>2</sup>, istxu''  
 sister's son, woman calls, istcu'u  
 sister's daughter, woman calls, istxu''  
 brother's child <sup>3</sup>, man calls, istsu'o  
 daughter-in-law, istsu'o  
 sister's child, man calls, icatra'  
 father's brother <sup>4</sup>, atha'  
 mother's brother <sup>5</sup>, aga'  
 son-in-law, ɛba  
 wife, ɪxkadl'e'

## PLACE NAMES

(See British Association for the Advancement  
 of Science, Ipswich Meeting, 1895, p.  
 526).

abətsəxa', (where they get mountain goats)  
 acugo'ɪxa', (where little trees grow)  
 aʔamatse'tat'ɛ'ga'  
 atxiɛ', (our trail)  
 atxatxaga'  
 atconɛ'  
 de'lakɣ'e', (dog salmon)  
 gunaxɛ'', town of the Lax'uy'p

The dialect of this village differs somewhat

1. Chip., nɔ, "your mother;" Kato, snɔn,  
 "my mother" (vocative). Jic., bini, "his  
 mother."

2. Beav., nɛtue, "his daughter."

3. Cf., Beav., catcuwɛ, "my child."

4. Car., atai, boy or girl calls father's  
 brother.

5. Car., ak'ai, boy calls mother's brother or  
 sister.

from the Ts'əts'aut. The latter were con-  
 sidered slaves of the Gunaxɛ''.

gwe'n  
 isqo't, Iskoot River  
 k'ayinte'  
 k'axanɛ'  
 ky'e'tso'qa  
 tu'taolaga', (salmon)  
 l'o'das'e  
 l'o'aga  
 lo'a:galega'  
 lade'udre'  
 lade'utsɛ'  
 ma'atre'ga'  
 naʔanaʔa', (canoe)  
 ne'kye'hudja', name of a lake  
 nugufega'  
 q'ana'  
 tsakanatɛ', (where water runs over)  
 tsɛliega'  
 tsɛnɛnia'aga', natural bridge on upper Tcunax  
 river)  
 tcu'nax, on Behm Channel  
 codo'nga'  
 sine'ga'  
 xaxoga', little stream  
 xɛ't, an upper fork of Tcu'nax  
 xɛ'ga, an upper fork of Tcu'nax  
 ʔihiqɛwutxɛ', long stream  
 xugamau- tsiclaq e'ga'

## NAMES OF PEOPLE

can, name of Jonathan  
 drentselɛ', name of Levi  
 nadze', Matthias  
 tsɛkyatsa'  
 tsatso'  
 tsatso na', Tsatso's mother  
 tsatso ta', Tsatso's father  
 xatɔ', Timothy's name  
 gwaya'



afaw'dze', name of a woman  
 cεlgwe'uk, Eve's name  
 naxky:na, tribe speaking Lax'uy'p language  
 trekyaxundedεbela' Ts' əts'a'ut language (?)

## VERBS

to be afraid <sup>1</sup> dzε,

ni'sdzε, I am afraid

nrexi' ni'sdzε, I am afraid

## Present

ne'sdzε'', I am afraid J

nindje'ija, art thou afraid ? J

nεdje', he is afraid J

ifa da'nedjε', we two are afraid J

da'nidjε, we are afraid J

danadjε'ya, are ye afraid ? J

da'nεdje', they are afraid J

## Past

me'xine'sdje'', I was afraid J

me'xine'ndje'ya, wert thou afraid ? J

me'xine'dje', he was afraid

məxa'ne'dje', we were afraid

məxa'nadjε'ya, were ye afraid ?

məxa'nεdje', they were afraid

## Future

me'xinərəsdze'', I shall be afraid

nunεzimxinərndje'ya, art thou going to be afraid ?

məxinodje', he is going to be afraid

məxa'no'dze' we are going to be afraid

məxa'xino'dze'' are ye going to be afraid ?

alive, de'dji

ado'nadle', alive(?)

to be angry <sup>2</sup> -ts'ε,

ists'ε, i'stc'ε, I am angry

intε'ε'ya, art thou angry ?

dai'ts'ε' we are angry

datc'ε, we are angry

to be ashamed, <sup>1</sup> -xa

o'ca', I am ashamed

o'nxa', thou art ashamed

o'xa'ka, he is ashamed

da'o'xa, we are ashamed

daaxa, you are ashamed

dao'xa', they are ashamed

o'ca kada'na, I was ashamed

matuo'xa', they are ashamed of each other  
 (expressing avoidance between mother-in-law and son-in-law)

to be asleep -t'a,

ne'nt'ε'ya, are you asleep ?

to awake <sup>2</sup>, -tsrε

tc'inusrε', I am awake

tca'nistrε nao'sdja, I am awake, I will soon  
 get up

tc'a'nodje', awake !

Cf. ne'onda, awake (get up)

na'adε'ndε, awake, she said

to bail water

thu i'se, I bail out, or bail out !

to be, -t'e, -d'ε<sup>3</sup>

Abel ad'ε', it is Abel

nukho'at'ε'xa, it is your house

ts'a'a nest'ε'', I am a Ts'ətsa'ut J

ts'a'nd'ε'ya, art thou a Ts'ətsa'ut ? J

maxe'ad'ε', whose trap is it ?

mana'ya ad'ε'a, is that his mother ?

εdle'manalat'ε', that is my mother

ma'anunt'ε', what is thy name ?

1. Possibly connected with Kato kanotyān, she was ashamed.

2. Chip., tc'εzzinεethwu, when he woke up ; Hupa, tcεunsut, he woke up ; Kato, tcε'sat, wake up ; Nav., ts'aensdzid, I wake up.

3. Chip., ant'εhik'ε, it was ; Hupa, ant'ε, how he appeared ; Kato, act'ε, I am ; Jic., ci'at'ε'', my nature.

1. Chip. neldjεt', he is afraid ; Hupa, yun-  
 nelgūt, he was afraid ; Nav., yinaldzit, he was  
 afraid.

2. Chip., hiltc'ε't'a, because he was angry ;  
 Kato, tc'āngəntcε', he is angry ; Hupa, takil-  
 kyu, personal name of a man of harsh temper.

Le'bae tretsɛni'ad'ɛ', Levi is my name  
 ani'st'ɛ', my name = " I am "

to be  
 ɛlie ts'a isle'' that is my dog  
 menatse', it is a net  
 bɛgɔ'tse', it is a knife

to be none,  
 aba tsra dɛbɛ', there is no mountain goat meat  
 e'ste' dɛba, I have no dog  
 thu dubɛ', there is no water

to bite, -gye  
 le' no'gy'e'igyɛ, the dog is going to bite thee  
 le' so'gy'e', the dog is going to bite me  
 le' o'gy'e'igyɛ, the dog is going to bite him  
 le' daxa'gy'e', the dog is going to bite us  
 le' daxo'g'e'gyɛ, the dog is going to bite you  
 le' sɛ'gy'e', the dog has bitten me  
 le' nɛ'gy'e', the dog has bitten thee  
 yɛk'e(?), to bite

to be blind, ada dɛbɛ' (ada eye, dɛbɛ, to lack);  
 adã'du' j  
 ɛsda' dɛbɛ', my eyes are not  
 nda dɛbɛ ninɛ', your eyes are not yours?  
 mda dɛbɛ'a, his eyes are not?  
 dada' dɛbɛ tɛxɔ', our eyes are not  
 dado' dɛbɛya, are you (plu.) blind?  
 madaxuyaf'e'' he is blind  
 madaxuyaf'e''ma adat'ie''ma, they are blind

to boil, tcã, -ts'ã  
 hɛwutɛ'la, the water is boiling  
 thu xɛfixuats'ɛ'le, water is boiling

adzxa si de'skaha', meat I boil

to break with fingers -cɛ,  
 lo'ucɛ'', I break it with fingers  
 le'icɛ', to break

to break with hammer <sup>1</sup> -xɛ,  
 teo'nɛ, break it with hammer T  
 Cf. le'txɔ', I break it  
 lɛnɛ'nɛ; break it T  
 lo'tc'ina', it will break

1. Compare Chip. nadiyɛz, she broke it, and Kato tc'gɛnyɛ, he broke it.

le'ise, I break it (?), see to break with fingers  
 i'kyinitxɔ', to break to pieces

to break with teeth <sup>1</sup>, -'a  
 le'h'a', I break it with teeth  
 tɛo'n'a, break it with thy teeth! T

to breathe <sup>2</sup> -dziɛ,  
 dɛdzi'ə, breathing

to burn <sup>3</sup> -la,  
 skadaɛ'a'', I have burnt myself  
 e'sla gadaɛa', I have burnt my hand  
 i'ta'de'ɣis la g'a'daɛa, I burnt both hands  
 i'ta'de'ɣis kyɛ g'a'daɛa, I burnt both feet

to burn, intransitive, -xɔ, -xuɔ  
 khɔ de'xu'o, the fire is burning  
 khu' dɛxɔ, the house is burning  
 kho'fitsa dide'x'ɣula, one house is all burnt

to call (by name), to cry, <sup>4</sup> -fɛ,  
 ma sufɛ', who called me?

of a canoe, to move <sup>5</sup>  
 tide'kyhi', to ascend river in canoe  
 nde'kyhi', to go down river in canoe

position of canoe  
 xi'tsedakyɛ', canoe lies on land or water  
 naɛa takyɛ', canoe is coming T  
 laɛu'kyɛna', to go towards shore in a canoe  
 naɛa nakyɛ', naɛana'kya, canoe is coming  
 naɛa tsatɛna'ɔ, canoes are coming  
 mata'sɛmagy'e'', canoe goes around in circle  
 naɛa xɛnostca'ma, we came by canoe  
 a'xuna ndjo'xux'ana', come! come aboard  
 here!

1. Probably connected with Chip. nɛɛf'aɛ, they bite; Hupa, tc'uwnaɛ, he chewed; Kato, natc'aɛ, he was chewing; dagoaɛ, biting them.

2. Beaver, ɛdjɛ, he breathed; Nav., nadɛsɛzi, I breathe.

3. Beaver, ɣɛtdɛɛtɛ, he burned; Kato, nais-tɛt, is it burning?; Hupa, nawillɛ, he nearly burned.

4. Hupa, tcuxouhwɛ, he will call; Nav., yiji, he named.

5. Beaver, naikj, he came by canoe; Kato, nonɛkkɛs, it floated about; Hupa, taɛxɛnnei, the canoe went away.

ɛʃi naʔa' ɛxɪni'a', put that in the canoe !  
 txuzeni'nda', step out of boat !  
 naʔa ko'ʔxa, he comes by canoe J  
 capsizing of canoe  
 na'ʔde'tɛ, they capsize  
 tɛ naʔa nduʔɛ', take care, the canoe will capsize !  
 e'naʔa nduʔɛ', take care, the canoe will capsize !  
 naʔa nde'tɛ', canoe capsizes  
 canoes go off shore, naʔa nde'ky'ɛ'  
 tsüdo nde'ky'ɛho'ʔ', canoes go off shore  
 to camp, dɛ  
 gyɪnɔ'lix' nadɛ, he camps at Kinkolith  
 aʔo'nadɛ livai', where is Levy camping ?  
 to carry (a round object), <sup>1</sup> -a  
 e'stsiyɛ dɪsaa', I carry it on head  
 mətse'dadaaa', he (they) carried it on their  
 heads  
 naaa', you carry in hand  
 nœa', I carry in hand  
 kyɪnas'a', to carry in hand  
 q'a'aa', to carry flying  
 to carry, -txo  
 e'istxo', I carry it in hand  
 to carry long object, <sup>2</sup> -txa  
 ndi'istxa, I carry it on shoulder  
 k'a'sitxa, carry it on shoulder  
 to carry on back, to pack, <sup>3</sup> -gyi  
 adu'sgyi, I pack it  
 anagyi', pack it !  
 adagyi duə'le, pack it you plu.  
 k'asɛgye', I carry it on back  
 uda'adə'rəsgye', I carry it down  
 t'a də'rəsgye', I carry it up  
 n:tcnikyɛdaaa', I carry log on back  
 to carve, -trɛ

1. Beaver, ne'a', bring it ; Kato, dɛtgən'añ, he put in the fire ; Nav., naç'a, I carry it.

2. Hupa, nonɪntan, he put ; Kato, tç'entən, he took out (a spearshaft) ; Nav., nact'it, I carry a gun.

3. Hupa, tātç'iswɛn, he carried out (of water) ; Kato, tç'ttəsgin, he carried ; Nav., nanacgɛt, I carry (a sack of grain).

mak'a'xune'strɛ, I carve  
 to catch (in trap), -tɔ  
 fu tɪtxɔtɔba, did you catch a bear ?  
 to chew, -a  
 haa', ɛ'a' J, to chew  
 to club, -tɛ, -gɛ  
 sxanɛmɛxɛani'stɛ, I will club it  
 or sxanemɛxɛanu'stɛ  
 mɛxənistrɛ mɛsɛ', I clubbed him dead  
 mɛxɛani'tɛ, to kill by clubbing  
 mɛxɛanitɛ', to club  
 to be cooked <sup>1</sup>, -r'ɛ  
 tsüdo ɛt'ɛ' a'xone', it is cooked, come !  
 tsüdo ɛt'e'dəba, is it cooked yet ?  
 to crawl <sup>2</sup>, -gɔ, -gɔ  
 d'ida'də'rəsgɔ, I crawled down  
 tədə'rəsgɔ, I crawled up  
 kho xɪnɔ'əsgɔ', house I crawled into  
 to cry <sup>3</sup>, -fɛ  
 isfɛ', I am crying  
 e'mpfá'ga, thou art crying  
 e'pfe'tɛ, he is crying  
 e'pfáka, he absent is crying  
 dzu'u dadefɛ', the bird cries  
 pfe xixididiadɛ'a, crying she sang  
 e'fɛ', I am crying  
 e'mpfa' to cry (?) T  
 bird cries on water, tçidaq'a'  
 to cut <sup>4</sup>, -r'a  
 di'st'a, I cut  
 bɛgɔ' di'st'a, I cut with knife  
 mɛxɛane'st'a', I cut it  
 mɛxɛnt'a', cut it !  
 li'st'a, I cut off point

1. Beaver, sɛt'ɛ, cooked ; Kato, ɔst'ɛyɛ', it is cooked ; Nav., ast'ɛs I roast.

2. Hupa, nasqol, it crawled around.

3. Beaver, nɛtcəkɔ, are you crying ?, Hupa, yawɪntcwu, they cried ; Kato, tç'gəntçɛgɛ, he cried ; Nav., yɪtca, I cry.

4. Chip., nawast'aθ, I am going to cut ; Beaver, dawont'as, cut it open ; Kato, yist'ats, he cut it ; Jic., k'ɛit'as, they cut off.

mεxanit'a', to cut a hole  
 to cut, -d'a  
 ikyinid'a, I cut to pieces  
 ikyininid'a, you cut to pieces  
 to cut with axe <sup>1</sup>, -ce  
 lu'ce', to (I) cut a tree  
 mεtsi lu'ce, I cut his neck off (his head I cut  
 off)  
 to cut with axe, tseg.a nine'esxε  
 to dance <sup>2</sup>, -dle  
 εdle', he dances  
 isdle, I dance  
 daεdle', we dance  
 dax'εdle', two of us dance (?)  
 to die <sup>3</sup>, -tsa, -sa  
 mesä', dead here  
 teza'ts'a, dead τ  
 to die, -de, -d'ε  
 ad'εde', he is dead  
 trεxiyi'kyid'ε', he died by a knife  
 axaa'ma ad'ε', he died by sickness  
 ayifa mäsε', he died by a gun wound  
 mεtsi fixid'ε'a, he died his head being cut off  
 mela'nuxuts'adε'a, everybody is dead  
 to dive  
 thu gyinabε', I dive (see to swim)  
 xuyu'bε', diving  
 xa xuyε'e'fa'. the goose dives j  
 See to swim, below.  
 to drink, -tra  
 txu de'stra, I drank  
 tho' hu'stra, I drink water  
 hu'stra, I shall drink  
 txu bεde'sa, txude'stra, I got water, I drank  
 water  
 txo'x'ine'saε, to drink water τ  
 to eat <sup>4</sup>, -tsxε

1. Nav., dice, I shave (bark from a tree).
2. Compare, San C. Apache, nedli, good time.
3. Nav., dastsa', I die.
4. Beaver, γuntsεt, you ate.

istsxε', I eat  
 EγESTSxε', I eat j  
 u'istsxε', I am going to eat  
 dao'itsxε', we are eating  
 tsüdo dau'tsrε, we will eat  
 tsüdo ustrε', he will eat  
 ho'stsxε', I shall eat  
 taqε la'xu'strε, I eat berries  
 daho'tsxε', we will eat  
 εts'e'xε xunstrε', what are you eating?  
 lu'unstrε dεbεla, do you want to eat salmon?  
 εts'e'xε xustrε' debε', I have nothing to eat  
 u'strε, I eat salmon  
 dzu' atsxε', bird is eating  
 adebε tet'ε' dahotsxε', never mind! raw we  
 will eat it  
 fu' tsra xu'strε', I eat bear meat  
 to eat, -de  
 ka'se' i'sdε, I eat berries j  
 tǝ'γǝ i'sdε, I eat salmon j  
 » εde', he eats » j  
 » da'idε, we eat » j  
 » da'ede, they eat » j  
 tǝu gyaadε', bird eats on water  
 to emerge, the prefix xa  
 xa xa'siitsε', goose emerges  
 xi'tsa xadzidε', seal comes up to breathe  
 to be empty,  
 likadεbε', it is empty  
 cf. to be full  
 to extinguish a fire  
 kho nitsε', put out the fire  
 sa'a' kho natsε', put out the fire, dual  
 sadε' kho natsε', put out the fire, plural  
 kho natsa', the fire is out  
 ne'tsxε, the fire is out  
 to fall, of a tree <sup>1</sup>, xε  
 a'ne'xε, it is falling  
 ts'uwa'n'εxε', tree falls down

1. Chip., nasεkεδ, he fell; Hupa, nonū-xats, something fell; Kato, walkεt, it fell through.

ts'ə təsanə'xε', tree falls into water  
 ənεxε', tree falls  
 ts'ūda anεxε', trees fall  
 tsu ana'xεə tcico'niε', the tree will soon fall  
 down  
 anaχa', man falls  
 anaχe'dεbe tsi'so'mε, it is falling (?)  
 to fall, of a person <sup>1</sup>, -tsxε  
 anε'esxa', I fell down  
 thu sənε'stsxε', I fall into water  
 na'astxε', I fall on to ground  
 kə s'iside'sxε, I fall into fire  
 to fall, tide  
 txu ninitru'la tide is falling  
 to fall, of a dead bird ? -ma  
 a'sista naa'e'ma, I shot them and they will  
 fall down  
 ani'sta nats'e'ma, I shot it and it fell down  
 a'sistə'yo na'e'ma, I shot it really and it fell  
 down  
 ado'ste'mano (n)op'e'ma, I will shoot it  
 and it will fall down here  
 a'sista na'e'ma, I will shoot them and they  
 will fall down here  
 I fast, be'inεsada'  
 to give a feast, 'a  
 nuxus'a', I will give a feast  
 nuxuaa', to give a feast  
 to fetch, to go after, -ca  
 txu bεde'sa  
 txu bədu'ca, water I will go for  
 This appears to be the first person form  
 of the stem -ya, to go  
 to fight  
 tədā'ga, fight  
 taga', to fight  
 to fly <sup>2</sup>, -d'ε, probably plural only  
 gyinad'ε', bird flies τ

1. Chip., yailθεthoiyi, was falling ; Hupa, naltsit, it fell ; Kato, nolsxt, it fell.

2. Chip., nagεt'ak', he flew down ; Kato, nant'aγ, it flew ; Jic., nact'ai, I fly.

ne'id'ε', they fly  
 xa neidε, geese fly  
 gy:nat'ε'e, bird flies, L  
 toda εd'ε', eagle comes flying J  
 xa' ed'ε, goose comes flying J  
 ts'ədadē ne'it'a, he flies up  
 mada'sənad'ε, he soars J  
 q'abədet'ε', eats in flying  
 to fly, -ta, -t'a, singular  
 xa ne'it'a, the goose flies J  
 cf. xa neidε, geese fly J  
 ts'e'tiitε', duck (= flying right up)  
 ts'ədade'ne'it'a, it flies up  
 to be foggy  
 taa'xicatxε', foggy  
 thaa'xisathe', it is foggy  
 to follow, the stems of verbs of going  
 mεxinə'sa', I will follow him  
 mεxa'ase'sdza de'esxε'duwa, I followed him,  
 but I did not kill him  
 mεxa'εsısdza ede'esxε, I followed him and I  
 killed him  
 tye'mi tnadja, he follows them  
 maxaxid'a maqate'a, two men follow  
 to freeze, -trε  
 xudatrε, it is going to freeze  
 in front of  
 e'sts'a hε'da', he goes in front of me J  
 matca hε'sda', I go in front of him J  
 e'stsha'e'nda, you go in front of me J  
 ma djo'nasxε', I stand in front of him J  
 to be full <sup>1</sup>, -a  
 dani'a', it is full  
 to give, na' τ  
 to go, -sa, -ca, probably stem -ya affected  
 by first person prefix *c* or *s* <sup>2</sup>  
 də'rəsa, I go on a trip J

1. Chip., danεl'ə, hoiyihik'ε, it was filled with.

2. Chip., tuca, let me walk ; Hupa, nahwa, I will walk ; Kato, naca', I will go about ; Jic., naca', I go about.

ɛtso xnosá', I go to my grandmother  
 cf. ɛtso xinodɛ, we go to our grandmother  
 xədə'rəsá' (də'rəsá'), I go far away j  
 atce'do'usa, I am going up mountain  
 txu xo'ca', I will go to get water  
 mexiino'ca'ka, I will go after a bear  
 nałaxo'ca', to go in canoe  
 to go <sup>1</sup>, -dza  
 tsədundu'sdza, I will soon go  
 yida'də'rə'sdza, I go down j  
 mandide'rəsdza, I go to meet him j  
 x̄inao'əsdz'a, I go into house j  
 to go, -dja, probably from stem -ya combined  
 with preceding prefix d used of retracing  
 or repeating a journey  
 tsüdo adu'əsdja', I am going to go back  
 maxano'sdja, I will go to fetch him  
 to go <sup>2</sup>, -da  
 ista'sənada', I go around it j  
 atxanə'thasta, I go on a trail j  
 ɛx inite, I will go aboard  
 axunɛ e'h'ɛ'gyine'nd'anɛ, come, I will go  
 with you  
 to go, -de, plural only <sup>3</sup>  
 ładu'dɛ, we are going to go  
 to go, -a, dual only <sup>4</sup>  
 ɛx̄ima xase'a, we two went up  
 to go up <sup>5</sup>, -xa (?)  
 atcadɛxa', he has gone up the mountain  
 ixu'tse'tida'xa'a, he is going up the mountain  
 there

1. Wh. Mt. Apache, dananasdza, he went again.

2. Chip., nida, he walked; Hupa, nawıtdal, he went; Jic., tc'ɛnagətdac, he came up again.

3. Chip., na'ıdɛł, we travelled; Hupa, weıdɛł, we will go; Kato, kasidɛł', we came up (dual only).

4. Chip., wo''as, you two walk; Nav., yi'ac, they two are walking.

5. Compare Chip., xaθɛya, he went up; Hupa, tɛseyai, I went away; Kato, tc'nənyai, he came there; Jic., xoya', let him come.

Compare :

atcado'uda', we are going up the mountain  
 didə'rətɛ, we go up the mountain j  
 tsəgɛdɪdə'rəsá, thou goest up the mountain j  
 x̄ısər'usɛ <sup>1</sup>, I will go up (hill) j  
 wudəna'sd'a, I am going down the mountain  
 wudəna'drɛ, we two are going down the  
 mountain  
 wudənadɛ', we are going down the mountain  
 də'rəsá, I go j  
 dəxa', he goes j  
 do'nəxa', thou goest j  
 də'rədə, we go j  
 dadə', ye go j  
 x̄idadə', they go j  
 ɛtso xno'sa', I go to my grandmother  
 ɛtso xino'dɛ, we go to our grandmother  
 mad'ane'es da, I go behind him j  
 e'sd'ane'hədə', he goes behind me j  
 nid'anə'hədə', he goes behind thee j  
 dagyahɛ'da', he goes behind us j  
 dagyahɛ'da'ɣa, he goes behind them j  
 se'ıda, go up!  
 ntsu gyinanta', go to your grandmother  
 ɛ'x̄innda, go aboard!  
 du'sɛ, all aboard!  
 ɛx̄ilɛ', go  
 ɛx̄inite', I will go aboard  
 ałotsədu'duxa', when will you go?  
 ało'hagɛ dɛxa', when did he go?  
 tsüdo səntdu'o'tsa', we are going back  
 estca'na'dɛ', go (plural)  
 estcana'drɛ', go (dual)  
 txu xo'd'a', we will go to fetch water  
 falling (?) -dɛł <sup>2</sup>, plural only  
 du'ts indɛtɛ', it is hailing  
 to hang (intransitive), -tso  
 ało'tisətso', where is it hanging?  
 iɣɛ disətso', here it is hanging  
 mədɛditsu', to hang on a nail, v-a

1. The r is very weak.

2. Compare, Hupa, nandɛł, it snowed.

cf. mədidiá', to hang on to a nail  
to have  
ısté'ısada, I have a dog J  
nəte'ənt'e'ya, hast thou a dog? J  
te's'ada', he has a dog J  
te' da'it'e'da xə'g.ə, we have a dog J  
nəte' daad'e'ya, they have a dog J  
xutε' sada, they have a dog J  
ısté' use', I had a dog J  
to howl, cf. to cry, above  
axa' εfε', the wolf howls  
to be hungry †  
epfe'xidatá', I am hungry  
epfe'xidatá'deba', I am not hungry  
ispe'xidatá', I am hungry J  
nipe'xidatá'ya, art thou hungry? J  
dapfe'yadatá', we are hungry J  
dapfe'xadatá'ya, are ye hungry? J  
mapfe'xidatá', he is hungry J  
gudarispe'xidatá'duwa, I am not hungry  
gudamabfe'xidatáduwε'. he is not hungry  
dapfe'xa'datá'duwε, we are not hungry  
to invite,  
məkyshu's'anε', I go and invite people  
εhiku'ınsxε', you are invited to dinner  
tre'kxεxunia', to invite  
to jump, -ka -qa,  
madatxu tsenu'xka, I jump up  
na'duxka, I jump down  
hu'tsəduxka, I jump over  
txu dzu'nxka, I jump into water  
wu'tsedıxqε', jumping  
to kick, -txa (to do with the foot)  
xapie'stxa, I kick it away  
cf. xuabi's'a', I kick it  
to kill †, -xε  
sıdınxε', I have killed him †  
məxa'εzısdza ede'εsxε I followed him and  
I killed him J

1. Compare Beaver, caγahu, they are starving me.

2. Beaver, yeze'xai, he killed; Jic., biyes-xina, they killed him.

tokwa ade'icε', I have killed him with a knife  
bεε de'icε', I have killed him with a knife  
fu txεdeicı', I killed a bear  
e'sta i'dεεxε', my father killed it (that bear)  
cf. ısta hı'dε fu yıxa djeıgya', my father two  
bears killed on the mountain J  
dərəsxε', I am going to kill it J  
sxənədi'εxε', I have killed it  
de'icε', I have killed him  
mai'dεxε'εde fu, who killed that bear? J  
te'də'rənde'εsxε, I killed it for the dogs J  
denexε'γa, to kill, probably « did you kill  
it? » †  
to kill, with various stems according to the act  
required  
k'a əsənəte' †, I kill him with an arrow †  
ıst'nənıa o'na', I kill him with a gun †  
e'xεanəntg.e, I have killed him with my  
hands †  
bεgɔ'ɔ səd't'nxε, I have killed him with a  
knife †  
mεxεane'ısxε, I have killed him with a  
stone †  
mεxεanəntε, I have killed him with a stick †  
mεxana'a, to kill with the teeth †  
mεxani's'a', to kill with the teeth †  
ısxεanə'n'a, I have killed him with my teeth †  
mεxani'stxε', to kill with hand, probably « I  
kill with hands ».  
to kindle a fire,  
khɔ x'adεta, make a fire  
to know  
mεxınasne', I know  
da'dia, I do not know  
ats'e'xε'mε xınasne'dεbε ade'ne'ma, I do  
not know what they mean  
to land (a canoe)  
na'fa hına'kγε, canoe lands  
ntca'ky'a hına'γa, have the canoes landed? †  
tsü'do na'fa hına', canoes land

1. Beaver, yeɔatats, he hit him; Kato, tsfa, he shot.

tsɛnu'ky.na', to land  
 to laugh<sup>1</sup>  
 gye'ntg.ɔ', to laugh τ  
 ge'e'stɔ, I laugh J  
 to be lazy  
 ma'ta'', I am lazy  
 xutsɛ di'di'dɛbɛ, are you lazy ?  
 hutsɛ de'sde', I am lazy  
 xutsɛdɛde'', we are lazy  
 to leave  
 matsɛya'di.xataa'ma, I think he has left  
 nixɛndɔ'sa, to leave by canoe τ  
 sg.anets'e'xa wɛ'tsa, I am left, I am all alone  
 to lie<sup>2</sup>, -ta, -tɛ  
 tsũdo ni't'ɛ', go to bed, lie down !  
 xad'ɛdɛ xustɛ', man is lying  
 no'stɛ, he lies down τ  
 ʔɔ'gɣa he'stɛ, he sleeps on the prairie J  
 tsɛgɣɛ he'stɛ, he sleeps on mountain  
 thuga e'stɛ, he sleeps at the river J  
 nu'stɛ', I am going to bed  
 tsũdo nu'stɛ', I will soon go to bed  
 tsũdo drɛdranu'tɛ', we will soon go to bed  
 to handle object, -'a, (probably round)  
 sɛn'a', lay it down τ  
 txu s'ɛnɛ'a, lay it into water  
 qɔs'ɛnɛ'a, lay it into fire  
 position of long object, -txa  
 ts'u' satxa', tree is lying  
 atxa', stick is lying  
 plural of above<sup>3</sup> -ta,  
 atxa tsala', sticks are lying  
 ts'u' txala tsala', trees are lying  
 to lie down, -thɛ, same as -tɛ, above  
 seisthɛ, I lie down J

1. Chip., nadɛdloɛ, they laughed ; Beaver, yɔstdɛdloɛ, was laughing ; Nav., yisdlo, I laughed.

2. Beaver, sɛti, he was lying ; Chip., nɛtj', he lay ; Hupa, suttɛn, he was lying ; Nav., sat'j, I am lying.

3. Chip., θɛlai, lies there ; Hupa, yasillai, they were there.

te'ide de'sthɛ, we two lie down J  
 da'sithɛ', we lie down  
 ninthɛ', thou lie down J  
 cɛ'the', he is lying down J  
 sɛ'thɛ', (?), ye lie down J  
 da'hutɛ', we lie down  
 hux't'satɛ', they lie down  
 to lift  
 neci'tintɛ', I lift it up  
 to live, to camp<sup>1</sup>, -dɛ  
 aɔo'nixadɛ', where are they living ? J  
 aɔo'nandɛ', where do you live ? J  
 K. naasɛ', I am living at K. J  
 to lie, xutsɛ'  
 to look<sup>2</sup>  
 nde'exude', look up  
 ndi'ɛxudu'xiɛ, look up !  
 k'at'adɛɛ', look back  
 atxanɛ x'ninɛ'sta, I look for a trail J  
 to louse  
 xacadɛɛ', look for louse  
 to love  
 d'nɣɛ', to love  
 to make<sup>3</sup> -tɛ,  
 ma'xɛ'xiitssi'at'ɛ', who made the traps ?  
 Le'bai yɛ'tɛ', Levi made it  
 xɛ hu'stɛ', I shall make trap for thee  
 dedi'xɛ dzi'stɛ, I have made a trap for thee  
 to melt, of ice,  
 txɛ k'adaɔa, ice melts  
 to take off  
 gutrɛ xanidco', take off your coat !  
 cf. gutrɛxinda', put on your coat !  
 gutoxuca', I put on my coat  
 to paint  
 mak'a'xune'sgyɛ, I paint  
 cf. nane'tsɛ, to paint face

1. Chip., naɣide', we stayed ; Beaver, nadɛ, he lives.

2. Beaver, wak'asta, I looked for it.

3. Chip., θɛtsj', she made ; Hupa, adistcwɛn, he made himself ; Kato, ɔltci, make it.



|  |  |
|--|--|
| to pay indemnity for person killed in war<br>hwaga idla'   | ky'inast'a'', I run  |
| to play hockey<br>aqe'lε o'ina', we play                   | ky'unast'ε', I did run   |
| aqeλε ado'se', I shall play hockey                         | di'ist'a, I am running   |
| to pull, -dz'ε, -dx'ε                                      | tsüdo du'esta', I am going to run  |
| o'sdz'ε', I pull   | ida'a dərəst'a', I run down j  |
| t'ndx'ε, pull!   | tıdərəst'a', I run up j  |
| to push, -dlε, -dlu  | o'ca, I will run up (stem of walking, see p. 22)                           |
| xu'i'sdlu', I have pushed it                               | ista'sənat'ε', I run around it j   |
| xuabi'sgyε', I push it with a stick                        | iɣawo'tse xuε't'a, he is running now                                       |
| xu'i'sdlε', I pushed it with hand                          | da't'a, he is going to run   |
| to push with stick, -gyε, -qa                              | ky'unatε'', he is running fast   |
| xuabisgyε, I push it with a stick                          | do'əst'a, I am running   |
| xuabə'nnga, push it away with a stick                      | tsüdo do'ut'a, I am going to run   |
| to put; -'a, probably a round object                       | de'ist'a, I am running   |
| masa'es'a, I put it into mouth j                           | de'int'a, thou art running   |
| thu sene's'a, I put into water j                           | da't'a, he is running  |
| ne'gy'a nənε'n'a, lay it on the ground r                   | dərəst'a, I run j  |
| to put wood, -tsa  | dərənt'a, thou art running j   |
| khəxa tede'ntsa, put wood in the fire                      | də't'a, he is running j  |
| to put, -tε  | seif'a, run up   |
| εtge'nə si'εitε, I put them together j                     | cf. se'a, you two run up!  |
| to rain  | tga da't'a, man runs j   |
| tca na'tci', it is raining                                 | du't'a, we are going to run  |
| to take revenge  | sa'de't'a', running around   |
| adεt'andε', he takes revenge                               | fu atcedat'a', the bear is running around                                  |
| to rise, of tide   | xade'fu da't'a', come quick! the bear is run-<br>ning away                 |
| txu thadεna', tide is rising                               | koəg.a da't'a', deer runs  |
| to roast meat  | axa'da't'a', wolf runs j   |
| adzxa xie'stdzə, I roast meat j                            | cf. axa'tdınaa, wolves run   |
| to roll, of stone  | axa'dεə't'a', wolf runs j  |
| tso'dats'ε', stone is rolling down                         | to'nə da't'a', mouse runs j  |
| to roll, of tree   | adjana't'a', it has run away   |
| tsoda'kwə, tree is rolling down                            | tsədu'tof'a' maxa tsiɣa'dwεt, it will run away<br>if you don't go after it |
| to roll, t'ε, of plural objects                            | ədut'a'γa, It will run away  |
| tso'dat'ε', stones, trees are rolling down                 | to run, -de, -da, plural   |
| aba' wudidεt'ε', goats are rolling down                    | tdən'ide', we are running  |
| Cf. ne'ε wuda'tse, look here! it is rolling<br>down (goat) | tdino'ode, ye are running  |
| to run, -t'a, in singular only <sup>1</sup>                | ld'nade, they are running  |
|  | tdənə'rəde, we run j   |
|  | tdəna'dε, ye run (?) j   |
|  | ɣitdi'nade, they run j   |

1. Beaver, dε't'a, he ran.

se' dε, you (plural) run !  
 douf'a nεtseda', we did run (?)  
 tidad'a', running up (dual)  
 tidadε', running up (plural)  
 fedid'ε'tdeneid'ε', we two are running J  
 to run, -daa, -naa, of animals in plural  
 fu εtceda'a, the bears are running J  
 adjadaa', they (?) have run away J  
 axa' id'naa, wolves run J  
 Compare the following, apparently plural with singular stem  
 q'aifa', we are running  
 tsüdo duf'a', we are running (*sic*), but clearly future  
 do'uf'a', we are running  
 Also compare  
 daa'ma, they have run away  
 xue'gyi axa', the wolf is running  
 axa' igy'itafε', the wolves are running  
 galdenε'e', they are running fast  
 tidεxa', running up  
 to run out, of tide  
 txu nεdetsxε', tide runs out  
 to be sad  
 di'saa', I am sad  
 ixaakad'e'ya, art thou sad ?  
 to say  
 ma'nεnε, who said so ?  
 to see <sup>1</sup>, -ena, -ina  
 maxino'sai'ma no'he'na', I go to see him  
 fa'daxan nu'ina', I came to see you  
 fa'daxan no'sena', he came to see me  
 ntsə'kyinaa', let me see !  
 εde'n'ε, to see T  
 to separate  
 xita'afε, I separate them J  
 to shake (transitive)  
 nasxε', I shake it  
 naεx', to shake something

1. Chip., yis'j, I see ; Hupa, nññ, look ; Kato, nzc'inε, I saw it ; Nav., yoj', let him look.

to shine  
 f'a te'sequo', the sun is shining  
 to be sick, -xae  
 ica'a, I am sick  
 guda e'sxae, I am always sick J  
 guda g'axu e'sxae'duwe, I have never been sick J  
 ə'saa'idəba', I am not sick  
 exa'a, he is sick ; ε'xae, he is sick J T  
 e'sta a'xae, my father is sick J  
 e'səna a'xae, my mother is sick  
 guda ε'xae'duwe, he is not sick J  
 guda e'sxae'duwe, I am not sick J  
 ixaa'ya, art thou sick ?  
 dae'xaa', we are sick  
 ixa'a, you are sick  
 daaixaa', are you sick ?  
 afo'axaa', where are you sick ?  
 ne'xu xi'ya axaa'ya, have you a toothache ?  
 e'stsaa'xa'a, I have headache  
 e'xu axa'a, I have toothache  
 e'st'ana a'xae, my back is sick T  
 e'sbε ε'xae, my belly is sick T  
 e'stg.a a'xae, my eye is sick T  
 e'skya a'xae, my foot is sick T  
 e'sta a'xae, my hand is sick T  
 e'stse εxae, my head is sick T  
 e'xphε ε'xae, my heart is sick T  
 e'saxu a'xae, my mouth is sick T  
 e'stse a'xae, my nose is sick  
 e'sxa'e, I am sick T J  
 nana i'xae T, nene exa'e, thou art sick  
 εxae'(igyε) T, e'xa'e J, he is sick  
 xana'dεxaxae, we are sick T  
 e'xae'igyε, they are sick T  
 to sing <sup>1</sup>, -dji.  
 εsdji', I sing  
 'ndju, indzε' T, sing thou !  
 daadjj', sing you (plu.) !  
 dao'dji daxwə', we sing  
 dao'djina', let us sing !

1. Beaver, εdjun, he was singing.

ɛdʒɛ', sing  
 daɛdʒɛ', we sing  
 ʔo'wa ʔndʒia', do not sing !  
 to sing, of bird  
 dɛfwɛ', singing of bird  
 cf. q'asɛdet'ɛ', bird sings in flying  
 to sit, singular only <sup>1</sup>, -da.  
 sɪnd'a', sɪnda', sit down  
 seɛsdɛ, I sit down J  
 se'sda', I am sitting J  
 sɪnda', he sits on a mat  
 nu'sda', I shall sit down  
 hu'sde', I shall sit down  
 kyidanu'sdanɛ'', I am going to sit down  
 hosta'ma, he will sit down  
 sɪsdá, sit down !  
 kyida nosdanɛ'', I am going to sit down  
 atrawu masad'a', sit close by the road  
 sɪnda', sit down T  
 to sit, -kɛ, kyɛ, dual only <sup>2</sup>  
 sak'ɛ', you two sit  
 ʔɛ'did'ɛ' sikyɛ, we two are sitting J  
 to sit, -tsɛ, -dz'a, plural only <sup>3</sup>  
 datsɛ, you (plu.) sit  
 de'idz'a', we are sitting J  
 dɪnodz'ɛ'ne'', we are going to sit down  
 to skin-tsse' -tcce,  
 dɪstcce', I skin it  
 dustcce', I am going to skin it  
 do'utsse, we are going to skin it  
 to slip  
 dɛdɛxɛ', to slip  
 cf. hudɛ'kenɛ, slippery  
 to sleep, to lie  
 no'st'a, I sleep

1. Chip., ʔɛda, he is sitting ; sɪtdai, he lived ; Kato, sɪdai, I sit ; Nav., sida, he is sitting.

2. Chip., ʔɛkɛ, they two sat ; Jic., na'kɛ, you two sit down ; Nav., sikɛ, they two are sitting.

3. Beaver, da'ts'i, you (plural) sit ; Chip., dɛθilθ'i, we are sitting ; Hupa, yadɛtsɛ, they were living.

nɛthe', he sleeps  
 fu sɛtxɛ', the bear is sleeping  
 sɪntxɛ', sleeping (you sleep)  
 to slide  
 dɪxɪka', slide  
 to smoke  
 kxwoxɪni'sdja'a, I want to smoke  
 khɔ ɔ''s'e, to smoke  
 to sneeze  
 istaxoasɛ', I sneeze  
 to snow, to fall in plural (?)  
 xɔ ndɛɛ', it is snowing  
 to speak <sup>1</sup>, dɛ  
 xunɪsdɛ', I speak  
 xuɛsdɛ'', I speak J  
 xundɛ''ya, art thou speaking J  
 xuadɛ', he is speaking J  
 daxo'idɛ, we are speaking J  
 daxoadɛ', are ye speaking? J  
 daxoadɛ', they speak  
 xundɛ' you speak T  
 to spread  
 nɛnɛ'ky'a, spread out  
 niyɪ'ka, spread out one  
 ɛxanidɪtadɛ'a, spread them out in a row  
 to stab  
 ciixgo', to stab with a knife  
 to stand <sup>2</sup>, -xɛ  
 nansxɛ', you stand T  
 nɛrɛsxɛ', I stand up J  
 nasxɛ', I am standing J  
 sxɛnɛ ʔɛ'nasxɛ', I stand alone J  
 ɛ'landɛ'ixa, I stand with him J  
 mad'a nɪ'nasxɛ, I stand behind him J  
 mɛxatɛɛ'nasxɛ', I stand below him J  
 matxa'nasxɛ, I stand above him J  
 ne'isa, I stand J  
 cf. ne'e'ite, we stand J

1. Chip., adi, he spoke ; Hupa, adɛnnɛ, he said ; Jic., 'adnnina, he spoke.

2. Compare Beaver, nidɛyadji, where they were standing ; also Hupa, tɔ'udilye<sup>x</sup>, they danced, probably, " they stood in iine."

- to stand, of animals  
 te'naesg.e, dog stands J  
 xa naesg.ε', goose stands J
- to stand, -xa, of animals in plural  
 te'ndae'xa', dogs are standing J  
 xa ndae'xa', geese are standing J
- Compare  
 nasrε', he stands (man, animal)  
 ndεxa', dual and plural
- to stand, of house  
 kho ad'ε', house is standing  
 kho dae'xa, houses are standing  
 kho te'it'ε dae'xa, two houses are standing
- to stand, of tree  
 ts'u' naaha, tree stands J  
 ts'u' nasaa, trees are standing J
- Compare  
 k'a'ko anεxe'dəbε, it is still standing
- to stand up, -da  
 ne'inda'', stand up  
 naadε'', stand up (pl.)
- to starve  
 ade'f'isε', to starve
- to steal  
 anεs'e'', I steal  
 anεe' '', to steal  
 ana'e, to steal T
- to stop  
 tse'dεba, I will stop now  
 tsüdo dεbε lenε', we will stop
- to strike  
 anεda tuwucε', I break it by striking
- to strike with fist, -tre  
 ne'ne'stre, I strike with fist  
 nini'tre, he struck me with fist
- to swallow ʔ, -dε  
 εdi'sdε, I swallow  
 daadεdε', we swallow  
 de'isdε', to swallow, probably I swallow  
 εdεdε', he swallows
- to take out, perhaps with tongs, -trε  
 intrε', take stones out of fire  
 ts'e'itrε', I will take stones out of fire
- to swim ʔ, -bε  
 kyinɔ'sbε', I swim  
 kyinɔ'bε', we swim  
 gy'na'sbε', I swim J  
 gy'nambε'εya, art thou swimming? J  
 gy'nabε', he is swimming J  
 gy'na'sbε xina'sene', I know how to swim J  
 mi'xina'sne gy'na'sbε', » » J  
 mi'xinane' gy'iginabε', doest thou know how  
 to swim? J  
 mi'xinane' gy'inabε', he knows how to swim J  
 gyinɔ'esbε', I swim J  
 gy'inabε', he swims J  
 txu ky'inabε'', he swims on water  
 tg.e' gy'nabε', man is swimming J  
 gy'nabε', fish, man, dog, swims T  
 to' gy'inabε', salmon swims J  
 to' mada'sənbε'', fish swims around in a cir-  
 cle J  
 ko'g.a gy'inabε', deer is swimming J  
 xa gy'inabε', goose swims J  
 xaε hebε', goose comes swimming J  
 xa gy'inabε' ani'ntε', the goose was swim-  
 ming when I shot it
- to swim, plural only, -aɔ  
 k'a'εɔ, we swim J  
 gy'naɔ'ya, are ye swimming J  
 ka'xa'ɔ, they are swimming J  
 gy'na'ɔ » » » J  
 məxa'ini k'aεɔ', we know how to swim J  
 məxa'nane gy'naɔ', do ye know to swim? J  
 məxa'xinane ka'xaɔ, they know how to swim J  
 to g.a'na'ɔ, salmon swim pl. J  
 kag.a k'na'ɔ, deer swim J  
 xa gy'ina'ɔ, geese are swimming

1. Perhaps Chip., yεk'εstɔt, he ate all of two fish.

1. Chip., tusbε, let me swim ; Hupa, napwme, let me swim ; Kato, nibine, I swam ; Jic., nacbε, I am going to bathe ; Nav., nsεbj', I swam.

xa gyinao' anista', geese were swimming  
 about when I shot them  
 gy'inɔ'əne', we swim J  
 gy'inɔ'nɛ', ye swim J  
 gy'ina'ogyɛ, they swim J  
 to talk <sup>1</sup>, -dɛ  
 ixo'utsu xudɛ', he is talking  
 xunndɛ', thou art talking  
 layadaxudɛ', we are talking together  
 to tear, -tsɛ  
 ne'stsɛ, I tear it  
 no'stsɛ, I will tear it  
 to tear <sup>2</sup>, -ts'ɛ  
 ikyinists'ɛ', I tear to pieces  
 tɛ'ists'ɛ, I tear off point  
 məthe'ni fists'ɛ', I tear in the middle  
 mate'finidzɛ', tear off point  
 to tell a story,  
 medu'xustɛ'e, I tell a story  
 medu'xɛtɛ'e, to tell a story  
 to be thirsty  
 e'sa hu hu'gul txu'stra, I am thirsty  
 ne'shuhugu'la, art thou thirsty ?  
 txu ts'i'nka txu trao'trana', get water, water  
 we want to drink  
 to throw, -xɛ  
 adɛ'xɛ'', I throw  
 adɛ'xɛ', I throw stone or ball  
 ede'nxɛ'idi'a, throw stone up ! T  
 txus ane'xɛ, throw stone into water ! T  
 adu'cɛ', I will throw it into water  
 txu soocɛ'', throw it into water !  
 qɔs ane'xɛ. throw stones into fire ! T  
 to throw-, tɛ, -to  
 xuanə'nɛ, throw stones down T  
 xo'anə'nɛ, throw a stone on the ground ! T  
 tho səne'sto, I throw it into water J  
 tɛ'tsɪxuii'stu, I throw it to the dogs J

1. Chip., dayaltiθ'ɛni, I heard you talking ; Nav., yafti', he is talking.

2. Compare Chip., naɣntc'ul, were torn ; Hupa, djɛwɔkɪl, he tore away.

to be tired  
 ispɛ'nina'tɣɔ, I am tired J  
 kaɣinistsrɛ', I am tired  
 kaɣinɪtɛ', we are tired (dual and plural)  
 kaɣinistra', I am tired  
 kaɣinitsrɛ'ya, art thou tired ?  
 kagyaa'tsrɛ', he is tired  
 kaɣinɪtɛ', we are tired  
 kaɣit'e'ma, are ye tired ?  
 to touch  
 mɣa'dəne, I touch it T  
 cf. nɛi'k a meɣa'dengyi, I touch it with my  
 foot T  
 -kxɛ, to trade  
 uskxɛ', I will trade  
 ukxɛ', to trade  
 to travel, -da, of one person <sup>1</sup> ; (these words  
 were taken down under the word "to come")  
 tɪna'sda, I am coming  
 k'atco'ta do'usdja', I am going to come (back)  
 tɛna'da, he is coming  
 natg.a'əda, man is coming T  
 exi'nand'a, come here  
 kwɔ xatyɛ', to come out, of smoke  
 to travel, -dɛ, of more than two persons <sup>2</sup>  
 tɪnadɛ', they are coming  
 axo'niɣ'nadɛ, come here (plu.)  
 to travel, -d'a, dual only  
 i'xi'nad'a, come here ! dual  
 to turn something around, probably to handle  
 a long object, -tsrɛ  
 tsɪnatsrɛ', to turn a round thing  
 to turn oneself around  
 sasa'a, to turn around  
 sase'a, turn around !  
 Compare  
 sɪnakwɔ', to turn over  
 sa'de'f'ɛ', bird turns over in flying

1. Beaver, nadɪnda, you go ; Hupa, nawɪdal ; Nav., nacda, I go.

2. Beaver, wonidɛt, they came ; Hupa, yanɪndɛt, they went.

to walk, -da, singular only  
 ky'ino'sda'ma, I walk  
 adu'kəno'sta'ma, I walk  
 matxahe'sda', I walk above him J  
 məxatsəeyə'sda, I walk below him J  
 ʔahae'da', he comes walking J  
 k'inada', one man walks  
 yinda', he walks J

to walk, -dja  
 sido'ndo'sdja, I shall walk  
 tsüdo nduəs'dja', I am going to walk  
 slowly

to walk, first person only, sa  
 sxəs'fede'əsa, I walk along J  
 tide'isa, I walk up river J  
 txu no'sa, I walk across water  
 de'isa, I walk J  
 de'nixa', thou walkest J  
 də'xaaha', he walks J  
 de'ida, we walk J  
 do'nuxa', ye walk J  
 də'də', they walk J

to walk, -xa  
 ndə'xa, to walk down river J  
 tidə'axa, to walk up river J

to walk, of animal or bird  
 k'ina'ɔ', animal, bird walks

to warm ones self, -sə, -dzə  
 ne'ʔaise', I will warm my hands  
 ne'isdzə', I warm myself  
 ne'indzə', you warm yourself  
 ne'ky'eda isɪ, warm thy feet

-k'ɔ, to be warm  
 sə'k'ɔ', it is warm J  
 si'sk'ɔ', I am warm J  
 cɪnk'ɔ'ya, art thou warm ? J  
 da'sik'ɔ, we are warm J  
 ɣ'ie'k'ɔ, we are warm J

to wash  
 idne'gustə', I wash my face  
 adəs'u', to wash the body  
 xa'io', washing clothes

to yawn  
 də'sts'ə', I yawn  
 dats'ə', we yawn

## ADJECTIVES

bad ta'at'ə', J ; L.  
 big  
 fu ctcxu'la, big bear  
 xo ctcxu'la, big male grizzly bear  
 txanə'utsxɔ', big man  
 mətse'utsxɔ', man with a big head or nose

black dəno'stənə,  
 dənəst'ənə, black T

blue <sup>1</sup>, dəf'e'itc

clear, ts'e'ba'

cold  
 xuask'a's, it is cold <sup>2</sup>  
 xusɣ'a's, cold T  
 thu sakye', cold water J  
 sɪndli'ɣ, T ; se'isdlu', I am cold  
 sindlo'ya, art thou cold ?  
 sə'dlo', he is cold  
 ʔeidəxə'idlo, we are cold  
 xaadlo'ya, are ye cold ?  
 xee'idlo', they are cold  
 da'sidlo', we are cold

deaf,  
 mədji'dəbə, deaf (= no ears)  
 adje'duwe, no ears, deaf J

faint, matəxahwɔt'i'e'ə

foolish, not wise, nɪnasxə'dəbə,

good, ata'wa, J., T  
 adebə' L.  
 atawə'ya, is it good ? J  
 kho'ka da'na, very good wood

1. Chip., dəf'əs, it is blue ; Jic., dəf'idji, blue ; Nav., dof'ij.

2. Chip., tanək'aɔtuwe, cold lake ; Jic., gosk'ats', it was cold ; Nav., dəsk'az, cold.

3. Compare Chip., ʔəsdlisj. Nav. yicldo, I am cold.

gray  
tsefi diqalɛ', he is very gray haired <sup>1</sup>  
green  
dɛstsxabɛ', green <sup>2</sup>  
dɛstsxauwe T  
tse'te'sxome', green rock  
green, not dry  
tsu d'ɛtɛ'ə, wet wood, green  
hard, xudɛ'fu  
high, ndi'xana  
high water, txo' xit'nɛ tso'  
hot  
xuaqwɔ', hot sunshine  
thu sakhɔ, hot water J  
large, see also big <sup>3</sup>  
u'tsxu'  
ũntsa' T  
khu tcxu'la, large house  
ũntsa'kxɔ', large house T  
mme' dəwunatxa', large lake  
lazy, ma'fa  
lean, utshɛye' trəna'  
left, xuts'əde" J  
level, ts'uxɛtɛɛ'  
(not) liberal, ma'fa'adebɛ'  
long, utɣɛ'le' J  
wudri'la  
male  
fu daxɛ'ɛ, male bear J  
xɔ dəxi'"e, male grizzly bear J  
tca dexɛ'", male beaver J; tsa dəxɛ'e  
fi dəxi'dɛ, male dog  
xidɛ', male (fish)  
xɛtsa dexɛ'ɛ, male seal

1. Chip., dəlgai, it is white; Hupa, tsɛlgai; Kato, sɛlgai; Jic., ligaii, white.

2. Chip., dətʰok' yellow; Hupa, hɪtso, green; Kato, dɔltso, blue, Jic., hɪtsoi, yellow.

3. Beaver, xak'itcok', large buffalo; Chip., dəstcok', large stream; Hupa, kɪwekyo, spider; Kato, dɔstco, grouse; Jic., iyanɛtso, large buffalo.

many  
its'a'ada T  
itsaad'ɛ tɛ', many dogs J  
alie' tɛ' ts'adɛ', there are many dogs  
tɛ' ts'adɛ, I have many dogs  
itsaad'ɛ', many men  
narrow, xutsuie'  
new, ado'kwa ɛ'xɛ'  
old  
o'kune'ɛ'xɛ', old (things)  
ca'n  
adja'  
cane'edisde'"e, I am an old man  
sa'ena, old  
plentiful, nts'ad'ɛ'  
pregnant, du'niad'ɛ'  
pretty, adebɛ' (see good)  
proud, mɛxɛnuxɛxi'dəbɛ  
raw, tɛ't'ɛ'  
red  
sxo delɛ', red star  
tsɛ te'delɛ', red stone  
dədɛɛ', red, dark brown  
right (side)  
nəxunde"  
rough, xa'betcune'xɛ  
short, u'k'u'la  
uk'ɔ'he J  
small, utcɛye'  
utsa'ə T  
khu'tcɛye'ɛ, small house  
smooth, dək'a'na  
soft, tcxo'fra'  
speckled  
tɛ adekye't, speckled dog  
steep, tsuni'tsubɛ'  
stiff, tsaqalɛ'  
stout, utsxo'  
strong  
adəntcxa', strong (man)  
adətsxa strong (man) T  
de'fu', strong (rope)  
thick, dekyena" (dekyina' Haida)

dε'i'kyadε  
thin, de'xrε'la  
da'xalε'  
tired  
ispfe'ninat'ɔ, I am tired  
dapfenase'la, we are tired  
ugly, tsa'ad'ε  
variegated color  
maqaronε to nε'  
warm, xuaskɔ'η τ  
ku'tci intcε', warm your back!  
weak, k'a'wingya' weak (man)  
ladla', weak (rope)  
wet, foliage  
duxatsni'la  
du'xaɔ  
white  
da'q'ale', daq'ale', it is white J. L  
wide, xutsxa', xutsxalε'  
wise, nunasxε'  
yellow, daəbaa', also brown †  
young  
aduk'unaxε'  
dəguanax ε' τ  
dzu'xa, young bird  
xɔ xa'a, young grizzly bear  
xɔ ya'a, young » » J  
tsa' ya'a, young beaver  
tca' ya'a » » J  
ɪxkyi'e utsxu'la, young man  
axaa', bear cub  
aya" » »

## NUMERALS

one, ε'fie' ; εhita' ; εte τ ; εte'' J  
two,  
te'id'ε', two men J  
te'id'ε te', two dogs J

1. Chip., dɛlba, gray ; Hupa, dɛlmai, gray ; Kato, dɛlbai, brown ; Jic., lɛba, brown.

three, txa'adε' J ; txadεd'ε'  
four, at'onεε'' ; nt'one'i J ; at'o'nεε τ  
five, εf'ε'da'  
afa'ε'dε J  
afa'εd'ε' τ  
six, εttats'ε' ; εte' ta'atsxε' τ  
seven te'id'εthate'ε  
eight, txa'txahie'ɔ  
nine, εhiad'unεε'' ; εhita'xo'dunεε'' (in counting at'onεε'' = four)  
ten, toky'ada' ; ta'ngy'ad'ε τ  
eleven, toky'ada'εte' (εhie'ε)  
twenty, hit'ε to'gy'adε' ; te'id'ε to'ky'adε'  
thirty, txadε to'gy'adε'

## PRONOUNS

## First person singular

I, sxəna'  
sxəne J  
tsxəna' τ  
sxε'sxεat'ε', it is mine  
ma'ex'εɪdɪdza, it is mine J

## Second person singular

nine', thou J  
nε'nε, nε'nε, thou τ  
niɛad'ε', it is thine  
nεεxε'ε, it is thine J  
nεεxε'εd'eiye, it is thine J

## First person plural

daxɔ'ɔ, we J  
taxo', we τ  
dae'xε'ε, it is ours J  
dexε'ad'ε', it is ours

## Second person plural

daɔ'ne', ye  
ta'xona, ye τ

## Possessives

e'sta'', my hands J  
ne'ta'', thy hands J



mała', his hands J  
 da'ta', our hands J  
 da'ta', your hands J  
 ma'ta', their hands J  
 ni'tse', thy head J  
 mε'tse', his head J  
 da'tse', our heads J  
 da'tse', your heads J  
 yits'a'dε'tsε', their heads J

## Interrogatives

ma'zi'x̄a, who went up ?  
 ma', who T

## ADVERBS.

here,

ndja, here  
 ndja, here it is (holding it in hand)  
 axi'ya, here T

there

tsε', there T  
 e'ade', on this side  
 e'na'de', on other side  
 wuxi'ya, near  
 iti'ya, far  
 tho'ga, at the river

e'its'adε'' often J  
 khu dje' only houses (no persons)

## Interrogatives

ala'', where ?  
 atε'', where is it ?  
 atɔ'', where is it ?  
 atɔ', where is it ?  
 ato'sada', where ? J  
 dia', where is it ?  
 ato'nadε'', where are you (camping) ? J  
 ato'x̄itaa', where do you belong ?  
 ato'ix̄idaa'anat'i'ε, where do you belong ?  
 ato'nixadε L x̄as T, where are L and T ; J  
 ato' nukho', where is your house ?

Abel εdi'a, where is Abel ?  
 ne't'ha di'a, where is your father ?  
 ntc'i'utse he'dia, where is your younger brother ?  
 ists'aka' diya', where is my hat ?  
 isbε'ə diya'n, where is my knife ?  
 ehεgyinata' dia, where is your partner ?  
 ato' dzεndi'ε, where do you come from ?  
 ato' xhagyε' where is he going to come ? J  
 dɔo'nt'ε' naxoca'ma how did you come J

## EXCLAMATIONS.

xade, come quick ! hurry up !  
 a, listen !  
 da, give me !  
 na, here, take it !  
 ɔ' yes !  
 dɔbε' ; do'wε T no.

## PHRASES.

tsε canuyε, you will see tomorrow (what I am making)  
 ma tho hoxa', who went to get water ?  
 i'st'a'nidε axoda', give it to me !  
 se'skxɔ', I am warm  
 ε'bele khoma doudze'ma, we will stop in Abel's house  
 εx̄ina'dεx'ade'ε, go and take him aboard !  
 adu'ademε'lε, have you got it in your hand ?  
 mətce'utxɔ'hɔ', his nose is big  
 sadεtco', to put upside down  
 dunε'e'ε, he is not here yet  
 aqadε ho'x̄a, the woman will come in  
 xoanε'nta, push it away with hand !  
 tsidabε, stop !  
 atxanε x̄a'niistsa, I lost the trail  
 » sta'exuatsa, we lost the trail  
 mag'a'tesda', I go at his side  
 mag'a'nasxε, I stand at his side  
 inaaky'ε mε'gyazənde'skxε, I cross lake  
 inaanixidε'kxε, to cross lake

həkaduma tʔa'na, the people are all gone  
 maʔaʔiɣɛ', to break off point  
 aʔo husta'dəba naʔa'dinea', there is no room in  
 the canoe for you.  
 khə x'ade'la', start a fire !  
 da tsixu dunugye', it is approaching  
 axunɛ', come ! L. T.  
 da tse xo du nigyɛ tɛdu'niɣa', are you coming  
 to where the grizzly bear is ?  
 ma' ʔetssi'at'ɛ', who made it ?  
 nts'aya'ya, has he got a wife ?

## TEXT.

mats'eya ad'ɛdɛ'. ɛ'tlits'a matccu'dɛɛ.  
 His woman died. One his boy it is said.  
 dɛdi xatiyidɛa xɛ titluxu'-  
 Then he went it is said a marmot trap to make  
 tle'dɔ' mɛtccu'a. dɛdi ts'a'dɛ  
 (with) his son. Then they two came to  
 xa'niɣiniadɛ'a. k'o  
 where many marmots it is said. A house  
 nuxuwɛ'tsedɛ<sup>a</sup> mɛtccu'ɛ. tɛɣidɛadɛ'a  
 he made it is said his son. They two were  
 going up river  
 it is said.  
 deti (?) xɛ da tloxu'tledɔ. xɛ  
 Then (?) marmot traps to make. Marmot  
 trap  
 t'awitsət'a'xidɛt'a. dɛdi x'ɛ  
 they two went to look after it. Then marmot  
 traps  
 bou' dubɛd'ɛ'a. a'x'ɛdɛt'a dɛ naa'.  
 in none it is said. They two in the  
 returned afternoon.  
 yi'xk'a' atɣawu'ʔma. sɛt'adɛ'a.  
 A young trail border was sitting it  
 marmot is said.  
 dū'ni niditɣidɛ'a yi'xk'a'ya.  
 The child took up it is said the young marmot.

a'x'idɛt'ad'ɛ'a k'o tla'xatɣadɛ'a.  
 They two returned house. They two came  
 it is said home it is said.  
 xust'ɛ'ɛtl huk'ʔa tla'g.wɔ. mɛtsitla'  
 Ashe-marmot after them' went. House corner  
 wots'ax xudɛ ag.adɛ', axo'da istccu'  
 in spoke a woman, " Give me my son  
 diya. istccu' ts'e'xa ndi'ntɣɛ. —  
 where. My son why did you take him ?" —  
 " a'xona, ma'xa xini'nd'a. " — " nɛ k'o  
 " Come, come into house. " — " In house  
 tsə'hud'a xini'nd'a. t'ɣɔ xini'ndɣɛ  
 too bad to go in. Grass put on floor  
 nɛ k'o. " t'ɣɔcɛ' tɣɛnɛ'a.  
 in house. " He broke it (pulled it out) the man.  
 t'ɣɔ xitla' tɣɛnɛ' k'o da. ag.adɛ'  
 Grass spread the man house in. The woman  
 ma'kaho'xadɔ. " a'xone tsüdo xini'nda. " —  
 was about to enter. " Come, will enter. " —  
 ag.adɛ' xiniɣadɛ'. " ɛnadeɛ'. " —  
 The woman came in. " Sit down there ! " —  
 ɛnade' nada ag.adɛ'. t'a  
 She sat down the woman. A wing feather  
 xaxodlɛ'dɛ ag.adɛ'a. t'a matla'tx  
 wanted the woman. A wing feather he gave  
 it to her  
 ag.adɛ'a. t'a nitxada'  
 the woman. The wing feather she took it  
 ag.adɛ'a. t'a me'tsɛxaa.idɛ'a.  
 the woman. The wing outside she moved it  
 feather it is said (she rubbed  
 him with it).  
 axe'ɛtl mɛxi guhudɛdɛ'a.  
 Slime inside she washed it out it is said.  
 mɛxinadɛdɛ'a. hu'sdɛa  
 They were married (?) it is said. She-marmot  
 a.gadɛ'a xinat'adɛ'. tɣa'led'ɛ ni'aka'  
 woman they were married. Three days

ɛdɛccu'. at'onee' ni'aka' dɛdi  
 she purified him. The fourth day marmots  
 xadidɛxad'ɛ'. xä"la k'yj'natxidɛ'ɛ'.  
 he went to hunt. A club he held it is said.  
 dɛdi ' xadidɛxad'ɛ'. tli't'ɛtlo'kyɛdɛ  
 Marmots he hunted it is said. Twenty  
 k'a'ɛtlɣɛ. dɛdi a'dɛg'yidɛ'ɛ'.  
 he clubbed. Then he carried them home it is  
 said.  
 dɛdi tlnog'yidɛ'ɛ'.  
 Then he came home carrying them it is said.  
 dɛdi xiika'. dedi dɛtse'ɛ'.  
 Then he cut them open. Then he skinned  
 them.  
 dedi tsɣa di'yatla. dedi tsɣa  
 Then the meat he hung up. Then the meat  
 ditsatla'. dɛdi xidik'y'id'ɛ'ɛ'.  
 he dried. Then he came home out of the  
 woods it is said.  
 mɛɛ g'yinago'od'ɛ'. dɛdi  
 With him he walked it is said. Then  
 xat'a'dɛdɛdɛɛ'. dɛdi k'atcu  
 he went to look after his traps. Then again  
 xaadik'y'id'ɛ'ɛ'. mɛɛ  
 he came out of the woods it is said. With him  
 g'alogo mɛtsɣe'tinatɛ matla'ainodɛ'ɛ'.  
 he went. He ran ahead of his brother-in-  
 law.  
 matlaxa'mitɣɛ'. a'hidj'k'y'id'ɛ'ɛ'.  
 His brother-in-law he clubbed He carried him  
 him. home it is said.  
 k'o' tlnat'ad'ɛ'ɛ'. maxaana'ned'ɛ'ɛ'  
 The house he reached it is said. She recognized  
 me'dɛ'ɛ'. ɛpfɛdɛ'me'xä'. e'xane'de'tlad'ɛ'ɛ'.  
 him her She cried. She laid them in  
 brother (?). a row it is said.  
 ɛpfɛd'ɛ'ɛ'. xixididi'ad'ɛ'ɛ'. "na'e'da"  
 She cried it is said. She sang it "Awake",  
 is said,

xixididi'ad'ɛ'ɛ'. dɛdi tənaxuda'naad'ɛ'ɛ'.  
 She sang it is said. Then they began to move.  
 dɛdi tənaxudɛna'. mɛse'd'ɛ  
 Then they moved. They had been dead,  
 na'ɛ'ad'ɛ'ɛ'. dɛdi tsɣa tsaqale  
 they arose again, it is said. Then the next day  
 na'ea. dɛdi tsɣa tsaqale'  
 they arose. Then the next day  
 dɔna'ead'ɛ'ɛ'. dɛdi tlaya naea'xadɛa'.  
 again they arose, Then all arose, it is said.  
 it is said.  
 me'xɪnadjä. t'a'dɛdze' ag.adɛ'.  
 She followed them. She walked the woman.  
 mɛkatle'e mɛk'y'adɛtha'de'dja. du'ni  
 Her husband followed them. The child  
 t'a'de'g'yɛdɛ'ɛ' tina'da'  
 she carried on her back, it is said. Up river  
 mɛk'ud'ɣä. adza'xuditxa' xina-  
 her house stood. She opened the door, she  
 djad'ɛ'ɛ'. mɛk'ɛnɛxa'dɛdja. K'a'ne'  
 entered. (Her husband) also entered. A mat  
 ne'k'ad'ɛ'ɛ'. mɛk'y'ɛ xɪnikyɛ. "k'o'tɣɛ  
 was spread out. On it they two sat down. "Coat  
 jɛdo'ninitcco'." itla tli'natcco'.  
 take it down." Brother-in-law took it down.  
 "me'xɪninda'." me'xɪixad'ɛ'ɛ'. dɛdj  
 "Put it on!" He put it on, it is said. Then  
 adɛts'id'ɛ'ɛ'. dɛdi xitɛdɛtɛd'ɛ'ɛ'.  
 he became a marmot, it is said. Then he was  
 transformed  
 it is said.  
 mətccu' adɛts'id'ɛ'ɛ'. ma't'ɛdɛdɛdɛdɛtɛ'ɛ'.  
 His child became May be he became  
 a marmot. a marmot. <sup>1</sup>

1. The text is given just as dictated and translated first into Nusqa' (a Tsimshian dialect), then into Chinook jargon. It must not be considered a correct word for word translation. A few obvious emendations have been made by Dr. Goddard.