VOCABULARIES FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA.

EDITED BY FRANZ BOAS.

The following vocabularies, collected on the Northwest coast of America in the year 1791, represent the Nootka, Haida, Tlingit and Eskimo languages, and are printed from a manuscript recently obtained by the American Antiquarian Society. This document, which is twenty-six pages in length, gives no clue as to the name of the author or compiler, although it was doubtless written by an officer of one of the ships which visited the northwest coast in 1791. The orthography is of course very inadequate, but a good many of the words may be recognized. The phonetic equivalents of the Nootka vocabulary have been given by Dr. Edward Sapir, whose Nootka studies have not yet been published. Those of the Haida were extracted from John R. Swanton's investigation of the Haida language, supplemented by vocabularies collected by Franz Boas (John R. Swanton, Haida Texts, in Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. 10, part 2, Leyden. Franz Boas, Vocabularies of the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian Languages, in Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 29, pp. 173-208). The Tlingit words were identified by Franz Boas in 1915. In the Eskimo vocabulary the corresponding words have been taken from Barnum's Alaskan Eskimo material (Rev. Francis Barnum, Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuit Language, Boston, 1901).

In the vocabulary which follows, the first three columns consist of a literal transcript of the manuscript, and in the last column is given the phonetic

orthography. The Nootka words have been transcribed according to the system published by the Smithsonian Institution (Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 66, no. 6). The transcription of the other languages is in accordance with the system described in the respective publications.

I. Nootka

A Vocabulary of Nootka-Sound Language on the Northwest part of Amaraca In the Latit In the Year 1791

Nootka		English	Phonetic Orthography
		A	
Ah upsopt[1]		Arms	
Seihart	an	Arrow	t̓síhaté‘
Seitah	an	Arrow Cast	
Cliottler		Another	tła′o·‘, tła′o·k‘u
Weamashis[2]		Ashaimed	
tetech		Alive	ti·tc—
Sukneh	to	Abuse with Bad languge	
honoah	to Be	angry	
		B	
Apuxmah		Birds	
Enah pulthy[3]	the	Bak of your hand	
Hloptohomah	the	Breast	
tackhac	the	Belloy	ta·t̓ca‘
Kopaly[4]	the	Back	

[1] *ahup-* evidently = *'a'ap-*, reduplicated stem *'ap-*, used for several body-part nouns occurring in pairs. In Barkley Sound Nootka *'a'apʸyimił* is "shoulder and arm above elbow." I know of no suffix *-sopt* in Barkley Sound Nootka, but cf. *'a''apsʷ'winʸł* = armpit" (*-'winʸł* "inside of middle").

[2] In Barkley Sound Nootka "to be ashamed" is *'yimʸḥa''*

[3] Probably identical with *hi·na·ṗał* "back above middle of body."

[4] Seems to contain suffix *-ṗał* "back."

Kysah[5]		Blod	
Suckquëlteer	to	Bring	sukwitɬ = *to take*
Peshack	is	Bad	ƥicaq'
Macook	to	Barter	ma'kuk'
mustarta	a	Bow	mo'stati'
Marmarta		Birds in Jenaral	ma'ma'ti'
Tubcook		Black or Blew	tup'kok'
Chimmis	A	Bair	tcimis = *black bear*
Cathlatic	A	Brother	qała'tik' = *younger brother*
Cleethah[6]	A	Bair-skin	
qwequick[7]	A	Bevor skin	
Clooah	A	Board	ło'ok'[u], ło-
Tumish	A	Burnt Coal	tumi's
Clasesee	A	Boys Name	
Mutoheshittle[8]	to	Bite	
Cluckshittle[9]	to	Beat	
Clooquesta[10]		Broad	tɬukw = *big*
quoth shittle	to	Break	ƙwatcitɬ
Annekish	to	Bend	
Mooh[11]	to	Boyl	
Alitch hy		Both alive	
tarnas	A	Boy or gairl	ťáne'is = *child*
ammot	A	Bone	ham'o't'

C

Ahahmas		Cheeck	'a'amas
tessewap[12]		Chin	
Wocshittle[9]	to	Cetch	

[5] *ƥesmis* "blood" (stem *ƥes-*); *ƥesa'* "to be bloody, bleeding." *ƥe* is often heard as *ƥ^{a}i*, *ƥai*.

[6] In Barkley Sound Nootka "bear-skin" is *mutsmoha'*.

[7] In Barkley Sound Nootka *'.atazwa'aq'*.

[8] Evidently containing stem *'ma-* "to bite"; *sitl* is momentaneous suffix.

[9] *-citl* as in note 8.

[10] Perhaps to be understood as *tlukwista'* "broad in canoe."(?)

[11] Perhaps misunderstood for *'mo* "to burn." (intr.)

[12] In Barkley Sound Nootka "chin" is *hi'ni'tlaksul*.

Ahsoorehe[13]		Cedor Bark	
Chuckeo[14]	Is	Come heear	tcukwa‘
Maltazlah	Is	Cold	’mał’aḥs = *cold* (*water*)
Marquirnaṛ		A Name of a Cheif	
Gallicum (*generally given Quallicum*)	Dot	Shot By order of Dun Martenus July the 5 A 1789	
Wickananish	Dot		
hanape	Dot		
Clopanish	Dot		
Omaes	Dot		
Tatootcheaticus	Dot		
Tatootohesettle	Dot		
Clackosantda	Dot		
Manecan	Dot		
Nashnackhook	Dot		
Nooche	Dot		nuṭci‘ = *mountain*
Momak[13]		Ceder Bark	
Hahhutthy		Cove or Enlet	
Cheetleche	to	Cut	t̓citcitł
Ahak	to	Cry	’.qḥak‘
Hychenak	A	Cokcole	
Hoonick	A	Chist	ḥouqwunik‘ = *box* (*telescoping*)
Eneckshittle[15]		Come in	
Ahtoop	Wild	Callary	
Chinne	I	Cant see	t̓cáni·-
Tooshkoa	A	Codfish	tuckóḥ
Cathlatic	A	Cosen	qała·tik‘
Ammok	A	Calm	’.oup‘, ’.oum = *calm weather*
Hohoyeh	to	Change	ḥaḥanyi‘[16]
Ish Iis sha	to	Chew (gum)	’i·c’i·ca‘

[13] In Barkley Sound Nootka "cedar bark" is *pi'tsup‘*. When shredded, it is *t͡upyu‘*, which, when dyed in alder bark, is called *his'yu‘*.

[14] In Barkley Sound Nootka "to come near" as verb is *tlawi·tcitl*. *tcukwa‘* is used only in address.

[15] *en-* probably *hin-*, general verb stem; *-sitl* as in note 8. In Barkley Sound Nootka "to enter" is *hine''itl*.

[16] Quoted from memory. Am not altogether certain of this.

Sedgekas	A	Comb	satc̓kaḥs
Chuckco[14]		Come hear	tcukwa‘
Chooshenah	A	Crow	qo’ocin^{i} = *raven*[17]

D

Mooyech[18]	A	Dear (= deer)	mo·w ∝ tc
Ahimahais[19]	I	Dont understand	hayim^{i} ḥai‘
Anetle	A	Dog	’eni·tł
Cahshittle	to	Dye (= die)	qaḥcitł
Nass	A	Day	’na·s
Quotsehak	A	Dancëing apron	k̓atsḥaq‘ = *blanket, robe*
Clootshoty[20]	A	Daughter	
Oyelthy	to	Dance	ho·ya·ł
Mowickmulthy	to	Disown	
Lyeopulthy I	A	Deaif	
Chatlacha	to	Devoide	
Athy		Dark	’atḥai‘ = *night*
Wickahmitlah		Does It not Rain	wikḥa ’mitła‘
Hyarish[21]	yes It	Does very much	
Climmoshittle		Day Light	t̓him^{i}ccitł[16]
Nuekshittle	to	Drink	naq‘citł
Ayemeah	I	Dont understand	hayim^{i}ḥai‘
Nartuch	A	Duck	

E

Casee		Eyes	qasi‘
Ahieehe		Eyes Brows	’a’atci‘
Hatsamiamich		Eye Leds	hatshimiksim^{i}
Capee	an	Ear	p̓ap̓i‘
Ahok	to	Eat	ha’ok‘
Chaliohamah	An	Egg	

---

[17] "Crow" is *k̓e''in^{i}*.

[18] Used only in northern dialects. In Barkley Sound Nootka *'.a'tuc* is used.

[19] *-s* is "I." Not used in declarative sentences relating to present time in Barkley Sound Nootka, where *-aḥ* takes its place.

[20] Evidently formed from *lotc* "woman." In Barkley Sound Nootka *k̓c'kwa'tł* "girl" is used for "daughter."

[21] *-ic* is affirmative suffix.

Quispele[22]		Each side	
Hyahish		Enough	
		F	
Uppapeah[23]	the	forehead	
Coopyork	the first	Finger	k̓opʲ'yak'= *index finger*
Cahahtome		Feet	ka'yap'ƛ'a'=*leg*
Chark		Freash warter	ƛ'ca'ak'
Worcushhowilt	forms of	Friendship	
Sumer		Fish in Genaral	so'mɑ'=*var. of small fish*
Peshackness[24]		Foull weather	
Uquot		Friendly love	
Quematts		Frost	
Thoak		Frightned	to'ḥauk'
Nowaykish	A	Farther (=father)	'mi'wi'q'so'
Alver		Friend harkhen	
Haha[25]	A	Folsehood	
Chimmena	A	Fish hook	tcimunⁱ
Aquilthy	A	Feather	ʔe'ʔeɬ=*feathers*
Takihittle	to	Feeal	
Hoahshittle	I Have	Forgot	
		G	
Cheetnak	to	Grees	
Cutsack	A	Garment	k̓atsḥaq'
Welshittle	Is	Goaway	wałcitɬ= *to go home*
Patshittle	Is to	Give	p̓atcitɬ
Clooshish[26]	Is	Good	tɬuɬ
Clyome[27]	Is to	Give me more	

[22] cf. *kwispa'-* "on the other side of."

[23] *'iwitssa'ƛa'* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[24] Apparently *p̓icaq' 'na's* "bad weather."

[25] cf. *haya'ak'* "not to know"?

[26] *Clooshish* is probably to be understood as *tlul'is* "indeed it is good."

[27] Evidently derivative of *ƛa'o'-* "another."

Siah hoe	Is A	Grait Way of (=*a great way off*)	saya'= *to be distant*
Oxamer	A	Goose	
Ahyack	A	Graight many	'aya'=*many*
Clackoeskwettle	to	Get up	tłakiccitł= *to stand up*
Seeesock	A	Grass fishing Ling (*line*)	
Wesuck[28]	to Be	Glad	
Capeatsee		Give me something to Eat	
Ahomah	A	Good treet	

H

Uquilsaka[29]	the	Head	
upseeoop	the	Hair	hapsi'yup'
Coochanexo	the	Hands	'kwikwinikso'
Ahco	A	Hore	
Cloosmeet	A	Heavin (= *herring*)	tłusmit'
Wickcatish[30]	I	Have Not	
Seapokes[31]	A	Hat or Cap	
Chartler	to	Hand it	
Mahartee	A	House	maḥt̓i''
Weiektap	A	Hard Read wood	
Malthy	A	Horn	ma'ł
Cutsomixne		Hail	katso'min[i]
Nahah	to	Hark or Lisen	na'a''
Pooa	A	Holy Boat	
Qua ahmiss		Hearing sponds	
Quanthoegish	Is	Heavy	
Apukshittle	to	Hug	'ap'k'citł

[28] In Barkley Sound Nootka "to be glad, happy" is *'o''aqtl.*

[29] *toḥtsiti* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[30] Involves *wik-* "not." With passive and body-part possessive *'at-* this forms *wikat-* "not to be —ed, not to have (body-part)."

[31] *tsop'kox^{u}sim^{i}* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

I

Sickerminne	Is	Iron	tsikimin^{i}
hoo	Is	Ice	
Syahopulthy		I am Deef	
Chitnack	An	Instriment to Cetch fish heain	
tookwoahshittle[9]		I am tired	
Poo all youratto		I am Slepy	po·ał'atu·(tcitł)
Wee ec shittlo		I am Sorry	

K

Taharsanool[32]	A	Knife	
Ehutshittle[33]		Knock	
Sonapulthy	to	Kelp	
Caksorbut	to	Kill	qaḥsa·ṗat'= *to be killed*

L

Klishchinna	A	Lag (=leg)	tłictłin^{i}=*foot*
Muschimmis	A	Loar Clas of pople	m∝stcim^{i}
Nananich		Let me Look	'na'na··nitc[34]
Nuchee	Is	Land	nutci'= *mountain*
Cleehoah	to	Laguef	
Quockoquor[35]		Like this	qwa·'= *to be thus, like this*
Clahshittle		Lightning	t̓łeḥcitł
Nahchook	A	Lock	
tlashittle	Is	Let go	łatcitł
Noopotwatlch		Lastnight	
I sucks		Leeks	
I ti Ive	Is A	Liying fellow	ʼe··ʼe·t̓aq'tła'= *to tell lies*[36]

---

[32] *-anool* is apparently *-a'nuł* "long object, along." In Barkley Sound Nootka "knife" is *'.ak^{u}'yak'*.

[33] *-tcitł* is momentaneous suffix. In Barkley Sound Nootka "to knock" is *tsoq'^{u}citł*.

[34] *'natc-* "to look," *'natcsa·ṗis* "let me look!"

[35] Distributive plural *qwa'qwa'*.

[36] *'.staqstutł* "to tell a lie." *It-* of "Itiive" probably to be understood as *'.ait-*, phonetic variant of *'.e·t'-*.

Acoalthy	to	Lend	'a·ƙo·tɬ
Waughahne	A	Land orter	wa·xni‘
Youhesish		Light	
Ya ak	to	Lov	
Isiccomiss[37]	the	Lean of a Whale	
Sarsupt	A	Large Rope	
		M	
Eluihsool	A	Mouth	hinaksuɬ=*lips*
Siyee[38]	A	Middle finger	
Annecatsmah	A	Mark	
Iacops	A	Man	tcakop‘=*male*
Cloonimme	A	Moose	tɬo·nim[1]
Youshaneek[39]	Is	Make hast	
Cleheliy	A	Matt	ɬiḥaɬ
Iacops Elomas	A	Man of another Town	
Clocoba[40]	A	Mouse	
Omazexco	A	Mother	'umi'i·q‘so‘
Imlthy[41]	the	Moon	
Seeyah	that Is	Mee	si'ya‘
Oquilth	to	Make	'okwi·ɬ
Clucksomah	A	Mast	tɬaqsim[1]
Arehischanwolthy		Move this way	
Nitscocostthy	Is	Move that way	
howillpiliso	A	Motherless Daughter	
		N	
Noesah	A	Nose	niƚsa‘
Iseecomitts	A	Neck	tsiƙumits
hannas[42]		Night	
Cheetuqualish[42]		Night	
Clah		Now	tɬaḥ

[37] Containing suffix *-mis*, frequently employed for nouns indicating mass.

[38] In Barkley Sound Nootka "middle finger" is *tataiyitsq"nukum‘* "eldest in hand."

[39] *'ɛ·ɛ·ɛ"ica‘* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[40] *ƚiƚsa'.ok‘n* in Barkley Sound Nootka is "rat." "Mouse" is *'a'ak‘ƚik‘*.

[41] *Hopaɬ* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[42] *'atḥas‘* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

Anneekebesah		Narrow	
Clahoquilth	Is	Night before Last	
Shumcathat		Names of the towns which they visit and trade which Is to the North of Neaky	nutca·ɬ'atḥ
Noochathat			'i·ḥatis'atḥ
Ahateset			
Cheneekenet			
Atuckchaat	Do		
Kyoquot	Do		qa·'yo·ḵwatḥ
Checbeseet			
Clisut			
Quoshkeenowhat			
Kashchoat			
Marsets			
manoih	Do		
		Names of the towns to the Southward of Nootka	
Otso-osutt	Do		
Kitits mahats			
Clioquot			tła'o·kwi'atḥ
Uhistbetbe			
Clyesuh			
totootch	Do		toto·t'c= *thundering (personal name)*
Sawwark	Is	One	ťsawa·k'
utlah		two	'atła'
Cutsah		three	qatsťsa'
Moo Do	Is	Fore	mo·'
Suche Do		five	suťca'
Noopa	Is	Sixth	'nup·u'
Atlapoo		Seven	'atłpu'
Atlequil		Eight	'atłakwał
Sawaquil		Nine	ťsawa·kwał
hiyou		Ten	ḥayu'

NOTE whon they Count up to teen they Begin again to one and Count as folow

Sawcates	Is	twenty	tsaqe'ts
Cutsaute[43]	Do	thirthy	
Mooyak[44]		forty	muyi'q'=80
Suchaka[45]		fifty	su'ci'q'=100
Noopake[46]		Seventy	'nupu'q'=120
Attheacalth hyack[47]		Eighty	'atłakwali'q'=160
Sawakulthy auch[48]		Ninety	t'sawa'kwałiq'=180
hisoyarck[49]	Is	one hundred	

NOTE that they donot Count Any hier then one hundred.[50]

O

haxup	Is	Oversot	
toque[51]	an	Ornement	t'uxwi'
Clackamiss		Oyl	tłaq'mic
Clakamasish		Oylly	tłaq'misi'ts (?)
mictoohish[52]		old	
Unnah		Only	'an'a·'
Quersap		Open	
Mistook Iacop[52]	an	Old man	
Mittookclotsmah[53]	An	old women	

---

[43] Perhaps *qatctsiq'* "sixty" (=3 x 20) is meant. "Thirty" is *tsaqe'ts 'ic ƛayu'* "20 and 10."

[44] =4 x 20. *-ak, -aka, -ake,* is *-i'q'* "so and so many x 20." These numbers are here misunderstood. "Forty" is *'atli'q'* "2 x 20."

[45] =5 x 20. See note 44. "Fifty" is *'atliq' 'ic ƛayu'* "2 x 20 and 10."

[46] =6 x 20. See note 44. "Seventy" is *qatctsiq' 'ic ƛayu'* "3 x 20 and 10."

[47] =8 x 20. See note 44. "Eighty" is *muyiq',* see note 44. This vocabulary omits *'atłpu'q'* "140" =7 x 20.

[48] =9 x 20. See note 44. "Ninety" is *muyi'q' 'ic ƛayu'* "4 x 20 and 10."

[49] Possibly *ƛayu'q'* "200" =10 x 20. See note 44. "The hundred" is *sutciq',* see note 45.

[50] Wrong. Higher unit is 200=10 x 20.

[51] I have not this word available for comparison, but it is implied by *t'uxᵘsukwin'* "owl," which clearly means "with ornament in nose."

[52] *'i'tcini* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[53] Evidently containing *lo'ts'ma'* "woman."

P

Clutawar[54]	to	Padle of	
Oquappa	A	Paddle	'uxuap'
Quickomis	is	Paint	qwaḥmis= *red paint*
Yakuk	is	Pain	ya'kuk'[n]
yukuchish	to Be	Painfull	
Ishatoquotlee	A	Perl shell	hictsuqwati'
Cutshittle	to	Pinch	
Cheecheeshittle	to	Pull	tci'tci'tɬ
Oya	is	Preasently	(tɬaḥ) 'oyi'
Moochitch	to	Put on	'muc'itc
harmartolt	to	Puttoff	ḥa'naḥtutɬ
Cape chittle	to	Pint	k'op'citɬ= *to point*
Reparshell	the	Palm of your hand	

R

Oatis	A	Ring finger	'o''ac'so'
Clohapa		Red fish	t'leḥapiḥ= *red cod*
Capshittle	to	Robe or sted (= steal)	
Moxcy	Is	Rooks	'muks'yi'=*rocks*
Tasheyes[55]	A	Rivor so Cawled (= called)	t'aci'yis(?)
tashes	A	Rode or path	t'aci''
Micklah		Rain	'mitɬa'
Ahitsee	A	Root they dig in spring	,a'ait'so'= *wild clover root*
Ktedseap	A	Root Like Sax-safax	qiɬtso'p'= *wild rhubarb* (?)
Tleetelee	to	Rub	titɬti'ya' (*iterative*)
Shelah	A	Root	citɬa''=*fern root*

[54] *tiḥcitl* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[55] Probably "road along beach," referring to strait or inlet.

Mahwah	to	Return	'ma'wa'ʻ= *to take home*
Yetsook	to	Run	ya'tsuk'ʻ=*to go*
Commatackotle	to	Remember	kam'aƛ'apʻ= *to know*
		S	
Clasepe	A	Sholder	ƛ̓aḥsap̓imⁱ= *shoulder blade*
tupulthy		Solt warter	top̓aɬ
Shuokshittle	to	Strike	
Winnepu	to	Stay	wi'napi'
Sahah		Salmon	so'ḥa'ʻ= *spring salmon*
Quotlukt		Skin of an orter (a sea-otter)	k̓watlaqʻ
Tuboshittle[9]	to	Skin	
Marletle	A	Ship	
Jophalah[56]	A	Speear	
Quiss		Snow	k̓wi's
Rolthy	A	Slave	qo'ɬ
Tentle	to	Scold	
Mahaklent[57]	A	Sun	
Clealchmob	A	Sister	ɬo'tcⁱ'mo'pʻ
tahtoxsex		Stairs	
Opahooslahah		Sunrise	
Opeetullack		Sunset	
Wayach	to	Sleep	we'itc
Sacolthy	to	Set down	
Tairilt	to Be	Sick	te'iɬ
Casha		Smokes	qwi'caʻ=*smoke*
Enashosesah	to	Shall i Come in	
Nutso	I	See	'náts'aʻ
hyeh	A	Snake	ḥeiyiʻ
Mooshsap		Shut	'mucsa'pʻ
Suchshittle[9]	to	Spil	
Tasamah		Silince	

[56] *tsax'yakʻ* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

[57] In Barkley Sound Nootka "sun" is *hopaɬ* (cf. "moon"), also *'na's* (properly "daylight"). "Son" is expressed by *ƛa'na'* "child" or *ḥa''wiɬatl* "boy."

Capshittle[9]	to	Steel	
Coockamaah[58]	A	Smoll fish	
Cahnocuch	A	Snare to Coetch geese	
Mislshittle	to	Smell	miscitɬ
Pooallyahtoo	I am	Slepy	po'aɬ'atu (tcitl)
Tsestob	A	String	t̓siato·p‘
Weechittle	I am	Sory	

T

Cloop	Is	Toungue	t̓cup‘
Chee che che		Teeth	tcitcitci‘
Eh ahcomipti		Thum	'iḥkumits
Ahuptack[59]	Is	Thigh	
Chechesoughtome		Toes	
Mars	A	Town	ma'as
Sison[60]	to	Talk	
Supult	to	Take hold	
Wayshittle	to	Throw away	waḥcitɬ
Clackco		Thank you	t̓liko·‘
Anmteshittle[61]		Tell or told	
Why	Is	Then	
Cloopanishness[62]		Tis a fine day	
Sotah	the	Tail of any thing	sit̓a‘
Ryah		Take Care	

U

Commetax	Is	understand	kam·at̓ap‘

V

Chummos	Is	Vatuals	
Cashoas	A	Village so called	

---

[58] Perhaps *kwikims‘* "variety of bass."

[59] In Barkley Sound Nootka *'aptsit̓aq'tli‘* (from hip to knee).

[60] In Barkley Sound Nootka *tsiq'cit̓l.*

[61] Possibly *'.ɛm̓it̓'cit̓l* "to name."

[62] Seems to contain *t̓lopa‘* "to be hot" and *'na·s* "day."

W

Clotchmar	A	Woman	ło·ts·ma‘
Toguine[63]	A	Wor Carnoo	
Enicksee		Wood in Jennaral	’iniks’yi‘
Wasser	Is	Whave	
Ahchuklah		What is your Name	’atcaqła·(ḥak‘)
Rlummah	A	Woodenimage	
Clochah		Wise	
Cloopah		Worm	
Uckhuc		What is that	’aqak‘
Cleeshittle[9]	I	Wright or mark	
Cheemah[64]	A	Wor Knife	
Marmook	to	Work	ma·mok‘[u]
Choemetah	Is	Well	
hua	Is	Wind	yu·’i‘
Ahwelt lance		White haded Eaguel	
Cliptshittle[9]	to	Wash	
Ahtoop		Wild sarlary	
Way yuch		Who	
Ahkuck		What is that	’aqak‘
Mark	A	Whale	ma·’ak‘
Cometuck	to	Wallk	
Claek	Is	Whales blubbor	t̓ła·q‘
Ackcalammack[65]		What have you Best	
Ahchuckistick[66]		What Do you Call it	
Oshtock	to	Work	

Y

Aho	Is	yes	ha·’a‘
Suwar	is	your	so·’wa‘ = *you*

[63] In Barkley Sound Nootka *wi·na‘*.
[64] Derivative of *tci-* "to cut."
[65] Derivative of *’aqa-* "what?"
[66] Derivative of *’atca* "who?"

Ao ayuckish		yes very much	ha''a 'aya'aq''is (?)
Hahwelttule	A	youth	ḥa''wiłatł
harquotle	A	Young Woman	ḥa'kwa'tł
Ahme		Yesterday	'a'mi''
Wahwor		you said	wawa''=*to say*

II. HAIDA

A | Vocabulary of the | Language at | Barricks inlet at Washingtons Island | In | Latid 52° N Long |

Squansang	is	One	sgoū'nsîñ
Sting		Two	stîñ
Squonolth		three	ḥgu'nuł
Stainsung		fore	sta'nsîñ
Cloathly		five	lēîł
Chahquonalth		Sixth	lga'nuł
Cheequahhah		Seven	djīguagā'
Stainsalen		Eight	sta'nsañxa
Clahnisquonswing		Nine	laałî'ngisgounsî'ngo
Chach		Ten	lā'ał
Tsahnoo		Five	te!ā'ano
tase		Burn	dā'dji=*live coals*
Casinggon	to	Ask your Name	gasîñ=*how*
Nuckky	the	Scoorter Skin	
Coweets		Beads	
tull	is	Rain	dal
Sye	is the	Sun	q!et ; sîn=*sky* (?)
Kong	the	Moon	qoñ
tychetso		Stars	k!a'ilda
Clew	the	Ship or Cannoo	lū
Qunn		Sufficient or plenty	qoan
Klikkah	the	Man	ī'łña
Kaho		yours	
Yucheates	is	Iron	igēts
Luckkush	is	good	la *good*

Pishuck		Bad	not a Haida word, Chinook jargon, from Nootka p̓icaq‘
tatso		Wind	ta′dju
Tungar		See or salt warter	tā′ña
Cuntte		freash watter	gᴀnʟ
Shee	the	Knife or Rasor	sxao
Slin	the	Nedle	slîn
Quatah		thread	k′!cɬao
Captah	to	Eaght	ta *to eat*
Charnee	to	Drink	
Chartee	to	Sleep	
Tingishstong	to	Give	
Quden	to	Undertsand	gūdᴇñ
Keakong	the	Mast	
Kyit	the	tree	qēt
Intah	a	Rope	
Tutsong	the	hat made of Band	dadjî′ñ
Latikieng	the	Garment of Ditto	
Cottilah	to	Steal	q!ōɬta
Cluto	to	Goway	
Clueashlaitit	to	Come here again	
Smoahit	the	Chief	
Sealengah	the	Infeear Chief	
ettligo	the	Looar Class	ɪʟgas = *chief?*
Congithilo	A	Name of a Vilage	
Coyah		Name of a Chief	xō′ya = *Raven*
Kongi		Eyes	xañge
Skeealy		Eyebrows	skiatse
Quoon		Nose	kun
Cahisee		hair	qasq!ēl
Tritsah		Cheek	ts!ita
Tahngit		Tongue	tāñᴀl
Tising		Teeth	te!iñ
Skeeequoi		Beird	sq!coge
Qu		Ear	g′u
Quah		What	gū′sū

Come	is	No	gam
King	to	See	qîñ
Enchety	the	child	
Ener	the	Woman	i'na = *to marry*

III. TLINGIT

A | Vocabulary of Norfolk Sound | Language In Latit 57 : 30

Staack	is	One	lēq!
Toiach	Is	two	dēx
Nooach		Three	nats!k
Tacken		Fore	daq!ū'n
Keicheen		Five	kē'djîn
Cletuscheen		Sixth	le'ducu
Takaluschut		Seven	daxa'ducu
Nooashachust		Eight	na'ts!kuducu'
Kooeshush		Nine	gucū'k
Chin Cat		Ten	djî'nkāt

IV. ESKIMO

A | Vocabulary of Prince William | Sound Language |

Asthlenock	Is	One	ătāūcheĕk
Matchnock		Two	mălrūk
Pingluling		Those	pĭnggn̂ĭyūn
Staackman		Fore	stămĕn
Tlachman	Is	Five	tătlēmĕn
Inglewlin		Sixth	ăh'vĭnlĭggĭn
Coolin	Is	Teen	kŏln

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.