THE CHINOOK JARGON
AND HOW TO USE IT

A COMPLETE AND EXHAUSTIVE
LEXICON OF THE OLDEST TRADE
LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAN CON-
TINENT  BY GEO. C. SHAW
THE CHINOOK JARGON

CHIEF AUTHORITIES.

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Indians, (numerous), Puget Sd., Neah Bay and West Coast.
THE CHINOOK JARGON
AND HOW TO USE IT

A COMPLETE AND EXHAUSTIVE LEXICON OF THE OLDEST TRADE LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

By
GEORGE C. SHAW

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To

Erastus Brainerd
INTRODUCTION

In offering the present work to the public, it is the author's hope to supply, with respect to other dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon, a desideratum hitherto unsupplied in the fifty or more editions of small vocabularies issued during a period of seventy years.

It has been the aim to give the origin and derivation of every word treated, whenever such is known, and to record under each every authoritative reference thereto. Also a reference to the authority is noted.

With regard to the spelling, it is believed that a sufficient number of forms is recorded to enable the student to identify practically every word, as well as to trace the origin of many words of undetermined derivation.

A valuable feature is the index to useful words in the main vocabulary. Another feature worth mention is the supplemental vocabulary of about two hundred uncommon words, which are of such limited use as to preclude a necessity for their appearance in the main vocabulary. One of the best features, perhaps, is the Guide to Pronunciation, with the Key to the Symbols. This pronouncing vocabulary records two hundred and seventy-five words, employing the diacritically marked letters, and is the work of the late Myron Eells, than whom no higher authority ever lived.

"The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur drogers of the last century. Those mariners whose enterprise in the fifteen years preceding 1800 explored the intricacies of the northwest coast of America, picked up at their general rendezvous, Nootka Sound, various native words useful in barter, and thence transplanted them, with additions from the English, to the shores of Oregon. Even before their day, the coasting trade and warlike expeditions of the northern tribes, themselves a seafaring race, had obtained a partial understanding of each other's speech; for when, in 1792, Vancouver's officers visited Gray's Harbor, they found that the natives, though speaking a different language, understood many words of the Nootka.

On the arrival of Lewis and Clarke at the mouth of the Columbia, in 1805, the new language, from the sentences given by them, had evidently attained some form. It was with the arrival of Astor's party, however, that the Jargon received its principal impulse. Many more words of English were then brought in, and for the first time the French, or rather the Canadian and Missouri patois of the French, were introduced. The principal seat of the company being at Astoria, not only a large addition of Chinook words was made, but a considerable number of words was taken from the Chihalis, who immediately bordering the tribe on the north,—each owning a portion of Shoalwater Bay. The words adopted from the several languages were, naturally enough, those most easily uttered by all, except, of course, that objects new to the natives found names in French or English, and such modifications were made in pronunciation as suited tongues accustomed to different sounds. Thus the gutturals of the Indians were softened or dropped; and the and of the English and French, to them unpronounceable, were modified into and . Grammatical forms were reduced to their simplest expression, and variations in mood and tense conveyed only by adverbs or by the context.

It was even used as such between Americans and Canadians. It was at first most in vogue in Puget Sound, and with the extension of trade found its way far up the coast, as well as the Columbia and Fraser rivers; and there are now few tribes between the 42nd and 57th parallels of latitude for which there are not to be found interpreters through its medium. Its prevalence and easy acquisition, while of vast convenience to traders and settlers, has tended greatly to hinder the acquirement of the original Indian languages; so much so, that except by a few missionaries and pioneers, hardly one of them is spoken or understood by the men in all Oregon and Washington Territory. Notwithstanding its apparent poverty in number of words, and the
absence of grammatical forms, it possesses much more flexibility and power of expression than might be imagined, and really serves almost every purpose of ordinary intercourse.

The number of words constituting the Jargon proper has been variously stated. Many formerly employed have become in great measure obsolete, while others have been locally introduced. Thus, at the Dalles of the Columbia, various terms are common which would not be intelligible at Astoria or on Puget Sound. In making the following selection, I have included all those which, on reference to a number of vocabularies, I have found current at any of these places, rejecting, on the other hand, such as individuals, partially acquainted with the native languages, have employed for their own convenience.”—George Gibbs, in “A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon,” prepared from materials collected by himself during a residence of twelve years on the Northwest Coast of North America.

“CHINOOK.”

“The ‘Trade Language,’ which came afterwards to be known as the ‘Chinook Jargon,’ grew into existence. As finally developed, it has become really an ‘international speech’ widely diffused among the fifty tribes of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, and of inestimable service, not only to commerce, but to science, to missionary efforts, and the convenience of travelers. * * * The British and American trading ships first appeared on the northwest coast during the closing years of the last (eighth) century. The great number of languages spoken by the native tribes proved to be a serious hindrance to their business. * * * Unfortunately, all these languages—though variously, Chinook, Chil-liness, and others—were alike harsh in pronunciation, complex in structure, and each spoken over a very limited space. But, as the harbor of Nootka was at that time the headquarters or chief emporium of the trade, it was necessarily the case that some words of the dialect there spoken became known to the traders, and the Indians, on the other hand, were made familiar with a few English words. These, with the assistance of signs, were sufficient for the slight intercourse that was then maintained. Afterwards the traders began to frequent the Columbia River, and naturally attempted to communicate with the natives there by means of the words with which they had found intelligible at Nootka. The Chinooks, who are quick in catching sounds, soon acquired these words, both Nootka and English, and we find that they were in use among them nearly as the visit of Lewis and Clark in 1804. But when, at a later period, the white traders of Astor’s expeditions, and from other quarters, made permanent establishments in Oregon, it was soon found that the scanty list of nouns, verbs, and adjectives then in use was not sufficient for the more constant and general intercourse which began to take place. A real language, complete in all its parts, however limited in extent, was required; and it was found by drawing upon the Chinook for such words as were requisite, in order to add to the skeleton which they had already possessed the sinews and tendons, the connecting ligaments, as it were, of a speech. These consisted of the numerals (the ten digits and the word for hundred), twelve pronouns (I, thou, he, we, ye, this, other, all, both, who, what), and about twenty adverbs and prepositions (such as now, then, formerly, soon, across, ashore, offshore, inland, above, below, to, with, etc.). Having appropriated these and a few words from other sources in the same tongue, the Trade Language—or, as it now began to be styled, ‘the Jargon’—assumed a regular shape, and became of great service as a means of general intercourse. But the new idiom received additions from other sources. The Canadian voyageurs, as they are called, who enlisted in the service of the American and British fur companies, were brought more closely in contact with the Indians than any others of the foreigners. They did not merely trade, they traveled, hunted, ate, and, in short, lived with them on terms of familiarity. The consequence was that several words of the French language were added to the slender stock of the Jargon. Eight on ten words were made by what grammarians term onomatopoeia,—that is, words formed by the imitation of a sound, and are therefore the sole and original property of the Jargon. All the words thus combined in this singularly constructed language, at that stage of its existence, were found to number, according to my computation, about two hundred and fifty. Of these, eighteen were of Nootka origin, forty-one were English, thirty-four French, one hundred and eleven Chinook, ten formed by onomatopoeia, and some thirty-eight were of doubtful derivation, though probably for the most part either Chinook or Nootkan. But as might be expected, the language continued to develop. Its grammar, such as it was, remained the same, but its Lexicon drew contributions from all the various sources which have been named,
and from some others. In 1863, seventeen years after my list was published, the Smithsonian Institution put forth a 'Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon,' prepared by the late George Gibbs, a thoroughly competent investigator. His collection comprised nearly five hundred words whose Chinook origin had almost doubled, being computed at two hundred and twenty-one. The French had more than doubled, and comprised now ninety-four words. The English terms had sixty-seven. The great Salish or 'Flathead' stock, with whose tribes, next to the Chinook, the Oregon traders had the largest relations, furnished thirty-nine words. In this manner the Nootka, in its various dialects, now yielded twenty-four. The others, about forty, were due to the imitation of natural sounds, or were of casual or undetermined origin. It can be doubted that it will remain a living and useful language so long as the native tribes continue to speak their own dialects. Rude and formless as it is, the spontaneity or commerce and the needs of mingled races, it has been the source of great and varied benefits. It may well serve, if not as a model, at least as a finger-post to direct us to the larger uses of an advanced civilization. Viewed in this light, and also as presenting one of the most curious specimens of a 'mixed language which philologists have had the opportunity of analyzing, the Jargon seems to merit a somewhat careful study.'

Another View.—"The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence, the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook, and this language has made it become universally known. The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V. G., and his worthy companion, Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries learned it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach. He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed several canticles which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language. Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds."—Rev. L. N. St. Onge.

Judge Swan's Opinion: "This Jargon is composed of Chinook, French and English languages, and is supposed by many to have been formed by the Hudson Bay Company for trading purposes. Such, however, is not the fact. There have been constant additions to the Jargon since the advent of the Hudson Bay Company, for many of the words now in general use in this language are of French and English origin, but I think they, among the Coast Indians in particular, the Indian part of the language has been in use for years. The first mention I have seen made of this Jargon is in Meares's voyages in 1788, where in giving an account of a chief named Callicum, who hurt his leg while climbing on board ship, and then sucked the blood from the wound, Meares states he 'licked his lips, and, putting his belly, exclaimed, cloosh, klose, or close, or good.'

Cloosh, or klose, or close, are all the same, and mean good. The different manners in which words are spelled is no evidence of a difference of meaning, for no two writers of Indian words fully agree as to the proper method of spelling. (Kioshe is spelled in the following ways: Cloosh, klosche, klose, kloosh, kloosh, closhe, tlush, etc.—Editor). Still later than this, in 1803, Jewett, in his narrative of the ship Boston, at Nootka, gives a word in the 'language of the Nootkans.' This is a language confined wholly, I believe, to our Northwestern possessions west of the Rocky Mountains. It originated in the communication between the Indians and the traders of the Nootka tribes, and has been added to and increased since the introduction of the whites among them."—The Northwest Coast.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Adj. Adjective. "The adjective precedes the noun as in English and Chinook; as, lasway hakatsuck, or silk handkerchief; meseachie tilikum, bad people."—Hale.

Adv Adverb. "The adverb usually precedes the adjective or verb which qualifies, though it may sometimes follow the latter."—Hale.
The Chinook Jargon

XII

Belbella. Bellabella. "The popular name of an important Kwakiutl tribe living on Milbank Sd., Brit. Col. The language and the Jargon proper for this tribe is a peculiar dialect of Kwakiutl, called Heltsuk from the native name of the Bellabella. When voyagers first began frequenting the N. Pacific Coast Milbank Ist, was often visited, and its inhabitants were therefore among the first to be modified by European contact."—Hodge. See Oialile.

(C) Chinookan family of languages. In 1841 the number of Chinook words in the Jargon numbered 111; in 1863, 221; in 1894, 198, the number given in this dictionary. The letters C, E, F, N, and S. refer to the derivation of words, and signify Chinook, English, French, Nootka, and Salish. See Chinook, (C. & E.) Chinook and English. The letters C & E refer to the derivation of the word.

(Can. Fr.) Canadian French. The Canadian voyagers, as they are called, were more closely in contact with the Indians than any others of the foreigners, from 1810 to 1855. See, bread, flour, overcoat, hat, axe, plane, mill, table, box, head, mouth, tongue, teeth, neck, hand, foot, run, sing, dance, etc. When the Hudson's Bay Company removed from Oregon and Washington these Canadians also largely left, so a large share of these words of French origin have been dropped.

Cathlamet. A Chinookan tribe formerly residing on the south bank of Columbia river, near its mouth, in Oregon. They adjoined the Clatsop. As a dialect, Cathlamet was spoken by a number of Chinookan tribes on both sides of the Columbia, extending up the river as far as Rainier. It is regarded as belonging to the upper Chinook division of the language. See Skwii-kwis.

Chinhalls. Chelhalls. A collective name for several Salishan tribes on Chehalis river and its affluents and Harbor Wash. By many writers they are divided into Upper Chehalis, dwelling above Satsop river, and the Lower Chehalis, from that point down. This dictionary gives 26 words of Chehalis origin. See Ellip, moosmoos, etc.

Chinook (from Tsinuk, their Chehalis name). The Chinook were first described by Lewis and Clark in 1805, though they had been known to traders for at least 12 years previously. From their proximity to Astoria and their intimate relations with the early traders, the Chinook soon became well known, and their language formed the basis for the widely spread Chinook Jargon. Linguistically they were divided into two groups: (1) Lower Chinook, comprising two slightly different dialects, the Chinook proper, and the Clatsop; (2) Upper Chinook, which included all the rest of the tribes, though with numerous slight dialectic differences. These dialects of the Lower Chinook are now practically extinct. Upper Chinook is still spoken by considerable numbers. See Cathlamet, Clatsop, Wasco.

Chippeway. Chippewa. One of the largest tribes north of Mexico, whose range was formerly along both shores of Lake Huron and L Superior, extending across Minnesota to Turtle Mts., N. Dakota. See Tatoosh.

Clialam. A Salish tribe living on the south side of Puget Sound, Wash., formerly extending from Port Discovery to Hoko river, being bounded at each end by the Chimakum and Makah. Subsequently they occupied Chimakum territory and established a village at Port Townsend.—Hodge. See Toluks.

Clatsop. A Chinookan tribe. The Clatsop is merely a dialect of the Chinook. The language is now practically extinct.


Conj. Conjunction. "Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language, pe and spose."—Hale.

Cree. An important Algonquian tribe of British America. The Cree are closely related, linguistically and otherwise, to the Chipewa. They were friendly from their first intercourse with the English and the French and the Hudson Bay Co. See Mitas, moosmoos, siakiyon.

Ex. Example.

(E.) English. "The words of English origin numbered in 1841, 14; in 1863, 67, and in 1904, 570. Many words of French and Indian origin have been dropped. The English words are used both by Indians and whites when they talk Chinook and "become a part of the language."—Eells.

(F.) French. In 1841, 34 words of French origin were in use, in 1863, 41 words, and in 1894, 153 words. For words of French origin see letter E. About thirty words are in use now, and these will soon be dropped, as they are seldom used, except by the old folks.

Interj. Interjection. Of these there are six exclamation words and two phrases.

(J) Jargon. Words marked J are considered to be peculiar to the Chinook Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention.—Hale. See Oma, Malayuza, Kalapooian Family. A group of tribes formerly occupying the valley of Willamette river, N. W. Oregon, and speaking a distinct stock lan-
guage.

Klikiat. See Clayoquot.
Klikitat. Klikitat. A Shahaptian tribe whose former seat was at the head waters of the Cowlitz. Lewis. White Salmon. and Klickitat rivers, north of Columbia river. In Klickitat and Skamania counties. Wash. Their eastern neighbors were the Yakima, who speak a closely related language, and on the west they were met by various Salishan and Chtnookan tribes. They were entered on traders, widely known as intermediaries between the Coast tribes and those living east of the Cascade range. The Topenish are probably their nearest relatives.—Hodge. See Moos-moos, Nawitka, Hoolbool.

Lummi. A Salish tribe one and inland from Bellingham Bay. N. W. Wash. The Lummi are now under the jurisdiction of the Tulalip school superintendent. Washington. See Nittinat.

Makah. The southernmost tribe of the Wakashan stock, the only one within the United States. They belong to the Nootka branch. By treaty of Neah Bay, Wash. Jan. 31, 1855, the Makah ceded all their lands at the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca except the immediate area including Cape Flattery. The Makah reservation was established by order of April 12, 1893.—Hodge. See Kloshe, Mahkook.

n. Noun. "There are far more nouns in the language than there are words in all the other parts combined."—Eells.

(N.) The letter N. refers to the derivation of the word, and signifies Nootka. Nootkas, the conventional generic name of all the tribes in Vancouver Island. With many sub-tribes whose names end mostly in mish, and will thus be recognized without requiring an introduction.—Keane.

(N. & E.) The letters N. & E. refer to the derivation of the word, and signify English. Nisqually. "A Puget Sound (Columbia) nation, with many sub-tribes whose names end mostly in mish, and will thus be recognized without requiring an introduction.—Keane.

Nittinat. The Tokwaht, Nittinat and Makah quoted in the dictionary are dialects of the Nootka. (Abts.) The generic name of most of the tribes on Vancouver Island. All speak dialects of the same language. See Hlatawa, mahkook, mowtsh, peshak, wawa, whaule.

Onoma. Onomatopoeia. Eight or ten words were made by what grammarians term onomatopoeia—that is, formed by a rude attempt to imitate sound, and are therefore the sole and original property of the Jargon. Considering its mode of formation, one is rather surprised that the number of these words is not greater.—Hale. See liplip, tinkin, poo, tikvit, tumtum, tumtum, klah, etc.

prep. Preposition. There are nine words and three phrases which are used as prepositions. The principal word are kopa saghalie, over; keekwulee, under; and kumamoket, with: kopa is, however, used more than all the others, as it has a great variety of meanings, which can only be known by the connection, some of which are entirely opposite to each other.

pron. Pronoun. The pronouns are ten in number in the words and seven in the phrases, nearly all the latter being formed by the addition of self to the personal pronouns, as mika self, etc.

Quaere u. d. Unknown or of undetermined derivation. Unmarked words are of doubtful origin.

(S.) Salish. "Salishan tribes held the entire northwestern part of Washington, including the whole of the Puget Sound region, except only the Macaw territory about Cape Flattery, and two insignificant spots, one near Port Townsend, the other on the Pacific coast to the south of Cape Flattery, which were occupied by Chilkokuan tribes.—Pilling.

Tokwaht. Merely a dialect of the Nootka.

Twana. A Puget Sound tribe, formerly Twana, but later known as Skokomish; west side Hood's Canal to the Olympics, from Skokomish river on the south to Quillcene, near Port Townsend, on the north.

v. Verb. Verbs come third in number in the words, being exceeded by nouns and adjectives, and second in phrases, and second in both combined. The word mamook placed before various other words forms 209 of these phrases.

Wasco. A Sahaptin (Columbia) tribe, between the Rocky Mountains and the John Day river.

Yakama. The Yakima and Klikitat are dialects of one of the Sahaptin languages.

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Eells. Manuscript Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, 5 vols. folio. Note from Eells’ Introduction: “A number of dictionaries have been published in the Chinook Jargon language, and it may seem presumptuous of me to present another; still thus far all of them are small and are based on the language as it was forty or fifty years ago. Gibbs’ Dictionary was for many years by far the best, and is yet in many respects, as it gives the origin of nearly all the words and much other valuable information, but it was written nearly forty years ago. I have used it very much in preparing this work. Hale’s Trade Language of Oregon or Chinook Jargon is recent and is excellent, especially in its Introductory part; far better than any which preceded it, but that excellent man and scholar has labored under the disadvantage of not having mingled much with those who have used the language for about fifty years, and so has been unable to note a great share of the changes which have taken place. The dictionaries of Gill, Hibben, Tate, Lowman and Hanford and Good are all small; are in as condensed form as possible, being intended for pocket use for travellers, traders and learners, and in this way have done good work for what they intended. The two latter, however, only have the Chinook English part. The dictionary of Durieu is very meager, while Hale’s is of little service being out of print, and both are intended rather more for use by the Catholics than by the public.” . . . “Having used it (Jargon) for eighteen years, having translated it into English, sung in it, prayed and preached in it, translated considerable into it, and thought in it, I thought I knew a little about the language, but when I began to write this dictionary I found that there was very much which I did not know about it, but which I wished to know in order to make this dictionary as perfect as it should be. This is especially so in regard to the pronunciation, the origin, part of speech, meaning, the place where it is used, forms and St. Caesarean sentences or more to show the use of a large share of the words, and the phrases which are derived from a combination of words, which answer to a single word in English.”—Skokomish, Union City, March, 1893.


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NOTES FROM EELLS' MANUSCRIPT DICTIONARY.

Parker "gives 103 words and phrases."

St. Onge "gives 787 Chinook words and phrases with no English-Chinook part."

Dunn. "In the appendix are 50 words which the authors say are in the Clatsop dialect, but which Gibbs says are in the Jargon. I think some are Clatsop, but some are undoubtedly Jargon."

Dunn. "Thirty Chinook Jargon words and expressions."

Swan. "In the appendix is quite a full vocabulary."

The environment always affects the language.

Gibbs. "This was by far the best dictionary at that time and will ever remain a standard authority on the language of that time. In the Chinook-English Part are 350 words, and in the English-Chinook, 782."

Winthrop. "Two hundred and sixty-one Chinook words. There is no English-Chinook part."

Ribben. "The author's name is not given, but it is believed to be Lionnet. It gives very nearly the same words as Gibbs in both parts."

Swan. "In the appendix is quite a full vocabulary,-327 words. Judge Swan lived on Shoalwater Bay, Wash., near the Chehalis and Chinook Indians, and he gives quite a number of words which are given by no other writer, which he says are of Chehalis origin. Gibbs rejects many of these, because he thinks that Swan imperceptibly used them as Chinook Jargon, but that they did not properly belong to the language, but to the Chehalis. I have inserted them as being a part of the Jargon of that region at that time, as certainly many English words now in use on Puget Sound are a part of the Jargon of this time and place."

St. Onge's is entirely independent of all the others, and the most scientific in the spelling. Durieu's is meagre, but more nearly like St. Onge's than any other in regard to spelling. Good's is the most modern, omitting many obsolete words, and introducing many new ones, but his spelling is at fault, as he often spells the same words in different ways, even three or four ways. The rest of the dictionaries are local and small, but valuable because gathered so early."
THE CHINOOK JARGON
AND HOW TO USE IT.

A LEXICON

Ah'nu-kut-tie, or Ah'n-kut-te, adv. (C) (Chinook,-ankuttL)
Formerly; before now; long ago; anciently; ago. (With the accent prolonged on the first syllable, a very long time ago; anciently. The longer the first syllable is held, the longer the time expressed.)
Example: Hyas anhknttie,a very long time ago. Tenas ahnkattie,a little while ago. XnnJlh laly almkuttie?—how long ago? Tat1nm Bun abnkuttie, ten days ago. (Siah ahnkuttie, very ancient, old, far ago. A great deal is expressed by the mere stress of the voice; hyas—dwelling long on the last syllable—means exceedingly great; hyak, very quick; biya, a great many; temas, very small, &c. Delate anhkuttie,—very long ago. "In Chinook the verb is absolutely inflexible, it never changes its form for mood, tense or anything else; these are always indicated by the agglutination of a word indicating the mood, tense, etc. The idea of tense is most simple and rudimentary, that is, past, present and future; anhkuttie, alta, alh."—Buchanan.

Note—"A Chinook word is elastic and expresses a broad and general idea rather than one altogether specific, hence the extreme elasticity of the Chinook Jargon. Specific ideas must be expressed by qualifiers or modifiers added to the word, as will be readily seen in practice. Each word is a tool whose general uses and whose specific uses must be mastered before successful work can be done or satisfactory progress be made."—Buchanan.

Ex.: Anhkuttie mama,—a grandmother. Anhkuttie papa,—a grandfather; an ancestor; forefather; progenitor. Anhkuttie tillikums,—ancestors; ancient people. Anhkuttie tillikums Alaska wasa,—traditions. Anhkuttie laly,—long ago.

"Time: Present, Past and Future. In indicating time in the Chinook jargon the verb does not change its form at all; it is absolutely inflexible as far as change of the word form is concerned, and the idea of time is added by adding a word to indicate that—thus alta (by and by), after awhile, in the future) to indicate future time; alnckutty (in the past, some time ago, a long time ago, once upon a time) to indicate past time; and alta (now) to indicate present time where it is important to emphasize the fact that present time and only present time is indicated. Ordinarily if the time is omitted or not specified it is understood to be present time, naturally. Intensity of meaning or duration of time may also be indicated by prolongation of the sounding of a word, thus: laly (time)—la-a-a-aly (a long time). This is based upon an instinctive principle common to all tongues, just as we in English phonetically indicate prolongation of time or extension in space or intensity of feeling by means of the intonation. So we say 'a long time' and 'a lo-o-o-ng time.'"—Buchanan.

Note—"A thorough knowledge of a few dozen words will give one sufficient material with which, after actual practice, to carry on ordinary conversations. In practice the sentences are built up by agglutination or association of words. Just as a child builds houses and various other wonderful structures from its blocks, in so doing there is always a

Note. The letters (C), (E), (F), and (S) refer to the derivation of words and signify Chinook, English, French, Nootka, and Salish. Words marked (J) are considered to be the peculiar property of the Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention. Words marked (Quaere u. d.) are of doubtful or undetermined origin. The cognates follow in parenthesis, as, (C). (Chinook,-ankuttL). A pronouncing vocabulary immediately follows the list of useful words. A supplemental vocabulary of archaic or unusual words comes next. Then follows the English-Chinook part. (See Explanatory notes.)
very wide sphere for the exercise of ingenuity on the part of the speaker, and upon this, in a measure, depends the skill with which he may handle Chinook and convey his thoughts therein. The jargon is essentially a spoken and not a written tongue, and the very wide sphere for the exercise of phonetic equivalents, which are at best only approximations.

Buchanan.

"It may not at first be easy to comprehend how a language composed of so few words can, by a proper and skillful distribution, be extensively used as the sole medium of communication among many thousand individuals. But it is in the faculty of combining and compounding its simple vocabularies—a power which it doubtless derives from its connection with the Indian tongues—that the jargon has its capacity for expression almost indefinitely extended. Three or four hundred words may be learned without difficulty in a week or two, and a very short time will make the learner familiar with their orthography and pronunciation, and will then have no difficulty in understanding the numerous compounds which, if they had been simple words, would have cost him much additional labour."

Al'ka, adv. (C). (Chinook, alekh). In the future; by and by; after a while; soon; presently; directly; in a little while; hold on; not so fast. The sign of the future tense, that is, indicating time. "But the sign of the future tense, which, if they had been simple words, would have cost him much additional labour, can be extensively used as the sole medium of communication among many thousand individuals."

"Then we will go in my boat."

Till the Chinook Jargon

"A niece."—Boas. (The word 'Alts is becoming obsolete.)


C:

Cas-nim, n. (Cchinook, Ekanim). A canoe. Ex.: Canim stick,—the cedar or wood from which canoes are usually made. Klatawa kopa canim,—to embark.
AND HOW TO USE IT.

Ca-po', n. (E.) (French, -Capot). A coat.

Cha'-ko, chah'-ko, or chahco, v. (E.) Nootka, clayquot.—chako: Tokwahlt— tokhwa). To come; to approach; to be or become. "In this latter sense it forms the passive voice in connection with many other words. Often it is joined with adjectives and nouns, and forms other verbs. Yaka chako paht-lum, he is drunk; nika chako keekwulee, I am degraded; yaka chako stone, it is petrified. Perhaps more properly the word in this connection to become, than to be, at least it is often so, as in the latter example the meaning would also be, to become stone; chako rotten, to become rotten. Occasionally too the passive voice is shown by placing the word iskum before the main word, as, yaka iskum how, he is arrested.

Eells. Ex.: Nika chako kopa Portand,—I came from Portland. Kloshe mika hyak chako,—good you come quick. Chuck chako,—the tide is rising—(literally, is coming). Chuck chako po hiautes—-the waves are high. Wake kunjih yaka chako halo,—Indelible,—(literally, never will it become gone). Chako Boston,—to become an American; often said of Indians who are becoming civilized like white people. Chako delate,—to become right, true, or good. Chako delate till,—to become exhausted. Chako hyas gum tum,—to become proud. Chako buluma,—to vary; to become different. Chako kah nikanitch,—to appear. Chako kloshe tum-tum,—to love; to reform; to become friendly; to get a good heart. Chako bashe,—to get well; to become good. Chako kunamokst,—to congregate; assemble; convene; meet: unite; join. Chako mimonoue,—to die; to become rotten; to become decayed (as potatoes). Chako paht-lum,—to become drunk. Chako skooluk,—to become strong, especially after a sickness, to show complete recovery. Chako soloks,—to become angry; to quarrel. Chako pelton,—to become foolish; to be cheated. Chako waum tum-tum,—to be earnest; to become excited. Chako yonti tum-tum,—to become glad; to be glad. Chako poally,—to become dark; night is coming. Chako oleman,—to become old. Chako holo,—to be destroyed: to disappear; to vanish: to be all gone. Chako eip hyu,—to exceed. Chako kunamokst mika,—come with me. Chee, adv. adj. (C). (Chinook, -tsh). Kately; just now; new: fresh; original; recent. Example: Chee nika ko,—I have just arrived. Byas chee,—entirely new. Chee chako,—a new comer; just arrived. Delate chee,—entirely new. Klookchman yaka chee mah-lesh,—a bride.

Chik'-a-mia, n., adj. (E). (Tokwahlt, tsikamen:Nootka,—sickaminy (Jewitt); seekemalile,—(Cook). Iron; metal; metallic; steel; money; cash; mineral. Example: T'kope chikam, or chikam dub (yellow metal),—gold or copper. Chikam lope,—wire; a chain. Nika hyas tikayg chikam,—very much wish money. Ilahoe kah chikam mittlesina, mines.


Chinook.—(Chinook Indians). These Indians formerly lived near the mouth of the Columbia river, where the Chinook language was mainly developed in its formative period, and hence more words were adopted into it from that language than any other Indian language, and so its name was given. Fells in his publication of 1851, after speaking the Chinook language means the old Chinook, and the Chinook Jargon the language described in this dictionary; but the old Chinook is about obsolete, and the save or brevity, Chinook wawa means in common conversation the Chinook Jargon, while the proper language of the Chinook tribe is called the Old Chinook. The Chinook land and Chinook Indians have however reference to the tribe as it formerly existed.

Eells. Chinook wind. The Chinook is always a strong, steady southerly wind, never from any other point of the compass, unless it be slightly southwesterly. It is distinctly peculiar to the Northwest Pacific coast and its source is far out in the nasty storm center of the Pacific ocean, emanating from the famed Japan current, which is the source of the remarkable humidity of the North Pacific coast.

Chinook_canin,—the large canoe used on Puget Sound. Chinook ilahoe,—the land of the Chinook Indians. Chinook_stlikum,—the Chinook Indians. Chinook_wawa,—the Chinook language. Example: Mika kunum Chinook wawa? do you understand the Chinook language? Chits, n. (B). (Chehalis,-tsh). A grandmother, (Glhs. Gill, Hibben, St. Onge, and Swan, give chope for grandmother: but Hale and Tate give the meaning as grandfather and chope as grandmother. Eells says "I never heard either word used on the Chinook language." Eells gives the following: Ex.: Grandmother, —mama yaka mama; grandmother: nitz. Pava yaka papa,—grandfather. Tenas yaka tenas klookchman,—granddaughter. Tenas yaka tenas man,—grandson. Ty-
The Chinook Jargon has often been adopted into English in the region where the Chinook is used. Of these may be mentioned cultus—good for nothing, with also twenty-three other meanings. Kloshë, with its forty-two meanings; Kloshë nanitch, with its eighteen meanings; Tamahnous, sorcery, yet referring as a noun, adjective and verb, to anything supernatural, or in the spirit world between Satan on the one hand and God on the other: Tumtum, mind, with its fifteen meanings; and wawa, talk, with its sixty-five meanings.

Example: Cultus man,—a worthless fellow. Cultus potatch,—a present or free gift; a benefaction. Cultus beech,—a jest; merely laughing. Cultus marnitch,—to look around. Cultus mittite,—to sit idle; to do nothing. Cultus klatawa,—to stroll. Cultus cenas,—a muskrat. Ques. What do you want? Ans. Cultus, i.e., nothing. Cultus coko mika,—none of your business; nothing to you. Cultus coko nika,—I do not care: nothing to me. Cultus potatch tumtum,—to give advice; to advise; to counsel. Cultus wawa,—a joke; a jest; nonsense; with also twenty-three other meanings; and cultus,—no manner of use. "Cultus—idle, aimless, worthless; also bad, in the sense of having no value, that is being useless."—Buchanan.
dryness. Example: Chahko dely,—to become dry. Mamook dely,—to dry. Dly tupsa,—dry.

Doc'tin, n. (E). A doctor; a physician; surgeon. Eells says, "It almost universally refers to a white man, unless some word is connected with it to qualify it." Example: Nika tikegh doc'tin,—I want the doctor. Siwaah doc'tin,—an Indian doctor or conjurer. Doc'tin kopa le'tah or teeth,—a dentist. Doc'tin kopa seash'ot,—an oculist.

Dutchman, n. (English.-idem). (A German; a Dutchman; almost any European except a Frenchman or Englishman.) —Eells.)

E

E'll-ip, or El'-ip, adv. (S). (Chehalis-El'ip). First; before; the superlative; beginning; prior; ahead; senior; elder; for-

mer; original. "The comparative is usually formed by prefixing the word el'ip to the adjective, as kloshe, good; el'ip klo-

she, better; skookum, strong; el'ip skoookum, stronger; hiyu, many; el'ip hi-

yu, more; tenas, small; el'ip tenas, small-

er. The superlative is properly formed by adding the words kopa konoway, 'than all to the comparative, as el'ip

klo'she kopa konoway, better than all, i. e., the best."—Eells. "There is no such thing as Chinook as comparison by

infection of a word as is the case in English (weak, weaker, weakest .for ex-

ample). This is done by means of the words el'ip or klo'tah to indicate the com-

parative degree (the word itself always indicating, as in English, the positive
degree), Delayt added to the comparative form converts it into the superlative

form. Klo'she, el'ip klo'she, delayt el'ip klo'she. Klo'she, kintah klo'she. Delayt kint-

tah klo'she."—Buchanan. "Comparison is expressed by a periphrasis. 'I am stronger than thou,' would be Eells.

'You are stronger than I.' The superlative is indicated by adverbs; as hyas ole'man okook

can'in, that canoe is the oldest, lit., 'very old that canoe.'—Buchanan. (A few

other ways of spelling the word el'ip; el'llip; el'llp; el'llp; el'llp. ) Ex.: El'ip hyas,

larger; greater; major. El'ip hyas kopa konoway,—largest; greatest. El'ip hiyu,

more; majority; excess. El'ip hiyu kopa konoway,—most; maximum. El'ip

keekwile, lower. El'ip keekwile kopa konoway,—lowest. El'ip klo'she,—better;

superior; more excellent. El'ip klo'she kopa konoway,—best; supreme. El'ip

klo'she kopa okoke,—better than that. El'ip sitkum sun,—forenoon. El'ip tenas,

—first born; minor; less; younger. El'ip tenas kopa konoway,—least; youngest.

El'ip saghalie,—higher; upper. El'ip sag-

halie kopa konoway,—highest. El'ip mes-

achle, worst. El'ip mesachie kopa kono-

way,—worst. El'ip siah,—further. El'ip

siah kopa konoway,—farthest. El'ip
tikegh,—to prefer; rather; choose. El'ip

wawa,—a facade; a prophecy. Mika

klastawa el'ip, nika kintah,—you go first. I

(will go) afterwards."—Eells. Ex.: "El'ip

sitkum tintin,—before half an hour. El'ip

sitkum sun,—before noon; forenoon.

Kintah,—after; behind. Kintah klo'she,—

worse. Kintah skoookum,—less strong;

not so strong. Delayt kintah klo'she,

worst. Delayt kintah skoookum,—least

strong. El'ip tahkum tintin,—before six

o'clock. Kintah tahkum tintin,—after

six o'clock. Tahkum tintin,—six o'clock,
six hours. Wake siah tahkum tintin,—

almost six o'clock; not far away from

six o'clock."—Buchanan.

En'-at, eneti, enati, or i'zati, adv.,

prep. (G). (Chinook.-inaltal). Across;

beyond; opposite to; on the other side

of. Ex.: Nika tikegh klastawa enati

kopa chuck,—I wish to go across the

water. Yaka mitilite enati kopa city,—

he lives opposite to the city.

G

Get-up. Ket-op, v. (E). To get up;

rise; risen.

Gleese, n. (E). Grease; fat or oil. Exa-

mple: Hiyu gleese,—very fat; too-

toosh gleese,—butter; gleese plah,—
candle. See, also, Las'les.

H

Ha'halaki, v. adj. (C). (Chinook.-hal-

aki). Wide; open. Example: Mamook

hahalaki is pote,—open the door; chakko

hahalaki (as of the woods), to open out;

become less dense. Mamook hahalaki,—
to open.

Hak-at-shum, n. (E). A handker-

chief.

Ha'lo, adj. (Queare u. d. not Chinook).

Not; none; absent; no; all gone; devoid;
vacant; without. Example: Ques. Hali

salmon mi'ka?—have you no fish. Hali,

none. Ques. Hali mi'ka papa?—
AND HOW TO USE IT.

came quickly. Hyak chako,—imp. come quick. Halo or Wake hyak,—slow; moderate; slowly. (Other ways of spelling Hyak: siak; hiack; hyack; hyec: iya场.)

Hy-as', adj. adv. (M). (Probably corrupted from the following,—Hy-atu.)

Large; very large; the general term for size; wide; big; ardmous: vast; celebrated. Example: Hyas tyee,—a great chief. Hyas mahcook,—a great price; dear. Hyas kloshe,—very good. Okoke house yaka hyas,—that house is large. Nika hyas tilkeg klastawa,—I very much wish to go. Hyas ahnkuttle,—ancient; anciently; a very long time ago: longer, if a long, strong accent is placed on the last syllable of hyas, and first of ahnkuttle. Hyas kloshe time,—a very good time; a festival. Kunsh hyas,—how large? what size? Hyas tenas,—very small; very short. Hyas Sunday,—Christmas; Fourth of July; Thanksgiving. (Other spellings: Alas: alas: halas: hlas: hlas.)

Hy-ir'-, or Hi-yu', adj. (M). (Nootka—lyahish) by Jewett.

Jewett also gives hyo as the Nootka (Other spellings: Alas; aiaz; halas; hla's; ha's; haz; hla's.)

Hy-l', or Hy-yu', adj. (M). (Nootka—lyahish) by Jewett. (Tokwahz—alya.)

Jewett also gives hyo as the Nootka word for ten. Much; many; plenty; enough; abundance; plentiful; ample; a pile; the sign of the plural; term of quantity or multitude. Example: Hyin tilkum,—a crowd; many people. Hyin muckamuck,—plenty to eat. Tenas hylu,—several; some. Wake hyin,—not many or not much; a few; seldom. Kopet hyuu,—enough. Hyiu times,—frequently. Hyiu wawa,—clamor; acclamation; excitement; to argue; talkative. Hyiu tillkums kopa house,—an audience. (Other spellings: Hien; hahu; hyoo; hyu; hyue; hyyn; hui (Winthrop, probably misprint for hiu), ao. anu, etc.)

Ik-poo'-le. v. (C). (Chinook—Ikphuli).

To shut: close; stop; cork; closed shut. Ex.: Ikkpoole ad lat, shut the door. Mamook ikpooles,—to surround; to shut; lacle kwoian,—deaf; to closed ear. Ikt. or Icht. adj. (C). (Chinook—Ikht).

One: once: a unit. Used also as the indefinite article, a or an. Ex: Ikt man,—a man. Ikt—Ikt man,—some one or other; here and there one. Ikt col,—a year. Ikt nika klastawa kopa yaka house,—I have been once to his house. Ikt kwaha,—a quarter. Ikt tahlel,—day before yesterday. Ikt takamoon,—hundred. Ikt time klo moon,—monthly. Ikt time klo moon,—quarterly. Kopet Ikt,—private; alone; singly; solitary; only one. Ikt—a, or Ikt, pron. (C). (Chinook—Ikta), (C). (Chinook—Ikhtu).

I have been once to his house. Hyas ahnkuttle,—ancient; anciently; a very long time ago: longer, if a long, strong accent is placed on the last syllable of hyas, and first of ahnkuttle. Hyas kloshe time,—a very good time; a festival. Kunsh hyas,—how large? what size? Hyas tenas,—very small; very short. Hyas Sunday,—Christmas; Fourth of July; Thanksgiving. (Other spellings: Alas: alas: halas: hlas: hlas.)

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K

Kahp'-ho n. (C). (Chinook,-idem.) An elder brother, sister, or cousin.

Kah'-ta, adv. (C). (Chinook,-Kata). How? Example: This is mamook okook?—why do you do that? Kah ta maka chako?—how did you come? Kah ta maka?—what is the matter with you? how are you? Fe kahta?—and why so? what for? Kahta kopa yaka?—how is he?

Kah-li'-tan, n. (C). (Chinook,-TkaltIan): an arrow; shot; a bullet. Example: Kalitlan la sac,—a quiver; a shot-pouch. "An arrow, originally, but when guns were introduced the meaning changed to shot, and bullet, and sometimes lead."—Eells.

Ku-lak'-a-la, Ku-lak'-a-la, Kul'-a-xul'-la, n. (C). (Chinook,-kalakala). A bird; fowl; insect; wing. (The accent sometimes being on the second, and sometimes on the first and third syllables.—Eells. Note.—"The different ways in which some words are spelled is a curiosity and simply show what educated men will do in this line when they have no standard authority. Very seldom is any word, even the simplest and easy one, spelled in the same way, if it is found in several dictionaries, while some of them are spelled in very many different ways."—Eells. Other ways of spelling kalakala: Cuscula; kalakala; kaluhkala; kalikat; kalikula; kalikula; kalikullie; kalikullie; kalinakal; kunakul; kunakullie, each in fifteen; klatawa, seahost, and mimoluse, each in sixteen; tahltuum, kalakala, and klapi, each in eighteen; and kunjih in nineteen different ways."


Kah'-to, adj. (W). (Nootka, Tok wacht,-achko). Like; similar to; equal with; as; so; thus; alike; because; hence; inasmuch; such. Example: Kahka nika itlwille,—so I think (literally, such is my heart). Kahkwa tyee,—aristocratic. Kahkwa hyal nika,—as large as I. Haloh kahwa,—not like that; unlike. Kahkwa kwa,—as if. Kloshe kahkwa,—that is right: (amen; good so); that is good; that will do. Delate kahkwa,—exactly the same. Kopet kahkwa,—that is all. Yaka kahkwa,—alike. Eells says: "(Kahkwa is often used with other words, especially nouns, thus changing them into adverbs, and occasionally adjectives, as in the following phrases: Kahkwa chihumin,—metallic. Kahkwa cole Wahae,—wintry. Kahkwa chuck,—fluid. Kahkwa tillikum,—friendly.)"

to that rope. Mikna iskum?—did you get it? Iskum piash stick,—get some firewood. Iskum klootchman,—to get more Iskum klootchman, to learn. Iskum kopa tuntum,—to believe. Potlatch nika,—give me. Iskum,—take it. Kah mika iskum?—where did you get it? Nika iskum kopa stick,—I got it in the woods.

It'-lo-kum. (Chinook,-Idem). (Lower Chehalis,-Iktikum; Chehalis,-Setikum). The game of "hand,"a common amusement; a mode of gambling. Mamook itlokum,—to gamble. It'-wil-lie, Itwille, or Itiwille, n. (C). (Chinook,-Etlwill). Meat; flesh; muscle (of a person or animal). Example: Konoway nika itlwille sick,—all my flesh is sore. Lemosko yoga itlwille,—mutton. Moosmoos yaka itlwille,—beef. Mowitch yaka itlwille,—venison. Tenas mooomos yaka itlwille,—veal. Beahats (Indian); Bihtatts,—flesh.— Buchanan.

Kah cole chako, North. Kah cole chako, East. Kah cole kahwa, West. K实际行动 whith, so I think (literally, such is my heart). Kahkwa tyee,—aristocratic. Kahkwa hyal nika,—as large as I. Haloh kahwa,—not like that; unlike. Kahkwa kwa,—as if. Kloshe kahkwa,—that is right: (amen; good so); that is good; that will do. Delate kahkwa,—exactly the same. Kopet kahkwa,—that is all. Yaka kahkwa,—alike. Eells says: "(Kahkwa is often used with other words, especially nouns, thus changing them into adverbs, and occasionally adjectives, as in the following phrases: Kahkwa chihumin,—metallic. Kahkwa cole Wahae,—wintry. Kahkwa chuck,—fluid. Kahkwa tillikum,—friendly.)"
wam may be waum or wawm and still preserve the same sound of a. Again, when any writer adopts a regular schedule of sounds for each vowel, he will surely differ in spelling from those who attempt to follow as near as possible the English mode of spelling. Boas, St. Onge, and to a considerable degree Lowie have done this, hence tea becomes ti; poolie, pull, and so on. Still farther different modes of pronunciation in different localities, and sometimes in the same locality, are the cause of different ways of spelling. This is especially seen in the words already referred to, ooaat, and lejaub; so klooshe becomes tuss or tloos, and also a large number beginning with k. gh in another place, tahklie becomes tahklkie, and so on. Sometimes indeed it is very difficult to discover the true sound, as for instance, whether the first syllable of kaakala should be spelled with an a or u, or the last one of takamomuk with an a or u, and so on. The mode of pronunciation, and hence the mode of spelling, has undoubtedly changed somewhat in the last 150 years. Hale, in writing the Indian words, especially used in the first vocabulary. Hence in comparing the ways of spelling the reader ought to remember the place where, the date and, in some instances of pronunciation, each writer spelled the sound adopted by each writer. —Bells.

"As will be seen, the orthography of the Jargon is unsettled and capricious. Most writers spell Indian and French words in the same way, and the English mode of spelling, before wawa means to speak ill; with tlatoa (klatawa) it means to run away; with musoom, to commit adultery." —St. Onge.

Kap-swai-la, or Kap-su-al-la, v. n. (Quaere u. d.) To steal; rob; a theft. Example: Kapswalla klatawa,—to steal away. Kapswalla mamook,—to do secretly. Wake klooshe mika kappswalla,—(not good you steal) Thou shalt not steal. Halo kumtuks kappswalla, or wake kapswalla,—to be honest. Kapswalla, before wawa means to speak ill; with tlatoa (klatawa) it means to run away; with musom, to commit adultery."—St. Onge.

Kapusk, or Kap-stuk, n. (C). (Chinook-kedam). The middle or centre of anything.

Kau-py, n. (B). Coffee.

Kee-kwa-lee, or Kee-kwil-lee, prep. (C). (Chinook-Kwalee). Low; beneath; under; beneath; down; inward. Example: Mamook keekwillee,—to lower. Mitilke keekwillee,—to set down; put under. (Not used in the sense of "down stream.")(Quaere u. a.)

Kilapi kopa house,—go back to the house. Mike. kilapi alta,-have you returned now? Mamook kilapi,—to bring, send, or carry back. Kilapi dolla,—to pay. Kilapi tumuntum,—to change one's mind. (A few ways of spelling kilapi: Kelapie; keelapi; keels-ch; etc.)

Kanap, v. (C). (Chinook-Kelapa). To turn; return; overturn; upset; reverse; retreat; capsize. Example: Kilapi canim,—to upset a canoe. Hyak kilapi,—come back quickly. Kilapi kopa house,—go back to the house. Mika kilapi alta,—have you returned now? Mamook kilapi,—to bring, send, or carry back. Kilapi dolla,—to pay. Kilapi tumuntum,—to change one's mind. (A few ways of spelling kilapi: Kelapie; keelapi; keelapse; keelapie; kilapse; kilipie; killapie; kkeligla; kilapie; kilips; etc.)

Kim-taal, or Kim-tah, prep. (C). (Chinook-Kimta). Behind; after; afterwards; last; since; back; rear; subsequent; younger. Example: Klatawa kimta, go behind; to follow. Delate kimta,—the one behind. Kimta ow,—a younger brother. Kimta mika nannisn mika,—since I saw you. Kimta sitkum sun,—afternoon. Kimta klooshe,—worse.

KIng Chautah, or King George, King Gawge, adj. (B). (English—King George). English. King chautahman,—an Englishman.

Kisah, v. (C). (Chinook—Idem). To drive, as cattle or horses. Ex: Mamook kishish,—to drive, or impel. but often used as imperative,—as, Yaka kishish
Mamook kish-kish okoke moosmoos, — drive away that ox.


Klah, adj., v. (O). (Chinook, -Klah). Free or clear from; in sight; to escape. Example: Chée yakka klah—now he is in sight. Klatawa klah, — to escape, as a prisoner. Chakho klah (of seed), — to come up; (of the woods), — to open out; (of the weather), — to clear up. Mamook klah, — to uncover. (Mr. Anderson gives as the original meaning, — to open out or appear.)

Klah- 'ha-a-nie, or Klah-hanie, or Klahg- hanie, adv. (O). (Chinook, -klahkanl). Out of doors; out; without; outside; exterior. Example: Mamoo klhahani klah yoo, — get that out. Chakho klahanie, — to emigrate; get out; to be delivered. Klatawa klahani, — to go out; throw out; deliver; eject. Klahanie kopa klah, — to ship out of doors.


Kla-ho'w-ya, adj., n. (O). (Chinook, -Klahaula). Poor; miserable; wrecked; complexion; distress. Example: Haya Klahowym nika, — I am very poor. Mamook Klahowym, — to take pity on; give alms; be generous.

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tional denotes the diminutive, but in Jargon it is generally used singly.) Example: *Klimmin sappelill.*—flour.

Chako 

*Klimmin.*—to melt; become soft.

Wake klimmin, or *klimmin.*—hard.

Mamook klimmin,—to soften as by dressing a skin.

Klip. adj. (C). (Chinook-Kelipe Chihalis-Kliputui: Nisqually-Klep.) Deep:


Klis-wissa. n. (C). (Chinook-Idem.) A mat. (made of the cattail rush.) Example: *Kliskwiss yaka kloshe kopa bed.*—the mat is good for a bed.

Klo-nas. adj. (C). (Chinook-Idem.) (Expression of uncertainty or doubt.) Perhaps I don't know; may be so: who knows? It is doubtful: might: may. Equivalent to the Spanish *sabe.*

"The potential mode is indicated by the word, *klonass.*"


*Kloshe chako.*—all right; come on.

*Kloshe kahkw.*—well; enough all right.

*Kloshe kilmik tumtum mika chako.*—an invitation: a welcome. (Other ways of spelling *Kloshe.*: *Closce.*: *cloche.*: *klosch.*: *kloesch.*: *klouch.*: *tisch.*: *cloash.*: and others.)

Kloshe-spose. adv. (N. and E.). (Noot-ka-klohtl; English-suppose.) Shall or may I: let me: good if. Example: *Kloshe-spose nika mamook plia okook?*—shall I cook that? (Literally, (is it) good that I may cook that? ) *Kloshe-spose nika klatawa?*—shall I go?


Ko. v. (C). (Chinook-Idem.) To reach; arrive at. Example: *Chea Klasa ko-kopa nika nisqually.*—when shall we reach Nisqually? *Tahlikis sun nika ko kopa Olympis.*—yesterday I arrived at Olympia.


Eells says: "Often mamook is used with it to make an active verb: and chako, a verb in the passive voice: but not always. Thus, *Nika kokshut yaka,* and *Mika mamook kokshut yaka,* I hit him. —would both be proper. So *Mika kokshut, and Chako kokshut,* I am hurt, would also both be proper."

Example: *Hyas kokshut,*—much broken.

*Kyin kokshut,*—all broken to pieces.


everything. Konaway kah—everywhere, Konaway sun—every day.

Ko'-pa, adv., prep. conj. (C). (Chinook,-ldem.) The principal preposition in the language. At: according to; around; about; concerning; to; into; with; towards; of; there; in that place; than; for; from; on; during; through; instead of. Ko' as, however, is used at the end of all the others, as it has a great variety of meanings, which can only be known by the connection, some of which are entirely opposite to each other, as from and to; for example, ko'cha yaka kopa, means, he came from heaven; but: yaka kliatawa kopa saghalle, means, he went to heaven. Alt a nika potitch wawa kopa mesika kopa okoke people's. Yaka kliatawa kopa, it is in this sentence. Yaka miltiite kopa riper, he is in the water: yaka klatawa kopa stiek, he has gone to a new place. Yaka miltiite yuksiwa, during one month he will stay here: kopa yaka wawo John yaka mimo-luse, according to his story John is dead. Saghalle kopa ko'me, means, they are all the same. Kopa nesika, our place. Kopa mika, your; yours. Kopa nika, your; yours. Kopa nesika, ours. Kopa. Kopa meitka, your; yours. Kopa.
Kumtuks paper,—to read. Kumtuks wawa,—an orator; eloquent. Kumtuks wawza,—Edward Clayson Sr., editor Patriarch, by newspaper men.) "Cumtux." (Other spellings: Comtak; cumetax; cumentx; kametaks; komtak; kowntoks; kantuk; etc.)

Kum’a-mokst, or Kun’a-mokst, adj. prep. (C.) (Chinook-konaway mokst; literally, all two.) Both; together; with; amid; among; beside; besides. Example: Kunamokst kahkwa,—both alike. Nesika klatawa kunamokst, we will go together. Nika mitlittle kunamokst yaka,—I live with him. Chako kunamokst,—to join; unite; meet; assemble; congregate; convene Tumtum kunamokst,—to agree.

Kun’-jih, or kun’-siah, adv. (C.) (Chinook-kunseukh.) How many; when: ever. Example: Kunshi tilkum mitlittle?—how many people are there? Kunshi mika klatawa?—when do you go? Weka kunshih,—never. Mamook kunshih,—to count. Kunjih laley mika klatawa?—how long before you will go? Kunjih dolla,—what price? what cost? Kunjih hya pe how large? what size? Kunjih laley,—how long? Kunjih siah,—how far? distance. Kunjih tintin,—what time? Kunjih hlyu,—how much? Kunjih mika chako?—when did you come? (This word is spelled in many different ways, as Cansu; kansh; kansia; konse; konf, konji; kunjih; kunjuk; kunjsake; kunjsig; kunfsh, konshih, kunji, etc.)—Shaw.

Kun’-ne-sum, or Kw’an-e-sum, adv. (C.) (Chinook-Kwansim; Yakima-Kwellsim.) Always; forever; eternal; continual; everlasting; perpetual; unceasing. Example: Kun’-ne-sum kahkva, that steamer is always going. Kaykwa kwansum, as usual. Kwansum mitlittle,—permanently; to keep.

Kwah’-ne-sum, or Kw-an-e-sum, adv. (C.) (Chinook-Kwansum; Yakima-Kwellsim.) Always; forever; eternal; continual; everlasting; perpetual; unceasing. Example: Kun’-ne-sum kahkva, that steamer is always going. Kaykwa kwansum, as usual. Kwansum mitlittle,—permanently; to keep.

Kumtuks, n., or Kumtuks, n. (F.) (Prencb,-Ideni.) The mass. El.: mamook lele. "Mass," name given to Edward Clayson Sr., editor Patriarch, by newspaper men.) "Cumtux." (Other spellings: Comtak; cumetax; cumentx; kametaks; komtak; kowntoks; kantuk; etc.)

Kwam, adj. (C.) (Chinook-Kwankaan.) Glad. (According to Mr. Anderson, it means a custom or habit. Mr. C. Eells says: "It is used by some in this sense as tamed or broken, as of a horse." Kwal is Nisqually for tame. (St. Onge says it means tame; gentle; quiet; meek.)

Kwass, n., adj. v. (C.) (Chinook-lem.) Fear; to be afraid; tame; shy; timid.


Kwol, n., Kwolan or Kwo-lah’-lie, n. (C.) (Chinook-Kwol; Nisqually-Kwlan.) The ear. Example: Kumtuks kopa kwolan,—to hear. Halo kwolan, or, ikpooie kwolan,—deaf. "Kwolad,—the ear. Kwah-laah-dee, the Indian word for this is more commonly used."—Buchanan.

L

La-boos, or Lapush, n. (F.) (French,-La Bouche.) The mouth; mouth of a river. Moot labus,—the forks of a river. Keshe kopa lapush,—to relish. La-ca-set, n. (F.) (French,-La Casette.) A box, trunk, or chest.

La-clu, n. (F.) (French,-La Croix.) A Cross.

La-gome, n. (F.) (French,-La Gomme.) Pitch; glue. La gomme stick,—lightwood; the pitchpine.

La-hal, see Slalah.

La-hash’, n. (F.) (French,-La hache.) An axe or hatchet.

Laab, n. (French,-L’herbe.) The Arbutus uva ursi, the leaves of which are used in smoking, alone or mixed with tobacco.

La-kam-mas, see Kamass.

La-lit, or Lok’-it, adj. (C.) (Chinook,-Lakt.) Four; four times. Lakit takhtlum,—forty. Tahtaim pe lakit,—fourteen. Lakit tukamonuk,—400.

La-lahm, or La-lum, n. (F.) (French,-La lame.) An ear. Mamook lahal,—to row.

La-lang, n. (F.) (French,-La langue.) The tongue; a language; dialect; tribe. Example: Nika lalang hulolina mika chako,—my language is different from his.

La-ly, n. (C.) (Chinook,-lele.) Time; a long time. "Intensity of meaning or duration of time may also be indicated by prolongation; thus the sounding of a word, thus: laly (time), la-a-a-ly (a long time). This is based upon an instinctive principle common to all tongues, just as we in English phonetically indicate prolongation of time or extension in space or intensity of feeling by means of the intonation."—Buchanan.

Ex.: Tenas laly or wake laly, a short time; an interval. Xun’-a-laly, how long; time; an interval. Xun’-a-laly, how long before you will go? Kunjih siah, how far? distance. Xun’-a-tintin, what time? Kunjih hlyu, how much? Kunjih mika chako? when did you come? (This word is spelled in many different ways, as Cansu; kansh, kansia; konse; konf, kunji, kunjih, kunjsake, kunjsig, konsh, konshih, kunji, etc.)—Shaw.

La-lam, or Lapush, n. (F.) (French,-La lombe.) An ear. Mamook laham,—to row.

La-lang, n. (F.) (French,-La langue.) The tongue; a language; dialect; tribe. Example: Nika lalang hulolina mika chako,—my language is different from his.

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Ex.: Tenas laly or wake laly, a short time; an interval. Kunjih laly,—how long. Tenas laly kimla,—a little while after. Tenas laly elk,—a little while before. Kunjih laly mika mitlittle yahkahwa,—how long have you lived here?

La-messe, n. (F.) (French,-lalor.) The ceremony of the mass. Ex.: Mamook
tikegh lametsin?—do you not want med-

La-mes-tin, or La-met-sin, n. (F.)

La-mes-tin, or La-met-sin, n. (F.)

Medicine, (not including magic); drug; ointment; panacea; pill; physic. Example: Halo mika tikegh lametsin?—do you not want medicine? Lametsin tupsa,—an herb.

Lametsin tupsa,—an herb.

Lamn'k'ok, or Lamn-m'k', n. (F.) (French.—La vieille). An old woman.

Example: Kopeit liamunil mitlite,—only one old woman remains.

La-mon-ti, or La-mo-ti, n. (F.)

French—La montaigne). A mountain.

La pea or La psee, (see leepa).

A tobacco-pipe. Laapex tuakala (literally, the "pipe-bird"), the band-tailed eagle, as its feathers were used to ornament the pipe stems.

La-pel-lah', v. (Quaere if from the French,—Le foyer.)

Mamook lapeliah,—to unlock, or open the door, Mabsh IekleIz, to unlock, or open the door.

La-plasb, slabs; refuse lumber.

Example: Eah mike iskum okoke laplash, to roast before the fire.

La-pot., n. (F.) (French,—La pipe.)

A tobacco-pipe. Laapex tuakala (literally, the "pipe-bird"), the band-tailed eagle, as Its feathers were used to ornament the pipe stems.

La-plo-ti, or La-plot', n. (F.) (French,—La plante.)

A plant, a tobacco-pipe. Laapex tuakala (literally, the "pipe-bird"), the band-tailed eagle, as Its feathers were used to ornament the pipe stems.

La-plo-ti, or La-plot', n. (F.) (French,—La plante.)

A plant, a tobacco-pipe.

Mamook liplip, —to roll the rice is boiling now. Mamook liplip, —to roll the rice is boiling now.

Mamook liplip, —to roll the rice is boiling now.

Mamook lowujjo,—to roll the rice is boiling now.

Mamook lowujjo,—to roll the rice is boiling now.

Example: Mamook liplip alta,—to roll the rice is boiling now.

Mamook lowujjo,—to roll the rice is boiling now.

Example: Mamook liplip alta,—to roll the rice is boiling now.

Mamook lice, —to whip.

Lice, n. (English,—Rice.) Rice. Ex: Mika tikegh rice?—do you wish for rice? Kipey peay,—differentiate by gesture.

Mamook lice, —to whip.

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Mamook lice, —to whip.
AND HOW TO USE IT.


M

Mah't'kook, v. n. (Nootka,-Makuk; Nittinat and Tokwahit; idem: Makah,-Bakwalt.) To buy or sell; trade or exchange; a bargain; purchase. ("As their buying and selling was merely barter, the same word always answered both operations."—Gibbs.) Eells says: "Gibbs gives it as a noun, a bargain, but it is not so used now. He also gives it as to sell, trade, or exchange, but mahsh is now used to sell, and buyuhy to trade and exchange." Ex.: Hyas mahkook,—dear; very dear (in price). Wake hyas mahkook, ortenas mahkook,—expensive. Mahkook oka iktahs? where did you buy the goods? Mahkook man,—merchant; ..." (as a causative verb, as: mamook chako make to come bring; mamook liplip, make to boil." Hale.)

Mal-i-eb. v., n. (Prench,-Marier.) To marry; to get married; marriage; matrimony. Example: Yaka mahle al-ta?—is he married now? Alta nika Na-tawa kopa mahle,—now I am going to the marriage. Elip kopa mahle,—a bridegroom. Mamook cut kopa mahle, or, kokshut mahle,—a divorce; to be divorced; to get a divorce. Ma-ma, n. (E). (English,-Mamma.) A mother; a motherly person. Example: Halo ma-ma,—motherless. Kahkwa ma-ma,—motherly; maternal. Papa pe ma-ma,—parents. Halo papa pe ma-ma,—orphans. Mama yaks ata,—an aunt. Mama yaks ma-ma,—a grandmother. Mama yaks ow,—an uncle.

Mamook, n., v. (N). (Nootka,-mam-uk.) To make; to do; to work; labor; exertion; exercise; act; action; deed; work; enact; appoint; accomplish; make; manage; operate; practice; resolve; serve; use; toll; a job; task; achieve, the one word denoting action. The most useful of all Chinook words, as it is prefixed to many nouns, verbs and adjectives and makes them active verbs; hence, more than any other word it is the sign of the active voice."—Kella. "On Puget Sound it is probably the most common word in use. I have given 296 phrases which begin with it, which answer to a single English word." Dr. Boas says, however, it has acquired an obscene meaning and is no longer in use on the Columbia river. "Used generally as a causative verb, as: mamook chako (make to come) bring; mamook liplip, make to boil." Hale. Eells: "Ika ma-ma mamook?—what are you doing? Mamook elip,—to begin: commence. Mamook halÖ,—to demolish; destroy; erase; ruin; efface; evacuate; overthrow; repeat. Mamook haul,—to haul: subtract; extract; pull; pull off; pick (as apples); dig (as potatoes). Mamook huyhuy,—to change; trade; exchange. Mamook Klohe,—to make good; shine; trim; heal; pacify; remedy; repair; prepare; please; sure; to make safe; sure: or useful. Mamook tumtum,—to think; reason; meditate; reckon; ponder; dwell; view; make to decide; determine; surmise; plan; account; appraise; elect; be amazed: estimate; decide: deduce: de-
THE CHINOOK JARGON

16

sign; contemplate; consider. Mamook
zuim—to write; record; subscribe; mark; copy; dye; engrave; enroll; decorate. Mamook skookum—by; to defer; delay. Mamook chako—
to bring; make to come; fetch. Mamook cultus—to spoil. Mamook delate—to confirm; straighten; make right; correct. Mamook kahnow—to stimulate; assimilate; mimic. Mamook kilaple—to twist; unwind; withdraw; turn over (as a canoe); bring or send back. Mamook koper—to stop; check; complete; finish; conclude; detect; quail; quench; annul; prohibit; restrict; extinguish; exterminate; abolish; debar. Mamook kow—to pretend; not to know how to work. Mamook kumtuks—to teach; instruct; reveal; introduce; publish. Mamook kunjth; mamook kwun

Mamook last—to decay; be dead; to expire; decay; become rotten. adj. (C). (Chinook,-Memalust.)

Eclls )

Molasses.

yaLa mamook cooley steamer,a pilot. Conjurer; an Indian doctor; a sorcerer. Man kloshe kopa yaks lepush pe kiale man,a nephew. Sister yaks tense Tenas man,a young man or boy. Mike Example: Man moolock,a buck elk.

to wish for work. work.

Potlatch mamook,to hire; employ; give work. diligent; be industrious; always at work.

mook,practical; knowing how to work. chief; poor work. Delate kumtuks moket tumtum,to pretend; not to know how to work. moket tumtum,double mind; be confused. Mamook skookurn—to encourage; strengthen;; Invigorate; strive; uphold.

Mamook skookum tsuntnm,to encourage; strengthen; Invigorate; strive; uphold. MamOok kilapie,to imitate; as-similate; abolish; debar. Mamook kow,to pretend; not to know how to work. Mamook kahnow—to stimulate; assimilate; mimic. Mamook kilaple—to twist; unwind; withdraw; turn over (as a canoe); bring or send back. Mamook koper—to stop; check; complete; finish; conclude; detect; quail; quench; annul; prohibit; restrict; extinguish; exterminate; abolish; debar. Mamook kow—to pretend; not to know how to work. Mamook kumtuks—to teach; instruct; reveal; introduce; publish. Mamook kunjth; mamook kwun

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Eclls )

Molasses.
Mum's-ket, n. (English, Idem.) A gun or musket. Stick musket,—a bow.

Na,—the interrogative particle. "Interrogation is, however, generally conveyed by intonation only."—Gibbs. "The negative enclitic, 'na,' in use in former years, is now obsolete, and is never heard now—on Puget Sound at least."—Buchanan.

Na-ha, or Na-ah, n. (Chinook-Tkiana.) A mother. (Hale.)—Peculiar to the Columbia, and now in fact obsolete, the English 'mama' being used instead."—Gibbs. "St Onge is the only writer who uses it."—Eells.

Naal, interj. (Common to several languages.) Behold; look; look here; ha; hey; look here; I say; listen; here; ho; hark; harken; say. Example: Nah sikhsh!—Halloo friend! (Used in common conversation to call attention to some point not thoroughly understood, but generally nanitch is used for this purpose. In the Yakama language, it is the sign of the vocative; as Nah tehn!—Man.)

Nam-itch, or Nan-itch, v. (Quære u. d.) (Nootka,Nannanitch.—Eells.) To see; look; look for; seek; observe; glance; view; perceive; behold; listen; look here. ("Often used in a sentence to call attention to a certain point, as,—see here.) Example: Nanitch!—Look there! Klosho nanitch!—Look out! take care! be careful; nourish; be cautious; nurse; defend; preserve; entertain; serve; entertain; protect; foster; steady; tend; take heed; supervise; guard; spend; provide. Cultus nanitch,—to look around idly, or from curiosity only. Mamook nanitch,—to show. (The word is neither Chinook nor Chihalis. Dr. Scouler gives nananitch as Nootka and Columbian. It is possibly the former.)

Na-wit'-ka, adv. (C.) (Chinook-Idem).—Klakata and Yakama, N'wittka. Yes, certainly; yes; indeed; to be sure; aye; assuredly; indeed. Example: Nawitka nika klatawa,—yes, I will go. Nawitka wake nika kumtsuk,—indeed I don't know. Klonas, nawitka,—perhaps, probably so. Wawa nawitka,—to permit; acquiesce; assent; accord. (In answer to a negative question, many Indians now use it as affirming the negative.) Example: Wake mika nanitch?—did you not see (it)? Nawitka,—I did not.

Nem, n. (E.) (English, Name.) A name. Example: Mamoo nem,—to name, or call by name. Klosho nem,—honour; a good name. Hyas klosho nem,—a great name.

Ne'-shk'a, pron. (O.) (Chinook, Nisai-
ka.) (Among the Quinault Indians I found in 1892 that it is pronounced en-si-ka.)—Eells.) We; us; our. Example: Chako kopa neska,—come to us. Alki neska klatawa,—soon we will go. Nesa kutan dela till,—our horses are very tired. Nesa self,—ourselves.

Ne'-whah, (C). (Chinook—Niwha.) It seems to be an adverb used, as is often the case, as a verb, the meaning being hither, come, or bring it hither. Ex.: Newwhah nika nanitshre, here, let me see it.

Nl-ka, pron. (C). (Chinook—Naika.) X; me; my; mine. The first person, singular. In all cases. It.

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Nl-ka, pron. (C). (Chinook—Naika.) X; me; my; mine. The first person, singular. In all cases. It.
Sound; only occasionally wayhut.

(Other ways of spelling: Hooikut; oh-hat; oh-oh; oehut; oehut; owakut; hweh-kut; weehut; wehkt; o*yhut.)—The Indians are very quick to detect any difference in the intonation or method of pronunciation of the whites, and sometimes think we speak different languages. An Indian asked me one day (while pointing to a cow) what was the name we called that animal. I told him cow. He said that he had just asked another white man, and he called it a caaw. By this means, different Indians who have been with the whites acquire a habit of pronouncing such English words as they pick up in the same style and manner as the person from whom they learn them. This causes a great discrepancy in the Jargon, which at first is difficult to get over. And, again, each tribe will add some local words of their own language, so that while a person can make himself understood among any of the tribes for the purposes of trade, it is difficult to hold a lengthened conversation on any subject without the aid of some word which has become more familiar with the peculiar style.”—Judge Swan.

O’poots, or O’poootsh, n. (G). (Chinook, Opeputsh.) The fundament; the posterior; the tail of an animal; anus; end; rectum; stern; back; backside. Example: Boat o’pooots,—the rudder. O’pooots-still,—a breach-clout. Humm o’pooots,—a skunk.


Order of the Words: “There is no settled authority in regard to the order of the words in this language. They are generally placed in much the same order as they are in the language which the speaker has been accustomed to use, if he be not well acquainted with the language. An English speaking person will place them in much the same order that he would in English, but there are many phrases where this is not true, the order of which must be acquired by practice: for instance,—halo nika kumtus,—note. I understand, is far more common than nika halo kumtus. An Indian who has learned somewhat the English order, will arrange the words in much the same way; but if the speaker is told about English he will arrange them much as he is accustomed to do in his native tongue, which is usually very different from the English. As the tendency, however, is not for the whites to learn the native Indian languages, but for the Indians to learn the English, so the tendency is toward the English order of the words.”—Eells.

FAHTL, adj. (C). (Chinook, Fahl.) Full. Example: Fahtluum or pant-uum,—drunk. Fahtl chuck,—wet. Fahtl hahic,—dirty. Mammok pantl,—to fill. "The tendency is toward the English order of the words.”

FAHTLUM. A blanket; woolen cloth. Example: Yaka miltitie kwintum passieesie,—he has five blankets. Tzum passieesie,—a quilt. Passieesie, is properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. You will see how very different the word becomes if you attempt to accent the first or last syllables.”—Gill.

Fa’sl-looks, n. adj. (C). (Chinook, Passtus.) (French; a Frenchman. Ex. Ahknutitie hlyn paslooks man mitlute yakwa,—formerly many Frenchmen lived here. (Mr. Hale supposed this to be a corruption of the French word Fransis. It is, however, really derived from the foregoing word, Passtus, with the terminal uks, which is a plural form applied to living beings. Lewis and Clarke (vol. 2, pp. 413) give Passtusooks, clothmen as the Chinook name for the whites, and this explanation was also furnished me by people of that tribe. It has since been generally restricted to the French Canadians, though, among some of the tribes east of the Cascade Range, it is applied indiscriminately to all the Hudson’s Bay people.)—Oribe. (Other ways of spelling: Fahoos, passtus, passtus looks, passtus looksh, passi looks, passi looksh, passi looks.) The origin of some of the words is rather whimsical. The Americans, British, and French are distinguished by the terms Boston, Kingchotsh (King George), and Passtusks, which is presumed to be the word Francs as neither s, t, nor the nasal n can be pronounced by the Indians) with the Chinook plural termination uks added. The word for blanket, paseesee, is probably from the same source (francaises.—French goods or clothing.)”—Hale. (See Dutchman.)
The Chinook Jargon

Fe, or Fe, conj. (F). (French, Puls. And; but. Eells says and but are its only meanings. Gibbs and Hale give then, besides, or. Hale says: "Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language.—Fe and Spose, often contracted to Pos. These two conjunctions form the only exceptions to the rule that all the grammatical elements of the jargon are derived from the proper Chinook language. The pronouns and the numerals are pure Chinook.

Ex.: Yaka pe nika klatawa,—he and I will go. Yaka wawa kakhpe wa nika wawa huloma,—he said so, but I said differently. Fe weight,—and; also; besides. Kahta,—and why; for what; what reason.

Feh'-pah, or Papah, n. (English, Paper. A letter; any writing; book; message. Ex.: Mamook fehpah,—the paper. Koshia fehpah,—mamook papah kopa nika,—please to write a letter for me. Kumtuks papah,—to read. Saghalie tyee yaka papah,—the Bible; Testament.

Pelt-on, or Pehten, n. adj. (Jargon). A fool; foolish; crazy; absurd; insane. Ex.: Kakhpe pelton,—like a fool; hyas pelton mika,—you are very silly. (The Indians adopted this word from the name of a deranged person, Archibald Pelton, or perhaps Pelton, whom Mr. Wilson P. Hunt found on his journey to Astoria, and carried there with him. The circumstances are narrated by Francer in his "Narrative," trans. p. 149.) "The word pehten—insane, crazy—comes from "Pertenn," the name of an employee of the Hudson's Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it pillo, pillan, and at last pehten, and adopted the name to mean insane in general."—Kamloops Wawa. (Other spellings: Peltien; pilten; piltin; pilton.)

Pe-shak', or Pe-shuk, adj. (N). (Nootka, Pesukh). Bad. (Mesachie is used for It on Puget Sound (Kashiah, Polk, Claybelt, Skagway).) Thin, like paper, etc.

Pi'-ah, n. adj. (E). Fire; ripe; cooked; mature; blaze; flame; burned; mellow. Example: Mamook pilah,—to cook; to boil; Fialah,—a steamer; pilah olive,—ripe berries. Fiah chuck,—whiskey. Fiah sapollili,—baked bread. Fiah sick,—the venereal disease. Sathlaah pilah,—lightning. Shot olailia yaka pilah alta,—the wedding. Fiah cheese are Pil. Pil, adj. (C). (Chinook, Tipepel.) Red; of a reddish color. (Father Pandosy gives Pilipil as signifying red, in the Nez Percé or Sahaptin, also.) Pil hah,—red clay or vermilion. Pil долна,—gold. Pil chickahmin,—copper. Pilinah,—a bay or chestnut horse. Pil-pil, n. (Jargon). Bleed. Hiyu

Pilpil chako,—much blood came. Mahsh pilpil,—to bleed; to menstruate. (Derived from the foregoing). (Lee and Frost give pilpil, as red.)

Fish, n. (E). Fish. Example: Mika tikweh mahsh okole pilah, do you wish to sell last fish? Kah iskum pilah, or kah pilah milita,—a fishery. Mamook pilah,—to troll; to fish. Muckamuck kopa pilah,—bait.

Fish-pilah. (See Fuss-puss.)

Fi'h-plah, or Pit-hill', adj. (Quærea u. d.). Thick in consistency, as molasses.

Pil-plu, n. v., Interj. (F). (French, Fuss.) To stink. Or from the sound often uttered expressive of disgust at a bad smell. A stink. Generally used as an interjection. Example: Pilipil! What a bad smell there is! (Humm, is generally used in sentences.)

Poh v. (Chinook, Idem). (By onoma). To blow; off of breath. Mamook poh,—to blow out or extinguish, as a candle.

Po-lak-lie, or Polakly, n. adj. (C). (Chinook, Polkli), Polaklie; dark; gloom. Example: Tenas polaklie,—evening; Hyas polaklie,—late at night; very dark; Sit-kum polaklie,—midnight (literally,—the half night). A polaklie chake,—soon, will come. Kintah sitkum polaklie,—after midnight. (Other spellings: Polackley; polackly; polaklie; pollicky; polilikie; poolaklie; poluky.)

Polaklie, n. adj. (Jargon). (Nootka, Pahchllt, (ewItt); Fachaetl, (ewItt); Fachi,-lilt, (ewItt); Fachi,-ble, (ewItt); Fachi,-ble, (ewItt); Fachi,-ble, (ewItt). Gunpowder; dust; sand. Polallie ililahie,—sandy ground. (The word is certainly neither Chinook nor Chilulah.) (Other ways of spelling: Pohale, polal-ly, polale; polalely, poflalley, poIlailie, poolala, polaklie.)

Poo, n. (By onoma, (Hale). The sound of a gun. Mamook poo,—to shoot. Moxt poo,—a double-barreled gun. Tum poo,—a shot gun. (Other spellings: Po, po, pu.)

Pot-latch, or Pahk-lath, n. v. (E). (Nootka,—Pahchlit, (Jewitt); Pachaeli, Pachatli, Pahkli, (Cook). A gift; to give; allot; cede; expend; pay; impart; restore. Ex.: Cultus potlatch,—a present or free gift; expecting no return; a donation. Mamook potlatch,—to make a potlatch. Tilkch potlatch,—to offer. Note a great distribution of gifts; the larg- est gathering and festival of the Indian of the North Pacific Coast."—Eells.

"The potlatch was the greatest institution of the Indian, and is to this day. From far and near assembled the invited guests and tribes and with feasting, singing, chanting and dancing, the bounteous collection was distributed: a chief was made penniless, the wealth of a lifetime was dissipated in an hour, but his head ever after was crowned with the glory of a satisfied ambition; he had won the honor and reverence of his poe-
ple. It was a beautiful custom; beautiful in the eyes of the natives of high or low degree, confined to no particular tribe, but to be met with everywhere along the coast."—The Siwash.

"Potlatch (noun) That which is given, bestowed, bequeathed, given, etc., i.e., a gift. Always given with the expectation, greater or lesser, of a return. Cultus potlatch—-a purposeless gift, that is, outright with no expectation of return. Potlatch—a purposeless gift, that is, outright with no expectation of return, forbidden by law. Characte-ri zed by extreme extravagance on the part of the host or hostess in the bestowal of gifts upon guests. Potlatch muckamuck, to give food. Buchanan. (Other ways of spelling) Potlash, potlatch, potlach, potlatch. Ellos mik potlatch nika wawa, to intercede. Cultus potlatch tumtum, to advise; counsel: to give advice or counsel. Ellos kopa cultus potlatch, generously. Ipsoot potlatch dolly kopa tyee, to brieve. Potlatch dolly, to give aims; to pay. Potlatch klosh wawa, to congratulate: admonish. Potlatch kopa saghalie tyee, to dedicate: to consecrate. Potlatch kunuku kopa mesachie, to warn; give warning. Potlatch mesachie wawas, to muckamuck pe konaway iktas, to support. Potlatch saghalie yaka wawa, to preach. Potlatch skookum wawa, to reproive: exhort. Potlatch wawa, to muckamuck pe konaway ikta.

Fuk-puk, n. (Probably an invented word). A blow with the fist; a fist-fight. Mamook pu-puk, to box: to fight with the fists. Fukpuk solleks, to fight in anger.


Saghalie tyee. Unakwah, Jesus Christ; Bible; Scriptures; Testament. Saghalie tyee yaka tonas, Jesus Christ: God's son. Saghalie tyee yaka illahie, heaven. Saghalie tyee yaka wawa, a servant: religious talk; gospel; religion.

Saghalie tyee (literally) — the chief above. God; Lord; Deity; Jehovah; Providence. A term invented by the missionaries for want of a native one. Allik nesika klatawa kopa saghalie, soon we will go to heaven. Saghalie kopa house, upstairs. Saghalie illahie, mountain. Tenas saghalie illahie, a hill. (Other spellings) Sahelai; sahit; saghalie; sahalsalai; sahalie; shailt; sakhalie; sakhal; shailt; sakhalie; sakhalile; sakallly; sakalle; sakallle; and so on. Saghalie piah, lightning. Saghalie tyee nesika papa, yaka tonas, Jesus, pe yaka Holy Spirit, the Trinity. Saghalie tyee papa, God the Father. Tillikums kiasak, halo kopa wawas kopa saghalie tyee, heathen.

Sail, or Sill, n. (English, sail). A sail; or any cotton or linen goods. Cloth, calico; sheet; flag. Example: Okoko sail hyas cultus, that cloth is very poor. Mamook sail, to make sail; Mamook kekwellie sail, to take in sail; Tzum sail, Norfolk sail, to sell; wool cloth, flax sail, oil cloth. (Other spellings) Seel, sel, sell, sill, sill.

So-kol'-eks, or Se-kol'-nks, n. (C). Chinook, tsakaluks, legging. Trouser, pantaloons, pantaloons; pants; breeches. Example: Tzum sail, to sell sail, to sell sail; oil cloth. (Other spellings) Seel, vel, sail, sell, sill.

Sal-lal', n. (C). Chinook, kkuwushala, (Slewhill, of Lewis and Clarke). The salal berry; fruit of guattheria Shallon.

Salmon, or Sam'-un, n. (English, idem). The salmon; fish generally. Example: Tzum sail, to sell salmon; do you wish to buy a salmon? Tyee salmon, i.e., chief salmon, the spring salmon (salmo kwinnaat, Rich.) Master salmon, a winter species (salmo canic, Suckles). Tzum sail, to sell salmon, to sell salmon; to sell salmon.

Salt, n. adj. (English, idem). Salt, or a salt taste. Hyas salt chuck, the ocean. Salt chuck, salt water; brine; marine; the sea; waters of Puget Sound. Salt chuck tupsuk, to salt.


Sap'-o-lill, n. (C). Chinook, Tsapalil. Yakima, sapip, bread. (Fandosy). Wheat; flour, or meal; a loaf; grain. Example: Hiyu sapoill miltie, there is much flour; Phah sapoill, baked bread. Pay sapoill, whole wheat. (The word has been erroneously supposed to come from the French farine. It is, however, a true Indian word, and seems common to various Columbia river tribes. Fandosy gives Sapill
as Yakima for bread; Lewis and Clarke write it Chapelell.) (Other spellings: Chapelell; sappel; sappill; sappel; sappel; sappill.)

Se'-ah-host, or Se'-agh'-ost, n. (C). (Chinook.—Slakhost, the face. The face; the eyewhale; countenance; forehead. (Differentiate by gesture.)—Buchanan. Example: Halo seahost, blind. Icht seahost, one-eyed. Lakit seahost (four eyes), or Dolla seahost, spectacles (or glass seahost). Nika nanitch yaka kopa nika seahost.—I saw him with my eyes. Chuck kopa seahost, —tears. Lametsin kopa seahost,—eye-water. Tups kopa seahost,—bread. (Other spellings: Seahose; searhost; seeahhos; seakhose; seeakose; seerhost; slahoos; slahoos; shaughose; siah host.)

Se'-ah-po, or Se'-ah-pult, n. (F). (French-Chapeau.) A hat or cap. Example: Klootchman seahpo,—a bonnet; a woman's hat. Yaka seahpo mitlite kopa yaka late,—his hat is on his head. Seahhost, n. (D). (Nootka, Slakhost.) The hat, the head. (Other spellings: Seahpo, seaport, seeahpul, siah, sjap, sjapul, sjapoh, sjapoh.)


Shame, or Sham, n. (English,-idem.) Shame. Example:Hallo shama,—shameless. Halom shema mikia,—aren't you ashamed of yourself? Mamook shame,—to deride; disgrace; dishonor; ridicule. Ma-shale, v. (F). (French-Chanter.) To shame. (Other spellings: Shante, sharte, sharty, shouts.)

Ship, n. (English,-idem.) A ship or vessel. Stick ship,—a sailing vessel. Fiah ship,—a steamer. Ship-man,—a sailor.

Shoes, n. (English,-idem.) Shoes; skin shoes; moccasins. Ex: Stick shoes,—boots or shoes made of leather. Shot, n. (English,-idem.) Shot; lead. Ex: Shot oillile,—huckleberries. Oko shot hyas till,—these shot are very heavy.

Shu'-gah, or Shu'-kwa, n. (F). Sugar; honey. Example: Halo shu'-gah mitlite,—there is no sugar. (Other spellings: Shuga, shuka, socka, sock, sugar.)

Si'ah, adj. (N). (Nootka-Sala.) Nootka-Sleiah, (Jewitt) Sky; hence perhaps the afar.—Gibbs.) Far; far off; afar; away; distant; remote. (Comparative distance is expressed by intonation or repetition; as, Si'ah si'ah,—very far; (see Ahmikwett) —Gibbs.) Jewitt gives Sleiah as the sky in Nootka, which was perhaps the true meaning, or, more probably, they called the sky “the afar.” Example: Skilka kltawa si'ah,—soon I will go far off. (Expresses the last distance and it means very far.—Eells.)

Si'wash, n. (F). (French-Sau-
and mamook skahal, is to play the game, or gamble with them: while others say that they mean respectively a game and to gamble with them. The word for the round disks is Lahul; in Nisqually, Lahallab; in Clallam, Skelahum; in Lower Chehalis, Lahul; and in Upper Chehalis, Kal. For the gambling bones it is skahal in Twana and Nisqually, and skelal in Clallam. Evidently on account of the similarity of the words. Skelah and Lahul, these words have been confounded: mamook lahul being properly to gamble with the disks; and mamook skahal to gamble with the bones.

Snass, n. (Quære u. d.). Rain. (The word is neither Chinook nor Chihalis, and is perhaps manufactured.) Example: Halo nika tikegh klatawa kopa massa—they do not wish to go in the rain. Snass, chako—it is raining. Cole massa—snow.

Sol-leks, or Sah-leks, n., adj. (Quære u. d.). Anger: be angry; manly; hate; hatred; hostile; indignant; morose; mad; swallow. Sol-leks kopa lahul, is to gamble with the bones; and mamook sol-leks,—to fight: resent; offend; provoke. Tikegh sol-leks,—to be hostile. Kumtuks sol-leks,—to be passionate. Hale sol-leks,—meek; mild; pleasant. Yaka hyas sol-leks,—he is very angry. Yaka sol-leks kopa nika—he is mad at me. Chako sol-leks,—to become angry; provoked, or offended. Hyas sol-leks,—furious; rabid; full of vengeance or rage; very angry. Hyius sol-leks,—fury; rage; vengeance. Sol-leks wawa,—a quarrel; growl. (Other spellings: Saliks, salix, salix, sileks, solleks.)

So-pe-na, v. (C). (Chinook,-Tsopena.) To jump; to leap; hop; skip; spring;

Spose, conj. (English,-Suppose). If; supposing; that; provided that; in order that. (Boas says it is more frequently pronounced pos on the Columbia river: and that pos in Chinook means if: so that spose may be explained as due to folk etymology on the part of the traders, or pos as folk etymology on the part of the Chinook.—Gibbs.) (Other spellings: Pos, pose, spos.) Example: Spose mika nantish nika canim,—if you see my canoe. Spose nika klatawa kopa Chinook,—if or when I go to Chinook. Kakhwa spose,—as if. (See Kshose spose.) Spose mika tikegh nika Klatawa, if you wish I will go. Spose kopen lakit tablum sun. Jesus yaka tikegh klatawa kopa Saghale,—(literally) when ended four ten days, Jesus he would go to Heaven.—e., when the forty days were ended. He desired to ascend to Heaven. "A conditional or suppositive meaning is given to a sentence by the words klonas, perhaps, and spose (from the English 'suppose')." used rather indifferently. Ex.: Nika kwau nika papa klonas mimalose,—I fear my father will die (lit. I afraid my father per-
haps die). Spose mika klatawa yakwa, pe nika chaco talkwa—if you will go yonder, I will follow (in the supposition that you will go that way then I come the same)."

"It will be noticed that these two conjunctions form the only exceptions to the rule that all the grammatical elements of the proper Chinook language. Only two conjunctions, properly speaking, are found in the language—pe, from the French word pues, and spose.—Hale.

A stick—a tree; wood; wooden; vine; pole; rod. Example: Stick skin, bark. Ship stick—a mast. Milkwhit stick, a standing tree. Icht stick, a yard measure. Ticks stick, leather shoes or boots, as distinguished from skin shoes or mocassins.

Kull stick, oak (hard wood). Ikstick—the ash (paddle wood).

Stock'en, n. (2). Stockings or socks. (The Twanas have a shifted it into their language as stah-kid.—Eells.)

Stoh, adj. (Chinook,—idem). Loose. Example: Mamook stoh—to untie; unleose; undo. (Metaphorically, to absolve sins.)

Stone (English, English), rock; stone; bone; horn; tusk; finger; nail; boulder. Example: Stone chikmynore. Stone kniadan, a stallion.

Kasha stone, a stone; stone elephant, a mountain. T'kope stone, quartz; any white stone.

Stote'kin, adj. (English). Eight. Example: Tahtlum pe stote'kin, eighty; eight hundred. (Other spellings: Iktstohktin; skotion; stoghtkin; stopekin; stoktekkin; stotkin.)

Stutch'tn, n. (English, Surgeon). The Surgeon. (Other spellings: Stuch'tn, skitchun; stogheon; stogeon; stuchkin; stoktkekin; stochromeon."


Sun'-day, or Sante, n. (English,—idem). Sunday; week. Example: Klake mika chako kopa church house kopa Sunday,—please to come to church on Sunday. Sunday sail,—a flag, because formerly on Sunday the flag was raised at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts "muckamuck sun"—food day, as the one on which the rations were issued.—Gibbs. (Eells gives: "Hyas Sun-day,—a holiday, as Fourth of July; Christmas. Mokst Sun-day,—a fortnight. Ikt Sun-day,—a week; but the word week is rapidly taking its place.")

Tagh'um, To'hum, or Tagh'um, adj. (C). (Chinook, Takhum; Cowlitz, Tukhum; Kwantlen, Tukhum; Selish, Takkan.) Six. Example: Tahtlum pe tagh'um,—sixteen. Taghmum tahtlum,—sixty. Taghum takamunok,—five hundred. (Other spellings: Taghkum; taham; tahhkim; tahhum; tohkhum; tuchum; tughhk-an.) (Cialem, Thung, Upper Chehalis, Tatham, Eells.)

Talki, or Talki, adv. (C). (Chinook, Tanki.) Yesterday. Example: Yaka chako talki,—he came yesterday. Talki sun,—yesterday. Icht talki,—day before yesterday. Talki sun,—yesterday. Mok talki sun,—day before yesterday. Tomolah,—tomorrow. Talki moon,—last month. Talki waum ilaihe,—last summer. Talki kei ilaihe,—last winter.—Buchanan. (Other spellings: Tahanki; talke; talki; tanke; tanilkey; tanki; talki.)

Taht'um, or Taht'-le-um, or Tot'-le-um, adj. (C). (Chinook, Tatleum.) Ten. (The combinations from this are simple.) Example: Mokst, Klone, &c. Tahlum, signifying twenty, thirty, &c.; Tahtlum pe ioch, &c., eleven, twelve, &c.; Tahtlum, one hundred. (Other spellings: Tahtlelum; tahtlelum; tahtlilum; tadlelum; tahlelum; tahtlum; totlelum; tohlelum; totulum.)

Tal-a-pus, n. (C). (Chinook, Italipas; Yakima, Telipas; Pandoys.) The coyote or prairie wolf. A sort of deity or supernatural being, prominent in Indian mythology. A sneak. Eells gives. "Hyas opoots talapus,—same as Talapus. Some give Talapus as Coyote or Prairie Wolf and Hyas opoots talapus as Fox, and some exactly the reverse, custom probably being different according to locality.

Ta-mah-no-ug, n. (C). (Chinook, Italmn. A sort of guardian or familiar spirit; magic; luck; fortune; anything supernatural; the spirits; a ghost; goblin; idol; witch. "A name applied to anything the Indians cannot understand. A Ta-ma-no-ug is a doctor, priest, conjurer, and fortune-teller, a dealer in magic and a maker and de-
andrology of charms for good and evil, all in the same personage."-

**AND HOW TO USE IT.**

25

**Example:**

Mam-ook tamahnowus,-to conjure; "make medicine." Masachiw-tamahnowus,-

witchcraft or necromancy. A person restricts the true meaning of the word to conjuring. *Halo yaka mitlilt tamahnowus,-* he has no guardian spirit. "Klale Tah-mah-na-wis,-" the name of the secret society of black magic."-

**Example:**

Phillips. "There were four kinds of ta-
mahn-a-wis, sometimes spelled ta-mahn-
usu, or devil, literally, black spirit. As an adjective or a verb, be and was used in the sense of a noun.

**Example:**

Phillips. "There were four kinds of ta-

mahn-a-wis,- sometimes spelled ta-
mahn-a-wis, he has no guardian spirit.

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The Chinook Jargon

Yaka tenas man, a grandson. (Jewitt gives the name for a child. Nootka.

Chikchik, koaka man, a grandson; also, a child; a baby carriage. (Other ways of spelling: Tanarse, tanas, tanass, tanaz, tunas, tunass.

Thousand, adj. (English, idem). (Thousand is either represented by the words tahtum tukumunuk, ten hundred — or by the word Thousand. — Ells.

Example: Hiyu tillkumms mitlie, monas kunam thousand, many people are here, perhaps many thousand.

Tik-egh, or Tiky, v. (C). (Chinook, tikkeh). To want; wish; love; like; choose; pick. "To want, to desire, in all shades of meaning and intensity from simple desire or want to amorous and even lustful desire; also, therefore, to love. Also, what one should or ought to want to do, as mika ticky muckamuck mika lametsin, you must take your medicine. Mika haloo ticky smoke, you must not smoke. Mika haloo ticky kahkwa kopa nika, you must not speak like that to me."—Buchanan. "The future, in the sense of 'about to,' 'ready to,' is sometimes expressed by tikgeh, which, however, properly belongs to this list, viz., papoos (papoose). Nika popeo tikgeh, monaloo, my father is near dyeing, or about to die."—Hale. Example: Oroke sun nika tikeg wawa, today I will speak. Hyas tikgeh, to long for. Iska mika ticky? what do you want? Yaka tikgeh dolla, he wants money. Nika tikeg nika kootchman, I love my wife. Delate haloo tikeg, to loathe. Elip tikeg, to prefer; choose; rather. Halo tikeg; averse, dislike; unwilling. Tikgeh kunstucks, to enquire; to wish to know. (Other spellings: Takeh, teke; takeigh; tiecye; tikeh; tik; tikky; ticky; t'keh; treh, takegh.)

Til-kum, or tilakum, n. (C). (Chinook, tillkum). People; relations; relatives; associate; family; folks; friends; kin; kindred; band; tribe; fellow nation; population; person. (Applied generally, it means those who are not chiefs. It is also used to signify a tribe or band.)

Example: Cultus tillkum, common or insignificant persons. Hulooma tillkum, strangers. Nika tillkum, my relations. Yaka klatawa kopa yaka tillkum, he has gone to his people. Ahutkut tillkum, ancestors; forefathers. Ells gives "Nika tillkums, my friends; my relations; so when preceded by the other pronouns, as mika, mesika, nesika, klaska, yaka, it has reference to friends or relations. Hiyu tillkum, a crowd; a throng. (Other spellings: Telikom; tekum; tillcum; tilecum; tillcum; tillkum; tillkums (pl.); tillicum; tillicum.)

Til-i-kum-ma-ma, n. (C). (Chinook-Tikamama). A father. (The word is

apishemo, I am lying on something. Compare the Western Algonkian apishemore which Bartlett (Diego of Americanism, 1877) thus defines: Apish amore (Chippeway, apishamon). Anything to lie down on; a bed. A saddle-blanket made of buffalo-calf skins, much used on the prairies. Mitass. Directly or indirectly (through French-Canadian) from Otpiowe or Cree. The cognate words are: Otpiwe (Baraga) midass; Algokin (Cuq), mitas; Cree (Lacombe) mitas. The word exists in Canadian French in the form of mitasses. Dr. Franz Boas kindly informs me that "legging" in Chinook and Clatsop is imetas. (See supplemental vocabulary.)

Siskiyou. Though this word is assigned a Cree origin by Mr. Gibbs, its etymology is very uncertain. Blackfoot saksis, "short," and Cree iiskikkutaw, "he cuts in two" offer themselves for comparison, but with many uncertainty.—Chamberlain.

Tanarse, tanas, tanass, tanaz, tunas, tunass.) As the young of any animal. Petty; slight; pappoose; baby; a mite. Example: Tenas snow chalko, a little snow has come. Chato tenas—to decrease; diminish; lessen. Tenas ahkuttaw,—lately; recently. Tenas hiyu,—a few; some; several. Tenas hiyu times,—sometimes. Tenas laly,—an interval; a short time. Tenas mabsaw,—to move; tenas laloo, to screen; to slumber; to slumber; to twilit; sunset; dusk; eve. Tenas yaka tenas,—a grand child. Mokst nika tenas,—I have two children. Tenas
not in use in Jargon.—Hale.)

To, or Toll, adj., n. (English-Tire). Tired; heavy; weighed; a pound; fatigued. Example: Kansih till oook,—how much does that weigh? Mamook till,—to weigh. Wake till,—light (not heavy). Mamook till tumtum,—to trouble. Wake saah mimulcasa kopa till,—exhausted. Nika hyas till,—I am very tired. Chako till,—to become tired; fagged.

Tin-tin, n. (By onoma.) A bell; an hour; a musical instrument. "When applied to a clock it means when the bell rings. That is on the hour—therefore it means hour or, o'clock."—Buchanan.

Example: Mamook tin-tin,—to ring a bell. Kansih tin-tin alto?—what time is it now? (Among the Indians round the Hudson Bay Company's posts, the hours were thus known as; Mokst tin-tin kopt sitkum sun, two hours, i.e., two bells after noon.) "Kt tin-tin, one hour or one o'clock. Tahkum tin-tin,—after six o'clock. Tahkum tin-tin,—six o'clock. Wake saah tahkum tin-tin,—almost six o'clock; not far away from six o'clock.

T'kope, adj. (Chinook,-idem.) White; light-colored. Example: Okeoke pish-pish yaka t'kope,—that cat is white. T'kope till-kums,—white people. (Other spellings: Tcoope; tekope; tope; t'kope; la coope.)

T'chohi. (See Klae.)

T'kope, v. (Chinook,-idem.) To cut; Hew; chop. Example: Mamook t'kope,—to cut; mow; atkope; tekope; t'kope; t'kope; la coope.)

Toh, or Tooh. (By onoma.) Mamook toh,—to split. (A manufactured word.)

Toke-tie, adj. (Kalapuya.) Pretty. (Not in common use.)

To-lo, v. (Kalapuya.) To earn; to win at a game; to gain; to control; to overcome; overthrow; prevail; profit; prosper; shine; subject; succeed; triumph. Example: Kansih dolla nika tolo ipose mamook?—How many dollars will I earn if I work? Taka tolo man--dollars—he earned two dollars. Nika tolo,—I succeeded. Nika tolo yaka,—I prevailed over him. Wawa tolo,—to persuade

Toko-aka. (Clallam—Tuyuk.) The muskellunge. (Used on Puget Sound only.)

To-mol-la, adv. (English—to-morrow.) To-morrow. Ikt tommola, or kopet tommola,—day after to-morrow.

Tschew, adj. (Kalapuya—Tow-ahk.) Bright; shining; light.

Tsee, adj. (Chinook,—idem.) Sweet.

Tsee'ple, v. adj. (Kalapuya.) To miss a mark; to mistake one's road; to make a blunder in speaking; to err or blunder; deceive; fail; illusive; deceitful. Example: Okoke tsee'pe mamook,—that is a deceitful deed. Tsee'pe oookat,—to take a wrong road. Mamook tsee'pe,—to delude: resemble: fool: deceive: mistake: (not quite so strong as Pelton or Kiminawhit.—Eells.) Tsee'pe ileang,—a slip of the tongue. Tsee'pe mamook,—a trick. Tsee'pe wawa,—to mispronounce.

Tski'ke, adv. (Quaere u. d.) Directly; soon. (Not Jargon.)

Tsai-at-ko, n. (S). (Chihalis, Disqually,—etc., idem; Clatsop—Echialtu.) (A nocturnal demon, much feared by the Indians. The Skagits give t'se to the "Couteaux," a tribe of Indians on Fraser River, of whom they stand in like awe.—Gibbs.)

Tskik, or Tchik tchik, n. (By onoma.) (See Chik-chik.) A wagon; a cart; a wheel. Example: Tsikisik wawnyat,—a wagon-road.

Tungh, n. v. (Chinook.) A crack or split. Mamook tungh,—to split. Chako tsugh,—to become split or crack. As, by the heat of the sun. Mamook tajsh illahie, is by some used instead of klugh, for to plough.

Tum-tum, or Tum-mo-nak, adj. (C). (Chinook—Takamunak.) A hundred. It is, like ten, combined with the digits: as, lcht, moxt, klon takamonak,—one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, &c. Mamook tajsh tukamonak,—a thousand. (Other spellings: Ethacamunack; tacomonak; taka-monak; takamunak.)

Tum-tum, n. v. (By onoma, from the pulsations of the heart. (A person. The heart; the will; opinion; intellect; estimation; memory; mind; opinion; plan; purpose; reason; soul; spirit; surprise; thought; will. Tum-tum,—as a verb.—To think; to will; to believe. As a noun—Thought, will, belief, mind, opinion, knowledge, heart.)—Buchanan.

Example: Mahh tum-tum,—to give orders (Gb). Mamook tum-tum,—to make up. Eysik takamunak, or tahjum tum-mo-nak,—a thousand. (Other spellings: Ethacamunack; tacomonak; taka-monak; takamunak.)

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become sorry or sad.
tumtum, to be delighted or reconciled.

kopa tumtnm, ignorant.

audacious; courage; determined; earnest.
tum, bold; boldness;

kopa Washington, the President of the United States. (Other spellings: Tal; tail; tie; tye; tyees; tyees.) Tyees court, —supreme court. Tyees Klootchman,—

empress; queen; matron of an Indian school; a woman of authority. Tyee kopa newspaper,—an editor. Tyee kopa town,—a mayor. Tyee salmon,—spring salmon.

Tzum, or T'sz-zum, or Tzum, n., adj. (Chinook, -idem). Mixed colors; spots or stripes; a mark or figure; writing; paint; painted; picture. Example: Yaka tzum kopa yaka stick “S”—his brand on his logs is “S.” Klale kopa makoosh tzum, ink. Mamook tzum,—to write; print; stamp; stain; paint; dye; mark; record; copy; subscribe; indite; endorse; engrave. Tzum phish,—blazed or surveyed land. Tzum seashot.—photograph; profile; postage stamp. Tzum stick,—a lead pencil; a pen. Tzum shish,—a spotted fish, the trout. “When the letter T is followed by the apostrophe, as above, the sound of the T is ‘tiss’ as nearly as it can be written, thus making a syllable of itself, as tiss-so-lo, for t'solo.”—Phillips.

W

Wagh, v. (C). (Chinook,-wakh.) To pour; to spill; to vomit.

Wake, adv. (H). (Sookta,—wik; Tok-wat, —wok.) Not; none; the negative. See Halo. Example: Wake nika tumtuns,—I do not understand. Wake delate kopa nanitch,—indifferent; indescribable. Wake kioshtas,—none; nobody; Wake nika,—feeble; insufficient; lacking; rare; scarce; seldom; scant; scanty; deficient. Wake klootse,—mean; unkind; improper; inconvenient; untrustworthy; nasty; naughty; wrong. Wake shish,—not far; near; almost adjoining. Wake klooshe kopa makoosh,—unsalable. Wake siah kopa,—about; around; by. Wake siah yahwa,—thereabouts. Wake skoomusk,—feeble; filmsy; frail; languid; impotent; infirm; tender; delicate; unable; waving; weak. Wake skoo musk kopa,—impossible; unable; inability. Wake skoom kopa tumtum,—irresolute. Wake wawa,—dumb; mute; dumb. Note. Many of the Jargon words, though entirely different, yet sound so alike when quickly spoken, that a stranger is apt to get deceived; and I have known persons who did not well understand the Jargon get angry with an Indian, thinking he had said something entirely different from what he actually did. The words wake, no, and wlich, directly or after, sound as pronounced, very similar. Chako, kopa, and wake, are quick come.'said a settler one day to an Indian who was very busy. Wich nika chako,—I will come directly, said the Indian. But the white man understood him to say,
Wake nika chako.—I will not come, consequently got angry. You don't understand Indian talk; I did not say I would not come, said the Indian. If he had said Narwitiha, yes, the white man would have understood. Judge Swan. (Wicht means, again also, more. The word is also spelled weght, wart, weht, wacht, weqt, and wought.)—Shaw.

Wake ntk chako, will not come. Conservative; question; tale; sermon; speech; voice; dote; request; say; solicit; message; an anecdote; question; relate; remark; report; narration; proclaim; profess; proclaim; gossip; demand; discuss; express; exclaim; hint; interrogate; lecture; mention; narrate; proclaim; profess; propose; question; relate; remark; request; say; solicit; message; an anecdote; exclamation; oration; legend; question; tale; sermon; speech; voice; harangue; inquire; jabber; matter; supplicate; declamation; mandate; narrative; precept. Example: Itka mila wawa?—what did you say? Delate wawa—to promise; aver; a fact; truth. Hiyu kloshe wawa,—cheer. Hiyu wawa,—to authorize; atone; make up; fall; argue; accuse. Kilapa wawa,—to answer; reply. Kloshe wawa,—a proverb; good talk. Kuntuk wawa,—to be eloquent. Mahah wawa,—to order; to give orders; command. (Also to disobey, i.e., to throw away the talk as well as to throw the talk at a person.—Eells.) Potlatch wawa,—to speak; make a speech. Potlatch skookum wawa,—to beg; beseech; boast; chide; demand; exhort; plead; roar; shriek; rebuke; improve; implore; exclaim; scold. Cultus wawa,—idle talk; stuff; nonsense. Hyas wauwau,—to shout; boast; talk loud; loud talk. Wawa halo,—to deny; decline; object; refuse. Wawa klimina—white;—to lie; tell a falsehood. Wawa kloshe,—to bless; speak well; recommend. Wawa kloshe chako,—to invite; call. Wawa kloshe wawa,—to eulogize; bless. Wawa kopa,—to accost. Wawa kopa Saghalie Tyee,—to pray; worship; invoke; prayer. Wawa kopet,—be still. Wawa nawitik,—to acknowledge; allow; assent; consent; permit. Wawayut, Hwehhut, or Weehut.—see Ooakut.

Week, n. (E). A week. "It is steadily taking the place of Sunday for week, though I seldom heard it eighteen years ago."—Eells.

Weight, adv. (C). (Chinook, -idem.) Again; also; more. Ex.: Pe nika weight, and I too. Pahtlatch weight,—give me some more. Tenas weight,—a little more yet. Weight nika klatawa,—again I will go. Weight chako,—to reassemble. Weight klatawa boat, (or ship),—to reembark. Weight klatawa Saghalie,—to remount. Weight mamook tumtum,—to reconsider.

Win'-a-pie, adv. (N). (Noorta; Nittinat,-Wilapl.) By-and-by; presently; wait. Of local use; the Chinook "alki" being more common.

Wind, or Win, n. (English,-idem.) Wind; breath; air; atmosphere. (The winds are often known by the country from which they blow; as, for instance, on the Columbia, an easterly is a Wailalla wind; at the mouth of the river, a southerly is a Tilamooks wind. &c.) See Chinook wind. Breath, Example: Halo wind,—out of breath; dead. Wind yaka skookum alta,—the wind is very strong now. Mahah kemoway yaka wind,—to die; dead. Mitlite wind,—to be alive; to have breath. Wake siha mahah yaka wind,—almost dead. Wind chako, to blow. Wind halo,—to stop blowing.

Y

Yah-ka, Ya'-ka, or Yok'-ka, pron. (C). (Chinook-Yaka.) He; his; him; she; it; hers; its; him; her. (Anything pertaining to the third person, singular number.) The word yaka is often used somewhat tautologically, as,—instead of
saying,—Okoke kiutan t’kope,—the horse (is) white, the expression would be,—
Okoke kiutan yaka t’kope,—the horse, it (is) white. This use of yaka is very
common.—Eells. Example: Yaka kiuta-
wa,—he has gone. Nantich yaka,—see
him. Okoke yaka kiutan,—that is his
horse. Kops yaka,—his; hers; its. Yaka
kumtiks mucakamuck whiskey,—a drunk-
ard. Yaka self,—himself; herself; itself.
Yaka,—his; hers; its.

Yah’-wa, adv. (C). (Chinook.-Yawakh.)
There; thither; thence; beyond; in that
place; that side; that way; yonder. Ex-
ample: Yahwa yaka miltite,—there he
is. Ikt yahwa, ikt yahwa,—apart. Wake
siah Yahwa,—thereabouts.

Yak’-so, n. (Chinook.-Idem). (See tup-
so.) The hair of the head; hair gener-
ally. Example: Yaka yakso chako halo,
—his hair is all gone. (See tupso.)
(Tupso is used more than yakso.—Eells.)
(Other spellings: Iakso, yaksoot.)

Ya-kwh’-tin, or Kwah’-tin, n. (Chi-
noek & Clatsop.-Yakwatln.) The belly;
the entrails; stomach; bosom. Example:
Yaka sick kopa yaka yakwatin,—he has
the stomach ache. Keekwnece yakwatin,
—entrails.

Yakb. (See Lejaub.)

Yi’-em, v., n. (S). Chihalis.-Yalem.) A
story; tale; anecdote; to relate; to tell
a story; to confess to a priest; a story
or tale; to tattle; to preach.

Youtl, or Yuti, adj. (Quare Chihalis-
Eyuth; Misqually.-Yuitl.) Glad; pleased;
proud; (of a horse)—spirit. Example:
Hyas youtl yakkata tumtum,—his heart
is very glad; he is much puffed up. "Uthl
means proud, and ulticnt long, but they
are readily confused with each other."—Judge Swan.

Youtl’-kut, adj., n. (C). (Chinook-
Yutikut.) Long (in dimension); length.
Example: Okoke stick hyas youtikut.
Note.—“A friend of mine, who was about
leaving the Bay, wished to tell some In-
dians who were working for him that
if, on his return, he found they had be-
haved well, he should feel very proud of
them and glad, used the following: Ulti-
cut nika tumtum, or, my heart is long;
instead of uthl nika tumtum, or, my
heart is proud. 'He must have a funny
heart,' said the Indian who related it to
me. 'He says his heart is long; perhaps
it is like a mouse's tail.'”—Judge Swan.

Youtl’s-kut, or Yutes’-kut, adj. (C).
(Chinook.-Yutskuta.) Short (in dimen-
sion).

Yuk’-wa, or Yah’-kwa, adv. (C). (Chin-
ook.-Yakwa.) Here; hither; this side
of; this way. Example: Yukwa kopa
okook house,—this side of that house.
Thako yuwwa,—come here.
INDEX

Vocabulary Words

A

Abknuttie, formerly: ago.
Alki, soon.
Alta, now.
Ats, younger sister.

B

Boat, boat.
Book, book.
Boston, American.
By-by, by-and-by.

C

Canim, canoe.
Capo, coat.
Chako, to come.
Chée, lately.
Chikamin, metal: money.
Chikchik, wagon.
Chinook, see (Chinook Indians).
Chitah, grandfather.
Chope, grandmother.
Chuck, water.
Cly, to cry.
Cole, cold: winter; year.
Cooley, to run.
Cosho, hog.
Court, court.
Cultus, worthless: nothing.

D

Delate, straight: direct: true.
Dly, dry.
Doctin, doctor.
Dolla, dollar; money.
Dutchman, German.

E

E flip, first: before.
Enati, across.

G

Get-up, rise: risen.
Glease, grease.

H

Hablaki, wide: open.
Halo, not: none.
Haul, to haul: pull.
Heeshee, to laugh: laughter.
Help, to help.
Hoolhool, mouse.
House, house.
Hulul, to shake.

I

Ipolima, other: another.
Hummi, bad odor.
Huyhuy, exchange: bargain.
Hyak, swift: fast: hurry.
Hyas, great: very.
Hyu, much.

K

Kah, where: whence: whither.
Kalakwa, like: similar to.
Kalpo, elder brother.
Kaltsan, arrow: shot.
Kalakala, a bird.
Kamas, scilla esculenta.
Kamook, a dog.
Kapswalla, to steal.
Katsuk, middle.
Kauyp, coffee.
Keschwulee, low: below.
Kilap, to turn: return: upset.
Klats, behind: after.
King Chautsh, English.
Kishkish, to drive.
Klutan, a horse.
Klah, free: clear: in sight.
Klahanie, out of doors: out.
Klahowya, the common salutation.
Klahowyum, poor: wretched.
Klana, slow: slowly.
Klat, off: out: away.
Klaksta, who? what one?
Klale, black.
Klaska, they: their: them.
Klatsa, to go.
Kilminawhish: a lie.
Klimmu, soft: fine.
Klip: deep.
Kloowis, mat.
Kloos, perhaps.
Klone, three.
Klooshe, good.
CHINOOK JARGON

Elroh-epose. shall or may I.
Xlootcbman, woman; female.
Mo, to reach; arrive at.
Xoksbflt, to break; broken.
Konaway all; every.
Kopa, to; in; at; etc.
Kopet, to stop; leave off.
Kow, to tie; fasten.
Knit, hard.
Kullaghman, a fence.
Kumtuka, to know.
Kunnamokst, both.
Kunjih, how many.
Kwahnessum, always.
Kwahthab, a quarter.
Kwaist, nine.
Kwann, glad.
Kwass, afraid.
Kwimmun, five.
Kwojan, the ear.

La boos, or La push, mouth.
La caset, a box.
La clos, a cross.
La gome, pitch; gum.
La hash, an axe.
La dibs, the arbutus uva ursi.
Laok, or Lokat, four.
La lahmn, an ear.
La lang, the tongue.
Laile, time.
La mesce, ceremony of the mass.
La metsim, medicine.
Lammileh, or Lammieh, an old woman.
La mont, a mountain.
La peep, a tobacco-pipe.
La pellah, roasted.
La plass, board.
La pome, apple.
La pote, door.
La tat, the head.
La baw, law.
La weni, oats.
La bal, ball.
Le jaub, the devil.
Le kheh, key.
Le mahn, hand.
Le mel, mule.
Le molo, wild.
Le moote, sheep.
Le pea, foot.
Le plit, priest.
Le sah, bag.
Le weth, a whip.
Lice, rice.
Liver, river.
Liplip, to boil.
Lolo, to carry.
Lewulke, round.
Lope, rope.
Lum, rum; whiskey.

Mahrook, to buy.
Mahah, to sell; to leave.
Mahlole, thanks.
Mahlehen, of shore.
Mahwilley, in shore.

Mahlelh, to marry.
Mamokey, mother.
Mamook, action; to work; to make; to do.
Man, man; male.
Melass, molasses.
Memaloost, to die; dead.
Mesache, bad.
Mesika, you; your; yours.
Mika, thou; thy; thine.
Mimie, down stream.
Militte, to sit; remain; to be; have.
Mitwihit, to stand.
Mokst, two.
Moooloa, a mill.
Moolack, an elk.
Moon, moon; month.
Moosmoos, buffalo; cattle.
Moosum, to sleep; sleep.
Moowitis, a deer.
Muckamuck, food; to eat.
Musket, musket; gun.

M
Na, the interrogative particle.
Naha, a mother.
Nah, interj., look here!
Nanich, to see; look.
Nawitka, yes; certainly.
Nem, a name.
Mesika, we; us; our.
Newlah, here; come here.
Mika, I; me; my; mine.
Numerals.
Nose, the nose.

O
Okoke, this; that; it.
Olah, berries.
Olemun, old man; old.
Olo, hungry.
Ookat, or Wayhus, road; way.
Opoots, tail.
Ow, younger brother.
Order of the words.

P
Pahtl, full.
Paint, paint.
Papa, father.
Passes, blanket; woolen cloth.
Basloks, French; a Frenchman.
Pe, and; but.
Pehpah, paper.
Pelton, a fool; insane.
Feshak, bad.
Fiah, fire.
Fill, red.
Filpil, blood.
Fiah, fish.
Fiah, to stink.
Foh, to blow; a puff of breath.
Foksle, night.
Folzills, gunpowder; sand.
Fooh, the sound of a gun.
Fotitch, a gift; to give.
Pukpuk, a blow with the fist.
Pusspuss, cat.

S
Saghalie, above; up.
San, sail; cloth; flag.
Sakoleks, trousers.
Sailal, the sailal berry.
Salmon, salmon; fish.
Salt, salt.
SapoUU, wheat; flour.
Seabbost, face; eyes.
Scoolie, to sing.
Ship, ship.
Shoes, shoes.
Shot, shot.
Shugah, sugar.
Siah, far.
Siam, the grizzly bear.
Sick, sick.
Sikks, a friend.
Sinamokst, seven.
Siskiyou, a bob-tailed horse.
Sitkum, half; part.
Siwash, Indian.
Skin, skin.
Skookum, strong.
Slahal, a game; to gamble.
Snaas, rain.
Solleks, angry; anger.
Sopena, to jump.
Sponde, suppose; if.
Stick, stick; wood.
Stocken, stocking.
Stoh, loose; to untie.
Stone, stone.
Stotkin, eight.
Stutchum, sturgeon.
Sun, sun; day.
Sunday, Sunday; week.

T
Taghum, six.
Tahkle, yesterday.
Tabthum, ten.
Talapus, coyote; prairie wolf.
Tamahnous, magic; the spirits.
Tamolitch, barrel; tub.
Tause, dance.
Tatoosh, milk; breast.
Teahwit, leg; foot.
Tenas, small; few; little.

T thousand, thousand.
Tikegh, to want; to love.
Tlktik, a watch.
Tlulkum, people; relations.
Till, tired; heavy.
Tintin, bell; o'clock.
T'kope, white.
T'kope, to cut.
Tob, splitting.
Tolo, to earn; gain.
Tomolla, tomorrow.
Totoosh, see tatoosh.
Towagh, bright, shining.
Tsee, sweet.
Tseepie, to mistake.
Tsiaatko, a nocturnal demon.
Tsiktsik, see chik chik.
Tough, a crack, or split.
Tukamounk, hundred.
Tumtum, the heart; will; mind.
Tumwata, water fall.
Tupshshn, needle.
Tupso, grass.
Tyee, chief.
Tzum, spots; writing.

W
Wagb, to pour out; to vomit.
Wake, no; not.
Wapatoo, potato.
Wash, to wash.
Waum, warm.
Wawa, to talk.
Wayhut, see ookut.
Week, a week.
Weight, again; also; more.
Winapte, soon; presently.
Wind, wind; breath; life.

Y
Yahka, he; she; it; his; etc.
Yahwa, there; thence.
TaksO, hair.
Yakwahtln, entrails.
Yiem, a story; to relate.
Yontl, proud; pleased.
Yontikut, long.
Yontikut, short.
Ytukw, here.
SUPPLEMENTAL VOCABULARY

Less Familiar Words—Not Strictly Jargon—or of Only Local Use

A
Ab'-ba, (?), well then.
A-dé-da', (S), exclamation of pain, sorrow, surprise.
Ah'-ha, (C), yes.
Al-ah, (J), expression of surprise.
A-mo'-ta, (S), strawberry.
A-uh', (J), exclamation of pain or displeasure: ah! oh! fie!
A'ts, (C), a sister younger than the speaker.
A-yah-whul, (C), to lend: to borrow.
B
Be'-be, (F), a kiss; to kiss.
Bit, (E), a dime, or shilling.
Bloom, (C), exclamation of surprise.
Bor-da5h, (Canadian F), an hermaphrodite.
C
Cal'-li-pee-n, (F), a rifle.
Chak-chak, (C), the bald eagle.
Chet'-le, (S), oyster.
Chet-woot, (S), black bear.
Chíl-chíl, or Tsú-tsil, (C), buttons; the stars.
Chítsh, (S), a grandmother.
Chops, (S), a grandfather.
Chos-tu'd, (S), flea.
Chit-ká, (E), to kick.
Coop'-coop, (C), small dentalium, or shell money.
Con-lee, (F), a valley.
D
De'-na, (C), beaver.
Ek-kah-flam, (C), tale; story.
E-kah-flam, (C), to fight.
E-kah-flam, (J), a fathom.
E-mo'-la, (C), elder brother, sister, or cousin.

I
Ik'-lk, (C), fish hook.
It'-lan, (C), a fathom.

K
Kah-de-na, (C), to fight.
Kah'-kám, (J), a crow.
Kah'-na-way, (C), acorns.
Kahp-há, (C), an elder brother, sister, or cousin.
Ká-mu'-lah'-ms', (C), a goose.
Ká-mu'-lah'-ms', (C), a goose.
Ká-mu'-lah', (C), inner bark of the cedar; woman's petticoat of bark.
Ká-mu'-lah', (C), beads.
Ká-wa', (C), to fly.
Kín-kwá-kwá, (C), a yellow or pale green.
Kín-ko-stick, (J), woodpecker.
Kín-ko-stick, (C), a hole.
Klak'-wnn, (S), to wipe, or lick.
Klak'-wnn, (S), to wipe, or lick.
Klak'-wnn, (S), a slave.
Klé'-mú, (C), to stab, wound, spear.
Klé'-mú, (C), to stab, wound, spear.
Klé'-mú, (C), broad, or wide, as of a plank.
Klé'-mú, (C), to knock.
Klé'-mú, (J), a pin.
Klé'-mú, (C), a pin.
Klé'-mú, (C), a pin.
Klé'-mú, (C), crooked; knotted; curled.
Klé'-mú, (J), surprise; admiration; earnestness.
M
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
Má'-he, (C), shell money: large dentalium.
KWISH, (?), exclamation of refusal.
KWIT-SHADE, (S), hare; rabbit.
KWUL, or kwul'th, (C), to hit, strike, or wound, (without cutting).
KWUN-num, (S), counting; numbers.
KWUNIT, (C), literally, fast; to push or squeeze.
La-bleed, (F), a bridle.
La-booi-ti, (F), bottle.
La-ca-lat, (F), carrot.
La-gh, (C), to tip; to lean; to stoop; to bend over.
La-lgu'm, (F), a saw.
La-kles, (F), fat; oil; grease.
La-lah', (C), to cheat, trick; joke with.
La-leen', (F), a file.
La-pehelsh, (F), a pole.
La-pelle', (F), a shovel or spade.
La-pe-osha, (F), a mattock or hoe.
La-piege, (F), a trap.
La-po-al', (F), a frying pan, (a stove.—Hale).
La-pool', (F), fowl; poultry.
La-poo-shet', (F). fork.
La-sanjel, (F), girth, sash, belt.
La-see, (F), a saw.
La-shal, (F), saddle.
La-shal', (F), plough.
La-shan-del, (F), a candle.
La-shase, (F). a chain.
La-sie, (F). a saw.
La-sie-ta, (F), a plate.
La-swey, (F), silk, silken.
La-tahb, (F), table.
La-tlah', (F), noise.
La-west', (F), waist-coat, vest.
La-siet, (F), a plate.
La-shan-del, (F), a candle.
La-shan', (F), a sorrel horse; chestnut colored.
La-clos, (F), cream-colored.
La-cock', (F), a cock; a fowl.
La-doo', (F), finger.
La-ley', (F & E), a gray horse: gray.
La-loo', (F), nail; nails.
Le-koog', (F), neck.
Le-kye', (?), spot; spotted; a piebald horse.
Le-lo'ba, (F), ribbon.
Le-loo', (F), wolf.
Le-mah-to, (F), hammer.
Le-pan', (F), bread.
Le-plish'emo, saddle-blanket or hous-
ing. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Le-pwau, (F), peas.
Le-sap', (F), egg; eggs.
Le-see-blo, (F), spurs.
Le-see-ze, (F), scissors.
Le-sok', (F), sugar.
Le-teh', (F), the teeth.
Lik-pu'chu, (?), a sister: an elder sister.
Luk-nt-chee, (? F), clams.
La-mah, (C), tin ware, earthenware, dishes.
Mel-a-kwa, (F), a mosquito.
Mist-chim-as, (?), slave.
Mit-ass, leggings. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Moo'-lock, (C), an elk.
Na-ha, or Na-ah, (C), a mother.
Na-vits, (S), off shore; on the stream,—Hale. The sea-beach.—Anderson.
Ne-nam-ooks, (C), the land otter.
O'la-pits-ki, (C), fire.
Ol'-hyiu, (C), a seal.
O'-nuk, (S), a snake.
O'na, (C), razor fish or solen; clams.
Oos'-ka, (C), a cup; a bowl.
O-pe-kwan, (C), basket; can; tin kettle.
O'-pil-kegh, (C), bow.
O'-pit-sah, (C), knife. razor, sword.
Ote-lahg, (C), the sun.
Pchih, or Pit-chih, (?), Thin, as of a board.
Pe-chugh, (C), green.
Pe-what-tie, (C), thin, slight, flimsy.
Pit-lah', (?), thick, as molasses.
Poo'-lie, (F), rotten.
Pow'-lah, (C), crab-apple.
San-de-lie, (F), roan colored; a roan horse, ash colored.—Anderson.
She-lok'-um, (C), looking-glass; glass.
Shugh, (C), a rattle.
Shugh-opoots, (C), a rattle-snake.
Shut, (E), a shirt.
Shwah-kul, (S), a frog.
Si-yu, (Wasco), straight, like a ram.
Si-xi-yu, a bob-tailed horse. (See note under Tatoosh, main vocabulary.)
Sit-lay, (F), stirrups.
Sit-khun, (S), to swim.
Skwak'-wal, (S), a lamprey eel.
Skwis'-kwa, (C), a squirrel.
Smet'-ocks, (S), the large clam.
Smoke, (E), smoke, clouds, fog, steam.
Soap, (E), soap.
So-je-mie, (C), the cranberry.
Spo'-oh, (C), faded; any light color.
Spoon, (E), a spoon.
Suk-wal-al, (C), a gun or musket.
Tah-nim, (S), to measure.
Teh-teh, (C), to trot, as a horse.
Te-peh, (C), quill, wing.
Tik'-tik, (Onoma), a watch.
Tul-l-kum-ma-ma, (C), a father.
Toke-tie, (Kalapuya), pretty.
To'-luk, (Clallam), the mussel.
Tot, (S), uncle.
To'-to, (onoma, C), to shake, sift, winnow.
To-wagh', (C), bright; shining; light.
Tshi'-ke, (?), directly, soon.
Tshis, (C), cold.
Tsish, (onoma), in imitation of the sound of a grindstone.
Tso-las-pat, (Klickitat), a shot-pouch.
Tso'-lo, (Kalapuya), to wander; to lose the way.
Tuk'-wil-la, (Kalapuya), nuts; the hazel nut.

Wa'-ki, (C), to-morrow.
Whim, (Wasco), to fell; to throw, in wrestling.

Y
Yah'-hul, (C), a name.
Yah'-kih-lith', (C), sharp, cutting.

Note—The letters (C), (E), (F), (N), and (S), refer to the derivation of words, and signify Chinook, English, French, Nootka, and Salish. (See explanatory notes.) Words marked (J.) or (onoma.) are considered to be the peculiar property of the Jargon, as having been formed either in imitation of sounds or by some casual invention. (Gibbs, Hale, Chamberlain, Boas, Shaw, Anderson, Pandosy, Cook, Jewitt, Tolmie, Dawson, St. Onge, Scouler, Eells, Walker, Gard,—authorities.) See Pronouncing Vocabulary.
The pronunciation is indicated by the simple system of respelling which is used in Webster's International Dictionary. It employs the diacritically marked letters familiar in the schoolbooks of the country. "The defects of the English orthography are well known, but, under the circumstances, we have no choice but to follow it, making up for its deficiencies by the necessary explanations. In the phonetics of the language one point is specially interesting, both as illustrating the usual result of the fusion of two or more languages, and as showing one of the laws which must govern the formation of any international speech. As the Jargon is to be spoken by Englishmen and Frenchmen, and by Indians of at least a dozen tribes, so as to be alike easy and intelligible to all, it must admit no sound which cannot be readily pronounced by all. The numerous harsh Indian gutturals either disappear entirely, or are softened to h and k. On the other hand, the d, t, g, k, l, w, and n, of the English and French become in the mouth of a Chinook t, p, k, l, w, and n. The English j (dzh) is changed to ch (tsh); the French nasal n is dropped, or is retained without its nasal sound."—Hale. Authority used, Eells.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, as in far, father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, as in what, not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, as in hat, man</td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, as in law, all, lord</td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a, as in mate</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e, as in met, then</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e, as in meet</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e, as in they (a, as in mate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i, as in pin</td>
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<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i, as in pine, aisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i, as in pique (e, as in meet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o, as in no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o, as in note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o, as in do, prove, tomb: —with the sound the same as oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o, as in moon, food, fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u, as in rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u, as in pull, bull, full, put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>n, as in but</td>
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<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>oi, as in boil</td>
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<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ou, as in out</td>
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<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sh, as in shall</td>
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<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th, as in thin</td>
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<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th, as in then</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g, as in gig</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g, as in gem</td>
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<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ng, as in sing, singer</td>
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<tr>
<td>wh</td>
<td>wh, as in when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ch, as in church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

ABBA, bba.
ADDEDAH, add-dah.
AHHA, a-huh.
AHNKUTTIE, an-kut-
ALKI, aki.
ALTA, at-
ATS, aht.
BEBE, bbee.
BURDASH, baddash.
CALIPEEN, kal-pee.
CANIM, kah-m.
CAPO, ka-poe.
CHACHAK, chak-chak.
CHEE, che.
CHETOLO, cheto-
or je-huh.
CHETWOOT, cheto-
CHIKAMIN, chik-
CHIKCHIK, chik-chik
and tsik-tsik.
CHILCHIL, chil-chil
and tsil-tsil.
CHINOOK, chenook
or tsin-uk.
CHOTUB, chotub.
CHUCK, chuk.
CLY, kit.
COLE, kel.
COMB, kem.
COOLEY, ky-
COOPCOOP, kopee.
COSHO, ko-
COURT, ko-
CULTUS, kultus.
DELATE, del-
DLY, dit.
DOCTIN, dok-tin.
DOLLA, dul-
DUTCHMAN, doch-man.
EEAN, e-an.
ELIP, ep.
ELITE, e-lit.
ENATI, ent-
HAHLAKL, hahlakl.
HAHTHAHT, hah-
HAKATSHUM, hak-
HALO, hah-
HAUL, hul.
HEEHEE, he-
HIYU, hit-
HOHNOH, hohn-
HOOLHOOL, hol-
HULOIMA, hul-
HUYHUY, huy-
HYAK, h-ak.
HYAS, h-as.
HYKWA, hik-wa.
IKPOOIE, ik-poe.
IKT, kit.
IKTA, ikt.
IKTAS, iktas.
ILLAAHEE, il-
INAPPO, in-
IPSOOT, ip-
ISICK, is-
ISKUM, is-
ITLAN, itlan.
ITLOKUM, it-
ITSWOOOT, it-
ITCHWOOOT, it-
KAH, kah.
KAHKWA, kh-
KAHNAWAY, kahn-
KAHPO, kaph-

KAHTA, klah.
KALAKALA, kā-lāk-ā-lā.
KALAKelahMA, kā-lāk-ā-lā-mā.
KALITAN, kā-lā-tūn.
KAMASS, kāmās.
KAMOOKS, kā-mookās.
KAMOSUK, kā-mō-sūkā.
KAPSWALLA, kāp-swōl-lā.
KAUPY, kāpy.
KEEKWULLEE, kē-kwū-lē.
KILAPI, kī-lā-pī.
KIMTA, kīm-tī.
KING GEORGE, Kīng ūgē.
KINNYKINICK, kīn-yīnīkā.
KINOOTI, kīnootī.
KIWA, kīwā.
KIYAH, kīyā.
KLAK, klah.
KLALAHANIE, klah-hā-ńē.
KLALAHOWYA, klah-how-yā.
KLALAHOWYUM, klah-how-yūm.
KLALAHWA, klah-ōwā.
KLAK, klah.
KLAKSTA, klah-stā.
KLALALE, klahlē.
KLAP, klahp.
KLAPITE, klah-ptime.
KLASKA, klaśkā.
KLATAWA, klaś-ā-wā.
KLAWHOP, kla-hōwāp.
KLEMMAHUN, klem-ā-hūn.
KLIKAMUKS, klix-ā-mūks.
KLILIT, klīt.
KLIMINAWHIT, klim-inā-hīt.
KLIMMIN, klimmīn.
KLIP, kēp.
KLISKWIS, kles-kwēs.
KLOHKLOH, kles-kēs.
KLONAS, kles-nās.
KLONE, klesn.
KLOOK, klosē.
KLOOTCHMAN, klosōt-ēmān.
KLOSHE, klōshē.
KO, kō.
KOKSHUT, kō-kōshūt.
KONAWAY, kōn-ā-way.
KOOSAH, kōsāh.
KOPET, kō-pīt.
KUITAN, kū-tī-tān.
KULL, kōl.
KULLAGHAN, kōl-lā-hūn.
KUNTUKS, kūn-tūksē.
KUNAMOKST, kūn-ā-mōkstē.
KUNJIH, kūn-jihī.
KUNSIH, kūn-sīhī.
KWAHTA, kwā-hē-tā.
KWASS, kwōsē.
KWATES, kwātesē.
KWEEEST, kwēstē.
KWI, kō.
KOKSHIJT, kōkshījēt.
KONAWAY, kōn-awāy.
KOOSAH, kōsāh.
KWEHKWEH, kōwē-kwēhē.
KWWINNUM, kwēn-ūnūmē.
KWOLAN, kwō-lānē.
KWUNNUM, kwōn-ūnūmē.
LA BOOS, la bōōsē.
LA CLOA, la-kōlā.
LA GOME, la-gōmē.
LA HASH, la-hashē.
LA-LANG, la-langē.
LA ITT, la-ītītē.
LA MONTI, la-mōntītī.
LA PEEF, la-pēfēfē.
LA POME, la-ōmē.
LA POTE, la-pōtē.
LA TET, la-tētētē.
LA WEE, la-wēē.
LA WEEN, la-wēēn.
LE BAL, it-ból.
LE BLAU, it-bó.'
LE COCK, it-kök.
LE JAUB, it-gäb.
LE KLEH, it-kè.'
LE MAH, it-mà.
LE MEL, it-mèl.
LE MOOL, it-mùôl.
LE MOLO, it-môô-lô.
LE MOOTO, it-môô-tô.
LE PLET, it-plèt.
LE PWAU, it-pùô.
LE SAK, it-sàk.'
LE WHET, it-hwèt.
LA WHIP, là-hwîp.
LICE, its.
LIPLIP, it'-lùp.
LIVER, livè.
LOCKIT, see Lakit.
LO LO, lo-lo.
LOPE, lôp.
LUMMIEH, lùm'-mùô.'
MAHKOOK, mà-kùk.
MAHSH, màsh.
MALIEH, màl'-ù.
MAMA, mà-mà.
MAMOOK, mà-mùk.
MESACHIE, mè-sàch'-ù.
MESIKA, mè-st-kà.
MIKA, mt-kà.
MIMALOOSE, mìn'-ô-loos.
MITLITE, mtltltite.
MITWHIT, mtlt-wht.
MOKST, mòkst.
MOOLACK, moo-lùk.
MUCKAMUCK, mûk'-à-mûk.
NA, nà.
NAH, nà.
NAHA, nà'ha.
NANITCH, nàn'-itch.
NAWITKA, nà-wit-kà.
NESIKA, nè-st-kà.
NIKA, nî-kà.
OKOE, o'kôk.
OLALLIE, o-làl-lù.
OLEMAN, òl'màn.
Ôl'màn.

OLO, ôlô.
OOAKUT, oô-ôkùt.
WAYHUT, oô's-kùt.
OPOOTS, ô-pôôts.
PAHT, pàtl.
PAHTLUM, pà'tlùm.
PAPA, pà'-pà.
PAPAH, pà'-pà.
PASEESIE, pà'éé-sè.
PASIOOKS, pà'-ôôs-ôks.
PE, pè.
PELTON, pèl-tûn.
PIAH, pî-à.
PIL, pîl.
PILPIL, pîl'-pîl.
PISH, pîsh.
PIUPIU, pê ô-pê-ô.
PUSSPUSS, pîsh-pîsh.
POH, pô.
POLAKLIE, pòl'àk-ù.
POLALLIE, pòl-làl-ù.
POLATCH, pòtô-tch.
PUKPUK, pùk'-pùk.
SAGHALIE, sàg'-hà-ù.
SAKOLLEKS, sà-kùl-ôks.
SALLAL, sàl'-là.
SALMON, sàl'-ôm.
SAPOLIL, sàp'-ôlil.
SEAHHOST, sè'-hôst.
SEAHPO, sè'-pô.
SHUGA, shù'-gà.
SIAH, st'-à.
SIKIS, sfks.
SHIKHS, sfks.
SINAMOKST, sìn'-à-mökst.
SISKIYOU, sîsk'-yòô.
SISTER, sîs'-tà.
SIWASH, st'-wàsh.
SKOOKUM, skòô-kùm.
SLAHAL, slà-hàl.
SNASS, snàs.
SNOW, snà.
SOLLEKS, sfl'-ôks.
SOPENA, sfô'-pà-ôô.
SPOSE, spòz.
STOCKEN, sòô'-àn.
STOTEKIN, sòô'-kèn.
AND HOW TO USE IT.

STUCHTJN, stǔ-ch-tǔn.
TAGHUM, ŭa-g-hūm.
TAHLKIE, ŭo-kī.
TAHTLUM, t̕a̕-t̕ūm.
TAMAHNOUS, t̕a̕-nah-no̕-tō̕s.
TAMOLITSH, t̕a̕-nṓ-r̕ich.
TANSE, t̕ān̕s.
TENAS, t̕ē-n̕ās.
THOUSAND, thō̕w-zā̕nd.
TIKEGH, t̕ī-ŷ̕.
TIKTIK, t̕ī-t̕īk.
TILIKUM, t̕ī-ń̕-kūm.
TILL, ŭīl.
TINTIN, t̕īn-ń̕n.
T'KOPE, t̕'k̕ōp.
TL'KOPE, t̕l̕'k̕ōp.
TOMOLLA, t̕ō̕-mō̕l-lā.
TOTOOSH,
tōo-tōo̕sh.
TSEEPIE, ts̕ē-π̕ē.
TSOLO, tīs-sō̕lō̕.
TUKAMONUK, t̕ūk-ā-mō̕-nō̕-ń̕.
TUMTUM, tūm-tūm.
TUMWATA, tū-m-wa-tā̕.
TUPSO, t̕ūp-sō̕.
TYEE, t̕ē-t̕ē.
TZUM, tā̕m.
WAKE, wā̕k.
WAPATO, wā̕p-ā-tō̕.
WAUM, wā̕m.
WAWA, wā̕wā̕.
WAYHUT, see Ooakut.
WEIGHT, wē̕kt.
WHIM, hwīm.
WHISKEY, hwīs-kē̕.
WINAPIE, wīn-ā-pī̕.
YAHWA, yā̕wā̕.
YAHKA, yā̕-kā̕.
YAKA, yā̕-kā̕.
YAKSO, yā̕k-sō̕.
YAKWAHTIN, yā̕-kwā̕-tīn.
YOUUL, yō̕tl.
YOUULKUT, yō̕l̕k̕ūt.
YUKWA, yū̕k̕wā̕.
YAHKWA, yā̕h-kwā̕.

Note—"With the spelling in use I have learned that it is useless for any person who has not heard a Chinook word used, to try to give its pronunciation. The accented syllable is marked. It must not be supposed, however, that the pronunciation I have given is the only correct one; as already stated, there are often different ways of pronouncing the same word in different localities. The other authors use the letters much as they are used in English, which really means that their sounds, especially those of the vowels, cannot be easily understood until the person hears them sounded by some one who understands their pronunciation." Authority: Myron Eells, D. D. See note under Kalahaja, main vocabulary.—Hale.
A
Abase, mamook keekwulee.
Abdomen, yakwahtin; kwahtin.
Aben, ko kih bed.
Abide, miltite.
Abject, cultus.
Able, skookum.
Aboard, kopa boat, (or ship or canim).
Abolish, mamook halo.
Aborigines, siwasli.
Abound, hjyu mitlite.
About, wake slah kopa.
Above, saghalie.
Abroad, klahanita.
Abscond, kapswalla kiatawa; ipsoot kiatawa.
Absent, halo miltite.
Abstem, wawa tumtum kopa.
Acquaint, mamook kumtuks.
Acquire, Iskum.
Across, enati; Inati.
Act, Action, mamook.
Adjoin, wake siah kopa.
Admonish, potlatch kloshe wawa.
Adore, mitlite delate kioshe tumtum kopa; atole.
Apostle, leplet
Appeal, wawa kopa elip hyas court.
Appeal, wawa kopa elip hyas court.
Annoy, to give, mamook klahowlam, or klabowya; potlatch dolla.
Aloft, kopa saghalie.
Aloft, kopa saghalie.
Aly, kopet lkt.
Also, weight.
Alone, Kopet lkt.
Always, kwahnesum.
Always, kwahnesum.
Am, miltite is sometimes used; sometimes no word is used.
American, Boston.
Ambiguities, mokst wawa.
Ambition, hyas tikegh.
Amid, Among, kunamokst; katsuk.
Amount, konaway.
Amuse, mamook heehee.
Amen, kiosbe kahkwa.
American, Boston.
Amen, kiosbe kahkwa.
American, Boston.
Amen, kiosbe kahkwa.
Annual, ikt cole lkt cole.
Another, hulolma.
Answer, kilaple wawa.
Apostate, lepleet
Apostle, leplet.
Apostle, leplet.
Apostle, leplet.
Approach, ehako wake slab.
Apron, kehan; kisu.
Arbntus uva ursi, lahb.
Archangel, tyee lesash.
Archbishop, tyee leplet.
Architect, tyee lkte.
Achfend, tyee kopa mesachie; tyee
Achfend, tyee kopa mesachie; tyee
Accomplish, mamook.
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Accomplish, mamook.
Accomplish, mamoo
skookum.
Archipelago, kah hiyu ailand mitlite.
Arctic, kah delate, hiyu cole mitlite. Ardent, waum tumtum.
Argue, hlyu wawa.
Arise, rnitwit; get up.
Arithmetic, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kOpa kwunnum; mamook tzum.
Arm, (n.) lemah; (V.) iskum musket; potlak musket.
Army, hlyu sojers.
Around, wake siah kopa. Arouse, mamook get up.
Arrest, mamook haul; mamook kow.
ArriUe, Arrange at, ko; chako; Klap.
Arrow, kalitan; stick kalitan.
Ascend, klatawa saghalie.
Asleel, islick stick.
Ask, wawa. Asleep, moosum.
Assault, pight.
Assess, mamook tzum iktas.
Assessor, tyee kopa mamook tzum lIllahe.
Assistance, elahan; help.
At, kopa.
Atheist, man yaka wawa halo saghalie tyee mitlite.
Arouse, mamook get up.
Arrest, mamook haul; mamook kow.
Arrive, Arrive at, ko; chako; klap.
Arrow, kalitan; stick kalitan.
Ascend, klatawa saghalie.
Ask, islick stick.
Ask, wawa.
Assess, mamook tzum iktas.
Assistance, elahan; help.
At, kopa.
Auburn, sitkum kiale; sitkum p11.
Audacious, skookum tumtum.
Audience, hiyu tillikums kopa house.
Argument, mamook hiyu; mamook hyas.
Assent, wawa, nawltka.
Assess, mamook tzum iktas.
Assistance, elahan; help.
At, kopa.
Atheist, man yaka wawa halo saghalie tyee mitlite.
Blunder, to, tseeple.
Blush, chako pli kopa yaka seahost.
Boat, man cosho.
Boast, hyas wawa; skookum wawa.
Boat, boat.
Bobtailed (a bob-tailed horse), siskiyou.
Boil, to, (v.) Jiplip; mamook liplip.
Bold, Bolduess, skookum tumtum; halo kwass.
Bone, stone.
Boots, stick shoes.
Bore, to, mamook thalwhop; mamook hole.
Borrow, to, ayahwhul; iskum dolla; alki pay.
Bosom (female), totoosh; yakwahtin.
Boss, tyee.
Both, kunamoxt; mOkst.
Bottle, labooti; Jabotai.
Bow, opitikegh; stick musket.
Bow (of boat), nose.
Breakfast, muckamuck kopa tenas sun.
Breasts, totoosh.
Breath, wind.
Breech Clout, opoots sill; opoots sail.
Bride, klootchman yaka chee malleh.
Bridegroom, man yaka chee malleh.
Bridle, Ia bleed.
Bright, towagh, or tewagh.
Bring, to, lob; mamook chahco; newah.
Broad, klukuih.
Broken legged, kokshut lapea.
Broken, kokshut.
Brother, ow.
Brother, kahpho, or elip ow, if elder than the speaker; kimta ow, or ow, if younger.
Brother-in-law, ats yaka man; klootchman man yaka ow; ekkeh.
Brown, sitkum male; tenas male; k-laTe.
Buck, man mowitch.
Bucket, tamolltsh.
Buffalo, moosmoos; wild moosmoos.
Build, mamook house.
Builder, la plash man.
Bury, man moosmoos.
Bullet, le bal; kalitan; musket yaka ball.
Budge, kow; lktas.
Bungler, man yaka cultus mamook.
Burn, mamook plah.
Burst, Koot.
Bury, mahsh kopa ilaahee.
But, pe; pee.
Butcher, man yaka kumtuks mamook.
Buy, to, mahkook.
By, wake siiah kopa; kopa.
By-and-by, winapie; alki.
C
Calf, tenas moosmoos.
Callco, tzum sail; sail.
Call, to, wawa.
Calm, halo wind.
Calf, mahsh tenas.
Can, skookum kopa.
Candle, la shandel; glease plah.
Cannot, halo skookum kopa; howkwutl.
Canoe, canim.
Cap, seahpo.
Cape, skookum kopa; skookum tumtum.
Capsize, keelaple; kilaple.
Captive, elite.
Capture, mamook kow.
Car, (B. E.), plah chickchick.
Careful, kloshe nanitch.
Careless, kultus; halo kloshe nanitch.
Carpenter, la plash man.
Carrot, la calat.
Carry, to, lolo.
Cart, chickchik; tsiktstk.
Carve, mamook cut.
Cascade, tumwata.
Cash, dolla; chickamin.
Cask, tamolltsh.
Cast, mahsh.
Castre, to, mahsh stone.
Cat, pusspuss; plshpish.
Cater, tumaw.
Cautions, (to be), kboshe nanitch.
Cease, kopet.
Cedar, canim stick; lametsin stick; kpal; kalakwahtle stick.
Cedar Bark (inside), kalakwahtle.
Celestial, kopa saghalie.
Certain, delate.
Cattle, moosmoos.
Certainly, naitkwa.
Chain, lashen; chicamin lope.
Chair, la shase.
Change, nika tumtum halo yaka chako kahkwawa.
Cheap, wake hyas mahkook.
Cheat, to, lalah; mamook pelton.
Cheated, (I am), nika chako pelton.
Cheeks, seahost; capala.
Cheer, hyu kioshe wawa.
Chicken, la pool.
Chief, tyee.
Child, tenas.
Chilly, tenas cole.
Choose, tikgeh; elip tikgeh.
Christmas, hyas Sunday; kilsmes.
Clams, ona; lukutchee; lakwitchee; clams, (smetocks, the large kind).
Clay, ilaahee.
Clean, (adj.) halo ilaahee; (n.) mamook clean.
Clear up, to, chako klah.
Clerk, tzllm man.
Clinch, klatawa saghalie.
Close, (v.) mamook ikpoode.
AND HOW TO USE IT.

Cloth, (cotton), sail.
Clothes, iktas.
Clouds, smoke; smoke kopa saghalie; cultus smoke.
Coast, illahee wake siah kopa chuck.
Coat, capo; capo.
Coffee, kaupy.
Cold, cole.
Color, tzum; chym.
Comb, (a.) comb.
Comb, to, (V.) momook comb.
Come, to, chahko; newah.
Come out of the water, chako klahanie kopa chuck.
Command, (v.) mahsh wawa; (n.) law.
Commandments, saghalie tyee law.
Commence, momook begin; chee momook.
Common, kioshe kopa konoway; cultus.
Commimion Jesus yaka muckamuck.
Complete, momook kopet.
Conceal, ipsoot.
Conceive, (in mind) momok tumtum.
Concur, (I), (nika) tumtum kahkwa.
Confess, to, yiem; wawa.
Confession, to go to. kofes; kopes. Chahas billalam, or milalam (holy talk).
Confirmation, lakonfirmation; kopil maslo.
Confine, momook kow.
Confirm, momook delate.
Confirmed (pas.), chako delate.
Confirmation, lakonfirmation; kopil maslo.
Converge, klap tenas.
Contribute, miltite kioshe tumtum.
Control, tolo.
Converse, wawa.
Convince, tolo.
Cook, to, momook plah; momook plah muckamuck.
Cooked, (pas.) chako plah.
Copy, momook tzum.
Cord, tenas lope; lope.
Cordially, kioshe tumtum.
Crow, kahkah.
Crowd, hluu tillikums.
Cry, to, ely.
Cultivate, momook kioshe.
Cut, to, tolo.
Dance, to, tanse.
Danger, mesachie miltite.
Dark, darkness, polakkle.
Darken, momook kioshe.
Dance, (v.) muckamuck.
Daughter, tenas klootchman.
Dead, memaloost; mimoluse; rnahshkon.
Deadness, kahkwa rnlmoluse.
Dear, (expensive), hyas muckamuck.
Dear, (loved), kioshe.
Death warrant, papab yaka. wawa. na-witka yaka mimoluse.
Debate, pight wawa.
Ded, (in mind) kahkwa.
Deaf, ikpooie kwollan: halo kwolan.
Deafen, momook halo kwolan.
Deaf mute, halo kwolan halo wawa.
Death, mimoluse.
Deathbed, bed kah yaka mimoluse.
Dear, (loved), kioshe.
Dead, memaloost; mimoluse; muckamuck yaka wind; yaka wind chako halo.
Deadness, kahkwa mimoluse.
Deep, klip; hyas keekwnlee.
Deer, mwooth.
Defeat, (V.) tab.
Deceit, kilminawhit wawa.
Deceive, wawa kilminawhit mamook plah.
Deceiver, yaka kumuk wawa kilminawhit.
Decide, mamook tumtum; klap tumtum.
Decline, wawa.
Deed, mamook.
Dear, mowitsh.
Defeat, (v.) tolo.

Coyote, talapus.
Cranberry, solemlie; swamp olallie; pil olallie; siwash isalk.
Crazy, pelton; clazy; pelton scatty.
Cream, kioshe tootoosh.
Cream-colored, le clem.
Creator, saghalie tyee.
Creek, tenas chuck.
Creep, tenas chuck.
Crocked, kiwa; tseplie; clocked; wake delate; hanlkek.
Cross, (n.) la clao.
Crowd, hiyu tillikums.
Cry, to, cly.
Cultivate, momook kioshe.
Cup, ooskan; cup; lepot.
Curse, momook kioshe.
Cured, chako kioshe.
Curling, hunlkh.
Current, pil olallie; culiant.
Currency, papah dolla.
Curse, (v.) wawa.
Curse, (v.) wawa mesachie.
Cut, to, tikpe; mamook cut.

D

Dance, to, tanse.
Danger, mesachie miltite.
Dark, darkness, polakkle.
Darken, momook kioshe.
Dance, (v.) muckamuck.
Daughter, tenas klootchman.
Dawn, delate tenas sun; chee chako light.
Dazzle, hluu skookum light; kahkwa halo.
Dazzle, hluu skookum light; kahkwa halo.
Dead, memaloost; mimoluse; muckamuck yaka wind; yaka wind chako halo.
Deadness, kahkwa mimoluse.
Deep, klip; hyas keekwnlee.
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Deceit, kilminawhit wawa.
Deceive, wawa kilminawhit mamook plah.
Deceiver, yaka kumuk wawa kilminawhit.
Decide, mamook tumtum; klap tumtum.
Decline, wawa.
Deed, mamook.
Dear, (loved), kioshe.
Deep, klip; hyas keekwulees.
Dear, mowitsh.
Defeat, (v.) tolo.
Defend, klosho nanitch.
Defier, mamook alki; mamook byby.
Deficient, wake hlyu.
Definite, delate.
Deflected, mamook kumtuks.
Deficient, wake hlyu.
Definite, delate.
Deformed, wake delate.
Delight, kloshe tumtum.
Delighted, mitlite or chako kioshe turn-turn.
Delirious, huloima latet; kahkwa clazy.
Demand, wawa; skookum wawa.
Demon, skookum; lejaub; kahkwa lejaub; mesachie tamaunious.
Deny, Denial, wawa halo.
Dense, hlyu.
Dentist, doctin kopa teeth; doctin kopa Ietah.
Depart, kiatawa.
Descend, kiatawa lceekwulee.
Describe, mamook kumtuks.
Desert, (n.) illahee kah halo ikta mitlite.
Desert, (V.) kapswalla klataway; mahsh.
Devil, diaub; yaub; lejaub.
Diabolical, kahkwa lejaub.
Dialect, lalang.
Dialogue, lkt man yaka wawa, huloinia man yaka wawa, laly kahkwa.
Did, mamook.
Die, mirnoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind.
Differ, huloima tumtum.
Different, Difference, huloirna.
Difficult, kull.
Dig, to, mamook illahee; mamook kokshut illahee.
Dig a hole, mamook hole; xnamook tlwhop.
Dilute, mahsh chuck kunamokst.
Dime, bit, or mit.
Dimension, kunjib hyas.
Dine, Dinner, muckamuck kopa sltkum sun.
Direct, delate.
Directly, alki; winaple; tshike.
Dirty, allihee mitlite; hyas humm.
Disagree, halo tumtum kahkwa.
Disapper, mamook pelton.
Disbelieve, halo tumtum kahkwa.
Drum, (Indian), pompon.
Duck, (Mallard), hahlhahl; kwakan yahthaht.
Ducking, mahsh kopa chuck; kiatawa kopa chuck.
Dug, mamook dig.
Dull, halo tumtum; wake siah halo latet.
Dumb, wake wawa; halo wawa.
Dying, wake siah mimoluse.
Dye, (V.), mamook tzum.
Dying, wake siah mimoluse.
Dyeing, mamook tzum.
Eager, hyas tikegh.
Each, lkt lkt.
Earth, illahee.
East, kah sun yaka chako.
Easter, pak; paska.
Easy, halo kull.
Eat, to, muckamuck.
Eatable, kioshe kopa muckamuck.
Ebb tide, chuck yaka klatawa.
Eccentric, hulolma.
Eclipse, sun (or moon), yaka chako kiale.
Eddy, kah chuck kiatawa.
Edify, mamook kumtuks.
Editor, tzum (or tyee) man kopa newspaper.
Educate, mamook kumtuks.
Effect, (v.) niamook.
Effects, (n.) lktas.
Effeminate, kahkwa klootchman.
Ecient, skookum; kioshe.
Egg, lesap; lesep; hen olailte.
Eight, stotekin; kwinnum pe kione; eight.
Eighteen, tahtlum pe stotekin.
Eighty, stotekin tahtlum.
Either or, kionasklonas.
Eject, mahsh kiahanle.
Elder, elip.
Elder brother, kahpo.
Elegant, hyas kioshe.
Elevate, mamook saghalie.
Elevated, (pas.), chako.
Elder, elip.
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Elevated, (pas.), chako.
Elder, elip.
**THE CHINOOK JARGON**

**Expel, mahsh.**

**Expel, pay; potlatch.**

**Expel, yaka kumtuks.**

**Expire, mimoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind.**

**Explain, mamook kumtuks.**

**Expert, delate yaka kumtuks.**

**Expire, mimoluse; mahsh konoway yaka wind.**

**Express, wawa.**

**Express, (V.), wawa.**

**Extend, mamook hyas.**

**Extended, (pas.), chako hyas.**

**Extensive, hyas.**

**Exterior, kiahanle.**

**Exterminate. Extinguish, mamook halo; mahsh.**

**Extol, potlatch hyas kioshe wawa.**

**Extraordinary, hyas huloima.**

**Extravagant, cultus mahkook lktas.**

**Extreme unction, exstlern oksio.**

**Eyeball, seahost; eye.**

**Eyelash, skin kopa eye.**

**Eyewitness, man yaka delate nanitch.**

**Fab, wake delate wawa.**

**Fabric, iktas.**

**Face, seahost.**

**Facility, halo kull.**

**Fact, delate wawa.**

**Fad, chako spooh.**

**Faded, spooh.**

**Fade, chako till.**

**Fairy, kioshe.**

**Falls, kioshe; huyn.**

**Fatigue, till.**

**Fatten, mamook glease.**

**Fault, wake delate mamook.**

**Favor, kioshe tumtum.**

**Fawn, tenas mowitch; mowitcie yalta tenas.**

**Fearless, halo kwass.**

**Ferocious, hyas tikegh pight; delate kumtuks pight.**

**Fervent, Fervor, waum tumtum.**

**Festive, chako sick, pe chako hyas.**

**Festival, hyas kloshe time; hiyu mucka-muck.**

**Fetch, to, lolo; mamook chako.**

**Few, wake hyiu; tenas.**

**Fib, kliminawhit.**

**Fiction, wake delate wawa.**

**Field, illahoe.**

**Fierce, hyas tikegh pight.**

**Fifteen, tahtlum pe kwinnum.**

**Fifty, kwinnum tahtlum.**

**Fight, to, mamook solleks; pight; ma-mook pukpuk.**

**Fight, (with fists), mamook pukpuk.**

**Figure, (as calico), tzum.**

**Fib, kliminawhit.**

**Fiction, wake delate wawa.**

**Firm, skookum.**

**First, elip.**

**First born, elip tenas.**

**Fish, pish.**

**Fisherman, pishman.**

**Fish, kah pish mitlite; kah iskum pish.**

**Fishhook, pishhook; ikkik.**

**Fishline, pish lope.**

**Fishrod, pish stick.**

**Fishy, kahkwa pish.**

**Fishs, lemah kahkwa (showing how).**

**Fit, kahkwa clazy.**

**Five, kwinnum.**

**Fifteen, kwlnnum.**

**Fix, marnook kioshe.**

**Flag, sail; flag; hyas Sunday sail.**

**Flies, tenas kalakala; lemosh.**

**Flint, wake skookum.**

**Fling, niahsh.**

**Flint, killsut.**

**Float, mitlite saghalie kopa chuck.**

**Floor, hiyu sheep. or kalakala.**

**Flood, pahtl chuck; huyn chuck.**

**Floor, kah pish mitlite; kah iskum pish.**

**Flow, klatawa.**

**Flowers, kloshe tupso.**

**Flock, kahkwa chuck.**

**Fly, (V.), mamook fly; kawak.**

**Fool, (n.), tenas kultan.**

**Fool, (to be with) (V.), klootchman kul-tan yaka mitlite tenas.**
AND HOW TO USE IT.

Fog, smoke: cultus smoke.
Folks, tillikums.
Follow, klatawa kimta.
Folly, kahkwa pelton.
Food, muckamuck.
Pool, pelton.
Foolish, Foolhardy, kahkwa pelton.
Foot, lepee.
Footsteps, Footprint, kah lapea initlite (showing how: teahwit).
For, kopa.
Forbear, kopet.
Forbid., wawa kioshe kopet.
Ford, kah kioshe nesika klatawa enati kopa chuck.
Forefather, ahnkuttle. papa.
Foreign, huloma.
Forenoon, elip sitkum sun.
Forest, kah hiyu stick initlite.
Foretell, wawa elip.
Forever, kwahnesum.
Forget, to. mahile; mahsh tumtum; kopa kumtuks.
Forgive, mamook klowhowya.
Fork, Ta pooshet.
Former, elip.
Formerly, ahnkuttle.
Fortunite, kloshe.
Forty, lakit tahtlum.
For what, pe kahta.
Foot, cultus.
Pour, lakit, or lokit.
Fourteen, tahtlum pe lakt.
Four hundred, lakit tukamonuk.
Fowl, Ia pool.
Fox, talapus; hyas opoots talapus.
Fragrant, kioshe.
Prance, Pasalooks Illahee.
Frank, open.
Fraternal, kahkwa ow.
Free, halo elite.
Freeze, hyas cole.
French, Frenchman, Pasalooks; Pasailooks.
Frequently, hiyu times.
Franz, open.
Fret, tenas solleks.
Friday, Kwinnum sun.
Friend, sikhs, or shjkhs; Illikum.
Friendly, kloshe tumtum: kahkwa tillikum.
Friendless, halo tillikum.
Frighten, mamook kwass.
Frightened, (passive), chako kwass.
Frightened, (v.), mamook cut; mamook kokshut.
Gasp, hyas kull spose yaka iskum yaka wind; wake siah lost yaka wind.
Gather, to, iskum; hokuxnelh.
Gay, kioshe; heehee.
Gaze, skookum nanitch.
Gender, is distinguished by prefixing the word man for male, and klootchman for female.
General, hyas tyee.
Gentle, halo wild; kwan.
Gift, cultus potlatch.
Get, to, iskum.
Get out, klatawa: mahsh.
Get up, mamook getup; getup.
Gibber, tamahnous; skookum.
Giant, delate hyas man.
Giggle, heehee.
Gift, cultus potlatch.
Glimmer, heehee.
Gilt, kahkwa pil chikamin.
Glimps, huloma tillikum.
Girl, tenas klootchman.
Girlish, kahkwa tenas klootchman.
Give, to, potlatch.
Glad, kwan; youtl tumtum; kwatl.
Glare, skookum light.
Glare, tenas light.
Glan, iskum; kokumelh.
Gleam, heehee.
Gloom, polakile.
Gloomy, kahkwa polakile.
Glorious, hyas kloshe.
Glory, hyas kloshe nem.
Gnats, dago; lemus.
Gnaw, muckamuck; muckamuck kahkwa eena.
Go, to, Klatawa.
Goblin, tamahnous; tsialko.
God, Saghalie Tyee.
Godless, halo tikegh Saghalie Tyee.
Godly, kahkwa Saghalie Tyee.
Gold, pil chikamin.
Golden, kahkwa pil chikamin.
Good, kloshe.
Good-bye, klahowya.
Good spirit, kloshe tamahnous; econe.
Goods, ichtahs.
Goose, kalakala; whuywhuy; kalakala-ma.
Gore, (n.), pilpil; (v.), mamook kokshut pe pilpil yaka chako.
Gospel, Saghalie Tyee yaka wawa.
Gossip, wawa.
Govern, mamook tyee.
Governor, tyee.
Graceful, kioshe.
Graduate (v.), kopet kopa school.
Grain, sapolil.
Grammar, book yaka mamook kumtuks nesika kopa lalang.
Grand, hyas kioshe.
Grand child, tenas yaka tenas; koim.
Granddaughter, tenas yaka tenas klootchman.
Gratitude, mama yaka kloshe chake.
Grateful, (adj), mahsie tumtum.
Grateful, (v.), wawa mahsie.
Grave, mimoluse illahee.
Grave-stone, stone kopa mimoluse fliahee.
Grazing, muckamucic tupso.
Grease, glease; lak-les.
Greasy, kahkwa glease.
Great, hyas.
Greedy; tikegh konoway; hyas tikegh.
Green, pechugh; pale green, kawkawak.
Greet, wawa.
Gray; a gray horse, legley.
Gray; (as flour), mamook sapolil; mamook klimmln-kjimmin; as ax, mamook sharp; mamook kioshe.
Greatness, kloshe.
Grit, tenas stone; kahkwa stone.
Grimly, bear, slam.
Grizzle bear, slam.
Groom, kuitan man: man yaka kioshe nanitch kultan. (See bridegroom.)
Ground, Illahee.
Grouse, glouse; siwash chicken; siwash lapool.
Grow, chako hyas.
Growl; grumble, solleks wawa.
Guard, kloshe nanitch.
Guardian, man yaka kloshe nanitch tenas.
Guard house, skookum house.
Guest, mika tumtum; guess.
Guilt, mesachie.
Gun, la gome.
Gun, musket; sukwalaal.
Gunpowder, polallipH
Hair, tupso: tupso kopa latet: yakso.
Hair brush, tupso bloom.
Hair, klootchman chicken.
Half-breed, klootchman.
Hand, le mah.
Hand, (right), kloshe lemah.
Handkerchief, hakatshum.
Handsome, hyas kloshe.
Hang; mimaluse kopa lope kopa yaka neck.
Happy, kloshe tumtum; youl tumtum.
Hard, kull.
Harden, mamook kull.
Hard, grit, klootchman.
Hare, kwitshadie; k-wetshoddie.
Hark, nah; nanitch.
Harlot, mesachie klootchman.
Harlot, mesachie klootchman.
Harm, (v.), mesachie.
Harm, (v.), mamook mesachie.
Harrotem, mamook comb Illahie.
Hasten, hyak.
Hat, seahpo.
Hat, chicken chako kopo eggs: tenas lapool chee chako.
Hay, hay; dly tupso.
Haul, mamook hauL
Haul with wagon, lolo kopa chikchik.
Haven, milnile.
Hawk, hawk. shakshak.
Hay, hay; dly tupso.
Hazard, to, mamook comb Illahie.
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Hazard, to, mamook comb Illahie.
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Hat, chicken chako kopo eggs: tenas lapool chee chako.
AND HOW TO USE IT.

1. I, nika.
2. Ice, cole chuck.
3. Idea, tumtum.
4. Identical, delate kahkwa.
5. Idiot, kelale man.
6. Idle, cultus mitlite.
7. If, spose.
8. Ignite, marnook piah.
9. Ignorant, halo kumtuks; blind kopa.
10. Ill; illness, sick.
11. Illtreat, mamook mesachie; mamook kah-ta.
12. Imbibe, muckamuck.
13. Imitate, mamook kahkwa.
15. Immaterial, cultus.
16. Immeasurable, halo kumtuks kunjih hyas.
17. Immense, delate hyas.
18. Immigrate, chako kopa ikt Illahee.
19. Immoral, mesachie.
20. Impatience, halo tikegh mitlite.
22. Impossible, wake skookum kopa.
23. Improbable, (nika) tumtum yaka halo kahkwa.
24. Improper, wake kloshe.
25. Improve, chako tenas kloshe.
27. Inability, wake skookum kopa.
28. Inasmuch, kahkwa.
29. Incomplete, wake yaka koph.
30. Indeed, nawitka.
31. Independent, (He is), cultus kopa (yaka) kopa huitome tillikums.
32. Indian, siwash.
33. Indian medicine, kelale.
34. Indifferent, (I am), cultus kopa nika.
35. Induce (him), mamook haul yaka tumtum.
36. Indulge, Iskum.
37. Industrious, kwanesum mamook.
38. Inebriate, man yaka kwanesum pahtium;
man yaka kwanesum muckamuck whiskey.

Inshore, tenas; chee tenas.

Inquire, wawa.

Insane, wake hiyu.

Intend (2), mika tumtum.

Intention, tumtum.

Intercede, (you for me), kloshe mika potlatch nika wawa kopa yaka.

Interpret, mamook cooley kopa hulolima ilalang or wawa; mamook kumtuks hulolima or wawa.

Interval, tenas laly.

Intimate, kloshe.

Invasive, klatawa pe tikegh plight.

Invisible (to you), wake kahta mika nanitch.

Inward, keewulee.

Iron, chillumin.

Introduce, wake skookum tumtum.

Irrigate, mamook cooley chuck.

Is, Mitlita is sometimes used, and sometimes no word is used.

Island, ailand; tenas iflahee.

It, yaka, yahka.

Itch, tlihtlih.

Its, Icopa yaka; yaka; yaka.

Itself, yaka self.

Ivy, stick kahkwa lope.

H

Jail, skookum house.

Jargon (Chinook), Chinook.

Jealous, sick tumtum.

Jerk, hyak mamook haul.

Jerked beef, moosmoos itlwillie chako dly.

Jest, cultus wawa, Job, mamook.

Join, chako kumamokst.

Joke, (n.), cultus wawa.

Joke, (v.), mamook heehee.

Jolly, heehee tumtum.

Journey, cooley.

Joyful, mika tumtum.

Judge, tyee kopa court.

Jug, stone Iabnott.

Juice, ,,lallie chuck.

Jump, to, sopena.

Jury, man kopa court kiaska tikegh; kumtuks kononay mesachie, pe maoke kloshe kopa tillikums.

Just, delate.

K

Kamass root, lakamass.

Kettle, ketfing.

Key, lekileh.

Kick, to, mamook kokshut: chukkin.

Kill, mamook minoluse.

Kind, kloshe.

Kindred, tillikums.

Kiss, bebe.

Kitten, tenas pishpish.

Knee, mokok kahkwa (showing how).

Knife, opitsah.

Knit, mamook stocken.

Knock, to, koko: mamook kokshut: mamook kahkwa (showing how).

Knot, lemah; lemah kopa stick.

Knotty, huniklh: hluv lemah.

Know, to, knowledge, kumtuks.

Knuckle, yakha kopa lemah (point to it).

L

Labor, mamook.

Lacerate, mamook kokshut.

Lack, wake hiyu.

Lady, klootchman.

Lamb, tenas sheep; tenas lemooto; sheep yaka tenas.

Lame, klook teahwit; sick kopa lapea.

Lament, oly tumtum.

Lamprey eel, skwakwal; skwokwol.

Land, iilahee.

Landlord, tyee.

Land otter, inamooks.

Lanze, ookut; wayhut.

Language, la lang.

Large, cosho glease.

Large, hyas.

Lark, tenas kalakala.

Last, delate kimta: kimta kopa kononay.

Lately, chee: tenas ahukuttie.

Laugh, heehee; mamook heehee.

Laughter, heehee.

Launched, mahsh boat or ship kopa chuck.

Law, kloshe tupso iilahee.

Lay, mahsh.

Lazy, lazy.

Lead, (n.), kalitan.

Lead, (v.), mamook cooley.

Leader, tyee.

Lean, (adj.). halo glease.

Leap, (v.), lagh.

Leap, to, sopena.

Learn, kumtuks: kumtuks.

Learned, kumtuks hiyu.

Least, elip tenas kopa kononay.

Leather, skin; dly skin.

Leave, (v.), mahsh; klatawa.

Leave off, to, kopet.

Lecture, wawa.

Leg, teahwit: lapea.

Legal, kloshe kopa law.

Legend, wawa: wake delate wawa.

Legislature, tyee man klasa mamook law.

Lend, to, ayahwhul; tikegh owe.

Lenient, (n.), lekilem: olo time.

Lent, tenas.

Letter, papah.

Level, kononay kahkwa: flat.

Liar, yaka kumtuks wawa kliminawhit.

Liberal, kloshe kopa cultus potlatch.

Liekick, (v.), klahkun.

Lies, (n.), kliminawhit wawa.
AND HOW TO USE IT.

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Mingle, klatawa kunamokst; mamook kunamokst; mahsh kunamokst.

Minister, leplet.

Minor, tenas; elip tenas.

Mischief, skookum mamook; hololma mamook.

Mischiefs, cultus mamook.

Misconduct, mesachie mamook.

Mispronounce, halo delate wawa; tseepie wawa; hololma wawa.

Miss, to, tseepie.

Missionary, leplet.

Mistake, (v.), mamook tseeple. Mistake, (n.), tseepie mamook.

Mist, to, tseepie.

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Missionary, leplet.

Mist, to, tseepie.

Mistake, (v.), mamook tseeple. Mistake, (n.), tseepie mamook.
Part, sitkum.
Partake, iskum.
Pass, (v.), klatawa; kiatawa enetLPastor, leplet.
Paternal, kahkwa papa.
Path., ooakut; wayhnt.
Pauper, klahowya tillikum.
Paw, kamooks or itchwoot yaka lapea;
lapea.
Pay, pay; potlatch dolla.
Peas, 10 pwau; peas; lepwah.
Peep, tenas nanitch.
Pelt, skin.
Pen, (fence), kuilaghan.
Pen, (for writing), pen; tzum stick.
Penance, lapelitans; laplitas.
Pencil, pencil; tzum stick.
Penitent, sick tumtum.
Penitentiary, hyas skookum house.
Penman, tzuni man.
Pentecost, lapatkot.
People, tilikum, tiiiikums.
Perfect, delate kloshe.
Perfume, lametsin kopa nose.
Perhaps, kionas,
perfume, klootchman.
Peril, mesachie mitlite.
Permanence, kwanesum mitlite.
Permit, wawa nawitka.
Perpetual, kwanesum.
Perspiration, chuck kopa skin.
Perspire, chuck mitlite kopa skin.
persevere, persist; kwanesutn; mamook.
Person, tillikum.
Persuade, wawa pe toto.
Peruse, main 00k read.
Pervert, mamook huloima;.
Petrified, chako stone.
Petticoat, kalakwahtie; keekwulee coat
kopa klootchxnan;
petticoat; kalak-wapte.
Photograph, tzum seahost.
Physic, lametsin.
Physician, doctin.
Psychiologist, book yaka mamook kum
tuks nesika kopa nesika self.
Pick (n.), pick; (v), iskum; tikegh.
Pick (v.), mamook huloina;,
Pittned, chako stone.
Petticoat, kalakwahtie; keekwulee coat
kopa klootchman; petticoat; kalak-wapte.
Plain (n.), kloshe illahee.
Plain (adj.), kloshe; delate.
Plan (n.), tumtum.
Plan (v.), mamook tumtum.
Plank, laplash.
Plate, la slet; plate.
Play (n.), heehee.
Play (v.), mamook heehee.
Playhouse, heehee house.
Play with stringed instrument, mamook
tuletule.
Plead, skookum wawa.
Pleasant, please; kloshe.
Pleased, youtl; kwatl.
Plentiful, plenty; hyu.
Plow, Flough, (n.), le shallow; plow;
klugh.
Plow, Flough, (v.), mamook plow; ma-
mlook kokshut illahee; klugh illahie.
Plural, hyu.
Pole, la pehsh; pole.
Poll tax, taxes kopa latet.
Polygamist, man yaka mitlite hlyu
klootchman.
Pompous, hyas tumtum.
Fond, mimoluse chuck.
Fonder, mamook tumtum.
Fool, tenas chuck.
Poor, kiahowya; halo ikta; klahowyum.
Popo, lepap.
Popular, kloshe kopa hlyu tillikums.
Population, tillikums.
Fork, cosho; cosho itiwillie.
Possess, mitlite.
Possible, skookum kopa.
Postmaster, tyee kopa papah house.
Postpone, wawa "alki mamook."
Postlors, opoots.
Potato, wappatoo; lapatak.
Potential, skookum.
Found, pound; till.
Four, mahsh; wagh.
Poverty, klahowy.
Powder, polallie; powder.
Power, skookum.
Practical, kloshe; delate kuntuks ma-
mook.
Practice, mamook.
Prairie, kloshe illahee; tupso illahee.
Prairie Wolf, talapus; hyas opoots talap-
bus.
Prase, wawa mahsle.
Pray, wawa kopa saghalie tyee.
Prayer, wawa kopa saghalie tyee; ple;
laprier; lapusha.
Preacher, leplet.
Preclous, hyas kloshe; hyas mahkook.
Precise, delate.
Predecessors, klakst man yaka mitlite
clip.
Preface, elip wawa.
Prefer, elip tikegh.
Pregnant, mitlite tenas kopa yaka belly.
Prepare, mamook kloshe; mamook ready.
Prepare (passive), chako ready.
Present (n.v.), cultus potlatch.
Presently, alkie; winsaple.
Preserve, kloshe nanitch.
President, president; tyee kopa Washington.
Press, mamook kwotl.
Present, halo delate mamook or wawa.
Pretty, kioshe; toketie.
Prevail, tolo.
Price (what), kunjih dolla.
Prick, mamook kahkwa needle.
Pride, proud; youtl tumtum.
Prez, le plet.
Print, mamook tzum.
Prior, clip.
Prison, skoolcum house.
Private, kopet ikt.
Probably, klonas nawltka.
Probably Not, klonas halo.
Proclaim, Proclamation, wawa.
Profane, wake kioshe kopa saghalie tyee.
Profit, tolo.
Progenitor, ahkuttle papa.
Prohibit, mamook stop; macnook kopet.
Promise, delate wawa.
Prophet, leplelt yaka wawa clip; plopet.
Prosper, tolo.
Public, kloshe kopa konoway tillikums.
Publish, mamook kumtuks.
Pugilist, man yaka tikegh pight.
Purification, tikegh pight.
Puke, muckamuck yaka kilaple; kilaple muckamuck; mahsh yaka muckamuk klahanen kopa yaka lapush.
Pull, haul.
Pull Off, mamook haul; mamook tlak.
Pup, Puppy, tenas kamooks.
Purchase, mahkook.
Purgatory, tenas phah.
Pure, delate kloshe.
Purple, wake siah kiale.
Provider, Iskum iktas; kioshe nanitch.
Provided That, pose.
Public, kloshe kopa konoway tillikums.
Publish, mamook kumtuks.
Publix, man yaka tikegh pight.
Pugnacious, tikegh pight.
Rabid, hyas solleks.
Rabble, cultus tillikums.
Race, kwitshadle; kwitshoddle.
Rash, hyak cooley.
Race Horse, cooley kutan; kutan yaka kumtuks cooley.
Ragged, itkas yaka kokshut.
Rain, snass.
Raiser, mamook saghalle.
Rainy, hiyu snass.
Rake, comb kopa lilahee.
Ramble, cultus cooley.
Ranch, lilahee; ranch.
Rap, mamook kokshut; koko.
Rape, kapswala klootchman.
Rapid, hyak.
Raptus, skokum chuck; cooley chuck.
Rare, wakohi.
Rascal, mesachie tillikum.
Rasp, hyas file; hyas lalim.
Raspberries, seapho olllie; Itlawa.
Rat, hyas hoohool; colecole.
Rather, elip tikegh.
Rattle, shugh (shake).
Rattlesnake, shugh opoots; shek opoota.
Rave, chako clazy.
Raven, kaka.
Raw, wake yaka phah; halo phah.
Razor, Knife, opitsah.
Razor Pish, ona.
Read, Bead, kumtuks.
Recent, chee.
Recall, weght wawu.
Redeem, weight wawu.
Rebel, Rebellion, pight kopa tyee.
Rebuild, weight mamoon house.
Recall, weight wawu.
Receive, Iskum.
Recent, chee.
Reckon, mamook tumtum.
Recognize, kumtuks.
Recite, klap tum tum.
Quarrel, solleks wawa; tenas pight.
Quarrel (v.), chako solleks; mamook pight.
Quarter, tenas sitkum.
Quarter (of a dollar), kwahta.
Quarterly, lkt time kopa klone moon.
Quartz, tkope stone.
Queen, tyee klootchman.
Queue, halluc.
Quell, Quench, mamook kopet.
Questions, wawa.
Quick, Quickly, hyak.
Quiet, kwann.
Quills, tepeh; kalakala yaka tupso.
Quilt, quilt; tzum paseesle.
Quilt, kopet.
Quiver, stick kalitan lesak.
Quorum, elip sitkum.
Quail (v.), chkow kwass.
Quarrel (v.), chako solleks; mamook pight.
Quarrel (n.), illahee; kulakala.
Recommend, wawa kioshe.
Res-conquer, weight tolo.
Re-consider, weight mamook tumtum.
Re-count, weight wawa.
Re-cover, iskum.
Re-creation, kloshe time.
Rectum, opooots.
Recumbent, mitlite.
Red, pil.
Redden, pil-pil.
Re-dish, wake siah pil; kahkwa pil.
Red Hot, hyas warm pe chako pil.
Reduce, mamook keekwulee.
Re-enter, weight klatawa kopa house.
Refine, mamook delate kloshe.
Reform, chako kioshe.
Refresh, chako chee.
Refund, kilapie dolla.
Refuse (n.), cultus ikta.
Refuse (v.), wawa halo; (if unobliging-ly) mamook kwish.
Regret, sick tumtum.
Regular, kwanesum kahkwa.
Reject, mahsh.
Relate, To, ylem; wawa.
Relation, Relative, tillikum.
Release, mahsh; mahsh kow.
Reliable, kioshe; halo nika kwass kopa yaka; (I am not afraid of him, or he is reliable).
Relief, help.
Relieve, mamook help; potlatch help.
Religion, saghalie tyee wawa.
Relish, kioshe kopa lapush.
Remain, mitlite.
Remainder (What?), kunjih mitlite.
Remainder (This is), okoke mitlite.
Remarry, weight mallel.
Remedy (n.), kioshe lametsin.
Remedy (v.), mamook kioshe.
Remember (To not forget), mitlite kopa tumtum: wake kopol kumtuks.
Remember (To remember after having forgotten), klap tumtum.
Remit, mahsh.
Remorse, sick tumtum.
Remote, siah.
Remount, weight klatawa saghalie.
Remove; mahsh, lolo.
Rend, mamook kokshut.
Renew, mamook chee.
Renown, hyas kloshe nem.
Repair, mamook kioshe.
Repeat, mamook halo.
Repeat, weight wawa.
Reply, kelapie wawa.
Reply, potlatch skookum wawa.
Reside, mitlite.
Resolve, skookum tumtum.
Review, mamook tumtum.
Sailor, shipman.

Saint, Christian, lesai; sail before the names of men, except those which begin with vowels; sail before those of females and nouns which begin with vowels.

Saints, lesal.

Saint John, Sal Sha.

Salesman, mahkook man.

Sallal Berries, sallal olallie.

Salmon, salmon.

Salt, salt.

Same, kahkwa.

Sand, polallie; polallie ilahee; tenas stone kahkwa polallie.

Sanguine, skookum tumtum.

Sap, chuck kopa stick.

Sash, Ia sanjel; belt.

Satan, lejaub; diaub.

Satanic, kahkwa lejaub.

Satisfied (I am), kioshe kopa nika.

Saturday, taghum sun.

Savage, Wild, old pashlon; siwash.

Save, iskum.

Saw, Ia gwln; Ia scie; lasee.

Say, to, wawa; wauwau; nah.

Scales, ikta kopa mamook tilL

Scant, Scanty, wake hiyu.

Scarce, wake hiyu.

Scarf, hyas sail kopa neck.

Scare, mamook kwass.

Scatter, mahsh konoway kah.

Scent (n.), humn.

Scent (v.), mamook humn.

Scholar, tenas kopa school; school tenas Schooner, mokst stick ship.

Scissors, le seezo; sezo.

Scoold, skookum wawa.

Scripture, Bible, saghalie tyee yaka book or papah.

Scythe, hyas knife kopa hay; youtikut opitsah.

Sea, salt chuck; sea.

Seal, olihyu; siwash cosho.

Second, mokst.

Secret, Ipsoot.

Secure, kloshes.

Seduce, kapswalla.

Seek, mamook hunt; klatawa pe tikegh klap.

Seize, iskum.

Seldom, wake hiyu.

Select, Iskum ikta mika tikegh.

Sell, to, mahsh mahkook. (Eells says, "Mahsh is now used, to sell, and mahsh buy, to trade and exchange, mahkook, to buy.")

Send, mahsh.

Senior, elip.

Sense, kumtuk; lateet.

Separate (adj.), hulolima.

Separate (v.), mamook cut.

Serious, wake heehee.

Sermon, saghalie tyee yaka wawa.

Serpent, oluk; snake.

Servant, kahkwa elite.

Serve, mamook.

Seven, sinamoxst; sinamokst.

Seventeen, tahtium pe sinamokst.

Seventy, sinamokst tahtium.

Several, tenas hiyu.

Sew, to, mamook tipshin; mamook sew.

Shackle, mamook kow; mahsh chikamin kopa yaka lemah.

Shake, to, tato; huleel.

Shaker ("A religious sect which arose on Puget Sound about 1882 somewhat allied in principle to the Messiah craze; and which took its name from the rapid, nervous shaking of its followers."-Eells.)

Shall, alki; byby; winaple.

Shallow, wake keekwulee.

Shame, shem.

Shameless, halo shem; halo kumtuk shem.

Share (It is my), okoke nikas; okoke kopa nika.

Shark, shark; hyas kamooks pish.

Sharp, yahkisilth; sharp; tsish; pahklsilth; iakesilh.

Sharpen, to, mamook tsish.

Shatter, mamook kokshut.

She, Her, yakah; yaka.

Sheep, le mooto; lummeto.

Sheet, sail.

Shell Money (the small size), coopoop; allekacheek. (The large) hykwa; halkwa.

Shingle, lebando.

Shine (v.), mamook kloshe.

Shining, towagh.

Ship, ship.

Shirt, shut.

Shoal, wake keekwulee.

Shoes, shoes; shush; tkiltipa.

Shoot, to, mamook p00.

Shore, Illahee.

Shore (Towards), matline.

Short, yuteskut; halo long.

Shorty, alkie; winaple.

Shot, shot; tenas le hai; kalitan.

Shot Pouch, kalitan lesac; tsolepat.

Shoulders, okchok.

Shout, to, hyas wawa.

Shovel, Ia pell.

Shower, tenas snass.

Shriek, skookum wawa.

Shudder, kwass pe shake.

Shut, to, tkpoole; mamook tkpoole.

Shy, kwass.

Sick, sick; etsitsa.

Sicken, snamook sick.

Sickly, tenas sick.

Side, side; (this side, yukwa; that side, yahwa.)

Sift, to, toto.

Sign, tenas cly.

Silent, halo nanitch; blind.

Silence, kahkwa picture.

Silence (n.), halo noise.

Silence (v., imp.), kopet noise; howh.

Silk, la sway; lasoy; laswa; silk cloth; skookum sail.
Silly, kahkwa pelton.
Silver, tkope chikamin; tkope dolla.
Simples, kahkwa.
Simmer, tenas lliplip.
Simply, kopet.
Sin, Sinful, mesachie; lepeshe.
Since, kintma.
Sincere, delate.
Sing, to, shantle.
Single, kopet lkt.
Sink (to), mahsh keekwulee; (it sinks) klatawa keekwulee; klip.
Sinner, mesachie tillikum.
Sip, muckamuck chuck.
Sirup, melass; slipup.
Sister, kaahpho (if older than the speaker); elip ats.
Sisterly, kahkwa ats.
Sit, to, miltlite.
Six, taghum; tohum.
Sixteen, tahtlum pe taghum.
Sixty-one, taghum tahtluxn pe lkt.
Size (what), kunjih hyas.
Skeptic, man yaka halo Iskum saghalle tyee yaka wawa.
Skill, kumtuks mamook.
Skin, skin.
Skull, bone kopa seahost (point to It).
Skeptic, man yaka halo Iskum saghalle tyee yaka wawa.
Sky, koosagh; saghalie; ekusah.
Slab, cuttus laplash.
Slander, mesachie wawa; kliminawhit wawa.
Slap, mamook kokshut.
Slave, elite; mistshimas; mistshimus.
Slag (n.), tenas lope kopa mahsh stone.
Slip, wake slab fall down.
Slippery, cultus; loholob.
Slow, Slowly, klaahwa; wake hyak.
Slut, klootchman kamoook.
Sly, Ipsoot.
Small, tenas.
Smell, a, humm.
Smile, tenas heehee.
Smite, mamook kokshut.
Smoke (n.), smoke.
Smoke (v.), mamook smoke.
Smoky (very), hyas kioshe.
Smooth, klohe.
Snake, oluk; wahpoos; snake.
Snare, Trap, lapeage; kwalta.
Snow, snow; cole snass.
So, kahkwa.
Soak, miltlite kopa chuck.
Soap, soap.
Soft, klimmin.
Soldiers, seahost.
Solely, kopet.
Solicit, wawa; ask.
Solitary, kopet lkt.
Some, tenas hiyu; sitkum.
Sometimes, tenas hiyu times.
Someday, lkt man; klonas klaksta.
Son, tenas.
Soon, alki.
Sorcerer, tamahnous man.
Sore, sick.
Sorrel Colored, a sorrel horse, le blau: pil; pil kuitan.
Sorry, Sorrow, sick tumtum.
Soul, tumtum; sele.
Sound, noise; latah.
Soup, lasup; lliplip muckamuck.
Sour, kwates; sour.
South, kah sun miltlite kopa sitkum sun.
Sow (n.), klootchman cosho.
Sow (v.), mahsh.
Spade, la pell.
Spanish flees, piah lametsin.
Spark, tenas plah.
Sparrow, tenas kalakala.
Speak, to, wawa.
Speaker, wawa man; man yaka kumtuks wawa.
Spectacles, glass seahost; dolla seahost; lakit seahost.
Speed, speedy, hyak.
Spend, mahsh.
Spider, skookum (when spoken of as a tamahnous.
Spill, to, wagh; mahsh.
Spike, bone kopa back.
Spirit, tumtum; life.
Spirits, tamahnous.
Spirts, lum; whiskey.
Split, mahsh lapush chuck; mamook toh.
Splendid, hyas klohe.
Splitted, to, mamook tsugh; mamook kokshut; wagh; tsugh.
Split (passive), kokshut; chako kokshut; chako tsugh.
Spoil, mamook spoil; mamook mesachie; mamook cultas.
Spill (passive), spill; chako spoil; pull.
Spoon, spoon.
Sport, heehee.
Spotted, tzum; le kye.
Spring (v.), sopen; Jump.
Spring (n.), tenas waum Illahee.
Sprue, le se blo.
Spy, nanitch skockum.
Squall, skookum wind pe snass.
Squaw, Siwash klootchman.
Squelch, wawa kahkwa cosho.
Squeezes, kwutl.
Squirrel, skwlskwis; kwiskwis.
Stab, to, klemahun; mamook cut; mamook kokshut kopa knife.
Stable, kultan house.
Stage, man mowitch.
Stage, chikchik; tsiktsik.
Stagger, klatawa kahkwa pahtlum man.
Stale, oleman.
Stallion, man kultan; yaka miltlite stone; stud horse.
Stamps (postage), tzum seahost.
Stand, to, mitwit.
THE CHINOOK JARGON

Stars, tsitstwl; chlchil.
Start, klatawa; chee klatawa.
Start, hyas ilatke.
Stay, to, milittle.
Steady, (be), kloshe nanitch.
Steam, smoke.
Steamer, plah ship; steamer; steamboat.
Steel, chikamin; plah chikamin.
Stick, a, (n.), stick.
Stick, (v.), mamook cut; mamook kwotl.
Still, (be), kloshe.
Still, (adj.), kloshe.
Stone, kahkwa stone; stone milittle.
Streets, (n.), poots klemahun.
Stir, tenas kiatawa.
Stirrup, sitlay.
Strawberries, amote; ahmoteh.
Stream, chuck; cooley chuck.
Stream, (wind), hiyu wind; (rain), hiyu snass.
String, tenas lope.
String, (v.), mamook kow.
Strawberries, amote; ahmoteh.
Streets, (n.), poots klemahun.
Stir, tenas kiatawa.
Stop, (active), mamook kopet; kpooie ka.
Stop, to, (Imp.), kopet.
Store, makhook house.
Storekeeper, makhook man.
Storm, (wind), hiyu wind; (rain), hiyu snass.
Strong, skookum.
Superb, hyas kioshe.
Superior, elip kloshe.
Support, kloshe nanitch; Potlatch muckamuck pe konoway liktas.
Support, (to support), sound.
Sud, kahkwa.
Sudden, Suddenly, hyak.
Sugar, shuga; le sook; shugah; shukwa.
Sugary, kahkwa shuga.
Suck, muckamuck.
Suck, (v.), mamook kwotl.
Suck, (n.), tenas mamook kwotl.
Suck, (v.), mamook kwotl.
Suck, (n.), tenas mamook kwotl.
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Tale, or Story, wawa; ylem; ehkahnam.
Tall, hyas long.
Tallow, moosmoos glease.
Tambourine or Inthan Drum, pompom.
Tame, (adj.), halo wild; halo lemolo; kwann.
Tame, (v.), mamook kwann.
Tame, Kwass.
(Tibbick.)
Tan, mamook kloshe skin; mahsh yakso kopa skin.
Tap, tenas kokshut.
Tart, tenas sour; tenas kwates.
Task, mamook.
Taste, tenas mucicamuck.
Tattle, cuitus wawa; yiem.
Tavern, muckamuek house.
Teach, to, mamook kumtuks; marnook teach.
Tear, (n.), chuck kopa seahost.
Teat, Tatoosh.
Tedious, till; long.
Teetotaler, man yaka halo kumtuksmuckamuck whiskey or lum.
Teeth, Ia tab; teeth; ledan; letal; lanes; otsotsach.
Tell, to, wawa; yiem.
Temple, hyas church house.
Tempt, tikegh haul kopa mesachie.
Ten, tahtlum; tahtlelum.
Tend, kioshe nanitch.
Tender, wake kull; waka skookum.
Tent, sail house.
Term, (of school), kwahta.
Terrible, Terror, delate hyas mesachie.
Territory, hyas illahee.
Testament, saghalie tyee yaka papah or book.
Testicles, stone, bone.
Testimony, wawa kopa court.
Testify, wawa kopa court; delate ylem.
Thanks, Thankful, Thank you, mahsle.
That, okoke.
That way, yahWa.
Thaw, (water), chako chuck; (land), chako klimmin.
The, sometimes okoke is ued. a very definite the, almost equal to that.
Thee, mika.
Their kayswalla.
Their, Theirs, klasa; kopa klasa.
Them, klasa.
Themselves, klasa self.
Theology, saghalie tyee yaka wawa.
There, yahwa; kopa.
Thereabout, wake siah yahwa.
They, klasa.
Thick, (as molasses), pithilh: pithilh.
Thief, kayswalla man; tillikum, yaka kumtuks kayswalla.
These, (adj.), yahwa; (pointing to it).
Thin, (as a board), pewahteh; tewahate; lakeshilh; pchilh; pewhattie.
Thine, mika.
Thing, likti; lktah.
Things, liktas.
Think, tumtum; mamook tumtum; pitluck.
Third, klone.
Thirsty, elo kopa chukk.
Thirteen, tahtlum pe klone.
Thirty, klone tahtlum.
Thirty-one, klone tahtlum pe ikt.
This, okoke; ok.
This way, yukwa.
Thither, yahwa.
Thorn, needle kopa stick.
Thorough, delate.
Those, okoke.
There, yahwa.
Thereabout, wake slab yahwa.
They, kiaska.
Thick, (as molasses), pltliih: pitIlh
Thief, kapawalla man; tillikum, yaka kumtuks kapawalla.
Tight, skookum noise kopa sghalie.
Thursday, lakit sun.
Thus, kahkwa.
Thyself, mika self.
Tide, chuck chako pe kiatawa.
Tie, (v.), mamook kow.
Tiger, hyas pilshpit,
Tight, skookum; kwutl.
Timber, stick.
Tin, kwass.
Tin, Tinware, mahal; tin; matah.
Tint, tzum.
Tip, to, lagh.
Tire, (n.), chikamin chtik. chik.
Tired, till.
To, towards, kopa.
Tobacco, bacca; kinootl; kinootl; kinootl.
Tobacco, bacca; kinootl; kinootl; kinootl.
Today, okoke sun.
Together, kunamokst.
Toll, mamook.
Tomb, mimoluse illahee.
Tomorrow, tomolla.
Tongue, la lang.
Tonight, okoke polakalie.
Towel, sail yoka mamook dly; seahost pe lemah.
Track, tum kah.
Trade, huuyhuy.
Tradesman, mahkook man.
Vacant, halo.
Vaccinate, mahsh lamaatsin kopa lemah yaka kloshe kopa smallpox.
Vagabond, cultus tillikum.
Veil, sail kopa seashost.
Vain, youth; proud.
Vallant, skookum tumtum.
Vallse, tenas lacasset.
Valley, kloshe llahee; coulee.
Vancouver, kitsothot; kitsotkwa.
Vanish, chako halo.
Vary, mamook huloima.
Vary (passive), chako hulolma.
Vast, hyas.
Veal, tenas moosinoos yaka ltlwillie.
Vegetables, konoway muckamuck chako kopa llahee.
Vein, kah pilpil mitlite (pointing to It).
Venereal, the, plah sick.
Vengeance, hyas solleks.
Vend, muckamuck chakokopa illahee.
Vehement, skookum.
Vehicle, chlkchik.
Vellum, skookum.
Veil, sail kopa seashost.
Venerable, the, plah sick.
Venerate, the, plah sick.
Venerate, the, plah sick.
Vengeful, hyas.
Venezuela, vankwine.
Vet, veter.
Very, hyas.
Very Small, hyas tenas.
Vessel, ship.
Vest, la ween; la west.
Vice, mesachie.
Vicinity, wake slah.
Victor, tillikum yaka tolo.
Victory, tolo.
Victuals, xnuckamuck.
View, nanitch.
Vigil, wake moosum.
Vigils (the), levigil; pishil.
Villain, mesachie tillikum.
Vile, mesachie.
Village, tenas town.
Visit, kiatawa pe nanitch.
Voice, wawa.
Volley, wawa.
Volcano, piah mountain.
Vomit, to, wagh; mahsh muckurnuck; muckamuck kilaple.
Vote, mamook vote.
Voyage, klatawa kopa boat or ship.
Wade, klatawa kopa lapea kopa chuck.
Wag, heehee man.
Wagon, chikhik; tsiktsik.
Wail, hiyu cly.
Wait, mitlite; wtnaple.
Wake, halo sleep; halo moosum.
Waken, mamook get up.
Walk, klatawa kopa lapea.
Wall, skookum kulaghan; skookum pence.
Waltz, tanse.
Wander, to, cultus klatawa; tsoilo.
Want, to, tikegh.
War, pight.
Warble, sing kahkwa kalakala.
Warm, waum.
Warning, potlatch kumtuks kopa mesachie; mamook kumtuks kopa mesachie.
Warrior, sogers; pight tillikum.
Wash, to, mamook wash.
Wasp, andiah.
Waste, cultus lost; cultus mahsh.
Watch (n.), tiktik; watch.
Watch (v.), kloshe nanitch.
Watchman, man yaka kwanesum kloshe nanitch.
Wax, chuck.
Waterfall, tumwater.
Waterspout, chuck ooaikut.
Waver, wake skookum.
Waves, hyu sea; chuck chako solleks.
Way, ooaikut; wayhut.
We, nesika.
Weak, wake skookum; halo skoolum.
Weep, cly.
Weigh, to, mamook till.
Welcome (to you), kloshe tumtum mika chako.
Well then, abba.
Well (n.), liwop.
West, klatawa.
West, kah sun; klatawa.
Wet, pahlt chuck; chuck mitlite.
Whale, ehkolie; ehkole; kwahnice; kwad-
dis; whale.
What, lkta; iktah.
What is the matter (if sick), kah mika sick.
Wheat, sapoill; liewhet lebley.
Wheel, chikehik; tsiktsik.
When, kansih; kunjlh.
Whence, kah.
Where, kah.
Whet, mamook sharp.
Which, klaksta.
When, wawa kahkwa cly.
Whisk, le pelt; lawhlp.
Whiskey, whiskey; lurn.
Who, nesika.
Whole, konoway; lowullo; lolo.
Wheat, sapolill; lewhet; lebley.
Why, pe kahta; kahta.
Wicked, mesachcie; mesachcie; peshak.
Wide, klukuhl; halak.
 Widow, klootchman yaka man mimoluse.
Wife, klootchman; oquackakull.
Wild, le molo; wild.
Wild Cat, hyas pishpish; siwash pish-pish; kwulas.
Wild Unions, kalaka.
Will, The, tumtum.
Willow, eens stick.
Win, To, tolo.
Wind, wind.
Wind Instrument, tuttut; tuletule.
Windy, hlyu wind.
Wine, wine.
Wing, kalakala yaka lemah, tepeh.
Wink, mamook seawhost.
Winnow, mamook toto.
Winter, cole illahee.
Wind, wind.
Winter, cole illahee.
Wintry, kahkwa cole illahee.
Wipe, to, mamook dly; klakwun.
Wire, chilkamin lope.
Wisdom, Wise, kumtukas.
Wish, to, tikegh.
Witch, tanahhous.
With, kunamokat; kopa.
Withdraw, mamook klipple.
Without (not any), hulo.
Without (not in), klahanie.
Wolf, lelooh; wolf.
Wolf (Prairie), talapus.
Woman, klootchman.
Womanly, kahkwa klootchman.
Woman (old), lammieh; lammieh.
Womb, lesak kopa klootchman kah tenas mitlite; belly.
Wonder, mamook tumtum.
Woo, hyas tikegh.
Wood, Wooden, stick.
Wood, sheep yaka tupso, lummeto yakso.
Woolen Caps, latuk.
Word, wawa.

Work, to, mamook.
World, konoway okoke illahee.
Worn out, oleman; cultus.
Worry, sick tumtum.
Worship, wawa kopa saghalle tyee.
Worse, elip mesachcie; klmtah klosh.
Worst, elip mesachcie kopa konoway.
Worthless, cultus.
Worthy, klosh.
Wound, to, mamook, cut; mamook kwotl; klmtah klosh.
Wrap, mamook kow.
Wrestle, mamook pight.
Wretched, hyas sick tumtum.
Wrist, lemah yahwa (point to it).
Writing, tzum.
Write, to, mamook tzum; mamook peh-pah.
Writer, tzum man.
Wrong, wake klosh.

Y
Yankee, Boston man.
Yard, lkt stick.
Yawn, tikegh moosum.
Year, lkt cole.
Yearn, hyas tikegh.
Yell, hyas skokum wawa.
Yellow, kawkawak.
Yelp, kamooks wawa.
Yes, nawitka; ahha.
Yes, indeed, nawitka.
Yesterday, tahkli sun.
Yesternight, tahkli polaklie.
Yield, kopol.
You, Your (if singular), mika.
You, your (if plural), mesika.
Yours, mika; kopa mika; mikas.
Young, tenas.
Younger, elip tenas.
Youngest, elip tenas kopa konoway.
Yourself, mika self.

AND HOW TO USE IT.

Note.—Suggestions and criticism invited. George C. Shaw, 115 32nd Ave, Seattle
My dear Shaw:

I have looked over your work that you call a Chinook "dictionary" and I think you should call it a Chinook "Jargon" instead. It is without doubt the most comprehensive and exhaustive study of the Chinook jargon in existence today and you have accomplished a big undertaking in rescuing from the obscurity of passing time a language that has served as an inter-communicating medium between civilization and the mystery of the savage mind for more years than most people know.

I have studied the siukau at first hand for years and I talk Chinook with the best of them. I see that I understand in detail the shaded meanings of the words of the strange jargon. Velapuk, probably as well as any living man today and I have no hesitation in saying that this book of yours is the most comprehensive, exhaustive, and, what is more, the most nearly correct treatise tracing on the jargon that I have ever seen. I congratulate you on a big work well done and hope your position soon occupies the position it deserves, namely to be the standard work on Chinook for all who wish to study its mysteries.

Wishing you the best of success which you entirely deserve. I am yours truly,

W.S. Philips

(Author "Totem Tales" etc.)
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