No. 1739. 50 cents. 3. May 1924.

Chinook Rudiments.

Chinook, for a century the International Language of the Pacific Coast, from Northern California to Alaska, from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

Gradually took shape between 1790 and 1810, becoming te necessary means of intercourse between natives of twenty-seven different tribes speaking as many different languages, as well as between natives, whites and Orientals.

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Full information concerning Chinook can be obtained from the Kamloops Wawa numbers as follows:

1° Early title page, reproduction of the first number vol I. No.1. 2 May 1891. Cfr Page 150. September 1894.

2° Title page September 1894 to September 1895 inclusive.

3° Title page October 1895 and on through 1896. 1897...

4° Second page of Cover from September 1894 on...

5° Elements of Phonography, in a rudimentary way in the first four numbers, May. June July and August 1891, and better reproduced on pages 4, 5, and 6, January 1895.

6° a condensed Chinook vocabulary in one page, p. 30. February 1895.

7° Origin of the Chinook, pages 50 and 51, Apr. 1895.

8° What is Chinook, anyhow? page 66, may 1895.

9° Chinook-French Vocabulary, all in shorthand, 4th page of Covers, June 1895.

10° First lesson in Chinook, pp. 82. 83., June 1895.

11° French Chinook Method, all in Stenography, 3rd page of Cover June 1895.

12° a clipping from the Montreal Gazette, of Nov. 29 1894, very interesting, pages 98 and 99, July 1895.

13° November 1895, page 161,

Rev. J. M. LeJEUNE, O. M. I.
Kamloops, B. C.

an introduction to a Chinook and English condensed Vocabulary, which appears in full on page 162 of the same number.
14º Notice page 165. nov. 1895, a miniature reproduction of 5000 Chinook words, equal to 7500 english words, all in a post-card space 3¼ x 5½.
15º The wawa shorthand Instructor, reproduced in full, a few pages each number, January to July 1896.
16º a reproduction of the first numbers of the Wawa. (May-August 1891) complete in two pages (photoengraved), pages 90 and 91, april 1896.
17º Chinook - French Vocabulary and method, pages 92 & 93. same number, April 1896.
18º Chinook Condensed Vocabulary all in one page, 118, may 1896.
19º a table of 200 Words, "the commonest words in English, page 178, August 1896, with Key page 173, same number.
20º About abbreviations, page 196, Sept. 1896.
21º More about the 200 words table, page 212, Oct. 1896.
22º What is said of the Wawa Shorthand, pages 250 and 251. Dec. 1896. - same repeated pages 4 and 5. Jan. 1897.
23º Lessons in Short hand, method in different order, pages 20-21. feb. 1897. continued pages 36-37. March 1897, also pages 52-53, April 1897, and pages 68-65, May 1897, terminating page 85. June 1897.
24º Table of 240 words, in three pages, with Key Juxtaposed, page 101, July 1897, 117, Aug. 1897, and page 133, Sept. 1897.
25º Early Chinook Vocabulary, pages 29, 30, feb. 1898, and pages 45, 46, March 1898.

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Preface.

The best account of the Chinook will be found in this

Extract from Dr. Geo. Gibbs' preface to his Chinook Dictionary, published by the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D.C. in March 1863.

"The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language, similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterrenean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon-English of China, and several other mixed tongues, – dates back to the fur droghers of the last century. Those mariners, whose enterprise in the fifteen years preceding 1800 explored the intricacies of the north-West coast of America, picked up at their general rendez-vous, 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 opened up a partial understanding of each other's speech, for when, in 1792, Vancouver's officers visited Gray's Harbour, 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 1806, 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, was introduced. The principal seat of the Company being at Astoria, not only a large addition of Chinook words was made, but a considerable number was taken from the Chehalis, who immediately bordered that tribe on the north, each owning a portion of Shoal-water 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 their 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 f and r of the English or French, to them unpronounceable, were modified into p and l. Grammatical forms were reduced to their simplest expression, and variations in mood and tense conveyed only by adverbs or by the context. The language continued to receive additions, and assumed a more distinct and settled meaning under the North-West and Hudson Bay Companies, who succeeded Astor's party, as well as through the American settlers in Oregon. Its advantage was soon perceived by the Indians, and the Jargon became, to some extent, a means of communication between natives of different speech, as well as between

them and the whites. It was even used as such between Americans and Canadians.

It was at first most in vogue upon the Lower Columbia and the Willamette, whence it spread to Puget Sound, and, with the extension of trade, found its way 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 in which there are not 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 that, except by a few missionaries and pioneers, hardly one of them is spoken or understood by white men in all Oregon and Washington territories. Notwithstanding its apparent poverty in number of words and the absence of grammatical forms, it possesses much more flexibility and power of expression that 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 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. The total number falls a little short of five hundred words."

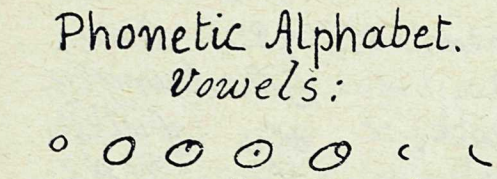
Mr. James Constantine Pilling, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, after inserting the above in the preface of his "Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages," goes on to state that this international idiom is yet a live language, and though lapsing into disuse (being superseded by the English) in the land of its birth, is gradually extending along the north-west coast, adding to its vocabulary as it travels, until it has become the means of intertribal communication between the Indians speaking different languages, and between them and the white dwellers in British Columbia and portions of Alaska." Indeed, there seems to be almost a revival of the early interest shown in it, if we may judge from the amount of manuscript material relating to it now being made ready to put into print.

One of the most curious and interesting of all the curious attempts which have been made

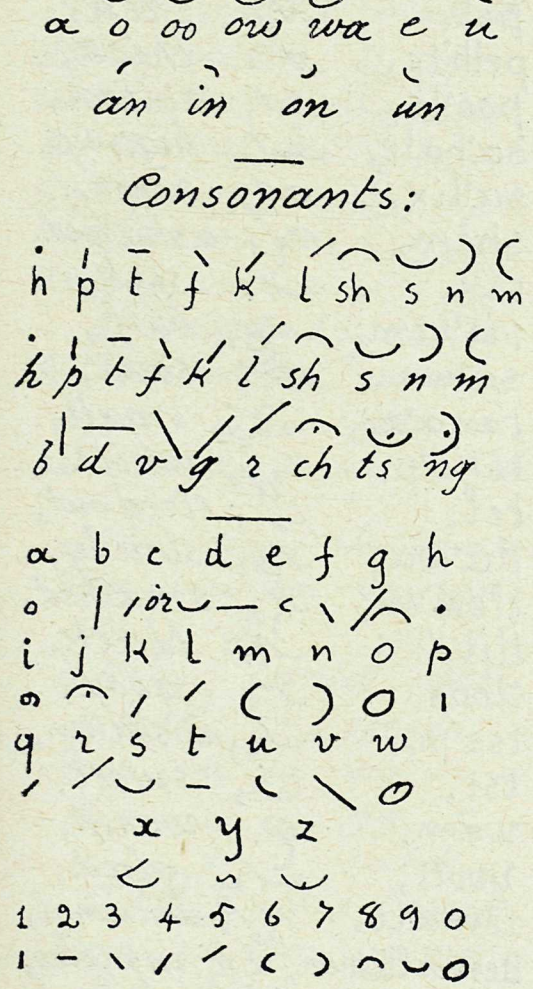
to instruct and benefit the Indians, by means of written characters is that known as the "Kamloops Wawa"... Written in an international language, "set up" in Stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, and publisher all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired.

Phonetic Alphabet.

Vowels:



Consonants:



Pronunciation.

o : a as in arm, are.
O : o as in note.
O : oo as in food.
O : ow as in owl.
O : wa as in wax.
‹ : e as in obey
‿ : u as in use.

Compound vowels:

O: wa; O: woe;
O: woo; O: wow;
O: owa; also O: owa.
O: we; O: way;
O: weyie; O: weeya.

Consonants:

• : h, always aspirate, never silent.
ʎ : kh, guttural, explosive.
./ : h-l, separate.
ʎ : hl, combined.
ʎ : lh, wet l, lla, lya.
/. : l-h, separate.
./ : h-k, separate.
✓ : kr, an explosive articulation.
ʎ : a very soft r, or an imitation, heard in some native languages.
ss : h-h. a duplication of the articulation, but a lighter one than usual, can be acquired only by practice.
— · th : in english th. same in some instances in the native languages sound as tya, tha, thye needs to be heard

Chinook Rudiments.

I. Numerals.

Iht, ..-, *One,*
mokst, , *two,*
tloon, , *three,*
la'ket, , *four,*
kwe'nam, , *five,*
ta'ham, , *six,*
senmo'kst, , *seven,*
e'it, , *eight,*
na'in, , *nine,*
ta'tilam, , *ten,*
ta'tilam pi iht, *eleven,*
ta'tilam pi mokst, *twelve,*
mokst ta'tilam, *twenty,*
tloon ta'titam, *thirty,*
takmoo'nak, : *100.*

also:

sto'kin, , *eight,*
kwa'itz, , *nine,*

II. Adjectives.

A'yak, , *quick,*
a'yaz, , *big,*
a'yoo, , *plenty,*
bloo, , *blue,*
chī, , *new,*
dlēt, , *right,*
dla'i, , *dry,*
glō, , *yellow,*
h'elo'ima, , *different,*
il'ep, , *first,*
ka'kwa, , *like,*
kak'shet, , *broken,*
kal'tash, , *useless,*
ka'nawe, , *all,*
kha'w, , *tied up,*
khĕll, , *hard,*
ki'koole, , *below,*
kim'ta, , *behind,*
kla'hane, , *outside,*
kla'haw yam, , *poor,*
kōl, , *cold,*
ko'pa, , *inside,*
kwàsh, , *afraid,*
lē'zi, , *lazy,*
lē'le, , *a long time,*
māsa'chi, , *bad,*
memloo's, , *dead,*
o'lo, , *hungry,*
pàtl, , *full,*
pel, , *red,*
pelh'te, , *thick,*
poo'li, , *rotten,*
sa'hale, , *high up,*
sa'lix, , *angry,*
shēm, , *ashamed,*
sik, , *sick,*
sit'kom, , *half,*
sa'waz, , *sour,*
tana'z, , *small,*
tĕko'p, , *white,*
tēl, , *tired out,*
tla'wa, , *slowly,*
tlem'en, , *smashed,*
tlīl, , *black,*
tloos, , *good,*
tse'pe, , *mistaken,*
tsī, , *sweet,*
wàm, , *warm,*
yootl, , *glad,*
tema'lo, , *untamed,*
tlementlemen, , *in pieces,*

III. Pronouns.

1: Personals:

Na'ika, I,
Ma'ika, thou,
Ya'ka, he,
Nsa'ika, we,
Msa'ika, you,
Kla'ska. they.

2: Possessives: ex.:

Na'ika papa, my father,
bb, bb, bb,
bb, bb, bb.

IV. Verb.

Conjugation, very simple:

Wa'wa, to speak.

1: Present: I speak, etc..

Na'ika wa'wa,
Ma'ika wa'wa,
Ia'ka wa'wa,
Nsa'ika wa'wa,
Msa'ika wa'wa,
Kla'ska wa'wa.

2: Perfect: I spoke, etc..

An'kate na'ika wa'wa,
sometime ago I "did" speak.

3: Future: I shall speak..

Al'ke na'ika wa'wa..
later on I "shall" speak..

4: Cond.: if I speak..

Poos na'ika wa'wa..
if I speak..

5: Subj.ve: that I speak..

Tloos na'ika wa'wa..
let me speak..

List of Verbs.

Mitla'it to be,
Elle', to live,
Tom'tom, to think,
Te'ke, to like,
Komta'x. to know.

Na'nich, to see,
Kola'n, to hear,
Wa'wa, to speak,
Sie'sem, to tell,
"Ya'yem," to talk..

Moo'som, to sleep,
Mak'mak, to eat,
Ma'mook, to work.

cha'ko, to come,
Kla'twa, to go,
koo'li, to walk,
Kilapa'i. to come back.

He'he, to laugh,
Sa'lix, to be angry,
Ha'lak', to open,
Eh'poo'i, to shut,
Ip'soot, to hide,
Tlap, to find.

Tlemenoo'it, to lie,
Kapshwa'la, to steal,
Ma'kook, to buy,
O'ihoi, to exchange.

Pa'tlatj, to give,
Es'kom, to take,
Mash, to throw away,
Mit'ooit, to stand up,
Lo'lo, to carry,

To'Lo. to win.
fight, kiss,
fly, play, wash,
lose, sell,
getup, sleep, Watch.
help, swim,

Other Verbs:
Compounds of "ma'mook"..
Mamook ayas to extoll,
" ajnoo', to kneel down
" oïhat, open the way,
" ola'li, pick up berries,
" wash, wash
" ha'ha, worship
" poo, shoot,
" tom'tom, to reflect,
" kom'tax, to give news,
" mem'loos, to kill,
" klahowiam, to give,
" nawi'tka, to believe,
" na'nich, to show,
" nēm, to name,
" sit'kom, to divide,
" sti'wilh, to pray,
" pe'pa to write,
" tsēm to mark,
" tamanoaz to juggle,
ayaz mamook big work,
e'he " " poor "
tloos " " good "
kal'taj " " useless "
ha'ha " " wonderful "
kom'tax " " knows work,
skoo'koom " " first-class "

cha'ko tloos, become good.
cha'ko kōl cool off

cha'ko kwash, get afraid
cha'ko tanaz, to be born
na'nich pepa to read
tloos na'nich, be careful.
na'nich kopa to
moosoom, dream.

V. Adverbs, etc..
an'kate, long ago.
al'ta, now,
al'ke, later on,
ko'pa i'lep, at first,
tal'ke son, yesterday,
tal'ke wam, last summer,
tal'ke snō, last winter,
kwa'nesem, allways,
kah? where?
e'lo, there is not..
e'lo kah, no where,
kah kah, here & there,
ka'nawe kah, every where.
ya'kwa, here,
ya'wa, yonder,
nawi'tka, yes!
e'lo, no!
kloonas', may be
Poos, it,
weht, again,
kope't, only,
"ki'wa," because,
"keh'tsi," although,

A few interjections
a ha! yes, so.
a la! surprise.
a na! displeasure.
a nana! pain.

hwà!	·o·!	surprise.
na!	ɔ·!	look here!
niwa!	ɔo·!	let me see.
è!	·!	"affirming"
o!	o·!	"wondering"
hallo·!	·oP!	hallo!

—

VI Onomatopœia List.
Sound words.

ha'ha,	·o·o	wonderful,
he'he,	·····o	to laugh,
ho'ho,	·o·o	to cough,
ho'i hoi,	·o·o	to exchange,
hul'hul,	·J·J	mouse,
ik'ik,	ll	fish hook,
ka'ka,	bb	crow,
kal'kala,	gg	birds,
kis'kis,	⌒⌒	drive (to),
ko'yoo-koyoo,	⌒⌒	finger ring,
kwij'kwij,	⌒⌒	squirrell,
le'le,	ll	a long time,
lep'lep,	ll	boiling,
lo'lo,	pp	to carry,
ma'ma,	bb	mother,
mak'mak,	⌒⌒	to eat,
moos'moos,	⌒⌒	cattle,
pa'pa,	bb	father,
pel'pel,	VV	blood,
rat'rat,	⌒⌒	geese,
tik'tik,	ll	watch,
tin'tin,	ll	bell,
tle'men-tlemen,	⌒⌒	all smashed,
tom'tom,	⌒⌒	heart,
tsik'tsik,	⌒⌒	cart...
tsil'tsil,	⌒⌒	stars, buttons,
wa'wa.	OO	to speak.

Remarks. — On the numerals. — 1° the first number, iht, seems to imitate the hebrew hehad, the first. 2° To understand the origin of the numbers, as expressed in the different languages of these districts, open out both hands, palms facing outside, the thumbs near each other. The little finger of the left hand is one, next to it, his helper, his second, two; the third finger, middle hand, three; the next coming, the index, is a special number, four: they used to keep the dead bodies until the fourth day... Then comes the thumb, full hand, five; the next is across to the other hand, the thumb of the right hand, the first of the second hand, six. Seven seems to mean second of the right hand and in fact we have sen mokst, again two. — Eight is also a special number, an Octave, stot'kin. — The fourth finger of the right hand shows but one, both hands full but one, kwa'itz, pretty near full hands. — Then comes full hands, ten. Notice kwenam, five, ta'ham, across to the other hand, ta'tilam, both hands

full, have the same termination. – The numeration goes on plain enough: *ten and one, full hands and one, and two...; twice full hands etc...* to *one hundred*, tokmoo'nak, *both hands fingers full of ten each*.. These remarks become much more appropriate when it comes to the numeration of the native languages. – *Queer* enough, the original chinook *stotkin* and *kwaitz*, have been superseded by *eight* and *nine*, just by the force of habit.

On the Adjectives.

1º *dlēt*, from the french *droit*, pronounced *drét*.. by the old Hudson Bay men, corresponds well with the english *right*.

2º *glō*, is simply a mispronunciation of *yellow*.

3º *klahowyam*, is said to have derived from "*Well Clarke, how are you?*"

4º *pat'l*, full, is generally pronounced *pahlh*, (*l* mouillé, or *l* wet) by the natives.

5º *khow*, and *khell*, has a peculiar guttural articulation of *k*, *kh*, which has to be heard from the natives.

6º *tla'wa* is simply a corrupt pronunciation of *slowly*.

7º *Lemalo*, comes from *le marron*, with a stress on the last syllable, from the old H.B. hands, to mean an untamed animal.

8. Some of the words are used as nouns, adjectives or verbs, for convenience, as it occurs. For example, *Cold Sick*, a cold; *warm sick*, a fever; *Cold sick-warm sick*, fever and ague.

9. *Kopet*, listed as an adverb, is an adjective and a verb as well: *naika Kopet*: I am done. *Kopet wawa*, *Kopet mamook*, *Kopet macanac*, done talking, done working, done eating. – *Tloos Kopet*: stop. *Kopet*: no more. *Kopet ookook mittait*: that is all I have.

10. *Memloos*, dead. To express death, the sentence is always turned so as to bring in the adjective *memloos*.

Verbs.

1º *Mitlait*, to be, to stay, to dwell somewhere.

2º *Elle'*, to be alive, an imitation of a word of the lower Fraser language, *nē*, *n'nē'*; *lē*, *lēlē'*, meaning to be or stay, also to be alive.

3º *tom'tom* is the heart, and is made to mean, to think, to will, to command.

4º *te'ke*, to like. to love, the Lower Fraser people used to pronounce it *tèh'*, with a strong guttural at the end.

5º *kola'n*, is the ear, and is used to mean *hearing*.

6º *moo'som*, or *moo'zum*, may have meant *sleeping* in the old Chinook, and has been accepted with that meaning; but in the *Thomson*, *shuswap* and *Lillooet*, it resembles the word *moo'jem*, to touch, to feel, suggesting a low meaning, and the natives of the Interior use the word *to sleep* instead.

7º *koo'li*, to walk, from the french *courir*, to run.

8º *kilapa'i*, to come back, to upset, to turn over, from the french *vire la paille*, turn over the hay, the Straw.

9º *klap*, to find, to catch, said to come from the french *attrappe*.

10º *klemenoo'it*, or *klemenwheat*, crush the wheat, has come to mean to lie, to deceive to fool..

11º *Mash*, from the french *marche*, go.. go away.

Chinook Vocabulary.

1º The 163 Original words.

al'ke,		Later on,
al'ta,		now,
an'kate,		in time past,
a'yak,		quick,
a'yaz,		great,
a'yoo,		many,
cha'ko,		to come,
chi,		new,
chik'min,		metal,
chŏk,		water,
dlēt,		right,
e'he,		to laugh,
eh'pooi,		shut,
e'lehe,		earth,
ela'iten,		slave,
e'lo,		none,
enata'i,		across,
es'kom,		to take,
ha'ha,		awful,
ha'lak,		to open,
h'lo'ima,		different,
hŭm,		smell,
iht,		one,
ik'ta,		what?
ik'tas,		belongings,
il'ep,		first,
ip'soot,		hide,
is'sik,		paddle,
itloo'ilh,		flesh,
kah,		where,
kak'shet,		broken,
ka'kwa,		like,
kalla'han,		fence,
kal'kala,		birds,

Kal'tash, useless,
Ka'mooxs, dog,
Ka'nawe, all,
Kanamo'xt, together,
Kan'sih, how many,
Kap'ho, elder brother,
Kap'shwala, to steal,
Ka'ta, how,
K'ell, hard,
K'ō, to arrive,
K'ow, tied,
Ki'koole, below,
Kilapa'i, to return,
Kim'ta, behind,
Kip'ooit, needle,
Kis'kis, to drive,
Kioo'tan, horse,
Kla'hane, outside,
Kla'hoyam, how dic do?
Klak'sta, who,
Klas'ka, they,
Kla'twa, to go,
Klis'kes, mats,
Kloo'chmin, woman,
Klo'na's, perhaps,
Kene'm, canoe,
Kola'n, ear, hear,
Kom'tax, to know,
Ko'pa, at, in, to,
Kope't, finished,
Koyokoyo, finger ring,
Kwa'nesem, always,
Kwash, afraid,
Kwa'ten, belly,
Kwe'nam, five,
La'ket, four,
le'le, a long time,
lep'lep, to boil,

lo'lo, to carry,
ma'ika, thou,
ma'kook, to buy,
mak'mak, to eat,
ma'mook, to make,
màsh, throw away,
masa'chi, bad,
ma'wich, deer,
memloo's, dead,
mitla'it, to be..
mit'wit, to stand,
moos'moos, cow,
moo'soom, to sleep,
msa'ika, you,
na'ika, I, me,
na'nich, see,
na'witka, yes,
nsa'ika, we, us,
o'ihat, road,
o'ihoi, to exchange,
ola'li, berries,
o'lo, hungry,
oo'kook, this,
oo'poots, hind part,
ow, younger brother,
pa'ya, fire,
papoos, child,
pasis'si, blankets,
patl, full,
pa'tlach, to give,
pel, red,
pelpel, blood,
pelh'ten, insane,
pi, and,
poo, shot,
poos, if,
poos'poos, wild cat,
poola'kle, night,

poo'lale, powder,
sa'hale, above,
sa'ya, far,
sakaa'loox, pants,
sa'lix, angry,
saple'l, bread,
se'le, soul,
senmoxt, seven,
sia'hoos, face,
sie'sem, to tell,
sit'kom, half,
skoo'koom, strong,
snaz, rain,
sta'lo, river,
sti'wilh, to pray,
ta'ham, six,
takmo'nak, one hundred,
tamano'az, magic,
tana'z, small,
tan'ke son, yesterday,
ta'tilam, ten,
ta'ye, chief,
te'ke, to like,
tekop, white,
tel, tired,
te'likom, people,
tep'so, grass,
tik'tik, watch,
tin'tin, bell,
tlap, to get,
tla'wa, slowly,
tlem'en, broken,
tlemen tlemen, smashed,
tlemenooit, tell a lie,
tlep, deep,
tlil, black,
tloon, three,
tloos, good,

tsem, writing,
tse'pe, mistaken,
tsi, sweet,
tsik'tsik, carriage,
tsil'tsil, stars,
yootl, glad,
yool'kat, long,
wah, pour out,
wa'wa, to speak,
weht, again,
wek, no,
ya'ka, he, she,
yah'soot, hair,
ya'kwa, here,
ya'wa, there.

2: Chinook words more or less used, not included in the above List.

a! o! ah!
ankechim, hand-
anekechim, kerchief,
ats, younger sister,
be'be, a kiss,
bit or mit, dime,
hallo'! hallo!
ho'ho, to cough,
hul'hul, mouse,
h'pa'i, cedar,
i'na, beaver,
i'tlokom, gambling,
ka'ka, crow,
kapo', overcoat,
kat'chem, to catch,
kayoo'ti, koyote,
keh'tsi, although,
ki'wa, because,
koo'li, to walk,

Kwa'its, , nine,
Kwa'ta, , quarter,
Kwij'Kwij, , squirrel,
ma, , ma,
ma'ma, , mother,
ma'mook- , to pull,
haul; , to haul,
ma'mook- , thinking
lapioche, , over..
moo'la, , mule,
na! , here!
ni'wa! , you there!
o! , oh!
o'ptsah, , Knife,
pa, , pa,
pa'pa, , father,
pata'k, , potatoes,
pelh'te, , thick,
poo'li, , rotten,
rat'rat, , geese,
Sa'hale- , God,
Ta'ye, ,
Sia'pool, , hat,
siks, , friend,
sit'Kom- , half a
ta'la, , Dollar,
Sópena, , to jump,
stot'Kin, , eight,
ta, , no,
ta'ta, , no, no,
ta'la , Dollar,
ta'lapos, , Silver fox,
tamoo'letj, , barrel,
tetoo'sh, , milk,
tia'wit, , legs,
ma'mook- , to
tia'wit, , walk,
toma'lo, , to-morrow,

to'to, , toy,
too'too, , a pet cat,
tseh', , to split,
wahpoos', , snake,
Wap'toes, , potatoes.

3° Hudson Bay french words introduced into the early Chinook hardly ever used now.

à genoux, , on the Knees,
cosho, , pig,
couli, , to walk,
la bouche, , mouth,
la boutai, , bottle,
la carotte, , carrots,
la cassette, , trunk,
la chandelle, , candle,
la clé, , Key,
la gomme, , pitch,
la gom stick, , pitch wood,
la hache, , axe,
la langue, , tongue,
la medcine, , medecine,
la montagne, , mountain,
la pelle, , shovel,
la pioche, , pick,
la pipe, , pipe,
la planche, , lumber,
la porte, , door,
la scie, , saw,
la table, , table,
la tèt, , head,
la vieille, , old woman,
la Wagiine, , Wagon,
Ledà, , teeth,
le clou, , nails,
le loup, , wolf,
lè mà, , hands,

le pié, feet,
le pla, plate,
le pot, pot,
le sel, salt,
le poivre, pepper,
moulin, mill,
pourri, rotten.

—

4° Religious Words.

Bliss Chök, H. Water,
Catholic Sti'wilh, Catholic Church,
Jesu-Kri, Jesus Christ,
Klis'mas, Christmas,
La cofirmasio, Confirmation,
La kroa', Cross,
La kroa'-o'ihat, Way of the Cross,
La Mass', H. Mass,
La No'el, Nativity,
La pelita's, Penance,
Le Batèm, Baptism,
Le chaplè, Rosary,
Le Kalisti', H. Eucharist,
Le Kateta', Ember days,
Le carèm, lent,
Legliz, the Church,
Le maliaj, matrimony,
L'Autel, the Altar,
Le Pape, the Pope,
Le Peché, sin,
Le Plèt, the Priest,
Les Anges, Angels,
Les Apòt, the Apostles,
Les Evèk, the Bishop,
L'Estlemosio, Extreme-Unction,

L'Ord, Holy Orders,
Màli, medal,
Misteli, mystery,
Pàk, Easter
Paska, do,
Person, Person,
Sacremà, Sacraments,
Sakramenta, "
Ste Trinite, H. Trinity,
Tloos Mari. Holy Mary,
Le vijil', Vigils.
Paska, Easter.
Ayas Son, Feast day.

—

5° Common English words used in Chinook.

altar,
angel,
apostle,
apron,
Bad,
Baptism,
Barn,
Barrel,
Basket,
Basin,
Beads,
Bear,
Bed,
Beef,
Bell,
Big,
Bishop,
Bit,
Blow,
Bone,
Bonnet,
Bottle,
Boots,
Box,
Bridle,
Broom,
Buggy,
Bucket,
By & by,
Cabbage,
Canada,
Candle,
Candy,
Canoe,
Cap,
Carrots,
Cart,
Catch,
Chairs,
Cheap,

Cheat,
chicken,
Coat,
Cocoa,
coffee,
Cold,
Court,
Coyote,
Cross,
Cup,
Dance,
Devil,
Dish,
Dollar,
Door,
Dream,
Dry,
Easter,
Eight,
Emberdays,
Eyes,
Fall
Fall down,
Figt,
Fish,
Fish hooks,
Five,
Flees,
Flies,
Flour,
Flowers,
Fly "to",
Fork,
Four,
Friday,
Get up,
God,
Gold,
Grease,
Hammer,
Hand,
Handkerchief,
Harness,
Hat,
Half,
Help,
Hold,
House,
Hundred,
Ice,
Island,
Kettle,
Key,
Kiss,
Kneel,
Knife,
Lake,
Lamp,
Lay down,
Leggings,
Lent,
Lettuce,
Light,
Life,
Like,
Lost,
Man,
Married,
Matches,
Medal,
Medecine,
Milk,
Monday,
Moon,
Mosquitoes,
Mouth,
Mule,
Musket,
Mutton,
Mystery,
Nails,
Name,
Napkin,
Neck,
Necktie,
Needle,
Nine,
Nose,
Old,
One,
Paid,
Pail,
Pay,
Pick,
Pig,
Pillow,
Pin,
Pipe,
Plank,
Plate,
Play,
Pope,
Pork,
Potatoes,
Powder,
Prayer,
Priest,
Quarter,
Rib,
Rosary,
Rotten,
Rifle,
Sacrament,
Saddle,
Salad,
Salt,
Saturday,
Saw,
Sawmill,
Scapular,
Scarf,
schooner,
Scissors,
Scow,
Sell,
Seven,
Shame,
Shawl,
Sheep,
sheet,
ship,
shirt,
Shoe,
Shots,
Sick,
Sin,
Six,
Skin,
Sky,
Sleep,
Sley,
smoke,
Soap,
soup,
Sour,
snow,
snake,
Split,
Spurs,
Spoons,
spring,
stable,

Steamboat, Tongue,
Stick, Towels,
Stokings, Trinity,
Stirrups, Trunk,
stone, Try,
stove, Tuesday,
straps, Turnips,
sunday, Two,
Swim, Veal,
Table, Vigil,
Tea, Vinegar,
Teacup, Wednesday,
Teeth, Wagon,
Ten, Warm,
Thousand, Wash,
Thread, Watch,
Three, Whip,
Thunder, wild,
Thursday, Wind,
Tired, Window.
Tooth,

etc..

—

6º Exercises.

1º

Comparatives & Superlatives.

Paul		paul
iaka		is
tloos		as good
Kakwa		as
Peter.		Peter.
Paul		Paul
iaka		is
ilep		more
tloos		good
Kopa		than
Peter		Peter

Paul		Paul
iaka		is
ilep		first
tloos		good
Kopa		of
Kanawe.		all.

2.

Tloos elehe,		good land,
tepso elehe,		meadow,
stik elehe,		woods.

3.

Man,		Man,
tanaz man,		young man,
Skookoom man,		strong man,
Olman'		old man,
Klootchmin,		woman,
tana'z Kloo'chmin,		young woman,
lamia'i,		old Woman,
ta'ye man,		Chief,
ela'iten.		slave.

4.

Iktas,		Effects:
shirt,		shirt,
Ki'Koole-shirt,		under-shirt,
Ki'Koole-Coat,		Undercoat, vest,
Ki'Koole saka'loox,		Drawers,
mocassins,		mocassins,
Kapo',		overcoat,
mitass'		gloves
Kliskes,		mats,
an'kechim,		handkerchif
op'tsah,		Knife
matches		matches,

Koyou-koyoo. finger ring.

5.

Mac'mac, foods:
lagamin, soups,
saplel, bread
lagalet, hotcakes,
ma'wich, deer,
moos'moos, beef,
ko'sho, pork,
kal'kala, birds,
gliz, grease,
tetoosh, butter,
pata'k potatoes;
tep'so, greens,
lesel, salt,
lepoewer, pepper,
shoo'kwa, sugar,
ola'li, fruit,
soap olali, soup olali.
cabbage, salad,
carrots, tea,
Coffee, turnips,
cocoa, vinegar.
lettuce, mustard.

6.

Lawagin, Wagon,
bridle, sleigh,
buggy, spurs,
cart, stirrups,
harness, straps,
saddle, whip.

7.

Ik'ta? what?
Kah? where?
Ka'ta? how?
Kla'ksta? who?
Kan'sih? how many?

8.

ya'kwa, here,
ya'wa, there,
sa'ya, far,
wek saya, not far,
sit'kom. half.

9.

an'kate, In time past,
le'le- long-
an'kate, ago,
tana'z- a little while
an'kate, ago,
tan'ke- last
wām, summer,
tan'ke- last
snō, winter,
tan'ke- yester-
son, day,
oo'kook- to-
son, day,
al'ta, now,
chi al'lta. just now.

10.

ba'i-n-bai, by and by.
al'ke, later on,
tanaz not
al'ke, long,
tana'z a little
le'le, while,
wek not
le'le, long,
toma'lo, tomorrow,
moxt after
son, to-morrow,
Ka'nawe every
son, day,
Kwane'sem. always.

11.

Ko'pa, in
ya'kwa, here,
Kopa, over
ya'wa, there,
Kopa, in the
house, house,
Kopa, out-
Kla'hane, side,
Kopa, far
sa'ya, away,
Kopa, the other
enata'i. side.

12.

Nawi'tka, Yes,
e'lo, no,
wēk, not,
pi, and,
poos, if,
weht again,
ma'mook to
nawi'tka. believe.

13.

Iht, One,
iht iht, a few,
iht pi iht. one by one.

14.

a'yoo, many,
wēk a'yoo, not many,
tanaz ayoo, a few,
e'lo ayoo, not many,
dlēt ayoo, quite a lot,
i'lep ayoo, a great many,
Ka'nawe, all,
Kanamo'xt. together

15.

Le'le, a long time,
wēk le'le, not long,
tanaz le'le, little while,
a'yaz le'le, a long time

16.

Kan'sih? How many?
Kan'sih how
le'le? long?
Kan'sih how many
son? days?
wek- never.
Kan'sih,
wek without
Kan'sih
Kope't. end.

17.

Kope't, Finished,
Kopet iht, only one,
Kopet only
tana'z, a little,
tana'z a little
Kope't, done,
ya'ka it is
Kope't, finished,
chī just now
Kopet, finished,
dlēt all
Kope't, finished,
Ka'nawe all
Kopet, finished,
na'ika I am
Kopet. done.

18.

Tloos, good,
tanaz pretty
tloos, good,
sit'kom half
tloos, good,
dlēt all
tloos, good,

a'yaz, very
tloos, good,
i'lep best
tloos. of all.

19.

Wēk tloos, not good,
Kal'tash, useless,
tanaz' pretty
Kal'tash, poorly,
sit'kom half
Kal'tash, spoiled,
dlēt altogether
Kal'tash: useless,
a'yaz very
kal'tash, useless,
masa'chi, bad,
a'yaz very
masa'chi, bad,
dlēt altogether
masa'chi. bad.

20.

a'yaz, big,
tana'z, small,
a'yaz a little
tana'z, small,
tana'z a little
a'yas. big.

21.

chī, now, new,
chī alta, just now,
chī kōt, new coat,
chī ik'tas, new dress,
chī cha'ko, new comer.

22.

o'lo, hungry,
o'lo chōk, thirsty,
o'lo hungry for
ma'wich, deer meat,
o'lo hungry for
sa'mon, salmon,
kopē't no more
o'lo, hungry,
cha'ko become
patl, full,
patl belly-
kwa'ten. full.

23.

K'ĕll, hard,
tanaz K'ĕll, little hard,
a'yaz very
K'ĕll, hard,
e'lo not
a'yaz very
K'ĕll. hard;

24

K'ow, tied up
ma'mook to
K'ow, tie up,
skoo'koom well
K'ow, tied up,
mash K'ow. untie.

25

Skoo'koom, strong,
skoo'koom a strong
man, man,
skoo'koom strong
tom'tom, hearted,
skoo'koom forcible
wa'wa, speech,
skoo'koom good
ma'mook work,
wēk not
skoo'koom, strong,
e'lo no
skoo'koom, good,
skoo'koom a good
mak'mak. meal.

A key to the Vocabulary of the Chinook words, adapted from the key to the garden of the greek roots.

—

1.

an'kate		Long ago
sa'hale =		Heaven's
Ta'ye		Lord
ma'mook		made
sa'hale =		the above
e'lehe		land
pi		and
ook'ook		this
e'lehe:		earth:
kopet'		only
chŏk		water
pi		and
poola'kle		darkness
mitla'it		were
ko'pa		on
ook'ook		this
e'lehe,		earth,
Pi S. T.		and God
wa'wa:		said:
tloos		let
cha'ko		come
la'it:		light!
a'yak		at once
cha'ko		came
la'it		light
kopa		on
e'lehe.		the earth.
S. T.		God
ma'mook		made
ka'kwa		that
ko'pa		on the
iht		first
son.		day.

2.

Moxt		The second
son,		day
S. T.		God
ma'mook		made
ook'ook		the
Ska'i		Sky
nsa'ika		which we
na'nich		see
ko'pa		up
sa'hale:		above:
ya'wa		there
nsa'ika		we
cha'ko		come
kom'tax		to know
tloos		good
ska'i,		sky,
bloo		blue
ska'i;		sky;
pi cha'ko		then comes
win,		wind,
sa'hale =		smoke like
smŏk,		clouds,
snaz,		rain,
snŏ,		snow,
a'iss-snaz,		hail,
pi ook'ook		and that
ha'ha		awful
pa'ya		lightning
ko'pa		up
sa'hale,		above,
pi		and
skoo'koom		terrible
wa'wa,		noise
ka'kwa		as

poos		if the
poo		shooting
a'yoo		of many
a'yaz		big
mos'ket.		guns.

3.

Tloon		The third
son		day
S.T.		God
ma'mook		made
kla'twa		go
chŏk		the waters
ka'nawe		all
kanamo'xt		together
pi		and
cha'ko		come out
dla'i		the dry
e'lehe:		land:
ka'kwa		so
nsa'ika		we
tlap		have
sal-chŏk,		the Ocean,
pi a'yoo		and the
lēk,		lakes,
sta'lo,		rivers,
koo'li-chŏk,		streams,
tom-wa'ta,		Water falls,
pi cha'ko		and springing
chŏk		water
kla'hane		out
ko'pa		of
e'lehe.		the ground.
Weht		also
a'yaz=		the Con-
e'lehe,		tinents,
a'inam=		the-
e'lehe,		islands,
stōn,		stones,
la mota'i.		mountains.
ko'pa		From the
e'lehe		earth
ya'ka		He
ma'mook		made
cha'ko		grow
tep'so,		herbs,
stik,		woods,
mit'ooit=		standing
stik,		trees,
ola'li=		fruit
stik,		trees
pi		and
ka'nawe		all kinds
tloos		of good
spa'kram		flowers
pi tloos		and good
o'lali.		fruit.

4.

La'kĕt		The fourth
son		day
S.T.		God
ma'mook		made
Sun,		the Sun,
moon,		moon,
pi		and
tsil'tsil.		stars.
ka'kwa		so
nsa'ika		we
tlap		have
tana'z-son,		morning,
sit'kom-son,		noon,
mem'loos-son,		sun set,
poo'lakle,		night
sit'kom		mid-
poo'lakle.		night.

The week.

Son'de, Sunday,
iht son, monday,
moxt son, tuesday,
tloon son, wednesday,
la'ket son, thursday,
kwe'nam son, friday,
ta'ham son; Saturday.

The four Seasons.

Tanaz-wam-élehe, the spring;
Wam élehe, summer;
Tanaz-kol-élehe, autumn;
Kol-élehe, winter.

Phases of the moon.

Chi moon, new moon,
Sit'kom moon, first quarter,
patl moon; full moon,
sit'kom kopet moon; last quarter
Kope't moon. New moon.

Eclipses etc..

Ip'soot Sun, Eclipse of Sun,
ip'soot moon, eclipse of moon;
Kalla'han Kopa Sun, Halo around the Sun,
Kalla'han Kopa moon; halo around the moon;
Sun moxt yaka tanaz. Sun dogs.

The thirteen moons.

Kopa iht snō nsa'ika In one year we may tlap ta'tilam pi tloon have ten and three moon: moons:
1. Sit'kom-kol-e'lehe 1: mid-winter moon; moon;
2. Chinook moon; 2: chinook moon;
3. Ayoo Win moon; Windy moon;
4. Chi tepso moon; new grass moon;
5. Spa'kram moon; flowery moon;
6. Ola'li moon; berries moon;
7. Sa'mon moon; Salmon moon;
8. Dlet wam moon; hot weather moon;
9. Sa'mon mash tanaz moon; Salmon spawning moon;
10. Mash-tepso moon; falling leaves moon;
11. Kol win moon; cold wind moon;
12. Ki'kwile-ha'wz moon; Winter-house moon;
13. A'you Snō moon. deep snow moon.

5.
Kwe'nam son The fifth day

S. T.		God
ma'mook		made
Ka'nawe		all
h'lo'ima		kinds of
fish		fish
Kopa		in the
chŏk;		water:
Sa'mon,		salmon,
sta'tjen,		sturgeons,
Kik'ne,		kiknes
ma'met...		mamets...
pi		and
Ka'nawe		all
ik'ta		kinds of
Kal'kala		birds
Kopa		in the
win:		air.
Ka'ka,		crows,
rat'rat...		geese...

6

Ta'ham		The sixth
Son		day
Ya'ka		He
ma'mook		made
ma'wich		the deer
pi		and
Ka'nawe		every
ik'ta		thing
Koo'li		that runs
Kopa		on
e'lehe		earth
Ka'kwa		like
ma'wich:		deer:
poos,		cats,
Ka'moox,		dogs,
Kioo'tan,		horses,
moo'la,		mules,
Kayoo'ti,		coyotes,
talapos',		foxes,
ih'soot,		bears,
moos'moos,		cattle,
wahpoos'...		snakes,
ina,		beaver,
kwij'kwij		squirrel.

7

Kim'ta		at last
Ya'ka		He
ma'mook		made
man,		man,
Ka'kwa		as
S T		God
ya'ka		His
sia'hooj,		image,
poos		that
ya'ka		he be
ta'ye		master
Ko'pa		of
Ka'nawe		every
ik'ta		thing
Ko'pa		on
oo'kook		this
e'lehe:		earth:
S T.		God
es'kom		took
tanaz'		a little
e'lehe		earth
pi chŏk,		and water
pi Ya'ka		and He
ma'mook		made
oo'kook		this
i'lĕp		first
man		man
ya'ka		's
itlooith,		body,
pi Ya'ka		and He

poo		breathed
ko'pa		on
ya'ka		his
sia'hooj		face
ya'ka		his
sē'le,		soul,
poos		that
kwa'nesem		for ever
ya'ka		he be
ellē'		alive,
pi Ya'ka		and He
ma'mook		called
nēm		his name
ya'ka		
Adam,		Adam,
ka'kwa		as
poos		to
wa'wa:		say:
ko'pa		from the
e'lehe		earth
ya'ka		he
cha'ko.		was made.

8.

Kim'ta		After that
Ya'ka		He
es'kom		took
iht		one of
Adam		Adam
ya'ka		's
rib-bōn,		rib-bones
pi Ya'ka		and He
ma'mook		made
ilep		the first
Klooch'min;		woman;
pi Ya'ka		and He
ma'mook		called
nēm		her

Ya'ka		name
Ēv,		Eve,
ka'kwa		as
poos		to
wa'wa:		say
"Ka'nawe		"all
te'likom		men
kla'ska		their
ma'ma."		mother."

9.

Adam		Adam
pi Ēv		and Eve
tlap		had
a'yoo		many
tana'z:		children,
klas'ka		they
cha'ko		became
Olman		old man
pi		and
lamia'i:		old woman:
Te'likom		people
cha'ko		grew
a'yoo		many
ko'pa		on
e'lehe		earth.

10.

Nsa'ika		We
mitla'it		have.
siks,		friends,
kap'ho,		elder brother,
a'oo,		younger brother
ats,		sister,
pa'pa		father's
ya'ka a'oo,		brother,
a'oo		brother's
ya'ka tana'z.		child.

11.

Man — Man
mitla'it — has
latèt', — head,
yah'soot, — hair,
sia'hooj, — face,
a'i, — eyes,
kolan, — ears,
nōz, — nose,
laboo'sh, — mouth,
lalang, — tongue,
lè dà, — teeth,
nèk, — neck,
tetoo'sh, — breasts,
tom'tom, — heart,
kwa'ten, — belly,
oo'pootz, — bottom,
lemà, — hands,
tia'wit, — legs,
aj'noo, — knees,
lepi'e, — feet,
itloo'ilh, — flesh,
bōn, — bones,
skin, — skin,
pel'pel, — blood,
se'le, — soul,
nēm. — name.

12.

Man — Man
lo'lo — wears
pasis'si, — blankets,
saka'loox, — pants,
sia'pool, — hat,
, apron, — necktie,
, bonnet, — scarf,
, boots, — shawl,
, cap, — shirt,
, coat, — shoes,
, hand kerchief, — socks,
, leggings, — stokings
—

13.

Man — Man
ma'mook — builds.
ha'wz, — house,
sti'with- — church.
house, — house,
kort house, — court house.
moos'moos- — stable
house, — house,
tep'so house, — barn.
ma'kook- — store
house, — house,
mak'mak — eating
house, — house,
sik-house, — sick house,
ta'ye house, — toilet.

14.

House — house
mitla'it — has
lapòrt, — door,
latab, — table,
lakassèt, — box,
opekenah, — baskets,
tamoo'letj, — barrel,
lashandèl, — candle,
lakle', — key,
klis'kes, — mats,
, basin, — pails,
, bed, — plates,
, broom, — pillow,
, bucket, — pins,
, chairs, — scissors,
, cups, — soap,

dishes, stove,
forks, spoons,
kettle, tea pot,
knives, tea spoon,
lamps, thread,
napkins, towels,
needles, window.

15.

Te'likom, Natives.
hlo'ima- other
te'likom, indians,
pél-telikom, red people,
tlil telikom, niggers,
tekóp telikom, white men,
passa'yoox, french,
kin-jorj, English,
Boston, Americans,
Lejooip, Jews,
Kanada man, Canadians,
Kana'ka, Kanakas,
cha'ina man, china men,
Jap.. Japs

16.

Ma'mook, go
fish: fishing.
tlap knēm, get canoe,
knēm latèt, head of canoe,
oo'poots kind of
knēm, Canoe,
i'ssik, paddles,
ik'ik, fish hooks.
nèts, fish nets,
sa'mon, salmon,
chi sa'mon, fresh "
sol-sa'mon, salt "
dla'i sa'mon, dry "
lep'lep boil

sa'mon, salmon
fry sa'mon, fry "

17.

Ma'mook Hunting
ma'wich: deer,
mosket: gun,
stik mosket, Bow
chikmm steel
mosket, guns,
poola'le, powders
kela'iten, arrows
rifle shots,
balls Caps

18.

An'kate In time past
te'likom the Indians
koo'li woul go
lepi'e, afoot,
lo'lo packing
klas'ka their
ik'tas, outfit,
kla'twa struggling
ko'pa through
stik, the woods.
kó'pa up the
mountain, mountains,
mamook setting
traps, traps,
tlap getting
a'you all
hlo'ima kinds
tloos of good
yah'soot fur ed
ina, beavers,
ih'soot, bears,
a'yas poos.. wild cats.

19.

Teke stik		Want
Kopa		wood to
mámook		make
pa'ya?		fire?
es'kom		get
lahá'sh,		axe,
lassī'		saw,
a'yas sō		big saw,
cross-ket		cross cut
sō,		saw,
ma'mook		work
cut		to cut
a'yas		some
mitoo'it		big
stik,		trees;
al'ta		then
ma'mook		to
tseh',		split,
tloos		saving
na'nich		some
lago'm		pitch
stick,		wood,
lo'lo		carry
stik		the wood
Ko'pa		to their
house..		huts...

20.

Poos		When
S.T.		God
Kope't		finished
ma'mook		doing
Ka'nawe		every
ik'ta		thing
Ko'pa		in
ta'ham		six
Son,		days,
yaka		He
tloos-		
mitlait		rested
Kopa		the
senmoxt		seventh
Son,		day,
pi		and
yaka		He
bliss		blessed
ookook		the
senmoxt		seventh
Son,		day,
poos		that
kwanesem		forever
iaka		it be
ha'ha,		holy day,
pi		and
elo		no
klaksta		body
mamook		work
Kopa		on
ookook		the
senmoxt		seventh
Son.		day.

Number of Words in the above Vocabularies: 1° the original words, 163. 2° Chinook words more or less in use, 56; 3° H.B. French words, 36; 4° Sound words, 26; Religious words, 38; English words, 233; all together 552.

The following list of compounds of the verb "mamook" shows how it is possible to compound the Chinook words to express almost any thing.

a curious list
the verb mamook:
its combinations.

[illegible] : hurry up to work.
[illegible] : do it quick.
[illegible] : lots of work
[illegible] : make plenty of it.
[illegible] . go to work now
[illegible] , modern way
[illegible] , do it later on
[illegible] , will work sometime
[illegible] , worked before
[illegible] , old fashion
[illegible] , make him change
[illegible] , change work.
[illegible] , make this.
[illegible] , this work
[illegible] , to make them laugh.
[illegible] , play work, fooling.
[illegible] , to shut something.
[illegible] , shut up work;
[illegible] , make one
[illegible] , one work only.
[illegible] , to hide something,
[illegible] , do on the sly.
[illegible] , to do something,
[illegible] ? What is up?
[illegible] , to make one a slave,
[illegible] , the work of a slave
[illegible] , begin by..
[illegible] , work first
[illegible] , make him take
[illegible] , to take up work
[illegible] , to amuse
[illegible] , amusing performance
[illegible] , to worship,
[illegible] , wonderful work
[illegible] , to open something,
[illegible] , open up work
[illegible] , to help somebody.
[illegible] , help to work.
[illegible] , make different,
[illegible] , mean way of acting.
[illegible] , burn up,
[illegible] , burnt up work.
[illegible] , to have a child,
[illegible] , work of a child.
[illegible] , make it full,
[illegible] , plenty of work
[illegible] , make him give,
[illegible] , give him work.
[illegible] , work at night,
[illegible] , work in the dark.
[illegible] , make him pay,
[illegible] , pay for the work.
[illegible] , do bad,
[illegible] , foolish work.

[illegible] , to play,
[illegible] , childish work.
[illegible] , make a chief,
[illegible] , noble work.
[illegible] , tiresome work,
[illegible] , make him tired.
[illegible] , to earn money,
[illegible] , costly work.
[illegible] , to conjure,
[illegible] , conjurer's work.
[illegible] , to have a child,
[illegible] , a little work.
[illegible] , make him like it,
[illegible] , likes to work.
[illegible] , make him win,
[illegible] , got work.
[illegible] , makes his mind,
[illegible] , decides to work.
[illegible] , helps one to succeed,
[illegible] , finds work.
[illegible] , good work,
[illegible] , makes it good
[illegible] , make it straight,
[illegible] , quite a work.
[illegible] , to break something.
[illegible] , broken work.
[illegible] , make one lie,
[illegible] , false work.
[illegible] , cause a fight,
[illegible] , hard work
[illegible] , have one to steal,
[illegible] , steal some work
[illegible] ? How to do it?
[illegible] , make any way
[illegible] , make that way,
[illegible] , pretends to work
[illegible] , to break,
[illegible] , spoiled work
[illegible] , turn over,
[illegible] , go back to work
[illegible] , to put behind,
[illegible] , after work,
[illegible] , put outside,
[illegible] , outside work.
[illegible] , make go,
[illegible] , go to work.
[illegible] , help out, to give,
[illegible] , poor work.
[illegible] , cooking;
[illegible] , eat one's own work.
[illegible] , to do bad,
[illegible] , bad work.
[illegible] , to put up,
[illegible] , there is work.
[illegible] , to kill,
[illegible] , dead, no work.
[illegible] , to show,
[illegible] , to see working.

[illegible] , to put away,
[illegible] , a long way to work,
[illegible] , raise up higher,
[illegible] , high work.
[illegible] , make one angry,
[illegible] , angry work.
[illegible] , cut in two; divide,
[illegible] , half done.
[illegible] , make strong,
[illegible] , good work.
[illegible] , cause a mistake,
[illegible] , wrong work.
[illegible] , make him come,
[illegible] , come to work.
[illegible] , to put to shame,
[illegible] , shameful action.
[illegible] , make one sick.
[illegible] , to pray,
[illegible] , to put to sleep,
[illegible] , to split,
[illegible] , to write, to mark,
[illegible] , to make kneel down,
[illegible] , open a way,
[illegible] , pick berries,
[illegible] , to wash, to baptize,
[illegible] , to watch over.
[illegible] , to paddle, to row.
[illegible] , to whip.
[illegible] , to build a house,
[illegible] , to light a fire,
[illegible] , to sweep,
[illegible] , to walk,
[illegible] , haying,
[illegible] , operate a telegraph,
[illegible] , ring the bell.
[illegible] , to dry
[illegible] , to go fishing.
[illegible] , make a fence,
[illegible] , lock up.
[illegible] , make a canoe,
[illegible] , make light,
[illegible] , work with the sick,
[illegible] , make boil,
[illegible] , hunt up deer,
[illegible] , to marry,
[illegible] , call out one's name.
[illegible] , to tell..
[illegible] , work horses,
[illegible] , tend cattle.
[illegible] , to conjure..
[illegible] , to tie up,
[illegible] , work tied up.
[illegible] , to count,
[illegible] ? how much work?
[illegible] , to frighten,
[illegible] , afraid to work.
[illegible] , to warm up, to heat,
[illegible] , to cool down

, do wrong, despise,
, useless work.
, the work
, of a dog.
, make it all finished,
, all kinds of work.
, make together,
, with the work.
, make it arrive,
, time to work.
, finish it,
, done working.
, make hear,
, hear them working.
, make known, show,
, knows how to work.
, makes them run,
, run to work.
, to scare,
, afraid to work.
, to sew,
, put together.
, make them get up,
, get up to work.
, to lower down,
, low work.
, make it hard,
, hard work.

List of words used in other districts

amo't, , strawberries,
aya-wl, , to borrow,
cheet-wod , black bear,
cheetish , grand father,
chōp, , grand mother,
chotup, , a flee,
chuckikm, , to kick,
eh'kanam, , a story,
ek-keh, , brother in law,
elahan, , alms,
esalht, , indian corn,
howh, , hurry,
howkkwētl, , unable,
huf-fel, , shake,
hoomf-kek, , knotty, crotched.
hackwa, , shell money.
itlan, , fathom,
itlokom, , gamble,
kalakwatar, , inner bark of cedar.
kamas, , roots.
kamosek, , beads,
katsak, , middle,
kawak, , to fly,
kowkawak, , yellow,
keh-lok , swan,

kehsee, , apron,
kiwa, , because,
kehtsi , although,
kilutsut, , glass, flint,
kinootl, , tobacco,
kayah, , entrails,
klah, , escape,
klak, , from,
klakwan, , to lick,
klahwap, , a hole,
klemahun, , to spear,
klilt, , bitter,
klikamuks, , bramble berries,
klikwalli, , brass,
klimmin, , soft,
klook, , crooked,
klah, , tear, to plow,
klakalh, , wide,
koosah, , the sky,
kooshis, , stokings,
kwanais, , whale,
kwa'ist, , nine,
kwa'fal, , to gallop,
kwal'h, , aunt,
kwēits, , sour,
kwekwiens, , a pin,
kwētl, , glad. proud,
kwish, , refusal,

kwitshati, , rabbit,
kwult'h, , to wound
kwootl, , sneeze,
lah', , to bend over.
laha'l, , gamble with beaver teeth.
lahb, , arbutus
lala, , cheat..
lebado, , single,
likpoohoo, , elder sister,
lowoolo, , round, whole
leketchi, , clams.
mahli, , forget,
matlini, , out at sea,
matwilli, , close to hand.
mala, , crockery,
melakwa, , mosquitoes,
mimi, , downstream,
moolok, , elk,
nawits, , sea shore,
nenamooks, , land otter,
olha'yoo, , seal,
olok, , snake,
ooskan. , cup, bowl,
opekwaw, , basket,
opitlkeh, , bow,
pichah, , green,
peshak, , bad,
pehwati, , thin,

petlelh, , thick,
pō, , to blow,
pawitch, , crab apple,
salal, , a berry,
shelokom, , mirror,
shooh, , rattle
shooh oopoots, , rattle snake,
shwakkook, , frog,
siam, , grizzly bear,
Sāipa, , straight,
siskiyoo, , bob tail horse,
sīks, , friend,
solemai, , cranberry,
spo-o, , faded,
stoh, , untie, to loose,
stotkin, , eight,
statchen, , sturgeon,
sookwalash, , gun,
tawem, , to measure,
tepa, , quills, wing of a bird,
toh, , to spit,
tot, , an uncle,
towah, , bright,
tshike, , soon, at once,
tsiatka, , ghost who roams at night.
tish, , to sharpen,
tsōlpat, , shot pouch,
tsolo, , wander in the dark..

tekwilla, , nets,
tupshin, , needle,
wakti, , to morrow,
whim, , fell, throw down,
winapai, , by and by,
yahool, , name,
yakeselh, , sharp,
yootskat, , short.

More french words.

Berdash, , hermaphrodite
carabine, , rifle,
umpott, , louse,
café, , coffee,
la bride, , bridle,
l'aiguine, , a saw,
la hache, , axe,
la graisse, , grease,
la rame, , oar,
la lime, , file,
lam, , rhum,
la bêche, ,
le piége, , trap,
la poêle, , frying pan,
la poule, , hen,
la fourchette, , fork,
la sangle, , cinge,
la selle, , saddle,
la charrue, , plow,

la chandelle, Candle,
la chaise, chair,
la chaine, chain,
l'assiette, plate,
la soie, silk,
l'avoine, oats,
la veste, vest,
la balle, ball,
le biscuit, crackers,
le bleu, blue,
le caillé, pinto,
le cendré, ash color,
le crême, cream,
le cock, rooster,
le doight, finger,
le gris, grey,
le diable, devil,
le cou, neck,
le ruban, ribbon,
le marteau, hammer,
le mulet, mule,
le marron, untamed, wild,
le mouton, sheep,
le pain, bread,
l'apichement trappings. Spahorse.
le pois, peas,
le sac, sac,
les œufs, eggs.
les éperons, spurs,
le ciseau, scissors,
le sucre, sugar,
les dents, the teeth,
le fouet, whip,
le riz, rice,
la mélasse, molasses.

More exercises, and Supplement to Key

26.

Ya'wa Here
nsa'ika we
tlap come
kom'tax to know
ka'ta what
ko'pa about
sti'with: "Prayer."
kope't iht Only one
S. T.: God,
i'lep first
elle' alive,
i'lep first
ha'ha divine
Ya'ka. He is.
E'lo He has no
itloo'ith, body
ko'pet a pure
tom'tom spirit

Ya'ka, He is,
i'lep first
tloos, Good,
i'lep first
skoo'koom powerful
Ya'ka; He is;
ya'ka He
tloos takes
na'nich care of
ka'nawe all
ik'ta: things.
Ya'ka He
ma'mook made
ka'nawe all
ikta things
ko'pa in
sa'hale Heaven
pi ko'pa and on
oo'kook this
e'lehe earth.

27.

Mitla'it There are
tloon three
per'son Persons
kopa in
S. T.: God:
S. T. Papa the Father,
S. T. Tanaz Son, &
S. T. St Espli. Holy Spirit.

S. T. Pa'pa God the Father
kwa'nesem ever
na'nich sees
kata how
Ya'ka he is
a'yaz all
ha'ha, perfect,
pi and
ko'pa from
oo'kook this
Ya'ka his
self- self-
kom'tax, knowing.
ya'ka
oo'kook God
S. T. Tanaz. the Son

S. T. Papa The Father
pi and
S. T. Tanaz the Son
a'yaz love
te'ke each
kanmoxt, other,
ya'ka that is
oo'kook God
S. T. St Espli. the H. Ghost.

28.

Mitla'it It was
kwa'nesem for ever
ya'ka the
tom'tom will of
S. T God
poos to
ya'ka
ma'mook Create
ka'nawe all
ik'ta. things:
oo'kook those
Lesa'j Angels
ko'pa up
sa'hale, above,
e'lo have no
itloo'ith, bodies,
kope't Only
tom'tom spirits
kla'ska, are they,
pi and
te'likom men
ko'pa on
oo'kook this
e'lehe, earth,
kla'ska who
mitla'it have
itloo'ith bodies
pi and
klaska who
mitla'it have
tom'tom. souls.
S. T. God
te'ke wants
pa'tlach to give
ko'pa to
kla'ska them
poos to

kla'ska be
elle' alive
ko'pa of
Ya'ka His
elle', Life,
pi poos and to
kla'ska be
ha'ha glorious
ko'pa of
Ya'ka His
ha'ha Glory
poos for
kwa'nesem. ever.

29.

Oo'kook The
i'lep most
ha'ha wonderful
ko'pa of
ka'nawe every
ik'ta thing

S.T.		that God
ma'mook,		made,
ya'ka		this
oo'kook		is
S.T. Tanaz		God the Son
cha'ko		become
man		man
ko'pa		on
oo'kook		this
e'lehe,		earth,
Ya'ka		that is
Jesu-kri,		Jesus Christ,
poos		that
nsa'ika		we may
kom'tax		know
ko'pa		from
oo'kook		this
ka'ta		how
S.T.		God
te'ke		wants
ma'mook		to make
te'likom		men
cha'ko		become
kope't iht		united
ka'namoxt		with
Ya'ka.		Himself.

30.

S.T.		God
i'lep		first
ma'mook		made
Lesaj'		the Angels
dlēt		a great ~~many~~
a'yoo		many
kla'ska.		of them.
Pi Ya'ka		and He
te'ke		wanted
poos		that
ka'nawe		all
kla'ska		of them
ma'mook		would
ha'ha		adore
Ya'ka S.T.		Him, God
ya'ka		who
ma'mook		made them
elle'		alive,
ka'nawe		all
kla'ska;		of them;
pi kla'ska		and they
ma'mook		made
ka'kwa		so
ka'nawe.		all of them.

31.

kim'ta		After that
Ya'ka		He
ma'mook		made
na'nich		known
ko'pa		to
kla'ska		them
ka'ta		how
al'ke		later on
Ya'ka		He
ma'mook		wout make
te'li kom		men
ko'pa		on
oo'kook		this
e'lehe,		earth,
pi ka'ta		and how
iht ko'pa		one of
oo'kook		these
te'likom,		men,
Ya'ka		would be
S.T. Tanaz		God the Son.
dlēt		true
S.T ya'ka,		God,
pi ka'ta		and how
ya'ka		He
tom'tom		wanted
poos		that
ka'nawe		all
kla'ska		of them
ma'mook		should
ha'ha		adore
oo'kook		that
S.T. Man,		God-Man.
Ta'ye		Chief
ko'pa		of
te'likom		all men,
pi		and
ko'pa		of
ka'nawe		all the
Lesaj		angels.

32

ka'namoxt		at the same
oo'kook		time
S.T.		God
ma'mook		made
na'nich		shown
kopa		to
klaska		them
S.T. Tanaz		God the Son
Ya'ka		His
mama,		mother,
poos		that
kla'ska		they
weht		also
ma'mook		regard her
ta'ye		as their
Ya'ka,		mistress;
Ya'ka		for she is
ilep		the first
kopa		of
ka'nawe		all
te'likom.		men
pi weht		and also
kopa		of
ka'nawe		all
Lesaj.		angels.

33

Ya'wa		Then
oo'kook		the
i'lep		first
ko'pa		of
ka'nawe		all
Lesaj,		angels,
ya'ka nēm		his name
Lucifer,		Lucifer,
Sa'hale		very
tom'tom		proud
ya'ka,		he,
kopet iht		only him-
ya'ka		self he
yaka te'ke		loved;
pi ya'ka		and he
wa'wa:		said:
Wēk kansih		never
na'ika		I
ma'mook		will
ha'ha		adore
oo'kook man		that man
cha'ko		made
ko'pa e'lehe;		of earth;
Wēk kansih		never
na'ika		I
ma'mook		will
ta'ye		bow
oo'kook		to that
kloo'chmn;		woman,
na'ika		I am
i'lep		the first
ko'pa		of
ka'nawe;		all;
S.T		God
ma'mook		makes
kal'tash		slight
na'ika;		of me;
Wek kansih		never
na'ika		I
ma'mook		will
ki'koole		lower
na'ika		my-
tom'tom		self.

34.

Ya'wa		Then
Lesaj		the angels
cha'ko		became
moxt		divided
tom'tom		in two:
a'yoo		many
ko'pa		of

Kla'ska		them
es'kom		took
Lucifer		Lucifer
ya'ka		his
tom'tom		mind
pi		but
ilep a'yoo		many more
es'kom		took
St Michel		St michel
poos		for
Kla'ska		their
Captain,		Captain,
Kla'ska		they
ma'mook		made
Ka'kwa		as
ya'ka		God
wa'wa		commanded
S.T.		them.

—

35.

Ya'wa		Then
oo'kook		those
masa'chi		bad
Lesaj		angels
Kanamoxt		with
Lucifer		Lucifer
Klaska		they
fall'down		fell down
Kopa		into
Ki'kooke		the lower
pa'ya,		fire,
Kla'ska		they are
Leya'm		the Devils.

36.

Mitla'it		There are
tloon		three
a'yaz		great
misteli:		mysteres:
1: Kopet		1: One God
iht S.T. pi		in three
tloon Person.		Persons.
2: S.T. Tanaz		2: God the
cha'ko man.		son made Man
3: pi Ya'ka		3: and died
memloo's		on
Kopa		the Cross
la Krwa		to
poos tolo		save
nsa'ika.		us.

—

Nsa'ika		We have
stiwith		the Holy
La Mass,		Mass;
Mitla'it		There are
Senmo'xt		Seven Sa-
Sakramenta		craments,
pi senmoxt		and seven
latet Kopa		Capital

masa'chi,		Sins,
Tloos		Well
na'nich		Observe
ta'tilam		Ten Com-
wa'wa		mandments
S.T. pi		of God,
ta'ham		Six
wa'wa		Precepts
Leglis		of the
Katolik;		Church;
Komta'x		we Know
Krismas,		Christmas,
Paska,		Easter,
Lekarem,		Lent,
Lekateta,		ember days,
Leshaple,		Rosary,
Lakrwa-		Way of
o'ihat,		the Cross,
scapular,		Scapular,
mali,		medals,
bliss chok,		H. Water,
Lotel,		the Altar
Tintin		the Bell.

—

Sound Words.
Used in other districts

bebe,		Kiss,
chakchak,		bald eagle,
hathat,		duck,
Kalakalama,		goose,
Klohkloh,		oysters
Kooikooi,		ring,
Koko,		to knock,
Koopkoop,		shell money,
Kwalkwal,		
Kwankwan,		glad,
kwekwe,		ducks,
lala,		to cheat,
piupiu,		skunk,
poospoos,		panther,
pukpuk,		fist fight,
tehteh,		trot.

Remarks. These studies on the Chinook, will serve as a canvass for the work on the Shuswap, Thomson and Okanagan now in preparation. These are genuine, full-fledged languages, with complete conjugations of verbs say thirty to forty persons to a tense, thirty or more tenses to a conjugation, three to six conjugation to a verb. A vocabulary large enough to fill a big volume

The following Vocabulary was supplied by Bishop Durieu in flying sheets, a dozen all together, to serve as lessons in Chinook, to father Chirouse and myself, during our voyage across the Atlantic from Havre to New York, and across the continent from New York to San Francisco, September and October 1879.

The flying sheets, unfortunately, have been lost long ago; but in 1886 I printed a few copies on a small printing press. This little Vocabulary is fully described in the Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages published in 1893, by James C. Pilling for the Smithsonian Institution.

I found a copy of that vocabulary, just by chance, a few days ago, and decided to reproduce it here, as an interesting document.

A few common Chinook words are missing, simply overlooked in the "flying" lessons, where there was no ambition of completenes. Here is the list:

elaiten		slave,
iktas,		belongings,
haha,		supernatural,
hum,		hum,
Kalahan,		fence,
Kapho,		elder brother,
Kopa,		to, from, at,
kro,		to reach,
leplep,		to boil,
nawitika,		yes,
siesem,		to relate;
taye.		chief.

On the other side, a numer of words are included, which do not belong to the 163, but are all found in the second list answering to: pitch wood, cedar, younger sister, crow, geese, bear, fox, squirrel, snake, knife, shots, hair, legs, thread, basket, barrel, bottle, milk, thick, gamble, elder brother, to dance. Some of the words are not used up the country, while the are in the lower and coast districts...

Chinook
Practical Vocabulary
from the flying sheets of
Bishop Paul Durieu
Sept.-Oct. 1879

I

Iht,	one,
moxt,	two,
tloon,	three,
laket,	four,
kwonam,	five,
taham,	six,
senemoxt,	seven,
eït,	eight,
naïn,	nine,
tatilam,	ten,
tatilam piiht,	eleven,
tatilam pi moxt,	twelve,
moxt tatilam,	twenty,
tloon tatilam,	thirty,
takamonak,	100.

II.

Sahale elehe,	the sky,
son,	sun,
moon,	moon,
tsiltsil,	stars,
win,	wind,
sahale smok,	clouds,
snaz.	rain,
snô,	snow,
tanaz-wâm-elehe,	spring,
wâm-elehe,	summer,
tanaz-kôl-elehe,	fall,
kôl-elehe,	winter,
tanaz son,	morning,
sitkom son,	noon,
poolakle,	night
sitkom poolakle,	midnight,
Sonde,	Sunday,
iht son,	monday,
moxt son,	tuesday,
tloon son,	wednessday,
laket son.	thursday,
kwonam son,	friday,
taham son,	saturday.

III.

Elehe,	earth,
tepso-elehe,	prairie,
aïnam-elehe,	island,
la motaï,	mountain,
stôn,	stone,
stik,	stick,
olali,	fruit,
olali stik,	fruit tree,
lagom stik,	pitch wood,
hipaï,	cedar,
wapto,	potato.

Saplel,	flour, bread,
samon,	salmon,
moos moos,	beef,
mawich,	deer,
lamooto,	mutton,
kosho,	pork,
sal chock,	the Ocean,
lek,	lake,
stalo,	river,
chock,	water,
k'nèm,	canoe,
issik,	paddle,
sil,	sail.

IV.

man,	man,
kloochmin,	woman,
tanaz kloochmin,	girl,
tanaz man,	boy,
ol-man,	old man,
olman-kloochmin / lamiaï,	old woman,
tanaz,	child,
papoos,	children,
papa,	father,
mama,	mother,
telikom,	friend,
aow,	younger brother,
ats.	sister

V.

Moosmoos,	cattle,
man moosmoos,	ox, bull,
kloochmin moosmoos,	cow,
tanaz moosmoos,	calf,
kootan,	horse,
kloochmin kootan,	mare,
kamooks,	dog,
mawich,	deer,
kosho,	pig,
moola,	mule,
leloo,	wolf,
chiken,	fouls,
poos,	cat,
kaka,	crow,
kala-kala,	bird,
rat-rat,	geese,
ina,	beaver,
bear,	bear,
talapos,	fox,
kwij-kwij,	squirel,
samon,	salmon,
tanaz fish,	small fish.
Wahpoos,	snake.

VI.

Lepla,	plate,
latab,	table,
optsar,	knife,
spoon,	spoon

ranaz spoon,	tea spoon,
bed,	bed,
kliskes,	mats,
house,	house
skookoom-house,	jail,
sik house,	hospital,
makook house,	store,
moosmoos house,	stable,
tepso house,	barn,
stiwith house,	church,
lapiosh,	hoe,
lahash,	axe,
lapel,	shovel,
lecloo,	nails,
hammer,	hammer,
lassi,	saw,
ayaz sô,	long saw,
kross ket sô,	cross cut saw,
laplash,	plank, boards,
laplash moolin,	saw mill,
saplel moolin,	flour mill,
laklé,	key,
laport,	door,
windo,	window,
stob,	stove,
chair,	chair,
lapip,	pipe,
lashandel,	candle,
lakasset,	box,
lepoa,	peas,
lenawô,	turnips,
lacarrôt,	carrots,
larassin,	roots,
lametsin,	medecine,
melasses,	molasses,
oihat.	road.

VII

Passayoox,	Frenchman,
kinjoy,	Englishman,
Boston man,	American,
Canada man,	Canadian,
Tlil telikom,	niggers,
Tekop telikom,	white men,
Telikom,	indians,
Chinaman,	chinaman,
Kanaka,	Kanak,

VIII.

pepa,	paper,
mamook pepa,	to write,
mosket,	gun,
ball,	ball,
ayaz mosket,	canon,
stik mosket,	bow,
poolale,	powder,
kekaïten,	shots.

IX.

Chikmin,	metal, money.
iht tala,	one Dollar,

sitkom tala, half dollar,
kwata, quarter,
mit, bit,
chikmin lòp, chain.

X.

Latèt, the head,
takso, hair,
siahoos, eyes,
kolàn, ears,
nòz, nose,
taboosh, mouth,
ledàn, teeth,
itlooilh, flesh,
Lemai, hands,
tomtom, heart,
kwanten, belly,
oopoots, bottom,
tiawit, legs,
lepié, feet,
selé, soul,
pelpel, blood.

XI

siapool, hat,
shirt, shirt,
kikoole shirt, under shirt,
kapò, Coat,
sakalooks, pants,
kikoole sakalooks, drawers,
stokin, socks,
ankechem, handkerchief,
kooioo-kooioo, finger ring,
nektai, necktie,
passissi, blankets,
leshal, shawl,
kòt, coat,
kikoole kòt, vest,
sil, cloth,
skin, skin,
skin shirt, skin shirt.

XII.

klapait, thread,
kipooit, needle,
pin, pin,
kòm, comb,
sòp, soap,
paia, fire,
paia stik, fire wood,
kettel, kettle,
lepot, pot,
kup, cup,
poo, gun shot,
bloom, broom,
paint, paint,
paia elehe, ashes.

XIII

ship, ship, boat,
scow, scow,
steamboat, steamboat,

skooner, schooner,
smòk, smoke,
tsiltsil, buttons,
tintin, bell,
opekenah, basket,
tamooletj, barrel,
lamala, bottle,
tsem, mark, writing,
tamanoaz, sorcerer,
tsiktsik, cart,
takta, doctor,
tomalo, to morrow,
ookook son, to day,
tanke son, yesterday
tiktik, watch,
paia chok, whiskey,
tettoosh, milk, butter

XIV.

aiaz, big,
aiak, quick,
aioo, lots,
chi, new,
eh'pooi, shut,
elo kliz, no fat,
elo kolan, deaf,
elo tomtom, no heart,
enatai, across,
iookat, long,
ilep, first,
kimta, after,
h'loima, different,
iootl, glad,
khell, hard,
kòl, cold,
kakwa, like,
kaltash, useless,
kaoolalang, dumb,
kakshet, broken,
kanawe, all,
kopet, no more,
kikoole, klep, below, deep,
kwash, afraid,
kilapai, upset,
lèsi, lazy,
lemaro, wild,
tekop, white,
pel, red,
klil, black,
pelhte, thick,
pelhten, fool,
pooli, rotten,
patl, full,
memloos, dead,
shame ashamed,
sik, sick,
tel, tired,

kloos, good,
tsepe, mistaken,
tsi, sweet,
klemen-klemen, mashed,
tanaz, small,
dlai, dry,
dlet, straight,
olo, hungry,
olo chok, thirsty,
masachi, bad,
skookoom, strong,
skookoom tomtom, brave.

XV.

naika, I,
maika, thou,
iaka, he,
nsaika, we,
msaika, you,
klaska, they,
klaksta? who?
wek klaksta, no body,
ookook, this.

XVI

aiak, quick,
klawa, slowly,
alke, some time,
alta, now,
ankate, formerly,
elo, no.
iawa, yonder,
iakwa, here,
iht-iht, a few,
kata? how,
kakwa, thus,
kah, where,
kanawe kah, every where,
kanamoxt, together,
kansih, how many,
kwanesem, always,
kloonas, perhaps,
ikta, what,
kikoole, down,
sahale, up,
saia, far,
wek saia, near,
wek, no, not,
klahane, outside,
lele, a long time,
na! here!
nawitika, yes.
pi, and,
pos, spos, if,
weht. again.

XVII

chako, to come,
chako kòl, cool down,
chako khell, get hard,
chako tanaz, to be born,

chakotloos, become good,
ehe, to laugh,
ehpoot, to shut,
eskom, to take,
eskom Kloochmin, to take a wife,
ipsoot, to hide,
Kakshet, to break,
Kapshiwala, to steal,
Kilapai, to come back,
Klatwa, to go,
Komtax, to know,
lolo, to carry,
malié, to get married,
makook, to buy,
makmak, to eat,
mash, to throw away,
mamook, to work,
" isstk, " to paddle,
" gamble, " to gamble,
" khell, " to harden,
" khow, " to tie up,
" kikoole, " to lower down,
" kansih, " to count,
" kwash, " to scare,
" komtax, " to teach,
" kiskis, " to drive,
" tamanoaz, to conjure,
" pepa, " to write,
" patl, " to fill up,
mamook poo, " to shoot,
" sahale, " make up high,
" memloos, " to kill,
" tintin, " ring the bell,
" olo, " to fast,
" Klahawiiam, to help out,
" Klatwa, " to make go,
" kòl, " to cool,
" tloos, " to make good,
" hwip, " to whip,
" wàm, " to warm up,
" bloom, " to sweep,
" paint, " to paint,
mitlait, to be,
mitooit, to stand up,
moossoom, to sleep,
nanich, to see,
nanich pepa, to read,
nanich Kopa moossoom, to dream,
tloos nanich, take care of..
oihoi, to exchange,
patlach, to give,
peïe, to pay,
pàit, to fight,
play, to play,
salix, to be mad,
chanté, to sing,
sopena, to jump,
tans, to dance,

teke, treh, to like,
tlap, to catch,
tlemenooit, to lie,
tolo, to win,
wah' to vomit,
wash, to wash,
wach, to watch,
wawa, to speak,
" stiwith, " to pray,
" Klahawiiam. to salute.

XVIII.

Sahale Taïe, God,
" " papa, " the Father,
" " Tanaz, " " Son,
St Esprit, the Holy Ghost,
Ste Trinité, The B. Trinity,
Jesu-kri, Jesus Christ,
Lesaj the Angels,
Les saints, the Saints,
Les Apotr, the Apostles,
Sahale elehe, Heaven,
Kikoole païa, Hell,
Tanaz païa, Purgatory,
Legliz Katolik, Catholic Church,
Le Pap, The Pope,
Les Evèk, The Bishop,
Le Plèt, The Priest,
Sacramenta. Sacraments,
Le Batèm, Baptism,
Lakofirmasio, Confirmation,
Lekalisti, H. Eucharist,
Lapelitàs, Penance,
Lestremosio, Extreme Unction,
Lordr, Holy Orders,
Lemaliaj, Matrimony,
Lamèss, The Mass,
Lakomunio, H. Communion,
Kofèss, Confession,
Klismas, Christmas,
Le karèm. Lent,
Paska, Easter,
Le kateta, Ember days,
Levijil, vigils,
Sahale Taïe Lō. Commandments,
Le péshe, sin,
Le shaplè, the Rosary,
Misteli, Mystery,
Lakroa, cross, crucifix,
Tloos Mali, B. Virgin,
mali, medal,
wash. Baptized.

Notice.

The books on the following list may be obtained from "Rev. Father J.M. Le Jeune. o.m.i. Kamloops. B.C. Canada.

List of Publications.

Wawa Shorthand Instructor. 50cts.
Chinook and Shorthand. 1898. 25..
English-Chinook Manual of prayers, with Chants and Hymns, 192 pages $ 1.00
Squamish, Sechel and Slayamen manuals of Prayers in one Volume of 160 pages, all in Phonetics $ 1.00
Shuswap Manual of Prayers, 132 pages, well bound, all in Phonetics, 1.00
The Same, with the English-Chinook, bound in one Volume of 324 pages $ 1.50
Stalo Manual, 25 cents,
Thomson, do, 25 ..
Lillooet, " 25 ..
Okanagan .. 25 ..
Polyglott manual, the eleven languages all in one Volume of 600 pages, 4.00
Durieu's Bible History, in chinook, Phonetics, 1.00
Chinook Book of Devotions, Instructions for the whole year 192 pages, $ 1.00

Kamloops Wawa a small periodical for the Indians, first number of 4 pages, issued on a flat mimeograph, 2 May 1891. The mimeograph series goes on through, 1892, 1893, and 1894, till september 1894, when it takes up to photo-engraving. - a limited number of this series can be yet obtained at $ 4.00 per series of 4 years.

New Series, finely printed from type, photoengravings, half tones, illustrated, reproducing all the important items of the preceding one.
Wawa 1895, 12 nos. $ 1.50
Wawa 1896, 12 nos. 1.50
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Wawas 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 1903 and 1904, partly printed as above, partly mimeographed series as complete as possible $ 5.00