

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINNOOK JARGON,

IN USE AMONG THE TRIBES OF

OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST,

WITH

CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

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P R E F A C E .

THE "Jargon" so much in use all over the North Pacific coast among both whites and Indians, as a verbal medium of communicating with each other, was originally invented by the "Hudson's Bay Company," in order to facilitate the progress of their commerce with Indians, of which there are more than fifty tribes in Oregon and Washington, and as many more in British Columbia; and while there is general similarity of language among them, leading one to suppose that at some remote period they all talked one tongue, yet each tribe has at this time, a dialect of its own, differing in many respects from all the others; and as it was impossible for the traders to learn all the languages, and yet it was necessary to have some medium of conversing with each tribe, the "Chinook Jargon" was gradually formed and introduced among them, and is now universally used by all these tribes in their intercourse with the whites.

The "Jargon" is founded on the language of the "Chinook" Indians, and the bulk of it is composed of words from their dialect, to which is added a great many French words, and a few English ones; there is, besides, a great many "Nez Perce" words, and a few from many of the other tribes.

In writing this "Dictionary," I shall append notes, critical and explanatory, for the purpose of showing how this "Jargon" was formed.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

GIVE all the letters their alphabet sound, and be careful to emphasize the syllable that has the accent mark (thus ') attached to it.

Compound words determine their signification by the word prefixed to them, as "ty'-ee pus-sis'-sey," or "chief cloth" or "blanket," means superfine cloth; "ty'-ee house" or "chief's house," meaning the house of an important person, &c.

Words express equivocally nouns or verbs, as "ni'-kah waw'-waw," "I speak," or "my word."

The letter *f* never occurs in this jargon.

When there is no accent mark, emphasize all the syllables alike.

DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINNOOK JARGON.

A

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Ague	Cole'-sick (Note 1).
Alms (to give).....	Mam'-mook klah'-how-iam.
And, or &.....	Pe (Note 2).
Arm.....	Le mah' (Note 3).
Aunt.....	Quaw'-eth.
Axe.....	La hash'.
Alone.....	Co-pet', or, ict.
Always.....	Qua'-na-sum.
Alike.....	Cock'-qua.
Angry.....	Sul'-lux.
Age.....	En'-cot-ta.
Afraid.....	Quash.
Angel.....	Ta-man'-ou-is.
Arrow.....	Stick col-li'-ton (Note 4).
American.....	Boston (Note 5).
Across.....	En'-a-ti.
Apron.....	Ki'-en.
All.....	Kon'-a-way.
Ah! (in pain).....	A-nah'.
Awl.....	Shoe ca'-pu-ut.
Amuse (to).....	Mam'-mook he'-he (Note 6).
Arrive.....	Coe.
Autumn.....	Ten-ass' cold ill'-a-he.
As.....	Kock'-wah.
Ask (to).....	Waw'-waw.
Again.....	Waw'-huth, or, worth.
Ascend.....	Clat'-ta-waw soth'-a-le.
Ahead.....	E'-lip.
Almost.....	Wake si'-ah.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Apple.....	Pow'-itch.
Answer.....	Waw'-waw.

B

Beard.....	Cha-pootch'-no.
Back.....	Kimp'-ta.
Brother (older).....	Ca'-po.
Brother (younger).....	Ow'-ey.
Brother-in-law.....	Atts-yock'-a-man.
Blanket.....	Pus-sis'-sey.
Blue.....	T'klale, or, clale.
Beads.....	Kaw'-moo-suck.
Bad.....	Ma-sach'-a.
By-and-by.....	Al'-ka.
Barter.....	Mah'-cook.
Boy.....	Ten'-nas man.
Brave.....	Skook'-um tum'-tun.
Bone.....	Stone.
Bridle.....	La breed' (Note 7).
Buy (to).....	Mah'-cook.
Boots.....	Stick shoes (Note 8).
By.....	Co'-pa.
Boil.....	Lip'-lip (Note 9).
Basket.....	Opt'-con.
Bag.....	La sack'.
Beaver.....	Een'-na.
Bear.....	Its'-hoots.
Bread.....	Pire sap'-a-lil.
Ball.....	Col-li'-ton.
Brass.....	Pel chick'-a-min.
Button.....	Chil'-chil.
Biscuit.....	La bis'-que.
Berries.....	O'-lil-le.
Board or plank.....	La plash (Note 10).
Bring (to).....	Isk'-kum.
Blackberries.....	Click'-a-mux.
Bad spirit.....	Ma-sach'-a ta-man'-ou-wis.
Before.....	A'-lip.
Behind.....	Kimp'-tam.
Bell.....	Ting'-ting (Note 11).
Beyond.....	Teu'-as si'-ah.
B'ood.....	Pil'-pil.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Blind.....	Ha'lo sc-ah'-host.
Bow (weapon).....	Stick-musket.
Box.....	Lock'-a-set.
Be still.....	Cul'-tus mit'-lite.
Breadth.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Barley.....	La' reh.
Broom.....	Ploom, or, broom (Note 12).
Barrel.....	Tah'-mo-litch.
Beneath.....	Kek'-wil-la.
Butter.....	Te-toosh' gleece (Note 13).
Broken.....	Cock'-shet.
Break (to).....	Mam'-mook cock'-shet.
Bottle.....	La bot-tee' (Note 14).
Bowels.....	Yock'-wat-tin.
Bright.....	Twah.
Belt.....	La chan'-jel.
Burn.....	Mam'-mook pisc.
Body.....	Ith-wool'-ly.
Borrow.....	E-yah'-wool'-ly.
Big.....	Hy'-ass.
Bird.....	Cul'-la cul'-la.
Because.....	Ats'-wah.
Brook.....	Ten'-nas chuck.
Both.....	Kou'-a-moxt.
Bore (to).....	Mam'-mook thla'-whop.
Beat (to).....	Cock'-shet.

C

Chief.....	Ty'-ee.
Cat.....	Puss (Note 15).
Come here.....	Chah'-co yock'-wa
Canoe.....	Ka-nim'.
Cow.....	Clooch'-man moos'-moos.
Come.....	Chah'-co.
Come (to).....	Chah'-co.
Carry (to).....	Lo'-lo.
Candle.....	La chan-del' (Note 16).
Color.....	Tsum.
Chair.....	La chaise (Note 17).
Cook (to).....	Mam'-mook muck'-a-muck.
Conceal (to).....	Ip'-soot.
Chimney.....	La shum'-a-na (Note 18).

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Coat.....	Capeau (Note 19).
Calm.....	Ha'lo wind.
Clean.....	Ha'lo ill'a-he.
Cry.....	Cly (Note 20).
Cut (to).....	Thlah'cope.
Cellar.....	Ket'wil-la.
Cold.....	Cole (Note 21).
Cup.....	O'skun.
Curly.....	Hun'nel-h-keek.
Carrot.....	La car'rot (Note 22).
Cabbage.....	Cabbage (Note 23).
Crooked.....	See'py.
Clams.....	La-kutch'ce.
Capsize.....	Kil'a-pie.
Come on.....	Hy'ack.
Call (to).....	Waw'waw.
Cap.....	Se-ah'pult.
Coffee.....	Coffee (Note 24).
Certainly.....	Now'wit-ka.
Cedar.....	La med-seen stick.
Circle.....	Ka'oo ka'oo.
Chain.....	Chick'a-min lope.
Cart.....	Chick'chick.
Command (to).....	Waw'waw.
Count.....	Mam'mook con'cha.
Crow (bird).....	Caw'caw.
Cloth (woollen).....	Pus'sis'sey.
Cloth (cotton).....	Sil.
Copper.....	Pel chick'a-min.
Child.....	Ten'nas.
Chilly.....	Ten'nas cold.
Crazy.....	Pil'ton.
Cool (to).....	Mam'mook cold.
Country.....	Ill'a-he.
Cask.....	Tah'mo-lich.
Conquer.....	To'lo.
Clock.....	Hy'as watch.
Calf.....	Ten'nas moos' moos.

D

Daughter (my).....	Ni'kah ten'nas clooch-man.
Duck.....	Cul'la cul'la.
Dig (to).....	Mam'mook cla'whop.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Door.....	La porte (Note 25).
Drive (to)	Mam'mook kish'-kish.
Deer	Mow'-itch.
Dance.....	Dance, or, tance (Note 26).
Dish	O'-scun.
Drink	Pot'-tle lum (Note 27).
Dive in the water.....	Clat'-ta waw ket'-wil-la chuch.
Down the stream	Mi'-my.
Deceive (to)	Mam-mook tal'-la-pos.
Dark	Key'-sep.
Down	Keg'-wil-ly.
Day.....	Sun (Note 28).
Daybreak.....	Ten'-nas sun.
Drink (to)	Mam'mook tsuch, or, chuck, or, muck'- a-muck chuck.
Different.....	Haw'-lo-hah'-maw.
Dress (a woman's)	Coat (Note 29).
Deep.....	Klip.
Devil	Le yob (Note 30), or, ma-sach'-a ta- man'-on-is.
Desert (to).....	Cap'-swal-la clat'-ta-waw.
Difficult	Hy'-as kul.
Dead.....	Mam'-ma-loose.
Dirty	Pot'-tle Ill'-a-he.
Dog.....	Kah'-mooks.
Don't know.....	Wake cüm'-tux, or, clo-nass'.

E

Eye.....	See-ah'-host.
Ear.....	Quo-lon.
Enemies	Ma-sach'-a til'-li-cums.
Elk.....	Moo-luck.
Early.....	Teri'-nas sun.
Everywhere.....	Kon'-a-way kah, or, kah'-kah.
End.....	O'-boot (Note 31).
Egg.....	La sap (Note 32).
Empty.....	Ha'-lo mit'-lite.
Evening.....	Ten'-nas po'-lack-ly.
Englishman	King George man (33).
Enough.....	Co-pet.
Embrace.....	Ba-ba.
Elevate (to)	Mam'mook soth'-a-ly.
Enlarge (to).....	Mam'mook hy'-as.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Extinguish.....	Mam'mook mam'a-loose.
Earn (to).....	To-lo.
Eat (to).....	Muck'a-muck.
Eight.....	Stoat-kin.
Eighty.....	Stoat-kin tot'-le-lum.

F

Frenchman.....	Pe-si'-oux.
Face.....	See a'-host.
Flea.....	Eu'-e-poo.
Fingers.....	Le mah' (Note 34).
Fleet.....	La pe-a' (Note 35).
Father.....	Paw'-paw (Note 36).
For what.....	Pe'-co-tu.
Falschood.....	Clah-man'a-whit.
Far off.....	Si-ah'.
Full.....	Pot-ul.
Fire.....	Pi-ah (Note 37).
Food.....	Muck'a-muck.
Friend.....	Six.
Finished.....	Co-pet.
Fence.....	Cul'-lah.
Fat.....	Hy'-as gleece.
Flowers.....	Close tip'-so.
Forget.....	Co-pet cum'-tux.
Fool.....	Pil-ton.
Flag.....	Sun'-day.
Fox.....	Tal-a'-pos.
Flies.....	Le mooshe (Note 38).
Forenoon.....	E'-lip sit'-cum sun.
File.....	Le lin (Note 39).
Frog.....	Slaw'-wa-ka-ick.
Fool (to deceive).....	Lah'-lah.
Fishhook.....	A-kick'.
Fish.....	Salmon (Note 40).
Fear.....	Quash.
Flour.....	Kliu'-min sap'-a-lil.
Fryingpan.....	La poo'-el (Note 41).
Fathom (six feet).....	Eth'-lon.
Fade (to).....	Chah'-co spo'-ak.
Fasten (to).....	Mam'mook-kow.
Find.....	Clap.
Fight.....	Puck'-puck sul'-lux.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Field.....	Close ill'-a-he co'-pa cul'-la.
Formerly.....	An-aw'-cot-ta.
Fill (to).....	Mam'-mook pot'-ul.
Fork.....	La foo-shay' (Note 42).
Future.....	Al'-ka.
Fog.....	Cul'-tus smoke.
File (to).....	Mam'-mook le lim'.
Fail.....	Lee'-pa, or, L-sec'-pa.
Flat.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Feather.....	Tip'-pa, or, Tip'so.
First.....	E-lip.
Four.....	Lock'-et.
Fourteen.....	Tot'-le-lum lock'-et.
Forty.....	Lock'-et tot'-le-lum.
Five.....	Quin'-um.
Fifteen.....	Tot'-le-lum quin'-um.
Fifty.....	Quin'-um tot'-le-lum.

G

Grandmother.....	Chits.
Grandfather.....	Chope.
Girl.....	Ten'-nas Clooch'-man.
Good.....	Close.
Go away.....	Clat'-ta-waw.
Go to bed.....	Clat'-ta-waw Moo'-sum.
Gum.....	Musket (Note 43).
God.....	Sah'-hah-le Ty'-ee.
Good spirit.....	Sah'-hah-le Ty'-ee.
Great many.....	Hi-yu'.
Goose.....	Cul'-la cul'-la.
Get up.....	Mit'-whit.
Gamble.....	Ithel-coom.
Great.....	Hy-ass'.
Ground.....	Ill'-a-he.
Get.....	Isk'-um.
Grass.....	Tip'-so.
Glass.....	She-lock'-um.
Give.....	Pot'-latch.
Gift.....	Cul tus pot'-latch.
Green.....	P-chee'.
Good bye.....	Klah-hoy'-yum.
Grease.....	Gleece.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Grease (to)	Mam'mook gleece.
Gum (pine)	La goom (Note 44).

II

Head.....	La tate (Note 45).
Husband.....	Man (Note 46).
He.....	Yock'ka.
Hair.....	Yock'so.
Help.....	E'lon.
Hoe.....	La pe-osh' (Note 47).
Here.....	Yock'waw.
How many.....	Con'ze-ah hi-yu'.
House.....	House (Note 48).
Horse.....	Cu'i-tun.
Hear (to).....	Cum'tux co'pa quo'lon.
Hog.....	Cosh-aw' (Note 49).
Heart.....	Tum'tum.
Hurt (to).....	Mam'mook sick.
Hungry.....	O'lo.
Hat.....	See-ah'pult.
Handsome.....	Hy'ass close.
Her.....	Yock'ka.
Hole.....	Cla'whop.
His.....	Yock'ka.
Heavy.....	Till.
High.....	Utle-i-cut.
Half.....	Sit'cum.
Halloa!.....	Nah!
Hail.....	Knull snass.
Hammer.....	La mar-too' (Note 50).
Hard.....	Koll.
Hide (to).....	Ip-soot.
Hide (of animals).....	Skin (Note 51).
Hankkerchief.....	Han'ker-chum (Note 52).
Hold (to).....	Isk'um.
Hand.....	Le mah (Note 53).
Hold fast.....	Quah'tle isk'um.
Hen.....	La pool (Note 54).
How large.....	Con'cha hy'as.
Hurry.....	Hy'ack.
Hit (to).....	Quah'tle.
Hunt (to).....	Clat'ta-waw kah'kah nan'age ic'ta.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Harden (to).....	Mam'-mook kull.
Hell.....	Ket'-wil-la pire.
Hay.....	Tip'-so.
Hook.....	Hook.
He who.....	O'-cook clax'-ta.
Hindmost.....	Kimp'-ta.

I

I or me.....	Ni'-kah.
It.....	O'-cook.
If.....	Spose.
Indian.....	Sj'-wash.
Iron.....	Chink'-a-min.
In or into.....	Co'-pah.
Island.....	Ten'-nas ill'-a-he.
Ice.....	Kull chuck.

J

Joke (to).....	Mam'-mook lah'-lah.
Jump.....	Soap'-any.
Joy.....	U'-a-tle.

K

Kill (to).....	Mam'-mook mam'-a-loose.
Know (to).....	Cum'-tux.
Kettle.....	Kettle (Note 55).
Key.....	La kley (Note 56).
Knife.....	O'-pa-cha.
Kick.....	Chuck'-i-in.
Kiss.....	Ba-ba.
Kanaka.....	Wy'-ee.

L

Land.....	Ill'-a-he.
Light (not heavy).....	Wake till.
Light (not dark).....	Sun, or twa.
Little.....	Ten'-nas.
Long ago.....	En-cot'-ta.
Long.....	U'-tle-cut.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Leg.....	Te-yah'-wit.
Land otter.....	E-nah'-mooks.
Lad.....	Ten'-nas man.
Look.....	Nan'-age.
Lie (untruth).....	Cla-man-a-wit.
Lie (to lie down).....	Moo'-sum.
Leaves.....	Tip'-so.
Laugh.....	He'-he.
Lazy.....	Cul'-tus.
Live (to).....	Mit'-lite.
Listen.....	Ne'-whah.
Like (similar).....	Kah'-quah.
Lower (to).....	Mam'-mook keg'-wil-la.
Leave (to).....	Marsh (Note 57).
Love.....	Tick'-ey.
Lame.....	Cluck-te-ya'-wit.
Last (hindmost).....	Kimp'-ta.
Lightning.....	Sah'-hah-le pire.
Lift (to).....	Mam'-mook sah'-hah-le.
Large.....	Hy'-as.
Lean (to).....	Lah.
Looking-glass.....	She-lock'-um.
Lately.....	Ten'-nas en-cot'-ta.
Lost.....	Marsh.
Long while.....	La'-ly.

M

Mouth.....	La bush (Note 58).
Mother.....	Mam'-ma (Note 59).
Mine.....	Ni'-kah.
Men.....	Til'-li-cums.
Moon.....	Moon (Note 60).
Muskrat.....	Cul'-tus e'-nah.
Many.....	Hi'-yu'.
Make (to).....	Mam'-mook.
Mat.....	Klis'-quis.
Mosquito.....	Mala'-qua.
Moccasins.....	Skin shoes (Note 61).
Meat.....	Ith'-wool-ly.
Mountain.....	Hy'-as ill'-a-he.
Milk.....	Tee-toosh'.
Morning.....	Ten'-nas sun.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Mouse	Ten'-nas cole'-cole.
Middle	Cot'-sick.
Mud	Cle-min' ill'-a-he.
Miss (to)	Chee'-pe.
Mad	Sul'-lux.
Mind	Tum'-tum.
Mark	Tsum.
Molasses	Lan-lase'.
Midday	Sit'-cum sun.
Midnight	Sit'-cum po'-lack-ly.
Mill	Moo-lah' (Note 62).
Mend (to)	Mam'-mook ca-pu'-at.
Man	Man (Note 63).
Month	Ict moon (Note 64).
Maybe	Clo-nass'.

N

No	Wake.
Nose	Nose (Note 65).
Night	Po'-lack-ly.
Nothing	Wake icta'.
None	Ha'-lo.
Neck	Le-coo' (Note 66).
Now	Ul'-tah.
Needle	Ca-pu'-ut.
Nobody	Wake clax'-tah.
Nails (iron)	La clue' (Note 67).
Never	Wake con'-cha.
Nut	Tuck'-wul-lah.
Not yet	Wake al'-ta.
Near	Wake si'-ah.
Nine	Quoits.
Nineteen	Tot'-le-lum quoits.
Ninety	Quoits tot'-le-lum.

O

Old man	Ole' man (Note 68).
Old woman	Lam'-ya.
Open (to)	Hi-luck.
On	Co'-pa.
Over (above)	Sah'-hah-le.
Over (other side)	En'-a-ti.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Oats	La wain (Note 69).
Out of doors	Klah'-haw-ny.
Obtain	Isk'-um.
Other	Ha'-lo a-mah'.
Overcoat	Cah-po' (Note 70).
One	Ict.
Oar	Le lam (Note 71).
Only	Co'-pet o'-cook.
One hundred	Ict tock'-a-moo'-nuck.
One thousand	Tot'-lc-lum tock'-a-moo'-nuck.

P

Potato	Wap'-a-too.
Present (gift)	Cul'-tus pot'-latch.
Powder (gun)	Po'-lal-ly.
Perhaps	Clo-nass'.
Pants	Se-cah'-lux.
Plate	La see-et' (Note 72).
Pipe	La peep' (Note 73).
Paddle	Is'-sick.
Pin	Qua'-qua-nts.
Peas	La poo-aw' (Note 74).
Porpoise	Qui-see-o.
Priest	La prate (Note 75).
Path	O'-e-hut.
Pleased	Qu-a-tle.
Paint (to)	Mit'-lite point.
Pour (to)	Whah.

R

Red	Pill.
Relation, or kindred	Til'-a-cum.
Rise	Mit'-whit.
River	Hig'-ass chuck.
Rain	Snass.
Run	Coo-ree' (Note 76).
Rope	Lope (Note 77).
Round	Lu'-lu.
Rum	Lum (Note 78).
Rattle	She-aw.
Rooster	La cock (Note 79).

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Ribbon.....	La loo-pee.
Rat.....	Hole'-hole.
Rotten.....	Poo'-ry.
Return.....	Chah'-co kil'-a-pie.
Road.....	Oo'-e-hut.
Relate.....	Ye'-em.
Run away.....	Cap'-swal-la clat'-a-waw.
Rudder.....	O'-puts.
Row (to).....	Mam'-mook le lam'.

S

Strike (to).....	Cock'-shet.
Shoot (to).....	Poo.
Speak (to).....	Waw'-waw.
See (to).....	Nan'-age.
Soon.....	Wake le-ly.
Steamboat.....	Pia ship (Note 80).
Sour.....	Quaits.
Stand.....	Mit'-whit.
Snake.....	O'-luck.
Snow.....	Tie'-cope snass (Note 81).
Sorry.....	Sick tum'-tum.
Summer.....	Warm ill'-a-he.
Sing.....	Shor-tay' (Note 82).
Swim.....	Shet'-sum.
Silver.....	Tic'-cope chink'-a-min.
Shut.....	Ict poo'-ee.
Spear.....	Cock'-shet stick.
Squirrel.....	Quis'-quis.
Saddle.....	La sel (Note 83).
Saw (instrument).....	La see.
Shovel.....	La pell (Note 84).
Slave.....	E-li'-ta.
Short.....	U-che-cut.
Steal.....	Cap'-swal-la.
Sweet.....	Tsee.
Salmon.....	Salmon (Note 85).
Sleep.....	Moo'-sum.
She.....	Yock'-kah.
Sister.....	Atta.
Sneak.....	Tal-a-pos.
Sit down.....	Mit'-lite.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Soft.....	Clah'-men.
Shot pouch.....	Cal'-li-ton la sack (Note 86).
Strawberries.....	Aw'-mo-tah.
Sheep.....	La mut-to' (Note 87).
Stirrup.....	Sit'-lee.
Spurs.....	Le sib-ro' (Note 88).
Skunk.....	Pin'-pin, or, scu-boo'.
Silk.....	La swag (Note 89).
Spill.....	Wah.
Slow.....	Klah'-wah.
Stars.....	Chil'-chil.
Sandwich Islander.....	Wy'-ee.
Spotted.....	La kye (Note 90).
Store.....	Ma-cook' house.
Snare.....	La pe-age' (Note 91).
Sharp.....	Yeah-kis'-ick.
Smell.....	Hum.
Split.....	Klab'-klah.
Soften.....	Cle-men.
Stag.....	Man mow'-itch.
Seek.....	Nan'-age.
Scissors.....	La cis-zo (Note 92).
Sew.....	Mam'-mook ca-pu-ut.
Shake.....	Hul'-hul.
Subdue.....	Quawn.
Scare.....	Quaw'-so.
Sink.....	Clip.
Send (to).....	Clat'-ta-waw.
Strong.....	Skook'-um.
Seal (sea animal).....	Olk'-hi-yu'.
Sea.....	Hy'-ass salt chuck
Show (to).....	Nan'-age.
Since.....	Ats'-wah.
Sometimes.....	Ict'-ict.
Sunset.....	Klip sun.
Sell.....	Mah-cook'.
Six.....	Tah'-hum.
Sixteen.....	Tot'-le-lum tah'-hum.
Sixty.....	Tah'-hum tot'-le-lum.
Seven.....	Sin'-a-mox.
Seventeen.....	Tot'-le-lum sin'-a-mox.
Seventy.....	Sin'-a-mox tot'-le-lum.

ENGLISH.

CHINOOK JARGON.

T

Teeth.....	Le tay.
That.....	O'-cook.
Turn over.....	Kil'a-pie.
To-morrow.....	To-mah'-lah (Note 93).
To-day.....	O'-cook-sun.
They or them.....	Klas'-kah.
Take.....	Isk'-um.
Tobacco.....	Ki'-nolth.
Trade.....	Hoa'-hoa.
Tear.....	Mam'-mook klah'.
Trouble.....	Mam'-mook till.
Tree.....	Mit'-whit stick.
Throw.....	Marsh.
Tattle (to).....	Ya'-yim.
Tongue.....	La lunk' (Note 94).
Thank you.....	Mer-see' (Note 95).
Tie.....	Cow.
Tub.....	Ta-mo-liteh.
Tame.....	Quawn.
Tail.....	O'-pock.
Table.....	La tum' (Note 96).
Twine.....	Ten'-nas lope.
Thread.....	Cla-pite.
Thirsty.....	O'-lo chuck.
Twilight.....	Twah.
Tired.....	Till.
Twice.....	Moxt.
There.....	Yah'-wah.
Take care!.....	Close nan'-age
Tremble.....	Hul'-hul.
Towards shore.....	Mart-thol'-ny.
Towards the middle of the river.....	Mart-lin'-ny.
Two.....	Moxt.
Three.....	Clone.
Ten.....	Tot-le-lum.
Twenty.....	Moxt tot-le-lum.
Thirty.....	Clone tot-le-lum.

U

Up.....	Sah'-hah-le.
Under.....	Ket'-wil-ly.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Useless.....	Cul'-tus.
Uncle.....	Taut.
Us.....	Ne-si'-kah.
Untie.....	Klock.
Understand.....	Cum-tux.

V

Very small.....	Hy'-ass ten'-nas.
Very.....	Hy'-ass.
Vancouver (fort).....	Kits-oat-qua.
Vomit.....	Hoh'-hoh.

W

Wide.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Winter.....	Cold ill'-a-he.
Window.....	She-lock'-um.
Wolf.....	Le-lo' (Note 97).
Who.....	Clax'-tah.
When.....	Con'-ze-ah.
Wife.....	Clooch'-man.
What.....	Ict'-tah.
Where.....	Kah.
What for.....	Kah'-tah.
White.....	Tic'-cope.
What color.....	Kah'-tah tsum.
With.....	Co'-pa.
Wheels.....	Chick'-chick.
We.....	Ne-si'-kah.
Whale.....	Qua'-nice.
Wild.....	Le mo'-ro (Note 98).
Win.....	To-lo.
Want (to).....	Tick'-ey.
Well then.....	Ab'-ba.
Water.....	Chuck.
Within.....	Co'-pa.
Write (to).....	Mam'-mook tsum.
Work.....	Mam'-mook.
Watch (to).....	Nan'-age.
Whip.....	La-whit.
Week.....	Ict Sunday.

ENGLISH.

CHINOOK JARGON.

Y

You.....	Mi'-kah.
Yours.....	Me-si'-kah.
Yellow.....	Cow-wow-wock.
Yes.....	Nah'-wit-kah.
Yesterday.....	Tal'-ky.
Year.....	Ict' cold.

NUMERALS.

One.....	Ict.
Two.....	Moxt.
Three.....	Clone.
Four.....	Lock'-et.
Five.....	Quim'-um.
Six.....	Tah'-hum.
Seven.....	Sin'-a-mox.
Eight.....	Stoat'-kin.
Nine.....	Quoits.
Ten.....	Tot'-le-lum.
Twenty.....	Moxt tot'-le-lum.
Thirty.....	Clone tot'-le-lum.
One hundred.....	Ict tock'-a-moo'-nuck.
One thousand.....	Tot'-le-lum tock'-a-moo'-nuck.
&c., &c.	

SHORT DIALOGUES
IN
CHINNOOK JARGON.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Good morning, } Good evening, } friend	Kla-how'-iam six.
Good day, }	
Come here	Chah'-co yock'-wah.
How are you?	Kah'-ta mi'-kah ?
Are you sick?	Sick nah? * mi'-kah ?
A little, a little fever	Ten'-as cole'-sick.
Are you hungry?	Nah? o'-lo mi'-kah ?
Are you thirsty?	Nah? o'-lo chuck mi'-kah ?
Will you take something to eat?	Mi'-kah nah? tick'-ey-nuck'-a-muck?
Will you work for me?	{ Mi'-kah nah? tick'-ey-mam'-mook ten'-nas ick'-ta?
At what?	Ick'-tah?
Cut some wood	Mam'-mook stick.
Certainly	Con'-wit-kah.
What will you take to cut all that pile?	{ Con'-ze-ah tol'-lah mi'-kah tick'-ey spose mam'-mook con'-a-way o'- cook stick?
One dollar	Ict tol'-lah.
That is too much, I will give you half a dollar	{ Hy'-as o'-còok, ni'-kah pot'-latch sit'- cum tol'-lah.
No; give me three quarters	Wake six; pot'-latch clone quah'-tah.
Very well, commence	Close cock'-wa, mam'-mook al'-tah.
Where is the axe?	Kah' la hash?
Here it is	Yock'-wah.
Cut it small for the stove	{ Mam'-mook ten'-nas stick spose chink'-a-min pi'-ah.
Give me a saw	Pot'-latch la see.
I have not got one; use the axc.	Ha'-lo la see; isk'-um la hash.

* Nah? is always used in making an interrogation, and may be placed either before or after the first word.

ENGLISH.	CHINOOK JARGON.
Have you done?	Mi'-kah nah? co'-pet mam'-mook?
Yes	Nah'-wit-kah.
Bring it in	Mam'-mook, chah'-co stick-co'-pa house.
Where shall I put it?	Kah ni'-kah marsh o'-cook stick?
There.	Yah'-wah.
Here is something to eat.	Yock'-wah mit'-lite mi'-kah muck'-a-muck.
Here is some meat.	Yock'-wah mit'-lite moos'-moos muck'-a-muck.
Here is some bread	Yock'-wah mit'-lite sap'-i-lél muck'-a-muck.
Bring me some water	Clat'-a-waw isk'-um chuck.
Where will I get it?	Kah' ni'-kah isk'-um?
In the river.	Co'-pa chuck yah'-wah.
Make a fire	Mam'-mook pi'-ah.
Boil the water.	Mam'-mook lip'-lip chuck.
Cook the meat.	Mam'-mook pi'-ah o'-cook moos'-moos.
Wash the dishes.	Wash o'-cook la plah'.
In what?	Co'-pa kah?
In that vessel	Co'-pa o'-cook la plah.
Come here, friend.	Chah'-co yock'-wah six.
What do you want?	lck'tah mi'-kah tick'-ey?
Where do you live?	Kah' mi'-kah house?
Where do you come from?	Kah' mi'-kah chah'-co?
Where are you going?	Kah' mi'-kah clat'-tah-waw?
Do you understand English?	Mi'-kah cum'-tux Boston waw'-waw?
Are you a Nez Perce?	Nez Perce nah mi'-kah?

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

NOTE 1: "Cole'-sick."—This is a corruption of the English words "cold sick" or "cold sickness."

NOTE 2: "Pe."—This word is used by the French Canadians for "and."

NOTE 3: "Le mah."—This is a corruption of the French words "le main," or "the hand."

NOTE 4: "Stick col'-li-ton," or "the wooden bullet."

NOTE 5: "Boston."—This name, which they give to all Americans, originated as follows: The crew of the first American vessel that visited the shores of Puget's sound, being repeatedly asked by the Indians where they came from; they invariably answered "Boston," that being the port they sailed from; and the Indians supposing that all the white men who afterwards visited them were from Boston also, called them all "Bostons," and in the course of time the name became universal among all the Indians of the north-west coast.

NOTE 6: "Mam'-mook he'-he," or "to make laugh."

NOTE 7: "La breed"—is a corruption of the French words "la bride," or "the bridle."

NOTE 8: "Stick shoes"—meaning that they are stiff and hard compared to moccasins, and that they reach up high on the leg.

NOTE 9: "Lip-lip."—This word is derived from the action of the teakettle in giving vent to the steam when boiling.

NOTE 10: "La plash"—is a corruption of the French words "la planche," or "the plank."

NOTE 11: "Ting'-ting"—is derived from the sound of the bell.

NOTE 12: "Ploom" or "Broom"—is English.

NOTE 13: "Te-toosh' gleece"—is "milk grease."

NOTE 14: "La bot-tee"—is a corruption of the French words "la bouteille," or "the bottle."

NOTE 15: "Puss"—is English.

NOTE 16: "La chan-del"—is a corruption of the French words "la chandelle," or "the candle."

NOTE 17: "La chaise."—Pure French, "the chair."

NOTE 18: "La shum'-a-na"—is a corruption of the French words "la cheminee," or "the chimney."

NOTE 19: "Capeau"—pure French, "coat."

NOTE 20: "Cly"—is a corruption of the English word "cry."

NOTE 21: "Cole"—is a corruption of "cold."

NOTE 22: "La car-rot"—is a corruption of the French words "la carotte," or "the carrot."

NOTE 23: "Cabbage"—is pure English.

NOTE 24: "Coffee"—is pure English.

NOTE 25: "La porte"—is pure French, "the door."

NOTE 26: "Dance"—is English.

NOTE 27: "Pottle lum"—is derived from "bottle of rum," which article was of old traded to them in exchange for their furs and salmon, and on which they would get gloriously drunk—hence their name for drunkenness.

NOTE 28: "Sun"—is English.

NOTE 29: "Coat"—is old English, it being common in the "good old times" to speak of a "woman's coats," instead of her dress.

NOTE 30: "Le yob"—is a corruption of the French words "le diable" or "the devil."

NOTE 31: "O-boot"—is a corruption of the French words "au bout" or "at the end."

NOTE 32: "La sap"—is a corruption of the French words "les œufs," or "the eggs."

NOTE 33: "King George-man."—The Hudson's Bay Company, and also the "free" English traders, called themselves by this name to enable the Indians to distinguish them from the American traders, who were called "Bostons."

NOTE 34: "Le mah"—is a corruption of the French words "le main," or "the hand."

NOTE 35: "La pe-a"—is a corruption of the French words "la pie," or "the foot."

NOTE 36: "Paw'-paw"—is a corruption of the English "papa."

NOTE 37: "Pi'-ah"—is a corruption of "fire."

NOTE 38: "Le mooshi"—is a corruption of the French words "le mouche," or "the fly."

NOTE 39: "Le lim"—is a corruption of the French words "le lime," or "the file."

NOTE 40: "Salmon"—is English.

NOTE 41: "La poo-el"—is a corruption of the French words "la poile," or "the frying-pan."

NOTE 42: "La foo-shay"—is a corruption of the French words "la fourchette," or "the fork."

NOTE 43: "Musket"—is English.

NOTE 44: "La goöm"—is a corruption of the French words "la gomme," or "the gum."

NOTE 45: "La tate"—is a corruption of the French words "la tête," or "the head."

NOTE 46: "Man"—is English.

NOTE 47: "La pe-osh"—is a corruption of the French words "la pioche," or "the mattock."

NOTE 48: "House"—is English.

NOTE 49: "Cosh-aw"—is a corruption of the French word "cochon," or "hog."

NOTE 50: "Le mar-too"—is a corruption of the French words "le marteau" or "the hammer."

NOTE 51: "Skin"—is English.

NOTE 52: "Han'-ker-chum"—is a corruption of "handkerchief."

NOTE 53: "Le mah."—See Note 34.

NOTE 54: "La pool"—is a corruption of the French words, "la poule" or "the hen."

NOTE 55: "Kettle"—is English.

NOTE 56: "La kley"—is a corruption of the French words, "La cle" or "the key."

NOTE 57: "Marsh"—is a corruption of the French word, "marche" or "go."

NOTE 58: "La bush"—is a corruption of the French words "la bouche" or "the mouth."

NOTE 59: "Mam-ma"—is English.

NOTE 60: "Moon"—is English.

NOTE 61: "Skin-shoes"—is English.

NOTE 62: "Moo'-lah'"—is a corruption of the French word "moulin" or "mill."

NOTE 63: "Man"—is English.

NOTE 64: "Ict moon."—This is a mixture of English and Chinook, "Ict" being "one" in the latter.

NOTE 65: "Nose"—is English.

NOTE 66: "Lee coo"—is a corruption of the French words "le con" or "the neck."

NOTE 67: "La clue"—is a corruption of the French words "la clou" or "the nails."

NOTE 68: "Oie Man"—is a corruption of the English words.

NOTE 69: "La wain"—is a corruption of the French words "l'avoine" or "the oats."

NOTE 70: "Cah-po"—is a corruption of the French word "capeau" or "coat."

NOTE 71: "Le lam"—is a corruption of the French words, "le lame" or "blade."

NOTE 72: "La see-et"—is a corruption of the French words "l'assiette" or "the plate."

NOTE 73: "La peep"—is a corruption of the French words, "la pipe" or "the pipe."

NOTE 74: "La poo-aw"—is a corruption of the French words "la pois," or "the peas."

NOTE 75: "la prate"—is a corruption of the French words "la prêtre," or "the priest."

NOTE 76: "Coo-ree"—is a corruption of the French words "courir," or "to run."

NOTE 77: "Lope"—is a corruption of "rope."

NOTE 78: "Lum"—is a corruption of "rum."

NOTE 79: "La cock"—is a corruption of the French words "le coq," or "the cock."

NOTE 80: "Pia ship"—is a corruption of "fire-ship."

NOTE 81: "Tie'-cope snass"—is "white rain."

NOTE 82: "Shor tay"—is a corruption of the French words "chanter," "to sing."

NOTE 83: "La sel"—is a corruption of the French words "la selle," "the saddle."

NOTE 84: "La pell"—is a corruption of the French words "la pelle," "the school."

NOTE 85: "Salmon"—is English.

NOTE 86: "Cal-li ton la sack"—is a mixture of French and Chinook, "la sack" being French for "bag," or "pouch."

NOTE 87: "La mut-to"—is a corruption of the French words "la mouton," "the sheep."

NOTE 88: "Le sib-ro"—is a corruption of the French words "les eperon," or "the spurs."

NOTE 89: "La swag"—is a corruption of the French words "la soie," or "the silk."

NOTE 90: "La kye."—This word is in use among the French mountaineers, who apply it to all spotted animals.

NOTE 91: "La pe-age"—is a corruption of the French words "la piege," or "the snare."

NOTE 92: "La cis-zo"—is a corruption of the French words "la ciseaux," or "the scissors."

NOTE 93: "To mah lah"—is a corruption of "to-morrow."

NOTE 94: "La lunk"—is a corruption of the French words "la langue," or "the tongue."

NOTE 95: "Mer see"—is a corruption of the French word "mercie" or "thank you."

NOTE 96: "La tum"—is a corruption of the French word "la table" or "the table."

NOTE 97: "Le lo"—is a corruption of the French word "le loup" or "the wolf."

NOTE 98: "Le mo-ro."—This word is used by the French mountaineers to express any domestic animal that is wild and shy, or almost untameable.

I M. URBAN,
 Sends you the memoirs of the exploits of
 SCARROYADA, a famous Indian warrior,

Genl. Mag. Sept. 1756.

written by himself in Indian characters, of which Fig. 2, is a very exact copy. (See the Plate.) The

The two lines of single strokes at A denote the number of engagements he had been in.

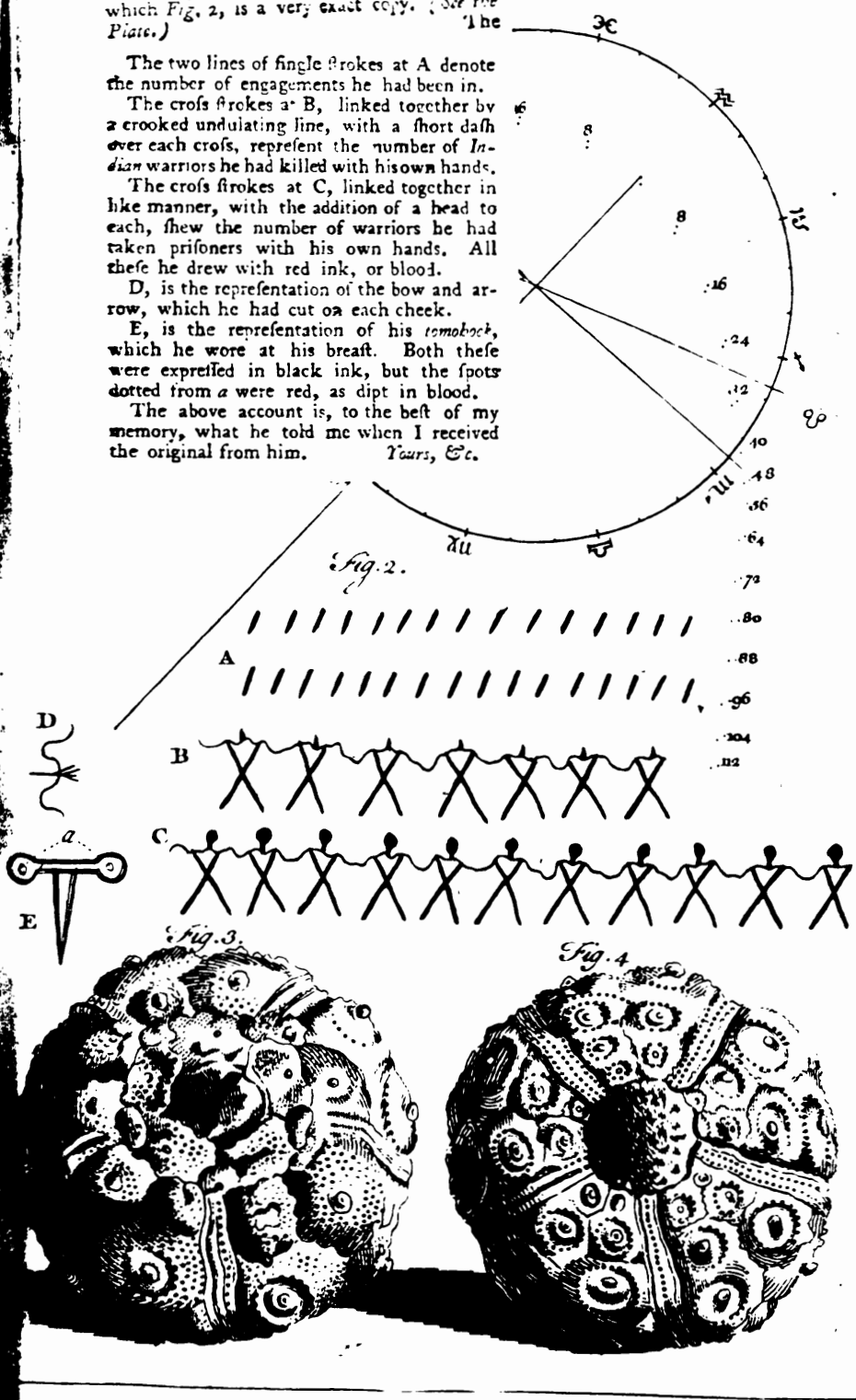
The cross strokes at B, linked together by a crooked undulating line, with a short dash over each cross, represent the number of Indian warriors he had killed with his own hands.

The cross strokes at C, linked together in like manner, with the addition of a head to each, shew the number of warriors he had taken prisoners with his own hands. All these he drew with red ink, or blood.

D, is the representation of the bow and arrow, which he had cut on each cheek.

E, is the representation of his tomahock, which he wore at his breast. Both these were expressed in black ink, but the spots dotted from a were red, as dipt in blood.

The above account is, to the best of my memory, what he told me when I received the original from him. Yours, &c.



19	29,72	50	N	Ditto
20	26,75	61	N E	Ditto
21	29,65	50	N E	Ditto
22	29,5	57	E	Ditto

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Course of the Comet. *413

one edge of a parallel ruler through that point, and also through the point of the earth's place in its orbit at that time, and the other edge passing thro' the sun, will cut the earth's orbit at the comet's geocentric place.

The tangent of the inclination, taking the perpendicular from the comet's place to the line of the nodes as radius, is the tangent of its apparent latitude, making the curtate distance of the comet from the earth, the radius.

For expedition thus: draw two lines, making an angle of 17d. 56m. equal to the inclination. On one of them set off the perpendicular from the comet's projected place, and raise a perpendicular to the other; or, which is the same, from the comet's real place in the parabola,

