THE OJEBWAY LANGUAGE:
A MANUAL
FOR MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS EMPLOYED AMONG THE OJEBWAY INDIANS.
IN THREE PARTS:
PART I. . . . THE GRAMMAR.
PART II. . . . DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.
PART III. . . . THE DICTIONARY.

BY THE REV. EDWARD F. WILSON.

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1827.
MANUAL
OF THE
OJEBWAY LANGUAGE.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this Manual of the Ojebway Language to the public, the writer wishes it to be understood that he by no means assumes to himself the title of grammarian or Philologist; neither has he had the advantage of a very lengthened course of acquaintance with the Ojebway people. He feels satisfied that there are others who are far better qualified than himself to undertake the work, but, finding that no one else seems prepared to do so, and feeling the great need that there is for such a Manual as an assistance to missionaries and others in acquiring the language, he is resolved to do his best in the matter, and he assures his readers that however imperfect his work may be, he believes they will not find anything in it calculated to mislead them, and his humble hope is that they will find much that will be of real service to them. It is written in a homely style, and is intended, as has been said, simply as an assistance to those who are labouring in God's vineyard for the good of the Indians.

Some thirty years since, both a Dictionary and a Grammar were published by a French Priest (afterwards Bishop) in the French Orthography, but these valuable works are now unfortunately out of print. With considerable difficulty a copy of this dictionary was procured, and proved of great service in the compilation of this work.
A few remarks, by way of introduction, may not be out of place here, as to the character of the Ojebway Language.

The Ojebways (or Chippeways) are an ancient and extensive tribe of Indians, spread over a tract of country some 1,200 miles square, partly in the States, and partly in the Dominion of Canada. Lake Superior is known by them as the great Ojebway Lake, and this would seem to point out that region as the centre of their ancient possessions. Their language, in common with those of other Indian tribes, is not a written one, and, though by some considered musical, is very deficient in its purely phonetic elements, the Alphabet consisting only of nineteen letters, those which are wanting being C, F, H, L, R, V, and X. There are a few points in the character of the Grammar which might seem to indicate a relationship between this language and the Hebrew. Thus, it is undoubtedly a language of verbs, of roots, and stems, to which particles are affixed or prefixed to modify the meaning of the word. As in the Hebrew, there is a causative (hiphil) form of the verb. As in the Hebrew, the termination of the third person singular of the present, indicative, determines the paradigm of a verb. And a rather singular coincidence also is, that the verb to think is uhyah, pronounced very much as the Hebrew יִהָה.

Of nouns, the shortest in the language are naturally enough the names of wild animals, trees, and ancient Indian utensils; whereas a large number of the words now employed have been manufactured to express the idea that the object named has evidently been conveyed to the Indian mind. Thus, such animals as the fox, the bear, the elk, and the beaver, which have been hunted by these people for centuries, are called wáhgyósh, muhqúsh, ahták, akintk; whereas animals which were unknown to the Ojebways before the arrival of the white man, as horse, donkey, and monkey, receive such appellations as papazhégócängázhe, the clump-footed, mánámungsha, the long-eared, and nudoomahkoomahsé, the louse-hunter. So also with other objects that have only in modern days become familiar to the Indian. Bread is buhyazheyun, (that from which slices are cut off). Butter is toooosh-pemedia (teat-grease). A negro is mukhddáweeyaús (black-flesh); and a missionary, distinguished from other men by his sombre garb, receives the title of mukhddá-wekonuhya, the black-coat.

If we are inclined to find fault with our friends the Indians for expressing their ideas in such a round-about manner, they on their part may well retort that the white people must be more exact in order to render some of their simplest expressions. Thus: twálehebe means "he makes a hole in the ice for water"; nagwáhqu "he inserts a slip of wood into a maple tree as a spout to draw off the sap"; pemáhsh máusó, "he passes by in a canoe, singing"; nebágoomoo, "he lies in wait for game night, in a canoe."
By the building on to a root or stem word of affixes and prefix, it is curious how the meaning of a word may be extended. Thus mudwa'suggeshin, “it is heard falling on the floor”; mudwa means "sound," sug means "a board or floor," and shin implies "falling."

On the whole there need be no very great difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of the Ojebway language. The pronunciation is comparatively easy; the words are set in the plainest manner possible, and though indeed many of them are exceedingly long, yet may they all be correctly pronounced, after a little practice, by preserving the accented syllables. The main difficulty, it will be found, lies in the inflection of the verb and in the inseparable particles.

The only two orthographical signs used in this work are the acute accent (’), and the double dot, or diæresis, the latter making a distinct syllable of each vowel over which it is placed.
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PART I.

THE GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

The parts of speech, as in other languages, are nine—the article, noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection, and lastly, the verb. The reason for placing the verb last on the list is, that it is so very complex and so very important; all the other parts of speech depend on it, and nearly all the other parts of speech are capable of being put into a verbal form. In forming a sentence also, this rule to employ a verb wherever possible: thus the English sentence, “He was there at our last meeting,” would be rendered in Ojibway, “He was there when we met.”

The peculiarities of the language will present themselves as we proceed, but we may mention a few points in anticipation.

1. The Ojibway language divides all objects into two great classes, animate and inanimate, and this distinction is observed not only in the noun, but also in the article, adjective, pronoun, and verb.

2. Three third persons are distinguished and distinct endings employed to designate them. Thus, in the sentence, James sees John’s mother; James is the first, John the second, mother the third person. The use of this rule is hereafter explained.

3. Two first persons plural are distinguished; we, excluding the party addressed, and we including the party.

4. The participle plays a very important part in the language, supplying the ant of the relative pronoun, and answering for both noun and adjective.

5. The objective case of the personal pronoun is expressed by a change in the verb,
6. The negative of the verb, in addition to kah or kahween (not) prefixed, requires the introduction of a second particle se, besides, in some of the inflections, a change in the ending of the verb.

7. A doubtful sense may be given to one's words by the use of the dubitative form of the verb.

8. The only other peculiarity that we will mention here, is the use of the particle bun, which, whether with nouns, adjectives, or verbs, has generally the signification gone by, past, deceased, out of date, &c.
THE VERB

The Neuter Verb

Notes on the Construction of Moods, Tenses, Persons, the Negative, Modifications, and the Dubitative

Formation of the Participle

A list of Neuter Verbs

A Comparative Table, shewing the inflection of all six Paradigms

The Verb "ehah, he goes, inflected throughout

Modifications of the Neuter Verb

The Dubitative. (Neuter.)

General Exercises on the Neuter Verb

The Transitive Verb

List of Paradigms

Formation of the Participle

Example of Paradigm I.

Exercises on the Transitive Verb

Modifications of the Transitive Verb

The Dubitative. (Transitive.)

Exercises on the Modifications and Dubitative

The Impersonal Verb

Exercises on the Impersonal Verb

Rules for changing the Power of Verbs

A list of Prefixes

A list of Endings
GRAMMAR:

ALPHABET.

A B D E G I J K M N O P Q S T U W Y Z.

Thongs and double Consonants—AH, AU, EE, OO, UH, UY, CH, QU, NG, NS, SH, ZH, WH.

PRONUNCIATION.

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<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<td>as in father, fast</td>
<td>mahjah,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>he starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>father, laugh</td>
<td>odenáun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he says to him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>fate, day</td>
<td>dabwa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he speaks truth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>feet, meek</td>
<td>opineeg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potatoes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>met, tepid</td>
<td>ekedó,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he says.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>mit, iniquity</td>
<td>nindekid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I say.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>note, so</td>
<td>ekedo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he says.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OO</td>
<td>foot, soon</td>
<td>mókomaun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a knife.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH</td>
<td>but, dumb</td>
<td>muhkúk,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a box.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>but, brush</td>
<td>muhkuk,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a box.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>UY</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>chébuy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a ghost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>go, pig</td>
<td>néegig,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an otter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>jug, judge</td>
<td>nuhwúj,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>chop, much</td>
<td>cheemaun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a canoe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QU</td>
<td>queen</td>
<td>equa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a woman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>NG</td>
<td>king</td>
<td>neebing,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in summer.</td>
<td></td>
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ns nearly as uce in prince,
but the n not so fully
sounded, e.g. muhkukoons, a little box.
s as in so, mass, " chees, turnips.
sh " wish, push, " kookkossh, a pig.
wh like w in cow, mew, " owh, ewh, he, it.
zii " j in French pronunciation, " meezh, give it to him.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

The Ojebway, not being a written language, has been spelt in many different ways, according to the option of the writer. The French adopt their several styles of writing and the English theirs. Thus, for instance, the word muhzenuhegun (book), will be spelt by the French masinaigan. In this book, the orthography followed by the Rev. F. A. Omeara, LL.D., Rector of Port Hope, is adopted; he having translated the New Testament, Pentateuch, and Book of Common Prayer, into the Ojebway language. His style of spelling, though rather copious in letters of the alphabet, has the advantage of great simplicity, and no person of ordinary talent have much difficulty in learning to read tolerably after a few weeks' practice.

A few hints as to the manner of pronuciation may be found useful.
1. Remember there are no silent vowels; every letter is distinctly pronounced.
2. Pronounce a distinctly as in fate, not as in fat. Thus, words ending in gagin, pronounce gay-win; pasho, not pash-o, but pay-sho, and so on.
3. Pronounce ah, au as in past, laugh, ah! &c. Thus, pahpahzhah, he goes about, pah-pah-e-zhah. Muh-yah-jaud, he who starts. (Note—ah and au have exactly the same sound).
4. Pronounce e or i softly, as in the word iniquity; thus, enene, not ee-neen-ne.
5. Pronounce u or uh as in up, mud, hug, brush, &c.; thus, muh-kuhda (black), muck-ud-day. Dush, but, as brush, dum, duk, (endings), as drum, duck. Juhw is a muck-ud-day. Kuhw is a muck-ud-day. Juhw is a muck-ud-day. Kuhw
6. Pronounce o as in note, toe; thus, ekedo (he says), as doe.
7. Always pronounce g as in gig, pig, never as in gin, page. Where uge occurs, pronounce it ug-ge, ume um-me, and so forth. Wherever uh occurs in a word guard against confusing the h with the letters following, thus in the word muhzenuhegun, do not pronounce it ug-ge, ume um-me, and so forth. Wherever uh occurs in a word guard against confusing the h with the letters following, thus in the word muhzenuhegun, do not pronounce it ug-ge, ume um-me, and so forth.
The Accent. Throughout the dictionary an accent is placed over the vowel in each word upon which most stress is to be laid by the voice, thus: muhzenúhegun, book. By observing well the accentuation, and adhering to the foregoing rules for pronunciation, the student will soon learn to pronounce the words correctly.

However, the writer's experience has been, that it takes some time to acquire the flow of the language, so as to read on smoothly, without hesitation. In order to accomplish this, the best way, no doubt, is to have the assistance of a teacher; but for those who have not this facility, and are anxious to pick up a little of the language, the following method may prove useful. The idea was suggested some years ago, by a story about Michipicoten Island. It is said that the captain of some vessel, passing the island on a rainy day, remarked, "I wish I'd my coat on." Some of the aboriginal ones standing by thought he was naming the island, and so called it Michipicoten! The writer, when commencing to learn Indian, found that it assisted him very much in his task to associate some common English phrase, however nonsensical, with the Ojibway, hard Ojibway words, and he would recommend others to follow the same plan, and thus:

The Indian for How do you do? is ahneen ezhe-bemah-dezyun? How shall we pronounce this word smoothly and correctly, and then fix it for ever on our memories? First, let us divide it according to the rules already given, ah-neen-e-zhe-be-mah-de-zyun. Now to get the flow of it repeat the following couplet:—

Are we wishing for Mark to see him?
Ah-neen-e-zhe-be-mah-de-zyun?

Again, the Indian for I don't know, is kahween ninkekanuhlse. This we divide to kah-ween-nin-ke-kansuh-se; and the following couplet gives the flow of it:—

Carpet inky can you see.
Kah-ween-ninke-kansuh-se.

A few more couplets are added:—

Calm ye niny, sit ye down, see.
Kah-ween-nene - siddotun - se.
In a fishy tub.
Me-no-kezhe-gud.
Another pin.
Nun-mah-duh-bin.
Carpet-pin I'm wishing to say you see.
Kah-ween-nind-uh-nishe-nah-bah-moo-se,

Achween ninduhmishenahbamoose.

Don't understand.

Black

Ahween nenesiddotunse.

It is a fine day.

Meno-kezhegud.

Occasionally down.

Guhshmuhduhbin.

Don't not talk Indian.

Achween ninshenahbamoose.
What is your name?
Ahnee ezhenekanuoyun.

Are we wishing the cars to come?
Ah-nee ezhe ne-kâus-oo - yun?

Having proceeded thus far, we may next attempt some grave reading. We will take a few verses about Joseph's dream, from Genesis xxxvii. vv. 5-8.

v. 5. Joseph dush gagoo keénahbundum, oogewenduhmoowau. dush wekahsun: ahwašëma dush ooge-sheengadu-ke'ewen kuwm. Read thus: Joseph dush gqg, ke-e-nâh-bun-dum, oo-ge-wéen-duh-moo-wâun we-kâh-ne-sun: ah-wašëma (washy may) oo-ge-sheen-gâ-ne-megoon (oo as in good, not so full as moon, enewh (in you).


THE ARTICLE.

The definite article, as in other languages, points out a noun, and it is also used with proper names as a token of mark or respect. The animate article owh, plural egewh, is used with animate nouns; thus, owh enene, the man; owh kezhaw-munged, God; owh Peter, Peter.

The inanimate article ewh, plural eneewh, is used with inanimate nouns, thus: ewh mëhukuk, the box; eneewh mëhukukoon, the boxes. (See Demonstrative pronoun, p. 2.)

There is no indefinite article. The object is simply mentioned alone, or with pâzhig, one, a certain one; thus, a man, enene, or pâzhig enéne.

THE NOUN.

Nouns in Ojebway are divided into two great classes, animate and inanimate. Of these, animate nouns include not only creatures that have life, but also certain...
other objects, as stone, clay, the sun, the stars, a drum, a pipe, a watch. So also, in the inanimate class, besides strictly inanimate things, are found many of the principal trees, parts, of the body, &c. This distinction between animate and inanimate objects is very important, for by it are affected pronoun, adjective, and verb, as well the number and case of the noun. An animate noun must be used with an animate verb, and an inanimate noun with an inanimate verb, thus: I see a man, newáhbumah; I see a box, newáh bundaun muhkuk.

**GENDER.**

The above distinction between animate and inanimate objects takes the place of gender in Ojebway. The sexes are distinguished simply by the use of nahbá or enéne, joined with the noun for male, and noozhá or equa for female. Usually, however, speaking of animals, the male is understood, so it is only the female that requires be specified.

A few examples are given:

- A male animal, nahbá-uhyah;
- A man, enéne;
- Ram, nahbá-mahnishtáhnish;
- Bull, nahbá-pesheke;
- Boar, nahbá-kookoosh;
- Male beaver, nahbámik;
- Indian, uhnishenáhba;
- Englishman, shaungoonáush;
- Interpreter, ahnêkuhnootahgáwenene;
- Salesman, uhda'hwáwenene;
- Man cook, chebahquáwenene;
- Female, noozhá-uhyah.
- A woman, equa.
- Ewe, noozhá-mahnishtáhnish.
- Cow, equá-pesheke.
- Sow, noozhá-kookoosh.
- Female beaver, noozhámik.
- Squaw, uhnishénáhbequa.
- English woman, shaungoonáushbequa.
- Interpreter, ahnékuhnootahgáwequa.
- Saleswoman, uhda'hwáwequa.
- Woman cook, chebahquáwequa.

**NUMBER.**

The plural endings animate are g, ug, ig (or eeg), oog, wug, yug, jig.

Th us: — *Anim.*: Enene, a man, pl. enenewug. Ahbenójje, a child, pl. ahbenoo-ug. Sheeshééb, a duck, pl. sheeshéébug. Uhnik, a beaver, pl. uhmíkwug. An, a stone, pl. ahsinéeg. Kéezis, the sun (or moon), pl. kéezisoug. Anuhmeáud, Christian, pl. anuhmeáhjig. Mayúggezid, a stranger, pl. mayúggezejig. *Inanim.*: kuk, a box, pl. mukukoon. Cheémuaun, a canoe, pl. cheémüniun. Sánuhguk, a thing difficult, pl. sánuhgukin. (For further examples, see Table, p. 17).
CASE.

There are no cases properly so called in Ojebway. Of, with a noun, is expressed by the use of the possessive pronoun, thus: The man's hat (or, the hat of the man) o-wéwuhquáun; lit., the man, his hat; -ó, or -od, taking the same place in Ojebway as 's apostrophe in English. But here again the distinction must be noted between animate and inanimate nouns. If the second noun be animate, it must have u, in, un, oon, or nejin, affixed, as well as o before it, thus, the man's pig, owh ene; o-kookóoshun. See Pronoun. Of, again, in some cases, is expressed by duhzhe, a particle signifying "the place where," thus: A man of Ca, Ca duzhhe ene. To, from, in, with inanimate nouns, may be expressed by the affix -ng, thus, Mahkuk, a box, mukkukoong, in the box; the alteration of the end syllable being ruled by the plural of the word, for which see Table.

To, from, in, with animate nouns (or pronouns) can only be expressed by the verbs thus: omenaun, he gives it to him, od-odesaun, he comes to him. Ningeméenik o John, John gave it to me.

The vocative case singular, affects only proper names and terms of relationship. Thus a woman named Nahweezezhkookwa, would be called to as Nahweezezhkookwa, Noos, my father, ningwis, my son, and a few other such terms take an a in the vocative singular, thus, Noosá! Ningwissá! In the plural, -wedooq is the termination which may be more liberally employed, thus, Uhnishenahbaewedooq, O Indian; Ogemaáhvedooq, O chiefs! Ahbenoojéewedooq, children! Pezhekévedooq, O cattle.

THE THREE THIRD PERSONS.

The noun has no proper objective case in Ojebway, but a curious distinction observed between the third persons that occur in a sentence. Thus, in the sentence I see a man, man undergoes no change; but in He sees a man, it does, and in the sentence, He sees the man's wife, wife being the third third person in the sentence, undergoes a still further change. Thus: a man, enéne. I see a man, newáhbumaun enéne. He sees a man, o-wáhbumaun enénewun. He sees a man's wife, o-wáhbumaun enénewun o-wedégamahgunene.

Take another sentence: "Joseph took the young child and his mother, &c.
Joseph oge-odähpenaun enewh ahbenoojéyn kuhya enewh ogéene. Here there are three third persons, (1) Joseph, (2) the child (yyn), (3) the child's mother (ene).

For the second third person in a sentence the ending, whether singular or plural, n, in, un, oon, nejin, according to the plural ending of the word.

For the third third person it is -ne or -ene. See Tables.
OJEWEY Grammar.

**Diminutive Ending.**
A noun, whether animate or inanimate, is made diminutive by affixing -ns, pronounced nearly as nce in prince, thus: sheesheeb, a duck, sheesheebáns, a duckling; muhkuk, a box, muhkukóons, a little box. These endings are either -ns, -ans, or -oons, according to the plural, and their plural is always -ug animate, and un -ug inanimate. See Tables.

**DeroGATIVE Ending.**
A noun, whether animate or inanimate, may have a derogative, contemptible prefix given to it by affixing -sh, thus: uhnmooosh, a dog, uhnmoooshish, a bad dog; gahkwud, an axe, waheahkwudóosh, an old worn-out axe. These endings are either -sh, -ish, -oosh, or -ish, according to the plural, and the plural is always ug animate, un inanimate. See Table.

**Table of Animate Nouns.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIAN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>2ND THIRD PERSON</th>
<th>DIMINUTIVE</th>
<th>DEROGATORY</th>
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<tr>
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<td>-kedoonejin</td>
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<td>sluggard</td>
<td>-shkejig</td>
<td>-shkenejin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3
TABLE OF INANIMATE NOUNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pl. ENDING</th>
<th>INDIAN.</th>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
<th>DATIVE.</th>
<th>DIMINUTIVE.</th>
<th>DEROGATIVE.</th>
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<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>ukke</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>ukeen</td>
<td>ukoong</td>
<td>ukeens</td>
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<td>alder</td>
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<td>swæwungung</td>
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<td>town</td>
<td>-nahwun</td>
<td>-naung</td>
<td>-nauns</td>
<td>-un</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The rule for the change of the second and third persons does not apply to inanimate nouns.

We will now classify the different sorts of Nouns.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

Are such as enene, man; kookoosh, pig; cheemaun, canoe.

NOUNS ENDING IN WIN,

Usually express a state, condition, or action, and are formed from neuter verbs, by adding win to those ending in ah, a, o; and oowin to those ending in un and in, thus: nebahswin, sleep, from nebah, he sleeps; ekédoowin, a saying, from ekedo, he says; enándumooowin, thought, from enandum, he thinks; tuhgwishenooowin, arrival, from tahgwishin, he arrives. Among this class are nouns ending in -owin, -oowin, and -dewin; these endings express respectively giving, receiving, and mutual action, thus: meegewdwin, means a gift given; mëenegoowin, a gift received; mëenedewin, a
mutual gift. *Keneno̱hmahgawin*, instruction given; *keneno̱hmahgoowin*, instruction received; *keneno̱hmahdelewinn*, mutual or general instruction. Of these nouns, those ending in *-awin* are formed from neuter verbs of the second paradigm by adding *win*; those ending in *-oowin*, from the first person singular of the passive voice of transitive verbs by adding *win* and dropping the pronominal prefix. Those ending in *-dewin* from the reciprocal modification of the transitive verb (mod. B) by changing *demin* into *dewin*, and dropping the pronominal prefix, thus: (1) *shawanjega*, he is merciful, *shahwanjegawin*, mercy given; (2) *ninshahwánemegoo*, I am treated with mercy, *shahwánegoowin*, mercy received; (3) *keshahwándemin*, we treat each other kindly, *shahwándewin*, mutual kindness.

**Nouns ending in -gun,**

Are readily formed from neuter verbs of the second paradigm ending in *ga*. Thus: *pemepóojegun*, a plough, from *pemepóojega*, he ploughs; *paushkézhégun*, a gun, from *paushkézhega*, he shoots; *poonůkáhjégun*, an anchor, from *poonůkáhjega*, he casts anchor.

**Participial Nouns.**

These are properly the participles of the verb. They are either positive or negative, thus: *anuhmeedul*, a Christian, (lit., he who prays); *anbokeed*, a worker, (lit., he who works); *wahdookághad*, a helper, (lit., he who helps); *mashkúhwezid*, a strong man, (lit., he who is strong); *machaug*, a big thing, (lit., that which is big). So also negative nouns, *anuhmeedhésig*, a pagan, (lit., he who prays not); *anbokeésig*, an idler, (lit., he who works not).

Note.—In the Dictionary, to save space, very few participial nouns are given, but they may readily be formed from their verbs. Thus: a stupid person is *kwahpúhdezid*, (pl. *-jig*), from *koopuhdeze*, he is stupid.

**Nouns inseparable from the Possessive Pronoun.**

These are terms of relationship and parts of the body. Thus: my, thy, his father, *noos*, *koos*, *osun*. My, thy, his son, *ningwis*, *kegwis*, *onwinun*. My, thy, his hand, *neninj*, *keninj*, *oninj*. My, thy, his foot, *nezid*, *kezid*, *ozid*. My, thy, his body, *nejow*, *kejow*, *wejow*. Separate from the pronoun, these objects have only a generic name, as *wejowémah*, the body.
Nouns that possess Composition Particles.

This is a peculiarity of the language. Thus: Earth as a separate noun is uhke, but in composition is kum mig, e.g., beneath the earth, uhnaumuhkummig; on the surface of the earth, ogedekummig. A few examples are given:—

Nebee, water, compos. p. gummee, thus big water, këchegummeet.
Wegewaun, house, "wegummiig, " in the house, pindegummit.
Cheemaun, canoe or boat, "nug, " under the canoe, uhnaumoonug.

The Transformation of a Noun into a Verb.

Every noun in Ojebway can be transformed into a verb. Thus, take the word earth; by a slight change we can express, he is earth, he has earth, he makes earth, there is earth, &c. We will take these transformations in order:—

(1) He is —. The noun is formed into a neuter verb of the 3rd par. by adding -ne.
   Thus: uhke, earth, uhkéewé, he is earth.

(2) He has —. The noun is formed into a neuter verb of the 3rd or 4th par. by prefixing o- or od- and adding e, me, or o. Thus: askon, a horn, odashkun, he is horned; wáhgháhwud, an axe, owáhgháhwudó, he has an axe; pezhke, a cow, opezhkeké, he has a cow.

(3) He makes —. The noun is formed into a neuter verb of the 2nd par. by adding -ka, eka, or ooka, thus, uhkik, a kettle, uhkikooká, he makes kettles.
   Note.—This ending may also signify gather, thus: mushkeegemenecha, he gathers cranberries.

(4) There is —. The noun is formed into an impersonal verb of the 6th par. by adding -wen. Thus, uhke, earth, uhkéewun, there is earth.

(5) There is plenty —. The noun is formed into an impersonal verb of the 1st par. by adding, -kah, -cekáh, or -okah. Thus: nebe, water, nephéekah, it is swampy.

(6) There is made —. The noun is formed into an impersonal verb of the 2nd par. by adding, -kahda. Thus: ishquáundam, a door, ishquáundamckáhdá, there is a door made.

(7) He hunts —. The names of wild animals may undergo a transformation by prefixing nunduh-, and adding -wa. Thus: pená, a partridge, nunduhpenáwa, he hunts partridges.
(5) The condition of any part of the body may be expressed by a combination of the nominal and verbal part, each in a contracted form. Thus: oninjema, the hand, páugeshin, he is swollen, págenjinje, his hand is swollen. So again, págesedá, his foot is swollen, túkkesedá, his foot is cold, and so forth. See the words arm and foot in Dictionary.

Note.—The above are general rules for putting a noun into a verbal form, but the student must not expect that every noun can be put into every form, and he is advised to consult the Dictionary for further information on the subject.

ADJECTIVES.

There are no proper adjectives in Ojebway. The words that are used as such may be classed as follows: (1) Particles. (2) Nouns with adjectival ending. (3) Participles (or adjective verbs).

PARTICLES USED AS ADJECTIVES.

These are kéche-, big; meno-, good; mújje-, bad; óoshke new, káta-, old; and some few others. With nouns these particles are used adjectivally, and with verbs adverbially. Thus with a noun, keche-enene, a great man; with a verb, keche-sáhgeéwa, he loves greatly.

NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVAL ENDING.

These are formed by simply adding e, ene, or o, to the noun. Thus: wáhbegun, clay, wáhbegune-onáhgun, a clay platter. Shóoneyah, silver, shoneyáhwene-opwáhgun, a silver pipe. Metig, a log, metigo-chéemaun, a log canoe.

PARTICIPLES USED AS ADJECTIVES.

This is the common way of expressing quality in Ojebway. Thus: It is high, iahpah, part. (that which is high), ashpag, hence a high building, ashpag wáhku-hegun. So in the same way, agáhsah, small, part. of uhgáhsah, it is small. Kánwah, long, from kinwah, it is long. Wuhyábhishkaug, white, from wábhishkah, it is white. Wásuwháng, yellow, from osúhwah, it is yellow. Hence, when you want an adjective to qualify your noun, look in the Dictionary for the verb impersonal and use its participle, remembering always that an animate noun will require the

**COMPARISON.**

There are no proper degrees of comparison. The comparative degree can only be expressed by the use of the adverbs, _nuhwaįį_ or _ahwášhema_, more. And the superlative degree is imperfectly rendered by káče or uhyáhpeche, very, very much, or by muhyáhmuhwe, chiefly. Thus: prettier, _nuhwaįį_ quühnáųį; fatter, _nuhwaįį_ wählennood. He loves me more than you, _nuhwaįį_ nesųhgeik keen dushween. The most powerful, owh muhyáhmuhwe muhk6hwezid. _Áshkum_ denotes more and more, increasingly. Thus: _Áshkum áhkoose_, he is getting worse (more sick). _Áshkum wábhishkah_, it is getting whiter.

**VERBAL USE OF ADJECTIVES.**

Participial adjectives can be used verbally, thus: _muskuhwah_, it is strong. _o-muskuhwahtoo_, he makes it strong; _kinwah_, it is long, _o-kinwahtoo_, he makes it long. (Conjugated as Paradigm VIII., Transitive Verbs).

**NUMERALS.**

We shall have some little difficulty with the numerals, and perhaps require a little extra patience. First, we have the simple cardinal numbers, one, _two_, three, four, &c., and then a slight modification of these numbers must take place to fit them for use in composition, and then again must certain tiresome little particles be added to them to indicate the character of the object specified: thus, ishwsuwe, is eight. In composition, this changes to ishwsuwe; then, if we are speaking of globular objects, we must say ishwásomenug. So to express correctly in Ojibway eight apples, we must not say ishwásuwe meshémenug, but ishwásomenug meshémenug. The advantage, however is, that if apples are present while we speak, or there appears any obvious reason for our alluding to that fruit, we may drop the word _apples_, and simply use ishwásomenug; which same word, if used while passing through a turnip field, would obviously mean eight turnips. In like manner there are other particles which denote metal, wood, canoes, bagsful, handful, &c., &c.
We will now give the simple cardinal numbers, and allude again presently to these somewhat perplexing terminations:

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<tr>
<th>Simple.</th>
<th>In Composition.</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pázhig</td>
<td>ningo, or ningotóo-</td>
<td>21 neezhtúlhnuh 'zhe pázhig.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 neezh</td>
<td>neezho-</td>
<td>22 neezhtúlhnuh 'zhe neezh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 neswé</td>
<td>neso-</td>
<td>23 neezhtúlhnuh 'zhe neswé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 néewin</td>
<td>neeú-</td>
<td>24 neezhtúlhnuh 'zhe néewin.</td>
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<td>5 nánnun</td>
<td>nahno-</td>
<td>25 néesmeduhnuh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 ningodwáuswe</td>
<td>ningodwáusó-</td>
<td>26 néesmeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 néezhwahswe</td>
<td>neezhwausó-</td>
<td>27 néezhwausémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ishwáhswe</td>
<td>ishwausó-</td>
<td>28 néezhwausémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 sháunguswe</td>
<td>shaungusó-</td>
<td>29 ishwáusémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 medáhswe</td>
<td>medausó-</td>
<td>30 sháungusémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 medáhswe 'zhe pázhig</td>
<td>medáhswe 'zhe ningo-</td>
<td>31 nigordwáuk.</td>
</tr>
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<td>12 'zhe neezh</td>
<td>'zhe neezho-</td>
<td>32 nigordwáuk 'zhe neswé.</td>
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<td>'zhe neso-</td>
<td>33 nigordwáuk 'zhe néewin.</td>
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<td>'zhe neeú-</td>
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<td>15 'zhe nahnu</td>
<td>'zhe nahno-</td>
<td>35 nigordwáuk 'zhe ningodwáuswe.</td>
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<td>16 'zhe ningodwáuswe</td>
<td>'zhe ningodwáusó-</td>
<td>36 nigordwáuk 'zhe néezhwauswe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 'zhe néezhwauswe</td>
<td>'zhe néezhwausó-</td>
<td>37 ‘zhe néezhwausémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 'zhe ishwáuswe</td>
<td>'zhe ishwausó-</td>
<td>38 ‘zhe ishwausémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 'zhe sháunguswe</td>
<td>'zhe shaungusó-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 néezhtuhnuh</td>
<td>neczhtuhnuh dussó-</td>
<td>40 medáhswe 'zhe sháungusémeduhnuh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—All numbers above 20 have merely dussé added in composition. 'Zhe is the contraction of the conjunction uhzhe.

**Numerical Affixes.**

- *menug*, signifies globular objects. Thus: five turnips, nahnomenug cheesug; fifty seeds, nahnomeduhnuh dussómenug menekáunun.
- *nug*, canoes, boats, &c. Thus: twenty canoes, neezhtuhnuh dussónug cheemáunun.
- *shk*, breadths of cloth, &c. Thus: two breadths of flannel, neezhooshk wahbeegin.
- *ooshkin*, bags-full. Thus: two bags-full, neezhooshkin; one hundred bags-full, nigordwáuk dussóooshkin.
- *sug*, wooden vessels, barrels, boxes, &c. Thus: thirty barrels, néesemeduhnuh dussóosug; half a barrel (or box), nábettülhweug.
- *wáhhik*, metal, stone, glass, &c. Thus: thirty pieces of silver, néesemeduhnuh dussówáhhik oshconyay. Two dollars, neezhwáhhik.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

- váhtíng, wood, or lumber. Thus: twenty-two planks, neezhtuhnuh 'zhe neezh dá
  wahtíng nuhbuggesuugoog.
-wag, cloth, &c, Thus: twelve pocket-handkerchiefs, medahswe 'zhe neezhwá
  mooshwág.
wauna, pair, couple, yoke. Thus: three pair of chicken, neswawaun puhkuh-
  quayug.

Note.—There are many other similar numeral endings, as goon, days; goonuggeze, day's old; 'ní, feet; 'níng, inches; bonekun, handful, &c., &c.; but all will be found under their proper heads in the
Dictionary, and the above are given as examples of the principal ones.

For the verbal use of Numerals, see one, two, three, &c., in the Dictionary.

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>netúm, or nátumesing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ako-nézhing.</td>
</tr>
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<td>ako-nésing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>ako-néwing.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5th</td>
<td>ako-náhning.</td>
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<td>ako-medáuching.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ako 'zhe néezhing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>ako 'zhe nésing.</td>
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<td>14th</td>
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<td>15th</td>
<td>ako 'zhe náhning.</td>
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<td>16th</td>
<td>ako 'zhe níngowáuching.</td>
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<td>17th</td>
<td>ako 'zhe neezhwáuching.</td>
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<td>18th</td>
<td>ako 'zh' ishwauching.</td>
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<td>19th</td>
<td>ako 'zhe shaunguching.</td>
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<td>22nd</td>
<td>ako neezhtuhnuhwág 'zhe neezhing.</td>
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<td>ako neezhtuhnuhwág 'zhe nésing.</td>
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<td>49th</td>
<td>ako neezhtuhnuhwág.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50th</td>
<td>ako neezhtuhnuhwág.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

THE PRONOUN.

In Ojebway there are five kinds of Pronouns—personal, possessive, demonstrative, indefinite, and interrogative. There is no relative pronoun, its place being supplied by the participle of the verb, thus: God who is merciful, owh Kezhá-muhnedoo shawájegad. I who am writing, neen wáhebeégíyaun. The box that is open, ehh muhkuk pakáhkoonegáhdag. See Paradigms of the Verb.
THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Those standing alone are seen, I or me; keen, thou or thee; veen, he, she, or him, her; nënuhnu, we or us, (not including the party addressed); kënënhu, we or us, (including the party addressed); kënënhu, you; wënuhnu, they or them. Conjoined with the verb, for the nominative case we prefix, ne-, nin-, or nind-, I, or we (excl.); ke or kid, thou, we (incl.) you, with the proper terminal inflection of the verb. The 3rd person, in neuter verbs, has no prefix. Thus, I walk, ninëpëma; thou walkest, kepëma; he (or she) walks, pëma; we (excl.) walk, nepëma-sëmin; we (incl.) walk, kepëma-sëmin; you walk, kepëma; they walk, pëma-sëwug.

The objective case of the personal pronoun is expressed by a change in the verb. Thus: I see him (or her), newăbumaun. He (or she) sees me, newăbumik. You see it, kewăbumaun. For which see Paradigms of the Transitive Verb.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

My, ne, nin, nind; thy, ke, kid; his (or her) o, od-; our (excl.) ne, nind-naun; our (incl.) ke, kid-naun; your, ke, kid-wah; their, o, od-wah.

Thus: My canoe, ninchëmaun; our (incl.) canoe, kecheemânaun. The distinction, however, between animate and inanimate objects must be strictly observed. Animate objects require an n termination to the 3rd person, both singular and plural, as well as o or od- prefixed. The plural also must (as in nouns) end with g for animate objects, with n for inanimate ones. An example of each is here given.

EXAMPLE ANIMATE.

| His (or her) pig | O-koorkoshun. | His pigs | O-koorkoshun. |
| Our (excl.) pig | Nin-koorkoshenaun, | Our pigs | Nin-koorkoshenaun. |
| Our (incl.) pig | Ke-koorkoshenaun. | Our pigs | Ke-koorkoshenaun. |
| Their pig | O-koorkooshepawn. | Their pigs | O-koorkooshepawn. |
### Example: Inanimate

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His (or her) canoe</td>
<td>O-cheémaun.</td>
<td>His canoes.</td>
<td>O-cheemáunun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their canoe</td>
<td>O-cheemáunewaun.</td>
<td>Their canoes.</td>
<td>O-cheemáunewaun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of the three third persons, see under *Noun*, p. 16.

Possession is made more emphatic by affixing *m*, *im*, or *oom* to the object, and then declining it as usual. It gives the force of my own, thy own, &c., and is more commonly used than otherwise with animate nouns, especially with those that denote any term of relationship, as father, brother, cousin, &c. Thus: My own, thy own, his own, our own pig, *nin-kookoóshim*, *kekookoóshim*, *okookoóshimun*, *ninkookoóshimenaun*, &c.

My own, thy own, his own, our own canoe, *nin-cheemátínim*, *kecheematánim*, *ocheemáñim*, *nincheemátinemenánum*, &c. *Oom* is used instead of *im* with nouns that make their plural in *oog* or *oon*, thus: my, thy own box, ninmükukoom, ke-mükukoom.

*Own peculiar* is expressed by *tebénuhwa*, thus: his own peculiar people, *tebénuhwa od-ahnishenábámun*.

Some nouns are inseparable from the possessive pronoun, and are contracted, thus: *Noos*, my father: *koos*, thy father; *osun*, his father. These will be found in the Dictionary.

**Distinction is made between objects past and present.** Thus: *Noos*, my father; *noosebun*, my deceased father. *Kid-ogemáhmenaun*, our chief; *kid-ogemáhmenáhbin*, our former chief. *Ocheemaun*, his canoe; *ocheemaunebun*, the canoe he used to have.

We will here decline noos, my father, in this past or 'bun' sense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My father</th>
<th>Nóosebun.</th>
<th>My fathers (ancestors)</th>
<th>Nóosebuneeg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thy father</td>
<td>Kóosebun.</td>
<td>Thy fathers</td>
<td>Kóosebuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His (or her) father</td>
<td>Osebuneen.</td>
<td>His fathers</td>
<td>Osebuneen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our father</td>
<td>Nóosenábun.</td>
<td>Our fathers</td>
<td>Nóosenábuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your father</td>
<td>Kóosewáhbuun.</td>
<td>Your fathers</td>
<td>Kóosewábuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their father</td>
<td>Osewáhbuunen.</td>
<td>Their fathers</td>
<td>Osewáhbuunen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mine, thine, his, &c.*, are expressed by the use of *uhyah*, with the possessive pronoun for an animate object, *uhyeen* for an inanimate one, generally with *m* emphatic.
affixed. Thus, (animate), mine, my own, ninduhyáám; thine, kid-uhyaám; his (or hers) od-uhyaámun, and (inanim.) mine, ninduhyéém; thine, kid-uhyeém, his (or her) od-uhyeém, &c.

**The Demonstrative Pronoun.**

This (anim.) mábbah, pl. máhmig; 2nd, 3rd pers. máhmin.

wah-owh, pl. óogoo; 2nd, 3rd pers. énewh.

(inanim.) máunduh, pl:

óo-oo, pl. óonoó.

That (or the) (anim.) owh, pl. égewh; 2nd, 3rd pers. énewh.

(inanim.) ewh, pl. énewh.

Thus: This man, mábbah, or wahowh enéne. He gave it to that man, ogeméenaun enewh enénewun. This box, óo-oo málkuk. Those boxes there, énewh éwáde múh-kukoon.

**The Indefinite Pronoun.**

One, they, people, &c., expressed in the inflection of the verb, thus: ekedóom, they say, it is said.

Whoever, ahwágwán. Somebody or anybody, ahwéynuh. Both, nukyázh. Each, papázhig. Each of us, papashegósýnug. All of which, and others, are given in the Dictionary, to which refer also for the manner of expressing, myself, thyself, &c., and each other.

**The Interrogative Pronoun.**


**The Adverb.**

As remarked in the Introduction, here would be the proper place for the verb, but, for the reason that in the Ojebway Language everything depends on the verb, and nearly every part of speech may be transformed into a verb, it has been thought best to place it last on the list.

**Adverbs Proper.**

These are such as may be used with a verb, but separately, as: wínepuzh, easily; keñoój, secretly; pólbeja, suddenly; níhagauj, gently; suhukúj, orderly, &c.
Also such words as ọgedukummi, on the surface of the earth; ọgedebeey, on the surface of the water; neeguun, in front; ishquayung, behind; ogidjühyeé, above; unhddumuhyeé, below; pinjeéhuyé, within; magwáhuyé, among; pechéenug, just, now only.

**Adverb Particles.**

These are prefixed to the verb, as: kéwetuh-, around; paahpah-, about; pemeh- through or by; pe-, approaching; we-, intending; unhwe-, proceeding; unhwe-, going to do; oonje-, proceeding from. Thus: pemeh-ézhäh, he passes through; paahpah- pemoosa, he walks about; pe-kuhgéqu, he comes preaching. See List of Particles.

**Adverbs of Affirmation and Consent.**

Yes, a (pron. as in at, air). Certainly, kága. Assuredly, akbedákummi. Let it be, máhnoo, or me-ga-ing. It is so, -suh, (in contradistinction to nuh? is it so?) Of course, indeed, gooshah.

**Adverbs of Denial.**

No, kah, kahween. Not, kah, kahween-se. Thus: He does not walk, kahween pemoosas. (See negative form of the verb.) By no means, kahweenuh. Not at all, käh kuhnuhga.

**Adverbs of Doubt.**

Perhaps, máungeshuh, kōñemah. Probably, kuhnuhbdj. I don’t know, andwe- guardian. I don’t know where, or he it is, tebe, tebe-ídloog. I don’t know who, awháyoon, awháyoonedoo. I don’t know what, wágoodooggwun. I don’t know how, nuhmán- jedoog.

Note.—The Ojibway Language is full of these doubtful expressions, and any verb can have a doubtful sense thrown over it by the use of the Dubitative form. See p. 35.

**Adverbs of Interrogation.**

ADVERBS USED IMPERATIVELY.

Come! Um'ba! Come here, oondaas. Be quick, wav'edeb. Stop! Pakah! Don't, káyo.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

It is enough, me menik; much, nébewuh, nébehnu; very, kéche, áhpeche; more, nuhwáj nhwálushema; more and more, áshkum; little, púnge; almost, kágah; so much, e'wí menik; too much, ósauun nébewuh.

ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

Thus, ezhe; too, also, kuhya; as much as, tèbishko menik; as, like, tèbishko; more, nuhwáj; less, nuhwáj púnge.

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

It is wonderful, or, wonderful indeed! Mahmuhkaháduhkkámmig. It is horrible, kuhgwáñnesuhgákkumig. It is nice, pleasant, minwandáhgwukámmig.

THE PREPOSITION.

There are very few regular prepositions in Ojebway, and consequently there is some difficulty in the correct construction of a sentence. For instance, there is nothing in Ojebway equivalent to our preposition with. The only substitute is the particle weej, which is prefixed to the verb, and implies going with, accompanying; thus: He goes with him, o-weej-ewfín, He works with him, owéej-uhnóookemaun. This is simple enough, but when we want to render in Ojebway such a sentence as, he killed him with his knife, we have to introduce the verb (V. T., viii.) uk'yoon, to use, (or uhwaun, anim.) thus: Oge-nesaun o-móookoamuk ke-uhnýood (lit., his knife using). Again, He met him with joy, oge-nuhgishkuwaun emuh moojgezezwening, (in joy); or, kemoojgeze kenuhghishkuwaund, He rejoiced that he met him.

With, together with, expressed by gege-, prefixed to some words, thus: gege-sebingwuy, with tears.

From. This is expressed by oonje, (usually joined with the verb), and -ng affixed to the noun. Thus: He comes from town, Odánaung pe-óonjebah. He started from Toronto, Toronto-ing ke-óonjemáhjah.
To, in, on, at, are expressed by -ng affixed to the noun, and generally by a verb denoting the motion. Thus: In the box, mukukóong. He goes to Toronto, Toronto-ing ezháh.

Of, has been explained under Noun, page 16.

Among, máswa; in compos. dúho-. Thus: Among his friends, magwa weejekewáym. He is among others, duhgothúyáh.

For, for the sake of, on account of, oonje. As, oonje owh Jesus Christ, for Jesus Christ's sake. Acting or doing for, is expressed by the accommodative modification of the verb, thus nebó, he dies, o-nebótuwaun, he dies for him. See page 57.

By, near, chig'. As: Chig' ishkoota, by the fire. Chig' ishquàundam, near the door.

By, by means of, express by using "unyoon" with inanim. verbs; "uhwaun" with anim. (S. with); or by using the 2nd 3rd person sing. or pl. of the passive voice of transitive verbs. Thus: He was killed by a lion, ògenesegoon enewh meshébesheen. See page 72.

Before, in the presence of, expressed by the participle of an obsolete verb. Thus: before me, anáhsuhmeyaun. See Dictionary.

About, concerning, expressed by oonje, or by the participle passive of the verb deháhjimo, to tell about. Thus: This is what I heard about him, me suh 0000 kahnóon-dumaun deháhjimind—about it, deháhjimind.

According to, ezhe. Thus: According to thy will, ezhe-enhdnmun.

Around, kewetúhyéeë. Thus: Around the throne, kewetúhyéeë ogemáh-wuhbéwíning.

Out of, emuh oonje. The oonje often joined with the verb, thus: Out of his mouth proceeded, &c., emuh òdóoning keoonjéemuhgudene.

Under, uhnáumuhyéeë. Thus: Under the box, uhnáumuhyéeë muhkukóong.

Upon, over, ogidjúhyéeë.

Opposite, tébisha.

During, while, máswa. Thus: During the feast, maswa wéekooning.

After, ishquah. Thus, after dinner, ishquah wéeesening.

Except, if only, unless, kishpin atuh.

Against, can be expressed only by the verb, or by using near, before, &c. Thus, for "Against Thee have I sinned," say, "Before Thee."

Without, expressed by the negative of the verb. Thus: Without religion, anuh-mesheing.

Notwithstanding, menboch, pooh, ketván. See Dictionary.

Note.—It is very seldom that any of the above prepositions are used separately, they are generally joined with the verb in a contracted form, thus: They stand around him, ötéwetuhgahbhuhwetuhwáhwaun.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

THE CONJUNCTION.

To, that, in order that, che-
So, thus, as, ezhe-
For, mah-
And, also, besides, kuhya-
And (with numerals), uhzhe or 'zeich-
But, and, then, dash-
When, uhþte-
If, kishpin-
Since, ako, kah-áhko.

Note.—Che- is used only with the subjunctive, thus: We eat to live, kewisenemin chebemah-dezeyung. Ezhe is joined with the verb, thus: As you love, so will you be loved, ázheshgeéwiyun mesuh kázheshgéégóyun.

THE INTERJECTION.

Men express their emotions one way, women another. Thus men, for oh! oh dear! alas! will exclaim, ah-tuhyyah! teewá! whereas women will cry, neeyáh! neeyó! ningó! ningú! prolonging always into a sort of wail or howl the last syllable.

Other forms of exclamation are, nah, nushká, lo! hark! wagwáhge, look! see! wánebun, gone, disappeared! Ishta, ah, ah yes! pakah, stop!

THE VERB.

It is now time that we should enter upon the most intricate part of the Ojebway Language. It seems a marvellous thing, indeed, that these poor ignorant Indians, with no knowledge of literature, or the general principles upon which languages are based, should have handed down so complex a dialect as the one before us, with all its multitudinous inflections, affixes, and prefixes, from one generation to another.

I will proceed to point out the principal features in the conjugations of the verb. And, first of all, a grand line must be drawn between the verb neuter and the verb transitive.

The neuter verb is comparatively simple and easy of acquirement, but the transitive verb presents an enormous amount of matter with which it will require the greatest patience, and a considerable effort of memory, to grapple: the reason being that within its voluminous inflections are included all the persons, singular and plural, of the objective case of the pronoun, being introduced sometimes as affixes, sometimes
as prefixes, sometimes by a complete change in the body of the verb. Thus, in learning the neuter verb, we have, I go, thou goest, he goes; we go, you go, they go,—and have done; but when we commence the transitive verb, we soon find ourselves in a maze of I see you, you see me, he sees me, he sees us, they see me, they see them, he sees it, it sees him, he sees his brother, his brother sees me,—on to bewilderment.

The student will, I think, agree that, under these circumstances, it is best to confine our attention for the present to the perusal of the neuter verb; after which we will take up the transitive verb, and lastly the impersonal paradigms.

**THE NEUTER VERB.**

The neuter verb has six paradigms, distinguished from one another by the last syllable of the 3rd pers. sing. present, indicative, which ends respectively in -m, -r, -E, -0, -EM, and -m.

Of these, most verbs of the 3rd and 4th paradigms (viz., those ending in E and 0) drop this end syllable in the first and second person singular; the rest retain them. Thus: I, thou, he says, nindekid, kidekid, ekedo. I, thou, he sleeps, nenebah, kenebah, nenhah.

**Moods.**

Each of the paradigms has six moods (counting the participle as one).

*The Indicative Mood.*—I do, I have done, I will do, &c.

*The Conditional Mood.*—I would do, I would have done, &c.

*The Imperative Mood.*—Do this or that, let us do it, &c.

*The Subjunctive Mood.*—Generally used with the conjunctions to, that, if, when, &c.

Thus: If I go, kishpin ezháhyau.
The Periodical Subjunctive.—Signifies, whenever one does such or such a thing. Thus: Akedoyainin, whenever I say.

To express The Infinitive, to do so and so, we must use the subjunctive in the indefinite person with che. Thus: To go, che-ézhaung. It is time to wake up, me uhpe che-kooshkosing.

Tenses.

The indicative mood has six tenses, most of which may be used also in the other moods.

The Present.—Ezha, he goes, or is going.

The Perfect.—Ke-ézah, he went, or has gone.

The Future.—Tah-ézah, he will go.

The Future-Perfect.—Tah-ge-ézah, he will have gone.

The Bun Tense.—Ezháhbaun, he used to, did go.

Note.—This cannot properly be called a past tense, for in the subjunctive mood and participle it often has the meaning of habit, custom, or even of indecision. Thus: Me uhpeé che wesening, it is time to dine; me uhpeé chewéeseningebun, it is the proper time to dine. Again: Kishpin ezháhaun, if I go; kishpin we-ézháhaunbaun, if I may want to go. I believe the use of this tense is quite peculiar to the Indian language.

The Pluperfect.—Ke-ézháhaunbaun, he had gone.

It will be noticed that the perfect, future, and future-perfect tenses are very simply formed from the present by a prefix. The pluperfect is formed in the same manner from the bun tense.

Persons.

Of persons, there are four in the singular number, I, thou, he (or she), his; and four also in the plural, we (exclusive of the party addressed), we (inclusive of the party addressed), you, and they. There is also the indefinite pronoun one, people, they, &c., expressed by a change in the termination of the verb.

Note.—The second third person, his (or him), is used when the noun governing the verb implies relation to a second party. Thus: His son is seen coming, enewí osun wáh John pcekéendahgo kemahjähwun. In these sentences both the verb and the article agree with the subject. In the second third person, plural and singular are alike. Thus, the sentence above may mean also, His sons are coming. We may remark also on the two first persons plural. A soldier speaking to a civilian will say, We (excl.) start to-morrow, Wázhung ingah-mahjähwun; but to a fellow-soldier of his own company, We (incl.) start to-morrow, Wázhung kejah-mahjähwun. The second person plural is never used with a singular sense, as in some languages.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

THE NEGATIVE.

The negative is formed from the positive, in the indicative and conditional moods, by placing khween, not, before the verb, and affixing se. Thus: I do not go, khween nind-ezhah-se. In the imperative, by placing kago before the verb, and affixing kago, &c., as: Don't go, kago ezahkan. In the subjunctive mood, and the participle, by using se without khween, as: If I don't go, kishpin ezahsewun.

MODIFICATIONS.

The modifications of the neuter verb are five:—

(a) The Excessive.—Which implies reproach for immoderate action, &c., and is formed from either of the four first paradigms by adding -shke to the end syllable. Thus: Menequa, he drinks, menequashke, he drinks too much.

(b) The Dissimulative.—Which implies pretence, aping, playing at, and is formed from either of the four first paradigms by adding -kauo to the end syllable. Thus: Nebah, he sleeps, nebahkauso, he pretends to sleep.

(c) The Compassionate.—Which implies that an action excites pity, and is formed from certain words of the four first paradigms by adding -she to the end syllable. Thus: Nebahshe, he excites pity, being asleep.

(d) The Causative.—Which implies causing, obliging, making do, and is formed from either of the four first paradigms by adding aun to the end syllable, and prefixing the personal pronoun. Thus: Puhkuha, he is hungry, o-puhkuhdaaun, he makes him hungry. Also (2) from verbs of the fifth and sixth paradigms, by changing um into umooaun or umoonauun, and in into emaun. Thus: Noondum, he hears; o-noondumoonaun, he makes him hear. Tuhgwishin, he arrives; o-tuhgwishemaun, he makes him arrive.

(e) The Frequentative.—Which implies frequent repetition, or, in some cases, the doubling of an object, and is formed from any verb by doubling the first syllable; the rule for doing so depending not on the paradigm but on the letters contained in the first syllable of the verb, thus: buh, duh, guh, &c., change to buhbeh, duhduh, guhguh; boo, goo, woo, &c., change to bahboo, gahgoo, wahwooo; uh, oh, change to uhhuh, uhhuh; bee, ge, wee, &c., to bahbe, gahge, wahwee; o changes to wawhe. Thus, e.g., muzhetesgoosee, he groans, muhmuhzetahgoozee, he keeps groaning. Aghwinda, it floats, uhyahgwinda, it is floating about. Menequa, he drinks, mahmenequa, he keeps drinking.
THE DUBITATIVE.

Added to the foregoing modifications comes a very important form of the verb, which can scarcely be called a modification, since it runs through all varieties of the verb, whether neuter, transitive, or impersonal. By the use of this dubitative form a doubt is thrown upon whatever may be said; either it is a fable, or a story, or a report, or a matter of history, or perhaps an event, whether past or future, about which there is some uncertainty.

THE FORMATION OF THE PARTICIPLE.

The third person singular, present, of the participle, is formed from the third person singular, present, of the indicative mood, by two changes. The first syllable of the verb is changed by a rule now to be given, and the last syllable is changed according to the paradigm.

Note.—That the rule here given for the change of the first syllable answers for all classes of verbs, whether neuter, transitive, or impersonal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST SYLLABLE</th>
<th>INDICATIVE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>LAST SYLLABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah to uhyah</td>
<td>máhjáh</td>
<td>he starts</td>
<td>muh yáhjád</td>
<td>he who starts</td>
<td>ah to auhd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a “ uhyá</td>
<td>dábwa</td>
<td>he speaks truth</td>
<td>duhýa bwd</td>
<td>he who speaks truth</td>
<td>a “ ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thiá</td>
<td>tughwíshin</td>
<td>he arrives</td>
<td>tágwishing</td>
<td>he who arrives</td>
<td>e “ id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e h “ a</td>
<td>péézháh</td>
<td>he comes</td>
<td>páhezhád</td>
<td>he who comes</td>
<td>o “ ood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>í, é “ a</td>
<td>enándum</td>
<td>he thinks</td>
<td>anándung</td>
<td>he who thinks</td>
<td>um “ ung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ó “ wáh</td>
<td>póóse</td>
<td>he embarks</td>
<td>pwáhsid</td>
<td>he who embarks</td>
<td>in “ ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ý “ va</td>
<td>goótúje</td>
<td>he fears</td>
<td>gwatújíd</td>
<td>he who fears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nebah</td>
<td>chebáhxánqá</td>
<td>he sleeps</td>
<td>nábád</td>
<td>he who sleeps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ságésé</td>
<td>ekédó</td>
<td>he cooks</td>
<td>chábáhquad</td>
<td>he who cooks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enándum</td>
<td>punghshín</td>
<td>he fears</td>
<td>suhygézid</td>
<td>he who fears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>he says</td>
<td>àkedood</td>
<td>he who says</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>he thinks</td>
<td>anándung</td>
<td>he who thinks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>he fails</td>
<td>púngghshíng</td>
<td>he who fails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The third person of the participle, like the noun, has a second third person. Thus: muhyáhjád, he who starts (or muhyáhjáhjíg pl.) changes to muhyáhjáhjéjn; pwáhsid to pwáhsénejn. This form is used in such a sentence as, He sees an idler (one who idles), owáhbumuun katemishkénéjn. See Table, p. 17.

Note also, that a few verbs beginning with ă, form their participle by prefixing an. Thus: dah, he dwells, andáud, where he dwells.
A LIST OF VERBS OF EACH PARADIGM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Par. 1. aii. Kekah</th>
<th>Par. 2. a. Ehéchege</th>
<th>Par. 3. e. (Reg.) Ehéwábeze</th>
<th>Par. 4. o. (Reg.) Gùhwisemo</th>
<th>Par. 5. um. Mequândum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uhyáh</td>
<td>Pemoosú</td>
<td>Ahkooose</td>
<td>Puhkáukhudoosó</td>
<td>Uhnóoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onishkah</td>
<td>Ozhebégéga</td>
<td>Nuhmúhdubbe*</td>
<td>Wáhbuñeeye</td>
<td>Ishque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kezhékah</td>
<td>Tuhkeníneje</td>
<td>Eñénewe*</td>
<td>Nebáhkauso</td>
<td>Omége.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezkah</td>
<td>Odáshkune</td>
<td>Néebuhwe*</td>
<td>Wuhñánjegáuso</td>
<td>* * * * * *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- He is old.  
- He is.  
- He rises up.  
- He makes haste.  
- He goes.  
- He does.  
- He walks.  
- He writes.  
- His feet are cold.  
- He makes hay.  
- He is thus.  
- He is sick.  
- He sits.  
- He is a man.  
- He stands.  
- His hands are cold.  
- He has horns.  
- He works.  
- He remains behind.  
- He is leprous.  
- He lies down.  
- He is lean.  
- He sees himself.  
- He pretends to sleep.  
- He is forgotten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o. (Irreg.) Uhkundó</th>
<th>Mequándum</th>
<th>Gáhemedooon</th>
<th>Mequándum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koódoggetó</td>
<td>Wuhñándum</td>
<td>Osáumedo0on</td>
<td>Néondum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemebuttó</td>
<td>Pezíndum</td>
<td>Meshédoon</td>
<td>Dóódum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- He lies in wait.  
- He suffers.  
- He runs.  
- He remembers.  
- He forgets.  
- He hears.  
- He listens.  
- He acts.  
- He has lumbago.  
- He makes it light.  
- He arrives.  
- He lies down.  
- He lies still.  
- He hurts his foot.  
- He hangs.  
- He complains.  
- He talks too much.  
- He has a beard.

**Note.**—The first person singular of eñénewe is nindenenénw (h added); of nuhmúhdubbe, ne-nuñ-
muhdúh (h dropped); of néebuhwe, ne-néebowh (uh changed to ouch); of guhwisemo, ninguhwishin
(e changed to i). These changes are usual but unimportant.
A COMPARATIVE TABLE.
### OJEBAWAY GRAMMAR

#### A COMPARA

**SHewing THE INFLECTION (Par)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative.</th>
<th>Present.</th>
<th>Par. 1.—AH.</th>
<th>Par. 2.—A.</th>
<th>Par. 3.—e (reg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sleep, &amp;c., &amp;c.</td>
<td>Sleep.</td>
<td>ne-nebáh</td>
<td>ne-pemoosá</td>
<td>nin-poos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou</td>
<td>ke-nebáh</td>
<td>ke-pemoosa</td>
<td>ke-poos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>nebáh</td>
<td>pemoosa</td>
<td>poose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>nebaum</td>
<td>pemoosam</td>
<td>poosim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (excl.)</td>
<td>ne-nebáhmin</td>
<td>ne-pemoosamin</td>
<td>ne-poosemin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>ke-nebáum</td>
<td>ke-pemoosam</td>
<td>ke-poosim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>nebáhwug</td>
<td>pemoosáwug</td>
<td>poosewug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BUN TENSE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I used to sleep, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Peelbahnahbun</th>
<th>ne-pemoosanahbun</th>
<th>nin-poosenahbun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**IMPERATIVE.**

| Sleep, &c., thou | nebaun | peemoosan | poosin |
| Let him sleep, &c. | tah-nebah | tah-pemoosa | tah-poose |
| Let us | nebahdah | pemoosadah | poosedah |
| Sleep, &c., ye | nebaug | pemoosag | poosik |

**PARTICIPLE.**

| I who sleep, &c. | nabahyáun | pamoosayáun | pwohseyáun |
| Thou who | nabáhyun | pamoosayun | pwohseyun |
| He who | nabad | pamoosad | pwohsid |
| We who (excl.) | nabahyaung | pamoosáyaung | pwohseyaung |
| You who | nabahyag | pamoosayag | pwohseyag |
| They who | nabahjig | pamoosajig | pwohsejig |
| Him or them who | nabahnejin | pamoosanejin | pwohsenejin |

**Note.**—Paradigms e and o, irregular, do not drop their final syllable in the first and second person paradigm in oon are conjugated precisely the same as those in ix. Thus the imperative of osaumedoon
Tive Table.

(ial) of all six paradigms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Par. 3.—e (irreg.)</th>
<th>Par. 4.—o (reg.)</th>
<th>Par. 5.—um.</th>
<th>Par. 6.—in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Say.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Think.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fall.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nind-uhnóoke</td>
<td>nind-ekid</td>
<td>nind-enandum</td>
<td>ne-pungéshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kid-uhnooko</td>
<td>kid-ekid</td>
<td>kid-enándum</td>
<td>ke-pungéshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnooko</td>
<td>ekedó</td>
<td>énandum</td>
<td>pungéshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnookeim</td>
<td>ekedoom</td>
<td>enandaum</td>
<td>pungéshenim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nind-uhnookemin</td>
<td>nind-ekidomin</td>
<td>nind-enandumin</td>
<td>ne-pungéshenemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kid-uhnookim</td>
<td>kid-ekedoom</td>
<td>kid-enandaum</td>
<td>ke-pungéshenim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnookewug</td>
<td>ekédonwug</td>
<td>enándumoog</td>
<td>pungéshenoog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nind-uhnookenahbun</td>
<td>nind-ekedonahbun</td>
<td>nind-enántahbun</td>
<td>ne-pungéshenahbun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnookin</td>
<td>ekedun</td>
<td>enandun</td>
<td>pungéshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tah-uhnooko</td>
<td>tah-ekedo</td>
<td>tah-enándum</td>
<td>tah-pungéshin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnoookedah</td>
<td>ekedodah</td>
<td>enandundah</td>
<td>pungéshindah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhnookeeg</td>
<td>ekedöog</td>
<td>enandumook</td>
<td>pungéshenoog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookeeyáun</td>
<td>akedoyáun</td>
<td>anándumáun</td>
<td>pangeshenaün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookéeyun</td>
<td>akedóyun</td>
<td>anándumun</td>
<td>pangéschenun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookeed</td>
<td>akedóod</td>
<td>anandung</td>
<td>pangeshing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookéeyyaung</td>
<td>akedóyaung</td>
<td>anandumang</td>
<td>pangeshenág</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookeeysag</td>
<td>akedoyag</td>
<td>anandungig</td>
<td>pangeshingig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookeeyjig</td>
<td>akedojig</td>
<td>anandumenejin</td>
<td>pangeshinejin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anookeenejin</td>
<td>akedonejin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singular. In all other respects they are conjugated the same as e and o regular. Verbs of the sixth is osaumedoonin, and the participle wasaumedoong.
# The Verb Ezha (to go) Par. 1.

## Indicative Mood.

### Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nind-ezhah,</td>
<td>Kahween nind-ezhahse, * I do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezhah,</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezhahse, thou dost not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezha,</td>
<td>&quot; ezhahse, he does not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezhahwun,</td>
<td>&quot; ezhahsewun, his does not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezhaum,</td>
<td>&quot; ezhahseem, one does not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nind-ezhahmin,</td>
<td>&quot; nind-ezhahsemin, we (excl.) do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezhahmin,</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezhahsemin, we (incl.) do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezhaum,</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezhahseem, you do not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezhahwug,</td>
<td>&quot; ezhahsewug, they do not go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perfect Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninge-ezhah,</td>
<td>Kahween ninge-ezhahse, I went not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kege-ezhah,</td>
<td>&quot; kege-ezhahse, thou wentest not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke-ezhah,</td>
<td>&quot; ke-ezhahse, he went not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so on as the present, merely prefixing ge and ke.

### Future Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ningah-ezhah,</td>
<td>Kahween ningah-ezhahse, I will not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegah-ezhah,</td>
<td>&quot; kegah-ezhahse, thou wilt not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tah-ezhah,</td>
<td>&quot; tah-ezhahse, he will not go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so on as the present, merely prefixing gah and tah.

### Future Perfect.

Ningah-ge-ezhah, I shall have gone, Kahween ningahge-ezhahse, I shall not have gone.

Kegah-ge-ezhah, thou wilt have gone, " kegahge-ezhahse, thou wilt not have gone.

Tah-ge-ezhah, he will have gone, " tahge-ezhahse, he will not have gone.

And so on as the present, merely prefixing gah-ge and tah-ge.

**Note.**—Verbs of the fifth and sixth Paradigm, in the negative, change um to unse, umoog to unsewug, enoog to insewug. So, too, in the participle, ung to unsig, unigig to unsegoog, ing to insig, ingig to insegoog.

* Or ningaudezhah; d is sometimes thus used before a vowel.*
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### Positive. | Bun Tense. | Negative.
--- | --- | ---
Nind-ezhahnahbun, I did go, Kahween nind-ezhahsenahbun, I did not go.  
Kid-ezhahnahbun, thou didst go, " kid-ezhahsenahbun, thou didst not go.  
ezhahbun, he did go, " ezhahsebun, he did not go.  
ezhahbuneen, his did go, " ezhahsebuneen, his did not go,  
ezhahmenahbun, one did go, " ezhahsemenahbun, one did not go.  
Nind-ezhahmenahbun, we (ex.) did go, " nind-ezhahsenahbun, we (ex.) did not go.  
Kid-ezhahmenahbun, we (in.) did go, " kid-ezhahsenahbun, we (in.) did not go.  
ezhahbuneeg, they did go, " ezhahsebuneeg, they did not go.

### Pluperfect.

Ninge-ezhahnahbun, I had gone, Kahween ninge-ézhahsenahbun, I had not gone.  
Kege-ezhahnahbun, thou hadst gone, " kege-ézhahsenahbun, thou hadst not gone.  
Ke-ézhahbun, he had gone, " ke-ézhahsebun, he had not gone.  
And so on as the foregoing, merely prefixing ge and ke.

### Conditional Mood.

#### Present Tense.

Nindah-ézhah, I would go, Kahween nindah-ézhahse, I would not go.  
Kedah-ézhah, thou wouldst go, " kedah-ézhahse, thou wouldst not go.  
Dah-ézhah, he would go, " dah-ézhahse, he would not go.  
Dah-ézhahwun, his would go, " dah-ézhahsewun, his would not go.  
Dah-ézhauum, one would go, " dah-ézhahseem, one would not go.  
Nindah-ézhahmin, we (ex.) would go, " nindah-ézhahsemin, we (ex.) would not go.  
Kedah-ézhahmin, we (in.) would go, " kedah-ézhahsemin, we (in.) would not go.  
Kedah-ézhauum, you would go, " kedah-ézhahseem, you would not go.  
Dah-ézhahwug, they would go, " dah-ézhahsewug, they would not go.

#### Past Tense.

Nindah-ge-úzhah, I should have gone, Kahween nindah-ge-ézhahse, I should not have gone.  
Kedah-ge-ézhah, thou wouldst have gone, " kedah-ge-ézhahse, thou wouldst not have gone.  
Dah-ge-ézhah, he would have gone, " dah-ge-ézhahse, he would not have gone.  
And so on as the foregoing, merely introducing ge.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Positive.
Ezhaun, go, go thou,
Ezhahkun,* go, if you will,
Tah-ezhah, let him go,
Ezhahdah, let us go,
Ezhau, go ye,
Ezhahyook, go ye,
Tah-ezhahwug, let them go,

Negative.
Kago ezhahkan, go not, don't go.
Ezhahkan, go not, don't go.
Tak-ezhahse, let him not go.
Ezhahsedah, let us not go.
Ezhahkagoon, go ye not.
Ezhahkagoon, go ye not.
Tah-ezhahsewug, let them not go.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.
Che-ézhahyáun, that I go,
" ezháhyun, thou go,
" ezhándí, his go,
" ezháung, one go,
" ezháhyáung, we (ex.) go,
" ezháhyung, we (in.) go,
" ezháhyag, you go,
" ezhahwaud, they go,

Perfect Tense.
Uhpe-ke-ézhahyaun, when I went,
" ke-ézhahyun, I went,
" ke-ézhahud, he went,
And so on as the present, merely prefixing ke.

Future Tense.
Uhpe ka-ézhahyaun,† when I shall go,
" ka-ézhahyun, thou wilt go,
" ka-ézhahud, he will go,
And so on as the present, merely prefixing ka.

* kun. This form of the imperative, though not given, can be used also with transitive verbs.
† Or kad-ézhahyaun. d is often inserted thus before a vowel.
POSITIVE.  FUTURE PERFECT.  NEGATIVE.

Uhpe ka-ge-ézhahyaun,  | when I shall  | Uhpe ka-ge-ézhahsewaun,  | when I shall not  

"  ka-ge-ézhahyun,  | have gone,   | "  ka-ge-ézhahsewun,  | have not gone.

"  ka-ge-ézhahud,  | thou wilt   | "  ka-ge-ézhahsib,  | when he will not  

And so on as the present, merely prefixing ka-ge.

BUN TENSE.*

Kishpin ézháhyanaunaun, if I did go,  Kishpin ézháhsewáunbaun, if I did not go.

"  ézháhyunbun,  | thou didst go,  | ézháhsewúnbun,  | thou didst not go.

"  ézháhpun,  | he did go,  | ézháhsigobun,  | he did not go.

"  ézháhnepmun,  | his did go,  | ézháhsenégbun,  | his did not go.

"  ézháhuŋebun,  | one did go,  | ézháhsingebun,  | one did not go.

"  ézháhyáungebun,  | we (ex.) did go,  | ézháhsewáungebun,  | we (ex.) did not go.

"  ézháhyungobun,  | we (in.) did go,  | ézháhsewúngobun,  | we (in.) did not go.

"  ézháhyágebun,  | you did go,  | ézháhsewágobun,  | you did not go.

"  ézháhwháhpun,  | they did go,  | ézháhsigwáhpun,  | they did not go.

Pluperfect.

Ke-ézháhyanaunaun, that I had gone,  Ke-ézháhsewáunbaun, that I had not gone.

Ke-ézháhyunbun,  | thou hadst gone,  | Ke-ézháhsewúnbun,  | thou hadst not gone.

Ke-ézháhpun,  | he had gone,  | Ke-ézháhsewunbun,  | he had not gone.

And so on as the foregoing, merely prefixing ke.

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Azháhyann,  I who go,  Azháhsewaun,  I who go not.

Azháhyun,  thou who goest,  Azháhsewun,  thou who goest not.

Azháno,  he who goest,  Azháhsewun,  he who goest not.

Azháhnejm,  him (or them) who goes,  Azháhsewun,  him (or them) who goes not.

Azháung,  one who goes,  Azháhsewun,  one who goes not.

Azháhyaung,  we (ex.) who go,  Azháhsewaun,  we (ex.) who go not.

* See on Bun Tense, p. 33.
Positive.
Azháhyung, we (in.) who go,
Azháhyag, you who go,
Azháhjig, they who go,

Negative.
Azháhsewung, we (in.) who go not.
Azháhsewag, you who go not.
Azháhsegoog, they who go not.

Perfect Tense.
Kah-ézhahyaun, I who went.
Kah-ézhahyun, thou who wentest.
Kah-ézhaud, he who went.

And so on as the present, merely prefixing kah.

Future Tense.
Ka-ézhahyaun, I who will go.
Ka-ézhahyun, thou who wilt go.
Ka-ézhaud, he who will go.

And so on as the present, merely prefixing ka.

Future Perfect.
Ka-ge-ézhahyaun, (I who shall have gone,
thou who wilt have gone,
he who will have gone.

And so on as the present, merely prefixing ka-ge.

Past Tense.
Azháhyaunbaun, I who did go,
Azháhyunbun, thou who didst go,
Azhahpun, he who did go,
Azháhnepuneen, him (orthem) who did go.

Note.—It is understood that the participle takes the personal pronoun with it, thus, neen-azháhyaun, I who go.

See on Bun Tense, p. 38.
**POSITIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive.</th>
<th>Negative.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azhaungebun, one who did go</td>
<td>Azhaungebun, one who did not go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyaungebun, we (ex.) who did go</td>
<td>Azhahsewungebun, we (ex.) who did not go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyungobun, we (in.) who did go</td>
<td>Azhahtyungobun, we (in.) who did not go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyagobun, you who did go</td>
<td>Azhahtyagobun, you who did not go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtpungoog, they who did go</td>
<td>Azhahtpungoog, they who did not go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pluperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pluperfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kah-ezhahyamunbaun, I who had gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kah-ezhahyamunbaun, I who had not gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kah-ezhahyungoon, he who had gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kah-ezhahyungoon, he who had not gone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so on as the foregoing, merely prefixing kah.

**PERIODICAL SUBJUNCTIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periodical Subjunctive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever I go,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever thou goest,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever he goes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever one goes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever we (ex.) go,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever we (in.) go,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever you go,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahtyainun, whenever they go,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MODIFICATIONS OF THE NEUTER VERB.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mod. a. -shke.</th>
<th>Neut.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nin-nebushk,</td>
<td>I sleep too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thou sleepest too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excessive.) Ke-nebushk,</td>
<td>he sleeps too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his sleeps too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one sleeps too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we (ex) sleep too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you sleep too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they sleep too much,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahween—shkese.</td>
<td>&quot;-shkese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-shkese.</td>
<td>&quot;-shkese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-shkesewun.</td>
<td>&quot;-shkesewun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-shkeseeum.</td>
<td>&quot;-shkeseeum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-shkesewug.</td>
<td>&quot;-shkesewug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participle.

Nabaushkeaun, I who over sleep,
Nabaushkeyun, thou who over sleepest,
Nabaushkid, a drowsy fellow,

And so on conjugated throughout as Paradigm 3, (p. 38).

Negative.

-shkesewaun.
-shkesewun.
-shkesig.

Mod. b.-kauso. Nin-nebahkauso, I pretend to sleep, Kahween—kausosewun.
(Resimulative) Ke-nebahkauso, thou pretendest to sleep, "-kausosewun.
nebahkausog, he pretends to sleep, "-kausosewun.
nebahkausowun, his pretends to sleep, "-kausosewun.
nebahkausoom, one pretends to sleep, "-kausosewun.

Nin-nebahkausowon, we (ex.) pretend to sleep, "-kausosewun.
Ke-nebahkausoom, you pretend to sleep, "-kausosewun.
nebahkausowug, they pretend to sleep, "-kausosewug.

Participle.

Nabahkausoayaun, I who feign sleep,
Nabahkausoyun, thou who feignest sleep,
Nabahkausood, a foxer,

And so on, conjugated throughout as Paradigm 4, (p. 39).

Negative.

-kausosewun.
-kausosewun.
-kausosewun.

Mod. c. -she. Nin-nebaush, I excite pity being asleep, Kahween—shese.
(Compassionate) Ke-nebaush, thou excitest pity being asleep, "-shese.
nebaushe, he excites pity being asleep, "-shese.
nebaushewun, his excites pity being asleep, "-shese.
nebaushim, one excites pity being asleep, "-shese.

Nin-nebaushewun, we (ex.) excite pity being asleep, "-shese.
Ke-nebaushim, you excite pity being asleep, "-shese.
nebaushewug, they excite pity being asleep, "-shese.

Participle.

Nabaushkeaun, I the pitied sleeper,
Nabaushkeyun, thou the pitied sleeper,
Nabaushid, a pitied sleeper,

And so on, conjugated throughout as Paradigm 3, (p. 38).
WEBWAY
GRAMMAR

Negative.

I, A
Nin-ncba-ah, I put him to sleep,
Ke-neba-ah, thou puttest him to sleep,
o-neba-ün, he puts him to sleep,
o-neba-ünd, his puts him to sleep,
nin-neba-ńhaun, we (ex.) put him to sleep,
Ke-neba-áhwah, you put him to sleep,
o-neba-ńhauna, they put him to sleep,

Participle.

Naba-ig, I who put him to sleep,
Naba-ụ̌d, thou who puttest him to sleep,
Naba-ą̣d, he who puts him to sleep.

And so on, conjugated throughout as Paradigm 1, Transitive Verb, (p. 60).

Participle.

Nuhyạ́-neba-ńyaun, I who often take a nap,
Nuhyạ́-neba-ńhun, thou who often takest a nap,
Nuhyạ́-neba-ńūd, one who naps often,

And so on every neuter verb according to its paradigm, prefixing the frequentative particle according to rule given at p. 34.

The neuter verb may be modified in many other ways yet by the use of prefixes, thus: the verb ezhah, he goes; prefix pe (particle of approach) and we have pe-ézhah, he comes; prefix pemek (through or by) and we have pemè-ézhah, he passes through. So also: uhne-ézhah, he goes along; pahpah-ézhah, he goes about; uhwe-ézhah, he is about to go; we-ézhah, he wants to go; da-ukkósē, he is tall enough. These prefixes become part of the verb, and change for the participle, thus: ane-ézhahd, he who goes along; wah-ézhahd, he who wants to go. A list of these prefixes, with their participial changes, is given at end of Grammar part.
### The Dubitative.

#### Indicative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nind-ezháhmedoog, I go (?)</td>
<td>Kahween nind-ezháhsemedoog, I go not (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezháhmedoog, thou goest,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezháhsemedoog, thou goest not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezháhwedog, he goes,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; ezháhsewedog, he goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezháhwedooganun, his goes,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; ezháhsewedogánun, his goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezháumedoog, one goes,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; ezháhsimedoog, one goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nind-ezháumenáhdoog, we (ex.) go,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; nind-ezháhsememenáhdoog, we (ex.) go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezháumenáhdoog, we (in.) go,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezháhsememenáhdoog, we (in.) go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid-ezháunwáhdoog, you go,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; kid-ezháhsemwáhdoog, you go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezháhwedoogánug, they go,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; ezháhsewedogánug, they go not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Perfect.

| Ninge-ezháhmedoog, I went (?) | Kahween ninge-ezháhsemedoog, I went not. |

#### Future.

| Ningah-ezháhmedoog, I shall go (?) | Kahween ningah-ezháhsemedoog, I shall not go. |

#### Bun Tense.

| Ezháhwaunbáun, I did go (?) | Kahween ezháhsewáunbáun, I did not go (?) |
| Ezháhwunbun, thou didst go, | " | " ezháhsewúnbun, thou didst not go. |
| Ezháhgoobun, he did go, | " | " ezháhsegoobun, he did not go. |
| Ezháhingogoobun, his did go, | " | " ezháhsemenégoobun, his did not go. |
| Ezháungéban, one did go, | " | " ezháhseingéban, one did not go. |
| Ezháhwaungéban, we did go, | " | " ezháhsewáungéban, we did not go. |
| Ezháhwúngóobun, we did go, | " | " ezháhsewúngóobun, we did not go. |
| Ezháhwágoobun, you did go, | " | " ezháhsewágoobun, you did not go. |
| Ezháhwáhban, they did go, | " | " ezháhsegwáhban, they did not go. |

**Note.**—In the 3rd and 4th Paradigms, the end vowels e and o precede the dubitative termination, thus: Nindekondómedoog, I say (?) Nepíoösemdeoog, I embark (?) The sign (?) is merely used to imply doubtfulness.
### OJEBWAY GRAMMAR

#### PARTICIPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azháhwaunan,</td>
<td>I who (?) go.</td>
<td>Azháhsewaúnan, I who go not (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhwunan,</td>
<td>thou who goest,</td>
<td>Azháhsewunan, thou who goest not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhgwanan,</td>
<td>he who goes,</td>
<td>Azháhsegwan, he who goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhnegwan,</td>
<td>him (or them) who goes,</td>
<td>Azháhsenegwan, him (or them) who goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhaúngwan,</td>
<td>one who goes,</td>
<td>Azháhsingwan, one who goes not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhwaúngan,</td>
<td>we (ex.) who go,</td>
<td>Azháhsewaúngan, we (ex.) who go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhwungan,</td>
<td>we (in.) who go,</td>
<td>Azháhsewungan, we (in.) who go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azháhwaugwan,</td>
<td>you who go,</td>
<td>Azháhsewágwan, you who go not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhahgwáñug,</td>
<td>they who go,</td>
<td>Azháhsegwañug, they who go not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Perfect

| Kah-ehzháhwaunan, | I who (?) went, | Kah-ehzháhsewaunan, I who (?) went not. |

#### Future

| Ka-ehzháhwaunan, | I who (?) shall go, | Ka-ehzháhsewaunan, I who (?) shall not go. |

#### Bun Tense

| Azháhwaúnbaunan, | I who (?) did go, | Azháhsewaúnbaunan, I who (?) did not go. |
| Azháhwunbunan, | thou who didst go, | Azháhsewünbunan, thou who didst not go. |
| Azháhgoobunan, | he who did go, | Azháhsegobunan, he who did not go. |
| Azháhnegobunan, | him who did go, | Azháhsenégobunan, him who did not go. |
| Azháúngebunan, | one who did go, | Azháhsingebunan, one who did not go. |
| Azhahyaúngebunan, | we (ex.) who did go, Azháhsewaúngebunan, we (ex.) who did not go. |
| Azhahyúngobunan, | we (in.) who did go, Azháhsewúngobunan, we (in.) who did not go. |
| Azhahyágobunan, | you who did go, Azháhsewágobunan, you who did not go. |
| Azháhgoobunánug, | they who did go, Azháhsegobunánug, they who did not go. |

**Note.**—The pluperfect is formed from the bun tense by prefixing kah.
GENERAL EXERCISES
ON THE NEUTER VERB, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

The man got into the canoe. Owh enene ke-poose cheemauning.
John is working hard. Keche-unnooke owh John.
The cat has gone away; and the mice play. Ke-mahjah owh kahshuhgans,
oduhmenowug dush egewh wahn-wehan-begonoocyug.
Two men are shooting. Neecz enenewug puahkesegawug.
My father (deceased) was wise. Nebwahkabun (or, ke-nebwahkab) noosebun.
I was a child, but now am a man. Nindahbenoojeewenahbun nindeneneh dush
noongoom.

To-morrow I intend going to Toronto. Wahbung suh Toronto-ing ne-we-czhah.
Will you (sing.) be there? Kegah-uh-yah nuhn ewede?
We will go about shopping. Kegah-pah-pah-kishpenuhhejegamin.
He is a great preacher. Keche-kuhgequa-wenenehew.
Smith’s daughter sings nicely. Enewh Smith odahnesun netali nughumowun.
Brown’s son is catching fish. Enewh Brown ogwisun keegokawun.
These people are always forgetting. Ogo bahmaleecejig uhpuhna wuhndumoo.
The man who does not work will suffer. Owh enene a-nookesig tah-koodugget.
My head aches; and my feet are cold. Nin-dawequa, nin-tuhkeseda kuhya.
The woman lives in a wretched old house. Emuh kata wegewauumishing dah
owh equa.
The big dog growls. Néekemo owh keche uhmemoosh.
The children stand up and listen. Puhssegweewug egewh ahbenoojeeyuw, pezin-
dumoog kuhya.
He arrived on Friday. Kenahnokesheguk suh ke-duhgwishin.
Have they yet started? Ke-mahjahwug nuhn ahshegwuh.
My horse is standing at the gate. Chig’ishquaundaming suh neebuwh owh
ninpa-pazhegoonguhzhim.
The lions are fighting fiercely. Keche-megahdewug egewh-meshébesheeg.
He is making a canoe, Cheemauneka. He is a canoe-maker, Cheemauneka-
wenenehew. I am a canoe-maker, Nincheemaunekáwenenehew.
He went to sleep under the canoe. Uhnáumoonug kewenebah.
He makes him walk. O-pemoosánn.
He is a clever cook. Netah-chebahqua.
He plays the Indian. Uhniishedahkauko.
He is a very lazy fellow. Ahpeche ketemishke.
You always speak the truth, don't you? Uhpuhna kedabwa, kah nuhween?
John's pig runs and the dogs bark. Pemebuttoowun encwh John okookooshmun,
megewug dush egewuh uhnemooshug.
The little man tumbles down. Pungeshin owh eneneens.
I am always thinking. Moonzhug niind-uhyenandum.
He is a very naughty bad boy. Ahpeche mujje-quewanzansishewe.

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD.

I would sing if I could. Nindah-nuhgum kishpin kushketooyann.
Would you go? Kedah ezhah nuh?
Would he have forgotten? Dah-ge-wuhnandum nuh?
I should greatly rejoice. Ahpeche nindah moojegiz.
We should all be glad. Kuhkenuh suh kedahminwandumin.
We should have laughed heartily. Anegook kedahge-pahpemin.
John's brother would have come, and his wife too. Enewh John we-kahnesun
dah-ge-pezahwun, enewh owedegamahgunene kuhya.
We should have been six in the canoe. Kedahge-ningodwausokahmin.
They would not have minded. Kahween dah-ge-pahbahmandunséwug.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Children, stand up and listen! Ahbenoojeewedoog, puhegweeg, pezindumook
dush!
Do not play while you are being taught. Kago-kewuhtmúukummégesekágoon
magwas kékenouhmahgooyag.
Let us talk Indian. Uhniishedahbamodah.
Let us not be idle. Kago-ketemishkesédaah.
Run up the hill and look out. Ogedákewabuttoon, uhkuhwáhbin dush.
Climb up into the tree. Uhquaurduwhwan metigoong.
Sit down and be quiet. Nuhmuhduhbin, pezúun-uhyaun dush.
He will not wait, let him go. Kahween tahpeésee, mahnoo tah mahjah.
Come, children, walk on the road. Umba, ahbenoojeewedoog meekunsung
peemoosag.
Come, let us fight. Umba megahdedah. No, let us not fight, let us love one another. Kahween, kago megahdesedah, sahgeedah dush atuh.

**THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

If you (pl.) walk you will be tired. 'Kishpin pemoosáyag kegah-uhyákoosim.
Although I die I shall rise again. Ahnoo nebooyaun menuhwah nishing-ahbejeebah.
Where do you live? Ahninde andahyun?
Where do you think he lives? Ahninde kid enandum andaud?
When he comes he will hear. Uhpe petuhgwishing tah-noonund.
If he puts his little pig into a sack it will be quiet. Kishpin suh uhsaud enewh o-kookooshansemun emuh mushkemodaung tah-pezaun uhyahwun.
He has been hunting beaver all day, and so is tired. Kuhba keezhik suh kemándoomikwa me wanje-uhyákoosid.
If I am permitted to land, I will never enter a canoe again. Kishpin enanemegoynaun chegahbakaun, kah weekah menuhwah nishingpooese cheemauning.
I weep because I am sad. Ne mowh suh oonje kushkándumaun (or ne kushkándum suh me-wanje-mühweyaun).
I wish they would come. Pagish suh peézhawand.
If he works hard he will prosper. Kishpin keche-ühnoookeed tah-shahwandah-gooze.

You are laughed at because you pretend to be clever. Kepahpenodahgo suh oonje nebwahkahkausoyun.
He is poor because he drinks too much. Ketemáhgeze oonje meneqúashkid.
They will be glad if they do not go. Tah-minwandumoog kishpin ezhahsigwh.
If I had come sooner. Kishpin nuhwuj weebah ke-peézhahyaunbaun.
If we had arrived there yesterday we should not have been unhappy. Kishpin pecheenáhgo ketuhgwishenáungebun ewedeh kahween nindahge-kushkandunsem.
Smith is asking if Brown has come. Kuhgwadwa Smith kishpin kepethgwishenid Brown-un.
If that child does not mind he will fall. Kishpin aungwahmezesig owh ahbenooje tah-pungeesh.
I speak loud that they may hear. Nin-keche-kezheewa che-onje-noonundoomowad.
It is better to be silent than to talk too much. Nuhwuj minwandáhgwud chepezánnuhyaugh cheséaunmedoónoong dush.
The child cries because his feet are cold. Muhwe owh ahbenooje oonje tuh-kesedad.
If you do that I shall go away. Kishpin ewh ezhechegáyun ningah mahjah.
If you do not eat you will never be strong. Kishpin weseneséwun kah wekah kegah-mushkúhwezesésé.
We must eat to live. Kedah-wesenemin chebemahdezeyung.
There hangs one who has committed murder. 'Me ewede uhgoojin pazig kah-neshewad.
If they behave well, they will always be happy. Kishpin meno-ézhewabezewaud uhpuná tah-moojegandumoog.
He is weak because he has been sick. Shahgwéwe oonje ke-áhkoosid.

**THE PARTICIPLE.**

The idle boy will never be a wise man. Owh quéwezans katemishkid kah weekah tah-nebwáhkahwenénéwese.
Thou foolish one, why dost thou fear? Keen kakebahdezeyun, wágoonan wanjegootaújeyun?
Those wicked boys have killed the poor cat. Egewh majeézhewabezejig quewezansung ogenesahwaun enewh katemahgezenejin kahshuhgansun.
We poor people are very hungry. Nenuhwind katemahgezeyang ahpeche ninpuhkuhdámín.
Those who are often angry will often be unhappy. Egewh moonzhug rashkah-dezejig moonzhug tah-kushkandumoog.
We masters will go with the children. Kenuhwind kakenotúhmaghayung kegah-weejewahnahgin egewh ahbenoojeeyug.
I see two idle boys sitting there. Newahbumaun neezh katemishkeejig quewezansug ewede namuhdubewaud.
He sees two idle boys sitting there. O-wahbumaun neezh katemishkeenejin quewezansun ewede namuhduhbenid.
You found two stray sheep on the road. Kegemeekuhwang neezh mahnish-tahneshung waneshingig emuh meekunaung.
He found two stray sheep on the road. Ogemeekuhaun neezh mahnishištahnese:un waneshenejin emuh meekunaung.
Three bakers, two brick-makers, and four canoe-makers. Neswe buhquázhe-gunekájig, neezh misquúhsinekájig kuhya neewin chéemaunekájig.
A good man. Mano-ézhewábejid enéne (or meno-enene).
Those who go about telling falsehoods will not prosper. Egewh papah-kuhkée-nuhwishké ejig kahween tah-shahwandághgoozéséwug.

Twenty nice apples. Neezhthunhu dussomenug manopóogoozejig meshemenug.
Ten white turnips. Medaísomenug cheesus wuhyábishkahgin.

Four yoke of fine oxen. Neewáwaum wanesheshéjig pezhhekewug.
A three days old child. Nasogóonuhgezid ahbenóojeje.
A two year old colt. Naúzhopepóonuhgezid papazhegoonguzheens.
The 10th day of the month. Madausogoonuhgezid keezis.
A drinking, good-for-nothing man. Manéquashkid enenewish kago anahbuh-dezesig.

He saw a drunkard in the town. Ogewáhbumaun pazhig kahwushquábishkénejin emuh odáaung.

**THE PERIODICAL SUBJUNCTIVE.**

Whenever you enter church, be silent. Uhpe paundegáyagoon anuhmeáwewum-migoong pezannuhyahgook.
Whenever I walk out I always get tired. Uhpe papahmoosayaunin nenetahuh-yákoos.
He always looks cross when he is sick. Uhpuna nishkahsenáhgooze uhpe uhyahkkoosejin.

Whenever I enter a birch-bark canoe, I fancy I shall upset. Uhpuna pwahsey-aunin wigwaus-cheemáuning ingah-goonábhishkah ninduhyenándum.
Whenever I walk on snow-shoes my feet get chapped. Uhpuna uhyághimoosá-yaunin minképeceda.
Whenever you enter my house I am always delighted. Paundegáyunin andahyaun uhpuhna nemoojegandum.

**THE DUBITIVE.*

The Indians think it will snow to-morrow. Enandumoog egewh uhnishenahbag che sogepoge bun wahlbun.
Long ago there was an old man whose name was Nuhmabin. Mawuhshuh sub pazhig uhkewaze uhyahgobun Nuhmabin kahezhene kauzoogobunan.
I don’t know whether he will come. Anduhgwan che pëzháhgwan.
He is coming along (so they say). Pedáhsnuhoosáadoog.
They say he was upset in the rapids. Ke-goonáhbuahboogoogwan eke doom.
If you forgot I will not blame you. Kishpin kewuhnánduhmunan kahween kegah-aunwánesenoon.

* See p. 35.
I suppose they are playing. Odúhmenodogánug.
The old woman who lived in a shoe. Owh mindemooya emuh muhkesining andáhgobunan.
The cat that wore boots. Owh kahshuhgans babechechegobunan.
Long ago there were giants who ate little children. Maweshuh suh uhyah-wahgobun egewh windegoog abbenooyeejeyun amahgoobunanug.
I suppose he is asleep, but perhaps he is only foxing. Nindenandum suh nebah-doog, maungeshuh dush nebahkausogoobun atuh.
If I should go there would you be vexed? Kishpin azhahaunanan ewede kedahnishkahdiz nuh?

GENERAL EXERCISES.

He runs this way. We sit on the ground. John’s son comes in. His father is gone into the house. Go and sit down. She sings nicely. His dog goes into the water. By and by we shall arrive. What do you think? That good man is very wise, and he is humble too. Two boys and three girls got into the canoe. They were five in the canoe altogether. This man makes shoes, and that woman makes hats.

Those boys are pretending to be dogs. Come here, Jack! Be quick!


THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

As has been remarked, the inflections of the transitive verb are very voluminous, owing to their including the objective case of the pronoun.
The transitive verb has eight paradigms, which end respectively at the third person singular, present, indicative, in AUN, UHWAN, NAUN, SAUN, WAUN, NUN, DAUN (or AUN), and TOON (or DOON).

Of these the first five are animate only. Thus: Owahbuhmaun, he sees him; onoonduhwaun, he hears him.
The sixth paradigm (κον, inanim. n) may be employed with either an animate or an inanimate object. This form presents a convenient mode of giving a transitive power to a neuter verb, thus: Megewa, he gives away, o-megewan, he gives it away; omegewanun, he gives it (an anim. object) away. This paradigm is more used with animate objects than with persons or animals; when employed with the latter, it is usual to supply the word weeyowh (his body). Thus, I sold him, ninge-uhdahwan weeyowh (lit. I sold his body).

The two last paradigms are used with inanimate objects only. Thus: Owahbuna-daun, he sees it. Osahgetoon, he loves it.

In the following tables the beginning and ending of each word only is given, and the stem of the verb (i.e., the third person singular, present, indicative, without the pronoun prefix and without the end syllable) must be supplied. Thus, in the Dictionary, we find, under See, v. t. 1, o-wahbumaun, he sees him; the stem of this is wahbum; hence, referring to the tables, we have, thou see me, kewahbun; they see us, newahbumeqonahng.

Voices are two, the active and passive.

Moods are the same as those of neuter verbs.

Tenses also are the same, but for the sake of brevity some of the persons in the simpler tenses are omitted.

Persons. The second third person is not required in the active voice of transitive verbs animate, its place being supplied by the second third person singular, present, of the passive voice, the order of the sentence becoming inverted; thus, for, his father sees him, we must say, owahbumeqoon osun, he is seen by his father. The indefinite person also is not required, the passive voice again taking its place; thus, for, one sees him, we say, he is seen.

Transitive verbs are sometimes governed by an inanimate object, thus: The needle pricks him, o-puhcheeshkahgoon shahboongun. An example of this form is given in the Tables.

In the participle, the third person, both singular and plural, may (as in the neuter verb) be put in the objective case by changing ahd to ahnejin, dung to dumenejin, toon to toonejin. Thus: Wuhyahbuman, he who sees him; wuhyahebumejnin, him whom he sees. All the other persons of the participle may be used both nominatively and objectively; thus, wuhyahebumeq, means both I who see him and he whom I see. Wuhyahbumeqenun, means I who see you, or ye whom I see. Wazhetooyunn, I who make it, or that which I make. The two first persons plural have already been remarked upon under the Neuter Verb, (p. 33.)
The negative form of the first paradigm is given in a separate table. The negative of the other paradigms may readily be formed on the same principle, with a little thought and practice.

The Modifications of the Transitive Verb are the reflective, the reciprocal, the accommodative, and the causative. See p. 94.

The Dubitative has been explained (p. 35), and for example see page 35.

Formation of the Participle. The formation of the first syllable has been given under Neuter Verb (p. 35), and the following table shews the change of the last syllable:

Par's. I. to V. —AUN changes to AUD, thus, owáhbumaun, he sees him, wuhyáhbumaund.
Par. VI. —NUN, N, " D, " od-ahpánemonun, he trusts him, apánemood.
Par. VII. —AUN " ÚNG, " owáh bundaun, he sees it, wuhyáh bundung.
Par. VIII. —OON " OOD, " osáhgetoon, he loves it, suhyáhgetood.

A List of Verbs of Each Paradigm.

Par. I. —AUN.
wáhbum, o-wáhbumaun, he sees him.
mequánim, o-mequánemaun, he remembers him.
kekanim, o-kekanemaun, he knows him.
sáhge, o-sáhgeaun, he loves him.
wábin, o-wábenaun, he rejects him.
enegúh, od-enegúhaun, he wrongs him.

Par. II. —UHWAUN.—Continued.
nebóot, o-nebóotuhwaun, he dies for him.
náhsik, o-náhskekkuhwaun, he approaches him.

Par. III. —NAUN.*
mee, o-méenaun, he gives it to him.
kah, o-káhnaun, he hides him.
guhnóo, o-guhnóonaun, he speaks to him.

Par. IV. —SAUN.
ne, o-nesáun, he kills him.
uh, od-uhsáun, he puts him.
goo, o-goosáun, he fears him.

* Many verbs ending in naun (e.g., wabenaun) belong to the first Paradigm. The only way of distinguishing them is by their inanimate ending. Verbs ending in naun of the 3rd Paradigm, change to taun or too in the inanimate; those of the 1st Paradigm retain the same ending.
Par. V.—Wauñ.
puhketa, o-puhketawuun, he strikes him.
chahgis, o-chahgiswaun, he burns him.
aum, od-aumwaun, he eats him.
Par. VI.—Nun, n.
megewa, o-megewanun, he gives him away.
kemoode, o-kemoodin, he steals it.
wuhmeeka, o-wuhmekan, he forgets to take it.
uhtauwo, od-uhtauwsoon, he stores it up.

Par. VII.—Daun (or Aun).
wahbun, o-wahbunduun, he sees it.
tebe, o-tebandoon, he owns it.
mequan, o-meqandaun, he remembers it.
puhketa, o-puhketawuun, he strikes it.
chahgis, o-chahgiswaun, he burns it.
Par. VIII.—Toon (or Doon).
sahge, o-sahgetoon, he loves it.
ozhe, od-ozhetoon, he makes it.
kushke, o-kushketoon, he can do it.
pee, o-peedoonaun, he brings it.
EXAMPLES OF PARADIGMS.
# Transitive Verb—Animate

## Paradigm I—Aun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Me</th>
<th>Thee</th>
<th>Him</th>
<th>His</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, thou, he, we (ex)</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke.in</td>
<td>ne.ah</td>
<td>ne.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (in.)</td>
<td>ne.ik</td>
<td>ke.ik</td>
<td>ke.ahnaun</td>
<td>ke.emahnaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you, they</td>
<td>ke.im</td>
<td>ke.ego</td>
<td>ke.ahwah</td>
<td>ke.emahwau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne.egoog</td>
<td>ke.egoog</td>
<td>o.ahwau</td>
<td>o.ahwau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have, thou, he</td>
<td>kege...</td>
<td>kege.in</td>
<td>ninge.ah</td>
<td>ninge.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kege.ik</td>
<td>kege.ik</td>
<td>kege.ah</td>
<td>kege.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ninge.ik</td>
<td>kege.ik</td>
<td>oge.ahnaun</td>
<td>oge.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will, thou, he</td>
<td>kegah...</td>
<td>kegah.in</td>
<td>ningah.ah</td>
<td>ningah.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ningah.ik</td>
<td>kegah.ik</td>
<td>kegah.ah</td>
<td>kegah.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah.ahnaun</td>
<td>ogah.emaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did, thou, he, we (ex)</td>
<td>ke.enahbun</td>
<td>ke.enahbun</td>
<td>ne.ahbun</td>
<td>ne.emahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (in.)</td>
<td>ke.egobun</td>
<td>ke.egobun</td>
<td>ke.ahbun</td>
<td>ke.emahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ke.egonahbun</td>
<td>o.ahbuneen</td>
<td>o.ahbuneen</td>
<td>o.ahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you, they</td>
<td>ke.imwahbun</td>
<td>ke.imwahbun</td>
<td>ke.ahwahbun</td>
<td>ke.emahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ke.egoobuneeg</td>
<td>ke.egoobuneeg</td>
<td>o.ahwahbuneen</td>
<td>o.ahwahbuneen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*He—his, is necessarily followed by a noun in the third third person, to which the proper ending must be given. See page 16. Thus, he sees his father, owahbumaun osene.*
### Positive Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke..emin</td>
<td>ke..emin</td>
<td>ke..enemim</td>
<td>ne..aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonaun</td>
<td>ke..egonaun</td>
<td>ke..egowah</td>
<td>ke..aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..emin</td>
<td>ke..egonahnig</td>
<td>ke..egowaug</td>
<td>o..aun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonahnig</td>
<td>ke..egonahnig</td>
<td></td>
<td>ne..ahnahnig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kege..emin</td>
<td>kege..egonaun</td>
<td>kege..enemim</td>
<td>ke..ahwaug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninge..egonaun</td>
<td>kege..egonaun</td>
<td>kege..egowah</td>
<td>ke..ahwaug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kegah..emin</td>
<td>kegah..egonaun</td>
<td>kegah..enemim</td>
<td>ningah..aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ningah..egonaun</td>
<td>kegah..egonaun</td>
<td>kegah..egowah</td>
<td>kegah..aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..eminahbun</td>
<td>ke..eminahbun</td>
<td>ke..eneminwähbun</td>
<td>ne..ahbuneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonahbun</td>
<td>ke..egonahbun</td>
<td>ke..egowahbun</td>
<td>ke..ahbuneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..eminahbun</td>
<td>ke..eminahbuneeg</td>
<td>ke..egowahbuneeg</td>
<td>o..ahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonahbuneeg</td>
<td>ke..egonahbuneeg</td>
<td></td>
<td>ne..ahnahbuneneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..ahnahbuneneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..ahwahbuneneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o..ahwahbuneneen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—*His*—him, *them*, is *o-aune*. *His*, with other pronouns, me, thee, &c., the same as *he*. 
## Ojibway Grammar

### Transitive Verb—Animate

#### Paradigm I—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
<th>His.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had, thou, he</td>
<td>kege...enahbun</td>
<td>kege...enahbun</td>
<td>ninge...ahbun</td>
<td>ninge...emahbuneen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Mood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would, thou, he</td>
<td>kedah...in</td>
<td>nindah...ah</td>
<td>nindah...emaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Present</td>
<td>kedah...ik</td>
<td>kedah...ik</td>
<td>odah...aun</td>
<td>odah...aun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would have</td>
<td>kedahge...in</td>
<td>nindahhe...ah</td>
<td>nindahhe...emaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperative Mood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thou, let him, let us, ye, let them, Inan. object.</th>
<th>.eshin</th>
<th>ningah...ik</th>
<th>o...egoon</th>
<th>o...egoonun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.eshig</td>
<td>ningah...egoog</td>
<td>o...egoonun</td>
<td>o...egoonun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if I, if thou, if he, if his, if they, Present.</td>
<td>.eeyun</td>
<td>.id</td>
<td>.emid</td>
<td>.ewaud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.enaun</td>
<td>.ik</td>
<td>.ik</td>
<td>.ikwah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.ug</td>
<td>.aud</td>
<td>.ahmnd</td>
<td>.ahwaud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this Paradigm use the root, thus, wahi 'thu, see thou him; mukuwam, remember him (or them).
**OJIBWAY GRAMMAR.**

**POSITIVE FORM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kege. eminahbun</td>
<td>kege. egonahbun</td>
<td>kege. enenimwahbun</td>
<td>ninge. ahbuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninge. egonahbun</td>
<td>kege. egonahbun</td>
<td>kege. egoowahbun</td>
<td>kege. ahbuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nindah egonaun</td>
<td>kedah. egonaun</td>
<td>kedah. enenim</td>
<td>oge. ahbuneen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kedah. egowah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nindah egonaun</td>
<td>kedaghe. enenim</td>
<td>nindahge. aug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ ... \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eshenaum</th>
<th>ningah. egonaun</th>
<th>nedah. enenim</th>
<th>nedah. aug.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ningah. egonaun</td>
<td>nedah. enenim</td>
<td>nedah. aug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eshenaum</td>
<td>ningah. egonahnig</td>
<td>nedah. enenim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nedah. enenim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ne. egoomin</th>
<th>ke. egoomin</th>
<th>ke. egoonahwah</th>
<th>o. egoonahwah.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ne. egoomin</td>
<td>ke. egoomin</td>
<td>ke. egoonahwah</td>
<td>o. egoonahwaun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yeungid</th>
<th>yeungidwah</th>
<th>enenim</th>
<th>enenimwahbun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enung</td>
<td>enungwah</td>
<td>enenuhgoog</td>
<td>ugwah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enag</td>
<td>enagwah</td>
<td>udwah.</td>
<td>aud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahnid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwaud.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

TRANSITIVE VERB—ANIMATE.

Paradigm I.—AUN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
<th>His.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if I did,</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.enaunbaun</td>
<td>.ugebun</td>
<td>.emugebun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if thou,</td>
<td>.eeyunbun</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.udebun</td>
<td>.emudebun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if he,</td>
<td>.epun</td>
<td>.ikebun</td>
<td>.ahpun</td>
<td>ahpun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if they,</td>
<td>.ewahpun</td>
<td>.ikwahpun</td>
<td>.ahwahpun</td>
<td>ahwahpun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The subjunctive is conjugated like the participle, except in the third person plural. The given as an example to shew how the subjunctive is used. It must be expressed by *kisapin*, thus: If I So the participle, I who see him, wuhyahbumug, &c., (meaning also him whom I see).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle.</th>
<th>I who,</th>
<th>. .</th>
<th>.enaun</th>
<th>.ug</th>
<th>.emug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou,</td>
<td>.eeyun</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ik</td>
<td>.ud</td>
<td>.emud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>.id</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ik</td>
<td>.aud</td>
<td>.aud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his,</td>
<td>.emid</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ahned</td>
<td>.ahned</td>
<td>.ahned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (ex.)</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.egoyun</td>
<td>.aungid</td>
<td>.emaungid</td>
<td>.emung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (in.)</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you,</td>
<td>.eeyag</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ekig</td>
<td>.ahjig</td>
<td>.ahjig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they,</td>
<td>.ejig</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect.</th>
<th>I who have,</th>
<th>. .</th>
<th>.kah.enaun</th>
<th>.kah.ug</th>
<th>.kah.emug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou,</td>
<td>.kah.eeyun</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.kah.id</td>
<td>.kah.ik</td>
<td>.kah.ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>.kah.id</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.kah.ik</td>
<td>.kah.ud</td>
<td>.kah.emud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future.</th>
<th>I who will,</th>
<th>. .</th>
<th>.enaun</th>
<th>.ug</th>
<th>.emug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou,</td>
<td>.ka.eeyun</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ka.id</td>
<td>.ka.ik</td>
<td>.ka.ud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>.ka.id</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>.ka.ik</td>
<td>.ka.ud</td>
<td>.ka.emud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second third person is *aḥijin*, plural, aḥwahjín. Thus: him whom he sees, wuhyahbumahjín.
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### POSITIVE FORM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.eeyaung</td>
<td>.enung</td>
<td>.enenuhgoog</td>
<td>.ugig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.eyungid</td>
<td>.enung</td>
<td>.enag</td>
<td>.udjig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.enung</td>
<td>.enungoog</td>
<td>.enagoog</td>
<td>.aud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyungidwahbun</td>
<td>enungwahbun</td>
<td>enagwahbun</td>
<td>ahnind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participle is distinguished by the change in the first syllable, (see p. 35). The conjunction if is merely see him, kishpin wahbumung; that he may see me, che-wahbumid; when we see him, uhpe wahbumung.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka.eeyaung</td>
<td>ka.enung</td>
<td>kah.enenuhgoog</td>
<td>kah.ugig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kah.eyungid</td>
<td>kah.enung</td>
<td>kah.enag</td>
<td>kah.udjig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For them they whom he sees, wuhyahbumahwahjíin.
**Transitive Verb—Animate.**

**Paradigm I.**—**aun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participles</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
<th>His.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I who had thou</td>
<td>kah . ceyunbun</td>
<td>kah . enaunbaun</td>
<td>kah . ugebun</td>
<td>kah . emugebun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kah . epun</td>
<td>kah . ikebun</td>
<td>kah . udebun</td>
<td>kah . emudebun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kah . epuneeg</td>
<td>kah . ikebuneeg</td>
<td>kah . ahpun</td>
<td>kah . ahpun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inan. object.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>. egooyaun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they that</td>
<td>. egooyaun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
<td>. egooyun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Periodical Subjunctive.**

- **Note.**—First syllable as the participle, thus: Whenever I see him, wuhyah.

**Examples:**

- **Indicative Mood.**—He remembers me, nemequamemik: I have seen thee, kege
- **Conditional Mood.**—He would see me, nindahwahbumik: I should have seen
- **Imperative Mood.**—Let us see him, wahbumanah: Hate ye him, sheenganemik;
- **Subjunctive.**—If I see him, kishpin wahbumug: If we have seen thee, kishpin
- **Participle.**—I who see you, wuhyahbumenenuhgoog; He who sees me, wuhyah-
- **Periodical Subjunctive.**—Whenever thou rememberest me, maquanemeeeyunin:
### Positive Form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kah . eyaungebun</td>
<td>..............</td>
<td>kah . enenuhgoobun</td>
<td>kah . ugebuneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kah . eyungedebun</td>
<td>kah . enungoobun</td>
<td>kah . enagoobun</td>
<td>kah . udebuneeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kah . eyungedebuneeg</td>
<td>kah . enungoobuneeg</td>
<td>kah . enagoobuneeg</td>
<td>kah . ahpn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.egooyaung</th>
<th>.egooyaung</th>
<th>.egooyag</th>
<th>.egooyag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bumugin.</td>
<td>.egooyaung</td>
<td>.egooyag</td>
<td>.egooyag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyaungin</td>
<td>enungoogin</td>
<td>.egooyag</td>
<td>.egooyag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyungejin</td>
<td>enungoog</td>
<td>.egooyagoon</td>
<td>.egooyagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyaungin</td>
<td>enungoobu</td>
<td>enangwahjin</td>
<td>enagwahjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyungidwahjin</td>
<td>enungwahjin</td>
<td>enangwahjin</td>
<td>enagwahjin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

wahbumin: We shall forget you, kegwuhwunanemegoom.
them, nindahgewahbumaug.
Remember me, mequanemeshin.
kewahbumeegooyun: That we remember him, chemequananemung.
bumid; He who has forgotten thee, owh kahwuhnanemik.
Whenever he sees me, wuhyahbumejin.
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### Transitive Verb—Animate.

#### Paradigm I.—aun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I...not, thou,</td>
<td>...........</td>
<td>k. ke. esenoon</td>
<td>k. ne. ahse</td>
<td>k. ne. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>k. ke. ese</td>
<td>k. ke. igoos</td>
<td>k. o. ahse</td>
<td>k. ke. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, (ex.)</td>
<td>k. ne. igoos</td>
<td>k. ke. igoos</td>
<td>k. ne. ahse</td>
<td>k. ne. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, (in.)</td>
<td>k. ke. igoos</td>
<td>k. ke. igoos</td>
<td>k. ke. ahse</td>
<td>k. ke. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they,</td>
<td>k. ne. igoos</td>
<td>k. ke. igoos</td>
<td>k. o. ahsewaun</td>
<td>k. o. ahsewaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not, thou,</td>
<td>...........</td>
<td>[ahbun]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>k. ke. esenahbun</td>
<td>k. ke. igoosebun</td>
<td>k. ne. ahse</td>
<td>k. ke. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Mod.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would not,</td>
<td>...........</td>
<td>k. kedah. esenoon</td>
<td>k. nindah. ahse</td>
<td>k. nindah. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou,</td>
<td>k. kedah. ese</td>
<td>k. kedah. ese</td>
<td>k. o. ahse</td>
<td>k. kedah. emahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>k. nindah. igoos</td>
<td>k. kedah. igoos</td>
<td>k. odah. ahse</td>
<td>k. odah. ahseen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative Mood</td>
<td>do not,</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let him not,</td>
<td>kago. eshekan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let us not,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye not,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let them not,</td>
<td>kago. eshekagoon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inan. object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it...not,</td>
<td>k. ne. igoose</td>
<td>k. ke. igoose</td>
<td>k. o. igoose</td>
<td>k. o. igoose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they...not,</td>
<td>k. ne. igoosenun</td>
<td>k. ke. igoosenun</td>
<td>k. o. igoosenun</td>
<td>k. o. igoosenun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—K. stands for kahween.
### Negative Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. esemin</td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. esenoonenim</td>
<td>k. ne. ahsig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ne. egoosenaun</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenaun</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosewah</td>
<td>k. ke. ahsig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. egoseem</td>
<td>k. o. ahseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. esemin</td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenahnig</td>
<td>k. ne. ahsenahnig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ne. egoosenahnig</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenahnig</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosewah</td>
<td>k. ke. ahsenahnig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. egoosewauq</td>
<td>k. ke. ahsewaug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. o. ahsewaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. eseminahbun</td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. esenoonenimwah-bun</td>
<td>k. ne. ahsebuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ne. egoosenahbun</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenahbun</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosewahbun</td>
<td>k. ke. ahsebuneeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. o. ahsebuneen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. kedah. esemin</td>
<td></td>
<td>k. kedah. esenoonenim</td>
<td>k. nindah. ahsig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. nindah ... egoose-naun</td>
<td>k. kedah ... egoose-naun</td>
<td>k. kedah. egoosewah</td>
<td>k. odah. ahseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kago. eshekaunkan</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>kago. ahkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kago ogah. ahseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kago. eshekaunkan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kago. ahshedahnig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kago. ahkagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kago ogah. ahsewaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ne. egoosemin</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosemin</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenahwah</td>
<td>k. o. egoosenahwah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ne. egoosemin</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosemin</td>
<td>k. ke. egoosenahwaun</td>
<td>k. o. egoosenahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. ke. egoosewauq</td>
<td>k. o. egoosewauq.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

#### TRANSITIVE VERB—ANIMATE.

**Paradigm I.—auh.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
<th>His.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if I, not.</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoowaun</td>
<td>.ahsewug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if thou.</td>
<td>.esig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsewud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if he,</td>
<td>.esenig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if his,</td>
<td>.esigwah</td>
<td>.esenoogwah</td>
<td>.ahsenig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if they,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if thou.</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoowaun</td>
<td>.ahsewug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if he,</td>
<td>.esig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsewud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if his,</td>
<td>.esemig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if their</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoogwah</td>
<td>.ahsenig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you,</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoowaun</td>
<td>.ahsewug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they,</td>
<td>.esig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsewud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, (excl.)</td>
<td>.esemig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, (incl.)</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoogwah</td>
<td>.ahsenig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Stem.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou.</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoowaun</td>
<td>.ahsewug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he,</td>
<td>.esig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsewud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his,</td>
<td>.esemig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they,</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoogwah</td>
<td>.ahsenig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Periodical Subjunctive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whenever thou.</td>
<td>.esewun</td>
<td>.esenoowaun</td>
<td>.ahsewug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whenever he,</td>
<td>.esig</td>
<td>.esenoog</td>
<td>.ahsewud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

He does not remember me, kahween nemequanemegoose: I have not seen thee, kishpin wahbumesenoonenuhgoog.
### Negative Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esewaung</td>
<td>...........</td>
<td>esenoonenuhgoog</td>
<td>ahsewugwah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungid</td>
<td>esenoowung</td>
<td>esenoowag</td>
<td>ahsewudwah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungid</td>
<td>esenoowung</td>
<td>esenoowag</td>
<td>ahsig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungidwah</td>
<td>esenoowungwah</td>
<td>esenoowagwah</td>
<td>ahsenig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungidwah</td>
<td>esenoowungwah</td>
<td>esenoowagwah</td>
<td>ahsigwah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kahween kegawahbumesenoon: Do not hate him, kago sheenganemahkan: If I do
### ANIMATE VERB—PASSIVE VOICE

#### Paradigm I.—aun.

**Indicative Mood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td>I am seen, thou art seen, he is seen, his is seen, we are seen (excl.), we are seen (incl.), you are seen, they are seen, they are seen by</td>
<td>newahbumegoo, kewahbumegoo, wahbumah, owahbumegooin, newahbumegoomin, kewahbumegoomin, kewahbumegoom, wahbumahwug, owahbumegoowaun</td>
<td>k. ne...egoose, k. ke...egoose, k. ...ahse, k. o...egooseen, k. o...emahseen, k. ke...egooseim, k. ke...egooseem, k. ...ahsewug, k. o...egoosewau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>I shall be seen, thou wilt be seen, he will be seen,</td>
<td>ningahwahbumegoo, kewahwahbumegoo, tah-wahbumah,</td>
<td>k. ningah...egoose, k. kegah...egoose, k. tah...ahse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense</td>
<td>I used to be seen, thou usedst to be seen, he used to be seen, we used to be seen (excl.), you used to be seen, they used to be seen,</td>
<td>newahbumegoonahbun, kewahbumegoonahbun, wahbumahbun, ne-wahbumegoomenahbun, ke-wahbumegoomwahbun, wahbumahbuneeg</td>
<td>k. ne...egoosenahbun, k. ke...egoosenahbun, k. ...ahsebun, k. ne...egooseminahbun, k. ke...egooseminahbun, k. ke...egoosimwahbun, k. ke...wahbumahsebun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicative Mood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>I had been seen, thou hadst been seen, he had been seen,</td>
<td>ningewahbumegoonahbun, kegewahbumegoonahbun, kewahbumahbun,</td>
<td>k. ning...egoosenahbun, k. keg...egoosenahbun, k. ke...ahsebun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Mood</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would be seen,</td>
<td>nindahwahbumeego,</td>
<td>k. nindah . . . egoose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou wouldst be seen,</td>
<td>kedahwahbumeego,</td>
<td>k. kedah . . . egoose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he would be seen,</td>
<td>tahwahbumeah,</td>
<td>k. tah . . . ahse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'd have been seen,</td>
<td>nindahgewahbumeego,</td>
<td>k. nindahge . . . egoose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive.**

| if I be seen, (kishpin), | wahbumeegooyaaun,             | wahbumeoosewaun. |
| if thou be seen,        | wahbumeegooyun,               | . . . egoosewun.  |
| if he be seen,          | wahbumind,                    | . . . ahsewind.   |
| if they be seen,        | wahbumindwah,                 | . . . ahsewindwah.|
| if I was seen,          | wahbumeegooyauunbaun,         | . . . egoosewaunbaun.|
| if thou wert seen,      | wahbumeegooyunbun,            | . . . egoosewunbun.|
| if he were seen,        | wahbumindebun,                | . . . ahsewindebun.|

**Articiple.**

| I who am seen,          | wuhyahbumeegooyaaun,         | wuhyahbumeoosewaun.          |
| thou who art seen,      | wuhyahbumeegooyun,           | . . . egoosewun.             |
| he who is seen,         | wuhyahbumind,                | . . . ahsewind.              |
| his who is seen,        | wuhyahbumemind,              | . . . emahsewind.            |
| he who is seen by,      | wuhyahbumeego,               | . . . egoosig.               |
| we who are seen (excl.),| wuhyahbumeegooyaaun,         | . . . egoosewaung.           |
| we who are seen (incl.),| wuhyahbumeegooyung,          | . . . egoosewung.            |
| you who are seen,       | wuhyahbumeegooyag,           | . . . egoosewag.             |
| they who are seen,      | wuhyahbumbindi,              | . . . ahsewindi.             |
| they who are seen by,   | wuhyahbumeegojig,            | . . . egoosegoog.            |

**Perfect.**

| I who have been seen,   | kahwahbumeegooyaaun,         | . . . egoosewaun.            |
| thou who hast been seen,| kahwahbumeegooyun,           | . . . egoosewun.             |

**Future.**

| I who shall be seen,    | kawahbumeegooyaaun,          | . . . egoosewaun.            |
| thou who wilt be seen,  | kawahbumeegooyun,            | . . . egoosewun.             |
**Bun Tense.**

I who was seen,  
I who was seen,

I who was seen,  
I who was seen,

thou who wert seen,  
thou who wert seen,

thou who wert seen,  
thou who wert seen,

he who was seen,  
he who was seen,

he who was seen,  
he who was seen,

we who were seen (excl.)  
we who were seen (excl.)

we who were seen (excl.),  
we who were seen (excl.)

you who were seen,  
you who were seen,

you who were seen,  
you who were seen,

we who were seen (incl.)  
we who were seen (incl.)

we who were seen (incl.),  
we who were seen (incl.)

they who were seen,  
they who were seen,

they who were seen,  
they who were seen,

**Pluperfect.**

I who had been seen,  
I who had been seen,

I who had been seen,  
I who had been seen,

kahwahbumegooyaunbaun,  
kahwahbumegooyaunbaun,

kahwahbumegooyaunbaun,  
kahwahbumegooyaunbaun,
EXERCISES.

I should remember him if I had seen him; Nin-dahmequanemah kishpin kewahbumugibun. He remembers us because he knows us; Kemequanemegonaun oonje kekanemenung. When I see you I shall know you; Uhpe wahlumenenuhgoog kegahkekanemenenim. Do not hate me; Kago-sheenganemeshekan. Have mercy on me thou merciful one; Shahwanemeshin keen shawanje-gayun. Be merciful to those who hate thee; Shahwanim egewh shaunaganemekig. Do not scold him (pl.); Kago nuhnee bikemahkagoon. He does not like to be scolded; Kahween min-wandunse chenuhnee bikemind. We must not allow him to forget us; Kahween kedahenanaun chewuhanamenung. He is hated by his people; Osheenganemegoon enewh oduhnishenahbamun. See him; wahlum. Love him; sahge. If I love him, he will love me; Kishpin sahgetic ningabsahgeik.
# Ojibway Grammar

## Transitive Verb — Animate

**Paradigm II. — uhwaun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, thou, he, we (ex.), you, they,</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ne...</td>
<td>ne...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present.</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>o...</td>
<td>o...</td>
<td>o...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ne...</td>
<td>ne...</td>
<td>ne...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>ke...</td>
<td>o...</td>
<td>o...</td>
<td>o...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperative Md.</th>
<th>.uhweshin</th>
<th>.uhweshig</th>
<th>.owh</th>
<th>ogah...</th>
<th>uhw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.thou, let him, let us,</td>
<td>.uhweshin</td>
<td>.uhweshig</td>
<td>.owh</td>
<td>ogah...</td>
<td>uhw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ye, let them,</td>
<td>.uhweshig</td>
<td>.uhweshig</td>
<td>.owh</td>
<td>ogah...</td>
<td>uhw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle.</th>
<th>.uwnaun.</th>
<th>.uhwag</th>
<th>.uwnaun.</th>
<th>.uwnaun.</th>
<th>.uwnaun.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I who, thou, he, we (ex.), you, they,</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uhwag</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uhwag</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uhwag</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
<td>.uwnaun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive Voice.</th>
<th>nenoondahgo</th>
<th>nenoondahgo</th>
<th>nenoondahgo</th>
<th>nenoondahgo</th>
<th>nenoondahgo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am heard, thou art heard, he is heard, he is heard by,</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present.</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
<td>nenoondahgo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Positive Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke...uhwemin</td>
<td>ke...ahgonahng</td>
<td>ke...oonenim</td>
<td>ne...uhwaug, ke...uhwaug, o...uhwaun, ne...uhwahnahng, ke...uhwahwaug, o...uhwahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...uhwemin</td>
<td>ke...ahgonahng</td>
<td>ke...ahgoom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...uhwemin</td>
<td>ke...ahgonahng</td>
<td>ke...ahgowah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.owh, ogah...uhwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.uhweshenaum</td>
<td>.uhwik, ogah...uhwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweyaung</td>
<td>.uhweyaung</td>
<td>.oonung</td>
<td>.oonenuhgoog, .uhwugig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweyungid</td>
<td>.oonung</td>
<td>.oonag</td>
<td>.uhwudijig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweyaung</td>
<td>.uhweyaung</td>
<td>.ahgooyag</td>
<td>.uhwauaug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.uhweyungid</td>
<td>.oonungoog</td>
<td>.oonagoog</td>
<td>.uhwagoog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

Onoonduhwaun, he hears him.  
Opesinduhwaun, he listens to him.  
Oweendumuhwaun, he tells him.  
Noondowh, hear him.  
Pesindowh, listen to him.  
Weendumuhweshin, tell me.
## Transitive Verb—Animate

**Paradigm III.—Naun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
<th>His.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou.</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>ne.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he.</td>
<td>nik</td>
<td>nik</td>
<td>o.</td>
<td>o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (ex.)</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you.</td>
<td>zhim</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
<td>ne.</td>
<td>o.</td>
<td>o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goog</td>
<td>goog</td>
<td>naun</td>
<td>naun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thou.</th>
<th>zheshin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>let him.</td>
<td>ogah naun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let us.</td>
<td>nahdah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye.</td>
<td>nik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let them.</td>
<td>ogah nahwaun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

| 1st.            | nenaun | nenaun | nemug |
|                 | nenaun | nenaun | nemug |
| thou.           | zheyun | zheyun | nemug |
| he.             | zhid   | zhid   | nemug |
| we (ex.)        | negoyun| negoyun| nemug |
| you.            | zheyag | zheyag | nemag |
| they.           | zhejig | zhejig | nahjig |

**Passive Voice.**

| 1st.            | ninguhnoonego. | I who am spoken to, | ganoonegoyaun. |
|                 | keguhnoonego.   | thou               | ganoonegoyyn.  |
| thou art spoken to, | guhnoonah.      | he                 | ganoonind.     |
| he is spoken to,  | oguhnoonegoon.  | he                 | ganoonegood.   |
| he is spoken to by, |                 | by                 |                |
### Positive Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke..zhemin</td>
<td>ke..negonaun</td>
<td>ke..nemen</td>
<td>no..naug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..negonaun</td>
<td>ke..negonaun</td>
<td>ke..negowah</td>
<td>ke..naug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..zhemin</td>
<td>ke..negonaun</td>
<td>ke..negoom</td>
<td>o..naun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..negonahngi</td>
<td>ke..negonahngi</td>
<td>ke..negowaungen</td>
<td>ne..nahanhngi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..nahwaungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o..nahwaungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah..naun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nahdahnghn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheshehnaunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah..nahwaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheyang</td>
<td></td>
<td>nenuhgoog</td>
<td>nughig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheyangid</td>
<td>nenung</td>
<td>nenag</td>
<td>nudiit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheyang</td>
<td>nenunggoog</td>
<td>nenagoog</td>
<td>naung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zheyang</td>
<td>nenunggoog</td>
<td>nenagoog</td>
<td>naung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- Omeenaun, he gives it to him.
- Meezheshin, give it to me.
- Onahnaun, he fetches him.
- Kishpin naushayag, if you fetch me.
- Oguhnoonaun, he speaks to him.
- Guhnoozh, speak to him.

**Note.**—An exception is presented in the verb od-enaun, he says to him. This verb is irregular and intransitive. The Imperative Mood is ezhë: the Passive, nindego, ehan; Participle, agoyheh, &c.
### Transitive Verb—Animate

#### Paradigm IV—saun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>ME.</th>
<th>THEE.</th>
<th>HIM.</th>
<th>HIS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. thou, he, we (ex.), you, they,</td>
<td>ke..sh</td>
<td>ke..sin</td>
<td>ne..sah</td>
<td>ne..semaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne..sik</td>
<td>ke..sik</td>
<td>ke..sah</td>
<td>ke..semaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ke..shim</td>
<td>ke..sego</td>
<td>o..saun</td>
<td>o..sahwaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne..segoog</td>
<td>ke..segoog</td>
<td>ne..sahnaun</td>
<td>ke..semahnaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..sahwah</td>
<td>ke..semahwaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o..sahwaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperative Mood</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou, let him, let us, ye, let them,</td>
<td>sheshin</td>
<td>sheshig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah..saun</td>
<td>sahdah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah..sahwaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>1 who, thou, he, we (ex.), you, they,</th>
<th>senaun</th>
<th>sug</th>
<th>semug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sheyun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shid</td>
<td>sik</td>
<td>saud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sheyag</td>
<td>segoyun</td>
<td>saungid</td>
<td>semag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shejig</td>
<td>sekig</td>
<td>sahjig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am killed, thou art killed, he is killed, he is killed by,</td>
<td>nenesego, kenesego, nesah, oneseagoon</td>
<td>I who am killed, thou &quot; &quot; he &quot; &quot; he &quot; &quot; by, nasegoyaun, nasegoyun, nasind, nasgood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Positive Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>THEM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke...shemin</td>
<td>ke...shemin</td>
<td>ke...senenim</td>
<td>ne...sang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne...sigionaun</td>
<td>ke...sigionaun</td>
<td>ke...sigowah</td>
<td>ke...saug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...shemin</td>
<td>ke...sigionahigid</td>
<td>ke...segoom</td>
<td>o...saun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne...sigionahigid</td>
<td>ke...sigionahig</td>
<td>ke...sigowah</td>
<td>ne...sahnahigid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke...shemin</td>
<td>ke...sigionahig</td>
<td>ke...sigowah</td>
<td>ke...sahwang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne...sigionahig</td>
<td>ke...sigionahig</td>
<td>ke...sigowah</td>
<td>o...sahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.shé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>ogah...saun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sahdahigid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>ogah...sahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sugig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sudjig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.saud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.saungejig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sagoog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.seshenaum</td>
<td>.sahwaun.</td>
<td>.sahjig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- Onesau, he kills him.
- Odahsau, he puts him.
- Od-odesaun, he reaches him.

- Neshé, kill him.
- Kishpin ahsid, if he puts me.
- Kishpin odesug, if I reach him.
**Transitive Verb—Animate.**

**Paradigm V.**—waun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, thou, he, we (ex.), you, they,</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>ke. oon</td>
<td>nin. wah</td>
<td>ne. oomaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ke.</td>
<td>ke. ook</td>
<td>ke. oogoo</td>
<td>ke. oom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne. oogoog</td>
<td>ke. oogoog</td>
<td>o. waun</td>
<td>o. waun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nin. wahnaun</td>
<td>ne. oomahnaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke. wawhah</td>
<td>ke. oomahwaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o. wahwaun</td>
<td>o. wahwaun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Imperative Mood. | | wanting | | |
|------------------| | ogah . waun | | |
| . thou, let him, let us, ye, let them, | . ooshin | . ooshig | ogah . wahdah | |
| | | | . ook | |
| | | | ogah . wahwaun | |

| Participle. | | | | |
|-------------| | | | |
| I who, thou, he, we (ex.), you, they, | . oooyun | . ooaun | . wug | . oomug |
| | . ood | . ook | . wud | . oomud |
| | | . ooogooyun | . waungid | . waud |
| | | | . oomaungid | |
| | | | | . oomag |
| | | | | . wahjig |
| | | | | . wahjig |

| Passive Voice. | | | |
|----------------| | | |
| I am beaten, thou art beaten, he is beaten, he is beaten by, | ninpuhketaögoo. | kepuhketaögoo. | I who am beaten, thou “ | paketaögoynaun. |
| | kepuhketaögoo. | puhketaögoon. | “ | paketaögoynun. |
| | | opuhketaögoon. | he “ | paketaöcond. |
| | | | he “ | paketaögood. |
| | | | by, | |
### Positive Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (excl.)</th>
<th>Us (incl.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ke..oomin</td>
<td>ke..oomin</td>
<td>ke..oonenim</td>
<td>nin..wattg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..oogoonaun</td>
<td>ke..oomin</td>
<td>ke..oogoowah</td>
<td>ke..wauaug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ne..oogoonaun</td>
<td>ke..oogoom</td>
<td>o..waun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..oomin</td>
<td>ke..oogoonaun</td>
<td>ke..oogoowah</td>
<td>nin..wahnahng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..oogoonaun</td>
<td>ke..oogoonaun</td>
<td>ke..oogoowag</td>
<td>ke..wahwaug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o..wahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.oosheshenaum</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.oosheshenaum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.ogah..waun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.wahdahng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.ook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ogah..wahwaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ooyaung</td>
<td>.ooyaung</td>
<td>.oonenuhgoog</td>
<td>.wugig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ooyungid</td>
<td>oonung</td>
<td>.oonag</td>
<td>.wudjig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.oogooyag</td>
<td>.waund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ooyaung</td>
<td></td>
<td>.oonagoag</td>
<td>.waungejig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ooyungejig</td>
<td>oonungoog</td>
<td>.oonago</td>
<td>wagoog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wahjig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- O-puketawaun, he strikes him.  
  Puketá, strike him.
- Od-aumwaun, he eats him.   
  Aumóó, eat him.
- O-chagiswaun, he burns him.  
  Chahgissoó, burn him.

*Where a vowel precedes the end syllable, the stem forms the imperative. Where a consonant precedes, an oo must be added.*
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

TRANSITIVE VERB.

Paradigm VI—NUN. N.

Inanimate.

Present.

I give him away. nemegowanun, *...it away, ne. megewan.
I must give him away. kemegowanun, ...it away, ke. megewan.
He gives him away. omegowanun, ...it away, o. megewan.
We will give him away. nemegowanun, ...it away, ne. megewamin.
We must give him away. nemegowanun, ...it away, ke. megewamin.
You give him away. kemegowanahwah, ...it away, ke. megewanahwah.
They give him away. omegeganahwaun, ...it away, o. megewanahwah.

Future.

I will give him away. ninge. megewanun, ...it away, ninge. megewan.
You must give him away. kege. megewanun, ...it away, kege. megewan.
He has given him away. oge. megewanun, ...it away, oge. megewan.

Subjunctive.

I will give him away. ningah. megewanun, ...it away, ningah. megewan.
You will give him away. kegah. megewanun, ...it away, kegah. megewan.
He will give him away. ogah. megewanun, ...it away, ogah. megewan.

Past Tense.

I did give him away. ne..megewanahbun, ...it away, ne. megewanahbun.
You did give him away. ke. megewanahbun, ...it away, ke. megewanahbun.
He did give him away. o. megewanahbuneen, ...it away, o. megewanahbun.
We did give him away. ne. megewamenahbun, ...it away, ne. megewamenahbun.
You did give him away. ke. megewamwahbun, ...it away, ke. megewamwahbun.
They did give him away. o. megewanahbuneen, ...it away, o. megewanahbuneen.

Pluperfect.

I had given him away, ninge. megewanahbun, ...it away, ninge. megewanahbun.

Conditional Mood.

I would give him away, nindah. megewanun, ...it away, nindah. megewan.

Plural, nemegewanug.
Imperative Mood.
give it away, 
give ye it away,

ANIMATE. 
megewán, megewákun, 
megewáyook.

INANIMATE. 
let us give it away, megewádah.

Subjunctive.
If I give him (or it) away, kishpin megewayun.
if thou givest “ “ megewayun.
if he gives “ “ megewad.
if they give “ “ megewawaun.

Participle.
I who give him (or it) away, mahgewayaun.
thou who givest “ “ mahgewayun.
he who gives “ “ mahgewad.
we who give “ “ mahgewayaung.
we who give “ “ mahgewayung.
you who give “ “ mahgewayaug,
they who give “ “ mahgewajig.

Bun Tense.
I who did give him (or it) away, mahgewayaunbaun.

Periodical Subjunctive.
whenever I give him (or it) away, mahgewayaunin.

Note.—This Paradigm is more used with animate objects than with persons or animals. Thus: I borrow a canoe, (anim.) nind-ahdáwaungan cheemaun. I borrow a pocket handkerchief, (anim.) nind-ahdáwaungánun mooshwa. When used with persons or animals it becomes necessary in some of the inflections to supply neeyowh, body. Thus: He adores me, o-muhnédookan neeyowh. He will steal thee away, ogah-keemoodin keeyowh. (lit. my person, thy person.)
TRANSITIVE VERB—INANIMATE.

PARADIGM VII.—DAUN or AUN.

Indicative.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I see it,</td>
<td>newahbundaun</td>
<td>.daunun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou seest it,</td>
<td>kewahbundaun</td>
<td>.daunun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he sees it,</td>
<td>owahbundaun</td>
<td>.daunun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his sees it,</td>
<td>owahundaune</td>
<td>.daun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we see it (ex.),</td>
<td>newahbundahmin</td>
<td>.dahmin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we see it (in.),</td>
<td>kewahbundahmin</td>
<td>.dahmin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you see it,</td>
<td>kewahbundahnahwah,</td>
<td>.dahnahwaun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they see it,</td>
<td>owahbundahnahwah,</td>
<td>.dahnahwaun,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perfect.  

| I have seen it,          | ningewahbundaun | .daunun,                  |
| thou hast seen it,       | kewahbundaun  | .daunun,                  |
| he has seen it,          | ogewahbundaun  | .daunun,                  |

Future.  

| I shall see it,          | ningahwahbundaun | .daunun,                  |
| thou wilt see it,        | kewahwahbundaun  | .daunun,                  |
| he will see it,          | ogahwahbundaun  | .daunun,                  |

Bun Tense.  

| I used to see it,        | newahbundahnahbun, | .buneen,                  |
| thou "                   | kewahbundahnahbun, | .buneen,                  |
| he "                     | owahbundahnahbun, | .buneen,                  |
| we "                     | ne..wahbundahnahbun, | .buneen,                  |
| you "                    | ke..wahbundahnahwahbun, | .buneen,                  |
| they "                   | o..wahbundahnahwahbun, | .buneen,                  |

Pluperfect.  

| I had seen it,           | ninge..wahbundahnahbun, | .buneen,                  |

Pl.  .dunseenun.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

TRANSITIVE VERB—INANIMATE.

PARADIGM VII.—daun or aun.

Conditional Mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I would see it,</th>
<th>mindahwahbundaun,</th>
<th>k. mindah . dunseen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Imperative Mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>see it (or them),</th>
<th>wahbundun,</th>
<th>kago . dunkan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>let him see it,</td>
<td>ogahwahbundaun,</td>
<td>kago ogah . dunseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let us see it,</td>
<td>wahbundundah,</td>
<td>kago . dunsedah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see ye it,</td>
<td>wahbundumook,</td>
<td>kago dumokagoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let them see it,</td>
<td>ogahwahbundahnahwah,</td>
<td>kago ogah . dunsenahwah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subjunctive.

| if I see it (or them),  | wahbundaun,      | dunsewaun.           |
| if thou seest it,       | wahbundumun,     | dunsewun.            |
| if he sees it,          | wahbundun,       | dunsig.              |
| if his sees it,         | wahbundumenid,   | dunsenig.            |
| if they see it,         | wahbundumowaud,  | dunsigwah.           |

Participle.

| I who see it (or them)  | wuhyahbundaun,   | dunsewaun.           |
| thou "                   | wuhyahbundaun,   | dunsewun.            |
| he "                     | wuhyahbundung,   | dunsig.              |
| one "                    | wuhyahbunduming, | dunsing.             |
| we "                     | wuhyahbundumaung,| dunsewaung.          |
| we "                     | wuhyahbudumung,  | dunsewung.           |
| you "                    | wuhyahbudamag,   | dunsewag.            |
| they "                   | wuhyahbudungig,  | dunsegoog.           |

Bun Tense.

| I who did see it,        | wuhyahbundumaunbaun, | dunsewaunbaun.       |
| thou "                   | wuhyahbundumunbun,  | dunsewunbun.         |
| he "                     | wuhyahbundungibun,  | dunsigobun.          |

Periodical Subjunctive.

| whenever I see it,       | wuhyahbundaunin,   | dunsewaunin.         |
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### TRANSITIVE VERB—INANIMATE.

**Paradigm VIII.—toon.**

**Indicative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I love it,</td>
<td>neshahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou love it,</td>
<td>kesahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he loves it,</td>
<td>osahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his loves it,</td>
<td>osahgetoone,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one loves it,</td>
<td>sahgetoom,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we love it (ex.),</td>
<td>neshahgetoomin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we love it (in.),</td>
<td>kesahgetoomin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you love it,</td>
<td>kesahgetoonahwah,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they love it,</td>
<td>osahgetoonahwah,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have loved it,</td>
<td>ningesahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou hast loved it,</td>
<td>kegesahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he has loved it,</td>
<td>ogesahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I shall love it,</td>
<td>ningahasahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou wilt love it,</td>
<td>kegahasahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he will love it,</td>
<td>ogahasahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bun Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I used to love it,</td>
<td>neshahgetoonahbun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou &quot;</td>
<td>kesahgetoonahbun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he &quot;</td>
<td>osahgetoonahbun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we &quot;</td>
<td>neshahgetoominahbun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you &quot;</td>
<td>kesahgetoonahwahbun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they &quot;</td>
<td>osahgetoonahwahbun,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pluperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had loved it,</td>
<td>ningesahgetoonahbun,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditional Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Them</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would love it,</td>
<td>nindahasahgetoon,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pl. .toosenum.
Imperative Mood.
love it (or them), sahgetoo, sahgetoon, sahgetooyook, sahgetooyun, sahgetooyunbun, sahgetooyung, sahgetooyungun, sahgetooyungunbun, sahgetooyungunbaun.

let him love it, ogahsahgetoo, ogahsahgetooyook, ogahsahgetooyun, ogahsahgetooyunbun, ogahsahgetooyung, ogahsahgetooyungun, ogahsahgetooyungunbun, ogahsahgetooyungunbaun.

let us love it, sahgetooalah, sahgetooyuul, sahgetooyunlah, sahgetooyunbunlah, sahgetooyunlah, sahgetooyunbunlah, sahgetooyungunlah, sahgetooyungunbunlah.

love ye it, sahgetooyook, sahgetooyun, sahgetooyunbun, sahgetooyung, sahgetooyungun, sahgetooyungunbun, sahgetooyungunbaun.

let them love it, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah, ogahsahgetoonahwah.

Periodical Subjunctive.
whenever I love it, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun.

Participle.
I who love it (or them) suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun.

if I love it (or them) sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if thou lovest it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if he loves it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if they love it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

Bun Tense.
I who did love it, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun, suhyahgetooyaunbaun.

Participle.
I who love it (or them) suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun, suhyahgetooyaun.

if I love it (or them) sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if thou lovest it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if he loves it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

if they love it, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo, sahgetoo.

Negative.
kago. tookan, kago ogah. tooseen, kago. toosedah, kago. tookagoon, kago ogah. toosenahwah.

toosewaun, toosewun, toosig, toosegwaah.

II.-AUX. Nemequâncmik, he remembers me. Wuhyâhumid, he who sees me (or, he whom I see). Khishpin wâhumid, if he sees me. Uhpe wahbümog, when I see him. Uhpe wahbuménenuhgoog, when I see you. Shahwaneméshenaum.
have mercy on us. Kahween nesheengánemégoose, he does not hate me. Owls suhyághgeeschnowung, he who loves us not. Kezhá muhnedoo kegeozheik, God made thee.

**PAR. II.**—**UHHWAUN.** Ninkekenóühmaung, he teaches me. Kakenóühmuhwid, he who teaches me, (my teacher). Kishpin nóonduhwid, if he hears me. Uhpe náhsékewug, when I approach him. Uhpe náhsekóonenuhgoog, when I approach you. Nóonduhwéshenaum, hear us. Kahween nepezindághoose, he does not listen to me.

**PAR. III.**—**NAUN.** Nepééniik, he brings me. Pauzhid, he who brings me, (or, I whom he brings). Kishpin peezhid, if he brings me. Uhpe guhnoónunug, when I speak to him. Uhpe guhnoónunuhgoog, when I speak to you. Meczshenaum, give it to us.

**PAR. IV.**—**SAUN.** Ningahnesik, he will kill me. Owí kaneshid, he who will kill me. (neen kaneshid, I whom he will kill). Kishpin ahsbid, if he puts me. Ahsheishenaum, put us. Keen asik, thou whom he puts.

**PAR. V.**—**WAUN.** Ningahpuketakook, he will strike me. Kegahcháhgesoom, you will burn me. Kishpin chahgesogóoyaun, if I am burnt. Kishpin aumóok, if he eats thee.

**PAR. VI.**—**NUN.** Od-ahpanemoonun, he trusts in him. Kishpin uhtausooyaun, if I store it up. O-muhnedookan keeyowh, he adores thee. Mahgewajin, whenever he gives it away.

**EXERCISES IN THE USE OF THE INANIMATE VERB.**

**PAR. VII.**—**DAUN.** Newahbundaunun, I see them. Kishpin wahbundaumaun, if I see it, (or them). Ningenoondahmin, we heard it. Mequandumook, remember ye it. Kahween kedahsheengandunsenahwah, you should not hate it. Kago sheengandunkagoon, do not hate it (pl.) Kishpin wuhnanomaun, if I forget it. Wanandung, he who forgets it, (or, that which he forgets). Kishpin, tebanduhmun, if you own it. Wuhyahbundaumaunin, whenever I see it.

**PAR. VIII.**—**TOON.** Nindozhetoonun, I make them. Kishpin ozhetooyaun, if I make it. Ningahbunahjetoomin, we will destroy it. Buhnahjetooyook, destroy ye it. Kahween kedabunahjetoosenahwah, you should not destroy it. Kago bunahjetookagoon, do not destroy it (pl.) Kishpin sahgetooyaun, if I love it Suhyahgetood, he who loves it, (or that which he loves). Pwahnetoowahjur, whenever they give it up.
GENERAL EXERCISES
ON THE TRANSITIVE VERB IN CONNECTION WITH THE OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

The man gave it to his son. Owh enene ogemeenaun enewh ogwissun.
The dog follows the child. Owh uhنموosh onooopenhunnaun enewh ahbenoojeeyun.
The child is followed by the dog. Owh ahbenoojoo onooopenhungegon enewh uhنموoshooshun.
He gave me a book. Ningemeenik muhzenuhgun,
The rabbit was killed by the dog. Owh wahboos oge-neseego enewh uhنموoshooshun.
They remember me. Nemequанемегоог.
We thank you very much. Kemewáčhewnemegoó áhpече.
I gave it to him yesterday. Pecheenáugo ninge-meenah.
You used to love me. Kegesahgéiňahbun.
I used to see him. Ningewáhwhumáhбun.
He was seized by the constable. Оgetу́hkoonegon enewh тухкооневá wене-у́н.
The old woman whips her grandchildren. Owh mindemóya o-puhshunzháwaun
enewh ozhesháýun.
He heard me coming. Ninge-noondaug pepemoosáyaun.
I gave away a coat. Ninge megewan puhpeesekuhwahgun.
He stole my pocket handkerchief (anim.) Oge-keemodinun nemooshwánemun.
The man saw my book. Owh enene ogewahbundaun nemužzenuhguneun.
The man saw John's book. Owh enene ogewahbundumuhwáun John omuž-
zenuhguneun.
The woman nurses her child. Owh equa onoonau enewh onejahnesun.
He brings in a box. Opindeguhdoon muhkuk.
I have brought in the mat. Ninge-pindeguhdoon ewh uhnaǒkun.
He bought a table. Oge-keeshpenuhdooon uhdoopooowin.
He bought a horse. Oge-keeshpenuhnaun папазегооунгухзее.
His brother bought a horse. Weekahnisun oge-keeshpenuhnaune папазе-
goonguhzheen.
I remember his horse. Nemequánememaua o-papazhegoonguhzheemun.
I remember your horse. Nemequanemah ke-papazhegoonguhzheem.
I don’t remember your horse. Kahween nemequanemahse ke-papazhegoonguhzheem.

He does not remember me. Kahween kemequanemegoose.
He does not hear me. Kahween ne-noondahgoose.
I do not see you. Kahween kewahbumesenoone.
I had nearly forgotten you. Kagah kegewuhnanemenenahbun.
We had almost forgotten him. Kagah ningewuhnanemahnahbun.
The ball struck him. Ogepuhketaogoon ewh pekwahkwud.
The needle pricked him. Ogepuhcheeshkahgooon ewh shahboonegun.
The medicine does him good. O-menokahgoon ewh mushkeke.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

See that horse! Wahbum ewade papazhegoonguhzhe.
Hear that child, how he cries. Noondowh owh ahbenooje, azhemuhwishkid.
Put him on the table. Uhshë uhdooopowining.
Give him his coat. Meezh o-puhpesekuhwahgûn.
Whip that lazy boy. Puhzhunzhâ ewade quewezans katemishkid.
Do not steal it. Kago keeroomokekan.
See that canoe. Wahbundun ewade cheemaun.
Give me my book. Meezheshin nemuhzenuhegun.
Have mercy on us. Shahwanemeeshenaun.
Do not lead us that way. Kago ezheveshekaunkan ewede enuhkukâyah.
Do not take my book away. Kago maheesookan ewh nemuhzenuhgun.
Do not leave me. Kago nuhguhzheshekan.
Love him for his father’s sake. Sahge oonje oosibuneen.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Will you keep it if I give it to you. Kegah-guhnuhwandaun enuh kishpin meenenaun.
Will he love me if I do this for him. Ningah sahgeik enuh kishpin oo-oo doo-duhmuhwug.
Will he follow you if you call him. Kegahnoonuhnik enuh kishpin nundoomud.
When I gave it to him he promised me that he would value it. Uhpe kemeenug ningewahweendumaug che-keche-ahpeetandum.
If you see it, why don't you take it. Kishpin wahbunduhmun, wagonan wanje oodahpenuhsewun.
If you have lost it you should tell me. Kishpin kewuhnetooyun kedahweendumowh.
If you (pl.) have not found it you should tell him. Kishpin kemeekunsewag kedah-weenduhmuhwahwah.
If I give it you (pl.) will you value it. Kishpin meenenuhgoog kekah-keche-ahpeetandumahwah nuh?
If I had seen him I would have told you. Kishpin kewahbuhmugebun kedahgeweendumoon.
If I see his child I will send him home. Kishpin wahbuhmemug onejahnesun, ningahkewanauzhuhoomaun.
I often saw him when I was a child. Nahningim newahwahbumahbun keahbenoojeeweyaunbaun.
If he is seen he will be arrested. Kishpin wahbuhmind tahtuhkoonah.
If I am struck I will leave it alone. Kishpin puhketaögooyaun ningahpoonetoon.
He sent you there that you might not be killed. Kege-ëzhenáuzhuhook ewede che-nesegooosewun.
If you tell me do you think you will be punished? Kishpin weenduhmuhweyun kidenandum enuh chekooduggeëgoyun?

The Participle.

He who loves his neighbours, will be loved. Owh suhyâhgeäud enewh weejuhnuhkewamahgunun tahsaheëgoose.
I, who tell you (pl.) these things, am your friend. Neen waunduhmoonenuhgoog onoo uhyeeëen kekejewaëwah nwidowh.
Thou hater of justice. Keen shaungándumun ewh quuhyukwahdezewin.
Here are we who love our Queen and country. Me omah ayahyaung suhyahgeëingid ninkche ogemahquamaenau, kuhya ninduhkeemenaun.
Ye wicked ones, depart, leave me! Kenuhwah maje-ëzhewabezeyag, mahjawyook, naghuzhesig.
Boys who love not their books, will never be wise. Egewh quewezansug suhyahgetoosegoog omuhzenuhgegunewaun kah weekah tah-nebawahkahsewug.
He addressed the poor people. Oge-kuhgekemaun enewh katemahgezenejin bamahdezenejin.

The girl had a white cat. Owh equazans oge-uyahwaun wuhyahbishkezenejin kahzuhgansun.

He who is deceived by his son, is indeed miserable. Owh wayazhemegood enewh ogwissun kagat kooduggandum.

Many were the killed. Kepahtuhenoowug egewh kah-nesindjig.

We who are imprisoned are eight in number. Nenuhwind kabahkwuhógooyaung nind-ishwauchemin.

We love him who died for us. Kesahgeähnaun owh kah-nebootoonung.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

The modifications of the transitive verb are five.

A.—The Reflective: Which implies an action done to oneself, and is formed from verbs of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Paradigms, by dropping the pronominal prefix, and changing AUN into EDEZO, MAUN into NDEZO; from the 2nd Paradigm, by changing UHWAUN into AHDEZO or AUSO; from the 5th Paradigm, by changing WAAUN into ODEZO. Thus: osahgeären, he loves him; sahgeëdezo, he loves himself; o-puhketáwaun, he beats him; puhketăödezo, he beats himself.

B.—The Reciprocal: Implies mutual action, or doing for or to one another. The 1st person plural is formed as above from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Paradigms, by substituting DEMIN for DEZO, and prefixing ne, ke. Thus: We love one another, nesahgeëdémin.

C.—The Accommodative: Implies doing for another, seeing or hearing something belonging to or relating to another, &c., &c. It is formed from verbs of the 7th and 8th Paradigms, by changing DAUN into DUMUHWAN, TOON into TUMUHWUWN. It may also be formed from many neuter verbs of the four first Paradigms, by adding TUHWUWN to the end vowel and placing the pronominal prefix. Thus: Owahbundumuhwaun, he sees something belonging to him; onebotuhwaun, he dies for him.

D.—The Causative: Implies causing, obliging, making do. It is formed from verbs of the 7th and 8th Paradigms by changing DAUN into DUHUAUN, TOON into TUHAUN. Thus: Owahbunduhau, he makes him see it.

E.—The Frequentative: Formed on the same rule as neuter verbs, which see, page 34.
A.—The Reflective.

Conjugated as the 4th Paradigm of the intransitive verb (ekedo). Thus:

**Indicative, Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I love myself</td>
<td>ninsahgeëdiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou love thyself</td>
<td>kesahgeëdiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He love himself</td>
<td>sahgeëdezo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We love ourselves</td>
<td>ninsahgeëdezomin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You love yourselves</td>
<td>kesahgeëdezoom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They love themselves</td>
<td>sahgeëdezoowug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I love myself</td>
<td>kahween nin.dezoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou love thyself</td>
<td>ke.dezoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He love himself</td>
<td>.dezoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We love ourselves</td>
<td>nin.dezoosemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You love yourselves</td>
<td>ke.dezooseem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They love themselves</td>
<td>.dezoosewug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs and Tenses</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Love thyself</td>
<td>sahgeëdezoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let us love ourselves</td>
<td>sahgeëdezooodah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love yourselves</td>
<td>sahgeëdezooyook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I who love myself</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezoaun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezoyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezoaung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezoyag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>suhyahgeëdezojig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive.**

If they love themselves, kishpin sahgeëdezoowaud, .dezosigwah.

**Note.**—Reflective verbs ending in *auso* are conjugated in the same manner, thus: Ne-noondaus *kenoondaus, noondauso*. This is a favorite reflex form for accommodative verbs, thus: O-guhnoodumuh waun, he speaks for him; guhnoodumauso, he speaks for himself.
B.—The Reciprocal.

Conjugated as the 3rd Paradigm of the neuter verb, (pooce). Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative, Present</th>
<th></th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We love each other,</td>
<td>ninsahgeędemin</td>
<td>kahween nin . desemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We: &quot; (incl.)</td>
<td>kesahgeędemin</td>
<td>&quot; ke . desemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You &quot;</td>
<td>kesahgeędim</td>
<td>&quot; ke . deseem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They &quot;</td>
<td>sahgeędewug</td>
<td>&quot; . desewng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative.**

Love one another, sahgeędeyook, kago . dekagoon.
Let us love one another, sahgeędedah, kago . desedah.

**Participle.**

We who love each other, suhyahgeędeyaung, . desewaug.
We: " (incl.) suhyahgeędeyung; . desewung.
Ye " suhyahgeędeyag, . desewag.
They " suhyahgeędejig, . desegoog.

**Subjunctive.**

If they love each other, kishpin sahgeędewaud, . desigwah.

**Infinitive.**

To love one another, che-sahgeęding, . desing.

Note.—This and the reflective may be formed from the accommodative by changing *uhmuk* into *uhmahdezo* and *uhmahdemin*.
C.—The Accommodative.

Conjugated as the 2nd Paradigm of the transitive verb (o-noonduhwaun).

**Indicative. Present.**

| I make it for him, | nind-ozhetumuhwah, | kahween . . wahse. |
| Thou makest it for him, | kid-ozhetumuhwah, | " . . wahse. |
| He makes it for him, | od-ozhetumuhwaun, | " . . wahseen. |
| We make it for him, | nind-ozhetumuhwaun, | " . . wahsenaun, |
| You make it for him, | kid-ozhetumuhwahwah, | " . . wahsewah. |
| They make it for him, | od-ozhetumuhwaun, | " . . wahsewaun. |

**Imperative.**

| Make it for him, | ozhetumowh, | kago . . muhwahkan. |
| Let us make it for him, | ozhetuhmahwahdah, | kago . . muhwahsededah |
| Make ye it for him, | ozhetumahwik, | kago . . muhwahkagoon. |

**Participle.**

| I who who make it for him, | wazhetumuhwug, | . . wahsewug. |
| Thou who makest it for him, | wazhetumuhwud, | . . wahsewud. |
| He who makes it for him, | wazhetumuhwaun, | . . wahsig. |
| We who make it for him, | wazhetumuhwaung, | . . wahsewaung. |
| Ye who make it for him, | wazhetumuhwag, | . . wahsewag. |
| They who make it for him, | wazhetumuhwahjig, | . . wahsegoog. |

**Subjunctive.**

| If they make it for him, | kishpin-ozhetumuhwahwaud, | —wahsegwah. |

**Passive.**

| I am made for him, | nind-ozhetumahgo, |

**Note.** Accommodative verbs ending in *tuwaun* are conjugated in precisely the same manner as those ending in *tumuhwaun.*
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### D.—The Causative.

Conjugated as the 1st Paradigm of the transitive verb, (sahgeäun).

#### Indicative, Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I make him see it</td>
<td>ne-wahbunduhah</td>
<td>kahween duhahse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou makest him see it</td>
<td>ke-wahbunduhah</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He makes him see it</td>
<td>o-wahbunduhaun</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We make him see it</td>
<td>ne-wahbunduhahnaun</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You make him see it</td>
<td>ke-wahbunduhahwah</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They make him see it</td>
<td>o-wahbunduhahwaun</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Subjunctive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make him see it</td>
<td>wahbunduh</td>
<td>kago duhahkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let us make him see it</td>
<td>wahbunduhahdah</td>
<td>kago duhahsedah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make ye him see it</td>
<td>wahbunduhik</td>
<td>kago duhahkagoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Passive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I who make him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhug</td>
<td>ne-wahbunduhego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou who makest him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhud</td>
<td>kahween duhegoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He who makes him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhaud</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We who make him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhaung</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye who make him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhag</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They who make him see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhahjig</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Subjunctive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Passive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If they make him see it</td>
<td>kishpin-wahbunduhahwaun</td>
<td>ne-wahbunduhego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kahween duhegoose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Passive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am made to see it</td>
<td>ne-wahbunduhego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou are made to see it</td>
<td>ke-wahbunduhego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is made to see it</td>
<td>wahbunduhah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He who is made to see it</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ahsewind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE DUBITATIVE.
## OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

### Dubitative.

#### Transitive Verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (?)</td>
<td>ke..edoog,</td>
<td>ke..enahdoog,</td>
<td>ne..ahdoog,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..ahdoog,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>ne..égodooog,</td>
<td>ke..égodoog,</td>
<td>o..ahdoganun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (ex)</td>
<td>ke..emedooog,</td>
<td>ke..égodoog,</td>
<td>ne..ahnahdoog,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..ahwahdoog,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>ne..égodogánuug,</td>
<td>ke..égodogánuug,</td>
<td>o..ahwahdoganun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>ewunbun,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwugebun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>egoobun,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwudebun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahgoobun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I who,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou who,</td>
<td>ewunan,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwugan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he who,</td>
<td>egwan,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwudan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we who (ex)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahgwan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we who (in)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwungedan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you who,</td>
<td>ewagwan,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwungan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they who,</td>
<td>egwanug,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwagwan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwanug,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I who (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou who,</td>
<td>ewunbunan,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwugíbunan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he who,</td>
<td>egoobunan,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ahwudibunan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahgoobunan,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The first syllable must be changed.
## Dubitative

**Positive Form.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (ex.)</th>
<th>Us (in.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..enenimwahdoog,</td>
<td>ne..ahdoganug,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..emenahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egoahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..ahdoganug,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoogdoganug,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>o..ahdoganun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke..emenahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ne..ahnahdoganug,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne..egonahdoganug,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>ke..ahwhadaganug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ke..egonahdoog,</td>
<td>o..ahnwhadaganun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewaungebun,</td>
<td>.ewungedebun,</td>
<td>enoowahgoogobun,</td>
<td>.ahwugwahbun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewungedebun,</td>
<td>.enoowungoobun,</td>
<td>.enoowagoobun,</td>
<td>.ahwudwahbun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewaungan,</td>
<td>.ewungedan,</td>
<td>.enoowungwan,</td>
<td>.ahwuganug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewungedan,</td>
<td>.enoowungwan,</td>
<td>.enoowagwan,</td>
<td>.ahwudanug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewaungan,</td>
<td>.ewungedanug,</td>
<td>.enoowungwanug,</td>
<td>.ahgwan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewungedanug,</td>
<td>.enoowungwanug,</td>
<td>.enoowagwanug,</td>
<td>.ahwungedanug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewaungebunan,</td>
<td>.ewungedebunan,</td>
<td>.enoowungoobunan,</td>
<td>.ahwunganug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewungedebunan,</td>
<td>.enoowungoobunan,</td>
<td>.enoowagoobunan,</td>
<td>.ahwagwanug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ewaungebunan,</td>
<td>.enoowungoobunan,</td>
<td>.enoowagoobunan,</td>
<td>.ahgwanug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example:**

**Par. I.—**

---

**Dubitative.**

**Transitive Verb.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Me.</th>
<th>Thee.</th>
<th>Him.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Tense.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not (?) thou, he, we, (ex.) you, they,</td>
<td>k. ke.. esedoog, k. ke.. égoosedoog, k. ke.. esemedoog, k. ne.. egosedoganug,</td>
<td>k. ke.. esenoonenahdoog, k. ke.. égoosedoog, k. ke.. egóosedoog, k. ke.. esemeden doog, k. ne.. egosedoganug,</td>
<td>k. ne.. ahsedoog, k. ke.. ahsedoog, k. o.. ahsedogunan, k. ne.. ahsenahdoog, k. ke.. ahsewahdoog, k. o.. ahsewahdoganun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>esewunbun, esegoobun,</td>
<td>esenowaunbaun, esenoogobun,</td>
<td>ahsewugibun, ahsewudibun, ahsewugobun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participle.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I who do not (?) thou, he, we, (ex.) we, (in.) you, they,</td>
<td>esewunan, esigwan. esewagwan, esegwanug,</td>
<td>esenowaunan, esenoogawan, esenoogwagon,</td>
<td>ahsewugan, ahsewudan, ahsigwan, ahsewungidan, ahsewungan, ahsewagwan, ahsegwangan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Tense.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I who did not (?) thou, he,</td>
<td>esewunban,</td>
<td>esenowaunbaunan,</td>
<td>ahsewugibunan, ahsewudibunan, ahsewugobunan,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** k stands for kahween.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

**DUBITATIVE.**

**NEGATIVE FORM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Us (ex.)</th>
<th>Us (in.)</th>
<th>You.</th>
<th>Them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. esemenahdoog, k. ne. egosenahdoog,</td>
<td>k. ke. esenoonenim- [wahdoog, k. ke. ahsedoganug, k. o. ahsedoganun.</td>
<td>k. ke. esenoonenim-</td>
<td>k. ne. ahsedoganug, k. o. ahsedoganun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. esemenahdoog, k. ne. egosenahdoog,</td>
<td>[nug, k. ke. egosewahdog, k. ke. ahsenahdoganun.</td>
<td>[nug, k. ke. egosewahdoga-</td>
<td>k. ke. ahsenahdoganun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. ke. esemenahdoog, k. ne. egosenahdoog, [nug,</td>
<td>esenowahgogobun,</td>
<td>ahsewingwahbun.</td>
<td>ahsewingwahbun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungedebun,</td>
<td>[obun,</td>
<td>esenoowung-</td>
<td>esenoowagobun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungedebun,</td>
<td>esenoowung-</td>
<td>esenoowagobun,</td>
<td>ahsewingwahbun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewunganan, esewungedan,</td>
<td>[gwan,</td>
<td>esenoowun-</td>
<td>esenoowagwan, ahsewingwan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungedanug,</td>
<td>esenoowun-</td>
<td>egoosewagwan,</td>
<td>ahsewingwan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungan, esewungedanug,</td>
<td>[wanug,</td>
<td>esenoowung-</td>
<td>esenoowagwanug, ahsewingwan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungedebun, esewungedebun,</td>
<td>esenoowung-</td>
<td>esenoowagbun,</td>
<td>ahsewingwan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungubun, esewungedebun,</td>
<td>[bunan,</td>
<td>esenoowungo-</td>
<td>esenoowagubun,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esewungubun, esewungedebun,</td>
<td>[bunan,</td>
<td>esenoowagobun,</td>
<td>ahsewingwan,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE DUBITATIVE.

Example. Passive Voice.—Indicative Mood.
Par. I.—AUN. Negative.

**Positive.**
Newahbumeegomedoog, I am seen (?) kahween newahbumeegomedoog.
Kewahbumeegomedoog, thou art seen, kewahbumeegomedoog.
Wahbumahdoog, he is seen, wahbumahdoog.
Owahbumegodooganun, he is seen by him, owahbumegodooganun.
Newahbumeegomenahdoog, we are seen, newahbumeegomenahdoog.
Kewahbumeegomwahdoog, you are seen, kewahbumeegomwahdoog.
Wahbumahdoganun, they are seen, wahbumahdoganun.

**Present Tense.**
Wahbumegoowaunban, I was seen (?) wahbumegoowaunban.

**Participle.**
Wuhuyahbumegowaunan, I who am seen, wahbumegoowaunan.
Wuhuyahbumegowunan, thou who are seen, wahbumegoowaunan.
Wuhuyahbumahwindan, he who is seen, wahbumahwindan.
Wuhuyahbumegoogwanun, he who is seen by him, wahbumegoogwanun.
Wuhuyahbumegowatganun, we who are seen, wahbumegowatganun.
Wuhuyahbumegowagwan, ye who are seen, wahbumegowagwan.
Wuhuyahbumahwindanun, they who are seen, wahbumahwindanun.

**Past Tense.**
Wuhuyahbumegowaunbanan, I who was seen, wahbumegowaunbanan.
Wuhuyahbumegowunbunan, thou who wast seen, wahbumegowunbunan.
Wuhuyahbumahwindebanan, he who was seen, wahbumahwindebanan.
Wuhuyahbumegobunanun, he who was seen by him, wahbumegobunanun.
OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

DUBITATIVE.—(*Inanimate.*)

**Example.**
Par. VII.—**DAUN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicative Mood.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Negative.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Tense.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne-wahbundahnahdoog,</td>
<td>I see it (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke-wahbundahnahdoog,</td>
<td>thou seest it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-wahbundahnahdoog,</td>
<td>he sees it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne-wahbundahminahdoog,</td>
<td>we see it (ex.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke-wahbundahnahwahdoog,</td>
<td>you see it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-wahbundahnahwahdoog,</td>
<td>they see it,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Tense.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahbundumoowauabun,</td>
<td>I did see it (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahbundumoowunbun,</td>
<td>thou,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahbundumoogobun,</td>
<td>he,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participle.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowaunan,</td>
<td>I who see it (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowunan,</td>
<td>thou who,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoogwan,</td>
<td>he who,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowaungan,</td>
<td>we who (ex.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowungan,</td>
<td>we who (in.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowagwan,</td>
<td>you who,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoogwanug,</td>
<td>they who,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Tense.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowaunbaunan,</td>
<td>I who did see it (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoowunbunan,</td>
<td>thou who,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhyahbundumoogobunan,</td>
<td>he who,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises on the Modifications and the Dubitative.

If we love ourselves too well we shall often quarrel with one another. Kishpinaosaum sahgeédezoyung moonzlug kegalkekaundemin.

He did not make it for me, I made it for myself. Kahween ninge-ozhetumahgoose, neen dush ninge-ozhetumahdezoon.

I put a yoke upon him. Ninge-ahtuhmuhwaun nahbekuhwahgun.
I made him look at it. Ninge-guhnhwahbunduhah.
I expect a dog has stolen it. Uhnhemoosh oge-pe-kemoodenahdoog.
Can you tell me where we shall meet each other. Kedahweenduhmowih nuhka-duhzhe-nuhgishkoodahdheyung.

I don’t know when I may see him. Nuhmunjeédog uhpe ka-wahbumahwugan.
Whether I am seen or not I don’t care. Wuhyahbumeégowaun ánahkah goo kahkahween ne-pahbahmandunseen.

He lays up treasure for himself. Ahtahmáhdezoh shünjegoowin.

Lay not up treasures for yourselves. Kago ahtahmáhdezokágoon ahshunjegoowenun.

Give it to me and I will fix it for you. Meezheshin kegh-nuhmáhetuhmoon dush.
They brought his coat to him. Oge-peendnumuhwahwaun o-puhpésekuhwahgufene.

He who helps himself and never begs will prosper. Owh ahnooketausood khuwash weekah pagosanjegásig tah-shahwandahgooze.
THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The impersonal verb has ten paradigms, distinguished from one another by the ending of the singular, present, indicative, viz.: AH, A, E, O, IN, UN, UD, MUHGUD, AHDA, and GWUD. These verbs are used only with inanimate objects, but they have also their animate endings conjugated as neuter verbs. The variety of the object, it will be seen, influences the construction of Par. 7.

The participle is formed by adding q to all the paradigms, except those ending in ud, which take k in preference. Many of these impersonal verbs are used also as nouns, as: kezhegud, it is day; kezhegud, a day.

1. -AH. Animate ending EZE. Thus: ishpah, it (inan.) is high; ishpese, it (anim.) is high. The latter conjugated as Par. 3, neuter verb (V. N. 3).
   Verbs of this paradigm ending in kah, can be made adverbial by adding -ng. Thus: Puhshahbekah, there is a steep rock; puhshahbekaung, in a place where there is a steep rock.

2. -A. Many of this paradigm end in da; their animate ending is sa. Thus: Kezheda, it is hot, kezheso; conjugated as Par. 4, neuter verb (V. N. 4).

3. -E. Many belonging to this paradigm end in gumme, water.

4. -O. Many belonging to this paradigm end in -mo, a road, or track.

5. -IN. Many of this paradigm end in sin; their animate ending is shin. Thus: Pungesin, it falls, pungeshin; conjugated as Par. 6, neuter verb (V. N. 6).

6. -UN. Animate ending EZE. Thus: Soongun, it is strong, soongeze, (V. N. 3).

7. -UD. Animate ending EZE. Thus: Peenud, it is clean, peeneze, (V. N. 3).
   -ahbekud, implies that the object is metal, stone, glass, &c. Thus: Mechahbekud ewh kahzaubekezezun, the stove is big, (anim. -ahbekeze).
   -ahkweed, implies that the object is wooden, (anim. -ahkooze).
   -eegud, implies that the object is stuff, cloth, &c., (anim. -eegeze).
   -begud, implies that the object is string, thread, &c., (anim. -begeze).

8. -MUHGUD. This is a convenient impersonal ending that can be affixed either to a neuter or an impersonal verb. Thus: Ekedomuhgud, it says; kezenahmuhgud (same as kezenah), it is cold.

9. -AHDA. Most transitive verbs can be made impersonal with this ending. Thus: O-wahbumaun, he sees him; wahbujegahda, it is seen, (anim. -auso).

10. -GWUD. Transitive verbs of the 2nd Paradigm can be made impersonal with this ending. Thus: Onooduluwaun, he hears him; nooandagwud, it is heard, (anim. -gooze).
### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

**Par. 1.—AH.** (Animate ending ese, thus, ishpese. Conjugated as V. N. 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Present, Indicative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ishpah,</td>
<td>it is high,</td>
<td>kahween ishpahsenoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishpahne,</td>
<td>his is high,</td>
<td>“ ishpahsenene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishpahwun,</td>
<td>they are high,</td>
<td>“ ishpahsenoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bun Tense.**

| Ishpahbun,   | it was high,         | kahween ishpahsenoobun. |
| Ishpahbuneen,| they were high,      | “ ishpahsenoobuneen. |

**Participle**

| Ashpaug,     | that which is high,  | ashpahsenoog. |
| Ashpahnig,   | his that is high,    | ashpahsenenig. |
| Ashpaugin,   | those that are high, | ashpahsenoogin. |

**Par. 2.—A.** (Animate ending—of Verbs in da—so, thus, kezheso. Conj. as V. N. 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Present, Indicative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kezheda,</td>
<td>it is hot,</td>
<td>kahween kezhedasenoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kezhedane,</td>
<td>his is hot,</td>
<td>“ kezhedasenene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kezhedawun,</td>
<td>they are hot,</td>
<td>“ kezhedasenoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bun Tense.**

| Kezhedabun, | it was hot,         | kahween kezhedasenoobun. |
| Kezhedabuneen, | they were hot,     | “ kezhedasenoobuneen. |

**Participle**

| Kauzhedag,   | a hot object,       | kauzhedasenoog. |
| Kauzhedanig, | his hot object,     | kauzhedasenemig. |
| Kauzhedagin, | hot objects,        | kauzhedasenoogin. |

**Note.**—The perfect and future tenses are formed by prefixing ke, tah, ka, as in neuter verbs. The subjunctive is the same as the participle, without the change in the first syllable. The dubitative is formed by adding to the indicative doog, to the participle cogwan.
### Par. 3.—

**Positive.**
- Misquahgumme, it is red (liquid),
- Misquahgummene, his is red,
- Misquahgummeewun, they are red,

**Past Tense.**
- Misquahgummeebun, it was red,
- Misquahgummebuneen, they were red,

**Participle.**
- Masquahgummeeg, red liquid,
- Masquahgummeenig, his red liquid,
- Masquahgummeegin, red liquids,

**Negative.**
- k. gummesenoon.
- k. gummesenene.
- k. gummesenoon.

---

### Par. 4.—

**Positive.**
- Mungedamo, it is wide (a road),
- Mungedamone, his is wide,
- Mungedamowun, they are wide,

**Past Tense.**
- Mungedamobun, it was wide,
- Mungedamobuneen, they were wide,

**Participle.**
- Mungedamoog, that which is wide,
- Mungedamoonig, his that is wide,
- Mungedamoogin, those that are wide,
OJEBOWAY GRAMMAR.

Par. 5.—IN. (Animate ending—of Verbs in sin—shin, thus, mudwashin. Conjugate as V. N. 6).

**Positive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mudwasin</td>
<td>it sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudwasenene</td>
<td>his sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudwasenoon</td>
<td>they sound,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present, Indicative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mudwasinobun</td>
<td>it did sound,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudwasinobuneen</td>
<td>they did sound,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k. mudwasinobun</td>
<td>it did sound,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. mudwasinobuneen</td>
<td>they did sound,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madwasing</td>
<td>that which sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madwasening</td>
<td>his that sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madwasingin</td>
<td>those that sound,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>madwasinsenoog</td>
<td>that which sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madwasinsenenig</td>
<td>his that sounds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madwasinsenoogin</td>
<td>those that sound,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Par. 6.—UN. (Animate ending, eze, thus, soongeze. Conjugate as V. N. 3).

**Positive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soongin</td>
<td>it is strong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soongunene</td>
<td>his is strong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soongunoon</td>
<td>they are strong,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present, Indicative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soongunebun</td>
<td>it was strong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soongunebuneen</td>
<td>they were strong,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kahween soongussenoobun</td>
<td>it was strong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soongunsenoobuneen</td>
<td>they were strong,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swaungung</td>
<td>a strong object,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaungunenig</td>
<td>his strong object,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaungungin</td>
<td>strong objects,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swaungussenoog</td>
<td>a strong object,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swaungussenenig</td>
<td>his strong object,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swaungussenoogin</td>
<td>strong objects,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** Dubitative formed by adding to the indicative, edoog; and by changing ng, to noogwun in the participle.
Par. 7.—UD. (Animate ending eze, thus, peeneze. Conjugate as V. N. 3).

**Positive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peenud,</th>
<th>it is clean,</th>
<th>kahween peenussenoon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peenudene,</td>
<td>his is clean,</td>
<td>&quot;peenussene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peenudoon,</td>
<td>they are clean,</td>
<td>&quot;peenussenoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bun Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peenudobun,</th>
<th>it was clean,</th>
<th>kahween peenussenoobun.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peenudobuneen,</td>
<td>they were clean,</td>
<td>&quot;peenuseenoobuneen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pahnuk,</th>
<th>a clean thing,</th>
<th>pahnussenook.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pahnudenig,</td>
<td>his clean thing,</td>
<td>pahnussenenig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahnukin,</td>
<td>clean things,</td>
<td>pahnusenoogin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Par. 8.—MUHGUD.

**Positive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ekedomuhgud,</th>
<th>it says,</th>
<th>kahween ekedomuhgussenoon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekedomuhgudene,</td>
<td>his says,</td>
<td>&quot;ekedomuhgussenene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekedomuhgudoon,</td>
<td>they say,</td>
<td>&quot;ekedomuhgussenoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bun Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ekedomuhgudobun,</th>
<th>it said,</th>
<th>kahween ekedomuhgussenobun.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekedomuhgudobuneen,</td>
<td>they said,</td>
<td>&quot;ekedomuhgussenobuneen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akedomuhguk,</th>
<th>what it says,</th>
<th>akedomuhgussenook.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akedomuhguddeneig,</td>
<td>what his says,</td>
<td>akedomuhgussenenig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akedomuhgukin,</td>
<td>what they say,</td>
<td>akedomuhgusenoogin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Par. 9.—AHDA. (Animate ending auso, thus, ezhenekazauso. Conjugate as V. N. 4).

**Positive.**
- Ezhenekahda,
- Ezhenekahdane,
- Ezhenekahdawun,

**Present, Indicative.**
- it is called, kahween ezhenekahdasenoon.
- his is called, "ezhenekahdasenenene.
- they are called, "ezhenekahdasenoon.

**Negative.**
- Ezhenekahdahun,
- Ezhenekahdabuneen,

**Bun Tense.**
- it was called, kahween ezhenekahdasenoobun.
- they were called, "ezhenekahdasenoobuneen.

**Participle.**
- Azhenekahdag,
- Azhenekahdanig,
- Azhenekahdagin,

Par. 10.—GWUD. (Animate ending gooze, thus menopooggooze. Conjugate as V. N. 3).

**Positive.**
- Menopoogwud,
- Menopoogwudene,
- Menopoogwudoon,

**Present, Indicative.**
- it tastes good, kahween menopoogwussenoon.
- his tastes good, "menopoogwussenene.
- they taste good, "menopoogwussenoon.

**Negative.**
- Menopoogwudobun,
- Menopoogwudobuneen,

**Bun Tense.**
- it tasted good, kahween menopoogwussenobun.
- they tasted good, "menopoogwussenobuneen.

**Participle.**
- Manopoogwuk,
- Manopoogwudenig,
- Manopoogwukin,

**Note.**—The periodical subjunctive, may be formed by adding in to the participle of either of the paradigms. Thus: Anuhmekezhegukin, whenever it is Sunday, (i.e., on Sundays).
EXERCISES ON THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The mountain is very high. Keche ishpudenah wahjewh.
If it snows to-morrow, I shall not go out. Kishpin soogepoog wahnung kahween ningahahgahunse.
I shall be glad if it does not rain. Ningah minwandum kishpin kemewunsenook.
John's hat used to look well, but now it is very old. John owewuhaquaun, min-wahnumenahgwudenebun, noongoom edush ahpeche kata uhyyeewnene.
A strong box. Swaungung muhkuk.
A large stove. Machahbekuk kashaubekesegun.
The box is painted red. Mishkoonegahda ewh muhkuk.
The cloth is red. Misquagud.
The pocket-handkerchief is red. Misquageze owh mooshwa.
The table-cloth is white. Wahbishkeegud ewh uldoopoowinegin.
Whenever it rains I stay at home. Kamewungin suh uhpuna ne-nuhmuhdub anduhyauun.
I go there always on Tuesdays. Nindezah suh ewede uhpuna nauzhokezhogukin.
The bell used to ring every Sunday. Mudwasinobun kiteotahgun andusso uhnuhmcazezhoguk.
John's box is very strong. Keche soongunene John o-muhkuk.
What is his book called? Ahneen azhenekahdanig o-muhzenuhogun.
The ink is blue. Ozhawushquahgumme ewh ozhebeegunahbo.
My watch is polished. Wahsequahbekeze netebehegeesiswaun.

RULES FOR CHANGING THE POWER OF VERBS.

When it is necessary to change the power of a verb the Dictionary had better be always consulted first, to see if what we require is given there. As to nearly every rule, we shall find there are a number of exceptions.
The following directions are intended rather as a guide to the manner of effecting the changes, than as absolute rules to be invariably depended on.

I.

To change a Neuter Verb to a Transitive Verb, (animate).

(1.) Many verbs of the first four neuter paradigms (an, a, e, o,) may be changed into transitive verbs of the 6th Paradigm by adding nun. Thus: Ezhah, he goes;
od-ezhahnun, he goes to him. Wuhnéka, he forgets something; o-wuhnëkanun, he forgets to take him. Kemoodé, he steals; o-kemoodenun, he steals him. Uhtauso, he stores up; od-uhtausoonun, he stores it (an obj.) up. Uhtuhmahdezo, he stores up for himself; od-uhutuhmahdezooonun, he stores it (an obj.) up for himself.

(2.) Many verbs of the first four neuter paradigms may be changed into transitive verbs of the 2nd Paradigm by adding tuhwaun. Thus: Ojecheengwuhnetah, he kneels; od-ojecheengwuhnetuhwaun, he kneels to him. Dabwa, he speaks truth; o-dabwatuhwaun, he believes him. Cheemauneka, he makes a canoe; o-cheemaunekatuhwaun, he makes him a canoe. Poose, he embarks; o-poosetuhwaun, he embarks him. Nebo, he dies; o-nebotuhwaun, he dies for him.

(3.) Many verbs ending in eva, may have this ending changed to aun, which with the pronominal prefix makes them transitive. Thus: Sahgeëwa, he loves; o-sahgeaun, he loves him (V. T. I).

(4.) Many verbs neuter become transitive by changing ngega to maun or nemau. Thus: Wahbunjega, (see), owahbumaun; mequanjega, (remember), omequamaun.

(5.) Some verbs neuter become transitive by changing ahga to uhwaun. Thus: Doodahga, (act), odooduhwaun; noondahga, (hear), onoonduhwaun.

(6.) Many verbs neuter of the 5th and 6th Paradigms (um, in) may be changed into transitive verbs of the 1st and 2nd Paradigms. Thus: um into emaun, as mequandum, (remember), omequamaun; in into uhwaun, as doodum, (act), odooduhwaun; in into emaun, as duhgwishin, (arrive), o-duhgwishemaun.

(7.) Acting with is formed by prefixing weej and adding -maun. Thus: O-weenuhnookenaun, he works with him; o-ween-puhsegweemaun, he rises with him; from uhnooke, he works; puhsegwe, he rises.

II.

To change a Neuter Verb into an Impersonal Verb.

(1.) Almost any verb of the first four neuter paradigms (AH, A, E, O,) may be made impersonal by simply adding muhgud. Thus: Ezah, he goes; ezahmuhgud, it goes; eked, he says; ekedomuhgud, it says.

(2.) Verbs of the 5th and 6th Paradigm, neuter, (um, in) add omuhgud. Thus: Duhgwishinomuhgud, enandumomuhgud.

(3.) Neuter verbs ending in AUSO, change in the impersonal to AHDA. Thus: Mequanjegauso, he is remembered; mequanjegahda, it is remembered.
(4.) Neuter verbs ending in ooze, change in the impersonal to gwud. Thus: Noondahgooze, he is heard; noondahgwud, it is heard.

(5.) Some verbs ending in ese, change this ending to ah. Thus: Mushkuhwese, he is strong; mushkuhwah, it is strong.

(6.) Some verbs ending in ese, change this ending to um. Thus: soongze, he is strong; soongun, it is strong.

(7.) A great many verbs ending in ese, change this ending to ud. Thus: Peenese, he is clean; peenud, it is clean. Mechahbekeze, it (metal, anim.) is large; mechahbekud, it (metal, inanim.) is large. So also, gooze changes to gwud, kooze to kwud.

Thus: It (wooden obj.) is large, (anim.) mechahkooze, (inanim.) mechahkwud.

(8.) Many verbs of the 5th Paradigm change um to ahgwud. Thus: Noondum, he hears; noondahgwud, it is heard.

(9.) Many verbs of the 6th Paradigm change shin to sin. Thus: Pungeshin, he falls; pungeniin, it falls.

(10.) So sometimes changes to da, or ta, as uhdeso (it is dyed) uhdeta.

(11.) Verbs of the 2nd Paradigm ending in ga, change to gahda. Thus: Ezhechega, he does; ezhechegahda, it is done.

III.

To change Transitive Verbs Animate to Inanimate.

(1.) Nearly all verbs of the 1st Paradigm (trans.) ending in maun, change this ending to ndaun, emaun to daun. Thus: Owahbumaun, he sees him; owahbundaun, he sees it. Omequanemaun, he remembers him; omequandaun, he remem-

(2.) Most verbs of the 1st Paradigm that have a vowel or vowel sound before the ending aun, change aun to toon. Thus: Osahgeaun, (love), osahgetoon; od-

(3.) Shemaun changes to setoon. Thus: Opungeshemaun, he makes him fall; opungesetoon, he makes it fall.

(4.) Uhwaun generally changes to aun. Thus: Onoonduhwaun, he hears him; onoondaun, he hears it.

(5.) Naun, changes either to daun or doon, if of the 3rd Paradigm, but retains the same termination if of the 1st Paradigm. Thus: Opeenaun, he brings him;
Ojibway Grammar.

openaam, he brings it. Odzehewenaun, he sends him; odzehewaanaun, he sends it.
Omuugunaun, he leaves him; omuugunaun, he leaves it. But (of the 1st Paradigm)
owabenaun, he rejects him; owabenaun, he rejects it. Opuhgedenaun, he lets him
or it go.

(6.) Sana usually changes to too, as onesaun, (kill), onetoon.
(7.) Waun changes to aun, as opuhketawaun, (strike), opuhketaaun.
(8.) Nun always changes to n, as okeemodinun, (steal), okeemodin.

IV.

To change a Transitive Verb (inanim.) to an Impersonal.

Daun, in many verbs, changes to Jegahda. Thus: Owahbundaun, he sees it;
wahbanjegahda, it is seen.
Daun, in many verbs, changes to dahgwaad. Thus: Omonoonaun, he hears it;
noonahgwaad, it is heard.
Aun, in many verbs, changes to egahda. Thus: Okebahuquhuhaun, he shuts it
up; kebahquhgegahda, it is shut up.
Toon, in many verbs, changes to chegahda. Thus: Od-ozheetoon, he makes it:
ozhechegahda, it is made.
Sedoo can often be changed to sin. Thus: O-quoohyakoosedoon, he places it
right; quoohykoosin, it is placed right.
Naun generally changes to Jegahda. Thus: Owahbenaun, he throws it away;
wahebejegahda, it is thrown away.
### A List of Prefixes with their Participial Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ojibwe Prefix</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Ojibwe Stem</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Ojibwe Stem</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahneka-</td>
<td>generation</td>
<td>uhyahnke-</td>
<td>dislocated</td>
<td>kwatego-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shzhuhwe-</td>
<td>crossing over</td>
<td>uhyauzhuhwe-</td>
<td>hardship</td>
<td>kwatugge-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shzhú-</td>
<td>backward</td>
<td>azha-</td>
<td>poor, pity</td>
<td>katermahge-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahbe-</td>
<td>(frequentative)</td>
<td>babc-</td>
<td>honorable</td>
<td>kachmetwah-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bezhebáh-</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>bazhebán-</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td>kazhee-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bew-</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>bawe-</td>
<td>openly</td>
<td>mazheshuh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwahmhuhwe-</td>
<td>cannot</td>
<td>bwahyahnwe-</td>
<td>all together</td>
<td>muhyahmuhwe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chehughtah-</td>
<td>stiff</td>
<td>chshhughtah-</td>
<td>wounded</td>
<td>muhyahke-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chechebe-</td>
<td>convulsions</td>
<td>chahchebe-</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>muhyahwund-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaug-</td>
<td>all gone</td>
<td>chuhyaug-</td>
<td>bare</td>
<td>matuh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaugis-</td>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>chuhyaugis-</td>
<td>hairy</td>
<td>mashe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da-</td>
<td>complete, enough</td>
<td>duhyam-</td>
<td>bad, deformed</td>
<td>muhyaunder-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dawe-</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>duhyawe-</td>
<td>with wonder</td>
<td>muhyahmuhkase-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dun-</td>
<td>there, in there</td>
<td>andun-</td>
<td>powerful</td>
<td>mushkhuwe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duhgo-</td>
<td>among</td>
<td>dago-</td>
<td>starting, begin-</td>
<td>muhjah-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusso-</td>
<td>so many</td>
<td>andusso-</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>mano-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duhze-</td>
<td>the place where</td>
<td>anduhze-</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>maje-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ehe-</td>
<td>so, thus</td>
<td>azehe-</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>muhjahnahe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eko-</td>
<td>aside, away</td>
<td>akeko-</td>
<td>strangely</td>
<td>muhyahgo-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gahge-</td>
<td>(frequentative)</td>
<td>gage-</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>mung-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>gano-</td>
<td>bloody</td>
<td>minka-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gege-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>gahge-</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>mupha-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genebe-</td>
<td>with, fast</td>
<td>genebe-</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>mudwa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garmi-</td>
<td>quick moving</td>
<td>garmi-</td>
<td>shaking</td>
<td>nening-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gau-</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>gua-</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td>nishke-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gsh-</td>
<td>tired, weary</td>
<td>gsh-</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td>nishkakahe-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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LIST OF ENDINGS.

ad, v. n. 2, part.
ag, 2nd pers. pl. part.
aud, 3rd pers. sing. part.
aug, he—me, thee; v. t. 2.
shbo, liquid.
shgo, v. t. 2 passive.
andahgoose, thought to be; v. n. 3.
andahgwud, thought to be; v. i. 10.
ashe, wind, sailing; v. n. 3.
ashin, wind, blowing; v. i. 5.
ahemud, wind.
ahbik, metal, stone, glass.
ahtig, tree, wood, wooden.
auk, wood, wooden thing.
abhekud, made of metal, &c.; v. i. 7.
shkud, made of wood; v. i. 7.
agud, stuff, cloth; v. i. 7.
askah, affected thus; v. n. 1.
abgoon, v. t. 2, in. obj. or passive.
agoon, period. subj., 2nd pers. pl.
asang, dative, or 1st pers. pl. part.
asung, period. subj., 1st pers. pl.
ainin, unin, per. subj. 1st, 2nd pers. sing.
bun, buneg, buneen, see p. 33.
bunaninj, handful, with num.
bedoonun, tie together, "
benah, catch fish, "
benaug, tie together (an), "
besah, rain.
boonekun, both handful, with num.
bug, bugah, foliage.
butto, running.
begud, string, &c.
bega, beégun, writing.
demin, dim, dewug, mod. B. ind.
deaun, dejig, dewaud, mod. B. part.
dung, v. n. 5, and v. t. 7 part.
dahgooz, dahgwud, v. i. 10.
deba, hair, head; v. i. 2.
da, heart; v. n. 2.
dawesemin, family; v. n. 3.
doon, mouth; v. n. 6.
dangwa, face.
dewin, mutual action; n. i.
damo, weeping.
dog, doganug, dubitative.
dah, let us—; imperative.
ebe, drunk.
eba, hair.
egge, eggin, increasing.
egug, cotton, linen, &c.
emaun, I, thou,—his; v. t.
egoon, v. t. in. obj. (it,—me, &c.)
edoog, voc. pl.
en, third 3rd pers.
enene, male, man.
enennuggoog, I—you; v. t. part.
goose, gwud, v. i. 10.
gwush, sleepy.
—goomo, canoeing.
gummig, house, shop.
gummigesemin, live in a house.
goon, goonuhgud, days.
goonehze, goonuhgah,
goond, goonand,
guñoñhamah, beating.
gumneoong, in a house, shop.

Note.—For explanation of abbreviations, see first page of Dictionary.
gummee,  water.  kummin, kummegah,  ground.
gwane,  face; v. n. 3.  kanz, kagoon,  don't; neg. imp.
gooda,  hanging; v. i. 2.  kun,  if you will; imperative.
gedauso,  anger; v. n. 4.  mag,  fish.
gahbuhwe  standing; v. n. 3.  menug,  globular objects.
gunzh,  hoot, claw.  muhgud,  v. i. 8 (it is—).
gauim,  lake, river, &c.  -mo,  road, track.
gawin,  obj. given.  ne,  third 3rd pers.
goowin,  obj. received.  ned,  second 3rd pers., subj.
gahwunzh,  tree.  nejin,  second 3rd pers., part.
gwan,  dubitative, part.  sick, die in such a place.
gobunah,  dubitative, bun t.  string.
gid,  he—me, part.  nayaub,  diminutive.
ing,  he—me, thee.  ns, naug, naun,  canoes, boats, &c.
ind,  dative, v. n. 6 part.  nug,  fathoms.
ingwum,  head, hair.  nik,  hand, finger, inches.
im,  v. t. passive part.  ninj,  the hand; v. n. 3.
jegauso,  sleep.  ninje,  the arm; v. n. 2.
jegahda,  emphatic possession.  nika,  piece of meat, &c.
jewun,  v. n. 4 (he is—).  nezhegun,  he appears so; v. n. 3.
jin,  v. i. 2 (it is—).  nabgooze,  it appears so; v. i. 7.
period. subj., 3rd pers. sing.  nahgwud,  our.
ka,  he makes; v. n. 2.  naun, nahmig, nahmin,  -od, -ood,
kad,  maker of; v. n. 2, part.  oosh,  v. n. 4, v. t. 8, part.
kawin,  making; n. i.  oong,  contemp.
kawenone,  male maker.  og, oog,  v. i. 4 part., v. n. 5, 6, ind.
kawequa,  female maker.  oosa,  walking; v. n. 2.
kawegummiq,  manufactory.  oono,  canoing; v. n. 4.
kauso,  pretending; v. n. 4.  oons, oonsug,  emphatic possession.
kah, kaug,  plenty of; v. i. 1.  oons, oonsug,  diminutive.
kahda,  there is made; v. i. 2.  po-,  -snow.
keesiswuhgeze,  months old; v. n. 3.  pun, puneeg,  bun tense, part.
kuhmin,  so many in a canoe; v. n. 5.  poojegun,  machine, instrument.
koona,  flame.  poojega,  grinding, ploughing, &c.
keezhwa,  speaking.  peboonuhgeze,  years old.
qua,  female.
qua,  head; v. n. 2.
# PART II.

## DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

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OJEBWAY GRAMMAR.

quum, quhum,  forest; v. n. 5.
sug,  barrel or box full.
sing,  neg. part. v. n.; one does not.
shke, shkid,  bad habit; mod. a.
shkewin,  bad habit; n. i.
shk,  bags full.
shkin,  mod. b., v. t. 4. imp.
sh,  lying or falling; v. n. 6.
shin,  thou—me; imperative.
sheshinaum,  thou—us; imperative.
shenenim,  lie together.
shemug,  lay together.
sig, segoog,  neg. part.
sigwah,  neg. pl. subj.
sewaunbaun,  neg. part., bun, 1st p.
segbun,  neg. part., bun, 3rd p.
sid,  foot, feet (measure).
seda,  the foot; v. n. 2.
sa,  flying, walking; v. n. 2.
setoonun,  lay together in.
tegwayah,  a river.
tahwaun, taun, tum,  sound, hearing.
tahgooez, tahgwud,  speaking, sound.
tahwuhgah,  the ear; v. n. 1.
unuhwaun,  mod. C.
uhwaun,  mod. C, or par. 2.
uaun,  mod. D.
uhquat,  forest.
ushkah,  waves, surf.
uhbe,  sitting; v. n. 3.
ung, ungig,  v. n. 5, v. t. 7, part.
we, wid,  he is—; v. n. 3.
wun, wung,  it is—; v. i. 6.
wish,  contempt; n.
wahbo,  liquid; n.
wujje,  cold, freezing; v. n. 3.
wahbik,  metal, stone, &c.; n.
wahbeugenun,  put strings, &c., together.
wuhyuhgezemim,  sorts, kinds; an.
wuhyuhgud,  sorts, kinds; inan.
wauk,  hundred; n.
waukwudoon,  hundred; v. i. 7.
wahtig,  wooden.
wag,  cloth, paper.
wawaun,  pair, yoke.
wauzh,  den, bag.
wedum,  speaking.
wegummig,  house, shop, shed.
wahdeze,  live, like.
waun,  lead, carry.
waun,  your, their.
waun, wunan,  pack, load.
wauna,  dubit. part.
wau,  third pers. pl. subj.
waud,  your.
wahzha,  the human skin.
yaung, yung, yag,  pres. part. pl.
yaungedebun,  bun tense, part.
yungobun,  "
yabobun,  "
yabun,  "
yunbun,  "
yooke,  2nd pers. pl. imperative.
yauso,  heat.
zh,  thou—him; v. t. 3, imp.
zheshin,  thou—me; "
zheshinaum,  thou—us; "
zeda,  the foot; v. n. 2.
1. The noun usually follows the verb. Thus: John is working hard—Keche-uñnooke owh John; My father (dec.) was wise—Ke-nebwahkah noosebun.

2. He—him often rendered in Ojebway in a reversed order with the passive voice, he is—by him. Thus: The dog follows the child—Owh uhnemoosh onoopenuhnaun enewh uhbenoojeyun; or, Owh uhbenooje onoopenuhNegoon enewh uhnemooshun—The child is followed by the dog. This is the favorite construction in Ojebway; the use of it is exemplified in the following sentence: John said to James, You have deceived me, but he replied, Indeed I have not deceived you—John ogeenaun enewh Jamesun kegewuhyazhim, oo-oo dush ogeegoon kahween kuhnuhga kegewuhyazhemesnoon. Here, instead of “He replied,” we say, “He (John) was said to by him.”

3. Verbs should always be used in preference to nouns. Thus: I cannot say much for his character; render, I cannot say that he behaves himself. According to his commandment; render, According as he commands. At our last assembly; render, When we last assembled. And so on.

4. As has been remarked, an animate noun requires an animate verb, and an inanimate noun an inanimate verb. This makes it necessary sometimes to employ two verbs in an Ojebway sentence where in English we should use but one. Thus: We love our Queen and country—Ke-sahgeahnaun ke-keche-ogemahquamenauhn, kesahgetoomin kuhya kiduhkeemenau.

5. The second verb in a sentence is often put in the subjunctive mood, even though joined to the first verb by a conjunction and used indicatively. Thus: They lifted up their eyes and looked—Keoombishkinzhegwanewug dush keënabhewaud.
6. The vocative singular of the noun may be expressed by using the 2nd person singular of the participle present, the noun being put into verbal form. Thus: Young man!—Washkenuhwaweyun!

EXERCISES WITH PARSING.

EXERCISE I.

"Owh dush enene oo-oo keêkedo, Omah keöonjemahjahrwug; ningenoonduhwaug suh oo-oo keêkedoowaud, Umba Dothaning ezhahdah. Joseph dush ogenoopenuhnaun enewh wekahnesun, ogemekuhwaun dush ewede Dothaning."

"And the man said, they are departed hence; for I heard them say, Let us go to Dothan. And Joseph went after his brethren, and found them in Dothan.—(Gen. xxxvii, 17.)

Owh, def. art., the; dush, conj., and; enene, noun anim., man; oo-oo, dem. pron., this; keêkedoo, verb neut. 4th par. perf. ind. 3rd pers. sing., he said; omah, adv., here; ke-oonje-mahjahrwug, ke, sign of the perf., oonje, particle, from, mahjahrwug, they go, start, 3rd pers. pl. (neuter verb, Par. 1), they have gone from; ningenoonduhwaug, trans. verb, 2nd par. perf. ind. 1st pers. sing. pl. obj. (I—them), I heard them; suh, particle of assertion, (see adverbs); oo-oo, this; keêkedoowaud, verb. neut. 4th par. perf. subj. 3rd pers. pl., them to say, or, that they said; Umba, adv., Come! Dothaning, ing, sign of the dative, to Dothan; ezhahdah, verb neut. 1st. par. imperative mood, 1st pers. pl., let us go; Joseph dush oge-noopenuhnaun, verb trans. 3rd par. perf. ind. 3rd pers. sing. (He—them), He followed them; enewh, def. art. sing. 2nd 3rd pers., to agree with the noun following; wekahnesun, noun anim. insep. from pron. his brother or brethren; oge-mekuhwaun, trans. verb, par. 2, perf. ind. 3rd pers. sing. (he—them), he found them; dush, and, ewede, adv., there; Dothaning, in Dothan.

EXERCISE II.

"Kepuggummeêuyahmuhgud dush uhpe Joseph tagwishing emuh uhyahnid enewh wekahnesun oogekesekoonegon oopuhpeesekuhwaughun ewh ahnooj anuhdetag puhpeesekuhwaughun kahahgwid."

"And it came to pass when Joseph was come unto his brethren, that they stripped Joseph out of his coat, his coat of many colours that was on him."—(Gen. xxxvii, 23.)
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

Ke-pygummeúhyahmuhgud, verb impers. 8th par. perf. sing., it came to pass; dush, and, uhpe, adv., when; Joseph tagwishing, verb neut. 6th par. pres. part. 3rd pers. sing., he arriving, or having arrived; emuh, adv., in there, there; uhahmni, verb neut. (uhyah) 1st par. pres. subj. 2nd 3rd pers. sing., where they are; enewhi, def. art. 2nd 3rd pers.; wekahnesun, noun anim. insep. from pron., his brother or brethren; ooge-kesekeonengoon, from kesekehmuhwaun, the accommodative (Mod. c.) of okesekhuwaun, he stripped him, verb trans. par. 2, pass. voice, indic. perf. 2nd 3rd pers. sing., he was stripped by them of his; o-puhpeesekuhwahguun, noun inanim. with poss. pron., his coat; euh ahnooj, adv., various; anuhdetag, verb impers. par. 2, pres. part. sing., from uhnhdeta, dyed, coloured; puhpeesekuhwahguun, coat; kah-ahgwhid, verb trans. par. 6, perf. part. 3rd pers. sing. (from od-ahgwih, he wears it), that he wore.

EXERCISE III.

"Enenewedooog, wekahnesemahdoog, kuhyo oosemahdoog, pepinduhweshig, noon-goom wahanenuhgoog guhnoodoohmauzooyoaun.

"(Uhpe dush kahnoonduhwahwaund che Hebrewemoonid, ashkum kepezauneagah-buhwewug.)"

"Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defence which I make now unto you.

"And when they heard that he spake in the Hebrew tongue to them, they kept the more silence."—(Acts xxii, 1, 2.)

Enenewedooog, noun anim. voc. pl., O men; wekahnesemahdoog, noun anim. voc. pl., O brethren; kuhyo, conj., and, oosemahdoog, noun anim. voc. pl., O fathers, (See on nouns insep. from p. pron., p. 19); pepinduhweshig, from pepinduhwaun, verb trans. par. 2, imper. mood, ye—me, listen ye to me; noon-goom, adv., now; wahanenuhgoog, from enaan, tell, intentional particle we prefixed, verb trans. par. 3, participle (we changed to wah, see p. 118) pres., I—you, what I am about to tell you; guhnoodoohmauzooyoaun, from guhnoodoohmuhoaun, the accommodative (Mod. c.) of guhnooonaun, speak to. Guhnoodoohmuoaun has again been put into the Reflexive, Mod. a., making guhnoodoohmuazoo, he speaks for himself, (see note on Reflex Verbs, p. 95), pres. subj. 1st pers. sing., that I speak for myself.

Uhpe, adv., when; dush, conj., then or and; kahnoonduhwahwaund, verb trans. par. II. perf. subj. 3rd pers. pl., when they heard him; che-Hebrewemoonid, from Hebrewemooh, he speaks Hebrew, (moo being an end-syllable signifying speaking a language), verb neut. par. 4, pres. subj. 2nd 3rd pers. sing., with che, to, prefixed, him to speak Hebrew; ashkum, adv., more and more; kepezauneaagah-buhwewug, this
verb is made up of two particles, pezaune, quiet, silent, and gahbuhwe (see endings, p. 120), standing, thus: pezaune-gahbuhwe, he stands still, verb neut. par. 3, perf. indic. 3rd pers. pl., they stood still, or, they kept silence standing.

ENGLISH INTO OJEBAWAY.
TRANSLATED IMPERFECTLY AND CORRECTED.

Exercise I.

"And he asked them of their welfare, and said, Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive?"—(Gen. xliii, 27.)

We will suppose that a beginner, using the Dictionary and Grammar diligently, has translated the verse thus:

"Kuhya oge-kuhgwajemaun oonje omenobemahdezeewinewah, kuhya keekdeo, meno-uhyah nuh keosewah owh ukkewaze oonje owh kegekeekedoom? Bemahdeze kayahbe nuh?"

We will now point out and rectify the mistakes.

Oge-kuhgwajemaun dush, (dush better than kuhya at the commencement of a sentence, and must follow the verb); ahe'emahdezenid, (here a verb should be used instead of a noun, and note that it is put in the 2nd third person, as applying to the brethren who are addressed); oo-no keenad, (here the subj. is used, and the trans. verb enaun, to say to, instead of ekedoo, to say); meno-uhyah nuh koosewah? (this correct); owh ukkewaze caahdzechemagooen, (here we use the trans. verb duhzhemaun, to speak or tell about, and it is put in the pluperf. part. 2nd pers. pl., ye—him); kayahbe nuh bemahdeze, (this a better construction). The verse now reads literally:

"And he asked them how they are, this he saying to them, Is your father well, the old man, him of whom ye did speak (or had spoken)? Does he yet live?"

Exercise II.

"And Joseph gave them wagons according to the commandment of Pharaoh, and gave them provision for the way.

"To all of them, he gave each man changes of raiment; but to Benjamin he gave three hundred pieces of silver, and five changes of raiment."—(Gen. xlv, 21, 22.)
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

This we will suppose translated thus by a beginner:

"Joseph dush ogemeenaun odahbahnun tebishko od-enahkoonegawin Pharaoh, kuhya ogemeenaun meejim oonje meekunaung.

"Kuhkenuh wenuhwah ogemeenaun papazhig enenewun aunjekoonuhayawenun. Benjamining dush ogemeenaun niswauk booquahbikun shooneyah, kuhya nahnuun aunjekoonuhayawenun."

We will point out and rectify the mistakes.

Joseph dush ogemeenaun, (this correct); odahbahnun, (correct); tebishko kahkedogoobunun, (here a verb is used in preference to a noun, from ekedo, to say, pluperf. part. of the Dubitative, as he had said or ordered—placed in the Dubitative to imply that this order of Pharaoh's was merely matter of report); Pharaoh, (or better, owh Pharaoh); kuhya ogemuhwuhpoonauk, (this will be found to be the word in the Dictionary for provisions for a journey,—used verbally); kuhkenuh anduchenid enenewun ogemeenaun, (anduchid, or papazhigood, each declinable as a participle, here put in the 2nd 3rd pers. to agree with enenewun, from obsol. verb neut. duche); ahgwewinun kaaonjéuhyanjekoonuhyanid, (clothes, that they may change from time to time; from aunjekoonuhya, to change the clothes; ka, sign of the future; oonje, for, that, in order that; uhyauunjé, frequentative of aunje, anew; koonuhya, clothing; nid, ending of 2nd, 3rd pers. part. to agree with enenewun); Ogemeenaun dush veen Benjaminun, (ween here is emphatic, Benjaminun with ending of the 2nd 3rd pers. It is not correct to use the dative ending ing, with anim. nouns, the to is implied in the verb); niswauk duss wahbik shooneyah, (wahbik is sufficient as implying money, booquahbikun would mean rather little bits of silver; on duss, see Numerals, p. 23); kuhya ahgwewinun nahning menik che-uhyaunjekoonuhyanid, (nahning menik, five times; che uhyauunjekoonuhyanid, that he might change from time to time, 2nd 3rd pers. to agree with Benjaminun). Thus, literally:—And Joseph gave them waggons as Pharaoh had ordered, and provisioned them. To all the men each he gave clothes for them to change from time to time; but to Benjamin he gave three hundred pieces of silver, and clothing enough for him to change five times.
I.—Salutations, Weather, &c.

There is an Indian coming. I wonder who it is! Pedahsuhmoosa ahnishenahba.

Ahwagwaneedooq!

He is followed by a woman carrying a bundle. Onopenuhnegoon equawun pamewuhnaneejin.

Ah! How do you do, friend, where do you come from? Ah! Boozho neeje, ahninde wanjebahyun?

Good day, sir, good day! I have just landed at the Point. Boozho, boozho, neeje!

Pechoenug suh ningeugbah ewede nayausug.

Is this your wife? How do you do, my friend. Me nuh goo mahbah kewedegamahgun? Ah boozhoo ninduhwamah.

Have you come a long distance? Wahsuh suh kegepeoonejebaum? Yes, indeed; our camp is three days journey up the country. *A kagat wahsuh; nesotebik ningepeuguhpashemin ke-pe-pemishkahyaung.

And where are you going to camp now? Ahninde cheguhpasheyag noongoom? Close to the shore, and to-morrow we go on to the Bay. Ughuhming suh, wahbung edush ewede wequadoong ningah-ézhahmin.


You left them at home, did you? Yes. Kegenuhguhnahwaug' nuh ewede anduhyag? A!

Will you sit down and rest, before going on further? Kegah-nuhmuhduhbehim nuh uhkuhwa che-aunwabeyag che bwah menuhwah mahjahhyag?

No, it is already late, we must get on; Come, come, (to his wife), let us start. Kahween, ahzhegwuh suh ishpekezhegud, ningah mahjahmin suh; Howh, howh, mahjahdah dush.

Well, good bye, I hope we may see each other again. Ah 'boozhoo dush, pagish menuhwah wabhundeyungoobun.

Let me see, what is the day of the month, to-day is Friday. Tuagh, ahnee andussogoog ughezid keezeis, me nahnokezhegud noongoom.

Last Sunday was the 14th, to-day must be the 19th. Medauswe 'zhe nee'goon ughezegobunan keezeis ke-uhnuhmeakezhegud, noongoom kezhegud dush medauswe 'zhe shaungusso-goog ughzedodoog.

* A; pronoun, as in fat, air, not as in fate.
Next week I am going to Sault Ste. Marie, if the weather is fine. Bahweting suh ningah-ezhah ka-ishquah-ahnun-mi-kezh-nug kishpin mano-kezhugudoo-gwan.

It is very cloudy. I think it will rain. Ningwahnukwud ahpeche, tahkemewun ninde-nandum.

It is nearly a year since I was here. Kagah suh ningo-peboonuhgug dah-uhkohuh-yaun omah.

It is hot weather. Kezhaha. It is cold weather. Kezenah. The wind blows.

Noodin.

II.—Meal-time.

This is good bread. Onesheshin suh mahbaw buhquazhegun.

This is good meat. Onesheshin suh oo-oo weyauh.

That soup smells good. Menomahgwud suh ewh naahboob.

I have no knife. Kahween nindooyahseen moo-koomaun.

We are all very hungry, and want our dinner. Kuhkewauh anducheyaung ahpeche nipuhkudahmin, neweshuhsheegooom dineh.

Come to dinner all of you; you, too, come along. Umba pe-weseneyook kukhenuh anducheyag, keen kuhwa, pewesinen.

There is pork, but no beef to-dah. Kookoosh-woooyaus ahhto, pehekeuweeyaus dush kahween ahtasenoon noongoom.

Say grace. Unnohmeatun uhkwhwa.

Give me some potatoes, please. Uhshummeshekun opinah.

The child is thirsty. Kishkuhahgamma owh ahbenooje.

We used to have mutton last Fall. Nindooyahshummegoomenahbun mahnishtahnishwee-woeeyaus tuehquahgoong.

Give me a spoon. Mesheshin amequaun.

A large one, or a small one? Keche-amequaun kamah agahsang.

A small one. Amequaunas suh.

This pudding tastes good. Menopooogwud suh oo-oo poodin.


No, never; but I had some bear once. Kah, kahween weekah; ahbeding dush ninge-uhshummegoo muhquah-woyeayaus.

Did you forget to put pepper in the soup? Keguwahwanaun enuh ewh wahsuh-gung chege-duhgoonuhmun emuh naahbooling?

The pie is very hot. Keche-kezhadumungkin ewh taaba. Kewish.

Mind you don't burn your mouth. Aungwahmezin che-chahgedoong-nazowun.
Will you have any more? Kayahbe nuh kago ke-we-meejin?
No, thank you, I have finished. Kahween megwach me ahzhewuh ke-ishquah-wesencyaun.
I have had plenty. Ninge tabisene.
Please give me something to drink. Menuhésin.
There is no cup. Kahween menequajegun ahtasenoon.
Do you want tea? Me nuh uhnebishahbo wahmenequayun?
No, only water. Kahween, nebee atuh.
Is this fresh water? Tuhkahgumme nuh oo-oo.
That boy is greedy. Nebahdeze owh quewezans.
Here is the fork I used. Me oooo ewh pahtuhkuhegun kah-abbujietooyaun.
Did the Indians gather these strawberries? Me nuh egewh ahnishenahbag kah-mahwinezoojig enewh odaêmennun?
How soon will the raspberries be ripe? Ahnee uhpé ka-uhdesoowaud egewh misqueemenug?

III.—Health, Age, &C.

How are you to-day? Are you a little better, do you think? Ahnee ezhe-bemeah-dezeyun noongoom? Ashkum nuh kemeno-uyah punge, kidenandum?
Thank you, I had a pretty quiet night, and slept a little. Ah megwach enewag ninge-pezauneshin tebekoong, punge kuhya ninge-nebah.
What is the matter with him? Ahnee andid?
He had a fall some three years ago, and received some internal injury. Kepungeshinogoobun neswe peboon ahzhe, ahkoosedoog dush pinjenuh weeyowhing.
How old is that child? Ahnee apeetezid ewa de abbenookje.
Nearly seven years old. Kagah neezhwauso-peboon-uhgeze.
How many months old is your little sister? Ahnee andussokeeziswuhgezid owh kesheemamins.
She (or he) is only three months and four days. Nesokeezis kuhya neegoonnuhgeze atuh.
How many months is it since you were here? Ahnee andusso keeziswuhguk kah-uhko-omah-uyahyuhun.
I think it is more than a year. Ningo-peboon uhwahshema nindenandum.
You were sick at that time. Kid-ahkoosenahtun ewh uhpe.
What was the matter with you? Ahnee kahdeyun?
I had small-pox. Ninge-mahmahkiis suh.
Indeed! That is a terrible disease. Tuhyah! Kagat kuhgwahnesugge-enahpenawinewun ewh.

Yes, I nearly died. A, kagah ninge-nib.
I barely recovered. Uhgahwah suh ningenoojim.

Is there much sickness about now? Ahkooswinekah nhu noongoom omah kewetuhyeese?

Yes. I know of five houses—where they have hooping cough, and two children have measles. A. Nahnun wegewaumun ninkeke-dandunun uhyahmoowand keche-ososodumoowin, neezh kuhya ahbenejeeyug magwah misquauzhawug.

I cut my foot yesterday with an axe. Ninge kezhahoodiz pecheenahgo.

I have a bad head-ache: Ahpeche nin-dawequa.
He has a bad cold. Keche-uhgiggookah.
You should take medicine. Mushkeke kedah-menequan.

The old squaw gave me some Indian medicine. Here it is. Owh uhnishenahba mindemoya ningemeenik uhnishenahba-mushkeke. Me 00-00.

I think he has a good deal of fever. Enewag kezheso nindenandum.

He is very weak and can scarcely walk. Ahepeche shahgwewe, uhgahwah okush-ketoone chempemoosad.

He has laid many years on his bed. Nebewah dusso peboon uhpuhna kepesjingeshin nebahgunning.

He is very sick. Keche akhowise.
I think he will not recover. Kahween tahnoojemoose nindenandum.

IV.—CAMPING OUT.

Bring up the things from the boat. Pegoopewedoon enewh ayaugin emuh cheemauning.

Where shall we pitch our tent? Ahneende che-kuhpasheyung?
Is there a clearing? Mahzheegun nhu uhyah? Let us clear a place here—Where is the ax? Tuhguh mahzheegádah omah—Ahneende ewh wahgahkwud?
Jack will cut the poles and pins. Jach ogah-keeshkuhaunun enewh metigoon kuhya enewh suhghaghugunun.

Shall I make a fire? Ninguh-booduhwa nhu?
Yes, and get a good stock of wood for fuel. A, nébuhnuh kuhya muhnesan.

Have you a string? Tuhkoopejegun nhu kiduhyaun?
Lend me your knife. Uhweeshekun kemookoomaun.
Now cut some fir branches for the floor of the tent. Umba keeshkowh shingoo-beensug che-upishemoonekayun. We will spread our rugs for a carpet. Kegah-upishemoonekamin kekoonause-nahin.


Jack has cut down a tree, I hear it falling. Jack oge-guhwahwaun metigoon, nenoonduhwah mudwashing. Don't let the ashes fall in the frying-pan. Kagoween tah-pungesinsenoong pingwe sahsakooquauning.


Let us smoke; Have you tobacco? Suhguswaahdah; Ahsamah nhu kiduhyahwah? Yes, but I have left my pipe behind. A, ningewuhnekanun dush nind-opwahgun.


We must move on again before daylight to-morrow. Che-bwah wahbung' suh kegah-goozemin.


V.—IN THE BUSH.

Where is Jack? Ahneende Jack? He is gone back in the bush with his gun. Noopeming keézhah, opaushkesegun kemahjedood. Is he gone hunting? Ke-uhwe-geöosa nhu?
VI.—VISITING THE INDIANS.

Is any one at home? Uhbe nuh ahweyuh?
Yes, we are at home, come in; my father only is not in. A, ninduhbemin, pin-degan; owh suh noos atuh kahween uhbese.
Good day, it is a fine day. Booohoo, meno-kezhegud.
Yes, it seems a long time since we have seen you. A. kagat, kuhbaühyee suh enewag kah-ukho-wahbumegooyun.
Yes, I have been away. A, ninge-oondumishkahi.
What is the news? Ahneen dush enuhkummeguk.
Nothing much. Several of the Indians in the Bay were sick, but they are better now.
Akhah kago, ahchoosebuneeg ahnind jegewh ahuishenahbag wequadoonng ayahjig, zhuhyegwah dush meno-uhyahwug.
When are you Indians going to build yourselves houses, such as they have at Garden River? Ahneen uhpe dush ka-ozhetnhamdezooyag wahkuhegunun tebishko enewh ketegaun seebeeng ayahgin?
Oh, I dont know, I suppose we are too lazy. Anduhgwana, nind-osaum-ketemish-kemin kuhnubuj.
Is this an old pipe? Kata-uhyuah nuh mahbuh opawahgern.
Yes. It belonged to my grandfather. Kagat, nemeshomesebun tebanemahgobun. And was that his tobacco pouch? Me nuh kuhya ewh o-kishkebetahgun taban-dumoogoobunan.
How long does it take you to build a wigwam? Ahneen ka-ahpeechetahyunbun che-ozhegáyun?
About an hour. Maungeshuh ningo tebuhegum.
Some houses in England take three years to build. Ahnind wegewaumun keche-uhgahming neso-pebon odiuntuzheekahnahwau.
Ah, indeed, that is wonderful, they must be very big. Tuhyah, kagat mahmuhkah-dahkummig, keche mechahmuhgudoogun kuhnubuj.
These trees are the right sort for building a log house, are they not? Me nuh oogoo quuhyuk metigooq ka-ahbujjeindwahbun che-wegewaunmekang?
You could get lumber and shingles at the saw-mill. Kedah-oondenahwang nub-buggesugoo kuhya uhpukeoogunng ewede taushkepoojegunng.
Do your children go to school? Ezhahwug nuh ke-nejahnesug anduhzhe keke-noohmahding?
Not just now, they have no shoes. Kahween noongoom, kahween omuhkesi-sewug.
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

You must get shoes for them at the store, when you sell your sugar. Kegah keesh-penuhduhwahwaug suh mukhesinun ahdahwawegummegoong uhpe ahdahwayag sinsebahquud.

Were you at Church on Sunday? Kegeuhl yah nuh ahdahmeawegummegoong ke-uhnuhmeakezhuguk.

No, I was sick, but my husband went. Kahween, ninge-ahkoos, ween dush newedégamahgun keézhah.

Well, good-bye, I will come again soon to see you. Ah boozhoo dush, weebah kegahpewahbumin menuhwah.

VII.—ON THE WATER.

Get into the boat (or canoe). Poosin cheemauning.

Shove her off. Kaunjewábuun.

Two of you take two oars each, and I will steer. Kenuhwah neezheyag naneezh ahzhaboynaunun odahpenuhmoon, neen dush ningah-oodahka.

Pull hard now. Kuhgatin ahzhábooyag.

There is a steamboat coming. Peejebéda ishkoota-nahbequauun.

There is a net laid there. Uhsuh emuh uhgwinjin.

The wind is fair. Minwahnemud.

Put up the sail. Oombahkoopejegun.

Take in your oars. Pindooneg uhtooog kidahzhabooyaunewaun.

Draw in that rope. Weekoobedoon ewh uhshuhbbaub.

Let it go; quick. Puhgedinun; waweeb.

Steer for that point. Ewede nayaashing enequain.

Take the sail down. Nesenun ewh ningahsuhmoon.

Use your oars again. Ahzhábooyag menuhwah.

We are going down stream. Kenezhboonoomin.

I hear rapids. Múlwajewawan bahwetig.

Shall we shoot the rapids? Kegahnesheboonoomin enuh?

No, it would not be safe in a boat, we must get a canoe. Kah, tahnahneesáhnud nahbequaránísing, ninduhwaj wigwaus cheemun kegah-uhyoomin.

We will borrow this bark canoe. Kegah-uhthaawangamin suh oo-oo wigwaus cheemun.

There are two paddles. Neezhenoom enewh uhbwim.

We will land on that Island. Ewade menising kegah-guhbahmin.

Are there any fish about here? Uhyahwug nuh keegoyug omah?
Yes, there are plenty. Kagat, kegoëkah.
I am going to fish with a rod. Newewawabuhnàhbe.
What bait do you use? Wagoonian wah-uhgoookàyeweyun?
Just a worm. Uhshigoonàhwis.
There are speckled trout in this stream. Maunzhemagoosanekah omah seebeensing.
Are there any pike? Keenoozhakah nuh?
In the bay there are lots of herrings, and a few white fish. Ahpeche pahtuh-noowug okawissug wequadoong ahhind kuhya, ahtikumagoog uhyahtoooganug.
They are fishing with a seine net. Uhgwahbenâhwug.
What have they caught? Wagoonian kah-netoowaad?
Only herrings and suckers. Okawissug atuh kuhya nuhmâbinug.
How shall we get back up the rapids? Ahneen ka-ezheóoduhumung ewh bahwetig?
We must make a portage, there is a trail through the bush. Kegah-oonegamin suh, meekauns uhyahtoomuhgud.
Jack will carry the canoe. Jack ogahpemoondaun cheemaun.
I am going to bathe. Ninduwe-puhgiz.
Can you swim? Kenetahwahduhgah nuh?
I want to get a shot at those ducks. Newepaushkeswaug egewh ewade sheshebug.

VIII.—Cultivating the Land.
Do you cultivate any land? Keketega nuh?
Just a little; I always plant some corn and potatoes. Punge atuh; punge mun-dahtar min ninketegahdaun punge kuhya opineeg.
Will wheat grow here? Tahmahjeegin nuh mesemin omah?
No one has ever tried it. Kahween weekah ahweyuh koojejegase.
The land seems very stony. Ahsinekah suh azhenahgwuk uhke.
Yes, but some of it is very good. A, ahhind dush ahpeche onesheshin.
When do you plough? Ahneen uhpe keezis muhyahjepemepoojegang.
In spring, about the beginning of May. Sahgwungin, ooshkuhgoojing wahbegoone-keezis.
And when do you harvest? Oats are fit in August, and corn in September. Ahneen uhpe dush kaushkushkezhegayag? Muhnoomin suh meen-keezis uhgoojing, mundah-min dush muhnoomene-keezis.
Do potatoes do well? Menógewug nuh opineeg?
Do you sow peas? Keketegahdaunun enuh uhnejemenun?
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

Have you any cattle? Keduhyahwaug nuh ahwahkaunug?
I have two cows and a calf. Neezh equapezhekewug mind-uhyahwaug pezhekins kuhya pazhig.

Have you no oxen? Kahween nuh keduhyahwahehsig uhnooke-pezhekewug?
No, I borrow Joe's to do my ploughing. Kah, ninduhweik owh Joe oduhyau mun chepemepoojegayau.

No, the dogs would kill them. Kahween, odah-nesegawahdoganun enewuh uhnemooshun.

Why do the Indians keep so many dogs? Ahnishwin egewh ahnishenahbag keche-oduhyewaud?
I don't know, I am sure. Anduhgwun (or, nuhmunjeedoo).

How much land have you cleared? Ahneen menik kah-mahzheegyung?
The stumps are still in. Kayahbe kishkuthnashkudookah.

What is growing inside the fence? Wagoonan muhyahjeeging emuh pinje mien-chegun.

The corn is in bloom. Sahgahnequawug mundahminung.
He is digging up his potatoes. Moonuhepene.
He is thrashing oats. O-puhgunduhaun munoomin.

Is that the fowl house? Puhkukahqua-wegummi nuh ewh?*
That pig is fat. Weeneno owh kookoosh.

Have you a scythe? Kishikehegun enuh keduhyaus?
Bring your hoe with you. Pedoon suh ewh ke-pemeje-wahgahkwud.
He is cutting hay. O-kishkehaun mezhushk.

What is hay worth a hundred?* Ahneen enuhgindag mushkoosewun ewh nin-godwauk takooobedag?
We will weigh the hay. Kegahtebahbishkoodoomin mezhushk.

IX.—WINTER.

Let us go for a walk on snow-shoes. Umba ahgimoosadah.
Let us talk Indian as we walk. Ahnishenahbamodah angahimoosayung.
Let us cross the river on the ice. Uhgauming ezhahdah kegahbemahduhgah-komm

There is a hole for the cattle to drink at. Me twahebun ka duhzhe-menequawand pezhekewug.

* That is, a hundred bales of 15 lbs.
Those boys are skating.  Shooshquahduhawug quewezansug.
The trees are covered with snow.  Kooneuwewug metigoog.
The snow is deep.  Ishpahgoonuhgah.
There is a crust on the snow.  Oonahbuhnud.
It is freezing hard.  Keche muskukwuhdindin.
How thick is the ice?  Ahneen apecuuhding?
Make a hole and see.  Twahegan suh chenunduhkekandumun.
There is an Indian coming on the ice.  Peedahduhgauko ahnishenahba.
It is going to snow again.  Menuhwah tahsogoepo.
I hear people chopping in the bush.  Mudwaegawug noopeming.
Let us go to them.  Nahsekuhwahdah.
He is shopping down a beech.  O-giisnuhwaun ahzhuhwamezhin.
Those men are hewing timber.  Cheegeguhegawug egewh enenewug.
He is chopping cordwood.  Muhnesa.
How many cords can you cut in a day?  Ahneen menik duhching uhkoosing mesun kakeeshkuhuhmunbun ningo kezhik?
About two cords and a half.  Maunigeshuh neezh uhkoosing 'zhe ahbittuh.
Is that axe sharp.  Keenah suh ewh wahgahkwu'd?
There come the oxen hauling a sleigh.  Pedausuhmoosawug egewh pezhekewug pemedahbewaud.
There are two horses hauling a saw-log?  Neezh papazhegoonguhzheeg o-pemebahnahwaun metigoon.
Let us take off our snow-shoes.  Kahkeechahgemadah.
What trees are there here?  Ahwanan doowug metigoog omah?
What is that tree?  Ahwanan doowah owh metig?
That is iron wood, and there is a maple.  Mahnnn suh owh, ewade dush enahahtig.
There is pine on the other side of the mountain.  Shingwaukookah suh ewede uhwussuhjewh.
Let us go home.  Umba kewadah.
There is the track of a mink.  Pemekhuwa emuh shaungwasha.
Let us follow its track.  Mahduhundahdah.
No, it would be no use, it is getting dark, let us hasten.  Kah, kah kago tahenabuhdussenoon, kagah suh tebekud, kezechekahdah.
Let us make up a big fire.  Keche poolduhwadah.
Can you play music?  Kenetahmudwawachega suh?
I can play the fiddle.  Nenetahmudwayahbeguhega.
Tell an Indian story.  Ahpagish ahdesokayun.
Tell us the legend about Nanuhboozoo. Ahjim owh Nanuhboozoo.
Let us light our pipes. Suhkuhepwahegunadah.
Give him some tobacco. Ahsamah suh meezh.

X.—At School.

Go to your seat. Uhwe nuhmuhdubin.
Bring me your slate. Peeduhweshin keduhsineneem.
Look (pl.) at the black-board. Guhnuhahwumik nubuggesug.
You are late. Keche weekah ke-tuugooshin.
You have been very idle. Ahpeche kegeketemishk.
Your hands are dirty. Keweeneninje.
Tell your mother you must wash your hands before you come to school. Ezhe suh kegah che bwah schoolewing ezahyaun nenunduhwandahgooz che-kesebegeginjeyaun.

That is what the master says. Me akedood owh kakenouhmahgad.
Come and stand before me (pl.) Peneebuhwook andahsuhumhbyeayn.
Stand in a line. Neebedaegahwuywok.
Stand round me in a circle. Kewetahgahbuhwetuhweshig.
Where is your pencil? Ahneende kedohebeegunahntig?
Have you lost your pen? Kegewnunrh nek kemeegwun?
You have dropped it, pick it up. Kegebunneay, odahpin menuhwah.
You have made a mistake. Kege-wuwnesa.
Write nicely. Wawane ozhebebegan.
Do that sum. Ozheetoon ewh uhgindausowooin.
Read louder. Kuhgatin uhgindun.
Read distinctly. Wawane uhgindun.
I must whip you if you do that. Kedah-puhshunzhaaon kishpin ezhechegayun ewh.

Stand up, let us sing. Puhsegweeg, nuhgwomoodah.
You are singing out of tune. Kewuhnuhuhmashoom.
Sing it again (pl.) Menuhwah nughwomok.
Sit down, don't play (pl.) Nuhmuhduhbeeg, kago kewuhnuumegesekagoon.
Don't talk (pl.) Kago guhnoonedekagoon.
Do what I say at once. Ezhechegam anenaun, waweeb.
Girls, get your sewing. Equazansedooq, kekushkegwansoowinewah oodahpenuh-mook.
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES.

Hem that neatly. Wahweenga tetebegwahdun.
Have you your thimble? Keduhyahwah nuh ke-gaunduhegwausoowin.
Where are your scissors? Ahneende kemoozhwahgun?
The needle is sticking in your work. Shahboonegun puhduhkesin emuh kekushkegwausoowining.
I will cut it out for you. Kegah oonezhuhmoon.
Now, put away your needle-work. Umba ningooje uhtoog kekushkegwausoowinewah.
Collect the slates. Mahwundónuhmook uhsineen.
All stand up together. Kuhkenuh mahmuhwe puhsegweeyook.
Count ten. Medahching menik uhgindausoon.
How many fingers have you? Ahneen andussoninjeeyun?
Twice ten. Neezhing medahswe.
Five times six. Nahning ningoodwahswe.
Answer to your names. Nuhquatumook kiduhnoosoowinewaun.
The girls may leave. Tahmahjahwug egewh equazansug.
I give you three weeks holiday. Nesing anuhmeékeezhik menik kepuhgedenenim.

XI.—SUNDAY.

It is Sunday to-day. Uhnuhmeåkezhegud suh noongoom.
God forbids us to work or play. Kegenúuhuahmooonaun owh Kezhamuhnedoo che-uhnookeeyung kamah che-oduhmenoyung.
This is the day of rest. Me aunwabewene-kezhegud noongoom.
The church bell is ringing. Mudawin suh ketootahgun.
That is the second bell. Me ewh neezhing madwasing.
Let us go to church. Ahnuhmeéwegummigoong ezahdhah.
Take off your hat. Keeseunk kewewuhquaun.
The church is nearly full. Kagah suh mooshkena ewh ahnuhmeáwegummig.
I will find you a seat. Kegahmeekuhmoon uhpuhbewin.
Kneel down, rise, (pl.) Ojecheengwuhnetahyook, onishkaug.
Stand up, sit down, (pl.) Puhsegweeg, nuhmuhduhbeeg.
Let us pray. Umba uhnuhmeáhdah.
Here beginneth the 6th Chapter of the Book of Genesis. Me omah mahjesing ewh ishwauching chapter, Genesis aduming.
Here endeth the first lesson. Me omah wuhyaquahsing ewh natummesing kake-nouhmahgooyung.
DIALOGUE AND EXERCISES. 143

Let us all repeat this. Kuhkenuh mahmuhwe ekedodah.
Let us sing the tenth hymn. Nuhgumoodya suh ako-medâuching nuhguhmoowin.
All sing together. Kuhkenuh mahmuhwe nuhguhmoon.
I desire my child to be baptized. Nenunduhwandum che-seeguhunduhwind nene-

jahnis.
Bring the child forward after the second lesson. Peenik owh ahbenooje ke-ishquah
ughindumaan ewh ako neezhing kekenouhmahgoowin.
Who are his god-parents? Ahwananug egewh wah-nebuhwetuhwahjig.
Are you a communicant? Ketebandahgooz enuh shuhkuhmoonindewining?
The Holy Sacrament will be administered next Sunday. Menuhwah ahnuhme-
kezheguk tah-shuhkuhmoonindim.
Are you confirmed? Ahzhe nuh kege-ahnuhmeâtahegooz?
Is your son confirmed? Ahzhe nuh ke-ahnuhmeâtahegoozee kegwis?
The Bishop is coming to hold Confirmation on the 6th of May. Owh keche makuh-
dawekoonuywa ye-pe-ahnuhmeâtahega ningoodwausogoonuhgezid wahbegoone-keezis.
A Confirmation class will be held every Tuesday and Friday. Tahmahwunjehahwug
egewh wah-uhnuhmeâtahegoozeejig andusso neezho kezheguk kuhya andusso nahno
kezheguk.
Will you let your children come to Sunday School? Kegah enanemaug nuh kene-
jahnesug che-pekekenoubumuhwindwah anuuhmeâkezhegukin.
It is good that they should learn to love God while young. Onesheshin suh chekeke-
ouhmuhwindwah Kehzhamuhnedoone chesahgeâhwind magwah ahbenoojewewaud.
The second service is at half-past three. Menuhwah uhpe ka-uhnuhmeäung neso-
tebuhenn uhe 'zhe ahbittuh.

XII.—Conversations on Religion.

1.

Do you go to church on Sunday, friend? Kid-ehah nuh ahnuhme âwegummi-
goong anuuhmeâkezhegukin, neeje?
No, I am a pagan. Kah, kahween nind-uhnuhmeâhse.
Indeed! I wish you were a Christian. Kedabwa nuh! Ahpagish nah uhnuh-
meâhyunbun.
Oh, Christianity does for white people, not for Indians. Tuhyâh, ewh ahnuh-
meâhwin oonjeühyahmuhhuwd wahyabishkewajig atuh, kahween egewh ahnish-
enahbag.
INDIANS ARE NO BETTER FOR BEING CHRISTIANS. Kahween o-menodoodahgoosenahwah
ahnishenahbag uhnuhmeahwud.
Will you let me read God's book to you? Kegahenanim nuh punge che-uhginduh-
moonaun Kezha muhnedoo omuhzenuhegun.
I don't care. Ahnecsh anduhgwan.
Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for the Indian as well as for the white man. Owh
suh Jesus Christ, Kezha-muhnedoo ogwissun, kahween atuh enewh wuhyahbish-
kewanajin oge-nebotuhwahseen, enewh suh kuhyahmishenahban oge-nebotuhwain.
God wishes all people to be his children. Nunduhwandum suh owh Kezha muh-
nedoo kuhkenuh bamahezenajin ween onejahsenun che-ahwned.
Do you understand what I say? Kenesidotaun nuh anenaun.
Yes, I understand perfectly. A, wawane kenesidotoon.

2.
I am sorry to hear you have been drinking. Neminjenuhwaz ewh kemenequayun.
Who told you so? Ahwanan kahweendumook?
That is no matter, but I wish you would give it up. Kahween ningood ween ewh,
ahpagish nah ishuquhmenequayun.
It is vain you call yourself a Christian while you drink. Uhneshah suh ninduh-
nuhmeah kidediz magwah mahmenequayun.
No drunkards can enter heaven. Kahween uhweyuh kwathquabishkid tahpeendegase ishpeming.
God will accept those who truly repent. Ogahmenooodahpenaun kezhamuhnedo
enewh wawane aunwandi zoonejin.

3.
I did not see you at church last Sunday. Kahween kege-wahbumesenoond ahnu-
meawegummi goon ke-ahnuhmeakezheguk.
No, I did not go, I went to visit a friend in the Bay. Kah, kahween ninge-erhahse,
ninge-uhwe-mahwuddesah pazhig neejekewa ewede Wequadoong.
But Sunday is not a day for visiting, it is God's day. Ewh anuhmeakezheguk
kahween tah-nebwahchewaseem, Kezha muhnedoo suh ewh okezhegudoom.
You do not come to church so regularly as you used to do. Kahween wawane
kepahpindegase uhnuhmeawegummigoong wuhyashkud ween uhko ezechegeyungun.
Do not let the devil tempt you to give up religion. Kago enanemahkan owh mije-
muhnedoo cheezheik che oonje-poone-ahnuhmeayun.
In a little time we must all die. Weebah suh kuhkenuh andukeyung kegah-neboomin.

All worldly pleasures will pass away. Tah-aungomuhguhdoon kuhkenuh enewh uhkeeng duhzhe moojegezewinun.

4.

I was glad to see you at church on Sunday. Ninge-kecliminwandum kewahu-bumenaun ahnuhmeawugummegoong ke-ahnuhmeakezheguk.

Yes, I always go to church; those people at the point are very wicked, they might as well be Pagans. A, kahgenig nindezhah ahnuhmeawugummegoong; egewh nayaushing anduhnukkejig keche mujjeezhewabezewug, me tebishko anuhmeahsegoog.

I hope you feel sorry for them, and try to do them good. Ahpagish kesahdanemudwah kuhyaa menodoohwudwah.

Oh, they are too bad; they will never be better. I always say my prayers night and morning. Tuhyah, osaum mujjeezhewabezewug; kah-weekah tah-menoezhewabezesewug. Neen ween andusso tebikuk kuhyaa kuhegezhab ninduuhnuhmeah.

That is quite right, but do not only pray for yourself; pray also for your neighbours. Kagat suh kechequhyuk, kago suh atuh keen ahnuhmeatahdezokan, ahnuhmeatowh suh kuhyaa keejeeduuhnhkewamahgunug.

5.

How do you do, friend, I have come to read to you a little. Ah, boozhoo neeje, kegepeuhginduhmoon punge.

Thank you, you are very kind to me. Megwach, ahpeche ke-shahwanim.

God is good to you, even though you are sick. Kemeno-doodook owh Kezha muhnedoo ahnoo goo ahkoosoyun.

Indeed, God has been gracious to me, and I thank him. Kagat ningesahwanemik Kezha muhnedoo, nemegechewanemah dush.

Do you think you will get better? Kedenandum nuh kegah-noojim?

I cannot tell; God's will be done. Kahween ninkekanduhse, mahnoo anandung Kezha muhnedoo tah-ezhewabud.

I will pray to God for you. Kegah-uhnuhmeatuuhmoon.
THE LORD’S PRAYER.


PRAYER FOR A SICK PERSON.

(From the office for Communion of the Sick.)

Muhyahmuhwe-mushkhuwezeeyun kuhya kahgega bemah-dezeeyun Kezha-muhnedoo, keen kah-ozheudwah egewh enenewug, kuhya pashunzhaidwah kuhkenuh suhyahgeudjig kuhya wadahipenudjig, ke-puhgoosanemego che-shahwanemud mahbuh kebuhmeetahgun wadissegood enewh kehinjeen; puhgedenuhmowh wawane che-edahpenung maunduh od-ahkoozewin, kuhya (kishpin enandumun) che-noojemood; nuhmunj edush uhpe kamahjahgwan, che-minwahbumenahggoozid emuh enhahsuheymun, oonje owh Jesus Christ, Tabanemeyauungid Amen.

2 CORINTHIANS, xiii 14.


GRACE BEFORE MEALS.


TRANSLATION.—Merciful God, we thank thee that thou art pleased to provide us thus with food this day. Thou only givest us all things. May we ever serve thee faithfully, for Jesus Christ’s sake. Amen.
To Write a Letter.

My dear friend (or brother),—

Your letter reached me the day before yesterday. Thank you for writing to me. I am very well. My wife also is well. I hope you will soon come and see us. It is a very long time since we met. My kind regards to John Whitefish and his wife, and thank them for remembering me. Myself, wife, and children, all send best wishes.

I remain, your friend,

Peter Big Wind.

To Make a Speech.

Gentlemen and Ladies, I offer you greeting. Nekahnesedoog kuhya nindenuhwamahdoog keduhnuhmekoonenim.

I have a very important matter to say before you. Keche ahpeetandahgwud ewh wahenenuhgoog.

Young men, I address you. Kenuhwah washkenuhwaweyag keweguhnooneninim. You too, children, listen to what I have to say. Kenuhwah kuhya ahbennoojee-wedood pezindumook ewh wahenenuhgoog.

I am going to tell you about the old country. Keweweenduhmoonenim suh anuh-kummeguk ewedee keche-uhgahmin. I am going to tell you how it used to be with the Indians long ago. Keweweenduhmoonenim suh azhewabezewahgobunah egewh uhnishenahbag maweshuh. I come as a stranger among you. Ke-pe-muhyuggishkoonim suh.
Is it not well that your children should be taught as white children? Kahnuhween tah-oneshinsenoon che-kekenouhmahgoonzewaahpun kenejahneseewaun tebishko wuh-yahbishkewajig onejahneseewaun?

Parents, have you no care for your children? Wanejahneseeyag kah nuh kebahmanemahseewaun kenejahneseewaun?

How will it be with them when they grow up, if they are not taught while young? Ahheen ka-ehzewabezewaun uhpe-netahwegewaun kishpin kekenouhmahgoonzesewaah magwah ahbenoojeewaun?

And now in drawing to a close let me say—. Ahzhe dush kagah we-ishquah-tahyaun mahnoo ningah ekid—.

Especially let this be impressed upon you. Mahnoo suh maunduh minjemanduh-mook maminduhga.
PART III.

ENGLISH-OJEBOWAY DICTIONARY.

PRONUNCIATION.

A, as in fate, day. E, I, as in pin, prick, fish, iniquity. O, as in tobacco. U, Uh, as in butter, dumb, brush. AH, AU, as in bah! path, fast. E, EE, as in meek. OO, as in foot, soon. -UV, as in buy. G, as in pig, go. J, as in jug, judge. CH, as in chop, much. -NG, as in king. -NS, nearly as nce in since. S, as in so, mass. SH, as in wish, push, shall. -WH as w in cow, mew. ZH, as j in jamais (French).

ABBREVIATIONS.

n. a., noun animate; n. i., noun inanimate; p. n. a., participial noun animate; p. n. i., participial noun inanimate; an., animate; in., inanimate; pl., plural; s., see; s., same; s. th., something; s. wh., somewhere; neg., negative; compos., composition; v. t., verb transitive; v. n., verb neuter; v. i., verb impersonal; part., participle; p. c., participial change; mod., modification; pass., passive; in. obj., inanimate object; adj., adjective; pr., pronoun; adv., adverb; prep., preposition; conj., conjunction; int., interjection; lit., literally.

Note—The Student is advised to refer to the words, be, make, have, cause, negative, participle, each other, myself, past, so many, object, animate, inanimate, him, arm, mineral, as these words give an idea of the language and a clue to the manner of composition.
EXAMPLES

OF THE VARIOUS PARADIGMS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE VERB, WITH THEIR PARTICIPIAL CHANGE.

NEUTER VERBS, (v. n.)

Par. 1.—AH. Nebah, he sleeps,
" 2.—A. Dabwa, he speaks truth,
" 3.—E. Poose, he embarks,
" 3a.—E. Ishque, he remains behind,
" 4.—o. Ekedo, he says,
" 4a.—o. Kootuggeto, he is afflicted,
" 5.—UM. Enandum, he thinks,
" 6.—IN. Duugwishin, he arrives,
" 6a—oon. Meshedoon, he has a beard,

Part., nabad.
" duhyabwad.
" pwahsid.
" ashquid.
" akedood.
" kwatuggetood.
" anandung.
" dagwishing.
" mashedoong.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE NEUTER VERB.

Mod. a.—shke. Nebahshke, he is a sleepy fellow,
" b.—kauso. Nebahkauso, he pretends to sleep,
" c.—she. Nebahshe, he excites pity being asleep,
" d.—.... O-nebaaun, he puts him to sleep,
" e.—.... Nah-nebah, he sleeps from time to time,

Part., nabadskid (as Par. 3.)
" nabadkausoood (as Par. 4.)
" nabadshid, (as Par. 3.)
" nabaaud, (as v. t. Par. 1.)
" na-nebad, (as Par. 1.)

TRANSITIVE VERBS, (v. t.)

Par.

II.—UHWAUN. O-noonduhwaun, he hears him, noondowh, nwaunduhwaund.
III.—NAUN. O-meenaun, he gives him, meezh, mahnaud.
IV.—SAUN. O-nesaun, he kills him, neshe, nasaud.
V.—WAUN. O-chahgiswaun, he burns him, chahgesoo, chuhyahgiswaund.
O-puhketawaun, he smites him, puhketa, paketawaund.
ENGLISH-OJEBWAY DICTIONARY.

VI.—NUN. (an.) Od-ahpanemonun, he trusts him, ahpanemoon, apanemood.
(in.) Od-ahpanemoon, he trusts it, ahpanemoon, apanemood.

VII.—DAUN or AUN.
O-wahbundaun, he sees it, wahbundun, wuhyahbundung.

VIII.—TOON or DOON.
O-sahgetoon, he loves it, sahgetoon, suhyahgetood.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mod.</th>
<th>Part.</th>
<th>Mod.</th>
<th>Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. — diz.</td>
<td>Wahbundezo, he sees himself,</td>
<td>wuhyahbundezood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; d. — de.</td>
<td>Kewahbundemin, we see each other,</td>
<td>wuhyahbundeyung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; c. — umuhwyah. O-wahbundumuwauun {he sees s. th. relating to him},</td>
<td>wuhyahbundumuwauud.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; d. — O-wahbundudhahuun, he makes him see it,</td>
<td>wuhyahbunduhaud.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; e. — O-wahwhahumaun, {he sees him from time to time,}</td>
<td>wuhyahwahbumaund.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPERSONAL VERBS, (V. I.)

Par. 1.—AH.
" 2.—A.
" 3.—E.
" 4.—O.
" 5.—IN.
" 6.—UN.
" 7.—UD.
" 8.—MUHGUD.
" 9.—GAHDA.
" 10.—GWUD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Par.</th>
<th>Part.</th>
<th>Par.</th>
<th>Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ishpah (es), it is high,</td>
<td>ashpaug.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kezheda (so), it is hot,</td>
<td>kauzhedag.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teme, it is deep,</td>
<td>tamaeg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sogepo, it snows,</td>
<td>swahgepoog.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noodin, it blows,</td>
<td>nwaundging.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pungesin (shin), it falls,</td>
<td>pangesing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soongun (eze), it is strong,</td>
<td>swaungung.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peenud (eze), it is clean,</td>
<td>pahnuk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ekedomuhgud, it says,</td>
<td>akedomuhguk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahbunjegahda (-gauso), it is seen,</td>
<td>wuhyahbunjegahdag.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noondahgwud (-gooze), it is heard,</td>
<td>nwaundahgwuk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The letters in brackets are the animate terminations of the same verbs, and are to be conjugated as Paradigms—3, 1, 6, of the neuter verb.
FORMATTION OF THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF THE PARTICIPLE.

(P. C.—Participial Change.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>áh changes to uhya, as</th>
<th>owahbumaun, he sees him, wuhyahbumaund.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH, Uh, or U</td>
<td>A,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o-mahmón, he takes it, mamóod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>UHYA,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ságeze, he is afraid, suhyágezid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëë, ë or I</td>
<td>'AH, AU,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pëenud, it is clean, páhnuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë or I</td>
<td>A,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ekedo, he says, ákedood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ó or óo</td>
<td>WAH, WAU,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ishpah, it is high, áshpaug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò or òò</td>
<td>WA,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sógepo, it snows, swáhgepoog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o-nóondaun, he hears it, nwáundung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gootajic, he is afraid, gwataujid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kotuggetoo, he is afflicted, kwatuggetood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Some verbs beginning with ã prefix an in the participle, as -doodum, andoodung.
A.

Abandon. He abandons, gives it up; ah-nuhwánjega, v. n. 2 (p. c. uhyaun-).
He ab. him, it; onuhguhnaun, o-wabenaun, o-nuhguhdaun, v. t. I. III. VII. (p. c. nag-, wuhyab-). He, it, is aban-
donned; ahnuhwanjegauso, -jegahda, v. i. 9.

Abhor. See hate.

Abide in. He has him abiding in him; v. t. II., okékishkuhwaun, (p. c. kakhkishk). See dwell.

Ability, n. i. wahweengásewin.

Able. He is a.; o-kúshketoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. kashk-).

Abolish. He ab. it; od-aungooshkaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. uhyaung-). It is abol-
ished, aungooshkahmuhgud, v. i. 8.

Abominable. See horrible.

Absent. He is a.; enande, v. n. 3 (p. c. an-). He is a. so many days; dussogo-
ando. He is a. two days; neezhgooonande. He is a. a night; nekah-
ünde. He is a. for such a reason; oondande. He is a. from home (occu-
pied elsewhere); oondumishkah, v. n. 1 (p. c. puhy-
avush-).

Abscess. He has an a.; meneewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. man-). Matter runs from the a.; meneéwun, v. i. 6. His a. bursts, paushkemenishkah, v. n. 1 (p. c. puhy-
avush-).

Absent. He is a.; enande, v. n. 3 (p. c. an-). He is a. so many days; dussogo-
ando. He is a. two days; neezhgooonande. He is a. a night; nekah-
ünde. He is a. for such a reason; oondande. He is a. from home (occu-
pied elsewhere); oondumishkah, v. n. 1 (p. c. wand-). See also home—not at home.

Absolutely; áhpeche, pakhúj.

Absolve. See blot out.

Abstain. He abstains, withholds himself from something; minjemenédezó, mod.
A. (p. c. manje). He abstains from eat-
ing it; o-goonwahpoon, v. t. VI. (p. c. gwanw).

Abstinence; n. i. goonwáhpooowin.

About. All about; meze. Going about; pahpah-. See go about. About, nearly;
kagah. About.—See concerning.
Above; púhgeje, ashpeming, ogidjuhée.

Abscess; n. i. mene.
Absurd. See foolish.
Abundance; n. i. dâbesewin, nebenuh.
See plenty.
Abuse, bad use; n. i. mujje-uhyoowin.
Abuse, make bad use of. He abuses it;
(\textit{am.}, \textit{in.}) o-mujje-uhwaun, o-mujje-
uhyoon, v. t. II., VIII.\textit{, (p. c. maje-)}.
He ab. (treats ill) him, it; od-abhince-
aun, od-abhinjetoon, v. t. I., VIII.\textit{, (p.}
\textit{c. uhyaub-)}.
He ab. him, it, with words; od-abhinsoomaun, od-abhinsood-
daun, v. t. I., VII.
Abyss, n. i. goondâhkumegesun.
Accept. He ac. him, it; ododâhpeneaun,
o-meno-odâhpeneaun, v. t. I., VII.\textit{, (p.}
\textit{c. wad-)}.
Accident. See hurt, misfortune. By acci-
dent; peeche-. See mistake.
Accompany. He ac., joins the party;
weeejewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. wauj-). He
ac. him; oweejewaun, v. t. I.\textit{, We ac.}
each other; kewenjindicem, \textit{mod. b.}
He ac. him a little way through polite-
ness; o-meejeesekuwaun, v. t. II.
Accomplish. See finish, effect, fulfil.
Accord, with one accord; mâhmuhwe.
Of one's own accord; penësekah.
According to; -ezhe: e. \textit{g.} azheminwán-
dumun; according to thy pleasure.
Accusation; n. i. pahtaangâwin.
Accuse, bear witness against. He ac.
him; opaháhmaun, v. t. I.\textit{, (p. c. puh-
yaurt-)}.
He ac., finds fault with, him, it;
od-uhnáhmemaun, od-uhnahmind-
daun, v. t. I., VII. He ac. him, it, in
thoughts; od-uhnamanemaun, od-
uhnanaumandaun, v. t. I., VII.
Accuse falsely. He ac. him f.; opeeni-
shemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. paunish-).
Accuse by imputation. He ac. him by i;
-od-uhpgujjesetuhwaun, v. t. II., (p.}
c. apug-).
Acuser; p. n. a. puhyahtaungad, (\textit{pl.}
jig).
Accustomed. He is ac.; nuhguddeze, r.
n. 3, (p. c. nag-). He is ac. to him, it;
o-nuhguddanemaun, o-nuhguddandaun,
v. t. I., VII. He ac. himself to s. th.;
nuhguddanindceo, \textit{mod. a.} He makes
him, it, ac. to it; o-nuhgujeaun, o-nuh-
gujetoon, v. t. I., VII.
Ache; dawe-. (v. g. He has headache,
toothache; dáwequa, dáwâhbeda).
Acid. See sour.
Acknowledgment. See confess.
Account; n. i. métégoomin, (\textit{pl.} un).
Acquire. See procure, gain, earn.
Acquit; o-pühgedenaun, v. t. I., (p. c.
pag-), he a. him.
Acre; n. i. tebuhugen. See measure.
Across, ázhuhwe-; acr. a river or lake,
uhgáhming. He carries him, it, acr. the
water in a boat, &c.; od-ázhuhwuh-
naun, od-ázhuhwuhoodo, v. t. I.,
VIII.\textit{, (p. c. uhyauzh-).} He, it, is car-
ried acr.; ázhuhwuojegáuso, -jegáda,
v. i. 9.
Act, he acts; ezhéchecha, v. n. 2, (p. c.
azhe); uhnóoke, v. n. 3, (p. c. anoo);
dódum, v. n. 5, (p. c. andoo); kemâ-
muhwechegámin, v. n. 2, we a. to-
gether. See operate.
Action; n. i. dódumoowin, ezhéchegá-
win, (\textit{pl.} -un).
Active. He is a.; tahtáhduhbe, v. n. 3 a. He works actively; netahuhnóóke, v. n. 3 a, (p. c. natah-).

Add. He a. to it; omeshénuhtoon, v. t. VIII. See also lengthen, put.

Addition. Piece added; ahnekájégmn.
Addition. Sum; n. i. máhwhundogedáuso. He does addition; máhwhundogédáuso.

Address. See speak to, speak.

Administrator. See manager.

Adhere. It adheres to it; uhgwáhkoosin, v. i. 5 (p. c. agwah-). See stick.

Adjoin. It adjoins; pásho áhcht. See touch.

Admire. He a. it, ominwáhbdallaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. manwahb-). See wonder at.

Admiration. It is worthy of a.; minwáhbumenáhgwud, v. i. 10. He is worthy of a.; minwáhbumenáhgooze, v. n. 3.

Admit, say permit to enter.

Admonish. See exhort.

Adopt. He ad. him; o-wáungoomaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wuhyang-).

Adopted child. My, thy, his a. child; ne-nejáhnesekáhwin, ke-nejáhnesekáhwin; o-nejáhnesekáhwinun. He is my a. ch.; nind-onejáhnesekáhnnun, v. t. VI.

Adopted father; oosekáhwin. He is my a. f.; nind-oosekáhnuun, v. t. VI.

Adorn. See ornament.

Adore. See worship.

Adult. He is a.; netáhwege, v. n. 3, (p. c. natahw-). Also netáhwegeäh, pass. of v. t. I.; kezhege, v. n. 3.
Afraid. He is a.; ságeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. suhya): uhgooske, v. n. 3 a, (p. c. ag). He is a, dares not, shahgwanemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. shuhyahgw). He is a. to do it; muhmáddooodum, v. n. 5, (p. c. man.). Kotahje, he is a.; ogootaun, he is a. to do it. See fear, timid, shy, anxious. After; ishquah, ke-ishquah. Afternoon; ke-ishquah-nahwuhquag. Afterwards; pahmah, nakhju. After to-morrow (the day); uhwúss-wahbung. Two days after to-morrow, i.e. three days hence; keche-uhwúss-wahbung. Again; ménuhwah. Back again; bis-káub, nayaub. Against, use close to; pásho. See the verbs with which it is used. Age. He is of such an age; uhpéeteze, v. n. 3, (p. c. apee); duusso-pebóón-uhgeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. andusso-). What age is he? Ahneen apeeetzid? or, ahneen andusso pebóon uhgezid? See old. Aged. See old. Agent, use chief; ágemah: or manager, which see. Agile. See nimble. Agitate. He a. it (liquid); omamuh- dákhhuhmesedoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. mam). Agitated. It is a. by the wind (liquid); muhmudákhhukhmesa, v. i. 2. It is a. by the wind, (a reed, &c.); muhmudáshin, v. i. 5. Ago; ahze. Agony; n. i. kootuggetóowin.
inan. obj.) His heart is al.; megoosh-kähjedaa, v. n. 2.
Alas! See oh dear!
Alcohol, fire water; ishkoootá wáhbo.
Alder; n. i. wahdóop, (pl. -in).
Algonquin Indian; n. a. odishquahgum-mee, (pl. g). Do. squaw; odishquah-gummiqua, (pl. -g).
Alright. The bird alights; poone penáshe, v. n. 3, (p. c. pwahníd).
Alive; adv. kegebemáhdiz.
Alive. He is a.; bemáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. bamah). It is a.; bemáhdud, v. i. 7; bemáhdezémthgud, v. i. 8.
All; kükhenuh. All of it; kükhenuh kago. All of us; kükhenuh andüh-cheyung (as v. n. 3 part). That’s all; me kükhenuh.
All day; kuhba-keezhik.
All night; kuhba-tebik.
All right, (it is); me quuhynuk.
All winter, &c.; kuhba-peboon.
All kinds; ahnooj, ahnooj kago, weeyah-guhyee.
All nations; ahnooj azhewéenjoojig.
All over. See everywhere. Its fur is black all over; poosmuhkuhdahwaha.
Allegory; n. i. ahwájegun, (pl. -un).
Allow. See permit.
Allowable. It is a.; enandáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Allure. See entice.
Almanack; n. i. kezhegudó-muhzenúhe-gun.
Almighty; muhyáhmuhwe-mushkühwe-zid.
Almost; kagah.

Almsgiving; n. i. shahsháhwanjegáwin, ahpúhgejegáwin.
Alone; adv. nezhéka.
Alone. He is a.; nezhékáweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nazhe); pázhego, v. n. 4, (p. c. puhyazhe). He is a. in a canoe; nezhékaókum, v. n. 5. He is a. in a house, lodge, room; nezhékáwuhbe, v. n. 3.
Along; -uhne, with a verb, e. g. he goes along, uhne-ézhah.
Alongside; opemáúhyee.
Aloud. See speak.
Already; aázhégwah, zuhyégwah, ahzhe, zuhyá.
Also; kühya.
Altar; n. i. sahsahgewéjegunáhvik, (pl. -oon); puhqedénéga-uhdópoowin, (pl. -un). On the altar; sahsahgewéjegun-áhkbeoong.
Alter. See change.
Alternately; mámashquud.
Although; ahnoo, mésuhwah.
Altogether; ahpeche.
Alum; n. i. shewáhvik.
Always; uhpuhna, móonzhug.
Always there. It is always there; (am. in.) moonzhugeshin, moonzhugesin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5, (e. g., his moccassins are always lying there; moonzhugesinóon o-muhkesinun.)
Always the same; pázhigwunoong.
Am. I am; nimowinh. See be.
Ambassador; n. a. mezhénuhwa, (pl. -g).
Ambition; n. i. ausquůhnezwewin.
Ambitious. He is a; ausquůhneze, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyausqu).
Ambush. He lies in a; ūhkundo, v. n. 4 a., (p. c. ak.). He lies in a for him; od-ūhkunmuwaun, v. t. II.
Amend. See reform.
Amiable. See agreeable.
Ammunition; n. i. paúshkesegáwin.
Among; magwa, magwáhwyee. Among, us, you, &c.; emuh anduhze uhyah-yung, -yag. &c. In composition; duhgo. He is among others, duhgo-uhyah, v. n. 1., (p. c. dago). It is am. o.; duhgo-uhyahmuğud, v. i. 8. He sits am. o.; duhgwuिibe, v. n. 3. He counts him am. o.; o-duhgogemaun, v. t. I. He counts himself am. o.; dughgogenédeo, mod. a. He dies am. o.; dughgoňa, v. n. 2. He names him, it, am. o.; o-duhgowéenaun, v. t. III.; o-duhgowéendaun, v. t. VII. He places him, it, am. o.; o-duhgoosaun, v. t. IV.; o-duhgoottaun, v. t. VIII. He stands am. o.; duhgoogyuhwu, v. n. 3. He swallows it am. o. objects; o-duhgoongaun, v. t. III.; o-duhgoongaun, v. t. VII.
Amorous, he is; sahegewáshke, mod. a.
Amputate. See hand, arm, leg, &c.
Amuse. He a. him; opaopenhánemwaun, v. t. V., (p. c. puhyahp). He a. him, plays with him; owéeduhkumégese-maun, v. t. I., (p. c. wahd.-).
Amusement, (noisy); n. i. oombáhkumé-gesewin. He engages in noisy a.; oombáhkumégese, v. n. 3, (p. c. wambahk).
Amusing. See droll.
Ancestor, n. a., our ancestors; noo-menžhunbuneg, ninketezenzhunbuneg. See generation.
Anchor; n. i., (pl. -un); poonekunjegan. Anchor, v. n. He casts anchor; poonekunjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pawhnt.). He a. it; (in. an.) oponekuwnaun, v. t. VIII.; oponekuwnaun, v. t. III. He weighs a.; owéewuhquahaun poonekunjegan.
Ancient; kata.
And; kuhya, dush.
Anecdote. See story.
Anew; aunje.
Angel; n. a. angen, (pl. -ug).
Angelica-root; n. a. weka.
Anger; n. i. nishkáhdesewin, nishkanjegawin. Anger of heart; nishkedaawin.
Mutual anger; nishkánindewin.
Angle. See fish.
Angry. He is a.; nishkáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nashk); enewáwe, v. n. 3; péechenuhwáwe, v. n. 3. He keeps a.; nishkaniinga, nishkánjega, v. n. 2. He is of an a. nature; nishkánjegáške, mod. a. He begins to be a.; mahjegedáus, v. n. 4. He comes angry; preejegedáus. He is a. on account of; oonjegedáus. He is over angry; osáume-
Ani. He is a. with him, it; onishkanemaun, v. t. I.; onishkandaun, v. t. VII. We are a. with each other; kenishkánindemin, mod. v. He is a. with him or account of; od-oondánemun, v. t. I. (p. c. wando-).

Angry (make): He makes people a.; mishkeewa, z. n. 2. He makes him a.; onishkeéan, v. t. I. He makes him a. holding him; onishkenaun, v. t. I. He makes him a. with his words; onishkenaun, v. t. I. We make each other a. with our words; kenishkindemin, mod. v. He provokes him to anger; onahniehshujeaun, v. t. I.

Animule. An. nouns in Ojebway terminate their plural with g, and the verb to agree with them must have an anim. ending, e.g., I see cattle; newáhman, pezhékewug. See inanimate.

anklebone: n. i. peegoogunaun.

anniversary; p. n. i. wájéchesa. The a. comes round; ójéchesa, v. i. 2; debishkánuhgwud, v. i. 8.

annul. He a. something; weendumahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wauund.).

annunciation; n. i. weendumahgáwin.

annul. See trouble, bother, provoke.

annul. He a. him, it; onóomenaun, v. i. I., v. t. VII., (p. c. nwa_hm.). He a. his own head; onuhmahkoonádezo, mod. a., (p. c. namahk-). Another; mnéuhwah pázhig, pakáhnezid, pakáhnuk. He, it, is another, puhkáhnez, v. n. 3; puhkáhnud, v. i. 7.

another way. He goes a. w.; pakhá, v. n. 2; pakháweze, (p. c. pak-).

answer; n. i. nuhquánumoowin.

Answer. He a.; nuhquátum, v. n. 1; nuhquáthega, v. n. 2, (p. c. naqu-).

He a. him; onuhquátuwaun, v. t. II. He a. disrespectfully; ahzhedánga, v. n. 2, (uyahzhe-). He a. him disresp.; od-ahzhedámaun, v. t. I. It answers, suits; menosa, v. i. 2. See reply.

Ant; n. a. áneko, (pl. g).

Ant-hill; n. i. ánegówegumig, (pl. -oon). Anvil; n. i. uhshótuhegun, (pl. -un).

Anxious. He is a. about him; od-uhgóoskénun, v. t. VI, (p. c. agoos-). He is a. about himself, dreads some misfortune; uhgóoskénádezo, mod. a.

Any; kágo. Any one; uhwéyuh.

Apricot; opermáyheee.

Ape; n. a. nundoomáhkomáshe, (pl. -yug). Ape. He a. him; od-uhénuwaun, v. t. II.

Aperient; n. i. sháhhboogun.

Apostate; wuhyábenung od-uhnhum-áwin.

Apothecary; n. a. mushkekekáwenéne, (pl. -wug).

Apothecary shop; n. i. mushkekekégumímg.

Appear. He a.; náhgwe, náhgoose, v. n. 3. It a.; náhgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. nuyahgwork). He a. thus; ezhenáhgoose:
It a. thus; ezhenâhgwud. He a. different; aunjenâhgoose, v. i. 10. He makes himself a. (in a vision); nahgwêsdezo, mod. a. See come forth.
Appearance, (look); nâhgoosewin.
Appease. He a. him, pacifies him; o-gahgesoomaun, v. t. I. (p. c. guhyahg-).
Appoint. He a. him to something; od-enâhkoonaun, v. t. I. (p. c. anah-).
Appreciate. See esteem.
Apprehension; n. i. sagándumowin.
Approach. He a.; nahsekâhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nuhyahs-). He a. him; onâhsekukwânaun, v. t. II. He a. it; onâhsekaun, v. t. VII. We a. each other; kenâhsekodâhdeiwin, mod. b.
Appropriate. He a. something; tebândumonédezo, mod. a.
Approve. He a. of it; ominwâhbondaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. manwahb-). He appr.; guhnubângega, v. n. 2.
April; bâbâoquadahgimign keezis, (the snowshoe-breaking moon).
Apron; n. i. enâhpezoowin, (pl. -un).
Apt; netah. He is apt at —; ngéthah —
Arch; n. i. wahgenoogun, (pl. -un).
Archbishop; n. a. nahgâhnezid keche-mahkukhdâ-wekônuhyâ, (the leading big black-coat).
Archdeacon; n. a. keche-makukhdâ-wekô-nuhyan, (the lesser big black-coat).
Archer. He is a good a.; wahwenâhka, v. n. 2, (p. c. wawen-). He is a poor a.; muhmahnhâkâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. mamah-).
Arctic regions; máquumekang.
Arise! pâhsegwéen! See rise.
Arithmetic; n. i. ughindiuussowin. He does a.; ughindâus, v. n. 4, (p. c. agin-).
Ark; n. i. Noah o-kechechseuau.
Ark of the covenant; n. i. wahwéendu-mahgâwene-muhkuk.
Arm; n. i. onikuhmah. Right arm; kéchenik. Left arm; nuhmunjenik. My, thy, his arm; nenik, kenik, onik, (pl. -un). The other arm; mhubhnanik. He has arms; onikâh, v. n. I. He has a dead a.; nebóweneke, v. n. 2. He has hairy a.; mêshekeka. He has large a.; muhmûngeneke. He has a long a.; genôneka. He has long arm; guhghâhôneka. One of his a. is longer than the other; nubhûnhâgenônekâ. He has only one a.; nubhunânke. He has a short a.; tûhoonêke. He has short arms; tuhtûhkooneka. One of his a. is shorter than the other; nubhôntûhkooneka. He has a small a.; ulfâhse- neka. He has small arms; nubwêwenekâ. He has a stiff a.; chehtâh- kooneka. He has strong a.; muskul- wenekâ. He has convulsions in his a.; chechêbenekeakashkâ. He has pain in his a.; dàwineka. He has a scar on his a.; ojeshinêke. He has cramps in his a.; ojenekâpenegâ, v. n. 4. He stretches out his a.; šêbênêkâne, v. n. 3. He stretches out his a. thus; ezhenêka. He breaks his a.; bôkonêkâshin, v. n.i. His a. is broken; bôkonêka, v. n.
He dislocates his arm. His arm is dislocated; kootegonekáshin, v. n. 1. He draws back his arm; ójeneke, v. n. 3. He feels his arm; o-kóojenekánaun, v. t. I. He lifts his arm; ómbeneke, v. n. 3. He makes him move his arm; onáungenekáshkaun, v. t. II. He puts his whole arm in; nikenekane. He rubs his arm with medicine; osénekoonekábenaun. He shews forth his arm; sáhgenekáne. He sits with downhanging arm; shingenekábe. He takes him by the arm; osáhgenekánaun. He tires his arm; odughyákoonekáwenauun. It tires his arm; odughyákoonekáwenagoon. His arm are warm; kézhonéka. His arm shakes; neningenéka. His arm is swollen; páhkenéka. His arm is pierced; shébufnekázhégáusó. His arm is very tired; áhpechenekábé. His arm is wounded; máhkenéka, v. n. 2. He amputates his arm; okéeshkenékázhwaun, v. t. V. His arm is cut off; kéeshkenéká, v. n. 2.

Note.—Both arms being affected is usually denoted by the reduplication of the first syllable (mod. n.), thus: He has a large arm; mungeneke. He has large arms; mühmungeneke. This rule answers for leg, foot, hand, ear, &c., in the same way.

Armed. He is a; úshweyo, v. n. 4, (p. c. ash-).

Armpit. n. i., his arm; o-ningwe.

Arms of a warrior; n. i. ushweéwin.

Army; p. n. a. shemáhgunishug waqüénnoojig.

Arm; kewetúhye-ée.

Arrange, set in order. He a. it; o-kwúhyukootoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. kway-).

He fixes it well (a fence or wooden object); o-nuhákoosedoon; v. t. VIII. (p. c. na-áh). See fix, put in order.

Arrive. He a. him; o-tuhkoonauun, v. t. III. (p. c. tak-).

Arrive. He a. (by land); tuhgwishín, v. n. 6, (p. c. tagw-). He makes him a; o-tuhgwishémaun, mod. n. It a.; tuhgwishínómhugd, v. i. 8. He a. in the night; nebáhodítuhówa. He a. halfway; ahbetóosa. He a. running; puhgummebuhtóó, v. n. 4 a. He a. passing by; pémé-duhgwishín. He a. in due time; kasekánga. He a. to him in due time; okásekúkwaun, v. t. II. He a. to him in good time; okasekoonauun. He a. too late; madáhsekáhága, v. n. 2. He a. too late to him; omadáhséhkwaun, v. t. II. He a. to the moment of seeing him, it; od-odesáhbumaun, od-odesáhbumaun, v. t. 1., VII. (e. g. he is very glad to arrive to the moment of seeing New Year's Day again; keche minwandum odesáhbumudung uhnuhmekoodahding). He a. at home; puhgumnumédeze, v. n. 3. He a. somewhere, (whether by land or water); puhgumnumishkáh, v. n. 1.

Arrive, (by water). He a. by w.; mezuhgáhá, v. n. 1, (p. c. mazh-). He a. in the night by w.; nebáh-mezuhgáhá. He a. sailing; puhgummaushe, v. n. 3.

Arrive, (on the ice). He a. to shore walking on the i.; uhgwuhyáhdugúhko, v. n. 4, (p. c. agwuhy-).
Arrive, (by the wind). It a. driven by the w.; puhgummaḥsin, v. i. 5.
Arrives, happens; puhgümme-uhγaμuγud, kuhbasā. A season arrives; ñge-
chesa, v. i. 2. It a. again; tebishkoosa, v. i. 2.
Arrogant. He is a.; kootáumegwánema,
v. n. 4, (p. c. kwat.).
Arrow; n. i. metegwinwe, (pl. -n).
Wooden a.; pekwuk, (pl. -ou). Long
a.; kɪnáwkwunwe, (pl. -n). Iron-
pointed a.; uhswaun, (pl. -ug). A.
head; náhowe-wunwe, (pl. -n).
Artery; n. i. keche-misquaubah, (pl.
-in).
Artful. See cunning.
As, (white); magwah. As, (like); tebish-
ko. As well as, (besides); kuhya. As,
thus; eże; e. g. as he is; eže-uhγuad,
(p. c. azhe). As long as; menik, mág-
wah, alpéech. As much as; menik.
As much as I (you) can; apeecheeyau,
(-yun). As it were; nindégo. As you
please; poodoo kuhya keen. As-as,
thus: He is as tall as I; akóozeyau
uhkóozé, (lit. as I am tall he is tall).
Ascend, rise on high. He a.; ˈoombis-
kah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wamb-). It a.;
oombishkáh-uhγuγud, v. i. 8. See climb
up.
Ascend a mountain. He a. a m.; uhma-
jewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. amah-); ogedah-
kewa. He a. a m. thus; enuhmahjewa.
He a. a m. running; uhmahjewábuhtoo,
v. n. 4 a. He a. a m. carrying a load;
uhmahjewánegə, v. n. 2.
Ascension; n. i. oombishkáhwin.

Ascertained. See find out.
As far as; peenish, nuhnauzh.
Ash; n. a. áhgaun, (pl. -wug).
Ash-Wednesday; pingwe-kezhegud.
Ashamed. He is a.; uhγuíjwe, v. n. 3,
(p. c. aguij-); manésándum, v. n. 5, (p.
c. muhyan-). He is a. before him; od-
uhγuíjétuwaun, v. t. II. He is a. of
it; od-uhγuíjétau, v. t. VII. He is
a. of him, it; od-uhγuíjtánemaun, v. t.
I.; od-uhγuíjtándaun, v. t. VII. He is
a. of himself; uhguhtānindezo, mod. a.
Ashamed (make). He makes him a.; od-
uhγuíjétu, v. t. I. It makes him a.;
od-uhγuíjégoon, v. t. I. (intr. obj.) He
makes him a. with his words, od-uhγuí-
soomaun, v. t. I.
Ashes; n. i. pingwe. On ashes; mëchep-
ningwe. He puts ashes on him; oping-
wewawun, v. t. I. (p. c. pangwe-);
opingwuaun, v. t. II. He puts a. on
himself; pingwumdezo, mod. a. He
has a. on his face; zhepingwungwa, v.
n. 2. He falls down in a.; odáu-
pingwaša.
Ash-colored, (it is); zhepingwágud, zhe-
pingwágwe. He dyes it a. c.; ozhe-
pingwudiswuawun, o-zhepingwudissiwaun,
v. t. V. VII. (p. c. zaháp-).
Asiore. See bring, draw.
Aside; opeñathye, puhkáhyee. He
steps aside; puhkahíbowe, v. n. 3,
(p. c. pak-). He steps a. for him;
opuhkahíbowétuwaun, v. t. II.
Ask,—ask a question. He a. a qu.; kuh-
gwádwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kagw-). He a.
him a qu.; okuhgwájemaun, v. t. I.
ASK

We a. each other qu.; kekugwájindemin, mod. b.

Ask for something. He a. for s.; nun-dootumáhga, nundootum, v. n. 2, 5, (p. c. nand-). He a. him for s.; onn-dootumuhwaun, v. t. II.

Ask. See beg, beseech.

Asleep; puhwángwuy. He talks while a.; puhwangwuy kékédo. He walks while asleep; puhwangwuy pëmoosa.

He is asleep, nebáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. nab-). He falls asleep; bishkoongwáushe, v. n. 3, (p. c. bashk-). He is always falling a. bahbishkoongwáushe.

As much, as many; tebishko menik.

Aspen-tree; n. a. uhsáhde, (pl. -g).

Ass; n. a. madamaungesha, (pl. -yug).

Assemble. See meet, summon, gather.

Assist. See help.

Assistant: p. n. a. wahdookáusood, (pl. jig).

Astonish. He a. him; omáhmuhkah-dáduinowau, v. t. V. (p. c. muhyahm-).

He looks astonished; tuhtoongáube, v. n. 3.

Astonishing; mahmuhkáhdukkummmig. See wonderful.

Astray (go). He goes a. wühneshin, v. n. 6. He causes him to go a.; owuhneshemaun, v. t. I. He causes himself to go a.; wunheshimezeo, mod. a. (p. c. wán-).

Astringent; págewgwung mushkéke.

Astronomer; p. n. uhnungoon kakáne-

mand, (pl. -jig).

Assuredly; ahbedákummmig.

Asylum; n. i. buhmééwa-wegummmig. See support.

At; ng at the end of the word, (e. g. at church, uhnühmeá-wegiwigmigoong).

At all events, at any rate; pooh.

At his feet; "szhezedábid. (My, thy; -eyuun, -eyuun). See least.

At last, at length; kaguhpe.

At leisure. See leisure.

At once; sáseka, káséka.

At random; puhwuhmań.

At that time; ewh uhpeé.

At the top; ogijührwee.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

At the top of the house; òidékúmmig.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

At the top of the house; òidékúmmig.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

At the top of the house; òidékúmmig.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

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At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

At the top of the house; òidékúmmig.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.

At the top of the house; òidékúmmig.

At the top of the hill; ogidákhe.
waun, v. t. II. He is regarded with a; paephyamandágoose, v. n. 3. It is reg. with a; paephyamandáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Attract. See tempt.
Auction; n. i. peepáguhtáundewin.
Audacious. See bold.
Auger; n. i. keche-pémenegun, (pl. -un).
Augur; n. a. aunwáhjegawene.
Augur. He a.; aunwáhjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. anw-).
Augury; n. i. aunwáhjegáwin.
August; n. a. meen-keeziss. (Bilberry moon).
Aunt; n. a. (father's sister), my a.; nin-segós, (pl. -ug). (Mother's sister);
ninooshá, (pl. -yug).
Authority; kushkeáwesewin. He has a;
kushkeáweze, v. n. 3.
Autumn; n. i. tuhgwáhge. During a; tuhgwáhgig. Last a.; tuhgwáhgoong.
A. before last; uhwüss tuhgwáhgoong.
He spends the a. there; tuhgwáhgishe.
He spends the a. with him; oweejtuh-
gwághismenaw, v. t. I. (p. c. tagw-).
Avarice; n. i. suhsáhgezewin.
Avaricious. He is a.; suhsáhgeze, v. n. 3.
Avenge a bad doing. He a. it on him; od-ahzhátebúhumuhwaun, v. t. II.
Avoid, shun. He a. him; omeduhgwá-
tuhaun, v. t. II.
Avow. He a. it; kwuhyukwáhjemo.
Await. He a. him; o-péeánn, v. t. I. He a. it; o-péetoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. pah-).
Awake. He a.; kooshkóoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kwashk-); uhmáhjesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. amahj-). He a. starting up; koosh-
koongwaúshe. He a perfectly; ahbe-
singwaúshe. See wake.
Away! uhwüss!
Awful. It is a.; kootáumegwandáhgwud, 
v. i. 10, (p. c. kwat-).
Awhile; uhjinnuh.
Awkward. See stupid.
Awl; n. i. megóos, (pl. -un).
Axe; n. i. wahgáhkwd, (pl. -oon). Small a.; wahgáhkwudos.
Aye? enuh? (e. g. you think I am hard to deal with, aye? kidemandum dúsuh
nuhgezeyaun, enuh?)

B.
Babe; n. a. oooske-ahbenooje, (pl. -yug).
Bachelor; p. n. a. wahdegasig enene, (pl. -wug).
Back; n. i. opikwunumah, pekwun. His back; o-pekwun. His b. is cold; tuh-
kepekwan, v. n. 5, (p. c. takep-). His b. pains him; dawepekwun, v. n. 5.
His b. is sharp, lean; oshuhyáhwegun, v. n. 5. B. bone; tuhtuhgahgwun.
He has injured his back; booquáhweg-
unátah, v. n. 1. On the back, see carry, fetch, &c.
Back again; náyaub. See go back.
Back and forward; ahzhúhyook.
Backwards. He moves b.; ahzháthah, v.
n. 1, (p. c. azh-). He moves him, it, b.; od-ahzhábenaun, od-ahzhábedoon, 
v. t. III., VIII. He moves b. sitting;
ahzhábe. He steps b.; ahzhátuhkoole.
He runs b.; ahzhábuttoo. He walks b.;
ahzahoosa. He slides b.; ahzhasa. He falls b.; ahzhgejesa. It falls b.; ahzhgejesamuhgud. He is driven b. by the wind; ahzhayashe.

Backbite. See slander.

Backbiting; n. i. duzhhindewin.

Backslider; p. n. a. ahzasad, (pl. -jig).

Backsliding; n. i. ahzasawin.

Bad; mujje. It is b.; mahnahdud, r. i. 7, (p. c. mughyn.). He thinks him, it, bad; omahnahdanemaun, omahnah-dandaun, r. t. I., VII. Bad being; mujje-uyahwish, (pl. -ug). Bad thing; mujje-uyyee, (pl. -n). Bad luck; mussuhyahwishewin. He causes him b. luck; o-mussahgweaun, r. t. I. Bad language; mujje-keezhwain, mahnahsetahgweezer. He uses b. lang.; mahnahdwa, mahnahsetahghooze, (p. c. mughyn.). He uses b. lang. towards him; od-enahpenamaun, r. t. I. Bad life; mujje-bemahdewin. He leads a bad life; mujje-bemahdeze, r. n. 3, (p. c. majeb-). See rancid.

Badly; mahmaunzh, tabenuk.

Bag; n. i. mushkemod, (pl. -un); pindahgun, (pl. -un). Small bag; mushkemoduns, (pl. -un). Old bag; mushkemodus, (pl. -un). So many bags full; dussahshkin. One b. full; ningotoshshkin. Two b. full, &c.; neezhoooshkin. He puts it in a b.; o-pindegwnewan, r. t. VI. He makes bags; mushkemoduhka, r. n. 2, (p. c. mashik). It is sewed up like a b.; mushkemodagh-wahda, v. i. 2. 'Stuff for bags; mushkemodawgin. Cotton bag; puhpug-
Banish. He b. him; odékonauzhuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. akon-).

Bank; n. i. shóoneyah-wegúmmig, (pl. -oon).

Banns of marriage. He publishes his b.; opepáhgemauk ahnúhmeágwúmmegong.

Baptism, given; séghundahgiwin. Received; séghundahgoowin, séghundahsoowin.

Baptize, he; séghundahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. sahg-). He b. him; oségunduhwaun, v. t. II.

Baptized. He is b.; séghundahsoo, séghundahgoong. Bar, v. n. 4, 3.

Bar; n. i. Iron b. pewzábeko-suhaug-ühugun.

Bar, for selling liquor; ségenegáwegum-mig. Bar-keeper; ségenegawenene. Bar-maid; ségenegaweqa. He keeps the bar; ségenega, v. n. 2, (p. c. sahg-).

Bar of a canoe; pemedahsáh.

Barber; n. a. kushkebánjegawenéné, (pl. -wug).

Barber shop; n. i. kushkebánjegawegúmmig.

Bare. See naked. (In compos.; metáh-).

Bare-armed, he is; sháshsháhgeneneká, v. n. 2, (p. c. shuhyahsh-).

Bare-footed, he is; sháshsháhgenesálá, v. n. 2.

Bare hands, he has; sháshsháhgeneninje.

Bare-headed, he is; sháshsháhgenindeba.

Bare-legged, he is; sháshsháhgenekúhda.

Bargain. He makes a b.; kezháhkoonéga, v. n. 2.

Bark; n. a. onahgák. See birch b. He strips b. from trees; buhháhuguhzhégwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. babahg-). He strips it off (bark, &c.), o-chéguhnuhákgkuwuaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. chalh-); o-chéguhnughgákwuhwaun, v. t. III.

The b. can be taken off; puhkuwáhmetig. He eats the interior bark; noosquáwso, v. n. 4, (p. s. nwansqu-)

Bark for smoking; uhpákoosugun.

Bark shelter for rainy weather; uhpáwuhnguhpuhkwáwzoowin. Strip of cedar b. in the bottom of a canoe; uhpesetáhgun, (pl. -ug).

Bark, the dog barks; megé únhmoosh.

He b. at him, it; omegénaun, omégádaun, v. t. III., VII. (p. c. mag-).

Barking; n. i. megéewin.

Barley; n. i. mullnoumin wázoowuhwung, (rice with a tail).

Barn; n. i. uhpugethufega-wegúmmig, (pl. -oon). See thrash.

Barrel; n. i. múhtuk, (pl. -oon); múhtukkoosug, (pl. -oon). So many b. full; düssosug. One, two, &c., barrels full; ningootosug, néezhosug, &c. He makes barrels; múhtukkooká, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhtuk-).

Barrel-head; kushkésahgugun, (pl. -un). He puts a head to a b.; o-kushkésahguhauk múhtuk, v. t. VII, (p. c. kashk-); kushkésahgughu, v. n. 2.

Barren. It is b.; bwahménewe, v. n. 3.

Barrow, n. i. (carried on the shoulder): pemenegáhnuuk, (pl. -oon). See handbarrow.

Bashful. He is b.; uhgujjishke, mod a.
Bayonet; n. i. nahbuhjaúshkuhegun, (pl. -un).
Be, he is; uhyáh, áhwe, v. n. 1. 3, (p. c. ay-, uhyawh-). He is thus; ezhewábeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. azhe-). He is in such a place; duhzheká, v. n. 2, (p. c. dazhe-). He is thought to be in such a place; duhnandahgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. anduhn-). He is a (man, dog, giant, child, Indian, &c., &c., &c.); enénewe, uhnméoshewe, mesahbáwe, ahbenoojewe, ahhishenahbáwe, v. n. 3. He used to be; ebun. It is; áhwin, uhyáhmuhgud, v. i. 6, 8, (p. c. uhyawh-ayah-). It is thus; ezehe wábud, v. i. 7, (p. c. azhew-). There is; ahtá, ahtamuhgud, v. i. 2, 8, (p. c. at-). There is (among others); duhgo, duhgómuhgud, v. i. 4, 8, (p. c. andug-). There is (or, it is); -ewan: e. g. there is a door; ishqandámewun, v. i. 6. There is a town; odanáhwin. There is made. See make. There are (in plenty); -kah, e. g. odámínehká, there are strawberries. See plenty. It is a (cow, dog, box, &c., &c.); pëzhèke suh, ahhímenosheh suh, mhukuk suh.

**Note—**Suh is a particle of assertion even as nuk is a particle of enquiry; e. g. pëzhèke suh, it is a cow: pëzhèke nuk? is it a cow?

Let it be; me, me ka-ing.

Behch. See shore.

Beadle. See door-keeper.

Beans; n. a. muhnedoimenánsug.

Beak. Its b.; okózh. It has a long b.; kenekooza. It has a short b.; tuhkoózhá, v. n. 2.

Beam. See joist.

Bean; n. a. miskóodesemin, (pl. -ug).

Bear; n. a. muhquáh, (pl. -g). Young bear; muhkoons, (pl. -ug). Male b.; nahbák, (pl. -wug). Female b.; noozhák, (pl. -wug). Bear-meat; muhkó-
Beard. See carry, yield, birth, breed, suffer.

Beard; n. i. mezhooonaghun. He has a b.; mezhédoon, v. n. 6; mezhégoondahgun, v. n. 5, (p. c. mazh-). He has no b.; pushkodoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. pushk-). He pulls out his b.; o-pushkodoonábenau, v. t. III. He pulls out his own b.; pushkodoonábenedo, mod. a.

Beast, (wild); n. a. ahwase (pl. -yug).

Beat, (strike). He b.; puhketáega, v. n. 2. See strike, whip, surpass, waves, trodden.

Beautiful; quuñauj. He is b.; quuñoujewe, oneshesh, péezhegandaghooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. quan-, wane-, pazh-). He is b. to look at; minwáhbumenaghooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. manw-); oneshesháhbumenaghooze, mekahwáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wane-, mak-). It is beautiful; quuñahjewun, v. i. 6; peshegandaghwud, v. i. 10. The scenery is b.; minwáhbumenaghwud, v. i. 10.

Beauty; quuñaujewin.


Beaver-duck; n. a. umhikoosheeb, (pl. -ug).

Become, begin to be; máhje-: e. g. he becomes a preacher; máhjekuhgéqua.

Bed; n. i. nebáhgun, (pl. -un). Under the bed; uhnáumebáhgun.

Bedstead; nebáhgunáhtig, (pl. -on).

Bed-sheet; nebáhgunega, (pl. -on). Bed-fellow; webámáhgun, (pl. -ug). He goes to bed; guhwishemo, v. n. 4. He makes the bed; uhphisemóneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. ap-).

Bedroom; n. i. uhbenáussoowin, nehwin, (literally the place in a wigwam allotted to a family).

Bee; n. a. ahmo, (pl. -g). Bee-hive; ahmoowegimmig, (pl. -on).

Beech; n. a. ahzhuhwámeezh, (pl. -ig).

Beech-nut; ahzhuhwámin, (pl. -un).
Before, (formerly) Beer, (made & eaten). Before it sitting, aniihshuhmeshing. (as v. n. 3). Before him lying down, aniihshuhmesiug. (as v. n. 3). Before him standing, aniihshuhmegah-wid, (as v. n. 3). Before him lying down, aniihshuhmesiug. (as v. n. 3). Before his face, aniihshumishkinzhewad, (as v. n. 2). Before time. See premature.

Beg, (mendicate). He b. ; nündootumähga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nand-). He b. by habit; nündootumaghäshke, mod. a. He b. of him; onündootumuhwaun, mod-c. He begs for it; onündootaun, v. t. VII. He b. for someth. to eat; puhgwisheewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pagw-). He b. him for s. th. to eat; opuhgwisheàun, v. t. I. He is always asking to eat; puhgwisheëshke, mod. a. He begs for s.th. to eat weeping; mooko-nämò, v. n. 4, (p. c. mwaúk-). He b. him for s. th. to eat weeping; o-mooko-nàmotuhwaun, v. t. II.

Beggar; p. n. a. nündootumahgad, (pl. -jig).

Begm. He b. ; mähjetañ, v. n. 1, (p. c. muhyahj-). It b. ; mähjesin, mähjesämuhgud, v. i. 5, 8.

Begin to; mähje, as prefix to the verb: c. g. he begins to work; mähje-uhnöoke; to run, mähjebuhtoo; to preach, mähje-kuhgequa; to sew, mähje-gwàuso. He begins some work; mähjekun, v. n. 5.

Beginning; n. i. mahjetáwin. In the beginning; wuhyshkud.

Begone! mähjiàun! uhwûss!

Behave. He b. well; meno-ezhewábeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. mano-). He b. badly; mujjeeszhewábeze, (p. c. mjai-). He b. too badly; osaïmechega, v. n. 2, (p. c. was-). He b. differently; anujjezhewábeze, anujjebemádeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyaunj-). He b. chastely; peenàdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. pahn). He b. impurely; weenádeze, (p. c. wahn). He makes him b. well; o-meno-ezhewábeseàun, mod. d.

Behaviour; n. i. ezhewábezwéwin. Good b. ; meno-ezhewábezwéwin. Bad b. ; mujjeeszhewábezwéwin.

Behead. He b. him; okishkegwáwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. kaushk-).

Behind; ažháhuwühyeè, ugháhuwühyeè. B. the honse; uhwússegummi. B. the island; ugháhwe-menis. Behind the others; ishquáhuye, ishquáyaung.

Behold! bénuh! nushká!


Belch; mágaunnhe, v. n. 3 a, (p. c. muh-yag-).

Belfry; p. n. i. kitotáhgun ágoodag.
Belief, creed; n. i. dabwayándumoo-win.
Believe. He b.; dabwátum, dabwayándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. duhyabw-). He b. him, it; odabwátuwaun, odabwátaun, v. t. II., VII. He b. in him; o-dabwayánemaun, v. t. I., or dabwayándum ayáhnid.
Believer; p. n. a. duhyabwátung, (p/.-ig).
Bell; n. i. kitootáhgún, (p/. -un).
Bellow. He b. (an ox); muhsetáhgooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. maset-).
Bellows; n. i. poodáujishkóotuwaun.
Belly; n. i. mesíd, omesuddumah. His b.; omesúd. B. of an animal; mooje.
Belong. See own.
Beloved; suhyáhgeind, (p/. -jig). B. brethren! suhyáhgeénehnuhgoo d nekáhnese-
dog!
Below; tahbushish. In a lower country; nesáhjewun. See under, down.
Belt; n. a. kéchepezoón, (p/. -ug). See girdle.
Bemoan. See weep over.
Bench; n. i. uhpuhbiwin, (p/. -un).
Bend. He bends s. th.; wáhgenega, v. n. 2. (p. c. wuhyahg-). He b. it; owáhgenaun, v. t. III., VII. He b. it towards him; opeedáhgenaun. He b. his arm; bishkenkáne. It bends, (by the wind); sháshsháhwahebesa, v. i. 2, (p. c. shuhyahsh-). The tree b. by the w.; sháshsháhwahebushhe metig, v. n. 3. He is bent; wáhgiškah, v. n. 1. It is b. (not straight); wáhgiškáhmuhgud, v. i. 8. He is b. backwards; sháshsháhgetah, v. n. 1. He is b. forwards;
wahgáneze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhyahg-). He is b. with old ago; wáhgegeěkah, v. n. 1.
Beneath; uhnaum, uhnaumuhyee, uh-
náhmng.
Beneficence; n. i. shahwanjegáwin.
Benefit. See do good.
Benevolence; n. i. kezhawáhdezewin.
He is benevolent; kezhawáhdcze, v. n.
3.
Benighted. See ignorant.
Benighted, (overtaken by night). He is b.; noondátebekishkah, v. n. 1, (p. c.
-nwaun).
Benumbed. He is b.; gegemáhnese, v. n.
3, (p. c. gaah-). His arm, foot, hand, leg, is benumbed; gegemáhné-nká, sedá, -ninje, -káhda, v. n. 2, 2, 3, 2.
Berry; n. i. min, (p/. -un). Gather ber-
ries; see gather.
Beseech. He b.; puhoosándum, v. n. 5.
(p. c. pagoo-); puhoosánjega, v. n. 2.
He b. him; opuhoosánemaun, v. t. I.
He b. for it; o-puhoosándaun, v. t.
VII.
Beside, use, near, alongside.
Best; muhyáhmuwe-onésheshing.
Bet. He b.; ahtáha, v. n. 2, (p. c. atah-).
Betray. He b. him; opuhygédaun, v. t.
I., o-wuhneasuaun, v. t. I.
Betrothed. He is b.; wevédega, v. n. 2.
Better; nuhwiįį onéshehin. He is b.,
recovering; áshkum meno-uhyaň.
Between; náhwhuhyée, nesúhwhuhyée.
Bewail. See weep over.
Bewilder. He b. him; okéwushqua-
yánduméaun, v. t. I., (p. c. kahuwhíš).
He is bewildered; kewushquaeyándum, v. n. 5.

Bewitch. He b. him; od-uhnishenáhba-wahpénánaun, v. t. III. See enchantment Beyond; uhwüss, uhwüss wáde.

Bible; ewh Kechétawah-muhzenűhegun, Kezhá-muhnedoo o-muhzenűhegun.

Bid. He b. him; od-enaun, v. t. III. He b. him go home; o-kéwanáuzhuwaun, v. t. V.

Bier; n. i. chebuy-onegunáhtig, (pl. -oon). Big; keche. He is b.; mindedo, v. n. 4, (p. c. mand-). It is b.; méchah, mechahmuhgud, v. i. 1, 8, (p. c. machah-). See large, fat.

Bigamist; p. n. a. náuzhoquáwad, (pl. -jig). He has two wives; néezhobowaun.

Bilberry; n. i. min, (pl. -un). He gathers b.; meneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. mahm-).

Bile; n. i. osuwhaun.

Bilious. He is b.; osuwhábbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. wa-suh-).

Bill, account; muhzenűhegaun. See paper.

Bill, beak; okóozh.

Bill of divorce; wabenédeewe-muh-zenu-hegun.

Billow, wave; tegówh, (pl. -ug).

Bind, tie, fasten, (see swathe). He b.; sahgepégéja, minjemáhejeg, v. n. 2, (p. c. sag-, manj-). He b. him; osánghe-benaun, v. t. III.; o-minjemáhpenaun, v. t. III. He b. it; osánghebedoon, o-minjemáhpedoon, o-uhyindahpedoon, v. t. VIII. He binds him, it, well; od-uhyindahpe-naun, od-uhlindáhpedoon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. ayin-). He b. his hands, feet, &c.; o-muhmáunjego —benaun. See hand, foot, &c. He b. well his pack; o-wahwánahpedúmuhaun wee-wauzh, mod. c., (p. c. waw-). B. with fetters; see fetters.

Birch, (tree); n. a. wigwaus, (pl. -ug).


B. b. wigwam; wigwáuse-wegummig, (pl. -oon). B. b. for a wigwam; wigwáusuhpúhkway. He looks for b. b.; nundóokwum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nand-). He strips b. b.; wigwáuseka, v. n. 2, (p. c. wágw-). He cuts down a birch tree to get the bark off; guhwáhezhwe-waun, v. n. 2, (p. c. gaw-).


Birth; n. i. négewin, oondáhdezewin.

She gives birth; negeáhwusso, oondáhde-seka, ahbenóojeká, v. n. 4, 2, 2, (p. c. nahg-, wand-, ab-). She g. b. to a son; quéewanzanseká, (p. c. quahw-). She g. b. to a daughter; equázanseka, (p. c. quah-). She g. b. to him; o-négeáun, v. t. I. She bears him a child; o-nége- tuhwaun, v. t. II. Premature abortive b.; néezhewin. See miscarriage.

Birthday; n. i. négewen-kézhhegud.

Birthplace, (his); kah-duhzhe-neegid, (part. of v. n. 3).

Biscuit; n. a. buhquázhegauns, (pl. -ug).
Sea-biscuit; uhnhákoonaah, (pl. -g).
Cracker; uhnhákoonauns, (pl. -ug).
Bishop; n. a. keche-mukuhdá-wékonunhyaa, (pl. -g), (the big black-coat).
Bit, (slice); ningotóonezhegun. See piece.
Bitch; n. a. noozhasim, (pl. -oog). The b. is in young; aunjissémo uhnemoosh.
Bite. He b.; tuhkwnunga, v. n. 2, (p. c. takw-). He is a biter; tuhkwnungishke, mod. a. He b. him, it; o-tuhkwumaun, o-tuhkwundaun, v. 1., VII.
Bite off. He b. off a piece; puhquánjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pak-). He b. off a p. of it; (in. an.) opuhquándaun, o-puhquánemaun, v. t. VII., I. See nose.
Bite through. He b. it through; o-kishkundaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. kaushk.).
Bitter, (it is); wéesuhgun, wéesuhgah, v. i. 6, 1, (p. c. waus-). It is b.; (anim.) wéesuhgeze, v. n. 3. It is b. (liquid); wesuhghgumme, v. i. 3. It is b. (leaf); wesuhgebug, v. i. 7a.
Bittern; n. a. mooshkahoosee, (pl. -g).
Bitterness; n. i. weshugezewin.
Black; muhkuhdá. It is b.; muhkuhdáwah, v. i. 1, (p. c. mak-). He is b.; muhkuhdáweze, v. n. 3. It is b. (metal); in. an. muhkuhdáwahbekud, v. i. 7; muhkuhdáwahbekeze, v. n. 3. It is b. (thread, string, &c.); muhkuhdáwahbegud. It is b. (liquid); muhkuhdáwahgumme, v. i. 3. Paint black, dye black; see paint, dye.
Blacksen. He b.; muhkuhdáwechega, v. n. 2, (p. c. mak-). He b. him, it; o-muhkuhdáwishkúwauin, v. 1. II.; o-muhkuhdáwishkáun, v. t. VII.
Blackbird; n. a. muhkuhdáyahnauk, (pl. -oog); ságébunwáuneshe, (pl. -yug).
Black cloth; n. i. póosmukudáwagin.
Black dog; n. a. muhkuhdá-oosim, (pl. -oog).
Black duck; n. a. muhkuhdásheeb, (pl. -ug).
Black eye. See eye.
Black lead, for stoves; uhpesáhhik.
Black serpent; n. a. muhkuhdañébaa-tak.
Black-foot Indian; kuhyáuchenene, (pl. -wug).
Blacking, (for boots); muhkuhdáwechege.
Blacksmith; n. a. uhwishtooyah, (pl. g).
Bladder; n. i. zhéegewin, (pl. -un).
Blade, edge; e. i. gáhnuq.
Blame; he b. him, it; od-aunwáneun, od-aunwandaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. uhnyaunw-).
Blanket; n. i. waubowuhyaun, (pl. -un).
His b.; okonáus, (pl. -un). He ties his b. under his chin; suhgáhnehkmáwbézo, v. n. 4, (p. c. sagah-). He ties his b. high up; tuhkwnumbezo, (p. c. -tak).
Blaspheme, use, speak wickedly; mujjkeezhwa; or revile, od-énahpenámaun, od-énahpenándaun.
Blast, with powder. He bl. it; opuhshábikesaun, v. t. VII.
Blaze. It b.; piskáhkoona, piskoona, v. i. 2, (p. c. pask-). The fire b. up: be núhmutáhkoona ishkoota, (p. c. nam-).
The f. b. up before the wind; piskunyahsin ishkoota, v. i. 5. He makes it blaze; piskáhkoonánjega, v. n. 2.
Bla. - Blaze on a tree; wahsáhkwuhegun. He b. the trees; wahsáhkwuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhyahk-). The trees are blazing; kékenuh-wuhdáhkwuhegáhda, v. i. 2.

Blec. - Bleach. He b. it; owáhishhékétoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. wuhyanb-). It is bl. by the sun; wáhbeheyáhta, v. i. 2.

Blear-eyed, he is; chesegáhwezépingwa.

Bled. - Bleed. He b. (loses blood); misquéewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. masqu-). He makes him lose blood; omisquéeweáun, v. t. I. His nose b.; kékétun, v. n. 5r, (p. c. kab-). His nose b. after a fall; kékétunáshin, v. n. 6. He strikes him and makes his nose bleed; okebetunágunumaun, v. t. I. His blood flows; sáhgiskwáhgeze, v. n. 3.

Bled. - Bleed. He b. him (takes blood); opáuskequáwaun, v. t. V.

Bless, (shew favor to). He b. him; o-sháhwhánemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. shaw-).

He b. it; osháhwaundaun, v. t. VII.

Blesed. - Bless, it is blessed; sháhwaandaágooze, v. n. 3; sháhwaandaágwud, v. i. 10.

Bless God, —use thank or praise.

Blind. - Blind. He is b.; kühgeingwa, v. n. 2. He blinds him; okuHGepingwaáun, v. t. I., (p. c. kag-).

Blind person; p. n. a. kageingwad, (pl. -jig).

Blindfold. - Blindfold. He is b.; kühgeingwábeezoo, v. n. 4. He b. him; o-kühgeingwá benaan, v. t. I. (p. c. kag-).

Blindness; n. i. kühgeingwawin.

Blink. - Blink. He b.; puhpüssungwáube, v. n. 3.

Bliss; n. i. tábezewin.

Blister; n. i. óoje-mushkéke, (fly medicine); oómbezeugun, (that which rises-).

He has a b. (from rubbing); ubbishquábegeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ab-). He has a b. on his hand; ubbishquábege-nín-jeshin, v. n. 6. He has a b. on his foot (from walking); ubbishquábege-zedáshin; (from snow-shoes) ubbishquábegezédábezo. His skin is blistered from a burn; oombáužhayáhkezo, v. n. 4, (p. c. wam-).

Block up. See obstruct.

Block of wood, (for fuel); kótahwun.

Blood; n. i. misqué. Coagulated b.; wáhdo.

Blood-letting; n. i. pàúskequaegáwín.

Bloody, stained with bl. He, it, is bloody; misquéewe, v. n. 3; misquéwun, v. i. 6, (p. c. masqu-). It is bloody (any part of the body); misquéwe: e. g., his foot is bloody; misquéweseda, v. n. 2. He gives him a b. stroke; o-misquéewuhgúnumaun, v. t. I.

Bloom, blossom; n. i. wáhbegoon, (pl. -in). It is in bl.; wahbeegoone, v. n. 3.

Blot; n. i. wéenezewin.

Blot out. He b. it out; o-gáhseáun, v. t. VII. (p. c. guhyaus-). He b. o. a writing; o-gáhsebeáun, v. t. VII. He b. o. his name; o-gáhsebeewaun, v. t. I. He b. it out to him (forgives him); o-gáhsebeúmuhwaun, mod. c, or o-gáhsebeúmuhwaun, mod. c. We b. it out to (pardon) each other; ke-gauseumáhdenin.

Blotted out, it is; gáhseégahda, or gáhsebeégahda, v. i. 2.
Blow. He b.; pothahjega, v. n. 2; (p. c. pwaht-). He b. on him, it; o-potha-
nau. He b. the fire with bellows; poodaunjishkotahwa, r. n. 2. Blow up.
See explode, and see nose.
Blown. He (an animal) is b.; pooda-
hishkah, r. n. 1.
Blown down. There are trees bl. d.;
wasaun, v. i. 6.
Blows. The wind b.; nóódin, v. i. 5,
(p. c. nwaud-); åhnemud, v. i. 7, (p. c. uhyah).
Blue; ozháhwushquah, (used also for
green). Sky-blue,—It is colored s. b.;
mézhukwáhdong enaúnda. Dark blue
(it is); uhpesin, v. i. 5. See dye, paint.
Blue-bird; n. a. ozháhwunoo, (pl. :g).
Blunder. See mistake.
Blunt, it is; uhzhewah, v. i. 1, (p. c.
azhe-); uhzheyihbaken, v. i. 5.
Blush. He b.; misquingwása, v. n. 2,
(masqu).
Boar; n. a. nahbá-kookoosh, (pl. -ug).
Board, plank; n. a. nubuggesug, (pl.
-oog). Small b.; nubuggesugoons,
In the middle of a b.; náhuwesug. It is
made of b.; nubuggesugokáhda, v. i.
2, (p. c. nabug). He makes it of b.;
o-nubuggesugokáhdaun, v. t. VII. So
many boards; dusswáhtig nubuggesu-
goog.
Board, (on). He goes on board; pòoose,
V. n. 3, (p. c. pwah-). He puts him, it,
on b.; o-póoseáun, o-póoestadoon, v. t. I.,
VIII. It is on b.; póoosechegáhda, pós-
chegauso, v. i. 9.

Boarding; n. i. uhshungáwin.
Boarding house; n. i. uhshung-a-wegim-
mig, (pl. -oon).
Boast. He b.; mÚhmequáuzzo, r. n. 4,
(p. c. mamequ-); wnúhváehzimo, r. n.
4.
Boaster; p. n. a. mamequáuzzoond, (pl. :jig).
Boasting; n. i. muhmequáuzzoowin.
Boat; n. i. chëemanu, métogo-chëemanu,
(pl. -un). In a boat; see fetch, carry
&c.
Boat-builder; n. a. chëæmáuneka-weenux
Boulkui; n. i. megóosis, (pl. -un).
Body; n. i. wéyowemah. My, thy, his
b.; né-ké-wé-yowh. He has a b;
owyowe, v. n. 3, (p. c. wawc-). He
has it in his b., incorporated in him:
ód-ówyowenódaun, v. t. VII.
Body (in a), all together; máhmuhwa.
Bog; n. i. wáubushkkooco, (pl. -wun).
Boil. He b.s thing; oonsáqua, v. n. 2,
(p. c. wansa-). He b. him, it; o-
oonswaun, ód-onsaun, v. t. V., VII.
It boils; oondámuhgud, v. i. VII.
The kettle b.; oonso uhkik. See maple
sugar. It boils over; ahnedágmukka,
(-so), v. i. 2.
Boil down. See reduce by boiling.
Boiling water; wandag bebe.
Bold. He is b.; soongedaá, v. n. 3, (p.
c. swaung-). See courageous.
Boldness; n. i. soongedaawin.
Bolt; n. i. (to a door), pewáubeko-keká-
quhegun.
Bond, fetter; n. i. tuhkóopejegun (pl.
-un).
Bondage; uhwukahnedewin.
Bone; n. i. okünemah. My, thy, his b.; ne-ke-o-kün. He has large bones; mahmaüngegunâ, v. n. 2. He has small b.; bëwewgunâ. He has strong b.; Muskûhwegunâ. He has pain in his b.; dâwewgunâ. A bone comes out of his body; sâhgegunahinâ, v. n. 6.

Bonnet; n. i. wëwuhquinaun, (pl. -un).

Bony. It is b.; okunckâh, r. i. 1.

Book; n. i. muhzenihegun, (pl. -un). A small b.; muhzenihegauns, (pl. -un).

See paper, open, shut.

Book-case; n. i. muhzenihegune-tasâh- bunâ; or, mużsenuhegun uhtahsowin.

Book-seller; n. a. muhzenihegunun adâh- wad, (pl. -jig).

Boot; n. i. muhksin, metigwâukesin, (pl. -un). See shoe.

Border. See edge, boundary.

Bore a hole. He b. through him, it; o-shâhboopuhgunâwâu, r. t. V.; o-shâhboopuhgunâahas, r. t. VII., (c. shuhyaub-).

Born. He is b.; nége, oondâhdexe, v. n. 3, (p. c. nahe-, wand-). He is born with; gegenége: e. g., we were born with sin; kego-pe-gegenegemân pahtâwsoowin.

Born again. He is b. a.; aunje-nege.

Borrow. He b.; uhâthwanga, v. n. 2, (p. c. atâh-). He is always borrowing; akâthwangoashke, v. n. 3. He b. it of him; od-uhâthwumânu, r. t. I. He b. it (an. in.) od-uhâthwanganun, od-uhâthwangan, v. t. VI.

Borrowed. Any th. b. n.; ahweégowin, (pl. -un, or -ug).

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Bow; n. i. pindomowin. He puts it in his b. (an. in.); o-pindomoonun, o-pindo- moon, r. t. VI., (c. p. pauno-).

Bosc. See foreman.

Both; nuhyâzh.

Both sides; åtuwâhâ, åtuwâhuyeec. Both sides of the body; åtuwwenâh. B. legs; åtuwekâuad. B. arms; åtuwenik. B. hands; åtuweninj. B. feet; åtuwe- zit. B. sides of the water; åtuwe- gaun. See also use of the frequentative prefix under ear, arm.

Bothcr. He b. him; omegoshkahjeâun, v. t. I., (p. c. mag.). It b. him; o- megooshkahjegoon, v. t. I., (imper. obj.).


Bottom. At the b.; nesühyeâe. B. of a hill; see foot.

Bough. See branch.

Bound with fetters, he is; mahmaun- jegwâhpejgâuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. mam-). His hands are bound; mahmaunjego- ninjebezo, v. n. 4. So also arms, legs, feet, &c., substituting neka, kahda, seda, for ninje.

Boundary; wanje-mâhjesing uhke: or, wayaquâhumpmea légau.

Boundful. See liberal.

Bow, in the bow of a boat; wahuhkoo- jâhoonug.

Bow (to shoot); n. métégwâb, (pl. -in).

Bow, over Indian cradle; aâgwângwaâon.

Bowed. See bend, bent.

Bow down. See worship.

Bow the head. He bows his h. forward; nuhwûgequââe, v. n. 3. See nod.
Bow to (saluting). He b. to him; o-
gundequátuhwaun, v. t. 11.
Bowels; ohnúghizh, (pl. -in). His b. act;
méze, v. n. 3 a. (p. c. mah-). He has
pain in the b.; áxkooshkahda, v. n.
2, p. c. uhyauk-). His b. act during
sleep; metingwum, v. n. 5, (p. c.
maht-).
Bowl, basin; n. i. onahgauns, (pl. -un).
Bowsprit; n. i. negaunkahkwhugun.
Bow-string; n. i. uchauk, (pl. in).
Box; n. i. múhkuk, (pl. -oon). Same as
barrel.
Boy; n. a. quéwezans, (pl. -ug). First-
born b.; mahjékewiss, (pl. -ug). Bad
b.; quéwezánsish, (pl. -ug).
Bracelet; n. i. uhnyaun, (pl. un). For the
arm; kechewábezon, (pl. -ug).
Braces; n. i. duzhoyahwabezon; or,
unniakahmahnun.
Brag. See boast.
Braid; n. i. agoogwahjegun.
Brain, n. i. My, thy, his b.; ne-, ke-
we-, nindib.
Bramble; n. a. menásuhgáhwunzh, (pl. ig).
Branch; n. i. wáhdekwun, ótekwun, (pl.
-un). There are branches; begwá-
bemuhgud, v. i. 8 (p. c. bahgw-). The
tree has br.; begwábemühgeze metig.
The tree has large br.; mahmáungedek-
wunühgeze metig, v. n. 3, (p. c. mam-).
Cut off br.; see cut off, broken.
Brand. See firebrand.
Brandy. See spirits.
Brass; n. i. oshuhwahvik, (yellow metal).
Brave. He is b.; soongedaá, v. n. 2, (p.
c. swaung-). See courageous.
Bravery. n. See hero.
Bravery; n. i. soongedaíwin.
Bray. The ass br.; muhsetáhgoose ma-
matingesha.
Bread; n. a. buhquázhegun.
Breadth (of cloth, &c.). One b.; pazhe-
gooshk. Two b., &c.; neezhooshk. So
many b.; duussook. How many b? 
Aheen and duussook?
Break. He b. it, (in. an.); ó-péekoosh-
kaun, opéekwuhaun, v. t. VII.; ó-péeko-
oshkohwaun, opéekwuhaun, v. t.
II., V, (pahk-). He b. it, (a dish,
watch, &c.); opáshuhaun, (v. t. VII);
opáshuhaun, v. t. II. (p. c. puhyah-
He b. his canoe; ó-póókooshin och-
maun, v. t. VI. a. (p. c. pwhak-). He
b. a commandment; ópéegoobedóo
kuhgequawin, c. t. VIII. (p. c. ping-
He b. a field; ópéegoowukushmaun
keteaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. puang-
He b. the point of s. th.; ópéokoóko-
hauna, v. t. VII. (p. c. pwhak-). He k.
his nose, falling; besáhgejahnshin, c.
n. 6, (p. c. pahsahg-). He b. a string
(rubbing); o-puhkéeboodon, v. t. VIII.
He b. a long obj. (in. an.) ópóokoose-
doon, ó-póókooshmaun, v. t. VII. I,
(p. c. pwhak-). He b. a bone; pook-
wuhegun, v. n. 2. He breaks his arm,
leg, &c.; see arm, leg. He b. branches
to mark the way; póokooné, gá, He b.
it two; (in. an.) ópóokoobedoon,
o-póokaobenaun, v. t. VII., III. (p. c.
pwhak-). He b. it, letting it fall; (in.
an.) ó-péegwesoodoo, ó-péegweshemaun,
v. t. VIII., I.
Break down. He b. it down; opee-goo-bedoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. pakh-.)

Break in. See tame.

Break off. He b. it off; (in. an.) o-pee-kooshkúobénaun, v. t. VII., III. (p. c. pwahk-.) He b. off a piece of it; (in. an.) o-puhquábedoon, o-puhquábaun, v. t. VIII. I. (p. c. pa-). He b. off a p. of it (wooden, obj.); opuhquáguhaun, o-puhquáguhaun, v. t. VII., II. He b. it off by small pieces; (in. an.) opi-gishkebedoon, o-pigishkebebaun, v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. pagish-) : e.g. tobacco.

Break open. He b. it open, (box, &c.); o-nahsedéáaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. nase-).

Break through. He br. thr. s. thing with his foot; póokeesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pwahk-.) He br. through the ground (sinks); póoku-kummegeesa, v. n. 2.

Break to pieces. He b. it to p.; (in. an.) o-peegoonaan, v. t. VII., III. (p. c. pahg-.) o-pahsebedoon, o-pahsebaun, v. t. I. VIII., (p. c. puhyaahs-). See crumble.

Breaks. It b.; pookkúochishkah, v. i. 1. (p. c. pwahk-.) It b. falling; (in. an.) peegwesin, v. i. 5; peegwishin, v. n. 6, (p. c. pah-). The tree b.; piskebághishkah metig. Sticks break under the teeth; pookwánahmgud. It breaks off; pahkwáshkámahmgud, v. i. 6, (p. c. pakw-.) It breaks open; (in. an.) nahn-sedaasín, v. i. 5; nahsedáashin, v. n. 6.

Brethren. My, thy, his b.; nekahnesug, See shoals.

Breakest. See shoals.

Breakfast; n. i. kühgezhab-wésenewin.

Breast. Female's br.; n. a. toodooosh, (pl. u.g. Give the breast; see suck.

Breast. See chest.

Breast-pin; n. i. kushkáhkegúnáaón, (pl. -un.)

Breast-plate; n. a. ásemig, (pl. -ug.) Silver b.; shóoneyahwásemig. Of porcelain beads; megezéásemig.

Breath; n. i. nasáwin. His breath is offensive; mawnzhémuhwáhnumo, v. n. 4, (p. c. muhyaanzh-). His b. is short; tuhkumhnumo, (p. c. takw).

Breathe. He b.; nasa, v. n. 2, (p. c. mhyo-); puhgedáhnumo, v. n. 4 (p. c. page-). He br. into him; onasánoodumhaun, v. t. II. He b. forth; nuhsuh-númno, (p. c. nas-). He b. differently (a sick person); sundungnumo, (p. c. uhyo-). He b. deeply; zhóogun-

Breathless. He runs himself b. after it to reach it; oondunáumo, v. n. 4.

Breech-cloth (worn by Indians); unseáun.

Breed. It is of such a b.; ezhewéenzo, v. n. 4, (p. c. azhe-). See kind.

Breed (produce young); oondahdeseká, v. n. 2, (p. c. wand-); oonejáhnumo, v. n. 3.

Brethren. My, thy, his b.; nekahnesug,
kekhnesug, wakhnesun. My b.; (voc. pl.) nekhnesedog.
Brevity; n. i. tuquahwin.
Brew. He b.; shingoobánboka, v. n. 2.
Brewer; p. n. e. shungooobáubokad, (pl. -jig).
Bribe. He b. him; ogezháhjeaun, v. t. 1.
Brick; n. a. misquúhsin, (pl. ig). He makes b.; misquúhseñká, v. n. 2, (p. c. masqu-).
Bride; n. g. nuháungooqua, (pl. -g); nuhanguñnequa.
Bridegroom; n. a. nuhaunghish, (pl. -ug).
Bridge; n. i. ázhogun, (pl. un).
Bridle; n. i. sáhgedoonábejevun, (pl. -un).
The horse has a b. on; sáhgedoonábejegáñoso papazhegónonguhzhe.
Brier. See bramble.
Bright. See polish, shine, cloudless.
Brightness; n. i. wahsayaíhsewin.
Brilliant. See shine.
Brimfull. It is b.; bázhedábe, (v. i. 3).
He fills it to the b.; o-bázhedabuh-
doon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. bazhe-); onáhshe-
bushkennhdoon, o-náhsebushkennhaun
v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. nuhyahse-).
Brimstone; n. i. osuwe-múkkuhda.
Brine; n. i. zhewetáhgunáhbo.
Bring; see fetch. He bring s. thing;
pedáuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. páhd-). He b. him it; o-peénau, o-peedoon, v. t. III.,
VIII. He b. him s. thing; opédud-
waun, v. t. II. He b. him, it to some
place; o-duhgwishemaun, o-duhgwe-
toon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. dagw-). He b. him it áshore; od-uhgwáhómaun, od-
uhgwáhóndaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. agw-).

Bring back. He b. him it b.; náya
o-peenaun, o-peedoon, v. t. III., VIII.
o-pekewá-wenau, o-pekewáwdoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. pakhewa-).
Bring down. He b. him, it, d; o-pe-nës-
enau, o-pe-nësëwdoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. -nahse-).
Bring forth. See birth, breed, yield,
produce.
Bring in. He b. him, it, in; o-pinigré-
naun, o-pinigudoon, v. t. III., VIII.
(p. c. panndeg-). He b. in wood; pin-
gánese, v. n. 2.
Bring to light (make plain). He b. it to
1.; o-puhgúkesdooon, v. t. VIII. (p. c.
pag-).
Bring up. train. He b. him up; o-netá-
wegeaun, od-eqúgeaun, v. t. I. (p. c.
natash-, aque-.
Bring upon. He b. it upon him (e.g.,
sickness); od-énekuhwaun, v. t. II.
(p. c. ane-).
Bring with. He b. some thing, or s. one,
with him (he is not alone); pe-gége-
za, v. n. 3, (p. c pah-ge-). It brings with
it; pe-gégezémuñgud, v. i. 8, (e.g. laiz-
ness brings with it suffering; ketem-
win pe-gégezémuñgud koottugítowin.
Brisk. He is b.; kwáshkwaze, v. n. 3.
(p. c. kwuhyaush).
Bristle; n. i. opéwyu, (pl. -un).
Brittle. It is b.; (in. an.) kañuhan, v. 6;
kañhpeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kuhyauq-.
Broad. See wide.
Broad-axe; n. i. chégeguhegun, (pl. -un).
Broil. He b. it; (in. an.) o-bunááun,
o-bunswaun, v. t. VII., V., (p. c. -bans).
BRO

Broken. It is b. ; péegooshkah, v. i. 1. It is b. to pieces ; (in. an.) péeshugáHDa, péeshugáuso, v. i. 9, (p. c. pahs-). See arm, leg, &c.

Broken up. The land is b. up ; peegwuhkumooguhégáda, v. i. 9.

Broken branch, on the road ; póokoogen, (pl. -un).

Brooch ; n. a. ásemig, (pl. -ug). See breastplate.

Brook ; n. i. sêbewesha, (pl. -yun).

Broom ; n. i. chégwuhthegun, (pl. -un). Br. stick ; chégwuhthegunáhtig, (pl. -oon).

Broth ; n. i. nahbóob...

Brother ; n. a. my, thy, his b. ; ne-ke-káhniis, we-káhnesun, (pl. ne-ke-káhnesug). My, thy, her b. ; nind-kid-ahwámaah, od-ahwámaun, (pl. nind-kid-ahwámaah. My, thy, his, (or her) older b. ; ne-ke-shéma, o-shémáyun, (pl. ne-ke-shémayug. He is his b. ; od-ówekáhnesemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wáwek): lit., he has him for his b. We are b. ; kid-ówekáhnesindemíin ; or, kidoshemáyindemíin, mod. b.

Brother-in-law, n. My, thy, his b. in l. ; netah, kétah, wéetaun, (pl. netaug, ketaug, weetaun.) My, thy, her b. in l. ; nenim, kenim, wenemon, (pl. nenimoog, kenimoog, wenemoon).

Brotherhood ; wekáhnesindewin.

Brought. It is b. ; (in. an.) peéjegahda, peéjegauso, v. i. 9, (p. c. pahj-). It is b. in ; pindegujujégáda, v. i. 9.

BUF

Brow. See forehead, edge.

Brown. It is b. ; sáme as yellow or black.

Brown complexio ; ozahweisngwa. He is is of b. c. ; ségwunigwáwuhje, v. n. 3, (p. c. sahgw-).

Browse. It b. (on the young branches); onemékooka, v. n. 2, (p. c. wane-).

Bruiise ; n. shásháhgooshkóosowín.

Bruiise. He b. him, it ; o-buhnáhsekunnaun, o-buhnáhsekaun, v. t. II., VII., (p. c. ban-).

Bruised. He is b. ; shásháhgooshkooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. shúyash). His foot is b. ; shásháhgoosedáashkooze. So also in arm, leg, head, &c., substituting neka, kahda, indeba, for seda.


Brush clothes. He b. c. ; benahwáega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ban-). He b. it ; obenahwáaun, v. t. VII.

Brushwood ; n. i. kebánsun.

Bubble ; n. i. beétá.

Buck ; n. a. omushkoos, (pl. -oog).

Bucket ; n. i. nahdóobun (pl. -un) nemebahgun, (pl. -un). To draw with ; gwáhbuhegun.

Buckle ; n. i. uháhbekechéegun, (pl. -un).

Buckskin. See deer.

Bucksaw ; n. i. kishkepoojegun, (pl. -un).

Bud ; n. i. onémik (pl. -oon) ; sáhgaunwe, (pl. -n). It buds b. ; sáhgaunwe, v. i. 3, v. n. 3.

Buffalo ; n. a. múshkooda-pezhéke, (pl. -wug).
Buffalo robe; n. i. pezhewiagin, (pl. -un); pushquagin, (pl. -un).
Buffet; strike on the cheek. He b. him; o-puhshánowáwaun, v. t. V., (p. c. pas-).
Buffoonery. See jesting.
Build. He b.; wáchkahega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhyah-.) See make.
Bullet; n. a. naibá-pezhéke, (pl. -wug).
Bullet-mould; unwekáhjegun, (pl. -un).
Bullock; n. a. pezhéke, (pl. wug).
Bullrush; n. i. ahnaálkunushk, (pl. -oon).
Bun; n. a. waushkoobejegausood buhlázhegauns, (pl. -ug), or simply buhlázhegauns.
Bunch. A bunch; ningo-uhgwahpedag.
Bundle of; (in. obj.) tühkoosedag, (as hay.) Of (an. obj.) tuhkoobeswung, (as shingles.) See packet.
Bung; n. i. kebákhwunegun, (pl. un-).
Bungle. See dumay.
Buoy; n. a. kekenúnduhwun, (pl. -ug).
He places buoys; kekenunduhwunega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kake-). Buoy for nets; okaundekun, (pl. -ug).
Burbat; n. a. (a fish); uhwáhse, (pl. -wug).
Burden; n. i. pémewuhnaun, (pl. -un).
Burial; n. i. puhgedándumoowin.
Burn; n. i. cháhgezoowin.
Burn; he b. or is burnt; cháhgezo, v. n. 4 (p. c. chuhyah-). He b. s. thing; cháhgesega, v. n. 2. He b. him, it; o-cháhgiswaun, o-cháhgesaun, v. t. V.,

VII. He burns it (cooking); -uhgwáh-bekesáqua, v. n. 2 (p. c. agwah-). He b. it through, (in. an.) (to break it); okishkahkesaun, o-kishkahkiswan, v. t. V., V. (p. c. kaushh-). He b. it for fuel; o-póoduhwan, v. t. VI., (p. c. pwah-). He burns up, or is burnt up; cháhgahkezo, v. n. 4. He b. him, it; up; o-cháhgáchikiswan, o-cháhgáchkesaun, v. t. V., VII. He b. himself, (touching something); uhgwáhbekezo, v. n. 4, (p. c. agw-). He burns in a certain place, (e. g., the wicked in hell; duhnáhkezo, v. n. 4, (p. c. andhun-). It burns or is burnt; cháhgade, v. i. 2, (p. c. chuhyah-). It is b. up; cháhghakda, v. i. 2. It b. through; kishkákda. It is b. in a certain manner; eneda, v. i. 2, (p. c. ane-)." It is too much b.; osáumuhkédamuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. wasaum-).
Burning (cease); he c. b.; ishquahyákkezo, v. n. 4. It c. b.; ishquahyákkezo, v. i. 2, (p. c. ashquah-).
Burn to cinders. See cinders.
Burn to make an odor. See smell.
Burnt forest; n. i. wéesukooda. There is a b. f.; wéesuhoodawun, v. i. 6.
Burnt sacrifice; n. i. cháhgésiga-puhek-dengawin, (pl. -un).
Burrow, rabbit-hole; n. i. waughw. He b.; v. n. 3, owauzh.
Burst, it bursts; páushhekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. puhyawsh-). It b. by freezing; páushkuhkwúhdin, v. i. 5. It b. by heat; páushhekda, v. i. 2. It b. asunder; nahnhwesa, v. i. 2, (p. c. nanah-). He
b. asunder; nahnáhwesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nanah-). He b. asunder; nahnáhwesa, v. n. 2. He b. it, breaks it open; o-tahtoolkan, v. t. VII., (p. c. tat-).

Bury, he b. him, (inters him); o-puhged-áncman, v. t. I., (p. c. paged-). He buries him, it under something; o-ningwuhwaun, v. t. V.; o-ningwuhwaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. nangw-). He b. him in the snow; o-ningwuhnoánun.

Burial ground; n. i. chebágmaggigum. Bush, bushes; n. i. kebánsun. See forest, woods, interior.

Bushel; n. i. tebúhemenáun, tebuhegun. See measure.

Business; n. i. unhookéwin; en unhookéwin. See trade. What business do you follow? ahncen ezchúhnookéeyun, (uhnooke, n. n. 3). Difficult business. See difficult.

Bustle about. He b. a.; pábáhozhetah, pahbahduhzhetah, v. n. 1, (p. c. pabat-).

Busy. He is b.; oonutemah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wan-); oonutumahkumegeze, v. n. 3. He is b. doing something; oonutuméche, v. n. 2. She is busy with her child; oonutumoonzha, v. n. 2. He ceases to be b.; ishquahkumumegeze, v. n. 3, (ashqu-). See occupy.

Busybody; p. u. a. wandumetáushkił, (pl. -kejig). But; bush.

Butcher; n. a. metálga-wenéne, (pl. -wug).

Butter; n. i. tóodoosh-pémela. He b. his bread; o-zhezhowaun bhuqu. The bread is buttered; zhezhogauso bhuqu.

Cabbage; n. i. keché-unhéebsish, (pl. -un); pasuhwebug. Cable; n. i. kechepémennuhkwain, (pl. -un). Cackle. They c. (the fowls); muhzeitágozowug. Cage; n. i. penásheogun.
Cake; p. n. a. waushkóbéjegáusood, buh-quazhegun.
Calamity. See misfortune.
Calculate. He c.; uhgindauso, v. n. 4, (p. c. ag.).
Calculation; n. i. uhgindausooowin.
Calendar. See almanack.
Calf of the leg; n. a., my, thy, his c.; ne-ke-naun, o-náunun.
Calico, n. i.; (see cotton). Coloured cal., print; kituhgéegin.
Call. See name, summon, visit, invite, invoke.
Call out. See shout, cry out.
Call for. He c. for him, it, (without seeing); onundwawamaun, o-nundwawandaun, n. t. I., VII., (p. c. nandw-).
Called. He, it, is c.; ézhénikásso, v. n. 4; ézhénikáhsda, v. i. 2, (p. c. azhene-). (What is it called? ahneen ažhenékáhs-dag).
Called, spoken of as; ádumimg (being part of edaun, one says).
Calm. It is c.; aunnáhtin, v. i. 5., (p. c. anw-). The water is c.; wáhsekoogímesin, v. i. 5., (p. c. wuhyahs-). It is c. after a heavy sea; ishquahyáluemesa, v. i. 2., (p. c. ashq-).
Calm oneself,2 He c. himself; ahñesándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. uhyahnt-).
Calumet. See pipe.
Calumniate. See accuse falsely.
Calumniator; p. n. a. dažhingashkid, (pl. jig).
Camel; n. a. pakwáhwegung, (pl. -ig).

Camp; n. i. kuhpáshewin, nebáwin. He c. from place to place; pemódágooz, v. n. 3, (p. c. pamo-). See sugar-camp, hut.
Camphor; n. Qualássag.
Can, he can, or can do it; o-kúshketoom, v. t., VIII., (p. c. kashk). He can walk; o-kúshketoom chepémmonasad; or in some verbs contracted as:—He can mention him o-kushkeweenaun. See succeed.
Cannot, he cannot; kahween okushketoom—seen che—. See also incapable:
Canal; n. i. séébékáhjegun, (pl. -un); kéchebesahnekan. There is a c.; séébékáhda, v. i. 2, (p. c. sáhebe-).
Canary; n. a. ozíthwe-pénishe, (pl. yug).
Cancer. He has c.; uhmodgoo, v. n. 4, (p. c. am-).
Candidate for baptism. See catechumen.
Canille; n. i. wáhshukoonanjegun, (pl. -un). C. stick; wáhshukoonanjegun-áhtig, (pl. -oon).
Candies. See sweetmeats.
Cane; n. i. suhkuhoon, (pl. -un).
Cannibal, (fabulous giant living on human flesh); windego, (pl. -g).
Cannon; n. i. keche-paushkézegun, (pl. -un).
The c. is (high); ishpóonuhgud. Low: tahnúsuonuhgud. Large; maungónuhgud. Small; uhgahsónuhgud. Long: kenónuhgud. Short; tukhónuhgud.
Carpet; n. i. uhpishemóonegin, (pl. oon.)
Carriage. See cart.
Carrot; n. i. osuhwáhkudahkkoons, (pl. -un; osuhwasans.
Carry. He c. him, it; od-ézhewenaun, od-ézhewedoon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. azhe.-). He c. it to him; od-ézheweduhwaun, v. t. II). He c. it for him; opelewénduhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pame.-). We c. it for each other; kepáhpemewedáhdemin, mod. b. He c. it on something; (in. an.) onémuhaun, v. t. VII., I., (p. c. nahm.-). He c. him, it, in, (into a house); o-pindegun-aun, o-pindegunhdoon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. paund.-). He c. him, it, out, (out of doors), o-sáhgeseaun, osáhgejewenaun, o-sáhgejewedoon, v. t. I., III., VIII., (p. c. suhyahg.-). He c. it in himself, (he is possessed of it); okékishkaun, okékishkuhaun, (an.) v. t. VII. II., (p. c. kahk.-). He c. him, it, away; omahjeenaun, o-mahjédooon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. muhyah.-).
He carries him, it, back again; o-kewáwenaun, o-kewáweduon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. kahwa.-); od-ázháwenaun, od-ázháwedoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p. c. ahz.-). He c. him, it, down; o-nésáunduhwaunaun, o-nésáunduhwahtoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p. c. nas.-). He c. him, it, further than he ought; od-aunswáwenaun, od-aunswáwedoon, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. uhyaunsw-). He c. it in a basket; áhwujjewuna, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyahw-). He c. s. thing in his canoe; áhwuhdukgáhodauso, v. n. ú, (p. c. uhyahw-). He c. s. thing in a cart or sleigh; áhwuhdáuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. uhyahw-). He c. it, him, in a cart; od-áhwudoon, od-áhwunaun, v. t. VIII., III., (p. c. uhyahw-). He c. carts stones; áhwuhduüssene, v. n. 3 a. He c. carts wood; áhwuhdennesá, v. n. 2. He c. s. thing in his mouth; némunjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nahm-). He c. it in his mouth; (an. in.) o-némuhmaun, o-némundaun, v. t. I., VII. He c. s. thing in his beak; nemuhega. He c. s. thing on his back, (see pack); pemewuna, v. n. 2. He c. s. body on his back, (a child); pemoomáhwusso, v. n. 4, (p. c. pam-). He c. him, it, on his b.; o-peemoonaun, o-peemoondaun, v. t. I., VII. He is c. on his back, i. e. he rides him (a horse); o-peomómegoon, (passive of above). He can c. him, it, on his b.; o-kushkoonaun, o-kushkoondaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. kashk-). He can scarcely c. him, it; o-bwáhooman, o-bwáhoondaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. bhubhyah-). He c. his load beforehand to a place whither he intends to move; péejetáhso, v. n. 4, (p. c. pauej-). He c. s. thing on his shoulder; pemenegá, v. n. 2, (p. c. pame-). He c. him, it, on his sh.; o-pemenegáhnaun, o-pemenegáhdaun, v. t. III., VII. He makes him c. it on his sh.; o-pemenegáhdumo-aun, mod. d. He c. it under his arm; o-sinseningwandaun, v. t. VII.
Cart; n. a. odáhbaun, (sleigh); tetebiss-aodáhbaun; (wheel-sleigh), (pl. -ug.)
He draws a. c.; odáhbe, v. n. 3.
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Cart, v. t. See carry in a cart.
Carve, he c. Cart-horse; n. a. odâhbe-papazhegorunguzhe.
Carter; p. n. a. wadâhbeâud, (pl. -jig).
He is dr. in a cart, (that is, he takes a drive); odâbhânah, (pass. of odâdahbauna, he drives him in a cart). He makes carts; odahbauneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. wad.).
Carved it is, (in. an.) ; mâhzenekoôda; mâhzenekóozoo, v. i. 2, v. n. 4.
Carved image; n. a. mâhzenekoôjegun, (pl. -ug).
Carver. See sculptor.
Cascade. See waterfall.
Case, cover, (into which anything is put); pindunoonekâhjegun, (pl. -un).
Cask; n. i. mûkukoosug, (pl. -oon).
Cast. See throw, mould.
Cast iron; n. i. sâghugêghadag pewáhbi.
Castaway; wâbeneegun, (pl. -ug).
Castle; n. i. keche-wahkûhegun, (pl. -un).
Castor-oil; n. i. pêmeda-shâhboozegun.
Castrate. He castrates him; o-puquâzhwaun, v. t. V., (p. c. paqua-). See circumcision.
Cat; n. a. kâhshugans, (pl. -ug).
Catamenia; n. i. wenâwezewin. She has her c.; wenâweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wahn-).
wahbundumah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wuhyah); uhgwuhjing uhyâh; uhgwuhjing boôd-uhwa. She has begun her c. for the first time; oôshkesähgeze.
Cataract. He has c. of the eye; zhe-wâhe, v. n. 3, (p. c. zhow-).
Catarrh. He has c.; ahgigookah, v. n. 1.
Catch. He c. him, it; o-dâbebenâun, v. t. 1, VII. He c. him, it, hastily; o-nuhwâhdenaun, v. t. 1, VII., (p. c. duhya-, nav-). He c. it in the air, (in. an.); o-nuquâbedoon: o-nuquâbenaun, v. t. VIII., I.
Catch fish. He c. him, it, in a net; o-pinduhuhnaun; o-piduhuhdoon, v. t. l, VIII. He catches fish; pinduhum, v. n. 5, (p. c. paund-). He c. somany fish; dussöhenah, v. n. 1, (p. c. andusso-). (This word used for any number above nineteen, e. g., He catches 20 fish in his net; neezhtuñnuh dussöbenah.) He is caught in a net; pinduhâso, v. n. 4. He c. fish with a hook; âhjegwâhjegâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyanj-). He c. him, it, with a hook; od-âhje-gwañânone, od-âhje-gwañdoon, v. t. III., VIII. See fish, draw net.
Catch a disease. He c. it; omezhekâh- goon, as v. i. II. in. obj.
Catch fire. He, it c. f.; suhkeze, suhkedâ, v. n. 3, v. i. 2.
Catch up. See overtake.
Catches. It c., hooks on to something; uhdâhbeesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. adah-).
Catechumen; p. n. a. wah-sëguhundâsood, (pl. jig).
Caterpillar; n. a. moósâ, (pl. -g).
Cattle; n. a. ahwahkâhnuq.
Cause. Use the causative form of the verb (mod. d. p.), e. g., he sleeps. nebah; he causes him to sleep; o-ne-baáun. See also bring upon. Cause of, expressed by oonje, e. g., That is the cause of his anger; me wanjenish-káhdezid, (wanje being p. c. of oonje).

Caustic; cháfgeda-mushkëke.

Cauterize. He c. him; o-duhgwhhbekis-

Cave. There is a, c.; weembáhbekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. waumb-).

Cease. He ceases to; poone, ishkwah, e. g., he ceases to drink; poone-ménequa; he ceases to eat; ishqah-wesene; he ceases to live; ishqahbemáhdezee, (p. c. pwhahne, ashqu-). See also finish, leave off.


Cédé. See deliver.

Ceiling; n. i. ishpemesuhgookaun.

Celebrated. He, it, is c.; wáhweenjegáuso, wáhweenjegáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wúhyahw-).

Celebration; n. i. wáhwenjegáhdawín.

Celestial; ishpeming duhzhe-. Cellar; n. i. ahnáumesug-ahsinjegoon.

Cement; n. a. pegewh.

Cemetery; n. i. chebagummig. At, to, in, the c.; chebágummigoon.

Censure. See scold.

Census; n. i. uhginjegahdawín.

Cent; n. a. shoomahneká, (pl. -g). Osow-wahbekoons, (pl. -un).

Centre. See middle.

Century. So many c.; dusswauk dusso peboon; (one c. níngdawuk d. p.)

Ceremony; n. i. ezhetwalhwin, (pl.-un).

Certain; qúhyuk. It is certain to be; kagat tah-ehzehwabud. He is certain about it; ábpeche okekándaun. A certain man; pâzhig enene. See sure.

Certainly; ahbedákummiig, kagat. Yes, certainly; nungákah, ahningwunah.

Certificate; n. i. dabwáwene-muhzenúhegun.

Certify. He c. it; odabwátoon, v. t. VIII.

Chaft. See rub.

Chaff; n. i. shegoonooshkáhjegunun.

Chagrín. See vex.

Chair; n. i. pewaubeko-suhgépejegun, pewaubeko-tuhkóopejegun, (pl.-un).

Chair, stool; n. i. uhpbúhubewin, (pl.-un).

Chairman; p. n. a. nahgáhnezid.

Chalk; n. i. wahbíshkebázhedéggun.

Chamber. See bedroom.

Chance. By ch.; nuhmúhetah.

Change (alter). He ch. it; (in. an.) od-aunjetoon, od-aunjéaun, v. t. VIII, I. (p. c. uhyaunj-). He ch. s. thing for him; od-aunjetuhwaun, (mod. c). He ch. his clothes; aunjekoonuhya, v. n.
2. He ch. his shoes; aundúkesena, v. n. 2. He ch. his dwelling; auñjega,
v. n. 2. He ch. a writing; od-auñjebáeun, v. t. 1. He ch. his life; auñjebemáhdeze, v. n. 3. He ch. his conduct; auñjézhewabéze, v. n. 3. He ch. his name; auñjenekáhnedezo, (mod. L.). He ch. his mind; quakandum, v. n. 5. He often ch. his mind; uh-yázhuhwándum, v. n. 5. He, it, is changed (altered); auñjé-uhya, auñjebemáhdeze, v. n. 1, 3, (p. c. -uhyaun). His name is ch.; auñjenekáuso, v. n. 4. He, it, is changed, strange; muhyú-
gandáhgoose, muhyúgandahgwäd. He, it, looks changed; muhyú-genahgvoie, muhyúgenahgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. may-). Changeable. See fickle.

Changed. Changed life; n. auñjebemáh-
dezewin. Ch. name; auñjenekáusoo-
win. Ch. writing; auñjebéégun, (pl.
-un).

Change fur. It ch. its fur; aúnduhwa,
v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyannd-).

Change for. - See exchange.

Channel (navigable); enuhóonaín, (pl.
-un). Ch. between islands; zhebáhtig,
(pl. -oon).

Chapped. See cracked.

Character. He has a good ch.; mi-
wán-dáhgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. mauw-). He has a bad ch.; mahnandáhgoose, (p. c. muhyah-).

Charcoal; n. i. uhkúkunzhá. Place where ch. is burnt; uhkúkunzhákun. He burns ch.; uhkúkunzháka, v. n. 2. He burns him, it, to ch.; od-uhkúkun-
\\kißwaun, od-uhkúkunáhkesaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. akuk-). He, it, is burnt to
ch.; uhkúkunáhkezo, v. n. 4; uhkú-
kunáhkedá, v. i. 2.

Charge. He ch. for it (requires mon-
ney); wc-tebúhnumhwah oonje. See pay.

Charge (in war); mahwenáuzhewa, v. n. 2.

Chariot; n. a. ógemah-odáhbaun, (pl.
-ug).

Charitable. See benevolent, kind.

Charity; n. i. (in giving), shahwanjega-
win. He practices ch.; shahshahwán-
jeta, v. n. 2, (p. c. shash-).

Charm (enchantment); n. wekobozhewa-
win.

Charm. He ch. (practises enchantment);
kooshbundum, v. n. 5.

Chase. See hunt, pursue.

Chasm; n. i. taushkáhbekah.

Chaste (pure of heart). He is ch.; pé-
zeze, peeneda, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. paune-).

He lives chastely; peenáhdeze, v. n. 3.

Chastise (flog). He ch. him; o-puhshun-
zháwaun, r. t. V. (p. c. pash-). He is
chastised; puhsunzhááguso, v. n. 4.

Chastisement (given); n. i. puhsunzhá-
giwin. Received; puhsunzháogoo-
win.

Chastity; n. i. peenáhdezewin.

Chat. See converse.

Chatter. He ch. (talks too much); osa-
medoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. was-). He ch.
(from cold); mudwáyahbadáshin, v. n.
6, (p. c. madwa-).

Cheap. It is ch.; in. an. wánepúhnu,
wanepúhneze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3, (p. c.
Cheat. He ch.; wuhyázhinga, v. n. 2. He is a ch.; wuhyázhingáshke, mod. A. He cheats him, it; o-wuhyázhemáun, o-wuhyázhindaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. waya-). He is cheated (taken in); nuhnubahneze, v. n. 3.

Circling. See restrain.

Cheek; n. i. onowuhmah. My, thy, his ch.; ne-ke-noow, o-noowun. Right ch.; kéchenoow. Left ch.; nuhmúnjenoow. His ch. are red; misquunoowa, v. n. 2. He paints his ch. red; osánhámalñeú, v. n. 4. His ch. are swollen; báhgahnoowa, v. n. 2. His ch. are dirty; wée-yaghishkahnoowa, v. n. 2. His ch. are hollow; gwuhwábunowá, v. n. 2. His ch. are large; nuhmáungánoowa, v. n. 2. The other ch.; nuhbanñoowá.

Cheer. See comfort.

Cheerful. He is ch.; móójegándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. mwah). See joyous.

Cheese; n. i. Toodoosháhbowe-meejim.

Cherry; n. i. oquámin, (pl. -un).

Cherry-tree; oquámezh, (pl. -ig).

Chestnut; n. i. keche-shahwamin, (pl. un-).

Chest, breast; n. i. okáhkegonumah. My, thy, his ch.; nin-ke-o-káhkegun. He has pain in his ch.; dawáhkégun, v. n. 5, (p. c. duhya-). He has hair on his ch.; meesháhkégun, (p. c. mah-). He warms his ch.; kezháhkégunázo, (v. n. 4), (p. c. kazh-). He covers his ch.; kushkahkegonáodezo, mod. A., (p. c. kash-). He uncovers his ch.; mezháhkégunábenédézo, "mod. A. (p. c. mazhe-). He uncovers his (another's) ch.; o-mezháhkégunábenáun, v. t. 1. His ch. is uncovered; mezháhkégunáshin, v. n. 6. His ch. is uncovered indecently; nebaháhkégun, v. n. 5, (p. c. nabah-).


Chicken; n. a. pákhuahquans, (pl. -ug). Newly hatched c.; búnahjáh, (pl. -yug).

Chief. See principal, supreme.

Chief; n. a. ogemah, (pl. -g.) (Meaning also captain, officer, agent, superintendent, gentleman, &c.) Second ch.; ahunkáogemah. He is ch.; ogemáhwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. wagem-). He makes him ch.; odogemáhwéaun, v. t. 1. He reigns as ch.; ogemáhkuhwa. He is ch. over him; od-ogemáhkunduhwaun, v. t. II. He lives as a ch.; ogemáhwahidezo, v. n. 3. Chief's wig-wam; ogemáhwequumigg, (pl. oon-). Chief's wife, or female ch.; ogemáhqua, (pl. -g).

Chieftainship; n. i. ogemáhwewin.

Chilblain; gépesewin, (pl. -un.
Child; n. a. ahbenóoje, (pl. -yug). My, thy, his ch.; ne-ke-nejáhnis, o-nejáhnnesun. He is a ch.; abhenoojejéwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. aben-). He plays the ch.; ahbenoojekáuso, mod. v. He has a ch. (or children); onejahnes, v. n. 3, (p. c. wanej-). He has only one ch.; pâzhigoonzhá, v. n. 2, (p. c. puhya-). He has many children; beesáhkoonzhá, (p. c. bahs-). He has two, three children; neezhoonzhá, nesoonzhá, (p. c. nauzh,-nas-). He has no ch., (or, a few only); mahnóaónzhá, (p. c. muh-yanh-). She has a ch. from ... oon-dóonzhá, (p. c. wand-). He has him for his ch.; od-onejáhnnesemáun, v. t. 1, (p. c. wanej-). He is had by him for his ch., i.e., he is his ch.; od-onejáhnnesemégoon, pass. of v. t. 1, (p. c. wanej-). With ch. See pregnant. Like one's own ch.; wanejahnesingin, (e. g. I love him as my own ch.; wanejahnesingin nindézhé-sahgeáh).

Child-birth; n. i. negeahwussoowin.

Childhood; n. i. abhenoojéewin.

Childish. He is ch.; abhenoojejéeing ezhewábeze, v. n. 3.

Childishness; n. i. ahbenooje-ezhewábezewin.

Chimney; n. i. pooduhwaun, (pl. -un). He sweeps the ch.; puhwindáega, v. n. 2. Ch. sweeper; pawindáegad, (pl. jig.)

China; n. i. my, thy, his ch. Nindkid-od-áhmekun.

China-ware. See porcelain.

Chip; n. i. pewegúhegun, (pl. -un). He makes chips; pewegúhega, v. n. 2.

Chippeway; n. ojébwa, (pl. -g). He is a ch.; ojebwáwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. waj-). He talks ch.; ojebwámo, v. n. 4. He writes ch.; ojebwawebéega, v. n. 2. Ch. language; ojebwámoowin; ch. squaw; ojebwáqua, (pl. -g.) Ch. child; ojebwans, (pl. -ug). Ch. writing; ojebwawebéegun.

Chirp. The bird chirps; nuhgumo pen-ashë.

Chisel; n. i. puhgwanáegun, (pl. -un).

Choice, selection; n. i. onáhíbundúmoowin.

Choke. He ch. (eating); puqugnikáhgo, v. n. 4; (drinking); puqugné-be, v. n. 3 a. It ch. him; o-puqugnikáhgoon. He ch. him, it; o-puqugnikáshkoonaun; o-puqugnikáshkoonaun, v. t. 1, VIII., (p. c. paquan-). See strangula.

Cholera. See plague.

Choose. He ch.; onáhíbunjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wanah-). He ch him, it; od-onáhíbunáun, od-onáhíbunáun, v. t. 1, VII.

Chop. He chops wood; mühnésá, kishkegúhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-, kaush-). He ch. green wood; ushkehtegooká, v. n. 2, (p. c. ashk-). He ch. dry wood; meshewáhtegooka, (p. c. mashe-). He ch. wood up, small for fuel; pesegúhega, (p. c. pahse-). He chops into chips; pewegúhesa, (p. c. pahwe-). He chops it into chips; o-pesegúheun, v. t. VII. He ch. wood for people; mühnesahga. He ch. wood for him; o-mühnesuhwaun, v. t. II. He ch. wood for himself; mühnesauso, mod. A.
Chopping; n. i. muhnesawin.
Chosen. He, it, is ch.; onáhunjegaúso, onáhunjegáha, v. i. 9 (p. c. wanah-).
Chosen object; onáhunjegun, (pl. -un).
Church, (as a body); anuhmeáwin; (as a building); anuhmeáwegummiqg, (pl. -oon).
At, in, to, from ch.; anuhmeágümmeogong. He belongs to the same church with him; odáhühmeá-weedókuwau, v. t. II.
Church of England; shaúgoonaush-anuhmeáwin. Churchman; shaúgoonaush-anuhmeáund. He is a churchman; shaúgoonaush ahuñmeáh, v. n. 1.
Church of Rome; wámetegoosh-uhnuhmeáwin. Member of the ch. of R.; wámetegoosh-uhnuhmeáud. He belongs to the Ch. of R.; wámetegoosh-uhnúhmeáh, v. n. 1.
Christen. See baptize.
Christian; p. n. a. ahuñmeáund, (pl. jog).
He is a chr.; ahuñmeáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. anuh-).
He is a good chr.; sounguhanmeáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. swaung-). He becomes a chr.; od-odáhpénaun anuhmeáwin.
Christianity; n. i. anuhmeáwin.
Cider; n. i. mesheminabo.
Cigars; n. a. tátebe-bugenéahsood uhsiámah, (tobacco in rolled leaves).
Cinders, red hot cinders; mísokínzha.
He burns it to c. (ín. an); od-uhkuk-unáhkesaun, od-uhkukunáhkeswaun, v. t. VII., V., (p. c. akuk-). He gathers burning c.; mahwundókezha, v. n. 2.
peenahgumee, v. i. 3; (cloth, stuff, paper, &c.) in., peenegud, v. i. 7 (an.).
peenegeze, v. n. 3. It is clean (any part of the body); peene-, e. g. His feet are clean; peeneseda, v. n. 2. His heart is clean; peenedaa. He cleans him, it; opeeneáun, o-peenetoon, v. t., VIII., (p. c. pahe-). He cl. it for him; opénetuethwauin, mod. c. He cleans it, (a floor); opénesuggetoon, (a board); o-peéesüggeáun. He cl. fish; puhkahzhuhwa, v. n. 2; o-puhkaughwaan keegoyn, v. t. V., (p. c. pak-). He, it, has a clean appearance; peenenáhgoose, peenenáhwud, v. n. 3, v. i. 10. He has a cl. heart; peenedaa, v. n. 2.

Cleanliness; n. i. peenezewin.

Cleanse. See clean. He, it, is cleansed; peeneegooze, peeneegahda, v. n. 3, v. i. 9, (p. c. pahe-). He, it, is cl. by fire; gahseýákheko, v. n. 4; gáhseýákheka, v. i. 2, (p. c. guyahs.). See also wash.

Clear. It is cl. (plain); pugúkèsin, v. i. 5. It is cl. (cloudless); puhgunbhun, v. i. 6. It is cl. (in the woods, no brushwood); zhebáyah, v. i. 1, (p. c. zhaub-). See fog, throat.

Clearing; n. i. maughéegeun. There is a cl.; pahpaushkwákumegah, v. i. 1, (p. c. pap-). There is a cl. made; maughéegehda, v. i. 2. The act of cl.; maughéegegáwin. He makes a cl. (he clears land); maughéegea, v. n. 2, (p. c. mazh-). A clearing is seen through the woods; buhbabáhwahta, v. i. 2, (p. c. babah-).

Clearly, (plainly); wahwéenga.

Clearted. He is cl.; wahsayábbe, puhgukahbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhyaheh-, pag-).

Cleave. He cl.; pahsegųhega. See split.

Cleaver; n. i. pahseghégun, (pl. -un).

Clemency. See kindness.

Clench. He cl. it; o-tuhquúnjegan, v. t. VI.

Clergyman; n. a. mákuhdawégónuhyah, (pl. -g), (black coat).

Clerk; n. a. ozhebéega-wenene, (pl. -wug).

Clever. See skilful.

Cliff. There is a cl.; alzhübikookah, kishkáhhbeakah, v. i. 1, (p. c. uhyauzh-, kaush-).

Climate, warm, cold cl.; Anduzhe moon-.
Clothe. He cl. him, it; o-péesekoonau, od-áhgweáun, v. t. III., I. (p c. pahs-, agwe-); o-péesekoonuu, od-áhgweetoon, v. t. VII., VIII. He clothes (provides for) himself; ahgwéedow, mod. a. He cl. himself, (puts on cl.); pésekóonuhya, v. n. 2. He changes his cl.; ounjékoonuhya, v. n. 2, (p c. uhyaanj-). He has double cl. on; béetokoonuhya, v. n. 2, (p c. bahto-). He cl. himself thus: ezhekoonuhya, v. n.; e.g. black; makuhdáwekoonuhya. In green; ozh-ahwushkoonuhya. In white; wahbushkékoonuhya, v. n. 2. He has plenty of cl.; mahdindáuso, v. n. 4, (p c. madin-). See dress.

Clothes, (clothing); n. i. ahgwéwin, mahdindághun. The giving or receiving of cl.; ahgwéedewin. Cl. store; mahdindághunewegummiq.

Cloud; n. i. áhnuhquud, (pl. -oon). Black cl.; netáhgúnahquud. Dark cl.; puh-suhihshkúnahquud. There are small curled cl.; géjegáhnahquud, v. i. 7. Red cl.; misquáhnahquud. Cl. from the north, west, &.; see north, west, &c.

Cloudy. It is cl.; ningwahnuhquud, v. i. 7.

Cloudless. It is cl.; mezhúhquud, v. i. 7.

Clover; v. i. násobuguk, wuhyahwahsekonawung mezhushk, (flower grass.)

Club. See war-club, cudgel.

Clumsy. He is cl.; koopúdeze, v. n. 3.

Oyster. See injection.

Coachman; p. n. a. wadáhbeáund, (pl. -jig).

Coal; n. a. uhkúkunzha-wussein, see charcoal. C. mine; uhkúkunzha-wússene-kaun.

Coarse, (hairy). It is c.; meshuhwáegud, v. i. 7.

Coast; tatebáwa-kéchégumme. Along the c.; zheshodáew. He c. along; zheshodawuhum, v. n. 5, (p c. zhash-), see shore.

Coat; n. i. puhpéesekuhwáhgun, (pl. -um). Coat, (made of skins); -wakoon as termination. See rabbit, racoon, &c.

Cobweb; n. a. uhsúhbekashé-wusub, (pl. ig).

Cock, (fowl); puhkuháhga, (pl. -yug). (Male of bird); nahbasa.

Cock of a gun; v. i. obwáhman, (pl. -um). He cocks the gun; od-ázhgedáhebeku- naun paushkesegun.

Co-, (with); -weej-, e. g. co-existence, weej-bemahdewin.

Cod-liver oil; n. i. kéego-pémeda.

Coffín; n. i. chéebúy-muhkuk, (pl. -oon).

Cohabit. They c.; wedegáwug, v. n. 2.

Coil; n. i. tetebáhoogun.

Coils itself up, (it); tetedáhkwuhodezó.

Coin. See money.

Colander. See strainer.

Cold; n. i. kékujewin, see also catarrh.

Cold. It is c.; kezenáh, v. i. 1, (p c. kaz-) It is c.; (in a building); tühkut- da, v. i. 2, (p c. tak-). It is c. (by the wind); tühkússin, v. i. 5. It is a c. night; kezintebekud, v. i. 7. It is c. (liquid); tühkahgummeé, v. i. 3. It is c. (metal); tühkahbekud, v. i. 7; tüh- kahbekeze, v. n. 4. It is c. (any in. obj.)
tūhkezin, v. i. 5. He is c.; tūhkeze, v. n. 3. He feels c.; kēkūjuje, v. n. 3. (p. c. kahk-). He shakes with c.; nēningujuje, (p. c. nan-). He soon feels c.; netān-kēkūjuje. He can endure much c.; zhēbībujuje, (p. c. zhahb-). He takes c.; tūhkūshe, (p. c. tak-). He makes him take c.; o-tūhkūshēmaun, mod. v.- He has a bad c.; uhgigookah, v. n. 1. His hands are c.; kēkūjujenin jáwujje, v. n. 3, or tūhkeninje. So also feet, legs. &c., substituting seda, kahdah, for jáwujje.

Cold, (reserved). He is c.; cheeshtah-nehuyah.

Colic. He has c.; ākooshkuhda, v. n. 2.

Collar; n. i.-nābhekuhwahgūn, (pl. -un). C. of a coat, &c.; uhpiquayahwagwahgūn-Soon.

Collect. See gather.

Collectively; mámphuwe.

Collier; n. a. uhkūkunzha-wussenekà-wenëne, (pl. -wug).

Collision; n. i. puhtiētōodewin.

Colonist; p. n. a. pakhuphashid, (pl. -jug)."}

Colony; n. i. kuhpāshawin.

Colour, it is of such a col.; enaundah, v. i. 2, (p. c. ananun-). What colour is it? Ahneen anānudag? See dye.

Coloured person. See negro.

Colt; n. a. pāpazhēgōonguhzheens, (pl. -ug).

Comb; n. i. penāhkswun, (pl. -un); nus-sahēgun, (pl. -un). Curry-comb; nus-sēkwašun, (pl. un). Fine tooth-comb; suhgwañbeda-penāhkswun. He combs his hair; uhsequāyo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nas-). He c. his hair, (another's); o-nuhsequawun, v. t. V.

Combat; n. i. megāhdewin.

Come, come here! Oondáus.

Come; interj. uma!

Come, (particle of approach); pe-, (p. c. pah-), e. g. pe-kuhgēqua, he comes preaching.

Come. He c.; peēzhah, v. n. 1, (p. c. pah-). He c., (arrives); pe-tuhgwišin, v. n. 6. He c., or is coming; pedāshmoosa, v. n. 2. He is coming, is on the way; uhpesekāh, v. n. 1. He is c. by water; pedāsumishkāh, v. n. 1. He is c. on the ice; peedahduhhhūko, v. n. 4. He is c. sailing before the wind; peedaushe, v. n. 3. He c. on snow-shoes; pedāshgemoosa, v. n. 2. He c. running; peējēbuhtoo, v. n. 4. He c. dragging s. th.; peējēdāhe, v. n. 3. It c.; peēzhāhmuhugud, pētuhgooshōnāmuhugud, v. i. 8, (p. c. pah-). It c., (is on the way); uhpesekāhmuhugud. It c. by the wind; peēdāshin, v. i. 5.

Come down. See get down, descend.

Come forth, appear. He c. forth; mooke, mookāuso, v. n. 3 a. 4, (p. c. mwałk-). It c. forth; mookešāmuhugud. He c. forth from the water; moōkebe, v. n. 3. He c. forth to the surface; moōkegesa, v. n. 2. The water c. forth; moōkejewun, v. i. 6.

Come from. He c. fr.; oōnjebah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wanje). It c. fr.; oōnjēbāhmuhugud, oonsekāhmuhugud, v. i. 8; oonjēemuhugud, v. i. 8. See derive.
Come in. He c. in; pindega, v. n. 2, (p. c. paund-). He c. in to him; o-pindeguhwaun, v. t. II. See enter.

Come near. He c. near him, it; opâshosekuhwaun, o-pâshosekaun, v. t. II., VII.

Come out. He c. out; pe-sâhghum, r. n. 5. It c. out; pe-sâhghumôomuhgud, v. i. 8. He c. out of the water; uhgwuhtâh, v. n. 1, (p. c. agw-).

Come round. See arrive again.

Come to. See approach, reach. He c. to him; o-pé-odesâun, r. t. IV., (p. c. pah-ode-). It c. to him; od-ôdesegoon, v. t. IV., (in. obj.)

Come to nothing. See nothing.

Come to pass. It c. to p.; pûhghumishkâhmuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. pâg-).

Come to shore. See shore.

Come to the shore from the bush. See shore.

Come upon. He c. upon him; ephumishkuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pagum-). It c. upon him, happens to him; o-pûhghumishkâhgoon, v. t. II., (in. obj.)

Come with. He c. with him, it, (has him, it, along with him); ope-gégesinun, o-pe-gégesin, v. t. VI., (p. c. pah-ge-).

See, also, accompany.

Come for a reason. He c.; pe-ónsêkâh, v. n. 1.

Comet; n. a. wâzoowând uhnûng.

Comfort. He c. him; o-sâungedaâshkuhwaun, v. t. II., (swâung-) omenodaâun, v. t. I., (p. c. man-).

Comforter; p. n. a. swâungedaâshkahgad, (pl. -jig); manodaâshkahgad, (pl. -jig).

Comical, it is; wâhweeyahdandâhgwul, v. i. 7, (p. c. wawee-). See droll.

Command. He c. him to do’s. thing; odenâun, r. t. III. irreg., (p. c. an-). He c. him urgently; o-buhpcézhemaun, v. t. 1, p. c. bap-). He is in command; negâhneze, v. n. 3; ogemâhwe, v. n. 3.

Commander; n. a. ogemâh, (pl. -g); negâhnoosawene, (pl. -wug).

Commandment; n. i. kuhgequawin, (pl. un); guhnâhsoongâwin, (pl. un-). See keep, break.

Commence. See begin.

Command. See praise.

Commerce; n. i. uhtaândewin.

Commiserate. See pity.

Commit. He c. s. thing to his care; o-guhwaunôomôoñâun, v. t. III.

Committee, say, the leaders; nagâhneze-jig.

Commodious. It is c.; tuhwésein, v. i. 5.

Common. It is c., (not rare); wahnedâd.

Commotion. See tumult.

Communicant; p. n. a. shakuhmóninând, (pl. -jig); wâhâpénung ewh kechêt-wah-shuhkhuhwóoníngâwin.

Communicate. He c.; shuhkhuhmóinninga, v. n. 2, (p. c. shakuh-).

Communion. The holy c.; ewh kechét-wah shuhkhuwoongâwin. He administers the h. c. to him; o-meenaun-ewh kechét-wah shuhkhuwoongâwingâwin.

Communion of Saints; ahnuhmeâwâne-wekâhnesindewin.

Companion; n. a. wêejewáhgun, (pl. -ug). See fellow.
Company or society; mahwunjéedewin; wejekewa okwenowin. See keep company.

Compare. He c. them; oncezhonáhnun. See liken.

Compass, (for drawing); wahweyábgwun. Compassion. See pity, kindness.

Compel. Use causative form.

Compete. He c.; weekoojeto, v. n. 4 a, (p c. wauk-).

Complain. He c.; gághemedoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. guhyahg-). See murmur.

Complaint; n. i. gághemedóonowin, (pl. -un).

Compliments. He gives or sends him his c.; od-uhnúmewkahwaun, v. t. II; (p. c. anuh-). See salute.

Complexion. See face, brown.

Compose oneself. See calm.

Comprehend. See understand.

Comrade. See companion.

Conceal. See hide.

Conceited. He is c.; suhságahwánindezo, mod. A, (p. c. sasag-).

Conceit; n. i. suhságahwánindezoowin.

Conceive. See pregnant, understand.

Concern. It c. him; opahpámezkunkaun, v. t. VII.

Concerning, (him, it); debahjemind; debahdooduming; (lit. that which is told of him, that which one tells of it).

Concert; n. i. nuhguhmoowin.

Conciliate. He c. him; od-ahnésándumoowin, v. t. 1, (p. c. uhyahne-).

Conclude. See finish.

Concord; n. i. pashegwándumoowin.


Concupiscence; n. i. mujje-nunduwándumowin.

Condemn. He c. him to death; o-náheboómaun, v. t. 1, (p. c. nuhyahn-)

Condemnation; n. i. tebahkoonegáwin; nahneboondeewin.

Condescend. He c.; shaghushkándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. shag-); minwandáhgooc, v. n. 3, (p. c. manwan-).

Conduct. See behaviour.

Conduct. See lead, guide, manage.

Confectioner; p. n. a. puhyauškeménuhsegad, (pl. -jig).

Confer. See talk with.

Confess, declare. He c. it; o-wahwéndaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. uhyahw-).

Confidence; n. i. ahpánemoowin.

Confidently; ánegook.

Confirmed. He is c.; od-odalpenengoone kewh kechemákhudawekonuhyan, or odáhpéngàsow. See receive.

Confirmation; kechewahweenduhmahgaun.

Conflict; see fight.

Confront. They c. each other; ahshúmáhbuńdewug, mod. b.

Confuse. He c. him; o-kéwhswquayánduméaun, v. t. 1, (kahwushqu-). He is confused; kéwhswquayándum, v. n. 5.

Confusion. It is in c.; see disorder.

Congratulate. See compliment.

Congregate. See meet.

Congregation; egewh muhyáhwunjéedewjig.
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<td>Consider. See reflect.</td>
<td>Contemplative. It is c.; talbussándaghgwud, v. i. 7, or use -sh as an affix, e. g. a c. man, enenewish; a c. thing, uhyéewish.</td>
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<td>Considered. He, it, is so c.; enandáhgoose, enandáhgwud, v. i., 10, <em>(p. c. anan)</em>, e. g. minwándáhgoose, he is considered kind; neegáunandáhgoose, he is considered the leader. See thought.</td>
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<td>Consort. See companion, wife, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>Conspiracy; n. i. mujje-weedóokodáhdewin.</td>
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Contend. See fight, compete.
Content. He c. him; o-dábeáun, v. t. I, (p. c. duhya-).
Contentment; n. i. dabánemoowin.
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Continent (main land); ketáhkummegah.
On the c.; ketáhkummeaung.
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Continue. See tighten.
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Contribute. See give.
Contrive.
Convenience (pôt de chambre); n. i. shé-gwenáhgun, (pl. -un).
Convenient. It is c.; menosá, v. i. 2, (p. c. man-).

Conveniently; wanepuzh.
Conversation; n. i. guhnóonindewin.
Converse. We c. together; kegughgú-

nóonindemin, mod. b. (p. c. gag-).
Convulsion; n. i. ánnjezhewábezin.
Convert. He c. him; od-ánnjezhewá-
Convey. See carry, lead.
Conveyance. See cart.

Convict. He c. him (tells the truth of him); odábemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. duh-
yab-). He is convicted; dáblemah, pass.
of above.
Convince. He c. him (proves him in the wrong); od-ahbaaun, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyaub-).
Convole. See summon.
Convulsions. He has c.; chechebíshkah,

v. n. 1, (p. c. chah-); ójépéno, n. v.
4, (p. c. waje-). He has c. of the hand,
foot, &c.; chechebeníjéeshkah, che-
chebesedáshkah; and so on other parts
of the body.
Cook; n. a. chebáhquwenéné, (pl. -wug);
chebáhquá-equá, (pl. -g).
Cook. He c.; chebáhqua, v. n. 2, (p. c.
chah-). He c. it; (in. an.) okézeesaua,
okéeziswaun, v. t. VII, V. (p. c. kauz-).
He c. for him; o-chebáhquhuwaun, v.
t. V. He c. for himself; chebáhquáuso,
mod. a. He c. it tender; (in. an.) o-
nookesaun, o-nookiswaun, v. t. VII, V.
(p. c. nwaun-). It is cooked; (in. an.)
kézheda, keezezo, v. i. 2, v. n. 4, (p.
c. kauzh-, kauz-). It is c. thus; enéda,
v. i. 2. It is well c.; menoda, v. i. 2;
menoso, v. n. 4. It is c. tender; nóo-
kedē, v. i. 2; nóokezo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nwakt-).

Cool. It is c.; tuokesin or tukehuyah, v. i. 1, (p. c. tak-). It is c. (some obj.); tuhkesin, v. i. 5. It is c. (liquid); tuhkāhguumee, v. i. 3. He c. him; o-tuhkeshemau, v. t. I. He c. it; o-tuhkесedoon, v. t. VIII. He c. it with water; o-tuhkibahdoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. takib-).

Cool (unmoved). He is c.; tuhekdaa, v. n. 2.

Cooper; n. a. mūhkukookawenēne, (pl. -wug).
Copper; n. i. osūhwāhīkik, misquāhī. Copper mine; misquāhībekookun. He works in a c. m.; misquāhībekooka, v. n. 2.
Copper cent. See cent.
Copse. See forest.
Copy, (transcript); n. i. nāhsāубeegun, (pl. -un); nahbebeegun.
Copy. He c.; nāhsāубeega; nahbebeega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nuhyahs-); ahnejbeega, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaunj-). He c. it; od-aunjebeāun, v. t. I.
Copy. See imitate.
Coquette; n. a. mamundahgoogquakad, (pl. -jig).
Cord; n. i. pemenuhquuāun, (pl. -un); uhshubāub. Platted c.; okahdayaub.
A piece of c.; tuhkōopejegun.
Cord-wood; n. i. mesun, (see fuel, chop).
A cord of wood; uhthawesun, (pl. -un); ningoding uhkosing mesun.
Córduroy-road; métigo-mékunuh.
Cork or stopper; kebahkoogun; n. i.

wahzhushkwādoo, (being a mushroom used by Indians for the purpose). He draws the c.; getūhega, v. n. 2. See stopper.

Corkscrew; n. i. getūhegun, (pl. -un).

Corner; wāhwēquâyah. In a c. of the room; wequásuggan. In a c. of the earth; wequākummeqag.
Corner-stone; n. a. wuhyaquuhyāhbeke-uhsin.
Corpse; n. i. wēeyuhwemah.
Corpulent. He is c.; pekōoje, v. n. 3.
Correct; quuhuyuk. Correctly; quuhuyuko. He hears him c.; o-quuhyuko-tuhwaun.
Correct. He c. it, (makes it right); o-quuhyukootoon, o-nuhuhtetoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. quay- nan-). He c. writing; o-nuhuhtebeāun, v. t. I.
Correspond. He c.; mahjebēega, v. n. 2.
He c. with him; o-mahjebēuhmuwahn, v. t. II. (p. c. muhyahj-).
Correspondence; mahjebēgāwin. See letters.
Corrupt. He c. him; o-buhnāhjēāun, v.
t. I. (p. c. ban-); o-kuhkebáusoomaun, v. t. I. (p. c. kak-).
Cost. It c. so much; (in. an.) enúhginda, v. i. 2; enúhginzo, v. n. 4, (p. c. anuhg-). What does it c.? ahnee menik enúhgindag?
Costive. See constipated.
Costly. It is c.; súnhuhgud, v. i. 7.
Cottage; n. wahkuhegaun, (pl. -un).
Cotton, (material); n. i. wahbishkeegín, puwpuhgewuhyáun: (on the reel); uhsubáub. See linen.
Cough; n. i. osósodumoowin. He has a c.; osósodum v. n. 5, (p. c. was-).
Council; n. i. kékedoowin.
Council-house; n. i. kekedó-wegummiq.
Counsel. He c. him; o-guhgáunsoomaun, v. t. I. (p. c. gag-).
Counsellor; p. n. a. gagáunsoongad, (pl. -jig).
Count. He count; uhgindáusó, v. n. 4, (p. c. ag-). He c. them; (an. in.) odúhgemaun, od-uhgindaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. ag-). Mistake in counting; see mistake. He, it, is counted; uhginjé-gáuso, uhginjégádha, v. i. 9.
Countenance. See face.
Counterpane. See quilt.
Country; n. i. uhke: see continent. Up country; o-gedáhjewun. Down country; nesáhjewun, (e.g., he is down below; nesáhjewun uhyááh).
Country man; n. a. wéejeduhkeéwamáhgun, (pl. -ug).
Couple, (pair, yoke). So many c.; dusswáwaun. Two, three c.; néezhwáwaun, neswawaun, &c. Over nineteen, thus: twenty couple; néezhtuhnmuhduswáwaun.
Courage; n. i. mungotáusewin.
Courageous. He is c.; mungotáus, v. n. 3, (p. c. mang-). See brave.
Court; n. i. tébaákoonédéwin. C. house; tébaákoonédéwegúmmig.
Court, (make love). He c. her; owewedégaun.
Cousin, (male). My, thy, his m. c.; ne-ke-nemooshá, (pl. -yug); o-nemoomsháyun: or, ne-ke-táhwis, (pl. -ug); wetáhwesun. Female: my, thy, his f. c.; nind- kid- áungoosha, (pl. yug); od-aungoosháyun.
Covenant; n. i. wahweendumahgíwin, (pl. -un). Mutual c.; kekindewin.
Cover. See lid.
Cover. He c. him, it; o-puhdúgwuníhwaun, o-puhdúgwunuháun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. pad-). He c. him (being naked); od-uhgwuzháwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. agw-). He c. himself (being naked); uhgwuzhá, nuhaghwuzhá, v. n. 2. He c. him with his body; o-puhdúgwúnihkhuwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. pad-). He c. his head (with blanket, &c.); uhgwuneguáodezo, mod. a. (p. c. agw-). He c. his breast; uhgwuyáuken-guáodezo. It is covered with s. thing; (in. an.) puhdúgwunighgádha, -gáuso, v. i. 9. It is c. (not exposed); uhgwun-uhégádha, -gáuso, v. i. 9. All is c. with it everywhere; mezewashkákáhmuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. maze-).
Cover with a roof. See roof.
Cover with bark. He c. it with bark,
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(a wigwam); o-dahpukwanun o-nuh-gakwun; o-ningwuhpukwâhdaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. nangw-).

Cover with snow. See snow, bury.

Covet. He c.; mesuhwândum, v. n. 5, (p. c. mas-). He c. him; it; o-mesuhwânedum, o-mesuhwândum, v. t. I., VII. He c. something belonging to him; o-mesuhwândumuhwaun, mod. c. It makes him c. it; o-shóòbeégoon. See tempt.

Covetousness; n. i. mesuhwândumoowin.

Cow; n. a. pezhéke, équâ-pezhéke, (pl. -wug). The c. is in calf; aúínjëzo pezhéke. The c. calves; onejâhnese pezhéke.

Coward; p. n. a. zhuhyâlhgodóaá, (pl. -jig). He is a c.; zhaahgodóaá, v. n. 2.

Cowardice; n. i. zhaahgodóaawin.

Crab; n. a. ahzhagahsê, (pl. -yug).

Crack. He cr. s. thing; mudwânjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. madw-). He cr. it; (in, an.) o-mudwândaaun, o-mudwámaun, v. t. VII., I. He cr. his fingers; mudwâguna-ninjebéneedo, mod. a. It cracks; mudwáshkah, v. i. 1. The ground cr. from cold; pahpušâhkimuguhdín, v. i. 5. The ground cr. from heat; pahpušâbhgenhâlhta, v. i. 2. The ice cr.; mudwákwhdín, v. i. 5. His joints cr., mudwakunashkah, v. i. 1. There is a cr. in a piece of wood, or floor; tujwésuhgah, v. i. 1. It is cracked through, (metal); tujwâhbekud, v. i. 7. The tree cr. with the cold; pâush-kukwûjje métig. His feet are cracked (chapped); képeseda, v. n. 2. So also hands, lips, &c., substituting ninje, doon, &c., for seda.

Crack. See crevice.

Cracker. See biscuit.

Crackle. The fire cr.; puhpáhkena ish-koota, v. i. 2, (p. c. pah-).

Cradle; n. i. chechëbâhkoonâhgún, (pl. -un). He rocks the c.; o-chechëbâhkoonânaun, v. t. VII. Indian cr.; teke-náhgún, (pl. -un).

Crafty. See cunning.

Cramps. He has c.; ójepénego, v. n. 4.

See convulsions, spasm.

Cranberry; n. i. muskhégemin, (pl. -un).

Oi'swamp; muskhégemekenun.

Crane; n. a. shuhsuhgê; âhjëjuk, (pl. -wug).

Crank; n. i. kezhebâhwabenegun, (pl. -un). He turns a cr.; kezhebâhwabenega, v. n. 2.

Crape; n. i. netâhgawuhyauun.

Crawl. See creep.

Crazy. He is c.; âhguhwâhdeze; kewuh-nahdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyah-).

Crease. See rumple.

Create. Use make.

Creature. See animal.

Credit. He gives cr.; muznennuhmâhgoozo, v. n. 3, (p. c. maz-). See debt.

Creditor; p. n. a. muznennuhmâhgoood, (pl. -jig).

Cree Indian; keníshteno, (pl. -g).

Creek. See river.

Creep. He cr.; pémooda, v. n. 2, (p. c. pah-). He cr. about; pahpâmooda, (p. c. papah-). He cr. out; sâhgedoo-da, (p. c. suhyah-).
Crest (feathers); puhtahkebinwáoon, (pl. -un): (family mark); ódam, (e.g. the bear is his crest; muhquah od-odámenun, v. t. VI.

Crevice. There is a cr. in the rock; tuh-wáhbeckáhmuhgud, v. i. 8. There is a cr. in the ice; tásuhkekwd, v. i. 7. See crack.

Cricket. See grasshopper.

Crime; n. i. mujje-dódumoowin, (pl. -un).

Crimson. See red.

Cripple; p. n. a. muhyákkezid, (pl. -jig); mamáunjégoozid, (pl. -jig).

Croak. He cr.; muhsetiihgooze, v. n. 3.

Crockery; n. i. oniihpun.

Crooked; waug-: e.g. his nose is cr.; wáhgejáhna, v. n. 2. His fingers are cr.; wáhgéninje, v. n. 3. Its horns are cr.; wáhgewena, v. n. 2. The tree is cr.; wáhgákkoozo. The top of the tree is cr.; wáhgúnákkeze metig, v. n. 3, (p. c. -wuhyauk-). Crooked knife; wau-gejebik, (pl. -oon).

Crop. See harvest.

Crop (of a bird); n. i. omóoduy. The bird has a large cr.; mungomóoduhya owh penashe, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhy-).

Crosier (Indian); pahguhändowunaak, (pl. -oon).

Cross, n. i. ázhedáyáltik, (pl. -oon).

Cross. He is cr. (has a hairy heart); meshedáa, v. n. 2, (p. c. mashe-). He looks cr.; minduhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-). He is cr. (being sick); nishkena.

Cross over. He cr. o. on a bridge; áhzhoga, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaunh-). He cr. o. on a log; áhzháhwaunduhwa, v. n. 2. On the ice; ahzháhwaunduhguhko, v. n. 4. See also row across, swim across, &c.

Cross. The road cr. or intersects another; ahzhedaása, v. i. 2.

Cross-bill (bird); ahzhédkoonásthe, (pl. -yung).

Cross-cut saw; n. i. keche-kishkepoogun, (pl. un).

Crow; n. a. aundak, (pl. -wug).

Crow. The cock cr.; muhsetáhgoote.

Crowbar; n. i. pewáubeko-oombáhkuwuhegun.

Crowd. There is a cr.; máhmuhwenoowug, v. n. 4. A crowd or crowds; muhyámuhwenoowijig. We are crowded (in a meeting, &c.); kemooskenamin, v. u. 2. We cr. too much; kenoonishkooodáhden, mod. b. See many together.

Crown; n. i. ógemáh-wéwuhquaun, (pl. -un). He cr. him, her; od-ógemáhweaun, od-ógemahquáweaun, v. t. i. (p. c. wag-).

Crown of the head; nahweségóquaunidib.

Crucible. See melting pot.

Crucify. He cr. him; od-uhgwáhkuwuhaun, v. t. V.; o-suhsuáhkuwuhaun, v. t. V. (ahzhedáyáhtegoong). He is cr.; suhsuháhquhuhegáuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. sasuh-).

Cruel. He is cr.; mujjedaá, v. n. 2. He is cr. to it; (in. an.) o-mujje-uhwáun, o-mujje-uhyón, v. t. II., VIII. (p. c. maje-). See spiteful.
Cruelty; n. i. mujjedaáwin.
Cruise. See coast.
Crumb ; n. i. ishquúnjegun, pewunjegun, (pl. -un).
Crumble. He cr. it; (in. an.) o-gáhpe-
naun, opésepedoon, opésepenaun, v. t.
VII., VIII., I. (p. c. guhyah-paun-)
The bread cr.; pewishkah buhquazhe-
gun. The br. cr. up small; pewsing buhquazhe-
gun. 
Crumple. See crease.
Crush. He cr. him, it; obahnáhsek-
waun, o-bahnáhekaun, v. t. II., VII.
(p. c. ban-). He cr. it to powder; (in.
an.) opésuhaun, opésuhaun, v. t. VII.,
V. (p. c. pahs-). He cr. his head;
ozhegooshtegwaunáshkaun, v. t. I. He
cr. it with his hand; (an. in.) ozheshi-
gonínjuhmaun, ozheshigonínjundaun, v.
t. I., VII. He cr. it with his foot; (in.
an.) o-zheshigozidumaun, o-zheshigozid-
undaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. zhashig-).
He cr. him (with his body); o-buhdu-
gooshtkuhwaun. See rumple.
Crust ; n. i. uhvahkwáhkoodag.
Crutch; n. i. gwaushkwawunduhoon, (pl.
-un).
Cry. See weep.
Cry out. He cr. out; pepáhge, uhvath-
zhéqua, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. pap-ayau-).
He cr. out (selling). Peháuguhdáhwa.
Cry-baby; p. n. a. máwishkid, (pl. jig).
Cub. See bear, fox, &c.
Cubit (elbow); bemishnik. Thus: three
cubits; neso-bemenik. Twenty cubits;
néezínhnuh dusso bemenik.
Cucumber; n. i. áshkunduming, (pl. -in).

Cudgel; -n. i. mesáhtig, (pl. -oon).
Cue. See tuft.
Cuff. See buffet.
Cultivate. See farm.
Cunning. He is c.; kuhkuhyánese, v. n.
3, (p. c. kah-).
Cup; n. i. menequáhjegun, (pl. -un).
Tea-cup; uhnébísháhbo-ónághgauns.
Cupboard. Use shelf, closet.
Cupping (operation); papashowáwin. He
papashowa, v. n. 2, (p. c. puyah-)
He cr. him; o-papashwaun, v. t. V. See
suck blood.
Cur; n. a. uhnemooshish, (pl. -ug).
Curd; n. i. waduhtoósing toodoosháhbo.
Cure. He c.; noojemoëwa, v. n. 2, (p. c.
wauj-). He c. him; o-noojemoám,
v. t. I. He is c.; nóójemo, v. n. 4. It
cures; noojemoëwámuhgud, v. i. 8.
Curiosity, (rare obj.); mahmuhkáusuh-
bunjegun, (pl. un).
Curiosity (inquisitiveness); mahmuhká-
suhbungsáhkewin.
Curious. He is c. (inquisitive); mahmu-
káusuhbungáshke, mod a. (p. c. muh-
yah-). It is c. strange; mahmuhkádú-
kümümg. How curious! Ahshénung-
whunuh! See wonderful.
Curiously; mahmuhkáhje.
Curl; see twist. He has curled hair;
baubesgindeba, v. n. 2, (p. c. bah-
Curlew; n. a. pahtaushkaunzh, (pl.
-wug).
Currant (berry); n. a. meshejéemin, (pl.
-wug). Cur. bush; meshejéeminúgh-
waunzh, (pl. -ig).
Current. The current is strong, foaming;
Curse. He c. (reviles); mujje-enahpenángjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. anah-). See revile.

Curse; v. n. 1. kuhgúñhnesuggandáhgoogzéwin, (pl. -un).

Cursed. He is c. (hateful); kuhgúñhnesuggandáhgooce. It is c.; kuhgúñhnesuggandáhgwud, v. i. 10.


Curtain. See bend.

Cushion; v. n. 1. ahpéquášáshemoon, (pl. -un).

Custody. He is in c.; tahkóonegéuso, v. n. 4.

Custom (habit); nahgúúdezéwin; (practise); ezhétáwáwin, (pl. -un).

Customs; máhwunjegéháwin. Customs house; máhwunjegégawegummig. Customs officer; máhwunjegéháwenéne, (pl. -wug).

Customer. See purchaser.

Cut; kishk-, (p. c. kaushk-). He c. him; it; o-kishkezhwaun, o-kishkezhhaun, v. t. V., VII. He c. himself; kishkezhódezó, mod. A. He, it, is cut; kishkezhégáuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9. It is c. (metal); kishkáhhekud, v. i. 7. He, it, is c. accidentally; kezháhégáuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. kazh). He c. him, it, accidentally; o-petézhwaun, o-petézhhaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. pat-). He is c. to the bone; mchegunáshin, v. n. 6. He c. it with a knife; o-kishkekoodaun, v. t. VII. He cuts it long, (e.g., an axe handle); o-kínhwákwuwaun, o-kínhwákwuwaun, v. t. VII., V. (p. c. kanw-). He c. it smaller; (in. an.) od-uhnáusekodaun, od-uhnáusekodaun, v. t. VII., III. He c. it pointed; (in. an.) o-puchchéshkezhwaun, o-puchchéshkezhwaun, v. t. VII., V. He c. it pointed with an axe; o-puchchéshkeguhaun. —with a knife; o-puchchéshkekoodaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. páchéesh-). It is c. pointed; (in. an.) puchchéshkegud, puchchéshkegeze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. He c. his hair; o-móozhuwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. mwan-). He c. his nails; kishkegwnzhesódezo, mod. A. He c. his skin; o-kishkuzzáwaun, v. t. V. He c. his throat; o-kishkegwázhwánaun, v. t. V. His thr. is c.; kishkewá, v. n. 2. He c. wood; see chop. He cuts (cloth, &c.); nezhega, v. n. 2. He c. it; od-onezhaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. wanezh-). He c. it with difficulty; ogúshkuhaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. gash-).

Cut down (fell). He c. d. trees; guhwáhesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. gaw-). He c. it d.; o-guhwáhubwaun, v. t. V. It is c. d.; guhwáhegáuso, v. i. 9. Many trees are c. d.; guhwáhukwunjégáha.

Cut off. He c. it off; (in. an.) o-kishkeguhaun, o-kishkegunaun, v. t. VII., I.
Dagger; n. i. ahzháhwashkoons, (pl. -un); atuhwekoomaun, (pl. -un).
Dairy; ândusso-kézheguk.
Dainty. He is d. (about food); mahmenáhebo, v. n. 4, (p. c. mame-); nooke- wa, v. n. 2.
Dairy; n. i. toodoosháhbo-wegúmmig.
Dam; n. i. o-quáunim, (pl. -in). See stop up beaver d. He destroys a dam in order to catch a beaver; benúhega, v. n. 2.

Damage (loss of property); buhnáujetáh- soowin. He suffers d.; buhnáujetásho, v. n. 4, (p. c. ban-). He causes d.; buhnájjeewa, v. n. 2. He causes d. to people; buhnahjétahga, v. n. 2. See injure, spoil, defile.

Darnation; n. i. nahneboondewin.
Damp. He, it, is damp; nesábuhwa, nesábuhwámuhgud, v. n. 2, v. i. 8, (p. c. nas-). It is a little d.; uhwesáh. See moist.

Dance. He d.; neme, v. n. 3, (p. c. nahm-). We d. together; ke-nemeemin, mod. b. He gives adz; neméewa, v. n. 2. He makes him d.; o-némeézin, v. t. I. He d. before him; o-nemétahwaun, v. t. II. He d. too much; nemishke, mod. a. He d. with her; o-wééjshémotuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. wauj-). He d. round s. thing; kéwetahshemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. kahwe-). He performs the scalp-dance; guhmáujje, v. n. 3, (p. c. gam-). He approaches him in the sc.-d. to receive a present; o-guhmáujjenóduhwaun, v. t. II.

Dance; n. i. nemeédewin. Scalp-dance; guhmáujjeewin.
Dancer; p. n. a. nahmhid, (pl. -jig).
Dancing-house; n. i. nemeédewegúmmig.
Dandy; p. n. a. saságáud, (pl. -jig).
Danger; n. i. nahnesáhnezwéwin.
Danger. He is in d.; nahnesáhneze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nane-). He places him, it, in d.; o-nahnesáhéaun, o-nahnesáhe-
toon, v. t. II., VIII. He places himself in d.; nahnesáhneédezo, mod. a. He is in d. of perishing; bahzhená, v. n. 2, (p. c. 2, (p. c. bazh-).

Dangerous. It is d.; (in. an.) nahnesáhnud, nahnesáhneze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. He, it, is considered d.; nahnesáhnandáhgoose, nahnesáhnandáhgud, v. i. 10. He, it, looks d.; nahnesáhnnáhgoose, nahnesáhnásdáhgud, v. i. 7. He considers him, it, d.; o-nahnesáhnnámaun, o-nahnesáhnánndaun, v. t. I., VII. His speaking is d.; nahnesáhneztáhgoose.

Dangerously; nahnesáhne-

Dare. See venture.

Dare not. See afraid.

Dare say. I d.; maúngeshuh.

Daring. See bold.

Dark. It is d.; puzhuhgishkah, v. i. 1, (p. c. pazh-); kúshkétébekud, v. i. 7, (p. c. kash-). It is a d. night; puzhuhgishkétébekud, v. i. 7.

Dark-coloured; muhkuhdá.

Darkness; n. i. puzhuhgishkenumoowin.

Darn. He d. it; obuhgoosún, v. t. VII.

Dart; n. i. shemáhgun, (pl. -un).

Date, (the time when); ewh uhpé: (e.g. that is the date when it happened; ewh uhpé képuhgümmé-uhyánhugud)

Daughter; n. a. odahnesemah. My, thy, his d.; Nin- ke-dáhnis, (pl. -ug); od-dáhnun. His adult d.; o-dáhnun. He has a d.; odáhnese, v. n. 3, (p. c. wad-). He has her for his d.; od-odáhnensemaun, v. t. I. She is had by him for his d., (i.e. she is his daughter); od-odáhnseemegoon, (pass. of above).

Daughter-in-law. My, thy, his d.-in-l.; n. a. nésim, kesim, (pl. -ig); o-sémim.

Dawn. It is d.; pedáhbun, v. i. 6, (p. c. pah-).

Day; n. i. kézhégud, (pl. oon). So many days; dussogoó. Two, three d., &c.; néezhgoon, nésogoó; or, neezhokeézhig, nesokéézhig. How many days? Ahnee dussagoon? It is two days; néezhokeézhégud, v. i. 7.

Day by day; ánusso-kézhégud. All day; kúbá-kéézhik.

Daylight. It is daylight; wáhbun, v. i. 6, (p. c. wuhyah). Before d.; chéwbah wáhbung. It is broad daylight; puhgukáhbon, v. i. 6.

Day of Judgment; tebAhkoonega-khuzh.

Day of Resurrection; ahbejjebaywene-kézhégud.

Days absent. See absent.

Days old. See old.

Dazzled. He is d.; puzhuhgishkenehmo, v. n. 4, (p. c. pazh-). He is d. by it; sáhshubezo, v. n. 4.

Dead. He is d.; nebo, ke-nebo v. n. 4, (p. c. nab-). Isquah-bemkhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ashqu-). It is d.; nebómuhugud. See withered.

Dead person; n. a. cheebo, (pl. -ug); kah-nebood, (pl. -jig).

Dead smell; n. i. nebáhsomáhgozeewin.

Deaf. He is d.; guhgebeshá, v. n. 2, (p. c. gage-). He pretends to be d.; guhgebesháktusoo, mod. b.

Deafness; n. i. guhgebésáwín.

Deaf person; p. n. a. gágebeshád, (pl. -jig).
Dean; expressed as archdeacon.

Dear. My d. friend; suhyāhgeēnaun ne-kālnis (lit. thou whom I love). See verb to love.

Dear, expensive. It is d.; (in. an.) sūhnuhgu, sūhnuhgeze, v. i. 7. He is d., hard to deal with; sūhnuhgeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. sanu-h-).

Death; n. i. něbowin. Sudden d.; chāsekah-něbowin. D. from hunger; gūh-wuhnāndumooowin. Death-whoop; pepaugōtumuowin. He raises the d. wb. indicating the number of enemies killed; pepaugōtum, v. n. 5.

Debate. See dispute, speech, win.

Debt; n. i. muhzenūhewalin. He contracts debts; muhzenūhega, v. n. 2. He is in d. to him; o-muhzenuhumuhwain. He collects his d. (what is owing him); nundoooshkumahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nand-). He tries to collect his d.; nundoooshkaiso, v. n. 4. He asks him to pay his d.; o-nundoooshkumuhwaun, v. t. 11. See pay.

Debtor; p. n. a. mazenūhegad, (pl. -jig).

Decamp, move off. He d.; gooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. gwau-). See move off.

Deant, (pour off clear). He d. it; ose-kobégenaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. sauk-).

Decay, perish. It d.; buhnādhud, v. i. 7.

Deceased; -bun: e.g. my d. father; noosebun. See grammar.

Deceit; n. i. wuhuázhitsginawin.

Deceive. He d.; wuhuazhinga: see cheat. He d. with his words; wuhzayhetahgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. waya-). He is an apt deceiver; netah-wuhuazhinga. He d. himself; wuhuázhindezo, mod. a.

His, its, looks d.; uhguwenahgoose, -nahgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. agu-).

December; n. a. mühnedoo-kéezisoons, (little spirit moon).

Decency. Decent behaviour; n. i. peenāhdezezin. See chaste.

Decent story; n. i. penāujemoowin.

Decide. See resolve.

Declare. See proclaim, explain; state.

Decline. See refuse.

Decline. The sun is declining; kewayuh-sum keezis. The winter is d.; kewāpeboon. The summer is d.; keewāncbin.

Decompose. See decay.

Decorate. See ornament.

Decrease. See diminish.

Decree. He makes a d.; cnahkoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. anahk-).

Decree; n. i.-enahkoonegāwin.

Decrepid. See bend with age.

Dedicate. See consecrate.

Deduct. See subtract.

Deed (document); n. i. dabthewene-muhzenihegun, (pl. -un). See action.

Deep. It is d. (water); temé, v. i. 3, (p. c. tah-). It is deep (a dish, &c.); poosekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. pwah-). It is dug deep; ishpahmekahda, v. i. 2. So deep in the ground; apetähkummig: (e.g.; dig so deep; me apetähkummig wåhnekan). It is d. (hollow); wāhnuhmuhgud. See depth.

Deepen. He d. it; opoosakaeton, v. t. VIII. (p. c. pwahs-). It is deepened; pōosekechegāhda, v. i. 9.
Deer; n. a. wahwaushkáshe, (pl. -wug).
Defame. See slander.
Defeat. See overcome.
Defective. See imperfect.
Defend. He d. him; o-nádhumuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. nuhyah-); o-guhnuhwáne-maun, v. t. 1, (p. c. ganuh-). He d. himself (resists); uhnáhkwe, v. n. 3a. (Speaks for himself); guhnoodemáhzo, mod. A.
Defender. Our d.; owh ganuhwáneme-nung.
Defeer. See delay.
Deficient. He is d. (has not enough, cannot afford); noondáse, v. n. 3, (p. c. nwaun-). There is not enough; noondása, v. i. 2.
Deficiently; noondaus.
Defile. He d. him; it; o-weeneáun, oweeyághishkuhwaun, owéenetoon, oweeyághishkuaun, v. t. I., II., VIII., VII. (p. c. wah-): see corrupt, soil.
He d. himself; weéeneédzo, mod. A.
He d. her; o-peeshigwáujeáun. He, it, is d.; weenandáhgoozo, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Defiled. His heart is defiled; wenedáa, v. n. 2.
Defilement; n. i. weéenézewin.
Deformed. See crooked, hump-back, ugly.
Defraud. See cheat.
Defy. See challenge.
Degraded. He is d.; tahbusandáhgoozo, v. n. 3, (p. c. tahusan-). See dispose.
Degraded. It is d.; tahbusandáhgwud, v. i. 7.
Deify. He d. him; o-muhnedóoweáun, v. t. J.
Dejected. See sad.
Delay. He d. (in a place); kayáhbe duh- neze. (— in words); páhnemah, ékedo. (— in thoughts); páhnemah enandum. (— in giving); nóomuhgáweze, v. n. 3.
Delegate. See ambassador.
Deliberate. See reflect.
Delicacy, (weakness of constitution); gah-gédézéwin.
Delicate. He is d. (weak); gahgédéze, v. n. 3, (p. c. guhyahg-). See dainty.
Delicious (of taste). It is d.; (an. in.) wéengépóogoose, wéengépóogwud, v. n. 3, v. i. 7, (p. c. waung-).
Delight. See joy, please, glad, overjoy.
Delightful. It is d.; moojegandáhgwud, v. i. 7.
Deliver. See give, save, birth, set free.
Delirious. He is d.; nekáhbuundum, v. n. 5.
Deluge. The; kemooshkung uhké.
Demand. He d. it of him; o-nundootuhmuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. nand-). See ask.
Demoniac. See possessed.
Demoralize. See corrupt.
Den; n. i. waúzh, (pl. -un).
Deny. He d. him, it; od-ahgoonwáttu- waun, od-ahgoonwátaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. uhyahg-).
Depart. He d.; mahjah, v. n. 1, (p. c. muhyah-) See decamp, go away.
Depend on. See trust.
Deposed. He is d.; ishquah-negáhnezeah, v. t. I. pass., (p. c. asqu-).
Depóth. See store-house.
Depressed. He is d.; ishkedaá, v. n. 2.
Deprive. See take away.
Depth. In the d. (in deep water); me-jindim, uhnháhmidim.
Deputy; uhyahnkea uhnoonind, (pl. -jig).
Deputy chief; ahneká-ogemah.
Dereanged. See mad.
Deride. See mock at.
Derision. See contempt, mockery.
Derived. He, it, is d. from; oondáhdeze, oondáhdu, v. i. 7, (p. c. wand-).
Descend. He d. (goes down, gets down); nesáunduhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nas-). He d. a step; nesáuthukóoke, v. n. 3a. He d. a hill; nesáhkewa, v. n. 3. He descends upon him; opooninduhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. pwahn-).
Descendant. His d.; od-uhyáuneka-o-zhesháyun. He is descended from him; ween oondáhdeze. See generation.
Descent. There is a steep d.; uhnebadenah, v. i. 1, (p. c. aneb-).
Describe. He d, him, it; o-debáhjemaun, o-debáhdoodaun, v. t. I., VII.
Description; n. i. debáhjemoowin.
Desecrate. See defile.
Desert; a. i. bukwúdukúmmig.
Desert (run away). He d.; géeme, v. n. 3, (p. c. gahm-). See forsake.
Deserted. See desolate.

Deserter; p. n. a. gáhmid, (pl. -jig).
Deserve. He d. it; quiuhyuk-dóoduwah, pass. of v. t. II. (lit., he is treated right).
Desirable. He, it, is d.; núnduhwandáhgoозe, -dághwud, v. i. 10.
Desire, n. i. nunduhwándumooowin, (pl.-un).
Desire. He d.; nunduhwándum, v. n. 5; nunduhwánjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nand-).
It d.; nunduhwándumóomughud, v. i. 8. He d. (wishes for) him, it; o-nunduhwánemaun, o-nunduhwándaun, v. t. I., VII. Desire greatly; see long for, want.
Desist. See leave off.
Desk; n. i. ozhebégáwene-muhkukoons.
Desolate. It is d.; netághandághwud, v. i. 7, (p. c. natah-). See lonely.
Desolation; n. i. buhnahjhechegáwin.
Despair; n. i. áhnuhwanjegáwin, áhnumézewin.
Despair. He d. (is in despair); áhnuhwánjega, v. n. 2; áhneméze, v. n. 3. He d. of him, it (thinks lost); o-bahnahdánemaun, o-bahnahdándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. ban-). He d. of himself; bahnahdándindeo, mod. á. He d. of him (a sick person); od-áhnuhwáhbu- maun, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyahn-). His life is d. of (from his appearance); áhnuhwáhbuménáhgoозe, v. n. 3. His life is d. of (from his voice); bubahnahse- tálhgoозe, v. n. 3, (p. c. babah-).
Despatch. See send away.
Desperate. He is d.; kúhgwáhnesuggeh- yáh, v. n. 1-
Despicable. See contemptible.
Despise. He d. him, it; o-tahbussáne-naun, o-tahbussándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. tab-). He d. himself; tahbussá-rindezo, mod. a.
Despond. See despair.
Destination. His d.; wáh-duzhe-ezháud.
Destine. He d. him, it; od-enánemau, od-enandaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. anan-). He, it, is destined to be; enandáhgoozo-, -dáhumu, v. n. 3, (p. c. am-).
Destiny; n. i. enandáhgoozewin.
Destitute. He is d.; muhnaas, v. n. 3, (p. c. man-).
Destroy. He d.; buhnáhjeewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. ban-). It d.; buhnáhjééwámuhgud, v. i. 8. He d. him, it; obuhná-jeanaun, o-buhnájetoon, v. t. I., VIII. He does away with him, it; od-aunggooshkuhwauun, od-aunggooshkaun, v. t. II., VII., (p. c. uhyaun-). He, it is destroyed; buhnáhjéechegáuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9.
Destruction; n. i. buhnáhjéewáwin.
Detach. See separate.
Detect. See find.
Determine; (settle). He d. it; ogezahko-naun; o-wuhwánahdaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. waw-). It d. (fixed); wuh-wánahjegáhda, kezhahkoonegahda, v. i. 9. See also resolve.
Devastation; n. i. buhnáhjéechegáwin.
Device, (plot); kuhkuyánzéewin.
Devil; n. a. mujje-munhedoo, (pl. -g); máhnesewené, (pl. -yug).
Devise. See plan.
Devoted. He is d. to him, it, (zealous in his service); od-aungwahmekuhwaun; od-aungwáhmekaun, v. t. II., VII., (p. c. uhyaunw-).
Devotion. See piety.
Devour. He d. him; od-aumwáun, v. t. V., (p. c. am-).
Dew. There is d.; mindókud, v. i. 7, (man).
Diamond. See precious stone.
Diarrhea; shahbookáwezéewin. He has d.; shahbookáweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. shuhy-).
Die. He d.; nebó, v. n. 4, (p. c. nab-). It d.; nebómuhgud, v. i. 8. It d. from heat; neboda, v. i. 2; nebodáso, v. n. 4. He d. suddenly, (after a short illness); kuhkáhmena, v. n. 2, (p. c. kak-), see suddenly. He d. in such a place; duhpená, v. n. 2, (p. c. anduhp-), (e. g. he d. on the cross, he d. in the water). He d. for; oonjená, v. n. 2, (p. c. wanj-), (e. g. he d. for our sins; kepahtahsewenahnin ke-oonjená. He d. for him; o-nebótuwaun, v. t. II., (e. g., he d. for us; kegenbotahgoonaun). He d. with; gegená, v. n. 2, (p. c. gah-), e. g. he d. in sin; pahtau- sowin ke-gegená. He d. with him; o-weej-nebómaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wanj-). He wishes he would d.; o-nebówane- maun, v. t. I.
Differ. See disagree.
Different, (differently); puhkáun, wanj-; e. g., he writes it d.; od-áunjibeáun, puhkáun od-özhebäuun. He, it is d.; puhkáunud, puhkáuneze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3, (p. c. pak-). In d. places; pábuh-

with him (makes him ill); o-máhnekan-ghron, v. t. II. in. obj. (p. c. muhyah-).

Disagreeable. He, it, is d.; seeengan-dághgoze, dághgwed máhnnáná-hgoze, -dághgwud, v. i. 10. (p. c. shaung, -muh-yuun-). It sounds d.; shéengetá-hgwud. His voice is d.; shéengetá-hgoze.

Disappear. He it d.; auungwuhká-hgoze, auungwihgwud, v. i. 10. He d. under the water; nekébeshin, v. n. 6 (p. c. nak-). See vanish.

Disappoint. He d. him; kahween o-dá-beahseen. See satisfy.

Disappointed. He is d.; kahween min-wáduunse. See discontented.

Disaster. See misfortune.

Disbelieve. He d. him, (thinks what he says is false); o-keenânu wishkétuhwaun, v. t. II. See mistrust.

Discern. See distinguish, perceive.

Disciple; n. v. kekenuó-mâhgun, (p. c. muhyah-.

Discontent; n. i. mahnnândumoo-win.

Discontented. He is d.; mahnnándum, v. n. 5. (p. c. muhyah-). He is d. with him, it; o-mahnnáncmaun, o-mahnnándaun, v. t. I. VII. Discontinuation; abnëzhétu-moo-win.

Discontinue. See leave off.

Discourage. He d. him; o-shahgwanémoaun, v. t. V. (p. c. shuhyahg-).

Discouraged. He is d.; shahgwanémo, v. n. 4. (p. c. shuhyahg-).

Discourse; n. i. kéeketown. Wise d.; nebüwáha-táhgozeewin. Foolish d.; kuhkébáhsetá-hgozeewin.

Discover. See find out, invent.

Disease; n. i. ahkoosewin, enáhpenáwin. He has such a d.; enáhpena, v. n. 2, (p. c. anah-).

Disembowel. See rip.

Disengage. He d. him (frees him from s. th.); o-medághwánúnhumhaun, mod. c. (p. c. mad-).

Disentangle. He d. it; o-nuhsábbege-nmaun, v. t. I. (p. c. nasah-).

Disguise. He d. himself; wuhnéeyo, v. n. 4. (p. c. wan-).

Disgust; n. i. sheguhdândumoo-win.

Disgusted. He is d. with him, it, (tired of); o-sheguhdá-nemaun, o-sheguhdándaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. shag-). See tired.

Dish, (bowl); n. i. onáhgun, (p. c. -un).

Dish (wash); c. i. oshégenáhguna, v. n. 2. He wipes d.; kesseénahguna, v. n. 2, (p. c. kash-). See plate.

Dish-cloth; n. i. keseenéo-gun, (p. c. -un).

Dishful; ningotonáhgun.

Dish-game, (Indian play); puhgásawin.

Dishonest. He is d.; wuhyázhingáshke, mod. A., (p. c. way-).

Dishonesty; n. i. wuhyázhingashkeewin.

Dishonor. He d. him; od-uhgáhsomaun, v. t. I., (p. c. agah-).

Dishonorable. His conduct is d.; ahgháh-tandáhgoze, v. n. 3. (p. c. agah-).

Dislocate. He has a joint d.; kootegó-tah, v. n. 1, (p. c. kwat-). His arm, leg, hand foot, &c., is d.; kootegó-niká-tah, -kahdáta, -ninjétah, -sedá-tah, &c.

He d. his arm, leg, &c., falling; koote-góniká-shin, -kahdáshi, v. n. 6.

Disobedience; n. i. ahgoonwátumoowin.
Disobedient. He is d.; ahgoonwátum, guhgaúntum, v. n. 5, (p. c. uhyahg-, gag-).

Disobey. He d. him; od-ahgoonwatuhwaun, o-guhgaúntuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. gag-).

Disorder. It is in d., (confusion); péewesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. pahw-). He puts it in d.; opéewesedoon, v. t. VIII. His hair is in d.; niskindeba, v. n. 2.

Disperse. See scatter.

Displease. He d. him; onishkeau, v. t. I. He is d. with him; o-mahnah- bumaun, o-mahnahbundau, v. t. I.; VII. (p. c. muhyah-).

Dispose of. See give away, sell.

Disposition. See temper.

Dispute. We d., (debate); kid-uhyauzhindádemín, mod. b., (p. c. ayah-).

See quarrel, strife.

Disrespectful. See rude.

Dissatisfied. See discontented, sullen.

Dissimulate. See pretend.

Dissention. See trouble, strife, schism.

Dissipated. He is d.; wuhnishquase, v. n. 3, (p. c. wan-).

Dissuad. He d. him; od-ahnezhtumoaun, v. t. I., (p. c. uhyahn-).

Distance. It is such a d.; uhpeechah, v. i. 1, (p. c. apeeh-). What d. is it; ahneen apeechang.

Distant, (far off); wahsuh. It is d.; wahsuhwud, v. i. 7.

Distillery; n. i. ishkatówawookáwegumig.

Distinct. See plain.

Distinguish, (discern). He d. him, it; o-mahmenowáhbumaun, o-mahmenowáh bundaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. mam-). He d. a point of land, (traveling); sáhgwasedoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. suhyahg-).

Distress; n. i. ahménezewin. See trouble, unhappy.

Distribute, (divide among). He d.; mahduhooke, v. n. 3a., (p. c. muhyahd- mahmégua, v. n. 2, (p. c. mam-). He d. it, (an. in.); o-mahduhooksánum, o mahduhookan, v. t. VI. He d. it among them; o-mahduhoonühmuwuaun mod. c. We d. it amongst us; kemahduhoonédemín, mod. b. He d. to all; dábuhooke, v. n. 3 a. He d. also to him; ódabuhoonaun, v. t. III. He has not enough to d. to all;noondáoke, v. n. 3 a. He has not enough to d. also to him; o-noondáoonanaun, v. t. III.

Distribution; n. i. mahduhooken, muhyáduhoookeng.

Disturb. He d. him (in his doings or speaking); o-wuhnishquaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wan-). He d. it; o-wuhnishquátoon, v. t. VIII. He d. him; (when asleep or wishing to be quiet); o-niskausoonaun, v. t. I., (p. c. nausk-).

Disturbance. See riot, trouble.

Ditch; n. i. puhsháhkeun, (pl. -un). He digs a d.; puhsháhke, v. n. 2, (p. c. pas-). He makes a d. through it; o-puhsahnkehdaun, v. t. VII. He digs a d. around him, it; o-kéwetuyáunekáhnaun, o-kéwetuhyáunekáhdaun, v. t. III., VII. There is a d. made; puh saunekáhda, v. i. 2.
Dive. He d.; googe, v. n. 3a. (p. c. gwah-). See disappear.

Diver; n. a. googewenénéé, (pl. -wug). He is a good d.; zhéebuñahbuhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. zhaub-).

Divide. He d. (amongst people); nanahwetahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nuhyan-). He d. him, it; o-nanahwenaan, v. t. III., VII. He d. it to him, or, among them; o-nanahwenuhmuaun, mod. c., or, o-nanahwetuhwaun, v. t. II. We d. it among us; ke-nanahwenuhmáhdenin, mod. b. It is divided; (an. in.) nanahwenguáusó, -gáhga, v. i. 9. Divided in thought; see unsettled. See separate. Divination. See witchcraft, enchantment. Divine. It is d.; kechewahwandáhwud, v. i. 7. D. things; ishpeming duzhuhuyeeen.

Divorce; n. i. wabenédeerin. We are divorced; ke-wabenédemin, mod. b. A man that is d. from his wife; pezhewáhba, (pl. -g). A woman d. from her husband; pezhewagoqua, (pl. -g).

Do. He does s. thing; ezhechiaga, v. n. 2, (p. c. azhe-). He does s. th. to him; o-dóoduhwaan, v. t. II. (p. c. andoo-). We do s. th. to one another; ke-dóodáhdemin, mod. b. He d. s. th. in such a place; duhnuhñumégeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. anduhn-). Do good (he does g.); meno-ezhechiaga. He does him g.; o-meno-dooduhwaan. It does him g. (medicine); o-menokáhgoon. It does him no g.; o-máhnkáhgoon. Do evil (he does e.); mujje-ezhechiaga. He does him e.; o-mujje-dooduhwaan, v. t. II.

It does well (answers); menosa, v. i. 2. It does thus (goes thus); ezheshin, v. i. 5. That will do! Me ewh! Do not; kágo.

Dock, n. Same word as bridge.

Doctor; n. a. mushkekekéwenénéé, (pl. -wug). He d. people; nuhnunduhwéwa, v. n. 2. He d. him; o-nuhnunduhwaun, v. t. I.

Document; n. i. o-zhebéégun, (pl. -un). See deed.

Doe; noozhás, (pl. -oog).


Doings; n. i. ezhechiáwinun, doodumóówinun, (prefix meno-, mujje-, for good, bad). Doll. n. Use plaything, which see. Dolar, n. i. One d.; pazhig waubik. Half a d.; ahbetuh-waubik. Twenty d.; neezhtuhnu duss waubik. How many d.? Ahneen duss waubik?

Domestic. See tame.

Done! (a wager); uhpená! Done. See finished, cooked.

Don't; kago. Don't know; see know.

Donkey. See ass.

Door; n. i. ishkuándam, (pl. -un). The d. is big; maungishkuándayah, v. i. 1, (p. c. mang-). The d. is small; uhgáishkuanádayah, v. i. 1, (p. c. agah-). He fixes the d.; o-nuishkuanánunu,
DOR

v. t. VII. (p. c. naish-). D.-keeper (sexton); ganuhwándung ishquáundam. Near the d.; chigishquáund.

Dormitory. See bedroom.

Double; beteeto: e.g., He has two pair of shoes on; béetokesena, v. n. 2, (p. c. bahto-). He has two suits of clothes on; béetokonuhya.

Double (twice as much); neezhing-menik.

Double. See fold.

Double-barrelled. It is d.-b.; neezhóosh-kud, v. i. 7, (p. c. nauz-).

Doubt. He d.; kéwahdandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. kahw-). He is of doubtful mind; quénühwe-enandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. quau-): or, use the dubitative form of the verb. See mistrust.

Doubt; n. i. kewahdandumoowin.

Doubtful. It is d.; keewahdandáhgwid.

Doubtfullness; expressed by quénühwe:- e.g., He does not know where to live; quénühweihbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. quau-). He d. n. k. what to do; quénühwe-doodum, v. n. 5. He d. n. k. what to do for him; o-quénühwe-dooduhwaun, v. t. II. He d. n. k. where to find him, it; o-quénühwahbumaun, -wahbundaun, v. t. I. VII.

Doubtless. See certainly.

Dough; wantúndegáwood buhquázhugun. He makes it into d.; o-mezewáchishke-wahgenaun, v. t. I. (p. c. mag-).

Dove; n. a. waubomeeme, (pl. -g).

Down, (soft feathers); meságwunun.

Down, (downwards); nesìhýééé. Down stream; nesàhjewun. He goes d. the str. in a boat, &c.; nesàhboono, v. n. 4, (p. c. naus-). D.-stairs; tahbuhsísh

He goes d.-stairs; nesàunduhwa, v. n. 2. D.-hill; nesahke.

Doze. He d.; ahsíngwum, v. n. 5, (p. c. uhyah-).

Drag. See draw, pull.

Dragon-fly; n. a. obooodiskooneshé, (pl. yug-).

Draught (make dry). He dr. it; o-buhsísh-nekáhdoon, v. t. VIII.

Draught. There is a d.; shahboodá-absin, v. i. 5, (p. c. shuhyah-).

Draught-ox; n. a. odáhbe-pezhke, (pl. -wug).

Draw. See paint.

Draw (drag). He d.; o-dáhbe, v. n. 3a. (p. c. wad-). He makes him d. s.-th. (e.g., a sleigh); od-o dáhbeaun, v. t. I.

He draw him, it (in a sleigh, &c.); od-odahbahnaun, od-odahbaaduna, v. t. III., VII. He d. him, it, along; o-pemedahbahnaun, -baaduna, v. t. III., VII. He d. him, it, away; ombahjedahbahnaun, -baaduna, v. t. III., VII.

He draws him, to him; o-woéekoobe-naun, o-woéekoobedoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. wank-). He d. s.-th. with difficulty; áhnemedáhbe, v. n. 3a. He finishes drawing it; o-cháhgedahbaháduna, v. t. VII. He d. a load; ahwáuje-dáhbe, v. n. 3a. He d. a fish out of the water (in a small net); o-gwahbahwaun keegoyun, v. t. V. (p. c. gwuhyah-).

See pull.

Draw back. He d. b. sitting; equíhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. aqu-).

Draw liquid. He d. l.; gwáhbuun, a.
I-d, it; o-Dregs. There are d.; shégoosa, v. i. 2, (p. c. shah-).

Drenched. He is d. with rain; poosábahwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pwahs-)

Dress; n. i. ahgwéwin, (pl.-un). She has a new d. on; ooshke-konuhya, v. n. See gown.

Dress. See clothe, put on, tan.

Dressed. He is elegantly d.; wahwh-

Dread '(regard with fear). He d. him, benaun, a. t. III., (p. c. sari-). His w. it; o-go, oshemaun, o-goosetaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. gwa-). He circumspects him, it, in Dried.

Thoughts; o-gootauniinemaun, o-goot-keego. aunandaun, v. t. I., VII. It is dreaded; Drift-wood; aungwáhsug, (pl.-uog).

Drink; n. i. menequawn. It. is d.; menequ6winewun, v. i. 6.

Drink. He d.; menequá, v. n. 2, (p. c. mane-). He d. it; o-menequan, v. t. VI. He d. it up; od-iskundaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. ask-). He d. with him; o-weenje-menequamaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wauje-). We d. together; keweejebindemin, mod. b. He is in the habit of drinking; menequáshke, mod. a. He d. in such a place; duzhebe, v. n. 3 a., (p. c. anduzh-). He d. in different places; pahbáhezhebe, v. n. 3a. He spends it in d.; o-menequádaun, v. t. III., VII.

Drip. It. d.; puhpaüngegah, v. i. 1.

Drive. He d. him, (a horse, &c.); od-odáhbeaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wad-). He d.
<table>
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<th>DRI</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drive away. He d. him a.; od-ekonázahwaun, v. t. V., (p. c. ako-).</td>
<td>Drunk. He is d.; kewushquábe, v. n. 3 a. He is a drunkard; kewushquábeške, or netah-kewushquábe. He makes him d.; o-kewushquábešán, mod. d. - Ebe at the end of a word signifies a drunken action, e. g., moojeg-ebe, he is joyous in liquor; menóbe, he feels gay in liquor, v. n. 3 a.</td>
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<td>Driven by the waves. He, it is d. by the w.; pahpáhmewábuhogoo, v. n. 4; pahpahmewábuhun, v. t. 6.</td>
<td>Drunkard; p. n. a. kahwushquábid, (pl. jig).</td>
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<td>Driven by the wind. He, it is d. about by the w.; pahpáhmaushe, v. n. 3; pahpahmáhsin, v. i. 5. He, it is d. back by the w.; ažháyaushe, ažháyahsín. He, it is d. to the shore by the w.; uhgwuyáushe, uhgwuyáhsín.</td>
<td>Drunkenness; n. i. menequashkewin, kewushquabewin. See intoxicate.</td>
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<td>Droll. He, it is d.; wahweeyahdandahgooze, -dahgwud, v. i. 10. He thinks him, it d.; o-wahweeyádanenánaun, o-wahweeyahdandaun, v. t. I. VII., (p. c. waweeye-). See jesting.</td>
<td>Dry. He, it is dry, or becomes dry; pauso, v. n. 4, pahta, v. i. 2, (p. c. puhyah-). He d. himself; pauso. He dries it; (m. an.) o-pausaun, o-pauswaun, v. t. VII., V. The ground is d.; pangoookumegah, v. i. 1. It is d. up, (the water); iskutthuhgud, v. i. 8. He d. it in the smoke; (m. an.) o-gáuskesaun, o-gáuskeswaun, v. t. VII., V.</td>
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<td>Drop; n. i. págningaung. One, two drops, &amp;c.; abbeding paunggeaug, neezhing paunggeaug. It d.; paunggeah, v. i. 1. See drip.</td>
<td>Duck; n. a. sheshéeb, (pl. -ug). He hunts ducks; mundosheba, v. n. 2; wood-duck; séámo, (pl. -g) Autumn-duck; pequáhkoosheeb, (pl. -ug).</td>
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<td>Drop, (let fall). He d. him it; o-buhenéeanaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. ban-); o-pungeshemaun, o-pungesetoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p. c. pang-). He d. fire; o-benaunzhánaun ishkoota, v. t. VII., (p. c. ban-). He d. it in a hole or vessel; o-boodáhquan, v. t. VI.</td>
<td>Duckling; n. a. sheshéebons, (pl. -ug).</td>
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<td>Dropsy. He has d.; oombejeeshkah, v. n. 1. (p. c. wam-).</td>
<td>Dull. See stupid.</td>
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<td>Drought. There is a d., (want of rain); bebenákumegedá, v. i. 2, (p. c. bab-).</td>
<td>Dumb person; p. n. a. natah-kékedoošig (pl. oog). He is d.; kahween okúshke-tóoseen chekékédood.</td>
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<td>Drown. He d., (is drowning); nésá-buhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nas-). He d. him; o-gebwahnábuhwahnaun, v. t. III.</td>
<td>Dunce; n. a. babgéékáhdezid, (pl. -jig).</td>
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<td>Dung; n. i. moow. Cow d.; peshékemoo.</td>
<td>Dung; (let fall). Re d. him it; o-buhwa,v. n. 2, (p. c. nas-). He d. it in the smoke; (m. an.) o-gáuskesaun, o-gáuskeswaun, v. t. VII., V.</td>
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See additional entries related to various actions and states, including terms related to weather, substance changes, and physical actions.
Durable. See strong.
During; mágwah, ahpeéch.
Dusky. He is d.; muhkhuñdáweze, v. n. 2.
Dust; n. i. weyuggussá. He is d.; weyuggussáwe, v. n. 3. White d. on the head; uhkénequun. The d. is raised by the wind; pingwáómbhaísí, v. i. 5. See shake off, wipe.
Dusty. It is d.; benáíkhkummegishkah, v. i. 1. He makes it d.; o-benáíkhkummegishkaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. ban-).
Duty. It is his d.; munduwandághgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. nand-).
Dwarf; p. n. a. uhyáheche-tuhkóosí, (pl. -jig). He is a d.; áhpeche-tuhkóosí, v. n. 3.
Dwell. He d.; dah, v. n. 1, (p. c. and-).
Dwell in him, it; od-úubetuhwaan, od-úubetaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. ahe-).
He has him dwelling in him; okéishkhuwaan, v. t. II. See live
Dwelling. His d.; ándaund, part. of dah.
Dye (colour); n. i. onunsegun, uhdesegun.
Dye. He dyes it such a colour; (an. in.) o---uhdísawun, o---uhísáun: e.g., He d. it black; o-muhkuñháwudísawun. He d. it red; o-misqundísawun, v. t. V., VII.
Dyed. It is dyed; (an. in.) uhdésow, v. n. 4; uhdeti, v. i. 2. It is dyed such a colour; (an. in.) enaunow, v. n. 4; enaundá, v. i. 2, (p. c. anaw-): e.g., It is d. green; ozháhwushquánda. — black; nañkuñhásánda. — yellow; osówaunda. — leaf colour (green); uhneebeishenáunda.

Dyer; p. n. a. adeségad, (pl. -jig). He is a d.; uhdeseg, v. n. 2, (p. c. ad-).
Dysentery. He has d.; sháhboondáshkah, v. n. 1, (p. c. shuhyaahb-).

E
Each; papázhbig. Each of us; papazhe-goyung, anducheyung. —you; -yag. —them; -waud. See every.
Each other; use mod. a.: e.g., We love each other; kesahgeédemín.
Eager. See zealous.
Eagle; n. a. megezée (pl. wug). White-headed eagle; wanbezháhuqa, (pl. -g. Black e.; messúnte, (pl. -g). See war eagle.
Ears; n. i. otúhwugumah. My, thy, his ear; netúhwug, ketúhwug, otúhwug, (pl. -oon). He has ears; otuhwugáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. watuh-). He has large e.; muhmungetúhwug, v. n. 2. — long e.; gúhguhnótuhwug. — small e.; bahbewetúhwug. — ugly e.; mahmannzhetúhwug. His ears are cold; tukkütelúhwug. —are frozen; mush-kwuhtelúhwugáwuhje, v. 3. — are stopped; gúhgebetúhwug; buhbaugelúhwug.

Note—Nearly all the preceding verbs have the frequentative prefix; this is dropped if one ear only is affected: e.g., His ear is cold; tukkételúhwug.

He cuts off his ear; o-kishketelúhwugáwun, v. t. V. His e. is cut off; kishketülúhwug, v. n. 2. He stops his
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<td>e.; kuhkebe-tuhwugáodezo, <strong>mod. a.</strong> He stops his (another's) e.; o-kuhkebetuhwugáwaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> V. He has only one e.; nuhboná-tuhwugá. The other e.; nuhbonátuhwugá. He pulls his e.; o-wéekotuhwugábenaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> III., (p. e. wauk-). E. of fish; otatágwun. Early; wéebah. E. in the morning; kégezhab. E. this morning; shábah. See daylight. Earn. He e. s. thing; kushketumauso, weekwujjetumauso, v. n. 4, (p. c. kashk-waukw-). He e. it, (in. an.) - o-weekwujjetumausoonun, -tumausoon, <strong>v. t.</strong> VI. He e. it for him; o-kushketúmahwaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> II. See gain. Earnest. See zealous. Earnestly, wawane. Ear-ring; n. i. nahbeshabesoon, (pl. un). Earth; n.i. uhke, (meaning also the world, country, soil). On e.; uhkéeng. On the surface of the e.; ógeduhkimmig. On the opposite side of the e.; ághzhuh-wuhkimmig. In the e.; uhkéekaung. He is e.; uhkéewe. It is e.; uhkéewun, (In compos. kimmig). Earthen; wáhhbegun, (lit. clay). Earthquake. There is an e.; nenígishkáhmuhgud uhke, <strong>v. i.</strong> 8. Ear-wax; n. i. móweje-tuhwugun. Easily; wanepuzh. East. (in, to, or from the); wáhhbunoong. E. wind; wáhhbune-noodin. Eastward; wáhhbunoong enhukkukáyah. Easy. It is e.; wánepuhnud, <strong>v. i.</strong> 7. He thinks it e.; o-wánepuhnádaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> VII., (p. c. wuhyan-):</td>
<td>Eat. He e.; wéesene, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3, (p. c. wah-). He e. it, (in.); o-meejin, <strong>v. t.</strong> VI. He e. it, (an., e. y. bread); od-áumwáun, <strong>v. t.</strong> V., (p. c. amw-). He e. it up, (consumes it: (an. in.) o-wahdáman, o-wahdándaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> I., VII., (p. e. wad-); o-gedáumwaun, o-gedáun, <strong>v. t.</strong> V., VII. He e. with (dines) him; o-weedóopuhmaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> I., (p. c. waud-). He e. before starting; nuhuzzéée, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3. He e. fast; gáhzhuhga, <strong>v. n.</strong> 2. He e. slowly; bájéesene, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3. He e. secretly; kécémódunjega, <strong>v. n.</strong> 2. He e. with s. thing else; o-dúghgoondaun, <strong>v. t.</strong> VII. He looks for s. thing to eat; nunduhweesene, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3. He goes to a wigwam for s. thing to e.; náhdáboowa, <strong>v. n.</strong> 2. He has finished e.; eeshquaweesene, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3. He has had enough; tábéséene, <strong>v. n.</strong> 3. See fare, feed. Eating-house. See tavern. Eaves; n. i. tuhtebé-uhpuhquáuning. Ebb. The tide is ebbing; odáuskemuh-gud nebe, <strong>v. i.</strong> 8, (p. c. wad-). Eccentric. He is e.; mahmuhhkúuje-uhyah <strong>v. n.</strong> 1. Echo. There is an e.; puswáwa, <strong>v. i.</strong> 2. He makes an e.; puswáwashin, <strong>v. n.</strong> 6. He makes it e.; o-puswáwatoon, <strong>v. t.</strong> VIII. Eclipse. There is an e.; keezis nebo. Economical. He is e.; nuhnagálchejega, <strong>v. n.</strong> 2. Edge, (of a tool); gahnuk. It has an e.; géénéah, <strong>v. i.</strong> 1. It has such an e., or teeth; enahbedáyah, <strong>v. i.</strong> 1. Edge,</td>
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Eight each, or eight every time; nanishwáching. We are eight; kenishwáachingemin, mod. b. There are eight things; nishwáchwenoon. It is eight o'clock; ishwaúso-tebúheguná, v. i. 2, (p. c. ashw-).

Eight hundred; ishwauswauk.

Eight thousand; ishwáaching-medáuswaук.

Eighteen; medáhswe zhishwáunswe.

Eighteenth; ako zhe-ishwáaching.

Eighty; ishwaúse-meduhnëhn. See forty.

Either—or; kamah — kamah.

Elbow n. i.; o-dooskwun; pemenik. He leans on his elbows; o-dóoshkwunëshin, v. n. 6. He strikes him with his e.; odoóoshkwunahwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. wad-).

Elder (ruler); kátezid, (pl. -jig).

Elder (by birth); sasëkezid, (pl. -jig).

Elder (tree); n. i. paushkësegunauk, (pl. -oon).

Eldest. He is the e.; suhsëkeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. sas-). See first-born.

Elect. The elect; egewh kágegenindjig.

Election; wuhwánahbundëmoowin.

Elephant; n. a. pabushkozid keche kookoosh; keche-ahwase, (pl. -yug).

Eleven; medauswe zhe pazhig. The eleventh, or eleventhly; ako zhepázhig. It is eleven o'clock; medauswe-zhe pazhig tebúheguná, v. i. 2.

Elk; cariboo; n. a. ahtik, (pl. -wug).

Elm; n. a. uhnib, (pl. -eeg). Elm-bark, uhnebe-oonahgak. Bag made of e. b.; wahnemod, (pl. un).

Eloquence; n. i. netahgegedowin; netahwáwin.
Eloquent. He is e.; netáhwa, v. n. 2; netahgegedoo (p. c. nat.).
Else. Anything else; kago puhkaun.
There is nothing else; kah kago puhkaun ahtásenoon. See otherwise.
Elsewhere; puhkáun ningooje.
Emaciated. He is e.; sháshahgwahbáweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. shuhyaush-).
Emanate. It e. from; oondándud, v. i. 7.
Emancipate. He e. him; opuhgedenaun che-tebanindezoed. He is emancipated; tekánindezo, mod. A.
Embark. He e.; poose, v. n. 3. He e. him, it; o-poosenáun, o-poosetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. pwahs-). He bids him e.; o-poosenáuzhawaun, v. t. V. He forces him to e.; o-pooséwánaun, v. t. I. He is forced to e.; pooswábenága, v. n. 4. He embarks with somebody; áduhwhúhwe, v. n. 3a. He e. with him; odáduhwhúhumaun, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyah-).
Embarkation; n. i. póosewin.
Emarrass. He e. him with his words; o-wuhwunëmaun, v. t. I. He e. him with his requests; o-wuhwunëmótuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. waw-). He is e. (in his mind); wuhwühndum, v. n. 5. He is e.; wuhwúhñese, v. n. 3.
Embellish. See ornament.
Embers. See cinders.
Embrace. He e. him; o-kishkegwánaun, v. t. I., (p. c. kaush-); úhpuggezo emuh oquágunning.
Embroider. He e. (sews ornaments on s. thing); niskáhgwuhégá, v. n. 2. It is e.; niskáhmuhñud, v. i. 8, (p. c. nausk). It is e., (figures of flowers, &c., are worked or marked on it); an in, muhzenegwáwo, v. n. 4; muhzenegwáhda, v. i. 2, (p. c. mazene). He e. it with figures, &c.; (an. in.) o-muhzenegwánaun, o-muhzenegwáhdaun, v. t. III., VII. He e. with porcupine quills; péamege, v. n. 3, (p. c. pah-). He e. with small glass beads; muhzenemenása, v. n. 2. It is e. with beads; muhzeneme-nansekáhda, v. i. 2. See ornament.
Embroidery; kahwuhyeka. (—with porcupine quills); oonuhguskwuhwy.
Emerge, (from the water). He, it e., (comes to the surface); móoshkughwinjesa, v. n. 2, v. i. 2, (p. c. mwasha).
Emetic; n. i. shuhshigugó-wáségun.
Emigrant; p. n. a. pemoodágoozid, (pl. -jig).
Emigrate. He e.; pemoodágoose, v. n. 3. Eminent; keche enandahgoze. He ise.; kechetwáhwezé, v. n. 3, (p. c. kach-).
Emit. It e.; oombañbuhta, v. i. 2.
Employ. See hire, use, busy, occupy.
Employment. See business, occupation.
Empty; péeshehshig. It is e.; peesheshigwuhta, v. i. 2, (p. c. paush-). He e. it; o-sähgeje-wábetaun kuhkenuh. See throw away.
Enable. See help. He e. him, gives him power); o-meenaun mushkúhwezewin.
Encañp. See camp—
Enceinte. See pregnant.
Enchantment. He uses ench. over a sick person (to ascertain his malady and
learn the remedy; o-koosáhbumaun.
v. t. i. (p. c. kwa-).
Encircle. See surround.
Enclose. See fence in, shut in, surround.
Enclosure, (park); n. i. kewetah minje-
kune-gáhda; ávhchekenenugn.
Encounter. See come upon.
Encore!; Engh!
Encourage. He e. him; o-menokuhgéke-
maun, v. t. i., (p. c. nano-). He e. him
to do evil; od-áhsheáun, v. t. i., (p. c.
uhyaush-).
Encouragement n. i.; kezheganduhmowin;
hubesewingáwin.
Encumber. He e. him, (with too heavy
a load, too much work or care); o-nis-
keáun, o-niskekuwuau, v. t. I., II.,
(p. c. nauk-). It e. him; o-niskekah-
goon.
End; wuhyaquah. See extremity. At
the e.; wuhyaquhyee. The e. of an
action or work; ishkwaltahwin.
The e. of the world; ashquah-uhkée-
wung. There is an e., or it has an e.;
wuhyaquahuhyahmuungud, v. i. 8, or
wuhyaquahsin, v. i. 5. It is thought
to be the e. of it; wuhyaquahyandah-
gwud, v. i. 7. He thinks it is the e. of
it; o-wuhyaquahyandaun, v. t. VII.
He arrives at the e. of it; o-wuhya-
quauashkaun, v. t. VII. He brings it to
an e., (finishes it); o-wuhyaquahsetoon,
v. i. VIII. It comes to an e.; wuhya-
quahsa, wuhyaquahsin, v. i. 2, 5. Here
endeth; me omah wuhyaquahsing. It
is the e. of the land; wuhyaquáhkum-
megah, v. i. 1.

Endeavour. See try.
Endless; wuhyaquahyáhsenook.
Endure. He e. it (patiently); o-soongan-
daun, v. t. VII. (p. c. swaung-). He is
able to e.; soongandahgooze, v. n. 3.
Endurance signifies also by shébah as a
prefix: e.g., He can e. cold; shébuhje,
v. n. 3, (p. c. shaub-). He can e. hun-
ger; shébahnumdum, v. n. 5. He can e.
smoke; shébahnámoose, v. n. 3. See
last.
Enemy; p. n. a. shaungánjegad, (pl. -jig).
He is his enemy; o-sheengánemaun:
or, o-sheengánemegoon, v. t. i. (pass.)
Energetic. He is e.; anegook-uhnooke,
v. n. 3, (p. c. nat-). See zealous.
Energetically; adv. anegook-
Engaged. See do, busy, betroth.
Engine. See steam-engine.
England; n. i. shauguhnaush-uhkee. In
to, or from, Engl.; shauguhnaushu-
keeng; or, keche-uhgahming, (over the
big water).
English. Eng. man; shauguhnaush, (pl.
-ug). E. woman; shauguhnaushéquá,
(pl. -g). E. child; shauguhnausháns,
(pl. -ug). E. language; shauguhné-
shemoowin. He talks E.; shauguh-
naushémó, v. n. 4, (p. c. shuhyang-).
E. writing; shauguhnaushéwebéégun.
He writes E.; shauguhnaushéwebéega,
v. n. 2. It is written or printed in E.;
shauguhnaushéwesin, v. i. 5. It is
translated into E.; shauguhnaushéwe-
sechégáhda, v. i. 2. He transl. it into
E.; o-shauguhnaushéwesetoon, v. t.
VIII.
Engrave. He e.; muhzene-béega, v. n. 2.  
It is engraved on; muhgenebeégáhda, v. i. 2.

Engraving; n. i. muhzenebeegun, (pl. -un).

Enjoy. He c. it; o-moojegándaun, v. t. VII. He e. himself; moojegándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. mwauje-).

Enjoyment; n. i. moojegándumoowin.

Enlarge. He e. it; omecháhtoon, v. t. VIII, (p. c. mach-). See lengthen, widen.

Enlighten. He e. him; o-wahsayáhbeáun, v. t. I. He e. his mind; o-wahsayándumeáun, v. t. I. (p. c. wuhyah-).

Enmity. See hatred, malice.

Enormous (use very big). There is an e. quantity of it; kuhgwáhnesuggunud, v. i. 7. See huge.

Enough. It is e.; me menik, me ewh.  
There is e. of it; tabesá, v. i. 2, (p. c. tuhya-). There is just e. of it; monodussin, v. i. 5. He has e.; tábesé, v. n. 3.  
He has drunk e.; tábebe, v. n. 3a.  
He has eaten e.; tábesene, v. n. 3. He has talked e.; tábahngoodon, v. n. 6a.: or, use the prefix da- thus, dahuhkóose; he is tall enough. See deficient.

Enquire. See ask.

Enrage. See make angry.

Enrich. He e. him; o-wáhnuhdezeáun, v. t. I.

Enslave. He e. him; odah-wahkáhnaun, v. t. I.

Ensnare. See tempt, entrap.

Entangle. He is e. (in a rope); biswáh-bekeshin, v. n. 6, (p. c. basw-).

Entice (try to gain over, allure). He e. him; o-wéekwusoomaun, v. i. I, (p. c. wauk-). We e. each other; ke-weekwusoonádemin, mod. b. See tempt.

Enticement; n. i. weekwusoomáwin.

Entire. See whole.

Entirely; áhpeche, kuhkenuh, wahweenaga.

Entreat. See beseech.

Envelope; n. i. mushkemódans, (pl. -un).

Envy; n. i. kezhahwánindewin, kezhahwaningáwin.

Envy. He e. (is envious); kezháhwanjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kæzh-). He e. him; o-kezháhwanaun, v. t. I. He e. it; o-kezháhwandaun, v. t. VII.

Epaanlet; n. i. niskétánemanaungunájegun.

Epidemic. See infectious.

Epitaph; n. i. ozhebéégen cheebyú uhsi néeng.

Equal (equally); tebishko, tetebishko.  
He is e. to him; o-tebishkókúwáun, v. t. II, (p. c. tab-). He makes it e.; o-tebishkósetoowin, v. t. VIII. He, it is considered e. to another; tebishkowandahgooze -dahgwud, v. i. 10. See share.
Erect. He, it is e.; quhyukoogah-buhwe, _v. n._ 3.; muhyahwesin, _v._ i. 5.
He e. him, it; o-muhyahwesemaun, o-muhyahwesetoon, _v._ t. I., VIII., (_p._ c. may.-). He e. himself; muhyawish-kah, _v._ n. 1. He e. himself (a beast); muhmujujegahbuhwe, _v._ n. 3. see stick up. It e. by the wind; (_in._ _an._) muhyahwáhsin, muhyahwashe.
Err. See wander, astray, mistake.
Errand. See message.
Eruption of the skin (herpes, erysipelas, or any cutaneous inflammation); o-nahmuenfásewin. He has eruption of the skin; onahmuenfáse, _v._ n. 3. (_p._ c. wan)._ Erysipelas. See eruption.
Escape. He e.; ozhemo, _v._ n. 4, (_p._ c. wazh-); kediskéewa, _v._ n. 2, (_p._ c. kad.). He e. from him; o-kediskéewau, _v._ t. I. He makes him e.; o-odzhemo-oún, o-zaubweáun, _mod._ _d._ One who has e. a massacre; ishquahčéheguin, (_pl._ -ug). Especial; máminduhga, wahweezh. Esquimaux; _p._ _n._ _a._ áshkebood (raw eater), (_pl._ -jig). Establish. He e. it; o-uhynjésetoon, _v._ t. VIII., (_p._ c. ayin-). It is e.; uhynjésetoqwahánda, _v._ i. 9. Esteem. He e. him, it; od-ahpetáne-maun, od-ahpetándaun, _v._ t. I. VII., (_p._ c. ape-). He e. himself; ahpetá-nudezo, _mod._ _a._ He e. himself as high as him; od-ahpetanemoonun, _v._ t. VI. He e. him, it little; o-pawanemaun, o-pawandaun, _v._ t. I. VII., (_p._ c. puhya-).

He, it is of low e.; tahbusandáhgoose, -dáhgwud, _v._ i. 10.
Estimable. He is e.; ahpeetandáhgoose, _v._ n. 3.
Estimate. See value.
Eternal; káhgega. The eternal; owh kuhyáhgega-bemáhedezid. E. life; káhgega-bemáhedezewin. E. destruction; káhgega kooduggetóowin.
Eternally; káhgenig, káhgegákumunig.
Eucharist. See communion (holy).
Evacuate the bowls. He e. the h.; meze, _v._ n. 3a, (_p._ c. mal-). See bowls. Evangelist; _v._ n. _a._ manwáhjemoool, (_pl._ -jig).
Evangelize. He e. them; o-minwáhje-móthuwaun, _v._ t. II., (_p._ c. man-)._ Evaporate. It e.; ahnesesin, _v._ i. 5.
Even. It is e. (smooth); onáhbeukud, _v._ i. 7. His teeth are e.; onáhbeda, _v._ n. 2. See smooth.
Even if; mesuhwáh.
Evening; _n._ i. oonáhgoosh. It is e.; oonáhgooshe, _v._ i. 3, (_p._ c. wan-). It is towards e.; uhne-oonáhgooshe. Event; _p._ _n._ _i._ pagummeúhyáhmuguk. See news.
Every. E. one of us, you, them; kuhkenuh anducheyung, -yag, -waund. E. body, e. thing; kuhkenuh. E. day; andusso-kezheguk. E. night; andusso-
tebekuk. E. second d.; nanéezho-kéezhik. E. time; uhpunah.
Everything everywhere; meze kago.
Everywhere; meze, mezea, mezewá-kummi. There is of it e.; mezewash-káhmuhgud, r. i. 8. E. on earth; anegokoomkummaug.
Evidence. See testimony, proof.
Evident. It is c. (clear); puhguketáhgud, r. i. 7.
Evil; n. i. mujje-uhýéewish, mujje-čhe-wábezewin. E.; adj. mujje. It is e.; mujje-čhe-wábad, r. i. 7.
Evil one (The); owh mujje-uhýakwish.
Ewe; n. a. noozhá-mahnishtáhinish, (pl. -ug).
Exact (exactly); quhyuk, nesetáh, wahnweenga. He arranges it e.; owähween-gatoon, v. t. VIII.
Exaggerate. He e.; o-šaumahjemo o-šaum nebeuhu debáhjemo, r. n. 4.
Exalt (extol). He e. him, it; od-ispánemaun, ok-ispandaun, r. t. I., VII. (p. c. ashp-); o-kechetwáheawaun, o-kechetwahweetoan, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. kache.).
See glorify. 
Examination; n. i. kooje-kekánindewin, kugwádwawin.
Examine. He e. him, it; o-koojekákánemaun, o-koojektekánandaun, r. t. I., VII. (p. c. kwaúe.-). He e. himself; nuhnáhguhdubhánindezo, mod. a.
Example (given); kékeno-wáh bunduhewá-win. (—received); kékeno-wáhbumégowin. Good e.; meno kek-. Bad e.; mujje kek-. He gives a good (bad) e.; meno- (mujje-) kékeno-wáh bundu-hewa,

r. n. 2. He gives him a good e.; o-meno-kékenowáhbumegoon, c. t. I. pass. He imitates his e.; o-kekenowáh- maun, r. t. I.
Exasperate. See provoke.
Excavate. He e. it; o-wáhnekákáhlum, r. t. VII. (p. c. wuhyah-.) See dig.
Excavation; p. n. i. wuhyahkekáhdag, (pl. -in).
Exceed. It e. (in value); uhwúshema enándalihgud, r. i. 7. He exceeds his power; nunduhgánemo, r. n. 4.
Exceedingly; áhpeche.
Excel. See surpass.
Excellent; keche ōneshešhin.
Except. See leave out.
Except; use atuh (only) with the negative: e. g., All went except B. and C.; B. and C. atuh kahween keczhahséwug. See unless.
Excess; signified by ósaum: e. g., Oši-nemedoan; his talking is excessive, (p. c. was-).
Exchange. He e. him, it; o-mashquhtoonaun, v. t. Ill., VII. (p. c. müh-ya-). He e. it for him; o-mashquhtoona unhumwáunaun, mod. c. Any thing given in e. to traders; uhtuhwáhgun, (pl. -un).
Excite. See encourage, provoke, stir up.
Excited. He is e.; ojáhnemeze, r. n. 3.
He speaks excitedly; ojáhnemétá-gooze, v. n. 3.
Excitement; n. i. oombáhsoondewin, oojáhnemesewin.
Exclaim. See cry out.
Excrement; n. i. moo.
Excursion. See expedition.

Excuse. He makes e. (on ground of inability); shahgwánemotáhgooze, v. n. 3. (—on ground of business); oonduhmetahkáusó, mod. h.

Excuse; n. i. shahgwánemotáhgoozelwin.

Execute. See kill, behead, hang.

Exercise (walking); pahhahmoosawin.

He takes e.; pahhahmoosa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pah-).

Exertion. See effort.

Exhausted. He is e.; chahgenega-uhyaqweuwe, v. n. 3a. (p. c. ax-).

He is too e. to go further; nooondáshin, v. n. 6. Being e. he leaves him behind; o-nooondásheumaun, v. t. I. He is e. with hunger and fatigue; ánhuhwetoo, v. n. 4a.

Exhibition; keche wahbundúhdedewin.

Exhort. He e. (gives exhortation); aungwahmetahgóose, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyang-);

guhgúunsoonga, v. n. 2, (p. c. gag-);

kuhgéqua, v. n. 2, (p. c. ka-). He ex. him; o-kuhgéekeumaun, v. t. I. He e. him to —; o-guhgúunsoomaun, v. t. I.

Exhortation; n. i. guhguunsoongáwin, (pl. un).

Exhume. See dig up.

Exile. See banish.

Exist. He e.; uhyáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. ay-).

Existence; n. i. uhyáhwin.

Expand. See spread out, flatten.

Expect. See look out, wait for.

Expedient. See proper.

Expedition. He goes on a-day's e.; pis-káube, v. n. 3.

Expedi tious. See active, quick.

Expel. See banish.

Expense. See cost.

Expensive. See dear.

Experience; n. i. nuhguhduándumoomoowin.

Experience. He has had e.; nuhguhduándumun, v. n. 5, (p. c. nag-). He has had e. with him, it; o-nuhguhduámaun, oonnuhguhduánduaun, v. t. I., VII.

He e. it; o-koootumundaun, e. t. VII. (p. c. kwa-).

Expert. See skilful.

Expiation; n. i. poonáninawin.

Expire. See die, passed.

Explain. He e. it to him; o-kekandumoaun, v. t. V., (p. c. kak-). wawane o-weenduhmuhwuaun.

Explode. It e.; paushkedámuhug, v. i. 8.

Explosion; n. i. paushkedáwín.

Expose (lay open). He e. it; (in. anu.) o-mezheshuhtoon, o-mezheshuhsaun, v. t. VIII., IV. (p. c. mazh-). It is exp.; méezhesháhwwesin, n. i. 5. He exp. himself indecently (lying down); nebáhjeshin, v. n. 6, (p. c. nab-).

Exquisite. See beautiful.

Extend. See stretch out, lengthen, widen.

Extensive; keche. It is e.; mechámuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. ma-).

Extent; p. n. i. aquáng. See size.

Exterminated. They are e.; ishquahuhyáhwug, v. n. i. 1.

Extinguish. He e. it; o-ahtháaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. uhyah-). It is e.; áhtá, v. i. 2.

Extinguisher; n. i. ahtáégun, (pl. un).

Extol. See exalt, praise.
Extra; petuh.

Extract. See pull out, take out, got from.

Extraordinary; malmuhkâhdukummi. 

Extravagance; n. i. châhgenegashkówin.

Extravagannt. He is e.; châhgenegâshke, mod. a. (p. c. chuhyah-).

Extremely; ahpeche.

Extremity (end); wuhnukoowin; wuh-yakwahbyuhce.

Eye; n. i. ooshkinzhegoominah. The right e.; kechishkinzhig. The left e.; nuhmunjishkinzhig, 'My, thy, his e.; neke, o-shkinzhig, (pl. oon). The other e., or only one e.; nubumâshkinzhig. He has e.; ooshkinzhegoh, v. n. 4. (p. c. washk-). He has dim e.; tebekenum, v. n. 5. He has good e.; muhaube, v. n. 3. He has hollow e.; wuhwénekaube. He has large e.; mahmaingishkinzhegwa, v. n. 2. He has only one e.; nubumâshkinzhegwa. He has small e.; ughâshishkinzhegwa. He has sore e.; ooshkinzhegonase, v. n. 3. He has weak e.; piswaube, v. n. 3. He has a black e. (from a blow); uhpe-sauibe. His e. are filled with tears; mooshkenâsebingwa, v. n. 2. His e. are open; pâhkukaube, v. n. 3. He opens his (own) e.; pâhkutuhwaube. He opens his (another's) e.; o-wâhbe-àun, v. l. i. His e. are injured by smoke; paushkâhbezo: His eye is swollen; paâgegooshkinzhegwa, v. n. 2. His eyes are sw.; puhpange; (see ear for use of frequentative prefix). His e. are tired; ishkuwahwaube, v. n. 3.

He bursts one of his e.; paushkîbe-àun, v. n. 6. He covers his e. with s. thing; tetebingwâbezo, mod. a. He feels a burning pain in his e.; suhshukâwbe. His e. smart from smoke; suhshukesëbingwayahbauso, v. n. 4. He hurts his e. (falling); gejâbheshin, v. n. 6. He shuts his e. (for keeps them shut); puhsungwâbe, v. n. 3. He looks with one e. (aims); puukskîn-wâhe, v. n. 3. He looks at him with almost closed e. (or, aims at him); o-tooshkîhnumgas, v. t. i. He has s. thing in his e.; pëensena, v. n. 2 a. He plucks out his e.; o-gejâbâhwaun, v. t. v. He rubs his e. with medicine; o-seenegooshkinzhigwâana, v. t. i. His e. are shut against his will; puhsung-wâubshkah, v. n. 1. It is made like an e.; ooshkinzhegoookãda, v. i. 2. Pupil of the e.; muhkuhðawuhgumishkinzhegoon.

Eye-brow; n. i. mahmah, (pl. -n).

Eye-lash; n. a. meshâhbewenaun, (pl. -ug).

F.

Fable. See parable, story legend.

Fabulous giant. See giant.

Face; n. i. my, thy, his f.; nin-, ke-, o-dàngwy. He has an angry f.; nishkâjungwa, v. n. 2. He has a black f.; muhkuhðawingwa. He has a clean f.; peeningwa. He has a dirty f.; weeningwa. He has a fat f.; wëeniningwa. He has a greasy f.; noomingwa. He gr. his
FAC

f.; o-noomingwáanaun, v. t. I. He gr. his own f.; noomingwínedëzo, mod. a. He has a large f.; munguélangwa. He has a lean f.; puhkúukkudwänga. He has a f. like —; enahlangwa. He has a long f.; kinwngwa. He has pimples on his f.; moosáwingwa. He has a scar on his f.; oojëshingwa. He has a small f.; uhgábsulandlwnga. He has a strange f.; muhyúggíshkinzhégwa. He has a wrinkled f.; osegingwa. His f. is cracked (chapped); gépingwa. His face is frozen; mushkwhu'mjangwáwuhje, v. n. 3. His f. is red; misquingwa. His f. is shining (radiant); wahnísingwáse, v. n. 3. His f. is swollen; panyingwa, v. n. 2. His f. is uncovered; pánkingwáne, v. n. 3. His f. is bruised; uhpesingwa, v. n. 2. He bruises his (another's) f.; o-sháshlinggwingwáwaun, v. t. V. He distigures his (own) f.; maháájíningwídëzo, mod. a. He paints his f.; wahwázhé, v. n. 4. He blackens his f.; muhku'híjika, v. n. 2. He rubs his f. with medicine; o-seneingwáwánaun, v. t. I. He washes his (own) f.; kesebegningwa, v. n. 2. He wipes his f.; késingwa. He wraps his f. up in s. thing; tetébingwábezo, v. n. 4; o-tetébingwáhëun, v. t. I.

Face to face. See confront.

Face. Before his f.; anaáshumishkinzhégwad. (My, thy; -yaun, -yun, as part. of v. n. 2).

Factory; n. i. —kawegummi, (pl. -oon): e.g., cotton fact.; puhpuhgewuhyánné-kawegummi. See manufacture.

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Fade (change colour). It f.; álmooshkah, v. i. I. (p. c. uhyaah-). It f. in washing; keseéyahbahá, v. i. 2.

Faggot; n. i. tuhoobedag meteegoosun.

Fail; see incapable. He f. (works in vain; ahnumwáweze, v. n. 3. It f.; ahnumwáwezemuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. uhyaan-). He fails to reach him; o-noonkashkhuwàun, o-noonkashkaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. nwaun-).

Failure; n. i. ahnumwáwëwezin.

Faint. He f.; wühnemeku'hwe, v. n. 3; wuhmándumah, v. i. 1, (p. c. wan-).

Fair. See beautiful, handsome.

Fairly. He deals f.; quuhuyk-ezhewabëze, v. n. 3, (p. c. quay-).

Fairy; n. a. windegóqua, (pl. -g).

Faith; n. i. däbwáyándumoowin. He has f.; däbwáyándum. See believe.

Faithful. He is f.; quuhuyk-bemáhdeze. See zealous.

Fall. See autumn.

Fall. He f.; pungeshin, v. n. 6, (p. c. pan-); kuhwesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. käwe-).

It f.; pungeshin, v. i. 5; kuhwësámuhgud, v. i. 8. He, it, fall somewhere; uhpuhgingeshin, uhpuhgesin. He, it, f. thus; ezhesá, v. n. 2, v. i. 2. He falls hard; puhkethshin, v. n. 6. He is always falling; netah-rungeshin. He falls on his back; ahtuhwáhísa, v. n. 2.

He f. on his face; ahcheechingwa. He f. on his feet; neebuhwukses. He f., being drunk; guwëebe, v. n. 3a.

It f. by the wind; (an. in.) guwàwshëbe, v. n. 3; guwahsin, v. i. 5. He f. and
Fast; keégwishemoowin. F. day; keégwishemo hêzhegud. Fast. He f.; keégwishemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. kahégw-); pëhkudâdeo, mod. a. He f. one, two days, &c.; ningotoogoona, neezhogoona, v. n. 2.

Fasten. See tie, nail, bind, Fasten to the end. He f. it to the end of s. th. (temporarily); o-naubuhjâshkuhaun, v. t. VII. (permanently); o-náubuhaun, v. t. VII. He f. it to the end of a stick; o-nuhbâhquhaun, v. t. VII.

Fasten with a hook. See hook.

Fastidious. He is f., (over-careful of himself); tasenedezo, mod. a. See dainty.

Fat; n. i. wéenin. pemedâ. He is f.; wéeneno, v. n. 4, (p. c. wah-). He has a f. face; wéeninwingwa, v. n. 2. He is a big fat man; mechahbâweze, v. n. 3.

Father; n. a. oyoôsemah, wayôosemind. My, thy, his f.; noos, koos, o-sun. Father!; noosâ! He has a f.; oyoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. wayoo-). He is f.; oyoôsemah, v. t. I. pass. He has him for his f.; od-oyoôsemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wayoos-). He is had by him for his f. (he is his f.); od-oyoôsemeegoon, v. t. I. pass. He has the same f. with him; o-woojoyoosâmaun, v. t. I. We have all the same f.; ke-woojoyoosândemin, mod. b. Like one's own f.; wayôosingin. See child.

Father-in-law, n. a. My, thy, his f.-in-l.; nin-, ke-, zhenis, o-zhenesun.
f. him; onulnezhahnacakkew. He f. it; onulnezhahnandam. He f. death; muhnánuháwána, n. n. 4; muhnézhahnandum wenebood. See dreed.

Fearful (object of dreed). He, it is f.; gootainjegunáwe, v. n. 3; gootainmeg-wandáhgoose -dahgwud, v. i. 10; sag-andáhgoose -dahgwud, v. i. 10. F. (timorous): he is f.; sháhgwáwána, n. n. 4; sháhgwánindezo, mod. a. He makes him f.; o-sháhgwáwámaun, v. t. I. See mistrust.

Fearless. See bold.


Feast. He makes a f.; wéékoonga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wank-). He invites him to a f.; o-wéékoómaun, v. t. I. He f. with him; o-weedloópmaun, v. t. l. ; o-wéewejeweenágúmaun, v. t. I. We feast together; kewéekoondeemin, mod. n.

Feat (trick); n. i. mahmaundáhwechegun.


Feathered. See fledged.

February; n. a. muhúmbene keezis (sucker moon).

Feeble. See weak, incapable.

Feed (graze). He f. weesene, v. n. 3. He f. in such a place; duhzhesene, v. n. 3. He f. people or animals; úshunga, v. n. 2. He f. him; od-úshummaun, v. t. I., (p. c. ash-). He f. himself; úshundezo, mod. a.

Feeding-ground, (of a wild animal); in-duhzhetáhggun.

Feels. He f. (touching); kuhgwádenega, v. n. 2. He f. him, it; o-kuhgwa
denaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. kagw-).
He f. him, it, (on, in, or about him)? o-moozheáun, o-móozhetoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p. c. mwaugh-). See grophe.

Feelings. Bad f.; see angry with. He hurts his f.; o-kushkándumáeun, v. t. I.

Feign. See pretend.

Fellow; weéjewahgun.

Fellow-citizen; weéjewdhekéewamáhgun, (pl. -ug). My, thy; neeje-, keeje.

Fellow-laborer; weéjuhnookeyamáhgun, (pl. -ug).

Fellow-man; weéjuhzhishénahába, (pl. -g). See companion.

Fell. See cut down:

Female (woman); n. a. équá, (pl. wug). F. being; équá-úhyah, (pl. -g). F. (of animals)? noozhá-úhyah, noozha. F. (of birds); noozhásá. F. (of fish); noozhámág, (pl. -wug). F. skin (small); noozhawuhyáun, (pl. -ug). F. skin (large animal); noozhawagin, see bear, beaver, &c. It is f.; noozhá-úhyah, v. n. I.

Fence; n. l. méc héghun, (pl. -un).

Fence. He makes a f.; méc héghunákoojéjega, v. n. 2. He fences it round; o-kékwechú-méc héghun-áúkooopedon, v. t. VIII.; o-wákhuyáúkoosedon, v. t. VIII. It is f. in; wákhuyáúkoosechégáun, v. i. 9. He fixes the fence; o-nužákoosedon, v. t. VIII.
Fertile. It is f.; netáhwegin, v. i. 5.
Fester. It f.; menéewun, v. i. 6.
Festival; kéhekehézegud, kéchétwah-kéhezhugud. (pl. -oon).
Fetch; see bring. He f. him, it; o-nahnau, o-nahdin, v. t. III., VI. (p. c. nuyah-). He comes to f. him, it; o-pe-nahnau, o-pe-nahdin. He f. him, it, on his back; o-nahdoonaun, o-nahdoonaun, v. t. I., VII. He f. him, it, in a canoe, &c.; onahduwah, o-nahduwah, v. t. II., VII. He f. a canoe; nahdoono, v. n. 4. He f. on a sleigh; nahjedáube, v. n. 3a. He f. fire; nahlishkótuhwa, v. n. 2. He f. hay or reeds; nahdushkóosewa. He f. liquor (walking); naujebishkum, v. n. 5. (—by water); náujbeim, v. n. 5.
He f. his nets; nahduhushbe, v. n. 3a. He f. water; nahdoobe, v. n. 3a. He f. wood; nahdínesa, v. n. 2. He f. w. by canoe; nahduhesa, v. n. 2. He f. w. by sail boat; nahdusayánshe, v. n. 3. He f. his traps; nahdussoonáhguna, v. n. 2.
Fetter; mahnáunjegwáhpéjegunun. He binds him with f.; o-mahnáunjegwáhpénaun. See bound, hand, foot, &c.
Fever; kézhésowiní. He has f.; kézheso, v. n. 4; kezhésowápínaun, v. n. 2. (p. c. kázh).
Fierce. He is f.; gootáumeegoanáhgoose, gootáumegwandáhgoose, v. i. 10, (p. c. gwa-).
Fifteen; medáhswe 'zhe nahnun. In compos. — zhe nahnó. See so many.
Fifteenth; ako zhe nahnun.
Fifth; náhníng.
Fifthly; ako náhnuníng.
Fifty; náhnameduñhuh. We are f.; ke-náhnameduñhuhwámin, v. n. 2, pl. There are f.; náhnameduñhuhwánum, v. i. 6. See twenty.
Fifty each; nanáhnameduñhuh.
Figu.; n. i. keche-shooowemin, (pl. -un).
Fight. He f.; megáuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. mag-). He f. him, it; o-megahnaun, o-megahdaun, v. t. III., VII. We f. together; ke-megáhdémin, mod. v. They f. (as boys); mahmegáusowug, v. n. 4, pl. (p. c. mam-).
Fighting (the habit of); mahmegáusowukwówin. See war.
Figure. See image.
File; n. i. sesepóójegun, (pl. -un).
File. He f.; sesepóójega. He f. it; (in
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an.) o-sesepoodoon, o-sesepooanaun, v. t. VIII, III.

Filings; n. i. pewáubiko-pewepóojegan.

Fill. He f. it (in. an.) with dry things; o-mooshkenudoon, o-moosukenuhnaun, v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. mwau~sh). He f. it (in. an.) with liquid; o-mooshkenábudoon, o-mooshkenábunaun, v. t. VIII., III. He f. him with (joy, peace, &c.); o-mooskenáshkuwau, v. t. II. He f. up vessels; mooshkabooawa, v. n. 2. He f. it up with another vessel; o-mooshkabowáhdaun. He fills it to overflowing; o-puhzhedábuhdoon, v. t. VIII. Fill for; use mod. c.

Filled. He, it, is f. (dry things); mooshkena, v. n. 2, v. i. 2. He, it, is filled (liquid); mooshkenábe, v. n. 3a, v. i. 3. He is f. with liq:uor; dábebe, v. n. 3a.

Filter. See strain.

Filth; moo, wéeneseewin.

Filthy. He is f.; móowejewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. mwah-) His skin is f.; moowewejewa~za, v. n. 2. His face is f.; moowewe~mingwa, v. n. 2. F. house; móowoegummi, (pl. -oon). F. story; see obscene.

Find. Its f.; n. i. oninjegun, (pl. -un).

Finally; kaguhpé, ishquaj.

Find. He f. s.-thing; mekáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. mak-). He f. him, it; o-mekuhwaun, o-mekaun, v. t. II., VII. He f. him, it (among other objects); o-mekooanaun, v. t. III., VII. He f. him, it (by feeling or groping); o-mekoojenaun, v. t. I., VII. He f. it for him; o-mekuhmuwaun, mod. c. He f. s.-thing for himself; mekuhmauso, mod. a. He f. it for himself; o-mekuhmausoon, v. t. VI.

Find out. He f. o. s.-th.; mekahga, v. n. 2.

Find fault. See blame, scold.

Fine. It is a f. day; menó-kézhugud, v. i. 7, (p. c. mano). — night; menotebekúd.

Fine (not coarse). It is f. (thread, &c.); in. an. ahgáshuhbegud, -bégéze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. It is f. (stuff); in. an. béeshuh-tuhgud, -tuhgéze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3.

Fine. See good, beautiful.

Fine-looking. See handsome.

Finger, n. i.; same as hand. My, thy, his f.; ne-ke- o-ninj, (pl. -een). The small f.; ishqáninj. The fore-f.; enéninj. The middle f.; náhweninj. He stretches out his f.; nuhmksháshkoninjéne, v. n. 3a. He has long f.; gahgáunooninjé, v. n. 3a. He has crooked f.; wángeninjé, v. n. 3a.

Finish. He f. it; o-keezhetoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. kauzh-). He makes him f. it; o-keezhetaun, mod. v. It is f.; kézhchecháda, v. i. 9. See end, leave off.


Fire; n. i. ishkoota. In the midst of the f.; nahwishkoota. By the f.; chig ishkoota. He has no f.; uhnesuhbe, v. n. 3. There is no f.; uhneshta. He puts him, it, in the f.; o-zhágookinzhanaun, v. t. I., VII.
Fire a gun. He f. a g.; paushkcesega, v. n. 2.

Firing of guns, n. i. mudwásegáwin.

Fire-brand; n. i. kashkáhkedag, (pl. -in).
F. -b. for pitching a canoe; pegekáwun
nesug, (pl. -oon).

Fire-fly; n. a. wahwaltáse, (pl. -wug).
Fire-place; n. i. bóoduhwun.

Firm (determined). He is f.; soongandum,
mushkuhwandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. swaung,
mash).

Firmament; n. i. meezhuhkeeszhik.
Firmly; soonge-, (o. g. he stands firmly;
soongeg6hbuhwe).

First; netum. The f.; natumesing. It
is the f.; netumesin, v. i. 5. He regards him, it as f.; o-netumánemau,
o-netumánadaun, n. i. I., VII., (p. c.
natum)-. He, it is regarded as f.; ne-
tumandáhgoose, -dalgwud, v. i. 10.
He is the f. after him; od-uhkwhish-
kuwan, v. t. II.

First of all (first); núnhkuhwa.

First-born. He is the f. b.; suhsékeze,
v. n. 3. F. b. child; nétsóonoonhaun.
See boy, girl.

First-fruits; n. i. netum-káuzhegingin.

First-rate, it is; áhpeche ménoosa.

Fish; n. a. keego, (pl. yug). F. bladder;
pequj. F. bone; keegówekun. F.
oil: keegó-pemeda. F. scale; wah-
nuhghihuyee. The f. leaps out of the
water; goóghuham, v. n. 5. The f. is
soft; zhegóose, v. n. 3. The f. is full
of bones; sáhgegunúgeze, v. n. 3.

Fish (angle). He is f.; wábunuhbe,
v. n. 3a. (p. c. wuhya-). He is f. by

night; nébáhwawabunuhbe. He is f.
in a canoe or boat; uhgoomoowawa-
bunuhbe. F. hook; megiskun, (pl. -un).
F. line; megiskunáyaub, (pl. -in). F.
rod; wawabunubanúk, (pl. -oon).

Fish (with lines and hooks). He sets a
line; puhgedaúbe, v. n. 3a. F. line;
puhgedaúbe, (pl. -un). He hauls out
a line; nahduháube, v. n. 3a.

Fish (with net). See catch fish, draw
net.

Fishing; kegoékawin. He goes f.; kego-
eka, v. n. 2, (p. c. káhg-). F. ground;
puhgedáhwawin.

Fisher (animal); n. a. ochig, (pl. -ug).
Fisher (bird); v. n. okishkemuhneza,
(pl. -g).

Fisherman; n. a. kegoéká-wenéne, (pl.
-wug.

Fish-hawk; n. a. mechegágoona, (pl.
-g).

Fish-net; n. a. uhsuh, (pl. -eeg).

Fish-store; n. i. keégowegúmmig, (pl.
-oon).

Fissure. See creyice.

Fist; n. i. pequáhkooninj, ((pl. -een).
He strikes him the f.; o-pequáukoo-
injetuhuwan, v. t. II., (p. c. paqun).-

Fit. He has a f.; o-nimekuhwe, v. n. 3.

Fit. It f. well; menokáhmuhgud, v. i. 8.
It f. him well (clothing); o-dábishkau,
V. t. VII. It f. well in (e. g. a key);
menóshkuna, v. i. 2. See put well.

Five; nánunun. In com. o. handfuls, barrels, canoes, &c., which

see). Five times, or the fifth time;
nahning. F. each, or f. every time;
nanahning. We are f.; kenáhnunemin-
mod. B. There are f. things; nahnune-noon. It is f. o'clock; nahnotebůhegunu.

Five hundred; nahnwauk.

Five thousand; nahnning-medáuswauk.

Fix. He f. it; o-nuhnúhetoon, v. t., VIII.

He has f. it; oge-kéezhetoon; v. t. VIII. He f. it right; o-kwůhykootoon, v. t. VIII. He f. it thus; o-deezhesetoon, v. t. VIII. He f. it well; o-nuhaúkoosedoon. See arrange, repair, fence, fasten.

Flàbby. He is fl.; sháhgoose, v. n. 3.

Flag; n. i. kekéwaón, (pl. -un).

Flag-staff; n. i. kekéwaónáhtig, (pl. -oon).

Flag: n. i. gugundíhegun, (pl. -un).

Fl. (used by the Indians); bahwûhegun, (pl. -un).

Flame; see fire, bláze. The fl. is ascending high; suhsâhguhkoona, v. i. 2. There is a blue fl.; ozhâhwušguhkoona v. i. 2.

Flank. See side.

Flannel; n. i. white f.; waubeégin. Yellow f.; oštůhwběbeégin. Red f.; misquaubee gin.

Flat. It is f.; (in. an.) nuhbuugáh, nuhu buggéeze, v. i. 1, v. n. 3. It is f. (metal); nuhbuuggábikud, tasáubikud, v. i. 7, (an. -keze, v. n. 3); onáubikud, -keze, v. i. 7. See smooth.

Flat-head (Indian); n. a. nabůggindeba, (pl. -g).

Flat-iron; shooshkwânghegun, (pl. -un).

Flat stone; n. i. tasáubik, (pl. -oon).

Flatten. He f. it; (in. an.) o-tâseetoon, o-taseaun, v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. tubuya-).

He f. it out, e.g., silver; (in. an.) o-zhe bahdahau, o-zhebahdahwaun, v. t. VII, V. (p. c. zhaub-). See hammer flat.

Flatter. He f. him; o-wahwéezheém, v. t. I. (p. c. waw-); o-muhmequáhnaun, v. t. III.

Flattery; n. i. wahwéezhindewin.

Flatulent. See belch.

Flavour. See taste.

Flæx; n. i. uhshuhbaúb.

Flay; See skin.

Flea; n. a. puhbíg, (pl. wug). He has fleas; puhbígoose, v. n. 3.

Fledged. It is f.; omeegwune. It is not f.; pushkóose, v. n. 3.

Flee. He f.; ozhemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. n. 3 wazh-). See fly for safety.

Flesh; n. i. weeyaús, weeyúùsemah. My, thy, his f.; ne ke- we-yaús. He has f.; oweeýáuse, v. n. 3, (p. c. waw-).

He is f.; weeyausewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. wayh-). He makes himself f.; weeyáusesewéedá, mod. A. He takes the f., off the bones; o-gechegeguñáhaua weeyaus.

Flexible. It is f.; sëebiskáhgd, v. i. 7, (p. c. saub-). See supple.

Flimsy. It is f.; puhbuhgegud, v. i. 7.

Fling. See throw.

Flint; n. a. peewánug, (pl. -oog).

Flirt; p. n. a. nwhâdekawashkid. He or she is a f.; neshebahnekum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nashe-).

Float. He, it, floats in the water; uhgwínjín, uhgwinda, v. n. 6, v. i. 2, (p. c. agw-). He f. on the surface (in a canoe, &c.); uhgómó, v. n. 4, (p. c. ag-). He, it, floats about; tâtubuhúngwinjín, da
He, it, comes to the surface and floats; mooshkühühl-inwinj, -da.

Float (for a net); n. i. uhgwijnúnahgwin, (pl. -un). See also buoy.

Flock of sheep; mühnsitähneshug wahnahjewagojah. See many together.

Flock of birds; bähmühluhmojewagojah penásewug. They are in a f.; bemühluhmoog.

Flog. See chastise.

Flood; nekebeewin. See deluge. There is a f.; mooshkühun, nekebeemuhgewud, v. i. 6, 8, (p. c. mwaush- nak-).

Floor. On the f.; méecheewug. In the middle of the f.; nähweesung. Under the f.; uhnamewesung. The f. is dirty; weenewsuggh, v. i. 1. The f. is wet; nebewesuggh, v. i. 1. The f. is clean; peenewsuggh. He scrubs the f.; kesébegestijgenega, v. n. 2. F. of wigwam (i.e. place prepared to lie on); uhpesheemoon. He makes a f.; uhpesheemooneka, v. n. 2.

Flooring (boards); n. a. uhpesheemoonauk, (pl. -dog).

Flour; n. a. nahpahna; buhquázhéguna, (properly bread; to distinguish prefix pásačed, ground). Flour-bag; nahpahnanamuhkemood, buhquázhégunewaugh, (pl. -un).

Flour-mill; n. a. poukahung; pesepóojegun, (pl. -ug).

Flow. The water flows out; móokejewun nebe, v. i. 6, (p. c. mwaugh-). The tide is flowing; mooshkálhumme nebe. The river f. into the lake; sähjégéjewun sebe.

Flower; n. i. wahwahsekon; wáube-


Fluid. See liquid.

Flute; n. i. pépegwun, (pl. -un). He plays on the f.; pépegwé, v. n. 2.

Flutter. It (a bird or moth) flutters; mudwáyaungasá, v. n. 2; puhpuggetáse, v. n. 3.

Fly; n. a. óojee, (pl. -g).

Fly (as a bird). He fl.; pémesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pam-). He fl. about; pahpámesa. He fl. around; kewetah. He fl. hither; péjesa. He fl. from; óonjesa. He fl. in; pindegas. He fl. out; sähjeges. He fl. up; oombe. He fl. away; puhségwunü, v. n. 4. Fly away with; see take up.

Fly (man. obj). It fl. off; nähjebda, v. i. 2. It fl. from; oonjebda. It fl. hither; péjebda. It fl. in; pinjebda. It fl. out; sähjebda. It fl. up; oombebda. See whiz.

Fly (down). He, it fl. or glides down; naunzhesa, v. n. 2.

Fly (for safety). He fl. for s.; ózhemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. wazh-). He fl. from him, it; od-ózhemau, v. t. I.; od-ózhindau, v. t. VII. He fl. to him, it; o-náujéneczehemaun, o-náujénenezhindau, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. nuhyan). He fl. somewhere; énénéczhemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. ane-).

Flying; n. i. pemésawin.

Flying squirrel; n. a. shubugushkáunduhwa, (pl. -g).

Foal; n. a. máunetzans, (pl. -ug).

Foam; n. i. beetá.
Foam. He f. at the mouth; beetáwe- 
dooin, v. n. 6, (p. c. baut-). He f. at the 
m. after running; beetauwauna, 
v. n. 4. He f. with anger; beetáwe-
dooinágedáuso, v. n. 4. The lake is 
white with f.; wahsaushkah.

Foot; n. a. wazhegid.

Fog; n. i. uhwün. It is foggy; uhwün, 
v. i. 6. The f. is falling; peenuhwün.
The f.' vanishes; paukuhwün.

Fol. See sheepfold.

Fol. He f. it; o-pisketánaun, v. t. 
VII. He f. it (cloth stuff, &c.) in an;
onhuwágenaun, v. t. VII. 1. It is f.; 
piskesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. pask-).

Foliage. There is f.; uhnéebishekah, v. 
i. 1. See leaves.

Follow. He f.; noopenuhke, v. n. 3 a, 
(p. c. nwahp-). He f. him, it; o-no-
penuhuunaun, o-nóopenuhuunaun, v. t. III., 
VII. He f. the road; o-nuhgutóúh-
doon meekunuh, v. t. VIII; o-pemuh-
uhdoon meekunuh, v. t. VIII. He f. 
his track; o-pemuhunaun, v. t. I. He 
f. a trail; euhnóojéga, v. n. 2.

Follow in succession. He f. in suc.; 
ahnekashkahga, v. n. 3. He. f. him 
in suc.; od-ahnekashkuhwaun, v. t. II., 
(p. c. uhyah-). It f.; ahnekasin, v. i. 5.

Fond of. He is f. of it (fool); o-netah-
wunaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. nat-).

Food; n. i. mееjim. See provisions.

Fool; p. n. a. kakebádezid, (pl. jig-). 
He is a f.; kukebáhdeze, v. n. 3. He 
plays the f.; oombázhess, v. n. 3, (p. 
c. wamb-). He f. with him, it; o-koo-
pujojeán, o-koopujjetoon, v. t. I., VIII., 
kwah-).

Foolish. He is f.; kukebáhdeze, v. n. 
3. It is f.; kukebáhldud, v. i. 7, (p. 
c. kak-). He acts f.; kukebáhjega, 
v. n. 2. He makes a f. noise; kéwun-
es, v. n. 3. See frivolous.

Foolishness; n. i. kukebáhdezétwin.

Foot; n. i. ozi'dumah. My, thy his f.; 
zid, kezid, ozid, (pl. -un). Right f.; 
kechezid. Left f.; nuhmunjzid. The 
other f.; nuhbnázid. He has f.; o-
zidd, v. n. 3 a. He has clean f.; pé-
cezidá, v. n. 2. He has convulsions 
in his f.; chechebezadáshkah, v. n. 1. He 
has cramps in his f.; ojezedápeno, v. 
n. 4. He has a dead f.; nebówezidá, 
v. n. 2. He has hairy f.; mameshe-
zedá. He has dirty f.; weenezidá. He 
has large feet; muhnungezedá. He 
has long f.; guhguhnnoo zoedá. One f. 
is longer than the other; nuhbnág-
noozedá. He has only one f.; nuhbu-
názedá. He has pain in his f.; dáwe-
zedá. He has a scar on his f.; o-jeshe-
zedá. He has a short f.; tuhkoozédá.

He has short feet; tuhtuhkoozédá. One f. 
foot is shorter than the other; nuhbu-
nátuhkoozédá. He has a small f.; uh-
gáhsezidá. He has small feet; buhbe-
wezidá. His foot is bloody; misqué-
wezidá. His feet are bound; muh-
munjgezozedábeze. He binds his feet; 
o-muhmáunjgezozedábaun, v. t. I. His 
ft. is bruised; shuhsháhgozedáshkoозe. 
v. n. 3. He bruises his (own) f.; tuh- 
túhgoozedáödezo. His feet are cold;
I. 
1. **booze!**

Foot-bath. He takes a foot-bath (Indian fashion); uhbáukumanso, *v. n. 4.*

Foot. **He has a good f.; menokumme,** *v. n. 3a.*

Footstep. See track.

Footstool; *n. i. úhggojesedáshemoon,* (pl. -un).

For; expressed by the use of *mod. c.*

Forbid. He f.; genúhumálga, *v. n. 2,* (p. c. gan-). He f. him, it; o-genúhumáhwaun, o-genúhumahdaun, *v. t. II.*

Forbidden. It is f.; genúhumahgámuh-gud, *v. i. 8,* (p. c. gan-). See prohibition.


Force, n. See power.

Forceps. See pincers, tooth.

Ford; anduhze tuhkumahdegahzing. He f. a river; tuhkumahdegahze, *v. n. 3.*

Forebode. See augur.

Forehead; *n. i. kuttégwun; okuhtig.*

Foreign. He is f. (a foreigner); muhyuggeze, *v. n. 3* (p. c. may-). See strange.

Foreknow. He f. him; keezhah oge-kekeanémáun.
Foreman; p. n. a. nahgänehzid, (pl. -jig).
Foremost: qdb. neegáhnandáhgwuhküm-mig. See lead.
Forenoon (in the); chébwah náhwuhquag.
Forequarter (of an animal); oosáhgin.
Forerunner; p. n. a. nahgáhnishkau, (pl. -jig).
Forest; n. i. metigwūhke, (pl. wun-). In
the f. or bush; métigwuhkeeng, or nóo-penning, (see interior). There is a f.;
pemthquah, v. i. f. In the middle of a
f.; náhwuhquah. Near the f.; cheg-uhquah. The f. is far off; wahsuh-
uhquukwah. The f. looks white; wan-
buhquah. The f. is low; tahbussuh-
quah. The f. is thick; kebūhquah.
F. or grove of alder, cedar, elm, &c.;
wahdoopeke, kéezhegeke, ahnéebéke,
(pl. -wun). He walks on the border of a
f.; zheshdúhquhum, v. n. 5.
Foretell. He f.; negaunñhjemo, v. n. 4.
See prophecy.
Forgé; n. i. uhwishtooyahwegummi.
Forget. He f.; wuhnándum, v. n. 5, (p.
c. wan-). He forgets him; it; o-wuh-
nenanæmæ, o-wuhndaun, v. t. I., VII.
He f. it (it goes out of his heart); osáh-
gejadaashkáhgoon, v. t. II., (in. obj.).
See leave behind.
Forgetful. He f.; netáh-wuhnandum.
Forgetfulness; wuhnándumooowin.
Forgive. He f.; poonandum, v. n. 5,
(p. c. pwaun-). He f. him, it; o-poo-
andumuhwaun, o-poonandaun, v. t. I.
VII. We f. each other; kepoonándum-
áhdemín, mod. b. see put away. He is forgiven; poonegedatahgoose, v. n.
3) gahseułhmuhwah, v. t. II., pass. It
is f.; poonanjégáda, v. i. 2; wabem-
ágáda, v. i. 2.
Forgiveness, n. i. F. (given); poone-
dátahgáwin, gahseułhmahgáwin. I.
(received); poonegedátahgoowin, gah-
seułhmahgoowin. F. (mutual); poon-
amindeewin.
Forgotten. He, it is f.; wuhnanah-
goose, -dahgwud, v. i. 10. He, it is
quite f.; wuhnanjégauso, -gahda, v. i. 9.
Fork. Table f.; pahthúhkuhegùn, (pl.
-un). Hay f.; nabshuanbedéegùn, (pl.
-un).
Fork. He f. (uses a f.); pahthúhkuhegùn,
V. n. 2, (p. c. pat-). He f. it up, "on in." o-pahthukáhwaun, o-pahthukah-
waun, v. t. V., VII.
Forlorn. See lonely.
Form (shape); ezhenáhgoozewin.
Form. He f. him, it (sculpture); o-muh-
zenekoonaun, -koodaun, v. t. III., VII.
(p. c. maz-). See make, carve.
Formed. He, it is f. (made); ozhe-
(e.g. the potato is f. in the ground, the
corn in the ear, the child in the womb.
ozhegin, v. i. 5, (p. c. wazh-).
Former; -bun: e.g., My former came:
ninchéem:unbun. See grammar.
Formerly; wuhýahskud, kuhyút.
Formidable. He, it, is f.; gootáam-
wáhgoose, -dahgwud, v. i. 10.
Fornication; n. i. pezhégwáhdezwun.
Forsake. He f. him, it (leave); o-nah-
guunaun, o-nuhguudaun, v. t. III., VII.
— (give up); o-wabénaun, v. t. I., VII.
(p. c. nag-wuhyab-).
Forsaken. He, it, is f.; wábenegáuso, gáhda, r. i. 9, (p. c. wuhyab).

Fort: n. i. wakhkúhegun, (pl. :mn). In the f.; pinjwákwhkúhegun. Outside the f.; uhgoójewakhkúhegun.

Fort. See go, come, lead, flow, &c.

Fortwith; pahbega.

Fortieth; neemeduhnnuh duching.

Fortify. He f. him, it; o-soongseanaun, o-soongsetoon, r. t. I, VIII. (p. c. swaung-). He f. his heart; o-soongdeashkuwaun, r. t. II.

Fortitude; n. i. soongednawin.

Fortnight; neezho-uhnúmekézhugud.

Fortunate. He is f.; shawwandahgoose, r. n. 3, (p. c. shaw-). See luck.

Fortune. See riches.

Forty; neemeduhnuh. We are f.; ke-neemeduhnuhwinim, r. n. 2, pl. There are f.; neemeduhnuhwáwun, r. i. 6.

Forty each; nanemedunuh. In compos., neemeduhnuh dusso.

Forward; adv. néegaumenuhká.

Fossil; n. a. muhyáhmuhkausenáhgoozid uhsoin.

Foster. See adopted.

Foul. See filthy.

Found. He, it, is f.; mekáuso, mekáhejággoose, mekáhda, mekahjegáhdá, v. n. 4, r. i. 2, (p. c. mak-).


Foundation; uhzhóocheséchegun, o-máh-kummegeséchegun. F. stone; uhzhóocheséchegunáhbik.

Foundation; uhzhóocheséchegun, o-máh-kummegeséchegun. F. stone; uhzhóocheséchegunáhbik.

Founded. It is well f.; minjemóöseche-gáhda, r. i. 2, (p. c. manje-).

Foundry; n. i. ningesegawegúmmig.

Fountain. See spring.

Four; neewin. In comp., neéo: (e.g., handfuls, barrels, canoes, &c., which see). Four times, or the fourth time; neéwing. Four each, or four every time; nanéwing. We are four; ke-néewemin, mod. b. There are four things; newenoon, r. i. 5, pl. It is four o'clock; néeo-tebúhegná.

Four hundred; neewauk.

Four thousand; néewing medáuswauk.

Fourth; the fourth; ako-néewing.

Fourthly; ako-néewing.

Fourteen; medáuswe, zhe néewin. In comp., zhe-nééo. See so many.

Fourteenth; ako zhe neewing.

Fowl; n. a. puhkhuáhquá, (pl. -g).

Fox; n. a. wahgoosh, (pl. -ug).

Fraction (piece broken off); бухкнабенуг.

Fractured. See broken.

Fragile. See weak, brittle.

Fragment (that which is left); ishqún-jegun, (pl. -un). See piece, shred.

Fragrant. It is f.; (an. in.) meno-máhgoose, -máhgwud, r. i. 10.

Frame-house; n. i. nunbújgesugawegúmmig, (pl. -oon).

France; n. i. wamegetióoshewuhkee. In, to, or from France; wametegoshew-kéeng.

Freckled. He is f.; ketuhoengwa, r. n. 2.

Frec. He is f.; tebaninindezo. See loose, emancipaté.

Freedom; n. i. tebaninindezoowin.
Freely; adv. wánepubh.

Freeze. It fr. over (or is frozen); kushkudin, mushkhuwudin, v. i. 5, (p. c. kash-, mash-). He fr. to death; mushkhuwuhje, v. n. 3. He feels himself fr.; meekuhwuhje. His feet are frozen; mushkhuwujjedáwujje, v. n. 3, so also hands, ears, &c., substituting ninje, tuhwuga, för zeda. It fr. to it; uhgóosquudin, v. i. 5.

Freight (merchandise, &c.) uhnookáujegun.

French. Fr. man; Wametegooshe, (pl. -wug). Fr. woman; Wametegooshqua, (pl. -g). Fr. child; Wametegooshans, (pl. -ug); Fr. language; Wame tegooshemoowin. He talks Fr.; Wametegooshemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. wuhyyam-). Fr. writing; Wametegooshewebéegun. He writes Fr.; Wametegooshewebéega, v. n. 2. It is written or printed in Fr.; Wametegooshewesin, v. i. 5. It is translated into Fr.; Wametegooshewesechegahda, v. i. 9. He t. it into Fr.; o-wametegooshewesetoon, v. t. VIII.

Frequently; nahningim, (or double the first syllable of the verb, e. g. o-guhnoonaun, he speaks to him; o-guhghoonnaun, he often speaks to him). See Grammar.

Fresh; ooshke.

Fretful. He (a child) is fr.; muhmühwe, v. n. 3.

Friday; n. i. nahno-kezhegud. Every Fr.; nanáhno-kézhegukkin. The Fr. after next; uhwus-wade-nahnokezheguk. See Tuesday.

Friend. My, thy, his fr.; neejekewa, keekewa, (pl. -yug); wceekewáyún. Friend!; néeje! Friends!; neejeke- wádoog! (neekahnis, brother may also be used). He is his, its fr; o-men-enahwámaun, o-meno-enahwandaun, v. t. I., VII.

Friendship; n. i. enahwándewin, sahgedewin.

Fright; n. i. uhmuñésoowin. See alarm.

Frighten. He fr. him; o-ságeau, o-láhuwáwaun, v. t. I., II., (p. c. suhya-, uhyah-). See scare.

Frightened. He is fr.; sagándum, v. n. 5. megooshkáuje-uhyáh, v. n. 1. He looks fr.; sagénágoose, v. n. 3.

Frightful. He, it is fr.; gootáunmegoose gootánumgewd. v. n. 3, v. i. 7. See horrible.

Fringe; n. i. tuhtebegwáujegun.

Frisky. He is fr.; wuhníshquáse, v. n. 3.

Frivolous, (thoughtless); pesenáhdeze, v. n. 3. Fr. (never still); wuhníshquáse, v. n. 3. Fr. (noisy); osaímese, v. n. 3, (p. c. pas-, wan-, wás-).

Frivolously; wuhníshquajuk, kuhkéajuk.

Frock. See gown, dress.

Frog; n. a. o-muhkukhe, (pl. -g). Green fr.; shushúggwuhwushkoogese, (pl. -g).

From; oonje, with -ng. See come from, go from, &c. See also since, with, out of, &c.

Front. In front; neegaun. See before.

Frost; mushkhuwudin. See hoar fr.

Frost bitten. See freeze.

Froth. See foam.

Frugal. See economical.

Fruit; n. i. mënewin, (pl. -un). Fr. of the earth; uhkeeng wanjegingin. Fr. of a tree; mænewung metig. Fruit tree; mænewid metig. See yield.

Diff. kinds of fr. weeyhsunganun.

Fruity. It is fr.; netahmënewe, v. n. 3.

Frustrate. He fr. it; o-buhnhhjetoon, v. t. VII.

Frustrate. He fr. it; o-buhnhhjetoon, v. t. VII.

Funny. It is f.; wahweyadandáhgwud, v. i. 7. See droll.

Fur (or wool); péewuy. Its fur; o-péewuy. It has fine f.; pespeewuhya, v. n. 2. It has good f.; minwáhwa. It has very good thick f.; pesuhgwáhwa. It has long f.; guhguhnopewuhya. It has short f.; tetesáhwa. It has black fur all over; pósmnuhkáhduhwa. See trade. Summer fur; neebene-wuhyaun.

Furious. He is f.; kuwegwáhenyeggegu. He is f. (the sail); o-duhtebege, v. t. VII.

Furnace; n. i. ninghpekéjegun, (pl. -un).

Furnish. See procure, prepare, supply.

Furnished. It is f. (a room); wahwázhe-sechegáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wawa-).

Furniture; uhyáhojjetóongin.

Furrow; pasáhnekáhdag.

Furrow. He g. (merriment); shoomewáhdezewin.

Funeral; n. i. puhegandandumooowin.

Fun (merriment); shoomewáhdezewin.

Fun (merriment); shoomewáhdezewin.

Fungus (growing on a tree); wahzhushquado, (pl. -wug).

Funnel; n. i. pinsebáunjegun, (pl. -un).

G.

Gabble. He g.; osáumedoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. was-).

Gag. He g. him; o-kushkumédoon-ashkwhaun, v. t. II.; or, ogebodoonánaun, v. t. III.
Gaiety; n. i. paupenánemoowin. Drunken
  g.; shoowándumoowin.
Gai. He g. it; o-kushketoon, n. t. VIII.
  See procure, carn. He g. the game;
  see win. It is gained; kushkehegáu-
  so, -gáhda, r. i. 9. Gained; obj. kush-
  kehegun, (pl. -un). Gain, gaining;
  n. i. kushkehegáwin.
Gain over. He g. him o.; o-kushkeáun,
  r. t. I.
Gainsay. See contradict, deny.
Gaiter. See legging.
Gall, n. i. weensoop.
Gallery. In the g.; ishpemésegoong.
Gallon; menequáujegun. See measure.
Gallop. He g.; kechegaushkoone, v. n.
  3.
Gallows; uhgoonédewet-metig.
Gamble. They g.; uhtáhdevug, mod. b.
Gambler; p. n. a. atáhgashkid, (pl. -jig).
Gambling; n. i. uhtáhgashekin. G.
  house; uhtáhde-wegummig, (pl. -oon).
Game (play); odúmenoowin, (pl. -un).
  Noisy g.; oombáhkumgezewin, (pl.
  -un). Game of ball (with crosier); pur-
  ghudoowáwin.
Game (animals, &c.); gahoosángin.
Gang. They are together in a g.; oqée-
  noowug, v. n. 4, pl. (p. c. waqee-).
Gangway; n. i. wanjepóosing.
Galo; n. i. këbákhwuhedewegümig, (pl.
  -oon).
Gaoler; p. n. a. ganuwhándung kebah-
  kwhudewegümig.
Gap. See hole, crevice.
Gape. See yawn.
Garden; n. i. ketegáunans, (pl. -un).
Garland; n. i. waubegoona-suhságáhje-
  gun, (pl. -un).
Garments. See clothes.
Garner. See granary.
Garter; n. i. kushkedáusabesoon, (pl. -un).
Gasp. He g. for breath; ishkunáume,
  n. n. 4.
Gate; n. ishquáundam, (pl. -un).
Gather. He g. it together; (in. an.) o-
  máhwunjéaun, o-máhwunjetoon, v. t.
  VIII., (p. c. muhyah-). He g. people
  together; o-máhwunsoomaun, v. t. I.
  He g. it for him; o-máhwunjétuhim-
  waun, mod. c. He g. it for himself;
  máhwunjétuhamáuso, mod. a. He g. it
  with him; o-máhwunjeweejewaun, v. t.
  I. They are g. together in great num-
  bers; máhmuhwenoowug, v. n. 4 pl.
  See meet, summon.
Gather berries. He g. b.; muhwáaso,
  v. n. 4, (p. c. maw-). He g. cranb.,
  stráwb., &c.; mushkégeméneka, oðá-
  ménëka, v. n. 2.
Gathered object; máhwunjegun, (pl. -un).
Gaudy. It is g.; suhságab, v. i. 1.
Gauze; n. i. zhebahwusáégin.
Gay. He is g.; shoomewáhdeze, pah-
  penánemo, v. n. 3, 4, (p. c. shwaum-
  puhyap-). See happy, joyful.
Gaze. He g. at s. thing with surprise;
  máhmahkáhshabunga, v. n. 2, (p. c.
  muhyah-). He g. at him, it with s.;
  o-máhmahkáhshabumaun, o-máhmah-
  káhshabundaun, v. t. I., VII. See
  look at.
Gazing stock; máhmahkahsáhunjegun,
  (pl. -ug, -un).
Gelding; papazhegónguhzhe paquazhuh-ooond, (pl. -jig).

General; muhyáhmuhwe négáhnezid ó-gemah, (pl. -g).

Generally (usually); kágah úhpuña.

Generation (producing); oondáhdesewin.

Gentle; mahyúgguhnishenábba, (pl. -ug).

Gentle. He is gentle; pakáhdeze, menodaà, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. puhya-, man-).

Gentleman; o-gemah, (pl. -g); kachetwáhwezid, (pl. -jig).

Gentleness; n. i. pakáhdezewin.

Gently; séebskaunj, núngagaj.

Gently! pakah!

Genuine. It is g.; quuhyúkwud, v. i. 7.

Geography; n. i. uhke muzzenuhgun, ukhéewebéegun.

German. See bud.

German; n. a. Ahnemáh, (pl. -yug), (corruption of Allemand). He speaks G.; Ahnemáhmo, v. n. 4. See English.

Germinate. It g.; suhguñwe, v. i. 3.

Get. See procure, gain, win.
Gilt. It is g.; (an. in.) osúhwah-shoone-yahkáuso, -káhda, v. i. 9.
Gimlet; n. i. pemenegáuńs, (pl. -un).
Gird. He g. himself; kéchepeko, v. n. 4.
See tie, put on, blanket.
Girdle; n. a. kéchepekoon, (pl. -ug).
Woollen g.; miskogúd, (pl. -ug). Wool for a g.; miskognhdayaub. He makes a w. g.; miskognideka, v. n. 2.
Girth; uhsoochepéjegun, (pl. -un).
Give. He g. or give away; mégewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. mahg-). He gives it to him; o-meenaun, v. t. III. He gives him, it, away; o-megewánun, o-megewan, v. t. VI.; o-pughedenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. pag-). He gives it away to him; o-pughedenuhmuhaun, mod. c. We give it to each other; keméndemin, mod. b. See distribute.
Give back. He g. it b.; náyaub mégewa.
He g. it b. to him; náyaub o-meenaun, od-ahzhánaun, v. t. III. (p. c. azh-).
Give birth. See birth.
Give to drink. He g. to d.; menihewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-). He gives him to drink; o-menuháun, v. t. I. See treat.
Give rest. He g. him r.; od-aunwábeáun, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyaun-).
Give thanks. He g. t.; máhmooyuwha, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhyah-).
Give up. See abandon.
Giveá. He, it is g. away; puhgedénegáíso, -gahda, v. i. 9. S. th. is given to him by spiritual influence; menégó-weze, v. n. 3. It is given (is a gift); megewáwenwun, v. i. 6.
Giving; mahmegewáwin.
Glad. He g.; minwándum, moojegan-
dum, nuhándum, oonahnegwándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. man-, mwanj, na-, wan-). He is g. and thankful; méekoonuhwá-yândum. See thankful.
Glad (make). He m. him g.; ominwan-
duméaun, v. t. I. He m. him glad (by some good service); o-méekoonuhwá-
Aun.
Gladly; wawane. He hears him gladly; o-menotuhwaun, v. t. II.
Gland. My, thy, gl.; nenishk, kenishk, (pl. -wug). His g.; o-nishwun.
Glass; n. i. wahsáchegunáhbbik, (pl. -oon).
Glide. He g. through the air; pejebeso,
 v. n. 4. He g. or flies down; náun-
zhésa, v. n. 2. He g. into the water;
góogesa, v. n. 2. It g. away; máhje-
beda, v. i. 2. See fly.
Globe (The); ewh uhke.
Globular. It is g.; (an. in.) bekómenh-
geze, bekómenhugd, v. n. 3, v. i. 7.
So many g. objects; dussóménug: e.g.,
How many apples? Ahneen dussóme-
nug meshemenug? Two, three, &c. g.
objects; neezhomenug, nesomenug, &c.
Twenty g. objects; neezhtuhnuh, dussómenug. With verbs imper. — menuh-
gud, (-geze), thus: The apple is worm-
eaten; móosamenugheze meshémin.
Gloomy. See melancholy, overcast.
Glorification; n. i. kechétwahwandágho-
zewin.
Glorify. He g. him, it; o-kechetwáhwe-unaun, o-pezhégandáhgoóun, o-pezhégandáhgoootoon, v. t. III., I., VIII. (p. c. kach-, pazh-). See exalt; praise.

Glorious. He, it, is g.; kechetwáhwa-dahgoooze, -dáhwud, v. i. 10.

Glory; n. i. kechetwáhwezeewin, pezhégandáhgoózeewin.

Glove; n. a. minjekáhwaun, (pl. -ug).

Glow-worm; n. a. wahwahtáse, (pl. -wug).

Glue; n. i. nahmáquun. See melt.

Glutton; p. n. á. náábáhdezid, (pl. -jig).

Gluttony; n. i. nebáhdezeewin.

Gnash. He g. with his teeth; neyáhbedáne, v. n. 3, (p. c. náhy-). He gnashes with anger; niskáhbedáne. He g. at him; oniskahbedátiwunaun, v. t. II. (p. c. nask-).

Gnat. Same as mosquito.

Gnaw. He g. it; osheshgwándaun, v. t. VII.

Go. He goes; ezháh, v. n. 1, (p. c. azh-). It goes; ezháhmuhgud, v. i. 8.

It goes thus; ezhesíin, v. i. 5. It goes or does well; menosa, v. i. 2.

Go about. He g. a.; pahpah-ehzháh, v. n. 1, (p. c. pap-). See wander.

Go along. He g. a; uhne-ézhah.

Go aside. He g. a.; ekoogáh, v. n. 1.

Go astray. See lose the way, wander.

Go away. He, it, g. away; mahjáh, mahjáhmuhgud, v. n. 1, v. i. 8. He goes away talking; uhnimwawáto, v. n. 4a.

See decamp, go off.

Go back. He g. b.; kewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kah-). He goes back in the bush; see interior.

Go before. He g. b. him; uhnenegahne, v. n. 3a, onegahmishkuwunaun, v. t. II. (p. c. nag-).

Go and do. He goes and does it; od-uhwedoodaun. He goes and preaches, &c.; uhwe-kughégwa.

Go down. He g. d.; nesáunduwa, v. n. 2.

Go forward. He g. forward; negáunesnuhka ezháh, v. n. 1.

Go from. He goes from; oonje mahjáh, v. n. 1.

Go from one place to another; o-nebetáshkaun, v. t. VII. See travel, visit.

Go-home. He g. h.; kewa, v. n. 2.

Go in. He g. i.; pindega, v. n. 2. See enter.

Go into the bush (on a trail); zhákáhuquhum, v. n. 5, (p. c. zhuhya-). See interior.

Go into the water; puhkoobe, v. n. 3a.

Go into captivity; mahjéwejegáuso, v. n. 4.

Go in peace! pezáun suh mahjaun!

Go near! pazho ezháun! See approach.

Go not! kago ezháhkan!

Go off. He goes off; mahjáh, v. n. 1.

Go off into the woods; koopé, v. n. 3a. (p. c. kwa-). See decamp, explode, start off.

Go on. He, it, goes on (is in motion); mahjéeshkaun, v. n. 1, v. i. 1. He makes it go on; o-mahjéeshkaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. muhyah-). See continue.

Go out. He, it goes out; sahguhúm, sahguhumomuhgud, v. n. 5, v. i. 8. He goes out of him, it; o-sahgejñótoóh-
waun, o-sahgejenóotaun, v. t. II. VII.,
(p. c. suhyang-).
Go over. He goes over the bridge- ah-
zhoga, v. n. 2. He goes over the water;
ugahming ezhab. See cross.
Go round; see turn round. He goes r.
him, it; o-kewetáushkuhwaun, o-kew-
etáushkaun, v. t. II., VII.
Go straight on. He, it, goes straight on;
quhyyukooshkah, v. n. 1, v. i. 1, (p. c.
quay-).
Go through. See pass, fall through.
Go to. He goes to him; od-echzhahnum,
v. t. VI. See approach, lead to.
Go together. We g. together; keejein-
demin, mod b. They (in. obj.) go tog.;
weejéndémuhgud.
Go with. He g. with him; o-weejewaun,
see accompany. He makes, him, it go
with him; o-weejinduaun, o-weejin-
daun, v. t. I. VII. He persuades him
to go with him; o-weézhumaun, v. t. 1,
(p. c. wanzh-). He goes in with him;
weejéndégámaun.
Goad. He g. him (an ox); o-puhzhébuh-
waun, v. t. II.
Goat; n. a. mesáhboos, (pl. -oog).
Goblet; n. i. menequahjegun, (pl. -un).
God; n. a. Kezhá-muhnedoo.
God-child, god-parent. See adopted,
sponsor.
Godless. He is godless; kahween
o-pahpahmánduhseen ewh ahnuhmé-
win.
Goitre. He has a g.; pahgesénene o-goo-
dúshquny.
Gold; n. a. osúhwah-shooneyah.
Gold (golden); adj. osúhwah-shooneyah-
wene-
Gone. It is g. (used up); cháhgesa, v. i.
2. It is gone (departed); ke-mahjá-
muhgud. His food is all g.; cháhghi,
v. n. 2.
Gone! (disappeared); wancebun!
Gone out. The fire is g. a.; ke-hta.
Good; menó. e.g. good man; men-
enéne. Good behaviour; menó-ehwaz-
wezewin, (p. c. nánde).
Good. He, it, is g.; o-nésheshe, onésh-
shin, v. n. 3, v. i. 5, (p. c. wan-).
Good creature; an. wanésheshid, (pl.
-jig).
Good day, good-bye, &c.; boozhoo.
Good thing; in. wanésheshing, (pl. -in).
Good time. See arrive.
Good (of good). See useful.
Good for nothing. It is g. for n.; (an.
in.) kahween kago enahbuhdése, k.
kago enahbuhdáseenoon, v. n. 3, v. i.
7, neg-. G. for n. fellow; puhgámnje-
néne. A g. for n. woman; puhgán-
jequá. He is g. for n.; puhgándeza,
v. n. 4. See worthless.
Good luck; shahwandághoozéwin.
Good-natured (He is); menodaá, v. n. 2.
Good news. See news.
Good order. See arrange.
Good tempered (He is); meno-núhgeze,
v. n. 3.
Good terms. He is on g. t. with him;
o-meno-ehnahwamaun, v. t. I. We are
on g. t. with each other; ke-meno-
nahwandemin, mod. 6.
Good tidings; minwáhljemoowin. He
brings good tidings; minwáhjemo, v. n. 4.

Good works; mëno-uhnookéwinun.

Goodness; n. i. mëno-ézhewábezwèwin. G. of heart; menoda’áwin. See kindness.

Goods; n. i. uhnookáujegun, (pl. -un).

Goose; n. a. uhpsisheke wawa, (pl. -g).

Wild g.; nekúh, (pl. -g).

Gooseberry; n. a. shaubomin, (pl. -ug).

G. bush; shaubomenuhgáhwunzh, (pl. -ig).

Gore. He g. him (with his horn); o-puh-shebahwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. pahz-).

Gospel. See good tidings.

Gossip. They g.; guguhnoónindewug. He goes about gossiping and hearing the news; pahpah-nuhnáundooshketa, v. n. 2.

Got from. It is g. fr.; (an. in.) oondene-gáuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wan-).

Gouge; n. i. cheghúamequaun, (pl. -un).

Gourd. See pumpkin.

Govern. He g.; ogemáhkundahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wag-). He g. them (a people); od-ogemáhkunduhwaun, v. t. II. He g. it (a country); od-ogemáhkundaun, v. t. VII.

Governess; n. a. kekenóúmahgaéqua.

Government; n. i. ogemáhwequin.

Governor; n. a. ógemah, (pl. -g).

Governor-General (The); owh keche-óge-
mah.

Gown (dress); n. i. góodaus, (pl. -un).

She wears a long g; ginwaúmbezo, v. n. 4.

Grace (favour); shahwanjega’áwin.

Gracious. He is g.; shahwanjega, v. n. 2. He is g. to him; o-shahwánemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. shaw-).

Gradually; scebiskauje.

Grain. A g. of seed; pazhégoomenug ménekaun. Two, three g.; neezhóme-
nug nesómenug, &c. See globular. It is a large g.; máaungemenugud. It is a small g.; uhgáusemugenud, v. i. 7.

Granary; n. i. meejimegümigue, (pl. -oon).

Grand (great); keche.

Grandchild. My, thy, his gr. ch.; noo-

zhesh, koozhesha, (pl. -yug), o-zhe-

sháyún. He is his gr. ch.; od-oóyóozhe-

shámaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wayoo).

Grandfather. My, thy, his gr. f.; neme-

shómi’s, ke-meshómis, (pl. -ug), o-me-

shómesun. He is his gr. f.; od-ome-

shómesemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wam-).

Grand medicine. See Indian ceremonies.

Grandmother. My, thy, his gr. m.; noo-

komish, kokomish, (pl. -ug), o-kóme-

sun. She is his gr. m.; od-oóyókómes-

maun v. t. I., (p. c. wayo-).

Grant; see permit, give. He gr. his peti-

tion; o-pahpahmetuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. -pap).

Grant that —; máhoo.

Grape; n. a. shoowemin, shóomin, (pl. -ug).

Grappling irons (for the feet); pahtah-

kisqúihugun, (pl. -un).

Grappling-hook; ahjewáujegun.

Grass; n. i. mushkosewh. There is gr.; mushkoséwekah, v. i. 1. On the gr.; me-

túshkosewh. The gr. begins to grow; sághushkah, v. i. 1. The gr. is wet; tépushkah, v. i. 1. See green.
Grasshopper; n. a. puhpūhkena, (pl. -g).
Grate. He gr. it; o. gnūskauskuhaun, v. t. VII.
Grate. It gr. on the ear: sheengetågwud.
Grateful. He is g.; netah-māhmooyuhwa.
Gratitude; n. i. megwāchewaningāwin.
Grave; n. i. chebāgummig, (pl. -oon).
There are g.; chebāgummigookah.
Grave. See serious.
Gravel; uhsinēensug. Gr. road; uhsinēense-méekun.
Grave-stone; n. a. chebāgummego-uhsin.
Gravy; n. i. weeyausahboo.
Gray (colour). It is gr.; (an. in.) negiwatuhgeze, -tughud, v. n. 3, v. i. 7, (p. c. -nag).
The horse is gr.; negiwatuhguwa papazh, egoonguhzhe.
Gray-headed. He is gr.; wāubequa, v. n. 2.
Graze. See feed, browse; scratch.
Grease; v. i. pemēdā.
Grease. He gr. him it; o-pemēdāwenun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. pame-).
He gr. it (wood); o-noomuhkoonaun, v. t. III. VII. He gr. it (metal); o-noomābhikenaun, v. t. I., VII. See anoint.
Greased. It is gr.; (in. an.) pemēdāwenegāuso, -gahda, v. i. 9. See penetrate.
Greasy. He, it is gr.; pemēdāweze, v. n. 3, pemēdāwun, v. i. 6. He has gr. hands; pemēdaweninje, v. n. 30a. So also arms, feet, &c., substituting neka, zeda for ninje:
Great; adj. keche. See big, large.
Great grandchild; ahnekōpejegun, (pl. -ug).
Great grandmother. My g. gr. mother; nind-āhnekanokōmis, (pl. -ng). See grandmother.
Great water (lake); kēchégumméec.
Greatly; áhpche.
Greediness; n. i. nebāhdezewin.
Greedy. He is gr. (gluttonous); nebāhdezee, v. n. 3, (p. c. nab.). He eats much and fast; kalizhuga, v. n. 2.
Green (or blue). It is gr. (an. in.); ozhahwushkoose, v. n. 3; ozhahwushkwah, v. i. 1, (p. c. wazh-). Gr. (leaf coloured); uhnēebishenāndag. The ice is gr.; ozhahwushkwāhsegwah, v. i. 1. The leaf is gr.; ozhahwushkwāhbugah, v. i. 1. The stuff is gr. (an. in.); ozhahwushkwāhwāgeze, -wagud, v. n. 3, v. i. 7. The grass begins to be gr.; ozhahwushkwāushkah, v. i. 1. See dye, paint.
Greet. He gr. (offers greeting); uhnuhmekahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. anuh-). He g. him, it; od-uhnuhmekuhwaun, od-uhnuhmeakaun, v. t. II., VII. We g. each other; kid-uhnuhmekodāhdeimin. See nod.
Greeting (offered); uhnuhmekahgāwin (—— received); uhnuhmekāhgoowin (—— mutual); uhnuhmekoodāhdewin.
Gridiron; n. i. uhwauchegunābhik, (pl. -oon).
Grief; n. i. nuhneenuhwāndumboowin.
Grieve. He g. (is grieved); nuhneenuhkwāndum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nuh-); nuhne-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gri</th>
<th>Gui</th>
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<tr>
<td>nuhwandáhgooze, v. n. 3. He g. him (with words); o-nuhnécnuhwemaun, v. t. 1. See lament.</td>
<td>G</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grill. See broil.</td>
<td>Groundless; uhnesháh: (e.g., His fears are g.; uhnesháh gostaue)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grimaces (He makes); niskingwanc, v. n. 3.</td>
<td>Group. They are gr. together; o-quée-noowug, v. n. 4, plural. (p. c. waqut.)</td>
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<td>Grin. He g.; niskáubedánc, v. n. 3.</td>
<td>Grove. See forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grind. He, g. (c.g., flour); pesepoojega, v. n. 2, (p. c. paus-). He g. it; (in an). o-pesepoodoon, -naun, v. t. VIII., III. He wears it out by grinding; o-máče-poodoon, -naun, v. t. VIII., III. It is ground; (an. in.) pesese, pesah; g. n. 3, v. i. 1. See sharpen.</td>
<td>Grow. He, 4, g. (taller); mahjég, mah-jégin, v. n. 3, v. i. 5, (p. c. muhyah-).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grinder. See tooth.</td>
<td>He, it, g. slowly; pájeg, págéjin. He, it, g. fast; kenebege, kenebegin. He, it, g. stronger; soóngege, soóngegin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grindstone; n. a. zhegwunáhbkib, (pl.-oog).</td>
<td>It g. out of the earth; sáhguhke, v. i. 3. It g. together; málhuhwegémuhgud, v. i. 8. It g. from; sáhéggin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grippes. He has the g.; áhkooshkuhda, v. n. 2.</td>
<td>Growl. He gr.; nékemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nah-). He g. at him; o-neekemótuhwaun, v. t. II.</td>
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<td>Gristle (cartilage); n. i. kakkháhwanjegun.</td>
<td>Grub. See worm, dig up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groan. He g.; muhsetáhgooze, muhmuídwa, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. ma-).</td>
<td>Gruel. Use growl, murmur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groove (in wood, &amp;c.); pulsekóojegun.</td>
<td>Grunt. He g.; muhsetáhgooze, v. n. 3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grope. He g. about in the dark; nundojenega; o-joenega, v. n. 2, (p. c. waj-).</td>
<td>Guard. He g. him; o-kezháhnau, o-guhnuhwánemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. ka-ga-). See protect, watch over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground (soil); uhke. On the g.; métúskukkanmmig. The g. is such;—enúhkukkanmmigah; e. g., The g. is bad, —is wet; mahánhkukkanmmigah, nebewuhkukkanmmigah, v. i. 1. The g. appears (after snow); métúhkukkanmmigah. The g. is rough; pekwúhkukkanmmigah. The g. is good; menókukkanmmigah. The g. shakes; chingwúhkukkanmmigah. Trembling g.; totoógun. There is trembling</td>
<td>Guess'. I guess so! kuhnuhbtúj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundless; uhnesháh: (e.g., His fears are g.; uhnesháh gostaue)</td>
<td>Guessing - (by guess); adv. puhgwuñuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grow. He, 4, g. (taller); mahjég, mah-jégin, v. n. 3, v. i. 5, (p. c. muhyah-).</td>
<td>He guesses (speaks by guess): puhgwuñuh kekedo. He guesses at it; o-wéweendaun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growl. He gr.; nékemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nah-). He g. at him; o-neekemótuhwaun, v. t. II.</td>
<td>Guest (at table); wahkoomind, (plural). See entertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruel. Use growl, murmur.</td>
<td>Guide. He g. (acts as g.); kekénowee-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hail. It h.; saságun, v. i. 6.

Hair, n. i., My, thy, his h.; ne-, ke-, wenesésun. In *compos.* (1) indeba, e. g. he has black h.; muhkuhdáwindeba, v. n. 2. He has red h.; miskoondeba. He has white h.; wauhishkindeba. He has yellow h.; o-suwindeba: (2) equa, e. g. his h. is long; kinwáñequa, v. n. 2. His h. is short; tuhkuáñequa. His h. is white; waahbeyqu. He is losing his h.; peenaúncqu. See cut, seize by, fur.

Hairly. Meshe as prefix, e. g. his legs are h.; meshekahda. The stuff is h.; meshuwá̂gud.

Half; áhbetuh. Half each; uyáhbetuh. H. a barrel; áhbetuhwesig. H. a bottle; áhbetuhomódýuy. H. a day; níngonáhwuquah. H. a bagful; áhbetoooshkin.

Half-breed; p. n. a. uyáhbetahwezid, (pl. -jig). Hbr. man; wésuhoodwenede, (pl. -wug). Hbr. woman; wesuhoodáwequa, (pl. -g). He is a hbr.; áhbetáweze, v. n. 3a.

Half drunk. He is h. dr.; shóowebe, v. n. 3a.

Half-past; 'zhe ahbetuh, (e. g. it is h. p. two; neezho-teshíhʉga 'zhe ahbetuh).

Half-way (on a journey); áhbetuhwekənuh. — (up a hill); áhbetuhwuùmájewh. — (across a river); áhbetuhwuugum.

Hall (public); mahwundewegummir, (pl. -oon).

Ham; n. i. kookóoshewebwáum.

Hammer; n. i. puhketaségun, (pl. -un).
He hammers; puhketàšga. See nail.

Hand. n. i. oninjeman. My, thy, his h.; neninj, keninj, oninj, (pl. 'een). The whole h.; mezewáninjun. Right h.; kecheninj. Left h.; nuhmùninjenj.
The other h.; nubunàninjn. He has hands; oninje, v. n. 3t. He has clean h.; peeneninje.

Note.—See foot; and to form other verbs relating to the hand, substitute ninje for zeta: e.g., He has convulsions in his hands; chechebeninjéeskha. He has pain in his hand; dàweninje. Compare also arm.

Back of the hand; pekwunàninjn. Flat of the h.; nubùgguskeninj. From h. to h.; see pass to.

Hand-barrow; n. i. ònegunàhtig, (pl. -oon). See portage.

Handcuff; n. i. muhmànnjegoo-ninjepjegun, (pl. -un). He h. him; o-nuhmainjnegooinjebann, v. t. III. (p. c. mum.

Handfull; -bùnàninjn: e.g., One, two, four h.; ningotobùnàninjn, nèeboobùnàninjn, nèeboobùnàninjn. Both hands full; booneken; e.g., Five hands both full; nahnobooneken. So many hands full; dussobùnàninjn. So many h. both full; dussobonooneken.

Handkerchief; n. n. mooshwa, (pl. -g). Handle (of tools, &c.); n. i. nùhùkhoo-sechegun, (pl. -un). Handle of a door; pakhùkhoonegun, (pl. -un). H. of a pot, &c.; sahàghhebegànegun. He puts a h. to a tool; o-nùhùkhooosedoone, v. t. VII.

Handle. See touch, feel.

Handsome; mishumundun. H. man; mishumundunen. See pretty, beautiful, magnificent. He is h.; mekhùwháhdeve, v. n. 3.

Hang. He, it hangs (or is hung); uhgùnijn, uhgùnoda, v. n. 6, v. i. 2, (p. c. ag-). He h. him, it, up somewhere; oduhgoonaun, od-uhgùndon, v. t. III., VIII. He h. persons (is a hangman); uhgöozhewa, v. n. 2. He h. himself; uhgùonedezo, mod. a. See strange. It h. so; -enuhgooda. It hangs spread out; kebuhgooda. It does not h. well; wawàbhùgooda. He h. s.-thing round his (another's) neck; o-nåhebkoonaun, v. t. III. He h. up a net; uhgùonuhsùhe, v. n. 3. He h. it up to let the water run out; (an. in.) o-sekobegenàun, (p. c. t. fh.). It is hung up for the water to run out; (an. in.) sekobeguhgùojin, sekobeguhgùoda.

Hangman; n. a. uhgöozhewawênéne.

Happen. It h. (comes to pass); puhgùnìmeihiyàhmuhgud. It h. to him; o-puhgùmìshkàhgoon, as v. t. II. in. obj.

Happiness; pahpenanduhmowin, shahwandahgoozewin.

Happy. He is h.; shahwandahgooze, moojegàndum, pahpenandum-. v. n. 3, 5, (p. c. shà-, inwaajt, puhuyah). See contented, prosperous, joyous.

Harangue. See speech.

Harbour; n. i. uhgùomoowin. He is in h.; uhgùomo, v. n. 4.

Hard. It is h.; mushkùhwesin, v. i. 5;
It is h. (wood); mushkuhwa'hquad, v. i. 7. It is h. (metal); mushkuhwa'hbeekeze, -bekud, v. i. 7.

Hard to bear (painful), it is; kootuggan-dáhgwud, v. i. 7, (p. c. kwat.).

Harden. He h. (tempers) it; o-mushkuhwa'úbikesausa, v. t. VII. (p. c. mash.).

Hardened. He is h. (unrepentant); kahween aunnwáninđëoose, v. n. 4, neg. (p. c. uhyaunwanindeesoig).

Hard-hearted. He is h.-h.; mushkuhwe-daá, v. n. 2.

Hard to deal with (He is); suhnuhgeze.

Hardly; uhgáhwah. He can h. carry him, it; o-bwahoomau, o-bwahoon-daun, v. t. I., VII.

Hardy. He is h.; sheebenáhweze, v. n. 3.

Hare. Same as rabbit.

Hark! Isht! Nushká!

Harlot; n. a. pezhigwawigejqa, (pl. -g). (p. c. -j).

Harm. He does h.; mujjedoodum. It does him harm (e.g., food, medicine); o-malnkekáhgo. See injure.

Harmless. He is h.; paká'bdeze, v. n. 3.

Harmonious. It is h.; menatáhgwud, v. i. 7, (p. c. mano.).

Harness; n. i. uhpekunun; óonuhpezowin.

Harness. He h. him; od-óonuhpënaun, v. t. III. (p. c. waun-). He is harnessed; oonuhpeso, v. n. 4.

Harp. See instrument of music.

Harpoon; n. i. puhthuwhpecéjegun, (pl. -un).

Harpoon. He h. him; o-puhthuwhpeénaun, v. t. III. (p. c. pat-). See hook.

Harrow (heavy h. or cultivator); n. i.

pesúhkummigepóoyegun. Light h. or rake; penhkumwwegun.

Harrow. He h.; pesúhkummigepóoyeg, penhkukweg, v. n. 2.

Hardship; n. i. kootuggetoowin. He endures h.; kootuggeto, v. n. 4a.

Harsh. He is h.; akhwänjyhah; mëshëdä, v. n. 2.

Harshness; n. i. akhwänjyhahwin; mëshëdäwin.

Harvest; n. i. kishkúshkeezhegáwin.

Hasp. Same as latch.

Haste; n. i. wawebetáhwin.

Hasten. He h. (makes haste); wawëbe, v. n. 3. He m. h. (working); wawëbebetah, v. n. 1. He m. h. (working, eating, speaking); tuhdúhtubé, v. n. 3a. He hastens (walking); kezhëekah, v. n. 1. He h. (going s.-wh.); wawëbeishkah, v. n. 1. He fr. (carrying s.-th.); wawëbebenega, v. n. 2. See hurry.

Hasten (be quick)! Wawëb!

Hat; n. i. wëcwuhquaun, (pl. -un). Flat hat; tisewuhaquaun, (pl. -un). Hatband or ribbon; uhsóchepejegun, (pl. -un).

Hatch. She is hatching (covering her eggs); puhlugwawuhgishkum, v. n. 5.

Hatched. The chick is h.; pahshkúh-wáyo puhlujiah.

Hatchet; n. i. wahgáhuqundoos, (pl. -nn).

Hate. He h.; sheenganjeg, v. n. 2, (p. c. shaung-). He is full of hatred; sheenganjegashke, mod. a. He hates him, it; o-sheenginemaun, o-sheengan-daun, v. t. I., VII. He h. some object relating to him; (an. in.) sheengega-
memon, o-sheungandumuhwaun, mod.
c  He h. himself; sheengánindeo,  
mod. a. We h. each other; kesheen- 
ganindemin, mod. b. He hates to hear; 
sheengetum, v. n. 5. He h. to hear 
him, it; o-sheengetuhwaun, o-sheenget- 
taun, v. t. II., VII.
Hated (hateful). It is h.; (in an.) sheen- 
ganjégáda-gauso, v. i. 9. He, it, is 
hateful; sheengandágooze, -dághwud, 
 v. i. 10. His speaking is h.; sheenget- 
tághooze.
Hatred; n. i. sheengándumoowin, sheen- 
ganjégáwin. Mutual h.; sheengánin- 
dewin.

Haughty. See proud, concítced.

Haul. He hauls it on the shore; od-uhg- 
waísoo, v. t, VIII. (p. c. agw-).

Haunlich of venison; v. i. wahwaushka- 
shewbwaum. See thigh.

Haunt. The house is haunted; umnih- 
nessoem emah wégewáming.

Have. He has him, it; od-uhýáhwaun, 
od-uhyaun, v. t. V., VII. He has a —; 
o-, od-: e.g., He has a canoe, food, a 
body, flesh, hands, teeth, feet; o-chee-
mauné, o-meejime, o-weeynhwe, o-wee-
yause, o-ninje, o-weebidiah, o-zidde.  v. 
 n. 3, 1. See parts of the body; also 
Grammar, p. 20.

Have in. He has it in him: e.g., a person 
possessed, or a female pregnant: o- 
kékishkuhwaun, o-kékishkaun, c. t. II., 
VII. (p. c. kak-).

Have with. He has him with him; o- 
weejuhyáhwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. wauj-).

Hawk; n. a. gebwaunuhse, (pl. -g).

Hay; n. i. mushkóosewun, mezhúshkoon, 
He makes hay; mushkóoseka, v. n. 2. 
He gathers hay; mahwándóoshkuh-
ega, v. n. 2. He fetches hay; náhdush- 
kóosewa, v. n. 2.

Hay-cock; meeshkoon-uhkoosing.

Hay-fork; pahtákhshuhkéhgun, (pl. -un).

Hay-boat; muskóosewegimnig.

Hay-rake; mahwándóoshkuhhegun, (pl. 
-un).

Hay-making; mushkoosekawin.

Hazel-nut. See nut.

He; pers. pr. ween, owh. Conjoined with 
trans. verbs, o-, od-. He —; see male.

Head; n. i. oshtekwaunemah. My, thy,
his head; nishtekwaun, kishtekwaun, 
 ooshtekwaun. In comp.; -indeba, or 
egua as an affix: e.g., His h. is swollen; 
pauingindeba. He has a scar on his h.; 
ojeshindeba, v. n. 2. He moves his h.; 
muhmahdequáne, v. n. 3. He puts his 
head out to look; tuhpequáne, v. n. 3. 
See behead, bow, crush, hold up, per-
spire, prostrate, put on one side, shake, 
stiffen, throw back, tie up, tie round,
turn, wrap, wash, &c.

Headache. He has h.; dawequá, v. n. 2. 
He has h. from heat; dawequayauso. 
Indian medicine for h.; sahsuhbequun, 
(pl. -un).

Headstrong. He is h.; mshkhuhwindeba.

Head-wind. See wind.

Heal. His wound heals; geega, v. n. 2, 
(p. c. gaug-). He h. his wound; o- 
geegaun, mod. d. See cure.

Health. He is in good h.; menobemah-
dezë, guhnáunduhweze, v. n. 3. He is
in poor h.; netahahkoose, v. n. 3. See
well, sick.
Healthy. He is h.; netah-menou-hyâh.
Heap. They are in a h.; (an. in.) o-quiss-
seenoog, o-quisseneoon, v. n. 6, v. i. 5, pl.
(pl. c. waqu,-). He puts them in a h.;
(an. in.) od-quisteshmaun, od-quisse-
toon, v. t. I., VIII. A heap; p. n. i.
waquissing, (pl. -in). The whole heap;
anegoquissing. A high heap; p. n. i.
ashpesing, (pl. -in).
Heap up. He heaps it up full; o-gwaush-
kwushkenhdoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c.
gwuhy,-). Snow heaped up; see
snow.
Hear. He hears (is not deaf); noon-dah-
gâ, v. n. 2. He hears (a sound falls on
his ear); noondum, v. n., 5, (p. c. nwaun ).
He hears him, it: o-noonduhwaun, o-
noondana, v. t. II., VII. He hears
himself; noonduauso, mod. 3. He hears
for himself; noondumauso, mod. 3. He
can hear him, it (is near enough); o-da-
betuhwaun, o-dabetan, v. t. II., VII.
He cannot h. him, it (is out of hearing);
o-nâwettehwaun, o-nâhwetaun. He,
it, can be heard (is within hearing);
dabetâhgoose, -tâhgwaud, v. 2. 10. He
hears what is said; enetâm, v. n. 5.
He, it, is heard in such a manner;
enetâhgoose, -tâhgwaud, v. i. 10: (e.g.,
He is heard with pleasure; menotah-
goose. It is h. correctly; quhubukoo-
tâhgwaud). He hears him in such a
manner; od-entühwaun, v. t. II. (p.
c. ane,: e.g., He hears him stealthily;
o-kémetuhwaun. He hears him with
wonder; o-mahmuhkáusetuhwaun. See
listen.
Hear (make hear). He makes or lets h
h.; o-noonduumoaun, v. t. I. He makes
himself heard from a distance; dalwa-
wedum, v. n. 5.
Hear coming. He h. him c. speaking;
o-peedwawíthwaun, v. t. II. He is
heard coming; peedwawashin, v. n. 6.
He is h. c. (running); peedwawabutto,
v. n. 4 a. He is h. c. (speaking); peed-
wáwâtháhgoose, v. n. 3.
Hear falling. He, it, is heard falling;
mudwâshin, mudwashin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5.
He, it is h. falling to the ground; mud-
wâkummmigeshin, -gesin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5.
He, it is h. falling on the floor; mud-
wâsuggeshin, -gesin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5.
Hear passing. He is heard passing by;
pimwawashin, v. n. 6. He is h. making
a noise as he passes; pimwawa, v. n. 2.
He is heard talking as he passes; pim-
wáwedum, v. n. 5.
Hear out of. He hears him, it, from or
out of such a place; od-oonsetuhwaun,
od-oonsetau, v. t. II., VII. (p. c.
wanse,-). He, it, is heard out of some
place; mudwâwashin, -wasin, v. n. 6 v.
3; oonsetâhgoose, -tâhgwaud, v. i. 10.
Heard. He, it, is heard; noondahgoose,
-dâhgwaud, v. i. 10; noondahjegâso,
-jegânda, v. i. 9; or mudwa,- as prefix
to a verb: e.g., It is heard raining;
mudwâbesah, v. i. 1. It is heard (re-
ported); noondâhgweunewun, v. i. 6.
Hearing; n. i. noondumoowin.
Hearken. He h.; nundootâhga, v. n. 2,
Heathen (the); Hearth.

Heathen. My, thy, his h.; me nodă, mujjedaă, peenedăă. He makes his t. so; daaishkah, v. n. 1 (v. g.), He makes his heart good, strong, &c.; o-soongedaăăun, v. t. I.). His heart is affected so; -daaishkah, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has a h. odáă, v. n. 2. He has a h. in the h.; uhnama. He has a h. odáă, v. n. 2. He has a h. with such; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2.

Heart; n. i. odáămah. My, thy, his h.; nádá, kedá, odá. In the h.; uhnama. He has a h.; odáă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2.

He has a h. with such; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2. He has such a heart; ezhedaăă, v. n. 2.
Her. Same as him: no dist. of gender.
Herald; n. a. meshénuhwa, (pl. -g).
Herb; n. i. nwhgushkuk, (pl. -in.)
Herd of cattle. There is a h. of c.; o-queenoowug (v. n. 4 pl.) pêzhékewug.
See flock.
Herdman; p. n. a. gânwâhânamand pezhékewun, (pl. -mahjig).
Here; omah, omoungeshe. H. he is!; me owh! Here it is!; me oo-oo. H. and there (in compos.); pahpah-
Hereafter; nahgúj.
Hereby; mesuh wanje- (e.g., h. we know; mesuh wanjekendumung).
Heretic; p. n. a. wuhiyabunung ewh quñhyuk abnuhmeiwin, (pl. nungig.).
Heretofore; zhabzhuhuye.
Herewith; mezhegwuh.
Hermit; p., n. a. názhékabemáhdezid, (pl. -jig).
Her; n. a. menéreso, (pl. -g).
Heroic. He h.; menesénowe, v. n. 3.
Herpes. See eruption.
Herrin; n. a. okayuhwis, (pl. -ug), H. net; okayuhwissub, (pl. -eeg).
Herself. Same as himself.
Hesitate. He h. in thoughts; quênuh-weénandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. quaun-). He h. in acting; quênuhwe-doodum, v. n. 5.
Hew. See fell, cut, square.
Hicough. He has h.; oonwáwa, v. n. 2.
Hickory; n. i. metigwaubak.
Hide; n. a. alwásëwuhyaun. Cow h.; pêzhékewuhyaun. &c., (pl. -ug), or pêzhékewágín. See skin.
Hide. He h.; kauso, v. n. 4, (p. c. kuh-yaus-). He h. him, it; o-káhnaun, o-káhdooon, v. t. III., VIII. He h. s. th of his; o-káhdumuhwaun, mod. c. H. h. himself from him; o-káusotuhwaun, v. t. II. It is h.; kahjegánda. It is h. from him; o-kusotáhgoon, v. t. II. in obj.
Hide up (put out of sight). He h. itup; od-uhsunjegoon, v. t. VI. H. pace; n. i. uhunjegoon, (pl. un-).
Hideous. He, it is h.; kuhgwânesug-genâhgoone, -nähgwud, v. i. 1C His face is h.; kuhgwânesuggângwa.
High. It is h.; ishpah, v. i. 1, (p. c. ashp-). It is so high (of such a leight); uhpeetah, v. i. 1, (p. c. ape-). How h. is it; ahneen apeetaug? It is h. [a canoe]; ishpóenuhgud, v. i. 1. - (a forest); ishpuehquâyah, v. i. ... - (a hill); ishpêuhenah, v. i. 1. - (a rock); ishpâbeka. It is h. than large; nahmuhduhmughtd, v. i. 8. See till.
High. See dear.
High (on high); ishpemig.
Highly esteemed. He, it is h. e.; ishpândâghoone, -dâghwud, v. i. 10.
Hill; see mountain. On the 1.; oged-âkke. Down the hill; nesâhke.
Hilly. It is h.; pahpekûdêmuh, v. i. 1.
Him, her; ween, enew, or expressed by using the anim. form of the verb, e.g., he sees him or her: o-wahbûmunaun, v. t. 1. He gives it to him or her; o-mên- naun, v. t. III. Him first, or his turn; wéenetuun.
Himself, herself, expressed by using mod. a. He sees himself; wahbundezo.
Hinder. He h.; oonjeeûwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. war.
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wanje-). He h. him? od-oonjeaun, onuhgahau, v. t. I., (p. c. wanje-, nag-).
He h. him in his work; od-ondumeaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wand-). See obstruct, prevent.
Hindoo; n. a. wáhbuoong duzhze uhnishenahba, (pl. -g).
Hinge, n. i. ishqaindam ágoodag.
Hint (insinuate). He h.; nuhnàünduhkoottahgooze, v. n. 3.
Hip; n. i. onoogunumah. My, thy, his h.; ne, ke, o-nóogun, (pl. -un). His h. bone; o-chesheodahgun. His h. is dislocated; kediskahkóonoogunashkah, v. n. 1.
Hire. He h. people; uhnóonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. anoO-). He h. him; od-uhnóoonaun, v. t. III.
Hired person; n. a. uhnooketáhtug, (pl. -úg).
His. It is h.; ween od-uhyeem.
His; pron.; o, od-, we-, e. g. his box; o-muhkuk.
His own, pron.; o, od-, we-, with mor im at the end of the word, e.g. his own box; o-muhkukoom.
His turn; wéenetum.
History; n. i. ahneka-enahjemoowin.
Hit. See strike.
Hither; omah nuhkukáyah, oondaísen-ukka.
Hitherto; nuhnauzh noongoom.
Hoar-frost. There is h. f. (on the ground); negegwuhkumigmudin. (— on the grass); negegwuskhudin. (— on the trees); negegwunuhkudin, v. i. 5.
Hoard (lay up). He h.; uhtaiso, v. n. 4.

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He h. it up; (an. in.) od-uhtaísoonun, od-uhtaísoon, v. t. VI., (p. c. at-).
Hoarse. He is h.; kebisqua, v. n. 2.
Hoe; n. i. peméje-wahgahkwud, (pl. -oon.)
Hoe (or hill). He h.; ningwujjuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nang-). He h. it; (in. an.) o-ningwujjuhaun, o-ningwujjhuwaun, v. t. VII. V.
Hog; n. a. kookóosh, (pl. -ug).
Hoist. He h. the sail; oombákoopejega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wamb-).
Hold. In the h. of a vessel; pindóonung nahbequáuning.
Hold. He h. him, it; ominjemenauun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. manje-). He h. him, it, well; od-uhyindenaun, v. t. I., VII.
He h. him, it, slightly with his fingers; o-suhgenau, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. sag).
It holds (is strong); minjemenin, v. i. 5: See take hold, contain.
Hold breath. He h. his h.; gebwuhnaucono, v. n. 4, (p. c. gabw).
Hold fast. He h. him, it, f.; o-múshkuwe-minjemenauun, v. t. I., VII.
Hold under. He h. him u. him; o-minjéshkuwaun, v. t. II.
Hold up. He h. him, it, up; od-uhshedáhquahaun, od-uhshedáhquuhaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. ashe-). He h. up his head; quáhyukooquane, v. n. 3, (p. c. quay-).
Hole (in the ground); n. i. wáhnekaun, (pl. -un). There is a h.; wáhnekaáda, v. i. 2, (p. c. wuhyahn-). There is a h. in some object; puhgwunáyah, v. i. I. (p. c. (pagw-). He bores a h. in it;
kentibiWauzh, (p. 7. -un).
There is a h. burnt in it; (an. in.) puhgwnaahkeso, keda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2.
He wears a h. in it; (an. in.) puhgwnaahkwqesin, -anesaun, v. t. V., VII.
There is a h. worn in it; puhgwnaasin. He has a h. or holes in his
limbs; puhgwnása, v. n. 3.
Hole (den, nest); waunaj. —(of a beaver);
which, (pl. -un). —(of a snake);
Hole (in a fence or wall). There is a h.;
tuhtwahquesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. tat.).
See opening.
Holiday; odúhmenoowé-kézhégud.
Holiness; n. i. kechetwahandahgoose-
win.
Hollow. It is h. (empty); pesheshi-
gwih, v. i. 2. The mountain is h.
(the is a cavern); waunuhdenah, v. i.
1. It is h. (a herb or reed); weembush-
kud, v. i. 7. There is a h. in the
ground; weembahkummegah. There
is a h. in the rock; weembahbekah.
The tree is h.; webenénkese metig,
v. n. 3. It gives a h. sound; weemb-
wawa, v. i. 2.
Hollow. He h. it out; o-weembuhtoon,
v. t. VIII. (p. c. waumb-). He h. out
a rock; o-weembuhtoohaun, v. t. VII.
Hollow eyes. He has h. e.; wahweene-
akube.
Holy. He, it, is h. (pure); peceze, pce-
nud, v. n. 3, v. i. 1, (p. c. pann-) (—
worthy of respect); kechetwahandah-
gooze, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Holy; adj. kechetwah-
Holy things; n. i. kechetwahandahgoose-
kin.
Holy Ghost; n. a. owh Páunezid Ojechaung.
Home; My, thy, his home; andúhyam,
andúhyun, andlaud, (as v. n. 1, part).
He is at h.; uhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. ab).
He goes h.; kewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kah).
Homesick. He is h.; kushkándum, v. n.
5. He is always thinking on home;
waaktivumkukwe, v. n. 3.
Home; n. a. zhengwunáhvik, (pl. -og).
Honest. He is h.; quíhyukoosa, v. n. 2,
(p. c. quay-). He leads an honest life;
quíhyukoobemáhdeze, v. n. 3, See
upright.
Honesty; n. i. quíhyukoosáwin.
Honey; n. i. uhmóo-sesebáhqun.
Honour; n. i. kechetwahandahgoosewin,
kechetwahwezewin.
Honour. He h. him, it; o-kechetwah-
wánemaun, -ándaun, v. t. I., VII;
menahdánemaun, -dandaun, v. t. I.,
VII. (p. c. kach-, man-).
Honourable (honoured). He, it, is h.;
kechetwahweze, kechetwahandahgoose,
-dáhgwud, v. n. 3, v. i. 10.
Hood; n. i. wéewuqauan, (pl. -un).
Hoof, n. i. Its h.; ooshkunzheen, (pl.
the same.)
Hook, n. i. Large iron h. for catching
sturgeon; ahjegwáujegun, puhtúlki-
péjegun, (pl. -un). Small h.; ahjep-
jegun, (pl. -un). H. (for hanging a
kettle); uhgooduhkikwun.
Hook. He hr. (fastens) it; od-uhdáhbekuhaun, od-uhdáhbekesedoon, v. i. VII. VIII. It h. (catches); uhdáhbekesin, v. 1., 5. (p. c. adah-).

Hook up. He h. s. thing up, (e.g. out of the water); puhtúhkpejegun, v. n. 2. He h. him, it up; o-puhtúhkhebonau, -bedo, v. t. III., VIII., (p. c. pat-).

Hop, n. i. (barrel h.); tuhkóopejegun, (pl. -un).

Hooping. See whooping.

Hoot. He h. at him; o-pahpenòduhaun, Hop. He h.; chechéshekewáwe, v. n. 3.

Hope. He h. so; ahpágish emándum, v. n. 5. I h. they will come soon; ahpágish weebah petuhgooshinooward; ahpágish thus answering to the Latin utinam. See desire, trust, long for.

Hope (trust); n. i. alhpáinemoowin. (desire); puhtgoosanemoowin

Hopeful. He is h.; alhpáinemo, v. n. 4.

Hopeless. See despair.

Hops; n. i. bhuquázhegunká-uhnéebish.

Horizontal. It is h. (straight); qíuh-yukkoosin, v. i. 5. (p. c. quay-).

Horn; n. a. askhun, (pl. -ug). It has h.; odáshkune, v. n 3a. It has only one h.; ningoodáshkune, v. n. 3a. It has two h.; neezhodáshkune, v. n. 3a. It has crooked h.; wáugewena, v. n. 2.

It casts its h.; penewená, v. n. 2.

Horned animal; p. n. a. wadáshkunid, (pl. -jig).

Horned owl; n. a. wawánjegunno, (pl. -g).

Hornet. Same as bee.

Horrible. It is h. (dreadful); kuhgwáhnésuhgud, gotáumegwud, v. i. 7, (p. c. kagw-, gwat-). It is h. to think of; kuhgwáhnesuggandáhgward.

Horribly; kuhgwáhnesugtukummm.

Horror; n. i. gootáunanándágoowezin.

Horse; n. a. papazhegoonguhzhe, (pl. -g).

Horseback. See ride.

Horsefly; n. a. mesesúk, (pl. -wug).

Horsman; p. n. a. pabáhmoomegood papazhegoonguhzheen, (pl. -goojig).

Horse-shoe; n. i. ooshkunzhekáhjegun, (pl. -un).

Hospitable. He is h.; kezháwahdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kazh-).

Hospital; n. i. áhkoosewegúmm, (pl. -oon).

Hospitality; n. k. kezháwahdezewin.

Host. See landlord.

Hostile. He is h.; sheengínjega, v. n. 2.

Hostility; n. i. sheenganjegawin.

Hot. It is hot weather; kezháha, v. i. 2. It is very h. w.; wéesuhgáhta. It is h. (in a room); kezhóta. It is hot (any object); kézheha, v. i. 2. It is h. (perspiring); uhbwáso, v. n. 4. He is h. (feverish); kézheso, v. n. 4.

Hot-tempered. He is h. (soon angry); netahnishkahdeze, v. n. 3. See impatient.

Hotel; n. i. uhshungáwegummm, (pl. -oon).

Hour. See measure.

House; n. i. wahkáhhegun, wegewaun, (pl. -un). In the h.; pindig. On the top of the h.; ogeduhkummm. One, two, three, &c., houses; ningotogummm, neezhogummm, nesogummm.

Household. See family.

Hovel; n. i. wegewaamish, (pl. -un).
How? ahneen?
How do you do? ahneen ezhebemahdeze-
yun? See greet, good-day.
How far? ahneen apeechaug?
How long? ahneen menik bwah?
How many? How much? Ahneen menik?
(In comp. ahneen dusso? e.g., How many canoes? ahneen dussonug chee-
maunun? See many, so many. How many days? ahneen dussogoon? See 
canoe, day, &c.).
However; adv. meenooch, ketwan.
Howl. He h.; wahwoono, v. n. 4, (p. c. 
wluyah).
Howling; n. i. wahwoonoowin.
Hug. See embrace.
Huge. He is h.; keche mindedo, v. n. 4, 
(p. c. kache-). It is h.; keche mechah, 
v. i. 1. See enormous.
Hull. He h. corn; kechekoonuhýasega, 
v. n. 2.
Hulled corn; kechekoonuhýasegumauk.
Hum. He h.; mudwáwa, v. n. 2.
Human; adj. enénewe: e.g., H. flesh; 
enénewe-wéeyans.
Human beings; pabeshughegjik uhkeeng.
Humane. See kind.
Human-nature. See nature.
Humble. He is h.; tahbussánemo, v. 
n. 4; tahbussánindezo, mod. a. (p. c. 
tab-).
Humbug. It is h.; uhnesháh goo.

Humiliate. He h. him; o-tahbussandah-
goosauk, v. t. I.
Humiliation; n. i. tahbussandahgoosewin.
Humility; n. i. tahbussánindezoowin.
Humming-bird; n. a. nahookáhseens, 
(pl. -ug).
Humorous. He is h.; pahpáhpinwa, r. 
n. 2.
Hump-back; pequühwegun. He is h.; 
pequühwegun, v. n. 5, (p. c. pa-).
Hundred; ningodwauk. Two, three, 
four, &c. hundred; neezhwwauk, nez-
wauk, neewauk, &c.; in comp., ning-
odwauk dusso, neezhwwauk dusso or 
duss, &c. (e.g., handfuls, barrels, canoes, 
&c., which see). A hundred times, 
the hundredth time; ningodwauk dus-
sing. A hundred each, or a h. every 
time; naningodwauk. So many hun-
dred; dusswauk. How many h? ah-
neen andusswauk? We are a hundred 
in number; ke-ningodwaukoosomin, (as 
mod. b). There are a h. objects; ni-
godwaukwudoon, v. i. 7, pl.
Hunger; n. i. pukhukhdáwin.
Hunger. He h. after it; o-pukhukhdánoo-
daun, v. t. VII. He can endure h.; 
zhébahndundum, v. n. 5.
Hungry. He is h.; pukhukhdá, v. n. 2, 
(p. c. pak-).
Hunt. He h.; keosis, v. n. 2, (p. c. 
akah-). He h.; nunduh-wa: e.g., He h. 
beavers; nundoomekwa. — bears; 
nunduhwáhkwa. He hunts (looks for) 
him, it; o-nunduhwáhbumuin, o-nun-
duhwáhbuandum, v. t. I. VII. (p c. 
nand). He h. with bow and arrows;
nundoobimwah, v. n. 1. The dog hunts well; mequándheze uhnemoosh.

Hunting; n. i. keosásáwin.

Hunting-ground; n. -i. keosásáwin.

Huntsman; p. n. a. káhoosad, (pl. -jig).

Hurricane. See tornado.

Hurry. He h. him; o-wáweebéaun, v. t. 1. (p. c. wuhya). He h. him away; o-mahjenáuzhekuwauñ, v. t. II. He is in a h.; náhgáwuhgwándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nuhyah). He h. it over too quickly; o-saum o-wáweebetaun, v. t. VII. See hasten.


Hurtúl. It is h.; muhje-uhyah, v. i. 1; mujje-uhjéwishewwu, v. i. 6.

Husband. My, thy h.; ne-ke-wedegamáhgúnn; or, speaking coldly, ne-kénabbam. Her h.; o-nabhámun.

Husbandman; n. a. ketegawénéne, (pl. -wug).

Husbandry; n. i. ketegáníwin.

Hush! Pezáun!

Husk; n. a. zhegooshkánjegun, (pl. -ug).

Husky. See hoarse.

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Hut; n. i. wegewayum, (pl. -un). Hut made of fir branches; shingoobegun, (pl. -un). He makes a hut; shingoobegá, v. n. 2. See Indian wigwam.

Hymenial; wedegánde-.

Hymn; n. i. núhgumo, (pl. -un); uhnhméiwene-núhgumo, (pl. -un).

Hymn-book; núhgumo-muhzenúhugeun.

Hypocrisy; uhnhméi-kauwoowin.

Hypocrite. He is a h.; uhnhléakauso, mod. b.

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I.

I; neen. Conjoined with verbs; ne-, nind-. It is I; neen suh.

Ice; n. a. mequím. There is ice; mequimekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. maqu). He comes on the ice; peedáhdugauko, v. n. 4, (p. c. pahd). He walks on the ice; peemáhdugauko, v. n. 4, (p. c. pam). He goes along on the ice; uhñemáhdugauko. He walks on the ice in water; twántwuskóbegun, v. n. 5. He breaks through the ice walking; twánshin, v. n. 6. He makes a hole in the ice for water; twáhebe, v. n. 3a. Water hole; twáhebun, (pl. -un). The ice goes off; pemwábejewun, v. i. 6. The ice floats down stream; pemáhoogo, v. n. 4. The ice opens; taushkequahdín, v. i. 5. The ice is hollow; weembahgoójin, v. i. 5. There are holes (openings) in the ice; puhg-wuhnázhaugegalmeum, v. i. 6. The
Ice-bank; n. a. guthgânegwuhun, (pl. -oog);
There are i.-b.; guhanganwuhundökah, n. i. 6.

Ice; n. a. mequumans, (pl. -ug).
Idea; n. i. nuhnhâgânuhdumândumoowin, (pl. -un).

Idiot; n. a. petuhwauje-ulyah, (pl. -g).
Idle. He is i.; katemishke, v. n. 3, (p. c. katem).-
Idol; n. a. muzzenene, (pl. -g). He worships i.; muhnedooîka. He worships it (as an i.); o-muhnedoókámun, r. t. VI., (p. c. man).-
Idolater; p. n. a. manedo6kad, (pl. -jig).
Idolatry; n. i. muhnedoókáwin.
If; kishpin, (with the subjunctive).
Ignorant (untutored). He is i.; pulh- gwnuthweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. -pag. (benighted); tebekúdeze, v. n. 3.

III. See sick.
Illegal. It is i.; gnuhnhâgânuhge, v. i. 8, (p. c. gan).-
Illegitimate. He is i.; gemenejâlguñewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. gaum).-
Illiberal. He is illiberal; suhsâhgeze, v. n. 3.
Ill-tempered. He is ill t.; suhnuhgeze, máunznhenwûggeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. sa-, muhy).-
Illustrated. It is i.; muhzenéche-gun- ewun, v. i. 6, (p. c. maze).-
Image, n. a. (or picture—anyth. carved, engraved, or painted); muhzenéchegun, (pl. -ug). He makes i.; muhzenéche- guneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. maz).-

Imagination; n. i. nuhnhâgânuhdumândumoowin, (pl. -un).
Imaginative. He is im. (pictures to himself); nuhnhâgânuhdumândaun, v. n. 5, (p. c. nan). Has foolish fancies; uhnshâh cnâudum, v. n. 5.
Imbecile. See stupid.
Imitate. He im.; kekeno-wâbunâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. kâk). He im. him, it; o- kekeno-wahbûmann, o-kekenowahbûndaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. kâke).-
Immediately; adv. pâhbege.
Immense. See huge, enormous.
Immerse. He im. him, it; od-uhgwin- jenaun, od-uhgwinjetoon, v. t. 1., VII., (p. c. agw).-
Immodest. He is im.; kahween ahgujâse, v. n. 3 urg.
Immoral. See lewd, impure.
Immortal. He is im.; kâhgega-bemâhdez, v. n. 3, (p. c. kâhyâh).-
Immortality; n. i. kâhgega-bemâhdezwîn.
Imp; n. a. muhnedooôshâns, (pl. -ug).
Impassable. It is im.; kahween tah-ksh- keiseem.
Impatience; pechenahwâsezwin; shuh- guhlanduhaulmowin.
Impatient. He is im. (angrily); peche- nahwâze, enewâze, v. n. 3, (p. c. pach. anc). He is angrily im.; niskahje shuhguhlandum. See hurry.
Impede. See hinder.
Impenitent. He is im.; kahween am- wàlindëzoose. See repent.
Imperfect. He, it is im.; kahween kwâ- yokusâse, wuhyâhwunandâhgooze, dah- gwud, v. i. 10.
Important.

Impossible. It is impossible.

Improbable. It is improbable.

Improper. It is improper.

Impudent. See foolish, frivolous.

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Incense; ı. i. menoomahgocheegun, menoomahgwukeseegun. Ho burns i.; menoomahsegwe, menoomahgwukeseega, r. n. 2.
Inch; n. i. One, two, three i.; ningotoninj, nezhoninj, nesoninj. So many i.; dussoninj.
Incision; ı. i. kishkezhegun. Inc. in a maple tree. See maple.
Incite. See encourage, stir up.
Inclination (readiness); n. i. enandumoo-win.
Inclined. He is i. (willing); enandum, r. n. 5.
Inclined (propensity). It is thus i.; enugooda: e.g., His heart is incl. to evil; mahnahdudoodong enugooda odá.
Inclined (sloping). See slanting.
Included. It is i.; duhgo-uhyah, r. i. 1.
Income. His i.; menik tebúhumuhwind andusso peboon.
Inconstant. He is i. (is always changing); uhyahzhuhwândum, r. n. 5, (p. c. ayah-).
Incontinence. He has i. of urine; zhéshingwum, r. n. 5, (p. c. zhaush-).
Inconvenient. It is i.; kahween menosasenoon, i. i. 3, deg.
Incorporate. See body.
Incorrigible. He is i.; netah-pesénahdeze, r. n. 3, (p. c. natah-).
Incorruptible; natah-buhnahdussenook.
Incorruption; n. i. buhnáhdezeséwin.
Increase. They, it i.; askhum meshénowug, askhum meshénewud, r. n. 4, pl. v. i. 7. We i. in population; kenetáhwegeemin, r. n. 3, pl. (p. c. natah-).
See add, grow.

Incredible. It is i.; ahgoonwayandähwud, r. i. 7, (p. c. uhyang-).
Incredulous. He is i.; ahgoonwayandum, r. n. 5.
Indecent. It is i.; weenandähgwud, r. i. 7, (p. c. waun-). See impure, obscene.
He lies indecently; nebâunjeshin, r. n. 6. He behoves i.; weenáhdeze, r. n. 5.
Indeed; kágat, gooshah. See at least.
Independent. He is i. (free); tebáuhindezo, mod. s. (p. c. tab).
Indian; n. a. uhnishenáhba, (pl. -g). 1. woman; uhnishenáhbequá, (pl. -g). 1. child; uhnishenabhans, (pl. -ug).
Indian agent; n. a. uhnishenáhba-og المناih (pl. -g).
Indian ceremony; n. i. uhnishenáhba-ehzetwáhwin, (pl. -un).
Indian character; n. i. uhnishenahbawáhdezewin. He has the I. c.; uhnishenahbawáhdeze.
Indian corn. See corn.
Indian country; n. i. uhnishenáhba-ühke.
He lives in the I. c.; uhnishenahbáke, r. n. 3a.
Indian cradle; n. i. tekenáhgun, (pl. -un).
Indian dance; n. i. uhnishenahbawishemoowin; uhnishenahbashwem, r. n. 4. Scalp dance; guhonaujewin.
Indian fashion. He lives in I. f.; uhnishenahbáwejega, r. n. 2.
Indian feast (religious); muggosháwin.
Feast of the dead; chebáguuhnikáwin.
Indian games. The dish game; puhgaswin. Ball game; puhguhudoowáwin.
Indian language; n. i. uhnishenahbawímín. He speaks I.; uhnishenahbámo,
It is written in I.; uhnishe
naahwesin, uhnhishenahbamóomugud,
vr. i. 5, 8. He translates it into Indian;
od-uhnishenahbáwesetoorn, vr. t. VIII.
Indian medicine (for headache); sahsuh-
hequinn.
Indian name; n. i. uhnhishenahhbiwene-
cáusoowin. He gives him an I. n.;
od-uhnishenahbweneckánaun, vr. t. III.
(p. c. anish).
Indian ornaments; n. i. suhsiganjegun,
(pl. -un). Half-moon shape silver o.;
waugeš, (pl. -yug). Silver breast-plate;
shoneyahwásemig, (pl. -ug).
Wampp (porcelain beads), being the ancient
money of the Indians; megis, (pl. -ug).
Wampp strap (used by the Indians in
making treaties); megisáhpekmun, (pl.
-un). Wampp breastplate (worn by
great chiefs); megésáyasmig, (pl. -ug).
Indian religion; n. i. uhnhishenahba-ezhet-
thewin. (—ezhetewah, v. n. 1).
Indian song; n. i. uhnhishenahba-nuhghu-
moon, (pl. -un), (—nuhgumo, v. n.
4).
Indian spouse; p. n. a. wahweékuhwin,
(pl. -jig).
Indian superstitions. Medicine craft; n.
i. medáwewin. Medicine-man; n. a.
medá, (pl. -g). Medicine-lodge; n. i.
medáwegummiq, (pl. -oon). Mythical
bridge, over which the souls of the
dead must pass; kookokúzhogun. He
uses enchantments; koosáhbumun.
He causes him bad luck; o-mussah-
weqún, vr. t. I. He causes him sickness;
od-uhnishenahbáwahpénáaun, vr. t. I.
He ascertains his sickness by magic;
o-kooosáhbumaun. See witchcraft.
Indian tools, instruments, &c. War-
club; puughumahgún, (pl. -un).
Tomahawk; wahgháhquodoons, (pl. -un).
Drum; tawéégun, (pl. -ug).ourd-
clatter; zhesheggun, (pl. -un).
Indian wigswam; n. i. wegewaum, (pl.
-un). — with rounded roof; wauge-
oogún, (pl. -un). — with pointed
roof; uhnhishuwháooogún, (pl. -un).
— of fir branches; shingoobegun, (pl.
-un).
Indian writing; n. i. uhnhishenahbáwebé-
egun, (pl. -un). He writes Indian;
uhnhishenahbawBMIéega, v. n. 2, (p. c.
anish).
India-rubber; n. i. gausbeogun, (pl. -un).
Indisposed (unwell). He is i.; mahnuh-
maunjéo, v. n. 4, (p. c. muhyaun).
Indisposition; n. i. mahnhumaujnéowin.
Industrious. He is in.; netah-uhnuńoke,
minwáwece, v. n. 3a 3, (p. c. nat-
man-.). He is an in. man; kushke-
gáwenénéwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. kashk-).
Industry; n. i. minwáwezewin.
Ineffective. It is in.; anuhwáwezemuhu-
gud, v. i. 8. See effect, in vain.
Infancy; n. i. ahbenoojeewenin.
Infant; n. a. ooshke-ahbenoje, tákoo-
bezood-uhbenoje, (pl. -yug).
Infectious. It is in.; mezhekahgámuh-
gud, v. i. 8, (p. c. mazh-).
Infer from. He in. from; oonje-enândum.
Inferior; mwhuj tahbuhlshin.
Infidel; p. n. a. anuhmeáhsg, (pl. -oog).
Infinite; wuhyaquähensook.
INF

Infirm. He is i.; netah-ahkooze. v. n. 3; (p. c. nat.-). See weak.
Infamed. It is in.; mahjegenene, r. i. 3.
Inflexible. It is in.; (un. in.) kahpese, kahpun, r. n. 3, r. i. 6, (p. c. kuhyah-).
Influence. He in. him; o-weekoojcaun, r. t. 1.
Influenza. He has the in.; keche-uhgigookah, v. n. 1, (p. c. kache-).
Information (given); weendumahgawin. -- (received); weendumahgoowin. He gives in.; weendumahga, r. n. 2, (p. c. wauund).
Inhabit. See live in.
Inhabitant; p. n. a. abetung, (pl. -ig).
Inharmonious. It is in.; kahween menotahgwnssoon, r. i. 7 neg.
Inherit. He in. it; o-nähbishkaun, r. t. VII, (p. c. nuhyaub-); od-ahneka uhbetaun.
Initiate. He in. him; o-kekändumoanu, r. t. 1, (p. c. kak-).
Injection; n. i. pindáubahwahjegün, (pl. -un). He gives him an in. (clyster); o-pindáubahwahnaun, r. t. III., (p. c. paund).
Injure (wrong, damage). He in. him; o-mezheäun, od-eneguhaun, v. i. I., (p. c. mazh-, ane-). He in. it; o-mezhetoon, od-eneguhtoone, r. t. VIII. See hurt, wound.
Injury (wound); mahkezewin, mahkewin.
Ink; n. i. ozhebëégunahbo.
Inland. See interior.
Inin; n. i. uhshungawegummi, (pl. oon). Inner; pinjuhyuhee.

INS

Innocence; n. i. péenczeewin.
Innocent. He is in.; peeneze, r. n. 3, (p. c. paeun-).
Innovation; n. i. oshke-ezhetähwem, (pl. -un).
Inoculate. See vaccinate.
In order to; che-, che we.
Inquest; n. i. kuhgwaawin.
In regard to; oonje. In reg. to him, them; tábaähjemind, mindwah. In reg. to it; tehahdoowming.
Insane. See mad, lunatic.
Inscription; p. n. i. wazheboigähndag, (pl. -in).
Insect; n. a. muhnedoons, (pl. ug-).
Insensible. He is, in.; kahween mekhwose, r. n. 3 neg., (p. c. mak-). See faint.
Inside; pindig, peenjühyée, pinj, pinjnuh. Inside the body; uhnaumenah.
He turns it ins. out; od-ahboodenaa, r. t. VIII.
Insignificant. He is in.; uhgahsandahgooze. He, it is in.; nuhgekahwandahgooze, -dähgwud, c. i. 10. He regards him, it as in.; o-nuhgékahwanaanu, -wandaun, r. t. I., VII.
Insinuate. See hint.
Insipid. See tasteless.
Insist. See persist.
Insolence; n. i. pesetahgoozewin.
Insolent. He is in. (in his language); pesetahgooze, r. n. 3, (p. c. pase-).
Inspect. He in. it; o-guhnuhwahbdaun, r. t. VII., (p. c. gan-).
In spite of; ketwán.
Instant (moment); wánebik.
Instantly; sāsekh.  Instead of; máshquut. He does in. of him (takes his place); o-nuhbishkuhmuwauñ. mod. c.

Instinct of animals; ahwāsc-ūbyenándumoomin.

Institution (industrial); kekandáuso-wcgummig. (pl. -oon). See asylum.

Instruct. See teach.

Instrument (tool, &c.); n. i. uhnoökásoowin, ahbujjêçégun, (pl. -un).


Insult; pesoongáwin. Insulting noise; muhwênáceágwin.

Insult. He in. him; o-pesoomaun, v. t. I., (p. c. pas.-). He in. him by signs with the hand (a great ins. among Indians); o-nemiskumaun, v. t. I., (p. c. nam). He makes an insulting noise at him; o-muhsâwauñ, v. t. V., (p. c. ma-). He in. him and makes him weep; o-sasásæmaun, v. t. I., (p. c. suhya-).

Insulted. He feels in. by him; o-pesêtuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pas.-).

Intelect (intelligence); nebwahkawin.

Intelligent. He is in. (has his senses); nebwahkaw, v. n. 1, (p. c. nabw-).

Intelligible. It is in.; nesédotahgwud, v. i. 7.

Intemperate. He is in.; menequâshke, mod. A.

Intend. He in.; enandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. an-). He in. to do something (is preparing); uhpeche, v. n. 3a, (p. c. ap), or merely prefix wc-, c. q. he intends to go; we-ézhah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wah-).

Intercede. He in.; guhguhnoódumáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. gag-). He in. for him; o-guhguhnoóduhmuwuñ, mod. c.

Intercession; n. i. guhguhnoódumáhga-win.

Intercessor; p. n. a. gahguhnoódumáhga, (pl. -jig); guhguhnoódumáhga-wenë, (pl. -wug).

Interesting. It is in.; menotahgud, v. i. 7.

Interfera. He in. (acting); wahweyújigeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhyah-). — (speaking); wahweyújíjego, v. n. 4.

Interior (inland, back in the bush); nôopeming, magwâkummiq. He goes back into the in.; gôöpe v. n. 3a. He goes back on a river by a canoe; igóopuhum, v. n. 5, (p. c. gwap-). The road or trail leads back; goópumgo mekunuh.

Intermittent fever; uhyuhpeech-kezelsoong.

Interpret. He in.; ahnekeunóotahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyahn-). He int. him, it; odl-ahnekeunóotuhwaun, odl-ahnekeunótaun, v. t. II., VII.

Interpretation; n. i. ahnekeunootahgawin.

Interpreter; p. n. a. uhyahnekeunóotahgad, ahnekeunootahgwênenê, (pl. -jig, -wug).

Interrupt. He in. him; o-bondumecâun. Interruption; n. i. oondumewáwin.
Intersect. See cross.
Interval. See short, long.
Interview; *n. i. wábhundewin.
Intestines. See bowels.
Intimacy. See friendship.
Intimate. See hint.
Into. Same as in.
Intoxicate. It in.; kewushquábemuhudg, *r. i. 8. It in. him; o-kewushquábe-
ëgoon, *v. t. 1 in. *obj. See drunk.
Intractable. He is in.; pesenáhdeze, *r. *n. 3. He finds him in. (he can do no-
thing with him); o-bwáhnuhwaun, *v. t. 1, (p. c. bwuhyah-).
Inticrate. See obscure.
Introduce. He i. him (to a stranger); opeedumuhwaun, *v. t. II.
Intrude. He i. (where he is not wanted); wáhweyuggeze, *v. n. 3.
Intrust. See commit.
Inundation (there is); nekebémuhudg.
In vain; uhnesúháh.
Invalid; *p. n. a. uhýánkoozid, (pl. -jig).
Invaluable. It is invaluable; ahpeetan-dághwud, *r. i. 10, (p. c. uhyaup-).
Invent. He i. it; o-mekeuhwáhshetoon, *v. t. VIII. * (p. c. mak-).
Invention; *n. i. mekuhwanshetóowin.
Investigation. See inquest.
Invisible. He, it, is i.; kahween wah-
bumenáhgozze, —náhgwussenoon, *r. *i. 10, *neg. (p. c. wuhyahb-).
Invite. He i. (summons him); o-nun-
doomaun, *v. t. I. (p. c. nand-). He i. him to a meal; o-wéékoomaun.
Invoke. He i. him; o-nuhnáundoomaun.

Involuntarily; prefix péeech-. See mis-
take.
Inward; pinding enuhkukáyah.
Ireland; Irishmun-uhkeeng.
Irish; *n. a. Irish, *(pl. -ug).
Iron; *n. i. pewáubik. A piece of iron:
pookwáubik, *(pl. -oon). Cast i.; saf-
gu héghadag pewáubik. Wrought i.;
wánghguhéhagdag pewáubik. He wi-
i; pewáubekooka, *v. n. 2, (p. c. paw-).
Iron; *adj. pewáubeko-.
Iron clothing. He irons cl.; shóoshqu-
gùhega, *r. n. 2, (p. c. shwan-). He
irons it; (an in.) oshóoshquhgáhwaun-
-guhaun, *v. t. V., VII. See flat-iron.
Iron mine; pewáubekokaun, *(pl. -uu-
). He works in an i. m.; pewáubikooka.
Iron pot. See kettle.
Iroquois. See Mohawk.
Irregular. He is i. (in habits); kahween
uyuhpunzhehuhyahse.
Irresolute. He is i.; nóokedáa, *v. n. 2.
Irresponsible. He is i.; kahween tah-
emanáhse, *v. t. I., pass. neg.
Irritate. He i. him; o-nishákaun, *v. t. I.
Irritation. See anger, itching, provoke.
Is; see be. It is — ; suh (particle of as-
sertion). Is it — ; suh? (particle of en-
quiry). It is so; me suh. Is it so;
me suh? That is it, or that will do;
me ewh.
Island; *n. i. méenis, *(pl. -un). Island ina
river; ménitig, *(pl. -oon). Island in a
rapid; menetigóojewun, *(pl. -un).
Islet; menésáns, *(pl. -un).
Isolated. It is i.; nezhétauhyáhmu-
gud, *r. i. 8, (p. c. nazh-).
ISS 269 JOL

Issue of blood; misquewahpenáwin.
It; ewh. That is it; me ewh. It, in the objective case, expressed by using the
imanimate form of the verb: e.g.,
He sees it; o-wáwbundaun, v. t. VII.
It sees him; o-wáhbumegoong, v. t. I.,
in. obj.
Itself; expressed by using mod. A. with
termination of v. i. 8: e.g., It sees
itself; wahbundezómuhgud.
Itch (itching); kezhébesewin.
Itch. He itches (has irritation of the
skin); kezhébeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kazh-).
He has itching of part of the body;
kezhébe-: e.g., — of the hand; kezhé-
beninje. — of the foot; kezhébezedu.
— of the head; kezhébindeba, v. n. 3a, 2.
Itchy. He is i.; kezhébauzha, v. n. 2.
Ivy; n. a. waubezháháwuhcháu.
Journey. He starts on a j.; goose, v. n. 3, (p. c. gwás-). He j. inland: goopé, v. n. 3a, (p. c. gwap-). He is on a j.; mahdahdese, v. n. 3, (p. c. muhyah-).

Journey; n. i. pahbahmahdezewin.

Jovial. He is j.; onahnegooze, shoome-wáhdez, v. n. 3. He is j. from drink; moojgebe, v. n. 3a.

Joy; n. i. moojgezewin, ooonahnegóoze-win, pahpenándumooowin, menuhiwánegóoze-win.

Joyful. He is j.; moojgeze; menuhiwánegóoze, oonahnegóoze, pahpenandum, v. n. 3, 5, (p. c. mwau-, man-, wan-, puhyau-).

Joyous. He is j. (in thought); moojgeándum, pahpenándum, v. n. 5. It is j. (delightful); moojgeándahgwud, v. i. 10. See gay, happy.

Judge; tebáhkoonega-wéné, (pl. -wug).

Judge. He j. (acts as j.); tebahkoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. tah-). He j. him; o-tebáhkoonaun, v. t. 1. He is judged; tebahkoonegaíso, v. n. 4. He j. him privately in his thoughts; od-oonánemaun. v. t. 1, (p. c. wan-).

Judgment; n. i. tebahkoonegáwin.

Judgment-day; tebahkoonega-kezhegud.

Judgment-hall; tebahkoonega-wegumig.

Judgment Seat; tebahkoonewáwene-uh-pũhbevin. Before the j. s.; anáhusèmesing teb-. -wining.

Jug; n. i. omóoduy, menequáunjegun, (pl. -un).

Jugglery. See enchantment, witchcraft, magic, sorcery.

Juice; n. i. oónsebun.

July; misquéemene-kéezis (the raspberry moon).

Jump. He j.; gwáushquahne, v. n. 3. He j. down; nesgwáushquahne. He j. up (rises briskly); puhsgewinjesa, v. n. 2. He j. over him, it; o-paizhejegwáushquunooduhwaun, -qunoonadaun, v. t. II., VII. He j. to the other side of it; od-ázhuhwe-gwáushquunoodaun. He j. upon him, it; o-gwáushquunooduhwaun, o-gwáushquunoodaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. gwuhyaush-). He j. in the water; buhkóobegwáushquahne, v. n. 3.

June; odáæemene-kéezis (the strawberry moon).


Jury; n. i. teboowáwin. He serves on the j.; teboowá, v. n. 2.

Just. He is j.; quahtí-kuhýæk-zhawís, quahtí tebahkoonega, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. quay-). See right.

Justice; n. i. quahtíkwáhdezewin, quahtí-tebahkoonegáwin.

Justified. He is j. (in favour); minwan-dághooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. man-). He j. him; o-minwandághoozeaun.

Just. Just that; mamwach: e. j., Just you ought to go (not others); mamwach kenuhwa keelah-ezhau. Just at the moment, just now, just so; -nuhetáah: e. j., It just happens so; nuhetá-ehwabud. He comes just at the moment (when least or most wanted); nuhetáah noongoom pe-duh wishin. See arrive.
Keep. He keeps (guards, protects) him, it; o-guhnuwanemau, o-guhnuwan-dau, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. gan-).

Keep back (reserve). He k. it back; od-iskoonoaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. askh-).

He k. it b, for himself; ishkoonimauzo, mod. a. See withhold.

Keep company with; He k. c. with him (is often with him); o-weesokuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. waus-).

Keep in mind. He k. him, it, in mind; o-minjeménemaun, o-minjemandau, r. t. I., VII. (p. c. manje-).

Keep a feast, commandment, &c. Same as keep.

Keep safe. See protect.

Keeper. See gaoler.

Keg; muhkuhonshgoons, muhkuoons, (pl. -un). See barrel.

Kennel; n. i. uhnmémóoshawegúmmig, (pl. -oon).

Kettle (iron pot, &c.); n. a. ulhikik, (pl. -oog). Stew-kettle; gobóségun-uhlikik.

Tea-kettle; sheshéeub-uhlikik, (pl. -oog).

The kettle is too small; wuhhuwahdézé-uhlikik.

Kettle-drum; n. a. metigwuhlikk, pl. -oog.

Key; n. i. uhbáubekúhegun, (pl. -un).

Kick. He k.; dungishkega, v. n. 2, (p. c. dán-). He k. him, it; o-dungishkah-waun, o-dungishkau, v. t. V., (p. c. dan-). He, it is k.; dungishkegauso-, -yahda, v. i. 9.

Kid; n. a. mesahbooloosons, (pl. -ug).

Kidney. My, thy, his k.; nid-, kid-, odeoosuwa, od-odekoosewun.

Kill. He k.; neshewaa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nash). He k. (hunting or butchering); netahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nat-). He k. him, it; o-nesaun, o-netoon, r. t. IV., VIII. He k. himself; nesedezo, mod. a. We k. each other; kenesedemin, mod. b. It k. him; o-nesegoon, v. t. IV. in obj. He seeks an opportunity to k. him; o-nunduhnesaun. He half k. him; o-ahbetóonuhaun, v. t. III., (p. c. -uyah). He k. him entirely; o-ahpechenuhuau, r. t. III., (p. c. uayaup-). He k. him in such a manner, (e.g. by enchantments); od-enáhpenuhuau, v. t. III., (p. c. an-). He k. him for such a reason; od-oonnjenuhaun, v. t. III., (p. c. wane-). He k. it (an animal) for him; onetáhmuwaun r. t. II. He k. it for himself; onetahmahdezo, v. t. VI.

Killed. He comes near being k.; buh-zhená, v. n. 2, (p. c. bazh-).

Killed person; n. a. netálhásun, (pl. -ug).

Kiln. See furnace.

Kind. He is k.; kezhawáhdeze, shah-wanjega, ketemahgánjega, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. kazh-, sha-, kat-). He looks k.; menuhwénáhgooz, v. n. 3. He is k. to
him; o-kezhawah dezétuhwaun, o-shahwánemaun, o-ketemahgnémunn, v. t. II., I.
Kind-hearted. He is k.; shahwánudemáá, v. n. 2.
Kinds. They are of so many k.; (an. m.) dusswułiyüyügswug, dusswułiyugugudoon, v. n. 3, v. i. pl. They are of two, three k., &c.; neezhuwułiyuggysewug, niswułiyuggysewug, güdoon.
How many k.? ahneen anduss...? Of all k.; (an. in.) kuhkennuh alnooj azhe\-wénzoojig, -azhe\-wéendagin. See sort, mix.
Kindle. He k. a fire; boodoo\-la\-wa, v. n. 2, (p. c. bwa\-h-) See set on fire.
Kindling wood; piskánkoonánjegun;
Kindness; n. i. kezhawahlezewin, shahwa\-negawin, ketemahganjegawin.
Kindred; n. i. enahwándewin.
King; n. a. keche-ögemah. See chief.
Kingdom; n. i. ogemawin.
Kingfisher; n. a. ogishkemuhuesé, (pl. -g).
Kiss, kissing; n. i. ojíndewin, (pl. -un).
Kiss. He k.; ojíndum, r. n. 5, (p. c. waj-). He k. him, it; od-ojímaun, od-ojíndum, v. t. 1., VII. We kiss each other; kid-ojíndemín, mod. b. He k. s. thing belonging to him; od-ojíndum-\-lu\-waun, mod. v.
Kitchen; n. i. chebahquáwe\-gu\-ùmig.
Kite (bird); n. a. gebwánunuhse, (pl. -g).
Kite (toy); n. i. oomaba\-ché\-se\-he\-gu\-n, pahpahmá\-úse\-he\-gu\-n, (pl. -un).

Knead. He kn. bread; od-onáhdenam buhquá\-že\-he\-gu, v. t. I., (p. c. wan).
Kneading-trowgh; n. i. oonáhdenegun. Knee, n. i. My, thy kn.; ningedig, kegédig, (pl. -oon).
Kneel, (kneel down). He kn.; ojécheengwu\-netah, v. n. 1, (p. c. waje-). He falls down on his kn.; ojécheengwu\-nesa, v. n. 2. He kn. before him, it; od-ojécheengwu\-netuhwaun, od-ojécheengwu\-netetaun, v. t., II., VII.
Knife; n. i. moökomaun, (pl. -un). A pen-k.; moökomaunans, (pl. -un). Jack-k.; piskánbe\-be\-köomaun, (pl. -un). Too-edged k.; atu\-lu\-we\-köomaun, (pl. -un). He shuts a k.; o-piskánbe\-bekenan m., v. t., VII.
Knit. He k. stockings; uhzhe\-ge\-nëka, v. n. 2, ulköókomédá\-úse\-ka, v. n. 2, (p. c. -azh-, ak-).
Knob (on a tree); pekwúku\-wud, (pl. -oon), Knock. He kn.; puhgál\-ku\-wë\-gë\-ga, v. n. 2, (p. c. pag-). He kn. at the door; puhpú\-ká\-kù\-wë\-gë\-ga, mod. e.
Knock against. He kn. against him, it; o-bétáhko\-oskù\-ku\-wë\-gë\-ga, o-bétáhko\-skaun, v. t. I., II., VII., (p. c. bat-). It kn. against s. th.; (in. an.) betáhko\-shin, betáhkoosin, v. i. 5. He kn. ag. s. th. with his foot, forehead, hand, &c.; betáhkoosedá\-shin, betáhkookutti\-ga\-shin, betáhkooini\-shë\-shin, v. n. 6. He kn. against him with his shoulders; o-puhbí\-tash ku\-wë\-gë\-ga, v. t. II.
Knock down. He kn. him d.; o-puhketawaun. He kn. it d.; o-puhketaw-
Labour; n. i. uhnookewin. See birth.
Labour. He l.; uhnóoke, v. n. 3a., (p. c. an-).
Labourer; anóonind, (pl. -jig).
Lace; n. i. niskechegun. He ornaments with l.; niskechega, v. n. 2.
Ladder (or stairs); n. i. uhquanduhwáh- gun, (pl.-un). He ascends a l.; uhquáun- duhwa, v. n. 2. He descends a l.; nesaunduhwa, v. n. 2. He runs up a l.; uhquanduhwabuttoo, v. n. 4a.
Lade. He l. it; o-móoshkenuhdoon, v. t. VII.
Ladle. He l. it; o-gwáhbuahun, v. t. VII. He l. out broth; gwáhbuáh- boowa, v. n. 2. L.; n. i. ahnáegun.
Lady; n. a. ogemahiqua; kachetwáhwezid equa, (pl. -wug).
Lake; n. i. kecheugummeet, (pl. -n). Small inland l.; sáhghuhegun, (pl. -un). In the middle of the l.; náwuhweagam. At the end of the l.; wuhyáquáhgaum.
Lake shore (come to from the bush, &c.) See shore.
Lamb; n. a. mahniishtáhumshans, (pl. -ug).
Lame. He is l.; munaanjegooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nian-). He is l. in one leg; tutchegahda, v. n. 2, (p. c. tatch-). He 1. himself; páhtáuso, v. n. 4.
Lame person; p. n. n. manaunjegoozid, (pl. -jig).
Lament. He l.; munaenahwétáhgooye, v. n. 3, (p. c. nan-); gáhgedoowa, v. n. 2,
Lamp; n. i. wahsuhkoonânjegun, (pl. -un).
Lamp-glass; wahsuhkoonânjegunâhbiik, (pl. -oon).
Lance; n. i. shemâhgun, (pl. -un).
Lancet; n. i. paukequâegun, (pl. -un).
Land (earth, country, soil, &c.); ukhe.
Land. He l.; gahbâh, v. n. 1, (p. c. gab-).
He l. it, (an. in.) od-uhgwâushemaun, od-uhgwâusetoyn, v. t. 1., VIII. (p. c. agw-). It is landed (put on shore); (an. in.) uhgwâushechâauso, gâhda, v. i. 9.
Landing-place; n. i. gahbâwin.
Landlady; n. a. uhshungaqua, (pl. -g).
Landlord; n. a. uhshungâwenène, (pl. -wug).
Landmark; n. i. tebâhke-mêtegoons.
Language; n. i. inâwàwin, (pl. -un). Foreign l.; muhyugâwin. He speaks a l.; muhyugâwâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. may-).
He speaks such a l.; -mo, v. n. 4: e.g., He speaks Indian; uhmishenahba-mo. He speaks Greek; Greekimo. A difficult l.; suhnugâwin. He tries to speak the l. of the people; nunduhneh-nahwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nand-).
Lantern; n. i. buhwalessunâjegun.
Lap; use knees or bosom. The child sits on her lap; onekaung nuhmuhduhbe owh abbenoow.
Lapwing; n. a. mooningoonâ, (pl. -g).
Lard; n. i. kookôsh-pêmêda.
Larder; n. i. uhâwsoowin.

Large; keche. See big. He is a l. (big) person; mungeyahwase, v. n. 3, (p. c. mang-). It is l. (big); mungishkah, v. i. 1. His nose, face, is big; mungéják-na, mungéjíngwa. So also arm, leg, &c., substituting -reka, -kahda for -jâk-na, -gingwa. He, it, is so large; endone. See size. It is l. (stuff, material); munghinkah, mechêgud, meché-gze. (-metal); mechâhkebud -kež, v. i. 7. (-wood); mechâhkud-koe-ze, v. i. 7. He, it, looks l.; mechâhnänuhghooze -nâhwud, v. i. 10.
Large-hearted; mungedâa, v. n. 2.
Lark; n. a. kekebekoomâshe, (pl. -yug.
Lascivious. See lewd, libertine.
Last (the last); âshquâjï, ašquâsîng. The l. time; âshquâjî. The l. day; ašquâh-këzhegud. For the last time; gunâhpêna. He, it, is the last; âshquhuyâjewêne, -jewun, v. n. 3, v. 6, (p. c. ašqu-). He, it, is considered to be the l.; âshquayandâhgoon, -dahgwud, v. i. 10. The last house; âshquâgumâng. He lives in the l.; âshquâga. He receives it l. (in succession); -od-âshquâkahgoon, v. t. II., as obj. The l. child in a family; âshquâchâgnum. See next, year, Tuesday.
Last. It will last long; kenooâzh tah-ahbulud. See long time.
Latch; n. i. pahkâhkoongegun, (pl. -un).
Late; wêekâh. He comes late; wêekâh He tughwishin. It is l. (in the forenoon); ishepe-kezhegud. It is not late (in the afternoon); ishepe-kezhegud. It is l. (in the night); ishepe-tebekud. So also...
Lay (lay down). He l. him, it down; o-guwhisemaun, o-guwhisestoone, v. t. I. VIII., (p. c. gaw). See lie down.

Lay (the head). He l. his head down; uhpequashin, v. n. 6. He l. his head on it; od-uhpequashemoon, v. t. VI.

Lay on. He l. s, th. on him to carry; o-pemoondu-run, v. t. I. He lays his hand on him; od-ehwenjetuhwuun, v. t. II. He l. it on thick, (e.g. plaster) in.an. o-kepggestoone, o-kepggestoone, v. t. I., VIII.. (p. c. ka-p-).

Lay open. See expose.

Lay together. He l. two, three, &c., objects together; (in.an.) o-neezhosemaun, o-neezhosemaun, v. t. I., o-neezhosemaun, o-neezhosemaun, v. t. VIII. See put together.

Lay eggs. She lays e.: poonum, v. n. 5.

Laziness n. i. ketemishkewiin.

Lazy. He is l.; ketem, ketemishke, v. n. 3, mod. a., (p. c. kat.). He looks l.; ketemenahgooze, v. n. 3.

Lead (metal); n. i. ushkékoomaun.

Lead mine; n. i. ushkékoomaunekaun.

Lead. He l. (takes the l.); negáune. — (walking); negáunea, v. n. 3, 2, (p. c. nag-). See go before.

Lead (conduct). He l. him; od-ehwenewaun, o-péminewaun, v. t. III., (p. c. mih-; pam-), see guide. He l. him away; o-mahjeeewaun, v. t. III., (p. c. mih- yauj-). He l. him astray; o-wühnisemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wanish-). He l. him back; od-ahsháwenaun, o-keváwenaun, v. t. III., (p. c. azh-, kahw-). He l. him in; o-pindegunaunaun, v. t. III.
He 1. him out; o-sahigejewenaun, v. t. III.
Leader; p. n. a. nahgáhnoosad, (pl. -jig).
Leaf; v. i. uhneébish, (pl. -un). In comos. -bug as affix, e. g. red leaf: miskobug. Among leaves: magwábug. The l. are budding; tishkebugúd, v. i. 1. The l. are coming out; sâhgebugah, v. i. l. The l. are red; miskobugah, v. i. 1. The l. are wet; tepáhbugah, v. i. 1. The l. are getting yellow; wahtábugah, v. i. l. The dry l. rattle; gáuskebugah, v. i. 1. The wind stirs the dry l.; gáuskebugáhsín, v. t. 3. The l. fall in autumn: benáhqhe, v. i. 3.
Leak. It l.; oonjegáh, v. i. 1, (p. c. wanjé-).
Lean. He, it, l. (on one side); uhnebása, uhnebásín, v. n. 2, v. i. 5, (p. c. ahe-).
He leans now on one side, now the other; uhyuñhebása, mod. e. It leans (will fall); kuhwishkah, v. i. 1. The tree l. on one side; nuhwaeksó metig. He is leaning on it; od-aiswáujesh-moon, v. z. VI. (p. c. uh-). He leans on s.-th. (standing); auswahkoogahbuhwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. uh-). He l. (sitting); auswahduhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyaus). He makes him, it, lean against it; od- auswahsheumun, od-auswahseadun, v. t. I., VIII.
Lean. He is l. (thin); pakhahkudoozo, v. n. 4, (p. c. pak-). See thin.
Leap. He l.; gwaunshkwaunne. See jump.
Learn. He learns (attends school); kékenougháhgoose, v. n. 8, (p. c. kake-).
Leaven; Leavened. See cease.
Leaven; n. i. ombbeséchegun.
Leavened. The bread is L; ombbesché-
gáuso buhquázhegun, v. i. 9, (p. c.
wamb-).
Lecture; n. i. guhgaunsoongáwin.
Ledge (of rock); pameenábekang.
Leech; n. a. suggsunkwáujema, (pl. -g).
Left; nuhmúnj. On the l.: nuhmunj-
nuhkáyah. See arm, foot, &c.
Left (remaining). He has some left; od-
ishquáhsetoon, v. t. VIII.
Left (spared). He, it, is l.; ishkoongo-
gáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9, (p. c. ashk-).
See survive.
Left-handed. He is l.-h.; nuhmunjec,
v. n. 3a.
Leg; n. i. okáhdemah. My, thy, his leg;
nékáud, kekáud, ókáud, (pl. -un).
Right leg; keche-kaud. Left leg;
uhmunjekaud. He has legs; o-kahda,
v. n. 2. He has hairy legs; mameshe-
káda, v. n. 2. (See arm, foot; and to
form other verbs relating to the leg
substitute -kahda for -nka or -sda:
e.g., He has large legs; nuhmun
gakahda. His leg is cut off; kishkekahda).
Leg of a chair, &c.; okáhdáchegun.
It has legs; okáhdáchega.
Legacy; megewawin. Same as gift.
Legal. See lawful.
Legend; n. a. uhdesókun, (pl. -ug). He
tells a L; uhdesoka, v. n. 2, (p. c.
ade-).
Legging; n. i. medáus, (pl. -un). My,
thy, his l.; nedáus, kedáus, odáus. He
has only one L on: nuhbuándaáśa, v.
n. 2. He has both L on; átuwédáusá.
His L are torn; pégoodáusá. String
To hold up the L; kushkedahsab-
zeugoon; suhgsahnoozhápësoon, (pl.-un).
Legible. It is L; wawáne ozhbeeggáda,
v. i. 9.
Legislation; n. i. oonákkoonegáwin.
Leisure. He is at L; ishquáhkummé-
geze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ashqu-).
Lend. He l.; uhweéwa, v. n. 2, (p. c.
aw-). He l. it; (in. an.) od-uhweéwá-
nun, od-uhweéwan, v. t. VI., (p. c.
awe-). He l. it to him; od-uhweéwun,
v. t. 1.
Length. See long.
Lengthen. He l. it; o.kinwáhtoon, v. t.
VIII., (p. c. kan-). He l. it out; od-
áhückátoon. It is L. out; áhuckach-
gáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9.
Leper. He is a L; keche-omége, v. n. 3a.,
(p. c. kache-).
Leprosy; n. i. keche-omégewin.
Less; nuhwií péngé, noondaúsh.
Lessen; See diminish.
Lesson; menik che-uhginduming.
Lest (that not); che- with the neg. (e.g.,
lest he die; che-nebosig).
Let (allow). He l. him; od-enánemáun,
v. t. L., (p. c. anan-). L. it be; mah-
noo. Let me see; tageh, tugeh.
Let alone. He l. him, it a.; o-póone-
maun, o-póonectoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p.
c. pwahe-). He, it is let a.; poonejé-
gáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9.
Let down (on a rope). He lets him, it d.;
Lie. He l.; nöosquáujega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nwaus.-). He l. him, it; o-noosquáuna, o-noosquádaun, v. t. III, VII.

Lid; n. i. puhdugwuhnihegun, (pl. -un). L. (of a kettle); puhdugwahbaegun.

Lie; n. i. keéwunemoowin, keénuhwishkewin, (pl. -un).


Liars; n. a. kakeénwishkid, (pl. jig).

Liberals. He is l.; mahméegwa, kezhawaldeze, v. n. 2, 3.

Libertine (a good for nothing fellow); v. n. a. puhiqunj-eché, (pl. wug), a frequenter of bad houses; nwaunjquawad, (pl. -jig).

Liberation (freedom); n. i. debánindézoowin.

Lice; n. a. equáh, (pl. -g). He has l.; odekoome, v. n. 3, (p. c. wad). He searches l.; nundoománkooma, v. n. 2.

Lie together. We l. close t. (crowded); kesinjeshinomin, mod. b. (p. c. saunj). We l. two, three, &c.; t.; keneezeshinomin kenesoshenomin, v. n. 3, pl.

Licentious. See lewd, libertine, adultery.
Lies. It 1. there; (an. in.) bemáhkwe-shin, bemáhkwesin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5. A piece of wood lies on high (not on the ground) bemáhkwehmoowin, v. i. 4.
Life; n. i. bemáhdezewin.
Lifeless. He is 1. isquah-bemáhdeze, v. n. 3.
Lift. He 1. s.-th.; oombahkoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wamb-). He 1. him, it, up; od-oombenaun, od-oombahkoonau, c. t. I., VII. See raise, lever. He can lift. him, it; o-kúshkenaun, v. t. I., VII. He can barely lift. it, o-bwahwe-naun. See raise.
Lifted up. He, it, is 1. oombenegáuso, gáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wamb-).
Light (brightness); wahsayáuzeugin.
Light. It is 1. (bright); wahsayáhmuh-gud. He makes it. (in a house, &c.); wahsuhkoonáun, v. n. 5, (p. c. wuh-yak-). He makes it. for him; o-wahsuhkoonáumuwaun, v. t. II. He lights s.-th.; wahsuhkoonánejega, v. n. 2. He lift. it; o-wahsuhkoonánejgan, v. t. VI. He gives him, it. (enlightens him, it); o-wahsáshkuaun, -kaun, v. t. II. VII. (p. c. wuh-yah-). He lift. a pipe; suh-kuhhepwaúnguna, v. n. 2, (p. c. saks). See enlighten, set on fire, kindle.
Light (not heavy). He, it, is 1. nánungese, náungun, v. n. 3, v. i. 6, (p. c. nuhyaug-). He thinks it. him, 1.; o-naungánemaun, o-naungändaun, v. t. I. VII. His pack is 1.; náungewáuna, o.n.2.
Light; adj. náung-.
Light-footed. He is 1.-f.; náungesédá, v. n. 2.
Lighthouse; n. i. keche-wahsuhkoonán-jegun.
Lightly; wánepuzh. See frivolously.
Lightning; n. i. wahsuhmoowin. It lightens; wahwahsuhmoowin, wahwahsuhmoowug anhnekeeg. It lightens continually; kezhéhánsegáwug. See thunder.
Like; tébishko. He, it, is 1. tebishko ezhenáhgooze, -náhgud, v. i. 10. What is he, it, like? ahneen azhenáhgoowid, -náhguk? Like, as it were; nindego. See sort.
Like. He 1. him, it; o-minwánemaun, o-minwán daun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. manw-). See father, child, keep company with, &c.
Likeness. See portrait.
Likewise (so also); me kuhyá, me-náhaub, mepe dush.
Lily; n. i. mubuggushk, (pl. oon.)
Limb (of the body); puhkaśewin, (pl.-un).
He has small limbs; buhbeéwege, v. n. 3, (p. c. ba-b-). He has large l.; muhmungege, v. n. 3.
Lime; n. a. shegwahbekeda, wahbáube- gun. L.-kilin; shegwahbekedakahning, wahbáubegeku. He burns l.; shegwahbekedaka; wahbáubegeku, v. n. 2.
Lime tree; weegoob, (pl. -in).
Limit. It has such a l.; wuhyáquahyáh, v. i. 1. The ground has such a l.; wuhyagnukkummegah, v. i. 1. See boundary.
Limp. He l.; uhjáhoosa, v. n. 2.
Line (cord); n. i. pemenuhquáun, (pl. -un). A piece of cord (tie-string); tuhkóobejegun, (pl. -un). L. (on the border of a fish net); shenoodáhgun, (pl. -un).
Line (put lining to clothes). He l.s. th.; béetoogwáhjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. baut-). He l. it; (in. an.) o-beetoogwahnaun, o-beetoogwahdaun, v. t. III., VII. It is lined; (an. in.) beetoogwáuso, gwahda, v. i. 9.
Line (in a line). See row.
Linen; n. i. uhshuhtaiwágín, wànbish-kéegín, puhpigwuhwúñegín.
Linger. See delay.
Liniment; n. i. senégóonegun mushkeke.
Lining (to clothing); n. i. béetoogwáhjegun.
Lion; n. a. meshébeshee, (pl. -g).
Lips; same as mouth, nedón, kedóón, &c.
His l. are sore; gépedoon, v. n. 6. His l. are cracked from cold; gépedoona-wujje, v. n. 3. — from heat; gépedoonañayauso, v. n. 4. His l. are split; puhsedooin, v. n. 6. He puts out his l.; shébedoone, v. n. 3. He has down-hanging l.; áhboojedoo, v. n. 6. On the l.; ógijedoo.
Liquid. In compos. (with nouns) -ahbo, e.g., ink; ozhébeegun-áhbo, writing fluid; (with verbs and adverbs) -gum-
mee, e.g., it is a godd l., minwuhgum-mee; it is clean, péenuhgum-mee; dirty, wéenuhgum-mee; excellent, weenguh-gum-mee; thin, zhéeguhugum-mee, (all v. i. 3). It is in a l. state; shooguh-memuhgud, v. i. 8. See melt.
Liquor (fire water); ishkoootá-wahbo. He fetches l. (walking); náhdebishkum, v. n. 5. — (by water) 'náuajebeem, v. n. 5. He sells l.; ségenega, v. n. 2. See bar-
Lisp. He l.; máunzhkéézhwa, v. n. 2.
Listen. He l.; pesindum, v. n. 5, (p. c. pas-). He l. to him it; opesinduhwaun, o-pesindaunaun, v. t. II., VII. See obey.
He l. to him with — anger; o-nishkáh-desétuhwaun, v. t. II. — apprehension of danger; o-nahnshahnetuhwaun. — attention; o-náhguhosotuhwaun. — astonishment; o-mahmuhkausetuhwaun. — displeasure; o-shingetuhwaun. — diffidence; o-sunhñugetuhwaun. — fear; o-ságetuhwaun. — pity; o-ketemáhtetuhwaun. — pleasure; o-méntuhwaun. — scorn; o-kuhgebáh désétuhwaun. — sorrow; o-wahsetáhetuhwaun. — stealth; o-kemósetuhwaun. — trouble of mind; o-wuñishquáhnetuhwaun. — unbelief; o-kéenuhwishketuhwaun, (all v. t. II. and capable of change to v. t. VII. by altering -tuhwaun to -taun).
Listened to. He, it is l. to; pesindah-gooze, -dángwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. pas-).
Little (not much); pünge. See small, short. Very l.; pungeshá. There is l. of it; pünge-wuhgud, v. i. 7. There
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is very l. of it; pungesháwuhgud, (an.
-geze), (p. c. pange). By l. (a l. at a
time); papunye.

Live. He l. (is alive); bemáhdeze, v. n.
3, (p. c. bam-). It lives; bemáhdu, v.
i. 7. See survive.

Live (dwell). He lives in such a place or
country; duhnuhtkée, v. n. 3a. He l.
in such a house; dah, v. i. 1, (p. c.
and-); e.g., Where do you l. (country)?
abínde anduhnuhtkéeyun? — (house)?
abínde abáhyun? He l. in the same
country with him; o-wéejduhnuhkewá-
maun, v. t. 1. He l. in a village with
others; pemega, v. n. 2. They live
together in a village; pemegaédewug,
mod. b. They l. together; mahmu-
wegawug, v. n. 2, pl. He lives about
in different places; pahpáh-úhyindáh,
v. n. 1. He l. in peace; wáhnukhe, v.
n. 3a.

Live like. He l. a beaver; uhmiwáká-
hdeze. He l. 1. an Indian; uhnishenah-
bawáhdeze, v. n. 3.

Lively. He is l.; kwaushquézé, v. n. 3.

Liver; n. i. okoonemah. My, thy, his
l.; nekoon, kékón, okón. He has
a large l.; múngkóona, v. n. 2. —
small l.; uhgaúsekoona, v. n. 2.

Livid. It is l.; uhpesin, v. i. 5. He has
a livid spot (from a blow, &c.); uhpe-
sháwuhwa, v. n. 2. His skin is livid;
uhpesahzha, v. n. 2, (p. c. ape).

Lizard; n. a. ogekuhdáhnumgwa, (pl.
eg).

Red l.; quéwézans, (pl. -ug).

Lo! nah! nushká!

Loach (fish); n. a. mesúy, (pl. ug).

Load (burden); n. i. pemewuñáun, (pl.
-un). He carries a l.; pemewuñá, v.
n. 2. See pack.

Load. He loads a ship; poosetańso, v.
n. 4, (p. c. pwauns). He l. it (heaps it
up); o-gwaushkwushkewnudoon, v. t.
VIII. (p. c. gwuhyuash).

Load a gun. He l. a g.; od-onúshkewnud-
doone, paushkézegun. It is loaded;
ô-nishkewnud, v. i. 2, (p. c. wan-).

Loaf of bread; pazhigwáltig buhquázhe-
gun. Two, three loaves; neezhwáltig,
eswáltig, buhquázhegun.

Lock; n. i. kushkáhbekeühgun, (pl.
-un). Lock. He l. it; o-kushkáhbekeuháun, v.
t. VII. It is locked; kushkáhbekeuh-
gáhda, v. i. 9.

Locomotive. See steam-engine.

Locust; n. a. uhpészáwuhyášhe, (pl.
-yug).

Lodge (Indian lodge). See wigwam.

Loggings. See boarding-house.

Loft. See hay-loft.

Lofty. The mountain is l.; keche-ispü-
denah, v. i. 1, (p. c. kache-). See high.

Log; n. i. metig, (pl. -oon). Log for
building; wahkúhegunáthig, (pl. -oon).

Saw-log; káushkeboozood metig, (pl.
-oog). The end of a log; wahmahquá-
thig.

Log canoe; n. i. metigo-cheemaun, (pl.
-un).

Log house; n. i. metigo-wahkúhegun, (pl.
-un). He builds a l. h.; wahkúhega, v.
n. 2.

Loiter. He l.; ahnesháh neébuwhe, v. n.
3.
Lonely (lonesome). He is l.; kushkand, v. n. 5, (p. c. kash-). It is l.; kushkandaghwud, v. i. 7. See desolate.

Long. It is l.; kinhawmuhgud, v. i. 8.

(p. c. kan-). It is of such a length; uhkóosin, uhquáh, v. i. 5, 1, (p. c. ak-, aq-.). How long is it? ahnee akosing? It is long (the road); peecháh, v. i. 1. It is long (metal); (an. in.) kinhawbékwe, kinhawbékud, v. i. 7.

It is long (string &c.); kinhawbéegeze, kinhawbégud. It is long (stuff, &c.); kinhawgéze, kinhawgud. It is l. (wood, &c.); kinhawákoos, kinhawákud, v. i. 7. He has a l. arm; genóneka, v. n. 2.

He has l. arms; guhgenóneka, so also face, leg, &c.

Long (long for). He l.; kezhégándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. kash-). He l. for him, it; kezhégánoomaun, kezhégándaun, v. t. VII. He l. for it; áhpeche-ó-wë-uhyuun, v. t. VII.

Long after. He l. a. him (wishes he would come); o-wëekoodánoomun, v. t. I.

Long-suffering. He is l.; pakábándánahgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. puhy-a-). See slow to anger.

Long time; kéñoázh, kühbaáhyee, nuh-yáánoázh. Long every time; guhguhnoázh. It lasts a l. time; peecháh, v. i. 1, (e.g. the dry season).

Long way. It is a l. w.; wáshuhwúd, v. i. 7. The road is l.; peecháh mee-kun. A l. w. off; wáshuh.

Look (appearance); n. i. ezhénáhgoosewin.

Look. He l. (gazes); enáhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. an-). He, it looks so (appears so); ezhénáhgoose, -náhgud, v. i. 10. See appear.

Look! See! wagwáhge! See, he is coming! wagwáhge pedausuhmoosa!

Look aside. He l. a.; nágwáube, v. n. 3.

Look at. He l. at him, it; o-guhnuwáhbumun, o-guhnuwáhbandaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. gan-). He l. at himself; guhnuhuwáhbandezo, mod. a. He l. at him with anger; o-nishkáhbumun. He l. horribly at him; o-goot-áumegwáhbumun. He l. steadily at him; o-kezhégáhbumun. He l. stealthily at him; o-kemoosááhbumun. He l. amazed at him; o-mahmukahzahbudzho, o-mahmuhkáusesumun (dél v. t. I., inan. -ndaun).

Look behind. He l. b.; áhbuñáu, v. n. 3.

Look from. He l. from s. wh.; oonsáube, v. n. 3, (p. c. wans). He l. at him, it from s. wh.; od-oonsáubumaun, -ndaun, v. t. I. VII.

Look for. See seek.

Look on. He l. on; wáhbuma, v. n. 1. 2. He l. on with anger; nishkábe, v. n. 3. — stealthily; géemaan, steadily; kezhégáube, (p. c. kazh-).

Look out (watch). He l. out; uhkúh-wáube, v. n. 3, (p. c. ak-). He l. out for him, it; od-uhkúh-uhwábumaun, o-uhkúh-uhwábandaun, v. t. I. VII. He l. out of the window or door; tuhpéque'uz, v. n. 3.

Look up. He l. up; dáhthoogáube, v. n. 3, oombishkinzhégwáne, v. n. 3. He l. up to heaven; ishpeming enáube.
Look upon. He l. upon him, it; o-guhnwhâhbumaun, -ndaun, v. t. I. VII. —kindly; o-meno-guhnwhâhbumaun. —with compassion; o-ketemah-gâhbumaun.

Look with hope. He l. on with hope; puhgoosâhbunga, v. n. 2. He l. to him with hope; o-puhgoosâhbumaun, v. t. I. Looking glass; u. i. wâubmochechâgwun, (pl. -un).

Loon (bird); n. a. maung, (pl. -wug). Loop; v. i. nulgwahgun.

Loose. He is l.; (free); puhjeje-uyâh, v. n. 1, (p. c. pag-). It is l. (untied); gâshahwishkah, v. i. 1. It fits l. on him (clothing); o-gâshuhwekaun, v. t. VII. He gets l. áhbskoototh, v. n. 1. It gets l. (untied); áhbskooksah, v. i. 1.

Loosen. He l. (lets go) him; od-áhbskoonaun, v. t. I. He l. (unites) it; od-âhbskóobedoon, v. t. VII. See slacken.

Loosened. It is l.; áhbskóbeda, v. i. 2. Loquacious. He is l.; osâumedoon, v. n. 6. (p. c. was-).


Loose. He l. him, it; o-wuhnneiian, o-wuhnnetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. wan-). He l. himself; wuhneédëzo, mod. a. He l. s.-th. belonging to another; o-wuhnnetuwaun, mod. c. He is sorry to have lost it; o-mindâhdândaun, v. t. VII.

Lose a game. He l. a g.; puhkenahgezauo.

Lose sight of. He l. s. of s.-th.; ungwa-
Love medicine (a charm employed by Indians); sáhgeede-mushkeke.

Loving-kindness; n. i. netah-shahwanjegáwin.

Lungs. My, thy, his l. ; nepun, kepun, opun.

Lurk. See ambush.

Lust; n. i. mujje-nunduhwándumoozin, mesuhwánemoowin. He l. for it; o-mujje-nunduhwándaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. maje-).

Justice. It has a l. (cloth, &c.) ; (an. in.) wahsequágeze, -gud, v. i. 7.

Lute. See instrument of music.


M.

Machine; n. i. ahbuujchégun, (pl. -un).

Mad. He is m.; kéewuhnáhdeze, v. n. 3. (p. c. kahw-).

Adám; wagemahquáweyun.

Mad-cap; n. a. waduhkee.

Made. There is m.; -kahda, e. g., there is a ditch made; puhsáhnehkahda, v. i. 2. There is a floor made; uhpéshmoonekahda. See make.

Madness; n. i. kéewuhnahezéwin.

Maggot; n. a. oquá, (pl. -g.).

Magic (witchcraft); n. i. mahmaunjéwin, mahmáunjecheágáwin, suhsuhgézezin. He practises magic; mahmaunjénoo, mahmáunjecheuga, suhsuhgódeze, v. n. 2, 3, (p. c. mam-, sas). See witchcraft.

Magician; n. a. mamaunjénood; mahmaunjécheágáwené, suhsuhgódézéwe-nene, (pl. -wug). See sorcerer, enchantment.
Magistrate. Same as judge.

Magnanimous. He is m.; mahmowan-dum; mungedaa, v. n. 5, 2.

Magnificent. It is m.; keche-peshegan-dahgwd, v. i. 10.

Magnify. He m. him; o-wahwezhane-maun, v. t. I., (p. c. waw.).

Magpie; v. a. ahipshkáuguhge, (pl. -wug).

Mail; n. a. uhnóoketahgáqua, (pl. -g).

Mail. See letters.

Mail-carrier; muhzenuhgunun pamewe-dood, (pl. -jig).

Mainland. See continent.

Maintain. See support, persist.

Maize. See corn.

Majesty; n. i. kechetwáhwezéwin. Your majesty; kachetwáhwezeyun, kache-o-gemáhweyun.

Make (form, create). He makes him, it; od-ózhéaun. od-ozhetoon, v. t. I. VIII., (p. c. wazh.). In compos. -ka as affix, e.g., he makes boxes, muhkukooka; kettles, uhkikooka; string, uhshubábek; nets, uhshúbeka; canoes, cheemáuneka. &c., all v. n. 2. He m. it skilfully; onetáhweeton, v. t. VIII. He m. it at random; o-puhgwünuhwe-ton, v. t. VIII. He m. it for him; od-ozhetúmuhwaun, mod. c. He m. it for himself; od-ozheetumáhsoon, v. t. VI. He m. him, it thus; od-ézhéaun, od-ézhetoon, v. t. I., VIII., (p c. azhe-)

Make (cause). Use causative form of the verb, (mod. d., d.), e. g., he m. him run, o-pemebutto6aun; — sick, od-áhkooseaun. With adjectives prefix pron. o- or od-, and add -toon, e. g., he m. it high, od-ishpáhtoon; long, o-kin-wáhtoon; narrow, od-uhgausuhdátoon; big, o-mecháhtoon, v. t. VIII., see force, cause. He m. him, it be this or that; od-áhweaun, od-áhwetoon, v. t. VIII.

Make known. See proclaim.

Maker; p. n. a. wazheégad, (pl. -jig). In compos. -kad, (pl. jigm), e.g., box m., mákukookad; kettle m., ákikookad; bóót m., makesínekad, and so on other trades, using the part. of the verb; or (2) add -kawenene to the article without further altering—thus, boot m., muhkuesenékawenene, (pl. -wug); brick m., misquuhsínekáwenene. This form can be altered to the feminine gender—thus, muhkuesenékáwequa, misquuhsínekáwequa, (pl. -g).

Making; in compos., -kawin: e.g., boot-m.; muhkuesínekáwin; kettle-m.; uhkikookáwin; and so on other trades, simply adding -win to the verb. See make, also manufacture.

Malady; n. i. enahpenháwin.

Male; n. a. enene, (pl.-wug); nahbháanh-yah, (pl. -g). In compos., nahba- or uhyáhba- prefixed: e.g., ram, nahbá-máhništáníhish. Male of birds; nahbása, (pl. -g). Male of fish; nahbámag, (pl. -wug). See bear, beaver, skin, &c.

Malice; n. i. guhgaınjenuhwaédewin.

Malicious. He shews a malicious joy over another’s distress; o-guhgaínjegédámaun, v. t. I. (p. c. ga-). He speaks maliciously; guhgaínjégetáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. gag-).
Malignant. See laugh, spiteful.
Mallet; n. i. métëgo-puhketáegun, (pl. -un).
Mamma; n. a. máhmah.
Man; n. a. enene, (pl. -wug).
Manage. See superintend.
Mane; n. i. papazhędónguhzhe wenesé-sun.
Mange. He has m.; oméége, v. n. 3u.
Manger; n. i. wesenewáhgun.
Manhood; n. i. enénewewin.
Maniac; p. n. a. kahwuhnaédzid, (pl. -jig).
Manifest. It is m.; mesheshúwésechegáhda, v. i. 2. See reveal.
Manifestation; n. i. mesheshú-wahbumenáhgoowewin.
Mankind. All mankind; kúhkenuh ba-máhdezéjig, kúhkenuh enénewug, kúhkenuh omah uhkeeng ayáhjig.
Manner. In what m.? ahnee ezhe-?
After this manner; me suh ezhe-. In like m.; me tebisko. All manner;
-ahnoo.
Manner (manners, character); n. i. ezhe-wábezewin, enáhdezewin. See behave.
Mansion. Heavenly mansions; ishpeming duzhze uhbenahsowin.
Mantle; n. i. okoonaus.
Manufactory; —káwegümøm: e. g., paper m.; muhenuthegunkawegümøm, (pl. -oon). See making.
Manufacture; —káwin. See making.
Manufacturer; —káwené. See maker.
Manufacturers; —káwequa. See maker.
Manure; n. i. pezheke-mo.
Many; (an. in.) nébewuh nébenuh. They
They are m.; (an. in.) páhtuhénoswug, meshénoowug, v. n. 4, pl.; páhtuhemudoon, meshénudoon, v. i. 7, pl. They
are so m.; ezhénoowug, v. n. 4, pl.
How many? (an. in.) ahnee anduchewand? ahnee andussing? ahnee andusso—? See so many, plenty.
Many together. They are m. t. (in a
crowd, flock, herd, band; oquénowug, mahmuhwenoowug, v. n. 4, pl., (p. c.
waqut-, muhy-). See throng.
Many (as many as); menik. Many a

time; see frequently. Many years;
nebewuh dusso peboon.
Maple; n. i. enénáhtig, (pl. -oon). M.
forest; máhmuhkkeke. M. wood: e- enénáhtigoosug.

Maple sugar; n. i. sesebáhkwd. The
sugar bush (or camp); sesebáhkwdukana; iskégummesegun, (pl. un). He makes s.; sesebáhkwdooka, v. n. 2.
ishekummesega. S. making; sese-
báhkwdookáwin. He collects the sap: áhuwuhsébe, v. n. 3a. Sap; óonjegun, sesebáhkwdudáho. The sap is running;
oonjegun. The sap runs fast; kezhe-
gáh, v. i. 1. — by night; nebáhgáh. —
stops running; ishquéggah. — begins running; máhjegun. — is spoiled: wahqáhgumme nebe. He taps the
trees; oshegúseeg, nagwáhque, v. n. 2,
3a. Gouge (for tapping trees); nagwá-
quene-pewahwik. Slip of wood inserted in the tree; nagwáhquen. Trough
for catching the sap; biskétanáhtun, (pl. -ug). He reduces the sap by boil-
ing; ishkegummesega, v. n. 2, (p. c.
March. He m.; pémoosa, v. n. 2. (Same as walk). He marches foremost (to war); muhyáhoosa, v. n. 2.

Mare; n. a. noôzha papazhegoonguhzhee, (pl. -g) .

Mark (sign); n. i. kekenuhwähjhechegun, (pl. -un). Mark for travellers; kekühhegun, (pl. -un). Mark on paper; muhzenbeégun.

Mark. He marks (makes marks); kekenuhawähjhechega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kak-). For travellers; kekühhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kak-). — on paper: muhzenbeega, pashebeega, v. n. 2, (p. c. maz-, puhyaa-). He marks him, it; o-kekenuhwähjhe- auun, v. t. I., o-pashebeauun, v. t. I., o-kekenuwhahjetoon, o-pashebetoone, v. t. VIII. He makes marks on the road for him; o-keketuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. kak-). He tells him the meaning of a mark; o-kekenuhwähjhe- tuhwaun.

Married. He, it is m.; kekenuhwähjhechegäuso, -gähda, v. i. 9. It is m.; kekenuhwähje, v. i. 3. It is m. (by heat); múhseneda, v. i. 2, (p. c. mas-). Market; n. i. andułnuhdaun- ding, dáhwaun.

Marriage; n. i. wedegáwin, ah núhme- wedegáwin, wedegändewin.

Marry (married). He is m.; wedega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wahd-). He m. her; o- wëewëmaun, v. t. I. He is m. to her; o-wedegámánun, v. t. I. We are m.; kewedegändemin, mod. b. He takes to himself a wife (Indian fashion); wëwëekoo- dähdezó, mod. a. He gives in marriage; wëwëekálga, v. n. 2. He gives him a wife; o-wëewëkuhwaun, v. t. II.

Marry (join in marriage). He m. them; o-wedegánduhaun, v. t. 1, (p. c. wah.).

Marrow; n. i. ween, (same as pith). M.-bone; wëewëgun.

Marsh; n. i. mushkéeg. See swamp.

Marshy. * It is m.; nebëekah, v. i. 1.


Marvel. He m.; mámuhkahdándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. muhyah-). See wonder.

Mash. He m. it up; o-buhgishkeáun, v. t. VII.

Mask; n. i. bünkishquáhtahgun, (pl. -un). Mason (builder in stone); úhseñ-e-wách- egawanéne, (pl. -wug).

Mass. He says m.; uh núhmeáse, v. n. 2.
May be; máungeshuh.
Mayor; n. a. odánah duhzhé őgmah.
Me; neen. Me first, or, my turn; néen-tum. Me (in obj. case), expressed by a change in the verb, as He sees me; newábahumik. See grammar.
Meadow; v. i. mushkóosekaun. See prairie.
Meal (flour); pesepóojegun.
Meal (dinner, &c.); wésenewin.
Mean. What does it m.? ahneen ezhene-setotuhming? It means so and so; mesuah azhenesélotuhming. See intend.
Mean (despicable). It is m.; tahbussa-dáhgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. tab-); mahunáldud, v. i. 7, (p. c. man-).
Measles; n. i. misquauzháwin. He has m.; misquauzhá, v. n. 2, (p. c. mas-).
Measure. Yard, bushel, acre, hour, mile, &c., all expressed by tebúhegun; pint, minute, furlong, rood, &c., by the diminutive tebuhégáuns, (pl. -un). But for gallon, pint, &c., menéquáujegun (drinking vessel) and omoduy (bottle) are also used. See fathom, foot, inch, &c. Measure of a canoe; tebúhoomon, (pl. -un).
Measure. He m.; tebúhega. He m. it; (an. in.) o-tebuhégáun, -gan, v. t. VI.; o-tebuhuaun, v. t. VII. He m. land; tebúhukko. See survey.
Meat (flesh); n. i. wéeyaus. Dried meat: gauskedá-weeysau. A piece of meat; meseánh. He cuts up m.; meseánh, v. n. 2, (p. c. mas-).
Medal; n. i. kekenuhwähjgejgun, (pl. -un).
MED

Meddle. He m.; wàhweyugeze, v. n. 3.
Meditator; p. n. a. ganóoduhamágad.
Medical root (for wounds); n. i. mezhwà-
wushk. (— for headache); n. i. sàh-
shùhbequin.
Medicine; n. i. mushkéke. Liquid m.;
mushkékewàhbo.
Medicine-bag; n. i. pinjegoosun, (pl. -un).
Medicine-craft. See Indian superstitions.
Meditate. He m.; nuhnahgúduhwánd-
dum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nan-).
Meditation; n. i. nuhnahgúduhwándu-
moowin.
Medium. Same as medicine-man.
Meek. He is m.; pakáhdezé, noéká-
dezé, v. n. 3, (p. c. pühya-, nwah-).
See gentle, patient.
Meekness; n. i. pakáhdezéwin.
Meet. He m. some one; nungishkáálga,
v. n. 2, (p. c. nag-). He m. him, it;
o-nungishkuhuáuñ, o-nungishkaun, v. t.
II., VII. (or nunguáshkuhuáuñ). We
m. each other; kenuungishkoodáhdem,
mod. b. He m. him by water; o-nuh-
gáhuáuñ, v. t. V. See rendezvous.
Meet (assemble). We. m. together; ke-
mahwunjédém, mod. b., (p. c. müh-
yah-). See sunimón.
Meeting (assembly); n. i. mahwunjé-
déwin, (pl. -un).
Meeting house; n. i. máhwunde-wégum-
míg, mahwunjédèwigwamig.
Melancholy. He is m.; gooshkwahwuh-
dezé, v. n. 3, (p. c. gwash-).
Melody. See tune.
Melon. Same as cucumber.

Melt (by heat). He m. it; (an. in.) o-
ningékooswaun, o-ningékosaun, v. t. V.
VII. It melts; (an. in.) ningeso, nin-
geda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2. He m. it (metal);
an. in. o-ningáhhekiswaun, o-ningáh-
bekeoaun, v. t. V., VII., (p. c. nang-).
It m. (metal); an. in. ningáhhekese,
ningáhekéda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2.
Melt pitch. He m. p.; o-shoqumëaun
pegewh. v. t. I., (p. c. shwaug-). The
p. is m.; shoqumëse pegewh.
Melt snow. He m. snow; ningishko-
pósega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nang-). The s.
is melting; ningeso koon.
Melt in the mouth. He m. it in the m.;
(in. an.) o-ningnhánaun, o-ningnhá-
nándaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. nang-).
Melting pot; n. i. ningëkoosegëun, (pl. -un).
Member. See limb, parliament.
Memory; n. i. mequándumóowin, me-
quandáusóowin. See remember, keep
in mind, remind.
Menace. See threaten.
Mend, He m. things; nuhnúhechegea,
v. n. 2, (p. c. uan-). He mends it; (an. 
in.) o-nuñhúheenaun. o-nuñhúheetoon,
v. t. III., VIII. He m. clothing;
uwuhaquauso, v. n. 4, (p. c. waw-).
He m. it (clothing); (an. in.) o-wuwa-
quauhaunaun, o-wuwaquahdaun, v. t. II.
VII. He m. his canoe; o-wuwaquah-
toon o-chéemánn. See patch.
Menstruation. See catamenia.
Mention. He m. him, it; o-debábje-
maun, o-debáhdoonáun, v. t. I. VII.
Merchandise; n. i. uhnookáhjegun, kish-
penuhdaágun.
Merchant; n. a. ahdáhwa-wenéne, (pl. -wug).

Merciful. He is m.; shahwánjega; v. n. 2, (p. c. shaw-). He is most m.; ne-tah-shahwanjega, (p. c. nat-). He is m. to him, it; o-shahwánemaun, o-shahwándaun. v. t. I., VII. He looks on him with m.; o-shahwánduméguhwaun, v. t. I. He listens to him in m.; o-shahwándumétuhiwaun, v. t. II. He is l-to with m.; shahwândumégoowin, v. n. 3.

Mercifully; shahwândumé.

Mercy; n. i. shahwanjégawin, shahwáne-megoowin.

Merely : átuh.

Merit. See deserve.

Merriment; n. i. shoomewáhdezewin.

Merry. He is m.; shoomewáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. shwah-). See joyful, gay.

Mesh. It has large m.; paúshkese, v. n. 3. — small m.; suhgoowin, v. n. 3.

Message; n. i. mejedwáwin, (pl. -un), enenáuzhuhooogoowin. He sends him with a m.; o-mejechéemaun, od-ene- naubahwuaun, v. t. I., V., (p. c. maj-an-). He sends a m.; ninduweha, v. n. 2. (p. c. nan-).

Messeuger; n. a. meshénuhwa, (pl. -g), enenáuzhuháwhgungun, (pl. -ug).

Metal; pewáhvik (in compos., -wáhvik).

On metal; métáhvik. In the midst of m.; náhwáhvik. So many objects of stone, metal, glass, &c.; duwáhvik. How many objects of stone, metal, &c.? ahnee duwáhvik: e.g., How much money? ahnee duwáhvik shoneyah?

Two, twenty dollars; neezhwáhvik, neezhwáhvik, neezhwáhvik. See so many. He looks on him with l-wug. His m. It is of metal; pewáhvik, v. i. 7. In compos., (an. in.) -áhvikéze, -áhvikul: e.g., The watch (an.) is smooth; oonáhvikéze tebuhegéeziswun. The store (p. in.) is smooth; oonáhvikud kezhábekezhégun. See mineral, and compare du stuff stuff.

Meteor; n. i. chinjwana, (pl. -un).

Methodism; n. i. mátódís-uhnuhmeiwa.

Metre. See tune.

Mew. She news; mihsetáhgoowin.

Middle. In the middle; neshwuhyee, neshwuhyee. It is in the m.; náhwuhyee, w. v. i. 6.

Middling. See tolerably.

Midnight; -áhebu-tébekud.

Midsummer; náhwénébing, abáhtu-bíneebin.

Midwife; n. a. gáhtenawáqua, (pl. -g), gáhtenawáqua, gáhtenawáqua. She acts as m.; gáhtenewa, v. n. 2.

Mighty. See powerful.

Mild. See meek, gentle.

Mild weather. It is m.; -áhbuwah, w. i. 11.

Mile; n. i. tebuhegun, tebáhuahu.

Milestone; n. i. kekúhegun, (pl. -un).

Milk; n. i. tooodosháhbo. He milked her; o-sénneun, v. t. 1.


Miller; n. a. pespáojega-wenéne, (pl. -wug).

Milliner; n. a. wewuquáneekáewa, (pl. -g).
Mirth. Drunken m.; moojegébewin. See merriment.

Miscarry. She m.; noondábeneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. nwaun-), neshé, v. n. 3a.

Miscellaneous; ahnooj kago.

Mischievous. He is m.; weyuhgiskandalgose v. n. 3.

Misconduct. He m. himself; mujje-ezhewabeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. maj-).

Misdeed; n. i. pahtaúzhetwáhwin, (pl. un) Miser; p. n. a. sasúhgezid, (pl. -jig). See avarice.

Miserable. He is m. (from poverty); ktemáhgeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kat-) See wretched.

Misery (poverty); n. i., ktemáhgezewin. — (distress); ahnémëzewin.

Misfortune (bad luck); n. i. muhsuhgewahdezewin. — (calamity); neshewuhnahduhwumigizezewin. It is a m.; see pity.

Misinform. He m. him; o-ghughenuhwishkmaun; o-keenuhwishke-wéendumuhwaun, v. t. II., (so also misingerew, misgíne, &c., prefixing keenh-wishke).

Miss (notice absence). He m. him, it; o-wohneán, o-wohnotoon, v. t. I. VIII.

Miss (in addressing or commencing a letter politely); kachetwähwezyun washkenégequaweyun.

Miss the mark. He m. (shooting, throwing, spearing); buhnáhega, v. n. 2. He m. him, it; o buhnáhwaun, o-buhnhá-aun, v. t. V., VII., (p. c. ban-). He m. him, it (shooting); o-bishkóonuhwaun, o-bishkóonaun, v. t. II., VII.,
Mistrust. He m. him, it; o-wuhne-abpanemonun, o-nesuhyánemaun, o-nesuyándaun, v. t. VI., VII. He, it is not to be trusted; nesuhyándahgoone,dahgwud, v. i. 10. He m. his speaking; o-bawetuwaitaun, v. t. II. His speaking is m.; bawetáhgoode v. i. 10.

Misty. It m. ; uhwínebesah, v. i. 1.

Misunderstand. He m.; wuhnetum, v. n. 2, 5, (p. c. wan-). He m. him, it; o-wuhnetuwaitaun, o-wuhnetanun, v. t. II. VII. He is misunderstood; wuhnetáhgoode.

Misuse. See abuse, treat.

Mite. See atom.

Mits, Mittens. See gloves.

Mix (mix in with). He m. it with s. th.; o-dúhgoonaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. dagol). It is mixed in; d uhgo-negáhda. See among.

Mix (mix up together). He m.; k enég néga, v. n. 2, (p. c. kan-). He mix it; (an. in.) o-kenégenaun, v. t. I., VII. We are all (of different kinds) mixed together; ke-kenégwuhbememin, v. n. 3. — (standing) ke-kenégwuhgágwe' b wememin, v. n. 3, pl. We live all m. together; ke-kenégwuhgágwedéemin, mod. v.

Mixture. See medicine.

Moan. He m.; muhsetáhgoode, v. n. 3.

Mob; p. n. a. majê-ézhwèhábejig waqueenoojig.

Mocassin; n. i. műhkesin, (pl. -un). The upper part; ahgwedáhgu.n. The middle (ornamented part); uhpingwágana. Blanket m.; wáhbooyákesin, (pl. -un). Foot-rag (worn with the m.); ahzhégan.
Mockery; n. i. násehpahpenodagháwin.  
Mockingly, nuhnáhpë:- e. an, He sings m.; nuhnáhpughomó.  
Módel. See manner.  
Módel. See mould.  
Móderation; n. i. muhménahdezéwin, te-báhmánumówin. He is moderate; muhménahdeze, te-báhmánumó, v. n. 3, 4.  
Modern; ooshke-.
Moderate. He is m.; tuhtugùu-uhyah, v. n.-1.  
Mohawk Indian; náhluwa, (pl. -g).  
Moist. It is m.; (in. an.) tepah (tepese), v. i. 1. See damp.  
Moisten. He m. it; (an. in.) o-tepah-wuhaun, o-tepahwúhdoon, v. t. III., VIII.  
Molasses—(tréacle); sebwáhghuñhábo. Maple syrup; shewáhghuméségun.  
Mole; n. a. kuhkepingwáqua, (pl. -g); mamókewedo, (pl. -g). M. hill; ma-mókewëdåwegumig.  
Molest. He m. him; o-megooshkahjë-aun.  
Moment; wánebik.
Monday; ke-ishquah-uñuhmeë-kézhégak; netum-kezhiegud.  
Money (silver); n. a. shóoneyah. So much m.; duss wáhibik shóoneyah.  
Monkey; n. a. nudoomáhkoomáshe, (pl. -yug), (louse-hunter).  
Monotonous. It sounds m.; nahnahsaub inwawamuhgud.  
Monster; n. a. keche uhwase; kuhgáhnesúgge-ahwëse.  
Month (moon); kéezis, (pl. -oog). One, two m.; ningokéezis, neezhkéezis. It is one, two m. since; ningokéeziswuhgud, neezhokéeziswuhgud, v. i. 7. It is the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., day of the m.; ningogoon, neezhogoonee, nesogoon, &c.; uhgeze keezis (lit., The moon is one, two, three days old). Months old; see old. How many months? ahnee sundso kéezis?  
Monthly; naingokéezis.  
Monthly. See catamnia.  
Mood. See temper.  
Moon; n. a. keezis, tebik-kéezis, (pl. -oog). The moon is in her first or last quarter; abhittuñwëse, dëmmayëse. — is growing; uhñeméchabékëse. — is waning; uhne-puhquëse. — is full; wahwëyëse. — is not shining; ishquahyâhsega. — has a halo round; wenehâhsega. It is moonlight; keezhëgahtë.  
Morning star. a. wáhbuhúnng. Morning. In the m.; kégezhab. This m.; shábah. Before noon; chebwah nálhuwuquag. Very early; ahpeche kegezhab. Before dawn; chebwah wahn-bung. It is m.; kégezhábahwuhgud, v. i. 7.

Morose. Lee sullen.

Morsel. See piece, crumb.

Mortal; kanébómouhguk. It is m.; pooch tahnébómouhgud.

Mortise. He m.; puhgwunágwega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pag.). He makes a m. in a piece of wood; o-puherwunáwaun, o-puherwunáwaun, v. i. V., VII. He puts in a m.; o-pindáhkooshemau, o-pindáhkoosetoon, v. t. I., VIII. It is in a m.; (an. in.) pindáhkooshin, pindáhkoosin, v. n. 6, v. i. 5.

Mosquito; n. a. súhgema, (pl. -g). There are m.; suhgemakah, v. i. 1. M.-netting; suhgemáwuhyaun.

Moss (in swamps); uhsákummig. — (hanging from trees); mesahbanjekoon. — (green m. on stones); uhtáhgit. — (edible); wáhkoon, (the last anim., the rest inan.).

Moral. He is m.; meno-ehwé̱ábeze v. n. 3.

More; nuhuwúj nebewah. A little m.; puherbánug. More and more; áshkum. More (again); menuhwaan. More, (comp. deg. of the adj.); nuhuwúj, (e.g. stronger; nuhuwúj soongun). Much more; uhwušhema, (e.g. it is much better; uhwušhema onesheshin).

Moreover; tuhghu dush.

Moth; n. a. tootowáge, (pl. wug),

Mother; n. a. wágémind, (pl. -jig). My thy, his m.; nágah, kéghá, ogeen, (or núngésh, kéghá, ogúshwun). He has a m.; ogée, v. n. 3a, (p. c. wag). She is m.; ogéemah, v. t. I. pass. He, has her for his m.; o-dégéméemaan, v. t. I. She is had, by him for his m. (she is his m.); o-dégéméemoon. He has the same m. with him; o-wéejóégéemaan, v. t. I. We have all the same m.; kewéjóégéméndemin, mod. b. Like one's own m.; wágéngin. Mother! ningá!

Mother-in-law. My, thy, his m.-in-law; ninsegois, keségoois, o-ségoosësün. See father of son-in-law.

Motherly. She acts m. to her younger brothers and sisters; máhjékewësekundahga, v. n. 2.

Motion. It is in m. (going on); máhjéeshkah, v. i. 1, (p. c. muhuyj). He s. it in m.; o-máhjéeshkaun, o-máhjéeshkuwaun, v. t. VII., II.

Mould (earth); n. i. uhke.

Mould (model, cast). He m.; sééghéga, v. n. 2, (p. c. saug-). He m. it; o-sééghéhaun, v. t. VII. He m. bulles; unweká, v. n. 2. It is moulded; (an. in.) sééghégaunso, -gáhda, v. i. 9. Anything m.; n. i. sééghégen, (pl. -un).

Mould (shape); n. i. sééghégunaahig (pl. -oon).

Mouldy. It is m.; (an. in.) uhgwáh-
Mou. The animal is moulding; penughwá ahwásé, v. n. 2, (p. c. pan-). The bird is m.; penégooana penase.

Mountain, n. i. wahjéwh, (pl. -un). On the top of a m.; ogidáhjéwh. At the foot of a m.; nesáhke. On the other side the m.; uhwuahjéwh. Near a m.; chígwhahjéwh. He views from the top of the m.; sághühjewa, v. n. 2. There is a group of distant mountains; sághuhdenah, v. i. 1.

Mountainous. It is m.; puhpekwhudah- nah, v. i. 1, (p. c. pah-).

Mount a horse; oomboomeggo, v. n. 4.

Mourn. See lament, wail.

Mourning. He wears m.; netáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nat-). M. dress; netáhgáawin.

Mournful. It is m.; netáhgandáhgwud, v. i. 10.


Mouth; n. i. odoñenmah. My, thy, his m.; nindoón, kedoon, o-doón. Inside the mouth; pinjédoo. See swollen, clean, large, &c., using -doón as affix: e.g., pénedoon, páhgedoon, &c., v. n. 6.

Mouthful. One m.; níngotódóon.

Mouth of a river; sáhge. At, from, or to the m.; sáhgeeng. The place in the lake round the m.; sáhgedah. See stop.

Move. He; it, moves, stirs; muhmáhje, muhmáhjemuhgud, v. n. 3a, v. i. 8, (p. c. mam-). He m. (sitting); muhmáhjéh, v. n. 3. He m. him, it; o-muh- máhdedaun, v. t. I., VII. He, it, moves slowly; pásékah, v. n. 1, v. i. 1. He moves back (sitting); ahzhbaé, v. n. 3. — (standing); ahzháthah, v. n. 1.

Move about. He m. a. (from place to place); pahbáh-duhneze, v. n. 3. He m. a. on earth; puhbéshahe, v. n. 3a.

Move off (move away). He m. off; gooze, v. p. 3, (p. c. gwa-). He m. house; sáhgedóda, v. n. 2. He m. away altogether; máhjedóda. He m. with his whole family; kegoothaishkah.

Mow. He mows or cuts grain; kishkushkézhéga, v. n. 2, (p. c. kaush-). He m. it; o-kishkushkezhau, v. t. VII. He m. grass; kishkushkósewa, v. n. 2.

Much; nébewu, nébenuh. There is m.; pátuhéenud, v. i. 7, (p. c. puhy-). There is so m.; ezhiénud, v. i. 7.


Mud; n. i. uhzhishke.

Muddy. It is m.; uhzhishkewekah, v. i. 1. It is muddy at the bottom (of a river, &c.); uhzhishkewuhmekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. azh-).

Muffler; n. i. kauzhoozid nahbekahwah- gun.

Mug; n. i. menequáujegun.
Mule. Same as ass.
Multiply. See increase.
Multitude. They are in great m.; keche meshenowug. See crowd.
Mumble. He m. (speaks indistinctly); maatnhekeezhwa, v. n. 2.
Mumps. He has m.; pangesene o-quotgan.
Murder. He m. neshewa, neshwashke, v. n. 2, mod. a. See kill.
Murderer; p. n. a. neshewashkid, (pl. -jig).
Murmur. He m. against him; o-min-duhwamun, o-nuthnàhpugwàsoomànaun, v. t. II., i. (p. c. man-, nan-), o-min-duhwuwahun. He m. against s. one, (unheard); gähgedoomun, v. n. 6, (p. c. guhyah-).
Mushroom; n. i. pikwujish, (pl. -un).
Music; n. i. mudwàwachègtwin.
Musician (on piano, organ, harp, &c.); madwàwachègàd, (pl. -jig). — (on pipe, flute, &c.); pàpegwad, (pl. -jig).
Musk-rat; n. a. wahzhùshk, (pl. -wug).
Fur of m.; wahzhùshkòpenguy, (pl. -un).
Must. He m. —; nuduwändahgoonzu che —. It m. —; nuduwändahgwad che —, v. i. 10, (p. c. nànd-): (e.g., I must die here; nenuduwendahgooz omah cheduhenyàyaun), or the future tense of the verb may be used with pooch (at any rate), or abbedakunmig (certainly): e.g. he must go; pooch tah-ézhah. He must be killed if he delays: abbedakunmig tah-nesah kish-pin kayähbe duhnezed.
Mustard; p. n. i. wasuhwaung dagwinduhming.
Mustard plant; n. i. osuhwuuníshk. M. seed; osuhwuuníshko-menekaun.
Musty. See mouldy.
Mutilate. See wound.
Mutter. He m. unintelligibly; mud-wawa. See mumble.
Mutton; n. i. mahnishtáhnishe-wèwèyaus.
Mutual; expressed by the use of mod. a.
Muzzle. See snout.
Muzzle. He m. him; o-kebedoonánaun, v. t. i. (p. c. kab-). My; neen-, ne-, nind-.
My own; neen, &c., with -m or -im affixed to the object: e.g. my own box; nin muhkukoon.
Myself; neen ego, expressed also by the use of mod. a.: e.g. I love myself; nesahgeudiz.
Mystery. It is a m.; kahjegahda, v. i. 9.
My turn; nénêtemun.

N.

Nail (or iron spike); suhguhegun, (pl. -un). Small n. or tack; suhguhegas (pl. -un).
Nail. He n.; suhguháquhauniga, v. i. 10; suhguháquhauniga, v. t. V., VII. He, it is nailed; suh-guháquháquháuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9.
Nail (on finger or toe); same as hoof, ooshkunzheh. My, thy n.; niskunzh, kskunzh, (pl. -ig). His n.; oshkunzheen. He has long n.; guhgaunogunzhe, v. n. 3a. He bruises his n.; tuhtuuhoogunzheodezo, mod. a. He loses a n.; buhnáhgunkishkah, v. n. 1. White spot on a n.; minduuhwánzhaun. He has wh. spots on his n.; minduuhwánzhe, v. n. 3a.

Naked. He is n.; pingwuhsáhgede, v. n. 3, (p. c. pang-). He lies n.; pingwuhsáhgedooshin, v. n. 6. He sits n.; pingwuhsáhgeduhshe, v. n. 3. He walks n.; pingwuhsáhgedóosa, v. n. 2. He strips him n.; o-pingwuhsáhgedóbenauus, v. t. I.

Noted.—This may also mean destitute.

Nakedness; n. i. pingwuhsáhgedewin.

Name; n. i. ezhénékáusoowin, uhnoosowin, (pl. -un).

Named (called). He is n. — ezhénékáusó, v. n. 4, (p. c. azhen-). What is your, his name? ahnee ezhénékáusooyun, -káusood? In comp.n. ezhénékáuso: e.g., He has many n.; pahthuhenonekaua. He has an ugly n.; maunzhenekáusó. He has the same n. with him; o-weej-ezhenékáusoomaun, v. t. I., (p. c. wauj). It is named; ezhénetakáda, v. i. 2, (p. c. azhe-)

Name (call). He n. him, it; od-ezhénékáxnaun, od-ezhénékáhdaun, v. t. III., VII.

Name (mention). He n. him, it; o-wéenáun, o-wéendaun, v. i. III., VII., (p. c. wah-). He n. him often; o-wáwée-
human beings; kidenáhdzewenenaun. See manners.

Naughty. He is n.; mujje-ézhewábeze, v. n. 3. — (will not listen or obey);
shuhshébetum, v. n. 5, (p. c. sha-).

Nausea. He has n.; maunzhedáa, v. n. 2.

Navél. My, thy, his n.; nindis, kedis, odis.

Navigable. It is n.; pemishkáhwenuh-
gud, v. i. 7, (p. c. pam-).

Navigation; n. i. pahbhamánshewin. —
(not sailing); pahbhamishkáhwin.

Near; páshe. It is near; páshewúd. It
is considered n.; pashowándáhgwud, v. i. 7.

Near (close to); chig-, chigůhyée: e.g.,
Near the fire; chig-lıskoota.

Nearly; kágha.

Near together; papašho.

Neat. It is n.; suhghkesin, v. i. 5.

Necessary. It is n. that he —; nunduh-
wándáhgooze che-. It is n. that it —;
unduhwándahgwud che-. These may
be made more emphatic by prefixing
pooch-. See must.

Necessity; n. i. muhnázewin.

Neck, n. i. My, thy, his n.; ne-, ke-, o-
quágun. In compos., -gwayahwa: e.g.,
He has a long n.; genogwayahwa. He
has a stiff n.; chebáhtuhkoogwayahwa, v. n. 2.

Necklace; n. i. náhhekoohwágun, (pl.
-un).

Need. See necessity, want.

Needle; n. i. sháboonegun, (pl. -un).

Needlework; n. i. kushkeGWágwásoowin.

Negative; expressed in the indic. mood

by prefixing kahween- and affixing as
as, I do not go; kahween nindézháhe.
In the subj. mood and the part. by
using -se alone: e.g., If I don't go;
kishpin ezháhsewáa. I who go not;
neen ažháhsewáa. See Grammar.

Neglect; use neg. of care for.

Neglected. He is n.; kahween pahbham-
manjegáuazo, v. n. 4, neg. It is n.
kahween pahbhamánjegahdásewáa, i.
2, neg.

Negligent. See careless.

Negligently; máhmaunzh, tábeunuk.

Negress; n. a. muhkuhdáwéyánuman, (pl.
-g).

Negro; n. a. muhkuhdáwéyaun, (pl. -ug).

Neigh. He n.; muhétahgoote, v. n. 1.

Neighbour, n. a. My n.; nee-j-uhnnish-
nába, (thy, his; keej-, weej-), (pl. -g):
nee-j-uhnnishkéewamáhgu, (thy, his;
keej-, weej-), (pl. -ug). We are neigh-
bours (in a village); ke-pemegáséma;
mod. b. See live.

Neither of them; kahween uhweyáh
andúche wáu. Neither — nor; kah-
ween — kahween kuya.

Neophyte; p. n. a. wáshke-uhnhméwáad,
(pl. -jig).

Nephew, n. a. My, thy n.; nind-ohemis-
-kid-ohemis, (pl. -ug).

Nerve; n. i. uh'tis, (pl. -ini).

Nervous. He is n.; megooshkáhje-uh-
yáah, v. n. 1.

Nest; n. i. wuhsíswun, (pl. -un). He
builds his n.; wuhsíswunëka, v. n. 2.

Net; n. a. uhsúb, (pl. -ig). Small n;
uhsúbbín, (pl. -ug). Old n.; uhsúb-
bish, (pl. -ug). He makes nets; uh-sühbeka, v. n. 2, (p. c. as.). He gets his n. ready; onéenuhsühbe, v. n. 3a. He fixes stones and floats to his n.; o-suhsuhsahgebauna uh-sühb, v. t. III. (p. c. sas.). He sets a n.; puhgeduh-wah, v. n. 1. He goes to (or fetches) his n.; náduhsühbe, v. n. 3a. He takes up his n.; mubhenuhsühbe, v. n. 3a. The net breaks: pookoochishkah, v. n. 1. He mends his n.; puhgwáh-uh-sühb, v. n. 3a, or, o-puhgwáhwaun uh-süb, v. t. V. Net pole (for drying nets); páusuhsáhbuñauñ, (pl. -oon). See catch.
Netting needle; n. i. nahbegwuah-gun, (pl. -un).
Neuralgia. He has n.; dawuhtissee, v. n. 3.

Never; kah weekkah (with the neg.).
Nevertheless. See notwithstanding.
New; ooshke. It is n.; ooshkéuhyah, ooshkéuh-jeeewun, v. i. 1, 6, (p. c. wash-). He, it looks new; óoshkénáhgoose, -náhw-gwud, v. i. 10. New thing; ooshkée-uh-yee, (pl. -n).
News. There is n.; kago enúhkumme-gud, v. i. 7. There is good n.; meno-enúhkumme-gud. Bad n.; mujuje-enúhkumme-gud. There is terrible n.; kuh-gwáhnesahgúkumme-gud. There is great n.; keche-enúhkumme-gud.
News (brought to a place); n. i. pedáh-jemowin. He brings n.; pedáhjemo, v. n. 4. He sends n.; máhjeyajumé-
Nightmare. He has n.; buhduloonah.
I, thou hast n.; nin-buhdugoonig, ke-buhdugoonig, (irreg. verb).
Nimble. He is n.; wuhja, v. n. 3a., (p. c. waj-).
Nine; shaunguswe. In compos, shaungusso; (e.g., handfuls, barrels, &c., which see). N. times, or the n. time; shaunguching. Ninth, or ninthly; ako-shaunguching. N. each, or n. every time; shashauuching. We are n.; ke-shaunguchemin, mod. b. There are n. things; shaunguchenoon, v. i. 5 pl. It is n. o’clock; shaungusho teh-buheguna.
Nine hundred; shaunguswauk.
Nine thousand; shaunguching medauswauk.
Nineteen; medauswe ’zhe shaunguswe. Nineteenth; ako ’zhe shaunguching.
Ninety; shaungussemددuhnhuh. See forty. Nintieth. See forty.
Nit (egg of a louse); iskenuk, (pl. -wug). He has n.: iskenukoome.
No; kah, kahween. No, not by any means, kahwásuh. No, that won’t do; kahwásuh méekah. No more; kahween kawahbe. No one; kahween uh-wéyuh. No reason (for); uhneslah. No effect; see effect.
Noble. He is n.; kechetwáheze, kech-enandagoze, v. n. 3.
Nobleman; p. n. a. kachetwahwhezid. kache andahgozid, (pl. -jig).
Nobody; kahween uhwéyuh.
Nod. He n. (whether to affirm, approve or salute); noomequáne, v. n. 3, (p. c. -nwah-). He n. to him; o-noomequá-tuhwaun, v. t. II.
Noise; oombegézewin. See sound. He makes a n.; oombegeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wamb-). He makes a foolish n.; ke-wuhneze, v. n. 3. He makes him make a n.; od-oómegeaun, v. t. I. It makes a n.; oombegwamuhhug. It makes a horrid n.; gootázegwawamuhhug, v. i. 8. A n. comes from; oondwamuhhug. He makes a rude n. at him; o-muhwenáwaun, v. t. V. He plays noisily; oombákkummegeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wamb-).
Noised. See rumoured.
Noisily (excitedly); oojahne-. None; kah kago. None at all; kah kuhwuhga kago.
Nonsense. It is n.; uhneslah goo, koopussétáhgwud. He talks n.; koopussetáhgoze, v. n. 3.
Noon; náhwhqua. Always at n.; núh-yáhwhuhquágín.
Noose; n. i. nuhgwahgun.
Nor. See neither.
North; kewádin. At, to, or from the n.; kewádenoong. The clouds come from the n.; kewádenuhqud, v. i. 7.
The rain c. from the n.; kewádenobesah, v. i. 1. It thunders in the n.; kewádenuhquuíhmoog (uníemekég). North wind; kewádin. The n. w. blows; kewade.

Northerly; kewádine.

Northward; kewádenoong enúhkuquíyah. Nose; n. i. ojáaunzhemah. My, thy, his n.; nejaunzh, kejaunzh, o-jaunzii. He has a flat n.; nuhúgggejáhna, v. n. 2. He has a knob on his n.; pekoójahna. His n. his turned up; shahshahgejáhna. His n. is stopped up; kebejáhna.

Note.—For large, long, swollen, &c., see arm, face, and substitute-jáhna, for -neka, ingwa, thus: munggejáhna, gënoojahna, pahgejáhna.

He blows his nose; seniskegooma, v. n. 2, (p. c. san.). He bites off his n.; o-kishkejáhnapwaun, v. t. V.

Nosegay; wahwahsekonayun akobedagin. Nose-ring; n. i. náhebdanogomábesoon, (pl. -un).

Nostrils. My n.; nindanegoom. He has large n.; mungedánegooma, v. n. 2, (p. c. mange).


Notch. He n. it; (in. an.) o-puhgwuhnoóshkaun, -kuhwaun, v. t. VII, II. Notched. It is n.; puhgwunoóshkah, v. i. 1.

Note. Same as letter. Noted. See renowned.

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O.

Nothing; kah kago. Good for n.; see worthless. For n. (no reason); uhne-sháh. Bring to n. (He, it, is brought to n.; aungoochejáwa, -gáhda, v. i. 9; see destroy. It comes to n.; aungoomuhgud, v. i. 8.

Notice. He n. him, it; o-pahpahmáane, o-pahpahmandan, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. pap). He n. him, it, in passing; o-pahpezhahgæwan, -gandán. Notwithstanding; menóoch, mésuñahwah. — (at any rate); pooch. — (unwilling though I am); ketwán.

Nourish. See feed, bring up.

November; kushkúdene-kečís, (the freezing moon).

Now; nóongoom. Now-a-days; nóongoom. Now and then; nähningóode noong. Now only (not before); pechémug.

Nowhere; kahween ningojuj. Number. See count, few, many.

Numb. See benumbed.

Nurse (for the sick); gähtenewáqua, (pl. -g). — (for children); gänwánemaud uhbenoojeyun. See suck.


Nutmeg; keche gahwesuhgung.

Nutshell; puhgaun okoonausewid.
Oats; same as rice, muhnóomin. O.-meat; see meal.
Oath; n. i. múshkuhwe-wahweendumah-gawin. He takes o.; múshkuhwe-wahweendumáhga, (bt. he gives a strong repeated promise) or, od-ójindaun muhzenúhegun, (he kisses the book). We make an o. between us; ke-múshkuhwe-wahweendumáhdemín, mod. b. He gives him an o.; o-múshkuhwe-wahweendumuwaun.
Obedience; n. i. nuhétumoowin.
Obey. He o. (is obedient) ; nuhétum, v. n. 5, (p. c. na-). He o. him, it; o-nuhétuwaun, o-nuhétuaun, v. t. II., VII.
Object; (an.) uhyáh, (pl. -g); (in.) uhyyée, (pl. -n). In compos. -gun: (e. g., He gathers; máhwunjega. A gathered obj.; máhwunjegun. Any verb ending in -ga may thus be converted into a noun).
Object, v. n. Use the negative form of like.
Objection. My, thy, his obj.; wanje-minwándunsewaun, -sewun, -sig.
Oblige (help). He ob. him; o-méno-dóduwaun, v. t. II.
Obliged. See must, force.
Obliging. He is ob.; minwándáhgoose, v. n. 3.
Obliterate. See blot out, destroy.
Oblong. It is ob.; shághuhwah; v. i. 1. — (metal, &c.); (in. an.) shághuhwah-bekud, -keze, v. i. 7. — (stuff, &c.); (in. an.) shághuhwahbéeegud, -béegeeze, v. i. 7. — (wood); (in. an.) shághuh-
wegud, wegeze, v. i. 7. He makes it ob.; o-shághuhwuhtoon, v. t. VIII. He cuts it ob.; o-shághuhwekóodaun, kóoduhwaun, v. t. VII., II. (p. c. shágh-yah-).
Obscene. It is ob.; weenandáhwud, v. t. 10. (p. c. waun-). He tells an ob. story; weenájjemo, v. n. 4.
Obscure (intricate); súhnhugd chenes-dotahming. See dark, puzzling.
Observatory; ahhúngooog wanjeguhwuh-wahbumindwah.
Observe (watch). He ob. him, it; o-nuh-nahghuhwáhbumaun, o-nuhnahghuh-dwáhbumaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. nanah-).
Observe (a commandment, &c.). See keep.
Obstinate. He is ob.; mushkuhwindeka, v. n. 2, (p. c. mash-).
Obstruct. He ob. a passage, door, &c.; kebishkáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. kab-). He ob. him, it; o-kebishkahwaun, o-keishkaun, v. t. II., VII.
Obtain. See gain, procure. It is ob-tained from; ondenegáhda, v. i. 9.
Obvious. See evident.
Occasion; kago oonje: e. g., he seeks occasion to abuse me; o-nunduhwándaun kago kaionjemujjeduhzhemid.
Occasionally; nahningódenoong.
Occupation; n. i. uhnookeewin, ondumetáhwin, (pl. -un).
Occupy (occupied). He o. him (keeps him busy) ; od-oondumeeáun, v. t. I. (p. c. wand-). He is o. (about him, it); o-duhzhékuhwaun, o-duhzhékuaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. anduzh-). We are
Offertory; n. i. ahpugjegekáwin.
Office; see occupation. That is his office; me suh ezheénáhkoonind.
Office (place of business); ozhebégawegumig, (pl. -oon).
Officer (military); n. a. shemáhguinshéogemah, (pl. -g). See constable.
Officious. He is too o.; wáhweyuggesih-ke, mod. a.
Offspring. See young.
Often; nahningim. See frequently.
Oftentimes (from time to time); uhyáhe.
Oh! Oh! (prolonged).
Oh! Oh dear! Alas! Males say, Áh-tuh-yáh! Teewá! Females say, Neeyáh! Ningá! Ningó! (last syllable prolonged).
Oil; n. i. peméda. Sweet oil; météopeméda.
Ointment; n. i. nóomonen-gun.
Old; kata-. Old (past use, former), expressed by -bun as affix; see past. O. person; kakaud, (pl. -jig). Old man; uhkwése, (pl. -yug). O. woman; min- demóya, (pl. -yug). O. age; kétézewin.
Very old age; kekákwin. Old thing; kató-uyée, (pl. -n).
Old. He is o.; kétéze, keče-uhnishenah-báwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. kát- kach-). He is very o.; kekáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. kak-).
He is getting o. fast; genebegekah, genébenénéka, v. n. 1, 2. It is old; (an. in.) keče-uhyuhuh, kató-uyée.
Old (age). How old is he? ahneeapetzežid? (— you? zeyun?) How old is he? (years); ahnee andusso pebonuhgezid? (— months) ahnee andusso kéeziswuhgezid? (— days); ahnee
andussogóonuhgezid? He is ten years old; medáuso pebóonuhgeze. — eight months; ishwanso kéezis uhgeze. — four days; néégóon uhgeze, v. n. 3.

Older, or oldest); suhsêkeze, v. n. 3. See brother, sister, first-born.

Old Testament; katu-èzhétwâhwin, kathwweenduhmahgwawin.

Omen; n. i. oonwânchegun.

Ominous. See unlucky, dream.

Omission; n. i. ; wuhnânjegun.

Omit. He o. him, it; o-wuhnânémaun, o-wuhnândaun, v. t. I., VII. He o. it (passes it over by mistake); od-aun-swâkaun, v. t. VII.

Omnipotent. He is o.; máhmuhwemushkûhweze, v. n. 3, (p.c. muhyah-).

Omnipresent. He is o.; mésewa uhyâh.

Omniscient; mese kago o-kekândaun.

On; emah, ogij., ogijühycce.

On account of; oonje.

Once; abedbing. O. more; menuhwah abedbing. O., and o. only; pâhkuj. O. upon a time; máwenzuh, (with the dubitative).

One; pâzhig. In comos. ningo-: (e.g., handful, barrel, canoe, &c., which see). O. by o.; papâzhig. O. of the two; pâzhig néezhewaud. I am o. (alone); nînpâzhig. He is o.; pâzhigo, v. n. 4. It is o.; pâzhigwun, v. i. 6. It is one o’clock; ningo-tebûheguna, v. i. 2. O. another; see each.

One mind. He is of one mind with him; o-weejedaâmaun, v. t. I., (p.c. wauj-).

Onion; n. a. keche-shegáuguhwunzh, (pl. -ig).

Only; atuh. O. child; pâzhigoonzhâm.

O. one; nulbuhnâ-, see arm. foot, &c.

O. now: see now only. O. just; näh-nahbam, see too late.

Onward; nêegaun enuhkukâyah.

Ooze out. See leak.

Open. He o. it; o-pakhâhkoonaua, nesahkoonaua, o-pakhâhkookshuana, c. t. VII. (p. r. puhyahk-, nas-). He opens it to him; o-pakhâhkoonuhmuhwau, v. t. II. He o. his. his mouth; pâhkokedoonâne, v. n. 3.

He o. his. to him (e.g. to speak); o-pâhkokedoonaňuhwau, v. t. II. He opened his hand flat; tâseninjene, v. n. 3. He o. a barrel; o-pâhkkesuuhgâhaua munhkuk.

He o. it (lifting); o-pâhkkenaun, c. t. VII. He o. it with a key; od-ulhaarpâhekbaun, v. t. VII. He o. it to him; od-ulhaarpâhekbauhwau, mod. c.

Opened, open. It is o.; pâhkâhlkoongâlida, pâhkесin, v. i. 9, 5. The earth o.; egahdâkumme âshkâh. v. i. 1. The water o.; egahdâyahguméshkâh, v. i. 1.

Opening. There is an o.; zhayâhlkoosin.

v. i. 5. He makes an o.; o-zhayâhkoosetoon, v. t. VII. (p. c. zhuhayah-)

Openly; méezheshuh.

Operate. It o. well (medicine); me-nooshkâhgamuhgud, v. i. 8.

Operation. See action.

Opiate; n. i. nebaâwahbo.

Opinion; n. i. enândumooowin. It is his o.; enândum, or me anândung.

Opium. Same as opiate.

Opponent; p. n. a. shaungânjejâd, (pl.}
Ornamented. He is o.; suhságah, v. n.
1. He is much o.; suhsagákoonuhya, v. n. 2. It is o.; suhsagáhmuhgud, v. i. 8. See embroider.
Orphan; p. n. a. káhwézid ahbenóoje, (pl. -jig, -yug). He is an o.; kéweze, v. n. 3.
Orphanage; káhwézejig ahbenoojéyug anduzhe gahnahwánemindwah.
Other. The other; ewh pazhíg. In com-
poser, nuhbu'ná. See arm, foot, &c.
Otherwise (differently); pulkáin, aunj.-
Otherwise (else); kishpin, with the neg.
Otter; n. a. neegig, (pl. -wug). Young o.; neegigoons, (pl. -ug). Female o.;
noozháahgig, (pl. -wug). O. skin; nee-
gwichyá, (pl. -ug).
Ottawa Indian; Otáwhah, (pl. -g). He
speaks O.; Otáwhu'mo, v. n. 4.
Ought; use the future tense of the verb,
emphasising by prefixing pooch-. See
must.
Ounce. See weight.
Our; (an.) ke-, kid—nahn, (pl. -ig); (in.)
ke-, kid—nahn, (pl. -in); e.g., Our
canoes; ke-sheemaunenahnin.
Note.—e.g., kid-, must be changed to ne-, kind-
if the person addressed is
included.
Our own; ke-, kid—menaun: e.g., Our
(own) child; kid-ahbenoojéemenaun.
Ours; kenuhwind, nenuhwind, keduh-
yéemenaun.
Ourselves; kenuhwind ego04. Expressed
also by the use of mod. A.: e.g., We
love ourselves; ke-sahgéedezomin.
Out. Out of doors; uhgwichjing. See
go out, &c.
Out of (from); oonje. See with.

- | OPP | OUT |
--- | --- | --- |
Opp | Oppose. He o. it; o-megáhdaun, v. t. VII. | 1. He is much o.; suhsagákoonuhya, v. n. |
Opp | Opposite (vis-a-vis); tebishko. He arrives o. to it; o-tebishkokaun. | 2. It is o.; suhsagáhmuhgud, v. i. |
Opp | Oppress. See treat ill, enslave. | 8. See embroider. |
Or | Or; kamah. See either. | Orphan; p. n. a. káhwézid ahbenóoje, (pl. -jig, -yug). He is an o.; kéweze, v. n. 3. |
Or | Oracle. See augury. | Orphanage; káhwézejig ahbenoojéyug anduzhe gahnahwánemindwah. |
Or | Oration; n. i. keche-keekedowin. | Other. The other; ewh pazhíg. In compos-
or | Orator; p. n. a. nátah-kéekedood, (pl. -jig). He is an o.; netáh-kéekedo, v. n. 4. | er, nuhbu'ná. See arm, foot, &c. |
Or | Orchard; mécenewé-métigookaun. | Otherwise (differently); pulkáin, aunj.- |
Or | Ordain. He o. him; o-makuhláwekoonuhyáweán, v. t. I. | Otherwise (else); kishpin, with the neg. |
Or | Order. Good order; suhgúhkumésewin. | Otter; n. a. neegig, (pl. -wug). Young o.; neegigoons, (pl. -ug). Female o.; |
Or | He keeps things in order; suhgúkenega, v. n. 2. He puts it in o.; o-suhgúkscedo- | noozháahgig, (pl. -wug). O. skin; neegwichyá, (pl. -ug). |
Or | doon, v. t. VIII. It is in order; suh- | Ottawa Indian; Otáwhah, (pl. -g). He |
gúkesin, v. i. 5. | speaks O.; Otáwhu'mo, v. n. 4. |
Or | Order (give an order). He o.; enáhkoon- | Ought; use the future tense of the verb, |
egega, v. n. 2, (p. c. an.-) | emphasising by prefixing pooch-. See must. |
Or | Order (send for); o-mejedwan, v. t. VI- | Ounce. See weight. |
Or | Orderly (in good order); suhgúkuj. | Our; (an.) ke-, kid—nahn, (pl. -ig); (in.) |
Or | Ordination; n. i. makuhláwekoonuhyá- | ke-, kid—nahn, (pl. -in); e.g., Our |
| | wecwáwin. | canoes; ke-sheemaunenahnin. |
Or | Organ. See instrument of music. | Note.—e.g., kid-, must be changed to ne-, kind— |
Or | Origin; n. i. oondáhdezewin. | if the person addressed is included. |
Or | Originate. It o. from; oondáhdud, v. i. | Our own; ke-, kid—menaun: e.g., Our |
| 7, (an. -deze). | (own) child; kid-ahbenoojéemenaun. |
Or | Ornament; n. i. suhságachegun, (pl. -un). | Ours; kenuhwind, nenuhwind, keduh-yéemenaun. |
Or | See Indian ornaments. | Ourselves; kenuhwind ego04. Expressed |
| Ornament. He o. s.-th.; suhságachega, | also by the use of mod. A.: e.g., We |
| v. n. 2. He o. him, it; o-suhsagahaan, | love ourselves; ke-sahgéedezomin. |
| o-suhsagahdoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. | Out. Out of doors; uhgwichjing. See |
sasa). | go out, &c. |
Out | Out of (from); oonje. See with.
Outcast; p. n. a. wuhyábenégáusood, (pl. -jig).

Outgrow. He o. him, it; od-uhnewégemaun, od-uhnewégindaun, v. t. I., VII.

Outlaw; p. n. a. gahmid, (pl. -jig).

Outlive. See survive.

Outrun. He o. him; od-anemishkuhwaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. uhyan-).

Outside; uhgwuhjwing.

Outwardly; uhgwuhjuyeeë.

Oven; n. i. bahuqazhekaun, keboojeeegun.

Over; pauzhjeje, see jump over, &c. It is all o.; ishquahkumegud, v. i. 7.

Overboard. He, it falls o.; gedónuonhgesa, v. n. 2, v. i. 2. He throws him, it o.; o-gédónuonhgesaáun, -sátoon, v. t. I., VIII.

Overcast. The sky is is o.; ningwúkwud.

Overcoat; n. i. petáhwuhzhaun, (pl. -un), kechepesekuhwahgun, (pl. -un).

Overcome, (conquer). He o.; mahmáun- zhetwah, shahgoojëewa, v. n. 1, 2, (p. c. mam-, shuhyaug-). He o. him, it; o-mahmaunzheáun, o-mahmaunzhetoon v. t. I., VII., o-shahgoojëáun, o-shah goojéttoon, v. t. I., VIII. It is o.; shahgoojëaghaa, v. t. 2. See surpass.

Overflow. It o. runs over); segesánuh gud, v. i. 8, (p. c. saug-). The river o.; puhzhedájewun seebe, v. i. 6. He makes it o.; o-puhzhedábuuhdoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. pazh-). See boil over, flood.

Overhear. He o. him (purposely); o-ke möosetuhaun, v. t. II. (p. c. kam-).

Overjoyed. He is o.; osaumáñemo, osaum moojégesë, v. n. 4, 3.

Overseer; p. n. a. nahgáunezid, (pl. -jig).

Overshadow. He o. him, it; od-uhgántshkuhuwaun, -tashkaun, v. t. II., VIII.

Oversleep. He o.; ozaumingwum, v. n. 5.

Overstrain. He o. himself; sinje, v. n.

Overshadow. He o. him, o-sinjéaun, v. t. I., (p. c. saunj-).

Overtake. He o. him, it; od-ulqdaunaun, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. ade-),

Overthrow. See destroy, throw down.

Overtake. See turn over.

Overspill. It o. him; o-megooshka- jeegoon. t. 1.; o-megooshkaa, v. n. 2.

Owe. He o.; mahmáunzheáun, v. t. I., VII., o-mahmaunzhetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. maz-). See debt.

Owl; n. a. kookookuhoo, (pl. -g).

Owner; p. n. a. dabándung, (pl. -ig).

Ox; pezhëke, (pl. -wug). Ox driver
wadáhbeaud pezhëkewun.

Oxhide, n. i. pezhékewágin, (pl. -on).

Oyster; n. a. áys, (pl. -ug).

P.

Pace (step); tuhkóokewin.

Pacify. He p. him; o-pezáuneáun, v. t. I.

Pack (carried on the back); n. i. mew-
Pack up (for a journey). He packs up; o-kootuggeau, v. t. I. He has p. in such a part (it pains him); od-ahkoosin, v. t. VI. (p. c. uhyah-). He has pain in the head, arms, &c.; dawe- (dawequa, dáwene). See arm, &c.

Painful. It is p.; kootuggesin, v. i. 5. It is a p. event; kootuggádáhwugummegud, v. i. 7.

Paint (colour); uhtesegun, zhesbóeegun, wázhenugan.

Paint. He p.; uhtesega, zhesbóeiga, wázhena, v. n. 2, (p.c. a-t-, zha-, wuhya-). He p. it; (u.m.) od-uhtes-aun od-uhtes-waun, o-zhesbóeáun o-zhesbéewaun, v. t. VII., V. Incompós, (an.)-koonaun; (in.)-tesaun, -koodoon: e.g., He p. it black, red, yellow; o-muhkudawtesaun, o-miskoodesaun, o-suhwete-saun; o-muhkudákoodoon, o-miskoodoon, od-osuhwékooodoon, v. t. VII., VIII. It is painted; (in. an.) zhesbóeigáda, -gáso, v. i. 9. It is painted black, red, &c.; makuhdákoonegáda, miskoonegáda, v. i. 9. It is painted black, red, &c. (metal, &c.); muhhkudáwahbekenegáda, misquáubeknegáda, v. i. 9; see dye. He paints, ornaments himself; wahwázhenugan. He is painted; wahwázhenugáso, v. n. 4. (p. c. waw-).

Paint (draw). He p.; muhzenébeega, v. n. 2. He p. him, it; o-muhzenébwaun, o-muhzenébéau, v. t. V. VII. It is painted; muhzenébeégáda, v. i. 9.

Painter; n. a. uhtesegawenene, zhesbóeágwenene, (p. c. wug-).
Painter (artist); muhzenébeágáwenéné.

Pair. Same as couple.

Palace; n. i. ogemáhwegummig, (pl. -oon).

Palate; n. a. My, thy, his p.; nenahgusk, kenahgusk, o-nahguskoon.

Pall. He is p.; waúbishkingwa, waubenawingwa, v. n. 2.

Palisade. See enclosure.

Pall; n. i. cheebuy-muhnuku-petoosing.

Palpitation. He has p. of the heart; sásgedáa, v. n. 2, (p. c. suhya-).

Palsy. He has p.; nebówahpena, v. n. 2.

Pan. Tin pan or frying-pan; sahsakokwaun, uhbwáwin, (pl. -un). One panful; ningootuhbwáwin.

Pancake; n. i. quakesájhegun. He fries pancakes; quakesájhega, v. n. 2.

Pancake. Same as glass.

Panic-struck (They are); chasekah-sagezwug.

Pant. He p.; mahmújepulgeso, v. n. 4.

Panther; keche káshshugans, (pl. -ug).

Pantry; n. i. uhtáusowin.

Pants. See trousers.

Papa; bähbah.

Paper; n. i. muhzenihggun, (pl. -un).

Note.—This word means anything on which characters are marked or stamped, whether paper, card, book, bill or letter. Clean (unwritten) paper; pánnéguk muhzenihggun.

Paper-mill; muhzenihggunekáwegummig.

Parable; n. i. ahwáchegun, (pl. -un). He speaks in p.; ahwáchega, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyah-).

Paradise (heaven); wahquéé, pashegarndahgwuk duhnuhkekwin. In p. wahquééng. See heaven.

Parallel. They are put p.; tebiskóowachegahdáoon.

Paralysis. Same as palsy.

Parasite; pagwisbeewáshkid, (pl. -jig). See beg to eat.

Parasol. Same as umbrella.

Parcel. See bundle, packet, pack.

Parch. He p. it: (e.g., corn); (an. in.) o-gálhipswau, o-gáhpesau, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. guhyah-).

Pardon. See forgive.

Pare. See peel.

Parent; n. a. ketese. My, thy, his p.; ninketeséem, keketeséem, o-keteseémn. (pl. ninketeséemug, &c.).

Paring; n. i. okoonaus, (pl. -un).

Park. See enclosure.

Parliament House; keche kekedówegummig. Member of p.; kekedówenene, (pl. -wug).

Parlour. See room.

Parsonage; p. n. i. makuhdawekonuhyáändlu.

Part. There is p. (or half) of s.-thing; uhzheguná, v. i. 2, (p. c. azhe-). Use ahdn (some), or punge (a little).

Part. He p. (goes off another way); puhká, v. n. 2, (p. c. pak-). We p.; ke-pukkáádemin, mod. b. He p. from him, it; o-puhkáwenaun, o-puhkáwedoone, v. t. III., VII. See separate.

Partake. He p. of it; od-odáhpénaun, v. t. VII.

Participle. See Grammar (p. 35).

Note.—The participle in Chippewa has the signification of I who, thou who, he who, &c., or (2) that which I, that which thou, that which he, &c., (e.g., wuhyahbundumaun, means (1) I who see
It p., or is p.; kuhbekóosa, v. i. 2, (p. c. kabe-). See decline.

Pass over. See go over, omit.

Pass through. He p. th. a place; peme-ezháh, v. n. 1, (p. c. pame-). It p. thr.; shaubooda, v. i. 2. The water p. thr.; shaubooe, v. i. 3.

Pass to. He p. it to him from hand to hand; od-áheknánümuhwauq, v. t. II. (p. c. uhyaun-).

Passed (expired). It is p.; ke-kuhbekosámuhgud, ke-ishquahsamuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. Kah-).

Passover (The); ewh kuhbekóosa wekoonedewin.

Past (gone by, deceased, former, old, that was). Expressed in Ojebway by the use of -bun as an affix. e.g., My deceased father; noosebun. His old (not still used) canoe; o-cheemaunebun.

Our friends that were; kejekewáme-náhbuneeg).

Paste; n. i. ahgookewahsegun. Same as seal.

Patch (piece); buhquáhegun. He p. s.-th.; buhquáhega, v. n. 2. He p. it; (an. in.) o-buhquáhwaun, o-buhquahwaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. baqu-). He p. a canoe; buhquáhoono, v. n. 4. He p. leggings; buhquáhedausa, v. n. 2. He p. shoes, &c.; buhquaháuso, v. n. 4.

Path. Same as road. See trail.
Patience (forbearance); minwahdándumoo- 

Patient (forbearing). He is p.; minwah-

dándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. man-). He finds

him p.; o-minwahdánamo, v. t. I. He

is p. with him; o-nookahdeztu-

waun, o-pahpméweduhwaun, v. t. II.

(p. c. nwa-, pa-). See meek, perse-

vering.

Patiently; pákah.

Patriarch; n. a. kátezebun, (pl. -eeg).

Pattern; p. n. i. kekenuhwahbunje- 
gun, (pl. -un). P. for cutting a coat, &c.;

tebezhegun.

Paunch. See belly.

Pause. See hesitate.

Paved. It is p. with stone; uhsineká-

dā, v. i. 2.

Paw; n. i. wuhnuhzid, (pl. -un).

Pay. He pays; tebuhumahgga, v. n. 2,
(p. c. tab-). He pays him; o-tebuh-

umahwaun, v. t. II. He pays for it;

(in. an.) o-tebuhau, o-tebahwaun, v. t.

VII., V. He pays so much for it; (in.

an.) od-epenáaun, od-openáwaun, v. t.

VII., V.

Pay debts. He p. his d.; o-kezhéekau-

n-muhznéhegun. He p. him in full;

o-kezhéekwau, v. t. II. He pays

all he owes; kezhéekau, v. n. 4, (p. c.

da-).

Payment (given); tebuhumahgáwin. —

(received); tebuhumáhgoowin.—(gen-

eral); tebuhumáhdewin.

Pea; n. i. uhnéjémin, (pl. -un).

Peace; n. i. pezaunandumowin, pezaú-

nawáwin, wáhnukéewin. He makes

p.; pezáunewa, v. n. 2. He lives in p;

wáhnuké, v. n. 3a. He has p. of

heart; wáhnukéewedáa, v. n. 2.

Peaceable. He is p.; pezáunee, v. n. 3.

Peaceful. It is p.; pezáunuhkummegid.

Peaceful life; pezaunáinidewin.

Peach; n. a. meshebuhgasun, (pl. -ug).

Peacock; n. a. o-zahwushko-mesesa, suh-

ságah-méesa, (pl. -g).

Pear; n. a. pookedoonzh, oisgúwkoo-

min, (pl. -ug). P. tree; pookedoonzh-

wahtig, oisgúwkoomenuhgháwunzh, 

(pl. ig).

Pearl; n. a. meg̱, uhnuhnejee, (pl. -g).

Pebble; n. a. uhsineēns, (pl. -ug).

Pebbly. It is p.; uhsineēnskah, v. i. 1.

Peck. See measure.

Peck up. He p. it up; od-oombewában-

aun, v. t. VII.

Peculiar. See curious.

Peculiar (own p.); tebénuhwa: (e.g. His

own p. people; ween tebénuhwa od-

uhsinēnahbamun).

Peddle. He p. things; pahbáhmahdá-

wa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pahbáh-).

Pedlar; n. a. pahbáhmahdahwa-wéné.

Peel; v. i. okonaus. He p. or pares it;

o-peshuhgébedoone, -benaun, v. t. VII.

III. (p. c. pash-). See skin.

Peep. He p.; kemoozaube. He p. in; tuh-

páube, v. n. 3, (p. c. tap-). He p. from

under s.-th.; pensáube, v. n. 3, (p. c.

pauns-).

Peevish. He is p.; puhbigodaá, weyu-

giskeuhyah, v. n. 2, (p. c. pah-, wa-).

Peevishness; n. i. puhbigodaáwin, weyu-

giskezewin.
PEG

Peg (wooden pin); suhgâhquhegun, (pl. -un). He p. it; (an. in.) o-suhsuhgâhquhaun, o-suhsuhgâhquhaun, v. t. VII., V., (p. c. sasuh-). It is pegged; suhsuhgâhquhegunâuso.-gâhda, v. i. 9.

Pen; n. a. meegwun, (pl. -ug).

Pencil; n. i. ozhebkepntihtig, (pl. -eon).

Perfume; n. i. menomâhgoojegun, nooquâsegun, (pl. -un).

Perfume. He p.; menomâhgoojega. He burns as a p.; o-nooquâsegan, v. t. VI. He p. him, it; o-nooquâswaun, o-nooquâsaun, v. t. V.; VII.

Perhaps; koonemah, maungeshuh: denoted also by the use of the dubitative form of the verb. See Grammar.

Peril; baupenesewâhgun. See danger.

Perilous times; nahnez6wene-k8zhep.

Pew; n., n. meegwun, (pl. -ug).

Perspiration; n. i. uhbwâsowin.
Perspire. He p.; uhbwáso, v. n. 4. He makes his head p. (medically); sáh-subequa, v. n. 2. See sweat.

Persuade. He p. him; o-wéekwuhsoomaun, v. t. I. (p. c. waukw-). He p. him to go with him; owezhumaun, v. t. I. (p. c. waush-).

Pert. See impudent.

Perverse. See obstinate.

Pervert. He p. him (leads him astray);
 o-wuwnishemaun, v. t. I.

Pestilence; n. i. máhnáhdhpuhpenáwin.
 There is p.; máhnáhdhpuhpenákumme-
gud, v. i. 7.

Pestle and mortar; pootáhgk kuhya
 pootáhgunauk.

Pet. See favourite.

Petition; kechepuhgosanduhmuwin. He p.; kechepuhgosandum, nudoutum, v. n. 5.

Petrify. He is petrified; uhsinewe, v. n.
 3.

Peticoat; n. i. munjegoda, góodaus, (pl. -un). She wears a short p.; tuhquáum-bezo, v. n. 4. See gown.

Pew. Same as seat.

Pewter; waubushkékoomaun.

Phantom; n. a. chéebuy, (pl. -ug).

Pheasant. Same as partridge.

Phlegm; n. a. uhgig.

Photograph; n. i. muhzenáuzoowin. He has his ph. taken; muhzenángoo.

Physic. See medicine, aperient.

Physician. See doctor.

Piano. See instrument of music.

Pick (pick a bird). He p. a b.; o-paush-
kóboenaun penáshe, v. t. III.

Pick out. He p. it out (e.g., a weed); o-
paushkóobedoon, v. t. VII. (p. c. pa-
wyush-). See choose, pluck.

Pick up; see gather. He p. it up on
 fork, &c.; (an. in.) o-puhtútkahwau,
o-puhtútkuhuwan, v. t. V., VII. (p. c.
pat-). He p. it up in his arms; o-mah-
móozhuhgenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c.
muhyah-). He p. it up and eats it;
 (an. in.) o-mahmóozhuhgúhmuwin, o-
mahmóozhuhgundaun, v. t. I., VII,
(p. c. muhjah-). He p. up sticks for
fuel; mahmóozhuhgenesu, v. n. 2. He
p. up birds for a sportsman; muhwa-
ñhège.

Pickaxe; n. i. moonuhega-waghákwan.

Pickerel; n. a. ogáh, (pl. -wug).

Pie; n. i. tabahta.

Picture; n. i. muhzenébeégun; n. a. mu-
zénéchegun, (pl. -un), (pl. -ug).

Piece (fragment); booquáhyéece. A piece
of meat, fish, &c.; ningotoónézhégun.

Two pieces — ; neezhónezhégun, &c.

So many p.; dussónezhégun. A p. of
 cloth, &c.; booquag. A p. of wood,
 &c.; booquáhtig. A p. of metal, &c;
booquábhik. A waste p.; wábenegun.

See shred, crumb, whole, remnant.

Pierce. See bore, stab.

Piety; n. i. soóngguhuhmeähwin.

Pig; n. a. kookoosh, (pl. -ug). Young
 p.; kookooshans, (pl. -ug).

Pigeon; n. a. omeemee, (pl. -g). Young
 p.; omeemeeens, (pl. -ug). He hunts p;
nuduhóméémema, v. n. 2.

Pigeon-tail duck; n. a. ahahwá, (pl. -g).

Pike (fish); n. a. kenóozha, (pl. -g).
Pile. See heap.
Pilgrim. Use traveller.
Pill; n. i. mushkeke babekomenuhguk.
Pillar (stone); pahdzhkeshing uhsin.
Pillow; n., i. nhpequtishemoon, (pl. -un).
Pilot; n. a. odahkawene, (pl. -wug).
Pimple; n. i. menbens, (pl. -un).
He has p. on his face; mooxawingwis.
His skin is full of p.; pekwuzhakshah, v., n.
Pin; n. i. hoshtequaun-sha-booonegun, (pl. -un), suhgrihquuh -gun, (pl. -m), See peg.
Pin. He p. it; (ill. ~52.), o-suhgahquuh-tun, o-suhgahquuhwaun, v. t., II., VIII., (p. c. sas-).
Pincers; n. i. tuhkminjegauns.
Pincushion; suhgiil~quuhoonun puhduh -gekesing).
Fence; n. a. shingwawk, (pl. -wug).
Young p.; shingwaukoons, (pl. -ug).
Pinion. See pincl.
Pine; r. (b. ~hii~gwaun, (917. -wu~).
Young p.; shingwauko~s, (pZ. -ug).
Dry p.; mkhnesug, (pl. -oog).
Ited p.; puhkwuhnutmauk, (pZ. -oog).
White p.; uhmikw Bundesaug, (pl. oog).
I'ine, forest; shingwauko~e (211 .. wun).
Pinion. See bincl.
Pink. It is y.; mis(i~~aunclaz. i. 2.
Pious. He is p.; sognugulmihmeah, q uhyuk-ulmihmeah, v. n. 1, (p. c. swang-g, quay-).
Pipe-stone (white, black, and red, out of which pipes are made); opwahgunauhshin.
Pirate. Same as robber.
Piss. He p.; zheshewige, v. n. 3, (p. c. zhau-).
Pistol; n. i. puushkesegaununs, (pl. -un).
Pitch, or tar; n. a. pegewauns.
Pit. Same as hole.
Pitch, or tar; n. a. pegewauns.
Pitchbrush; n. i. zheshokweaunun, (pl. -un).
Pitcher; n. i. wawugun-meneaquajegun, (pl. -un). See jug.
Pitchfork. See hay fork.
Piteous (exciting pity). Expressed by the use of mod. c.; thus, he excites pity while sleeping; nebahshe.
Pith; n. i. ween.
Pity (compassion); n. i. ketemahganigawin. See kindness, mercy.
Pity. It is a pity; wyeuyhug, v. i. 7.
Place (place where); ~anduhzhe, (e. g.,
a preaching house; ánduhzhe-kuhgé. quang). — (dwelling): duhnuhkewin. In compos.-ekaun: thus, a place where there are trout; mahmágoosekaun. See put.

Place to place; pahbah-as prefix. He goes about from place to place; pahbah-ehzhah, (p. c. pahbah-).

Plague; n. i. máhnáhduhpéna-win. He has the plague, cholerá, &c.; máhnáhdupéna, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhyahn-).

Plague. See bother, trouble.

Plain. It is pl. (intelligible); nesedotáhg-wud, v. i. 7, (p. c. nased-). See clear.

Plainly; méezheshuh. He hears him p.; o-puhgukéthu-wu-n, v. t. II.

Plait. See plat.

Plan (contrive); kuhgwaiechega; nuhnáh-
ghuduh-uhnóeke.

Plane; n. i. shóoshkojegun, (pl. -un).
He p.; shóoshkojega, v. n. 2, (p. c. shwaush-). He p. it; (in. an.) o-shóoshkooguhaun, o-shóoshkoogahwau, v. t. VII. V. See match plane.

Plank; n. a. nuhbuggesug, (pl. -oog).

Plank road; nuhbuggesug-méekunuh.

Plant; p. n. i. suhyábgukceg, (pl. -in).

Plant. He p. it; o-ketegáhdaun, v. t. VII.

Planted. It is p.; ketegáhda, v. i. 2.

Plaster. He p.; wáubegunühega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhyaub-). He p. it; o-wáubegunúhaun, v. t. VII. He p. it smoothly; o-sóoshkwáubegunúhaun.

Plasterer; n. a. wáubegunúhegawenoéne.

Plat. He is platting; okáhdanega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wak-). He p. it; (in. an.) od-

okáhdanaun, v. t. I. Platted cord; okáhdáyaub.

Plate (flat dish); n. i. tasenáhgun, (pl -un). One, two, &c., platesful; ninge-
tasenáhgun, neezho-tasenáhgun. See dish.

Platted. It is p.; shoonéyáhka-ha. n.

Platform; n. i. taseóneka-dag.

Play. He is playing (a child); odíhmé-

no, v. n. 4, (p. c. wad-). He is p. (neg-

lecting his duty); kéwuhníhkmé-
gese, v. n. 3, (p. c. kah-). He is p.
noisily; oombáhkmé-gese. He be-
gins to p.; máhduhkkmé-gese. He p.
with him; o-weéduhkkmé-gé-maun, v. t. I. He p. in such a place; duh-
núhkmé-gese.

Play cards (play for money). They p;
ulthádewug, mod. b. See gamble.

Play music. He p. m.; mudwáwachega,

v. n. 2, (p. c. madw-). See music.

Play (pretend to be); -káu-se as affix: e.g.,
He plays the Indian; uhnishenah-
káuso.

Playing (play); n. i. odúminoowin.

Plaything; n. i. odúminoowáhgun, (pl.
-un).

Plead for. He pleads for him; o-guh-
noodunoowahu-n. See intercede.

Pleasant. It is p.; minwandáhgwud, v.

i. 10. It sounds p.; minotáhgwud.

Please (if you p.); ahpágish.

Please. He p. him; o-menonuhwá-

n; o-minwandumeáun, v. t. I. (p. c. man).

See flatter.

Pleased. He is p.; minwandum, v. n. 3.

Pleasure; n. i. minwandumoowin.
Pledge. He gives a p.; od-uhpuhzenúh-egan kago.

Plenty. P. of; nébewuh, quau-shkuh-wud. He has p. (is contented); tábesé, v. n. 3, (p. c. tuhya-). He procures p.; o-tábesuhtoon, v. t. VIII. There is p.; tabesá, v. i. 2, or, -kah as an affix: e.g., There is p. of grass; mushkoséwékáh. There are p. of people; uhnishenáhékáh, v. i. 1.

Pliable. See flexible.

Plot; n. i. kuhkuhyáneze-uhnookéewin.

Plough; n. i. pemepóojeegun, (pl. -un).

Plough. He p.; pemepóojeega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pame-). He p. a field; o-pemeboodoon keta-gun, o-pégwúhkummi-guhaun keta-gun, v. t. VII. It is p.; pemepóojeerahda, pegwúhkummi-guhegáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. pagw-).

Ploughman; n. a. pemepóojejáwenéné.

Plover (bird); n. a. chitchishkewa, (pl. -ug).

Pluck out. He p. it out; (in an.) o-mahmebedoon, o-mahmeebaun, v. t. VIII, III, (p. c. mam-). He p. his (another's) eye out; o-gejáhbahwaun, v. t. V.

Plug. Same as cork.

Plum; n. a. puhgásaun, (pl. -ug).

Plume of feathers; n. a. nemushkúhégun, (pl. -ug). He has a pl. on his head; nemushkúhégá, v. n. 4.

Plummet. See sounding lead.

Plunder; n. i. muháka-wáwin. See rob.

Plunge. See jump in the water.

Plural endings; anim. -g, -ug, -yug, -wug, -eeg, -oog, -jig; inanim. -n, -un, -yun, -wun, -een, -ín, -oon.

Pocket; n. i. peendahgun, mushkemódágwújjegun, (pl. -un).

Pod; n. i. okoonáus, (pl. -un).

Poem. Same as song.

Poetry; n. i. muhguumóo-beigáwin.

Point. It is pointed; kenequuhgud, puhchéeshkáhmuhugud, v. i. 8, (metal, &c.); kenahbekud, puhchéeshkáhbe-kud, v. i. 7. See cut to a point.

Point of death. He is at the p. of death; kagah nebo, v. n. 4.

Point of land; n. i. nayáushé. On, to, or from a p.; nayáushing. A little p.; nayáusheen. There is a p.; nayáushewun, v. i. 6. Beyond the p.; ahzhahwéw. He rounds a p.; kewetuhum, v. n. 5. He crosses a p. on foot; kuhkeawa, v. n. 2. Crossing place; kuhkeawáonaun.

Point out. He p. it out to him; od-ehnoohmuhwaun, v. t. II. See shew.

Poison; n. i. mujje-mushkéke. He p. him; mujje-m. od-uhshuhaun, v. t. 1. He takes p.; mujje-m. od-odáhpinaun, v. t. VII.

Poisoner; p. n. a. ashungad mujje mushkéke, (pl. ashungajig).

Poisonous. It is p.; mujje-uhýéewun, mujje-mushkékwun, v. i. 6, (p. c. maje-).

Poke; see shove. He p. the fire; nuhékinzháega, v. n. 2, (p. c. na-).

Poker; n. i. nuhékinzháegun, (pl. -un).

Pole (for boating); gaunduhkéegun, (pl. -un). He p. the boat along; gaunduh-
keëga, v. n. 2. — (fixed up in the ground); padúhkeesing metig.
Polecat. Same as skunk.
Policeman. See constable.
Polish (make bright). He p.; wâhse
quaujega, v. n. 2. (p. c. wuh-). He p. it; o-wâhsequahdoo, v. t. VIII.
— (metal, &c.); in. an. o-wahsequâbikahuwaun, kuhaun, v. t. V., VII.
Polished. It is p.; wahsequahda, v. i.
2. — (metal, &c.); wahsequâhlekud, (-kese), v. i. 7.
Polishing cloth or brush; wahsequâujegun, (pl. -un).
Police. He is p.; wuhweke. See re
spectful.
Pollute. See defile.
Pomade; nuhmáhkewin. He p. his
(another’s) head; o-nuhmáhkoonan, v. t. III., (p. c. nam-).
Pompous. See conceited.
Pond; n. i. petóobig; (pl. -oon).
Ponder. See reflect.
Poor. He is p.; ketemâhgeze, v. n. 3,
(p. c. kate-). He is considered p.;
ketemahgandâhgoose, v. n. 3. He
makes him p.; o-ketemâhgeaun, v. t. 1.
He looks p.; ketemâhgenâhgoose, v. n.
3.
Poor; adv. ketemâghuûkumimig.
Poorly. See indisposed.
Poor man; p. n. a. katemâhgezid, (pl. -jig).
Pop. It p. out; oombesâmughud.
Polar; n. o. uhshëhde, (pl. -g).
Popular. He is p.; minwandâhgoose, v.
n. 3; meno-wahwejenjâuso, v. n. 4.
Population; kuhkenuh anduchewaud an-

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POS

duhnuhkejig. The p. is so many; me
menik máhmhuwë egewh âbetungig.
Populous. It is p.; uhnishenâhâkâh.
Porcelain. Same as wampum.
Porch; n. i. tasuhoon; tâsechegun, (pl.
-un).
Porcupine; n. a. kauw, (pl. -wug). A
young p.; kauwgoos, (pl. -ug). Male
p.; nahâyâug. Female p.; noozhâ-
yâug. He hunts p.; nunduhwângw,
v. n. 2. P. quill; o-gâhuwu, kaugope-
wyu, (pl. -un). P. skin; kâugwâ-
yâun, (pl. -ug).
Pork, n. i. kokoosh.
Porous. It is p.; puhpugoonâshgo.,

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POP

XZomade.
nuhmhhquewin.
He p.
his Port. See
harbour.
(another’s) head;
olûhmâhkoonaun,
Portage;

1.

3.

7.

1.
P. quill;
o-gâhuwu, kaugope-wyu,

P. skin;
kâugwânyâun,(pl.-ug).
Pork, n. i. kokoosh.
Porous. It is p.; puhpugoonâshgo,
v. i. 1.
Porridge; puhgishkepoojegunâhbo.
Port. See harbour.
Portage; n. i. onegum. He makes a p;
onegâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. wan-). P. barrow;
onegunahtig, (pl. -oon). P. strap; uh-
pekun, (pl. -un).
Porter (carrier); p. n. a. wânegad, (pl.
jig).
Portion. My, thy, his p.; tabândumau-
dumun, -dung. See share.
Portrait; muhzenébeegáusowin. He
takes his p.; o-muhzenebéewau, r. t.
V., (p. c. maz-). He has his p. taken;
muhzenébeegáuso, v. n. 4.
Position (place). My, thy, his p.; and-
×hêwahyâaun, -yahyûn, -yaud.
- (circumstance), my, thy, his p.; ahe-
uhyahyâaun, -yahyûn, -yaud. It is in
a difficult p. (cannot well be taken
away); (an. in.) pahtaushin, pahtaun;
v. n. 6, v. i. 5, (p. t. puhyah-).
Positively; ahbedákummiq.
Possess. He p. him, it; o-tebánemaun, o-tebándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. tab.).
Possessed. See dwell.
Possession (property); tebandáusoowin.
He is in p.; tebandáuso, v. n. 4.
Possible. It is p.; enandáhgwud: but this word means, properly, “it is allowable,” so it is better to use kushketoon (can).
Post (wooden); n. i. metig, (pl. -oon); páduhkesing, (pl. -in); suhkuháhgún, (pl. -un).
Post-office; n. i. muhzenuhgegunun apuh-gesekaug.
Postscript; n. i. ahnekabéigun, (pl. -un). Posterity. See seed.
Pot (or kettle); n. a. uhkik, (pl. -oog).
Pot (with legs); okáhdühkik, (pl. -oog).
See jug.
Pot de chambre; n. i. zhégewenálhgún, (pl. -un).
Pot-bellied. See blown.
Pouch. See pocket, tobacco.
Poultry. See chicken, &c.
Pounce. He p. on him; o-nuhwúhde-naun, v. t. I.
Pound (weight); tebáhishkóojegun. See weight.
Pound. He p. Indian corn with a stone; o-tuhgwáhaun mun dáhminun, v. t. V.
Pour. He p. water on s.-th.; séeguhun-dagha, v. n. 2, (p. c. saug-). Same as baptize. He p. s.-th. in his mouth;

O-seeguhnóowaun, v. t. V. He p. s.-th. out; ségena, v. n. 2, (p. c. saug-).
He p. it out; o-ségenaun, v. t. VII. He p. it out for him; o-ségenumuh-waun, v. t. II.
Pour. He p.; mindulwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-); shebedonáne, v. n. 3, (p. c. shaub-).
Poverty; n. i. ketemáhgezewin.
Powder; n. i. pesepóojegun. He grinds to p.; pesepóojega. See grind.
Power (authority); kushkeáwezewin. He obtains p. over him; o-kushkeáun, v. t. I. He has p.; kushkeáweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kash-). He has p. over him, it; o-kushkeáwezekuhwnaun, wezékundaun, v. t. I., VII.
Powerful. He is p.; kushkeáweze, mush-kühweze, v. n. 3. See strong.
Practicable. See possible.
Practice. He pr. it; od-uhyezhéchegan, v. t. VI., (p. c. ayezh-).
Prairie; n. i. mushkoodá. There is a pr.; mushkóodaun, v. i. 6. In the middle of a pr.; náhwushkoodá. Large open pr.; mezheshéwushkoodá.
Prairie wolf; n. a. pushquahdahshe, (pl. -wug).
Praise; n. i. kechetwáhwanindewin, kechetwáhwaningawin, wahwéezhinde-win.
Praise. He p. him; o-wahweezhéane- maun, o-kechetwáhwan, o-meno- wáweenaun, v. t. I., III. (p. c. wawe-,
kache-, mano-). He pr. it; o-wahweezhándaun, v. t. VII. He pr. himself: meno-wahweenedzo, *mod. A.*

We pr. each other; ke-meno-wahweenedemin, *mod. b.* See flatter, boast.

Prattle. See chatter.

Pray. He pr.; uhnilhmeah, c. I. v. I. (p. c. an-). He pr. to him; od-uhnhmee-tuhwaun, v. t. II. He pr. for him; o-guhguhnoódumuhwaun.

Prayer; n. i. uhnhmeeáwin.

Prayer-book; uhnhmeeá-muhzenuíhegun.

Preach. He pr.; kuhgéqua, v. n. 2, (p. c. kag-). He pr. to him; o-kuhgeke-maun, v. t. I. He pr. of him, it; o-kuhgéquanóoduhwaun, -noodaun, v. t. II., VII. It is pr.; kuhgequánoojegahda, v. i. 9.

Preacher; n. a. kuhgéqua-wenéné, (pl. -wug).

Precede (go first). He p.; neegaun, v. n. 3.

Precept; n. i. kuhgéquáwin, (pl. -un).

Precious. He, it is p.; keche-áhpeta-andahgoозe. -dahgwud, v. i. 10.

Precious stone; n. a. pashegandáhgoozid uhsin.

Precipice; keeshkahbekah. There is a pr.; puhsáhbekah, v. i. 1. A place where there is a pr.; puhsáhbekangaun.

Precise. See exact.

Precision; n. i. wáhweengásewin. See skill.

Preclude. See hinder.

Precocious. He is p.; osáumcgenébege, v. n. 3.

Predecessor. My, thy, his pr.; nuhyáub-

ishkuhwug, -kúhwud, -kuhwahjin.

Predestination; neegaun anáhkoonegmuhguk.

Predict. See foretell.

Preface; n. i. negáuneebeégáwin.

Prefer. He pr. him, it; o-buhzhedá-

maun, -dándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. bazh-).

Prefix. He pr. it; o-neégisunetoon, v. i.

Pregnant. She is pr.; unjéko, v. n. 4, (p. c. anj-). o-keekishkuhwaun hbenbóo-

jeen, v. t. II. (p. c. kak-). She is often pr.; netáhoonzhá, v. n. 2.

Prejudice. See influence.

Prematurely; noondá-. She is pr. de-

livered; noondá-negeahwusso, v. n. 4.

Premier (the); owh muhyáhumhue negaunesid.

Preparation; n. i. ozheetahwin.

Prepare (get ready). He p.; ozheetah, wahwázhetah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wázh-, wa-). He p. it; od-ózhesetoon, o-wázh-

hesetoon, v. t. VIII. He p. it for him; o-wahwázhetumuhwaun, *mod. c.*

He p. himself; ozhetáheédzo. He makes him p.; od-ozheetahaun, *mod. d.*

He is prepared; ozheetah, keezhetah, v. n. 1. It is p.; ozhesin, keezhesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. wa-, kan-). He is p. to do s.-th.; uhpeéche, v. n. 3a. He is p.

for a voyage; ozbeetah.

Presence; weejeeawáwin, uhhbeéwin. In the pr. of; see before.

Present (not absent); He pr.; uhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. ab-), uhyáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. ay-).

Present (bring before). He pr. it; o
Prevent; see hinder. He p. his sleeping; od-opálmaun, v. t. I.
Prey. His p.; nasáhjin.
Prick. He p. him, it; o-picheeshkunaw, o-picheeshkaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. pa.). It p. him; o-pucheeshkáhgoon, (in. obj.).
Pride; n. i. ishpánindézoowin.
Priest; n. a. makuhdáwekónuhyu, (pl. -g). See sacrificing priest.
Prime a gun. He p. it; o-pewesëndon, v. t. VIII.
Prince; keche-ógemah ogwissun.
Princess; keche-ógemah odáhnesun.
Principal (chief). He, it, is p.; neegauândáhgoode, -dáhgwid, v. i. 10. See supreme.
Principally; máninduhga.
Print (coloured calico); n. i. ketuhgægin.
Print. He p.; muhzenúhkkesega, v. n. 2, (p. c. maž.). He p. it; o-muhzenhkesaun, v. t. VII. It is printed; muhzenúhkkesegáhda. It is p. small; pësebeegáhda. —large; muunglebeegáhda, v. i. 9.
Printing-office; n. i. muhzenúhkkeségawegumig.
Prison; n. i. kebáhkwoohdáwegumig.
Private. It is p.; kemóódud, v. i. 7.
Privately; keemooj.
Privation; n. i. noondasáwin.
Privilege; n. i. puhgedenégoowin.
Privy (closet); n. i. meséwegümimgoons.
Prize. See reward, stakes.
Probably; kuhnuhbiij.
Proceed (go on). He p.; uhne-mahjah.
    See continue, begin.
Procession. They go in p.; nah nebédá-sawug, v. n. 2, pl. (p. c. ane-).
Proclaim. He p.; mësheshuh-tebáhjemo, v. n. 4.
Proclamation; n. i. enáhkoonegáwin.
Procure. He pr. s.-th.; óondenuhmahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wand-). He pr. s.-th.
    for him; od-oondenuhmwuwaun, mod. c. He pr. it for himself; od-oondenu-
    máhsoon, v. t. VI. See provisions.
Produce (bring forth and shew). He pr.
    him, it; o-móokenaun, c. t. I., VII.
Produce fruit. See yield.
Produce young. She pr. young; oncjih-
    nese, v. n. 3, (p. c. wan-).
Profane. He is pr.; wuuhnushquaj o-
    wahwéendau a Jehovah odehyenka-
    soowin. See name (mention), frivol-
    ously.
Profess. He pr.; ede zo, mod. A.; (e.g.,
    He pr. to be a Christian; ninduñnuh-
    meah ede zo, lit. I am a Christian, he
    says of himself; or (2) -wainindezo
    (think oneself) as affix: e.g., He pro.
    to be wise; nebawákhwainindezo.
Professor (empty pr. of religion); ahne-
    shah ádezood ninduñnuhmeeah.
Profit. It pr. him; od-oondesin, r. t.
    VI., (p. c. wand-). It pr.; oondesin,
    v. i. 5. It pr. not; ahnuhwáwesémuh-
    gud, v. i. 8, (p. c. uhyah-).
Propigate. See libertine.
Profuse. It is p.; meshéenud, v. i. 7.
Progress; ashkum (more and more) with
    the verb: e.g., He pr. in wisdom;
    ashkum nebawkhah.
Prohibition; n. i. geníuhtmahgáwin.
Project. See protrude, plan.
Prolific. See pregnant.
Prolong. See lengthen.
Promenade; p. n.i. ánduhze-pémoosang
Promise; n. i. wahwéenduhmahgáwin.
Promise. He pr.; wahwéendumáhga,
    v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhyah-). He pr. him;
    o-wahwéendumwuhaun, o-nuhkoomam
    v. t. II., I. (p. c. wuhyah- nák-). He
    pr. it (repeating it often); o-wahwéen-
    daun, v. t. VII. We pr. each other;
    kewahweendumahdemin, mod. b. See
    rendezvous.
Promontory. See point of land.
Promote. He pr. him; o-kechetwáwa-
    un, c. t. I. (p. c. kach-).
Prompt; netah-, with the verb: e.g.,
    He is p. at arithmetic; netah-uh-
    dáuso.
Pronounce. He pr. well; menowa. -
    (badly); máñnowa, v. n. 2, (p. c. mar,
    muhy-).
Proof; p.n.i. wane-kekandáhgwuk; e.g.,
    This is the pr. of it; mesuhwá
    kekandáhgwuk. See prove.
Prop (wooden p. or post); auswáhqu-
    egun, (pl. -un).
Prop. He pr. s.-th. up; auswáhquh-
    ega, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaus-). He pr.
it up; od-auswahquhaun, v. t. VII. It is propped up; auswáhguhdegáhdah.

Proselytize. See gain over.
Prosperity; n. i. shahwandahgoozewin.
Prosper. He, it p.; shahwandáhgoozé, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. sha-).

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it up; od-auswahquhaun, v. t. VII. It is propped up; auswáhguhdegáhdah.

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Prosper. He, it p.; shahwandáhgoozé, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. sha-).

Proselytize. See gain over.
Prowl about (as a wild beast). He p. about; pahpahundahweze. See rove.

Proxy. See deputy.

Prudent. See wise, cautious.

Prune. He p. it; o-keéshkuhdekoonawau, v. t. V.

Psalm. Same as hymn.

Pseudo. See false.

Pahau! Ah-haw!

Puberty. See catamnia.

Publican. See tax-gatherer.

Publish (make public). He p. s.-th.; kekánduméewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kak-).

He p. it; o-kekánduméewan, v. t. VI.

Publish. He proclaims; kekandahgoewa.

He p. it; o-kekandahgooton.

Pudding; wanzegetherood buhquazhegun.

Pugnacious. See quarrelsome.

Pull. He p.; wéékoobejega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wauk)-. He p. (hauls) him, it; o-wéékoobenaun, o-wéékoobedo, v. t. III., VIII.

Pull along. See draw.

Pull down. He p. it down; o-nésebedoan, v. t. VIII. (p. c. naus-). It is pulled down; nésebejegándha, v. i. 9.

Pull forth. He p. him, it, f.: e.g., From a hiding-place; o-móókébeanaun, o-móókebedoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. mwauk-).

Pull in (tighten). Same as pull.

Pull out. He p. him, it, out; o-mahméebeanaun, o-getuhwaun, v. t. III., II. o-mahméebedo, o-getuhwaun, v. t. VII, VIII. (p. c. mam-, gat-). He pulls out his tooth; o-buhquábedábeanaun, v. t. I. He p. it out with his teeth; o-wée-

quundaun, v. t. VII. He p. out the threads of it; od-áhbebedoon, v. 1. argervative; VIII.

Pull up weeds. He p. up w.; moomahwa, v. n. 2; o-seeuhsnhimíshkebedon, n., (p. c. kahwa). See v. t. VIII. He p. it up by the root; o-seeuhsnhimíshkedon, v. t. VIII. v. t. III. He p. it up on a rope; o-seeuhsnhimíshkend. begenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. aquah). Purposely (in a purpose; n. begenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. aquah).

Pulley; n. i. oomúhbelegenun, (p. m. aquun). She Pulse (artery, vein); osquéanab, (p. auh). She Purse; n. i. oomúhbelegenun, v. t. III.

Pump; n. a. iskuhebaun, (pl. -ug). Punke; n. a. iskuhebaun, v. n. 3a. iskuhush. He p. it out; od-iskuhebahdaun, v. t. VII. It is gulysing, v. t. (+. c. gulsing). Pumpkin; n. i. ogwissimaun, (p. w. -). In aqheebenu, v. p. is beating; punghoogo, v. n. 4. He p. it out; p. beats fast; kezhéepunguhoogo, v. t. III., VIII. (following v. 4, (p. c. kagh.)

Pump; n. a. iskuhebaun, (pl. -ug). Pump; n. a. iskuhebaun, v. n. 3a. iskuhush. He p. it out; od-iskuhebahdaun, v. t. VII. It is gulysing, v. t. (+. c. gulsing). Pumpkin; n. i. ogwissimaun, (p. w. -). In aqheebenu, v. p. is beating; punghoogo, v. n. 4. He p. it out; p. beats fast; kezhéepunguhoogo, v. t. III., VIII. (following v. 4, (p. c. kagh.)

Puncual. He arrives punctually; gásá, v. p. him:


Punishment; n. i. kóduggetóowin.

Pupil; n. a. kékenówhimághun, (p. -). He is the wa, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. mukuwudaw.). Pupil of the eye; mukuhdawg, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. mishkinzhegun.


Purchaser; kaushpenúhjégad, (pl. jégad). He is p.; a cert. Puri. He, it is p.; pšínqo, peenú, v. t. III., VIII.

n. 3, v. i. 7, (p. c. paun-). He is p.
urgative; n. i. shāhboosegun. He takes a.p.; shāhboos, v. n. 4. He gives him his p.; o-shāhboosaun, v. t. V.

urify. See clean, cleanse.

urpose; n. i. pēniadaawn. See intend.

purposely (ou purpose); oonjedáh.

urse; n. i. shōneyah-múshkemodans.

urse. He p, him; o-pemenaúzhekuhwaun, o-máhdahuhnaun, v. t. II., I., (p. c. pame-, muhyah-). He p. him (following his tracks); o-nóoswuñanaun, v. t. V. (p. c. ndaus-).

us (matter); n. i. menéé.

ush. He p.; gáunduhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ganhaa-). He p. him, it; o-gaun- denaun, v. t. I., VII. He p. him, it aside; od-ekowábenaun, v. t. I., VII. He p. him it back; od-ahzháundenaun, v. t. VII. He p. his head; o-gáundenaun, (so also hand, foot, &c., substituting ninje, seda, for qua), v. t. I.

He, it is pushed; gáundegáúosó, gáúda, v. i. 9. Push through; see press through, thrust. He p. him in the water; o-buhkóbewábenaun, v. t. I. (p. c. bako-).

ut (place). He p. s.-th.; uhtahga, v. n. 2. He p. him, it; od-uhswáun, od-uhstóon, v. t. IV., VIII. (p. c. as-, at-). It is p.; achégááda, v. i. 9. He p. it in a certain way; od-ézhesetoon, v. t. VIII. He p., s.-th. for him.; od-úhstuwáun, v. t. II.. He p. it right; (in. an.) o-ózhesetoon, o-ózhesh-
(p. c. zhak-). He puts his hand in; pinjeninjesin. (So also foot, arm, &c., substituting -sda, -neka, for -ninje).
Put in order. See order.
Put on clothing, &c. He p. it on; opésekaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. paus-). He p. it on easily, it fits well; o-dábishkaun, v. t. VII. He put it on thus; od-enekeun, v. t. VII. He p. on his hat; peejéwuhquauna, v. n. 2. He p. on his belt; kechepezoó, v. n. 4. He puts on his socks or shoes; buhéeche, v. n. 3a. He puts s. or sh. on another; o-buhéecheaun, v. t. I.
Put the foot on. See rest.
Put on the fire. He p. it on the f. to cook; o-guhbáhtoon, o-guhbháshemaun, v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. gab-).
Put on one side. He puts his head on one side; uhnebaquáne, v. n. 3.
Put out. See stretch out, extinguish.
Puts out to sea (He); nenemuhwáó, v. n. 4.
Put together. He puts them t.; (in an.) o-mánumuwesetóonun, o-mánumuwésáun, v. t. VIII., IV. pl. It is put t.; mánumuwesechegánda, v. i. 9. He puts two t. (thread); oneeshwahbegenaun, v. t. I., VII. See lay together.
Put trust in. He p. his t. in him; odahpáñemóonun, v. t. VI. (p. c. apa-).
Put up (erect). See erect.
Put up to keep. See store up.
Putrid. See rotten.
Putty; n. a. wahsáchégone-pegéwh. He it; o-pegékahdaun, v. t. VII.
Puzzle. It p. him; o-wuhwuhneégoo.
Qui

Quietly; pakah, nuhagauj.
Quietude; n. i. pezaanuhbewin.
Quilt; n. i. mahwundóogwahsoon, (pl. -un).
Quit (give up). He q.; ahnezheetum, v. n. 5, (p. c. uhyah-); or, prefix poone-, thus, poone-menequa; he q. drinking.
He q. a place entirely; ahpeche mah-jah. He q. (leaves) him; o-nuhghunaun, o-buhkáshkuhwaun, v. t. III., II. (p. c. bak-).
Quite; ahpeche, wawane, wahweenga.
Quiver; n. i. kenahquin, peenduhwaun, (pl. -un).

R.

Race (on foot); kuhgwájejunedewin. — (boat or canoe); kuhgwajékuhdaowain.
Race. He runs a r. (on foot); kuhgwájékauzhewa, v. n. 2. He r. with him; o-kuhgwájékahnaun, v. t. III. We r. together; kekgwajékuhnedemin, mod. b. He races (by boat or canoe); kuhgwajékuhdaowoa, v. n. 2. We r. (by boat); kekgwajékuhdaohodemin, mod. b.
Raft; n. a. buhbinduhshágun, (pl. -ug).

Rafter; n. a. uhbázhheyauk, (pl. -oog).
Rag (shred); n. i. ishkoozhegun, (pl. -un). — to wipe with; kóseégun, (pl. -un).
Rage. See anger.
Ragged. He is r.; ncsweejin, v. n. 6, (p. c. cee-).
(Rail (fence rail); n. i. minjekuhnauk, minjegunáhtig.
Railroad; pewäubiko-méckunuh.
Railroad car or engine; ishkootaódah-baun (fire sleigh), (pl. -ug).
Rain. It rains; kémewun, v. i. 6. It r. hard; keche-kemewun. (In compos; besah). It begins to r.; màhjebesah, r. i. 1. It r. a little; uwhunebesah. The r. is heard; mudwábesah. Showers of r. are passing; puhbahmbesah. It r. by intervals; tuhtáhwebesah. The r. is cold; tuhkebesah. It ceases raining; ishquéhbesah. He walks or travels in the r.; kemewunishkah, v. n. 1. He embarks in the r.; kemewunepoose, v. n. 3. Rain water; kemewunáhbo.
Rainbow; n. i. nahgwaýaunb, (pl. -in).
Raise. He r. him up; o-pùségwéende-naun, v. t. I. (p. c. puse-). He r. him from the dead; ool-ahbejeebahauân, v. t. 1. (p. c. uhyaub-). He r. his eyes; oombishkinzhégwané, v. n. 3. He r. his arm; oombenékané. He r. his head; oombequane. See lift up.
Raisin; n. i. kecheshoowemin, pahtá-shoomin, (pl. -un).
Rake; n. i. nesequaegun, benáhkquhegun, (pl. -un).
Rake. He r.; benáhquhega, v. n. 2.
He r. hay together; mahwundóosh-kuhega, v. n. 2.

Ram; n. a. nahba-mahnishtahnish.

Ramble. He r. about; pahbahmoosa, v. n. 2, (p. c. pahbah-).

Ramrod; n. i. sheheebunuhgejegun.

Rancid (gone bad). It is r.; (an. in.) sahtashin, v. n. 6, sahtasin, v. i. 5, (p. c. suhyah). It looks r.; sahtanahgoose, -nahgwud, v. i. 10. It tastes r.; sahtapoogoee, -poogwud. See spoil.

Rancour. See malice.

Random. At r.; puwhuwnuh.

Ransom; n. i. kezhekahgawin.

Rap. See knock.

Rape. He commits r. on; o-mushkuhwe-minjemenau wewepamand.

Rapid (rapids); báhwtéwic. A place where there are r.; báhweting. The river is rapid, or there are rapids; kezhéejeuwun, v. i. 6. The r. are long; kenoojewun. The r. are heard; muhwdja-jewun. There is a strong r. over the rocks; kuhkahbekéjewun. In the middle of a r.; nabwahjewun. Along the r. of a river; chigáhjewun. He shoots the r.; nésheboono.

Rare. It is r. (scarce); muhná-uyah, v. i. 1, (p. c. man-).

Rarely; wahweekah.

Rascal. See rogue.

Rashly; wuhmishtquanch.

Rash. See eruption.

Raap; n. i. metego-sesepójegun.

Raspberry; n. a. misquemin, (pl. -ug), see gather. R.-bush; misqueminuh-gahwunzh, (pl. -eeg).

Rat; n. a. keche-wahwau-begoomoje, (pl. -yug).

Rather; ninduhwaj.

Ratify. He r. it; osóongetoon, v. t., VIII. (p. c. swaung-). It is ratified; soongechegahda, v. i. 9.

Rations. See food, provisions.

Rattle (gourd-bottle); shehseégwun, (pl. -un). It r.; zhenuhwa, v. i. 2. Her it; o-zhenuhwe-wabenaun, v. t. I, (p. c. zhan-).

Rattlesnake; n. a. zheńuhwa, (pl. -g).

Rattling. He has a r. in his throat; mudwáguméso, v. n. 4, (p. c. mad-).

Rave. See delirious.

Raven; n. a. kahkáhge, (pl. -wug).

Ravine. There is a r.; puhsákumme-gab, v. i. 1, (p. c. pas-).

Raw. It is r.; (in. an.) ushkin, v. i. 5, ushkenë, v. n. 3, (p. c. oshk-). He eats things r.; ushkebo, v. n. 5. He eats it r.; (in. an.) od-ushkunau, od-ushkumann, v. t. VII., I.

Raw; adj. ushke-.

Razor; n. i. kushkebáhjegun, (pl. -un).

Reach (come to, arrive at). He r. him, it; od-odesaun, od-odetaun, v. t. IV., VII. (p. c. wad-). He r. the top of a mountain; puhgumáhjewa, v. n. 2.

Reach out to. He r. out to him, it; o-dábenaun, v. t. I, VII. (p. c. duh ya).

We r. out to one another; kedáss-koodáhdenin, mod. b. He cannot r. him it; o-noondashkuaun, o-noon-dashkaun, v. t. II., VII.

Read. He r. a book; od-uhgindam muhzenuhgeun. He knows hows t.
o-kekandaun muhzenuhun, v. t. VII. (p.c. agin-, kakan-).

Ready. He is r.; ozhestah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wazh-). He is r. (has finished his work); kezhetah, v. n. 1, (p. c. kazh-).

Real. It is r.: kagat.

Reap. He r.; muhmäh, v. n. 1, (p.c. mam-).

Rear. See erect.

Reason; n. i. nebwahkáhwin.

Reason (cause); oonje-. That is the r. why; me wanj, or me wanj-ézhewabuk. Without r.; uhnehsáh, penesekah.

Rebel; n. a. magáuzood, (pl. -jig), ga-gaunsetahgad, (pl. -jig.).

Rebel. He r. against him; o-guhgáunsetuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. gag-).

Rebellion; n. i. guhgaunsetuh-megáu zoowin.

Rebound. It r.; gwaushkwasin, v. i. 5.

Rebuke. He r. him; o-nuhneebikemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. nanee-).

Receive. He r. him, it; od-odahpenaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. wad-). He r. a letter; pejebéuhmuwah, v. t. III., pass., or muhzenuhugen od-odissegoon, v. t. IV., in. obj. He, it is received; o-dahpenegauo, -gahda, v. i. 9. See welcome.

Recent; ooshké-.

Recently; nöömuhuyuh.

Receptacle; n. i. odáhpopenegun.

Recipient; n. n. a. wadáhpopenegad, (pl. -jig).

Reciprocally; mamáshquud. See each other.

Recite. He r. it, (reads or says it aloud); o-buhgonuhgindaun, o-náhboowúhdaun v. t. VII.

Reckon. He r. it up; od-uhgindaun, v. t. VII.

Recognise. He r. him, it; o-nesedühwaun, v. t. I., VII.; o-neseduhwanaun, o-neseduhwahtumauin, v. t. I. (p.c. nased-).

Recognition. He, it is easy of r.; nese-dühwanáhgoode, -náhgwud, v. i. 10.

Recollect. See remember.

Recommend. He r. him to do s. thing; od-uhyaungwáhmemaun, v. t. I.

Recompense. See reward.

Reconciled. He becomes r. to him; o-poonegedátuhaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pwah-). We are r. to one another; ke-poonegedáthahdem, mod. a. He r. him to somebody; o-men-ehuánwáduhnaun, v. t. I., (p. c. mano-).

Recover. He r. (gets well); noojemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nwaaj-). He r. from fainting; ahbesewandum, v. n. 5. He r. from fear; booma, v. n. 2, (p. c. bwaum-).

Recovery (after sickness); nöojemoowin.

Rectify. He r. it; o-kuhuyukootoon, v. t. VIII.

Red; adj. misquah-, misko-, miskw-. He, it is r.; misquose, misquah, v. n. 3, v. i. 1, (p. c. mask-). It is r. (metal, stone, &c.); in. an. misquáhbekeud, v. i. 7, misquáhbekeze, v. n. 3. — (stuff, &c.); in. an. misquágud, misquágeze, v. i. 7. — (wood); miskooqigeneháhda, -gau-so, v. i. 9. — (liquid); misquáhgonmee, v. i. 3. See paint red, dye red.
Red cedar; n. a. misquáhweak, (pl.-oog).
Red clay; n. a. misquahbegun.
Red cloth; n. i. misquagin.
Red flannel; n. i. misquaubeegin.
Red-hot. It is r.; misquaubekeda, misquaubekeze, v. i. 2. He makes it r.; o-misquaubekiswaun, - o-misquaubekte-
saun, v. t. V., VII.
Red-hot coals; miskookinzha.
Red River; Misquahgumme-seebce.
Red Sea; Misquahgumme-kechegumme.
Red-stone; n. a. misquushedin.
Redeem. Use buy or save.
Redeemer. Use Saviour.
Reduce. See diminish.
Reduce by boiling. He reduces it by boiling; od-iskegummesaun, v. t. VII. See maple sugar.
Reed; n. i. weembuskh, (pl. -oon); uh-sághunushk, (pl. -oon). R. for mats; uhpuhquashkuyu, uhnáhkuushk, (pl. -un, -oon). He cuts reeds for mats; munnumshkoosewa, v. n. 2. See fetch.
Reedy. It is reedy; weembuskak, v. i. 1.
Reel; n. i. tetebahoojegun, (pl. -un).
Reel. See stagger.
Refine. See civilized.
Reflect (consider). He r.; núnághau-
duwándum, dúbówuhañgandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nan, dab); He r. (considers
about him, it; o-debáwuhgnæmaun, o-debáwuhgándaun, v. t. I., VII.
Reflect. It reflects; uhguhwahahtasin, v. i. 5.
Reflection (thought); n. i. núnághau-
duwándumoowin, (pl. -un).

Reform. He r. him; od-aunjezhewab-
zen, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyounj). He r.
(alters it); od-aunjetoon, v. t. VIII.
He is reformed; aunjehwabeze, v. n.
3.
Refrain. He r.; minjemenédeo, mod. i.
Relfreshed. He is r.; isquah-uhýákoose.
See revive.
Refuge; n. i. ezhenézhemoowin. He
flies for r.; ezhenézhemo, v. n. 4. See
safety, shelter.
Refuse. He r.; ahgoonwátum, v. n. 5,
(p. c. uhyaug). He r. (puts away,
will not have him; it; o-méweaun, o-
méwetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. malw).
See remain.
Regard. He r. (looks upon) him, it; o-
guñuhrwahbumaun, o-guñuhrwahbun-
daun, v. t. I. VII. (p. c. gan). See
attention.
Regarded. He, it, is so r.; -andahgoze,
-andahgwud. See considered.
Regenerate. He is r.; aunjenege, v. n.3.
Regeneration; n. i. aunjenergevin.
Region. Use uhke (land).
Regret. He r. (is sorry); minjenuhwáa,
v. n. 3, (p. c. manj). He r. having
lost him, it; o-mindahdanemau, o-
mindahdanaun, v. t. I., VII. It is a cause
for regret; minjenuhwáuyuhdukummiug.
Regular. He is r.; uhyuhpin-ehzethyah,
v. n. 1.
Regularly; uhpuná, with mod. e.
Rehearse. See recite.
Reign. He r.; ogémbhe, ogémbkun-
duwa, v. n. 3, 2. See govern.
Reindeer. See elk.
Reins; n. i. sahgedoonábejegun. He holds the r.; sahgedoonábejega, v. n. 2.

Reject (cast off, throw away). He r. s.; wábenega, v. n. 2. (p. c. wuhyab-). He r. him, it; o-wábenan, v. t. I., VI. He, it, is r.; wabnegáuso, wábenégáda, v. i. 9.

Rejects; person or thing; wábenegun, (pl. -wy-, -un).

Rejoice. He r.; pahpenándum, wawehzándum, moojegándum, v. n. 5. (p. c. puhyauj-, waw-, mwanj-). He makes him r.; c-wawehzándumémaun, mod. d. He r. with him; o-weej-moojegezetuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. wauj-).

Relapse (fall back). He r.; ahzhasa, v. n. 2. (p. c. ahzh-). He has a r. in sickness; aunjeaa, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaunj-).

Relapse; n. i. shzhasáwin (backsliding).

Relate. He r. (tells s.-th.); enáhjemo, v. n. 4. He r. a story or legend; ahdešoka, v. n. 2. He r. wonderful things; mahmahkausetihgoose, v. n. 3.

Relation (relative); enahwamáchgun, (pl. -ug). He is his r.; od-énahwámaun, v. t. I. We are related; kid-enahwándemin, mod. b.

Relationship; n. i. enahwándewin.

Release. See let go.

Reliance. See trust.

Relic; n. i. mequánjegun, (pl. -un).

Relief; n. i. shahwanjegáwin, weedook-ahgáwin.

Relieve; see help. He r. him (with gifts); o-shahwánemaun, v. t. I.

Religion; n. i. ezhetwáhwin. The Chris-
tian r.; Ewh ahnuhmeáwin. Indian r.; ahnishenahba-ezhetwáhwin.

Religious; adj. ahnuhmeá.-

Relinquish. See quit.

Relish. He r. it; o-menópwaun, v. t. V.

Reluctantly; adv. ketwán.

Rely. He r. on him, it; od-ahpánemoon-nun, od-ahpánemoon, v. t. VI,

Remain. He r. behind; ishuque, v. n. 3a. He r. (is spared); ishuqueha, v. n. 2. It r.; ishuquehsámuhgud, v. i. 8. He r. (refuses to go); kejéekauwo, v. n. 4.

See stay.

Remainder; p. n. i. áshkoosag. See remnant.

Remark. See observe, say.

Remarkable. See curious, wonderful.

Remedy; n. i. nuhnunduhweeówin.

Remember. He r.; mequandum, mequánjega, v. n. 5, 2, (p. c. maqu-). He r. (has a good memory); mequandauso, v. n. 4. He r. him, it; o-mequánemaun, o-mequándaun, v. t. I., VII. He r. him, it thoroughly; o-múshkuw-weminjemanémaun, -mándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. mashk-). He makes him r. it; o-mequándumémaun, mod. d. He it is remembered; mequanjegáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9.

Remembrance. See memory, relic.

Remind. He r. him; o-mequánduméaun, o-meekuhwáhmaun, v. t. I., (p. c. maqu-., mak-).

Remission; n. i. wabenuhmoowin.

Remit. He r. his sins; o-wabenuhmuhwaun o-pahtaisoowinene, (mod. c. of wabenaun, put away).
Remnant; ashkoosag. — (of cloth); beewezhegun, (pl. -un). He leaves a r. (cutting cloth, &c.); ishkooshega, v. n. 2. — (after eating); ishquunjegun. He leaves a r. (uneaten); ishquunjega, v. n. 2. — (of a board); ishkodejegun.

Remonstrate. See scold, rebuke.

Remorse. He feels bitter r.; enegahwinegandum, v. n. 5.

Removal (departure); n. i. mahjahwin, goosewin.

Remove. He r. (puts away) him, it; od-eekooana, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. akoo-). He r. it from him; od-eekoonumuhwaun, mod. c. He, it is r.; ekoonegäuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9. See take away, move off.

Rend; see tear, split. He r. his clothes; o-pëgoobetoonun od-ahgwéwinun.

Render; use give. He r. him evil for evil; od-ähzhittuh-mujjédóoduhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. uhyauzñ-).

Rendezvous. He promises to come to a r.; keekinga, v. n. 2, (kakin-). He prom. him a r.; o-keekemaun, v. t. I. We pr. each other a r.; ke-kekindemin, mod.

v. Mutual prom. of a r.; kekindewinn.

Renew. He r. it.; od-aünjetoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. uhyauñj-).

Renounce. He r. him, it; o-wábetaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. wuhya-).

Renowned (famous). He, it, is r.; wahweenjegáuso, -jegáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wuhyañ-). For for good, for bad, prefix me-no-, mujje-

Rent (payment for use of); uhweewáwin.

He r. it out; od-uhweewan, v. t. VI.

Renunciation; n. i. wabenegáwin.

Repay. He r. him; od-ahzhá-tebáhumuwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. æzh-).

Repair. See mend, restore.

Repeat. See recite. He r. it (says it again); nahsaub ekedo, v. n. 4, (p. c. ak-).

Repeatedly; nahningim. See frequently.

Repel. He r. him; od-ahzhánauzhuwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. æzh-).

Repent. He r.; aunwánindezo, mod. a. minjenahwíse, v. n. 3, (p. r. uhyaam- manjñ-).

Repentance; n. i. aunwánindezoowin.

Replace. He r. it; (in. an.) o-náhbes-toon, o-náhbeshemau, v. t. VIII., I.

Replenish. See fill.

Replete. He is r.; ke-dábesine, v. n. 3.

Reply. See answer; but it is usual to use the passive of enaun (to say to), thus: oo-oo oge-egoon, he replied, or, lit., this he was said to by him. See page 125.

Report; n. i. tebáhjemoowin. Report brought; pedáhjemoowin. He brings a r.; pedáhjemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. pah-). He tells a good r.; minwáhjemo. He tells a bad r.; mahnháhjemo. He gives a true r.; quhuyukwahjemo. He gives a partial r. only; kádháhjemo. He gives a false r.; kuhkenuhwishkahjemo, mshetáhgooze, v. n. 4, 3. He r. to him; o-tebáhjemoówthuwaun, v. t. II.

Reported. It is reported so; kewa, me akedoong, or, use the dubitative form
of the verb. See page 54. It is r. about (is becoming known); noonadghewonun, v. i. 6. See rumour.
Repose; n. i. aunwábëwin, pezaunéshtowin.
Repole. He r.; pezaunéshtowin, v. n. 6.
Represent. He r. it (shews it); o-wahbuntehubew, v. t. VI. (p. c. wuhlyah-).
He r. him (stands for him); o-necbhewetawun, v. t. II. (p. c. nahb-)
Representative; p. n. a. nahbwehetawagad, (pi. -jig).
Reprimand. See reprove, scold.
Reproach. See blame, scold.
Probate; n. a. wábenegun, (pl. -ug).
He is r; wabenegauzo, v. n. 4, (p. c. wuhya-).
Reproof; n. i. nahneebikindewin.
Reprove. Her. him; o-daanwánemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyaun-).
See scold.
Reptile; p. n. a. pabahmoogad, (pl. -jig).
RepuDiate. He r. (puts away) him, it; o-puhkáwenaun, o-puhkáwoodoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. pak).
Repulse. See repel.
Repulsive. He, it, is r.; sheengandáhgoose, -dáhgwd, v. i. 10.
Reputation; n. i. enandáhgoosewin. He, it enjoys such a r.; enandáhgoose, -dáhgwd, v. i. 10. To this word, menó- (good), mujje- (bad), -quhyuk-(upright), &c., may be prefixed.
Request; n. i. puhgoosándumoomowin, nudootumoowin.
Request. He r.; puhgoosándum, nudootum, v. n. 5, (p. c. pag-, nand-).
He r. him; o-puhgoosánumaun, o-nuhündoomaun, v. t. I.
Require. He r. it (desires to have it); o-nunduhwándaun, v. t. VII. He r. it of him; o-nunduhwándumuhwaun, mod. c.
Requisite; n. i. nunduhwánegun.
Rescue. He r. him; o-dzhèmeooàn, o-bemahjéau, v. t. I. (p. c. wazh-, bäm-).
Resemblance; n. i. ezhénáhgoosewin, enábüménáhgoosewin.
Resemble. He, it r.; ezhénáhgoose, -nahgwud, v. i. 10; enábüménáhgoose, -náhgwd, v. i. 10, (p. c. azhe-., anah-).
He r. it to —: (e.g., speaking allegorically); od-ahwáhecagn, ad-ahwátoon, c. t. VI., VII., (p. c. uhyah-).
Resent. He r.; ahzhédaándum, v. n. 5.
Resentment; n. i. ahzhédaándumoowin.
Reserve (keep back). He r.; ishkoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ashk-). He r. him; it; od-ishkoonaun, v. t. I., VII. He r. it for him; od-ishkoonúmuhwaun, mod. c. He r. it for himself; od-ishkoonúmáhdezoon, v. t. VI. He, it is reserved (kept back); ishkoonegáuso, -gahda, c. t. 9.
Reserved. He is r.; pakah keekedo, v. n. 4.
Reside. See live, dwell.
Resign. He r. office; o-buhgedenau o-dulmoonegoxin.
Resignation. See submission.
Resist. He r.; nuhnáhque, v. n. 3a., (p.c. nau-). He r. (defends himself against) him, it; o-nuhnáhkoonaun, v. t. 1., VII.
Resistance; -n. i. nuhnáhkeewin.
Resolve (determine). He r.; keezhándum, keezhánindoó, v. n. 5, 4. (p. c. kauzh-).
He r. firmly; soongándum, mushkuh-wándum, v. n. 5; (p. c. swaun-, mashk-). He is firmly resolved; wa-bándum, v. n. 5.
Resolution (determination); keezhándum oo win.
Resort. He r. to him; o-náhsekúwáwn, v. t. II., (p. c. nuyau-).
Resound. It r.; paswáwa, r. i. 2, See echo.
Respectable. He, it is r.; nühmenah-jeuhyah, menahdum-láhwgúw, goopuhá-dandáagooze, -dáhwgúw, r. i. 10.
Respectful. He is r.; kechetwahwáninga, v. n. 2, (p. c. kach-). He is r. to him: o-kechetwahanemaun, v. t. I.
Respiration. See breath.
Respond. He r. (in church); nüquí-tum, v. n. 5, (p. c. naqu-). See reply.
Response: n. i. nüquí-tumoo win.
Responsible. He is r.; enándumáhgoóze, ween-obemoondaun.
Rest; n. i. aunwábêwin. Day of r.; aunwábewine-kezhegud. See repose.
Rest. He rests himself; aunwábe, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyaun-). He rests lying down; aunwágéhemo, v. n. 4. He rests his head; ahpeqáshemo, v. n. 4. He r. his foot on s.-th.; ughwededébad, ughoogáchedáshemoonoo, v. n. 4. The bird is resting on; ughooose penash, v. n. 3.
Resting-place (in a portage); puhtjéwuhnuun.
Restless. He is r.; wuhnishquáse, v. n. 3.
Restore; see give back, cure. He r. (makes it new); od-áunjetoon, v. t. VIII. It is r.; aunjechégahda, r. i. 9, (p. c. uhy-).
Restrain. He r. him; o-minjemenam, od-oonjейun, v. t. I. (p. c. man-), wanj).
Result. That is the r.; me wanjé-ehwábuk. The result of our sin is death: kegepaháhezhichéhquámin we wanjé-ehwábuk.
Resurrection; abhejíjehwín. The Day of R.; abhejíjehwíwne-kezhegud.
Retain. See reserve.
Retaliate. See render.
Retire. He r. (steps back); ahzhágaba- buhve, v. n. 3, (p. c. afsh-). See resign.
Retort. He r.; ahzhédaun, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhy-).
Retreat (run back). He r.; ahzhábál, too, v. n. 4a, (p. c. azh-).
Return. He r.; kewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kah-). He r. back; ahzhakewa. He r. the same day; piskáhbe, v. n. 3a. He r., running; kewábuttoo, v. n. 4a. He r. to his native land; kewáke, v. n. 3a. He intends returning; kewa- yándum, v. n. 5. He r. by water; ke- waoo, v. n. 4. He r. carrying food from
a feast; kewayahboowa, v. n. 2. He arrives (returning home); puhgumah-deze, v. n. 3. It returns; kewamuh-gud, v. i. 8. A season returns; tebish-kósá, v. i. 2.

Return. He r. it to him; od-ahzhánuh-muhwáun, v. t. II. See give back.

Re-unite. We r. (come together again); nayaub ke-nahsekoodáhden, mod. It reveals; msheshúwwesé-tóon, v. t. VII. (p. c. ma-). It is revealed; msheshúwwesé-che-gáhda, v. i. 9.

Revel. They r. (are joyous in liquor); mookjegebwug, v. n. 3a, (p. c. mwaúj-). It returns; kewjmuh-obeseumuligutl, ahbese~*Amuhgud, gud, c. i. S. A season returns; tcbiah-.?:.i. 8.

Revelation; p. n. i. msheshúwweséche-gáhda.

Revenge; n. i. ahzheduhwáháhedewín. In r.; ahzheduh.

Revenge. He r. himself; ahzheduhwáh-e.a, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaúzh-). He r. himself on him; od-ahzhédihwuahün, v. t. I. He r. himself on him in words; od-ahzhédihwuamun, v. t. I.

Revere. See respect, esteem.

Reverenced. He, it, is r.; kechetwah-wandáhgoose, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10.

Reverse. He r. it (turns it round, alters it); o-quákesedoon, v. t. VII.

Revile. He r.; enahpenáwedum, pah-peezshéwa, v. n. 5, 2, (p. c. anah-, puhy-). He r. him, it; o-pahpeezhëmaun, o-pahpeezshíndaun, v. t. I., VII.

See mock.

Revive. His spirit r.; nayaub men-daá, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-); ishqah-kushkándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. ashqu-). He r. after fainting; abheseshin, v. n. 6, (p. c. uhyaub-). It is reviving; abesuhyahmihgud, abhesewámuhgud, v. i. 8.

Revolt. See rebel.

Revolve. It r.; pemiskoosa, v. i. 2. See twine round.

Revolver (of four, six barrels); paushke-segaunsnahóoshkuk, nangoodwáuuoshkuk.

Reward (given); tebhuhmahgáwin. (received); tebhuhmahgoowín, (pl. -un). Same as payment.

Reward. He r. him; o-tebhúmahwuáun, v. t. 11. R. evil; see render.

Rheumatism. He has r.; daweguna, v. n. 2.

Rhubarb; n. i. wahbahdoow, shewebug.

Rhyme. It r.; tatebishko enetahwáwud, v. i. 7.

Rib; n. i. o-pegágun. My, thy, his r.; ne-, ke-, o-pegágun, (pl. -un). R. of a canoe; wahgenah, (pl. -g).

Ribbon; n. i. sóánebah, (pl. -yug). See string.

Rice; n. i. waubhnóomin, waubemuh-noonin. Wild r.; muhnóomin. He gathers wild r.; muhnóominka, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-).

Rich. He is r.; wáhnudhéze, kecheterbenuhwa'wéze, dühnee, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhly-, tab-, auduh-). He makes him r.; o-duhneáun, o-wáhnudhézeáun, mod. d.

Riches; n. i. wahnuhdezéwin.

Rich man; p. n. a. kache-tebenuhwáwe- zid enene, (pl. -wug).
Riddle; n. i. wuhwühneëgun, wuhnetáh-goozewan, wuhwauningawan. He gives a r.; wuhwauniga, oonjeduë wuhnetáhgooze, v. n. 3.

Ride. He r. a horse; o-pemóomegon papazhégónuguhzeen, (lit. he is carried by a horse), see carry on the back. He r. in a carriage, or sleigh; odahbahnah, v. t. III., pass., (lit. he is drawn).

Rider; pamóomegoood papazhégónuguh-zeen, (pl. goojig).

Ridge. There is a narrow r.; oshádenah-v. i. 1, (p. c. wash-).

Ridicule; n. i. paupetumoowin, paupen- noodagawin. He makes him, it an object of r.; o-paúpetumóokeenun, -kan v. t. VI.

Ridiculous. He, it has a r. appearance; gooshkoonahgoze, -nahgwud, v. i. 10.

Rifle. See gun.

Right (proper); quhuuyuk, wawane. (not left); keche, see hand, &c. It is r. (just, proper); quhuuyukwandáhgwud, v. i. 10. He puts it r.; o-quhuuyukosodoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. quay-).

Righteous. He is r. (just); quhuuyuk-wandáhgoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. quay). He is r. (well favoured); miunwandáhgoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. man-). He is r. (good); menoezhewábeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. mano-).

Righteousness; n. i. quhuuyukezhewábe-zewin, meno-ezhewábezwewin.

Rigid. See stiff.

Rind. See peel.

Ring (metal); wahweyayáhbekud, (pl.-oon); — (finger); tetebeninjebezoon, (pl. -un). — (for the wrist); uhnaun, (pl. -un).

Ring. He rings a bell; muhdwásechega, v. n. 2, (p. c. madw-). He r. it; o-mudwásetoon, v. t. VIII. It r.; muhdwasin, v. i. 5.

Ringleader; nahgánezhid, (pl. -jig).

Riot; n. i. oomáusoonedewin, megoooshkahjetahwin. They make a r.; oomáusooondewug, megoooshkahjetahwug, mod. b.

Riotous. He is r.; oomáusooongáshke, megoooshkahjetah, mod. a.

Rip (unstitch). He r. it; (in. an.) od-ahbezhan, od-ahbezhwain, v. t. VII., V. (p. c. uhyau)- He rips him up (disembowels him); o-buhgwühjenaun, v. t. III., (p. c. bag-).

Ripe. It is r.; (in. an.) uhdeta, wahbeda, v. i. 2, (p. c. ad-, -wuhy-), uhdeso, wabseso, v. n. 4a. (the second used for grain and things that whiten). It is very r.; (in. an.) zhewgwanda (-so), v. i. 2.

Ripe fruits; n. i. adetagin.

Ripen. It r.; kézhëhe, kézhëhe, v. i. 5, v. n. 3, (p. c. kauzh-).

Rise. He r. (from lying); onishkah. He r. (stands up); puhsegwee, v. n. 1, 3a, (p. c. wan-, pas-). He r. from the dead; ahbejëeëhah, v. n. 1, (p. c. uh- yaahb-) He r. on high; oombishkah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wamb-). It rises; affix -mughud to any of the above. It r. boiling; oombegummeda, v. i. 2. He makes it r. boiling; od-oombegummesaun, v. t. VII. See sun.
Rising. There is a r. ground; puhwukuhmegah, uhnebákumminah v. i. 1, (p. c. ahe.)
Rite; n. i. ezhétwáhwin, (pl. -un).
River; n. i. seebee, (pl. -n). In comos, tegwáyah. The r. is large; mungetegwáyah, v. i. 1. The r. is narrow; uh-gahsetegwáyah. — is wide; enego-tegwáyah. — is dark; muhkuhdáwah-gummésetegwáyah. — divides; puh-kátegwayah. — turns; kwetahtegwáyah. It is the end of the r.; wuh- yáquahtegwáyah. The r. has an entrance; pinjedahwáhmuhgud seebee, v. i. 8. The r. rises; mooshkáhgumme seebee, v. i. 3. He comes forth by the current of a r.; mookuhboogoo, v. n. 4. See enter.
Rivet. He r. it; o-bishkuhdúhaun, v. t. VII. It is riveted; biskuhdéhegahda, v. i. 9.
Rivulet; n. i. seebewesha, (pl. -yun).
Road; n. i. méekuhn, méekun, (pl. -un).
Public r.; keche-méekunuh. On the r.; muhyáhwekunuh, or, emuh meekunauung. On this side the r.; oondáus-enuhkákunuh. On the other side; wáde-enuhkákunuh. The r. comes from; oondumo m., v. i. 4. The road leads to; enulimo m. The r. is crooked; wáhwushkuhmo m. The r. is level, even; onahkummiñgumo m. The r. is wide; munguhdámo m. The r. is narrow; uhgahsuhdámo m. The r. divides; nuhningetuhwuho m. The r. is straight; quuhyukoomo m. He makes a road; meekunuhka, v. i. 2, (p. c. mah-). He makes a r. for him; o-meekunuhkhuwaun, v. t. II. He repairs a r.; o-nuhntsuhmuhtoooton, v. t. VIII. He makes a r. straight, wide, &c., for him; add tuhwaun to mo- thus: o-quinhyukoomotuhwaun. See trail.
Roam. See wander.
Roar. The wild beast r.; néekemo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nah-). The fire r.; bedequakokoona. v. i. 2, (p. c. bad-).
Roast. He r. it; (in. an.) od-uhbwàn, od-uhbwáun, v. t. VI. (p. c. abw-).
He r. it on hot coals; od-uhkúnkunzhab- wan, v. t. VI, (p. c. ak-) He r. Indian corn; uhbwáhmena, v. n. 2, (p. c. abw-).
Roasted corn; n. i. uhbwáhtegwun.
Rob (take-by force). He r.; muhkundwá, v. n. 2, (p. c. mak-). He r. him; o- muhkumán, v. t. I. He r. (plunders it); o-muhkundwán, v. t. VI. See steal.
Robber; n. a. muhkundwáwenene, (pl. -wug).
Robbery; n. i. muhkundwáwin.
Robin-redbreast; n. a. opeechee. (pl. -wug).
Robust. He is r.; soongeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. swaun-); kezechézhuweweze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ka-).
Rock; n. i. ázhébek. On the r.; ogedabik. Under the r.; uhnaühmázhé- bik. There is a steep r.; ishpahbekak, or keeshkabekak, puhsilbekak, v. i. 1. The r. is wet; nebewáhbekak, v. i. 1.
Rock. He r. him (a child); o-chechée-balikoonaun, v. t. I, (p. c. cha-).
Rocking chair; n. i. wawabezoneuhpúbewin, (pl. -un).
Rocky. It is r.; áhzhebikookah, v. i. 1.
Rod (staff); n. i. súhkuhoon, (pl. -un).
Rod (measure); tebühgunáhtig, (pl. -oon).
Rogue (rascal); muhjegwayish. He looks a r.; muhjgawainahgoze, v. n. 3. He makes roguish plans; muhmuhjegwaykonge, v. n. 2.
Roll. He r. it (moves it on rollers); in. an. o-tétebákkoosuhtwáhdaun, o-tétebákkoosuhtwáhnaun, v. t. VII., III., (p. c. tate-). He r. it away: (in. an.) o-tétebenaun, v. t. VII., III. He r. it away for him; o-tétebenůhmuhuwaun, mod. c. It is rolled away; (in. an.) tetebenegáhda, -gáuso, v. i. 9. Hé r. him, it down; o-tétebeponaun, o-tétebepono, v. t. III., VIII. He makes him, it roll down (pushing); o-tétebistkukuwaun, o-tétebistkukuaun, v. t. II., VII. He, it, rolls down or off; tettebá, v. n. 2, v. i. 2. He r. about (lyying down); tettebáth. v. n. 1. It r. (a boat, &c., on the water); uhyáhnebsa v. i. 2, gookóókwah, v. i. 1.
Roll together. He r. it tog. (stuff, &c.); o-tétebepógaun, v. t. I., VII. -(leaves); o-tétebepógunaun, v. t. I., VII. It is r. tog.; tettebepógenegáhda, -gáuso, v. i. 9.
Roller; n. i. tettebákoosáhchegeun.
Rolling-pin; n. i. tettebákoosáhchegeuns.
Romanist. See Church of Rome.
Roof; n. i. uhpuhkoojegun, (pl. -un).
He makes a r.; uhpuhkoojega, v. n. 2.
He r. it; od-uhpuhkóodoon, v. t. VII. It is r.; uhpuhkoojegáhda, v. i. 9.
Rook. Same as crow.
Room (chamber); n. i. uhbenáusooowin, uhbewin, (pl. -un). It is all in one r.; mesháhwáhta, v. i. 2.
Room (space enough). There is r.; táh-wesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. taw-). There is r. enough in it; tábishkena, v. i. 2. There is r. enough for us; ke-tabishkenánimá, v. n. 2 pl. (p. c. tühya-). He has r. (sitting); tábuhbe, v. n. 3. He makes r. for him; o-táhwábhbetuhwaun, v. n. 2.
Tree. He makes r. for him by stepping aside; o-táhwégáhbuwhetuhwaun, v. i. II.
Root; n. i. ochéebik, (pl. -un). Small r. (of fir or pine for canoe making); wuh-tub, (pl. -ig). Small r. (eatable); wuh-tubún, (pl. -eeg). He fetches r. for canoe-making; muhñudúbhe, v. n. 3a, (p. c. man-). The r. is to it (root and all); gegecheebikasin, v. i. 5. It has r.; ochéebikuthe, v. n. 3. See medical root.
Root-house; n. i. ulkéewegummi, (pl. -oon).
Rope (cable); pemenuhquánun, (pl. -un).
Rose (flower); n. a. ogenebug, (pl. -ig), R.-bush; ogenebuhiugwáltig, (pl. -oog). Rosy. He is r.; misquingwa, v. n. 2.
Rotten. It is r.; pegishkunud, v. i. 7, (p. c. pag-). R. potatoe; pegishkunhe-opin. R. wood; pegijjesug. It is r. (wood); pegijjesuhgud, -geze, v. i. 7.
Rough. It is r. (hairy); meshéghud. See rude, violent.
Round. It is r. (circular); (in. an.) wahnwáyah, v. i. 1; wahweyása, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhwahw-). He makes it r.; o-wahwéyátoon, v. t. VIII. He cuts it r.; o-wahwéyákoodaun, (koonaun), v. t. VII., III.

Round (globular). It is r.; wahweyámenughud, wahweyámenuggeze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. See globular.

Round (around); kewetuhyeec, kewetuh.

R. in the country; kewetuhiúmmig.

Rouse. He r. him; o-kooshkóoseáun, v. t. 1.

Route (place of crossing a bay, &c.); nemáaghun.

Rove. He r. about; pahhah-duhne, v. n. 3, (p. c. pap-). He r. at night; nebushkah, v. n. 1.

Row (line). We are in a r.; ke-nebedáuhsumin, v. n. 1, pl. We sit in a r.; ke-nebedámemin, (p. c. naub-). We lie in a r.; ke-nebedashenomin, v. n. 6pl.

Row (a boat, &c.). He r.; ahzhábooya, v. n. 2, (p. c. azh-). He r. (or paddles) him across a river; od-ázhzhuhwuanaun, v. t. I. (p. c. uyáuzh-). He r. him to shore; od-uhgwuuonaun, v. t. III. (p. c. agw-). He r. him back; o-ke-wáonaun, v. t. III. (p. c. kah-). He rows across a river or lake; ázhzhuhwaho, v. n. 4.

Rowlock; n. i. ahzhábooyáauáun, (pl. -un).

Rub. He r. it, him, with s.-th. (salve, paint, &c.); o-zheshóobéaun, o-zheshóobéwau, v. t. VII., V. (p. c. zha-).

He r. him with s.-th.; o-senegoonaun, v. t. I. (p. c. san-). He r. his (another’s) body with s.-th.; o-senegoonuhwuñau, mod. c. He rubs his arms, legs, &c., with s.-th.; o-senegoo- - - benaan, introducing neka, kahda, &c., in the centre of the word.

Rub against. It r.; senegwisin, v. i. 5, (p. c. san-). He r. it on s.-th.; o-senegwisedoon, v. t. VIII. He r. himself against s.-th.; senegwuñhshemoono, v. n. 4.

Rubbish; wábenegun. It is r.; wábenegánda, v. i. 2; kahween kagoo enáhuñhbuñußenoon, v. i. 7, neg.

Rudder; n. i. o-ákahkun, (pl. -un).

Rude. He is r. (ill-behaved); mujjeezhéwábeze, v. n. 3. He answers rudely; ázhzháwédum, v. n. 5. He speaks r.; pesetáhgoose, v. n. 3. He is rude (insulting); pesoonga. See insult.

Ruffian. See robber.

Rug (carriage rug); okoonaus, (pl. -un).

Ruin; n. i. buhnáhdezewin.

Ruin. He r. (spoils, destroys him, it); o-buhnuñhjeéaun, o-buhnuñhjetoon, v. t. I. VIII. (p. c. ban-); o-neshewuñhjeéaun, -jetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. nash-).

He r. himself; bunahjeédézo, mod. a.

He, it, is ruined; neshewuñhdeze, v. n. 3, neshewuñháhdud, v. i. 7.

Ruinous (destructive). It is r.; buhnáhjeéwámuñgud, v. i. S.

Rule. See govern.

Ruminate. See chew.

Rumour; n. i. pahbahmáhjemoowin. It is rumoured; wahweenjegahda, pahbahmáhdoojegahda. See report.
Rump; n. i. misquhuaub.
Rumple (crease). He r. it (stuff, &c.); (in. an.) oneskegebidoon, oneskegebe-
naun, v. t. VIII., III., (p. c. mam-). It is
rumpled; neeskëgebejegaahda, v. i.
9.
Run. He r.; pemebutttoo, v. n. 4a. (p. c.
pame-.) He r. about; pahpahmesbutttoo.
He r. this way; pechebutttoo. He be-
gins to run; mahjebutttoo. He runs
slowly: pajebutttoo. He r. fast; kezhê-
buttoo. He arrives running; puhgüm-
mebutttoo. He stops r.; noogether.
He r: round it; kewetahbutttoo, bezhe-
buttoo. He r. back; kewadbutttoo. He
r, backwards: ahzhábuttoo. He r. up;
uhquáunduhwábuttoo. He r. up a hill.
&c.; umuhjewábuttoo. He r. down;
nesaunduhwábuttoo. He r. down a
hill; nesakhewábuttoo. He r. in; pin-
degábuttoo. He r. into the water;
buhoóebutttoo. He r. out; sáheje-
buttoo. He r. to some place; uhlu-
buttoo.
Run (water). It runs; peméejewun, v. i.
6, (p. c. pam-). It runs this way;
pejejewun. It r. fast: kezhéjewun.
It r. on; mahjeejewun. It r. (flows)
out; oonjegah, v. i. 1. It r. out en-
tirely; chahjejewun. He makes it r.
out; od-oonjegåhtihoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c.
wanj-). It r. together; mahwundoo-
jejun, v. i. 6.
Run after. He r. after him; o-peme-
náuzbekuhuwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pam-).
He r. breathless after it; oonduhnahmo,
v. n. 4, (p. c. wand-). He, or she, runs
after the other sex; neshebahne Kum,
v. n. 5.
Run away. He r. away; ozhemo, v. n.
4, (p. c. wazh-); keme, v. n. 3a. He
r. off (skedaddle); mahjebuhewa, v. n.
2, (p. c. muhyah-).
Run over (spill). He makes it run over
(overfilling it); o-segushkenhudoon. It
r. over; segushkena, v. i. 2, segesá-
mugud, v. i. 8. (p. c. säh-).
Run together. We run (rush) to get
one place; ke-máhwundooobuhedemín
mod. r.
Runaway; p. n. a. kahmid, (pl. -jig).
Rush (for mats); n. i. uhnáhkuunshík, (pl.
-oon), uhpukwáshquuy, (pl. -un). He
cuts rushes; mühnúshkoosewa.
Rush. He r. to some place; uhpuhtoo,
uhpuhédezo, v. n. 4. We r. to some-pl.
kid-uhpuhédemín, mod. b. (p. c. ap).
We all r. together; ke-máhwundoo-
hedemin, mod. b.
Rush upon (attack). He r. upon him, it;
o-mühwenúhnaun, o-mühwenúhdaun,
v. t. III.- VII., (p. c. mawe-). He r.
suddenly upon him; o-móokeétuwaun,
v. t. II., (p. c. mwau-).
Rusty. It is r.; uhgwáhkwasin, v. i.
5. It is r. (metal); uhgwaukwáhsбин,
(-keze), v. i. 5, (p. c. agw-).
Rut. The animal is rutting; ahuinó-
seh wáse, v. n. 4.
Saddle; n. i. tásuhbewin, (pl. -un). He saddles him; od-uhtuhwaun tasuhbewin.

Sadness; n. i. kushkandumoowin.

Safe. It is safe; use neg. of dangerous (kahween nahneezaunusseenoon). The canoe (or boat) is safe, does not roll; ketuhgwinda cheemaun.

Safety (fly for); See refuge. He flies to him for s.; o-nauzhenéezhemaun, v. t. I. — to it; o-nauzhenéezhindaun, v. t. VII.

Sagacious; use wise.

Sage; p. n. a. natah-nebwahkand, (pl. -jig).

Said. It is said; kewá, ekedom.

Sail; n. i. ningáhsuhmoon, (pl. -un). S. rope; ningáhsuhnoonáyaub, (pl. -in).

Sail. He s.; pemáush, v. n. 3, (p. c. pa-). He s. abót; puhpahmaushé, v. n. 3. He s. fast; kezhkeyaushe. — with a fair wind; minwaushe. — thus; enáushé, — across a bay, &c.; ázhuhwaushe. — to the shore; ugwaheyau- she. He sails with him; o-pemewe- dàushemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. pame-). See hoist, take down.

Sail cloth; n. i. ningánusemonégin.

Sailing; n. i. pemáushewin.

Sailor; n. a. nahbequáun-enéne, (pl. -wug).

Saint (on earth); anuhmeaud, (pl. -jig).

S. (in heaven); kuhyahgegabemahdeg- zid, or, ishpeming anduhneed, (pl. -jig).

Sake (for the sake of); oonje.

Salary; n. i. tebuhuhmaagoowin.

Sale; n. i. uhdaahwawin.

Salable. A s. article; kaúhdahwange-
bun. It is s.; uhdáhwandáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Salesman; n. a. uhdahwá-wenene, (pl. -wug).
Saline; adj. shewetáhgunc
Saliva; n. i. sikoowshgun, sikoowin. S. runs from his mouth; segesane osikowin, sikahwedoon, v. n. 6.
Salmon trout; n. a. mázhuhmágoos, (pl. -ug). There are s. t.; mahzhuhmágoosehak, v. i. 1.
Salt; n. i. shewetáhgunc
Salt (adj. shewetáhgunc)
Salt fish; n. i. shewetáhgunc-kéego.
Saltling; n. i. shewetáhguncyegawin.
Salt meat; n. i. shewetáhguncweyewaus.
Salts (Epsom); shewetáhguncsháhboosegun. — (smelling); uhyáhhbkoosecwámuhguk mushke.
Salt water; n. i. shewetáhguncáhboo.
Salute. See greet, bow to, nod.
Salvation (given); bemáhjeéwawin. — (received); bemáhjeegoowin.
Salve; n. i. zheshebogun.
Same (the same); nahsaub. It is all the same; me tebishko. Always in the same place or manner; pázhigwunoong.
Sanctify. He s. him, it; o-kechétawahweáun, -wetoon; o-péeneáun, -netoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. kache-, paune-).
Sanctified. He, it, is s.; kechétawahwánggoose, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Sanctification; n. i. kechétawahwánggoowin péeneezewin, peenándágoosewin.
Sand (on the shore); n. i. nágowh. Fine s. (dust, ashes); pingwe.
Sandstone; pingwahbik.
Sandy. It is s. (the beach); nagowekah, métáhwungah, v. i. 1. There is a lake with a s. shore; métáhwungah-aydnahwuhgaum; métáhwungáhguhmah, v. i. 1.
Sap; n. i. oonsebun. See maple.
Sapling; n. a. metegoons, (pl. -ug).
Sarcastic. He is s.; nuhnáundukóotehgoose, v. n. 3.
Salt. See window, girdle.
Satan. See devil.
Satiated. He is s.; dábesine, dabanemo, v. n. 3, 4.
Satisfaction (pleasure); n. i. minwándumoowin.
Satisfy. He s. him; o-menonuhwáun, o-dábeáun, v. t. 1, (p. c. man-, dúb-) He is satisfied, minwándum, v. n. 5; dabanemo, v. n. 4. It is satisfying (satisfactory); minwándáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Saturate. It s. him; o-nesábhuhwëegoon, o-nesábhuhwuhgoon, v. t. I. (il. obj.) See wet.
Saturday; ningodwáusokézhed. See Tuesday.
Sauce; n. i. nahbóob, ahpáunjegun.
Saucer; n. i. onáhgauns, (pl. -un).
Saucepan; n. a. uhkikoons (pl. -ug), sahsegokwahjegun.
Scotch; Scotchmum, (pl. -ug).
Scoundrel. See rogue.
Scour. See scrub.
Scourage. See whip.
Scowl. See frown.
Scratch. He s. it; (in. an.) o-gahpun-daun, o-gahpumaun, r. t. VII., I. (p. c. guyah). See chew.
Scrap. See fragment.
Scrape (grate). He s.; gaukskuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. gulyaus). He s. him, it; o-gaukskahkanwaun, o-gaukskuh- am, r. t. V. VII. He s. bark; gausk-huquhega, v. n. 2. He s. fish; gau-skumaghuhega, v. n. 2. He s. skins; mâhduhega, v. n. 2; cheeshahquhuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhy-, chaush-). He s. it; (in., as ox hide), o-mâhduhaun, o-cheeshahquhauun, v. t. VII.
Scrapper (knife for scraping); mâhduhega.
Scratch. He s.; pahsugóobezhowa, c. n. 2, (p. c. pas). He s. him, it; o-pah-sugóobedoon, o-pahsugóobedoon, v. t. III., VIII. He s. himself (to relieve irritation); chéchege, v. n. 3a. He s. his head; chéchegeindebébenédezo, mod. A.
Note.—Foot; arm, hand, &c., in the same way, substituting seda, neka, ninje, &c., for ndebe.
He s. his (another’s) arm, &c.; o-ché-chegekáibenáun, c. t. III. (p. c. chauch-).
Scratch-awl; n. i. pashegubegun.
Scream. He s.; ahyauzhequa, v. n. 2.
Screen. See curtain.
Screech-owl; n. a. kahkahbeshá, (pl. -yug).
Screw; p. n. i. pahmiskwuhegáhdag suh-gühegun, (pl. -un).
Screw. He s.; pemiskwuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. paum). He s. it; o-pemiskwuhauun, v. t. VII.
Screw-driver; n. i. pemismkwuhegum.
Scribble. He s.; mahmauzhebeéga, v. n. 2.
Scribe; n. a. ozhebégwa-wéne, (pl. -wug).
Scripture; kechetwah-ozhebeegáwin.
Scrofula; n. i. mujje-enahpmewin.
Screw. He s. the floor; kesébegesigge-nega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ka). See wash.
Scrutinize. He s. him, it; wawane o-nuhmághuhduh-wáhbumaun, -wáhbu-dau, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. nanah-).
Sculptor; n. a. muhzenekóojega-wénéne, (pl. -wug). See carve.
Scurf; n. i. weenuhéshághundebui.
Scythe; v. i. kishkushkézhegun, (pl. -un).
Sea (the great salt water); n. i. shewetá-huhe-nekechegumme. Far out to s. (or lake); mesháwguhgaum. The s. runs high; muhmáungushkah, v. i. 1.
Seal (stamp); n. i. uhgóokewahséchegun, (pl. -un).
Seal. He s.; uhgóokewahsega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ago). He s. it; (in. an.) o-d uhgóokewahsáun, o-d-uhgóokewuswaun v. t. VII., V. He, it is sealed; uh-góokewahsegáuso, -ghada, v. i. 9.
Sealing-wax; n. i. uhgookewahsegun.
Sea-mark. See buoy.
Seamstress; n. a. kushkegwáuso-équa, (pl. -g).
Sear. See caterize.
Search. See seek.
Season. The s. is advanced; ishpe-as prefix, thus: the summer is nearly over; ishpe-neebin.
Seasoning; n. i. uhpáhboowau. It is uhpáhboowahda, v. i. 2. He seasons it; (in. an.); od-uhpáhboowahdaun, -wuhnaun, v. t. VII., II.
Seat: n. i. uhpuhbewin, (pl. -un).
Secede. He secedes; puhkáshkahga, v. n. 2.
Second; ako-neezhing.
Secret; n. i. keem6oodlewin.
Secret. It is a s.; keem6ood, 1: i.
Secretly; ado. keemooj.
Secretary. His s.; enewh wazhebeuhm6hgojin. My s.; owh wazhebeuhmuhwid.
Sec; n. i. puhkádewin, (pl. -un).
Secular; uhkeeng duhzhe. S. things; uhkeeng duhzhe uhyeen.
Secure. See safe.
Securely; wahweenga.
Sedative. See opiate.
Sedition; n. i. oombáhssoondeewin
Seduce. He s. him, her; o-kuhkebáhsomaun, o-peshegwándéseuiun, v. t. 1. (p. c. kak-, pash-). Seduce into error; see deceive, led astray.
Seek. He s.; waube, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhy-). He s. s.-th. wahbunjega, v. n. 2. He s. him it; o-wahbumaun, o-wahbundau, v. t. I., VII. He s. himself, wahbundezo, mod. a. We s. each other; ke-wahbundemin, mod. v. He s. s.-th. belonging to another; o-wahbundumuhwaun, mod. c. He makes him s. it; o-wahbunduhaun, mod. v. He s. him now, and then; o-wahbumbumaun mod. k. He s. well; minwáube. He s. so far; uhkwaube. He s. such a distance; dabaube. He s. from a distance; oonsáube. He s. clearly; wahsayaube. He s. him clearly; o-mesábbumaun. He s. him indistinctly; uhgalwuh owhahbumaun, o-belgesahwenahwam. He s. him thus; od-enábbumaun. He sees him from a distance; od-oonsahbumaun. He arrives to the moment of seeing him; od-odesábbumaun. He s. him coming this way; opekedesahbuhmaun, o-peédábbumaun. (with á-us. obj. change -bumaun to -bundau). He makes him s.; o-wábaaun, mod. d. He s. through it; o-zanhwahbundaun. He, it is seen; wahbunjegáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9.
Seed; n. a. menekáun, (pl. -ug).
Seed (posterity). His s.; onejáhsennakaahneka-bemahdezénejìn.
-Seed-time; ketegaúding, pagedenuhming menekáun.
Seek. He s.; nundoonega, nuduhwábbunga, v. n. 2, (p. c. nan-). He s. him it; o-nundoonaunaun, -ná-aun, c. t. V., VII., o-nunduhwábbumaun, -bundaun, v. t. I., VII. He, it is sought; nuduhwábbunjegáuso, -gáda, v. i. 9.
Savage. He, it, is s. (wild, barbarous); buhwujie-uhyah, v. n. 1; buhwujie-uhyahmuhuugud, v. i 8, (p. c. bakw-).

S. life; buhwunjwahdedezewin. He leads a s. life; buhwunjwahdedeze.

Save. He s. (gives salvation); bemahjeewa, noojemowja, v. n. 2, (p. c. ba,nwah-). He s. him; o-bemahjeesun, v. t. I. He is saved; bemahjeesuugze, v. n. 3. He s. (delivers, unties him); odahbiskoonan, v. t. I. (p. c. uhyaub-).

He s. him (makes him escape); odozhemoaun, v. t. I. (p. c. wazh-). He s. (frees, disengages him from someth.); o-meduhgwahmuhuwaun, v. t. II.

Saviour (The); owh Bamahjeewad. Our S.; owh Bamahjeenun, owh Wanje-bemahdezeyung.

Savoury. It smells s.; meno-mahgwud.

Saw, n. i. Cross-cut s. (hand-s., buck-s.); kishkepoojejun. Long-cut s. (rip-s., circular s.); tawshkepoojejun, (pl. -un).

Saw. He s. (across); kishkepoojeja, v. n. 2. He s. it; o-kishkepoojoon, o-kishkepoojaun, v. t. VIII., III. (p. c. kaunsh-).

He s. (along); tawshkepoojeja, v. n. 2. He s. it; o-tawshkepoojoon, o-tawshkepoojaun, v. t. VIII., III. (p. c. tuhyansh-).

Saw-bill (duck); n. a. unsig, (pl. -wug).

Sawdust; n. i. peweppoojejun.

Saw-mill; n. i. tawshkepoojejun.

Sawn. It is s. (in. an.) taushkepooda, taushkepooso, v. i. 2, v. n. 4.

Say. He s.; ekedo, v. n. 4, (p. c. ake-).

He s. to him, it; od-enauun, od-edaun, v. t. III., VII. (p. c. an-, ad-).

NOTE.—Enaun is irreg. The imper. is enhe, the pass. enindee—He says to me, nindik instead of nindenik, and so on. The 2nd and 3rd pers. pass. of this verb is also used frequently instead of reply. as, thus, oo-o oge-egoon he replied to him, hit (the first speaker) was said to by him (the second speaker). See page 125, 2.

He says of himself; edezo, mod. a., thus: he says he is a Christian; ninduhmmea edezo, (p. c. adezoood). We say of, or to, each other; kid-emin, mod. e. He says; (impers.) eyaw. It says; ekedoomuhoogud, v. i. 8, (p. c. ake-).

Saying; n. i. ekedoowin, kkekedowin.

Scab (scabby). He is s.; omeegge, v. n. 3a. (p. c. wam-).

Scabbard. See sheath.

Scaffold (for execution); uhgojewh-nain.

Scald. He s. him, it; o-bushkoibwaun, o-bushknoobesaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. bash-).

Scale (of a fish); wuhmuhguhuhyee.

Scales (balance); tebabbishkoojegun.

Scalp; n. i. bukwundibaun. -Shtegwaun (head) affixed to the name of tribe, thus, Sioux s.; bwunishhtegwaun.

Scalp. He sc. him; o-puhkoondebâzhwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. pak-).

Scape-goat; mesâhbooz pagedenághzood.

Scar; n. i. ojeshéewin, (pl. -un). He has a s.; ojeshége, v. n. 3, (p. c. waje-).

He has a s. on his arm; ojeshénéka, so also, foot, leg, &c., substituting seda, kahda for neka, v. n. 2. See arm.

Scarce. It is s.; muhnyah, pungesåhuwugud, v. i, 7, (p. c. pang-). Fuel is s.; muhásuhgah, v. i. 1. Rivers are...
scarce; muhnátegwayah, v. i. 1. See want.
Scarce; uhgáhwah.
Scare. He s. him; o-sageáun, o-sage-maun, v. t. I., (p. c. suhya-). He tries to s. him; o-kugwá-sageáun, v. t. I. He is scared; sagándum, nesuhyándum, v. n. 5.
Scarify. He s. him (for bleeding); o-papázhwaun, v. t. V., (p. c. puhya-).
Scatter (disperse). He s. them; o-suswáshkuwaun, o-suswáshkaun, v. t. II., VII. (p. c. sasw-). He s. them driving away; o-suswawábenaun, v. t. I. They are s.; suswawabenegáu-sowug, v. n. 4 pl. It is s.; suswashká-hmuhgud, v. i. 8. See strew.
Scene (that which is shewn); wahbunje-gun, wahbunduhgun.
Scenery; pamewahbunduhming, wuhyah-bumenâhgwuk uhke. It is fine s.; minwáhbumenâhgwud, v. i. 10.
Scent; see smell, perfume. He searches by s.; nundomáunjega, v. n. 2.
Sceptre; n. i. ogemáhwewene-súhkuhoon.
Scheme. See plan.
Schism; n. i. quake-uhnuhmeáhwin, puh-káedewin.
Schismatic; n. a. quuhyakuhnuhmeaund, puhká-ahnuhmeund, (pl. -jig).
School; kekenóíhmuháding. He goes to s.; kekenóíhmuháding ezhah. He comes from s.; kekenóíhmuháding oonjebah. He teaches s.; kekenóíhmuhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. kak-).
School-house; n. i. kekenóíhmuhádí-we-gummiq, (pl. -oon).
School-section; n. i. kekenóíhmuháda-wuhkee.
School-teacher; n. a. kekenóíhmuhágcd, (pl. -jig). — (male) kekenóíhmuhágw-enene. — (female) kekenóíhmuhága equa.
Science; n. i. kekenáíusaowin.
Scientific. He, it, is s.; kekandáuso, pesiskánje-ga, v. n. 4, 2, (p. c. ka-, pa-); kekandáhgwud, wahweengáisin, r. i. 5, 10.
Scissors; n. i. moozhwaungun, (pl. -un).
Scoff. See scorn, mock.
Scoffer; p. n. a. nashepahe-noóadagad, (pl. -jig).
Scold. He s.; nuhnée-bekinga, nuhnée-bekewa, uhyáhwewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. nan-, ayah-). He s. him; o-nuhnée-bekewa, o-nuhnée-bekewakaungnoonaun, od-uhyahwaun, v. t. I., III., V. He s. it; o-nuhnée-bekindaun, v. t. VII. We s. each other; ke-nuhnée-bekind-e-kemú. mod. n.
Scoop (for taking water out of a boat); gwahekwáhepugun.
Scorch. Same as burn.
Scorn (contempt); n. i. muhjaninga-gwin, tahu-bussanínga-gwin. He treats him, it, with s.; o-muhjanemaun, o-tahbussanemaun; o-muhjandáun, o-tahbussandáun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. tab-). He speaks of him, it, with s.; o-dahbeen-dahjemaun, wuhihíquau o-wahweenáun, -weendaun, v. t. III., VII.
Scornfully; adv. wuhihíquanich.
Seem. It s. to me; nindenándum. It seems - - - ; tahnahsug - - - . It s. like (as it were); nindego. It s. so; enandáhgwud, v. t. 10. See appear.

See-saw; chuhchungákooshkuhmáhde-win.

Seine-net; n. a. uhgwahbeenahgun, cheemuhángun, (pl. -ug). A.

Seize. He s. something; tuhkooneya, tuhkooneywa, v. n. 2, (p. c. tak-). He s. him, it; o-tuhkoonan, v. t. i., VII. He, it, is seized; tuhkooneyása, -gánda, v. i. 9. He s. him by the hair; o-suhgahnequaun, v. t. i.

Seldom; adv. weekah, wahweekah. Select. See choose.

Self; tebenuhwa. He himself; ween’tebenuhwa. He - himself; dezo, mod. A.

Self-defence; n. i. nuhnáhquewin.

Selfish (self-willed). He is s.; nezhekenemoo, sahgeédezo, minwánídezo, bahlheggáhdeze, v. n. 4, 3, (p. c. suh-yah-, man-, bázh-). See stubborn.

Selfishness; n. i. nezhekenemowin, sahgeédezoowin.

Sell. He s.; uhdáhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. ad-). He sell him, it; od-uhdahwanun, oduhdahwa, v. t. VI. He sells it to him; od-uhdahmaun, v. t. I. He s. high; suhnuhgwá, v. n. 2. He sells cheap; wandwa, v. n. 2.

Seminary; n. i. kekandanso-wegummiq. Send. He send him, it; od-ehnáuzhahwaun, od-ehnáuzhuhwaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. azhe-). He s. him away; od-ekoonáuzhahwaun, o-mahjenáuzh-

ahwaun, v. t. V. He s. him before him; o-neegáunenáuzháhaun. He s. him somewhere pressingly; o-gáunnejáuzháhaun. He sends him down; o-nesá Nguyhwanáuzháhaun. He s. him out of doors, o-suhgejénáuzháhaun. He s. some one to him; od-ehzháuzhuhuhmuwaun, mod. c. He s. it; (an. in.) o-ninduhwánnun, -ewan, v./t. VI. (p. c. na-n-). He s. s.-th. to him; o-ninduhaun, v. t. I. He s. him in the water; o-puhkíobenáuzháhaun, v. t. V.

Send word. He s. word; mejedwá, v. n. 2, (p. c. maj-); máhjeyáhjemóoëwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhy-). He s. for it; (an. in.) o-mejedwánun, -dwan, v. t. VI.

Sense; n. i. kekándumooowin, nebwhy-ka-wain.

Senses. He has his s.; kekándum, me-kuhwe, v. n. 5. 3, (p. c. kak-, mak-). He loses his s. (fainting); wuhneme-kuhwe, v. n. 3. He recovers his s.; abahkuhwezé, pesiskahdeze, v. n. 3.

Sensible. See wise.

Sensual. He is s.; osaumandumooshke, v. n. 3, (p. c. wa-).

Sentence. He pronounces s. over him; o-keezhahuomoonaun, v. t. III.

Sentinel; n. a. ukhundó-wenene, (pl.-wug).

Separate. He s. (divides them); o-náwenaun, v. t. III. (p. c. nuhya-). The road separates; puhkámo meeku-nun. He s. from him, it; o-puhkásh-khwaun, o-puhkashkaun, v. t. II,
SEP 346 SEW

VII. (p. c. pak-). We s.; kepalkedemin, mod. b. See part.
Separately; adv. pahkkauna.
Separation (between parties); wàbenedewin, pahkkaudewin.
September; n. a. muhnúomene-keczis (the wild rice moon).
Serious (grave). He is s.; kekáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kah-).
Seriousness; s. kekáhdezewin.
Sermon; n. i. kuhgéquáwin.
Serpent or snake; n. a. kenábig, (p. -06g).
Servant; n. a. buhméetahgun, (p. l. -ug).
Serve. He s. (is in service); buhméetahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. bain-).
He s. him; o-buhméetahwau, v. t. II. He serves himself; buhméeetauso, mod. a.
Service; n. i. buhméeetahgáwin.
Set (a set of things); ningoodwáwaun.
Two sets; nezhwáwaun, &c.
Set. See put, sun.
Set apart. He s. him, it apart; o-kekhuhsámun, o-kekhuhtoon, v. t. IV, VIII.
Set free. He s. him free; o-puhgedémaun, v. t. I., od-áhbiskoonanaun, v. t. I., od-ozhemoaun, v. t. I.
Set on fire. He s. it on fire; o-suhkhuhsámun, v. t VII. It is s. on fire; suhkhuhségáhda, c. i. 9, (p. c. sak-).
Set up. He s. it up; (an. an.) o-puhdukeshemaun, o-puhdukesedoon, v. t. I.

VII. (p. c. pad-). It is s. up; puhdúkeda, v. i. 2.
Settle. He s. (determines) a matter; deboowá, v. n. 2, (p. c. dab-).
He s. it; o-deboowáhdaun, v. t. VII, o-uhýeenjesetoon, v. t. VIII. He s. his account; o-kezhékaun o-muhzenego-
They s. with him; o-kezhékhamewau, v. t. II. (p. c. kah-).
Settled (determined); uhyéenjeseché-
Set. Set. See colonist.
Seven; nezhwáuswe. In compos. nezh-
Seven hundred; nezhwáuswauk.
Seven thousand; nezhwáuching-medús-
Seventeen; medúuswe 'zhe nezhwáuswe.
Seventeenth; ako 'zhe nezhwáuching.
Seventy; nezhwáuswemédunhun. See forty.
Severál; almind.
Severe (strict). He s.; suhnugheza,
v. n. 3- (p. c. san-). He thinks him s.; o-suhnuhjánehaun, v. t. I.
Sew. He (or she) sews; kushkegwauso,
v. n. 4, (p. c. kashk-). He s. it; (in an.) o-kushkegwahtaun, o-kushk-
Shake. He sh. (trembles); neningishkáh, r. n. 1. It s.; neningishkáh-muhgud, kooshkóosa, v. i. 8, 2, (p. c. nan., kwash.). He s. him, it; o-kooshkoo-kuhwau, o-kooshquáhkooshkuhwaun, -shkaun, v. t. II., VII. He s. himself (sitting); memegwuhbc, v. n. 3, (p. c. mam.). He s. himself (lying); memegwishin, v. n. 6.; He s. it together; o-chechewábenaun, v. t. VII. He s. his head (to signify no); wawábequáne, v. n. 3. He s. his head at him; o-wawábequituhwaun, *mod. c. His arm shakes (trembles); neningéneká. (So also hand, leg, &c., substituting ninje, kahda, &c., for neka). It is shaken by the wind; neningahsin.

Shake down. He s. it down (makes it fall from its place); (in. an.) o-peníshkuhwaun, o-peníshkaun, v. i. II., VII. (p. c. paah-).

Shake hands. He s. h. with him; o-sahaninjenaun, v. t. I. (p. c. suhy-).

Shake off. He s. him, it, off; o-buhwewábenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. bawe-). He s. the dust off it; o-buhwägenaun, v. t. I., VII. It is shaken off; buhwenegáhda, v. i. 9. He shake s.-th. off his feet; buhwezedáshemoono, v. n. 4. (So also hand, arm, &c., substituting ninje, neka, &c., for seda). He s. off the dust of his feet against him; o-buhwesédátuhaun, v. t. II.

Shake with fear. See tremble.

Shaking fever (ague); neningahpenáwin. He has the s.f.; neningahpená, v. n. 2, (p. c. nan-).
Shall (emphatic). See must.
Shallow. It is s. (water); bāhgwañ. v. i.
1. (p. c. buhy.-). The river is s.; bāh-
gwahtegwāyah scebec. There is a s.
place where the waves break; petāh-
wushkah. There is a long s. place in
the lake (shoals); zāhguwahmekah,
v. i. 1.
Sham (not real); wuhyāzhindewin.
Shame! Sa!
Shame; n. i. ahuqyewin. He causes s.;
ahuqyewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. aguih-). It
causes s.; ahuqyewāhūghud, v. i. 8.
He causes him s.; od-ahguqyewaun, v. t.
I. He brings it to s.; od-ahguqyewetun,
v. t. VIII.
Shameful. It is shameful; ahuqyewdāh-
gwud.
Shameless. See impudent.
Shape. It is of such a s. or appearance;
(an. in.) ezhēnahgūoze, -gwud, v. i. 10.
He s. it thus; od-ezhēaun, od-ezhetoon,
v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. agh-).
Share. My, thy, his s.; menik meeni-
gooyaun, -goyun, -nd He gives him
such a s.; od-enuhowoonaun, v. t. III. (p.
c. an-): e.g., I give to him the same
share as to you; ānuhowoonaun nind-
enuhowoonaun. He gives him a large s.;
o-keche enuhowoonaun, o-soònguhowoonaun.
Sharp. It is s.; gēenah, v. i. 1, (p. c.
gah-).
Sharpen. He s. it (by filing or otherwise);
o-sesepōodoon, -pōonaun, v. t. VIII.,
III.
Shave. He s.; kushkebāuso, v. n. 4, (p.
c. kash-). He s. him, it; o-kushke-
bāhnaun, -bahdaun, v. t. III., VII.
See thin.
Shaving (chip); n. i. pewekoojegun, (pl.
-un).
Shaw; n. a. keche-mooshwa, (pl. -g).
She; ween, See he.
Sheaf. A sh.; ningotóónsebeda, or ninge-
tūhkoobedag.
Sheár. He s. him; o-moozhwaun, v. i.
V., (p. c. mwauzh-).
Shears; n. i. moozhwāhgun, (pl. -un).
Sheath; n. i. pindūhoojegun. — (for a
knife; pindēkoomaun, (pl. -un).
Shed; -wegummi̱, thus: Cattle-shed;
pezhēkewegummi̱.
Shed. It is shed; sēgasāhūghud, v. i.
8. His blood was s.; ke-sēgasamūgh-
dene o-misqueem. He s. his (another)blood. od-oŋjegāhtuhmūghwaun o-mi-
isqueemene.
Sheep; n. a. mahnishtáñish, mahnu-
tanis, (pl. -ug).
Sheep-fold; n. i. mahnishtáñisho-we-
gummi. (pl. -oon).
Sheep-skin; n. a. mahnishtáñisho-wah-
yaun.
Sheet; n. i. nebahguneegun, (pl. -un).
Shelf; n. i. tāsēchegun, tāsəhbuun, (pl.
-un). He puts it on the sh.; (in. an)
o-tasesedoon, o-taseshemaun, v. t. VIII.
I.
Shell; n. a. áys, (pl. -ug). — (pod);
okoomaun, (pl. -un).
Shell. He sh. it; o-pershūgēbedoon,
-benaun, v. t. VIII., III., (p. c. pah-).
He sh. a corn-ear, o-gāhkenaun mesah-
koosé. Sh. corn; mesahkooze.
Shelter (refuge from the wind or weather); tuhbenóóon, (pl. -un). He makes a sh.; tuhbenóóega, v. n. 2. He sh. himself; tuhbenóoshemoono, v. n. 4. He sh. himself from rain; uhguhwáhba hwasso, v. n. 4.

Shepherd; n. a. mahnishtáhnishwe-weenene, (pl. -wug).

Shew. He s. s.-th.; wáhwbundúhewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhyah-). He sh. it to him; o-wáhwbunduhaun, v. t. I. He sh. him, it; o-wáhwbunduhewánun, -wan, v. t. VI. He sh. (points him, it out); aél-enoóan, o-éezhenoóan, v. i. I., VII. He sh. (points it out to him); od-enoóithmuwaun, od-enenuhmaun, v. t. II., I. (p. c. anoo-, ane-). He sh. it to him plainly; o-mesáhwbunduhaun.

It is shewn; wáhwbunduhewáhmugd.

Shew-bread; n. a. wáhwbunduhewáwine-buñquázhégun.

Shield; n. i. puwhkáhuqwan, puwhkáhuqwan, (pl. -un).

Shift. It sh.; quákesin, v. i. 5. The wind sh.; quákáhnumud, v. i. 7.

Shilling (York); shooncyauns, (pl. -ug).

Shinbone; n. i. okakdegunuhmah. My s.-bone; ninkáhdegun.

Shine. He, it sh.; wahsayáuse, v. n. 3. wahsayáhmuhgud. v. i. 8, (p. c. wuhyah-). It sh. (metal); wahsequáhbe-kud, (-keze) v. i. 7. He makes it sh. (metal, stone, &c.); o-wahsequáhbe-kuaun (-kahwaun) v. t. VII., V. The sun or m. sh.; sághuhta keezis. It sh. forth suddenly; kézhbahtása, v. i. 2. His face is shining; wahsáin-gwa, v. n. 2. His clothing is sh.; wahsákonuhyá, v. n. 2. The water is sh.; wahsekóogummesin, wahsebeta, v. i. 5, 2.

Shingle (for roofing); n. a. uhpuhkooje-gun, (pl. -ug), náhbiíwgesuhgoons, (pl. -ug). He sh. it (a roof); od-uhpuhkóodoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. ap-).

Ship; n. i. náhbequaun, (pl. un-).

Ship (put on board). He sh. him, it; o-poóseeáun, o-póoseetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. pwaus-). It is shipped; poosejégáso, -gáhda, v. i. 9.

Shipwreck. He suffers s.; pegooonáshin, pegoonuhgeshin, v. n. 6, (p. c. pah-). The ship sinks; goosáhmugd nákbequaun.

Shipwright; n. a. nahbequaunekawenéne, (pl. -wug).

Shirt; n. i. puwhpůgwehuhyáun, (pl. -un).

Shiver. He s.; neninguujie, v. n. 3.

Shoal. There are sh. (breakers, banks); menesenahmekah, menáhmekah, v. i. 1. See shallow.

Shocking. There is s. news; kuhgwáhnésuggukamgedug, v. i. 7.

Shoe; n. i. múhkesin, (pl. -un); metewaukesin, (pl. -un). He changes his shoes; aunduhkesena, v. n. 2. He has s. on; gëgkuhkesena, v. n. 2. He has only one's on; nubunákjesena. He has overshoes on; peetookesena. See moccasin.

Shoe-brush; n. i. wahséquaejegun.

Shoe-buckle; n. i. suhgnukesenábesoon.

Shoemaker; n. a. muhkesineká-wenene, (pl. -wug).
Shoemaker shop; n. i. muhkesineká-wegummig, (pl. -oon).
Shoelace; n. i. muhkesináyaub, (pl. -in).
Shoot (young shoot); n. i. ooshkeegin, (pl. -oon).
Shoot (with a gun), He s.; paushkeségga, v. n. 2, (p. c. puhy-). He s. at him, it; o-paukiiswaun, kesaun, v. t. I., VII. He s. in the air; nuhquánnhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. naqu-). He s. him in the air (flying); o-nuhquánnuwaun, v. t. II. He s. at a target or mark; gooduha-qua, v. n. 2.
Shoot (with bow and arrows). He s.; pemoojega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pam-). He s. at him, it; o-pemóaun, o-pemoód-aun, v. t. I., VII. He s. at a mark; pemoojega, pemootegwa, v. n. 2.
Shoot a rapid. He s. a rapid; nésheboono, v. n. 4.
Shop; n. i. -wegummig; c. q., Book-s.; muhenehegun-wegummig). See store.
Shore. On the s.; uhguhming. Near the s.; cheegbëg. Along the s.; te-tebówlh On the opposite s.; uhgáhmíng, ázhuhuwhgaun. Distant from the s.; nákhwich. He walks along the s.; te-tebáwa, v. n. 2. He paddles his canoe to s.; náhdugháhmayun, v. n. 5. He comes to the s. from the bush; muhdáhe, v. n. 3a. He brings him, it, down to the s.; o-muhdáhebewenaun, -bewedoon, v. t. III., VIII. See land, bring, draw.
Short. He, it, is s.; tuhkoose, v. n. 3; tuhquáh, v. i. 1, (p. c. ta-); or express by the diminutive ending -ns. It is s. (metal, &c.); tuhquábekud, -bekeza, v. i. 7. It is s. (stuff, &c.); tuhquágud, -ageza, v. i. 7. It is s. (string, &c.); tuhquátháchégud, -begeza, v. i. 7. It is s. (wood, &c.); tuhquáhkwd, -koose, v. i. 7. His arm is s.; tuhkooneka. His arms are s.; tuhkuooneka. One arm is shorter than the other; nuhbuhná-tuhkooneka, v. n. 2. So also hand, foot, leg, &c., substituting ninje, seida, kahda, &c., for neka.
Short-time; úhyenh, wánebik.
Short-way. He takes the s. way; tuhkuhmishkah, v. n. 1. He runs the s. way; tuhkuhmébutto, v. n. 4a. He paddles or rows the s. way; tuhkuhmuhun, v. n. 5, (p. c. kak-).
Shorten. He s. it; o-tuhquátto, v. t. VIII. He cuts it s.; (in. an.) o-tuh-quákhwáunaun, o-tuhquákhkwáwaun, v. t. VII., V. He saws it s.; (in. an.) o-tuhkóoboodoon, o-tuhkóoboaun, v. t. VII., III.
 Shortly; adrv. wuhéebik.
Shot; n. unwinsun, sheshéebunwin.
Shot-pouch; n. i. pindohtaínun. His sh. p. is empty; cháhgumwesin.
Shoulder; n. i. odenemáungunemah. My thy, his sh.; nind-, kid-, od-, enemáungun, (pl. un). Between the sh.; náh-suhwedenegun. He lays him it, on his sh.; o-peménébélenun, -gáhdaun, v. t. III., VII. Sh. of an animal; see forequarter.
Shoulder-blade n. i. My, thy, his sh.-b.; nind-, kid-, od-enegun, (pl. -uh).
Shout. He sh.; pepáhge, v. n. 3, (p. c. pap-). He sh. to him; o-pepáhghaun, v. t. I. He sh. for joy; suhsáhqua, v. n. 2, (p. c. sas-).
Shove. He sh. him with his arm; o-peejenikuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. pauj-). He sh. it along; o-peejenesetoon, v. t. VIII. See push.
Shovel; n. i. mungáhnebahjegun, (pl. -un). He sh. it; (in. an.) o-mungáhnebahdoon, -bahnaun, v. t. VIII., III. He sh. snow: mungáhnebe, v. n. 3a., (p. c. mang.).
Show; n. i. wáh bunduhewáwin. See shew.
Shower. See rán.
Showy. It is sh.; suhságáhmuhgud, v. i. 8.
Shred; n. i. ish koozhugun.
Shredded. See wrinkled.
Shriek. See scream.
Shrink. It sh. (wood); zheshéváhsugseso, c. n. 4a. (p. c. zhash-).
Shrivelled. See wrinkled.
Shroud; n. i. chebágummi go-ahgwewin.
Shrub: n. i. kebéens, (pl. -un).
Shrug. He sh. his shoulders; oombenc maungunane, v. n. 3a., (p. c. wamb-).
Shudder. He sh.; muhsáh nekah, v. n. 1.
Shun. See avoid.
Shut. He sh. it; o-kebahquhaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. kab-). He sh. him, it up; o-kebáhquhwaun, o-kebahquhaun, v. t. V. VII. He sh. it against him; o-kebáhquhumu wahaun, mod. c. He, it, is sh. up; kebáhquhegáuso,-e gáhdá, v. i. 9, see stop up. He sh. his hand; puhtuhgwáh kooinjeene, v. n. 3, (p. c. pat-).
Shy (timorous). He is sh.; uhcheenese, shahgwamañooshke, v. n. 3, (p. c. ach-). See bashful.
Sick. He is s.; ahkoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyah-). He is often s.; netáh-áhoos. He looks s.; áhkoosenahgo oozke, v. n. 3. He feels s.; séemese, v. n. 3. He has such a sickness; enáhpéna, v. n. 2. He begins to be s.; máh dáhpéna. He is very s. indeed; oosaumen a. He suffers greatly; kootuhgahpena. He has a bad s.; máh háhpéna. He is made s. by witchcraft; ahhishenábáwahpena. He falls s. suddenly; punshkoonaze, v. n. 3. It makes him s.; o- máh nekahgoon.
Sickle; n. i. kish kushkézhugun, (pl. -un).
Sickness; n. i. áhkoosewin, enáhpénáwin.
Sick-person; p. n. a. uhyákoosid, (pl. -jig).
Side. On the s. of the body; opemánah. He lies on his s.; opemásin, v. n. 6. He falls on his s.; opemása, v. n. 2. On the s.; opemáuh yee. On this s.; oondúus. On the other s.; uhwiß, thus: On this s. the canoe; oondús oon pamię, on the other s. of the mountain; uhwa ssáh jéwh. My, thy, his s. or flank; ne-, ke-, pemábigwuhdúy, opémábigwuhdúy un.
Sieve; n. i. shábooshkáuchegun, (pl. -un).
Sift. He s.; shábooshkauchega, v. n. 2. He s. it; (an. in.) o-shábooshká sushaun, o-shábooshkátoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. shuhyah-).
Sigh; n. i. puhegdunáumoowin.
Sigh. He s.; puhegdunáumo, v. n. 4. He s. deeply; equuhnáumo, v. n. 4.
Sight; n. i. wahbewin. He gives him s.; o-wahbeaun, v. t. i. (p. c. wuh-). He loses his s.; mahje-kuhkempingwa, v. n. 2. See lose sight of.
Sign; n. i. kéekenuhwáujujechegun.
Sign. He s. his name; od-unóosoowin od-uhtoon. He puts his mark (touches the pen) meegwun o-táangenaun.
Signify. See mean.
Silence; n. i. pézánuuyahwiun.
Silent. He is s.; pezáunuhyah, v. n. 1. He makes him s.; o-pezáunuhbeaun, v. t. I.
Silk; n. a. sanebáháh, saneanahwágíín. S. for sewing; saneanahwusubáub.
Silly. He is s.; kuhkebáhdeze, v. n. 3.
Silver; n. a. shóomeyáh. He silvers it over; o-shooneyahkahdaun, v. t. VII.
Silver; adj. shoneynahwene-. See metal.
Similar; tebishko.
Simple. See silly, easy, pure.
Simpleton. See fool.
Sin; n. i. pahtáusewin.
Sin. He s.; pahtah-ezhewábeze, v. n. 3.
He s. in thoughts; pahtah-enandum, v. n. 5. — in words; pahtah-keezhwa, v. n. 2. — in actions; pahtah-doodum, v. n. 5.
He sins against him; it; o-pahtah-döoduhwaun, o-pahtah-doodaun, v. t. II., VII. He makes him s.; o-pahtah-ezhewábezaun, mod. d.
Since; ako, kah-uhkoo, pah-uhkoo.
Sincerely; He is s.; quuhyukwándum; v. n. 5, (p. c. quay-).
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**Sinner**; *p. n. a.* puhyaatáh-ezhewábežid, *(pl. -jig).*

**Sioux Indian**; *n. a.* bwaun, *(pl. -ug).*

**Sip.** He *s. it*; *od-oodonánandaun, v. t. VII.*

**Sir**; wagegmáhweyun, nindoogemaun.

**Sister, n. a.** My, thy, his *s.;* nindahwámah, kidahwámah, od-ahwámun.

My, thy, his older *s.;* nemissá, kemissa, omissáyún. My, thy, his younger sister; nesheéma, keshéema, o-shéemáyun.

**Sister-in-law n. a.** My, thy, his *s.-in-l.,* *(a male speaking)*; nenim, kenim, weenemoom. *(a female speaking);* nindáungwa, kedáungwa, odáungwayun.

**Sit.** He *sits* *(sits down);* nuhmúdhuhe, *v. n. 3, (p. c. nam.-)*. He *s. on the gr.;* metúhbe. He *s. upon;* uhphúb, He *s. upon it;* od-uhphúbin, *v. t. VI.* He *s. comfortably;* minwuhibe. He *s. uncomfortably;* mánhuhbe. He *s. elsewhere;* áunduhbe. He *s. in a certain place;* dunúhbe. He *s. first, foremost;* neegaúnuhbe. He *s. last;* ishuqábe.

He *s. up straight;* muhyawhuhbe. He *s. such a time;* noonuhgabe. He *s. with his arms down;* shingenekebe.

He *s. with crossed arms;* ažhedeánakebe. He *s. with crossed legs;* ažhedeágažábe: *all v. n. 3.* He makes him *s. down;* o-nuhmúdhuhe bás, *mod. d.* We *s. around;* ke-kewetuhbemin, *v. n. 3 pl.* We *s. in a semi-circle;* ke-wángunuhbemin, *v. n. 3 pl.* We *s. in a row;* ke-nebedahbemin. We *s. close together;* ke-seenduhbemin. He *s. with him;* o-weeduhbemaun, *v. t. I., (p. c. wah.-)*. He *s. by his side;* o-nahmúdhuhebuahwaun, *v. t. II.* He seats himself nearer to him; o-po-ezhe-ge-kuhbetuhwaun, *v. t. II.*

**Sit up.** He *s. up at night;* nebánuhbe, *v. n. 3.* He *s. up watching a corpse;* nebábe, *v. n. 3, (p. c. nab.)*.

**Site (of a proposed building);** ka-duhzhahtág.

**Situation.** See position.

**Six;** ningodwáuswe. In *comps.* ningodwáuso-: *(e.g., handfuls, breadths, bagsful, &c., which see). S. times or the* sixth time; ningodwáaching. Sixth or sixthly; ako-ningodwauching. Six each, or six every time; naningodwáaching. We are *s.;* keningodwaachimin, *mod. b.* There are *s. th.;* ningodwáuchenoon. It is six o'clock; ningodwásotebúheguná, *v. t. 2, (p. c. nango.)*

Six hundred; ningodwáuswank.

Six thousand; ningodwáuching medáuswank.

Sixteen; medáuswe ‘zhe ningodwáuswe.

Sixteenth; ako ‘zhe ningodwáuching.

Sixty; ningowáuswe-meduhnuh. See forty.

**Size (extent);** awuauq, *(pl. -in.)* It is of such a *s.;* enegókwáh, *v. i. 1.* He is of such a *s.;* enégeno, *v. n. 3.* It is of such a *s. (metal, &c.);* enegókwáubekud, *v. t. 7.* *(stuff, &c.);* enegókwábéegud. He, it appears to be of such a *s.;* enegókwábuhmenáhgoose, -gwaun, *v. t. 10, (p. c. ahe-).*
Skate; n. i. zhooshkwáhduhughun, (pl. -un). He sk.; zhooshkwáhduha, v. n. 2.
Skein. A sk.; ningotóonebeda.
Skeleton; n. i. cheebúhughun, (pl. -un).
Sketch. Hc sk. it; o-muhzenebeaun, v. t. 1.
Skiful. He is sk.; wahweengàse, v. n. 3.
Skifully; adv. wahweenga.
Skill; n. i. wahweengazewin. He makes it with sk.; o-wahweengatoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. waw-).
Skim. He sk. it; o-bemuhaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. bam-).
Skin (human), n. a. My, thy, his s.; ninzuhgúhuhye, ke-zuhgúhuhye, o-zuhgúhuhyun, In compos., ahza. His s. is black, yellow, &c.; muhkhudáwahzha, osuhwahzha, &c., v. n. 2. His s. is dirty; móowejeawahzha. —is hairy; -mesáhhahzha. —is soft; nóokahzha. —is in pain; wéesnahgahzha. —peels off; benuhgezhashkah, v. n. 1. The skin of his lips peels off; benuhgedooneashkah. (So also hands, face, &c., substituting ngwa, ninjef, for doona.)
Skin (flay). He s.; puhoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pak-). He s. him; o-puhkone-aun, v. t. 1. (p. c. pak-). See scrape, tan.
Skip. He s.; kwahkwáushkoone, v. n. 2.
Skirt. See gown, petticoat.
Skull; n. i. wezhegun, (pl. -un), My, thy, his s.; ne-, ke-, we-nindibágun.
Skunk; n. a. zhégáug, (pl. -wug).
Sky; n. i. kéeszhig. Up in the sky; kee-zhegoong. The sky is blue; mezhák-wud, v. i. 7. —red; misquahwud.
Sky-blue; adj. mezhák-wudoong enaan-dag.
Slab; n. a. zhegpooyjegun, (pl. -ug).
Slacken. He s. it; o-nashungahbegenaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. nuhyá-); o-puhgedenaun, v. t. VII. See let go.
Slander; n. i. duzhindewin.
Slanderer. He s.; duzhinga, mujjeduhzhina, v. n. 2, (p. c. dažh-). He s. him; o-mujje-duzhemaun, v. t. I.; o-mujje-wahwecenaun, v. t. III.
Slanting. It lies s.; beméjessin, v. i. 3.
Slap. He s. him; o-puhketáwaun, v. t. V.; o-nuhbúhguskeniijetéwáun, v. t. II. (p. c. pak-, nab-). See buffet.
Slate; n. a. ozhebéséguhne-uhsín, (pl. -eeg).
Slaughter. See kill.
Slave; n. a. ahwahkáun, (pl. -ug). He is a s.; ahwahkaunewé, v. n. 3, (p. c. aw-). Male s.; ahbáunene, (pl. -awug).
Female s.; ahbáuinequa, (pl. -g).
Slavery; n. i. ahwahkaunewewin.
Sleep; n. i. nebáhwin.
Sleep. He s.; nebáh, v. n. 1, (p. c. nab-). He s. profusely; nesíngwum, v. n. 5. He s. too much; osáningwum. He s. with his eyes open; uhyénahbingwum. He s. with his mouth open; táhwuñoongwum. He s. softly; zhénébingsuhwe, v. n. 3. He walks in his s.; wuhningwuhse. He s. with him; a-wéepamanaun, v. t. I. We s. together; këweëpänëmin, mod. v. We s. in a row; kenebedàngwumín, v. n. 5. He puts him to s.; o-nebáàun, v. t. 1.
Sleepy. He is s.; kékepingwushe, v. n. 3, (p. c. kauk-). He is a sl.-headed fellow; nebaushke, mod. a.
Sleeve; n. i. nañguwú, (pl. -un).
Sleigh; n. a. odáhbaun, (pl. -ug). See cart, wood.
Slender. See thin.
Slice. A s. (of meat, &c.); ningotóonezhégun. Two s.; neezhónezhégun, &c.
Slide. He s. on the ice; pemëboosó, v. n. 4, (p. c. pame-). He s. fast; kezhéboosó. He s. down; nesëboosó, v. n. 2. He s. down the hill; zhóoshkahwewa, v. n. 2. He s. down on a rope; nesáhbegetah, v. n. 1.
Slut. See split.
Slubber. He sl.; sikáhwëdooon, v. n. 6.
Slovenly. See careless.
Slow (slowly); págah, nyhëgaunj, seebiskauj. He walks, travels sl.; pàsékàh, v. n. 1, (p. c. puyha-). He is sl. at work; págah-uhnóoke, puhpágakahdeze, v. n. 3a. 3. He is sl. in thoughts or resolutions; pádándum, v. n. 5. He is sl. in eating; padunjëga, pájesin, v. n. 6. He is sl to anger; seebiskánjebedáuso, v. n. 4.
Slumber. See sleep, doze.
Sly. See cunning.
Small. He, it is sm.; ughúshwe, ugháshah, ugháshin, v. n. 3a, v. i. 1, 5, (p. c. agah-). It is sm. (globral object); ughásshuhmenuhgud. It is sm. (metal, &c.); ugháshábekud. — (stuff, &c.); ugháshsegud, v. i. 7. — (a house or room); ugháshuhta, v. i. 2. He makes it sm. or smaller; od-ugháshuhtoon, v. t. VIII. His arm is sm.; ugháshümëka, v. n. 2, (so also hand, leg, &c., substituting -ninge, -kahda, &c., for -neka). See short.

Slip in. He sl. in; pinjesa, v. n. 2, (p. c. paunj-). It sl. in; pinjesamuhgud, v. i. 8. His foot sl. in; pinjesëdása, (so also leg, hand, &c., substituting -kahda, -ninge, for -sada). He sl. in a hole; bádühquása. He sl. in the water; buhköbesa, v. n. 2.
Slippery. It is sl.; ozháshuhmhugud, v. i. 8.

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SMA
Small; adj. -ans, -ins, or -oons as ending, thus: uhkekoons, a small kettle.

Small-pox; n. i. mahmähkezewin. He has sm.-p.; mahmähkeze, v. n. 3. His face is m. with sm.-p.; mahmähkingwa, v. n. 2.

Smart. See showy, apt.

Smaah. See break to pieces.

Smell. He sm. s.-th.; menanunjega, v. n. 2, (p. c. man-). He sm. him, it; o-menahmaun, o-menandaun, v. t. I., VII. He gives him s.-th. to sm.; o-menâunduhaun, v. t. I. He hates the sm. of it; o-shéengemaunaa. He suffers from the sm. of it; o-kóddugemâindaun.

Smell (emit odour). He, it sm.; menâhgoose, menâhgvud, v. n. 3, v. i. 10. It sm. well; menomâhgvud. It sm. bad; mâzhemâhgvud. He sm. thus (is of such an order); ezhemâhgoose, v. n. 3. He sm. of liquor; ishkoottawbabooehmahgoose, v. n. 3. It sm. well when burnt; menomahta (-mahso) v. i. 2. He sm. of sweat; wéeshuhgomâhgoose, v. n. 3.

Smell; n. i. ezhemahgoosewenzin.

Smelt. See melt.

Smile. He sm.; páupe, v. n. 3, see laugh. He has a smiling face; pahpâpingwa.

Smith. See blacksmith.

Smoke; n. i. puhquâna, pâushkena. He makes sm.; pâushkenâhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. puhyauus). He makes sm. around him; o-géekuhñahmooswaun, v. t. V., The sm. ascends; oombáhbuhta, v. i. 2. The sm. comes from; oondâhbuhta, v. i.

2. It sm. (indoors); géekuhñahmooda, v. i. 2, (p. c. guuk-). It is filled with sm.; mooshkenáyahbuhta, v. i. 2.

Smoke tobacco. He s.; suhguhsâhâg, v. n. 1, (p. c. sag-). We s. together; keshguhsâgedemâ, mod. n. He has nothing to s.; muhnâpwah, v. n. 1.

Smoke (dry). He s. it; (an. in.) o gâuskisawaun, o-gâuskoosâun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. guhyan-).

Smoked fish; gâuskedâ-keego. He s. fish; gâuskedâ-kéegoêka, v. n. 2.

Smoked meat; v. i. oonâhsêgun. He s. meat; oomâlèsêga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wa-).

Smoker; p. n. n. sághswaud, (pl. -jig). Smoking; n. i. suhguhsâwâhwin. S. in council; suhguhsâgedewin.

Smooth (even). It is s.; oonâhbekâhmuhgul, v. i. S, (p. c. wan-). It is s. (metal, &c.); oonâhbekà, (keze), v. i. 7. The rock is s.; shooshquânhmâhkaa, v. i. 1.

Smoothing-iron; n. i. zhôoshquânhuhegaun, (pl. -un). See iron.

Smother. See suffocate.

Smouler. It s.; ahtâshkooda, v. i. 2.

Snail; n. c. peniskâodes, (pl. -g).

Snake; n. a. kénabig, (pl. -oog). This casts its skin; zhëgooteh, v. n. 1. His skin; kénâbigoozluhiyigii.

Snare; n. i. nuhgwâhguin, (pl. -un). String for a s.; nuhgwâhgunâyauh, (pl. -in). He lays snares; nuhgwâhgunâka, v. n. 2, (p. c. nagw-). He catches s. th. in a s.; nuhgwâhjega, v. n. 2. He catches him, it, in a s.; o-nuhgwâhnaun, o-nuhgwâhdaun, v. t. III., VII.
He misses or loses him in his s.; o-buh-nuhgwahndaun, v. t. III. He is caught in a s.; nuhgwásu, v. n. 4. He escapes from a s.; buhmuñgwáusu. He lays a s. for him to catch him; o-doneuhmuñhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. wan-). See trap.

Snarl. See growl.

Snatch. He s. it from him; o-mukwu-maun, v. t. I. He s. it out of his hand; o-kekeninjebenaun, v. t. III. (p. c. kad-). He s. it first; o-mukwundoshkaun, v. t. VII.

Sneak. He s. about; guhgeemenosa.

Sneer. He s. at him; o-pahpenodáne- maun, v. t. I. (p. c. puhyah-).

Sneeze. He s.; chauchum, v. n. 5, (p. c. chuhyah-).

Sniff. He s.; nundomáunjega, v. n. 2.

Snipe; n. a. mlinkedinóekáshe, (pl. -yug).

Snivel. He s.; sikahwejáhna, v. n. 2.

Snore. He s.; mudwángwum, v. n. 5.

Snout. His s. (muzzle); ooshkinzh. It has a small s.; uhgähishkinzh.

Snow; n. i. koon. On the s.; metáhgoongug. There is a s.; koonekah, v. i. 1. The s. is deep; ishpáhgoonuhugah, v. i. 1. The s. is soft; nookábgoonuhugah. The s. is frozen; kuwákgoonuhugah. The s. is crusty; oonáhbuunud, v. i. 7. The s. is compact; uhshuñáhgoonuhugah. The s. lowers; muhgwahgoonna- shin. The s. falls from the trees; me- sunwe, v. i. 3. He, it, is covered with s.; níngwuño, níngwuñómuñgud, v. n. 4a, v. i. 8. The s. is drifted in heaps; ishpahjebewun, v. i. 6. He melts s. for water; kezhóobeka, v. n. 2.

Snow (it snows); sóogepo, v. i. 4, (p. c. swaug-). It begins to s.; máhdepo. The s. is watery; zhákhepo. The s. begins to whiten the ground; péwepo. A s. storm is coming; péedepo. A s. storm is passing; pemepó. It ceases snowing; ishquahpo. It has snowed enough; kéezhepo, v. i. 4.

Snow-bird; n. a. waubuhningoose, (pl. -yug).

Snow-blind. He is s. b.; suhsáhkingswa, v. n. 2.

Snow-drift. There is a s.-d.; béewun, v. i. 6.

Snow-flake. The s.-fl. are large; muhguhdápo. — are small; pesepo, v. i. 4.


Snub. See insignificant.

Snuff; n. a. ahsámah (as tobacco), pesuh-samah (ground tobacco). He takes sn.; peendahkoojáuna, v. n. 2.

Snuff. He sn. the candle; o-kishkunzha-
So. It is so, be it so; me, me suh.

So (thuss); ezhe-.

So many; ewh menik. So many objects; dusso, thus: so many globular objects; dussomneg. So many canoes; dussoneug. So many bagsful; dussooshkin, see page 23, (p. c. andusso).

Soak. He puts it in water to s.; odughwinjetoon, (jemaun), v. t. VIII, I.

Soap; n. i. keséebeguhegun. Soap-suds; keséebeguhegunAhboo.

Sob. He s.; nuhshegeda, v. n. 2.

Sober. He is s. (after being drunk); uhnesahdeze, áhtabe, v. n. 3, 3a.

Society. See company.

Sock; n. i. uhzhegun, (pl. -un).

Sodomy; n. i. poojedeyáwin.

Soft. It is s.; (in. an.) nookahdud, nookahdeze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. In compos., nooke-, thus, nookedaa, his heart is s.; nookahzhá, his skin is s. See supple, metal, stuff.

Soften. He s. it; (in. an.) o-nooketoon, o-nookeánun, v. t. VIII.. I. (p. c. uwahke-).

Softly; adv. nuhagauj.

Soil; n. i. uhke.

Soil. He s. it; o-wéénetoon, v. t. VIII. It is soiled; weenud, v. i. 7, (p. c. wah-).

Sojourn. See stay, dwell.

Solace. See console.

Soldier; n. a. shemágunish, (pl. -ug).

Sol; n. i. nuhnuhgáhkezid.

Solém. It is s.; kekahdandáaghwud.

Solict. He s. (asks for s.-th.); nundootum, nundootumáhga, v. n. 5, 2.

Solid. It is s., durable, (metal, &c.); zhebábhkesin, v. i. 5, (p. c. zhaub-).

See strong.

Some; ahmind, punge

Somebody; ahweeyuh.

Something; kago, ningood.

Sometimes; adv. nahningoodencong.

Somewhat; adv. enewag.

Somewhere; adv. ningooje.

Somnambulism; n. i. wuhningwuhsepwin.

Son; n. a. ogwissemah, wagwissemind.

My, thy, his s.; ningwis, kegwis, ogwisun, (pl. -ug). He has a s.; ogwis, v. n. 3. He has him for a s: od-ogwissemun, v. t. I., (p. c. wag-).

He is had by him for his s. (i.e. he is his s.); od-ogwissegenoon, (pass. of above).

Son-in-law. n. a. My, thy, his s.-in-: neningwun, keningwun, oningwun.

Song; n. i. núhguumoon, níhguumowin.


Soon; adv. wéebah, wuhéeewaah. Ass. as possible; uhgáhwaynubpee.

Soot; n. i. wenahta, wéenzheda. There is s.; weenzheda, v. i. 2, (p. c. wam-).

Soote. See console, calm.

Soothsayer; n. a. cheeseuhkéewene, (pl.
Sorcerer; n. a. wahbunoo-weenene, (pl. -wug). He is a s.; wáhunóowe, v. n. 3.

Sorcery; n. i. wahbunóowewin.

Sore. It is s. (it hurts him); od-ahkoosin, v. t. VI.

Sorrow; n. i. kushkándumoowin. S. of heart; kushkándumedáawin.

Sorrowful. He is s.; kesah-dándum; nánne-duhwándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. kashk-). See sad, afflicted.

Sorry. He is s.; kushkándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. kashk-). See repent.

Sort. This s.; (inan.) oo-oo denoo. That s.; ewh denoo, (pl. -wun). This s.; (anim.) wah owh doowah. That s.; owh doowah, (pl. -g): e.g., Boxes like these; onoo denoowun muhkukoon.

Wise men like thee; keen doowauq nabwahkahjíg. See kind.

Soul; n. a. ojéchaugoomah. My, thy, his s.; ninjéchaug, kejéchaug, (pl. -wug); ojéchaugwun. He has a soul; ojéchaugo, v. n. 3, (p. c. wajc-).

Sound; n. i. muhddawawin.

Sound. It s.; mudráwa, inwámuhgud, v. i. 2, 8, (p. c. mad-, anw-). It s. (rings); mudúsín, v. i. 5. It s. (metal, &c.); mudwayáhbekesín, v. i. 5. It s. hollow; wimbwáwamuhgud, v. i. 8. It s. loud; kežéwámuhgud, v. i. 8. He makes it s.; o-mudwásetoon, v. t. VIII. He makes it s. (metal, &c.); o-mudwayáhbekuhann, v. t. VII.

Sound (try the depth). He s. it with a line; o-kugwádakáhdaun, v. t. VII. He s. with a pole; kugwádükheégá, v. n. 2.

Sounding lead; n. i. koodukhéegun, kugwádákáygungun.

Soundly (strongly); adv. kezheezháh.

Soup; n. i. náhboob.

Sour. It is s.; shéewun, v. i. 6, (p. c. zháh-); (an.) sheewez, v. n. 3. He makes it s.; o-shéewetoon, v. t. VIII.

Source. See spring, origin.

South; n. i. sháhwun. In, to, or from the s.; sháhwunoong. The clouds come from the s.; sháhwunuhqud, v. i. 7. The rain comes from the s.; sháhwunebah, v. i. 1, (p. c. shuhyah-). It thunders in the s.; sháhwunuhumoog (ahnemeekeeg).

South-wind; sháhwune-noodin.

Southerly; sháhwune-

Southward; sháhwunoong enukúkayah.

Souvenir; n. i. meqnánjegun.

Sow; n. a. noozhá-kookóosh, (pl. -ug).

Sow. He s.; ketega, puhegedenega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kat-, pag-). He s. it; o-ketegádáun, o-ketegánum, v. t. VII., III. He s. seed broadcast; o-susawabenn醅 menekaun, v. t. I. (p. c. sasw-). It is sown; ketegáhda, puhegedenágáhda, v. i. 2.

Space (between two houses); neshawe-gummig. See room.

Spade; n. i. nebuhgahbik, or, kwawun-dahwunuhgun, (pl. -un).

Span. So many spans; duswawun, duswahkwohgun.

Spaniard; n. a. ashpúhyo, (pl. -ýug).
Spare (save). He s. him, it, o-muhnáh-jeaun, o-muhnáhjetoon, v. t. i., VIII. (p. c. man.).

Spark. The s. fly; puhpúkunzha, v. i. 2. Sparkle. It s. (metal, &c.); wáhseqúahbekud, v. i. 7, (p. c. wuhyah-)

Sparrow-hawk; n. a. kákak, (p.l. -wug). Spasm, or cramp. He has sp.; ójepenego, v. n. 4, (p. c. waje-). He has sp. in the arm, heart, &c.; ójenekápenego, ojedaápenego, (so also, hand, foot, &c., substituting ninje, seda, &c., for neka, dañ).

Spatula (for stirring); gushkukooquáegun, (p.l. -un).

Spawn (of fish or frogs); wauk, (p.l. -wug). The fish is spawning; uhmée keego, v. n. 3a., (p. c. am-).

Speak. He sp.; keekedo, v. n. 4, (p. c. kahk-), keezhwa, v. n. 2, (p. c. kauzh-). He sp. well, netah-keedko. He sp. to him, it; o-guhnóonaun, oguhnódoodaun, v. t. III., VII., (p. c. gan-). He sp. for him (pleads); o-guhnóoduhmuwaun, mod. c. He sp. for himself; guhnooduhmáhdezo, mod. a. He sp. of him, it; o-debáhéjmaun, o-debáh-doodaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. tab-). He sp. ill of him, it; o-duzhzhemaun, o-duuzhindaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. dazh-). We sp. ill of one another; keduuzhindem, mod. b. He sp. from a place; oondwáwedom, v. n. 5. He sp. in a place; dunwáwedom, v. n. 5.

Speak, in compos.: (1) -keezhwa; (2) -tahgoose; (3) -wa; (4) -wedum. Thus, (1) -keezhwa: He sp. angrily; nishkauje-keezhwa. — lasciviously; pezhigwánje-keezhwa. — evil; mujje-keezhwa. — sinfully; pahtah-keezhwa. — energetically; mushkuwekeezhwa. (2) -tahgoole: He sp. indistinctly; maunetahgoze, maunzhetahgoze. — lascivously; weene-tahgoze. — noisily; oojahhemetáhgoze. — plainly; puuguketahgoze. — right; quuhuykokotahgoze. — stupidly; kówpusdetáhgoze. — through his nose; kuhkebjejhnátahgoze. — to excite fear; ságetahgoze. — to excite pity; kétémahgetahgoze. — to excite sorrow; wusdetahwetahgoze. — wisely; nebwahkahtahgoze. — absurdly; kuhkebhsahgoze. (3) -wa (contracted from inwa, language): He sp. in a high tone; ishpowa, v. n. 2. — in a low tone; pakahdowa. — plainly; puugukoowa. — loud; kezhawa. — right; quukyukoowa. — noisily; páhtahwa. — strangely; muhuyiga. He ceases speaking; ishquahwa. (4) -wedum; He speaks in such a place; dunwáwedom, v. n. 5. — noisily; ojahnéwawedum. He is heard speaking as he passes; pimwáwedom. The above are all neuter verbs; many of them may be made trans. by changing keezhwa, tahgoole into guhnóonaun or debáhjemaun, thus: He sp. angrily to him; o-nishkauje-guhnóonaun. — lasciviously to him; o-pezhigwánje-guhnóonaun. — sinfully of him; o-pahtahdebáhjemaun: of it; o-pahtahdebáhjemaun, v. t. I., VII. Some
Spread (increase). It s.; mahjeeshkah, v. i. I, (p. c. muhy-): e.g., Religion spreads; mahjeeshkah ewh ahnuhmacwaun. He makes it s.; o-mahjeeshkaun, v. t. VII.

Spread out. He s. it out flat; o-táse-naun, v. t. VII, (p. c. tůhya-). He s. it out with his hands; o-duzhwágé-naun, v. t. I, (VII. (p. c. dazh-). He s. it out on the ground or floor; (an. in.) o-duzhwágáshemáun, o-duzhwágé-setoon, v. t. I, VIII. He s. it out (hanging it up); (an. in.) o-duzhwáguggoonaun, -goodoon, v. t. III, VIII. He s. (expands it); (an. in.) o-zhéebuhlah- waun, o-zhéebuhlühluhaun, v. t. V, VII. See strew, stretch, scatter.

Spray. See cedar, fir.

Spring; n. i. seegwuh, menókumme. In s.; seegwung. Last s.; seegwungoong. Next s.; palnemá seegwung. The s. before last; uhwiss-seegwungoong. He spends the s. there; seegwunishe, r. n. 3, (p. c. sal-). He spends the s. with him; o-wojeeseegwunishemaun, r. t. I, (p. c. -wauj).

Spring (fountain); n. i. móokejewuneebeeg, (pl. -oon); tůhkiib, (pl. -in).

Spring. The water s. forth; móokejewu nebe, r. i. 6, (p. c. mwah-).

Spring-water; n. i. tuhkib.

Spring. See jump.

Sprinkle (scatter). He s. it: o-suswáwa- bennaw, r. t. VII, I, (p. c. sas). — with water; o-suswábeguhúnulwaun, o-suswábeghùndaun, r. t. II, VII. He spr. water; suswábeghunjega, r. n. 2, (p. c. sas).
Sprout. It sprouts; sáhgaunwe, v. n. 3, v. i. 3.

Spruce; n. a. shingoob, (pl. -eeg).

Spruce-beer; n. i. shingoobahbo.

Spur; n. i. puhrduhkiishkahjegun, puhtukemoojekáhjegun, (pl. -um).

Spurious. It is s.; uhwyazhingamuhgud, uhwyazhingandáhwgud, v. i. 10, (p. c. way-).

Spy; n. a. nunduhwáhtood, (pl. -jig).

Spy out. He s. out; nunduhwahtoo, v. n. 4(a), (p. c. nand-). He s. it out; o-nunduhwahtoon.

Spy-glass; n. i. zhebuhyáhbnjegun. He look at him, it, through a s.-g.; o-zhebuhyáhbumaun, -bundaun, v. t. I., VII.

Squall. There is a s. coming; kechedepáhnemud, v. i. 7, (p. c. kach-).

Squander. See waste, spendthrift.

Square. It is s.; záhshuhwáyah, v. i. 1; kukkáhmuhgud, v. i. 8. It is s. (stuff, &c.); kukkukéegud, v. i. 7.

Square timber. He sq. timber; chéegugéega, v. n. 2, (p. c. chaug-). He sq. it; (in. an.) o-chéegugéawaun, q-chéegugéhaun, v. t. V., VII, (p. c. chang-).

Squared log; chéegugéhugun, or uhshuhwaguhugun.

Squash. See pumpkin.

Squat. He sq. (sits cowering); ueunnehube, v. n. 3, (p. c. naum-).

Squaw; n. a. uhshishenáhebequa, (pl. -g).

Squeamish. See nauseas.

Squeeze. He s. it; (in. an.) o-pémebegenaun, o-zekoobegenaun, v. t. VII., I. (p. c. pah-). He s. his finger in s.-th;

tuhquahkooninjishkooso, v. n. 4. (p. c. taqu-). See twist.

Squint. He s.; owuhchechahbe, uhwuhsáube, v. n. 3.

Squirrel; n. a. ahjíduhmo, (pl. -g). Black s.; uhsunnhgoo, mesahnig, (pl. -ogi).

Flying s.; zahgushkánduhwa, (pl. -g).

Stab. He s. him, it; o-buhzhébañwaun, o-buhzhébaunaun, v. t. V., VII. He is stabbed; zheebuhgáuso, v. n. 4. (p. c. zah). His arm is s.; zheebuhnekzhegáuso. So also hand, foot, &c.; substituting ninje, seda, &c., for neka.

Stable. See shed.

Staff; n. i. suhkuhóon, (pl. -un).


Stagger. He s.; kooshquása, v. n. 2.

Stain. See soil, dye.

Stairs. Same as ladder.

Stake. He puts it at s.; od-ahchegau, v. t. VI. (p. c. ache-). See pole, stick.

Stakes; n. i. ahchegáwin.

Stalk; -ushk as end syllable, thus: S. of wheat; buhquázhegunushk. Pea: ubnehjeeminushk, (pl. -oon).

Stallion; n. a. nahba-papazhégonguhze, (pl. -g).

Stammer. He s.; guhgéebahnahgusqua, v. n. 2, (p. c. gag-). See mumble.

Stamp. He s. (with the foot); tungishkega, v. n. 2, (p. c. tang). He s. corn &c.; pootáhga, v. n. 2, (p. c. paw-). He s. it; (in. an.) o-pootáhgahdun, o-pootáhgahnaun, v. t. VII., III. See pound.
verbs are formed variously, thus:
He sp. ill of him behind his back; o-
puhgwynomaun, r. t. I. He sp. too
much of him; od-osannóodumau. He
sp. confidentially to him; o-nulnáhp-
maun. He does not dare sp. to him;
o-nulnáhauamaun. See talk.
Speaker; n. a. kéeke-doo-wené, (pl.
-wug).
Speaking; n. i. keekedoowin, keehwa-
win, or affix -win to any of the fore-
going neater verbs.
Spear; n. i. uhnit, (pl. -in). S. handle;
uhnityaunk, (pl. -oon).
Spear. He s. him, it; o-buhzhebúhwaun,
o-buhzhebúhuan, r. t. V., VII. He,
it, is speared; buhzhhebagúso-gáhda,
v. i. 9, (p. c. bázh-).
Spear fish. He s. f.; uhquahwah, v. n.
1. — by torchlight; wáuswah, v. n. 1.
— in daytime; undoowah.
Special (specially); mámíndühga.
Species. See kind, sort.
Specify. He specifies it; o-wóendaun,
r. t. VII.
Speck. See spot.
Speckled. It is s.; ketugégud, r. i. 7.
Spectacles; n. i. ooshkimhegokáhjegun.
He wears s.; ooshkimhegokáhjega, r.
v. n. 2, (p. c. wash-).
Spectator; n. a. wuhyálbungad, (pl.
-jig).
Spectre; n. a. chéebuy, (pl. -ug).
Speech; v. i. keekedoowin, alkénatáh-
goozeewin. He makes a s. (harangues);
keekedo, alnemétáhgooze, r. n. 4, 3,
(p. c. kah-, uhya-).

Speed; n. i. duhdúhtuhbëwin. See hast-
ten.
Spell. Use the English word.
Spend (use up). He sp.; chághenega, v.
n. 2, (p. c. chuhyah-). He s. it all;
o-chághenaun, v. t. I., VII.
Spend (pass). He s. the day there; du-
zhkekezhégudene, v. n. 3. — the night;
duzhetébigudene, v. n. 3. (p. c. an-
dub-). See autumn, winter, &c.
Spendthrift. He is a.s.; chághenégahke,
mod. a. (p. c. chuhyah-).
Spent (used up). It is all s.; chahgesa,
v. i. 2.
Sphere. See globular.
Spice; manopoogwuk dagwúnduming.
Spider; n. a. uhshubkeashie, (pl. -yug).
Spider's web; uhshubkeashévéwúsuh,
(pl. -eeg).
Spice; n. i. keche-suhgúhegun, (pl. -un).
Spill. He s. s.-th.; segwábenegaka, v. n. 2,
(p. c. sahw-). He s. it; o-seegwabe-
aun, v. t. I., VII. It is s.; seegwabe-
egahda (either dry or liquid objects).
Spin. He spins; pemetaëgka. He spins
at the wheel; kushkuhtaëgka, v. n. 2,
(p. c. kash-) It spins (turns round);
pemetaëgnumuhgud, kushkuhtaëgámuh-
gud.
Spine. See backbone.
Spinning; n. i. pemetaëgawin, kushku-
taëgawin.
Spinning-wheel; n. i. pemetaëggun, kush-
kuhtaëggun.
Spinster; n. a. ooshkénégéqua, (pl. -g).
Spire; n. i. wuhuhkoowgin. It has a s.;
wuñuhkooowëwin, v. i. 6.
SPI

Spirit; n. a. muhnedoo, (pl. -g). He is a s.; muhnedoowe, v. n. 3, (p. c. man.). Unclean s.; wáhnézd muhnedoo. His s. (soul); ojéechangwun. Spirit (ghost); cheebuy. The (Holy) Spirit; owh keche Ojéechang.

Spirits (fire-water); ishkkootá-wahbo.

Spiritual. He is s.; okeekishkuhwaun ènèwkh keche Ojéechangwun, (It., He is possessed of the Spirit), v. t. II.

Spiritual; adj. ojéechangoowine.-

Spit. He s.; sikó, v. n. 4, (p. c. sak.). He s. on him, it; o-sikwahnaun, o-sikwahdaun, v. t. III., VII. He s. in his face; o-sikwhamwingwáwaun, v. t. V. He s. it out; o-sikwahdaun, v. t. VII. o-sáhgejesekwahdaun, v. t. VII. He s. water; siswahnjéga, v. n. 2, (p. c. sas.). He s. water on him (as Indians do to a person fainting); o-síswahnaun, v. t. I. — on his face; o-síswhamwingwánaun, v. t. I.

Spit (for roasting); uhbwáhnaun, (pl. -oon). He puts it on a sp.; (an. in.) od-oonuhkáhquawhánaun, od-oonuhkahqawhánaun, v. t. V., VII.

Spite; n. i. mujjédáaiwín.

Spiteful. He is sp.; mujjédái, v. n. 2, sheengandáhgoóze, v. n. 3.

Spite (in sp. of); ketwán.

Spittle; n. i. sikowalgun. See slobber.

Spittoon; n. i. sikowéne-muhkuk.

Spleen; n. i. wees.

Splendid. See beautiful, magnificent, showy.

Splinter (in the hand or foot); n. i. gágáhtegwun, (pl. -un). He draws out a sp.; gágáhtegwa, v. n. 2. He gets a sp. in his hand; zhágooninjéjín, v. n. 6. — in his foot; zhágooossedájin. — under his nail; zhagooshkuntzéjín. — in any part of the body; zhágooosuhgwájí, v. n. 6, (p. c. zhúhíya).—

Split (slit, crack) in the skin; kepesewun.

Split. He sp. wood; taushkeghéga, v. n. 2, (p. c. tuhíyash). He sp. it; (an. in.) o-taushkeghawánaun, o-taushkeghuahnaun, v. t. V., VII. He sp. wood for fuel; peseguhesáa, v. n. 2. He sp. it up small; o-peseguhuahnaun, v. t. VII. He sp. it with his teeth; (an. in.) o-taushkuhwaun, o-taushkundoanun, v. t. I., VII. It is sp.; taushkékahmuhgd, v. i. 8. — (rock, metal &c.); taushkhánbékud, (-keze) v. i. 7.

Spoil. He sp. it; o-buhnáhjétoon, o-meshken, v. t. V., VII., (p. c. mun-ma). He sp. it (handling it); o-neschehechef, v. t. VII., (p. c. nas.). He sp. him (over-indulging); o-tasenuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. tuhíya), see damage. It sp. (goes bad) in. an. sahtasín, sahtashín, v. i. 5, v. n. 6; (p. c. suhýa). It sp. (liquid); užháhghümme, v. i. 5. It is spoiled; buhmáhndud, v. i. 7, (p. c. ba.).

Spoken of. He, it is sp. of; wáhweenjegéso, -gánda, v. i. 9, (p. c. wúhí). He, it is sp. ill of; duhzhimungéso, -gánda, v. i. 9, (p. c. dazh). Spokesman; p. n. a. ganoodumáhgo.

Sponge; n. a. ishkuhebaun, (pl. -ug). He dries it up with a sp.; od-ishkuhebaunaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. ask.)
Stanch. He s. it; o-kebetoon, v. t. VIII. Stand. He’a; néebuwe, gähbuwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. nahb-, guhyah-). In com-
pons-, gahbuwe, thus: He stands firm; soongegahbuwe. — first; netu-
gahbuwe. — last; ishquagahbuwe. — still; noogeegahbuwe. He comes and stands before him; o-nähjegahbuhwetuhnauw, v. t. II. He s. with him;
o-weenjegahbuhwetuhnauw. We stand close together; ke-sinje-gahbuwemim, v. n. 3, pl. (p. c. saunjje-). We s. round
him in a circle; kekiwetuhgahbuwetuhwànaun, v. t. II. pl. We s. round
him in a semicircle; ke-wàunghuuhgahbuhwetuhwànaun. We s. in a line;
ke-nebedagàlhbwemim, v. n. 3, pl. We s. about round; ke-pemegàlahbwemim. He makes him, it, stand; o-
nèebuweànaan, o-neebsuhwetaun, v. t. I., VIII. It s. high (an animal); ishe-
gahbuwe, v. n. 3. It s. up (erected);
pSuitähked (so), v. i. 2.

Starch; n. ii. mushkucuuhwàchegun. He s. it; o-mushkuwahahtoon, v. t. VIII.

Stare. See gaze.

Start; n. a. ahsegenauk, (pl. -wug). Start. He s. (starts back); kooshkoobà, v. n. 1, (p. c. kwash-). He s. up sud-
denly; kooshkooosà, v. n. 2. He starts
off (depairs); màlhjá, v. n. 1. He s.
off in a boat or canoo; màlhje, v. n. 4. He starts first; néequaanishah, v. n. 1. Starting-point; p. n. i. wanje-mahjaung.

Starve. He is starving; áhpcheh puh-
kuhdà, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyau-). He st.
to death; guhuwànadum, v. n. 5. He st. him to death; o-guhwànàun-
dumàen, mod. d., (p. c. gaw-).

State. He st. (says); ekedò, v. n. 4. He st. (tells about it); o-tebàhhoodaun,
v. t. VII. He gives a true statement;
quhyukwànhjem. v. n. 4.

Statue. Same as image.

Statute. See law.

Stature; n. i. uhkóosewin. See tall.

Stay (sojourn). He st.; uhpeduineze,
v. n. 3, (p. c. ap-). He st. about at
different places; phahpah-uhyindà, v.
n. 1, (p. c. pap-). He st. all winter, &c.;
see winter &c. He st. with him or near
him; o-wànhkahekuhwaun, v. t. II. (p.
c. wuhyah-). He s. (won’t go); kejée-
kauso, v. n. 4, (p. c. kaj-).

Steadfast. See constant.

Steady. See safe, sober, behave well.

Steal. He st.; keemóode, v. n. 3, (p. c.
ka-). He st. him, it; o-keemóodenun,
o-keemóodeín, v. t. VI. He st. it from
him; o-keemóodenàun, v. t. I. See theft.

Stealthily; keemooj, keemoode-, keen-

Steam (as smoke); puquana.

Steam-bath (Indian fashion); uhbabu-
soowin, mahdódesoon. He takes a s.
b.; uhbabuwooo, mahdóodo, v. n. 4a.

Steam-boat; n. i. ishkootahbequaun,
(pl. -un), (fire boat).

Steam-engine (locomotive); ishkootaadá-
baun, (pl. -ug), (fire-sleigh).

Steam saw-mill; ishkoota-taushkepopje-
gun.
Steel; n. i. muhnedoopewábhik.
Steep. It is st.; kishkáhkumligah, n. i. 1, (p. c. kaush-). There is a very st. hill; kishkudenaq, v. i. 1 (p. c. kaush-).
There is a st. cliff (no beach); kishkáhhbekah, v. i. 1.
Steeple. Same as spire.
Steer. See ox.
Steer. He st.; oodaqka, áhdequaim, v. n. 2, 5, (p. c. -wad-, uhyah-). He st. it; od-oodákkan, od-oodahkahdaun, v. t. VI., VII. He st. it for a certain point; od-enequáaun, v. t. VII, (p. c. ane-).
Stem. See stalk.
Stench; n. i. mámúzhemáhgoozewin.
Step. He st. (treads); tuhkoke, v. n. 3a, (In compos., -gáhbuwhe, see stand). He st. aside; ekoogáhbuwhe, v. n. 3. He st. aside (out of the road); pahkágáhbuwhe. He st. aside for him to pass; o-pahkágáhhwéíwtsahwun, v. t. II. He st. back; ahháhághbuwhe. He st. over a log; pemáunduhwa.
Step-daughter, My; nindóshemequam, (pl. -ug-).
Step-father, My; nemeshóoma, (pl. -yug).
Step-mother, My; nenooshá, (pl. -yug).
Step-son, My; nindózhim, (pl. -ug-).
Stern. See severe, helm.
Stew. He st. it; (an. in.) o-gebooswaun, o-geboosáun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. gab-).
See roast.
Steward; n. a. guhnuhwanjegáwenene, (pl. -wug). He is s.; o-guhnuhwandaun wegewaum. He is his s.; o-guhnuhwándumuhwaun o-wegewaumene. See ambassador.

Stick; n. a. metigoons, (pl. -ug). See staff.
Stick (adhere). He, it st.; uhgooka, v. n. 2, uhgoógin, v. i. 5. It st. to it; uhgoókoosin, v. i. 5, (p. c. agw-). It st. to the ground; uhgoókumnginesin. He st. it to it; od-uhgoógewuhsun, v. t. VII.
Stick in. He s. it in; (an. in.) o-puhtuksheumaun, o-puhtúkusendoon, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. pat-). It s. in; (an. in.) puhtúkhkéses, v. n. 4; puhtuhkeda, v. i. 2. He s. it in (throwing it); o-puhtukkewábenaun, v. t. I., VII. He has it sticking in him; puhtuhkáhkoosin, v. n. 6. It s. in his foot; puhtuhkesájin. (So also hand, leg, &c., substituting ninja, kahda, for seda). He stick it in his foot; puhtuhkesádezo, mod. a. He s. it in his (another's) foot; o-puhtuhkesáwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. pat-).
Stick out. See protrude.
Stick up. He s. it up (erects it); o-puhtuhkedoon (-kenaan), v. t. VIII., III. He makes it stand; o-néebuwweto, (see stand). It is stuck up in the ground; puhtúkumnginesin, v. t. I.
Sticky. His hands are s.; puhtukko-ninjeene, v. n. 3, (p. c. pas-).
Stiff; cheébuhtúhkoo-. His arm is s.; cheébuhtúkooneka, v. n. 2, (p. c. chaun-).
So also hand, leg, &c., substituting ninja, kahda, for neka). It is s. (cloth, &c.; cheébuhéegud, (-geze), v. i. 7.
Stiffen. He s. his head; múshkúquane, v. n. 3, (p. c. mash-).
Stiff. See suffocate.
Still : adv. pesáun, pákah (see silent, quiet). It is s.; pesáunhta, v. i. 2. It is s. (liquid); pesáunuhgummée v. i. 3.

Stir (mix). He s.; uhnaàga, v. n. 2, (p. c. an.). He s. it; od-uhnaàun, v. t. I.

Stirrup ; n. i. nuhgahsedápezoon, (pl. -un).

Stitch. He s. it; o-suhsuhgegwaáldaun, (-gwaánaun), v. t. VII., III. It is stitched (wide stitches); suhsuhgegwháda, (-gwaásao), v. i. 2, (p. c. sas-).

Stalactite ; n. i. uhuzhegún, (pl. -un). (Liquid)


Stool. See seat, foot-stool.

Stool (bend). He st.; nàhwátah, v. n. 1. He st. (passing under); zhagúshke, v. n. 3a. He makes him st.; o-zhagúshkeámün, v. t. 1., (p. c. zhag-). He st. (to avoid a blow); tóhu, tóhu, v. n. 3, 4. See bend.

Stop ! pákah!

Stop (stand still, leave off). He stops; nooge, noogégábuhwe, v. n. 3a., 3. (p. c. nwaug-). He st. running; noogébuhtoo, v. n. 4a. He st. making a noise; pesáunhbe, v. n. 3. It st.; noogishkah, v. i. 1. He st. him, it; o-noogishukwáun, o-noogishkwaun, v. t. II., VII. He makes him leave off; o-ishquáhtahun, mod. d. See leave off, hinder.

Stomach ; n. i. omesud. In the s.; mesuđafing. The first s. (of ruminating animals); papegoose. The second s.; ogidáhgemood. His s. rumbles; mudwághimunuñghaeze, v. n. 3. He has stomach-ache; áhkooshkuhda, v. n. 2.

Stone ; n. a. ahsin, (pl. -éeg). There are stones; uhnsikah, v. i. I, (p. c. asiin-). On a s.; metuhsim, ogedahbik. There is s. upon s.; ogedábikesin, v. i. 5. It is made of or paved with s.; uhnsin-kahtu, v. i. 2. There is a foundation of s.; uhnsin-kaunda, v. i. 2. He hauls s.; áhwhudhun, v. n. 3. See metal, table.
Stop (close up). He st. it up; (in. an.) o-kébetoon, o-kebahwahm, c. t. VIII., V. He st. it with his hands; o-kebé-
ninjéenin, r. t. VI., (p. c. kab-). He st. his ear; kebétuhwugáodezo, mod. a. He st. his (another's) ear; kebétuh-
wugáwaun, r. t., see ear. He st. it up (dams it); ogebahbuhwaum, t. t. 1. The mouth of the river is stopped up
with sand; kebétuhwunglan sahge, r. t. 6. The water is st. (cannot flow further); muhgáhjewun, r. i. 6.

Stop (remain). See stay, autumn, &c.
Stopper; n. i. kebúhegun, (pl. -un), see
cork. He st. it; kebúhega, r. n. 2.

Store (shop); n. i. uhdahwá-wegumieg,
(pl. -oon).

Store (store up). He st. up; máhwan-
etáeso, uhtáeso, r. n. 4, (p. c. muhy-
at-). He st. it up; od-uhtáeso, r. t.
VI. He st. it up for himself; od-uh-
tahmasoon, r. t. VI.

Store-house; n. i. uhtéeso-wegumieg,
(pl. -oon).

Store-keeper; n. a. uhdahwá-wene.

Stork; n. a. zháñsháge, (pl. -wug).

Storm. There is a st.; keche-noo-deiin, r.
i. 5. There is a st. at sea; kechénah-
mungushkah, c. i. 1, (p c -man-).

Stormy. It looks st.; ngwúkwd, c. i.

Story; n. i. enáhjemoowin. See narrate,
legend.

Stout (robust). He is st.; soongáhdeze,
v. n. 3, (p. c. -swaung). See corpulent.

Stout-hearted. He is st.-h.; soongédáa,
Stove; n. i. kezhaubékesegun, (pl. -un).

Straight; adj. quuhuyuk. See road.

Straighten. He st. s.-th; quuhuyukoo-
cheega, v. n. 2, (p. c. quayuk-). He st.
it; o-quuhuyukooteon, c. t. VIII. He st.
himself (stands erect); quuhuyukoo-
gáhbuwe, v. n. 3. It is st.: quuhuy-
kootecháda, r. i. 9. It is st. up; mu-
yáh wesin, r. i. 5. He puts it st. up;
O-muhyihwesédoon, r. t. VIII., (p. c.
may). See sit.

Strain. He st. himself (working or lif-
ing); cháhikew, c. n. 3a. See over-
strain.

Strain (titter). He st. it; o-zháhoogu-
wetooin. r. t. VIII., (p. c. zhuhyab-
). Strainer; n. i. zháhooguhwecéngun.

Straif. See narrow.

Straits. There are s.; wálihegumah,
c. i. 1.

Strange. See curious.

Strange (foreign, odd); muhyúg- He
makes it in a st. way; o-muhyúgge-
toon, r. t. VIII. He puts it in a st.
way; o-muhyúggeséetoon, r. t. VIII.

Stranger; p. n. a. mayuqgezid, (pl. -jig-
He is a s.; muhyúggeze, v. n. 3.

Strangle (choke with a cord). He s-
him; o-kebenawabénna, r. t. 1. He
s. (hangs) himself; kebenáwa-
bénna, mod. a. He is strangled; kebenáwá-
beso, v. n. 4, (p. c. kab-). See choke.

Strap (of leather); n. i. pesháhgunam,
(pl. -in). Portage s.; uhpékun, (pl.
-un).

Straw; n. i. -úsk, thus: Wheat-straw;
buhquázhegunúsk. Corn-s.; mundáh-
minúsk, (pl. -oon). See stalk.
Strawberry; n. i. odáëmin, (pl. -un). See gather.
Straw-hat; n. i. mazhu miskomewuquau, (pl. -un).
Stray. See wander.
Stream. See river, current, up, down.
Strength; n. i. mushkuhwezeewin. S. of mind; mushkuhwáandumoowin. S. of heart; mushkuhweedáawin.
Strengthen. He s. him, it; o-mushkuhwezeewin, o-sóongezeewin, o-mushkuhwéeto, o-soongeeto, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. mash-, swaung-). It is strengthened, soongejegálda, v. i. 9.
Stretch. He s. himself; shebe, v. n. 3a, (p. c. shaub-). He s. out his arm; shebenekáne, v. n. 3, (so also hand, foot, &c., substituting -ninje, seda, for neka). He lies stretched out; shebe- shine, v. n. 6. He s. out his arm to him; o-shébenekátuhwaun, v. t. II. He stretches it; o-pahpusáheggéenaun, v. t. VII. He stretches it out (metal); o-duzwáhbegekaunaun, v. t. VII., I. (p. c. dazh-).
Strew. He s. it about; o-pewéwáneunaun, v. t. VII. I. He s. (spreads it); o-shingahdáanaun, v. t. VII., I. He s. or spreads dung; pezhkéemo o-shingah- wáhwaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. shaung-). It is strewed about; pewéwáneñaun, (gáusó), v. i. 9.
Strict. See severe.
Strike (dissention); keekahwétodoowoowin. See quarrel, war.
Strike (hit). He s. him, it; o-puhketáwaun, o-puhketáaun, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. pak-). He s. himself; puhketáëdézo, mod. A. He s. s.-th. belonging to him; o-puhketáomáunaun, v. t. I. He s. him, it, accidentally; o-petahguhnaumaun, o-petáhguhnuuanaun, v. t. VII. He s. him in the face; o-puhsingwáun, v. t. V. — on the mouth; o-puhseoonáwaun. He hurts him badly (str. him). o-wésengághguhnaumaun, v. t. I. He s. it (putting it on s.-th.); o-dáuhshóóthu- guhnuuanaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. ash-). See fist, slap, buffet, chastise.
Strike (the clock s.); mudwáshín tbeubgeezísawaun.
String; n. i. uhsubáub, (pl. -in). A piece of s. (or cord); tuhkoopejegun, (pl. -un).

Nôre. Anything narrow, as string, cord, thread, ribbon, &c., generally requires the impers. verb with which it agrees to end in -bëgud (an. -bëgeze), thus: kinwahbëgeze sánebáh: the ribbon is long. To string things, see thread; compare wooden.

Strip. See undress, bark.
Stripe (beating); n. i. puhketáwaun.
Strive. He s.; weékwujjetoo, koojéeewé, v. n. 4a, 3, (p. c. wáh-, kwa-).
Strong (strongly); sóonge-, mushkuhwe-.
Strong. He, it is st. (powerful); mushkuhweze, mushkuhwáh, v. n. 3, v. t. I., (p. c. mash-). He it is st. (tough, durable); sóongeze, soongun, v. n. 3, v. i. 6, (p. c. swaung-). He, it is considered st.; soongandáhgoose, dácghwud, v. i. 10. He, it looks st.; soongenáh- goose, -nahgwud, v. i. 10. His arm is st.; mushkuhweneká. His arms are st; mhumushkuhweneka, v. n. 2, (so also hand, foot, &c., substituting -ninje,

Stupid. He is st.; foolish; kóopuhdeze, kuhkebáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kwah-kake). He is st. (slow, dull); puhpagekáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. pap). It is st.; kuhkebáhdu, v. i. 7. He uses it stupidly; o-kóopujjetoon, v. t. VIII.

Stupor. See faint.

Sturgeon; n. a. nahmá, (pl. -wug). Sty; n. i. kookóoshewegümig, (pl. -oon).

Styx-bridge. See Indian superstitions.

Subdue. See tame, overcome.

Subjects. His s.; od-uhnishenahbánum.

See submit.

Submerge. See immerse.

Submission; n. i. puhipedánindčeowin.

Submit. He s.; puhipedenedezo, mod. a.

He s. himself to him; puhipedenedezo chetehánamegogood enewh. He s. to be owned by him; see own. See tame.

Subscribe. See sign.

Subsequent; ahneca; See generation.

Subside. See calm.

Subsist on. He s. on; oonje-bemahdez, v. n. 3.

Substance; (an.) uhyah—(inan.) uhyee.

Substitute; see deputy. He s. him; o-mashkwuhtoonau, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. mühya—).

Subject; erroanean; uhnáumuhkummmig, (this word used for hell, or hades).

Submit. See cunning.

Succeed; see prosper. He s. in doing it; o-kushketoon. He s. in passing; kushkeo, v. n. 4a., (p. c. kash—).

Succeed (follow). He s.; nahbishkahga ahnecskahgha, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhy-uhyah—). He s. kim; o-nahbishkwaun, v. t. II.

Succession (to office, &c.); nahbishkah-
gáwin, ahneckahkgáwin. In quick
s. (one after another); papasho.
Such (that sort); cwh denoo, or, ewh-
denoowah. See sort.
Such a manner (so); ezhe.
Suck. He s.; wéequumo, v. n. 4. He s.
him, it; o-wéequumaun, o-wéequun-
daun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. wah.). He s.
(draws the breast); nóone, v. n. 3, (p. c.
nwaun-). She gives s.; nóonuhwahso,
v. n. 4. She gives him s.; o-nóonaun,
v. t. III. He s. (doctoring, after Indian
fashion); nebeke, v. n. 3a. He s him;
o-nebekahnaun, v. t. III. (p. c. nab-).
He s. the juice or sap; séewuhqua, v.
n. 2.
Sucker (fish); n. a. nuhmábin, (pl. -ug).
Sucking-horn; n. i. wéequunjegun, (pl.
-un).
Sudden (suddenly); adv. sásekah, cháse-
kah. Sud. death; sásekah nebowin.
See immediate.
Sue. He s. him at law; o-we-tebáhkoo-
aun, v. t. I. (p. c. wah-). See prose-
cute.
Suffer. He s. (bodily); kooduggetóo,
kooduggeze, áhnemzé, v. n. 4a, 3. (p.
c. kwa-, uhyah-). He s. (mentally);
koodugandum, ahnemandum, v. n. 5.
He s. bitterly; wéeusughandum, v. n. 5,
(p. c. waus-). He s. being (burnt);
weesuggenáse, v. n. 3. He s. a long
time; séeiskándum, v. n. 5, (p. c.
saub-). He s. (has to suffer); koodug-
gandáhgoóze, v. n. 3. He makes him
s.; o-kooduggeáun, mod. d. He makes
him s. by striking him; o-weesuhgá-
guñahmaun, v. t. I. He s. with him;
o-wéej-áhnemzémaun, v. t. I. It causes
suffering; kooduggandáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Suffer (permit). He s. him, it; od-ená-
maun, od-enándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c.
ana-); o-guñuhbáñemaun, o-guñuh-
hándaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. gan-).
See permit.
Suffering; n. i. kooduggetoowin.
Sufficient. It is s.; tabéaaa. See enough.
Suffocate (smother, stifle). He s. him;
o-guñuhnámooshkuhwaun, v. t. II.
(p. c. gab-). He s. himself; guñuh-
náumo, v. n. 4. He s. by smoke; guñuh-
hmooso, v. n. 4. See strangple.
Sugar; n. i. sesbáhkud. See maple s.
Sugar-cane; n. a. sebwáhgun, (pl. -ug).
Suggest. See propose.
Suicide. He commits s.; nésédeo, mod.
a.
Suit. It suits (does well); menosá, v. i.
2. (p. c. man-).
Sulky. He is s.; nuhnishkahjeuhjah. He
is s. (peevishit); buhbeogoodáa, v. n. 2,
(p. c. bab-). See cross.
Sullen. He looks s. (dissatisasted); min-
duhwá, v. n. 2. See pout, obstinate.
Sum. See whole, arithmetic.
Summer; nébin. It is s.; neebin, v. i.
5, (p. c. naub-). In s.; neebing, nàh-
hbingin. Last s.; neebinoong. The s.
before last; uhwús-neebinoong. Next
s.; pahnemah neebing. The s. is ad-
vanced; ishe-neebin, v. t. 5. He
spends the s. there; neebinishe, v. n. 3.
He spends the s. with him; o-wéej-
neebinishmaun, v. t. I. (p. c. wauje-).
Summit. See top.

Summon (call). He s. him: o-nundoomann, v. t. i. (p. c. nand-). He s. them (calls them together); o-mahwundoomaan, o-mahwundoomoondoomaan. He s. by firing guns; nundwawasega, v. n. 2. See gather.

Sun: n. a. keezis, (pl. -ooog). The sun rises; mookesá keezis, v. n. 2. The s. sets; punsheshmo keezis, v. n. 4. The s. shines; sahgahta keezis, v. n. 2. — is brilliant; wahsa. — is red; misquáhsega. — has a circle; wenebáhsega. — is darkened; tebekáhbuménahgoose. — comes forth from a cloud; sahgahsega.

Sunburnt. He is s.; muhkuhdaween-gwayauso, v. n. 4.


Sundry. See various.

Superb. See magnificent.

Superficially; adv. ogijenuh.

Superintend (manage). He s.; neegáu-neze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nah-). He s. him, it; o-neegáuneshkunduhwaun, -kundaun, v. t. II., VII.

Superintendent; p. n. a. nahgáhnezed, (pl. -jig).

Superior. He, it is considered superior; neegahnandáhgoose, dáhgwud, v. i. 10.

Supernatural warning; n. i. weenduhamágoowesevin. He receives a su. war; weenduhamágoowese, v. n. 3.

Supernumerary. He, it is s.; uhnewesá, uhnewesámuhgd, v. n. 2, v. i. 8.

Superstitious. He is s.; ahuooj kagá. däbwátaun (believes all sorts of things).

Supper; n. i. oonáhgoose-wésenewin.

Supple. His skin becomes s. (by warming after exposure); zhažháwisíkkah. His feet become s.; zhažháwesedáhkah, v. n. 1. (so also legs, &c., subtituting -kahda, &c., for -seda). See flexible.

Supplication; n. i. puhgoosanjegáwin. See beseech.

Supply. He s. it to him; od-oondemenumuhwaun, v. i. II. (p. c. wand-). He s. him provisions for a journey; o-nuhwáhpoonawaun, v. t. III., (p. c. nawn-).

Support. He s. (provides for him); o-buhmeaun, v. t. I., (p. c. bám-). He s. persons; buhmöwa, v. n. 2. He s. himself; buhmödeczo, mod. a. See hold up, prop.

Suppose. He s.; enándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. an-). I s. so (may be so); kuhmuhwej.

Supposing (if); kishpin, with the dubitative.

Suppress. See hide.

Suppurate. It s.; meenéewun, v. i. 5.

Supreme; máhmunhwe. He has s. authority; máhmunhwe-neegáunez, v. n. 3, (p. c. muhyah-).

Sure. He is s. (certain); tabwayandum, quhyukwandum, puhkukándum, v. n. 5. He is s. of it; o-tabwayandaun.
o-gwuhyukwandaun, o-puhkukándaun, v. t. VII. He makes it s.; o-wahween-gatoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. waw-). See safe, to be sure.
Surely (certainly); adv. ahbedákkumíig.
Surety. He stands s. for him; o-nélumb-wetuhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. naub-).
Surf; n. i. beetá, (in compos. -ushkah).
The s. beats against the shore; ttebushkah, v. i. 1. — on a shallow; bâh-gwushkah. See shallow.
Surface. On the s.; ogiijúhyéec. On the s. of the ground; ogiduhkúmíig.
of the water; ogidebéeg.
Surly. See sullen.
Surname. My s.; noos azhenekáhzoom, (t. e. my father’s name, which is the only way of expressing).
Surpass (excel, beat). He s. him, it; od-uhnéewéaun, od-uhnéewetuon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. an-). He h. him on foot; od-anemishkuwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. uhya-). — by water; od-anemáhwaun, v. t. V. — in oratory; o-zhághgoosómaun, v. t. I., (p. c. zhyu-).
Surplus. There is a surplus; uhnewesá, v. i. 2.

Surprise. He s. him (makes him start) o-kooshkooaun, v. t. I., (p. c. kwa-).
He s. him (makes him wonder); o-máhmuhkhadándumooaun, v. t. I. He s. him by his arrival; o-chéesekuwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. chah-). He is surprised; mahmuhkhadándum. See start, wonder.
Surprising; adv. mahmuhkáuse.
Surrender. See submit.

Surround. It s. him; o-kewetanushkahgoon, v. t. II. in. obj. (p. c. ka-). See stand round, sit round, fence.
Survey. He s. land; teháhtohe, v. n. 3a, (p. c. tab-). See view.
Surveyor; n. a. tehálhtóh-ké-wenene, (pl. wng-).
Survive. He s. (after sickness or danger); ishquahná, v. n. 2, (p. c. ashqu-). He s. the night; wahbahso, v. n. 4. He does not s. the night; noonáyahbahso, v. n. 4. He s. the winter; wahbushe, v. n. 3. He does not s. the winter; noonáyahbushe, v. n. 3.
Suspect. He s.; uhnaamandaun, möen-andum, v. n. 5, (p. c. an-, mwau-). He s. him, it; od-uhnaamanaemaun, od-uhnaamandaun, v. t. I., VII. See mistrust.
Suspend. See hang, spread, delay. He s. him (from office); o-puhgedenaun, od-ishquah-uhnómaun, v. t. I., III. (p. c. pag-, ashqu-).
Suspicion; n. i. uhnaamúngamin.
Sustain. See support.
Swallow; n. a. zhahsháhwhunébésé, (pl. wug).
Swallow. He s.; goonjégá, v. n. 2, (p. c. gwan-). He s. him, it; o-gonuana, o-goondaun, v. t. III., VII. It is s.; goonjégáda, v. i. 9.
Swamp; n. i. wáhbushkeke, mushkéeg.
In the middle of a s.; nahwushkeeg.
In compos., -eke. See cedar.
Swan; n. a. wáubése, (pl. -g).
Swarm. They s. (crowd together); oquéenooowug, v. n. 4, pl. (p. c. waqu-).

Swarty. Same as sunburnt.

Swathe. He s. (binds up a child); o-túhkoobenaun, o-tetebechépenaun, v. t. III., (p. c. tak-, tat)-. He is swathed; tetebechepeso, v. n. 4.

Sway. He, it s. to and fro; ahyahzhookuhpezo, gugewáshkah, v. n. 4, v. i. 1, (p. c. ay-, gag-). See shake.

Swear (curse). He s.; muhjeékédo, v. n. 4, múshkuhwe-keézhwa, v. n. 2, (lit., He speaks strongly). He s. by him, it; o-duhgooweenaun, o-duhgoowendaun, v. t. III., VII. (p. c. dagoo-), lit., name with. See oath, curse.

Sweat; n. i. uhbwásowin.

Sweat. He s.; uhbwáso, v. n. 3, (p. c. abw-). He s. (working); uhbwáthah, v. n. 1. His feet s.; uhbwáاسada, v. n. 2. (So also hands, &c., substituting ninje, &c., for seda). See smell.

Sweep. He s.; chëeguhtuhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. chah-). He s. it; o-chëeguhtuhaun, v. t. VII. It is swept; chëeguhtuhégada, v. i. 9.

Sweet. It is s. (in. an.) wëeshkoobun, -beze, v. i. 7, v. n. 3. It is s. (liquid); weeshkoobahgumee, v. i. 3. The meat is s. (good); weeshkoobéwughgud wëeyaus. In compós, weeshkooobe:- e.g., weeshkoobépóogwud; it tastes sweet.

Sweet-corn; n. a. weeshkoobomin, (pl. -ug).

Sweeten. He s. it.; o-weeshkoobétoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. waunsh-).

Sweetheart. His s.; wählwedegameejojin.

Sweetmeat (candy); n. i. sesebáhkwudoons, (pl. -un).

Swell. He s.; páugeshe, v. n. 3, (p. c. puhyau-). He s. up; oombáhoogo, v. n. 4. His swelling goes down; neewahgoogo, v. n. 4.

Swelling; n. i. páugeshewin. See swollen.

Swift. He is s.-footed; netah-kehéebuhtoo, v. n. 4a, (p. c. nat-).

Swiftly; adv. kehée.

Swim. He s.; pemáduhghah, v. n. 1. He s. about; pahpáhmahuughghah. He s. well; netáhwahuughghah. He s. there; enáduhghah. He s. to shore; uhgwáhyahuughghah. He s. across; ah-zhuwahahuughghah. The ducks s. mixed (of different kinds); kenegahwahgoomoowug sheesheebug.

Swindle. See cheat.

Swing; n. i. wábesoon, (pl. -un).

Swing. He s. himself; wawbeso, v. n. 4, (p. c. wuhyá-). He s. him; o-wáwábenaan, v. t. III.

Switch. See stick, whip.

Swollen. He is s.; páugeshe, v. n. 3, (p. c. puhyau-). His f. is s.; pungeseda, v. n. 2, (so also hand, leg, &c., substituting -ninje, -kahda. &c., for -seda).

It is s.; pungesin. His belly is s.; poodáujishkah, v. n. 1.

Swoon. See faint.

Sword; n. i. ahyahzhawshk, (pl. -oon).

Symbol. See sign.

Sympathize. He sympathizes with him; o-ketemahgánemaun, v. t. I., (p. c. kat-).

Sympathy; n. i. ketemahgánindewin.
Symptom. His are such (in sickness); enáhpéna, v. n. 2. (p. c. -an-).

Synagogue. Same as church or meeting-house.

Syringe; n. i. pindábahwuhjegun. Little s.; booboogejejéghugun.

Syringe. He s. him; o-pindábahwuhnaun, v. t. III., (p. c. paund-).

Syrup. See molasses.

**T.**

Tabernacle; n. i. puhpugewuhwyáune-áhnuhmeawegummiq. See tent.

Table; n. i. uhdóopoowin, (pl. -un). On the t.; ogij-uhdoopoowin. Under the t.; uhnaum-uhdoopoowin. Table of stone; tasahbik, (pl. -oon). Table-cl.; uhdoopoowinegin, (pl. -un).

Tack (as a vessel). It t.; ahzhuhwebe-yahsin, v. i. 5, (p. c. uhyauzh-).

Tackling; n. i. uhyahbuhjetoogin.

Tadpole; n. a. omuhkukeens, (pl. -ug).

Tail; n. i. oozowh. In compos. (with nouns) -wunoowh, thus: a cow's tail, pezhlekewunooowh; (with verbs) -noowa, thus: he has a short t.; tuhquáhnoowa.

— a twisted t.; tetebahnoowa, v. n. 2. He takes him by the t.; zuhghahnoowa. T. (of a bird); n. i. wuhmushkid, (pl. -in). — (of a fish); n. i. oozhégwun, (pl. -un).

Tailor; n. a. kushkegwáusowene, (pl. wug-).

Take (receive, accept). He t. some-th.; odahpenega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wad-). He t. him, it; od-odáhpénaun, v. t. I., VII.

He t. him, it for himself; od-odáhpénuhmáhdezoonun, dezoon, v. t. VI. He t. him, it (drawing towards him); od-odáhpébenaun, -bedoon, v. t. III VIII.

He t. him, it without permission; o-wahwázhekuhmáhnaun, -kuhmáun, v. t. VI. See receive, seize.

Take (take away). He t.; mahmégaa, v. n. 2, (p. c. mam-). He t. him, it; o-mahmaun, o-mahmoon, v. t. I., VIII., (imper. mahmeé), o-mákjeenaun, o-mákjeedoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. muhyah-). He t. it away from him; o-mahmaháun, v. t. V., (p. c. mam-).

See remove.

Take before others (rudely). He t. it; o-muhkundóoshkaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. mak-).

Take by force. See rob, seize.

Take care (mind). He t. care; amgwhh-h-1 meze, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyaun-).

Take hold. He t. h. of him, it; o-mhjemenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. man-).

See seize.

Take in. See carry in.
Take knowledge of. See recognize.

Take off. He t. off his clothes; kesekoonnuhya, v. n. 2, (p. c. kâuse-). He t. off his (another's) clothes; o-kesekoonnuhyâbenaun, v. t. III. He t. off his hat; keeschewewuhkwauna, v. n. 2. He t. off his shoes; kâhkeché, v. n. 3a. He t. off his (another's) shoes; o-kâhkechéâun, v. t. 1, (p. c. kak-). He t. off the lid, &c.; use mahmoon, (see take away). He t. it off the fire; (in. an.) od-uhgwâhsetoon, od-uhgwânhâshemaun, v. t. VIII., I. (p. c. agw-).

See bark.

Take out. He t. him, it, out; o-sâhgedenaun, o-sâhgesetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. suhyah-). He t. it (in. an.) out of a canoe; od-uhgwahsetoon, od-uhgwânhâshemaun, v. t. VIII., I. He t. it out of his hand; o-kâdiskenûnêjenaun, v. t. VII. He t. s.-th. out of a kettle to eat; uhgwâhpo, v. r. 4.

Take prisoner. See seize.

Take thought. He t. th.; pâbahmân-dum, v. n. 5, (p. c. pab-). See care.

Take up and away. He t. him, it, up; od-oombewenaun, od-oombewedoom, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. wamb-). See lift.

Take with. He takes him, it, with him; o-mahjeenaun, o-mahjeedoon, v. t. III., VIII. (p. c. muhyah-). He t. it along with him (does not go without it); od-uhnegégeesin, v. t. VI. (p. c. ane-).

Taken. He, it, is taken (received); o-dahpenegâuso, -gâhda, v. i. 9. He, it, is t. away; mahmegâuso-gâhda, v. i. 9, (see removed). It is t. down (a sail); benâhhkopejegâhda, v. i. 9. He, it, is t. out; sâhgedenegâuso, -gâhda, v. i. 9.

Tale, n. i. See story, legend.

Talk. He t.; kâekedo, v. n. 4, (p. c. kâh-); duhnuhunhgedoon, v. n. 6, (p. c. anduh-). He t. too much; osaum-doon, v. n. 6, (p. c. was-). He t. in a big thick voice; mungetahgooze, v. n. 3. He talks Indian; uhnigheshen-bamo, v. n. 4. He is talking to him; o-guhguhónonaun. We talk to each other; keguhnoonindemin. See language, speak.

Tall. He is t.; kenóoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ka-). How t. is he? Ahneen akózid? He is so t.; uhkhóoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ak-).

Tallow; n. i. mushkuwhahje-pemeda.

Tamarack (red spruce); n. a. mushkeg-wahtig, (pl. -oog). T. swamp; mushkeeg.

Tame (subdue). He t. him, it, down; o-wâunguhweäun, o-wâunguhwedoom, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. wuh-). He, it, is tamed; wâunguhwechegâuso, -gâhda, v. i. 9.

Tame animal, or bird; n. a. alwâhhkâun, (pl. -ug).

Tan. He t.; ulisaka, v. n. 2, (p. c. as-). He t. it; (in. an.) od-uhsâkahdaun, od-uhsâkahaun, v. t. VII., III. It is tanned; (in. an.) uhsâkahda, -kauso, v. i. 9.

Tanner; n. a. uhsâkáwenene, (pl. -wug).

Tangle. He t. it; o-biswahbegesoom, v. t. VIII. (p. c. basw-).

Tank. See cistern.
TAP

Tap (a tree). He t. it; od-oozhegoohaun. See spout.

Tape; uhgoogwahjegun.

Tar; nahbequaun-pegewh. See pitch.

Target; n. i. pemónojegun. He shoots at a t.; pemótegwa, pemoojega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pam-).

Tarry. See delay, stay.

Tart. See pie.

Task. See lesson, occupation.

Taste. It t. good; menopoogwud, (-poogoze) v. i. 10. It t. bad; maunzhepoogwud. So also with any other adverbal particles, -poogwud (inan.), -poogoze (anim.), thus: It t. sweet; wéeshkoobepoogwud. — bitter; wéesahgepoogwud. — raw; ushkepoogwud. — excellent; wéengepoogwud, &c. It t. thus; epoogwud. He t. it, (tries it by the taste); koojepjejega, v. n. 2, (p. c. kwa-). He t. it; (an. in.) o-koojepwaun, o-koojepdeau, v. t. VII. He t. (eating a little): o-kootun-daun, o-kootuhmaun, v. t. VII., I. He finds it t. good; o-menopedaun, o-menopwaun; v. t. VII., V.

Tasteless. It is t. kahningood uhpu-gussenon.

Tavern. See inn, bar.

Tax; n. a. ogemah-shooneyah.

Tax-gatherer; n. a. mahwunjechegawenene, (pl. -wug).

Tea; n. i. uhnéebish. — (ready to drink); uhnéebishábo. Tea kettle or pot; she-shéebukkik (duck-kettle, from its shape).

Tea-spoon; amequaunans, (pl. -un).

Teach. He t.; kekenóühmahga, v. n. 2.

TEL

(p. c. kak-). He t. him: o-kekenóühmahgaun, v. t. II. See school.

Teal (duck); n. a. suhguhtahgunesheeb, (pl. -ug).

Team. Same as yoke.

Tear; n. i. seebingwuy. With tears; gegesebingwuy. He sheds a t.; pungegákwéseebingwuy, v. n. 2, see weep. Tears start in his eyes; suhsáhgezingwuy. — from smoke; suhsahgesibangwenho, suhsahgesibangwayahbuso. He laughs with t. in his eyes; gegesebingwapáupe.

Tear (rend). He t. s.-th.; peegoobejega, v. Sci. 2, (p. c. paug-). He t. it; (in. an) o-peeogoobedoon, o-peeogoobenau, v. t. VII., III. He cannot tear it; o-bwáhwebedoon. He t. his (another’s) skin; o-peégwahzháwaun, v. t., V. He t. a net; puhkénuhsuhbe. v. n. 3a. He t. him, it with the teeth; o-peégwuhmaun, o-peegowundaun, v. t. I. VII. He (a wild beast) t. him cruelly; od-ábindumaun. He t. it, (stuff, &c.) to pieces; o-negooshkaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. -naug-). See torn.

Tease. He t. him; o-megooshkáhjéaun, v. t. I., (p. c. mag-).

Teat; n. a. toooosh, (pl. -ug).

Tedious (tiring). It is t. to him; od-ahyakozekahgoon, od-ahkooshkáhgoon. See tire.

Telegraph-wire; pewahbikoons tebahjemowin, mejédwiwinepewhbikoons. He sends a tel. message; pewahbikoon sing tebahjemo, ninduhewa powáhbe koons ayood.
Telescope. Same as spy-glass.

Tell. He tells—1. (acquainting); weenduhmahtga, v. n. 2, (p. c. waun-). He t. him; o-weenumúuwaun, v. t. II. 2. (saying, asserting, ordering): He t. him; od-enáun, v. t. III. irreg., (p. c. an-). 3. (speaking of, describing); debáñhjemá, v. n. 4, (p. c. tab-). He begins to t.: máháñhjemá. He t. bad things; máháñhjemá. — indecent th.; weenahjemá. — by mistake; wuhnéhjemá. He t. of him, it; o-debáñhjemanun, o-debáñhdoodaun, v. t. I., VII. He t. a-th. bad of him; o-mujjeduhzhemáun, v. t. I. See speak.

Temper. He is of such a temper; enahdeze, zhewábezé, enándáhgoze, v. n. 3. Thus: He is good-tempered; menoézhewábezé, minwandañhgoze, or use -daá (hearted). Thus: menótha, he is good-hearted; menesheda, he is hairy-hearted, cruel. He is mild-tempered; nookahdeze.

Temperate. He is t.; minjemenédezo, (he holds himself in) mod. a.

Tempest. See storm, tornado.

Temple. Same as church.


Temptation; n. i. kuhgwétebánindewin. A tempting object; n. j. shoobéegoo-win.

Ten; medáuswe. In compos., medáuso: (e.g., breadths, bagsful, &c., which see).

Ten times, or the tenth time; medáuching. Tenth or tenthly; akomedáuching. Ten each, or ten every time; mamédáuching. We are ten: ke-me- déáchchemin; mod. b. There are ten things; medáchchenoon. It is ten o'clock; medáuso-tebuhugguna, v. i. 2, (p. c. mad-).

Ten thousand; medáuching-medáuswauk;
Tenant; p. n. a. aewind uhke, (pl. -aweindig uhke).

Tend. See take care of.

Tender (unused to hardship). He is t.; neshaunguhdeze, nookese, v. n. 3, (p. c. nash-, nwh-). It is t., (e.g., meat); nőokeewuhugdu. He brings him up tenderly; o-neshaungegeaun, v. t. l, (p. c. nash-).

Tendon. See sinew.

Tent; n. i. pupeeuhgewuyáuneeğummig, (pl. -oon), (cotton-house).

Tepid. See lukewarm.

Terrestrial; uhkeeng duhze-

Terrible. See horrible.

Terrify. He t. him; o-neningeságceau, v. t. I., (p. c. -nan). He is terrified; neningeságeze, v. n. 3. See alarm.

Terror; n. i. neningeságezewin.

Test. He t. it (a gun, &c.); o-kojub toon, o-koojekatoon, v. t. VIII, (p. c. kwa-). See try.

Testament; n. i. kekindwin. New T.; ooshke-kekindwin.

Testicle; n. i. ooneshewaun.

Testify. He t. against him; o-pahtahmaun, v. t. I. (p. c. puhyah-). See certify.
Testimony (evidence); n. i. debahjemoowin.
Than; dushween, (e.g., I am shorter t. you; nuhwuj sub' ninduhkoos, keen dushween).
Thank. He th.; maahmooyuhwa, megwach ekedo, v. n. 2, 4, (p. c. muhyah-, ake-). He th. him: o-maahmooyuhwuhmaun, o-megwacheeweau, v. t. l., (p. c. muhy-, mag-). He th. him (in thoughts); o-megwachewanemaun, v. t. l. I. He is thankful; maahmooyuhwan- dun, v. n. 5. Thanks, thank you! megwach!
Thanksgiving; n. i. maahmooyahwawin.
That; (an.) owh, owh ewade, (pl. egewh). (inan.) ewh, ewh ewade, (pl. -enewh).
That (in order that); che-, ewh che-
That which; expressed by the participle n. i.
Thaw. It th.; ningiskoodamuhgud, v. i.
8. The ground th.; ninguhkunmigishkah, v. i. 1.
The; (an.) owh, pl. egewh; (inan.) ewh, pl. enewh.
These; expressed in the anim. form of the verb: e.g., He sees thee; kewahbunik.
Theft; n. i. keemoodewin.
Their; (an.) o-waun, (in.) o-wah: e.g., Their canoe; o-chieumenewah.
Their own; o-mewaun: e.g., Their (own) child; od-ahbenoojeemewan.
Their's; wenuhwah, oduhyeemewah.
Them; an'.'m. Expressed in the anim. form of the verb: e.g., He sees them (persons); o-wahbumaun.
Them; inanim. Expressed in the inan.
form: e.g., He sees them (things); o-wahbundaun.
Themselves; wenuhwah ego. Also expressed by use of mod. s: e.g., They love themselves; sahgeedezooowug.
Then (at that time); ewh uhpee. (thereupon); me dush.
Thence; emah oonje, ewede oonje: e.g., He departed thence; ewede ke-oonjemenjah.
There; ewede, ewade, emuh. In comp., sometimes expressed by prefix dun: e.g., He is thought to be there; dunwandahgooze. He is or dwells there; duneze. He is heard there; dunwawedum, &c. (p. c. andun-). He goes t. and back; piscakhe.
Therefore; me wanje-
These; (an.) oogoo, (inan.) onoo.
They; pron. wenuhwah. Conjoined with verbs trans.; o-, od-. See grammar.
Thick. It is t.; (in. an.) kepughah, -geze, v. i. 1, (p. c. kap-). It is thick (clothing); (in. an.) kepughgegud, -geze.
-liquid; kepughgahgumme. -metal, &c.; kepughgahbikud. -stuff, &c.; kepughgahbeegud, -geze. -string, &c.; mechahbeegud, -geze. -a book; ishpunsekah. -a mat; ishpushkad. He makes it thick; (in. an.) o-kepughe- toon, o-kepuhgeaun, v. t. VIII., I. o-liquid; o-kepughgahgummetoone. o-metal, &c.; okepughgahbiketoone.
Thickly (close); adv. papasho.
Thickness (its t.); apee-taung. It is such a t.; ahpeetah, v. i. 1.
Thief; n. a. keemooode-wenene, (pl. -wug).
He is a t.; keemoodishke, **mod. a.** — (light-fingered); wahgeninje, **v. n. 3**.

Thigh; **n. i.** obwaunah. **My, thy, t.**; nebwáum, kebwáum, (**pl. -un**).

Thigh-bone; **n. l.** chingwunhnegun.

Thimble; **n. i.** gándähugwansoon, (**pl. -un**).

Thin. **He is t. (lean); puhkahkudwoose, v. n. 4, (p. c. pak-).** T. (slim, slender); keguhayhwáze, **v. n. 3**, (p. c. kag-).

He has a t. lean face; puhkahkudwango, **v. n. 2**.

Thin. **It is t.; (in. an.) pepuhgáh, popuhgeze, v. i. 1, v. n. 3, (p. c. pan-).** — metal: pepuhgaheckud, -keze. — stuff; pepuhgégud, -geze. — wood; pepuhgeege, -geze. — a book; tahbuhuskah. — liquid; zheeguhheggumee, **v. i. 3**.

He makes it thin (metal, &c.); o-pepuhgáhlikitorn, **v. t. VIII**.

He cuts it thin, or thinner; o-pepuhgehockoodaun, -koonaum, **v. t. VII., III**.

Thine; keen, kid-uhycem.

Thing; **n. i.** uhycem, (**pl. -u**). Little t.; uhycem. Bad t.; uhycemwish.

Think. **He t.; enándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. anan-).** In **compos.** -andum, thus:
He thinks aright; kwuhyukwandum.

— wisely; nebwahkahdandum.

— strongly; soongandum. He thinks himself so; in **compos.** anindezo, thus:
He thinks himself powerful; mushkahuwinindezo.

He thinks himself wise; nebwahkahdainindezo. He t. about him; o-mequanenmaun. See remember. He th. little of him; o-

tahbussánemaun, see esteem. He t. about it; o-pahbahnmandaun, see care.

He is always thinking of him it; o-bezhébánemaun, o-bezhébandu, **v. t. I., VII., (p. c. bazh-).** He t. only on him; o-pázhigwánemaun, **v. t. I. (p. c. puyha-).**

His thoughts are occupied with him, it; od-oonduhmáneun, od-oonduhmándaun, **v. t. I., VII.** He contradicts him in thoughts; od-ázhedanemanaun, **v. t. I., (p. c. uhyauzh-)** see thoughts.

Third; ako-nesing.

Thirst; **n. i.** nebahgwawin, kishkubhbagwawin.

Thirsty. **He is t.; nebáhgwa, kishkubhbagwága, v. n. 2, (p. c. nab-, kauh-).**

He t. after it; o-kishkubhbagwanaaun, **v. t. VII**.

Thirteen: medaunwe 'zhe neswe. .

Thirteenth; ako 'zhe nesing.

Thirty; nésemcdunnuh. See forty.

This; (**an.** mahbuh, wahohw; (**inan.) maunduh, oo-oo.

This way; oondáus enuhkukáyah.

Thistle; **n. i.** mesáhnushk, (**pl. -oon**).

Thither; ewede.

Thong; **n. i.** pesahgunaub, (**pl. -in**).

Thorn; **n. a.** menasuhihawnz, (**pl. -ee-**). See splinter.

Thoroughly; **adv.** wahwengz.

Those; (**an.**) egewh, egewh ewade; (**in.**) enewh, enewh ewade.

Thou; **pron.** keen. Conjoined with verbs, ke., kid-.

Though; ahnoo, mesuhwah.

Thought; **n. i.** enándummoowin, (**pl. -un**).
Thoughtless. He is t.; pesenâhdeze, v. n. 3.

Thousand; medâuswauk. Two, three t.; neezhing medauswauk, nesing medauswauk, or neezhthauk, nesemeduhaulauk, i.e., twenty, thirty hundred. In compos., medauswauk dusso, e.g., bagsful, globular objects, &c.). A t. times; medauswauk dussing. The thousandth time; ditto. A t. each or a t. every time; mamedauswauk. So many t.; dussing medauswauk. How many t.? ahnee andussing medauswauk? We are a t. in number; ke-medauswaukoosemin, (as mod. b.). There are a t. objects; medauswaukwudoon, v. i. 7 pl.

Thrash. He t. (grain); pughâanduhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. pag-). He t. it out with a stick, (e.g., wild rice); o-buhwuhiun, w. t. 1, (p. c. baw-).

Thread; n. i. uhshuhbâub, (pl. -in), nub-bekwausoon, (pl. -un). He t. a needle; o-nâhbedooâun shâhboonekun, v. i. I., (p. c. nuhyaub-). He t. things on a string; nâhbedooâga, v. n. 2. He t. them on a string; o-nâhbedooâun, v. t. I. See string.

Thrash; n. i. mujje-guhnoolzhewáwin.

Threat; n. i. mujje-guhnoolzhewáwin.

Threaten. He t. him (trying to frighten); o-kuhgwasgemau, v. t. i., (p. c. kagw-). He t. (angrily); mujje-guhnoolzhewáwin, v. n. 2, (p. c. maje-).

Three; neswe. In compos., nesó: e.g., handfuls, breadths, canoes, &c. Three times, or the third time; nesing. T. each, or three every time; nanesing. We are t.; kenésemin, mod. b. There are t. things; nesenoon. It is three o'clock; nesotebuheguna, v. i. 2, (p. c. naso-).

Three hundred; neswauk.

Three thousand; nesing medâuswauk.

Threshold; n. i. kushkeekunookau.

Thrifty. He is t.; nuhnâkahjecheega, v. n. 2, (p. c. nan-).

Thrive. See prosper.

Throat; n. i. goondâhgun, (pl. -un). His t. is swollen; pânge-goondâhgun, v. n. 5. — is large; munge-goondâhgun.

His t. is sore; gâhgejegoondâhgun, gâhgejejegoonaawa, v. n. 2. His t. is dry; pangwuhnaumo, v. n. 4. He clears his t.; nuhnâhuhnaumo, v. n. 4. He cuts his t.; o-kishkewâzhwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. kaush-). He cut his own t.; kishkewâzhoodezo, mod. a. His t. is cut; kishkewa, v. n. 2. He seizes him by the t.; o-sâhgejegoondâhganânaun. v.t. I. (p. c. suhyah-).

Throb. See palpitate.

Throne; n. i. ogemâh-wuhbewin. Before the t.; anâhsuhmeuhyaâg ogemâh-wuhbewin. He sits on the t.; ogemâh-wuhbewinuyunjing nhuânhduhe.
Thr. They t. him; osinsekuhwawun, v. t. II. pl. (p. c. sauns-). They t. together; sinsekooodáhwedug, mod. v. See crowd, multitude.

Throt. See choke.

Through; zhéebuh-, zhéebuhyee, thus: zhéebuhyuábunjega; he looks through a spy-glass. (2) Passing through; peme, thus: He pases through the town; odanaung peme-ezhah. (3) By means of; oonje.

Throughout (all over); meze, mezewa.

Throw. He t.; uhpuhejegá, v. n. 2, (p. c. ap-). He t. him, it, somewhere; od-uhpuhgenáun, od-uhpuhgetoon, v. t. III., VIII. He t. himself somewhere; uhpuhezo, v. n. 4. He t. it to him; od-uhpuhgetuhwáun, v. t. II. We t. it to each other; kid-uhpuhgetahde-min. mod. v. He t. it to such a distance; o-dabewabenaun, o-dabenaun, v. t. L., VII. (p. c. duhya-). He throws stones; pinmuhsine, v. n. 3, (see stone). He t. about; susawwábenega, v. n. 2, (see scatter, stew). He t. it aside; od-ekowábenaun, v. t. I., VII. He t. it away; o-wábenaun, (see reject). He t. him, it in; o-pindegawabenaun, v. t. I., VII. (see push). He t. him, it, out; o-sáhgejewabenaun, v. t. I., VII. He t. it ashore; od-uhgwáhwabenaun. He t. water out of a boat; gwáhkwáhpég, v. n. 2, (see scoop). He t. it upon him; oh-uhpuhgejesétuhwáun, v. t. II. He t. himself upon him; od-uhshóosekuhwawun, v. t. II. He t. back his head; ázhahhgedequáne, v. n. 3.

Try. He t. s.-th. down; nese-wabenega, v. n. 2, (p. c. naus-). He t. him, it, down; o-nese-wabenau, v. t. I. VII. — (striking); o-puhketáh-maun, o-puhketásedoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. pak-). — (casting away); o-wábeshemaun, o-wabesedoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. wuhy-). It throws him down (coming upon him); od-uhpuh- gubsekáhgoon, v. t. II. in. obj. He t. him, it, down (overturning and disordering); od-oombwáwabenaun, v. t. I. VII.

Thrown. He, it is t. somewhere; uhpuhejegáuso, gáhda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2. In compos., wabenegáuso, -gáhda.

Thrust (force). He t. it in or at; (in. an.) o-gundenaun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. guhy-). He t. it aside or away; od-ekogAUDENAUN. He t. it back; od-ázhágwándenaun. He t. it through; o-ázháboogaudenaun. It is t. in or at; gaundnegáhda, v. i. 9. See push, splinter.

Thumb; n. i. mejecheninj, (pl: -cen).

Thump. See fist.

Thunder; n. a. uhneméké, (pl. -g); (i.e. imaginary birds flying in the clouds). It t.; uhnemekékah, uhnemekéwun, v. t. 1, 6, (p. c. anem-). It t. loud; ojáhnemuhkwwuhmoog (uhnemekkee). It t. low; tahbuhsáhkwwuhmoog. T. cloud; uhnemekéwahnuquod. There is a t. storm; keche uhnemekékah, v. i. 1, (i. e., the thunder birds are plenty).

Thursday; n. i. neesö-kezhegud. Every Th.; nauökezhegukin. See Tuesday.
Thus; ezhe-, (e. g., He walks t.; ezhepemoona).

Thy; ke-, kid-. Thine own; ke-, kid-, with -m or -im affixed to the object: (e.g., Thy own canoe; kecheemaunim).

See own.

Thyself; keen egoo. Expressed also by the use of mod. a.: (e.g., Thou loves thyself; kesahgeediz).

Ticket; n. i. muhzenúhegauns, (pl. -un).

Tickle. He t. him; o-kenuhgejeénaun, v. t. III. (p. c. kan-). He t. his ear; o-kenuhgetuhwughábenau, v. t. III. (so also hand, foot, &c., substituting -ninje, -seda-, &c., for -tuhwugha).

Ticklish. He is t.; kenuhgejeeshke, kenuhgejée, v. n. 3a.

Tile. The t. flows; mooshkáhguhmee nebe. The t. ebbs; ishkahbemuugh, ooduskémuhgh, nebe. v. i. 3, 8.

Tidings. See news.

Tidy. See neat.

Tie. He t. s.-th.; tuhkoopejega, v. n. 2, (p. c. tak-). He t. him, it; o-tuhkóobenaun, o-tuhkóobedoon, v. t. III., VIII. He t. it for him; o-tuhkóobeduhwaun, mod. c. In compos., -pejega, -benaun, -bedoon, thus: He t. s.-th., tight; mushkuhwahpejega. He t. it tight; o-mushkuhwàhbedo. He t. them together; (an) o-mahmuhwahbenaun. He t. two, three, four, &c., things tog.; o-nézhobedoonun, o-nésobedoonun, o-nézhobedoonun. He t. so many tog.; o-dussobedoonun. He t. it up in s.-th.; o-kushkebedoon. He ties it in the middle; od-áhbetoochebedoon. He t:

it otherwise; od-áunduhbedoon. He t. it round his (another's) head; oge-zhebaundebapenaun. He t. round his own head; gezhebaundebapenedezo, v. n. 4. He t. it round his (another's) waist; od-uhyauswahbenaun, see gird. He t. up his own head; sinsquoábeso. — (another's) head; o-sinsquoábenau.

He ties up his (another's) mouth; o-geboodoonabenaun. He t. it thus; od-enahbedoon. He t. a bow; o-piskahoodoon, (-onaun). He t. a knot; o-kushkuhoodoon, (-onaun), v. t.VIII.

He t. one string, &c., to another; od-ánehkoobedoon. He it is t.; tuhkoobejegáso, -jegáda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2. It is t. in a bow; piskahooda (-so) v. i. 2.

— in a knot; kushkuhooda, (-so), v. i. 2. He, it, is t. (tight); mushkuwáhbeso, mushkuhwáhbeda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2, and so on, using -beso (anim.), and -beda (inan.). See bind.


Tighten. He t. it (e.g., a cord); o-sin-dahbegenaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. saun-).

Tile, or slate; n. i. uhpuhkóojegunáhbik. Till (until); péenish, nahnáunzh.

Till. See plough, farm.

Timber (squared timber); cháugeguhegáusood metig, (see square, lumber). It is light-timbered (the country); zhé-guhuhqah, v. i. 1.

Time (time when); uhpé. At what time? Ahneen uhpe? or, Ahneen uhpe tebúh-egun? — (o'clock) Ahneendussotebúh-egunag? A short time; uhjinnuh. A
long t.; kenoozih. All the t.; uhpuhnna. A pretty good t.; nóomug. At that t.; ewh uhpe. From t. to t.; uh-yahpe. Some t.; koomáhpe. A middling t.; koomáh menik. Just at that t.; nuheedah ewh uhpe, buhyáttoož. At the same t.; nahsaub uhpe, bákišh. It is t. to — me uhpé, me uhpe zhegwuh cheh.

Time of day, &c. What time is it (day-time)? Ahneen apéech kezhuguk? — (night)? Ahneen apéech tebekuk. See arrive in time, waste time.

Timid (bashful). He is t.; ahgujishke, ahgujjewáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ag). See shy, coward, bashful.

Tín; n. i. waubábikik. Tin-kettle; wauhúhikik, (pl. -oog).

Tinder (used with a flint); suhguhtáhgun.

Tingle. It tingles in his ears; bebáhge-sha, v. n. 2, (p. c. bab.).

Tinkle. It t.; mudwayáhikesin, v. i. 5.

Tiny. He, it, is t.; áhpèche-úgháshhe, áhpèche-úgháshah, v. n. 3, v. i. 1.

Tip (point); n. i. wuhnuhkoowin.

Tipsy. He is t.; shóowebe, v. n. 3a. See drunk.

Tiptoe. He stands on t.; cheesegahbuh- we, v. n. 3, (p. c. chaus-).

Tire (tired). He is t.; uhýákoozo, v. n. 3, (p. c. aya-) — (carrying s.-th.); uhýákooshkooso, akhóoshkooso, v. n. 4, (p. c. ak-). It tires him; od-uhýákooshkahgoon, od-akhooshkahgoon, v. t. II. in. obj. He is t. (from working hard); uhýáqueueewe, v. n. 3a, peke-kewátah, v. n. 1. He is t. of sitting; ishkúhbe, v. n. 3. He is t. of lying down; ishkeshin, v. n. 6. He feels t. in his legs; uhýákoookahda, v. n. 2. So also feet, arms, &c., substituting seda, neka, &c., for kahda. See exhausted.

Tired (dismayed). He is t. of s.-th.; zhe- guhdándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. zhag-). He is t. of him, it; o-zheguhdánemaun, -dándaun, v. t. i., VII. In compass, zhegúd, thus: He is t. of walking; zhegúdoosa. — of writing; zhegujjebeegá, of waiting; zhegújjepeé. — of repeating s.-th.; zhegudáhmuhgedoone, v. n. 6, (p. c. zhag-).

Tiresome. He, it, is t.; megooshkáhlandáhgoose, -dáhgwud, v. i. 10.

Tithe; medlauchtching menik.

Title. See name.

To. (To, in, at, on, expressed by -ug as affix, thus: ketegáuning; to the field. See page 30.

To; che-. Thus: To go; che-ezhauung. To be sure; (adv.) ahnéengwuhNh.

Toad; v. a. omuhkukce, (pl. -ug). A large kind; tunda, (pl. -g).

Toadstool; n. i. pekuwijiish, (pl. -uni).

Tobacco; v. a. ahsámali. The t. is fresh: tepáhuggze, v. n. 3. He smokes pure tobacco; metáhkoosega, v. n. 2. He uses t. mixed with bark, &c.; uhpuhkoosega. See weed.

Tobacco-pouch; v. a. kishkebetáhgun, (pl. -ug).

To-day; noongoom, noongoom kezhugul.

Toe; same as foot. Big t.; kechese- dauns. He turns his t. in; wahwák-
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Guhuhme, v. n. 3a. He turns his toes out; zuhzháhguhhuhwe, v. n. 3a.

Together (all together); máhnhuhwe. T. with; gé- (e.g., geganége, he is born with it). T. with one another, expressed by mod. T. Thus: kenéméndimin, we dance together.

Toil. He t. (is oppressed with labour); kootuhgewe, v. n. 3, (p. c. kwá-).

Token. See sign.

Tolerably; enewag.

Toll. Same as tax.

Tomahawk; n. i. wahgáhkwdooons, wahgáhkwdooons vàpowagnun, (pl. -un).

Tombl. See grave.

To-morrow; wahbung. Té-m. morning; wahbung kegeshab. The day after to.-m.; uhwús wahbung.

Ton (of hay); ningodwauk tuhkoobedág, (i.e., 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each—15 cwt.)

Tone; n. i. inwáwin. He speaks in such a tone; inwá, v. n. 2.

Tongs; n. i. tuhquáunjegun, (pl. -un).

Tongue; n. i. dánuhnëwëh. His t. is cut off; kishkedánuhnëwëh, v. n. 3. He cuts off his t.; o-kishkedánuhnëwëhnitwaun, v. t, V. , (p. c. kaush-). His t. is swollen; pângedánuhnëwe, v. n. 3. He puts out his t.; sáhgedánuhnëweane, v. n. 3. He shows him his t.; o-sáhgedánuhnëwëtuhwaun, c. t. Il, (p. c. suhyah-).

Tonic; n. i. muskkuhweewá-muskkeke.

Too (also); kuhyá.

Too (too much); osaum-, osaum nebewuh.

Thus: osáumedoón, he talks too much; osaum nebewuh ahtá, there is too much of it.

Too much (in excess). There is too m.; uhnéwesámahgud, ozaum nebewuh. He puts too m.; ohd-uhnéwëse too, ozaum nebewuh oduhtoon, or odoozame too.

Too many; osaum nebewuh.

Too late; osaum weekah. Too 1. (after a thing is done); báhlesena. Just too 1.; náhnuhnam. He arrives too 1.; mâdahshékaha, v. n. 2, (p. c. muhyá-).

See arrive.

Too soon; osaum weebah. See premature.

Tool; n. i. uhnoonkauwoon, (pl. -un).

Tooth; n. i. wëebídumah. My, thy, his t.; neebid, keebid, wëebid, (pl. un-). He has t.; oweebidah, v. n. 1, (p. c. waw-). In composit. -beda, thus:

He gets his t. (a child); sahguhbeda. He loses his t.; benuhbeda. He gets his other t.; àumuhbeda. He has bad t.; máhnahdubeda. — good t.; minwabeda. — even t.; oonahbeda. — small t.; pesahbeda. — large t.; muhmunghbeda. — forked t.; náhñahwábédë. — irregular t.; tuwahbédë. — long t.; guhguhnwabédë. — rotten t.; mooswahbeda. — sharp t.; kéenahbeda. — white t.; wakhbishkahbeda. His t. are set on edge; shoochoowahbeda, (all v. n. 2), see pull out. Large t. (grinder); ketahbédë, (pl. -un). His t. are all gone; metísahmagué, v. n. 2.

Tooth-ache. He has t. -a.; dáwábeda, v. n. 2, or od-áhkoosin wëebid, see pain.
Toothpick; *n. i.* nasagwandaun, (pl. -un).
Tooth-forceps; *n. i.* buhquahbed apósegun.
Top (summit, point); *n. i.* wuhnuwoon.
There is a top; wuhnuwoon, *v. i.* 6.
The top of the tree is broken; kishkahmuhnukeeteg.
Top (plaything); *n. a.* pemegelechequn, toowáegun, (pl. -ug).
He spins his t.; pemegelecheq, toowáqga, *v. n.* 2, (p. c. pam, towa-).
Torch; *n. i.* wauwáahgun, (pl. -un). T-stick; wauwáahgunitek.
Torture; *n. i.* kooduggetoowin, kooduggehzewin.
Tortment; *n. i.* kooduggetoowin, kooduggehzewin.
Tortment. He t.; kooduggetoow, *v. n.* 2, (p. c. kwa-). He t. him; o-kooduggetoow, *v. t.* I. He t. himself; kooduggetoow, *mod. a.* He is t.; kooduggetoow, *v. n.* 4t.
Tormentor; *p. n. a.* kwaduggeewad, (pl. -ig).
Torn. It is t.; pegooshkah, *v. i.* 1; pegoobejegáuso, -gáhda, *v. i.* 9.
It is t. to pieces; nunegooshkahmuhgud, *v. i.* 8. See tear.
Tornado; *n. a.* mesepesedóose, (pl. -wug).
Torpid. He is t.; neboongwaum, or nieboowandahgoze.
Tortoise; *n. a.* meshéka, (pl. -yug). T. shell; meshékaowedíshwah, (pl. -g).
Torture. See torment.
Tossed. He is t. about (at sea); koodugawáabugoo, *v. n.* 4, (p. c. kwa-).
Total (all together); málmuhwe.
Touch. He t.; tæungeneq, *v. n.* 2, (p. c. tuhyau-). He t. him, it; o-taunga-

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naun, *v. t.* I, VII. He does not do it.
Trad t. him, it; o-mahnáhtaun, *v. t.* I, VII. He makes it t. s.-th; o-taunuun.
Trades gessetoon, *v. t.* VIII. It touches; tæmemágáhda, *v. i.* 9. It t. the bottom
r. g., a canoe; báhgwesin, *v. i.* 5, (p. c. thubuyah-).
Tough. It is t.; (in, an.) zhéebun, *v. i.* 6, 6, *v. n.* 3, (p. c. zhauh-).
Tour. See journey, expedition.
Tower; *n. i.* uhsuhaab. T.
Toward; emhaukáyah. T.
Towel; *n. i.* kesingwaan, (pl. -un).
Tower; *n. i.* kache-ispauq wahkuheg, (pl. -un).
Town; *n. i.* odáah, (pl. -wun). Then is t.; odáahwun, *v. i.* 6, (p. c. wad-).
Toy; *n. i.* odulumenowáhgun, (pl. -un).
Traces; *n. i.* wekoobejegun.
Track (footstep); okahweoewin, pemekahwawin, (pl. -un). There are tracks; pemekahwáhda, *v. i.* 2, (p. c. pa-).
He leaves t.; okahwe, *v. n.* 3, (p. c. wa-). He leaves t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
He leaves the t.; wuhnuhajeg, *v. n.* 4. He leaves the t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
He leaves the t.; wuhnuhajeg, *v. n.* 4. He leaves the t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
He leaves the t.; wuhnuhajeg, *v. n.* 4. He leaves the t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
He leaves the t.; wuhnuhajeg, *v. n.* 4. He leaves the t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
He leaves the t.; wuhnuhajeg, *v. n.* 4. He leaves the t. — of both feet; azhesedákawah. There are t. on the road; okahweoome mungun, *v. n.* 5.
Trader; n. a. uhdahwáwenene, (pl. -wug).
Trading; n. i. uhtaunderwin.
Tradition; n. i. uhdesokaun, uhylhne-
ka-debahjemoowin, (pl. -un).
Trail ('as road); meekunuh, meekun. On
the t.; meekunaung. He makes a t.;
tr.; meekunuhka, v. n. 2. (p. c. mah-).
He loses the tr.; o-wuhnuhhoodoon
meekunuh, v. t. VIII. He can go
everywhere without a trail; netah-
uhkhummega, v. n. 2. Trail of wild
animals; omoonsoom, (pl. -in). He
steps out of the t.; wuhnuhjega,
kooshkátuhkooke, v. n. 2, 3a. See
track, road.
Train. See railway.
Train up. He t. him up; o-netáhwege-
aun, v. t. I., (p. c. nat-).
Traitor; n. a. pahtháwad, (pl. -jig).
Trample. He t. it under foot; o-tuh-
tukóokáhdann uhkáumesid, v. t. VII.
Tranquility. See peace.
Transcribe. See copy.
Transfer. He t. it to him; áhpeche o-
menaun, od-ahnkameenaun. See give,
remove.
Transfigure. He t. himself; aunjeha-
gweédezo, mod. A. See appear.
Transform. He t. himself; áhweédezo.
Transgress. He t.; pahthahzhecheega,
pahthahoodum, v. n. 2, 5. (p. c. pah-
yah-). See sin, break.
Transgression; n. i. pahthahhoodumooowin,
(pl. -un).
Translate (writing). He t.; ahnekuh-
nóotuhbéega, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhayah-).
He t. it; od-ahnekuh nóotuhbeáun, v.
t. VII. He t. it into Indian; od-ahn-
nishenáháwesetoon, v. t. VIII. It is
t.; ahnekuhnootuhbééhda, v. i. 9.
Translation; n. i. ahnekuhnootuhbéégun.
Translator; n. a. ahnekuhnootuhbéég-
wenene, (pl. -wug).
Transmit. He t. it; o-ninduhewan, v. t.
VI., (p. c. nan-). He t. it to him; o-
ninduhaun, v. t. I. See send.
Transparent. It is t.; seebewahsayah. It
is t., thin (stuff, &c.); zheebuwhuhta,
(-so), v. i. 2, (p. c. zháu-).
Transparent stuff; n. i. zheebuwhuhsá-
gin.
Trap (spring t.); n. i. dussónahgun, (pl.
-un). He sets a t.; od-oombahuain
dussonahgun, v. t. VII. (p. c. wamb-).
He sets t.; ooneéga, v. n. 2. He sets a t.
for him; od-ooneihmuwhaun, v. t.
II., (p. c. wan-). He opens a t.; o-
tahwuhoobedoó dussonahgun, v. t.
VIII. He goes to his t.; nahdussónah-
ghuna, v. n. 2. He catches him in a t.;
o-dussónaun, v. t. III., (p. c. das-).
He is trapped; dussóoso, v. n. 4. He
escapes from a t.; buhnekooso, v. n. 4.
See snare.
Travail. See birth.
Travel. He t. (by land); pahbah-má-
deza, v. n. 3, (p. c. pab-). — (by water);
peemishkah, v. n. 1. (p. c. pam-). See
journey.
Traveller; p. n. a. pahbahmádezid, (pl.
-jig).
Treacherous. He is t.; wuhnesuwhewa, or
netah wuhnyazhinga.
Treacle. See molasses.
Tread (see step). He t. on him, it; o-tuhkookáhnaun, o-tuhkookahdaun, v. t. III., VII. (p. c. tak-). He treads on his foot; o-tuhkoosedáshkuwáunaun, v. t. II. So also hand, arm, &c., substituting ninje, neka, for seda. See trodden.

Tread out. He t. it out; (in.) o-buhwishkaun, o-memegóoshkaun; (an.) o-buhwishkuwáunaun, o-memegóoshkuwáunaun, v. t. VII., II. (p. c. baw-, mame-).

Treasure; n. i. ahísunjegoowin, (pl. -un). He treasures up; ahsunjego, v. n. 4, (p. c. as-). He t. it up; od-ahsunjegoon, v. t. VI.

Treasure-house; n. i. ahsunjegoon, (pl. -un).

Treat. He t. him, it, so; o-dooduhwaun, o-doodaun, v. t. II., VII, (p. c. andoo-), thus: He t. him well; o-meno-dooduhwaun. — ill; o-mukko-dooduhwaun, or, od-ahbinjeaun, v. t. I.

Tree; n. a. metig, (pl. -oog). There are tr.; metigookah, v. i. I., (p. c. mat-). There are a number of tr. together; pekwukwah, v. i. I. At the top of a tr.; wuhnuholoong. The tr. is getting its leaves; sághugbegeze metig, v. n. 3. The tr. is dry; meshewahgoowe metig, v. n. 3. — is hollow; weembenekeze metig. — is straight and smooth; conahkooze metig. There is sound of tr. grating against each other; kesebakhwud, v. i. 7. Tree, in compos., -áhtig, uhgáhwunzh. Thus; shoomenáhtig, a vine; meshemináhtig, apple-tree; puhgásaunuhgáhwunzh, plum-tree.

Tremble. He tr.; neningishkah, v. n. 1, (p. c. nan-), neningepenego, v. n. 4. He tr. in his heart; neningedaá, v. n. 2. He tr. with fear; neningeságrese, v. n. 3. See shake, ground.

Tremendous; adj. kuhgwahnesugge-.

Trench; n. i. puhsáhnekaun. See ditch.

Trespass. See transgress.

Tribe; n. i. enoodáwezewin. He belongs to the bear t.; muhquáah od-odámenun, v. t. VI. See crest, family.

Tributation; n. i. kooduggánduomoowin.

Tríbunál; n. i. tebáhkoonewhewbwin.

Tríbúse. See tax.

Trick. See cheat, puzzle.

Trifle (a worthless thing); wágoodoogwánish.

Trifle. He tr. (fools) with it; o-kóopujetoono, v. t. VIII, (p. c. kwah-).

Trifling (unimportant). It is a tr. matter; inwasum Nghud.

Trigger; n. i. nesuhtanegun. He pulls, the tr.; nesuhtanega, v. n. 2.

Trim. He (or she) tr. it (e.g., dress); o-niskahgwuhaun, v. t. VII. See embroiler.

Trinity, The; owh Naswáhedezid Muhnedoo.

Trip. See expedition.

Tripré. He tr. it; o-neswáhezetoono, v. t. VIII.

Triumph. He tr.; kech-e-mamhamaunzetwah, v. n. 1, (p. c. kach-).

Triumph; n. i. mamhamaunzetwahwin.

Trivial. See trifling.

Trodden. He, it is tr. upon; tuhkookahjegáuso, -gáhda, v. i. 9, (p. c. tak-). It
TROWEL (mason’s); n. i. wahbegunuhegun, shooshquahbegunuhegun, (pl. -un).
Truant; p. n. a. kuhyahgemeed, (pl. -jig).
Truce; n. i. poonañindewem, or pezaunañindewin. They make a tr.; poonañindewug.

True: It is t.; dabwámuhgud, v. i. 8, (p. c. duhy-). It is considered tr.; dabwayandáhgwud, v. i. 10.
Truly; kagat.
Trumpet; n. i. pootahjegun, (pl. -un).
He blows a tr.; pootahjega, v. n. (p. c. pwah-).
Trunk. See box.
Trust; n. i. ahpánemoowin. He tr. in him, it; od-ahpánemoonun, -moon, v. t. VI., (p. c. ap-). He tr. in himself; ahpánindézh, mod. A. He tr. him; od-ahpánaun, v. t. I.
Trustworthy. He is t.; dabwayandáhgoobe, v. n. 3, (p. c. duhya-).
Truth; n. i. dabwawin. He speaks the tr.; dabwa, v. n. 2, dabwatáhgooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. duhya-). He tells the tr. of him; o-dábemaun, v. t. I.
Truthful. He is tr.; netahdabwa, dabwatáhgooze.
Truthfulness; dabwatáhgoozewin.

Trowel (mason’s) &c.; mah-mahgooshkahjegahda, sahwáshkesin.
See trample, tread.

Trout; n. a. nahmagooos, (pl. -ug). There are trout; nahmagoosekah, v. i. 1.

TRO

TRIP

TRO

TRY

Trouble; n. i. kushkandumooowin. Tr. of heart; n. i. kushkandumedaáwin.

Truant. He is in tr. (sad); kushkándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. kash). He is tr. in his mind: neshewuñáhändum, v. n. 5. His h. is t.; kushkandumedaá, v. n. 2. He causes tr. (disturbance); neshewuñáhúndukummegeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nash). He causes tr. by his words; neshewuñáujekéezhwa, v. n. 2. We tr. each other; ke-neshewuñáujeeédemin, mod. b. There is tr.; neshewuñáhúndukummegud, v. i. 7. He tr. (annoys) him; o-megoooshkahjéaun, v. t. I, (p. c. mag-). It tr. him; o-megoooshkahjégoon. He is tr. excited; ojahnemándum, v. n. 5. He is in t.; distress; ñahnemeze, v. n. 3. See embarrassment.

TROUBLEDOME. He is troubledome; me-gooshkahdeze, wuhnishquase, v. n. 3, (p. c. mag-, wan-). See frivo-
doulous.

Trouser; n. i. uhtoóbun, (pl. -un.) — (manger); wesenewahgun, (pl. -un).
Trousers; n. i. keboódayagwuhsoon, (pl. -un).

TROUSER

TROUBOUCH

TRU"
o-koosekaun, v. t. VII. He tr., but with little effect; inwânsô, v. n. 4. He tr. (tempts) him; o-kuhgwâjeâun, v. t. I. He tr. to kill him; o-nunduhnesaun. He tr. his pulse; o-koojeneka. He tr. to lead him along; o-weekwujjewenaun, v. t. III. He tr. to frighten him; o-kuhgwâsageamaun, v. t. I., (p. c. kagw-).

Tub; n. i. muhkukuosung, (pl. -oon).

Tube; n. i. okij, weembahbik.


Note.—The English words are generally used by educated Indians, thus, last Tuesday, ke-Tuesday-wang.

Tuft of hair (cne); n. i. sagebunwaun, (pl. -un). He wears a t.; sagebunwaune, v. n. 3.

Tug; n. i. ishkoota-nahbequamans.

Tumble. He t. (falls hard); pukhetashin, v. n. 6, (p. c. pak-). He t. down; oondahgoojin, v. n. 6, (p. c. wan-). He t. down stairs, or a ladder; nesaunduhwâshin.

Tumbler (glass); n. i. menequaujegun, (pl. -un).

Tumour. See cancer.

Tumult. There is a t.; ojâhnemuhkum-megud. See riot.

Tumultuous. They are t.; ojâhnemuhkummegezwug, v. n. 3 pl.

Tune; n. i. inwâwin. He gives a t. to it, or he sets the t.; od-inwâtoon, v. VIII., (p. c. awâtoon).

Tunnel. See hollow.

Turban; n. i. puhssegwâbcsoon, wem quandebebsoon, (pl. -un).

Turbid. It is turbid; puquâbegum, v. i. 3.

Turkey; n. a. mesésâ, (pl. -g).

Turn. He t.; quâke, quaketa, quâgayuhwe, v. n. 3a, 1, 3, (p. c. quahy-)

In compos., quake-. He t. this way (standing); pe-quakegahuhwe- (sitting); pé-quakuhbe, v. n. 3, (p. c. quah-). He t. another way (standing); quakegahuhwe. (sitting); quakuhbe. He t. him, it; o-quakeaun, o-quaketoon, v. t. I., VIII. He t. (influences) his mind; o-quakandumeâin, v. t. I., see change the mind. He turns towards him, it; o-quakeleahwaun, o-quaketaun, v. t. II., VII. It turns quakesin, v. i. 5. It is turned; (o- quakenegahda; (an.) quakenegahso, i. 9.

Turn over. He t. him, it over; o-quake- naun, v. t. I., VII., (p. c. quahya-)

He t. it over for him; o-quakenuhmu- waun, mod. c. He t. it over (metac., &c.); o-quakahbekesoodon, shenâmuaun, v. t. VIII., I. — (staff, &c.); o-quakekeegenaun, v. t. I., VII. See inside-out, upside-down.

Turn round (twist, screw, revolve); He t. it, t. round; kezhébahtah, pëmiskootah, v. n. 1, pemiskootahwâshug, v. n. 8, (p. c. kahz., paum-). He t. him, it, over; pemiskooquâhe, pemiskoquâhe, v. n. 3. He t. it around, or over; pemiskoo-
round till he falls; kezhebahdenooqua, v. n. 2. He t. round till he is giddy; kewushquádenooqua, v. n. 2. He t. it round (twisting); in. an o-pemiskoootoonaun, o-pemiskoonaun, v. t. VIII., III. Turn (alter direction). He t. (standing); ábuhmegábuhwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. uh-yah). — (running); ábuhmebuhtoo. — (flying); ábuhmesá. The river t.; ábuhmetegwayah seebec. The current t.; ábuhmoojewun. He t. his canoe to return; keewagoomo, v. n. 4, (p. c. kah.).

Turn out of doors. He t. him out; o-sahgejewabenaun, v. t. I., (p. c. suhy-). He t. him out, beating him; o-sahgedahguhnahmaun, v. t. I.

Turn. My, thy, his t.; nenétum, kene-tum, wetenent. By t. mamáshkwud.

Turnip; n. i. chées, (pl. -un).

Turnet. See pinnacle.


Tusk. He has a tusk; keche-genwahebeda.

Tutor. See school-master.

Tweezers. See pincers.

Twelfth; ako 'zhe neezhing.

Twelve; medáuswe 'zhe neezh. It is t. at noon; náwuhwqua, v. i. 2. It is t. at night; ábettehtebekud, v. i. 7.

Twelve hundred: medáuswe 'zhe neezh duswauk.

Twenty; neezhtuhnuh. See forty.

Twice; neezhing. Twice each naneezhing.

Twig; n. i. oonemik, odekwaus, or meti-goons, (pl. -un, -oon).

Twilight. It is t.; tebekáahbuhmenah-gwud, v. i. 10.

Twin; n. a. neezhhooda, (pl. -yug). She bears t.; neezhoodáeka, v. n. 2.

Twine for nets; n. i. uhsúbekáyahub. See string.

Twirl. He tw. round; kezheebahsa, kezheebuhwa, v. n. 1. He tw. it, (e.g., a top); o-kezheebahwabenaun, o-too-wáegan, v. t. VII., VI.

Twist. He tw. it with a stick; pemáhkwuhega, v. n. 2. He tw. it; (in. an.) o-pemákhwuhaun, o-pemákhwawnaun, v. t. VII., V., (p. c. pahm-). He tw. him, it; o-pémenaun, v. t. I., VII. He tw. it round s.-th.; o-tetebáhbesedoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. tat-). He tw. (curls) it (e.g., the hair); o-tetebáhkwuhaun, v. t. VII. It is t. (curled); tetebáh-ooda, v. i. 2. He t. tobacco; o-pemábuggenaun (ahsámah), v. t. III., (p. c. pah-). He t. threads together to make a string; sháhsuhbwbahbegenege, v. n. 2, (p. c. shuhyah-).

Twisted-line (as made by the Indians); sháhsuhbwbahbegenegun.

Twisting-stick; n. i. pemákhwuhegun.

Two; neezh. In compus., neezho: e.g., breadths, cahoes, handsfull, &c. We are two; keneezhemin, mod. n. There are two things; neezhenoon. It is two o'clock; neezho-tebuhdeguna, v. i. 2, (p. c. nauzh-).

Two hundred; neezhwaun.

Two thousand; neezhwaun medáuswaun.
Udder. Same as teat.

Ugly. He is u.; mahnháldeze, mahnah-buhmenáhgoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. muhy-). It is u.; mahnahdud, máhnanh-gwud, v. i. 10. In comp., maunzhe-, thus: maunzheneékáhda; it has an u. name. Mahmauzhetuhwug; he has u. ears.

Ulcer. See abscess.

Ulcerate. It u.; máhjemeneewun, v. i. 6.

Ultimately (at length); kaguhpe.

Umbrella; n. i. ughuwwáhtaón, (pl. -un).

Unable; (in comp.) bwáhnuhwe. See incapable.

Unanimous. They are u.; pazhigwándu-moog, v. n. 5, pl. (p. c. puhyá-).

Unbecoming. It is u.; kahween enándáhgwusennon, v. i. 10, neg.

Unbeliever. See pagan.

Unbend. See slacken.

Unbutton. See undo.

Unceasing. See continual.

Uncertain; (in comp.) quénuhwe-. See doubtful.

Unchaste. See lewd.

Uncivilized. He is u. (wild and ignorant); puhgwuhnuhweze, v. n. 3.

Uncle (father's brother). My, thy, his u.; nemshóoma, kemeshóoma, o-meshoomúyuni. — (mother's brother); nezheshá, kezheshá, ozhesháyun.

Unclean. He is u.; weeneze, weenah-
is well understood; nesedootahgooze, -tâhgwud, v. i. 10. He is only a little u.; uhyahwatâhgooze, v. n. 3. He u. it (comprehends, takes it in); o-nese-duhwândaun, v. t. VII.

Understanding (sense); n. i. nebwhâkhâwin.

Undertake. He u. it (takes it upon himself); od-ôdhpenumâhdezoon, v. t. VI. (p. wad-).

Undertaker; n. a. cheebuy-muhkukoo-wâhkâwênêne, (pl. -wug).

Undertaking; n. i. uhnookeewin.

Underside (brush); n. i. uhkâhwunzh, szhunzh (pl. -egg). There is much u.; suhuh-gâh.

Undo (clothing, &c.). He undoes him; fôchâm-abahwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. uhyah-).

See loose.

Undoubtedly; adv. ahbedâkummiq, ka-comgat, a nungâkah.

Unaddress. He u.; kesekoonuhyâ, v. n. 2, (p. c. kause-). See take off.

Easiness. He is u.; megooshkahje-uhyah, v. n. 1, (p. c. mag-). He is in his mind; megooshkahjedaâ, v. n. 2. It makes him u.; o-megooshkahjeégoon.

Uneducated. See uncivilized.

Unemployed. He is u.; kah uhnoonahse. I. him. He comes to him u.; etâhgooshkohkwaun, o-chesekuhwaun, ri-tâhgooshkohkwaun, i-ô, t. II. See suddenly.

Ever-faithful. He is u.; nesuyandâhgooze, od. miihmuhweede-win, v. n. 3, (p. c. na-).

Unfasten. See undo, open, let go.

Unfledged. He is u.; puhpûshkoose, v. Ie, t. 3.

Unfold. He u. him, it; od-âhbegenaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. uhyah-). See spread out.

Unfortunate. It is u.; wêeyuhgud, v. i. 7.

Unglued. It comes u.; puhkoosekah, v. i. 1.

Unhappy. He is u.; nuhnenuhwandum, âhnemeze, ketemâhgeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nan-, uhyah-, kat-). He makes himself u.; ketemahgeëdeo, mod. a. See trouble, misery, sorrowful.

Unharness. He u. him; od-âbabhwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. uhyah-).

Unhealthy. He is u.; âhkoosenâhgootee. Unicorn; p. n. a. puhyazhegootashkunad.

Unimportant. See trifling.

Unintelligible. He, it, is u.; buhneetah- gooze, -tahgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. ban-).

Unintentionally; adv. pchee-. See mistake.

Union (of persons); n. i. mâhmuhweëdewin.

Unite. He u. with him; od-uhzoohda- nemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. maje-). See join.

We u.; kemâhmuhweëdenim, mod. b.

United States; n. i. Keche Mookoomaunuhkkee (the Big Knives' land).

Unity; n. i. weejekewainëdinëwëin.

Universal; mezewâkummiq.

Unkind. He is u. to him; o-mujjedo- duhwaun, v. t. II., (p. c. maje-).

Unlatch. See open, unlock.

Unlawful. It is u.; kahween enandâh- gwussenoon, v. i. 10, neg.

Unleavened bread; wambesechegâhsoo- sig buhquâzhegun.
Unless (if not); kishpin, with the neg. Thus: He will not eat un. he is hungry; kishpin puhkuhdasig kahween tah-weesenese; or (2) (if only); kishpin atuh puhkuhday tahwéesene.

Unlikely. It is un. (I don’t think it will be); kahween kuhnubuj. See improbable.

Unload. He un. a vessel, &c.; uhgwáhnáuso, v. n. 4. (p. c. agw-). See take out.

Unlock. He un. it; od-uhbáubekuaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. ab-). It is unlocked; uhbáubekegáháda, v. i. 9.

Unloose. See loosen, let go.

Unlucky. He is un.; ahnuhwaweshishke, muhsuhgwáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. mas-). See luck.

Unmanageable. He is un.; wuhnishquáse, v. n. 3. He finds him un. (can do nothing with him); o-bwáhnuheáum, v. i. 1., (p. c. bwuhyah-).

Unnecessary. It is unnecessary; kahwseen nunlhedwáhngwusssinoon, v. i. 10 neg.

Unoccupied. He is un.; isquáhkkummegeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. ash-).

Unpack (a bundle). He u. it; od-ahbühau-n, od-ahbussionsan, v. t. VII.

Unpalatable. It is un.; maunzhépogwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. muhyaqunzh-).

Unpleasant. See disagreeable.

Unpolished. See uncivilized.

Unprofitable (useless). He, it is un.; nuhnúwáhdeze, v. n. 3, nuhnúwhad, v. i. 7, (p. c. nan-).

Unprofitably; adv. nuhnúhwáuzh.

Unquenchable-fire; weekah kaáltásenook-ishkoota.

Unravel. See disentangle.

Unreasonable. It is u.; mahmandagwud.

Unrighteous. He is un.; mujje-ehwábez, v. n. 3. See wicked.

Unscrew. He un. it; o-gechegoaun, v. t. VII.

Unsearchable things; n. i. tuhyákekan-jégahdásenoogin.

Unsettled. He is un. in his mind; puhkáumanemo, kwenuhwenandum, v. n. 5, 4, (p. c. pak-, kwa-).

Unsew. See unstitch.

Unsocial. He is un.; nezhkabemab-

dese.

Unsteady. See frivolous.

Unstitch. He un. it; (in. an.) od-áh- bezhau, od-áhbezhwaun, v. t. VII., v. I. It is unstitched; gahkekishkah, v. i. 1.

Untied. He, it is u.; áhbsiskobesa, áhbsiskobeda, v. n. 4, v. i. 2, (p. c. uhya-). He it gets u.; áhbskootah, v. n. 1, áhbskookah, v. i. 1. See loose.

Until; adv. péenish, nuhnáunzh.

Untutored. See uncivilized.

Unutterable things; tuhyáwahwéeñee-
gahdásenoogin.

Unveil. He un. it (makes it clear); puhkukáh bundaun, v. t. VII.

Unwell. See indisposed.

Unwholesome. It is un.; mahmandád, 
v. i. 7, (p. c. muhyah-).

Unwilling. He is un.; kahween enás-
dunse, v. n. 5 neg., (p. c. anan-).
Unwind. He un. it; od-ahbuhoodoon, v. t. VIII.

Unwittingly; adv. peeche.

Unworthy. He is un.; ahnuhwandahgoze, v. n. 3, (p. c. uhyah-).

Up (upwards); ishpeming. In compos., oombe, thus: He lifts it up; od-oom-benaun. Up stream, or up' country; ogedâhjewun. He paddles, or rows, up stream; netahum, v. n. 5, (p. c. nat-). Up stairs; ishpesuhoong. He goes up stairs; uhquâunduhwa, v. n. 2. He runs up stairs; uhquâun-duhwâbuthoo, v. n. 4a.

Upbraid. See rébuke, scold.

Upon; emuh ogiijuhyeé. See on.

Upper floor (there is an); ishpemescogakahda, v. i. 9, (p. c. ash-). See just.

Upright (honest). He is u.; quuhyuk wah dezé, nuhenenewuggcezé, v. n. 3, (p. c. quay-, naé-). See just.

Upright (straight); adv. quuhyuk. He puts it u.; o-muhühlwesedoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. may-). See straighten, stick up.

Upset. See capsize, turn over; spill.

Upside down. He turns it u. d.; od-uhnebucosedoon, v. t. VIII. (p. c. an-). It is u. d.; uhnebucosesin, v. i. 5.

Upstairs, up stream. See up.

Urchin; n. a. ahbenuojeyish, (pl. -ug).

Urg. See exhort, persuade, stir up.

Urine; n. i. zhégewénähbo. He passes urine. zheéshege, v. n. 3, (p. c. zahsh-).

Us (exclus. of party addressed); nenuh-

wind. — (inclus.); kenuhwind. Us, (in obj. case), expressed by a change in the verb, as, He sees us; kewahbuhmegoonau. See Grammar.

Usage. See custom.

Use (make use of). He u, him, it; od-uhwaun, od-uhyooon, v. t. V., VIII. (p. c. a-); od-ahbujjeään, od-áhbujujetoon, v. t. I., VIII. (p. c. uhyah-). He uses him, it, thus; od-enáhbujujeään, -jetoot. He u. it well; o-meno-ahbujjetoon. — stupidly; o-koojjeetoon. — sparingly; o-muhbujjetoon. It is used; (an in.) uhyóochegáuso, -gâhda, v. i. 9. It is used thus; (an in.) enahbujjebegáuso, -gâhda, v. i. 9. It is of such a use; enáhbuhdud, v. i. 7, (p. c. anah-).

What use is it? Ahleen aniihbuhotuk?

Used. See accustomed. (See on Bun Tense, page 33).

Useful. He, it, is u.; menwahbuhdeze, menwahbahdud; menéyábahbuhdeze, menéyuhbuhdud, v. n. 3, v. i. 7, (p. c. mano-).

Useful object; n. i. ahbujjechegun.

Useless. It is u.; nuhnuhwáhdud, v. i. 7. See incapable.

Useless person; n. a. ningood anáhhbuh-
dezesig, (pl. -oog).

Useless thing; ningood-anáahbuhdusse-
nook, (pl. -in).

Used up. It is all used up; chahgesa, v. n. 2. See gone.

Usual. It is u. (proper); ezhetwahwinuh-
gud, v. i. 10, (p. c. an-). It is u. for him to go; ezhetwahwinughud ween cheézhud.
Utensil. See tool, convenience.
Utility; n. i. enáhbuhezdewin.
Uvula; n. i. kahgahge.

V.

Vacation. See holiday.
Vaccinate. He v. him; od-ahtuhwauk
mahmáhkezewin, v. t. II.
Vagabond. See rogue.
Vagrant. He is a v.; kewahdeze, v. n.
3, (p. c. kah-).
Vain (in vain); uhnhesháh. He tries in
vain; áhnhuhwáweze, v. n. 3.
Valley. There is a v.; puhsúhdenah, v. i.
1, (p. c. pas-).
Valuable. See precious.
Value. He v. him, it; od-ahtuente-
maun, od-ahtuenteandaun, v. t. I., VII.
He v. him, it, at so much; od-ahtu-
tuhgmaun, od ahehteuhgindaun, v. t.
I., VII. (p. c. apee-). He, it, is of
such value; enuhginso, enuhginda, v.
n. 4, v. i. 2, (p. c. an-).
Vanish. It vanishes; aungoomuhgud,
v. i. 8, (p. c. uhyauun-). See disappear,
fog.
Vanquish. See overcome.
Vapour; n. i. ahwun.
Variegated. It is v. (stuff, &c.) ; ketuh-
gegud. (geze-), v. i. 7. See print.
Various; ahnooj, weeyugge-. See kinds.
Vat. Same as tub or cistern.
Vault. See jump, cellar.
Veal; n. i. pezhekánsewe-wéeyauus.
Vegetables; kategegahdumingu.

Veil; n. i. uhgwningwáson, (pl. -un). He v.
v. himself; uhgwningwáze, v. n. 4.
Vein; n. i. osquáyaub, (pl. -in).
Velvet; n. a. maushewásid sanébahtáw
(gin (hairy silk).
Venerable. He is v.; kechewahwá
Victory
dáhgooze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kach).
Vetric
ural
Venerate. See respect.
Venerable disease. He has a v. d.; máh
náhluhená, v. n. 2.
Vigour.
Vengeance; n. i. ahzheduahwewawin, v. n. 3,
He v ows v. on him; od-ahzheduahwewawage;
maun, v. t. I. (p. c. uyauz-).
Vile.
Venison; n. i. wahwahkáshewewewe-yooz
gooze
yaus. Slice of dried v.; buhnezháhawenify.
wann, (pl. -un).
Venomous. He is v. (e.g., a snake); Village
mahmáhdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. muhyah-)
Villain
Venture (dare). Generally expressed by: Vision;
pooch (at any rate) with the future tense—thus: He will venture to go in: Vinea
pooch tah-pindega. Or (2) by the negative; that of afraid.
Venturesome. See bold.
Verandah; n. i. tashegun, uhgahwahwah
Verggin
Verdict; n. i. tehahkoogewáwin.
Verily; adv. kagat.
Vermifuge. See worms.
Vermillion (red clay); n. a. onáhmann.
Verne.
Very; ahpeche, keche.
Vessel. See ship, bowl, pot, trough.
Vest. See waistcoat.
Vestige. See mark, track.
Vex. He v. him; o-nishkean, o-mah
Vexed
gooshkáhjeaan. v. t. I., (p. c. nash-
mag-). See trouble, provoke.
Vic (vicious). See lewd.

Victim; n. a. ahwahkaun, (pl. -ug). V. for sacrifice; wałpuhgedanemind.

Victor; p. n. a. mamāunzhetwaud, (pl. -jig).

Victory; n. i. mahmāunzhetwañwin.

Victuals. See food, provisions, supply.

View. He v. it; o-guñnuhwañbundaun, v. t. I., (p. c. gan-). See look upon.

Vigorous. He is v.; kezhezhaweze, v.

Villain. See rogue, robber.

Villainous. He is v.; weenanähgoose, -dahgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. wah-).

Villify. He v. him; o-weenahjewaun, o-muńje-dużhwañmaun, v. t. I. See abuse.

Village. Same as town. See live in.

Vile. He is v. (impure); weenanähgoose, -dahgwud, v. i. 10, (p. c. wah-).

Vindicate; v. In his old age; zheebekeekah, v. n. 1.

Visit. He v. (pays a v.); mahwuhdeshewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. maw-). He is always visiting round; mahwuhdeshewashke, mod. a. He v. him; o-mahwuhdesaun, v. t. IV. (p. c. ma-).

Visitor; n. a. nabwahecheewad. Stranger; mayúngishkahgad, (pl. -jig).

Vocalist; n. a. natah-nuhgumood, (pl. -jig).

Voice; n. i. inwawin. In compos (1) -goändahgun (throat), thus: He has a big voice; munggoändahgun, v. n. 5. — a feeble v.; uhgáhsegoändahgun. — bad v.; maunzhegoändahgun. — clear v.; oozhegoändahgun. (2) -Tahgoose, thus: He has such a v.; enetágoose, v. n. 3. — faint, low v.; ahnuhwetágoose. See speak.

Volcano; n. i. ishkootwañjewa.

Volunteer; n. a. shamahgah, (pl. -g).

Voluptuous. He is v.; oozaamanduhmooshke, mod. a.

Vomit. He v. ; zheshighgoow, v. n. 2, (p. c. zhaunsh-). He v. it; o-zheshighgoowan, v. t. VI. He makes him v.; o-zheshighgoowáun, v. t. I.

Voracious. He is voracious; kechenábdze, v. n. 3, (p. c. kach-).
Vote. He v.; onahkoonega, v. n. 2, (p. c. wan-).
Vow; n. i. můshkuwe-wahweenduhmahgwin, debundoowin, (pl. -un).
Voyage. He makes a v.; pemáhshe, v. n. 3, (p. c. pam-).
Vulture; n. a. weenauniga, (pl. -g).

W.

Waddle. He w.; máhnoosa, v. n. 2.
Wade. He w.; pemáhduhghse, v. n. 3a, (p.c. pam-). He w. across a river; ázhuhuhwuhgaumaosa, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyanzh-).
Wafer; n. i. uhgookekahsegawaun.
Wag. He w. his t.; wawábunoowáne, v. n. 3, (p. c. wuhya-).
Wager; n. i. ahtáhdewin. He lays a w.; ahtahga, v. n. 2, (p. c. at-).
Wages. My, thy, his w.; menik tebuhuhmághgooyan, -mághgooyun, -muhwind, v. t. II. pass. See pay.
Waggon. See cart.
Wait. He w.; gáhgedoowa, v. n. 2. See lament.
Waistcoat; n. i. sinzewahzoong, kebedáapeesoon, (pl. -un).
Wait. He w.; péea, v. n. 4, (p.c. pah-). He w. for him, it; o-péeaun, o-peetoon v. t. I., VIII. He w. in ambush; uh-kundo, v. n. 4a, (p. c. ak-). He lies in w. for him; od-uhkumuwusaun, v. t. III. II. He w. for game at night in a canoe house nebágoomo, v. n. 4, (p. c. nab-). See kuh, look out for.
Wake. He w.; kooshkooze, v. n. 3. He w. him; od-ahmáhdenaun, v. t. I. (p.c. nise, am-).
Walk. He w.; pemoosa, v. n. 2, (p. C. VI pam-). In compos., -osa. He walks, walks, thus; enoosa. — about; pahpáhmosa, we-, sa. — around; kewetáhosa. — back-wards; ahháhwa. — badly; máhnoosa, w. t. sa. — well; netáhosa. — in front; wek negáhnoosa. — along; uhnepeomoosa, run — straight; quufiyooka. — with; wan him; o-weedoosaun, v. t. I. (p. c. wuh- wah-). He walks (or goes) fast; kezhewetáh, kah, v. n. 1. — slow; pasekah. — as quick as he can; ahpesekah. — in the night; nebashkak. We w. in qua- line; ke-nehedaosamin, v. n. 2, pl. car- (p. c. nahb-).
Walking-stick; suhkuhóon (pl. -un). He arr uses it as a w.-s.; o-suahhuoon, v. t. moo VIII.
Wall; n. i. wakkihegun, (which means also a house or anything built). He w. or builds a wall (or house); wakhuhega v. n. 2, (p. c. wuhya-). See partition, jec Wallow. See roll about.
Walnut. Same as nut.
Walnut-tree; n. i. puhgánuokooméezh (pl. -in).
Wampum. See Indian ornaments,
Wander. He w. (goes astray); wuhne- shin, v. n. 6, (p. c. wan-). He w. (roams) about; pahpáhezhah, v. n. 1.
Warm. It is w. (weather); kezháhta, áhbuhwah, v. i. 2, 1, (p. c. ka-uyah-). — (in a building); kezhéda, kezhoota, v. i. 2. — (metal, &c.); kezhahlúkeda, keze, v. i. 2. — (liquid); kezháhgumme, v. i. 2. 

Warm (feel warm). He is w.; kezheso, v. n. 4, (p. c. ka-zh-). — (sweating); ubhwáso, v. n. 4, (p. c. abw-). He begins to feel w.; áhbuhwaso, v. n. 4. 

He is comfortably w.; kezhoose, v. n. 3, (p. c. kauzh-). He is w. (sitting in a house); kezhoohe, v. n. 3. He lies w.; kezhooshin, v. n. 6. He is warmly clothed; kezhóopezo, v. n. 4. His feet are w.; kezhooosed, v. n. 2. So also hands, legs, &c., substituting -ninje, -kahda, for -sedá. 

Warm (make warm). He w. him, it; od-ahbiswaun, od-ahbesau, v. t. V., VII. (p. c. uyah-). He w. himself; áhbeso, v. n. 4. — his back; áhbatwegunazoo, v. n. 4. — his chest; ahhákégu, áhnees. — his feet; áhbe-sedásc. — his hands; áhbejinjé-sédeo. He w. him with his body; o-kezhóookuhwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. ka-zh-). We w. each other; kekeézhóokoodá-demin, mod. v. He w. himself by walking; kezhoo-oza, v. n. 2, (p. c. kauzh-). He w. it (liquid); o-kezháhgummesaun, v. t. VII. He w. himself (drinking); kezháhgummedaásó, v. n. 4. He w. it a little (liquid); od-uhbáh-gummesaun, v. t. VII. (p. c. ab-). 

Warn (caution). He warns him; od-uhyaúngwálhmemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. ayaun-).
Warrant; n. i. tuhkoonegáwene-muhzénühégun.
Warrior. See war.
Wart; n. a. chéchegoom, (pl. -ug).
Wash. He w. things; keséebeguhega, v. n. 2, (p. c. ka-). He w. himself; ke-
seebege, v. n. 3a. He w. him, it; o-
keséebegenaun, v. t. I., VII. In com-
pos., keséebege, thus: He washes his
hands; keséebegeginje. (So also head,
face, feet, &c., substituting -ndeba,
-ngwa, -seda, for -ninje). He washes
things for him; o-keséebegúnunuh-
waun, mod. c. It is washed; keséebe-
guégáhda, -gau, o. i. 9. He w. it
out; o-keséeabahwahdoon, -wahnaun,
v. t. VIII., III.
Washer-woman; n. a. keséebeguhegáéquá,
(pl. -g).
Wash-house; n. i. keséebeguhegáwegum-
mig, (pl. -o).
Washing; n. i. keséebeguhegáwin.
Wash-tub; n. i. keséebeguhega-muhkuk,
(pl. -o).
Wash-board; n. i. keséebeguhega-peshu-
gauk, (pl. -u).
Wasp. Same as bee.
Waste. He w. it; o-náhwhudaun, o-
buhnáhjetoon, v. t. VII., VIII. (p. c.
nuhy., ba-). It is wasted; buhnáhje-
chebagúso, -gháda, v. i. 10. He w. his
time (see idle). — drinking liquor;
oonduyhmebe, v. n. 3a. He makes him
w. his time (talking to him); od-oon-
duhmemaun, v. t. I.
Waste-ground; uhneshah ayenuhkumeg-
sing.

Watch; n. a. tebuhegéziswaun, (pl. -ug).
See sun-dial, metal.
Watch (watch over). He w. over him,
it; o-guhnuhwánemaun, o-guhnuhwán-
daun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. gan). He
w. at night; nóóduhe, v. n. 3 (see
wait, sit up). He w. over a child; kě-
zháhdúhwáuso, v. n. 4, (p. c. kahz-)
See protect, look out.

Watch-tower; n. i. uhhkundóowegummi,
(pl. -oon).
Watch-maker; n. a. tebuhegéziswan-
ekáwenene, (pl. -wūg).
Watchman; n. a. uhhkundóowenene, (pl.
-wūg).

Water; n. i. nebé, nebéesh. In the w;
nebeekaun. On the w.; ogedëbe. In com-
pos., -gummeer. Thus: a big
w.; kechegummeer The w. is red, mis
quáhguummeer. — is agitated; mah-
dáhguummeer. (2) -Be, -ube, or -oobe.
Thus: he looks for w.; nundoohe, v. n.
3a. He gets w. from; oondyhebe. He
cannot find w.; queenoobe. He
partly in the w.; sáhgebe. The w.
goes through it; zhaahboobe. There is
w.; nebeekah, v. i. 1, (p. c. nab-). He
fetches w.; nebeahnahe, v. n. 3. There
is w. in it; nébékahda, v. i. 2. He
puts w. in it; o-nebeekahaun, v. t.
VII. He p. him, it in the w. (not
pushing); od-agwimjemaun, od-agwima-
jetoon, v. t. I., VIII. See give to
drink, liquid.

Waterfall. There is a w.; kuhkáhbe
v. i. 1. Where there is a w.; kuhká
beaun.
Water-serpent; n. a. omesâunduhmoo, (pl. -g).
Wave; n. a. tegöow, (pl. -ug). In compos., -ushkah. Thus: The w. run high; muhmúngushkah. v. i. 1. The w. roar; kezhewáyushkah. — break on a shallow; báhwushkah. — beat against s.-th.; uhpuhgaludushkah. — cease to rise; poonushkah. — are calmed; unwáwayushkah.
Wax; n. i. uhmó-pemeda.
Way; see track, route. The w. leads to; enuhmo, v. i. 4. Which is the w. to? ahhinde anénuhmoo? See manner.
Wayside (on the); opemákunuh.
We (excluding the party addressed); ne-nuhwind [(including) kenuhwind, conjoined with verbs, ne-, ke-]. See Grammar.
Weak. He is w.; shâhgwewew, v. n. 3, (p. c. shnh-), neenurhmeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. nah-). It is w.; shâhgweweduhgud, neenuhmud, v. i. 8, 7. It is w.; wood, &c.); neenuhmáhbekud, (-keze), v. i. 7. — (wood, &c.); neenuhmáhkwd; v. i. 7, — (liquid); shâhgwughummee, v. i. 3, — (ice); neenuhmudin, v. i. 5. It is w., easily torn (stuff, &c.); wahkáwun (-weze) v. i. 6. He feels w.; nenuhmeosa, pemedaâshkah, v. n. 1, (see delicate). He feels w. in walking; nenuhmeosa, pemedaâosaa, v. n. 2. He is often w.; nuhnuhmeze, v. n. 3. He thinks him, it w.; o-neenuhmáne- maun, o-neenuhmándaun, v. t. I., VII. He, it is considered w.; nuhnuh-
Weary. See tire.

Weasel; n. a. shingoos, (pl. -ug).

Weather. It is fine w.; menokézhegud, (fine day). It is bad w.; niskánhdud, w. i. 7. It is clear (sunshiny); meežuh-kwud. It is hot; kezháltu. It is very hot; wéesuhgáhtá, w. i. 2. It is mild; átbuhwah, w. i. 1. He has fine w. for travelling; menokézhugunishé. — bad w.; mujjékézhugunishé, v. n. 3.

Weave. He w.; bemedahbegeneğuneka, uhnokajhejgune, v. n. 2, (p. c. bæm-, an-).

Web. See spider.

Wedding; n. i. wedegándewin. Wed. feast; wedegándewene-wékoongáwin. W. garment; wedegándewene-púhpé-sekúhwañgun. W. ring; wedegándéwene-tëtebeninjebezoon.

Wedge (for splitting); n. i. taushkäñhugun, (pl. -un).

Wednesday. It is W.; ahbétóosa, (i.e., the middle of the week). On W.; ahbetoosag. On Wednesdays; uhyáhbeetoosagin. Last Wed. ke-ahbétóosa. Next W.; uhyáhbeetoosag menuhwañ.

Weed; n. i. mujje-mushkoosewah. W. (at bottom of rivers); unšẹesew, (pl. -un). Smoking weed (used by Indians); uhpáhkoosegun. He uses it for smoking; uhpahkoosega, v. n. 2. See tobacco.

Weed. He w.; moonushqua, v. n. 2, (p. c. mwah-). He w. it; o-moonushquah-daun, v. t. VII. It is full of weeds; mujjé-mushkoosewekah, v. i. 1.

Week can be expressed only by ahhunmeakezhegud (Sunday); thus: Two, three, weeks; ningo-, neezho-, ahhunmeakezhegud. Last week; chebwah ahhunmeakezheguk. Next week; kishquah ahhunmeakezheguk. Three weeks ago; neso-ahhunmeakezhugah ahhzhewah. — hence; pahmah neswe ahhunmeakezhugah. The whole week; ningo-ahhunmeakezhik. During the week; chebwah ahhunmeakezhugah menuhwañ.

Weck-day; n. i. uhnóokie-kézhuguh, (pl. -oone).

Weep (cry). He w.; muhwe, v. n. 3, (p. c. paw-). He makes him w.; ohmuheuwin, v. t. I. He w. over him, it; omuwhewaan, omuwindaan, v. t. I., VII. He is always weeping; muwhishke, mod. a. He pretends to w.; muhwekáwso, mod. b. Weep, in comp. -damo, thus: He comes weeping; peeduhdamo, v. n. 4. He wakes up w.; uhmahdadamo. He weeps bitterly; nuhñéenuhwhudamo. — terribly; kuhgwañhesuhgadamo. — thus; enuhdamo. — on account of; oomuhdamo. — in such a place; dühnuhda- mo. — from hunger; puhkudamo. — from joy; moojgedamo, mookehwemoojegandum. He parts from him weeping; o-mookuh-wéowojemaun, v. t. I.. He w. for joy; moojgedamo, mookehwemoojegandum. He w. violently; kootahmegamo, saasahkeze, v. n. 3. He makes him w. (insulting him); o-sasa- semaun, v. t. I., (p. c. suhýa-).

Weeping; n. i. miñhwejin. W. over s.-th.; muhwindumoowin.

Weigh. He w. s.-th. in a balance; te-
The clouds come from the w.; ningahbeühnuhquad, v. i. 7.

Westerly; adj. ningahbeühne.

Wet. He, it is w.; nebwesedah, (so also hands, arms, &c., substituting -ninje, -neka, &c., for -seda).

Whale; n. a. mcsahammad (pl. -wug).

Wharf; n. t. nemenuhwaenegun, äh-ahoogun, (pl. -un).


Wheat; n. i. buhquazhegunishk, (bread-straw), or mesemin (rye).

Wheel; n. i. tatebesa, (pl. -n).

Wheel. It wheels; tatebesa, v. i. 2.

Wheelbarrow; n. a. guhganundene-odahanunans, (pl. -ug). See push.

Wheelsman; n. a. odähkáwenene.

Wheeze. He wh.; kezhawawanahmo, oombegwawanahmo, v. n. 4.

When? ahneen uhpee? ahnuhpé. Thus: W. will he go? ahneen uhpee kaezhand?
When (time when); uhpe. Thus: When you are ready; uhpe kezheetahyun.
Whence; _adv_. ahninde oonje-. Thus: Whence does he come; ahninde wanjebaud.
Whenever; expressed by the periodical subjunctive. Thus: Whenever I go in; paundegayainin. See page 33.
Where? ahninde? Thus: Where are you going? ahninde ezhahyyn.
Where (place where); duhzhe-, dun-. Thus: That is where I saw him; me sub kah-duhzhe-wahbumug.
Where (in doubt); tebe. Thus: I don't know where he is; tebeodog.
Wherever; tebe. Thus: Wherever thou goest; tebe azhahwunan.
Whether (if); kishpin.
Which; (in.) ahneeesh ewh; (an.) uhwanash.
While; magwah.
Whip; _n. i_. puhshunzhäegun, ( _pl._ un).
Whip. He w.; puhshunzhäeg, _v. n._ 2, ( _p. c._ pashe-). He w. him, it; o-puhshunzhâwaan (zhâun), _v._ t., VII. He is whipped; puhshunzhäegâso, _v._ n. 4.
Whip-cord _n._ i. puhshunzhâegunâyaub.
Whirl. It wh.; kezhebhabedâ. He w. round; kezheebualah, _v._ n. 1.
Whirlpool. There is a w.; uhhikóojewun, _v._ i. 6.
Whirlwind; _n._ a. mesepesedoose, ( _pl._ -wug).
Whiskers. He has w.; mesahkoodoon, muhmeshenoowa, _v._ n. 6, 2.

Whiskey; _n._ i. ishkootâ-wahboo (fire-water).
Whisper. He wh.; gâuskunhâuso, _v._ n. 4. He w. to him; o-gâuskunhâusot¬
tuwaan, _v._ t., II., ( _p. c._ guhyaus-). The wind w. in the leaves; mudwâbugasim.
Whistle. He wh.; quishquishe, _v._ n. 3. He w. to him; o-quishquisheemaan, _v._ t. 1, ( _p. c._ quaush-). He w. a tune; quishquishenhugumo, _v._ n. 4. He w. to a dog; quishquisqueahsimwa. The wood w. on the fire; sênahkooda mesha.
White; _adj._ wabhe-, wahbishke-. He it is w.; wahbishkeze, wahbishkah, _v._ n. 3, _v._ i. 1, ( _p. c._ wuhyah-). It is w. (metal, &c.) wahbishkahbekud, (keze), _v._ i. 7. It is whit., (stuff, &c.); wab-
bishkeegud (keze). He makes it w.; o-wahbishketoon, _v._ t. VIII. It is painted wh. (wood); wahbesuggena,
gâhla, _v._ i. 9.
White-clay; _n._ a. wahbâubegun.
White-fish; _n._ a. ahtikâmamag, ( _pl._ -wug). He wh. to him; wahbishkewa, _v._ n. 2, ( _p. c._ wuhyah-).
Whitewash. He wh.; wahbishkugaha, wahbâubeguneeka, _v._ n. 2, _v._ i. 2.
Whitewashing-brush; _n._ i. wahbishkah-
egun.
Whiten. See bleach.
Whitlow; shingebes, ( _pl._ -ug). He has a w.; oshingebee, _v._ n. 3, ( _p. c._ wa-)
Whittle. He w. it (makes it with a tool); o-mookoodaun (-koonau); _v._ t. VII., III., ( _p. c._ mwah-).
Whiz. It w. through the air; zhóokah-
Wicked; adj. mujje-. He is w.; mujje-

Wickedly; adv. mujje-

Widow; n. a. sheegah, (pl. -g):

Widower; n. a. sheegah, (pl. -g):

Widowhood; n. i. sheegahwewin.

Width; (in. an.) anegookwahdâsing, anegookwahdâsid.

Wife, n. a. My w. (politely); newedegamâhgun, (pl. -ug). — (familiarly); ne-mindemooyâmish, (pl. -ug), or, ne-

Wig; n. i. peseköonjegun, (pl. -un).

Wigwam (Indian lodge); n. i. wêgéwaum, (pl. -un). He makes a w.; wêgéwameka, v. n. 2, (p. c. wahg-). He makes a round-topped w.; waujenooga, v. n. 2.

Wild. He is w. (untamed); buhkewujj-úhây, v. n. 1, (p. c. bakw-). See un-

Wild; adj. buhkewujje-.
Wild-boar; n. a. buhkújje-kookóosh, (pl. -ug).
Wild-cat. See lynx.
Wilderness; n. i. buhkúwuldumummiug.
Wild-man; n. a. buhkújjenéne, (pl. -wug).
Wild-thing; n. i. buhkújjuhyče, (pl. -n).
Wilful. See obstinate, selfish.
Will (purpose); n. i. enándumoomin.
Will (willing). He wills it; enándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. an.). He is willing, (he approves); minwandum, v. n. 5, (p. c. man.).
Willow; n. i. oosesegóobemeezh, (pl. -in).
Win. He w. (beats); anemeewa, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhya-). He w. a game; puh-kentágga, v. n. 2. He w. the point (in debate); shâhgoosonga, v. n. 2. He w. him over; o-kushkeáun, v. t. I. (p. c. kash-).
Wind n. i. noodin. The w. blows; noodin, v. i. 5, (p. c. nwah-). The w. blows hard; kechenoodin. In com- pos., (1) áñhemud, (2) áhsin, (anim. -ahshe). Thus: (1) It begins to blow; máhdahnemud, v. i. 7. The w. is coming; peedahnemud. — is fair; minwahnemud. — is strong; kezhée-yahnemud. — is light; tatesahnemud. — is cold; tuuhkahnmud. — ceases; poonahnemud. (2) It comes with the wind; peedahsin, (an. peedahshe) v. i. 5, v. n. 3. It goes away with the w.; mahjeáhsin. It is carried along with a fair w.; (e.g., a boat); minwahsin. It is made cold by the w.; tuuhkahsin. It is struck by the w.; puhketayahsin.
He has w. (on his journey); nooningahshe, v. n. 3. He has a head w.; oonjishka whulium, v. r. 5. He walks against the w.; oonjishkahooosa, v. n. 2. He is w.-bound: kenésenuhoogá, v. i. 4.
Wine. He w. (of wine); appin, v. n. 3. He will drink it; appínem, v. r. 3. He w. it; appínem, v. t. I. (p. c. taf.).
Windpipe; n. i. goondaushkway.
Wine; n. i. shoomenáhboo.
Wine-press; n. i. shoomenahbookaun.
Wing; n. i. ningweegun, (pl. -mun). He w. has w.; onigweeguñnah, v. n. 1, (p. c. wan). He closes his w.; nubwuáhgoon. He has w.; gishkah, v. n. 1. He makes a sound with his w.; mudwâyaungásh, v. t. II.
Wink. He w.; chéebingwán, v. n. 3. He w. at him; o-chéebingwátuñwáh, v. t. II., (p. c. chaub-).
Winter. He w.; nooshkáchega, v. n. 3. He w. it; o-nooshkáhtaunn, (kallamootun), v. t. VIII., III., (p. c. nwash-). Winter; n. i. pebóon. In w.; peboongi. Last w.; peboongi. Next w.; pahnelmah peboong. The w. before last; uhwúss peboonong. The w. begins; máhje-peróon, v. i. 6. The w. is advanced; ishpe-pebón. He spends the w. there; peboonishe, v. a. 1.
3. He spends the w. with him; owee-je-pebóonishemaun, v. t. I. (p. c. waj-).
Winters-quarters: u. i. pebóoneshewin.
Wipe (dry). He w. him, it; o-keesewaun, o-keeséeáun, v. t. V., VII., (p. c. kas). In compos., kesée-. Thus: He w. his face, hands; keséengwa, kesee-ninje, v. n. 2, 3a. (so also feet, arms, &c., substituting -seda, neka, for -ninje). He w. dishes; keséeenahgana. He w. an infant; keséeuthwáuso, v. n. 4. He w. his (another's) face, feet, &c.; o-keesengwáwaun, o-keesesedáwaun, v. t. V.
Wipe away (wipe off). He w. his tears; gíhsinsebingwa, v. n. 2. He w. his feet clean; gáhsebsdá. He w. it off; o-gáhseáun, v. t. VII. See blot out.
Wire: u. i. pewáhbikoons, (pl. -un). Brass-wire; osuhwáhbikoons.
Wisdom: n. i. nebwákháwin.
Wise. He is w.; nebwákhah, v. n. 1, (p. c. nabw-). He thinks himself w.; nebwákahyámíndezo, mod. a. He speaks wisely; nebwákáhtahgoose, v. n. 3. He behaves wisely before him; o-nebwákakhunduhwaun, v. t. II. He thinks wisely; nebwákahyándum, v. n. 5. He makes him w.; o-nebwákahnáwaun, mod. d. It makes him w.; o-nebwákáhegoon.
Wisely; adv. nebwákahn-.
Wise man; n. a. nebwákáhwénene, (pl. -wug).
Wish. See desire, want.

Wish; n. i. nunduhwándaumowin.
Wit. He is witty; wuhweyushe-nebwákahgezhwa, v. n. 2.
Witch; n. a. chahsuheeked equa.
Witchcraft; n. i. medáwin, cheshuhkeewin. He practises w.; cheshuhkhe v. n. 3a. See enchantment, sorcery, Indian superstition.
With; weej, gege-, awaund, ayood. See Grammar, page 29.

Note.—The use of this preposition requires care; generally it is expressed in the verb.

Withdraw. He w. from him; o-buhkahwáwaun, od-áchwátuhwaun, v. t. I., II. See separate.
Wither. It w.; nebwáushkesin, nebo-hta, v. i. 5, 2, (p. c. nab-). His hand is withered; nebóoweninje, v. n. 3. So also arm, foot, &c., substituting -neka, -seda, &c., for -ninje.
Withhold. He w. it from him; o-minjemenuh-uhnhuwaun, v. t. II. (p. c. manj-). He w. it from himself; o-minjemenedezoon, v. t. VI.
Within, without. See inside, outside.
Without (not having); use the negative. (Noonda-, as a prefix to some verbs, expresses a want of).
Witness (testimony against); pahtaungáwin. He gives witness; pahtaunga, v. n. 2. — of him; o-debáhhjemaun, v. t. I. He bears false w. against him; o-kuhkéenuwishke-uhnhámaun, v. t. 1.
Wizard; n. a. cheshuhkeewenene, (pl. -wug).
Woe; n. i. kuhgwáñnesuggandáhgooze-win. See misery.

Wolf; n. a. máhčengun, (pl. -ug). There are wolves; máhčengúnekah, v. i. 1. A place frequented by w.; máhčengúnekaun.

Wolverine; n. a. gweengwahuhga, (pl. -g). Woman; n. a. equa, (pl. -wug). Womb; n. i. pùhyowh, omesúd. Wonder. He w.; máhmahkáhdándum, v. n. 5, (p. c. muhyah-). He w. at him, it; o-máhmahkáhdánumaun, o-máhmahkáhdándaun, v. t. 1. VII. See astonish.

Wonderful; adv. mahmáundáh-, or máhmahkahse-, thus: He, it, has a wond. appearance; mahmáundáhwenahgooze, -gwud, v. n. 3, v. i. 10, (p. c. muhyah-). Máhmahkaustáhgooze; he tells w. things. It is a w. event; máhmahkádúhkwimmig.

Wonderful-thing; n. i. máhmahkáúuje-gun, (pl. -un).

Woo. See court.

Wood; n. i. metig. A piece of w.; metig, (pl.-oon). A fragment of w.; booquáhtig. A large piece of w.; mungésuhgwud. A fl. piece of w.; nubahgahúhtig. Dry w.; meshewahtig. Green w.; ushkahtig. W. for fuel; mesún. A piece of fire-w.; meshéé, see fuel. There is plenty of w.; metigookah, v. i. 1, (p. c. mat-). He chops w.; muhnesá, v. n. 2; (see chop). He cuts out w. for a canoe; puhsáhega, v. n. 2. — for a sleigh; puhsahedahbahma. — for snow-shoes; puhsaháhghema. See forest, whittle.

Woodcock; n. a. puhjáushkúhannzh, (pl. -g).

Wooden; adj. métigoo- (of boards) nuh-búggesuhgoo. Thus: wooden (log) house; métigoo-wegewaum. W. (frame) house; nuh-búggesuhgoo-wegewaum.

Compare metal.

Note.—In compus, use the affix -wahhtig with numerals—thus: neezhtuñne duh-wahhtig nuh-búggesuñgoog; twenty boards. -Abig or -áhtig affixed to a noun signifies that it is wooden—and ozhebeegunahhtig; a pencil (i.e. a writing stick). With verbs impersonal the termination is -hkwad; (an. -hkoote). Thus: The log is long; kiwak-kwud metig.

Wooden-leg; n. i. métigookáud, (pl. -un). He has a w.-leg; métigookáuda, v. n. 2.

Wooden-pin. See peg.

Wood-louse; n. a. puhjáhtenookáhdał, v. ve (pl. -jig).


Work; n. i. uhnookeewin. Needle w.; kushkewáñoowin. Carpenter w.; mookoodáñoowin, (and so on, affixing -win to the neuter verb).

Work. He w.; uhnooke, v. n. 3a, (p. c. anoo-). He comes to w.; pe-uhnooke. He begins to w.; máhjetah, v. n. 1. He w. thus; enuhnooke. He is able to w. w.; kushkenuhwe, v. n. 3a. He makes him w.; od-uhnookeæun, mod. d. He; kushkenuhwe, v. n. 3a. He makes w. with him; o-weejuhnookeæun, mod. d.
1. He ceases w.; ishquáhtah, v. n.
2. He w. in vain; uhgahwunnooke, áhnuhwaweze, v. n. 3.
3. Work-bench; n. i. móókoojegun, (pl. -un).
5. Work, with a knife. See whittle.
6. Workshop; n. i. moo Bollywood weugumig.
7. World; n. i. uhke. This w.; oo-oo uhke. Here in the w.; omah uhkeeng. In the whole w.; ánégookookummegaung, mezéwákumig omah uhkeeng. It is the end of the w.; ishqah-uhkéewun, v. i. 6. All the w. (people); kuhkenuh bámáhdejig
8. Worldly; uhkeeng duhzhé-
9. Worldly-minded. He is w.-m.; od-osámandáunun enewuh uhkeeng duhzhé uhyeén.
10. Worm; n. a. muhnedoons, (pl. -ug).
12. Worm-eaten. It is w. (wood); moosáshugud, (-uhgeze). It is w. (globular object, fruit, &c.); moosáméunuhgud, (nahgeze), v. i. 7.
13. Worm-medicine; n. i. oókasháhgummemushke.
14. Worms. He has w.; oókasháhgeme, v. n. 3, (p. c. wak).-w.
15. Worn-out. See wear-out.
17. Worse. He is getting w.; áhbinjena, v. n. 2, (p. c. uhyaah-); ash Kum ahkoose, mazéwána, v. n. 3.
19. him, it; o-shahgushkéetuhwaun, o-shahgushkéetaun, v. t. II., VII.
20. Worst; (in.) muhyáhmuwe-mahnáhduk; (an.) muhyáhmuwe-mahnáhdezid.
21. Worth. See value.
22. Worthless. He, it, is w.; kahkagoo enahbudh dezese, nahgéekehuweze; kahkagoo -enahbudussenoon, nahgeekuh-wud, v. n. 3, v. i. 7, (p. c. an., nag-). See good for nothing.
24. He, it, is worthy of; -andihggoze, -andiihgwud, v. i. 10, thus: He is w. of honour; kechetwah-wandahggoze. He is w. of contempt; táhbuhsandahggoze. He is w. of pity; ketemahgandahggoze, v. n. 3.
25. Wound; n. i. mahkezwí, máhkeawin.
26. Wound. He w. him.; o-máhekáun, o-mezheáun, v. t. I. (p. c. muhyah-mazh-). — (striking); o-máhkéug-uhnaum, v. t. I. — (thus); od-enahguhnáhman, v. t. I. — (shooting); o-máhkhenuhwaun, o-mézhwaun, v. t. V. (p. c. mazh-). — (accidentally cutting; o-kezhahwhun, v. t. V. He is wounded (cripple); máhkesé, v. n. 3. He has a wound; puahwunwe, v. n. 3. His foot is wounded; máhkesédá, v. n. 2. (So also, hand, arm, &c., substituting -ninje, -naka, for -séda). His w. heals; keega, v. i. 2, (p. c. kaug-). He heals wounds; keegáwa, v. n. 2. He h. his w.; o-keegáun, v. t. I.
27. Wounded-person; muhyahkezid, mezhiwáhkun, (pl. -ug). He is a w.-person; mezhiwáhgunewé, v. n. 3.
Wrap. He w. him, it, up; o-kushkewágénaun, v. t. I., VII. (p. c. kash). He, it, is w. up; kushkewágénegáusó, -gáhda, v. i. 8. It is w. together; oquágesín, v. i. 5. He w. his garment round him; o-tetebishahwaóon od-ühgeweewin, v. t. VI. He w. up his face; tetebing-wábeso, v. n. 4.

Wreath.; see anger. The day of wrath; cwh nishkahje-kezhgud.

Wreath. See garland.

Wreck. See shipwreck.

Wren; v. a. nahnookausa, (pl. -g).

Wrench; v. i. kechebemiskóégun.

Wrestle. He w. with him; o-kughwájewahnaun, v. t. III. (p. r. kag).

Wretch; v. a. kughwáhnesugandáhgoozid, (pl. -jif).

Wretched. He is w.; kughwáhnesugke tetemáhgeze, v. n. 3. See miserable.

Wiggle. He w.; muhmigojebuhgeso, v. n. 4.

Wing. She wrings; sekoojebegena, v. n. 2.

Wrinkled (shriveled). It is w.; buhbiskesín, (-shin), v. i. 5, (p. c. bab). See face.

Write. He w.; ozhebeéga, v. n. 2, (p. c. wazh). In compos., -beéga, thus: He w. thus; ezhebeéga. - anew; aunjebeéga. - small; pesebeéga. - large; mungbeéga. He writes to or of him; od-ozhebécumuhwaun, v. t. II. He w. it; od-ozhebeaun, v. t. VII. He writes a letter to him; o-máhjebéühmuhwáun, v. t. II. He w. all over it; o-mezewábeaun, v. t. VII. He is busy writing it; od-ôonduhmébeaun, v. t. I. He makes a blunder in w.; o-wuhbeaun, v. t. I. His pen w. well; me-noobesawun-omegoonun.

Writing; n. i. ozhebeégun, ozhebeéejowin.

Written. It is w.; ozhebeégáhda, v. i. (p. c. wazh). It is w. all over; me-wabéégáhda.

Wrong (not right, mistaken). He is w.; wuhnesa. v. n. 2, (p. c. wan). - in speaking; wuhneekzhwa, v. n. 2, - in speaking a language; wuhmuhjeb, v. n. 4, see mistake. It is w.; wuhnesamuhgud, kahween quuhyukwussiinoon. It is w. (sinful); pahatahejebraudbud, v. i. 7. He does w.; pahatah, doodum, v. n. 5. See sin.

Wrongly (wrong way); nahpúj. He puts it w.; o-nahpújjetoon, v. t. VIII. (p. t. -nap). He puts it on w. (inside out); od-âhboosekaun, v. t. VII., (p. c. nu- yah). He throws his blanket or coat over him w.; abhoodeåhgwauzha, v. n. 2.

Wrought-iron. See iron.

Y.

Yankee. See American.

Yard (enclosure); n. i. aehchekenegun.

Yard (measure); tebahkonegun.

Yarn; n. i. uhshegunekeyaub, uhshubbaub.

makes it y. fruit; o-mééquegetoon, v. t. VIII., (p. c. mahn-). See profit.

Young; ooshke. He is y.; ooshkehemahdeze, v. n. 3, (p. c. wash-). Y. animal or bird; ooshkeühyauns, (pl. -ug). Y. animal (as colt) under two years old; máunezhans, (pl. -ug). See beaver, bear, calf, &c.

Young man; n. a. ooshkēnuhwa, (pl. -g). Young people; n. a. wáshkenégejig. Young woman; n. a. ooshkenégequa, t. -g).

Younger. He is y.; nuhwuj uhgohs; his (or her) younger brother or sister; o-sheemA,yun.

Youngest. He is y.; máhmuhwe-uhguhsh, v. n. 3. The y. child; ishuquahsh, (pl. -ug).

Your; (an.) ke-, kid-wah, (pl. -g). — (in.) ke-, kid-wah, (pl. -n), thus: Your parents; keketzéemewaug.

Your own; ke-, kid-mewah, (pl. -g, -n). Yours; kenuhwah, keduhyeenewah. Yourselves; kenuhwah egoogo. Expressed also by the use of mod. A, thus: Ye love yourselves; kesahgeedezoom.

Your turn; kenetumewah.

Youth; n. i. ooshkenégewin.
Z.

Zeal; n. i. gwaushquāsewin, minwāwezéwin.

Zealous. He is z. (constant); minwawsze, v. n 3, (p. c. man-). He is z. in his

Zinc; n. i. wahbānīk.