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No. 1696

Stock Algonquian

Language Peoria- Miami Dialect

Description: (words, vocabulary, dictionary, grammar, text, legends, notes)

Collector J.P. Dunn (Geo. Finley, Mrs. Sarah Wadsworth,
and Rev. Thos. Richardville, assts.)

Place Date April 24, 1909.

Remarks A comparison of Gatschat's Peoria and Godfroy's
Miami (37 pages); Report on same (20 pages); Appendix
(12 pages); and the Story of the Witch Doctors (1 page).

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June 11, 1909.

REPORT

20pt-

and is on ^A On ~~The~~ Comparison of Gatschet's Peoria ~~with~~ linguistic material
principal part of work had been done by Mr. George Finley,
Thomas Richardville, Godfroy's Miami linguistic material,

All ~~by~~ Oklahoma Indians

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by

Mr J. P. Dunn, 1909

mr George Finley, a Piankeshaw,
mrs. Sarah Wadsworth a Wea, and
Rev. Thomas Richardville, a Miami,

assisting

June 11,
1909



W. H. Holmes, 1891
on the part of Bureau. The differences in pronunciation are noted
Chief of Bureau of Ethnology,

I submit the following report of the results of my trip to Oklahoma, for the purpose of testing by the Indians there the differences between Gatschet's "Peoria" and Godfroy's "Miami", as heretofore reported. I made the town of Miami my basis of operations, and was fortunate enough to find George Finley and Sarah Wadsworth, with whom Mr. Gatschet did a large part of his work. Finley is a Piankeshaw by descent, but was born in Kansas, and raised among the Peorias, whose dialect he speaks. Mrs. Wadsworth is a half-breed Wea, born and raised in Indiana. She was born about 1853, and went to Kansas in 1873—to Oklahoma in 1875. She speaks the Wea dialect and is probably the best living authority on that dialect. The principal part of my work was done with these two, and with Rev. Thomas Richardville, a great grandson of Jean Baptiste Richardville, the last head chief of the Indiana Miamis. He was born in Indiana in 1830, and raised on the Mississinewa and upper Wabash. His dialect is the Miami proper. He went West in 1860, and became a Baptist preacher, preaching in both English and Miami. Some casual inquiry was made of other Indians, but these three were the only ones taken over the whole ground.

Of the others with whom Mr. Gatschet worked, Elizabeth Vallier is dead, and Frank Beaver is said to be in Washington City. If you think it worth while you might have the list of differing words submitted to him there. In regard to him, however, both Finley and Mrs. Wadsworth say that he gave Gatschet a lot of made-up stuff that was wrong, and that a large part of their work was in correcting Beaver's errors. This probably accounts for part of those that still remain. Finley and Mrs. Wadsworth also say that Gatschet would not put down the words as they gave them, but insisted on changes, especially the insertion of personal pronouns, which they say made the record "different from what the Indians speak." I have called attention to the superfluous use of these heretofore.

On the majority of the differences, everyone I saw agreed with Godfroy, leaving no conclusion possible as to those terms but error

on the part of Gatschet. The differences in pronunciation are almost wholly errors of Gatschet. Of the terms for which I found support for Gatschet's forms, a part are Peoria and a part Wea, but they are not so distinguished in the material submitted to me. In most of the cases all three of these people were familiar with the differing words of the three dialects, and confirmed each other as to them. They also confirm Godfroy's assertion that there is a slight difference in pronunciation in the different tribes--each says the others have a "brogue"--but it is too slight for an outsider to distinguish. Otherwise they have a common language, with a comparatively few differing terms, and these almost wholly referring to things introduced by the whites.

In the detail it will be unnecessary to repeat the terms as to which they all agree with Godfroy. The remaining instances, calling for comment, follow in the order in which they occur in the list of "words differing to some extent" heretofore submitted.

blacksmith: Gatschet's word wishistulia not used. The Peorias and Weas both say wi-ci-to-lia, and the Miamis wi-to-lia. Both words are from the verb wac-twa-ni "I make something", imp. sing. wi-ci-to-lo.

I pound into shape: Gatschet's expression nila wishistulia, means (allowing for pronunciation) "I am a blacksmith".

goods, merchandise: Finley says the Peorias use mo-ta-ka-ni for "dry goods"; the others agree with Godfroy.

I buy: The Peorias and Weas use ma-ma-ni or nila ma-ma-ni; they say a-ta-me-lan means "I buy from you".

I trade: The Peorias use a-ca-wi-a-ni.

he traded something: Finley says ki-ko a-ca-wi-ci-wat; Mrs. Wadsworth ki-ko a-ca-wa-i-ci-wat; Richardville ki-ko a-ca-wa-ci-wat.

a cheat: Richardville says wen-i-wan-in-gia.

pen, pencil: Weas use wi-ka-ka-ni. For pen the Peorias use sa-wan-ga-tia, i.e. a quill. Richardville also says that wi-ka-ta-ka-ni is used for "ink".

used for "ink". The Weas call ink wi-ka-ka-ni-po-i; Godfroy says ma-ka-ta-wi-ka-mik for black ink, ne-pi-ki-ka-mik for red ink, &c.

I draw somebody: Peorias use kik-ci-ma-ka, the others wa-cin-gwa-ha-ka.

sofa, lounge: Peorias use apili-ki tas-so-ni for sofa, and tas-so-ni ni for bed, but they also use pi-nai for bed, and for wagon-bed. The Weas use tas-so-ni for bed. The Miamis use pi-nai, and sometimes pi-nan-si for sofa.

window: Weas use pok-ta-ka-ni, and the Peorias and Miamis po-ki-ca-ka-ni.

window shade: Weas use pok-ta-ka-ni a-yun-gi, and the others po-ki-ca-ka-ni al-kwak-ta-ka-ni, but Richardville says that

table cloth: Weas use to-po-ni a-yun-gi, and the others to-po-ni kwa-na-ha-ka-ni, but Richardville says that to-po-nin-gi kwa-na-ha-ka-ni would be more proper.

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glass, the substance: The Weas and Peorias both use sa-kin-da-wi for glass; as sa-kin-da-wi la-ka-ni, a glass dish. They use wa-pa-mo-ni for looking-glass only. The Weas call window-glass pok-ta-ka-ni a-yun-gi sa-kin-da-wi.

shoemaker: Peorias use ma-kis-si-ni wa-cu-cis-twa; the Weas and Miamis ma-kis-si-nä-kia.

boots: No word. Mrs. Wadsworth says ma-kis-si-ni ka-kam-tang would mean "long shoes", and she would use ka-kam-kis-si-na-kan, i.e. "shoe coming up high".

wagon: Both Weas and Peorias use co-kwa-ka-ni for a wagon without springs, and co-co-paq-sak for a wagon with springs. The Miamis use ta-ti-pa-lä-o-säk for a wagon without springs, and co-co-pak-sa-ki for a vehicle with springs, and co-kwa-ka-ni for a sled. The Weas also use co-kwa-ka-ni for a sled, but the Peorias use pa-pa-ki-ta-tcim-

wik, i.e. "it crawls on its belly". (I notice that I inadvertently wrote co-co-kwa-ni for ce-kwa-ka-ni on page 12 of the list of "words differing to some extent", in the sixth line from the top)

harness: Both Weas and Peorias use tap-sa for a set of harness, and the singular tap-si for a single piece.

line, rein: Weas and Peorias use win-dap-ki-na-ka-ni, "what you pull with", and the Miamis use pi-ma-mo-ta-ka-ni.

frame house: Weas use pa-pa-kak-ci-ka-ni alone. Mrs. Wadsworth says wi-ki-am-i is superfluous as "house" is in the other word. Richardville pronounces the word pa-pa-ki-ci-ka-ni.

bark house: Weas say a-la-kwi-ka-ni only.

praying house: Weas say min-dwa-ka-ni. Richardville says that if "meeting house" is intended, a-hi la-mi-nan-gi wi-ki-a-mi is a better expression.

lawyer: Weas and Peorias use ma-lan-o-tang; Peorias also use ca-cac-kwia. Richardville says ma-lan-on-dan-ga, "he argues".

judge: all agree on ca-cac-kwi-a.

head man: Nobody that I have talked to ever heard of such a thing as a head man, in the sense of an official, among the Miamis. The nearest approach to it is ka-pi-a, which means a man selected temporarily to divide equitably game, money, or anything else obtained by joint effort. ma-wa-ki la-ni-a means a leading man, a notable man, but not an official; the Weas use na-wa-li-na-ko-si-ta for this. The band chief, among the Miamis is called a-ki-ma.

witchcraft: Finley says al-wan-gi-a, but uses the same word for a witch or conjurer, as do all the others. The Weas and Miamis say al-wan-gi for witchcraft. (I inadvertently made this a-lan-gwi-a on p. 2, of the list of differing words.)

he bewitch^{ed} somebody: Mrs. Wadsworth says a-lon-gi-a-lo-ta-wa-ta; Finley ki-kwik-pi-na-la-ta; Richardville ni-pi-na-la-ta, "he fixed

him"; Jim White (a Miami) al-wan-gwi-lo-ta-wa-ta.

pig (young): Weas say ko-ko-sin-za; Miamis and Peorias ko-ko-sin-za.

young mule: Weas use ka-kan-cin-za; Peorias ka-kan-kw'-sin-za; The Peorias say a-ki-pa-ki-tea for a young horse.

water bird: Finley says it is proper to speak of a bird that frequents the water, whether a wader or a swimmer, as ni-pi wa-san-za.

says ink-ka-sha-gh. Black page 3. says that "chopping down a tree"

quail: Weas use po-ko-si-si-a, and Peorias same.

chicken hawk: Weas say kil-wa-na-lis-si-a.

prairie chicken: Weas say p'cis-si-a and Peorias p'sis-si-a.

mud-cat(fish): Peorias say wal-si-a.

sun-fish: Peorias say po-pa-kan-di-a.

gill, of fish: Weas say ta-kwa. The Peorias also use

green snake: Peorias use either form.

copperhead: Peorias use ci-ci-kwi-a, but also use same word for the black rattlesnake

spider web: Peorias say za-pi-kwa cis-sai. The Weas say za-pi-kwa-wi-ki, "where spider lives", and call a single strand by which the spider supports itself, za-pi-kwa-pi-kwi.

grub worm: Weas say wap-ki-mo-si-a.

leaf: Peorias use ka-ki-pa-kwa instead of ci-pa-kwa. They call China tea, or store tea, ka-ki-pa-kwa-po-i.

hickory tree: Peorias call the pig-nut pa-ci-a-ni-ko-pa; the Weas use kwa-ci-a-ni-ko-pa for hickory generically, and teä-tein-gi-la-ka-kwa for the shell-bark.

wheat field: Peorias use no-ki-mi-ni-kan-gi. Kan-gi is their common word for field.

fence rail: Weas use nim-ki-kan-da-ka-na-kwa.

woods, forest: None of the western tribes use m'taq-ki. They all use ta-wa-na-ki.

in the woods: All say ta-wa-na-ki-un-gi; but Mrs. Wadsworth asserts that the Miamis use na-wa-kwa for this phrase. Finley says that man-san-gi means "going after wood" and not "chopping", which he says is ka-ka-han-gi. Richardville says that "chopping down a tree" is ka-wa-ha-min-gi, and cutting it into wood is mis-sa ka-ta-ha-min-gi.

page 4.

dogwood: Peorias say i-kal-wi. (there is some mistake about Godfroy here. A year or so ago he gave me mi-al-wa-nin-dji-a for iron-wood, and a-kan-da-min-dji for dogwood.)

cabbage : All of the western tribes say wa-pin-go-pa-ka-ki for cabbage, though some of the Miamis use ma-kwa-ki. The Peorias also use wa-pin-go-pa-ka-ki for "lambs quarters" (chenopodium album).

lettuce: no real word, but peorias sometimes use as-sa-la-ta, and Weas ik-ki-ma-tcing-ki-paq, i.e."eat raw leaf".

turnip: Weas and Peorias, and some Miamis say ma-kwa-ki.

in the swamp: Peorias say ni-pi-a-ki-un-gi.

I sink into the mud: Peorias say ni-la kwan-kwi-ci-nan.

index finger: The peorias and Weas use different names for the fingers, as follows:

Peoria	Wea
1st, n'go-ti na-ki	n'da-la-ho-lan-dja-kan, "point with"
2nd. ni-j-wi na-ki	p'sa-ka-na-pa-wik, "middle"
3d. nis-swi na-ki	a-kwi-yo-ka-pa-wik "next"
4th. ni-wi na-ki, or a-pi-li-ki na-ki, or ap-ci-na-ki-ka-ni	n'dap-cing-ki-a-ka-ni

calf of leg: Mrs. Wadsworth says the proper word is la-na; la-na-hi means "his calf".

hip: Peoria pi-kwi-wi-kan ; Wea pi-wi-kan. (lo-ka-ni is thigh)

around the stone: Mrs. Wadsworth says ki-wa-tci sa-nin-gi is better.

rainbow: Peorias and Weas say a-lan-gwi-a, and Peorias sometimes use ma-tci-lan-gwi-a.

nickel: Peorias say wa-pa-ci-ki.

2 nickels : Peorias say ni'j-wi wa-pa-ci-ki

notch in arrow: Peorias say wa-li-ca-min-gi wi-pi-ma, Weas same.

northeast: Mrs. Wadsworth gives the following: northeast, pi-po-ni-ki-on-ga-la-kon-ji; southeast, wa'-za-pi-tca-la-kon-ji; northwest, pan-gi-cin-ga-la-kon-ji; southwest, ma-yakwa-tcon-dji-la-kon-ji.

your horses are sold: Mrs. Wadsworth says kil-wa ni-ka-ti-ka-ca-ki a-ta-wan-gi.

young man: all say kwi-wa

a very young man: all say kwi-on-das-sa.

a dirty cloth: Finley and Mrs. Wadsworth say that ki-a-pa-kin-gi is sufficient. Ki-ci-ha-ka-ni is a dish-cloth or wiping-cloth of any kind. Na-na-ma-kin-gi is calico, but Richardville says it is also used as equivalent to our word "rag".

nobody hurt him: Mrs. Wadsworth says it should be mot-yi wa-ya-li lam-pa-na-la-si-wa.

yes: Peorias use i-hi, and Weas and Miamis i-hi-ya

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the bridge is full of holes: Mrs. Wadsworth says it should be taq-ka-ni pa-po-kat-wi.

you pinch me hard: All agree that there is no such word as la-mi.

Mrs. Wadsworth says that the sentence would be fully translated by a-ya-ka-mi sa-si-ni-a-ni. A-ya-ka-mi, usually translated "very" indicates that the action in the verb it qualifies is violent or extreme, whatever the action may be. Consequently it would be equivalent to "hard" in all such expressions as runs hard, works hard &c.

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my wagon: Mrs. Wadsworth says niⁱⁿ-jo-kwa-ka-na-mi "frightened", our

our wagon: " " " niⁱⁿ-jo-kwa-ka-na-mi-na-mi

bay horse: " " " na-pi-ka-wat ni-ka-ta-ka-ca

cream colored h.: " " on-za-yo-sit "

roan horse: " " wa-pin-go-sit "

heat of sun: " " ki-cap-ki-li-wa kil-swa

boiling water: Richardville says am-ba-lo-ta-ki means "boiling up" and ca-ka-lon-da-ki is "boiling over".

come and see me tomorrow: All agree that Godfroy is correct if the invitation is to visit; if a call for business is meant, or professional by doctor or lawyer, they would say na-wa-pa-mi-ka-ni wa-pa-gi-a.

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come here: Richardville would use pi-a-lo wa-hi. He says there is the same difference between pi-a-lo and pi-a-lo wa-hi that there is in English between come and come here.

I do not like to come: All say mot-yi pi-ai-o-ni n'da-ci-ta-ha-so.

I am afraid he will come: This is awkward to translate, as there is no idea of "fear" intended. Finley would say na-pa-ka pi-a-ta, "he might come" or "perhaps he will come". Mrs. Wadsworth would say ni-na-ta-wa-li-ma-so, "I do not want him to come". (The Weas do not us-

ually use mot-yi with the negative verb.)

we are sore: Finley says ni-lo-na ka-ki-ti-si-an-gi.

ye are sore: " " kil-wa ka-ki-ti^{si}-yi-kwi.

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do you not know me?: Finley says mot-yi n'go-ki-ki-a-li-mi-a-ni.

Mrs. Wadsworth says ki-ki-a-li-mi-si-wan-in-go.

fright, terror: Richardville says sa-kis-sin-gi, "frightened", can be used for fright.

wash-tub: Peorias use ki-ki-ca-ka-ni.

wash-cloth: Peorias say ki-ci-ci-ta-ka-ni. Kis-sa-ton-gi-a means anything already washed.

they eat raw fish: Finley says ki-ko-nas-sa-ha-ki am-wa-teci-ki; Mrs. Wadsworth says a-wil-wa am-wa-teci-ki i-ki-la-teci-hi ki-ko-nas-sa-hi

page 11.

if I kill: Richardville says na-pa an-gi-hi-wi-a-na: Finley na-pak-an-gi-hi-wi-a-na: Mrs. Wadsworth says an-gi-hi-wi-a-na. Richardville says the Miamis use na-pa for "if", and so does Jim White. Finley says the Peorias use na-pa-ka for "if". Mrs. Wadsworth says that na-pa means "perhaps", and kin-da has two meanings, "wait" and "just now", as kin-da pi-ai-a-ni, "I have just come". She agrees with Godfroy that "if" is expressed by the change in the final vowel.

I give birth to one: Either word is allowable. Mrs. Wadsworth prefers a-ni-tcan-si-a-ni; the others pan-ya-ni.

I give birth to twins: Finley says ni-la pan-ya-ni a-teci-ka-mwa-ki; Mrs. Wadsworth says a-teci-ka-mo-pa-wi-a-ni expresses it all.

birth, of a child: Richardville says pa-na-lin-gi ;Mrs. Wadsworth says a-ni-tcan-sin-gi; Finley says that pan-in-gi pi-lo-sa, as given by Godfroy, is all right.

I tan a buckskin: Finley says on-zaq-kwa-ka mos-wai-a---says wa-la-ki-na-ka means to soften and dress without removing the hair. Mrs.

Wadsworth says pa-kwa-whau-ka mo-swa-ya means "I remove the hair from a deer-skin", and on-za-swa-ka mo-swa-ya means "I color or tan a deerskin."

I do not like to go with him: Richardville says mot-yi wit-ta-ma-ye-ni n'da-ci-ta-ham. Finley says mot-yi wit-ta-ma-yo-ni n'da-li-li-ma-so. Mrs. Wadsworth says mot-yi wit-ta-ma-yo-ni n'da-ci-ta-ha-so.

piano: Richardville and Jim White say the Miamis use non-da-ko-na-ka-ni for piano, fiddle, organ or other musical instrument. Mrs. Wadsworth says the Weas use either na-hi-na-ton-gi or non-da-ko-na-ka-ni for piano: the Miamis use non-da-kwa-ha-ka-ni for "music", and the Weas non-da-kwa-pi-ka-ha-ka-ni.

suspenders: Peorias use a-ja-wa-pi-ka-si-o-ni, and the Miamis a-ca-wa-ho-si-a-ni.

comb: All say pi-naq-kwa-na.

brush: Finley says pa-wa-ha-ka-ni.

lock of hair: No word. The Weas use sas-sa-ki-kit for uncombed, and also for a curly headed person.

dull, stupid: pa-pan-gwi-na-ko-si-ta means "unbalanced", "demented". There is no exact word for dull. Mrs. Wadsworth says na-hi-mi-lo-mi-ta-ha-si-wa.

hard times: no term. Finley says a-li-mat-wi ki-ko, "things hard to get", or a-li-mat-wi mi-to-sa-ni-o-ni, "hard living". Mrs. Wadsworth suggests a-li-mat-wi tca-ki-ki-ko.

shawl: Richardville says a-ko-la-nim or ko-la-ma. Finley says kauq-tak-gi, or ko-la-ma may be used for any wrap. Mrs. Wadsworth says ko-lai-i or ko-la-ma; says kauk-tak-gi means worsted goods.

jail: All say ki-pa-ho-ta-ka-ni .

vacant(House): Richardville says na-to-ta-ki; others say ahí kwa-ki-ki. Mrs. Wadsworth says that na-to-ta-ki means that everyone is away temporarily.

beggar: Richardville says wi-ko-ta-ki-a; Mrs. Wadsworth wa-ko-ta-ki-a; and Finley wa-wi-ko-ta-ma-ki-ki-a.

porch: Weas say kon-zí-ka-ni, i.e. next to house.

I brand: Mrs. Wadsworth says a-wi-ka-la-ka (an. obj.)—a-wi-ka-ta-ka-nim means an instrument for branding or writing.

poison: All say na-pa-mo-ta-ka-ni.

pocket book: Weas use co-li ma-ta-kwi.

straw hat: Peorias say lan-zo-ni-ki-a-ka-ni, and the Weas lan-zo-ni-ki-a-ni.

sunshine: Weas and Peorias say as-san-dek or as-san-dá-ki-ki.

moonshine: Weas and Peorias say na-pa-win-jik.

salt: wi-ka-pi-pi-kwi is the plant "sheep-sour".

sugar: sis-si-pa-kwi is the Ottawa word for sugar.

tent: peorias call any kind of tent ma-za-ní-ka-ni. Weas and Miamis use that word for a tent made of mats, and call a canvas tent ka-ci-mwa-ka-ni.

pants, trousers: a-wi-kwa-ti-o-ni-ma is plural. One pair of trousers is a-wi-kwa-ti-o-ni.

sand paper: The Weas sometimes call it ka-wi-a-ki mas-sa-na-ka-ni, i.e. rough paper, but in general they use Godfroy's expression.

I find that I included in the list of words "apparently intended to be the same" several that should be classed as differing. In addition to these I have found several other differences that should be noted. In the following, the page number, where given, refers to the list of words "intended for the same."

(p.1) photograph: The Peorias use ki-kin-gwa-cin-ga, and the Weas usually wa-cin-gwa-hin-da. Both are proper in either dialect, and both are used by the Miamis. A picture that does not show the face is called kik-cin-ga, unless some description is added. Thus, "a picture of a boat" is mis-so-li-kik-sang or mis-so-li-kik-sa-tong.

(p. 1) lamp, candle: Finley thinks Godfrey is right in his distinction for, he says, the Peorias used to call any light wa-pan-da-na-ka-ni, and they now call them all wa-pan-da-sa-ka-ni.

(p.3) pocket knife: the western tribes commonly use mal-san-si.

(p.4) teaspoon: Peorias say ko-kan-si.

(p.1) table fork: Peorias use na-j-wi-ko-la-ki without regard to the number of prongs. The two-pronged fork was probably introduced among them first, and the name fixed before other kinds were known.

(p.5) Great Father, President: Peorias call him ma-tat-so-pi-a, or "ten heads." They call Washington City ma-tat-so-pi-un-gi-ci.

log house: Peorias say wi-ki-a-mak-kwi-kan: Weas say mi-zé-tei-ka-kwi-kan for a house of unhewed logs, and wi-laq-kwi-kan for a house of hewed logs. mi-zé-tei is an unhewed log, and wa-la-kwa-ha-min-gi is a hewed log.

(p.7) gray squirrel: Peorias say wa-pin-gwa ni-kwa.

" black squirrel: Peorias say ma-ka-ta ni-kwa.

(p.5) brick house: Peorias say either na-pi-ki-sa-ming wi-ki-a-mi or na-pi-kam-ki-sa-ming wi-ki-a-mi.

(p.8)

sparrow: pi-ti-lan-on-sa is the word for swallow, and not Sparrow. It does not mean "forked tail" but that the bird is a sign of rain when especially active.

(p.8) plover: tan-di-a is applied to the killdeer and smaller plovers, but not to the larger ones.

(p.8)

whippoorwill: Peorias call it o-ko-^{mā}a; Miamis wi-ko-wi-a.

(p.8) woodpecker: Peorias call the red-headed woodpecker tcak-ta, and use pa-pass for the smaller spotted species. Our Miamis reverse this, calling the red-head pa-pass and the smaller spotted species tcak-ta. The Peorias call the sapsucker cak-kwāk-sia, and the Miamis call it tca-kwass.

(p.9)

gnat: Peorias say o-tein-sa, or little fly.

buffalo fly: Peorias call it ki-cip-ka-ka-ki (leaves a nit when it bites).

harvest fly: Peorias call it na-la, pl. na-la-ki.

(p.10) butterfly: Peoria word is ka-ki-ta-ki-lan-gwi-a, and color words are added when wanted, as on-za-wi-ka-ki-ta-kilān-gwi-a, yellow butterfly.

(p.10) lizard: In addition to the generic name the Peorias call the six-lined ameiva kwa-cin-gwi-a.

(p.8) turkey buzzard: All say pa-ko-si-a. The Peorias call the black vulture, or carrion crow, a-sa-mi-pi-lan-gwa, the reference being to its manner of spreading the wings.

(p.11 1/2) pumpkin: In connection with "pruning knife", which Godfrey calls ap-wa-tci-ko-la-ki, or "crooked" mal-si, Finley says the Peorias use this word for a knife of which they bend the blade, and use it for scraping pumpkin.

(p.11 1/2) sumac bush: Finley says the Peorias distinguish two kinds the one that grows in the timber is muk-ko-min-dji, and the one that grows in the prairie, which is smaller, is called ki-tein-gwa-min-dji

i.e., "looking down", because the berries of this species hang down when ripe.

(p.12) shoulder: All say a-tä-li-a, pl. a-tä-li-ma, with the first nu-

(p.12) shoulder-blade: pa-pa-ki-a-tä-li-ma, used by all.

(p.17) German: Gatschet's word Malawatia not used. Finley says the only approach to a special name for German is that of late years many Peorias say "datchman".

(p.17) language: Finley says i-la-ta-wan-gi; i-la-ta-wa-tei is "his language".

(p.18) interpreter: Finley saysn al-sa-tcim-wi-a.

(p.20) I pinch: All agree that this word sa-si-na-ka properly means "I scratch" and applies only to pinching when done with the finger-nails.

(p.26) I brush off repeatedly: Finley says ni-la pa-pa-wa-ha-ma-ni.

aurora borealis: Peorias call it on-za-wi-a-ki, or moving yellow.

emigrants: i.e. people traveling, with their effects, in wagons; Finley says the Miamis call them pa-mi-ko-si-tei-ki, and the Peorias a-lo-ti-a-ki. These terms, however, are obsolescent, and they commonly use the verb an-dji-ko-si-a-ni, "I move my goods from one place to another".

lion: Peorias say ki-no-za-wi-a, i.e. "long yellow hair".

tiger: Peorias say ki-ki-wa-pi-kat-sia ki-no-za-wi-a, i.e. "striped across lion".

elephant: Peorias say wa-pin-gwi-lo-ki-a, i.e. "gray skin".

parrakeet: Richardville says the name of this bird, which was formerly very plentiful in Indiana, is ta-kam-wa, and that this was the mother name of the wife of Jean Baptiste Richardville. The others call the parrakeet pon-gi-tam-wa, the same as the parrot.

There is a singular discrepancy in the names of the months, given me by Finley and Godfroy, that calls for further investigation. They both start the year in the spring, which looks proper, as the year is called "a winter". The months are lunar, beginning with the first new moon of the month named. Finley's calendar is as follows:

March	Tca-tca-kwa kil-swa	crane month
April	An-da-kwa "	crow "
May	O-ko-wi-a "	whippoorwill month
June	Tci-kan-da "	hoeing month
July	Pap-sa-ka "	middle month
August	Ki-cin-gwi-a "	corn filled out
September	Ca-ca-ka-yol-yia	dead grass burns
October	Ki-yu-li-a	burns everywhere
November	I-a-pi-a kil-swa	buck month
December	I-a-pan-sa "	young buck month
January	ma-kwa "	bear month
February	Ma-kon-sa "	young bear month

Godfroy gives them as follows:

March	Muk-kon-sa kil-swa	young bear month
April	An-da-kwa "	crow month
May	Tca-tca-kwa "	sand hill crane month
June	Wi-ko-wi-a "	whippoorwill month
July	Pap-sa-ka nē-pin-wik	middle of summer; also called Ni-pin-wa.
August	Ki-cin-gwa kil-swa	green corn month
September	Mi-ci-wi-a "	elk month
October	Ca-ca-ka-yol "	horns (i.e. shedding) month
November	Ki-ol-ya "	smoky month
December	I-a-panse "	young buck month
January	A-ya-pi-a "	buck month
February	Muk-kwa "	bear month

It is simply incredible that there should be any such discrepancy in the names used by the two tribes. One or both of them have made some mistakes.

In the material submitted to me Mr. Gatschet gives two lists of the months, both incomplete. The first is in the book entitled "Peroria, I, at p.40, and appears to have come from Frank Beaver. It is as follows:

March	tchatchaxkwa	kilswa, or andekwa
April	ukuya	"
May	muXswa	"
June		
July		
August	mishiwia	"
September		if it is not the past participle proper, which
October		seems doubtful, I first heard it in some inquiry about the
November	yapensa	"
December	i-apia	"
January	makwa	"
February		"

The other is from John Charley, and is at P.129 of the same book.

It is as follows:

March	andekwa	kilswa
April	ukuya, okuya,	"
May	muXswa	"
June		already dead
July	kishingwe	"
August	mishiwia	"
September	ki-ulia	married (woman)
October		already killed
November	yapensa	"
December	yapia	"
January	makwa	"
February	makunsa	"

The following note is appended: "The year began in March; the month counted from the new moon. TchaXtchaXkwa, another name for March, "crane"; shasha-kayulia (grass) burns in streaks, June? "

goose: The Peorias call the goose "pa-kis-sa; the wild goose na-lauq-ki pa-kis-sa; and the brant ta'-pas-si-a. The Miamis call the wild goose ta'-pas-si-a, and the brant pa-kis.

he is struck by lightning: The Peorias usually say *teing-wi-a-li*ⁿ_{ka} ;
and for he was struck by lightning *teing-wi-a-li-sa* *pä-ka-mi-ko-tci*
i.e. struck by thunder, though they sometimes use *pa-pan-di-o-ni-sa*
man-ja-ha-ko-tci, or struck by lightning. Their common expression for
"lightning struck the house" is *tein-gwi-a* *pa-kan-dan-ga* *wi-ki-a-mi*.

past participle: This ending "i-sa" appears to take the place of a past participle, if it is not the past participle proper, which seems somewhat doubtful. I first heard it in some inquiry about the word for Piankeshaw, which they pronounce Pi-an-gi-sa or Pi-an-gi-ci-a, and which evidently means "separated", or "those separated", but the ending carries with it the idea of unwitting or unintended action, or as they put it "separated and did not know it". I collected some examples, including the following:

a-kwa-ta-mān-gi-sa	already sewed
wes-sin-yan-gis-sa	already eaten
nā-pi-kan-gis-sa	already bloodied
ki-mo-tān-gis-sa	already stolen
wal-kin-gis-sa	already dug
al-so-kiñ-gis-sa	already told
a-na-pa"-mi-tci-sa	already married (woman)
"a-wi-o-mi-tci-sa	already married (man)
an-gi-hi-wan-gis-sa	already killed
wa-na-pin-gis-sa	already eaten up
po-ka-ha-min-gis-sa	already punched
pa-mo-ta-min-gis-sa	already shot
na-sin-di-sa	already captured

But the ending attaches to any part of the verb; thus:

" / nap-sa-tci-sa	I fell (while after something)
" / nap-san-gi-sa	we fell "

" ka-a-kwi-an-i-sa	I have sinned
" ka-a-kwi-ti-sa	he has sinned
" ka-a-kwin-gi-sa	we have sinned
ma-tci-ka-ton-gi-sa	already started
" ma-ya-kon-din-gi-sa	anything forbidden, prohibited or warned against.
" ta-pa-li-tin-gi-sa	we (all) have loved each other
ma-tci-ka-ton-gi-sa	already started
" ma-la-wi-lin-din-gi-sa	we (all) have hated or disliked each other.

The mode of combination appears to be simply to add "sa", if the verbal form ends in "i"; and to make changes for euphony in other cases. But when the verb includes the pronominal object, the rule appears to be to use caia, and add the particle to it, thus:

ni-la cai-as-sa na-la-ka, I had gone for him
 cai-as-sa na-wa-ka I had seen him

There seems to be a superfluity of forms for past time, that to me is extraordinary. Take the verb to steal, with the stem ki-mo-ti, and we have:

I stole (or steal)	ni-la ki-mo- ^{ti} -a-ni
I have stolen	" caia ki-mo- ^{ti} -a-ni
"	" ki-mo- ^{ti} -am-ba
"	" ki-mo- ^{ti} -a-ni-sa (but did not know it)
I had stolen	ni-la cai-as-sa ki-mo- ^{ti} -a-ni

I am at a loss to explain this, but wonder if there is not a survival of doubtful and passionate forms, of which the original distinctive use has been abandoned. It would of course be absurd to adopt conclusions without further investigation and comparison of the grammar of other Algonquin languages.

corn: Finley says the general name of the Peorias for corn is min-dji dji-pi, with various names for different kinds. Yellow corn is on-za-win-gwak, and white corn is wa-pin-gwak or wa-pin-gwa-min-i-ki. Pop-corn is pan-gi-ta-ki min-dji-pi. They used to raise a hard or flint corn, the grains of which were striped, and very hard, and

which was therefore called kal-sa-kin-gwa-mi-ni. They also used to raise "flour corn", called no-kin-gwa-mi-ni, which ground up readily and was much used for lye hominy, but do not raise it now. "Squaw corn" is "blue corn", that comes earlier and is sweeter than the other kinds, except sugar corn; and it was most used for cracked hominy. Sugar corn is called a-tci-pun-gwak, or "wrinkled", and the same name is used for old and wrinkled people. (Also for the snapping turtle) Cracked hominy, before cooking, is called pa-la-kin-gwa-ha-min-gi, and lye hominy pa-la-kin-gwa-ca-ka-ni. After cooking, both are called ma-to-kat-wi.

(p.11 1/2) juice of green corn: Finley says the proper name of this (which would more accurately be called scraped green corn) is si-ni-pi-kin-gwa-ha-min-gi, and that si-ni-pi-kin-gwa-ha-ka-ni is the tool used for making it. The lower jaw bone of the deer was commonly used for this purpose.

door: The Weas call a door ki-sa-la-ka-ni, and the Miamis call it kwan-dä-mi.

a song: Peorias say na-ka-mo-ni, pl. na.

I shall never die: Finley says an-zik-ki-a ni-na-pi-so-ka

Ohio river: All agree with Godfroy that the Miami name of the Ohio river is Kan-zän-za-pi-wi. (The first syllable of si-pi-wi is elided) The meaning is Pecan river. The pecan is kan-zän-za-mi-ni, pl. na. This nut was very common on the Ohio, and it was where they were first found, going south through Indiana. This name has been somewhat confounded with A-kan-sa and Kan-sa, and an impression made that it referred to the Indians of that name.

Jesus Christ: Richardville says the Miamis and the others call him Ka-ci-hi-wi-a kwis-sa-li "God's son", or Ka-ci-hi-wan-za, "Young God or "Little Creator".

towel: Richardville says ki-cin-gwa-ha-ka-ni.

Miami bands: Richardville says that the Miamis in Indiana were divided into several bands on the basis of locality of residence, and had names as follows:

Wis-sa-ke-ha-ki; Mi-cin-gwa-min-dji's band, on the upper Mississinewa, near Jalapa.

Ci-pa-ka-na-ki; the band of Ci-pa-ka-na, husband of Frances Slocum, including relatives and neighbors, on the Mississinewa about ten miles below Peru.

Ná-ma-tci-sin-wa-ki; people about the mouth of the Mississinewa

Ki-na-pí-ko-ma-kwa-ki; people of the upper Eel river.

Pwa-ka-na-ki; people of the Pipe creek settlement.

Ki-kai-a-ki; people in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne.

Na-kau-wi-ka-mi-a-ki; people from Roanoke to Little river. This name refers to the Aboite river, which they called Na-kau-wi-ka-mi, or Sand Creek. Little River is Pa-wi-ka-mi.

Miami: Richardville says that old Ka-ta-kwan-ga--"Sleepy"-- the Miami story teller, or man whose function was to hand down to the youth the traditions of the tribe, stated that the name Miami came from mi-mi-a-ki, i.e. "wild pigeons". There is, however, nothing outside of the word to suggest such a derivation, and it is scarcely credible that such a change in the form of the word could have occurred. The lack of a rational Miami derivation argues strongly that the name came from some other tribe. When the French first visited them they called them Oumiamaiki, which is very nearly the Delaware we-mi-a-ki, or "all friends". This tallies with the ancient relations of the two tribes, and there were Delawares associated with the French in the earliest explorations.

rice soup: The Weas call it mi-to-ka-to-po-i, and the Miamis o-tea-po-i, or "Maggot-soup".

I wonder: Mrs. Wadsworth says this is expressed by a-to-ki, which is not a verb, but apparently of the nature of an interjection.

because, on account of: is rendered by wi-on-gon-dji.

* Delaware name of the Miamis
Brinton's *Drapi and their Legends*, pp. 213, 251.

personal pronouns: Mrs. Wadsworth says they form their reflexives as follows:

myself	ni- ^u -au-wi
yourself	ki- ^u -au-wi
himself	wi- ^u -au-wi
ourselves	ni-o-na-ni
" (incl.)	ki-o-na-ni
yourselves	ki-o-wa
themselveswi-	wi-o-wa
each one' self	ta-ti-pi-la-wi

Ta-ti-pi-la-wi a-pi-la-kon-dji ma-na-to-wa ka-ti sa-ki-nat; I.e.

Each one for himself, the last one the devil will catch.

Personal pronouns form the verb by adding "tei", as ni-la-tei
"I am" or "it is I"; ni-lo-na-tei, "we"are", &c.

The interrogative verb is formed by adding "n'go", as ni-lan-go
"am I?" or "is it I ?"; a-wi-lan-go, "is it he ?"; ni-lo-nan-go,
"are we ?" &c.

to, and from: These are rendered by the endings of the object noun:

I go to town	min-o-tan-in-gi-ci i-ai-an
I come from town	min-o-tan-in-gon-dji pi-ai-an
to the river	si-pi-un-gi-ci
from the river	si-pi-un-gon-dji

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English
hummer
sledge hummer
merchant
storehouse

1 ~ 37 pp.

Gatschet
petandakane
mashaki pakandakane
tawalaria
tawalanikan
ilakindak

sila otawian aka-
pa-kin-dak

dear, high-priced weewekindak

A COMPARISON

a trader esharia pl. wiaki
I am sweating of ahi weningian
desk ahi wikingi i.e.
where one writes

I write or draw nila awikia

writer, painter &c. awiewikia

G A T S C H E T ' S P E O R I A and
song or hymn book sahningi massenakan

G O D F R O Y ' S M I A M I linguistic material,

tump, candle &c. wapandenakan

what gives light wapadenakan

far off piluishi

close, near [✓] WORDS APPARENTLY INTENDED FOR THE SAME.

I light the ^{candle} nila se'ka'hamae wa- nila sakahamae wapandenakan

I put out nila atialandaman nila atalandaman wapandenakan

photograph, portrait kikinwashinga

pictures (not portraits) kikahingiki

picture frame kikahingiki ahi sandshi

tupuni pl. na

wawiyiki tupuni

kiswaki tupuni

ihikwaki ..

wehikwaki ..

Godfrey
pa-han-da-ka-ni
mashaki pakandakane ma-ca-ki pa-
na-ka-ni ..
tawalaria a-ta-la-ni ..
tawalanikan ta-wa-lan-ka-ni ..
ilakindak i-la-ki-ni-dak

ib. or a-ka-pa-ki-ni-dak-man or
ka-wa-ki-ni-dak-man

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waes-ka-kin-dak

ma-min-gi pl. ga i.e. "taken"
or "sold"

a-ca-wia or a-te-wa-la-ni-a

nila wanikan ..

a-hi wi-ki-ni-gi, commonly used
with to-pe-ni i.e. table

ni-la awi-ka-ni

awa-wi-kie-a pl. ahi

na-sa-na-ka-ni

na-hin-an-gi ma-si-na-ka-ni
or na-hi

a-kin-de-ming

wa-pa-ni da-ka-ni

wa-pa-ni-na-ni

pi-lu-i-ai or pi-lun-gi

ki-ki-n-gwa-ci-ah

kik-cin-gi-ki

kik-cin-gi-ki a-hi san-

pp 1-37 and
to-pe-ni

ki-wa-q-ki to-pe-ni

ih-kwak-ki ..

wa-ki-ni-ri ..

..



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See appendix,

with ¹² pp. of differences.

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
hammer	pokandakane	pa-kan-da-ka-ní
sledge hammer	mashaki pakandakane	má-ca-ki pa-kan-da-ka-ní
merchant	tawalania	a-ta-la-ni-a
storehouse	tawálánikan	ta-wá-lan-a-kan or ta-wai-ka-ní
price, value	ilakindák	i-la-kín-dák
I sell cheap	nila atawian aka-pa-kin-dák	ib. or "a-ka-pa-kin-dá-man or kás-wa-kiń-dá-man.
I sell dear	nila wesswakindaman	nila wásswa-kindaman
dear, high-priced	wesswakindák	wáss-wa-kiń-dák
purchase(noun)	máminge pl.ga	má-min-gí pl. ga i.e. "taken" or "sold"
a trader	ashawia pl. wiaki	a-ca-wia or -ta-wa-la-ni-a
I am cheating	nila wéningian	nila waníngian
desk	"ahi wikingi i.e. where one writes	"á-hí wi-kiń-gí, commonly used with to-po-ní i.e. table
I write or draw	nila ewikian	ni-la á-wi-ki-an
writer, painter &c.	"awiewikia	"a-wi-a-wi-ki-a pl. aki
book or writing	massenakani pl .na	ma-sá-na-ka-ní
song or hymn book	náhinangi massenakan	ná-hin-an-gí ma-si-na-ka-ní or ná-hin-a-ka-ní
account book	ekindaming	a-kiń-da-míng
lamp, candle &c.	wapandenakan	lamp is wa-pan-dá-na-ka-ní
what gives light	wapandek	wa-pan-dak
far off	piluishi	pi-lu-i-ci or pi-lun-gí
close, near by	tchikakua	tcí-ka-kwá
I light the ^{candle} lamp	nila se'ka'haman wa-pandenakan	nila sakahaman wapandanakan
I put out , , ,	nila ahtialändaman wapandenakan	nila atalandaman wapandánakan
photograph, portrait	kikinwáshinga	ki-kiń-gwa-cin-gwa
pictures(not portraits)	kikshingiki	kik-cin-gi-ki
picture frame	kikshingiki "ahi sándshi	kik-cin-gi-ki á-hí san-dji, i.e. where you put pictures
table	tupuni pl. na	to-po-ná pl.na
round table	wawiyiki tupuni	wa-wi-a-ki to-po-ní
long table	kinwaki tupuni	kin-waq-ki to-po-ní
short ..	i'hwaki ..	ik-kwakq-ki ..
low ..	wel'hpiki ..	wel-pi-ki ..
high ..	i'hpiki ..	i-piki ..

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
stone table	sáni tuhpuni	sá-ní to-pó-ní
wooden "	tawani "	ta-wá-ní
large "	máshaki "	má-ca-kí
apili ki knife	ápi liki "	á-pi-li-kí
4-legged "	niwikanekí "	nä-wí-ka-nák
3-legged "	nesswi' kaneki "	nás-swi-ka-nák
1-legged "	n'guti kaneki "	nán-gá-twi-ka-nák
many legged "	wá'hswi kaneki "	" (same man, for man or anything else, <u>and nat</u>)
table with drawers	tu'hpuni etaptung	wa-swí-ka-nák
" without "	" máníwek "	to-pó-ní á-tap-tung át-ték
sun, also moon clock	kilswa pl. waki	" má-ni-wík á-tap-tung
moon	pikundek kilswa	kil-swa pl. wa-ki
dark	pikunda (inan)	pá-kon-dák kil-swa
it keeps time	inini (that) ákindang	pá-kon-dák-ki (not used for animals)
day sun	kaXkiXkwa	á-kiń-dang
pendulum "it swings"	wewepsak pl.saki	ka-ki-kwá means "all day".
the clock stops	washikapaweta kilswa	wa-wáp-sak
" " goes basket	kilswa matchiXkat	wá-ci-ka-pa-wít kilswa
" " is right	kilswa náuXsát	kil-swa ma-tci-kat (or pam-bá-lit)
" " goes fast	kilswa kin'hsát	kil-swa na-oq-sát
" " goes slow	kilswa nápXsát	kil-swa kind-sát (or wa-wi-pi-kat)
flower	pákateki pl.kiapa	pá-kat-tá-ki pl.kia
bouquet, bunch of flowers	wissa (many) pákatekia	an-zó-na-míng pá-ka-tá-kiá
scattered flowers	misahaki "	mi-za-ha-ki" (refers to flowers growing, many, "everywhere")
flower bed	pákateki áhi ziwatung	pá-ka-ták-i á-hí zi-wa-tung
chair	nakipioni pl. na	na-ki-pi-o-ní or tciń-gwá-pi-o-ní
I sit in a chair	niла tchangopian nakipi-oni	ni-la na-ki-pi-o-ní tcän-gwä-pi-an
I make a chair	nila wáshtoan nakipioni	ni-ána-ki-pi-o-ní wác-twan
rocking chair	wáwapsakani nakipioni	na-ki-pi-o-ní wá-wáp-sak
hand (of anything)	áhiánamáng pl.mängi	á-lín-a-min-gí á-lán-a-ka-ní pl. na, is common and better.

I grasp the scissors nila sekinaman shapun-	ni-la sā-ki-na-man "a-lān-a-
by the handle. akan āhičānamāng	ka-na mo'-swa-ka-ni (ca-po'-na ka-ni means "needle")
pocket knife	apili ki malsi
butcher knife	māshaki malsi
bedstead	pinai
carpet	wilānaktacan
I lay down, spread	nila wilanaktung
chimney, fireplace	kutā'h takani
fire	kutāwi pl.wa
the fire is burning	" pāxwalek
" " is blazing up	" mshi "
" " is starting	" nungi "
" " is smoking	" axkulāk
" " is gone out	" manehwik
" " smoulders	" tikawi pāxwalek
" " spreads	" misahaki "
fires are smoking	unela kutewa axkulek
prairie fire	kuteyungi pāxwalāk kutewi ko-tā-wi ma-ko-tā-yun-gi (upland pr.)
basket	ki-ka-la-ka-ni
a ring (finger)	taptakani
an iron ring	kipkatwi taptakani
sizer	wopa'hshiki "
gold	unsaweshule "
flat	pāpikiki "
round	ki-kēetchaX(ki) "
a brush	pawahakani
hair brush	wilsāmā pawahakani
cloth	mataXkuma "
broom	angwahakani
I sweep with a broom	ni-la angwahaman angwa-hakani
I brush myself	nila pāwahaman niau'e
I brush another	nila pāwahamani kutaka
bottle	sakinewe
goblet, tumbler	sakinewi māning pl.ingi
	sa-kiñ-dā-wē pl. wa
	sa-kiñ-dā-wē min-a-ka-ni pl.

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
cup, (deep dish)	mina'hwani pl. na	mi-ná-kwa-ka-ní pl. na
I drink from a cup using cups	nila minan mina'hwakaní mina'hwakaná eyung	ni-la mi-nan mi-ná-kwa-ka-ní mi-ná-kwa-ka-ní ä-yun-gí
pottery ware	sánXkiXkwi pl. kwa	kí-ki-wak-kok (earthen ware, sán-ki-kwi is a stone vessel)
soup plate	nipupi lakan	ni-po-pí mi-ná-kwa-ka-ní la-kan is a flat dish
table spoon	máshaki kukan (big spoon)	má-ca-ki ko-kan
tea spoon	kukansi	a-pi-li-ki ko-kan
table fork	názhwikuláki	ná-swí-ko-lák (three-pronged, name shows number—nij-wí- ko-lák (two-pronged), ná-wí- ko-lák (four-pronged))
stabè fork	názhwikuláki nekatekash- ikan	ná-swí-ko-lák mo-yí-pa-ki-ta- kan (3-pronged dung-throw- ing instrument)
vase	lakana	la-ka-ní pl. na (any dish)
hollow dish	pukanzik lakana	po-kan-djík lakani
round "	wawiyinak "	wa-wí-a-sít-ta " (animate)
broken "	na-i'h8kaki lakana	nau-o-cíng lakani (ná-yo- kat means "cracked")
not broken dish	na-i'hka'hsinwi lakana	motyi ná-yo-ka-wat la-ka-ní
barber	ka'hkimissi tunahuya	ka-ki-mís-sí-to-na-he-wí-a
barber shop	ka'hkimissi tunáhuinge	á-hi ka-ki-mís-sín-gwá-he-wak
beard	missamkakanak	más-sam-kan-ga (chin whisker)
moustache	missitunakanak	ib., más-sít-tung more common
chin	missam	an-damp-kan
razor	kaXkikiuni	kaq-ki-o-ní
I shave somebody	nila kaXkimissi tunawak	ni-la kaq-ki-mís-sí-to-nawa-k
I shave myself	nila kaXkimissi tune'hw'- hean	ni-la kaq-ki-mís-sí-to-na- ha-man ni-aw
I grind a razor	nila ki'andwan kaXkiuni	ni-la ki-and-wan kaq-ki-o-ní
trousers	wiXkwetiakani	a-wí-kwá-tí-a-ka-ní, or wi- kwá-tí-c-ní-mi pl. ma.
tailoress	mitámsa mataXkumima wásh- twa	mi-tám-sa ma-ta-ko-man wáç- tok
shoe	mahkisini	ma-kis-sí-ní pl. na
hostler	nekatikash ak8kinata	hä-ka-tí-ka-ca-hi-aq-ki-nat (he takes care of horses)
cattle	länasoki	lä-na"-zo-ki

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
cattle herder	lānasoki akawapomat	la-na ⁿ -zo-ki a-ka-wa-pa-mat
wagon without spring shuhkwani		tā-ti-pa-li-o-sāk(wheel---it goes around"--co-kwa-ka-ni is "sled".)
buggy(with springs) shushupaksagi		co-co-pak-sa-ki
harness	tapsi pl.sa	ā-tap-to-watc (what it pulls by) or co-kwa-ka-na-po
bridle	napingwiakani	na-pin-gwi-a-ka-ni
saddle	wiwashi, formerly pinai	wi-wa-ci
man's saddle	lānia wiwashi	lān-ia-wi-wa-ci or wi-wa-ci tcān-gi-ko-lāk(high front)
woman's saddle	mitāmsa wiwashi	mi-tām-sa wi-wa-ci
martingale	tapkwāhusioni	tap-kwa-o-si-o-ni (holds head down)
crupper or one cow	tchitapikwi	ā-tci-tca-pi-kwi pl.kwa
whip	sepikakani	sā-pi-ka-ka-ni (or kin-jik-wa-la-o-ci-o-ni)
girth	kipudshihusioni	ka-ki-po-ti-o-ci-o-ni
halter	sakapikinakani	sa-ka-pi-ki-na-ka-ni
I roll something	tā'htipawalaXkiana	tā-tā-pa-la-wi-a-ki-an
the ball is rolling	tāhtipalawaXsat(a) pas-kundia	tā-ti-pa-la-wā-sat pas-kun-di-a
house	wikiami pl. ma	wi-ki-a-mi pl. ma
stone or brick house	sāniwikiami	sā-ni-kan wi-ki-a-mi (stone, brick is nā-pi-ki-sa-ming wi-ki-a-mi)
school house	nipondikan wikiami	nī-pwa-de-kan wi-ki-a-mi (house where you learn)
council house	atchimungi wikiami	a-tci-m'wā-kan wi-ki-a-mi
church house	elaminangi	a-la-mi-nā-kan wi-ki-a-mi praying house)
preacher	"alamena'htwa (lānia)	a-la-mi-na-he-wi-a
doctor	nāpkia	nāp-ki-a pl. a-ki
Great Father(Pres.)	mā'htchikilitau'hsima	mā-tak-sq-pi-a- ko-se-na mā-tci-ki-li-ta means big-bodied)
chief	kima pl aki	a-ki-ma pl. a-ki
head chief mawaXki	mawaXki kima	ma-wi-ki-ma
war chief mamikaXkia	kima	ma-mi-kaq-ki-a a-ki-ma
ferry man	kapassahiwialānia	ka-ka-pā-sa-hi-wi-a(lania is superfluous)

Godfrey

English kittens	Gatschet hinegi	Godfroy -jí-zo-ki
soldier	shemakanässia	ci-ma-kan-näss-sia pl.aki
I treat, doctor	nila nähilata	ni-la nä-pi-la-ka
hunter	ändonama'hwia	n'do-na-ma-wi-a
huntress	ändonamakwia	n'do-na-mä-kwä
I hunt deer	nila ändonomahwian muXswa	nä-to-na-ma-wi-an mo-swä-ki
I hunt many deer	nila ändonomahwiaki muX- suki	wis-sa nä-to-na-mä-wa-kik mos-sok
butcher	lenonschi ängiangihat(a)	lan-a"-zo-ki an-gi-an-gi- hat (he kills cattle—other animals are substituted for lan-a"-zo-ki as called for.)
I butcher cattle	nila ängihakik länansoki	ib. or short, lan-a"-zo-ki an-gi-an-gi-ha-kik
I butcher one cow	nila ängihak lanans	ib. or lan-a"-swa än-gi-hak
calf	lana"-so" sa pl.saki	lan-a"-zo"-za pl.za-ki
heifer	kunsa länans	ib. or a-ko-wa. (i.e. young female of domestic animal; a-kon-sa means a very young female animal)
horse	näkatikash pl.shaki	nä-ka-ti-kac pl.ca-ki
mare	kwässimu näkatikash	kwäs-si'-mwa nä-ka-ti-kac
stallion	kikiläshiwiia "	ki-ki-lä-ci-wi-a (having stones —put word for horse, hog,&c. before this adjective)
altered horse	amaXkwiläshiwiia "	a-ma-kwi(removed) lä-ci-wi-a (stones)—add horse, hog &c.
colt	näkatikashisa	na-ka-ti-ka-sa"-za
filly	kwässimu sa	kwäs-si-mon-za
stallion colt	kikiläshiwa" sa	ki-ki-lä-ci-wa"-za
dog	lämuu pl.lamoki	a-läm-wa pl.mo-ki
male dog	läniaX simwa	länia simwa
female dog	kwa'hsimwa	kwä-sim-wa (these two words are used for male and female animals,birds and reptiles)
pup dog	lämundahsa pl.saki	lä-mon-dä-sa pl.saki
bird dog wessasa	wessäsa lämwa	wä-sän-za-hi läm-wa
cat	pizhiwa	pi"-ji'-wa pl. wa-ki
tom cat	lanyasimwa pizhiwa	länia simwa pi"-ji'-wa
female cat	kwessimwa "	kwa-sim-wa "
kitten	pizhisa	pi"-ji"-sa

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
litter of kittens	wissa pizhizagi	wís-sa piñ-jin-za-ki
wild cat	nalauXki pizhiwa	na-lauq-ki piñ-ji-wa
wild kittens	" pizhizaki	" piñ-jiñ-za-ki
raccoon	ässipana pl.naki	ä-se-pa-na; (commonly a-se-pan)
squirrel	nikwa (anikwa Miami)	ni-kwa (full, a-ni-kwa)
gray squirrel	wepingwa nikwa	wá-pin-go-sít ni-kwa
fox "	unsa " "	oñ-za "
black "	maxkata (red turkey)	má-ka-tá-yo-sít "
flying "	"amba'hwia "	pi-la-li-kwa
mouse	ku'hsia pl.akia	ko-sí-a
rat (turkey)	me'htchikeleta ku'hsia	ko-sí-a ma-tcik-o-lit
opossum chicken	"ayalia pl.aki "the grinner"	a-i'l-ya (ä-i-lä-wit-ta he plays possum)
buzzard	wapanswa	wa-pan-swa
rabbit	"m'hkwa pl. aki	má-kwa
beaver	maXkwa pl. aki	ma-kwa (generic, but ká-kan-wí-kac, grizzly; i.e. long claws)
bear	wapi muXswa (white deer)	wa-pi-mo-swa
sheep	kukusha pl.aki	ko-ko-ca pl.ca-ki
hog	kukushisa	ko-ko-sán-za pl.aki
pig	kweXsimwa kukusha	ko-ko-ca kwá-sim-wa
sow	kikiláshiwia kukusha	ko-ko-ca ki-ki-lá-ci-wí-a
boar	shinguXsa	cín-go-sa
mink	shikakwa	ci-ka-kwa
skunk	ma'hwawa (grey)	ma-whá-wa (generic)
wolf	kuteyungi ma'hwawa	la-ní-ma-wí-a
prairie wolf	papangamwa	pa-pan-gam-wa
fox	nalauXki lán-a" swa	na-lauq-ki lán-a" swa
buffalo	mituXsania pl.aki	mi-to-sán-ya (limited to the American Indians) mä-to-sän-i-win- gi is human being, i.e. "the living".
human being	"lana kuhsia "looks like a rat"	sa-kwa
muskrat	kákansha	ká-kan-ca (or ass; also ná- pa-lá-ná-ka-tí-kac "half horse")
mule	alalaxshiwia "louse-picker"	"á-la-la-ci-wí-a
monkey	kinuXshamia	ki-noq-ca-mí-a
otter	wá'hsa sa pl.saki	wá-san-za pl.aki
bird		

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
duck	shishipa pl.aki	cí-ci-pa
goose	pa'hkissa	pá-kis-sa (wild goose is ta-pas-si-a)
tame goose	"atainga pa'hkissa	"a-ta-yin-gi pa-kís-sa
sparrow	pitilanunsa (forked tail)	pi-tci-ta (chippy, also applied to small birds generally) to field sparrow and red bird.)
meadow lark	wilinihsia	wi-lin-wis-si-a
plover	tändia	tán-dia
chicken	pilawa (really turkey)	pi-lá-wa (turkey same)
rooster	kiXtcha pilawa	ki-tca pi-lá-wa
hen	kwa'hsia "	kwas-sia "
wild turkey	nalauxki "	na-lauq-ki "
prairie chicken	pshissia	i-mam-wa (pa-kia is grouse)
turkey buzzard	pa'hkussia	pa-kó-si-a
swan	wapangia	wa-pan-gi-a
sandhill crane	tchatchaxkwa	tca-tca-kwa
whippoorwill	o-ku-ya	wi-ko-wi-a
horned owl	mindikwa (horned)	mán-jí-mal-ria (min-dik-wa is not horned)
crow	andakwa	an-dá-kwa
blackbird	takinaXkwa	ta-ki-na-kwa
snipe	nipi tändia (water plover)	co-co-pik-wil-lá-cia (tán-dia is the killdeer plover) also generic.
eagle	kindiwa (golden and bald)	kin-di-wa (golden); the bald eagle is wa-pí-ci-kwia
robin	i'hkwakwata	ik-kwa-kwá-ta , or ik-kwa-kwat
yellow hammer	winikulia	wi-ní-ko-lia
woodpecker	tchaxta	tcak-ta (spotted, not generic)
raincrow(cuckoo)	pupukelahuya	pa-po-ka-la-ho-wia
nest	shissayi	a-cís-sai-yí
squirrel's nest	ni-kwa shissaye	a-ní-kwa a-cís-sai-yí
bird's nest	wá'hsansa shissayi	wá-sans-cís-sai-yí
wing	längwani	län-gwa-na pl.ná-ki
plume, long feather	tchickaluma	tcík-a-lo-ma (or tcík-a-la-wa - only when worn on the head.)
feather	piwia pl.aki	pi-wia (short feather) or sá-wan-gá-tia
bird's egg	wá'hsansa wawi	wá-san-za wá-wi mä-yó-mi
long-tailed bird	kinualawata wá'hsa"sa	kin-wa-lau-wat-ta wá-sán-za

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
tail	zoye pl.ya	an-zo-yi pl.ya
bat	wi'hkwilissia	wi-kwā-lis-sia
pigeon	mimia (and dove)	mi-mia (dove is wi-sa-ki-mia)
bat fly	atmimia	
wild pigeon	nalauxki mimia	na-lauq-ki mi-mia
fish	kiXkunassa	ki-ko-nas-sa pl.sa-ki
bass	shi-ka-na	ci-ka-na
buffalo fish	kitapkwanna pl.aki	ki-tap-kwan-na
fish-bone	kikunässakani	ki-ko-nas-sa-ka-ni
fish tail	zoye	an-zo-yi
gar fish	sikamia	si-ka-mia
toad	mamaXkissia	ma-mak-ki-sia
frog	ku-ka	ko-ka pl.aki
crawfish	saXkia	saq-kia
eel	kinepikwamikwa	ki-nä-pi-kwo-mä-kwa
haw bush	wikapi misha	wi-ka-pi-min-ja or ma-wi-ka-pi-min-ja
rattlesnake	natazewiaki	na-ta-wi-a pl.wiaki (this is the yellow rattler. The black is ci-ci-kwia)
slippery	shashikupa	
snake	kinepikwa	ki-nä-pi-kwa
bull snake	kinusawa apikwa	ki-no-za-pi-kwa (this is the house snake)
blacksnake	muXkate apikithia	mä-ka-tä-wa-pi-kis-sit is any snake that is black. The com- mon blacksnake is na-na-han-da- wi-a
apple seed	shimina siwatakan	
spider	sapikwa minshipi	za-pi-kwa
snapping turtle	atchipungwia	a-tci-pon-gwi-a
dryland turtle	mishikinakwa	mi-ci-ki-na-kwa is the paint- ed terrapin; the tortoise or box-turtle is wi-ni-tca
bug	mussia pl.aki	mo-sia
mosquito	sakimia	sa-ki-mi-a
fly	utcha pl.aki	o-tca pl.o-tca-ki
gnat	utchisa	
honey bee	amahwia	a-ma-wi-a
honey	ama'hwia pangussakan i.e.	/a-ma'-wi-a pan-go-sa-kan
bee sugar	bee sugar	
sweet	wä'hkapangi	wä-ka'-pan-gi

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
sour, bitter	wässakangi	wä-sa-kan-gi is "bitter", pa-sa-kan-gi is "sour".
wasp	kakanikania	kä-kan-wi-ka-nia
bot fly	"ataXkamihiwia	"a-ta-ka-mi-hi-wia; "nit" is wac-kin-naq-sa
butterfly	kaXkatákilängwia	ka-ka-tä-ki-län-gwia (spotted wings)
lizard	sassandia	sas-san-dia
salamander, hellben-der	win'hkia	win-kia (skink or ground puppy; ni-pin-gi-win-kia is the "water-dog" or "mud-puppy")
tree	tawani plna	ta-wa-ni
log	" kic'hkahamingi	" kä-ka-ha-min-gi (chopped off) " käk-pa-tun-gi (sawed off)
board, plank	päpakishiwe	pä-pa-ki-ci-ki
limb of a tree	paXkianaXkipi	pä-ki-a-naq-ki or pä-mit-ta-naq-ki
root	tchipki	a-tcip-ki
stump	tchi'hkwi	a-tci-kwi
flower, blossom	päkatäk	pä-ka-täk
elm, slippery	sha'hshikupa	ca-ci-ko-pa (ca-ci-wi is "slimy")
walnut tree	mialwa'hki tawani	mi-al-wä-ki (this is the tree)
seed	siwatakani	zi-wa-ta-ka-ni
peach	paweutcha	pä-we-yo-tca (add kwí for the tree)
apple seed	shimina siwatakani	mi-ci-mi-na ka-ni-min pl.aki
Indian corn	wahünshi minshipi	min-dji-pi (wa-hon-dji means "here", "on this side")
1 grain of corn	nguti minshipi	n'go-ti min-dji-pi
1 ear of corn	ngutuiki minshipi	n'goti ki-ka-kwá-kat-wi min-dji-pi; n'go-twí-ki means "a piece" of anything broken
cornstalk	minship paXkwi	min-dji-pa-kwi
corncob	wi'hki'hwani minship	wi-ki-kwa-ni (mindjipi is superfluous)
corn field	minship etaXki	min-dji-ta-ki or min-dji-pi-ta-ki-ma
fence	nem-'kikandongi	nim-ki-kan-da-ka-ni
gate	nim'hkikandakani kwan-demi	nim-ki-kan-da-ka-ni kwan-dá-mi (i.e. fence door)

ENGLISH

GATSCHE

GOURD

leaf tea, China tea	kipako poe	ci-pa-kwa-po-i
sassafras tree	mangishaXkwi tawani	man-gi-ca-kwi (tawani is superfluous)
" root	tchipki	" tcip-ki pl.ka
" tea	" kwa-poe	man-gi-ca-kwa-po-i
spicewood	winaXkatwi	wi-na-kat-wi
" per tea	" poe	wi-na-kat-wa-po-i
I have gathered wood	nila n'manthe m'sa	caia-mät-ci män-ci-an mis-sá
I am going to get wood	nila n'manthe ka m'sa	nila ni-män-sa-ka-ti mis-sá
chop wood (imperat.)	ki'hkahando m'sa	mis-sa ki-ka-han-do
I chop wood	nila kic'hkahamani m'sa	ni-la ka-ka-ha-ma-ni mis-sa
pawpaw, fruit	missimsni pl.na	mis-si-mi-ni pl.na
" bark	missimina laki'hkwi	mis-si-mi-na la-ki-kwi
acorn	tekamini pl.na	ta-ka-mi-ni pl.na
plum	tessamina pl.aki	tas-sä-mi-na pl.aki
elm tree	paXkukunizhi	paq-ko-kwa-nin-jí (upland; for water elm add si-pi-o-mä'-kwi)
fuzz, of plants	pawa	pä-wä*
linn tree	wikapizhi	wi-ka-pi"-dji
blackberry	makingwemina pl.niki	ma-kiñ-gwä-mi-na pl.ni-ki
strawberry	tähäminí pl.na	a-ta-hi-mi-ni pl.na (heart berry)
gooseberry	kayomini pl.na	a-ka-yo-mi-ni pl.na (rough berry)
briar	kayo	ka-wi-a pl.aki (or thorn)
raspberry	napalätemina pl.iki	na-pa-lä-tä-mi-na pl.iki (half berry)
cockle burr	sakindepwa	sa-kin-da-pwa
what grows up in a bunch	äskapawiki	wä-so-ka-pa'-wi-ki (any bunchy plant or bush)
green grass	kipakaXkatwi	ki-pa-ka-kat'-wi
dry grass, hay	taXkatwi	mi-ta-kat'-wi
weed	kaxka ⁿ sha pl.sheki	kaq-ka ⁿ -ja pl.aki
moss	zän-za pl.same	an-za ⁿ -zi pl.zä
top of a tree	" akwanakgi tawan	a-kwa-naq-ki (applied only to trees and bushes)
white oak	wapingwaXkatwi tawani	wa-wa-pin-ga-kat-wi (this is the tree)
black oak	mamXkatiaXkatwi	mamh-ka-tia-kat'-wi (also red)

ENGLISH

GATSCNET

Godfroy

ash tree	napahalwi tawani	na-pa-ho-li (white ash; the blue ash is sa-ki-ka-ca, the black or swamp ash is pap-kwi-la-kik)
maple, soft	kapaXkwakanizhi	ka-pa-kwa-ka-ni-ji
gooseberry bush	kayomishaXkwi	ka-yo-mi-ja-kwi
pine tree	nanahameshaXkwa	na-na-ha-mi-ja-kwi
cedar tree	shingwaXkwa (red cedar)	cin-gwa-kwa (any evergreen except the pine)
potato	"pana pl.panigi	pa-na pl.pa-ni-ki
sweet potato	wawiXka paXkussia	wa-wi-ka-pa-ko-sia pl.aki
pumpkin	"amXkwani	am-kwa-ni pl.na
onion	winthithia pl.aki	win-sis-sia pl.aki
cucumber	kayutchiki	ka-yo-tci-ki pl.ka (rough)
beet	"näpikitchipgik pl. gikia (red root)	na-pi-ki-tcip-ki-ki pl.kia
bean	kutchissa pl.saki	ko-tcis-sa pl.sa-ki
tobacco	"sama pl.aki (plants or material)	sä-ma pl.aki, used for quantity
watermelon	iktamingi pl.gia	ik-ta-min-gi (eat it raw)
black pepper	ma'kateweki wissakakani	ma-ka-ta-wak-wis-sa-ka-ka-ni
juice of green corn	sinipukani	si-ni-pi-kin-gwá-ha-ka-ni (this is scraped green corn, juice &c. of which they make bread)
pounded corn, hominy, tekwa homingi minship corn meal		ta-kwa ha-min-gi min-dji-pi (this is pounded dry corn; cooked hominy is mi-to-kat-wi)
corn bread	minshipi wawinakani	min-dji-pi wa-wi-na-ka-ni
I pound corn	nila tek wahomani minship	ni-la ta-kwa-ha-man min-dji-pi
grapes	athandepakwa sing.kwi	as-san-da-pa-kwa sing.kwi
sumac bush	(m) kumizhi tawani	muk-ko-min-ji (the berry is muk-ko-mi-na)
pipe stems	pwa-kan-di	pwa-kan-di (cane or other)
thorn	kawia pl.aki	ka-wi-a pl.aki
swamp	nepikaXki	na-pi-ka-ki-ki, or to-to-manj-ki, or na-pa-o-manj-ki
bog, miry place	nukgigi	noq-ki-ki
ice	ashokuni pl.na (i.e. many pieces)	a-co-ko-ni pl.na
ice water	ashokuna poe (or nipi)	a-co-ko-na-po-i (nipi not used)
vine	makkwani pl.na	maq-kwa-ni pl.na
mud	shashXkiki	a-ca-cak ("a-cac-ki-ki is "muddy ground)

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
in the mud	<u>shashkiungi</u>	cac-ki-un-gi
dirt	shixkiwi	ci-ki-wi
a person	mituxsania	mi-to-sa-nia (Indian)
head	tepikani	an-da-pe-ka-ni
hair	wilsi pl.sa	wil-si pl.sa
hair on the head	wilsi tepikani	" da-pi-kan-ing
hair all over	" misahaki	pa-wa-wil-o-kit (he has hair all over)
skull	tepikan kani	ka-ni-dä-pe-kan-im
eye	kizhikwe pl.wa	a-ki-cik-wi
nose	kiwani pl.na	a-ki-wa-ni
mouth	tuni pl.na	a-to-ni pl.na
big mouth	mahtchalaki tuna	ma-tca-la-ki-to-ni
cheek	nuwia	no-wai-i
chin	tom'hkani	a-damp-kan-i-mä
big chin	ma'htcham pikank tom'h-kani	ma-tcam-pi-kangh
small chin	apxampikank	ap-cam-pi-kangh
ear	tawaki pl.ka	a-ta-wa-ki pl.ka
neck	kwa-ka-ni pl.na	a-kwa-ka-ni pl.na
throat	kundakani pl.na	a-kon-da-ka-ni
tongue	wilani pl.na	a-wi-la-ni pl.na
tooth	wipiti pl.ta	a-wi-pi-ti pl.ta
shoulder	talia pl.aki	a-tä-lia pl.aki (the initial "a" is commonly dropped in all these words for parts of the body)
shoulder blade	talima	ta-li-ma
back	paxkami	paq-ka-mi
buttock	nowatiakani pl.na	a-no-wi-tia-ka-ni
heart	tahi pl.ma (Gatschet says ta-hi-ma also means spirit or soul; Godfroy says no; that the word is tci-tci-ka-ma) atä-hi-mä is the full form for heart	a-ta-hi pl.ma
arm	tchiuma	tci-o-ma pl.aki
right hand	näki ländshiunshi	lan-an-djon-dji (right; add words for arm, leg, hand, &c.)
left hand	manandshunshi	man-an-djon-dji (add as above)
hand	nä'ksi pl.kima	na-ki pl.nä-ki-ma

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
thumb	mashinakiakan	má-ci-ná-kia-ka-ní
little finger	"apshi nákiakane	"ap-ci-ná-kia-ka-ní
index "	nizhunda "	"á-kwi-yó-ka-pá-wik má-ci-ná-kia-ka-ní (i.e. next to thumb)
middle "	psa'hka "	psa-ka ná-kia-ka-ní
fourth "	niwana "	no-ki-psa-ka-ná-kia-kwi-yo-ka-pá-wik
around the stone	ankwikingi	an-kwi-kan-gí
joint	na'iki kashima	ka-ci-ma pl. ma-ki
finger nail	lokaema	lo-kai-i pl.ma
far from the stone	pani pl. iki	pa-ní pl. iki na
skin	moyedshe	mo-yi-tci (i.e. abdomen)
lung	lakishi	la-ki-ci / le ci-ki
belly	pa'hkussena	pá-ko-si-na pl. aki
intestine	ni'hpikanwi	ni-pi-kan-wi
kidney	káni pl. kanima	ib.
blood	nunakani	no-na-ka-ní pl.na
leg	lania palawi	ib.
teat	mitamsa	ib.
man's chest of stones	paxkwani pl.nima	pa-kwa-ní pl.nima or nama
woman's " stones	puami	a-pwa-mi pl.ma
rib	kati pl.ta	ib.
thigh	mishikatakane	mi-ci-ka-ta-ka-ní
foot	"apshi katakane	ib. or tap-ci-ná-ka-ní
big toe	gwani pl. guanima	gwa-ni-má pl. gwa-ni-ma-ki (usually shortened to gwa-ní)
little toe	tundani	ton-da-ní pl.na
ankle	"atawangi	"a-ta-wan-gi
heel	nila kwachimulak ilakin-dák	nila kwa-tei-mo-la-ka i-la-kin-dák
sale	kiko	ki-ko
I ask for the price	kikungu ga maman	ki-ko-ko-ka-ti-ma-man
anything, something	waya	a-wá-ya people pl. wá-ya-ki (some people)
do you want something?	kila tapelindamane mililo	ki-la ta-pa-lín-da-má-ní mililo
somebody	nila milaka	ni-la mi-la-ka
give me anything you please		
I give (him)		

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

I give him money	nila milaka shule	ni-la co-li mi-la-ka
I give him many things	nila milaka wissa kiko	ni-la wis-sa-ki-ko mi-la-ka
all, every	tchaki	tca-ki
all persons present	tchaki mitussenaki weakitchik	tca-ki-wai-a wai-a-ki-tcik (mä-to-sän-ia-ki is "Indians")
the whole country	misahaki ahi wiakingi	mi-za-ha-ki alone is enough
around the stone	pikanha sani	ki-wa-tci sa-ni
near the stone	tchikaXkwä sani	tci-ka-kwä sa-ni
far from the stone	pi-lundshi sani	pi-lun-dji, or pi-lu-i-ci sani
inside the stone	lamingundshi sani	la-min-gon-dji psa-ka-ha sa-ni
I killed him with a stone	nila ängihak sani äyoni	ni-la än-gi-hak sa-ni ä-yu-an
going over a stone	kaXkimissa sani	ka-ka-mis-sat sani (he jumps over, but nearly equivalent to "he goes over")
a bird flies over a stone	wä'hsän-sa embahwita kaXkimissa sani	wa-san-sa sa-ni am-bau-wit ka-ka-mis-sat
on account of a stone	wiyungunshi sani	wi-on-gon-dji sa-ni
in the midst of stones	psaXkaha sani	psa-ka-ha sa-na
between two stones	psaXkaha niswi sani	nij-wi sana psa-ka-ha
on each side of a stone	apatchunshi sani	a-pa-tcon-dji sani
on this side of a stone	tassundshi sani	ta-son-dji sani
on the other side of a stone	alikundshi sani	a-li-kon-dji sani
darkness	pikundakiwi	pä-kon-dä-ki
daylight	nehapandawik	wa-sak (na-ha-pan-da-wik is "it is getting daylight")
morning	shayipawa i-pun-gi	caipawa
afternoon	mahtchi mayaxkwak	caiamatci ma-ya-kwät
evening	"alikwiki	"a-la-kwi-ki
midnight	papsaxka paxkundek	pap-sa-ka-ha-pa-kon-däk
sunset	kilswa pankshinga	kil-swa pank-cin-ga
sunrise	kilswa awansapit	kil-swa ä-wan-sa-pit
full moon	kilswa wawesita	kil-swa wa-wi-a-sit
rain	pitilangi	pa-ti-lan-gi
it is raining	pitilanwi	pi-ti-lan-wi
it rained yesterday	pitilanwi laka"	a-la-kia pa-ti-lan

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
it rained day before yesterday	pitilanwi alikunshi laka	a-li-kon-dji la-kiä pa-ti-lan
it will rain tomorrow	pitilanwi ka wapangi	wa-pan-gia katí pi-ti-lan-gi
snow	manätwa	mi-nät-wa
it snows	nungi pissata minatwa	mi-nät-wa pis-sat
it snowed yesterday	manätwa pissat laka	a-la-kiä mi-nät-wa pis-sat
it will snow tonight	manätwa ka pissata pikundäkä	nungi pa-kon-dä-ki mi-nät-wa pissat
today	nungi kaXkixkwa	nun-gi ka-ki-kwa
one year ago	n'guti pipunwa shaya	nun-gi n'go-ti pi-pon-wa ka-ki-kwa
one month	n'guti kilswa	n'goti kil-swa
springtime	melokamiki	mä-lo-ka-mik
summer	näpinwaki	nä-pin-wi-ki
fall	takwakiki	tä-kwa-ki-wi
winter	piponwi, pipunwi	pi-pon-wi
star	langwa pl. aki	a-lan-gwa
hail	misiXkwa	mi-zik-wa
hail falls	" pissata	" pis-sa-ta
it freezes	sungatengi	son-ga-tan-gi
the river freezes all over	sipiwe sungatengi misahaki	si-pi-wi son-ga-tan-gi mis-a-há-ki
eddy, whirlpool	wawiaXtangi	wai-o-ki-tan-gi
rapid, ripple	tchatchikiXtangi	tca-tci-ki-tan-gi
it flows swiftly	kinshiXtanwi	kinj-tan-gi
the river is shallow	sipiwe iXkungi	si-pi-wi i-kun-gi
the river is deep	" ki-nun-gi	" ki-nun-gi
the river is dried up	" panXkiki	" panq-ki-ki
the river rises	" minshipikanwi	" män-jip-i-kangh
cloud	alXkwatwi	al-kwat-wi
sky	kishikwe ("heaven in preaching")	ki-cik-wi
in the sky	kishikungi	ki-cik-un-gi
the sky is blue	kishikwe iXkipakingi	ki-cik-wi ik-ki-pa-ki-n-gi
waterfall	nipi papinang	ni-pi-pa-pin-dang
I am digging	nila walXkiani	ni-la wal-ki-a-ni
a bridge	tak-kani	taq-ka-ni

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
gun	pikwani pl.na	pa-pi-kwa-ni
pistol	pikwansi pl.sa	pa-pi-kwan-si
fishermen	pankwashikwa	pan-gik-wa-ci-kwa (hook and line)
I am fishing	nila pankwashikwane	ni-la pang-kwa-ci-kwa-ni
fish hook	pangi'hkwtakane	pan-gi-kwa-ta-ka-ni
seine	sapahakane	sa-pa-ha-ka-ni
fog	"awanui	a-wan-wi
it is foggy	"awangi	a-wan-gi
it is bad weather	malawiki shikatwi	ma-la-wi-ki-ci-kak (or kat-wi)
the water is muddy	nipi ki'hpi Kami	a-ca-ci-ka-mi-ki or ka-pi-ka-mi-ki
clear water	paxkikamiki nipi	pa-ki-ka-mi-ki (nipi is superfluous with kamiki)
drinking water	mäninge nipi	män-in-gi ni-pi
in the water	nipingi	ni-pin-gi
it floats on the water	"ambahakuka nipi	am-ba-han-gi or pa-ma-han-gi (ambahakoka is animate)
I drink water	nila mämame nipi	ni-pi ma-ma-ni
full of water	maxikukewixx mu'hkina-hki nipi	mo-kin-a-ki ni-pi
empty of water	mäni'hwik nipi	ma-ni-wik ni-pi
still water	pakishikamiki nipi	pa-ki-ci-ka-mi-ki
sand	nekawe, näkawi	nä-ka-wi
the river is rocky	"assänXkiXkiki sipiwi	si-pi-wi as-sän-ki-ki-ki
bottom land	wiXkwäXkiungi	wi-kwä-ki-un-gi
dam	kipänakan	ki-pä-na-ka-ni or ki-pa-ha-min-gi (ki-pa-ha-ma-ni, I block up, obstruct)
branch of stream	pandigi'htange	pan-di-ki-tan-gi (flows into)
headwaters "	a'hkwas singi (where it ends)	a-hi ma-tci-sin-gi (or ma-tci-tan-gi--"where it begins")
island	minahanuaXki	mi-na-han-wi pl. wa-ki
on the island	minahanunXkiungi	mi-na-han-un-gi
ocean	k'tchikami sipiwi	ki-tci-ka-mi
the river makes a bend	sipiwi wakitangi	si-pi-wi wak-stän-gi
" " many bends	" wissa "	" wis-sa "
slope of a mountain	shukwataXkiki	co-kwa-tä-ki-ki

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
a high mountain	i'hpataŋgi	ip-pa-tān-gī or ip-pa-pa-tā-ki-ki
one dollar	n'guti mā'hkwa pl.waki	n'go-ti mā-kwa (i.e. one beaver skin)
arrow head	wapitshī	na-pa-lā co-li
one half dollar	napalā mā'hkwa	kin-wa-kō-nī tā-kop (a)
one quarter dollar	n'gutā sipana	n'go-ti a-se-pan (i.e. one coon skin)
Wyandot	Psikania	P'si-ka-nia-lā-ki
Senaca	Natuwia	Na-to-wia-sit tā-kop
Ottawa	Tawawa	Ta-wa-wa-gwia
Shawnee	Shawanwa	Ca-wan-wa-wa
Peoria	Pāwalia	Pa-o-lia-tai-ci (to) (South, or the South, in particular)
Cherokee	Katuwa	Ka-to-wa-toon-dji (from)
Creek	Mashkwa	Mac-kwa mai-a-kwi-tci-ci iā
Choctaw	Tcha'ta	Tcak-ta
Chickasaw	Tchickasha	A-tcik-a-ca
Osage	W̄shashi	Wa-ca-cī
Potawatomi	Wahunaha	Wa-ho-na-ha
Sauk	Sakia	Sa-kia
Delaware	Wapanaxkia	Wa-pa-naq-ki*-ha
Miami	Miamia	Mi-a-mia
Wea	WayaXtanwa	Wai-a-tan-wa
Piankeshaw	Payāngisha	Pā-yūn-gic-a-dji lānia
Kaskaskia	Kaxkaxkia	M'ci-wi-tā-ha (Elk heart)
Chippewa	Tchipwia	A-tcip-wi-a
Mohegan	Mahikania	Ma-hi-kan-ia
Frenchman	Māhtikusha	Mā-ti-ko-sia
German	Mālawatawia	no word. Mālawatawia means "does not talk well"
the whites	wapi-mitussāniaki	wap'ki-lo-kia (white skins)
Americans	Shimalsi	Ci-mal-sa-ki
black man	maXkatā lānia	ma-ka-tā-la-nia
child	piluXsa	pi-lo-sa (small child)
baby	piluXsānsa	pi-lo-sa (with possessive, n-i-tcan-sal (my baby), k-i-tcan-sal (your), n-i-tcan-sā-na-ki (our))
I sell one dog and language	ilatawādshi	i-la-ta-wāc

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
country, native land dogs	tashikiumi	a-ta-ci-kiö-mi a-ni wi-sa
arrow	wipimä	wi-pi-mü pl.ma
arrow head	wapitkhi	wi-pi-tci (flint)
long bow	kinuXkussita tákupa	kin-wa-kö-sít tä-kop (a)
bowstring	tákopindi	tä-ko-pind
arrow points are all grown up	kändawikuläki	kän-da-wi-ko-lä-ki
short bow	ihkuaxkussita tákupa	ik-kwa-ko-sít tä-kop
your horses are all	mähtchingwia	mä-tcing-gwia
prophet	alsäXkwämwa	al-sa-tcim-wa
interpreter	mayakwatchisi	mai-a-kwätci-ci (to) (South, or the South, is mai-a-kwätci)
a heavy load	mayaXkwetungi	mai-a-kwätcon-dji (from)
South, southward	niluna yayangi maya- kwetchisi	ni-lo-na mai-a-kwi-tci-ci ia- ian-gi
" (inan.)	wa" sapitchi	wa"za-pi-tci (to) (East-alone-is ma- za-pi-tci)
" (an. plu.)	wa" sapingunshi	wa"za-pin-gon-dji (from)
" heavy price	pipunkiungishi	pi-pon-ki-on-gi-ci (to) (North-alone) is pi-pon-ki-on-gi)
North, northward	pipunkiungi	pi-pon-ki-on-gon-dji (from)
" little	pungishinge	pün-gi-cin-gon-dji (from) (West-is pün-gi-cin-ge)
West, westward	pungishingishi	pün-gi-cin-gi-ci (to) The first syllable of these words may be made "pan" instead of "pün"
" "		pün-gi-cin-gon-dji länia
a western man	pungishingunshi länia	wa"za-pin-gon-dji mi-täm-sa
an eastern woman	wansapiwigunshi mitämsa	mai-a-kwätcon-dji pi-ta-sing (a-lam-sän-wi is superfluous)
the wind blows from lamthänwi pitaXsingi	mayaXkweungunshi	we-na-pi-a-ta
the South		we-ni-ki pi-a-tci-ki
who is coming?	wena piapa	a-ki-ma pi-a-ta
who are coming?	weniki piatchiki	a-ki-ma-ki pi-a-tci-ki
the chief is coming	lenia kima piata	kät-wi nätawilin-da-ma-ni or kät-wi na-ti-an (what do you come for?)
chiefs are coming	lenia kimaki piatchiki	o-na-na-läm-wa mot-yi nila n'daia sin-o-wi
what do you want?	kiätwi näta welindamane	i-na-na tä-ci n'dai-a nä-pi- ki-li-ta läm-wa
this dog is not mine	unana lámwa mutchi ni- la sinwe	ni-la a-ta-wi-a-ni n'go-ti läm-wa kwitaka äs-sak
but the red dog is mine	unana täshi nepikilita lamwa	ani (no such words nilata here. It means "only me". It probably in- tends kwitaka nila ätayani, "the other belongs to me")
I sell one dog and keep the other	nila ätawiani nguti lám- wa nehi kutaka nilaka tay- ani	

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

I sell many other dogs	nila ä-tawiani wissa kutakaki lämuki	ni-la ä-ta-wi-a-ni wi-sa kwi-ta-ka-ki lä-mo-ki
my father is dead	nila nuxsa nepika	ni-la no-sa nă-pi-ka
your mother is living	kila kikia matXsenuita	ki-la ki-kia mă-to-să-nă-wit
his sons are all dead	wila kwissahi tcheki nepika	wi-la kwis-să-hi tcă-ki nă-pi-kik
our children are all grown up	niluna nitchansenaki tcheki tchehinikichik	ni-lo-na ni-tcan-să-nă-ki tcă-ki ka-cin-i-ki-tcik
your horses are all sold	kilwa nekatekashahi tcheki ätawängi	kil-wa ki-tai-a-wa-ki nă-ka-ti-ka-ca-ki tcă-ki caia ä-ta-wän-gi
a heavy load	wässah shitungi	wäss-sa ci-tun-gi(heavily loaded)
a light load	kässwa shitungi	käss-wa ci-tun-gi
heavy (anim.)	kXtchukalwa	kä-tca-kwa-li-ta
" (inan.)	kaXtchukanwi	kä-tca-kwan-wi or kwan-gi
" (an. plu.)	kXtchukaloki	kä-tca-kwa-li-tcik
heavy price	wässwa kindeki	wäss-wa kin-dă-ki
little	kissinswi	kis-sins-wi
a light-weight man	na^n gitciwa lania	la-nia na^n-gi-tci-wa
I am light	nila ninangitchi	ni-la nan-gi-ti-an
the cloth is dirty	nanamekinge kiähpeki	kiä-pä-kin-gi ki-ci-ha-ka-ni
the cloth was dirty	" shya "	" caiamatci "
the cloth will be " kind "	kati "	" ka-ti "
I fall down (off from)	nila papinzinoni	ni-la pa-pin-dji-na-ni
we " "	niluna papinzinangi	ni-lo-na pa-pin-dji-nan-gi
I run	nila memikwiani	ni-la ma-mi-kwi-a-ni
we run	niluna memikwiangi	ni-lo-na ma-mi-kwi-an-gi
I die	nila nepiani	ni-la na-pi-a-ni
we two die	niluna nizwi nepiani	ni-lo-na ni^j-wi na-pi-an-gi
we die	niluna nepiani	ni-lo-na na-pi-an-gi
the falling of the house	papindängi wikiami	pa-pin-dän-gi wi-ki-a-mi
I fall when running	nila meshinane	ni-la man-ci-na-ni(stumble)
death	punilatheta	pu-ni-läs-sa-ta(he stops breathing)
I stand	nila nápaweani	ni-la na-pa-wi-a-ni
I am standing on a stone	nila nápaweani säningi	ni-la na-pa-wi-a-ni sän-in-gi

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

when I pinch

THE VERB TO PINCH

I pinch(sing.,an.) him

niā sessina

ni-la sā-si-na-ka

you p.

kila sessinadshi

ki-la sā-si-na-tci means
when did I pinch him? Usu-ally

he p.

wila sessinata

a-wi-la sā-si-nat(a)ched him

we p. (h) he pinched

niluna sessinakinshi

nilona sā-si-na-kin-dji

we p. (h) I pinched

kiluna sessinangwi

kilona sā-si-nan-gwi

ye p. (y) after I pinched

kilwa sessinekwi

kilwa sā-si-nā-kwi

they p.

wilwa sessinatchiki

awilwa sā-si-na-tci-ki

(For perfect action add caī-a-mat-ci, usually between the pronoun and the verb, but it may be placed elsewhere; it is often abbreviated to caia.

For the future add ka-ti to the end of the verb, which is otherwise unchanged except that the third person singular becomes sā-si-na-ka-ka-ti.)

I pinch a cat

nila sāssinaka pizhiwa nila sā-si-na-ka pi-nji-wa
" cats " sāssinakiki piziwaki " sā-si-na-ki-ki pi-nji-wa-ki

I pinch a stick

" sa-si-na-ma-ni ta- " sā-si-na-ma-ni ta-wa-ni
wa-ni

" sticks

" sissina tawana " sā-si-si-na-ma-ni ta-wa-na

" a stick ma- " sissina tawani wis-
ny times sanwi

" sā-si-na-ma-ni ta-wa-ni
wis-sān-wi (or mon-ja-ki)

" a cat many " sissina piziwa wis-
times sanwi

" sā-si-na-ka pi-nji-wa
wis-sān-wi

(These last four forms of Gatschet's indicate if I pinch

kinda nila sissinaka

ni-la si-si-ni-wi-a-ni

let you pinch him

" kila sissinata

kila si-si-ni-wa-ya-na

let he " him

" wila sissinata

a-wi-la si-si-ni-wat

let we pinch(ones)

" niluna sissinangwa

nilona si-si-ni-wi-an-gwa

let we " pinch(ones)

kiluna sissinangwa

kilona si-si-ni-wa-an-gwa

do I yeach?

kinda kilwa sissinakwa

kil-wa si-si-ni-wa-ye-kwa

do they "

" wilwa sisinawata

awilwa si-si-ni-wa-wa-ta

if I will pinch

kinda nila alimā sis-
sinakā

kin-da ni-la si-si-ni-wi-a-ni
ka-ti

if I should pinch

kinda nila apwak'gi sis-
sinakā

(same as next above. None of
these expressions are liter-
al. Gatschet's mean "when I
really pinch him" and "when
hereafter I pinch him"; and
Godfroy's means "when if I
shall pinch him", or as he
"if I am going to pinch him"
akwi nila su-si-nā-la-ni

do you pinch?

kilwango sāssiniwayikw

do they pinch?

wilwango sāssinawadshi

while I pinch you

a'hkwi nila sissinəlani

"If it you pinching?" do, while Godfroy's ask for the action

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
when I pinch you	tonahawiki nila sissinaká	a-kwi sá-sí-ni-wa-ki-an(i.e. "while I pinch". t̄a-na-ha-wi-ki ni-la sá-sí-na-ka means "when did I pinch him?" Usually "when" is not expressed, affirmatively; thus: sá-sí-na-ka sá-kwá̄t, "when I pinched him he cried")
we	wila sissiniwassiva	ki-ko-ni wi-la sá-sí-na-ta
we (incl.)	niluna sissinewassomina	ki-ko-ni ni-la sá-sí-na-ka
although he pinched you	kikuni wila sessinata	kin-gi-mi ma-tci ni-la sá-sí-ni-wi-a-ni
although I pinched them	kikuni nila sessinaka	
directly after I pinched pincher	kinzimi mā'htchi nila sássiniwiani	
after I pinched you	mā'htchi nila sássinelani mā-tci ni-la sa-sí-ná-la-ní	
pinch me (imp. sing.)	sissinilo	nila si-si-ni-lo
pinch him	sissini	si-si-ni
pinch us (excl.)	sissiniluma	si-si-ni-lo-ma
" "(incl.)	sissinelenangwi kiluna	This can be expressed only by si-si-pā-do ki-au-wi ni-la a-po-ci si-si-ni-lo i.e. pinch yourself and then pinch me"
we (incl.)	(means "someone is pinching us")	
ye are pinched		
pinch them	sissini wilwa	si-si-si-ne
pinch me (imp. plu.)	kilwa sássini-ikwi	si-si-ni-ko
we " him	kilwa sássinakwi	si-si-na-ko
pinch us	kilwa sássiniangti	si-si-ni-lo-ma
pinch them	kilwa sássinakwi wilwa	si-si-si-ná-ko
(These last four forms of Gatschet's are indicative instead of imperative)		
I cause somebody to		nila vi-an-gon-dji sasi-
let us pinch him	kiluna sissinatawe wilwa si-si-na-ta-wi	
let me pinch him	nila sissinaka wilwa	n'si-si-na ka-ti
let him pinch (one)	wila sissinadsha	wi-la si-si-na-tca
let them pinch (one)	wilwa sissinawadsha	wil-wa si-si-na-wa-tca
do I pinch?	nilango sássiniwiani	nila sá-si-ná-la-nín-go
do you pinch?	kilango sássiniwayani	kila sá-si-ni-wá-a-nín-go
does he pinch?	wilango sássiniwadshi	a-wi-la sa-sí-ni-wá-ta-ko
do we (excl. - pinch?)	nilunango sássiniwiangi	nilona sá-si-ni-lan-gi-ko
do we (incl.) pinch?	kilunango sássiniweyangwi	ki-lo-na sá-si-ni-lan-gi-ko
do you pinch?	kilwango sássiniwayikwi	kilwa sá-si-ni-wá-i-ki-ko
do they pinch?	wilwango sássinawadshi	awilwa sá-si-ni-wá-wa-tci-ko
(both of these sets of forms are correct; but Gatschet's ask for the person- "Is it you pinching?" &c., while Godfroy's ask for the action")		

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I do not pinch	nila sissiniwasso	mot-yi n'si-si-ni-wa-so
you " "	kila kississiniwasso	" ki-si-si-ni-wa-so
he " "	wila sissiniwasswa	si-si-ni-wa-si-wa
we " "	niluna sissinowassomina	mot-yi ni-si-si-ni-wa-so-mi-na
we(inc.) " you(pl.)	kiluna kisissinowassomina	ki-si-si-ni-wa-so-mi-na
ye " them	kilwa kisissinowassomwa	ki-si-si-ni-wa-som-wa
they " you	wilwa sissiniwassowaki	si-si-ni-wa-so-wa-ki
he is a pincher	wila sassiniwia	awila sa-si-ni-wia or sa-si-si-ni-wia
I am pinched	nila sassiningi	ni-la sa-si-ni-ni-gi
you are pinched	kila sassinalingi	ki-la sassi-na-lin-gi
he is pinched	wila sassinanda	wi-la sa-si-nan-da
we are pinched	niluna sassiniamingi	ni-lo-na sa-si-nia-min-gi
we(incl.- are p.	kiluna sassinelanangwi	kilona sa-si-na-lan-an-gwi
ye are pinched	kilwa sassinelanakwi	kil-wa sa-si-na-la-na-kwi
they are pinched	wilwa sassinandshiki	awilwa sasi-nan-ji-ki
we pinch each other	niluna sassinetiangi ta-	nilona sa-si-na-ti-an-gi
we (incl.) "	tipilawe	kiluna sassinetiangwita-
ye " "	kilwa sassinetiyikwi ta-	kilona sa-si-na-ti-an-gwi
they pinch each other	tipilawe	tipilawe
I cause somebody to get pinched	nila wiangunshi sassi-nanda waya	ni-la wi-an-gon-dji sasi-nanda waya
I cause somebody to pinch another	nila wiangunshi sassinata wayali	ni-la wi-an-gon-dji sa-si-na-ta kwitka-li wa-ya-li
I pinched myself	nila sissina niyawe	nila sa-si-ni-ma-ni ni-au-wi
you pinched yourself	kila sassinamani kiyawe	" ki-ay-wi
he pinches himself	wila sassinanga wiwaye	wila sa-si-nan-gi wi-ay-wi
we pinch ourselves	niluna sassinamangi ni-yunani	nilona sa-si-na-man-gi ni-o-na-ni
"(incl.)	kiluna sassinamangwi ki-yunani	kilona sa-si-na-man-gwi ki-o-na-ni
ye pinched yourselves	kilwa sassinamekwi yuwa	kilwa sa-si-na-ma-kwi ki-o-wa
they pinched themselves	wilwa sassinangiki wi-yuwa	wilwa sa-si-nan-gi-ki wi-o-wa
a pinched man	lania sassinanda	la-nia sa-si-nan-do
pinched men	laniaki sassinandshiki	la-ni-a-ki sa-si-nan-dji-ki

English

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

he pinches another wila sessinata kutakali wila sa-si-na-ta ko-ta-ka-li

" us " sessiniaminda niluna " sa-si-nia-min-da nilona

" us " sessinalangwa kiluna " sa-si-na-lan-gwa kilona

" you(pl.) " wila sessinelakwa " sa-si-ni-lak-wa kilwa

" them " sessinate " " sa-si-na-ka awilwa

we pinch you niluna sessinilangi kila nilona sa-si-na-lan-gi kila

" him " sessinakinshi wila awila sa-si-na-kin-dji wila

" them " wilwa " sa-si-na-gwiKin-dji awilwa

" ye " sessinelangi kilwa " sa-si-na-lan-gik kilwa

(kilona same as nilona in both)

ye pinch me kilwa sessini-ikwi nila kilwa sa-si-ni-ik-wi nila

you " him " sessinikwi wila " sa-si-na-kwi awila

he " us " sessiniangi niluna " sa-si-ni-an-gi nilona

we " us " " kiluna " " kilona

" them " sessinekwi wilwa " sa-si-na-kwi awilwa

before I was pin'dmeshi sissini'hsiungi motyim'ci nila si-si-nu-si-on'gi

they " you " sissina'hsolingi " kilwa sisinasolingu

I am pinched he " sissina'hsiundshi " awila sisinasiondji

I pinch myself we " sissini'hsiumingi " nilona sisindsiomingi

we pinch one another we " sissina'hsulangwi " kilona sisinasolangwi

" ye " sissina'hsulilanakwi " kilwa sisinasolilanakwi

" they " sissina'hsina'hsi- siundshi " awilwa sisinasolakiwi

pinched man I pinch you nila sessinelani kila nila sa-si-nu-la-ni kila

" him " sessinaka wila " sa-si-na-ka awila

" ye " sessinalakoki kilwa " sa-si-na-la-ko-ki kilwa

" them " sessinakiki wilwa " sa-si-na-ki-ki awilwa

you pinch me kila sessiniani nila kila sa-si-ni-a-ni nila

" hard " lami nila " " (Godfroy does not recognize "lami" and knows no word for "hard" in this sense. He would add a-la-mi-ni-a-ni-- "you hurt me".

(With an inanimate object, the contracted form

used: mi " him " sessinadshi wila kila sa-si-na-tci wila

not (he pinches it) so, " us " sessinalangwa kiluna " sa-si-ni-an-gi kilona

" them " sessinadshi wilwa " sa-si-na-tci awilwa

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

he pinches me

wila sessinita nila

awila sa-si-ni-ta nila

I pinch you

"la sessine'hka kila

"la sa-si-na-ka kila

they pinch me

wilwa sessinitchiki nila

awilwa sa-si-ni-tci-ki nila

you " you

" sessine'hkiki kila

" sa-si-na-ki-ki kila

he " him

" sessinatchiki wila

" sa-si-na-tci-ki wila

we " us(excl.)

" sessiniaminshiki

" sa-si-nia-min-dji-ki

we(incl.) "

niluna

nilona

ye " us(incl.)

wilwa sessiniaminshiki

awilwa sa-si-nia-min-dji-ki

only " ye

kiluna

kilona

you " them

wilwa sessinatchiki wil-

awilwa sa-si-na-la-kwi-ki

he " "

wa

kilwa

I have pinched him

nila sassinakipa

nila sa-si-na-ki-pa

you(incl.) "

kila sassina'pa

kila sa-si-na-pa

he "

wila sassinapa

wila sa-si-na-pa

we(bay)

niluna sassinakindapa

nilona sa-si-na-kin-dä-pa

we(incl.) off

kiluna sassinangupa

kilona sa-si-nan-go-pa

things at once

sa-wa-ha-na-al

ye "

kilwa sassinagupa

kilwa sa-si-na-ko-pa

they "

wilwa sassinawapa

awilwa sa-si-na-wa-pa

I am pinched

nila sessiningi

nila sa-si-nin-gi

I pinch myself

nila sessinamane niyawe

nila sa-si-na-ma-ni ni-au-wi

we pinch one another

niluna sessinamangi ni-

nilona sa-si-na-man-gi ni-o-na-ni

after

yunani

a pinched man

lania sassinanda

la-nia sa-si-nan-da

pinched men

laniaki sassinandshiki

la-nia-ki sa-si-nan-dji-ki

he is a pincher

wila sassiniwia

sa-si-ni-wia

he is an habitual
pincher

wila sassissiniwia

sa-si-si-ni-wia

he is not a pincher

wila sissiniwa'hksiwa

mot-yi sa-si-ni-wak-si-wa

he is not an habit)
ual pincher

wila sississiwa'hksiwa

mot-yi sa-si-si-ni-wak-si-wa

(With an inanimate object, the contracted form of this verb is commonly used: ni-si-si-na(I pinch, or scratch, it), ki-si-si-na(you pinch it), sa-si-nat(he pinches it) &c.)

(Godfroy insists that the negative cannot be properly expressed without the use of mot-yi; and this looks reasonable, because the negative form of the verb is used for other purposes than simple negation.

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

THE VERB TO BRUSH OFF (sing. inan. object)		
I brush off it	nila mbawahamani	nila pā-wa-ha-má-ní (or m'bā-wahamáni; i.e. ním-bā-wa-ha)
you coming	kila pāwahaman	kila pā-wa-ha-má-ní
he "	wila pāwahanga	awila pā-wa-han-ga
we "	niluna pāwahamangi (or mbawahamangi)	nilona pā-wa-ha-man-gí (or m'bā-wa-ha-mí-na-there form)
we(incl.) "	kiluna pāwahamangwi	Kilona pā-wa-ha-man-gwi
ye "	kilwapawahamekwi	kilwa pā-wa-ha-má-kwi
I brush off, repeatedly	nila mbawapawahaman(i)	nila pā-pi-wa-ha-má-ní
you "	kila pāwapawahamani	kila pā-pi-wa-ha-má-ní
he ey "	wila pāwapawahanga	han-ga awila pā-pi-wa-han-ga
we can come "	niluna pāwapawahamangi	nilona pā-pi-wa-ha-man-gí
we(incl.) om "	kiluna pāwapawahamangwi	kilona pā-pi-wa-ha-man-gwi
ye I come "	kilwa pāwapawahamekwi	kilwa pā-pi-wa-ha-má-kwi
they you come "	wilwa pāwapawahangiki	awilwa pā-pi-wa-han-gí-ki
I brush off several things at once	nila a'zaki pāwahamani	nila a'zaki pā-wa-ha-má-ní
if we come	"	"
brush off (imp.)	pāwahandu pl.pāwahamoku	pi-wa-han-de pl.pi-wa-ha-mó-ko
he brushes off ashes	wila pāwahanga pingwi	pingwi pāwahanga
while he brushes off	a'hkwi pāwahangi	a-kwi pi-wa-han-gí
before he brushed off	a'hkwi pāwahanzikwi	a-kwi pi-wa-han-zí-kwi
after he	matchi pāwahangi	mä-tci pā-wa-han-gí
because	pakwātchi wila pāwahanga	pa-kwā-tci awila pā-wa-han-ga
on account of	wila wiungunshi pāwahangi	awila wi-un-gon-dji pā-wa-han-ga
I made him incl. "	nila wi-ungunsh pāwahanga	nila wi-un-gon-dji pā-wa-han-ga
this coat was "	napinakani unini pāwahamingissa	caiamatci pāwahamíngi onini napínakaní
a brushed off coat	napinakani pāwahamin-gissa	na-pi-na-ka-ní pā-wa-ha-min-gis-sa
(Gatschet and Godfroy both give same forms with taci as with am)	"	na-pi-na-ka-na pā-wa-ha-min-gissa
coats that have been brushed off	napinakana pāwapawahamingissa	"
after you had arrived	kila walpiyani	kila walpiyani
" he "	wila walpiadshi	awila wa-pi-a-toi
I caused somebody to come	nilawiungunshi wáya piata	nila wi-un-gon-dji wa-yá pá-a-ta (or pi-wa)

English

English has come

come (imp.)

I am coming

I come quick

you " quick, boy

he "

before I came

we "

we (incl.) "

he came

ye "

they "

I can come

he can come

if I come

I must come

if you come

I am bound to come,

if he come

if we come

if we (incl.) come

if ye come

if we come

if they come

while I was coming

let us come

" you "

" he "

while we "

" we (incl.) "

when I come

" ye "

when you come

" they "

after I came

(Gatschet and Godfroy both give same forms with mātci as with ākwi)

after I had arrived

" he "

after you had arrived

" he "

I caused somebody

to come

who is coming?

Gatschet

Gatschet piatchiki

THE VERB TO COME

nila nimbia (this, and
the following, are short
forms, and do not need
the pronoun nominative)

kila kipia kinshimi

kwibanga

wila piwa

mishimbi siwani

niluna biamina (should be
nim-bia-mi-na) siwana

niluna kipiamina

wilwa piaksikwi

kilwa kipiamwa

wilwa piakswangwi

wilwa piwaki

kiluna piaksiwangwi

nila matchixa piayani

kilwa piaksiwakwi

wila matchixa piata

wilwa piakswadshi

kindā nila piayana

nila alima nimbia

" kila "

" wila piata"

niluna piayangia

nila kiluna piayangwa

piayani

" kilwa piayikwa"

nila ka nimbia

" wilwapiawatā"

nila piadshi

" kila "

nila piadshi

niluna piayangi

nila piawadshi

kiluna piayangwi

tonahawiki nila piayani

" kilwa piayikwi"

" wilwa piawadshi"

ma'htchi nila piayani

(Gatschet and Godfroy both give same forms with mātci as with ākwi)

after I had arrived

ma'htchi waXpiani

for

mātci nila wa-pi-a-ni (here)

after you had arrived

" kila waXpiayani"

is " no kila ressed" as: o-wa-ha

" wila waXpiadshi"

one " awila wa-pi-a-tci

nilawiungunshi wāya

piata

Godfroy

Godfroy pl.pi-a-tei-ki

pi-a-lo pl.pi-a-ko

nila pi-ai-an (or nim-bi-a)

nim-bi-a wa-wi-pi (kin-ji-mi
means "soon")

kila pi-ai-a-ni wi-pi pi-a-

ko awila pi-a-ta

nila pi-ai-a-ni kilona pi-ai-an-gwi

kilona pi-ai-i-kwi

kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

nila pi-ai-a-ni awilwa pi-wa-ki

kilona pi-a-si-wan-gwi

ta-pi-ka pi-ai-an

kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

awila kati piata

nila pi-ai-a-ni awilwa pi-a-wa-si-kwi

nila pi-ai-a-ni a-li-ka-ti nim-bi-a

kila "

awila pi-a-ta

nilona pi-ai-an-gia

kilona pi-ai-an-gwa

kilwa pi-ai-i-kwa

awilwa pi-a-wa-ta

a-kwi nila pi-ai-a-ni

nila pi-ai-a-ni or

ni " kila "

kilwa pi-ai-a-ni or

nilona pi-ai-an-gi

awilwa pi-a-wa-ta

" kilona pi-ai-an-gwi

kilona pi-ai-an-gwi

" kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

awilwa pi-a-wa-tci

ma-tci nila pi-ai-a-ni

nila pi-ai-a-ni or

ni " kila "

kilwa pi-ai-a-ni or

nilona pi-ai-an-gi

awilwa pi-a-wa-tci

" kilona pi-ai-an-gwi

kilona pi-ai-an-gwi

" kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

kilwa pi-ai-i-kwi

awilwa pi-a-wa-tci

nila wi-un-gon-dji wa-ya pi-

a-ta (or pi-wa)

we-na pi-a-ta

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
one who has come	piata pl.piatchiki	pi-a-ta pl.pi-a-tei-ki
come(imp.) (an.)	kila pialo kawakasi	pi-a-lo pl.pi-a-ko
boy, come here them(kwi8ssa pialo wahi	kwe-u-sa pi-a-lo
I come quick	nila nimbia kinshimi	nim-bi-a wa-wi-pi(kin-ji-mi means "soon")
come here quick, boys	piako wahi kinshimi	kwe-u-san-ga wa-wi-pi pi-a-
I something	kwiw'hsanga	ko
before I came	m'shi nila piaXsiwani	a-kwi nila pi-a-si-wa-ni
" you came	" kila piaXsiwanaki	" kila pi-a-si-wa-ni
sens		
it "(in.) he came	" wila piaXsikwi	" awila pi-a-si-kwi
it "(in) we came	" niluna piaXsiwangi	" nilona pi-a-si-wan-gi
they (an) we(incl.) came	" kiluna piaXsiwangwi	" kilona pi-a-si-wan-gwi
" li-ye came	" kilwa piaXsiwakwi	" kilwa pi-a-si-wa-kwi
" surely they came	" wilwa piaXsuwadshi	" awilwa pi-a-wa-si-kwi
I must come	nila alima nimbia	a-li-ma ka-ti nim-bi-a
I am bound to come,	nila alima ka nimbia	" " " " " " " "
have to come		nila ka-ki-tisi-a-ni or n'ga-ki-tis-si
I can come	nila matchixa piayani	ta-pi-ka pi-ai-a-ni
I want to come	nila andawanlindamani piayani	pi-a-ni i-ci-ti-an
we are sore	niluna kikitissimina	nim-bi-a ka-ti
let me come	nila ka nimbia	awila pi-a-tca
we (incl.) are sore	wila piadsha	nilona ka-ti pi-ai-an-gi or nim-bi-a-mi-na
let him come	niluna biamina	kilona ka-ti pi-a-ta-wi or ki-pi-a-mi-na
we are sore	wilwa kakitissiwaki	awilwa pi-a-wa-tca
let us come	kiluna kipiamina	pi-ai-a-na or nila pi-ai-a-ni
they are sore	wilwa piawadsha	ki-pi-a or kiluna kuski ki- pi-ai-an xx
let us (incl.) come	tonahawiki nila piayani	
you	" kila "	
let them come	wila piadshi pi-a-ta or awila pi-wa	
when I come		(In the above three expressions, ta-na-ha-wi-ki is an interrogative. If a conjunction is used it should be a-kwi for past or present time, or kin-dä for future time. But ordinarily the "when" is not expressed, as: o-wa-ha wi-a-ki-ka-ni pi-ai-a-na—"Be here when I come".
money given		
when you come		
money given		
when he comes		
(In the above three expressions, ta-na-ha-wi-ki is an interrogative. If a conjunction is used it should be a-kwi for past or present time, or kin-dä for future time. But ordinarily the "when" is not expressed, as: o-wa-ha wi-a-ki-ka-ni pi-ai-a-na—"Be here when I come".		
although I come	kikuni nila piayani	ki-ko-ni nim-bi-a or nila pi-ai-a-ni
who is coming?	wena piata	we-na pi-a-ta

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I find him(an.)	nila mā'hwaka	nila mā-ka-wa-ka
" them(an.)	nila mā'hkawakāki	nila mā-ka-wa-ki-ki
" it, or them(in)	nila mā'hkamani	nila mā-ka-ma-ni
" a knife to obey	nila mā'hkamani malsi	mal-si mā-ka-ma-ni
" knives he is obeying	nila mā'hkamani malsa	mal-sa mā-ka-ma-ni
I " something	nila nimaXka kiko	ki-ko ni-ma-ka(short form)
I " somebody	nila namakawa waya	a-wa-ya mā-ka-wa-ka
obed" several persons	nila nimaXkawaki wayaki	a-wa-ya-ki ni-mā-ka-wa-ki
it(an.) is found	alima mā'hkundala	awila mā-kon-da
hit(inan.) is found	alima mā'hkamangi	ma-ka-na or mā-ka-mān-gi
they(an.) are found	alima mā'hkunshi	awilwa mā-kon-dji-ki
(a-li-mā , in the last three expressions is surely", and is not a part of the verb)	nila kimutiani	only for emphasis, meaning
I steal	ayakami kakitisswa	mo-so-ki sa-ki-in-dji-ki
he is very sore	kila kimutean	nila ki-oti-pi
you steal	nila kakitissi	a-ya-ka-mi ka-ki-ti-si-wa
I am sore	wila kimutat(a)	nila ka-ki-ti-si-a-ni or
he steals	kila kakitissiani	n'ga-ki-tis-si
you are sore	wila kakitissiwa	kila ka-ki-ti-si-a-ni
he is sore	niluna kakitissimina	awila ka-ki-ti-si-wa
we(incl.) are sore	kiluna kimutat"niki	nilona ka-ki-ti-si-mi-na
they are sore	kilwa kakitissimwa	kilōna ki-mo-ta="ci-ki
ye give me money(imp)	wilwa kakitissiwaki	kilwa ka-ki-ti-si-mwa
you "	kilua milike nila, shula	awilwa ka-ki-ti-si-wa-ki
you gave me money	kila milolo nila shula	co-li mi-li-ko
money given	kila miliani nila shuli	co-li mi-li-ko
moneys given	shuli mikingi	kila mi-li-a-ni co-li
I give him money	shulia mikingi	co-li mi-kin-gi(mi-lin-gi,to me)
I give him many things	nila milaka shuli wila	co lia mi-kin-gi
I give him	nila milaka wissa kiko	nila mi-la-ka co-li
give me anything you please	nila awahaminda niluna	wissa-kiko milaka
I give me money	nila milaka	nila mi-la-ka
I do not know	kila tapelin kila damane mililo	kila ta-pā-lin-da-ma-ni mi-li-lo
	mikilo nila shuli(this means "give away my money, to someone else)	mi-li-lo co-li

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I obey my father	nila passindawaka nila nu su	nila pā-sin-da-wa-ka no'-sa
I know you	nila kiki jalinla kilanla	nila kiki jalinla kilanla
I am glad to obey	nila tipawa passindamani	ti-pā-wā n'da-ci-ta-ha pā- sin-da-ma-ni
I know that	wilwa	wilwa, ti-pā-wā ci-tā-hā-wa- tcī-ki pā-sin-dā-mo-wa-tci
they are glad to obey we all know him	niawakiipawa passindaman awatcha	awilwa, ti-pā-wā ci-tā-hā-wa- tcī-ki pā-sin-dā-mo-wa-tci
he is obeying	wila passindu ka(means he will obey)	awila pi-sān-dam-wa
no, we do not know	hsunina	nila pā-sin-dā-ma-ni
I am obeying	nila passindamani	ib. or mon-ja-ki pā-sin-dan-ga
obedient	passindanganini wikimi	nila sa-ki-na-ka
I catch him	nila sekinaka wila	nila sa-ki-na-ka
he catches us	nila sakiniaminda niluna	sā-ki-ni-ia-min-da or wila sā- ki-ni-lan-gwa
you	kila usisayani	mo-swa sa-ki-ni-nd
a caught deer	muhswa sakininda	mo-so-ki sā-ki-ni-dji-ki
caught deer	muhsuki sakinindshiki	nila ki-mo-ti-a-ni
they fall down	nila kimutiani	nila pa-pin-dji-na-ni
I steal	kila kimutean	kila "
I fall off from	wila kimutat(a)	awila kimotat
you steal	niluna kimutiangi	nilona ki-mo-ti-an-gi
we	kiluna kimutiangwi	kilona ki-mo-tā-an-gwi
they	kilwa kimuteyikwi	kilwa ki-mo-tā-yik-wi
we steal	awilwa kimutatchiki	awilwa ki-mo-tā-tei-ki
we(incl.) steals	he had been stealing wilakimutatchissa	awila ki-mo-tā-tcis-sa
ye steals	nila kimutamba	nila ki-mo-ti-am-ba
they stealing of a	kila kimuteyamba	kila ki-mo-tā-yam-ba
house	wila kimutapa	awila ki-mo-tā-pa
he has been stealing	niluna kimuteangipa	nilona ki-mo-tā-an-gi-pa
I have stolen	kilwa kimuteyikupa	kilwa ki-mo-tā-yi-ko-pa
I am afraid of him	wilwa kimutewapa	awilwa ki-mo-tā-wa-pa
you	kiluna kimuteyangwipa	kilona ki-mo-ta-yan-gwi-pa
he is afraid of him	nila awalwka wila	nila a-wa-la-ka
we	nila awashaminda niluna	awila a-wa-ca-min-da ma-ko- tayon-gi-ci
ye	kuteyungishi	nila a-wa-twa-ni wi-ka-ta- ka-ni
they	nila awatiana wika-ta-kani	nila gi-kia-lin-daiaw
we(incl.) "	nila gi-kia-lin-daiaw	nila gi-kia-lin-da-ma-ni or n'gi-kia-lin-da-
I take her along	nila ki kialindaso	n'gi-kia-lin-da-so
he took us to the		
prairie		
I take with me a		
pencil		
I know myself		
I wash a boy		
I do not know		

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I know him	nila gi kialima wila	n'gi-kia-lē-ma (short form)
I know you	nila ki ki ialimala kila ki-kia-lē-ma-lan	"
I know that	nila ngi kialinda inini n'gi-kia-lin-dā-mā-nī inini (wrong-inan. object)	"
yes, we all know him	ihi, tcheki niluna gih-kialimamina	i-ya tca-ki n'gi-kia-li-ma-mi-na
no, we do not know him	muhtchi niluna gikhialima hsumina	mot-yi nin-gi-kia-li-ma-so-mi-na
we all know this house	tchäki niluna ki kia-lindamina unini wikiami	tca-ki, nilona o-ni-nj wi-ki-a-mi gi-kia-lin-dā-mi-na
I fall, down	nila nu'zissa	n'do-cis-sa or nila o-cis-sa-ni
I wash my hands	kila uzissayani	kila o-cis-sai-a-ni or ki-to-cis-sa
you " drunk	ka kwapia	wila o-cis-sat or nila kia-
he falls down	wila uzissatani	wilwa o-cis-sa-wa-ki
they fall down	wilwa u'zissata	nila pa-pin-dji-na-ni
I fall, off from	nila papinzinoni	nilona pa-pin-dji-nan-gi
we " they "	niluna papinzinangi	awilwa pa-pin-djin-gi-ki
he stumbles (this does not mean "falls")	wilwa papinzingiki	mān-cin-ga
I stumble	nila meshinani	nila mān-cin-a-ni
the falling of a house	papindāngi wikiami	pa-pin-dāngi wi-ki-a-mi
a waterfall	niluna napangi	nilona na-pangi
I am afraid	nipi papindāngi	ni-pi pa-pin-dāngi
I am afraid of him	nilangwa tatchi	nīngwa-ta-tci or nila kwa-ta-ki-an
" them	nila ngwassa	nīngwas-sa
I am frightened	" ngwassaki wilwa thekineko	nīngwas-sa-ki
I am trembling	nila neningihka	nīngza-kis-si or nila sa-ki-si-an
I am trembling from fright	nila naningihkane thakissiani	nila nān-on-gi-kan
he is trembling from cold	wila neningi kata shakwatchitchi	nila sa-ki-si-an
they are trembling from fatigue	wilwa neningi katchiki alangwetchiki	awila nān-on-gi-ka-ta ca-kwa-tci-tci
I wash myself	nila kissetwani niawe	awilwa nān-on-gi-ka-tci-ki a-lan-gwā-wa-tci
I wash a boy	nila kissemaka kwiwhsa	nila ki-sa-twa-ni ni-au-wi kwe-u-sa ki-sa-ma-ka

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I wash my face	nila kishigwani	nila ki-cin-gwa-ni
I leave " it, " them with hot water	" " kishap- kiteginipi	" " ki-cap-ki- ta-ki ni-pi
and with soap	nehi wapanakani	" " a-yo-a-ni wa-pa-ha-ka-ni (I used soap)
do not leave me wash basin	wikkata nukashtholo	kj-ci-cin-gwa-ka-ni or kj-ci- ci-na-kia-ka-ni
do you want (to buy) something	kishishigwakani	
wash woman	kissagwa mitamsa	kis-sa-go-ka mi-tam-sa
what do you want?		
I wash meat	nila gissatu wiunsi	wi-o-si ki-sa-twa-ni
I want an arrow		
I wash a shirt	nila ngihsatu napinakaneme	na-pi-na-ka-ni ki-sa-twa-ni
I wash myself all over	nila gishiluki misahaki	ki-sa-twa-ni ni-au-wi mi- za-ha-ki
I wash my hands	nila gissato nacka	ki-sa-twa-ni ni-na-ka
drunk	ka kwapia	ka-kwá-pi-t
a hand saw		
I am drunk	nilan gia kwapi	nín-gia-kwá-pi or nila kiá- kwá-pi-an
a cross-cut saw		
he is drunk	kia kwapiwa	ki-kia-kwá-pi
they are drunk	kia kwapiwaki	kiá-kwá-pi-wa-ki
I drink moderately	nila mänani tokawi	ib. or ki-ka-wi a-ko-ki ni- mä-nä
wise	nila kakpatwani tawani	wissa ma-la-mi ni-mä-na
I drink too much	nila manani malami	ti-ka-wi män-ga
a moderate drinker	tikawi mangaminga	nila na-pa-ni or ni-na-pa
the middle		nilona na-pan-gi
I sleep	nila napani	na-mä-ka na-pan-gi
a sawyer (saw-mill)	niluna napangi	ci-pi na-pan-gi
we sleep	nama ka napata	nín-gi-la-ki-ki or nila ki- la-ki-ki-an
(cross-cut)	shaya muhtshi kila kik- thuna	wis-sa nila ki-la-ki-ki-an or nin-ga-ki-la-ki-ki
a short sleep	nila pilaka apwa	ki-ka-ki-la-kia pl.ki-ka-ki
they eat	nila pilakiki apwa	mot-yi ka-ki-la-ki-ci-o-ni
a long sleep	nila pitoani apwa	
I lie	nila ningila ki ki	nila a-pwa pi-la-ka
I over-eat		" " pi-la-ki-ki
I tell many lies	nila ningakila ki ki	" " pi-twa-ni
	kakila ki kia	" " pi-twa-ni or pi- twamba
a liar	shaya muhtshi kila kik- thuna	
it is not a lie	nila pilaka apwa	
	nila pilakiki apwa	
I bring back him (an.)	nila pitoani apwa	
" them "	nila pitwamba apwa	
" it (inan)		
" them "		
I leave him (an.)	nila nekalaka wila	nila na-ka-la-ka
" the contrary		
" them "	nila nákalakiki wilwa	nila na-ka-la-ki-ki

English

Gatschet

Godfroy

I leave it, or them nila nā-ka-ta-má-ní
(inanimate)

leave me nakashilo

do not leave me wiXkata nakashtholo

do you want (to buy) kikungu ga maman
something

what do you want? kiatwi nāta welindamane

I want an arrow nila nāta wilindamane
wipimā

he wants to kill wila andawalindangi gi-
ha-ta napilangwi

ye kilwa napilakwi

a hand saw kikputkani

a cross-cut saw mashaki kikputakani

a mill saw p'sashakani

I am sawing nila kakpashikwana

I saw a tree cross-wise nila kakpatwani tawani

we (inc.) off at both ends nila kakpatwani tawani
apwatchunshi

I saw a tree through the middle nila kakpatwani tawani
passa kaha awatchishi

a sawyer (saw-mill) passpashikwa

you " (cross-cut) kilwa nap'kiana

they eat wilwa wissiniwaki

food mitchuni pl.na

I over-eat nila niwissini malami
niawi

I say nila iluani

it is said iluangi

people (Indians) say mitusaniaki iluawatchi

we say to each other niluna ishindiangi

I say yes nila iluani ihi

he " no wilwa alangwani muhtchi

" go-on " matchi kalo

" it again apitchi nu ki

we (incl.) the contrary kiluna " kutakingizhi

Godfroy

ib.

na-ka-ci-lo

wi-ka-ta na-kac-to-lo

ki-ko-ko ka-ti ma-man

kāt-wi nā-ta-wi-lin-da-ma-ni

wi-pi-mā nā-ta-wi-lin-da-ma-
ni

awila nā-ta-wi-lin-dan-ga-
ka-tj gi-hi-wa-tci (or n'gi-
to-ki-kat, or nila nā-ta-wi-
lin-dan-ga, gi-ha-tz)

kik-po-ta-ka-ni

kin-waq kik-po-ta-ka-ni

p'si-pa-ta-kan

nila kā-ki-pa-twa-ni

ta-wa-ni kā-ki-pa-twa-ni

ta-wa-ni ai-a-pa-tcon-dji
kā-ki-pa-twa-ni

ta-wa-ni kā-ki-pa-twa-ni pa-
sa-ka-ha pi-la-wa-toi-hi

pass-pa-ci-kwapl. kwa-ki

kak-pa-ci-kwa

awilwa wis-si-ni-wa-ki

mi-tci-o-ni pl.na

mä-la-mi ni-sau-wi wis-sa
ni-wis-si-ni

nila il-wi-a-ni or n'dal-wā

il-wan-gi

mi-to-sa-ni-a-ki il-wa-wa-tci

nilona il-wi-an-gi or i-ci-
tä-yan-gi

nila il-wi-a-ni i-ya

" mot-yi

" ma-tci-ka-lo

" no-ki

" n'ga-wi-la-wā

or ku-ta-kin-gi-ci

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
I say just the same	nila iluani napishi	nila il-wi-a-ni na-pi-ci
I say, again and again	nila nanuki iluamba	nila na-noq-ki il-wi-a-ni
I know what I say	nila gi kialinda iluani	n'gi-kia-lin-da il-wi-a-ni
I dare to say (am not afraid)	nila angua ta so iluani	mot-yi n'gwa-tan-so "
I treat, doctor, him	nila napilaka	nila na-pi-la-ka or ni-na-pi-la
you	kila napiladshi	kila na-pi-lat-ci
he	wila napilata	awila na-pi-la-ta
we	niluna napilakinshi	nilona na-pi-la-kin-dji
we(incl.)	kiluna napilangwaka	kilona na-pi-lan-gwi
ye	kilwa napilakwi	kilwa na-pi-la-kwi
they	wilwa napilatchiki	awilwa na-pi-la-tci-ki
I	nila napilakiki	nila na-pi-la-ki-ki
you	kila napiladshiki	kila na-pi-la-ci-ki
he	wila napiladshihi	awila na-pi-la-tci-hi
we	niluna napilakinshiki	nilona na-pi-la-kin-dji-ki
we(incl.)	kiluna napilangwiki	kilona na-pi-lan-gwi-ki
ye	kilwa napilakwiki	awila na-pi-la-kwi-ki
they	wilwa napilawatchihi	awilwa na-pi-la-wa-tci-hi
I doctor(abstract)	nila napikiani	nila na-pi-ki-a-ni
you	kila nap'kiana	kila
he	wila napkidshi	awila na-pi-kit
we	niluna napkiangi	nilona na-pi-an-gi
we(incl.)	kiluna napkiangwi	nilona na-pi-ki-an-gwi
ye	kilwa napkiyikwi	kilwa na-pi-ki-yik-wi
they	wilwa napkitchiki	awilwa na-pi-ki-tci-ki
exhausted	alangueta	a-lan-gwa-ta
I am exhausted from walking	nila alangwiani pambali- iani	nila a-lan-gwi-a-ni (or n'da- lan-gwa) pam-ba-li-a-ni
you	kila alangweyani pambali- iani	kila a-lan-gwa-ya-ni pam- ba-li-a-ni
he	wila alangwata pambalid- shi	ayila a-lan-gwa-ta pam-ba- li-tci
if I kill	niluna alangwiangipam- baliangi	nilona a-lan-gwi-an-gi pam- ba-li-an-gi
we	kiluna alangwayangwi pam- baliangi	kilona a-lan-gwa-yan-gwi pam- ba-li-an-gwi
we(incl.)		

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
ye are exhausted from walking	kilwa alangwayikwi pambaliyikwi	kilwa a-lan-gwa-yik-wi pam-bal-i-yik-wi (er fäum)
they are exhausted from walking	wilwa alangwatchiki pambahiwadshi	awilwa a-lan-gwa-tci-ki pam-bal-i-wa-tci-ki
I exhaust myself by walking	nila alangwahtwani pambaliani	nila a-lan-gwa-twa-ni ni-au-wi pam-ba-li-a-ni
he is chief	wila kima	awila a-ki-ma or a-ki-ma-wit
they are chiefs	wilwa kimaki	awilwa a-ki-ma-ki
I am chief	nila kima	nila akima or a-ki-mi-wi-a-ni
you are chief	kila kima	kila a-ki-ma
we are chiefs	niluna, kiluna kimaka	nilona or kilona a-ki-ma-ki
I was chief	nila matchi kima	nila mat-ci a-ki-ma
you were chief	kila matchi kima	kila mat-ci a-ki-ma
he was chief	wila matchi kima	awila mat-ci a-ki-ma
they were chiefs	wilwa matchi kimaki	awilwa mat-ci a-ki-ma-ki
I shall be chief	nila ka kima ka	nila ka-ti a-ki-ma-wi-a-ni or n'da-ki-ma-wi-ka-ti
you shall be chief	kila ka kima	kila ka-ti a-ki-ma-wi-a-ni
he shall be chief	wila ka kima	awila ka-ti a-ki-ma-yo-wa
you will be our chief	kila ka kimaki	kila n'da-ki-mo-ka-na
I kill somebody	nila angihaka waya	nila a-wa-ka-wa-ta-ma-ka -ngo
I get, or was, killed	nila angihingi	a-ki-ma-wi-a-ni? or ki-lango a-ki-ma?
we kill each other	niluna angihatiangi ta-tipilawe(tä-ti-pi-la-wi is wrong; means "each one himself")	mot-yi nila a-ki-ma-si-no-wi kilwa, Komantcäki nila akima
I cause to kill somebody	nila wiagunshi angihata wayali	nila an-gi-ha-ka wa-ya
I kill him	nila ndangihaka	nila an-gi-hin-gi
I kill them	nila ndangihaki	nilona an-gi-hä-ti-an-gi
if I kill	kinda nilan gihakia (means "wait till I kill him")	nila wi-un-gon-dji an-gi-ha-ta wa-ya-li nila an-gi-ha-ka or n'dan-gi-ha n'dan-gi-ha-ki an-gi-hi-wi-a-na
kill me	gi-hi-lo	an-gi-hi-lo pl. an-gi-hi-ko

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
do not kill me	ngi-isoko	mot-yi wi-ka-ta n'gi-hi-so-ko ((The negative in the last sentence is not complete without mot-yi, and as Godfroy adds wi-ka-ta, "you must not")
before I was killed	m'shi nila gihisiungi	a-kwi mot-yi n'gi-hi-si-un-gi
a chicken to be killed	pilawa gihindaka	pi-la-wa ka-ti gi-hin-da-ka
I like (love)to kill nila ndaluna gihaki		n'dal-wa-na an-gi-hi-wi-a-ni
I raise a child	nila kashinikihaka	nila ka-cin-ni-ki-ha-ka pi-lo-da
I raised you	nila kashinikihalani kila	nila ka-ci-ni-ki-ha-la-ni
we raised them	kiluna kashinikihangwi wilwa	kilona ka-ci-ni-ki-han-gwi
he raised him wika	wila kashinikihata	awila ka-ci-ni-ki-ha-ta
" them	" wilwa	" awilwa
I hunt a deer	nila andunehwaka muXthwa mo-swa na-to-na-wak	
I hunt deer	niha andunehwakiki muX-thiki	wi-sa mo-swa-ki na-to-na-wa-kik
I meet somebody	nila ashitaXkawaka waya	nila a-ci-ta-ka-wa-ka a-wa-ya
they meet	wilwaashitaXkawatchiki wayaki	awilwa a-ci-ta-ka-ti-tcik wa-ya-ki
I go with somebody	nila watemaka weya	nila a-wai-a-wa-ta-ma-ka
we go with several	niluna watemakinshiwayaki	nilona wa-ta-ma-kin-ji wayaki
he went with me	wila watemita nila	awila wa-ta-mit
I come back	nila piayani apwa	ap-wa pi-ai-an
we come back	niluna piayangi apwa	ap-wa pi-ai-an-gi
they come back	wilwa piatchiki apwa	ap-wa pi-a-tci-ki (the personal pronouns may be pre-fixed, if desired)
your father	kila kuhesa	
his father	wila u'hesa	
our father	niluna nu'hesa	no-si-na pl.na-ha-ki
our father (incl.)	kiluna ku'hesa	ko-si-na pl.
your father	kilwa ku'hesa	ke-sa-wa pl.wa-ki
their father	wilwa u'hesa	o-sa-wa-li pl.wa-ki
my mouth	nila duni	n'de-ni pl.m
your mouth	kila kituni	ki-te-ni
his mouth	wila tuni	ki-te-ni
our mouths	niluna u'minani	ni-de-ni-mi

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
my son	nila ningwissa	nin-gwis-sa pl. sa-ki
your son	kila kikwi'hsa	ki-kwis-sa pl. sa-ki
his son	wila kwissali	a-kwis-sa-li pl. sa-hi
our son	niluna ningwi'hsina	nin-gwis-si-na pl.na-na-ki
our son(incl.)	kiluna kikwi'hsina	ki-kwis-si-na pl. "
your son	kilwa kikwi'hsawa	ki-kwi-sa-wa pl. wa-ki
their son	wilwa kwi'hsawati	a-kwis-sa-wa-li pl.wa-hi
my daughter	nila nindana	nin-da-na pl. na-ki
your daughter	kila kitana	ki-ta-na plna-ki
his daughter	wila tanali	a-ta-na-li pl.na-hi
our daughter	nilona nindanina	nin-da-ni-na pl.na-na-ki
our " (incl.)	kiluna kitanina	ki-ta-ni-na pl. "
your daughter	kilwa kitonawa	ki-ta-na-wa pl. wa-ki
their daughter	wilwa tanawali	a-ta-na-wa-li pl.wa-hi
my wife	nila niwiwa	ni-wi-wa pl. wa-ki
my husband	nila ninapama	ni-pa-ma pl.ma-ki
my mother	nila ningia	nin-gi-a pl.gi-ki
your mother	kila kikia	ki-ki-a pl.ki-ki
his mother	wila akili	a-ki-li pl.ki-hi
our mother	niluna ningina	nin-gi-na pl. na-ki
our mother(incl.)	kiluna kikina	ki-ki-na pl. "
your mother	kil-wa kikiwa	ki-ki-wa pl.wa-ki
their mother wilwa	wilwa kiwali	a-ki-wa-li pl.wa-hi
my father	nila nuXsa	no-sa pl.sa-Ki
your father	kila ku'hsa	ko-sa " "
his father	wila u'hsale	o-sa-li " sa-hi
our father	niluna nu'hsina	no-si-na pl.na-na-ki
our father (incl.)	kiluna ku'hsina	ko-si-na pl. "
your father	kilwa ku'hsawa	ko-sa-wa pl.wa-ki
their father	wilwa u'hsawali	o-sa-wa-li pl.wa-hi
my mouth	nila duni	n'do-ni pl.na
your mouth	kila kituni	ki-to-ni
his mouth	wila tuni	a-to-ni
our mouths	niluna duninani	nin-do-ni-na-ni

WORDS APPARENTLY DIFFERING TO SOME EXTENT.

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
blacksmith	wishistulia	wi-to-lia pl. aki
I am pounding	nila pokandanga	ni-la pa-kan-da-man (pokan-danga is "he bites a hole")
I pound into shape	nila wishistulia	ni-la wä-la-ha-man
anvil	wishistulia eyuki	wi-to-lia ä-hi pa-kan-dang (where b. pounds. ä-yo-ki means "uses")
goods, merchandise	tchekikiku	mo-ta-ka-ni, (tcä-ki-ki-ko means "everything")
I buy	nila mämane	ni-la ä-ta-me-lan. (nila mä-man means "I buy" in the use "I take it" "I accept it")
seals, high shoes		ni-la a-ca-wi-mi-ti-an
I trade, swap	nila ashaweani	a-ca-wi-mi-kit' ki-ko
he trades something	acawia kiko	a-ca-wä-mi-lit'-tingh
trade, barter	ashawang	wa-wan-in-gia pl. in-di-a-ki
a cheat	wëningia	ki-wa-ni-mi (you cheated me)
I am cheated by you	nila wenimangi kila	a-ca-wi-lit'-ting
something traded	ashawangi	wi-ka-ta-ka-ni
pen, pencil	wikakani	Ka-ci-hi-wia ma-sä-na-ka-näm (God's book)
bible	päkgi messenakani (good book)	nila wa-cin-gwä-ha-ka (kik-ci-mä-ka not used for portraits)
I draw somebody,	nila kikshimaka	nila wa-cin-gwä-hä-kik
I draw several	nila kikshimakik	wä-cin-in-gi (eating) mal-si or a-po-tein-gwák (it has no point)
table knife	mäshaki malsi	wa-ki-kwo-lä-ki (crooked) malsi
pruning knife	shimina tawani malsi (apple tree knife)	ta-ka-twa-ki-ki-ca-kan
hay knife	taxkatui malsi	napä-kwa-ki-ka-ha-ka-ni or min-dji-pi-ki-ka-ha-kan; ki-ka-ha-kan is "cutting tool"
corn, fodder knife	napäxkwa malsi	no word - (ähi tcängwäpingi kin-wakq, "long sitting place")
sofa, lounge	apiliki pinai	po-ki-ca-ka-ni pl. ka-na
window	puktakani; pl. kana	po-ki-ca-ka-ni al-kwak-ta-ka-ni (thing for shading)
window shade	puktakana äyungi	a-to-po-ni kwa-na-ha-ka-ni
table cloth	ä-yun-gi (means "used")	nila a-kwa-na-ha-man
I cover(anything)	nila äyungi	ni-la wä-la-na-ki-an
I lay down, spread	nila wilänaktung	

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
glass, substance	sakindewe	wapamóni (sakindáwi is a glass vessel, bottle, tumbler)
window glass	pukitakaní áyung	po-ki-ca-ka-ní wa-pa-mó-ní
glass dish	sakindawa lakan	wa-pa-mó-ní la-ká-ní
china dish	wapiki lakan	ki-ki-wi la-ká-ní (i.e. earthen dish; wapiki lakan means "white dish")
tailor	matakuma wáshushishtwa (clothes maker)	a-kwa-kwa-có-wa (he sews)
shoemaker	makhisine wáshushishtwa	ma-kis-sín-nakia
boots, high shoes	buts pl. butsa	ma-kis-sí-ní ka-kam-tang
carpenter	wikiami wáshushishtwa	wai-lo-la ko-cík-kwa (he makes anything)
wagon	shuhkwakani	tá-tí-pa-lá-o-sák (it goes around i.e. wheel. Co-kwa-ka-ní is a sled)
harness	tapsi pl. sa	a-tap-to-watc or co-kwa-na-po-wi
line, rein	windapkinakani	pi-má-mo-ka-ka-ní (thing to drive or guide with)
frame house	tawani wikiami	pá-pí-kak-cí-kan wi-ki-a-mi
bark house	aa-ki'hwí wikiami	a-la-ki-kwí-kan wi-ki-a-mi
praying house	"ahi mán-dwán-gí a-la-mi-ná-kan	mändwangi wikiami
lawyer shashkwia	pl . aki	ka-ki-la-ki-ki-a (liar)
judge (or squire)	shashkissitwa	ca-cac-kwát ("he decides")
head man	mawaXki lánia	a-ki-ma-wít-ta (band chief, G. knows of no other "head man". A band was made up of relatives, wétsa-ma-tci-hi)
witchcraft	menatowa	no word. ma-ná-to-wa is a spirit or devil; a conjurer is a-lan-gwi-a
I bewitch somebody	niña menatowa	no word. niña menatowa means "I am the devil".
mole	nemuXkaXkia pl. aki	pa-pí-tein-ná-kia (flat hands)
flying squirrel	ámba'hwia nikwa	pi-lá-li-kwa
pig	kukushisa	ko-ko-sán-za pl. aki
prairie wolf	kuteyungi mawháwa	lá-ní-má-wí-a
muskrat	lana kuhsia	sa-kwa (lá-na ko-cia means "looks like a rat")
young mule or horse	kakan'shsa	ka-si-mwa
water bird	nipi wá'hsá sa	no generic name
white crane	wapi kinakwa pl. hi	sa-kia wa-pís-sít

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
quail	puxkussissa	wap-kwat
chicken hawk	kinwañni'hsia	ka-ma-na-lis-sia
prairie chicken	p'shissia (or grouse)	i-mam-wa (pa-kia is grouse)
red bird	neXpikilia wäsänsa	na-ki-pi-pi-tci-ta (cardinal)
shell of egg	shäkkaki wawi	wa-wi-la-kai (ca-kwil-ga-kik is an empty shell, "bloyn".)
catfish	wal'hsia (mud-cat)	dont know walhsia; any cat- fish is mi-al-lö-mä-kwa
sunfish	popakandia pl. aki	a-ka-pa-kil-lat
gill, of fish	tekwani	a-kun-da-ka-ni (tak-wa-ni is a gland in the neck)
bull-frog	metchikileta kuka	ton-dwa pl. aki
tree frog	tawane kuka	tcin-gwia ko-ka (thunder frog)
green snake	ikipakilata kinepikwa	an-za-za-pi-kis-sit (a-ki- pa-ka-pi-ca is the blue racer
copperhead	tchishikwia pl. aki	no word. (ci-ci-kwia is the black rattlesnake)
spider web	sapikwa shissai	zä-pi-kwa ko-ki-me-ki-ta-ka- nä.i.e. spider's trap
grub worm	"alikwa	dont know (alikwa is ant)
board	"papakishiwe	pä-pa-ki-ci-ki
leaf	katipakwa	ci-pa-kwa
hickory tree	pakani tawani	pä-cia-ni-ko-pa (generic, the shellbark is tca-tcin-gi- la-kia. pakani tawani is "nut tree".)
persimmon tree	piakimina tawani	pi-pi-a-ki-min-dja-kwi
black haw tree	papakimini tawani	papakimindjakwi
peach stone	paweutcha siwatakani	"pa-we-yo-tca ka-ni-min
wheat field	nalomine etaXki	no-ke-mi-ni-tak-ki-mä (nalo- mina is wild grain, rice, oats)
fence rail	nim'hkikandakani	pä-sa-hä-min-gi (nim-ki-kan- da-ka-ni is "fence")
woods	missangi	m'täq-ki (män-sän-gi means "chopping".)
in the woods	niahä missangi	niahä mänsangi means "chopping there"
sugar maple tree	pangussakani tawani	sä-na-min-dji
poplar tree	malüsandia	o-zän-dia (liriodendron)
pawpaw tree	missimina tawani	mis-si-min-ja-kwi
willow	nipiaXkatwi	ni-piäq-ki (generic; red wil- low is nä-pi-kaq-ki, bark is used for kil-lik-i-nik)

broken tree		
burr oak	mishingamizhaXkatwi tawani	mi-cin'-gwa-min-dji (this is the tree)
dogwood	"phikaXkwi kaneke (red leg)	mi-al-wa-min-djia
cabbage	wapingopakaXki	no specific name. wa-pin-go-pa-ka-ki means "gray leaf"
lettuce	assalata pl.wa (from English, "salad")	no specific name.
peas	kipinthia nāmatundshik	lä-tci-mi-ni-ki, sing. mi-na. ki-pinsa is "brush"; nā-ma-
turnip	mākwaki pl.kia	tundjik "they stick down" wa-wi-i-pin-a pl.iki
in the swamp	nepikaXkiungi	la-min'-gi to-to-mānj-ki
I sink into mud	nila eyilekapawian	ni-la pat-ki-ci-nan (ä-yi-lä-ka-pa-wi-an means "I am stuck in the mud; cannot get out")
hackberry tree	pakama kanizhe tawani	pa-ka-ma-ka-ni'-ji
elbow	"ahi waktchiwāngi (where it turns)	vi-kwa-ni pl.na
palm of hand	miluxtunshi nahki	la-min-gon-dji nā-ki, I.e. "inside"; mi-lo-ton-dji means "front"
back of hand	paXkamigundhi nahki	pā-min-gon-dji nā-ki
index finger	nizhunda nakiakane	ä-kwi-yo-ka-pa-wik mā-ci-nā-kia-ka-ni (i.e. next to thumb)
fourth finger	niwana nakiakane	no-kipsa-ka-nā-ki-ä-kwi-yōka-pa-wik (i.e. next to middle finger)
privates, man's	wipshonde	wi-la-kai-i-mā (penis)
calf of leg	laningi pl.ga	la-ná-hi pl. na-ki
hip	pāXkushikan	lo-ka-ni (pā-ko-cī-kan is "back bone")
shin bone	malsiXkwakani	ka-kwa-ni
around the stone	pikana sāni	ki-wa-tci sā-ni
noon mayaXkwak	mayaXkwak	mā-ya-kwāt
rainbow	mitchalangwea	ta-alan'-gwa-pām-cin'-ga (mi-tca'-lan'-gwa is "morning star")
ditch	malāXkiki	ma-tci-tan-don-gi (wa-hā-ki-ki is "a low place, depression")
it is fair weather	pāXkatwi shikakwi	pa-ki'-ki-ci'-kak or kat-wi
black water	mā'hkatewik nipi	mā-ka-tā-wi-ka-mi-ki
the river is sandy	sipiwi nakawi'hkiki	si-pi-wi nā-ka-wi-ka-miki
spring, or well	txkingami	ta-kiñ-ga-mi is "spring; well" is wa-lin'a min'gi

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
nickel, 5 cents	wapashiki	yá-lan-wí cents
2 nickels	nishwi wapashiki	ma-tat-sví cents
notch in arrow	walishamingi wapima	wá-la-ná-ki-ki-ca-mang
northeast	pipunXkiungi wa^n-sa-	pi-pon-ki-on-gon-dji wa^n-za-
	pitchi	pin-gon-dji psa-ka-ha
opposite of its former form		The endings "on-dji" (from) and "i-čci" (to) cannot be united in the same expression.
whose dog is this?	wana lámwa unale	wa-na u-ná-li la-mo-li tai-
your		a-li
their horses are sold	kilwa nekatekashahe a-	kil-wa ki-tai-a-wa-ki na-
	tawangi	ka-ti-ka-ca-ki tcä-ki caia
		a-ta-wán-gi

(Gatschet's numerals are the same as Godfroy's, except that he uniformly substitutes "u" for "o", as n'guti for n'goti, nezhunamingi for na^n-jónamingí &c.; "th" for "s" in some cases, and the following adverbials above "six times".

7 times	suaXtätsthanwi	swa-tät-sán-wí
8 times	palanithanwi	pa-la-ní da-swén
9 times	n'gutiminaXkithánwi	n'go-tím-in-a-ki da-swén
10 times	matat thanwi	ma-tats-wén or ma-tats-wí da-swén
11 times	matatswi ngutasi thanwi	ma-tats-wí n'go-tas da-swén
12 times	matatswi niswathi thanwi	ma-tats-wí ni^n-j-was da-swen
a big load	mätcha shihtungi	kä-tca-kwa-cin-gí
heavy loads	wissa wassah shi-tungi	kä-tca-kwa-ci-ki
a young man	kinde lania	kwe-wa (kin-dä-lä-nia is "a new man")
a very young man	mayawi kindä lania	kwe-on-dás-sa
a dirty cloth	nanamekinge kiahpeki	kiä-pä-kin-gí ki-ci-ha-ká-ní na-na-mä-kin-gí is "calico" kicihakaní is a wiping cloth
Jack excels John in strength	shilawatchi	Jack a-yol-ka cin-či-la-wät John
Sam beats them all (in strength)	tchaki	Sam a-yol-ka cin-či-la-wät tcä-ki
John is less in strength than Jack	shishilawa	John pwa-wi-tci-tcit Jack
		should be a-ní-hi-wä-ta - plu. object

S NICKER
NICKER'S GENE

WINDAWAY
WINDAWAY
GATSCHE

WINDAWAY
WINDAWAY
GOBLIN

(The last three expressions from Gatschet are evidently forced literal translations, and are not consistent with the Miami idiom. ; anihata means "he wins" over him or "beats" him and implies a contest; mā-ta-ha and a-yol-ka are intensives, and cannot be used with verbs or nouns of adverse meaning; thus you could not say mātaha cingilawāt (he is less strong) but you could say mātaha pwawitcītcīt (he is less weaker—literally) the meaning being the opposite of its English force)

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
he falls when running	māshinga	o-cis-sat a-kwí mā-mi-kwítc (mān-cin-ga means "he stumbles")
nobody is hurt	muhtchi waya lampānala-hsiawa	mot-yí waya la-mi-na-ko-sís-si-wa (motyi waya lampānasiwa means "nobody hurt him")
somebody will be hurt	waya alimā lampenalenda	a-wá-ya ka-tí a-li-má la-mi-na-ko-si-wa (waya alimā lampanalanda means "somebody is hurting him")
yes, I see you	ihi, ihi, nila kinayolá	i-yá, ki-ná-yo-lá (i-hi is permissible; but kinayolá is short form, and the full pronoun should not be used with it. If nila is used it should be with ná-yo-lan or ná-yo-la-ni)

The verb "To Pinch;" Note-Book 1, and "Morphology" pp. 55, et seq.

The verb "I pinch"—there is no infinitive—in the abstract, with no object, indicating habit or ability, is nila sā-si-ni-wá-ki-an; with one animate object—"I pinch (or scratch) him"—it is nila sā-si-na-ka; with one inanimate object—"I pinch it"—it is nila sā-si-na-má-ní (commonly shortened to nila sāsinaman). These form practically separate conjugations, and, indeed, the same might be said of the plural objects. The present and imperfect or past tenses are the same. Perfected action is indicated by caiamatci, usually placed between the pronoun and the verb, though it may be placed elsewhere; this is very commonly shortened to caia. The future action is indicated by ka-tí, which is usually appended to the verb, and commonly shortened to kat. The same rules apply to all Miami verbs. The word "kin-dá" used by Gatschet in the form "if I pinch" has nothing to do with the conjugation. It is an adverb, to be rendered "when" or "whenever". The subjunctive force of the verb is in the ending. So the word tatipiláwe used in the expression "we pinch each other" has nothing to do with the conjugation, and in fact makes the form absurd, for it means literally "we

pinch (or scratch) each other, each one pinching himself". The negative form given on p.61 of the "Morphology" is the short form, and the subject pronouns should not be used with it as they are already included in the verb. The form "before I pinch" &c. on pp.63,65, and 71, is evidently a misapprehension, as there is no such separate word as "m'shi" or "meshi". The idea is expressed by the negative form of the verb(added syllable "so" or "si") with mot-yi(not) or mot-yi-m'ci(not yet), the latter being the more proper; i.e. for "before I was shot" they say "when I was not yet shot". But the m'ci cannot be separated from the mot-yi and be used alone, as Gatschet has it. The forms that can be compared are given in the other list.

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
the road runs through a hollow	miwi pāmbaliki walakgiungi	mi-wi pām-sān-gi wa-lāt-ki-un-gi (pāmbaliki cannot be used with an inanimate subject; it implies action and exertion.)
a straigh road	nahithinwi miwi	ik-kī-pis-sin-gi mi-wi (nahi-sin-wi means "nice")
a crooked road	mala-uthenwi miwi	wa-waq-sān-gi mi-wi (mala-wi-sān-wi means "bad", "ugly")
a road full of holes	miwi mokina pukatwa	miwi wa-wa-lāq-sān-gi (mo-ki-na is used only for the fullness of receptacles; and po-kat-wi means openings—rat-holes, key-holes &c. but not "mud-holes"; but the two are not used together. They say taq-ka-ni wi-sa po-kat-wi, "the bridge is full of holes"
the road passes over a bridge	miwi pamthangi takokani	mi-wi taq-ka-nin-gi pam-sāngi
a rocky, stony road	san ki kiwi miwi	a-sān-ki-ki-ki (or kiwi) mi-wi
a steep road	pata kiki miwi	ip-pa-tā-ki-ki (or kiwi) mi-wi
the road passes over a mountain	miwi pamthangi ka kami i'hpataxkiungi	mi-wi pam-sān-gi ip-pa-pā-tān-gi (Godfroy does not recognize "ka kami")
a fat horse	wilinwa nekatekasha	wā-līn-wit(a) nā-ka-ti-ka-ca
a bay "	ne'hpiyaweta "	on-za-yo-sit(a) "
a sorrel " (light)	nā-pi-ka-wat(a)	nā-pi-ka-wat(a) "
a dunne " smoke	u'sayussita "	ma-ci-wi-au-wāt(a) " (i.e. elk-colored)
you pinch me hard put on your hat	nila sessiniani lami nila	ki-la sa-si-ni-a-ni ni-la (Godfroy says there is no such word as "lami and no equivalent for "hard" in this sense. 7

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
the road runs through a hollow	miwi pāmbaliki walak-giungi	mi-wi pam-sān-gi wā-la-ki-un-gi (pāmbaliki does not admit an inanimate subject)
a straight road	nahithinwi miwi	ik-ki-pis-sin-gi mi-wi (nahi-sin-wi means "nice")
a crooked road	māla-uthenwi miwi	wā-waq-sān-gi mi-wi (ma-lā-wi-sān-wi means "bad, ugly")
a road full of holes	miwi mokina pukatwa (mokina means "full" by putting things in, as, la-kan mo-ki-na-kwan, "I fill the dish". po-kat-wi means holes open for passage, as rat-holes, key-holes, but not mud-holes or ruts. wi-sa is used for "full" in this sense, and not mokina, as, taq-ka-ni wi-sa po-kat-wi "the bridge is full of holes")	mi-wi wa-wa-lāq-sān-gi
a rocky road	san ki kiwi miwi	a-sān-ki-ki mi-wi (or ki-wi)
a steep road	pata kiwi miwi	ip-pa-tā-ki-ki(or ki-wi) mi-wi
the road goes over a mountain	miwi pāmthangi ka kami i'hpataXkiungu	mi-wi pam-sān-gi ip-pa-pa-tān-gi—don't know"ka kami"
a bay horse	ne'hpikaweta nekatekasha	on-za-yo-sit nā-ka-ti-ka-ca
light sorrel horse	"	na-pi-ka-wāt(a) "
dun, cream color	u'sayussita	ma-ci-wi-au-wāt(a)(elk color)
my wagon(sled)	nila shukwakanemi	ni-jo-kwa-ka-na-mi
our wagon	niluna shukwakaneminani	ni-jo-kwa-ka-na-mi-ni
my wagons	nila shukwakanema	ni-jo-kwa-ka-na-ma
heat of the sun (I feel the) (ki-cis-si-wa kil-swa means "the sun is cooked"; what was probably intended was n'gi-ci-sa-kwa kil-swa "the sun is cooking me" The expression "I feel the heat" cannot be rendered literally. kwa-ti-na-man, "I feel" is restricted to the sense of touch)	kishissewa kilswa	ki-cap-ki-le-wa
heat of fire	kishissewi kutewi	ki-cap-ki-le-wa ko-tā-wi
heat of my blood	kishissewi ni'hpikatuni	" ni-ni-pi-ka-to-mi
boiling water	nipi āmbaloteki	ni-pi-wēn-dā-ki or wēn-zā-min-gi (ām-ba-lo-tā-ki is "boiling over")
give me money	"	"
come and see me to-morrow	piaXkani nawapamalu nila wapangia	wa-panpgia pi-a-ka-ni ki-wi-ka-wi-lo-ta-wi-ka-ni
give me a smoke	kila milelo nila poayuni	pwa-ci-hi-lo
cigar	tā'htipuninda a'hpuanga	sā-ma tā-ti-pan-in-da
put on your hat	wilaXtulo nila ishilelampa	ā-tā-to-la-ni-lo (wi-laq-to-lo means "put your hat away")

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
come here	pialo wahi	pialo
he can come	wila matchixa piata	wila tā-pi-ka pi-a-ta
I want to come I know how to read	nila āndawanlindamani piayani	pi-ai-an-i ī-ci-tāi-an or n'dal-wa-na pi-ai-a-ni
(nila nā-ta-wa-lin-dā-māni pi-ai-a-ni means "I expect to come")		
I like to come	nila dalwana piayani	tī-pā-wa-kā-pi-ai-a-ni
(n'dal-wa-na pi-ai-a-ni is "I would like to come".)		
I do not like to come	nila dalwana so piayani	mot-yi pi-ai-o-ni n'dai-ci-tā-hā-mā of the name
I am afraid he will come	nila ngwassa wila ka piata	nin-gwā-ta ka-ti pi-a-tci
(nin-gwas-sa means "I am afraid of him" and Gatschet's sentence is "I will be afraid of him if he comes")		
I think he will not come	nila ishitehianā wila ingoxka piadshi	pā-ma-ka pi-wat i-ci-tā-ya -ni
sore, tender	kakiti	ka-ki-tis-sit
I am sore, ache	nila kakitissi	nila kā-ki-tj-si-a-ni or n'ga-ki-ti-si
he is very sore	ayakami kakitissiwa	a-ya-ka-mi ka-ki-ti-si-wa
you are sore	kila kakitissiani	kila ka-ki-ti-si-a-ni
he is sore	awila kakitissiwa	awila ka-ki-ti-si-wa
we are sore	niluna or kiluna kakitisimina	pilona or kilona ka-ki-ti-si-mi-na
ye are sore	kilwa kakitissimwa	kilwa ka-ki-ti-si-mwa
they are sore	wilwa kakitissiwaki	awilwa kā-ki-ti-si-wā-ki
they never fart	zikiā pākitissiwaki	mot-yi-zī-kia pā-ki-ti-si-wa-ki (zikia is not separable. pā-ma-ka may be used instead of mot-yi-zī-kia)
I am eating		
I give notice	nila mikiani nindamakiuni	nin-ji i-ci-mi-la-ni (Possibly Gatschet intended for non-dia-mō-ki-a-ni n'da-ki-on-gon-dji, "I drove him out of my field".)
give me money	mikilo nila shuli (this means "give away my money, to another")	co-li mi-li-lo
they eat raw fish		
ye, give me money	kilua ciliko nila, shula	co-li mi-li-ko
obey a sense of the law for a plural object)	pissandakani	pi-sān-da-wi-lo (pisāndakani means "keep in mind", "heed what is said" &c.)
I used to do	nila ishileniamba	nin-ji-kwa i-ci-lān-iam-ba

pe cnu come	stati skindam aliti	af-a-ly-sk-ig-af aliti
come nels	lawa ofisti	ofisti
delilang	Gatschet	Godfroy
I do not know him	nila ngi kialima so wila mot-yi n'gi-kia-li-ma-so	
do you not know me	kila ki kialimihswaningo mot-yi -n'go ki ki-kia-li-(means "do-you know me") mi-na	
I know how to read	nila ngi kialinda ishi-windamani ("I know what it is called")	nila gi-kia-lin-da-ma-nj ma-si-na-ka-ni i-la-tcim-wik(I know what the book says)
fright, terror	thakissi	no (ibatrafstandnandikisakis kixxi(you are afraid)&xx, no abstract noun. nin-sa-kis si(I am afraid) and ki-sa-kissi(you are afraid)&c.take the place of the noun
he is trembling from fever	wila naningikhata kas-sishitche	awila nan-on-gi-ka-ta ki-cap ki-si-tci (kas-ci-si-tci means "he is cooked")
wash-tub	ki kishakana	"a-hi ki-ci-ce-kun-gi
wash cloth	kissatungia	no word. ki-ci-ha-ka-ni is "dish-cloth"
a quiet sleep	nahi nipawa (i.e. he sleeps well)	wan-an-da-ki ni-pa-wa na-par-gi
I sleep quietly	nila nahi ninapa(i.e. I sleep well)	wan-an-da-ki ni-na-pa
I want	nilandaman (no such word)	na-ta-wi-lin-da-man
I want a bow	nila na-ta wilindamane takupa	mi-ta-ko-pa na-ta-wi-li-ma-ka (bow is animate)
I saw a tree off at one end	nila kakpatwani tawani ngutwiki	ta-wa-ni ka-ki-pa-twa-ni a-kwi-ko-lak
saw-mill (?)	passi p sashakani	p'si-pa-ta-ka-ni
sawdust	passi shamingi pingwe	pa-wi-pa-tun-gi
I eat	nila nimitchi	nila ma-tci-an or ni-mi-tci
I am eating	nila niuistini	nila wes-sin-i-an or ni-wis-si-ni
(ma-tci-an and wes-si-ni-an are the two words for eating in general, involving chewing. For soup, the word for I eat is man-kwi-an; for eating raw ik-ta-ma-ni; for eating things that retain separate entities, as apples, the word is am-wa-ka)		
they eat raw fish	wilwa muawaki ihkilatchili kikunassali	ki-ko-na-sa-hi ik-pwa-teik or awilya am-wa-wa-ki ki-ko-na-sa-hi i-ki-lä-tci-hi
(both the form of muawaki, which is evidently intended for am-wa-wa-ki, and the sense of the expression, which presumably refers to a custom, call for a plural object)		
I said enough	nila ishimelani tapi	ta-pi cai-a il-wi-a-ni(i-ci-me-la-ni is I tell or told)

do you know for I
mid word for I
dellings
Gatschet
Gogloch

English	Gatschet	Godfroy
cross-cut saw	mashaki kikputakani	kin-waq kik-po-ta-ka-ni
I am sawing	nila kakpashikwana	nila ka-ki-pa-twan
" wood	nila passpatwani missa	mis-sa' "
sawed tree,log	passishamingi tawani	ta-wa-ni pass-pa-tung
we say to each other	niluna ishindianci	nilona il-wi-an-gi or i-ci-täk-yan-gi
I dare to say	nila angua ta so iluani	mot-yi n'gwa-tan-soil-wi-a-mi
he will be chief	wilaka kima	ib. or awila akima kati, or awilakima kati, or awila kati akimawit
kill him	gihi	an-gi-hi
if I kill	kinda nilan gihakia (means "wait till I kill him" says Godfroy)	an-gi-hi-wi-a-na'
I give birth to one	nila anitchansiani	nila pan-ya-ni
I give birth to twins	nila anitchansiani nizwi piluXsagi(means "I have two children")	" " a-tci-ka-mo-pa-wi-a-ni
birth of a child	anitchanthingi pilutha	pan-in-gi pi-lo-sa
I tan a buckskin	nila unsaXthwaka muXthwayi	mos-wai-a wä-la-kin-ak
we went both together	niluna názoukangi nizwi	nä-jo-kan-gi
I do not like to go with him	nila zingila wahikwa witamaki wila(means sentence, and "I don't like him")	mot-yi wit-tä-ma-yo-ni ki-tä-li-li-mä-lin
I approve (?)	nila nessipiwa	nila nä-si-pi-an or ni-nä-si-pi (I agree)
I doubt,deny	nila kikilohkimilo	nila ki-ki-lo-ki-mi-lä-ni or kälq-ki-mi-lä-ni
sugar	nundakwakani	na-hi-na-ton-gi
piano	tekwalakani	tä-ko-wa-la-ka-ni
trunk	azhawapikathiuna(cross)	nin-dap-si(hold my pants)
suspenders	pinaXkwokana	pi-naq-ka-na
comb	"	pi-wa-ha-ka-ni
brush	katewi	ma-ka-tä-wi pi-mo-ta-kä-ni
gunpowder	sässakiXkita(means un-combed,matted,hair)	wil-si ki-sin-swü
lock of hair		ki-paq-ka-ha-ka-ni
cork,stopper	kipaXkwahakani	pa-pan-gwi-na-ko-si-ta
stupid,dull,	paXpankwenakussiwa	a-li-mat-wi ä-pi-ca-wi-ki
hard times	alimatwi ishsang'i	a-to-la-nim ma-cak
shawl	kauXtakgi	

I am staying	nūs ksk̥dəskač	nūs-k̥-k̥-də-skač
close-up was	inšak̥t k̥k̥dəskač	k̥k̥-də-skač
empty	česčepet	česčepet
English	Gatschet	Godfroy
sock(short)	minshimitaye	mīn-ji-mi-ta-ka-ni
jail	kipahutakani	ki-pa-ho-tā-kan-yun-gi
vacant(house)	"ahi kwaXkiki	nā-twa-ki-ki
fiddle	nundakwapikahakani	non-da-kwa-ha-ka-ni
a measure	kutaXkunakani	kwi-ta-ko-na-ka-ni
sled,sleigh	pāpakita tchimuiki (crawls on its belly)	co-co-kwa-ni
beggar	wiXkutaxkia	ka-ki-tā-ma-ki-cia
pants,trousers	swi'hk̥watiakani	a-wi-kwa-ti-o-ni-ma
porch, portico	kunshikani	a-la-kwaq-ta-ka-ni <small>(Calag means "umbrella")</small>
I brand	nindawiki	a-wi-ka-ta-ka-nim
jug	kiXkiwaXkikwa	ki-ki-waq-kwa
sand-paper	kiwaki massenakani	ma-sā-na-ka-ni na-ka-wa-ha- ming
poison	naXpamula	nā-pa-mo-sa-ka-ni
pocket book	shuli mataXkwi	co-li-mo-tai
mud-cat	walthia	a-pi-li-ta mi-al-lā-māk
wild cherry tree	maXkwawila moshaXkwi	ka-to-wa-ki-min-jā-kwī
straw hat	la suniXkiakani	lan-zo-ni-tā-tō-lā-ni-mā
sunshine	assandek	as-san-dā-ki
moonshine	nepewi zik	nā-pā-win-ji-ta (or min-jik)
nail,screw,button	zakahakani	sa-ka-ha-ka-ni or sa-ka-ho-mā
salt	wikapepikwi	wi-ka-pa-kan-i
sugar	sissepakwi	pan-go-sa-kan-i
tent	mazanikani	ka-ct-mui-ka-ni
pears	wakwiliadshik	wa-wi-ka-pi-mi-ni-ki
eat fast	hapitam kwelu	wa-wi-pi wi-sin-č-lo

11.

Witch Doctors

N A P I N G W I A K I A L S O K A L I N D A

Story of them,

Nin-gi-tci o-ni-ni il-wa-watc wan-da-ma-wi-tcik
 my mother's mother and aunt this they told me they told me about them.
 nin-gi-a-mis-sa-li na-kim-wi-tci-li-kwa a-kwa-sin-dä-se-witc;
 My aunt (mother's sister) had fits when becoming a young woman
 ya-lan-wi pa-pon-wat nin-gil a-yol-ka. Na-pin-gwi-a-ki
 fire she had years than my mother now The witch doctors
 ni-a-tcik, ni-pi-li-ko-tci-kat nin-gi-a-mis-sal. ki-ko-kwa-mi-
 they went to they will doctor my aunt Something they
 la-tcik; mi-la-wa-se-kwi-li mo-ya-ha-ko-toik. Na-pin-gwi-a-ki
 give them; if you do not give they throw dirt on you Witch doctors
 Ca-wan-wa-ki; a-lo-la-tcik ni-pi-la-watc-kat. Na-pin-gwi-a-ki
 Shawnee they kind them they shall doctor her, The Witch doctors
 pan-di-ka-la-tci-ki wi-ki-a-mi a-hi ni-pi-la-watc. po-ta-
 they took her (to) the house when they doctor They
 wi-tci-ki la-min-gon-dji wi-ki-am pa-sa-Ka-ka la-kik-kwi
 build a fire inside the house in the center of bark
 Nin-gi-a-mis-sal ma-ci-ca-ki-na-tcik a-ko-tai-i-tac; na-ka-ha-
 My aunt they stripped naked except her brush cloth they untied
 tond; a-ko-tan-gi-a wil-sa mi-ta-ki-ci. Nun-gi na-ki-
 her hair it hung down her hair it hung loose now a
 pi-o-ni tcan-gwa-pi-ha-tcik; nun-gi wa-li-ka-tcik; ka-wa-
 stool they sit her on now they begin they
 ta-ka-tcik ko-ta-wi; pa-pa-ki-cik na-wa-kat mi-ta-mi
 dance around the fire paddles (shovels) the leader first
 ko-ta-wi Kwa-pa-han-gi pa-pa-ki-tcik a-yok, ko-ta-wi
 the fire he shovled a shovel he uses the fire
 ma-han-gi, an-dä-pi-kan-in-gi a-kwa-ka-wat ko-ta-wi; tca-
 he shovels on her head he throws the fire the fire all
 ki-wil-wa ko-ta-wi a-kwa-ka-wa-tcik da-pe-kan-im.
 of them the fire they throw on her head.
 Nin-gi-a-mis-sal ka-ki-pin-gwä-pit, pa-ki-cin-gwa-pit,
 My aunt shut her eyes she sat still
 mot-yi gi-ki-a-lin-dan-so i-ci-an-i-watc. Nin-gi-a il-
 not she did not know (what) they do my mother told
 watc: ni-mis-sa ca-ko-sond i-ci-tai-an; sa-kwi-an;
 me: "my sister they burn her up I thought I cried
 nin-gi-a a-ta-pa-ka-cit a-lo-kan-in-gi a-kwa-nin-gwa-ci-mit
 my mother pulled me to her in her lap she hid my face
 i-ci ka-ti-na-wa-se-wak." A-wil-wa il-wa-wa-tci mot-yi
 so I would not see them They told me not
 a-wil-si ca-ko-ta-si-no-wi. Pa-la-kit, mot-yi-zi-ki-a
 na-ki-mo-wat. Na-pik pa-la-ni-ma-ta-na mot-yi-zi-ki-a
 a hair it was not buried. She got well; never more
 na-ki-mo-wat. Na-pik pa-la-ni-ma-ta-na pa-pon-witc.
 she had fits. She died eighty years she had.



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