

SHORT VOCABULARIES OF THE TAHL-TAN, TI-TSHO-TI-NA, AND TA-GISH OBTAINED IN 1887.

The alphabet employed is identical with that of the "Comparative
Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia," and is as fol-
lows:—

Vowels.

<i>a</i>	as in English	.....	<i>fat.</i>
<i>ā</i>	" "	.....	<i>father.</i>
<i>e</i>	" "	.....	<i>met.</i>
<i>ē</i>	" "	.....	<i>they.</i>
<i>i</i>	" "	.....	<i>pin.</i>
<i>ī</i>	" "	.....	<i>marine.</i>
<i>o</i>	" "	.....	<i>pot.</i>
<i>ō</i>	" "	.....	<i>go, show.</i>
<i>u</i>	" "	.....	<i>nut, but.</i>
<i>y</i>	" "	.....	<i>year.</i>
<i>ai</i>	" "	.....	<i>aisle.</i>
<i>ei</i>	" "	.....	<i>vein.</i>
<i>oo</i>	" "	.....	<i>pool, fool.</i>
<i>eu</i>	French	.....	<i>peu</i> (seldom used).
<i>ow</i>	English	.....	<i>now.</i>

The distinction of long and short vowels (following Gibbs) is noted
as far as possible, by the division into syllables,—the consonant that
follows a vowel being joined immediately to one intended to be
pronounced short, while a long vowel is left open, being followed by
a hyphen. When this is insufficient, or a nicer distinction is desirable,
the usual long and short marks are supplied.

Explosive or clicking sounds are represented by the letters *k*, *t*, etc.,
in combination with an apostrophe, thus—*k' t*.

An acute accent (') at the end of a syllable indicates its accentuated
character, when this is very distinct. In some cases certain syllables
are run very hurriedly over and almost whispered, and though really
forming a part of the word, might easily be omitted by a careless
listener. Where this has been noted it is indicated by the use of
smaller type. Strongly guttural syllables are printed in small capitals,
thus,—*law-KH*. A nasal sound is denoted by a small letter above the
line, thus—*a*.