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why a certainty in this respect can be expected only from more active investigations in the future :

1. We know of most of these idioms only as far as their lexicon is concerned, through scanty vocabularies, while the grammatic or morphological part of them is the only *decisive* criterion for linguistic affinity.

2. We do not know and never will know the historical evolution through which every one of these idioms has passed. This deficiency can be supplied, but in a certain degree only, by a careful study of the several dialects of one stock, where dialects exist. In several languages of the Old World we are enabled to trace this historic development through twenty or thirty centuries, and this has, f. i., made it possible to prove that the Irish and the Sanskrit languages have sprung from one and the same stock, though they seem, at first sight, to be totally dissimilar in grammatic forms as well as in their dictionary.

The Klamath language forms one of these narrowly circumscribed linguistic families, which to our present knowledge seems to have no congeners, though the idioms spoken on Middle Columbia River have not yet been thoroughly compared with it for want of material. This language is spoken by two tribes only, the Klamath Lake people and the Modocs, in two dialects which are almost identical and therefore should be called *subdialects*. The ancient home of these tribes is situated east of the Cascade Range, between 120° and 122° west of Greenwich, and from about 41° 30' to 43° 30' northern latitude, thus extending from southwestern Oregon into northeastern California.

The Modoc Tribe held the southern part of this area, roaming through Lost River Valley and the volcanic ledges between Lower Klamath Lake and Goose Lake. These Indians were called "Moatokni," "Dwellers on the Southern Lake," from one of their principal camping grounds on Modoc Lake, which is our Tule or Rhett Lake. Modoc Lake is called Moatok or Moatak in that Indian language, from *muat*, "south." This tribe first came into prominent notice through the bloody Modoc war of 1873, and as a consequence of this struggle one half of the tribe was removed to the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory (about 140 individuals), and the other half remained at Yainex, in Upper Sprague River Valley.

The Klamath Lake Tribe occupied the northern part of the ancient Klamath-Modoc territory. A portion of them haunted the shores of Klamath Marsh; others, the Plaikni, or "Uplanders," the country along Sprague River, while the main bulk inhabited the shores of Williamson River and Upper Klamath Lake, and were called E-ukshikni, or "Lake Dwellers," from e-ush, *lake*. The camps on Klamath Marsh are now abandoned, but the other settlements still exist, the whole population amounting to about 600 individuals.

The two tribes now live exclusively within the Klamath Indian Reservation. They call themselves *maklaks*, which means "those living in camps," and is also their common term for "Indians," and for "men" generally.