

THE GOSPEL according to Saint John, translated into the Qāgūtī Language. London, 1894 (by Rev. A. F. HALL).

THE GOSPEL according to Saint Matthew, translated into the Qā gūtī (or Quoquois) Language. By Rev. A. F. HALL. London, 1892.

The following alphabet has been used ; the vowels have their continental sounds :

â = *aw* in *law*.

ë = *e* in *flower*.

*Consonants*.—The following consonants require a special description :

k', g'.

k, g.

ky (ku), gy.

This is a series of *k* sounds beginning with the posterior guttural *k*, passing through the ordinary *k* to the anterior palatal *ky*. There is a tendency in the Hëlttsuk dialect to transform *ky* and *gy* into *k* and *g*. The distinction between sonans and media is here, as in many other Indian languages, exceedingly difficult, and it may be that to the Indian ear there is no real distinction between both classes. The same is true in the case of labials and dentals. *s* and *c* (= English *sh*) are evidently modifications of the same sound ; *s* is always pronounced with open teeth and post-alveolar position of the tip of the tongue. Thus it obtains a similarity with *c*, while the latter partakes in the same way of the characteristics of *s*.

q, q, h correspond to k, k, ky, the first being the German guttural *ch* in *ach*, the last the German palatal *ch* in *ich*, the q an intermediate sound like *ch* in the Westphalian dialect.

The vowels of the Kwakiutl language are extremely variable, and I have not been able to ascertain satisfactorily the meaning of lengthening and shortening, of apparent contractions and diæresis. I had, therefore, to confine myself to give the various forms which I obtained from the Indians. We find a series of very indistinct vowels which are not articulated, but indicated by position of the mouth. The most frequent among these is *u* following a terminal *k*, for which I have used the sign ' ; for instance, in the passive participle —*k'*. In compounds, when a syllable follows the —*k'* the *u* is often articulated.

Pauses in words are very frequent, and are almost always accompanied by an increased stress of the preceding consonant. I have found it impossible in this language to distinguish clearly between consonants articulated with ordinary stress and increased stress, although the latter are undoubtedly found, *p. e.*, *ky'ë*, *no*.