

*Index of Nose (Males, 19-51 years).*

Tribes	Indices																												Number of Cases
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84		
Lower Kootenay		2			1	1	3	2	1	1		1	3	2	2	1					1		1				1	23	
Upper Kootenay					1		1		1		1		3		1		1			1								10	
Mixed Upper and Lower Kootenay																					1							1	
Total		2			2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	3	1	1			1	2		1				1	34	

## IV. LINGUISTICS.

The Kootenay, spoken in two slightly differing dialects, the Upper Kootenay and the Lower Kootenay, forms a linguistic stock by itself. The writer's examination of the material he obtained does not lead him to expect any serious modification of this position. No traces of connection with, or relation to, the Blackfoot tongue were discovered, and except a seeming similarity in a few points of general structure to the Shoshonian and to the Siouan tongues, no points of resemblance except of the vaguest and pan-American kind have been found with the neighbouring languages.

The Kootenay is incorporative (both as regards the pronoun- and the noun-object), abounds in prefixes and suffixes, both in the verb and in the noun, has certain inflections of adverbs, nouns, and pronouns by suffixes, and possesses an elaboration of structure which the writer hopes to be able to explain and illustrate after a more thorough study of the linguistic material in his possession. The incorporation of the object-noun in the verb is characteristic of Shoshonian tongues, but the Kootenay is remarkably free from forms by reduplication, and so marks itself off from these languages in which that peculiarity is highly developed.

The few details that the writer has been able to work out will be found in the following pages.

As examples of the exceedingly composite character of the Kootenay language, a noun and a verb analysed into their component elements may be given here:—

Crown of head = *aqk'ink'ānū'tlā'mnam* = *aqk'ink'an* (top) + *ūk* (point) + *tlām* (head) + *nam* (= somebody's). *Aqkink'ān* is further to be decomposed into *aq* + *kin* + *k'ān*, the last being probably the radical for 'top.'

He is going to bite us = *tsqātl'i'qanāwa'sinē* = *ts* + *qātl* (prefixes of future tense) + *itqa(n)* [to bite = *it*, to do + *qa(n)*, with the teeth] + *-n* (verbal ?) + *āwas* (= he . . . us) + *i* (verbal) + *nē* (verbal).

## PHONETICS.

The Kootenay language possesses the following vowel sounds:—

<i>a</i> as in German Mann.	<i>ī</i> as in English pique.
<i>ā</i> as in English father.	<i>o</i> " " bond.
<i>ā</i> " " all.	<i>ō</i> " " bone.
<i>ā</i> " " am.	<i>u</i> " " wood.
<i>e</i> " " pen.	<i>ū</i> " " boot.
<i>ē</i> " " they.	<i>ai</i> " " aisle.
<i>ē</i> " " fresh (exaggerated).	<i>au</i> " " brown.
<i>e</i> " " flower.	<i>ai</i> " " boil.
<i>i</i> " " pin.	<i>ei</i> as in French fauteuil.

There is a frequent interchange of vowels in Kootenay, the chief equivalents being as follows:—

*E* = *a*, *ā*, *ā*, *ē*, *e*, *ū*, *o*, *ō*, *i*.  
*I* = *i* = *e* = *ē*.

*ō* = *ū* (very common).  
*i* = *o*, *ū*, *o*, *u*, *a*.