OCEANIC.

MOUNTAIN, HILL, STONE.

COLUMBIAN.

c.f. Taekai = land, Maori

Puke, Maori

c.f. Pukai = a heap, Maori
Pukei = mountain, Marquesan
Pukid = mountain, Bisayan
Buke = hillock, Tongan
Toko, teko = stone, Maori
Koma = stone, Maori
Kamaka = stone, Maori
Mauna = hill, Hawwiian
Mouna = hill Marquesan
Maka = stone, rock, Tongan

Kikai, Kwak. Takut, Thatl. Nukie, Kwak. c.f. Skumsh = ground, land, Kwak. Tukught = stone, Bil. Thutla = stone, Nisk. Sman'k, Snan. Muksi = stone, Nootka Muk-wiut, Okana. Smant, Sich. Smanat, Squam. Smant, Snan. Sk um, Nilakap. Skum, Lill. Tsk om, Shew. Smalet, Matsqui

These terms speak for themselves. We see here again that the isolated Bilqula have kept a purer form than their congeners, tukught being but a slightly modified form of the Maori toko and both having the significance of "stone." The nuk- muk- of British Columbia find their counterparts in the Oceanic puk- and buk-, "m" "n" "p" and "b" being in all the groups common interchanges. Whatever doubt may arise concerning the affinities between the Oceanic and Columbian stocks none can exist concerning the affinities of the Kwakiutl-Nootka and Salish. We are not surprised to see that the Bilqula and Thatlotl closely resemble the Kwakiutl-Nootka forms; they are neighbours and the latter may well have borrowed from the former. But what of the interior Salish tribes between whom and the Kwakiutl-Nootka no intercourse since their original separation has taken place. This correspondence is yet another link in the chain of evidence which indubitably marks the fundamental unity of the two groups.

Smnt, Bil.

OCEANIC.

LAND, EARTH, GROUND.

COLUMBIAN.

Taekai, Maori
Whenua, Maori
Enua, Rarotongan
Henua, Marqu, Paumot., etc
Fenua, Rutuna, Tahitian
Fanua, Samoun
Honua, Hawaiian
c.f. Tanu = to bury, plant, etc., Maori

Tshams, skumsh
Takya, tikia, Kwak.
Tsa'-kumts, Nootka
Temuq, Squam.
Temuq, Nilakap.
Temaq, Lill., Okana.
Temuq, Sumas and a score others
Tanguq, Songes