suffix -Em: g•ōk house, g•a'g•ogum small house; me'gwat seal, mā'megwadem sinall seal.

Numerals are formed on the decimal system. They take classifying suffixes, the most important among which are those for designating human beings, round objects, long objects, and flat objects. The classification of nouns and verbs in regard to their form is also found in words denoting existence. These have separate forms for round, long, flat, and soft objects.

In conclusion I will give a few lines of texts with grammatical explanation:
The village was it is said the first of the Dzā wadeēnox ${ }^{\text {u }}$ at the
upper course of the river of Gwa'sex the having name of 'Having Phosphorescence.'
 Well, then it is said was really hungry the great tribe. Well, then it is said
 always one died of hunger the days. Well,
 then it is said began to speak the one among the speakers of
 Qa'wadiliSala to his tribe. Then he said: "Oh!
 §oä'laasg*asg în ${ }^{26}$ nâ'qēk. . ${ }^{77}$ ", this kind of this my. this mind."
${ }^{1}$ g.ōk ${ }^{4}$ house; -la continuative verbal suffix; - ${ }^{\varepsilon}$ la quotative; -ē pronominal ending pointing to following noun: - da pronominal subjective ending pointing to following noun.
 sence; ;-sa possessive ending indicating following noun.
${ }^{3} \mathrm{~d} z{ }^{-1}$ Xun olachen (a fish) ; - ad having, requires the dropping of the formative suffix - un in $d z a^{\prime} X u n$ and softens the terminal $X$ to $w$; - ēnox ${ }^{u}$ people of ; - è demonstrative suffix.

- laq at it ; with ending indicating following noun, laxa.
${ }^{\circ}$ ä contracted from $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{a}$, see ${ }^{2}$; -s possessive ending.

