

- 61 nadshkshaptánkni ta-unepánta nádsh néklatko. distr. nenáklatko
 70 lapkshaptánkni tá-unep. distr. lalápkshaptánkni tá-unep
 71 lapkshaptánkni ta-unepánta násh shlékla. distr. shlesh-lákla
 80 ndanksaptánkni tá-unep. distr. ndandanksaptánkni tá-unep
 82 ndanksaptánkni ta-unepánta lap shléklatko. distr. shlesh-láklatko
 90 nadshskēksni tá-unep, distr. nanadsyēksni tá-unep
 94 nadshχēksni ta-unepánta vúnip yála. or yálatko, i-álatko
 100 ta-unépní tá-unep; hündred, tina hündred
 101 ta-unépní tá-unep násh kshíkla
 400 vunépní ta-unépní tá-unep
 1000 ta-unépní ta-unépní tá-unep; tina tousān

It is evident, that with such lengthy numerals the noble science of mathematics could not make much headway among the Klamath Lake and Modoc people, even if the necessity was felt for it. The lack of a distinct form for the ordinal numbers renders the terms used for arithmetic fractions unmanageable, and the same may be said of the operations where adverbial numerals are required. In earlier times no short term existed for hundred and thousand. Fractions and multiplicative numerals are formed by adding corresponding participles, as "cut up, separated, folded," to the simple numerals.

ORIGIN OF THE NUMERALS.

Without expatiating further on the various uses of the Klamath numerals, I proceed to the consideration of their linguistic origin, which for the three first is involved in mystery. That the numerals of this idiom have the quinary counting system for their basis is apparent from the repetition of the three first numerals in the terms for *six*, *seven* and *eight*. The two first numerals are etymologically related to the corresponding ones found in the dialects of the Sahaptin linguistic family (Nez-Percé, Yákima, Klikitat, Yumatilla, etc.) and in that of the Wayiletpu (Cayuse and Mólale), both belonging to the Columbia River basin. The problem of the possible ultimate affinity of these families with Klamath, and among each other, could not be solved yet on account of our comparative ignorance of these idioms; but its solution would undoubtedly throw some light upon the origin of these numerals. Vúnep and túnep are compounds of the word *nép*, *hand*, and the prefixes *u-* and *tu-*; thus *vúnep*, *four*, means "*hand up*," and *túnep*, *five*, "*hand away, hand off*," indicating the termination of the counting on four fingers. *Kshápta* is abbreviated from *kshapáta*, "to bend backwards, to lean, recline upon;" the numerals composed with