

The addition of the ending *Yu-wen-reh* to *one, two, &c.*, to express *eleven, twelve, &c.*, is peculiar to the Mohawk and Oneida. The form for the other languages, as in Cayuga,—*Wa-senh-skut-ska-reh*, simply means *ten and one piled on* in the sense of added. I am at a loss to trace the Mohawk and Oneida form *Yu-wen-reh*. It may be derived from *O-ye-rih* = 10, but more likely from *De-ya-weu-renh* = *over*, in the sense of overflowing—more than enough. You will have noticed the peculiarity in the Oneida in the substitution of *l* where *r* is used in the remaining dialects. In fact, this seems to be its principal difference from the Mohawk. The initial *R* and *Yor K* seem to have some connection with the gender, as, for instance, *On-kwe* for mankind, in contradistinction from *Kar-yoh* = *beast*, is changed into man by simply prefixing *R*, and into woman by simply prefixing *Y*. So we have *Ex-ha* = *child*, *Rax-ha* = *a boy*, and *Kax-ha* = *a girl*.

Before subjecting a verb through its various forms, it may help us to understand some of the changes which it undergoes, by first looking at the pronouns and nouns:—

MOHAWK.			(Plural.)	
I	I-ih.	We (two)	Un-ke-non-ha.	We Un-kynha.
My	Ah-kwa-wenh.	Ours	Un-ky-a-wenh.	Ours Un-kwa-wenh.
Mo	I-ih.	Us	—	Us —
Thou	I-sch.	You (two)	Se-non-ha.	You Jon-ha.
Thy	Sa-wenh.	Yours	Ja-wenh.	Yours Se-wa-wenh.
He	Ra-on-ha.	They (two)	Ro-non-ha.	They Ro-non-ha.
His	Ra-o-wenh.	Theirs	Ra-o-na-wenh.	Theirs Ra-o-na-wenh.

Dual and Plural.

She or it	A-on-ha.	They	O-non-ha.
Hers or its	A-o-wenh.	Their	A-o-na-wenh.

There is another form for *she* and *hers* applied to those for whom we entertain love, respect, or esteem, viz., *she* = *Ah-ka-on-ha*; *hers* = *Ah-ko-wenh*, in which we have introduced the *k* we have already mentioned as having some connection with the feminine gender. There is but one form for the nominative and accusative cases. But the chief peculiarity is the existence of a dual element: as, however, we shall see this more clearly when we come to consider the verbs, it may, perhaps, be better to proceed to an examination of the verb before we say anything of this peculiarity of the language.

We shall find great difficulty in our process of analyzing and tracing the words, from the great tendency to agglutination which