

the sole and original property of the jargon. Considering its mode of formation, one is rather surprised that the number of these words is not greater. *Liplip* is intended to express the sound of boiling water, and means to boil. *Tingting*, or, more commonly, *tintin* (for the nasal sound is difficult to these Indians) is the ringing of a bell, and thence any instrument of music. *Po* or *poo* is the report of a gun; *tiktik* is for a watch; *tuntum* is the word for heart, and is intended to represent its beating. The word *tum*, pronounced with great force, dwelling on the concluding *m*, is the nearest approach which the natives can make to the noise of a cataract; but they usually join with it the English word *water*, making *tum-wata*, the name which they give to the falls of a river. *Mash* represents the sound of anything falling or thrown down (like the English *mash* and *smash*); *Klak* is the sound of a rope suddenly loosed from its fastenings, or "let go."

All the words thus combined in this singularly constructed language, at that stage of its existence, were found to number, according to my computation, about two hundred and fifty. Of these, eighteen were of Nootka origin, forty-one were English, thirty-four French, one hundred and eleven Chinook, ten formed by onomatopœia, and some thirty-eight were of doubtful derivation, though probably for the most part either Chinook or Nootka. But, as might be expected, the language continued to develop. Its grammar, such as it was, remained the same, but its lexicon drew contributions from all the various sources which have been named, and from some others. In 1863, seventeen years after my list was published, the Smithsonian Institution put forth a "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon," prepared by the late George Gibbs, a thoroughly competent investigator. His collection comprised nearly five hundred words. Those of Chinook origin had almost doubled, being computed at two hundred and twenty-one. The French had more than doubled, and comprised now ninety-four words. The English words were sixty-seven. The great Salish or "Flathead" stock, with whose tribes, next to the Chinook, the Oregon traders had the largest relations, furnished thirty nine words. The Nootka in its various dialects, now yielded twenty-four. The others, about forty, were due to the imitation of natural sounds, or were of casual or undetermined derivation.

Since the publication of the vocabulary of Gibbs, no material change seems to have been made in the language. Two later dictionaries of the jargon have come into my hands—small pamphlets, both printed in Victoria, British Columbia, the one in 1878 and the other as late as 1887. The former is announced as the "sixth edition," the latter is described as a "new edition"—facts which sufficiently prove the continued and extensive use of this international speech.

Mr. Hale says that since the publication of the dictionary of Gibbs no material change seems to have been made in the jar-