

g, sonant or intermediate palatal stop.

k, as in kick.

dj, as j in judge.

tc, as ch in church.

s, as in sauce.

c, like sh in shall.

z, as in zones.

w, as in wish.

y, as in you.

n, as in nun.

ŋ, palatalized n as in sing.

l, related genetically in Oneida to Mohawk r; pronounced as in lull.

r, found in Mohawk; slightly trilled.

ʰ, h, aspirants.

ʔ, glottal stop.

Whispered syllables indicated by small caps.

Diacritical Marks:

˘, nasalized vowel.

˙, main stress.

˘˘, secondary stress.

˘˘, indicates diaeresis between vowels.

˘, inverted period following indicates a long vowel.

˘, semicircular mark following indicates a short vowel.

Abbreviations used are:

Ca., Cayuga.

Mo., Mohawk.

On., Onondaga.

Oneida.

Sen., Seneca.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND CUSTOMS.

THE IROQUOIS AS HORTICULTURISTS.

One of the outstanding features of Iroquois material culture was their aptitude for agriculture. This was at first concerned largely with the cultivation of corn, beans, and squashes. The importance attached to these may be noted from the fact that they were called the Three Sisters, a^sṣe na'degodä'nq'dää' (On.) and were included among those beings to whom religious ceremonials were addressed.