

verbal form, absolute or distributive, is used, when the speaker is just engaged in counting the objects: the past-participial form "*laid down*" is used in its direct or oblique cases, absolute or distributive, when the articles were counted previously and a statement of their number is made.

The fact that the units from one to nine are not accompanied by these terms, must be explained by some aboriginal mode of counting. It is proper to assume that the first ten objects, as fish, bulbs, arrows, were deposited on the ground in a file or row, or aside of each other, while with the eleventh a new file was started, or when the objects were bulky they were placed on top of the articles of the first decad. This explanation is suggested by the original meaning of these terms.

Examples are as follows:

Tunépní ta-unepánta nash máklaksash kshiklápkaš i-amnatko: commanding: (lit., "having with him") fifty-one Indians.

Ta-unepánta túnep pe-ulápkash Modokishash hú shléa: he found fifteen Modoc Indians.

The list of classifiers subjoined gives their meaning as far as they occur connected with numerals: the verb *ikla* forms the majority of them, by means of various prefixes.

LIST OF NUMERAL CLASSIFIERS.

Likla, part. *liklatko*, with their distributive forms as seen in our numeral series printed below, are found appended to numerals above ten embodying the first unit after the decad, as 21, 91, 441, etc., and mentioning articles of globular, circular, annular shape, or objects of a bulky, heavy-looking exterior. As the prefix *l-* refers to round or rounded things, the meaning of *likla* is "to deposit *one* rounded thing." We find it used when speaking of beans, seeds, fruits, berries, balls, eggs, coins of money, thimbles, bottles, knives, watches, rocks, stones, boxes, wigwams and similar objects.

Pé-ula, part. *pé-ulatko*, with their distributive forms, are appended to numerals made up of more than one unit after the decad, as 32-29, 102-109, etc., and mentioning articles of the same description as given under *likla*, and in addition to these, persons, animals and divisions of time. *Pé-ula* is derived from *péwi*, to give or bestow *many* rounded objects, by means of the *completive* formative suffix *-ola*, *-ula*.

Kshikla or *ksíkla*, part. *kshíkatko*, with their distributive forms, are appended to numerals above ten embodying the first unit after each decad, as 31, 181, etc., and mentioning persons or animals. Like *likla*, it is derived from *ikla* and signifies "to lay down *one* animate being."

Íkla, part. *íkatko*, with their distributive forms, are placed after numerals made up of two or more units after the decad, as