ANTHROPOLOGY.

- I. Incorporation of the pronoun-object:
 - (a) .n-ū'poa-nē = he sees; n-ū'poa-n-ā'p-i-nē = he sees me; n-ū'poa-n-is-i-nē = he sees thee; nū-'poa-n-āwa's-i-nē = he sees ms; n-ū'poa-n-iskē'tl-nē = he sees you.
 - hin-n-ũ'poa-n-ā'p-i-në = thou seest me; hin-n-ũ'poa-n-āwa's-i-në = thou seest us.
 - $h\bar{o}$ -n- \bar{u} 'poa-n- $i's\bar{i}$ -n $\bar{v} = I$ see thee; $h\bar{o}$ -n- \bar{u} 'poa-n- $is\bar{k}\bar{e}'tl$ -n $\bar{v} = I$ see you. The radical for "to see" is \bar{u}_{I} /qa.
 - (b) i'tqa'nē = he bites; i'tqa-n-ā/p-i-nē = he bites me; i'tqa-n-i's-i-nē = he bites thee; tsqātl-i'tqa-n-āwa's-i-nē = he is going to bite us. The radical for "to bite" is itqa.
 - hin ts-ā'mātiktc- $\bar{a}'p$ -i-nē = thou givest me; hō-ts-ā'mātiktc-i's-i-nē = I give thee; nā'mātiktc- $\bar{a}'p$ -i-nē = he gives me. The radical for "to give" is $\bar{a}m\bar{a}tiktc$.
 - (c) hi'n-ts-Qātl-ö'tlpātl n-ā'p-i-nē = thou wilt hear me. The radical for "to hear" is otlpātl.
 - $h\bar{o}$ ts-i'pitl-i's-i-n $\bar{e} = I$ kill thee; ts-Q \bar{a} 'tl-ipitl- \bar{a} 'p-i-n $\bar{e} =$ he will kill me; ts-Q \bar{a} 'tl'ipitl-i's-i-n $\bar{e} =$ he will kill thee; n-i'pitl-i's-i-n $\bar{e} =$ he kills thee; n-i'pitl- \bar{a} 'p-i-n $\bar{e} =$ he kills me; $h\bar{o}$ '-ts-ipitl-i's-i-n $\bar{e} = I$ kill thee. The radical for "to kill" is ipitl.
 - (d) mi'tqa-n- \tilde{a}'_{p} -i-n \tilde{e} = he shoots me. "To shoot" is mitqa.

In the examples just given the object-pronouns $\bar{a}p$ (me), is (thee), $\bar{a}t\bar{d}s$ (we), isketl (you) are found. It is doubtful whether the *n* immediately preceding these syllables belongs to them or is a verbal particle. The pronouns-subject are $k\bar{a}'min$ (I), ni'nko (thou), $k\bar{a}'min\bar{a}'tla$ (we), $nink\bar{o}ni'sketl$ (ye), from which it will be seen that the object-pronouns for "thee" and "you" alone seem related to the corresponding subject-pronouns. In Kootenay the third persons singular and plural seem to be identical, $n\cdot\bar{u}'poa\cdotn\bar{e}$ signifying both "he sees" and "they see." The exact form of the inclusive pronoun-object of the third person, if such exist, is not yet known.

II. Incorporation of the noun-object :

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- (a) $n \cdot \bar{a}' t \cdot t \cdot d\bar{a}m \cdot k i' n \cdot \bar{e} = he carries the head in his hand.$
 - wank-ô'-t/ām-ki'n-ē = he shakes the head in his hand. The word for "head" is $\bar{a}qkt|\bar{a}m$.
- (b) hō-ts-tlū'-isk-ātl-qō'nē = I take the bark off (a tree). The word for "bark" is $\vec{a}'qkitsk\cdot \vec{a}'tl$.
- (c) sā'-ktūnām-i's-i-nē = there is a village. The word for "village" is āqktlū'nām,
- hō-tlū'-tlām-ā'Enē = I deprive of the head. The particle $tl\bar{u}$ is privative
- (d) $n \cdot \bar{e}k \cdot \bar{u}' \cdot t \cdot n\bar{e}$ (if = $n \cdot \bar{e}k \cdot w\bar{u}' \cdot t \cdot n\bar{e}$ = he eats water) = he drinks.
- (e) mā'tl-n-āk-tlē'tl-nē = he opens his eyes. The word for "eye" is āqkā'k-tlêtl. tsū'p-n-āktlē'tl-nē = he shuts his eyes.
- (f) hö-tlit-ka'iyūkwā'-Enē = I have no hat. The word for "hat" is agkā'iyūkwā'Enām.
 - hō-tlit-t'āwū'-tē = I have no gun. The word for "gun" is t'āwū.
- g) n-ā'wits-k·a't-kin-kū'-i-nē = he catches the tail in his hand.
 qā wi'ts-k·ât-ki'n-u! = catch (thou) the tail in thy hand. The word for "tail" is āqk-ā'tznām.