

the words of French derivation have been dropped as among the latter.

*Obsolete Words.*

It is very difficult to learn how many words have become completely obsolete, although many are undoubtedly so, because those which are obsolete in one region are not in another. As just mentioned, of the 1,402 words I have found, 662 are obsolete here, and of the 1,028 I have found in the various dictionaries, only 288 are used here.

A noted instance of how a word may become obsolete is found in the word *mamook*. On Puget sound it is probably the most common word in use. I have found 209 phrases which begin with it, which answer to a single English word, two and a half times as many as any other word begins. Dr. F. Boas says, however, that it "has acquired an obscene meaning, and is no longer in use on the Columbia river."\*

*New Words.*

It is a singular fact that while new words are being constantly introduced into the jargon, that new dictionaries have been made and new editions of old ones published, yet very few of these words have been inserted. Good has done more of this than any other writer, probably because he was a missionary among the Indians, used these words in his intercourse with them, and so found that they had become a part of the language.

I have often noticed these new words as they were being introduced. Twenty years ago we used the word *Sunday* both for week and the Sabbath, but now *week* is used for week, and *Sunday* for the Sabbath.

It may be objected that these are English words and do not properly belong to the Chinook jargon, but they are used both by whites and Indians when they employ the jargon, and so have become a part of it, as it now is, as certainly as *house*, *stone*, or *shuga* were in 1863.

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\* Science, March 4, 1892, p. 129.