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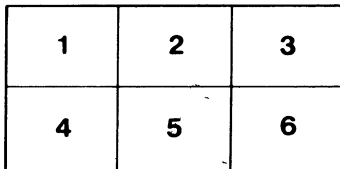
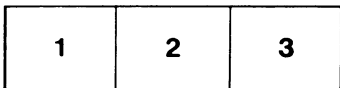
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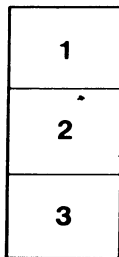
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# CHINOOK AND SHORTHAND RUDIMENTS,

WITH WHICH THE CHINOOK JARGON AND THE WAWA  
SHORTHAND CAN BE MASTERED WITHOUT A  
TEACHER IN A FEW HOURS.

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BY THE EDITOR OF THE "KAMLOOPS WAWA."

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["The shortest way to learn the Chinook  
is through the Shorthand, and the shortest  
way to learn the Shorthand is through the  
Chinook."] "

---

KAMLOOPS, B.C.  
1898.

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PHONETIC ALPHABET.

Phonetic Alphabet.

1<sup>o</sup> Simple, for Chinook.

<sup>o</sup>ā    <sup>o</sup>o    <sup>o</sup>oo    <sup>o</sup>ow    <sup>o</sup>wā    <sup>e</sup>e    <sup>u</sup>u  
 h    p    t    k    l    sh    s    n    m

2<sup>o</sup> Complete, for English.

<sup>o</sup>ā    <sup>o</sup>o    <sup>o</sup>oo    <sup>o</sup>ow    <sup>u</sup>wā    <sup>ā</sup>ā    <sup>ai</sup>ai    <sup>e</sup>e  
 ū(ūse)    ū(us)    an    in    on    un  
 h    p    lb    t    d    f    v    k/g    l    r  
 sh    j=ch    s    z=ts    n    ng    m    th

3<sup>o</sup> Numerals.

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    0

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## Introduction.

The following clipping from the *Montreal Gazette* of Nov 29th, 1894, will make a convenient introduction to this little pamphlet —

"The 'Chinook Jargon,' or Oregon Trade language, is a curiously composite form of speech, being partly Chinook, partly Nootka, partly French, partly English, and partly the result of onomatopœia. During the early intercourse of Europeans with the West coast, Nootka was the emporium of the traffic, and the Indians gradually picked up from the sailors some English words. Later on, when traders began to frequent the Columbia River, they used the words learned at Nootka, and in this way the Chinooks, always quick in catching sounds, added Nootka and English words to their own vocabulary. As early as 1804 a *lingua franca* had thus come into use on the coast. The Nor'-West, Astor and Hudson's Bay Companies servants, and the French *voyageurs*, all contributed their share to the jargon. When Mr. Horatio Hale, whose manual is a work of authority, first visited the coast, it consisted of about 250 words. Of these 18 were of Nootka origin, 41 of English source, while 34 were French and 111 formed the Chinook substratum. That was more than fifty years ago. In 1863, when the Smithsonian Institution published its dictionary of the language, the number of words had grown to 500. Of these 221 were considered Chinook, 94 French, 67 English, while the Salish or Flathead Indians are credited with 39. The nationalities of their civilized visitors were designated respectively Pasai (Français); Kintchoss (King George, whose medals are known all through the North-West, being the type of an Englishman), and Boston (from the French-Canadian *Bastouais*). A man named Pelton, going insane, furnished a term for fool or madman. The term of salutation—*clak-oh-ah-yah*—used to be traced to the visit of Clark, and his friends' enquiries after his health, and their origin satisfied Sir D. Wilson. Mr. Hale, however, prefers to assign it to a Chinook origin. *Tum-tum* is a sound word for heart (from the pulsation), and is used for will, purpose, desire. *Lip-lip* (to boil) is another such word, imitating boiling water. *Kole-sick-waum-sick* is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. *Stik* is used for tree or anything made of wood. *Hee hee* clearly denotes

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laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is *mamook* (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. *Ilta hec* (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as *Boston illahee* (the United States), *mimaloose illahee* (death ground, cemetery), *sagali illahee* (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called *tum* (rum). Ship, pray, tea, sick, stone, sing, nose, soap, mama, papa, and other words, are good Chinook as well as good English. The French words adopted have mostly undergone some change, as *mahsie* (merci), *malich* (maier), *pe* (puis) used for 'and,' *lamestin* (la medicine, etc). The Nootka word *hyas* (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as *puss-puss*, or *pish-pish* (a cat), *hyas puss-puss* (a panther). The Nootka *pot-latch* (gift) is also largely used both as noun and verb."

The following Chinook vocabulary is as complete as it is necessary to have it for the rapid learning of the Chinook Jargon. A few words are omitted because they are of very rare occurrence, and would make an unnecessary burden for the memory. The more one confines himself to the words in this vocabulary for expressing his ideas, the purer his Chinook will be. Whenever the Chinook vocabulary is not sufficient to express one idea, an English word must be used—the simplest and most common that can be found. A short way to master this vocabulary is to read it over, and repeat every word of it once a day for a week or so, or, better still, read it over every evening before retiring, and again the first thing in the morning, until well mastered. If that reading is made with proper attention, three or four days will be sufficient for most people.

The apostrophe in each word of the following vocabulary denotes the accented syllable. The pronunciation is the Latin pronunciation, in which the consonants sound the same as in English. Whenever the "j" or "ch" occur they are sounded as in English, but the vowels must be sounded uniformly as follows: "a," as in "fat"; "e," as in "met"; "i," as in "fill"; "o," as in "no"; "oo," as in "good." The vowel "u" is to be sounded as in "us." The consonant "h" has a strongly guttural sound wherever it appears, except in connection with "e" and "s" in "ch" and "sh."

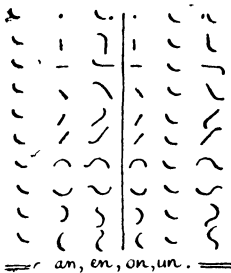
# PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

== o a as in fal ==			== o cw as in row ==		
H . o o ha	o . a ah	. o o	o . o		
P i o b pa	o i q ap	i o b	o i q		
T - o b ta	o - a at	- o b	o - a		
F \ o b fa	o \ a af	\ o b	o \ a		
K / o b ka	o / a ak	/ o b	o / a		
L / o p la	o / l al	/ o p	o / l		
Sh ( o b sha	o ( a ash	( o b	o ( a		
S ) o b sa	o ) a as	) o b	o ) a		
N ) o b na	o ) a an	) o b	o ) a		
M ( o b ma	o ( a am	( o b	o ( a		
== o o as in not ==			== o wa as in water ==		
. o o ho	o . a ch	. o o	o . o		
i o b po	o i q up	i o b	o i q		
- o b to	o - a ot	- o b	o - a		
\ o b fo	o \ a of	\ o b	o \ a		
/ o b ko	o / a ok	/ o b	o / a		
/ o p lo	o / l ol	/ o p	o / l		
( o b sho	o ( a osh	( o b	o ( a		
) o b so	o ) a os	) o b	o ) a		
) o b no	o ) a on	) o b	o ) a		
( o b mo	o ( a om	( o b	o ( a		
== o . oo as in foot. ==			== e , ē , ī , etc. ==		
. o o hoo	o . o ooh	. e e	e . e		
i o b poo	o i q oop	i e e	e i q		
- o b too	o - a oot	- e e	e - a		
\ o b foo	o \ a oof	\ e e	e \ a		
/ o b koo	o / a ook	/ e e	e / a		
/ o p loo	o / l ool	/ e e	e / l		
( o b shoo	o ( a oosh	( e e	e ( a		
) o b soo	o ) a oes	) e e	e ) a		
) o b noo	o ) a oon	) e e	e ) a		
( o b moo	o ( a oom	( e e	e ( a		

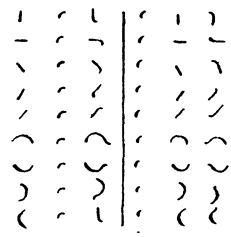


PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

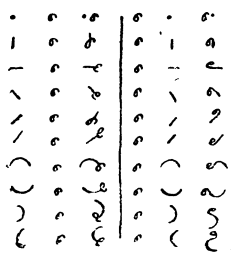
u, as in use



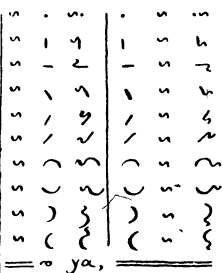
an, en, on, un.



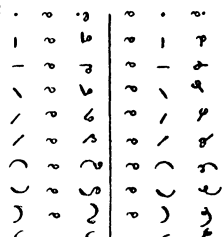
i, as in file



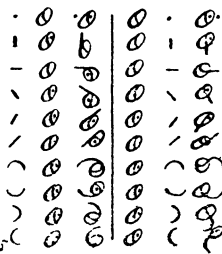
ye, as in yet



ya,



o: uuu



Alke 2 by and by  
 alta 2 now  
 an'kate 2 formerly  
 a'yak, 2 fast  
 a'yas, 2 great  
 a'yoo, 2 many  
 cha'ko, 2 come  
 chu, 2 new  
 chik'mm 2 metal  
 chok, 2 water  
 dret, 2 direct  
 e'he, 2 to laugh  
 eh'pooi 2 shut  
 e'lehe, 2 earth  
 elaiten 2 slave  
 élo 2 none  
 enatai 2 across  
 eskom 2 to take  
 ha'ha 2 awful  
 ha'lak 2 open  
 helo'ima 2 different  
 humm, 2 smell.  
 iht, 2 one  
 ik'ta? 2 what?  
 iktas 2 goods  
 r'lep 2 first  
 ip'soot 2 hide  
 is'sik 2 paddle  
 i'thooih 2 flesh  
 kah 2 where  
 i'ak'shet 2 broken  
 ka'kwa 2 like  
 ka'la'm 2 fence

kal'kala 2 birds  
 kal'tash 2 useless  
 ka'mook 2 dog  
 ka'nawe 2 all  
 ka'namox 2 together  
 Kan'sih 2 how many  
 Kap'ho 2 elder brother  
 Kap'shwala 2 to steal  
 ka'ta 2 how  
 khell 2 hard  
 kho 2 to reach  
 ki'koole 2 below  
 ki'lapai 2 return  
 kim'ta 2 after  
 ki'poot 2 needle  
 kis'kis 2 drive  
 ki'u'tan 2 horse  
 hla'hane 2 out doors  
 Klahowiam 2 poor  
 klak'sta? 2 who?  
 hla'ska 2 they  
 klátwa 2 go  
 kliskes 2 mats  
 kloo'chmin 2 woman  
 kl'onas' 2 perhaps  
 Kenum' 2 canoe  
 kolan' 2 ear  
 komtax' 2 know  
 ko'pa 2 to, in, at  
 kopet' 2 finished  
 koyoo'koyoo 2 ring  
 kwinesem 2 always  
 kwash 2 afraid

## CHINOOK VOCABULARY

how	8	bound	patl	2	full
kwa'ten	63	belly	pa'tlach	65	give
kwe'nam	62	five	pel	V	red
la'ket	2	four	pel'pel	VV	blood
lele	"	along time	pelh'ten	V3	crazy
lep'lep	11	boil	pi	6	and
lo'lo	20	carry	poo	6	explosion
ma'ika	66	thou	poos	2	if
ma'hook	64	to buy	poola'kle	62	night
mak'mak	66	to eat	poo'lale	62	dust
ma'mook	66	to work	sa'hale	60	above
mash	6	throw away	sa'ya	60	far
masa'chi	60	bad	saka'looks	62	pants
mem'loos	62	dead	sa'lix	62	angry
millait	65	to stay	sap'el	62	bread
mit'oot	60	to stand up	se'le	62	soul
moos'moos	66	cattle	senmox	62	Seven
mow'ich	60	deer	sia'hoos	62	the face
msa'ika	66	you (plural)	sie'sem	62	to relate
na'ika	26	I, me	sit'kom	62	half
na'nich	22	see	skoo'koom	62	strong
na'witka	207	yes	snaz	2	rain
nsa'ika	26	we, us	sta'lo	60	river
O'ihat	0	road	stuw'ilh	62	pray
O'ihoi	0	exchange	ta'ham	62	six
O'lali	0	berries	takmoonak	62	one hundred
O'lo	0	hungry	tamanoaz	62	magic
oo'kook	0	this	tanaz'	62	small
oo'poots	0	hind part	tanke son	62	yesterday
ow	0	younger brother	tat'lam	62	ten
pa'ia	60	fire	ta'ye	62	chief
papoos'	62	child	te'ke	62	to like
pasi'si	62	blanket	tehop'	62	white

le plat	no	dish
le pot	g	pot
le pretre	in	priest
les anges	no	angel
les Apôtres	ng	apostle
les dents	no	teeth
les Evêques	ng	bishop
malie	g	medal
marie'	g	married
mulet	g	mule
patate	by	potatoes
paye'	in	paid
pourri	b'	rotten

name	z	snake	z
necktie	z	snow	z
nine	z	spoon	z
nose	z	steamboat	z
old	o	stick	z
papa	bb	sugar	z
pin	h	sun	z
pipe	h	sunday	z
play	v	swim	z
quarter	o	tea	z
rope	h	to morrow	z
sail	z	warm	z
salt	z	wash	z
shame	z	watch	z
ship	z	wheat	z
shirt	z	whip	z
sick	z	wild	z
skin	z	wind	z
sky	z	window	z
sleep	z	wine	z
smoke	z		

English words.

basket	L	help	.1
bed	L	house	.e
bone	h	ice	z
broom	h	island	z
coat	z	kettle	L
cold	z	kiss	L
cup	g	knife	z
dollar	o	lake	z
dry	z	lasy	z
eight	z	law	h
fight	z	leaves	z
fish	z	life	z
fly	z	light	z
get up	z	man	z
gold	z	moon	z
grease	z	mountain	z
hammer	z	musket	z

The above vocabulary is about as complete as is necessary for quickly learning the chinook. A great many other english words are used, which it would be too long to enumerate here. The above are the commonest and the best understood by nearly all the indians.

tel	✓	tired
te'li'kom	→	people
tep'so	→	grass
tik	→	telegraph
tik'tik	→	watch
tin'tin	→	bell
tlap	→	to find
tlaw'a	→	slowly
tlemon	→	soft
tlemon'lemon	→	all in pieces
tlemon'oot	→	tell a lie
tlep	→	deep
tlil	✓	black
tloon	→	three
tlous	→	good
tsem	→	writing
tsepe,	→	mistaken
tse	→	sweet
tsiktuk	→	carriage
tsiltsil	→	stars
utl	✓	glad
ul'kat	→	long
wah	→	pour out
wa'wa	→	speak
weht	→	again
wek	→	no
ya'ka	→	he, she, it
yak'so	→	hair
ya'kwa	→	here
ya'wa	→	there

## Words from French

la bouche	→	mouth
la bouteille	→	bottle
la carotte	→	carrots
la cassette	→	box
la clef	→	key
la croix	→	cross
la hache	→	axe
la langue	→	tongue
la medecine	→	drugs
la messe	→	Mass
la montagne	→	mountain
la pelle	→	shovel
la penitence	→	penance
la pioche	→	pick
la pipe	→	pipe
la planche	→	lumber
la porte	→	door
la table	→	table
la tête	→	head
la vieille	→	old woman
le Baptême	→	Baptism
le carême	→	Lent
le chapelet	→	beads
le clou	→	nail
le diable	→	devil
le loup	→	wolf
le mariage	→	marriage
le mouton	→	sheep
le pape	→	pope
le péché	→	sin
le pied	→	foot

<i>An'kate</i>	formerly	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mash</i>	cast
<i>ma'mook</i>	made	<i>chok</i>	the water
<i>sa'hale</i>	(the) above	<i>kan'auc</i>	all
<i>c'lehe</i>	land	<i>kan'amout</i>	together
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ook'ook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>clehe</i>	earth	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Kopet'</i>	Only	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>chok</i>	water	<i>salt</i>	salt
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>chok</i>	water
<i>poola'kle</i>	night	<i>iaka</i>	(be) its
<i>mutla'it</i>	was	<i>name (nem)</i>	name
<i>ko'pa</i>	on	<i>Ktm'ta</i>	Afterwards
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>clehe.</i>	earth	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Pi</i>	And	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>chako</i>	become
<i>na'wa :</i>	said	<i>dry (dri)</i>	dry
<i>Tloos</i>	let	<i>clehe.</i>	the Earth
<i>cha'ko</i>	come	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>light (laut).</i>	light	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>A'yak</i>	At once	<i>dry</i>	dry
<i>chako</i>	came	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>light</i>	light	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>clehe.</i>	earth	<i>chako</i>	come
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>ikta</i>	things
<i>ka'kwa</i>	thus	<i>tep'so</i>	grass
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ihit</i>	the first	<i>a you (a-u)</i>	many
<i>son.</i>	day.	<i>heloi-ma</i>	different
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>stick</i>	trees
<i>mort</i>	the second	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>tloos</i>	(the) fine
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>flowers.</i>	flowers.
<i>ookook</i>	that	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>sky (skai)</i>	sky	<i>laket</i>	the fourth
<i>nsai'ka</i>	we	<i>son,</i>	day
<i>na'nich</i>	see	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>son</i>	the sun
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>moon</i>	the moon
<i>tloon</i>	the third	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>tsil'tsil</i>	the stars

## 12 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK

<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>iaka</i>	he (be)
<i>sahale</i>	above	<i>ta'ye</i>	chief
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>kopa</i>	over
<i>kwe-nam</i>	the fifth	<i>kanawe</i>	every
son,	day	<i>ikta</i>	thing
<i>Iaka</i>	He	<i>mitlout</i>	(that) 1-
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>kopa</i>	on
<i>kanawe</i>	all	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>heloma</i>	(the)	<i>Ia'ua</i>	There
	different	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>fish</i>	fish (es)	<i>es'kom</i>	took
<i>kopa</i>	in	<i>tanas'</i>	a little
<i>chok</i>	the water	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ka'nawc</i>	all	<i>tanas</i>	a little
<i>ookook</i>	those	<i>chok</i>	water
<i>kal'akala</i>	birds	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>klas'ka</i>	which	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>fly</i>	fly	<i>klas'ka</i>	them
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>kanamokst</i>	together
<i>u ind.</i>	wind	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>Kopa</i>	On the	<i>iaka</i>	He
<i>ta'ham</i>	sixth	<i>eskom</i>	took
son	day	<i>ookook</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>poos</i>	to
<i>mow'ich</i>	the deer	<i>mamook</i>	make
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>kanawe</i>	every	<i>man</i>	man
<i>ikta</i>	thing	<i>iaka</i>	his
<i>koo'li</i>	that runs	<i>i'tlooth</i>	body
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>kopa</i>	into
<i>elehe</i>	the earth	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>kakwa</i>	like	<i>elehe</i>	earth (en)
<i>mowich</i>	deer.	<i>man</i>	man
<i>kim ta</i>	After	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>wawa</i>	said,	<i>klatawa</i>	go
<i>tloos</i>	let	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>usa'ika</i>	us	<i>se'le</i>	soul
<i>mamook</i>	make	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>man</i>	man	<i>sele</i>	soul
<i>poos</i>	that (he be)	<i>wek kan'sih</i>	never
<i>ka'kwa</i>	like	<i>alke</i>	in the future
<i>usa'ika</i>	our	<i>memloos</i>	dead
<i>tsem</i>	figure	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>ni</i>	and	<i>mamook</i>	made

FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK. 13

<i>name</i>	he (be)	<i>nanich</i>	saw
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>kanauc</i>	all
<i>chu</i>	new	<i>ookook</i>	those
<i>man</i>	man		(things)
<i>Adam</i>	Adam.	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kakwa</i>	as	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>poos</i>	if	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>waua</i>	to say	<i>kanauc</i>	all
<i>elehe</i>	earth	<i>klaska</i>	they (were)
<i>raka</i>	he (is)	<i>tlcos</i>	good
<i>S. T</i>	God		

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

*S T.*, abbreviation for *Sahale Taje*—the above chief, God

THE VERB *mamook*

PRESENT

- Nauka mamook*—I work, or I make
- Maika mamook*—Thou workest.
- Iaka mamook*—He works
- Nsauka mamook*—We work
- Msauka mamook*—You work
- Klaska mamook*—They work

PAST

- Ankate nauka mamook*—I did work, I made
- Ankate maika mamook*—Thou didst work
- Aknate iaka mamook*—He did work
- Ankate nsauka mamook*—We did work
- Ankate msauka mamook*—You did work.
- Ankate klaska mamook*—They did work

FUTURE.

- Alke nauka mamook*—I shall work.
- Alke maika mamook*—Thou wilt work
- Alke iaka mamook*—He will work
- Alke nsauka mamook*—We shall work
- Alke msauka mamook*—You will work.
- Alke klaska mamook*—They will work

OTHER VERB—*wawa*.

PRESENT.

- Nauka wawa*—I speak, etc.
- Maika wawa,*                      *Nsauka wawa,*
- Iaka wawa,*                        *Msauka wawa,*
- Klaska wawa.*

PAST—*Ankate nauka wawa*, etc.

FUTURE—*Alke nauka wawa*, etc.



14 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs  
*Poos naika mamook*, etc.—If I work  
*Naika kopet mamook*—I have done working

REMARKS

1 The word *tloos* is used as an imperative form  
*tloos naika klatua*—let me go, *tloos maika chako*—  
 pray come, *tloos iaka mitlait*—let him stay, etc

2 *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven, *cold  
 elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold, *tanas warm  
 elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm,  
*warm elehe*—the summer, when the earth is warm,  
*tanas cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to  
 cool *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country,  
 as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room  
 or in a specified place Ex—Stay in your place—  
*tloos maika mitlait kopa maikt elehe*

3 *Kopa ilep*—*Ilep* means the first ahead of  
*Kopa ilep*—at first

4 *Kopet* means, in first instance done, finished  
*Naika kopet mamook*—I have finished my work  
*Naika kopet makmak*—I have done eating As it is  
 here it means, only, nothing else but, *kopet chok pi  
 poolakle*—only water, etc

5. *Chako* is a wonderful word in Chinook It  
 helps to give a hundred different meanings to  
 other words *Chako* alone means come; *iaka chako  
 sun*—day comes *iaka chako warm*—it gets warm,  
*chako tanas* or *chako man* or *chako kopa elehe*—to  
 be born; *chako tanas aias*, *chako aias*, *chako diet  
 aias*—to grow a little, or to grow big, or to grow  
 very big; *chako elo*—to vanish, to disappear; *chako  
 tloos*—to become good, *chako kallash*—to turn bad,  
 etc, etc

6 *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

7. *Iht, iht*, or *ihit, pi iht, pi iht*, means a few

8. *Memloos* means dead. There is no word in  
 Chinook to signify "death." When speaking of  
 "death," the sentence must always be turned in  
 such a way as to bring in the participle "dead." At  
 the hour of death—"When will come the day to be  
 dead."

9. Some of the words have a curious origin. For  
 an instance, the word *mash*—to throw away—is  
 nothing else than the French word *marche, va-t-en*  
 —"go your way"—very extensively used for dis-  
 missing people in the old Hudson's Bay times

FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK. 15

10 The word *pehlten*—insane, crazy—comes from “*Filion*,” the name of an employee of the Hudson’s Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it *pilio*, *pilian*, and at last *pehlten*, and adopted the name to mean insane in general

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