

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

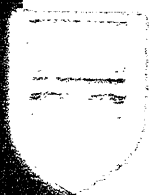
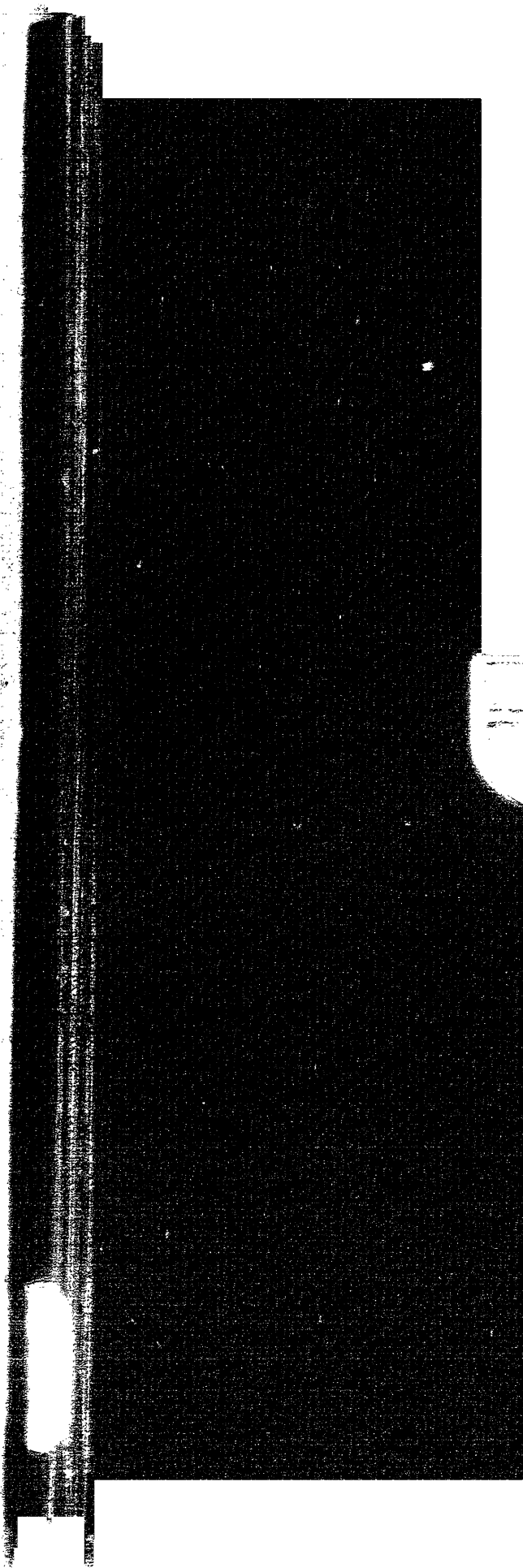
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

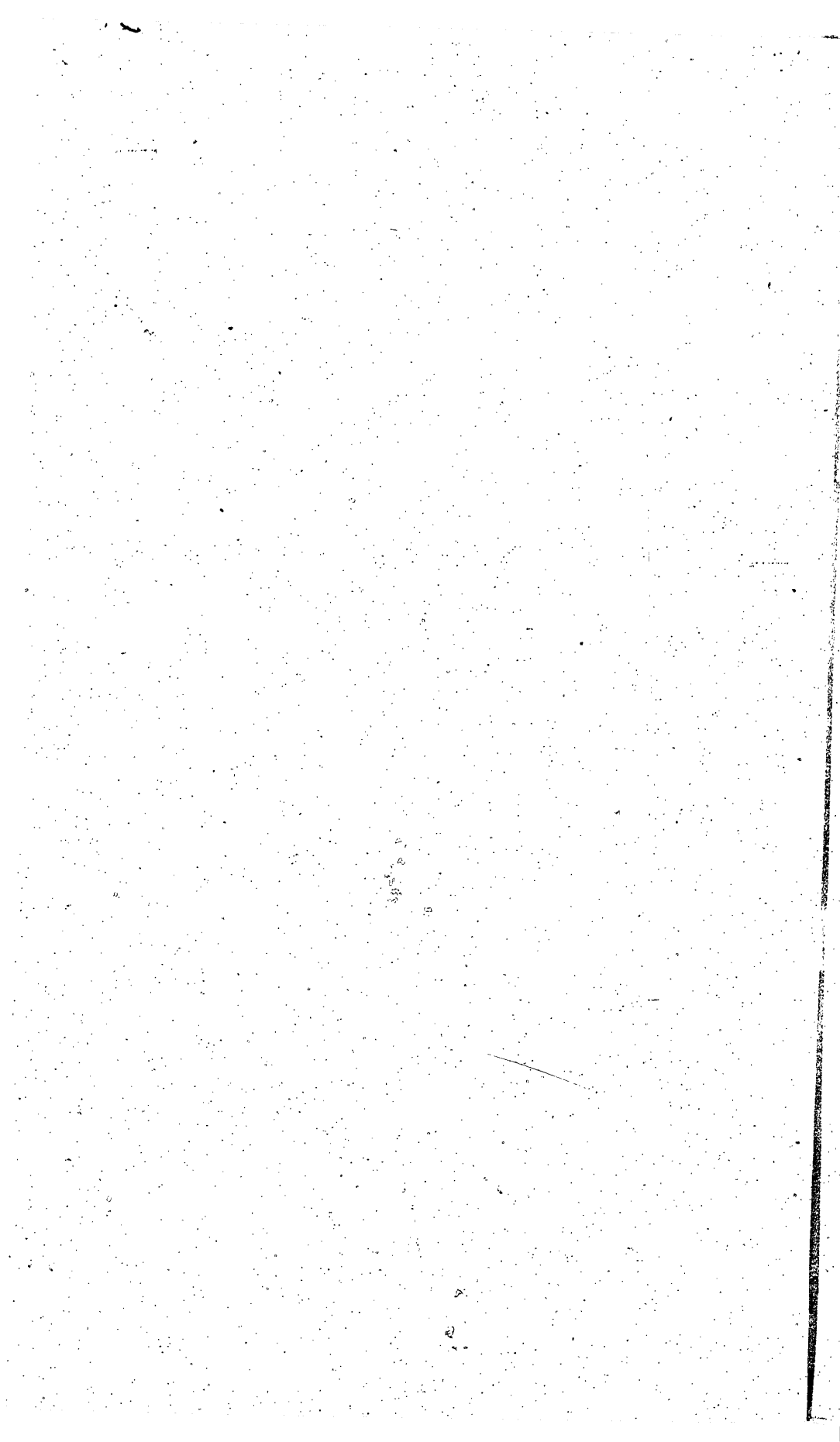
- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				





THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS,
ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY.

BY

Dr. H. RINK,

LATE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL GREENLAND BOARD OF TRADE,
AND FORMERLY ROYAL INSPECTOR OF SOUTH GREENLAND.
AUTHOR OF "TALES AND TRADITIONS OF THE ESKIMO", "DANISH GREENLAND", ETC.

SUPPLEMENT OR VOL. II.

—x—

[SUPPLEMENTARY PART TO VOL. XI OF THE
"Meddelelser om Grønland",
EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL
AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

COPENHAGEN.

LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S

MDCCCLXXXI.

THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS,
ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
AND A SKETCH-MAP.

BY

Dr. H. RINK,

LATE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL GREENLAND BOARD OF TRADE,
AND FORMERLY ROYAL INSPECTOR OF SOUTH GREENLAND.
AUTHOR OF «TALES AND TRADITIONS OF THE ESKIMO», «DANISH GREENLAND», ETC.

SUPPLEMENT OR VOL. II.

[SUPPLEMENTARY PART TO VOL. XI OF THE
«Meddelelser om Grønland»,
EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL
AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

COPENHAGEN.

LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S.

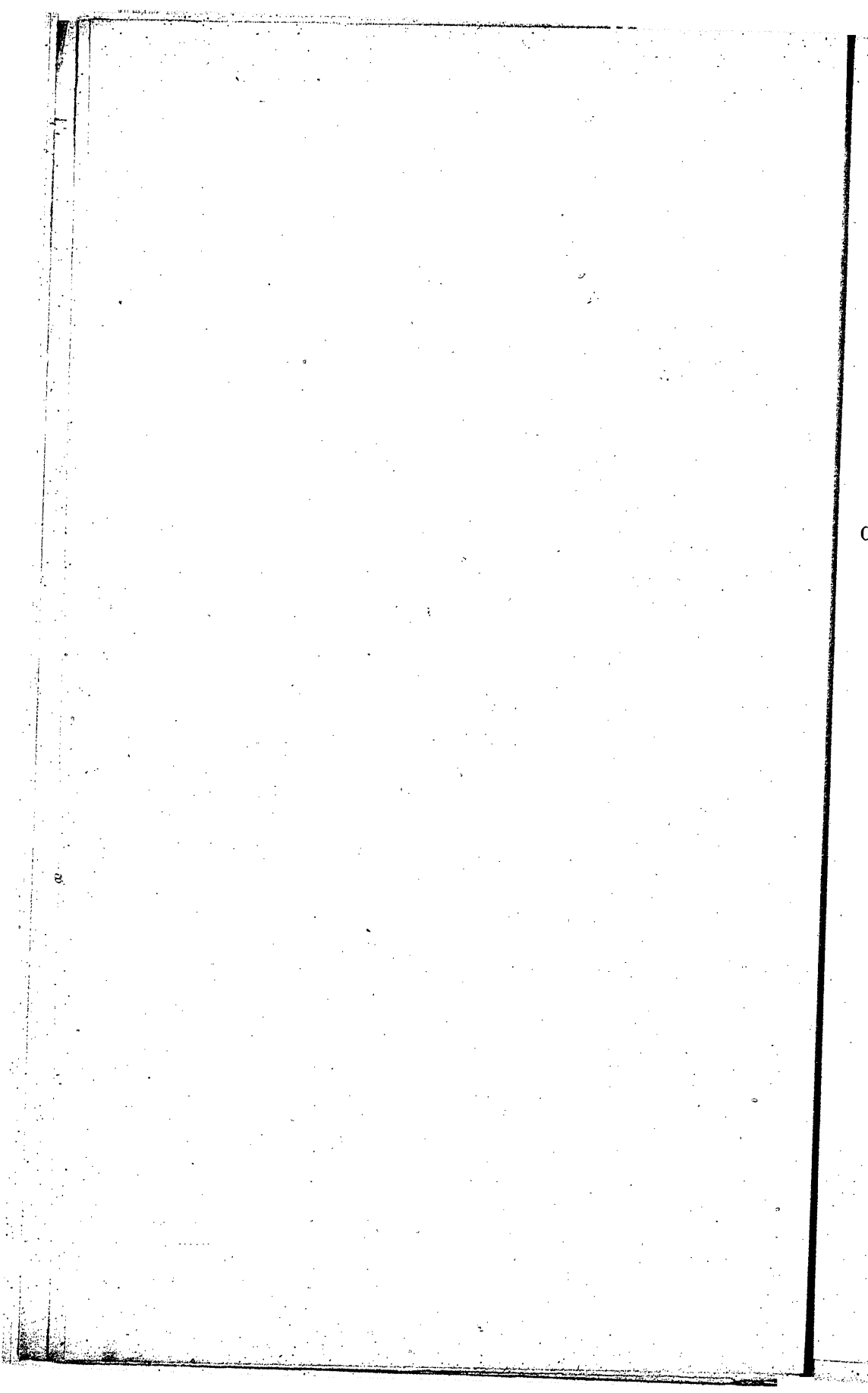
MDCCCLXXXI.

t
E
S
E
C
it
a
E
T
PP
T
Ge
Po
on

COPENHAGEN. — BIANCO LUNO, (F. DREYER), PRINTER TO THE KING.

PREFACE.

The purpose of the present Volume is, in the first place, as an introduction, to continue the conclusions, which we are able to draw from the mode of life, the customs and usages of the Eskimo mentioned in the former Volume, adding one apparently safe inference from their language, concerning their homestead before their dispersion. Then, as the main object follows the Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects. In the former Part it is tried to give the elements, out of which the words are formed, and the rules for employing this material. In the present Volume a selection of the words themselves is compiled. The arrangement of this Vocabulary will be found explained pp. 23 and 113, in connection with some other editorial remarks. There is especially rendered an account of the division into a General and a Special Part; of which the latter is founded on POWELL'S INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INDIAN LANGUAGES, the former on ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES.



CONTENTS

	Page
THE ORIGIN OF THE ESKIMO AS TRACED BY THEIR LANGUAGE	1.
New words needed by the Arctic settlers — Culture home — Dialects — Names of animals, boats and implements — Various words — Safe conclusions — Further conclusions — Alaska — Plan of the vocabulary — Various Notes: Dangers of the chase; seals of Alaska; Harpoons etc.; long voyages; Cape Bathurst; King William's Land; name for "White man"; the iceperiod; stemwords; polysynthetisme.	
COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY	33.
Explanation.	
General Part	35.
1) Existence — 2) Relation — 3) Quantity — 4) Order — 5) Number — 6) Time — 7) Change — 8) Causation — 9) Space — 10) Motion — 11) Matter — 12) Intellect — 13) Communication of Ideas — 14) Individual Voluntary powers — 15) Intersocial Voluntary p. — 16) Affections.	
Special Part	64.
17) Person — 18) Body — 19) Dress and Ornaments — 20) Dwellings etc. — 21) Travelling, Hunting and Fishing — 22) Numerals — 23) Division of Time — 24) Animals — 25) Plants — 26) Land and Sea, Lifeless Matter — 27) Firmament, Air, Physical actions — 28) Kinship — 29) Sociology and Religion — 30) Supplement.	
Index	98.
Specimen of Narrative Style	102.
Elements of Traditions	107.
Notes	114.
1) Literary Sources — 2) Ethnographical — 3) Traditional — 4) Linguistical — 5) Additional corrections to Vol. I. — 6) Additions to Vol. II.	
Abbreviations	123.
Errata	123.

r
a
d
c
di
si
tin
w
pr
the
wh
the
the
Eas
In
bid
is t
inha
coas
how
babl
from

THE ORIGIN OF THE ESKIMO AS TRACED BY THE LANGUAGE.

The object of the former volume was, in connection with an abstract of the Grammar and a comparative vocabulary to elucidate the question of the origin of the Eskimo by some general considerations. The chief result arrived at was a theory, according to which their ancestors originally inhabited a territory situated somewhere in the interior of the North American Continent, whence they emigrated and following the water courses, were led to a littoral of the arctic or subarctic regions, most probably that of Alaska. Settled on the shores of that country they developed their wonderful art of capturing marine animals which culminated in their marvellous capability of facing even the most terrible experiences of the arctic clime. From Alaska they then should have emigrated, spreading gradually to the East and North over the vast regions since tenanted by them. In bringing forward this explanation of how even the most forbidding part of our globe could obtain inhabitants, we have, it is true, omitted mentioning the possibility of the Eskimo having inhabited a more southern littoral, and by simply following the coast line reached the higher latitudes. Such a supposition however will, on closer investigation prove to be more improbable. Migrations of this kind could only have been effected from three different coastal regions, namely those on the Eastern,

or Western side of the American continent, or the Eastern of the Asiatic (Siberia), and we had to suppose that the shores traversed before reaching the arctic frontier had been found to be uninhabited. It must be presumed that the acclimatisation and adaptation of the newcomers to this arctic home extended over centuries before any generally wide spread diffusion could have taken place throughout the arctic regions. During such a period the population must have necessarily multiplied and increased towards the said frontier. An assemblage, or accumulation, of this nature on the sea shore itself barely agrees with their habits of subsistence by fishing and hunting. For like reasons we cannot imagine that, if they had come from the interior they could have wandered across the land, and not followed the river courses. The latter path would lead them naturally to a country bordering the sea and including the estuaries of rivers which, from their abundance of fish, supplied the necessary food for sustaining life during the supposed period of transition.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARCTIC SETTLERS NEEDING THE FORMATION AND ADDITION OF NEW WORDS.

It can hardly be denied that the explanation thus offered is supported by various facts, but on the other hand we have to bear in mind that still we have been confined in the main to bare theory, and the writer has searched diligently for some source of information on which to base more exact conclusions. Such he believes to have found while prosecuting the study of the Eskimo dialects, and thereby adopting a proceeding which will be found quite simple. On first settling by the arctic waters and adopting an altered mode of existence, the newcomers must have been compelled to create a number of new words wherewith to designate or describe the objects of their natural surroundings, especially the animals which they met with here for the first time, and those contrivances and engines which neces-

sity, in their struggle for existence, had compelled them to originate. When compared with the ordinary course of development of the lower races, as shown by the history of culture, such transformation must be regarded as having been of a somewhat sudden character. From having been the natives of sylvan districts, they had to become a people that may be said to shun the forrests, and content themselves with the most barren and ice clad shores in existence. Their only means of sustenance was to be found in the marine animals, the seals and the whales, whose peculiar covering of fat (blubber) while affording them food, could at the same time furnish them with fuel and light, sufficient to the requirements of the severest climate hitherto known. But in respect to the capture of these animals instruments had to be devised which have, from their ingenuity and workmanship, gained the admiration of the civilised world. First they had to exchange the birch-bark canoe, adapted to lakes and rivers, for the kayak fitted to brave the waves of the ocean. Thus there can be but little doubt as to the nature of the objects which gave rise to the formation of new words, or expressions, by people subjected to such an entire change of life as mentioned.

THE ARCTIC CULTURE HOME. The vast extent of territory over which the Eskimo race is spread has often been the subject of discussion. It will be sufficient here to repeat that it comprises the littoral and islands of America north of a line extending from East to West and varying from 56° to 60° N. latitude, including Greenland and a portion of the N. E. corner of Siberia. The inhabitants of the opposite ends of this territory, to the E. in Greenland and Labrador, and to the W. in Siberia and Southern Alaska, in order to visit each other would have to travel more than 5000 miles by their ordinary means of conveyance, skinboats and sledges. In order to obtain a comprehensive view of the populations which lie scattered in

small communities over this area, we will divide them into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, separated by Cape Bathurst, at about the central point of the continental coast, between Hudson's Bay and Bering's Strait. The Eastern groups would comprise the Greenlanders, the Labradorians and the Central tribes. The Western would include the Mackenzie River tribes, the Extreme Western or Alaska tribes, and finally the Asiatic Eskimo. The intercourse between these head groups is very slight, being restricted to the immediate neighbours on either side, and then only to certain times of the year. As regards intercourse generally between the tribes or communities of each group, hunting excursions, or migratory expeditions will occasionally lead families or individuals to undertake relatively long voyages, and in this way enable them to acquire a knowledge of other inhabited parts within a distance of two hundred miles or more on either side of their usual winter station. But howsoever migration and removing of their settlements occasionally still may be continued, the Eskimo regions may tolerably well be considered as divided into territories now taken in possession by their different small tribes or communities. Certainly it was an exaggeration when an eminent arctic explorer asserted that the Eskimo of Smith's Sound believed themselves to be the only human beings that existed, but as a rule it may be maintained, that within the borders of a group many of the communities or small tribes know but very little about each other and as good as nothing about people of the next group.

The comparatively insignificant differences of language that have been met with among so widely dispersed and isolated tribes have often been mentioned. In order to more exactly ascertain the bounds of this similarity of dialects, the writer has compiled a comparative glossary classifying the words according to the ideas or objects to which they relate. This essay, in a concise form will be given in the present volume. First we will call attention to that part of it which should serve

to guide us in our investigations concerning the obscure history of the nation. It is the above mentioned new words invented during the transition of the Eskimo to their present state as a really arctic people, that first have to be objects of our investigations. While the uniformity of the language in general must be derived from a common source before their migration to the northern shores, the subsequent dispersion might be supposed to have tended to cause greater differences especially in regard to the new designations. But just the contrary proved to be the result from duly examining them. The classes into which the glossary divided the words in general had no reference to those here in question, that had to be picked out and gathered from different classes, as for instance parts of the body, animals, hunting implements etc., and it was striking to observe, that with regard to the most important of them, the dialects exhibited the most complete resemblance or rather identity. Of course various doubts can be raised as to the question about what might be considered as belonging to the new words etc., but even if allowance was given to objections in regard to such, the proofs appeared so evident in favour of certain conclusions relating to the development of the present Eskimo culture, that no doubt could exist about them. They are:

1. That the original Eskimo, if they have issued from the interior continent, have not followed diverging directions, but **ARRIVED AT THE SHORES OF THE ARCTIC SEA STILL IN WHAT MAY BE CONSIDERED ONE BODY.** The maritime country which here they first occupied, we will call the "Eskimo culture home", to be distinguished from the original cradle of their race. **THEY CAN ONLY HAVE HAD ONE SUCH CULTURE HOME,** howsoever they gained it, along the seashore or directly from the interior. Certainly there are several reasons for believing, that after the dispersion of the first emigrants issuing from the culture home had commenced, bands from the interior may have joined these pioneers even in places distant from the culture home, but in

doing so they wholly adopted the habits of the latter and became amalgamated with them.

2. The culture home must have been of **SMALL EXTENT** in comparison with the inhabited tracts of Eskimo countries and their scale of distances in general. In other words its first inhabitants must have been able to maintain **A CERTAIN DEGREE OF MUTUAL INTERCOURSE**, sufficient to the development of their common inventions, and to the adaptation of their mode of living and of their simple social organisation to their future arctic homes. A natural consequence of this co-operation was the formation of the series of words mentioned above which we might call the "new" or peculiar Eskimo words.

COMPARISON OF THE DIALECTS. In the former volume the author has tried to give a view of the elements, out of which the Eskimo language is constructed, the so called stem-words and affixes in an alphabetic order. In the present part; in some measure, the opposite order is used, showing how the words of the European language are rendered in the Eskimo, distributing them, as above mentioned, according to the ideas or objects to be designated. This arrangement seemed to be conformable to the ethnographic or culture-historical character of the investigations here, and is also, as well known, commonly used by authors on languages spoken by native on the lower stages of culture. It will be seen that in the present case the schedules proposed by Powell in his "Introduction to the study of Indian languages" are followed. However as the Eskimo language in connection with the missionary work in Greenland and Labrador has been thoroughly studied and perfectly described certainly more than most of even the better-known aboriginal American idioms, a supplement as a "General part" will be inserted, serving to fill out what in the first named "Special part" may be wanting, especially in regard to words relating to more abstract ideas.

AN
app
the
The
anin
sho
have
SEAL

On proceeding to institute a comparison between the eastern and the western dialects in regard to the designation of certain objects, the first general difficulty might be expected from the relative poorness of the western vocabularies, while for Greenland and Labrador we possess regular dictionaries. But as to the said new words the western vocabularies nevertheless proved to be tolerably well provided. It will be seen that with a few exceptions all the principal objects here in question are represented in them. Another difficulty might seem to arise in trying to discern between what had to be considered new, and what had been known to the natives from their life in an earlier home in more southern regions. Certain well known birds, for instance are very characteristic of the polar sea, but may have been known from far-off lakes too, visited by them at certain seasons, and it is doubtful whether the invention of the Eskimo dog sledge is due to a period after their settling on the northern shores or before. But on the other hand it may be with safety asserted, that the emigrants from the south can not have become acquainted with the walrus and the polar bear before reaching the arctic sea. However in giving a list of such decidedly arctic objects there is no sufficient reason for omitting others of a similar kind, if even some doubt may be raised about their origin. At any rate it must be left to the reader, as to how they finally have to be ranged.

THE NAMES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCTIC ANIMALS. After these previous remarks we will turn to the appended vocabulary and select the words in question, arranging them conformably to their importance for our proposed research. The first class of course comprises the arctic mammiferous animals, the seals, whales and the polar bear. The vocabulary shows, that the following animals and objects relating to them have identical names in the east and the west: 1. THE SPOTTED SEAL. — 2. THE FIORD SEAL. — 3. THE BEARDED SEAL. —

4. THE SADDLEBACK SEAL. — 5. THE WALRUS. — 6. THE GREENLAND WHALE. — 7. THE WHITE WHALE. — 8. THE NARWHAL. — 9. THE SWORDFISH. — 10. THE POLAR BEAR. — 11. BLUBBER. — 12. WALRUS- AND NARWHAL-TEETH (IVORY). — 13. WHALEBONE. — 14. MATAK OR EATABLE SKIN OF THE CETACEANS. — 15. THE SEAL'S BREATHING HOLE IN THE ICE. — 16. A SEAL LYING ON THE ICE.

As to details it may be noted, that the saddleback seal has a peculiar name in Greenland, unknown in the other dialects excepting the angakok (magician's) language in Baffin's land. But from Labrador, the extreme southeast, to Point Barrow in the extreme north-west the name of this animal is the same. In the latter locality however the same animal, so common in Greenland, is said to be rather scarce. In a few instances the names of seals in the same vocabulary are exchanged, probably by mistake. Finally our list does not comprise two, or perhaps three seals only mentioned as occurring in Alaska; one of them is called Maklak, but it is doubtful, whether this be the name of a peculiar species or signifies merely a large seal. Furthermore an apparently rare seal called *abba* is omitted, although occurring under this name both east and west of Cape Bathurst; and the well known Hooded seal of southern Greenland is not mentioned in the western vocabularies. The same is the case with several species of whales, well known to the natives of Greenland, though of but little value to them, excepting the finwhale. While in this way we still possess but imperfect knowledge about the occurrence of some species, it is evident on the other hand, that in the first named series of species, known to the tribes of all the chief groups, are comprised all the principal marine animals that have served to support the Eskimo in their struggle for existence during their life in the arctic regions. It will be sufficient here to point out the immense quantities of meat and fat furnished by the Greenland whale, the white whale and narwhal, the more regular and

universal capture of the fiord seal which provides them chiefly with clothing and, so to say, supplies the daily food of the improvident natives of Point Barrow in the extreme West as well as in northern Greenland, and then the largest species, the walrus, the bearded and the saddleback seal, from which, besides quantities of flesh and blubber, they get the highly important skins used in making boats, tents and hunting lines. Finally what kind of animals might be considered more closely attached to the shores and the drifting ice of the arctic sea than the polar bear? Its occurrence in the New World justly may be said to correspond almost exactly with that of the Eskimo. It will be seen that its Eskimo name is everywhere the same, and we may add that it belongs to the radical words of the dictionary.

WORDS RELATING TO BOATS AND IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. We now pass to consider the products of human industry by which the capture of the animals enumerated above is performed, in the first place the means of conveyance and, secondly, the tools and weapons. In proceeding to discuss this class of objects, attention must first be called to the peculiarity in their designation arising from the development they still have been submitted to during the dispersion of the natives to their present homes. The changes caused by this development may appear inconsiderable, but still they are not without some significance for our investigation, especially as they are dependant on the different nature of the territories occupied by the settlers which required an adaptation of the contrivances to the localities. The same development is already mentioned in the former volume, but here it will require to be briefly referred to.

Of the means of conveyance we will, as before said, wholly omit those used on the frozen sea, the dogs and the sledge. Certainly the origin of this invention might be suggestive of

several opinions, especially in connection with some very popular Eskimo traditions speaking of men who trained wild animals to cross the frozen sea with them. But still there seems to be such good reason for granting the possibility of the dog sledge having been invented by the Eskimo before their becoming a maritime arctic people, that we prefer not to complicate our research by arguing concerning this invention. Of the two kinds of Eskimo skinboats, the large and open Umiak ("family" or "wives boat"), and the small, and wholly closed Kayak, the latter evidently occupies the first rank in regard to culture history. Although varying somewhat as to its more or less adequate construction, it shows no essential difference except in the mode of propulsion. When coming from the west and south, in Southern Alaska we first meet with the kayak, it is propelled with a one-bladed oar or paddle just like that used by the Indians in their canoes. Not before one reaches northern Alaska does the well known double-bladed kayak oar make its appearance, and, not before east of the Mackenzie river is the former wholly abolished and supplanted by it. Our vocabulary shows that the following objects are identically named in the eastern and the western dialects: 1) THE OPEN SKINBOAT, 2) THE ONE-BLADED PADDLE, 3) MAST, 4) SAIL, 5) KAYAK, 6) KAYAK SIDE-LATHS, 7) KAYAK RIBS, 8) KAYAK PROW, 9) KAYAK CROSS-PIECE, 10) THE DOUBLE OAR. Only the objects 6—9 have been omitted in the vocabularies of the Extreme West.

In passing to the weapons and other instruments of chase, we leave out the bow and arrow, the same as they may have used in their original home, and similar to those still used by their Indian neighbours in the chase ashore. As to weapons we therefore only have to consider those for stabbing and for throwing. The simplest of them is that which is wielded with the hand, and remains in the hand after having been applied: viz. the lance or spear for stabbing. The highest development on the other hand is exhibited in the large harpoon with the

bladder and line belonging to the kayak. Between these two extremes the other weapons arrange themselves according to the operations for which they are intended.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CHIEF IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. In endeavouring to explain the construction and use of the weapons and tools, we must refer to the immediate objects for which they are intended:

- a) the weapon has to be thrown (a missile);
- b) to be wielded or employed with the hand;
- c) it has to be immediately withdrawn from the wounded animal;
- d) its point has to be furnished with barbs to make it stick in the wound;
- e) the shaft has to be immediately loosened from the head, but remain attached to it by a strap;
- f) the shaft is to be wholly detached from the sticking head, while a long line still remains fastened to the latter,
- g) the other end of the line or thong (f) has to be fastened to an inflated bladder which hinders the animal in trying to escape;
- h) the hunter himself has to hold or secure the other end of the line (g);
- i) a smaller bladder has to be fixed on the shaft of the missile;
- k) the upper or foremost part (foreshaft) of the shaft has to be fitted with a joint so as to bend with the motions of the animal; the length of the whole shaft will thus be shortened so as to free the point (h, g), that is kept tightly pressed over its head by the thong;
- l) the missile to be thrown has to be generally kept resting in an implement, the «throwing stick», that remains in the hand of the hunter;
- m) if the weapon at the same time is intended for the

purpose of cutting holes or notches in the ice, its hind part or lower end has to be fitted as a pick-axe of bone or ivory.

Omitting a fuller description of the arctic hunter's modes of proceeding, which so often has been given in various works, we are now enabled to comprise his equipment in the following list referring to the above statements:

For hunting by kayak and partly from open boats or from the edge of the ice:

1. THE LARGE HARPOON WITH THE HUNTING BLADDER, see: a, d, f, g, k.
2. THE ORDINARY KAYAK-LANCE, see: a, c, k.
3. THE BLADDER ARROW OR JAVELIN, see: a, d, i.
4. OTHER SMALLER HARPOONS of various sizes, used in some localities, see: a, d, e.
5. THE BIRD-ARROW, see: a, d.
6. SMALL HAND SPEARS, AND FOR WHALES LARGE LANCES, see: a, d.
7. THE THROWING STICK, see: l.

For hunting on the ice:

8. HARPOON FOR STABBING, in watching at the breathing holes see: b, d, e or f, m.
9. HARPOON FOR SEALS LYING UPON THE ICE, see: a, d, e or f, m.
10. LARGE LANCES like 6.

As already alluded to, the construction and the use of these implements in connection with the means of conveyance vary somewhat with the different tribes, partly according to their different degree of development, but chiefly from the climate and the geographical features of the regions occupied by them. Exceptionally even, the natives of Smith's-sound, as is well known, have no kayak at all, in other places the umiak is almost, or even wholly, wanting, whereas again in others it is preferred to the kayak, and with these differences the implements must also vary.

SOME ELEMENTARY WORDS FOR DESIGNATING THE IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. For the reasons here stated we might expect that a similar difference as that just mentioned would prevail among the names of these objects in the different dialects, especially between those of the extreme east and west. But a careful compilation and comparison of all the words that are found in the vocabularies relating to the peculiar maritime chase nevertheless has revealed a certain simplicity in designating the contrivances that in each case are meant. It requires no thorough knowledge of the language to discover, in running over such a compilation, a limited number of radicals or stem-words which make the chief constituent parts of it, the diversity in the orthography of the European writers of course apart. It may be concluded from this similarity, that in the earliest time of the culture home such elementary words have been invented or adopted for designating the notions to which the new ways of supplying the first necessities of life gave rise, and that this material has been maintained and made use of for new inventions or modifications during the subsequent development and dispersion of the inhabitants. In examining the following list of the said elements some words certainly also here will be found, that likely may have existed during an earlier stage of culture, but as a tolerable completeness was required in the series of words to be found in the vocabularies relating to the whole mode of proceeding in the operations here in question, they could for the sake of plainness not well be omitted.

LIST OF ESKIMO WORDS RELATING TO SEAL- AND WHALE-HUNTING: (Explanation: THE EASTERN DIALECTS: **G.** = Greenland, **L.** = Labrador, **C.** = Central. — THE WESTERN DIALECTS: **M.** = Mackenzie River, **W.** = Extreme American West, **A.** = Asiatic.)

1. **G. unûq** the shaft of the large harpoon, also a smaller harpoon used on the ice; *unûrsivoq* he lifts the (whole) harpoon

in order to throw. — **C.** *oonar*, *unaq* harpoon, shaft of the harpoon.

W. *oonak* «harpoon as thrown»; *unú* harpoon for stabbing; *únakpúk* harpoon for walrus (-*púk* large).

2. **G.** *nauligpoq* he throws and hits (the animal); *nauligaq* a small harpoon for boys. — **L.** *naullak* harpoon; *naulerpa* throws and hits it. — **C.** *naulang* harpoon point (for hunting on the ice).

N. *nauliktork* throws the harpoon; *naulirark* harpoon. — **W.** *nauligú* «retrieving harpoon» (uncertain whether anciently used); *naulú* loose point of the same.

3. **G.** *igimaq* the flexible foreshaft of the large harpoon. — **C.** *igimang* «walrus-harpoon».

W. *igimu* loose shaft, *ugimak*.

4. **G.** *qáteq* a cover of bone on the *unáq*, with a notch into which the foreshaft is pressed when secured in its straight position.

W. *katu* foreshaft, *katersak*.

5. **G.** *túkaq* harpoon in general, or the loose point, in the same way kept pressed upon the head of the *igimaq*. — **L.** *túkak*, *tókkak* «harpoon».

W. *tíkú*, *toukak*.

6. **G.** *tikágut* a small peg inserted in the harpoon shaft. — **C.** *tikáung*.

W. *tika*.

7. **G.** *avataq* the loose hunting-bladder.

W. *awertak*; **A.** *awuétkak*.

8. **G.** *aleq* the long hunting line; **L.** *allek*.

N. *allerk*. — **W.** *allek*.

9. **G.** *iperaq* a shorter hunting line used on the ice. — **L.** *ipperak*. — **C.** *iperrang*.

W. *sábromia* (?)

10. **G.** *norssaq* throwing stick. — **L.** *noksak*.

N. *notsark*. — **W.** *norsak*, *norak*.

- the
tab-
igag
ows
ice).
—
d);
—
ht
e
k.
11. **C.** *agdligaq* bladder arrow. — **L.** *akligak*.
W. *akligak* «seal harpoon»; *akligakrak* bladder intended for sacrifice to the rulers of the sea.
12. **C.** *nueq, nugfit* bird-arrow. — **L.** *nuek, nugit*. — **C.** *nüarn*.
W. *nuek, nujapeit*. ☉
13. **C.** *angwigag* kayak-lance (the ordinary) to be thrown. —
L. *angwigak*.
N. *kápotchin* «javeline». — **W.** —?
14. **C.** *kapút* hand spear. — **L.** *kapput*. — **C.** *kappun*.
N. *kápona* lance. — **W.** *kapun, kaputit* (lance?).
15. **C.** *qalugiaq* whale spear. — **L.** *kallugiak*. — **C.** *kalugiaq*.
W. *kalugusit, kalogiak*.
16. **C.** *pana* a large double edged knife (obsolete word). —
C. *pana*.
W. *pana* spear. — **A.** *pannia* lance.
17. **C.** *savigtorpoq* he fastens the harpoon point upon the end of the foreshaft (*savik* knife, iron). — **L.** *savikpok*.
W. *saväk* harpoon; *saväkpak* walrus-harpoon.
18. **C.** *tóq* ice pick or chisel (crow bar). — **C.** *tounga* the same on the lower end of the harpoon.
W. *took, tün*.

In this list the names of the chief parts belonging to the equipments of a sealhunter in Greenland will be found almost completely represented also in the statements from the extreme west. Only the names for 9 and 13 could not be found. It will be observed, that some uncertainty prevails in applying the word «harpoon» in the translation. We have distinct names for the single parts of the large harpoon in Greenland, but on the other hand we see one of them alone, that for the point, in the dictionary also as the «harpoon». Probably a separate word in this case is but scarcely needed, as either special parts are spoken of, or an action is mentioned for which separate words exist, such as for putting the point on, for raising,

and finally throwing and hitting the object with the harpoon, which itself is implied by each of them.

VARIOUS WORDS RELATING TO ARCTIC NATURE.

The seabirds, as already mentioned, although contributing largely to animate certain parts of the arctic regions during the summer, can not with safety be counted with the objects for which the arctic settlers had to form new names. Certainly however some of them may have got their names in this way. In the appended tables no selection of this kind has been tried; they contain: the species usually grouped under the common term of geese and ducks, and a series of others from the genera *Colymbus*, *Larus*, *Pelecanus*, *Procellaria*, *Uria*, comprising all those that have value in the domestic economy of the Greenlanders and showing a striking resemblance of names between Greenland and the extreme west. The names of fish are but few in the western vocabularies and therefore also but poorly represented in our tables, while at the same time we here observe a somewhat greater difference too. Of course in the present investigation there is only talk of saltwater fish, and these appear to be of much less importance to the Western Eskimo than to the Labradorians and Greenlanders; on the other hand salmon constitute one of the staple articles of food of the inhabitants of Alaska. However one well known name of a saltwater fish useful to the northern Greenlanders, the *eqalwaq*, according to Jacobsen is met with here in the Extreme West, where its take has been rich enough to give the month July its name, and on the Asiatic side of Bering-Strait we find named the *úvaq* which on account of its widely spread occurrence in the course of ages has saved many natives of Greenland from starvation.

As for the rest, in referring to our said tables, we will only call attention to some names in the domain of physical geography, as relating to the ocean, saltwater, and the tides, all of which are identical in the east and the west. One word,

i
E
t
r
s
k
v

EE
h
voc
sid
ci
wit
our
of
pos
able
appe
differ
those
will
such
as be
xi.

in relation to these, the reader perhaps will find undeservedly neglected, as it reminds us of apparently the most marvellous products of arctic nature, the floating icebergs. They are only named in the Greenlandic, Labradorian and Central dialects, it is questionable whether they have an adequate name in the Mackenzie, and in the extreme western vocabularies none at all was met with. The cause must simply be, that the occurrence of icebergs is limited to Davis Strait, Baffin's Bay and a part of the northern Atlantic, stragglers occasionally slipping into the sounds of the Central Regions. If really the original Eskimo have immigrated from the west to the east, parting in the Central Regions for Greenland and Labrador, they could not have become acquainted with the icebergs before they separated. The word for bergs is also quite different in Greenland and Labrador, but of course this fact is too isolated and uncertain for serving to support any such conclusion.

SAFE CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THE FACTS HERE STATED. If now we retrospectively examine what here has been stated, at first it is possible, that more complete vocabularies from the western dialects would have added considerably to the number of words contained in our list, especially as this material originally has been collected by explorers without any idea of what could have been most desirable for our research. If this be taken into consideration, our number of identical names within the sphere of ideas we have proposed to investigate, must be found to be somewhat considerable. A comparison of the said names as we have given, with the appended and more complete tables, will show, that certainly difference is found respecting some objects still belonging to those which were new to the original Eskimo settlers, but they will prove to be of less importance. It also happens in several such cases, that the true Greenlandic word has been discovered as being used contemporaneously with the differing counterpart

of it, apparently in the same tribal district. The very exact and careful investigations recently made of the dialect spoken in East Greenland have revealed a custom held in high consideration and having a remarkable influence on the familiar language of the natives there. It is the custom of not mentioning the names of persons recently deceased. If such names have been taken from current words of the language, the latter have to be altered. This custom, as we know, has been met with among many nations, but the consistency with which it is maintained in East Greenland is surprising. If the dialects of the extreme west had been submitted to a similar influence, the glossaries collected by the foreign travellers there, would have been of by far less value than they are now. But it seems not unlikely that nevertheless the same custom may have contributed to the said duplicity of designations.

Judging the weight of all the facts we here have stated concerning the probable creation of a certain class of words during a stay in the supposed culture-home, we finally still have to take into consideration not only, as already mentioned, the question whether the objects thus designated have been really new to the settlers on the arctic seaboard, but also whether the words that have been adopted for this purpose are formed out of new invented radical words, or, in the usual way, by means of the existing stem words and affixes. As regards this question, our tables in connection with the Greenland dictionary have to be more closely consulted. But one conclusion may with safety be drawn from what we have already asserted; and this is, that the above series of words can not have been originated in two or more different places by Eskimo tribes, without there was sufficient intercourse. Consequently only one culture home can have existed and, within its frontiers, an intercourse must have been maintained sufficient for cooperation in developing the new inventions and customs, as well as adapting and completing the language for this change

in the stage of culture. Certainly, as already mentioned, new emigrants from the interior may then afterwards have joined these pioneers even in places distant from the culture home, but the new comers in doing so have wholly adopted the habits of the latter and amalgamated with them.

THE POSSIBILITY OF PRESENTLY ARRIVING AT FURTHER CONCLUSIONS. Having considered the conclusions which we believe may confidently be drawn concerning the first settling down of Eskimo inhabitants in the arctic regions, our next task will be to try what furthermore may be asserted concerning the same question on probability. We have already expressed our doubt concerning the opinion, that the immigrants should have reached the arctic or subarctic regions from the south along the borders of the sea: We preferred to assume that they have come from the interior of the continent following the courses of rivers discharging into the arctic sea or at least under high northern latitudes. This being granted, the culture home would have been situated at the mouth of a river, or of several rivers, and the nearest coast so as to enable it to receive, during the course of time, settlers from the interior, while, on the other hand, emigrants successively spread from this home over the arctic regions. The culture home in this way would comprise, besides the coastline, the banks of rivers in the vicinity of their outlets. The change of culture to which the inhabitants were submitted certainly from a historical point of view must be called abrupt, but nevertheless have taken centuries. The population during this period must have accumulated, and a rich fishery in the rivers seems to afford the only means of explanation as to how these people can have gained their sustenance during such a period of transition.

In the former volume an attempt has been made to show how the dispersion of the first settlers seems to be indicated by traces still to be observed in the state of the present inhabitants,

continued in a direction from west to east, and pointing to Alaska as the supposed culture home. The facts alleged in favour of this hypothesis were: 1) the successive completion of the most valuable invention, the kayak, with its implements and the art of using the latter, especially the double-bladed paddle, the great harpoon with the hunting bladder, the kayak-clothes and the hunters capacity of rising to the surface again, in the event of being overturned. 2) the gradual change of several customs, namely the use of lip ornaments ceasing at the Mackenzie river, the use of masks at festivals continuing unto Baffin's land, and the women's head gear, gradually altered between Point Barrow and Baffin's bay, 3) the construction of buildings and, at the same time, in some degree, the social organisation and religious customs. The gradual, but, of course, still only slight change in all these features of the state of culture, seems to go side by side with the increasing natural difficulties and the effect of isolation in removing from the original home. At the same time, the original stock of settlers in spreading towards the east, may have been augmented by those other tribes of Eskimo race above alluded to who, perhaps yielding to the pressure from hostile Indians, and retiring to the north by way of the Mackenzie, the Coppermine, and the Great Fish-rivers, may have met and associated with these immigrants of their own nation who already had reached the Central Regions beyond Cape Bathurst. This suggestion may explain several diversities between the east and the west, as well as the relatively large number of immigrants to Greenland.

Several facts speak in favour of presuming that Alaska was populated by Eskimo in very remote ages. Narrowly accumulated ruins, almost like remains of a whole Eskimo town are said to stretch along the river Yukon somewhat inside of its mouth. Lieut. Ray in his Report on the Point Barrow Expedition says: «that the ancestors of those people (present Eskimo) made it their home for ages is conclusively shown by

the ruins of villages and winter huts along the sea shore and in the interior. On the point where the station was established were mounds, marking the site of three huts dating back to the time when «men talked like dogs» (as their tradition says) The fact of our finding a pair of wooden goggles twenty six feet below the surface of the earth in the shaft sunk for earth temperatures, points conclusively to the great lapse of time since these shores were first peopled by the race of man».

Even the present distribution of the races constituting the population of Alaska still exhibits a striking likeness to the probable state of the same during the supposed existence of the culture home. It has been a well known fact that in this country Eskimo were found also in the interior, independent of the sea as regards their mode of subsistence, but not before now have their numbers and distribution been more distinctly given through a regular census (1884). According to this the population of Alaska is composed as follows: Arctic division, 3094 Eskimo, of whom 800 live in the interior; the Yukon territory, 4276 Eskimo, of whom 1343 live along the river unto its delta, besides of 2557 Indians, and 500 Eskimo on the island of St. Lorenz; the Kuskokwim division, 8036 Eskimo, mostly in the interior, and 500 Indians; the Aleut division, 1890 Aleuts, 479 Creoles; Kadjak division, 2211 Eskimo, 1190 Indians, 917 Creoles; southeastern division, 230 Creoles, 7225 Indians. These numbers corroborate the interesting intelligence given already by the Russians (1839: Wasiljef and Glasunow) concerning a population of several thousands of such inland Eskimo inhabiting the south eastern part of Alaska traversed by the Kuskokwim river and its tributaries. Not less striking are the discoveries made in northern Alaska by Capt. Healy and Lieut. Cantwell in 1884. Their report has at once thrown light upon the nature of this north western corner of America, its inhabitation and the remarkable trading intercourse between the Eskimo of the western and the northern shores by the inland Eskimo as

mediators. The way which is used for this intercourse, already mentioned by Simpson, is formed by the Nunatak, Kuwak and Selavik rivers to the west, and the Colville river to the north, in connection with lakes. The Kuwak especially was investigated into the interior, Eskimo dwellings being met with the whole way. On the banks of a tributary river from the south, the Umakuluk, inhabitants of the same race were found who never had seen white men before. Relatively to the high northern latitude, the vegetation here shows an extraordinary luxuriance, trees being found measuring two feet in diameter. These natives had birch-bark canoes. Along the banks of the said three rivers together, they numbered somewhat more than 800 souls.

If these facts relating to the distribution of the present population of Alaska and its remnants from an earlier period are taken into account, it might with some reason be said to have still maintained the appearance of a country peopled by Eskimo in the interior, as well as on its sea shore, in continual intercourse with each other, like that of the supposed culture home, with the only difference, that the conflux to the latter from a still farther off interior, and, at the same time the spreading of emigrants from it over the arctic regions has ceased. To the said remnants, properly speaking, ought to be added the well known immense refuse heaps on the Aleutian islands explored by Dall. Certainly nothing can be ascertained concerning the nationality of the ancient settlers to whom the remnants are due, but still the latter, at any rate, indicate that a tendency to directing their migrations towards the north western sea shores has prevailed among a certain part of the aboriginal tribes of North America. However, we still must bear in mind that, notwithstanding what we have asserted in favour of Alaska as the culture home, this as yet remains a hypothesis. The origin of the Eskimo from Asia is still not sufficiently disproved, and this holds good of the surmise too

that the culture home may have been situated in the east. We dare only maintain that, as not more than one such home can have existed, in the former case the emigrants from Asia must have crossed Bering's strait as perfectly developed Seaboard-Eskimo, and in the latter, that the further gradual modification of their habits and customs has been opposite to that above suggested.

THE APPENDED SYNOPTIC VOCABULARY OF THE ESKIMO DIALECTS comprises a General and a Special Part, the latter composed conformedly to the schedules given by Powell in his Introduction to the study of Indian languages, only with some modifications. The said schedules are intended for serving as a guide also to explorers whose chief object had no reference to language, and, in a similar way, they have to be applicable to the vast number of aboriginal idioms existing in America. If this is taken into consideration, the themes proposed by the schedules could hardly have been better selected and arranged than they are. But, if they have to be applied to such a special group of the said languages as the Eskimo dialects, of which two are as well known as those of Greenland and Labrador, some further information may be expected than what the rules contained in the schedules are intended for. In the first place we may recall the often mentioned affixes or imperfect words to be connected with the radical words and to express in this way a large number of ideas, that in other languages require the application of separate words. Secondly we have to call to mind, that the Eskimo language consists almost exclusively of verbs and nouns, and that pronouns and prepositions generally are rendered by flexion. If these peculiarities have to be duly considered, the words of our European languages in many cases can not be directly translated into Eskimo, for a dictionary, save by adding some explanation, for which the ordinary synoptical arrangement of the

tables is less convenient. It will be seen that for this reason the arrangement of the words is somewhat modified, and that the author moreover has found it necessary to add the said «General part» in order to complete the tables. The «Special part», as we will call the tables, according to the plan of the schedules is limited to certain classes of concrete ideas, and therefore compared with that of a dictionary it must be deficient even in several principal points. It is also for the translation of words expressing more abstract ideas that the affixes and the flexional endings chiefly are required. How this is effected will also briefly be shown in the general part, but at the same time the writer still must refer to the linguistic sections of the first volume, viz Grammar, affixes and stemwords.

In looking over the vocabularies, above all it must be remembered that of the difference which instantly is observed between the dialects the far predominating majority is due to the heterogenous orthography and the imperfections of apprehending and rendering what originally was heard from the natives. In the first Volume are mentioned the letters that have been applied, and the confusion arising from the want of rules and consistency in regard to them (p. 40—45). Secondly attention has been called to the influence of the peculiar construction of words and sentences, totally unknown to the foreign inquirers. To these inconveniences must be added the occasional faults in their questions, especially as the language by signs usually was resorted to. The foreign investigator, in pointing first at his own, then at his companion's body, has asked about «beard» and «head», but as answers received the words for respectively «thy mouth» and «my hair»; mistakes of this kind are frequently recognised in the vocabularies. If this be the case in regard to visible objects, the lack of tolerably sufficient information of course is still more felt in trying to compile groups of the most necessary designations of more abstract or spiritual ideas

It follows of itself that in the present considerations we

are to abide by the original state of the natives, before their contact with the Europeans. The difficulties in following this rule are especially perceivable in the sections for Sociology and Religion. The translation of the words from civilised languages belonging to these domains can hardly be given without adding explanation. Habits and customs that to the natives have the same importance as laws, nevertheless, if classified as such may be misunderstood. A still greater confusion has prevailed in the designation of ideas relating to religion. For the name of: "God", in Greenland and Labrador the word simply was taken from the Danish language. In the Extreme West we meet with several apparently Eskimo words as translation of "God" the origin of which however seems very problematic. In the Mackenzie vocabulary a word is formed signifying something like "the land its worker". For spirits or the ghostly world in Greenland and Labrador words have been applied, connected with the idea of breathing, which evidently is Europeism. In the Mackenzie we find "Dieu des Esquimaux" translated as "Great breathing" and "Saint Esprit" as "High (*takiyork*-long?) breath or breathing". A similar abnormality has prevailed in the words referring to moral and physical evil. Some original Eskimo designations however have been maintained in the Christian instruction. This chapter on the whole also may be of some more general interest to the history of culture, by tending to show the origin and the earliest development or differentiation of certain important ideas.

The vocabulary offered by the present book of course can not be compared with dictionaries, it is but a selection taken from a very large store of words. First a suitable series of Greenland words had to be set up; then the other dialects had to be examined in order to pick out what was really deviating from this standard list, and finally a number of words was added chiefly as examples, representing diversities either of minor importance, or merely originated by the often mentioned

different modes of spelling. This however especially refers to the General Part, whereas the Special Part is intended for more completely rendering the same service as the schedules in their ordinary tabular form. As the Labradorian and the Central dialects deviate very little from the Greenlandic tongue, only a small selection has been taken out of the L. dictionary. Of the Mackenzie much is omitted as dubious. A similar doubt in regard to correctness as real Eskimo certainly also prevailed in regard to many words of the lists from the Extreme West, but on account of the scarcity of these sources they have been so much more exhausted. Between North and South Alaska a peculiar difference seems to prevail, perhaps owing to the contact with Aleutians and Indians.

In the subdivisions of the General Part a peculiar place has been assigned to Stemwords and Affixes. This of course only refers to those, whose signification, apart from their extended application in other sections, is peculiarly related to what is indicated by the heading of the subdivision.

VARIOUS NOTES.

(1) DANGERS OF THE ARCTIC CHASE. The extraordinary dexterity which is required in the critical moment, when the kayacker has struck the seal and then with one hand has to perform the necessary operations in killing and securing his prize, while the other has to wield the paddle, has frequently been spoken of. Attention has especially been called to the importance of first getting rid of the hunting bladder. In catching seals from the ice the hunter may be obliged to let his own body perform the service of the bladder in keeping hold of the animal. Richardson describes this sport as follows: "The seal being a very wary animal, with acute sight, smell and hearing, is no match however for the Eskimo hunter who sheltered from the keen blast by a semicircular wall of snow will sit motionless

for hours, watching the bubble of air that warns him of the seal coming to breathe. And scarcely has the animal raised its nostrils to the surface before the hunter's harpoon is deeply buried in its body. This sport is not without danger that adds to the excitement of the success. The line attached to the point of the harpoon is passed in a loop around the hunter's loins, and, should the animal he has struck be a large seal or walrus, woe betide him if he does not instantly plant his feet in the notch cut for this purpose in the ice, and throw himself into such a position that the strain of the line is as nearly as possible brought into direction of the length of the spine of his back and the axis of his lower limbs. A transverse pull of the powerful beast would double him up across the air hole and perhaps break his back, or if the opening be large, as it often is when spring is advanced, he would be dragged under water and drowned.

(2) THE SEALS OF ALASKA. Jacobsen has informed me, that «Maklak» does not appear to be the name of a certain species of seals but rather to signify the skin of larger seals in general, that are prepared for covers of umiaks and kayaks, for soles of boots etc. The hooded seal of Greenland, he adds, does not occur in north western America where the Fur-seal occupies its place.

(3) HARPOONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS. Petersen relates that in Smith's-Sound the lance without barbs, called «*angepuja*» is the only weapon employed in bear hunting (with dogs). The walrus is attacked, when sleeping on the ice, or from the edge of the ice, when it emerges from the water, first with a harpoon to which is fixed a hunting line, afterwards killing it with the *angepuja*.

Dr. Boas gives a very plain description of hunting on the ice in Baffin's land. A light harpoon is used, called *unang*. Before getting iron rods it consisted of a shaft having at one end an ivory point firmly attached by thongs and rivets, the point

tapering toward the end; the point was slanting on one side so as to form almost an oblique cone, thus it facilitated the separation of the harpoon head from the *unang*. On the opposite end of the shaft another piece of ivory was attached, generally forming a knob. In Alaska he says, a similar harpoon is in use. The head belonging to the *unang* is called *naulang*. To this the harpoon line, *iperang* is fastened. As soon as a strain is put on the *naulang* it parts with the line from the shaft. The point of the kayak harpoon, *tokang*, is larger and stouter than the *naulang*.

Cranz (1770) says about the Labradorians that besides the five spears used in Greenland they have an «*unjak*» with three points for birds. Their kajaks are more clumsy than those in Greenland, and they are less expert in handling them.

(4) LONG VOYAGES OF THE ESKIMO. I know, says Rae («*Nature*» 1872), the American Eskimo go several hundred miles in one season either north or south, if the game moves away, and the trespassers are only stopped by some of their own countrymen who have had previous occupation. In Repulse Bay 1853 we found no natives where a large number had wintered in 1846—47. In spring 1854 we found that none had wintered within 200 miles from our winter quarters.

(5) CAPE BATHURST. When for the purpose of obtaining a proper view of the Eskimo tribes we have divided them into the Eastern and Western, determining Cape Bathurst as the boundary line, it was not intended thereby to demonstrate any difference between the nearest tribes on both sides of the same particularly greater than that existing between several other neighbouring tribes of the nation. The change on the whole, traceable in going from the Extreme West to the Extreme East, as we have tried to show, has the appearance of being quite gradual. But as regards the present intercourse, certainly a more than usually sudden interruption can be said to exist between the inhabitants on both sides of the said limit.

(6) THE NATIVES OF KING WILLIAM'S LAND, according to Schwatka (Science 1884), are divided into 5 tribes. Although wandering and changing their dwelling places the families or individuals belonging to each of them maintain their union. One of them, the Kiddelik (Copper-Eskimo nearest to Cape Bathurst), live in open hostility to all the others, who on the other hand are on more or less friendly terms with each other.

(7) THE NAME FOR WHITE MEN. In the Journal of the Anthropological Institute 1885 I have said: "It is curious that the natives of Greenland, Labrador and the Mackenzie river have agreed in adopting (the name) *qavdlunâq* for white men". As to this question Simpson states, that he never could find any one among the people of Point Barrow who remembered having seen Europeans before 1837, but that they had heard of them as *Kablunan* from their eastern friends; more recently they heard a good deal of them from the inland tribes as *Tanin* or *Tangin*. Simpson mentions at the same time the intertribal trade and explains how commodities exchanged in this way will take almost 5 years to wander from Bering's strait to Hudson's bay or the opposite way. If this be taken duly into consideration it does not seem improbable, that the report on the arrival of the first whalers in Davis strait can during the lapse of years have found its way to Mackenzie river. It needs hardly to be added, that the invention of "new words" by the first Eskimo settlers on the arctic shores has no analogy whatever to the fact here mentioned.

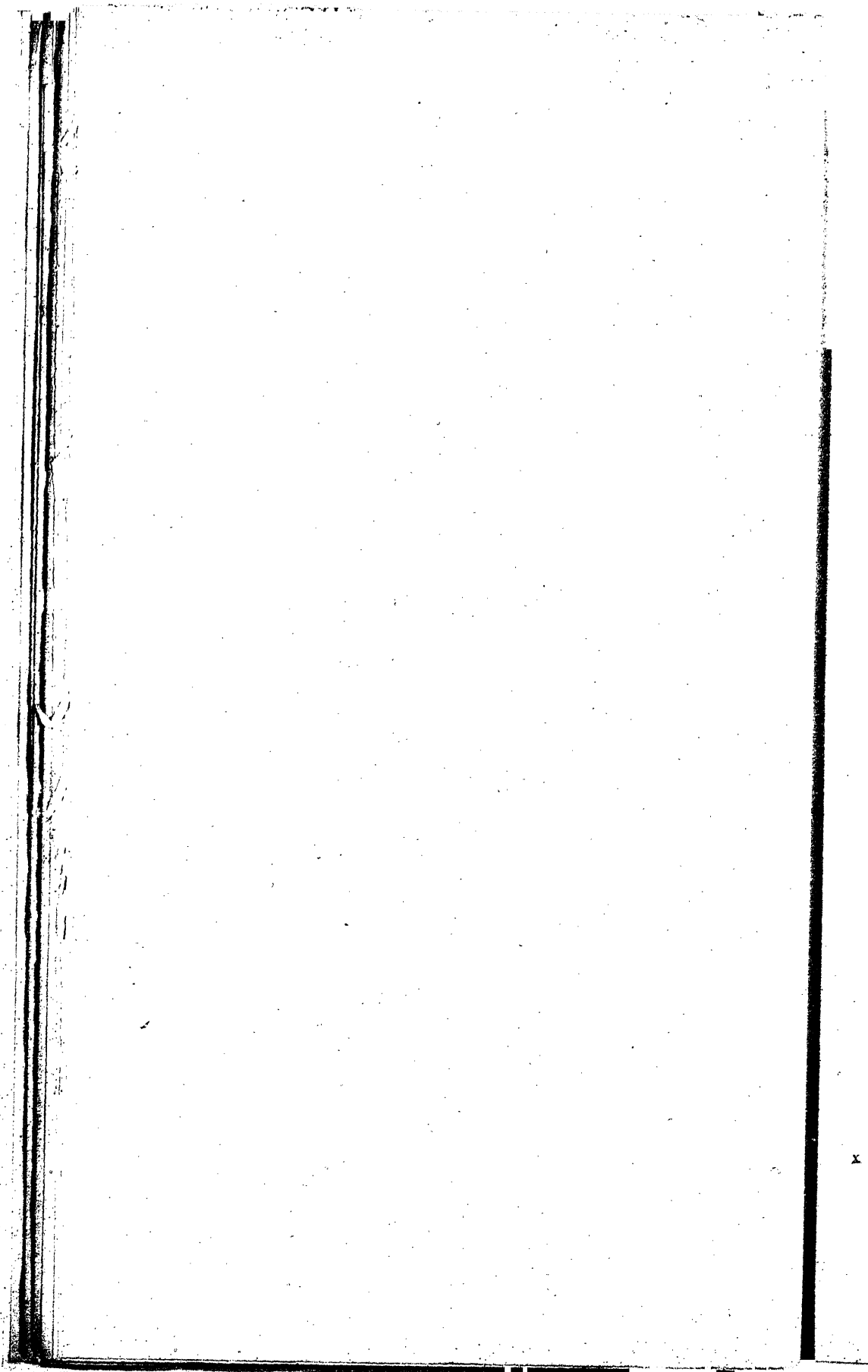
(8) THE ICE-PERIOD. The origin of the Eskimo has, as well known, even been traced back to an earlier geological age and placed in relation with the glacial period. It has been suggested, that formerly they lived nearer to the north-pole and that they retired to the south as the climate became colder. Others have conjectured that once they lived as far to the south as the New England coast and gradually made their way toward the north with the walrus, the great auk and the polar

bear, following the retreat of the *iee*. It may suffice here to remark that even in discussing the probability of the suggestions the question about explaining the similarity or identity of what we have called the "new words" in the different dialects offers the same indispensable condition to be complied with as in weighing the grounds of the other theories.

(9) **STEMWORDS.** In the above quoted article of the Anthropological Institute's Journal 1885 an approximate calculation of the so called stemwords or radical words is tried. The same has now been repeated, although the result must still remain but imperfect on account of the defectiveness of our sources. It gave: stemwords hitherto discovered, in Labrador 1153, Central regions 578, Mackenzie river 833, Extreme Western and Asiatic 796. Of these supposed stemwords there are in Labrador 998 common with those of Greenland, 107 differing, and 48 uncertain, making relatively 87, 9 and 4 pr. Ct.; in the other dialects comparatively to this: C. r. 524, 38, 16, making 90, 7 and 3 pr. Ct.; M. r. 716, 60, 57, making 86, 7 and 7 pr. Ct.; E. W. & A.: 494, 137, 165, making 62, 17 and 21 pr. Ct. For Greenland itself is still computed 1371, although some might have been added as concerning East Greenland, while on the other hand perhaps some might have been rejected. As to the other dialects many of those which, in the former statement, were counted as uncertain have now been left out as too dubious, or at least not representing other radical words than those already counted. This especially refers to the Mackenzie vocabulary, which may be said, without failing to appreciate the worth which its richness in words has to us in other respects.

(10) **POLYSYNTHETISM.** In the "Compte rendu" of the "Congrès des Americanists" in Copenhagen 1883, the well known French linguist Lucien Adam communicates a lecture delivered by him on the Eskimo language compared with the other North American and with the Uralo-Altaic languages. He arrives at the conclusion that the Eskimo can not be classed

with either of these groups, but constitutes a peculiar kind. His chief objection to its American character is his maintaining, that the Eskimo, contrary to the latter, is not at all polysynthetic. He asserts that polysyntheticism requires that words can be formed by juxtaposition of other words or independent stems, and that this is a predominating rule in all the other North American tongues, whereas in the Uralo-altaic languages the same composition is executed by adding dependent stems or imperfect words to one principal word. Besides this he states about 4 grammatical properties, by which the Eskimo differs partly from the Uralo-altaic and partly from the North American languages. As I am no linguist I am not able fully to judge these assertions. But I have always entertained the opinion, that polysyntheticism refers simply to the multitude of ideas that can be comprised in one word, and I can also hardly believe that the contrast alleged by L. A. is so complete as he describes. As to the former criterion I believe that still the majority of linguists never can hesitate in granting the Eskimo in connection with the other North American languages the most decided superiority to those of the old world. As to the latter I especially consider the supposed absence or scarcity of true affixes in Indian languages more than doubtful. I could adduce many examples occasionally met with, of similarities in the construction of words of the Eskimo with the American, and on the other hand I know quite well the striking similarity with the Siberian languages as to the mode of appending the affixes and the dual and plural forms. But fragmentary remarks made on such questions in favour of some theory can hardly be of any use. A proper solution of these problems can only be expected from thorough-going systematical investigation such as that now instituted in the United States by eminent linguists and comprising the immense material collected from the numerous aboriginal idioms of North America.



COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
OF THE
ESKIMO DIALECTS.

EXPLANATION.

The plan of the present essay required to make its text as compendious as possible, keeping it within similar limits as the Lists of Stemwords and Affixes in the former Volume (I). Above all in the General Part of the present, the former Volume is supposed to be at hand, especially concerning the question, how far the Greenland words are known in the other Eskimo countries. On account of the scarciness of our sources, in judging this occurrence we must resort in the main to its supposed connection with the extent of the stemwords, a statement of which is given in the above quoted List. As for the rest, under the heading „Derivata, Examples“, some words which most decidedly seem to differ from Greenlandic are marked „*“, and of others that are less deviating, the cognate or in reality even identic Greenland designation, as correctly spelled is added within square brackets [], while finally those which appear most dubious are marked „(?)“. — As to the affixes, the signs indicating the rules for appending them and explained in Vol. I p. 64 are omitted here, excepting such as are necessary for distinguishing some of them from others identically spelled.

ABBREVIATIONS: G. Greenland; L. Labrador; C. Central Regions; M. Mackenzie River; W. Extreme American West (Alaska). n. northern, s. southern; A. Asiatic; **Stw.** Stemwords; **Afx.** Affixes; **Drv. Expl.** Derivata and Examples; **wsf.** with suffix.

The peculiarities of the Eskimo grammar in connection with the necessary simplification of our text have not always allowed to give the English word and its translation in corresponding flexional forms. Adjectives are partly represented by verbs in their normal form (indicative 3^d P.), as: „he or it is . . .“. Verbs may be given in the same form, even if in some cases the English word is represented by infinitive or participle. But the reader will soon find that this irregularity is restricted to a few alternatives which hardly can give rise to misunderstanding.

GENERAL PART.

(Section 1—16.)

SECTION 1. EXISTENCE.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TO EXIST. TO BE.

Stw. He is *ipog*, an important word, however only applicable in referring to the questions „where“ and „how“.

Afx. There is or are *qarpog*; is thus or such *uvoq*; has it for . . . *gâ, râ*.

Drv. Expl. How art thou *qanoq ipit*; he is in the house *igdlume ipog* (contracted *igdlumipog*). In the most abstract sense is used *qarpog*: *igdluqarpog* there is a house (existing), *inuqtâ-massoqarpog* cannibals (*inuqtâmassut*) are existing (in the world); it is a house *igdlûvoq*; but if a possessive relation is to be added, a transposition is required: *igdlugâ* he has it for his house, it is his house.

2) A THING, TO DO.

Stw. Thing *pe*, and its verbal form, does something *pivoq*; something or a „what“ *so*, and its verbal form, does or is somewhat *suvog*.

Afx. Working or producing *ivoq, livoq*; wrought or made *iaq, liaq*.

Drv. Expl. An extraordinary number of Derivata are formed out of the stemwords here named — see Vol. I p. 140 & 149.

3) NEGATION. AFFIRMATION.

Stw. No *nâgga*; take it! *ak*.

AFX. Not *ngilaq*; without (-) *ípog* (not to be confounded with the stemword so spelled), *ilaq*.

FLEXION. Negation is also expressed by the peculiar infinitive ending *name*, wsf. *nago*.

DRV. EXPL. He has not eaten *neríngilaq* (*neríroq*); he is poor *pêpoq* (without things *pe*); a desert *inuílaq* (without people *inuk*); excepting that *pinago* (not doing with that); yes *áp* (subj. of *ak*), *sóruna*. If, on being asked negatively „is it not“, the Greenlander answers in the affirmative *áp*, he means, contrary to us: „(yes) it is not“.

4) LIFE, REALITY, VISIBLNESS.

STW. Is visible *erssípoq*; lives *ámaroq*; man *inuk* (see Sect. 17).

AFX. Real, proper *rpiag*, *rik*.

DRV. EXPL. Becomes visible, appears *ersserpoq*; is born *inngorpoq*; a real man (no doll, no animal) *inorpiag*; living, also: an animal *ámassoq*; is a man, is born, lives *inúroq* (not used for animals).

5) DEATH, VANISHING.

STW. Death *toqo*; is consumed, has totally disappeared *nuquruoq*.

AFX. Is deprived of (-) *erpoq*, *erúpoq*; has deprived him of *iarpá*, *érpá*.

DRV. EXPL. Is dead *toquooq*; is deprived of everything *su-erúpoq*.

6) NATURE, STATE, CONDITION.

STW. Behaves, proceeds *ilivooq*.

AFX. See Vol. I p. 65: *neq*, *siorpoq*, *ssuseq*, *toq*, *ssog*, *te*.

DRV. EXPL. Nature, quality *ilerooq*, *pissuseq*; he is in that state *taima ilivooq*; a provider *piniartoq* (strives to get something *piniarpoq*).

NOTE: As to Articles see Section 3.5; Demonstratives S. 9.1 and 17; Pronouns S. 2 and 17.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *nipagpoq* LC.; *suk* LWns.; *tan* Wns. A.; *tivfik* L.)

L. 4) Lives *innovok* (man), *omavok* (animal); man *innuk*, *suk** — 5) in his absence (*tivvik*) *tivviane**.

i
t
n
n.
li

5)

me
un
al.

I.

ila;

gicc.
taq;

espec
Vol.
the f
and p
are:
passiv
relatic
juxta

(doing
ngmi:
qutá;
self to.

C. No, not *aqai*(?), *nami*; yes *ap* — 4) Man *innung* — 5) Dead *tokkijuk* [*toqussoq*]; vanish *neepakpoke**.

M. 1) To be, is rendered by the Afx. *ituark*, *oyuark*; existence *innutsark* [*inūseq*]; world *chiut*, *avalerk*(?) [*sujo*, *avattleq*(?) the sea in front, extreme horizon] — 2) Something *tsuatsiark* — 4) People *tunutsuk** — 5) vanish *taliktoark* [*talo* screen].

Wn. 2) Which, what *sho*, *chæ*, *shuma* — 3) No *nagga*; not, none *pidla*(?), *pinelatit* [*pinilatit*(?)]; negation by the ending *necho* [*nago*]; yes *âh*, *ang*, *angekto* [*angertoq*] — 4) Alive *yoke**; lives *iyorok*, *yokealu* — 5) Dead *toakoro*; consumed *numero*.

Ws. 3) No *pidok* [*pītsaq*(?)]; nobody *tshutaituk*; yes *â*, *uung* — 4) Life *unachtuk*, alive *unajorak*, *ongakok*(?). man *tan** — 5) Dead *torrocok*.

A. 2) To have or get *pidlunga* [*pidlunga* I getting or getting me]. — 3) No *peidok*(?), *abungeto*, *winga*(?); I have not *avangitunga** — 4) Child *tanajuk** — 5) Dead *dokumak*, *tokok*; consumed *abangeta**.

SECTION 2. RELATION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) RELATION IN GENERAL. APPERTAINING, PART, SELF.

Stw. Companion, the other of two *âipaq*; companion, part *ila*; environs *erqag*; self *ingme*.

Afx. Has it for *gâ*, *râ*; are to each other *gīgput*; likewise *givoq*, *gujog*; proper, just the very *rpiag*, *pik*, *vik*; belonging to *taq*; fellow *qat*; family, followers *kut*.

FLEXION is of the highest importance for relations in general, especially by its subjective and objective forms and suffixes (see Vol. I, p. 49—59). IN CONNEXION WITH SOME GENERAL AFFIXES it offers the principal means for supplying the want of reciprocal, relative and possessive pronouns. The most common of the said affixes are: *toq* (*ssaq*) and *te*, serving as nominal; and *gag* (*ssaq*), as passive participles; *galuaq* past, *gssaq* future. As for the rest the relation indicated by „who“ and „which“ is rendered merely by juxtaposition.

Drv. Expl. He possesses it *pigâ*; concerning that *pidlugo* (doing with that — *pidâ*); to himself *ingminut*; thyself *ivdlit nanugmineq*; has him for his companion *âiparâ*; his housefellow *igdlotatâ*; the woman of their (the men's) company *arnartât*; kills himself *toqûpoq* (*-pâ* kills him); *qitornat* thy child; *ajogersorte*, wsf. *-tâ*

he who teaches (*ajogersorpoq*) him; *igdlo pigissara* the house which I possess; *pigissarigaluara* which I have possessed; *pigissagssaraluara* which I should have possessed.

2) SEPARATE, DIVIDE.

STW. Separate from, but still in some relation to something *ase*; divides itself into two parts *arigppoq*.

AFX. Preferred or favorit *nqnaq*.

DRV. EXPL. Is separate from others *inmikôrpoq*; distant from it *asiâne* (in its distance); my favorit companion *âipanguâra*; divorced *avitaq* (see also Section 3).

3) EQUAL.

STW. Thus *ima*, *taima*; eqal *nalik*; following *malik*; can not reach it *inorpâ*; also *âma*.

AFX. Also *givoq*, *gujoq*; eqally, in the same degree *qut*.

DRV. EXPL. His equal, equivalent to it *nalinga*; as large as that *angiqatâ* (*angivoq*); his housefellow *igloqatâ*.

4) OPPOSITE.

STW. Opposite *ake*; the other side *igdluk*; reverse *kigdloq*; exchange *taorpâ* (succeeds him); wind side *agssaq*.

AFX. Hindrance, *tailivâ*.

DRV. EXPL. In a wrong way *kigdormut*; is his opponent *agssortorpâ*.

5) SIMILARITY.

STW. Likeness *assik*; imitates it *issuarpâ*.

AFX. Has the appearance of *palugppoq*; similar to *ussaq*.

DRV. EXPL. Some like them *assinganik* („of their likeness“); resembles him *assigâ*; as if *sôrdlo*.

6) STRANGE.

STW. Other, of an other or unusual kind *ardla*.

AFX. (.) *naq*, *rnaq*, *arssuk*.

DRV. EXPL. The latter affixes are especially used for names of animals and of place, as: *agparnaq* (*agpa* an auk), *ikerasârssuk* (*ikerasaq* a sound).

7) FITNESS (see S. 3,4).

STW. Hits it *erqorpâ*; adapted *nardlik*, is sufficient *nâmagppoq*.

AFX. adapts it for *ûpâ*.

fa
(8)

m

ati
li:

6)

[ig'
ilar
7) I

I. 5

5
most
ssuseqI
more
is bad)

S-

A.
largely,

DRV. EXPL. Fit for it *navdliŋa* („its *navdlik*“); finds it satisfactory *nāmagâ*; forms (*livoq*) a stone (*ujarak*) into (*úpd*) a knife (*savik*) *ujarak saviliúpd*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *amutna*, *muku* (?) **Wn.**; *atunít* **LM.**; *ijuka* **Ws.**; *tava* (?) **Wns.**)

L. 1) it belongs to that *omunga ilingavog* — 2) Separate *atunít** — 5) Is similar to it *adsigiva* — 6) Peculiar, by Afx. *luarpok** — 7) Congruous *nablivok*; well adjusted *toqqipok**.

C. 1) Self *imminik* — 5) Likeness *ardjinger*.

M. 1) Self, by Afx. *nina*, *minarq*, added to the „pronouns“ (?) — 2) *atunít** — 5) Similar *taymatsi*, *kraena* (?), *illuliyark* (?) — 6) Different, strange *allangayork*.

Wn. 1) Companion *angyow* — 2) Half of a thing *iglupea* [*igdlua*] — 3) Same *tymuna* [*tamâna*?]; thus *muntna* — 5) Similar *amútna*, *amutnasimuk*; image *innemoorok*; like *mukuchimuk* — 7) Enough *taviedli*, *tavatai**, *tusra*, [? *tás*sa].

Ws. 5) Similar, like *ijuka* [*issuarpâ*?] — 7) Enough *tawatli**.

A. 7) Enough *asino*.

SECTION 3. QUANTITY.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MAGNITUDE, DEGREE.

Stw. Can not reach it *inorpâ*; exceeds *ingappog*, *simivâ*.

Afx. Makes or finds it too —, (—) *narpâ*, *vatdlarpog*; almost *ngajaq*, *rqajarpoq*; more *neruvoq*; most *neq*, *pak*; degree *ssuseq*. — Appended Particle *lo* and.

DRV. EXPL. How small it is *mikissusia* (its smallness); still more *ingangmik*; surplus *sivneq*; is worse *ajorneruvoq* (*ajorpoq* is bad).

2) LARGE, EMPHATIC.

Stw. Is large *angivoq*; strongly *agsut*.

Afx. Is rich in *gigpoq*; having large *kâq*, *tôq*, *tuvoq*; large largely, emphatically *ssuaq*, *rujugssuaq*, *qaoq*, *ngârpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Having large teeth *kigutikáq*; the large country is very mountainous *nunarssuaq qaqtartuvoq*.

3) SMALLNESS.

Stw. Is small *mikivoq*; a little *ingna*; is narrow *amípoq*; cuts, curtails it *kipivá*.

Afx. Small *nguaq, aq, aruq, ralak*; a little *lárpoq*; has small or little of *kípoq*; tolerably *tsiaq, atsiaq*.

DRV. EXPL. A little bit *ingmaralánguaq*; a small house *igdlínguaq*; has a small mouth *qanikípoq*; rather old *utorqatsiaq*.

4) WHOLENESS.

Stw. Is a whole, entire *iluipoq*; totalness *tamaq*; finishes it *nává*; unites them *katípai*.

Afx. Completely *dluínarpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Altogether *katitdlugit*; he entirely *ilungarme*; they, them all *tamarmik, tamaisa*.

5) PART, DIVISION, THE ARTICLES.

Stw. A smaller object as part of a larger *ako*; divides itself *avíppoq*; part of any thing *ila*; contents *imaq*.

Afx. Ruined, dissolved *ko, koq*; piece of *mineq*; part belonging to *taq, saq*.

FLEXION. The language is devoid of articles, but flexion generally supplies this want. The indefinite article, indicating a part or some of a whole or of a kind, is rendered by the widely used *Modalis* (appos. *mik*), especially for the object of halftransitive verbs, or more generally explaining the action, f. e. *ujarkamik tig-usivoq* (halftr.) he took a stone; *ujarkamik milorpá* he pelted him with a stone; *ujarak* (obj. case) *tiguvá* (trans.) he took the stone. If more expressly one individual out of several or many is meant, and especially as subject of a sentence, the article „a“ requires the addition of *ila* (part) wsf., f. e. *ivssaq tuluit* (pl. of *tuluk* Englishman) *ilát* (one of the) *nunallípoq* the other day an Englishman landed; whereas *tuluk nunallípoq* means: the E. (of whom was spoken) landed.

DRV. EXPL. Having a part or companion *ilalik*; comprises or contains it *ilagá*; intermixing, a middle part *akuney*; breaks, splits, cuts asunder *aserorpá, sequgpá, pilagpá*.

6) SIMPLE, SINGLE.

Stw. The state of being alone *kise*.

country is

Afx. Only *tuag*.Drv. Expl. He, him alone *kisime*, *kisiat*; my only son *ernituara*.

amipog;

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *erparpoq* L.; *kāgak* A.; *nuufa* Wn.; *serdlaq* L.; *taner* LM.; *kīta* L.)

has small

L. 1) Surpasses him *pikkītipa**; *akkīpa*; compensation *ina-ngērtak** — 2) Is great *tanertovok** — 3) Seems him too little *sumivok**; a little *kīta* — 5) goes to pieces *erparpok*; Part *abvako*, *ilanga* [*ilā* part of it]; nearly *serlak**.se igdlū-
iaq.C. 1) Comparison, by Afx. *nirtseq* [*nerssag* f. e. *angnerssāt* the largest of them?] — 2) Much *main* (?); strongly *agsut* — 3) small, poor *mikkin*, *kertu** — 4) is full *akeetokepoke** (L. *akīpa*?).

inishes it

M. 1) More *tchikpalik*; *kīlu* (?) — 2) Is great *tanerktoyorak** — 3) Small, by Afx. *āluk*; *atsiark* — 4) All *tamaita*, *tamatkireit* — 5) Breaks, destroys *oruloyork*, *tchigarnerk*.

; they,

Wn. 1) Additional *shooley* [*sule* still] — 2) Large, big *ongarurum* — 3) Small *mikkīrok*; little *mikītuā*, *mīkarurum* — 4) All *iluhun*, *tamutkwo*, *illokaiša*, *nākwā* (?) — 5) One half *nābwā**, *awīgalukpuk*, *kupah* [*qupā*]; breaks asunder *nawīkto* [*navīgpā*].

is itself

Ws. 2) Large *anguk*, *anguserak*, *angenirok* — 3) Small *mikīlingok* — 4) All *tamaita*.

longing

A. 2) Great *kēgak*, *nymeenkin* (?) — 3) *ekitochtu*.

flexion

ing a

widely

nsitive

tig-

d him

stone.

meant,

es the

nglish-

shman

was

es or

plits,

SECTION 4. ORDER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) USUAL, PECULIAR.

Stw. As usually *āsīt*; again *āma*; strange *avdlā*; aloneness *kise* (see also Section 2 & 3).Afx. Unusual *arssuk*, *neq*; usually *tarpoq*, *araoq*; always *īnarpoq*. — Appended Particle *taoq* alsoDrv. Expl. Custom, habit *īlergoq*; he visits frequently *pular-tarpoq*; is always bad *ajuīnarpoq*; however, but *kisiāne* („in its aloneness“).

Stw. Arranges it *ärqigpá*; places it *ilivá*; direction *migssik*; frontside *sak*; arranges them in a row *siagpai*; hurting against *tuk†*; a part added to the length *uigo*.

Drv. Expl. Gathers them *katersorpai*; the next *tugdleg*; they form a row *tugdlerigput*.

3) DERANGE, DISPERSE.

Stw. Overturns *agssagpá*; entangled *ilagpoq*; inverse, wrong *kigdqloq*; turns upside down *mumigpá*.

Afx. Awkwardly *palárpog*.

Drv. Expl. Deranges *kigdlorpá*; breaks off, interrupts it *kipivá*; disperses them *siamarpai*.

4) BEGIN, END.

Stw. Before *sujo*; extreme point in both directions *iso*; entrance *páq*; finishes, ends it *nává*.

Afx. Begins *lerpoq*; farthest towards *leq*, *dleg*; first or before *rqárpog*; does it the first time *rnarpá*.

Drv. Expl. The first one *sujudleg*; got sight of it *takulerpá* („began seeing“); middlemost *akugdleg*; the end of it *naggatá*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *tuto* L.M.)

L. 1) Custom *illusek*; usually, by Afx. *pakpok* — 2) Gathering *kattimaneq*; connection *ilinganeq* — 3) Confusion *illakemaneq*; is entangled *tutuvok**; spreads them *erkittiveit** — 4) Beginning *iso*.

C. 4) End *isso*.

M. 2) Put in order *kakkiyorkrork(?)* — 3) Derange *malcholor-toark(?)*, *nungrutark*; filthy *tutóyork** — 4) Preceding *tsivulerar-tuark*; succeeding *inangiodjuark*; ending *utséartoark(?)*.

Wb. 3) Turn *mumeehto*; spread *manochenok(?)* — 4) Other *otla*, *ipár*, *aiba*; before or first *oolungnéakpungar(?)*; after or last *opuktu(?)*; end *echoa [isua]*.

Ws. 4) Other *aipa*; middlemost(?) *akulerpak*.

A. —

SECTION 5. NUMBER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) SINGLE, ACCOMPANIMENT.

STW. One out of several *ardlaq*; alone *kise*.AFX. Only *inaq*, *inarpoq*, *tuag*; companions etc. *kut*.

DRV. EXPL. All etc., see Sections 3 and 4.

2) MANY.

STW. Are many *amerdláput*; swarm *ujameriak*.AFX. Many *pait*, *pagssuit*, *iaq*, *iagpoq*.DRV. EXPL. Many *amerdlásút*; many people *inuiagtut*; a village *igdlorpait*.

3) FEW.

STW. Are few *ikigput*.AFX. It has, or there are few *kipog*.DRV. EXPL. Few *ikigtut*, *ikigtunguit*; there are few people *inukipog*.

4) COUNTING.

STW. He counts them *kisipai*; how many *qavsit*.AFX. Has got (caught) that number (of them) *rárpoq*; does it so many times *riarpog*.DRV. EXPL. Number *kisitsit*; how many times *qavsini* (Mod.); he has got three (f. e. seals) *pingasorárpoq*; doing it four times *sisamariardlune*; more *ámalo*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kalugna* MWN.; *nimaja*, *momaja* LM.; *mijoraluk* M.; *unugput* LCM.)L. 1) Companion *aipak*, *ingiakatte* — 2) They are many *unnuktoout**, *unuksivalliavut**; swarm *nimajadlarnek** — 4) He counts them *kittipeit*.C. 2) A great many *oonookput** — 4) How many *qatsining*.M. 1) At once *kalodjat* — 2) A group *momayut*; assembled *atunin-ituk** (?negation by Afx. *ipog*).

Wn. 1) Only *kesheme* — 2) Plenty *amaloktuk*; many *kalugua**, *tamaun*, *amadratu*; all *iluhutin*, *tamutkuro* — 4) Count *kepetkege*; how many *kapsing*.

Ws. 1) Only *toukwun* — 2) People *amalachtelsut*.

A. 2) *ninkakeen*, *abaelaktuk*.

SECTION 6. TIME.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TIME IN GENERAL.

STW. Duration, time *sive†*; (the time or day) proceeds *ilivoq*.

AFX. —

DRV. EXPL. The only word that might represent the abstract idea of time is the (supposed) stemword *sive*. The original real existence of this word seems proved by the derivata, as „having long“ and „having short *sive*“ signifies lasting a long and a short time; but without Afx. the word is not used (see the subdivisions here following).

2) TIME WHEN AND WHILE.

STW. Proceeds *ilivoq*; coinciding *nulik* (*nale*).

AFX. Letting him, or while he *tipa*; when or while *fik*, *vik*.

DRV. EXPL. At what daytime did he start? *qanoq ilingmat* (as it had proceeded „how“) *autdlarpa?* — answer: *ima ilivdlune* (pointing at the place where the sun had been standing) *autdlarpoq* it standing thus. he started; *inutitdlugo* letting him live, i. e. during, his lifetime.

3) PAST AND PRESENT.

STW. This *ma*; still *sule*; now the first time *aitsat*; when, *qanga*; before *sujo*.

AFX. Formerly *galuaq*; only first *gatdlarpoq*; begins *lerpoq*; has finished *rerpoq*; has or is done *simacq*.

DRV. EXPL. Now *mana*; the first one *sujugdleg*; has passed (f. e. the day) *qangiutpoq* (stw. *qak* surface). Flexion comprises no tense; the past tense generally is given by the context, if this not appears to be sufficiently clear, then the above named affixes are applied.

4) FUTURE, SUBSEQUENT.

Stw. When *qaqugo*; after, later *kingo*; continues *nangigpoq*; waits for *utarqivá*; stop! *watse*.

Afx. Will or shall (serving as the future tense) *savoq*, *emá-rpoq*; future, intended for *gssaq*; strives or intends to *niarpoq*; waits till he *serpá*, is in danger of *naviarpoq*.

Drv. Expl. To-morrow we will start *aqago autdlarumárpugut*; he will not die *toqunaviángilaq*; waits till he comes *tikitserpá* (*tikipoq*); hereafter *kingorna*.

5) LONG TIME, FREQUENTLY.

Stw. Is longing, impatient *erinivoq*; slowly *akunit*.

Afx. For a long time *mersorpoq*; usually, frequently *tarpoq*; incessantly *tuinarpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Takes much time *eriniarpoq* (is to make impatient); lasting long *sivisóq*; has a long life *inumersorpoq*.

6) SHORT TIME, RARE, NEVER.

Stw. Soon *qila*; directly *ernerpoq*; hastens *tuaviorpoq*.

Afx. Suddenly (*g*)*alugtuarpog*; hastily (*g*)*asuarpoq*; never *jupog*; in a short time *lertorpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Of short duration *sivekitsoq*; never speaking, mute *oqajuitsog*; quickly *qilamik*; instantly *erninaq*.

7) EARLY, NEW, YOUNG.

Stw. New *nutáq*; forestalls *ingiarpá*.

Afx. Young *araq*; early *járpoq*; new *táq*.

Drv. Expl. He started early *autdlajárpoq*; my new kayak *qajartára*; young Eiderduck *mitéraq*.

8) LATE, SLOW, OLD.

Stw. Now at last *aitsát*; finally *kísa*; is slow *pámárpog*; old *utorqaq*.

Afx. old *toqaq*.

Drv. Expl. Timewasting *pámárnartog*; an old house *igdlutoqaq*.

9) HAPPENING, OPPORTUNITY.

Stw. Did not expect it *arajutsivá*; expects it *ilimagá*.

Afx. Happened to *tórpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Is to be expected *ilimanarpoq*; he happened to fall down *nákartórpoq*; uncertain *nalunarpoq* (*naluvoq* knows not).

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *aquaq* Wns. A.; *qajangata* M.; *kagik*, *sunar*, *patagmik* Ws.; *kuingitser* ... M.)

L. 3) Has already arrived *tikitsarērpok*: past time *nelliutoq*, *kangertok* — 4) After, by Afx. *goarpok* — 7) Soon *manakut* — 9) It happened him unexpectedly *suingarpa** *opalliva*.

C. 3) When *kanga*; once *tesmane* — 6) Wink *koobloo-shooktoo* — 7) Is young *makkokepoko**; child *piarak* — 9) It is time for *nellikirpa* [*nugdluūpoq*].

M. 2) Each time *krayaranā*, *krayangata** — 4) Henceforth *krakoryaror* — 6) Promptly *tcharkortoark*; to hasten *kruingitcherktoark** — 7) Young *tsiumuk* [*sujo* ...?] — 8) Old *innutkro-artork*.

Wn. 2) When *shupen* — 3) Now *pukmumi**, *pukma**; now here *mune*; past ages *hipane*; ancient *adrane* — 4) By and by *wanako*; wait *nanako* [*māndkut* now]; awhile *anakame** — 5) Ever *sanáratuk*; slow *sikichuk* — 7) Young *tsiumuk*; new *nutok* — 8) Old *ootookok*.

Ws. 6) Quick *patagmyk**, *kjugaluden* [? *sukavdlutit* thou hastening] — 7) New *nutarak* — 8) Old *akkaljât*, *kagikhklok**, *suuar**, *simar*.

A. 3) Now *eute*(?), *wanni* — 4) By and by *kiwa* — 6) Quickly *unionhak* [*erninak*? in a moment] — 7) New *nutocok* — 8) Old *ootookico*.

SECTION 7. CHANGE

(see also section 4: Order).

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CHANGE IN GENERAL.

STW. Other *avdla*; exchange *taorpá*; extreme point *núk*.

AFX. Grows, becomes *ngorpoq*, *dlivoq*, *rpoq*; new *tâq*, *târhoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Grows a provider *piniartungorpoq*; *nûgpá* changes its place.

2) REMAIN.

STW. Stands still *unigpoq*.

AFX. Always *tuñnarpoq*: never *juñpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Stability *ituñnarpoq* (*ipoq*), *aulajuñpoq* (*aulavoq* moves).

DIALECTS.

3) PERSIST.

STW. Continues *nangigpoq*.

AFX. Grows more and more *rorpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Grows up *inororpoq*; supplants *sivnerpâ*.

4) TO STOP, CEASE, RESTORE.

STW. Stops *unigpoq*; turns back *uterpoq*.

AFX. Ceases *erpoq*, *saerpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Ceases going out *anisærpoq*; restores it *utertipâ*.

5) VARIATION.

STW. Has no fixed place *sarsarpoq*.

AFX. Now and then *tarpoq* (after: *ilâne* once).

DRV. EXPL. Strolls about *angalavoq*; is unsteady *tamalogisârpoq*.

6) FUTURE.

STW. & AFX. see Sect. 6: Time.

DRV. EXPL. Future fate *nagdliûtugssaq*, *kingunigssaq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kigipok* L.; *kipuk* ... L M Wns.)

L. 1) To change (trans.) *ablatsangortilugo*; growing worse *assinak**; exchange *taungniarneq* [*taorniarneg*] — 3) Continue *piganerlugo* (?) — 4) To cease, by Afx. *jungnaiipoq* [*gunгнаerpoq?*]; stops *kigipok** — 5) Unsteady *arkpâvok*.

C. 4) I feel better *pivalikpunga*.

M. 1) Changing *kipuktuark**; transforming *irkreyoark* — 4) Return *otertuark*; restore to life *aneyoark* [*ânauvâ?*].

Wn. 1) Other *oila* — 3) Continue *oglanituk* — 4) Return *ootiktook* — 5) Turn from *numekto*; turn inside out *udlilugo* [*ulitdlugo*].

Ws. 2) Preserving *nussedu* (?); standing *nanuktun* (?)

A. 4) Stand *tatako* (?).

oves).

SECTION 8. CAUSATION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CAUSE.

STW. Hurting, pushing *kappâ*; believes him or it to be the cause *pasirâ*.

AFX. Cause or remedy *ut*, *gut*, *ssut*, *ntaq*; commands or desires *quwâ*; causes it to *tîpâ*, *serpâ*, *sarpâ*; can be the cause of *narpoq*; does so to him or with it *îpâ*.

FLEXION. Because, if, as, are rendered by the conjunctive and the subjunctive moods.

DRV. EXPL. Cause *pissut*, *patsit*; is inclined or liable to *kajunigpoq*; is to get cold from *qianarpoq*; brings it *aggiîpâ* (*aggerpoq* comes); why? *sôq*; in order to be loved *assarquwlune* (*assarâ* loves him).

2) EFFECT.

STW. It (the weapon) is applied with success *kivdligpâ*; acting on something *kimik*; behind *kingo*.

AFX. As passive participle are used: *gaq*, *saq*, *ssaq*, *taq*; is prone to *javoq*; the uttering or result *neq*.

DRV. EXPL. Captured *angussaq* (*anguvâ* has caught); offspring *kinguâq*; a knot *qilerneq* (*qilerpâ* binds).

3) POWER, SEVERITY.

STW. Strength *nako*, *nukik*; power *pîssaq*; is strong *sângivoq*; is severe *suagpoq*; solid matter, strength *tangeq*.

AFX. Duly *atârpoq*. Emphatics see Section 3.

DRV. EXPL. A very strong or powerful man *pissarssuaq*, *naku-arssuaq*; strains every nerve *agsorôrpoq*, *ilungersorpoq*; exceedingly *sualugpoq*.

4) POWERLESS.

STW. Is tired, slacked *qasuvoq*; exertion of strength *merpoq†*; powerless *sajavoq*.

AFX. Miserable *kuluk*.

DRV. EXPL. Exhausted *merngorpoq*; powerless *sângêpoq*, *naku-îpoq*.

5) WORK.

STW. Lets fall his hand on it *patigpá*; prepares something with his hands *sanarvoq*.

AFX. Is working *livoq*; makes, prepares *liorpoq*; does so to him or with it *úpá*.

DRV. EXPL. Works it with the hands *passúpá*; is occupied, working *sulivoq* (so), *piliorpoq* (pe); accomplishes it *inerpá*, *piarérpá*; builds a house *igdluliorpoq*.

6) DESTROY, OPPOSE.

STW. Is consumed *nunguvoq*; can not master it *saperpá*; although *nauk*, *uvnit*.

AFX. Hinders, prevents *tailiá*.

DRV. EXPL. Destroys, wastes *aserorpá*, *nungúpá*; opposes *akerar-torpoq*; obstacle *pasernut*, *akornut*; however *taimáitoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kingoq* Ws.; *makkutiva* LCWn.)

L. 3) Power *pitsartunek*; is stronger than he *makkutiva** — 4) Tired *tutakpok**; weak *sangipok*, *kettusukpok** — 6) Hinders *agviarpok*.

C. 1) Why *souk* [sôq] — 3) Strong *sangijok* — 4) Weakening *piunaernak* [piunéruneq].

M. 1) Weak *tsigolayoark* [siggilavoq is brittle].

Wn. 1) Exhort *katchuga* — 3) Strong *shungirook*, *pitsingi-sok* (?), *makkuchtok** — 4) Tired *muganokhtuktuk* [merngortog] — 5) Make *savakto*.

Ws. 3) Strong *kingok*, *tisrak* (?); strength *oonachkkitook*, *iknächu* — 4) Weak *ariliskak* (?).

A. —

SECTION 9. SPACE.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) PLACE, DIRECTION.

As to this subdivision the language exhibits a remarkable store

of words derived from peculiar radical terms, while on the other hand prepositions, as rendered by flexion, are wanting.

Stw.:

(1) Ordinary stemwords: Place, dwelling *ine*; stays there *najorpá*; places it *ilirá*, *ikivá*; vicinity *erqaq*; where is it? *nauk*; is sloping *siverpoq*; straight before *sujo*; direction of length *tukik*; direction in general *migssik*, *nale*.

(2) Words of place proper: *nether*, below *at*; upper, above *qut*, *qute*; front side *sak*; before *sujo*; behind *tuno*, *kingo*; side *sáne*; opposite *ake*; interior *iluk*; outside, exterior *silat*, *avat*; surface *qak*. (See Vol. I, p. 52.)

(3) Demonstrative roots: here *má*; there *tass*, *uv*; yonder *ik*. (See Special Part and Vol. I p. 52.)

Afx. The place where *fik*, *vik*; inhabitant *mio*.

FLEXION. The prepositions relating to place are rendered by the local cases; formed by the endings (appositions): on or at *me*; from *mit*; through *kut*; to *mut* (see Vol. I).

Drv. Expl. The place from which we started *autdlarfigput*; in the direction of the island *qeqertap migssáne*; at the foot of the mountain *qáqap atáne*; here *máne*; from here *mánga*; hereto *maunqa*; from the cape *nángmit*; to the cape *nángmut*.

2) DISTANCE.

Stw. Extreme *unga*; near *qanigpoq*.

Afx. Farthest towards *leq*, *dleq*; rather far towards *(pa)sigpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Is far off *ungasigpoq*.

3) LARGE, LONG, BROAD.

Stw. Is large *angivoq*; thick *ivssuvoq*; broad *siligpoq*; long *tukivoq*; spaciousness *nero* †.

Afx. Large *ssuag*.

Drv. Expl. Its (size) largeness *angissusia*; wide *nerutusôq*; large island *qeqertarssuag*; long *takisôq*.

4) SMALL, SHORT, NARROW.

Stw. Is small *mikivoq*; narrow *amipoq*; makes it narrow to him *tativá*; short *náipoq*.

Afx. Small *nguag*, *kipoq*.

Drv. Expl. Very small *mikissoralanguag*; is narrow *neru-kipoq*; becomes shorter *náilivoq*; thin; flat *sátoq (sak)*.

5) HEIGHT, TOP, BOTTOM.

Stw. Top *ingik*; is high *kingigpoq*; is low *naqigpoq*; upright *napavoq*; bottom *nateq*; shallow *ikápoq*; deep *itivoq*; lifting *po†*; pillar *sukak* — (see Place).

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is high *portuvoq*; very high *kingigtorsuag*; low *pikitsog*.

6) EXTERIOR, INTERIOR.

Stw. Surface *qak*; border *kigdlik*; point, end *nák*, *iso*; is open *angnavoq*; cover *ule*, *mato*; edge *sine*; contents *imug*; central part *time*; middle *giteq* — (see Place).

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Inmost *ilordeq*; is filled *imerpoq*; is empty *imaerpoq*; outmost *qagdleg*; the inland *nunap timá*; interjacent *akuneq*.

7) FORM.

Stw. Is round *angmalorpoq*, *ulamerpog*; is sharp *ipigpoq*; corner *tegerqog*; exterior of a person *tauto*; straight *nardluvoq*; a hole *puto*; top *ingik*; even *manigpoq*; bending *perpá*; a stopple *simik*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is bowed *peqingavoq*; uneven *manitsog*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *aurung*... L Wn.; *igu*... Ws. A.; *quai (suai)* Ws.; *tatake(?)* A.; *tuli(?)* Ws.)

L. 1) Behind *inganga*; whither *namut* — 3) Enormously, by Afx. *jodaksoak*; is great *tanertuvok* [*tangneq* length] — 4) Narrow *nerrokipok*, *igvikipok** — 6) Bottom of the sea *erká**; contents *illulek* — 7) appearance *tautu*.

C. 1) Where is it? *nau taima* — 2) Over there *timar*; thither *tauvunga* — 7) Even *maniradlu*; uneven *manilaradlu*.

M. 1) Beneath *ilimajara* — 6) Filled *tchitkrayoartok(?)*; excavated *patkrertoark* — 7) Is curved, arched *aurungayoark**; curve *amariuk(?)*.

Wn. 1) Where? *sumi*, *nah*; which way *nutmun*; here *mani*; down there *kahvuna*; dwelling *ingin* — 2) Near *inukt(?)*, *konikto*; distant *ahpi(?)* — 3) Big *angidouruk*; long *tukasrook* — 4) Small *mikero*; short *nichuk*, thin *shattu* — 5) High *mukachana(?)*;

bottom *natka*; depth *etipching* — 6) Outside *silatana*; side *sane-kok*; border *okkoora*(?); full *seelaicikto** — 7) Round *kainksuä*; square *itkaurä*(?); crooked *chakoonarook*; a shrew *aurunak**; hole *pootoa*; upright *nupukto*.

Ws. 1) Here *chonich*; there *chami*; down *oimi*; thither *javcyt* — 2) Far off *yaikhtok** — 3) Big *ukugaltuk*; broad *ingutulu**; *kauchtuk* — 4) Narrow *igukimuk**, *ujukalmuk* — 5) High *ingtulu**; low *inchkalnuyak** — 7) Open *eyeerasha*; hole *tchaknuah*(?).

A. 1) Upwards *andkukuk** — 2) Far *tutaku*; near *kunetooruk* — 3) Big *nemainkin*, *ongare*; broad *nukutu* — 5) Height *ykuchtuk** — 6) Outside *avatagüne*.

SECTION 10. MOTION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MOVE. VELOCITY. STOP.

Stw. Proceeds, travels *ingerdlarog*; comes *qairoq*; slow *akunit*; stops *niigpoq*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Moves *aularog* (*auk* blood); m. quickly *sukarog* (*sukak* pillar); immoveable *aulajangerpoq*.

2) STRIKE. PROPEL.

Stw. Collision *tuk†*; hurts *kagpá†*; is, stopped *náqpoq*; draws *uniarpoq*, *kaligpoq*; brings it *airá*; throws away *igpá*.

Afx. Pushes with ... *migpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Thrusts it *tórpa*; pushes it forward *kawpá*; transfers it *núgpá* (*núk* extreme point); butts with its horns *nagssung-migpoq*.

3) MOTION WITH REFERENCE TO DIRECTION.

Stw. Lifts it *kivigpá*; sinks it *kivirá*; nether(?) *moq†*; bends downward *nakápá*; draws out *amurá*; hits it *ergorpá*; moves upward *majorpoq*; turns round *kávigpoq*; has passed beyond it *qimúpá*.

Afx. Goes to *liarpoq*, *mukarpoq*; passes by *iqúpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Emerges *pviroq* (*po†*); straggles *angalavoq*; goes across *ikárpoq* (*ik*); falls down *nákarpoq*; travels to the cape *náli-arpoq*.

4) WITHDRAW, PROCEED, FOLLOW.

Stw. Goes out *anivoq*; leaves *qimaggpá*; following *malik*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Precedes *sujuarpoq*; follows *maligpá*; takes to flight *qimávoq*; departs *autdlarpoq*.

5) ARRIVE, RETURN, ENTER.

Stw. Has arrived *tiktpoq*; is coming *aggerpoq*, *ornigpá*, *qaivoq*; return *ute*; enters *iserpoq*, *pulavoq*.

Afx. Has arrived at *lipoq*.

Drv. Expl. Brings it *aggiupá*, *qáipá*; returns *uterpoq*; visits frequently *pularartarpoq*; has landed *nunallipoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kaivdlu-arpá* (?) L.; *nangagpoq* (?) L.)

L. 2) pushing forward *kaibluarlúgo**; hurting *tikpa* —

3) Straggles *arvertarpok* — 4) Passes by *nangakpok**.

C. 2) Pushes on *serpitipok* (?) — 3) Rises *majoarpa* —

4) Goes out *anivoq* — 5) Enters *issivoq*.

M. 2) Throwing *igitoark* — 3) Turning *kaibartoarq* [*qivi-arpq*] — 4) Going out *aniyoark* — 5) Penetrating *itertoark*.

Wn. 1) Moves *ollaro*; quick *kállamanik* [*qilamik*]; way *apkutín* [*avkut*] — 2) push *shoopooloq*; drag *ooneahak* — 3) Fall over *olorok* [*ordluvoq*] — 5) Come *kyle* [*qaile*, opt. may he come!], *tullá**; come in *echukatin* [*iserdlutit*].

Ws. 1) I go *ichuka* (?); running *kynneochtuk*, *kutschengi**; don't move *tchakuinalgo** — 2) Strike *tchukuschutekew* (?) — 4) Go away *anova*.

A. 1) Go *owetokto*; quick *shukwilnuk* — 3) Sink *kilugoota*; stand up *mukkoovuk* [*makipog*] — 5) Come *tuga**.

SECTION 11. MATTER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MATTER IN GENERAL.

Stw. Is light (not heavy) *oqípog*; solidity *tangeq*; adheres *nipigpoq*; dust *sanik*; stiff *eqarpoq*; tough *ninguvoq*; flexible *qitug-*

poq; soft *aq̄poq*; hardness *sisak*, *maigerpoq*; hard and brittle *sikagpoq*; wet *qauserpoq*, *masak*; semifluid *kinerpoq*; frozen *qerivog*; running water *kák*; vapour, smoke *pujog*.

Afx. —

DRV. EXPL. Is heavy *oqimápoq*; is brittle *siggilarog* (*siggá*); runs as a fluid *kúppog*; air as enclosed in a bladder *putdlag*.

(See Sections 26 and 27. For Matter in an abstract sense hardly any word exists).

2) ORGANISM AND LIFE.

See Sections 1, 17, 18, 24, 25.

3) SENSATION.

See Sections 18 & 27.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

L. Heaviness *okumanek*; fluid *kírlorsuk*; vapour *kessuk**, *pujok*; hard *sittivok*; brittle *ingnek**; wet *kauserpok*, *aijungarok**; frozen *koaksimarok*; soft *nerronikpok**.

M. Weighing *okrumaytoark*; brittle *kuineytuark* [*qajangnar-toq*]; hard *atchuitorok* [*autsuitsog* never melting].

Wn. Hard *sisirná*; dried *panekta*; brittle *chegokaluktoak*; pouring (fluid) *koovega*, smoke *isák*.

SECTION 12. INTELLECT.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLECT, REASON, ERROR, MADNESS.

Stw. Thought, mind *isuma*; reason *sila*; has sensation, reason *sianivog*; soul *tarne*; straight before *sujo*; says something untrue or incorrect *sagdluwoq*; insane *pidle*.

Afx. —

DRV. EXPL. Thinks *isuharog*; notion, meaning *sujuneg*; is foolish, stupid *poq̄poq*, *sian̄poq*; mad *silaer̄poq*, *pidlerorpoq*.

2) OBSERVATION, INQUIRY, KNOWLEDGE.

Stw. Has learnt *ilipoq*; examines *qinerpoq*; perceives *malugá*,

misigá, sianivoq; is ignorant *naluvoq*; listens *nálagpoq*; is cautious *mianivoq*; tries *áppá*.

ARX. Searches, looks for *siorpog*; finds, gets *sivog*.

DRV. EXPL. Observes *misigssorpá, sujunersiorpá*; knows *nalungilag*; neglecting *isumáipog*; I don't know *asukiaq*; very learned *ilisimassorssuag*.

3) REASONING, EVIDENCE, DEMONSTRATE, BELIEVE.

STW. Doubts *qularpoq*; is conscious *sianivoq*; suspects *pasirá*; believes *ugperpoq*; is right, true *iluarpoq*; indistinct *nařsoq*.

ARX. Probably, perhaps *rgórpog, nerpoq*; so it may be *sima-voq*; believes *sorá, tipá, gá, rá*.

DRV. EXPL. Reasoning, considering *silagá*; evidence *nalunaeruf*; cause *pissut*; knows, has comprehended it *ilisimavá, tustvá, pásivá* (found the entrance); unknown *nalunarpoq*; certainly *ilumut, ila!*; explains *navsuerpá*; contradicts *agssortorpá*; asserts *akuerá, angerpoq*.

4) MEMORY, IMAGINATION, EXPECTATION.

STW. Remembers *erqavog*; forgets *puijórpoq*; expects it *ilimagá*; hopes *neringpoq*; did not expect *arajutsirá*; wonders at it *tupigá*.

ARX. Supposes *sorá, tipá*.

DRV. EXPL. Never forget *puijulpoq*; supposing it was a fiord-seal I wondered at its size *natsiusoralugo angissusia tupigára*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *qarane. qujarog M.; kita Ws.; orotkroya M.; tuke L.; uminachtuk A.; us . . . (?)*, *oosevitok, usvitok Ws.*)

L. 1) Thinking *isumavok, erkaimava*; meaning, sense *tukke** — 2) Comprehend *tukkisilugo**; observes *kammagiva**; indifferent *nippungavok**; knows *kaujivok** [*qausivog* has found light]: knowledge *kaujimanek*, ignorant *kaujimalungilak* — 3) Explain *tukkisinar-tipa**; surmises *kangěsukpok** — 4) Guessing *nellaupsarlugo*.

C 2) Just as I thought *assuidlak*; I don't know *ameasut*; certainly *atako [atago]*.

M. 1) Thought, reason *kadjunak** [*qausineq?*]; incredible *onerktsimayoark (?)* — 3) Judging *orotkraun**; doubt *karane, karaptin**; believing *angerktoark* — 4) Probably *tabliu (?)*.

Wn. 1) Foolish *kemingokto*; mad *kimmingaroea [qiningarvog ill tempered]* — 2) knowing *ileechenuge*: I don't know *atchu*,

kanome [*qanorme* why not!], *kamukale* (?) — 3) Believe *echemalu* [*isumaliorpog*].

Ws. 1) Wise *usuitok**, *usjuichtuk**, *oosewitok**; stupid *uschjuituituk**; truth *paichpiak* (?)

A. 1) Intelligent *uminachtuk*; stupid *uninhachtuk* — 2) knowing *neshemuk*.

SECTION 13. COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLIGENCE. CONCEALING. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Stw. Tells *unerpog*; knows not *naluvoq*; meaning *isuma*; conceals it *angigá*; lies *sagdluvoq*; a sound from something *kalerraq*; voice *nipe*; throat *tordluk*; tongue *oqag*; foot step *tume*.

Afx. Says that he *nerarpá*; says, or people say *góg* (particle); dissimulates *ussarpog*.

Drv. Expl. Gives intelligence *nalunaerpá*; news *tusagagssat* (to be heard); is silent *nipangerpog*; deceives *pequserdluggog*; sign *nalunaerut*; says *oqarpog*.

2) LANGUAGE.

Stw. Name *ateq*; calls *taivá*; whispers *ivsuwssuggog*; stammers *itogerpog*; asking *aperá*; answer *ake*; denies *mistarpoq*.

Afx. Orders or begs *rquvá*.

Drv. Expl. Word *oqauseq*; language *oqautsit* (pl.); talks *oqaluggog*; void of sense *sujunérúpoq*; intelligible *navsoqángitsoq*; accost *oqarfigá*, *sápá* (turns to); answers *akivá*; shouts *tordlorpoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *álavoq* L.; *qórqúppog* L C M.; *kiggorpá* L.; *kanagpok* (?) Wn. A.; *niu* Ws.; *uiverá* L M.)

L. 1) Groans, moans *álavok**; informs him *akparlugo**; *kaujítillugo**; calls loudly *körkukpok**; is false *annerpanaipok*; conceals *angijariva*; betrays *kiggorpa**; gesture *ibvuarnek*, *omilaneq*; deceives *uiveriva** — 2) Sense of the word *okautsib tukkinga**; interpreting *pijutserpok*; intelligible *tukkisinarpok**; speaks little *uapterepok*.

C. —

M. 1) Announces *kilægonærark* (?); listening *nénéoptoarck**; deceiver *oïyeyet**; to be sure *pimmarik*; calling crying *kokroartork**
— 2) Answering *kangerktsidja**.

Wn. 1) Silent *imångiakto* [*imangertog*]; to lie *chuklurune* [*sagdluvdune*]; truly *chukloonecho* [*-uago*]; telling *kanukhtuk**.

Ws. 2) Speaking *neichtuk*, *neogtak**; narrating *njuwan*.

A. 2) Speaking *kanachtok** [*?qaneq* mouth].

SECTION 14. INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) FREE WILL AND NECESSITY GENERALLY.

Stw. Self *ingme*, *nangmineq*; chooses *qinerpoq*; mind *isuna*.

Afx. Will *unavog*; necessary *giag*, *riag*, *riagarpoq*; causes, brings about *típá*, *sarpá*, *rqvæ*.

Drv. Expl. Spontaneously, out of his free will, his own mind *isumaminik*; doing it on purpose *piaralugo*; as thou likest *piumasangmik* (*piumassaq* wished); is needed *pissariaqarpoq*.

2) MOTIVE, AIM.

Stw. Wishes *kigsarpoq*; pushes *kagpá†*; finds fault with it *issorá*; finds it dangerous *naviagá*; is satisfied with *namagá*.

Afx. Is prone to *gajuqpoq*; should like to *sugpoq*; motive *ut*; intended for *gssaq*; goes to *iartorpoq*; intends to *lerssárpoq*; will (future) *umárpoq*; strives to *niarpoq*; goes to look for *siorpoq*; object, aim *fik*; to cause, make, incite *típá*, *sarpá* etc. see above.

Drv. Expl. Desires *kajungerá*; intends *isumalerpoq* (begins thinking); leaves (*autdlarpoq*) on account of (*ut-gá* has it for his motive) *autdlautigá*; leaves for travelling to *autdlarfigá*; irritates *ningagsarpá*.

3) DIFFICULTY, OPPOSITION, BAD.

Stw. Windside *agssog*; is bad, useless *ajorpoq*; hurt, injured by accident *arqunarpog*; wrong *kigdlog*; dirt *ipeq*, *minguk*; sickness *nápaq*; avoids *nigorpá*; can not master it *saperpá*, *artorpá*; is angry *ningagpoq*, *kamagpoq*; attacks *sorssuggá*; requital *ake*; emulates *unangmirá*; ridicules *mitagpá*.

AFX. Inferior *aluk*, *kasik*; bad *dluk*; vile, detestable *piluk*; hinders *tailivá*.

DRV. EXPL. Suffering, need, starvation *ajorssarpog* *perdlerpog*; difficult *ajornarpoq*, *artornarpoq*; hindrance *akornut*; opponent *akeraq*; revenges *akiniarpá*.

4) MEANS, ASSISTANCE.

STW. Uses it *atorpá*; strength *nako†*; excellent *pitsak*; feels compassion *náká*; helps *ikiorpá*; protects *sernigá*; partizan *ilik*; friend *ikingut*.

AFX. Is or has it fine *gigpog*; well, right *dluarpoq*; does so to him or with it *úpá*.

DRV. EXPL. Excites pity *nákinarpog*; protector *sernigssorte*; avails himself of it *iluqutigá*; provides for him *pinitpá*.

5) WORK, TIRED, IDLE.

STW. Places it *ilivá*; alert *pigpog†*; works *samarog*; is at his ease (?) *sungivog†*; watches *pigárpoq*; looks sulky *amigpog*; lies down *inarpoq*; tired *qasuvoq*; morose *orulerpoq*; sleep *sinik*; exertion *merpog†*.

AFX. Is occupied with *erivog*; makes, fabricates *ivog*, *torpog*; hastens *asuarpoq*; can (s) *inauvoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Trains *perorsarpá*; is well trained up for, quite accustomed to it *sungitpá*; is working *sulivog*; industrious *pikorigpog*; alert *qilavog*; skilful *pimak*; idle *eqiasugpog*; tired *merngorpoq*; can master it *sapínqilá*, *piginuvoq*.

6) RESULTS.

STW. Is saved *ánagpog*; hits it *ergorpá*; misses *uniorpá*; finishes *nává*, *inerpá*; disappointment *angiluk†*.

AFX. Successfully *dluarpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Accomplishes *námagtipá*; not vanquished *ajugaq* (*ajorpá* can not); failure *angilugtorneq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *atsuilik* LM.; *itagivá* L.; *karagpog* Wns. A.; *kinjuran* Wn.; *kirtairpog* L.; *mutura* A.; *opigugpog* L.; *salagi* ... L.; *savi* ... Wns.; *sipak* M.; *tutuk* LM.; *uik* Ws.; *uinga* C.; *suma* ... MA.; *sutèrpog* LM.)

L. 1) Will *pijomanek*; free will *isamainakinek* — 2) Intention *kajusimaneq* — 3) Unwilling *kunnurok*; deficient *nakkoeppok*:

misfortune *kannožtok*, *idluitok*; dangerous *sutairnarpok**; miserable *oguarnarpok*; sick *kannimavok*; dirt *allorluk**; entangled (hair) *tutuvok** — 4) Willing, ready *igisimavok*, *ablosimavok**; healthy *atsuilik**; perfect *idluarnmaripok*; praises *opigukpok**; well *nakokpok* — 5) Cautious *itagiva**; work, by Afx. *erivok*; agile *kibtairpok*; audacious *katjak*; pursue *udlalugo*, tired *sengnierpok*; lazy *avāngavog* — 6) Hits it *uvigarpa*; false atep *tuningavok*; vanquisher *sālagije*.

C. 3) Want *tahoomaricungar* (?); dirty *ooinga**.

M. 3) Injuring *killangnéariga*; bad *tchuinark**; plunders, spoils *kavuartuark*; unhealthy *imæréloktoark*; suffering *tchurerktoark**; filthy *tubójork**; quarrelling *orotkroyat* — 4) Healthy *atsuliyoark**; harmless *tchumajuutuar**; doing well *tsavareytork* (?) — 5) Awake *tchippark**; watching *natchalerktoark* (?) — 6) Revenge *tchernangiktoark* (?)

Wn. 3) Bad *ashooruk**; sick *ananah!*; dirty *wahak** — 4) Good *nakooru*, *areégah**; excellent *nakoopeakto* — 5) Work *savakto**, *chavilka**, *choveetuk*; couragions *kumaroa*; an idle person *yúkiasaruu* [*inuk eqiasugtoq?*]; sleep *siniktoga*, *kovuktunga**; awaken *muketini*; watching *tórtukuk**; tired *minooktook* — 6) Finished *tátnah* (?); *tahwatsi**.

Ws. 3) *kunychtuchtuk* (?), *uknuuk**; fighting *pagachautuk* [*paggáput*] — 4) Healthy *tshaiukmiduk* (?) — 5) Working *choveezerukhli**; sleeping *kavagtuk** — 6) Finished *tahwátun*.

A. 2) Hitting *tiguok* — 3) Bad *tshallok*, *sukaluk*; dirt *tshuekach*; struggle *mytyratuk**; mourning *tchumachtachtu** — 4) Good *opinuktook** — 5) Sleep *karek*, *kavangnakunga**.

SECTION 15. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) GENERAL INTERSOCIAL RELATIONS.

Stw. Comits to his charge *imipá*; forbids *tanerpá*; sends him on an errand *tilirá*; commands *inápá*; leads him by the hand *tasiorpá*; venerates *atargivá*; obeys *nālagpoq*; servant *qivfaq*; begging *qinuvog*; feels himself inferior *qunuvog*; is mild, gentle *saimavog*; protects *sermigá*.

Afx. Commands or begs *rquvá*; does so for his sake *ápá*.

Drv. Expl. Is proud *maktavog* (*mak†*); master, lord *nālagag;*

consents *akuerá*, *ihuárá*; is servant to him *kiefartápá*; consoles *tuggatdlersarpá* (*tuk†*); invites *querquvá*.

(See also Section 14,3,4 and „Special Part“).

2) POSSESSIVE RELATIONS.

Stw. Thing *pe*; gets *pivoq*; catches gains *angurá*; payment *ake*; snatches from him *arsárpá*; distributes, sends a present *pajug-pá*; takes it *tiguá*; steals *tigdligpoq*; exchanges *taorpá*; is careful with his things *erdligpoq*; gives, sells *tunivá*; barterers *niucerpoq*; gets his share of the game *ningerpoq*; omits in distributing *minípá*; has dropped it *kataggá*; lives in abundance *arsiroq*.

Afx. Furnished with *lik*; has *qarpoq*; has caught *poq* (added to the animals' name); acquires, buys *siroq*, *siniarpoq*; goes to fetch *tarpoq*; property *ut*; deprives of (—) *erplá*; furnishes with (:) *erplá*, *lerplá*.

Drv. Expl. Possesses it *pigá*; precious *erdlinguartoq*; I have nothing to pay with (future payment) *akigssaqángilanga*; he gave him some blubber begging him to buy house material for it *orssumik tunivá igdlugssarsiniutigerqaudlugo*; he tries (*niar*) to sell (deprive himself of *úoaq*) codfish *úvaerniarpoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *appangerpok* M.; *avangítunga* A.; *avdlumavog* L.; *ignisárpá* L.; *kacuar* ... M.; *kikípá* L.; *kipu* ... LM Wn.; *mikikein* Wn.; *sikik* Wn.; *tujuk* Ws.)

L. 1) Is willing to anything *ablomarok**; sends him quickly *ignisárpa**; chief *angajokak*, *attanek*; severe *attangusivok**; punish *pitsuklugo*; haughtiness *píjorinek* — 2) Rich *akluipok**; poor *aklavok**, *pétovok*; saving *apkalársarpok*; wasting *apkalaulártok*; distributes *aituivok*; furnishes with, by Afx. *likpa*; omits in distributing *kikipa**; sells *niorvgosivok*.

C. —

M. 1) Obeying *pingartsidjoark*; shame *onuúdjui* — 2) Buying *akpangertoark**; plundering *kanuartoark**; possess *angiyingnittoark* (?); poor *tchualuíttoark*; grasping *akwarón* (?), *tigularnittoark*; trades conscientiously *niwariktoark* [*niuverigpoq*, *niwfárigpoq*].

Wn. 1) Servant *kapegah*; protector *kaleak*; assist *nuluwoh-okto* (?); leading *taksewica*; hate *omechooktoo*; friend *nuigilu* (?); enemy *talokeneruk**; I love *nakoogara*; ashamed *egoshéto* — 2) Buying *akkea*; sell *ahkechuk*, *kipuehuk**; getting *pelege*; take *tigoo*, *mikkikwin**; give *itook*, *aichilunga*; give me *icheme**; gift, present *chikkeeka**; lend *ahuktou*; lost *tamuktou*.

Ws. 1) Chief *túink** — 2) Gift, present *chekeékha**; give! *atschutschauiga*; mine *hvikpikuk*; buy! *kipusju**; sell! *kibutsachtschi**.

A. 2) I have not *arangitunga**.

SECTION 16. AFFECTIONS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

Stw. Perceives *sianiroq*; observes *misigá*; temper *isuma*; strength *nako*; slack *qasuroq*; security *terdlik*; starts out of fear *uloriarpoq*; opens the eyes *ulpoq*; suddenly rising *pigpoq†*; gets astart *tupappoq*; wonders *tupigá*.

Afx. Excitement *tsappoq*.

Drv. Expl. Is sensible *uloriasuppog*; concerned *ilungersuarog*; nature, habit *ilerogog*; is indifferent *terdligpoq*, *pikiþog*; starts up, violent *pikigpoq*, *utsuroq*.

2) ATTRACTION, PLEASURE, BOLD.

Stw. Finds it nice *inegugá*, *kussagá*; wishes *kigsárpoq*; feels continual attraction to *ungagá*; confidence *tate*; hopes *neriungpoq*; is pleasant *nuánerpoq*; merry *quiungpoq*; laughs *igdlarpoq*.

Afx. Wishes *umacog*, *rusuppog*, *guppog*, *nyerpoq*; fairly *rfárik* — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Is very nice *inegunaqog*; my beloved house-fellows *igdloqatigka unqagissáka*; bold, audacious *sapítsoq*, *naviug-túitsog*.

3) DISGUSTING, GRIEF, FEAR.

Stw. Is disgusted *manjuppog*; concerned *nikavog*, *ernunivog*; feels remorse *ileragá*; pain *áneq*; grieves *aliagá*; feels soreness and pain *tatappog*; fears *ersivog*, *nangiarpog*; finds it dangerous *naviugá*; trembles *áligpoq*.

Afx. Is incumbered with *dliorpoq*; got too much of it *katuppog* — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Suffers hardship *nágdliungpoq*; feels pain *ánerpoq*; is dreadful *anilárnarpoq*; frightened to death *tatamigpoq*; ugly *pinūpoq*.

4) SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS.

(See also Section 14.4 & 15.2).

STW. Dies from longing *kipipog*; feels himself inferior *qun-uvog*; loves *asavá*, *kamagá*, *uákorá*; thanks *qujavoq*; praises *nersorpá*; venerates *atarqicá*; is bashful *igtórpog*; avoids him *talorá*; fears him *merserá*; flees from human society *qirípog*; feels offended *mamiagá*; is angry *kamagpog*; hates *ámigá*; shows contempt *nar-rivog*; morose *oruluvoq*; envious *singavoq*.

AFX. Favourit *uáq*.

DRV. EXPL. Enemy *akeraq*; punish *pitdlarpá*; flatters *manig-orpá*; hates, despises *qingarssorpá*, *qingarqúpá* (*qingaq* nostril); he whom I love and who loves me *asassara asassigalo* (-*ssaq* loved, -*sse* lover, *r(g)a* my); suspects him *pasitsáupá*; reproaches, judges *erqartúpá*; accuses him in a „nith song“ of his faults *iverpá*, *tainiorpog*.

5) MORAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS.

STW. Is righteous, honest *iluarpoq*; reason, morality *sila*; indecently merry *tipápoq*; lascivious *pitápoq*; ashamed for using another's things *inimigá*; blames *avorqárá*; witchcraft *kugsungneq*; invoking *qernaineq*; praying *serraneq*; abstinence *aqdlerneq*; amulet *árnuag*.

AFX. Fair, generous *efárik*, *gippog*, *dluarpoq*; bad *dluypoq*, *nerdluypoq*; rascally *piluk*.

DRV. EXPL. Immoral *silúitsoq*; vice *ilerqapiluk*; a rascal *inu-piluk*; deceiver *perquserdlugtoq*; is licentious *nalinginarpoq*, *arneri-voq*; murderer *inorersog*, *inuartog*; of good morals *ilerqorigpog*; just, righteous *iluartúvoq*; right-minded *isumagigpog*; sensible, modest *silagssorigpog*. (See also Sect. 16,4).

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *asigtoq*, *asertoq* Ws.; *qaggorpog* L.M.; *quinarpoq* L.; *kiptairpoq* L.; *nun-gul* ... Ws.; *opigugpog* L.; *serkani* ... M.; *uik* ... Ws.; *sipiler-toq* M.; *suínaq* M.; *qangárpog* L.; *atachuavoq* Ws.; *ilejárpa* L.M Ws.; *qutsiag* L.Ws.; *quvdlugtoq* M.; *kakavoq* L.C.; *kangēsugpog* L.; *onui* ... M.; *opingaivoq* L.; *saviq* ... Ws.; *serrivoq* L.; *uiverá* L.M.; *sivdluvoq* L.; *suma* ... M.A.)

L. 1) Feeling *nellugosungnek*, *kangēsungnek**; temper *isuma-nek*; earnest *kangatailivok*; surprised *suíngarpa*, *opingaivok**; ama-zing *tatamnarpoq* — 2) Fair, faultless (it is) *nakokpok*, (he is) *nekkokpok*; cheerful *keptairpok**; beautiful, nice *ánanauvoq**; Afx. *tsiak*; glad *aliasugpok**, *serrivok**; agile, jovial *keptairpok**; praises *opigukpok**; audacious *maksuavok**, *katjak**; shouts with joy *kak-kamajárpok**; content *nipporpok* — 3) Concerned, anxious *siarg-*

*livok**, *kapiasukpok*; terrified *kakkilärpoq**; ugly *tekkoränepok* — 4) Love *næglingnek*; lovely *pitsiarpoq*; friend *illänäk*; thanking him *opigilugo**; respectful *opigusukpok**; compassion *erkłertörnek**; proud *napkigusukpok*, *pjorivok*; irksome *sinnangavok*, *kangärpok**; is ashamed *sillasiorpok*; enemy *omisukte*; offending *kiksartilugo*; feels offended *sibluwok**; suspects *kangësukpok* — 5) Greedy *univok**, *ikligukpok*; licentious *illokeudlarpok*, *arnarniarpok*; injustice wrong *idluinck*; dishonest *nellangöngilaq*, *annerpanaipok**; just *idluarpok*; righteous *annerpanäkivok**; envious *annerudsivok**; wicked *kassëtök*; repenting *kakkialerutigilugo**; witchcraft *ilisinek*; detestable *kuänarpok*.

C. 2) Beautiful *adlenäituratta*; merry *kakajok**, *kakamajar-pok** — 3) Afraid *kagpennak** — 4) thankfully *qijuanmik* — 5) Murderer *inuaktü*.

M. 1) Surprise *allaniktoark* — 2) grinning *tserkaniluktoark**; good, excellent *nakoyoark* — 3) Sad *talortörk**, *porkréitoark(?)*, *nellangornek(?)*; terrified *kuänarktoyoark**; trembling *krohlluktoark* — 4) irritate *orolotsidjoark*; angry, offended *ninakptörk*, *tchukart-itöark(?)*; an assuming person *tsirkrekreatuk**; boasting *sipilertörk*; harmless *tchumayniktuark**; shame *onuidjän**; rough *krubluitchar-toark** — 5) Vicious *tchuinaoyuark**; wicked *tchuinark**; licentious *katchorertuark*, *kuyarertuark*, *uniaräluk(?)*; leading a bad life *kyorklune omayoark*; benevolent *uin*; virtue *nakoyoark*; virtuous *nakoorklune*.

Wn. 2) Good *asikhtok**; glad *pelletoorok*; handsome *sotangerook**; pretty *ährega*; laugh *igalok*; fun *kooia* — 3) Bad *assetik**, *assirik**; dislike *oorneshooktoo*; fear *hahneta(?)* — 4) Angry *kunooktoo*, *kununarook*; bashful *taluksatuk** — 5) Amulet *tupitkwo**, *koopöoktuk**; ill tempered *kaptzharook*; I am good *nakoo-roo-oh*; good *näkuruk*; good it is *nakoorit*.

Ws. 2) Good *asichtok**, *asertok*; liking *chanjivok(?)*; laughing *nyngyljachtua** — 3) Bad *aseétuk*, *asiurok* — 4) Irritate *tschauch-sichtuk(?)* — 5) Righteous *atachuvuk**; bad *kuinachtuk**, *niknuinuk**; rascally *kasmujuchtuk**.

A. 2) Wish *atuganu(?)*; what do you wish *chalugala(?)* — 3) Mourning *tchumachtachtu*.

SPECIAL PART.

(Section 17—30.)

SECTION 17. PERSON. 1—21.

GREENLAND.

1) **Man (homo)** *inuk* — 2) **Man (male)** *angut* — 3) **Woman** *arnaq* — 4) **Old man** (of the house or family) *itoq*, old Woman *ningioq*; *arnarquagssâq* — 5) **Young people** *inâsugtut* — 6) **Old people** *utorqait* — 7) **Boy** *nukagpiaraq*, *nukagpiatsiaq* — 8) **Young or unmarried man** *nukagpiaq* — 9) **Virgin** *niviarsiaq* — 10) **Girl** *niviarsiararaq* — 11) **Child** able to walk *mêraq*, *mêrdlertog* — 12) **Infant** *nâlungiaq*, *anerdlâq* — 13) **Eskimo** *inuk*, *kalâleq* — 14) **White (man)** *qavdlunâq* — 15) **Fabulous inlander** *tuneq*, *ergileq* — 16) **Name ateq**, *wsf. arqû* — 17) **I, me** *uvanga* — 18) **Thou, thee** *ivdlit* — 19) **We, us** *uvagut* — 20) **Ye, you** *ilivse* — 21) **He** *una*, *tâuna* (objective); *âma*, *tâussuma* (subjective); **they** *ukoa*, *tâukua*; **them** *uko*, *tâuko*; **this** *mâna*, *tamâna*; **he yonder** *ivna*; **he up there** *pavna*; **he in the north** *avna*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *tâq* — 2) *tiggaq* — 3) *nuliâkaq* — 12) *tigimîaq* — 13) *inik* — 15) *timerseq.*

LABRADOR.

1) *innuk* — 2) *angut* — 3) *arnak* — 4) *îtok*, *ningiok* — 5) *innûksuktut* — 7) *nukapiak* — 9) *uigâsuk* — 10) *niviarsiak* — 11) *nutarak* — 12) *merrajok*, *sorrusek* — 14) *kablunak* — 15) *alla* Labrador Indian — 16) *attek* — 17) *uvanga* — 18) *igrit* — 19) *uvagut* — 20) *illipse* — 21) *una*, *oma*, *tamna*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *innung* — 11) *pierang* — 12) *surossirn*, *nooteraq* — 13) *innung* — 14) *godlunam* — 15) *ikkilin* — 16) *attek*, *attirn* — 17) *oocangâ* — 18) *ilveet* — 19) *ovagut* — 20) *illipsee*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) *innuk* — 2) *anghon* — 3) *arnark* — 7) *nukutpéark* —
 8) *nuratchdluk* — 9) *niviertsark* — 10) *niuwéarktsiark, arnaré-*
nark — 11) *pitchukpalernerik* — 13) *tsiglerk, innok* — 14) *kra-*
blunark, tchubloarotit — 15) *irkrelirk, taordjok, ortotodyoéitit* —
 16) *aténg* — 17) *wanga* — 18) *iluit, ilbit* — 19) *uwarut* —
 20) *illipsi* — 21) *una, oma, tamána, imna.*

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

- NORTHERN. 1) *enuk, pl. innuet* — 2) *angun* — 3) *angna,*
oonga — 4) *angaityokwákto, akoagsa* — 6) *Old utoka* — 7) *nuk-*
utpiaru — 9) *niviúksin, kangneen* (young w.) — 10) *niviúksara*
 — 11) *múklukto* — 12) *muklukuwayá* — 13) *inyu* — 14) *kablúna,*
tánngyin, naloaremút — 15) *itkudling* — 16) *atka* — 17) *wúnga*
 18) *illepit* — 19) *wurgut.*

- SOUTHERN. 1) *tan, shuk, juk, pl. tagut, siuut, jugut* (people)
 2) *nukalniak, nugalpiak* — 3) *aganak, arnak* — 4) *uinuk, anuli-*
wak, utschimák (old man), *aganuchliuwak* (old woman) — 7) *tan-*
goialiwak (?), *tannæhak* — 11) *angutiksa* (male), *angúksa* (female)
 — 15) *attóvch* — 16) *atcha* — 17) *chwanga* — 18) *itlepit* —
 19) *chuankuta* — 20) *lpydschi* — 21) *He um; they okud.*

ASIATIC.

- 1) *innuk, juk, innuet* (pl.), *jukulachtu* (people) — 7) *tannojak,*
nulkélpéach — 10) *nubächtschak* — 12) *mukishkak* — 17) *uy* —
 18) *avulpuk, ilphunnahe* (thou art); *eipek* (?) — 19) *uánkúta* —
 20) *aulpitschi, edlpóschi* — 21) *tana, takich.*

SECTION 18. BODY. (1-111.)

GREENLAND.

- (I. HEAD) 1) *Head niagooq* — 2) *Hair nujaq, pl. nutsat* —
 3) *Crown of head kavssaq* — 4) *Face kinaq* — 5) *Forehead qaoq*
 — 6) *Eye isse, sight takuneq, blind tagpítsoq* — 7) *Pupil taku-*
ngnat — 8) *Eyelash qimeriaq, pl. -issat* — 9) *Egcbrow qagdlo* —
 10) *Ear siut, hearing tusarneq, deaf tusilartoq* — 11) *Nose qingai*
 (pl. wfs. of *qingaq nostril, his nostrils*), *smelling naineq, kuningneq*
 — 12) *Cheek uluaq, erssaq* — 13) *Beard ungmít* (pl.) — 14)
Mouth qaneq — 15) *Lip qardloq* — 16) *Tooth kigut* — 17) *Tongue*
oqag, likes the taste mamard — 18) *Jawbone agdlerog* — 19)
Saliva nuak, qiseq — 20) *Palate qildq.*
 (II. NECK) 21) *Neck qungaseq* — 22) *Throat tordluk* — 23)
Adams apple qórqaq — 24) *Swallow iggiaq.*

(III. TRUNK) 25) Body *time, kiat* (upper) — 26) Shoulder *tuve* — 27) Shoulderblade *kiasik* — 28) Collarbone *qutuk* — 29) Breast *sakiak* — 30) Nipple *wiangeg* — 31) Hip *sivfiag* — 32) Belly *nâq, aqajaroq* — 33) Navel *qalaseq* — 34) Back *tunuk, qatigak*.

(IV. ARMS) 35) Arm *taleq* — 36) Armpit *uneq* — 37) Arm above the elbow *agssarqoq*; arm below the e. *agssaut* — 38) Elbow *ikusik* — 39) Hand *agssait* (pl.); Finger *agssaq* — 40) Palm of hand *itumak* — 41) Small finger *eqrqoq* — 42) Forefinger *tikeq* — 43) Thumb *quvdlôq* — 44) Nail *kukik*.

(V. LEGS) 45) Leg *nio* — 46) thigh *ugpat*; thigh bone *qug-toraq* — 47) Knee *serqoq* — 48) Calf of leg *nakasungnâq* — 49) Ankle *singerneq* — 50) Anklebone *napassortaq* — 51) Foot *isigkat* (pl. of *isigak*) — 52) Sole of foot *alôq* — 53) Heel *kingmik* — 54) Toe *inuvaq, isigak* — 55) Large toe *putugôq* — 56) Shinbone *kandâq, qingdâq*.

(VI. INTERIOR PARTS) 57) Blood *auk* — 58) Vein or artery *taqaq* — 59) Brain *qarasaq* — 60) Bladder *nakasuk* — 61) Caul *kigsaut* — 62) Gall *sungaq* — 63) Heart *ûmat* — 64) Kidney *tarto* — 65) Lung *puak* — 66) Stomach *aqajaroq* — 67) Rib *tulimâk, tulimâq* — 68) Pulse *tigdleq* — 69) Spine, vertebra *qimerdlue* (wsf.), *kujapigaq* — 70) Intestins *inaluai* (pl. wsf.), *erdlavît* — 71) Rectum *erdloq* — 72) Marrow *pateq* — 73) Bone *sauneq* — 74) Cartilage *natarqoq* — 75) Flesh *uwinik, neqe*.

(VII. SEXUAL ORGANS) 76) Penis *usuk* — 77) Testicle *igssuk* — 78) Vulva *utsuk* — 79) Uterus *igdliaq* — 80) Is pregnant *nârtuwoq* — 81) Navelstring *migdliaq*.

(VIII. EATING) 82) Food *neqigssaq* — 83) Eats *nerivoq* — 84) Drinks *imerpoq* — 85) Is hungry *kâqpoq* — 86) Meat *neqe* — 87) Juice of meat *qajoq* — 88) Dried fish *miwse* — 89) Licks it *iparpâ alugtorpâ*.

(IX. SENSATION, SICKNESS) 90) Sensation *sianineq* — 91) Feels cold (benumbed) *qivovoq*; frozen to death *qiuvoq* — 92) Feels warm *kissagpoq, ûnagpoq, kiagugpoq* (sweat) — 93) Feels pain *ûnerpoq* — 94) sickness *nâpaut* — 95) Cough *quersorneq* — 96) Catarrh *nuak* — 97) Boil *ajuaq, qinerseq, maneruaq* — 98) Itch *kilak* — 99) Wound *ike* — 100) Bleeds *aundrpoq* — 101) Lives *inâvoq, ûmavoq* — 102) Is dead *toquvoq*.

(X. VARIOUS WORDS) 103) Speaks *oqarpoq* — 104) Walks *pisugpoq* — 105) Runs *arpagpoq* — 106) Skin *ameq* — 107) Bum *nuloq* — 108) Anus *iteq* — 109) Excrement *anaq* — 110) Fizzles *nilerpoq* — 111) Urin *qôq, iteroq* (old-).

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *qaratserfik* — 2) *qalequtit* — 10) *siorssugtaut* — 16) *nerrriseq* — 17) *alugtât* — 21) *nâpaleq* — 24) *kajaitaq* — 28) *ikarilâ* — 29) *natarkue* — 32) *imârtâ*.

- 39) *avatit* — 51) *tumat* — 63) *ünaga* — 65) *anernere*,
erdlavé — 67) *suningassog*, *sajungassog* — 69) *qilerqivé*, *ikijättit*
 — 70) *amuvájai* — 71) *singiagssaut* — 72) *kivkak*.
 76) *takana* — 77) *mánisáq*, *alámak* — 80) *sáqarpoq* —
 87) *inag* — 94) *sáfárneq* — 102) *gardlimaerpog* — 106) *piki-*
ligsak — 107) *igsarít* — 108) *kidva* — 109) *angiórneq*.

LABRADØR.

- 3) *kabjek* — 4) *kinak*, *tautungnek* — 6) *Sees* *tautukpok*,
tækkovok — 10) *Hears* *tussarpok* — 11) *Smelling* *naivok* — 17)
mamarnek — 27) *kiasik*, *tallek* — 29) *sagvik*, *viangik* — 30)
mulle — 31) *makkitek*, *sibveak* — 34) *kollék*, *tunno* — 39) *ag-*
gait — 41) *erkekok* — 46) *nimmek* — 54) *innogangutsit* — 56)
kingarak — 58) *taggak* — 59) *karritak* — 67) *tullimak* —
 68) *tigleratak* — 70) *erchavit* — 72) *pattek* — 82) *nerkikset*,
págilet — 88) *pipisit* — 91) *keujavok*, *tinnakpok*, *kájörpok*, *kíavok*
 — 93) *ániavok* — 94) *kanimasek* — 95) *kadlartorpok*, *koertor-*
pok — 97) *soggok*, *puvitok* — 109) *annák* — 111) *itterok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

- 1) *niakong*, *makkuk* — 6) *ije* — 9) *qedlu* — 11) *qingaq*,
sookloot (nostril) — 12) *udluaq* — 13) *uming* — 14) *kanirn*,
kadno — 15) *qaqiviag*, *qadlo* — 18) *agdlírok* — 21) *kungessirn*
 — 23) *tagoqaj* — 25) *koteyeuk* — 26) *tue* — 28) *qutouq* —
 33) *qalessirn* — 34) *qatigarn*, *quðlik*.
 36) *unik* — 37) *aqsergoq*, *aggaut* — 38) *ikusik* — 39) *iyu-*
teka; *finger* *aggag* — 40) *itimak* — 42) *tikirn* — 43) *quðlo* —
 44) *kuki* — 46) *koketokak* (thighbone) — 48) *naqisunag* — 49)
singirniq — 51) *issigang* — 52) *alloq* — 56) *qingaraq* — 63)
omán — 64) *takto* — 70) *innialook* — 76) *ussuk* — 78) *utjuk*
 — 83) *nerrivoq* — 85) *kaktuk*, *kak* (hunger) — 88) *pitse*,
pipse — 95) *kooiksuktook* — 106) *amirn* — 107) *nudlung* —
 108) *iterbihuag*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) *komak* (?), *neákrork* — 2) *nuyark*, *nutsat* — 4) *kinark*
 — 5) *krarkroa* — 6) *iyik*, *takuyaork* — 7) *iyarok* — 8) *tsirk-*
pik — 9) *krablut* — 10) *tsiún*, *tutcháyork* — 11) *krengyark*;
nostril *ágmanek* (opening?), *naiwork* — 12) *uluark* — 13) *umrit*
 — 14) *umilærok* — 15) *krarklo* — 16) *kigut* — 17) *okrark* —
 18) *arglerok*, *kéatsik* — 19) *nuvark* — 20) *kreylark*.
 21) *krungitsirk* — 22) *tortuat* — 24) *iyork*, *igiark*.
 25) *time*, *katirark* — 26) *tuik*, *erdjuk* — 27) *kéatsek* —
 28) *krortok* — 29) *uyak* — 30) *ujara-inerk* (?) — 31) *maktark*
 — 32) *tingork*, *akréurork* — 33) *kralatsierk* — 34) *tuno*.

35) *tälerk* — 37) *akkautkok*, *pernaméutuak* — 38) *ikotsik* — 39) *adgirak* (pl. *-rait*); *finger inurark* — 41) *krikert* — 43) *kublu* — 44) *kukek*.

45) *kranerk*, *tchulôn* — 46) *kruktorark* — 47) *tchükrorok* — 49) *achernerok* — 51) *itigark* — 52) *alorkr* — 53) *kimmik* — 54) *inurark* — 55) *pivortork*.

57) *auk* — 58) *tarak* (veine) — 59) *krareytark* — 60) *nakatsuk* — 62) *imarorkr* — 63) *omán* — 64) *tartuk* — 65) *puak*, *puvait* — 66) *akoark*, *akudjark*, *egurk* — 67) *tulimark* — 68) *tiglertuark* — 70) *erklo*, *irklot* — 73) *tsaunerok* — 74) *krapaloga* — 75) *uwinít* (of animals. *nerkré*).

80) *nadjitartoark*.

82) *nérrejoat* — 83) *nérrejoark* — 84) *imerktoark* — 85) *kaki* (hunger) — 86) *nerkré* — 88) *piptsi*, *tamoakéit*.

91) *nigælanerk*, *uvalark*, *krékrey* — 92) *onark* — 94) *anéarktoark* — 95) *kroertôn* — 98) *kratayoark* — 99) *killek* — 101) *ómayoark* — 102) *tukroyork*.

103) *oraktork* — 104) *pijukoark* — 105) *akpalaartoark* — 106) *amerok* — 107) *nunluk*; *tchivoark* — 108) *iterk* — 109) *anarkr* — 111) *krork*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *neakok* — 2) *nutye*, *nutshet* — 3) *nuyúgia* — 4) *kinak* — 5) *kau* — 6) *issik*, *idin*, *enga*; *blind tappeko*; *I saw tautúkkiga* — 7) *tukuvü* — 8) *kimmeridyen* — 9) *kablun* — 10) *siu*, pl. *siutin*; *I heard tusárúngä*; *deaf tosluktuk* — 11) *kinga*; *smelling koneakwa* — 12) *yioksa* — 13) *kákágluetén*, *unngyen* — 14) *kanga* — 15) *umidruin*, *umni*, *kákqlung* — 16) *kigu*, *kigutai* — 17) *okkak* — 19) *nuwa*, *múwáng*.

21) *kungasinga*, *kakéalu* — 22) *túaklura* — 23) *tupkúra* — 24) *uyak*.

25) *katigai* — 26) *tuinyä* — 27) *kiasia* — 28) *kütü* — 29) *milu*, *ibiúngniä*, *sátka* — 30) *múdriga* — 31) *mákisa* — 32) *náddra* — 33) *kálasia* — 34) *tunúa*.

35) *túdlia*, *katcha* — 36) *unga* — 37) *áksútkwa* — 38) *úkusia* — 39) *adrigai* (hand); *inyugai* (fingers) — 40) *ituma* — 41) *mikilyera* — 42) *tikérá* — 43) *kúblu*, *ahsoon* — 44) *kukkin*.

45) *niungä* — 46) *kokpa*, *kuktuü* — 47) *sitkwunga*, *mukluk* — 48) *nakasúngniä* — 49) *singivngnerin* — 50) *kúma* — 51) *istgai* — 52) *ulua*, *uluna* — 53) *kingmiä* — 55) *putugúa* — 56) *kinga*.

57) *au*, *kaoope* — 58) *tukkung* — 59) *kaqsa* — 60) *nákasu* — 61) *kápisiyúngä* — 62) *sungah* — 63) *úmata* — 64) *taktu* — 65) *púwi* — 66) *akéaqa* — 67) *túdlimudrin* — 69) *kuyapikkun* — 70) *inaluínga* — 73) *saiúnä* — 75) *neka*.

76) *usu, usuü* — 77) *iggru* — 78) *ätya*.
 82) *nlake* — 83) *nezeruü, nugerunger* (to eat) — 84) *echuga, imukto* — 85) *kakto, nugashuktunga* (I am h.) — 86) *neka* — 87) *ukleru* (cooked meat *ürun*).

91) I feel cold *alapáktüngä, kijinaktüngä* — 92) I get hot *unaksirünga* — 93) *annutok* — 95) *kooikchu* — 96) *noowuh* — 98) *kilye* — 101) *inyorok, yokealu*.

103) *okhäkto, kanuk* — 104) *pisookto* — 105) *akpaüktüü* — 106) *amia* — 107) *nüdlu* — 109) *onok, pookshaktuk* — 111) *kwiro*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *naskok, uskuk, kamikuk* — 2) *nüjak, nuat* — 4) *chinaw* — 5) *kauk* — 6) *ingaläk, vitatuik*; look! (imper.) *tanhu* — 8) *kmygiat* — 9) *kablut* — 10) *tshutuik, naintuik* — 11) *kaak, nikch*; nostrils *patshikuk*; smelling *nagnak, nansik* — 12) *usloak* — 13) *unik, unhit* — 14) *kanik* — 15) *krluk* — 16) *káotitt* — 17) *ullu, alianuk* — 21) *ujanut, weeakut* — 22) *yoamin* — 24) *iglak* — 26) *tuik* — 29) *katienha* — 32) *aksiak* — 34) *p'kuk*.

35) *dalika, ipik* — 38) *ihusik* — 39) Fingers *suivogat, ikunka, shuvanka*; hand *aiged, iagautuik* — 44) *stut, stüit* — 45) *irrahka* (my l.) — 47) *tshischkuk* — 51) *iguk, juh, jerroga, itkunka* — 54) *nupnunka*.

57) *kajunkak* — 63) *ungoan, kunnoka, kanniak* — 70) *keelunga* — 73) *ninnod* — 75) *kmyk* — 83) *nokhuka*; eat! (imper.) *nuicha* — 84) Drink! *tshakai* — 86) *aulchkuk, komik* — 88) *nuikuit* („Jukola“) — 91) *patshartok, ningelak, nuinlichtok* (frost) — 92) *kichatuk, marartok, kaltok, oknaktok* — 94) *anhkuk* — 95) *kusgo* — 101) *unugvak, ongokok* — 102) *tukumak, torrovok, tukoechtuk* — 103) *kalchtuik* (to speak) — 104) *aulchluk* — 109) *muiku* — 111) *tuikuk*.

ASIATIC.

1) *náskok, kasko* — 2) *nüjak, nuet* — 4) *injak, kenaaka* — 5) *kivak* — 6) *tya, jüik* — 8) *kamhaet* — 9) *chablut* — 10) *ssigüta*; deaf *tusluktuk* — 11) *kingak*; nostrils *chynhak* — 12) *utlynhyk* — 13) *uinka* — 14) *kantuk* — 15) *kwnyuk* — 16) *chütit, uotinka* — 17) *ulliu, ooleh* — 21) *ujákok, uianhunka* — 24) *jaak* — 26) *tuichka* — 29) *tshainka, tshakimák, mumuha* — 32) *aktschaka, oksuk* — 34) *chaatka, kulachka*.

35) *tadlíka, eteyet* — 38) *ikujak, ikuichka* — 39) Hand *myngitt, tadlimat, ajápun*; finger *aikanka* — 41) *etelko* — 42) *tigek* — 43) *koonluk* — 44) *ssitunka, stoke* — 45) *errokhyá, irago* — 47) *tshirkuka, schyriskok* — 51) *juchka, ytingaka* —

- 54) *kúndla*, *irnovaget* — 55) *kúdla* — 56) *kanágaka* — 57) *auka*,
owk — 63) *ichtsčakuk* — 73) *nynnuka* — 75) *kymyka*.
 84) Drink! (imper.) *nyrrakunga* — 102) *tukko* — 103) *kun-*
achtok.

SECTION 19. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS. (1—24.)

GREENLAND.

(I. UPPER PART OF THE BODY) 1) Hood *nasaq*; woman's h. *amaut* — 2) Tunic or jacket *qulitseq*, *atigeq*, *mamorqag*; frock of guts *kapiseq*, *ikiaq*; coat *natseq*, *qagorsorqut*, *ánorâq* — 3) Takes off his jacket *matarpoq* — 4) Mittens *ârqat*, pl. *ârqatit*.

(II. NETHER PART OF THE BODY) 5) Trousers *qardlit*; knee-breeches *sêrqernit* — 6) Boots *kamik*, pl. *kangmit*; stocking *alêrse*; shoe *ikernuk* — 7) Takes on boots *kamigpoq* — 8) Takes off boots *userpoq*, *kamigdlarpoq*.

(III. KAJAK GEAR) 9) Jacket *kapitak*, *tuvilik* — 10) Half-jacket *akuilisag* — 11) K. sleeve *âraq* (*âraqâka* my sl.).

(IV. ORNAMENTS) 12) Armlet *tajaq* — 13) Collar *ujamik* — 14) Earring *iverut*, *tugdlerut* — 15) Hairband (man's) *niaqorut* — 16) Woman's hairtuft *qilerite*; w's hairband *qilersiut*, *qaleq* — 17) Tattoo marks *tuene* — 18) Bead *sapangaq*.

(V. VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS) 19) Clothing in general *atissat*, *oqârut*, *ánorâq*, *assât* (finery) — 20) Naked *tamataerutoq* — 21) Belt, girdle *qiterut*, *tavsik* — 22) Button *âtat* — 23) Blanket *qipik*, *ute*, *ulik* — 24) Outer clothing *qagdlersaut*, *qagdleruaq*.

EAST GREENLAND: 1) *isisiât*, *pikivak* — 2) *ánorâq*, *kapiseq*, *atâsit*, *kiapêtek* — 4) *tiggît*, *mâtat*, *pualâtit* (bearskin's) — 5) Knee br. *qardlîgpât* — 6) *atêrtagaq*, *îlipâq* — 9) *qâjarsit* — 13) *napaleqit* — 14) *orssissag* — 15) *sujunegutai* — 16) *kaligsag* — 18) *nûisagssag*.

LABRADOR.

1) *nessak*, *amaut* — 2) *natsek*, *ikkiak* (under clothing), *attigê*, *ailik*, *anorak* — 4) *pualo* — 5) *karlik*, *serkenek* — 6) *kamik*, *allerte*, *tipsalok*, *ikerngoak* — 9) *kappitak* (? outer coat) — 10) Waterproof coat of fur or guts *akuilitak*.

14) *suvololik*, *siumiutaq* — 15) *kopperiarikut*, *sulluwaut* — 16) *kelleksiut*, *kongmîngaut*, *tuglit*, *ingungautit* — 17) He tattoos him *tumneliorpa* — 18) *sappangak* — 20) *annorairpok*, *ussingavok* (see 8) — 22) *senneroak* — 23) *kebbik*, *ullik*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *neiseak* — 2) *attige*, *kappeetegga*, *kulitang* (outer coat) — 4) *podlo* — 5) *selepar*, *atoktok*, *kardling* — 6) *kamming*, *eking-oark*, *ekeekook* („socks“), *enooktoo*.

12) *seapanga* (bracelet) — 15) *makkeedyutik* — 16) *sulubaut*, *toogleega* — 17) *kakeena* — 18) *shongowayak* — 22) *seeakote*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *natsark*, *ungéartark* (woman's) — 2) *atigé* — 4) *pualuk*, *aikkratik* — 5) *krarik* — 6) *aterkrark*, *pl. aterkrarit*; socks *alertik*.

12) *talérark*, *tsiapanga* — 13) *orpatkrey*, *ujamitkrork* — 14) *noyulu*, *norglat* — 17) *tsavarkréyoark*, *tsavark* — 18) *itchui-torpak*, *tchungaoyark*, *awmark* — 19) Takes on his clothes *atik-tsortoark*, *atigiyoark* — 20) *matartuark* — 21) *taptsirki* — 22) *poliatsa*, *tútaoyark* — 23) *ulik* — 24) *tunnu-illi-tark* („Manteau doublure du dos“).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *nesara*, *nesû* — 2) Tunic *atige*; outer tunic *kallária*; inner tunic *ilupá*; frock of guts *nyelluk*, *silánga* — 4) *aikati*; bearskin's m. *piálo* — 5) *kakálik*; women's *sheraleng*; tr. of a different kind *moogwa* — 6) *kámmáung*, *dláksen*, (atounga Soles); *kibluatyü* (shoes) — 8) *usiasu*, *usilakto* (barefoot) — 12) *manjeru* — 14) *nogilu* — 17) *tablurátin* — 18) *schungaurak* — 20) *tingunga*, *muttako* (see 3) — 21) *tápse* — 22) Button *too-atowruk* — 23) *uligrua* — 24) *kalerua*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *naak*, *saliochpak* — 2) Coat *aklut*; „kamleie“ *imagnatuik*; „parke“ *atkuk*; shirt *tulpachak* — 5) *kchulik*, *seelahpar* (deerskin's) — 6) *kamuksiak*, *ilhuchik* (shoes) — 14) *aklatyk*, *aklatuit* — 15) Head band *karrong*; forehead ornament *kowwoot* — 18) *tuichlit*, *aklut*, *pinguet* — 21) *killehunk* — 22) *nichtkutuit*.

ASIATIC.

1) *keli*, *nasáparak* — 2) Coat *attiku*; outer clothing *atúschák*, *atkuámák*, *adlpát* (bird skin's), *kadlik* (of guts); under clothing *idulúka* — 4) *ajapátrek*, *laleet* — 5) *kadliguk* — 6) Boot *kámuk*, *kumrut*; stocking *achlychta* — 12) *tolyoa* — 14) *kwopowyet* — 18) *kavilnuárak*, *shungoworo* — 20) *motomelkook* (see 3) — 21) *tapschi*.

SECTION 20. DWELLINGS WITH CHATELS AND TOOLS.

(1-52.)

GREENLAND.

(I. HOUSE) 1) House *igdlo* — 2) Hut *igdluaraq* — 3) Snow-house *igdluvigaq* — 4) Doorway *torssôq* — 5) Entrance, inner *katak*, outer *pôq* — 6) Fireplace *igaleq*, *kigdlo* — 7) Floor *nataq*, wsf. *narqa* — 8) Pillar *sukaq* — 9) Roof *qule*, *qildq*; timber *aveq* — 10) Wall *igaq*, *qarmaq* — 11) Window *igalâq*, *inalo* — 12) Window frame *ikâq* (side post) — 13) Bench *igdaleq*, *tpat* — 14) Ventilator *gingaq* — 15) Village, houseplace *igdlorpait*, *igdlo-qarfik* — 16) Meetinghouse *qagsse* (traditional).

(II. TENT AND STORAGE) 17) T. *tupeq* — 18) T. pole *qanak* — 19) Curtain *umik* — 20) Storehouse *que*, *qimatulivik*; scaffold *umiap nâpassue*, *pusingavê*.

(III. SKIN DRESSING and sewing) 21) Skin dressing *amiorneq* — 22) Skin scraping *qapiarneq*, *kilingneq*, *qavsangneq* — 23) Softening *qitulisarneq* — 24) Scraper *kiliortât*, *qapiarfik* — 25) Sewing *mersorneq* — 26) Woman's knife *ulo* — 27) Needle *merqut*; thread *ujalo* — 28) Plaiting *perdlarneq*.

(IV. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE) 29) Bowl *ajânguajâq*; meat dish *pôgutag* — 30) Buquet *qâtag* — 31) Bag *pôq* — 32) Box *igdlerfik* — 33) Cup *ermuseq* — 34) Oil kid *pôruseq* — 35) Pot *iga*, *qulivsiut* — 36) Tub *napartag* — 37) Drying frame *inisaq*, pl. *initsat* — 38) Lamp *quddleq* — 39) Lamp stick *targissût* — 40) Wick *iperag* — 41) Ladle *alugsaut* — 42) Handle, shaft *tikau-gut*, *ipe* — 43) Urintub *qugfik*.

(V. VARIOUS TOOLS etc.) 44) Axe *ulimaut* — 45) Borer, drill *nîortât* — 46) Drill mouthpiece *kingmiaq* — 47) Icepick *sigdlaq*, *tôq* — 48) Large knife *pana* — 49) Knife *savik*; knife edge *kînd* — 50) Hammer *kautaq* — 51) File *agiut* — 52) Torch *nanerât*, *naneruaq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 10) *ikerferserneq* — 12) *peqiserfik* — 26) *sâkeq* — 29) *niulûpik* — 32) *tungmeraq* — 34) *ingmigaq* — 35) *ikiseq*, *âtsit* — 36) *qeqartaq* — 39) *ûnarqit* — 48) *targarmioq* — 49) *pilagtoq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *iglo* — 3) *iglovigak* — 4) *torsuk* — 5) *kattak* — 7) *nettek* — 8) *sukkak* — 10) *karmak*, *ungate* — 11) *igalak* — 12) *ikkak* — 13) *iglek* — 15) *iglugasait* — 17) *tuppek* — 18) *kannak*, *nuertak* — 20) *kemmatulivik* — 21) *ikergak* — 22) *kiliorlugo*, *mavsarlugo*, *tagliklugo* — 24) *kissiksiut*, *killiutak* — 25) *mersornek* — 26) *ullo* — 27) *merkut* — 28) *mitterivok*, *perqavok*.

29) *pogutak, iklervik* — 30) *kattak* — 31) *pók* — 33) *erm-gusiarsuk* — 34) *orksút, ungerdlák* — 35) *amertak, utkusik* — 37) *initak* — 38) *kollek* — 39) *takkut* — 40) *mannek* — 42) *pablo tigumiarvik* — 43) *korvik* — 44) *tiklak, ulimaut* — 45) *iliorut, ikkótak, ergut, pitikserak* — 49) *savik; kīnanga* — 50) *ujaratsiak, kautak. (wooden)* — 51) *aggiak* — 54) *nenneroak, pakkajok.*

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *kagmung* (with flat skin-roof) — 3) *igdlo* — 4) *toutsuk* — 5) *kattīng* — 11) *igalak* — 17) *tupik* — 21) *ikergak.*
30) *kattak, kikia* — 31) *itlerbik* — 34) *porussirn* — 35) *ootkooseek* — 38) *kudlirn* (upper); *adlirn* (lower) — 39) *tatko* — 44) *ulimau* — 48) *panna* — 49) *savik* — 51) *arrayak.*

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *iglu* — 2) *winerk* — 3) *igloriyoark* — 4) *kranitat* — 5) *pá* — 6) *igá* — 7) *naterk, natsiit* — 9) *todjark, kraa* — 10) *tchukkak* (8?) — 11) *iralerk* — 13) *iglerk* — 14) *ayoark* — 17) *itsark, tupperk; summer hut tsayrork* — 18) *krarak* — 21) *tsaluktuark („tanner“)* — 22) *kiligartoark* — 25) *mirkrorortork, mirtsortuark* — 26) *ulualuk* — 27) *metkron* — 28) *irkredjidjoat.*
29) *illivéark* — 30) *purutark* — 31) *krorlorark* — 32) *tsaviktoark, tchulootit* — 35) *utkutsik, aria* — 36) *purutark, kattarpark* — 38) *krolerk* — 40) *iperaktsark* — 42) *ipun, ipuark* — 43) *krorvik* — 44) *tukingayork, ulimaut* — 45) *kinmiak, kaybluyark* — 49) *tsavik* — 50) *krautark* — 51) *arión, agiun* — 52) *nenezron.*

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *iglu* — 2) *iglurá, igloyu, shirak* (yourt) — 3) *apúyá, anyok* — 5) *káttá, pang, pa* — 6) *iga, agarum, iknekavik* — 7) *nátkying, pániksü* — 8) *itkéarun* (a post) — 9) *kilising, kiluk* — 10) *kátye* — 11) *inálo, igalá* — 12) *kinging, itkúng* (window stretchers) — 13) *iglaré, iglisin* (bed place) — 15) *inyugiáкто* — 16) *karrigi, kassigit, kagushimí.*
17) *tupek, balapkar, auruktu* (small) — 20) *shekiliuk* (cache) — 22) *keeleaaktoktok* — 24) *ikun, waingneea* — 25) *keedliarktoouk, keeliuktúnga, megaruktoa* — 26) *ulúra* — 27) *mittkon, mittkin; thread oowaloo* — 28) *pigirok.*
29) *nannuak* — 30) *pillángo, kotogah* — 33) *kuloot, imuiyu, kirona* — 34) *kottooak, otkokto* — 35) *útkutsin, kolipse* — 36) *kakita, kadliooving* — 37) *initán, imisatya* — 38) *kódlo* — 39) *ipektún* — 41) *kiliyútá, alutok* — 43) *kohewik* — 44) *údleman, katlapak* — 45) *itauñ, itugetsau; for fire: niotín, toowach* —

46) *kengméak*, *omeeyäk* — 47) *tíu* — 49) *chowik*, *midellik*; stone knife *uyámiga*, *seegootat*; edge of knife *kina* — 50) *kowt*, *kusrúto* — 51) *ageaktu*.

SOUTHERN. 2) *tschuluah*, *tscheklewit*, *tschikuk*, *uina*; lodge *tavak* — 6) *kygtsak*, *knerivik*, *ayitoakartok* — 9) *kulmi*, *nedek* — 16) *kashim* — 25) *minka* — 26) *uloak* — 27) *tschikuk*, *minkuk* 33) *valiut* (cup) — 35) *gant*, *ganavak* — 44) *kalkanak*, *anien* — 45) *iggun* — 49) *savik*, *uloak*, *kishulkak*.

ASIATIC.

2) *mandruk*, *ennet* — 5) *kotpok* Door — 27) *tschikuk* — 31) *choklowok* — 32) *tschadlnauk* — 35) *kookané*, *mooha* — 38) *kénak* — 41) *adlkótak* — 44) *kakalema* — 49) *wotlea*, *chowik* 50) *yuppa* — 51) *etamok*.

SECTION 21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING. (1—46.)

GREENLAND.

(I. OPEN SKINBOAT) 1) Open Skb. *umiaq* — 2) Oar *iput*; paddle *angút* — 3) Sail *tingerdlaut* — 4) mast *náparut*.

(II. KAYAK) 5) K. *qajaq* — 6) Sidelaths *sárne*, *apúmaq* — 7) Rib *tiggik* — 8) Prow *niutáq* — 9) Cross piece *masik* — 10) Cross strap *tarqaq* — 11) Double bladed oar *pautik* — 12) Pulling the k. *paorpoq*; capsizing *kingwoq*; drowning *qajauvoq* — 13) Two kayaks bound together (for transport) *qilermigput*.

(III. SLEDGE) 14) Sl. *qamut*, *qimuseq* (with the dogs included) — 15) Dog harness *ano* — 16) Whip *iperautaq* — 17) Cross piece *napo*.

(IV. LANDCHASE AND FISHING) 18) Hunting reindeer *tugtuli-arpog* — 19) Bow *pisigse*, *pisigseq* — 20) Arrow *qarssog* — 21) Sling *igdlát*, *igdlátit* (pl. form) — 22) Trap *putdlat* — 23) Snare *nigag* — 24) Fishing line *aulisaut* — 25) Angling *aulisarpog* — 26) Fishhook *qarsorsaq* — 27) Fish spear *kakissat* (pl. of *kakiak*) — 28) Net *qagsut*.

(V. CAPTURE OF SEALS AND WHALES) 29) Harpoon or shaft of the large harpoon *unáq* — 30) Throws the large h. and hits *nauligpoq* — 31) Harpoon for boys *nauligag* — 32) Flexible fore-shaft of the large harpoon *igimaq* — 33) Bone cover at the end of the shaft *qáteq* — 34) The loose harpoon point *túkaq* — 35) Bone peg on the shaft *tikáqut* — 36) Hunting bladder *avataq* — 37) Hunting line *aleq* — 38) Shorter line for hunting on the ice *iperak* — 39) Throwing stick *nórssaq* — 40) Bird arrow (javelin) *nueq*, *nugfit* (pl. form) — 41) Lance *anguwigaq* — 42) Bladder

S. 21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING. 75

arrow (Javelin) *aqdligag* — 43) Handspear for stabbing *qapát* — 44) Whale lance *qalugiaq* — 45) Puts the point on the harpoon *savigtorpoq* — 46) Raises the harpoon for throwing *unársvog*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *autdlarit* — 5) *sargit* — 6) *goqussai* 16) *norgartaut*.

LABRADOR.

3) *tingergautak* — 6) *sianek*, *apumak* — 7) *tikpe* — 9) *massik* — 10) *tapkak* — 18) *tuktosiorpok*, *pissuravok*, *puipsivok* (in the water) — 19) *pitikse* — 20) *karksok*; the point *nakkok* — 21) *illoreut* — 22) *mikigiak*, *aglerok*; 23) *nerlok*, *nigak*, *napperniut*, *kongeseksiut* — 25) *aulasarpok*, *erkasarpok* (from the shore) — 26) *karusak*, *niksik*, *ujukkoak* — 27) *kakkiviait* — 28) *nullutjet*.

29) *unak* — 30) *naulerpa*; harpoon *naullak* — 32) *iggimák* — 33) *kátek* — 34) *túkak* — 36) *avatak* — 37) *allek* — 38) *ipperak* — 39) *noksak* — 40) *nuek*, *nugit* — 41) *angwigak* — 42) *akligak* — 43) *kapput* — 44) *kallugiak* — 45) *savikpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *oomiak* — 5) *qajaq* — 6) *siadnirn* — 7) *tikping* — 9) *massing* — 11) *paotik*.

29) *unak* — 30) *naulang* — 32) *igimang* („whale harpoon“) — 33) *katirn* — 34) *tokang* — 35) *tikagung* — 36) *avatang* — 37) *allek* — 38) *iperang* — 39) *nüksung* — 40) *nuirn* — 41) *angvianq* — 43) *kappun* — 44) *kallugiaq*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *umiak* — 2) *angún*, *ipón*, *irkroertkun* (steering oar); paddling *angoark*, *kikiaork* — 4) *napparktsin* — 5) *krayark* — 6) *tserne*, *apumak* — 7) *titperk* — 8) *niotark* — 9) *matsik*, *ayark* — 10) *tapkrein* — 11) *paotik* — 12) *paoark*, *paortoark* — 14) *krematey* — 15) *ano* — 19) *pitiksik* — 20) *krariork*; („en os“) *katkrok*, *kukkikrork*, *tsiuluk*; („en fer“) *torotaoyalik*, *tchamiark*; („prismatic“) *krlenmiulik* — 23) *nigat*, *tsapütit* — 24) *ukúmdun* („corde de peche“) — 28) *krubiark*.

29) *naulirärk* („Harpon“) — 30) *nauliktork* — 31) *nauliger-artok* („Darder“) — 34) *tchamiark* („Dard de Harpon“); *kukia*, *tibia*, *kranmiark* („Dard“) — 37) *allerk* — 39) *notsark* — 40) *kaponá*, *kápotchin* („Javelin“ — 42?) — 43) *károtchin* (?)

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *umiü*, *oomiak* — 2) *angún* — 3) *tingidrautü* — 4) *napaksü* — 5) *kaiak* — 10) *topkok* — 12) *parhuddin*,

76 S. 21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING.

parhuauk; *keenuru* (capsize); *kiahrook* (drown) — 13) *kilakmiun* 14) *kamotin*, *úniä* (flat), *ayak* (?) — 15) *ánun* — 19) *pisiksi*, *pitiksi*; bow string *nukakta* — 20) *kokaru*, *kakarook*; arrow head of stone *kúkin*; do. of bone *kookooywait*, *kaveerak*; do. chipper *kigli* — 21) *idlu*, *iglioktook* — 23) *neyok* — 24) *ipiuta*, *epetunga* — 26) *nixsin*, *úikqláng* — 27) *pinnú* — 28) *kúbra*, *neegallik*(?), *akaloona* (?).

29) *oonak* (for throwing), *únú* (for stabbing), *únakpúk* (for walrus); „Retrieving“ H. *nauligá*, *naulú* (point of the same); dart *nalégah*; (harpoon *kaelro*?) — 32) *igimá*, *ugimak* — 33) *katu*, *katersak* — 34) *toukak*, *savák*, *savákpak* (for walrus) — 35) *tika* — 36) *awertak* — 37) *allek* — 39) *norsak* — 40) *nuek* — 42) *akligak*; „sealdart“ *kúkgá*; seal spear *muksetak*, *tooká* — 43) *kapun*, *kaputit* — 44) *kalugusit*; whale spear *nowaluk*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *ongiuk*, *oniak* („Baidare“) — 2) *angout*, *anva-gun* — 5) *kyak*, *kaiak*, *puchtan* („Baidarke“) — 10) *tápkak* — 15) *anúachtuit* — 19) *ugliuvuik*, *kitviak* — 20) *ikchuk*, *nichtagak*; *mangoliak* — 28) *kakasik*, *kugia*.

29) *olukariuk* (Harpoon) — 43) Spear *panna*; lance *amortak* (*imangvik* Bladder?).

ASIATIC.

1) *angiak*, *unqyet* — 2) *anguarun*, *jámukódet* („zweihändiges“) — 3) *tingalanukok* — 4) *napoahyak* — 5) *kájak* — 14) *ikamak*, *kommeke*, *orogoro* — 29) Harpoon *áyoukt*; spear *oanok* (whale), *tookwa* (seal) — 36) *awúttak* — 37) Whale line *parekt*, *tapk-wok* — 43) *pannin* (lance) — 44) *kallovyak* (lance).

SECTION 22. NUMERALS. (1—24.)

GREENLAND.

1) *One atauseq* — 2) *Two mardluk* — 3) *Three pingasut* — 4) *Four sisamat* — 5) *Five tatdlimat* — 6) *Six arfinigdlit* — 7) *Seven arfineq mardluk* — 8) *Eight arfineq pingasut* — 9) *Nine qulaluat* — 10) *Ten qulit* — 11) *Eleven arqanigdlit* — 12) *Twelve arqaneq mardluk* — 13) *Thirteen arqaneq pingasut* — 14) *Fourteen a. sisamat* — 15) *Fifteen a. tatdlimat* — 16) *Sixteen arfersanigdlit* — 17) *Seventeen arfersaneq mardluk* — 18) *Eighteen arf. pingasut* — 19) *Nineteen arf. sisamat* — 20) *Twenty inuk návdlogo* — 21) *Twenty one inúp áipagssáine atauseq* — 22) *Twenty two i. a. mardluk* — 23) *Thirty i. a. qulit* — 24) *Fourty i. áipagssá návdlogo*.

LABRADOR.

- 1) *atausek* — *magguk (agga)* — 3) *pingasut* — 4) *sittamat*
— 5) *tallimat*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

- 1) *atausirn* — 2) *mardluk, maqong, aqa* — 3) *pingassun* —
4) *sessiman* — 5) *tedliman* — 6) *akbirnang, argwennak*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) *ataotsirkr* — 2) *aypak, mallærok* — 3) *illaak, pingatsut*
— 4) *tsitamát* — 5) *tallimat* — 6) *arvinelárit* — 7) *arvnelárit*
aypak — 8) *arv. illaak* — 9) *arv. tsitamát, krolin-illoat* — 10)
krolit — 11) *itiangnérat* — 12) *itiangnérat aypak* — 13) *it.*
illaak — 14) *it. tsitamát* — 15) *it. tallimat* — 16) *igluin itia-*
ngnélerit — 17) *igl. it. aypak* — 18) *igl. it. illaak* — 19) *igl. it.*
tsitamát — 20) *kroléti, innung nayork* — 21) *iglut-tchertut* —
22) *iglut aipatork* — 23) *innok krolinik tchikpalik* (30) — 24)
innung mallærok (40).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

- NORTHERN. 1) *ataúzik* — 2) *mádro, marlerok* — 3) *pingasun*
— 4) *sesamán* — 5) *tádliman* — 6) *ikiékkeret* — 7) *marlero*
nelligit — 8) *pingasut nelligit* — 9) *kudleinodailek* — 10) *kódlin,*
kudlik — 11) *kudlik atasemik* — 12) *k. marleronik* — 13) *k.*
pingasunik — 14) *k. sisamanik* — 15) *akimiak* — 16) *ak. atausik*
— 17) *ak. marlerok* — 18) *ak. pingasue* — 19) *innuinaiodailak*
20) *innuinak* — 21) *innuinak atausik* — 22) *in. marlerok* — 23)
(30) *in. kulinik* — 24) (40) *in. marleronik*.

- SOUTHERN. 1) *alreluk, atausek* — 2) *aipa, malliat* — 3)
pingaju — 4) *sitami, shtaman* — 5) *taliman* — 6) *arfilin* —
7) *malrulin* — 8) *inmolin, iulúlrin* — 9) *kuliungan, kulnuian*
— 10) *kulin* — 11) *kulin alrelumik siptok* — 12) *kula malunik*
siptok — 13) *k. pingajumik s.* — 20) *schvinak* — 23) (30) *schvinak*
kulamik kjiplégo — 24) (40) *schwinak marlok* (100 *schvinat talimn*).

ASIATIC.

- 1) *attashlik* — 2) *malkuch* — 3) *pinhaju* — 4) *istema* —
5) *tadlimat* — 6) *atatschimalihin* — 7) *malhukaweil* — 8) *pin-*
haju ...? — 9) *stamma ...?* — 10) *kulle* — 11) *atchaná* —
20) *júinak* — 23) *lissiptaha* (30).

SECTION 23. DIVISION OF TIME. (1-25.)

GREENLAND.

- 1) Dawn *qaulersog*, *uvdloq* — 2) Morning *uvdlåg* — 3) Noon *uvdloq qeterarpoq* — 4) Afternoon *uvalissoq* — 5) Nearly evening *uvalikut*; dusk *tårsilersog* — 6) Evening *únuk* — 7) Night *unuag* — 8) Day *uvdloq* — 9) To day *uvdlume* — 10) To morrow *aqago* — 11) Day after to morrow *aqaguago* — 12) Yesterday *ippagssaq* — 13) Two days ago *ippagsáne* — 14) The other day *ivssaq* — 15) Spring *upernåg* — 16) Summer *aussaq* — 17) Autumn *ukiaq* — 18) Winter *ukioq* — 19) Anciently *itsaq* — 20) Last year *sujorna* — 21) Two years ago *sujornåg* — 22) Next year *áipágut* — 23) In some days *ivsaligame* — 24) In many years *ítsaligame* (future) — 25) Several years ago *ardlågut*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) *áke* — 15) *mangilerneq* — 16) *mangineq*.

LABRADOR.

- 1) *uvlqatárneq*, *kauilerpok* — 2) *uvlak*, *uvlákut* — 3) *ketterarpok* — 5) *aullajalernek* — 6) *unnuk* — 7) *unnuak* — 8) *uvlok* — 9) *uvlome* — 10) *kaupat* — 11) Day after to morrow *ungaleago*; two days after to morrow *ungalekiago* — 12) *ipeksak* — 13) *íkpeksáne* — 15) *operngak* — 16) *aujak* — 17) *okkieksak* — 18) *okkiok* — 19) *ítsaksoarme* — 20) *acháne* — 22) next year *achágo*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

- 9) *uvlume* — 10) *qaupan*, *aqago* — 11) *akkago*, *oongaluane* — 12) *ipogsáng* — 13) *ipogsáne* — 15) *opernagsak*, *opernang* — 16) *auja* — 17) *ukieqsag*, *ukkiak* — 18) *okeoke* — 19) once *tesmani*; very anciently *itadlo* — 20) *aqane* — 21) two or more years ago *aqane qaniane* — 22) *aqago*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) *kilaka* — 2) *krakoara* — 3) *kiterkparkpan* — 4) *uata* — 5) (1?) *ublark* („qépuscule“) — 6) *unnuk* — 7) *taark*, *onuark* — 8) *ublark*, *uvlut* — 9) *ublur-krakimna* — 10) *krawpón*, *akragu* — 12) *íkparktsark* — 15) *upinærark* — 16) *angujak*; long day *auyak* — 17) *okkéaktoark* — 18) *ugiork* — 19) *eypané* — 25) *atraüt*, *krangalirami*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

- NORTHERN. 1) *úglu* (*gyngnyt*, *hynkak*) — 2) *oblame*, *ahkohgo*, *oonamin*, *oonmakum* — 3) *kolwachtook* — 5) *nipiru* (dusk) —

- 6) *onnoktok* (nakekilaskak?) — 7) *ta*, *oongnah*, *tartok* — 8) *annakame?* — 9) *kūngmūmi*, *oblokpak* — 10) *ubláxo* — 11) *ikpúksa* — 12) *unúagnūn*, *ingaliane*, *ikpakrark* (oonalágen day before) — 13) *ikpúksæ* — 15) *oppinerak* — 16) *oopunrak* — 17) *okeak* — 18) *ukio*, *okeok* — 19) *anciently adráni* — 20) *ukio* — 21) *ukio sibwúáni* — 22) *ipahgo*:

SOUTHERN. 6) *atahaka*, *akaatok* — 7) *unuk* — 8) *aganvik*, *ignuik* — 9) *iwunnako*, *oonayoo* — 12) *ukhtok*, *koagh*, *akchuak* — 15) *ognakak*, *ugnychkat* — 20) *alchagny*, *tshudeegne*; month *igaliuk*, *tangak*; the whole year *uksiuk tamak*.

ASIATIC.

- 3) *anarinekukara* — 6) *okuoachtuk* — 10) *oogottek*.

SECTION 24. ANIMALS. (1-68.)

GREENLAND.

(I. SEALS AND WHALES) 1) *Phoca vitulina qasigiaq* — 2) *Ph. foetida natseq*, *tiggaq* (old male) — 3) *Ph. barbata ugssuk* — 4) *Ph. groenlandica átáq* — 5) *Walrus áveq* — 6) *Ph. cristata natser-suaq* — 7) *Balæna mysticetus arfeq* — 8) *Delphinus leucas qilal-waq* (*qaqortaq*) — 9) *Monodon monoceros tūgalik*, *qilalwag* (*qernertag*) — 10) *Swordfish* (killer) *árdluk* — 11) *Purpoise nisa* — 12) *Balæna boops qiporqag* — 13) *Various designations: Seal generally puisse; s. resting upon the ice útoq; narwal and walrus Tusk tūgáq; Whalebone sorqag; Blubber orssog; Skin of whales mátaq; breathing hole in the ice agdlo.*

(II. OTHER MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS) 14) *Polar Bear nano*, *nanog* — 15) *Fox teriangniag*; *blue t. qernertag*; *white t. qaqortag* — 16) *Dog qingmeq* — 17) *Reindeer tugto*; *fawn norraq*; *male pangneq*; *female kulavak* — 18) *Musk ox umingmaq* — 19) *Hare ukaleq* — 20) *Various kinds known from tradition: agdlaq* (cinna-mon bear?), *amarog* (wolf), *qápik* (wolverine), *avingaq* (lemming?), *sigssik* (squirrel), *kilwafak* (fossil mammut).

(III. BIRDS) 21) *Ducks and Geese: Anas spectabilis qingalik*; *A. bernicla nerdleq*; *Eider amaulik*, *miteq*, *ávóq*; *A. glaucion uluagulik*; *Harelda glacialis agdlaq* — 22) *Auk agpa* — 23) *Colymbus glacialis tūgdlik*; *C. septentrionalis qarssáq* — 24) *Larus glaucus nauja*; *L. candidus naujavárssuk*; *L. tridactylus táteráq*; *Skua isúngaq* — 25) *Cormorant oqaitsoq*; *Tern imerqutailag*; *Procellaria glacialis qaqugdluk*; *Swan qugsuk*; *Urta grylle serfaq* — 26) *Eagle nagtoralik* — 27) *Falcon kigssaviarssuk* — 28) *Owl upgik* — 29) *Snowbunting qupanavarssuk*, *amauligag* — 30) *Raven tulwag* — 31) *Ptarmigan aqigsseq* — 32) *Bird generally tingmiaq*.

(IV. FISH AND LOWER ANIMALS) 33) Fish generally *aulisagaq* — 34) Shark *egalugssuaq* — 35) *Cyclopterus napisa* — 36) *Anarichas lupus kigutilik*, *A. minor qeraq* — 37) *Gadus æglefinus egalwaaq*, *G. callarias saraugdlik*, *G. barbatus awaaq* — 38) *Cottus kajaq* — 39) *Pleuronectes hippoglossus natarnaq*; *Pl. cynoglossus qaleralik* — 40) *Salmo salar kapisilik*, *S. carpio egaluk*, *S. arcticus angmagssaq* — 41) *Perca norvegica sulugpavaq*; *Gasterosteus aculeatus kakilisaaq*; *Clupea harengus kapisilik* — 42) Crustaceans: *agssagiaq* (crab), *naularnaq*, *kinguk* — 43) Fly *niviwak*, *anariaq*; Musquito *ipernaq*; Bee *igutsak*; Louse *kumak* — 44) Butterfly *pakaluag*; Caterpillar *qugdlugiaq* — 45) Spider *ausiak*, *nigssavarssuk* — 46) Muscle *uviloq*; Snail *siuteroq* — 47) Worm *kumak*, *sangujaaq*; Maggot *quperdluk* — 48) Starfish *nerpigsoq*.

(V. VARIOUS WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS) 49) Antlers *agiai* (pl. wsf.); Horn *nagssuk* — 50) Beak, bill *sigguk* — 51) Tail of fish *paperoq*; T. of seals *pamiagdruk*; T. of terrestrial an. *pamiog*; T. of whales *sarpik*; T. of birds *papik* — 52) Feather *suluk*; Wing *suluk*, *isaroq* — 53) Breast fin *angut*; Back fin *sulugssugut* — 54) Bird's leg *mevooq* — 55) Sinew *ujaloq* — 56) Tallow *tunoq* — 57) Gills *masik* — 58) Bird's breast *atdlag*, *qatik* — 59) Hair *merpoq* — 60) Scale of fish *tavtaq* — 61) Hair getting loose *utivooq*; moulting *mamarpooq* — 62) Eiderdown *uvdlut*, *qivio* (still adhering) — 63) Skin *ameq*, Sk. of walrus *kauk* — 64) Oil *igineq* — 65) Egg *manik*, shell of egg *sauneq*, yolk *tingugtak*, white *itsik* — 66) Bird's nest *uvdllo* — 67) Spawn *suak* — 68) Swimming (terrestrial an.) *nalugpoq*, running *pangalipooq*, flying *tingivooq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *nunaq* — 2) *saggaaq* — 3) *puissersissaaq* — 4) *nalaglnaaq* — 8) *qiarpalugtoq* — 10) *qajarniaq* — 13) *kivka* (tusk), *sivdleq* (wh. bone), *aparqaaq* (blubber) — 15) *oqitsernaq* — 16) *kakiak* — 21) *pigsigatarteq* (A. bern.) — 22) *malersertak*, *ugpateqortooq* (Eider); *agterajik* (H. gl.) — 23) *qardlimiortoq* (Cl. gl.) — 24) *quseq*, *tingmiardruk* (L. gl.) — 25) *quparmioq* (Uria) — 27) *napalekitseq* — 28) *kialik* — 30) *tingmiakasik*, *qerner-tikasik* — 31) *erqerniagaaq*, *mileriagaaq* — 34) *narajarteq* — 38) *nagssugtooq* — 40) *qaniagaaq* (S. sp.); *karsagaaq* (S. arct.) — 43) *erniortoq*, *tingmiatsiaq* (Fly); *kivvajeq* (Musquito) — 46) *kilijitaaq* (M.); *wavfaq* (Sn.) — 51) *uniakatá* (terr. an.) — 53) *talivai* (Br. f.) — 55) *nukerivak* — 59) *qaleqitai*.

LABRADOR.

1) *kassigiak* — 2) *netsak*, *tiggak* — 3) *ukjuk* — 4) *kairolik* — 5) *aivek* — 6) *netsivak* — 7) *arvek* — 8) *killalugak* — 9) *ardruk* — 11) *nisa* — 13) *otok* (s. r. u. i.), *togak*, *sokkak*, *orksuk*, *maktak*, *aglo*; a peculiar sp. of seal *abba* — 14) *nennok*

— 15) *terienniak* — 16) *kingmek* — 17) *tukto*, *nochak*, *angusallok* (male) — 18) *umingmak* — 19) *ukkalek* — 20) *kapvik* („Dachs“), *aklak* („Landbär“), *amarok*, *avingak*, *kigiak* („Bieber“), *kingaluk* („Moschus Ratte“), *pamioktok* („Fisch otter“), *siksik* („Eichhörnchen“), *terriak* („Wiesel“), *ukjunak* („Spitzmaus“), *illakosek* („Stachelschwein“) — 21) *A. acuta ivugak* („Krik-Ente“) — 22) *Alca torda úkpá* — 25) *pitsiulak* — 29) *amauligak* — 31) *akkigek* — 34) *ekalluwak*, *ekalluvavak*, *ekallúksaak* — 37) *Cod fish ógak* — 38) *kanajok* — 39) *natárnak* — 40) *ekalluk* („Lachs forelle“) — 42) *naularnak* („Krebs“), *kingòk* („Seefloh“) — 43) *niviuvak* (Fly), *kiktoriaak* (M.), *igupsak* (B.) — 44) *sarralikitäk*; *aubvek* (Caterpillar) — 45) *Spider niksoarpak*, *asiveit* — 46) *uvilok* (M.) — 47) *kommak*, *nimmertok*, *pamgortok* — 49) *aggavjet*, *naksuk* — 50) *siggok* — 51) *pamiok*, *pappik* — 52) *sulluk*, *isarok*, *sulluit* — 55) *illersset*, *ivalo*, *nuke* — 56) *tunmok*, *pakkut*, *taktorut* — 60) *kavisek* — 62) *kunnikut* — 63) Seal skin *kissik*; Bear skin *nanorak* — 65) white of egg *kauk* — 68) Swimm *púpsorpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *kosheger* — 2) *nettik* — 3) *oyuke*, *ukjuk* — 4) *kairolik* — 5) *aivik* — 6) *nettivang* — 7) *aqbik* — 8) *kainaloo* — 14) *nannok* — 15) *tariyanéak*, *pisugte* — 16) *kingme*, *mikkee* — 17) *tooktoo* — 19) *ukalék* — 20) *ikik*, *siksik* (Marmot); *kawik* (*Gulo luscus*) — 21) Duck *méatuk*; King duck *mitteek*; Eider *amonliquoik*; *A. bernicla nurgluk* — 23) *toodleearioo*, *koksaur* — 24) *L. glaucus nowodioko*; Silver gull *nowya*; White g. *nowyer*; Bootswain *issunak* — 33) *ekkaloot*, *kahlut*, *ilook* — 37) *oowat* — 40) *kaitilik*, *ekerloo* — 43) *niviuwak*, *keektoóyak* (M.), *koomak* (Louse) — 44) *takkeelikheeta* (B.) — 46) Clam *oowillow* — 48) Starfish *adeeyuguyueyet* (?).

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *kratsigéark* (Phoque marbré“) — 2) *natserk* („Ph. barbata“) — 3) *ugiuk* („Veau marin, Ph. vitulina“) — 4) *kreirolik* — 5) *ayverkr* — 7) *arverk* — 8) *krilaluwark* — 9) *krilaluwark*, *kiligvak*, *kraléaluk* — 13) *otok*, *turark*, *tchurkrark*; *abba* („Ph. à nez pointu“) — 14) *nánnuk* — 15) *terienniak*, *pichukte* — 16) *kreymerk* — 17) *tuktu*, *pangnerk*, *kulavak* — 19) *ukalerk*, *ikingna* — 20) *aklark* („ours noire“); *tsaugark* („mouton, bighorn“); *amarork*; *kravik* (*Gulo luscus*); *kigiak* (Castor); *kiligvak* („Elephant fossile“); *pamiortork* („Loutre“); *tsiktsik* („marmotte“); *avingark* („Rat“); *ugiungnark* („Maskareigne“); *kivalok* („Rat musqué“) — 21) Eiderduck *tutéralik*; *A. crecca ivurark*; Harelda *háligerk*; Anser albigrons *tigmerk*, *tattirigark* — 24) Goelland *naullak* („à aisles noires“) *mitkrotéylaluk* — 25) Swan *krørkdjuk* — 26) *tingméarpak*, *kanerk*, *érgmiutét*, *nektoralik* — 27) *kigiravik* —

28) *ipik* — 30) *tuluwark* — 31) *Lagopus kangerk*, *akrédjigerk*, *tutèréalik* (?), *tinmiark* — 33) *itkráluk*, *illaok* — 40) *Salmon itkrálukpik*, *tiktálerk*; *Trout kaloarpok* — 41) *Clupea h. krollilirark*; *Corregonus signifer tchulupauwark*; *C. lucidus anáklérk*; *Ray natarnark* — 42) *naularnark*, *kingok* — 43) *mihwéatsiark*, *niviwak* (Fly); *kriktoréark* (M.); *igutsiark* (B.); *krummark* (L.) — 45) *Spider pilæraytchorkork* — 46) *Shell uwillow*, *kukurktiput* — 47) *Worm kroarta* — 48) *Starfish atigaoyat* — 49) *nagiuk* — 50) *Muzzle amilærorok* — 51) T. of fish *aperkrork*, *tigiyokrork*; t. of terr. an. (wsf.) *pamiwa* — 52) *itsarork* — 53) *angotik*, *talerkrork* — 55) *ivalo*, *úleon* — 57) *matsi* — 60) *kapisirk* — 62) *eretark* („duvet“) — 64) *ignérk*, *wignerok* — 65) *manik*; *awpélanera* (y.), *kratsernæra* (w.) — 66) *utlut*, *éretark* — 68) *akpa-ngertoark* („se dit aussi des animaux“); *naluktuark*; *tinniyoark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *kasigiü*, *kasigoak* — 2) *natsik*, *netyi*, *netyaru* (young), *tixgung* — 3) *ugru* — 4) *kaizoling*, *eshowuk* („banded“) — 5) *aivik*, *aivük* — 7) *abwük*, *awhebeek*, *aruak* — 8) *kilalya*, *seetuuk*, *tókuk* — 9) *tugáling*, *tsedoak* — 10) *axlo* — 11) *aghibezeeah* — 13) *tuak*, *tuga* (tusk); *shokok*, *tsockoyt* (Whb.); *okzook*; *muktuk*; *adlu* — 14) *nánu* — 15) *tereguniü*; *keenroktúra* (black), *kossigak* (white) — 16) *kimmer*, *kingmük* — 17) *tukto*, *noxa*, *pungnek* — 18) *úmingmang* — 19) *okkalik* — 20) *akqlak* (cin. b.); *Wolf amáxo*; *Wolverine kabwing*; *Lemming áwvingü*; *Marmot siksing*; *Musk rat paona*, *keeboogalluk*; *Otter ameo*, *amagmjutak*, *pumiuktuk*; *Ermine* (mouse) *teriä*; *Mink teréakpuk*; *Fossil Elephant kiligwä*; *Sable kabweating* — 21) *Anas spectabilis kingalik*; *White fronted goose náglárúa*; *White goose kúngo*; *Longtailed duck ahádling*; *Pacific Eider amaúling*; *Pintail duck iwíwágü*; *Brant g. negaleh*, *lukluik* (?); *Geese generally nerrelík*; „a duck“ *ewuk* — 22) *átpa* — 23) *túdling*, *kaksau* — 24) *Gull naujú*; *Ivory gull naujabwúng*; *Skua isungü* — 25) *Uria sükúbwá*; *Swan kugsu*; „Geese rising“ (?) *tattereegak*; *Tern toretkoyak*, *mitkotiluk* [*imerqutailaq*]; *Snipe taligwait* [*talw'fak*] — 26) *tingmiakpük* — 27) *kissigavik* (F.), *kisragowik* (Hawk) — 28) *ukpik*, *ignazeevyak* — 29) *amauliga*, *nesáudligä* — 30) *tulung* — 31) *kauwik*, *akúdagin* — 32) *tingmeak*, *kahwa* — 33) *ekkaluk* (Yukalu) — 37) *ekkaluak* (*Gadus* sp., *Wakni*); *kaloogara* (Codfish) — 38) *kúraio*, *kúlaio* (*Cottus* sp., *Sculpin*) — 39) *Turbot natangnok*, *ikkohnalook* — 40) *ekcalluruak*; *ookivadlupuk* (Trout) — 41) *Burbot* (*Lota maculosa*) *títale*; *Whitefish anákqlung*; „Oldwife“ *netarmak*; *Lycodes kúrcraunä*; *Osmerus* sp. (*Smelt*) *ithoaning* — 42) *Crab kinaura* — 43) *nibraröü*; *kiktoriaü*; *igutyai*; *kumuk* — 44) *tokalukasak* — 45) *Spider pídrairua* — 46) *Cockle sutigo*; *Seasnail schalookayok*; *Shell oowilu* — 47) *Maggot kupidro* — 48) *Starfish ahregaluk* —

49) *nogaruk* — 50) *sigo*, *eedjook* — 51) T. of „animals“ *unä*, *pummyooga*; T. of birds *pupke* — 52) *isaxo*, *tulugü* — 53) *ángutau*; *sitka*, *okungho* (dorsal f.) — 55) *Sinew nalooa*; Deerfat *koionok* [*tánoo*] — 57) *Gill murshe* — 59) *mipkwo* — 60) *kapisi* — 65) *mánni*; *saunangu* (sh.); *kánnungra* (y.); *iktáa* (wh.) — 66) *uglu*, *chappoote* — 68) Flying *tingirüü*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *ersuk* — 5) *asvik*, *ersvæk* — 7) *achuik*, *achwyk* — 8) *schoak*, *schtung* — 13) *tschuliuk* (walrus tusk); *tschguniuk* (fossil ivory); *ogokch* (fat); *makiak* („large seal“), *isschuvi* (fur seal), *islingoak* (seal, „Nerpa“) — 15) Black f. *tumulguik*; white f. *uli-guik* — 16) *piuktu*, *annakuchta* — 17) *tuntuk* (*chanaet*?) ; *arnesaluk* (female); *norak* — 19) *kajukchli*, *kijukthluk*, *ogaech* — 20) Wolf *kanaget*, *kuigliuniuk*; Beaver *schimik*, *paloktak*, *kiniüli*; Porcupine *iglakoosuk*; „Zobel“ *kachivak*; Brown bear *tarrokak*; Land otter *kapohahak*, *akojak*; Mountain sheep *pitneit*; Musk rat *ligvak*; „Hermelin“ *nasulkak*; Mouse *avilnat* — 21) Geese *nakbrit*, *nyklyt*, *nukchlak*, *nukliuk*; Eiderduck *kajarit*, (male) *pygatat*; Duck *tainmuüt*, *milkritat* — 22) Auk *schakudet* — 25) Swan *kukjuk* — 26) *nuituigaviak*, *komogik*, *kotschakalak* — 28) *isjachtuli*, *igiachtugali* — 30) *kolkaguk* — 32) *tuinmiak* — 33) *ekalut* — 37) Codfish large *amutat* — 40) *kakkiet*, *ekatto*; S. *proteus amakak*; S. alpinus *anchliugat*; S. sp. *tagiakoak*, *kakkiia* — 41) *sulukbaut* (?); „Stint“ (Smelt?) *kpukaat*; „Quappe“ *managnat* — 43) *tschuvat*, *kwielewot* (Fly); *igtugiak*; *nikugiak* (M.); *oekuttit* (B.) — 44) *sorrolingatüt* — 45) Spider *atmaik* — 46) *ammokt* („Muschel“) — 47) Maggot *pagaliut*.

ASIATIC.

1) *kasiljak* (Ph. fasciata) — 2) Common Seal *natsuk*; *mámlek*, *almuchuke* — 5) *aiwok*, *chitchu* — 7) *arwuk*; Bowhead W. *okkuhicuk*, *bozruk* — 9) *poojak* — 10) *negane*, *shungsho* (orca) — 13) W. bone *shokok*, *ooklungu*; „Ivory“ (walrus) *toovang* — 14) *nanuk* — 15) F. white *tregu*, *kollea*, *tahowok* — 16) *kigmok*, *atkine* — 17) *tunktu* — 19) *ookalik* — 20) Marmot *seekseek*; Wolf *kunlaga*, *ookooa*, *keihunak*, *ama*; Wolverine *kapse*; Cin. bear *akliak* — 21) Eiderduck *kwadla*, *toorzuk*; Duck *kawak*, *métkak*, *aglitshigak*, *liukali* — 22) Auk *kobrook* — 23) Loon *ucyuwa*; Golden Plover *toolik* — 24) Gull *naya*, *narójak*, *chkódluk* — 25) Puffin *chukwilpuk*, *kobroa*, *penia* — 26) Eagle *apuchliuk* — 28) Owl *tokalo*, *hanepa* — 30) Raven *kwilwit*, *muttuklo*, *metachluk* — 31) *akyrget*, *talet* — 32) Bird *kahwaganin* — 33) Fish *ikahliak* — 37) *Gadus* sp. *uikak* — 38) *kinaga*, *oorok* — 39) Pleuronectes *achmilkak*; Turbo *colsuguan*, *alseregane* — 40) Salmon *kwadlupe*, *tooina*; Trout *ahcho*; *Salmo* sp. *ekádluk*, *tunguju* — 41) Herring *kobloora* — 42) Crab *kangkole*, *kangkok*; Shrimp *kungara*, *kingyak*, *okshukseruk*; Cancer *nyrnat* — 43) Fly, Musquito

jakatliuhisha; Louse *komuk* — 45) Spider *apaipii* — 46) Clam *poonoon* — 47) Worm *kymykym* — 48) Starfish *taskiville*, *aska-voche* — 49) Horn *tshirunak* — 52) Feather *tshulliu* — 65) *nanni* — 66) *untiid*.

SECTION 25. PLANTS. (1-16.)

GREENLAND.

1) **Trees and bushes:** Birch *orpik*, *orpigag*; **Salix** *orpik*, *patdleg*, *ssersut*; **Alder** *nunangiaq*; **Roan** *napártoq*; **Juniperus** *kakitdlarnakut* — 2) **Berries:** Blueberry *kigutaernaq*; **Empetrum** *pavrmag*; **Vaccinium vitis idæa** *kingmernaq* — 3) **Flowers and various herbs:** **Angelica** *quáneq*; **Leontodon** *assorut*; **Polygonum** *quperdlüssat*; **Cochlearia**, **Sorrel** *qunguleq* (**Sorrel** *sérnaq*); **Andromeda** *igssutit*; **Ledum** *qajaussat*; **Sedum** *rodiola tugdlerunat*; **Chamænerium** *niviarsiat*, *pángnat* (partly plural forms) — 4) **Grass** *ivik*; **Eriophorum** *ukaliussaq* — 5) **Moss** *ivssuaq*, *kukiliaussaq*, *máneq*, *merqutaussaq*, *orssússaq*; **Mushroom** *pupik*, *pujualak* (**Lycoperdon**) — 6) **Seaweed** *qerqussat*, *qanaqdluk*, *uisuk* — 7) **Wood** *qissuk*; **Drift wood** different kinds: *pingeq*, *ikeq* (hard), *orssuernaq* (not heavy) — 8) **Bark** *qasaloq* (red), *ameraq* — 9) **Root** *nukaruag*, *mangoq*, *âgiaq*, *amâq*, *sordlaq* — 10) **Knot** *akeroq* — 11) **Twig** *avalerqoq* — 12) **Bud**, **Top**, *karre*, *kâvekut*, *quaraq* (Tyrese) — 13) **Flower** *assôrut*; **Leaf** *mulik*, *pilo*, *piloqut* — 14) **Resin** *kutsug* — 15) **Sod** *ivssog* — 16) **Plants generally** *naussut*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) Blueb. *tungujortut*; **Emp.** *paungaq* — 3) **Pol.** *ivssormiutat*; **Sorrel** *nutagkat* — 7) *sanâvavagssaq*; **Dr. d.** *peqitsernaq*, *parqerneaq* — 9) *erqîlitâ*, *nangeq* — 10) *âtataq*.

LABRADOR.

1) Birch *kairolik*; Willow shrubs *orpik*, *okaujauvallâkut*; Larch *pingek*; Spruce, Trees generally *napártut*, *keblariktut* — 2) Blueb. *nakkut*; **Emp.** *paungak*; **Vacc. sp.** *kigutangernak*, *kingminak* — 3) **Leont.** *missaktuk*; **Sorrel** *kongolek* — 4) **Gr.** *ivik*, *iviksuket* — 5) **Mosses** *nunamik*, *mannek*; **Lichens** *nerkâgasék*, *tingaujak* — 6) *anguboak*, *illauijak*, *kerkojak* — 7) *kejuk*; *ikkeq* („Fichte“); *pinguijak*, *kannungek* („Föhre“) — 8) *amerak*; *kairok* (Birch b.) — 9) *mimernak*, *amak* — 11) *akkerog* — 12) **Bud** *juglangajok*; **Flower** *navâgulak* — 14) *korliak*, *kutsok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) Birch *okepeeyak*; Willow flower for tinder *hupootik* [*súputit*?] — 2) Blueb. *kigutangernak*; **Emp.** *paungnang* — 3) **sorrel** *kongolek* — 4) *ivinq* — 5) *keenoooyak* (black m.), *ikshootik*, *teero-*

vyat, koayowtik, okoyat — 6) *kitkoa* — 7) *qijuk* — 13) *atum-anjuk* (Leaf).

MACKENZIE RIEER.

1) Tree *nappartok*; Bush *orpiik*; Birch *kreyrolik*; *Salix kralærolænerk, krariooyark*; Poplar *ningork*; Spruce *kaigowiuwit* — 2) Blueb. *ortkroikootik*; Emp. *paornaretkrotik*; *Arbutus kim-ninètkrotik*; *Gadellus atsiartut*; Strawberry *atsidjum turra* — 3) *Angelica korarligit*; *Polygonum kutsimak* — 4) Gr. *iwik, iwit* (pl.) — 5) *puđuáuluk* — 6) *erkloyaluít* — 7) Dr. w. *tchiamot, krapan-guktat* — 12) Bud *ommark* — 13) Flower *nuvujak* — 14) kortchork.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) Tree, spruce *napartok*; Forest *napartut*; Fir *pingek, kerupeak, oonokset*; Bush *okpeek*; Alder *nunangéagit*; Willow *churet, akutok*; Birch *ushuk, ooregilik* — 2) Black b. *tangatpit*; Berries *aseret, sowhot* — 3) Sorrel *kongalook* — 4) *ivigit, peniksrat* [*pinigssat* ?straw for boots] — 5) *moneak*; *oomechet, nechah* (reindeer m.); mushroom *ahyook* — 7) Wood *keru, ekkik* (hard), *oomachsila, ookut, tangnit*; small W. *nakityuakeru*; large timber *napaktu*; Trunk *nunga*; Firewood *kunnakin*; Knot *akkiweha* — 8) *ammerak, kottelloo* — 9) *kiliyenera, momerrenet* — 12) Flower *nauruun* — 13) Leaf *kingmere, millukatet*.

SOUTHERN. 1) Tree *napa*; Spruce *michvagagtuak*; Fir *kjerrut*; Birch *ilgnuk*; Alder *tshukvayuat*; Poplar *avguat*; Willow *tshagatuit, orkpit*; Forest *napat, ingogachtok, nigoyachtok* — 2) Berries *nangat, tshanguit*; *Vaccinium vitis idæa tumaglit, kitlit* — 4) *nautt* — 5) Moss *kumaguituit* — 7) Wood *kabujak, kunnaket, opohak* — 8) *kasnut, kietætt* — 9) Roots *ammarot* — 13) Leaf *tshue*.

ASIATIC.

1) Tree *unechtschak* — 2) Berries *akivilchak; paúvrak* (Emp.) — 3) *ewuk* (?) — 4) Grass *wugak, wook, rhak* — 5) Reindeer M. *ungajak*; *Agaricus sigut* — 6) *ergáta* — 7) *nuchsak, unechtschuk* — 8) *amihak, ridkaschik* (Birch b.) — 9) Root *akuk* — 13) Leaf *kchiowek*.

SECTION 26. LAND AND SEA, LIFELESS MATTER. (1—36.)

GREENLAND.

(I. LAND) 1) L. (ferra firma) *nuna* — 2) Beach *sigssaq*; Edge of l. or ice *sine* — 3) Inland (*nunap*) *timá* — 4) Landward *pava, kange* — 5) Flat l. *narssaq* — 6) Marsh, moor *maratdluk*

7) Valley *qoroq*, *qagdlo*, *iterdlak*; Chasm *quvneq* — 8) Mountain *qáqaq*; Precipice *ivnaq*; sandy Cliff *igpik* — 9) Island *qeqertaq* — 10) Point, Cape *nák*, *kangeq*.

(II. SEA) 11) S. *imaq*; by Sea *imakut*; Open Sea *inavigssuaq*; Salt water *tarajoq* — 12) Current *sarfaq* — 13) Ebb *tine*; *tinipá* (lowest); Flood *ule*; *ulingavog* (highest) — 14) Shallow *ikápoq* — 15) Deep *itivoq* — 16) Bottom *nateq*, *wsf. narga* — 17) Swell *malik*, *ingiulik*; Surf *qárpá* — 18) Bay, Fjord *kangerdluk*, *tasiussaq*, *qagsse*, *qingog* (F. head) — 19) Sound *ikerasag*.

(III. FRESH WATER) 20) Water *imeq* — 21) Lake *taseq* — 22) River *kúk*; R. mouth *pá* — 23) Rapids *sarfarssuaq*, *supineq*; Waterfall *gordlortog*.

(IV. ICE AND SNOW) 24) Ice formed on the surface of water *siko*; Thin. new I. *sikuag*; Rough I. *manilaq*; Slippery I. *quasak*; Morsel of I. *nilak* — 25) Ice formed on a solid ground, Glacier *sermeq*, *sermerssuaq* — 26) Iceberg *iluláq*; Blue Gl. I. *kagssuk* — 27) Drifting I. large *sikorssuit*; small pieces *navgutit* — 28) Snow fallen *aput*.

(V. MINERALS etc.) 29) Stone *ujaraq*; St. heap *tuapak* — 30) Clay *márraq*, *qeqog* (Calcareous) — 31) Coal *auma* — 32) Rock crystal *aligog* — 33) Stone for arrow heads *angmáq* — 34) Pot-stone *wkusigssaq* — 35) Sand *siorqat* (pl. of *sioraq*) — 36) Quartz (Feldspar?) *orssuiaq*; Iron *savik*; Copper *kangnúsak*; Graphite *torsormiutaq*; Red earth *visáq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 5) *manigseq* — 9) *ingmikertog* — 29) *nunaq* — 36) Graphite *sordlormiutaq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *nuna* — 2) *sigjak*, *sinák* — 3) Continent *iluilek* — 4) *paunga*, *kangimut*, *timut* — 5) *kote*, *manerak*, *naternak* — 6) *immársuk* — 7) *kongnák*, *korok*, *itterdlek*, *naksak* — 8) *kakkak*, *innak*, *ikpik*; *kakkarolak* (hillock) — 9) *kikkertak* — 10) *tikkerak*. *nuvuk*, *uvak* — 11) *innak*, *immarbik*, *immarbiksoak*, *innakut* — 12) *ingergárnek*, *sarvartovok* — 13) *tine*, *tingingavok*, *ulle*, *ulingavok* — 14) *ikkarbik* — 15) *ittijovok* — 16) *erka* — 17) *ingiolikpok*, *kaqarsitaunek* — 18) *kangerdluk*, *tessiujak*, *kingu* — 19) *ikerasak* — 23) *ukusiujak* („Strudel“), *parpalatsuvok* — 24) *sikko*; new Ice *sermek* (?); old, heavy *tuwak*; sl. *koasak* — 26) *pekallujak* — 27) *kachvak*, *ivujok* — 28) *aput*; Snow heap *annio* — 32) *alligok* — 35) *siorak*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

2) *kigdlinga* [its border] — 3) *iluilirn* — 6) *mazatang* — 7) *nertsek* — 8) *qáqak*, *kingyi*, *innang*, *ikping* — 10) *uvang* —

13) *tinnipog*, *ulipog* — 19) *ikarasang* — 20) *koo* — 23) *kord-luiri* — 24) *siko* — 25) *aujuitung* [*aujuitsog* never melting] — 26) *pikadlujang* — 30) Clay slate *ovvievink* (?) — 36) Copper *kanooyak*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *nuna* — 2) *tsiktsark* — 5) *natorayark* — 6) *oriork* *kragoartarktoark* *imarchtsuk* — 7) *korkenerk* — 8) *érrarkr*; „Colline“ *kreymerpak* — 9) *kritigak*, *krikerktak* — 10) *nuvuk* — 11) *itkra*, *itkrarun*, *tareor*, *imarbiktoark* — 12) *tsarvark* — 13) *imeriungmiyartoark* (?Flood), *imerktipalayork* (?Ebb; „Deluge“ *ulitoark* — 14) *ikarok*, *ikratok* — 15) *itiyork* — 16) *tungavik* — 17) *ulik*, *malik* („Onde“); *ingiulik*, *tukoark* („ressac“) — 18) *kangerdluk* — 19) *ikeratsark* — 20) *kárk* — 21) *tatsirk* (small L.). *okéroktork* (large L.) — 23) Waterfall *krorlonerk* — 24) *tsiko*; *tsermerk* („Glace epaisse“); *sikoleark* (thin); *tawark* (strong); *killuk* (old, hard); *matsark* (moisty); *maneylork* (uneven ice) — 25) *numyito* [*nunguitsog*, never wasted] — 26) *ibur* (?) — 27) *ingitartoark* [*ingerdlassog* moving] — 28) *ápun*, *ánnigo* — 29) *uyarak* — 30) *marak* — 31) *páo* („charbon“); *auma* („ardent“) — 32, 33) *tsatungayork* (stone for arrowheads — slate?) *krac-lork* (Quarz) *aumark* („silex“) — 34) *tchikorktchork* (steatite) — 35) *tsiurak* — 36) Pyrites *kigiyoark*; Red earth *ivitark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) Land *noona* — 2) Beach *sina*, *kahoktuktooit* — 3) *nunatok* — 5) *natteringak* — 7) Valley *natteringauruk* — 8) Mountain *errek*, *ehet*, *oomen*; Cliff *ikpik*, *impni* — 10) Cape *núwák*, *úlikto* (?); *isui* („Peninsula“) — 11) Sea *oonane*; Salt water *táxáio* — 12) *séakbwá*; Whirlpole *isukauruú* — 13) Flood-tide *uliktua*; Ebb *kiniktua* — 14) *ikato* — 15) *itira* — 16) The Ground *nuná* — 17) Surf *iniuling*; Wave *muling* — 18) Bay *imukazrook*, *tángukqlán* — 19) *tedakton* — 20) *imek*, *kuk* — 21) *nerwak*, *nazravok*, *tashuk*, *tasiukpung* (large l.) — 22) *pangu* (R. mouth) — 24) *siko*, *kjiko*; Hummocks *monilya* — 28) *apun* — 29) *ojarak* — 30) Clay *orak* *imnuok* (?) — 31) Coal *aloo*; Ashes *okave* — 32) *áligo*; Feldspar *alegro* (?) — 33) Flint *kook-shook* (fl. dresser *kigle*, fl. scraper *ungmah*; Agate *ongmuk*; „Jade“ *koksookto*; „Nephrit“ *echignok* — 34) *tunakú* (soapstone) — 36) Iron *savik*; Copper *konooyok*; Graphite *ooroksakon*, *tokoromotok*; Pyrite *iknek*; Mineral red *wechok*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *nuna*, *nuni* — 2) *tschna* — 7) Valley *maak* (?), *kvilkiemek*; Lowland *tschuivnuik*; Chasm *tschachluk* — 8) Mountain *ingik*, *pnak*; Rock *uipnat*; „Hügelland“ *kartokat* — 9) *kikotak*, *kytahok* — 11) *imak*, *imachpik* — 12) *tschagvak* — 18) Bay *nanoagnak* — 20) Water *tanhæk* — 21) Lake *nanuak* — 22)

River *kuik*, *kichak* — 24) *kjikkok* — 28) *amio* — 29) *jamek* (small St.); *kraltrok* (large St.) — 30) *Lime kihu* — 36) *Sand kannaia*; *Salt tarrajok*; *Iron savik*.

ASIATIC.

1) Earth, Ground *nupa* (?) — 8) Mountain, Hill *nirek*, *inhrit*; *Cliff impnet* — 9) Island *ilir* — 11) Sea *imak* — 17) Waves *kenhuchta* — 18) Bay *smuhok* — 20) Water *emak* — 21) Lake *napeek* — 22) River *kulhyt* — 24) Ice *ssiko*, *seku* — 29) *uirak* 30) *Lime uchak* — 33) Grindstone *techinna* — 35) *Sand kunuk*, *kaniak*; *Salt tiahii* [*tarajoq*] — 36) *Iron tshavykak*, *pilwintin*; *Copper kaniuiak*.

SECTION 27. FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS.

(1—50.)

GREENLAND.

(I. SKY AND POINTS OF THE COMPASS) 1) *Sky qilak* — 2) *North ara* — 3) *East pava*, *kange*, *time*, *tuno* — 4) *South qava*, *kujat*, *kiga* — 5) *West kit*, *kana*.

(II. HEAVENLY BODIES) 6) *Sun seqineq* — 7) *Moon qaumat*; *Full m. q. imigsivoq*; *New m. q. nunguvoq*; *First qu. igdloqalerpoq*; *Last qu. igdluérupog* — 8) *Star udloriaq* — 9) *Shooting star aná* — 10) *Names of stares: Ursa major asalússat*; *Plejades qilug-tússat*; *Orion siagtut*; *Atáir ásit*.

(III. AIR) 11) *Open air, weather sila* — 12) *Calm qatsorpoq* — 13) *Wind anore* — 14) *Light breeze ardlárdoq* — 15) *Gale of wind nagtimavoq*; with spray or snowdrift *persorpoq* — 16) *North Wind avangnaq* — 17) *NE. Wind támagé* — 18) *East W. agsárneq* — 19) *SE. Wind nigeq* — 20) *S. or SW. Wind kigángnaq* — 21) *West W. kanangnaq* — 22) *Clear sky niwtarpoq*, *atdlarpoq* — 23) *Dark sky nuisavoq*; *Cloud nuia* — 24) *Fog, smoke pujoq*; *Frostsmoke*; *vapour ujumik* — 25) *Snow falling qanik* — 26) *Rain sialuk*, *siagdlerpoq* — 27) *Drizzling rain mine*, *minivoq* — 28) *Hail natarqornaq* — 29) *Thick Weathen niwtailaq* — 30) *Expecting bad W. árdlerineq* — 31) *Bad W. silardlugpoq* — 32) *Air Bubble qalag*, *puaussaq*.

(IV. TEMPERATURE) 33) *Heat kiak*; *Hot únartog*, *kissartog* — 34) *Sets fire to ikípá*; *Burns ikumavoq*; *Fire ingneq* — 35) *Thawing mangugpoq augpoq* — 36) *Cold issik*, *issigpoq*, *puerqorpoq*; *Freezing qerivoq*.

(V. LIGHT, COLOURS) 37) *Daylight qauk*; *darkness táq* — 38) *White qaqorpoq* — 39) *Black qernerpoq* — 40) *Blue tungiorpoq* — 41) *Green tungiorpoq*, *korsuk* — 42) *Yellow sungarpalug*

C
i
v
r
c
k
p
—
—
—
45
se
—
gu.
ua.
—
ute:
NE.
and
gna
geni
—
ikke
tung
gam
45)

poq — 43) **Red** *auppalugpoq*, *kajorpoq* — 44) **Brown** *kajorpoq* — 45) **Gray** *qasserpog*.

(VI. SOUND, SMELL, TASTE) 46) **Voice, Sound** *nipe* — 47) **Roar** *igtuk*, *iytugpoq* — 48) **Krack** *sergorpoq* — 49) **Noise** *perpalugpoq* — 50) **Smell** *tipik* (especially bad sm.); **Odorous** *tipigigpoq*; **Tast good** *mamarpoq*; **bad T.** *mamáipog*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) *orquva* — 6) *qaumávak* — 7) *aningat* — 10) U. m. *pisitdlat*; Or. *ugdlagtut*; Pl. *kákiát* — 15) *parnuarpoq* — 17) *nerrajúq* — 28) *mákartarnaq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *killak* — 2) *avane* (NE. *nigek*) — 3) *unnane*, *taunane* — 4) S. *áne*, *angat*; SE. *kavangarneq*, *nioksarneq* — 5) SW. *uarnnuarluangajak*; W. *kangimut* — 6) *sekkinek* — 7) *takkek* — 8) *uloriak* — 10) Or. *udlaktut*, *siektut*; Pl. *sakkieitsiet* — 12) *ikkublearpok*, *kæsungavok* — 15) *akkunak*, *ullalujaksok* („Wirbelwind“), *perktok*, *perkidlarnek* — 16) *attuarnek* — 18) *unnangák*, *nioksarnilerpoq* — 20) South W. *uarngnerloak* — 21) N. West W. *attuarningarneq* — 22) *agdlarivok* — 23) *kuvuja*; Thick weather *kannimorpok* — 24) *issek*, *isserluk*, *táktok*, *pujok*; Foggy *tákserpoq*, *pujarakpok*; low Clouds *párut* — 25) *kannerpok* — 27) *kisserivok* — 28) *nettarkonak* — 34) *ikkippa*, *ikkomavok*, *ikkoma* (Fire) *úpok* — 35) *pakkärpok* — 36) *itsekarpok*, *niglivok*, *kersorpok*, *kercherpa* — 38) *kaqqorpok* *kajárpok* — 39) *kernerpok* — 40) *tungujoktok* — 42) *korsukpok* — 43) *aupallakpok* — 44) *aupallängavok* — 45) *sinarngnavok*, *kernuingnavok* — 46) *nippe*, *kaggorput*, *koksudlarput* — 47) *siorsugpok*, *nipqaläkpok*, *iktulliarpok* — 48) *serkorpok*, *sipkerpok*, *kukkerpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *keiluk* — 2) North *tapaung*, *kanungnak* — 5) S. W. *pinungnak*; W. *oagnak* — 6) *sigineq* — 7) *takkik*, *tukeuk* — 8) *udluriak* — 10) U. m. *tuktudjung*; Or. *udlaktung*; Pl. *sakiatjang* — 15) *oquechemik*, *natteeroovik* — 16) *wagdnak*; NNE. wind *aqorute*; NW. gale *avanganirn* — 17) *kenningnang*, *kennara*, *ikirtsuk*; NE. „Föhn“ *agsadnirn* — 19) SE. w. *nigirn*, *okutsurk* — 20) S. and SW. w. *pinungnang* — 21) WNW. w. *uangnang*; W. w. *uagnaujang* — 22) *niptarkto* — 23) Thick w. *tockseakto* — 25) *genirpoq*, *qadnirn* — 26) *sidlelung*, *siedlirpa* — 28) *netakordnain* — 33) Hot *udnerpoq*; Warm *okko* — 34) Fire *ikkoma* — 36) *ikke* — 38) *quđjoq*, *kowdlookpoke* — 39) *kidnirn*, *muktut* — 40) *tungujungtung*, *kowdlookpoke* — 41) *tungujaingajung* — 42) *sungangjok*, *eiteowpoke* — 43) *aupartog* — 44) *aupajangipog* — 45) *keierra*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *kreyllark* — 2) N. *kranungnarmi*; NE. *nijerk* — 3) *tsaneranermermun nijerkmi* — 4) *kavanikunnä* (SE.); *pianguarmi*, *tsivorkramin* (S.) — 5) N.W. *onganglark*; W. *uavarker* — 6) *tchirkreynerk* — 7) *tatkrark* — 8) Orion *tubatsän* — 11) *tsilla* — 12) *tsillariktisiga* — 13) *änoré* — 15) Strong W. *akkunark*; Gale *angalerkrayork*, *akkunnadlartoark* — 16) N. Wind *kanoanguark* — 17) NE. or E. Wind *nijerk* — 20) S. or SW. Wind *pianguark* — 21) *onganglark* — 22) *krilarorpatuk* (clearing) — 23) *nubüya*, *kijévit* (cloudy) — 24) Fog *niptaira*; Smoke *itsirk*: Hot air *ujuméréark* — 25) *kranérk* — 26) *tsillaluk*, *nipaluk* — 28) *natatkronark* — 29) *niptaira* — 32) *publark* — 33) *önark*, *kidjartork* — 34) *iméortoark*, *ikiyoark* („allumer“); *ikualarktoark*, *ignerik* — 35) *ingilarartuark*, *arékreyoark* („degel“); *onarktsidja*, *naniarktoark* („se réchauffer“) — 38) *kraelortork*, *kragartork* — 39) *kernertork* — 40) *tugungyortork* — 41) *krorktsotork* — 42) *autchuartork* — 43) *autchak* — 44) *krenertchilliga* — 46) Sound *tchivioriktsün* — 47) *yovartuark* (murmur) — 48) *tchingnulaioark* („detonation“).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *keluk*, *kobluit* — 2) North *unani*, *nega*, *neyak*: north ward *ununyä*; N. West *walungnami* — 3) E. *kibani*, *kecungnuk*, *pahmungnah* — 4) S. *päni*, *oongaluk*, *oomudluk*; SE. *kavanekünä* — 5) W. *áwane*, *katek*, *nikik*; S. W. *awannikünä* — 6) *serrinek*, *sukunyuk*, *bidsuk*, *mersuk* — 7) *tukkuu*, *tatkek* — 8) *obloktork*, *ugluriü* — 9) Meteor *egane* — 10) U. m. *tuktuoruin*: Pl. *patukturin*; Altair *agru*: Vega *agrúlubwók*; Orions belt *tuatsan* — 11) *silä* — 13) *änoré* — 15) Gale *omalakpuk*, *annowakak*: drifting snow *pegsu* — 17) NE. Wind *ikungä* — 19) SE. Wind *nigyä* — 21) S. Wind *kiluüingnü*; SW. Wind *ungalü* — 22) *alaktuü*, *niptoktook* — 23) *anowieksazo*, *nubuyä*, *kalluk* („Cloud“) — 24) *tüktu*, *taptikto*; *pooyowkto* („Vapor“) — 25) *kanniksok*, *silaghlitkut* — 26) *silalu*, *sealuktok* — 29) Haze *nuveroit*; hazy *niptiluk* — 32) *pihlün* — 33) It is hot *unakpasilü*; Hot *unaktuü*, *unaktok*; Boiling *kollekto* — 34) Burn *otuktoo*, *eliksemeruk* [*ilüsimavog* has been scorched] — 36) Cold *alapä*; it is cold *kiyinakpasilü*; I am c. *allapaktungä*, *keyinaktungä*; Frozen *kikikka*, *kucuk* — 37) Dark *tapaksilü* — 38) Wh. *kataktuü*, *kattartok*; Bright *kep-lukto* — 39) *mangaktuü*, *kernitok* — 40) *umudraktuü*, *káumarua*, *taekrektook* — 41) *umudraktuü*, *ongesirak* — 42) *sungaktok* — 43) *kabeksuä*, *kaveksok* — 44) Br. *kaweksuruk* — 45) *aglúktuü* [*agdlagtög*].

SOUTHERN. 1) *killak* — 2) *ovasakuk* — 3) *ungalak*, *unhaluk* — 5) *silamik*, *tchlanek* — 6) *tshinhuhuk*, *madjak*, *akchta*, *pikli-*

anok — 7) *tangik, jalok, ihalak* — 8) *ackiat mittak* (pl. ? *mittit*) — 12) *alertok, kunvik* — 13) *anaka, aklak* — 15) *pitschkeiduk* — 16) *ovasak* — 18) E. Wind *ingalak* — 20) S. Wind *ovagak* — 21) W. Wind *silamik* — 22) *küljak, ugachtok* (clear) — 23) *taligak, amehluk* (cloud) — 24) Fog *tetuk, umenek*; Smoke *pujok*: vapour *ahela* — 25) *kanuchtschuk, kainingak* — 26) *tshialiauk, kidak, kitingak* — 28) *kachutat, kachitat* — 33) Boiling *okknak* — 34) Fire *knk, knak* — 36) Frost *rynhyla, ningelak* — 37) Light *taukikhtuk* — 38) *katsrak, katchtuk, kataijagiak* — 39) *tannechtuk* — 40) *tshunieskuk, kijuktakstan* — 41) *kjunguktok* — 42) *ekringaschrak* — 43) *kaviariak, karisrak, kiragak*.

ASIATIC.

1) *keilak* — 2) *nihhak* — 3) East *matschiractu* — 4) South *kukaha* — 5) West *atschirakatachtu* — 6) *shikinya, matschak* — 7) *tenkuk, irulliik* — 8) *eradlkütak, iralikatoch* — 13) *anoku, anika, aniuka* — 15) Gale *kaliuhochta* — 23) Cloudy *killaluk* — 24) Fog *kagotook, tetuk*; vapour *apiukut*; Smoke *poojok* — 25) Snowing *kongek* — 26) Rain *nipchook, imahnachta* — 28) Hail *tehekutaunachta* — 33) Warm *matschächtu*; Hot *nochnachtapichtok* — 34) Fire *eknek, ooktook* — 36) Cold *rutanga* — 37) Light *chta*(?); dark *uniuhuk*; shadow *tanhak* — 38) *kechtschuchtuk, katilre* — 39) *taknilergie, tanächtu* — 40) Blue *irüka, kajuchtak, kerdljumenuk* — 41) Green *akuchkuk* — 43) Red *kavagtuk* — 45) Gray *kadljaumeruk*.

SECTION 28. KINSHIP. (1—28.)

GREENLAND.

1) **Parent** *angajorqag* — 2) **Father** wsf. *angutá*; *atáta* (Children's speech) — 3) **Mother** wsf. *arná*; *anána* (Ch. sp.) — 4) **Grand father** *áta* — 5) **Grand Mother** *ának* — 6) **Father's Brother** *áka* — 7) **Mother's Brother** *angak* — 8) **Father's Sister** *atsa* — 9) **Mother's Sister** *aja* — 10) **Cousin** (wsf.) *igdlua* — 11) **Elder Sister** *alegaq* — 12) **Younger Sister** *najaq* — 13) **Elder Brother** *angajo, ane* — 14) **Younger Brother** *nukaq* — 15) **Child** *qitornaq* — 16) **Son** *erneq* — 17) **Daughter** *panik* — 18) **Grand Child** *ermutaq* — 19) **Son's wife** *ukuag* — 20) **Husband** *uwe* — 21) **Wife** *nuliag* — 22) **Parent in law sake**; **Brother or Son in law** *ningauk*; **brother or sister in law** *sakiatsiaq* — 23) **Brother or Sister** *qatangut* — 24) **Step Brother or Sister** *qatangutisiag* — 25) **Sisters child** *nuaraluaq, ujoruk*; **brothers child** *qangiaq* (his), *angak* (her) — 26) **Kindred** *erqardleq* — 27) **Orphan** *iliarssuk* — 28) **Wedding** *nuliarpoq, uvinigpoq, katiput*.

EAST GREENLAND. 5) *amariva* — 8) *ajag* — 10) *avia* — 21) *ingiaqatiga*.

LABRADOR.

2) *atāta* — 3) *anāna* — 4) *atātatsiak* — 5) *anānatsiak* — 6) *akka* — 7) *anga* — 8) *adsa* — 9) *aja* — 11) Elder brother or sister *angajua* — 12) Sister *naja* (his) — 13) Brother *anne* (her) — 14) Younger brother (his) or y. sister (her) *nukak* — 22) Brother's Wife *ai*; Sister's Husband *ningauk*; Son's wife *ukkoak*; Daughters H. *ningauk*; Parent in law *sakke* — 23) Br. or S. *kattangut* — 24) *nukkamäk* — 25) Brother's Child *kangiak* (his), *anga* (her); Sister's Ch. *ujorua* (his), *nuanga* (her).

CENTRAL REGIONS.

2) *atutuguh* — 3) *annanuguh* — 4) *eétuah* — 5) *sukeejuk* — 6) *ukuguh* — 7) *anguguh* — 8) *utchuguh*, *ujuguh* — 10) *eethlua* — 11) *angaijuga* — 12) *nukwaga* — 13) *uneejuk* — 14) *kaitunguta* — 15) *kitungaq* — 16) *irdniq* — 17) *paneeguh* — 19) *ukuaguh* — 20) *uinga* — 22) *rinahuga* (his), *akuaga* (her); *shukeeuqa* (Sister's Husband); *ningaukshaua* (daughters H.).

MACKENZIE RIVER.

2) *arpungah*, *angota*, *arpang*, *atātak* — 3) *anāna*, *anānark* — 4) *atāta* — 5) *anana*, *nigylorpon* — 6) *angrayua*, *anrayualuk* — 7) *anēyok*, *angaluk* — 8) *aisark* — 11) *naya*, *angoyuma* — 12) *aka* — 13) *angayua* — 14) *nukka* — 15) *nutark*, *iyaye* — 18) Sons Child *ningayoark* (?) — 23) *kramertoark* — 25) *inorutuluk*, *mijoraluk* — 26) *mijoraluk* (?) — 27) *iliark*, *iliarktsuk*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 2) *ángota* (my), *apang* — 3) *ongnianā* (my), *akka*, *akang* — 4) *adāta*, *āna*, *atatiqū*, *tootiloa* (?) — 5) *attiloo* — 6 and 7) Uncle *ákkaga*, *kangayangmea* — 8) *angnarūā*; „Aunt“ *nincha* — 9) *átaga* — 10) Cousin *usinga*, *uschchuga*, *unakutea* — 11) *kablrorōtit* — 12) *nookah* — 11 and 12) *niyaga* (my), *niya*, *nuka* (?), *nooga* (?) — 13) *áninga* (my), *nugatschea*, *nukarek* (?) — 14) *nūka*, *nooka* — 13 and 14) *ilyugu*, *ungarunga*, *arpeeughut* (?) — 15) *ápa* (Adopted *tiguonga*?) — 16) *oovingeelaka* — 17) *punigū* (my), *paning* — 20) *owinga* — 21) *nulianga* — 22) M. in L. *ongunguk*; F. in L. *ongayokongek* — 24) St. Br. *kātūngutā* (?) — 27) *iliaru*.

SOUTHERN. 2) *attaha*, *ate* — 3) *anaha*, *ane* — 6 and 7) *augi* — 11 and 12) *ojo*, *arnaeneka* — 13 and 14) *ojuahah*, *ojoara* — 16) *avarutā*, *avagutaka*, *igniak* — 17) *panik*, *paniga* — 18) *tatchuk* — 20) *wince*; *nullelik* (Married) — 21) *nuliga*; *ovelik* (Married); Widow *uilihak* — 25) Niece *usroa* — 26) *illabett*, *tunka*.

ASIATIC.

- 2) *ataka, atoka* — 3) *anak* — 11 and 12) *najahak, nijik* — 13 and 14) *aneehluchtik, yoope* (?) — 16) *rinaka* — 17) *pannika* — 20) *oovinga, uvika* — 21) *alikka*; Widow *uilhatschu*.

SECTION 29. SOCIOLOGY AND RELIGION. (1—13.)

GREENLAND.

- 1) Family *inoqutigít*; Kindred persons *ergardlerít*; Housefellows *igdloqatigít*; Place fellows *nunaqatigít*; Companionous associated persons *ilagít* — 2) Head of family or housefellows *ltoq*; master *nálagag*; Servant *kiwfag* — 3) Property *pigissag*; joint possession *pegatigígdlutik pigissait*; Rich *pigigsog*; Poor *pitsog* — 4) Distributing to them *pajugdlugít*; Omitting in distributing *mintpá*; share of capture *ningeq* — 5) Soul *tarne*; Body *time*; Grave *iliveq* — 6) Invisible Ruler (wsf.) *inua*; Guardian Spirit *tórnaq* — 7) Witchcraft *ilisíneq, kugsungneq* — 8) Conjuror *angákog*; conjuring, exorcising *tórñineq* — 9) Prayer *serraneq*; Invocation *qernaineq*; Amulet *árnuag*; Fasting and abstinence *agdlerneq*; Sacrifices *ait-suineq, mingulerterineq* — 10) Providing *piniarneq*; Training up, educating (providers) *perorsaineq, sungiusaineq* — 11) Assembly for festival meals *qagssimiuartut*; Dancing *tivaneq*; Singing *ivngerpog, ivngerut, piseq*; Playing at ball *arssartut, arssaq*; Wrestling match *agsoráneq* — 12) Assembly for settling controversies and blaming wickedness and crimes *sokulassut*; Singing against each other *iversut, iverpá* — 13) Revenge (especially blood —) *akiniarneq*.

LABRADOR.

- 1) Kindred *illa, illagít*; H. f. *iglomiokattigít*; Pl. f. *nunakattigít* — 2) *ítok*; chief *angajokák* — 3) Pr. *pigíjak* — 4) Distributing *aituineq* — 5) *tarne, time, illuvek* — 6) *torngak* — 7) *elisènek* — 8) *angekok, torngèvok* — 9) Amulet *arngoak* — 11) S. *ingerpok*; Dr. *killaut*; B. *aksak* — 12) S. against e. o. *kullumerput*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

- 5) *tarne; elawah* (grave) — 8) „Act of medicine man“ *sukkiu* — 11) Song *imnyaktoké, ingerit*; Dr. *keiliaovtik*; dance *suluitok*; ball *aksak* — 12) *kullumerput*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) F. *kritornarét*; H. f. *iglumokat*; „Proche parent“ *ilarkronerk* — 2) „Chef“ *kratértik, tunek, nalégak*; S. *kingark* — 3) R. *tchualuktuark*; P. *tchualútuark* — 5) Soul *inulik, tarne, anerneq*

(„esprit“) — 6) Demon *tornrark*, *kriuwak*; *tchiutilik* — 7) *kutchortork*, *nalutchertortoark* — 8) *angrèkok*; „Magie“ *krilayok* — 9) Inv. *krenginærartoark*; Amulet *krilakron* — 11) Ass. *katimayut*, *nuamayut*; Song *pigiek*, *atortoark*, *imyernerkoark*; Drum *krilawon*; Dance *tivæer tchimayoark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) F. *ilagit* — 2) Chief *oomelik*, *umalik* — 3) Poor *mattaktok*, *apai* (?); Rich *amileraktut* („many“) — 6) „Demon“ *tuungä*, *toonrok*; Ghost *ekcheroa*, *toonooriok* — 8) „Medicine man“ *anutkoot*, *anûksa*, *pûningûnä* (M. woman) — 9) „Talisman“ *ongmah* — 11) Football *okarok*; Drum *kilyown*, *sowyok*.

SOUTHERN. 1) F. *illarpit*; Relatives *illabætt* (?) — 5) Dead body *iluvûn* — 6) „God“ *agajou* (?); „Devil“ *idk* (possibly the „Yelk“ of the Thlinkit Indians) — 8) Shaman *katlalik*, *tungalik* — 9) „Medicin“ *schugtjun* — 11) Singing *atuchtuk*, Dancing *tchlielluk*.

ASIATIC.

2) Chief *upalikatscha* (?); Servant *lihak* — 5) Soul *aniohak* — 6) „God“ *ahhatt* (?) — 11) Song *lahugera*; Dancing *kankaro*, *putura*, Drum *souwooguk*; Wrestling *toawaik*.

SECTION 30. SUPPLEMENT.

I. **CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.** In Vol. I it is tried to explain how, strictly spoken, the language may be said to consist only of nouns and verbs. As the only exceptions may be considered the interjections, some words classed as „particular nouns“, and the „particles“, the latter apparently rudimentary nouns or verbs, which have lost their flexion. How the other classes of words from our European languages are represented in Greenlandic, will be found occasionally indicated in the present vocabulary, thus especially: the articles as rendered by flexion, the adjectives by nouns and verbs; the latter most strictly in the shape of the „nominal participle“, pronouns almost only by flexional endings. The adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions may in some cases be translated by the said particles; but they are by far more generally comprised in the flexion of nouns and verbs and in the formation of these words out of their elements, the stemwords and affixes.

As a supplement, the rendering of the following words in Greenlandic may still be added:

PRONOUNS.

The **POSSESSIVE PR.**, by flexion or transposition (see S. 1 and Vol. I). The **RELATIVE PR.**, by the affixes *toq* or *ssog* (nominal part.),

t
k
t
i
t
l
a.
cc
h
f
fle
ar
ar
u.
by
jus
the
affi.
wit
wor
isin
To
P. E
we
fr
lang
said

for active, and *taq, gaq, ssaq* for passive verbs, and as for the rest merely by juxtaposition, f. e. The man **who** departed yesterday *inuk igpagssaq autdlartog*. The man **who** was seen y. in. *igp. takussaq*, the latter generally wsf., f. e. *takussarput* (our seen) **whom** we saw. The RECIPROCAL PR. are rendered, as regards exclusively transitive verbs, by using them without suffix or object (see Vol. I p. 59). As for the rest they are translated by *ingme, ingminik* and *nangmineq* (see S. 2,1). INTERROGATIVE PR., **who** *kina*. **what** *sunu*.

ADVERBS.

If not in the shape of affixes, they are generally rendered by the Modalis *mik*, f. e. in the first place *sujukdlermik*, the next time *kingugdlermik*. **Than**, in the comparative sense, by the Ablative *mit*, f. e. greater than a reindeer *tugtumit angineruvoq*. **Like**, by Apposition *tut*, f. e. speaks like a native *inugtut oqaluggoq*. **How** *qanoq*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Not only, by Afx. *indaungitsoq*. **Whether** (asking), by Afx. *soralugo* (meaning), f. e. I asked him whether he would start *aperara utdlasasoralugo* (meaning that he w. s.). **Since**, by conjunctive in connexion with *kingorna* (afterwards), f. e. Since we started we have taken no rest *autdlaravta kingorna uningilagut*.

Both — **and**, by repeating the Particle *lo*, f. e. *arnatdlo angutiddlo*, both women and men. **Or**, by the appended Part. *lanit*. **That**, by flexion and affixes, f. e. He said that the kayacker had not yet arrived *qajaq sule tikingitsoq oqautiga* (the k., him who st. n. h. arr. he spoke about); he pelted it with stones that it might break *njarganik milorpa aserorquodlugo* (*quva* causes or wishes it). **If**, by the subjunctive mood. **Therefore** *taima-imat* (as it was so).

PREPOSITIONS.

The Casus locales or Appositions are used figuratively almost just as the corresponding prepositions in other languages. Besides them and the „words of place“ (see Vol. I p. 52) also several affixes are used, f. e. *lik* **with** (having); *ilaq, qangitsoq* (having none) **without**.

II. THE ANGAKOK LANGUAGE. In Vol. I occasionally some words are inserted from the idiom used by the conjurers in practising the invocation of their guardian spirits and other ceremonies. To the ancient lists of words from this language in Greenland, by P. Egede and Fabricius, the only sources we hitherto have possessed, we are now able to add a similar one, procured by Dr. F. Boas from Baffin's-land. A comparison of these lists with the ordinary language offers several interesting points, especially so far as the said magicians, besides exchanging the signification of existing words,

have maintained others, which now are gone into oblivion or only used in traditional tales or recognised in the dialects of foreign Eskimo tribes.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM GREENLAND

BY P. EGEDE AND FABRICIUS

(ancient orthography).

Man (homo) *tawsak*.

Woman *kópalik*.

Young man *niviarsiaraq* (in the ordinary language signifying „young girl“).

Girl *nukakpiak* (ord. l. „young man“).

Child *koetsiak*.

Mother *pók*: **my M.** *póga* (ord. l. „my sack“).

Father *negovia* (ord. l. „his origin“).

Head *káujak*.

Eye *tekkuncæt*, dual. *tekkunætik*; (ord. l. „eye-ball“).

Ear *sudlorták* (*sudloq*, ord. l., a „fistular hollow“).

Spit *ajarak*.

Feet *tungmatit* (*tungmarpá*, ord. l. „treads upon it“).

Eats *aipakpok* (*aipavoq*, ord. l., „is raw, not boiled“).

Food *aipat*, *aipatiksak*.

Headache *kágardlukpok*.

Sea animals *mingneriak*, pl. *-rissat* („gifts of the sea“).

Dog *punguak*.

Reindeer *komaruak* (*kumak*, ord. l., „a parasite, a louse“).

Plant, root *tarsoarmio* (ord. l., „in habitant of the great darkness“).

North *ták*, *tarrup tungá* (ord. l. „darkness, direction of darkness“).

South *kaumatib tungá*.

Air *nyovik*.

Wind *sudluárnek* (ord. l., „puffing away“).

Earth *tarsoak* (ord. l., „great darkness“).

Mountains *ingirksoit* (ord. l., „large lofty points“).

Stone *mangersoak* (ord. l., „great hardness“).

Water *akítsok* (ord. l., „a soft matter“).

Fiord *ablóriak* (ord. l., „somewhat to stride across“).

Ice *nillakórsoak*.

Snow *annigovirksoak*.

House, tent *innerdlák*, *innerak* (ord. l. „new“ (?) or „small dwelling“).

Kayak *aksak*.

Umiak *ingerluk*.

Pot *útsersút* (*útsivoq*, ord. l., „is cooking“).

Rope *ningorak*.

Drum *iajâk*; beats the dr. *iajârpok*.

He is Angakok *kammimavok*.

The A. summons the spirit *sarkomersârpok*.

The guardian spirit explains the words of Tornarsuk *sudlor-tâlerpok*.

The A. repairs a soul *tarnilerpok*.

Dead *kardlomèitsok* (ord. l., „having lost the power of speech“).

Infected by the dead *pyôrpok*, *pyôârpok*.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM RAFFIN'S LAND

BY DR. F. BOAS.

Head *gangirtjuag*.
 Hand *issaratinit*.
 Knee *audlitaik*.
 Heart *qauktitang*.
 Lung *aniirtirbing*.
 Liver *qairaq*.
 Kidney *turning*.
 Intestines *siarvaq*.
 Bone *auviraq*.
 Skin *oqometa*.
 Food *aipat*.
 Seal skin *igetaq*.
 Whale *taitlamigdjuag*.
 White whale *puijakdjuag*.
 Phoca *groenlandica atak*.
 — *foetida angmiaitiak*.
 — *barbata maqdlag*.
 Walrus *tiktlarlik*.
 Reindeer *qilileiliqdjuag*.
 Bear *oqtsoredliq*.
 Fox *pissuqang*.
 Wolf *singaqtè*.
 Dog *pungnu*.
 Bird *qangirtang*.
 Salmon *miugeriaq*.
 Sun *qaumativun*.
 Moon *qaumavut*.
 House *nubiq*.
 Traces (dog's harness) *qelalutik*.
 Blanket *udlijuviaq*.
 Pot *utirtsut*.

INDEX.

The numbers indicate the Sections (General 1-16, Special 17-30) and Subdivisions (respectively 1-9 and I-X) of the Vocabulary. They are not to be confounded with the numbers of each word separately, given in the Special Part. In order to ascertain the designation of an object in different dialects, the Section and subdivision has to be found out in the Index, and the division for Greenland of the same Section, as a standard, will show, where the rest has to be sought for.

- Accompaniment 10. 1.
Affections 16. 1-5.
 Affections in general 16. 1.
 Affirmation 1. 3.
 Aim 14. 2.
 Air 27. III.
 Angakok-language 30. II.
Animals 24. I-V.
 Animals, various words relating
 to - 24. V.
 Appertaining 2. 1.
 Arms 18. IV.
 Arranging 4. 2.
 Arrive 10. 5.
 Articles 3. 5.
 Assistance 14. 4.
 Attraction 16. 2.

Bad 14. 3.
Begin 4. 4.
 Being 1. 1.
 Believing 12. 3.
 Birds 24. III.

 Boat, open 21. I.
Body 18. I-X.
 Body, interior parts 18. VI.
 Body, various words relating to
 18. X.
 Bold 16. 2.
 Bottom 9. 5.
 Broad 9. 3.

 Capture of Seals and Whales
 21. V.
Causation 8. 1-6.
 Cause 8. 1.
Change 7. 1-6.
 Change, in general 7. 1.
 Cease, to 7. 3.
 Chase, Land- 21. IV.
 (**Chattels** 20).
 Colours 27. V.
Communication of Ideas 13. 1-2.
 Communicating Ideas, Means of -
 13. 1.
 Concealing 13. 1.

Condition, State 1. 6.
Counting 5. 4.

Death 1. 5.
Degree 3. 1.
Demonstrating 12. 3.
Destroy 8. 6.
Difficulty 14. 3.
Direction 9. 1.
Direction of Motion 10. 3.
Disgusting 16. 3.
Disperse 4. 3.
Distance 9. 2.
Dividing 2. 2.
Division 3. 5.

Division of Time 23.

Doing 1. 2.

Dress and Ornaments 19. I—V.

Dress, nether 19. II.

Dress upper 19. I.

Dress, various words relating to
19. V.

**Dwellings with chattels and tools
20. I—V.**

Early 6. 7.
Effect 8. 2.
Emphatic 3. 2.
End 4. 4.
Enter 10. 5.
Equal 2. 3.
Error 12. 1.
Evidence 12. 3.
Existence 1. 1—6.
Existing 1. 1.
Expectation 12. 4.
Exterior 9. 6.

Fear 16. 3.
Few 5. 3.

**Firmament, Air and Physical Act-
ions 27. I—VI.**

Fish and lower Animals 24. IV.

Fishing 21. IV.

Follow 10. 4.

Food (human) 16. VIII.

Form 9. 7.

Frequently 6, 5.

Fresh Water 26. III.

Furniture 20. IV.

Future 6. 4 and 7. 6.

Going 10 and 18. X.

Good 14 and 16.

Grief 16. 3.

Happening 6. 9.

Head 18. I.

Heavenly bodies 27. II.

Height 9. 5.

House 20. I.

(Hunting 21).

Ice 26. IV.

(Ideas 13).

Idle 14. 5.

Imagination 12. 4.

Individual Voluntary Powers 14.

1—6.

Inquiry 12. 2.

Intellect 12. 1.

Intelligence 13. 1.

Interior 9. 6.

Intersocial Voluntary Powers 15.

1—2.

Intersocial Relations in general

15. 1.

Kayak 21. II.

Kayak Gear 19. III.

Kinship 28.
Knowledge 12. II.

Land 26. I.
Land and Sea, Lifeless Matter
 26. I—V.

Language 13. 2.
 Large 3. 2 and 9. 3.
 Late 6. 8.
 Legs 18. V.
 Life 1. 4 and 11. 2.
 Light 27. V and 11. 1.
 Long 4. 3.
 Long time 6. 5.

Madness 12. 1.
 Magnitude 3. 1.
 Mammiferous Animals 24. I—II.
 Many 5. 2.
Matter 11. 1—3 (and 26).
 Matter in general 11. 1.
 Means 14. 4.
 Memory 12. 4.
 Mineral Matter 26. 5.
 Moral Affections 16. 5.
Motion 10. 1—5.
 Motion in general 10. 1.
 Motive 14. 2.

Narrow 9. 4.
 Nature 1. 6.
 Necessity 14. 1.
 Neck 18. II.
 Negation 1. 3.
 Never 6. 6.
 New 6. 7.
Number 5. 1—4.
Numerals 22.

Observation 12. 2.
 Old 6. 8.

Opportunity 6. 9.
 Oppose 8. 6.
 Opposite 2. 4.
 Opposition 14. 4.
Order 4. 1—4.
 Organism 11. 2.
 Ornaments 19. IV.

Part 2. 1 and 3. 5.
 Past 6. 3.
 Peculiar 4. 1.
 Persist 7. 3.
Person 17.
(Physical Actions 27).
 Place 9. 1.
Plants 25.
 Pleasure 16. 2.
 Points of the compass 27. I.
 Possessive Relations 15. 2.
 Power 8. 3.
 Powerless 8. 4.
 Present 6. 3.
 Proceed 10. 4.
 Pronouns 17.
 Propel 10. 2.

Quantity 3. 1—6.
 Question 13. 2.
 Quick 10 and 6.

Rare 6. 6.
 Reality 1. 4.
 Reason 12. 1.
 Reasoning 12. 3.
Relation 2. 1—7.
 Relation in general 2. 1.
(Religion 29).
 Religious Affections 16. 5.
 Remain 7. 2.
 Restore 7. 4.
 Results 14. 6.
 Return 10, 5.

(Sea 26).
 Sea 26. 2.
 Seals 24. 1.
 Self 2. 1.
 Sensation 11. 3 and 18. IX.
 Separate 2. 2.
 Severity 8. 3.
 Sewing 20. III.
 Sexual organs 18. VII.
 Short 9. 4.
 Short time 6. 6.
 Similarity 2. 5.
 Simple 5. 1.
 Single 3. 6.
 Skin dressing 20. I.
 Sky 27. I.
 Sledge 21. III.
 Slow 6. 8.
 Small 9. 4.
 Smallness 3. 3.
 Smell 27. VI.
 Snow 27. 3.
Sociology and Religion 29. 1—2.
 Sound 27. VI.
Space 9. 1—7.
 State 1. 6.
 Stop 7. 4 and 10. 1.
 Strange 2. 6.
 Storage 20. II.
 Strike 10. 2.
 Subsequent 6. 4.
Supplement 30.
 Sympathetic Affections 16. 4.

Taste 27. VI.
 Temperature 27. IV.
 Tent 20. II.

Thing 1. 2.
Time 6. 1—9.
 Time in general 6. 1.
 (Time, division of - 23.
 Tired 14. 5.
 Tools, various 20. V.
 Top 9. 5.
Travelling, Hunting and Fishing
 21. I—V.
 Trunk (body) 18. III.

Upper 9. 1.
 Usual 4. 1.

Vanishing 1. 5.
 Variation 7. 5.
 Velocity 10, 1.
 Visibleness 1. 4.
 (Voluntary Powers 14 and 15).

Whales 24. I.
 When 6. II.
 While 6. 2.
 Wholeness 3. 4.
 Will, free - 14. 1.
 Withdraw 10. 4.
 Work 8. 5.
 Working 14. 5.

Yes 1. 3.
 Young 6. 7.

A SPECIMEN OF THE NARRATIVE STYLE.

FIRST PART OF A WIDELY KNOWN TRADITIONAL TALE,

PENNED BY A NATIVE OF GREENLAND.

(1) *Oqalugtuaq Qagssagsuk. nûp* (2) *kangiane* (3) *qôrqune*
 The Tale: Kagsagsuk. East of Nuk at Korok

(4) *ukiveqartut* (5) *sikûtaraut* (6) *imærutdlugo*
 those who wintered usually were icebound, making it devoid of open

(7) *igdlume igdloqatigît* (8) *ilait* *atautsimik*
 sea. In a house the housefellows some of them having one

(9) *ernigdlit, arnâ* (10) *nâparame toquvog; ãma kingorna angutâ*
 son, his mother as she fell sick died; also afterwards his father

(11) *toqugivoq sule erninguat* (12) *mikisûnguaq* (13) *igdloqatâta*
 died still their little son a baby their housefellow

(14) *nagdliginermît* (15) *ernersiartârâ* (16) *perorsarumavdlugo*
 out of mercy made him his fosterson intending to bring him

(17) *ajûngitsuinarnik* (18) *atissaqartitdlagulo nerissaqartipâ*
 up, only good clothes making him have and food making him have,

(19) *asanermittlo angutisilâta* (20) *qiarqûngitdluinardlugo*
 and out of love his fosterfather letting him feel no cold at all

sôrdlo nangmineq qitornane kisa ukiut mardluk qângiûput sule
 just as his own child. At length two winters had passed, still

(21) *agdlîmingitsoq -kisa angutisilâta* (22) *asavdluarungnailerpâ*
 he not growing a bit larger, at last his fosterfather began ceasing

agdlîneq (23) *ajormat* *ilâne qajartor-*
 really to love him, as he was not good for growing. Once kayak-

dlune tikikame *nuliaminut ningagsuleriarame*
 ing, as he came home, upon his wife as he began being harsh,

oqarpoq (24) *unakasik agdlîneq* (25) *ajukasigpoq — una* (26) *agtamut*
 he said: that nasty one to grow he is unable — he, on the dust

igeqûuk! (27) *nuliata nâkigalugo igikumângilâ.*
 hill throw him! His wife pitying him would not throw him out.

uriata tigugamiuk anlkamiuk
Her husband as he seized him as he brought him out, on the
agtamut igtpá. (28) *igdloqataisa taimuiliuttsugát*
dust-hill he threw him. His housefellows would begin the same

ernersiartarângamiko *agdlineg*
with him, whenever they made him their fosterson, whenever he
ajorângat agtamut igtarát.
was unable to grow, on the dust-hill they would throw him.

kísa iláne igingmássuk (29) *arnaquagssárssúp*
at length once as they had thrown him, a very old woman who
igalerme (30) *igdlugdlup* (31) *nākigilerdlugo ergupá*
had her house in the doorway room, taking pity on him, brought
nangminermínut. *qágssagssuk tássanilerame inávdlualegaog*
him inside to her own. Kagsagsuk as he began staying here. got

ínarângame (32) *arnarsiarssuarme*
an excellent living: when he laid down his fostermothers her breasts
(33) *ivíangerssue qípiliutdlugát.* (34) *angutit piniartut.*
them he had for his blanket. The men who where hunters,

angugângamik *qágssagssuk querqussarát neríartorquvdlugo*
when they caught seals, Kagsagsuk they would invite that he might eat.

qágssagssuk iserângat *katangmit núinartog*
Kagsagsuk when he came in, from the inner entrance only emerging
á — mako angutit katangmit qaglkumávdlugo avdlákut pinugo
lo! these men wishing to lift him from the entrance otherwise they

gingáináisigut qagitarát (35) *nerívdhúne arqala-*
did not but by his nostrils they would lift him; when in eating he
vátdlarângat kigutaiararát. *qágssagssuk*
was too greedy they pulled out (some of) his teeth. Kagsagsuk,

anigângame *merdlertoqatine* (36) *nauligagatigilerarai*
when he came out, his fellow children he had for his playfellows
gissumíninguit *nauligaralugit*
with bird-spear, having small pieces of wood for their spears

merdlertoqataisa ornigkângamiko *nauligai navdlo-*
his fellow children when they came to him, they would break his
raráit. *qágssagssuk iláne* (37) *kameqaranilúnit aner-*
spear to pieces. K. sometimes when, even without boots he stayed

ssuarângat ilaisa apúmut ajagtardlugo atissai tamaisa
outside, the others in the snow pushing him, his clothes all with
apúmik kiofiararait ilaisa kinágut quigát kisíáne
snow they stuffed, some, of them upon his face made water but

ípívdluinalerângat *soráerútarát.*
when he began to be totally stifled they would leave him. K. to

qáqssagssuk agdlíneq ajordlune qingarssue kisimik agdlílerput. kisa-
grow being unable his nostrils only began to grow larger. But at
mile iláine písugtuapalártaalerpoq (38) qulínguamingnut. iláine
length sometimes he lounged about a little above them. Once a
qulínguamingnut pígame avdlamik (39) inugsinane
little above them when he went meeting with no other people he
takulerpá inúp (40) ornígháne; ásit qimálerpoq
saw a man coming towards him. As usually he took to flee,
(41) mítaulígtsangmane aso! sámassumik unerqulerpá;
because he should mock him. Lo! in a friendly way he asked him
tíkierardlugo oqarpoq: (42) nákinagíavit íkioru-
to stop; coming to him he said: as thou art very pitiable, wish-
mavdlutit orníghavkit. aqago iteruvit uvdlánguaq
ing to help thee I went to thee. To morrow when thou wakest
(42) písugtuarniatdlarumárputit; pavane takunerpatit
early, thou must take a walk; up yonder thou mayst see the high
qáqarsúit akílerígssuit akornámut períardlutit ima
moutains opposite each other, when thou getst between them, thus
(44) suárniatdlarumárputit: píssaup inua qaile!
thou must call out: Lord of strength may he come forth!

EXPLANATION,

showing the Elements, Stemwords and Affixes, (see the lists Vol I) of the compound words, and the Flexion (see Vol. I, grammatical part).

1) *núk* (a point, f. e. of Land; here the name of a settlement in Gr.), subjective (or genitive).

2) *kange* (a situation more landward or eastward) localis wsf. 3. Person (in its -).

3) *qóroq* (a narrow cleft, here the name of an inlet) loc., irregular declination, instead of *qórumé*.

4) *ukívoq* (he winters) *-fik-qarpoq-toq*, plural 3. P.

ukíorpoq (it is winter) a peculiar conjunctive form: so often as.

5) *síkúpoq* (it is frozen up or imbedded with ice) *síku-tarpoq-raoq*, pl. 3. P.

6) *imaq* (open water) *-erúpá* (deprives him or it of, i. e. the winter or cold had d. it of -) infinitive wsf. 3. P. (object: the inlet).

7) *íqd o-qat-gá* (*gíqput*, as nominal stem: *gík*, pl. *gít*).

8) *íla* (part of or belonging to) - wsf. 3. P. („some“ means here: a married couple).

9) *erneq* (son) *-lík*, pl. *íqdlit* (having).

- 10) *náparpoq*, conjunctive.
- 11) *toquvoq -givoq* (also).
- 12) *mikivoq* (is small) *-ssaq -nguaq*.
- 13) *igdlo -gat* wsf. 3. P. subjective (here supposing: „one of them“).
- 14) *nagdligá* (pities him) *-neq*, ablative.
- 15) *erneq-siaq-tâq-rá*.
- 16) *perorpoq* (grows up cleverly fairly) *-sarpá* (makes him) *-unnavoq* (will,) inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 17) *ajorpoq* (is bad) *-ngilaq* (not) *-soq-ínag*, pl. modalis.
- 18) *ativá* takes it on (i. e. his clothing) *-ssaq. qarpoq-tipá* (makes him) - inf. wsf. 3. P. *lo* and
- 19) *angut* (man, father) *-siaq*, wsf. 3. P. subjective.
- 20) *qíuvoq-quvá* (allows or orders him) *-ngilaq-dluinarpoq* inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 21) *agdlivoq* (grows larger) *-orpoq -mivoq -ngilaq -soq*.
- 22) *asavoq* (loves) *-dluarpoq* (well) *-unguaerpoq* (ceases to) *-lerpoq*, indicative wsf. 3. P.
- 23) *ajorpoq* (is unable to), conjunctive.
- 24) *una* (that one) *-kasik* (displeasing, contemptible).
- 25) *ajorpoq -kasigpoq*, the verbal form of *kasik*.
- 26) *igipá -gaoq* (in a high degree or, as here, merely an addition without altering the sense of the chief verb); 2. P. optative wsf. 3. P.
- 27) *nākigá* (pities him), inf. wsf. 1. P.
- 28) *taimailiorpá* (does so with him) *-savog* (will), verbal participle 3. P. pl. wsf. 3. P. sing., (they who . . . him.)
- 29) *igateg* (a small cooking room), localis.
- 30) *igdlo -lik* subjective.
- 31) *nākigá -lerpoq*, inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 32) *arnaq* (woman, wsf. mother) *-siaq* (obtained, acquired) *-ssuaq*, here almost as superfluous addition, wsf.
- 33) *iviangeq -ssuaq* wsf. pl. exceptional form.
- 34) *pivoq-niarpoq-toq* (the common word for seal hunters) pl.
- 35) *kigut* (tooth) *-aiarpá* (deprives him of) - *araoq* (uses to) indicative pl. 3. P. wsf. sing. 3. P. they . . . him.
- 36) *nauligarpoq* (plays with bird spear) *nauligaq-gat-gá-lerpoq-araaq*, ind. sing. 3. P. wsf. pl. 3. P. he . . . them.
- 37) *kamik* (boot) *-qarpoq*, negative inf. (without having) *-tūnit* (even).
- 38) *qule* (the room above or what is above) *-nguaq* (small)

wsf. terminalis (to their „little above“, viz. a little above their dwellings).

39) *inuk* — *sivoq* (met with), negative inf.

40) *ornigpa* (comes towards him); verbal participle (e-form): him who came towards him, who saw.

41) *mitagpa* (mocks him) *-ut-qa-savoq*, conjunctive wsf. (as he ... him).

42) *nāka-narpog* (is to be -) *-quoq* conjunctive.

43) *pisugpoq* — *tuarpog* — *narpog* — *dlarpog* (these affixes but very little influence to sense) — *umārpog*, indicative 2. P.

44) *suaorpoq* — *narpog* — *dlarpog* — *umārpog*.

S
C
I
T
R
T
S
V
K
E

ka
pa
olc

m
per
me
60,

ELEMENTS OF THE GREENLAND TALES AND TRADITIONS.

Next to the language the folk-lore probably will become the most important source of knowledge that may throw light on the obscure history of the Eskimo race. Some instruction therefore as to making use of them for this purpose, perhaps may be appropriate here. It is chiefly through the tales or legends that any sort of knowledge, either of religious or what may be considered historical nature, is handed down through generations by the Eskimo. For this reason it is not to be wondered at, that certain elements, more or less repeatedly occurring in the tales and partly applied by the story-tellers as interpolations, are frequently met with, and that a discrimination of the traditions on the whole as to the importance of their contents may be found troublesome. The following selection is only made for facilitating the comparison of the Greenland traditions with those which still might be obtained from other Eskimo countries and the neighbouring nations. Consequently it is restricted to what appears to be most popular among the story-tellers and characteristic to their sphere of ideas, comprizing partly some elements, that are repeated in various tales, partly others which are peculiar to some of the most favourite or most widely known tales. The numbers subjoined refer to the headings in the English edition of Eskimo Tales and Traditions (1875).

Strong and mighty men, first rate seal-hunters. No equals in kayaking far out to sea in all weathers. Thickness of their kayak paddles. Dexterity and strength bearing against the influence of old age.

Their great fame, strangers coming from afar to offer them a match. Some of them well disposed and modest, others wicked persons and manslayers. The kayakers of the surrounding stations meeting to deliberate on the punishment of the latter (22, 36, 59, 60, 66, 67, 70, 85, 98).

„A number of men“ living together, especially meaning five brothers, represent envy, haughtiness and brutality, the middlemost being the worst of them. They are uncharitable against helpless individuals, and, if they have a sister, prone to be inimical against her suitors or their brother in law (1, 24, 62, 63, 81, 85, 95).

A miserable old woman taking care of a poor orphan boy whom nobody would help any more (1, 47).

The foster parents did not love the children; they were scolded and left to seek their food on the beach at low water (29).

A little boy with his stepmother among a number of men . . . they suspected and killed her as a witch (62).

A woman with her fosterdaughter was deserted and left helpless by the people of the place (81).

The poor orphan boy Kagsagsuk in order to acquire strength kicked and struck the stones and the very rocks on his way, rolling himself on the ground, to make the stones fly about him. He flung a large piece of timber on his shoulders and secretly carried it up behind the house where he buried it deep in the ground (1).

The fosterfather encouraged the two orphan boys never to forget the enemies of their parents . . . exercising themselves in order to strengthen their limbs . . . dexterity and perseverance . . . killing foxes and ptarmigans by throwing large stones at them . . . fixing a javelin deep in the ground and pulling it out again with two fingers . . . (the bladders of their javelins they made out of entire blown up sealskins (10).

The widows having lost their supporters suffered much from want . . . their neighbours, though prosperous people, did not think of assisting them; they therefore admonished their sons to be wise and kind to other children lest they should be deprived the scanty help, they still might hope to obtain . . . but at the same time trying to acquire dexterity and strength (59).

A father said that, since they had many enemies, his son ought not to grow up a good for nothing, but attain strength and vigour, lifting and flinging stones, pulling up bushes by the root . . . When full grown he could catch a „beaked whale“ with his ordinary kayak-tools. A girdle of whalebone he burst open by pressing back his breath (60, 67, 68).

His fosterfather, the strong man, brought him up and trained him according to the rules of strength; early in the morning he lifted him off his couch by the hairs only (62).

The boy grew up under the constant admonitions of his grandfather, to revenge his father, and never was he seen smiling (64).

Ungilagtake was a very giant who lived in the south; nobody was ever known to escape him, but even the most valiant put to death by him (10).

Igimarasugsuk, a cannibal, who killed and ate his wives after

having fattened them, but was stabbed with a lance by the last of them (3).

Sometimes the best friends on apparently trifling occasions **grow enemies** (6, 59).

Two cousins were very fond of one another, they assisted each other early and late and amused themselves in exercising and exhibiting their mutual strength (4).

Two friends loved each other very dearly. One of them used to say: „When I have not seen my friend for a whole day, I am ready to die with longing (6).

A famous angakok **married a girl who had a number of brothers**; after this he grew neglectful, living on what they captured ... but in the midst of winter, when the provisions were brought to an end, the brothers in law had given up hunting and all were on the point of starvation, then at length he went hunting seals, saved the lives of all the inmates of the house, and was now highly thought of by them (16).

Of the two friends who loved each other so dearly the one occasionally did not visit the other at the usual time, for which reason the other made him go mad by aid of witchcraft (6).

A woman making people enemies by **calumniating** them to each other (18).

The women had only put by a piece of the back (meat) instead of briskets for his mothers brother ... offended by this **want of consideration** he resolved ... (13).

As his fosterfather continually had excited him on account of his parents having been **killed by their enemies** ... he put big stones in his sling and destroyed three boat's crews and all (25).

Having killed the murderers of his son, they retired to their hiding place under their boat which they had covered with grass and shrubs (34).

All of a sudden he saw his companion whom he believed his dearest friend, with raised arm aiming his harpoon at him (59).

The sons took vengeance on the disturbers of their mother's grave (61).

As he had a **quarrel with his wife, her brothers all went up** and seized him, and at last struck him with a knife (85).

He sheltered himself behind his protector, the arrows flying about him right and left (4, 14).

The visitors had to try **wrestling with the giant**, who killed the first of them and called out for a rope to hoist the dead man up to the roof of the house ... a sound of knives was then heard (cannibals?) (16).

A strong man used to invite strangers to a wrestling and fighting match on a plain above the houses covered with many projecting stones, which he had chosen on purpose, in order to finish off his adversaries by dashing them against the stones (10, 26).

As he was obliged to follow in a boat the pursuers of his brother who fled in kayak, he feigned to be pulling exceedingly hard, and in so doing, purposely broke every oar he got in hand, in order to delay the pursuit (48).

The hospitable man at whose house the two travellers had put up, said to them, that **if they wanted to have wives, they might take his daughters**; in this way they got married the same day (10, 67).

A man stayed out on a journey so long a time, that his own people had given him up, when he returned: meanwhile an old bachelor had undertaken to provide for his family, he now feared that the man should feel jealous, but on the contrary he earned thanks as well as a reward for this service (71).

The father gave his son several instructions as a new beginning hunter, admonishing him not to go to the north, because of **a monstrous reptile**. But nevertheless he went to meet with it, vanquished and killed it (5).

The brothers started on an expedition to find and visit **their sister who lived among cannibals** ... in proceeding along the coast in search of an inhabited place they kept a look out for ravens, where they might be seen soaring ... in this way they discovered a number of houses ... after having secured their sledges and waited the fall of night, they went cautiously up to one large house, mounted the roof and looked down the venthole ... recognised their sister as being quite white on one side of the head ... they made a sign by spitting down ... their brother in law then instantly emerged from the entrance, carrying his bow ready beat in his hand ... as they had told him about their relation to his wife, he instantly invited them to go in, and ordered a meal to be prepared for them ... they learned that all the people of the place were cannibals and had made a cannibal out of their sister too ... however their brother in law was very careful for them, and in order to save them from being pursued when leaving his house the next morning, he cut asunder the lashings of all the sledges belonging to his neighbours (9).

Two brothers in roaming about came to **people who suffered under the sway of a „strong man“**. They vanquished and killed him, whereupon his inferiors greatly rejoiced and would make the strangers henceforth their masters ... They also defied and killed a giant in another place, who used to stab any stranger, that came to him, in fighting matches with lances (10).

When strangers enter into a house it is customary, in the first place to offer them a meal, and secondly invite them to a **wrestling match** (23, 25, 26, 36).

Several men lived together at the mouth of a fjord. All those who went kayaking up the fjord disappeared one after another (48).

A boy fled to the inland and grew „kivigtok“, because he

was not able to forget his mothers harsh words, though they were adressed to his father only (53).

The man who killed his mother in revenge upon her having made him blind became a **kivigtok** and made his appearance ages thereafter, telling that he lived with his sister far off in the interior, that she could not move any more, both of them being immensely old, and that their housemates were terrible beings with heads like seals (2).

A **madman** was seen walking on the surface of the water — A girl came as **kivigtok** from the east across the country to the westcoast and married the one of two lonely brothers. — A man out of **despair** for having caused his cousin's death went off, intending to kill all what he met with. — **Child monsters** who are able to devour their parents and all their housemates. — A man was **revived** by magic lays sung over his grave, but afterwards retired to the **underworld people**. — An **angakok** conjuring an „**angiak**“ (child's ghost). — A **kivigtok** woman with an **angiak** being summoned by hearing her favourite song returned to her relatives, but afterwards became mother to bear-cubs. — The „**anginiartok**“ was enabled from his childhood by magic to revive in case of perishing in **kayak** (6, 26, 27, 39, 40, 51, 53, 70, 77, 78, 79).

Fools or naturals considered as **clairvoyants** (4, 28).

A young man in order to take vengeance on a wicked person who had mocked him as a poor boy, learned the **art of acquiring the shape of a walrus** whenever he wanted (7).

The mother of the young **kayaker** taught him how to avoid his enemies: „If ever they venture to prosecute thee, take some water out of the sea with thy left hand and moisten thy lips with it“ (32).

A bird came flying out of a cave; one of them quickly got an arrow from an orphan boy, who had just been practising bow-shooting, and hit the bird with it; and when they came to look more closely at it, **the bird turned out to be one of the men** (their enemies, a wizard). They cut him to pieces and at once took out his entrails. Part of them were sunk in the depths of the ocean, and the rest brought to a place, on which the sun never shone (48).

In order to find a companion to help him he travelled about examining the inside fur of the mans' boots till he found one without lice (54).

The grandmother gave the child as **amulet** a whetstone from the **inuarutligaks** (dwarfs) saying: „Child, be as hard (invulnerable) as this stone“ (61).

The approaching enemies were observed in the reflection from the water (by means of **clairvoyance**) (10).

A man, whose **wife had been barren**, at last got a son by applying himself for help to an old magician (13).

A man, who had a barren wife, threw a sea-worm upon her,

according to the advice of an old wise man. She then gave birth to a son endowed with supernatural power as a kayaker (87).

Revenge by means of a „**tupilak**“ (24).

The skull of a seal used for making a boat invisible to people on the shore (4).

The exercises, that had to be gone through by the future **angakok**. The father teaching his son the last of them, which was that of opening a grave and putting his hands into the flesh of the deceased body. When thereafter a spark of light from the setting sun was falling down, he ought to flee at once (45).

The **angakok** taken by the bear and the walrus; his descending to the „**arnakuagsak**“ for the purpose of persuading her to send the sea-animals to the surface of the ocean (56).

A man having an amulet hidden in the edging of his jacket, able to be sent out and kill whomsoever of his enemies (68).

The old men offended by the inhospitableness they had been met with, **bewitched the house** in order to produce discord among its inmates (22).

Mingling reindeer hairs in the drinking water, in order to make people be transformed into reindeer (17).

Filling the boots of a person with reptiles, spiders and vermin for some purpose connected with sorcery or **witchcraft** (43).

In preparing the skin she practised witchcraft on it and spoke thus: „when he (her son, with whom she had got angry) cuts thee into thongs, when he cuts thee asunder, thou shalt snap and smite his face (blind him) (2).

The widow, in order to be revenged, cut a piece of the loin, and after having pronounced a spell upon it carried it to them by way of a present, intending to work their destruction (32).

His friend informed him (concerning witchcraft), that he ought to dry a morsel of a dead mans flesh and put it beneath the point of the hunter's harpoon, who then from a clever hunter might turn into a very poor one. The bladder he was likewise to dry, and if ever he happened to get an enemy, he was to blow it up, and, while the other was asleep, press the air out upon him (57).

The **angakok caught the witch** (i. e. her soul or ghost invisible to others) by thrusting the harpoon at her and begging the others to hold the harpoon string fast (69).

A man with his family travelled very far southward. They wintered with some people, who turned out to have been **bears in the shape of men** ... their custom, that visitors should lick out the oil of the lamps on entering (19).

The „**amarok**“ (wolf) as the „**Lord of strength**“ made the poor orphan boy become strong and vigorous by exercises, twisting his tail round his body and throwing him down (1).

The brothers, in order to fetch back their sister from her

husband, the whale, built a boat of immense swiftness, so as to be a match to a flying bird, even able to outdo a gull (5).

A girl taken by an eagle, who carried her as his bride to the top of a steep cliff (8).

A man mated himself with a seafowl. He saw many **women bathing in a lake** and secured the clothes of one among them, whereupon the others **changed into birds** and flew away (12).

A girl married an „atliarusek“ (underworld people). His boat was able to dive and continue its course beneath the waves of the sea (20).

The lost daughter found by her brothers as **married with a monstrous reptile** (21).

The inlanders in dancing transformed themselves into animals (28).

The sun and moon originally sister and brother (35).

Training wild animals for pulling a sledge (37).

Kayakers in captivity with **the underworld-people** (46, 65).

A woman **mated with a dog**. Origin of the Inlanders and the White men (148).

Origin of seals and whales from the daughter of a mighty angakok, who threw her in the sea, in order to save himself (see Vol. I, p. 17).

An angakok-flight in order to restore the health to a child by fetching back its spirit, which was taken by **the inlanders** (44).

Giviok **crossed the sea in his kayak for Akilinek**; he passed the „sea-lice“, which devoured his throwing-stick, and a narrow passage between two icebergs, opening and closing. Came to cannibals (15).

An angakok and his brothers in law **drifting upon ice** to Akilinek and afterwards back again. Taking the shape of a bear and assisted by amulets (16, 23).

A man coming from Akilinek in **a sledge pulled by reindeers** (37).

Angakok-flight to Akilinek; an iceberg turned over and crushed a „kagse“ (public building) with its assembly (45).

Travellers to Akilinek give their boat a double coating (82).

A boy fled to Akilinek in a kayak. The giant-people and the monstrous gulls (84).

Expedition to the inlanders for the purpose of procuring metal knives. — A man descended both from the coast people and the inlanders, his great deeds. — Onslaught on the coast people. — See also Vol. I, p. 16—21.

NOTES.

1. EDITORIAL REMARKS.

Since the former Volume was written, the author's sources have been augmented by the following publications:

G. HOLM: Den østgrønlandske Expedition 1883—85 (Second Part, comprising Ethnology).

F. BOAS: The Central Eskimo. Washington 1889.

H. ABBES: Die Eskimos des Cumberlandgolfs.

ROGER WELLS, ENSIGN, and JOHN W. KELLY: English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English Vocabularies, preceded by Ethnographical Memoranda. Washington 1890.

FR. ERDMANN: Eskimoisches Wörterbuch. Zweiter Theil. Budissin 1866,

besides occasional Notes and Articles in other works or Journals. Moreover I have been favoured, as usual, with information by letters, especially from Holm, Boas and Jacobsen. Their valuable communications are embodied as far as possible in my Vocabulary, but owing to the narrow limits after which it is planned, they could not be made use of in this way as amply as they deserved.

The same necessity of economising in regard to space has also required the linguistical explanations to be made more compendious than the author had intended. In turning up in the Vocabulary and for this purpose applying to the Index, it is supposed that the lists of affixes and stemwords in Vol. I are at hand. As for the rest the necessary directions are given in p. 34 and 98. It might only be repeated here, that in order to simplify the text the flexional forms of the Eskimo word and its English translation are not always congruent. As to verbs f. i. the forms: he does, to do and doing, may be found in the Vocabulary rendered by the same standard form: he does (ending: *poq*, *voq*, *aoq*, or including an object: *pá*, *vá*, *á*), although the infinitive may as well be represented in Eskimo (*lune*, *lugo*, and the affix *neq*). In the same way the English adjective (f. i. large) may be found rendered by a

verbal form (it is large) while the adequate translation into Eskimo would require the application of the nominal participle (ending: *toq*, *ssog*: „which is large“). As for the rest it hardly need be remembered, that in most of the Eskimo vocabularies existing the flexional forms are but indistinctly indicated, in many cases hardly recognisable.

In the above quoted communication, Kelly announces vocabularies to be in process of preparation by L. M. Turner, which will contain over 7000 words of the Koksoagmyut; 3000 words of the Unalit of Norton Sound; 250 words of the Malinyut; besides the Unalaska Alyut Dictionary of 1900 words. Furthermore J. C. Pilling in his Bibliography of the Eskimo Language states, that J. Murdoch, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, has compiled a vocabulary, forming 132 pp. fol. of manuscript, containing 1100 words collected by the Point Barrow Expedition. The words represent at least 590 radicals, are followed by a list of 90 affixes and arranged after the pattern of Kleinschmidt's Grønlandske Ordbog. — I very much regret, not to have been able to await the publication of these, undoubtedly important contributions from the Extreme West.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY.

J. W. Kelly has given an interesting description of the Eskimo tribes inhabiting the extreme Northwest corner of America, the shores of Bering-strait and its vicinity as well as the Interior. The following extract of it may give an idea of their mutual rivalry and the movings and migrations caused by their intertribal hostilities up to the present day.

As to the Asiatic Eskimos, he premises, that the Deerman people are gradually crowding them out and almost absorbing them by assimilation. They have lived in underground houses, but now they live in huts covered with walrus hide.

The Kavea country on the American side of the Strait is now almost depopulated, owing to the scarcity of game. The remnants of the Kavea tribe are mostly scattered over the whole of Arctic Alaska. Wherever found, they are impudent, energetic and persevering. What few remain at home rival the Kinigans of Cape Prince of Whales in lawlessness. Nearly every year there is a report of from one to three being killed.

The Tigaremites at Point Hope soon became the centre of power. About 100 years ago, as far as can be determined, their village on P. Hope had a population of 2000, and 6 council houses (!?). At that time the growing Nooatok tribe (Inland Eskimo) began pressing them. About the year 1800 a great fight took place between them. The Tigaras were overthrown and compelled to withdraw from a part of the country. Since that time the popu-

lation of the tribe has steadily declined. They have often attacked parties of whalers who have been on shore after water and drift-wood. A chief named Owtonowrok, aspiring to become absolute master of his people, passed from tyranny to assassination. For the most trivial causes he would sally forth on a shot-gun expedition. He was shot dead Febr. 14, 1889, by two brothers whom he had exiled, but who returned for the purpose of killing him. During his life he killed 5 men and one woman.

The present century has witnessed the rise and fall of the Kinigans of Cape Pr. of Wales. A band, led on by their Unutkoots (Angakut) overran the country south and east of the Selawik River, sailed across Kotzebue Sound to Hotham and Cape Krusenstern, where they founded colonies, plundering and scattering other tribes. Soon after 1867 they captured and plundered a St. Francisco vessel. Encouraged by this success they seized and boarded a Hawaiian brig, commanded by George Gilly. They seized and killed one man. But Gilly and the mate took up position at the poop and opened fire on the natives who swarmed on deck. 15 were killed, the number of the drowned is not known. This incident broke the power of the Kinigans.

Bands of Outlaws, called Kevalinyes, have their home between the Tigaras and the Nooatoks, from whom the larger number of them have their origin. Within the last 3 years they have extended their ground to the shore of the Arctic, appropriating the northern portion of the Tigara hunting ground. But it must be remembered that in no place are hostilities continuous between the tribes, there are always seasons of civility, during which they visit each other for the purpose of trade.

The Nooatoks, originally called Napakatamutes (timber people) began their existence in the timbered country at the head waters of the Nooatok River. They have moved to the east and west occupying as much of the territory as suits their purpose. Around Point Barrow they have obtained footing, and they promise to overrun the whole country.

There are 3 types observable among the Arctic Eskimo of Alaska. First the tall cadaverous natives on Kotzebue Sound, who live on fish, ptarmigans and marmots, and always have a hungry look; there is a tendency among them to migrate northward. Then there is the tall, strongly knit type of the Nooatoks, a gigantic race, of a splendid physique; they live among the mountains of the interior and their supply of food is the reindeer, mountain sheep, ptarmigans and fish. The third type is the short, stumpy one, probably that of the old Eskimo before the admixture with southern tribes; they are now found on the Arctic coast. Whale, seal, and deer meat are their food staples.

3. TRADITIONS.

As an introduction the Ethnographical Memoranda just mentioned contain two traditional tales, of which the first one shows a striking resemblance to some Indian tales. In the beginning, it says, people had heads like ravens, and all the world was wrapped in gloom, with no change of day and night. At that time there lived a powerful chieftain on the top of the highest peak. Suspended on the roof of his hut were two balls, which were considered very precious and carefully guarded. One day the guards being asleep, some children knocked down the balls with a stick. They rolled out through the door of the hut and down the mountain side. People rushed after them and a struggle ensued for their possession, which ended in breaking them. Light sprang from one and darkness from the other. This was the beginning of day and night. — In the other tale we certainly recognise the Greenland myth of sun and moon, but not so completely rendered as in one from Point Barrow.

The rather puzzling similarity mentioned in Vol. I p. 20, of a Samoedic and an Eskimo tradition certainly as yet seems too isolated to be of any weight in questions about a common origin, but still it reminds of laying more stress on the study of the relation between the arctic folk-lore of the old and that of the new world. The Greenland version of the said tale (Poul Egede: *Efterretninger*, p. 145) says: A reindeerhunter observing a crowd of women bathing in a lake, stole the clothes of one among them and got her for his wife, while the others by means of their clothing were transformed into geese. His wife got a son, but later on both of them escaped likewise in the shape of birds. He then set out on a journey in search of them and met with an old man, who was hewing a piece of timber. He wiped up between his legs with the chips, and threw them in the river where they turned to salmon. The old man said: From what side doest thou come? if from behind, thou mayst live, but if from before, thou must die. He answered: From behind, I am looking for my wife and son. The old man then made a salmon out of a large chip and bade him sit down upon it, but with the eyes closed. The fish then conveyed him to his wife and son.

The Central Eskimo, according to Dr. Boas relate the story thus: A man who wished to marry, went out in search of a wife. He found a lake, in which many geese were swimming which could be transformed into women by putting on their boots, which were left on shore. The man here got a wife by stealing boots. The rest is much like the Greenland tale. Only the salmonmaker allows him to approach from before and not from behind; he polishes the chips in order to make them slippery, and such like.

Finally we have the Samoedic story (M. A. Castrén: *Ethnolö-*

giska Foreläsningar, Helsingfors 1857, p. 182). A man set out on a journey and met with an old woman, who was felling birch-trees. He said: Thou hewest round it, that is not the way of felling a tree, from two sides thou must hew. He helped her and followed her to her tent. She bade him hide himself. Then seven girls arrived, had a talk with the crone and withdrew. She said to him: In the darkest forest yonder is a lake, there the seven girls will go swimming, take the clothes belonging to one of them. So he did, and the girls certainly also are spoken of as having their home in the air or in heaven, but not in the shape of birds, and the rest is quite different from the Eskimo tradition.

The folk-lore of Eastgreenland is mentioned in Vol. I p. 18. In the Journal of the Danish Geographical Society Capt. Holm has set forth several grounds for not separating the Eskimo from the Indians as a true American race. For this purpose he explains new traditions and traditional customs existing among the East Greenlanders and indicating a relationship between this most isolated Eskimo tribe and even the southern North American Indians. The chief points of his arguments are as follows: 1) The Eskimo tale of Asiak, a heavenly ruler, to whom the Angakut apply for getting rain, apparently a reminiscence from an earlier southern home. 2) The souls of the deceased as ball players. 3) The custom of burying in water. 4) Certain hunting and fishing implements.

In his work: „The Central Eskimo“ Dr. Boas has given 17 traditional tales besides some more fragmentary ones and a similar number of songs, a true rarity among the Eskimo spiritual productions we possess. In a comparison with the traditions of the other Eskimo tribes about half of the tales are determined as identical with tales from Greenland, while elements of the same kind are recognised in others.

As belonging to the Greenland stock but little has to be added to the collection of 1875, namely: the origin of the Arnakuagsak, of the hooded seal and of the loom (by C. Lytzen in „Fra alle Lande“ 1874), and as an element in one of the tales: the origin of salmon mentioned above.

4. LINGUISTICAL.

STEMWORDS FROM THE CENTRAL ESKIMO-DIALECT. In the list of stemwords Vol. I, those marked with C will be found rather scanty, the reason is in fact, that, what existed in the shape of printed vocabularies was comparatively poor. But just now I was gratified at receiving from Dr. Boas a list of the C-stemwords which he considers appropriate to be added to the vocabulary, and I am glad thus to be enabled to insert it here:

agdlérpoq — agssoq — ailaq — áka I — alarpá — aligoq

— *alivôq* — *aluppâ* — *angmâq* — *angmavoq* — *anguarpoq* —
anguvâ — *aorpoq* — *apûmaq* — *ârdluk* — *asaloq* — *assuppâ* —
ausiaq — *ava* I — *igîpa* — *igdlaoq* — *igdlôq* — *igssuk* — *iké*
 — *ikeq* — *inuk* — *inivâ* — *ipe* — *iperaq* — *isoq* — *iteq* —
itsaq — *itulpoq* — *itumâq* — *ivisâq* — *ivssucog* — *ivavoq* —
 — *qalugîaq* — *qârpâ* — *qâteq* — *qingoq* — *qitornaq* — *quagssuk*
 — *qungiaq* — *katak* — *kingeq* — *kinguk* — *maqigpoq* — *mamik*
 — *nano* — *masak* — *musik* — *mingoq* — *mitilik* — *mugtuk* —
naqigpoq — *napo* — *nigsik* — *nîorpoq* — *nutâq* — *pagpâ* —
pâppâ — *pamioq* — *panqneq* — *pero* — *pingo* — *pûtsinlik* —
pukeq — *sâko* — *samik* — *serdlag* — *suk* — *subuitog* — *taquaq* —
tamaq — *tâterâq* — *tauto* — *tigdlag* — *tigpik* — *torssoq* —
tuapaq — *tujorpâ* — *tunivâ* — *tuputa* — *verneq* — *ugpik* —
uîarpâ — *uîpoq*.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SECTIONS. Comparing the Special Part of the Vocabulary with Powell's schedules, some re-arrangement will be found to have taken place. Being too poorly represented in the dialects, some sections are embodied in others. For the same reason „Measure“ and „Standard of value“ are wholly omitted, and from other points of view there was no room for „Geographical names“ and „New words“.

As to the special groups, among others it was of particular interest to learn, what systems and words relating to „Division of the year“ and „Quarters of the globe“, were applied by the EAST-GREENLANDERS, who have lived almost quite isolated from European influence and about whose state of culture we have recently obtained the most authentic and detailed information. The year they divide according to the changes of the moon, and the months are designated by their number, counting from the first change after the first appearance of the star *asit* (Atair = *α* aquilæ) in the morning twilight. Formerly they began numbering from the first change after the shortest day, and this still being maintained in some places, it sometimes gives rise to misunderstanding. The natives are very skilled in calculating in advance the arrival of the shortest day by observing the position of the sun and the said star. There was a dispute between one of them and the foreigners, in which the native proved to be right. As for the rest, it is well known that the Eskimo tribes, moreover divide the year into seasons, named after the different occupations and especially the different kinds of game to be had, and consequently varying according to the localities.

To indicate the quarters of the globe the Westgreenlanders use at once two systems. Besides the ordinary one they derive another from the view of the open sea, distinguishing what is to the left, *qava*, and to the right, *ava*. On the westcoast these terms came to signify at the same time, respectively south and north, and *qavângarnisaq* a man from the south, *avângarnisaq* from the north.

Another very common word for: south (on the Westcoast) *kujat*, likewise is referred to: left, and in a similar way some words signifying, on one side: upward and landward, and on the other: downward and seaward, have passed to represent the ideas of east and west too, although perhaps not so commonly as those used for south and north, and still more owing to European influence. This same duplicity, so natural to people who have their dwellings on the very beach, may also in other Eskimo countries have caused some of the confusion now met with in the foreign travellers' accounts. The whole store of words here in question, to which also might be added the terms for winds in regard to direction, will be found in Sections 9. 1 and 27. I, III, and in Vol. I p. 52 and the list of stemwords. Certainly among them there must be some which have direct reference to the ideas of the points of compass, but in order to know the true original signification of the above named principal radicals, I asked information of Capt. Holm, whose interpreter also happened to be present now, and I was told that in the eastern dialect *qavángarnisag* was used for denoting a person who lives in the north, and *avángarnisag* one who lives in the south, the latter comprising the inhabitants of the Westcoast, and that the East-Greenlanders have no other words for north- and southlanders. These designations, just the opposite to those of the western dialect, evidently confirm, that originally they only related to the direction of the sea, and that probably the application to north and south is owing merely to European influence.

It is mentioned above (p. 17—18) how the surprising difference of many East-Greenland words from the normal dialect originates from the custom of not mentioning the NAMES OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED, and for this reason altering, at least provisionally even some of the most common words of the familiar language. It was suggested that this fact perhaps explains some abnormalities in the vocabularies of the Extreme West, in which it happens, in several cases, that the true Greenland word has been discovered as being used contemporaneously with the different counterpart of it, apparently in the same tribal district. — After these lines had been printed, the writer received the vocabulary of Wells and Kelly, in which is said concerning the same dialects: „The language is difficult to understand on account of there being so many synonymous terms. As many as six different names have been found for the same thing in a single tribe. What may be the traditional name of an object in one locality may be the common appellation in another.“

5. ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO VOL. I.

Page 14. line 19 read: thickness and — 41, 19: an *f* — 45, 15: babbling — 51, 25 *kirfát* — 53, 2: *sujua* — 59, 21: few — 62, 15: *tusaramiuk* — 64, 1: stems — 67, 32: *kigutkâq* — 70, 26: (I, II) goes — 71, 35: something) — 72, 16: *angí-ssusia* — 72, 23: got (*târpoq*) — 82, 26: saddleback — 85, 33: *agipog* — 88, 8: weeps — 92, 25: saddleback — 97, 39: Wa — 103, 23: mountains — 103, 16: *igumigpâ* — 104, 18: *ípog* — 106, 9: ochre — 107, 5: handle [*kimagtât*] — 108, 13: *qanigpoq* — 109, 19: ravenous — 109, 26: deep — 109, 27: L.C.M. — 110, 35: weeps — 110, 36: *qávoq* — 116, 4: *qigtarpoq* — 114, 24: merry — 119, 22: muscle — 121, 16: L.M. (*kraimítigá*) see: *q* — 122, 14 *kivdlorpâ* — 122, 31: *kistpai* — 123, 7: *kiguvoq* — 123, 23: success — 125, 28: outer — 137, 3: laughing — 137, 18: *myngitt* — 138, 10: is — 140, 3: as — 142, 36: M to — 144, 20: scratches — 152, 16: *tagpípog* is blind — 154, 34: *tikípog* — 157, 32: M. Fuligula — 159, 27: piece of blubber used as bait.

Insert: Page 68: *mersorpog* for a long time; — *mineq* a piece, a bit of; — *nió* inhabitant of. — 82: *abba* I, see *aru* (*ápa?*).

6. ADDITIONS TO VOL. II.

SECTION 1. G. No *náme* (stw. *naik*). Ge. Man *tâq*, see Vol. I p. 152.

SECT. 2. G. *ilai*, also: „the (his) others“ (belonging to him), i. e. if more than one.

SECT. 3. G. Does thus with them all *tamaqerpai*, divides it into two pieces *avigpâ*, crush to pieces *userorpâ*, cuts asunder *pilagpâ*, breaks *napivâ*, cleaves *sipivâ*. Afx. *qut*, *ko*, *leq*, *dlurpoq*, *ngajak*, *tigaog* (see Vol. I). L. Afx. (?) more, too much *luarpoq*, *luadlarpoq*; small *ârssuk*; somewhat, a little *giarpoq* *rngoarpoq*, nearly (also apparently without any signification) *laukpoq*.

SECT. 4. G. Begins it *autdlarnerpâ*.

SECT. 5. G. Swarm (of marine animals) *amisut*. L. Afx. (?) only *tovoq*, *tôvoq*; many, almost many *gasait*, *gasakssait*.

SECT. 6. G. Beginning and End, see Sect. 4. L. Afx. (?) quite new *gâtsiaq*.

SECT. 7. G. ceases *soraerpoq*. Afx. *gunгнаerpoq*. L. Afx. (?) continues *valliarog*.

SECT. 9. Place *piefik*; front side *sak*; hind part *ago*; is open *angmavoq*; cover *mato*; screen *talo* (see also Sect. 3).

SECT. 10. G. Glides *sisuvog*; tumbles down *ordluvoq*, *úpiqog*; approaches *patdligpa*.

SECT. 11. G. Frail *qajanmartoq*; elastic *ajortnugujitsog*, *eqivog*; water *imeq*.

SECT. 12. G. Teaches, informs *ajogersorpá*. Afx. probably *gungnarpog*.

SECT. 13. G. He says, or they say, appended particle *góg*.

SECT. 14. G. Distress *perdluk*; is busy *ulapipog*.

SECT. 15. G. Fights with him *pává*; watches the house *paivoq* takes care of it *párá*; store, property *pegút*; is lost *támarpoq*; is without shelter *tujormivog*.

SECT. 16. G. is angry *ningagpoq*; is despondent *ugguarpog*; is desirous *pileritsagpoq*; is joyful *tipáitsugpoq*; wishes to be as happy as he *usorá*; a malefactor *pinerdlugtoq*; finds it ridiculous *tivsigá*. Afx. awkwardly, nasty *kasik*.

As to words designating the ideas of Good and Evil, in discriminating their physical and their moral signification, some confusion was caused in G. by the contact with Europeans and the Christian instruction. The stemword *ajorpoq*, signifying „bad“ in the sense of inability and sickness, was adopted for „sin“. Perhaps the most appropriate radical word for application within the sphere of thought here in question is: *sila*, which signifies reason, but comprises willing and doing as well as knowing what is rational; *silatuvog* is wise and noble-minded, the reverse of *siláipog*. In the other dialects apparently, some peculiar stemwords are rendering a similar service. In L., M. and W. „*nako*“ seems to be used for morally good, but it remains uncertain to which of the similar words in G. it is related, *nako* physical and spiritual strength, or *nákora* loves him.

SECT. 18. G. swallows it *ivá*; frozen meat *quaq*; feels it as an inconvenience *igpigá*; is healthy *perqigpoq*; is suffocated *ipivoq*.

SECT. 21. G. Weapon in general, and a small harpoon particularly used for seal catching on the ice: *sáko*; the rather strange appellation in Wn. of the line attached to a harpoon for stabbing *sabromia*, reminds faintly of *sákomio*, „something attached to *sáko*.“

SECT. 26. Wn. The sea *oonane* of course is the „*unane*“ in L., „yonder or seaward among the islands“; but *imag* certainly also must be known, as it is found in Ws. and A.

SECT. 27. G. Sheltered place *orqog*; voice, melody *erinaq*.

ABBREVIATIONS

(see p. 34).

Subj. = subjective (genitive), loc. = localis, mod. = modalis, sing. = singular, pl. = plural, trans. = transitive, halftr. = half-transitive, ind. = indicative, inf. = infinitive, nom. part. = nominal participle; 1., 2., 3. P. = first, second, third person.

ERRATA:

Page	Preface:	for	THSAURUS	read:	THESAURUS
2,	line 11	—	subsistance	—	subsistence
— 4,	— 12	—	occasinally	—	occasionally
— 6,	— 23	—	native	—	natives
— 19,	— 4	—	new comers	—	newcomers
— 22,	— 34	—	suiufficiently	—	sufficiently
— 26,	— 10	—	the	—	they
— 27,	— 20	—	im	—	in
— —	— 22	—	tho	—	the
— —	— 23	—	oceupies	—	occupies
— —	— 27	—	ire	—	ice
— 30,	— 1	—	iee	—	ice
— 31,	— 18	—	majorety	—	majority
— —	— 21	—	expecially	—	especially
— —	— 24	—	occusionally	—	occasionally
— 40,	— 1	—	<i>kigutikâq</i>	—	<i>kigutikâq</i>
— 41,	— 24	—	<i>kegak</i>	—	<i>kâgak</i>
— —	— 31	—	<i>neq</i>	—	<i>naq</i>
— 46,	— 12	—	<i>tsiumuk (sujo?)</i>	—	<i>tsiumuktoark</i>
— —	— 17	—	<i>tsiumuk</i>	—	<i>nûta</i>
— 50,	— 30	—	<i>angissusia</i>	—	<i>angissusia</i>
— 52,	— 25	—	<i>tôrpa</i>	—	<i>tôrpa</i>
— 54,	— 2	—	<i>kinerpok</i>	—	<i>kinerpok</i>
— —	— 7	—	ane	—	and
— 55,	— 15	—	eontradicts	—	contradicts
— 57,	— 34	—	rediculous	—	ridiculous
— 59,	— 6	—	tirred	—	tired
— —	— 7	—	atep	—	step
— —	— 34	—	<i>qivfaq</i>	—	<i>kivfaq</i>
— 60,	— 8	—	sells	—	(sells)
— —	— 18	—	<i>qavdlugo</i>	—	<i>quvdlugo</i>
— 61,	— 28	—	<i>katugpoq</i>	—	<i>katagpoq</i>

Page	line	for	invoking	read:	invoking
—	62,	18:	for	invoking	invoking
—	63,	— 8	—	<i>idluinck</i>	— <i>idluinek</i>
—	—	— 20	—	<i>.. yniktoark</i>	— <i>.. yniktoark</i>
—	65,	— 30	—	egebrow	— eyebrow
—	72,	— 13	—	scaffold	— 21) scaffold
—	—	— 15	—	21)	— 22)
—	—	— 16	—	22) skin	— skin
—	73,	— 18	—	<i>krarak</i>	— <i>kranak</i>
—	80,	— 21	—	<i>merpoq</i>	— <i>mergoq</i>
—	88,	— 24	—	<i>ardlárdoq</i>	— <i>ardlárpoq</i> †
—	91,	— 1	—	<i>ackiat</i>	— <i>ackiat,</i>
—	92,	— 36	—	<i>angi</i>	— <i>angi</i>
—	97,	— 25	—	<i>atak</i>	— <i>ataq</i>
—	—	— 35	—	<i>miugeriaq</i>	— <i>mingeriaq</i>
—	102,	— 17	—	<i>.. dlagulo</i>	— <i>.. dlugulo</i>
—	104,	— 18	—	moutains	— mountains.
—	—	— 33	—	<i>raoq</i>	— <i>araoq</i>
—	—	— 36	—	<i>igdo</i>	— <i>igdlo</i>
—	110,	— 21	—	sean	— seen
—	117,	— 37	—	oonveyed	— conveyed.

THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS,
ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
AND A SKETCH-MAP.

BY

Dr. H. RINK,

LATE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL GREENLAND BOARD OF TRADE,
AND FORMERLY ROYAL INSPECTOR OF SOUTH GREENLAND.
AUTHOR OF «TALES AND TRADITIONS OF THE ESKIMO», «DANISH GREENLAND», ETC.

VOL. I.

[VOL. XI OF THE «Meddelelser om Grønland»,
EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL
AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]



COPENHAGEN.

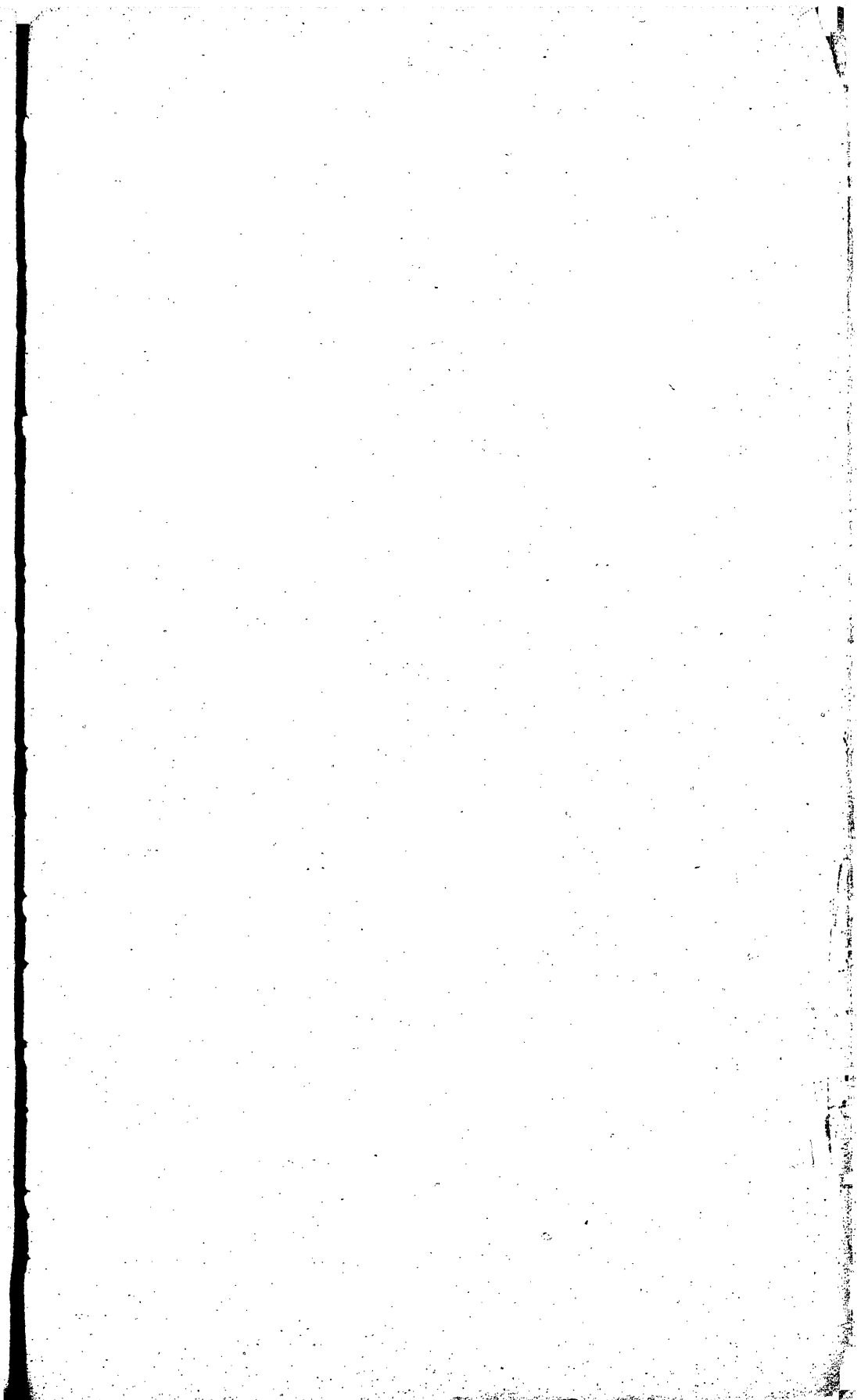
LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S

MDCCCLXXXVII.

COPENHAGEN. — BIANCO LUNO, (F. DREYER), PRINTER TO THE KING.



COPENHAGEN.

BIANCO LUNO, PRINTER TO THE KING, (F. DREYER).

