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## BUREAU OF EDUCATION

GIRCULAR OF INFƠRMATION NO. 2, 1890

## ENGLISI-ESKIIIO AND ESKIMO-ENGLISII VOCABULARIES



PRECEDED BY ETHNOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE ARICTIC ESKIHOS IN ALASKA AND SIBERIA, BY JOHN W. KELLY

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION

# EXGLISII-ESKIN0 AXD ESKIN0-ENGLISH vocabllaries 

COMPILED BY<br>ENSIGN ROGER WELLS, Jr., L'. S. N.<br>AND<br>INTERPRETER JOHN W. KELLY

rRECEDED BY ETHNOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE ARCTIC ESKIMOS IN ALASKA aND SIBERIA, BY JOHN W. KELLY


## LETTER OF TRAVSMITTTAL.

> Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., March $10,1890$.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an English-Eskimo vocabulary of 11,318 words, and to recommend the publication of $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ fcopies as a hand-book for the Alaskan teachers.

The introductory note by Lieat. Commander Charles H. Stockton, of the U.S.S. Thetis, to whose intelligent foresight the preparation of the work is due, and to whom this Office is indebted for the gift of the manuscript, explains the sources of the material and the circumstances of the ${ }^{1}$ compilation.

The Bureau of Education being charged with the supervision of education in Alaska, I have come to appreciate the value of all means or appliances that will in any way promote a better understanding of, and an easier communication with, the native races of that Territory and $I$ therefore deem the acquisition of this vocabulary as exceedingly fortunate. It will be of great service not only to the teachers for whom it is primarily intended, but to officers of the Navy and of the Revenue Marine service, all Government officials in Alaska, committees of Congress visiting that country, and many others who for various reasons are interested in the study of the Eskimo language. I may add, as evidence for this statement, that the Superintendent of the Census has earnestly requested the pablication of the rocabulary as an aid to the Censns Office.

The expense of this publication will not be great, and may properly be charged to the fund for the "education of children in Slaska, without distinction of race."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. Harris, Commissioner.

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## INTRODLCTORY NOTE.

The C.S. S. Thetis was detailed by the Nar. Department to craise, during the summer and autamn of 1889, in the Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean, for the purpose of looking out for the whaling and commercial interests of the United States in those waters, and also for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a house of refuge at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of our territory.

During this cruise, in order to make it as broad and useful as possible, several of the officers on board of the Thetis were directed to prepare reports upon subjects connected with the waters and regions visited by the ship, from their obserration and from other reliable sources. Two reports were submitted to me upon the subject of the Eskimos of north-western Alaska; one on the ethnography of the Eskimos, by John W. Kelly, and the other an Eskimo rocabulary, prepared by Ensign Roger Wells, jr., almost entirely from information and material furnished by Mr. John W. Kelly, the interpreter of the ship. Mr. Kelly spent three winters among the north-western Eskimos, and has been engaged for seven years at various times in acquiring a knowledge of the language. The vocabulary is the largest in number of words that I know of, treating of the language of the Eskimos apon our Arctic coast. It has a short vocabulary of the American Eskimos who are settled upon the Asiatic side of Behring Strait, which, I think, will be found particularly interesting and valuable.

The Thetis had the good fortune during this summer of reaching as far east as Mackenzie Bay and as far west as Berald Island and Wrangell Land, thus leaving an honorable name for service among Arctic cruisers. It is to be hoped that the reports, memoranda, and other contributions secured through the ready co-operation of the officers of the ship will serve also to make a permanent and aseful record of the cruise creditable to the ship, interesting to the general reader, and of value as contribations to our knowledge of the Territory of Alaska. Charles H. ©Stockton, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Thetis.






# MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE ARCTIC ESKIMOS IN ALASKA AND SIBERIA. 

By John W. Kelly.<br>[Revised and edited by Sheldon Jackson, D. D., United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.]

The Eskimos on the Arctic coast of Alaska claim to be indigenous to the country in which they iive; that they inhabited the mountainous region on the north side of Kotzebue Sound before the surface of the Arctic land was changed and before the northern portion rose from the sea. - Their traditions assert that in the beginning the people had heads like ravens, with eyes on the upper part of their breasts, and all the world was wrappedir gloom, with no change of day or night. At that time there lived a powerful chieftain on top of the highest peak. Suspended in the roof of his hut were two balls, which were considered very precions, and were carefully guarded. One dar, the chief being absent and the guards asleep, some children, who had long admired the beautiful balls, knocked them down with a stick. They rolled across the floor of the hut, through the door, and down the mountain side. The noise awakened the guards; who hurried out after the escaped treasure. The extraordinary beauty of the bounding balls attracted the attention of the people, who rushed after them. A wild struggle for their possession ensued, which ended in breaking them.

Light sprang from one and darkness from the other. These were mighty spirits. Both claimed dominion and neither would yield. At length a compromise was made, and they agreed to an alternate rule. This was the beginning of day and night. Their violent struggles for the mastery had so disturbed the world that the anatomy of the people and the surface of the earth were changed. Light being upon the earth, men began to catch whales in the sea and to carry the flesh and bones to their mountain home.

One family wandering oter the conntry recently arisen from the sea came down upon what is now called Point Hope. Finding vegetation springing up and whales plentiful, they built a hut, and made it their
permanent home. Years went on and the father and mother died. Some of the children had strayed away and others had returned to the home country, till only a brother and sister were left.

One day they quarreled, and he killed her. Ever after, when ont hanting, her spirit would accost him from first one edible plant and then another. At each occarrence of the voice he woald destroy the plant with a club. Following her from plant to plant he destroyed them all. She then took refuge in the sun, whose dazzling rays the marderer could not face. He then went to the moon, where with clab in hand he could follow her up for all time.

The Eskimos were the only people in the world. Way back in the dim past some of them were carried away on the ice, and managed to live on seals and other animals they killed, until they reached an iuhabited land a long distance north of Point Barrow. They remained there until winter, when they returned in safety to the main-land.

## LOCATION.

Leaving the legendary and coming down to the present, we find the Eskimos occupying the whole Arctic coast of Alaska, together with a portion of the Siberian coast.

## SIBERIAN ESKIMOS.

There are settlements of Eskimos at Cape Tchaplin (Indian Point), Plover Bay, and East Gape. How long they have been there and how much of the country they have occupied can only be conjectured. Those occapying St. Lawrence Island, Cape Tchaplin, and part of the shores of Plover Bay, on the main-land of Asia, opposite St. Lawrence Island, speak a dialect nearer like that of Point Barrow or the Mackenzie River than the dialects of the Diomedes or Kotzebue Sound. That the Eskimos of Asia hare been there a great many years is a certainty. The Deermen people, whose principal support is domesticated reindeer, have gradually crowded out the Eskimos or Fishmen, and have almost absorbed them by assimilation. They wear no labrets, and in dress and tattooing are the same as the Deermen. That they have lived in underground houses is abundantly proved by the ruins at Cape Tchaplin of old hats wnich have been framed with whole jaws of whales. Now they live in hats above ground, covered with walrus hides. They are built in the same manner as those of the Deermen, who use a covering of reindeer robes. From the Deermen they have also learned to cremate their dead, instead of scattering the dead bodies over the plain, according to the custom of the American Eskimos. Like the American Eskimos, they deposit the personal property of the deceased at his grave. If he was a great hunter, they also erect a monument of reindeer antlers over his grave. Their songs and dances are to a certain extent the same as those of the Deermen, but their manner of living and their langaage
coincide more with that of the people 'on the north coast of Alaska. At East Cape, Siberia, there is a trace of the Arctic Eskimos, but differing from their nearest Eskimo neighbors, the Diomede people.

In the vicinity of East Cape there are a few ruins of underground houses, and a few Eskimo words are still used by the people. Twenty miles westward from Cape Tchaplin is Plover Bay, where both the Eskimo and Deermen language is spoken, bat the Eskimo is on a rapid decline.

St. Marcos Bay, which lies between Plover Bay and Cape Tchaplin, is inhabited by Deermen; also the conntry between East Cape and Cape Tchaplin. In fact, the Deermen now have all the country from the Arctic to Cape Navarin and beyond, except the points named. Oomoojek, on Cape Tchaplin, is the Asiatic Eskimo metropolis. The principal industry is whaling, sealing, and walrusing.

The Oomoojek chief, Kohorra, is the wealthiest Eskimo in the northwest. In addition to large stores of guns, whisky, ammunition, and articles of trade, he possesses a large herd of tame reindeer.

ESKIMOS IN ARCTIC ALASKA.
KAVEA TRIBE.
The original home of the Karea tribe was near the lakes east of Port Clarence. They love to boast of their former greatness. One old fellow, who is a philosopher, geographer, and seer among the Eskimos, made a map of his country of Karea; although a little out of proportion it is an excellent one in its way. It contains all the mountains, streams, and settlements, with marks to indicate certain minerals. Some of these were atterwards located by personal observation. It includes East Cape and the Diomedes within the bounds of Kavea, which places, he says, were once peopled by the same natives. At the present day, however, the dialect of East Cape is different from both that of the Diomedes and Kavea. The Diomedes and Cape Prince of Wales people have a dialect which is more guttural and harder to understand than any other of the Eskimos.

The Kavea country is almost depopulated, owing to the scarcity of game, which has been killed off or driven away.

The country was once full of Arctic hare and marmots, both of whioh have been about exterminated. Reindeer have long since been driven away, but fish are still abundant in all the lakes and streams.

The remnants of the Kavea tribe are scattered over whole of Arctic Alaska. Wherever found they are impadent, energetic, and persevering. What few remain at home rival the Kinegans of Cape Prince of Wales in lawlessness. Nearly every year there is a report of from one to three being killed.

## THE TIGARA MUTES.*

The Tigaras, who inhabit Point Hope and hant orer the bills immediately back of that point, claim that they once exercised control over all the country from Kotzebue Sound north to Icy Cape, and eastward as far as Deviation Peak, on the north side of the Kowak or Putnam River.

Point Hope, being favorably situated for whaling, sealing, and walrusing, with an unfailing supply of food for winter, soon became the centre of power. In the latter part of the eighteenth centurs, as near as can be determined, the Tigara village on Point Hope had a population of 2,000 , with six council houses. At that time the growing tribe of Nooatoks began pressing to the southward and westward, and it was not long before they were masters of the Tigara country westward to the Kevalinge (Corwin Lagoon) between Cape Seppings and Cape Krusenstern. One summer, about the year 1800, a great land and boat fight took place between the Tigaras and the Nooatoks just below Cape Seppings, in which the Tigaras were overthrown and compelled to withdraw from all that part of the country.

They were left in possession of the Kookpuk River, where reindeer pass on occasional years. So badly crushed were the Tigaras that they lost half of their population, which gradually led to the abandonment of all their outstanding villages, the people taking refuge at the capital place of Tigara (Point Hope). The sudden taking off of the lead${ }^{\text {ing }}$ n men, the great whalemen and skillful hunters, left the tribe badly demoralized and comparatively helpless.

Before an equilibrium was estal lished balf of the remaining population died of famine. Since then the population of the tribe has steadily declined.

They have often attacked parties of whalemen who have been on shore after casks of water or driftwood for fuel. Four instances are mentioned: once when the natives were driven off with clubs; another time when they surrounded a boat's crew, pricked the men's throats with knives, stole their tobacco, and cut the buttons from their clothes; again, when they pursued the departing boats, caught hold of their painters, and tried to pull the boats ashore, which was frustrated by cutting the painter. Upon the last occasion, when they attacked a boat in force, the officer in charge stood them off with a whaleman's cuttingspade, inflicting many wounds, bat it is not known whether any were killed.

In the summer of 1887 a whaling station was established at Point Hope by a San Francisco firm. The natives, under the leadership of Owtonowrok, the Tigara chieftain, kept the station in a constant state of alarm by menaces and threats för more than a year. In Jane, 1889, the natives made friendly overtures of peace.

Owtonowrok aspired to be a chief like Kohorra, of the Oomoojeks on Cape Tchaplin, Asia, of whom he had heard. In his efforts to become absolute master of his people he passed from tyranny to assassination. For trivial causes, such as losing something or failing to be prompt in paying tribute, he would sally forth on a shotgun expedition, and either hold the victim while one of his followers did the shooting, or shoot while some one else held the man; but asually he did the holding himself, as he was the most powerful man of his tribe. He became the head chief through defeating the old chief in a rough-and-tamble fight.

- February 14, 1889, he was shot dead by two brothers, whom he had exiled, and who had returned for the purpose of killing him. During his life he killed five men and one woman. He inspired sach terror that every year people left for distant hanting.grounds, till it seemed that a few more years of his reign would have seen Tigara depopulated.

Women take an active part in battle or assassinations by holding on to an enemy or otherwise impeding his morements. In executing an offensive movement the women have been noticed to get in the rear of an enemy to obstruct his retreat.

The Tigaras exchange arms and ammunition, obtained from whaleships, with the Nooatoks and Kevalinyes for furs. Whale oil and sealskins are bartered for deer-skins and children. A child costs originally about one seal-skin bag of oil, or a suit of old clothes. If not resold they are brought up in the family purchasing them to do menial work as soon as able. As they grow up they are made to believe that their parents were bad people and that they would hare died if they had not been taken in by their present owners. When grown they are free. Not knowing any other dialect or having any other home, they stay where they are and become recognized Tigaras. Owtonowrok, the chief. had a Nonatok boy, whose fidelity he afterwards rewarded by creating him chief, next in power to himself.

## KINEGAN MUTES.

The nineteenth century bas witnessed the rise and fall of the Kinegans of Cape Prince of Wales. A band of hypocrites and shylocks, possessing a large share of brazen effrontery, led on by what they believed to be invincible unutkoots (seers), they overran the country to the southward and eastward as far as the Selawik River. Taking the kighlands for bearings, they sailed boldly across Kotzabue Sound from Cape Spanberg to Hotham Inlet and Cape Krusenstern, where they founded colonies, hanted reindeer, and plandered and scattered the habitations of other tribes.

They have a traditional story of having defeated and driven the Rassians ont of Kotzebue Sound. It is probable that they have reference to Beechy's English expedition, as there is a record that a surveying party
of that expedition was attacked and lost in an encounter with the natives in 1827.

In 1868 a whale-boat's crew from a wrecked vessel was making its way sonthward to civilized settlements, when it fell in with a band of Cape Prince of Wales natives on the north side of Kotzebue Sound. Some of the natives held knives to the men's throats, while others robbed and stripped them of everything they had, even to their clothing. After suffering many hardships the whalers reached Point Hope, where they were finally rescued.
Every December moon 150 or 200 Cape Prince of Wales natives would go over to Karea, before thes impoverished it, on a tax-collect. ing expedition. Upon their arrival the whole population would be drawn up in line just oatside the village, when the old men would beat drums, while two elegantly dressed women, springing into the open place between the two tribes, danced in their most gracefal style. While the women were dancing two soung men would dash into the arena armed with bows and arrows, dance stiff-legged, draw their bows, aim east, west, north, and south. The whole ceremony being one of submission and a declaration that they stood ready to defend themselves and visitors from enemies from all directions. The performance being over, hats and council houses were thrown open, and dancing, games, and theatricals were indulged in till the food became scarce, when the visitors departed.
Beginning about the year 1860, ressels have been fitted out at Honolulu and San Francisco for the purpose of trading in Arctic waters. These are careful not to be surprised or captured by the natives of Cape Prince of Wales.

Soon after the acquisition of Alaska by the United States (1867) these people captured and plundered a San Francisco trading ressel. Encouraged by this success, and having as their leader an unutkoot, whom the natives considered invalnerable, they seized and boarded a Hawaiian brig, commanded by George Gilly, a Bouin Islander. The natives drove the crew below, killing one man. The chief caught Gilly by the throat and began pressing him back, when Gilly drew a revolver, but was only jeered at by the chief; striking the chief over the head with it and loosening his hold he shot him dead. In the meantime the mate had come on deck- with a rifle, but was seized by the second chief, and in the straggle for the gan both fell to the deck. Watching his opportunity the helmsman brained the native with a spare tiller. Gilly and the mate then took ap positions at the ports in the forward part of the poop and opened fire on the natives, who swarmed on deck. Becoming panic-stricken, they fled into the rigging, and many sprang over the sides of the vessel, capsizing their canoes, and were drowned. Those that were left sought refuge under the top-gallant forecastle. When drawn out of their hiding places with long boat-hooks, they ran with drawn knives upon the crew and fought antil knocked dead with cap.
stan bars. Fifteen natives lay dead on deck. The number drowned is not known. This incident broke the power of the Kinegans.

The unatkoots, who claimed to be invalnerable, were found to be but ordinary men. The conquered tribes, denouncing them as "liars," " frands," and "ashooruk oklah" (very bad), asserted their independence. Shotgun parties for the purpose of collecting tribute became obsolete.

The Kinegan colonists north of Kotzebue Sound and elsewhere, finding their locations too dangerous, returned to their own region. The Kinegans still hold the little Diomede, and the coast-line between Cape Prince of Wales and Cape Spanberg, but the population has steadily declined, and within the last three rears families have begun to migrate northward, and now they are to be found scattered along the coast as far north as Point Belcher.

## COLONIES OF OUTLAWS.

On the south side of the headland just below St. Lawrence Bay, on the Siberian coast, is a colony of murderers gathered from different settlements on the Asiatic shores of the Behring Sea, where they dwell unmolested by surrounding tribes.

In Eskimo Alaska there is not only a settlement, but a considerable tribe of Arctic Ishmaelites who are called Kevalinyes, whose home lies between the Tigaras and the Nooatoks. Tbey claim allegiance to the Nooatoks and ought to be classed under that head, but are spoken of here under a separate heading on account of their peculiarities. The larger number of these people are of Nooatok origin, re-enforced by desperadoes from Cape Prince of Wales, Kavea, and Point Hope.

They have been continually encroaching on the hunting-grounds of the Tigaras, who have repeatedly sent them word to pack up and move or be cleaned out. To these threats no attention has been paid.

Within the last three years they have even extended their gronnd to the shores of the Arctic, appropriating the northern portion of the Tigara hanting-ground, which lies south of the Kookpovoros at Point Lay. The Eskimos are given to boasting of their intentions. In most instances offensive movements are thus anticipated. Whenever the Tigaras have started out on a shot-gun adjustment expedition, the Kevalinyes have had time to call in a sufficent number of their people to prevent an attack. During the winter of 1889 , the Kevalinyes adranced to the westward of Cape Seppings and killed a prominent Tigara native. As soon as the news reached Point Hope an armed party started out to avenge the murder, but did not dare advance beyond Cape Thompson. At no place are hostilities continuous. There are always seasons of civility, when they visit each other for the parpose of trade.

## TRIBES DYING OUT.

The other coast tribes between Point Hope and Point Barrow have been cut down in popalation, so as to be almost obliterated. The Kook-
povoros of Point Lay have only three huts left; Ootookas of Iey Cape one hat; Koogmate has three settlements of from oue to four families; Sezaro has about eighty people.

## POINT BARROW.

Ootkearie, at Cape Smyth, 8 miles from Point Barrow; has a popalation of about 360, and is the largest permanent settlement in Eskimo Alaska. Its people are drawn from all portions of the territory north of Behring Strait, being attracted there by the favorable situation of the place for catching whales and killing deer.

Noowoo (Nuwǔk), on the extreme end of Point Barrow, has a population of less than 100. Its people are native to the soil, and are andoubtedly the only true relics of the old stock of Eskimos within the bounds of Alaska.

THE NOOATOKS.
The Nooatoks, originally called Napakato Mutes (timber people), began their tribal existence in the timbered country at the headwaters of the Nooatok River. Like the herds of Genghis Khan they have moved east and west, occupying as much of the territory as suits their purpose.

The golden age of the Eskimos, as a whole, was probably two hundred or more years ago, before they felt the pressure of southern savages. Of individual tribes the Tigaras were at the height of their power about 1775, the Kaveas about 1800, Kinegans 1860, Ootkeavies about 1870.

The Nooatoks just now are in the ascendant and promise to overrun the whole country. Around Point Barrow they have obtained a footing; at Point Hope they are gradually accomplishing the same end by selling children to the Tigaras.

They are also gradually working in their dialect among the old Eskimo stock.

The principal dialects of Arctic Alaska are :
Old Eskimo :
(1) Oomojek, Cape Tchaplin and St. Lawrence Island.
(2) Kokmalect, tribes between Icy Cape and Point Barrow.
(3) Kogmollik, MacKenzie River.

Mixed Eskimo:
(1) Kavea, Lake region back of Port Clarence.
(2) Kinegan, Cape Prince of Wales and Diomedes.
(3) Nooatok, Kotzebue Sound inland to Arctic Ocean.

A few words will serve to show the variations of the language in different localities.

SUN: Shikinya, St. Lawrence Islands and north coast of Alaska.
Mersuk, Diomedes and Kavea.
Moon: Abaetoktuk, St. Lawrence Sound.
dmalituk, Diomedes.
Amaloktuk, Nooatok.
Amala, MarKenzie River.

The language is difficult to understand on account of there being so many synonymons 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.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

There are three types observable among the Arctic Eskimos of Alaska. The tall, cadaverous natives of Kangoot, Seelawik, Kooruk, and Kikiktowruk, on Kotzebue Sound, who live on fish, ptarmigans, and marmots. They always have a hungry look, and habitually wear a grin of fiendish glee at haviug circumvented an adverse fate. There is a tendency among these people to migrate north.

Then there is the tall, strongly knit type of the Nooatoks a gigantic race, of a splendid physique that would be remarkable in any part of the world.

Rugged as the mountains among which they live, vigorous and courageous, they stop at nothing bat the impossible to accomplish a desired end. Their food supply is the reindeer, mountain sheep, ptarmigans, and fish. There are many of the coast natives of this type, but they lack the healthy glow and the indomitable will of the Nooatoks.

The third type is the short, stumpy ove, probably that of the old Eskimo before the admixtare with southern tribes, now found on the Arctic coast. Whale, seal, and deer meat are their food staples.

The Eskimos have coarse, black hair, some with a tinge of brown. Many of the coast people of both sexes are bald from scrofulous eruptions. Males have the crown of the head closely cropped, so that reindeer may not see the waring locks when the hunter creeps behind bunch grass. They bave black eyes and high cheek-bones. The bones of the face are better protected from the severity of the climate by a thicker covering of flesh than southern races.

Among the coast people the nose is broad and flat, with very little or no ridge between the eyes. The adult males have short mustaches, and some of the elder ones (more noticeable in the interior) have rough, scraggy beards. Generally their beard is very scant, and most of them devote otherwise idle hours to pulling out the hairs. All have good teeth, but they are subjected to severe usage, being used for pinchers. vises, and flating-machines. The teeth are employed in drawing bolts, untying knots, holding the mouth-piece of a drill, shaping boot-soles, stretching and tanning skins. When they become uneven from hard usage they are leveled off with a file or whetstone. A woman at the age of forty who has done her share of the house-work generally has her front teeth worn down so low that they are useless for mechanical purposes.

## ORNAMENTATION.

At any time from sixteen to twenty-two years of age the male natives have their lower lips pierced under each corner of the mouth for labrets.

When the incision is first made, sharp-pointed pieces of ivory are put in. After the wound beals the holg is gradually stretched to half an inch in diameter. Some of the poorer natives wear labrets made from cannel coal, ivory, common gravel, and glass stoppers obtained from ships, which they shape for the purpose. All who can obtain them have agate ones. One labret is nearly always plain, and shaped like a plug hat, with the rim inside the month to hold it in; the other has a white washer an inch and a half in diameter just outside the lip, held in place by a nut of turquoise fastened to the end of the labret by petroleum pitch from Icy Reef or spruce gum from the Nooatok. It is not known where they have obtained the turquoise or the porcelain-like washer. The natives say they have always been in the country, and have been handed down by successive generations. Some of the old men who have made a good record as whalemen tattoo their cheeks; some of the designs are triangalar, an inch long, with one point intersectivg the corner of the month. Another kind is a rectangular bar an inch and a half long, extending from the corners of the month toward the ears.

Some of the girls have their ears pierced just back of the lobe, where it is thinnest. They wear ivory ear-rings, some of which are carved with plain figures, while others have a setting of tarquoise. Some of them have a string of beads extending from one ear-ring to the other, suspended under the throat. There are rare instances where the Cape Prince of Wales girls wear turquoise beads suspended to the cartilage of the nose between the nostrils. Tattooipg the chin among the women is general, and it is kept np, so they say, because it has always been: the castom. At the age of six one narrow perpendicular line is drawn down the centre of the chin, powdered charcoal being used in coloring. At about twelve years of age the line is broadened to a half of an inch, and a narrow line drawn parallel to it on each side. Sometimes the tattooing is delayed till the child has grown up and has the work done to suit herself, either with the narrow line, the broad line, or three lines. Some of the Kangoot women on the south side of Kotzebue Sound have been noticed with two narrow lines on each side of the broad one, and there are rare instances where the tattooing has been delayed till the birth of the first child or even longer. The women all have remembrance blotches tattooei on their wrists or back of the hands. The women wear their hair in braids, except when it is tied in two loose locks just below the ears. Mackenzie River women wear the hair in two rolls forward of the ears, hanging down, and a small pig-tail behind.

## DRESS.

Clothing for men consists of knee-breeches, belted at the loins, a loosefitting cloak trimmed around the bottom, and the hood with wolf or wolverine, or a blending of both, a pair of stockings and a short-legged pair of loots with seal-skin soles. In winter two suits are worn, the inner suit with the kair next to the body and the other with the hair
turned out. In sammer water-proof tanned seal-skin boots are substituted for reindeer ones. Gloves are made of reindeer-skin with the hair turned in. Each tribe has some peculiarity of dress. Those sonth of Port Clarence (Cape Donglas) and those north of Point Hope wear shoalder-straps of different-colored furs trimmed with wolverine. Point Hope natives put little white tanned seal-skin tassels around the top of their summer boots, and others do not. The old Eskimos at Point Hope and Point Barrow fashion their boot-soles high, and cat out the upper in one piece, and sew their water-proof boots and mittens without a welt, while the Kavea and Diomedes make the sides of their bootsoles low, have the upper in two pieces, and sew with a welt. Old people often have portions of their clothes made of duck-skins, which are said to be tough and warm. All of them like to have civilized clothing for summer or indoor wear, which can be washed, so as to keep down vermin. The difference between the dress of men and women is that the latter hare their boots, stockings, and pantaloons all in one garment. The cloaks of all females have at the back of the neck a fullness, for carrying infants. These cloaks come down below the kuees and are gored out at the sides up to the bips, making the front look like an apron.

The chief employment of the women in winter is dressing skins and making clothes.
When the snow begins to melt in the spring, they cease manufacturing, and only repair or fit a garment when absolutely necessary.

## CEARACTER.

They are intelligent beyond what might be expected of them, and have good natural abilities. They are quick in providing ways and means in cases of emergency. They are also anxious to adopt the methods of white people when they can do so to advantage to themselves. Some of them carve with a knife on pipe-stems, or drill bows made of mastadon or walrus ivory, pictures illustrating events in the life of the artist, tribal history, or festal occasions. There are instances where they have communicated with each other by means of pictures carved on wood or ivory. In their drawings they bave no idea of the perspective, and instead of drawing from nature they are more apt to incline to the grotesque and hideous, just as the fancy may seize them. Our pictures are unintelligible to them, unless they are distinctly ludicrous.

They know no other motive thau that of selfishness. Anything they part with is with the expectation of a doable remuneration in the near future. Any promise of reward next year they deem idle talk and are unwilling to understand it. Everything is right if it coincides with their wishes, and everything wrong if it is contrary. Any man may have their friendship if he can pay for it; otherwise he must take the consequences, good or bad. The Eskimos have been proverbially honest and trathfal in their dealings. Aside from forcible appropriations they 19631-No. 2-2
rarely steal anything, unless it is some small trinket of very little value. Any little article stolen may be easily traced, as it is not in their nature to conceal a theft or keep a secret. Up to this time there has been no white man among them who can equal them in hanting, fishing, sealing, and shore-whaling. Judging from their stand-point they say the white man is "ilualok" (anfit for anything), nor have they any respect or veneration for anything pertaining to the whites.

## customs.

The Eskimos on going to bed strip off all their clothing and huddle together under reindeer-robes. The males scarcely ever wash their face and hands, and their bodies never. All births and deaths take place in out-honses.

Women carry their young astride their backs. The child is held in place by a strap passing under its thighs and around over the mother's breasts.

Children are given from two to six names, but none of them are those borne by the father or mother, but are those of ancestors or respected relatives. The literal meaning of the names are stone, foxes of different kinds, seals of all rarieties and sizes, birds, animals, parts of animals, of birds, of fishes, or of the body, sections of the country, winds, tides, motion, fast or slow, decorative articles, and names compounded in an expressive way, as Amok Tigara, the she-wolf of the Tigaras.

Idiots and partially demented persons are permitted to live, contrary to what might be expected of these people; but the unfortunate wretches are only fed on refuse food, and if clothed at all are only given old worn-out garments. Fortunately only an occasional idiot is to be found.

## COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Girls after they have reached puberty, at about thirteen years of age, have no one to protect them. Neither father, mother, or brother will raise a hand to ward off a ruffian who would outrage them. Eskimo girls are naturally modest, shy, and of a retiring disposition, and it is a severe shock to them to be pounced upon as a hawk would grab a dore. They often fight furiously until their clothes are cut or torn from them and they are beaten insensible. After a while they will not resist so heroically. Though tears fall like rain, the male Eskimo, youth or middle-aged, never relents. When a girl has finally taken a husband she is not often molested. An Eskimo begins his courtship by making the girl presents of food delicacios, such as deer breast, tongues, and seal liver. Then he has as fine a cloak made as his resources will permit, which is intended for the girl. Should she accept and put it on, he has won; but she often hesitates, sometimes rejecting all advances or preferring some one else. Should the latter be the case the man begins a cruel siege. She is waylaid and harassed upon every occasion. The
persecution is kept up for days and months before the man gives up, leaving the field for the next comer. When a conple does mate, the relation is scarcely ever permanent. Before they become settled they may have had a dozen or more matrimonial ventares. Women are inclined to be true to their husbands, and probably woald be if the men did not insist on exchanging wives for a season, or prostituting them for a revenue to whalemen.

Women are kept in the hats a month after confinement, and are not allowed to enter any other house than their own till the season, summer or winter, is over. Maternal cares and drudgery make their lives sach a burden that they often destroy their unborn offispring. Some of them do this secretly, and if it is found out by their husbands they are beaten till insensible, then thrown out of the hoase. Women who have been badly treated have hanged themselves. This last winter (1889) a Point Hope man, jealous of his wife, whom he had taken from the Nooatoks the summer before, hammered and cat her up with a knife. Despairing of life or liberty, in the night, during a raging blizzard, she fixed a noose around her neck, hitched some dogs to the hanling-cart, started them up, and was dragged to death.

Here are some of their love songs, in which I have preserved the meaning:

OKANITOO (LITTLE WOMAN).
Oh! Okanitoo: This IUl do To win your noble heart; In command of a magic rand I'll cleave the mountains apart.
There, below the surface of snow,* By the eternal hunting-ground, $\Delta$ hat I'll build of rarest guild, Where love may ever abound.
On wings I'll rise to the leaden skies And drag the Aurora down, Its trembling bars with glistening stars, To make thee a wedding gown.
The rainbow, too, of varied hue, For a bonny belt I'll bring, The new moon trap, the eads I'll lap, and weld thee a finger ring.
Ill hant the hare, I'll fight the bear, And banish the wolves for good; Whales and deer, and seals I'll spear, We'll never want for food.

> When this is done, I'll moor the san, And turn the blizzard away; The winter's blast forever pust, We'll live in eadless day.

[^1]My little Kavana, my pretty Kavana, Higher mounts the san in its aerial ride, And winter's darkness will soon be gone, Will you be now my own bonny bride? Not for a day, bat forever and a day! I know vers well I have loved a host (And who has not, I'd like to know) Of beantiful girls up and down the coast.

My dearest one, my beloved one, Vory soon the snow birds will be here, Perbaps with the next southerly gale, To usher in our Arctic New Year. Accept me do, for I love you true; You "have hanted and mated with dozens before, And plighted" you say " to another man;" Then we are even, why hesitate more?

My darling girl, my own dear girl, We'll soon leave our underground home, To pitch our tent on some inland creek, Once more my dear, will you, will you come? What! mine at last, saspense is past, Mine you are for woe or for weal, Now, my wife, I'm hungry as a gull, Off with your cloak, and skin that seal.

AHKETCCKY.
Ahketucky, tucky tah, Ahketu, cky, tucky tab, Ooninyah has a handsome face, Lovely form, and winsome grace;
An arrant flirt, a coquette, Easy to court, but hard to get. Ahketucky, tucky tah, Ahketucky, tacky tah,

Allungow is a slave to work, Toil all day and never shirk;
But any girl that I wed Works, or I break her head. Ahketacky, etc.

Rechona, by angels given From the fairest band in heaven, Beantifal nymph, blessed ever, Adore always, marry never. Ahketacky, etc.

Okpokto, of noble mind, Honest, npright, and kind, Exalted, incomparable virtues;
But goodness brings no revenaes. Ahketucky, etc.

Anakcho is a little ghoul, For plunder yields her very soul, And she shall be the wife To share my lot in life. Ahketucky, tucky tah, Ahketacky, tacky tah.

## POLYGAMY.

Polygamy is hereditary. If a father has a plurality of wives the sons also have an equal number. without regard to wealth or ability to support them. Many natives have two wives; there are rare instances of a man haring three wives, and Owtonowrok of Tigara had five wives at the time of his death. He had previously killed one, and scarcely a day passed that he did not club or carve one or more of them. At his death the first wife took possession of all the property, to be held in trast for her eldest boy, twelre years of age, to the exclusion of all the other children or relations.

## DISEASES.

The natural bodily ailments of the Eskimos are scrofula, diphtheria, bronchial, and pulmonary diseases. Many men are affected with sore eyes and partial blindness, brought on by the excessive refraction of the sun's rays on the white surface of snow daring the months of April, May, and June. Left to themselves the Eskimos would have continued to battle successfully against these disorders ; but the white people introduced syphilis among them. This bas been a blight that has almost swept some of the coast tribes out of existence, and bids fair to depopnlate the whole Eskimo country. The Nooatoks, being an inland tribe, hare been comparatively free from it until lately, but the hlight has now begun to affect them also. They might have had immunity much longer had they not forced their way to the sea-coast, where they could have communication with the whale-ships. They now come in boats to Point Hope, cross the mountains to Point Lay and vicinity, and go in large numbers every summer to Point Barrow.

According to an Eskimo's idea there is no wrong in adultery, especially among themselves, and it is correct with whalemen if there is a consideration; consequently, it does not take much time to scatter the germs of disease among a whole people.

The Diomede natives are not given to promiscnous intercourse with whalemen. The Oomoojeks, of Cape Tchaplin, Siberia, called a balt some years ago before it was too late.

The Kinegans, of Cape Prince of Wales, and the Kotzebue Sound tribes are not badly corrupted yet; but on the north coast there is the grossest abandon. The moral status of the Eskimos is very low, not above that of the brutes. The only thing they have been known to decry has been that of mating with blood relations. There are instances, however, of
brother and sister, parent and child, while that of uncle and niece is quite common.

All their songs, stories, and traditions are of a ribald nature. In fact, obscenity is flagrant everywhere. The knowledge they have gleaned from white people has been from a commercial stand-point. Moral ideas bave not yet reached them. Satisfaction of personal desires without regard to consequences has hardened them in their ways of iniquity.
People when stricken with what is thought to be a fatal illness are carried out to the out-honse, where, if they do not die according to their expectations, they request some one to kill them, and their wish is complied with by an unutkoot (seer), who stabs them with a knife either in the breast or temple; the knife is then buried by the uuutkoot. Pieces of graphite or other black stones are placed on the eyes of the deceased, the body is wrapped up in reindeer-skins, and carried out for immediate burial, the head always being places to the eastward. The body later on is usually placed in a crudc box, and is generally left on the ground, though it is sometimes placed on stilts or a frame. Four days after a death the family remain in mournful idleness, and are not allowed to enter another house until the expiration of one moon. Just after a barial the natives walk around the body, then form a ring and drop stones down through their cloaks, atter which they file away homewards. Just before the whaling season the Point Hope women are made to carry a piece of whale blubber out to the cemetery and place it on the grave of a deceased whaling relative. That the noman may not neglect the duty through timidity, a man goes along after her carrying a club. Men not having a wife, sister, or mother. or other woman dependent upon them carry the meat themselves. The bodies of people who die daring the whaling season are cut open, and any pieces of whale blubber found in the stomach are thrown into the sea.

## SHAMANS.

Unatkonts are the seers or medicine men, and are dirided into seven degrees. The vocation is hereditary, as far as a son or a daughter may mentally or physically be able to acquire the knowledge. Thes are graded according to their knowledge of spiritualism, ventriloquism, feats of legerdemain, and general chicanery.
An unatkoot of the seventh degree claims to be immortal; that his vision and knowledge extend beyond that of the world, to that of the spirit life; that he can not be killed or even wounded. Those of this grade are often heard of but never met with. Sixth grade unutkoots may be wounded but not killed. Those of lesser grades are less pretentions; they go into trances, during which the spirit leaves the body, roams abont the other world, communicating or treating with other spirits.

Sickness is supposed to be manifestations of eril spirits or devils, which have taken possession of or located themselves in the body.

An anatkoot of the higher grades in treating a patient darkens the
room or waits until night; then in the presence of the assembled house. hold he begins operations; he takes his dram, made of walrus bladder stretched over a hoop, strikes it against a stick, making a doleful sound, during which time he alternately commands and exhorts, exciting loud and fervent ejaculations from the assembled people. At first the performance is moarnful, bat the anutkoot soon warms ap and the performance becomes livelier. He winds up each peroration with a questionable glance at the audience, as if to elicit approval; then the responses become more in keeping with a hilarious entertainment, such as "good boy," "go it Tommy," etc.
In the next act he removes the patient's clothing, breathes upon and sucks the parts affected; then bringing his powers of ventriloquism into play, he pretends to carry on a conversation with invisible spirits. Again the drumming and incantations are gone through with. Suddeuly all noise ceases; then he flips his right hand behind him, throwing little pebbles on the floor or ground, so as to imitate the sound of an animal scorrying a way. The patient is then told that the devil is gone. If it is only a slight illness or mental depression, their faith is so great that the afflicted one gets well anybow.
In treating rheumatism, swellings from fractures, or syphilis, in addition to the incantations they fearlessly use a knife in lancing, always cutting into the part affected, where they insert a goose-quill to let out blood or pas. They cut deep, without regarding the state of the wound or whetber it is ready to be lanced or not. Using no anæsthetic and carving deliberately with a knife that is not remarkable for its sharpness, the patient endures the most intenseagons, bis screams being heard all over a village.
In dealing with children an unutkoot wears a mask and bowls in a disguised voice to scare or divert their minds. The performance being over he takes his drum, goes around a house, chanting and beating an accompaniment, and describing a magic circle, to keep prowling devils away.

There are women anatkoots, but none of a high degree.
Eskimos who are not unutkoots use a stick 4 or 5 feet long, one end of which is held against the instep of a patient, while they chant in anxions efforts to banish or appease the tormenting deril.
Some of the tricks of legerdemain by which the unutkoots mystify their people are apparently driving a knife into their bowels withont making a mark; taking a marked bead in their hand, showing it to the audience, toss it carelessly out into the snow, and later on remove what appears to be the same bead from some man's ear; they take a piece of twine, cut it into two pieces 2 inches long, open the month to show that it is empty, pat in the bits of twine, a piece at a time, chew them ap, then, after much heaving of the chest, draw forth from the throat the twine in its original length.

## RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

Eskimos are believers in ghosts. They also believe in the transmigration of souls, that spirits return in animals, winds, rocks, ice, and water, that they are evil, angry, or good, as the elements may be favorable or unfavorable, and that they can be appeased by hoodoo rites if the performer is sufficiently versed in occult sciences. Childless women, it is claimed, can not return to the surface of the earth after death. To change the wind, for instance, they chant, drum, and howl against it, build fires, shoot against it, and as a last resource fire the graves of the dead. Tribes put hoodoos on each other by ceremonial dances and howling. The hoodoo of total destruction upon neighbors is the building of a fire within sight of those coming under their displeasure. Tribal relations are severed by making a fire outside and burning all ornaments or disguises used in ceremonial dances, such as raven skins, eagle tails, deer horns, and masks. Tribes that are hoodooed answer by a return hoodoo, but with families and individuals it is different. Ontlawed by their tribe or relations, they become discouraged, hopeless, and gloomy, and literally " go off and die." In whaling, a husband is hoodooed if his wife is confined within three months of the whaling season, or a death hoodoos the whole family till the boat in which they intended to work gets a whale; then if the same boat gets another whale the women folks are released from the hoodoo and may go out on the ice.

Seals when brought home are offered a drink of water; a little of it is then poured on the seal's nose, and the rest thrown into or toward the sea. The same custom is observed toward the white grampus (beluga de mer) and whales when killed and brought alongside the ground ice. Eclipses of the moon create the greatest consternation and almost paralyze the people with fear. Arctic earthquakes having been coincident with eclipses of the moon, they say that an eclipse is the shadow of the earth being piled up and shaken. All the unatkoots in a village will howl and drum till it is passed, claiming that they have driven the thing away. Among the Nooatoks all hands rally around a pair of buckhorns, form a circle, and march around to the music of drums and wild chants till the eclipse is off. One old Eskimo described a calm as being a straggle between spirits of the wind from opposite directions.

## FESTIVITIES.

Festal occasions are early in December, when they have a kind of harvest-home, entertainments being given every day by each hat in succession, with an evening dance in the assembly house. A day will be devoted to whales, another to reindeer, others to seal, their whaleboats, sleds, husbands, sweethearts, and wives. This festival is kept up until the whole program is completed or some one dies through exhaustion in dances of endurance.

The next is that of good-cheer, in June, when they quit whaling and exchange presents, give scraps to the poor, and toss each other up in blankets. Another season of gaiety is when the representatives of different tribes meet at the summer rendezvous for the purpose of exchanging commodities. Dancing, foot-races, and wrestling matches are indulged in. Both sexes join in games of polo, foot-ball, and tag. In summer girls toss sandstone balls with their hands, two balls with one hand, or three balls with both hands. In winter they toss an iceball with their feet, keeping it from touching the grouud for hours at a time; sometimes they toss it from one to another. Sometimes the exercise makes their feet so sore that they tie a reindeer-skin pad across the top of the foot.

In December, 1888, a little Kevalinye girl, when every arrangement had been made for her taking a husband, begged one day more of freedom. Taking her ice-ball she tossed it throughout the short gloomy day till it was too dark to see, unmindful of the cutting wind and drifting snow.

## HUNTING.

The primitive methods of taking game were:
(1) Reindeer, with bows and arrows; rawhide snares secured among the dwarf willows that line the creeks; great brushwood corrals in the timbered country, where herds were driven to be slaughtered ; chasing them with kyaks and spearing them to death while crossing lakes or lagoons; latterly, chasing herds of deer with dogs, after the fawus are dropped into the rivers and rashing torrents, where the fawns are drowned.
(2) Seal.-With nets suspended under blow-holes, or spearing them when they put their heads into the blow-holes.
(3) Walrus.-They are speared first and then lanced.
(4) Whales.-Striking them with spears to which 20 fathoms of walrus line is attached, with three seal-skin pokes or air-bags tied to it. These pokes keep the whale from sinking while the natives get around it with their boats, lance and worry it to death.
(5) Birds.-Ptarmigans are caught with little nooses set among dwarf willows and with nete staked down into the snow, into which they are driven. Lapland larkspur are caught with tiny nooses made of whalebone thread. Little auks, puffins, and crow-bills are canght with nets suspended over cliffs. Ducks, geese, and brants are brought to the ground by means of ivory or bone balls tied together with sinew thread, thrown into flocks, where they wind around the necks of the birds.
(i) Foxes are canght with dead-falls or antomatic nooses set in holes in the snow. The fox in pulling at the bait draws the halter around his own neck, until, alarmed, he surges back and is strangled.
(7) Lymx they run down till close enough to shoot.

The primitive ways of taking reindeer have been abandoned, except under favorable circumstances among the Nooatoks. Since the intro.
duction of fire-arms the reindeer are too scary to be approached with bows and arrows.

The natives depend on reindeer for all their clothing and bedding, and particularly for tents and houses. The Alaskan Eskimos nórth of Behring Strait kill about fifteen thousand aunually. Many of the natives have adopted American methods of taking whales, in a modified way. From Cape Prince of Wales to Point Barrow they get about thirty whales annually of all sizes. The whalemen have almost eliminated the walrus from their food supply. Of seals they get about twenty thousand annually. Like the deer, they are killed with repeat-ing-rifles, of which the natives have the latest and best patterns-Winchester 45-70, 45-60, and 44-50. Hotchkiss's, Marlin's, and Kennedy's express and telescope rifles are also met with. There is scarcely a male Eskimo over twelve years of age who does not own one or more repeating-rifles. They receive annually from the ships $\$ 30,000$ worth of arms, ammunition, muslin, and flour, at San Francisco prices, in exchange for their furs and whalebones. As there is much ricalry between different traders, the natives receive full valuation for their products.

## DRESSING SKINS.

When the snow has whitened the ground, and the streams are frozen over, the women begin dressing skins.

First they dry and scrape the skin, removing the fat; then it is moistened and put under pressure several hours, when it is taken out and wet with warm water as it is scraped. This done, it is thrown over a line to dry ; then as it is scraped it is sprinkled with chalk or any kind of white rock pulverized, which when done leares the skin soft and white. The best working-women can dress two reindeer-skins for ordinary parposes within twelve hours; but a fine job requires three days for one skin. Sometimes the skins before being made up are dyed a dark brown with a decoction of alder bark, obtainable south of the Chapomeakarook Mountains.

## DWELLINGS.

The coast natives have fixed villages of underground bouses where they live in winter. In summer they scatter out in different parts of their hunting-grounds or go to the different places where the natives meet to exchange articles of trade. During these excursions they live in muslin or deer-skin tents.

The Nooatoks bave no fixed abode of anderground houses, bat lire in hats framed with spruce poles covered with reindeer skins. In winter the hut is deeply covered with snow. In the latter part of May, when the snow begins to thaw, they take out their effects and pitch a tent on the surface of the snow. As soon as there is a bare spot of ground the tent is removed to it. The Nooatoks, like the wolves, follow up the
reindeer in their migrations and prey upon them, stopping in oue place only so long as the food supply lasts.

## BOATS.

Eskimo oomeaks (open boats) have a frame-work of sprnce covered with split walrus hides, sea-lion skins, or white grampus skins; the latter is not used if sea-lion or walrus skins are obtainable, as it is rather thin. The Behring Strait and north coast boats are generally. 24 feet long with 5 feet beam, and have a carrying capacity of 15 persons and 500 pounds of freight.

Those of Kotzebue Sound average about 35 feet in length and 6 feet in width. They have a carrying capacity of 20 persons and 1,000 pounds of freight, or 3,000 pounds of merchandise and a crew of six men. There are exceptional boats built on the Sound that are as much as 42 feet over all. In crossing Kotzebue Sound or Behring Strait the natives sew on bulwarks of sea-lion skins a foot high to keep the water from dashing in.

## NOTE ON ESKIMO BIBLIOGRAPHY.

## By Sheldon Jackson, <br> Enited States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

A very complete "Bibliography of the Eskimo Language" has been compiled by Mr. James C. Pilling, and published by the Burean of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Whoever examines its pages must be impressed with the large number of persons who have unpublished manuscripts, containing from a score to a few hundred words; the large number of printed reports of Arctic explorations, which contain a partial list of words and phrases; and the fact that there is not a single comprehensive English-Eskimo vocabulary in print, and accessible to teachers and others, among the Alaskan Eskimos.

Among the most important in the past are-
Dr. Benjamin S. Barton's Vocabulary of the Greenlander's (from Cranz). 8ro; pages, 132. Pub. Philadelphia, 1798.

Eskimanx and English Vocabulary, compiled by Capt. John Washington, R. N., and pnblished by order of the lords commissioners of the admiralty for the use of the Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin. Oblong 12 mo. 160 pages. London. 1850.

English-Aleatian Dictionary prepared by Stephen N. Buynitzky, and published by the Alaska Commercial Company. San Francisco, 1871. 8 vo. 13 pp .

The above are out of print.
The móst recent vocabalary that is available is that of Lient. P. H. Ray, in the Report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow. 40. Washington, D. C., 1885.

This volume gives 711 words and 307 phrases, as used by the Eskimo at Point Barrow.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the Eskimo language is in process of preparation by L. M. Turner, in his observations made in 1882-1884, and will be pablished in connection with the Signal Service of the U. S. Army.

It will contain a vocabclary of the Koksoagmyut of over 7,000 words; the Unalit of Norton Sound, 3,000 words; the Malimyut, Norton Sound, 250 words; and the Unalashka-Alyut Dictionary of 1,900 words.

## ANGLO-ESKIMO VOCABULARY.

[Prepared by Ensign Roger Wells, jr., U. S. N., and John W. Kelly, interpreter.]

| Abdomen | Nas'rut | Arrow | Kokaroot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Above | Kole'to | Ashamed | Kanuchook'to |
| A bscess | Own'yok | Ashamed | Egoshe'to |
| Ache | Ar'ah | Ashes | Ok'ave |
| Act | Keh | Ashes | Ok'erook |
| Additional | Shoolay | Aside | Kang'ea |
| Adhere | Nepe'to | Asleep | Siniktorka |
| 1dopt | Tiguong'a | Assembly hoase | Koz'geet |
| Adze | Oole'mah | Assembly house | Kozre'geet |
| Adze | Echika'nok | Assist | Naluwhok'to |
| After | Attan'e | Astragal | Poalóra |
| Again | Mawt'na | At | Neeha'na |
| Agate | Okkekwik'tak | Aunt | Nin'cha |
| Agate | Ong'muk | Aurora | Kel góayo |
| Age | Ongazhu'a | Aurora | Kel gak'aya |
| Ahead | Bonelek'to | Aurora | Keli'look |
| Aim | Oomuk'shuk | Anstere | Kollung a ro'a |
| Air | Ano'kla | Aatumn | Ookeok'tuk |
| Alight | Me'tuh | Autumn | Ookeok'to |
| Alive | Yoke | Awaken | Mak'etin |
| All | Ma'hon | Away | Ootik'too |
| All | Hahat in | Awhile | Nan ak'amo |
| All of them | Tamut kwo | Awl | Kap ote'ok |
| Alone | Alootzoo'chena | Axe | An ow ok'loon |
| Also | Too'wit | Axe | Kat'la pak |
| American | Malle'keet | Baby | Hil'egah |
| Ampatate | Taleake'pegah | Bachelor | Nuleot' gat chak |
| Amulet | Tu pit'kwo | Back | Too loo a'ne |
| Amolet | Koo puk'tak | Back and forth | Alep'eta |
| Anchor | Ke'shok | Back there | Tah run'e |
| Anchor, will | Ke shok'tuk | Backbone | At tat/a |
| Anchored, is | Ke'shok-pola'ruk | Bad | Ashoo'ruk |
| Ancient | Ah drah'ne | Bad, very | Ashoo'pi akto |
| Angry | Kanouk'too | Bad person | Il n'alok |
| Angry | Kununaro'ak | Badger | Seek sreek'puk |
| Angry | Echemal'o | Bag | Ok kah'zhuk |
| Ankle | Se nung'koot | Bag of oil | Ot kok'to |
| Anoint | Mahoz'rait | Bald | Solin'yot |
| Another | Mant'na | Baleen | Shoknk |
| Another time | Munt'neago | Ball | Nukpah |
| Answer | Chag'aren | Ball, foot | Ok'arok |
| Ante | Tapoche | Ball (to wind) | Klu ga tok'tak |
| Anvil | Og'ewik | Band | Na pwe ha'ta |
| Apartment | Ing'in | Bank | Kah ve'a |
| Apartment | Sin ik' awik | Bare | Oo te mero |
| Appetite | Ok keoak | Bare | Oo ting'aroa |
| Appropriated | Koo le'ana | Bark of dog | Mag'ara |
| Apron | Pat che gee'kootegah | Bark of tree | Kas shel'look |
| Apron | Cham'erah | Bark of tree | Kot tol'loo |
| Are | Muz'ra | Barnacle | Na koo'nok |
| Arm | Katicha | Barrel | Kottow'rak |
| Around | Ootkweawk'to | Bashfal | Tal uk'satuk |
| Arrive | Te ketpy | Basket | Kollu |
| Astived | Te balatook | Baes | gherents |


| Bathe | Im uk'tuk |
| :---: | :---: |
| Batter | Ah koo'to |
| Battle | Oongaye'o whik |
| Battie | Top a rek to it |
| Bey | Im utia zrook |
| Bayou | Tosk'took |
| Beach | Kah ok tak'too it |
| Bead | Shung ow'ro |
| Beak | Kob'a roon |
| Bean | Ko mor'ra |
| Bear, white | Nan'ook |
| Bear, brown | Og'alok |
| Bear, black | E yar'ok |
| Bear, cub | Tollu |
| Beard | Mug'wa |
| Beard | Kogla $00^{\prime}$ tin |
| Beat | Tig lu rok'toak |
| Beantiful | Abre'gay |
| Beaver | Pah look'ta |
| Bed | Oofeet |
| Beo | Me loo gi'a sok |
| Beetle | In'yok |
| Beetle, water | Nah chotnok |
| Beggar | Oo ma gib'o |
| Behind | Pe cho ra'ik |
| Believe | E che mal'o |
| Bell | Ah kook'a look |
| - Belt | Tap'che |
| Bend | Perik'a |
| Bend | Na wing'a way |
| Bend not | Na wing'i chak |
| Berries | As she'a |
| Berries | A se'ret |
| Berries, dark | So'whot |
| Betrothed | We a kok'to |
| Between | Woon a jetok |
| Beyond | Attan'e |
| Big | Ong a ru'rum |
| Big, very | Ong a roit |
| Bind | Chim'o ra |
| Birch | Ush'uk |
| Birch | Ooregelik |
| Bird | Ting me'ak |
| Bird | Kah'wa |
| Birds | Ting me'ret |
| Bird's nest | Chap poo'te |
| Bird-mnare | Se uk'setik |
| Birth | On'e rook |
| Bite | King mok'tit |
| Bitter | Ah'kok |
| Black | Tawk to'ak |
| Black | Mun ok'to ak |
| Black lead | Oo rok'sa kon |
| Black one | Tawk ta loo'ret |
| Black skin, whale | Muk'tuk |
| Black skin, whale | Kab'tuk |
| Black skin, whale | Mak'tang |
| Bladder | Nat kot'chu |
| Black tanned leather | er Selung'ok |
| Blade of steel | Chow we'ruk |
| Blanket | Oo lig'a ra |
| Bleed | Owk'e to |
| Blind | Tap pe'ko |
| Blindfold | Nat to'ga |
| Blister | Poowe |
| Blister | Efu kum'a |


| Blizzard | E relak'choak |
| :---: | :---: |
| Block and tacklo | An o'ko luk |
| Block and tackle | Na luke'e gah |
| Blood | Owk |
| Blow breath | Cba bla ok'to |
| Blow nose | Kok ik'cho |
| Blow nuse | Kok uktanga |
| Blue | Tawk rek'to ak |
| Blue bird | Oo ke ak tow'rak |
| Blush | Ka rek pul'ak to |
| Boat, open | Oome'ak |
| Boat, closed | K ${ }^{\prime}$ ak |
| Boil | Kol lek'to |
| Boil over | Pe too whok'to |
| Bolt | Keka ok'tit |
| Bolt | Keln'ta |
| Bone | Cbal'nok |
| Bone, remove | Chal nok'cho |
| Bonfire | Ek woil'aro |
| Book | Mop po'gah |
| Book | Kal le'ket |
| Boot | Kum'ma |
| Boot, bottom of sole | Che boa |
| Boot, deer | Pin $\mathbf{u}^{\prime}$ kub |
| Boot, deer | Nal lo'it |
| Boot, long | Kom'mak-ip pwo'shak |
| Boot, long | Akooptik'ten |
| Boot, short | Ni ho'yet |
| boot heel | Kim me'a |
| Boot instep | Allóa |
| Boot laces | Sene's |
| Boot soles | At tang'a |
| Boot tap | Un'ye |
| Boot upper | Kong'a |
| Border | Ok kon'ra |
| Border | Ale geet'ko tah |
| Bother | Shu goon na ah gah'tin |
| Bottle | Toak a la youk'to |
| Bottle | Tok a la you tow'rak |
| Bottle | Mish oak'to |
| Bottle, small | Mish o oak'tow ro |
| Bottom | Nat'kah |
| Bottom | Nah tah'ga |
| Bow, to shoot | Peshik'she |
| Bow, of a ship | She'wa |
| Box | A upe'kot |
| Box, small | A upe'karook |
| Box. very small | Soo loo gow'rook |
| Boy | If i'e gah |
| Boys | Il il e yar guk |
| Boy, half grown | Nugat pe gi'lo |
| Bracelet | Tahechet'ka |
| Bracelet | Ta'yuk |
| Bracelet | Tahe ab'ret |
| Bracelet | Ta yak'ret |
| Bracelet, bead | Tah yat chate |
| Bracelet wire | Tal e gow'ro |
| Brain | Kok'e chak |
| Brain | Kah ek'tok |
| Brant | Neg'a leh |
| Brant | Lak la'ik |
| Brass | Cha wil'rok |
| Bread | Cha blu'ta |
| Brasd | Poon'ik |
| Bread, hard | Kok'o |
| Bread, hasd | Kok'o lah |


| Break | Na whik'to | Cap, gun | E tik' a rook |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breakers | Kilnk'tuk | Cap.gun | E sbaw osti'look |
| Breast | Me'look | Capsize, boat | Of me ret |
| Breast of bird | Kot'ka | Capsize, sled | Keet me ret |
| Breathe | An uk ter ra'luk | Capsize, kyak | Ki ah'rook |
| Bridge | Imaop'kwotah | Capsize. kyak | Keen nu'ra |
| Bright | Kepluk'to | Captain | Ooma'lik |
| Bring | Kok'ito | Carbine | Nah choh'uk |
| Bring | I'ro | Carcass | Se'lu |
| Brittle | Cbe gok a lnk'to ak | Cards | Kar'tok |
| Broken | Na whik'to it | Cards to pass | Yah chok'to |
| Broken, not | Na whing'e cho | Cards, to play | Keh |
| Broom | Tila hat'che | Cards, diamoncis | Too'ne |
| Broth | Im'akok | Cards, hearts | Etig'aruk |
| Brother | In yug ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Cards. clubs | Ah regay'luk |
| Brother, elder | Nugat che'a | Cards, clnbs | Se'klokt |
| Brother, younger | Nook'a | Cards, spades | Kop'poon |
| Brow | Kowonga | Cards, ace | Choo'cha |
| Brown | Ka wek'su rak | Cards, king | Killilleruk |
| Braise | Owng'a | Cards, queen | Okan'ok |
| Braise | Ab zhe'ak | Cards, jack | tliegak |
| Brash | Shan neok'tuk | Cards, tens, etc | Same as numerals |
| Bucket | Ko lip'se | Careful | Era'ce |
| Bucket | Kot tow rak | Carry | Irrarup'kah |
| Bucket | Kot'ogah | Carry together | Tasseoak'took |
| Bucket | Ko lip'setik | Cartridge | Kok' a rek |
| Buckle | Kog'a oot | Cask | Me'chuh |
| Bud | Kot me y ungoit | Catarrh | Nu'whuh |
| Bue | In'ruk | Catch | Kohy'at |
| Bullet | Kok ru'a | Catch fish | Now yook |
| Ballet-mold | Koo'vin | Care | Eren'ik |
| Bull-head fish | Kob row ote nok | Celery, wild | Saz re'gail |
| Bump | Pe che kok'to | Chafe | Powit'to |
| Buadle | She'lute | Cbain | Ko liv'ora |
| Buoy | Pooktow'te | Chain | Ka lim'na ret |
| Burn | Ootuk'too | Chalk | Ka'te |
| Burn | Oo tet tin ate | Changing | Tak semur'uk |
| Burning earth | Eka ma ro'a | Charcosl | Ow'mah |
| Burrow | Nip ter uk | Charm. talisman | Ong'mah |
| Burnt | Elik se merub | Chastise | Oo powtrok'too |
| Bush, edible | Nowayoi'hut | Cheel: | Oo loo raken |
| Bushes | Ok'peek' | Cbew | Tam o kot'chea |
| Butt | To wy ya | Cbew of tobacco | 0 ko me'a |
| Butte | Mit ko'a lo | Children | Kon neek'toik |
| Buttes | Mit ko a lo'ret | Chim'ney | E shah' awik |
| Butterfly | Tok a luk'a sah | Chim'ney | E che'a |
| Butterfly | Chah ah lin' a tuk | Cbin | Tablo'a |
| Butterfly | Cbuk a mik' atok | Chin tattoo | Tab lan'tit |
| Butterfly papm | Ow zre'ok | Cbin labrets | 'Too'toks |
| Batton | Too atow'ruk | Chisel | Keya'ek |
| Button hole | Nokto'ak-we'it | Choke | Se lan'a |
| Buy | Abke'a | Chum | Abwin'mate |
| Cache | Chuk a lo'uk | Chute | Talla yet |
| Cache | Chek a lo'ne | Circlo | Tuk howrume |
| Calf of leg | Nagot shung'nok | Clam | Kah ve'atok |
| Calico | Atig'aloo | Clam | E va'lo |
| Call | Ot'knh | Clam | Om mung'me |
| Call a person | $\mathrm{Ka} o^{\prime}$ te | Claw | Kook ke'a |
| Call a porson | Kah ko rah' ah | Clay | O'rak-imnu'ok |
| Calm | An o'wa-pe'luk | Clean | Ootum'o |
| Can | Poke'sry | Cliff | Imp'ni |
| Cancer | Ahyo'a | Climb | Mi nketn'it |
| Canvas-back duck | Un ut koo'ya | Cloak. spotted | Koo neag-ahteg'a |
| Cap | Nash ow'a tuk | Cloak, outer | Ahtig'a |
| Cap, gan | Kob lu'it | Cloak, inner | Il ${ }^{\text {apark }}$ |
| Cap, gan | Zob'loont | Cloak, open | Shahi'uke-ahtig'a |


| Cloak, long | Tool'wah | Crab | Kok'kook |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cloak, short | Ah koo ey'took | Crab | Nig a rok'puk |
| Cloak, heary | Cham orek'to | Crab | $E$ la horhayet |
| Cloak, put on | Atil'ago | Crack | Eon'neh |
| Cloak, put on | Ooe yng'aya | Crane | Tah tiz's rok |
| Clock | Tosk tuk to'ak | Crane tripod | Nog'a rak |
| Close | Mahtoo'ret | Cranky person | Kig look to ak |
| Close | Periktok'totin | Craw | Poo ye'ga |
| Closet | Anok'awik | Craw | Poo ey'ak |
| Cloth | Ookwil' auk | Crazy | Ke nung'a ro a |
| Clond | Kal'luk | Crazy | Til ki'sok |
| Cloudless | Kal lo'a chnk | Creek | Koog ru'rok |
| Cloudless | Kil la'luck | Crisp | E lek'se mer uk |
| Coal | Alo's | Crook | Pah ret'a |
| Codfish | Kaloog'a ra | Crooked | Alo'ra |
| Coffin | Sooloon | Crooked, rery | Nal lo'ret |
| Cohabit | Koo ya goo'tin | Crose, upright piece | Nuk perink |
| Coil | Oga la now'ra | Crose-bar | Oon na sbed'ner uk |
| Cold | Ala pah' | Crose-bow | Sat koolik |
| Cold, intense | Ala pak'took | Crossing | Nok toh leti'choa |
| Colic | Nok'a-elun | Crossing | Nok tok'toa |
| Collar bone | Kotoo'ka | Crown | Kob ro'a |
| Comb | Ela $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ te | Crush | Oowok'to |
| Come | K $\mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathbf{l e}$ | Crash | Oolu'ga |
| Come | $\mathrm{Ki}^{\prime} \mathrm{ma}^{\text {a }}$ | Cry | Kearook |
| Come not | Ki ne'tiak | Cub | Aba rotalik |
| Come in | E chuck a'tin | Cuff | Shuk a mit'ka |
| Come in, may I | E chuk a lum'a | Cup | Kale gow'ro |
| Coming | Ky'ro | Cup | Im a gow'ro |
| Coming, is not | An nun neak'to | Carlew | Shoo oop'toak |
| Coming, they are | Kyle ang'a | Carse | Tow'rok-sing con'a |
| Coming after | Ki'ret-tam $\mathbf{a h}^{\prime}$ 'rah | Carre | Mang e chuk |
| Coming home | Kine ak'to | Cat | In'yo |
| Companion | Ang'sow | Cut with woman's |  |
| Compase, may | Oo'mah | knife | Oo loora'me |
| Compass, may | Tok to 'che | Cat with knife | Cbow we'tuk |
| Compasses, dividers | Ko ka re'tik | Cat with scissors | Chal'e gah |
| Completed | Oo gin uk'tuk | Cut up, I | E rok se lung a |
| Comrade | Ong'yow | Cut you | Erok selu'tin |
| Concert | Sow jok'to it | Daffodil | Ma lukut'tow ro |
| Confirm | Kan nk'ra | Dam | Pal uk'tit |
| Congratulate | Ko ya'rook | Damp | Mok'lak |
| Consumed | Nu woot'ka | Dance | Po al'a rah |
| Consamed | Numero | Dance | Poala ra |
| Continue | Og lan'i tuk | Dance of exbaustion | It kil e ab'ro |
| Cook | Egah ro'a | Dark . | Tawk to'ak |
| Cooking | Oot koo'che | Dark, very | Tawk to ak'puk |
| Cooked | Oot'kah | Darken | Tawk too'tin |
| Copper | Konoojyok | Darken | Tal'nok |
| Cord | Ok lu'nok | Darling | Na koo she ak'to |
| Cormorant | Kong a yo'kok | Dart | Na le'gah |
| Corn, banion | Unt'moke | Daughter | Pana |
| Corral | Kong'o vok | Danghter | Pon éa |
| Correct | Ong ek'to | Day | Oo blu'puk |
| Correct | Nuegal lo'a | Daylight | Oo bluke |
| Cotton grass | Pod la'rok | Dead | Toak'o ro |
| Cotton grass | Pola'ra | Dead | Noon'a-sin'ik |
| Cotton stalk | Na'ka-a ro'it | Deaf | Toe luk'tuk |
| Cottonwood | Nin'ook | Deal | Ow'tin |
| Cough | Koo ik'cha | Deep | E tik til ang'a |
| Cough | Noo'wuh | Deep | E shoo'te |
| Count | Kepeetike ge | Deer | Too'too |
| Courageous | Kama róa | Deer, winter | Oo ke alik |
| Cousin | Unakutea | Deer, summer | Oo pan rah'me |
| Cover | Met tora | Deer, white | Koo ne'ag |
| Crab | Po ju'bee at | Deer, young | Nowhok |


| Deer horns | Nog'ar nk | Drill mouth-piece | Nok'sru |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deer, back | Pung'nek | Drink | Im nik'to |
| Deer, ranning | Pun elik'to | Drink | E cha'ga |
| Deer fat | Kown'ok | Dripping | Koo'chak |
| Deer excrement | On'nite | Drop | Ir upe kah ab |
| Delicacy | Too ping's | Dropped | Ir upekwok'to |
| Departed | Ah wik to'ak | Drowsy | E yah zra rung'nah |
| Depopulated | Noon a re'a | Dram | Sow yung' a |
| Depth | Etip chung'a | Dram | Sow'yok |
| Desert | Okok che rechóa | Dram | Kil' yown |
| Desist | At'a | Dram-stick | Moom wa' a |
| Devil | Toon rok | Trunk | Imun'a-uktung'a |
| Did | Tūz'ra | Duck, widgeon | An a vera |
| Difficalt | Shong'e rook | Dack, crowbill | Ot'pah |
| Dig | Kah veok'to a | Duck, eider | A mow'lik |
| Dig with pick | Se klokt o'a | Dack, eider | Me'tik |
| Dipper | Kol'la | Dack, eider king | King' a lik |
| Dipper | Ky'uta | Duck, young | Ok peen'ik |
| Dipper | Im o'ga | Dall | E pik'tuk |
| Dipper | Kol'let | Dust | Cho plok'towah |
| Dirty | Wah'ak | Duster | Til a hut'che |
| Dirty, not | Wan'e cho | Dwarf | Ina'vok-atting'ok |
| Disappeared | Pe sik'tin | Dre, red | E nong ne'ak |
| Dislike | Oo me shook'too | Eagle | Ting meak'puk |
| Distant | $\mathrm{Ah}^{\prime} \mathbf{p i}$ | Ear | Se'tik |
| Distemper | Malakul'a ro | Ear of animal | Se uke'tat |
| Divide | th voo ga'wah | Ear-ring | Poo'too |
| Divorce | Chavo ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Earth | Noon'a |
| Dizzy | E ring'ru rok | Earthquake | Noon'a-koo pe'ruk |
| Do | Pola'ruk | Earthquake | E boo ro'a |
| Do it | $\mathrm{K}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{a}$ | East | Ki want'nak |
| Down | Nat koh'a lik | East | Ke rang' nuk |
| Down here | Ta kun'a | East | Pah mung'nah |
| Do you know? | Inuweet so'a | Eat. | Ne ah'zrook |
| Dock (vegetable) | Alla'e kut | Eat | Now a yok'to |
| Dock (vegetable) | Ko at'le rok | Eat | Nek a yok'to |
| Dock (vegetable) | Kaw'kat | Eat, wish to | E ying'ye ok |
| Dock, small | Eat'pik | Edge of a board | Ege lekret |
| Dock, small | Su'rel | Edge of a blade | Ke eng in ung'a |
| Doctor | Un ut'koot | Eel | Kob loy'ok |
| Doctor-liouse | Unut koo'a | Eight | Ping i'shu-okving'i le |
| Doctor-house | Congah a lak'it | Elastic | In upea |
| Dog | King' mok | Elastic | Kush'uk |
| Dog pap | King meah'rook | Elbow | E koo che'ga |
| Dog pap | Ke moógood | Empty | Noo wootka |
| Doll | In une'rok | Enciente | Nar a chok'to |
| Done | Taz'ra vah | End | E'chook |
| Don't know | At'chu | End | E cho'a |
| Don't know | Kan ${ }^{\prime}$ me | Endway | Tal ing'nara |
| Door | Moptórok | Enemy | Tal oke'ne rak |
| Door-mat | Alo kle'on | Enemies | Tal loke'whate |
| Dorsal fin | Chang bo | Engine | Ow la'ta |
| Double | Ta pete'tok | Enough | Tnz'ra |
| Down | Nat koh'alik | Enough | As in'o |
| Down here | Ta kun'a | Ensnare | Se uk sow'te tik |
| Down there | Kah ran'a | Enter | E chum'a |
| Down in | Shum man'a | Entered | E chah'in |
| Drag | Oone ah'ah | Entering | Kohe'wik |
| Draw or write | Og'a late | Entrails | Il gow'we |
| Drawers | Alik'sok | Erase | Oo le'rok |
| Dream | Senatoaktoo'na | Eren | Ah le mez're gook |
| Dress | Oo ye ge'a ya | Ereaing | A koo'puk |
| Dried | Panek'ta | Evening star | Num'nek |
| Drift | Teep'sret | Every one | Inahutin |
| Drill | Ne ulk'toon | Exceedingly | Ok too' ret |
| Drill-haadle | Peshik'se rok | Excollent | 2Na koo pe yak'to. |

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| Excrement | On'ok |
| :---: | :---: |
| Excrement | Pook shak'tak |
| Exhort | Kat chog'a |
| Extingaished | Kom mit'kon |
| Eye | E'rit |
| Eyebrow | Kob la'it |
| Eyelid | Kim mego it |
| Eye, open | $\mathbf{E}^{\prime}$ rit $00^{\prime}$ chak |
| Eye-glasees | Ere'gak |
| Eye of a needle | E'gra |
| Face | Ke'nowk |
| Fade | E chook'to a |
| Fail | Peak'pah |
| Failed | Peak'to ak |
| Fall | Ki yaw'ro |
| Fall over | O lo'rok |
| Family | Nal ma'at |
| Fan | Pat koo tak'took |
| Far | Oon a sik'took |
| Fast | Shak a sho'a rone |
| Fasten | Nu o go ty'cho |
| Fat | Ook'srak |
| Fat person | Ko in' y rook |
| Father | $A^{\prime} \mathrm{h}^{\prime} \mathrm{pa}$ |
| Father-in-law | Ong a yo kong'ek |
| Fathom | E chang'neh |
| Fear | Hah'neta |
| Fear | Eta'rok |
| Feared | E kche'ak |
| Feather | Mut koóa |
| Feather | Mit koon'ik |
| Feel | Tap pe'choke |
| Feet | E te'gite |
| Feldspar | Alle gro |
| Female | Ok an'ok |
| Few | Ame ok'tua |
| Fight | Tig a lo'a |
| File | Pin yah a gotra |
| File | Penow'gan |
| File | Pin yow'a |
| File | Ah yeh'ok |
| File | Ageak'tua |
| Filing | Pin yowk'toon |
| Fin | Tal ik ha' it |
| Find | Pah ket'kega |
| Find not | Pat chu ang'a |
| Fine weather | Nip tok'took |
| Finger 1 | Tik'eh |
| Finger 2 | Ka tek'a lik |
| Finger 3 | Mik'e lik |
| Finger 4 | E tik'kook |
| Finger, thamb | Koobloo |
| Finger-nails | Kakweet |
| Finger-joints | Imala'ra |
| Finished | Tuz ra'va |
| Finished, not | Tol ven'e cho |
| Fir | Na pak too'it |
| Fir | Ke ra'pe ak |
| Fir | Oo nok'set |
| Fir | Pin' yak |
| Fire | Henek |
| Fire-place | Ik nez'amik |
| Fish | Ah kalliook |
| Fishes | Ah kalini |
| Fish-hook | Nik'ehik |
| Fish-lino . | If potang'a |


| Fish-pole | A bahluhats |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fish-pole | Mun'uk |
| Fish-net | Kobra |
| Fissure | Oak sungok |
| Yive | Tal'e ma |
| Five of them | Tal e man'ik |
| Flag | Tok'o yo |
| Flag | Ow letka |
| Flag | Elale |
| Flag-pole | Na poy'oke |
| Flame | E pir a rea |
| Flapping | Se ekra it'tu it |
| Flat | Ela'che |
| Flattened | Ela tam'ne |
| Flaw | Eke che'tit |
| Flea | Puk la ya'ok |
| Flesh | Nek'a |
| Flint | Kook'sbook |
| Flint | Koo wok'grak |
| Flint-scraper | Ung'mah |
| Flint-dresser | Kig le |
| Flipper | Chit'kwo |
| Flirt | Ang a chuk a chakicho a |
| Floor | Nat'tah |
| Floor | Nat cheet |
| Floar | Noo kah'ah |
| Floar | Ky u cha'ok |
| Flower | Meluknt'a |
| Flukes | Chok'puk |
| Flukes | Ah ki'chung |
| Flate, with teeth | Koret |
| Flate, with needle | Man ek'chuk |
| Fly | A nok'lak |
| Fly | Na lu'ga ret |
| Fly, blue-bottle | Oob a a buk |
| Fly, blue-bottle | Nib a n'buk |
| Fly, $\boldsymbol{v}$. | Ting'a ro |
| Foam | Kap oot\%ok |
| Fog | Tap tik'to |
| Fog | Tap took'took |
| Fog-horn | Kook ti'took |
| Foggy, is | Tap shn'a why |
| Following | Tum'erah |
| Fool | Tit ki'ok |
| Foolish | Ke nung ok'to |
| Foot | Tig go'tit |
| For | Oon elo |
| Foreign | In a pora |
| Forget | Po woketo |
| Fork | Na'crane |
| Fork, table | Kok ez'rit |
| Fork, table | Kooke'it |
| Fork, creek | Kong'een |
| Four | Se sam'at |
| Four of them | Se saman'ik |
| Fox, blue | Ke en rok'tu ra |
| Fox, red | Ky nke'to |
| Fox, white | Koosh'kok |
| Fox, white | Pe kooshkok |
| Fox, white | Ko regah |
| Fox, white | Te reinde a |
| Fox, crose | Ki on'rak |
| Fox, crose | Elaorot |
| Fox, silver-black | Ker on uktak |
| Por, silvor black | Tin'oop |
| Freeeing | Kok tt ko gribitia |

Fish-pole
Fish-pole
Fish-net
Fissure
Five of them
Flag
Flag
Flag
Flag-pole
Flapping
Flat
tened

Flea
Flesh
Flint
Flint
Flint-dreseer
Flipper
Flirt

Floor
Floar
Flour
Flower
Flukes
Flate, with teeth
Flate, with needle
Fly
Fly, blue-bottle
blae-bottle

Fonm
Fog
Fog
Fog-horn
Following
Fool
Foolish
Foot
For
Foreign
Fork
Fork, table
Fork, table
Fork, creek
Foar
Four of them
Fox, blue
Fox, red
Fox, whito
Ox
Fox, white
Fox, crose
Fox, crose
Fox, silver black
Freecing

A bah la hata Man'ak

Oak sungok
Tal'e ma
Tal e man'ik
Tok'o yo
Ow letka
Na poy'oke
E pir a vera
rait'to it

Puk la ya'ok
Nek'a
Kooksbok
Ung'mah
Kig le

Ang a chak a chak'cho a
Nat'tah
Nat cheet
Noo kah'ah
Ky acbaiok
Chok'puk
dh ki'chung
Man ek'chuk
A nok'lak
Nalaga ret
Nib a n'bak
Ting'a ro
Kap ootlok
Tap tik'to
Tap took'took
Tap tionk
hy

Ke nang ok'to
Tig gortit
On
Po woter
Na'crane
Kok ez'rit
coit

Se sam'at
e saman'ik
en rok'tu r8
-
Pe kooshikok
Ko re'gah
Te re in'de a
orral

Ker en ak'tak
Kok it ko grinetile

| Fresh | Kelepra | Good | Nakoora |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Friend | Nuigilu | Good, not | Nakwe'chak |
| Fringes | Ke ek tow'ra | Grooe, black | Lik lin now'ro |
| Fringes, skin | Nig er ah toot'ka | Goose, white | Kang'oot |
| Fringes of hood | E cheh'a wik | Gooseberry | Lak a e yak erook |
| Front | Am okwoi | Gossip | Neput'e ro it |
| Frost | Ah'poon | Grampus, white | She to'ak |
| Frost-bite | Ke ret'te gah | Grampus, white | She sho'ak |
| Frost-bite | E ure kóak | Grandfather | Tootilo'a |
| Frost flish | Kal loo'ret | Grandmother | At tiloo |
| Frost fish | Kal o'at | Graphite | To ko romoto |
| Frown | Kan a le'rok | Graphite | O rok'sa kow |
| Frozen | Kwawk | Graphite | Min'one |
| Frozen | Se ku me'ruk | Grass | Penik srait |
| Frozen mist | Tat'too | Grare | Kom'moke |
| Frozen limb | Keret'ta | Grave | Kom'mook |
| Fry | Pe chik che lek'to ak | Gravel | Kah |
| Frying-pan | Pah chik'chetan | Great bear (uroce majoris) | Too a tow'ruk |
| Fugitive | Oit la'rek | Green | Shang ok'to ak |
| Full | Seel a wik'to | Grindstone | Shang ok'to ak |
| Full of life | Ah kim nok'to ak | Grindstone | Men'it |
| Fon | Koo'in | Grip | Ah ure gagink to ak |
| Futare | Oo blak'o. | Gristle | Ah zre gaglak to ak |
| Gale | Anowa'kah | Groin | Na wik kong's |
| Gale | Anowa'wah | Grooved | Nawik kunga |
| Gall | Shang'wah | Grow | Koknt |
| Gall | Sung'ah | Grow | Og lan a ok'to |
| Gap | Chow'ne | Grow | Now'ro |
| Gargle | Ooe al'ego | Gull, black (jaeger | E chang'mok |
| Gasp | Nug a hok'to ak | Gall, black head | Kook'a ra |
| Grenial | Ahnu na cho'ak | Gull (burgomaster) | Now'yak |
| Gestare | Wam it'in | Goll, young | Cha ret'ke ga |
| Get | Pel'e ge | Gums | Cha ret'ke ga E kit? |
| Gret out | Owk'se lah | Gon |  |
| Get out | Oo ma shook'toong a | Gun, 44 Winchester | Cha wil'ik |
| Get out | Chn ru ok'o ne |  |  |
| Gret out | Oo ma gib'o | Gun 45 Hotchlisa | Cha wil'ik puk <br> A now ti'lek |
| Ghost | Ek che ro'a |  |  |
| Ghost | Too noo ri'ok |  | Ekemealik |
| Giant | Kil'le | Gon, carbine | Ni abr'ra |
| Giggle | Ig lat o'ro a | Gon, shot-gun | Kok a poy ok't |
| Gill | Mar'she | Gan, shot-gan | Mon ya la rek'toon |
| Girl | Nuge nk'suk | Gan, shot-gan, Ras. | Shoo poot a gow |
| Girl | Ok an ow'rok | sian |  |
| Give | I'took | Gon. firing pin | Oo shuk shag'a |
| Give me | I che'me | Gun barrel | Shoop ra'a |
| Give back | Kol $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{n a}$ | Gan barrel | Toob loo'a |
| Give, I | Ong e goo'tin | Gun cover | Shoo poo'te-po'gah |
| Gizzard | Nat moo'ta | Gon extractor | Nik she ag'a |
| Glad | Pel let to ro'ak | Gon guard | Kok a la go'ra |
| Glass | Mik ook'to ak | Gun hammer | A now tung a |
| Glow-worm | Poo gwok so a hoy'ak | Gun hammer | Ka rootuk |
| Glove | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ zregite | Gun magazine | Alo rung'a |
| Glattony | Mup po wa'ca | Gun muzzle | Pang'a |
| Gnarled | Pow a wek'to | Gun nipple | Chu plu'ra |
| Gnash | We la'rak | Gon ramrod | Pow la'yo |
| Gneiss | Ook a ra'rok | Gun sight | Lah low tig'a tow |
| Gneiss | Ka'te | Gon sight, hind | Mak tow go'tow |
| Go | Ah yok'to | Gun spring | Pe shik she'rok |
| Go back | Ineak'to | Gun stock | Kera'a |
| Going. I am | Ah yang ne ak'to | Gun trigger | Pok e yang a |
| Going inland | Pan nang ne ak'to | Gun wad | elig'a rok |
| Going, we are | Ah lang neak'to | Hair, of head | Nu'ya |
| Going home | Ah num neak'tego | Hair, of animal | Mitkoon |
| Gome | Ah lok'to | Hair, of body | Ting' |


| Half | Ah wig a lak'puk | Hill | r'het |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Half | Attun'e a wig a luk'puk | Hill | Yo onot |
| Half | Ko pin'na yak | Hip | Kat pag' 2 |
| Half | Ko'pah | Hip | Cheve ah'ga |
| Half of a thing | Iglupe'a | Hip | Ko'che |
| Hammer | Kow woo'te | His | Eran |
| Hammer | Kowt | Hiss | Oo sing'a lo |
| Hammer | Kazra'tok | Hit | Tig a look'a |
| Hammer | Kaz'rute | Hoisted | Pan'a |
| Hand | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ re'gite | Hold | Tig u'ga |
| Hand in hand | T2sse oak'took | Hold | Te $\mathbf{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{g a}$ |
| Hand to me | Tam $\mathrm{at}^{\prime}$ che | Hole | Pootora |
| Handle, $\boldsymbol{v}$. | Te kame re'a | Hole, torn | A lik'tik |
| Handle of knife | C poo'zruk | Hole, torn | $\mathrm{Al}^{\prime}$ eh |
| Handle of ax | C po'a | Hole in ground | Nip terak |
| Handle of scraper | Ool ge'lik | Honest | Tig a la nte'chah |
| Handsome | Setang'e rook | Hood | Nash'oon |
| Hand | Ne win nok'took | Hoof | Mik'a |
| Hang up | Kok it' kah | Hook | Kok a rra'ok |
| Happy | Koo yel goo'chetio | Hop | Now ye rok'tuk |
| Hard | Te ek'to ak | Horizon | $\Delta 1$ on'ok |
| Hard wood | Eek'kik | Hot | Oo nok'to |
| Hare | Ookal'ik | House | Igala |
| Harlot | Chang ak'too rooka | House traders | Ig a ln'puk |
| Harness | $\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ oot | House, summer | Too'pik |
| Harpoon | Ka el'ro | How | Kom'mo |
| Hae | Ta kum'a-pe'gah | How mach or many | Kap sin'ik |
| Has been | Ta kam'a-se mer'uk | Howl | Ma goo'rak |
| Haston | Ok a yok'e a yoo | Hug | Ye kik'a |
| Hat | Nash a to'cha | Hungry | Near a chuk toong' a |
| Hatch | $\mathrm{Pa}^{\prime} \mathrm{ya}^{\text {a }}$ | Hungry | Naka chak'loon a |
| Hatchet | Oo le ma gow'rok | Hangry | Kah' cha |
| Hatchet | Kot la pow'rok | Hangry | Kah'tu'a |
| Hate | Oo me chook'too | Hunter | Too we'ket |
| Hatred | Ton yo sok'ta tin | Harry | Shak kelly |
| Have | Kok'tit | Harry | Shup kwer'uk |
| Hawk, grouse | Kiz ra gow'ik | Hart | $\mathrm{Ar}^{\prime} \mathbf{a h}$ |
| Hawk, marmot | Kil'ruk | Hart | Nin nok'to |
| Hawk, marmot | Eil'reh | Hat | Too pak'a rook |
| Hawk, bird | Kiz ra gowik'ok | Husband | Oowing'a |
| Hazo, tease | Nu vero'it | Husband | 00 we'ga |
| Hazy | Nip ti'luk | I | Oo wang'a |
| He | E'lah | I have | Kok'it-ko'ne |
| Head | Ne a ko'ko | I am uncertain | Kan o'me |
| Headache | Ana nok'tu |  | Selku |
| Hear | Te shi'ro | Ice-cream | Allupe'to ak |
| Heart | Oo'mun | Ice pike | Toag |
| Heart | Oo mut'a | Ice pressare | E boo ro'ak |
| Heart | 00 ma 'ta | Ice scratcher | Az'e gown |
| Heart-burn | Kun nok'toak | Ice flaw | E ke che'tet |
| Heaven | Kong'ook | Icicle | Koo choole gah |
| Heeven | Kong'o | Idle | Sava ak'choong toong a |
| Heary | Oko mi'chuk | Ill-tempered | Kap zha'rook |
| Heel | King mik's | Iramovable | Sin'ik |
| Hell | To koad'rook | In | Kah man'a |
| Help | Pu wat'ing | Indifferent | Shang'e cho |
| Help | Nu la whok'to | Intercourse | Kooeg'alu pe'lu |
| Hen | Ok an a solla | Intercourse | Koo ya goo'ta |
| Her | E/la | Intercourse | Ko ke ko ag'a lo |
| Hers | col'yat | Inside | n yone |
| Here | Ta man'o | Inverted | Le'rek |
| Here now | Muz'ra | Iron or steel | Chow'wik |
| Hew | Oo $100 \mathrm{ma} \mathrm{ro'a}$ | Is for | Oon'a |
| Hiccough | E choop'cha look to | It is there | Tus'ra oltpo |
| High | Mak a chan'a | Island | Ka kok'tah |
| High towaring | King in'took | It | Thak |


| It | Ootwah | Large | Ong a zru'rum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| It is | Po la'rak | Larve | Ow ya'rek |
| It is done | Tus rava | Lashings | Ne ming'a |
| It is snowing | Konik'takah | Later | Mant ne'a go |
| It was | Muzrago'a | Laugh | Ig'a lok |
| Itch | Kil'ye | Laughing | Ig a lok'to |
| Jab | To ak'to | Lazy | Eka chook'toong a |
| Jade | Kok sook'to | Lead, $v$. | Tak sew'wa |
| Jar | Ko he'wik | Lead, $n$. | Kok a ru'rok |
| Jaw | Tam o whotik | Lead | O'mhok |
| Jaw | Wan eto'ak | Leaf | Ma loo'ga tuk |
| Jealous | Chung nayek'to | Leaf fat | Kown'ah |
| Jelly-fish | Ippeah'ro | Leaf tobacco | Koo ver a'cho |
| Joint | Am | Leaf tobacco, long | Shu rok a róme |
| Jump | Minatok'to | Leaftobacco. Russian | To oak a pea |
| Jump up and down | Onua wetok'to | Leak | Oo wim'a gow |
| Keep time | Ah mootin | Lean person | Pun now'ro |
| Kettle | Oo koo che'te | Leaning | Ki yoro |
| Key | Keloo chnt | Leap | Nish egok'tuk |
| Kick | Ah rok'to | Leather | Ah koh'ale grok |
| Kidney | Doktóa | Leave | An ning |
| Killed | Toaktóme | Leer | E ret keet'ka |
| Killed | Shoak er'o | Left | Kun nez'rese |
| Killed | Ta koot'ka | Leg | Nuke |
| Kıss | Kemake'ta | Lend | Ah tuk'to a |
| Kitchen | E'jah | Let go | Epe'gown |
| Kite | Pa room'a | Let go | E pang'a |
| Knee | Muk'luk | Level | Mamok'to |
| Knee | Nob a lute/ka | Lever | Ka pe'go an |
| Kneel | Chate kong'aroa | Lever | Epock'ta |
| Knee-pan | Chate ko'a | Lick | All look to'a |
| Knife | Chow'wik | Lie | Chak'loo |
| Knife, woman's | Ooloo'ra | Lie, I | Chak ln ru'ne |
| Knife, pocket | Pinn'tok | Lie, yon | Chuk In'ratin |
| Knife, pocket | Pinyaktow'ro | Lie, not | Chak loo'ne cho |
| Knife, pocket | Pin ek'ta | Lie down | In ok'to |
| Knife, pocket | Tob a ta'too | Lie down to sieep | Sin ik ghok'to |
| Knife, pocket | Tapik topto'a | Lift | Ke win'a |
| Knife, skinning | Kavingaro'a | Lift me | Ke win me gah'me |
| Knife-cut | Chow wik'tuk | Light | Ik ne a'to |
| Knock | Tik'loo | Light weight | O ka cha'ruk |
| Knot | Kal luk'in | - Light. very | Woit tak |
| Knot | Il $\mathrm{ik}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$ | Light, very | Woit to row'nek |
| Knot in tree | Al kweh'a | Light, rery | Ka na ak se rak |
| Knot in tree | Ek'aro | Lightning | Ik'nek |
| Know | Ul eech emog'egah | Limb | Aha yate |
| Know not | Nela ru'a | Limber | Tik sow'min eluk |
| Know not | Nela we'ga | Limp | Shu ahog ip pok'to |
| Knuckle | Negibli boy | Line rope | Oklu'nah |
| Labrets | Tov'toks | Living | In upah unga |
| Ladder | Meu how'te | Lip | Kok a lo'a |
| Ladle | Kok'are | Listen | Ah tut'a |
| Ladle | Kog a ruru'ma | Little | Min ig $\mathrm{raman}^{\text {a }} \mathrm{ik}$ |
| Lagoon | Tash'uk | Little | Mik a zra'rum |
| Lake | Nazra'vok | Lire | In yo'rok |
| Lake, large | $\mathrm{Na}^{\prime}$ peek | Live | An nk'toot |
| Lame | Ship shi'lok | Live | Yoke'ala |
| Lamenting | Kearóa | Liver | Tin'ook |
| Lamp | Nan'uk | Lock | Ah yoke'kwoik |
| Lamp chimney | Kow look'in | Lofty | King ik'took |
| Lance | Ke la tak'too. | Loins | Pe'kwah |
| Land | Noon'a | Lonesome | ne ah'rook |
| Lend otter | Pum ma uk'tuk | Long | Tak'a zrook |
| Lep | Kok to kok'e | Loom, of an object | Oo'weet |
| Lard | Ook'a rak | Loon | Kok so'it |
| Large | Ong a eroak | Loon | Koke roit |


| Loon king | Tootik | Mitten | Ite kote ka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loet | Tam nk to'a | Mitten | Ite'kan |
| Lost | Pat che anga | Mole, lemming | A win'yate |
| Lost, not | Pat kon e'cho | Mole, pimple | Oap'tak |
| Loud | Nip'pe | Monkey-wrench | Ore'yowk |
| Louse | Koo'maik | Month | Tatkeh |
| Love, I | Na ko og'ara | Moon | Tat keh |
| Love, you | Nako agagin | Moon, new | Nuboil'a ne |
| Lamp | Ok lum'ok | Moon, first quarter | Now ak'tak |
| Lang | Poo'waih | Moon. fall | Im ug e lik tik'toa |
| Lastfal | Paligerak tow'tin | Moon, last quarter | Ke mook'to |
| Lenx | Nuto ya | Moon, old | Tat ke lang'ne ak cho |
| Mad | Kin nung'a roa | Moon, 1st phase | Oo'me-ang oo'te |
| Mad | Kun ook'too | Moon, 2d phase | Ab a tok'pa |
| Maggot | Koo maik | Moon, 3d phase | Oo leet'took |
| Magnifying glass | Kin $u$ gah'ro | Moon, 4th phase | Oo me a-h lok'te |
| Maid | Nu leak che'a | M008e | Too to kwok |
| Make | Sa vak'to | Mote | Sha'lay |
| Maie | Ong'oon | Morning | Ah koh'go |
| Male | A'yoon | Morning star | $\mathrm{Og}^{\prime}$ ¢ ro |
| Mammoth \} <br> Mastodon | Ke lig'a bak | Morsel Mosquito | Chalu pe'to ak Kik to ${ }^{\prime}$ ate |
| Mastodon ivory | Kelig kom nok se go'a | Mosquito, long | Nue yok'a rook |
| Man, native | In'ake | Moss, sea | Nuyarake |
| Man, white | Na lah'mute | Moss, fuel | Mon'eak |
| Man, white | Tan'ik | Moss, reindeer | Oome'chat |
| Man, white | Kob loonna | Moss, reindeer | Nekaht |
| Man, negro | Tawk ta loo'rum | Moss, berry | So'whot |
| Man, old | Ong a yo kog'rek | Moth | Mal $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ ge uk |
| Man, native, plural | $\mathrm{In}^{\prime}$ weet | Mother | $\mathrm{Ab}^{\prime} \mathrm{ka}$ |
| Marline-spike | E zre'gown | Mother | Ah kah'ga |
| Marmot | Seek'sreek | Mother-in-law | Ong ung'uk |
| Marrow | Pot'ka | Motion | Owlatin |
| Marrow of bone | Pot ka tol'nok | Mountain | E'het |
| Marry | Pig'a | Mountain | Oofmen |
| Marry | Nu le owk'kel owk to | Mountain sheep | Imp na'ok |
| Marten | Kap we to'ak | Mountain sheep | Too too imp'ni |
| Mask | Ke'nowk | Mouse, brown | Pookook'tit |
| Mast | Napak'tit | Monse, brindle | Ke lon ma'tik |
| Mat | Tep kal'nate | Mouse, gray | Oo gra'nok |
| Matches | Ekoo'tit | Moath | Kal oo'kin |
| Match safe | Ekoo te'ra | Move | Ol la'ro |
| Mate | Ega'lu | Move off | Ow lum'e |
| Mate | Ni pang'a | Maltitade | In a ba ook'took |
| Mattress | E kib'era | Mushroom | Ah yo'ok |
| Me, mine | Oownng'a | Mushroom | Ah regah'on yok |
| Measure | Oo rah'ah | Music | Faw hoo'te |
| Meat | Nek'a | Music | Ahtutegal nit |
| Melt | Ow'ka | Mus. instrument | Ah tak'atong |
| Men | In'weet | Mns.instriment | Ah taktoo'ra |
| Menses | Og lek to'ak | Musk-ox | Oo mang'mong |
| Menses, excessive | Ong eg a ro'a | Musk-rat | Kep gal'lupe |
| Menses, excessive | Oz rekeru'vak | Muslin | Naz ra'vok |
| Meteor | E ga'tah | Massel | Ah ve'ok |
| Meteor | E ga'nek | Mussel | Ab'ayok |
| Mica | $\mathrm{Al}^{\prime} \mathrm{e}$ go | Mustache | Oo maktin'e |
| Mid-night sun | Ne pe leak'shek | Mustache | Oo ne'nek |
| Mineral, red | We'chok | Muzzle | Oo brow tit |
| Mink | Tereak'pak | My place | Oowaptin'la |
| Mirage | Oo weet che'a | Myxine | Ko pal'nk |
| Mirage | In ip koh'ah | Nail | Keka'ik |
| Mirage | Ne upe kok'to | Naked | Ting ong'a |
| Mirror | Tah ok to'a | Name | OtFah |
| Miglaid | Sha nit'to | Name | In'ale |
| Mises | Nelato | Nartow | Oltoo'ret |
| Mitten | Ot kotrok : | Naval | Kol'eoho |


| Near | Konik'to | Old woman | Ota a og'a rook |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Near | Kon atu'ra | On E | $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ to |
| Neck | Kong ashe'nek | On I | In im néa |
| Neck | Kong ik she reeng'a gah | One A | A tow'shek |
| Need | Pe shook kel awk'to | One of them | A tow'she me |
| Needle | Mit'koon | Onion | Now sate |
| Needle | Mitkoot'agana | Onion | Too pit too'u it |
| Needle-glovers | Pun el'uk | Only K | Ke she'me |
| Needle-glovers, fine | An mik cho'a | Open Oo | Oo moo eryluk |
| Needle-glovers, large | She lik to'a | Open | Oo me uk'kuk |
| Needle, round, fine | Ko og'ralik | Open | E ta'ke |
| Needle, round, large | Ko og zreet'ton ik | Opera-glass | E reh'a ro |
| Needle-case | E ya me'ga | Opera-glass | Kin u oin'tak |
| Needle-case | Oo zham'ok | Opposite | Matte'roo |
| Needle-crishion | Too'loo | Orca (killer) | Ah'alate |
| Negatire | Negung'a | Orphan | Ile ah'a rook |
| Neglect | Mach amok'to | Ostracise | Enmero'a |
| Nephrite | Echig'nok | Other | Ot'la |
| Nerse | Oto'uke | Oars | Oo wang'a loo |
| Net | Kobbra | Out | On'e ru |
| Nettle-rash | Pin u roo'a | Out of the light | Pe yik'in |
| New | Na'tok | Outside | Kong ing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Night | Oong nah'puk | Outside of honse | Seel'a mon |
| Night | Oong'nab | Outside of house | Seel ya tan'a |
| Nights | Oo noo'nek | Over | Ko ling'a ok |
| Nine | Ko ling otali'a | Orercloak | Kap'e tok |
| Nipple | Ne loong'a | Owl, white | Ook'peek |
| Nit | Tk'kik | Owl, young | Ook pe'gi lo |
| No | Nah'ga | Owl, brown | Ik na sa'ik |
| No, will not | Pe'chak | Owl, brown | Ik ne sa a hoy'ik |
| No more | Pi lak'tuk | Owl, long ears | Toota'n let |
| Nod | Na jong'a | Owl, small brown | $A^{\prime}$ 'tok |
| Nodding | Na yung okto | Paddie | An oortit |
| Noise | Ah yómany | Paddle | $\mathrm{Ok}^{\prime} \mathrm{O}$ |
| None | Pete pa la'ruk | Paddle | Ak'koon |
| None | Pete pi'ruk | Paddle | Ong a wok'to |
| None | Penelatin | Pain | An nu'tok |
| North | Ne'ga | Paint | Sa'noon |
| North | No'sak | Pair | Taker o'a |
| Nose | Fing ok'a | Pale | Me cheet che'uk |
| Nose, big | Moong a kok'to roa | Palm | Oo too'muk |
| Nostril | Natut kwora | Pan | Pin'oloo |
| Not anything | Pete pe yak'to | Pantaloons | Kum'a |
| Not desired | Pe chung'e cho | Pantaloons | Nela kow'ruk |
| Not enough | Ne kip eak'to | Pantaloons, short | Kok'le |
| Not enough | Mok lu'it | Pantaloons, woman's | She'ra leag |
| Not good | Pe'la | Paper | Mop'pogite |
| Not here | Pe'luk | Paper | Og a la not |
| Notch | Kepil a ganga | Parsnip. wild | Mash'o |
| Now | Pak mam'my | Pass(in mountains) | Im ate'kon |
| Now | Puk'mah | Past ages | Hi pah'ne |
| Now here | Man'e | Pastime | Hi pah'go |
| Nozzle | Koo'rwa | Path | Too'mit |
| Nurse | Tig a mu ab'ga | Pearl | Im aik'to ak |
| Oar | Epoo'ta | Pelvis | Hing'i |
| Ocean | Oona'ne | Pencil | Og la'nah |
| Ocean | Toy óne | Pencil | Oglown |
| Of | $A^{\prime} \mathrm{go}$ | Peninsula, Alaskan | Im ah'ok |
| Off | Pah'ne | Pepper | Ken yak'roon |
| Off | An | Perched | Me'tah |
| Oil | Ook a rook | Periwinkle | Ha goo'na |
| Oil | Ook'srak | Phalarope | Ok vil a tam'ik |
| Oil store | Ko lip cheh'a wik | Phalarope | Char'ok |
| Old thing | Oo tooknk | Phalarope | Owg ro'a |
| Old man | Ong a yo kog'ara | Pick (tool) | Se klokt |


| Pick up | Tig a ebu'rok | Present | Pig'a ren |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pickle | Kong'a look | Press | Nat kut'ka |
| Pictare | Og's late | Pretty | Ah rega |
| Piece | Ow e'ka | Prickly | Ip kol nok'to |
| Pieces | Apwosk'to | Primers | Dk na grum'ik |
| Pike (fish) | She | Ptarmigan | Kah'way |
| Pike (lish) | Sheorok | Ptarmigan | O koz're gaik pe ab'rook |
| Pling up | E roo voo'ruk | Ptarmigan, hooded | Ok oz regew'ik |
| Piling | E be'rak | Puberty | Wing it to'ak |
| Pill | 7 $\mathbf{n}^{\prime}$ oon | Paffin | Kelang'ok |
| Pillow | Ah'kin | Pall | Nookata'ya |
| Pimple | Kighik | Pall | Che ung'a roo |
| Pincers | Kom'egown | Panch (rivet) | Ke ka gown |
| Pinch | Pe $\mathrm{u}^{\prime} \mathbf{k a}$ | Punk | Appi'to |
| Pinch | Hoo mon ok'to ak | Pup | King me ah'rook |
| Pin feather | Maw'na | Pup | Kemoo'good |
| Pipe | Cba'nok | Parple | Tang uk'to ak |
| Pipe | Che na'ya | Parsuers | 0 nik'kik |
| Pipe, fancy | Koin'yok | Pash | Shoo poo loo'a |
| Pipe cleaner | Cha ba la'ta | Pat | Sham'na |
| Pitch or toss | Nah lu'kate | Pyrite | $\mathrm{Ik}^{\prime}$ nek |
| Plait | Pil gi'rok | Quack | Ka toak'sook |
| Plane | E'koon | Quick | Kel a man'ik |
| Plane | E lak too'ak | Quill | Te tak zrógah |
| Planing.knife | Mik'lik | Quit | At'a |
| Planing-knife | Ky $\mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{ta}$ | Radish, wild | Kwik'nek |
| Platform | E keh'geet | Raft | Koo a whok'tit |
| Play | Allay chook'toong a | Rain | She la Took |
| Plenty | Ama $\mathrm{lok}^{\prime}$ tak | Rainbow | Too loo'muk |
| Plenty | Amali'tak | Rainbow | Oov wan'uk |
| Plover | Nashat to ol'ik | Rainbow | Chaw'ne |
| Plover | E rez'go vraik | Raining | She la look'to |
| Plover, black belly | Elak tel'ik | Raise | Miake'to |
| Pocket | Ek's we | Ramrod | Pow la'so |
| Pocket | Eag a we'e kin | Rapid | Kel u ro'ak |
| Pocket | Kaw ma we'it | Rapids | Tap $\mathrm{ka}^{\prime}$ nite |
| Point, $n$. | Tig a rah'ah | Raven | Tooloo'a |
| Point, v . | Ong a na'nok | Raw | Ah ook'chook to a |
| Poise | Pe took kah'took | Razor | Pik cho'in |
| Poke (air bag) | Tog a ro'pok | Read | Chah ok'tuk |
| Poke (air bag) | Aba tok'puk | Ready | Ah min'ott |
| Poke (air bag, whale) | Ah wak tok'pak | Recently | Ikth'rok |
| Poke (air bag) | Pook'srak | Receptacle | Puag'ra |
| Polo | Azu tok'to | Red | Ka rek cho'ak |
| Poor person | Il eak'puk | Reflection | Ta kang'a |
| Poor person | Il eak'chak | Reflection | Tok'ba |
| Poor flesh | Pan uk too'tin | Reloading tools | Chavow' te |
| Popgan | Shoo poo'wa | Reloading tools | Kok a retik |
| Porcapine | Elah'ka rook | Reloading tools | Too'tik |
| Porcupine | King ok'a look | Remaining | Ong a rang'ik pe |
| Porcapine | E lap kwo'tok | Remember | La'bet |
| Poseession | Pe'gah | Remore (take off) | Peale'go |
| Pot | Kolip'se | Return | Oo tik'took |
| Pot | Oot koo'chik | Retarned | Oo tektin'e |
| Pot | Lub labiah | Reverse | Le'rek |
| Potato | Oot'kwe | Revolver | Tk lo pero |
| Potato | Put'kweet | Rib | Too loo'me |
| Potato | Sha'ro | Rice | Savakor'a |
| Pouch | Til om ni $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ te | Rich | Oomala |
| Pour | Koo ve'ga | Rifling | Ko og'aru |
| Pour | Koovra | Right | Ah kan'alo |
| Pour down | Chak chooln roa | Right side | 00 whil yig'a |
| Pour out | Koo vim | Rim | Ah me'chuke |
| Poverty-stricken | Hitrung a róa | Ring | Katuk alum'a |
| Powder | Ok a rumik | Ring | As kame'tak |
| Powder flask | Ok a ruk'ohute | Ringworm | No goo'u |


| Rise up | Ot abh'put | Scoop out | Ky n'tegasa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| River | Kook | Score (20) | Ke'pe ak |
| Rivet | Keka ik'ok | Scrape | E kook'tookin |
| Rivalet | Koog ru'rok | Suraped | E kung'agos |
| Road | Apkwot'e | Scraper | E/K00 |
| Road | $\mathrm{Al}^{\prime} \mathrm{O}$ | Scratch | Kitcho'a |
| Road | Ap'kon | Scratch | Cha nke chu ahohn'na |
| Rock | Oo yaw'ok | Screw | Na katow'gota |
| Rock | Oo yaw'hite | Scruff | Cho a mo'ma |
| Rocks | Oo yaw'tuk | Sculpin | Koneyóok |
| Rock tower | Oo kee'ok | Sea | Oona'ne |
| Roe | Chu'wa | Sea urchin | It ne ak'ra noy |
| Roof | Kilut | Sea quail | Ot pol'rik |
| Roll, $n$. | Emoo'gwah | Sea quails | Ot pala'ret |
| Roll, $v$. | Ok suk'to | Seal, banded | Esho'wak |
| Rooster | Ayoon sel'a | Seal, banded | Ky roll'ik |
| Root | Nu'ma | Seal, common | Nat'chik |
| Root, substitute for food | Ah'vwa | Seal, thick skin Seal, leopard | Oog'a rook Kat'che gaik |
| Rope | Ok ln'nah | Seal, sinew | Na loora |
| Rope, pass me | Ok lunok'nont'me | Seal, blow hole | Od la'it |
| Rope is off | Ok low'rok | Seal, baptism of dead | Nat cham'ok |
| Rotten | Te'pe | Seam | Kelóa |
| Round | Keep'kok | Seasons past | Nipah'ne |
| Rab | Ahik'chu | Seated, be | Okavoo'tin |
| Rab | Telaif'rigin | See | Kin ya go |
| Radder | Ah ko'ta | See | Tow'took |
| Rug | Kyo ko'tik | Sell | Ahke'chat |
| Rule | Leet teh'uk | Send | Ah wukt echah'tin |
| Run | Ok pok'to | Servant | Kape'gah |
| Run behind | Ma lik sok'tak | Setting hen | Erarook |
| Ranning water | Shokawok'tit | Seven | Tal'ema-malro'nik |
| Rust | Kal'ik | Seven stars | Sheroop'satuk |
| Rusty | Kaliksemer'nk | Seven stars | Se kup'chaluk |
| Sack | Kal uk'tah | Sew | Kilayok'to |
| Sad | Eche mal'otoo | Sew | Kil louk'to |
| Saddle, venison | Oo kwet'a | Sew | Meg a rak'tos |
| Said | Oo kwok'ton | Sew, double seam | Mal'okilln'it |
| Sail | Ting a la'tok | Sew, palin and needle | Seat'mon |
| Salmon | Ah kal oo'rok | Sewed | Killa yung'aros |
| Salmon | Oo kwad la'okpak | Sewing | Kle ya noktu'na |
| Salmon, humplack | Amok'tit | Shad | Seelook'took |
| Salmon-trout | Ah kal 00 pik'pye | Shadow | Kok'etate |
| Salmon-berries | So'what | Shadow | Tah ah oak |
| Salt | Toy'oke | Shadow | Toh'na |
| Salt water | Toy'oke | Shake | Ow let'ka |
| Salt meat | Too to'a lo | Sharp | E op'se lap |
| Same | Ty mana | Sharp knife | Chow wop'kelup |
| Same as that | Ty mawah'sing | Sharpen | Keñ uk shak'tak |
| Sand | Kahve'a | Sharpen | Ke pektol'ago |
| Sand-paper | Kal a'o | Sharpen | E pik chol'ago |
| Sand-bar | Tap'kok | Share | Ooma'ya |
| Sand-stone ball | Eluk'tuk | Shavings | E vagoo'tit |
| Sat | Akoopakaloo'ra | She | Ok an'ok |
| Saw, $n$. | Oo loo'oktoon | Sheath | Kena le'tok |
| Saw, $\boldsymbol{v}$. | Oo look'a | Shell | Oo wilı |
| Scab | Ah me'a | Shell, flat | Ma lu gwitak |
| Scales (to weizh) | O ko ma etah'ga | Shell fish | Im an'e |
| Scallop (shell) | Now yaki'ya | Shin | Kin ah'zrook |
| Scalp | Oo toog'wa | Shin | Kin ah'ga |
| Scar | Ka la'ok | Ship | Oo meak'puk |
| Scar | Kil ya gow'a | Shipwreck | Oomeak'pak-shak'amotak |
| Scare | Hah ne'tah | Shiver | Ke iplcs |
| Scisaors | Challekt | Shiver | Oo lik'tors |
| Schooner | Mal 0 gow'rame | Shoot | , Sheo pootil'ago |
| Sahooner | Malo te gow'tuk | Shoot | Pe tilc'te |

ANGLO-ESKIMO VOCABULARY.

Short Short
Shot, $n$
Shot.

## Shoulder

Shoulder-blade
Shoulder-strap
Shove
Shove in .
Shovel
Shovel
Shovel
Show
Shrimp
Shrimp
Shrimp
Shroud
Shrubbery
Shat
Shat door
Shat up
Sick.
Side
Side
Sideway
Sigh
silly
Silver
Sinew
Sinew
Sing
Sink
Sister
Sister
Sister
Sit
Sit
Six
Six
Six of them
Skates
Skeleton
Skin, human
Skin, animal
Sky
Sky
Slap
Slate
Slate
Sled
Sled, low
Sled, one man
Sled-track
Sleep
Sleeping
Sleet
Sleeve
Slice
Slide
Slide
Sling
Slippers
Slop-backet
Slough
Slung-shot
Small

Níchnk
Ni shoo'ra
Kok a roy'ah
Kog ru'ek
Too'e gah
Ka ati'ga
Kah yoo'ta
Pekok'tin
Ko he'wik
Noo'ah
Pict'roon
Pig'ezoot
Tow'took
Ig lea
Ig ne'ek
Now lan'ok
Poong'a
Ok peek
Oo mig'le ta
Oo mig'le pe
Eektut
An'a nah
Kat'che
Shan'o kok
Ik a vak'to
An akta pak'to
Ook wok to ro'a
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ whok
Ewal'oo
E ya\%n
At toil'oo
Ke veru'a
Ni'ya
Ni'yong
Nook'a
In eek'te nek
Ok o we'tin
Ok vin'ile
Ah cheg'a ret
Ok rin le'ne
Ky ya yar'til leet
Too noo'ok
Oowin'ok
Ah'me
Koblu'it
Ke'lak
Ek's rok
On'nok
Tan nal'ook
Ooneret
Kom mo'te
Oon a zrook'tuk
Tu mon'eat
Sin'ik
Sin ik'to
Meshulook
I sha'a
Tir'ala
Ki ya to'ak
Che che'ra
E'hlook
Pin ara
Koo va'yo
Tash'uk
Ow' ym
Minero

Smell
Smile
Smoke
Snail, sea
Snake
Snare
Snare
Sneeze
Snipe
Snipe
Snipe
Snore
Snow, fallen
Snow, fallen
Snow, falling
Snow house
Snow house
Snow house
Snow house
Snow-blind
Snow-bird
Snow-bird
Snow-bird
Snow-bird

- Snow-shoes

Snow-storm
Snow-drift
Snowing
So
Soap
Soap
Soft
Soft soil
Soften
Sole
Some
Song
Sons
Soot
Sore
Sorrel, wild
Sorry
Sound, or gulf
Sound (noise)
Soup
Soup
Sonth
South
Span
Speak
Speak
Spear, bird
Spear, seal
Spear, seal
Spear, seal
Spear, whale
Speckled
Speckled
Spectacles
Spectacles
Spilt
Split
Spoilt
Spoon
Spoon
spote on moon

Ko ne ah'wa
Ig low up chak'cho ak E'che
Scha look's yok
Numagaik
Ne'sok
Toak a look'shok
Tog a yak'pak
Koo'a lak
I rab'ak
Tal ig'o wait
Ko moi'zuk
$A^{\prime}$ poon
Ah ne ah'poon
Kon eek'cho 2
$A_{n} \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime}$ yok
An nu'yok
An a we'chok
Ap'e yok
Ega look'to
A moad'luk
A mow tok'pak
Oo ke uk tow'ra
$\Delta$ hat what e gow'ro
Tag'e look
Kon eeh puk'to
Kap'e gah
Kon eek'a rah
Munt'na
Ye kok'koon
Me al'o
Owek'to
Ook ara'a
Ke roop tóak
Attang'a
Oo'va
At to'a lí
Ek a yang'a
Pow'la
Kil'ye
Kong'a look
Kot tang'a go ra
E'lu
Ab tak'kwoi
Im'a kok
Alloo'ra
Oong'a lub
Oo mad'lak
At lik's chan
Kan'uk
Ab'a bah
Moo eyating
Mak set'at
Too'ka
Toak'pe
Now'a lak
Ko kood'look
Og lek to'ak
E rek'a rah
E zre'gak
Koo ve'ro
Oo lek'shak
Te'pe-ke'zrook
Al lo'tok
Al la'tok
In une op kwotah

| Spotted | Kat ek to a tik | Sunrise | Noo'a rok |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spont of Whale | Oo nang'ne rah | Sun dog | Ne ge ak'tak |
| Spread | Man o che'nok | Suspenders | Eka re'chek |
| Spring (season) | Pun noog'a rook | Suspenders | No aka la óta |
| Spring (season) | Oo pan rak shak | Swallow, or similar |  |
| Spring of water | Kal en'ok | bird | Toy n'nek |
| Spy-glass | Toak'a lo | Swallow | Eel'a wo |
| Square (tool) | Ook'tion | Swallowed | Eel a ok'pe |
| Squat | Ok vil'a to | Swan | Koog rn'it |
| Stab | Men'uh | Stran | Koog'rook |
| Stain | Im $\mathbf{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{na}$ | Sweat | Oonok'ja ka me |
| Staircase | Kele'a lak | Sweat | Kiz ze oak'tuk |
| Stake | O ysh'i | Sweat dance | Kiz regak'tak |
| Stale | Ow rel'a | Sweep | Til a oon'a |
| Stamp | Keet'me tak | Swelling | Po wit'to a |
| Stand | Nak koo'rak | Swelling | Il goke chik'cho ah |
| Star | Oo blu'a ok | Swim | Poograt'to it |
| Star-fish | Ah rega'luk | Swing | Ow la'rok |
| Star-fish | Og rao'it | Table | Nek's wik |
| Start | Ma lik'pale | Table | Ne koo'wik |
| Stay | Kin na nok'to | Tag (a game) | On $00 \mathrm{ke}^{\prime} \mathrm{ga}$ |
| Steal | Tig'a lik | Tag (a came) | Oo lap kit'ke a |
| Steam | Poo'yuk | Tail, bird | Pup'ke |
| Steam lannch | Ik nel a gow'rak | Tail; animal | Pum my ooga |
| Stern (vessel) | Ah ko'a | Tainted | Tip'late |
| Stick, v. | Nepe'to | Take | Tig'goo |
| Stiff | Ooma'rok | Take | Tig a ak ta'a |
| Stiff | Tik a ra'rok | Take | Tik a we'a |
| Stiff | Tik sow'mer uk | Take down | E nok ot'tu a |
| Stiff | Nok'era | Take from | Aht e'ga |
| Stiff | Ke took'a cho ak | Take up | Ten me ak'tak |
| Stink | Kone ok'to | Take away | Ah vong'a |
| Stir | Ow la'yo | Talk | Oo kwok'to |
| Stir | Ah kup'ka | Tallow | Pood nan'uk |
| Stocking | At toad'lok | Tan | Eet kil ak'a rook |
| Stocking | Al tik a lo'ne | Tassel | Nig er'ah |
| Stocking | Pin a kun'ik | Tattoo | Tabla o'tit |
| Stocking | Al lik'se | Tea | Neak'kwak |
| Stocking | Pin't bok | Tea | Chy |
| Stomach | Narakwok | Teapot | Neuk ko'mo |
| Stomach-ache | Nok'a-e'lun | Tear (rend) | A lik'tah |
| Stoop | Pol ak'tak | Tears | Te'ya |
| Stop | Ah'kun | Tease | Kil yo'ro |
| Stopped np | Ong ne'a | Teeth | Kern'te |
| Stove | Ik nek'a wik | Teeth | Tekra'tit |
| Stove pipe | Poo ey yek'a wik | Telescopic glass | Tob roa |
| Strait | Mal o tik'lona | Telescopic glass | Tob lóa |
| Strap | Nat mow tung'a | Temple | E go we're |
| Strap | Nan ma'tah | Ten | Ko'leet |
| Straw | Kok'rate | Ten of them | Kolin'ik |
| Strike | Shuk a mit'ka | Tent | Too'pik |
| String, twine | Min ok'took | Tent | Balap'kar |
| String, leather | E'chook | Tent flap | E tik to'a |
| Strip | Koo pe ge ke'ga | Termigant | Ah gung'a ro a |
| Stripe | Che vol'geet | Tern | To ret ko'sak |
| Strong | Shang'e rook | Tern | Mit ko tiluk Ne koo'yah |
| Stubborn | Ab gung a ro'a | Thank | Ko yan'o |
| Succession | Am ne ah'ru tit | Thank you | Ko yan ot tu'a |
| Suck | Kok to me ok'to gab | That | Tum'na |
| Sugar | Kap se'tak | That | Oo'kwah |
| Sammer | Oo pun yuga ra | That is it | Ta muz'ra |
| Sammer | Oo pun'rah | That one | Tab room'a |
| Sammer fur | Shog'ok | Than | Owk se mer'ak |
| Sun | Shi kin'ya | The | Im néa |
| Sun | Mersuk | Them | Taplewo |


| These | Oo woonne | Towel | Etrane |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Theee | Taplwo | Tower | Oo keetok |
| They | Ookwah | Town | Too pukeru'it |
| Thick | Muk too'rak | Track | Too'may |
| Thiok | Ib bra'ra | Tracks | Too'mon |
| Thick weather | Man ok'to | Trade | Tawk'se |
| Thief | Tig a lik to'a | Trade | Ah ke'chuk |
| Thigh | In uotmuk | Transparent | Kit ko atokon |
| Thigh | Kin ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Trap | Nan na/reok |
| Thimble | Tig's | Travail | Nib la a ro'ak |
| Thimble | Tig'aga | Travail, difficult | Im nsahokto's |
| Thim | Shat tu'ruk | Tree | Na pak'took |
| Thin | Shat'tu | Tree climbing | An a nok toak |
| Thin | Mak too'ka chak | Tree creeper | TY'u |
| Things | Ot lamiok | Trout | Oo kwad lu'puk |
| This | Oo'va | Truly | Chak loone'cho |
| This side of | Ne shajne | Trath | Chnk la le\uk |
| Thong | AhVik | Trath | Chak la'rok |
| Those | Tap/xwo | Tab | Oo vok'to |
| Thoee | Oo'kwah | Tumble | Oo lingle lok |
| Threed | Oo wal'oo | Tamor | Ob'a rah |
| Thread | E ya/u | Turbot | Natak'took |
| Thread, intestine | Yogowtik'sok | Tarbot | Natang'nok |
| Three | Ping'ishate | Turbot | It kidh'nalook |
| Throat | Toopt ${ }^{\text {'ra }}$ ken | Tarf | Man'oit |
| Throbbing | Toak tak to'sk | Tarn | Toom'ago |
| Through | Pah wun'e | Torn around | Puwa'neruk |
| Throw | Pe yak'sak | Turn back | Toom'atin |
| Throw | Oo te'ka | Turn forward | Ki neehah'tin |
| Thamb | Koobloo | Turn over | Ok chelok'to |
| Thunder | Kelo ok'ruit | Turn from | Mow ne show tin |
| Thus | Mant'na | Torn from | Ma me ek'to |
| Tickle | Ko in uk torma | Tarn my | Ta'room |
| Tide water | Toak'kook | Turn upward | Ki 5ata |
| Ttred | Cheh a ak'chak | Tarn your | Tu ra'tin |
| Tired | Minook'took | Twine | Kwipohok |
| Titalate | Ab kal ook chok to ak | Twist | Kle pik'chin'ts |
| Tobecco | Topam'a | Two | Hi'pah |
| Tobecco, plug | Kowk'ta | Two | Malbo |
| Tobecco, Russian | To pam ik pea | Ugly | Nok e weekesho |
| Tabecoo, Ruseian | Kot'leet-topam'a | Uloer | Ko howwlk |
| Tobecoo, chew | Oo'elah | Unbalanced | Nu ok'she rook |
| Tobecco, chew | 0 ko may'a | Uncertain | Kan 0 melke |
| Tobacco leaf | Shu roka róme | Uncle | Kang a yang'me a |
| Tobacou sack | Til om ni $\mathrm{n}^{\text {'te }}$ | Under | Ko wok'to ak |
| Toboggan | Che cho or to'a | Undo | An uli'cho |
| Toborgan | She to whok'tif | Unft | nin a lok |
| To-day | Oo bla'pak | Unroll | Oo shoo gwit'ka |
| Toen, big | Pootoo'go | Unseen | Tow toong'ik pe |
| Toes, little | Koobloo | Untie | Ung a wilkin |
| Toggle | In im'une | Untie | Un ob'ro git |
| Tomood | Aus le ok'pak | Unwell | An'a nah |
| To-morrow | Oo biak'o | Unwind | No lep'toon |
| Tengue | Ookrok | Up | Mi yolo |
| Tongre | Oo'wa | Upright | Nuk puk'too |
| Tools | Cha vowte | Upright | Frik pero |
| Top | Natora | Upaide down | Toirok |
| Top-ail | Kole'ra | Up to there | Me ohok'to tin |
| Torn | Al ik'to | Urine | Kwiro |
| Torn b | To letizo | Us | O0 wag'oot |
| Toncing balls (hax | 3) E galu-a shag ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Valley | Kut ko nel'e ot |
| Treetorg balls (hax | (0) Egantu-ke obo'na | Vaniah | At a cheet'sho |
| Trueting balle (foet) | Nuk proge | Vepor | Poo e jowk'to |
| Tothere | E ahotne | Votm | Tahed |
| Evaga | - Te agetur | Venereal | Tekre rook |
| Teyiol |  | Vemerel neces | 工erivere |


| Veatibale | Pah |
| :---: | :---: |
| Viow | Ito |
| Village | Igatate |
| Violin | Kipow |
| Vioin | A lo'ta |
| Fico | King'mah |
| Vise | Kik kaig'gow ro |
| Fise | Ow'erok |
| Viso | Kig'e tik |
| Visit | An ak'ta |
| Volceno | In ne shek'a rook |
| Voloano | It reeshoog'a rook |
| Vomit | Makik'cho |
| Waist | Kato'rah |
| Wait | Nan akro |
| Wait ${ }^{\text {a }}$ little | Un aktrun |
| Wake up | F tug'a shaw |
| Walk | Pesha'ra |
| Walked | Pechu nok'to ak |
| Waltiog | Pesha ok'to |
| Walrus | I'wok |
| Walrus task | Too'wa |
| Warrus tusk | Too war'uk |
| Wand | Ko liz'rook |
| Want | Pe shook'took |
| Wanted | Pegow'tin |
| Warbler | E rit kan'e zak |
| Warbler | Oo pin rowlik |
| Warm | Oo nok'to |
| Warrior | Ong a yakite |
| Wart | Oot'mok |
| Wes | In elio |
| Wash | Ir a vik'to |
| Wach basin | Moose an'a |
| Wator | Im'uk |
| Waterfall | Ero'to-im'uk |
| Waterfall, alight | Shok a wok'to |
| Waterfall, medium | Man ik'to |
| Waterfall, grand | Shok a wah ik'took |
| Water, none | Im a'cho |
| Weve | Ow lit'ga |
| Waves | Im uk tok'took |
| Way | Al'o |
| We | Oo wang'a loo |
| Weak | To ywiho |
| Weak | Te cha'cho |
| Weather | Seel'ya |
| We are going | Ah yang ne orito |
| Weare | Loo lootuk |
| Wedge | Kah koo'na |
| Woll | An o'rah |
| Well | Ne rah ak'puk |
| Went | Ah uke'to |
| Were | Sham'na |
| Weet | Ka'tok |
| Weat | Ninet |
| Wet | 1 lokrto |
| Wet mil | Moktak-noon'a |
| Whale | Or's wak |
| Whalo, large | Oo ohing nowak |
| Whale, cranll | In unto |
| Wheio, amall of | Publo greet |
| Whato beok | Tin unga |
| Whato belly | Shagts |
| Whato ear | Ot guate |
| Whato ase | 18tast |


| Whale fin | Ak lirio mm |
| :---: | :---: |
| Whale fin | Tal ir'hu it |
| Whale head | Cbe ogyum |
| Whale jaw | Mop/2 gok |
| Whale meat | Muk'tak |
| Whale spout | Ahnang'ne rah |
| Whale spout-hole | King'ah |
| Whale tail | Chok'peok |
| Whale tail | 0 waz'rok |
| Whele rent | Oo zhag'ok |
| Whalebone | Shoknk |
| What | Cha |
| What | Shu'ma |
| Wheel | Ok ahak'to |
| Wheel | Og a rala'it |
| When | Sha'pen |
| Where | Nah |
| Where | Nah'mo |
| Where | Nan're |
| Whetatone | Moo ho'ya |
| Whetetone | Seetlee |
| Whetetone | Seed 10 |
| Whetetone | Ah yeh'ok |
| Which | Sho |
| Which one | Ketak |
| Which one | Ko'sho |
| Which way | Nut'mon |
| Whip | Paw hah'ta |
| Whip | Koke ah'hi to |
| Whisky | Tong'ong |
| Whisky | Im'uk shred'na |
| Whisper | Ish a ba nak'tak |
| Whistle | Oo in yo ok'to |
| Whistle (tin) | Kal loak'ta |
| White | Ka tek'to ak |
| White fish | Too'poop |
| Whittle | Chow wel'a roy |
| Who | Kin'ya |
| Wick | E pirak |
| Wide | Nu leat |
| Widgeon | Kru'knk |
| Widgeon | U'wok |
| Widgeon | To'yok |
| Wife | Natora |
| Wife | Koone'a |
| Wifa, my | Ok a ru'ra |
| Wife, my | Kawk |
| Winow | Chu'ret |
| Will | Kotzo |
| Win | Tok she'ro |
| Win | Goo re lok'tu it |
| Wind (to bell) | Im u'ga |
| Wind | Anowa |
| Wind, east | Ko lung'a |
| Wind, north | Negeda |
| Wind, north | No'yak |
| Wind, south | Oong'a luh |
| Wind, south | Oo madink |
| Wind, weat | Kik'ok |
| Wind, weet | Kong ung'numg |
| Window | $\mathrm{E}_{5}$ go lah'to |
| Windpipe | Tooptu |
| Wing | E Stoik ku'a |
| Whan | E clunita |
| Winter | Oo keopat |
| Whater | Oe keede |


| Winter darknees | Kop lotiok | Wrist | Ty unota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Winter darknces | Shi kin'ye luk | Writing | Og lak'to |
| Wipe | Po'yok | Writing | Min u ok tok'to |
| Wire | Chatwik-al o'ra | Yawn | Ow chow'to |
| Wish-bome | Mit ko'a | Year | Oo keok |
| Wish-bone | Potra mak | Year (next) | I pah'go |
| Woif | A moh'eak | Yellow | E chook'to ak |
| Wolf | A mow'o | Yes | Ong ek'to |
| Wolk, dark | ${ }^{\mathbf{E}}$ goh'a lik | Yesterday | Oo noo'mon |
| Wolverfne | Kap'wo | Yesterday | Tk pag rah'puk |
| Woman | Ok arok | You | n'we |
| Women | Okanite | You (familiar) | Oo'ma |
| Wood | Ke ra'it | Youare | E lip'cho |
| Wood | Korrook | You have | 71 im'ne |
| Wood (limbs) | Ko ra'mik | You will | Eliptin |
| Wood, dritt | Takig er'ie-kotrook | Young boys | Nugat pegilo |
| Work | Sa rak'to | Yonng girl | Nage alk'sak |
| Worm | Too let'chat | Yrang girls | Nageateow'ro |
| Woand | Eke'na | Young man | Nugat pera |
| Wreath | Kopit ching'a roa | Young men | Nu gat pe ahiro |
| Wring | Kitlook | Yours | Elip'che |
| Wrinkle | E monik'ten |  |  |

## ESKIMO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

| Ab'a bah | Talk | Ah'lik | Thong |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aba lanha'ta | Fish-pole | Ah lok'egy | Are they gone |
| $\Delta b^{\prime} / \mathrm{arok}$ | Summer festival | Ah lok she na'luk | Will not go |
| Ab a rotal'ik | Cub bear | Ab loz'to | Gone |
| Ab'asok | Mussel | $\mathbf{A b}^{\prime} \mathbf{m e}$. | Skin |
| Aga ak'tua | File | Ah mesa | Scab |
| $A^{\prime}$ go | Of | Ah me'chake | Rim |
| $\mathbf{A}^{\prime}$ go $\theta^{\prime}$ tite | Of them | Ah mik cho'a | Fine glover's needle |
| Ab'a late | Whale killer | Ah min cok'te goot | Put on canoe-cover |
| Ah'a rouk | Loon | $A^{\prime}$ min ${ }^{\prime}$ 'it | Ready |
| Ah'a yate | Limb | Ah mootin | Keep time |
| $\mathrm{Al}^{\prime}$ che | Get | Ah neak'poon | Snow on ground |
| Abche'a | Berries | Ahnuna chorak | Genial |
| Ah cheat'chy | A platt | Ah nung ne ak'te go | Going home |
| Ah chok'to | Lend | Ah on'yok | Old squaw duck |
| Ah chok'tun | Lend | Ah ook chook'to ak | Raw |
| Ah drah'ne | Ancient | Ah'pah | Father |
| Ah geh'ok | Grindstone, whetatone | Ah pahln | Don't |
| Ah gong's ro a | Stubborn | Ah'pi | Distant |
| Ah hol'ik | Old squaw duck | Ah re'gay | Beantifud |
| Ah ik'chn | Rab | Ab regasink | Starfish, clubs in oarde |
| Ah'ka | Mother | Ah re'gy | Glove, hand |
| Ah kah'ga | Mother | Ah rok'to | Kick |
| Ah kallook | Fish | Aht'ega | Take from |
| Ah kallui | Fishes | Ah te mez're gook | Even |
| Ah kalook'pe | Little brother | Ah tiz'a lo ne | Stooking |
| Ah kaloo'rok | Salmon | Ah'tor | Small owl |
| Ah ke'a | Buy | Ah tak'kwoi | Sound |
| Ah keche'na | Rolative | Ah tuk tow'ra | Musical instrument |
| Ah ko'chak | Buy, trade, sell | Ah tut'a | Listen |
| Ah ki'chung | Whale's tail | Ah ake'to | Went |
| Ah kim nok'toak | Fall of lifo | Ah aperzot | Box |
| Ahlkin | Pillow | Ah va gatwah | Divide |
| Ah ko'a | Stern of a boat | Ah van a puma | From now |
| Ah koh'a le grok | Black tanned leather | Ah roug's | Take from |
| Ah koh'go | In the morning | Ah wan'e | From |
| Ah koh'put | This morating | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ wit to'ak | Departed |
| Abrkok | Bitter | Ah wak tok'puk | A poke |
| Ah kooey'tuk | Short cloak | Ah wan'mate | Cham |
| Ah kook'a look | Sleigh bell | Ah'ya | Stanf |
| Ah kooka lung'a | Dinner bell | Ah yeh'ok | File |
| Ah kook a lu'ok | Ship's bell | Ah yo'a | Cancor |
| Ah'koon | Paddlo | Ah yok'to | Go |
| Ah koo'ta | Batter | Ah yook | Mushroom. |
| Ahko'ta | Radder | Ah yong'ne ak to | We are goting |
| Ah'kun | Stop | Al shu'ak | Braico |
| Ah Kan'alo | To the right | Ah srogit | Let |
| Ah kupts | Stir | Ah erotrak | Worm |
| Ah/kut | A plant | Ah latruk | Medium bex |
| Ah kug'radt | Canvas-beck duck | Ah ke logg | Decoy |
| Ah kwoh's | Knot in atreo | A keo peita | Chatr |
| Ah lang menito | We axtyolig | $\triangle$ lues to telfin | IRag beets |


| A koop tirite | Long deer boots Erening | $\begin{aligned} & \text { An ok } 1 \text { an } \\ & \text { An otkla } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Honse fiy } \\ & \text { Air } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A kooppuk a 100 'ta | Set | An okohuke | Ship's block |
| Al'a pah Cob | Cold | Anolo rok'to | Kin |
| Al a prak'took | Very cold | $\Delta^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ cot | Dog harnese |
| Al a pah yak'took I | Intense cold | An ootit | Paddle |
| Al egarret | Small cogarook seal | An o'wa | Wind |
| Al e geetko ta | Border | An owa kah | Gale |
| Arego | 13ica | An Ow ok'loon | Axe |
| Al'ol | Ripped | An ow tiluk | Hotchkiss riflo |
| Al epreta | Back and forth | An ow tok'puk | Kind of bird |
| Al geot/cho | Could not | An ow to la toottek | Hotchkiss ballet |
| Al gong'a | Birth |  | moulds |
| A lok'tah | Tear, tattered | An ak'cho | Undo |
| A lir'to | Fall of holes | Anak'ta | Visit |
| Al lay chook'toonga | Play | Anuk ta pak'too | Sigh |
| Al logro | Feldspar | Antik ter valuk | Breathe |
| Alloze gy | Have they gone | An ak wis'to | I will go, too |
| $\Delta 1$ look'to a | Lick | A nang'ne rah | Whale's spont |
| $\Delta 1$ lootra | Soup | Apkon - | Road |
| Allu'e kut | Dock wred | Ap kwot'e | Boed |
| Allupeto ak | Ico-cream | $A^{\prime}$ poon | Frost, or smow |
| Allu reak ohrom'na | Put on coal | Ap wouk'to | Piece |
| Al la'tok | Spoon | Arrah | Ache, hart |
| Alo | Crooked | A seret | Berries |
| Alo'a | Coal | A shn'na | What |
| Al ok'egah | Wet | A sha'rok | Bad |
| Al o kioon | Door-mat | A sha pi ak'to | Very bad |
| Al on'yok | Horizon | As ke me'tak | Finger ring |
| A lootkoo che ne | Alone | At/a | Desist, quit |
| Alo'ra | Bent | At's go | Notice |
| Al ortok | Spoon | At ak'en 0 | Weak |
| A lo'ta | Violin | At a sheet'she | Get out |
| A maga rok'to | Sew | At cha kin'ga | Who is he |
| Amaniltak | Plenty | At'cha | Don't know |
| Amalok'tuk | Mach, plenty | A tig's | Cloak, cont, shirt |
| Ameoirta 2 | Few | Atil'a go | Put on cloak |
| Am年gm | Joint | At lik'a chaw | Span |
| Am noaru'tit | In succession | A tow'shek | One |
| A moh'ook | Wolf | A tow she'me | One of them |
| A mokitit | Hampback salmon | At $\tan ^{\prime}$ e | Beyond, after |
| Am ofxwi | Front | At tir'a lone-ig'aloo | Pair of stookings |
| A moor rokto ak | Doctor frothing | At tiloo | Grandmother |
| A moodink | Snow-bird | At toedlok | Stocking |
| 4 mowl'geet | Eider-duck | Attosala | Song |
| A mow'lok | Eider-duck | At toilioo | Sing |
| A mow'o | Wolf | At took'to a | Lend |
| An | Or | $\Delta t \tan ^{\prime} e$ wivo | Oat of reach |
| Aporanh | Stick | At tang'a | Sole |
| Ana nok'ta | Heedeche | At tat'e | Beckbone |
| Anatora | Brown duck | A takatong'mor ak | Musioal imatrument |
| An a yangik po | Romaining | Aus le ok'puk | Tomeod |
| An órah | Well | A vook | Mused |
| Angachukachuk'choe | Flirt | A *wo | Root, cubetitute for |
| Anglyow | Companion |  | tobeoco |
| Anting | Leave | A wadluk | Father-in-law |
| Aning a ak'po | Wo aro leaving | A what tal e gow'ro | Snow-bird |
| An trionlo | Oid marmot | $\Delta$ win'yate | Lemming |
| As in'yok | Old marroot | A wak to chah'tin | You will eend |
| An rum neak'to | Not coming | A yormany | Noise |
| An rattok | Pain | A yoon | Male |
| An maryok | Snow houso | A'yoon-sall' a | Broutor |
| An o bok'to ak | Climbtag | As'egown | Ioe scrataber |
| An ok a obook'toongis | Wish to go to a clocet | As re gowe | Let it bo |
| An olde wit | Cloeot | Asatok'to | Pole |
| An aratit | Ereot ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | Belagicar | Toust |


| Bonelok'to | Leader | Chak loook | Cache |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chah ab lin'a tak | Butterfly | Cham o rek'to | Heary cloak |
| Chab ok'tak | Read | Changho | Dorsal fin |
| Chak'a ana | Breast of deer | Chang ne ng'gah | Chest |
| Chal so ${ }^{\text {'tat }}$ | Wolf and wolverine | Chang na yek'to | Jealons |
| Chat'e gah | Scissor cat | Chun uk too roo'ok | Harlot |
| Chal lek'che | Scissors | Chu'ret | Willow |
| Chalinok | Bone | Cha'u | Tea |
| Chal nok'cho | Take out bone | Chu nke chu ah'chu a | Scratch |
| Cha linpottook | Morsel | Chu'wa | Roo |
| Cham'e rah | Apron | Chy | Tea |
| Chan'ik | Deer hair | Chy'elke | Cache |
| Cha nok | Pipe | Chy yoong'a roa | Empty-headed fool |
| Chap poo'te | Bird's nest | Dik tóa | Kidney |
| Chate ko's | Knee | Do'bra | Sufficient |
| Chate kong's roa | Kneel | Eag a we'e kin | Pocket |
| Chavo'a | Divorced | Frag ra'ga | Testicles |
| Chaviok | Divorced | Eat'pik | Small dock weed |
| Cha row'te | Tools | E boo ro'ak | Earthquake |
| Cha wit's lo ra | Wire | E boo roo'at | Ice pressure |
| Cha wri's ro me | Whittle | $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ che | Smoke |
| Chs wilik | 44 Winchester rifle | E che'a | Chimney |
| Cha wilik'puk | 45 Winchester rifle | E cheh's wik | Hood fringe |
| Cha wil'rok | Brass | E cheh'in | Enter |
| Cha wing'mon | Iron | E che mal'o | Think, believe |
| Chaw'ne | Rainbow | E che mal'o too | Sad |
| Che bo a | Bottom of sole | E chig'a nok | Adzeornephriteatone |
| Che cha'ru | Slide | E'cho | End |
| Che gok a look'to ak | Brittle | E cho'hin | Wing |
| Chehask'chuk | Tired | E'chook | End |
| Choh's lo ne | Cache | E chook'to a | Fade |
| Chenay | Pipe | E chook'to ak | Yellow |
| Che og'ua | Whale's head | E cboop cha'look to | Hiccough |
| Che're | What now | E chow'ta | Adam's apple |
| Cbe to ok' toa | Toboggan | E cha'ga | Drink |
| Che ung's ra | Pull | E chag'e ra | Seven |
| Che ve ab'ga | Hip | E cha'ka | Wing |
| Che vol'geet | Large white stripe | E chuk'a leun a | May I enter |
| Che srol'geet | Small white stripe | E chuk' alik a go | Come in |
| Chik'a ro | Wink | E chak'a rook | Goo out |
| Chimo ora | Bind | E chak'a tin | Come in |
| Chit'kwo | Flipper | E chak la'ago | I go in |
| Cho a moma | Scarf | $\mathbf{E c h a m}{ }^{\text {che }}$ | Enter |
| Chok'peok | Whale's tail | E chung'mek | Parasite gall |
| Choo loo mea | Bowstring | E chung ok'olek | Parasite gall |
| Choop looro | Gun nipple | E cha'roa | Stagnation of blood |
| Cho plok'to wah | Dust | E ek'tat | Shat up |
| Chowrio | Gap | Eek'kik | Hard, pliable wood |
| Cbow wepike lup | Sharp ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | Eel a ok'pe | To swallow |
| Chow worrk | Steel blade | Eel'yat | Hers |
| Chow wo tuk | Knife cut | Eet kil ak'a rook | Tanned |
| Cbow'wik | Iron, steel, knife | E'gah | Kitchen |
| Chow wik'tuk | Cut with knife | E gah ta gow'ro | The cook |
| Cha bais ta | Pipe cleaner | E gah ta róa | The cook |
| Cha blu'ok to | Blow breath | Ega lah'to | Window |
| Chu'cha | Ace | Ega la mosk'tuk | Moonshine |
| Chug'a ren | Answer | E ga'look | Enough |
| Chuk a milk's tok | Butterfly | E ga look'to | Snowblind |
| Chakloo | A lie | E gasa | Mate, or one of a parr |
| Chak loone rok | Not a lie | E galu a sha'ca'. | Tossing balls with beth |
| Chuk loonne cho | You don't lie | E ga lak'cho | Cann not see out |
| Chat loone luk | I don't lie | E ga lu'-ke chotna | Toendig balle with feet |
| Cluk loo ra'po | I lio | E ga mega | Needle-ame |
| Crak loo rattem | Youlie | E garnok | Moteor |
| 19831 | 0. $2-4$ |  |  |


| Ega roda | Cooked done | E lang's | Euough |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Egg'tah | Meteor | E mon ik'ten | Wrinkle |
| E ge lelkret | Edge | E moogat | Roll |
| Egoh'alik | Black wolf | E moograh | Coil, or roll up |
| E go shoto | Ashamed | E mun'e ak | Sea-shell |
| E gow'ere | Temple | En merora | Ostracise |
| Ehet | Mountain | K numgine ak | Alder dye |
| EhYook | Sling | E opta lup | Sharp |
| Eh'ah | Yes | E po'm | Cup handle |
| E kachook toong'a | Lazy | Epe'goun | Let go |
| Eika la'ga | Mnte | E pe tung'a | Fish-line |
| Eka ma ro'a | Smouldering | Epik chowl'a go | Sharpen |
| Ek an yang'a | Sons | E pik'choun | Sharpener |
| Eka re'chek | Suspenders | Epik'tah | Dull |
| Ekaróa | Knot in a tree | Epirak | Wick |
| Ek'a rok | Slap | E pir al'a vea | Flame |
| Et ka rala | Deer pen | Epoo cho'a | Put a handleon |
| Ek'\& we | Pocket | E poo'ta | Oar |
| Et cho'ak | Feared | E punga | Let go |
| Ekchero'a | Afraid | Era'ge | Exclamation of fear |
| Ek che'ro a | Ghost | E regak | Eye-glasees |
| E ke che'tot | Edge of ahore ice | E rege'me | I saw |
| E keh'gat | Elevated cache | E regik | Saw |
| Eke mealik | Rim-fire Winchester rifle | E reh'aro | Opera-glass |
| E ke'na | Wound | E rek'che roa | Screen over the dead |
| E kib'era | Mattress | E re lukcho'ak | Blizzard |
| Ekitka | Guns | E ren'ik | Cave |
| Ek'nane | Towel | E retek'pego | Worn out |
| E/K00 | Scraper | E reto-im'ak | Waterfall |
| E koo che'a | Elbow | E rez'go vraik | Plover |
| E koo che gah | Elbow | E rik'a gah | Goggles |
| E kook'too tin | You scrape | E ring'ra rok | Dizzy |
| E'soon | Plane | E rit | Eye |
| Etroota | Matches | E rit'kane zuk | Warbler |
| E koo'tet | Matches | E rit keet'ke | Leer |
| Ekooter ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Match box | E rit shak'a moo nek | Eyes shut |
| E ka ku'kama | Blister | E rokok'lua | Take down |
| E kung'a roa | Poverty-stricken | E rok'se lang a | I cat ap |
| Ekang'ne | Weat | E rok'se la tin | You cat up |
| E kuth lak'suk | Black-tanned leather | E roo voo ok | Piling up |
| Ek woil'a ro | Bonfire | E se voo'wak | Gan-spring |
| E la'chu | Flat | E sha'ne | To them |
| Fia'go | Him | E shaw os'til ook | Gun-caps |
| Elah | He, she, it | E shok'ku a | Wing |
| E lah in ik'to | When did he | E sho'wuk | Banded seal |
| E lah ka'sook | Porcupine | E shah'a wik | Chimney |
| E la hoy'ha yet | Crab | E'shak | Leather string |
| E lak'tel ik | Snipe | E tako' | Open |
| E laje | Flag | E to'gite | Feet |
| Elan | They are | E tig's rok | Hearts, of cards. |
| E lag'ret | Cross fox | E tik to'a | Tent-door |
| Elate | That, it | E tip chung'a | Depth |
| E la tum'ne | Flattened | E tip til ang'a | Deep |
| Ela n'tet | Comb | E tit'kook | Little finger |
| E le'tok | You do it | $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ to | On |
| E lik se mer'uk | Burned black | E to ok'to | Snap off |
| F lim'ne | You have (singular) | E tug'a shaw | Wake up |
| Elip'che | Yours | E tuk'too ak | Plane |
| R lip'cho | You have (plural) | Eutilet | Gone out |
| E lipotin | You will | E vagootit | Shavinge |
| E lip'tik | You | E va'lo | Clam |
| E lito | He is | E va'roak | Setting hen |
| E1u | Sound or gulf | E'ra | Blister |
| $E$ luk'a luk | Back of hand | E rak'che rom | Medicine rites |
| Et lup'kwo tak | Porcupine | $\mathbf{E}$ wal'o ${ }^{\circ}$ | Thread or atmen |
| Eluk'tuk | Sanditone bell | E yah'sra rang na | Drowey |


| E ve'weet | Kind of grass | I'u han | All |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E yariok | Black bear | In a hat'in | All, everythios |
| ${ }^{5}$ ying'ye ok | Wish to eat | Il ${ }^{\text {pah ang }}$ | Lining |
| Exre gok'to a | Chased | I'u park | Underahirt |
| E zre gown | Marline spike | nup nah'tah | Sll |
| E 270 ko'ak | Frost bitten | n'p von | Pin |
| Foch i yangior | Baby dear | H'0 weet | You |
| Goo re lok'too it | Win | Пu weet so'a | Do you understand |
| Hah | Yes | If yóne | Inside |
| Hah ne'ta | Scared | In'a cho | No water, empty |
| Hi | What (exclamation) | Im ah'ok | Paningala |
| Hing'i | Pelvis | Im aik to ak | Pearl |
| Hi'pah | Two | Im a kok | Soup |
| Hi pah'go | Recent past | Im an'e | Shell-fish |
| Hi pah'ne | In the past | Im ate'kon | Pass |
| Hi pung'a | Mate, or second person | Im a'yo | towel |
| Hi upotzaw tuk | Small box | Im na chok'to a | Travail |
| Hi upeksot | Large box | Im ne'a | Will you |
| Tblow | Cnborn seal | Im o'ga | Dipper |
| I bru'ra | Thick | Imo'ro | Pipe of tobecoo |
| I chel'o e gay | Shall I give | Imp na'ak | Mountain sheop |
| I che'me | Give me | Imp'ni | Cliff |
| Ig'a lok | Laugh | Imp'not | Cliff |
| Ig a lok'to | Lagghing | Im $\mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{ga}$ | Towind or ball |
| Ig'a lu | House | Im n ga lik'tik to ak | Fall moon |
| Ig a ln'puk | Trader's house | Im a gow'ro | Cup |
| Ig'a late | Town | Im n'greh $^{\text {a }}$ | Cup |
| Ig la to ro'a | Gigale | Im'ak | Water |
| Ig léa | Shrimp | Im ak a'zrook | Bay or harbor |
| Ig lo per'o | Revolver | Im ak sred'na | Whisky |
| Ig low up chak'choak | Smile | Im nk tok'to ak | Waves |
| Ig la'pea | One side | Imak'too | Drint |
| Ig ne'ek | Shrimp | Im nk'tak | Bathe |
| Ik a vuk'to | Sideway. | Im a ln'ra | Joints |
| Ik kate'chu rua | Lazy | Im ${ }^{\prime}$ na | Stain |
| Tk'kik | Nit | Im nn'a | Is mine |
| Ik na sa'ik | Brown owl | Im $n^{\prime} \times a k^{\prime} \operatorname{tang}^{\prime} a$ |  |
| Ik na sa abey'ik | Brown owl | Im a op'kwo tah | I am drunk |
| Ikne'a | Fire | In ale | It |
| Iknea'to | Alight | I neak'to | Go back |
| Ik ne gramoik | Primers | In eek'te nech | Go back |
| Ik'nek | Lightning or pyrite | In eh'a wik |  |
| Mk nek a tik'sok | Primers | In eh'a wik | Guillemot (winter plum- age) |
| Mk nek'a wik | Stove or fireplace | Ing'in | Apariment |
| Mk nek o tiluk | Not a steam-ship | In ik'tin | Are you through |
| Ik nel a gow'ruk | Steam launch | In im'ude | Toggle |
| Ik ne shek's rook | Volcano | In ip koh'ok | Mirage |
| In ne shoog'a rook | Volcano | In ok'to | Lie down |
| It pakrak | Near future | In aba ook'took | $\Delta$ crowd |
| It peak'ru noy | Sea urchin | In'uke | Man |
| Hepeero | Sewing bag | In une op'k wo tah |  |
| Mk pe krah'puk | Near past | In nue'wok | Spots on moon |
| Hk pag rah'puk | Yesterday | In ape'a | Strangers |
| IV pag'rak | Recently | In ${ }^{\prime}$ 'took | Little |
| Il each e mug'e gah | Know | In $n$ vok'at ting a |  |
| Heah'puk | Destitute person | In'weet | Nativo mor |
| Ileak'chuk | Destitute person | In'yo | Cut |
| Il eah'rook | Orphaned, lonecome | In'sok |  |
| II goke'chik cho ak | Swielling | In yotroke | Live |
| $\underline{7} \mathrm{gow}^{\prime}$ | Entrails | In'yuk | Bug |
| Il ik'a | Knot | I pah'go | Noxt year |
| Hil'e gah | Child | Ip kuh naluk | Turbot |
| Inill eyarg'uk | Boys | Ip kel nok'to | Turbot |
| Ilim'ne | You have | Ip koon'ik cho | Serape |
| I lok'to | Wot | Ip peahiro | Jeny-inh |
| Here alok | Unatt | If witabatyaso | Wineh cothes |
| * - |  |  |  |

## ESEECO-ENCLISH VOCABULARY.

| Iro | Bring | Ka orte C | Call |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If exp kah'ah | Drop | Kap alang'a S | Stab one's self |
| Ir up kwok'to | Dropped | Kapetgah S | Servant |
| Ir up kowk'tit | Cavern | Kap'e gah S | Snow-drift |
| Ir za ruphah | Carry | Kap'e goan I | Lever |
| Ithase | Sleove | Kap ootIak F | Foan |
| Teh ik'tont | Deer boots | Kap oot'ok | Awl |
| Ieh a be nak'tuk | Whisper | Ksp'seet Ho | How mach |
| Ito | View | Kap'se tak S | Sugar |
| It kdl ah'ro | Dance of death or ex haustion | Kap sin'ik <br> Kap' we | How many Wolverine |
| It kon ok'took | Let me have the things | Kap we to'ak | Marten |
| I'took | Give | Ka ra'o | Cry |
| 1 vah'uk | Snipe | Ka rek'cho | Red |
| I'wok | Walrus | Ka rek'pul uk to | Blush |
| Keatig'a | Shoulder-blade | Ka rek'to at $\quad$ R | Red |
| Kas cheng ne uk'to ak | Winter festival | Ka ret'kok | Took under |
| Ea $\mathrm{u}^{\prime}$ rook | Cry | Ka roolak | Gan hammer |
| Kab loont | Gun caps | Kar'tox | Cards |
| Kah'oha | Hungry | Kat'cha | Arm |
| Keh olertok | Brain | Kat'che | Side |
| Keh kak'took | Called in | Kat che ga'ok | Harbor seal |
| Kah ko rah'ah | Call | Kat chug'a | Exbort |
| Kah mun'o | In there | Ka'to | Chalk, or white rock |
| Kah ok tuk'too it | Beach | Ka'tek | West |
| Kah tu'a | Hungry | Ka tek's lik | Middle linger |
| Kah'tuk | Whale meat | Ka to'rah | Waist |
| Kah vora | Sand or gravel | Ka took'kook | Quack of a loon |
| Kah van'a | Ont or up there | Kat pug'a | Hip |
| Kah'way | Bird | Ka tuk a lam'a | Finger ring |
| Kah'way | Ptarmigan | Ka tuk'to it | White |
| Kaing'nea | Bile | Ka ving'a roa | Skinning knife |
| Kasip'kah | Shiver | Ka wek'sn ruk | Brown |
| Ka kek'tah | Island | Kawk | My wife |
| Ka kek'tit | Island | Kaw'kut | Dock weed |
| Kal a gow'ro | Cap | Kaw'ma we it | Pocket |
| Kal ao | Sand paper | Ke'ah | Do it |
| Kalator | Scar | Kearóa | Lamenting |
| Kal en'ok | Spring of water | Ke'chet | Plant |
| Kalik. | Rust | Keek'te mer o | To harden |
| Kal ik'se moga | Rusty | Keen nu'ru | Capsize kyak |
| Ka lim'ne ret | Cbain | Ke en rok'tu ra | Blue fox |
| Kal lo'ket | Book | Ke ep'kok | Round |
| Kal le'tot | Name given to 15,13 , 14 pazzle | $\mathrm{Ke} \mathrm{ep}^{\prime} \mathrm{tad}$ Kent'me ret | Stove-lid lifter Capsizo sled |
| Kal loak'ta | Whistle | Keh' | Go aheed |
| Kal lo's wah | Clondy | Ke ka'ik | Nail |
| Kal lu'at | Frost flib | Ke ka ik'ok | Rivet |
| Kal'luk | Clond | Ke ka ok'tet | A bolt |
| Kal luk'in | Knot | Ke'lah | Sky |
| Kal orat | Frost fish | Kel's mak | Qnick |
| Kal orme | Bird nest | Kel a man'ik | Quickly |
| Kel coinhz | Cloudless | Kel a me tow'te | Bone-ball misalle |
| Kal cog'a rah | Codfish | Kel a tuk'too | Lance |
| Kal coldin | Mouth | Ke le's tuk | Stairway |
| Kal ukiuk | Sack | Kelópra | Freeh |
| Ka na ak'so rak | Light weight | Kel gak'a yah | Anrora |
| Kang a yangime a | Uncle | Kel go'a yo | Aurora |
| Kan'olook | Mouth of a river | Kelig's bak | Mastodon |
| Eangotoot | White geose | Kelig kom'nokse goa | Mastodon ivory |
| Eminito | Near | Kelik'shu | Venereal sores |
| Kan in'tottm | Near you | Kolilook | Aurora |
| Kenotme | Don't know | Kelora | Seam |
| Fan o meke | Uncortain | Ko lok'tak | Sinking in |
| Ten'uk | Epeak out | Ko lon'min tik | Brtudie mouse |
| Tran mid | . Confirn | Sel on'wa to | Emary with it a |


| Keloo | Inferior | Kil lo yang'a roa | Sow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ko loo'chak | Key, or bolt | Kille | Giant |
| Kel coks'ra it | Thumer | Kil le yuk'a rak | Big and fat |
| Kel'ret | Sled | Kil lil'le rak | King (cards) |
| Ke-lang'a | Rast wind | Killow'tit | Shattle |
| Ke meke'ta | Kise | Kil'ow | Violin |
| Ke moogrood | Pup | Kil'own | Doctor's dram |
| Ke mook'to | Lest-quarter moon | Kil'own | Measure of rocsh in nete |
| Kenale'chok | Sheath | Kil'reh | Marmot hawk |
| Kénowt | Face or mank | Kil'rak | Marmot hawk |
| Kenow'na | What name | Kirluk | Roof, clear sky |
| Kenang'a roa | Crazy | Ki lak'tak | Breakers |
| Kenang ok'to | Foolish | Kil'se | Soven-sear itch, wree |
| Ken yah roon | Pepper or spices | Kil yo'ro | Tease |
| Kepeak - | Seore (twenty) | Kil yow rok'to a | Doctoring |
| Ke peet'kege | Count | Kim mo'a | Boot-beel |
| Ke pek tol'ago | Sharpen | Kim me go'tel | Eyelid |
| Kepig're lah | Shroud-lashings | Kim'th | Constellation of etars |
| Ke pil a gong'a | Notching | Kine ak'to | Coming home or back |
| Ke pit ching'a ro | Wreath | Ki ne'cho | Not coming |
| Keplak'to | Bright | Ki ne shah'tin | Turn forwand |
| Ke'rek | To finte boot-soles | King'a | Weather |
| Ker enaz'to | Black fox | King'a | Boot upper |
| Ke ret'ta | Frost-bite | King sh'zrook | Shin |
| Ke ret te ah | Frost-bite | King'a lik | Large eider-duck |
| Kérook | Wood | King ik'to ak | Lofty |
| Korn'a | Gan-stock | King mik'a | Heel |
| Kera'it | Word | King mok'tet | Bite |
| Keru'mik | Brashwood | King'muh | Vine |
| Ke ra'peak | Fir | King'ok | Air-bole |
| Kesha'ne | This side | King ok'a | Nose |
| Ke she'me | Only | King ok'alcok | Porcupine |
| Ke'sho | Which one | Kingsh'ga | Shin |
| Ke'shok | Anchor | Kin na nuk'to | Stay |
| Ke shok-polawk | Is anchored | Kin $\mathbf{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{gah}$ | Spy-glass |
| Keshokluk | Will anchor | Kin a gab'ro | Magrifying-glens |
| Ke took ka cho'ak | Stiff | Kin'u go | See it |
| Ke toop'to ak | Soften | Kin nok'tuk | Spy-glass |
| Ke'tuk | Which | Kin'ya | Who |
| Ke ak ton'ra | Fringes | Kin yoak'a lo | Want to see |
| Ke uruak | Cold chill | Ki'ro | Coming |
| Ke verua | Sink | Kitcho'a | Scratch |
| Ke vang'nak | Esat wind | Kit ko ate'kon | Transparent |
| Ke wek'kah | Lift | Kit le'ok | Curtain |
| Ke wil n wit ket'ka | Sorapings | Kitlook | Wring |
| Ke win me gah'me | Lift me | Ki tok'lek | Second toe |
| Ke ya'ek | Chisel | Ki ${ }^{\text {re }}$ | Thigh |
| Ki ah'rook | Capsize kyak | Ki want'nuk | East |
| Kien'rak | Croses fox | Ki ya'ta | Turn |
| Ki en rak'toak | Blue fox | Ki ya tóak | Slide |
| Kig'etik | Vise | Ki yaw'ro | Fall |
| Kig'le | Flint scrapor | Kiz re gok'to ak | Sweat dance |
| Kig le toork | Flint scraper | Kiz re gow'we rik | Butterfly |
| Kig’lik | Pimple | Ki'zret | They are coming |
| Kig look'to ak | Cranky person | Kiz ze oak'took | Sweat |
| Kig me ah'rook | Pup | Kle ga tok'tuk | To ball |
| Kig mok | Dog | Kle pe tek'chin ia | Twist |
| Kiiva | Come | Kle ya nok'tu ma | Sewing |
| Kik kaig gow'ro | Vise | Kob a bah'rook | Claw-hammer |
| Kik tosate | Moequito | Kob's roon | Beak |
| Kil a yok'to | Sow | Kob lotok-kin'ya | Winter darknem |
| Kile ang'a | They are coming | Kob loy'ek | Eel |
| Ki lownek | Driftivory | Koblu'it | Eyobrow, aky, mua cape |
| Kill latak | Cloudy | Koblu'na | White man |
| Inil bavio | Sew | Kob rosa | Csown |


| Kob row ote'ngk Kog'a oot | Bull head fish Buckle | Kom'e gown Kom'e ro | Pincers <br> Make dark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kog a rab'yah | Shot | Kom tram'mik | Mixtare of smow, bes- |
| Kog a rah yok'toon. | Shot-gun |  | ries, and deer fat. |
| Kog a raik | Shot (large) | Kom mi chóa | Little dark |
| Kog a ra'ma | Ledle | Kom mit'kon | Darkened |
| Kog la oottin | Beard | Kom'moke | Grave |
| Kog ok'to | Leaking | Kom mote | Low sled |
| Kok'e chok | Brain | Kom'muk-ip pwo'shek | Long boots |
| Ko he'wik | Running sore | Kom oi'zuk | Snore |
| Ko hy'at | Catch | Ko mole'gy | A plant |
| Ko in nk'too ma | Tickle | Ko mor'ra | Bean |
| Ko in'u rook | Fat | Kom un'e | In here; in there |
| Koka la lut'a | Old pantaloons | Kg neah'ma | Stink |
| Kok a lek'a | New pantaloons | Kon eeh'a rah | Snowing fast |
| Kokalóa | Lip | Kon eeh'cho | Snowing |
| Kok'a re | Ladle | Kon eeh puk'to | Snow-storm |
| Kok'a retik | Dividers | Ko ne ok'to | Smell |
| Kok'a rook | Cartridge | Kon'e zrak | Outside |
| Kok'a root | Arrow | Kong'a look | Wild sorrel |
| Kok a ra'rok | Lead | Kong a yo'kok | Cormorant |
| Kok a zra'uk | Hook | Kong'een | Fork of a creek |
| Koke a hi'ta | Whip | Kong ik'she veeng'a ga | W Neck |
| Kok'elah | Hard bread | Kong ing'a | Oatside |
| Kok'e tate | Shadow | Kong'o | Happy hanting.ground |
| Kok'e zrit | Fork | Kong'o | Game |
| Kok ik'cho | Blow nose | Kong'ok | Heaven |
| Kok'ik kak | Hang up | Kong'o rok | Rounding up deer |
| Kokikko'ne | I have | Kong'ung nang | West wind |
| Ko kit ke gah'tin | Freezing | Kon in ik'ke gah | Not extinguished |
| Ko kit kok'sea | Have not | Kou me gah'ro | Cup |
| Kok kook | Crab | Kon'nah | A root |
| Kok'lee | Knee-breeches | Kon ne'ag | Tame reindeer |
| Kok me la'ya | North-east Alaska | Kon'ne ab | Crack |
| Kok molllet | North-east Alaska | Kon neek'to ak | Children |
| Kok'o | Hard bread | Kon oo'yok | Gold, or copper |
| Ko koodlook | Speckled | Kon o yo'ok | Sculpin |
| Ko ko voo'ro | When will | Kon yik'a ro | Mad |
| Kok'rate | Straw | Koo a whok'tit | Raft |
| Kok'retik | Bullet moulds | Koob a rok'pak | Fish-net float |
| Kok'rua | Bullet | Koob'lu | Little toe; thamb |
| Kokso'it | Loon | Kool'ra | Net |
| Kok sook'to | Jade (stone) | Koo choo'le gah | Icycle |
| Kok'tit | Have | Koo'chuk | Dripping |
| Kols'to | Person's lap | Koog'am | Rifling |
| Kok to me ok'to gah | Suck | Koo garo | Big stream |
| Kok ulk'tung a | Blow nose | Koog a ru'la | Round needle |
| Ko'kut | Grooved | Koog ru'it | Swan |
| Kolcweet | Finger nails | K ng ralik | Glover's needie |
| Kola'to | Above | Koog ra'rok | Creek |
| Kol ócho | Naval | Koog zreet'to onik | Glover's needle |
| Ko'leet | Ten | Kooit chu | Cough |
| Ko le'pe at | Ten | Koo in'yok | Fancy pipe |
| Kole'ro | Top-sail | Kook | River |
| Ko ling a ok | Over | Kook's ru | Blackhead gall |
| Koling otalisa | Nine | Kook'e | Claw |
| Ko Hp cheh'sow ik | Oil-stove | Kooz'puk | Big river |
| Kolip'so | Pot, zettle | Kook'shook | Flint |
| Kolivara | Chain | Ko ok'te tak | Fog-horn |
| Kol'le | Dipper | Koo le an'a | Appropriated |
| Eollek'to | Boil | Koole ok'a ru ne | Appropriatod |
| Koliot | Dipper | Koo lan'ok | Paffin |
| Kollu | Beaket | Koom'muk | A grave |
| Kol luage $\mathrm{rog}^{\text {a }}$ | Austere | Koo'muk | Louse, or maggot |
| Tol ak cha'uke | Tish hawk | Koonem | Wife |
| Toluto | Give beok | K00 noto as | Winter, white dere |


| Koo pe ge'ke ga | Strip | Kushotr | Elantic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Koo pe geon | Undress | Kat ko nel'e oto | Valley |
| Koop gal'upo | Musk-rat | Kuz'rute | Hammer |
| Koo prik'tuk | A charm | Kuz ra'tok | Hammer |
| Koo re'geet | Hills | Kwawk | Frozen |
| Kooroo'ok | Land dack | Kwik'mek | Edible grass root |
| Koo row'nok | Small, speckled fish | Kwip'stok | Twine |
| Koosh/kok | White for | Kwi'ro | Urinate |
| Koot'chook | Pellet | Ky | Come |
| Koo ve'ga | Pour | K ${ }^{\prime}$ ak | Closed boat |
| Koo ve'ro | Spill | Ky'le | Come |
| Koovim | Empty | Kyokot'ik | Rug |
| Koo vin | Ballet mould | Ky roll'ik | Banded seal |
| Koo'va | Nozzle | Kyuka'ol | Flour |
| Koorak | Big river | Ky ${ }^{\prime}$ look | Black skin fish |
| Koo wuk'srak | Flint | Ky $\mathrm{n}^{\text {¢ }}$ ta | Small dipper |
| Koo ya goota | Intercourse | Ky ${ }^{\text {'te gan }}$ | Scoop out |
| Koo ya ro'sk | Congratulate | Ky ya gar'til leet | Scates |
| Koo yel goo'che tin | Glad | Ky yo'ro | Leaning |
| Koo yook'to | Intercourse | Lah low tig's ton | Gun sight |
| Ko'pah | Half | La la gik'puk | Flower |
| Ko paliak | Myxine | Leet teh'rk | A rule |
| Ko pel'o che | Crab | Le'rek | Reverse |
| Kop'poon | Spades (cards) | Lik lin now'ro | Black g00se |
| Kop zha'rook | Ill-tempered | Loo'loot | Web |
| Ko re'gah | White fox | Loo loo'tu | Making w |
| Kot'ka | Bird's breast | Lu'bet | Remember |
| Kot' la pak | Axe | Lukla'ik | Brant |
| Kotla pow'ruk | Hatchet, boy's axe | Lukueyak a'rook | Goose |
| Kot me yungoit | Bud | Ma goo'ruk | Howl |
| Kot tal'loo | Bark of tree | Mah'chs | A plant |
| Kot tow'ro | Backet | Mah mang'in ya | Gum on whalebone |
| Kottung'a go | Sorry | Ma hoz'ru it | Anointing |
| Koo'va | Pour | Maik'cho | Vomit |
| Koo va'yo | Slop-backet | Ma lik'pale | Start |
| Ko va'yok | Red sunset | Ma lik sok'to uk | Start to ran |
| Ko wek'to ak | Under | Mal'o | Tw |
| Kowkt | Hammer | Mal o gow'rume | Schooner |
| Kowk'ts | Plag tobacco | Mal o kitln it | Double seam |
| Kow lookkn | Lamp chimney | Ma loo'gatuk | Lea |
| Kow mowl'took | Burning out | Mal o te gow'ruk | Schooner |
| Kow mon'e. | Broken up | Mal o tok'klona | Straight |
| Kown'ah | Leaf fat | Mal ro'nik | Two of them |
| Kow ung'a | Brow | Ma lu'ge ak | Moth |
| Kow wootto | Hammer | Ms lug gia sot | Bee |
| Ko yan'o | Thank you | Ma lu gwi'tuk | Flat shell |
| Ko yan ot'tas | Thank you | Man | Here |
| Koz're geet | Council house | Man'a | Here |
| Kuh koo'ratuk | Wedge | Man'ik | Egg |
| Kuh yootah | Shoulder-strap | Man ik'to | Shallow |
| Kak Kung'aslutin | To lie down | Man'neh | Here |
| Kul lookzee ut | Bunch of flish | Mant'na | Another |
| Kam's | Boots | Mant'nea go | Another time |
| Kum'a roe | Courageous | Ma too'ret | Close |
| Kum'neh | Bootsand pantaloonscom- | Mat tu'gah Maw'na | Blindfold <br> Pin-feather |
|  | bined | Meal'o | Soap |
| Kungee <br> Knn nes're ve | To the left | Me cheet'ohe rek | Pale |
| Knn'no | What will yon do | Me chok'to tin | Up to then |
| Kan nok' to ak | Heartbarn | Mo'chu | Sack |
| Kun cok'too | Mad | Mo'chuh | Cask |
| Kun achook'too | Ashamed | Medelik | Planing-knifo |
| Kemalo'rok | Frown | Me lig'e rok | Gan-wrad |
| Kun a narda. | Angry | Me'look | Breast |
| Erach el'ook ${ }^{\prime}$ | Berk of a tree | Me la knt/a | Frower |
| Inenturga | Ontere shint | Men'joh | 8 mb |


| Morsak | Sun | Mam ok'to a | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moshulak | Sleet | Mun'e | Nowhere |
| Me'tik | Eider-duck | Munek'chak | Flute with a needle |
| Met tora | Cover | Mang e chak'to | To carve |
| Me'tuh | Alight | Mang ok'to | Thick weather |
| Mea'it | Grindstone | Man'oit | Tarf |
| Mik'a | Hoof | Mant'na | Thus, so, this |
| Mika mra'rum | Little | Mant ne a'go | Later |
| Mik e loak | Third finger | Mun'ak | Fish-pole |
| Mikelu'e | Third toe | Mnnuk'toa | Black |
| Mik'ero | Little | Muppo wa'ga | Glattony |
| Mik'lik | Planing-knife | Mar'she | Fish-gill |
| Mikook'to a | Glass | Mash'o | Wild parsnip |
| Min ig zrum'ik | Little | Matkoo'a | Feather |
| Min ok'took | String | Mutteroo' | Other side |
| Min ook'to | Tired | Maytinging | Ice bailer |
| Min'une | Graphite | Muz'ra | There is, here is |
| Min uok'tukto | Writing | Muz ra gosa | It was |
| Min u tok'to | Jump | Maz'rake | Here now |
| Mish a vak'to | Bottle | Muz rel'ago | Is more |
| Mite'pah | Old bread | Na ak'a mo | Tea-pot |
| Mit ko'a | Wish-bone | Na goo'na | Periwinkle |
| Mit ko'a lo ret | Batte | Na got shang'not | Calf of leg |
| Mit'koon | Animal hair, needle | Nah' | When |
| Mit koon'ik | Feather | Nah che'nok | Beggar |
| Mit koot'a chans | Needle | Nah'crane | Wooden fork |
| Mit ko ti'lak | Tern | Nah'ga | No |
| Mit te'roo | Tarn inside out | Nah kot'chu | Bladder |
| Mia how'te | Ladder | Nah lu'kate | Pitch or toss |
| Min la'cho | Not up | Nah'ma | When |
| Mi nte' veit | Come up | Nah'me | No |
| Mi yo'lo | Upon | Nak a ro'it | Cotton grass |
| Mi yak'to | Raise | Nak a tow gota | Screw |
| Mi vuk'to ik | Climb | Na ko og'a gin | You love |
| Moklego | Pat here | Na ko og'a ra | I love |
| Mok la'it | Not enough | Na koo'nok | Snail |
| Moklak | Damp | Na koo pe yak'to | Excellent |
| Mok'luk noon'a | Damp ground | Na koo'ra | Good |
| Morwah | That | Na le'gah | A dart |
| Mon'eak | Fuel moss | Na le goo'buk | $A$ root |
| Mon oche'nek | Spread | Nal lo'it | Crooked |
| Mon'o rook | Fuel moss | Na long'mate | White men |
| Mon ya la rek'toon | Shot-gun | Nal 00'ah | Seal sinew |
| Moo ey yatting | Bird-spear | Na lu'ge ret | Small fly |
| Mooho'ya | Whetstone | Na luke'e gah | Block and tackle |
| Moom wa'a | Drum-stick | Nan ak'a mo | Awhile |
| Moo se an's | Wrab-basin | Nan ak'o | Wait, by and by |
| Moplo gok | Whale jaw | Nan's pah | Where |
| Moppo'gab | Book | Nan a're ok | Trap |
| Moppo'gite | Papers | Nan'e | When |
| Mowneshow'tin | Tarn from | Nan mak'to a | Carry by a strep |
| Mach a muk'to | Neglect, don'tunderstand | Nan'ook | White bear |
| Mag'a $\mathbf{r o o}$ | Bark of a dog | Na noon | Paint, liniment |
| Mng'wn | Beard | Nan'ak | Lamap |
| Mnk'e la | Get ap | Na pak'tet | Mast, tree |
| Mak'e tin | Stand up | Na pak'too it | Fir |
| Muklook | Knee | Na poy'oke | Flag-atafi |
| Mak 0 cha'na | High | Na pwehata | $\Delta$ band |
| Mak set'uk | Seal-spear | Nara chok'to | Enciente |
| Muk tooke chuk | Not thick | Nara ohook too'ma | I went to eat |
| Mak too'rak | Thick | Nares kwok | Stomach |
| Mak tow'go ton | Hind sight | Nar a yok'to | You eat |
| Muk'tak | Whale stin | Na rook'a | Contents of a |
| Mul o knl'e ro | Distemper |  | tomach |
| Muldo keot | American | Nask a ok'to | Hooded |
| Ma meok'to | Trun over | Naeh a to'cha | Elat |


| Wa shat'to ol'ok | Plover | Nete chok'te ne | Seal liver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nash i'chak | Bareheaded | Ne ugenk che gah cha | Big girl |
| Nash'eon | Hood | ot |  |
| Nash ow's tak | Cap | Neuge uk peah cheak | Little girl |
| Na tah'ga | Bottom | Neuge uk'suk | Young girl |
| Na tak'ko ok | Gristle | Neugenk'sow ro | Young girls |
| Na tak'took | Tarbot | Neuke | Leg |
| Ns tang'nok | Tarbot | Neuk'toon | Drill |
| Nat chan'a bur 0 | A gall | Ne upe kok'to | Mirage |
| Nat/cheet | Floor | Nev'a ya | Scaly-skin disemes |
| Nat'chik | Common seal | Ne wing nok'to | Hang |
| Nat cham'ok | Ceremony of offering water to a dead seal | Ne'yak $\mathrm{Ne}^{\prime}$ yok | North Snare |
| Nat'kah | Bottom | Nibau buk | Blue-bottle fly |
| Nat kat/ka | Press | $\mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{los}$ ro'ak | In labor |
| Nat koh'a lek | Down | Ni chow'elo | Strike me again |
| Nat ma'at | Family | Ni chah' ak | Carbine |
| Nat moote | Gizzard | Ni' chuk | Short |
| Nat mow'tang a | Strap | Nig a rok' puk | Crab |
| Na to'a | Top | Nig a ru' too | Small tassels |
| Na tuk'kwo | Nostril | Nig er ${ }^{\text {abh }}$ | Tassel |
| Na whik'ka | Braak | Nig er ah teet'ka | Fringes |
| Na whik tu'it | Broken | Nik'ik | West |
| Na wik'kung a | Groin | Nik'shit | Fish-hook |
| Na wing'a wy | Bench | Nin'cha | Aunt |
| Na wing'i chuk | Not bend | Ning'e rook | Pull down |
| Na yung'a | Nod | Nin'vok | Cottonwood |
| Na yung ok'to | Nodding | Nip'ko | Dried |
| Naz'ra voz | Lake, sheet, muslin | Nip'pe | Loud |
| Naz'rut | Abdomen | Nip ter'ak | Barrow |
| Ne ah'zrook | Eat | Nip ti'luk | Thick weather |
| Neak'a mo | Tea-pot | Nip tok'took | Good weather |
| Neak koto | Head | Nish egok'tak | Leaping |
| Neak'kwak | Tea; broth | Ni shoora | Short |
| Ne ara chook too ma | I am hangry | Ni tu'rak | Short one |
| Neg'a lek | Brant | Ni'ya | Sister |
| Negera | North | No ak als o'ta | Suspenders |
| Ne gebli boy | Knuckle | Nob a luteka | Knee |
| Negenk'tuk | Sun-dog | Nog'a rook | Horn |
| Ne goo'u | Ringworm | Nok'a-olun | Colic |
| Negang'a | Negative | Nok a week'sho | Ugly |
| Ne'kaht | Reindeer moss | Nok'e rook | Venereal disease |
| Nok's we | Leg of meat | Nok'eru | Stiff |
| Nok'a wik | Dining.table | No koo'nok | Barnacle |
| Nek a yok'to | Yoneat | Nok'sra | Drill brace |
| Nel'eh | Meat, flesh | Nok tero'a | Hang up |
| Nok oh ak cheroak | Plenty of meat | Nok to ak'we it | Button hole |
| Ne kip eak'to | Not enough | Nok tot to'a | Crossing |
| Ne koownk | Table | Nok to' ret | Long horns |
| Ne kooyen | Tetter | Non a yoihut | Edible bush |
| Ne kwe'chnk | Not grod | Nong neh'sret | A pool of water |
| Nel's kok | Thigh | Non ma'ta | Strap |
| Nel a kow'ruk | Pantaloons | Noo'ah | Shovel |
| Nol'a ra | Don't know | Noo'a lak | Snipe |
| Nol a ra'it | I don't know | Nook'a | Brother, or sister |
| Ne la'to | Mise | Noo kah'ah | Flour |
| Nela werga | Unknown | Nook a tajza | Pull |
| No lep'toon | Unwind | Noon'a | World, earth, land |
| No ling'ne | Leg sinow | Noon'a koop er'ak | Earthquake |
| Ne loong'a | Nipple | Noonare'a | Abandoned |
| No ming's | Leashings | Noon'a sin'tk | Dead; sleeping on ground |
| No polo ak'shok | Midnight sun | Noong a kok'to roa | Big $200{ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| He poto | Stick together | Noo noo ok'to ak | Pinch |
| No prat o roit | Gomip | Noo woojek | Snow clouds |
| No rah ak'pal | Woll | Noo wootlss | Find; consumed |
| IVe charne | Thite ntio of | INooye | Hatr of head |


| Now a ak'tak | Moon, first quarter | Oga la tu'tin | Are you writting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now'slut P | Whale spear | Og'a lok | Brown bear |
| Now a jak'to E | Eat | Og a ralu'it | Wheol |
| Now'cheet V | Wild onion | Og'a ro 1 | Morning atar |
| No'whok | Young deer | Og'e wik | Anvil |
| Nowhy yoor | Emibrjo deer | Oglarnah | Penail |
| Now lea'uk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Shrimp | Oglans ok'to | Gun |
| Now'ro | Grow | Og lan i'tuk | Continue |
| Now'yak 1 | Large, gray gall | Og lek'to ak | Mensee |
| Now yak'a ya | Scalloped shell | Og'lo an | Pencil |
| Now yang a ok'to pe D | Don't want to eat it | Og lak'to | Writing |
| Now'yate | Onion | Og na zrek'to ak | Evil-minded |
| Now sook | Fishing | Og ra o'it | Star-fish |
| Now ye rok'tuk | Hopping | Ok ah'put | Rise up |
| Now yok'to | Eat | Ok a le'ga mah | Grow |
| Nu boil'a ra | Now moon | Ok an a sel'a | Hen |
| Nu'chat | Hair of the head | Ok an a sha'rok | Bitch |
| Nuegilu | Friend | Ok an'ite | Women |
| Nu o yok'a rook | Long moequito | Ok an'ot | Wornan; female |
| Nug a hok'to ak | Gasp | Ok an'ot | Women |
| Nugal lóa | All right | Ok an ow'rok | Girl |
| Nu gat che'a | Brother | Ok a oga rok | Old woman |
| Nu gat chosa | Sister | Ok'a rak | Football |
| Nugat posa | Young man | Ok a ruk'chute | Gan-nipple |
| Nu gat pe ah'ro | Young men | Ok a ru lak chak'to ak | Fat of a stag |
| Nu gat pegilo | Boys | Ok a rum'ik | Powder |
| Nu kah'in-tapt che ro'a | Married to two sisters | Ok a ra'ro | My wife |
| Nuk koovak | Stand | Oka ve' | Ashes |
| Nuk'pah | Ball | Okavn'tin | Be seated |
| Nuk pah'ah | Fantened npright | Ok 2 yoke'ys | Hasten |
| Nuk per'ak | Upright piece of a cross | Ok chel okto | Tarn over |
| Nuk pang's | Tosaing up a ball with feet | Ok'erak <br> Ok's wak | Ashes <br> Bow-head whale |
| Nak too lik | Arocet, or plover | Okke kwik'tak | Agate |
| Nu le's | Wife | Okke'oak | Appetite |
| Nu le ak'chea | Maid | Okke oak ke'chook | No appetite |
| Nu le a kola cho | Can't keep a wife | Okke oakike ro a | Big appetite |
| Nu leotah | Wide | Ok'ko | Paddle |
| Nu loet gat'chak | Bachelor | Okkoorta | Lower border of drees |
| Nu le owk'kel owk to ak | Many | Okkuk'kah Oklam'ok | Ceace Emit |
| Nule whok'klo | Help | Oklu'na | Rope |
| Nu'ma | Root | Ok la nok | Rope |
| Nu mer'o | Consumed | Okok the ra ko's | Deserted |
| Num'nok | Evening star | Oko ma e tah'ga | Scales, to weigh |
| Nu mangralk | Suake | Oko mi chak | Heary |
| Nup'e took | Sick | Oko weichin | Sit down |
| Na 0 goty'che | Fanten | Ok oz re gaik peab'rook | Ptarmigan |
| Nuok'aha rook | Onbalanced | Ok ou regewit | Hooded ptarmigan |
| Natimon | Which one ; what one | Ok pa la'ret | Seerquail |
| Mratok | Now | Ok'peok | Bushes |
| Natora | Lyax | Ok'peek-al ln'it | Carrante |
| Wu uk'kwak | Tea, or beverage | Ok pok'to a | Ran |
| Nu veroit | To haze | Ok pok rroak'tuk | Ran fast |
| Nu'whuk | Cold; coughing | Ok pol'uk | Sea-qual |
| Nraja | Hatr of head | Ok shak'to ak | Wheel |
| Narye roto | Sem moses | Ok'mrak | Sweet-of: |
| Ont peeail | Young duck | Okeak'to | Boll |
| Oak casgrok | Fiecare | Ok ank'tuk | Rolling |
| 0 akrto to | Spit | Or toit | Half |
| Oborah | Tamor | Ok 100 mer'uk | Blissard |
| Od layt | Seal hole | Ortoo'ret | Long |
| Oga lanow'ra | Coll | Oktow'rok | Ropeis or |
| Oge barok | Papers | Of ril'ato | Squat |
| Ostente | Writa, or draw | Ok Fila tumik | Phabeiope |
| Oselerto | Witthes | Ot vielilo | Ex |

Ok vin i lefer Ole ma gow'ruk Olo'meh
Ollaro
Olo'rok
On'e rook
On éru
On e srook.
Ong a na'yok
Ongaru
Ong a yakito
Ong's yo
Ong a yo kog'ara
Ong a yo kog'nek
Ong a yo kong'ek
Ong a zhu'a
Unge ara'it
Ong as zru'rum
Ong eg a róa
Ong e gootin
Ong ek'to
Ong'e zroak
Ong'mok
Ong néa
Ong'mak
Ong'nuk
Ong'oon
Ong o woz'to
Ong ung'ek
Ongus'rite
Ong'yon
On us'ruk
Ong ik'kik
Ong nite
Ong'wah
On'nok
On oo ke'ga
On uawe tok'to
Ooban'buk
Ooblak'o
Ooblow'ret
Ooblake
Oo blake tok'eto
Oo bla'pak
Oobrow'tit
Oo ching'no ak
Oo'chuk
Oo e al'ego
Oove lah
Oogal'ik
Oog's rook
Oo gin ak'tuk
Oogra'nok
Oogneng's
Oo in yo ok'to
Ookal'ik
Ook'arook
Ook a ra'a
Ooke'e ok
Ooke'ok
Ooke ok'to
Ooke ok'tuk
Ooke uas arook'took
Ooke alktow'rak
Ooke whill


Oohnok
Ooko mes
Ookpe gilo
Ook'peek
Ook put'ik
Ook'srak
Ook'toon
Oo kwad luok'puk
Ookwad la'pak
Oo'kwah
Oo kweemk'eo
Oo kweet'a
Ookwi'awk
Oo kwok'to
Ookwok'ton
Ook wok to róa
Oolapkitke
Ooleh
Oolek'shnk
Oole'kret
Oo le la'go
Oole'ma
Oo le'te
Ool geflik
Oo lig'rua
Oo lik'to a
Ooling'le lok
Oolook'ah
Oollon
Ooloo-ok'tonn
Oo loóra
Ooloo'raken
Ooloors'me
Oolu'gah
Oomagibo
Oo'mah
Omala
Oomalik
Ooma'rok
Ooma'ya
Ooma'ya
Oo'me ak
Oomeak'puk
Oomeak'tuk
Oome'chat
Oonechook'too
Oo me lok'to
Oo'men
Oo me'ret
Oo meshuk'tuk
Oo me ug auk'to ak
Oomenk'knk
Oomig a rok'toak
Oomig'lape
Oomik'tin'e
Oomoit gum'e
Oomndlak
Oomuh
Oomuh
Oomak'shak
Oomuk'tin'e
Oo mak'tuk
Oomun
Domung'moag
Oomutich
Cama

Tengre
Chew of tobecco
Young owl
Snows owl
Lower part of beok
Oll, fath or lard
square (a tool)
Salmon
Trout
Thoee
Around here
Seddle of venimon
Calico, cloth
Talk
Said
silly
A game of tag
Bed
Split
Erase
Open ont, tarn innide out
Axe
Beck ainew
Blanket
Blanket
Shirer
Tumble
Saw.lust
A saw, or woman's knifo
A saw
Womanisknife
Cheek
Cut with woman's knife
Crush
Got out
My husband
Rich man
Chief or heed man
Stiff
Shave
Chief or head man
An open boat
Ship
Ship
Reindeor moses
Hate
Making facee
Mountain
Capaize boat
Dislike
Boat festival
Open it
Close
Shut
Mustache
Heary
Sonth wind
Mag. eompen
Oh, yorl
Aim
Mustache
Aim
Heart
Mrak-ax
Elemer
It


27

| Pale cholito | To pese (cards) | Po too whok'to B | Boil over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pah hawrta | Whip ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Poutza P | Pinch |
| Pab/hine | Come (to a child) | Penk'pah Pat | Failed |
| Pah kethe gah | Find | Peuk to ak Pat | Fail |
| Pah kow'e cho | Not found | Pe jek'in $\quad$ a | Get away |
| Pah look'to | Bearer | Pe jek'pan I | Is gone |
| Pah muk'too | Crawl | Pejek'tin Be | Begone |
| Pah mang'neh | East | Pe'yok | Clean out |
| Pab'ne | Off | Pe yowk tin Y | You are wanted |
| Pah ret's | Crook | Pc juk'sak T | Throw |
| Pah wun'e | Through | Yig'a | Mapy |
| Paliger ak'tow tik | Lustfal | Piga ren Pr | Present |
| Pal lo tak | Kind of moas | Pig'eroot Sta | Shovel |
| Pal ak'tel | Dam | Pik a ret'ka | Present me |
| Pan'e | Hoisted | Pika rum nik G | Gire me food |
| Pan elita | Dried | Pik cho in | Razor |
| Pan nangro ak to | Back inland | Pil gi'rok | Plait |
| Pan'niag | Daughter | Pi'lot-a shu'ra | Too nlow |
| Pa room'a | Kite | Pi lak'tuk | No more |
| Pat chu ang'a | Not find | Pin ek'tos | Pocket-knife |
| Pat koo lak'took | Fan | Ping'i shute | Three |
| Paw wun'e | Through | Ping'i shu'nek | Three of them |
| Ps'ya | Hatch | Ping'i shu-okvin ile | Eight |
| Peab'a rook | Killed | Pin'ahok | Stocking |
| Pealle go | Take off | 1 finkak | Short deer-boots |
| Pe che kok'tang | Strike against | Pin uknn'ik | Stocking |
| Pe che kuk'tak too | Bump | Pin n'loo | Bread-pan |
| Pe chik che lek'to ak | Fry | - Pin ${ }^{\text {era }}$ | Slippers |
| Pe'chuk | Will not | Pin u roo'a | Nettle-rash |
| Pe chung'e ebo | Not wanted | Pin ${ }^{\text {ntak }}$ | Pocket-knife |
| Pe chu mokirok to ak | Walked | Pin ya agơra | File |
| Pe chu raik | Walk | Pin'jok | Grass to put in boots |
| Peegala'tin | Intercoarse | Pin yow'a | File |
| Peg'a | Take off | Pin yowk'toonga | Filing |
| Pe'gah | Han | Pin ynk'ta | Pocket-knifo |
| Pe'gown | They want | Pin yuk'towr'a | Pocket-knife |
| Pegowtin | You are wanted | Poala ra | Dance |
| Peke te ov'ak | Kick | Pogatow'ro | Dish, plate, pan |
| Pekok'tin | Shove | Pok rhagah'sah | Will meet |
| Pe koo'le gah | Loin: back | Poke'gry | Recoptacle |
| Pokan'e | On there | Pok nor'a ok | Ice window |
| Pe'kwah | Loins | Polahro'a | Eclipeo |
| Pel'ege | Bring | Pola'rak | Doing |
| Pelok'ta | Cut out | Pol ak'tuk | Stoop |
| Potas | Intercourse | Pool nan'uk | Tallow |
| Poluk | Not bere | Poo ey'tak | Blinter |
| Pene la'tin | None | Pooey ynk | Craw |
| Penik'srait | Grass | Pooey yowk tak | Vapor |
| Penik ara'ne | On the grass | Poog'ra | Keceptaclo |
| Pe now'gan | File | Pos grat'to it | Swim |
| Perik'a | Bent | Pook'ke | White hair on doer's |
| Perik tok'to tin | Around the bend |  | belly |
| Peshik'she rok | Drill handle | Pook chak'tuk | Excrement |
| Pe shikrube | $\Delta$ bow | Pook'shook | A soal bag |
| Pe shik'she rok | A gan spring | Pook tow'te | Boay |
| Poahook'a'wah | What do you wish | Poong'a | Shroud |
| Po shook kel awk'to | Need | Poon'ik | Bread |
| Po shook'kok | White fox | Pooto | Ear-ring |
| Po abeokrteok | Wish | Pootors | Hole |
| Pe shu ok'toe | Walking | Poo togwok'so ah o yik | Glow-worm |
| Pe charia | Walk | Pootoo'go | Big too |
| Poto pe lajrak | None | Pootook'o to | Stumble |
| Poto'pe | None | Poo'waih | Lang |
| Poto pli jak'to | Not anyturding | Poowo | Blister |
| Petareo | Shoot | Poo yoga | Craw |
| Pe treet mah'took \%. | Poice : 7 : | Poo yotea wik | 8veve plpe |


| Pooysut | Steam | So luag'olz | Black-tamatil leatrex |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potka | Marrow | So ma touk't00 me | Dreen |
| Pot lan toinmok | Marrow bope | So nota | Boothace |
| Pot tow'rah a lo | Clapptag of hands | So nuaghoot | Antio |
| Po tu'mak | Wiah-bope | So rook'ta at a | Take it |
| Pow a lik'to | Gnariod | So amm aritk | Four of them |
| Po wit'to a | 8wollea | So sam'at | Foar |
| Pow kawa | Wide awake | So tang'o rook | Hendeores |
| Powleh | Soot | Se ta jóruk | Hecring |
| Pow lay | Ramrod | Setar | Rer |
| Po woketo | Forget | Sotiluk | No ear |
| Pow'sko | Cup | Se uke'tet | Ear of an aximal |
| Po'yoke-po la'ret | Forgot about it | Se ut'se tik | Bird enare |
| Po yrok'tet | Forgot | Se nk sow'se tek | Enenare |
| Publogreet | Whale's small | Shag's | Whale's stomach |
| Puk la ya'ok | Fleat | Sha hi'uke-a tig'a | Open cloak |
| Puk'ma | At present | Shah tu'ruk | Very thin |
| Puk mum'my | Now | Sba nit'to | Miclaid |
| Pukto'ak | Meet | Shan'o kok | Side |
| Pum mung'na | East | Sha to ak'a yuk | Periwinklo |
| Pum my oogm | Animal's tail | Shal'ta | Thin |
| Pram min uk'tuk | Lend ottor | She | Pike (fish) |
| Pum my ung's | Animal's tail | Shela look | Rain |
| Pun'a | Daughter | She la look'tu | Raining |
| Pun olik to | Deer, ranning | She lik'to a | Large glover's needle |
| Pang'a | Gun mazzle | Shelute | Bundio up |
| Pang'nok | Stag | She'oak | Pike (fish) |
| Pun ne'a | Danghter | Sheog's ruk | Rising water |
| Pun'no | A staff | She rale ag | Woman's protaloons |
| Puo noo'ga rook | Spring (season) | She roop'sa tuk | Soven stars |
| Pun now'roa | Lean person | She sho'ak | Whito grampas |
| Pan uk'she rak | Dried up | She to a'kak | White grampus |
| Pan uk'she yek | To dry | She'wa | Bow of a reecel |
| Pan nk'to mik | To dry | Shi kin'ya | Son |
| Panak'ta lin | Withered | Shi kin'yekt | Short daya |
| Pup'ke | Bird's tail | Shi kin'ye luk | No sun |
| Pat kweet | Potato | Ship shilok | Lemo |
| Puma'ne rok | Turn around | Sho | Which |
| Pa wating | Help | Sho ak'e ro | Killed |
| Sat knolik | Cross-bow | Shog'ok | Samper shin |
| - Gava ak chang toong a | Wont work | Shog ok'to | Sammer fur |
| Ser a kóra | Rice | Shok a wah ik'tok | Torrent, water-fall |
| 80 rak'to | Work, make | Shok a wok'to | Carreat, tide |
| Se vak'to che | Working | Shok a wok'tit | Ramning water |
| Eavak'ton | Made | Shokok | Baleen, or whalebome |
| Basire gait | Wild celery | Shoolon | Arrow-guides |
| Sestimon | Sow with palm sad needle | Shoong'ah | Gall |
| Bo ok ruit'ta it | Flapping | Shoo pootil'a go | Shoot |
| 8eek'rreok | Marmot | Shoop ru'a | Gun barrel |
| Sook aruk'puk | Badger | Shu'a | What |
| Scol/a mon | Outaide | Shak a mitha | Strike, or cofl |
| Seel a wik'to | Fall | Shak i shota rose | Fant |
| Soel gav's ok | Work outade | Shu ki shapera no | Slow |
| Soel colktook | Bhad | Shara | More, additional |
| 8eoly | Weather | Shu'ma | What |
| 80etheo | Whetatone | Shu mago | What is it |
| Senclokt | A pick, clube (oarda) | Sham'na | Pat |
| 80¢kiokt | A constollation of stare | Shu'mon | What is it |
| 80 kioktion | Dig with piok | Shu mon noo | What do joen winh |
| 80hra | Ioc | Shum un'e | Down in |
| 80 kre orber atk | I00 preecare | Shua matope | What are your indemetione |
| 80 kriluk | Noice | Strung'e cho | Indituerent |
| 80 kx merouk | Frosen | Shuagle rak | 8troge dificult |
| 80 kapramek lup | Seven atmes | Shume otrto ak | Green |
| 80 lmo | Cboike | Elume 0 W'to | Beale |
| Eefe | Cusene | gina mistook | Pimo |

## HETMO-ANGLTER FOCNVMNET.

| 8hue me ok'tak | Brush |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8hu cop'to ak | Curiow |
| Shr'pen | When |
| Shap karuk | Water-wheal |
| Shup Kwerruk | Hurry |
| Sha poolloe | Shove |
| Shu poown | Pop-gan |
| Shu rok's ro me | Leaf tobacco |
| Sha shog ip pok'to | Limp |
| Shu'to kwe | Why did you come |
| Sidjo | Whetstone |
| Sik'ek | Deer boot-bottom |
| Sing'a re-poo'wik | Far border on boots |
| 8infk | Sleep, immovable |
| 8in ik's wik | Bedroom |
| 8in it lok'toak | Dreamed |
| Sin ik'shok'to | Lie down to sleep |
| Sin ilk'to | Sleeping |
| Sin in'to ks | Asleep |
| Stin trutin | You will sleop |
| So lin'yat | Bald |
| Sooloon | Coffin |
| 800100n | Box |
| Sootrle mit | Fourth toe |
| So'whot | Mose-berry |
| Sow'yok | Dram |
| Sow yok'to it | Concert |
| Sow yang'a | Drum |
| Sang'mah | Gall |
| 8 a 'rot | Dockweed |
| Tab lao'tit | Tattoo on woman's chin |
| Ta blora | Chin |
| Tab room'a | That one |
| Tag a yuk'puk | Sneese |
| Tatolok | Snow-shoes |
| Tah ah'ook | Shadow |
| Tahe ah'ret | Bracolet |
| Tahik hu'it | Whale's fin |
| Tah mus'ra | That's it |
| Tah'ok | Vein |
| Tah orttos | Mirror |
| Tahtis'a rok | Crane |
| Tah venfo | In thero |
| Tak a lak'a sah | Bitterfy |
| Take $0^{\prime}$ - | A pair (cards) |
| Tak ig'erio-korook | Drift wood |
| Ia keothe | Kill |
| Tak se merak | Changing |
| Takse $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ wah | Leed, or gride |
| Tak tirroz | Loose |
| Takun'a | Down here |
| Takung'a | Reflection in water |
| Tal ea kope gah | Ampriate |
| Tal egow'ruk | Wire bracelot |
| Tavo ma | Five |
| Tal o manit | Five of them |
| Talifo watt | Snipe |
| Tal ingras rah | Endway |
| Tal larime | Shake hands |
| Tal lokene nok | Enemy |
| Tal lay jeh | Chute |
| Talmok | Darken |
| Tal alcon trak | Bachfal |
| Ts mamis | Here, at this place |
| Trume | That |
| Timan | That enot shere |


| Tam ok ot'che a | Chew |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tam uik tora | Loent |
| Ta mupe | At this place |
| Tamutiche | Hand mo |
| Tam uthwo | All of that kived |
| Ta murim | Is here |
| Tan allook | Slato |
| Tang'ong | Intoricating Hquer |
| Tanik | Whito man |
| Tapoche | Belt |
| Tap ete tuk | Double |
| Tapir top'to a | Pocket-knife |
| Tap kanite | Rapids |
| Tap'kok | Sand bar |
| Tapkwo | These |
| Tap po'choike | Feel |
| Tap po'ko | Blind |
| Tap pe look'to ak | Near-sighted |
| Tap su'a why | It is foggy |
| Tap an ru'tin | You boet |
| Tap tik'too | Fog |
| Tap turk'tuk | Fog |
| Tanh'ak | Lagoon |
| Tas seoak'took | Together |
| Tat'ks | Moon |
| Tat ka no'cho | No moon |
| Tat kom'e | Above here |
| Tat pat wan'e | In ; beck there |
| Tat pi'na | Up there |
| Tat'too | Frozen miat |
| Ta von'a | Beck there |
| Tawk rek'tnak | Blue |
| Tawk'se | Trade |
| Tawk ta lu'rum | Negro |
| Tawk ta lu'ret | Black one |
| Tawk torak | Black, dark |
| Tawk to alipuk | Very dark |
| Tawk too'tin | Darkemed |
| Ta yajcho | Weak |
| Ta yah'chate | Bead bracolot |
| Ta yah'ret | Braceleta |
| Ta'yuk | Bracolets |
| Ta yung now'to ka | Wriat |
| Te ek'to ak | Hard |
| Teep'scret | Drift |
| Te gov'to | Teeth |
| To ke luk chuk'too | Not here jet |
| Te kik'took | Arrived |
| Te kol'lot | Out |
| Te kra'tot | Teeth |
| Te kn me véa | Handle |
| Telaifrig in | Rab |
| Te lok'to ak | Scrab |
| Telet'ko | Tattered |
| To'pe | Rotten |
| Te pe ke'zrook | Spoilt |
| Top kal'dait | Meat |
| To're ak | Ermine |
| Te reak'puk | Mink |
| Te reak pake ${ }^{\text {gra'it }}$ | Small can ol powirs |
| Te re in'de a | White fox |
| Tere va | Ftrisbed |
| To ahi'ro | Hear, undopinal |
| To tak'sro gin | Quill ? |
| To upertak | Tough |
| Totse | Treate |


| Tix'a | Thimble | Toog a linga | Braid of hair |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tiga ak'tua | Take | Tooim nota | Last |
| Tig'a ma | Thimble | Took's | Seel spear |
| Tig'a lik | Steal | Too koed'rook | Hell |
| Tig a lok'to a | Thief | Too let'chak | Worm |
| Tiga lo's | Fight | Toonit | King loon |
| Tig a look'a | Hit | Toolik | Goldem plover |
| Tig a muah'ga | Nurse | Too loo | Necdle-case |
| Tiga rah'ah | Point of land | Too loo'a | Raven |
| Tig a shu'ruk | Pick up | Too loorane | Back |
| Tig goet | Foot | Tooloo'muk | Rainbow |
| Tig la rok'to ak | Beat | Toolu'me | Rib |
| Tig'oo | Take | Tool'wah | Long cloak |
| Tig $\mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{ga}$ | Hold | Too'ma | Track |
| Tig u ong'a | Adopt | Toom'ago | Go ahead; lead ofr |
| Tika we'a | Take | Toom'a tin | Tarn beck |
| Tik a yarok | Stiff | Too'mit | Path |
| Tik'el | First finger | Too'mon | Tracks |
| Tik lo's | Knock | Too mon'eat | Sled tracks |
| Tik sow'me ruk | Stiff | Too mook'took | Pale |
| Til a hut'che | Broom, brusb, duster | Toone | Diamonds (cards) |
| Tilla con'a | Sweep up | Toonookk | 8keleton |
| Til om'ni nte | A pouch | Too nuotriok | Ghost |
| Tim ung'a | Whale's back | Toon'rok | Devil |
| Ting's cha too | Fly away | Too pal nik'toot in | Desire to aleep |
| Ting a lo'tok | Sail | Too'pik | Tent, summer house |
| Ting'a ro | To tly | Too ping'a | Dolicacy |
| Ting'e | Hair on body | Too pit toon n ( | Onion |
| Ting me'a | Bird | Too'poop | White fish |
| Ting meak'puk | Grolden eagle | Toopt/ | Windpipe |
| Ting me'ret | Birds | Toop tu'ra ken | Throat |
| Ting'ook | Liver | Too pulie rook | Two bouse |
| Tin'oop | Black or silver fox | Too pak er n'it | Many houses |
| Tira lu | Slice | Too puk'zrook | One hoase |
| Tit kiok | Crazy | Tootan'let | Eared owl |
| Tit ki'yo | Foolish | Tootila's | Grandifather |
| Toag | Ice pize | Too to'alo | Salt moat |
| Toak'alo | Spy-glasn | Too'tok | Chin labrets |
| Toak'a lo mat-an'na | Forter-mother | Too torwok | Moses |
| Toak a look'shok | Snare | Too tong'ik pi | No deer |
| Toak'kook | Tidewater | Tuottoo | Relndeer |
| Toak'o ro | Dead | Too'too-imp'ni | Mountain sheop |
| Toak'pe | Seal spear | Toowa | Walrus tusk |
| Toak'tome | Killed | Too warluk | Walrus tusk |
| Toak'too | Job | Too welke | Huntors |
| Toak tuk'to ak | Throbbing, clock | Toownit | Also |
| To a vwek | Small bat-like bird | To par tok'tit | Battio |
| Tobalata too | Small penknife | To rot ko'jak | Term |
| Tog'o ro kok | Seal bag | Tos lak'tak | Deap |
| Toh'ha | Shadow | Tow'took | Show it; $\times 0$ |
| Toh hi'tin | Bottle | Tow toong it pe | Not 200 |
| Tok a in in tow'ruk | Bottle | Tow'yok-ding oin na | Malediotion |
| Tok'ha | 8hadow | Towy'ya | Batt |
| Tokroyo | Flag | To' yok | Old equaw duck |
| Tok o ro motok | Graphite | Toy'oke | Salt |
| Tok o ro now'tuk | Graphite | Toy one | Seaward, ocean |
| Tokt sho'ro | Win | Toy u'rok | See swallow |
| Tok whe ratin | You win | Ta'bweot | $\mathbf{M} \mathrm{y}$ tarn |
| Tollu | Cab, brown benr | Tak ossrook | Loma |
| Toue o whot'lk | Jaw | Tuk kow rum'e | Cirale |
| Toang o jok'tu tin | Hatred | Tum'e ra | Following |
| Too'a recht | Constoliation of stars | Tung ulito ak | Parple |
| Too a tow'tuk | Batton | Tapen | When |
| Trob room'a | Follow | Tu pitirwo | Ammiet |
| Toolo | Shoulder | Ta rath | Yoart turn |
| Too eforh | 8realder | Ta rekromes | Your tura |

Tu'roose
Tus're
Tuz'rafipe
Tuz'rava
Ty nam'a
Ts num'ab aing
Ty ${ }^{\prime}$
Tyunelka
Ty ang.ok
Ty yaw'zut
C ki shook'tua
Um mang'me
Cn'a kan
Unakut'ea
Tng'a lung
Ung a hulnk'tet
Eng a wit'kin
Eng'mah
Ungob'rogi
Ung ut'too a
Cnt'moke
Unatkoos
Cant'koot
U posa

| Yoar tura | U poorztuk | Knife bandle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| That will do, did | Osh'ak | Birch |
| Siot done | C'wok | Widgeon |
| Finished | Wabrok | Dirty |
| Same | Wam it'in | To drees |
| Same as that | Wamith | To geesticulato |
| Tree creeper | Wan ec ho'ak | Not dirty |
| Wrist | We at ok'to | Betrothed |
| A small sea bird | We'chot | Red lead |
| Hoop | We'it | Sent |
| Layy | We la'rut | Gnesh |
| Clam | Wing ar ok'to at | Dance in bonor of flapce |
| Waitlittle while | Wing ik'to ak | Puberty |
| Cousin | Woi'tik | Light weight |
| South wind | Woi'tuk | Light weight |
| Voctors honse | Wioitu row'nek | Very light |
| Untie | Wo ne to'ak | Jaw |
| Flint seraper | Yaw hoo'tet | Mnaic |
| Cntie | Ye kik'a | Hug |
| Doctor's hause | Yeo' het | Hill |
| Acorn | Yoak'al a | Live |
| Small, canraes-back dnck | Yoke | Live |
| Doctor, magician | Yor'a jok | A kind of fish |
| Ax bandlo |  |  |

NOMERALS.
1 A tow'shek
2 Hi'pah, or mal'ho
3 Ping i shute
4 Se sam'at
5 Tal'e ma
6 E chag'e ret, or ok vin'ile
7 Tal'e ma-mal ro'nik ( $5+2$ )
8 Tale ma-ping i sha'nik $(5+3)$
9 Ko ling'o talia ( $10-1$ )
10 Koleet
11 Ko leet a tow'shek $(10+1)$

[^2]
## GEOGRAPHICAI.

| Herschel Istand | Imp'na rok | Cape Thompeon | Imp nah'pak |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retuin Reef | Oo lik'to me | Cape Seppings | Ke che mudtak |  |
| Bartor Island | Noo boo'a | Cape Blossom | Kik ik tow rak |  |
| Colville River | Neg'a leh | Kotsebue Sound | E'lu | 0 |
| Meado River | Kol n gra'a | Cape Spanberg | To go'tet |  |
| 8t. Clair River | Koo gar'o | Cape Lowenstern | Ke pad'luk |  |
| River weet of Colville | It pek'pung | Schismareff Inlet | Oo pos shuk'a thit |  |
| Point Barrow | Noo'wooh | Cape Pince of Wales | Kin r gan |  |
| Cape Smrth | Oot keavic | Fairwas Rock | Oo ke'e ok |  |
| Comat Point Earrow to |  | Krusenstern Island | Im ok'leet |  |
| Pearl bay | Im'nowk | Ratmanoff Islands | In el'leet |  |
| Pearl Bay | Ping i sha'gu mate | East Cape | Nowbok |  |
| Franklin Point | At ten ok'mate | Coast nortbweat of |  |  |
| Point Belcher | Se zar'o | East Cape. | Kot leet |  |
| Point Collie | Koog mute | Cosat sonthwest of |  |  |
| Wainwright Inlet |  | East Cape | Az rego'a |  |
| Kivor | Kook | Kings Island | Or ke'rok |  |
| Village south of Wain- |  | Sledge Islind | dh jajak |  |
| wright's | Ko la man tow'ruk | Cape Douglan | Ong ne'ar |  |
| Ies Cape | Oo too'kok | Port Clarence | Nook |  |
| Point Lay Villege and |  | Great Lake east of Port |  |  |
| River | Kook pow rook | Clarence | Im ak'a zrook |  |
| River 20 milee eact of |  | Point Spenser | Perol'l it |  |
| Cape Liebarne | Pot meg ofa | Water Place Port Clar- |  |  |
| Cape Liebarne | Wo'rok | -men | Ota reen ok |  |
| Pelat Hope | Fipa rok | 86. Michnale | Tmaruk |  |
| Pelat Fiape Efver | Eboktpak |  |  |  |

In the above voesbalary the words are spelled phonetically, letters being given their nataral English sounds; $k$ in snbstitated for $c$, except in ch, and $k$ takes the place of q. Where goccurs it has the hard sound, as in "gas." -. (N) is for Point Hope and North Coast; —. . (B), Point Barrow ; ..-(D), Diomedes and Cape Prince of Wales; -. - (K), Lake region back of Port Clarence; —. — . ... -(Kev), rivors between Novatok and Point Hope; -. -'"'" (KP), Point Lay.
The vocabulary is the result of four years' stady and practice, one jear with natives alone, when no English word was heard. It has been re-written and corrected erery four months.

Jobn W. Kelly, 1885-1889.

## ESKIMOS IX SIBERIA, FROM CAPE BEHRING TO EABT CAPE.

ASGLO-EBEPIO FOCABLLART.



EBEIMO-ENGLIBH VOCABULARY.

## Plenty

Poke, ceal bag
Pot
Pot

## Ptaraigan

Pufing
Puffin

## Quick

Quick, vary
Rain
Raven
Raven
Ring, inger
Rirer
Ram, drink of

## Sablo

Sack
Sail
Salmon

## Salmon

Salmon-troat
Saw
Sciecors

## Screw

Sculpin
Sculpin
Seal, common
Seal, common
Seal, common
Seal, common
Seal rope
Sexual
Seraal
Ship
Shirt
Shovel
Shrimp
Sbrimp
Shrimp
Shat (door)
Shat (door)
Sing
Sink
Sister
Sit down
Sit down
Skin
Sled
Sled
Sled
Sleep
Small
Smell
Smoke
-


Abelok'tak
Abo look
$A$ buag'oto
A gah'tik
Ab'cho
Ahimenan
At klotake



Snow on groand
Snowing
Snow-shoe
Spear, whale
Spear, seul
Stand up
Star
Star-fish
Star-hish
stocking
Stome tool
Stoop
Summer
San
Teoth
Thimble
Thread
Tobecco
To-morrow
Tongue
Tarbot
Turbot
Vise
Waling
Walrue
Wairus skin
Water
Water, drink of
We
Whale, bow-head
Whale, bow-head
Whale, gray
Whale, fin-back
Whale, hump-back
Whale, narwal
Whalebone
Whalebone
Whale fiukes
What do you wish
What do you wish
Wife
Wind
Winter
Wish
Wolf
Worf
Wolverine
Woman
Woman

| oman | Now'skat |
| :---: | :---: |
| Woodcock (golden plover) | Toonlik |
| Wrestie | Too'a waik |
| Yor | Sha'pa |
| You | Han |
| Yoars | Han'yun |

ESKIMO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.


| Ah mets | Ermine |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ah me wowe jek | Skin |
| Ab tok'a | Fatber |
| Ah val'leok | Clear |
| Ah ja poich'chung na | Mitteua |
| A kwiz'seak | Drink of ram |
| Al mu'chulte | Seal |
| Al carama mek | Turbet |
| A lugen me | Wrat |



| Mangt $0^{\text {\% }}$ \% | House | Ow e tok'o | Go |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Man ra'mok | Go to bed | Owk | Brood |
| Mun'tak | Whale meat | O yok wotcka | Intercourse |
| Mat tak'look | Raven | Pah kin ok | Brown bear |
| Nag'e | Mother | Pa'recht | Whale line |
| Nah'buh | Smell | Pe lek'it | Boots |
| Nak'et | Matches | Pelo'kin | Small |
| Na ln'e tat | Hare | Peni'a | Puffin |
| Nan'net | Land otter | Sorak ot'ku | What do you want |
| Nan ${ }^{\prime}$ a | White bear | Pril' wint in | Irun |
| Nan'ook | White bear | Poogrodt | Shovel |
| Na'pesk | Lake | Poo'jak | Narwal |
| Na poah'yak | Mant | Poo jook' tat | Sciseors |
| Na shotrwot | Crasy | Poonnoon | Clam |
| Nat'chok | Seal | Poo'yok | Smoke |
| Na tơchet | Carlew | Pam chn'wuk | Viso |
| Natsuk | Seal | Pum'ye | Stocking |
| Neg'a | Eat | Pung'a | Mine |
| Negan'ne | Whale killer | Rok'ua | Fly |
| No kwoshe ot | Drink of water | Room'ka | White bear |
| Ne mam kin | Big | Sang sek'a hoy ik | Dack |
| -o otka | Crab | Seek'eek . | Marmot |
| Nopp | Itswers | Seet'look | Mattock |
| Ne she'mok | Know | Se'gah | Ear |
| Ne toong'ook | Badger | Se'koon | Needle |
| Nim kanzeen | Plenty | Sotru | Ice |
| Nin gum'e ta | Hungry | Se'kuh | Needle |
| Nip'choz | Rain | Se $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ suk | Box |
| Ni rek | Mountain | Sha lig a not | What do you wish |
| Ni'ret | Hill | Shi kin'ya | San |
| Ni'wak | River | Sho'ke | Winter |
| Ni'rig | Sister | Shekok | Whalebone |
| Noo'sa | Human hair | Sbo'kwa | Crane |
| Non'y ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | Human hair | Shu kiloog'tin | Very quick |
| Now'skat | Woman | Sha kwil'nat | Quick |
| Nue'to | Badger | Shung ow'ro | Bead |
| Nug a luk'pe | Goo to bed | Sbung aho | Whale killer |
| Nak koo rak | Stand | Sbu'pa | You |
| Nak to'wha | Button | Sing noh'a lak | Kiss |
| Nang'lub | Under-ground house | Snah'ok | Bos |
| Natow'ok | New | So ko'ra | Whale gam |
| Ok an'ok | Woman | Soo'nek | Comb |
| Ok'aw ak | Bow-head whale | Sow woo'yuk | Dram |
| Ot mine'ok | Big duck | Stoke | Finger nail |
| Oknek'to | Crazy | Suk ala'yuke | Bad man |
| Ok'o noke | Sit down | Suk'aluk | Bad |
| Ok'pah | Crow-bill duck | Tah'o wok | White fox |
| On ah'shuk | Hermaphrodite | Tak nil'er ge | Black |
| Ong'dre | Big | Tal'let | Ptarmigan |
| Oowan ok | Whaln spear | Tal no'whoh | Baby |
| Oukaw'che | Hare | Ta palilet | Lenx |
| Oo ke'mek luk | Hole | Tap'che | Belt |
| Oo klung'a | Whalebone | Tap'kwok | Cable |
| Ookcosa | Wolf | Tap pe'tok | Screw |
| Ook'took | Fire | Tas'luk | Arm |
| Ook wad lu'pe | Sulmon | Te chim'na | Grindstone |
| Ook wa'yek | Hare. | Ted li pat'ka | Shut door |
| Oolah | Tongue | Ten keh | Moon |
| Oo loo'kwo | Old | Te pal'et | Mountain sheep |
| Oo munghum | We | Te po'hok | Fin-back whale |
| Oop'ka | Moose | Tig'eh | forefinger; thimble |
| Oo a look'in | Intercourse | Tig u'ok | Hit |
| Oon're | Anchnr | Till be gew'na | A asw |
| Oo wing'a | Husband | Ting a lan ultor | 8ail |
| Orak | Lamp | Tis ke ville | 8tar-imh |
| O'ro-goto | Sled | Hom waik | Vreetle |


$\approx$


[^0]:    The Secretary of the Interior.

[^1]:    *The Eskimos' happy hanting-ground is below the ground, out of the cold.

[^2]:    15 Eke'me ak
    16 E ke'me ak a tow'shek
    19 E nn'e nok o tal'ia (20-1)
    20 E nu'e nok
    30 E nn'e nok ko lin'ik ( $20+10$ )
    40 Mal'ho ke'pe ak ( $2 \times 20$ )
    50 Kah'ho-ke'pe ak-kol'mik che pah ak to $(2 \times 20$ +10 )
    60 Ping'i shn-ke'pe at ( $3 \times 20$ )
    100 Tal'e makn'pe ak ( $5 \times 20$ )
    400 E nu'e nok ke peak ( $20 \times 20$ )

