

of *Wales and Scotland*. If so, it was the name of a line of *enclosing frontier* rather than of an *area enclosed*; so that to call a country like the *whole* of Bohemia, *Marcomannic*, would be like calling *all* Scotland or *all* Wales the *Marches*.

Again, as the name arose on the western, Germanic or Gallic side of the *March*, it must have been the name of an *eastern* frontier in respect to Gaul and Germany; so that to suppose that there were Germans on the Bohemian line of the *Marcomanni*, is to suppose that the *march* was no *mark* (or boundary) at all, at least in an *ethnological* sense. This qualification involves a difficulty which the writer has no wish to conceal; a *march* may be other than an *ethnological* division. It may be a *political* one. In other words, it may be like the Scottish Border, rather than like the Welsh and the Slavono-Germanic marches of Altmark, Mittelmark, and Ukermark. At any rate, the necessity for a *march* being a line of frontier rather than a large compact kingdom, is conclusive against the whole of Bohemia having been Germanic because it was *Marcomannic*.

b. The arguments founded on the name *Boiohemum* are best met by showing that the so-called *country (home) of the Boii* was not *Bohemia* but *Bavaria*. This will be better done in the sequel than now. At present, however, it may be as well to state that so strong are the facts in favour of *Boiohemum* and *Baiovarii* meaning, not the one *Bohemia* and the other *Bavaria*, but *one of the two countries*, that Zeuss, one of the strongest supporters of the doctrine of an originally Germanic population in Bohemia, applies them both to the first-named kingdom; a circumstance, which prepares us for expecting, that if the names fit the countries to which they apply thus loosely, *Boiohemum* may as easily be *Bavaria*, as the country of the *Baiovarii* be *Bohemia*; in other words, that we have a *convertible form* of argument.

2. "Vocabularies of certain North American Languages." By T. Howse, Esq.

The vocabularies of the first of the two following tables represent languages or dialects of that section of the American Indians which is known under the name of Chipewyan (different from the Chipeways or Ojibbeways) or Athabaskan; this last being the term recommended by Gallatin in his 'Synopsis,' and adopted by Prichard in his 'Physical History of Man.'

Those of the second contain the Kútani, a language hitherto unclassified, and two dialects of the great Atna class of languages, spoken from the head-waters of Frazer's River to the parts about Puget's Sound.

TABLE I.

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIXANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
<i>one</i>	eth ly ey	ell thly	en thli ty	inlutés	ea cly t'ye.
<i>two</i>	nan ky	nah kee	ong ha ty	okenté	oo kea t'ye.
<i>three</i>	tah hee	tah ghee	tah tir	tuté	tah t'ye.
<i>four</i>	din gee	ding ghee	ten tir	tinaté	tee tut ye.
<i>five</i>	sus sue ly	see sa hoo li	thla hon ty	lutsonanénté	clah tsoo lah nin t'ye.
<i>six</i>	el ke tah ey	el kee tah di	en chet há ty	inché-ta-té	ca tze tat t'ye.
<i>seven</i>	tah he ah ah tah	e thuls e ding he	thayy ou zir	ta-u-at-éé	oo kai ding kee.
<i>eight</i>	nar ky ah ah tah	ell kee ding he	en chet hen tir	in-ce-denté	ca tzee teen t'ye.
<i>nine</i>	eth ly ah ah tah	tah ghee aht tah	ka la ke nee ty or e thlah	ca-la-kinté	kah lah ken t'ye.
<i>ten</i>	hoo non nath	ou nath nath	ke ner ty [he youdsey	ken-en-té	kay nen t'ye.
<i>an Indian</i>	din nee (a Chepo- weyan)	den na	} dun nah	tiné	sik kanne.
<i>a man</i>	din nae you	den na you	et cha gah	tine-zé	accoo tinne.
<i>a woman</i>	jar coo ey	ge ack ou we	ke hay	ché-thé	tzay gay.
<i>a shoe</i>	keen chee	kiant tsee	tase oh é	te-zvu	kay cuz.
<i>a gun</i>	el kith hee	del ki thy	sun nee	sinné	tyalz ou.
<i>I</i>	sae	cec	nun nee	ninné	see ne.
<i>thou</i>	min	} noh eh	i vé	a-tinné	nee ne.
<i>he</i>	noe hee	} noo oh nee	áh hun nee	nachuné (ninne-you,	ah' coo ne.
<i>we (thou and I)</i>	noo hee	} noo oh nee	ah hun nee ong hary de	sinne you)	
<i>we (he and I)</i>	you did e cho noo nee	min	ah tun nee	nachuné (alenné senne	nah hinne.
<i>we</i>	noo nee	.....	ah tun nee	achunné [you]	nah hinne.
<i>they</i>	noo nah	ded da din na	ah hun ah hee	a-cha-linné	ah coo ne tcho.
<i>this Indian</i>	you did e din nee	.....	i ye tun nee zi e	tinné-la	tee dee siccane.
<i>that Indian</i>	noe hee din nee	} noh eh din na	co zi tun nee zi	tine tiné zé	yaho siccane.
<i>these Indians</i>	noo nah din nee	.....	cho ne tun nee	tinne-zené	too in ne siccane.
<i>those Indians</i>	hi ey an din nee	.....	co zi tun nee	tiné tine zela	too in ne siccane.
<i>this shoe</i>	did hee keen chee	didda keant tsee	i vé kah	u tidi ke	tee dee kay.
<i>that gun</i>	hi ey el kith hee	didda del ke chy	co ri tase oh e	e-yé te-zou	tee dee t'yaiz ou.

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
<i>these shoes</i>	did hee keen chee	didda keant tsee keh	i yé kah sul lee	ti-dé mé-ké	too in ne kaywillah,
<i>those guns</i>	noe hee el kith hee	didda del ke thy keh	co rin tase oh sul lee	u-tu-u-tifou	yah o ne kay sillah,
<i>which man?</i>	e-d loy ey?	a dloy dinna?	yea tun nee?	mé tinné?	tuc ah ne tinne?
<i>which Indians?</i>	e-d loy ey din nee?	.....	yea tun neez ah?	mé tinné zela?	tuc ah ne siccanne?
<i>which gun?</i>	e-dloywoelkithhee?	a dloy del ke thy?	} yea tase oh e?	te-yé te zruia?	tuc ah ne t'yaizon?
<i>which guns?</i>	e-dloywoelkithhee?	.....	may lah?	te-yé te zruia?	tuc ah ne t'yaizon sillah?
<i>who? (singular)</i>	e-d lin se ue?	.....	may dáh thlee nah?	mé la?	i yee?
<i>who gave it to him?</i>	e-d loy nahnil shoo?	.....	may yah ne tegr ah?	te-yé-na?	mai u ah?
<i>whom did he give it to?</i>	e-d loy ba e nar tah?	a dloy bah al tec?	may gah yea ne te gee?	mé-i-a-ne-liju?	mail lah yah inni oh'?
<i>what (thing)?</i>	e-d lyc?	a dloy yew?	yea lah?	yé-ah-s?	mai lah yan ye oh?
<i>my son</i>	sae e az ze	pee e aze	say cho eh	ce-chuane	yai lah ee?
<i>my sons</i>	sae e az ze kae	cee e aze key	ses ka ha	ce-chuanké	see toho.
<i>his son</i>	bae e az ze	ba e aze	met cho eh	ma-chuane	muit toho.
<i>his sons</i>	bae e az ze kae	ba e aze key	neq ka ha	mes-kiké	muit tohoca.
<i>our (thy and my) son</i>	noo nee e az ze	.....	ah ha cho eh	a-cha-el chuanné	nah' inne naho toho.
<i>our (his or her and my) sons</i>	noo nin e bae e ar ze	bah ea keh	ah has ka tun nee zo do	na-kes-ké ké	nah' inne naho' tohoca.
<i>he is good</i>	din nae tee	.....	len nee o	ma-hé le a ouchon	yucka tou it tue ( <i>aiias</i> nizoo).
<i>it is good</i>	i e nes ou	neh hee soo	chow	ouchon	accoo nizoo.
<i>he is not good</i>	i e din ne gid da	.....	thlou cun nee	a lu ouchon	yucka ah' too nizoo.
<i>it is not good</i>	i e nes ow he la	neh hee soo hoo lah	mah tun nee len nee e du	me-ou-sillé	ah too nizoo.
<i>that he may be good</i>	nes ou coo lon le lo	.....	beds il lee	tu-cu-ouchon co lé	nizoo willy ai kassee.
<i>that it may be good</i>	nes ou coo lon te lo la sar	.....	met see o eia saw	ouchon co nedzi	nizoo willy ai kassee.

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
he is arrived (by water)	jah tha kee	tsee ah nin ne yah	nee nee-cay	ne thé elle	yucka tookay.
it is arrived (as a boat)	cha cha ta the keth	.....	hoë da ma new nee kah	mel ni ge-el	titchinillah taseckay.
I love him	i e bar ry e na tah	cee be ah ne tah	maise ke hay	mas-té	seene mass t'ye.
he loves me	sa ry ne ah tah	si ah ne tah	sow-en lee	zo-onlé	yucka sou in t'ye.
I see him	par car nes tah	cee e yea hee	ess he	ma-ca-nes-ta	seene yussee.
he sees me	sae car nel tah	dedda e yea hee	sah ka nen tah	sa ca ne ta	seene yucka' sah ee.
I bring him	bel ne nes del	cee es il yah	saw hah ad gee	che na tel	seene quitzee hoit'ye.
I bring it	ne wos tah	cee nah neal yah	men ah el sul	na-u-isalth	seene quitzee hoillah.
I bring it for him	bah ne wos tah	cee nah neal yah bah	i ye met zin nal sal	mudé-sé-na-a-is-alth	seene tugga quitzee hoillah.
he brings it for me	sah ne ne tah	ded da cee bah e eel yah	set si yah het dil	sals-in-na-i-ath	seene cha quitzee hoillah.
I see him	par car nes tah	.....	.....	ma-cu-nés-tu	seene yussee.
I see his son	bae e az ze ras ey	ba e zze cee eyeat he	met cho eh es e	mul-chuane-cu-nes-ta	seene mut-tcho yusse.
he lives	i e ren ah	ded da chin nagh	ge hat tah	chu-tu	yutt tah.
he causes him to live	i e na e yel nah	ded da bah ghin nagh	yet haz zee ge hat tah	yu-iny-ta	yucka kai t'ye yutt tah.
he sees himself	et el cah nel tah	.....	et ta co na tah	a-te-ca-ne-ta	yusse ah deen e tchu.
I hurt him	rahl tae	.....	sa kay ta tee	yu-chu-ni-lb	see tway witzeway i yee.
I hurt myself	a do a sta	.....	at ta tes tee	yu-o-nis tun	see tway witzeway see ne tcha.
I kill him (as with a gun)	thia e nil thid	cee thial kith	za high	zé-a chin	see ne zaikah yucka.
I kill a moose	den nee e thia a was	dennee cu thial kith	det chent high zes high	tel-chinté ze-a-chin	see ne zaikah hutiah.
he kills himself	thia da nil thid	.....	cole lee	sis-é ché	yucko zaikah ah deen e.
I kill (animals) for him	bah thli e nil thid	cee, bah eke nah deay	at ta zah high	sas-ché	see ne ye zaikah yucka.
he kills for himself	thli e nil thid	thel kith	maw yea zah high	ala-ise-ché	yucko yee zaikah ya adeen chaë.

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
<i>they kill one another</i>	thla ah thiel dah	.....	en tah thla coh	.....	accoone tzedze nai ah neencho.
<i>they love one another</i>	eth ly e nah tah	tah bah a na tay keh	en thlaw e tah en tee	.....	accoone thloa int'ye ho.
<i>they kill for one another</i>	eth lar cha deel nee	.....	nah e da co ah	in-tadzé-lu-a-cong	accoone yeezaichke atiga lah kee ah ee.
<i>he kills often</i>	ele kith	au loh na thil kith	e the za ah eh	nadjji	yucko yeezahhke chlat-teta.
<i>i. e. he is a good hunter</i>	be the ool hee	e kee nah deah caw del yah	nah gey	ouchon nadzil	yucko ootchou nat-zit.
<i>he walks</i>	kae en die	.....	ous za ten nee high	ouchon nadzil	.....
<i>he is a great walker</i>	eg gul a tee	nah al tlah	gah he yah il	yi-alth	yucko kuy yal.
<i>he steals</i>	i e en ah hee	eh nith hee	nah he yah il	nat-lat	yucko ootcho can tah.
<i>he is a thief</i>	i e en ah hee	eh neth kee o yea	geh et alth	chus-al	yucko an nah ee'.
<i>I love him</i>	i e bar ry e nah tah	cee be ah ne tah	en ous e ha	a-nus-i-anh	yucko an noos ee'.
<i>I do not love him</i>	i e bar ry e nah tah e lah	cee bah ah ne tah elah	mause te he	mus-té	see nee maat t'ye.
<i>he loves me</i>	sae ry ne ah tah	.....	at too mause te he	chéa-ten	see nee oosay sah soan-t'ye.
<i>he does not love me</i>	i e sae ry ne ah tah e lah	ded da ce ah na tah elah	so haute teh	zo-onié	yucko see nee soain't'ye.
<i>I love it</i>	bar ry ne ah tah	ci s na tah	at too so haute teh	a-tu su onté	yucko oosay soain't'ye.
<i>I do not love it</i>	bar ry ne ah tah e lah	.....	maw tes eh	mo-as-lé	see nee maat t'ye.
<i>my husband</i>	ah ote ey	cee dinne	at too maw tes eh	ches-tén	see nee oosay sah soan-t'ye.
<i>I have a husband</i>	ah os tee	cee ca denna	mah et say oh	mul-se-oun	sit ee oo.
<i>I have not a husband</i>	din nae yoo sae kel en ne ou lah	.....	sett say oh	sil si ou ongélé	see ne sit tzee oo a'lai.
<i>he is asleep</i>	kae el thlul	thiah et hee	say oh ha tee tes ther	sil-si-oung-nel-tois	see nee oosay sit tzee oo.
<i>he feigns to be asleep</i>	a din ne el thlul	.....	nese teh	sul-line	yucko sittee.
			nese teh ca ho law	zul-té al zeannés	yucko sittee wassée.

ENGLISH.	CHIPLEWYAN.	CHIPLEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of <i>New Caledonia</i> .
<i>he is drunk</i> <i>he feigns to be drunk</i>	i e con tu e neth da con tu e neth da a doo le a	contowey nith dan .....	ten nes togh ten nes togh ca ho law	tou-nel-ton tou-nel-zon ul te zeannés	yucko too nis' too. yucko too nis too wassée.
<i>I suppose he is asleep</i> <i>I suppose he is living</i> <i>a snow-shoe</i>	i e eth lar lay sar i e ren ah lay sar hye	thiah et he lea zah ghin nah la se nes then hoy	nese teh es é cu des té geh te maw ouse lay ah ilch	sal-ti yen-te ya-ta-yenté augh-inluté	yucko sitt' ye illah. yucko guttah illah. ah.
<i>I am snow-shoe</i> <i>making</i>	hye es ah	hoy oust tzeec	ah ilch—as lay	augh ca ta slé	see nee ah' asslah.
<i>I am a man</i>	sae din nae you	cee din na you	tun ner zo es ler	tinné ze-eslé	see ne lah tinne.
<i>I am a woman</i>	sae jar coo ey	cee ge ack ou we	che ghe es ler	che-eslé	see nee lah tzaigai.
<i>he lives</i>	i e ren ah	ah thlaw ghin nah	.....	chu-ta	yucko ( <i>aiase</i> ) iyee guttah. guttah.
<i>he walks</i>	ren ah	ghin nah	ma lynch	ya is zé ta yi-alth	yucko guy yell.
<i>he walks a little</i>	kae en die o e az ze	.....	e thlo a zey gah he yah il	misitile-ya-ass	yucko adoon tzas guy yell.
<i>he eats</i>	sha tee	she e el yea	et setse	at-sils	yucko utzits.
<i>he eats a little</i> <i>where art thou?</i>	sha tee o e az ze ed lus e a din nee?	eee aze she al yea .....	e thlo a zey—et sitse cah ge he too?	ong sitlé al sils tedze-a-liah?	yucko adoon tzas utzits. nee nee tuaidzah witzay?
<i>where I am</i>	ed lus ey rel hee?	ghah cee nath thed a ghin ne nah thed?	joh ese lee na lee o lee?	juna ass lia teize-il-liah?	see nee tchoanda. yucko nitt'ye?
<i>where is his son?</i>	i e bae e az ze see?	ba e aze a ghin ney neh ghah noo e thed [thed?	met cho eh nel lee? chon le el lee	mal-cheecane tedzéil liah? tinne lah ille	yucko mutchoas nitt'ye? yucko tchoanda ah' t' yee.
<i>his son is here</i>	bae e az ze jar see	ba e aze ghah na thed ba e aze ghah na thed	met cho eh chon le el lee sett tesse oh net tee?	mal-cheecane-ju-ané lia si tezon-te-si-sat-whan?	yucko mutchoa tchoanda. nitt'ye see tuaizow?
<i>where is my gun?</i> <i>it is here</i>	sae el kith he see? jar tha tah	cee del ke thy zeire? ghah thel lah	te ele ah cho ne na too a	ti-la-illé jonde nil tois	tchoanda sitt' yee. oosay tchoa sitt' yee. yucko mi tuaizow
<i>where is his gun?</i> <i>see?</i>	i e bae el kith he jar see?	bah del ke thy zeire? .....	met tesse oh net tee?	ma-tezon-nu ti?	yucko mi tuaizow nitt' yee?
<i>his gun is here</i>	i e bae el kith he jar tha tah	bah del ke thy gnaat thel elah	mettese oh cho ne set ho	matelyou joun sat when	yucko mi tuaizow tcho- anda.

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
<i>his gun is not here where do you put it?</i>	bae el kith ey jar tha tah e lar e-d lin nen e t'ynah?	ba del ke thy ghat thel lah elah ..... .....	chon nee met tese oh— na too a da ze nee nee tah?	matezou alon joun sat whan tedze ni-a liah?	yucko m' t'yaizou coosai tchoasitoo. nee ne t'yaizdah ah nee lah?
<i>I put him here</i>	jar nin e ah nin he choo	.....	chon nee law ne tah } chon nee me ne teach	joun ni el chon joun ni el chon joun nu ni ne on	see ne i yee tah ne nelah. see ne i yee tah ne no lah. see ne t'zaizdah ne nee lah.
<i>I put it here I laid it here</i>	jar nin e tah jar ou nun in hee	.....	naze tah te ga nah ah te ed ze wo et se ah net tee ha?	as-tu te-le-sa-li te-edze-yu-illu?	yucko sit tah. yucko gut tah. t'yaizdah hoin yell?
<i>he sits he lies whence comes he?</i>	i e tha dah i e tha tee no ey ed lin e ot se nin e ah?	the ed dah ..... a glinny ot tsey?	to ed ze o et sun ah net tee ha?	te-edze-li yi-ah?	yucko toy yell?
<i>whither goes he?</i>	no ey ud tus ey ta thi?	a glinny its eth e yah?	me gah me gah ote sen me gah ote se at tee me gah ote sen at tee	mi-thé mi-sha chí mithe ouge ya-al mithe edze-taya	mai gah. yai ka mai gah. yucko mai gah witzah guy yell. yucko mai gah t'ziy yah.
<i>a lake at the lake he comes from the lake he goes to the lake</i>	too i e too a ka i e too tsee in in ah i e too tsee ta thi	too ah too ah gah too ah gah ot tsey e yah too ah gah ot tsey eth e yah	ta chow wah? ka ho do? ka ho do ne ute thee es se who?	te-e-kedze? te-akea? ta-u-teza-allé?	yah an nee? t'yed o ah? tah wud dees sah?
<i>how (what man- ner)? when (past)? when (future)?</i>	e-d lah? e-d low hoo? e-d low hoo?	a dlou ount te? a dlou ou? .....	te ed ze zow há? taw net tee? o day cad edze o ze ili ne pal lee	tedze-iah? ta nel ti ah? ou-le-cadzé ta-ou-we-chon quan	quit t'ya casz. nah de seel kah. ne pal lee.
<i>where? how much? it is cold weather it is hot weather a tent</i>	e-d lin nee? e-d ly nal tee? edza ad doe coo ah	a glin ne? a dlou hel yah? hed zah head doh kou ah	.....	.....	.....

ENGLISH.	CHIPEWYAN.	CHIPEWYAN.	BEAVER.	BEAVER.	SIKANNI DIALECT Of New Caledonia.
<i>my tent</i>	sae coo ah	cee kou ah	sen nee pal lee	sa-quan	see ne pal lee.
<i>thy tent</i>	nae coo ah	na kou ah	nen nee pal lee	ne-quan	nee ne pal lee.
<i>his tent</i>	bae coo ah	ba kou ah	pen nee pal lee	alenne-mes-quan	yucko pal lee.
<i>our (thy and my) tent</i>	noo coo ah	noo e nee kou ah	ah high nee pal lee	na-cu quan (niquan ou you : si quan ou you)	much inne pal lee.
<i>our (his and my) tent</i>	noo ne ah coo ah	nou kou ah	ah high nee pal lee yed zé	na-quan (alenne me quan : sinne se quan)	much inne pal lee.
<i>your tent</i>	nae coo ah	nin kou ah	cu yea nee pal lee	a-quan edzies [you]	nee ne pal lee.
<i>their tent</i>	hoo bah coo ah	.....	sen nee pal lee kad zé	qu-quan-edzee	you inne pal lee.
<i>at my tent</i>	sees ah coo ah i yet	.....	nen nee pal lee kad zé	si quan edze	yaika see ne pal lee.
<i>at thy tent</i>	min ah coo ah i yet	.....	men nee pal lee kad zé	na quan zi	yaika see ne pal lee.
<i>at his tent</i>	i e bah coo ah i yet	.....	ah high nee pal lee kad	alinné me quan zé	yaika yucka pal lee.
<i>at our (thy and my) tent</i>	noo nee ah coo ah i yet	.....	cu yea nee pal lee kad zé gus teach	a-juné-quan (nequan o you : si quan ou you)	such distinctions are not found in the Sic-kanne language.
<i>at our (his and my) tent</i>	i e cho noo coo ah i yet	nou kou ah	cu yea nee pal lee kad zé gus teach	a juné-quan (alenne me quan sinne si quan you)	yaika nee no pal lee.
<i>at your tent</i>	min ah coo ah i yet	.....	cu yea nee pal lee kad zé	a cha quan tze	yaika accoona pal lee.
<i>at their tent</i>	I yin ah bah coo ah i yet	.....	yea nee pal lee kad zé	a cha quan te ze	
<i>from the tent</i>	coo ot see	kou ah ot tsin	nee pal lee te che	con quan-le-dge	istah pal lee.
<i>yes</i>	hunn	hihh ah	(Not possible to spell.)	ang	sa hah.
<i>no</i>	doo	doo ou	taw waw or aume maw	inlois	oo say.



TABLE II.

ENGLISH.	KÚTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHOUSHWAP.
<i>one</i>	hook cain.	<i>one</i>	nu co	nax	nicon.
<i>two</i>	ass.	<i>two</i>	ol selle	asseel	seesel.
<i>three</i>	calle sah.	<i>three</i>	kate less	cathleesh	cuthleesh or kethleesh.
<i>four</i>	had sah.	<i>four</i>	moose	mous	mouse.
<i>five</i>	yea co.	<i>five</i>	scille	sheel lixt	itst shelixt.
<i>six</i>	in ne me sah.	<i>six</i>	taw cun	takamxt	takamxt.
<i>seven</i>	whist taw lah.	<i>seven</i>	sis pelle	shish peel ick	its çhou chulka.
<i>eight</i>	waw ah sah.	<i>eight</i>	aye num or ah aye num	teemith	coupst.
<i>nine</i>	ky yie kit to.	<i>nine</i>	hah noot	hachanont	timthleen konka.
<i>ten</i>	ave to vow.	<i>ten</i>	hope pen	opeen ninxt	opixt.
<i>an Indian</i>	ahquelsmah kin nic.	<i>an Indian</i>	sky loo	sk ilon or skylon *	calli mouch *.
<i>a man</i>	te te calt.	<i>a man</i>	scalt te may whom	skullamouch.	skallamouch.
<i>a woman</i>	balle kev.	<i>a woman</i>	sim mame	kithllo mælouch	nochonoch or niko skal- lamouch.
<i>a shoe</i>	cath lend.	<i>a shoe</i>	kis coat lay shin	nax kachan	sheetchou or seeltçhin.
<i>a gun</i>	tah vow.	<i>a gun</i>	soule loule l'minx	eensa, inchaken (me)	een çhat çhawa.
<i>I</i>	cah min.	<i>I</i>	cou yah	anwæ or hanwæ	ganawæ.
<i>thou</i>	lin coo.	<i>thou</i>	an ne way	itcheemith	innawis.
<i>he</i>	min co is.	<i>he</i>	ze nit	anawæ ki insa	tickasallan (both) or uth- linweeket (us).
<i>we (thou and I)</i>	cah min nah lah.	<i>we (thou and I)</i>	cah lah ne way	cheen eith neuch insa	innah wees (he or him), inchatchewa (I or him), cothlenwis (us).
<i>this Indian</i>	in nai ah quels mah kin nic.	<i>this Indian</i>	e chez o cou yah	neemneemleteem	uthleenaweinp (ousus autes).
<i>that Indian</i>	co ah quels mah kin nic.	<i>that Indian</i>	in pel lipt pes-stun	neemneemleteem or leepleep	uthlinweeket (they or ousus autes).
<i>these Indians</i>	wai nai ah quelsmah kin nic nin tie.	<i>ye</i>	e cher	alla sk ilon	nalix kallamouch.
<i>which man?</i>	cath lah te te calt?	<i>they</i>	cher sky loo	eçhæ sk ilon	ægte (g hard) kalla- mouch.
<i>which Indians?</i>	cah lah ah quelsmah kin nic nin tie?	<i>this Indian</i>	chis sky loo		
<i>which gun?</i>	cah lah tah vow?	<i>that Indian</i>	chis sky loo		
<i>who</i>	cath lah.				

ENGLISH.	KUTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHIUSHWHAP.
my son	cah mah hat lay.	<i>these Indians</i>	oult sky loo		nalia seltsam.
his son	hot lay is.	<i>those Indians</i>	aye scio sky loo	echæ or achæ kachan	egie ( <i>g hard</i> ) souloul-
he is good	sook say.	<i>this shoe</i>	coy aye shin	echæ souloulmeen	mick.
it is good	sook kin nai.	<i>that gun</i>	chis soule loule l'minx		egua ( <i>g hard</i> ) whæl seltsam.
he is arrived	swan hab.	<i>these shoes</i>	cah coy aye ahin	echæ whæl (mang) ka-	
I love him	hones sclah kilt.	<i>those guns</i>	sclo soule loule l'minx	chan	
he loves me	sclah kilt nai.	<i>which man?</i>	son wet scalt te may	sou wæt skultomæuch?	
I see him	hones ze caught ah	<i>which Indians?</i>	whom?	sou wet sk ilon?	swattæ kallimouch?
he sees me	ze caught tene.	<i>which gun?</i>	son wet soule loule	souæt thlack souloulme-	swattæ shoulmick?
he steals	i in ney.	<i>which guns?</i>	l'minx?		
I love him	hones sclah kilt ney.	<i>who? (singular)</i>	son sou tink'd?	sou wet?	
I do not love him	cah sclah kilt nai.	<i>who? (plural)</i>	son wet?	sou wet?	
my husband	can no claw kin nah.	<i>who gave it to him?</i>	till sou wet o wee slits	souæt ke wheetlestem?	swattæ komakichtæsh?
he is asleep	come ney ney.	<i>whom did he give it to?</i>	stum?		
I am a man	te te cait ne ne.	<i>what (thing)?</i>	ill sou wet o wee slit	killsoel killwhisilimintou?	
I am a woman	balle key ne ne.	<i>my son</i>	che mes?	estem?	stamæ?
where?	cass kin? cass kin	<i>my sons</i>	stem clec chez?	eskoui or esquaziz	niakousa.
where is my gun?	cah kin cah tah	<i>his son</i>	e-koos sah	esquousquasias	nizquonsquouz ( <i>s or z</i> ).
where is his gun?	vow?	<i>his sons</i>	o sle koos sah	esquosiis	niskosas.
a lake	cass kin tah vow is?	<i>his sons</i>	skooos scess	quisquasquaziz or neem-	nisquouz quozsas.
how much?	cack sah?	<i>our (thy and my) son</i>	oult skooos scess	neetlettit equasi	nisquouassakit.
it is cold weather	ah caw slah co hoke.	<i>our (his or her and my)</i>	cah kōos sah	esquozsissit or esquasixt	nisquous quous sakit.
a tent	cah ah kit lah.	<i>he is good</i>	oult skooos scess o sle	esquogruuzietiet	leá.
my tent	ah kit lah nis.		hurst	chast	
thy tent			[Kooos scess		
his tent					

ENGLISH.	KUTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHOUSEHWAP.
<i>our (thy and my)</i> }	cah ah kit lah nam.	<i>it is good</i>	hurst cel sah	chast echæ	l'a egie ( <i>g heard</i> ).
<i>yes</i>	ah ah.	<i>it is not good</i>	ty-yah	kaest	keist.
<i>no</i>	waw.	<i>that he may be good</i>	key cels sah	kaest	keist.
<i>men</i>	te te kalt nin tie.	<i>that it may be good</i>	zah come-me ne wals	kilth chast	t'chounistlatweellachs.
<i>women</i>	balle key nin tie.	<i>he is arrived (by water)</i>	zah come-me hurst	kichustaweel.	isaoulk, islakous.
<i>girl (in her teens)</i>	nah oh tit.	<i>it is arrived (as a boat)</i>	ze ze lap puss	seeleel or si youth kin- itseeleel [kitch	sticktakit.
<i>girls (in their teens)</i>	nah oh tit nin tie.	<i>I love him</i>	.....	inchaminich	whowhysta.
<i>boy</i>	stalt.	<i>he loves me</i>	in nah ah ment e chez	kochaminixit	chowhystam or who- wækiten. [whystatims.
<i>little boy</i>	stalt nin tie.	<i>I see him</i>	co hah menks	waken	wækatçhims.
<i>child</i>	stalt nah nah.	<i>he sees me</i>	co werk-kis	co wæks or coweeks	manasten.
<i>children</i>	cah mo.	<i>I bring him</i>	quelt tum min	ilch whonisten	maqnan.
<i>father (by the sons)</i>	cah mo nin tie.	<i>I bring it</i>	enel quene	esqueltam, itchineth	macquachten.
<i>father (by the daughters)</i>	cah de doo.	<i>I bring it for him</i>	quelt tum tin	esko meen killi insa	squach ouch chimisequa.
<i>mother</i>	cah sous.	<i>he brings it for me</i>	co quilt tumelts	wæken	wækiten.
<i>brother, eldest</i>	cah mah.	<i>I see him</i>	wæck'd tin	wæketen esquizziz	wæketen isquassa.
<i>brother, youngest</i>	cah nah.	<i>I see his son</i>	week queltin skooos seess	ishçæchum	ilchæchum koukstam.
<i>brother, youngest</i>	cah nah nah.	<i>he lives</i>	will lewheel	t'ough çheeninchuten	coul cheeneent çhont fiken chinamoul.
<i>brother, youngest</i>	cah ah.	<i>he ceases him to live</i>	will lewheelits	wækençhout	wækit çhouka-ee nawis wæketenamnis.
<i>(by sisters)</i>	cah ze ah.	<i>he sees himself</i>	awsant soot	wækençhout	wæketenamnis.
<i>sister, eldest</i>	cahs sous.	<i>I hurt him</i>	loowho pin noon	kinkistameen	kistençhout ken.
<i>sister, youngest</i>	cah nah nah.	<i>I hurt myself</i>	kin l'hoop	kinkistameen çhouth	kistençhout.
<i>uncle</i>	cah ah.	<i>I kill him</i>	pools-stum	ex poulsten	a poulsteen itchoun ( <i>I sey</i> ).
<i>aunt</i>	cah tilt tilt.	<i>I kill a moose</i>	kin poolsumtus-hussah- loucks	toucht çhicken	touchsiken or poulsteen etçe ( <i>deer</i> ).
<i>grandfather</i>	cah papa.	<i>he kills himself</i>	pills soot	pilltænt çhont	pillsten etçhout.
<i>grandmother</i>	cah de de.				
<i>thy husband</i>	in claw kin nah nis.				

ENGLISH.	KÚTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHOUSHWAP.
<i>my wife</i>	cah tilt nah no.	<i>I kill for him</i>	pouish stum	pouhten, itchineeth ( <i>him</i> )	posseelchisten egie.
<i>thy wife</i>	tilt nah mo nis.	<i>he kills for himself</i>	pool sum	spillsk ilocho	estæreuch enwiis.
<i>son</i>	can nah hot lay or	<i>they kill one another</i>	pools te wah	pillstowæoch ti touchæ ethlin	thluckentwæoch uthlin- wæis or istschow min- towaach.
<i>daughter</i>	cass win. [ah calt.	<i>they love one another</i>	ah men kehousse	kachaminiknaous	whyowhytowsæoch.
<i>come here</i>	cloon no.	<i>they kill for one another</i>	poolahstun o co pouish	.....	thicka throughtioutsæ.
<i>take care</i>	ill kilt we in.	<i>he kills often; good hunt- er, i. e. he is a good</i>	{ pill pill se moult	spillsk ilocho	akallum whyyp ( <i>good</i> <i>hunter</i> ).
<i>get out of the way</i>	you waw.	<i>hunter</i>	weast	thought or tuckatoula	owhylyth tæonchous.
<i>go out</i>	tie cath ah min.	<i>he is a great walker</i>	quait quait	sisiyons thlatch wish	eatcheens or kewattim.
<i>stop</i>	selah nah ah min.	<i>he steals</i>	nack quam	nakquom	ka outa moult.
<i>run</i>	mae kaek.	<i>he is a thief</i>	nack quam min	nock nocko moult	nock nock kitchen- moult.
<i>slowly</i>	sin naek kin.	<i>I love him</i>	in nah ah ment e chez	kachaministen or cha- menistem	why whysten.
<i>miserably</i>	ah nis cah zin.	<i>I do not love him</i>	pow is tin e chez or tam in nah ah mene e chez	lant incha minix or cha- menistem	taax who whystim.
<i>beggarly</i>	o per tin.	<i>he loves me</i>	.....	kochaminixt	who whystams.
<i>I give</i>	hone silt ah mah tie kan.	<i>he does not love me</i>	.....	lant chochominixt	who why sten.
<i>thou givest</i>	kin nah mah tiezey.	<i>I love it</i>	in nah ah ment e ze	lant cho minixtim	taax who whystatten.
<i>he gives</i>	slah mah tie zey.	<i>I do not love it</i>	pow is tin e ze	isch ilawiis.	eschalaw iken.
<i>he gave</i>	cah mah tie cates.	<i>a husband</i>	in halloway	kinz esch ilawee	taken esch ilawee ten.
<i>I beat</i>	hone cah slah tea.	<i>I have a husband</i>	kin ep is halloway	lant kinsch il a nee	itich or ittsæch.
<i>thou beatest</i>	kin cah slah leat.	<i>I have not a husband</i>	tum eps halloway	i itich or itchiæte	at atch iæ or atch iam.
<i>he beats</i>	kis kilt come slah leat.	<i>he is asleep</i>	ee tish in	at ch ia	
<i>give me</i>	ah mah tie kit sous.	<i>he feigns to be asleep</i>	cate eate shay yah		
<i>he gave me</i>	nah mah tie kit sap				
<i>I love you</i>	hone slah kilt ney.				

ENGLISH.	KUTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHOUSSHAP.
<i>he lones</i> <i>do you lone me?</i> <i>I hate you.</i>	sciah kilt. kin sciah akap? hone cah sciah kilt ney.	<i>he is drunk</i> <i>he feigns to be drunk</i>	qoui-who coo coo y ah	qua or esquaoch haut quæ tanmæus ( <i>for nothing</i> )	k i ach. kæ i kæch ia.
<i>thou hatest</i> <i>he hates</i> <i>I speak</i> <i>thou speakest</i>	kah sciah kilt. hones ah nah slah. kins ah.	<i>I suppose he is asleep</i> <i>I suppose he is living</i> <i>a snow-shoe</i> <i>I am snow-shoe making</i>	kin tell lis e tish kin tell lis will lewheel nuh co sow wake keshin kin cou zah wake keshin	instilles iitcht poutetchechouch cherewachan kinz coukmat cherewachan	soutçhen lats echchun. chomith shoumaches. itsachelly. achoucho itschilly.
<i>we speak</i> <i>you speak</i> <i>they speak</i> <i>I steal</i> <i>I sleep</i> <i>we sleep</i>	kates ah. hones ah nah slah. talk e tea leat. seals ah. hone i he ne. hone come ney ney. hone come ney nah lah ney.	<i>I am a man</i> <i>I am a woman</i> <i>he lives</i>	key scalt te mee key sim mame will lewheel	kins skalto mæuch kin kilto meloch pont etchæchum	skalum kin orskallumch. sintien nochou nochkin. ittaax itchoutax, cucmach.
<i>I die</i> <i>thou diest</i> <i>we die</i>	hones alhip peney. kins alhip. hone ah o co noak nah slah ney. he shoe. he ken. cah tah vow. tah vow is. ac co vo cle it. ac co vo cle it nook key.	<i>life</i> <i>he walks</i> <i>he eats</i> <i>he eats a little</i> <i>where art thou?</i> <i>here I am</i> <i>where is he?</i> <i>where is his son?</i> <i>he is here</i> <i>his son is here</i>	une will lewheel tin weast co coo hume weast e slain kilt slo walk cus quoi kah? kin lah quene clee ze? quene slo skoos scess? yah lah yah lah slo skoos scess	estçhechum its whisht pont est whi whaust its ethlin ets its thlin kuk klaken kin alla kill klakeen? alla alla eskoussis (alleskoussi <i>my son is here</i> ) lakin esouloulutch?	soups ( <i>breastke</i> ) omach. eatchina. tax whurchanee. aka ethlins. eistcheith ethlins. ithlan kuwachouch. ei nalia or innaliakin. ihanolow or itlahan? illa han isquasas? i allia. isquasas na allia.
<i>give me to eat</i> <i>eat</i> <i>my gun</i> <i>thy gun</i> <i>his gun</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>rocky mountain</i> <i>snowy mountain</i>	ac co vo cle it ac-clo.	<i>where is my gun?</i> <i>it is here</i> <i>it is not here</i> <i>where is his gun?</i>	quene aye soule loule leminx? e-yah tas-sel lah quene slo soule loule leminx?	illaan souloulmenik bon? allia elsta. ta alæ or tax nalia. ihân esquinax?	

ENGLISH.	KUTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.	OKANAGAN.	ATNA OR SHOUHWAP.
<i>road or track</i>	ac que mah nam.	<i>his gun is here</i>	we yah slo soule loule	alla essouloumix	nalia elsta.
<i>large river</i>	cathle man metook.	<i>his gun is not here</i>	tas-sel lah slo soule loule	kan alla souloumix	tatlæ.
<i>small river</i>	hah cack.	<i>where do you put it?</i>	la quene o kits zin tay- ought?	kiaken illi coument?	thlahan cominta?
<i>creek</i>	nis cah took.	<i>I put him here</i>	yah lah kits zin ten	alla toukunbteen	nigenammaal konish.
<i>large lake</i>	will caw ac co nook.	<i>I laid it here</i>	yah lah o tuc quen ten	alla e tecounten	ei i comint.
<i>small lake</i>	ac co co nook nah nah.	<i>he sits</i>	yah lah tah cun ten	almantten	mist çbout chully whæt.
<i>rapid</i>	ah cah hop cæ it.	<i>he lies*</i>	sclaw sel lish	mont	ma mout.
<i>fall</i>	wheat taw hocæ it.	<i>whence comes he?</i>	youghquest ( <i>from to lie</i> )	il coul	it lahanks thlakø?
<i>shoals</i>	ah coke you coo nook.	<i>whither goes he?</i>	till quene hoke ee whoo?	kiaken exhonic?	klahan kinasoch?
<i>channel</i>	hah cath slaw o weak.	<i>a lake</i>	te ke quene slous whoos?	kiaken fouie?	pasilliqua.
<i>wood or trees</i>	ah kits slah in.	<i>at the lake</i>	illa coy tooke [tooke	tæ kont	kiækeath paselliqua.
<i>red pine</i>	he noos.	<i>he comes from the lake</i>	tills coy tooke	kilti kont	pasilliquas slakas.
<i>cedar</i>	heats ze natt.	<i>he goes to the lake</i>	tic cah coy tooke whoo	kilti koult fouie	kotsatch pascelqua.
<i>poplar</i>	ac cæ mack.	<i>how (what manner)?</i>	aye chis quene?	houch keenim?	pack kanamis?
<i>poplar</i>	ac co zle mack.	<i>when (past)?</i>	chispis stem?	tespin keen?	pinnhæ or penhan?
<i>aspin</i>	ah kin ne co co.	<i>when (future)?</i>	peys stem?	penn keen?	pinnhæ?
<i>fire</i>	ah co wheat.	<i>where?</i>	quene?	killa keen?	nahan?
<i>ice</i>	ah kits cah kilt.	<i>how much?</i>	qui nish?	qu inoch?	qu i noch?
<i>charcoal</i>	ah co que me co.	<i>it is cold weather</i>	shalt	itsalt	itsaltanooh.
<i>ashes</i>	ah co que me co.	<i>it is hot weather</i>	ac co leel	quatsch or qualt	quatsnonooh.
<i>kettle</i>	yeats skime.	<i>a tent</i>	spe yal loo	shitoux	shitow.
<i>mat tent</i>	tah lalt ah kit lah nam.	<i>my tent</i>	ease spe yal loo	inçhitow	inçhatchina (my), shi- ton (tent).
<i>head</i>	ac clam.	<i>thy tent</i>	ah spe yal loo	auchitow	natchitew.
<i>eyes</i>	ac cack feat.	<i>his tent</i>	spe yal loose	itçhitoux	itçhitoux.
<i>nose</i>	ac coun.				

\* *He lies* (schlou coat) : this is from the verb *lie*.

ENGLISH.	K'UTANI.	ENGLISH.	FLAT-HEAD.
<i>mouth</i> <i>chin</i>	ac cait le mah. ac cah me zin ne cack.	<i>our (thy and my) tent</i> <i>our (his and my) tent</i>	eah pis spec yal loo. spe yal loose we spe yal loo.
<i>cheeks</i>	ac que ma malt.	<i>your tent</i>	spe yal l'ump.
<i>hair</i>	ac coke que slam.	<i>their tent</i>	spe yal lows.
<i>body</i>	ac co no cack.	<i>at my tent</i>	least spe yal loo.
<i>arms</i>	ac sglat.	<i>at thy tent</i>	la spe yal loo.
<i>legs</i>	ac sack.	<i>at his tent</i>	ils spe yal loose.
<i>belly</i>	ac co womb.	<i>at our (thy and my) tent</i>	ass spe yal loo we spe yal loo.
<i>back</i>	ac cove cah slack.	<i>at our (his and my) tent</i>	ils spe yal loose we spe yal loo.
<i>side</i>	ac kin no cack.	<i>at your tent</i>	e spe yel l'ump.
<i>ears</i>	ac coke co what.	<i>at their tent</i>	ill spe yel loose.
<i>animals</i>	yah no.	<i>from the tent</i>	oh nah.
<i>horse</i>	kilt cait lawah shin.	yes	tam.
<i>stallion</i>	cass co.	no	
<i>mare</i>	stougalt.		
<i>bull</i>	neel seek.		
<i>cow</i>	slouke copo.		
<i>caif</i>	ah kin co malt.		
<i>tiger</i>	s'vie.		
<i>bears of all kinds</i>	cap pe tic.		
<i>black or brown bears</i>	nip pe co.		
<i>grizzle bear</i>	kit slaw o slaw.		
<i>rein deer</i>	neats snap pic co.		
<i>red deer</i>	kilt caw sley.		
<i>moose deer</i>	snap pe co.		
<i>woobereen</i>	ats po.		
<i>wolf</i>	cack kin.		
<i>beaver</i>	sin nah.		

ENGLISH.	KUTANI.
<i>otter</i>	ah cow oh alt.
<i>mink</i>	in new yah.
<i>martin</i>	nac şuck.
<i>musquash</i>	an co.
<i>smallgrey plain wolf</i>	skin koots.
<i>birds</i>	to coots cah min nah.
<i>blue jay</i>	co quis kay.
<i>crow</i>	coke kin.
<i>raven</i>	nah nah key.
<i>snakes (rattlesnake)</i>	wilt le malt.
<i>garter snake</i>	ah co new slam.
<i>roots (camass)</i>	hap pey.
<i>bitter root</i>	nah cam me shou.
<i>tobacco root</i>	mass mass.
<i>sweet potatoes</i>	ah whis sea.
<i>moose berry</i>	ac co mo.
<i>strawberry</i>	ac co co.
<i>pipe</i>	couse.
<i>pipe stem</i>	ac coot lah.
<i>axe</i>	ah coot talt.
<i>tobacco</i>	yac ket.
<i>flesh</i>	ah coot lack.