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THE

KLAMATH INDIANS

OF

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

BY

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DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.
THE KLAMATH INDIANS OF OREGON.

By Albert S. Gatschet.

DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

INTRODUCTION.

The present Dictionary, divided in two parts, contains the lexical portion of an Oregonian language never before reduced to writing. In view of the numerous obstacles and difficulties encountered in the preparation of such a work, a few hints upon its origin and tendencies will be of service in directing the studies of those who wish to acquire a more intimate knowledge of this energetic and well developed western language.

The Klamath or Mäklaks language is spoken in two dialects, that of the Klamath Lake Indians, or É-ukshikni, and that of the Modocs. No obstacle prevented the gathering of the terms of both dialects into one and the same word-list, because the dialects differ but slightly, though more in their lexical than in their grammatic forms. The difference is so slight that the people of both chieftaincies understand each other readily in conversing about common subjects, and the few terms of which they fail to have a mutual understanding are entered below as belonging to only one of the two divisions of the Mäklaks people. Generally speaking, the northern or É-ukshikni dialect has, where differences exist, preserved its words in a more original, archaic and uncontracted form, while the southern or Modoc dialect is apt to exhibit contractions and elisions instead, as well as other phonetic processes which tend to show a more advanced stage of linguistic decay. This dialect has also incorporated more foreign terms borrowed from English, Shasti, etc. than the northern dialect.
But aside from these minor discrepancies of speech, it would be wrong to suppose that the language of the Klamath Lake Indians, or that of the Modoc Indians is entirely homogeneous within itself. Every class or cluster, band or settlement of Indians has a few terms peculiar to itself, or some words used in other acceptations than observed among its neighbors; one band may use a derivative of some radix or base in a certain sense, and the nearest settlement may use another derivative of the same origin instead, or pronounce it in a different manner. Should, therefore, a traveler passing through the uplands bordering the lakes of the Klamath River basin not be able to identify at once some of the words given below, this would by no means prove that such words do or did not exist in the language. Besides the terms extracted from the foregoing Texts, there is perhaps not a single word in this voluminous Dictionary that has not been repeatedly verified through Indian informants, and what could not stand this test has been scrupulously eliminated.

Narratives and other texts, correctly worded, yield the most important contributions to a word-collector, and are in every way preferable to the gathering of disconnected terms from an unknown language. I have therefore availed myself fully of the lexical treasures stored up in the historic, ethnologic and poetic specimens obtained from the natives; but, since their interlinear translation cannot, in the narrow space allotted, give in every instance the full import of a term or phrase, a thorough understanding of my Klamath Texts, especially of the songs, implies the unremitting use of the Dictionary. To illustrate clearly and thorougly the special functions of words, passages from the Texts contained in Part First of this work are adduced as evidence, with their quotation numbers giving the page and line where they occur. Quotation figures separated by commas refer to the Texts in prose; figures separated by semicolons, to the Poetic Texts. The Notes explaining portions of the Texts will, in many instances, supplement the definitions of the words as given in the Dictionary.

Before tracing the plan followed in composing this Dictionary, a remark of a more general import may be inserted to illustrate the phonetic character of the language.

The fact that languages of rude and primitive tribes are built up
more regularly and often show a closer observance of logical principles
than those of peoples of ancient civilization has often been pointed out, and,
so far as it relates to the contrast between inflective and agglutinative lan-
guages, can no longer be doubted. Agglutinative tongues are spoken by
most of the savage races, and, as to their morphology, show more regularity
in their inflections, because the affixes are not so much altered and ground
down by phonetic wear and tear as the affixes of inflective languages. This
is because in the former languages the mental force binding and fusing the
affixes to the root has acted less powerfully than in the latter. The natives
still retain in their minds the original meaning of each verbal or nominal affix,
whereas this remembrance has been long since obliterated among the indi-
viduals speaking inflective tongues; and the regularity of inflections natu-
really results in the other group from the indiscriminate addition of these
to each root or base of the language. A language rich in grammatical forms
is usually simple in its syntax.

But in their phonology most agglutinative languages do not show the
regularity observed in their grammatical forms. Physical agencies, hidden as
yet from our mental eye, produce alternations of the sounds pronounced with
the same organ of the vocal tube, which in some of the languages are profuse,
in others less numerous. In most North American languages we notice the
interchangeability of the surd and the sonant explosives, of the sounds of
the labial, lingual, etc. series, of ʋ and ʋ, of ɹ and e, and in the language
of the Mâklaks the alternation of sounds, of which a table is given below,
plays a very prominent part. When a word is pronounced in six or more
different ways, as in this language, it evidently should not appear so often
in the Dictionary, but on the other hand it would be most unscientific to
apply a preconcerted, uniform phonetic representative to each of these
words. This rule has often been adopted in the notation of other Ameri-
can languages, all terms with initial labial (b, p, m, v, w) having, for
instance, been written either with b or m. I have in the Dictionary pre-
ferred the method of placing at the head of each item that phonetic form of
the word which is most frequently heard, and of subjoining to it the other, or
a few of the other phonetic forms, the order in which they follow suggesting
the order of their frequency.
This method is applicable to the preparation of a dictionary: but in writing texts of the language, every word and sound must be laid down as it flows from the lips of the native informant, pure and unaltered. In these languages, every sound of the current speech is, or may be, significant: unchanged by imaginary phonetic rules derived from the study of literary languages, every word and syllable should be, as it were, photographed with its peculiar short, long and duplex, clear and obscure vowels, drawlings and stops of the voice, noises and clangs. The law of accentuation, as observed in the language of the Mâklaaks, sustains this principle in a singular manner; for in this western tongue accentuation is much more a syntactic than a morphologic feature, the position of the accent being very generally determined by the run of the sentence. There are but a few polysyllabic words that never shift their accent.

One of the manifold consequences of following fanciful phonetic rules, often engendered by the desire of using as few types as possible, is the arbitrary suppression in literary publications of sounds existing in a language. Thus the Mohawk dialect of Iroquois is represented to have twelve or thirteen sounds only, while in reality it has no less than twenty-six. Indian texts can convey their full meaning only by accurate phonetic transcription; and when they pass down to posterity in this shape, as a true and faithful monument of the tribe who produced them, others may discover phonetic or other laws of the language which our studies have failed to reveal to our own understanding.

After the absolute form of the word, the Dictionary gives in the majority of cases its distributive form, derived from it by what is called distributive reduplication. When the various phonetic modes of forming the distributive from the absolute form have been studied attentively in the Grammar, the absolute form will readily suggest itself when looked for in the Dictionary, though in some of the more difficult cases indications are given to help the reader in his search. Many nomina actoris and other terms occur in the distributive form alone, or are more frequent in this than in the absolute form.

The definitions are presented in their etymologic order, which is the order of their historic evolution. It is true that in many instances the form
or function of the radix is unknown, and then the meanings are presented in the order which seemed most plausible. Wherever it could be done, the radix or base of a derivative is pointed out (except when it is contained in the item just preceding), and comparisons of an etymologic or synonymic import are added at the end of the item, to aid further research.

The proper names found in the language, personal and local, were gathered with special care on account of their linguistic importance, and inserted into the Dictionary. Those among their number which can no longer be explained by the existing words of the language are likely to contain archaic forms, and archaic forms belong to the most valuable materials of which grammarians can avail themselves. American names given to Indian men and women were inserted into the Dictionary, but names of Americans were excluded from it, though mention is made of them in the Texts.

Animal and plant names are mostly derivatives, and the difficulty experienced in analyzing them etymologically proves their high antiquity. A large amount of both were furnished by the informants, though I was often left in the dark concerning their accurate equivalents in the English language. Many bird names have an onomatopoetic origin, and many beasts, especially those pursued by hunters, have several names, varying according to the color shade of their peltry as altered by the seasons, or possessed of one real name and various attributes or poetic epithets. Of a few animals the male bears another name than the female; of a few alimentary plants the eatable portion another than the stalk or tree. I took down as many characteristics of these nameless waifs of the Klamath fauna and flora from the Indians as they could recollect, and on returning to Washington submitted the notes on the animals to H. C. Yarrow, M. D., and to Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the well-known ornithologist; on the plants to Mr. Lester Ward, and Dr. George Vasey, botanist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, these gentlemen having personally observed these objects during their extensive travels in the great interior Basin and on the Western Slope. The scientific names given in the Dictionary rest on their identification, and where the species could not possibly be identified, the name of the genus at least was entered in following their suggestions.
It is proper to state here that the ancient Modoc country on Lost River and vicinity has a milder climate than the settlements of the Klamath Lake people on Upper Klamath Lake, and that on this account the former country yields somewhat different and more abundant natural products than the latter.

LIST OF SOUNDS OCCURRING IN THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

a as in alarm, wash; German, Mann, hat; French, pas, gras, flane.

å longer sound of a, as in for, father, smart, tart; German, schaden, lahm, Fahne.

â as in law, all, full, tall, taught.

æ as in hat, man, fat, ass, slash.

b as in blab, bold; German, beben; French, barbe.

d as in dread, did; German, das, dägen; French, de, darde.

dsh as in judge, julep, George, dudgeon.

c as in tie, swell, met; German, schwelt; French, belle, selle.

e è as in last syllable of preacher, butler, tippler; German, Bücher; French, le, je, me.

é as in they, fade, jade, shade; German, stehlen; French, chaire, maire.

ê as in they, fade, jade, shade; German, stehlen; French, chaire, maire.

g as in gig, yell; German, gross; French, gros, grand, orgueil.

gh lingual gutteral produced by bending the tip of the tongue backward, resting it against the palate, and when in this position trying to pronounce g in gag, gamble, again.

h as in hay, haul, hoot; German, haben, Habs. Written sometimes 'h in the midst of words.

i as in marine; German,ichten; French, ici, patric.

í longer sound of i, as in bee, glee, reef; German, spiegel, Stiefel.

ì as in still, rim, whim, split; German, finster, schlimm, Wille; when long, it is i in German ihn, schicken.

y as in year, yolk; German, Jahr; French, yeux; not used as a vowel.

k as in kick, kernel; German, Kamm, Kork; French, soc, coque, quand; Spanish, quedar, quizá.
LIST OF SOUNDS.

**k** lingual guttural produced like g by bending the tip of the tongue backward, holding it against the palate, and then trying to pronounce k, c, in kindness, killing, cool, craft. The tongue must be placed more firmly against the fore portion of the palate than in the g, in order to allow less breath to escape.

**z** the aspirate guttural in lachen, trachten, Rachen, Suche, as pronounced in Southern Germany; not occurring in English, French, or Italian; Spanish, mujer, dejar; Scotch, loch. It has nothing in common with the English x.

**l** as in tall, loon, lot; German, Lilie; French, lance.

**m** as in model, will, mimic, mum; German, Memme.

**mb** as in ramble, gamble, nimble.

**mp** as in imp, sample, thumping.

**n** as in mun, net, noose; German, nein; French, nirre.

**nd** as in under, quandary; German, Stunde; French, bande, offrande.

**ng** as in ring, bang, singing; German, singen, hangen.

**nk** as in prank, rink, spank; German, Schwank; French, cinquant.

**nk** the lingual guttural k nasalized.

**nz** the aspirate guttural z nasalized.

**nt** as in ant, internal; German, Tinte, Flinte; French, crainte.

**o** short and clear, as in oracle, proxy; German, Molken, rollen; French, monter, sotte; Spanish, oso.

**ö** longer sound of o, as in note, rope, coast, close; German, Fleh.

**Boot, roth; French, sauter.

**ö** as in bird, burn, send; German, blöde, Römer; French, déuil, cœur.

**p** as in pipe, papa; German, Puppe; French, pied.

**s** as in sad, sale, soul, smell; German, Seel, Sichel; French, sauce, sein.

**sh** as in shaft, shingle; German, Schale, Schön; French, chercher.

**t** as in trot, tell, tiptop; German, Tafel; French, tour.

**tch** as in church, chaft, choke; German, häscheln; Italian, cicerone; Spanish, chaparral, chicha.

**u** as in smooth, truth; German, Fuss; French, loup, ponter, outrage.
INTRODUCTION TO THE DICTIONARY.


ii not in English; German, \textit{kahl}, \textit{Gefuhl}; French, \textit{bouw}, \textit{pave}.


w the ū before vowels; \textit{water}, \textit{waste}, \textit{wolf}, \textit{wish}, \textit{wayward}; in German it corresponds nearest to short ū, not to ū; nearly as French \textit{on} in \textit{oui}, \textit{onate}.


The English ū is rendered by \textit{gs} or \textit{ks}, the German \textit{z} by \textit{ds} or \textit{ts}, all being compound articulations. The two points on ū, o, u (ū, ū, ū) are not signs of diacresis; they mark softened vowels.

The pronunciation of the \textit{diphthongs} may be easily inferred from their component vowels; it is as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ai} as in \textit{life}, \textit{mine}, \textit{sly}, \textit{die}, \textit{dye}.
  \item \textit{au} as in \textit{loud}, \textit{mouse}, \textit{arouse}.
  \item \textit{ei} a combination of \textit{e} and \textit{i} resembling the vowel sounds in the word \textit{greyish}, united into a diphthong.
  \item \textit{yn} or \textit{in} as in \textit{pure}, \textit{few}, \textit{union}.
  \item \textit{oi} as in \textit{loin}, \textit{groin}, \textit{alloy}.
  \item \textit{wa} or \textit{ua} as in \textit{watch}, \textit{wash}; French, \textit{eie}, \textit{loi}, \textit{roi}.
  \item \textit{wi} or \textit{ui} as in \textit{quid}, \textit{win}, \textit{switch}.
\end{itemize}

All the diphthongs being of an adulterine character, they can generally be separated into two vowels, and then are hyphenized, as in \textit{i-u}, \textit{o-i}, \textit{ā-i}, \textit{u-ā}.

\textbf{GRAPHIC SIGNS.}

\begin{itemize}
  \item arrested sound: skō\textsuperscript{hs}, \textit{spring time}; tchú\textsuperscript{ka}, \textit{to swim up stream}.
  \item apostrophe marking elision of a vowel, of ē or any other sound: heshūn\textsuperscript{mp}li for heshūn\textsuperscript{mp}li, \textit{to recover one's health}.
  \item hiatus, separating two vowels as belonging to two different syllables: pála-\textit{ash}, \textit{flour}; lēnú'-\textit{ish}, \textit{thunder}; or two consonants: tsīāls-hā\textsuperscript{m}ni, \textit{at salmon-time}.
\end{itemize}
LIST OF ALTERNATING SOUNDS.

- * separates the parts of compound terms: skúks kía'm, spirit-fish or letiferous fish.
- acute; the only accent used for marking emphasized syllables.
- vowel pronounced long: mi'ni, large, great; teháleks, meat.
- vowel pronounced short, except ō, to which a distinct sound is given: yúmáltká, to return from berry-harvest.

**ALTERNATING PROCESSES OBSERVED IN THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.**

(alt. means: "alters with ")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Alternation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ä</td>
<td>alt. ē, ō</td>
<td>mp = alt. p (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>alt. ä; e (rare), o, or elided.</td>
<td>n = alt. l (rare and only dialectic).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á</td>
<td>alt. o</td>
<td>nd = alt. t; d (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>alt. ē, e</td>
<td>ng = alt. g, nk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>alt. ō</td>
<td>nk = alt. k, ng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>alt. a (rare); e</td>
<td>nk = alt. k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>alt. p</td>
<td>nz = alt. z, k, k, nk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>alt. t; nd.</td>
<td>nt = alt. t, nd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsh</td>
<td>alt. ds, teh, ts; sh (rare).</td>
<td>ō = alt. ā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>alt. ē, i; ai (rare).</td>
<td>o = alt. u, a, ā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>alt. e, ī, ò, ì; or elided.</td>
<td>ō = alt. ū; na; an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēophile</td>
<td>alt. i (not often); e-i, a-i, ai.</td>
<td>p = alt. b; mp (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>alt. k; z; seldom h, g, k, ng.</td>
<td>s = alt. sh; ss, z (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>alt. k; z; g, k (rare).</td>
<td>sh = alt. s; teh (rare); ss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>alt. k; decidual.</td>
<td>t = alt. d; ut, nd (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>alt. iy, yi; e.</td>
<td>teh = alt. dsh, ts, ds; sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>alt. iy, yi; ē (not often).</td>
<td>u = alt. o; vu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>alt. i in diphthongs.</td>
<td>ū = alt. ō; wu; ua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>alt. g, z, k; h; g (rare).</td>
<td>ū = alt. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>alt. z, k, g; g.</td>
<td>ua = alt. ō, ū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>alt. k, k, g; g, h (rare).</td>
<td>vu = alt. u, wu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>alt. n (rare and only dialectic).</td>
<td>w = alt. u in diphthongs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>alt. mp, p (rare).</td>
<td>wu = alt. vu, u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mb</td>
<td>alt. b (rare).</td>
<td>z = alt. s (rare).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sounds d and t were kept strictly distinct from the palatals dsh and tch throughout the series of words in which they occur, but words containing the sounds m and n were left intermingled with those containing nz and the nasalized explosives mb, mp, nd, ng, nk, nk, nt, of which they form components.

V occurs only in the combination vu. Words with initial wu- are all entered under vu-

See remarks on the diphthongs, Texts, page 12.

Forms included in parenthesis (—) are very unfrequently met with.

The simple sounds susceptible of gemination are as follows: the vowels a, e, i, o, u; the consonants g, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t.

From the alternating list of sounds and the rules submitted the finding of a Klamath word in the Dictionary will not, after a few hours of practice, meet with any difficulties. I subjoin a list of instances, which will prove useful to beginners, and have italicized the most frequent form of the word as the one occupying the first or only place in the list of words.

Gö-uni can be pronounced ké-uni, kū'-uni, gā'-uni, và'-uni, and will be found under ké-uni.

Nëilla can be pronounced kī'la, kīla, kīlla, užīla, and will be found under kī'la, though in this special instance it is difficult to state which is the pronunciation most frequently resorted to.

The term tāmno can be pronounced tá-mnu, dàmenū, tāmēnū, and will be found under tāmnu. Other instances are:

- huáltoks, huáltaks, wáltaks, wáltoks.
- Sá-ad, Sá-at, Sá'lt, Shā't.
- p'lä'ntant, p'lä'ntant, p'lä'ntant, plë'ntant.
- i-āmash, áamash, yāmash.
- pená'dsha, penó'teha, penó'dsa, pinó'dsa, pinú'teha, pinú'tsa.
- gū'ka, gū'ká, kōka, kōga, kū'ka
- udópka, uṇtopka, wudópka, udīpka, wūdīpka, wūtupka.
- sawiga, swawiga, sawika, shawika, tehawiga, tehauika.
- uýesh, úiesh, wiesh.
- tēmēshka, tīmēska, tūmēskas, tēmēshka.
- kōkua, kūkua, gū'kua, gū'kua, gūhá etc.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

**Abbreviations**

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<td>sq. and the line following</td>
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<td>pers.</td>
<td>personal</td>
<td>sq. and the lines following</td>
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<td>pl.</td>
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<td>subj. subjective case</td>
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<td>postp.</td>
<td>postposition</td>
<td>v. verb</td>
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<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
<td>v. act. active verb</td>
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<td>pres.</td>
<td>present tense or present form</td>
<td>v. impers. impersonal verb</td>
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<td>v. intr. intransitive verb</td>
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<td>v. med. medial verb</td>
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<td>v. reciproc. reciprocal verb</td>
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<td>q. v.</td>
<td>quod vide: (reference to another term)</td>
<td>v. refl. reflective verb</td>
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<td>redupl.</td>
<td>reduplicated form</td>
<td>v. trans. transitive verb</td>
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**ABBREVIATIONS—Continued.**
DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

KLAMATH—ENGLISH.
A, when beginning a word, is usually pronounced clear, as in barge, large; it alternates at times, when in the middle of or at the end of words, with a, e and other vowels. This vowel is a component of many radical syllables, as observed in páha, táměnu, taktkli, and when serving as a prefix is indicative of one long-shaped article; cf. adšága, atchiga, átpa; before a nasalized consonant in ánda, ánu.

A occurs also often as a separate word, more frequently so in the Kl. than in the Mod. dialect, and then is usually placed before the verb: Titak a láñcha Titak is building a house. It is not easily translatable in English, but indicates very frequently custom or habit, as will be seen by the following instances: Spú’klísh a sha shūtu kñč-ñtch ñn construct sweat-lodges from willows, 82, 2; tatátkas a híshuaksh tehímeña whenever a husband became a widower, 82, 4; tiíñnk a hú štma hoven 1 fly around, 177; 21: pāp an a nú shā’šhatk; nú a gátpa pāp I am called the marten; I, the marten, am coming, 177; 10. Cf. 82, 6, 8, 12; 84, 1; 87, 4. 10.; 88, 4. In historic narrative a is almost as frequent; cf. 22, 19, 24, 21. 29, 21. 64, 9, 68, 4, 70, 9, 120, 11. 140, 2, 5, 6, 11 (an for a nú); 141, 3. 5. When coalescing with other words than verbs, it often changes into a or é: áténen for at a nen, 23, 5.; tántké nan for tánkt a nat; táttáténut for tat at a nat, 24, 19.; áténish, átěni, 90, 12, 13. and Note to 138, 6, 7.; or it becomes emphasized: tatá for tat á, tat há (this is also interrogative); tatátuk; aka, aká, for ak a, ak ha, ak há; nú for úna á; tidshá, 189; 5.
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Klamath–English Dictionary.

alt. alt. ha! há! Interrogative particle, often exclamatory, inserted into questions, and mostly appended to them as the concluding word or standing after the first word. Being a particle of actuality, it refers to the present tense. Shaná-ul' i ampo a! or simply: i ampo a! do you want water? :t há pitcha kóoks? is the fire out? Mod.: Plé'kamkshi á? at Frank's house? 140. 4; ká-itak há i nish lóla? do you not believe me? Mod.: at há i náhu? are you ready? In tatá, 41, 5, it is combined with the adverb táta (tátá há!).

ā abbr. from at, now, then, q. v. 22, 2 21 29, 19, 30, 3, 31, 13, 184; 37.

It is pronounced long.

ā abbr. from the pronoun āt, ye, q. v., as ná is abbr. from nád, nát.

a-aháhi-yá, a refrain frequently heard in shamanic and popular songs. Cf. håhi-iya. Occurs also in Iroquois and other Indian songs, and is of a lugubrious character. 156; 34.

á-atá, d. of áti, q. v.

ádak, átak, d. a-ádaq salt: á, íta, shewína to put salt on, to salt. Kl. shúl, shiél. Only Modoc; it is the Shastí term átak, átay, salt.

adshága, d. a-adshága to play the violin, to fiddle.

adshágo'tkish, d. a-adshágó'tkish violin, fiddle.

Agawesh, Aká-usk, (1) nom. pr. of an Indian settlement and camping place on Lower Klamath Lake and on Hot Creek, Cal., which runs into that lake from the south. (2) nom. pr. of Lower Klamath Lake. The name is mentioned by Squire E. Steele as Okkowish in Report of Indian Affairs 1864, p. 121, but it is given there a too wide signification. Cf. Aká-uskíni.

Agency, agens', the agency buildings of the Klamath Reservation, Lake Co., Oregon: 36, 11 66, 12, 14. Láki pén géna agency lúldam the chief went again to the agency in winter, 35, 17.

Agency-ní, adj., pertaining to the agency: agenci nish lákiash hashashumákia he spoke to the "agency-officer", viz. to the agent, 66, 15.

aggá-idshá, d. a-aggá-idsha to go and stick up, to raise on a stick or pole, to suspend on a pole. Speaking of more than one object: iggá-idshá, 149, 12.

aggá-idshána, d. a-aggá-idshána to hang up, to suspend while going. Speaking of many objects: iggá-idshána, 105, 2.
aggáya, d. a-aggáya (1) to be hung, fixed, or suspended; to be stuck in at some elevated spot: kídshtat aggáyan (kídshtat aggáyan being hung up inside the lodge, 122, 10. Refers to one long-shaped article; and as v. trans.: to hang up, to suspend, as clothing after washing: wákash pílsha yánmíkí ággapíksh they forgot none except the bone-awl which was sticking (in the upper part of wigwam), 120, 22. (2) to hang up provisions, food etc. in sacks upon trees. Speaking of many objects: iggáya, d. i-iggáya. Cf. ipná’tsa, kshaggáya, laggáya.

aggédsha, d. a-aggédsha (1) v. trans. and intr., to turn around in a circular motion, to describe a circle or segment of a circle. (2) subst.: hand of a clock- or watch-dial. Cf. kshakídska, nilgi’dsha.

aggídsha, d. a-aggídsha to go up while sticking close to; as weasels do when climbing trees, 168; 37.

aggíma, d. a-aggíma (1) to go around, encircle; said of inanimate objects. (2) subst.: rim encircling kettle or other vase. Cf. takíma.

áha-aash, pl. túní a, small species of crows. Onomatop.

ái, a-i. See hai.

áshí, d. a-i’shi to secrete, to conceal; to keep secret, to keep as a secret, 122, 20. Áshishímtch, “Old Aishish”, one of the many mythologic names composed with -amitch, q. v. See also Aíshish.

Aíshish, Aísis, nom. pr. of Aíshish, in whom some natural powers were deified in masculine shape by the Máklaks. He is reputed to be the son of the creator and ruler of the world and mankind, the tricky K’múkanmtch: 94, 8, 9, 95, 20. He has five wives, whose names are given 99, 9, 10.: Túhush, Stókua, Kli’tish, Wí’ks, Tsí’ka; four of these are the names of birds, and three among them of water-fowls. He associates with men (máklaks), gambles with them, 99, 2–8; and rivalizes with them successfully when shooting at the mark, as reported in his “shashapkelc’ash” or myth: 99, 4. 100, 20. To judge of his mythologic character correctly, it is important to observe that when he kindled his camp-fire the flames were purple-blue, while those of Silver Fox, K’múkanmtch’s companion, were yellow, and K’múkanmtch’s own fire emitted smoke only, 99, 3. 4. His father attempts to destroy him by inducing him to climb a pine-tree to obtain an eagle’s nest: 100, 1 sqq., 94, 8 sqq. Famished and almost dead,
he is finally rescued by two butterflies, 95, 13-22., 101, 7-21. K'mukamteh had seduced one of his wives and attempted to seduce the others; Aisish therefore revenges himself on him by causing his son to throw his (K'mukamteh's) tobacco-pipe into the fire; the death of K'mukamteh was the immediate consequence of this act: 96, 10-18. When K'mukamteh had returned to life, he attempted to wipe out Aisish and his entire family by a general conflagration of the country, 96, 19—97, 2. The Klamath folklore ascribes personal beauty to this deity. Two Aisish-songs were obtained from a Modoc, 193; 10, 11 and Note. Der. aishish-tehi (1) beautiful, pretty, handsome, lit. “Aisish-like”. This epithet is sometimes ironically applied to ugly women. (2) subst.: personal beauty. Der. Aisishish, -tehi.

Aīsh Tkalì'ks, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Sprague River, above Yainecks, called after a large standing rock. Der. tgaliga; Aish is perhaps the abbreviated atish (trail).

Aīti, aiti, Kl. dialectic or d. form for ātī, aitī, q. v.

Aītish Lāk Gītko, nom. pr. fem., Kl. “Long-Haired”.

Ayulalona, o-olalona to dry by the fire, as berries; 75, 7. Cf. awála.

A-k, āk a, akā, ka. Particle of suppositive and potential signification when placed before verbs; to be rendered by perhaps, probably, possibly, 60, 22, 93, 7; 105, 8; 141, 6, or by the verb I can, I am able to: 105, 8: wákak. The verb connected with it stands either in the declarative mode: nū ak hūn shiē I can see him; hūn ak shu gē-u kēlōgī kēkēwelga they have probably wasted my red paint, 121, 2-3; or it stands in the conditional mode: πi ak shuimt he can sing; ak a nū kā-i pēwet I cannot swim; kā-i ākā nū kōkant kō'shtat I cannot climb the pine-tree.

-A-k, -hak are particles appended enclitically to nouns and pronouns. (1) appended to substantives or to other nouns used in the capacity of substantives, ak means: only, but, merely: šāyakak hū’yāga mere smoke arose from (it), 100, 16. Cf. 99, 4. nāmāntak only for three, 142, 15.; hū’kak the same, lit. “none other but he”; nāsh waitak on a single day, 56, 7;
hissuáksúk (for hissuaks ak) *the husband only, the husband alone*, 83, 1.; sháuks hak sha pán they eat it just raw, 148, 21.; táníak a few, not many; páníak made, undressed; lápiak *two only*, 107, 1. (2) appended to substantives, -ak, -aga, -ka, -ga etc. form dim nouns: vának son; múakak *babies*, 109, 13.; talsiága *little arrow*, 107, 14. (3) appended to adjectives, ak often forms a degree of comparison, answering to our comparative: shkaíniah, skániak *stronger*, 112, 2. 5. 8. 13.; múak (for mú'ni ak) *larger, taller*, 109, 13. (4) appended to adjectives and adverbs, it becomes an enhancive particle, "much, very, intensely": ánu, érnu, mú'ak *very early*, 107, 14. (5) appended to verbs or at least to their verbals, just then, just only: kélpoštak *as soon as heated*, 113, 1.; nókshtak as soon as cooked, stewed, 113, 2. Cf. hak.

A ká-te h g a, d. a-a-kátelga *to break*; said of long articles only: a. máketchash *to strike matches*. Mod.

A ká-nuskí, Agáweshkí, Agáweshní (1) belonging to, native of; coming from Hot Creek or Agáwesh, q v. Agáweshní é-'nuh Little, or Lower Klamath Lake. (2) nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

áku a; ánku, d. a-áku; anku'ánku *to lay across, to superpose, crosswise, transversely*. Said of logs and other long-shaped objects, when space is left between them. Der. ánku. Cf. ákuash, kshé'tléka, núkua.

áku a sh, d. a-ákuash *accumulation of hard material, agglomeration, heap of debris, land- or snow-slide*; á. ktékuelá *an avalanche or land-slide rushes downwards*. Mod.

a láh i a, álaya, álahi, d. a-álahía, a-álaya, álahi *to show, let see; to paint out, exhibit*; 106, 6. (where kápka is omitted): á. mísh ánku I show you a tree; álahi-niláp am'ish nú ánku I shall show you that tree. Der. láya.

A l kétchik, the dentalium-shell or wampum-bead-shell of the Pacific Coast Indians, serving as an ornament and as a currency on the coast and in the interior. Name borrowed from the Alikwa tribe on outlet and lower reaches of Klamath River, Cal., and called by other Indians: kúp-kup, haikwa, by the Málklaks: tútash, q. v.
Al'ku'la'na, nom. pr. of a Modoc woman; interpreted by "Bright Eyes". Am'pa, nom. pr., corrupted from Applegate; 36, 9. Am, particle expressing potentiality and choice; tehélzat am i kildshikuk we ought to sit down because ye are tired; ú'teh ginton am më'et I would like to go. Cf. ámka.

Amash, d. á-amash doll.

Ambutka, ámputka, d. a-amputka, v. impers to be thirsty; ámbutka aim'sh, ámbutkan's I am thirsty, I want to drink water; partic., ámbutko (for ambutkátko) thirsty. Der. ámpa. Cf. li-a-ámbotkish.

Am'da, ámēta, pl. tūmi a. tool for digging eatable roots and bulbs, 190; 9, 10. It has the shape of a stick 2½' to 3' long, is bent or provided with a handle at one end and sharpened at the other. A straight stick charred in the fire at one end usually serves the purpose, though recently such tools, or "camass-sticks" have been manufactured of iron and steel. Also called meyō'tkish. Der. mēa, méya.

Am'anadsha, d. a-ámnadsha to speak loud or cry on one's way, 121, 17.

Am'namna, d. a-ámnamna to go around speaking, crying, or vociferating among the people; to scream, weep or cry while walking in public, 189; 1. Ám'pka, ámbka little water. Der. ámbu.

Am'pka, ámka (1) conj. or. This particle is used, when a choice is left between the things mentioned, and when a strict alternative is put; it stands for the Latin vel and aut: há lōk shiúka ámka tásat an'gge if he killed a grizzly bear or a cougar, 90, 19. Cf. 87, 2, and géka. (2) conj.: or else, unless, lest: am'pka ak i hishukat lost you may kill each other.

Am'p'kání ni kóké, nom. pr. of Columbia River. This is only one of its names, and is more specially intended for that portion running past the Dalles (Ampz'á'ni) and the Cascades to its junction with the Willamet River, in northwestern Oregon.

Am'pko'káni, A. máklaks, nom. pr. of the Umpqua Indians; early home in Umpqua Valley and in the upper portions of Willamet Valley, south of Eugene City, Oregon. These Indians belong to the Tímč race.

Am'pz'á'ni, Ámpz'áni, nom. pr. of the Dalles, a series of swift rapids of the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington Territory. Of the Wasco Indians, of the Chinook family, a portion lives there; the locality
was a meeting- and market-place for all the aboriginal tribes of Oregon, the Columbia River, and the Coast. 93, 3-4. Der. ámpu, czénú.

Ámpzánkni, nom pr: Wasco Indian; pl., the tribe of Wasco Indians, belonging to the Chinook family of Columbia River. A portion of them still inhabit their old homes at the Dalles (cf. Ampzéni), while the majority have been removed to the Warm Spring Agency on the Lower Des Chutes River, Oregon: 93, 1-10.

ámp-te-hiksh, abbr. -ámp-teh, -amteh, -amts. Same as ántechiksh, q.v.

ámpu, ámbú, d. á-ambu water; water of spring, river, lake or sea; drinking water. Ámbu ish tehiktchi! go and get me some water! á. púnna to drink water, 123, 2.; ámbu-tehikpló'kish water-pitcher: shnekálpska ni ámbu ló'kumbo I am boiling water; ámpnuam lák, see lák: ámpnutat mpétaláóna to float down on the water's surface; kó-e a vudámntcha ámbatat the frog swims or lives in the water; ámpnulaka kayáhia to drive off from the water, 42, 20. (explained under kaila); nü góna ámputka I went through the water (on my errand). 174; 9.

ámpuál, d. a-ámpuál (1) to be in the water; to lie in deep water. (2) to increase, rise; said of water and liquids only.

ámtch, d. á-amteh, abbr. from ántechiksh. q.v.

ámtchiksh, abbr. ánteh, -amteh, d. á-amtehiksh, abbr. a-ámtch. (1) belonging to the past, old, ancient, primeval, by-gone: a. káfla the country formerly inhabited; ámtch tehšhitat gámpele he returned to his former home. 36, 5. appended, usually in the abbreviated form -amteh, to all mythic beings mentioned in Klamath Lake and Modoc folklore: K'múkám-tchiksh, or K'múkamteh "the Old Man of the Ancients", Aishiamteh "Old Aishik", Lúkaniche or Sháshnapamteh "Old She-Grizzly". Tehš-wamteh "Old Antelope", Skelamteh and a host of others. (2) old-fashioned, out of use now; worn out; used up, good for nothing; ámp-tehiksh kállin kik-tash worn out rabbit-skin garment, 126, 12. and Note: sháplamteh old wedding-paddle. (3) ugly, unseemly, hideous, unattractive; unsightly through and through: tehšíniaamteh old bachelor; shiámpamteh old maid. 185; 40. Occurs also in some personal names: Kilúamteh "Fighting Bully", Kinkamteh, "Old Conjurern" etc.; -amteh is here applied contemptuously. Der ánteh, gish-

ána, d. á-ana to carry away, to take off with or without permission, as food, provisions etc.; to help oneself to. Cf. éna.
ániga, ánika to order or advise somebody to take (provisions) away with or without permission: 75, 9. nū įwam á. Dibash I told you to go to David for berries; ánika slash påkashá Dibash I tell them to go where David has his flour; ánshat ánika slash įwam I advise them: “ye may go there for berries,” 75, 8. Causative of áná; cf. ánsha.

ánku, d. a-ánku (1) tree, shrub: títchizsam á. wild cherry-tree; á'písam á. apple-tree. Ánku is usually omitted in names of trees and shrubs, the possessive case in -am standing instead of a subjective case: kūñam ja-niper-tree; kpú'kam gooseberry bush. (2) forest, bush, shrubbery, woodland: ánkuam tehikass, ánkuati tehikass the bird of the forest. (3) wood; piece of wood. Cf. 120, 18, 19. (4) stick, 122, 3. club, black, log, limb of tree, 118, 11, 120, 4., splinter, 126, 4.: á. latioperators log-house; téwa á. they drive a stick into the ground 80, 8.; atn̓i a. a long pole.

ánku a, see áiku and náku.

ánkuwa, d. a-ánkuwála to cut sticks, tree-lims, trees, 89, 1. Der. ánku.

ánsha, ánsha, d. a-anša to start out for taking or carrying away for oneself; as provisions, 75, 8. Der. áná; cf. éna, anulipka.

ántléya. The song-line where this word occurs, 185; 46., is said to mean: “you have a large penis”. Not Klamath.

anulipka, d. a-anulipka to take away without asking for; to abstract, filch. Cf. áná, ánsha.

anulipkuyish object formerly abstracted from others. Cf. Note to 121, 3.

at: apoc. a (pronounced long), at the time being; now, presently, from this moment; then, at that period, epoch, time; after. This particle refers to the time actually mentioned in the context. (1) now, presently, at this time: at gə'tak! that all! that’s the end of it (cf. gē'tak)! 89, 7.: at nū k'léwi I quit, I have enough of it now; at ápta, the time is up; at nápl haspópke now the egg is hatched, Mod.; at há i nú'luá? are you ready? tú'm at ngā'-isha many are wounded already, 22, 9.; átnk at u', above there now, 100, 9.; tehí at now, presently, 87, 14.; at! Mod. átni! enough! tehí'chiks a hú't gi! stop that matter now! 96, 15. (2) then, at that time, or epoch. When used in this signification, at generally refers to the past, not to the future: tāŋkt at suddenly, at once, 23, 11.; at náklaks hemkanktāmpka the Indians then began to discuss; at nū hō'tsman at then I ran towards (them),
22, 10.; at vushâ E-ukski'shash then they were afraid of the Lake Indians, 28, 12.; ati toks hûk Aishish shûisha but now Aishish became enamiated, 95, 13. In historic and other narratives, at serves to introduce new events changing the situation, to mark antitheses and contrasts, or to quote the words spoken by a new speaker: cf. 100, 1-17. 101. 2. 6. 7. 19-21. (3) after, afterward, hereupon, finally; stands either in the incident, or in the principal clause (apodosis), or in both: tehûi at hereupon, 23. 4. 12. 24. 11. 95, 4.; tsûi i'pka mâ'nts, at wâ'impêle he lay sick for a long time, and finally recovered, 101, 21.; k'lä'wi at after this they quit, 89, 7. cf. 90. 19.; k'k'kuish at just after his death, 65, 8.; at gâtpa at shîl'kla when they had arrived, they shot at the mark, 100, 20. When at stands in the incident clause, the verb connected with it can usually be rendered by our pluperfect tense: tú' génâ Môtâuash k'lâwísham at away went the Pit River Indians, after shooting had come to an end, 20, 5. Cf. 74. 6. 7. 95, 4. 122, 14. Cf. at a, âtu, âtui, âtutu.

at a just now, just then, presently: at a sha i wêkash hiwi-mâpk at this time they will transport home the wêkash-seed, 74, 14.; âtënen presently, as they say, 23, 5.; at a nâ'lish hûktakag pinû'dsha now "she" has caught up with us, 121, 22. Cf. 121, 6. 10.

ât, apoc. â; obj. mâ'lash, mâ'lish, Mod. mâl; poss. mâlam: you, ye., personal pron. of second person plural: ât shtûnâ/shat gatpûntak! come (ye) to the house! tât ât génâ? where do ye go? kâ-i a samuchâtka ye do not understand, 34. 11.; cf. 20. 14. 15. 118, 10-12. 120, 10-13. In the imperative, ât is suffixed to the verbal basis: tehêlêt! sit down! from tehêlê; shlâ't ish! shoot ye at me! from shîn. I, ik thom often stands instead of ât; see i. âtak, âtàx, see ádak.

âtënen just now, as they say; at connected with nen by the declarative particle a (ê), 23, 5. Cf. at a: âtëni 138. 6. 7. and Note.

âtî, atî, âtî, d. â-âtî, â-itî, adj. (1) far, distant, remote: âti käâla into a far-off land, for âti käâlatala, 44, 7. 9. (2) high, tall, large; deep (of rivers, water): âti ânku a large tree; tehêlash mâ'sh pêtch âtî the stalk is one foot high, 147, 20. (3) long: âtî hûldam a long winter, 105. 9. Abbr. of atñi, but differing somewhat in signification from it.

âtî', âtî, d. â-âtî, adv. (1) distantly, remotely, afar: âtî tehêléwa to ripple the
water far and wide, 162, 6; á-atí käch-ušh á-hu the sand is deep here; á-atí ámpu e-éwa the water (of this pond) is deep; tâ' vúush a. géná the boat sails far out from the shore; a. hú'uk káki'ñha they missed their aim by a wide distance, 31, 10; tâ'nep pé'tch a. giñétgátk going into the ground five feet deep, 87, 8; tu'taks áti far away, 141, 12; a. kád'sha high it grew, 95, 3, 4; a. k'íšma to bring from a long distance, 85, 17. (2) by far, much, a great deal: atí' málsh winizítko a great deal stronger than we are, 112, 1.

átuñ, d. a-atún, a-átun long, long-stretching, long and tall, high, lofty: a. kí-intëch lëbellitud; a. tu'tu long tooth, tusk; a. ánku, a long stick, pole; a. kshá'n a tall grass, 149, 4; átu'nsh lák gítk wearing the hair long, 23, 8. 90, 6. Cf. áti.

ávitkñ, d. a-ávitkn (1) coming from afar, 87, 10. (2) stranger, foreigner, alien. Der. áti.

átpa, d. a-átpa (1) to carry away or to fetch for oneself; to go for something, to bring or carry home. (2) to take somebody along with. (3) to wear, as clothing. (4) v. intr., to pass by, to be gone: átpa the time is up. Refers usually to one long-shaped object; when many of them are spoken of: átpa, q. v. átu just now, presently, at the present moment: átu hátaikt gi now is the time; átu lutalkshë'ñi gi it is time to go to bed. Mod. Der. at, hú. átu high up, above, up there, 100, 7: átuñk at up there now, for átu húnk at, 100, 9. Contr. from áti-u (for hú).

átuñ now, just now, presently Often found in imperative locutions: átuñ génat! let us go! átuñ pëchat! let us eat now! Mod. átuñ shlá't! or simply átuñ! shoot off! fire! átuñ tu, same as átutu. Mod. for átu Kl.

átu'tu, adódu presently, just now, already; emphatic form of átu, átuñ: a. pë'x'tgi the morn is dawning already, 182, 5; a. huggid'sha now I am getting better, 175, 18.

átechíga, atchika, d. a-átechiga (1) to twist, to wring out, as cloth. (2) to detract, to slander, to misrepresent, to tell lies about.

Á-ushëmo, Á-usmi, nom. pr. of Á-ushmi, an island situated in Upper Klamath Lake, off Modoc Point, and about two miles from the east shore, 142, 11. No other trees grow on it but juniper-trees. K'mukametch created it from a game-stick thrown by him into the lake, as the myth relates. Cf. Uzótmush.
atíni—a'plesh.

awála, awála, awóla, d. a-ú-ála to bake or roast provisions by burying them about one foot deep in the ground and then burning a pile of wood on their top: 74, 9. Cf. ayuláona.

awálësh, pl. númi a., thigh of a quadruped's hind leg, beef's foot: lísham a. quill, feather-quill. Cf. wákahnish.


Awalókat, nom. pr. of a locality on Sprague River; lit. "at Little Island".

Awalush, d. a-awałuash island: áwales skéna they row over to the Island (in Klamath Marsh) 74, 14. Awałuash zé'ni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; "at the Island"; probably the one mentioned 74, 14.

Ä.

Interchangeable throughout with e; in a few cases with a. For words not found here look under E.

ä'-alza, d. a-ä'-alza to give names; to read, d. of álza, q. v.

ä këlá'kélá to be long and slim, as foxes and some kinds of dogs, 154: 7.

äm'mri, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman called White Cynthia.

The name is taken from the Shastí language and means, according to her own statement, "Neatly-Dressed".

ä'mple, ä'na, äñía, see émpéle, éna, enía.

ä'-oho, ä-oho, interj.; a war-cry of the Mákłaks, shouted alternatingly with i-uhu, 194: 8. This war-cry was often heard from the Modocs during the lava-bed fights in 1873.

ä-o'hóa, d. a-oohóoa to emit the ä'-oho-cry, to shout a war-whoop. Some Indians call this: "to cry like goats". Cf. i-uhúa.

ä'-oho-u'tchuna, d. a-oho uitchna, a-oho-huñatchna to run while hollaming ä'-oho; to hollon i-uhu while running, 23, 15. Der. a'-oho, húýchna

ä'plesh, ä'puls, pl. númi ä, apple: a'puls háshna orchard: a'p'lsam áuku, or: a'p'lsam apple-tree. From the English.
A'šhli'nu, nom. pr. of the town of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon; about one hundred miles from Fort Klamath.

Ä-uk'si, Ä-uk's, see Æ-uk'si.

Ä-uk'skni, Ä-úkshkni. Same as È-uk'ishkni, q. v.

ä'-una to fill oneself with food. Der. éwa. Cf. wísí.

ä-nnäla to deplete oneself; defecate; to discharge fecal matter 144, 5.

ä-nshél'kala, v. intr. to turn into a large pond, lake, or sea; to be changed into a lake; sti'ya ä'ushel'kál nánuk ash the pitch was changed into a lake all over the earth, 96, 22. Der. énush.

B.

B, as initial and medial sound, alternates with p, and does not occur at the end of words. Words not found here to be looked for under P.

bámb'am, (d. bábámăm) drum. Onomatop. term; cf. Ênta-Êta: tímash uábámám: "iron-kettle".

báhalka, see páhalka.

Bá'n tcho, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior, who died as a state prisoner at the fortress of Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., in 1875. Cf. 44, 7. He received the above name, as alleged, by being compared with Sancho Panza on account of his exterior.

béla, bélat, see pé'lā.

Bên, nom. pr. of a subchief or headman of Klamath Lake Indians settled at Y'àncks; 58, 5. Abbr. from Benjamin.

bi, pl. tím bi be'ë; bi'sam wax beerswax. From the English.

Bín, nom. pr. of a Modoc man living on Upper Sprague River, 190; 19.

Black Jim, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior; he cooperated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, and was executed on that account Oct. 4, 1873: cf. 44, 6. and Notes to 37, 12, 42, 1.

Bogus Charley, nom pr. of a young Modoc warrior, 40, 12–22. and Note. He is called so because his father lived on Bogus Creek, Cal. For some time he was a chief of the Modocs in the Indian Territory, where he was exiled with the other Modoc captives.

Bóshtin, pl. tím B. (1) American, inhabitant or citizen of the United States of America: B. lakí American agent, Indian agent of the federal gav-
I'shlin—Dave Hill.

Boshtinága (1) half-American by descent, one of the parents being of the white race. (2) n. pl. masc. Mod., of Boston Charley: “Little American”, 44, 7.

Bóstín Charley Boston Charley, n. pl. of a Modoc warrior, also called Boshtinága, q. v. He participated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners by mortally wounding Dr. Thomas, 42, 10.; and was hanged with three of his accomplices on Oct. 3, 1873. Cf. 44, 5–8.

Bóx box, coffin, 87, 3.: bóxtka i'sha they bury in a coffin, 87, 1. From Eng.

búnu'nish, búnish, d. bubámnish, d. bubájmish drink, beverage, potion. Der. búnna, pú'múa, pú'pamúa (1) to drink: námuk b. to drink out; túnamné b. to drink often; wátech a púmúa the horse is drinking: húnta púmũashíka ánum he wants to drink water. (2) to be a drinker. Cf. pópe'i búnú'dsha, d. púnumádsha to go and drink, to start out after drinking; kúpê-búnumú'tchatko going to drink coffee, 186: 56.

D. In the few words in which d is heard as initial sound, it is interchangeable with t. It does not occur but exceptionally at the end of Kl. words, but when final or medial it also alternates with t. The palatal dsh is not found as an initial sound in genuine Kl. words, being replaced there by the sard palatal leh.

Dave Hill, n. pl. of the subchief and interpreter at the Klamath
agancy, 58, 1. His Indian names are Láldatkish, Wawálksh (from Wawálgish), Wawálksh Skaťatko, q. v. Dávishlaki tapištan the chief ranking just after Dace, 58, 2. In the texts obtained from him he gave lively sketchings of the feats of war performed by him against the Pit River and Snake Indians, pp. 19–31. Cf Introduction, pp. 6, 7.

Doctor John, the American or “Boston” name of the conjurer Kákash, tried and imprisoned for manslaughter, q. v.

Dō’techmal, pl. tūnī D., German, German settler; corruption of the popular term “Dutchman”. Some German settlers near the reservation have married Indian women.

Dò’šiep, Dòšep, nom. pr. masc., Jefferson; from the English.

E.

This vowel occurs as initial, medial, and final sound of words. Short e alternates with ā, sometimes with ĩ. Long e (ē) originated from, and therefore alternates with, ī, e-ī, a-ī, ai. E and the vowel ĩ represent a prefix indicative of a plurality of long-shaped objects in words like élza, éna, épka, etlē’zi.

ē, ā-ē, ē-ē yes, yea; see i, i-i.

cédsha, d. ē-adsha, ē-edsha, v. trans., to suck, to extract by suction. Said of milk and blood only; object not always added to the verb

cédshash, d. ē-edshash (1) milk: ē. pünna to drink milk; cf. ndópa. (2) female breast, mamma, teats, udder: élsham lawálash nipple. (3) butter, cheese.

céhu; same as éwa, q. v.

éika, éza, d. ē-ika to advance the head; to put the head out; éza Múash the South Wind put his head out of his lodge, 111, 9.

eíkana, aikana, d. e-íkana (1) to put, stick the head out. (2) to nod, as lizards do, 155; 19. and Note.

eílaka, d. e-ilaka to lay the head down upon, as upon a table, pillow etc.

éitakta, d. e-ítakta to hide the head under something.

éitaktúnula, d. e-ítaktúnula to stick out the head from under, as from a den or cavity, 156; 36. Der. eítakta.

éluish, d. e-áluish backbone, vertebral column; back of quadrupeds. Der. flhi, ilfa.
éltchá, d. c-élkchta to leave while going, to leave behind; long-shaped articles only, as hair, thread, ropes, poles.

célzä, élkä, ilža, d. é-alža, i̱-alža, i-álža (1) to lower, let down, to prostrate, to deposit, said of long-shaped articles: nú' himpoks e. I am lowering a log; kteháζishtät, máhieshtät ilža he exposed them to the sunheat, he put them in the shade, 103, 3, 4.; to lay down, put down on the ground: lółoksgish mi élk! lay down your gun! 37, 6, 9.; cf. 34, 14.; (kshů'n) lápash ilžat! make ye two stacks (of this hay)! 75, 13. (2) to deposit in the ground; to keep, preserve in cachés or other places of safety, as food, provisions, seeds, etc., 116, 10. 118. 10. (3) to bury, to inter, said of dead bodies 87, 11. (4) to give name, to call by name, to name, to call—the term shéshhash name, to be supplied to the verb; 114, 3, 12: é-alža, i̱-alža to give a name to each object, 114, 1.; to read, lit. “to give a name to each word”: see i̱-alža. (5) to state the price, to price, to value: túm haí i nen é. you charge too much for it, viz: “you call it too high”; nú i é, tú'ma i é. you sell dear, too dear; ktehá nú é. I sell at low figures, cheap. Cf. ilži, ilks, shéalža.—Except in No. 4 and 5, Kl. prefers ilža to élz, i̱-álža.

cémpélî, i̱mpélē to bring, carry, lead, convey back; to convey home: kůšksas i̱mpélē tekīštāl they brought the (dead) conjurer to his wigwam, 69, 3.; cf. 96, 7, 119, 13. Der éna, -pélî.

cémæchna, d. c-æmtæchna to carry; said of an infant tied to its board. Der. éna.

céna, i̱̊na, d. é-enä (1) to carry, bring, transport, mainly used of bulky, heavy objects transported by horses: 111, 1, 2.; nánuk nät éna! all of us help in carrying (wókash-seed)! 75, 2.; ngä̊-isapksh i̱̊nok ndánna because we carried (with us) three wounded men, 24, 7.; wàtchäta kénak bringing (them) out on a horse or on horses, 87, 6. (2) to take along with, remove, make go; said of persons: lápksapt wéwannish ánä nät húm k we took with us the seven women, 31, 6.; cf. 31, 15, 134, 12. (3) to carry by mail: Kl.—Speaking of many objects: ñðsha, ñðshna, q. v., are used, though more in Mod. than in Kl. Cf. ánna, ánsha

céni, d. c-éni spirit-land, abode of the deceased; éeni nú wítka I blew out from me in the abode of the deceased, 174, 11.

eníña, d. e-enína to carry to somebody; to bring or transport in somebody’s interest: pásñ ánýyuk in order to bring him victuals, 60, 8. Der. éna.
é'p'at, d. é'pat, à pat (i) species of tall grass found in the Klamath Highlands. (2) ornament made of it; portions of its stalk are braided around buckskin strings and appended to the dress.
é'p'ka, á'p'ka, d. é'p'ka to fetch, to bring, to bring along; said of persons and objects of long shape. Mish nú á'p'kolatkik (for á'p'kolati'k gi) I told you to bring from there (said of women), 107, 10.; cf. ibid. 4, 8, 11.; tsialsh káwi tekiš ép'kuapk (sa) they would bring home salmon and lamprey-cels, 95, 5.; wikánsh, atinsh ánku ish épki! bring me a short, a long stick! Kl. for átpa, átpa Mod.
é't'sha, é't'sha, d. é-atšna to sneeze
è tlé'ži, d. itlé'ži. Cf. kšetlé'ka.
é't'sha, d. i-at'chá na purple salmon, 3–4 feet long, coming up the Klamath River into the Lake Region in the latter part of November. Shasti term adopted by Modocs; unknown to Klamath Lakes.
é-núkik broken, rotten canoe or dug-out; wreck of a canoe, leaking canoe; é-núkik pí'la éwank nothing but a leaking, water-filled canoe, 182; 8. Cf. i-núkak.
É-núshí, É'uksi, É'uki (1) nom. pr. loc. of the whole district including the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake from Nilaks and Modoc Point to Kohiští, a few miles up the Williamson and Sprague rivers, the agency, Fort Klamath, and the country up to and along Klamath Marsh. Lit. “in the Lake country”. É'uksi ná'dsant shí'WGishtat on one and the same reservation on the Upper Klamath Lake, 58, 9.; É-núshí'kala to Upper Klamath Lake country, 34, 2. Cf. 58, 4, 147, 18. (2) nom. pr. loc. of Klamath Marsh, an extensive swampy and marshy tract, with sheets of open water, in northern part of the reservation. Williamson River (Kóke) takes its origin in it; the Marsh is visited annually by the Lake People for gathering wókash-seed, berries, and for hunting, and its shores were formerly inhabited throughout the year. É-uki (for É-núshí'kala) gén-ukapka they will repair to Klamath Marsh, 74, 6.; wákípteh É. n'épka how Klamath Marsh appears, books, 192; 4. The Marsh is mentioned 16, 17, 20, 17, 24, 12, 28, 1., referring to a time when the wigwams of the Klamath People were still surrounding it. The name for the Upper Klamath Lake country is distinguished by these Indians from that of
Klamath Marsh by a very slight difference in the pronunciation of E-ukshi, which I was unable to represent. Der. ē-ush.

E-ukshikni, E-ukskni, E-ushkni, Ax-ukskni, A'-ushkni, nom. pr., (1) adj., belonging to the Klamath Lake Tribe: E. wéwanish the Lake females, 28, 1. 80, 1-7.; E. máklaks, 131, 1. 13.; E. tennyá-ush a maiden from Upper Klamath Lake, 190; 21. (2) subst., the tribal name of the Klamath Lake People in its phonetic variations. It includes only the Máklaks living on the banks of Williamson River and the shores of Upper Klamath Lake, not those inhabiting Sprague River Valley (P'laikni), nor the Modocs (Méatokni) or Snake Indians (Shät'i), both of whom are P'laikni also. The regular form of the name is E-ukshikni, 13, 1. 2. 79, 1. 103, 3. E-ukskni, A'-ukskni, the form most frequently heard among the Klamath Lakes, occurs 16, 3. 9. 20, 2. 9. 28, 8. 12. 35, 5-21. 36, 1-3. E-ukskni má'd tehi tehia we Lake Indians live in this way, 58, 1.; A'-ukshki is found 18, 2.; E-ushkni, 16, 1. 18, 3. Der. E-ukshi No. 1.

E-ukshi wash (1) adj. coming, hailing from Klamath Marsh 190; 13. (2) subst., inhabitant of the shores and surroundings of Klamath Marsh. Der. E-ukshi No. 2.

E-ukalshí, nom.pr. of a locality on Wood River, between Fort Klamath and the agency buildings. A myth relates, that the ancient, mortuary sweat-lodge there was built by Kinúkanutch and given by him to the Indians at the Lake, 142, 12.

E-ukalshíni kóke, nom.pr. of Wood River, a rivulet flowing west of Fort Klamath and entering Upper Klamath Lake near Koháshí, almost at the same spot as Crooked River; túmsua túsh íwinít Kóláshti shútándank.

E-ůhéseltko, nom.pr. mase, Kl.; the man lives at Yáneks.

ě-ush, ē-ush, A'-ush, d. e-ě-ush (1) lake, stagnant water: tšaunat water; freshwater lake, 122, 13, 148, 1. 167; 34: Agawéshni č. Little Klamath Lake; ē-us, meaning Warner Lake, 29, 7-9.; č. tehiwá the lake is brimful of water, 122, 12.; č-usam ánum, č-ushši ánum the water or waters of the lake; múni č. sea, ocean, 127, 14.; simply ē-ush in 103, 5. Conjuror’s songs, in which lakes are mentioned: 162; 6, 164; 1. 165; 15, 167; 34, 179; 1. (2) E-ush, nom.pr. of Upper Klamath Lake: cf. E-ukshi, E-ushkni, 144, 6-10.

E-ushkni, (1) nom.pr. of the location of the Old Agency buildings at
Kohááshi, northeast corner of Upper Klamath Lake, three miles from Yá-ga, 78, 13. (2) “at the Lake”, 90, 2. The main settlement of the Indians on Lower Williamson River is meant, and É-ushtat stands for É-ukshi No. 1 It may be used for sites on any other lake also, as on Tule Lake, Clear Lake etc.

cwa, cwa, óna, čnu, d. c-cwa, e-chu, (1) v. intr, to be contained within, to fill, to fill up: čwank full of water, 182; s (2) v. intr. to be stagnant; to be deep: uyuga hátokt cwa it is not deep here; á-ati sūpēn kēlā-ush čnu the sand lies deep; ká-í á-ati kēlā-ush čnu the sand is not deep. (3) v. intr., to be frozen, ice-covered: kōke a cwa the river is frozen over. Cf wē'ún. (4) v. impers., to be satiated, replenished, satisfied: ád an tú'm pūn ewa nish, pūma cwa nish I have eaten, drunken enough; átēnış ewa shti'ish I had songs enough, I am tired of songs, 90, 12. Cf ñ'-una. (5) v. trans., to place, put upon, empty upon (mainly in use with collective nouns): tchipash cwa pálata they put the (ground-up) tchipash-seed upon a matted dish, 149, 9.
cwa g a, d. c-cwäga pond, spring of water, lagoon, small lake or body of water, 82, 10. Dim. c-ush.

e'wisí, ñ-ui'ší, d. c-ewisí to digest. Cf ñ'-una, ñ-unólə.

G.

Words with initial guttural not found under G to be sought under K or K. On initial gutturals representing abbreviated prefixes, cf introductory words to letter K. Some verbs in ga-, ge- are used only when more than one subject or object is spoken of.

g a, gá; gá-ag; see ka; gāhak.
gá-āsh t, gá-ash, kā-āsh t thus, so, in this manner, 103, 12.; gá-ash, 103, 9.; g. hēmkanka thus he said; so she said. Cf ná-ash.
gá dákti'sh, d. gaggádaktísh quilt for beds or wagons.
gáhak, gá-ag, kā-ag long time hence; many years ago (indicates a more remote past than mā'ntch in Kl.), 65, 11.; gá-ag, 94, 1.: shiulka nālsh kā-ag he brought us together long ago, 28, 13. Der. kaá, hak.
gá hipá, gá-ipa, d. gaggi'pa to catch air with a grunt after weeping or crying.
gákánka, d. gaggikánka to go around sobbing, whining, 190, 18. Cf gáhipa.
gákánka, d. gaggikánka, 182, 11. See ká-ikánka.
gáyaha, káya-a, d. gaggiáha, v. intr., (1) to run away from. (2) to hide, to conceal, secret oneself; gayá-a náts (for nálash) they hid themselves on seeing us, 31, 11.; nánka gaggiáha penö'dsasam some secreted themselves before the pursuers, 17, 14. Said of many subjects only; cf. húyaha, iha.

gayá-sha, d. gaggiá-sha to pass or advance before, in front of somebody; náts (for nálash) gayá-itsampk shuí'deshash huk the soldiers had already advanced in front of us, unseen by us, 29, 17. Der. gayáya.

gayáya, d. gaggiáya (1) to go in front of, to pass ahead of. (2) to go in front scouting or spying; to be on the lookout. (3) to head off, surround, cut off from retreat, as enemies, wild horses etc.

gayagolá, d. gaggiagolá (1) to retire from, to get away from. (2) to lack, to miss; to be deprived of.

gayúe, d. gaggi-ú-e, v. trans., to scatter about, to disperse. Refers to many objects only. Cf. skúyui, ulúyue.

gáka, gáká, giká, d. of géna, q. v.

gakaypaká, contr. from gakayapká; see gakáya.

gakáya, d. gagkáya to go, to enter into woods, bushes, recesses, marshes, or other hiding places: gakayapká Móntuash i-óta the Pit River men disappeared in the woods and shot (at us), 21, 15.; wásh padsháyámat gakayapkákan ká'kin the coyote went into the manzanita-thicket and disappeared, 128, 5. Mod.; also contr. into gaka-ípka.—Said of many subjects in Kl. Cf. hukáya.

gakayólá, gakayólá, d. gagkayólá to come out from woods, bushes, or recesses: áténen gakayólnapka as they say, they will leave now their position in the bush, 23, 5. Speaking of one only, hukáyólá. Cf. skuyokayólá.

gakáptná, 131, 7., d. of gáptna, q. v.

gaké'mi, d. gagké'mi, v. intr., to make a turn, to turn around, to describe a turn, or bend: stá' szá'tígshtant g. giikshtantál the road turns to the left. Kl.
gakiámna, d. gagkiámna (1) to approach close to, to go near, to go around (2) to encircle, surround, as an enemy: tsúi gakiáma látechas then they surrounded (our) lodges, 16, 17.; to form a circle around, 87, 12. Cf. 16, 4. 21, 14. 42, 19. This verb stands without object in 37, 4. Cf. i-ukakiámana.

Gakíma, d. gagkíma, v. intr., to move around, to move in a circle, to encircle: g. sá-atchnük they performed a circular dance around the scalp-pole, 16, 11. Cf. aggíma, gaké'mi, takíma.
gák tchui, d. gagáktchui to go into cliffs or rocks, woods or inaccessible places: nánuk húk Sa't gáktsui wálíshtat all the Snake Indians retired into rock-cliffs, 30, 7.—said of many subjects only.

gák u a, kákua, d. gagákua (1) to cross, to cross over; said of waters, rivers, lakes etc.: kókástat gagákua to cross rivers. Mod.: to cross a brook or river on a foot-bridge, bridge, or ferry; tátyónámai gággtuk(o) having crossed the river halfways, 123, 2. (2) to approach, come over, go over towards: Léméish gákua shlé'dshuk the Thunders went over (to Ske'Ts couch) to look (after him), 113, 15.

gákála, kákala, d. gagkála to walk or go around, to go or march in a round, circular line: káila nú gákála I run in circles over the ground, 171, 10.

gak'ídshia, d. gaggak'ídshia; same as kak'ídsha, q.v.

galálá, d. gaggalála to go around in the camp, settlement.

galálína, d. galalálína to walk around the water's edge, to follow the shore-line: kútagsh stú'kapksh galalinóta while (the Crane) walked around the waters gitting minnow-fish, 122, 6.

gálampaga, d. gaglánmpaga to follow in a file, to form a file in marching behind: tápí'g. to follow in a file after, 85, 5.

galdsháwia, d. gagaldsháwia to come close to, to approach in a friendly or hostile intention: lá' mat wák galdsawiá'a! we do not know in which manner to approach! 22, 2.; wákántant galchéawiank when approaching close to, 121, 3.; cf. galdsháuyank, 131, 8. Der. galdshui.

galdshuí, d. gagaldshuí (1) to approach, to meet, to come close to somebody in a friendly or hostile intention, 139, 10.; tápí'tankui g. Tchikash from behind he approached Tchika, 96, 2.; Sháshapamteh g. Tchéwash Old Grizzly went to meet Old Antelope, 119, 3.; galdsháuyank approaching 96, 6. (2) to rejoin, unite to somebody: Aishíshash hím g. unite yourself to Aishish, 193, 11.; hú'nkësh hai nú galdshuí-nápka I will attach, unite myself to him.

gáma, ká'na, d. gagá'ma to grind, to crush, to pound, to mash fine; said of seeds, dried fish etc.: 147, 16. 148, 10.

gáma=pálá'ash flour-mill, grist-mill; lit. “grind-flour”.

Gámë'nî, d. gagámëni (1) to wind around; to dodge (a missile). (2) to climb up by going around (a tree, log, mountain etc.).

Gámkish, gá'mkish, d. gagámkish mortar, made of stone or any other
material: skátka gáma gángmishtat they pound in a mortar by means of a pestle, 147, 6. Der. gáma.

gámmi'kish, d. gagamní'kish stairs, staircase, flight of stairs; i' hünk bubán'ish yilkuc'la gánngíshtat you kicked that drunken down stairs. Der. gáméni.

gamó'tkish, d. gagamó'tkish grinding, crushing or washing apparatus, mill; grist-mill, coffee-mill etc. Der gáma.

gánkanka, d. gagánkanka to hunt game, 107, 6. vín g. (or wúnáldsha) to hunt elks; pâzöl'es, tehá-u g. to hunt the mule-deer, antelope, 74, 13.

gánkánkísh, d. gagánkánkísh hunter, huntsman; nákna gánkánkánkísh shipáhla some of the hunters became sick, 128, 7.

gánkánktka, d. gagánkánktka to return from the chase; to come home from game-hunting, 111, 21.

gánkánktcha, d. gagánkánktcha to hunt while going about, to be on a hunting trip, 144, 7.

gánodsha, d. gagánodsha to go hunting on the water, lake etc.; to be on a duck- or goose-hunt.

gánta, d. gagánta to approach on the sly, to slip up to, to sneak or move slowly towards; said of men and animals, 110, 8, 12.

gánta-pápalish, d. gágánta pápalish sneak-thief.

gantíla, gándíla, d. gágantíla to creep up to; to observe secretly, 185, 40.

gá-óléka; see gá-óléza

gapueágá, d. gágapueágá young house, young headhouse. Cf. kútash.

gaptóga, d. gáguaptóga to join, rejoin, 57, 18. Cf. kápťcha.

gáptécha, gáptéche; see kápťcha.

gápú, gápo, gapútko etc.; see kápo etc.

gasháktechna, gasáktsina, d. gáksháktechna (1) to follow, to march behind; used, for instance, of mourners following a corpse to the burying-ground, 87, 7, 17. (2) to pursue; to follow or hunt in pursuit, 28, 7.

gáshítish doorflap; door. Shorter form of káshtish, q.v.

gá't, ká't, pl. tímí g sage-brush: Artemisia tridentata, a shrub of spongy growth attaining a height of 3-6 feet and covering extensive arid regions in Western North America. The plant furnishes an excellent fuel and the stems are used by Indians as the turning part of the aboriginal fire-drill.
gatáml̓'za, d. gagtám'la to go, travel around, 154; 15.
gatíd̓ tana, d. gakatítana, gaggátítana to walk around a house, lodge or other structure on its outside. Cf. huyénə.
gat̓kə, gát'za, d. gákt'za to reach, attain, arrive, come to.
gát'kapsha, d. gagátkapsha to reach while walking or traveling in the distance, or unseen by others: gát'kapshank kóóktat reaching the river's bank, 122, 18, 20. Contr. from gát'kapketcha; same suffix as in génpketcha.
gat̓kəta, d. gagrakt'ka to enter, go into, invade: páksłat g. to enter into a cañon or deep valley; guš'mash kó-ídshi shhú'ksh g. wicked spirits, “devils”, went into the hogs, 128, 1.
gát'pa, d. gagátpa to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards; refers to arrivals not seen by the one speaking or to movements of distant animate beings: g. tumi' mák̓laks many Indians arrived (in our country), 16, 16, 28, 12.; nat sash g. we reached them, 29, 20.; shulshámukshi g. he came to the camp, 40, 13.; cf. 109, 8, 122, 16.; g. mák̓laks tktl'shm men arrive clad in armor, 88, 7.; g. ktk̓tu'muk pál'sh he came to bring him food, 66, 7.; hú'dshatoks at̓k̓ni g., wátechatka g. but those who come from a distance, come there on horseback, 87, 10.; nú a g. p̓'p I the marten am coming, 177; 10.; at gátpislt vúlah after her arrival they asked her, 41, 1.; gétpa múns (or: mú'nu) comes out a large object, 68, 5. Cf. 28, 3, 29, 3, 127, 10. Cf. gépka.
gát'pamnə, d. gagátpamnə to come around; to come near, 128, 6.; to arrive in the vicinity of; to come to the lodge, lodges or camp: gát'pamnan nánuk ktechhinksh papálla they came to the (Modoc) camp and stole all their rails, 35, 15.; gát'pamnan kááltat arriving on the ground, 85, 2.; Yámatskni gát'pamn'kə on account of the arrival of the Northerners in our land, 192; 1.; tuá gát'pammn'kə for what object he had come where they were, 34, 1.
gát'pampéli, d. gagátpampéli to return to one's own home, to come back home; used in the sense of gát'pna, sometimes with the addition of tchi'shtat “to the lodge”, 95, 9, 100, 11.: sa g. látsastat they returned to their wig-wams, 101, 1., but much more frequently without these locatives: lupt g. to be the first in returning home, 20, 14.; shú'hotankishángshi gát'pampélan having returned to the Peace Commissioners (where she dwelt at that time), 40, 6.; Ké-utchiamtch g. Old Wolf came home, 112, 15.; gát'pampéll̓sə they came home, 101, 8. Cf. 20, 16, 17, 82, 12, 105, 13, 110, 20. Der. gát'pna, -péli; cf. gépgapéle, gémpéle.
gatpánkshka, d. gagatpánkska to come near reaching, to arrive almost up to: gatpánkshkshi (for gatpánkshksh-i) hů'̃nk wáts after he had almost reached the horse, 30, 5. Der. gátpha, -kshka.

gatpanúla d. gagatpúnúla to come and leave again; to arrive and depart. 105, 14. Der. gátpha, -ú'la.

gatpénóta, d. gagatpénóta to arrive, to come near with somebody or something: m'na úmakam gatpénótash having come there with his son, 66, 14.

gátpna, gatpěna, d. gagatp'na to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards; used in the same manner as gátpa, but with the idea of contemporaneous occurrence, one or several acts being performed during or just after the arrivals or comings: gátpan ank tehélža he arrived and sat down, 96, 12.; gátpanenk í'tža shash when he reached there he took from them, 109, 4.; ká-yak teh'ešh gatpénunk not having reached his home yet, 131, 6.; túlah teh'hsh huk gátpantk those who had arrived in his company, 131, 7.; hátokt gátpanık going there, 140, 6. Cf. 66, 15. 71, 3. and: hů gatpánmpka (met. for gagatp'nápk) he has arrived (far out there). Der. gátpa.

gáetchesh, d. gáetchesh thicket, shrubbery, woods, underbrush, forest: gáetchëshkta génà to go through the woods. Cf. gáetcheni.

gáetchëtko, d. gáetchëtko (1) wooded, overgrown with bushes. (2) tract or land overgrown with shrubbery, scrubs, scrub-thickets, bushes.

gá-úla, ga-č'la, d. gakŭła, v. intr., to ascend, to go or move upwards.

gá-úlapka, d. gagúlapka, kakólakpka to ascend, mount repeatedly, to climb up by repeated attempts: yainataša kakólakpka we again climbed up the hill-ridge, 29, 8. Frequentative of ga-úla, q. v.

gá-ulapka, d. gagúlapka, kakólakpka (1) to ascend, mount, climb in the distance or unseen by others; as a hill, eminence, roof of house etc. (2) g., or ga-ulópka, v. impers., when referring to the course of the sun: it is noon, midday, lit.: the sun has ascended Mod. for shewítza Kl.

gá-ulapgápèle, d. gagúlapkápèle (1) to climb up again, or a second time; to reclimb. (2) to climb the outside ladder of one's own winter-lodge or mud-house, usually without the indirect object huldalálkshtat, 112, 3. 6. 9. 11. 17. Der. ga-ulápka, -pélí.

gá-ulža, gá-uléka, d. gagga-ulža to climb up, to ascend, to scale: yainà g. to climb an eminence; tů' ati g. we climbed high hills, 30, 7.; nánuk ga-
šéka all went up hill, 29, 21.; gáulakap kíkúvni shash he sent them to ascend in the air, 101, 11. Der. ga-úla. Cf. gékuila, kímalga.

gáuló'la, d. gagguló'la (1) to descend, to go down hill or down stairs; lit. to cease to ascend; Kl. and Mod. (2) when said of the sun or day-time: "it is mid-afternoon" Mod. for tiulóla Kl. Der. ga-úla, -o'la.

gáuló'lkish, d. gagguló'lkish outside ladder of an Indian winter-lodge; the inside ladder being called wákish: ga-uló'lkishala shu'tqval they fastened it to, or against the outside ladder, 120, 19. Der ga-úla.

gáwáli, gáwáli, d. gakua, gággu'na to find, to fall in with, to discover accidentally, 24, 13.: shúhankpetchak an g kó'š I have discovered, I found by chance a similar tree.

gáwáli'i'ga, d. gakuíla'ga (1) to begin coming up (2) to mount, ascend, go up hill, 29, 15, 16.—Said of many subjects; e£. huwaliéga.

gáwálpéli, d. gakuílpéli to find, find out again; to recover, to rediscover, 110, 21.; partic.: gávalpaluík, 110, 22.

gáwi a black bird not specified Its incantation, 163, 10.

gáwína, d. gakúna, gággu'na to join, rejoin; to meet again, to meet a second time, 23, 12.; to meet for surrendering, 44, 2; and Note to 43, 22.

gi'-ish, Kl. for ngi'-ish, q. v.

gi'ka, gá'iká, gá'ízalga; see géka, géta, gézhalka.

gi'tsa, gé'dsha, gé'dsa; see kíteha.

g'é, gé'g, gé'gsha; see ké, ké'k, ké'ksha.

gé'hlpáka to ascend, mount, step upon by using hands; g. wátehat to mount on horseback by a grip of the hands; g. shu'míashtat he helped himself over the rim of the nest and climbed into it, 95, 5; Der. gelápka.

gé'hlpáchakpa, 66, 13. See gelápchea.

gé'ka, géká, gé'ka, d. gékga, ké'kga to go out of, to leave, to set out from the place, spot or dwelling habitually occupied: shútna'sh ní gékísh shaná-úli I want to leave the house, Mod.; súmat g. tchákèle the blood rises to the throat, 83, 5.; ké'kga mbú'shan kú'metat next morning they left the rock-cave, 43, 3. When g. refers to dwellings, it is used by or in reference to those who stay inside: géka ámpeká, gúlí ámpeká! get out or come in! géka shútna'sh! go out of the house! Mod. Cf. 82, 9, 113, 21.

gékámpéli (1) to leave, to go out again; g. pish the food passes through the body, is ejected. (2) to return by going through or out, 87, 13. Der. gékua.
gëkënkish, d. gegakënkish aperture for going out, outlet, passage-way: kîtiam g cat-hole, Mod. Der. gëkna. Cf. gëtkënkish
gëkansha, d. gegakënsa to go out of, to leave; refers to the leaving of
gëkansha, d. gegakënsma to go out or start out of at the time being; re-
fers to one's own lodge in: 112, 5. For gegakënsuhënk see Note to 112, 9.
gëknu, gëknu, d. gegaknu (1) to set out from; to march, proceed, start from
the place or spot habitually occupied: gëkin a n'ât! let us march (against
them)! 17, 9.; gëkantgi tpi'wa be told him to leave (the lodge), 113, 21.;
tekêkeli gëkamaapka the blood will come up (to the throat), 83, 5.; gëkna-
apka met. for gëknà-napka, 17, 9.; gëknan, gëgkënät stina'sh! get out of
the house! Mod.; gëknaat ye go out! Kl. both said by those who remain
within. (2) to come out of (a place occupied): gëknuqsh shlufushtat coming
out of the reed-whistle, 123, 5.; gëknan hemëye coming out he said, 57, 5.
gëknüla, d. gegaknuela to set out a distance, to walk or travel far off.
141, 9 Der. gëknu.
gëkshta, këkshta, adv., on this part or side: correl. gëkshta . . . . gëk-
shta on this side . . . . on the opposite side, 88, 9, 10.; gëkshtantala in
yonder direction. Abbr. from gëkshtana. Der. këk.
gëknànapka; 17, 9. See gëknu.
gëknùla, gëknuela, d. gegaknuëla to descend, go down hill; also: yaina g.
geläpka, d. gekläpka (1) to step on, tread upon: g. tekùkshtat he stepped
upon the leg, 123, 1. (2) to ascend, mount: g. wâchtat (or simply geläpka)
to mount on a horse. (3) to ride on horseback.
geläpkapîcle, d. geklapkapâpële (1) to tread upon again. (2) to reascend:
g. wâchtat to mount again on horseback. (3) to ride back, to ride homeward:
mat gëlapgapële shtushampeli-nâpkuk we rode back to report again, 29, 17.
Der. geläpka, -pëlî.
geläptelâ, d. geklaptelâ to mount a horse while abroad, on a trip or jour-
ney: wâcht hâtôkt gëklaptepka there he mounted on horseback by a grip
of hands (-h-), while unseen by others, 66, 13. and Note. Cf. geläpka.
gëlash, 186; 58.; see kùlash.
gêlîdana, d. geglidanka (1) to meet somebody at the home or stopping
place of that person. (2) to meet as friends, to bid welcome. Cf. hushtanka.
gêlîdánktsa, kêlitánkntsâ, d. geglîdánktsa (1) to go to meet somebody at his or her home. (2) to go to meet in the distance, or away from home: gêledánktsuk Yâmakisas in order to bid welcome to the Warm Spring Indians, 17, 1. This passage refers to a march of about 30 miles made by the Klamath Lake Indians to receive their friends.

gêlkâya, apoc. gêlkâ, d. geggalkâya to erect a platform on a scaffold.

gêlţâ, kêlţ, d. geggûlţa, (1) v. intr. to come down, to drop; to fall accidentally, to happen to fall, 80, 3.: kêlîka (tût) takanî'îzuk gêlţa, hi'înkant a na'sh wi'îka kshê'sh when the upper (two teeth) fall right side up, they win one game-check on this account, 80, 4. (2) v. impers. it is the habit of, it is customary with: kêlţa a n'sh û'înâ gê-u pâtkalsh I am in the habit of rising early; partic. gêlţatko used to, accustomed to.

gêlţâlgî, d. geggûlţalgi to reach the ground when climbing down, 112, 11.: gûlţalîgîpa to have descended a hill in the direction towards somebody, 29, 18.

Der. gêlţa. Cf. lípiak.

gêlţâlka, d. geggûlţalka to proceed further after going down hill; to march on after a descent. Der. gêlţa.

gêlô'la, d. gêklô'la to dismount from horse, wagon, or other conveyance, 20, 13, 29, 12.: wâtlî g. to dismount from horse; nât gêlô'la pà-uk we dismounted for eating, 19, 7.; gêlô'lan for gêlô'lan gi they dismounted, 19, 10.

gêluante ha, kêluandsa, d. kekâluandsa to go, march or pass around (lakes, rivers, prairies etc.): nat è-ushtat gêluandsa we marched around a lake, 29, 7.

gêluîpka, d. gêklîîpka to be at home after having returned; to arrive home.

gêluîpîkpele, d. geklîîpîkpele to have returned home again, 85, 13.

gêluîptêhâ, d. gêgîîluîptêhâ to visit, to make a call, to go to see; 111, 12.; gêluîptêhâ is incorrect, though often used. Der. gêluîpka.

gêmpêle, giîmpêlî, d. geggûmpêle to return, to come back; to go or come home; the generic term for returning, coming home, but mostly referring to places distant from the person speaking, 28, 10.: maklakshâmksî giîmpêlô he returned to the (Modoc) camp, 40, 22.; giîmpêle lâðsashtat he returns to his lodge, 83, 3.; cf. 36, 4. 5.; giîmpêle Sâ't the Snake Indians returned (to their camp), 28, 6.; gémpêlîn retreating, 37, 22.; g. an I come back, 176; 7. Der. géna, -pêli.
gelidánktsa—géna.

gémpka, d. gegämpka to go to, to proceed to: tát' né g. where did she go to (after leaving her home)? 105, 4. Contr. from génapka.
gémpetchi, gémtchi, adj., shaped, formed in this mode; like this or these; constituted alike, looking alike: gémtchi tšelas so looks the stalk. 147, 5.; gén géntchi (for géntcha) in this manner, 95, 20.; nú a gémpetchi pšhe-nitwash sh'ki gi: g'ggamtehash! I vote, that men be created such, as to grow old! 103, 11. 12. Cf. 103, 8. and húmtchi. Der. gén, -ptchi.
gén, gen, in compounds: gen- and gin-, gin:- pron. dem., this, this here, referring to objects in close proximity, like Latin hoc, hocc. (1) It generally applies to inanimate and abstract things, as in: g. kāła the country before you, 34, 5.; g. mbu'shant this morning, 140, 6.; g. waitash this day, 87, 15.; génata (for génata) into this (basket), 95, 18.; génatka pāta this summer; génu this thing right before me. It refers to a dead person in 64, 2. Géntala in this direction, over there, 182; 11.; gén géntchi in this manner, 95, 20. (2) Refers to persons and animate beings in a few instances only: to the person last named in the context, 94, 3. 113, 20. 114, 2.; génu o-ólka this little gray pigeon here, 182; 4.; gén said of a male, 100, 19.; of a female, 107, 9.
gén, gi'n, encl. gen, gin, local adv., here, right here, here before you, at this spot here, 121, 15.; yéna nū gén génu here I go, or went down hill; gin wawalkan sitting down here on ground, 34, 13.; gin at those places, 37, 17.; gi (for gin) here, 75, 2.; wak i gén gitk? what are you doing here? 101, 14.; úna gi'n, unagin long ago; gén mánuk kālu all over the sky up there, 96, 20. Combined with a in giná: giná tehálz'! sit here! Kl.; giná tehélzë, gépeké! come here and sit close to me (for gin á tehélz', gépk' i)!
géna, d. gāka (1) to go away, to depart, to leave, to set out, to travel: tsuí g. killikankank and he went speeding off, 30, 4.; g. ani, gémpêle an I go far away, and then return, 176; 7.; g. mi at huki'sh! now your life has departed! 87, 15. Cf. 121, 17, 19. Refers to long travels, 36, 14. 93, 2-10.; cf. 111, 4, 8.; kekō-nya go'štka giúga he tried to reach, to enter into, 55, 11.; gémpktech (for genápkash) who has gone, who went, 140, 9. (2) to go, to walk, to march, to proceed: generic term for all modes of going and moving from place to place: wáteh g. the horse marches, 85, 5.; hù ka at g. he is going now, Mod.; shá-amoks hádaktua génoga when some relative
passes this spot, 85, 15.; gé'ntko káihatat walking on the earth, 125, 1.; pápkash wálta gé-u a gé-ish lumber-boards are rattling while I walk on them, 178; 7. Cf. 165; 13, 14 and Note to 164: 4.—Speaking of more than one subject, géna has almost entirely superseded the d. form gáka.

genála, genálía, d. geknálía, (1) v. intr.: to start off, to set out, to leave: klípa nú genálía I the mink I am starting (on my errand), 174; 12. (2) v. trans.: to approach to, to touch, 184; 36. Der. géna.

genálí, gnálí, d. gnagñáli after-birth, placental matter. Der. géna.

genánahía, d. geknánahía to go uninterruptedly, to travel without stoppage: nát a génannapk! let us travel right along! 75, 1. Der. géna.

genashá, d. geknushá to follow pell-mell, not in file. Cf. galampaga.

genuch, 95, 20.: same as gémpachi, q. v.

genú for gén ú, gén hu; see gén.

genúla, genúla, d. geknúla to be gone, to depart and be away: géi génúla that way he has started off, 189; 2.; gé-t a genúla in this direction she has left, 105, 4.; kó-idshi wálte g. a wicked steal has disappeared, 184; 35.: genúl a húk mú they have gone, they left long ago, 121, 12.: at genúla now he is gone. Der. géna.—Same word as génúla, but differently pronounced.

genúsh, génúshí tread, march. In the Incantations, pp. 164-178, g. can often be translated by these terms; but being the verbal preterit of géna, other renderings are also admissible: kúltam at húk génúshí I the otter have passed here, 177; 9.; kántilagam gé-n génúshí I the black snake have started off, 165; 8. Cf. 166: 24, 169; 55, 176; 4, 177; 13. and Note to 164; 4.; also, gé-ish, under génú

genúta to go or walk all the time; to go at the time being, 144, 3. Der. génú.

tegapéle, d. geqapgépche (1) to come back, to return; refers to the spot where the speaker is or the object just spoken of: túkni g. from there they returned (to the place where we sat), 29, 14.: létúteh sà sha geqapgépelish they did not want to return, or: they tarried, bitered on their return trip. Cf. 20, 5. (2) to return home, 20, 7, 24, 12, 141, 11, 144, 8.; to withdraw for home, 16, 9. Der. gépka, -péli. Cf. gátpampéli.

gépká, gépke, d. gégapka to come to, to proceed towards the one speaking or the object just spoken of, 28, 2, 4, 95, 14.: shúldshásh gépka! soldiers are coming! 42, 16.; i laki gépki! chief! come out of your lodge! 37, 4.;
gélp'! come here! at gépkat! at gégápkat! come ye! come ye all! i gép-
kuapk lakjánkxi you must come to the chief's lodge, 60, 7.; agency gépksht
shash after they had arrived at the agency (the relator being there), 66, 12.;
tehékel'n g. the blood comes up (to the throat), 84, 1.

gét, gé't, ká't (vowel long) (1) pron., so great, so large: the Latin lántas:
Titak gé't há' tshín Titak has grown so tall, to that size; gét pi tehú' so thick
or so large is the wápatu-root, 149, 12. (2) pron, so much, that much, so many
as that; the Latin tot, tantum: gá't i n'sku'ktaunäp k so much you have to
pay me, 60, 10. (3) adv. loc., so far as that; this way out, out there: gét a
ge'näl'a through there she went away, 105, 4., cf. 189; 2.; gá't out there, 140,
7. 141, 3.; gá'tant, see géntant; gézšéni at this end (of a log, for instance).

gétak, gé'tak, adv. just so far, not farther than that; most frequently
connected with at: at gá'tak Kl., corresponding to kánktak Mod. (1) just this
thing, 39, 9.; hún g. this one only, 97, 1. (2) enough of it, sufficiently: at
gá'tak no more, now it is enough; frequently involving the idea of surfeit,
of tediousness, or of being tired: at g. ní sáynkta that's all I know of it,
17, 18.; at g. that's the end, 89, 7.; gá'tak finally, 16, 12. Cf. 62, 6. (3)
g. and at g. are used as verbs, though not inflected, in the sense of: to quit,
stop, cease: at kétak he quits, 133, 10.; gá'tak pilá-ash kitégi! do not cut
any more bread! tsúi nat at gá'tak then we ceased fighting (supply: shenś-
tanka), 24, 3. Compare herewith: at gá'tak Sántas shliia we found no longer
any Snake Indians, 31, 12.; at sa gá'tak sákla they became tired of gambling
and quit it, 101, 2. Der. gét, ak. Cf. kélélwi.

gétant, gé'tant to the opposite side, to the other side or end of: nákosh gé-
ant to the other end of the dam (across the river), 132, 4.
gétakala, ké'tkal, d. géktkala, kó'ktkal to go out of again, to leave again; to
rucate, 43, 3. Der. géna.

gétpa; 68, 5. Same as gétpa, q. v.
gétání, adv. loc., at some distance out there, over yonder. Cf. gíní.

gé-u, ké-u, pron. poss., my, mine: g. híshunsh, g. lakí my husband, 183;
19. 20. 21.; g. suáwedsh my wife: ká'gí g. vúnsh I have no canoe, 122,
21.; ké-u tála belonging to me alone: gé-utala steinash to my heart's content.
136, 8. Cf. 39, 6. 22. 65, 7. 9. 125, 3. 168; 43. and gétna No. 2.

gé-úpka, gé-úpga to arise, ascend, come up: said of celestial bodies: lilap
(shápash) gé-upkati gung through the apparition of two (moons) at a time, 105, 2. Der. géna, hú.

gé-upka, gi'-upka, d. gékupka (1) to wade in, to wade through: áp-uštat gi'-upkapk they waded through the lake, 29, 8.; gé-upgan mú'ni áp-uštat wëngga going into the sea they were drowned, 127, 14. (2) to swim; to cross by swimming Der. géwa.

géwa, d. gékua to go, to jump or leap into the water; said of many subjects: kóktat gewá sha they leaped into the river, 17, 12. Cf. húwa.

gi, gi, cond. gi', gi' , partic. gi'k, gi nk; gitko, gitk; verbals: gish, gisht, gitki, gi ng; gi ula; d. form not in use. (1) to exist, to stay, remain; corresponding to the Spanish estar, to be accidentally; 22, 1.: kání gi, kání'g he is outside, outdoors; ní nánukash sbi'ish ki I can see into every corner, I can see all of them, of it, 22, 17.; tísgh gi to feel comfortably, to feel at ease, 136, 6.; kú'-i gi to be in bad health; to be sick, unwell; lípik there were two, 20, 2.; yutetámpka k'táyat gípkhsh they began to fire at them while they were in the rocks, 38, 18.; kú'mmétat gi'k kánf staying in a cave or in caves; tuú ki ná kóga? which is the thing I suck out? 155; 17. cf. 60, 17, 105, 11, 153; 4. 155; 21. 159; 58.; hátkt ní'sh a gish' when or while I was there, 22, 2. 3.; né-ulza pâplishash git'ki gung he caused a dawn to come into existence, 94, 5.; gé-uga, 141, 11. Mod.; see waka'itch; giula, completive form of gi: to elapse, to be past: tíná sindé kiulan after more than a week, 44, 3. (2) to become, to begin to be: ní' gi'kí gi I say that (they) must become, 103, 8, 9, 12, 13.; tsúi killik tsulús'ks gi-upkapk then your body will become vigorous, 142, 9.; kú'-í ní a kúkamtełish gi'-upkapk I would never become an old man, 64, 13.; kú'-i gi to become worse, 68, 8, 9.; tísgh' in gé-u skú'tash gítak it will become a good robe for me, 125, 3. (3) the substantive verb to be, corresponding to the Spanish ser to be really: kání hú'í'g who is that man? tehčlash pálpalí gi the stalk is white, 148, 3. cf. ibid., 5.; a ná hún gítk gi! thus I say it should be! 139, 8.; ní' tehčísh a Módokni gi I am a Modoc also; myself I am a Modoc, 41, 4. Cf. 55, 8, 9, 105, 9. 140, 5. 167; 29. 35. 36. 168; 40. 45. 169; 53. 57. etc. 185; 44. With the verbals and participes of every verb, gi makes up periphrastic conjugational forms: nánuktua ní papi'sh gi I am devouring, or: I can devour all sorts of food, 158; 53. Cf. 22, 17, 55, 11. 60, 13, 135, 3. 182; 7. (4) to be possessed by,
to be the property of; takes the owner or proprietor in its poss. case, the poss. pron. in its subj. case: gitko is constructed with the obj. case of the thing possessed: kánun kék i-âmash gi? whose are these heads? tunépin git-u wélwash gi I have five water-springs, 157; 46.; tmélhak g. possessed of a tmélhak-squirrel, 134, 5.; ka-ilalápsh-kitko dressed in leggings, 90, 17.; lápa wewâash g., 118, 2.; to be provided, endowed with: ka-ú kalkálisch lúlp g. having too rounded eyes, 91, 5.; kókuapkash ḥúlp gîpkash having swollen eyes, 186; 54.; stîya pil nûsh gîpksh having pitch on her bare head, 96, 6.; gitkuing (for gi'tki giung) when having, 60, 13. Cf. Note to 146, 7. 14. (5) to do, to act, to perform: ká-i gi! don't do it! 22, 7.; túlsh gi to act well, to do one's duty, to do right, 59, 19. 20. 21.; kú-i gi to act wickedly, to do evil, wrong, 59, 17. 139, 5.; wák i gên gitk? what are you doing here? 101, 14.; wák åt nûsh gi'-napk? what do you intend to do with me? 95, 18.; wák giung! why? lit. "for doing what?" 184; 26.; húmasht and wák gísht, w. gi'tk, w. gi, see húmasht gi, wák. (6) to say, to speak; the spoken words being quoted verbally: nû ná-asht gi I spoke thus; ná-asht gi, ná'shtk, ná'shtg I, he, they said so; tehín háatakk so there I said, 22, 9.; tehí' ni ki' so I said, 22, 8., cf. 78, 4. 61, 3-5. and Note; ká-i ná-asht gi! don't say so! epexegesis to the preceding tehí'tehiks, 119, 15.; húmasht gi, gínk, giung, gísht, see húmasht gi.

-gi'anggin, -gi'inggi, -kiinki, -kinke, suffix forming reflexive pronouns, when appended to personal pronouns, the syllable -ta- intervening: mulinank gatingggi cutting hay for yourself. Occurs also as a suffix in siúlagien, tidshkánki, q. v. Der. giänk, partic. of gi No. 5.

gîlhua, d. gíggálhua (1) to slope down on two sides, to slant, to be roof-shaped, to extend in a ridge. Cf. gi'nshka. (2) to form a level top, to be flat-topped: gîlhuaniko slánkosh bridge crossing the river; ati ka-á g. slánkosh hûk this bridge is very long, lit. "quite far that bridge extends in a level plane." Cf. gi'nshka.

gîlhuaapksht, d. gíggálhuapksht (1) ridge, roof-shaped body; pshí'sham g. ridge of nose. (2) table land, plateau; flat, wide mountain-top. Der. gîlhua.

gîlzi, d. gíggályi, v. intr., to pass through, to go out from, to be removed from: ká-i giłzişht pash since the food was not passing off from the bowels, 68, 9.

gîmpka d. gíggámmpka to be empty: gîta g. this place is empty, vacant; nothing is there; same as ká-i a kaitua.
ginagštant, ginágshtan, Mod. ginágshta; d. gigganagštant, prep. and postp., this side of, on this side. Der. gén, a., -kshì.

ginala; in ginála holákan., 182; 5; identical with genála No. 2, q.v.

gín at, for gén at, here now, 121, 6, 10.

ginatani, d. gignatani, adj., (1) situated or being on this side of, in front of: g. yána being on this side of the mountain (2) next, nearest, proximate, vicinal. Der. gén.

ginatant, gináta'n, d. gignatant, prep. and postp., this side of, on this side, in front of: ginatani kó'sh in front of the pine-tree; gén-wakáłáq látsas g., látsas wakáłáq ginnatant my corral lies on this side of the house, the house on the other side of the corral. Der. gén.

ginhičà, d. gigghičà (1) v. intr., to be within, inside, as in a lodge, house, 182; 4. (2) prep. and postp., inside, indoor, within.

ginhiénólatko, d. gigghiennentokó being comprised within; staying inside; ká'gi g. there is nothing inside.

gínk, gí'ńka, gí'ńkak; see kńka, kńkak.

gíńka, gíńza, d. giggíńka, gigginza (1) to be hollow, as a reed; to be perforated in its length, to be tubiform: gíńkátko perforated as a tube. (2) to pierce, perforate: psišh g. to pierce the septum of the nose; gíńzantko oriifice, opening, of an inkstand or bottle, e. g.

gíńkátko, d. giggnińkátko clearing in the woods.

gíńkakíamno, d. giggnińkakíamno (1) v. intr., to encircle in the form of a hollow body, to surround in the shape of a concave body or half globe. (2) prep. and postp., all around, in the horizontal dimension: kálo náuktua g. horizon; lit. “sky encircling everything”

gíńkakshì, d. giggnińkakshì intervening space, vacant space between; népam gigggnińkakshì space between fingers. Der. gíńka

gíńkanka, d. giggnińkanka to bring there, to make come, to take along with; said of a plurality of persons, quadrupeds, and other tall or long-shaped objects, as poles, fish-lines: wáčh a lúnuqsh tehì'sh ká'ì g. huélkìsh they take no horses or shires (to the grave) for immolating them, 88, 4.

gíńkiámish, d. giggnińkíamnish midriff, diaphragm. Der. gíńkiánna.

gíńzish, d. giggnińzish (1) passage-way of tubular shape, hole pierced through. (2) smoke-hole of lodge; aperture on lodge-top. Der. gíńka
ginșaszántko, d. gigganșaszántko tubiform, hollow, perforated in its length; Mod for ginkátoko Kl

ginșka, d. giggânska, (1) v. intr., to slope, to slope down, to form declivity; more frequently used than gînlu: ginshkâto hillside, mountain side. (2) subst., slope, declivity; yaunatât g. slope of mountain.

gînsa, d. giggânsa, (1) v. intr., to be hollow, vacant, empty, opened up; gîta a g. there is empty space here; the place is unoccupied. (2) to be practicable, passable, to be open for passage.

gînszântko, d. giggânszântko (1) adj., passable, open for passage. (2) subst., passage-way, thoroughfare; aperture: tâ-unî g. street of a city or town; pshîsham g. nostril.

gînszish, d. giggânszish street, roadway, thoroughfare in town or city: tûpen gînszîshat there is mud in the street. Der. ginsa.

gînt, gent, encl. gînt, gent: thereof, around there; g. tiwish the waters rushing, falling there, 94, 5: tû'îsh gînt málash nú shîîta? where in the world shall I find ye? 121, 18.

gîntak, conj. almost always postpositive: (1) upon this, thereupon, afterwards, hereafter: mûnteh g. long afterwards, 148, 14; kâko g. after this, a bore, 71, 7; g. klî'ksht upon the death of, 87, 1; cf. 103, 10; núsh g. i witelmoka because you love me, lit. "after you have taken a liking to me". 183; 16. (2) though, although, in spite of: klî'zatg k. i, although you be dead, 110, 6; tsûtîsh g. kî-i gi she gets worse, though treated by a conjurer, 68, 8; shkáyent g. although he is strong, 112, 3; cf. 185; 44. Cf. útech.

ginûtala, kûntala, d. gigûntala, v. intr., to go or stroll around: to circulate, 186; 52. Cf. gatûmal'ga.

ginûtana, d. gigûntana, v. intr., to stick on the surface of, to be on something, as paint, blood, stains, spots etc., 139, 4: gêk a tui g. something sticks to it: gîntanâtko adhering, adhesive; sticking to, 39, 1. Cf. gûta.

gîntâtkâ, d. giggântaktâ, v. intr., to be torn, to have a hole or holes; said of clothing etc.: gîntaktâto stégînsh a stocking with a hole in it.

gîntéga, d. giggântéga, v. intr., to have an opening, to open out, to be open: numûntech g. the ear has a hole, passage; tûnep pëtêh atî gîntegatg a hole sunk to the depth of five feet, 87, 8.

gîntîla to lie underneath, to lie under or below; fut.: gîntiltak they will lie under (me), 40, 5.
gi’ntzi, d. giggi’ntzi, v. intr. (1) to open out above. (2) to slope down, to be sloping or precipitous; said of valleys, canons, abysses, precipices; ati, wiggá g there is a long, short slope.

gi’ntzish, d. giggi’ntzish (1) aperture, opening, as of the ear. (2) abyss, precipice, mountain slope or gorge.

gi’tlanshna, d. giggi’tlanshna to go straight, to run in a straight direction; said of anim. and inan. subjects, sometimes adding ti’n-ak, straight.

gi’tchzish, d. giggi’tchzish orifice, aperture, opening: pshísham g. nostril.

gi’nuula, gi’nual, d. giggi’nuula to be empty, vacant: git at g. there is space, room here; it is vacant, empty; nothing is in. Same as genuála, q. v. Cf. ginsza, gímpka.

gish, gish, verbal indef. of gi, q. v.

gi’shála, kíshla, d. giggi’shála to handle, to have to do with: wák gishla t húm? what are you doing with this? Kl; híshúaks tímá minuktuan gisháltko a man engaged in various kinds of trade or commerce, Mod.

gisht, gisht, verbal cond. of gi, q. v.

gi’ta, gitá, abbr git, (1) loc. adv., at this place or spot, here; near by, close to: gitá in this district, 58, 1; g. hushúta he rode up to the agency here, 66, 14.; cf. 149, 10.; g. F-nkák to Fort Klamath near by, 31, 14.; git’ here to my lodge, 182, 4.; gitatoks but right here, 147, 10. 18.; git kta’ksi where the rocks lie, 142, 3.; git, gitá here, 142, 3-15. 143, 4. Cf. 22, 13, 40, 3. 4. (2) temp adv., then, that time.

gítkni, adj., coming from there, this from this place; inhabitant, native of that locality, 30, 18.

gíta’ks, apoc. from gitá-kshi at that place, 19, 12. Cf. gitá.

gíta’la, gétala, abbr. gítal, adv., in that direction, towards that spot, thereto; also used as a rel. adv.: where to: g. this way, right ahead, 185; 39.; k’a’ma gétal t’a’ds he did not discover (me) in that direction, 30, 15.; git’al a sha gítékchta here they have crawled through, 121, 14.

gi’tata, adv., right here, just here.

gitko, gitk, partic. of gi, q. v.

gi’udshna, d. giggi’udshna to go out, to start off: pípa g. the letter is mailed.

giga, giug, gé-uga, the verbal caus. of gi, q. v.
gi'nzi—guhuashka.

gi'ula, kñula, v. intr., to clasp; to be over, to be past; the completive form of gi, No. 1 and 3, q. v.

gi'ula, gi'ulka, d. gigglza (1) to go out, to come out of; to leave. (2) to be born, 109, 13.; hishmakga g. tapita the second born boy; tapini g. the last born child; tát i gi'ulzatk? where are you born? Cf. Note to 54, 1.

Gihuash, Giiwash, nom. pr. of Crater Mountain, 20 miles north of Fort Klamath; an extinct volcano, height about 8000 feet.

Gihuash Eush, nom. pr. of Crater Lake, a volcanic basin filled with water, having an island with a high peak in its southwestern part and no visible outlet; a short distance west of Crater Mountain.

Gihuash, d. gikwash (i short, k ) bluish-gray squirrel, of the size of the marten: Sciuscus Douglassii. 177; 14. 180; 1. In this term the g is differently pronounced from the g in the word preceding.

Gó-itak, pl. túmi g., house snake; a reptile with beautiful skin, about three feet long. Mod.

Goyena, kuña to walk around within, to go about inside of: púman núwash g. I walk around in the beaver's den, 185; 42.

Gsh-, gš-; see ksh-, ks-.

gú, gu; gúi; see kú, kuí.

Guhashketcha, other form for guhuashketcha, q. v.

Gúhia, kúbia, d. kúkhia, kúkia to have a permanent swelling on a part of body, e. g. of the neck-glands. Mostly used in the d. form Der. gúhia.

Gúhilí, guíhilí, to enter, come in, go into; to help oneself into; same as gúli.

Guíhilí, but implying the use of the hands or extremities of the body while entering: gúhilí', 105, 3., refers to entering a winter-lodge. Cf. GúThi, 71, 1. and ge'llápka.

Guíhilí'pélí, to go into again, to re-enter; to go into one's own house or lodge: nú'ak ya húnu shkáyent giñat guíhilí'plit I can certainly enter my lodge, although he (who is in it) is quite strong, 112, 3. Cf. Gúhilí.

Gúha, kóa, gúha, guhá, d. gúkhua, kókua, gúkua, gúkha, kúkhua to swell, to swell up, to be in a swollen state; gúhátko swollen; kókúapkash li'lp gítko having swollen eyes, 186; 54.; used as v. impers: gúháni shíp I am swollen, 138, 3. Cf. Gúbia, gúsh

Guhiashka, d. gumlahshka to depart, leave, quit. Der. kú, hú.
ku'ushkeha, kuhuashghasha, d. gukhuashkeha to start off, to set out, to go traveling; to walk away, to leave, quit. Refers to all modes of locomotion, as going on foot, on horseback, on wagons or canoes: 20, 13, 41, 23, 111, 12, 119, 21, 126, 5, 111, 17.; gukashkeha is a defective pronunciation of the word: 24, 6, 29, 10, 110, 11, 21. Cf. Kohashti.

gü'i: same as ki'ush, q. v.
gü'ihu a level, fertile ground.
gü'ikaka, Kó-izaga, d. guggikaka (1) to leave home or camp, as for collecting wókash, roots, berries etc., 74, 3. Cf. gukaksh (2) to run off, run away; to escape, skulk; gü'ikak bhí's a slave run away, 20, 17.; hátokt gü'ikak lá'nhu's tóer (some female) captives run away, escaped, 20, 12.; hú'dsha a gü'ikakshí'ka gi' these persons are on the point of running off; they want to escape. Der kúi.
gü'ikakhsha, gužaksh, d. gukikaksh (1) the starting-out from home for the chase, for fishing, collecting roots and berries; gužakshí'ni at the time of the general exodus of the tribe in May, June, and July; also gužakshí'-mígshí'ta, 148, 19. and Note. (2) act of running away; escape, flight.
gü'ikatc'ha, gužákthíta, d. guggízákthíla (1) to leave one's home or camp habitually. (2) to start out from home for gathering provisions: at sa kó-izákthínapka now they will (soon) leave home, 74, 2. Der. gü'ikaka.
gü'ikíns'ha, d. guggikíns'ha to start away from; generally refers to the leaving of open places, waters, prairies, clearings etc. and retreating into the bush or timber. Der. kúi. Cf. huíkini

gü'ikíd'sha, d. gukikíds'ha to cross, to cross over, to pass, as an eminence; lit. "to cross by making turns" Der. kúi

gú'izi, gü'iz, d. guggízi, guggíizin to cross, cross over: (1) to cross a mountain, mountain pass, eminence (2) to arrive at the top of a mountain. (3) to cross waters by swimming, 174, 9., or by wading. Der. kúi.
guyántchíla, guyántsa, kuyántšha, d. gukúntchíla to go or fly to a great distance; píshásh guyántsa mÍ 'I the humming-bird I am flying along a mountain side, 177, 26. Der. kúi.
guyá'szatko, d. kukiászatko afflicted with gonorrhea

gú'ka, gu'ka, kóka, d. gu'kaka, guk'ka to climb, to climb up; as on trees, ladders etc.: g. kapkágatat he climbed up the small pine-tree, 95, 2, 101, 15.; koki' sh gé'a during my ascent by climbing, 101, 16.
gušušketcha—gūluaga.
gukʻenőtkish, d. gugakėnőtkish ladder; a movable ladder, not the ladder fastened to the Indian winter-houses. Der. gūkša. Cf. wakšiš.
gūkša, gūkšna, d. gugakšna, kıkšna to climb, to climb up. 100, 8.: shataldšamša gukšna ta while climbing up be persistently backed downwards, 95, 3.; alahia kokāntki gūgš he showed him where to climb up. 100, 6.
gūlí, gūlī, gūlī, gūlī, d. (irregular) gūlī, kilī to go into, to pass into, to enter; kiʻume g. to enter a cave. 50, 8.: nū g. stināš, lātechš I go into the house or badge; g. (without latchash) to go into a lodge, and said of more than one person. 84, 1.; g. lātechštat to enter the badge. 84, 2.; g. to enter a house to live in it, 189; 7.: ya-unšmānškš g. to went into the physician's house, 66, 15.; nū kāššmulā gūlī I open the door and enter; kišš kulẹtšank while the badger enters his den, 185: 43. Cf. kilīli.
gūlīndsa, d. gugakšnda (1) to go down into, to descend into: tsūi nat g. lēpi we two went down into the valley or caion, 29, 11. (2) to depart, go away. lēpi: wātsak wāwa a gūlīndšshām dogs are whining when they are left behind, 144, 4.
gūlīpelī, gūlīpelē, d. gugakšpelē to go into again, to re-enter; to enter one's own dwelling; gūlīpelēnš re-entering, 112, 13: nāman kūlīpelē all went in again, 112, 20. Der. gūlī.
gūlkash, d. guggalškash; see kulžash.
gūńki, gūńgi, d. güngškki to charge, to attack; tsūi g. nād Mōatnāšhash hereupon we attacked the Pit River Indians. 19, 15.; pšiń g. at night they made an attack, 54, 10. Cf. 21, 14, 28, 9. 54, 7. Der. gūń. Cf. tashši.
gūlkas, d. guggalškas, species of wild fowl: stalks 2–3 feet high, the fibers of which serve the Indians as thread.
gūłks, d. guggalšks, species of large brown-spotted duck; different from küšš.
gūłu, külü, külš, gulu, ndžul, d. güggšlu, kükšlo, ngūžlu, subst. and adj. female of the male sex: said of certain animals only: deer, wolf, bear, dog, cat etc. and of all the birds: tshikšg. hen-chicken, hen, 143, 5.: kāššm šul šul the female kūšš-bird, 166; 23; gūłu pšiśšish female cat; wūtī m kūlš female black bear, 177: 1. Cf. laki, ndžilo and their dimin. forms.
gūluaga, d. güggalšuaga, adj little female: used of smaller female animals only, or of young animals, especially of hen-chickens: šaiššiš g. the female of a little forest bird, 163: 16.; wūtī m kūluak the young female eif-
spring of the black bear, 177; 1; kúlkulak pú'maú tút both female or lower
teeth of bear used in the skú'shash-game, 89, 3. Dim. of gúln, q. v.
gúln yá, kúln yá, d. gúggélñyá tala'pole. Der. kóc.
Gú'mbat, Gúmbatki, Gúmpatuash; see Kúmbat etc.
gún, kún; see gúni.
gúní, gúní, gún, kóní, kóné, kó'ín, kún, (1) pron., the one there, over there;
the one yonder; refers to distance rather than to close contiguity: gúnitok
sákta the nail over there; ká-i a hún koné taštánt a! do not touch that! ká-i
kún pén kăla no other land besides this, 39, 6 (2) adv., same as gétu; tún
i shiwa'sh shláá g.; did you see the girl out there? 140, 9. Kl.: guní
kánktak! you there, stop! Mod. Der. ku, kúi.
guní'shtant, guní'shta, adv., prep and postp., on the other side of; on
opposite side, opposite, 31, 15.: g. sákta the nail on the opposite side; hátukt
g. opposite that locality, 22, 6.; Kóke guní'sh on the other side of Lost
River, 37, 16.; é-ush guní'shta beyond the ocean, 103, 5. Cf gúnítana
gúnítana, gúnítan, kúnítan, gunít, prep. and postp., (1) on the other side
of; opposite, relatively to the speaker: gúnítan ámpn beyond the water. (2)
beyond, farther than, behind: gunít a mish beyond you, or beyond your house,
183; 7.; húpi nádam sellaluish gunít a farther than the spot where we had
fought previously, 21, 12.; gúnítan kós'ib behind the pine-tree. Cf gúnítant
gú'pál, pl. túní g. black substance, 158; 16.; represents an object sucked
out of the patient's body, and supposed to have caused his disease.
gú'pashtshí northwes't wind
gup'élish, pl. túmi g. huckleberry. Mod. Cf. íwam.
gúsh (u short), d. gúggúsh swelling on body Contr fr. gúlnash. Der. gúlna.
gú'shka, d. gúggúshka to leave, abandon, to part from: há têhí mi's snaw-
wá'dsh gú'skúap and if your wife should run away from you, 69, 14, 16.
gúshu, pl. túní g. (d. gúggúshu), swine, hog; Mod.: g. átak itánako salt
gúshú'gá, pl. túní g. pig, young hog. Dim. gúshu.
gú'shup'tehi hoglike, hoggish, resembling hogs, swine: pi a kakúégak g
he, she is as dirty as a hog.
gúta, d. gú'ta, gú'kta (1) towards; to go on the outside or surface
of; to take hold of: g. nál'sh come to us, 139, 2.; shillalsh hu't g. a disease
gúltala, d. gúltala, gúltalka to go into, pass into, enter; g. húf’ngúltala that ballet entered his body at or near the navel, 23, 19.
gúltámka, d. gúltámka to charge, attack, assail; lit. “to come towards from a distance”, 37, 21, 38, 17. Cf. gúltala.
gúltéshá, gúltéshá, d. gúltéshá, to start out, as on the war-path; to wage war, to march out for warfare: Móatsashžéni gúltéshá hú he started out to the Pit River country on a raid.
gúltéga, kutéga, d. gúltéga to make one’s way into, to crawl through; to enter, to slide into; subject of verb anim. and inan.: gutéga tsulî’kshtat it enters the body, 73, 5. Cf. 121, 16. and kiutéga
gúltéktheha, d. gúltéktheha to enter, go into; to crawl into, to crawl through, 120, 20, 121, 15. See gútala.
gúltékuish, d. gúltékuish aperture, orifice, opening, place of exit, issue; hole to crawl through, 121, 15 Der gutéga. Cf. gekánish.
gúta’gápeli, gutá’peli, d. gúttapápelí to climb back (to the former place):
ku’shgug gúntapélí being unable to return by climbing, 95, 6. Der. gúta
gúntala, gudila, d. gúntëla (1) to descend into, to go down into; kála nû g.
nû I descend into the ground, 154; 5 (2) to go under something, to take shelter, to go for shelter. (3) to enter below, to pass underneath; ánu
shtëkshtat nû’sh g. I have run a splinter under the finger-nail.
gúntlapkapeli, d. gutiltapkapelí to descend while making turns or rounding a distant hill, 29, 15.
gúxitgúlash, gudítkåls, d. gutiltgúlash belly-ache, 166; 27, 167; 28, 179; 8.
gútkåga, d. gúttågo to be sick with the small-pox; to be afflicted with the measles. Der: gúta.
gútza, gú’tke, d. gúttzaka to climb down, to descend, as a ladder; gútzuko
one who has climbed down, 112, 9 and Note. Der. gúka
gúttzasksh, d. gúttzasksh (1) small-pox, 70, 7; 166; 21, 179; 8; kúttzaks
shilála to fall sick with the small-pox, 70, 5. (2) any other eruption of the skin, as measles etc. Der: gúta.
gútéchala, d. kútkelahala to bite in the hair or far; contr from knûtêhala, 119, 5 Cf. knûtêhala.
H.

This laryngeal sound, when initial, can be dropped in many words beginning in hi-, hl-, hu- and in a few words beginning in ha-, ho-. When medial, -h- is often dropped, when standing between two vowels or it stands there to preclude hiatus, as in shuahóli. When pronounced with emphasis, it becomes geminated, as in kikhha, kikhha to miss. Prefixed or suffixed to the radix, -h- sometimes means that an act is performed with the hands or extremities (há by hand), cf. gelhápka, guli, püthka, påthka, wahtákia.

há, há, há, há, interrogative particle equivalent to a? i?, q. v.
há, há, other form of the declarative particle a, q. v., but occurring very unfrequently. Cf. ak há for aká, tát ha for táta, and áti ha shušhuk (for áti a shušh húk) far away are these songs, 68, 4.

há, adv., in one’s hand, with the hand, by hand; há húyámína, ní húyámína

I hold it in my hand. I hold it, 15; 14. Also used as prefix and suffix, cf. introductory words to letter H; and Note to 66, 13.

há a k, háadt, háadtok, see háttak, háttakt, háttakot.

hággi, hágga, pl. hággat, interj., serving to call somebody’s attention:

look here! lo! behold! hallow! 22, 12.: hágga ta, shlé-ek! well! let me see! 127, 3.: hággát! look here! 120, 2, 4-7. When introducing a verb, h. can be rendered by let me, let us; hágga shlé’k! let me fire! 22, 19. Cf. 127, 2.

há hayí-a: 157; 38. Variation of a-ahahíya, q. v.

há i, há, ai, a-i, a-i, á-i; Mod. hái, ai, ak, zái, adverbial particle pointing to acts visibly performed before oneself or others, or which everybody can take notice of or verify personally; not always translatable, sometimes corresponding to our positively, certainly, evidently, of course, as you see, as you hear. It is the second word in the sentence. I a-i táwi! evidently you have bewitched (her)! 68, 2.; génta a-i ní’sh hishtchágu’gank placing you into this (basket before you), 95, 18.: ní hái hú’kshi! I surrender myself! tú’sh hái at tatáksi wawatáwa where the children were now sitting in the sun, as she positively thought, 121, 7. cf. ai certainly, 121, 10.; ká-a pélkák ai hemé’ge he speaks too fast, as you hear. Hái, ai is frequent in the incantations, where it points to the supposed travels of the animals sent out to discover the patient’s disease within, upon, or above the ground.
or in the water, cf. pp. 164-171: 176-178. Welwash kai nish pahalla I see that the water spring has become dry to my disadvantage. 173; 4. Mod., cf. 174: 9. 193: 10. Meacham kai hú pípa útwa Meacham brought the document itself to use it as an evidence. 34. 6. Mod.: ké kái hú amputat wá the fragile lives in the water, as you can see yourself and as everybody knows; Mod.: shéhútnish tá mí ki I am a trader, merchant; said in reply to inquiry, Mod. Cf. háteh, wákai.

háteh, adv., composed of hai, hái and the additive and emphatic -teh, -ts, q. v., by which hái is brought in connection with preceding words, phrases or sentences: túm hái háteh i hú'ák shkiútk? did you perhaps see him personally? refers to a man called Frank mentioned just before, 4. 6. 5.; nú háteh lékaika evidently I ran astray; túsh háteh tehú lya? where did ye see him sit? 105. 14., cf. ibid. 5. Frequently connected with wák: wák háteh i gi? how do things look down there? 22. 17. Cf. hai, wakaiteh.

hátehnu, d. háutehnu (1) to pursue, prosecute; to hunt, to hunt up, to follow up: Mó'okni wáteh h. the Modocs went after their (stolen) horses, 54. 6.; wiwalag h., kúesí h. to pursue the young antelopes, to follow up tracks, 122. 17.; said of enemies. 17. 5. 13. 14.: ká-i sa hú'ák hátehnu húüna they did not hunt for the (runaway) captives, 20. 12. (2) to search, to look out for; n'ésh málam pígi'sha hátehnuk in order to look out for your absent mother, 119. 19.

hák, -hak, (1) other form of ak. -ak only, but, merely: túm hák on this side of a distant object, lit. “not quite out there”, 29. 19. and Note: wíkáhák not far from there, 24. 15. 125. 6. (2) other form of the potential ak: probably, perhaps, 140. 4. (3) shorter form of pron. húk, húk. this, this one, this here: tehékatu ak húk láddan hák they would perish in this (in so long a) winter, 105. 8. (4) other form of the adv. húk: písh hák shéwana there he handed food, 66. 9.; hák this time, 41. 14. Cf. ak. túm hák.

háktéhnu, d. háktéhnu to carry about oneself; to carry in the pocket, under the dress, blanket: háktéhnu making in his pocket, 111. 13. Cf. kshéna, kshéwa, shítla.

hákshgáya, d. hákshgáya to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging.

Der. kshaggíya

hákte, particle composed of hak, q. v., and the connective -teh, -ts, q. v.; tú'm hákte háteh shápesh too many moons altogether, 105. 7.
haktelumpetki, adj., one who looks or behaves that way, in the same manner: Î haktelumpetki wêmi tehikólalza, klitisham wêash w. teh. strangely you are taking strides just like the young crane, 190; 12.
hâla, d. hâhâla to swallow, 190; 13. 21. The form hâla has the declarative particle a added to it. Cf. hlâ-a.
hamêkûpka, d. hah'mêkûpka to speak to, to hâlo at a distant person, 122, 6. Der. hemêge.
hâmêni, hamène, d. hâhâm'ni (1) to wish, to desire, to want; to express a wish or desire: kuatchâgash h. she wanted to bite the fur, 119, 7.; shû'tanksh hamên'ni nga wishing to come to an understanding, 34, 6.; to prefer, (with verbal intentional), 36, 16. (2) to be intent upon, to attempt, to try: hâlosh h. they tried to kill, 128, 9.; hûshchesh hamên'ni nga trying to save him, 42, 14. Kl. prefers shanahôöli to h., q. v.
ham ôasha, d. hah'môasha to call, to shout; to shout at somebody, 121, 5. Der. hàima.

handkerchief handkerchief; 87, 14. From the English.
hånshish, hântchish, d. hahánshish the substance or small-sized object which the conjurer feigns to suck out of a patient's body, 68, 7. It is supposed to have been the material cause of his sickness. Der. hânska.
hånshâna, hântchna, d. hahânshâna to suck, to suck at; said of the conjurer, 68, 5.: h. mâ'ishshish he sucks at the patient, 71, 5.; summâtka hântchena to suck with the mouth, into the mouth, 68, 6. and Note. Cf. èd-sha, hannaîpka.
hantîla, d. hahantîla to excavate, to dig a hole or cavity under something: hantîlatko person who lost the lower range of teeth; shûnâ'shât hantîlatko a cellar. Cf. hannaîpka, i-utîla.

Hântchâtsha-a-sh, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "Wide-Mouthed".
hântchipka, d. hahântchipka to suck out of, lit. "to suck towards oneself", 71, 6. Cf. 68, 6 and Note. Der. hânska.

hannîpka, d. hahannîpka (1) to have a gap or hole in a limb; to have an open wound or sore. (2) to keep or hold open: shû'm h. to hold the mouth open.
hâpâ, hába, d. hahâpa upper end of a cow; upper part, top of a tree, mountain, hill etc.: yau'gal hûntchena kôsham hába plaitana a white-headed eagle flies above the pine-top.
hâpush, d. hahâpush wood-rat, field-rat. Mod. for kmûmûtech Kl., q. v.; adopted from the Shastí language.
hashám'ka, d. háhashám'ka to form a ring; to surround, encircle, form a circle around; shtá É-ukskní h. the Lake men formed a full ring around (them), 23, 12. Cf. gakí'ma, sá-ateha.

hashshuákia, d. háí'shashhuákia (1) to speak to, to talk, converse with; to discuss, 34, 15, 66, 7, 15 16.; h. plaikíhash to pray to God. (2) when connected with pípa: to read, peruse; lit. “to speak to the paper, document, letter, book”. Cf. š’-alža, álža.

hashshuakíótkish speaking tool, instrument for transmission of speech: wáti h. electric telegraph.

hashshuakítám'ka to commence conversing; to begin negotiations, 38, 12.

hashatuáya, d. háhashatuáya (1) to assist each other, to afford mutual help. (2) to assist, help somebody. Der. shatuáya.

hashíŋuga, d. háhashíŋuga to teach, instruct, make learn, inform, educate, train: udúłamtemish nú h. hú't wáthág I taught that dog swimming; tází-ush, wáteh nú h. I break a colt, a horse for work. Der. shayíŋga.

hashíŋugish, d. háhashíŋugish teacher, educator, instructor; trainer.

hashíwaktechá, d. háhashíwaktechá to start out for the purpose of showing or informing; to show, exhibit, inform of; h. nú stí' I came to show you the trail or road. Der. hashíŋga.

hashkemól'sham, d. háhashkemól'sham shrub about 3 to 5 feet in height, producing a round, hollow, black, sweet fruit not unlike a small cherry; 75, 4.; it is rather scarce in the Klamath Highlands.

hashzą'mmish, d. háhashzą'mmish (1) brashwood inserted in walls to prevent drafts of air. (2) lodge open at the top.

hashzą'mnas'h, d. háhashzą'mnas'h small lodge or dwelling open at the top; Mod. for hashzą'mnas'h No. 2 Kl.

hashlá-iza, d. háhashlá-iza to expose to the smoke; h. tehú'leks to smoke meat. Der. shlás-ika.

hashláuntehni'pělé d. háhashláuntehni'pělé to get back, to reobtain, to receive the same thing again; said of garments and other articles enveloping the body. Cf. sklatpampéli.

háshpa, d. háhashpa (1) to feed, give food to children, cattle etc.; h. nú hú'ík híshmákga I feed that boy. (2) to hand over, tender the food, with double obj. case, 113, 3. Der. pán.
hashpázvé, d. hahasþnapé to rub oneself dry after bathing: ní h. péníni 1 rub my face dry after washing. Der. spáha, -péli.

hashpánkua, d. hahasþpánkua to feed a river or horseback. Der. pánkua.

hashpápka, d. hahasþpápka to hatch, said of eggs: at telîken nápal h. the chicken has hatched the eggs, lit “the eggs were fed by the chicken.”

hashpápnu’l to come to an end with hatchling; to hatch out.

hashpátelka, (for hashpátelka) d. hahasþpátelka to wash another’s face: kîtehkaatohsh hahasþpáteh! wash this child’s face! Der. shtátelka.

hashpísht, d. hahasþpísht, feed, fodder for animals; wátehâm h. horse-feed; oats. Der. háshpa.

hashpó’tkish, d. hahasþpó’tkish (1) feed-trough, manger. (2) dish, plate, cup. Kl. h shápekash assortment for dinner- or supper-table. Der. háshpa

hash takish, d. hahashtakish perforational nose-septum, carbole. Der. háshika.

hashtáltala, d. hahashtáltala (1) to converse, to speak to each other. (2) to dispute, to discuss, to speak pro and contra, to debate; pâ’t hashtáltaíl they disputed among themselves, 104, 3 (3) to quarrel. Der. shátela.

hashtáltámpka, d. hahashtáltámpka (1) to give orders, manage, control (2) to own, possess; to be proprietor, to lord it over; hu um h. stínâ’sh he owns the house; hashtáltámpáko owner of property, houses or land; boss, employer, principal in business. Mod. for hashtáltámpkáko. Der. shátela.

hashtáltelempka, d. hahashtáltelempka to live in contiguous houses, lodges; to be neighbors, lit “to converse at a distance.” Der. hashtáltaíl

hashtamnua, d. hahashtamnua (1) to fasten by inserting in perforations. (2) to wear on oneself in perforated parts of body; snéwedsh tú’tash hahashtam- nipkash (for: hahashtamnípka) a woman who wore dentalium-shells in her ears, 111, 14. Cf. háštika, shiftamnishi

hashtachtamíya, d. hahashtachtamíya to fasten or pin together; ánktuka h. to fasten together with small sticks of wood, 126, 4.

hashtawa, d. hahashtawa to starve out, to let perish by hunger; hashtáwan shiúka to kill by starvation, 36, 17. Der. stáwa.

hash tkâ, háshtza, d. hahashtza to perforate the nose, nose-wall, ear, carbole etc. Der stúka. Cf. hášhtaksh.

hayshhákua, d. hahashtehákua to wash another’s hands. Der. shatehákua.

hashnu-a, d. hahasnu-a to sow, to plant; to raise vegetables or cereals.
hashpázpéli — hátkak.

hashuákish, d. hahashuákish garden, garden-bed, vegetable-garden: Mod. for háshuákash Kl
hashuákkla, d. hahashuákla (1) to live together, to stay in company of: h. nábeschäft he stayed with us. (2) to live with another party, to remove into another family. This is often done by women expecting confinement.
háshuash, d. hahashuash (1) vegetables, kitchen-greens. (2) ground used for sowing, planting; vegetable-garden, garden, garden-bed; field, farm. Cf. hahashuash. Der háshuash.
hahúatana, d. hahahúatana to look at oneself. 189; 5. Cf. shuawina.
hassishźish breech-clout of backskin; an obsolete portion of the female wardrobe somewhat shorter than the hishtchíslišash. Cf. shúaita
hátak, hátoke, loc. adv., mostly connected with verbs of motion in Kl. (1) here, on this place or spot; shuíshe h. nú géna nú I the magic song am passing here before you, 159; 31.; h. nád láma we will play here, 129, 8. (2) there, over there, at yonder spot or locality; h. tehíško a settler in that country or tract of land, 36, 18.; h. tehíšsh, same meaning. 37, 4 16.; Mod.; cf. tehíšsh; háhtakta favorable to that spot, 80, 10.; núlu gúnapiškug háhtakta he made himself ready to proceed there, 96, 11. Der. ha, tak.
hátakti, hátoke, there, at that spot, at yonder place; refers to a locality out of sight, and is in Kl. mostly connected with verbs of locomotion, like hátak: sakamáwankaín hátoke múlua there, as at the rendezvous, they prepared for the campaign, 29, 3.; hátoke gátampačle he went back there, 95, 9.; kávak an hátoke gátampač I was not going there at all, 110, 6.; ká-ví háhtak mit oilaktsha they threw a stone while passing there, 85, 15.; Mod.; cf. 21, 2, 15, 22, 14, 131, 1-4. hímasht nat hátoke nálakešuš he acted as, when we passed the night there, 21, 7.; háhtački (for hátak tii' said there, 22, 8, 9.
hátaktana, hátački by that place, through that locality; hídakuna genóga while passing or traveling by that spot, 85, 15.
hátaktok, hátački right there; the locality referred to by this adverb is described in 24, 12. 85, 17.; h. tehía there they remained, 37, 18. Der. hátak, tak, q. v.
hátak, hátoke (for hátak ak) right there, just there, on the very spot, 131, 6.; tsa'mishuka tsúi nánka h. tsóka then others perished on the spot by hunger, 17, 15.; kícáka t'ú t'óshkuk hátoke he stood there and looked around, 110, 16.
hā', procl. hāi, (he, he) conj., if, when, supposing that, supposed. The conditional clause introduced by hā' usually stands before the principal clause, but the inverted position of it is just as correct: hā' men wāg'n kā'git, wātchatka shā hā'uk énak i'lketcha when a wagon is not on hand, they place the body on a horse and bring it to the grave, 87, 5.; spūhki-mpād m's ni, hā' i sas pāl̕l̕uapk I shall imprison you if you seduce them, 58, 11. Cf. 110, 3. Hā' is sometimes suppressed in the conditional clause, cf. 85, 16, 134, 15. The principal clause does not generally contain a conj. correlative to hā', cf. 59, 6, 14, 90, 7, 110, 6, 134, 16., but it may be introduced by tehui, 36, 2., by -tok, -toks, 134, 15., by at: 90, 19, Mod., or by tehā', which is the real correlative corresponding to hā': hā slunāpkst, tehā nāłsh ngātuapk nā'hlis if ye will be shot, then to ye will snap the bowstring, 21, 10. Hā' is found connected with other particles suffixed to it: hā'tak, hā'tok, hā'toks but if, p. 58 sqq.; hā'tok, 135, 1.; hā tehui, abbr. hā' teh, tsi, 60, 10, 14.; hā' tehsh, contr. hā' tep, hā'ets, 60, 10, 21.

hā hāt ma to cry hā, hā repeatedly; to keep on granting, humming, 105, 6.

hā'kskil̓̑h walking-stick: suksam h. spirit's walking-staff, 181; 4.

hā'ma, héma, d. hāhā'ma, helēma to produce or emit sound, noise, voice. (1) said of some sounds or noises produced by the forces of nature, of disturbances of the atmosphere, waters etc.: to roar, to sound, to resound, to murmur.
(2) said of sounds produced by means of musical instruments. (3) said of some modes of utterance of the human voice: to cry, to scream, to shout.
(4) said of the voice of most of the quadrupeds, of birds etc.: to neigh, roar, bray, howl, me, bark, hellow, bleat, cry, squeal, squeak; to twitter, whistle, crow, caw, squawch; of noises made by insects: to chirp, hum, buzz: mūkash h. the owl hoots, 88, 6, 192; 2.; pushish, tehkid, h. the cat meows, the chicken croaks, 133, 4. 5.; wiszak h. the wiszak-bird sings, 144, 3.

hā'mēle, hāmēle to shoot downwards to: Kā'udšātan tek h. Sk̲l̲amhtashish

Old Gray Wolf shouted down into the lodge to Old Weasel, 112, 17.

hā'mēta, d. hāhā'meta; see hémeta

hā'mētshipka; see hēnteha.

hām̑oła, d. hāhmołə to resound, to make noise: mbū'šant kā]'a h. in the morning the Earth resounded, made a rumbling noise, 192; 3. To the Indians this is a magic song sung by the Earth.
hänäsish *long arrow* used by conjurers as a magic tool for curing the sick, 73, 5.; its incantation: 161; 3.

hähümash, d. hähümash *rock standing upright*. The Klamath Lake people has a myth about a group of these rocks; incantation, 179; 4. Cf. yatish and Note to yainalam shuhiyunalsh, 158; 50

hätigak, hätok, hâtaks, hât-átoksh, conj., *but if, but when; supposing however that*. Cf. hāi.

hêc-i, a term of unknown signification, adapted to the metre, 156; 31. Cf. hâggi.

heh'ei, hāhū'i, Mod. heihai, pl. tūmi h., *red fox, silver fox*; other name for wûn, q. v.: wûn h. mû shâshunapk the skins of the elk and the silver fox will sell at high prices.

he'yéna, d. hehična to *rattle by shaking*: háman wâkoštat heycnatko yânnash beaks rattling in a (shaken-up) bottle. Cf. hâmana.

hekshátza, d. helakshátza to *divide between two, to make two portions*. Cf. kâk såsh, shiátka.

hekshâlêka, d. helakshâlêka, v. trans., to *load, charge, freight* transversely: hekshâlêgátko watch a horse carrying a load fastened transversely, 85, 4.

hémëze, hâmëze, d. hehimëze *to say, to speak*. The regular use of this verb implies the verbal quotation of the words said or spoken: Aišish hâmëze: “K'mukamts an'sh p'laiwash shûlta” Aišish said: “K’mukamts sent me after the eagles”, 101, 15. Cf. 36, 2, 95, 17, 96, 3, 105, 4, 9, 10, 107, 9. For h. Mod. sometimes uses hèmezen: 125, 3, 5, 6. 126, 9; cf. 125, 9. The proper words of a speaker are often introduced without h. or any other verb of the same import: 21, 10, 41, 3. h. stands instead of tîpwa to *order*: 95, 1.; instead of vi'la to *inquire of*: 95, 17, 105, 4, 9. Der. há'mna. Cf. gi No. 6., hémanka

hémêzhish, d. hehimêzhish *what is or has been spoken*: word, speech, sentence.

hémkanka, d. helakmanka (1) *to speak, to talk, to deliver a speech*: the spoken words are not mentioned after this verb, or when they are, they are not quoted verbally, but only the gist or abstract of them is given: tûm h mâashk he spoke at length as follows, 61, 8.: hishnâkshash shûlta is-hémkank! *speak to me as to a man!* 37, 8; hémkankâtko suëntch a babbling,
prattling child. Mod.: nást ni hënkanuk: “huiya”! so I said: “don’t go!”

30, 4. Cf. 31, 4, 11, 12, 2 (2) to converse, discourse, to have a talk, to
discuss, debate; štóski h. to speak in favor of peace, to hold a peace-council,
13, 17: to speak to one’s benefit, 34, 12: kéda hënkanukâko after the dis-
cussion had lasted for a short while, 34, 16: hënkanukátak (for ta ak)
just after that talk, 39, 10.: at nü kédslika hënkanusk now I am tired of
debating, 12, 3. Cf. 42, 5. (3) to declare, assert, proclaim: spoken words
quoted, 39, 12: hënkanukâta while they declared, 35, 6.: Cf. 34, 16 35, 11.

hënkanukâchna, d. hehâmâânkanâchna to repeat while speaking or saying,
to say repeatedly, 121, 19.

hënkanusk, d. hehâmâánkanusk (1) speech, discourse, sermon, address; cf.
wâltoks. (2) language, dialect; E:nukshikâsh, Mëtauashaq h. the Kla-
mâth Lake, the Pit River (Indian) language, 23, 4.: h. tûmena to understand,
to know a language, 23, 3. Der. hënkanuk.

hënkanukâmpka, d. hehâmâânkanâmpka to begin to speak; to commence
talking, discussing, debating, 38, 7. Der. hënkanuk.

hënkanukâush, d. hehâmâánkanukâush the spoken word or words; speech,
saying, utterance, 40, 6. Cf. hëni'gshi.

hëni'ta, hëni'mâta d. hehâni'ta to say, to speak to somebody, in the sense of
order, command, of inquiry, of reproach etc., with or without verbal
mention of the spoken words: 109, 9, 110, 18 111, 11, 112, 16.: h.
Tehashgâyash gëntki gëng he told Wësal to go to, 111, 4.: “skihuli!”
hëni'ta m'na tápia “wake up!” said it (the young antelope) to its younger
brother, 121, 23. Der. hëni'mâ.

hëni'teha, d. hehâni'teha to say, cry, or shout to: ktsólí hëni'metsipka: “pât-
kal!” the stars shouted at him: “arise!” 134, 10 Der. hëni'mâ.

hëni'tehuna, d. hehâni'tehuna to say, speak, shout to somebody, to reply to while
engaged in conversation, 110, 11, 122, 20 Der. hëni'mâ.

hësha, d. hehâsha to send, to send out, to dispatch. Kl. for shëd̓sha Mod.
hëshâmânkâna, d. hehashamânkâna (1) to tell each other; to give orders to
each other, 113, 20 (2) to express an idea by different turns of words or
locations; to explain, to render plain, to make comprehensible. Der. hëmkâna.
hëshégsha, d. hehashégsha (1) to explain to each other; to explain, 122, 8.;
to understand each other. (2) to make a report, to report (3) to report against,
to make an unfavorable report; to complain, to speak against: laki h. Em-ak-hi-
kísham ktehůnk sh pěn pâllash the chief complained that the rails had been
stolen again by the Klamath Lake Indians, 35, 17. Der. shégsha.

hersheliota, d. heavenliota to exchange goods; to follow the bartering trade;
lit. "to exhibit to each other". Der. hešla.

hershèmèsh, d. heavenmèsh Jewsarp; contr. from hesh'hmèsh. Der.
hi'ma. Cf. shüsash.

hershèmútkish music produced on instruments of every description:
piano, cornet, panflute, flute, drum etc. Der. hi'na. Cf. hesh'mèsh.

hershka, d. heavensha to drop, let fall, base; to lose something from a set or
from the place to which it belongs, as buttons from a dress, beads or rings
from the body.

hershkatèkùnìsh brush body. Cf. hash'ùmìsh, hash'ùmnash.

hershkù, Mod. heshgun, d. heavenshku, Mod. heâşghun to bet, to make bets,
to stake for a bet: tún sa h. they made various bets, 99, 6. Der. shiö.

hershkùsh, d. heavenkùsh stake or stakes of a bet; game-stake, 80, 5.

hershz'alpèli, d. heavenz'alpèli to receive back by exchanging for other arti-
cles; to reobtain by bartering or by payment of money, 58, 16, 59, 1, 61, 8, 9.

Der. sk̓ái̓a (sk̓á). -pèli.

herszátana, d. heavenzátana to become rusty, to rust: h. tehikemen iron gets
rusty; heavenzátanàto rusty, full of rust; Kl. for heavenkatàntko Mod.

herszá'kì, d. heavenz'kì to kill, slay, murder; said of many objects only.

Mod.: lâp hishnàtèkàsh hâshy'gì two men were killed, 43, 1, and Note.
hersh'la, hesh'la, d. heavensha (1) to show, to exhibit, to let see: heaven-màpkà
mù mish I will let you see; heshe'la hù shùmahâsh he showed (him) that he
had written, 34, 6. (2) to show itself, to appear. (3) subst.: wild-fire, lack
'lantern; lit. "what shows itself". Der. shëla.

hershla'klàsh, d. heavenshla'klàsh large whole apron buttoned on back

Der. shëla. Cf. sani-ìsh.

hershla'ktèha, d. heavenshla'ktèha to rust, to become rusty. Der. shël'ka. Cf.
heavenzátana.

hershltànksh, d. heavenshltànksh cushion of chair. Der. shël'tana.

hershtal'gàsh, d. heavenshtal'gàsh top (as a plaything). Der. shetaltza.

hershòlžà, d. heavenshòlžà to live as man and wife; to consort, to live in
concubinage, 60, 2. Der. shetolza.
héshteha, d. heháshteha to suckle: múkaksh h. to suckle an infant. Der. édsha. Cf. háñsha, hántchępka.

heshtsálza, heshtchálga, d. heháshtsálza to make sit, to set up, to set to rest; said, e. g., of babies made to sit up. Der tehélga.

heshnámpeći, d. hehashnámpeći (1) to restore to health, to cure, 72, 4. (2) to be in good health again. Kl. for hishnámpeći. Der. wémpéłč.

hétłza, híčte, d. hehátłza, híhátłze to fall down, to drop: hehátłze tápłk the (withered) leaves are falling, 75, 15.

híwa, hí'wa, d. hé'wa to suppose, believe, think: nú ká-i kátak h. I doubt it, lit “not true I hold it”. Kl. for shéwa, Kl. and Mod. Cf. tóla.

hi, hi, hí, i, i; emphat. hí-i, i-i, adv. loc. also serving as prefix and suffix and forming contrast to há and hú (-u-): (1) on the ground, upon the soil; upon this or that ground, here, there, over there: wák haíteči gi' how is it down there? 22, 17.; tehúi hí-i lek'teha tehí'ktelik and there (in the woods) he abandoned the wagon, 78, 14. and Note; hí luélks'ká:n gi'-napk there will be a fish-killing place, 143, 1.; ká-i kaní hí gatpannapká nobody shall go to that place or ground; hí techóluish puélz! throw the peelings away! kúshma ni i ámbu they throw water on (the stones) while these are on the floor of the sweat-lodge, 82, 8.; gen s'kálsh hí after he has shot at the mark, which stands on the ground, 100, 19. Cf. 29, 16. 37, 1. 55, 13. and Notes; 157; 47, 168; 38, 177; 9. (2) at home; in the lodge or camp; towards home, to the camp; this adv. serves to express “home” because the floor of the lodge is the soil itself: hí nú gémnapkí I intend to go home; i gít' (for i, hí gít) here into my lodge, 182; 4.; cf. also 74, 14. and Notes to 37, 1. 55, 13. Cf. i No. 3.

hiapátzoksh, Mod. hi-ipátzoksh, d. hiapaípatzoksh, Mod. hi-ipáipatzoksh stocking.

hiétala to mash, crush; to exterminate by crushing: rse-útúwash hiétalt (cond., for hiétaltut) núsht the human beings will crush me, are in the habit of crushing me, 104, 2.

híklža, d. híháklža to shake, shatter; said, e. g., of an earthquake.

híksúlsha, d. híháksú'lska to fish with the tèwás-witsólás dip-net on a canoe. Cf. 149, 22. 150, 5.

hilúshna, d. hiluhilúshna to push, to push away, to remove by hand,
feet or otherwise: pi hünk nā'īsh hilulilūdshna he pushed as away repeated
edly Kl. for yilō'dshna Mod. Der. kūshnua.
hīmpoks, hīmboksh (1) fallen tree. (2) tree cut down, felled tree, log, 78,
hīmpūtiazi'ēa, d. hīhanputiazi'ēa to bounce, skip, leap over a log or other
hinawāla, d. hīhanwāla, (1) v. intr., to swing back and forth, as when
moved by the wind. (2) v. trans., to swing, shake the head or body, while
walking, 186; 53. Der. hūnu.
hīnshāza, d. hīhānsza to fall near, between or on: hūnsan ānku a tree falling
into the midst of others. Said of inanimate subjects only. Der. hūnu.
hīntīla, hindīla, d. hīhantīla (1) to fall under something. (2) prep. and
postp., under, underneath, below, beneath. Cf. i-ūtila, wintīla.
hīnu, d. hīhanua to fall on, upon, into (not into water). Cf. tīna.
hīnu, hi'nu, d. hīhānu (1) to fall to the ground; to fall down, come or tumble
down; used of inanimate subjects only. Cf. 162; 1. and Note. (2) to fall,
make come down: nū h. kō' sh I fell that pine-tree. Cf. hūnu, hīshānu.
hīshākti, d. hīshākhti to shake, bring in motion; as a pole, boulder etc.:
kō' sh nū kōshga hīshākティsh I cannot shake that pine-tree. Der. shiktka
hīshamkanka, d. hīhamshamkanka: same as heshamkanka, q. v.
hīshānu, d. hīhāshānu to fall by cutting down, sawing etc.: nū h. hūnu kō' sh
hīshkāntechna, d. hīhāshkāntechna to travel in a file on foot, wagon,
horseback. Der. kintechna.
hīshzelūlza, d. hīhāshzelūlza (1) to measure by length, the unit of
length being a step or pace, or the length of one arm, or of both arms
extended. (2) to make of the same size, length, breadth. Cf. shikashla.
hīshlāksha, d. hīhāshlāksha to shoot well nigh each other; to come near
wounding or killing each other by shooting, 110, 2. Der. hīshlān, -ksa.
hīshlān, apoc. hīsha, d. hīhāshlān, hīshāsha (1) to shoot, to fire at each
other, 108, 1; to wound or kill each other: nātak h. we shot men of our own
party, 24, 4; hīshā-uk for having fired at our own men, 24, 17. (2) to vie-
ralize with another, or others, in shooting at the mark: hīsha nē-īshukta they
shot with bows at the mark, 109, 15. (3) to shoot oneself; to commit suicide
hishlátcha, d. hihasilátcha to be or go on a shooting trip, to go around shooting, to divert oneself by shooting. 136, 3. Der. hishlan.

hishlutanka, d. hihasilutanka to bend over for chiseling, as the blade of a pocket-knife. Cf. liwakúpekéle.

hishlutéhtánka, d. hihasilutéhtánka to tie up, to tie together; hihasilutéhtánka lák Lemčiš-kam he tied the Thunders together by their own hair, 113, 19. Cf. shlitelda.

hishukita, d. hishukita (1) to disobey, disregard; p'gislap mūšh kawénula č'úšatla gënumaksht, mū hishukita hiunikš my mother forbade me to go to the lake, but I did not mind her order (2) to be reckless, rash, audacious: káitoks i-i hishukita! don't be so reckless! Der. shnikita.

hishusha, d. hishašusha to go about eating, to eat while walking. Cf. shmečía.

hishútkish, d. hishétkish curtain; window-shade.

hishplámna, hishašplámna, d. hishašplámna to lead, to drag, to tow (boats, animals etc.). Der. shpoláma.

hishtaláta, d. hihasilálta (1) to inform, apprise; to report to. (2) to promise mutually; to promise, 34, 21. Der. stíta.

hishtánta, d. hihasilánta (1) to love, cherish each other, to be fond of each other; gēk shúshuak h. these girls love each other. (2) to love oneself. Der. stínta.

hishtaticha, d. hishaštaticha, hishašt'ša to educate, bring up, raise: tatákiash, tehkiash hihanšt'sha to raise children, chickens. Der. t'shún.


hishístish, d. hishaštísh, a species of little sucker-fish, the smallest of that fish-tribe found in the waters of the Klamath region.

Hishtish Luélks, nom. pr. of a camping and fishing place on the headwaters of Sprague River: "Fishery of small suckers".

hish탈ánanka, d. hihasilánanka (1) to sway, swing, weave, rock to and fro. (2) to roll forth and back. Cf. tilankánka.

hishčhéktá, d. hihasilchéktá to become angry, irritated at each other; to quarrel, to have a fight, contest, difficulty: tsúi h. háktakt then they quarreled there, 19, 8. Der. shitchchéktá. Cf. shawígá.

hishčhéktána, d. hihasilchéktána, (1) v. refl.: to become angry at each
hishlátechna — hishuálza

ofrer; to start a quarrel, altercation. 35, 1. 60, 19. 22. (2) v. intr.: to become angry, wrath at somebody or something, 21, 3, 37, 2. Der. shitchákma.
hishcházúga, d. hihaftcházúga to put or place into something, as into a basket, 95, 19.
híshtehli, d. hihaftehli to save, rescue, deliver: hú hishtarish Meachash haménúga because intending to save Meacham's life, 42, 13.
hishchisházash breach-about longer than the hassuishihash: two articles of female wardrobe which have now become obsolete.
hishuákga, d. hihaftuákga boy-child, boy; boys are called so by the Khamath Lake people from their birth until they become adult: násh gitsgánits (for kitchkánih tehish) h. a young boy boy, 23, 13. Dím hishuaksh; contr. from hishuaksha. Cf. shuádshka, teháki, tehállovága.

hishuaksh, Mod. hishtecházash, d. hihaftuáksh, h-assoaks. Mod. hihaftuákshhish (1) husband: nálam h. our husband, the husband of all, 95, 10: káliak h. not having a husband, 60, 1; hissuáks núma k'ilchsh h. husband having died, 89, 5.: cf. 61, 19, 20, 78, 3, 7, 142, 2, 14, 16, 186; 54: married man: há i h. pálnapk snawí'dshash if you as a married man should seduce a married woman, 59, 2. Cf. 61, 11. (2) person of the male sex: male, man, adult man: híssuaks káliak snáwí'dsh h. a man without a wife, 60, 1; hátoks i hílishuáksh shishó'kaŋsh hia should you fight with (other) men, 59, 13: hishuáksrásh shítko ish hém'ankaŋ! speak to me as to a man! 37, 7. Cf. 33, 6, 80, 6, 87, 1, 17, 90, 11. (3) young man capable to carry arms; fighting man, warrior, brace. Cf. the term "yeoman". Kígí hihaftuáks táŋkt no fighting men were present at that time, 16, 17.: hihaftuáks at tinkayúla the armed men ran out of the bush, 23, 11. Cf. 28, 7, 30, 8.—The d. form here serves as a real pl.: hissuáks stands instead of this pl. form in 28, 4. Derived from a form parallel with hashmakla. Cf. láki, máálkás, mbúshuí, sheshlalish

hisnuáksha, d. hihaftuákshla (1) to be married to a man, to take for a husband. (2) to consort with a man: hisnuákshhlaŋ, for hisnuákshhlan gi. was consortin, 95, 11. Kl. Der. hisnuáksh. Cf. shuádshla.

hisnúálza, d. hihaftuálza (1) to lay oneself down, legs drawn up, two down, or leaning on elbows, when stretched out the whole length. (2) to hide; to secrete oneself, to lie in ambush. Der. shúlka; lit. "to gather oneself up". Cf. knúkla, knúklá, sútelzá.
hishunátchásh; Mod. for hishunaksh Kl., q. v.
hishunátcháshla, d. hishunátcháshla, 54, 16.; Mod. for hishunákshla Kl., q. v. Cf. shuáéshasha
hishú'dshá, d. hishushásna to spread over, as sheets, blankets etc.
hishuggáya, d. hishushuggáya, v. trans., to hang above or over something; to suspend, extend over, as a blanket over a shrub. Der. shuggáya. Cf. kshaggáya, shákáshkala.
hishú'ka, d. hishushúka, hish'shuka, (1) v. recipr., to kill or murder each other; 60, 22.: tu' sa hish'kst that they had killed each other out there, 108, 5.
(2) v. refl.: to commit suicide. Der. síníga.
hishúnua, d. hishushúnua to apply or make use of the song-medicine, 129, 5.
Der. shúnúa.
hít'a, hitá, abbr. hi't, hi'd (1) loc. adv. here on the ground, on this soil: ndá'ní mi hi'd shweítka éwaça'tat three times I fished with the line here in the pond. (2) here in the lodge, in or into this house; hitá teh'á! here she sits in the lodge! 105, 5: hi't a teh'íza here he sat down, 105, 15; máshipksh a sha hi'd ítpa hón'ta kitcheshtat they bring the sick people into this house here (into a hospital). (3) at this place, at that spot: lúlat hú'niksh hi't! kill ye him on the spot, 190; 15. Cf. gitá, hi, hitksh, hitok.
hít'ok, hi-itok, (1) adv., right here on the ground; right here, just on this spot: hi'-itak there, meaning on the bottom of the lark's nest, 95, 6. (2) verbi-fied: hitok i! hi-itok at! be quiet! no disturbance! lit. "sit down on the ground! sit down again!" 34, 11. From hi, tok.
húhiush, d. hishunush soft ground, morass, marsh: h. tzálama to the west of the marsh, 24, 10. A locality is here alluded to, situated on the trail followed by the Máḵlaks when on their raids to Pit River valley.
húhiwa, d. hishuhíwa to be soft, elastic; to rise up after depression like a sponge; said of marshy ground: partic. hishuhíwako marshy, 20, 4.
hú'shga, d. hishushga to order, to command: p'na máklakshásh hí'shga ká-i shuúntgí be ordered his men not to kill, 56, 6.
Híwáts nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "Lips-hanging", "Big-mouthed".
hí'wi, héwi, íwi, d. hi'íwi to fetch home, to pack away for home, to transport to one's camp, 74, 13. 14 75, 1.: kshú'n h. to bring hay to one's home or lodge,
his huátch'ash — hlú'kash.

75, 12.; h. ẖmboks to haul logs or fallen trees, 78, 14. Der. hi. Cf. hiwí-
dsha, íwa, iwílza.

hiwídsha, iwi'dsha, d. hiwídsha (1) to go and fetch home, to haul to one's camp: wókash, kshúm iwi'dsha they take home the pond-lily seed, the hay, 75, 1. 12. (2) to put, to stow away underground, in caches; used when speaking of dried provisions to be stored at the prospective wintering place; 74, 6. Der. hiwi.

hlá', d hlá'hla to adjust feathers on arrows, to provide them with fliers. Cf. lásh.

hlá-a, hlá', lá-a, d. hláhla, láh'-a (1) to breed, to bear offspring; said of quadrupeds and other animals: wátech láh'-a mares foal, 75, 6. (2) to lay eggs: tehikén nápal h. the chicken has laid an egg. Cf. kuúkla, lálash, le-
lédshi, llánkash.

hlák'a, d. hlák'a the shorter wing-feathers of a bird. Dim. of lásh, hlásh; contr. from hlá-aga

hlakhlákli, d. hlakhlákli; same as lalákli, q. v., but less frequent.

hlék'a, léka, d. hlék'a, léka (1) to draw breath audibly, to make 'hh. (2) to sob, to breathe heavily: léggúta hámé haze she said while sobbing, 121, 4. (3) to lap, to lap up  Cf. hlópa.

Hlékosh, nom. pr. of a Klamath man: "Lapping up", "Lap-Water", 141, 8. 11. Der. hlék'ua; stands for Hlékuish.

Hlék'ua, hlék'ua, d. hlék'ua to drink out of the hand, to draw water into the mouth, to lap; often used instead of hlópa, q. v.

hlíla, líla, d. hlí'hla, líl'a; see líla.

Hlintana, d. hlíl'anta to rub the sides or flanks against: 157; 37. Cf. lálash, tlílantana.

Hlívash, líwash, d. hléwash, líwash (1) a species of trees; grows near the Agency buildings. (2) basket, crate probably made of the wood of this tree; large digger-basket hung over the shoulders to collect edible roots, tubers and bulbs: 190; 19. Der. líwa

Hlópa, hlú'pa, d. hlú'hpa (1) to lap, lap up, sip: wátech édashash h. the dog is lapping milk  (2) to eat in a brute-like manner: népatka tehípash h. they sop up with their hands the tehípash-pulp, 149, 10. (3) to eat with a spoon.

Hlú'ka, hló'ka, d. hloh'loka, hloh'loka (1) to snore. (2) to grunt.

Hlú'kash, d. hlúkash; see lókash.
hó a, héka, d. hóheu; same as húwa, q. v.
hó yéka, hóyeza, d. hóézea to take a long leap, to leap for out, to jump into
distance; different from húyeza, q. v.
hók a, húka, d. hólıka, hollı́ka (1) to breathe; keshga húkish he is unable
to breathe, he is suffocated, choked or smothering. (2) to sigh heavily; to sigh.
hókámpele, d. hółıkámpele (1) to breathe in, to inspire air. (2) to re-
gain consciousness, to come to life again, to breathe again. Der. hókna, -pelı́.
hókanšha, d. höh'kanšha; see húkansha.
hóknötkish, húnuotech, d. hułaknuo'tkish nostrils of persons and animals,
lit. “breathing apparatus”. Der. hókna
hókáska, d. höh'aksanka to catch or capture by hand; kútash h. to catch a
house on one's own head. Cf. kshikla.
hólaka, in ginála hêlakanul run and come here! 182; 5, stands for hólak-
kank running up to; cf. hódlaza
hólalza, holálka, d. holáhaláza (1) to run fast, to run up to; hódlak telawí'k
sáníholing he runs up to, devirons of a mad fight, 1:4; 28. (2) to run or
jump through; h. lúlksnat to jump through a fire.
hólápka, d. holálapka (1) to leap or jump upon something. (2) to run up
hill, to ascend quickly.
hólalaksh, hólaksh piw-nut while provided with two wings similar to those
of the maple-seeds, 75, 4. Der. húdza. Cf. húdsha No. 2.
hóláupka, d. holáupka to run up close to, to come near. Cf. hulládshni.
Hópatsh, nom. pr. of a camping place on Sprague River; Indians inter-
pret it by “Passage to the timber”.
hópeštelma, d.葫芦peštelma to dodge missiles by jumping aside; to
crave shots; hopéštsnunč ámbuntat (sa) grgéna while dodging arrows they ran
into the water, 20, 3. Cf. gáméni.
h u, hú, hú' abbr. ú, o, ô; pl. húdsha, húdsha (for húsha), pron. dem.
this, this here; pron. pers. he, she, it. Refers to animate beings and inani-
mate things within sight of the one speaking or supposed to be speaking;
used more frequently in Mod than in Kl. Cf. hú ká-i nísh lóla Mod.,
húk aí hünk ká-i lóla nísh Kl. he does not believe me. We find it used as
follows: kaššak hú tupášs gi he has no sister, 55, 15.; lápéni hú suawe-
dsháka be married twice, 55, 16.; hu’toks but he, 34, 5.; tehliish páwa hú
he eats like a porcupine, 190; 14.; cf. 40, 20. Hence it refers to persons
or objects mentioned immediately before, which therefore are present to
the mind of the speaker and of the hearer: hú ge'-u léwitcha tréwash hó
(the conjurer) objected to my speaking, 34, 8.; cf. 36, 15.; ketchikaníshásh o'
gisht wéngga they died when he was an infant, 55, 21.; cf. 56, 1 181; 35. and
Note; hö'taks tátaksnu these, those children previously alluded to, 141, 12.
hú, hú, hú, u, ū, ū', ū, -u, (1) loc. adv., ap. above, up there, above there: par-
ticle often found suffixed to pronouns, affixed to verbs etc., and composing
a series of verbal suffixes. It refers to elevation above the soil or horizon,
to hills, mountains, to the flight of birds etc.; tú' sh hú wíká ném maitwash
tehliláamnu? where is it, that up there wawash-grose are said to crowd to-
gether? 189; 3. Cf. átu for áti hú (2) loc. adv., far off, in the distance;
either visibly or so far as to be invisible; not on hand; in many instances
untranslatable in English: nái's wípka hú ámbóótat one man retreated into
the water, 88, 7.; págashat hú múlk wá worms live in moist ground; kuyú-
mashtat hú tísh gé't utchún in muddy water it is good to fish with nets; gé'-n
hú gépkash when I reached there, 175; 19. Cf. 131, 3. and Note to 112.
11. 12. (3) adv., eight here, here, then, at that time, now: often not transla-
table in English, temporal and local at the same time, and having refer-
cence to local distance of the past, present, or future action from the person
speaking or supposed to speak. Stands almost exclusively, in Kl. song-
lines and in the Mod. dialect, for hú'uk, hünk Kl.: k'é-i hú máklaksh
pupashpú'slishish gú'shú kíla the Indians do not kill (at present); black hogs,
128, 2.; tóshú o' willashina far away the mud-hen is sprawling, 185; 4.;
ém hú shú'lila I scratched this ground, 157; 42.; cf. 91, 7.: hú (subj.) nísh
hú' shuekshú'mápká he will save you, 193; 11.: pálak ish hú hú'pálpálait!
quick! make eyes for me at once! 154; 11.: gé'-n hú mú'n'máte, gé'-n hú
náp, gé'-n hú mú'sh gi these are my ears, this is my paw, this is my head;
said in reference to a dog by a conjurer. Presence is marked by the
suffixed forms áti (for at hú), gé'mu, gé'-u, hú'mu, tamú, and others.

huálka, d. hühálka, 129, 4.; same as huí'alga, q v.
uálta, máltka, huáltox; see wálta, wáltka, wáltoks
huálshka, d. hühálshka to keep away from, 139, 12. Cf. inhuálshka.
hudékshin, hutékshin trunk to pack things in: hudeksínti telékémen iron trunk-lining. Cf. utâtekia

húdsha, hútcha, hótcha, d. huhátche to run, to run fast, to rush within sight of the one speaking or supposed to speak: nukšunk h. to run fast; ká-i hútsa (for hútsi, or hútsa i)! don't run! 22, 7.—Speaking of two or three, túshetcha; of several or many, túnsha.

húdsha, d. húhdsha (1) seed of the white oak tree; lit. "it runs, it flies"; called so on account of its wings. (2) fruit of the white oak; acorn. Der. húdsha. See húdshnam.

húdsháltka, d. húhdsháltka to disappear, vanish: láash h. the fog disappears. Der. húdsha.

húdshampéli, d. húhdshampéli to run home, to jump out and run back: húchtampéli'ta when he had run back home, 132, 4. Der. húdsham, -péli.

húdshampka, d. húhdshampka to run away, to flee, to rush off unseen by or at a distance from the one speaking.—Speaking of two, túshetchampka; of many, túnshampka: tsúi kúta'tal t'úshampka Sá-at húk hereupon the Snake warriors fled to the rocks (unseen by me), 29, 19. Der. húdsham, q. v.

húdshípka, d. húhdshípka to run towards, to rush up to: húchtípke shlíankúga she ran to shoot him, 55, 5. Der. húdsham.

húdshuna, hútchina, hótchena, d. húhtchena, húhtchena (1) to run, to hurry; to run or rush away, to make off, to scamper off, to take to one's heels within sight of the one speaking or supposed to speak. Applies to one subject in Kl. Húchtíntu hútsi nen if I had run; húdshántak hú he will run away; kíla nád húhtchena we run, travel fast, Mod.; ká-i húhtchamí (exhortat.) they must not run away, 54, 8. Mod. Cf. 42, 15–17, 54, 125, 4. Nú hútsnu t'ú I ran over there, 22, 4.; hú'tchamípk! I shall rush over! 22, 8. Said of the young antelope, 177, 5., of other quadrupeds, 125, 4. 6. 9, 177; 10. 14., of the salmon, 177, 31. (2) to pass, to pass by, to elapse; said of time.—Speaking of two or three, túshetcha, 122, 5.; of many subjects: túnshna, q. v.

húdshnám, hútchnam, d. húhdshnám white oak tree: Quercus alba; not found in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes. Cf. húdsham No. 2.

húdshóchta, d. húhdshóchta to ride on horseback while abroad, on a trip or journey: húdshóchtpka to ride towards, 182, 3.
hu'gídsha, hukídsha, d. huhaggídsha, huh'kídsha (1) to go around something; to revert, to turn back. (2) to regain health, to be convalescent: átíttú huhgí'dsha! now I am getting better! 175; 18.

huğgi'tko, d. huhaggí'tko deaf.

huękíni, d. huhuükíni to run up into timber, woods, cliffs or recesses.

huękínsba, d. huhuükínsba to run away from, as from a river, lake, prairie, hill into the woods.—Speaking of two or a few, tushükínsba; of many subjects, tini'kínsba Der. huękíni. Cf guükínsba.

hu'izánhsba, d. huhuizánhsba to run along a stream or river against its current—Speaking of two, tuslı'zánhsba; of many subjects, tini'zánhsba

hu'izipélé, d. huhuizipélé to hurry, to run, jump or scamper out of again.

112, 4, 6, 7. Cf. guüzi

hu'shipélé, d. huhušíshipélé to threaten, menace. Cf. hushásha.

huít, pl. túmi h., wheat; grain of cereals: húítam núsh ear of Indian corn (maize), wheat etc. From English wheat.

húya, hu'íya (1) near, near by, close to: wásh a nálsh gélpík h. the prairie-wolves approach near to our home. (2) for a while, not a long time. (3) interj.: don't do it! used in a prohibitory sense, 30, 3, 4.: nú-ash nú hém-tan “hu-íya” huńksh I told him not to do it. H. is the radix of wíká near, is used as verbal suffix (see Note to 19, 4.) and has no d. form.

húyáha, hu'yá-a, d. huhuıyáha (1) to rush away from, to run away: wásh a gü' nísh h. the prairie-wolf runs away from me, 184; 32, 34. (2) to hide, conceal oneself, 186; 57.—Speaking of more than one subject, güyáha, q.v. hu'yá-edsha, d. huhuıyá-cdsha to run past, to run by within sight: tehén K'mú'kamuchhash h. the antelope ran past before K'mú'kamuch, 126, 9.

hu'yéga, d. huhuýéga to sit, to be seated in the distance: shla-á Aishishhash hu'yégan'k she saw Aishish sitting, 96, 5. Cf. húyáha

hu'yéga, d. húhi'ga to rise up, to stand up suddenly, to rise to one's feet; lit “to begin to leap”, 42, 8.—Speaking of a few, tuslı'ýéga; of many subjects, tini'ýéga, q.v.

hu'yéká, húyézu, hu'-íza, d. húhi'céza (1) to skip up high, to jump or leap high. (2) to run up hill. (3) to climb, to climb up, as wild beasts—Speaking of many subjects, tini'ýá, q.v. Cf húyéka.

hu'yézedsha, d. huhuýézedsha to jump high while running: nú h. hümboks I jumped over a log. Der húyéka. Cf shuuyu'íega.
húyukan'a, d. háuíinka to heat, to make hot or incandescent: h. sha ktá'í they heat stones, 82, 6. 8. 112, 21.

húk, húk, húk, ō'k, obj. háuíinksh, háunksh, háunk: pl húksha, húksa (1) pron. dem. that, that one, you, you're; pl. those: referring to anim and inan (but not inflected when alluding to inan.) things removed from sight, or supposed to be unseen by the one speaking and distant from him, but present to his mind. Shu'ish húk these magic songs, 83, 5.; húk this (distant) man, 101, 10.; shu'das toks húk plaíwasham though that (nest) was the nest of the eagle, 100, 9.; húksa naқushksháklshni those who dwell at the dam, 132, 3. Cf. 20, 17. 65, 11. 66, 10. Hi. may also refer to the dead or their spirits, when they are thought to be far away: pil máklaks húk only a dead Indian, 129, 27. 130, 12. and Note. Only when connected with gék, hita, h. can mean proximity: húk gék this man here before us, 95, 10. 158; 54.; lúciat háuniksh híít! kill ye this fellow! 190; 15. (2) pron. pers. anim. and inan, he, she, it; pl. they: used in the same way as the pron. dem.: ká'-í húk hámmáni he did not wish, 55, 13.; húk kůiíkshásh shútko shpúmkána she kept him at home like an orphan, 55, 18.; húk ka-á shél'nal he fought bravely, 56, 1.; cf. 16, 15. 24, 18.; tsú'i kédsá húk then it grew up, 100, 7.; ati húk, kái wíga it is far, not near; tehí húksha gi so they said, 95, 11.; húksha gátpa they have reached, 122, 16.; at húksa tú'm wáltka tántk hereupon they had a long talk, 23, 3.

húk, húk, húc, adv. loc. and temp. simultaneously; untranslatable in English, but generally referring to the past tense and to acts performed in presence or absence of the one speaking or supposed to speak: kókalám húk pálkúsh šání tó the dry bed of a river was deep below (us), 21, 15.; náidshak húk hishúkshlánk K'mákanetlalsh one only consorted with K'mákanetl, 95, 11.; át toks húk Ašíshih shúísha but now Ašíshih became lean, 95, 13.; géné'l a húk má tátskshni the children left long ago, 121, 12.; húk Káyu'tshish gátpa Gray Wolf arrived, 131, 5.; tát i húk a shayan-tildsha? wherefrom did you carry off under your arm? 186; 50. Cf. 101, 14. and tehúyuk.

húka, d. háuíka to run about; to run or rush to or towards; hú'kanka running around, 186; 54.; connected with the poss. case: míš hůvá'ula hú-
knapksht kū'kalam palküršham they did not permit me to run across the
dry bed of the river, 22, 5.—Speaking of many subjects, gäka (not tinging).
hukāya, d. huhakāya, huškāya to run into, to retire to the timber, bush,
woods, to inaccessible places; tehūtchak ānkutat h. the squirrel climbs around
the trees, lives among the trees; hukayápka to run into distant woods, to dis-
appear in the bush, 23, 19, 21.—Speaking of two or three, tushkāya: of
many, tin'zāya. Cf. gakāya, hukinī, hukinsha.
hukayūla, d. huhakayuila to run out from bushes, woods, recesses or hiding
places.—Speaking of two or three subjects, tushkayūla; of many, tün-
kayūla, 23, 11. Cf. gakayūla.
hūka k, pl. hū'kshak, obj. hūnanka the same, the identical one: lit. “he, she
only”: hūkak ya gēn hū'shkanka kītehkāni I think it is the same small
one; hūkak a gēk the same person (present); hūnanka hái shmēntahash
hēnta? did you speak to the same child? Mod.: hūn'k shitko huk exactly in
the same manner. From hūk, ak.
hūkampēli, d. huhakampēli to hurry, run, rush out again; to run to the
former place, 112, 14.—Speaking of two, tūshkampēli, 120, 12, 15.: of
many subjects, tūzampēli Der. hūka.
hūkampēli; same as hokampēle, q. v. Der. hōka
hūkānsa, ho'kānsa, d. huhakānsa to run, to jump out of, to hurry hur-
grily, to depart in haste; mū'-üe pū'tan hūkānsa the mole can run half-
smothered, 127, 7.—Speaking of two or three, tūshkānsa; t. kūmetat they
ran out of the cave, 122, 4.: of many, tinzānsa, 23, 14. Cf. gekansha.
hūkānsampēli, d. huhakānsampēli to run out of again, 112, 11.: hū'kantełampēlok for the purpose of hurrying out again, 112, 10.— speak-
ing of two or three, tūshkānsampēli; of many subjects, tinzantiampēli.
hūk, hūkí, pron. dea. and refl. referring to the bodily or mental con-
dition of the person spoken of: he within himself, she by herself; inessive
hūkian, hūkianki, pron. pers. and refl. he for himself, she by herself, it
for itself: h. kśsha hūnkanksh he is hoarse. Der. hu or hū k., gianggin.
hūkiétansha, d. huhakietansha to run past, to pass by quickly.
hukī, hūkīš, d. huhikīš (1) breathing, respiration, breath. (2) spirit, animal
life; h. gekansha the spirit or soul departs; génma ni h. now your life is
ended, 87, 15. (3) beating of pulse, pulsation. Der. hōka.
húk'na, d. huykna to run out, to rush out of. Der. húka.
húk'énúksht, 113, 22.; contr. from húl'munk gisht, periphr. of húkna.
húk'shi, d. huyksht to surrender, give oneself up to, 55, 14.: húk'shi ná'lsh i if you do not surrender to us.
húk'sht, úksht, obj. hú'nak'sht, pl. hú'ksht'sha, (1) pron. dem., that one, those. (2) pron. pers., he, she, they; referring to persons unseen, far off, absent or thought to be at a distance, 192; 7 and Note. Cf. hú'nsht.
hú'k't, 1úk't; obj. hú'nt', q. v., pl. hú'kt'sha, (1) pron. dem., that, that one; those; referring to absent persons and distant things: wá'kełtk húkt ki this one (wife) had a child, 96, 1. (2) pron. pers.: he, she, they; used like the pron. dem.: h pil nándshek he (Plú) was the only man, 66, 10.; h shé'llal he made war (just after a húk), 56, 1.; h túšl shín a he succeeds well, 134, 18.
húk't'ag'a, húk't'ag'a, a term of familiarity: this little one; this child or young one, 96, 15. 121, 23. Dim. hú'kt'
húk't'ak'a, húk'tak'ag'a, a term of familiarity: “that little one”, used by the antelopes to designate Old Grizzly, 121, 22. 122, 7. Dim. húk't'aga.
húl'he, húl'hi, d. hulhle to enter, run into, rush into: i-á-uka húl'hiank running into other people's houses, 184; 26.; kayáta h. he runs into the small wigwams, 183; 18.; mú't'-üe náyanta wá'shtat h the mole ran into another hole or den, 127, 7. Cf. 127, 5.
hulheñká, nulheñká, d. hulheñk'a to run into continually, to rush into frequently, 183; 18.
húl'ža, d. huulža to fly near the ground, 183; 25. Cf. hál'ža.
húl'želi, hulželi, d. hulželi (1) to hurry into again, to re-enter in haste. (2) to run or rush into, as into the windings of a chasm, narrow vale, 23, 15.; into one's own lodge, 121, 9.—Speaking of two or three, tál'meléi; of many subjects, tilželi. Der. húlžhe, -želi.
húl'ža, d. hulža to stop on the way, to make short stops while traveling, as birds do in their flight.
hulládshui, hulládshuí, d. huulládshui to run up to, to approach in haste, 96, 16.; pén h. K'mukántchash he ran up again to K'mukántch, 96, 14.
hulládshuítámna, d. huulládshuítámna to run up to and back again, continually, 96, 13.
húmasht, d. humámasht, húl'masht; the latter used sometimes in Mod.
(1) adv., thus, so, in this manner, in such a way: nánka ká-i h. she-wánat others did not give in this manner (as he did), 66, 10.; h. láláki né-uluakta Ká-káshash thus did the chiefs punish Doctor John, p. 64 (title); h. shápash hú'pi shutyégatk so were the moons made at first, p. 105 (title). Cf 65, 12, 120, 8. 139, 12. (2) interj., that's so! that's the way! that is right! h. tósh, or h. toks tósh! that's good! 139, 14.; cf. 182; 7. Cf. húmasht gi, hu'mtehi.

húmashtak, d. humámashtak, adv., equally, in the same manner, just as; lit “thus only”: h. ná'd ká-i hú'sh'kánkúapk just as we would not mind it, 139, 5.; h. correl. with wákaktoksh in the same manner . . . as, 139, 10.; h. gí'uga therefore, hence, 91, 7.; humámasht ni shúmkélúi-nápk in the same manner I shall remove him from his post, 59, 15. Cf 64, 15 134, 15 18. 139, 8.

humásh t gi, humáshgí, d. humámasht gi (1) to do so, to act in this manner: h. gisht therefore, for that reason, 135, 4.; h. gisht shúmkélúisht because he took her back, 61, 10.; h. gí'unk (for gi'unk) by so doing, 96, 18. 119, 10.; h. gi'ug on that account, therefore, 61, 21. 103, 4.; on this subject, 78, 6.; h. shúhunk gi'ug for the same reason, 134, 4., lit “for doing so, for acting thus”; cf. 139, 7.; h. gi stands for h. gi'ug, 75, 2.; h. gi'ulank, Mod h. gi'ulau, after doing so, having acted thus; tchú i shá h. gi'ulank páti'ápk a having achieved this they begin to eat, 149, 9. Cf 94, 8. 96, 21. 99, 6. 149, 7. (2) to say so, to agree, to assent, to give one's assent: k'éw'tehtá humáshgísh he refused his assent to, 36, 13.; k'éshga nù hún h. kish I cannot consent to this, 42, 6. Cf. gi, húmasht, né-ashtgi.

humutsautka, adv., in the same manner, just so, equally; instr. of húmsahti; násh wák sli'tk hú'mutsautkak another was shot in the same manner in the arm, 23, 8.; the suffixed -k is gi. was

húmsahti, hú'mtsi, obl. húmsahta, adj. (1) alike to this: like him, her, it, them; like that thing, like those things. (2) such, such one, of the same kind, one of that sort, one in that condition: húmsahti ki it is of the same kind. 126, 9.; gé-n tchish h. gi! I have caught one of that ilk! húmsahta káñak one of the kind called relapses, 72, 3.; húmsahta gúl the kol-root in this state, condition, 147, 9.; húmsahta hishútch'ásh a husband of this description. 186; 54. Der. hún, -ptéhi. Cf. gémptéhi.

hún, hú'n, (1) pron. dem., that thing, that object; refers to inanimate things pres-
cut, visible, or to acts, words, speeches, etc. and things of an abstract nature: hú h. hashtámpka stiú'nh sh he owns this house, Mod.: h. huná'sht kísh to consent to this, 12, 6; kólokgish mi h. élk! bag down your rifle! 37, 6. C.f. 110, 4; and a quotation under gí'shála. When referring to persons, it seems abbr. from húnk, hú'nk'; c.f. 65, 9; 7, 1 and u'nish. Húnta (for hú'ntala) thus, 104, 4; and Note, also a quotation under líta. (2) pron. pers., it, for inan. things, corresponding to the hú'k as used in relation to anim. beings: h. húshka 'k to mind it, 139, 4.

hú'n, hún, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., usually marking past tense: h. tehčéki kú'telma they spilled the blood, 13, 8.; tsí sa hú'nu ki so they said, 100, 13.; túnk hún shelhútámpka hence began the war, 37, 10.; tehítálat hún íwam they will boil berries, 75, 8. C.f. 95, 2, 121, 2. Connected with imperatives in Mod. songs: 193; 11, 12. C.f. húnk (adv.) un.

huná'nsht, interj. marking surprise: is that so! indeed? Mod.

hú'nsák, abbr. húnsak, húntsák, húnsak, d. hulaná'shak, adv., the various meanings of which are based on the fundamental signification: "for no apparent reason": (1) groundlessly, unreasonably, in vain, foolishly, absurdly: h. hú'nsak he takes silly things; hú'nsak tehi ísh spá'lhí for no reason you thus imprison me, 64, 16.: for no real cause, 38, 7, 59, 16, 64, 10. (2) falsely, abusively: h. sháshá'kí he has a nickname. (3) gratuitously, for nothing, scot-free, without pay: h. pé'lpeli to work for no compensation, 35, 18. (4) accidentally, fortuitously: h. ní sháshá'ka I obtained by mere chance. (5) unawares: h. kímá'ga he was knocked down unawares. (6) "I do not know", in reply to a query like: "What will you do?" C.f. nú'lgsh? what is the matter? or: what do you want? húnsak: "nothing", lit. "your question is to no avail": húnsak vá'la i.—In the Nisqualli Selish language putlatl corresponds exactly to h.; c.f. G. Gibbs' Dictionary, in Contrib. No. Am. Ethnol. 1, p. 339, under "nothing".

húndred, English term substituted for ta-núkpi tá-ump: tíná h. one hundred, 90, 1, 3.; nú'cpi'ni h. shúl'dshásh four hundred soldiers, troops, 37, 20. húni, hú'ntak pron. pers. and refl., in his or her own mind, by himself or herself; sáp'opk hú'ntak he was aware, he knew; lit. "he observed by himself", 107, 14, 108, 5. C.f. húni.

hú'nk, hú'nk, pl. hú'nksha: obj. of sing. and pl. hú'niksha, hú'ni'kiesh,
hünk, hünk, hünk, hünk, ānk (1) pron. dem. this, this one. 2. pron. pers he, she, it.—Used very infrequently in the subj. cases, but in the obl. cases referring to anim. beings (and in the form hünk to inanimate things also) present and visible or supposed to be so: hünkash tunepu'nišsh shā't'la he hired these five (men), 44, 2.: bóloksgish hünkash ū'tzi! disarm him of his rifle! 37, 9.: i a-i täwi hünksh you have bewitched her, 68, 10.: shlit i hünk! you shoot him! 107, 14.: hünksh viš'iat he will flee before him, 147, 13.: nā'dskank hünk ubā'-ush while applying that piece of skin, 73, 4.: shluntapkug hünk for the purpose of firing at him, 66, 12.: hünk nū nen gi 1 mean him, her; hünk sa kišksas ū'mpele tehštal they brought that conjurer back to his lodge, 69, 2. Here h refers to a dead person, and like hünš, hünksh, it is often used in this sense to avoid giving the name of the deceased: hünk pāl ānk shā't shkū'ks dead persons only can see the spirits, 129, 1. Cf 68, 5, 10, 87, 1, 11, 12, 129, 4–7. and Note to 64, 1. It is not always easy to distinguish, whether h. is the pron. or the adv., cf. tehš'antkį géng hünk shillalpksš to have the one treated who fell sick, 65, 18.; cf. 64, 5, 11, 101, 16. Locat. case: hünkant (ānkutat) ts'hālan makaṅ sitting against that tree, 30, 12.: shšu'lahšat hünkant in that nest, 101, 13.; partit. case: pė hünkant shéwana he gave (him) of that (meat), 113, 10.; cf. 30, 21.; instr.: hünkantka ubā'-ushka by means of that piece of buckskin, 73, 2.; hünkantka waitashtka the same day, 87, 2. Cf. hün, hünk, hünkant.

hünk, hünk, ānk, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., referring to acts performed or states undergone in the distance and proximity, most frequently in the past tense, but sometimes in the present and future tense also; not translatable in English. Connected with intransitive verbs we find it in: nū h. ti'na I was hungry: āt h. pāna pāla-ash ye were eating bread: māklaks h. nāun nung wa'wākan the Indians all sitting around, 14, 5.: wak i h. giś kā-i ū'na gā'mpele! why did you not go home yesterday? sha h. spū'kltcham they start out for sweating, 88, 3.: i ānk hünkantka you were talking. With transitive verbs it occurs in: ḋākī ṭi'na h. shū'kiš'ash hį-hhashnač'gan the commander then placing his soldiers in ambush, 14, 3.: nē'ulga h. gē'n he resolved, 94, 3.: h. na-ā shu gi Aishish so said Aishish, 95, 21.: tānk a nū h. shū'ktaga I struck myself sometime ago with the hand

hünkish, hünksh, hünk, hünk, ānk (1) pron. dem. this, this one. 2. pron. pers he, she, it.—Used very infrequently in the subj. cases, but in the obl. cases referring to anim. beings (and in the form hünk to inanimate things also) present and visible or supposed to be so: hünkash tunepu'nišsh shā't'la he hired these five (men), 44, 2.: bóloksgish hünkash ū'tzi! disarm him of his rifle! 37, 9.: i a-i täwi hünksh you have bewitched her, 68, 10.: shlit i hünk! you shoot him! 107, 14.: hünksh viš'iat he will flee before him, 147, 13.: nā'dskank hünk ubā'-ush while applying that piece of skin, 73, 4.: shluntapkug hünk for the purpose of firing at him, 66, 12.: hünk nū nen gi 1 mean him, her; hünk sa kišksas ū'mpele tehštal they brought that conjurer back to his lodge, 69, 2. Here h refers to a dead person, and like hünš, hünksh, it is often used in this sense to avoid giving the name of the deceased: hünk pāl ānk shā't shkū'ks dead persons only can see the spirits, 129, 1. Cf 68, 5, 10, 87, 1, 11, 12, 129, 4–7. and Note to 64, 1. It is not always easy to distinguish, whether h. is the pron. or the adv., cf. tehš'antkį géng hünk shillalpksš to have the one treated who fell sick, 65, 18.; cf. 64, 5, 11, 101, 16. Locat. case: hünkant (ānkutat) ts'hālan makaṅ sitting against that tree, 30, 12.: shšu'lahšat hünkant in that nest, 101, 13.; partit. case: pė hünkant shéwana he gave (him) of that (meat), 113, 10.; cf. 30, 21.; instr.: hünkantka ubā'-ushka by means of that piece of buckskin, 73, 2.; hünkantka waitashtka the same day, 87, 2. Cf. hün, hünk, hünkant.

hünk, hünk, ānk, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., referring to acts performed or states undergone in the distance and proximity, most frequently in the past tense, but sometimes in the present and future tense also; not translatable in English. Connected with intransitive verbs we find it in: nū h. ti'na I was hungry: āt h. pāna pāla-ash ye were eating bread: māklaks h. nāun nung wa'wākan the Indians all sitting around, 14, 5.: wak i h. giś kā-i ū'na gā'mpele! why did you not go home yesterday? sha h. spū'kltcham they start out for sweating, 88, 3.: i ānk hünkantka you were talking. With transitive verbs it occurs in: ḋākī ṭi'na h. shū'kiš'ash hį-hhashnač'gan the commander then placing his soldiers in ambush, 14, 3.: nē'ulga h. gē'n he resolved, 94, 3.: h. na-ā shu gi Aishish so said Aishish, 95, 21.: tānk a nū h. shū'ktaga I struck myself sometime ago with the hand
or fist: i mûsh túla h. wudû'ka hû'nksh you and I struck him with a club; cf. 59, 22. 65, 6. 66, 1. 73, 8. 95, 10. 19. Cf. the adverbs: hu, hûk, tehû'nhunk, tehû'ghunk, tehû'nyunk.

hû'nkâyâ, d. huânkâyâ to fly on, to fly towards or upon, as upon bushes, trees, rocks etc.: plâwâsh h. kâpkatât the golden eagle flew upon the pine-tree, 100, 7. Cf. gâkâyâ, tehâggâyâ.

hû'nkânkâ, d. huânkânkâ (1) to run habitually or repeatedly: hoânkânkâtâk lihâns the running animals, quadrupeds (viz. animals neither swimming, nor creeping, nor jumping), 145, 1. (2) to fly habitually: â'ntukât tehâîa nâmuktua huânkânkâtâko on trees live all kinds of birds; cf. 145, 8.— Speaking of two or three: tûshkânka, of many: tûnkânka, 80, 7.

hû'nkântî, hûn'kânti (1) partitive case of hûnk, q. v. (2) adv. and conj.: thereby, therefore, on that account, for that reason: h. sawika he became angry for this reason, 19, 8.; cf. 21, 4.; h. wishûn hûmëze on this subject the garter-snake said, 103, 8.; hûn'kântî tehâîat, 58, 14.; hû'n'kant tehâîa wî'uka on that account also they win, 80, 4. Cf. 96, 14. 21. 103, 11

Hû'n'kant is also locat. case, and then is abbr. from hû'n'kantat; see the pronoun hûnk.

hûn'kântehâ' on account of that, for this reason, considering that. 59, 1.

Contr. from hûn'kânti tehê'. Cf. tehê.

hûn'kêlâm, pron. poss. of the third pers. sing.: his, her or hers, its. It is the poss. case of hû'n'k, q. v., and refers to anim. and inan. objects supposed to be in closer proximity to the one speaking than with phâ'lam: h. p'gî'shap its mother, 91, 4. 5; h. wësh his or her child, 85, 16

hûn'kêlâmshâm, syncop. Kl.: hû'n'kâmshâm, hû'n'kimshâm, pron. poss. of the third pers. pl.: their, theirs (anim. and inan.). It is the poss. case of hûn'kskâ, pl. of hû'n'k, which has to be compared for its signification: shû'hâshsh hûnikâmshâm while a camp-fire was kept up by them, 119, 21. Sham stands for h. in 122, 17. Cf. 111, 19. and hûn'kêlâm.

hûn'kêlâmskni, pl. hûn'kêlâmshâmsknî coming, proceeding from, belonging to his or her place, house, lodge, 20, 18. Contr. from hûn'kêlâmshâmsknî.

hûn'ksht, pl. hûn'kshta, but more frequently hû'ktshta, obj. cases sing. and pl. of hû'ksha, hûksht that, that one, referring to anim. beings absent or supposed to be at a distance and invisible: nû'ulâg h. Pû'lam snawâ'í'-dsas they tried that wife of Ball, 78, 9. Stands also for the pers. pronouns
him, her, it, them: tánkt nat sišgā h at last we killed him, 23, 2; kāyak h. shévanank giving nothing to him, 113, 8; h. kālkhitchikshash heshuam-pēltki giing that the spider-remedy would cure him, 72, 4. Cf. 59, 11.

hūnt ḋa, sing. and pl., obj. case of hūṅkt, hūṅt: that thing, those things; or as pron. pers.: it, them. Refers to inan. objects which are far off or invisible, or supposed to be so by the one speaking: nú a cīlža h. I gave names to those objects.

hūṅtk a, hūṅktoks, obj. case sing. and pl. of pron. dem. and pers. hūṅ-tak: anim. and inan. with emphatic signification: him, her, it, them: hūṅktoks nú hūshkánka má'untchnish all these things of the past I recollect.

(2) with refl. signification: himself, herself, itself, themselves.

hūnta kia, d. hūhāntaka to fly upon, to rush down upon: yakāl hūnten-kiank shō'ka tehi'kash the white-headed eagle rushing down catches a bird.

hūntish, d. hūhontish a butterfly, whose caterpillar is called šēshish and the chrysalid pū'lužuante, q. v. (Cf. hūntehma

hūntsak, 59, 16; same as hunashak, q. v

hūntchāmpēli, d. huhāntchāmpēli to fly back or home, to return by flying; said of the shkē-bird, 177; 21.

hūntchīpka, d. huhāntchīpka to fly towards, 183; 25.

hūntehna, hōntehna, d' hōhontehna (1) to fly or soar in a straight line. 177; 21.; said of night birds, 145, 7. (2) to fly, to soar away. 144, 5. 6.

(3) to fly or flutter around; said of certain species of butterflies, one of which is called hūntish, q. v.

hūnu, hū'nū, pron. dem.: that thing before me or you. Cf. génu from gén.

hū'nua, d. hūhānuu a to fly while skimming the waves, to fly while half in the water: tálpal wō-a hūnu'ank nú stā'tząntko bōnd is the loon's cry when he skims the wave-crests, 183; 24.

hupākłēza, d. huhpākłēza to meet while running, to run against: tsū' ni h. láp a hihassnaksas while I was running I encountered two men, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or three, tūshpākłēza: of many subjects, timpākłēza.

hūpēlansha, d. huhāpēlansha to run or rush along with. qf. as along the course of a river and in the direction of its current: tsū' ni hopēlansha and I followed the river, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or a few, tūshpēlansha; of many, timpēlansha. Der. hū'ta, -pēli. Cf. hūigansha.
húp'ka, d. huhúp'ka to be in a condensed state; to be thick, heavy, strong; mú
h lúash the fog is very thick; huhúp'kan kó'ë'sha a heavy rain falls; mú
húp'katk paí-hash heavy storm-cloud, cloud burst, Lat.: imber; mú húp'katk
kailálapsh tron'ers of thick material (cloth, buckskin etc.); t'ëpo pat
húp'katko as thick as the thumb.
hú'sha, d. huhú'sha to remember, recollect; to think of: skák'ísh m'ína hú'shúk
remembering his heirloom, 100, 2. Cf. héwa, shéwa.
húshá'ka, d. huhúshá'ka to drive out, as animals out of holes, dens, recesses
etc. 127, 8. Der shú'ka.
hushakgiólótkish, d. huhúshakgiólótkish key, door-key, lit. “unlocker”. Kl. Der. hushakióla.
hushákía, huhúshákía, d. huhúshákía (for huhúshákía) to lock, as a door,
trunk etc.; when door is the object, kaíshtésh can be added to the verb.
hushakiólá, huhúshakiólá, d. huhúshakiólá to unlock.
hushakiótkish, contr. huhúshakiót'ch, d. huhúshakiótkish(1) key; door-key.
Kl and Mod. (2) lock, door-lock, Mod., lit “locking-tool”. Der. huhúshákía.
hushánwalksh, d. huhúshánwalksh paper kite; balloon. Der nuwálzá
hushá'sha, d. huhúshá'sha to threaten with a blow, to make a motion to hit.
hushátsa, d. huhúshátsa (1) to ride fast. (2) to go and ride, to start on a ride.
hushatchipgápēlī to throw up again after swallowing: húshnésh h. to
throw up the sucked-out object, 68, 6.
hushéniish, d. huhúshéniish horse-race. Der. huhúshíná-a.
hushgáp'tcha, d. huhúshgáp'tcha, v. trans., to satisfy, to please somebody.
hushíná-a, huhúshíná-a, apoc. huhúshíná, d. huhúshíni-a, huhúshína (1) to
race horses, to start or arrange a horse-race, to take part in it. A law of the
Klamath Lake tribe interdicts these races: 59, 22.; huhúshína i á? do you
race any horses? (2) to have a foot-race.
húsh'ka, d. huhúsh'ka to run or swim away.
húsh'ka (u long), d. huhúsh'ka to think, reflect, study: tuá i húsh'ka? what
do you think about it? Der. húsha. Cf. húshkanka.
hushkaknégä, d. huhúshkaknégä to soil or besmear oneself, to get dirty.
Der. kaknégä.
hushkál'ka, d. huhúshkál'ka, v. trans., to insert into the perforated nose,
as a dentalium-shell (tútash). Cf. shé'lzish.
húshkálza, hushzálga, d. luhashzálza (1) to lay, to stretch out; to lay on the ground. (2) to put to bed, bring to bed, as babies, patients etc. Der. skálga.
hushkálzánátko of diversified colors, showing various colors.

húshkanka, d. luhashkanka (1) to think, to think over, to reflect: tías h. to have good intentions, 93, 8. (2) to remember, recollect, 82, !2. (3) to mind: ká-i tehín wák ő'skank I do not resent it much, I am not very angry about this matter, I don't mind it in any way, 65, 1. Cf. 139, 5. Der. húshka. More in use than húshka and húsha. Cf. héwa, képa, shéwa.

hushkanksh, d. luhashkanksh (1) thinking, thought, idea, reflection. (2) power of reflection, intellect, mind, will (in 139, 2, it stands for "kingdom"): ítk hai wák gi mitok h! do what you please! Mod.: húshmaksh talánish ak h. gitko a man of well-balanced mind, Mod. Cf. kózpash.

hushkiútanka, d luhashkiútanka (1) to bring together. (2) to make live together: hushkiútankpéle to cause to live together again, 78, 6. Der. shkúyui. Cf. luhashútankán k No 1.

hushkiútka, d luhashkiútka, 78, 12: same as hushkiútanka, q v.

husházakta, d. luhasházakta to demand, charge, ask for money or valuables.

hushliámna, d. luhashliámna to hand over to all around, to put in the hands of all: tíkísh slash luhashliámna he put swords in all their hands, 113, 19. Der. shliá.

hushliúsha, d. luhashliúsha (1) to run away from, to abandon, relinquish. (2) to step down from the horse, mule. (3) to leave at home, in the camp.—

Speaking of two or three, tushliúsha: of many objects, tiliúsha, q v.

hushánta, d. luhashánta (1) to comport oneself, the French "se porter": all these verbs being used of the state of one's health: nú tías h gen waitash I feel well to-day: wák i hóshta? how do you do? tísh, kú-i h nú I am in good, bad health, or: kú-i a nísh h I feel unwell (2) to be in good health, to do well (without the adv. tísh) Der. shléta.

hushmó̱kta, d. luhashmó̱kta (1) to weed or pluck out the hair on beard or body, 90, 5. (2) to shave oneself Der. smó̱k.

hushmó̱kló̱ktish, d. luhashmó̱kló̱ktish, any instrument for removing hair. (1) pincer to pluck out hair on head, beard etc. 90, 5. (2) razor.

hushnáta, d. luhashnáta, v trans. and imper., to burn oneself on part of
body: h. a u'sh spalush I barten myself on the index-finger; nutak' n'é'p h. I barten my hand. Der. shumta.

hushun'za, d. huhashun'za (1) to seize, grasp each other. (2) to shake hands; n'é'p hands is usually added to this verb. Der. shumun'ka, q. v.

hushmú'ka, d. huhashmú'ka to bake, to cook. Der. shumú'za.

hushú'kanka, hushúkanka, d. huhashúkanka to ride upon, the object being added: pi a h. gé-u wáitch ke rode my horse; gépke i tul'l'ish hushó'kank i'k a wáitchatka! come and take a ride with me!

hushú'al'za, d. huhashú'al'za to prance about, to ride around, 183; 22.

hushú'tpa, d. huhashú'tpa to ride up to; to arrive on horseback, 66, 14

hushú'techna, d. huhashú'techna, huhashú'techna (1) to ride fast, to gallop. (2) to ride on horseback; wáitchat, wáitchat "on a horse" is added sometimes. Der. shúdshuna.

hushpái, hushpáli, d. huhashpáihi to lock oneself up or in. Der. spúli.

hushpántehna, d. huhashpántehna to walk arm in arm. Der. spúnshna.

hushpá'na, d. huhashpá'na to make drink, give to drink: nú a wáitchash ámbá h. I give the horse to drink. Der. búnna.

hushpánteh'ta, d. huhashpánteh'ta to scare, to frighten, 41, 17. Cf. húsh'tza.

hushpú'tza, d. huhashpú'tza to put the legs apart. Cf. pë'tch. Der. stúłka

hush'tán'ka, d. huhash'tán'ka to meet, when both parties are walking or coming towards each other, 40, 13: Modokí'shash h. Kóketat he met the Modocs on Lost River, 33, 2; cf. 40, 16, 41, 9-19, 111, 13. Cf. gél'danka.

hush'táp'ka, d. huhash'táp'ka (1) to stab each other. 114, 2 3 (2) to stab oneself; to prick, puncture oneself. (3) to strike, stab back. Der. stúpka.

hush'tétish, d. huhash'tétish (1) tracing, painting, picture; lit. "scratching". (2) portrait of somebody: miut (mi hu't) h. this is the portrait of your own self. Ki for hushtéwash Mod. Der hushtíwa.

hushtí'ktam'na, d. huhashtí'ktam'na to dream frequently, 83, 3; to dream habitually. Der. tú'íza, -tam'na.

hushtí'za, d. huhashtí'za to make somebody dream, 129, 2. Der. tú'íza.

hushtí'wa, d. huhashtí'wa (1) to scratch each other with a sharp instrument, pin, needle etc.; to prick, puncture, stab each other. Mod. hushtíyua. (2) to scratch, prick, puncture somebody or something. Der. té'íwi.

húsh'tká, d. huhash'tká to stab oneself: h. wáítka he stabbed himself with a knife. Der. stúká.
húsh́uzá — hú't

húsh́uzá, d. húháshtzá (1) to scare, frighten, make fear; teháki a h. má- yunts the boy scares another; h. i n'ísh you frightened me. (2) to threaten with a blow or blows. Der túka. Cf. hushpátchta.

húsh́tlíná, d. húhashlína to quarrel; to be angry, nánža húhash- lína some (of us) were quarreling. 23, 7. Der. stuhi

húsh́to'lkí, d. húhashtólki to pile up, heap up, accumulate, as when gathering up the fire, coals. Cf. shió'ži, shútualsha.

húsh́topackta, d. húhashtípakta (1) to draw forth, pull out; h. bóloksgish to draw forth the rifle, 19, 9. (2) to prepare for battle, to be ready for the fight; to be on the point of attacking. Cf. shaktápka, stúpka.

húsh́tpátc'hka, d. húhashtípátc'hka; same as hashpátc'hka, q. v.

húsh́tehóka, húshšói'ga, d. húhashtíehóka (1) to kill, to murder each other. 108, 5. (2) to cause to perish, to put to death; to kill, murder, exterminate. generally used when speaking of more than one object, 88, 7, 9, 10, and Note; 93, 7: nánúa Sá't húshšélóchók some of the Snake Indians were killed. 28, 10.; È-úsknu tů'm húššétók Moátuashash the Klamath Lakes killed (in war) many Pit River Indians, 19, 1. Cf. 6, 8, 17, 2, 9, 14, 28, 6, 69, 1. (one person) 133, 8, 134, 8. Der. tehóka.

húsh́tehó'k'hu'ya, hustsó'k'ya to kill a few only. 19, 4, and Note.

húsh́u'dsha, d. húshshúdsha; same as hushátsa, q. v.: hushótchipa to ride fast or gallop towards; to ride up to. 189: 4. Der. shúdsha. Cf. hushótchma.

húsh́u'ktgi, d. húshšú'ktgi to make hurry up; to arouse for the start, to set a going, to force to go. Der. shúká.

húsh́utanka, d. húhashutanka (1) to tie together, strap up. (2) to secure a wild or runaway horse or other animal. Kl. for hushuótanka Mod.

húsh́utanka, d. húhashútanka to go to meet secretly, to approach on the sly, to rejoin clandestinely, 110, 1, and Note. Der. hútanka. Cf. shawaltánka

hú't, hú't, hó't, pl hú'dsha (from hú'tsha), pron. dem.: this, this one, the one here; pl. these, these here. Refers to anim. and inan. objects of a long or elongated exterior, as persons, quadrupeds, birds, arrows, poles, fires etc. seen in close proximity or at a short or moderate distance only, or supposed to be near: kání h gi? who is this man standing before us? L hah ga Túnihushash it remained sticking on Mad Hen here, 97, 1; gé n a h há'ná
sish this here is my long magic arrow, 164; 3., cf. 183; 19.; hút án'ish tú' shli'kshga this (boy here) well nigh shot me out there, 109, 16.; K'mukámuts a hót ki! this one here is K'mukámuts! 100, 13.; hút teh'ka-ag (his) old mother here, 158; 51.; hút ná'sht shá'shatk pi'shásh this (bird before you) is called humming-bird, 177; 25. In the same sense it may stand also for our pers. prons. he, she, it, they. Modocs use hú instead of hút, and the pl. hú'ks'ha is at the same time the pl. of hú and hút: hú'dshatoks but those persons who, 87, 9. Hú't also refers to the dead, when they (or their spirits) are supposed to exist at a small distance only: 64, 1, 9. and Note to 64, 1.

hú't, hú't, adv. referring to the same class of objects as described under pron. hút, and appearing, or supposed to appear visibly either close by or at some distance from the one speaking: (1) right here, close by: hú't ka shashgii'tksh gépka here an old beggar comes. (2) over there, yonder, in the distance: hú't málam p'gi'shap shá'dsha over there your mother built a fire, 119, 20.; ki-i hú't lú'ks Aíshishum mú'ta it is not Aíshishum's fire which burns out there, 100, 18.

hú'ta, hú'ta, (in short) d. hu'húta (1) v. intr., to jump up, to run, to start on a run. (2) v. trans., to rush upon.

hú'tál', d. hu'hátala to run against with a hostile intention. Der. hú'ta.

hú'tál', d. hu'hátal'ga to run or rush towards, to rush at: hú hútala'k mish, Mod., he rushes at you aggressively. Der. hú'tal'.

hú'tamp'ka, d. hu'hú'tamp'ka (1) to run into distance. (2) to run off near to, to approach closely while running, the indirect object to be added: yá'nátat to the hills or mountains.—Speaking of two or a few, tú'shtamp'ka, 23, 15.; of many, tím'tamp'ka. Der. hú'ta.

hú't'am'sza, d. hu'hátam'sza to rush near or between, to jump between, 34, 10. 42, 13. Der. hú'ta.

hú'táp'éna, d. hu'hutáp'éna to reach by running, to run near, to run past; hútapé'nó'lishi n's after I had reached there by running past (for: hutapé'nó'lishi mísh) 22, 11.; hútapé'nan, Mod., it run past, went past, 127, 2.

hú'tat'ch'ka: see hutatchkiúla and utátch'kia.

hú'tat'chkiúla, d. hu'tat'chkiúla to remove the cover or lid, to open up, 120, 10. Cf. utátch'kia.
hútkala, hú’tkal, d. huhátkala, huhátkal to arise, get up, start up; as from sleep etc.; to jump up, start, 110, 16.—When speaking of two or three, tü’shtkal; of many subjects, tüntkala, 16, 5.

hútka lpréli, d. huhátkalpréli to rise up again, to run or jump up again, 108, 2.; kli’zatki gi’ntak i hú’tkalpalanka shli-áapsh (though dead you will rise up again to shoot (him)), 110, 6.

hútka lshna, d. huhátkalshtna to start up, to rise suddenly, to get up precipitately, 112, 13.

hútza psh, d. huhátzapsha (1) to run or move fast towards, as towards a river, lake, prairie etc. (2) to run straightways, in direct line towards.—Speaking of two or a few, tü’shtzapsha; of many, tüntzapsha. Der. hútzi.

hútzi, hútže, d. huhátzíi to rush to a spot, to run towards; to leap, to jump; tsuí ni h., tsuí láp úsh uté-isaltá húztipsh (for hútzíkash) thereupon I leaped down (the rocky slope), when two men shot at me while I ran down, 22, 3.; tsuí ni hútže then I rushed towards (him), 30, 16.

hútzi dsha, hútzídsha, d. huhátzídsha, huhátzídshna to jump or leap while running, 125, 4, 7, 9, 126, 1.

hútna, d. huhátna to run up to, to rush upon; to attack, 55, 3.; hú’tna for hútña she ran up (to him), 96, 5 and Note. Der. hútta.

hútpa, d. huhátpa (1) to run towards the one speaking. (2) to run, rush or jump towards, 22, 4.; to arrive at.—Speaking of two or a few, tü’shtpa; of many, tüntpa, 23, 20.

hútcha, d. huhátecha; see húdsha.

hútxhna, d. huhátxhna; see húdshna.

hútxhnéash, d. huhátxhneash runner, climber. Cf. plaína hutchnéash.

húwa, hó, d. hú’ha, hóhoa (1) to leap, to jump into the water, river, lake; (2) to skip up in the water; said of men jumping from one boulder to another in a river, 74, 2.—When speaking of two, tü’shtna; of many subjects, tüna. Cf. géwa, shúwa.

húwali éga, d. huhualéga to run up hill; lit “to begin running upwards”. Said of a young man, 183; 17.

húwalga, hú’-nalka, d. huhúwalga to run against; háwala kúapsh ‘t imukutat ye would run against (projecting) tree-limbs, 118, 11.; hualalakapsh ‘t másh áukutat we might run against tree-limbs, 120, 4.
I.

I is pronounced either clear (i) or dumb (i), alternates with y, e, ä, is sometimes lengthened into iy- or yi-, and also forms diphthongs. Initial i (or e-) sometimes represents the prefix i-, indicative of a plurality of long-shaped articles, even persons; cf. ıggáya, ikla, ila, innaks and the prefixes a-, ksh-, ta-, u-. In ibéna, ibutúya the prefixed i- is the particle hi, i, on or in the ground, upon the soil, q. v.

i, i', i-i, i-; c, e-e, e' e' (1) yes, you, yes indeed! "i", a lúlgag "yes", (said) the bear cubs, 120, 11.; tám lúluks pitchga? i', pitchga! Is the fire out? yes, it went out! i-i tidsh! that's well! all right! I is more frequent than e, e-e; cf. 125, 5, where e marks surprise, and 41, 19. (2) interr., is that so? indeed? 140, 11.

i, i, procl. and excl; i, i', i-i; ik, ik; obj. mish, abbr. m'ish, m's. (1) pron. pers. of the second person sing, thou, you: läi i ūn pên géptak, tehú'i mish ni ūn tish spulaktak if you come here again then I will lock you up at some place, 36, 2.; i telmi'ú! you must sing! 90, 12; i pí'l i hissuáksh pil you the husband, you alone, 60, 15; i-i tehú'i tůměna? ellipt. i-i tehú'i? do you hear me? do you understand now? singa i'! you killed (him)! 65, 14.; ik for i occurs in a quotation under hushůkanka. (2) i, ik are used sometimes in allocutions for át ye, when by addressing one all others present are addressed also: i lápuk both of ye, 60, 6.; ampká i k hisšúkat best ye may kill each other, 60, 2.; shuinapk i nánuk! all of ye sing! 90, 14.; wák i'k lóli? why do all of ye believe? 64, 10. Cf. 58, 10.

i, i, -i, -í, apheric, form of hi, hi on the ground, etc.; suffixed to nouns as a postposition of the inessive case, and to the verbal indef. as a temporal suffix; cf. wášh, in the den or cavity; m'ish a gishi' while I stayed, 22, 2. 3.

It occurs also as a suffix in huki and humítak, q. v., and in other functions, i-a k é'wa, yaké'wa, d. of iké'wa; see uké'wa.

i-a l i sh, pl. túmi i, guardian, watchman, policeman; jail-keeper, 59, 17.

19. Absolute form not in use. Der. fili.

i-a m n a, iyamna, d. i'-amna, v. trans., referring to a plurality of long-shaped objects: (1) to put, set, hang on or around oneself; to wear, as beads. (2) to take hold of; to take away from oneself, to confiscate: nů i'-amnappk i'zaks.
mi I shall take away your gain, 59, 22. (3) to seize, grasp by hand, to take hold of: i-amnán håkogish seizing their rifles, 34, 10. and Note. (4) to take along with, to carry about; when speaking of persons, to be at the head of, to command: pás i'yammatk ámbuts i'yammatk carrying food and water with them, 101, 12.; shál'dshásh i'ammatko in command of troops, 43, 5.; máklaks i'ammatko at the head of Indians, 55, 12. 56, 5., cf. 99, 2.—Speaking of one object only, yámma, q. v. Cf. yámman, kshúyamna.

i-amnash; see yámman.

i-átklish, pl. támi i., (1) one who finds accidentally. (2) lucky, fortunate, favored by fortune. Der. íta; see also ndákal.

i-áuka 184; 26., d. of íwág, q. v.

ibékantko, d. ípeýkantko (1) hole, boring; perforation made by an auger, boree. (2) hole or aperture scratched out. (3) tunnel, subterranean gallery, horizontal passage underground. Cf. ibéna, yéwa, stú.

ibéna, hipéna, d. ibépa, hipépa to dig in the ground; to mine, excavate, dig up; to dig a hole, 85, 11. Mod. for yépa Kl., q. v. Cf. méya, p'ína.

ibutókantko, d. ibn-íptókatko (1) adj., honeycombed, full of holes, diggings, excavations. (2) subst., mine-shaft, rock-pit. Cf. ibéna.

ibutúya, d. ibn-íptúya to dig, to dig up, to dig a hole; to work with a pick-axe. Cf. ibéna.

ídshá, ítcha, d. í-idsha, í-itcha (1) to carry, transport; chiefly used of long-shaped, heavy objects and of articles spoken of collectively: hâi kani kâl ídshant if somebody carries kol-roots with him, Note to 147, 12.; at idshi sht when (the bodies) are brought out, 85, 1. (2) to remove, drive away, make go; said of persons, cattle etc.: idshá (for ídshá át) máklakshash remove ye the Indians, 37, 1.; watch í. they drove away the horses, 54, 12.; cf. 44, 5. (pass.).—Speaking of one object, see remarks at end of article éna.

ídshámpéli, d. i-idshámpéli to bring or convey back, to remove to the former place or seat: shaná-linga ítechámpéli wish to bring them back, 36, 10. Der. ídshá, -péli.

ídshípa d. i-idshípa to strip, disrobe: ude-ulzápkash i. shuló'tish they stripped the fallen man of his coat, 42, 10. Der. ídsha

ídsza, ídshka, d. i-ídsza (1) to lay, stretch over somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as poles, sticks, pencils. (2) to spread.
sprinkle, bestrew with: tehú'leks k'lekápkash i. they spread pieces of flesh over the corpse, 85, 8. Der. i'ta. Cf. l'dsya, néd'sya, shlé'lsya.

idshuna, i'tehma, d. i-ídshna; (1) same as idsha: to bring, transport to; atí
idshman bringing from a great distance, 85, 17. (2) to remove to, drive to, 34, 2. Der. idsha. Cf. i'ná.

i'dú'ya a to kick each other, Mod. Cf. id'ú'ka, idú'pa.
i'dú'ka, d. idú'pka to kick, inflict kicks: tehéwash hú'uk idú'pka tehék
céli tiktki, he kicked the antelope to make it bloodshot, 126, 7.
i-es'k'át kish, yéshkútech ray; sheet, sheet of paper etc: né'ish (for né'i
ish) m'm i-es'k'ùtech! give me this ray, hand me this sheet!

i'ggá-iidsha, d. i-íggá-idsha; see aggá-idsha.
i'ggá-iidshuna, d. i-íggá-idshna; see aggá-idshna.
i'ggá-yá, d. i-íggáya, (1) v. trans.; see aggáya and kshaggáya. (2) subst.,
provisions hang in sacks upon trees.

i'ha, d. i-aha, iyaha to hide, secrete, conceal; said of man. things. Cf. gá'ya.
i'hia to pick out, select, choose: ktá-i shúshmankaptela i'hiank selecting stones
of the same size, 82, 13. Cf. shí-iha.
i'hí-ú, exclam. used chiefly by females; see i'ú.
i'huála, d. i-uhála; see i'wála.
i'k, pron. pers. of second pers. sing., thou, you; see i.
i'ka, d. i'ika to take out, extract, remove from: wewéas m'na i'ka (the wolf) rem-
oved his young (from the lodge), 113, 22.: lo'kpeksh i. to take the ashes out.
i'kága, i-zága, íkak, Mod. ikga; d. i-ízága, Mod. i-íkga (1) to take out, take
from, extract, 113, 1.: i'kagank pi'n k'ú'l shúápka kt'iyatka taking out (of
the pit) the kol-roots again they pound them with stones, 147, 11. (2) to win, 
gain; to obtain by winning a game: udúwisham ñ'zaguk nánuk having won
all the articles staked by the losers, 79, 6.; i in'sh ízak! you win me! sos
Aishish í'kak Aishish won their stakes, 99, 6. cf. 99, 8.; sa K'múkamtsas
í'kak they won over K'múkamteh, 101, 1.; tú'm i'kak they won many stakes,
101, 1.; tú'm ízaga he makes many gains, 134, 5. Der. ika

i'käyúla, d. i'ikayúla to pick out, select, choose, 107, 7. Der. ika. Cf. ihia.
i'kákpéle, i'zakpéle, d. i-íkákpéle (1) to remove again, take out anew: ktá-i
í'zakpéle they took out the stones again, 113, 2. (2) to win again, to gain once
more. Der. ikága, -péli.
íkaks, ízaks, d. i-íaks (1) object taken out, extracted. (2) gain, take won at a race, play or game, 59, 22. Der. íkaga.

íkampéli, d. i-íkampéli (1) to take out again. (2) to take out, haul up, remove from, 120, 17. Der. íkna, -péli.

íkashla: see yíkashla.

íkéwa, ikäwa, d. i-akéwa; see ukéwa.

íkla, d. i-íkla, v. trans. referring to long-shaped objects: (1) to lay down upon; to lay, place, put upon: ti'atat íkélank tehulë'ks putting meat upon a paddle, 113, 10. (2) íkla, or partic. íklatko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 to 29, 32 to 39 etc.: I lay down, he lays down; laid down, viz. "counted". (3) to lay under, to put below, underneath; as a stick under a table. Der. íka. Cf. íla, kshíkla.

íklash, d. i-íklash saddle-blanket.

íkna, d. i-íkna (1) to take out of, to extract. (2) to extirpate: partic. íkantko d. i-íkantko castrated, gelding; castrated ox, hog, horse etc.; also called keliak shilks. Kl. Der. íka.

íkta, d. i-íkta (1) to offer, make an offer. (2) to offer a reward. Der. íka.

íktcha, íktsa, d. i-íktcha to obtain while going; to go and take, to go after: to seek, haul, haul in, fetch. Applies to anim and inan. objects: wévansh i. to bring in women (for wives), 107, 2, cf. 107, 3 5.; skutash íktas they fetched blankets, mantles, 93, 4.; gulnu'shtka i'ktchuk tehulë'ks she started out for getting the meat, 119, 22.; shuílí i'ktchatki gi'g knă' he sent (him) to obtain the skulkaaps, 109, 3. Der. íka.

íktchapéli, d. i-íktchapéli (1) to reobtain while going. (2) to fetch out from the lodge or house: nté-ish i. Shū'kamteh Old Crane went home to get a bow, 123, 4.

íkua, d. i-íkua (1) to put into again, to fill up, to locate a second time within. (2) to reload with bullets. Der íkuga.

íkguga, íki'guna, izóga, d. i-íkguga, i-akü'ga, i-azóga, yiyuzoga (1) to place in, to put, push into; to insert into, locate within or inside, 95, 16.; yákitaat i. to put into the seed-basket, 119, 11.; I'ba willishkat ikugank after filling sacks with I'ba-seed, 147, 16 17.; níl ikugank stuffing with down, 144, 2.; tehékaksh mbū'shaksh yiyuzoga hú'pat he pushed an arrow-head into the blackbird's eyes, 113, 16. (2) to load a gun, ríh; the object ngé-ish ball, bullet being frequently omitted. Der. íka. Cf. kshékuga.
i'kinala, i'kála; see ikaga, ikaks.

íla, d. i-íla, yála, yálha, yélha; v referring to persons and to tall, long-shaped objects: (1) to lay down upon, put down upon, to deposit upon: git yállhi! lay (them) down here! viumshá ilápka to load a canoe, to charge or freight a boat. (2) to be alike, to assimilate to: Bóshti yálank white-man-like, in the American manner, 59, 21. (3) yála, yélha, partic. yálatko, yélátko, numeral classifier appended to numbers from 11 to 1º, 21 to 29, 31 to 39 etc.: ké-n láp taunepánta spékanash yálatko I possess twelve needles.—The form íla, to lay down one object, is almost superseded by the d form. Cf. ilhi, ikla.

íl haila, d. i-ílha to set to the fire for cooking or roasting.

ílí, ílí, ílíáa, d. i-ílí, yállí (1) to put on, locate upon: n'épšísh i. to place a ring on one's finger. (2) to bring inside, to carry within: (spúkikshitat) ílíkat átní then they will bring the heated stones into the sweat-bodge, 82, 8. (3) to take in, inclose, confine, lock up: líp ishka illúapkuga tehúsháni two they removed to have there imprisoned for life, 44, 8.; illú-ápka, illú-ápshúapk mish I will imprison you, 59, 7. 13.—Speaking of one object only: spúlí, q. v. íl'hi'ká, d. i-ílíka scraper made of stone. Cf. ílzótkish.

i'lígish, illígish, d. i-ílígish (1) enclosure, ground fenced in; ktehúkshí corral. Cf. inlígish. (2) guard-house, jail, "kákum-house". Kl. Der. ílí, ílíáa, illíáa, d. i-ílí to take down, to take off

ílkfish, d. i-álkfish see ílkshfish.

ílksh, ílks, d. i-álksh (1) dish, basket or paddle filled with collection, 70, 7, 8. (2) the dance-feast, to which food-baskets are brought by the participants: át génaták ílksat pan a ye shall go to the feast to eat, 70, 2, and Note. (3) ílks, apoc. from ílkshfish, q. v. Der. éza.

ílkshfish (for álkshfish), abbr. ílkfish, ílkh, ílks, d. i-álkshfish grave in the ground, 87, 8.: i. yépa to dig a grave: ílkshé'níi towards the grave, 87, 6, 7, 9, 16.; ili'kh spúshspaktchándaka they make the graves mound-shaped, 88, 2. Der. álktha.

ílkshfish la, ílkfishla, d. i-álkshfishla to dig a grave.

ílkshla, d. i-álkshla, yálksla to preserve, to keep in caches habitually; to preserve by burying in caches, 146, 10. Der. ílksh. Cf. vumí, vumísh.

ílk'tha, d. i-áltcha (1) to carry away out of sight, to dispose of, to secrete underground (vumí'shtat), or in any other manner: i wigapani to put away
for a while (to get it afterwards). (2) to submerge, immerse; secrete in the bottom of waters: wō′ns i., to submerge a dug-out canoe for future use, 74, 15. (3) to carry out for burial or cremation, to dispose of the dead, to have a funeral, 16, 2, 87, 6. In this signification Kl. prefers isha.

ǐlţa, d. i-áltza; same as ēţa, q. v.

įlżi, d. i-áltzi to lay down on the ground; to fell, cut down: tūm i. āuku (the ax) fells many trees, 178; 11.

įlżota, d. i-alzota to bury along with, to inter simultaneously: pāpakunāk sha nānukta, they bury (with the corpse) all kinds of drinking cases, 87, 4.

įlżotkish, ilżōtch, d. i-alzōtkish scraping-tool made of iron, bone, horn etc., as used in various manufactures (of leather etc.). Cf īlţka.

įlżuatchla, d. i-áltzuchla to bury in something: ilžūtchūk in order to bury (the corpse) in (a blanket), 88, 5.; in this passage shkūtashtat is governed by shēšhatu. Der. iltchla

įlli, iligish, illina; see ilhi, iligish, ilina.

įllōla, ilhōla, d. i-illōla, (1) v. trans., to take away, to take off, to remove from; to scrape off. (2) v. trans., to discharge, unload, as a horse, mule: to unsaddle; iltōli hūn wātch! unsaddle that horse! (3) v. impers: iltōla Kl., the year goes round, the year comes to an end, is over, past, completed: vuṇēpni tā-unāp i. at, forty years ago; lāpēni iltōlan after two years; tai-unep iltōlako ten years old; iltōlāpka the year will be at an end; lāpēnī ta-umāpātā lāp pē-ula illōlako gi he was twenty-two years old, 55, 8., cf. 54, 3, 55, 29. Mod.; tīnā illōlōlak Shā't guikak after the lapse of one year the Snake Indians left, 28, 14 Kl. Der. ila.

įllōlash, d. i-illōlash year; the lapse of one year from one autumnal season to the next one: tē-unāpni i during ten years, 54, 3. 1857 i., in the year 1857, 54, 6.: shālam i. in the autumn of the year, 54, 16.

įllōltkish, contr. iltōltch, illāltch, d. i-illōltkish tool or instrument for removing. Cf. kpātia.

i-müaks necklace, neckwear, beads; Kl. See yāmnash.

îna, d i-âna, yâna, adv., downwards, down. The absolute form occurs in compound words only; see yāna.

inotila (1) to place, put, send below, underneath, in the shadow of, 183; 15. (2) prep. and postp., underneath, below, under. Der. ina, yutila.
imu'ashka to keep off, to keep away, to prevent; imhuashkpak i (for imhuashkap k) keep away from. 139, 6; imhuashkápka a mú tatákašu guli'napkasht gé'-u háshuashtat I prohibit the children from going into my garden. Der. ína, lu, huáshka.

ípaksh place, lodge or cache where provisions are kept; storing-place, magazine; mubúshant mú gé'mapk pú'ksh gé'-u ipakshsáksi to-morrow I repair to the place where I keep my camass. Der. ípka.

ípêñé'í to place on the top of; said of baskets, dishes, vases already filled; p'le'ntant i. to place on the top of, 119, 11. Cf hápa, ípná'tcha, kshél'kka ípka, d. í-ípka (1) to lie on or in the ground; to remain, to be kept there; said of inanimate things: ípakt it may be kept, 148, 14 (2) to lie on the ground or in bed, to be sick in bed, 104, 20; k'ígí'kutkí. i. they lay dead on the ground, 110, 17. (3) to lie, to smear on, to put over: k'ípi kí íp'za télishtat they smeared red paint in their faces, 120, 18. (4) to keep, to secure, to hold fast in one's power. Móatuashash ípkan hlúngslan keeping the Pit River Indians and making slaves of them, 54, 10.

ípka, nom. pr. masc. of a Modoc; this name is said to be borrowed from the Pit River language.

ípmá'chta, d. i-ípmá'chta to fix on the top, to stick up at the top of something, as of a pole: wálas sa táwá lák ípmá'tsank they planted a pole and placed dry scalps on the top of it, 16, 0.

ípó, ípo, ípka, íp'za, Shastí terms, largely in use in Southwestern Oregon, for the kás'bulb, q. v., which is also called "wild potato".

íps'húna, Mod.; ípshuna, Kl.; d. i-apshúna swamp-dogberry; a blue berry growing on the ipshúnalam bush. Term borrowed from Shasti.

íps'húnam, d. i-apshúnalam swamp-dogberry bush, a shrub growing in California and throughout Southwestern Oregon, attaining a height which varies from 5 to 20 feet. Cf. ípshúna.

ísh, ish, 'ish, abbr. from nísh me, to me; see nu.

ísha, d. í-ísha (1) to carry out, to bring out. (2) to convey to the grave, to dispose of a corpse by interment or cremation, 87, 1.; to attend a funeral. (3) subst., funeral, burial. Cf. ílkteha, ishmála.

íshálk, ístak, ísdak, pl. túmi i. (1) ear of maize or Indian corn. (2) grains of same. Kl. and Mod.; term borrowed from the Shasti language.
ishalkam, istakam, isdakam stalk of maize or Indian corn: Zea mays.

ishka, ishga, d. i-éshka (1) to extract, draw out, take out: tála i. to draw money from, to make money by, 64, 13, 14.; istak i. to hawk maize-cobs; i. náveets psfis to wipe another’s nose; láp i. ati käila two men they brought to a far-off land, 44, 7.; tátktish i’ishkuk in order to extract the disease (made-corporeal), 71, 6. (2) to pull, pull up, 149, 13. (tchui); to pull off, collect, gather; to pull, as berries, fruits, vegetables: ishkú’lank kélátech after having finished gathering all the kélátech-berries, 116, 10.; tehálash sha i. they pull up the stalks, 148, 2.; wákinsh i. to pick substance for red paint, 150, 6.

ishnuila, d. i-áshnuila (1) to carry out, bring out. (2) to convey to the grave, to bury. Der. íshna

ístak, isdakam; same as íshalk, íshalkam, q. v.

íta, d. i-íta (1) to place upon; to lay or locate on: námkash i. to put all over; átak itá to put salt on, to salt down; Mod. (2) to pack, load, charge, freight, as horses, wagons etc. (3) to paint, to line; to smear over; námkash itá to paint all over. Cf. shi-íta. (4) to embroider.

ítak, ítaks, ítok, ítoks, obj.: míshítk (1) with emphatic signification: just thou or you; but you; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl.: thyself, yourself. Cf. i.

ítakińki, itagiánggin, pron. pers. and refl.: thou for thyself; you for yourself; contr. from i tak giank. Cf. -giánggin

ítan kish, d. i-itánkish what is smeared on: k’núkshtá i. wax put on thread (for sewing). Der. íta. Cf. itish.

íttaka, d. i-ittkaka to hold over somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as sticks, poles, etc. Der. íta.

ítish, d. i-itish what is put or smeared on: wá’gnam i. wagon-grease. Der. íta. Cf. itánkish.

ítkal, d. i-átkaí (1) to find, gather up by chance; said of many objects or of objects spoken of collectively; see ndákál. (2) to lift up, pick up; to collect, catch: kái’m ítkkáíl clowning up fish (with baskets), 94, 6. (3) to extract, to take or pull out, to suck out: tchékél-i he sucks out the blood, 71, 8.

ítza, íti, d. i-ítza, i-átze to carry off; take away from, remove from: ítze he took down from the walls or ceiling, 105, 12.; ítza shash he took away from them, 109, 4.—Speaking of one object only, útza, q. v.
itnúla, d. i-atnúla to unload, discharge; kék a wáteh i-itnúlåtåko this horse is unloaded. Der. itnú.

i'tpa, d. i-átpa to fetch, to bring, to carry, to convey; to take persons or things along with; refers to a plurality of persons, animals, long-shaped articles, or to objects spoken of collectively: Sá-atas i' gi'ta he brought the Snake Indians here; 28, 13; at i. tú kádsastat be brought (the women) to the lodge, 107, 8.; k'leákápskat i. they convey the body, 85, 1; túma tuá i to fetch, haul many different articles; tů'm wáteh i. they brought many horses with them, 20, 19.; li'lhankshá i he brought venison, 112, 15.—When speaking of one object only, átpa, q. v., is preferred to ítpa. Der. ítpa. Cf. ýna, épka, idsha, idshna, spúnsma.

ítpamna, d. i-átpmna to take, bring or carry along with; nútak ítpamnán ki I take away for myself.

ítpam'péli, d. i-átpmapéli to convey, bring back to the former place; to bring. carry home, 109, 5. 110, 22; lhá sha ítpam'pasnak slpáhá after carrying home the lhá-seed they dry it, 147, 15. Der. ítpa, -péli. Cf. átpa.

i'tpna, d. i-átpta to carry along, transport, convey; ítpam'pksat for ítpam'pksatr (passive) for the purpose of transportation, 85, 3. Der. ítpa.

í'tchuán to put on, upon; refers to exterior of anim. or inan: ká'shga tehá plů' í'tchuänk Aishishash they combed Aishish and put grease or fat (in his hair), 95, 17. Der. ítka.

i-uy, yu, adv., really, surely; identical with ya, but having the particle u (lu) instead of a (há) as final component: i-uy némak yan'wán' i you are quite helpless, as they say, 183, 12.; ál yu nát géná! Kl., átui gén nát! Mod., let us go!

i-ú, ihí-ú, exclam. repeated as a sort of refrain at the end of many songs sung by females, 186; 49, 197, Note to A.

I-anuna, nom. pr. of Linkville, town on Link River, in Lake Co., Oregon; seems a condensed form of Yulalona, q. v.

i-ú'dshna, d. i-ú-údshna; see yúdshna.

i-uhu, i-inhu, interj., a war cry. Cf. ä'-oho, i-ú.

i-uhúa, d. i-inhúáa; same as ä-ohóa, q. v.

i-uhu hú'tchu na, d. i-inhu hú'tchuna; same as ä-oho-ú'tchna, q. v.

i-ukák, é-ukag (1) inside, within, in the midst. (2) I-ukák, E-ukák,
E-ukāka *Fort Klamath*; so called from its location inside of, or between mountains: 44, 5. 8. 147, 9. This fort has accommodations for about 300 soldiers and is located in a wooded plain at the western foot of a steep trap rock ridge, six miles from the seat of the Klamath agency and twelve miles from the main settlement of the Lake tribe near the outlet of Williamson River. A nat gatpāmple gi'ta E-ukāk then we returned to *Fort Klamath near by*, 31, 14. Der īwa (No. 2), with double ak.

ī-ulalina, d. i-ōkakianma, adv., prep. and postp., around, about, in the vicinity: i shu'inaš around the lodge; tehia i mâklaks the Indians live all around. Cf. gakianma

ī-ulalina, i-ulalóna; see yulalina, yulalóna.

ī-umala, yūmalal to gather annually whortleberries or other berries. Der. īwá.

ī-unáltka to return from whortleberry-gathering; to return from berry harvest, 75, 7. Der. īwá.

ī-unami for īwamá, 75, 6.; see īwá.

ī-unega, yūnega, d. i-une'ga the sun is down; said only of the time between sunset and complete darkness.

ī-unegas, yunegas, yuněkš, d. i-unigs (1) the time between sunset and dark; i-unēks'ëni a yulina after sunset I menstruate, 182; 2. 185: 48.; i-unēgshtka just after sunset, 133, 4–7. (2) red at sundown.

ī-ūta, i-ōta, i-útanto; same as īyta, yútanto. Cf. shlín.

ī-utanms'ya, prep. and postp., among, amid, between. Cf. t'yalam.

ī-utíla, yutíla, d. i-ōtíla (1) to fall under something; to be placed, to lie underneath. (2) prep. and postp., under, underneath, below: yutíla ánko under the tree; nánuktua kála i wá all that grows underground: bulbs, roots etc.: cf. 145, 20.; lëmewalikshat i under the drifted logs, 21, 19.; wali'sh i. under the rock-cliffs, 31, 1. The form yutílan is frequent also: shu'ínam y., or shu'ínam káko y., lower jaw.

īwá, īwa (i short), d. i-īwa, i-iwá (1) to put or to dip into water; (kti'i)

ī'wa kála'tī ánbo tehi'pgank they dipped (the hot stones) into the bucket containing water, 113, 1., cf. 2. (2) adv., into water. Its signification comes near to that of īwa No. 5, q. v.

īwa (1) outdoors, for from home or camp; īwa i šyolakanapk you shall sleep under the sky. (2) among the hills, in or among the mountains; the camps of the Mâklaks being located only in the more level parts of the country.
i w a g, i wa k, d i-a-uka near home, a short distance from home; not far from
the camp: i. shkú'la the lay down to sleep before reaching camp, 131, 5.; i.
sha hú'uk tükélja they rested for the night at a place near home, 131, 7.;
i-á-uka hú'hiimúk running about in the neighborhood, into neighbors' houses,
184; 26. Der. íwa, ak. Cf. i-ukak.
i w a l, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh. Íwal means "the
end, extremity"; cf. íwála (3).
i wál'a, ihlála, d. i-uhlála, i-ówála (1) to put on the top of; to fasten at the
upper end of many long-shaped articles.—Speaking of one only, ksháwal,
q. v. (2) to pour on, to let drop on, to fill up with a liquid. (3) subst., the
top or end of something: pshish i. point of nose; lölekgish i. muzzle of a
gun; yawa íhlála top of a mountain.
i wál péli, d. i-uhlálpéli to empty upon again; to pour out on, 111, 2.
i w am, iyanam, d. i-ýam (1) upland whortleberry; various species of the
genus Vaccinium, sweeter than the eastern whortleberry, often as large as
a common cherry; plant 3 to 10 feet high, 75, 7-10. Cf. gupélish. The
different species of whortleberries growing in the Klamath Highlands are
as follows: kákam i. the raven's whortleberry; yaúkálam i. the bald eagle's
whortleberry; tehiksham i. the bird's whortleberry; tehú' tehkam i., also
called washalálam i., the squirrel's whortleberry. (2) these berries in the
dried and pressed state: berry-paste. (3) generic term for other berries of
whortleberry-size: raspberry etc., and for all berries: i-umí' i at berry
time, commencing about the middle of August and extending into au-
tumn, 75, 6. 145, 19; tehú'kèle i. red berry juice, 75, 7.
i was h, d. i-wash wild, savage, not domesticated; said of beasts. Der. i'wa.
i wí gá, i'wiži, d. i-ō-ža, i-ō'-iži (1) to put into, to fill up in sacks, as seeds,
flour etc.; to pack away in sacks or bags, 74, 11. 12.; wókash iwíži'e (for
iwíži'ko a) ripe wókash-seed on hand and put in bags, 74, 11 (2) to load a
gun, rifle, piece of artillery. Der. éwa. Cf. ikuga.
i wí ótki sh, pl. tún i, (1) box, case, casket, receptacle; k'lekáapkash i. coffin.
(2) implement for loading: lölekgish i. ramrod.
i wí zá, d. i wilža to fetch home by going forth and back. Der. tíwi.
i wí na, d. i-wína, iwína (1) v. trans., to put into, to place inside of, 150, 9.
(2) adv. inside, within, in the interior: wínkó'gši for iwína hú gšíht. Der.
éwa. Cf. yuhía'na.
I wish, pl. túmi i'; same as yówish, q. v.

íwutít, prep. and postp., further away than, further off, beyond. Term formed like kúútít. Cf quotation under E-nkalksíní kóke. Der iwa-tý.

Jack, Captain, nom. pr. of a famous Modoc chief. His Indian name was Kíntpuash. For particulars, see Kíntpuash and Note to 35, 8.

Johnson, nom. pr. of the head chief of Modocs settled at Yáneks, 58, 6, 7.

Y.

When the vowel i assumes a consonantic pronunciation, as in diphthongs, it is written y, and both frequently alternate in the Klamath language: cf. introductory words to letter I. In the scientific alphabet used here, y never designates a vocalic sound, but is always pronounced like y in yell, yoke.

For terms not found here look under E, I. In many of the terms given below, initial yan-, ya-, yu-, yo- represents a prefix "down, down below".

ya, yá, i-a, a particle of asseveration corresponding to indeed, really, certainly, surely. Ya! to be sure! 112, 11.: ká-i sha i-a vú sha of course they were not afraid of; 93, 6.; tuá ni a tala ya iška shíugok! what money did I make in fact by killing him? 64, 14. Ya is often connected with the potential ak: tìdsh ak ya népakunpka I expect positively good weather; ní ak ya guhlí'plít I can certainly enter (my own lodge), 112, 2. Cf. i-un

yá-a, d yayá-a, yaiyá-a to scream, screech, cry, vociferate; yá-a aká tan I believe you are crying. Mod. for yeá Kl. Cf yeá.

yá-aga (1) a species of willows growing near waters; 20 to 30 feet high
(2) Yá-agá, Yá-ag, nom. pr. of a locality rich in willows, forming the center of the Klamath Lake Indian settlements, situated where the Government bridge crosses the Williamson River (Ind. Aff. Report 1870, p. 68), and about one mile from Upper Klamath Lake. (3) Yá-agá, nom. pr. of the Williamson River; called thus near this bridge only: híela kápto Yá-ag they catch kápto-suckers in the Williamson River, 74, 1.; cf. 54, 1. Dim yásh.

yádšám, nom. pr. of a species of short grass growing in dry places, two to three inches long.

yádshápka, d. ya-idshápka to mash, mangle. Cf. ndshápka.
yahi, d. yáyahi, yá-ílí (1) generic term for bead; shókalko y. beads of various colors mixed together. (2) glass bead.

yáhića, d. yáyáhića little bead: Kashpteli yáyáhića small smoke-colored beads. Dim. yahića.

yáhiśah a water-fowl not specified, 163; 8.

yaina, d. ya-'ina (1) mountain, peak, butte; nú'uk y. shuteyéga the mole began to make mountains, 104, 4.; yainash a-i nú shulułá I am wafted off from the mountain, 157; 43.; yainatat on a mountain, 135, 1. 156; 36. Cf. 158; 50, 179; 3.Occurs in proper names: 193; 14. (2) ridge of mountains, mountain range: Yámakisham yaina Cascade Range; yainatala, yainatal uphill, up the mountain, up the ridge; yainatal kákalakpka we climbed up (Warner) ridge, 29, 8. Der yana. Cf. gi'ushka, iwala.

yaina-ág'a, d. ya-'ina-ág'a, yainá'ga (1) hill, hillock, eminence, little mountain; kínádsham y. ant-hill; yaina-ag túp'ka a low hill lay (back of us), 31, 9.; cf. 43, 11, 12. (2) Yainága, nom. pr. of a hill: “Little Butte”, two miles south from Sprague River, at Yáneks subagency, and giving its name to the latter. Dim. yaina.

Yámakshi, nom. pr. of the Indian settlements of Yáneks, along Middle Sprague River, in a healthy and fertile tract of land inhabited by Klamath Lake, Modoc, and Snake Indians; lit. “where the hill is”, 58, 6. 90, 3. 148, 8 Yáneks is the seat of a subagent of the Klamath Indian reservation. Lúpitala médsha Y. sheshapkash they migrated eastward to what is called Yáneks, 36, 6.; Yámakshi gish' (Mod.) whose residence was at Yáneks, or: while he stayed at Yáneks, 36, 9.; tú'-una Yámakshina around Yáneks, 40, 4. For the origin of the name, see yaina-ág'a. Cf. P'lai.

Yámakshi, adj. and subst., staying at, native of, inhabiting Yáneks; Indian settled at Yáneks; Skótchiesh laki Yámakshisham máklaksam Skótchish is a chief of the Yáneks Indians, 58, 5. Der. Yámakshi. Cf. P'lai.'ni.

yainala, d. ya-'inula to make, create, throw up hills or mountain-ridges, 104, 4. Der. yaina.

yayayá 'as bewitching power, from which the conjurer gets his inspiration, when he prepares to cast around him the dire spells of his magic influence, or, as the Indians call it, “the doctor's poison”, 70, 5. 6. and Note. Cf. yayakia.
yáyakía to be afraid, to be in fear of; kíi-lúela yáyakínk I was too terrified (at the eagles) to kill them, 100, 4.

yáka, yá’ka; see yéka.

yáki, d. yáyaki, yá’iki (a short in Kl.) conical basket or receptacle worn on back for collecting roots, tubers, seeds, and seed-grasses, and made from branches of the young willow; y. shkátkéla to carry a basket on back, 109, 1.; y. shléyanna to string a basket around oneself, 101, 11.; y. šhági to fill the basket, seed-basket, 118, 4, 7.; yákimach old, broken or used up basket. Cf. 146, 4, 147, 15, 148, 6. Der. yásh.

yála, yálatko, yálha; see yála.

yáliyalá to become clear, transparent, pure, unclouded; ámpu yáliyalá gi the water is clear, limpid.

Yáliyalant, nom. pr. of a camping ground on Williamson River: “At the Crystal-Water”. Locat. of yáliyal.

yáliyalí d. yáyáliyalí clear, pur, limpid, transparent; said of water.

yálkam, yálzam, d. yáyálmam bad weather, storm, tempest, atmospheric disturbance. Der. i-álza, d. of élza (to prostrate).

yálzamála, d. yáyálmamala to produce a storm or rainy weather. Some Oregonian Indians believe this can be effected by rolling rocks downhill.

Yámak, nom. pr. of Oregon, 44, 10.; abbr. from Yámakni; stands for Yámat, Yámatala, or Yamakisham kálatat. Mod. Cf. Note to 44, 6.

yámakish, same as yámakni, to which it furnishes the oblique cases.

Niíwakshá yámakstan to the north side of Goose Lake, 31, 7.; see Note.

Yamakisham Yaína, nom. pr. of Cascade Range; lit. “mountains of the Northerners”. Cf. yámakni.

yámakni, yámatkni, yámatni; obj yamakishash (1) adj. coming from the North, born in a northern land; inhabiting the country north of the Klamath Lake highlands; y. gátpa came from the north, 131, 5 (2) subst. Yámakni Northerner; generic name for all Indians living north and northwest of the Klamath Lakes and Modocs, 192; 1.; Yámakišámakshí in the country of the Northerners, 199; 2 Special tribes are sometimes designated by this name; the Nez-Percé; the Warm Spring Indians in 13, 16, 17, 1. (cf. 18, 2, and 78, 10.); the scouts recruited among this tribe in the Modoc war, who were largely mixed with Wasco Indians: 13, 5. (Note!) 6, 15, 21.
(3) Yámakni, name given by Modoces to white settlers in the northern and southern parts of Oregon: Oregonians. Oregonian volunteers, 39, 3: Yamatku'isham kūfla in Oregon, 54, 1. Der yámat, q v.

yámal, d. yá-imal, yámal pelican: a large water-fowl. Cf. kúmal.

yámash (1) north wind; often mentioned in the incantations: y. a núshmi'sh I sing about the north wind, 170; 58; yámash gë-ish the north wind's tread, passage, 164; 1; yámashka in the north wind, while the north wind blows (upon me), 155; 16, 24, cf. 155; 20, 179; 1. (2) Yámash, nom. pr. of the personified Northwind, a power of nature deified in the myths of the majority of Indian tribes: Yá rashamkši at the house or home of the Northwind, 111, 5–10; also called Yáushmanteh, cf. ámtchiksh: Skélamteh lalkádsha Yáushman tamcheh nú'sh Old Marten cut off the head of Old Northwind, 111, 11. Cf. Yámsi and Notes to 111, 4, 164: 4.

yámát (1) the north, as a point of the compass: talaaks yámatal (for talaaks yámát-i-tala) in a direction due north, 29, 6; cf. 29, 10.; yámatala gëniita while traveling north, 103, 3. (2) adv., northwards, towards the north: y. tamëniúta while running northwards, 37, 16.; (3) adv., from the north: y. tchiniúta having returned from the north, 184; 31. (4) Yámat, nom. pr. given by Modoces to the State of Oregon, as far as it extends north of the Klamath uplands: Yámatala (Yámató-tala) into, towards Oregon, 13, 4; in Oregon, 44, 8.

yámash, ámmash, pl. tání y., (1) neckwear, necklace; necklace of beads, shells, teeth, claws etc.: bead-string, wampum-collar: skitash iktsa Ámp-yi'ími y. tehish blankets they fetched at the Dalles, and bead-strings also, 93, 4. Cf. t9, 1, 87, 5, 96, 8, 9, 111, 1–3, 134, 6, 9, 12. (2) beads, grains of beads, cf. yámashiptchi. Der. iyamna (1) Cf. á'mnaks, yáhi.

Yámash=Páktish, nom pr. of a young Klamath Lake man, now deceased, the friend of Dave Hill. Some notices about him will be found in A. B. Meacham's "Winema", p. 109 sqq. Lit. "tearing his bead-strings". Cf. yámash, pakága.

yámash ká to manufacture, to make neckwear or beads: tehëish hú'uk hélank y. he killed porcupines and made necklaces (from their bristles), 96, 8. Der. yámash.

yámashiptchi purple-blue; lit. "looking like beads": y mat lít'oks Alshisham they say that Alshish's fire-flame was purple-blue, 99, 3.
yampka, yampa, d. yayampka to be lazy, inactive; to lounge about.
yampkampteh, d. yayampkampteh laziness, lack of activity.
yampkash, d. yayampkash lazy person; idler, loafer, lounger.

Yamsi, nom. pr. of a mountain lying north of Klamath Marsh; it passes for the mythic abode of K'múkanatc and his brother, the "Weaslet".

107, 1 and Note. Stands for Yámshi, descriptive case of yámash, q.v.
yámtial for yamati'tala, 29, 6.; see yámat (1)
yámtki, d. yayamtki to forget: wákash pil sha y. they forgot none but the bone-awl, 120, 22.; yámtkin hénkanksh forgetting what he had said, 35.

yána, i-aña, yeña, d. of ína, which occurs as prefix only: adv., down, downwards, down below, further down: y. télshna to look down, 174: 13: yeña nú gé'n gé'na I went down stairs.
yána, yaná to hand or bring something from below; to bring up, uphill.

yanákaní, yanakíन, adj., somebody or something at the lower end or extremity, below; pl. or d. yanakíniní each one, every one at the lower end.

Refers to stalks (tchálash) in 148, 2

yanákni, pl. túnì y., native, inhabitant of a lower country or lowland; dweller on lower course of a river.

Yánaldí, Yánalti (1) nom. pr. of a mountain ridge close to and north of Klamath agency buildings, rising 4' 0 to 600 feet above Upper Klamath Lake, and continuing past Fort Klamath due north into the vicinity of Klamath Marsh. (2) Y., or Y. Kóke, nom. pr. given sometimes to Crooked River, because this rivulet is bordered on the east side for miles by the Yánaldí hill-ridge. Cf. Tutashtaliksí Kóke

yána (1) neither; located below, under, underneath; relating to lower, inferior part or end; the Latin infimus, imus: yamanish (for yamaniš) pil máši p'ánk eating only the lower end of the tule-grass, 148, 2. (2) referring to what is underground. Der. yána No. 1.
yáni to give; see ýa.
yánhua, yánhna, yámna to be in a wretched state through sickness, abandonment or extreme poverty; lit. "to lie deep down". Yánná-uk shíla to be on the verge of death through disease Der. yána, wá. Cf. wakínna.
yánhání, yámání wretched, poor, miserable, distressed, 188: 12: yamání kéliak túá a poor person destitute of everything. Cf. i-n.
yankápshti, yankápshtia, d. yayankápshti (1) to place into an opening, aperture, as a stick, straw, pebble etc. (2) to bar an entrance, to close an aperture; said, e. g., of pasting paper on a broken window-pane: wá'shátat y. to obstruct the den (of a burrowing animal), 127, 6. Cf. knakápshti
yánkua, d. yayánkua to take down; to take, to score for oneself: li'shkesh y. they win two counting-checks, 80, 2.

yántana, d. yayántana (1) to put down into, to put alongside of, to insert: táldshi mish ni yántannapk tó-unkunaktat I will put arrows into your quiver. (2) adv., y., abbr. yánta down, downwards, 190; 15

yántání, yantáni (1) adj., situated below, located underneath or further down; lower, nearer, inferior. (2) subst., lower, nearer part or portion of: lúpam y. lower eyelid. Der. yánta No. 1.

yántch, nom. pr. of an edible cylindric root of the size of the camass bulb (pásk) and as thick as a thumb; the plant grows on rocks, in fields and in prairies to the height of one to two feet, bearing a dark-colored fruit: 146, 1-2. Der. yánta.

ypalpuléash butterfly, diurnal lepidopterous insect, 95, 22. Der. pálpali.

yásh, yaísh, pl. túmí y., willow; water-willow; y. stínásh giŋant (Kl.) willow bush; tsúí sa shliáí yástat li'kaipksh then they discovered them crowded among the willows, 20, 6. Cf. yá-aga; kúšham yásh.

yáshala to be full, grown over with willows: yáshaltko studded, lined with willow-bushes. 31, 1.

Yásh = Lámá'dsh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Ahead of the willows". From yásh, lamásha.

yatáslzą to press. Cf. yatsálpa, yétszaka.

yatíšh (-z) rock standing upright; smaller than the há'mash, q. v., 179; 4.

yá'núya, d. ya'mí'nya: same as ya'mýwa, q. v.: sáwals gé-n y. my bird-claws are rattling, being fastened to a necklace or conjurer's rattle: 177; 6

ya'nyawa, d. ya'mí'nya to make noise, to be noisy, to rattle. Onomatop.

yá'unka, d. yayú'za (1) to treat in sickness, said of the conjurer, 73, 1, and of the physician (2) to care, restore to health.

yá'ukélä, contr. yókélä, yók'la to perform puberty or pilípil dances. When the tribe participates in them, they usually last five nights. Cf. 134, 21, 22, and shuyú'zala, stúpni, stínä'ish.
Yáukélam-Láshi, nom. pr. of a Klamath camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "at the Eagle's Wing". From yáužal, lish.

Yáukélam-Shólash, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh; lit. "Eagle's Nest". From yáužal, shuulash.

yá-ńsks, pl. támi y., (1) drug used as medicine; remedy, medicament of a palpable nature: kó-idshi y. poison, mischievous drug. (2) tamáunash- or spiritual remedy of the conjurer, consisting of witchcraft, dreams, shamanic songs etc. When these songs are sung by the shaman, they reveal to him miraculously the nature of the patient's disease: y. huk shliii kálak a gék the song finds out that the patient has a relapse, 72, 2. Cf. küns, shunish. (3) said to be the name of a certain poisonous plant: kélakō'teh y. deadly berries; kó-idshi y. poison-berrys. Der. yá-uka.

yáuks'mán physician of the white race; a hybrid word half Klamath, half English, and recently formed: yáuks'mánuksh at the physician's shop or house, 66, 15.; the syllable mén- embodying the word man

yáužal, yáukal, d yayańkal white-headed eagle, bald eagle: Haliaetus leucocephalus. 144, 5. Another name used for this bird is shkúshki. Kl.


yauŋalála, d. yayańkalála to go on a bald eagle hunt; to hunt bald eagles.

yá'ka, yá'ka; see yéka, yékua.

yé'a, d. yé'ya to howl: wásh y. telúshak the prairie-wolf howls in one strain.

Onomatop. Cf. yá-a, yéka, yéwa, wéa.

yéhish, d. yéyéhish arrow-shaft polisher. A rough stone serves for polishing arrow-shafts. Cf. tkúilíkísh, tkúyúkísh.

yék'a, yá'ka, (yáka), d. yé-ika, yi'ika (1) to howl and cry in chorus; to sing in chorus, 153; 1. (2) to sing while dancing; to celebrate a victory or happy event by dances, dance-songs and glee-songs; often used of scalp-dances, but may be said of every sort of social dances: tsúi sa yá'ka then they sang and danced, 16, 10. and Note. Der yé'a. Cf shá'dsha.

yékéwa, d. ye-ıkéwa (1) to break one long article in many places, as an arrow: yeıkéwicko broken, fractured in several or many places. The distr. form: to break each long article in many places. (2) to disregard, to treat with contempt: nái-ulaks y. to break the law or laws, 61, 7.; fut. yeıké'napk, for yekái'w-napk (nái-ulaks), 58, 14. Cf. yékua.
yékish, d. ye-ikish Indian dance of any kind; scalp-dance, war-dance, “doctor”-dance, dance in dance-house etc. Der. ye'ka.
yékna, (yákna) d. ye'-ikna, 16, 10, and Note; same as ye'ka, q. v.
yékna, d. ye'-ikna to break one long object in one place only, as an arrow; the
distr. form: to break each long article in one place only; úmëta y to break
the comass-stick in two, 190; 10. Cf. yékéwa, kéwa, pekéwa, shéyakna.
yékunalóla, d. ye'-ikunalóla to break off, to sever a piece by breaking it off:
y. ánku na-itzéni to break a stick at one end.
yél'a, yélaltko, d. of sl'a, q. v.
yélmatko, d. yeyammatko ripened; ripe.
yé'n, yá'n, a very palatable fish of the sucker tribe, over one foot long,
and caught in April in large quantities in the Williamson River: Catosto-
mus labiatus Gird., 180; 14. In the incantation 165: yénash occurs as
obj case, instead of yé'n. Other sucker-fish are the kApto, sAwalsh,
tsual, u'ksaks and wuya-ak, q. v. The yé'n is darker than the other
suckers caught in the Williamson River:
yé'n; see yána No. 1.
yé'pa, d. ye'-ipa to dig, to dig up; to scratch up, to scratch for digging, 82, 1:
wa-utchiga yé'-ipa kiifanti the dogs scratch the ground. Kl. for ibéna Mod.
yép'antelna, yépontelna, d. ye'-iptelna to dig or scratch holes while
going from place to place. Der. yé'p'na.
yép'na, yépona, d. ye'-ipa; same as yé'pa, q. v.: yépantko, yépontko dug
out, excavated, 87, 8. Kl
yéshkútch; see i-eshkótkish.
Yék'ash, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks.
yétszaka to choke, throttle. Cf. yatálszg, shayétszaka, tuitchizash.
yé'-ush, d. yénush: (1) den of a burrowing animal  (2) edibles gathered
and hoarded up by mice and other rodents in their dens. Der. yé'wa.
yé'wa, d. yéy'a to burrow, undermine; said of mice, moles etc.
yé'wa, d. yéy'a to howl, as the storm does. (2) to blow; said of the east
wind only: 165; 7. and Note. Cf. yé'a.
yewash east wind; lit. “the howler”
yéwat (1) subst., the east, as a point of compass. (2) adv., eastward, towards
cast.  (3) adv., from the east. Cf. yámat, lúpí, móat.
yíyuo'gá, d. of ikuga, q. v
yıkashla, yıkashla, ikashla to spear fish through ice-holes; wésthat “through ice, in the ice” can be added. Der. ika.
yíkiak, d. yíkiaq, dialectic form of yúkiak, q. v.
yílodshna, d yílu-ülůdshna, Mod for hilůdshna K1, q. v.
yílokuéla, d yílo-ilokuéla to kick down, to kick downhill. Cf. gamníkish.
yíméshka, d. yime-iméshka to take away; to remove from. Mod. Cf t'méshka.
yíméshgápêle, d. yime-iméshgápêle to take back, retake, reconquer: wátch y. to reobtain one's horses, 54, 12, and Note.
yiulína, d yiyulína to push off, to push or send over the edge.—Identical with yulína, q. v., but differentiated from it in course of time in its pronunciation and signification.
yí-ushna, d. yíyushna to push down, to push under; nú wátchag yinshámpkan àmbutat hín shiūka I pushed the dog under the water and drowned him.
yó-i-shi, yó'shi, d. yóvó-ishi to be lost, to be astray; said of arrows sent too far, 136, 3. 4.; yóshíuко, yó-osink (for yó-ishánk hú, yóshánk) he is lost, astray, said of a vicious steed, 184; 35 and Note. Cf. yúshka.
yú'ta, see yúta, shlin.
yówish, í'oiš, í'wish, pl. túni y., (1) heel of persons and animals, 13, 5.
Mod. (2) hock; knee of quadruped's hind leg. (3) calf of leg; back of knee.
yúá, d yiyúá (1) to strike the water, to splash in the water; contr. from yúwa. (2) to strike upon something; to strike the ground; said of bullets or arrows shot, stones thrown etc. Cf. yúnsh, yulža.
yúálka, d. yúálka, yuyélža; chiefly used in the distributive form in the three last definitions: (1) to be indigent, to be in need or poverty. (2) to be full of sorrow, to suffer, to pine away; náša steinsh yuyalžéža to suffer from sick-heartedness (3) to be sorry about, to regret; yuyálka nú I am sorry for it. (4) to pity, have pity on; yuyélža a nú hünksh I pity him or her. K1
yúálkish, yúalks, d. yúálkish, yuyalks; chiefly used in the distributive form in the second definition: (1) poor, indigent, wretched; hí têks i yúalks but if you are poor, 60, 9, 10, 12.; yuyalks tsi tidesh ků-napk although wretchedly poor, he will feel at ease, 136, 6. (2) afflicted; wretched, sorrow.
ful, worried; saddened by experiencing heavy losses, as of relatives, personal liberty, property etc.; yúalks sít, yúyalks sít to render sorrowful; to make a mourner of somebody, 17, 21.: yúyalk shítko (for yúyalkishash shítko) behaving like a mourner or captive.

yi'iyalkshiptehi, d. yiyalkishshiptehi (1) having a wretched appearance; poor, or sad-looking (2) sorrowful, pining away. Cf. yiyalkish.

yúash, d. yuyuash shít, terminus for throwing, shooting, or running; shúdshma yú'ash shash na shahumá shahumá shahumá then they pursue each other up to the limits meted out, to the base of the play-ground, 80, 12. Der. yúash.

yúashla, d. yuyuashla to fix a demarcation line, to set up a limit for shooting, throwing, running. Der. yúash.

yúdshláktaal, d. yuyadshláktaal to slip with the feet.

yúdshshna, d. yuydshshna to be flying, to move through the air; said of arrows, balls or other projectiles.

yuhlanéash sword, dagger, or knife over two feet long, 193; 10. Mod. for tékish Kl. The derivation from yuhliéna points to a weapon kept in a scabbard or sheath.

yuhliéna, d. iuhliéna (1) to be inside, within; as on the ground-floor of lodge, in a receptacle, case etc. (2) prep. and postp. inside, indoors, within: y. gísht being inside, or. for being within, 128, 5; speaking of more than one being within, wíkogsh (wé'kú gísht or iwína, iwínak hú' gísht) or wíkogsh, 127, 14.

yuhó, d. yuhó bujfula: Bos americanus. Cf. húka, hulza, húwa.

yuhó'lalza, d. yuhó'lalza to march and dance around; this being a portion of certain dances performed before starting on the warpath. Cf. hó'lalza, yuhulalalza.

yuhó'lalalza, d. yuhó'lalalza to perform a certain war-dance. Mod. for yuhó'lalza Kl., q. v.

yuyálka, yuyélza, yuyálksh; see yúalka, yúalkish.

yúkíaik, yíkiaik, d. yú-íkiaik, yíkiaik (1) species of owl living on squirrels; small and of reddish color: Scops asia. (2) yúkiaik: mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus: Mod., 183; 21. (3) jay bird, Cyanus stellata: yíki-kam shkútántki having the head adorned with jay feathers, 183; 20.

yúkituka, yújiinga, d. yuyúkituka, v. intr., to smart, give pain; to itch. Cf. yúktgi, kimá'dsh and the German: "jucken".
yúkmálam, pl. túmí y., the so-called "mountain mahogany": *Cercocarpus ledifolius*; a tree furnishing the yellowish-brown wood for bows, for the cylindric gaming-sticks used in the spélishna-game, and other implements. It grows in the mountains east of Upper Klamath Lake.

yúktugi, d. yuyúktgi to itch; Mod. for yúkinuka Kl.

yulálina, i-ulalina (1) v. intr., to fall over an edge or rim; to form an edge in falling (2) v. intr., to form a beach or shore-line; said of water. (3) subst., edge of thin articles, as of paper, or sheets of any kind. (4) prep. and postp., alongside of, along the brink of: küké y. along a river side, 127, 11. Cf. yulína, yulína.

yulalóna, i-ulalóna (1) to move forth and back, to rub, to make the motion of rubbing: lenchatâtka y. to mash fine upon the mealing-stone, 149, 8. (2) Yulalóna, nom. pr. of Link River, the outlet of Upper Klamath Lake, running into Lower or Little Klamath Lake. The name is interpreted by "receding and returning water"; for the waters of Link River retreat there under the pressure of the south wind to return afterwards, 94, 4. (3) Yulalóna, nom. pr. of Linkville, a town located on Link River, below the cascade of this stream. Cf. I-nama, Tiwishæni.

yulína, d. yuyulína to menstruate: i-unæksæni a y. after sunset I am menstruating, 182; 2., cf. 185; 48. The distributive form also occurs in puberty songs, and indicates that the catamenia have occurred repeatedly: yuyulînpka, abbr. yuyulimæ I am in the age of female puberty, 185; 47., cf. 182; 1. and Note. Cf. yulína.

yúlka, i-úlza, d yuyúlza to go down, to strike the ground; said of an arrow or other missile: K’unkánúm tú hak yúlka K’unkánúch struck the ground with his arrow this side of the mark, 99, 5.; tú a nit y. my bullet (or arrow) struck down there. Cf. 100, 20, 110, 9, 136, 3. Der. yúna

yumanádsha, i-umádsha, d. i-umádsha (first a pronounced long) to be at the lower end or extremity. Cf. humádsha, tamádsha.

yúshakéna to extend or put forward the index finger, 79, 3. Der. yúshka.

yúshka, yúshka to put forward or to use the index finger when making guesses in the spélishna-game. Cf. yúshžish.

yúshžish second finger of hand; technical term used by gamesters instead of spélish; y. spélishst h by preferring the index finger, 79, 6.
yúta, i-úta, i-o'ita (1) to be heavy, weighty, ponderous; cf. yútantko. (2) to walk with heavy, ponderous steps: 169; 52. (3) to shoot at, to fire at: linká-yank a i-úta! lying in ambush they are firing! 30, 3. Cf. 21, 16, 22, 9, 21, 23, 1, 21, 2. (4) to hit or wound by shooting, firing: ma'ns húrk tchaká-yank i-úta for some time he, while sitting in the bush, fired with effect, 23, 21. (5) to kill by shooting or firing.—In the definitions (3) (4) (5) yúta is used only when many objects are spoken of; speaking of one object, or of one shot hitting many objects, shlín, q. v. Cf. ngé-isha, téwi. yútantko heavy, weighty, ponderous; partic. of yútna. Cf. t'shákatko yutátka to cry, weep for, after somebody; said of mourners, of babes, or of children prevented from following their parents, 89, 3. yutetámpka to begin shooting, to commence firing, 37, 12. y. k'táyt gip-kash they began firing at them while they were in the rocky ledges or lava beds, 38, 18. Der. yúta, q. v.
yútila, yutilan; see i-útila yútlanshna, d. yuyátlanshna to shoot or hit aside of the mark; to miss the mark in direction, though not in distance, 99, 5, 100, 21. Der. yúta.

K.

K alternates with g, z and, less frequently, with k, h, hh and g; in some instances, k becomes nasalized into nk, nz etc. Words with initial k, z, and g not found under K, to be looked for under G or K or G; or, if nasalized, under N. K- is sometimes prefix, abbr. from kc, ki thus, so; cf. kshápa; the prefix ke-, ki-, abbr. k-, refers to an act performed sideways or above; the prefixes kshi-, gshe-, kshu- point to animate beings, or more frequently to one animate being only, as object. The prefixes kui-, gni-, gu-allude to distance, while in a few verbs the initial syllables (radicals here, not prefixes) ka-, ga-, ke-, ge- indicate plurality of the subject or object. The negative particle ká-i, not, is embodied in a few terms beginning with k- or k-, cf. kámpka, káyuch.

ka, ká, ga, gá; d. káka, kágga, kak (1) pron rel, abbr. from kat, q. v., usually proclitic: gá tuáta (for tuáta) shkañihaktch gátpa whosoever has come, stronger (than 1), 112, 2.; kágga i hemkánkish? which words have you been speaking (to me)? 158; 55. (2) pron. interr., abbr. from
kaní, q. v.: ká tuátá! ká tuák? what sort of —? what kind of —? 112, 8, 12.; ká tal (for kaní tal)? who then? 189; 7. (3) adv., so, so much, that much, thus: abbr. from the adverb kánk: ká tánni: udán pětěch three feet long, lit. “so long: three feet”; yánte kák tánni: 18” each of the yánte- plants is as tall as eighteen inches (tánni for tánni), 146, 1; ká tánni: 1’ one foot long, 146. 12

cu, ga (1) adv., abbr. from ká-a, q. v. Cf. 122, 15. and Note. (2) conj., same as ak, ak a, aká; originated from the latter by apheresis of the a in ak Quot. under adv hút, q. v. Cf. ak, ámpka, kam.
ká-a, ka-á, káa, contr. ká, ka, ga, adv. of quality: very, greatly, strongly, largely; is found in connection with adjectives, adverbs, attributive and other verbs, and is usually placed before them: ká ati, d. ka á ati very high or tall; ka-á ktehálza the sun is quite hot; káa húa the fog is thick; k. mā’la shá it is bitter, it pinches the tongue; or: he is very sick, he feels acute pain; k. papálísh of very mean character; k. pushpúshti of a deep black color; k. shéllual he fought bravely, with vigor, 56; 1: k. tdši rather good-looking, quite pretty, 183; 14.; ka-á tdžémuka to be pitch-dark. Cf. 182; 7 Contr. into ga in 122, 15. (2) stands sometimes for our too, too much:
káa kalkárish lu’lp gitko having too round eyes, having eyes very round-shaped, 91, 5 and Note to 105, 7. Cf. mú, ská
ká-a g’, ká-ak; see gáhak.
ká-akt for kákat, d. of kat, q. v.
ká-ašt’t, ká-ash; see gá-asht.
kága, káka, d. kágga to wear out, to use up: ká-i kágatko unicorn, not torn, not used up, complete, whole. Mod. for téga Kl.
ká há há d. kákáhaha to ache, cry, cry loudly as one afflicted with pain: k. shil’šám he ached, having been shot, 22, 11.—Onomatop.; cf. gáhipa, gáikánka, káikáya, káiyáhe.
ká hiéwa, d. káiéwa to hunt up, to try to obtain, 182; 9. Cf. kaihía.
kái, kai, zá, same as hái, q. v.; especially in use in the Mod. dialect kái, kái, d. káki, species of rabbit whose fur is white in winter, bluish in summer: Lepus canepstris.
ká iha, káiha, káya, kayáhía, ká-eka, d. káká-iga, káké-ika (1) to seek, to search, to look for, to start out after: kádhiank we wamish looking out for the
females, 20, 6; wéwánúsh ká-igóga in order to run after women, 186; 52; kákiash lish i ká-iga whom you perhaps look out for, 121, 13; mánías ká-ika I searched a long time for (the arrows); mbúsant káyakaúpk (nú) tomorrow I shall go on the search, 136, 4. (2) to pursue, to chase; to hunt, hunt down; to follow up in a hostile intention; chiefly in use for the pursuit of enemies: ánpúntula káyáhia they chased them away, cut them off from the water, 42, 20; ká-itoks káyaktgi nish he must not pursue me, 40, 4. Cf. gánkanka, háitelmanu, káyakteha.

kaíhía, káíhía to miss the aim. See kaíhía.

to hunt for, to pursue in the interest of somebody. 

Cf. Note to 55, 14. etc. Der. ká-íhía.

ká-íka, gá-íka, ká-iga, d. kákíga (1) to behave extravagantly, to act in a foolish, silly, odd manner. (2) to swarm or skip around, to fool around: tcháshgai nú k. I the weasel am behaving oddly, make odd jumps, 177; 12., cf. 158; 52. Cf. kái

to sob, whine; to snore. Cf gaikonka.

ká-íkanuka, gáikanuka, d. káikíkanukana to hunt after, to seek continually or repeatedly, 182; 11. Der. ká-íka, same as ká-íhía, q. v.

ká-íka, gáikuš, d. kákíka, gagíkáš (1) acting in an extravagant manner; behaving excitedly, oddly, foolishly; gaikuš myánuma fooling I ran about, 158; 52. (2) subst., wag, fun-maker, punster. (3) Mod. adj., silly, imbecile Der. ká-íka

ká-íkemá, kaízemá, d. kaíkízéma (1) not to know, not to recognize, to consider as a stranger. (2) to suspect, to cast suspicions upon, 95, 10, 100, 12.; at sa káyek'na then they suspected (him), 100, 16.

kailaláplí, d. kakiláláp'li (1) to put on one's leggings. (2) to put on one's pantaloons, trousers.

kailaláp'óla, d. kakiláláp'óla to take off one's leggings or pantaloons.

kailáláp'sh, d. kakiláláp'sh (1) pair of leggings, usually made of buckskin; an aboriginal garment covering the whole leg, but now out of use: kákitko having leggings on, 90, 17. Cf mátash, shùáshnikš. (2) pair of pantaloons, trousers.

kái, kaí, d. kákeli to gird oneself; to put a belt on.

káílish, káilish, contr. kálish, d. kákalish, kákélish (1) belt, skin belt,
káiḥa — káyáta.

90, 6. 95, 2.: šzi'il k. otter-skin belt; belts were made of the skins of almost every quadruped, 90, 6. (2) loin cloth; breech-clout originally made of skin. káiļu, káiļu, d. kákáļi (1) mantle or robe made of rabbit skins or bird skins, especially from duck-scalps; not made at the present time by the Mákläks, but manufactured in great perfection and beauty by the Indian women of Puget Sound and on the coast north of it: k.skútatko clud in a rabbit-skin mantle, 125, 2. (2) fur-skin mat; fur dress: káiļulam skútash, or káiļo-skútash, fur-skin blanket or mantle, 125, 3.


ká-ishna, d. kákíshna (1) to close with a cover or lid. (2) to close, shut up a lodge or house by closing the door-flap, smoke-hole, door, or other issue; to lock a door, 66, 4.

káishnótkish, d. kákíshnótkish lock, latch, door-latch.

káishnúla, káishnúla, d. kákíshnúla (1) to open up a cover or lid; to uncover the top of the mud- or winter-lodge, 120, 12, 13, 15, 17. (2) to open a door: kíteklúni, káishnúli! boy, open the door! nú káishnúla gęka I open the door and go out Der. kái-ishna.

káishnúlia, d. kákíshnúlia to uncover, open up, open the door for somebody, 120, 17.

káishtish, káishtish, d. kákíshtísh (1) door-flap of lodge. (2) hinge door, door of room or house; cover serving as door or entrance, 66, 13.; wákłakam k. wall-gate, corrail-gate.

káyáhi; same as ká-ihu, q. v.

káyaktámpka to begin hunting, pursuing, searching or looking out for, 126, 8. Der. ká-ihu.

káyaktügi, 40, 4.; exhortat mode of ká-ihu, q. v.

káyaktüka, d. kákíktka to return from the search, lookout, pursuit or hunt, 140, 7, 141, 3 Der. ká-ihu

káyaktüska, d. kákíktüska (1) to go and look out for, to be searching for.

108, 4, 5 110, 20. (2) to be engaged in pursuing: mákläksísh k. they pursued the Indians, 43, 4. Der. ká-ihu.

káyaktüska, d. kákíktüska to pursue to a distance, 30, 11.

káyáta, the smallest kind of Klamath dwellings: 183: 18. The two old Thunders, parents of the five Thunders, are supposed to have lived in a
kayıta or little lodge, while their progeny lived in an earth-lodge. Cf.
kátni, and Notes to 111, 12; 112, 3.
kayıta la to erect a kayita-lodge.
káyek’ma, 100, 16; see ká-ikëma.
káyetcho, same as kää’dshu, q. v.
kayınte h, káyuds, káyn, Mod ká-iu, káyn (1) not yet, not at the time be-
ing: k. nú’ka wókash pond-lily seed is not ripe yet, 74, 7.; k. tu’ ká’sh not
any ipos at all, 118, 4, cf. 184: 37; káyú shlápatko not yet opening out or
blossoming. (2) before, prior to: ká-iu Bóshtinash gátpish before the
Americans arrived, 90, 16. (3) never, at no time. Der. ká-i, úteh or u, hu.
káyutehish, d. kákáutehish; see kée-utehish.
kák, kak; see ka.
kák, kákat; see kat.
kákia k, d. kákákiak a species of little white marine shells.
kákia ksh, kákigesh, Mod. kákiah gaggagidsha whirwind, cyclone,
tornado. Der. kákish.
kákia ksh, obj. d. of káni, pron. interr., and of kat, pron. rel., q. v.
kákida spële, d. kákáidsapële, 20, 4.; same as kák’ëda, q. v.
kákidsa ha, gaki’ëda, d. kák’ëi’dha, kák’ëi’dha to proceed by turns;
to move, to fly in serpentine, meandering, winding lines; to go snake-like; said
of the shká’-bird, 167; 36.
kákla ha, d. kákáklash saddle: k. hú illóla to take off the saddle. Cf. iklash.
kaknéga, d. kakaknéga to besmear, to soil: k. shiáshka to soil, to make
dirty; lit. “to smear and rub on”: kaknéga to dirty, soiled, unclean.
Cf. shiáshka.
kaknóla, d. kakánóla to put on, to be dressed in an elk-skin armor or par-
flésh, partic. kakánólatko; kakánólatk ging on account of being protected
by elk-skin parfléshes, 17, 4.
kaknólsh, d. kakánólish armor, parflésh, war-cuirass; was made of half-
tanned, doubled-up skins, usually elk-skins, and when put on as a cuirass
was almost impenetrable to arrows. Indians used them all over Oregon
and the Columbia River Basin. Ngái’-ishtka shhin kaknólsh to strike the
cuirass with arrows: k. te’óméshka, shlétza to abstract, to take away parfléshes.
21, 4, 5. Incantation: 178; 5.
kak'ó'dsha, gakó'tsha, d. kak'ó'dsha (1) to cross, to go across, to go over to;
Skélamut k. Lémé'-ishamksh Old Martin passed over to the place where the
Thunderers were, 113, 18. (2) to ford a river, brook, or other shallow
water while traveling. Der. gákua.
kak'ó'kish, kákogsh, d. kak'ó'kish ford; fording place of a river or shallow
water. In 74, 16. is mentioned a ford over a tributary of Williamson
River, remarkable by its blackish waters; the ford is close to the outflow
of Klamath Marsh into the Williamson River. Der. gákua.
kakólakpka, d. of gá-ulkpka, q. v
kakpatnótkish, d. kakakpatnótkish (1) pín. cloth-pin, Kl. (2) screw,
Mod. Der. kápatná.
Káktsamkshi, nom pr. of a camp and little spring near the subagency
buildings at Yáneks.
kál, gál, d. gágal species of tree-moss of black or dark color.
kála, pl. túmi k, flat and round or ovoid basket having the shape of a
bucket and made in the Shasti country of roots growing there. They
are of various sizes; the larger ones, impervious to water, serve for boiling
water and for cooking food, 113, 9. Mání k. a large flat bucket. 112, 21.
The cooking by means of this vase is described 112, 21-113, 4. Tokiam
k. cap made of horn.
kálak, d. kakálak person relapsed into disease; used attributively, 72, 1.;
predicatively, 72, 2.; k. antch (for a núsh) má'sha ká-ak vuđókušam
núsh I have suffered relapses on account of having been beaten.
kálam, poss. of kání, pron.; and of kát, pron. rel., q. v.
kálapsh, d. kakálapsh decayed log. Cf kalina, under k'léka.
kálina to die; see k'léka.
kálkala, d. kakálkala to rustle; said of crawling reptiles.
kálkéla, d. kakálkéla (1) to fall sick, to hurt oneself, to be hurt. 158: 51.
(2) to relapse into sickness; to become kakák.
kálkmá, kálzma, pl. túmi k, woman's skull-cap made of the roots of trees
found in the ancient domain of the Shasti tribe, in Northern California.
This cap is of half-globular shape and also serves as drinking-cup. Der.
kálkáli, kmá'. Cf. kmá', máksha.
kálksh, d. kákalksh, a peculiar fishing-implement or scoop not unlike the meat- or flesh-hooks used by the Romans, called creagra. Der. kálkali. káltekóla, d. kakalktehóla to catch fish by means of the kálksh.

kálpshí, nom. pr. of Silver Lake; a water basin about seventy miles north-east of the outlet of the Williamson River, bordered by rocks inclosing petrifactions. Cf. kálapsh.

káltehíkšs, d. kákáltehíkšs (1) spider; its incantation: 175; 15.

(2) the magic song called "spider", sung by the conjurer during the treatment of relapsed patients, 72, 4, 73, 1, 3. Der. kálkali, tehídsha.

káltehíyúga, d. kákáltehíyúga to be red hot or incandescent, Kl. Cf. káltehílyúga, tehídsha.

kálnuísh, d. kakáluísh anterior dorsal fin, above the gills, 177; 31.

kám, kán, particle expressing desire, hope, probability; corresponds somewhat to our adverb "fain": hú'kt kám gátptant, i kám gátptant, I hope he, you will come; nú' kam hú'tksh tehílít I would like to look down (upon it), 192; 4. From ak, am.

kámálsísh, gámáshísh, d. kákámuísh dried fish reduced to powder. The various species of fish, caught by the Mákla's, are hung on limbs of trees to be dried by sunheat, then pounded and filled into sacks holding 50 to 70 pounds, to be stored in cachés and kept for winter. They often buy this kind of provisions from Warm Spring Indians, who call the sacks t'gílalak. Kámálsh pahá they dry and prepare the fish, 74, 3. Der. gíma.

kámpka to be deprived of, to stand in need of, the object missed being usually added to the verb; líp tatákísh (or simply: líp) k. to lose two children by death; kámp'kuk káchíak pálsh ti'í'ma the indigent man is hungry when he lacks food, 136, 8.—Contr. from káwampka; cf. káwaútko.

kámtilaga, species of black snake of the genus Bascanium; its incantation: 165; 8. Cf. 180; 16

kán, d. kákán urine-bladder. Cf. shuídashísh.

kánú'nú forms (1) oblique cases of the sing. of kat, pron. rel., q. v.; or (2) stands for kanítani and kanítant, q. v.

kánú, kánì, abbr. kan, ka, obj. kámash, káush, kánts, poss. kálam, Mod. kánam; d. káká, obj kákiash (1) pron. interr., who? what? which? referring to persons and animals as well as to inanimate things; k. lu? k hú't gi? who is
he, she? mish k. gēmalla? who has touched you? 184; 36.: kāni láki: what husband? what sort of a husband? 189; 55.: k. hushōtēpka? who is coming towards me? 182; 3. 189; 1.: kān ish shlīn? who shot me? 138, 2., cf. 74, 12.: kānts, (for kānash) shināpkst who might be shot, 21, 10.; kānak, gē lātehsh gi? who owns this house? kānām shapīya (i)? by whom were you told? 41, 1; kāni ānku shlī'ā i? which tree do you see? (2) pron. indef. somebody, some one; anybody, any one: hā k. kōl c'nt when somebody carries kōl about oneself, 147, 12.; hā k. shlī'-a, shūlka i'somebody finds, saves, 137, 16.; kā-i k. nobody, not anybody, not one (anim. and inan.); kātōks k. vumī'gi certainly no one conquers (him), 134, 14, 15.; kā-i kānts šhīksh not to kill anybody, 64, 14.; mā ūn kā-i kānī shapītak I shall tell it to nobody., 58, 8. Suffixed to adjectives, -kani means an uncounted, undetermined number: nā kānān-kāni, i'tōks tūma kānī shātīk gītko I possess a few hores, but you have many; lit. “a few ones”,”many ones”. Cf. 60, 13.; and yama-kāni, kitchkāni, also ka No 1 (2).

kānī, kēnī, gēnī, d. kākni, adj. and adv., being or staying outdoors; one who, one thing which, those who are outside, without, out of doors, out of the house; máklaks a kani'g (for kani gi) an Indian is outside; máklaks a kākni several Indians are outside; kānī gī ān being outside of the lodge., 121, 9.; kāgī a kānī gi nobody is outside: tām i kānī pāka! do you smoke outdoors? kānī geknō'la he went out, he left the house, 111, 9.; kānī for kākni outdoors, outside of the lodge, 121, 10.

kānītani, d. kakuñāni (1) adj., exterior, being on the outside of. (2) subst., outside, exterior; crust.

kānītunt, kānītān, kānīta, d. kakuñān, kakuñat, kakuñat, prep. and postp. outside of: āmku k., or: kānītān āmpu out of the water, not in the water; kānīta pi'sh outside of his lodge, lit. “outside of himself”, 71, 2.; kānīta nēn! who is that fellow (making noise) outside?

kānk, abbr ka, adj. and adv., so many; so much; that much; Lat. tandem; tot: k. shē'sha that was the cost, 44, 11.; k. shē'shātōkē wēth that price; kānt (for k at) kū'sh so many pine-trees, 114, 21. K is correlative with tānk in tānkēni (tānk a nii) in 70, 9. From kānī, gi... cf. ka No 1, 31.

kānkta (1) adj. and adv., emphatic form of kānk; so many, an equal number of; so much; when referring to time: so long, 71, 8. (2) enough,
sufficiently: when added to a verb, or when standing for itself, it corresponds in Mod. exactly to Kl. gëtak (2) and (3), q. v. (3) exclam. or interj., you or ye stop! quit! hold on! enough of it! give us a rest! Mod. Cf. gënë. (4) adv., quietly, with case, dispassionately, 34, 13. Mod. kënu, gënum, abbr. kënu so many, such a number of; chiefly used when pointing at objects or counting them on the fingers: gënum watch so many horses. Cf. ka, kanik, tënu.

kánt, 148, 21; see kanik.

kánnts for kànash; see kanik, (1) pron. interr., and (2) pron. indef.

káp, d. kákapi stalk; see tkáp.

kápa, d. kákapi cup, saucer, small vase. From the English cup. Cf. póko.

On káp, 161; 3. see Note.

kapága, d. kákágapi little cup, dipper, saucer. Dim. kápa. Cf. tutish.

kápatá, d. kákápatá to touch, to reach up to: kaló kápa the kápkiapí-pine reached to the skies, 100, 8. Cf. káptchi.

kap gáّki sì, nom pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “at the thicket of kápka-pine trees”.

kápíun kàs, pl. túmik a. palatable black seed growing on the kápikámakain grass on prairies, and ripening about the month of August, 146, 5, 6.; k. shítko in the same manner as kápíun kàs, 148, 6.

kápíun kàsam the plant producing the kápíun kàs seed; described 146, 3–6.

kápka, d. kakápka (1) species of low pine growing on the Klamath Lake reservation: Pinus contorta. In spring its fiber-bark (stópalsh) is peeled off by the natives and eaten: 148, 20, 150, 2. (2) young pine-tree: 82, 11, 100, 7, 8, 101, 16. This definition was obtained from many Indians, but its correctness was doubted by others. Der. tkáp.

kap táblantak s! interj. be silent! hush up! stop talking or crying! 192; 7. Der. kápkap, also occurring in kapkapagánk i, q. v. Cf. këmken, and the ká kë refrain mentioned in Note to 194; 2.

kap gága, d. kákakágapi a young or small pine of the kápka species: ni kóka kapka-ágatan I climbed up the young kápka-pine, 101, 15. Dim. kápka, and double dim. of tkáp.

kápka po, tzátzabo, d. kakákapi, tzátzátzabo wrist-bone. Der. tzópo.

Cf. nawálash.
kapo, gépu, d. kákpo, gákpo coat, citizen's coat, dress; overcoat. From Ch. J.; this from French capot: overcoat.

kapóla, d. kakpóla (1) to take off the coat. (2) to undress.

kapópeli, d. kákpópeli to put the coat on.

kapópak, d. kakpópak to put another's coat on

káptu, kápto, pl. tímí k., a species of small sucker-fish, named by Prof. E. D. Cope Chasmistes brevirostris, sp. nov. They are fourteen to sixteen inches long, body nearly cylindric, dusky above, silvery below; caught in April, before the larger sucker species, in the Klamath lakes and in the Williamson River: 74, 1.

kaptcha, gaptcha, d. gágaptcha (1) to go behind. (2) to hide behind, to be close to, to be in contact with. (3) k. or gaptche fifth finger, small finger: the spur of certain birds: kaptchélam shináktsish, q. v.; gaptché'áta tehi'l'ja they placed on the floor with their small fingers, 113, 3., cf. 113, 4. (4) the moons or months of the Máklaks year, which are counted on the smallest finger, and correspond inaccurately to our May; gáptsa'tka in May, 74, 1.; gaptché'kta tzalumpáini 1870 in the middle of May 1870, 36, 7.; and to our December, 75, 17. Cf. yankápshti, kápáta.

kaptche'lam shináktsish (1) fourth finger of the hand, or ring finger. (2) the moons or months counted on this finger; they correspond, though not exactly, to our April, 75, 21., and to our November, 75, 16.


kápútko, d. kakpitako wearing a coat, dressed in a coat. Der. kápo.

káshi'ma the edible root or bulb of a plant growing on rocky ground, 146, 7.

Kássílag, nom. pr. masc., a son of Tsélozins, q. v. The name is interpreted by “Straying, Runaway.”

kat, kát, abbr. ka, obl. kándun, d. kákat, met kás-kást, abbr kák, obj káskiash, (1) pron. dem.-rel., that one who, that which, those who or which. (2) pron. rel., who, what, which. Applies to anim. and inan. equally: k húk shi'kshga the ones who had almost killed him, 30, 6.; k. húk hú'í tehúí lalí ga Túhú'shash which thing since then stuck on Mud Hen, 97, 1.; k. pláí tehúí who dwells on high, 133, 1.; tsúi ni shli'nu hú'í, kát hú'í yú'ta then I wounded the one who was shooting, 23, 1.; kándun hú'í kshin the one, whom I had shot, 23, 20., cf. 30, 18.; kánda nat á na the one whom we car-
ried, 24, 9.; káhaktok whatsoever, 71, 7. and Note; nánktu a ká-akt húk
gig all various kinds (of beings) which exist here, 94, 3.; hú'ksa, kák at
túm'zi ts those who had just gone up hill, 23, 13.; tátakshui, kákiash i ká-iga
the children, whom you are seeking, 121, 13. Cf. 68, 10. and ka No 1 (1).
ká't, pl. túmi k.; see gá't.
káta, d. kakáta (1) v. intr., to break asunder; said of strings, straps, reins:
shtehig'tishti puká'wish a kátatk the bridle-rein is broken. (2) v. trans,
to cause to break; to您的 through. Cf. kágá, kátehka, ukáta.
kátags, kátoksh, d. kakátaks (1) adj., frosty, cold, cool, chilly (of weather):
k. gi-náp'ka gén waftash it will be cold to-day. (2) subst., the cold, frost,
chill, chilliness: káto'gshtka ámbu wé'sh k'iléka, or káto'gshtka ámbu wén,
by cold the water turns into lce. Der. kátka.
Káti'gsi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on eastern part of Klamath
Marsh; lit. "where gá't-bushes are".
kátak, kátok, d. káktak (1) adv., truly, faithfully, with veracity; k. gi to
speak, tell the truth; káktak pi'lu hémkanka to speak nothing but the truth,
61, 3.; nú ká-i káktak héwa I doubt these things. Cf. 64, 11. 139, 1. (2)
subst., the truth, what is true: k. gé-u what I know to be true, 65, 7. (3) k.
for kátak gi, the gi having coalesced with final -k: to tell the truth, 61, 4
kát'hiáwash (1) tying up the hair and putting something long in it; an
Indian conjurer's manipulation in curing sickness: 165; 9. 181; 3. (2)
name of a little white aquaric bird with a forked tail; the forks are
slightly ovoid; the "doctor" sings the magic song of this bird.
kátka, kátga, d. kákatka (1) to feel cold, to be cold (on body): k. nú I am
cold; gé-u tehólé'ks k my body is cold all over. (2) to have the body or
parts of it frozen; chiefly said of nose, ears etc., while freezing of hands
and feet is ndá-itiá. Cf. éwa, kátags, ská, tehkáwa.
katni (for káyatni) adj., sitting, staying, or living in a káyáta-lodge, 112, 10.
kátni, 121, 0.: for kákui, d. of kaní No. 2., q. v.
kátokwash, d. kákatokwash, pl. túmi k., (1) promontory, hillspur, foot-
hill. (2) Katokwash, nom. pr. of the Sacramento River country and In-
di ans, being situated south of a number of spurs or promontories to be
passed when coming from the Klamath or old Modoc country. Katogi-
washam Kóke, nom. pr. of the Sacramento River, Northern California.
kátpash, d. kákatpash tail of bird.
kat’sitsutsuć as the power of producing large snowflakes; it is attributed to conjurers, cf. 181; 3.

Kátechága, d. kaktchága (1) to mix, to mix up, (2) to knead, as dough;
to handle, stir up: kachtchólá to stop stirring up or kneading
Káchakiényi, d. kaktechakiényi to stir up, set in motion, as liquids, Mod.

Kátsaklatko, nom. pr. masc.; interpreted by: “Bump-Buttocks”.

Ká’tsi, nom. pr. of a little spring at Yáneks.

d. kaktchga, katchga, d. kaktchaga (2) to mix, to mix up.
(2) to knead, as dough; to handle, stir up:
Kátkchak61a to stop stirring up or kneading.

Ká’tchaki, d. kaktchaki, v. trans, to break by striking, to break, as strings tied or fastened to some object. Cf. káta.

Kátechkal, d. kakächkal (1) Indian tobacco, a mixture of leaves from various growths, known as kinnikinnik, killikinik, an Algonkin term: Páks kachtchakalam múlìauš the pipe is the implement for the weed, 167; 33, cf. 178; 12. (2) tobacco, the leaves of Nicotiana tabacum, usually sold in flat pressed bars in the United States, 189; 1. k. pán to masticate tobacco, 136, 8. 137, 13 Der. katchdga. Cf. k6kanka.

Kátsuats, nom. pr. of a locality and camp on Sprague River; it is interpreted by: “wild rocks sloping into the river”.

Kauhafpkni, Kauhafpni, nom. pr. of a tribe of Indians (uncertain which) visited by Klamath Lake Indians in the vicinity of Oregon City, on lowest course of Willamette River, Oregon.

Kaukatsi Yafna, nom. pr. loc. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands: 193; 14.

Kátká-uli, Mod. ke-uké-uli, kevkélvi, d. kakuká-uli, Mod. kekuké-uli brown, cinnamon-colored, light sorrel. Sometimes abbr. into ka-uká-n.

Ka-ukáwa, d. kakukáwa to rattle, to make a clattering noise, 122, 9.

Ka-ulóktana, d. kakulóktana to step across a space, as floor, room, inside of a lodge etc. Der. ga-úla

Ka-uloktantkánma, d. kakulokktantktánma to continue walking forth and back across a space, 113, 13 and Note. Der. ka-ulóktana, -tka, -tamna.

Ka-ulú'ktcha, d. kakulú'ktcha to spy, to spy out; to scout, to be on a scouting trip. Der. ga-úla.

Kántútkish, d. kaka-utútkish, species of scorpion one inch in length and much dreaded Der. kawúta.
Káwa, Káma, nom. pr. of a camp at Yáneks inhabited by Modoc Indians.
Apoepated from Káwam, q. v.

Káwam kágà, d. kakurágà, kawurugà to rip up with the teeth; to tear to pieces with the teeth, 127, 5. Cf. káko.

Káwam, Káwiam, d. kákwam (supply ámpu, or kókéága) spring or water peopled with eels; some of these springs in the Klamath country are considered sacred, since batters derive from their use miraculous effects on character and bravery. 17; 1. and Note. Poss. case of káwe.

Káwam or Káwiam Kóke, (1) nom. pr. of Columbia River of Oregon; also called Túma Káwe Gítko, "many lamprey-eels". (2) nom. pr. of Eel River in Northern California. Poss. case of káwe.

Káwam kshiksh, nom. pr. of a fishing place and camp on Sprague River; lit. "Eels'-Place". Cf. káwam.

Káwam zé'uí, nom. pr. of a spring and camp on Sprague River, where eels are caught; lit. "Eels'-Home". Cf. káwam.


Káwe, Káui, d. kákuí (1) cel (2) lamprey cel, 33, 5. Forms the name of several springs and rivers; cf. káwam and its derivates

Káwíaga, d. kakuyága (1) young cel, 177; 30. (2) a species of small cel or cel-like fish. Dim. káwe

Káwúta, d. kakwúta to catch, to get hold of; to catch what is thrown, 80, 9. káibatza, d. kekíbatza to cover, as with straw, earth, mud.

Kábatza, d. kekábatza to uncover, disinter: wétta híssuaks kábatzo'-sham the man laughed when they disinterred him, 4, 14.

Kálta, kälha, këla, obj. kälha and kälsh, loc. kälhatat, kälhat, kälha, (d. kääla), pl. túmi k., (1) earthy matter, mud, dirt: soil, ground: k. spámna to drag out dirt, 163; 14..cf. 157: 12.; k. shúta to work underground, to be a miner: kälhat skátpéjí to carry down to the ground in a basket, 95, 22. (2) place, section or piece of land, farm; "Tehéwam Stú", tehúlka sášat k. a place called the "Antelope's Pathway," 29, 11.; Fairbildam k. gishí'kni coming from Fairchild's farm, 55, 11.; Tulish k., Túkua kälha the place Tulish, Tükua, 142, 2-5. cf. 11. (3) district, country, land, region: kälhatat mówám in their respective districts, or lands: gé-n k. my own
country, my native land; Boshtimam k. the land of the whites, the United States; Yamatk'nasham k. in the country of the Oregonians, in Oregon. 54, 1.; k. nákant all over the country, 157; 40.; k. saynákta to be acquainted with the country, 16, 15. Cf. 36, 19, 20, 39, 5-7. (4) the earth or world as far as known to these Indians: káiįləsh shútoñam having made the earth. 125. 1., cf. 103, 5, 142, 1.; génta kállatat about this world, 91, 2.; yámənəkshu k. the universe. Several telluric phenomena gave rise to superstitious fears expressed in “earth songs,” a most remarkable class of song lines: 158; 48, 175; 16, 176; 3, 192; 3, 9. In some other incantations the earth is simply made mention of; 162; 5, 173; 2, 174; 9, 10, 175; 19. 192; 8. On the meaning of k. in creation myths, see Note to 96, 23.

Káiįləla, káiįla, d. kákii'kiiiləla (1) to haul earth, dirt, or mud: to carry off earth. (2) to make, procure a country, or world: to create the earth or world. Káiįləla to make or create a country or world for somebody, 103, 5.

Káiįlənti, d. kákii'kiiilənti yellow ground snake, a species of the genus Pilgrim. Der. káiįla (1).

Káiįlaptehi, d. kákii'kiiiləp'tehi earth-colored, gray, the color shade of many woolen blankets. Cf. húshp'tehi, màk'nički. Der. káiįla, p'tehi.

Káiįlash, gélash, d. kákii'kiiiləsh semen, seminal fluid, 186; 58.; káiįlash shútəni! an opprobrious epithet in use among the Mák'laks. Der. káiįla (1).


Kákii'kiiiləsh, pl. tūmi k. (1) hair under armpits. (2) Kákii'kiiiləsh, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe inhabiting the Dalles of the Columbia River, Oregon. On their origin, see 143, 3, and Note. This name, “the Armpit-Hairy”, is a contemptuous nickname bearing analogy to Kákii'kiiiləsh and to Smá'k. q. v. Cf. vúyukiaks.

Kákii'k'kli, kákii'k'kli, d. kákii'k'kli (1) green, the common word for this color; said of leaves, grass, etc. (2) yellow, copper-colored; of a reddish, yellowish metallic shine: k. wáttíti copper, brass, bronze; k. tála, k. tchikemal. Mod., gold coin, metallic gold: k. yánnəsh or i'mənaks yellow beads of a rounded shape, Kl.; k. húlaks yellow fire-flame, 99, 3. Original form: kákii'k'kli. Cf. kídša, toláhúptehi.
kä'kätkaní tsíkka, name of a forest bird not specified, perhaps the oriole; stands for kä'kätki kaní tehkash, "bird somewhat yellow," 180; 8. Kää'käsh'ti, nom. pr. of a mountain on Upper Klamath Lake.

cää'knuót'kish, kä'kuót'ch, d. kä'kaknuót'kish shovel. Cf këka.

cää'ktsna, see kä'dshna.

cää'la, d. kä'kála; see kää'la.

Kää'lalkshi, Kää'alks (1) nom. pr. of a mountain on the east side of middle part of Upper Klamath Lake, near Captain Ferree's house. (2) nom. pr. of a locality west of Upper Klamath Lake: "Dirt-hauling Place", 142, 6. Der. kä'läla

cää'läsh, kä'läsh; same as kä'läsh, q. v.

cää'lish, obj. case of kä'läk; see kä'läk.

Kää'mpu', nom. pr. masc., "The Tall One": Shasti name of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief; kimpi, gïmpi great, large, in Shasti. See Kintpuash.

cää'sh, d. kä'kash, Kl., same as shkish, q. v.

cää't'ch, d. kä'käteh (vowels long) a species of magpie: Pica melanoleuca hudsonica. Onomatop.; cf. wekwc'kash.

cää't'sa, kä't'cha, kä't'sna; see kä'dshna, kä'dshma.

cë, gë, kë, gä, procl. and encl. ke, gä; poss. kä'lam. (1) pron. dem., this here, this; refers to one person, animal or inanimate object within sight and in close proximity; Lat. hiece, hocce. (2) pron. pers., he, she, it.—It is the simplex form of kë'k, q. v., and the radix of gët and gë-u. Gä' kë hú slakö'tkkish this thing here is an ar, 178: 10.; gä' a gë-n kákñulsh this is my var-cuirass, 178: 5.; gä' kанию? who right there? 182: 3.: kë hai, gë hai this one before you; kë' lish tok walzáttehkatko gûli this (woman) has entered the lodge of a poorly dressed (husband), 189: 7; kâlam gë látehash gî? who owns this house? kä'lam wun'bi wenuipkam wewás she is a widow with four children; gëtala this way, through here; see gïtala.

kë, kë, kë, d. këk, adv., so, thus; "what follows"; used in introducing speeches in the form as delivered. Cf. 155; 19. 185; 43. Kl. for kë Mod., q. v.

këd'sha, kë't'cha, kä't'cha, d. kä'katcha, kä't'ch(a) (1) to leave, abandon, cast away, said of persons: tehúuí pën këd'sa Paúl then Ball left (his wife) again, 78, 10.; cf. 77, 2. 3 and vutúd'sma. To throw away, reject, said of inanimate objects, gë-u. (2) to leave, abandon, cast away, said of persons: tehúuí pën këd'sa Paúl then Ball left (his wife) again, 78, 10.; cf. 77, 2. 3 and vutúd'sma. To throw away, reject, said of inanimate objects.
things. (2) to run away from, to flee, withdraw: küméti ké'ktscha to with- draw from the cave, 42, 21. (pass.). (3) to give an answer or answers, to reply to, lit. “to throw out words”: ka-i ké'ktscha hú'uksh not replying to him, keeping silence, 110, 19. Cf. wálza.

ké'dsha maké'dsha lak ké'a to wheel or turn around on one's feet.
ké'dsha lak, d. ké'dsha lakané heap, pile; pile of wood, 85, i.

ké'dsha na, ká'tsna, d. ké'dsha, ká'tsna (1) to cast, throw away. (2) to spread, to sprinkle; to sow. (3) to flee away, to take flight, to withdraw; to be running away, 88, 10.: tsuí, k. sa, tsuí ambitions gé'na then they fled and ran into the water, 20, 3. Der. ké'dsha.

ké'-ish, ké-ishala; see ké'sh, ké'shala.

ké'k, gé'k, gék, gég, obj. ké'kish, gé'ksh, poss. ké'ksham; pl. ké'ksha, gé'gsha. (1) pron. dem., this here, this; same as ké and a reduplication of it, but referring almost exclusively to persons and other anim. beings in close proximity: kék títshi (gi) he is of good character; ké'ksha titúdshi they are good men, people; gé'k húnk nú élza I give name to this person; húk gé'k this here; ké'k this (patient) here, 158; 54.; kat gé'k wa which lives there, 129, 7.; námuktúa ké'ktscha há'k gé'k all whatsoever is here, 94, 3.: gé'k a hú'lp, múmakt these are the eyes, cars (of the old hag's spirit). 178; 13.; ké'k a ké'k Aísís! this is not Aísish! supposing him to be at a distance, 100, 16. (2) pers. pron., he, she, it; pl. they: gékish tell ké'k

ké'k, ké'k, d. ké'k, ké'kka to bore, pierce, perforate with an awl, nail etc.; as cloth, wood, portions of the body etc. Cf. kí'k, tchéka, túc'ka.

ké'kanka, d. kéekánka to spend, lavish, throw away: tála k. to spend money, 182; 9. Cf. ké'dsha (1).

ké'ksham, gé'ggélam, poss. pron. of third person singular, anim., his, her, its; his, hers, its; the poss. case of kék, q. v.: k. máklaaks his or her progeny, descendants; k. mán'telmi máklaks his, her ancestors.

ké'ksham, poss. pron. of third person plural, anim., their, theirs; the poss. case of ké'ksha, pl. of kék: k. pítishap their father

kéklu'palish, pl. túmì k., dissolute, debauched person, male or female.

kékga, 43, 3.; see géka

ké'k'ish, pl. túmü k., (1) a falling of snow: hitak a ké'k'ish gi átí there
was a heavy snow-fall here; hit kí-lí k. not much snow fell here. (2) heap of fallen snow; snow heap. Der. kína.

ké'k'î't c h a , 110, 19; see kélacha.
k'ë'z't gi to become pale in the face.
kélá'dsh'hla to collect kelátche berries annually or habitually; k'ładsh'lání in the k'ładsh-gathering season, a period of the year commencing in the middle of August and extending into autumn, 46, 9. Der. keláteh.
kélá'mt c h a , d. kaklámtela to close the eyes; see kelámsank si'tk lí'dshna ge wander as if ge had your eyes closed, 64, 11.
kélá'mt tá'mu'a, d. kaklamtehtámna to continue closing and opening the eyelids; to keep on winking, to nictate, to blink. Cf. shukápteha.
kélá't c h , klá'als, klá's, pl. tů'mí k., a bean-shaped, sweet-tasting, black or deep blue berry growing on the low kéláteh'am-bush. Some Indians compare it with a whortleberry, others with a prune: 7., 5. To the natives it is an important article of food, cf. 146, 8–11.
kélá'te'h'am, pl. tů'mí k., the bush producing the kelátche-berry; this bush is of low growth (wikání), not over eight inches high, 146, 8. Cf. kéláteh kélá'nú'a, kélá-mu'a to cover up with, to bury in; to throw down or upon: kā'la k. to cover with earth, mud, dirt; to bury, inter., 85, 11. Der. kā'la. Cf. kē'la, kē-lá-sh, shekelalóna, shekēlki.
kélá'núsh, klá'ush, klá'ush, pl. tů'mí k., sund. Der. kā'la. Cf. kláušhaltko.
kélá'pi, kli'pi, d. klákle'pi; see kli'pi.
kélá'm, kelám, poss. pron. of third person sing., his, her, its; his, hers, its; the poss. case of kē, gē, q. v.
kélán'sh, gēná'sh, d. kelánashnash tear, eye-water, 110, 15.
kélá'tama, d. kelá'tama to drop on, to let fall upon, 80, 1.
kélá'ná, kē'la, kěl'na, kěl'na, d. kelá'na, kěl'na (1) v. trans., to throw down or into, to cover up with, to fill up: k. kěl'a fitzuk they fill up the earth into the grave to bury (the corpse), 87, 11.; kěl'na kěl'na they fill up with earth, 148, 18. (2) v. intr., to pass over, to cover up, said of liquids: âm'bú a n'sh nú'sh kěl'na the water went over my head. Cf. kelá-ma.
kémú't c h a , kémútehako; see k'numcha.
ké'k'ne'a, d. ké'k'ne'a a snow; snow falls; kentak á'-ati deep snow has fallen, Kl.; kék'ne'a much snow falls; it is snowing all over the country; mú ká'na there is a heavy snowfall, 75, 17. Cf. ké'k'nesh.

kénáwa't, Mod. kánáwa't, d. kánáwa't horse-sorrel, a vegetable growing to the height of 1 to 2 feet; the leaves are eaten when young and soft. Found in the Shastí country, around the Siskiyou mountain ridge. In warmer climates this lettuce-shaped plant grows very fast, but in the Klamath Highlands it is of a stunted growth. Leaves lanceolate or obovate, 3 inches long. A species of Rumex, or “dock” is called horse-sorrel in the east of the United States. 94, 9, and Note; 146, 12:

kénákan, Mod. kánakan, d. kánakan, species of trees-squirrel, long and of grayish hue: Sciasens fassor. Cf. kenkatlamash.

kenkatlamash, one of the popular names given to the wanáka or young silver fox. Cf. kénákan.

kénól'a, d. kénól'a to cease snowing; kenólash after snowing. Der. kéná.

ek'sh', ké'-ish, pl. túmí k., snow: k. ká'gi the snow is gone; k. múla the snow is ready (to arrive), 170; 60; keliánta ké'-ishtat when no snow covered the ground, 37, 21.

kél'shal'a to produce snowfall, to make snow. This artifice is attributed to several birds, as to the tehítchíwah, 180; 7,. the wílmash, 180; 8.

kétlash, gé'lash, d. gé'galash block of wood on which the fire-drill sagebrush stick (gá'it) is turned. These wood-blocks are usually taken from the cedar-tree (wúlmashám).

ké'tcha, ké'dha, ké'da; ketechkáni; see kitécha: kitchkáni.

k’é'-nú'yáli, kexkévli; see kax-ká'uli.

ké'-nlála, d. kénulála to push into, to push towards, as with a stick; kénulápka to push away into, to make go further, 96, 17.

ké'-nú'a, gé'-nú'a, ké'-mí, d. kénú'a, gé'gú'a, adj., (1) slowly, at an easy pace; nat gá'-u'á gé'na we proceeded slowly, 24, 6. (2) loosely: k shlí'telhka to tie loosely. (3) lightly, not heavily.

ké'-mí', d. kénú'mí, gé'gú'mí', adj., (1) slow, gentle. (2) loose, easy, slight (3) light, not heavy.

Ké'-ntchíamtech, abbr. from Ké-ntchíiamtechk, nom. pr. of “The Gray Wolf of the Ancients”, a personified mythical animal, the prototype of the present race of the gray wolf; 112, 15. 17. 19. 113, 9. 131, 8. 10. He is
called Ská'lam shá-amoksh the kinsman of Old Marten, 111, 21., and lived with his cubs in the same lodge with the Thunders. Also called Ké-utchish; see ké-utchish (2).

ké-utchish, ká-utchish, káyutuchish, káwitchish, ká-utchish, d. kaka-utchish, kaká-utchish (1) wolf, gray wolf, Canis lupus, 88, 3, 144, 11, 12.; ká-utchish gú'to the female wolf, 190; 16.; incantations. 157; 37, 165; 12.; ká-udish shéedinkau(i) the younger wolf, the wolf's younger brother, 184; 31. (2) Ké-utchish, nom. pr. of the gray wolf personified, 111, 20, 112, 17, 113, 21, 131, 5-15.; identical with Ké-utchiamtch, q. v.

kéwa, nkéwa, njá'wa, d. kepêwa, kékua, nkékua (1) to break, fracture, smash, disintegrate, said of one object only: utchésh njá'wa the bow was broken, 23, 18.; tsú'ks ké-usht when a leg is broken, 71, 8.; tchá'shásh tchokášh nkéwatko a skunk with a fractured leg, 127, 10.; wéknuu njá'wa his arm was broken at different places, sustained a compound fracture — Speaking of many objects, ngiulsha, q. v., (2) to put on or into, to mix in; said of salt put on meat, of sugar put in tea, and of other processes of dilution. Cf. yekéwa, yékua, ngáunsha, pokéwa, shékakua, ukéwa.

Kewá-Gitko, nom. pr. masc. of a Klamath Lake chief at Yáneks; "Broken-Leg". Abbr. from Tehú'ks Kewáplash Gitko.

kéwélza, d. kekewélza to waste, to use unavailingly, 121, 2, 3. Der. kéwa.

k'hínulaksalsh, kíulaksalsh, d. k'hikulaksalsh flag, banner; lit. "what is hoisted". Der. k'hiuléza, kíuléka.

k'hínuléza, d. k'hikuléza (1) to raise or hoist by the simple motion of the hands, as a flag is raised by pulling a string. (2) to hold up by hand, arm: palpálish shil k'híuléza raising a white flag (of truce), 14, 2. Der. kíuléka. kí, 155; 19. Same as kíe, q. v.

kía, kiya, d. kikíya, keki'á lizard, 180; 17. Incantations: kíiya nú'akana I the lizard am nodding at the issue of my den, 155; 19.; kí'alam k'é-ish the lizard's tread or passage, 165; 13, 14. Cf. kidsha.

kí-a'dsh yolk of egg.

kiákuga, d. kikákuga to rub sideways, to move the fingers from one side into or around something; k. lá'upat to move the fingers over the eye, either to the right or left, a treatment resorted to by Indian mothers on their infants when the eyes or features seem out of shape. Kl. for kianéga Mod.
kianéga, d. kikanéga to move the fingers sideways over, to rub from one side; lit. "to begin moving sideways": pígišap kikanéga lúlpút nēpatak the mother passes with her hands over the eyes, 91, 6. Mod. Cf. kiákuga.

kiápka, d. kakiápka (1) to lie on one side of the body, to recline sideways. (2) to lean on one arm.

kiatéga, d. kikatéga, v. intr., to enter sideways, 73, 5.; to slip from into one side, to slide into. Cf. gútéga.

ki'üm (d. k'kiem), pl. túmi k., generic term for all kinds of fish, 94, 4. 145, 11.: k. lúela to catch fish, 28, 5. 132, 3.; k. píu to eat fish, viz., to eat nothing but fish, to fast on fish, 89, 7, and Note: kuu-idshi k. rotten, stinking fish, 132, 3. 4.; ki'ümí, kianémí, ki'ümí in the fishing season; this period comprehends the early and the warm months, during which the fish ascend the waters of these highlands, 148, 19. Cf. kia, kísh-a.

ki'um=luélks, ki'üm luélkish, or luélks-ki'üm fishing-place; a place where fish are caught in large quantities, as an obstruction, dam in a river etc.

ki'um=luélkslía to procure, to make a fishing-place or fish-trap for somebody's use, 142, 2.

ki'um=luéltokš; see luélókish.

ki'dsha, kídsa, d. kikásda, Mod. kikteha (1) to swim below the water's surface. (2) to dive: k. tálá to dive after a coin of money. (3) to creep, crawl, as snakes, lizards, worms.

ki'dshash, d. kiktehash jin of fish; generic term for all fins except the kíblish, q. v.: k. yutilán, or k. vushóksaksin breast jin; pipélímant k. side jin; shutehash-ksaksin k. belly fin.

kíe, ki in this manner, 155: 19: so, thus; can be used when quoting the very words used by the one speaking: hómkanka kíe, Mod. she spoke thus.

ki'le's, kiklé's, d. of kilósh, q. v.

ki'la, d. kikála; see kíla.

ki'dshana, d. kikáldshana, Mod. for kintchna, q. v.

kilíbli, d. kiklíbli (1) to go into, to enter, to pass within, said of one or several animals entering their dens, burrows. (2) to slide into; to crawl, creep into.—Speaking of one subject, gulípélí may be used in the second definition. Der. kílí, -pélí.
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kilhi, gilhi, d. kikálhi, gigálhi to enter, to go into, to pass into; said of many subjects; speaking of one subject, guli, q. v.

kilidsiga, d. kiklidsiga a species of little, long-necked ducks; synonym for kilidsiaga. 193; 13. Dinn. kilidshiksh.


kilika to raise, kick up, whirl up dust; said of the otter's tread, 166; 24.

kiliks, kiliksh dust; raised by the march of persons or animals, 29, 7.

kilit, gilit (1) hole, aperture, orifice. (2) rectum or anus as a part of the entrails. 119, 12, 20: gilit máshash piles, hemorrhoids. Der. kilhi

kilwash, d. kikli wash the flicker, a red-headed woodpecker, whose scalp is highly prized by the Western Indians, is used as a charm, and enters in the ornamentation of belts, mantles and blankets: k. shkátatko wrapped in a robe ornamented with scalps of the k. woodpecker, 189; 6. and Note.

kilka, Kl. kilga, d. kikálga to become humpbacked: kilzántko, humpbacked person, humpback; kilzántko humpback, when imitated by playing children.

kilish, d. kikálzish hump, gibbosity.


kilosh, kilüs, akilush, d. kiklosh, kiklus (1) angry, irate, wroth; furious, 133, 10.: kilós kó-udsís impetuous is the gray wolf, 144, 11.: kpú’tsämpéli sás kiklo’s líi k in their war-fury they forced them to withdraw, 17, 3. (2) bold warrior or fighter; rabid fellow; Sá’t laki kilüs the war-leader of the Snake Indians, 28, 8. and Note. Der. kilua.

kilua, kilua, kíllua (1) to become or be angry, to be in a wrath, anger, rage, 36, 2.: kái kilua! don't be angry! 34, 13. (2) to be in the wild, savage state. kíllua, kíllua, d. kikálua; see kílua.

Kilúantch, nom. pr. masc., "Old Brave", or "Captain George". This was the name of a Klamath Lake warrior, a reckless fighter of a remarkably tall stature. Cf. Note to 21, 5. Der. kilosh, -antch.

kimādsh, kimáteh, d. kimádsh ant: lúkam k. black ant, lit. "bear's ant"; kimādshám patko afflicted with toothache; lit. "eaten by the ant", 126, 6.; compare with this the French fourmillier, the Ital. formicolare.

kimália, d. kikmália to smart, to cause pain: ka-á k. it smarts intensely.
kímbak's, kimpoksh file, row, line; file of persons: kip k. gasháktcha na they follow in two files, 87, 17. Cf. kíntchka, mépoksh, túnshish.

kí’uka, gí'inka, gí’uk (1) adv., to a small extent; not largely, a little, a trifle; Lú’kantcha gí’inka méyá Old Grizzly did not dig much, 118, 7.; cf. 119, 2. (2) when used as adj. it is abbr. from kínkání, q.v.

kínkak, gínkag, adj. and adv. only a few, 25, 2.; but little; kíngkag tehú’íks but a small portion of meal, 119, 12. 18. Der. kí’uka, ak.

kínkání, gínkání, adj. (1) scarce, spare. "few and far between": kínkání smó’k gítk having a spare beard, 90, 5.; k. tí’t wá they are scarce out there, 134, 16.; cf. 144, 10. 149, 14. (2) few in number, not many, in small quantity: hú kínkánísh wewáshátko kw. she has few children only; k. káshká a little bit of tobacco, 137, 3 and Note. Abbr. into kí’uka (2).

kíngkutko, kinggó’tko, d. kíkankó’tko square, four-cornered, four-edged; nú kíngkutko forming a large square; broad, wide; nú gi’nggotk nép a broad hand; kíshka gi’ngkó’tko forming a small square; narrow.

kí’sh, kí’íntch, d. ki’ínsh (1) wásp. (2) yellow jacket wásp, also called skíntch; incantations of this insect, 165; 16. 180; 18. (3) generic term for wasp-like insects: atní kí’íntch libellula, dragon-fly. Cf. kí’sh, kíntchka (3).

kíngshakp'ka, d. kíkáshakp'ka (1) to point by hand at an object located below. (2) to give a downward direction to an arrow, rifle or piece of artillery, ball or bullet, 24. 1.

kíngshakshna, d. kíkáshakshna to follow in a file; sháshamoks tehík k. then the relatives follow (the wagon) in a file, 87, 9. Cf. gasháktcha.

kíngshamp'ka, d. kíkáshamp'ka to point at; to show with the extended arm. Cf. aláhí, kíngshamp'ka.

kíngship'kía, d. kíngship'kía to beckon, to make a sign or signs to somebody; to make come by beckoning. Cf. sháshamúya.

Kíntpuash, nom. pr. of the Modoc chief and principal leader in the Modoc war of 1872-1873, called Captain Jack by the white population. Through his personal influence upon the younger and more turbulent portion of the Modoc warriors he brought on a separation from the more peaceable moiety of the tribe in April, 1870, and while the latter migrated from Modoc Point to Yaneks, he returned to the old Modoc
country on the California border, Lost River etc., with the other half: 36, 3–8. The first active measures taken by the Government to bring back the runaway Modocs of Kintpuash to the Klamath reservation from the lands which they had ceded and sold, ended in a massacre of Indian women, children, and defenseless whites, and thus gave rise to the Modoc war: 37, 3–19. Kintpuash with his warriors and their families retreated to the lava beds, an inaccessible tract of land impregnable by mere assault, set up his "headquarters" in Wright's cave, and resisted all attempts of the American troops to carry his position from January 16 to the bombardment of the lava beds, April 16–18, 1873: 42, 18–43, 2. The progress of the war, which up to April had been exceedingly slow and meager in results, became more active only on account of the assassination of two of the Peace Commissioners, a dastardly act in which Kintpuash had played the most prominent part: 42, 1–17. After leaving the "rocky cave" and the lava beds, K. with his warriors resisted for a while successfully the regular troops in the engagements on Sand Hill, 43, 6–12, and Dry Lake (or Grass Lake), 43, 13–16. But finally the Indians separated and this ended the Modoc campaign. K was captured June 1, and with five others tried in Fort Klamath, and hung October 3, 1873. In our texts K. is mentioned as Captain Jack, or as: laki, Mō'dokni laki in 34, 3–35, 8. 17. 21. 36, 4. 10. 13. 37, 4. 5. 17. 39, 5–10. 18–22. 40, 2–5. 41, 6. 42, 1–5. 7. 8. 18. 44, 2–8. He was the cousin of Toby Riddle, both descending from brothers, 39, 22. His name is interpreted by "Having the waterbrush", cf. kidshipka, a verb of the same meaning, though provided with another suffix; others explain it, though incorrectly, by the Shastī term kimpī, as referring to his high, tall stature. Cf. Ki'mpu, and Notes to 34, 4. 8. 42, 1. etc., especially the Note to 35, 8. Oregonians wrote his name: Kreintpoos, Keintpoos.

kintchāmpēlī, d. kikantchāmpēlī to return, go or ride back in a file; to go home single file, 85, 12. Der. kintchema, -pēlī.

kintchāntko, d. kikantchāntko (1) adj. passable for travelers walking or riding single file. (2) adj., open for passage, practicable: tidsh ginschantk hātakt it is good walking through here. (3) subst., narrow way or pass, pathway: kētcha k. foot-path. Der. kintcheha, q. v. Cf. ginszāntko.
kintehna, Mod. kildshna, d. kikántehna to walk, march, or ride in a file; to go single file. Cf. kúshakshna, kintehúntka, skintehna
kínuálza, d. kikánualza (1) to go, march or travel uphill in a file, 23, 7.
(2) to go up hill, to climb an eminence, said of many subjects. Cf. ga-úłza.
kínuálpka, d. kikánalpka to give an upward direction to an arrow, rifle, piece of artillery. Cf. kúshakpka, láya.
kínuínna, d. kikanuínna (1) to go single file, to travel one behind the other.
(2) to proceed in a serpentine, meandering line. Note to 162; 1.
kísh, d. ki'kash (i short) fishing-spear; fish-gig, fish-harpoon of Indian manufacture, 180; 20. Cf. ki'ntka (3).
kísh, ki's, d. kikish sunset, sundown, eve, evening; kíssá'mi, kishé'mi, d. kik'she'mi at sundown, in the evening twilight, 31, 1.; kishánkí, Mod., about six o'clock in the evening. Contr. from gé-ísh; see géña.
kíshlga, d. kikáshlga to step, pace, tread.
kíshkanka, d. kikáshkanka to walk about, 24, 20.; to walk outdoors, in the field, prairie etc.
kíshetlánteha, d. kikashtelánteha to go around the camp: to visit one's neighbor or neighbors.
kíshetlántehna, d. kikashtelántehna to walk on the side of the horse or wagon: gelólank k. to dismount and walk on the horse's side.
kíshetchipka, d. kikáshetchipka to step up, to come towards; to approach to somebody, 136, 6.
kíshetchka, d. kikáshetchka to step on something while marching; to tread upon, 104, 2. Cf. kíshlga
kíshetchna, d. kikáshetchna (1) to go slow, to pace; said of persons, horses, etc. (2) to step on, tread upon; ná'shak wákísh kíshetchmank after stepping on one step of the inside ladder, 112, 4.
kítta, kitna, kítna, kitulá; see kítta, kitna, kútna, kitulá.
kítti, pl. túmí k., domestic cat; from Engl. kitten. Mod. for púshish Kl.
kíttiága, pl. túmí k., kitten, young of cat. Mod. Dim. kítti.
kítcha, kétcha, kédsá, gá'dsa, (1) adv., in a small degree; a little, not much, somewhat; kétcha i elža you are selling cheap; tá'lamanash kítsa mínátna shléwish southwest wind. (2) adj., little, small; abbr. from kitchékáni: gá'tsa lúpí kítséga a little bit (of it) enters first, 73, 5.; kítsa laki subching
kitchákéla, d. kikatchák'la (1) to pay a sum owed, to repay a debt; ná wáteh spúni kitchaklik tálatat I gave a horse to repay the money I owed.
(2) to settle up; to pay, to reward. 35, 19; i kitcháklí! you pay him! you settle with him! Cf. šké-mail, škákta.

Kitechá Kútko, nom pr. of a Klamath Lake man: "Small-Posteriors".
Stands for: kitechá'ání kún gitko.
kitéhka, d. kikátehka small fin; all fins of small fish are called so except the tail fin. Dim. kíušísh. Cf. kánish, kíušísh, kíušísh.
kíetchup handkerchief
kítechkání, ketichkání, d. kikatchkání (1) small-sized, small, little; k. słápsál small is the flower. 147, 6 149, 22; k. ak very small; k̐á-i k̐ír not so small; k. láki chief of second order, subchief, cf. kitíka; kitchgándá the smallest; kitchgángíte skútsál a small mantle. 25, 7; kítechkání weš a small block or chunk of ice. (2) young, not adult, not having reached full size; gitsgándí lísínúkga a youngster, boy. 23, 13. or simply kítechgámí, 19, 6; kítechkání'ésh o'í' gitsh when he was quite young, 55, 20, 56, 1.; cf. 54, 1. and Note; kítechkáné áuku young tree, sapling. Der. kitíka, -kání; original form kítechkání, cf. 82, 3.
kítehó'tki to rush down; youákal k. the eagle rushes down. Cf. hántakía.
kiu, kíu, kíu, pl tiši k. (1) anus; lower end of rectum. (2) posteriors; buttocks. Cf. kilí. Kítehá Kútko, púšaklísh. Push Kúí, shkák, shkíwa.
kíushtshua, d. kíushtshua. 80, 11; same as géushtsúa, q. v.
kiuggídsha, d. kikuggídsha (1) v. intr. to circle around, to describe circles; youákal k. kálo-ushtat the eagle circles up in the skies. (2) v. trans., to cause to turn; to wind up, as a watch. Cf. aggídsha.
kiuggitékótkish, abbr. kíuggitúkótkish, d. kíuuggítúkótkish screw; linear, not hook screw.
kiuyéga, d. kikuyéga (1) to hoist up sideways, to raise obliquely. (2) to pull up, to hoist, to raise, as a flag; to pitch up, as with a pitchfork; to lift over oneself; tía kíuyéga he held a tray over himself and family, 96, 21.
Der. nyéga. Cf. kiüléka, shuyéga.
kiuyíasítkish, d. kikuyiášítkish kitchen fork, large fork; pitchfork.
kíukáya, d. kikukáya to stick up obliquely; to hang out sideways; said of flags, conjurers' signs, etc.; wi'n k. to hang out a fox-skin. 71, 2.; kíuka-
yunk flags they are sticking out flags on oblique poles. 134, 4.
Kínkamteh, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman: "Old Conjuror". See 21.
5. and Note. Der. kiuks, ántešiksh.

kiukiága young or little conjurer, shaman. Dim. kiuks, q. v.

kiuks, kinksh, d. kikiaks, kikiaksh Indian conjurer, shaman, sorcerer; conjurer of diseases, medical practitioner, 59, 6. 70, 4. 7. and pages 68, 69. These "medicine-men" do not only treat the sick, but they arrange and preside over the "doctor-dances" in the communal dance-house, are consulted for dreams, predict the weather, during the pond-lily harvest give advice on the more important incidents of tribal pursuits, and are much dreaded on account of their alleged power of sorcery. They are called kiuks, because they stick out a rabbit skin or some other sign on a rod slanting obliquely over their lodges (kiukága). It is estimated that more female than male conjurers are now engaged in the treatment of patients among the Modocs. Kämutschátko k. the old conjurer, 40, 20.; k. wékzash doctress, old female conjurer; tsáshash k. a skunk acting as conjurer, 134, 8.; kiünsam tehuy'esh a very high buck-skin bat; kiünsam shu'sh magic song; see shu'sh and Note on page 159: nánka kúiaks several conjurers, 64, 1. cf. 65, 10. 71, 1-4. 72, 1. To call a conjurer for the treatment of a patient is shu'ikia, shu'ikida, q. v.

kiulaoksalsš; see k'hiulaksalsš.

kiulála, d. kikulála to roast on a spit; tehúlekš k. to roast met. Cf. ilála.

kiulan, partic. of giula, verbal and derivative of gi, q. v.

kiuléka, d. kikuléka (1) to raise, stick up, hoist, lift, pull up. (2) to take up by means of a stick, pole. Cf. k'hiulega.

kiulíga, uzi ulíga, d. kikuliga, v. intr., to drip or drizzle down; to fall upon; siyá uzi'-ulíga láki Túlu shash the pitch dripped down on the forehead of Mod Her., 97, 1. Cf. ilíga.

kiulóla, d. kikulóla (1) to peel off, scrape off; kákowitka shá k stópalsh they scrape off with pieces of bone the fibre-bark (of a tree), 148, 19. (2) to skin off froth, cream, etc.

kiulólsh, d. kikulólsh, lower horse-rib sharpened into a bark-scraper.

kiupát'a, d. kikupáta to haul, to arrive on shore. Cf. szapáta.

kíutka, d. kikútska (1) to raise up repeatedly. (2) to take up, lift with a fork, as meat; to put into a kettle with a fork. (3) to prick, sting. Cf. kinyéga.

kiutehna to stick out; to hold up while moving or traveling, 87, 16.
Kiwa lápáta, d. kikualapáta to drag or trail along upon the soil: kláian pâ'-ia sha ka'ilu (for káiflatat) k. they dragged the chief's daughter on the soil, along the ground, 190; 11.

Klád'sh, d. kláklash (1) level piece of ground, plain. (2) clearing in the woods: teh'-u kladshat gshîlka an antelope lay in a clearing, 126, 6. Mod. for kñâ't Kl, q. v.

Klád'sh, Klách; see klàteh.

Klâla, klâl'ha, klâlha, pl. túmi k., hailstones fall; it is hailing.

Klalas h, abbr. klâsh, pl. túmi k., (1) hail, fall of hailstones. (2) hailstone; nàdshânk k. a single hailstone. Cf. stûkish.

Kláli, nom. pr. fem. Kl: “Skin Scorched off”.

Klâna, the palatable root of an aquatic plant growing in rivers, 146, 14.

Klap gonorrhoea: klap máshâsh gonorrhoea: klap máshetko afflicted with gonorrhoea. From the English clap. Cf. guyâszutko.

Klâpa, pl. túmi k., the edible, cylindric root of the small-leaved, red-blossoming piidshak-plant, 147, 1.

Klapû, a hawk-like black bird changing to a lighter hue in winter and living on mice; tail white

Klá'sh, d. kláklash raw skin, raw fur-skin, untanned hide. Cf. kiulóla.

Klátëha, gelâtsa, d. keklátëha to move the hand sideways, to perform a lateral or swirling motion with the hand or arm. Der. ki-, kéma.

Klátëhna, gelâtënsa, d. keklátëtna to make a side motion with the hand.

When relating to the spêlshina-game, it designates a half circular side motion performed with all the fingers; vûîish sha klátëtnak shîn they express their guessing at the vu'ish by a side motion of the hand, 79, 4. and Note.

Klau shâlpkash Yaina-ágâ gishi, nom. pr. of Sand Hill, a locality where a battle of the Modoc campaign was fought on April 26, 1873; 43, 12. and Note to 43, 1. Këla-ushâlpkâsh-Yàmàkishi, 56, 4.


Klau shâltkto, pl. túmi k., sand-covered, sandy. Der. kélé-ush.

Klæ'ya m., species of grass about 3 inches long, with a narrow panicle.

Klæy nága, a kind of mouse not specified. Dim. kela'mu.

Klæ'pi, këâ'pi, klë'pi, d. klâklâ'pi, a long flat species of rush or scirpus; used for manufacturing little arrows as playthings: k'épiam lutîsh, shlápsh seed, flower of klë'pi-reed. Not to be confounded with klâpa. q. v.
kiwalapáta—klutsuøtkish.

kléd'shu, kl'éd'sho clam; fresh-water and salt-water muscle; bivalve: klédshuam wákoksh shell, muscle-shell, clam-shell.

Kléd'd'shu-Pákiškni, nom. pr. fem.; name of one of Chief Lek'kash's ten wives, who came from a lake or river productive of muscle-shells; "Belonging to the Shell-Eaters". Der. kléd'd'shu, páka.

k'lé'ka, d. k'lé'kka: see k'lé'ka.

kléna, gléna, d. kléklána, glégha (1) to walk on one leg, to hop. Cf. shekližiča. (2) to obtain fire, to get a spark of fire from the nearest lodge or camp-fire; the object, lunches, is not expressed. Der. léna. Cf. klétha k'lé'pki, klé'pke, klé'pgi, pl. tú'mik, red paint consisting of a yellow earth mixed with grease and used by Indians to line over or paint their faces. It is of a dark red color; the natives apply it at times to keep off the cold, while the Dánkali of Nubia put a similar loamy substance on their bodies to keep off the sunheat. 121, 2. 181; 1. k. télshtat ípya they smeared red paint in their faces, 120, 18.

Klétiamtch, nom. pr. of "Old Sandhill Crane", a miraculous bird of Klamath Lake mythology and one of Alshish's five wives, 95, 23; cf. 96, 6. Der. klétish, ámtchiksh.

klétish, klétish sandhill crane; a noisy bird found on the shores of the upland lakes in the Klamath region: Grus canadensis. Klétisham wéash the crane's offspring, 190; 12. These birds take long strides or steps: téshkóláža, 190; 12. Personified in Klétiamtch, q. v.

k'lé'wi, ké'l-í, d. kéklii: see k'lé'wi.


Klíp Súkata tk, nom. pr. of Dave Hill's father: "Minkskin-Dressed".

klí'sh, d. klíksh aworn of the black oak.

klí'sham, d. klíksham black oak tree; the wood of this tree serves for the manufacture of bows.

klináláa to sprinkle with water or other liquids, 82, 8.

klát, a cylindric, eatable root found in the old Modoc country, 147, 2.

klúdshoøa, d. kluklúdshuam to fish with a light or lantern.

klúdsóza, d. klúkhtsóza to suck at something.

klutsuøtkish, klutsuøtch, d. klukhtsótkish apparatus intended for at-
traction, especially for alluring fish: kl. áńku pitch wood set on fire on a fishing-canoe. 150, 5. Der. klúshōna.
kłukálgi, d. kúk’kulgalgi to hunt, fetch, to come after or for something: k. an lú’loks, ká-i ni shú’d’shank tehá I come after fire, for I have no fire where I stop. Cf. kléiia.
kłú’shlẓa, d. kluklásldža to go to sleep, to go to rest; said of birds and other animals in Kl.; in Mod. of persons also.

kma, pl. túmi k., (1) woman’s skullcap of the Máklaks pattern, similar to the kálkmá, but flat on the top. This headdress, sometimes worn by old men also, is manufactured from various kinds of aquatic grasses and seirps. One specimen was bordered at the rim with má’i (bulrush, tule-grass), further inside appeared the yellow-colored tkáp; the shú‘yam, also yellow, on the outside, and the ornaments of the cap were interwoven with the black múkuanash. Cf. 87, 4 109, 3-5. 9. 10. (2) small tray, or drinking cup manufactured as above. Cf. kálkmá.
kłákaka, kmlákka, d. kámkuka, kmák’uka (1) to look about, to look around oneself, 110, 15. (2) to be on the lookout, to spy, reconnaître, scout: kmákok Moitnáshash in order to espy the Pit River Indians, 21, 12. 29, 12. 13. (3) to expect, wait.—The first d. form is used when speaking of a few subjects, the second, when speaking of many.

kmákapšhti, d. kámkékapshti to put a stick or straw into an orifice, opening, den, hole. Cf. yankapshti.

kmápat’hiénatko, d. kmakmapatiénatko wrinkled, furrowed; kmápat’hiénatko telish gí’ko wrinkled in face.

kmatchgótkish, d. kmakmatchgótkish both spurs of a rider. Mod. Cf. kntókiksh Kl.

kmélẓa, d. kékmelzę, kmékmalzę, v. trans., to lay down, to leave; said of threads, ropes, and similar objects. The first d. form is used when speaking of a few objects, the second, when speaking of many.

kmítik, a muscle of the human neck: the sternocleido-mastoid muscle.

kmú’gga, kmúka, d. kmúkumka to growl; said of dogs only. Cf. the German: mucksen.

kmúyulatko, k. kuku’ulatko shaggy.

K’mukámtehiksh, abbr. K’múkamtch, K’mukámts, nom. pr. of K’mú-
Klukálgí — K'mukámtchiksh.

Kamtch, the creator and supreme ruler of the world and of mankind in the mythology of the Modocs and Klamath Lake Indians. His name means: "the Old Man of the forefathers", or "the primeval Old Man". In him the natives have deified the most powerful agency of nature known to them, the sun. As the supreme deity of a hunting race, he is invested with all the attributes of certain animals pursued by the Indian hunter: sagacity, cunning, recklessness, gigantic power etc. He also appears under the mask of the sagacious marten (Skłamtch), 107, 1, 3., and as such he is the elder brother of Little Weasel (Tchashgâyak), whom he is sending out from Yâmsi, his temporary residence, to obtain one-eyed wives for both, 107, 1-4. 109, 3, 4. K. creates the earth, 104, 4, 125, 1, 142, 1, and gives names to all the localities made by him in the Klamath country, 142, 1 sqq. He creates the human beings, 94, 1, 2.; the races and tribes of men, 103, 1-5, 143, 2-4.; all things upon the earth and the fish in the water, 94, 3-4. In concert with him some animals determine the duration of human life, 103, 6-104, 5. He saves the child of a mother who is in the act of leaping into the fire to destroy herself, and hides it in his leg; from there it is afterwards born miraculously and called his son, Aishish. During the incessant persecutions of Aishish' q. v., K. shows himself as a tricky, treacherous, and low character, as a typical beast-god. In the same light he appears in his dealings with the mother-coyote, 105, 3-16., cf. 132, 1-3. He revenges himself upon the Northwind (Yâmshtamteh) and the Southwind (Músht, M'ushamteh) for the killing of his younger brother, by cutting off their heads, a myth describing the final victory of the warming rays of the sun over the rough blasts of the wintry season, 111, 4-11. The extermination of the five Thunders and the two Old Thunders is the symbolization of another meteorologic process, 113, 13-114, 12. From several of our Texts it becomes apparent that in the popular belief K. is not alone regarded as an unapproachable, terrific and demoniac power, but, like the devil of medieval Europe, has begun to assume a grotesque and popularly comical character: pp. 105, 125, 126. Being merely a power of nature and not a moral power, the Indians do not pray to him, but worship him in their dances (yékish) only. Two Modoc songs describe his unlimited power over the earth and mankind,
192; 8. 9. Being the ruler of the whole world (K. námaktwa ná-ulga), he will punish bad men (shiktcháktchamnapka kó-idshash híhashmákchesh) by changing them into rocks or by burning them. For the orthography of the name, see 125, 1-9, and Note to 126, 11. 12. Cf. also 65, 11. 131, 2. and in the Dictionary: Aíshish, ántchiksh, k'múta, Ktá-ití, ká'i'.

knúkótgi, d. knúk'mótgi, v. intr., (1) to wither, fade out; to become wrinkled by wetting. (2) to become decrepit by age.

knúl̃t̃gagá, d. knúkmúlt̃gagá to bubble up in water; the result of a motion made below. Cf. kmutchó'sha.

knúmutch, knúmutch, pl. tómi k., field rat, wood rat; called hápush by Shastis and Modocs, q. v.: Neotoma cinerea. Der. múmutch

k'úmutcha, kémúta, d. kú/kumutcha, kúk'mutcha to grow, become old, to attain old age, 142, 10.: partic. k'mutehátko, d. kú/kumutcha, guggumutehátko (1) decrepit by age, grown old. (2) old person; old man, 40, 20. 94, 2.; tehiká kémutsátk a man bent by old, 136, 5.

K'umuteham Látsaskshi, nom. pr. of a hill and camping place on the Sprague River: "At K'múkat'sh's Lodge", as the Indians interpret it.

k'umuteháwatko, k'mutehewikó, d. kú/kumuteháwikó old person; old man. The incantation of the "Old Man" is declared to be of a pernicious influence, 179; 7.; 'mutehe/wat an old man, 183; 13.

k'múthehish, kámúthehish, d. kú/kamutchehish, kúk'mutchehish, gú/gamutehish old, aged, advanced in years: nù yá ká-i ní a kú/kamutchehish gî'-napk shúugok I could certainly never get old if I had killed him, 64, 13. and Note; nù a gú/gamutehishsh gî'tki gî! I want them to become old, 103, 7. 12.

kmutchéš'sha, d. kó/kumuteché'sha (1) to bubble up in water. Mod. for Knúltzaga Kl. (2) to suck juice out of bones, stalks etc. Kl.

K'mútehuyakshi nom. pr. of a rock on Klamath Marsh, shaped like a man and visible from afar; lit "Old Man's Place." Der. k'múta.

knándezhikía, d. kakandshikía to wink, blink with one eye.

knáklítko, d. knák/mlítko beach, shore line.

kná't, d. kná'k'nat level, dry, rocky land without vegetation, table land; on tracts of this kind the iпö-root is often found. Kl. for ká'd身穿 Mod.

kné-udshi, kné-udshe, d. knékndshi coarse outer bark of tree, especially of the pine-tree, 148, 18. Cf. ndshe'dsh, stópalsh.
knu'koltgi — Kohášti.

k nú-k ušh fish-line, fish-string, to which a piece of bark is fastened; nú k mbú'shan shle-etchuápk a to-morrow I shall go and look at the fish-lines.


k nú-wa to put out the fish-line: pshiruk., or simply knéwa, to put the fish line out for the night. Cf. shnu-udsha.

k nú-i a, d. knúknia (i short) to be in erection.

k núkága, k núkága, d. knukukága thread; little, thin or tiny string: k. tunszántkó wick; lit. “small string passing through it.” Dim. knúks.

k núk-la, d. knúknakla (1) to bend the body downwards, as in squatting, stooping etc. (2) to deposit, lay; said of birds laying eggs: teł'kass nápal k. the bird has laid an egg, or eggs.

k nú'k lzá, d. knúknaklza (1) to lie down curled up, face down or leaning on elbows; to have the knees drawn up in sitting or lying. (2) to lurk, watch when lying in ambush; to place oneself in ambush. Der. knúkla. Cf. Lidigla k núk-s, knúks, kénúks, pl. tünk k., (1) thread, string, cord: Knó'kshtat itánkish war, beeswax to put on threads (2) rope, cable, 82, 11.: the incantation of the rope, 165; 11.—Lit. “what is bent, twisted.” Cf. knúkla.

k ó'a, d. kókoa, kókua, a white species of crane or heron living on the Klamath lakes, spread of wings two feet; probably Herodias egretta. K. wal'íshtat tgaliga a kó'a-fowl stands on the rock-cliff at the shore.

kódsínk-s; see kúdsíngksh.

kó-e, kú'e, d. kókoae, kókuic (1) toad. (2) the larger species of frogs, like the bullfrog, Rana pipiens. Incantations of kú-e welkásh the old female frog, 163; 9. 173; 5.: hú'kt shu'isham lakí, kói this is the chief of songs: the toad (or frog) song, 180: 17. Cf. welkásh

kó-eptchéhi, kuéptchéi, d. kúképtchéi toad-shaped, frog-like: k. sawéidshash a frog-like wife, 186: 54. Der. kó-e, -ptchéi.

Kohášti, nom. pr. of an Indian settlement of five or six lodges, located on northeast end of Upper Klamath Lake, three miles north of Yá-aga, q. v.; also fishing place and starting point for canoes going to the western and southern shores of this upland water basin. During about three years it was the seat of the reservation agent; cf. Ind Aff. Rep. 1866, p. 89-91. On the origin of the name, "Set-Out", cf. 142, 12.: K. is also called Skohmáshki. Cf. E-nátkalksini kó'e, guhmáshktela, szowáshka
kóhiash, d. kókiash (1) flea. (2) bedbug. Der. kóka.
kó-i-ka, d. kokíga; see kúža
kó-i-zaga, d. kukízaga; see gúkaka.
kóishéwa, ku-ídshéwa, d. kokishéwa to rejoice over, to be glad of: kuidshéwa i gátpisht I am glad that you have arrived; ku-ishéwank shlií'péle rejoicing to have found him again, 96, 5.; ku-ishé-uk rejoicing, joyful, merry, 96, 13. Cf. kuyéwa
kóka, kúka, d. kúkaka, kúk'ka (1) to be dressed in a gown, long robe; to wear the kúks-garment; said of both sexes. (2) to be dressed, arrayed, clad; said of women only: tidsah lú t kókatko she is nicely dressed; cf. 189, 5. Cf. kúkpeh, kiiiks, shuh'ta.
kókantcha, kukánsha, d. kúk'kantcha to go climbing, to climb up to a distance, 100, 7.; to ascend, as a ladder or tree. Der. gúk.
kókatash, pl. túmi k, nom. pr. of an edible root not specified. Cf. kókatka, frequentat. of kóka.
kókna, d. kokákna; see gúkna.
kóktel flint-rock, a whitish rock used in the manufacture of arrow- and spear-heads: k shíwalsh flint arrow-head, flint spear-head. Little pieces of this rock are found at different spots on the reservation.
kóktosh, ki'kantsh, abbr. kótosh, kúktu, d. kokáktosh dragon-fly, libellula, muskito hawk. Der. gúta. Cf kásh, Kótosh.
kóki'kánška, d. kokakánshka to scold, blame, vituperate; to charge with reproaches, 184; 30. and Note. Der. koktásh.
kókna, kokatko, d. of gúhu, q.v.
Kólnai, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by “Great Talker.”
koné, kön, kóni, kún, same as gúni, q. v.
kóp'e, kópi coffee: k. bunú'tehatko (you are) going to drink coffee, 186; 56. From the English.
The species most generally met with in the settled parts of the reserve is *Pinus ponderosa*, growing from eighty to one hundred feet high and branching out at a distance of thirty feet from the soil; koshash of the pine tree, 162; 2. (2) pine trees being the only conspicuous trees near the settlements of the Klamath Lake natives, they use k. as generic term for every kind of tree, 145, 21.; the kápka-pine is called so, 148, 21.; ktecum k. sugar pine. The Mod. term for tree is áńku, q. v.

kóshash, d. kóshashash claspine-knife, pocket-knife.
kóshashash, kúshashash, d. kóshashash father-in-law, mother-in-law;
said by or in reference to husband of elder or younger daughter.
kótakš, kútaksh, kú'toks minnow, a species of fish of the genus Phoxinus, occurring in Upper Klamath Lake, long 3–5 inches, 180; 14.; kútaksh stú'ka to gig minnow-fish, 122, 6.
kótash, guťash, pl. tími k., head loose, 71, 9, 119, 3, 6, 8.; guťash kshikla to catch a loose on another’s head. Der. guťa. Cf gapneága.
kóto, kúto, d. kókto, kú'kto (1) waist, bán of man. (2) the part of quadrupeds where the hind legs join the body; middle portion of back, “horse-lump.” Der. guťa.
kowáktech, d kowáktech to bite through, to tear off by biting; k. máš she bit through the neck, 119, 9.
kpá, d. kpápak fire-poker of wood or iron. Cf kpél.
kpádscha, d. kpápakta to extinguish a light or candle by hand.
kpápsha, d. kpápshash to taste, degustate, as food, liquids. Cf kpéto.
kpápshash, d. kpápshashash sense of taste, taste of tongue and palate; lóilóyatk k. sweet to the taste, 148, 7.
kpátakanaka, d. kpátakanaka to hold between one’s legs or knees.
kpátía, d. kpákatía to poke in the fire; illá lóilósh kpátiank lólósh fire-pincers. Cf illóloksh. Der. kpá.
kpél, kpél, Mod. kpél, d. kpékal (1) tail, caudal appendage, 144, 9:
watchágalun k. the dog’s tail; Teheinámčam k. Chinamun’s tail; kpélam tuítish origin of the tail. Incantations exist on the tails of several animals; Note, p. 178. (2) long hair on tail, Kl. for lák Mod. (3) tail-fin of fish. kpéto, d. kpékpto to taste, to sip. Cf. kpápsha.

kpíamna (1) to put into the mouth; said of articles larger than the mouth and protruding from it. (2) to have or to roll in the mouth an object protruding from it. Cf. shikpuaalkána

kpitéktechána, d. kpíkpitéktechána to spit; Mod. for shlíktechána Kl. and Mod. Cf. kpitéktechána.

kpók, d. kpókpak gooseberry of dark hue and of the size of the domesticated gooseberry, growing in clusters; the fruit of the kpókam-bush. Cf. hülúshiu, púkpok

kpókam, kpúkam, d. kpukpákan (supply: ánu, a species of the gooseberry bush; probably Ribes aureum

kpudshósha, d. kpukpdshósha to suck. Cf. klúdsoza

kpúyúnmna to revolve in the mouth; to masticate, chew: kátechgal k. to masticate tobacco. Cf. kthání, kókanka, pán.

kpúlaktechána to drive away while marching or running; to follow up, hunt, pursue, as an enemy, 30, 7. Der. kpúlža.

kpúli, kpúli, d. kpukpáli to drive into, huddle into: wátsag kpúli wakalákát shíp the dog huddled the sheep into the corral.

kpúlža to drive off, expel, remove by force, 29, 21.

kpútechána, kpúdshá, d. kpúkpítchána, kpúkpúdshá (1) to expel, oust, to drive out. (2) to chase, pursue, follow up closely, to press upon. Cf. kpudshá.

kpútechámpéli, d. kpukpitéktechámpéli to drive out again; to force to a home-ward retreat, to expel from the country, 17, 3. 28, 11. Der. kpútechána, -péli.

kpútecháppka, d. kpukpitéktecháppka to chase, pursue, while unseen by, or distant from the object pursued: náshkpúdsháppka she presses hard upon us from the rear, 122, 7. Der. kpútechána.

kpútechítchka to kiss; it is against the custom of western Indians to kiss any person except babies.

kpútechána, kpótechána, d. kpukpótechána (1) to drive out, expel. (2) to squirt from the mouth. Der. kpútechána Cf. kpítektechána, kpítektecháka.

kshaggáya, d. kshakshágáya, v. trans., (1) to hang, to hang up, suspend,
kpéto — kshawaliéga.

as game, clothing. (2) to put to death by hanging, 44, 4, 7, 8, 55, 21. — Speaking of many objects, iggáya. Cf. aggáya, hishuggáya, laggáya.

kshaggayotkish, d. kshakshgayótkish, yallow.
ksha kídsha to circle in the air; to describe circles, as birds of prey, 165: 5, 169; 50. Cf. aggéshsha, ki-uggidsha.

ksaksí, -ksaksína, postp. of the emphatic adessive case in Kl., “at, just at, there”, not occurring in our Modoc texts. Often appended to parts of animal body, 21, 17, 30, 5.: to local names and terms of topography, 19, 7, 20, 10–13, 22, 1.: kelá-ush ish iktehi ć-ushkshukshi! get me some sand at the lake! Cf. Welkásh Knukleksáksi.

kshapá, -kshápa, gishápa (1) to tell, to relate, to state, to say so; introducing sometimes the proper words of the one speaking, sometimes not, 119, 21.: “káfla phálám” kshápa, “Modokishash lóeaksh” kshápa, “Béshín kłéksbt” kshápa they said that the land belonged to themselves, that the Modocs were slaves and would soon become white people, 35, 6–8.: him, wáetchag hu’tumsha kshápa he told me that this dog was of such a description: kánt sha Dr. Jólmash táwiank shu'iks gishápa the one whom they said to have been bewitched by Doctor John, 65, 18.: “húnkshi” únk kshápa “this one” said he. (2) to think, to believe, to hold, to suppose: húng Weatmashash kšípok thinking him to be a Pit River man, 24, 4. Der. ke No. 2. shápa.

kshapáta, d. kshakshápáta (1) v. trans., to bend backward or downward, (2) v. intr., to lean back on one’s seat or chair. Cf. tehápáta

kshapáta, -gshápta, a term composing the numeral terms six, seven, eight; also their multiples sixty, seventy, eighty, and others: lit. “I bend downwards (the finger)”. Contr. from kshapáta.

kshargatmála to draw out, extract, pull out; kätehaanat kshargatmúlank taking out from, extracting from the bag, 111, 17. Der. agatmála

kshawal, ksáwa, d. kshákshual, ksáksulá (1) to stretch out upon, to deposit, lay upon: k. klékápkinsoní kédsháktat they laid the body upon a pile of wood, 85, 6.: shuchik'yänd tehni gékäi, tehüymn k. klékápkinson after erecting poles they construct a platform and deposit on it the corpse. (2) to fix, fasten or tie above, high up, as at the top of a standing pole.—Speaking of more than one object, iwála. Cf. ipmata, kshuíwal.

kshawaliéga, d. kshakshawaliéga to carry up, to transport upwards, up-hill. Cf. 74, 17. Der. kshawal. Cf. huwaliéga.
kšh'awíná, d. kshashuíná *to fall down, one of one pair with marks up or down, the other three with the marks down or up; said of the two pairs of beaver or woolclump teeth used in the skúshash-game.* By this throw none of the players on either side will gain anything, 80, 5.

*kshékansha* *to fly around, to take an aerial flight; kaló nú k. I fly through the clear skies, 169; 50.*

kšhékiúla, d. kshekšíkuíthá *to catch, capture; mánuk k. to catch a fly.*

kšhékiúga, kšíkóga, d. kshekšíkóga *to put, place or locate into, as into a basket, cradle etc.; tehakanítat k. to place into a willow basket, 101, 19.: bó'xstat kshekšíga to lay, place in a coffin. Refers to one person or anim. object; speaking of many or collective objects, ikuga

kšhelá, kšélíh to place within, to put or lift into; tsuí nat kšlápki hú'nuk slíóks then we lifted that wounded man into (the ambulance bed), 24, 5.

kšélkteha, d. kshekshálkteha *to leave behind, relinquish while going; said of one long or anim. object only. Speaking of many, élkteha. Cf. léktèha.

kšélzæ, d. kshekshálzæ *to deposit; to lay down on the ground; said of one long-shaped object, person etc.; támkus máglaks k. k'lekapkash the forefathers laid down the body of the deceased, 85, 6. Der. élzæ.

kšéluiúkítìš, d. ksheksháluiúkítìsh (1) one who is living with others. (2) servant, hired person. Der kšéluyæa.

kšéluiúsh, kšélunísh, d. kshekshálunísh mane of horse, lion etc. Cf. élnísh, wámélíshísh.

kšéluyæa, kšelú, d. ksheksháluyæa *to lie near or by the fire; to warm oneself; ktám kshéluyæank hú'nakshatat she slept within the warming rays of the fire, 122, 1. Cf kšélzæ

kšėnæ, d. ksheksha, kšegsa (1) to carry on the arms one long-shaped object; műkák k. to carry a baby, KI. (2) to carry off; take away in the arms or hands; ánku k. to carry away sticks, wood. Der. énæ.

kšėsh, kšéshísh *little stick* serving as counting check in games. In the spéklu-ma-game six of them are commonly used, 80, 2-4.: má'shak k. only one check, 79, 5. Der. kšéna

kšétlēkæ, kšhatlíži, kšhatlēži, d. kshekshétlēza, kshakshtlēži (1) to lay across, transversely, athwart; to deposit crosswise, as one log across another. (2) to fasten, tie transversely; kšetlēžipkash wáchtet ípæ
(k'lekápkash) they convey the body laid transversely over a horse, 85, 3.—Speaking of more than one long-shaped object, ed'zi). Cf. ákna.

kshéwa, d. kshékshhum to put upon, to locate inside; to introduce; kútash k. lúhpat he puts a house into the eye, 71, 9. Der. éwa.

-kshi, -ksi, -ks, Mod. -gish, postp. of the adessive case. Аishishamksh the home of Аishish is used as a subj. case in 96, 23. Cf. -ksaksi.

kshíklà, d. kshikshákka, refers to one long-shaped or anim. object or subject. (1) v. trans., to lay down, to place, stretch out, deposit on the ground or elsewhere; kútash k. to catch, kill a house on another's head; kútash kshikshákka to kill lice. (2) k. or partic kshiklakta, numeral classifier added to the numbers 11, 21, 31, 151 etc. “I lay down one”, “lay'd down one”, viz. “counted”, 37, 15, 42, 20. In 55, 11. kshiklákpa stands incorrectly for pe-ulákpa. (3) v. intr., to lie in, to be placed or deposited on or within, 126, 6.: shuñ̂hashat kshiklákpa lying in the nest, 95, 15.—Speaking of more than one object or subject, ákka (1) and (2). q. v.

kshíkshimish, a gray species of sparrow-hawk; also called tehikass k. .


kshíta, d. kshikshita to escape, 14, 9, and Note: 42, 17, 128, 1. Mod.

kshíulakgish, abbr. kšúlgish, d. kshikshulakgish, kšúlgish dance-house, communal lodge erected for public dances, 75, 19, 90, 10.: k. látsha to erect a dance-house; kšulakgishün towards the dance-house, 141, 3. The dance-house is called spúlkish in 7, 11. Der. kšúlgza.

kšulaktámpka d. kšikshulaktámpka to begin to dance, 70, 3.

kšulakteha to go and dance; to arrange or have a dance, 70, 1, 141, 4, 5.

kšúlgza, kšúlka, kšúwalga, d. kšikshúlgza to dance, 163, 12.; sa kšulaknapk they propose to dance, 140, 1, 1.: kšúlgish for dancing, for the dance, 140, 3.: spúlkishat kšuwalga they dance in the dance (lit. “sweat”) house, 75, 11.: shtúpuyáka gšúlaka they have a puberty dance, 134, 21. The term is applied to animals also: to the prairie-wolf, 128, 8.; to the skunk, 162, 7. (2) to perform ceremonial dances: tsú ši kšúlgza kšúlsuń̂wań̂k and they danced, when a conjurer examined them, 21, 9.

kšútaki, kšútg, d. kšikšútaki, kšútg to run fast; said of foot-racers and horsemen: nako k. to run fast, to run hard; mat kšútakiänk gépapẹ́le we returned home speedily, 21, 11.: nako kšútgish. kšútgish
tehátchuí the speediest runner; kšʼutákiun k át géunap! ye must travel as fast as ye can! 20, 15. Cf. kšinétela.
kšiútselo, d. kšiukšítsela (1) to bounce, to skip, go around hopping. (2) to perform long dances. Cf. kšiúteza.
kšiúlgish; abbr. from kšiúlakgish, q. v.
kšiúwalza; same as kšiúleza, q. v.
kššiútókiš animalʼs cage; cage for wild beasts. Mod. Der. kšéwa.
kššiiži, d. kšukšíži to surpass, exceed in size, strength or power; watch. kššúžiko tzá-nash f the horse is larger than the colt. Cf. uyéžitko, winíži.
kššiúwał, kššiúwala to lay or deposit upon, as a corpse upon the funeral pile, 89, 1. Cf. kšáwal.
kššiywa to give, bestow; said of one long-shaped object. Speaking of more than one object, shewáma. Der. iýa. Cf. iýa.
kššiyamña, d. kšukšíyamna, kšukší-anma to hold on oneʼs arms one long-shaped object; said chiefly of babes.
kššukšítal (1) to carry about in the arms, to carry around with oneself, to bring back: wčashá-imní I carry my young with me, 166, 18. (2) to carry off, to steal, kidnap.
kššuksšíjéžash grease in the flank of animals. Mod. Cf. tehášlahksh.
kššułótkish, d. kšukşhalóktish moving scythe. Mod. Cf. mułínóktish.
kššũn, kššiún, pl. túní k., (1) grass, grass stalk: generic term for all graminaceous or even glumaceous plants, including bulrushes, aquatic grasses etc.: k. pučitam putting grass underneath, 148, 17.; atini k. a high, tall grass, 149, 4.; nádhak k. a blade of grass; kššũmat on a (prairie-) grass stalk, 148, 5. (2) dry or dried grass, hay: k. hiwšísha to lay in hay for winter, 75, 12.; kššunuʼmi in haying time, 148, 3. Haying begins in July. Cf. uyéžankish. (3) seed-grass, 145, 18, 148, 5. Der. kšéna.
kššunáltko productive of grass, grassy: k. kášla grazing land, pasture land; tún kššunálpash (for kššunálpash) kášla producing much grass everywhere, 36, 20. and Note. Der. kššunala.
kššũńptčhi having the appearance of a grass-stalk or graminaceous plant; looking like grass, 149, 5.
kššúša, d. kššúkšha to lie, to be lying on, upon, within, below, underneath; k. talulgšan he was lying inside, the face turned upward, 24, 14. Der. úša.
ksīḥūṭchna — ktāyalish

ksūṭti, ksūṭi, d. ksūksūṭi, a species of swamp grass often used as hay for cattle. Cf. kshūn.

ksuṭūṭla, d. kshuksūṭla (1) to be or lie underneath; to lie below; kshuṭṭla pūšshish təbullahat the cat lies under the table. (2) to be, lie or live in the shade or shadow.—Speaking of many subjects, i-utila. Der. utila.

ktā-i, ktāi, loc. ktāyatat, ktā-īt, ktāyat, (d. ktākti), pl. tūmī k., (1) stone, pebble, rock-fragment, 82, 7. 13. 85, 12.: k sha hůuuya they are heating stones, 82, 6.; ktāyatka by the throwing of a stone, 125, 5. 8. (2) rock, rocky formation, rock ledge: k. sūtsmalmatk painted rocks, 179; 3., et shu'malua; ktāyam skūtash rock-moss; kūtsant tehía ktāyat they stayed in the midst of inaccessible rocks, 21, 13.; ktāyat li'uptsank hiding behind rocks, 22, 6.; git ktnkısı where the rocks lie, 142; 3. (3) brick, tile.

ktā-shiishments, pl. tūmī k., the dipper; a little brown dipping bird belonging to the ouzel tribe: Cinclus mexicanus. Der. ktā-i, shiha.

ktā-shištınā'sh house built of stone or brick. Mod.

Ktā-itti, nom. pr. given to a rock standing in the bed of the Williamson River, about three-quarters of a mile below the Sprague River junction. According to a myth, K'mūkanamteh was changed into this rock, after he had selected this spot as a fishing place. Lit “at the Rock”.

Ktā-Tupāk-shi, nom. pr. loc. “Standing-Rock”; name of a rock about ten feet high and fourteen feet in width, situated fifty yards north of the Sprague River and about one hundred and fifty yards from the junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers. Indian pictures are visible on its surface, and the rock is called “K'mūkanamteh's chair”, because this deity had, according to the myth, constructed a fish-trap of willow branches there, and was watching on this rock for the preservation of this structure. West of K. is an obstruction in the Williamson River, serving as a fish-trap to the Indians: 74, 2. and Notes; 143, 2. Der. ktā-i, tupka.

Ktāi Washi, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “where rocks are”, or “Rocky Hollow”. Der. ktāi, wash.

ktāyāgā, d. ktaktiatégā little stone or pebble, 82, 12. Dim. ktā-i.

ktāyalish, ktāyalsh, d. ktaktāyalish (1) adj., rocky, full of rocks, rock-bound; denuded of vegetation: tūmī Shā'ti Ktašalshtat Yafutat wā many Shoshoni Indians live in the Rocky Mountains. (2) subst., rocky region, stony tract: ktāyalshatá génə he proceeded towards the lava beds, 37, 18.
klakága, d. ktaktkága *to rip open, to tear open.
ktákákitchua, d. ktaktkákitchua *to rip or tear open successively
ktakálitko (1) adj., wounded by a cut or gash. (2) subst., the wound, gash: mūm k. a large, wide wound; kēchla k. a small wound.
ktakiola, ktakiula *to sever, cut off: watsag hūk kleká kāndan kpe'kltakiola *the dog died, whose tail I cut off. Cf. ktákta No. 1.
kta kliš, d. kta kliškliš (1) adj., armed with the kakašlah or elk-skin armor: máklašk kta kliškliš men clad in skin-armors, 88, 7. (2) subst., warrior on the warpath: fighter armed for war. Cf. kakašla, kakašlah.
kta kta, d. ktaktákta *to cut off; to cut asunder, sever in two, as a string, rope, limb, 134, 11. Cf. ktukta, ktakiola.
kta kta, d. of ktna, q. v.
ktaládlshu, d. ktaltašdshua *to cut, slash; to wound with a cutting instrument. Cf. ktakálitko.
ktuña, d. ktukta, kākta *to sleep, to be asleep, 110, 20, 113, 17.: nishta nat kā'i kāktan (for kākta nat) *the whole night we did not sleep, 31, 2., cf. sa kākta they slept, bold sûsta, 19, 13.; kta nhsih (h epenthetic) while she slept, 122, 3.; kta mpsk shūk (for ktanapkash shūtko) shūtko appearing like one who is asleep, 113, 17., cf. 131, 9.
ktanápka, d. ktankanápka *to be drowsy, sleepy: ktankanápko (ungrammatically ktanapatko) in 91, 7.; one who is sleepy. Der. ktuña.
ktánshu, d. ktnašhu, d. kāktansha (1) *to go to sleep, to retire to bed; Lēmēish kāktansha the Thunders went to sleep, 113, 18. (2) *to fall asleep: skūl-zunk ktnašhu *he fell asleep, 113, 3.; tamūdsh ktnašhishit whether he was asleep or not, 113, 15.; ktnašhu, 122, 4., stands for ktnašhishit. Der. ktna.
ktánshu, d. kāktansha *to fall asleep, 113, 14.: Skēlamteh ktnašha (inverted for ktnašhu) nānri šgulzōtak Old Martin fell asleep as soon as he lay down, 113, 11. Der. ktnašha.
ktë10, kti'lahušha; see k'a10, kti'lahušha.
ktek'hiehè, d. ktekták'hi'hehè *to notch; to indentate. Partic. ktk'hiehè'tko (1) *notched; indentated. (2) subst., angle or particle cut out on a rim or edge; a notch. Cf. tkü'zi. 
ktek'na, d. ktekt'éna *to cut a hole into; yōwish ktekt'énam having made a cut through both heels, 13, 5. Cf. tkē'ka.
ktakága—ktinvégga

ktukwéla, d. ktektukwéla to rush down; to slide down, to slip. Cf. ákuash.
ktelška, d. ktektelška to push away; ktelškapká to push away to a
distance, or forcibly; intensifies the signification of the simple k., 12, 13.
ktélza, d. ktektélza, v. trans., referring to persons or long-shaped objects
only. (1) to cut with a knife, as sticks, wood etc.; same as ktákt No. 1.
Cf. ktetéga. (2) to let fall, to let down on the ground, to drop: Tóolksgish k.
sha they let the rifle rest on the ground, 74, 16. (3) to let fall, to let slip into
the water. (4) to slide down into the water, to let oneself fall in the water; to
be drowned: Tám húmkalam t'ishap má ktelza? was his father drowned
some time ago? Cf. túnna, tinnash. Der. élza.
ktélo, ktišla, d. ktektélo pine-nut; the brown resinous fruits contained in
the burs of the pine are eaten raw by Indians, 75, 5. Ktélam kóish sugar-
pine. They prefer the nuts of the sugar-pine to those of other pine-trees.
kténlasha, d. ktekténlasha to gather pine-nuts annually or habitually;
ktψalowalsháapká mád we shall gather pine-nuts, 75, 3. Der. ktélo.
ktépēta, ktépta, d. ktektépēta to catch, to include.
ktetéga, to cut up, to cut to pieces: K nánuk sha cut up the whole of
the body, 119, 10; watch húmk tehúi ktetéga they then cut up the horse.
85, 7. Mod.: pálá-ash k. to cut broad into slices, Kl.
ktiwiáka, ktiwáza, d. kitiwiákaí to lift up, push over, place on the
top in somebody's interest, 22, 12. Der. ktiwiżi.
kti'kek'eha to split the long way, to split in the whole length; wáitka ánku
k. to split a stick with a knife.
ktdushedna, d. ktkdushedna to continue pushing; to push somebody, e. g.
to excite his attention or to stop his talking, 119, 15.: I a músh tála k.
húmksh you and I are pushing him.
ktinga, d. ktkinga (1) to throw, to throw out; to push or force out of, as
out of the house; k. or k. pétchika to kick out Cf. ktuka, shiktékanksh.
(2) to close forcibly; bolt up, as a door, gate.
ktingía, d. ktktingía (1) to throw out, push out of for somebody. (2) to
kick, force for somebody, or in one's own interest.
ktingíula, d. ktktingíula to push, force or kick open. Ktingíulak káish-
tish kicking the cover or door open, 66, 13.
ktingevéga, d. ktktingevéga (1) to push open, to open, as a door, window
(2) to help up, assist in rising or getting up (persons, beasts)
klamath english dictionary

ktu'ka, n. ktu'ka, d. ktuktka, vtukta to strike by hand, with the clasped hand or fist: ktukaapk mish nu 1 shall give you a beating; nu11 dktukaapk hunksh woe are going to strike him; k. petehtka to kick. Cf. ktu'ga.

ktukish, d. ktuktkish, ktuktkish, d. ktuktkish, ktuktkish sptr of rider.

ktuk, s. eatable root of the aquatic cat-tail plant, 147, 3: shlapsh ktuksam p'upash the top (lit. blossom) of the ktuk' root consists of whorls, 147, 3.

ktuksam cat-tail plant, on which the eatable ktuk's-root grows; the leaves of the plant are made up of whorls (p'ush, d. p'u'pash) 147, 3.

ktukta, d. ktuktktka to cut into two, to sever, as a rope: Mod. for ktukta No. 1.
ktúldsha, d. ktukáldsha to cut or sever in many places, into many fragments, portions or pieces.

ktúldsha, d. ktukáldsha to cut in two, to separate many things simultaneously by cutting.

ktulódshna, d. ktukáldshna (1) to push away, to force away, to separate.

(2) to push repeatedly. Cf. ktúldshna.

ktúlt is bead of an elongated cylindric form, inserted into necklaces, necklace-wear (yánmash). Der. ktúldsha.

ktúpka, d. ktukátpka (1) to strike repeatedly.

(2) to beat, slap, chastise by beating, 62, 5, 96, 3, 4. Der. ktúpka.

ktúshka, ktútska, kt6tclika, d. ktukátkshka, ktokátkchka (1) to cut out, to cut off, to separate with knife or scissors, as a piece from a hide, 73, 3: to slice off, to cut into slices.

(2) to cut off, to clip somebody’s hair, the object (lák) being usually omitted, 78, 9. Clipping the hair short so as to reach only the ears or neck is the usual punishment inflicted on Kl. and Mod. females for being too intimate with the other sex, 58, 16, 90, 7. Ktúktashka náit, at húnk yakí’wa ná ulaks we cut her hair, for she broke the law, 61, 6.

(3) subst. slice, cut, clipping.

ktúshkótkish, abbr. ktskgotch, d. ktukátkkótkish shears, scissors: sh'épmání k. shears to clip wool. Der. ktúshka.

ktúshkuish, d. ktukátkshkuish portion, piece cut or sliced off: na-ígshínaví k. one half of a thing cut through the middle. Der. ktúshka.

ktúshmu, d. ktukátkshmu, v. intr., to sink down; to sink down in water, Mod.: ámputat ktúshmu káčka to be drowned. Cf. ktútéga, tehdí’ga.

ktútéga, ktútéga, d. ktukátéga to sink down in water, moist or soft ground, sand etc. Kl. Cf. ktúshmu.

ktútékks, d. ktuk téks impression made by stamping with the foot or other long-shaped object. Cf. núciks.

ktútpna to bring, transport, haul in front of, close to, near: Shélag gátipá
ktútp’ímk pásh Shélag came to bring him victuals, 66, 7.

kteháyash, d. kteháktekhiash scurabve with fangs: large beetle, 91, 10. Cf. kteháyash, ktehásh.

ktehák (a short), d. kteháktekhak (1) mother of pearl shell, arlong shell of the Pacific Coast: a common species is Halicoris rufescens. (2) sea shell and fresh water shell of every description. Cf. kteháyash, kktash.
K t c h ál lu a , k t c h ál lu a , d. k t c h á k t c h ál lu a , k t c h á k t c h ál lu a (1) to shine, to shine with light, to radiate, to be resplendent, to beam forth, to shed rays, to cast a glare. (2) to reflect the sunlight, as water, glass, polished stones etc. K t c h ál z a , d. k t c h á k t c h ál z a (1) to radiate light, to shine, to emit rays, as sun, moon etc. (2) to radiate heat, to emit warmth or heat, as sun, fire etc. (3) to produce sunbeams. Cf. k t c h ál lu a , k t c h ál

K t c h ál z i s h , d. k t c h á k t c h ál z i s h (1) shine, ray of light, beam of light, dazzling splendor, radiance. (2) sunshine, sunray, sunbeam; glare of sun-rays. 121, 7. (3) heat; heat of the sun, 163, 3, of the fire etc. (1) sunburn. 150, 8. Der. k t c h ál z a.

K t c h ál sh k a s h g l a r y , splendor: lit. “radiance”, and hence corresponding to the word śō'za occurring in the Lord’s Prayer, 139, 7.

K t c h ál t a , d. k t c h á k t c h ál t a to reverberate; to reflect sunbeams, as is done by water or polished articles. Cf. k t c h ál lu a (2).

K t c h ál lu a : see k t c h ál lu a

K t c h ál ú i , k t s á n i , d. k t c h á k t c h ál ú i to be resplendent, radiant; to be multi-colored, to shine in many hues, colors, or tinges; said of water sheets, of the rainbow etc., 164; 1: the lizard’s skin, 165; 14.: the weasel’s, 169; 55.

K t c h án , d. k t c h á k t c h án to chew, masticate, as tobacco.

K t c h á p a s h , pl. t ú m i k., wild silkworm, bombyx mori caterpillar.

K t c h é a' m u , k t s á n n , species of aquatic grass, 180; 19

K t c h é l ó l a , d. k t c h á k t c h é l ó l a to husk, to peel with the hands or teeth: k t c h é l ó l á t k o p e e l e d o f f. Der. t c h é l -, radix of t c h é l k h.

K t c h é l ó s a h , d. k t c h á k t c h é l ó s a h r i n d , peeling; unpeeled husk;

K t c h é l ó l ú i s h , d. k t c h á k t c h é l ó l ú i s h p e e l e d f r u i t , husked ear.

K t c h é n a , d. k t c h é k t c h é n a , k t s é k s a (1) to pierce, strike, stab. (2) to be stabbed accidentally; to run a splinter into the foot or other part of body.

K t c h é d s h a , k t s é s a , d. k t c h é k t c h é n a , k t s é k s a to crawl, creep, train oneself along the ground: said of insects, reptiles, babies unable to walk yet: to slip up while crawling, creeping: t s u í n a t k t s é k s a , t s u í n a t s a t s ā t ś h ā ā p o p k k, we crept up (along the rock surface), then we saw them in the distance, 22, 19.: n i k t s é t s ā I c r e e p f o r w a r d , 22, 13. Cf. k t s h k t c h á n sh a.

K t c h é d s h ú , (d. k t c h é k t c h é n u ) pl. t ú m i k., bat, cf. 127, 1-8.: mo-öwe k t c h é d s h u a s h h ú t u a n t h e m o l e j o m p i n g o r r a c h i n g a t t h e b a t , 127, 1. Der. k t c h é d s h a , h ú (1) “above”. 
ktchálhua—knáka.

ktchíc, pl. túni k. nav. pahlah, 133, 10, 180, 20.

ktchikáya, d. ktchiktechkáya (1) to climb up, as on trees, rocks etc. (2) to creep, crawl into woods, thickets, timber or wildernesses; pelakag mâ'ni wîtâm ktnâyí'la suddenly a huge brown bear came out of the manzanita-shrubs 128, 6. Der. ktnásha.

ktchíkansha, pl. túni k., to crawl, to creep through an aperture, hole, passage, barrier. Cf. ktnásha, ktchina.

ktchikidscha to crawl around, to crawl forward, to go on creeping by turns; ktcigidshapéli to creep back to the former place, 22, 15.

ktchinkága, d. ktchikentkága fenced inclosure, corral of small dimensions. Kl. Der. ktkhinksh.

ktchinksh, d. ktchikentkshk (1) rail, split rail, fence-rail, 33, 4, etc. (2) fence-rail, inclosure: k. ilíigish corral, fenced inclosure; ktchipsham stukish gate of corral.

ktchishikish, d. ktchikhishikish nav. Kl. for titchichi'khish Mod. Der. ktxétha.

ktchítana, d. ktchikéthana to crawl upon, to creep along.

ktchipa, d. ktchikéthpa to creep, to crawl towards something, somebody to some purpose.

ktchipampéli, d. ktchipampéli to creep or crawl back towards somebody on purpose. 22, 16.

Ktchitéhok, nom. pr. masc. of an individual of short stature; abbr. from ktchíteho'ga "Little Rat." Dim. ktchíchíshu.

ktchitetha, d. ktchitethsha to trample, stamp or touch with the feet.

ktchihiloka, d. ktchikhiloka to be incandescent; to be at red or white heat. Mod. for ktchihiloha Kl. Cf. kalthyí'ga.

ktchül, kisól, d. ktchétchél (1) star: constellation: the stars, 131, 19. (2) meteor; shooting star: k. kén a meteor passes over the sky. Cf. kthalpa.

kú, kü, gú fir, far off: same as kúi, q. v.: gú n'ish háyaha in runs far away from me, 184; 32, 34; chiefly occurring in compounds.

kuága, kó-aga, d. kukuága young, small toad or bullfrog, 71, 6. Dim. kó.

Kua'yutsak, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: apparently a diminutive form.

kuáka, kówéka, kówéka, d. kowáká (1) to bite off from, to bite holes into. (2) to tear off particles from. Cf. kowaksha, kúpká, kwaská.
ku'akášhk'a, d. kakékakshka (1) to bite off minute portions, to nibble at.
(2) to take, tear off a piece from. Cf. ku'knu'ká
kuánka, d. kuánkánu'ka to be lame, to limp; kuánkátkó'ka limping, limed, lame.
kú'ñkuku'nu to experience the natural alteration of the voice, as boys do from their 16th to 18th year. Cf. wáké'na.
kú'nta, pl. túmi k., quarter of a dollar, 25 cents; or, in Western parlance, "two bits". From English "quarter".
Kuát'íl'ka, nom. pr. of a subchief of the Modocs at Yáneks. George K., 58, 6.; lit., "the one who hurt his foot". A man called Kiletoak was a signer of the treaty in 1864, but is mentioned there as a headman of the Yalúshkin band of Snake Indians. Der. kuát'íl'ga.
kúat'íl'ga, d. kakúat'íl'ga to hurt one's foot, e. g., by wearing tight boots.
Der. kú'nta.
kuáteh'ka, d. kakúáteh'ga to bite off, to tear away by biting, to remove with the teeth. Der. kú'nta. Cf. kwúshka.
kuáteh'ka, d. kakúteh'ga to bite into, as into the hair, fur. 119, 4. 6-9.
kúat'chá'ki, d. kakúteh'cha to bite, itch; said, e. g., of lice, 119, 6.
kú'd'sa, pl. túmi k., gray wood rat or field rat, resembling a peccary, not throwing up mole-hills; a species of Neotoma. Cf. kú'munch.
kú'd'sha, gú'tcha, pl. túmi k., (1) gud'gen; mud-gud'gen. (2) dorsal back-fin. between the kálúsh-fin and the tail-fin.
kú'd'sha-a-ga, kú'tsag small gud'gen; gud'gen or some other fish of small est size; incantation: 178: 1. Dim. kúd'sha.
kú'd'sha-la to fish or catch gud'gens. Der. kúd'sha (1).
kúd'shínk'sh. kúd'shínk'sh. Mod. kúd'shínk'sh. d. ko'k'teh'íngs'ha foot, claw, hoof of a deer, horse or ruminant; kodsings a gé'-ú wálta my deer-hoof is rattling; song-line referring to the custom of rattling with deer-hoof rattles during festive dances, 166: 17. and Note. Cf. lásh'ísh.
kú'é'sh, d. ké'kúé'sh footstep, foot-print, track: k. háit'cha to follow footprints, 122. 17. Cf. go'yé'na, ku'ánte'na, kó'na.
kú'é'k'nó'la, d. kú'é'k'nu'kó'la to bite, nibble or pull off small particles or minute things sticking on a surface. Der. ku'k'na'ká.
kuéntzapsha, d. kukuéntzapsha, v. intr., to reach to while going, to reach a spot in the distance; said of foot-steps only: gé a k. tátkiam gätzapshaish the foot-prints go to this spot, since the children have reached it, 122.


kuéntechna, d. kukuéntechna to go to, to lead; said of foot-prints only:
látsastala, kókatala k. the foot-prints lead towards the lodge, towards the river.
kuéta, d. kuékuta to beckon, make signs. Mod.: unknown to Kl. Der. kú.
kué-ntech, kwé-ntech, apher. wé-ntech, a species of willow of low growth;
its branches are used in constructing the small sweat-lodges, 82, 3.

kuháshgdscha, 126, 5.; same as guhnáshktecha, q. v.

kúi, gu, gú-i (1) adv., away, away from, far off, at a distance; over there, out there. (2) prep. and postp., when speaking of a brook, river, lake, or hill ridge: on this side, on the same side where the speaker is, but at some distance from him. Der. kú. Cf. gë'kshta, gët (3), gétui, gínátant, gymniant, pelni, tiúshta

kú'i (pronounced like ggúi), pl. túmi k., core in a boil or ulcer. Cf. güt.

called sometimes mountain lion in the West.

Kúiknì, K. máklaks, nom. pr., Molále Indian. The Molále tribe is now settled on Grande Ronde reserve and near Oregon City, and is sometimes called “Straight Molále” in contradistinction to the Tchakí’nkúi, q. v. The ancient habitat of this roving hunter tribe, cognate with the Cayunas, was the western slope of the Cascade Range, Oregon. Reduced to about 50 Indians in 1877. Der. kúi.

kúiknuish rabbit; a species of Lepus: kúikuisham ní'1 rabbit skin. Cf. kai.

kuija, kókka, d. kukija, kokija (- -) (1) to discover, to find out, 100.
12. (2) to recognize, to be aware of, to know. Lat. cognovisse; númk sa at pipa kukija nakhashmákiya they read the whole book through and know its contents; kúija náats I recognized the Snake man, 30, 17.; tíds kuija má's ú I know you well, 65, 11. Cf. kaizema, kózpash.

kuinan away from town, settlement or village; far away from the lodges, houses, 140, 7. Der. kúi,-na, ak.

kúish, gu'i, gúish, d. kúknuish, black-bellied phœnix, black below in the breeding season, long legs and long bill: Squatarola helvetica Cuv.
klamath-english dictionary.

kúita, prep. and postp., in the rear, back of, backward of. kúita nats (or nailsh) back of us, in our rear, 31, 9. Der. kúi.
kuítâk! exclam., go back! remove! sit away from! (e. g., from the fire) get away! From kúita, gi.
kúîtît, kúítîta, prep. and postp., this side of, referring to the location of the one speaking: Kúîti kúítît, this side of Kitoi-place, 131, 5.
kuítchîa, kuîtsâ, (d. kuîktâchîa), pl. tûmî k., a small fat water bird having the appearance of the kîkîkâs-duck, and provided with rudimentary wings. Probably a species of gebr or Polydrus.
kúyâ, kuïye, kúi-ic, d. kú'kîna, kúkie, (1) crab, either marine or living in fresh water; (2) lobster.
Kúyâm, Ská'ik-sh, nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Williamson River.
ku'yêwa, d. kukiêwa to rejoice, to be glad, to be glad of; k. m's ni gât-pisht I am glad that you came. Kl. for ko-isherâa Kl. and Mod.
ku'yúma, koyûma, d. kukiúma to be or become muddy, to be defiled, soiled; ámpu a k. the water is turbid; guyûna kë-u këla my ground becomes muddy, 169: 56., ef. 177: 13., where këla is suppressed; partic. kuyúmatko defiled, soiled, unclean, impure. Der. ká-i.
ku'yúmash, d. kukiûmasht turbid, muddy water; gilly; muddy ground.
kûkâlâm, kûkâlnâk, kûk'amtechîsh; see kòke, gûhaga, kunitàchîsh.
kûkíkâs, 64, 1.; d. of kûks, q. v.
kûkóle, d. kukakôle (1) to take off, to lay aside the robe or gown; said of both sexes. (2) to undress oneself; said of females only. Der. kóka. Cf. kûks, kapóla, shanatehvûla.
kûk'péli, d. kukåkpéli (1) to dress oneself in the kûks-garment. (2) to dress oneself. Der kóka. Cf kapópel, kukóle, kukâs.
kûks, kûks, kûks, pl. tûmî k., (1) gown, long robe, long dress, adorned with fringes, but rarely worn by men at the present time. The men wore kûks usually made of buckskin, while those of females, snawésham kûks, were made more frequently of dressed deerskins, before they adopted the habit, now almost universal, of wearing citizen's dress. Kaknégatko kûks nuclean gown. (2) female dress, clothing, ysh, array.
kúktaki'a, abbr. kú'ztgí, d. kukúktaki'a. kukúztgi to court, to be concerned of; said of males coveting females. 100, 4.
kú'ktú (1) dragon-fly, abbr. from kúktingsh, Kl. (2) name of a root or bulb eaten by the Klamath Lake people. 147, 5 (3) d. form of kóto.
kúkúi mother's uncle, an archaic term. 122, 7.
Kukum (kshi, nom. pr. of a mountain northwest of Klamath agency; lit. "where the caves are" Der. kú'mme.
kú'ztgi, d. kukúztgi; same as kuktaki'a. q. v.
kúleóta, gulióta, 185; 13. durat. form of guli, q. v.
kúl'gs, the chrysalis of a butterfly, roasted and eaten by the Klamath.
• Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. pulqanteh.
kúlzamsh, pl. túmi k., vegetal product used for catching fish on account of its narcotic qualities. 149, 21. and Note.
kúlžamsh, d. kukúlzash. guggálzash rain and snow falling simultaneously.
kúlla, kúla, d. kúkla, guggla red-head; a canvas-back duck on the Klamath lakes. white on body: Aythya ferina var. americana. 180; 11.
kuloyéna, d. kukloyéna, kuklohuína to stir up liquids. Cf. shtiwíni.
kúl'sh, d. kúkalsh badger: Taxidea américana. His cry: nak, nak, alluded to in 185: 43. Kúl'sham yásh badger-willow, a tree growing in dry soil; called so from its reddish, badger-colored bark: Cornus séricea.
Kúl'sh Tgé-nsh, Kúlsam Tgé-ush, nom. pr. of a camp on Williamson River; lit. "Where the badger stands in the water" Der. kúl'sh, t gé'wa.
Kúltam Wásh, nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Williamson River; lit. "Otter-Den" From ko'ta, wásh.
kúmal, or yámál, pelican, a large water-bird with a voluminous gullet. The only pelican species of those parts is Pelecanus erithacus/Grey-heron, which is frequently found on the lake shores. Incantation: 166: 19. Kúmalsha'm te'muyé'sh gal's-bill-cap, a low cap with a cover or shield to protect the forehead.
Kúma'k shí, nom. pr. of a locality near Sprague River: "At the Cave".
Küm'bá't, Gúmbat, nom. pr. (1) of a locality on west side of Upper Klamath Lake, now called Rocky Point. The Indians stopping there are called Kümbatkni, 142, 5. (2) of a rocky tract of land southeast of Tule.
or Rhett Lake, Cal., extending from the lake shore up to the lava beds,
and inhabited by the Kumbatnash, Kumbatnashkui or Kumbatkui. On
this territory was fought a part of the Modoc war of 1873.
Kumbatkui, Kumbatkui (1) Indian inhabiting Kumbat or Rocky Point.
(2) Indian residing at Kumbat, southeast of Tule or Rhett Lake. (3)
Indian stopping south of the Williamson River, about Modoc Point.
Kumbatnai Yaina, or "Rocky Mountain", nom. pr. of an eminence in the
Klamath reservation. At its base is a fishing-place called Kawan.
Kumbatnash, nom. pr., Indian inhabiting or stopping at Kumbat, south-
east of Tule or Rhett Lake, California, near or within the lava beds, 13, 2.
Also called Kumbatnashkui and Kumbatkui; they form a medley of Kla-
math Lake and Modoc Indians and are said to have separated from these
some time after 1830. Der. Kumbat (2), wá.
kümme, kümme, pl. tümi k., rock-cave, cavern; kümeti shlä'wish
the wind blowing out of the cave; k. lalañshaltko the cave of the lava beds,
42, 19. and kümetsi from the cave, 42, 21.; both passages referring to Ben.
Wright's cave, the refuge of Captain Jack and his Modocs in the lava
beds, ef. Notes to 37, 18, 39, 17.: kümets hátakt guli' they also entered the
caves there, 30, s.: mákléza kümétat to pass the night in a cave, 121, 29.
kupka, kupga, kópka (-i-), d. kukápkash (1) to bite, itch repeatedly. (2) to
bite; to itch, puncture: kai-nadshish nish kópka the gray wolf bites me, 144,
11.; gütash nü'sh kupga nü'sh a house bites me on the head, 119, 3. Cf.
kuku'ka, knátchaka, kóka.
kupkash, d. kukápkash (1) sticks of kindling-wood eaten by the conjurer
at festive dances. (2) torch made of pitch, resin.
kupkúpélé, d. kukanpúpélé gatč, dried up river-bed. Cf. gé-upka, uká.
kús'h, d. ku'kash white swan. This bird is believed to have the power of
making storms and tempests: incantation 166; 20. Cf. 180; 13. Two
species of the white swan occur in that region: the smaller being Cygnus
americanus, the larger Cygnus buccinator.
kusháltko, d. kusháltko pregnant, with child.
kus'ha, d. kus'hka (-i-,-i-) (1) to brush, to clean by brushing. (2) to
comb another's hair, 95, 17.
kushkótish, kushkúts, d. kukushkótish brush; cloth-brush.
kúshkusha, d. kukúshkusha to rustle, crackle, as hay, straw, dry husks. Cf. túchsuna
kúshlaksh, d. kakúshlaksh stepfather; said by stepson or stepdaughter.
   Cf. kúkú, kusháltko
kúshlzatkó, d. kukúshlzatkó stepson or stepdaughter; said by stepfather.
   kútokó, kútašh, kútzaks; see kótaksh, kótašh, gútzaksh.
kútóló, d. kukióló to squeeze out, pinch out; to squeeze, press down. Cf. kúú-i.
   Kutóliltko, nom pr fem. Kl.: "Pimple-Squeezer."
kútehála; see (1) gútehála; Der. kuátcha. (2) kúddhala.
kwúldhsha, Mod. kavúldhsha, ka-úldhsha, d. kakuáldhsha, Mod. kákowál-
   dsha to erode, to gnaw; to gnaw through. Cf. káta.
kwúshka, kvúshka to bite off a piece, portion or particle.

K.

The lingual-guttural sound k alternates with the other gutturals in the following order of frequency: ż, k, g, g; in a few instances also with the spirant k (h, 'kk). Modocs pronounce it more forcibly than Klamath Lake Indians, but often elide it altogether when initial, and then substitute the "arrested sound" for it: žóke for kóke river. The sound k occurs at the end of words: when it begins words or stands in the middle of them, it is either pronounced k-, k-, or is followed by a vowel. Terms with initial k, ż, g not found here to be looked for under G or K. Some of the vocabularies below contain the negative particle ká-i as initial syllable. Cf. introductory words to letters G and K.
ká-ak, ká-ag, ká-k, pl. númi k, raven: Corvus carnívores, mentioned 177;
   16. This bird's cry, especially when heard just after sunset, is regarded as ominous, not only on account of its peculiar sound, approaching the voice of man, but also because the raven was seen to devour dead men; cf. 134. 1. 2. The raven therefore became personified in Ká-akamteh, q. v.; also called simply Ká-ak (ká-ak. Onomatop. Ká-akamteh, or Ká-ag "Old Raven"; personification of the raven with his oracular powers. In three of our mythic stories the cry or "laughing" of "Old Raven" changes men into rocks, a transformation performed by order of Kúmúkamteh. Cf. pp. 131. 132 with 134. 1. 2. K. wičánta

Kúmbatkuí — Kú-akamteh, 161
Ká ash kshí, nom. pr. of a locality on the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake, about three hundred yards north of Capt. Ferreé's house.

An ancient funeral sweat-lodge, K, spúklish, lies there; cf. Note on p. 143. ká-i, adv., (1) the negative particle not. It is used for negating facts or assertions in an objective manner, thus differing from le, li, q. v.: ká-i tídlshí skútash gi-napka! it will not be a good mantle! 125, 5. (cf. 42, 7, 13, 11. It usually occupies the position just before the word to be negated, and very frequently figures at the head of a sentence, and then is spoken with a higher pitch of the voice: 100, 18, 118, 9-11, 119, 15, 127, 4, 140, 11, 142, 15.; cf. 110, 6., but seldom at the end of such: 87, 5. In English it has often to be rendered by the indefinite pronoun no, none, not one, though in the mind of the Maklaks it remains adverb: ká-i tatáksní gasíktsín na children follow, instead of: children do not follow, 87, 7. With many words ká-i forms negative phrases, which we are wont to render by a positive turn of the phrase: ká-i kágatko whole, entire; ká-i stúta to hate; ká-i wú'shish brarr, bold, plucky. Among the many compounds of the prefixed ká-i we mention: kážema, ká'gi, káyak, káyuetch, káitna, ká-itata, kóshga etc. Cf. also ká-i kaní under kaní. (2) no! when used in reply to queries. Such replies are generally expressed by whole sentences: tám i sléa húnksh? ká-i nú húnksh sléa. Did you see him? I did not.

ká'iga, ká'ika, Kl. and Mod. for kálha Kl., q. v.

ká'í'h'ha, kálhia, káhlia, d. kákí'ha, ká'í'ha to miss the aim in shooting, firing, striking, throwing: tsuí káhlia n's; wiggá n's há'nk kálha and he missed me; by a hairbreadth he missed me, 23, 17.; tsuí nish kákí'ha and they missed me at every shot they fired, 22, 10.; tehú kálhian then (he) missed while striking, 114. 8. Cf. 31, 10, 110, 9, 125, 8. Cf. shá'ha.

ká'í'h'hóta, ká'hí'hta, d. ká'í'h'héta to miss the aim at the time being, 125, 4.: k. ktáyatka he threw a stone, but missed, 125, 5.

ká'íli'ak, ká'íl'éak; see kéliak.

ká'ílpa'ksh Mod. for kélpo'ksh Kl. and Mod., q. v.

ká'í-tata, ká-ítatá, ká'í táta (1) adv. loc., nowhere, at no place. (2) adv. temp., no more, at no time, not at any time, never, 60, 20.: ká-i an tatá mánsh nás'ha I am no longer sick; k. gátpant they never came again, 28, 12.
káitua, ká-i tuá (1) nothing, not a thing or article, 39, 8, 15, 41, 7, 95, 13: káitua wawáwish káila unproductive soil. (2) none, no one, not even a single one, when used of persons, animals: k. shúčká (chúagshá) having obtained none (of the women to be enslaved), 23, 7. From ká-i, tuá.

ká-i-nu, kayú, Mod. for káyuteh Kl. q. v.

káya, ká-ia, ká-ie. (d. kákia,) pl. túmi k. entrails of animals; yel, bowet.
káyaiha, káyaya to weep as a mourner, to cry mournfully. Cf. káhaka.
káyak, káyak, adv., (1) not yet: káyak wenggápkash when not dead yet.

38, 1. (2) never, at no time: káyak kátki'nan not sleeping at all, 134, 21: káyak wémélank never recovering again, 63, 20. (3) not at all, in no manner, moways: k. tádsh tálakaní but they do not paint (them) at all, 87, 3.: káyak hishtéháktaun not at all in a boisterous, unfriendly manner, 37, 2.: káyak hassanákíaik exchanging no words at all, 66, 7.: káyak húnksht shéwanañk not giving to him anything, 113, 8. From ká-i, ak.

kákán, gággan, pl. túmi k., crow: Kl., 180, 7. Cf. kák. Onomatop.
kákash, d. kakálash (1) great blue heron, yellow-breasted, edge of wings brown-colored: Ardea herodias L. Onomatop. (2) Kakash, nom. pr. of an Indian conjurer or wizard, called "Doctor John". Several texts obtained of him are inserted in this report. His trial for witchcraft is mentioned pp. 61–66.

Kákásam Yaína, nom. pr. of a little mountain northwest of the Klamath agency buildings, named after the kákash-heron.

kália, d. of kálbia; see kalha.

Kák K'sháwaliáksh, nom. pr. of a locality not very distant from Klamath Marsh, where a halt is made by the Lake people when returning home from the wókash harvest, 74, 17. From kák, kshawaliëga.

kákô, poss. kákwum, d. kákgo (1) bone; bone-substance, 71, 7.: k. yáhi, k. yámañsh grain of beads made of bone, looking like small whitish disks, with a usual diameter of one-fourth of an inch; k. pil kéká he was reduced to mere bones, 95, 13.; cf. 157, 41; kákó bela reduced to mere bones; lit. "bones only", 101, 7.; kákwatka shu kíbola stopabal with horse-rib)-bones they put off the fiber-bark, 118, 20. (2) jaw, jibbone. (3) with a pronunciation somewhat different: molár tooth.

Kákši, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; stands for Kák-kshí, "Riven’s Home".
Kálkali, kálkali, kólkoli, d. kakálkali, kokólkoli round, rounded, of round shape, viz.: (1) disk-shaped or circular, lenticular, 91, 5. (2) cylindrical: yánte kálkali the yánte-root is cylindrical, 146, 1. (3) annular — (1) ball-shaped, globiform: kólkoli kéwash a ball for playing; káls kálkali the kals-root is globular, 147, 6 — Original form: kálkal-li. Cf. Shemíic: gi' galgal.

Kálzalsh, kálzalsh, d. kakálzalsh; see kálsh No. 2.

Kálmošk, d. kakálmošk globinworm, firefly, Mod.; not Kl.

Kálto, kálú, poss. kalowam, locat. kaluštat, kálo-utat, kálowat, káluat clear sky, cloudless sky, 96, 20: k. wikt near, close to the sky, 101, 6, 7: k. gi the sky is clear: kálú kapáta at kápka the kápka pine now reached up to the sky, 100, 8; sht'íya pit'iga kálmat he lined pitch over the sky, 96, 20.

Incantations: 162; 1, and Note: 162; 4, 176; 1, 2, 177; 24. Cf. paishash.

Kálsh, the edible root or tuber of the witchpaw water-plant: káls kálkali the kals-root is globular, 147, 6. Der. Kal, rad. of kálkali.

Kálzalsh, kakálzalsh, d. kakálsh, a nightbird of gray hue, small (7–8"), variously spotted like the pit'ípaš, living in woods. Males and females are supposed to be fog-makers because they fly about in cold nights, during which fog is often formed, 166; 22, 23, 180; 9 Abbr. from kálzalsh.

Káltki, d. kakálti (1) to become round: k. at unkálosh the moon is just full. (2) to become hard, dry, strong. Der. Kal, rad. of kálkali. Cf. táztki.

Kamutáta, zamutáta, d. kàkamutáta grasshopper, Mod. for tahtá-ash Kl, q. v. Cf. kámat.

Kapkapagínk i!, pl. kakkapagínk at! exclam. hash up! don't speak further about it! stop talking about this matter! Kl. for kapkapagínk -i at! pl. kapkapagínk -i at! Mod. Cf. kómkem.

Káta, gáta, d. kakáta to gnaw, erode; to chew at; same as káta No. 2.

Káwiash, d. kakwiash unripe, not yet ripened or matured. Cf. yématko.

Kàsh'táma to keep off, to keep or retain away from repeatedly; to prevent from doing something through admonition, 96, 15. Der. ko-ash (2).

Kalsho, kàldsnu, kiyétcho, d. kakálshun chin: kàldsúksaksúna lákghktsa (it) grazed him on the chin, 30, 5.

Kí'gi, kí'ki, kí'gi, ze'gi, kàyeké, ká-iki, d. kakí'gi, käkégi (1) not to exist; not to be on hand, or present: hí wàg'n kí'gi if a wagon is not to be
had, 87, 5.; k gé-ú wí'ush I have no canoe, 122, 21.; k. műsh wí'ush I have
no canoe on hand (2) to disappear, to wane, recede; to be gone: k. sha
waita they are absent the whole day, 110, 18.: paíshash k. the clouds disap-
ppear; k. gé-ú pépkash wí'ish the lumber-board swings under my tread, 178;
8.; wásh kë'kin the prairie-wolf disappeared, 128, 5. cf. 7.; káyeke he, she
is gone. Mod. euphemistically for “he, she is dead”; kë'sh k. the snow is
gone. (3) to be scarce, unfrequent. Cf. kinkam. (4) to be powerless, de-
cicient in strength: kahik'gi a nísh tehó'ksh my legs do not support me, I am
lame. Der. ké'gi, gi. Cf kë'sh; gë'gi, laki, lëki.
K gî'pële, d. këgî'pële to be absent again; to disappear again; námuk
hú'k wuyálapsh k. all the icicles disappeared, 112, 19. Der. kë'gi, -pëli.
K kë'k, d. kë'kak penis of persons and animals. K'unúkametcham k., ludic-
erous name given to the thistle. Der. këka.
Këkak ils'h, ludicrous nickname given by the Klamath Lake people to
some Oregonian tribe. K'anúkametch is said to have created them from
skunks, 103, 2.; but the name itself points to the d. form of kë'k, with
the suffix -xa appended. Cf. kë katís'h, kë'k.
Këk'l'kis'h, pl tůmi k., one who gesticulates; actor, orator, speaker: Súnde
k. Sunday speaker, preacher. Der. kë'la.
Këk. Tal'k s'h, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Williamson River: lit.
“Two phalli standing aside of each other, touching each other”. Refers
to rock-pillars. Der. kë'k, talíga
Kël'k, Kël'k, d. kë'k'k'alá, Kë'k'k'alá, këk'alá, (1) to do or perform with actions of
the body, demonstrations, playful gestures etc.; to gesticulate; said of speak-
ers, playing children etc.: tůsh ak nen hú'k wá'k k. what can they be doing
at some place or other? 110, 19. (2) to act extravagantly, to behave fool-
ishly. Cf. ká'ka, ká-ikash, këk'k'k'k'k'sh, lëshuatíash, utússutíash.
Kë'l'o, Kë'lú, d. Këk'aló (or Këlham, d. Këk'k'la: supply kósh or ánku)
juniper-tree: Juniperus occidentalis. Mú'ni k. háktakt túíya an enormous ju-
nicer-tree stood there below (me), 30, 12.
Kë'llu. Tzál'ama'nna, nom. pr of a lodge-site or locality on the Sprague
River: “Juniper-tree on hill.”
Këmat, Zëmat, d. këmat back of persons and animals; zëmatán (for
këmatán tana) behind on back; zëmatán soldapkútko buttoned behind.
ké'm'tanu kšeluish mane (of horse); kémat p'ka ám wildshtak it will cover the back only, 125, 9.; ki'm'tat (for kémattat) on their backs, 75, 3.

kii'sh, kii'sh, pl. túmi k., a small, oblong, hard and farinaceous eatable root, of whitish color, growing in quantities in the Pacific States and Territories and serving as food to the Indian tribes; commonly called ipo, potato, wild potato or ipo, ipa, q. v. It is often shaped like a date-kernel; the plant producing it is a species of Couteohorus, with stalk furcated. K. méya, shtái-ša to dig ipo-roots, 109, 1, 118, 3-8.; cf. 135, 1, 2, 147, 8. and knii't.

kii'shla to gather ipas, to pull the kii'kash-root, 74, 3, 75, 21.; kii'kash'm ni "in the ipo-season", a time of the year corresponding to our month of June.

kii'sh, d. kekčash red-tailed squirrel-hawk; Buteo tularius.

kii'sh, kii'ash had thing; a term used to prevent children from handling or eating certain articles. Der. kii'i or kii-i. Cf. kii'ashnáma.

kii'dsha, zé'dsha, d. kektcha to grow; said of plants only, 100, 7.; to sprout up, grow up, 95, 3, 101, 16.; k. kšii'nat grows on grass-stalks, 148, 5.; k. saqatata grows on prairies, 146, 3, 12.; k. túm grows in profusion, 148, 11.; kii'dshá léniu shá Modok the kii'kash-root grows in the Modoc country, 147, 18.; tsii kii'dshá húk then it grew up, 100, 7.; ketsa pánpali grows white, 149, 20.; ati at kii'dshisht until it had grown high, 95, 4. Cf. t'shin.

kii'dshika, d. kekásthika, kii'kásthika; v. intr. and impers. (1) to become tired, exhausted, fatigued; Miiatash liipáka Modoc káshik the Pit River Indians became exhausted before the Modocs; nish ká-a kii'dshika I became much exhausted, 20, 1. (2) to be tired, exhausted, worn out; ati án kii'hunksh I have talked to satisfy, 42, 3. Cf. keshga.

kii'dshikóla, kii'kásthikóla, d. kekásthikóla to rest, repose, take a rest or lull.

kii'dshunta, d. kekásthnúta to grow while something else is done or going on, to grow at the time being, 101, 16. Durat. of kii'dshina.

kii'sh, kii'sh, Mod. zé-i'sh, d. kekčash rattle-snake, 180, 16. Among the four species found in the West Crotalus constrictus is the most common.

Kii'shan shpaúiúsh remin of rattle-snake; snake-remin. Quot. under kí'ka.

kii'kam má'm nish (1) tendril on creepers, vines etc. (2) ivy. Der. kémni.

kii'kám shi, kii'kétsh, Kl. kekčech, géñgsh, pl. túmi k., vein, blood-vein.

kéko, k'í'ku, d. kékgo to try, undertake, endeavor; máuktuna kékgo to make many trials, to undertake, frequently, to try in every way. Quot. under keshga.
k̓eč̓ o-úya, k̓ekowīya, d. k̓ekgowīya to try for a while, to attempt more than once; k̓ shuíl̓k̓ishəm̓ ścihtgə gi'uga he attempted several times to reach the reservation-ground, 55, 10. Der. k̓éko, -húya.

k̓éla k̓, k̓áliak, k̓áliak, obj. k̓áliash, locat. k̓élianti, d. k̓ékáliak, adj., (1) being without, not possessed of; lacking, wanting, deprived of: k̓ páš without food, 136, 8.: k̓ tuá empty, vacant: k̓ kl̓áłkgish not armed with guns, 41, 12.: k̓ s̓hul̓ótl̓ish naked, undressed: k̓ k̓ózpash stupid, foolish, extravagant, deprived of common sense. Mod.: k̓áliak skútash without a mantle on, 186; 54., Mod.: k̓áliak s̓ náwedsh, obj. k̓áliash for k̓áliash sn̓áwedsh an unmarried man, 60, 2. and Note: tel̓á k̓áliak wá wáns they lived unmarried, 107, 2. Cf. 55, 15, 77, 1. (2) in the absence of is expressed by the locat. case: Meacham k̓élianta during Meacham's absence, 41, 10.: k̓élianta k̓élishat no snow lying on the ground, 57, 21.: k̓éliant wáwash the prairie-wolf not being at home, 105, 3.

k̓él̓ a, d. k̓ékál̓a: see gél̓a.

k̓él̓p̓a, d. k̓ékál̓pa to pant, to breathe heavily from internal heat.

k̓él̓p̓ka, d. k̓ékál̓pka, v. trans. and impers. to be hot, to feel warm; said of the temperature of weather, water, body and the fire heat: Titzash k̓. It̓áč̓ feels hot. Tit̓áč̓ is very warm: tel̓á k̓ to feel warm, lit. "to feel warm as to the body": k̓ a át after they are heated, 82, 8.; k̓él̓p̓uk when feeling hot, 82, 9.; k̓ú-i k̓él̓p̓okshtak (for k̓él̓p̓oksht ak) the stones having just been heated, 113, 1. Cf. kit̓áta, shál̓a.

k̓él̓p̓oksht, zélp̓oks. in Mod. also: k̓él̓p̓aks, d. k̓ékál̓poks (1) adj., hot, heated, boiling, overheated; said of the temperature of the animal body and of winds, fire, objects of nature, boiling water etc.: k̓ mášash fér̓ér̓. fèv̓ér̓ish disease: k̓él̓p̓akshtalə k̓ál̓ltalə m̓úshá (mú) I am sliding downward towards the burning region, 173, 2.: k̓ú-yat̓at̓ k̓él̓p̓okshtat with heated stones, 148, 17. (2) subst. dry temperature; heat. (3) subst., fever: zélp̓ogs másha to be sick with fever.

k̓él̓n̓a, d. k̓ékáln̓a to bathe in warm or hot water. Cf. k̓él̓p̓ka, péwa.

k̓él̓n̓ash, d. k̓ékáln̓ash hot, boiling; said of liquids. K̓í łuas ámpu Hot Springs, nom. pr. of a locality

k̓ém̓k̓em, zén̓um̓, d. kež̓án̓um̓, adv., quietly, still, silently: k̓ a gín! pl. kež̓án̓um̓ a gín̓ át! (gin, gín̓, abbr. from gi'úk) keep quiet! be still!
ké'mi, ká'mi, d. ké'kamí'ni creeping plant, creeper, vine. Cf. ké'dsha.

ké'ni, zé'ni, -zé'n, case postp., with the meaning of (1) towards, in the direction of. (2) at that place, there. Often appended to local names, as Móattashzé'ni, Saikán, Tiwischzé'ni, Tehuazzé'ni, etc.

kénpkapshkál'i, a popular epithet given to the young silver fox, which figures as the mythic companion of K'mukametch. Cf. kenkatilatunash.

képkap, zépy'ap, d. ké'kak'kap (1) a species of butterfly originating through its metamorphosis, from the “wild silkworm”; cf. kch'apash.

(2) any diurnal lepidopterous insect with gray colors.

késhga, d. ké'shga (1) to be unable; connected usually with the verbal indefinite or a participle: k nú bòlash I cannot believe it; k ká-i nú k'í-ko'ko' I did not succeed when trying; k nú humásht kish I cannot consent, 42, 6.; k kani hunk nobody was able to, 128, 6., cf. 127, 8.; késhgúga idshí'shísh because they were unable to get them out, 38, 1., cf. 95, 5.; késhgu'k for ké'shga hík she could not, 121, 16. (2) to be impossible: k gu'í'shísh it is not possible to get over. Der. ká-i.

ké'tchí'katch, d. kéch'tchatchí little gray fox, a species of Urocyon; lit. “rough-furred”. Der. kchí'katchí. Cf. wán.

kíd'shí'na, kité'shí, d. kíd'shí'shma to pour over, upon: ámbu ktí'yatat k to pour water on the stones, 82, 8.

kíd'shí'pka, d. kíd'shíshipka to have the waterbrush. Cf. Kintpuash.

kí'ya, kí'a, d kí'kí'a, gígga to lie, to tell a lie, 40, 20, 41, 16.; to be a liar, 93, 2.; kí'ya! you lie! kí'yan ne-ul'kí'a to make fraudulent compacts (seemingly) in somebody's interest, 36, 14.; kíyántshísh giga they reported untruths, 38, 16.; kí' shé'wa nú hu'nke'shí I thought her to be a liar, 40, 21.; híi' i kí'napka if you should tell a lie or lie, 59, 3.; kí'tgik (for kí'tkí'i). 61, 3., see Note: kí'i'-á a nen Tétématis, kí'ya hu'nk Tétématis Aant Susie lies by saying this, 64, 4, 5, 6.

kíl, kíla, nkíl, nzíl, d. kí'kí'kál, nzí'n'zal, the adverbial form of kíla: (1) rashly, quickly, hurriedly, suddenly: kíla gën'í! make hurry! go quick! (2) strongly, forcibly; a great deal; nkíl yú'ta to be heavy in weight; nzíl pel-pela to work hard. (3) aloud: k hí'í'ma to cry aloud or: to produce a loud or shrill sound; nzíl hí'í'ma múni lóloksgish the cannon makes a loud report. Cf. kíla, kíllí'tko.
ki'la, kil'a, nki'la, ugi'la, d'kik'a, uzing'la (1) to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry: uki'llan hůhō'tehna they ran away fast, 12, 17. (2) to be quick, fast, impetuous, rapid: uki'llank t'shin to grow fast; uki'llank nášlsh sko'tki! cross as over quickly! 122, 7., cf. 21, 22. (3) to be angry, irate, wrath, pugnacious. (4) to be strong, powerful: ká-i k. to be without strength: kíllan shléwi it blows a gale. Mod.; uki'llank shishúkisk shishúkisk shishúkisk a brave fighter; kíllank tsúma to sing loud, 70, 2.; kíllank i'sh gu'tash ku'ntečá'í! The bee bite me sharply in the fur! 119, 6. Cf. k'í'l, k'il'liko.

ki'litko, d. kik'alzántko; see kil'a.

killétana, d. kikélétana (1) to insist upon, to tell forcibly; k. nášash géntge he insisted upon our going, 34, 9.; nášash killétanmphka he will insist upon ye, 39, 1. (2) to reproach, reprimand. Der. kil'a.

killikánka, d. kikélíkánka to speed off, to move with great speed, to run fast, 30, 4. Der. kil'a.

kíllítka, nkillítko (1) hurried, accelerated, rapid: mú' nkillítksh tiwish mi'lsmpksh the roar of the rapidly rushing waters, 94, 5. (2) strong, rigorous; brave, gallant, plucky: k. tsulin'ks gi'maphk the body will become rigorous, 142, 9.; also used of man. things: nkillítko látchash “strong-house”, jail, guard-house. (3) severe, harsh; k. ná'ulaks the law is strict, 60, 4. (4) subst., force, power, strength, 139, 7. Partic. of kil'a, q. v.

k't'sh, d. kik'sh lie, lying statement, untruth: ká-i k. it is true, certain, sure; there is no doubt about it. Contr. from kiyash. Der. kiya.

kitíta, kit'éta, d. kik'táta (1) to throw upon, pour on water, liquids: ámpu keldkapkash k. to spill. (2) to throw into water. (3) v. intr., to burst, explode: k. piták nášash her belly burst asunder, shed its contents, 105, 16.

kititéchna, d. kikátitéchna to spill: tehkélí k. to spill blood. 13, 7. Mod. for kitéchna Kl

kitzóga, d. kik'tzóga to fill with water or any other liquid.

kit'la, d. kikál'ma to overflood. Cf. tehékága.

kitóka, d. kiktóka, ketóka to drain, to take the water out; to bail: vünshta: ámpú k. to bail a canoe.

kit'léka, d. kikt'éla to fill in quantities, to pour down: kòodshash kílza a heavy rain is falling.

kitótéchna, d. kiktótechna; same as kititéchna, q. v. Kl.
kítna, n. [ke'tna] to pour on, upon, on the surface of: k' li'lpat to pour into the eye; said of coal mixed with blood, 71, 9.
kítna, d. kíkátína to pour into, to pour upon; ámbu kítniáni, to pour water into, 119, 9. *Der.* kítua.
kítni, d. kíkátíni to put in, mix in; said of milk put in tea, of yeast put in dough, and of other processes of assimilation. *Der.* kítua. Cf. kéwa.
kítulála, d. kíktulálá to sprinkle, to pour upon or into; ámbu hú'n kítulál' i láh'ukshla'! throw water into that fire! *Cf.* kílnalá.
kítútana, d. kíktútana to throw or to pour along, to pour or throw a liquid over: pi k. ámbu nísh he throw water on me.
kítechkitché, kítechkítché, d. kíkátéchkitché, kékátéchkitché, adv. of kitechkitché: (1) roughly, not smoothly. (2) lightly fitting.
kítechkitchéli, kítechkitchéli, d. kíkátéchkitchéli, kekátéchkitchéli (1) rough, of a rough surface; said of furs, tissues etc.: k tehúdish wooden shirt. (2) tight-fitting, adjusting itself closely. (3) gray, of grayish tint or color; so called after the kékétkitché (q. v.) fox-species. *Der.* kítchéla.
Kíntí, nom. pl. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near Modoc Point, close to the scene of the legendary encounter of “Old Grizzly” and “Old Gray Wolf”, 131, 5.
kíwash, d. kíkwash chhippawwill, a night bird: *Antrostomus Nattalli;* Mod.: term unknown to Kl.
k'léka, kléka, kléká, d. klékla, klékka (1) to reach, to reach to, to arrive: tsúi nat lá'p k., tsúi nat ktsi'ktsa then two of us come up (on the rock) and we crept along (its surface), 22, 18. (2) to turn into, to be changed into, to come out as, to become: k'ésh wé'sh k. the snow turns to ice; k-oi k. to become spoiled, musty, mouldy, unfit for use, 148, 4, 15.: nánuk kîko pi k. all his body became reduced to mere bones, 95, 13.: hú kíá-i kléka they became rocks, 131, 3.: cf. 73, 6, 131, 15, 132, 7.: sheshalélesh kéléza he became a warrior, 90, 20.: cf. 3, 7. (3) to die, to expire; mostly used of natural, not of violent death: cf. 64, 15. and tehóka: kléza he dies, 85, 16, 17. klakát n' únkk shlii-ôk I may die for having seen him, 129, 5.: tunépam waitólan kéléksht vumí the fifth day after each death they bury the body, 85, 1. *Mod.: kléksht at his death, 87, 1, 89, 3, 6.: klékuish after his death, 65, 20.: klékuish at just after his death, 65, 8.: klékatko dead,
kítua — k'léwi.

deceased: the dead person, corpse, 85, 4-14.; k'lekátk gül'ga hisháلكgá stillborn male child; k'lekátko témátksh dead body, mortal coil; k'lekátk in the sense of half dead, almost dead, 177; 29.; cf. 196; 8. and Note; lípuk k'lekátk'i'pka both lay dead on the ground, 110, 17. and Note; k'uki k'lekátko they weep for cause of death, 82, 5.; k’lekshatála and k'leksh-tala, in the locution “k. telsháŋmpka”, ungrammatic abbreviations of k'lekapkashatála telsháŋmpka to look towards the spirit-land, to be on the verge of death, lit. “to look towards those who have died before”, 158; 74.; k’lé’ksh telsháŋmpka, 68, 8. stands for k'lekápkash t. Cf. 82, 12, 87, 11, 110, 6. and in the Dictionary: iwígöksh, ksháwal, ksh’lé’ká, kusišna. K. refers to one person or anim. being; speaking of a plurality of subjects, three verbs are in use: (a) lúla, lóla, q. v.; see also lúlatko, lúsh; (b) kalinla: kahi'napka núnnik all have died in my absence, 183; 13, 194; 16. and Notes; (c) wénka, wéngga, q. v.
k'lekála, k'lekála, d. kékikála, k'lekikála (1) v. intr. to be moribund, at the point of death; to sink fast, 138, 7. (2) v. trans., to suffer bereavement, to lose children, relatives by death, 142, 13. (3) subst., mother of an infant just deceased. (4) subst., placental matter, after-birth, cf. genáli.
k'lekapkash, d. of k'lekátko; see k'léka (3).
k'lékná (1) to be half dead, almost dying; at k'lekunápk kákó bélá he was reduced to mere bones and almost dead at a far-off distance, 101, 6. (2) to be afflicted with mortal sorrow. Der. K'léka (3).
k'lekátkisht, k'lé’k'kísht substance producing death; deadly poison, dangerous drug, 150, 1. 2.; k. yía’uks poison berries. Der. K'léka (3).
k'léwi, k'láwi, k'léwi, d. kékhi, kékhi, v. intr., to cease, quit, stop; to come to an end, finish, stop short, 20, 5, 38, 19.; at ní k. shishú kash now I want to stop warfare, 14, 1.; tehó k. tehú k. then he, she ceased; then they quit; a very common phrase, often applied without necessity, cf. 20, 5, 37, 21, 85, 10, 89, 7, 96, 17.; é nú k'léwi-nápka hónu‘íŋshksh I will heksh it up, cease speaking about it; k'léwi'shmat at after (they) had ceased (shooting) 20, 5.; k. used in the medial sense of “to surrender”, 39, 1.; k'léwúk subsequently, afterwards: in this signification it occurs only when standing absolutely: k'léwúk guhúshktcha hereupon he set out; lit. “after finishing (the above-said), he set out,” 141, 12. cf. 111, 3.
kléwid'sha, d. klék'lúdsha: to leave, quit, to start away from; látchash, kúlka. k. to leave the lake, country; cf. 39, 5.; kléwidshípka A-ułskúi the Klamath Lake Indians had dispersed, 28, 4.
kléwid'shna, d. klék'lúdshna (1) to abandon, relinquish by walking away; kléwidshnamw kewčas tehí'shžéní leaving their children at home 118, 3. (2) to abandon maliciously or treacherously, 55, 8.
k'líka, d. k'lík'ga to be in a hurry or haste, to hurry up; klíká nu nen I have no time; ká-i nú k'líká I have time, I am at full leisure; klíkung an ká-i mish tehíwaya I have no time to wait for you; klíkung an ká-i shun-udshat I have no time for fishing with the line. Der. k'ila.
klópa, k'lo'pa, d. k'lo'pa (1) to wheeze (2) to move the tongue between the compressed lips, Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. hlopa
kó-ena, d. ko-é'kóa, kó'kóa to leave tracks, foot-prints, Mod. Cf. goyéna, kueisli, ku'entehma.
k'óliégsh, Mod. k'nihégh, k'éyeksh, d. kók'óliégsh, Mod k'nihéghsh orphan who has lost both parents; snawéshíga k. female orphan, father and mother deceased; k'nihéghsh shíkto like an orphan, 55, 18. Cf. lúla.
kó-i, kó-idshi; see kú-i, kú-idshi.
kó-il, kú'il, d. k'óilk'ul (1) mountain sheep, Mod. for wíesli Kl. (2) sometimes used for the domestic sheep (see shíp) and goat.
kó-ítchchta, d. kó-úkú'tchetchta to bite somebody in the bone. Der. kóka. Cf. ku'íka, ku'atchehaka.
kóka, kóka, kóga, d. kók'óga (1) to bite; to bite into; k'é-šam nú kókatko I am bitten by a rattlesnake: kók'ónapkug intending to bite, 184; 30. (2) to suck, to suck out, viz. first to bite and then to suck from the bite: nú-paks af nú kóga I am sucking out the disease, 155; 17, 156; 28. Cf. épsha, hánshma. (3) to eat up, devour, 169; 54, 177; 32. (4) to weep, lament with suppressed voice and biting the teeth; different from kúkí, q. v.
kók'ága, kókák, kók'ága, d. kók'ágak, kók'ága (1) river of moderate width and depth; stream, streamlet, creek, brook, 30, 21.: ditch, small water-course; kók'ágastúntiél'shití ditch filled with water, wet ditch. (2) spring of water; such springs are called “little rivers” in the Klamath country, because they surge at once from the soil, which consists of volcanic sand, with a very considerable amount of water, forming ponds from twenty to forty feet wide. Dim. kóke.
kokagtalkni, adj., (1) coming over the stream; k gépgapit they returned over a brook, 29, 14. (2) coming from or living on the other side of a rivulet, brook or water-course. Der. kókaga, -tala, -kni.

Kókáksaksí, nom. pr. of a fording place, "at Little River", probably northeast of Linkville, 19, 7.; sa gelöla Kókáksaks they dismounted at Little River, 20, 13. A large spring of this name is fifteen miles east of the Klamath agency buildings, on the road from there to Yá-neks.

Kókáksí, (1) nom. pr. of a camping place on a tributary of the Williamson river. (2) nom. pr. of a lodge-site or camp in Sprague River Valley, also called Kókazuímí.

ekókálam, kókélam, poss. case of kóke, q. v.

kokalkokáltko, d. kokgalkokgáltko (1) weak in the joints of knees, fingers, elbows etc.; said, e. g., of children just commencing to walk. Kl. (2) clumsy, shapeless, Mod. Cf. kállahi.

kókanaka, kúkanaka, d. kokókanaka (1) to masticate, chew; kátkal k, to masticate tobacco; kúkanaka sha tálatka they masticate with the teeth, 149, 13.; cf. kichán. (2) to gnash or grate with the teeth. Der. kóka (1). Cf. shekukédsha.

kóke, kóka, kúke, Mod. kóke, kókai, d. kókge, kúkga (1) river, stream, large running water; kóke yudalina alongside the river, along the river beach, 127, 11.; E-nókalikin kóka Wood River; kókálam kta yıga the pebbles of the river, Mod.; kókélam shumáikish mouth of river; kókálam pálkuish dry bed of a river, dry river bottom, 21, 15.; deep furrow; kúkgetat gágáka to cross rivers. Cf. gákna. (2) Kóke, locat. Kókétat, is nom. pr. of all the larger rivers of the country, being frequently used without further epithet: the hearer has to gather from the context which river is referred to. Thus we find the Williamson, Lost, Sprague, and Klamath Rivers called "the River", whereas to the Pit, Sacramento, Rogue, Umpqua, Willámet, Columbia and other rivers adjectives are usually prefixed. The Sprague River is generally called P'laikú Kóke, abbr. P'laikú, P'li; the Pit River: Moatuashzéni Kóke. The Williamson River is referred to in 16, 16, 28, 1, 143, 1.; in 54, 1. it is called Yá-aga kóke, cf. Yá-agá. The Lost River, in the former country of the Modocs, is referred to in 33, 2, 36, 9, 21, 37, 12, 16, 75, 21.
Köke'tat, locat, of köke (2): sometimes used instead of Köke, q. v.
kökaks, d. kokákágs, a species of duck, red-eyed; not often seen flying.

Probably a grebe of the genus Podiceps. Cf. kuftia.
kokut, pl. túnni k, to drink; said of infants only. Der. kóka. Cf. pópe'i.

Kokolish, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: means "Kok-root Eater", and, as a consequence of this, "of repugnant breath". Der. kól.

Kózpaš, d. kózpašp (1) thought, reflection; gén mákłaksham k, the
disposition of my people, 59. 22. (2) memory, remembrance, recollection.
(3) mind; mental faculty Mod. for héshkanksh Kl. and Mod. Der.
kóžpa, d. of kópa.

Kól, kul, gúl, gúl, (d. kókol), pl. túnni k, edible root of the kulam-plant.
This root has a brownish color and a pungent, but not disagreeable taste, when first dug; after roasting it is black and spreads a fetid smell, but is very nutritious and highly prized by Indians; it looks like an irregularly-shaped beet, and is from one to three inches long. 147, 9-13.

Kolalsha, d. kolalsha to gather annually the kol- or Valeriana-root, 74, 3, kolalsha'mi in the kol-gathering time. This root is dug throughout all the warmer months of the year.

Kolam, gúlan, pl. túnni k, plant producing the kol-root or: wild tobacco-plant. The kulam-plant has been identified with some species of Aralia, and with the Valeriana edulis or tobacco root, which has a less woody root than the Aralia; cf. Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, p. 409. Táktaki tehélash gúlan múkuk the stalk of the kol-plant is red when ripe, 147, 9.

Kolamžéni Köke, nom. pr. of an Oregonian river; probably no other than the Des Chutes River. K. K. tū tun'su Sídaitk lúpian the river of the kol-root country runs on the east side of Sídaitki.

Kólkolí, d. kokólki: see kálkali.

Kólkolsh, kololsh, d. kokólzolsh thimble. When used as an intertribal currency, a dozen thimbles are worth among these Indians about $1.50. Der. kálkali.

Kópa, d. kóza, kóka (1) to think, to reflect; to study: tídsh kózpatko
well disposed, generous, liberal (2) to suppose, believe: káikik, pínám kú-i
giwish they did not believe that outrages had been committed by their own
people, 38, 17. (3) to recall to one's mind, to recollect, remember. Mod. for
hushkanka Kl. and Mod. Cf. kopákta, shéwa.
kopákta, kúpáktta, d. koşpákta to think of; to remember, recollect. Only
the d-form is in general use. Mod. Der. képa.
kúpká, kóvka, 144, 11.; same as kúpka, q. v. Cf. kuáka, kóka (1).
ko-úyuwa to bite each other. Der. kóka (1).
kowitiwatko, d. kowikowitiwatko (1) grimacing, making faces, distorting
the features (2) frowning.
kuákuaksh, d. huahuákuaksh gillflirt marí, mare raptured in feeling.
Der. the redupl. kéwa.
kuáta, kuáta, d. kuákuáta (1) to be hard, firm, of hard or solid consistence;
to be tight; at k. kéla-shí now the sand has hardened; partic. kuátuatko
hardened, tightened, firm. (2) adv., firmly, tightly; forcibly, with energetic
grasp; húnk k shunkápká she held her firmly, 55, 6.; k. shléchíka to be
firmly; kuáta with a firm grasp, 162; 3. (3) adj. hard; solid, firm, tight;
kuáta kú-i a hard stone.
kúí, kú-i, kó-i, d. kúki, kóki, adv. of kú'dshi: (1) badly, wretchedly;
when speaking of physical qualities of anim. or inan. objects: k. ně pka
it is bad weather or these are hard times; cf. ně pka; k. pilui to smell badly;
k. pilúyaash onion (wild); k. tehá m'l úk the signs are bad for ye. 133, 6.;
k. táka to be dull, blunt; kó-i túnéash disturb, bad noise: kó-itoks ni
húsha ta I feel unwell. (2) wrongly, wickedly, unjustly; used when speaking
of wicked or hateful moral qualities: kú-i shíta to spoil, to break. 132, 5.
6.; to treat badly, abuse, injure, outrage, 36, 20., to do wrong, neglect one's
duty; k. shléinash aggrieved in one's heart, or of wicked intentions; ká
shpáhi to look up for punishment, Mod.; i a kú-i gi! you are wrong! kó-i
né-ulga É-nkshína the Klamath Lake people did wrong, acted in a wicked
manner, 35, 5., sa kú-i ha'k tsa they lived miserably all the time. 78, 12.,
cf. 78, 5.; kú-i sú'íta stámas to embitter each other's hearts. 78, 5.; kú-i gi
to do evil to, 139, 5.
Kúid'sha. Núsh' Gítko Ugly Head, nom. pr. of one of the ten wives of
Lel'kash, a former Klamath Lake chief.
kúid'shi, kú-id'shi, d. ku'íd'shi, kok'id'shi, adj. (1) bad, wretched, unusable,
abominous in the physical sense; k. kii'in rotten or poisoned fish. 132,
3.4: misshaped, ugly; hard, rocky, inaccessible, impracticable; kúitsant tehiá ktáiyat they remained within inaccessible rocks, 21, 13.; k. ámbu háktakt húniawark there the water is of difficult passage on account of the softness of its bottom, 20, 3.4.; sterile, unproductive: k. kúla bad land. (2) bad, wrong, mischievous; embodying all the bad and obnoxious moral qualities: k. stémash a bad character; kó-idsha ne-ul'jóga for having done mischief, 192; 8.; k. máklaks a dangerous, wicked fellow, 184; 28.; kó-idshi wátsag a vicious dog, 184; 30.; stubborn, inflexible; wrong-doing, vulgar, unbecoming; kó-idshitoksh húshmaksh a criminal, a rogue, Mod.; terrible, horrific: kú-idshi skúks a wicked spirit, ghost, 127, 13, 128, 1.; kó-idshi shní'sh a conjurer's song of pernicious influence, 179; 7.

ku'ihégsh, kúyecksh; Mod. for kóhiégsh, q.v.

kúki, d. kükki to lament, weep, mourn silently over somebody: k. káleaktoko they mourn silently for cause of death, 82, 1. 5. and Note. Abbr. from kúkia and thereby differing from kéka (1) Cf. káhúha, káyáilha.

kúlú, kúhnág, kú'me; see gúlu, gúhnaga, kú'mme.

kú'tpash, d. kükát'pash gmat. Der. gúta.

X.

A number of terms commencing in g, k and especially in k are sometimes pronounced with z. No list of these is needed, for they are given in alphabetic order under k, as zú'mat, zé-í'sh, zél'pka, zém'zem, -zé'ní, zé'zap, zú'mme and others.

I.

This sound is interchangeable with u and bl in a few terms; l stands instead of r in words borrowed from foreign languages: ribbon, lipín, lipai. Initial l-, la- may be a prefix referring to the configuration of the soil, declivities etc., or to existence upon the ground; initial 1-, lu- may be a prefix indicating round or rounded, bulky shape, and in this case often refers to one subject or object only; cf. prefix pe-. The prefix le- is of a negative import. The initial syllables le-, li-, lu- and lka-, lze- are not prefixes, but radical syllables, each forming a series of verbs with their derivatives.

lá, -la, -le, adverbial particle of emphatic or augmentative signification:
kitéchka lá the smallest; tehó'kslé nú gatpántkí I shall come very soon.
lá-a, d. lalá-a; see blá-a.
laggá-idsa, d. lagga-idsa to stick up, to elevate or hang on a pole or stick; said of rounded, hollow and globular objects: telúłks gi lit telish
l. she hung on a stick the meat and the axes, 119, 12., cf. 20. Cf. lagga-idsa.
laggáya, d. laggáya, lalkáya, v. intr. 1) to hang down from, to be sticking on; to grow on trees or shrubs, as fruits, berries, 146, 9. 2) to stand in the sky; said of the celestial bodies, which seem suspended there. (3) Mod.: to be upset, to lie upside down, as bottles etc.
laggálágásh, d. lalgalakásh Adam’s Apple, thyroid cartilage; called by this term on account of its rounded shape. Der. laggáya.
laggáltchuna, d. laggalachtchuna to make gashes or long cuts; to cut by means of gashes; partic laggalachtchántko cut or slashed with gashes.
lá-iks, léikash, laigs, d. láiks, lalkash, lalékash fish-net with small meshes.
It is a dip-net provided with a handle and differs from the witsidas by its smaller meshes. Lá-ikash shitko shitka to embroider, viz. “to work net-like”. Cf. radix la- with látchca, lélsha
láyá to point at, to take aim; tam hái mish liyank téwi! did he shoot by aiming at you? 109, 17.; láyipka to point at somebody, or at the one speaking: shláánk húñkt layipaksht (for layipkasht) lálüksgishtha perceiving that he had pointed kis gan (at me), 30, 13., cf. 15. Cf. aláhia, kinnalpka
lák, lák, pl. tími d. long hair: 1) hair of head, scalp: yákamumpkuk 1. húñk in order to have a scalp-dance or scalp feast, 16, 10.; 1 shiáshka to cut off the hair, 89, 5, 90, 6.; 1 shú kálaldsa to cut off one’s own hair, 132, 6. Cf. kuñshka, (2) hair of mane, at tail or other long hair; ámpumam l. “horse-hair”, a film- or thread-like organism found in morasses and wet places, making snake-like motions in the water: a species of Gordius: 180; 18; and Note.
la-ká’dsha, d. lalká’dsha; same as lálkéha, q. v.
Láke láksi, n. m. pr. of a mountain situated between Crater Mountain and Upper Klamath Lake. Der láklaka.
láki, láki, lággia, d. lákí forehead, 24, 1 and Note, 97, 1. Der. lák.
lákia, d. lálkia (1) to put or place against something. (2) to stop or hang up; to cork; as barrels, bottles. Cf. shálgia, shálgidsha.
lákish, d. lálkish (1) cork, stopper, bung. (2) knob, as door-knob etc.
lákish shushá’sish hsuksmith: lit “lock-maker”. Halt English.
lák ‑lák a, hlákhlaka, d. lálík ‑laka to be, to become slick or slippery, as from ice, 111. 20. Cf. laklákki.
láklakpka, d. lálákhlakpka to whisper, to speak low‑voiced. Cf. léklekpka.
Láklakshhti, nom. pl. of a water-course west of the Klamath agency buildings. Cf. Lákeláksi.
lakálaki, hlákhláklí, d. hálakhkláklí, hálakhkláklí; said of inan. things.
(1) smooth, smoothed; slick, "slipping nice", polished. (2) slippery. (3) even, level. (4) thin, ting; the opposite of "bulky".
láklaks, d. lálákksam tuk, subchief. Cf. lálákki (4).
Lakāmín'skui, L. málkaks, nom. pl.: Klakamas Indians. The Klakamas tribe of the Upper Chinook family of aborigines lives at the Grande Ronde reservation and near Oregon City, Oregon.
lákpeks, d. lálkpeks askes, 14, 7. Cf. liššhlaksh.
láktash, d lálatktash, láktash (1) Haliotis or mother-of-pearl shell of the Pacific Ocean. One species of Haliotis, the Haliotis tuberculata, Span. arbores, is 8‑12" wide, 3 to 3½ lbs. in weight, and is gathered in large quantities near Cape Mendocino, Cal., and at other places on that coast by whites, Chinese and Indians, the mollusk serving as food, the shell for ornament. See "Bastian u. Hartmann, Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie, 1877 (ix. vol.) p. 71". Cf. ktehá. (2) when wrought out into ornaments: mother-of-pearl ornament: l. snawákitko wearing a necklace of this shell.
lákteha, d. lálatkétha: also, lakádska, d. lálkádska: (1) to eat, serve: to clip, crop; músh l. to eat the head off, to behead; tžálampani l. to eat through in the middle; lakádskatko wáitch lakádska horse. (2) to eat the throat of persons, animals: nde‑ndlzápkash l. after he fell they cut his throat, 42, 10.; Múšam músh lakádska be cut off the Southwind's head, 111, 10.
lakákash, d. lálkákash belt. Cf. wawá‑ush.
láki, láki, d. láki to be gone, lost: uté‑ish mín l. his bow is gone, meaning that it was stolen from him, skútash sha pálapka hú'ńksh; láki hunk they robbed him of that blanket: it is gone. Der. le, há, gí. Cf. kági (1) (2).
láki, d. and pl., láláki, láláki, lálázi (1) chief of an Indian tribe. Tutase‑zénina l. núni l. abbr. mú l head-chief, high chief; cf. 58, 1.; kitchkání l., abbr. kitéha, kitéha l. subchief, subalternate chief; láláki, or nánuk láláki, the head-chief and the subchiefs, 64, 8, 10. (and Title) 65, 14.; l. in the absolute form, is also used for subchief on pp. 59‑62.; sessalólish l. leader
of war-expeditions, also called l. kilū's. 28, 8; tídsi l., tíd-hšiš-kank'tk l. "peace-chief"; Wálumakí 1. the chief of the Rogue River Indians. 16, 7.; Tcháktot Sám'm 1. Tcháktot is chief of the Snake Indians. 58, 8.; Sái l. the Snake chief, 28, 7-10.; Mó'dokní 1. the Mo)dor chief, 38, 11, 39, 5., et. 21, 6, 37, 17.; laki 'a wćash son of a chief, the chief's son. 182; 6.; laki 'a pč-ip the chief's daughter, 190; 11.; laki 'a mksi to or of the chief's house. 60, 7.; laki 'a shas'moks the family, relatives of the chief. The attribute rich, wealthy is connected with the idea of an Indian chief throughout Oregon and also among many tribes of other territories; et. 182; 6, 7. (2) male person wielding power, authority, or influence: army officer; commander, leader; lord, ruler; master, employer; officer, manager, director, judge; agent of an Indian reservation. Mú l. tú tehía (for tehía) Bóshtin káiia the President of the United States: lit. "the head-chief living far off in the American land"; et. 38, 3.; Bóshtin l. the American commander. 11, 3, 6, lieutenant, 57, 4, 5. army officer, 43, 4, 55, 14.; skuyú i mitèk hú k lalakí the two officers in command dispatched as (there), 29, 12; agent of an Indian reservation, 36, 1, 2, 11.; laki 'a pipa pass-ticket, written permit to leave the Indian reservation temporarily, issued to Indians by the agents of the reserves; hú lalakí hš-kank the judges or jara passed sentence, 11, 6. 4. also stands for God and for K'wáktshí: pšaikiš 1. the heavenly lord, 134, 19.; múntš l. the great ruler. 40, 9, 192; 8.; and, with unknown reference, sháppashti mú l. gi I am the lord of the sun. 163; 15. (3) when used attributively, chief means more powerful or more influential than any other: shas'mash 1. kó'ú of all incantations that of the toad is the most powerful, 180, 17.; Shákášhtat 1. múlluk the two-hawk-spiral is the most powerful (charm) in any game. 134, 6.; (4) husband: 183; 19, 20, 21, 186, 55. Cf. hšiš-mash, lákíla. (5) subst. and adj. masculine, male animal: 1. tehisk'i male weasel; 1. ký-il ram, buck, wether; wo'n l. (for won laki 'a in 190; 16.) elk-back. Cf. laki 'a
laki 'a, laki 'a, l. laki 'a, subst. and adj., little male, young male; said of animals only: laki 'a wć-i young male for; used often in connection with names of animals showing the dim. form: laki 'a wilaga young male deer; laki 'a pů'kaii, muyam tú both upper or male both of a beaver, wood-chuck; et. 80, 1-6 and Note. Dim laki (5).
lākia la, lakialá, d. lakialá to marry; said of females only, 55, 18. Der. lāki (4). Cf. lishnáklsha, snawélsha.

Lážit, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point, on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake.

lāla, lála, lālla, d. lāla to slope downwards, to be steep, to form a declivity: partic. lálatko, lālatko sloping down, abrupt; lālatko walis précipice, steep rock or rocks. Cf. nálk.

lālágo (d. lālágo), pl. túmí l., pine gum: a clear substance flowing from pine-trees and hardening in a short time. Cf. lāla, wálakish.

lalá-ish, pl. túmí l., pregnant, with young, breeding; said of animals only: múshunsh l. pregnant cow. Der. lāla-a.

lálak, d. lálak brant, or Hamala goose: grayish-brown, paler below, head, neck and tail black: Anser canadensis. Onomatop.

lálamanatko, pl. túmí l., humpback. Der. lála. Cf. kílka, tíngauniko.

lálash, d. lálash flank, side of animal: lálashálala through the flanks.

156; 32. and Note: side of human body above hip; rib-portion. Der. lála.

lalaúshaltko, pl. túmí l., composed or built up of slaty, schistous formations, lava rocks: pipélántan kú'mme l. on two opposite sides of the lava-rock cave, 42, 19. Der. lálash. Cf. tchélčehlish.

lálawash, lálá-ush (1) slate-rock, schistous rock formation. (2) any rock of hard texture, as lava etc. Der. lāwa.

Lálawa wájíni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "At the Slate-Rock". Der. lálawash.

lálásh, d. lálásh, house-builder, constructor of buildings. Der. látcha.

lálía, d. lálía (1) to stick, remain upon; said of stains, patches etc. of rounded shape, 97, 1. (2) to be by or on, to stand near by. (3) to be near, to stand by the water: látchash a l. kókétat the boulder stands by the river.

lálía, láish, d. láilish mountain or hill slope, declivity, valley side; steep shore, 21, 15. Der. lāla.

Lálláks, "Sloping Steps"; name of a steep little eminence bordering on Klamath Marsh with about twenty-five steps for its ascent, 74, 15. Abbr. from Lállákish. Der. lāla.

lám, lám spirituous liquor; whisky, brandy, rum; láman or l. humótkish, l. wáko'ksh whisky- or rum-bottle. From Chin. J. lám, this from Engl. rum.
lāma, d. lālama (1) to be dizzy, giddy, bewildered. Cf. lā'mleunsh (2) to be drunk, tipsy: to be in a state of inebriation (3) to curse, to call approbrious names: tūna l. to curse once; to call by one saucy name. Cf. shā'mia.
lāmādsha, d. lāhmadsha to go ahead or to be ahead of others. Cf. Yāsh Lamā'dsh, yunādsha, tamādsha.
lāmkosh (1) a species of willow, sometimes used in constructing bridges.
(2) Lāmokus, nom. pl. of a brook in Sprague River Valley, about two yards wide and named after the willows growing on it. The whites, by a misunderstanding of the name, call it Whisky Creek; cf. lāmam wi-koksh, under lām.
lā'mleunsh dizziness, giddiness: state of bewilderment, Kl. Der lāma.
lām-punū'tkishti, abbr. lām punū'tkult, d. lālam punū'tkishti (1) glass-substance, (2) drinking-glass, tumbler. Der lām, punū'tkish.
Lānk-tehān, nom. pl. of Long John, a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2.
3. He figures in one of the Pit River raids: Lānk Tsānash teyish shiksga they also come near shooting Long John, 21, 16.
lāpakersh, d. lāpaklash shoulder. Der lāpok. Cf. tehāpal.
Lāpā-Kī tū Gitko, nom. pl. masc.: "Having-Two-Rumps": alludes either to gluttony or to some bodily deformity, 30, 19. Cf. Push-Kin.
lāpash, d. lāpash at two places, in two spots, localities, 75, 13. Der. lāpi.
lāpā'yalish, lápē-āsh twins. Der. lápeala.
lāpeala, d. lāpeala to give birth to twins, to have twins. Der. lápi.
lāpēni, lāpēni, d. lālapeni, lálapni (1) adv., twice: Plū l. shōwamá Bow gave twice, 66, 9,. cf. 16, 1, 55, 16, 59, 16, 144, 7. Used as a multiplicative in forming compound numerals: l. tā-ne-tehapa láp pē-ula illēlako twenty-two years old, 55, 8, 19.; l. wáitōlan two days after, 43, 17, 44, 1. Mod. Cf. 37, 3, 13, 43, 7, 20. (2) adv., in two days, for two days, during the lapse of two days; supply waita, q. v.: lápēni gātpampēle E-nkisal in two days (we) returned to Klamath Marsh, 21, 12.; lápēni waita, Tuesday, stands for l. tūshnu Sündē giulank waita. Der. lápi.
lāpē, lāpē, abbr. láp, láp: d. lálapí, lalápi, abbr. lālap, numeral adj., two. At l. lālakí shātashí then the two chiefs shook hands, 35, 2.; l. stands instead of lāpeni, 37, 13.; lápē shā-ungalík the two related as father and son, 94, 2., cf. 107, 1.; lápē ging for being double, 60, 18.; láp miles two miles;
kat la'apu waw'wans gitk those who have two wifes. 61, 12.; cf. 69, 17, 18.;
láp'apawacáh gitks had two young ones or cubs, 118, 1, 2.; refers to the
fact, that in mythic stories a family of quadrupeds counts two young
only, cf. 177; 2.; (Note) 14, 184; 31, and Note to 118, 1, 7.; lálap, lálap
two to each, serves for counting objects by pairs or couples; lálap shápash
shipátyúkank each couple of males were covering each other, one of each
becoming eclipsed, 105, 1.; lápanka yúta they fird at him twice, 42, 14.,
and Note. Cf. also 21, 5, 14, 17, 11, 7, 61, 9, 79, 2, 101, 7, 111, 18.
and labé for lápa 107, 4.

láp'apsháp'tani, abbr. lapksháp'ta, d. lálapksháp'tani, numeral adj., sero,
37, 14. Der. lápi, akshap'ta.
láp'apshap'túnkui, d. lálapkshapotánkui, adv., seven times; 1. shlín he was
shot seven times, 32, 14.; 1. támmep seventy, 36, 5.
láp'akléksá, láp'akléks, d. lálapkléks, lálap'akléks mother who lost two or
more children by death. Cf. lepkléka, tehákk'ya.
láp'ok, lápuk, obj. lápukayá'nahs, 61, 19. Mod. lápukénash both; shsháh.
ámpiéle both of them he brought (home), 96, 7.; 1. pé'tch both feet; 1
watch both horses; 1. sumseálémánks both man and wife, 59, 8.; tsii nísh
húk lápukantka shlatámpk then both drew their bows at me, 23, 17.; lápuk
láp'tak, pl túnii 1, bulrush mat, tale mat. Mod: Kl. prefer shlá-ish.
lápuknu, d. lálapknu, adv., at both spots, locations, places; kaní nísh
lápuknu génnálita? who has reached or touched you at both spots (of your
body)? 184, 36. Der. lápuk
lás'h, hlís, d. lálash, hlábas 1) wing of bird. 2) wing-feather; feather, cf.
awálesh, hláka, púlga; cf. Note to 183; 21. 3) flight of arrow. Der. hlá'.
láshaltk'o, d. lálashaltko winged, feathered, provided with feathers; lásaltilk
námuktua all the feathered tribe, 145, 3. Der. lásh.
láshyzish, d. láshysh, or wáitchum líshkish horse-shoe; also i. kúdsh-
inkshatar: lit. "shoe on hoof."
látádash'a, d. látádasha to iron, as shirts, clothing
látádash'í'za, d. látádash'íza (1) to press down by weight; to place weights
upon. 2) to smooth, iron with the flat-iron.
látádash'tókish, d. látádash'tókish, Mod. for latastímítókish Kl., q. v.
lapk̑sháptani—lawálash. 183

latashtinótkísh, latasinúélsh flat-iron for ironing. Cf. latádšha
látka, d. látka to be sorrowful, sad.
látktchiSh, d. láktktchiSh case, sheath, cover; shúlashl pillow-case.
látčha, d. lálčha to build a lodge, house; resting on bent willow sticks, or
on rails, frames or posts. Quot. under kshúlakgísh
látčhakSh, d. lálčhakSh (1) fence, enclosure, palings. (2) palings around
grave. Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians erect palings on their cemeteries
almost in the American fashion, paint them white, and make them
high enough to secure the one or two graves inclosed against the inroads
of wild beasts. Der. láčha.
látčhakShla, d. lálčhakShla (1) to erect a fence, enclosure. (2) to set up
palings around a grave.
látčhash, d. láčhash (1) Indian lodge constructed of sundry material;
mostly resting on posts or rails, over which mats, boards and slabs are
laid, 83, 3, 84, 2.: kášla 1 earth lodge, dirt-house, winter-house, more
frequently called yildamalákSh. Cf. štápsSh. (2) the generic Kl. term for
house, dwelling, building; Mod. štináSh. Cf. kiltlto. (3) Látčhash, nom. pl. nāse. Kl.; pointing to the owner of a spacious lodge, 77, 1.
la-uláwa, d. lauláwa to rattle, to make a clattering noise, as bones striking
against each other. 157: 44.
la-ulíza, d. laulíza, laulíza to drive a team uphill. Cf. niulza
láwa, d. láwa, v. intr. to project, to advance into; said of capes, promonoto-
tories, terraces or of foot-hills advancing into a plain. Cf. Spíklish Láwísh.
láwála, láwal, lálala, láhalal (1) to place on the top of; to lay upon,
place upon, as a ball on a table. (2) to be on the top, to spread or exhibit
over the upper part of. 149, 1.: shúpsSh tswíkalum láwalatko 2 the place
of the tsukla-plant is two inches wide (viz. “extends 2” over the plant”)
149, 17.: lwalatko, Mod. piš. (3) to shake the head while putting on airs.
Mod. Cf. hímíwálúa.
láwálash, láwálash, d. lauláwálash, láhalash, any round or rounded body
fastened on the top of something; (1) piš-head, Mod. 2 nipple of breast;
cf. édshash. (3) lúlah, or ukásam láwálash, the upper stomach or a
ruminate; in this signification always pronounced lúlah. A biškí:sh.
shúlshash láwálash, abbr. shúlshash liwish (a) arinísh:sh. biškí:sh.
bladder, swimming bladder: (1) any kind of bladder fastened to another organ. (5) the junction of a round organ to the body; nisham Kwalsh junction of neck to head in quadrupeds, Kl.

lā dīmbo'tkisha, an amphibian described as of thumb size and not unlike a frog in stout muscular; next: lit. “unwilling to drink”; 180; 17.

and Note. Der. le, 'ambatka

lākšhktsa: see lekšhkttsa.

l'a, a palatable grain or seed gathered for food in autumn, 147, 14.

I'tena to dig: to dig in the ground, to dig a hole: refers to excavations of a rounded shape; l. shū'nshuk 'ambū shmii'malhehama'p'kug to dig a ditch for the water to run through. Cf. ib'ena, yēpa.

Ibū'ka, d. lbū'blka, (1) v. intr., to be, to exist, to rest on the ground: to stand (buildings etc.), to lie on the ground: said of inanimate things: sh'kōtkish a l kūštī the ar lies on the ground. (2) subst., plant, fruit, bulbous root, or bunch of grass of a round or rounded exterior and growing on the surface of the soil: vegetable bulb, knoll, tuber, cf. 149, 18. and mūlbūka.

ldīg'lza, ldī'gēlza, d. ldīdāg'lza to kneel, to kneel down.

ldīg'tatka, d. ldīdāgtatka to stand on tiptoe. Cf. ldīg'lza, tgēlza.

ldūk'ala, ldī'ggala, d. ldū'blūkala to pick up from the ground, to lift up one round object. Cf. īkāl, lgū'm blàklish, mlalkal

ldūk'na, d. ldī'dlakna to hug and caress.

-le, -la, adverbial suffixed particle identical with lá, q. v.

lē, le, li, negative particle not, used in a putative sense only like the Latin non, and often connected with the potential ak, ka, akā; le génng for not being allowed to leave, 144, 1.; lē nū ak géna probably I shall not go, I do not expect to go; lē m ā ak pān I don't know how to eat, I cannot eat. Forms several compounds: lēlā-āmbo'tkisha, lākī, lehōwitko, lēkī, lē wak, q. v.

lē'dshha, led'šha to knit; nētu an lē'dshish I have the practice of knitting; led'shntu an I am used to knitting. Cf. lē'tchā.

lē'kā, lē'kanka, lē'kǐsh: see léka, lékanka, lékish.

lēgā'kisha, whip-rod inserted into the whip-stick: see vūtōk'tksh.

lēhi'sh, léyash, pl. tūmi l, the radish-shaped tuber of the lehi'sh-plant growing in the country formerly held by the Modoc tribe, 147, 18–21; it is called “Kouse” by the Nez-Percé Indians. Cf. tāwiks.
lēhiasham, lēyasham, lē-isham, the plant producing the radish-shaped lēhiash: Peucedanum ambiguum. Tehlalash lē-isham taktákh lišpish gītk the stalk of Peucedanum has red flowers, 147, 19, 20. Cf. Rep. of Commiss. of Agriculture, 1870, p. 407

lē-howitko, d. lēla howitko, lēle howitko running slow, slow-going; lit. "not racing, not liking to run"; said of horses, 189; 8. Cf. le, hwlalga. Lēyash, pl. tūmi l.; see lēhiash

lēka, lēka. Mod. lē-čka, d. lēlka, lēlēka. (1) to be mad, crazed, out of one's mind: wāsh lēka gītk, wāsh lēggaŋy a crazed prairie-wolf, 181; 32, 33, 24. (2) to be drunk, inebriated; ka-á l. he is dead drunk; lēkako drunk, one who is drunk. Cf. lēka.

lēkanka, lēkanka, d. lelākanka, lē-élākanka to carouse, to drink to excess, to go on a spree; to partake in carousals, libations. D. form more in use than absol. form. Der. lēka

lēkánkish, lēkánkish, d. lelakánkish carousal, excess in drinking

lēki! lēgi! le gi! pl. lekat! excl. quit! stop! cease! hold on! don't! Der. le, gi (5). Cf. kā-í gi! (under gi (5)), kā'gi (2).

lēki'sh, lēkishe, lēkš, d. lelaksi, lē-élaksi, lē-élkishe (1) adj., crazy, mad-dened, resembling a drunken person; said of the gait of a fox-species, 155; 22. (2) subst., habitual drunkard.

lēklekpka to whisper, to speak or converse with suppressed voice; lēklek- pkankan wāltka tā'dsh to chat or have a talk at low voice. Cf. lāklākpka.

lēklekpkanpka to whisper; to speak at a low tone of voice to people who are at a distance, 113, 6.

lēk'eka, lēk'eka, d. lelāk'eka to grind; to hone, whet, as knives, scissors.

lēk'ek'hi howitko slow-running, slow-going, as a horse. Cf. lē-howitko.

lēk'tekhtisk, d. lelak'tekhtisk (1) round, disk-shaped grindstone; turning grindstone. (2) sandstone rock; this being the rock from which the above are made. (3) hone, whetstone. Der. lēk'eka.

lēk'teks'sa, d. lelakteks'sa, lēlakšeks'ta to graze the skin; said of missiles, 30, 5. Der. lēkteha.

lēlamiksh, pl. tūmi l. kidneys.

lēlā'ma, d. lelā'ma, v. intr. (1) to become rotten, putrid, mouldy; to rot; to be or become friable (2) to wear out, to be used up, wear out, as clothing.
lelé'dshí, d. lelé'dshí young of mammals, brood; cub, puppy etc.; músh- 
musham 1. calf one year old and upward; shí'paunl lamb, lambkin. Der. 
lelé'dshí'ágá, lelé'dshíak, d. lelé'dshí'ágá young cub, puppy, whelp; 
aminal in its earliest stage of life. Dim. lelé'dshí.
lelé'kash, abbr. Le lé'ks, Lélé'ks, nom. pr. of a deceased head-chief of the 
Klamath Lake tribe, a signer of the treaty of 1864. He had ten wives, 
of whom a few were still living in 1877, while others had been repudiated 
by himself. In May 1869 he was removed from his position as 
chief for imbecility and Allen David chosen in his stead; Ind. Aff. Report, 
1869, p. 176; cf. 1867, p. 92. He died a short time after the Modoc war 
in the wooden house built for him by the government at Yá-aga, and 
since then no person of the tribe dared to live in it. Having been the 
owner of a spotted horse, his name is interpreted by: lelé'kash, spotted; 
another name of his was Tchm6;jáktko, q. v.
lelí'wa to be at the end or in a corner of; to form an edge or corner; to stand 
or lie at the end of a row or series, 171; 7. Cf. líwa, tamádska.
lelé'két'ha, d. lelé'két'ha to leave, leave behind, relinquish, throw away and 
leave; said of rocks, stones, watches, wheels, balls, filled sacks etc.; 
tchi'két'chik l. to let a wagon stand, 78, 14; ktái l. to leave stones behind, 85, 
14. Der. ékét'ha
lelé'ká, lelé'ká, d. lelé'ká to lay, to put or place down; to deposit on the ground; 
said of round and bulky things only. Der. élé'ká.
lelé'tkí, d. lelé'tkí to peep out, to look at, 126, 8: to look who comes in 
lelé'lu'ish, pl. túmi l., a species of black bag moving rapidly in the water; 
dangerous when swallowed.
lelé'lu'ish time or epoch of death; líshmahga, smiwdshga guílža 
lelé'lu'ishshí son, daughter born after the father's death. Cf. lílsh.
le'na'ik'shi, phonetic metathesis for Melakshí, q. v.
le'má'tch, le'má'ch, pl. túmi l., mealing-stone; large flat stone about one 
foot square, used by Indian women for grinding (roasted) seeds, wheat, 
corn, small fruits etc., 80, 1.; the Aztec metlatl; le'má'tchítká shiikagíšhtka 
yi-náluómark tclí'pásh they rub fine the tchípásh-seed upon the metate by means 
of the rubbing-stone, 119, 8. Der. ham- in kána, lemlé'ma.
Lémé-ísh. lémé-ísh, d. lemélémé-ísh (1) thumers, peal of thunder, 169: 53.  
(2) thundertbolt, stroke of lightning.  (3) Lémé-ísh, the mythic genii of the 
Thunder, five in number, and their parents, the "Old Thumers". The 
large earth-lodge in which the five lived is represented as a black, dusky 
cave; Skéz set this lodge on fire and killed all the Thumers. Similar 
myths are found in other portions of the Columbia River Basin. Cf. 111, 
12-114, 12, and lemélémé (1), híepalsh.

Lémé-ísh am Xutéks "Place where the thundertbolt went down"; noun. 
pr. of a locality on Klamath Marsh, 74, 15. From lemé-ísh, nútéks.

Léména, d. leména, leméléména it thumers; ka-ú léména il thumers tool, 
Lémé-ísh, d. lemélémé-ísham, species of mushroom growing above the 
ground; not edibleable. Mod.: unknown to Kl. Der. lemé-ísh.

Léméwaličksh, d. leméléméwaličksh abstracción in a river formed by 
drifted logs; drift-wood piled up. 21, 19. Der. leméléméwila.

Léméwila, d. lemélémewila, v. intr. to drift away; to be moved off by 
circular motion; l. kiliks the dust is whirling about.

Lémélémé, d. leméléména (1) to whirl about, to reel; to be shaken up. 174: 9.  
(2) to be in state of dizziness, giddiness; to stagger when walking; partic., 

Léménúna, d. leméléménúna (1) to be at the bottom, to be underground.  (2) to 
swim below the surface, near the bottom of the water.  (3) subst., bottom, 
ground, earth 1 subst. underground, dark region; the earth's interior.

Léménúmkni, d. leméléménikni coming from underground; belonging to the 
dark regions below.  Cf. mumaálkni.

Léna, d. léna (1) v. trans. to carry something round, rounded or bulky.  
(2) v. intr. to move on, to travel; said of round bodies; to ride in wagon, sled 
etc.; ktsťl l. a meteor or shooting star travels on.  (3) v. intr. to move in 
an orbit, circular line, to make a circular or half circular motion; tzépéwátka 
teh lénan kshlun they express their guesses by making a side move with their 

Lénéntko moved away, removed; lying on or in the ground; said of round or 
bulky objects; wín-ńka lentk kiyash the hopesh-thuders are lying not very 
depth in the ground, 147, 19. Partic. of lén-ńka.  Cf. wíka.

Lép, lěp, hlä p, d. kílep, kídlep bran; ray-grass.  Cf. bá. 
lépk'a: to bring, tech., haul; said of a round or bulky object. Der. épka.
lépkléka, d. lelapkléga: to lose children by death; said of mothers, who have lost two or more children. Partic. lepklékatka, bereaved of two or more children. Der. lipi', kléka (3). Cf. lipkleksh.
lepleputána, to play "smoke in" or "smoke out", a game described in the myth of the Bear and the Antelope, and played by their offspring; lit. "to smoke each other repeatedly by smoke". 120, 7. and Note.
Der. lipi (in the archaic form lep', pat'a.
lepleputéa; to cry lepleputé or lepleputé-a, this cry forming a part of the game described 120, 9-17. Cf. lepleputána and Notes.
léshuma, lésha, d. lélashuma: not to see; find or discover; not to perceive or discover at the spot where sought for. 121, 10.: tehú mi'sh léšma gětal täs not ha did not discover me in that direction, 30, 15. Der. le, shéša, ma.
léshumzash, fum, sport, comics, antics; léshumzsh kémkanka to talk fun-nil; comically; l. kéla to act comically to behave in a grotesque manner. Met. for léwashtzash. Der. léwa (2). Cf. ká-ikash, kël'la, sheshzela.
létulálni, d. lelétalani (1) mischievous, vicious, reckless. (2) stupid, foolish.
Der. le, tála (in tálaak). Lit. "not straight".
lé-ula, d. leléula to play a game, 159: 58. Der. léwa (2).
pé-úluatka, d. of leüuatka, q.v.
lé'uma, lë'suma, d. lelé-uma to go and play, to play a game, to amuse oneself at; mād lá-uma hímash! let us play this game! 120, 8. Der. léwa (2).
lé-usham, d. lelé-usham flower of every size and description; cluster of flowers on the stem. inflorescence; tehékenish lelé-usam gıt'k tehéklash the stalk has little flowers (on it). 148, 12. Cf. léwa, leliwa.
lé-utecha, léndshka, d. lelé-utecha to go to play; to go out playing. 107, 16. 109, 15. Der. léwa (2). Cf. shákma.
lé-utechua, d. lelé-utechua to play while going, to play on one's way. Cf. shákla, shákma, shuéodshna.
le-utechóla, d. lelé-utechóla to have gone to play in the distance, to be absent for playing. 141, 9. Der. lé-utecha.
lévúatka, lúatka, d. lévúatka, contr. lě-úatka, lůatka to stand, when speaking of two or a few subjects only; the absolute form is unfrequent;
lápiavia - léwithta.

mád lúluatka tikéshtat we stand on clay ground. Speaking of one subject.
tgúlta; of many, lúkantatka.
lévluatka, d. of lévuvtka, q. v.
lévutá, d. of lévutá, q. v. Cf. also tguá.
lévuvtá, t'ata, híta, d. lévutá, (for lévulévuta) Tulúta, hílu 1. to hang on, to stick to, to adhere to at the time being; yáma híta shíppesh the sun is setting, lit. "hangs down"; wákínút húltámpkash ishka they remove the round pieces of red paint sticking on the parame-tree, 150, 6. (2) to be tied to, to hang on, to stand before temporarily; húmt húk lévutá wáíích tehíghat these horses are harnessed to the wagon; lit. "these horses stand at the wagon for a time". Speaking of one subject, tguá. (3) v. trans. to hang over, to dress in at the time being; shulóish sha lé vutá they dressed him in garments, 95, 17.
lévutila, d. lévulutila; see tguáila.
léwa, d. léwá (1) to play a ball-game. (2) to play any game, to have social sport; gín at a nát kátíni l. here we are playing outdoors, 121, 10.; táníkúi léwatpak (for léwápatka) the children will play, 141, 12., and Note; léwatkuk (for léwatko lúk) after they had done playing, after play, 169, 15., and Note. (3) to disport or amuse oneself; to romp. Cf. húata, shákla.
léwa, láwa, d. léhú; same as liwa, q. v.
léwak, lá'wa, kéwak to be undecided, to be at a loss, to be in a quandary or uncertainty about; the pers. pron. being inserted before or after le: nát léwak ká a; lá' wa nát wák ká a we did not know at all what to do, 21, 8., 22, 2.; nát léwak ná' aleka we were undecided how to arrange matters, 22, 12.; lá'wak ná' aleka I do not know how to have (her) tried, 65, 1, 2. Lit. "not how"; supply sháyuktka to know.
léwash, d. léwash (1) playing ball, toy-ball. Cf. shakwásh. (2) ball, globe, globiform body; hit pan and eyeball. Der. léwa, No. 4 (1).
lewi-nula, le we-nula, d. lewe-nula (1) to forbid, to caution against; to disallow, prohibit, interdict. Cf. híshukita. (2) to give warning, to forewarn nísh sa láwá'ila húk'kunp'shit pakhúi sham they warned me not to can across the dry (river) bottom, 22, 5.; cf. 30, 3., and Note. Der. le, we, nul.
lewithta, léwithta, d. léwithta to refuse; to object, resist, 21, 16, 75.
10.; ká-i nú l. I am willing; maka'ká Iskíish the tribe refused to go there,
Igú, black mixture of burnt plum seeds and burrushes used as a paint. It is put in little round spots on the cheeks. Cf. Igúm, shatunza.

Igúy-a, Igóy-a, d. Igú'lia, Igó'lia (1) to collect, gather, pick, berries, fruits. (2) to husk; to shell, to "shuck." Cf. kitchelála.

Igúm, Igúm, lékú'm, d. Igú'gam, llákam (1) coals, the residuum of burnt wood. 71, 8, 121, 15. (2) black paint made from coals and used for lining the face and tattooing; different from Igú, q.v.

Igúm láláklish, Igúm lúlúklish, d. Igúm látákalásh crepuscularian or nocturnal moth, called "coal-lifter." Kl. for Igúm lóliégish Mod., q.v. Der. Igúm, lóliálá.

Igúm lóliégish, d. Igú'gam lóliégish nocturnal butterfly; crepuscularian or nocturnal moth; Mod. The name is due to a legend, according to which these insects are carrying away coals at night. Der. Igúm, lúyega (or liwayega). Cf. Igúm lúklish.

Híl'sza, Híl'sza, d. Híl'sza to lay or place on the top of, to superpose to. Der. Híl'sza. Cf. Híl'tatu.

Híkla, d. Híkla, said of one round, rounded or bulky object only: (1) to lay down, to lay, put or place upon, to deposit: wátt'lagsh lú'kí ná'sh liklash pásh-ash the dog ate up the whole loaf of bread. (2) Híkla, or partic Híklako; I lay down, he lays down; laid down; viz. "counted": classifying terms placed after the compound numerals 11, 21, 31, 161 etc.; péula being used for the remainder of the units. Der. Híkla. Cf. Híla, péula.

Híkosh, nom. pr. of a Modoc man; other form of Híl'kesh, q.v.

Híkulá', d. Híkulá, to spark forth, to emit sparks. (2) subst., spark of fire.

Híla, Híla, d. Híla, Híl'la (1) to be sorry, to complain about: I am sorry about that; 1. an hu'n I am sorry about that; 1. an Hú'nsh má'lish, Híklish I am sorry that he is sick, dead. (2) to mourn, to be a mourner: Wá'-aks ká-i Híla Aisíšas Múllard did not mourn over Aisíšás's death, 101, 5. Cf. Húntipsíšla.

Híhanksh, Mod. Híhanksh; d. Híhanksh. Mod. Híhanksh (1) young of wild animals, Mod. (2) young deer, little deer, Mod. (3) quadruped; hunter's
Igü — litchlitch.

Igü — litchlitch.

Igü — litchlitch.

game, beast hunted: -hol'inkankatk l. nánuktua i. the running animals; all kinds of quadrupeds. 145, 1. 2.: tehulé'ksh li'lihaukshtí deor-mat, venison. 113, 7.; li'lihaukshtí (without tehulé'ks) i'tpa he brought venison, 112, 15. and Note. Der. lli'ca. Cf. lli'ish, lelédshi.

Li'ló, Lih, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake chief, signer of the treaty of 1864, 58, 3. Some interpret it by "wolf-dog"; others by "gray wolf".

Li'laspash, d. lilaspash, round oven; bake-oven, as used for making bread. Cf. lépuinsh, lipash.

Limíl (1) mule. (2) Limíl, nom. pr. fem., interpreted by "Mule-Ear".

From Chin. J., this from French le mule.


Limílimi, d. lilanimuli dark-colored; of persons: dark-complexioned.

Limílima, d. lilanimima to drizzle; któ'dshash 1 a drizzling rain falls.

Link River Jack, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2.

Lípaï, d. lipaï ribbon. The Mod. form is lipín. From the English.

Lípashe, d. lipashe, Mod.; same as Kl. lépuinsh, q. v. Cf. lipash.

Lísh, lísh, end. particle usually occupying the place of the second word in a sentence. It is mostly found in interrogative sentences, and there it answers to our "it is not?" "perhaps," "probably", and to the German "etwa". In most instances it remains untranslatable: wák lísh i gi? what is the matter with you? titná' lísh á mulo la? are you ready or not? 41, 18.; tát lísh mi ú'mak? where is your son? 141, 8.; takáshmi, kákiash lísh i ká-iga those children whom probably you are seeking, 121, 13.; ká-í lísh kaní nobody, I should say, 39, 8.; ké lísh tok guli she has entered a house, 189, 7. Mod. uses it oftener than Kl. Der. le.

Litίki, litke, litzi, d. lilázi (1) subst., eve, evening (2) adv., in the evening, late in the day, at nightfall, 20, 17, 141, 12. Cf. lúta (1), lúzí.

Littlejohn, nom. pr. of a chief or headman of Lake Indians settled at Yaneks, on the Sprague River, 58, 5.

Litchlash, d. litchlash, headstone, headboard: telpinimut lilatchlash each headstone on a graveyard. Der. lidza.

Litchlitch, d. lilatchlitch, adv. of litchlitchi, q. v. (1) powerfully, strongly. (2) bravely, heroically: mi t. shishóka shënalsh-he mi he fought very bravely during the war, 55, 10.
lit che lit che li, d. litchechli 4. mighty, powerful, strong in a physical sense: k'hai mai'lbs l. (Mod.) this man (or hul'un) is physically strong. 
(2) strong in a moral sense: brave, valiant, heroic: litchechlishi ste'nash gik'o a hero; lit. "possessed of a strong heart"; cf. 159, 14. (3) subst. power, force, might, 139, 13. Cf. kilitik. 
lit cha'kia, d. litchechki'a to make strenuous exertions, to try hard. 70, 4. 
Der. litch, radix of litchechli. 
liuk'a ya, d. liukaiyaka, v. intr. to gather, assemble, crowd together in bushes, woods, cliffs: to stand, sit or lie, or to be ambushed in the timber, bushes, recesses: liuk'aiyank a i'tta they shoot (at you) while ambushed in their recesses. 30, 3: sa shl'a y'astat liukaipksh (for liukayapkash) and they discovered them crowded under the willows. 20, 6; tsii ni h'tpa hitassnaksas hatókt liuk'asi (for liukayashi) then I ran to the place where (our) men had crowded together, 22, 4. Der. liwa. Cf. igakáya (2). 
liukatko, d. liukakatko var-loke; Mod., unknown to Kl. Cf. igakáya (1). 
liukiiman, d. liukiiman, v. intr. to gather, assemble around somebody or something: to stand, sit or lie in a row, series, file, crowd, or ring: wéwamish winót'a liukiiman'k the women accompanying the wizard's song while sitting around (in the lodge or outside of it), 71, 5. Der. liwa. Cf. tagiáman. 
lizug'a, d. lizugiga, v. intr. to crowd or gather indoors along the walls: to stand, sit or lie around inside a house, lodge. Der. liwa (2). Cf. igiz'iga. 
lihiga, d. lhuliga to be, to remain, to stand on the beach or shore-line; said of many subjects. Der. liwa (2). Cf. igaliga. 
lihliwa, d. lhulhiwa to tremble from terror, fright. 
lihla, d. lhulga to form a circle; to sit, sit down, lie in a row, ring or circle: liul'k'a while sitting in a circle, 193; 12. Der. liwa (2). Cf. gaki'na. 
lihna, d. lilu'na (1) to stand, sit, lie or crowd inside, indoors, within. (2) to stand, sit, lie, be gathered on one side of. Der. liwa (2). 
lìhna, d. lilhuna, lilu'úna to produce a distant roar, crash or rushing noise, as a land-slide does. Cf lihliwa. 
lilupka, d. lilupka to sit in a circle, ring or file; to be collected or lumped together in one heap or body. 22, 1. Der. liwa (2). 
lilumpeha, lé-umpeha, d. lilumpéha, v. intr. to gather or collect behind; to sit
behind. to gather behind in a crowd: sená'tank ktávat li-á'pšank then fought while hiding themselves behind rocks, 22, 6. Der. liwa (2).

líutatka, d. líhtatka to stand, sit, lie or gather in a ring or circle. Der. liwa (2). Cf. líghtatka.

líutíla, d. líhtíla, v. intr., to gather, collect, stand, sit or lie under, underneath, below. Der. liwa (2). Cf. telútíla, wawatíla.

líutíta, d. líhtíta to crowd or gather outside, outdoors; to stand, sit or lie around on the outside of (a lodge, camp etc.). Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgátíta.

líútítna, d. líhtítna; same as líntíta, q.v.

líutka, d. líhtkta to blaze up by the wind or by itself; said of fire-flames. Lit. "to gather up again". Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgepálííga.

líwa, líwa, líwa, d. líhwa, líhwa (1) to be crowded together in the water; (2) to crowd together, to congregate into one crowd or file, to mass up, to unite into one body, 21, 19.: níšshítk Mo'átnash l. where the Pit River Indians were gathered up, 22, 20.: at húkša liwak tum wálhka tünk then those who were crowded together had a lively talk among themselves, 23, 3.: li'wank i-tá after gathering they shot (at us), 21, 16.: líwápksh (for líwápksh) ni téshapka I saw them crowded together, 22, 14. (3) to grow, to come forth in clusters; to be, exist together in bunches, grapes or clusters; said of fruits, berries etc.—Der. éwa, iwa. Cf. hlvísh.

lí wayáks, líyuiks, líyuaksh, pocket, sheath, scabbard; wáti l.knífí-pocket, or any other pocket in the dress; pushpíshlí l.pupil of the eye.

líwáyéga, d. líhwayégá (1) to begin lifting up or hoisting. (2) to lift up one end of something. Contr. into huyéga (2).

líwákanaka, d. líhakánaka to move or shake some object when lifted at one end, as a log, stick etc.

líwakúkpélé, d. líhakúkpélé to clasp the pocket-knife blade.

líwála, apoc. líwal, d. líhála, líhual (1) to stand gathered on the top of; to stand in a bulk upon; hátatk líwál Sá't on the top (of that hilltop) gathered or stood the Snake Indians, 31, 10. (2) to stand up, to be erect on one's feet.—Differs from líwála by its accentuation. Speaking of one subject only, tguwála, tgiwála, q.v. Der. úwála.

líwála, d. líhála (1) v. intr., to unite, gather, collect in a heap or crowd (2) v. intr., to gather in a hidden spot, to collect in an ambush or sheltered place; to stand, sit, or lie in a secreted location. Der. liwa (2).
1iwático, d. lihuátkal *to lift up, to raise up again; to place in a seat*, 101, 13.
1iwátchampka, d. lihúatchampka *to help up or hold up somebody*, 158; 55.
1kőm X'ush, nom. pr. of *Black Lake*, near Klamath Marsh, 74, 16.

Lit. "Coal Lake". From Igúm, é-ush.

1kúkimítko, d. lkúkimítko *undulating, wavy*. (2) *striped horizontally.*

1kán, Igúm, d. lžálzlan (1) v. intr., *to be agitated, in commotion; said of waters*. (2) v. trans., *to produce commotion in waters, to raise waves or billows*: sli'wish lžán the wind agitates the waters.

1kápata, d. lkálkpata, v. intr., *to be violently agitated, to form surf; said of water*: ánpu Ik the water makes a surf. Der. lkán. Cf. ndakalpata.

1kápa, lkáppa, d. lkálkpa, lžálzpa *to pile up, to pile upon each other*: lktái *to erect a stone pile*, 85, 12. Mod. for lokáptchúva Kl.

1kásh, d. lžálkash *wave, billow; motion on the water's surface*. Der. lkán.

1káshkish, lžálshish, d. lžálzashish *martingale*.

1kélhuópkash, d. lžélzalhuópkash *crupper of saddle*.

1kélkítko, d. lkélkátkítko, lžélzátítko *striped vertically; the absolute form is little used*. Cf. lkúkimítko.

1kólkósh, lžólzosh, d. lchlkóle'hkósh *flank of quadrupeds near genitals*.

1kún, Igúm, d. lkúlkam, lžúlgam; see Igúm.

1žák canoe-pole; Lat. contus. Cf. légákish.

1žálzámishi *bulky, long, capacious sack or bag to keep provisions, grain, wokash etc.; lžálzammishti *lulinash recently ground pond-lily seed put in long sacks*, 74, 10. Cf. willishik.

1žawáltko, d. lžálzáwaltko *provided with antlers, long horns or prongs; pakólish l. gi the male-deer is armed with prongs*.

1žawáwash, Mod. lžawáwintch, d. lžálzáwáwash (1) *finger-joint; articulation on fingers and toes*. (2) *finger; all the fingers taken together*. (3) toe; all the toes taken together. Cf. shuláspkich. Der. lkán, wawálama.

1želzatanash, pl. túmi l, *harness*

1žét'knúla, d. lželzat'knula *to hang down from the mouth*, 158; 56.

lók, lúk, lú'k, d. lólok, lú'lkuk (1) *seed of flowers, fruits, shrubs, trees; kernel of fruits*: lú'k húzítik tehíp'shash the seeds are larger than the tehí-pash-seeds, 146, 3 (2) *marrow, pith*.

lókanka, d. lolókanka *to go astray, to get lost, to wander about*. 
liwātkal—lopkash.

lókan'ksh, d. lólokanksh smoke-hole of lodge. Cf. gi'nzhish (2).
lókan'sha, d. lólokansha to pass through, escape; gi'nzhish'tala l. shāiyaksh.

the smoke goes through the smoke-hole.
lókáp'tchža to place or spread over, on the top of; to superimpose: kú-i l. to
pile up stones, as on a place of incensation or burial; téluk sha ku'-nd-lh.

lókash, lóqash, Kl. lólkash; d. lólkash roe of fish. Der. lók.

Lókitni, nom. pl. of a mountain between the headwaters of Lost River
and Clear Lake. Cf. lókuash.
lókuash (1) adj., hot, heated, boiling; said of water. (2) subst., high tem-
lókuash'tkni (1) adj., coming from, belonging to warm or hot, boiling
springs. (2) subst., Lókuash'tkni, (or L. mákhalks), nom. pl. of the Warm
Spring Indians of Des Chutes River, Oregon; also called Yámakni, q. v.
and Waitáñkni, q. v. Der. lókuash'tkni, partitive case of lókuash.

lóla, lúla, d. lólala, hulúla to believe, to trust, to give credence to: ká-i mish nú
i. I do not believe you; pláiki'shásh l to believe, to trust in God, 41, 17, 134.
19.; sa lúla wásham tzú't'gash they believe in the prairie-wolf's prophecy.
133, 1., cf. 2. 4.; lúluk sa kákam tzú't'gask since they believe in the
lóla'la zá, d. lólo'lala'za to go straying, to be abandoned; to be astray, wander-
ing, 183; 12. Cf. lókan'ká, hulúna (1).
lóld'sam, pl. túmer l., nom. pl. of a short grass growing in dry places,
three to four inches long.
lólog'sh, lólos; see lólos.
lól'los'sam, d. of lólhum'shám, q. v.
lólomak, hulómak, pl. túmer l., grain of cereals: wheat, rye, maize, etc.:
únuk tehú'kí gè-n wutá the blackbirds have eaten all my grain.
lóluna, d. tulumáhu, lólahum to sleep outdoors, to sleep outside the lodge or
house; said of more than one subject. Cf. lólú'z, skúlpka.
lólumi, d. lúlúmi; see skúlpka.

lopkash black pine-tree, probably Pinus contorta; l. túpka a black pine stands up there. Cf. kápka, ko-sh, pá'n, wá-pal.
lotelotash, greenish substance excreted, or removed through vomiting, Kl.
Refers to snakes only.
lotesh, d. lōt'esh (1) mat, piece of matting made from a species of slough-
or sedge-grass. (2) a kind of Klamath Lake dwellings, now obsolete.
lōttalka, lū'talka, d. lōl'ika, lūlhūtkala to push, move forward; said
of round or bulky articles only. Der. hūtkala.
lishkilak, lishkil, d. lishshaklak willow branch or rod bent over and stuck
in the ground at both ends; thus forming the rude frame for a family
sweat-lodge or other small structure. Der. lāteka.
lishkilkanūga, ltehiklakuīka, d. lishshaklaknuiga to make a willow frame
for a sweat-lodge, shed, outhouse. Mod.
ltakaya, d. ltakāy̲a to pick and eat berries, fruit from bushes: ltakaūking
tuitchkash in order to feed on choke-cherries (1. for ltakayātki ġinga).
ltōkś, d. lōtkoks (1) spot, dot; wāmenīgsham gé-n. l. those are my spots, those
of the black snake. (2) buckle; as brass buckle on trunks etc. Der. lūtā.
lūtīẑ̂ĝa to pierce, perforate; said of round objects; pūklash ltniẑ̂ĝ̂ti
ging in order to let it consume, eat up the white of the eye, ti, 10.
Der. tūeka.
ltehamā's̲h̲ka, d. luteltehmā's̲h̲ka; see utelamā's̲h̲ka.
ltehiklakuĩtko, d. ltehisltehiklaknuĩtko (1) shed or outhouse: just begun
or existing as a skeleton frame only, Kl. (2) shed, shelter, outhouse. Mod.
Der. lishkilak. Cf. lishkilkanūga, māhīash.
lūa, d. lūna it is foggy, misty, hazy; kāa l. the fog is very thick. Cf. lūlza.
lūagš, lūagshla, d. lūhuagsh, lūhuagshla; the absolute form exists only
in the synaeresis: lūgš, lūgšla, q. v.
luāīza, luafka, d. luālūīza (1) to make fun, to joke; to deride, cf. Note to
126. 3. (2) to smile, titter, giggle. Der. lēwa (2).
luāl̲am̲a, d. lual̲o'lam̲a; see ti̲l̲am̲a.
luāl̲za, d. luāl̲l̲za Mod., luehnl̲za Kl.; see tgel̲za.
luāl̲ōya, d. luāluālo̲ya to stand or remain near, in proximity; said of more
than one subject: 1. pipēl̲uān̲a to stand by on both sides, 85, 9.
lūaśh, d. lūhuas̲h fog, mist: l. luva̲ĝ̂a the fog goes up: l. lūlza, hūt̲ẑ̂ĝ̂ the fog
goes down; lūas̲ht̲ka nū lūt̲e̲ch̲ip̲ka through the fog I wander about, 157; 40.;
lūha̲n̲as̲h shkutat̲k̲ wrapped in, surrounded by fogs, 183; 17. Der. ġ̲̂a.
lūa̲sh̲pt̲e̲hi, d. lūh̲u̲a̲sh̲pt̲e̲hi gray, as fog: smoke-colored; said of beads,
e. g. Der. hu̲a̲sh, -pt̲e̲hi. Cf. yâ̲h̲iaga.
luñatka, lñatka, d. lñnñatka, luñññatka: same as levññatka, q. v.

luñatpishla, d. luññatpishla to weep at, to mourn over somebody's death.

Besides the weeping (líla) and the loud or suppressed cries of lamentation (stútzishla, kúkí) over a deceased relative or consort, this term also comprehends the rambles at night (shpúttu), the fast, the diving in cold waters and the dreams seen in this excited condition, 87. 12. Cf. 85. 1–84. 3.

luñatpishlash, d. luññatpishlashísh cry of a mourner; weeping cry, death-lament, 101. 5. Der. luññatpíshílíá. Cf. líla.

luðshípa, luðchípa to take off from, to strip, to draw out: 1. náyensh nêpsíshish to take off a ring from another's finger. Der. luðshípí. Cf. luðshípa.

luðshína, d. luðńðshitra (1) to move about, to be wafted, to drift along, as clouds, fog. (2) to wander, to stray out: i kélámøsäng sítik l ye wander along as if ye had your eyes closed, 64. 11. Cf. luðchípa.

luð sô'sha, d. luðndshó'sha, v. trans., to besmear, to line over; to black shoes or books. Cf. tuðós'sha.

luéla, d. luéola (for luéhula) to kill, to slay, to put to death; said of more than one object, or of many subjects killing one or several objects, or of objects spoken of collectively, as fish, cattle etc. Lapgshápta shúldshash í. they killed seven soldiers, 37. 14.; tatákiash káíl í. they murdered no children, 37. 17. Said of one object: luélat hú'ňksh hit! kill ye him on the spot! 190. 15.; Skélam tápíapia gón luélat! kill ye Martin's younger brother! 113. 20. 114. 2. In 186; 51. luéola is used in an obscene sense, the term purporting that the young woman had been debauched several times; nad hátkot mu'shnúsh í. we butchered an ox there, 21. 2. L. and its derivatives are the standing terms used when a copious catch of fish is referred to: l. giug (for luéltoki giug) kíi'm in order to catch fish, 28. 5.; l. kápto Yá'n-g they catch cáptos-sawkers at the Bridge, 74. 1., cf. 75. 20. Cf. heshzäki, hushshó'ca, shúnga, shuénka.

Luélkísh, luélks, d. luélkísh (1) locality, place, where animals are killed singly or in bulk: luélks kíi'm fish-catching place, fish-trap, 143. 1.; cf. kíi'm luélks: při'muñwash pú'ti's luñññam mina luélks a spot where his deceased father was habitually killing golden eagles, 100. 2. 3. Cf. 142. 2. and Hiñshísh Luélks. (2) object for killing, immolating, ss. 5.

Luélksília to make a killing-place for somebody: 142. 2. Cf. kíi'm luélksíja.
luelolish, pl. túmi l. a habitual or professional killer, as of animals: kii'm, fisherman. Der. lúela.
luelótkish, abbr. luelútksh, d. luelótkish substance, drug or article used in killing or poisoning many animals: kii'm luelótkish a fish-poisoning substance, 149, 21, 150, 3. Der. lúela. Cf. k'leékótkish.
lueluálza, d. of luálza, 20, 16.; cf. tgdža.
lú'én, pl. túmi l. verdigris.
lúcpalsh, d. luépalsh (1) lightning. (2) thunderbolt, stroke of lightning, 179; 2. Der. lu- in lúols. Cf. lémé-ish.
lú'g'sh, lúksh, lóks (for luúgsh etc.), d. lúhuágs, lóloaks (1) prisoner of war; captive: gúk'kkak lúhuágs the captives ran away, 20, 12.; cf. 20, 10, 54, 9. (2) slave of both sexes: the enslaving of women and children was the real object of the annual raids performed by the Mákiks against the Pit River Indians, 20, 17, 20, 88, 4, 93, 3. "Mó'dokishish lóloaks" kshápa "the Modocs were bondsmen", so they said, 35, 7.
lú'g'shla, lúksla, d. lúhuágsla (1) to take prisoner, to take captive in war, 20, 1. 25, 2. 54, 9.: lúhuágslash (for lúhuágs-sha) they made captives of them, 31, 6. (2) to make a slave of, to enslave, 133, 9.: lúhuágsla túm wéwánish ndéndgan's tchi'sh they made slaves of many women and children, 16, 8. 9.; lúgásthkak sa nánka some of them wanted to make a slave of him, 24, 16. Cf 17, 19, 20, 19, 2. 16. 59, 10. Der. lú'g'sh.
lúhuáshktcha, luáshktcha, d. lúhuáshktcha to start out, set out, to depart in a wagon, carriage. Cf. gnuáshktcha.
lúú'izi to surpass in size, to be larger than; said of a rounded or bulky article: lúk tchi'psash lúú'izi ko (this) seed is larger than the tchipash-seed, 146, 3. Der. váú'izi. Cf. kshú'izi, winí'izi.
lúúlamna, d. lúúlamna; see tkálamna.
lúúluish, d. lúúluish, lolóloish gooseberry. This is the common, sweet, wild gooseberry of these regions, black in its ripe state. The natives prepare a sort of pies from the boiled fruit. Cf. kpó'k.
lúúluisham, d. lúúluísham, lolóloism wild gooseberry-bush, producing the lúúluish, q. v. In 75, 4. the bush is mentioned instead of the berry gathered from it. The d. form is often used instead of the absolute.
lúúluya, d. lúúlu'ya to be sweet to the taste; lit. "to taste like the goose-
Incelchish—lúkua.

berry": partie. lúluyatko sweet, saccharine; of sweet, sweetish, agreeable flavor or taste, 148, 7, 14, 20.

Lúít SAS, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman.

lúya, lú, d. lý lí (1) to give, transfer, bestow; said of one round article, or of one lodge, house, table, ax, hatchet etc., or of many of them when spoken of collectively: íwam lítki n's to give me berrvys, 75, 10, (2) to pay in one coin.—Speaking of many objects considered as separate: péwi, shewána. Der. úya. Cf. kshúya, néya, skáya.

lúyamna, d. lóliamna (1) v. trans., to hold in hand; said of one rounded, globiform or bulky article, 154, 14. (2) v. intr., to ascend, go up, as a spider in the web, 175; 15, and Note.—Speaking of more than one round object or subject: pé-nkanka.

Luyántsi, nom. pr. of a camping ground near Klamath Marsh; interpreted by "Inside the Circle". Der. luyéna.

lúyapka, to go astray, to wander about, as blind persons, 157; 40. Cf. lúdshna, lúchhipka.

lúyéga, lúyäga, d. lúyéga (1) v. trans., to lift up, to pick or take up one rounded or bulky object: ktá-i l. to pick up a stone, 126, 1. (2) v. trans., to lift at one end; lit. "to begin lifting up."—Speaking of more than one object: pe-uyéga. (3) v. intr., to arise, ascend, go up; to drift upward; said of inan. things: hús h. the fog ascends, mounts; skáyaksak lúyéga only smoke was curling up, 100, 16. Cf. lúwayéga, shuyéga, uyéga.

lúyéná, d. lúliéná to go in a circle inside of something, as of a wigwam: luyá’nitki for luyá’nitko gi who goes around all the time, 184; 29. The wording of this song seems incomplete, cf. Note. Cf. gati’tana.

lúka, lú’ka, d. lhúka to fetch, bring; round, bulky objects being referred to. Lú’kanka, d. lhákanka; see lókanka.

lúkantaka to be standing; see kuviatka, tguíga.

lúkslaksh, pl. túmi l., ashes; ashes of the funeral pile, 85, 11. Cf. lákpeks, lúloks.

lúktechá, d. lháktechá to start out to fetch, haul, bring; shúmks pákish nú’sh lúktechi! bring me a watermelon! Der. lúka.

lúknu, d. lúlkuna (1) to be tepid, lukewarm; shúmu l. the water is lukewarm. (2) to be hot; to be at boiling heat. Cf. lóknash.
Lúk'ashti, nom. pr. of the Hot Springs near Linkville, Lake Country, Oregon. The northeastern springs have a temperature of 190° F., and the others are used for bathing. Partitive case of lú'k, q. v.

Lú'k, lú'k, lúk, d. lú'k' grizzly bear; a large kind of bear occurring only in the Rocky Mountains and in the countries west of them: Ursus americana var. horribilis; 147: 13; lú'k'm w'ash the grizzly bear's cub, 156; 36; lú'k'i shú'ka if he kills a grizzly bear, 90, 19. This bear enjoys a great popularity among these and other Indians, and is often mentioned in the incantations: 156; 36; 157; 42; 46. 158; 50; 176; 4. In the myths he appears personified as Lúk, 20, 21, Lú'kamuch, Shášapsh, Shášapamuch, q. v. Cf. Lók Psh'ish, and Note, p. 132, sect. II. Cf. kimá'dsh.

Lú'k'a gá, Lú'kag, d. lú'k'ga, lú'k'ag cub of the grizzly bear. In one of the mythic tales two of these play with two young antelopes and become their victims, 120, 5–121, 11. Cf. sháshápka.

Lú'k'amuch, one of the names given to the personified grizzly bear in mythic stories: "Old Grizzly" or "Old She-Bear", 118, 7. More frequently called Shášapamuch, q. v. From lú'k, amuch.

Lú'la, lú'la to die, to expire; said of one or more subjects. Táttaraks a wéas l. whenever a child has died, 82, 4.; sháshómoks lólát'ko who has or have lost relatives by death, 82, 5.; p'gi'š lólát'ko bercare of the mother. Speaking of one subject: k'léka (3), q. v. Cf. lók'údshish, lúsh.

Luluálkísh, d. luluálkísh, subst., the act of going to sleep; said of more than one person: at tú luluálkísh'ni gi now it is time to retire for the night. Der. luluálza. Cf. skú'álza, skú'lpta.

Luluálza, d. of luluálza, q. v.

Luluálma (1) to wander about, to be lost while straying: shaizí'í'sh gúlúaga lulùmí'la the female shaggy-bird has lost its way home, 163; 16. (2) to follow, pursue: lú'ash ai nú'íšh a lu'lí'mapka fog drifted after me; fog followed me from a distance, 158; 57.

Lú'ldám, d. lú'ldám winter, wintry season; lit. "season of fogs", 35. 17.; lú'ldám gí'la the winter is over; ì'lska l. to preserve (food) for winter in cachés etc., 146, 10.; l. pís'hluk when they gather food for the wintry season, 148, 10.; atí lú'k' l. gi't too long would that winter become, 105, 9. (2) adv., in, during winter, 105, 8. Der. líu, -lámna.
lúldamálákh, d. luładamaláksh winter-house, lodge for passing the winter. These structures rest on a square, solid entablature of wooden pillars and are closed on all sides with slabs or planks, the interstices being filled with brushwood. A thick layer of mud is usually thrown on the outside to prevent drafts of air. Some of these mud-houses are entered by means of an outside and an inside ladder (ga lu láksh, wakísh) while the others have a doorway on a level with the ground. A winter-lodge has the appearance of a beehive and rises to a height of 12 to 15 feet. Der. lúldemálga, Cfl. látkash, shtúlkish.


Lúldatkish Interpreter, meaning Dave Hill, subchief of the Klamath Lake Indians, and interpreter at the agency, 28, 13. See luáltish.

Lúldemálza, lułademálga, d. lúldemálza to erect a winter-lodge or mud-house. Der. lúldam.

Lúldish, d. luładish stirrup: l. a pápatk the stirrup is broken. Der. lútí, lúlí, lúlú, lúlli to take off; remove a round object: l. népshish lísh (for ilísh) máyensh to take a ring from one’s finger and place it on another’s finger. Cf. lúlí, ilí, hudšípa.

Lúlí, d. lúlúli to rattle around; to handle roughly, to run against; tehíkayáta l. the young man runs against the kayáta-lodge (when entering it). 182: 18. Cf. la-ulúwa, lúlula.

Lúlikánka, d. luulikánka to rattle around frequently, to handle roughly more than once, 183: 18. Der. lúlí.

Lúlína (1) to wander away, to go astray. 192: 5.: tutízash nú l. I am wandering about as a dreamer. 192: 6. (2) to grind, make fine, reduce to flour or powder; said of grain, roasted seeds etc. 74, 10.

Lúlínashe, pl. túmi l. (1) grain, vegetable seed reduced to flour. (2) wokash-seed pounded, ground lily-seed. 74, 10. Der. lúlína (2).

Lúlzà, d. lúlzà (1) to go down, descend: luhash l. the jog goes down. Cf. lutzi. (2) to go to sleep, to retire to one’s bed or couch; tehíi sha lúlza pánlánk after the meal they went to sleep. 113, 11.: said of more than one subject and used in the d. form only; speaking of one subject, skúlza.

Lúlzàg, d. of lúkaga, q. v.
lúlōks, lēlegsh, pl. túmi l. (1) fire: fire on fire-place, camp-fire, or any combustion by fire: Wanúkalam kākā'kli l. the fire of Silver Fox was yellow, 99, 3.; l. the fire of the cremation pile, 85, 9, 10, 138, 7.; lólōks wiggáta close to the camp-fire, 16, 13.; lúlukshltka in the fire: viz. in the hot coals or embers, 149, 6.; lúlúlškh shpítet the fire having gone out, 85, 10.; hóálíya lúlukshltat to jump through a fire; incantations of the fire, 154; 8, 166; 26. Cf. kshéluya. (2) discharge of fire-arms. Cf. shú'dsha.
lúlōkšgish, lólōkskish, pl. túmi l. gun, shot-gun, rifle, carbine, 21, 1. 74, 16.: lit. "fire-maker": l téwi to fire off a gun, 38, 11.; mà'ni l. piece of artillery, cannon: lúlukšgï'-ishka shltšk shot with a rifle, 24, 8.; cf. Note: lólōskishnam ánu kwooden rifle-shaft. Der. lúlōks, gi (5). Cf iwáša.
lúl̓p (d. lúl̓lap), pl. túmi l. eyr, eyes, 110, 15.; l. mà'sha to have sore eyes, 71, 8.: skélish l. the left eye, 42, 8.; kóknapok l. swollen eyes, 186; 54.; kâlkalí l. rounded eyes, 91, 5.; pàpksham l. knot in lumber board, 178; 7., cf. póko: lúlpam yàntumí lower eyelid; lúl̓pùt to the eyes, 91, 6.; cf. 71, 9.
Lúl̓palaktâ, nom. pl. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh, where white chalk is found, and used for the manufacture of body-paint. Der. lúpaks.
lúlpaltkó, d. lúl̓pal̓t̓k̓o provided with eyes; having eyes: mà'kisham nú l. I can see as sharp as the horned owl, 175; 14.: lúlpaltka (for lúlpaltko a) seeing sharp, 122, 2, 15. and Note. Der. lúlpala.
lúlpaltko, d. lúl̓pal̓t̓k̓o, formed by etymology from lúlpaltko, q. v.
lùl̓sh defunct, deceased; a term used only as the final part of compound words, often encl.: p'tìsh lùl̓sh deceased father, 100, 2.; p'gì'shùl̓sh deceased mother. Der. lùlu. Cf. lùlu'mishish.
lùlu atka to stand; see ti'gútga.
lúl̓uk̓sal̓ks cremation-place; old Indian cemetery. Der lúluksla.
lúl̓uk̓shaltka to return from incremation, 89, 4. Der. lúluksla.
lúl̓uk̓shla to burn, to cremate; said of dead bodies only, 59, 5, 69, 2, 3. 89, 1.: l. shá lúl̓uk̓shltat they burn him on the funeral pile, 138, 7.; lúl̓uk̓shaltk̓o má'luu they made preparations for cremating (the dead children), 110, 22. Der. lúl̓oks.
Lúluknashti, nom. pr. of a little lukewarm spring in the volcanic region of Yáneks; lit. "At the Warm Springs." Der. lókuash.


lulúlish, pl. túmi l. cramps, 179; 8.

lúmalaks fog-maker, producer of fog; contr. from lúmalakish. This faculty is attributed to the kälsh- or käl/zalsh-bird in the incantations, 166; 22, 23. and Note. Der. lúmalga.

lúmalža, lúmaléka to produce fog, to make fog or mist at will. Der. lúli.

lúmkóka, lomkóka, d. lúlakóka to take a sweat- or steam bath in the sweat-lodge, 91, 2. Mod. for spúkli Kl. Der. lu-la. Cf. lúmalža.

lúmkoksh, d. lúlakoksh family sweat-lodge: framed of bent willow boughs and located near the water in close proximity to the Indian lodge Mod. for spúklish Kl., q. v.

lúpakš, lúbakš, d. lúlpaks (1) chalk, white chalk; l. as the color-shade of the núsh-tilansméash-owl, 167; 32; l. shma-ulíma to spit chalk on or upon, 132, 7. (2) chalk, used as material for painting or lining the body, 181; l.: l. shátnaza to paint one's body or face with white chalk paint. This paint is often put on in streaks or stripes, 22, 21. Cf. sláshlžaníia.

lúpatkuč'la, d. lúlpakkučla to produce a scar, 56, 1. This term forms the final part of Scarface Charley's Modoc name: Tchiketchikam Lúpatkuč'la, q. v., 55, 19. and refers to a scar produced by a round or rounded article, as a wheel. Der. upápa, -kučla. Cf. upápa.

lúpi, lúpi' (1) adv. loc., firstly, at the head of; l. guli they went in first, before the others, 120, 9.; lúpi watch grim the horse marches at the head of the file, 85, 4. (2) adv. temp., at first, for the first time; l. séluaal ke (or they) warred for the first time, 19, 6. 28, 1. (Titles); l. gætampi'č to return home first, 20, 14.; ná'sh shléwik ló'k shi'üga l. the grizzly bear was killed at the first shot; lúp'itaal sha gékampele they return to the spot where they stood at first, 87, 13. Cf. 38, 10. 20, 21

lúpi'a, prep. and postp. (1) loc., in front of, before: spúklish l. in front of the sweat-lodge, 82, 7. (2) temp., before, earlier than, sooner: pák'tgish l. before daylight, prior to dawning, 24, 11.

lúpiak, conj., sooner than, earlier than, before, 119, 2.: l. mi'isht before having done, 118, 4, 6.; l. nats gäl/zalgi'ska before we had terminated our descent from the hill, 29, 18. (nats stands here for nat te'ish). Der. lúpi, ak.
lúpi'tani, prep. and postp., on the east side of; see Kólam'géní Kóke.

lúpi'ti, d. lúpi'ti, adj., (1) first; first in space and first in time; (2) preceding, prior to.

lúpit (1) subst., the east, as a point of the compass: lúpit'a-la (for lúpit-tala)
géna to go or travel eastward. (2) adv., eastward, towards the east. (3) adv.,
from the east. Cf. yámat, yöwat.

lúpit'alani, adj., belonging to, coming from eastern parts; brought from the
cast. Kl. Der. lúpit, -tala. Cf. lúpit'kői, tčalant'lako'ni

lúpit'ana, lúpit'ani, d. lúpit'ana, (1) prep. and postp. loc., before, in front of; (2) prep. and postp. temp., before, earlier than, sooner than. (3) adv. temp.; lúpid'ana, Mod. for the first time, 13, 8. Der. lúpit.

lúpit'kői, d. lúpit'kői, adj., coming from the east; eastern, native or inhab-
itant of eastern lands. Der. lúpit. Cf. yöwat'kői.

lúpit'ni, d. lúpit'ni, adj., first in order; what comes first; l. pétch foreleg.

lúposʰótkišh, d. lúposʰótkišh fleshing-chisel to clean skins with before
dressing them. Cf. mbá'ish.

lú'sh, lú'sh, d. lúsh, lú'dosh, a dusky-colored goose-species. Der, lú'á.

lú'sha, d. lú'sha to lie, to lie in, on or upon, to extend over; said of round or
cylinder-shaped articles: kāltat'l. lies upon the soil, 146, 1, 149, 1, 15.
18.; nú'ná l. umbutat lies deep down in the waters, 147, 6.; yántal kta-
yatatl lúsh the yántal-root lies, grows upon rocks, 146, 2. Der. úsha.

lúshánt'čna to scratch a hollow, den, rounded hole; nú'ná l. to scratch a
deep hole, 133, 7. Cf. lúshá.

lúshgápit'le, d. lúshgápit'le to go and take off, to start out and take back
again; said of round things. Met. for lúshgápit'le. Der. lúshčna, -pěi.

lú'shka, d. lúshka to become or to be warmed or heated up, as by running,
dancing; wísá ní lúshuap'kug I am afraid I may get too warm, 70, 2.;
ktsul l. a shooting star rushes through the sky; a meteor explodes. Der.
lúsh-, in lúsh'-lúsh. Cf. lúshá.

lúshlúsh, d. lúshlúsh, adv. of lúshlúsh: warmly; lúshlúsh gi, or
lúshlúshki to feel warm.

lúshlúshlúsh, d. lúshlúshlúsh warm; said of weather, articles of dress, tem-
perature of the animal body etc. Cf. hú- in húkáu, hú'loks.

lúshlúshlúsh, d. lúshlúshlúsh warm, warm temperature; of the ani-
mal body, of the weather, winds etc.
Lúshna, d. luláshna to roast, expose to fire, as on the fire-place, 150, 7.
Lúta, Lýta, d. lúltá, luítá: same as levúta, q. v.
Lútaftka, lutatka, d. lúhatka (1) to hold over somebody or something; said of rounded, bulky, or globular things only. (2) to expound, repeat; to act as the repeater of a wizard or conjurer; to assist a conjurer in his performances. (3) to interpret; to act as interpreter from one language into another, 33, 4. 38, 5. Der. luvúta.
Lútaftkish, d. lúltatkish, lúltatkish (1) expounder, repeater of the conjurer's songs, words, and acts during the treatment of patients; conjurer's assistant, 68, 7, 84, 2. (2) L, more commonly lúltatkish, interpreter from one language into another; translator. (3) Lúttatkish, used as nom pr. masc.; see Lu'datkish.
Lútčash dip-net with a handle, the dipping portion being circular. If small-meshed, it is a lú-kša, if wider-meshed, a witsčas. Der. levúta.
Lútša, d. lutša to be under, below, underneath, beneath; to stand, sit or lie under, below: kápkatat stínáš l. to be inside of a brush-lodge. Der. múta.
Lútšish, lutšish, pl túmi L. round fruit; berry, small fruit, 145, 20.; root. bulh, 147, 2.; múmanti tapáztí lutšish, nom. pr. of a berry growing on a certain shrub not specified: "Bigleaf-berry". Der. levúta. Cf. títish.
Lútistikš, lutistikš, lúltikš, d. lutšikš, lúltikš, lútšiš, d. lutšikš fish-hook; lútkeshtkan šiwa waitan L fished all day with the hook-line. Der. lutži.
Lútža, d. lutža to take away, to wrench off; said of a round or bulky object, 127, 5. Der. utža. Cf. lúlí.
Lútži, líthki, d. lúltzi to descend, to be wafted downward, to come to the ground: búnash lútži the fog descends, goes down. Der. levúta.
Lunamí, a word of the Pit River language meaning "lakí". (1) nom. pr. given to several lakes, e. g. to Rhett or Modoc Lake. (2) L, ish, nom. pr., Modoc Indian; tribal name given to Modocs by the Pit River Indians from one of their residences, on Rhett Lake (ish is man in Pit River).
Lútčhipka, lútdshipka to go straying, to wander about, as a blind person does, 157; 40. Cf. lúdshma, lúyapka.
Lútehlgza, d. lútehlgza to kneel down. Cf. knúkla, knúklja, ldiglga.
M.

Initial m does not alternate with any other sound. Mb and mp represent the nasalized forms of b and p and alternate with them in a few terms. ma, abbr. from mat, adverbial oral particle, q. v.

má'ðu'a, d. má'máðu'a sunflower; a species of Helianthus, probably lenticularis. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. matu'ham.

má'hi'sh, má'hi'sh, d. má'máhi'sh, má'hi'sh (1) shadow; shade; shlé'a m. Aishisham it saw Aishish's shadow, 96, 2.; Bósh'ísh má'hí'shútat i'íza he deposited the white people in the shade, 103, 4. (2) shed, shelter erected for cattle, horses, haystacks etc.; má'ú'mi má'lán m. we have a spacious shed.

mái'-i, mái, pl. túmí m., (1) a tall and very common species of bulrush or lacustrine grass serving for the manufacture of mats, baskets, for covering lodges; a portion of the stem is eaten raw when just sprouted up; Scirpus validus, 148, 1-4. Western people commonly call it tule, from Aztec tolín, 24, 5. The largest of these scirpus sometimes extend six feet under and ten feet above the water's surface. (2) generic term for the larger species of bulrushes. (3) mat made of tule or bulrush.

maidí'kta-k, pl. túmí m., black-headed snow bird; a bird-species of sparrow's size, black head and neck, white bill; Junco oreganus Sel.

má'yal'sha, d. má'máial'sha to collect, to gather tule-grass annually or habitually, 148, 1. Der. mái.-i.

má'yal'tko, d. má'máial'tko overgrown with tule-grass, studded or filled with bulrush. Der. máyala.

Mayal'tko É-u'sh, nom. pl. of “Tule Lake”, also called Modoc Lake and Rhett Lake, extending from California into Oregon. Cf. Méatak.

Má'kash, nom. pl. masc. Kl.; interpreted by “Snorer.”

má'kash, d. má'má'kash; see múkash.

mák' láktča-h, d. má'mák láktčha to encamp at different places while on one and the same trip, hunt or journey; hu'ma'sht i tehi-uapk máklákt'šuk ya'náta't kánkákt'suk tehi-n thus you will live when camping out on the heights and hunting the antelope; at génpele nat máklákt'suk, at ú'ní'a, and when the sun was setting we returned to encamp for the night, 30, 20.

má'k'mákl'i, má'kmákl'i, d. má'má'kmákl'i; same as múk'mukli, q. v.
mákókap, d. makókishap, mámkokap elder and younger sisters' son or daughter; said by aunt.

mákpka, d. mamákpka to remain encamped for a while, or for days, while on a trip, hunt or expedition.

makhir, (1) large cup or bowl, made of tule grass; 122, 23, 123, 2; it is also used as: (2) skull-cap, worn by females. Der. mái-i.

makót kish, d. mamakót kish moving scythe. Cf. mulinátkish.

má ketcha to camp out, to pass the night while on a trip or hunt.

máktsina, máktsina, d. mamáktsina to encamp, to pitch camp, to pass the night while traveling a certain distance: lápén m. she Áshlin gênug they encamped twice when they went to Ashland; áwalues skéna, máktsina Nú'šíshli they paddle over to the island and pitch their camp for the night at Skull-Place, 74, 14.; ndání mákchánapk gênug when traveling they will camp out three days.

mákuula, mákuula, mákuula, d. mámu kula, mámu kula to pass the night in the wilds or mountains: mákuul, sta-ótank kaitua pát in the wilds he stays out while starving and fasting, 83, 2.

mákuul kish, d. mámá kual kish camping place in the wilds or mountains.

mákuulsha, d. mámákuulsha to go and stay, to go and camp in the wilds or mountains, annually or habitually: mákuulshaapka i yánatat you will pass the nights in the mountains.

máklakpeli, d. mamáklakpeli to encamp again, to pitch camp, to pass the night for a second or subsequent time, 20, 9, 11. Der. mák'le'za, -péli.

máklaks, máklaks (d. mámaklaks), pl. túmi m; pronounced sometimes máklaks by Modocs; lit. “the encamped”. (1) body of Indians encamped; Indian community, people; Indian tribe, chieftaincy, band: Wálamskii, Wálamswash m. the Rogue River tribe of Indians; Shásti m. the Shastí Indian tribe. In the “Modoc war” m. often stands for Modokni, the whole Modoc tribe under Captain Jack; cf. 38, 8, 18, 21. and m. lakí the band chief; 37, 17. for mákláksám lakí, 34, 3, 38, 10. Cf. 29, 13, 38, 4, 43, 11-15, 58, 5, 143, 2-4. (2) generic term for Indian: Indian man or woman, “redskin”, native of the American continent. Ketchká: m. a young Indian, 54, 1.; m. púlhi they threw into (the lodge) bodies of Indians, 112, 21., cf. 113, 1.; kinůsám n. the men under the conjurer’s leadership, 37, 15.
máklaksnu Indians and their families: Indians and what belongs to them; mánuktnu m. tsókatk death of Indians, each tribe and age; 130, 2. Cf. ni.
máklaks shítko (1) Indian-like. (2) resembling, alike to men or persons, human-like; m.sh. shlésh gi they have the appearance of human beings, 128, 10. (3) neighbor, fellow-man, 139, 12.
máklé'zá a, mákléža, mááléka, d. mánlak'léza (1) to encamp, to settle down in a temporary or permanent resting place; tsui m. wéwamish then the women went to their camping place, 28, 3. (2) to pass the night away from home, to strike camp for the night; sa m. Wúksalks they encamped that night at Wókash-Place, 19, 11.; at psh'in mákléka and at night they camped out, 54, 6.; máklézaksh kú'metat when they slept in a cave, 121, 20. Cf. 28, 7, 14, 119, 117, 20. Cf. túkelza
mál a m., málmám, poss. case of pron. pers. át, á, ye, you; it serves as a pron. poss. of the second person plural: your, yours, of ye; belonging to ye. Cf. 34, 12, 14, 38, 22, 105, 5, 119, 17-20—Málantak belonging to yourselves, máláshe, contr. mále'she, abbr. Mod. mál, mál, obj. case of át, á, pron. pers. of second person plural, ye; you; to ye, to you. Cf. 39, 1-3, 65, 3, 122, 1.—Málashatak, málešatak yourselves, to yourselves. See át, málám.
mámakt'su, a species of duck, black and white, length of body about one foot. Incantation: 166; 27. Cf. málmíní.
mám'she, or má'msh, in má'msh tumi! 17, 8.; see má'mi.
má'nk, mánk, d. mánmánek (1) fly; m. há'ma the fly is buzzing. (2) generic term for any flying insect, 145, 16. Quot. under kshekiûla.
mánkaga, d. mánmánkaga little fly, 178; 4. Dim. má'nk.
mā́ntech, mānteh, mā́ns, d. mānantečh, adv., (1) for some time, for a while; refers to the future as well as to the past, but to no definite length of time: kā-i táta m. no longer, 88, 4.; teháwika m. he was insane for some time, 128, 9.; mā́ns hú́́k teháhe'kaatí á-u'ta he shot arrows for some time, while posted in the bush, 23, 21. In 73, 6. mā́ns stands for mā́ntech gitko, q. v. (2) when the vowel a is pronounced very long, m. means for a long time: spuklíná̱pka m. they will sweat for many hours, 82, 10.; m. shenó̱tánka they fought a long time, 44, 8.; kā-i mā́nsh ipka not long can lie, 148, 3. Cf. gāhal, mā́ntečh gitko, m. táNK.

mā́ntechhak, mā́ntság, d. mānantečhak, adv., a long while; for some time; refers to the past and to the future: táta mánstak mánišlān gi then he lived with her for a good while, 77, 2.; tsú̱ slpó̱ka mánantečhak thar he lay quite a while on the ground, 110, 14.; má́nshaktečh (for m. tehá) for such a long time, 110, 18. From mā́nteh, ak.

mā́ntechhak gitko, d. mānantečhak gitko sometime afterwards, 29, 13.

mā́ntech gitko, mānteh gitko (1) some time after; long after; lit. "long-been"; refers only to the past or to what is supposed to be past: m. gitko Ské-lentach guháshketcha after a while Old Martin set out, 110, 21.; cf. 73, 105, 13, 119, 6, 121, 1, 12, 122, 14, 22.; m. gitko tehé̱k finally, at last, 112, 15. (2) in former times, long ago, 93, 3. Der. māntečh, gi.

mā́ntečhni, d. mānantečhni (1) former, previous, early; m. Modokishani kālala the old Modoc country (on Modoc Lake, Lost River etc.), 44, 10. (2) ancestral, antique, belonging to the past; m. máklaks the former generations of Indians; m. shá̱p an old-fashioned arrow-head, 134, 17. Cf. tāNKni.

mā́sh, pl. nú̱mí m., a plant similar to wild parsnip; its stalk serves as food, its root as medicine. Der mā́sha.

mā́sha, mā́sha, mā́sa, d. māná̱shá (1) v. intr., to taste; to taste like, to be flavored like, 119, 15.; hú̱huyá̱nk m. it tastes sweet, 148, 14., cf. 146, 14.; kaá m. it tastes bitter, sour, tart; kaá máshítko bitter, sour, tart; wí̱́kash shitk máshítik tastes like pond-lily seed, 146, 6.; káhiash kú́́i ma shék the banana tastes badly, 147, 21. (2) v. intr. and impers., to suffer from an acute or painful disease; often contended with shíla, q. v.: kálpoksh m. to suffer from a fever; tá̱ tak huk m. where he suffers, 73, 3., cf. 2.; m. nish I am sick, 138, 3, 1.; hí mányá̱ns hússá̱kshas ma shitk kálak if some man suffers from
a relaxer, 72, 1. and Note: máshëktko, máshëktko patient, diseased person; obj máshëiksh, abbr. máshish, 71, 5.; kú-i máshish gish shápá they say that he is seriously sick, 140, 5.; steinash m. to endure mental suffering; ma’sa nát stánas we were sorry at heart, 21, 17. (Cf. yuálka, kálak, kél-poks (3). Quot. under hita, ká-itata, klap, ukásh.

má’šash, d. máuiśash (1) taste, flavor. (2) disease, distemper, acute or painful sickness; kél-poks m. fever; lit. “hot disease”. Cf. klap. (3) sore, mat, encl. oral particle, mostly inserted after the first word of the sentence: “allegedly, as alleged, as reported, so they say, as he, she said”, the Latin diciat, ferunt, aima; refers only to facts reported, not to words, speeches, sentences, sayings etc. Yánnashaptéjë mat hi’loks Aishisham it is said, that the fire of Aishish was purplish blue, 99, 3.; há’ńk kú-í mat pi’sh siúkat I did not kill him, as she alleges “I”, 5., cf. the nen in the foregoing sentence. Mythic stories frequently list with mat as the second word: 99, 2. 109, 1. 2. 142, 1. Cf. also 70. 1. 5. 6. 74. 3. 4. 107. 13. 140, 2. 7. Abbr. into ma in ma nà? do we? did we? Mod. tuá ma? what is it? hünk ma sha wáctch shi’sága it is said that they have killed a dog. Cf. mút, nen.

matnésham, d. mámatnésham poison oak: Rhus toxicodendron.

matéháta, d. mametéháta to hearken, to listen attentively to somebody.

matéhátka, d. mametéhátka (1) to listen to, pay attention to, 34, 11.: matéhtay’sh listenës, 84, 2. and Note. (2) to obey.

matéháwà, d. mametéháwa to listen to noises, clangs, words etc.

má’k mákli, d. máamákni, menamámkli blue mixed or sprinkled with white, bluish-gray: the color of many water-birds. Cf. mámaktsu, má’-mákli, máamék tehlj.

mái’m mother: a child’s term, adopted from English mam. Mod.

mái’mkli, pl. túmi m., generic term for all wild ducks and geese, 145, 6. 177; 21.: shlíí’tek mám’àkl (obj.) to hunt and kill waterfowl, 136, 1. mátéhámithlí, matsmetsli, d. máamétém théhli, menamatsmetsli (1) blue, sky-blue, 146, 8. 148, 12.: matsmetsáwałs (for m. shávalsh) obsidian arrow-head; the obsidian rock found in the Klamath Highlands being of a black color with a very slight tinge of blue. (2) purple-colored, violet-colored.

máwi’zótkish, máwizótksh little box or casket which can be locked.

máká, d. mbámmbka to break: same word as páka No. 3, q. v.
múkla, d. mbámbacka (1) v. trans., to break or crack something by letting it fall, as bottles, tumblers. (2) v. intr., to break or crack by heat, dryness, drought, exsiccation; to be parched up. Cf. mpákualka.

Mbákaalsi, nom. pr. of a camping place or former lodge-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Top-Dried-Tree". Der. mpákualka.

múkualsa broken fragment, as of tumblers, pottery. Der. mbáka.

mútash, pátash, d. mbámbrachtash; see mpátash.

mútízi, d. mbambtízi; same as mbutö'ze, q. v.

mbátchna, d. mbámbrachtchna to jump while running or going. Cf. mbútíza.

múbawash "the howler", a popular name given to the young silver fox. Der. mbáwa. Cf. wámačka.

mú-ush, úbá-ush, úbá-ush, pl. tímú mb., dressed, tanned skin or hide: tanned buckskin, as a material for making clothing: Mo'dokni mb. being here the bosom-piece of an aboriginal buckskin dress.

mbi'tash, mbii'tash, mbii'tash; see mpá'tash.

mbáitàsh, d. mbambtash, mbambtash; see mpá'tash.

mbáwitash, d. mbambwitash; see mpá'tash.

mbá-ush, mbí-ush, mbí-ush, pl. tímú mb., dressed, tanned skin or hide: tanned buckskin, as a material for making clothing: Mo'dokni mb. being here the bosom-piece of an aboriginal buckskin dress.

mbi'tiš, mbii'tiš, mbii'tiš; same as mbud'íš, q. v.

mbátchna, d. mbámbrachtchna to jump while running or going. Cf. mbútíza.

múbawash "the howler", a popular name given to the young silver fox. Der. mbáwa. Cf. wámačka.

mbi'tash, mbii'tash, mbii'tash; see mpá'tash.

mbi'tash, mbii'tash, mbii'tash; see mpá'tash.

mbáitàsh, d. mbambtash, mbambtash; see mpá'tash.

mbá-wash, mbí-wash, mbí-wash, pl. tímú mb., dressed, tanned skin or hide: tanned buckskin, as a material for making clothing: Mo'dokni mb. being here the bosom-piece of an aboriginal buckskin dress.
mũ'kash, d. mbũ'mbgash earth crumbling into dust, disintegrated by parching heat or drought. Der. mbũka.

mũ'shaksh, d. mbũ'µbshaksh (1) obsidian of a black or almost black color, a volcanic rock found in the Klamath Highlands and serving for the manufacture of arrow- and spear-heads, knives etc.: mb. šawalsh, or simply mb., arrow-head made of obsidian, 113, 16.: mb. wáti obsidian knife.
(2) implement manufactured from obsidian: stone-knife, skinning implement, 126, 7. (3) Mbũ'saks, nom. pr., an appellation given to the Snake Indians by the Klamath Lake people, 143, 2. Cf. kokóle, šawalsh.

Mbũ'shakshóltko, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signor of the treaty of 1861, and mentioned there as "Poosaksult": lit. "Possessed of obsidian-tools". Der. mbũ'shakshača.

Mbũ'shaksham Wáš, nom. pr. of a locality on Williamson River; identical with Mbũ'shaksh Sháwalsh. From mbũ'shaksh, wáš.

Mbũ'shak Shíváshkni Indians inhabiting the locality around Mbũ'-shaksh Sháwalsh: corruption from Mbũ'shaksh Sháwalsh-kni: 141, 5.

Mbũ'shaksh-Sha'walsh, nom. pr. of a locality at the junction of the Williamson and Sprague Rivers, near the house of the Indian Tséložins. About 200 yards above this junction a small stream detaches itself from Williamson River and joins Sprague River further below, so as to leave a rocky island of the shape of an arrow-head. Gátpa tumu mátkaks Mb. many (hostile) Indians came to "the Arrow-Head", 16, 16.

Mbũshamanak, d. mbũmbúshamanak the early morning of next day.

Mbũshán, Mod. mbũshán, d. mbũmbúshán, adv. (1), on the next morning: mb. géna pín next morning they marched again, 19, 11.: cf. 24, 11. 100, 14. 119, 1. (2) on the next day; to-morrow: mb. unák to-morrow early, 118, 2.: also: one morning early; mb. at unák the next day early, 101, 11.: mb. telčé to-morrow at last, 122, 1.: mb. wátólání ná-cnt waitáshúka two days afterward, 66, 2.: mbũšamanak pín géna next day they went again, 110, 8 (3) in the morning: géna mb. pil this morning only, 140, 7., Kl.: mb in the morning, 144, 3.

Mbũshéla la, mbũshélá, d. mbũmbšélá, mbũmbšélá (1) to wed, marry, espouse; said of both sexes, 182; 6, 7. (2) to be married, to be in the married state: mbũšílan gi, or mbũsháhun he lived with her; they lived as
mbú'kash—méya.

man and wife, 77, 2.; hú'k mbushéla kálumkshi tak ní tánk mák'leza the man at whose house I stopped, is married; E-nkó'shíshash mbushéaltk he was the husband of a Klamath Lake woman, 30, 19.

mbushéalpèli, d. mbumbshéalpèli (1) to marry the same person again.

(2) to live again as man and wife, 60, 20. 77, 2. 78, 2. 11.

mbú'shni, d. mbú'mbnshni (1) to consort with, to cohabit, 90, 7. (2) subst., consort; person living with another of the opposite sex, legitimately or not:

Sástiam mb. the husband of a Shasti woman.

mbút'zè, mbatíži, d. mbambút'ge, mbambtízi (1) to jump, skip, leap over something, as an obstruction: Titak a mb. húnpoks Titak jumps over a log.

(2) to make jumps on level ground. Mod. for húnputiážiè Kl.

mbút'źa, d. mbumbátlga to jump or leap down. Cf. mbátchena, mbút'że, méa; see méya.

méd'sha, medshá, d. méndshá, mednshá (1) to remove, to move away from the country or district, to emigrate, cf. 13, 4. (2) to remove with family, relatives, 96, 18., or with the whole tribe: medshápka to remove distantly from or unseen by the one speaking, 34, 4.

medshámpéli, d. memeshámpéli to migrate to the former place; to return with family to the former settlement. Der. médshána, -péli.

méhiaš, méhías, méyas, pl. tîmi m., trout: generic term for all trout, the most frequent there being Salmo irideus, 180; 11; méhiess pán to eat trout, cf. 136, 6.; méhiashé'mi, contr. messi'mi, méssim “in the trout-catching time”, lasting from spring till autumn. Derived from méya to dig out, as the term trout, Lat. trucha, Gr. τρόφευς is derived from τραφέω to gnaw, dig, make holes.

mé'idshá, d. memú'dsha to go to dig, to start out for digging edible roots:
she mbú'shant géna mé-idshuk ká'sh next day they went out to dig ipo-roots, 118, 3. 6. 119, 1. Der. méya.

mé-is'h, d. mén'mish digging-ground for eatable roots, tubers and bulbs: génà mé-ishzéni he went to the digging-prairie, 96, 1.

mé'ya, méa, d. menia to dig out, to extract from the soil with a tool; said only of edible roots, tubers, bulbs etc., the names of these being often subjoined; 109, 1. 118, 6. 7.; ámtatka sha m. they dig up with the caness-stick, 147, 10.; simply m., 95, 23. 107, 6.; mé-ipks (for méyápkash)
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gáldši he met them digging roots, 107, 5.; húpiak tun káš més-íšt before she had dug any káš-bulbs, 118, 5.; més-íšt while she had dug, 119, 2.
Speaking of more than one subject, Kl. uses méya and shtá-ila, Mod. shtá-ila only, q. v.
méyótkiš, méyútkiš, abbr. méy yuteh; Mod. me-útkiš, d. memítukiš. Mod. memítukiš tood, spade or stick for digging edible roots and bulbs; comass-stick, comass-spade. Usually called ánda, q. v.
mékía, d. mémkía to be or become childish, doting; to be in one's dotage:
me li't kémutehúga he is doting on account of his old age.
mékíša, d. memekíš childish, doting person.
ménik, mínik, d. minnutak, adv. temp., very little; a very short lapse of time: m. nū páid'shit krána I slept very little to-night.
mépká, d. ménmapka to be encamped together, to inhabit the same locality, to form a community. Cf. méwa
mépoks, d. mémepoks body of people living at the same spot or belonging together; association, community, company: láp m. shuídshaš two military companies, 29, 4. Der. mépka. Cf. kimbaks.
mét'hli, d. memátlhi hole, aperture, crack, cleft; said e. g. of a key-hole.
métkalsh, d. memátkalsh (1) what is carried on back or shoulders; burden, load, of hay, grass, e. g. (2) bundle, pack, package, parcel. Der. mét'kla,
métk'la, métgla, d. memátkla, mémátgla to carry on one's back or shoulders, this being usually done with the strap on forehead: métklank a éna yutámpksh he carries a heavy load on his back; partic. mätktalko load carried on back. Cf. shkátkela.
met-támsza, d. met-mámsza to dig out, excavate in the vicinity of; to excavate between two places, as between fences, lodges, houses etc.; to dig among, in the midst of. Der. méya.
métrkiš, d. mématkíš hole, orifice, as of ear, nose. Der. méya. Cf. gintzish, gintchzish, mét'lí.
metsmetsáwals obsidian arrow-head; a compound term formed by the agglutination of métchmá'tchli to sháwalsh, q. v.
meyuctive, d. memutkish. Mod. for meyuctive Kl.
mewa, d. memu-nu, memuwa to now, to mind; kitimu. the cat is moving.
   Mod. Onomatop. Cf. haima.
mewa, d. mènu, mènun to pitch camp, to encamp away from the lodge or	house, on prairie etc. Cf. midsha.
mishetko, d. mishketko oily; of oily appearance; said of faces, e. g.
mhu, d. mish'mhu (u short) grouse, 135, 3. Mod. for mu Kl., q. v.
mi, mi, pron. poss. of second person sing., usually procl.: thy, thine; your,
yours; mi pgishop thy, your mother; me wéash (for mi wéash) thy child.
mi snáwedsh thy wife, 142, 7.; mitant káehashtat in thy lodge; mitak.
mítok just thine; thy own; mi tiá thine alone.
midsha, d. mishsha bátte, spoon, 138, 5.; tókiti midsú born spoon.
imish, mish, abbr. mish, mis, procl. and encl. obj. case of the pers. pron. i.
thee, to thee; you, to you: ko-idshewa mish ní gápišt I am glad that you
came; ní mish shíwállznapk I will revenge myself on you; spulli-napká
mís ni I would imprison you, 58, 11. sqq.; tóds taks mish ni kuizií mís ni
I know you perfectly well, 65, 10. Cf. i, ik.
imitasí, mishash, d. míntash, míndash leggings covering the leg below the
knee. Chún. J., from French mitasse; the Kl. term is shnásniksh, q. v.
m lái, adv., steeply, abruptly, going straight up, sloping rapidly. Cf. pláí.
M'laiksini Yaína, nom. pr. of Mount Pitt, a high mountain of the
Cascade Range, of pyramidal shape, situated due west from the mouth
mína, m'nálam, m'álish, Kl.; for pína, p'nálam, p'nálsh Mod., see pí,
pína, p'nálám.
moa, m'óat; see múa, múat.
Móatak, Méatak, Módok (1) nom. pr. of Modoc Lake, also called Tule
Lake (Kl. Tulik) and Rhett Lake; a large fresh-water basin surrounded
by volcanic formations, situated east of Little Klamath Lake and extend-
ing from California into Oregon, 20, 11, 21, 8.; also called Meatokú
É-ush. Cf. Lutuámi, Máyalto É-ush. (2) nom. pr. of the district at
the southern shore of Modoc Lake (one of the ancient homes of the
Modoc tribe), and its surroundings: Módokam káila Modoc land, the
Mótak district; kú' kedshá M. the klú-root grows in the Modoc country,
Móatakishi, Móatok gish, Móadokish; see Mó'dokish.
Móatuash Kóke, one of the names given to the Pit River, a large eastern tributary of Sacramento River, draining the whole of Pit River Valley, California. Its English name is derived from the pits or pit-falls dug out by the natives for the trapping of deer and other game on its banks and in the numerous side valleys. Cf. kóke (2).
Móatakni E'sh, nom. pr. of Modoc Lake, also called Rhett Lake and Tule Lake. Cf. Móatak.
Móatuash, Múatwash; or M. máklaks, nom. pr., Pit River Indian; lit. "Southern Dweller". Tribes of this family occupied the largest portion of Pit River Valley, California, from Goose Lake down to Hat Creek. Raids into their territory were made almost every year by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians up to the time of the treaty of 1864; for accounts of them, see pp. 19–27 and 54, 5–15. For various depredations and other acts of violence committed upon American settlers a portion of these Indians was severely punished by General Geo. Crook in 1867 and removed to Round Valley reservation, west of the Sacramento River. Shliá (núd) Móatuashash tchipksh (for tchipkash) we saw the Pit River Indians encamped. 19, 15.; cf. 20, 1, 5, 8, 21, etc.; 135, 3. Móatuashz'ni into or in the Pit River country. Cf. kóke (2) and Notes on p. 25. Der. múát, wá. Móatuasham Kóke, one of the names of the Pit River, California, 135, 3; lit. "River of the Southern Dwellers". Cf. kóke (2)
Móatuasham kshíni Kóke, nom. pr. of the Pit River; lit. "River of the Southern Dwellers' Country".
Mó'dokish, Móatok-gish, Móatakish, pl. túmi M., nom. pr. (1) adj., belonging or having reference to the Modoc tribe, or to the Modoc country, or to Modoc (Tule, Rhett) Lake; staying, living around Modoc Lake. (2) subst., Modoc Indian, Modoc man or woman; Móatokish nú shshlin a Modoc warrior was shot in the head, 21, 18.; Modoki sh 28, 13. stands for Modoki'shash. In the subj. case the usual form is Mó'dokni, q. v., and Móatakni.
Mó'dokni, Móatokni. Mú'atokni, pl. túmi M., nom. pr. (1) adj., relating, belonging to the Modoc people or tribe; M. máklaks the Modoc people; when speaking of themselves they generally say: máklaks "the" tribe; M. máklaks sh'illual the Modoc war; lit. "the Modoc Indians fought", p.
33 (title). (2) subst., Modoc man or woman: násh M. one Modoc individual of either sex, or one Modoc man: M. Móvakíi all Modocs. 134, 19, 21, 135, 4; tú'm shash ngâ'i-sha Moatoki’shash (or Moatokgi’shash) they wounded many Modocs, 21, 16, cf. 22. 1.; Móvakíi máka sá-ulantehna some Modocs marched with us, 21, 9. The home of one part of the Modocs was at the springs, Nushaltkága, of Lost River, cf. 21, 4.; the other two principal settlements of this tribe were on Modoc Lake, and on Hot Creek, or Agáwesh, a rivulet running into Little Klamath Lake. One half of the Modoc tribe was removed to the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory for having participated in the Modoc war of 1872–73; a few families have remained on Hot Creek, others in the Lost River Valley, while some 150 Modocs established themselves around Yáneks, on the Sprague River, in May, 1870; cf. 36, 5–8. Their chiefs and headmen are mentioned in 58, 5–7. Der. Móvakíi.

Módok Point, nom. pt. of a high and rocky promontory on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake, 34, 19, called so because the Modoc tribe lived there from Dec. 31, 1869, to April 26, 1870. Cf. Notes to 34, 18, 19, 35, 5. This locality is one of the prominent landmarks of the country, is frequently referred to in Indian mythic folklore, and lies about four miles south of the main settlements of the E-ukshikni near the outlet of the Williamson River. The road from Fort Klamath to Linkville passes at the base of the promontory. Cf. Kinti, Muyant, shuyaků-kish.

Móka-i, Móke, or M. máklaks Kalapuya Indian of Willamet Valley, Oregon: Mókash údíyua Ñ-ukshkn the Lake tribe whipped the Kalapuya, 18, 2 móla-sh, pl. túmi m., slime, phlegm: pus.

Mópáku-la, mbákula, d. mpánpáku-la to dry up on the top, as trees. Der. pāha. Cf. mbáka, mbá'ka.

Mópámpáktish, mbámbáktish, a species of small ducks. Incantations 167; 28, 177; 29.

Mópámpáktish, pl. túmi mp. (1) one who strikes upon. (2) one who beats or strikes through: tehikemen mp. blacksmith. Der. mpáta.

Mópáta, d. mpánmpa (1) to strike, beat upon with a tool. (2) to strike into something after going through another object; to pin fast to; gún-ish tsun-yé'sh mp. (télak) the arrow struck me after piercing this hat, 168, 2.
mpátash, pátaš, páta, p. mpámpatash, páptash, pápta milt. spleen.

mpátkia, d. mpámpatkiia to strike down into, to beat, hit upon repeatedly; sha skúkum-house mpámpatkiia tehikémintakta they fastened the (underground) jail with nails; they nailed down the jail-cork, 66, 1. Der. mpáta.

mpató, mpátu, páto, pató, d. mpámptu, píoto (1) check; check-bone; pató n shli'n 1 shot him in the cheek, 30, 16.; mpátnam kákgo check bones. (2) Gill of fish. Der. pat-, in patáti.

mpétitchna, d. mpémptitchtna to float, drift; to drift away: yána mp. to drift down stream. Der. mpétitchna.

mpétlatsh, d. mpémptlatsh gizzard. Cf. lawálash.

mpetlalóna, d. mpémptlalóna to float down stream; ámputat mp. to float down on the water's surface.

mpetlánsha, d. mpémptlánsha to be afloat, to float; ámputat mp. to be afloat in the water.

mpetétga, mpétéga, d. mpémptétga to sink down in water; to be drowned. Der. ámpu. Cf. kúshna.

mpétetchna, d. mpémptetchna, mpámpetchna to float, drift; to be drifted away. Der. ámpu.

mpumpulátka, pl. táníi mp., to bubble up in water. Der. ámpu.

mputchtálusì, d. mpumpuchtíluisí mustache.

m'shás, mshás, d. msámsash chipmunk, fence-mouse; species of squirrel burrowing in the ground, 110, 2. Cf. wáshla.

mshashaltcha, d. mshasháshaltcha to start on a squirrel-hunt; msháshaltchatk (supply: gi) sha húnk they were hunting squirrels, 110, 1.

mú, mu, mű, d. múma, mú'm, mú'm (1) adv. of múni: greatly, largely, extensively; much, very, a great deal. Usually procl. and placed before adjectives, verbs, verbal adjectives and adverbs; mú tíidshi nice, admirable; mú ibúka, see lbúka: mú tiáma to be very hungry; mú kána to sleep long; mú ká'na it snows heavily, 75, 17.: mú né-ulga to punish in an exemplary manner, 59, 5.: mú tehí k mutísht when at last the fire blazed with might, 114, 1.: mú shúdsha to make a large camp-fire, 121, 20.: mú kinkótko wide, opened widely; mú ukillitko very rapid, 94, 5.: mú' ská sli wi it blew very cold, 31, 2.: múäk, 109, 13., see below; mú m kikálítko a large, wide gash.

Cf. húpka. (2) adj., abbr. of múni: mú' ladj head chief, principal chief.
múa, mú'a, móa, d. múuna, v. pers., the south wind blows; it blows from the south. Cf. múna.
múak, mú'ak, adv., a little more, somewhat more, more intensely, 59, 11. múna u'nakag mú'ak t'shö'sht (for the time when) his little son would have grown a little taller, 109, 13. Der. mú, ak
múash, mú'ash, d. múmúash (1) south wind; mú'ash shlé-nyuk when the south wind blows, 94, 6; mú'ash'tka in the south wind, 156; 29. its incantation, 167; 29. (2) Múash, contr. Mú'sh, the mythic personification of the South Wind; Mú'shamkshi to or at the dwelling of the South Wind, 111, 4. 7. The decapitation of the South Wind by Old Marten is related in 111, 4-11. Der. mú. Cf. Yámash.
múat, mú'at, d. múmúat (1) south, as a point of compass; kétša mnaat'tala (abbr. mnaat'ta) shléwish southwest wind, lit. “a wind a little to the south”. Cf. kitcha. (2) adv., m., múatala or múatana southward: mú'at genö'ga in order to go, or: when going south, 186; 53.: mú'atana nat géna we marched south, 31, 4. (3) adv., from the south. Cf. yámat, yéwat. Mú'atak, Mú'atokni; see Móatak, Mó'dokni.
múatni, móatni, d. múmúatni, adj., coming from southern lands; belonging to, or native of lands to the south. Der. múat. Cf. Móatni Kóke.
múatch, 111, 9, for múmish; see múni.
múi, d. múni woodchuck, a species of rodents belonging to the squirrel family, genus Arctomys. Incantation: 151; 5. Cf. mú-ii-e.
múigiddsha, d. múmúigiddsha to form eddy, to be eddying; ámbu kóketat m. the water is eddying in the river. Cf. niulgidsha.
múmiúya, d. múmúmiúya to tremble, shiver; to be shaky like old people, 103, 12. Also pronounced nuhmúiya. Cf. nimáya, tíshíshasha. Múyant, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point.
muyé'nash, mú'yéns, 60, 8., obj. case of múni, q. v.
múka, d. múmká to menstruate. Cf. yulina, stúpni.
múkaga, múkak, d. múmkaga, múmkak little babe, suckling child, 140, 10,: mú'mukak gi'ulga múk the babies were born early in the morning; cf. 109, 13.; múmukák k'liiká the babe died, 78, 1. Dim. múksh
mukálta, d. múmkálta (1) to become wet; to be drenched all through; partic. múmukálta ko wetted, wet; said of cloth, clothing, e. g. K1 for pr-
(2) v. impers., *it is wet*, *damp weather*: *gën iikálahsh m. this year the weather is wet*. Cf. múka, shmúkaltš.

múkamúk *food, provisions, eatables*. Term adopted from Chin. J. Cf. pásh.
múkash, múkásh, múńksh, d. múmukash, mámúkash (1) down; downy, soft, *fine feather of birds*, especially ducks: múkásh tehnuy'ésh *head-dress made of pretty duck-skins*. (2) *plume, soft feather of animal or vegetable origin; filaments composing veins of feather; plume of grass-stalk etc.*; kátpasham múkásh tail-feather of bird; *eagle feather incantation*, 163; 11. (3) *the finest, thinnest hair on the human head*. (4) *horned owl*, a large owl-species, clothed on the breast with the finest down, length of body 2 to 2 ¼ feet; *Bubo subarcticus*: m. hii'ma the owl is hooting, 88, G 192; 2.; múkásham shícáksh *lichen*, lit. “owl-snot”; múkáišam tchuy'sh *owl's egg*; múkásham for múkáshash, 173; 14. (the owl’s incantation)

múkmátko, d. mumakmátko *provided, endowed with down, soft and tiny feathers, plumes; downy, pluméd; said of animals and plants*. 148, 9.: tehélash m. gi the plant-stalk forms a plume. Der. múkash

múkmúkli, d. mumakmúkli (1) downy, soft to the touch, as cotton wadding: m. shlápsh a downy blossom, 150; 3. (2) *light-haired, fair-haired*: m. lák blonde, auburn *hair*; lit. “hair of down color”. (3) *of light cinnamon complexion*, like that of the Oregonian Indians: ná'd máklaks mú'mak-múkli *we Indians are cinnamon-skinned*, 103, 4. Cf. múkash. Mú'k núkísh “The Downy”, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman; having once suffered of a sore head, cotton wads were applied to it, which look like down (múkash). Cf. múkmúkli (1).

múk'sh, mú'ggs, d. múmkoksh, múmggus *babe, baby, infant; suckling child*. Der. múka. Kl. for shmúc'íutch Mod.

múk'lúka, múkug, d. múmkukága *a species of forest- or field-mouse, dark colored*. Cf. kmúmutch, kà'íl'sa, múí.

múk'nash, d. mú'mkukash *a grass-species of dark hue*. Cf. kmá'.
múk'kág'a, d. múmkukága *little forest mouse*, 179; 10. Din. múkkuaga. mú'lálák a species of duck with large flat bill; perhaps the shoveler or spoonbill duck, 180; 12.

mūl'búka, mulbú'ka, d. múl'bú'lká (1) *large turnip- or bulb-shaped fruit* growing on surface of ground: m.1. gítk *having a large turnip or bulb*, 149, 18 (2) *round-shaped bunch of grass*. From mú, lbú'ka.
mùl'gàp, d. mùlgishaq, Mod. mnumàlgap (1) sister-in-law; brother's wife; said by elder or younger brother; wife's elder or younger sister, said by husband. (2) brother-in-law; husband's elder or younger brother, said by wife; elder or younger sister's husband, said by sister.

mùl'ína, d. mûlîna to cut off, mow; kshín m. to cut the grass with a scythe, to mow grass, to make hay. Cf. mûshka.

mûl'íntkìsh, contr. mûlînutch, d. mûlînîtkîsh scythe, mowing scythe. mûlînùsh, d. mûlînùsh stubble. Der. mûlîna.

mûl'k, d. mûl'mak small insect, worm, maggot; a generic term comprising the smaller and less conspicuous kinds of insects and worms crawling on the ground or found in the earth, 145, 17.

mûl'kàgà, d. mûl'makàgà insect, worm, maggot of diminutive size, 71, 7. 145, 17. Dim. mûl'k.

mûl'kà, mûl'za, d. mumál'za to be dense, thick; said of drifting fogs, smoke etc.: shlâyaksh m. the smoke is very dense. Der. mû, lžán.

mûl'mûlãtko høy, quaymire, mud-puddle. Cf. múlu.

mûlô'la (for múluôlô), d. mumuôlô to be entirely ready, to be fully prepared, 41, 19. Der. múlu.

mûlu, múlo, d. múmulùn rotten wood, 120, 9, 121, 17.; dust or atoms of decayed wood-substance.

mûlùa, d. mumûlùa (1) to make oneself ready, to get ready, 29, 4, 31, 3, 95, 22, 110, 22.: to prepare oneself: m. sà lizî they got ready (for marching) in the evening, 19, 13.; m. gé'mapkug he made ready to go. (2) to be ready, prepared, 170; 60; múl'nak nû gé'ma I am ready to go.

mûlùalu, d. mumûlûaluìa to rot, to be rotten, to decay; said of wood, logs etc.: partic. múlûaluìtko rotten, decayed, putrescent; m. ánku a rotten tree. Der. múlu. Cf. ndópa.

mûluàpèlè, d. mumûluàpèlè to make oneself ready again, 20, 12. Der. múluà, -pelì.

mûluash, múluësh curing implement, magic help of the conjurer in his treatment of the diseased. Articles serving for this purpose are bird-feathers, scoops, otter-skin straps, rattles, rabbit- or fox-skins etc.: kiuksh wànu kiuk'âyank m. mú'la the conjurer sticks out a fox-skin as his sign, 71, 2.; kutchi'nskìha hû' múluësh hoofs of young deer are my curing-tools, 166; 21. Cf. 167; 30, 32-34. Der. múluà.
mú'mu:nash, múni'ni:nash, múmëni:sh; see múni
mú'mu:nash, 17, 8; see múni (1).

mú'mu:natch both ears; said of persons and animals, Kl.; word existing only in the distributive form: ná-ígshtant, Mod. ná:gshtant m. on one ear only. Cf. kmúnumatch, ná:ígshtani, ndshóka, wawákash, and Note to 177; 5.
mú'mu:nash to hum, hum around, to buzz: múmumush a m. the bumble-bee is humming, buzzing. Onomatop.
mú'mu:nash, d. múmumúmsk humble-bee.
mú:na, mú'na, muná, adv., deeply, at a depth, deep down, low down, 147, 6.; tú m. or: múná tú down there in the bottom, deep down, 21, 15. 19. 22, 1.; m. łushtánchum to scratch a deep round hole, 134, 7.; múmána deep down, 165; 10.: múmána tatá'misni:mle, viz. “traveler in the depth”, 179; 10.
münatálkni, adj. (1) staying deep down; coming from below. (2) Muna-
tálkni, nom. pr. of Munatálkni, the genius of the underground regions. From múna, -tala, -kni. Cf. Note to 173; 3. Cf lemúna, lemumákni.
múni, mú'ni, obj. muniénash, múyáns, múnish, poss. muniénam; d. múmëni, obj. múmimí:nash and múmëni:sh, poss. mumiénam; abbr. mú: (1) adj., great in the physical, concrete sense of the word: large, bulky, big; wide, extensive: long, tall, high: m. ó:sh ocean, sea; m wá:ti scvud, lit. “long knife”; mú:úmi:ní: very large, of colossal dimensions; múyáns píla láki:sh only to the head chief, 60, 8.; múatch (for múnish) kpél gi'kó having a long tail, 144, 9.; láp múmëni (shúlshesh) the two larger sticks (of four in the spélshna-game), 79, 2. 3.; múmëni a kélá:sh the sand is coarse: mú'mush (or múmsh, mú'msh) túmú! (for mú'mëni ú:tech túmú!) whether a large number (of enemies) or not! 17. 8.; wá:tech múmëni:sh wawákash gi'kó for:round, viz. “long-cared dog”, Mod.; mú'mantii, mú:mantii, cf. šutish. (2) adult person, grown-up man: mú'ns (for mú'nish) lú:gsla to make a slave of an adult man or person, 24, 16. (3) great in the abstract sense: powerful, strong, superior, mighty; excellent; m. lakí head-
chief, governor; m. lakí the President of the United States, 36, 21.; mú'ni láki:sh shtíná:sh the President's house; or: the federal government, Mod.; múyáns láki:sh skú:kta to pay a fine to the head chief, 60, 8.

Mú'ni Yá:ña, nom. pr. of a wooded mountain peak of the Cascade Range, west of the Klamath agency buildings: “Big Mountain”. 
Múnish = Nkaskiágá Gitko, nom. pr. masc. The father of this man, having signed the treaty of 1864, is mentioned in it as Dick Mosenkasket; lit. "Big-Belly-Having".

Múνk, (1) generic term comprehending mice and other smallest quadrupeds, Mod. (2) mole, Kl. 103, 6, 7, 11, 104, 3. See under múna. mú-úe. mú-útana drawers, undergarments. Der. múna, -tana.

Mú'sh, Múshamkshi; see múash.

Mú'shka, d. múmáshka to mow, to cut with the scythe; kshū n m. to mow grass. Mod. for múshka, Kl.

Múshmus, Mod. wúshmus, d. múmamush (1) horned cattle, beef; or. steer, cow, calf, 21, 2, 182; 10. (2) white-tail deer; the smallest deer species in the Klamath Highlands, of brown color: Cervus macrotis. From Ch. J. Onomatop. Cf. Note to 13, 13.

Mút, adv., as reported, as alleged; the oral particle mat with the infixed u, hu, which points to elevation or distance, 190; 19.

'Mútchága, d. mútmáchága little old person; old man bent by age. Abbr. from Kmútchága. Dim. kmútchish. Cf. kmútcha.

Mútchenesh, d. mú'mutchenesh large fish-net; the netting being fastened to a hoop. Formerly in use on the Williamson River.

'Mútchetewatko, 183; 13. a common abbreviation for kmútchetewatko, kmútchetewitko, q. v.

Mútchka to hate, detest, abhor: m. nú hún hishútchkaš I hate that man. Mútchutchuyápka, d. múmamutchutchuyápka to smile. Cf. tehúta, mú-ú, mo-oče, d. mú-múúe mole, species of the order of Insectivora.


N.

The sound n alternates with l only, and rather unfrequently; cf. uche-маška. Guttural and dental sounds, though in a limited number of terms only, become nasalized into ng, nk, nÚ, n; nd, nt; palatal sounds into ndsh, uceh. Initial n-, followed by a vowel or diphthong, is in a number of terms a prefix descriptive of something thin, flat, sheet-like, string- or rope-like, or pointing to a motion along the ground, or on the
horizon. Initial na-, in a series of words, is a radix referring to something round, rounded, or bulky, heavy, moving in the air.

nā', nā'; see nāt.

na-a — Terms commencing with na-a to be looked for under na-, na-, excepting nā-asht, nā-asht gi.

nā-asht, nā-ash, nā'st, nā'sh, mā's, Mod. nā-ash, nē-ash; d. nānasht, nēnasht. nānasht, Mod. nēnasht, nēnasht thus, so, in this manner, in the same way; agreeing with: n. sëmtsalk so she discovered it to be, 61, 1.; cf. 103, 1.; nū nā-ash hit'shkanka gīn waitash kōtchampk. I think it will rain to-day.

When used with the verbs to speak, to tell etc., n. introduces the spoken words in their literal form as uttered: "as follows", or stands right after them: tūm bēnkauk n. he spoke at length as follows, 61, 8.; cf. 30, 4. 61, 4. 5. 65, 10. 11. 70, 5–7. 103; 1. 142. 5 sq.; nūmū n. hemé̄c the moon: spoke thus, 103, 11.; cf. 104, 1.; sa sā'gwa n. they reported thus, 17, 12.; cf. 23, 6.; n. shëshatk thus named, by the name of, 29, 1. 4. 5. 9; shephkédsha nū mish nēnasht gish, I thank you for having said that, Mod.; nā-ashtak so again, in this sense only, 61, 6. Cf. gī-asht, nā-asht gi, tehi.

nā-asht gi, nā'shtgi, nā'shtk, Mod. nē-asht gi; d. nānasht gi, Mod. nēnasht gi (1) to agree with, to conform with, to comply with; lit. "to do so, to act thus": nū'mī lākiash shanā'uli nū nēasht gi I desire to agree with the great ruler (God), 40, 10. From nā-asht, gi (5). (2) to say so, to speak thus, to speak in this manner; the spoken words either preceding or following: n. gi he said so, 95, 21., cf. 17, 8. 13. 65, 8. 95, 18.; n. ging for saying so, 78, 5., cf. 65, 10.; hūtehampētā Lemē-ish n. giuta after running home (this) Thunder reported thus, 112, 5. Abbr. into nā-ashtg, nā'shtk I, he, she, or they said, 100, 19.; gi after n. is omitted in 65, 10. 100, 17. From nā-asht, gi (6), q. v. Cf. humāsht gi, tehi, wak.

nā-ashtg, nā'shtk: see nā-asht gi.

nā-ānt, 59, 3., for nāyent; see nā'dsh.

nā'd, nād, pron. pers., we; see nā't.

nā'dsh, nā'sh, nā's, nā-as, obj. nā'dsh, nā'sh, d. nānasht, nēnasht (1) num. adj., one; a single one; n. kē'sh one flake of snow; wātēh nā'sh tkāhama a single horse stood on a hill, 30, 1.; nā'sh sā'qash in one month, 93, 4.; nā'sh waita in one day, 127, 9.; cf. 56, 7.; hāi nā's lūlūksalapk
if you should cremate one (corpse), 59, 5.; nā'sh kūllatok sēkpinmalauk they bury on one graveyard only, 88, 1.; nānash szō'sgōnash several branches. Cf. 26, 1. 7. 30, 2. 87, 17. 88, 7. 99, 9. 10. 114, 5-8. 125, 4-8. 12. other, another one; inflected differently from (1) in the oblique cases; see nāyensh. (3) somebody, some one; inflected like (2); see nāyensh. (4) next, following; see nāyensh.

nā'dsag, nā'dsak; see nā'dshak and nādshak. nā'dshak, nā'shak, nādshak (t, adj., only one, but one, a single one only. 95, 11.; n. kūl n one blade of grass; n. shūmsahsh one blade of the alphabet; nāshak kūshksha sha wīnūk they win only one counting stick at a time, 79, 5.; nā'dshak the only one, 66. 9. and Note; nādshak mutch'wātak only one old man, 183; 13.; pātchelē nā'ishak he stepped down one step only, 112, 3. Cf. kishetjina. (2) adv., abbr., from nādshāshak, q. v.

nā'dshāshak, adv. (1) at one place, on one spot, locality. (2) or to another place; n. shēnākši and on another battlefield, 56, 6.; n. shātshā he removed (them) to another spot, 35, 19. Der. nādsh. Cf. nāmūnash.

nādshāshak, abbr., nādshak, nādshag, adv. (1) loc., together, in one spot, locality; nādshak kūsha'shta sha wīnūk they live or stay all together; nā'dsag tehin to live together in one spot, 28, 14.; cf. 13. 2. 35, 1.; mūl k n. wā the insects fly or stay together in one box or swarm; nā'dsag i'tpa he gathered or collected into one district. (2) modal, at once, simultaneously; n. hū shātshā he removed them at once, in one batch; n. vūshkāya to crack, split all through. (3) temp., at the same time, simultaneously; n. tehētshānshā winūk they accompany in choirs the conjurer while he treats (the patient), 71, 5. and Notes.

nā'dshi, abbr. from the more frequent nādshak, q. v.

nā'dshiak, abbr., nādshi, d. nanā'dshiak, abbr. nanā'dshī, adj., unique; being alone, standing alone, 107, 5.; n. hūn k nān kōt ka, 22. 21.; n. hū n kāp there is one horse only (Mod.); n. kūshkshā, kūshkshā one hundred only; n. shūltish the only room in the house; n. pēlpēla to work alone; nā'dsiak mi shaw'ā'shīds your monogamous wife, 60, 21.

nādshīzatko, d. nādshīzatko having one eye open. Der. nādsh.

nādshkshāptanī, abbr., nāshgshāpta, d. nādshkshāptanī, abbr. nāshkshāpta six; 43, 10. 44. 6.; nāshgshāpta ta'umep pē'ula Modokni sixteen Modokni, 44, 1. Der. nādsh. kshāpta
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nadsh'kshapt'änkni, d. nanadshkshapt'änkni six times; n. té-unip (or té-unip, taúnep) sixty; lit. “six times ten”; n. taúnep Yänakni sixty
Warm Spring scouts, 43, 29; cf. 43, 5.
ná'dsz'eks, d. nánadszéksh nine; lit. “one left over”; nánadszéksh lhapussh nine to each two men. Kl. for skéksh Mod.
nadszékshştänkni, d. nanadshékshştänkni nine times; Kl. n. té-unip (or té-unip, taúnep) ninety.
nadsh'páksh't, 96, 17; see nátspka.
ñá'ênd's: same as náyents, q. v.
naggáya, nakáya, d. nángáya, v. trans., to hang up, to suspend; said of thin or sheet-like objects: teháyesh n. to hang up a hat. Der. aggáya.

nanagád'sha, d. nanagíd'sha, v. intr., to circle, to float, turn about in the air; said, e. g., of birds: teháunsh ái ná n. I the culture am circling above, 170; 62. Der. aggíd'sha. Cf. kshakíd'sha, kakí'd'sha.

ná-hlísh, d. nanálísh bowstring, 21, 10, 11.
ná'hánish, nanísh, a mythic dwarfish human creature leaving small footprints like those of a little child behind him; is visible only to Indian conjurers: 163; 13, and Note.
ná-i, pl. tání n., seed basket made of roots and having a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet; women carry it on their backs when gathering tehípash and other small seeds: ná-ití m'nalám sha skáyamteh pásh ámbuch i kugánik they carried in their basket food and water, which they had placed into it, 95, 15.
ná-ígšt'ání, Mod. nágšt'ání, abbr. nágsta, adj., half parted, halved, half; n. kú'úshkuish one half cut off; one half of; n. Bóshtin of half white blood and the other half either Indian or other race; lá'p té-unip pé-ula nágsta twelve and a half; ná dsh tála pén ná-ígsta, Kl.: nádsh tála (pán) nágsta, Mod., one dollar and a half; nágšt'ání i pulsh half an apple; ná-ígšt'álá shepítza to sever, break off at one end; cf. kú'úshkuish: má'sha nú ná'gšt'ánt mà'mmatch, Kl. I suffer pain in one ear; see má'mmatch, ndshóka. Der. na-i in náyents, ná-itz'éni, náinaya.

ná'ináya, v. intr., to totter, tremble, as an animal stunned by a blow; to shake, shiver when chilled by frost or winds, 156; 27. Lit. “to sway to and fro laterally”. Cf. má'mmuíya.
nadshkshaptáunki—nakántkni.

uaishtákgish, d. uaishalshákgish (1) species of beetle with large fangs, brown-colored and found in rocks. (2) fang of beetle: horn of the horned toad or horned frog; uaishalshákgish tchshk ko horned toad, horned frog, Mod.: Phrynosoma (pleurochirum), 91, 9. Cf. shlakatóhkísh (2).

naitaltshta to stretch or extend on one side, sideways: naitaltshtamal shshól'shma to ride siderows, women fashion. Der. na-i (base), tálitali.

naitzéni at one extremity or side: ye'kalóla ántkun to break a stick at one end. Cf. gëtzéni, under gétt.

nayanta, nayant: oblique case of nayensh, q. v.

nayensh, nayens; also nádsh, násh, nas; obj. nayénnash, náyents, ni-ends, poss. nayénnam, na-ánam, d. námi-ensh (1) another one; other, another; nái-ends násh shš kidnapping another man, a Modoc, was shot in the head, 21, 18., cf. nayensh, 22, 11.; teháki a há'shtîya náyents one boy scores another; kívalgzat ná-éntch tehkash! ti'í ge up another man besides one! 22, 15., cf. 18.; háéoks i ná-ánt snáwálí-hasht shšítoksh wut if if you cohabited with another wife, 59, 3.; há náyénnás hiissálnkas má shš násh kíla when another man (than the conjurer) has relapsed into the same disease, 72, 1, and Note: nátshtoks but the other one, 23, 19, cf. 21, 8.; ná-éns to another, 20, 18.; násh tehá'shtash another skunk, 127, 10.; nayanta wá'shtat húlhe le he ran into another hole, 127, 7.; nayanta kíla elsewhere. Cf. '12, 5, 10 '12, 4–8. (2) somebody, some one; the Lat. quidam; há i ná-énts sitálšakamuk if you should sleep with some man, 60, 1.; násh hšmlaksh some married man, 61, 9. (3) next, following, subsequent: nayanta shíppesh next month, ná-ántka skóšhtka the next spring season, 21, 1. Cf. 63, 2.

nák, onomatopoetic imitation of the cry or muttering sound of the beaver:

ki'l naka'gi (for: ki'l nak, mengi), 185, 43, and Note. The ki' standing first is the particle ke, Mod. kíc, q. v.

náka, d. námaká cinnamom bear; also called red bear, yellow, brown and black bear, the color of his fur changing with the season: Vesag amore-lcanstis, var. cinnamomeas. This bear is a variety of the wiám, not a different species, though the Indians distinguish closely between the two.

nákan for náнакant; see námak.

nákantkni, adj., coming from everywhere; belonging to all surrounding places, countries: nímakash nákantkni máklaks gitpa all tribes of Indians have come. Contr. from náнакantkni.
nákia, d. nánáka to patch, to mend; said of garments etc. Cf. kíia.

nákísh, nágghish, d. nánísh (1) patch, for mending. (2) sole of foot.

nákosh, nákúsh, d. nánkúsh, nánngosh dam made of felled or fallen trees; river obstruction, fish-trap. The mythic dam destroyed by the loon upon K'ümúkamteh's order was a lumber-dam similar to a beaver-dam and fastened upon rocks projecting from the river bottom, 132, 1-8.; n. gii'tant to the other side or end of the dam, 132, 4.; nakótk (for nakótka) on account of its dam, 143, 1.; pínam n. beaver dam. Der. nákuna. Cf. ákuash, o'ilsks, píplish.

Nakósksiks, nom. pr. of a fishing-place in the Sprague River, near its junction with the Williamson River: "At the Pile-Dam".

nákua, d. nánákua to build a dam, to dam up the water. Der. ákua.

nakushkshákshni, adj., living near a lumber-dam; inhabitant of the place where the dam is, 132, 3. Der nákósh

nakushjé'nkui, d. nánkushjé'nkui, 132, 6.; same as nakushkshákshni.

nál, nál, Mod., abbr. from nálash, nálsh, pron. pers.; see nát.

nálam, nálam, pron. poss., our, ours, of us, belonging to us; the poss. case of nát, we, q. v.: n. pígishap our mother, 129, 3.; n. líshnaksh our common husband, 35, 10. — Nálantak, nálamtoks of ourselves, our own; nálantoks máklaks our own people, tribe; nálantak káila our own country.

nínashgish, pl. tími n. butcher. Der. níshki.

nánílash, a species of little bird, ascending high in the air, 177; 24.

Der néna.

náníka, nántza, d. nánáka some, o' fer, 64, 1.; a part, portion, section of; something, 22, 7, 23, 3, 7, 24, 17.; n. toks but the others, 95, 11.; n. línmagsla some became prisoners of war; n. tehúka same perish, fade away, 148, 22.; n. vúmti' some they buried, 85, 17.; náníka . . . náníka, or nánka . . . nungsats some—some, some—some others, one part—the other part, 17, 14, 15, 20, 16, 28, 10, 44, 9, 10.

nánzatched, contr. either (1) from nánka tehish some also, 16, 7., or (2) from náníka tehúi then some, or (3) from nánka shá some they.

nání as soon as; immediately after: n. shólzótk as soon as he laid himself down, 113, 12. and Note.

nánnya to make everything ready; to put in readiness, said of inan. objects, 30, 14. Der. nání. Cf. målu. 
nánuk, obj. anim. nanukénash and nánuk, obj. inan. nánuk; locat. nanukant, contr. nákanta, nákant (1) all, every, every one, everything; nid n. all of us, 66, 16.; n. màklàks all people, all men, 85, 13. 154. 7; all the tribes, 54, 18.; n. every person, man, 22, 20. 85, 12. 99. 7. ñžak n. as he won everything from them, 99, 8.; n. shëgsha to explain everything, 95, 20.; n. madshā' shak shûna all sing in a chorus; n. tuá, námuktua everything, q. v.; n. pshún every night. cf. nishta; n. ni tids shlā' popka shash I could distinguish every one of their number, 22, 14.; námuki (for n. gi) all are, 91, 8.; nanukénash lâlâ' kiash all the chiefs, 56, 2. (2) whole. entire; in its entirety, the whole of: n. shûlûta to put on the whole dress, all garments; n. shûlûtîsh the whole yard, dress, 95, 7.; püshish n. ushâsh pin the cat ate up the whole squirrel; n. shëlwaš the entire war, 44, 11.; n. the whole of his body, 95, 13.; of her body, 119, 10.; kâla nâtak (for námukant) all over the land, 64, 16.; over, through this whole country, 157; 40.

námukash, adv. everywhere, in every part, all over, throughout, 168; 43. 173; 6.; tehlâ' eks n. ki'shâ' kash isdza they laid the flesh all over the body of the deceased, 85, 8.; n. kâla everywhere, 148, 11.; all over the world, 96, 23.; n. shîâsh ki I can see all over, into every corner, 22. 17. Quoted under ñta, q. v. Cf. nā'dshash, nâmash.

námukash-kâilaknî, (1) adj, coming from, belonging to every land. (2) subst. persons, natives from all parts; kâ-i tâtî lâluagsla n. the surrounding tribes never made slaves, 17, 20. Der. námukash, kâla.

nâmukashnî, nanukashni, also nâmukash kî'sh (1) settled everywhere; inhabiting all parts of the country, coming from every part; ë-uknî pi la lâluagsla nâmukash kî'sh nûta kâilatat only the Lake People ensaved all the Indians settled within this country, 17, 21. (2) general, universal; nâmukashni kâla the universe.

námuktua, námuk tuá, obj. nanuktualash (1) all different kinds of, every kind of articles, 71. 7. 87. 4.; n. shâyuaxsh knowing everything, smart, intelligent; númi n. gi'âna house furniture. Mod.; n. shunushâlko rich, wealthy; n. kii'm every species of fish, 130, 1. Like tuá and kâitua, n. applies also to persons and to things personified: nanuktualash shîu shâdsha they enjoined to every article, to every object, 120, 21.; n. sâ-úmoksh n. your relations of all degrees, 112, 15. Cf. 115, 1-9. (2)
everything, all things; all objects indiscriminately; nānutnanta in regard to all things, 59, 19.; namtuńanta pequashshuśh spreadthrift, too lavish person; n. kā-i pállmaps you shall steal nothing whatever, 58, 13, 11.; cf. 16.
Nānutnua Sháyuakašh, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; see namtuńua (1) nápal, d. nápal eýg, 185; 15.; n. hashpáppka to hatch eggs.
nápénapsh, d. nátpénapsh temple-bone, temple.
ná'sh, a kind of tube or balrush, used in manufacturing arrows
ná'sh, ná'shikapičta: see ná'dsh, ná: nádshkáptani.
ná'shki, ná'sheg, d. ná'ashti (1) to skin, flay; náshgíúta while skinning.
(2) to butcher, slaughter; to cut up. Cf. náshgísh.
náshkiútña, náshgíúta, d. náshgíútña to skin, flay with, by means of,
as with a knife or other instrument, 126, 8. Der. náshki.
náshkúlā, d. nánshkúlā to skin, flay, to remove the skin. Der. náshki
ná'sn̕i1, 142, 5. sqq.; contr. from ná-asht ni.
ná'shtk, ná'shtg; contr. from ná-asht gi. Of ná-asht gi.
nát, ná't, nát, nat, nād, nā'd, nā'd, apec; Mod. nā, nā'; obj. nālash, nā'lish,
nātech, nā'sh, Mod ná'l; poss. nálam, q. v., loc. nālantant: pron. pers. of first person plural, we; us, to us, for us; kā-i nat kāktant (for: kāktaksi nát
we did not sleep, 31, 8. 9.; náts shkípka Shá't the Snake Indians perceived or noticed us, 29, 7.; ná'sh for ná'lash, 20, 9.; náts shkíá Meatuash the Pit River Indians saw us, 21, 14.; shapiya nátech they notified us, 23, 5.;
at ná gátpa we arrived there, 33, 5. Cf. 31, 9-13, 103, 4. 120, 1-8. 121,
10. 122, 122, 7. 8. 192; 3
ná'ta, nátá, d. nántá, a species of small black duck. Incantation, 167; 31.
ná'taka, ná'toks (for ná't tak, ná't tōks); obj. nálashakti, nálshtak: (1) with emphatic signification: just we, none but we; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl., ourselves: ná tak hishan we had shot one (or more)
of our own party, 24, 4.; náta'niki we for ourselves. Cf. itak, náta.
nátkalkga, d. nántkalga to blaze up. Der. náta
nátkolua: see nátkolua.
náts, nátech, nátech; contr. for ná'lash; see nát.
nátsagúlā, d. nátsagúla to melt off at the bottom of cooking utensils.
Der. nátecháka. Cf. nága, nántágia.
nátecháka, nátság, d. nátecháka, v. intr., to melt, dissolve by fire heat.
nātšpka, nādšpka to be burnt up, to be consumed by fire, to be charred; n. tehuliks the body was consumed, 89, 4: Aishish pākh ko-mākalpka nādšpāksht Aishish pushed the tobacco-pipe further (into the fire), until it was all burnt up, 96, 17. Der. nūta.

naúkash, contr. nōksh, d. namaúkash throat; nūkṭe hata to cut somebody's throat; nūkṭa kāṭa ge-an n. I cut my own throat.

Nū-uki, nom. pr. of Battle Creek Lake, a water basin of the Modoc Highlands, in California, about forty miles from Upper Klamath Lake.

naúknaŋsakš gallet of quadrupeds: n. slakāga the gallot hangs down

Der. naúkash

nawal, d. nāmual (1) v. intr., to lie, be lying upon; said of thin or sheet-like articles: pipa tekullat n. papers are lying on the table. (2) v. intr., to be fastened on or upon. (3) v. trans., to put or place at the top of, to fasten at the upper end of. Cf. nēwal.

nawalash, contr. nāwalsh, d. namalash, nāmualsh (1) joint, articulation of body: petcham nāwalsh instep of foot. (2) n. or nēmal n. wrist of hand, wrist-joint. Cf. kākapo. (3) whip reed, thin whip-stick; a small rod inserted into the top of the Western whip-stick or vutukōtkish.

nānsak in rain, to weavail; to no purpose: nānsak tōks i nen sakāmka in rain you attempt to deny or to controvert it, 63, 9. Kl.; cf. hunāšak.

nādā-iti, n̄a-i, nū-dā-i, d. nūndāti, nūnūdā-iti, v. impers. (1) to feel cold, to be cold on limbs: nē a nās my hands and feet are cold; nūnūdāti nūlāsh our hands and feet are cold. (2) to be benumbed by cold, as in a foot, finger, to have a limb frozen. Cf. kātka.

nādāka, d. ndāntza to pound, pounded fine, mash with a flat piece or board of wood. Cf. gāna (to mash with a stone). ndāka.

nādākal, utāggal, d. ndāntkal to find by chance; to pick or gather up fortunately, 133, 13. Speaking of more than one object, īkal. Cf. ḍūkala

nādākalkānka, d. ndāntkalkānka to find accidentally while going, to pick up while walking, 129, 4. Der. ndākal.

nādākalṭa, utākalpata, d. ndāntkalpata to be in violent agitation, to form surf; said of water: āmpū, ē-nūsh nēl. the water, the lake is surgy. Cf. ndāka.

nūdān, d. ndūndan, abbr. form of ndūni (1), q.v.

nūdānash, d. ndāndunash, adv., (1) at three places. (2) in a third place or
location: at Mādēkīni nd. pelpêtámpka then the Modocs commenced to work in a third place, 35, 20. Der. ndāni. Cf. lápacli, nd. dšash, mákshu.

ndānū'āvā, ndānū'āvā, d. ndāndānū'āvā to have triplets; to bear three children at once. Der. ndānu. Cf. lápeala, péyala, wekała

ndānū'āvā sl sh triplets, three children born at one birth.

ndāndaka, sl the three stars in Orion's belt. Der. ndāni.

ndāni, ndāni, abbr. ndān; d. ndāndani, abbr. ndāndan; (1) numeral adj, three: ndānā shékattzatko one-third; ndānū'āvāsh wewānišshish (for ndāndānū'āvā wewānišshish) to three (of his) wives, 96, 9; ndāni waitash three days. (2) adv. (not in the abbr. form ndān), thrice, three times: 59, 16; nd. té-māq, ndāni tā-ntlep thirty; ndānīntak ni tanū'ātka three times I have been there, 25, 1., cf. 2.; nd. waita for or after three days, lit. “three times a day has elapsed”; nd. tinšhu sāndē gi'ultang waita Wednesday; nd. illōla, Kl. illōla after three years. (3) adv., nd., (not: ndān) during, for or after three days; waita being omitted. Cf. máktelnu.

ndānak shāptāni, abbr. ndānaksāpta, d. ndāndankshāptāni, adj., eight: nd. máklaks wawāšiŋka eight Indians sat there, 42, 1. Der. ndānī, -kštāpanda.

ndānak shāptānkni, d. ndāndankshāptānkni, numeral adj, eight: times; nd. tā-ntlep eighty; lit. “eight times ten”.

ndēga, ndēka, d. ndēnegō, Mod. ndēntga (1) v. intr., to explode, burst, burst up. (2) v. trans., to crush; to pound, thresh. Cf. mábāwa, ndāka, téga.

ndēknina, d. ndēndganimi, same as ndēshēkāmi, q. v.

ndēksktša, d. ndēndaksktsa, same as ndikshēktsa, q. v.

ndēktša, d. ndēndakštša, to stain, dot with, to make stains or dots, to dot over.

ndēktšish, d. ndēndaktštish dot, stain.

ndēktšana, d. ndēndaktšana to stain over and over, to make dots all along; partic., ndēgatmātko stained over, studded with marks etc. Cf. ndēktša.

ndēnu, d. ndēndla (1) to cry or scream aloud, to hallow; to hallow at somebody to come, 68, 3. 71, 1. (2) to talk indistinctly; to prattle, as children. (3) to speak in public; to deliver a speech, discourse; to preach.

Ndēndinišh, nom. pr. mase Kl.: “Prattler”; name given in early youth. Ndē's, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man interpreted by “Swimmer” (?).

ndētehi, ndēthi, d. ndēndātehi, Mod. for ndētehka Kl., q. v.

ndētehka, d. ndēndātehka (1) to feel shame, to be ashamed, to blush; nd. nú I am ashamed. (2) to be timid, bashful. Kl. for ndētehgi Mod.
ndé'tchkish

shame, feeling of shame, blushing.

nde-unkuela, d. ndendukuela, ndindukuela to fall downhill; to roll down the hill; to flow down. Speaking of more than one subject, wetkuela.

Der. ndéwa (2), -kuela.

nde-unkuelapéli, d. ndendukuelapéli to roll downhill again, to fall down an eminence previously ascended, 23, 10.

nde-nil, ndi-nil, d. ndendé-oli, ndindiluli to fall down; to slide or rush downwards, to roll down. Speaking of two or more subjects, wetéli: tsúi weto'li lahistat then they rushed down the slope, 21, 15.

nde-nilina, ndi-nilina, d. ndinde-nilina to fall or roll down a small distance.

Der. ndéwa (2). Cf. ndé-nilzi.

nde-niliga, ndi-ulga, d. ndendé-ulga, ndinde-uléka (1) to fall from an upright position; to fall while standing or going, 23, 19.; ndindóskhtniš after I have fallen; or: when I am killed in battle, 40, 5.; nde-ulza-pkash liktehka when he had fallen, they cut his throat, 42, 10. (2) to let oneself fall or tumble down, 30, 13. (3) to roll down, downhill. Der. ndéwa (2).

nde-ushka, ndi-ushka, d. ndi ndushka to fall down by becoming detached; to get loose, to break off, 118, 10.

nde-utzi, ndi-utzi, d. ndindutzi to fall down from a height, tree, rock etc.

nde-wa, ndiwa, d. ndéndua, ndindua (1) to fall into the water; krí-i n. the stone fell into the water; nú (ámputat) ndiwa I let myself fall into the water.

(2) to fall down, roll or topple over. Cf. géwa, hiwa, timu.

nde-waksha, ndi-waksha, d. ndindwakska to come near falling into the water; to roll almost into the water. Der. ndéwa (1).

nde-wanka, ndi-wanka, d. ndendówanka, ndindwanka to fall down from a sitting position; to topple over, 23, 1, 30, 16. Der. ndéwa (2).

nde-shell, ndi'sh, pl. tùmi n., species of gudgeon not unlike in size to the sardine. The ndish-catching season (ndísīmi) lasts throughout the warmer months of the year. Der. tila (1).

nde-shell, pl. tùmi n., kangaroo rat; probably Jaculus nucleus. Mod. Cf. giwash, ndéwa.

nde'ka-shell, pl. tùmi n. foam, froth of water. Cf. ndakalpata.

nde'pa, ndúpa, d. nd'ntpa (1) v. intr. to be rotten, mushy, decomposed.
said of fruits etc.; to stagnate, said of liquids; to become putrescent: ndúpatko fédid, stinking, rotta. (2) v. intr. to curdle; said of milk: ndúpatko ýélash scrum of milk; also will milk. (3) v. trans., to smell, to perceive by the sense of smell. 134. 10. Cf. múhula, utútpa, túpesh.

ndúya to strike each other, to fight, to inflict blows. Der. ndúka.

ndúka, d. ndúntka to strike by hand or with a weapon; to strike, hit with the bill, when speaking of birds; liépaksh a hink nd látehash lightning struck the house. Cf. ndúkish.

ndúkish, abbr. ndúks, d. ndúntkish (1) pigeon-hawk, American merlin, popularly called in Oregon: sparrow-hawk, king-hawk: Falco columbarius L., 180; 4. This bird strikes his game on the breast. (2) peistle, 180; 20.—Cf. ská'. Der. ndúka.

ndúpatash, a popular name of the silver fox or wàn, and of the young silver fox, wanáka, q. v.

ndúpatash, d. ndúntpatash putrid smell, rottenness, "rotten stink": nd. pilu to emit a rotten smell. Der. ndópa.

ndúpka, d. ndúndupka to beat; to assault, attack with blows. Der. ndúka.

ndúpsala, d. ndúndupsala to babble up in hot water. Der. ndópa. Cf. knúltzaga.

ndúpsula, d. ndúntpsula to be in communion; said of waters: é-ush nd. the lake has waves without wind. Lit. "to cease stagnating". Der. ndópa.

ndsákia, d. ndsánksia (1) to stop up, close an opening. (2) to be choked through swallowing something obnoxious or too bulky. Cf. yétsgaka.

Nsakiks, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman, who signed the treaty of 1864 and is mentioned in it as Chuckieox: "Almost-Choked". Der. ndsákia.

ndsákish hók, opening, orifice, chink, slit. Der. ndsákia.

ndsámá-a, Mod. ndshamá-d. ndshámsháma-a to look on, to be a spectator; námuñtna n. to look at everything.

ndshápk a, nshápak, d. ndshánshápak (1) to pound, to pound fine, to mash, as grains in a mortar: szátku n. to pound with a peistle. (2) to mash, break: to dash to pieces, to break forcibly: nshápkuapka nú wékanná I shall smash the tumbler to pieces. Cf. yadshápk a

ndshashénina, d. ndshándsháshlina to brush down; to wipe down from.

ndshashléla, d. ndshándsháshléla to brush off; to wipe, to wipe off.
ndshé'dsh, ndsédsh, ndshí'teh, tsé'dsh, tehétch, d. ndshéndshadsh, tséntsaltch, tehétchelatle: (1) generic term for shell, hard cover: múpalam u. ego-shell: hard fruit-shell, as of walnut, filbert etc.; seed-receptacle, pod. (2) outside bark of tree or shrub, synonymous with kuén-dshe: ndshí'techanka kmi'ks a sha shúshata from (willow) bark they make stevers. 2, 11, 12. (3) snake skin, when on body and before being shed. Cf. skinshgáishe. (4) mythic cetacean, fabulous "whalefish" said to exist in Western rivers. K'múkaantch made it as large "as a house", put it into Lost River, and if anybody has the misfortune of seeing it, he will die. Fossil bones of it are said to exist on Lost River, and the name is evidently derived from some kind of petrifications.

ndshékani, tehékani, tsékéni, loc. tehékáyant, d. ndshéndshkani. tehékánhani: (1) adj., small-sized, small, little, petty: fine, long, originous, 118, 12. 13.; tehékáni a kéli-ush this sand is fine; tehékáni kii in small fish: tehékáyant kshí'nut on small grasses, 148, 5.; námknana ndshéndshkání everything that is small-sized, 71, 7.; cf. 149, 12.; ndshékani (shuísh) shí'nu at the slender (game-sticks) they guess, 79, 3.; cf. 2. (2) subst. and adj., child, offspring; the young of certain animals, as quadrupeds, birds; young and small: ndshéndshkání the young (cranes), 122, 11, 13. Cf. kíche-kání, utehálka, tsá'kan, etcikí.

ndshélza to understand, comprehend: ká'í a mú n. I do not understand.

ndshí'teh, 82, 11.; other form of ndshé'dsh, q. v.

ndshílo, d. ndshíndshalo (1) female of certain animals: n. watchágá bítch. (2) n. or n. wátsag mare. Cf. gúln, ndshékáni, t'shún.

ndshílnaga, d. ndshíndshílnaga (1) young or small female of certain animals; ndshílnag wátsag young bítch. (2) n. or n. watch young mare, mare colt. Dim. ndshílo. Cf. gúlnaga.


ndshíptéchpa, d. ndshíndshíptéchpa (1) to be irritated, to wax wrathful; (2) to be petulant, to show oneself reckless.

ndshíshlga, d. ndshíndshíshlga (1) v. intr. to drop down, to come down in small drops. (2) subst., drop: n úmpáu m a drop of water
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n'dsh'i tch, d. ndsh-ind-hatch; same as ndsh'é-dsh, q. v.

n'dsh'óka, u'tuňka, d. ndsh'i-ndsza, u'teňu'teňka (1) v. impers., to be deaf; n. mish you are deaf; ndshoká nish ná-igstunt ma shok I cannot hear with one ear, being sick. (2) v. trans., not to understand: n. a nád Sástian wáltoks we do not understand the Shastian language. Cf. ndshélya.

n'dshó'ta ko, n'dshukúlatko, d. ndshondshólatko curled, curly: n. lák early hair. Cf. tehútaksh.

n'é, 105, 4.; abbr. from nen, q. v., like ma from mat

n'é-ašš't: n'éasht gi, Mod. for ná-ašš't; ná-ašš't gi, Kl., q. v.

n'é'dsš'a, nádsža, ná'ksa to lay on the top of, to apply over; said of flat, thin articles, sheets etc. 73, 4.

n'é:né'yán, 114; s. same as núnía, q. v.

nég, nég, nék, nág, obj. né'gsh, pl. né'gša, ná'gša absent, gone: who has gone, who has left, 119, 17, 19.; tú'm né'gša p'gša málam tehú'leks shewana they gave much meat to your absent mother, 119, 17.; wák ging ná'g túm hakteh šápesh šumhát'a? why did the absent mother-coyote make too many mores? 105, 7; tám i ná'gša šumákš shúšiá? did you see the girl who is absent from home? 140, 9. Cf. kúmağ.

n'é:yá, n'é, n'é-i, d. néni (1) to give, to tender, hand over: as cloth, paper, sheet, rope, thread, and speaking of one article only: néat ish knúks! give ye a thread or string to me! n'é-i ish (contr. n'é-isch) hú n tóntish! give me that rope! see: i-eshkótkish. (2) to pay in one greenback, note or check. — Speaking of many objects given or paid out, shewana — Cf. hiyá, úyá.

nékla, níkha, d. neníkha, nínakha (1) to lay down, deposit, place upon or on the top of; said of objects of a flat, even, sheet-like, or thready, string-like shape: Shú'kantche spú'kna má na tehú ksh, máksa nákkan Old Crane parted his legs, placing a skull-cap upon one of them, 122, 23. (2) n. or partic. níklato, niklatko, numeral classifier placed after numbers from 10 to 19, 21 to 29, 71 to 79 etc., I lay down, he, she deposits upon; laid down, viz. "counted". Der. ikla. Cf. nélzha.

nélina, d. nélina (1) to skin, flay. (2) to scalp, ká-itat sa nélí'nat they never were in the habit of scalping, 19, 3.; tsuí nél in ná tó then I scalped him, 30, 17.; nélí mákan having terminated the scalping act, 30, 20.; šaná':uli nélí'nah they were willing to scalp (him), 42, 15, 43, 21. Der. nél.

nélka, d. nenélka; see nélka.
nélketcha, d. nemáltketcha to leave, leave behind, relinquish; refers to thin, tissue- and thread-like articles only. Der. élketcha. Cf. lelketcha.
nélka, nél'ga, nél'ga, d. nenálga, nenálga, v. intr., to leave, to be burnt up, to be reduced to ashes, as houses, trees. Cf. smúilaks, shnéka, shméla.
nél'ga, d. nenálga to lay down, to deposit on the ground or elsewhere.

nën, nën, abbr. né, enl. oral particle used sometimes adverbially, sometimes as a conjunction; usually the second word in the sentence, it alludes to the words, speech, or conversation of others, as to the contents only, not to the words themselves. Cf. mat. To be translated by: "as reported, as alleged, as they say, as you say; I say so": kauíun nen kanig (for kanig gi)! who is outside? viz: who says that he is outside? tát' né gémpka? where did she go? viz: where did she say she would go, 105, 4.; áténen gakáýónnapka, nen sa skuyokoyolé wówánishish: ná-asht nen wáltka now, as they say among themselves. they are going to leave the woods, they will send the women away from there, 23, 5, 6.; tuí ní mish nen shaipyash háméne I want to tell you something, 40, 7.; tuí nen? what is it you say? i-n nénak yam'wán i as they say, you may be suffering (for nemak), 183, 12.; nen shápa they say so, 110, 5.; cf. 64, 4, 11, 120, 7, 122, 21.

Nen also refers to other sounds than those of the human voice; the tsízi-bird says about its own voice; ní aí nen ní shui sh gi I sing my own song; viz: my twittering is my song, 170, 59.: cf. ném.'
nén a (1) v. trans., to bring or carry something thin or string-like. (2) v. intr., to move, beat, flap the wings while walking on the ground, as birds do when starting to fly up, 158, 49. Kl. for ulnédsha Mod. Der. éná. Cf. léná, máháya, nínya.

Nénatchkish, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by "Sunken-Eyes".
nénéa, 171, 8. same as nínya, q. v.
nénélkish, d. of nélkisk. q. v.
nénú, nén'm as I hear from the distance; as heard from afar or from above, 189, 3.; nénú wíka shúto míkash háíma or is saying up there, and seemingly close by, as I hear, 192, 2. From nen, háí.
nénú', words of the conjurer manipulating on the patient, 157, 38.; connected with néna, q. v.

nép, nép, ná p, d. nénap (1) back of hand. Cf. népeli, tákak. (2) hand,
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148, 3.: n. šmúika to shake hands, to clapt hands, with double obj. case, 87, 10.; cf. húshuža, škatáši; malam nakoñt on your hands, 40, 17. nepáta štuká to straighten by hand, 91, 5. Sometimes n. means forearm with hand; cf. giškašš, tzawáwash, náuálash, shuktolithish. (3) claw; paw: tehksam u. shumáwikto wearing a necklace of bird claws.

nepága, d. nepága (1) little hand, 91. 9. (2) little claw, paw. Dim. něpákašš, něpóks, něpóks disease, sickness, epidemic; lit. "what comes through the air". The occurrence of diseases, their being wafted through the air, their discovery by animals sent out after them, their removal by suction or other manipulations are among the most constant subjects of the shamanic songs: 153; 3. 1. 155; 17. 21. 156; 28. 35. 157; 45. 162; 1. 167; 28. 168; 43. Der. něpška, q. v.

něpčíli, d. nenápčíli (1) v. trans., to turn over, to invert. (2) subst., a species of rodents with a large inverted foot: gokler. Cf. něya.

něpesh, d. něpesh globe: mitten. Der. něp.

cépka, něpka, něpka, verb used of flat, thin, pliant, even of invisible, airiform, or imaginary objects, of appearances. (1) v. trans., to bring, fetch, haul: něpki ūn yéshikáte! bring this sheet (or rag)! (2) v. trans. and intr., to bring on; to occur, to come on, to happen: said of facts or changes occurring without the (direct) co-operation of man, like accident, τυχαίας τούτως: kó-i něpka there were hard times, 192; 1. It is most frequently used of diseases, epidemics: gítkaš gě-n u. my small-pox has come, 166: 21, cf. 169; 27. 168; 39. 17. 169; 48.; shiláš něpka nāš disease has invaded us: siláš ná/tbakuapk disease will come on, 70, 5.; něpka to bring sickness, 168; 39. or to have brought it, 170; 64. 67. N. applies particularly to the infectious diseases the germs of which are wafted through the air; but it is also used of other diseases, even of hunger. N. is also often used of the changes of weather: tádš, kó-i n. the weather is fine, bad; tádš a něpakuapka the weather is clearing up; kó-i ak ya něpakuapka I expect bad weather, a storm; páha něpkan k the weather is dry. (3) v. intr., to look like, to appear as; said of landscapes etc.: wákaptéh ũtksh E-ukshi u. how Klamath Marsh appears when seen from here, 192; 4. Cf. ipka.

něpmí, d. nepmí, adv., on or about the hand or hands; nepmí ni unguldshó-tan I struck him upon the hand in several places, 23. 18. Cf. něp, -mi.
nēpshish  *finger-ring*: n. shulshipa to take off a ring from one's own finger.
Der. nēp.  Cf. ludshipa, nēpesh.

neštakish  *nêshkôtêk*, d. nenashkôtêk *fleshing implement, dressing-knife* made of bone.  Der. nîški.

neta  d. nênta, nênta (1) to fix or paste on; to put on; word accompanying the manipulations of the conjerer: 157; 38. (2) to add, to adjoin; pen nāsh n., pēn lâp nênta *adding one, adding two*.  Der. nîya.  Cf. ñta.

nētatkâ, nētatkâ  to hold over, to stretch out over; said of thin articles only: plâita skûtash n. he stretches a blanket over it. 73, 4.

netîla, d. netîla (1) v. trans., to put under, to place below, to lay down underneath. (2) v. intr., to lie below: mish tehâgagatat netîlaksh n. when you lay under the serviceberry-bush, 186; 51.  Cf. i-utîla, lutîla.

nêntu  d. nêntu: same as nêta, q. v.: nî nemu'ntamâka I am going to put more on; I shall add to it.

nêntâk, nêntâk  nêntašk *then; after this, hereupon, in the future*: tîdshok n. git k'mâ'tehâtk after having grown, so as to be old people. 103, 10.; at umtsâg nêntâk pî-nâpî tî'm nîshant then, as to the future, ye shall eat plenty to-morrow; 70, 4.  From nênta, ak: lit. "adding only this".

netnolgisîh  nêntolgisîh (1) government of an Indian tribe: government, administration of a county, state, country: netnîlîsham lîtechash council-chamber; council-house: (2) legislature.  Der. nê-ulza

nêntu, d. nêntu: to have the practice, to be used to: n. an tîdshok si'ginish I have the practice of knitting stockings.


ne-uzâlpâli, nî-uzâlpâli, d. nenâzâlpâli to order repeatedly, to order or summon several times: ne-uzâlpâlish gi'ntak likâm although we had been repeatedly summoned by the chief; 24, 6.  Met. for ne-nuzâlpâli.  Der. nê-ulza.

ne-ulakgisîh, contr. ne-ulakshi, d. nenulakgisîh council meeting, general council; n. stînîsh council-house, council-chamber, Mod.: nenulakgisha (Mod. for ne-ûlakshâkshi, ne-ulakshâksâksi KL.) Kîketat upon the (customary council-ground on Lost River. 33, 2.

ne-ulakgisîhilâ, d. nenulakgishâla to erect a communal lodge, council house.

ne-ulakgiéga, d. nenulakgiéga to commence to order, to solve or administer; to begin to legislate. 103, 6.  Der. nê-ulza
né-ulaksh, nē-ulaks, d. nēmulaksh, nēnlḏish (1) legal practice, legal custom, unwritten or written law, 60, 5.; yakā'wa n. she broke the law, 61, 7., cf. 58, 14; nā-ulaks Kūmāk'-tsam a law of KūmākΓtch, viz.: an ancient popular custom, 65, 11. (2) judgment, decree, resolution, edict; rule, sway; stands for the biblical term kingdom in 139, 7. (3) message; order, behest. (4) abbr. from nē-ulakgish, q.v. Der. nē-ulža.

nē-ulakta, d. nēmulakta (1) to resolve, conclude, to make up one's mind, 72, 1. (2) to treat, handle, deal with. (3) to chastise, punish; to treat badly, 95, 20.; corresponds somewhat to the Latin: animadvertere in e. accus.: p. 61 (title). (4) to plot against, to make plans, form a compplot; to proceed secretly or insidiously against, 96, 19. 140, 1. Der. nē-ulža.

nē-ulaktampka, d. nēmulaktampka (1) to punish, chastise somebody who is absent, 121, 5. (2) to plot against such

nē-ulⁿash, a black bird living on trees: wings red underneath, 180, 7.

nē-ulža, nē-ulža, nē-uléka, d. nēmulža, nēnlža (1) to resolve, decree, conclude; to take a rule, to command, to order, to ordain: n. hünk gē in this one resolved, 94, 3., cf. 142, 11.; at mouthak n. then the tribe took a rule, 40, 1.; tehi laki nē-ulža so the chief orders, 59, 23.; kā'nna kō-i ne-ulknapkúga to give an outrageous, wicked orders, 39, 15. (2) to arrange, manage, to proceed in the matter; to bring on, to cause, procure: kō-i n. to act wickedly, 35, 6.; kō'-idsha n. to do mischief; lit. "to cause mischief to be done", 192, 8.; páplishash gi'tki ging n. he caused a dam to come into existence, 94, 5.; nē-ulžūg for taking action, 101, 3.; hē i lak nē-ulaktak (for nē-ulža tak) if you will arrange things in this manner, 41, 14. (3) to try in court, to try in the capacity of a judge; lākā' nē-ulža the chiefs tried in court, 78, 6, 9, 15. Cf. 59, 1, 61, 13, 18. (4) to punish; said of a chief, judge or other person in authority: 59, 3-6, 9, 12, 62, 1.; mē n. to punish hard, 59, 5.

nē-ulžia, d. nēmulžia (1) to decree, order, command in the interest of somebody, to rate in favor of; (2) to make a compplot, to promise mutually, to arrange with, 38, 8, 10. In 36, 14. neulžiash must be taken in a passive sense, as shown by the poss. case liki'am: (knowing) that three times fraudulent compacts had been made by the government (cf. Note) Der. nē-ulža.

nē-ulⁿsh, d. nēmulsh (1) field, tilled ground, cultivated land (2) land adapted to agricultural pursuits. Der. nēw. Cf. kāiš shutesh.

néwa, d. néma to form an extension, to be extended, to form a sheet; said, e.g., of prairies, level lands, water: éwaga shtání wishink n. the pond is full of garter-snakes. Der. éwa. Cf. m'é-ush, m'é-utko, tehíwa.

néwal, d. némal (1) v. trans., other form of náwal, q. v. (2) subst. mistletoe: *Phorodon arceuthobium*. Cf. t'iwála, k'sháwal, hwáwa, llevar.

céwálka, d. nemálka; same as néwálka, q. v.

cé-upka, ni'upka, d. néwupka to run into a pond, marsh, lake, or other sheet of water; said of rivers. Contr. from néwupka. Der. néwa.

Néwapshí, apoc. Ní'wapshí, nom. pr. of Goose Lake, a large water basin extending from Oregon into Californian territory, 31, 7. 11, and Note. Its shores were and are still a favorite resort for all the neighboring tribes of Indians. Der. né-upka.

néwisht, d. néwisht remains of human or animal body: likšáksh n. tehísh shekélle they rake up the ashes and the remains, 85, 11.

ngáishka, d. ngángishka to remove through breaking, fracturing: partic. ngáishkátko, d. ngángishkátko having no front teeth; having a gap in the teeth: plaitánísh n. one who lost his upper teeth. Cf. kéwa, ngátu.


ngangatízí, ngankatiží to play leap-frog. Cf. ngák.

ngátu, d. ngangátu, v. intr., to break, to break off: to snap in two, as a string: nál'sh ngástúapk nál'his the bowstring will snap to gr. 21, 10. Speaking of many subjects, ngúšsha. Cf. kéwa.

ngéish, ngésh, ngáish, gáish, d. ngángish (1) arrow used in war; arrow tipped with a stone, bone or iron point, 158, 1.: nás mi'š shtlítk Ménatkinu ngáishhta one Móbro man shot in the head by an arrow, 21, 7. 8.; ngé'shtu shenotíiní to fight with arrows, 90, 18. (2) projectile of fire-arms: bullet, ball, shell, 21, 17. 21, 1. 30, 5. Der. kéwa. Cf. sháwalsh, nádlshi.

ngéisha, ngáish-a, contr. ngésha, d. ngangésha, (1) to shoot at with war arrows or fire-arms. (2) to hit, wound, to inflict a wound by shooting, 21, 16; ngé'shápkš for ngé-ishápkásh, 21, 7. 153, 7.
ngé·ishna, d. ngenggishna to go and shoot, to start out for shooting or wounding; ngé·ishan for ngé·ishna. 123, 5, 6.
ngé·shalsh, d. ngengi·shalsh bad. Der. ngé·ishala.
ngéshe·úya, d. ngengeshe·úya to disable by shooting, wounding; to wound but not to kill. 13, 10, 16: kánktak shúldlash n. an equally large number of soldiers were wounded, 37, 14.
ngúldsha, ngú'ltsha, d. ngungáldsha (1) v. trans.; same as kéwa, but referring to more than one object: a-atúsh kó·sh ní ng. I have felled tall pine-trees: něpí'ni ngúldshótn I struck him about the hand, 23, 18. (2) v. intr.; same as ngáta, but referring to more than one subject.
ngúlo, nkúlo, d. ngúngalo, nká'nkalo; see gúlu.
ngúmsška, d. ngungámsška, v. trans., to break, fracture: líki ng. ngé·ish the bullet had fractured his forehead, 21, 4. Cf. kéwa, ngáta, ngúldsha.
ní, ni, pl. túmi ni, wide and rounded, sole-shaped, buckskin snow-shoe on a wood-frame, fastened with strings to the foot.
-ní, -nì, d. -núni, suffix appended to nouns, especially generic and collective nouns, to express the idea: "and all that sort of, and all belonging to them, and all connected with him, her, it, them": námuk wéwansní (for wéwamíshuh) the women and all, all women and their families, 21, 19: něpí'ni ngúldsha he has or had his hand fractured at several places by one shot, cf. 23, 18: hík a námuk wách géni, gé·umi all the horses are going and mine also: wách tešish máklaksi nú námuk taménótka the horses and all the Indians with them have been there. Cf. -nì in tátaksni children.
níã, d. nínia, adv. (1) lately, not long ago; not limiting the length of time elapsed: ní a hémkanka you told a short time ago, 39, 15. Mod.; niatoks má'nteh some time hence; síndé gínlank, or n síndé last week. (2) yesterday, Mod. Cf. uník. (3) a while ago, long ago. 158; 55.; Kl.
nídšhonídlsha, d. nindshónídlsha (1) to wink with the eyes. (2) to grimace, to make faces.
nfka, d. nínka (1) to extend the arm. (2) to put the arm out of, as of a door, lodge, window etc: wík, arm. is usually added: wík nínakámiska nú I put both arms out. Cf. ciža, spúka.
nikánka to beckon with one's arm, hand: n. up to make signs with the hand.
nílkka, nǐlkə, d. nínálkə to work by hand, to do hand work, as field work, chopping wood etc. Mod. Der. níkə.
níknálka, níknuálə, d. nínakwaálə to extend one arm or hand; nínakwaálən tkótkə to stand with both arms extended; p'lahtala n. to come down right side up when falling; said of beaver's teeth. 80, 2.
níl, níč, níč (d. nínč), pl. túmı n. (1) short hair on animal body; fur, wool, bristle; down, smaller feathers of birds; hair of tail etc.; hair on a person's arms, chest, back: shiptúma n. gitko a sheep having much wool; n. weksa the dawn of the meallard, 144, 1. 2. (2) hide or skin with the animal hair on; fur, peltry, whether dressed or not: púma, kótam, nítolam n. beaver, otter, rabbit-skin; tidsá níč gitko when the prairie-wolf has a delicate fur, 144, 10 Der. níwál. Cf. lak, mákásh, nulma, níwók. nílakla, d. nínlakla to appear first, said of daylight;-nilakša nálš, nilakšółámma nálš the daylight dawns over us. Met. for nílkla. Der. nílka.
Nílaksh, apoc. Nílkash, Xilaks, nom. pr. of Nílaks or “Daylight” Mountain, a steep hill-ridge two miles south of Modoc Point, bordering on the middle part of Upper Klamath Lake, 75, 29. Pronounced Nailix by the white settlers. Der. nílka.
Nílaks-kná, adj. and subst. coming from, native of Nílaksh; settled at Nílaks-Mountain. N. mákšaks are the portion of the Klamath Lake Indians once settled at the western base of Nílaks Mountain, 17, 3.
níllaktko, d. nínllaktko covered with hair, fur, pelt, down, feathers; same as níč gitko, cf. níč. When used of persons it is identical with púma-kish and means “hairy all over the body”. Der. nílala.
nílíwa, d. nínlíwa to hǐiɔ up, to burst into a light; said if fire blazing up by itself, or when excited by the wind; kǎila n. the ground was on fire, 174, 9. Cf. liukà, níla, nílka, níta, shníliwa, tgepài-ga.
nílíka, nílka, nílka, d. nínlíka, núnélka (1) v. impers., it is dancing; daylight appears; tsúi nélka; tsúi sa gúnki at the first dawn they attacked, 17, 2; nílaksht at dawn of day, 144, 3. (2) subst. dawn, daylight, morning of day. (3) v. intr., to expect the dawn of day in camp or elsewhere; to be somewhere at daylight, 31, 5. Cf. péktgi.
nïn'--a; nênca; neim'éya to flutter like chickens, ducks or geese moving their wings while walking on the ground, 174, 8. Der. nêna. Cf. naunaya. nïn'k for ni gíánk; I for myself, 122, 15. and Note. Cf. -gaanggin, itakiánki, nutagíánggi.

nî'sh, nîsh, contr. nî'sh, nî's, pron. pers. me, to me: see nu, nî.

nî'sh, nîsh, d. nîmsh neck of persons and animals, 119, 9.: nî'sh itá to put upon the neck, 91, 10.: nîsham láwalsh, Kl, nîsham shalatchguálash, Mod., junction of neck to head in quadrupeds.

nîszâga, nîshzak, d. nînszaga little girl. Girls are called so from infancy to the age of puberty and even later. Cf. shiwága.

nîsh'tâ, adv., (1) during the night, at night (obsolete). (2) all night long, the whole night; n. ktúna to sleep all night, 31, 8.: tînepoi sá-atsa sa n. during five whole nights they danced around the scalps, 16, 11.: nîsh'tá nat géna we marched the whole night, 31, 4., cf. 19, 13.; n. bá'ína mú'kash the horned owl hoots all night, 88, 6. See pshú.

nîsh'ták, adv., during the same night: nî'shták teš'ísh gákianna the same night they surrounded the lodges, 16, 4. Contr. from nîsh'ta (1), ak.

nî tu, nîto, d. nînto to suppose, guess, conjecture: nû n. nîsh wácht pâllasht I suppose you were the thief of the horse or horses. Cf. shéwa.

nîn'dshúna, d. numdshúna to drive on level ground, as horses, cattle; shtúka n. to drive on a road, along a trail, 127, 11.

nîukla, d. nîunkla to give or confer through another: to bestow through somebody else. Der. nêyá.

nîn'ku'a, d. nîn'kua to compel to leave, to drive out of, as horses, cattle: wácht nî'uknun driving the horses out of the inclosure, 127, 11.

nî'nu'za, d. nînú'za: see shúuí-za.

nînulgúdša, d. nînulgúdša (1) v. trans., to drive together what is scattered, as horses, cattle. (2) v. intr., to whirl around, to move in a circle, to form a whirl or eddy. Der. nînilí, -kidša. Cf. aggedša.

nî-nilí, nî-úlé, d. nî-nilí to drive into, 127, 10.


nîn'lu'za, nîn'lu'za, d. nîn'lu'za; same as nîwaldža No. 1. Cf. lâ-ulža.

nî'wa, d. nîwa: see shiwa.

nîn'wä'ka, nîn'wä'ka, nîn'warzi, d. nîn'wä'ka (1) v. intr., to ascend, go uphill: stá'
ninia — nkénkanka.

n. to follow the uphill trail, 185; 39. (2) v. trans., to drive uphill, as a team with two or more horses etc. Mod. for tpúlga Kl. Der. néwal.

niwálka, d. nimálva, v. intr., to go away, to be removed: kóí n, it goes away too slowly; said of food not agreeing with the stomach. Der. niwa (2).

niwikákipéli, niwikíña: see shúkipéli, shúkíña.

nká'kga, uzá'kgi, d. nkankákgi to give birth, to be confined, to become a mother; uzá'kgi lápuk both became mothers, 107, 12.; snawdshash vúni'pa nká'kga, Mod., a woman delivered of four children at one birth; nká'kginga on account of a childbirth, 91, 1. Der. nkásh.

nkánkátuish, pl. númi n., fetlocks and small pastern of horse or mule, just above hoof. Der. ngátá.

nkásh, nkásh, d. nkánkash, uzángash (1) abdomen, belly, the bowels; the largest stomach of ruminants, 105, 16.; nkásham wádash stomach of man; the first or smallest stomach of ruminants; crop, crop jaw, cf. mpéltázsh; nkásham wálshash peritoneum, tissue enveloping the bowels; nk. mása to feel pain in the bowels, to have belly-ache; colics, dysentery, diarrhoea. Cf. nkáshgi. (2) mountain-trout; a spotted fish found in the Williamson River, but not in Upper Klamath Lake.

nkáshgi, ngá'sgi, d. nkánkashki, ngángaski to have diarrhoea.

nkáshtiá'ga belly; occurs in the proper name Múnish Nkáshtiá'ga Gitko, q. v., and seems dim. of nkásh.

nkéwa, nké'wa, njé'wa, d. nkenkéwa, nkékua; same as kéwa, q. v.

nkí'ka, d. nkúnkga (1) to be full of dust, atoms, pulverized substance. (2) subst., dust, atoms. Cf. kiliks, mbúka.

nkí'kélga, d. nkúnkákleža, v. intr., to weigh: kánk múa nk. I am weighing so much. Der. kíla (4).

nkúk, uzák, d. nkánkak (1) top of the head, vertex or crown of head; uzák-ksaksi'na, ngák-ksásh on the top of the head, 21, 17. Cf. welwash. (2) skull of fish; crest or comb of bird. Cf. nká'kgi.

nkála, uzála, d. nkánkala to wither, fade; said of trees, plants; uzálka withered. Cf. kunkóltgi, nukóla.

nké'na, uzéna (c. short), d. uzénza to hallow, to cry loudly, to shout; the words hallowed are quoted, 42, 16. Cf. ndéna, stúka.

nkénkanka, ngú'inkanka to hallow to somebody repeatedly or continually; to shout in one strain.
nki'l, nki'la, nki'la; see kil; kila etc.

nkú'k, d. nzú'nza, a black goose not specified

nkú'l, nkél, nzél, d. nkú'kaul, nzú'nza gray white-tailed rabbit; nkó'am
    nil rabbit-skin. Cf. kú-i, kú'kin-i.

nzá'ka, nká-aga young mountain-trout, or a smaller species of this fish.

Incantation: 177; 34. Dum. nká'ksh (2).

nzé'wa, nzé'-wa, d. nzé'wza; same as kéwa, q. v.

nzí'la, d. nzí'gála; same as kíla, q. v.

nzí'tsá, nzí'tska, d. nzí'tzka, v. intr. to dry up, to become exsiccated:
    partic. nzí'tzhatko dry, dried up, atrophied.

nzí'tsá. Tsú'ks, abbr. from Nzí'tsätko Tsú'ks, nom. pr. Kl. of "Dried-
    Leg", a chief of the Snake Indians, 28, 7. 9. Der. nzí'tska, tehú'ksh.

nzí'uliga, d. nzí'ulgá, 97, 1.; same as kíuliga, q. v.

nzú'ta, d. nzú'nžta to burn at the bottom of a pan, kettle, cooking utensil:
    partic. nzú'tatko (a) half charred, almost burnt up. (b) subst., slags, dress.
    Der. nóka. Cf. matsagíla, nkála.

nzú'tágia, d. nzú'ntágía to burn at the bottom of a pan, cooking utensil
    nóka, nóka, nóga, d. nóngka (1) to ripen, to mature; to be ripe for eating,
    147, 14.: nú'kuk when ripe, 147, 9.: káyudsh nú'ka it is not ripe yet, 74, 7.
    (2) to become palatable by boiling, cooking, roasting or broiling; to be cooked.
    (3) v. trans., to cook, boil, stew: partic. nkú'kato cooked, prepared, done:
        nú'kápkaš pín to eat cooked food; nú'ksh when stewed, boiled; nú'kuk when
        done, 148, 14.; núksh after baking it, 150, 7.; núksh after roasting it,
        113, 9.; nókshtak (for nóksht ak) as soon as stewed or done, 113, 2.

nókla, nókla, núcala, d. nómkla to roast, broil on hot coals: núká'tamka

nshá'pka, d. nshanýshapka; same as ndshá'pka, q. v.

nsháchtzi, d. nshaníshachtzi to form a waterfall, cascade; said only of
    water falling free from an elevation, not of rapids in rivers.

nsháchtzish, d. nshaníshachtzish cascade over a vertical rock; water-
    fall as from a mill-run.

nshendshkáne, 71, 7.; d. of ndshékani. q. v.

Nshkaúka'lish, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by "The Coaxer".

Ntá'pa, nom. pr. masc. Mod., interpreted by "Broken Arm".

nté'-ish, nté'sh, d nténtish (1) bow with arrows as making up the outfit
of a warrior or hunter, 123, 4.: nté'-ish ni v'annakh gëna I started out carrying bow and arrows, 21, 1. (2) bow as a weapon, having a length of 2⅓ to 3½ feet: hi'lisha nté'-ishuka they shot at the mark with bows, 109, 15. 136, 1. 2. (3) clavicular bone; collar-bone. Der. té'wi.

nté'-ishala, d. ntentíshala to shoot arrows.

nté'-ishalta, d. ntentíshalita to shoot arrows at a person or animal, 22, 3.

nté'yaga, d. nté'niva (1) small bow with arrows; small bow. (2) Nté'yak, nom. pr. masc.: “Small Bow and Arrows”. Dim. nté-ish.

nté'yakal'la, d. ntentíakala to make a little bow as a plaything.

nté'yakali'a, nté'yakaliya to make a little bow for somebody; nt. m'na úmakag he made a bow for his little son, 109, 13, 14. Der. nté'yaga.

nté'klikësh, ndéktish, abbr. ntékta, d. nté'naktekish (1) stem of arrow; the lighter portion of the bird-hunter's arrow, into which the tulish, of harder and heavier wood, is inserted as a point: ntéktekhun tulish arrow-point of wood. These arrows are used for shooting ducks and geese while on the water: their points make up one-third of the whole length and are fastened to the stems by means of a glutinous substance called wálakish. (2) arrow made of the shál-reed; shaped differently from the arrow called shál, 136, 2. (3) any reed or reed-like stem used for the manufacture of arrows. Cf. nté'-ish, táldsh, télak, tehúsiaam.

ntá'laksh, d. ntantákkalsh drop: nà'dsh āmpú nt. one drop of water.

nté'kšlketcha, ndéksketsa (1) to scratch, graze; to inflict a slight wound, 21, 18. (2) to shoot a hole through, as through a sleeve, blanket. Cf. ndéga.

ntínteláktka, d. ntintanteláktka to go to stool. Der. tlkza. Cf. ntíklaksh. nté'télaketcha, d. ntintatélaketcha to go to stool. Der. tlkza. Cf. szédska.

ntú'tkidsha, d. ntuntáklidsha to eddy around, to form an eddy; said of running waters only. Cf. náigádska, nínígáksh, tebhikidska.

ntú'tlsanu'sh dry river-bed; the former water-course of a stream, rivulet, brook. Der. nültchma. Cf. pálkunish.

ntúltki, ntúlt'kik to fall down, to form a chute or cascade; said of waters: ati huk ntúlt'kik kóke this river forms a high cascade. Cf. nsháhtchįį.

ntúltzaga, ndúltzaga, d. ntuntúngwaga (or ntuntúltzaga) (1) to have its spring, to run down from its source or origin; said of waters: kókag nt. the brook runs down from there. (2) to bubble up; said of springs only.
ntul'tpa to run, flow towards the one speaking; pen imba ut. the water runs again towards (me, us) after a stoppage.

ntul'tehampka, nul'ibhampka, nul'ibhampka to rush, run, flow while out of sight or in the distance; to run down away from; said of rivers, streams, ditched waters etc. Der. nultelma.

ntultehzanteha, tuimshuntsa to pass through; to run, to flow through;
kokág tuimshantsa a stream ran through, 31, 1.

ntultehu, nul'shu, nul'ishma, tuimsha to be in the act of running, to flow continually; ámbú ut. the water runs all the time; kinkání ámbu ut. only a little water is running in the river bed or ditch; kókág hátuutuimshu a brook was running there, 30, 21, 31, 8; partic. nul'ibhantuko flowing past, 94, 5.

ntul'ishu, tuimsha; same as ntultelma, q. v. Cf. shul'ushma.

ntulptpa, d. nuutuptpa (1) to throw up bubbles. (2) to set the, to be in a boiling state; nuptpátko ámpu boiling water. Der. nulópa.

ntulptelma, d. nuutuptelma to come up in bubbles, to bubble up in water or liquids. Cf. ntulptpa.

nteháya, d. uchenucháya to split; same as ucháya, q. v.: Mó'dokni ktehátksh uchayetámpka the Modocs commenced to split rails, 35, 4.

ntehákta, d. uchenuchákta to be sticky, glutinous; to stick on. Cf. giintama.

ntehálka, d. uchenuchálka (1) to be green, fresh. (2) to be young; said of persons and animals.

ntehálkni, d. uchenuchálkni (1) adj., fresh, green: n. wókash run pond-lily seed; uchenucházni teháléks fresh meat. (2) subst., boy, youngster: hünk uchenuchálna shi'áka sha they have killed that boy. Cf. teháki.

ntehámash'ka, tehánash'ka, d. uchenuchamás'sha to wipe off from.

ntehamashléla, d. uchenuchamashléla to wipe off. Cf. udshashléla.

nteháská, uchenushki, d. uchenucháska, uchenuchásaki to clean off, remove; to rub with the hand: uchenushki a mí gën käila I clean off that dust.

Ntehókish, nom. pr. mase. Mod.: "Deaf-Ear". Der. udshóka.

nu, nú, emphat. nú-ú; ní, ní; both abbr. -n; obj. mush, míshe, níshe, míshe, abbr. níshe, níshe, níshe, ish, pers. pron. of the first person sing., 1: obj. me, to me. Nú hünk lafi'ákišsh hé'núkanka I spoke to the chief; láp a nú shékas ta'tákišsh I see two children; nú hünk í'ammuapk í'áks mí I will confiscate your gain, 59, 22; tísí ní gi (or ki) so I said, 22, 8, 16, 17; nú tálá none but me, I alone; patón shi'n I shot him in the cheek, 30, 16., cf. 61, 3, 154;
I perceived them crowded there at no great distance. 22, 14; tehín a ni shléval lóloksgish thus I cocked my gun, 22, 21; tsúi ná'-ulekan titáman then sometimes I chastise, 61, 10,

said of the Thunders, 114, 4.

said of the weasel, 158; 52; wishłkak nú n. I walk around blowing; said of the pelican, 166; 19. Cf. nuyamuna.

núlu'katnu, d. nánla'tka ti night, to shine from a distance, as a light. Cf. núkola.

núkanka, d. númkanka to go astray; to stray around, as dogs. 155; 21.

núkola, d. númkola ti shrink by heat, as observed on skins etc. Der. núká. Nuñksham, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1861; interpreted by "Dried Fish". Der. núka.

nútidsna to be wafted downwards, to glide down into distance; to pass to the inferior regions of the earth, 173; 2. (spirits' song). Cf. núli.

nú'sh, núsh, núss (d. núna), pl. númi n. (1) head of persons and animals; n. shlí'n he was shot in the head, 21, 18, 22, 14.; tsúi ní pi nú shlí'n n. I shot him a second time, and in the head, 30, 16.; Nuñsham n., Yámsham
tekam n. lałkádsna he cut off the head of the South Wind, and that of the North Wind, viz. he stopped their blowing, 111, 10, 11.; gútsash núsh küpqa um shíw tísé líté me on the head, 119, 4.; n. túlumášash, name of a
bird, q. v.; n. mū'shush **headache**; mū'shi kāko **skull.** Cf. 89, 6. 96, 6. 138, 4. 3. 6. 151; 12. (2) ear of wheat, maize etc.

**Nunshaltkāga**, d. munshaltkāga (1) **small water-spring** (2) **head-waters, pond-source, spring of a stream or river.** It is peculiar to the streams coming from the volcanic soil of the Klamath Highlands, that they originate in large ponds or small lakes surging by many sources out of the ground, which are seen bubbling at the edges of the ponds. Such a pond is called wēlwash or n. nunshaltkāga. Der. nunshaltko.

**Nunshaltkāgāni.** Nusaltgāgakish, nom. pr., **Modoc Indian settled at the head-waters** mentioned under Nushaltkāgā (1): mānka tehilā kk Nunshaltgagakishšash some men who were friends of the Head-water Modocs, 21, 4.

**Nunshaltko**, d. munshaltko (1) **provided with a head.** (2) bearing an ear or ears, as cereals. (3) **taking its source or origin**, as a river. Der. mūshaka. Lit. "At the Skull": so called because a human skull was once found there, 74, 15. From mūsh, -kši.

**Nūshh tilanshéash.** "burnhead" or "rollhead", a large, grayish-white owl living in earth-holes: *Speotyto hypogaia.* Incantations: 154; 12, 167; 32. Der. mūsh, tilanshmēa. Cf. lūpakš.

**Nūta, nūta, d. nūmatu, nūnta (1) v. intr. and impers., to burn, to flame, to blaze up; n. or lū'loks n., the fire is burning, 100, 18.; gā's n. the gas is burning; tūneptu nūtšish while fire fires were burning; lit. "when it was burning fivefold": mū tehā'k nūtisht when at last the fire was blazing high, 114, 1.; nūmatu numč'ka they perished in the flames, 114, 4. (2) v. trans., to burn up, to destroy by fire: tsū sa mānkta n. then they burnt up everything, 89, 2.

**Nūtagi'anggi, nūtagiank, nūtakin, pron. pers. and red., I for myself; nūtagiank shū'la, or nūtak shū'la giangginn I am gathering for myself.** From nūtak, -giangginn. Cf. itakianki, nink.
núta k, a palatable, very small seed growing on a prairie-grass, this being a species of the *Glyceria* family, 148, 5, 6. and Note.
núta k, núták, nútaks, nútok, nútoksh, obj. núštak (1) but I, just I, however; standing in clauses which express contrast or emphasis: nútoks-as-for me, as far as I am concerned, 103, 8, 186; núšhkoks núŁalaks shléa people have seen me; nútoks hún spāga shít I am wetting this piece of cloth. (2) pron. ref., myself: ká-i i gēnuapk, n. gēsh shué-ulí you shall not go, I want to go myself, 111, 6.; núták nép hushmáta I burnt my own hand, or I received a burn on my hand.

nútéks, d. núteks rounded spot where the effect or impress of a blow is visible: contusion by a hammer-stroke, aperture made by a thunderbolt, round-shaped impression. Cf. kútéks.
nútkolua, Mod. naktolua, d. nuktolua, Mod. nánktolua to shine from a distance, as from a lake, prairie, mountain. Cf. nayu.
nútódshna, d. nútódshna, nútódshna to hurl, to throw away, as spears, rocks etc.: ták haitch i ká-i nútódshna? how many stones did you throw? nútókakua, d. nútókakua to swing to and fro, as a pendulum.
nútólaktcha, d. nútólaktcha to throw or hurl away to a distance, as a rock, stone etc.; to throw there while going, marching, passing: ká-i hádákt nútólaktcha (Mod.) they throw a stone there while passing, 85, 15.
nútolálá, d. nútolálá to throw by swinging, to swing away: hú lákshat n. to jerk, throw into the fire, 96, 16. Cf. nútódshna.
nútolálóla, d. nútolálóla to throw away from by swinging; shtúli pàks nútolálólóki (for nútolálóki gín) he ordered him to swing off and throw away (into the fire) the tobacco-pipe, 96, 11.
nútuyákía, d. nútuyákía to throw or swing over for somebody, in somebody's interest, 132, 4.
nútuyamuna to hum, buzz around; said of insects which fly with a swinging, whirling motion, 165; 16. Cf. nú'muma, núyamuna.

nuwálzá, nu-nálža, d. núwálẑa to take an upward flight, to fly upward; said of rounded or bulky subjects: steínash húk n. this heart fly up to the sky, 114, 8. Cf. hush máalksh, nú'dshna, shuwálzá.
O alternates throughout with the primitive vowel _a_, and in many instances is the product of synizesis, especially when pronounced long. Words not found here to be looked for under U.

o', _ô', interj. marking surprise, _ah! oh!_ sometimes followed by a quick inspiration of breath.

o', _ô', abbr. for hu, pron. dem. and for hu, adv., q. v.

ô-i, _ôya_; see _úya_.

ô-itelma, d. _ô'itelma_, o-itdsha, u-itdsha _to give away a gift or present previously received by oneself_. Der. _iyä_.

ôyôka, d. _ôyôka_; see _uyaka_.

ôká-ilagen! d. _ô-oká-ilagen!_ _certainly! of course! “you bet!”_ term of asseveration used in confirming statements or for answering questions in an affirmative sense. Mod. for wák hìi la gën Kl.

ôkshlta, _ôkshlta_; same as _hùkshlta_, q. v.

ôkshlma, d. _ôkshlma_ (1) _to cough_. (2) _to throw up phlegm._

o-olalôna, _ôolalôna_, _ôlalôna_.

o'lash, Kl. _ôlash, ûlash_, (d. _o-ôlash_), pl. _tûmi ô_. (1) _white hair_; _whitish down_. (2) _mourning dove_, a species of dove or wild pigeon of a whitish or ash color, called so onomatopoetically after its melancholy, pitiful cry: ô-so: _Zenzibura carolinensis_. The Mákìaks say the bird cries after its grandmother. Bóshtinam ô', _domestic pigeon_.

o'lshaltko, _ôlshaltko_, d. _ôblshaltko_ _white- or gray-haired._

ônion _onion_; onions _shìto_ like _onions_. 148, 13. From the English.

ôn'sh, _ôn'sh_, obj. case of _hùn_, pron. dem., 136, 7. and Note.

o-ôakgi, d. _ô-ôakgi_ _to do so, to act thus, to act in such a manner_; o. _mitok shtemanash do what you please_. From _hùn, wak_, _gi_.

o-ôlkâ, _ô'lagâ_, pl. _tûmi ô_, _little or young dore_. Dim. _ôlash_, q. v.

Oreginkui, nom. pr. _Oregonian_; _white settler_ of Lake County who came there from some other portion of the Oregon territory: Óreginkui B'shtimash mël ká-i shú-nkgtgi _in order that the Oregonian settlers_ (who had formed a corps of volunteers) _may not kill any more of ye_, 40, 17.

ô'skanka, 65, 1., cf. 7.: see _hùskanka_.

o'tils, util'ks (4), d. a-util'ks dam, fishing-dam extending below the water's surface. The natives wade over it to scoop up the fish with their dip-nets. A dam of this kind is at Ktai Tupákshi, 74, 2. Der. utila.

\( \text{o'tish, } \) utish, d. a'tish fruit of long shape; car of cereals; istakam, tkapam o', car of maize. Cf. nish, mish (2).

our, our hour: lip ours two hours. Mod. From the English.

P.

P alternates with b, m, and is nasalized into wb, mp; only the alternation with b is of frequent occurrence. Words not found under P to be looked for under B, M. Initial p-, p' is often the proprietary prefix p-, as in the terms of relationship etc. The prefix p- is indicative of a plurality of round-shaped and bulky objects, of persons etc., though it is not entirely confined to this function: cf. pé-ala

pa, pá, particle referring to the logical subject of the clause or sentence.

Cf. p'ak, p'as and suffix -pa.

pá-ak, a particle of same meaning as pa, q. v., in most cases intranslatable: pá-ak ká-i an sháyukta! what do I know of it! 140, 2. This can be expressed in a shorter way: párak (or pa) I do not know. From pa, ak.

pá-áni p, d. pa-áni mishap (1) elder or younger brother's wife; said by his sisters. (2) husband's elder or younger sister; said by his wife.

pá-áni p, d. pa-áni mishap (1) elder brother; said by younger sister. (2) elder sister; said by younger brother. Cf. Note to 134, 9.

pádsha, pásha, d. papádsha to split up, to rip, to tear a hole, as into an article of dress. Cf. púntuká, spáteha.

pádsha to become blind at one eye; d. papádsha of both eyes; partic. papá-dshatko blind; lit. "having become blind of both eyes". Der. páha.

pádshaya, d. papádshaya to tear up, to tear; as dress, cloth. Cf. pakága.

pádshayam, d. papádshayam (supply: ánku) manzanita bush, 128, 5; grows not higher than four feet in the colder portions of the reservation.

pádshit; see pádshit

pága, d. papága to make wet, to wet, to wet through, to drench; partic.

págatko drenched, wetted, wet. Cf. shpága.

páha, d. pápha, pápa (1) v. intr, to become dry; to be, stay, remain dry:
Aishishum-shi pā l pahā only Aishish's home remained dry, 96, 23; kēv pahāp-kash a dried-up frog, 134, 14, cf. 17; pā'shht (for pāhash) after having become dry, 147, 17; pā'shtak, pā'sht ak as soon as dried by the sun, 148, 4; gen pā'dish Initially, for illāsh (for illāsh) p. nēplānk this year the weather is dry. (2) v. trans., to make dry, to dry; trans., to dry; p. udsāks they dry the large sucker-fish on the fire and in the sun, 74, 1.; kānals pahā they dry fish and reduce them to powder, 74, 3, and Note; pahā (for pahāt̓ko, pahāp-kash) at pā'ks iwādshat then they put in cachës the baked camassroots, 74, 6; pahāp-kash (for pahāp-kash) i'sh am dried berries, 75, 10; pahāt̓ko måshunsham tehulē'ks jerked beef. Cf. pāta, shpāha.

Pahāp-kash É-ush gi'shši, nom. pl. of Grass Lake or Dry Lake, where a battle of the Modoc campaign was fought: lit “Dried-up Lake at”; 43, 14. Pahāt̓ko É-ush (the same locality), at Dry Lake, 43, 17. From pahā, É-ush, ši.

Pā'hla, pāla, d. pāl'la, pāpl'a (1) circular dish made of root fibers or rushes, tight and solid, having often a diameter of three feet; round matted dish or tray; wickerwork dish. (2) sort of scoop or paddle made of branches or of tule-bulrushes, larger than the šāplash, q. 1.; used on the water, 167; 34. Der. pāla. Cf. t̓a.

Pā'hla k., pāl'ga, d. pāp'la willow tray, matted dish of small size; from six to twenty inches in diameter. Dim. pāhla, q. v.

Pā'hla k'sh, d. pāpāhlaksh of lean, meager or sickly appearance; flimaxed, emaciated; wāsh p. a fox species; see wāshpahalaksh. Der. pāhlaka.

Pahōka, d. pahōk'a, v. intr. and pers. to linger with a slow or internal disease; nî p. steinash, or p. n'ish I am permanently sick, Kl.; kāk'gi a n'sh kākō; pāpōk shítka n'sh (for pahohok'ka shítka nush, or pahohok'kta shítko) my bones (or legs) are weak; they are paining me; lit. “to me they seem exsiccated”. Der. pāla.

Pā'hpash, pāpash career; Mod. for tutik'ksh Kl. Der. pāla.

Pā'htel'sha, d. pāpah tel'ma to be thirsty; to suffer from exhaustion. Der. pahā. Cf. ámbutka, pahōk'a, pātel'man.
paisha, pa-isha, d. papisha, v. impers., (1) it is damp, salty; ku-i a n'ish lu'isha ta paishuk saltiness oppresses me. (2) it is cloudy weather, the sky is clouded, overcast. Cf. paga, shtipa, tgiwa.

paishash, pa-isha, d. papishash (1) clouded, overcast sky. Cf. kalo. (2) cloud, rain-cloud. 179; 2. Quot. under lupa, kai'gi, patakala.

pakska, d. papshkaga little cloud; kitchkanu p. lamb-cloud.

paya kua pocket, side pocket in dress; payakuatut teheltka to take out of the pocket; pi a shalaktchini wati min'ataut payakuatut he is putting his knife in his pocket. Der pe-nyega. Cf. liyntaks.

paka, paga, d. papka to bark; said of the dog, wolf, and prairie-wolf: watchgalan paksash ku'idshì the barking of a dog is of bad augury.

paka, mbaka, d. papka, mbambahka, (1) v. intr., to be broken, fractured; partic. pakatko, mbakatko, d. papatko (for papkatko), mbambakatko broken; kalkash, lu'idshì a papatko the saddle, the stirrup is broken; said of plants: old, decaying, withered. (2) v. trans., to break, to break to pieces; wékanmu p. to break a tumbler. Cf. mbapka.

paka ga, d. papkaga to tear; tear up, to jerk off.

paka kola, d. papkakola to tear away from, to jerk off to a distance, 96, 16.; pakshe pakakolastka (supply giv he attempted to jerk off the pipe, 96, 14.

paka'akash fold, crease; term for composing multiplicative numerals: mbánash, vúmpish p threefold, fourfold. Cf. spágalga.

pakeola, d. papkeola to open by tearing, pulling, or jerking; pipa p. to open a letter. Der. paka No. 3 (2).

paki'sh, d. papkish edible, serviceable as food: ƛa'wants kì-i p. the wild parsnip is not edible. 150, 2; p. wák ku'is! how palatable is the gelpogon! 178; 1. kì's pakish the ipo-root is edible. 147, 8: sháunkish pakish water-melon. Cf. pp 146-150, also Kvé'dshì Pákitshkni. Der. paka No. 1.

pák'ligish, d. papák'ligish (1) mesa-table, dinner-table. (2) table: kek p. ktek'hichétko this table is notched. Der. paka No. 1.

páklua, d. papáklua to howl, bark; said, e. g., of the cry of the prairie-
wool: wásham pátuki'pásh when the wolf howls at (them) from a distance, 133, 2. cf. 3. Der. páka No. 2.
pát'sh, d. pápaksh canion, ravine, steep valley, deep gorge. Derived from páka to break, as Span. quebrada is derived from quebrar, to break, to burst open. Cf. gátka, uká.
pát'sh, pák'sh, d. pápksh tobacco-pipe; originally made of stone (ktai p.), 96, 14-16.: lákí pákshlua lákpeks shuyú'ga the commander lifted up ashes with his pipe, 14, 6.; incantations: 167; 33, 178; 12. Der. páka No 1 (2).
pákt'a, d. papákta to tear in two, to pull apart, to jerk asunder; said of long-shaped objects, as cords, bead-strings etc. Cf. pak'ág, páktish.
pákt'ish, d. papáktish one who bars, one who pulls apart long-shaped objects. Cf. Yámásh=Páktish.
pákt'ish, pá'aktish, d. páktishap (1) elder and younger brother's son; said by uncle. (2) elder and younger brother's daughter; said by uncle.
pák'nis'h; same as mbánuish, q.v.
pák'ól'sh, pázól'sh, d. papázól'sh male-deer; the largest deer-species in the Klamath Highlands: Cervus macrolos, 74, 13.
pála, pál'a, d. pápla, pápla (1) to become dry, exsiccated, drained; to dry up:
  p. námk everything is dried up; ti' wish mbú'ismpksh páltki the rushing
  waters to be left dry, 94, 6.: páltko welwash gi the springs of water are dried
  up, 157; 46. (2) to be, stay, remain dry; to be in a drained condition. (3)
  liver, 120, 2.—Contr. from páhala; cf. pála.
pála, pál'a k'sh; see páhla, páhlaksh.
pála'ash, pálash, pl. túmí p., (1) flour, Kl. and Mod.: pálasham wázogsh
  flour-sack; flour-bag, 74, 10. (2) bread, 139, 3., Kl.: p. liklatko a loaf of
  bread. Der. pá'alá. Cf. ktetégá, shápele.
pál'a k, Mod. pé'lak; d. pápélak, páplak, Mod. péplak (1) quickly, rapidly,
  fast, 142, 10.: swiftly, hurriedly, in a haste; p. pán to eat hurriedly; p. shá'wan i! give me quickly! 138, 4.5.: ká-i páplak hemé'z' it do not speak fast!
  (2) within a short time, without delay, at once, 144, 8. 154; 11.: ká-i pé'lak
  shuyú'ka to learn with difficulty. P. and pé'lak are used equally often in Kl.
pál'a k'ak, pála'kag, Mod. pélakag, d. páplakag, adv. (1) very quickly, quite
  rapidly, without delay, 120, 10. 13.: p. n'ák'gí lánpuk both became mothers
  within a short time, 107, 12.: pélakag shortly after this, 40, 22. (2) sud-
  denly, on a sudden, 128, 5. From pálak, ak.
pálakmálank  quickly, fast, at a rapid gait, 122, 5.  
pálála, pálála, d. paplálä, v. intr., to dry up, to become dry: wélwash p.  
the spring has ceased to flow, 173; 4.  Der. pálä.  
páláléa to pull out, take out with the roots; said of certain kinds of lacustrine rushes, grasses etc., 184; 37.  Cf  pálémám.  
Pálam É - u - sh, nom. pr. of a flat rock emerging from the surface of the  
Sprague River at low water; lies close to Wełskag Kunkleksháški, q. v.; lit. “Water drying up”.  Der. pálä, é - u - sh.  
pálalapèle, pálalapèle, d. papálápéle, papalapeläl (1) to steal or deceive again,  
for a second time.  (2) to steal or seduce repeatedly.  Der. pálä, -péli.  
pálaladhapel, d. papálaldapel, v. intr., to return for stealing, to go back  
and steal or seduce: snécwedsh páldshapelák for the purpose of going to  
seduce (another’s) wife, 98, 8.  Der. pálä, -péli.  
pálash, pálsh, d. pápalsh dried-up place or spot; waterless space, spot left  
dry by the waters, 98, 7.  Der. pálä.  
pálash, d. papálash dried-up spot, dry bottom, dry river-bed.  Der. páhalka.  
pálkunish, d. papálkunish ancient river-bed or lake bottom left dry long ago;  
gulch deeply washed out: kúkalam p. dried-up river, dry ditch; kokálam  
húk p. mímá tů there was a dry river-bottom far below, 21, 15., cf. 22, 5.  
Der. pálhalka.  Cf  kúkupèle, mítáltsamúsh, pálash, uká  
pálhla, d. papálha (1) to steal, pilfer, parcel: kání wálech gë-ú p.  who stole  
my horse? wí - u - sh, p. to abstract, steal a boat, canoe, 78, 8.  Cf. 35, 16, 21,  
54, 56, 58, 11, 14.  (2) to cheat, defraud, deceive.  (3) to deceive by seducing,  
to seduce from, as a wife from her husband, or a husband from his wife;  
túm snícwáids húk p. híshmaká mímá this woman once deceived her husband,  
78, 7.  Cf. 58, 10, 11, 16, 14, and núu.  
pálpali, pálpali, d. pápalpali, pápalpali (1) white-colored, white, 146, 7.  
149, 20.; p. tehúkémiän silver, silver coin, silver money; p. wátstáka on a  
white horse, 183; 22.; pápalpali shlapshaltko having a white flower, 146, 14.;  
the vowels are dissimilated in: pálpali kshíi n a white (-flowering) grass,  
149, 3.; pálpali shlapsh the flower is white, 149, 19.  (2) white, light-complexioned; p. tehúkeks, or pálpal tehúkeks giitko white man or person; American, European, pale-face; term standing instead of Bishtin, q. v.; 38, 15.  
and Note: 55, 4. cf. 103, 5.  Original form pálpal -li.  Der. pála  
Cf. nukmúkki, o’lshaltko.
pälapík'ág, unmeaning f word sung by Modocs during games; formed by analogy of yapalpún'chash day-butterfly, 195, 3, 4.
pälsh, d. päpalsh, 94, 7. Contr. from pälash, q. v.
pámpaktish; see mpámpaktish.
Pámpí, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 77, 1. Not a Kl. term; it is probably the Shoshoni word pámpí, "head", in the sense of "Large-Head.
pán, d. pápan (1) to eat, to feed up to; tehúleks, kii m. p. to feed on meat, fish; máablaks p. the Indians feed on it, 148, 15.; pálak p. to eat sumptuously; púshish shiúga miishásh, p. hünk má związku the cat killed a chipmunk and ate it all up; yánam'sh píl páank eating the lower end only, 118, 2.; pánuk for eating, 19, 7.; pánuk shiúk to eat after killing, 136, 1.; tó núk kaituá pá-nuk through hunger and abstention from food, 95, 11.; sá-tánk kaituá pát fast- ing and hence eating nothing, 83, 2.; et pánuk tém' ye shell eat plenty, 70, 4.; mbi'shant teh'k pá-napkuk in order to eat it next day, 119, 16.; pá- nátkuk after a past, 113, 11. (2) to chew, masticate; kátlegal p. to masticate tobacco, 137, 1. Cf. kínú'dsh, kpúyúmua, páwa.
pán'á, d. pápa, papú to dive, to plunge under the water's surface.
Pa'ná'má, nom. pr. of a chief of the Walpápi tribe of Snake Indians, better known to the Oregonians as Paulion, Paulini, Paliií. Not long after the government had concluded a separate treaty with the Walpápi, dated August 19, 1865, this inveterate enemy of the whites prevailed upon his tribe to leave the Klamath reserve in April, 1866; cf. 29, 2. He fell in an engagement with scouting parties at a locality north of the reserve in 1867. Cf. Note to 33, 2. Pauline Marsh and Lake, about sixty miles northeast of Fort Klamath, have since perpetuated his name.
pánám, d. pápanam; also: páun, d. pápan; boeat. Kl. pánút. Mod pímatat spruce pín, spruce; Abies menziesii; grows west of the Klamath Lakes, in the Cascade Range. Its bark exudates a reddish substance used by the natives as a red paint, called wákinsh, 150, 6. Cf. húpaksh.
pánáni, d. papínáni, adj., as long as, to the length of; n'ép pínáni being as long as the hand; to the length of a hand, 148, 3. Der. páníí. Cf. -ni.
pání, pání, pán, pan, d. páníi (1) loc. adv., prep. and postp., up to, as far as, reaching to or up to; vi'sh p. reaching or coming up to the chest, breast; ká-li'ís pán down to the waist, hip, 90, 6. Cf. níák'ust, péniaik (2) temp.
adv., prep. and postp., until, as long as: wíga pañi, wigapani a short while.

káina shí'í ta tehísh p. šálam nothing was done further till bedtime. 56.

18.: shí'ú-an sháši, shí'ú nksh paní as long as an agreement was being discussed. 8, 9. (né-ulaks is here a verbal, not substantive).

pañ kósh, d. papánkósh walking ford, ford which can be passed on foot.

Der. pánkua. Cf. kako kísh.

pañ kú a, kú a, d. papánkua to wade through, to ford on foot a river, pond, lake, swamp, marsh etc. Der. pán. Cf. gé-upka No. 2, hashpánkua.


Pápa huat ku. Pápa-atku, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: "Deg-Eyes". This name was further explained: "Eyes turned upward with mouth open". Der. pála. Cf. páísha, papatówatko.

pápalish, pl. tími p. (1) subst., casual or professional thief, prhbícer.


papatówatko, pl. tími p. (1) bleary-eyed. Mod (2) raw-boned, han.

meager, Kl. Cf. shú-shísh, tehníth.

pápatko, partic. d. of pála No. 3, q. v.

papítáuna to enjoy a picnic at a communal dance or at the inauguration of a new winter-house. Every family contributes a portion of the eatables consumed at this festive occasion. 75, 11, and Note. Der. pán.

páplish, papílash, pl. tími p. an eater, devourer; habitual eater of: námanikua nú p gi I can eat everything. 158; 53: máklaks páplish alligator. Der. pán.

pápkash, pl. tími p. (1) lumber, board, plank, sawed timber. 180; 23: p. wálta gé'ú a gé'ísh the board cracks when I walk on it. 178: 7, 8: pápkashí shú'tank box of lumber they make a coffin. 87, 2: pápkashí húlp húst in board. 178: 7 Incantation: 155; 18. (2) what is made of lumber: lumber wall of house etc. (3) club, heavy stick, piece of wood. Der. píkha, No. 3.

pápkash shúshatísh tisísh carpenter; lit. "lumber-worker". Cf. shúta

páplish, d. papáplish dim. stoppage of running waters, originally and usually made of wood; obj. páplishash (for páplish) 94, 5. Cf. máksh, o'tíks, pápkash.

pásh, pásh, d. papísh food, eatables, victuals, provisions, etc. 66, 7: tíshí p. a nutritious food. 147, 12: máklaksam p. eatable roots, tubers and
bulbs, 91, 2. and Note; cf mátklaks (2); pásh shushátish cook; p. ámbutch food and water, 95, 15, 16. and Note. Der páni.
pásh, pásh, particle related to pá, pàt-ak, (q. v.) like lish to le, tú'nsh to tu:
Pasháyunks, d. Pasháyunks Frenchman. From Chin. J.
pashúta, d. pashúta to cook: waitá pashútóla an lúluhish I have cooked gooseberries all day. Der. pásh.
pashúta, or lúluhîm p. to gather food for the winter, 148, 10. Der. pásh
pashúta, pashóta, d. pashúta, pashóta (1) to attend to the cooking, to be in the habit of cooking. (2) to feast on, to have a meal: tehúi sha shútcápéshánk pashóta then they built a fire and took their supper, 112, 20. Der. pásh.
pát, pát, pāt they, pl. of the pron. pers. pi. pl. q. v.
pát, pát, d. pápát, postp. in or to the size of: týópo pát hípkat, or: týópo pát pani as thick as the thumb. Cf. pámí, pánàni.
páta, pátà, d. pápta (1) v. intr. it is dry or hot weather, it is dry season, it is summer. (2) subst., dry or hot time of the year, summer, warm season, heated term: p. gíu!a the summer is past; p. gíulshémí after summer is over, 146, 4.; p. tehúk about summer-time, 149, 5. Cf. skóa. (3) subst.; see mpátash. Der. páha.
pataúsha, d. papatúsha, v. trans., to stretch, extend, to strain out: wawá-kash p. she stretches both ears, 91, 9. Der. pat- in patpátli.
pátak, pl. of the pron. pítak, q. v. .
patampka, d. patampka to commence to eat, 113, 5.: p. sha wawálzank they commence eating it sitting all around, 149, 10. Der. pán, -tampka.
patash, mpátash a kind of hat or hat ornament. Cf Note to 183; 21, and lish tehuyé'sh, under tehuyé'sh.
patash, pítà, d. páptash, pátà; see mpátash.
paktal, d. paktal to get up, to rise from bed, to rise in the morning, 37, 5. 134, 11.: mbúsant pákñélñk rising the next morning, 137, 2.; Wálamksni paktal the Rogue River Indians arose from sleep, 16, 5.
paktalpèli, d. paktalpèli (1) to arise from sleep, to rise from bed, 134, 11. (2) to arise from sleep every morning.
pátó, d. pátó; see mpátó.
pātpani d. papātpani as large as, just as great or thick as: yantch ts'ip'o.
pātpan the yantchroot is as thick as the thumb, 146, 1. From pat, pāni.
pātpat, d. papātpat, adv. of pātpāli: (1) rough but level, Kl. (2) smooth, flat: pātpāli shāta to plane, to make even, to smooth, Mod.
pātpāli, pātpāli, d. papātpatli, papātpatli (1) rough and level, like cut stone, Kl. (2) even, smooth, level, flat, Mod. (for tātli, Kl.). Cf. mpāto.
pātcha, d. pātcha to eat, as an habitual, every-day act: to feed upon habitually: tsiaalas pātso'k for the purpose of feeding upon salmon, 189; 2; ātui pātchat! take your meal! Der. pān.
pātchaōlīp, d. pātchaōlīp, papātchaōlīp elder or younger sister's son or daughter; said by uncle. Kl. for pātchaōlap Mod., sister's daughter.
pātchnam, mpātchnam (1) grass butt, bunch of grass; used in an obscene sense for hair on genitals, 181; 37. (2) a species of lacustrine grass.
pāt-ākīsh, d. papāt-ākīsh pasture land; pasture ground not fenced in. Der. pāwa. Cf. kēmūa, niuigish.
pāwāla, d. pāwāla (1) v. trans. (for pāwála) to take food, to eat: nā tūmēna mat p. I heard say that he was taking food, 140, 7; āman pāwāla I ate sometime ago. Der. pāwa. (2) p. 113, 11.; verbal completeive of pān, q. v.
pāwā, d. pāwā (1) to eat, browse, graze, feed, as beasts: māshūnash saigitat p. the cattle are grazing in the field; (2) to eat, to feed on; said of persons, beasts, etc.: tēhāliš p. hā he eats like a porcupine, 190; 14.
pāwāsīh: same as pāwātch, but a vulgarism and less in use.
pāddsha, d. pāppādsha to simulate sickness.
pādshit, pādshit (1) to-day, this day: p. or pādshit waita to-bi'ya; p. tēhāki it is cold to-day. Cf. menik. (2) at the time being; p. skō; Mod. when it was just spring time, 54, 2; gen pādshit ilhulsh in the present year.
pā-ha pāšh, a prettily colored or spotted species of owl.
pākā, d. pāpāka, mantle or blanket of Indian manufaecture enveloping the whole body.
päk pä'k i; d. pü'pakpä'k i ggray, gray. tated: the hue of many water-birds- 
päft'g i; d. pe'pakpä'tgi tā long (1) to down; to appear, said of daylight: 
ätätä päft'tgi i̱t down already. 182. 5: päft'gish li pia wēng a they died 
before down. 21. 11: mbu'shaun päft'gishtl next morning after daylight, 
beforl same; 51. 7. Mod.: nåd päft'gist gākiamm a at dawn we surrounded 
thein (them). 21. 11 (2) v. intr., to pass, remain or stop at a place at dawn, 
same: tu nat yinatat p. on the distant hills we were at dawn. 31, 4. (v) 
subst., the dawn of day; early hours, morning. Der. päk- in päkpäkli. 
Cf. nīlka, pā'dhit, tā'zaka.
pān, pā'nak, pā'nīak: see pē'n, pēnak, pēniak 
pānī, d. pāmīni, a species of grass, 3 to 5 feet long, used in the manufac-
ture of coarse mats to cover small lodges: pēni stē-niash nat made of 
the pāni-grass.
pē'pataliie. 112. 6: see petehōli.
pē'ip, pē'ip, pē'ip (pē'p, pē'y), obj. pē'ia, pēya, poss. pēyalam, abbr. 
pēyam, d. pē'ishap daughter; gē-a unakam p. my son's daughter; gē-u 
pēyalam unak my daughter's son: lēkiam pē'ia the chief's daughter. 190: 
11.: Pāmpiam pē'ia Pampi's daughter, 77. 1: cf 4 
pēya'la, pē'yala to give birth to a daughter. (Cf. ndanii'yala. 
pē'k aluii, d. pēp'zalni to be an accomplice. 
pē'kash, d. pēpaksh strap for holding saddles etc., cut from the hide of 
horses, elks and other animals. (Cf. pukē'wish (2). 
pē'kewa, d. pepwka to break to pieces, smash, smash up, destroy by break-
ing: said of a plurality of round-shaped or bulky objects: tehia p. tā-
zélamani shāpash then be broke to pieces one half of the moons. 105, 12. 
Der ke'wa, q. v. (Cf. pēksh, pēksha. 
pē'ksh, d. pēpaksh rubbing stone: the small mealing stone used on the 
lemātch or flat, large mealing-stone. (Cf. lemātch, shilakkish. 
pē'ksha, d. pēpaksha to grind, to grind into flour, powder or atoms, mash 
flour by means of the mealing apparatus, 74. 9. 146, 4.: p. lemachihtka 
to grind on the flat mealing stone or metate. 149, 7.: pēkshōla to cease, stop 
grinding. 149, 8. Der. pēksh - (Cf. gāma, nūshāpka, tā'mna. 
pē'kshi, d. pēpākshi: same as pēksha, q. v. 
pēlak, d. pēplak, Mod. for pālak KI, q. v.
pélakag, pélak ak. Mod. for pálakak Kl. q. v.

pélka, pélza, d. pélpalka to *lick with the tongue; said of persons and animals: *pélza páwatch to *put the tongue out. Cf. p'éi

pélzatana, d. pélpálzatana to *lick with the tongue repeatedly or continuously; in *lick something in its whole length: pélshish gé-nép p. a cat *licks its hand.

pélpela, d. pélpélula to work, to *perform labor: pélpela, d. pélpélula (e-long) to *work for oneself *or for somebody: Ekshiki shash pélpélula humásbak to *work gratuitously for the Lake Indians, 37, 19. Cf. hulpalulia.

pélpela to *nurture, to talk indistinctly. Cf. the suffix -pél.

pélpelígga, d. pélpelígga to *commence to work, 101, 3. Kl.

pélpelámpka, d. pélpelámpka, 35, 20; same as pélpelígga: Mod. pélhi, pélhí, adv., prep and postp. (1) down in, down below: p. kókájatat down on the beach, down in or among the hollow of the river bed. (2) farther off, farther away. Cf. p'át, spénlis, túplexlú

pémuptki, d. pélmuptki to *fall in a swoon, to faint, to become unconscious, to take a fit: partic. pémuptkitko one who has fainted.

pé'n, pé'n (d. pépen) (1) a second time, once more, once over again; p. humásli gi to say so a second time, to repeat; pén tehán they made another stand, 43, 4.: cf. 78, 2. (2) again, anew, repeatedly: kái-nú p. kshúm shámáloli I want no more hay; kái pén no longer, no more, 12, 7.: p. násh another one, 114, 5, 6, 8, 125, 6.: cf. 34, 15, 16, 78, 19-12, 16. P. often introduces a new item *or sentence and thus marks progress in the narrative: tehán pén bekupan, 91, 8, 103, 2.: at pén after this, more, and; cf. 42, 9, 43, 4, 94, 4, 103, 7.: the English again is often used in the same sense. (3) and in numerals, 34, 6, 37, 20, 43, 7, 10, 20, 54, 13.

pén'a, 34, 6, Mod. emphatic form for pén's, q. v.

pénak, pénak a second time, once more, 78, 11, 12, 120, 7. Cf. pén.

péníak, péníak, d. pénéniak *naked, undressed, destitute of clothing, 93, 1.: p. ko'ks without any dress *or garments: stark-naked, 82, 9. Cf. pání.

penó'ísha, pínus'sa (1) to pursue, to run after, to hunt, to follow up, 17, 14.: gaggála pénó'íshasam they *hid themselves, being pursued, 17, 15. (2) *to reach after following, to attain through pursuit, to catch up with, 121, 29, 21, 22, 122, 6, 7. Cf. húdsha.

pén'uteh, d. pén'uteh hunter's pit for trapping deer and other game. The Pit River of California is named after pits of this kind. Cf. pínána
Incantation 177; 10. Cf. skë'l.
Pé pakli. noun pr. fem. Kl.; interpreted by "Dry-Skinned". 111, 9, 12.  
Der. páhalka, in the contr. form pâlka.
Pé paudshaish. d. tûni' p. spendthrift, prodigal, squanderer; nanuk-tûni' p. one who squanders all his property. Der. pâudsha (under péedsha).
Pé t., pût. d. pépt, 24, 5.; see skûlhash pet.
Pé tê'ga. d. peptë'ga to break, tear; to tear to pieces, as cloth, paper; péte-gank hûm'boks tearing the leg to pieces, 111, 17.; nanuk p. to tear into shreds; lit. "to tear the whole of it." Der. tê'ga.
Pê tî'la. d. peptî'la (1) v. intr., to be a midwife. (2) subst., midwife.  
Pê têch, d. pépach, pî'pach foot: lápi p. two feet, 149, 15.; lápok p. both feet: p. skiîtish tâpâlshûni the left kind leg, 134, 14.; tû'nep p. atî gîntegat kîve feet into the ground, 87, 8.; péteken nûwalsh. Mod. ankî. Cf. ktûka.
Pê têchá'kal'któ. d. peptêchál'kal'ko having a little foot, leg. small-legged; said of lizards, insects etc.; used mainly in the d. form. Der. petchâ'gala.  
Pê têch'âl'ko, d. peptêchál'kal'ko providing with a foot, leg. Der. petchá'la.
Pê têch'âli, pâdsha'le, d. pepatch'âli: by elision: pépatechle, pî'patechle to step off from, to step down from; pêtêch'âle nâ'shak he stepped down only one ladder-step, 112, 3.; pî'patechle lápok wakish he stepped down two steps of the inside ladder, 112, 6.; cf. 9. and Note to 112, 3.  
Pê tê'chtna. d. pépachtna to touch with the feet, to step upon, to tread on: (wakish) pétpachtna when stepping upon or down on, 112, 6.  
Pê-udsha. d. pepê-udsha to go bathing; to go and take a cold plunge: pepê-udshak (for pepê-udsha ak) just for bathing, 82, 9. Der. péwa.
Pê-nyê'ga. d. pepnyê'ga. v. trans. (1) to pick, lift, gather up; said of a plurality of round or bulky articles: ktû pé-nyê'gan picking up stones, 125, 4. (2) to lift at one end. Speaking of one object, nyê'ga.  
Pê-ûanka. d. pépûanka; see hiyamma.  
Pê-ûla, pâ'ula, d. pépûla, v. trans., referring to a plurality of persons, animals, round, rounded and bulky objects: (1) to lay down, to deposit in or upon; shliâ' tahtelshâ'leka pâ'-ulâpsh shûl'hashtat he saw little birds deposited in the nest, 95, 4. (2) p. or partic. pé-ûlatko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 to 29, 32 to 39, 192 to 199 etc. and
referring to objects as mentioned above, and also to periods of time, as
days, months, years: "I play down, he lays down; laid down", viz. "counted".
Nadshgishápta ta'umep p. Mo’dokni, sixteen Modoc Indians, 44, 1: till
hundred pėn láp p. látchash one hundred and two lodges, 90, 3.: láp'ni ta
unepánta láp p. illč'latko gi he was twenty-two years old, 55, 8, 20. Cf.
33, 6, 40, 1. and Note, 43, 10, 15, 18, 56, 5. 105, 1.: used irregularly in
90, 2.; p. instead of pé-ulatko, 90, 3.: omitted in 54, 13. Speaking of
one object: kšikia, likla. Der. péwi.
péwa, péwa, d. pépéwa (1) v. intr. to bathe in cold water: to bathe, swim.
plunge, 83, 1. 144, 8. (2) v. trans. to wash or bathe: said of anim. beings
only; gě'k shash shinšuak pépéwa these girls washed each other (the
whole body). Cf. géwa, néwa, pína, tehíwa.
péwash, d. pépuniwash locality for bathing or swimming; bathing-place.
péwi, pěwi, d. pépuí: see liya. Cf. shéwána.
p'gáship, d. p'gáship (1) grandfather: said to or of the grandfather by the children of his daughter. (2) grandchild: said by grandfather to or of the children of his daughter. Cf. p'gishap.
p'gishap, p'kíshap, d. p'gishapšap mother, 54, 2. 55, 9. 20, 91, 4–10, 119, 14–120, 8.: t'ší'lashap p'kíshap the father and the mother, 91, 1.: shapiya p'gi'sha m'na it said to its mother, 105, 13, 15.: p'gi sham shuffle nálaum like our mother, 119, 14. Der. gi; cf. ki- in kí-adsh
p'gish, p'gishulatko, d. p'gip'gashulatko bereaved of the mother, motherless.
From p'gishap, liya.
p'gishulsh, d. p'gip'gashulsh deceased mother. From p'gishap, liya.
p'gúmzip, d. p'gúm'zipamšap (1) husband's younger sister's son or daughter; said by aunt. (2) mother's elder brother's wife; said by nephew or niece.
p'húshka, p'húshka, d. p'hiup'hiashka to tear off by hand, Kl. Der. púshka.
p'húshkunish, d. p'hiup'hiashkunish piece torn off by hand.
pi, pi, obj. písh, pú'sh, pásh, mú'nlášl, poss. sing. pína, Kl. mîna, d. and pl.
pat, pát, pát, obj. pínlášl, píúnlášl, píésh, píash, píánts, písh; poss.
p'u'nlášl, Kl. mú'nlášl; pers. pron. of third person anim: he, she, it, pl.
they: refers to anim. beings invisible, distant or thought to be at a distance,
and is usually preceded in the subj. case of the singular: p'gímqapung
himself proposing to go, 111, 4.: tehú hí'uk shinga pi Sháshapamëtsíhash
then he (the wolf) killed Old Grizzly Bear, 131, 12, cf. 103, 12: pil tehkahsh mē-tlxka mīnā umaka he then punished his son, 96, 19: pil is sometimes added attributively to the subject of the sentence: pil shki shkish mā-asht he the fly boy said thus, 104, 1: pi pil shap gē-nt he, my father, 95, 20, cf. 132, 2: kā i mū shka pāsh I did not see her, 140, 11: Kiuamkante stūλsh pēts that K'kāmunsh had advised him, 107, 15, and Note: kants for pāsh, pūsh, obj. sing him, 129, 3: shlish sūāsh i shlin if he shoots then you shoot him, 107, 15: pēt kāshułtal mē-ülžag they disputed among themselves before taking action, 104, 3 — Cf. 121, 21, 134, 2. Pi is used exceptionally of man things: gē pi tehlu of this shape it is, the wapata-root, 149, 12. To pinālash, obj. pl. the form shash is preferred by Kl., by Mod. pūsh: shishuśa pūsh kā-ā they fight each other vigorously; shlä wi bōsh the wind blows at them. For the poss. cases see pil, pinālam.

pi ash, pl. tūmū p. (1) form end or head of cause, head. (2) same as pūluñanteh, q. v. — Cf. pienä

pi ennā to show or scrape sideways: pienun'tkishtka p. they scrape (the ground, kālə) sideways with a scraping-paddle, 15, 3, 148, 16. — Cf. piːŋash

pi ennūtkish, pi ennūtkish scraping-paddle: a flat piece of wood used by women when searching for chrysalids in the soil of pine-forests, 148, 16.

pi ła, pila, bèla, pił, pil, d. pūpil, adv. only, but, solely, merely; wewēga pil tehli'shi only the children being at home, 105, 3: kēmat pila nothing but the back, 125, 9: gēn mbū shant pil this morning only, 140, 7: kā-ā kēlánk pila iūta they do not shoot in quick succession, 22, 3: mūnuka tanažtako pil ñkēsh only grave being provided with head- and foot-board only (not with one board alone), 88, 2: at mūnuka pīpil hūnta mē-ülža the male thus made (each mountain) alone, 104, 4. P. is often added to parts of the animal body in the sense of: bared, bare: ñkē pila mūsh skūl, skull-bone; stīya pil mūsh gipksh having pitch on her bare head, 96, 6. — Cf. kāko, shki sh.

pi łhāp, d. pipālhap since, strong ligament: said, e. g., of the sinews connecting the head with the back of man. — Cf. mbūteh, plün

pi λ pil first menstruation. From Chin. J. pilpil "blood"; this from pil red.

— Cf. yulina, mūka, stupi.

pi łpantko, d. pipāłpantko fat of deer and other game. — Der. pilpün.

pi łni, d. pipālni, v. intr. (1) to smell, to emit an odor, a flavor; kō-i p. he
píash—pítak

was stinking, 134, 10.: kó-i pilútko smelling disagreeably, 148, 7.: shkú tulsh pilútko the flower has an agreeable smell, 146, 13.: tspie pilútko smelling after rotten fish, 146, 7. (2) to taste, to be flavored, said of food and beverages: kó-i pilútko, or pilútko tainted, infected, nasty; pilútko teñûlks tainted meat. Cf. udépa.

píluyc̣ašh, d. píbluyc̣ašh (1) adj. what ejdls ether, flavor, or has a peculiar taste. (2) subst. in: kó-i píluyc̣ašh (a) a species of wild, small onion.

Kl.: (th) onion, a kitchen vegetable. Mod.
píno'ptẽhã, d. píno'ptẽhã to blow out a candle, light or lamp. Der. píwãa.
pí'ušh, pûnteh beans. From the English

pínu'dšha: see penu'dsha.


pípélúntana, pipélúntana, pípelângsẖta, adv. prep. and postp. from opposite sides, from or on two flanks or sides, or two or both sides or parts; p. kídsẖash precondition: wâpí pípelântana gánta both sneaked up from opposite sides, 110, 12.: kû-i sóta pípelângsẖta stamus they exhalted each other's hearts, 78, 5.: pípelângsẖta on either side, 80, 8.: pípelângsẖta Modok-ísẖash hâškàm on both sides of the Modoc chief's position, 39, 18. Cf. 42, 18, 19, 85, 9. Der. pípil (d. of píla). Cf. shipapélângsẖta.

píšh, d. pínah shûl, kite.

píšh sẖašh, poss. píšsham, d. píshash hamming-bird; písham shulshash rest of humming-bird, 134, 13.: incantation 177: 25, 26. The species found in these highlands is either Sêlphorâns rufus or Sêlphorâns calliope.

pítagiânggin, pitakiânk, pitagînk, d. and pl. patagiânggin, pron. pers. and rel., be (absent) for himself, she, for herself, it for itself; pl. they for themselves. From pitak, giâNK. Cf. gianggin, itakiâNK.

pítašk, pítaš, d. and pl. pítaš, patak, pron. 4th with emphatic signification: just he, she, it, they; but he, but she, but it; but they; often marks syn-
ta-tic contrast. (2) pron. refl., himself, herself, itself, pl. themselves: Kit ta-
pi'tak ukáš her belly burst up; lit. "herself she burst as to the belly", 105, 16; pi'tak shí-itá to paint one's own body; te'hásash tehlál'za pi'takmaní
the shank was drowned itself, 127, 12. and Note
pi'tin, d. pi'pášin daw-claw on middle part of a canine's hind-leg.
pi'tka la, v. intr., to travel, move in any direction; said of man subjects:
pi'ashash pi'tkal the cloud travels. Cf. itkal, udákal.
pi'tlíga to swear, daub or line over, as pitch, 96, 20. Cf. kinlíga, latíga.
Pt't River Charlie, nom. pr. of the headman of the few Pit River In-
dians settled on the Klamath reservation: 58, 4. and Note. His lodge
is but one mile south of the agency buildings.
pi'tcha to go out through lack of fuel, to become extinct; said of fire, 85, 10.
and Note: pi'tchálpka feloks the fire will go out; pi'tchála to go out wholly.
Mod. for pi'tchka Kl. Cf. shpi'tcha.
Pt'sua, nom. pr. of an eminence about two miles SSW. of the Klamath
agency buildings. A fine view of Upper Klamath Lake and the Cascade
Range can be enjoyed from the rocky summit.
pi'ni pi'útana, pl. túni p., to go or move along something while picking at it,
as at the bark of trees: 162; 2. Onomatop.
pi'káčhip, pka'dship, d. pkáčhishap. Mod. p'káčhip (1) female
consin; daughters of persons related as brothers and sisters call each
other thus, 54, 4. (2) daughter of a female cousin; daughters of p'káčhip
(1) call each other by this term.
pi'ká'šhip, d. pká'šhip son-in-law; said to or of the husband of an
elder or younger daughter by her father or mother. Cf. p'ká'šhap.
p'ká'šhap, p'ká'shap, d. p'ká'p'žeshap; Mod. for p'ká'ship Kl., q. v.
p'kí'šhap; see p'gí'šhap.
p'kú'lip, pžölip, d. pkúlishap, pželishap (1) grandmother; said to or of
the grandmother by the children of her daughter. (2) grandchild; said
by the grandmother to or of the children of her daughter.
p'kútchip, d. p'kútchishap, pžötehishap (1) elder or younger brother's
son or daughter; said by aunt. Cf. p'že'žilip (2) father's elder or younger
sister; said by nephew and niece. Cf. p'shákip.
p'la'í, plá'i, d. pláplaí, adv., (1) above, high up, on an eminence; in the air;
pitiu—p'laikinui.

on high, 139, 1.; p. shláip the flower or blossom on the top, 116, 12.; cf. 11. (2) upward, uphill, skyward; p. (or p'laikala) ni'dsha to go to "the good spirits"; cf. ni'dsha. (3) P'laí, nom. pr. of Sprague River Valley. (4) P'laí, nom. pr. of the Sprague River, an eastern affluent of the Williamson River, draining Sprague River Valley and flowing past the settlements at Yáneks. Cf. kóke (2), p'laikni (4).

p'laíki, plái gi, d. plápalki to be high up; to culminate; gitaks plái-kishi'tka (or plái-kish'tka gi, plái-kish'tka) sápaspásh then the sun approached its culmination point, 19, 12.

p'laíki'shi, plái, pláiš, d. pláplikish, other form of subj. case for the more common plái, q. v. Der. plái, gi.

p'laíkni, d. plápalkni (1) adj., coming from, native of the upper part of a country. (2) adj., doing, acting from above; pl. shulípka to hand down from above, 66, 9. (3) adj., what is high above, on high, heavenly; p. lákí the heavenly ruler, 134, 19. (4) P'laíkni, nom. pr. of the Indians living along the Sprague River, so called to distinguish them from the Indians living at Upper Klamath Lake (or in its nearest vicinity) on the outlet of the Williamson River. (5) P'laíkni, abbr. from P. Kóke, nom. pr. of the Sprague River. (6) subst., the Christian God; plái-kishash hashashu to pray to God; plái-kishash hóla to trust in God, 41, 17, 22. Cf. plái-taláni.

p'laina, d. plaplína, plaplína, adv (1) upward, towards the sky; p. nú hotsna I am running up the trees; said of the gi'wash-squirrel, 177; 14.; p. nú huýánna upward I travel; said of the spider, 175; 15. (2) up, above; on high, in the sky; p. nú kshakidsha on high I am circling about; said of the white-headed eagle, 165; 5. Cf. 167; 36, 173; 6. Cf. plái-talá.

p'laina-huchu'c̓ash upward-climber, an epithet frequently given to the kénč̓an or gray squirrel, Sciurus fassor, to distinguish it from squirrels moving along the ground. Cf. pláina (1). From pláina, húsina.

p'la-i'ni, pláiní, d. pláplíni (1) adj., highest, topmost. (2) subst., top, summit, apex. Cf. hápá.

p'laityala, pláitala, d. plápłítala, adv. (1) upward, skyward; p. nikualá to fall with the marked side upward, 80, 2. (2) above, on high. Der. plái, talá.

p'laitalántni, adj., whoever what is up, above, in the heaven or skies, 173; 1.

p'laityaláni, d. plápłítalkáni (1) adj., coming from above, soaring, flying over
being above. 139, 3. (2) subst. the Christian God. 139, 1; cf. 139, 1; p. šut-šatuish preacher, lit. "God-worker"; plaatalkishash hashashmi'kia to pray to God; p. miš shlí popl. God-are we. 61, 12; há uk plaitel'kini shaynikta God knows it. 65, 1. Der. plaitalka.

pi'la'tana, plaitan, plái-ita, d. plapi'tana, prep. and postp. above, higher than, farther up than: Našaltkaga plaitan above the headwaters, 14, 3; plaitanéñtata he extends over it. 73, 1. Der. plái. Quot. under ki'pa.

pi'la'táni, d. plapi'tání, adj., upper, superior, what is above; pl'aii'táníš (supply tátat) nág-ìshátu'ko one who lost the upper teeth. Der. plaitana.

pi'la'wșiš, d. plapi'wasli golden eagle: so called on account of the golden-brown color of the head and neck; Aqüla chrysaetus L. The blackish quill-feathers of this largest Oregonian bird (six feet span) form an article of Indian commercial exchange; cf. 91, 9, 100, 2-9. 134, 8-11. 186; 3: p. húciks spot where eagles are caught and killed. 100, 2, 3. Der. plái, wá. Cf. ya'kal, luckish.

pi'la'wși' ha't a go on a golden-eagle hunt. Cf. ya'kalika.

pi'k, plég, pl. tímí pl lagi, banner. Cf. 14, 2, 87, 16. From English flag.

Plénk, nom. pr. masc. Frank; Plénkamkshi at Frank's house, 140, 1. From the English name.

pi'léntaukni, d. pepléntaukni, adj., the one or those above, up, uphill; that or those remaining, sitting or posted above, in a dominating position; also used as adverb: pléntaukni kinshakpakank pointing their rifles from the hill-top or hillside downward. 24, 1. Der. pléntau.

pi'léntau, plámtan, d. pepléntau, pepléntan, adv., prep. and postp., above, higher than, on the upper side of, on the surface or top of; p. tle'nishkáski overlooking (their abandoned) camping-place, 22, 1; skétisham népam the back of the left hand; p. tle'nsh in the upper story or stories of the house, or on the house-top; pléntau ipé'zi she laid on the top of a basket already filled. 119, 11. Der. plái, -ta.'nana.

pi'lu, d. pli'lu to become fat, to gain flesh; partic.: pláko (1) fat, well-fed, corpulent; (2) subst. fat or grease of the animal or human body. Der. plái.

pi'lu, plú, pelú, d. pli'lu (1) fat, tallow, srl, grease. 1, 0. 9; bird, bacon; oily substance: p. sli'kik múnI smell tallow; wá'gnum p. wagon-grease or wagon-oil; p. itchuna to rub with fat, oil or grease. 95, 17. (2) Plái, nom.
p'laïtana—p'únikush

pr. of the head-chief of the Klamath Lake tribe, referring to his fat, stout exterior, and corrupted into "Blow" by the Americans. He was one of the signers of the treaty of 1864. P. lakí tūtasjënini Blow is head-chief, 58, 1. Cf. 58, 2, 66, 9.

p'ügliship, Mod. p'ūkšhap, d. p'ūgšhip (1) grandfather: said to or of the grandfather by the children of his son, 96, 13. (2) grandchild: said by the grandfather to or of the children of his sons. Cf. p'gšhíp.

p'ükú'tehip, d. p'ūkštehip (1) mother's elder or younger brother: said by nephew and niece. (2) father's elder brother: said by niece.

p'úna, p'ú Mod., m'úna, m'ná Kl. pron. poss. of the third person sing. anim., and referring to absence or distance: his, her, its; his, hers, its. It is the poss. case of pi, pi. q. v., and is quite distinct in its use from kēkλam, kēkelam, hūnkēlam, q. v.: wi'a m'úna úmakag he asked his young son, 109, 17.; nélga m'úna tehúyesh he laid down his hat, 112, 8., cf. 71, 2, 105, 14, 15, 112, 13.: gēmpidan p'úna shūs-šiπkshtat returning to his barn, 56, 4.: hūnkēshish m'úna the article sucked out by him, 68, 7.: m'ńatoks shà wàtch shēshatni but they kadar off his horses, 88, 5.: hēsh'á hu p'úna shē shash shūmaknuhísh he showed (him) that he had written his own name; pēna being an emphatic Mod. form of p'ú, for p'úntak his own, 31, 6.: m'ńatant yákitat into her basket, 119, 11.

p'úlālam Mod., m'ulālam Kl., pron. poss. of the third person pl. anim., their, theirs: shūkāsh p. their garments, 91, 3.: klewísh-huŋk m'ulālam wecwísh leaving their offspring at home, 118, 3. Cf. 65, 20, 134, 3.

p'úlālantak Mod., m'ulālantak Kl., pron. poss. pl. (1) emphatic: but their, just theirs: often marks syntactic contrast. (2) their own.

p'únæna, v. trans. (1) to bury, inhume, inter. (2) to store underground.

p'únμi, d. p'únšishap, father's elder or younger brother's daughter: female cousin; lakí heŋeže p'úna p'ína the chief said to his cousin, 59, 22.

p'únikish graveyard, place to bury, burying-ground. Cf. telpín.

p'únikoši, nom. pr. of the Indian burying-ground in the woods on the Williamson River. It includes the old cremation-place, and at present its aspect differs but little from that of our cemeteries. Der. p'únua.

p'únikush, pl. tūmi p. evchë: spot where provisions etc. are stored underground. Der. p'únua.
p'únátak, púnátok, Mod., m'nátak Kl., pron. poss. emphat.: (1) but his, but her, hers, or its; just his etc.; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) his own, her or its own; púnatok kii'latat in his own country, 39, 7.; púná téhulish tée'dsha to wash one's own skirt, Mod.; m'nátak túnakag for his own little son, 109, 14.; m'nátak shákta her own bonnet, 112, 12. From p'úná, tak (q. v.).

p'ú, penu, pl. túmi p., wild garlic; a species of Allium. Cf. pu'wa.

púnúdaktána, d. púnúdaktána to blow into, as into a tube; pu, káth-káhtam na'swedsh he blow the woman into a pine log, 111, 16. Der. pu'wa.

púnúuktsha, d. púnúuktsha (1) to blow with the mouth; to puff air out. (2) to extinguish by blowing. Der. pu'wa.

púnúuktsha, d. púnúuktsha: same as púnúuktsha, q. v.

pu'ũlina, d. pu'ũlina (1) to blow out of; to blow down. (2) to blow away, as dust, flies etc. Der. pünksha.

púnútakt'a, d. púnútakt'a, to blow into; said of long-shaped objects: p. shash shlósh'at he blow them into a whistle, 122, 9. Der. pu'wa.

pu'ũwa, d. pu'ũwa (1) v. intr., to blow with the mouth. (2) v. trans, to fill with air; to blow up: p. stu'punsh to blow up a bladder. Der. uiwa. Cf. shléwi.

póka, d. pópka; see póka

pókangsh, půkanksh, d. půpkangsh dandruff.

pókáwish, půkáwish, d. pópánish: same as půkáwish, q. v.

póko, póko, póko, pó'kú, d. póko, půpzo. (1) cooking vessel, kettle; originally a wickerwork vase intended for cooking with heated stones; bucket, pot; téhák'li p. bucket or kettle of yellow metal. (2) p. or iwam p. cylinder; crate roughly made from spruce-bark, holding from one-quarter of a gallon up to several gallons. They can be made water-tight, but serve mainly for collecting whortleberries. (3) knot in a tree, plank or board; Mod. for půknu'ltsh Kl.; kůsům p. knot in a pine-board. Der. póka.

pokóya, d. pokóya to pull out, tear away, as sticks, wood etc. Cf. putóga.


pųks, pųksh camas; see pųksh.


pųksalsha, pųkshla, póksla, d. pûpáksalsha to dig, gather, collect annually the püşks or bulb of Camassia esculenta, 74, 4. Der. půks.
pokrąga, d. pūpakuâغا small bucket, cup or drinking-case; little vessel, pot, or mug; goblet: pūpakuâغا nánukta 衙衙 small cups of various kind they inter with (the dead), 87, 4. Dim. póks.
Pópa mâksh, nom. pr. masc., interpreted: “Hairy all over”. Cf. múlahko. pópo-i, pl. tūni p. to drink; said of babes etc.: múksh ámbu p. the child drinks water. Cf. kóko-i.
póp tsikas, a forest-bird living in the higher mountain ranges. Incantation 167; 35. Cf. 180; 10. From pópo-i, tâhâs.
póp'pusha, d. póp'pûsha, a species of prairie-chicken or sage-cock. Mod., either Pediocetes plasianellas, the sharp-tailed grouse, or Centrocercus urophasianus, the sage-cock. See pûpîsha, Kl.
póp-wâks, a species of duck; 180; 12. Der. pópo-i, wâks-
powetega, d. popetega to cut into parts or pieces, to sever, to shatter.
póx (1) por, or small-por. Mod. for gûtaksh Kl. (2) syphilitic tumor: pûx mâ'shetko afflicted with syphilis. From the English.
p'shâkip, p'shâzip, d. pshâkipshap mother's elder or younger sister; said by nephew or niece.
p'shâship, d. pshâshipshap (1) stepmother. (2) stepson or stepdaughter; said by stepmother. Cf. kûshâtako.
pšhé, d. pšhépsha, adv., in the day-time, during the day, 122, 2, and Note.
p'shê-ip, pšhéip, d. pšhé-ship (1) father's elder and younger brother; said by nephew. (2) father's younger brother; said by niece.
pše ksh, pšêsht, d. pšêpsaksh, pšêsaksh noon, noon-time, midday: pše ksh giúla afternoon. From pšé, gi'sh (or gi'sh)
pšê-utíwash, abbr. pšês-ntíwash human beings, people, folks; a plural word occurring only in mythic stories, where māklaks, people, is found less frequently. Some animals are discussing the most appropriate limit to be given to the life of the p., cf. 103, 12. 13.: hûnshak i pšês-ntíwash shułuk'naqpakak you will simply frighten the human beings, and to no effect, 114, 11. Cf. 104, 1, 126, 11.
pšhé-kêkeni sh the planet Venus, when evening star. Der. pšën, gekna.
pšîkst, d. pšîpsaksh; a word given as equivalent to pšéksh, q. v.
pšîn, pšîn, d. pšîpsam (1) subst.: night: p. wîtzelam midnight. (2) adv.,
in the night, at night, 51, 6, 10, 83, 3; p. tatānnish a night travek; nānak
p. or nānąk p. gis̲h every night. Note to 83, 3; p. hūntehna they fly at night,
145, 7; p. bū at gitsapampe when he had returned in the evening, 41, 12;
pśinak in the same night, 31, 3, tsū ša pśin gēna then they traveled at night,
19, 13; pśin i-ūta they fired sometime during the night, 31, 2. Cf. nish'ta
pśin tāt̲ž̲ēl̲am (1) subst. midnight. (2) adv., at midnight, 113, 17
Der. pśin, tzâl̲am.
pśi'sh, d. psī'p̲sh̲ash (1) nose, nasal organ: teha̲k̲teh̲ak̲li p. sharp nose;
p. iwālān (or iwāla) point, end of nose; teh̲e̲k̲el̲i utūl̲s̲na ps̲i̲'s̲hit̲at̲ the blood
flowers from the nose: pśi̲sh̲ām kikānt̲eh̲y̲i̲sh nostrils. Cf. gînt̲eh̲y̲i̲sh. (2)
nose, proboscis, nasal organ of animals. Cf. gîn̲k̲a, Lōk Pśi'sh.
ps̲h̲ú̲k̲a, to twist: psūk̲at̲ko mbū̲í̲te̲h twisted thread of sinew. Cf. ná'hli̲sh,
ptech̲ak̲t̲ko.
p't̲āl̲ip, d. p't̲ālish̲ap (1) elder sister; said by younger sister. (2) elder
female cousin; called so by younger female cousin. Cf. s̲h̲ap̲t̲̲äl̲̲at̲̲ko
p't̲é̲w̲̲i̲̲p, p't̲é̲w̲̲i̲̲p, d. p't̲é̲w̲̲i̲̲sh̲ap̲, p't̲é̲p̲t̲é̲w̲̲i̲̲p (1) grandmother; said to or
of the grandmother by the child of her son. (2) grandchild; said by the
grandmother to or of the child of her son. Cf. p'kūlíp.
p't̲is̲h̲al̲p̲k̲a to call somebody father; to call the father by his name, 96, 3.
Der. p't̲ī̲sh̲ap.
p't̲i̲sh̲ap̲ p. d. p't̲i̲sh̲ap̲sh̲ap̲, p't̲i̲p̲t̲i̲sh̲ap̲ father: p. gē-u my father, 95, 20;
nâlam p. our father, 139, 1; p't̲i̲s̲i̲a m'ma sapiya they said to their father,
101, 8; p't̲i̲ss̲i̲ap̲ sam shkiyuni shash their father sent them, 101, 11; p't̲i̲ss̲i̲sap̲
sham their fathers, 108, 4. Kl. for t̲i̲sh̲ap Mod.
p̲t̲i̲sh̲ l̲ú̲l̲a̲k̲o, d. p̲t̲i̲p̲t̲i̲sh̲ap̲ l̲ú̲l̲at̲̲o̲ bereaved of the father, fatherless;
hish̲m̲āk̲ga, smaw̲̲dash̲a p. male orphan, female orphan whose father has died.
Der. p't̲i̲sh̲ap, l̲ú̲l̲a. Cf. kō'hi̲g̲s̲h̲.
p't̲i̲s̲h̲ l̲ú̲l̲sh̲, d. p't̲i̲p̲t̲i̲sh̲ l̲ú̲l̲sh̲ deceased father: p't̲i̲s̲h̲̲ l̲ú̲l̲sh̲am m'ma of
his dead father, 100, 2. Der. p't̲i̲sh̲ap, l̲ú̲l̲a. Cf. l̲u̲e̲l̲k̲i̲sh.
p't̲ū̲t̲a̲p̲ p. d. p't̲ū̲t̲a̲p̲, Mod. p't̲ū̲t̲a̲p̲ elder or younger son's wife; said by
p't̲ū̲t̲z̲a̲p̲ p. d. p't̲ū̲t̲z̲a̲p̲ father-in-law, mother-in-law; said by elder or
younger son's wife. Cf. kōsh̲p̲a̲k̲sh.
ptech̲ā̲k̲l̲za, d. p'tech̲ap̲t̲ech̲a̲k̲l̲za to pat, to caress by stroking or putting.
Mod. for p'tech̲ā̲k̲l̲za Kl. Cf. shah̲t̲ā̲s̲h̲ta, talāka, tateh̲ä̲l̲ka.
p'techikap, d. p'itechikap (1) husband's elder or younger brother's wife; said by wife. (2) wife's younger or elder sister's husband: said by husband.
p'techikiza, d. p'itechikiza KL for p'techikia, Mod., q. v.
p'techin k so it looks; the p'techi united to gi it is, which is nasalized into -nk: lit. "thus shaped it is", 149, 21, and Note.
p'techiwip, d. p'itechichiwip, Mod. p'techichiwip owner of a slave; master or mistress of slave; sháp'sum p., a species of black caterpillar, often found in hay or straw. 1 to 2 inches long; lit. "the sun's proprietor", a term evidently referring to some legendary tale. Cf. pshe- in pshe-utiwash.
p'techókatko, psókatko, d. p'techóptékatko (1) soft to the touch; said of cloth, fur. (2) shaggy; said of bears' or goats' skins, Mod. Cf. pšúka.
p'techúkap, d. p'techóptéchashap, p'techúkap (1) brother-in-law; said by males only; (a) elder or younger sister's husband: said by her younger and elder brother; (b) wife's elder or younger brother; said by husband. (2) mother's younger brother's son or daughter; said by male cousin.
púalála to throw or cast upon, into; p. sha húnkelam túnaksh (húnkel-hnut) they throw his quiver (into the fire), 89, 2.
púdsñá, "going to smoother you", exclamation used by children playing the leplequita-game, 120, 14. Der. púta.
púdšaká, a red-flowered, small-leaved plant which produces the catable klápa-root, 147, 1, and Note. Cf. klápa.
púdšako, d. púptewo, species of wild vegetable of agreeable smell, somewhat bitter and strong to the taste; its root and leaves serve as food. Said to be a species of Angelica (Umbelliferae).
púedša, púdša. (púadša) d. púépédsha, pepúdsha (1) to cast or throw away, to reject as useless or undesirable, 148, 2, 4; to scatter about; shúkóstitución p. they cast away their garments, 91, 3. (2) to give up, abandon, relinquish. (3) to spend, expend, give away; táká p. to spend money, to incur expenses. Cf. pépédshinish.
púedšámpeli, d. pepúdšámpéli to put to flight, to drive back to his or their own home, 46, 2. Der. púedšna, -speli.
púécampéli, d. pepúécampéli to throw back, to return by throwing or hurling back; kua puékampele ladshéshatat to throw the scallops back to them out of his body, 109, 9.
pučíla, d. pučíla, to throw down to the ground; to throw, cast down into: mátkaks pučíla they threw (dead) persons into the lodge, 112, 21, and Note. pučía, d. pučía, said of inanimate objects: (1) to throw down, Kl. (2) to project, cast, hurl. Cf. pučída.

pučístá to put underneath, to place below, 148, 17, and Note to 148, 16.

pučí, d. pučí (1) to cut into strips or fringes, as a skin. (2) to adorn with fringes, as a garment; partic. pučíko cut into fringes; fringed, adorned with fringes; pučíko kūks a fringed gown.

pučish, bičísh, d. pučísh fringe, buckskin fringe while not yet fastened to leggings or other garments. Cf. pučísh.

pučítantko, d. pučítantko having fringes on; fringed, 90, 16. Cf. pučítantsh.

pučítantsh, d. pučítantsh fringe, set of fringes, while fastened to the garment. Der. pučí.

pučka, póka, d. póka to roast, bake in a pit by superimposing grass, then heated stones, 147, 9, 16, 18: at sa póks pópakupk they will roast camass now, 74, 4: partic. pókatko roasted: pókatko tehl after being roasted, when in the roasted state, 148, 13. Cf. pókla

pučkalsh, or p. tehuyésh, d. pókalsh, a sort of high cap manufactured of elk- or buckskin in the shape of the vůlál tehuyéš: now obsolete. It was wide-brimmed and painted: cf. 90, 17, and Note.

pučkewiga, pučke-úga, d. pučkewiga (1) small piece of leather. (2) small leather string, buckskin strap, buckskin shoe- or moccasin-string. Contr. from pučkewiga. Dim. pučke-úsh.

pučke-úsh, poká-úsh, poká-úsh, puč-úsh, d. puč-úsh, puč-úsh, puč-úsh (1) leather: p. nūš, p. shūm “leather-head,” “leather-snow,” opprobrious epithets corresponding to our blackhead, dunce. (2) article manufactured from leather: harness, rein, strap: poká-úshka wépla to bind with straps. (3) fringe or set of fringes on a skin garment.


pučklash white of the eye, 71, 9.

pučpak, a species of gooseberry. Probably aphaeresis of kpučpak, kpók, d. of kpók, q. v. Cf. hūltsh, pučpuka.
pu'kpuka—pumtech.

pú'kpuka to crack with the teeth, to bite audibly, 119, 9. Onomatop.
pú'kú, pú'kuka; see póko, pokwága.
pú'kualish, d. papákualish knot in a board. Cf. lúlp, póko.
pú'kuish, púkguish old or former roasting place, roast-pit. For púk-
guismat, 147, 10., see Note. Der. púka.
pú'kush, póks, d. tímí p. camass; the edible, saccharine bulb of the blue-
flowered plant Camassia (or Scilla) esculenta, growing extensively through-
out Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territory, and forming in the roasted
state one of the principal food supplies of the natives, 148, 11-15. and
Note: sáká a póks they eat camass raw, 74, 5; pó'kshámi, pú'kshámi in
Pú'l, nom. pr. masc. This name is pronounced Pôl, Pú'l, Paul, Ball,
Boll, and is probably of English origin, 77, 1. 78, 9-15.
pú'l'hka, d. papál'hka to pluck out, to tear out by hand: nílp to pluck out
down-feathers by hand, 144, 1. Der. publié.
pú'lza, publié, d. papálza, papál'ka to tear out, to pluck out; lash p. to
pluck out feathers from wings. Cf. publié.
pú'l'zuan'tch, pólóquantech, the chrysalid of a lepidopterous insect called
huintish, whose caterpillar is called széshish. This chrysalid, one inch
long and 1/4 of an inch thick, is scraped up annually by the women of the
tribe, who find it imbedded in the ground around the larger pine-trees.
After roasting it is said to possess an egg-like flavor; 75, 3. 148, 16-18.
and Note. Der. publié. Cf. pílash
pu'l'zuantecha to collect or scrape up the púl'zuan'ch-chrysalid annually
or habitually, 148, 16. Cf. piemátkish.
pú'm, d. pípu'm, pípom beaver; Castor fiber L.; píñam nákosh beaver-
dom; píñam wásh the beaver's den, 185; 42; píñam tátatka with beaver's
teeth, 80, 1. Pú'mm skísh castorium; lit. "beaver's wind." The Maklahs
Indians place this substance into a ball-shaped, sometimes beaded, sachel
and wear it on the neck or suspend it in their lodges; when worn as an
amulet, its agreeable smell is believed to act as a remedy against sore
eyes.
púmtech, d. púpúmtech (1) mab cousin; said by or in reference to
brother's or sister's son or daughter. (2) sons of such cousins as descend
from brothers or sisters call each other thus. Cf. shupumtechishátko.
pūnna, pūnnish, punuṅ'tkish, etc.; see būnna, būnnish etc.
pū'pa, d. pū'papa, v. impers., to bleed, to lose blood: pū'pa a 'ns wārk I am bleeding from the arm; my arm is bleeding. Cf. pōpo-i, tehēkēli.
pūpāk'na k, 87, 3.; d. of pokāna, q. v.
pupānna, d. of būnna, q. v.
pupī'dsha blue-colored beads; blue glass-beads.
pū'pi'sha, d pū'pisha sage-cock, sage-hen; it is either another name for the smū't-bird or designates a species related to it, Kl. Cf. pōpusha.
push-, abbreviation of pushpūshli (q. v.) occurring in several terms, when standing at the beginning of the word.
pū'sh, d. pu'push whorl, as seen on the cat-tail and many other plants; cf. ktū'ksam, 147, 3. Der. 토킀, pu'shak, pu'shynam.
pū'sha k, d. pu'pushak little whorl; little bunch of pine-wattles. Dim. pu'sh.
pū'sha klish, pushāklash, d. pu'pushaklish (1) upper part of leg between hip and knee. Cf. mbi-ush, tehū'ksh. (2) posteriors, buttocks. Cf. kūn.
pū'lish, pl. tūmi p. domestic cat, Kl, 133, 4. From the English pussy.
pū'lishka, d. pu'pishka to cut off with knife, scissors, sharp stone or other cutting tool. Cf. ktū'shka, pi'hū'shka.
Push-Kūn, Push Kiyu, nom. pr. of a headman of the Klamath Lake tribe, living at Ya'aga, the brother of Kil'ametch, q. v., and a signer of the treaty of 1864. From push- (in pushpūshli), kūn.
pū'shku'sh, d. pu'pushkuish piece cut off with knife or scissors; portion cut or shorn off. Der. pu'shka.
pu'sh'zam twig, limb, bough of coniferous trees, on which the pu'shak, q. v., grow: p. kāpkālam the branches of the kāp'ka-pine, 150, 2.
pu'shpush, d. pu'pushpush, adv. of pushpūshli black: pushpūshuk (for pushpūsh hūk) shīc'ši it appears dark; lit. "it is black to look at": 73, 6
pushpūshli, d. pu'pushplihi (1) black, of dark color, 73, 7.; p. gu'shū a black hog, 128, 1, 2.; shīps p. the flower or top is dark-colored, 146, 12.,
li'k pūpushplihtkāni the seeds are a little black, blackish, 146, 3. (2) dark complexioned, 37, 6, 8, 182; 11.
pūta, d. pūtā to have a choking sensation in the throat; to be smothering, to lose breath, 127, 7.; tsūi pu'ūta hereupon he feels choked, 68, 6.; pu'tank smothering, 118, 12, 120, 6.; pu-ti'ā! smother! 120, 14–16. Cf. pudshā.
pútísh small dip-net; with a handle. Cf. pútóga.

pútóga, d. puptóga to tear out, to pull out; said of grasses, weeds, hair.

Cf. paláča, shápáhlka, shumptóga.

pútóya, d. puptóya to remove, scratch away ground or sod. Cf. sputúya.

pútpúti, d. pútpúti, Kl.; same as pátpatli, q. v.

pútchka, d. pupátczha to spread, part the feet or legs. Der. pítch.

pútchkaná d. pupátczhanaka (1) to move the feet or legs quickly. Cf. shpúkanaka (2) to hold the feet or legs apart. Cf. spúkna. Der. pétch.

pútchžash, d. pupátczhash arrow-head diverging into two points on lower end; made of deer-bone or iron. Der. púcchka.

pútc̣hta, d. pupátc̣hta to touch with the feet. Cf. lušhpútchta. Der. pítch.

S. SH.

S alternates throughout with sh. Some words are more frequently pronounced with initial s than with sh, and these I have written with s, although both were made to form only one alphabetic series. In the conversational form of language s prevails over sh before vocalic sounds as well as before some consonants. Dialectically, sh, s sometimes alternate with teh, ts: shkümla, sgümla, Mod.: telgüm, tsükümla to form hoar frost. The prefix s-, sh- forms medial and a few reflective and reciprocal verbs, as well as a number of compound prefixes, like sh-, shu-, etc.

sha, sa, tsa, obj. shash, sas, poss shan, san, procl. and encl. pers. pron. of third person pl. anim, they, themselves: sha hünk tu kélza they stopped on their way, 131, 7: at mat sa wasalá then, as reported, they hunted chipmunks, 107, 13: tsí sa hünkank so they speak, 58, 9: kák at tım zí tsa who had just gone up the hill, 23, 13: Léméish hášpa shash Skémantshash the Thunders handed them over to Old Marten, 113, 3: pàntakta shash shkálahshat he blew them into a whistletick, 122, 9: hùtámszúm shash racing between them, 42, 13: Ká-akamteč wétanta shash Old Raven bugged at them, 131, 3, 14: kù-i shan náksh shùta he spoiled their dam, or "the dam to them," 132, 5: násh wà ka shan kłkà one of their babes died, 77, 3. Sha may form compounds with other pronouns, as ha dsha, hùkska, hùktska, kèkska, nègsha, and often stands in their stead, as shan stands for hünkúkshamsham in 101, 11, 108, 4, 122, 17. Sha is used in a
sense almost equivalent to the reciprocal pronoun each other in 58, 10, 11, 13 sqq. 100, 15; cf. Note to 58, 10, and quot under péwa. It is often omitted altogether, when the hearer can supply it by the context, 144, 7, 8; it may coalesce with the foregoing word, as in tehíza (for tehí sa) thus they, 17, 17; shá'shú'dshapelish (for sháshú'dshapelish sha) they rebuilt their camp-fires, 16, 5; cf. li'luag slash 31, 6; mats, 74, 4; sé, 82, 4.

Shá'amoks, d. shashámoks (sheshámaks) (1) relative, kinsman, person related through consanguinity or marriage; kin, kindred, 87, 6, 9, 16, 111, 21, 133, 8; shashámoks bòlatko who have lost relatives, 82, 5; shá'amoks-ksaksi mâ'na genóla he went to his relative; sa'amoksámkshi mâ'na at the lodge of his relative, 88, 8; k'leáapkâm sh. the relatives of the deceased, 85, 5, 15. Cf. nánuktau (1), nigga. (2) friend; or collectively: friends, company, party, 13, 7; gé'a sh. my friend, 111, 15. Cf. shúcilip.

Shá'a-pâ-a, d. shasha-pâ-a to dare, to provoke, to call out for action; téwi sh. mish nû nen! shoot me if you dare! lit. “to shoot me I provoke you”. Sh. is the word shápa, q. v., lengthened by diacesis.

Shá'dsha, sá-ateha, d. shasha'dsha to perform a scalp-dance, 16, 11, and Note.

Shá'haká, sahága, v. med. to breathe upon parts of one's own body; an hú't nép sahága I warm my hands by breathing on them. Der. hóka.

Shá'hamúiyá, sáhamuí, d. shashamúiyá, sássamui to make come, let come, to call to the spot, to send for, 66, 16; the Latin arcessere; n'épatka sáhamúiyá to beckon with the hand to come. Der. há'ima. Cf. sháb'múlgi.

Shá'híash couch, bed, resting-place; sháhiashtalá mâ'na on his couch, 112, 13. Cf. shá'ish.

Shá'hí'máli a it is autumn, the fall of the year is at hand. Der. shálam. Shá'hí'má'ló'teh the beginning of the autumn or fall season, 147, 14. Contr. from shá'hí'má'li'nish. Der. shálam.

Shá'hi'móka, d. shasha'hi'móka (1) to call out, call to the spot: shtínsí'shtat sh., Mod., to call out of the house; (sha) n'éna sháihimóknok they hallo to call (him) out, 71, 2. (2) to assemble, convocate by a call. Der. há'ima

Shá'hi'múlgi, d. shasha'hi'múlgi to call together, convocate, assemble; shá'hí'múlgi Sháshú'shíash. Ei-aksiklashas etc she called together the Shastí, Kla-math Lake Indians etc. in her capacity as a messenger, 54, 17. Der. hámóla.
shahúlta, shahúlta: see shawála, shawáltana.
sháhunk, 134, 4.; met for shúhunk, q. v.

saíga, sah-ika, zaíga, d. shashíga prairie; level, grassy tract of land, treeless ground, 148, 5.; plain, field, 30, 21.; núú ní s. wide prairie-lands; saígatat on the prairie, 107, 5.; sa saíkán (for saígazí ni) géna they went to the field.

107, 2., cf. 6. Valleys are also called s., if grassy and not timbered.
saíkágá, saí-kag, zaíkága, d. shashikága little prairie, level grassy land of small extent Dim saíga.

Saíkán, nom. pr. of Saíken, a grassy prairie in the northeastern corner of the Klamath Lake reserve, often called Thompson's Marsh, and over-flowed in certain seasons of the year. Saíkán River, which is the north branch of the Sprague River, runs out of it. The northern boundary line of the reserve runs through this prairie. Abbr. from Saígazí ni.

shaí-íshí, shaí-zísh, d. shashíshíshí (1) name of a little black forest-bird; sh. güúnaga the female shaí-zíshí, 163; 16. (2) other name for the tehákuks water-bird, q. v. (3) species of beetle, scarabée: sh. a-i ni kága I. the hay, am sucking, 156; 28.

shaípat'máiwa, d. shashípatmáiwa to hold a thin or flat article above another of the same kind.

shaí-zísh, d. shashí-shashíshí secret: shégsha mísh ni sh. gé-n I tell you my secret: shápá sha há’úk sh. they divulged a secret. Der. shaí-íshi.

shaí-íshi, (for shaí-íshí) d. shashí-shí to keep as a secret; to keep up, conceal, 78, 4.; shashíshí ináka (Mod.) to keep concealed, secret. Der. aíshi.

shaíyákshúa, d. shashíyákshúa to wish for, to desire.

shaíyálá, d. shashíyálá to grow, to mean.

shaíyántíldsha, d. shashíyáltíldsha (1) to put under one's arm; to carry off under one's arm or arms, 186; 50. (2) to start, set out or travel, taking along large-sized objects. Der. yántana. Cf. shaktíla.

shaíyétszáká to choke, throttle oneself. Der. yétszaka.

shaíyunkshí, d. shashíyunkshí, shashíwaks, adj., always accompanied by its object: (1) knowing, apprised of, aware of; sáyuaks hú múka káalak having discovered that he is of the kind of relapsed (patients), 72, 3. (2) expert, instructed, well informed; intellectual, useful; númkamshí informed of everything, smart; kaitúa sh. slow of perception, ignorant, obtuse, of no account;
cf. 41, 7. and Note; *good for nothing*, 114, 10; *tunélhak sh. the tunehaw* is of great help in the game, 134, 6; *shákalshiat sh. expert, successful in gambling; sh. tuá his-suaks the man is intelligent*. Cf. 145, 9. Der. shayúga, sháyuakta, d. shashiyuakta, shashiwakta (1) to recognize, acknowledge, 51, 15. (2) to know, to be acquainted with, to be apprised, informed of, 65, 4; pipa nánuk sh. to be erudite, learned; lit. “to know everything from books”; ká-i nú sh. I do not know; perhaps, may be; tsí nú s. thus I am informed, 73, 8, cf. 20, 21: ká-i an sh. I do not know. 140, 2; cf. pi-ak: saynáktaut (for sayuánkta) kílta well acquainted with the country, 16, 15, cf. 65, 4; nanukénam saynáktaful well-known; lit. “known by everybody.” (3) to become aware of; sh. hú’núk nánuk hémkanksh be found out all about the discourse, 110, 4 Cf. shlí’popka. Der. shayúga.

sháyuakta, d. shashiyuakta, shashiwákta to go and inform oneself, 39, 6; ká-i kúm pén kílta sháyuaktuága tehísh because (I am) not going to learn of another country to live in, 39, 6.

shayúga, sayúka, d. shashiúka to learn; udá’damtchnish hú’un sh. hú’t wátech, Kl. this dog has learned swimming; cf. 145, 9.

sáká-a, d. saská-a, shashká-a (1) to be raw, uncooked. (2) to eat uncooked; saká a po’ks they eat camass-bulbs raw, 74, 5. Cf. sháníkí.

shákakága, d. shashkakága to carry on one’s chest, breast. Cf. shálama shákakta, sha-akákta, d. shashakákta to reproach, blame, reprimand; mítak sh. I blame myself.

shákakta, d. shashakáktua, 41, 21; same as shákakta, q. v.

shákalí'éga, d. shashkalíega to start the game, to commence gambling, 99, 100, 21. Kl. Der shákla.

shákalsh, d. shashkalsh game, play of any description, 134, 6. Der. shákla. Cf. láki (3), k’-ula, k’-uma, kéwa.

shákalsha, d. shashkalsha (1) to be in the habit of playing, gaming, gambling. (2) to play the speech-game habitually; shákalsh for sh., 80, 6.

shákamka, d. shashkamka (1) to deny, contest; to oppose denial to, 68, 11. (2) to deny an accursed, accomplished fact; to dispute perversely, 64, 5, 65, 9.

shákamshíta, d. shashkamshíta to be lonely, lonesome, solitary.

shákamshínea, d. shashkamshínea to be lonely, lonesome through fear. Cf. shinamshíta.
shákaktaka, d. sshákaptaka to check with the tongue. Kl. for šh-kaütaka Mod. Cf. kápteša (2).
shákátğá-a, d. sshákattága-a to be in earnest. Der. kátak.
shákátla, d. sshákatlatha to come, arrive, approach by the trail or road, 28, 2.
shákaptampélétä, d. sshákattampélétä to engage in a horse-, foot- or other race, 20, 13. Der. gtampélí.
shákaptampélégish, d. sshákattampélégish race, mutual contest by racing: horse-race, foot-race, swimming-match etc.
shákatačálish, d. sshákatchálisš syn-hata: šhip'shám wíánam sh. yel- bar or reddish halo around the sun. Cf. sél', wán, and Note to 99, 3.
shákatačumala, d. sshákatchumala to place or lay upon, as a pack upon one's shoulders, or to hang a blanket over bushes for protection against sun-heat or rain; títsh sh. to protect effectively against the sun-rags, 193: 12. Der. aggáya. Cf. híshuggáya.
shákélámteša, d. sshákélámteša to wink, wink with the eyes. Der. kelámteša. Cf. kelámtešanáma, shékápteša.
shákénàa, shékna, d. sshákénna to play; to play a game. Cf. k'una, ké-uteša, léwa, shákla.
shakemáwa, sak'máwa, d. sshakemáwa to meet by previous arrangement; to meet at a rendezvous, 29, 3. Quot. under hátak.
shákémtä, d. sshákémta (1) to play in somebody's or one's own interest.
(2) to play treacherously or deceptively; to pretend to play when deception or treason is intended; mášsh ní tataššsh shákémta'na, I will play a sharp game with ye children, 122, 1., cf. 15. Der. shákëma.
shákła, shákla, d. sshákla (1) to play, to play a game. (2) to play for a stake or stakes, to gamble, 99, 2. (3) same as spelshma, q. v.: šhakeluk ši-žagá yámash while gambling with sticks they win from each other neck wear, 79, 1. Cf. k'una, léwa, shákëma.
shaklétkish, d. sshaklétkish (1) gamester, player; professional gambler.
shakótka, d. sshakótka to ask for repeatedly, to insist, as beggars do. 
shákpašš, d. sshákapšaš hair-tress, hair-braid at male, worn on top head and falling over the ears and shoulders. Der. shákopš. Cf. wektash.
shakpatá'inka, d. shashakpatá'inka; same as shakpatámáwa, q. v.
shakpatámáwa, d. shashakpatámáwa, to spear several objects at once.
(1) to pin together. (2) to gig two or more fish simultaneously. Der. kápata.
Cf. hashtatámáwa, mpáta.
shákpka, d. sháshakpka to braid one’s own hair habitually. Cf. shákapaksh, wékash.
sháktpáksha, d. shashaptáksha; Mod. for shakápstaka Kl, q. v.
sékta, shákta, d. sháshákta, any long, thin and sharp piercing tool. (1) ac, mostly bone-awl (s. or káko s., bone-awl): kákoá sáktat ská'utsna to sew with a bone-awl; míáátak sh. her own bone-awl, 121, 12., cf. 14. (2) ac: kákoá kí'í s. (Mod.) this nail is made of brass or copper. Mod. Cf. tehikemen. (3) tábó-pirk. Mod. Cf. wákash.
sháktákla, d. sháshaktákla to cut or wound without removal of flesh. Cf. shúktakla.
shákta'kta, d. shashaktákta to clap the hands. Der. kúka.
shaktíla, shákta, d. shásháktíla (1) to take under the arm or arms. (2) to carry under the arm. Der. gutíla. Cf. shayantílda.
sháktkalúsíh incision, wound, scar or cut by which no flesh was removed. Der. sháktakla. Cf. shúktáshkuush.
shákuál, d. sháshákuál (1) v. refl., to find oneself. (2) v. recipr., to find each other: áuktát sh. to find each other in the woods. Der. gával.
shákuuşh, d. sháshákuush, abbr. from shchákuush, q. v.
shákuush, d. sháshákuush ball, play-ball; made of thread, strings or other material: liwa shákuushka to play at ball. Cf. kawíta, lówash, sháka, shákena, shúphush.
shákuųsh, d. sháshákuųsh; same as shákuųsh, q. v.
shákiha, d. sháshákiha (1) to miss each other, 37, 10. (2) to miss in shooting or throwing; to miss one’s aim. Der. káthha.
shál, sál, d. shásal, sósal (1) a lacustrine or swamp reed of the genus Phragmites, 4 to 6 feet high, a little thicker than a common lead pencil, and used for manufacturing arrows, 180; 19. Cf. tkáp. (2) arrow manufactured from the shál reed; see túc'tish.
shálagráya to ascend, climb up; as spiders in the web. Der. lágáya.
Cf. húyáma, shalmmúlda.
sá'la'ki'a, sá'leki, sálzí, d. sásál'ki'a, saszál'zi to miss through absence or disappearance of; sásál'kiük Asísas because they missed Aşís-š, 101, 2.: at sásál'ki ptissísap sh'man then their fathers missed them, 108, 4.
shálak'sha, d. shásál'kakla to cut or slash oneself. Cf. lák'te'la.
shálak'sha, d. shásál'kakta (1) to cut off, sever one's own foot or arm. (2) to cut oneself loose from. Cf. lák'te'la.
shálak'te'la, d. shásál'kak'te'la to cut one's own throat. Der. lák'te'la.
shálak'te'lu to put into, as a knife into the pocket. Quot. under páyaku'a.
shálal'alin'a, d. shásál'alalan'a, v. trans., to pass from one end of mouth to the other; as is done with the jewsharp.
shálá'la, d. shásál'ala to scratch oneself, rub oneself against a post or tree; said of quadrupeds. Der. lá'llu. Cf. lá'llun'a.
shálallish, d. shásál'allills'h jewsharp; Pan's plate. Cf. shálal'lil'n'a.
shálam, shés'llam, shél'am, d. shás'llam autumn, fall of the year, 13, 9.
33, 1, 36, 18, 54, 16: sh. nüált'ko withered by the cold of autumn.
shálá'ma, d. shás'llá'ma to curse, to offend by the use of opprobrious terms, to call saucy names. Der. lá'ma. Cf. shál'mia.
shálam'ma, d. shás'llam'ma to carry on back. Cf. mét'ka, šé'polam'ma.
shálamnú'd'sha, d. shás'llamnú'd'sha to climb up, ascend, go up; as spiders in the web. Cf. hiyam'ma, shál'aggiya.
shálash'hla, d. shás'llash'hla to move, remove, as a table in a room.
shálatch'gu'á'alatish room in a lodge or house.
shálatch'guulála, d. shás'llatch'guulala (1) v. intr., to be joined to, to be in connection with. (2) v. intr., to join, to unite, to meet with others.
shálatch'guulash, d. shás'llatch'guulash junction, connection; ní sh'ma sh. junction of head to neck in animals, especially quadrupeds. Cf. lawalash.
shál'gia, d. shás'llgia to put or place against something. Der. lá'ki'a.
shál'gid'sha, d. shás'llgid'sha to go and put or place against; to throw against, as against a wall, a hole, or opening; gúteku shálalg'm sh. they threw coal into the opening. 121, 15. and Note.
shállik'á'mma, d. shás'llalk'á'mma to climb (a tree) by going around it; to go around something, said of anim. subjects.
shálki'sh, shálkash nekt', bow-nekt'.
shálk'á-á, d. shás'llk'á-á to put on airs, to swagger; to be dandy-like.
shalžīta, d. shashalžīta to suffer from a dangerous spell of witchcraft; to lie prostrated under, or to be bewitched by the spell of the conjurer or some wicked spirit, 68, 1 (Note). 5. Only used in a passive sense; the active verb being táwa, q. v.  Cf. shīka.

shalžītma, d. shashalžītma, 68, 10, 64, 1.; same as shalžīta.

shaltzé'tgish starting-point; line from which the game is started, 80, 8.

shalt, salt salt; sh. ita, shewiana to salt; to put salt on; to salt down. From the English.  Cf. álkak

shāltkāla, v. impers., to be surrounded by a halo; said of the moon.  Der. latza.  Cf. shakachálik, sēla.

sham, sam, poss. case of pron. pers. sha, sa, q. v.

shamēnakia, d. shashmēnakia to express one's wishes; to desire, claim for oneself, 190; 16.; cf. Note.  Contr. from sh'amēnakia.  Der. hámēni.

samkā'-a, shamzā'-a, d. shashmankā'-a to stand out above, to rise from the midst of a river, lake or prairie

samkā'-ush, shamzā'-ush rocks projecting from a lake or water-course, often used as fishing-places; file or series of cliffs, 179; 4.  Cf. samkā'-a.

Samkā'-ush zmēni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Williamson River, just below Klamath Marsh; the rocks projecting above the river afford good opportunities for catching fish.

shāmoks; see shá-amoks.

shampatiažīa, d. shashampioniažīa to jump or skip over beams, logs, obstructions, 118, 11, 120, 4.  Der. mbatižī.

shampatiažīena to start out for jumping over beams, 120, 2.

shampōsha, d. shashampionsha to knock one thing against another, to knock together.  Cf. mbakha, mbuša.

samtehakta, d. sasamtehákta, formed by metathesis from samtehátka, and identical in signification.

samtehátka, d. sasamtehátka to understand, comprehend; to comprehend the meaning of, 34, 12.  Der. matchákta.  Cf. Shenmehálga.

shamatchvula to take off, divest oneself of, as of a hat, 112, 17, 18.

shamá'-ulī, shamóhole, shamanhōli, d. shashmā'-uli, v. trans., construed with the verbal indef. and intentional: (1) to wish, want, desire; pélak hū sh. shuoksh he is of a greedy, grabbing disposition; sh. itchampelish, gén-
pelish he wanted to bring back, to return to, 34, 7, 8, 56, 10.; sh. kamash púsh shálpakti he wanted somebody to care for him, 56, 14., cf. 19.; ká'i nu shanahó'le túcma shápash gi'tki ging I do not wish that too many means exist, 105, 11., cf. 120, 1-5.; mú'ish shana-últo although you wanted me, 186; 56.; cf. 95, 12, 111, 6, 120, 1-5, 129, 3. (2) to like, to be fond of; ká'i nu sanáho'le Umúshámúshásh I do not like the Waseo Indians; see Note to 93, 7, 9: ká-i shaná-ul' gé-istuka ging he did not like to go to, 111, 5.; ká-i nu sh. kó-éptcha snawé'ishásh I do not take a fancy in a frog-liké female, 186; 54. (3) to need, require: mún'ish an látéhash sh. I need a large (or larger) house; i tehuyé'ish sh. you need a hat or cap.—The usual Kl. pronunciation is shanahó'li. Der. nával.

shán'shish, Mod. shánihish, d. shánshishísh rafler, 180; 22.
shání'a-ísh, sháníish skin apron worn by women; small apron: múa-ísh s. backskin apron. Cf. káshlaksh.
shánká kásh, d. shásunhákása string of beads worn around the neck; collar, beads, neckwear; usually showing a variety of colors.
shánká wál'tko one whose hair rises up stiff, in porcupine fashion; high-crested, when said of the blue-jay, 170; 61. Cf. sánká-a.
sháŋki, sháŋzi, d. shásunhí, shásunghi (1) to be raw, uncooked: partic. sháníktú kán, crude, not cooked or roasted: sháníktú ging while raw, 148, 13. (2) to be wet: partic. wáripe. Der. nóka. Cf. saká-a.
shánte hák'tántko, d. shásunhélaktántko (1) growing together, united in the same lump or bunch, Kl. (2) manifolds; triple, threelfold, tripartite: Mod. Der. ná'dshak. Cf. pálalaksh, shétché旨在kátko.
shá'óla, d. shá'ólía: same as shá'óla, q. v.
shápa, sáp, d. sháşpa (1) to make known, indicate, divulge; to emanate, declare: shápá-ísh sh. to divulge a secret; i shápa welish just now you have declared, 185; 44.: sh. shántú'i shápá ká-i shápá'í ging they enjoined them not to divulge anything, not to say a word, 120, 21.: yayaya-as. shá-shi sápa the magic power, the magic song declares, 70, 5, 6, 72, 3. (2) to say, speak,
discourse; often followed by the very words spoken, at other times by
an abstract of what was said: nū-āshht kiński sapa the conjurer speaks as
follows, 70, 7.: shāp'ah when speaking about the matter, 65, 13.: shā hūnk
māšīšh gī sh. they reported him sick, 140, 5.: shāshp'īt! shāshp'īt, at
shāshp'īt! tell on! go on with your story! Cf. gi (6), hemē'ge, hemānka,
heimta, shāshp'elah, shāshpiyá, wāltka.

shāp'ah, sāpp'īsh, šāpesh, pl. tämsh sh. (1) sun: sh. a tūnshipka the sun
ascends in the sky; sh. a. tinolénapka the sun is near setting; sh. a kēhālézā
the sun shines hot; tū'ēsh'īsh at gī sh.? Mod., what time is it? lit. “where
is the sun now?” shāp'sam pēhiwip a caterpillar; cf. pēhiwip; pīa-
shi'kashtak sāpp'īsh the sun was going to culminate, 19, 12.: shāppashti hākī
the lord of the sun, 163; 15.: shāp'sam stut'īsh beams of rising or setting
sun, 179; 3. (2) moon: wāsīsh sh. šū'ta the prairie-wolf made moons,
105, 1., cf. 7-12.; sh. (or ukaúkosh) kēlākī it is new moon; lit. “the moon
is deaf”; cf. kūltgi, shušnāshka, tōglza, tgelzamanka, ukaúkosh. (3)
launar month, lunation; moon as a division of time, and counted on
the fingers of the hand; there are twelve and a half in the year. Lāp sh.
spūngli I imprison (him) for two moons, 61, 11.; sha'hlmal'ōtehtat shā-
pastat in the moon or month, in which autumn begins, 147, 14.; nūsh sāp'asht
ɡēgaporənka they would return after one month's absence, 93, 4. (4) clock,
watch, time-piece, indicator of day-time. (5) ke'pan; so called from its
rounded, moon-shaped outlines. Der. shāpa; lit.: “indicator (of time)”.
shāp'ēlē, d. shāshp'ēlē (1) flour, Kl. and Mod. (2) bread, Mod.; sh. pān
they eat bread, 91, 2, and Note. From Chin. J. sāpelil flour. Cf. pala-ash.
shāpiyá, sāp'ia, d. shāshp'ia (1) to inform, notify somebody; to report,
amounce to somebody, the words of the one speaking being given ver-
batim or ad sensum: sh. m'na p'gīsha it said to its mother, 105, 15.; lākiash
sh. she announced to the chief, 39, 21.; shāpi mī lākiash! tell your general!
40, 3.; wiułagalan shāpiyash after the young antelopes had related, 122,
10. Cf. 22, 16, 36, 1. 40, 6-18. (2) to say, to tell to, to discourse with
somebody; the words of the one speaking being usually given verbatim:
nū hākétsh sh. hūnkak I told him the same thing.—Mod. often uses sh. where
Kl. has shāpa. Der. shāpa.

shāpiyúla, d. shāshp'iyúla to come to an end in telling or reporting; to
notify fully, to give full notice to somebody; náklakshash shapiyulan having notified the Indians.

shapitáminka, d. shashpitáminka to commence reporting, divulging, or telling; nádl hú'nikesh sh. av commenced telling him. Der. shapiya.

shapkatélítko, d. shashapkatélítko females related to each other as cousins. Der. pkátkip. Cf. shaptálítko.

shapkúa, d. shashapkúa (1) to paint oneself in the face; refers only to painting with the red mineral paint (k'lé'pki). Cf. shatziidsha, shátuna (2) to strut about, to put on airs. Modoc use this term of females only, and in the form shapkú-a. Cf. shalki-a, shípmú.

shaplash, d. shashplach (1) concave, oblong wickerwork paddle, one to two feet long, used by the women for beating ripe seeds from grasses etc. into the seed-basket; sháplanmch, d. sússaplanmch used up, worn-out seed-paddle; cf. ántuch. (2) plate, dish of wickerwork or pottery; sh. vudshō'ka to wash, clean dishes. Cf. hashpō'tkísh.

shaplíka, d. sússaplíka shaplash of small size; small dish made of wickerwork, rushes or earthenware. Dim. sháplash.

shaptálítko, d. shashaptálítko, Mod. shashaptálíshaltko (1) females related as sisters; sisters by blood, 101, 12. (2) females related as cousins, descending either from sisters or from brothers. Der. ptálíp.

shash, ssu, cue1. obj. case of pron. pers. shá: them, to them. See sha.

sasságA, shashága, d. shashshága to provide against danger, to take care of oneself; sasáságuk ká-i géná I will not go if I incur danger, 93, 9.; sasáságunk i gi! take care of yourself! 93, 7.; sasásagshí hashmákla násh he remained with us, being afraid of danger. Contr. from sha-íshága. Der. aíshi.

shashálki-a, d. shash-šálkíia to quarrel.

Shashapamteh, abbr. from Shashapamtechiksh, nom. pl. "Grizzly Bear of the ancestors," "Old Grizzly," the mythic personification of li k. This familiar name of the male and female grizzly bear does not occur in conjurers' songs nor elsewhere except in mythology, and alternates there with Lú'k, Lúgamteh, Sháshapsh. Old She-Grizzly, the mother of two cubs, is one of the chief actors in the burlesque story of the "Bear and the Antelope," pp. 118-123: Sh. is killed by "Old Wolf," near Modoc Point, as related in 131, 12. Cf. li k. Der. shípa, ántuchiksh.
shashápka, d. shashashápka cab of the grizzly bear; bear cub; familiar term occurring only in mythologic stories and alternating there with lúkga, lúzág; 119, 23, 120, 3, 9. Contr. from shashápaga. Dim. Sháshápsh. Cf. Sháshapamteh.

shashapkélásh, d. shashashapkeléash (1) narrative, story, account given of a fact, 77, 1. (title) (2) mythologic fiction, fabulous story, especially dealing with personified animals; folklore, fable, myth, "old yarn," 99, 1. (title), 94, 1. (title). Der. shashapkelá.

shashapkéléísh, d. shashashapkeléísh (1) narrator, story-teller, rhapsodist (2) expander, narrator of mythologic tales; myth, legend, or fable-teller. Der. shashapkélía.

shashapkélía, shashapkélía, d. shashashapkelélía to narrate or expand a story or stories, to relate historical facts, fictions or myths, 94, 2. shashapkélía-náplan Aíshishash I shall tell a story about Aísís, 99, 1. Der. shápa.

Sháshapsh, nom. pl. of one of the Grizzly Bear’s mythologic names; incantation, 176; 4. Much less in use than Sháshapamteh, q. v.

shashkotáktalish, shashzutáktalish, pl. túmi sh constant, persistent beggar. Der. shakótka

shashkútkish, sháshzkutshish, pl. túmi sh, beggar. Der. shakótka

shashtámmish, pl. túmi sh, stairs, flight of stairs.

shashtanulólash, shashtamulósh outside ladder of large sweat-lodge, 180, 22. Cf. ga-ulúlkish, wákish.

shashtáshta, d. shashashtáshta to touch each other with the hand or hands. Der. táshhta. Cf. tashulóla

Shásti, Sásti, pl. túmi Sh., (1) nom. pr. Shasti Indian. The ancient domain of this tribe was in Northern California on the Klamath River near Shasta Butte, Yreka and vicinity and in Scott’s Valley, extending also into Southwestern Oregon. A few Shasti still exist in Horse Creek, in Hamburg etc., but the larger portion was, after their participation in the Oregon Indian War (1855–1856), removed to the Grande Ronde, Siletz and the (abolished) Alséya reservations, Oregon. The usual form Shasta is a corruption of Shásti, Sásti, 18, 1, 19, 1, 54, 17; Shástim máklaks the people of the Shasti; Sástim hónkanks, káila the language, country of the Shasti; Sástim mbi' shuí the husband of a Shasti woman; nom. pr. of
a man called Tsélozhins, q. v. (2) adj., belonging or referring to the Shastí Indians or their country; Shástí máhklaks a Shastí Indian, 55, 9. Cf. mshēk̓a.
Shastíága, Sástiak (1) half Shastí by descent, the other parent being of another race or tribe. (2) nom. pr. of the daughter of Tsélozhins: “Half Shastí”. Dim. Shásti. Cf. Boshitimíga.
Sastže′ni, Tchastže′ni, nom. pr. (1) of the ancient seats of the Shastí people on Middle Klamath River, in Scott’s Valley and surroundings, California. (2) sometimes used for State of California.
Sastže′nini Yaína, nom. pr. of Shasta Butte or Mount Shasta; lit. “Mountain of the Shastí Country.” Also called Melaikshi, q. v.
shashuakísh, 84, 1: see shuakísh.
Sá’t, Shá’t, Sá-ad, pl. túni S., nom. pr. (1) Snake Indian; Indian of the Snake tribe, a branch of the great inland Shoshoni race of Indians. About 140 of them, belonging to the Walpápi and Yähúshkin tribes, reside east of Yâneks, in Sprague River Valley, and are mainly hunters and root-diggers. Cf. pp. 28–31, and 13, 6, 18, 1. (2) Payute, Bannock Indian; also said of other Shoshoni Indians of Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada. (3) adj., belonging or referring to the race or tribes of Snake Indians: súka Sátas lákias they killed the Snake chief, 28, 9, cf. 28, 7, 8.; Sá tas wát’s horses of the Snake Indians, 31, 13, cf. 15. Cf. wb̓ ū shuakísh (3).
shá’t, d. sháschat (1) looking like a Snake Indian; large-headed unînu household giklo, as the Snake Indians are. (2) adj., unclean; disheveled, uncombed, Kl. (3) mean, inferior, of low character, Mod. Cf. Sá t, Shatptchi.
shataknúla, d. shatashataknúla (for shatashataknúla) to remove from one’s own mouth; said of a disease, 153; 4. Der. taknúla. Cf. shatátku.
shataláka, d. shashtaláka (1) to rub, friction oneself. (2) to rub on one’s body. Der. taláka. Cf. shátchakísh.
shataliáya, d. shashtaliáya to look out ahead, to look forward; shataliáya to look ahead into distance, 121, 1.
shatalkiánnua, d. shashtalkiánnua to look about, look around oneself, 96, 4. Cf. shatalkuña, telish.
shataltíla, d. shashtaltíla to look downward.
shalaltíltánnua, d. shashtaltíltánnua to look downward constantly; to continue looking downward; Aishish shatalíldánnua gükenüta while climbing up, Aishish was looking downward constantly, 95, 3.
shatapíáltka, d. shashnapíáltka related as brothers or sisters are to their younger brothers or sisters; sítapédít. Tchást-mayaks he was the older brother of Wonslt, 167, 1. Der. tiáipap.

shátashi, d. sháshtashi 1) to back each other: lápi lálaki sh. back each other, 33, 2. Ct. huushag, nêp. táshta.

shatash kakiáma to pass around while touching, to encompass closely; wíak sh. to embrace, to pass the arm around. Ct. táshta.

shatash pápkiná, d. shashtash pápkiná to make the gesture of washing the face. Ct. šapótka, nés-sha.

shataatkiná, 153: 1; d. of shatakina, q. v.

shataat fágka, 155: 1; d. of shatákta, q. v.

shataátka, d. shatashatka to make go out from mouth, to remove from mouth; má ki m shatatatqish! what thing is it, which I did remove from my mouth repeatedly? 55: 1. Ct. šatakina, takina.

shátela, shátela, d. shashátele q to tell to, to declare to somebody, 119, 5. Ct. hashtálhala, (2) to require, enjoin to do something, to hire into service; mostly connected with the verbal intentional; sh hutatátki be hired as interpreters, 33, 5; sh. káyaktelk be hired for the pursuit of, 41, 2. shátelaki sh, d. shashelakish what is rubbed on or applied to the body-surface: máshishat sh-úsh shátelaks sálte; lit. “rubbing substance put on sores.” Der. shatáka.

shátki, d. shashákki to be hired, tired; to be exhausted, as from travel.

shatasháshe, d. shashatósháhe to paint one’s face; term used by Kl. of the red mineral paint (k’le pki) only. Ct. šápка, šáp’ka.

shátma, d. shasháma to call, to call out, to call by name; to invite, said of the voice of the sage-cock, 135, 1. Ct. šáma.

shatamápélé, d. shashatómápelé to call back, to call home, 96, 6.

satuáltha, d. sastúáltha to heat the cooking stones repeatedly when baking camass or other roots, 74, 1. This operation lasts three days.

Shá’tptéhi, adj. (1) looking like a Snake Indian; ct. Sá’t, shá’t. (2) unclean; uncouth, disreputable; often applied to females, Kl. From Sá’t, -ptéhi. Ct. áishíshtéhí.

shatuáya, d. shashatuáya to help somebody, to be helpful to, as in working; to busy oneself for somebody, 75, 14. Der. shátá Ct. hashatuáya.
shâtunaz, d. shashátunaz to mark the face with small dots of paint. This may be done with the telápál or yellow mineral paint, cf. telápál; with the white chalk paint, cf. lîpaks; with black paint, cf. lîgi'=lîgi' shâtunaz to mark the cheeks with little round lîgi'=dots. Der. tcïka
shatčhâk tlchaka, d. shashatčhâkâlha to rub, friction against each other
nêp sh. to rub one's hands. Cf. shashatčhâkâ, shûlshoka.
shatčhâkûna, d. shashatčhâkûna to wash one's hands. Cf. shashatčhâkâ, shûlshoka.
shatčhâtka, d. shashatčhâtka to lose part of what is staked in game. Cf. shâlâ, wâtelpika.
shatčhâzyânia, d. shashatčhâzyânia to paint while one's face or body, while holding the fingers at some distance from each other: "to scratch paint." The paint put on is chalk, 22. 21. Cf. tehâkâlsha.
shatčho'lgî, d. shashatčho'lgî to contract the half-opened hand or fingers.
shâ-ukâga, d. shushukâga to place or tie around one's neck, as a neckerchief. Cf. shashakâga, shepukâga.
sha-úla, sa-úla, d. shashúla (1) to provide an arrow with a stone-point or iron-head, to tip it with an arrow-head. (2) to carry on head an object fastened or not fastened to it. Cf. shâwâlsh, tuâdana.
sha-ulánka, d. shashûlánkâ to accompany, to go with, to walk, to travel; to be the habitual companion of, 100, 17.
shasha-lântchî, d. shasha-lântchî to go with, to accompany, to some distance.
mîsh wîkâ'ì shasha-lântchî! go a short distance with me!
shasha-lântcha, d. shasha-lântcha, 21. 9.; same as shasha-lântchî, q.v.
sha-ulâla, d. shashulâla to arm, tip an arrow with a stone- or iron-head...
somebody: taltsiâgata sh. to tip a boy's arrow, 107, 14. Der. sha-ulâla (1)
sha-ulâla, d. shashulâla to swing around,ブランドish above one's head, 197, 10.
Der. sha-ulâla (2).
sha-unâltko, shashunâltko, d. shashunâltko related as father to son or son to father, 91, 2. Der. zunâk. Cf. shi'âltko.
sha-unâltkâlsha, d. shashunâltkâlsha garter
sha-utama, d. shashútama to wrap around oneself, to cover oneself with, as with a blanket, mantle, quilt, 108, 3.
sháwaltča, shahálita, d. shashualtča (1) to associate, to stay together as companions, to be friends, to play together; (2) to accompany, to march or travel in company. Der. wálta, under wálža. Cf. sha-ulánka.

sháwaltčash, d. shashualtčash (1) companion, associate; playmate, mate, follower; Kl. for šitchiltip Mod. (2) fellow-traveler, fellow-warrior; sawalntčash gēn my companions on the warpath, 17, 9.

shálža, d. shashalža (1) to present with a gift, to make a present, 136.

7. (2) to take revenge on somebody: nū mish sháwalzunp k I will revenge myself on you. Der. wálža, d. of vūža. Lit “to reciprocate. return to.”

sháwalš, sávalš, d. shlashalsh (1) arrow-head manufactured of stone; kokče sh. flat arrow-head; metesawals, mbūšhaksh sh. obsidian arrow-head; cf. mšelmēl tehli, mbūšhaksh; tehikemen sh. iron arrow-head; sháwalsh for the more usual sháwalsh, 163; 0. Cf. ngi-lish. (2) rifle-ball, heavy projectile; mūni sh. cannon ball; explosive shell, 43, 2. (3) when used in connection with bird names in incantations it means crest, plume-crest, feathers growing on head, 153; 2.; cf. sha-ul (2); for sávalš 177; 16; see yā-nya. (4) a small fish of the sucker species; probably identical with sháwash, by an elision referred to in Note to 56, 1.; sawalntči “at the time of catching small suckers” about the commencement of April. Met. for sha-ulash. Der. sha-ul.

shawáltča, shahuńha, d. shashualta, v. intr. to tremble, to shake, to be shaken, to shake through shaking; kāša nū aš sh. I the soil am shaking and rattling, 176; 3. and Note. Der. wálta. Cf. mimúya, tishusha.

shawáltčana, shahuńhča, d. shashualtča (1) to tremble, to be shaken up; to shake oneself spontaneously, (2) to make a rattling noise, to croak; wékwekash aš nū shashualtčap sh. I the magpie chatter in the distance, 177; 17.; wéketa nū shashualtča I the green frog am croaking on the soil, 178; 2.

shawáltčanka, d. shashualtčanka to creep up, to move forward in a crowding position of the body, 110, 12.

shawáltčha, d. shashualdsha to cover: sh. piták to cover oneself.

shawáltčcha, d. shashualčcha, v. refl. to go and shelter oneself, to go under cover; shawáltčnich sh. wékwekash aš I the magpie am devouring (my prey) while under cover, 177; 18.

sháwash, teháwash, tsáwas, a species of sucker-fish, small and palatable,
found in Klamath Marsh and in Upper Klamath Lake, 4 to 6 inches long. Apparently identical with sháwash (4), q. v.: 169; 57; 180; 14. sháwé'la, pl. túmú sh. short. From the English term.

sháwa'ga, tehawika, d. shashía'ga, tehachuniga (1) to become angry, wrathful, furious, to be aroused to wrath; to be in a rage, fury: sawika hii-shuak-sh the man became angry, 19, 8.; shawigum hemen'ge angered she cried out, 121, 2.; partic. shawigatik eritable, irritable, 93, 2.; shawiguk made angry, 123, 3.; tehawika he became furious, 134, 9. Cf. 17, 8, 29, 2, 30, 9. 132, 5. 184: 28. (2) to be a maniac, to rave, to be crazed: tehawika mánteh shle-úga for seeing them he became insane for some time, 128, 9.; tsáiwik he is demented, 133, 11. In this definition (2) the form tehawiga is more frequent than shawiga, especially in Mod.: kihnóka hú tehawika he is in a state of madness. Cf. tehawikátko.

sá-, sá-. For words not found under these initials look out under se-, she-
shá'tu, sá'tu, d. sháshtú; same as shétua, q. v.
sá'-ug, 29, 15.; see shéwa

Scarface Charley, nom. pr. Mod. See Tchúkchikam Lapatkhelátko.

shé'li'ga, d. sheshál'ga to call oneself by name; to give a name to oneself: mád sheshál'ga we call ourselves. Der. él'a (4).

shé-á'ta, she-áta, sá-á' ta, d. sheshé-á' ta, sheshé'ta (1) to divide up, apportion, distribute. (2) to pay out, to have pay-day.

shé'd shë'la, d. sheshidshëla to emit, to ejaculate the seminal fluid. Der. idsha.

shé-étish, shé-ed'ish (1) distribution, apportionment, (2) pay-day; Saturday: she-ed'ishat mat sha númuk shë'la' laxi-unpk kshul'qish on Saturday they will all, as reported, gather for dancing, 140, 2., cf. 141, 5. Der. she-ét'a, shé-gápëlé, d. sheshgápële to return; to go home. Cf. gémpëlé, gëppëpëlé.

shég'gát'kthá, d. sheshgátkthá to become scattered by going or running in different directions. Der. sheggát'za. Cf. gayú ne.

shèggát'za, shekátka, d. sheshgát'za, v. intr., to separate from each other; to break up connection, 36, 6, 13, 17.; Ê-ukshikni Môdokí'shash sh. the Klamath Lake Indians become separated from the Modocs, 13, 1., cf. 3.; partic. sheggát'kto, sheqat'tko (a) separated, removed from each other. (b) subst., space between fingers. (c) subst., interdigital membrane of canines, felines, waterfowl etc. Cf. shekél'ni, ship'tzá.
shēgsha, sāiga, d. sheshēgsha, -sēgsha (1) to speak out one's mind; to speak out, to declare, to explain, 95, 20, 101, 18.; tsūi huk sāiga nū hereupon I declared, 17, 7, 65, 3, 7.; kātak sh. to profess the truth, 65, 5.; sāiga'ish (for shēgsha nish) let me know! confess! tell it all to me! 78, 4. (2) to reply to; to inform, report; tūempt sāiska nū-asht five men made such a report, 17, 12.; to announce, 20, 9. (3) to report unfavorably, to denounce, to complain of. Cf. shapiya.

shēgshēwā, d. sheshēkshēwā to tell knowingly, to declare understandingly; kātak nū gēn sēgsi'wa I am certain that I made a truthful report or statement (kātak is used here as a noun), 65, 7.

shēyakura, d. sheshikura, v. med., to break one's limbs, as arms, legs in one place. Der. yēkua. Cf. kēwā (1).

shēkā, d. sheshēkā, sheshēkā (1) to squeal; said, e.g., of the weasel, 155; 23. (2) to bid farewell, to say good bye; tehā shēkug miš nū shmūka nē'p! nor to say good bye I shake hands with you! 87, 11., cf. 15.

shēkaktchā, d. sheshkaktchā, to return blows, to fight back: kā-i sh. to avoid fighting, to refuse to fight, 19, 19.

shēkātchā, d. sheshkātchā, v. intr., to become or be divided. Der. kēsha; lit. "to cast off from oneself." Cf. vutōshma.

shēkelałōnā, d. sheshkełałōnā to cover up, to fill in, as a hole in the ground: tsū tšam nūlash sēkalałōnān kah having covered with earth the den of a squirrel, 24, 13. Der. kāla. Cf kēlā-mu.

shēkēlki, d. sheshēkēlki to heap, to rake together, 85, 11. Der. kāla. shēkēlu, i. d. sheshkēlu, v. intr. (1) to terminate, to be at the end, to end. (2) to separate, to part; to be no longer united: kā-i shēkēlu to stay together in one body, to remain united. Der. kēluwi.

shēklītza, d. sheshklītza to open and lay down flat, so that both sides are visible; said of books and similar-shaped articles. Cf. shítchätza, shēklīziča, d. sheshklīziča to walk on one leg, to hop. Cf. kēma.

shēkpēza, d. sheshkēpēza to beat, strike or hit each other.

shēktāktā, met. shektātkā, d. sheshkāktā to cut in two parts or portions; the d. form means: to cut these two portions into smaller portions. The partic. shektaktāko, met shektatzātko divided into, cut up into, serves to express arithmetic fractions: ndāna sh. one-third; lápi tūnip sh two-fifths. Der. ktāktā. Cf. šelātza, shenātza.
shektaku'ela, d. sheshaktaku'ela to slide downhill; to play at sliding downhill. Der. kteku'ela.

shektanksh line in hand, hand-wrinkle. Cf. shekitko, partic. of sheka.

shektiláona, d. sheshaktiiláona to skate. Cf. ktek'shka.

shékutka, v. trans., to break, to break asunder; ánku sh. tárzehatlala to break a stick in the middle. Cf. yékua.

shéka, šáka, d. shësha to pierce, punch, perforate: wawákasht k. to pierce the ear, earlobe; the partic. shëkitko, sá'zitko cruciform, in form of a cross, originally referred to perforations, by which the piercing object remains in the aperture after going through it.

shékish, d. shëshkësh piercing, perforation; wawákasht k. perforation of the ear. Cf. shëlžish.

shëkshédsha to gnash, grate the teeth. Der. kóka. Cf. kókanka (2).

shëla, shëla, d. shësla; or shâpsam shëla: ring around sun; light-colored halo around sun. Cf. shakatchála.

shëlakla, d. shëshlakla to cut oneself: šélapksh sh. nu gé-u nép I cut myself in the right hand. Cf. shëlala.

shëlakhtechá, d. shëshlakhtechá to cut one's own throat. Der. lakhtechá.

shëlaktechía, d. shëshlaktechía to make the gesture of cutting one's own throat. Cf. shatashpaki'a.

shëlatza, d. shëshlatza to divide among several or many; said of whole articles only, which are distributed intact.

Sêlkantko, nom., pr. fem. KI., "Shell-Nosed"; viz: wearing a long dentalium shell in the nose-septum.

shëlžakánatko, d. shëshlakánatko (1) adj., striped transversely or at right angles; (2) subst., worn tissue. Only the d. form is in constant use.

shëlžalua (1) to be striped lengthwise, as a garter-snake (wëshink). Cf. kákumityko, këktkitko, shëzakánatko. (2) to gash one's skin. This was practiced by the Shasti Indians for the purpose of tattooing themselves by rubbing coal-dust into the gashes. Cf. šelákka.

shëlžish, d. shëshlëshish nose-ornament; white dentalium shell inserted through the nose-septum: "nose-pilt". Cf. háshka, sheka.

shëllualish, for shëllualish, verbal indef. of shellual, q.v.

shëllual, sélual, d. shëshlual to give battle, to wage war, to be out
on the warpath, to battle, fight against, with obj. case, 16, 1. 17, 19. -8, 11.: kaá sh. he fought bravely, 56, 1.; shellualsh shamá-nli he wanted to wage war, 55, 13.; pí'nám shellualuish in the fights fought by them or among themselves, in their former hostilities, 55, 1.; lipí málam súlluish (for shellualuish) went further than when we were on the warpath for the first time, 21, 12.; sellólok (for súlluish) when at war, or for the purpose of warfare, 17, 20. and Note, cf. 90, 18.; shellualpkish (for shellualapka) shash when they were engaged in fighting, 131, 14.; lápëni waitólam shellúlólash (for shellualólash) two days after having fought, 43, 18. Cf. p. 33 (title); 43, 12. and shenétanka, shínga. Der. liwála.

shélluish, d. shéshuish (1) war, war-expedition, campaign, 44, 11.: shellualshé'ini during the war; the Modoc war of 1872-'73 being referred to in 55, 8. 10. (2) battle, action in war: shelluálshish (Mod.) on a battle-field, 56, 6. For 55, 13. see shellual and Note to 56, 1.

shélluólshá, d. shéshuishla to start for warfare, to go out on the warpath, to go and fight: Wawáliks tapí sh. Dave Hill went to war for the second time, 21, 1. (title). Cf. 25, 1. and Note. Der. shélluish.

shéllüláitápka, d. shéshualtámpka to begin fighting, to start warfare, 37, 11. 12. 38, 20. 131, 13.; to recommence the fight, 54, 8.

shélluliótkish (1) implement for fighting, weapon, e. g., a club. (2) a sort of sententious interlocution delivered between the incantations by wizards or conjurers, expressly declared to be distinct from the songs (shuísh and shuímákiš). Der. shélluish.

shélltápka, seldápka, d. shesháltápkka to button: xímtéstan sétakpatko (or shellsapkútko) buttoned behind. Der. líwáta (3).

shélltápkótkish, seldápkóteh, seltápkish, d. sheshaltópkótkish, seshaltópkótkish button on garments.

shemášha, d. sheshmásha to remove to a distance; to remove or migrate with one's family to another place; to emigrate, 83, 14. Cf. méldsha.

Sémiaandí, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

shémupéta, d. sheshápéta to quarrel; to argue. Der. mpáta. Cf. shápa.

shémteha, d. sheshamtéha (1) to hold a stick or pole in hand or hands. (2) to move along while leaning on a stick; to go around slowly, to move with difficulty. Der. éna. Cf. éntehna, shikamba.
shéllualsh—shenō'tkatko

shemetchälza, sámtsálza; d. sheshametchälza (1) to become aware of, to notice. sh. Shéshametchälsha pinódhashht m'nálsh they became aware that Old Grizzly had reached them in her pursuit, 121, 21. (2) to find out, to discover through inquiry, 64, 2-4.; shinnúmtun's, to discover by singing magic songs, 65, 16. Cf. matchálka, and 65, 2-8.

shémetchula, d. sheshametchula to hold a stick or pole in hand or hands; to swing a stick: nánuk shéckúsh shéshametchulanik every one holding a willow pole in hands, 80, 7. Der. énetchula.

shená'tza, d. sheshmá'tza to divide among several or many; said only of articles equal in size. Cf. shelátza.

Sèndakliks, nom pr masc. Kl.; interpreted by "Black-Painted", or having "emblemish" his head with black paint. Cf. ndékta, shíitpáshni shengé'sha, shenki'sha, d. sheshngé'sha (1) to shoot at oneself. (2) to shoot at each other. Der. agé-ísha. Cf. híshlum.

sheniúta, d. sheshniúta to exchange, barter, swap. Cf. shéshhatú.

shenók'la, d. sheshmúk'la, v. intr., to cross each other, to form a cross; said of roads, streets or trails forming four corners. Cf. shéka.

shenóla'kish, d. sheshmélakuish promise, engagement, compact, 41, 13. Der. shenélza.

shenól'za, d. sheshmól'za, sheshmúl'za (1) to engage oneself, to compact, to promise, 41, 11. (2) to form a compact, to plot: Lém'éish sheshmi'la shénk'ap'kuk Skélametchash the Thunders formed a plot to kill Old Marten, 113, 13. Der. néc-ílza.

shenótanka, d. sheshnotanka to fight, battle with bows, guns, pistols etc., 17, 2, 3, 20, 1, 22, 6, 43, 8, 14, 90, 18; tehúyunk shenótankash (for shenótanka shá) hereupon they fought, 22, 5.; nat káyak shenótankatkh supply go we were not fighting at all, 25, 1.; sánétanksi when or while they fought, 29, 20. Der. níwa. Cf. shéllual, shínga.

shenótanka'kákska, d. sheshnotankákkska to come near fighting; to engage almost in a fight, battle, 21, 3.

shenótan'k'hi'ya, d. sheshnotank'hiya to fight for a while only, to skirmish about, 20, 2.

shenō'tkatko, d. sheshmō'tkatko (1) confluence, junction of running waters. (2) affluent, tributary. Mod. Cf. nénk'ish, nén'k'pa, shëtandanka.
shénua, d. sheshúnna, Mod.; same as shénuyia, Kl.
shémuidsha, d. šéshmuidsha (1) v. intr., to avoid, to go out of the way.
(2) v. trans., to turn over, to transfer to somebody. 35, 3. Der. shénuyia.
shénuyía, šéma, d. sheshámuyía to avoid, shun, keep out of the way; to the
before: šéma i'sh! go out of my way! šemúni šatko ni (supply gi) I am
keeping out of the way of. 184; 29 Der. niwa.
shépáluña, d. sheshpáluña to make an object of derision or mockery, to show
the long nose; to move the tongue in and out as a gesture of mockery.
shépátza, d. sheshpátza (1) to cut, tear, break asunder; to break into frag-
ments, portions; mágshita, tatgéamúla sh. to break at one end, in the
middle. (2) to divide, distribute the severed portions of an object among an
equal number of persons.
shéptehtíla, d. sheshpátehtíla to place one's legs under oneself; shépatehtí-
tilunk tehía to sit like a Turk or tailor. Der. pé'teh.
shépel pelátkó, d. sheshpel pelátkó acting on one's own impulse; self-
trained, self-reliant, Mod.; tótshe sh. spirited, sly, smart, resolute, "up to
so-and-so." Der. pélpela; lit. "working by oneself."
shépial tkó, d. sheshpiáltkó related as mother to daughter or as daughter
shépekódska, d. sheshpékódska to thank; to render thanks; sh. míš ní
I thank you; mí hunta húmkesh sh. I thank him for it. See under mís-ashit.
shépolamna, d. sheshpolamna to carry or back. 133; 13 Der. pá'í.
Cf. hisišlamāna.
shépuákaga, d. sheshpuágaga to wear on the neck; partic. shépuágatko
(a) worn on neck or chest, tied around neck; (b) subst., two (or more)
oblong pieces of ha'itotis or mother-of-pearl shell tied together and worn on
the neck. Cf. shahakágaga, sha-ukágaga.
shéshá, sís, d. sheshsha, sísisa. v. trans., (1) to name; to give a name
or designation; to call by name. 142, 11.; tchilunk sís'íšak so he was called.
16, 7, 50, 19.; mís-ashit shésatuk called by that name, so called. 28, 8, 29, 1-5.
30, 19., cf. 143, 2, 3.; shésa (for shéshatko) wa'iwash birds named wa'iwash-
gese. 189; 3. (2) to price, to put a price or value on: nú shéshnapka
i you will price it high; partic. shéshatko price. valued at: kánk shéshatko
worth so much; tú'm séssätzko high-priced. (3) v. intr., to be worth, to cost:
gö'g mú'shműšh láp'uí tá-unep tála sh. (or: shéshatko, *this cow is worth twenty dollars*; kúuk shé'sha shéllušh *the war has cost so much*, 44, 11.

Cf. élga, héihei, shéshatuish.


**sheshalzakánatko**, d. of shelzakánatko, q. v.

**sheshalólísh**, pl. tûni sh. *fighter, warrior, brave; male adult Indian*. sessalólísh lakí *war-chief* (of olden times); Tobíash sheshaloli shísh sháynakta *they acknowledged Toby to be a fighter*, 54, 15.; sheshalólísh kóléza *to become a brave*, 90, 20. Der. shéllual. Cf. kílo-sh, shíshókísh.

shé'shash, shá'shash, d. shesh'shash *name, proper name; appellation of persons or things*: mi sh. *thy name*, 139, 1, 9.; sh. élga (or simply élga, á'lga) *to give, bestow, impart a name*, 143, 1.; humás'hak sh. Mod. nick-name; shé'shash shúmáhùna *to write a name*, 34, 7. Cf. élga.

**sheshatuá-ish**, d. sheshatuuá-ish *person who wants to trade, dealer intent upon a bargain, Ki*. Der. shéshatui.

shé'shatui, sésátuí, d. shé'shatui (1) *to trade, barter, exchange, swap, traffic*: vàch sh. shúmuštát *they exchange horses for blankets*, 88, 5.; lu'g wishat sésatui to barter *staves for horses*, 20, 19.; shéshatuišhtka húk gi he *is willing to or on the point of bartering, exchanging*; cf. 75, 10. Cf. shenúta. (2) *to exchange for money or valuables; to sell*: kálù sh. *to sell the country*, 34, 4, 5. Der. shétna.

**sheshatúrika**, d. sheshatúrika *to trade off, to barter, to give in exchange for goods, valuables*, 93, 3.

**sheshatúrikísh**, d. sheshatúrikísh *shop, warehouse, store-house*.

shé'shatuiš, sésátuíš, d. shé'shatuiš (1) *trader, shopkeeper, merchant*. (2) cost, cost-price. (3) *price paid to parents for obtaining their daughter in marriage*: múnuktua sh. *the whole marriage for paid by him*, 58, 16. cf. 61, 8. (4) *retail price, selling price*. Der. shéshatui.

shé'shatuišhtla *to be about to trade off; to intend to sell*.

**sheshatúitka** (1) *to return from trading, bartering, swapping, 20, 20* (2) *to return from selling; to have achieved a sale*. Der. shéshatui.

shé'shána, d. shesh'shána *to be sad, afflicted, dreary*.

**sheshžátkatko**, d. of sheggátzatko, partic. of sheggáza, q. v.

**sheshžé'la**, d. sheshžé'la (1) *to act extravagantly, to behave noisily*.
utüssusi-ash sh. the clown performs his tricks. (2) to act as conjurer, wizard, sorcerer. Mod. Der. këka.

sheshhzëlli-ash, d. sheshhzëlli-ash (1) noisy fellow (2) conjurer, wizard, "medicine-man"; called so with respect to his noisy performances. Mod. (3) company of frivolers, revelers. Cf. kâ-ika, kiiks, këka.

shéshhtalkash, d. shéshtalkásh wag. panther, funny fellow. Der. talza. Cf. utüssusi-ash.

sheshétlkish, d. sheshétlkish (1) prostitute, whore. (2) whoremonger, fornicator. Der. shétolza.

shétalá, shétálá, d. shéshtalá to be in the presence of persons, while visiting them (patients, e.g.) Cf. shétaltchéa, télishe.

shétalátka, shétalátka, d. shéshtalátka to return from a visit.

shétalžéa, d. shéshtalžéa to stand on one's head; said of persons and animals. Der. talka. Cf. heshtalžéash.

shétalžéash, d. shéshtalžéash top (as a plaything). Cf. talkidsh.

shétálpléli, d. shéshtálpléli to look behind oneself, to look backward.

shétálplécha, d. shéshtálplécha to visit, to call upon, as upon sick persons, friends etc. 140, 10. Der. shétalá.

shétaluná, d. shéshtaluná (1) v. intr. to be reflected by the water or other smooth surface, as of mirrors, panes of glass or polished metal. (2) v. trans., to reflect, to reverberate; said of the same. Cf. shétalá, télishe.

shétalunash, d. shéshtalunash (1) pane of glass, window pane; window. Kl. (2) mirror, looking-glass. Mod.

shétalunatko, d. shéshtalunatko possessed of; mú sh. possessed of many things; rich, wealthly; 189: 7. Cf. tálatko.

shétashtzapksht, d. shéshtashtzapksht shoulder-blade, omoplate. Cf. lápaklash, telúpal.

shétatža, d. shéshtatža to freeze. Cf. šhitčákta.


shetžé-unaltko, d. sheshetzé-unaltko Kl., sheshetzé-unishaltko Mod. with obj. case: standing in the relation of older to younger brother, of older to younger male cousin; 109, 2. Der. tzé-unap. Cf. šapáltalto.

shétimá, d. shéshtimá to call somebody to come, to call out for; to request to go with oneself. Cf. shátima.
she tölza, šàltolka, d. sheštölza (1) to cohabit, to copulate, to sleep with, 59, 3; 78, 79; hái Bóshtinash šàltolkaŋpik if you should cohabit with a white man, 58, 15; ná-ënds sëtölza to copulate with some one, 60, 1; míšš sheštölza to consort with you, 78, 3. (2) to stay or lodge with, 78, 10.

Der. šëlti. Cf. heshtölza, šëltupka, šhína.

šëltu, šëltu, šëltu, shëto, d. šështuš, šëštú, šëšto to count, figure up, enumerate, 70, 8, 9; šëltuŋk hunk (for hunk) ní hemédish! speak only in a slow measure! lit. "just count your speaking!" Cf. sheš-ta, šëshatui.

šëltuša, d. sheštúša; same as šhúša, q.v.

šëltuŋk, d. sheštúŋk, v. recipr., to shoot or fire at each other; łpép sh. both fired at each other, 37, 10; lit. "to pierce each other" Der. téwí.

šëltúŋanka, d. sheštúŋanka to consort, to cohabit with; šëltúŋka Stùkuŋksh he slept with Little Squirrel, 100, 11. Der. téwí; iterative of šëltuŋk.

šëteháktu, šëteháktu: see šiteháktu, šiteháktu.

šëwa, sëwa, d. šëšwa, sëswa (1) to think, believe, assume; to form an opinion, to suppose; the object being usually expressed by an objective clause, a verbal, or a participle: kí sh. ní hünkesh I thought she was telling lies, 40, 21; á mís toks shiwága sh. I assume that you are a virgin, 48, 37; šëdw a kökât i sh. you think you are nicely dressed, 189, 5; nánza ts sëwa and some were of the opinion, 65, 15; tamítsh šhinésh (for šhinésh) šëwëk šënuŋkiča thinking that she might be asleep, they bombarded her, 122, 1; kawálíŋk känup së'ung assuming they would ascend the hill, 29, 15. (2) to consider oneself as, 177; 20, 178; 3. Der. hëwa.

šëwala, šëwal, d. šëshwal (1) to state, affirm, 185; 11; to ever, to corroborate (2) to slander, to defame; to be a slanderer, backbiter; wátehigáši wëcsh šàiwalsh tûniča I heard that this son of a bitch has imputed immoralities to me, 185; 38.

šëwana, d. šëshwana (1) to give, confer, transfer to; to hand over, to give away; to donate, to make a present with; a verb used when many objects of every kind or shape, or objects spoken of collectively, are transferred, 139, 3; 11; wáteh sh. to transfer horses, 60, 15, 16; yánmash sh. to give necklaces, 96, 6; 9; páxh sh. to give food, 66, 9, 9; 16; hünk nanassanegís shiwána to him alone they passed the arrows, 22, 21; shëwamolëk pà's after having finished giving food, 101, 19; (nís) sëwanaŋpik pàtki giiga
unchiess I shall give (her) trout to eat, 136, 5. cf. 7.: shalt sh. to put salt on to salt. (2) to pay in more than one coin, bill, check or other means of monetary exchange: see skúmbaksh. Cf. kshúya, hiya, méya, shúi, spjúi. shewuamépeli, d. sheshuamépeli to return, restore to, 33, 11, 12, 14.; to return things previously given, 109, 8.

shewámish, d. sheshuamish present, gift, donation. Der. shewána.

shewantámna, d. sheshuantámna to continue to give, 136, 7.; to keep on handing over. Der. shewána, q. v.

shewátz'a, sawátz'a, d. sheshuátz'a, v. intr., to separate in two, to fall asunder in two: applied to the division of the day into forenoon and afternoon: sh. skúppash the sun culminates, is in the meridian-line. Cf. ga-núkà, shewatúkà.

shewátzash, sawátzash, d. sheshuátzash noon, noon-time: shewatústka at noon-time, 19, 10; shewatúsh panú up to noon-time, till noon; sewatúshátkà nánuk wátepka about noon-time all the gamesters had lost their stakes, 99, 7. Der. shewátz'a

shewatúla, d. sheshuátuula, v. intr., to come to an end with separating in two: sh. skúppash the sun has passed the meridian-line. Der. shewátz'a, q. v.

shewatúlash, d. sheshuátuulash afternoon: sáwatölsi, shewatúl'si in the afternoon, 24, 6. and Note.

shewátzásh, d. sheshuátzásh die, cube, cubiform body.

shewé-ula, d. sheshuél'ula, v. med., to agree to, to give one's assent, 38, 10. Der. wé-i'ula. Cf. hámaíst gi, lewé-i'ua.

shewokaga, d. sheshewokaga to shake, wag: wa-uchág shashewokága kpél the dogs wag their tails.

sg-, shg-; for words not found here look under sk-, shk-; sk-, shk-.

sgú'mula, skú'mula, d. sgúshgúmula, v. impers. (1) to form hour-frost: skú'mula kí'shait there is hour-frost on pine-trees; shgú'mula mbú'shait there was frost in the morning. (2) to be cold weather, to freeze: skúmulaápka frost will come on. Kl. for teghú'muna, teghú'mula, tkú'mula Mod. Der. ská.

sgú'mulash, shkúmUlash, d. sgúshgúmulash hour-frost.

sgú'tch, skú'tch father of a first child. Cf. skúksap.

shikálkhiaga, d. shiáshiákshiaga (1) to shake, to shake up, to make tremble, as a tree. (2) to balance on one's arms.
shíálama, d. shíálama to rub, line, smear on one's back. Cf. shíashka.

shíálaná to follow close to, to travel behind; tsekwáshísh sh. taplálas
the rippling of the waters travels behind me, the boon, 168: 16.

shíámaná, shíyanna, d. shíshíyanna to seize, grasp each other; to clench
    together; said of namlísh-birds, 177: 23. Der. iyanna.

shíápka to line, put on one's face, as paint etc. Cf. shatzásha.

shíapkóla to remove or wash off from one's face, body.

shíapkótki ish wash-towel: népi hún sh. bring me that towel!

shíáshka, síasga, d. shíshíshka, sissásga (1) to take off from; to divest oneself of: Kimú'kamteh heméże shíashkank hún tehúlish Ki'm, told (him) to take off his shirt, 95, 1.; kiktsamátka shníztek sh. to clean one's nose with the handkerchief; pshísh sh. to clean one's nose. (2) to cut off, short, to crop: shíshíshka shá lák they cut off the hair in every instance, 89, 5.; shíshíshgátko lák (their) hair is cut short, 90, 6. (3) to rub, line, to pass over something: to rub or smear one: kaknéga (or kaknégátko) sh. to besmear, pollute, render dirty, to soil. Cf. kúshísha (2), shíápka, šúktalda.

shíáshla, d. shíshíshla, v. trans., to remove, displace, to take away. 35, 20:
    wénni sh. to remove to another place or spot, 35, 14.; said of anim. and inan objects, as utensils, furniture. Cf. médsha, náshíshak

shíáshlkánka, d. shíshíshlkánka, v. trans., to continue removing; to transport to different places.

shíáshna, d. shíshíshna, 39, 17.; same as shíáshla, q. v.

shíátká, shíátka, d. shíshítká, shíshítga (1) to take out of, as of a pocket,
    bag etc. (2) to select, to pick out: É-ukúshí háshíatga wéwanish the Lake
    men selected females (to be their slaves), 23, 6. (3) to segregate, divide
    into several portions, to put asunder. Cf. hékshítga.

Sídaikti, nom pr. of locality thirty miles south of The Dalles (on the
    Columbia River), Oregon, and forming a part of the Warm Spring Indian
    reservation. Wasco Indians were located there by the Government;
    Ampjáa kü Sídaikti tehi Wasco Indians reside at Sídaikti. A small
    western tributary of the Des Chutes River, called Shitike Creek, runs
    through that reservation. Cf. Kólamžéni Kéke.

shúddsha (for shúddsha), d. shíshíshda to put or lay upon oneself: shíímílk
    shíía shíshíshda in their sorrow they laid resin (or pitch) upon their heads.
shidshiyamma, 177; 24. for shishiyamma, d. of šiáanna, q. v.

shidshila, d. shistlela; see shistlela.

shiiha, d. shishla to agree, to consent: h'ai si iülup i λαπυκ when both
of ye shall have agreed, 60, 6. Cf. īhi, śīkko.

shizaga, d. shishžaga to win, gain from each other; to win through
gambling, 79, 1, 80, 5. Der. ūkaga. Cf īka, ūkampdē, ūkna.

shiiita, d. shishita to line on, to paint, swear on: pūtak sh. to line on one's
own body, to bolster oneself. Der. īta.

shiiitana, d. shishitana to load, charge; to overload: kē a shishitaunti wāch
this horse is overloaded; kinkāni shishitaunti wāch the horse is not loaded

shiyūta, d. shishiyūta to exchange, to barter, swap; to carry on the bartering
trade. Cf. īshelīota, šeniūta, šeshatūi.

shikambā to walk with a stick; to lean on a staff while walking; mū si kamban
i (or hi) I am leaning upon, 168, 38, and Note. Cf. shikūtela.

shikanțāna, d. shishkanțana to show, point to something on a person's
body, as wounds, scars, attire, garments etc. Der. gūtana. Cf. hashumātana, shikantila.

shikantēla, d. shishzentelā (1) to pile up, lay upon each other, as sheets
etc. (2) to ruffle; shikantēlatkō kōksh a ruffled dress.

shikantila, d. shishzentila to show, point to something on a person's foot
or foot, as scars, mocasins, boots. Der. guntana. Cf. shikantāna.

shikashla, d. shishkašla to step, pace, walk, tread. Cf. kishla.

shikashhtka, d. shishkashhtka to take one step or pace. Cf. shikashla.

shikēnitgi'ka, d. shishkēnitgi'ka little pistol; contr. for shikēnitki-aga,
19, 6. Dim. shikēnitkish.

shikēnitkish, d. shishkēnitkish pistol, revolver, 30, 17, 66, 11; lit.
“object pulled out by hand.” Der. šūka.

shikiaanka to carry on one's shoulder; to carry on the shoulders: ši'ižiaumk
a ēna i-ülupskē he carries a heavy load on his shoulder. Cf. métk'la.

shikīra, d. shishkīta to report falsely, to make false reports about, to repre-
sent wrongly. Der. kiya.
shikitna, d. shishkína: same as shikíta, q. v.; hú ní siki munk sá snapk if I should make false statements (before the chief). 65, 7.
shikína, síkína to throw, dart, hurl; dáhts siku-uk for throwing a spear.
shíkipíyash, d. shishakpiyash apron; term interpreted by: "what comes down, falls down." Cf. heshlaksh, shá-pálahksh.
shíkipualkína, shíkipualkéna to put into or roll in the mouth; said of articles smaller than the mouth; ní shíkipualkína kuwayíga I roll a little (gravel) stone in the mouth. Cf. kpíanna.
shíktka, d. shíshákka to make motions, to move about; kí-i shkigísh since she did not stir, 122, 4. Cf. shiwína.
shíktókan shíshka, d. shíshaktókan shíshka (1) foot-ball. (2) ball of various other descriptions. Der. kúnga.
shíktú'dshampka, d. shíshaktú'dshampka to lean on both elbows; as, e. g., when sitting at table. Der. kúndshna.
shíktú'dshína, d. shíshktú'dshína to push oneself. Der. kúndshna.
shíkteháktelkána, d. shíshaktelháktelkána to cause to expiate; to punish, to make atone by chastising. Cf. kitchákelí.
shíkteháshíla, d. shíshaktéháshíla to crawl on the ground; siksásalän wíkà I moved a short distance by creeping about, 30, 14. Ct. ktecháshíla.
shíkúigish, d. shíshkúigish umbrella.
shíkúigítko, d. shíshkúigítko provided with, carrying an umbrella.
shíkúkángótch (for shíshkúkángótch), d. shíshkúkángótch stilts.
shíkútehá, d. shíshkútehá to walk while leaning or reclining on; shíkútehípka (or shíshkútehípka) tehíká an old man walking on a stick, 136, 5.
and Note. Cf. shikamba
shíkíka, shíkíziča, d. shishkíka to dive, plunge in the water; with or without ámbutat), 118, 11, 120, 6. Ct. kídska, péwa
shíkíziča, d. shíshkízičína to go and dive, to start for a plunge, 120, 5
shíl, Kl. shíl, d. shíshíl, pl. túmí shíl. (1) cloth, woven tissue, textile fabric of any description: sheeting, linen, cotton or silk cloth; printed goods, calico. (2) flag, banner, Mod., 14, 2.—The d. form is in use for smaller pieces or sheets, while the absolute refers to sheets of larger size. Mod.
From Chín. J. sìl, sail, this from English sail.
shíla, shíla, sìla, d. shíshíla, sisíta to be sick, diseased; to be afflicted with
sickness or distemper, 64, 3, 68, 10, 128, 7. Refers to chronic and incurable diseases; kélpoks sh. to be fever-stricken; shtéinash sh. to be heart-sick, heart-broken; shilléshsh taming the fallen sick, 68, 2. Der. sl. Cf. mä'sha. shi'la kàla, shl'ga, d. shishálga to become sick, to fall sick, 68, 11. Der. shila. shi'la kikishish, shilklgish rubbing-stone used for grinding seeds and grains on the large meal-ground: or femálch. It is generally of small size and often provided with two horns serving as handles, 149, 8. Cf. pë'ksh. shi'lalá la, d. shishálala to fall sick: kú'tkas sissalalapka'sa) they will be afflicted with small pox, 70, 6.; tehú'takti ling hú'uk shilléapksh (for shilléapksh) in order to treat the man who fell sick, 67, 18. Der. shila. shi'lalish, shillash, d. shishálashalsh disease, sickness, distemper of a chronic or incurable nature: shillash hú't gú'ta some disease invaded him, 64, 1.; sílash nál'bakupak disease will come on, 70, 4. Der. shila. Cf. mä'shash shi'lásh, d. shishálash tent. Der. shil. shi'lla shi'lla sliver; sl. tálá silver dollar; silver coin. From the English. shi'llka shla, d. shishálki 'sha to dig a well; the word for well, wéllwash, is not added. Cf. t'lkshgishla, ilksha. shilóá'tche, d. shishálóá'tcha (1) to help each other, to cooperate; tehimé- ish tula sh! come and do the thing with me! Mod. (2) to help in carrying, to carry together Der. liwa. Cf. shatuáva. shi'lo shila, d. shishálshila to resound like thunder; said of the earth, 158; 48. shi'nu hú'tchá na, d. shishámhú'tchana to curse each other, to call each other opprobrious epithets. Cf. lú'sha, nú'teka. shi'na, sh'na, d. shé'sha to cohabit. Cf. kte'shána, shishma. shi'nákta, d. shishmákta, v. intr., to touch, to be close to. shi'náktish, d. shishmáktish one who touches, one who is or lies close by; káptehtéam sh. fourth finger, q. v.; lit. "the one touching the smallest finger"; also name of two months. shi'namshta, d. shishnamshta to be afraid of, to be frightened, 96, 22.; shi'namshtanuuk for fear, 122, 10. Cf. sháamshimea, vú'sha. shi'nask'ya, d. shishanshi'sa to crowd in or into. shi'nu'yá, shi'mi, d. shishniyá to cohabit; partic. shi'mítko after cohabitation; said of a female, 186; 57. Der. shí'na. shi'nu'kla, d. shishnu'kla to cause to give away, to persuade to part with. Der. niukla.
shío, shiu', d. shíšho, shíshu to bet, to make a bet or bets; said, e. g., of gamblers. Cf. the refl. verb hésíkú. Mod. hésígum.

shíólzi, d. shíšólzi, Kl. for hushół:kí Mod., q. v.

shíp, pl. tíumi sh., sheep, domestic sheep; shípam leledshi lamb, lambkin; shípam watchágá shepherd's dog; shípam níl wool. From the English. Cf. künshkótkish, kó-il, níl, wiesh.

shípakánka, d. shíshpakánka to go around stinking, to stink around, with obj. case, 186; 58. Der. piluí.

shípapelánkstànt, prep. and postp., among each other, against each other, 61, 17. Der. pipélángsta, under pipélántana.

shípatzáka, d. shíshpatzága (1) to use as a shield or means of covering; e. g., by raising the foot to shield oneself; (2) to cover or eclipse each other; shípatzákanuk they were continually eclipsing each other. 105, 2.

shípatčh, d. shíshapatčh fit, appropriate, convenient; sh nínuktua shute-ótkish fit for every use, appropriate to any purpose; at sh. pála-ash the bread is now done (or: fit to eat).

shípítzà, shípítka, d. shíshpítza, v. intr., to separate, part from each other by going in different directions. 31, 14.: to separate; said, e. g., of husband and wife, 77, 4. Cf. shégpatzá.

shípjkìsh, d. shíshápjìsh, shíshápkìsh beads in a ring inserted in the nose-septum: nose-ring. Cf. shepukága.

shípnù, d. shíshápnù (1) to be blown up, to be full of air, wind. (2) to be haughty, swaggering, bragging. Der. pùiwa. Cf. shaliká-a, shápkua.

shípnùsh, d. shíshápnùsh bladder blown up, wind-bag. Der. pùiwa.

shíptcházaltko, d. shísháptchézálktko related to each other as brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law. Only relatives of the same sex call each other by this term. Der. ptchikap.

shíshatzà, 23, 6.: d. of sháktka, q. v.

shíshna, d. shíshinna, v. intr., to enter the flesh or skin; as splinters, thorns, filaments of plants. Cf. ktcéina, shína.

shíshnìsh, pl. tíumi sh., fornicator. Der. shína. Cf. ktái shíshnìsh.

shíshókìsh, d. shíshshókìsh (1) fighter, bruiser, bully. (2) warrior. (3) enemy, foe, hostile warrior. Der. shínga. Cf. sheshal6ì shìshókìsh.

shíshúka, sissóka; d. of shínga, q. v.
shišúkash, sissoksh, d. shishúkash (1) roar, scuffle, fist or club fight, affray, disturbance. (2) battle, battling, skirmish; shishúkashmi at the time of the battles (of the Modoc war), 58, 19. Der. shinga.

shitash, d. shishitash elitoris. Der. shina.

shitaiika, d. shishitàiika to cry with joy, to give a shout, to shout from exultation; said, e.g., of children who see their parents coming.

shitila, d. shishilitla to carry beneath the clothing, in the dress, 66, 12.

shitko, sitko, unel. shitk, sitk, (d. shishítka), adj. alike to, similar to, resembling; comparable to: used of resemblances perceived by the senses of hearing, seeing, tasting etc., but also of resemblances of an abstract and moral nature, and appended to other words, mostly in an enclitic form: wákash shitk máshétk tasting like pond-fly seed, 116, 6., cf. 147, 3, 118, 7, 149, 12; wák shitko seemingly war, 192; 2.: huńk shitko hak exactly alike; Afshish shitk šiis looking like Afshish, 100, 10.; yuyálks shitko sorrows, wretched, 17, 21.; cf. yuáiksish and 64, 11. Sh. is not inflected and governs either the obj. or the poss. case; ktímsëp (for ktامíapkash) shitk like one sleeping, 113, 17.; Bóshtinam sh. in American style, 87, 3.; pgištäm shitko nálam like our mother, 119, 14. Contr. from shí-ito, partic. of shí-ila: lit. "agreeing with". Cf. šila, máklaks shitko, -pteši (in ptehünk).

shitelka, d. shishítelka to fly away, to fly up, 101, 7. Der. ídsha

shitelkta, d. shishítelkta to be angry, to be incensed at; to become irritated, to war wrath, 192; 3.: sh. nú hun hishnákšash I am angry at this man. Cf. shawiga, shératga.

shitelktuna, d. shishítelktuna to become angry, to get into a rage, 58, 15.

shitelktnish, d. shishítelktnish quarreler; termagant, habitual quarreler; personal enmy, 64, 9.

shitelšhuí, d. shishítelšhuí to more towards; said of objects resting on the ground; shitelšhuí kálati he moved (them) towards the bucket, 113, 4. Cf. tehluğa, tehluğa.

shitelzepeši, š主流kapeši to fly back, to fly home, 101, 8. Der. shitela, -tka, -peli

shitelkatchlótkish, d. shishítelkatchlótkish fine-toothed comb. Cf. tehluğa, tehluğa.

shitela, shidlsha, d. shishítela (1) to unite, associate, to club together.
(2) to help each other; to help somebody; to stand together, form alliance: E-nukshikni Módokishásh shidsha the Modocs were assisted by the Lake people, 54, 11. Der. tehlla. Cf. shawalina.

shíotchíla, d. shishatchkíla to associate, to become friends, to form friendship; to keep up friendly relations with, 35, 1.

shíotchlíp, poss. shíotchlan, d. shishatchlip (1) companion, conrade, fellow-warrior; Mod. forshawalinásh Kl. (2) guest, friend, ally, 34, 12. (3) neighbor; k’-u shíotchlan gu’shú the boys of my neighbor. Der. shíotchla.

shíotchlotza, d. shishatchlotza to spread out, lay out equally on both sides; said, e. g., of laying down flat an opened book: (nép) lu’páit shíotchlotza (she lays a hand) on each eye and draws them apart, 91, 6. Cf. shíotchlotza, tehélítka.

shíotchpaléash, d. shishatchpaléash tattoo-marks, tattooing.

shíotchpalna, shítpolua, d. shishatchpalna to tattoo. The coloring substance used in tattooing is pulverized coal (lgúm).

shíugá, shíuka, d. shishúka, sissóka (1) to fight, quarrel, to come to blows; to scuffle, to fight with fists or clubs; chiefly used in the d form, with reciprocal signification: síssok hu’k wewéash quaint their boys quarreled among themselves, 107, 13.; síssuk hu’sak on account of their continued quarrels, 77, 3. Cf. 55, 4, 59, 6–16, 78, 4, 11. (2) sh., usually sissóka, to battle; to fight in battle or war, 43, 19. Cf. shishkish. (3) to kill, slay, put to death, to butcher; to assassinate, murder. Refers to the killing of one or of many objects collectively or by one stroke by one subject: shíugukug su’nk for the purpose of killing him, 113, 15.; shíukupkú'a nái’s intending to kill (all of) us, 192; 3.; suavésh kínkam súksh the woman killed by the wizard, 69, 2.; shíukkála to come to an end with killer, 55, 7.; wúshmúsh shíukílan after butchering the ox, 15, 15. Cf. 13, 6, 30, 18, 43, 15, 21, 62, 4, 64, 5–14, 65, 9–15, 19, 111, 17, 123, 7, 128, 4, 6, 133, 9. In 110, 14. it refers to shooting with fatal result. The killing of more than one object, and the slaying of one or many objects by many subjects are expressed by húla, shmúka, q. v. Cf. heshzáki, hushtchóka, shlún, téwi.

shíúkála, d. shishúkála to kill, slay, murder; said of persons in reference to their relatives, or of animals to their owners, 153, 10. Cf. shíuga (Gh
shiukia, d. shiushukia to kill, butcher for or in the interest of somebody; máklakshash wúshmiish shiukı́shkta that he proposed to butcher an ox for the benefit of the Indians, 13, 13.

shikiga, d. shishukiga to kill, to slay, p'aiawash sh. to kill a golden eagle.

shikúya, d. sisukúya to fight, scuffle; to have a bout, row of slight consequence, 61, 18. Occurs chiefly in the d. form. Der. shíngga.

shíulagia, (u long) Mod. shíulagiank, shíulagien. d. shíulagia, Mod. shíulagien: to gather, collect for oneself; to gather, to bring together; shíulakiank kúl they are in the habit of collecting stones, 82, 6; shíulakiank kól they bring the kól-roots to one spot, 117, 11; anko tún shíulagian it collected a quantity of fire-wood, 127, 6; nánuk shíulagien i-nyiak to gather the crop into the barn; lit. “to gather the whole inside”, Mod.: cf. iwíga. Sh. can be separated into its components: nútak shíulagian, or shíulka nútak giánkun I gather for myself. From shíula (in shíulka), -gianggin.


shíulatéhka, d. shíulatéhka to shake off from oneself; híshmaksh a shíulatéhkamka giápo killikshat the man shakes the dust from his root.

shíulina, d. shíulilina (1) to fim (2) to winnow; to clean by winnowing, 74, 9. Cf. yíulina, shíulopkóktish, wíntka.

shíulika, d. shíulíka to collect, unite, gather, assemble, 28, 13. Cf. híshuílza.

shíuílki, d. shíuílki to gather, collect to a certain spot; nánuk sh. íwíka to gather the crop into the barn; lit. “to collect the whole inside.” Cf. shíulagia, shíuílka.

shíuílpípi, d. shíuílpípi to gather again; to gather, collect, bring together; shíuílpípí sá tuóapksí they brought the fallen to one spot, 89, 1.

shíuílkish, d. shíuílkish (1) gathering-place, place of accumulation. (2) sh. or máklaksam sh. Indian reservation; tract of land reserved by the Federal Government for the residence and exclusive use of one or several Indian tribes, 58, 9: shíuílkish káíla, same meaning, 34, 17; shíuílkishzéni-káíla, 34, 17. and shíuílkishzéni at or into the Indian reservation, 34, 2, 18, 55, 10. Der. shíuílki.

shíulokslótkish, d. shíulokslótkish fan. Mod. Cf shíulatéhka.

shíunnóta, d. shíununóta to start a chorus-song; said, e. g., of the conjurer starting a remedial song over a patient and advising those present, who
are mostly women, to join him: húk kaltchitáhks shiunót a he starts the spider-incantation for the choristers, 73, 3.: said of a duck, 177; 29. Met. for shiunót a, of which sh. is a vulgar form. Der. shiunót a. Cf. winót a.

shiunótish, d. shishunótish (1) song of choristers (2) chorus song of women, started by the Indian kiiks or sorcerer when treating a patient: shláp popka shiunótish he hears in his dreams the chorus-songs of the women, 83, 4. Met. for shiunótish.

shiunútna, d. shishunútna to sing magic or dream chorus-songs uninterruptedly, 65, 16. Vulgarism for shiunútna. Der. shiunót a.

shiúwa a, swák, d. shishúwa a (1) girl, unmarried female, young woman, whether adult or not, 23, 10.: swák (obj.) atísh lík gitk girl wearing the hair long, 23, 8.; nágsh shiwáksh the girl absent from her home, 130, 9. and Note: shiwákhash (obj.) for shiwáksh, 185; 40, and Note to 184; 37.: shiwákuash to the girls, 80, 11. and Note. (2) virgin; nú sh. shéwa I hold (you) to be a virgin, 184; 37. Cf. hishtánta, níshaga, péwa.

shiwuamtch, d. shishwuamtech (1) old maid: shiwuamtech waíwash gan- dila waíwash-geese secretly observed an old maid, 185; 40. Ironically applied to lazy girls and to hermaphrodites. (2) virago. Der. shiwága, ánmtch.

shiwiži, d. shishwiži to increase, to become stronger; said of winds, tempests etc. Cf. shiwína, ská (3).

shiwiña, d. shishwiña to move or stir about, to be active; ká-í sh. húk he feels sick, is unable to move about. Cf. shiktka.

ská, shká, d. skáská, shkáská (1) v. impers., to be cold, chilly, frosty weather: ská a ká it is very cold; it is quite chilly; pédshit a s, népka it is cold weather to-day. (2) adv., with chill, coldly: mú ská túntá sláwi it blows very cold at that time, 31, 2.: pédshit s, gi it is cold to-day. (3) v. impers., to be strong, powerful; said of winds, storms etc. (4) adv., strongly, hard, with might; said of the blowing of the wind, and associated with the idea of cold or chill: ská shláwi it is blowing hard. Kl. for tehgá Mod. Der. ká-a, ská, sza, d. skáská, sza-szga wooden or stone pestle, used for pounding seeds, dried fruits or grain in a mortar, 147, 16.: sátká ndshápká to pound with a pestle. Cf. gámkish, kéwa, ndukish.
shkaini, d. shkashkaini (1) strong, powerful, undaunted. (2) irrepressible, of unearthly power, strong as a demon: gá tuáta sh, gátpa how unapproachable sorcer that man is who has arrived, 112, 2.; skáyent (for shkaini at) gántak though he is quite strong, 112, 3.; shkainiak stronger, more powerful, 112, 2. 5. S. 13. and Note. Der. ská.

skáya, ská, d. shkáshkia, skáski to give in a basket: ani k tehákela u's skái tak I send a willow basket, so that they may give me (berries) in, 75, 9.

skáyanuma, d. skáshkianuma (1) to carry on one's back. (2) to hold or carry in a large basket or seed-basket, these baskets being always worn on the back by females: ná-iti s. to carry in a wi'-basket, 95, 15, and Note.

skaka'wásh, nom. pr. Mod. of Frank Riddle: interpreted by "clean, raw-boned." Cf. papatkiwátko, tehúntch.

shkálkela, d. shkashkálkela, v. trans., to hurt, injure, 97, 2. Der. kálkela.

shkanąga, shkanaka, d. shkashkanąga (1) to assault, attack; vátsag shkáнакapka (nish) a dog attacks (me), 184; 30. (2) to scold, blame, reprimand.

skánsana, skáinshma, shkónshma. d. skashkánshma, skoskánshma to walk: with the head bent forward and sticking out; to go head forward or downward, to walk pole-necked, as horses. Cf. Skóntchish.

shkapshtchálá to roll up, coil up; shkapshtchálá to unravel, uncoil.

shkapshtchilálíks, shkapshtchilálíks, eyelid. Der. shkapshtchálá. See szémintch.

skápu ka, skábbugak man just married and not father yet. Dim. skápuks, skápuks or skápuks, skápuks man or woman who has no children. Also expressed by s. kádiak wewéash. Cf. zgú'tch, skúkshap.

skátish, d. skashkátish, Mod. for skátishish Kl., q. v.

skátkała, shkátkela, Mod. skátkela, d. shkashkátkela, skáshkatgala to carry on back: yáki shkáshkatkaltk each carrying on back a basket, 109, 1. and Note; shkashkátkaltk kái'sh carrying ipa-roots in their seed-baskets on the back, 109, 8. Der. ská- in skáya, skáyanuma, q. v. Cf. mét'kla.

skátkanka, d. shkashkátkanka to leap repeatedly; to skip habitually, as frogs, toads, 115, 12.

skátkélan, d. skaskátkélan, Mod. for skátkala Kl.

skátz, d. skashkátz to carry about in a basket. Cf. skáya, skátkala.

skátzidsha, d. skashkátzidsha to take back, to bring back or home on one's back, or in a seed-basket carried on the back, 101, 20.
ská tázipélí. d. skaska'tzipélí to carry back or home on one's back, or in a basket. 95, 19.; ská'tzipélí-nápükuk ká'HLant for taking down to the ground again. 95, 22. Der. skátza, lí'-pélí. Cf. ská'tzidalhá.

ská'tchampléle. d. skaskáchampélle to pay a visit to the old home as a ská'tish or ská'telish. q. v.

ská'tčish. d. skaskáchishí (1) woman married to an Indian of an alien tribe visiting her old home and offering cloth, clothing or beads, blankets etc. as presents to her relatives. (2) her welcoming by the relatives. Kl. for ská'tish Mod. Der. ská'yá.

Ska'tčhpa líc'kii, pl. tūnī S. (1) inhabitant of Scott's Valley in Northern California, which is drained by Scott's River, a southern affluent of the Klamath River; Slašti Indian inhabiting Scott's Valley. (2) inhabitant of Klamath River Valley below Scott's River Junction; Ark or Karok Indian; Hápa Indian; Alikwa or Yurok Indian; white settler inhabiting these tracts of land. From the English "Scott's Valley".

ská'ńk'sh, skékás, šü'kas, ská-škáškosh, large black species of wood-pecker; probably Hylolemus pilatus. 180: 6. Cf. ka-ukáwa.

ská'wán k'sh'ám, abbr. skáwanks, d. sząsz-šáunkshám, a weed popularly called wild parsnip, growing in wet ground, poisonous to cattle; described 150, 1. 2.; s. Spañish virus wild parsnip. Probably a species of Sminthorhiza ská'ž'i'ká, sž'é'zi, d. skasásh'ka, szesže'zi to walk backward like a crab. Probably identical with skéka (2), q. v. Cf. Kúyam Ská'ík'k'h.

ská'ž'k'sh, szé'ks, d. skáksh'k'sk̲a'git of a crab; crab's trail.

Ská'ít'ít'k'o. Ská'ít'ít'ko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. "Left-Handed"; see shkétít'ko. ská'yád'sh'ma to yarn. Cf. skéka (2).

shké, shké', shg̲i't', a species of gray hawk, size of the tsí-kun-hawk, thick and fat; skélam kish wing-feather of the shké-hawk. Incantations. 167: 36. 177: 21-23. The female of the shké is called spí'm. Cf. ská'íka, skélyá

ské'á. skék'á, d. skéksh'ká to buy, purchase; tontish ish shké'ántak! you have rope for me! Mod.: ska'wél'sh'sh's, they purchased a wife. 90, 19.

skék'shátko, d. skeskékshátkok gray, gray-colored; s. kta'í, s. watéh a gray slave, a gray horse. Cf. kiilapít'kii, páptii kli, spíngato.

skék'a, skék'á, szj'ká, d. skéksh'ká (for shké-shk'ká) v. med. to pierce, transfix by shooting or stabbing, 138, 1. and Note. 12; to part, to divide.
apart, especially applied to the parting of the legs: skékank tgelza, skékank tkóika to stand with the legs apart. Cf. hushpú'tza, páitchka. (3) to be weak physically. Cf. skék-ika, téga, tkéka.
skek'shla, d. skeshkíshla; same as skákšíshla, q. v.
shek'tele'ia to sit astraddle, to sit with legs apart: skéktele'iank hu-sho'd'shna to ride astraddle. Der. skéka (2), etké'ì. Cf. nataltélshma.
skél, skél, skéll, sjil (1) archaic term for the marten; called so from his variable, often smoky color; cf. Skélamteh. The Indians allege that "the marten had this name before man was created." (2) Skél, Skél, nom. pr., shorter form of Skélamteh, q. v. (3) otter-skin strap; rope twisted from otter skins, usually not over three feet long: skin strap twisted into the braids of men and made from the skin of any furred quadruped: sjil tehnyesh tie or diadem encircling the head and made of an otter-skin strap; sjil aí nú mâluash the otter skin is my curing bed, 168; 40.; sjil kallish otter-skin belt. (4) conjurer's long otter-tail ornament hanging over his chest or back, embellished with beads, shells etc. Cf. 167; 30. (Note). Der. skélza (2). Cf. pë'p.
shkalag a, Škalag, Szélag, nom. pr. of Skélag, one of the two watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail on the Williamson River, 66, 5-8. 140, 2, 6, etc.: Shkélaksh ní'la aided by Skélag, 66, 5
skél'keta, d. skesalkka, v. intr., to become sooty; to be sooty. Cf. skélza.
skélza, skél'za, skálka, (1) to construct a fire-place in the free air, generally for the purpose of baking camass. (2) to become black or dusky-colored from smoke or other agencies; said of the fur of wild quadrupeds.
Skéli an s Kun, or S. máklaks, nom. pr.; inhabitant of a locality on Lost River, Lake County, near Henry's store.
skélia, d. skeshkália to hem by sewing, to hem.
skélia sh, d. skeshkáliaishe hem-seam.
ské'ntsha — skéntechná

ské'ntsha, Mod. skéntelma, d. skeshkánsha to sew, to stitch.

ské'ntshútútkish, ské'ntshútótksh, d. skeshkanshútútkish, “what is used for sewing;” (1) thread, cord: ské'ntshútútksh mbú-itčh psúkakto twisted sinew-thread. (2) sewing-machine.

skéntana, d. skeshkántana (1) to sew up into, to inclose by sewing, Sá, 3. (2) to paste over, to cover tightly.

ské'ntélish, d. skeskántélish seam, stitching. Der. ské'ntsha.

ské'š, ská'š, d. szé'šzsh; same as skés, q. v.

ské'ntélksh brush-call around camp-fire. Der. skéntëliša.

ské'ntelé'zá, d. skeshkantélksh, skeshkantélksh to secure fire against the wind by putting brush-wood around. Der. skélzha. Cf. heshkantélki mísh.

ské'ntyta, d. skeshkúta; see skítta.

ské'ntish, shkintish, d. skeshkú'ťish debt; money owed; kitékálí mísh tála skintishtat! pay me the money you owe me! Der. skíntata.

shkía, d. shkishkia to furť, fízte. Der. kíú. Cf. skés, shkíwa.

skilhi, d. skiskálhi to crátvt into a hole, to creep underground; said of snakes, lizards etc. Kl. Der. kíllá. Cf. guhil.

skilúlzótékish, abbr. skílúlzótélish apparátus, instrument for measuring: s. állku measurring-stick; yard-stick. Der. kal- in kálkál. Cf. shkúlzélzá.


Skínni, or S. máglaks, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe said to inhabit a country above the Dalles (Ampé'nu, q. v.) of Columbia River.

skínshgákunish, d. skiskanshgákunish snake skin after being shed. Kl. Der. skéntelma. Cf. ndshe'dshá (3).

shkinshña, d. skishkánsha; same as skintelma, q. v.

skínteh, Kl.; same as kíns, q. v.

skíntélishgákunish, d. skiskantélishgákunish, Mod. for the syncopated skínshgákunish Kl., q. v.

skíntélishgázága, d. skishkantélishgázága to shéd the skin; said of amphibious animals, as snakes etc. 103, 9. Der. skéntelma.

skíntelma, szintelma, shkinshña, d. skiskántelma, szisżintelma to crawl, creep; said of reptiles, eels etc.: skíntélan káwiag I the lillé ccl am crawling, 177; 30. Kl. for szúdshá Mod. Der. kíntelma.
skin'ushka, d. skin'ushkanushka to creep away from; kōsham w'uk *skin'ushtushka kā ilant the roots of the pine creep along the ground.
ski'sh, skii'sh, ski'sh, kā'sh, d. skii'lish, s'ki'ash, kā'kash (1) jur. s'ki'sh, breaking wind: ma'awa ski's to break wind, 134, 7. pūnam skii'sh *cascarium*; a substance hung up in the Indian lodges to counteract offensive smells; see under pūnam. (2) dūnq, movements of men and animals, especially quadrupeds: shki'sh pila kū'iti'itu! a very opprobrious epithet. Der. skii'ka.
ski'shkan'ka, d. skin'ushkan'shkan'ka to creep, crawl repeatedly or habitually; as snakes, 145. 15. Cf. kā'lusha (3), skin'utna.
ski'ish, a small insect with wings, living in the ground; rendered by "fly-bug", 103, 6. 13, 104, 1. Cf. s'ččii'sha. Mod. for skin'utna.

kitsh'hula, s'ččii'shla, d. skin'ushkash'ula, s'ččii'shla (1) v. intrans. to become awake, to wake up from slumber, 113, 18, 114, 1. mū a s I am awake; skin'ū'shi! wake up! 121. 23: s'ččii'shla wake up. 122, 14. 131, 11. (2) v. trans., to awake somebody, 121, 22.

sh'ki'teh'hi'wa, d. skin'ushketchh'hi'wa to wink, nictate with one or both eyes. Cf. knudshik'ka, nadshī'gakto.

sh'ki'teh'neshtk'nu', or S. maklakx, nom. pr. of a tribe of Indians said to be living near Portland, in Northwestern Oregon. Not yet identified with any of the present tribes. For the suffix -tni cf. lōkuashkt'nu.

sh'ki'ni'ū'teh, d. skin'ushkini'ūtche tack, tick. Der. kiyī'gat'kis, kū'taka.

sh'ki'un'lak'sh, d. sh'gi'ushguk'akash money owed, debt, indebtedness: skinut'łak'shtat shewāmî! pay what you owe! kō'-idshli hū kā'-i kikadshāklish skinut'lak'shtat wicked is he who does not pay his debts, Mod. Der. shkii'ul'ka.

sh'ki'ūl'ka, d. sh'gi'ushgul'za to be in debt, to owe. Der. skē'a. Cf. skin'utta, s'ččii'shul'uta, sh'gi'ushgul'za (1) to owe, to be indebted; tāla s. to be in debt, to owe money. (2) to buy on credit, to run up a bill. Der. skē'a. Cf. skē-ū'tish, shkii'ul'ka

sh'ki'wa, d. sh'ki'ushku'a to spawn. Der. kūn.

ski'wō'tk'ish sling, as an implement for throwing; term more frequent than shnūtoya'ka-ōt'kis.

sklū'teh'kant'cha (1) go, move, travel about with a light or spark of fire.
(2) to paddle; about with a (pitch-wood) light on the canoe when fishing after dark. Cf. kğna, klúdshon, klutsoóksha, shł'utchon. skó! d. skú’skú! “come up!” particle used as exclamation, and referring to one's own forgetfulness or lack of memory, e. g., when a name or fact cannot be remembered.

skó, skó’sh, skó’shs, d. skó’skú, skó’skú’sh spring of the year, spring season. 135, 4.: på’dshit skó’ when it was spring. 54, 2.: shkó-re’ëni and skoshë mi in spring-time; nánuk skó’ëhs every year in the spring-season, 19, 2. and Note.: mà-ëntka skó’shtka next spring or in the spring of next year. 21, 1. skó’a, skówa, d. skóshkuna, v. imperas., to be spring-time; to be in the spring-season: skowâpka spring comes on; winter is soon over.

Skóhuashki, other form of the loc. name Kohâshi, q. v.: “Canoe-Starting-Place”. Der. skowâshka.

skó-’ilza, d. shkoski’Ilza to pile upon each other, 82, 7.: ktákiag shko- shki’Ilz to erect cairns, 82, 12.

skóka’uka, d. skushkóka’uka to be in the act of cohabitation.

shkó’ks, shuk’ks, d. shkúshkoks (1) spirit of deceased person. When seen in dreams they are of funest influence and objects of the most intense dread; after leaving the body of the deceased they are supposed to travel through the air on sticks and to rattle their dry bones against each other: wengákpm (or wengâpkash) shko’kshash (obj.) the spirits of the deceased, 134, 20.: shkúksam hâkskish walking-stick, staff, cane supposed to be used by spirits, 168; 38, 181; 4. Cf. 129, 1–8, 130, 1–4, čëni, shko’kski’äm. (2) demon, ghost, spirit, of beneficial or pernicious influence on mankind: lóla kó’idsha shkúshkâsht wâshtat wënkogsht they believe that a wicked spirit resides in the prairie-wolf, 127, 13., cf. 128, 2, 4., and gâtkta: shko’ksam ste’nash the spirit’s heart, supposed to have brought on disease, 174; 11.: skóksam kíila gén! go to hell!

shko’ks ki’äm “spirit-fish”; fish whose body is supposed to contain the soul or spirit of a deceased Indian, 129, 1. (title), 4.

skólăi, d. shkóshkâ; see shkûle.

skólos, skú’ushk turkey-buzzard; a black vulture, with long bill, red neck, carrion-eating; Cathartes aura, 180; 3.

skón’sh'na, d. skoshkánshua; same as skánshua, q. v.
Sköntchish, nom. pr. masc. Mod.: "Stick-out Head". (1) name of John Sköntchish, signer of the treaty (in which he is mentioned as "Schonchim"), a Modoc headman, conjurer, and leader, hanged for having participated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners during the Modoc war of 1873: 34, 5, 12, 12, 13, 44, 6; mentioned as kinks, 34, 8, and Note. During the progress of the war he showed himself more fanatical and averse to any compromise with the Americans than Kintpuash or any other of the leaders. (2) name of the brother of John Sköntchish, who is a subchief of the Modocs settled at Yanecks, and quite different from his brother in character and disposition: Sköntchish lakí Sköntchish is subchief, 58, 5. Cf. Note to 34, 18. Der. skánshe. skótka, szútka, skú'tza, d. skoshkótka, szușátká, v. trans., "to make pass." (1) to swallow, to gulp down, 68, 7. (2) to convey over the water, to set over a river, lake etc., 122, 7, 8, 123, :, killank iš szú'tki! set me over in a hurry! 122, 21, 22. Cf. szútechush. skótigsh, skú'tg, s. szoshjátígh, a species of lizard about one foot in length, 180; 17.: s. shúm hare-lip person. Ska' Stíl, nom. pr. masc.; Skuá' is the Modoc pronunciation of squire, 38, 13. Cf. 38, 22. 55, 1, and Notes. skú'ya, d. skú'shkaia, shkushkía (1) v. trans., to crush, mash, Bray. 74, 14. Cf. ndshápka, ská'. (2) v. intr., to be crooked, to be a humpback; lit. "to be crushed down". Cf. kilka. skuyok'ía, d. skushkiiuk'ía to send or dispatch into the woods, recesses or hiding-places. Der. skuyuní. Cf. gakáya. skuyok'ía, d. skushkínk'ía to send out of the woods, timber or cliffs: s. wewánishash they send the females out of the bush, 23, 5. skuyunash, d. skú'skíwash spy, scout, war-cont. Der. skuyuni. skuyúnépéli, d. skúshiynúpé. to send off again, to remove away from: shúkshkkiá sh. to dismiss the troops, 42, 4. From skú'yi, -pé. skúyú'í, shgúyue, Mod. skuyuí, shgúyuní, d. skuskiwi, shgúshgiyúne to send, to send away, to dispatch, 29, 11, 68, 2, 101, 11, 107, 3; qé't míhúnkesh Yá-aga shguyuyúla I dispatched him to the Williamson River bridge; nál shgúyuní nál shútánkgtgi he sent us to make peace with ye, 40, 15. Der. kúí. Cf. gayúe, uláye.
skútk'a, szókt'a, d. skoskáka (1) to pay in money or in goods, to pay cash, to make a transfer to effect a purchase: hátis i skúktish háménink and if you want to pay the marriage fee to the parents, 60, 11.; wáts skókta be transferred horses, 78, 11. Cf. Note to 35, 19. (2) to pay a fine, to be fined: wácht skókta to be fined in horses, 62, 5. 78, 16. 90, 8. Cf. kátehka skúk'tna, szókt'a, d. skushkát'ma to go and pay in money or in articles; to come and pay: tú'nep i n's tála skúkt'annaapk you shall pay me five dollars as a fee, 60, 8., cf. 9. 10.; tú'nep (wácht) i skúkt'annaapk snawit'dhash you may transfer five horses for the wife, 60, 11.

skúkum-house jail, guard-house, prison, 66, 4.; lit. "strong-house": Chin. J. for ilíghís, kífítíkó látehash KI. The Chin. J. term skúkum strong occurs in the Chin. J. phrases: s. tehúk rapid stream, s. téyí head-chief, s. doctor stout doctor etc.

skúł'e, skúle, skóli, d. skúsh'k'é, skúsh'kél'i lark, skylark, a small gray, yellow-bellied bird: Eremophila cornuta, 183; 25.: shnu'hashat skúł'kél'am in the nest of the lark, 95, 5.; skúł'kél'am (or skúł'kél'am) weweka the young of a lark, 94, 9. People who pick up larks are believed to become indolent and lazy: a Modoc superstition. Incantation, 168; 43.

skúł'h'a, d. skushkál'a, v. intr. to lie upon, to rest on: szól'hok for the purpose of lying on, 144, 1.; szól'hank when resting upon them, 144, 2.

skúł'h'ash pet, d. skúlh'sh'pépat ambulance-bed: má-i s. ambulance made of tule-reeds, bulrushes, 24, 5. Cf. shá-ish.

skúł'ž'a, d. skuskál'za, shuskshkál'ka to lie down, to go to sleep, to go to bed: ši'neg shkúl'ž'a he lay down near his home, 131, 6.; númi shgyél'etonk as soon as she had lain down, 113, 12.; szól'okok to induce sleep, 144, 8.; pakúl'gank szól'kakuapka (nú) after smoking my pipe I will go to rest, 137, 4.
The original form of s. is skúlpka. sáppaš at támúga, skúlpknapk pátkahuapk the sun has set; it will rest and rise again.

Speaking of more than one subject, lúhala, d. or lúla, q. v. Cf. dátsha, mákleška, skúhlka, spúka.

skúlpka, dzolapa, d. skuskálpka to lie extended, as one who is asleep; to lie, to be lying, to lie in bed: shkolpkaškí kína he lay on his couch and slept, 110.

Speaking of more than one subject, kílumi. Cf. skúška.

skúpalsh, skúmlash: see skúpalsh, sgúmplash.

skúmpsh to conquer, vanquish, outdo. Cf. vutóla.

lúkúšški, d. shkushkásiki white-headed eagle: other name for yaúkal.

skúta, d. skúshkta to put around oneself, to wrap oneself in: káliio skútšan, Mod., wrapping himself in his mantle, 126, i.: partic. skútšaško (a) dressed in a skúššlak or robe, skin-robe, blanket, mantle, 125, 2, 199; 6. and Note; skútshash skútšäpkasha, obj., wrapped in a garment or robe, 126, 12. Cf. kilwash, teč-ush. (b) clad, dressed in, surrounded by, wrapped in: lúhala skútšaski, wrapped in a garment, 185; 17. (c) Skútšaško, nom. pr. masc. and fem., "Dressed in a blanket". Der. gúta. Cf. sgúta.

skútash, skútashed, d. skúshkštash (1) sleeveless garment, cloak to wrap the whole person in; blanket, mantle of native or American manufacture, 79, 1.: tanned backskin robe, skin-robe, skin-blanket: shléa (for shléaham, shléam) s. wild-cat or lynx-skin mantle, not reaching down to the knee, now out of use; pikolsham s. mule-deer skin robe; lókam s. grizzly bear's tanned skin; mášhšísham s. white-tailed-deer robe; ngólam nil s. gray-rabbit-skin mantle; káliio s. rabbit-fur robe, 125, 3, 5, 126, 11, 12. Cf. kúks. (2) enveloping organ: sučenteham s. Mod., vomit. (3) cover, covering substance: kúyam s. rock-moss, Mod. Cf. szútasha, wúshash.

skútawašía to tie together, to bind or fasten together, 82, 11. Der. szúta

skútía, shkutia, d. skúntišya to dress oneself or to be dressed in a robe, mantle, blanket, cloak, 154, 8.

shkúntehaléa, skúnteha, d. skuskátehla, v. trans. (1) to dress in a long dress, cloak or blanket, skútash. (2) to clad, clothe, wrap in, surround, lúhalks skúntehaltko dressed in a fire-blanket, wrapped in fur; forms the subject of a funeral incantation, 166, 26. (3) to manufacture a blanket from small patches or pieces of cloth. Der. skútash. Cf. tešhashkašá.
sk'úpka — skú'shash.

skú'wash, skú'-wash rock projecting above water or above the level of the prairie; Skú'washkshí, nom. pr. of a locality near Yáneks. Cf. sanwáush, skálaps, szálaph, d. szashzálaps, a peculiar kind of head-cover, 127, 1–5. Its round or rounded shape is indicated by the verb hít'za, 127, 5.

skúp'ks, szábuk-sh; see skúp'ks.

Skátiágítko "Left-Handed", nom. pr. of two signers of the treaty of 1864, one a Klamath Lake and the other a Snake headman. The first is mentioned there as Skatic, the latter as Sky-te-ork-et. Cf. shkétítko.

skáki'shla, d. skáshi'kí'shla to inherit. Der. skékish (1)

ské'ka, szá'ka, d. shké'sha; same as shké'ka, q. v.

ské'ki'sh, székish, ská'kish, d. szészékish (1) heirloom, inheritance: ské'ki'sh p't's hásham mìna pái'twash húlsh the hunting-place of golden eagles, inherited from his deceased father, 100, 2. (2) ní'm: lit "left over": s. nák nine turtles: te-unepanta s. pék-uli nineteen. Mod. for nászeks Kl.

skékish'tankni, d. szészékishtánkni nine times: s. té-unáp ninety. Mod. for nászekshtánkni Kl.

skékí'sh, szű'ísh, d. skéshké'ish, szészé'ish, adj., lét, left-sided, on left-hand side; s. néra, wék left hand, left arm; pê'teh skékí'sh taph'dshunísh (obj.) left hind-leg, 134, 14; skékí'sh húlp shîn he shot him in the left eye, 42, 8; ské'tí'shla vushó in the left breast, 42, 10. Cf. shké'ka (3).

shkétí'tiko, d. shkéshkétítikó (1) left-handed person. (2) Skátiágítko, Skátiático, nom. pr. of Dave Hill's father; cf. Introd. to the Texts, page 7.

(3) Shkétítiko, nom. pr. of Shacknasty Jim, the son of "Patch-Eye": a Modoc warrior who voted for the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, and was present at this sanguinary event. At the close of the Modoc war he assisted the troops in tracking up Kintpuash. Cf. Note to 42, 1, and Meacham, Winema, pp. 87–91. Cf. Skátiágítko.

shkékás, skú'kash; see ská'kush.

Skó'kàtiko, nom. pr. of a Modoc chief; called so, as reported, after his grandmother, who was in the habit of wearing something tight-fitting or choking around her neck.

shkékás, szhó'ks, d. szóshzóksh tick, sheep's tick.

skú'shà, d. skú'shásha to play the beaver's or woodchuck's tooth game, 80, 1. b.

skú'shash, szóshhash game of dropping beaver's or woodchuck's teeth, four in a set and provided with certain marks; played by women. Cf. 80, 1–5.
száye, shkáya, Mod. tehzáye, d. szaszáye, Mod. tehzátehzáye gill of fish and amphibians. Cf. mpáto.
sazaknegá, d. shashzaknegá to soil, besmear, render dirty. Der. kaknegá.
szapáta, d. szashzpáta, v. intr. to land, to disembark. Cf. kápáta.
szatkipéli to come back, to row, paddle back in a canoe, boat. Cf. széna.
szatztidsha, d. shashztidsha to come back in a dug-out canoe; to row one's canoe back, or home. Cf. széna.
szédsha, d. széshctsha to defecate. Cf. á-móla, mintelákta, shkish (2).
szézi, d. seszézi; same as skáta. q. v
széminteh, d. skeshkéminteh eye lash.
széna, skéna, d. szésha to paddle, to row; to go boating, 74, 14.: vínsh s.
to row away a canoe, 133, 9.: vírnatka skéna to row out in a canoe, 78, 8.:
tánk nú s. long time ago I was rowing a boat; tám i széshgísh zi! can you row? lit. “are you a rower?” tehánísh tak nú szésh gi I cannot row.
lit. “I am not a rower”, Mod. Der. géna.
széshigsh, the caterpillar of the húntish-butterfly and of the pulxuántch-chrysalis. It is roasted for food in the same manner as the chrysalis.
széctha, d. szeszáltcha to put out two fingers, the index- and middle-finger;
a manipulation resorted to in the sháshché-game; cf. 79, 1-6. and Notes.
szécthash, d. szészécthash the putting forward of the two fingers mentioned under széctha: szécthashtka sha shlín they indicate their guess by putting forward these two fingers, 79, 3, 5.
széb, széip, skip, a forest bird not specified: szépa nú shlínsh I, the szibbird, sing my own song, 168; 41. and Note. Cf. tsászísh.
szédsha to crawl, creep; said of snakes. Mod. for skintelma Kl
széntehna, d. sziszántehna; same as skintelma, q. v.
szinneta to ride on a swing
szinnuitóksh, abbr. szinnuitótech swing for children.
szítoksh, d. sziszátoksh wart.
szódshish, d. szúshtchish breast, chest of horses, mules, cattle, etc.;
the French “poitrail”.
szoikina, d. szúszikina to row, paddle to or along the shore. Cf. széna.
szolakgish coach, bed, as used by the natives. Der. skól.ga.
Szólí, or S. mákhiks, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe or band which, as
alleged, lived formerly around Oregon City, Northwestern Oregon.
szo'washta, skuwashta, d. sunsk'uwashka (1) to paddle, to sail off the shore. (2) to stay off from the shore: wálidshat s. to keep away from the cliffs, reefs, rocks or rocky shore. Cf. széna.
száyamnish, d. szushjiamnish rover, sailor; boatman; person handling canoes, oars, boats, shiks; used chiefly in the d. form. Cf. széna.
szúlkish, d. szushjó'lkish; Mod. for szélakish Kl., q. v.
szululálkish, d. szushyalálkish bedstead.
szúta, d. szú'sztáta (1) to tie together, tie up in a bunch or bundle; to wrap in: partic. szútátoko tied together, forming one bunch or bundle; ánu'nak szútátako bunch of short sticks; bundle of kindling-wood (2) to tie up provisions for a trip or journey. Same word as skúta, but differentiated from it in course of time in signification and pronunciation. Cf. wépla.
szútalz'a, d. szú'shtal'ka to run against a reef, to strike on a shoal.
szútash'a, skó'tash, d. szúshtash, szó'sztash (1) bunch; what is bundled, bound together, or tied around, wrapped in: ná'nash szó'sztash several bunches. (2) the two slender sticks of the four used in the spélshna-game: they are cylindric and wrapped over with narrow bucks skin straps, 79, 2. Same word as skúta; see remark under szúta.
szútka, d. szushztaka; same as skótka, q. v.
szútkanú'tkish, abbr. szótnó'kish, d. szusztkanú'tkish (1) esophagus, pharynx. (2) larynx, wind pipe; s. lakfsh Adam's apple: also, throat in general. Cf. skótka (1).
szú'tchugush, d. szusztchugush crossing piece, foot-log Der. skótka (2).
shlá-a, shláa, d. shlásha; see shléa.
shlá-imugsh'a, d. shláshlimuksh rattle of rattlesnake.
shlá-ish, shlaish, d. shláishish (1) mat; rush-mat; má'i-sh. mat made of tule or bulrush; coarse mat for covering lodges (2) bed of the natives: made of mats (3) bedcloth. Cf. líptak, shlanía, shlánka
shlayaks, shlá-i'aks, slá-iks, d. shláshiyaks (1) smoke; smoke of fire; K'umúkán'cham lít'oks shláyaksak the camp-fire of K'múkán'ch was nothing but smoke, 99, 4. (2) gunpowder: shláyaksam wáwákosh powór-horn; shláyaksam wetokótékish łód'-qonit, charge. Cf. shlákáya; lit “what is spread, suspended in the air”. Quot. under lókansha.
shláka, Mod. shléka, d. shléshka, Mod. shléshka (1) to observe, watch,
guard. (2) to keep guard over, to keep in order, to control: watch sh to guard the horses. 30. 1: kää-känam shlékis if no one I am observed, controlled, 192. 8. Der. shléa.

shlakaya, shlaggya, d. shlashkaya (1) v. intr. to hang down from, to be hanging. (2) v. trans., to hang up, suspend, as clothing on a hook or line.

Cf. aggya, kshaggaya, laggya.

shlabaka, d. shlashlaga, v. intr. to hang down. Cf. naiknakaksakh.

shlabakash, contr. shlakaksh, d. shlashlakash gullet of quadrupeds etc.

shlabata, d. shlashlata to saw with a small saw. Cf laketcha

shlabatotkis, d. shlashhatotkis (1) saw, hand-saw, small saw. (2) dagger, powder.

shlaykita, shlagyatako, nom. pr. of a Modoc man.

shlakotkis, shlakotkis, d. shlashlakotkis ar, hatchet; larger than the teketchikas. Incantation 178; 10. 11. Cf laketcha.

shlahakash, d. shlashlakash floor of room. Cf slahi-lish, shlania.

shlilopa to give for use, to surrender for some purpose; said of tissues, mats and similar objects: kala sh. tahnodsh máklaks they gave a large flat bucket to save the (dead) Indians in, 113, 1.

shlaniia, d. shlashlaniia (1) to feel offended by hearing a deceased relative’s, friend’s or other dead person’s name called or mentioned; to resent or punish it as an insult, 96, 3. (2) to look out, aggrieved, mournful; to act like a mourner or one bereaved, 152, c; shlaniap (for shlanii-nap) i nánuk! look ye all mournful and therefore stop singing! 90, 13, cf. 14. For external signs of mourning, cf. stiya. Der. lana (3).

shlania, shlaniya, d. shlashniiya to spread out for somebody, as carpets, mats, cloth, blankets, skins, 186; 55.

shlanuka, d. shlashlanka to spread out, as skins, blankets: slánkok shléa tehakelatat spreading a lynx-skin in the willow-basket, 104, 19. Cf shlania.

shlanikash, d. shlashlankash scaffold, scaffolding. Cf gelkaya.

shlanikosh, d. shlashlankosh (1) bridge. (2) Shlanikosh, or Tchúshmúni Shlankosh, nom. pr. of the Natural Bridge, a natural rock-arch on Lost River, Lake County, Oregon, 33, 3. and Note to 33, 2; it is overflowed by the waters of Lost River during many months of the year and hence its other name: Tilhánuko, q. v. (3) Shlankosh, nom. pr. of another natural bridge near Klamath Marsh. Der. shlánkua.
shlákaya — shlánuki.

Shlánkoshksúksi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River: lit. “where the old bridge was.”

Shlánkoshla, d. shlashlánkoshla to erect a bridge. Der. shlánkosh.

Shláunkua, d. shlashlánkua. v. trans., to spread out over the water, river.

Shlánzoksha lining, as of a hat. Cf. shlánka, shléilsh.

Shlánunala, d. shlashlánunala to roof over, to cover with a roof. Cf. shlánunia, shlánunash, contr. shlánunash, d. shlashlánunash roof.

Shlápa, d. shláshlpa (1) v. intr., to open out, display itself. (2) v. intr., to bloom, to blossom; to produce flowers: Káyu shlápátka in the budding stage, not yet expanded into a flower.


Shlápsh, d. shláshláps (1) flower: state of inflorescence; sh. pushpúšhi the flowers are of a dark color, 146, 2.; cf. 7, 12, 147, 20. (2) had: upper portion of plant or reed with the flowers on it, 147, 3. Der. shlápša.

Shlápshaltkó, d. shláshlápsáltkó flowerings, blossoming; having flowers, buds, blossoms, inflorescence; Skáwánks pushpúšhlsh sh. wild parsnip has dark-colored blossoms, 150, 1.; cf. 146, 14.

Shlápshta, d. shláshlápshta to close, clinch the hand. Der. shlápá.

Shlatámaka, d. shlashlátámpka to draw the bowstring for shooting; to draw the bow, 23, 17. Der. shlín, -támaka.

Shlátanýa, shlatalámia, d. shlashlatalámia to be on the point of shooting at, to make ready for shooting at, 163; 10. Der. shlín.

Shlátamantéli to give back, to return or bring back; said of garments, sheets etc. Der. átapa. Cf. hashlántemantéli.

Shlátchah-ísh, d. shlachách-ísh; see shlacháchítkish.

Shlácháchítkish, shlsatsyútksh, d. shlacháchítkish saw-will. Mod. for shláchách-ísh Kl.

Shlácháchíga, d. shlacháchíga to splash.

Shláchhka, d. shlacháchka to sift; same as shléchha, q. v.

Shlachhnótkish, contr. shléchhnótkish, d. shlachhknótkish sicer.

Shlachhualága, d. shlacháchualága to splash. Cf. shláchhíga.

Shlánuki, slaúki (1) to close with a cover or lid. (2) to close or shut an opening, as the door-flap of lodge, a door or gate; partic. slánkitko the door is closed. Mod. for ká-íshma Kl.
shlak'e:la, shlak'ele (1) to uncover. (2) to open a lodge-cover, door, door-flap, opening. Mod. for kaishūa.

shlak'ipēle, to shut or close the door or door-flap as an habitual act. Mod.: i sliikipēl! shut that door!

shlā-ika, d. shlāshk'ka to make or produce smoke; hūloks sh. the fire is smoking; hāgra shlā'k! (for h. shlā-ika!) let me fire off (my rifle)! 22, 19.

Cf hashlā-ika, shlāyaks.

shlā'k, 22, 19; see shlā-ika.

shlā'a, shlā-, shlā-k. d. shlē'sha, sklā'sha (1) to see, to behold, to look at, to perceive: tūmep sh. shlāa hāve saw five 'loupes', 125, 1; tsūi shlāa māklaks then he sees people, 83, 2; shlā'at, shlā'at can see, may behold, 129, 1. 2. 7. 130, 2; hā ni iink shlā'at if I should see, 129, 4; shlā-âk for seeing, on account of having seen, 129, 5. 130, 3; shlā-âikit (for shlā'-ok at) ni'd if we should see, 129, 6; shlā! pl. shlē-at! see this here! look here! künkak shlēshē! (Mod.) stop looking at these things! pushpūshuk (for pūshpush hū'k) shlē'sh this thing black to look at, 73, 6; tsūlāk's tik shlē'sh flesh-like to look at, appearing like flesh, 73, 7; Aishish-shitk shlā's so as to look like Aishish, 100, 10, cf. 91, 7. 147, 19. 148, 13; ni mūshkāsh shlē'sh ki I can see into every corner, 22, 17; shlē'at at the mere sight, 19, 3. Cf. 29, 7. 100, 8. 126, 10. Note to 127, 2-4. and hāggi, hēsha, lēshma (2) to find, to find out, to discover after a search: shlā màklēzāphk (or māk'le-zāphkash) they found him encamped, 28, 8, cf. 21, 13. 14.; gitā nish shle-uāpka ktiyat he will find me here in the rocks, 40, 3; kā'i i kēsh shlē-ətak (Mod.) you will find no ipe-roots, 135, 1. cf. 2; kā-i shlē'ānku gatpāmp-əlē no finding them, he returned home, 110, 20.; shlē'ānku watēch finding a horse, 66, 13.; shle-üta nū mish shē'want a when I find it I will give it to you. Cf. 43, 6. 14. 72, 2. 154. 14-16. and Note, 136, 3. 148, 1.

shlē'd'sh'a, d. shlēsh'tsha to come and see, to visit, to go on a visit, 113, 15; màklēshash Kēktat sh. he visited the Indians on Lost River, 36, 10.

shlē'd'sh., shlē'd's. (1) a species of wild hemp; made into ropes. (2) narcotic part of (1); used by Indians for poisoning fish, 150, 3. Cf. shlé'd'sha.

shlē'd's.ə, d. shlēshlé's.ə, v. trans., to lay on the top of, to lay over; said of garments, large sheets, blankets etc. Der. əds.ə. Cf. néds.ə.

shlē'ipēle, d. shlēshlépele, v. trans.; said of woven or sheet-like objects
etc.: (1) to return, to hand over in return: sh. shash kála he handed them back the kála-bucket, 113, 8. (2) to restore, give back: kakno sh. nád we restored (to them) their elk-skin armors, 21, 5, 6. Cf. 178: 5.

shléyanna, d. shleshláanna to take along, to carry around oneself: yáki shléyaménank taking a basket with them strung around their bodies, 101, 12.

shléka, d. shléshika, Mod. for shléka Kl., q.v.

shléka, d. shlesháka, said of garments, sheet- or thread-like objects only: (1) v. trans., to lay down, deposit; to lay on the ground. (2) sh. or partic. shléhtako 1, he or she lays down; laid down; viz. “counted”: numeral classifier added to numerals from 11 to 13, 21 to 29, 151 to 159 etc., when counting articles of the shape as described above. (3) v. trans., to put on as a dress, to put around oneself, to dress in, as in a cloak: kállin sh. to dress in a rabbit-skin- or feather mantle. (4) v. intr., to lie upon, to be deposited upon: kállin tehéwat shlékúpkash shléa he saw his mantle lying upon the antelope’s back, 126, 10.; to lie on the ground. Der. kéla. Cf. heshlákhash.

shléka, shléëa, d. shléshléëa to molder, to become musty or moldy, as eatables: shléžatko shápele, Mod., musty bread. Cf. heshléktâha.

shlélalnash, d. shleshlálnash, sheet-like article serving as a cover: sh., or hélpm sh. upper eyelid.

shlélalnish, d. shleshlálnish cream: édshashtat sh cream of milk: lit. “what has formed a cover over the milk”.

shlélichta, shlélticha, d. shleshlálichtha to deposit while going, to leave behind, relinquish on the way; said of articles of a sheet-like form. Der. shléla. Cf. ékitcha, kélketcha.

shlélichtha, sléktsma, d. shleshlálichtha, same as shlélichtha.

shléla, d. shleshlála to lay down, deposit, as on the ground, floor etc.; said of objects of a sheet-like form. Der. éla. Cf. shléktâha.

shlémpéli, d. shleshlémpeli to bring back or home; to take home; yáki shlémpélí! take that seed-basket home! Der. émpéli. Cf. éna.

shlépèle (1) to see, behold again. (2) to find anew, to meet again, 96, 5. Der. shléa, -péli.

shlepka, d. shleshlépka to bring, haul, fetch, as cloth, shirts, mantles; skal tash ténish shlepîki! bring a new blanket! Der. épka.
shlépka, shlēpka (1) to see or notice at a distance, 29, 7, 19. (2) to care for; protect, guard the interests of: Béshtimash šúsh shlepunàpkaššt Mōdōk firm ash that the Government would efficiently protect the Modocs, 35, 9.; shaynàkta Témnu témnu tala n ak shlepunàpkaššt ke jëzë that he would be well cared for by Frank Riddle, 36, 12.; nú'shtoks málash shlepaktgi that ye take care of me, 42, 3. Contr. from shle-ápka. Der. shléa (1).
shlépka pıkéle (1) to bring, fetch, or carry back. (2) to bring, fetch, as done habitually: shlépkipál' iš gé-un ténish kápo! bring me my new coat! Der. shlépka, -i-, apíli.
shlépka, shlēpka, ślépka, d. shleshlepúpka (1) to look at from a distance; to take notice of; to notice, 20, 1.; to notice in one’s dreams, 83, 4.; tuá i ślépka? what are you looking at? nánúk ni tids shlēpka slash I perceived every one of them perfectly well (though they did not see me). 22, 14. (2) to watch, observe, to observe closely, 64, 12.; at shlépka- kuna pí šé will find out by observing, 100, 19.; tgi'stanjn sh. standing near, be looked at him closely, 110, 15.; tids sh. (Mod.) to take care of. Der. shléa. Shlēshlap tēkam, pl. tūnī sh., wild crab-apple tree; growing to an altitude of 6 to 10 feet and bearing edible fruit: Pyrus virgariis.
shlētā, d. shléshhta to find, discover; said of persons, animals and other objects of long shape, 121, 19. Der. shléa (2).
shlētāna, d. shleshlētana to put on hose, to cover loosely; partic. shleta- nātko hose; (dit) covering loosely; not tight. Cf. hēshltanksh.
shlētātka, d. shleshlētatska to hold over somebody or something; said of sheet- or tissue-like articles only. Cf. lūtakta, shlētana.
shléthišh, shlētish, d. shleshlētish (1) any hose cover or covering: shól- hashtat sh. pillow-case. (2) mat to cover lodges.
shléthish lining of clothing: kaililapsh tát s. lining of pantaloons. Cf. shlängoksh, shlētana, shlēthish.
shlētža, d. shleshlētža to take away, to carry off: lāp nat kāknōlish sh. we took away two elk-skin armors, 21, 5. Der. śtža. Cf. lūtža, ৰtža.
shlēwata, Mod. shliwala, d. shleshlēhuša (1) to draw the bowstring for shooting. (2) to cock the hammer for firing: lōloksgh sh. to cock the rifle, 23, 1.; cf. 30, 14.; shlishlēhuša, 11, 3.; see Note. Der. shlēm. Cf. shlınuša.
shlēwi, ślēwi, d. shleshlēhu (1) v. impers., to blow; said of storms, winds,
shlé'pka — shlín.

wind-gusts: kéuni, uñélak, killik, mà' ská sh. the wind blow gently, stronger, very strong, very cold, cf. 31, 2.; mūash shlé-nyuk when the south wind blows, 94, 6. (2) v. intr., to blow from the mouth. Cf. pawiwa.

shlé wílamama, d. shlešlušitama to blow around in the sky, to blow in various directions; said of winds, 156; 35.; lit. "to blow down around".

shlé wish, šlį wish, d. shlėšlušiš (1) wind; any commotion of the atmosphere moving in one direction only, as blast, breeze, gab, puff, storm, tempest. The wind, as a carrier of infectious diseases, is very frequently mentioned in the conjurer's incantations: 153; 3, 155; 25, 156; 27, 30, and Note; 168; 42, 173; 6., also the winds specified after the points of compass, as yāmaš, mūash etc. Cf. kákìęgš. (2) blast from the mouth. 157; 45. (3) Sla'wish, nom. pr. of a windy locality in a bend of Lost River. Der. shlēvi. Quot. under kitcha, lkān.

shlé wíta, šláwita, d. shlēšlušiš to blow at or upon persons, animals etc.; said of winds, of animal breath: mičsh a-i šlāwita, kāmat a-i šlāwita. I blow upon myself; I blow upon my back. 177; 28. Der. shlēvi.

shlé wíta kuúla, d. shleślušitaknula to blow breath from one's mouth; nēpaksh nish sh. the disease is being blown out through my mouth. 153; 3. Der. shlēvi. Cf. shatakuúla, tibatakuúla.

shlé kšgą, shlé'ska, d. shlēšlakšga to come near shooting, wounding or killing. 30, 7, 10, 16, 110, 10, 13.; tū shlikšgan's a Sāt by shooting at long range the Snakes came near killing me. 29, 20. Der. shrín (19, 2).

shlé kuí, d. shlìshkúí (1) v. trans., to make fire by the fire-drill or shlikuyótish, q. v.: to kindle fire by friction or by rapid turning: to strike a match. (2) v. intr., to catch fire, to begin to burn. Der. shlín.

shlé kuíš, d. shlìshkúínsh piece of pine-wood serving to catch the spark elicited by the aboriginal fire-drill. This piece of resinous wood is made more susceptible to fire by being rubbed with willow-bark and charcoal. Der. shlìui. Cf. gāt, kē'lash.

shlé kuyótis'kísh, d. shlìshkuyótis'kish, any apparatus for making fire: Indian fire-drill; match-box, rough surface to strike matches on etc. Der. shlikuí. Cf. shlìkúnsh.

shlín, d. shlìshlan (1) to shoot at with arrows, balls, bullets or other missiles: shlīnish a nen! or shlìštish! i shlìshlan! 11, 5.; shoot ye at me!
kiri i shli-umk shash do not shoot at each other, 58, 10.; shliumapkug
h'ünk for the purpose of firing at him with it (the pistol). 66, 12. Cf.
shlukha. (2) to hit, wound by shooting; to hit, wound, lacerate, disable by
an arrow or other missile dispatched: tsui sa sh. ū'kni then the men from
the other side shot him, 23, 21.; mi'sh sh. Meatokish a Modoc man was shot
in the head, 21, 18.; shi'ti hū'unks! you must shoot him! 107, 14.; shlink
shū'ga he killed by a shot, 110, 14.; shlinapka mi'sh! they will shoot you! 22,
7.; partie. shlītko wounded, 24, 3. 7. 8.; obj. shlipks for shlipka, 24, 5.;
shlit for shlītko gi was shot, 20, 8. Cf. 23, 1. 24, 1. (3) to kill by shooting
or firing, to shoot with fatal effect: nū'unk sh. siwāga I killed that girl,
23, 10.; kānts slī-nāpks who might be killed, wounded to death, 21, 10.; hē'
mish shlī-napk if he kills you, 110, 6.; shlink ndekti-shlīka killing them with
arrows, 136, 1.; shlīn̓tuk māmakla for killing water-fowl with it, 136, 1.
(4) to indicate a guess by a gesture made with the hand or finger; lit. "to
shoot the finger forward", 79, 3. 4. and Note. Cf. yūshkla.—Speaking of
many objects shot, hit or killed, or of one subject shooting many objects
by different, repeated shots, yūta, q. v. Der. kūn. Cf. ng̣-išha, tēwi.
shli'ūman'a, d. shlīštāˈumana to shoot, hit, wound continually: Aišish shlī-
tam̓a tālaak Aišish hits the mark at every shot, 100, 20. Der. shlīn.
shlītizapka, d. shlīštīzapka to hold the fingers at some distance from
each other in a scratching position. Cf. skatchl̓z̓āna.
shlītchīza, d shlīštīchīza to comb; ūdsh shlīštīchīzato well combed. Cf.
shlīthka
shlītchīzash, d. shlīštīchīzash' comb.
shlītchīzōtkish, d. shlīštīchīzōtkish comb.
shlītechka, shlietl̓ehka, d. shlīstl̓ehchka, shlasl̓ehchka. v. trans., to pass
through a sieve; to sift. Cf. lātech, l̓ēsha.
shl̓etl̓echkapele, d. shlīstl̓echgapele to untie, unhitch: watch at mi
shlīstgapele kō'shat I unhitch the horse from the pine tree.
shl̓itechka, d. shlīstl̓echhka to tie, to tie together, as strings, animals etc.:
k̓e-ume (k̓e-una), ku̇t̓a sh. to tie hose, tight.
shl̓itechta, d shlīstl̓etl̓ehhta (1) to tie or together; to hitch, to attach: sh.
āntutat to tie the branches or twigs of a shrub: watch sh. mi kō'shat I hitch
the horse to the pine tree; toptītan wāg̣'un sh. they fastened behind a wagon,
13, 6. (2) to hitch (horses, mules) to a wagon.
shlítamna — shlúkalaksh.

shlí-úya, shlihúya, d. shlishlíya to hit or wound, though not dangerously or fatally, 54, 14.; partic. shlítikto (a) wounded, disabled by a shot.  
(b) shot-wound. Der. shlín. Cf. ngéshe-úya, stúka.  
shlíulólash, d. shlishliolášh hammer or lack of gun, rifle, pistol.  
shlíulúla, d. shlishluulá (1) to unstring the bow (mét-ísh). (2) to uncock a pistol, gun, rifle; to drop the hammer.  
shlíúta, d. shlishlíuta to shoot, kill by means of; see shlín (1), (3).  
shlíwala, d. shlísíwala, Mod. for shlísíwala Kl., q. v.  
shlíóa, shlúá, pl. túmi sh. (1) lynx, vulgarly called wild-cat: Lynx rufus:  
shléa sh. ámkotat wawakáyápash he saw lynxes sitting on tree limbs, 125, 2.; cf. 3. sqq. (2) hide, fur or tanned skin of lynx, 186; 55. Cf. skútaash.  
shlíökingsh, d. shlishló'kingsh surf. Cf. kápáta.  
shlíóka, shlóka, d. shlishló'ka to try marksmanship, to shoot at the mark, 99, 4. 100, 20.: gen shlókalsht hi after his shooting; lit. “after the time when he will have shot at the mark,” 100, 19. Der. shlín.  
shlíökíghiš spitoon, cuspidor: wikámo s. chamber-pot; lit. “spittoon standing on ground.” Cf. shlákethma.  
shlíokopash, shlúkopsash former location of a lodge, house or building, excavated area of former house; remains of Indian lodge, 180; 23.  
Shlíokopash'ksbi “Lodge-Hole”, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks.  
shlí'ksbi, shló'ktsna; see shlé'kta, shlíkethma.  
shlíulush, shlúsh, shlishlu'ush whistling-stick, whistling-reed, chiefly made of elder-wood, 122, 9, 123, 5.; reed-pipe, reedy-flute. These Indians use wooden and reed flutes, pipes being scarce. Der shléwí (2).  
shlíulusham, pl. túmi sh., elder-tree: Sambucus (glancees?). Cf. shlélush.  
shlíúhyáa, d. shlishluúhyáa to trot, to ride at a trotting gait. Cf. shná-ludsha, wkísha.  
shlíitch, d. shlishlitch slough, swamp, marshy tract of land: wet meadow.  
shlíuyakíga, shlunyakíga, d. shlishluuyakíga to whistle; to whistle a tune.  
Der. shléwí. Cf. shlélush.  
shlíuyíga, sloýíka, d. shlishlíga to whistle. Cf. shlélush.  
shlíuka, shlúka, d. shlishlúka, 177; 17. 18.; same as shlúkí, q. v.  
shlíukalaksh, d. shlíshlkalaksh (1) bop, moos, knot: shuat hú n sh!  
make ye a knot! (2) trap, lasso. Der. shlkálga.
shlu kálža, d. shlushkálža to make a knot or moose, to tie a knot; shlu kalžóla to make a knot.

shlu kíi, d. shlí shíki to eat up, devour, consume; wátehag sh. nàísh liklahsh píka-ash to eat up a whole loaf of bread.

shlu kshka. d. shlushlákshga to pick to pieces for eating, devouring. 114, 9
shlu kch, slóksh, d. slú sláktech, slóshaksh = salúca, spítte; plshem spit out. (2) constellation formed of "six stars" standing close together; evidently the cluster of the seven Pleiades. Cf. shlíktechh.

shlu ktehna, d. shlushláktechna to spit, spit out. Kl. for kítehna
Mod. Cf. kútehna (2).

shluñldsha, d. shlushláidsha to saw with a hand-saw. Cf. spúldsha.

shluñldshótkísh, d. shlushládshótkish (1) large saw, (2) sword. Cf. shlakatótkish, shlatehayótkish.

shluñksh, d. shlushkáksh (1) serótum, (2) testicle. (3) Shúlks, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior, sentenced to life-long imprisonment for participating in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners on April 11, 1873; lit. "Large Testicles". Called Shléeks by the whites, 44, 7.

shluñksháltko. d. shlushládsháltko domestic animal not castrated; bull, stallion. Der. shluñlks.

shluñlóla, d. shlushlolóla to drift away, as a cloud or fog, 1-7: 43. Cf. lúa, lúla, lísha.

shluñmad wásh steep hole; showing location of an old sweat-house, 180; 23. Der. wásh. Cf. shlokópash.

shlushlóluish, pl. túmí sh., trumpeter, bugleman.

shlushsháísh, pl. túmí sh., sawyer. Cf. shluñldsha.

shluñtía. d. shlushléa to scratch out a den, burrow; kúila sh. to scratch up the ground; said of beasts, 157; 42. Der. lutía

shluñtehu ña, d. shluñtehu to take fish with a light or fire-brand; pshín slótsúmk shtóka, or pshín sh. to fish with a fire-brand or torch. Stands for shluñtehu; cf. khmúñótkish, shluñtékantcha.

smáhia, d. shsmáshmáhia to cast a shadow. Cf. máhiash.

smáhiłaksh, d. shmáshmáhiłaksh shed, covered at the top only.

smáhiłtechza, d. shmáshmáhiłtechza (1) to make shadow. (2) to shelter, to give shelter. Cf. máhiash.
shmá'łteh a, d. shmáš'má'łteh a to project one's shadow while walking or moving. Cf. máíiash.

shmá'łtehlága, d. shmáš'má'łteh'hága to project one's shadow. 135, 1, 2

smáhaul, smáwi, d. smáshmáhu to cease raining or snowing. Cf. máíiash.

smáshuyóla, shmaiuyóla, d. smáshmáyóla to cease raining or snowing.

shmáyalsk, d. shmáshmáyalsk backskin robe of female, fringed with porcupine quills, 154; 6. and Note; shmáshmáyaltk is the partitive case of the d. form. Der. shmáyam (2).

shmáyam, pl. túmi see, (1) a yellowish species of tough lancestrine or prairie grass used in the manufacture of basket-ware, woman's skullcaps etc.; Juncus (balticus?). Cf. kmá'. (2) bristle or quill of porcupine, 154; 6 and Note. Der. máí-i.

smá'k, shma'k, d. smás'má'k (1) coarse hair on genitals. (2) Smá k, nom. pr. given to a tribe of Indians living in Oregon, south of The Dalles, as a burlesque nickname, 143. 3. Cf. Kä'ka'kíš, páthnam, smá'k.

shmakaltko, d. shmáshmakaltko provided with hair on private parts.

The passage, 185: 11: ká-i wéli'sht i mish shmakalkesh (for shmakálpkash) gish shápa explains itself through the custom of many Indian tribes of pulling out all hair growing around the genital organs.

shmauyóla; see smáshuyóla.

Smé-ushtish, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

smó'k, shmó'k, d. smú's'muk (1) hair of beard; long hair around the mouth of cats and other felines. (2) beard, mustache, whiskers, goatee. Der. Muk- in mukásh, munkumáki. Ct. él, smá'k.

shmakaltko, pl. túmi sh., (1) wearing a beard, mustache, or whiskers. (2) Shmakaltko, Tehmézaltko, nom. pr. given, e. g., to the Klamath Lake chief Leékásh, who wore a little beard.

shmuó'tka, shmuútka to fill, fill up, replenish; kë-lá-ush a sh. má'lúm lá-tehash súnd fílls our house; mànuktu káila shmuútka'tko everything is filled with dust. Der. mu- in mànu - Cf. éwa, shópa.

shmukal'ka, d. shmú's'mukal'ta, v. trans. to wet, to moisten; pi kitutana ámbu mish, sh. gë-n kú'ksh mànuú he threw water on me, and drenched my whole dress. Der. mukal'ta - Cf. mu- in muka.

shmukal'tana to wet, drench, dip in liquids. Cf. mukal'ta.
sni'links, sni'linksh bladder of fish. Cf. lawáash, shuánshash.
sni'shniék'kiiish barber, shaver. Cf. hušmuokla.
sni'nahualpáktá, d. sni'nahualpáktá to start, raise an echo. Cf.
wáltá, wáltka.
sni'nahualta, d. sni'nahualta to cause to sound; to ring, as a door-bell.
Der. wáltá. Cf. spatchi'ga (2).
sni'niligš, d. sni'niligš eyebrow. Mod. for snékelish Kl.
sni'nyé'ná, d. sni'nyé'ná to fly or flutter around, as a captive bird, 177; 29. Cf. nimía, shuén'sha.
sni'akptiga, d. sni'akptiga to seize with pincers or tongs. Cf. shuénka.
sni'akptigótkish, d. sni'akptigótkish pincers; blacksmith's tongs.
sni'ahualsh, d. sni'ahualsh cocclet spread over the bed. Der. lawáá.
sni'ahumbua, d. sni'ahumbua to make explode by a stroke of the hand, as a bladdrer. Der. mbáwa
sni'anda'shuma-a, d. sni'anda'shuma-a to amuse by jests or tricks. Der.
nách'ni'shuma-a. Cf. käla, léshmat'gi'sh, shesht'kash.
sni'anta'teh'lzá, d. sni'anta'teh'lzá to obtain by trapping, to ensnare;
sni'anta'teh'lzáu'k snu'máka to catch by trapping.
sni'anta'teh'lžish, d. sni'anta'teh'lžish trapper; pú'm sni'anta'teh'lžish beaver-trapper.
sni'anta'teh'lžótch trap; hunter's trap, steel trap.
sni'anta'tehchakta, d. sni'anta'tehchakta (1) v. intr. to be sticking, stuck or
pasted on; (2) v. trans., to stick or paste upon. Cf. shnet'cháka, snátk'mála.
snu'apémpema, Mod. snapémpemá, d. snapémpemá (1) to albare,
to fool, to induce by tricks, to entrap, 44. 3. 94, 10. (2) to feign, simulate
sni'ápka, d. sni'ápka to flatten, to render flat: núsh sh. to flatten the
head of infants: a custom largely observed by the coast tribes from
Middle Oregon northward and by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians.
sni'nahutáti, d. sni'nahutáti to sucer at, to grimace at, to make faces:
ka-á sh. to make many grimaces. Cf. kowiti'wáko, nidshoníshua
sni'ahniksh, snáméks, pl. túmi s., leggings covering the leg below the
knee, and formerly worn by males and females. The summer leggings
were made of buckskin, those for winter of tule-bulrush; on both ends
they fitted tight, but were loose in the middle and had no fringes. Cf.
kailálapsh, mitásh.
Ml. 337 shnawedshka, d. shnavéddshka; cattle-whip made of leather.
shnach'aka, d. shnavch'aka, v. trans., to melt, dissolve, as tallow, wax, pitch. Der. natch'aka.
shnach'aktka, d. shnavch'aktka to paint, to sharpen, as a stick. Mod. for shnach'aktgi Kl. Der. tehak- in tehakch'aki. Cf. watch'aka.
shnatch'atk'la, shnag'talka, d. shnsnachtalka (1) to kindle up; to light, as a lamp, candle. (2) to set on fire; shnag'talka kálo he set the sky on fire.
96, 20 Cf. nútkolu.
shnátkolu, d. shnavátkolu (1) v. intr., to shine from a distance. (2) v. trans., to light a fire away from the camp or home. Der. nút'kolu. Cf. shméka, shné'ka, shú'nda, shú'gsha.
shnátkualu, d. shnavátkualu to set up straight, to raise up to an erect position, 120, 18. 20. Cf. t'úita, t'út'ga, t'ú'na.
shnulámu, shnuulánu to spit all over, to spit upon, 132, 8. Der. núval.
shnawá'ka, d. shnavá'ká to put on neckwear, to adorn one's neck with beads; partie, shnawákt'ko wearing a necklace, adorned with beads or other neckwear; teh'ksun shú'm shnawákt'ko wearing a necklace of bird-bills; these necklaces are worn by boys. Cf. láktash (2), nép.
shnawá'kish, shnawáksh, d. shnavátkish (1) beads in a bunch. (2) neck-ornament, necklace; necklace of shells: wákash sh. necklace of bone.
shnawédsh, shnawéddsh, shnawéddsh, d. shnavédshka, shnavédsh, shnavédsh, shnawédsh, shnavédsh, Mod. shnavédshash, pl. wévánúsh (1) woman; said of an adult female only: másh ni lu'gsha snawéddsh (for snawéddshas) I captured one female, 20, 1.; hú'lish shnavédshash kíya, Mod. this woman lies, 40, 20., cf. 41, 6.; snawéddshash refers to a female conjurer in the incantation 158; 51. (2) wife; married woman; sh. gén my wife, 68, 1.; Riddám snawéddshash Ridd's wife, 10, 19.; ápini snawéddshash the former or first wife, 55, 17.; hisuaks kál'Íak snawéddsh a single man, 60, 1.; snawéddsh pálldshapeluk in order to abduct (his) wife, 95, 8.; snawéddshash pálla to seduce a married woman, 59, 2. Cf. 60, 14. 11-16, 111, 13-17. Cf. génu, mbú'shni, ndsílo, shnavédshka, wáksh, wédd'ka, wévánúsh.
shnawédshashla, d. shnavátkulashla, Mod. for: shnavédshla Kl., q. v. Cf. hsnach'ágashla, láktashla.
shnawéddshka, shnavédshga, met. Kl. shnavédshkat virgin of the female sex, baby girl; sh. génza the first-born girl; lit. "a girl is born first", with
ellipses of lupi "at first". (2) little girl: sh. kēhīgsh female orphan, of tender age; sh. tāgāhel gaishishta the little girl hides herself behind the door. Contr. for shnwê disgustsh, dirm. shnawedsh. Cf. kishukgga.

shuawedshla. Mod. shnawedsháshla and sawedshála. sh. shnashme-
dshala. Mod. shnashmeedsháshla and shnasméedshála to marry, espouse; said of the husband only: mēsak, lēp shnawéda to take one wife, two wives, 60, 17; pén shnawéda to marry a second wife; lāpēni hū shnawéda he married twice, 55, 16. Cf. mbushéla, shumpsešla, wewámishla.

shuːkā'gi, d. shnashuːkā'gi; see shnekégi.

shuːkā'ldsha to ride at a gallop, to gallop, or in Western parlance "to lope", 29, 12. Cf. waksha.

shuːkā'ldsha, d. shnashuːkā'ldsha to flutter, to beat or flap the wings in water or when running on the ground. Mod. for néma Kl. Der. nē- in néma.

shuːkā'ldsha, contr. shněléaks, d. shneshmeálaks (1) fire-place, hearth, 120, 20, 150, 7.; cf. Note to 36, 4. (2) chimney in a room, open chimney; flue of chimney. Der. shnéla. Cf. shlayaks.

shuːkā'shla, d. shneshuːkā'shla fire-place belonging to a lodge or encampment, 36, 4. and Note. Der. shnē'pka.

shuːkā'sh, species of duck, small, spotted in white on head and wings: Bucephala albeola, 177; 27. Its limbs are made the subject of conjurer's incantations; cf. Note on page 178. Der. shné'dsha.

shuːkā'ka, d. shneshkāka, v. intr. (1) to burn; to be lit up, to shine. Cf. shne-kúpka. (2) to burn through. Cf. Mbú-nsh Shnékash. Der. nḗta.

shuːkā'lkapa, d. shneshuːkā'lkapa to heat or boil liquids; sh nū ambo, Kl. I am boiling water. Der. kēlpka. Cf. tchikula.

shuːkē'lishcybræ; lit. "what moves from its position". Kl. for snailsh Mod. Der. shnēkēlūi.

shuːkē'liui, snū kliui, v. trans. (1) to remove from position or location. (2) to remove from office: lākisn shnēkē'liu'kapa nū I will remove the chief (or subchief) from the chieftaincy, 59, 12. 15. 17. 20. Der. kēlūi.

shuːkē'thena, d. shneshmeklēthena to sail. Word recently formed, as these Indians use no sails on their dugout canoes. Der. shnēkēlēui (1).

shuːkē'thēnō'tkish, pl. tūm. sh. sail, canvas spread out. Mod.; sh-
shně́ɛ́̊ʃlu'la — shně́-ulṭa.

shně́ɛ́̊ʃlu'la, shně́ɛ́̊ʃlu'la, d. shně́mislu'la to save, deliver, rescue, 193;

11. Der. kāhu'ta; lit. "to cause to escape".
shně́ɛ́̊ʃk'ɛ́̊ tɛ́̊ ɡhš, d. shně́mislu'k'ɛ́̊ tɛ́̊ ɡhš (1) shoulder; term chiefly applied to quadrupeds. (2) shoulder-blade.
shně́ɛ́̊ʃkú'pka, d. shně́mislu'kú'pka to shine, be lit up above and at a distance; wakai (for wak ká-i) lálap a hún shně́mislu'kú'pkaštkak i? why don't you want two at a time to shine up there? 105, 10. Der. shně́ɛ́̊, -u-, -apka.
shně́ɛ́̊ʃk'ɛ́̊ gi, d. shně́mislu'k'ɛ́̊ gi, shně́mislu'k'ɛ́̊ gi (1) to spill, waste, lose. (2) to lose something, as from a side-pocket. Kl. for s̀éwa Mod. Der. kā'gi.
shně́ɛ́̊z'ash, s̀éz' ash, d. shně́mislu'z' ash, Mod. for shně́z'ash Kl., q. v.
shně́z'ia to eat up, devour, consume, 154: 10. Cf. shliter, shně́ɛ́̊lu'ka.
shně́ɛ́̊l'akš, 150, 7.; see shně́ɛ́̊-ilakš.
shně́ɛ́̊lu'za, shně́ɛ́̊̊lu'ka, d. shně́mislu'za to set on fire, to burn down, to reduce to ashes, as wood, lodges, corpses etc.; tɛ́̊liš sh. to burn a lodge, 85, 13.; láts'ash shně́ɛ́̊lu'za to set a lodge on fire, 59, 14, 113, 22.; shně́mislu'za'kš he burnt up the Old Thunders, 114, 12. Der. nɛ́̊lka. Cf. shně́-ilaks.
shně́ɛ́̊lu'na, d. shně́mislu'na to stain, to color, to dye; partic. shně́mislu'tkoka colored, dyed. Cf néwakš.
shně́ɛ́̊lu'nash, d. shně́mislu'nash (1) dot, stain, spot. (2) color, as the product of a dyeing process.
shně́lu'nótkiš, s̀nɛ́̊nu'tčh, d. shně́mislu'nótkiš dye-stuff, coloring matter.

Der. shně́lu'na. Cf. shně́lu'hash
shně́na, d. shně́n̄a, or sh. hůłoks to make or build a fire while on a journey, 99, 3. and Note; 100, 15.
shnepémpena, d. shnepémpémpena, Mod. for shnepémpémpena Kl., q. v.
shnep'ka to make or build a fire; shu'čahitk aml hůłok sh. we have a fire in the camp. Contr. from shnep'ka. Cf. shnep'apka, shhůša.
shnu'tkékt kí'utel war, breswar; b sh. shu'ta the bee produces war. Cf. shiwi'ga.
shne'-uyāla to destroy, annihilate almost; to render useless by partial destruction; nākosh hůłuk táplahš ně-ulza shnθn-uyāltši shash he ordered the loon to destroy the dam to their disadvantage, 132, 1. Der. shně́wī.
shně́-ulṭa, Mod. snulṭa, d. shně́mislu'la to catch a cold, to become rheumatic; to suffer of rheumatism.
shn̓u-mlóla to throw down, as a horse does a rider. Cf. shn̓uí-mdsha.
shn̓e-úctehna, d. shn̓ešmutchna to mark, to draw a line; t̓álaak sh to draw a straight line.
shn̓éwadshka; met. for shn̓awédshga, q. v.
shn̓éwaltchnótkish, d. shn̓ešmuwaltchnótkish bellows. Cf. niwálka No. 2.
shn̓éwi, d. shn̓ešmu to destroy, demolish, 132, 2. Der. niwa
shn̓iáktchena, d. shn̓išmáktchenya to send a person for something; spáútkish sh to send for poison, 13, 44.
shn̓igóta, d. shn̓išngóta (1) to send off; to send away, to dispatch. (2) to send by mail, to mail, 36, 21.
shn̓igóctehna, d. shn̓ishngóctehna to send by mail; to send away; said only of letters and similar objects.
shn̓ikálta, d. shn̓ishkálta to madden, excite to rage, irritate, as persons, dogs etc. Der. kíłna.
shn̓ikanuña, d. shn̓ishkánuna to let ripen, to allow time for ripening; said of seeds, wókash, berries, 74, 8. Der. núka
shn̓ikanuña, d. shn̓ishkánuna (1) to make pauses in the gathering of fruits or digging of edible roots, tubers. (2) to cease fishing and then re-commence; to fish with interruptions. Der shn̓ikanuna
shn̓ikíshála, shn̓ígíshála, d. shn̓ishkíshála to distrust: sh. n̓íhúnk húnčélam hishnātkšam shápíyash I do not believe all that is said by this man. Der. kí̱sh. Cf. shikíša.
shn̓ikíta, d. shn̓ishkíta to lose, let fall; said of long-shaped objects, as needles, pencils etc. Der kíwa. Cf. hishkíta.
shn̓ikíwa, d. shn̓ishkíwa to throw, hurl, cast; said of round or bulky, heavy objects. Kl for shn̓i̱kóa Mod. Cf. nutúdshwa, nuwálza.
shn̓ikóa, d. shn̓ishkóa; Mod. for shn̓ikíwa Kl., q. v.
shn̓ikshókshuka, pl. túmi sh., (1) to smell around, to put the nose about, as horses, cows etc. (2) to root, as hogs.
shn̓ikshuí'ízga, d. shn̓ishkáshuí'ízga to make dance; to force, prompt, or cause to dance, 16, 12.: pín sa shn̓ikshuí'ízga lá'lhnuqjy the captives dance again, 20, 10. Der. ksu'ík'íza.
shuí'ízga, d. shn̓ishuí'ízga (1) to remove the mucus: su'ígí mi píšsh! blow your nose! (2) to sniff, sniff; plútał su'ígí to sniff up into the nose.
shne-ulóla—shnuwashnótkish.

shni'zsh, shniksh, d. shnismézsh munus, snat; shiáski mi hún shi'zsh!

clean your nose with the handkerchief! Kl. for shméiazsh Mod.
shnilíwa, d. shnusnilíwa to kindle a fire; to strike a match. Der. níliwa.
shnaundú'dshna, d. shnušman'ídshna to lose something, as out of the
side-pocket Cf. udé-nil, shücké'gi, shnikita.
shnusnilíwa to dip, dose, let fall into the water, 123. 4. Der. udéwa (2).
shnuinkak'lkótkish, shenkenklís'ách weighing-scale. Der. shnik-
kák'lzá
shniinkák'lzá, d. shnismánkák'lzá, v. trans., to weigh by means of a
scale. Der. níkkélga.
shnuushéptchpa, d. shnushushéptchpa to tease, to amuse. Mod. Der.
uudshéptchpa.
shnintóla, d. shnušmantóla (1) v. trans., to let fall, to drop down. (2)
v. intr., Mod., to fall, to drop. Cf. udé-nil.
shnintólzá, d. shnušmantolzá, to let fall, to drop. Der. udé-ulza.
shnintó'ží, d. shnušman'tó'ží, v. trans., to let fall, to drop upon the
ground, as fruits from a tree Der. udé-utží.
shniipélan, d. shnusnépelan to fatten, to render fat. Der. plín.
shnutchíza, d. shnušmatechíza to fry; lépinatka sh to fry in frying-
pans, 147. 20. Cf. shnutchka
shnutch'kua, snitéska, d. shnušmatech'kua, snímüatskua (1) to broil in a
pan; to fry. (2) to dry meat, berries or fruits over the fire. Cf. shnutchíza.
shnutechúk'lish, contr. snítechúk'lish. small hook, crochet, físhka.
shnitutech'ha, d. shnušmútech'ha to detect, hate. Cf. mútechka, shnéchakia.
snfúla, d. shnufúla. Mod.: same as shnú'ula Kl. q. v.
shnuulatchgánka, d. shnušmatech'gánka to glance off; said of mis-
soles; shniulatchgánka hú'n gi it was glancing off; the subject, tal-
dshiága, to be supplied, 110, 11.
shniwádshua, d. shnušwádshua to swallow; tinák shniwátchma to
swallow in one draught. Cf. skótka (1).
shnuwatno'tkish, d. shnušmateh'otkisk canvas spread out, sail. Der.
uiwatama; lit. “what drives along”. Cf. shnaklotchmét'kish.
shniwatchنو'tkisk, d. shnušmatno'tkisk (1) esophagus, pharynx.
(2) throat. Der. shniwádshua. Cf. szutkanútkish.
shnókak'ia to detest, hate: shnókak'ía nú húnksh ka-á I hate him thoroughly. Cf. mi'tčha, sni'jteha.
shnókgish, d. shnushókgish handle of tools, trunk etc. Der. shnúka, shnú'tám'pa d. shnushitám'pa to keep burning: lóloksh sh. they kept up the fire by stirring it, 85, 9. Der. shnúya.
shnú'ya, d. shnú'shnia (1) v. intr., to burn, conflagrate; to be consumed by fire. (2) v. intr., to shine, radiate; to appear radiantly or as a fire. (3) subst., polar light, aurora borealis. Der. núya.
shnu'ya k'ta, d. shnu'shnik'ta to singe. Der. shnúya.
shnu'ska, d. shnu'shnik'a to cause to burn; to burn off; to singe off, as hair. Der. shnúya (1).
shnúka, snú'ka, d. snushnik'a, snóshnya (1) to seize, to take hold of; to grasp, to seize forcibly; to catch, to capture: shnú'k'á t'ánu'd-sú he takes up the spoon, 138, 5.; nép sh. to shake hands with somebody; sh. nép k'lakáp'kash to shake hands with the deceased, 87, 10.; cf. nép: nánúk shúló'tish sh he took away the whole dress, 95, 7.; húnk hú'lhu'ags wák shnu'shit'mun seizing the war-captives by their arms, 16, 12.; tála shnu'k'sh hú Há'méni, Mod.: he, she is eager to grab money; nú shnú'kótak (or: nú shnu'kántki). Mod., I will get it for myself; shnu'k'sh'tka (for shnu'k'sh'tka gi nú) ná'í shi'wák I want to obtain (this) one girl, 23, 8., cf. 20, 7. 23, 7.: ká'i nan snú'kat wá'ch húnk wé did not capture the horse under these circumstances, 30, 6. Cf. lúpíni. (2) to receive, obtain, be presented with. Der. íka.
shnúk'kta, d. shnu'shk'ta to approach for seizing, grasping or catching; to go and get hold of, 183; 23.
shnú'kpa, snó'kpa, d. shnu'shkpa to seize for oneself; to grasp, to hold fast on purpose: shnú'kpa p'kpa to seize an object standing or lying on the ground, 55, 7. Der. shnu'ká.
shnú'kp'li, d. shnu'shk'p'li to take back, to get back; to reobtain, 60, 14. 61, 10.; snú'k'p'la 61, 10. for shnu'k'p'li a. Der. shnu'ká, -p'li.
shnú'kteha, d. shnu'shk'teha to go and seize; to catch, capture while going or running; ná'í shnu'shk'ts'aktak hú'í'k wá'ch a man started to get hold of the horse, 30, 2. Der. shnu'ká.
shnú'k'a, d. shnu'shk'á (1) to grasp, to get hold of; to catch: shnu'shk'ól'a to get a firm hold of; (2) to catch in the water. Der. shnu'ká.
shnu'z'a, d. shu'u'hu'za to parch; said of seeds, roots, fruits etc., 149, 7

Der. nóka. Cf. shu'uta.

shnu'lash, snu'lash, d. shumushálash (1) birds' nest, 154; 9: sh. shkúlé-

lam lark's nest, 95, 5.; p'la'i'washam sh., 94, 9. 100, 9., yaúkèlham s. eagle's
eyrie; p'ísam sh. humming bird's nest, 134, 13. (2) den of animals, bar-
row, hole, recess: tsú'tskam snu'lash ground-squirrels' hole, 24, 13.

shnu'lóka, d. shumushlóka (1) to snap at, as dogs, turtles etc.; said of the

spù'm-bird, 168; 44. (2) to scold, threaten; to scare off by threats, scolding:
to frighten, to scare: hú'nshek i pse-utu'lash shnlú'kuapkak (for
shunu'kuapkak ak) you will only scare the human beings, and to no effect.

114, 11. Cf. shkanágna, shu'la.

shun'mátehka, d. shumush'mátehka to annoy, tease, 36, 3. Der. mú'tełeka.

shunmp'shé'ala, snú'mpsá'ala to unite a couple in wedlock, 60, 7. Der.
shump'shéla. Cf. mbush'é'ala.

shunu'ntatka to interpret: shahamúyank sh. sending for somebody to act
as interpreter, 66, 16. and Note. Cf. lú'tatka (3), nú'tatka.

shunu'táltechish, d. shumushántáltechish erosion, wash-out, earth or hill-
side washed out. Der. ntátelhna.

shunu'táltehna, d. shumushnátelhna to come down, to flow, wash down-
ward; said of water: bëna stúnsunak ámbú shnuuntelthamápikeg to dig a
canal-ditch for the water, to canalize a stream or water-course. Der. nátelhna
shunu'táltekó'k's trap; cf. the more original form: shunántelhkö'teh.
shunu'topal'kótish, d. shumushnapshot'l'kótish (1) iron ore, raw
ore. (2) yeast; yeasted dough for raising bread. Kl. Der. nítau, plá'í.

shunu'teł'hó'la, d. shumushnteł'hó'la to curl, as hair; to put into curls.

Cf. ndshokólatko, tehútahksh.

shunu'ntel'hólsh, d. shumushnteł'hólsh curl; curl of hair.

shnu'pó'dsha, d. shumushpó'dsha to cause to eject, to force out of; said.
e.g., of the contraction of the musculus sphincter after defecation. Der.
pú'dsha.

shnu'ta, shóta, d. shumushúta (1) to burn; to destroy by fire; cf. hushúta.
(2) to parch or dry by fire-heat: shu'té'ko tópesh brick, tile; lit. "parched
mud". (3) to build, kindle a fire while away from the lodge or camp:
tsu' Mótaush shnu'atu'ta then the Pit River Indians built fires, 23, 15.

Der. nú'ta. Cf. shu'takul'na, shu'd'sha.
shunutótkish, contr. shunutóth, d. shmushtútkish, contr. shmushtóth
hard crust or shell of round or rounded shape; shmushtóth gitko small
beetle; lady-bug; Coccinella septempunctata.

shunutchliúktaggia to plane, render smooth, 87, 3. Der. tehúztako.
shunetchóka, d. shmushtchóga (1) to burn or singe to death; to kill by
burning. (2) to torment to death; to tease unbearably. Der. tehóka.
sho-, so-; words not entered here may be found under shu-, su-
shů'dshná, d. shushtódsná to carry in hand, in a bucket or pail. Cf. stána.
sho'kóta, d. shošhtóta to satisfy appetite or hunger; to fill the stomach.
shokeká-ash, d. shoškehá-ash, Mod. for shukkásh Kl. q. v.
shokótana, d. shoshkótana to bite oneself in the tongue or lip, as when
shô'ksh, shú'ksh, so'ks, Mod. teh'ksh; d. shúshóks, shésóks, Mod.
tehóte'oksh (1) night-heron: a noisy, gray or grayish-blue species of
heron or crane inhabiting the shores of the Klamath upland lakes and
rivers; two feet spread of wings, long bill: Nyctiaerda Gardenii; sú'mmat
(for shú'numátka) shú'ka kii'm sho'ks the night-heron catches fish with its
bill. (2) Shô'ksh, the mythic personification of this heron, 122, 9.; also
in the form Shúkamteh, q. v. Cf. tehú'ksh.
shó'kunka, d. shoshó'kunka to form, produce or develop froth, foam, to
foam; said of waters. Cf. kéwa.
shó'kunksh, d. shoshó'kunksh foam, froth of waves.
shó'ladlua to pack goods on a horse or mule with ropes.
Shó'lalulísh "Horse-Packer", nom. pr. of Klamath headman, signer of
the treaty of 1864, and mentioned in it as "Shollasloos".
Sóldshó'ksh, Sol'ładłooks, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man; interpreted
by "Long-Legs". Der. tehú'ksh.
shó'lahash, d. shoshólahash pillow; shólhashtat shé'チsh pillow-case.
sólt, shólt; see shált.
Sóltchó'kni, or S. mátkáks, nom. pr. "Salt-Chuck" or Pacific Coast In-
dian: a comprehensive term including the Coquille, Coos Bay, Sú'iskla,
Siletz, Alséya, Yá'kona, Nestucca, Tillamuk, Neh'cim, Clatsop Indians,
who are the fisher tribes of the Oregon Coast. Among the Salt-Chuck
Indians are counted also remnants of some tribes formerly living inland,
as a portion of the Rogue River and Shastí Indians. From the Chin. I
salt-tehuk salt-water.
shó-pá, d. shoshóta, Mod for shuúta Kl. q. v.
shó-pa, súpén, shúpa (1) v. intr. to lie in a heap, stack, pile, layer. Cf.
shópalza. (2) adv. in a heap, in a pile: á-ati súpén kelá-nish čhna the
sand lies deep; lit. "deeply in a layer the sand extends."
shó-palza, shúpalaka, d. shushpalza to pile up, to heap up in a stack or
stacks. 73, 13: kšuún túncphi nád shópehaluapk we will make five stacks
of that hay (each to form one load, for hauling it home). 73, 12.
sho-te-lóla, shutíélá, d. shushtelóla (1) to terminate, finish up, achieve; to
come to an end with preparing. (2) to unfetler, disengage, unwind, unravel:
wi-liti nus. I am drawing back my precursor. 185, 42. Der. shutéla.
shů-pá-ga, spágga, d. spashpágga, spashpágga to wet, to drench. Der. págga.
spágála-kšh, d. spaspálakšh fold, crease in cloth, paper etc. Der.
spágalza.
spágá-la. d. spaspágalza to fold, to fold up; partic. shpagálzatko, folded,
doubled up. Cf. pákála-kšh
shů-pá-ha, spá-ha, spá-há, d. shpáshphá, spáspa, v. trans. to render dry, to
dry near the fire, in the sun etc., 146, 9, 147, 15: shpáshhuk after drying
S plá-is Valley, nom. pr.: Surprise Valley. Lies in the southeastern
angle of California, southeast of Goose Lake. The Snake Indian chief
Öicholho resides there with many of his men. Cf. 29, 2, and Note; 31, 15.
spá-ká, d. spáshpka to punch, to break by punching: spáká wésh bad for
breaking chunks of ice. Der. páká.
spáká-ga, d. spashpágga to tear, to tear up by hand, 125, 2. Der. pákága.
spál, telphál, pl. túmi s., yelbor ochér, a light-colored or yellow mineral
substance: when exposed to the fire it turns red and then is used as a
paint to mark the face with small dots; telphál šáhuiza to mark the face
with ochér-dots. One of the places where it is found lies between Link-
ville and Upper Klamath Lake, on the Link River. Der pálá. Lit.
"what is dried". Cf. Lúlpakat.
spálá-la, d. spashpalála to feed: said of animals feeding their young. Der.
pín. Cf. háshpa.
spalptehi (1) looking like spáł-point, acher. (2) light yellow, light brown, like dry leaves in the fall. Der. spál, -ptehi.

spámí, d. spaspími needle of the pine-tree, green or dried up. Der. pála. Spámíolkhni Spawiará: Mexican; white man from the South.

spatadsha, d. spashpitadsha, v. trans., to stretch, to stretch out by hand; to extend. Der. pátadsha. Cf. spitádsha.

spaticha, spá'teha, spōtsa, d. spá'teha (1) to split in the whole length, as a piece of wood. (2) to tear, as cloth, paper. Der. pátsha. Cf. petéga.

spatchiga, d. spashpítehiga (1) to twist, turn over, as one's lips, ears. Kl. (2) to ring, as a door-bell: wawá-ush s. to ring the door-bell. Cf. atchiga.

spáuntish, spáuntish, spáuntish, d. spashpíuntish poison of every description, 13, 14-17. s. itá tehulé'kshínt to poison meat. Der. pánu. Cf. ké-ish, stétmash.


spékpéla, d. speshpakpéla to squint: partic. spekpekétko (a) squinting, squinter, cross-eyed. (b) Spekpekétko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. Der. spíka, -péli.

spekplítkptehi, d. speshpakplítkptehi cross-eyed.

spélétlúteh, d. speshpélátlúteh rake. Kl. for wakatchótkish Mod.

spélsha, d. spesálsha to advance, to put forward; usually said of fingers, 79, 6. Der. spélush.

spélshna, d. spesélshna (1) to put forward the index-finger (spélshu), or other fingers. (2) to play the spélshna- or Indian guessing game by putting forward fingers to indicate the supposed location of the four game-sticks lying under a cover. See p. 80, first Note. Spélshna is a corruption of spélshna. Contr. from spéluishna. Der. spélush.

spélush, d. speshpálush (1) second finger, index-finger; cf. yúshka, yúshzhish, the first Note on p. 80, and Note to 79, 3. (2) name of several moons of the Máglaks year; usually mentioned in the instrumental case spélushhtka, and then used in a temporal sense. The spélush- or index-moons correspond, though not exactly, to our month of February, 75, 19; to our July, 75, 1; and to our September, 75, 11. Der. pélúh (2). Speshpakplítkoko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: “Squinter,” “Cross-Eye”; d. form of partic. of spekpekéla, q. v.
spalkitcha, d. spšp
spūgatko, d. spushpūgatko gray, gray-colored. Cf. pākpākli, skōdshatko.

spūkā, spūkā, spūkā, d. spūspūkā (1) to put out the feet, as out of a door, wigwam, window, with or without adding pētch (feet). Cf. eiga, nīka.

(2) to lie down, to lie on the ground: spūkā mántchak he lay on the ground for a while, 110, 14; tūshtok spūkā slītk E-ūukški, where the wounded Lake Indian was lying, 24, 3.; spūkšksaksi where the (wounded man) was lying, 24, 20.; partic. spūkatko reminbent, lying on ground. (3) to lie in bed; lit. “to stretch the legs out.” Cf. spūnāka.

spūkanākā, d. spushpūkanāka to move the feet quickly. Cf. puchkānāka.

Spulkān, or Sp. máklaks, nom. pr., Indian of the Spokane tribe of Washington Territory, eastern part, belonging to the Selish family. Two or three Spokane men live on the Klamath reservation. Cf. Note to 78, 15.

spūkli, spūkla, spūkla, d. spūspūklia, spūspūklia (1) to take a steam-bath in a sweat-lodge; refers either to the daily steam-bath in the small willow-lodges, 82, 4, 8, 14., or to the three mortuary sweat lodges, 89, 7, 142, 6-9, 12-15. (2) to sweat in willow-lodges and dance during five days under the direction of the conjurers at Klamath Marsh, in the wókasash-season, in order to insure a good crop of pond-lily seed. Der. spūka. Cf. humkōka, spūklish.

spūkliqā, d. spushpūklīga little sweat-lodge; such as found erected near every Indian lodge. Contr. from spukhīga. Dim. spūklish.

spūklish, d. spushpūklish sudatory, sweat-lodge. They are of three kinds: (1) small ones made by bending over a few willow boughs; these are covered by mats or blankets to confine the steam, are used daily by the Indians, 82, 3., and a more spacious kind serves also as a place of retirement for women in childbirth and during the menstrual period; incantation, 178; 9. (2) solid structures erected of timber, stones and earth, and visited by mourners only. Three of these exist in the Upper Klamath Lake country, all given to the Lake Indians by Kūmúkante, 82, 7, 142, 6. (Wákaksi) 12. (E-ukalkshi), and the Kā-ashkši s.; the Modoc tribe had some of their own. (3) the communal dance-house or kshii klish is also called sweat-lodge (cf. wāla); it is a spacious structure erected in the style of earth-lodges (lúkładamáksh, q. v.), having an entrance on a level with the floor, 75, 11. Der. spūka (2).
spūkli'shla, d. spuspaklishla (1) to erect a sweat-lodge by bending over a few willow poles. (2) to lay mats or blankets upon the sweat-lodge to confine the steam. Der. spūkli'sh.

Spūkli'sh Lāwish, nom. pr. of a sweat-lodge and camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Promontorial Sweat-Lodge".

spūkli'te'ha, d. spuspakli'te'ha to go and sweat in a sudatory; to start out for a sweat-bath or steam-bath. 82, 5, 88, 3, 89, 6.

spūkli'úta, d. spuspakli'úta to use for sweating purposes, to use for steam-baths; lit. "to sweat by means of". 82, 7. Der spūkli.

spūktch'àmp'ká, d. spuspaktek'ámp'ká to heap up earth, to make mounds; said especially of the small grave-mounds, about man's length and surrounded by palings, 88, 2.

spúk'únu, d. spushpak'únu to spread out, extend, display; Shúkamteh s. mina teh'úksh Old Crane parted his legs (across the river); Old Crane stepped across. 122, 23: partic. spúkúnu'tko (a) spread out, displayed, distended; (b) inflamed; said of eyes only; help shpushpak'úntko gi both eyes are inflamed. Of patád'sha, spúkanka.

spúkú'ga, d. spushpakú'ga (1) to drag by the feet. (2) to drag, to draw, pull. Der. spúká.

spúkú'gat'ch'na, d. spushpakút'ch'na (1) to drag by the feet or legs, while on a march, 13, 6. (2) to drag behind, to drag over the ground.

spúld'sha, d. spuspáld'sha to saw with a cross-saw.

spúll'shi, spúll, d. spuspáll'shi, spúllšhi, v trans., referring to one object only: (1) to put, place, carry, bring inside, within, indoors. (2) to close, close up, contract; to contract a muscle, e.g. the musculus sphincter. Ct. shumpál'sha. (3) to take in, contain; lock up, imprison; to punish by imprisonment, 58, 11, 12, 13, 59, 2, 11, 60, 2, 3, 21, 78, 45, etc.; teh'eks shpushlihénámp'ká he will soon be locked up, 56, 4, 5. Speaking of more than one object, 'lí, q. v. Ct. hushpállhi, kú'shi (2).

spushlí'k'ish, d. spuspaklí'k'ish, full form of spulí'sh, q. v. Der. spuli'sh.

spuli'tka, splú'tka, d. spushpalút'ka to return from playing inside, closing up, imprisoning; gá'imele spulí'tkuk they went home, returning from the imprisonment (of Doctor John), 66, 6.

spulí'sh, d. spushpalí'sh jail, guard-house, place of confinement, imprisonment for one person. Contr. from spulí'sh. Ct. iligish, skúkum-house.
spúm the female of the skha-bark, q v.; incantation, 168; 41.

spunâ'ksh, shponâ'ksh, d. spushnâ'ksh time for rest; night or later part of evening; nâmuk spunâ'k every night, 78, 4. Der. spunê'ga Cf lulâ'ksh and the Lat. nocturna.

spunê'ga, d. spushnu'â'ga, v. imper., it is late in the evening or night; it is sleeping time; tehui shpûmâk then it became late, 100, 11. Cf. spûka.

spunê'kla, d. spushnu'ê'kla, v. imper., it is getting late at night.

spungâ'tgâ'pêle, spunká'tkapêli, d. spuspaingâ'tgâ'pêle to take back, bring back again; said of one anim. object, 78, 13.

spungâ'tka, spunká'tka, d. spuspaingâ'tka to take a person along with when returning; to return in somebody's company. Der. spûnka.

spungi'tcha, d. spuspaingchâ'cha; same as spungi'tcha, q v.

spûnû, shpûnû, d. spushpûnû to give, to confer upon; to present with, transfer to, as a squaw, slave, head of cattle etc.: kâ'i hûk wâch mîsh spûnû-tapka she need not transfer a horse to you, 60, 15.: bû'ga'nu spum'sh the slave transferred by me, 20, 18.: spûnu (for spûni' nû) I had given or transferred, 20, 18.; kâ'i sniwê'sh spûnû vushûk through fear they did not give a wife to him, 93, 1. Speaking of more than one object. shewâ'na, cf. 60, 16.

spûnûka, shpûnûza, d. spushpûnûka, spuspaingûnûza to let out of, to dismiss, to let go. Lit "to cause to move the legs"; cf. spûka.

spunkâmpêli, d. spushpankâmpêli to dismiss from jail, to set free, 78, 16.

spûnkâ'anka, d. spushpûnkâ'anka (1) to travel along with, to take as companion for traveling. (2) to take up for oneself, to keep in one's company, as a man, child, strange dog etc., 55, 18. Der. spûnka.

spûnkâ'tcha, spungi'tcha, d. spuspaingchâ'tcha to take, bring along while on one's march; said of one anim. object. Der. spûnka.

spûnkâ'tchapêli, d. spushpaingchâ'chapêli to convey, to bring back or home while on a trip, march or journey; said of one anim. object, 78, 14.

spushhâmpêle, d. spushpainghâmpêle to lead, convey or take back, to take or bring home, 66, 3, 96, 5. Der. spûnsha, -pêli.

spûnshîpka to bring or convey somebody towards, 107, 4.

spûnshîpêka to bring along with, lead, convey a person for another, 107, 9.

spûnshûna, d. spushpûnsha (1) to take along with, to take along as companion, 95, 1. (2) to take away by flattering, to coax away. (3) to take
along forcibly; to capture, arrest; to convey as a captive. 24, 15, 36, 17, 66, 3, 133, 9, 10.—Speaking of more than one anim. object, éna, idsha. Cf. hushpântcha.

spûntza, d. spushpûntza to abduct, steal, take away from; spûntza-shântka ging snâwedsh mâna for the purpose of abducting one of his wives. 94, 10.

spûntpa, d. spushpûntpa to bring, take along with; the French "amemir"; hâks t'ishîn spûntpisham a prisoner of war grow up to adult age, after they (the enemies) had carried him off, 16, 14. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, îpâ.

spûntpâmpêli, d. spushpântpâmpêli to bring back to, to travel back or homeward with, 78, 15. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, împêli.

spûtâdshunânish, d. spushpûtâdshunânish furrow made by the plow
spûtâua, spûta, d. shpûta-shpatua; same as shpûta, q. v. Cf. spûka.

spûtâdsha, d. shpushpûtâdsha to go out to fortify oneself; to go and take exercise for becoming strong in body. Der. shpûtâu.

spûtúya, d. spushpûtúya to plow. Der. putûya.

spûtúyôteh, d. spushpûtúyôteh plow. Kl. for shutoyôtkish Mod.

spûtúynâ mish, spûtó-iwish, spûtú-ihuish, d. spushpûtó-iwish furrow of plow. Der. spûtúya.

spûtêhta, d. spushpâtêhta to frighten, to scare, to terrify. Cf. hushpâtêhta, pûtêhta.

stâ, shtâ, d. stâsta, stáshta (1) to be full, filled, repâta, 75, 9; stâ saika the prairie was full of them, 107, 6. Cf. éwa, ëwa, shumótha, shêpa. (2) to be complete, entire. (3) adv., fully, to repletion. (4) adv., completely, entirely: stâ tok sa É-naksni shámâmpka the Lake warriors completely encircled them, formed an unbroken ring around them, 23, 12.

stâgi, shtâgi, d. shshâstâgi to fill, fill up, make full: shâgi mâna ya ki she filled her seed-basket with roots, 118, 4, 7. Speaking of many subjects, stâ-ila. Der. stâ, gi (5).

stâ-ila, shtâ-ila, d. stushâtila, v. trans., referring to more than one subject: (1) to dig out edible roots, tubers or bulbs with a tool (ântida): an occupation devolving almost exclusively upon the women of the tribe. Cf. méya, stâgi. (2) to gather, collect, reap edible seeds by beating them
from the bushes into the basket. 75, 5, 146, 4: to gather berries; to bring together: said of the stalks of the mâ-i or tall bush-grass, 148, 3. Lit. "to fill down into (the basket)." Der. stâ.

stâ-nâksh, d. stâ-nâksh heed. Cf. stâklinsh.
stâ-kla to-fistula, to stick up; viânshtat s. to stick up on a尊严 cane, 150, 5.
stâ-klinsh, stâklinsh ball of the foot; stâklinshsâksi at the ball, 24, 18.
stakoîlatko, d. stakashkolatko head-headed.
stâ-kpûnksî, d. stâ-kpûnksî (1) hech, (2) snail, slug; stâ-kpûnksâm lâtehash snail-shell; lit. "snail-house." Cf. the German: Schneckenhaus.
Stâktâks, nom. pr. of a camp-site on the Sprague River; interpreted by "End of the Hill"
stâlâla, d. stashtâlâla la fill; pâksh s. to fill the pipe, 14, 4. and Note. Der. stânî.
stâlégatko, staltikatko, d. stashtalögatko, adj., in close contact with, fastened to, e.g., to the animal body. Said of coverings for the feet: atí s. wâksna high-topped mocassins; wînta s. low-topped. Der. tâligâ (1).
stâlksî, d. stâshtâlksî wall, house-wall, wall of building. Der. stâlga.
stâlza, d. stashtâlza to plant two poles in the ground; see téwa.

stâni, stâmî, d. stâmî, stâmîtu, adj., full, filled with, replete, brimful; s. kâlo ktechâl (supply: gi) the sky is full of stars; shmulash a. s. nápal the nest is full of eggs; éwaga s. wi'ishank the pond is filled with garter-snakes; yâ'kîti wôkash s. the seed-basket is full of wôkash; lit. "the lily-seed is brimful within the basket." nép, wök s. a handful, armful. Der. stâ. Cf. kâlîash, néwa, stâna, stâmî.
stâmûchâ, d. stashtmûchâ (1) v. intr., to lose, to be deprived of one object, 13, 9. (2) v. trans., to deprive of, to cause to lose, 43, 16. Cf. stââwa.
sta-ôta, d. stashtôta, v. intr., to starve for a while, to be famished for a time being: sta-ôta stu. máknaâ he camps out while starving himself or fasting, 83, 2. Dur. of stââwa. Cf. shpôtun
stâp, shtâp, pl. tûnî s., flint arrow-head, flint spear-head, 134, 17.
stâpala, stâpâ, d. stâpala, Mod. form of stôpêla, q. v.
stâpâtêchka, stâpâtechka, d. stahstapâtêchka to wash one's own face: plây-wash stâpâtechka the golden eagle washed his face, 134, 11.: nû staphatskâ-ápka I am going to wash my face. Cf. stahshtapâkia, shetatsha.
stâpâtechko't kîsh wash-basin; lit. "what serves for washing the face"
stāpka, d. stāstāpka to pound, make fine, mash fine: stātpka i shā; kū-
yatka they pound with stones, 147, 11. Cf. ndshāpka, skā.
stāpōtkish, d. stāstāpōtkish wooden or steel needle used in the manu-
facture of mats; length about six inches. Cf. stāpsh.
stāpśh mat made of bulrush, tenstrine grass: s. lātēhash cabin covered
with bulrush mats, "lodge. Cf. stāpka, stē-ILDASH.
stashtāmniish, pl. tūmi sh., set of earrings. Cf. hāshhmmna.
stāwā, d. stāshtuā (1) v. trans., to deprive somebody of food or necessaries;
to starre. (2) v. intr. or refl., to be deprived, to deprive oneself of the neces-
saries of life; to starre, to starve to death, to be famished. Cf. hashtāwā.
stā-ILDASH, shtā-ILDASH, to start out for digging roots, bulbs; to set out for
gathering fruits, seeds, 101, 4. Der. stā-ILA, q. v.
Steamboat, nom. pr. of Steamboat Frank's first wife, 517, 17.
shtēginish, pl. tūmi st., stocking: nētu an kōdshish s. I have practice in
knitting stockings. From the English.
shtēginishhala to knit, make, manufacture stockings.
steinash, shtā-inash, d. shtashtinash (1) heart; the agency and principle
of physical life, vitality, 118, 10, 175, 17: Lēmē-isham s. the heart of
the Thunders, 114, 4–8; shkōksam s. the spirit's heart, 174; 11. Cf.
phākā, shīla. (2) soul or sensitive power of man: gi-utala s. to my heart's
content; kū-i s. gi to be aggrieved in one's heart; kū-i sū'ta pipelāngshham
sta'inas they mutually embittered their lives, 78, 5; lithēlithilish s. gitko-
plunky, brave. Cf. mū'sha, o ēakgi. (3) morals, sense of right and wrong;
tidsli, kō-idshish s. of good, of wicked character.
steinishaltko, d. stashtishaltko (1) possessed of a heart. (2) having
sensitive or moral affections or qualities: disposed, affected: at tidsli nū
sta'inas tūlko now I am rejoicing, now my heart is gladdened. (3) thought-
ful, reflective. (4) Steinishaltko, nom. pr. masc. Kl.: interpreted by "Big
Heart", which is intended for "plucky" or "magnanimous" and presup-
poses a fuller form of the name: Mū Steinishaltko.
shtēyak'lakpa to listen, hearken, 114, 1.
štēkish, d. shtēshkish doorway, passage, entry; kūtēsham s. doorway of
lodge. Cf. stōkish.
shtē'ksh, stē'ks, stīks, Mod. stē'ks, c. short, d. shtēshkshaks, Mod. stē-k-
shtaks (1) nail on finger and toe. Quot: under gutika. (2) claw, fingernail. talon: tsi-kam s. bird's claws or necklace made of such; lóka-n s. grizzly bear's claws; lóka-n s. smawà:kítl kîh wearing a necklace of grizzly bear's claws; such necklaces are seen no longer, but formerly were worn by men and especially by women below the breast, being highly valued on account of their flavor (cf. stîka). Cf. nêp (3).

s'leä'p'kîsh, d. shë'shtë'àl'p'kîsh, adj., right, on right-hand side; shë'kà shë'lä'p'kîsh (for stëlà'p'kîsh) nêp they grasp his right hand, 87, 13. Mod. also pronouner stëlà'p'kîsh. Cf. skë'tish, skë'tî'tko.

stë'lë'wâ, d. shë'shtëål'ë'wâ to stir, excite the water. Cf. Ikâm, tehelë'wâ.

stë'mâ'wâ, d. stë'shtë'mâ'sh woman's private parts.

stë'nâ, d. shë'shtë'na to carry in a pail or bucket. Der. éna. Cf. shô'dshna.

stë't'mâ'sh, d. stëstâ'mâ'ñsh dipped in poison; poisoned: ngè'sh s. poisoned arrow, 90, 18. Cf. temûdsâ'ñsh.

stë'd'lâ'sh, shtë'ul'ish, d. stë'shtë'ul'lash (1) rush or take-mat to cover Indian lodges: pënî shtë'ul'lash coarse mat made of the tall pënî-grass; used for covering cabins. (2) willow-framed lodge (stïn'ûsh) covered with rush-mats.

stë'wà, d. shë'shtë'wâna to lose, to be deprived of: nâmûkta s., to lose everything; shë'dl'as'hi'sh s. they lost or missed soldiers, 37, 22. Speaking of one object, stänû'të'hâ, q. v. Mod. Cf. shë'kigâ, štë'wà.

stë'wà, shtë'na (1) to mix with, to mix up, mash up with, mingle, 150, 9. (2) to mix with water for kneading; said of dough. Der. éwâ

stë'wî, shtë'wà to shoot several objects by the same charge. Der. téwî.

stë'ält'ko, štë'ält'ko, d. stïštë'alt'ko containing resin or pitch, 75, 5.; smelling like resin. Der. štë'yià.

štë'yià, štïà, štï-c, d. stïshïa, štï'-shïic (1) resin, as exsulated by pine and other trees, 96, 6., cf. pilâ; štï'ya šhîshï'dsha they put resin on their heads as a sign of sorrow, 132, 6.; štï'-shimpîl'îka mû'ss wëno'ûnik they bâied resin on her head, for she had become widowed, 89, 6. (2) pitch, tar.

stï'kà, šhù'kà, d. šhù'šhïka, v. trans., to scent, to perceive by smelling: plû s. to smell, feel or hard; lûk hù'mûk shî'kôk wû'shât the grizzly bear smelling (the kîlh-roots) will fire him, 147, 13. Cf. shtë'kîsh.

stï'kl'kîsh, shtë'kl'gîsh, d. shë'shtë'kl'gîsh notch, incision; ngè'sham s. notch at lower end of arrow for applying the bow-string.
stelápkish—stíltə

stíkshuí, Mod. stíkshuí, d. shtishtakshuí (1) boat.  (2) shoe. From English through Chin. J.; stick-shoe; “high shoe”. Cf. wákshuí.
stílaka, stillaga, stílgə, d. stístáləkə to ambush in a canoe, the gaining of fish into the towash-net; to fish with the towash-dipnet. həikəsləktə sl. to fish with the həi-kəslədipnet. Der. tila.
stílänkánsha to pass a gate, as teams and wagons. Der. tilänkánsha.
stílänksh, d. stilänksh (1) hoop, circle; telikəmən sl. iron hoop. Cf. hisilänkankə-təkish. (2) quiver with its string and arrows. Cf. stilash, tükanksh.
stílânkəu, d. stilänkəu to ford a river on a wagon; lit “to wheel through the water”. Cf. gákua, pínkua.
stílänshua, stilænhu, d. stilänshua, v. trans. (1) to roll on the ground or floor. (2) to drive a hoop, wheel or circle.
stílash, stilash, d. shtishtälash string used as a holder, handle of basket etc.; s. or tükankshə thi, quiver-string, made of buckskin hide; tsuyi'sham or tsuyəslə u. guard-string of hat; ya kiti s. string of the conical red-basket, which is worn on back.
stillhipeli, d shtishtälhipeli to return and tell, to report; s. shash kəmi he reported to those staying in the kayata-lodge. 112, 19. Cf. stilə No. 2.
stílakənuish, d. shtishtälkənuish person sent out to report forth and back; messenger, dispatch carrier; chiefly used in the d. form. Der. stilə No. 2
stilləa, stilə, d. shtishtaļa, v. trans., to melt, as lead, tallow: shulfəmən s. to melt in a pan, pot, bate or crucible; to place into the net to be dissolved in the water; said of fish-killing substances. 150, 1. Der. tilə.
stilləa, d. stiləslə to report; to make known, to divulge. Cf. stilə, stiləa.
stillinašh, d. stilinašh tallow, rendered fat. Cf. stilə No. 1
stilšampəli, d. stilšampəli (1) to report back; stilšampəli-nəapkək for the purpose of reporting. 29, 17.; stilšampəlik sv. in order to announce (it) to them. 22, 15. (2) to bring a message. Der. stilshuna, pel. stilə, d. stilshulə to announce, report to; to inform somebody personally.
shti'ta, d. sti'ta 1. announcement, message 2. used as a verbal of "say," "tell," etc. Note: shti'tina'sh, shti'ta'ki

shti'tina'sh, d. sti'tina'sh 1. to report, to bring a message to, to tell in one's report. Mod.: sti'tina'sh, sti'tina'sht, sti'tina'shtka 2. to be reported, to be reported, to be informed, with verbal cond. 38, 12, 39, 23. in sti'tina'sh 3. to bring a message. 38, 14.: gen. sti'tina'shunk to meet with, to become acquainted with sti'tina'sh, sti'tina'shult, sti'tina'sht, sti'tina'shtka 4. sti'tina'shult to be reported, to be reported, to be informed, with verbal cond. Note: sti'tina'shult, sti'tina'sht, sti'tina'shtka 5. to be reported, to be reported (1) Kl. (2) to be reported; be-ceived, little willow-lodge, small cabin, 82, 3. Contr. form sti'tina'shult, sti'tina'shultla, sti'tina'shultka.

sti'tii, sti'tii, d. shti'shi'tii, shti'shi'tii 1. Indian cabin erected on a frame of willow boughs bent over; when covered with grass, it is called sti'shi'tii: Yankel supiyuk's monstrous lodge. (2) building, house, home, of any description; dwelling-house, built in Indian or American style; mi'kii'she, provisions-house; shed etc.: shti'shi'tii palel to stand from the house. Mod. for hii'shin, Kl. Dec. sti'tii'ii: Cf. in, kii'tii, kii'ti, hii'shin, tii'shin, etc. sti'tii, sti'tii, d. sti'tii 1. to beat, to bend back: nii'hesh'ti'ka s. mei'sh to bend the bow by drawing the string.

sti'tii, d. shti'shi'tii 1. to receive well, in a friendly manner or with honor; or a mish'ik'shi'shi'tii to received well. (2) to have, to like, as a friend, parent or relative: mis hi gen. sti'tii'la are dear to me; cf. 93, 7 (3) to receive, worship, E. L. E. 14.: to appreciate, to value or prize highly, 139, 2, 3. Cf. hii'shin, mi'kii'she, tii'na, tii'na, tii'na, tii'na, tii'na.

shti'tipa, d. shti'shi'tipa 1. to be clouded, to be full of clouds; kalu a shti'tipa, shi'shi'shi'tipa is covered with clouds. (2) to be clouded with lamb-clouds. Mod. Cf. kalu, pai'sha, agiwa.
stiltish—stoshtólish.

stípáke 'a, d. shtishtapáke to turn upside down. From English
stíp, pl. túmí s., stabs; stabb with barn. From English
stítsa 'a, d. shtishtátsa to cheat, defraud et. Der. itza.
stíwižótikish 'a, d. shtishtužótikish baby-board; small infant of Western Indians are tied and carried about bymothers while their heads are undergoing the process of flattening. Mod. Der.

stíwiní 'a, d. shtu'miní to stir up, as dough; náparka s, to stir and knead. Der. wiiní. Cf. kulojéna.
stó, shtó, d. stóshú: see stú.
stókish 'a, d. stóshkish doorway, gate: ktechink-sham s, gate of corral closure. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. stú. Cf. stókish
stóku 'a 'a, stókukan "fifth burrower": 1) species of small fish; 4 inches long. (2) species of long-tailed squirrel: Spermophilus tiekel. (3) Stókug, abbr. Stókua, one of Aishish's mythic wives, mentioned in mythologic tale, and supposed by some to be the small fish. 1) to peel the squirrel. 2a, 9, 10, 100, 3, 11, 12. Der. stú. 1) Cf. mokish
stópalush 'a, or stópaluish 'a, d. stóshpalushish "maker of passages": 1) (2) verbal indef. pret. or stópela, q. v. Cf. wapi shi.
stópalsh 'a, d. stóshpalsh the inner or fiber bark of trees: the fiber-bark of the kúpka pine-tree is peeled off and eaten by the Indians in April, when the sap goes up, and later in the spring, etc. 19-22. Cf. stópela. Cf. ku'endshi.
stópalsh 'a, d. stóshpalsh to scrape off; ceremonially or manually; or inner bark of pine-trees, especially of the kúpka pine-tree and eat the fiber-bark. 148, 19, and Note.

stópachka 'a, shtúpachka, d. shúshpachka, same as above.
stóple 'a, Mod. stópala, d. stóshpala 'a scrape up, peel, or take off trees. 148, 20: kúsh stópalish, stópaluish shú, take or of the fiber-bark. 148, 21, 22. Der. w- pala; fr. to make dry.
stoshtólish 'a, pl. túmí s., (1) gopher, mole, espec., (1) "maker of passages". Mod. Der. soshtó. 1)
stú, slút, stó, d. stút'shtú, stóshtú (1) passage, aperture in the ground; burrow, den, hole, tunnel, subterranean passage-way, gangway; bar entrance. (2) tubiform passage, tube, air-passage. (3) passage, thoroughfare above the ground; trail, path, pathway; way, road, causeway, street; slút slúni kélá-ush the road is full of sand; lóloks wá'génam stó railroad; lit “fire-wagon’s path”; path, trail of animals, 29, 11.

stuága, stué-aga, d. stushtuága (1) small burrow or subterranean passage. (2) path, pathway, foot-path. Dim stú.

stu'lash, d. stushtulash (1) pile of wood. (2) fire-wood put away for the cold season, Kl. Der. tūłul. Cf. Tó-il Kat, tūlulash.

studh, slút'shitsh, slít'shitsh, d. slút'shitsh burrow; gopher’s den; mole-hill; slít'shitst slít'shit (1) small burrow or subterranean passage. (2) lath, pathway, foot-path. Dim stítu.

stu'yá, stu'ya, d. stúshtúya (1) to make a road, way, passage, gangway; to tunnel through, 102, 4. (2) to place on the road or trail, to set going, to circulate; stuyúpka (supply: nú pā'ksh) I will put the tobacco-pipe in circulation, 137, 2. Der. stu'ká.

stu'ya'shka, d. stushtuáishka to clip the hair. Cf. shúishka (2), shúyóka (2), shúktaldsha.

stu'yuna, d. stushtüyuna to stab each other; to wound or cut each other with sharp-pointed weapons; partic. stuyúntko stabbed, pierced. Der. stu'ka.

stu'ka, stúka, d. stu'shtuka (1) to shout through the hands applied to the mouth as a tube. (2) to shout, hallow, cry aloud. Cf. udéena, uñéena, stút'gëuna, stú'tzishla. (3) to stab; to wound or cut with a pointed weapon, to pierce; lit “to make a way through”; partic. stu'kátko (a) cut, stabbed; wounded with a knife or spear; (b) stab-wound. (4) to gig, to catch with poles, to spear; said of fish: kú'tagsh s. to gig minnow-fish; said of Old Crane, 122, 6.; pshin slótsuanka stu'ka to spear fish by torchlight. Cf. stúkua. (5) to sting, bite. Mod.; said of bees, snakes etc. Cf. kúntka. Der. stu'ka. Cf. háštuksh, háštka.

stu'kish, stúkish, d. stushtkish (1) hailstone; mú'méni s. heavy hailstones, 156: 26. (2) hailstorm. Der. stu'ka (3).

stu'káštuko notched; having portions or angles cut out.

stu'kua, d. stushkukua to stab in the water; to gig, kill by stabbing in water; kú'm s. to gig, harpoon fish. Cf. tu'kish.
stú—stúpka.

stúleólish, d. stústáléólish definite order, command; ká-i núshkank K'nuukántsam stúleólish gi'últakí he was not mindful of K'nuukántsam's sharp order enjoining him (to bring etc.), 107, 7. Der. stúlí.

stúlí, stúlí, stúlí, d. stústái, stústálì to order, command; to enjoin, give directions; connected usually with the verbal intentional: s. ik'echakí gínga kma' he sent him to obtain the skullcaps, 109, 3.; s. núuk gíña shíttiki he advised his little son to shoot, 110, 2.; núuk mágiálaš stústálìnank after having left orders with all the Indians. Cf. 96, 11, 107, 13, 15, 110, 5, 118, 9. Cf. tpuwa.

stúlìsìha, d. stúshtílìsìha to order, enjoin while going; to give directions while passing around; núuktuálahsha stúlìsìha ká-i shápíikí gínga they went around commanding every article not to tell, 120, 21. Cf. stúlí.

stúlìká, d. stúshtílìká to perforate another person's nose with a sharp instrument, as a needle. Der. tálka. Cf. hášhtahsh.

stú'na, d. stúshtína to pass or ran through, as a rope, string. 13, 6.

stúnkëdësha, d. stúshétka'dësha, v. trans., to encompass, encircle with; said, e.g., of embroidering or sewing beads around the rim of a cushion.

stúnkìámna, d. stúshtíámna (1) v. intr., to pass around, go around; said of inanimate subjects, as neckties, e.g., (2) v. trans., to encompass, encircle, as a piece of land with a fence. Der. stú'na.

stúnzìa, d. stúshtíëza to pass or ran through oneself; kënúks a-i nú stú'niqí-upak I will pass out a rope through my anus, 165; 11, and Note.

stúningsh, Mod. stúshántísh, d. stúshámshísh, Mod. stúshántlehsh cre- ated canal, ditch, wet ditch: kükâga shtúningshíshí stream passing through an artificial bed; canaled rivulet or brook. Cf. stúningsha.

stúningsha, Mod. shtúningsha, d. stúshámshísh, Mod. stúshántelahsh to make pass through; to conduct, force, or pull through or onward: künkstat s to drag an object behind on a rope. Ibéna shtúningshík ámba to dig a conduit for water, to dig a canal or ditch. Der. shúntelah.

stúnta, shtúnta, d. shtúshánta to fasten or fix on, as a rope, string.

stúp, stúpì, pl. túmi s., store: iron heater: stúpì wintila to lie under, near the store, 186; 56. From English store.

stúpash, stópësh, pl. túmi s., bone marrow, animal marrow.

stúpka, d. stúšká (1) to puncture. (2) to stab repeatedly in several
places; to wound or kill by stabbing; partic. stúpaktko, stúpaktko (a) wounded by stab-wounds. (b) stab-wound. Der. stú'ka. Cf. hushtápk, ktakálitk, stú'ka (3).

stú'pka, d. stushtúpka to stand, to be contained in; said of inan. subjects: ámpí sh. pokó'ti water stands in the bucket. Der. túpka. Cf. stú'ka.
stú'pual'za, d. stushtúpual'za to bubble up in cold water; said of the effect of articles thrown in. Cf. knúltzága, knuntó'sha, pué'é.

stú'pui, d. stushtúpui to menstruate for the first time; to enter the age of femininc puberty: stupuyúga, stupúyuk on account of first menstruation, 131, 21: yaúkela stupúyuk stíná'sh menstrual lodge. Cf. yulina, pilipil.
stú'puish, d. stushtúpuish first menstruation

stú'tash, d. stushtútash pipe; reed-pipe. Der. stú (2)
stú'tila, d stushtútila to roof over, to cover with a roof resting on pillars; stutiliinú spú'kHš (these) sweat-lodges are roofed, 82, 2.
stú'tilash, stút'ish roof-pillar, post, solid wood frame of Indian lodge; hít-málaksam s. vertical booms or posts sustaining a winter-lodge; usually set up in the form of a regular square.

stú'tish, d. stúshtish; occurs in: shá'psam stút'ish beams of light projected by the rising and the setting sun, 179; 3.

stút'ka, d. stushtútka to stand, to be standing; said of anim. subjects: wáth aatí stú'taktko the horse is tall. Cf. stú'pka No. 2, túpka.

stú'tzéna, d. stushtútzéna to emit a voice, sound; said of persons and animals: kú-i an s. I have no good or strong voice; partic. stú'tzántko having a voice, endowed with a voice; múí stút'zámpkash gishit being possessed of a strong voice, 55, 17. cf. 183; 24: wayó'sham stú'tzantk singing like the wawwash-goose, i. e. “harmoniously”, 183; 19; yúkikam stút'zántk possessing the voice of the mocking-bird, 183; 21 Der. stú (2).

stú'tzish, d. stúshtútzhish (1) sound, clang, tone. (2) human or animal voice. Cf. stút'zéna.
stú'tzishla, d stúshtútzhishla to weep aloud, to cry in mourning; to weep as a mourner, while sitting at the side of the deceased, 89, 3. Cf. kú'ki, hútpishla, stút'zéna.

stíchayashla, d. stichashtéshkashla, v. intr., to produce a noise, report, rustle; said of the elementary forces.
stúpkā — shtchishalkátko.

shtechakálka, d. shtchashtechkal'ka to form a corner, angle; partic. d. shtechashtechalkátko triangular; lit. “acute-angular.” Der. tehak, radix of tehaktháklí.

shtechakaliātpish angle of any description: corner of a room.

shtechákuash, abbr. sákuash, d. shtchashtechákuash (1) pole sharpened at one end. (2) spear, gig-spear, gigging pole used in fishing, 180; 20: sákuashtka kii'm stú'ka to spear fish. This spear is composed of two long poles inserted into each other and of a smaller one at the end, the whole reaching sometimes a length up to twenty feet (3) fish-pole, pole with three iron prongs. Der. tehak, rad. of tehaktháklí. Cf. kish.

shtechálapshtish, d. shtchashtechálapshtish rainbox, Mod. Cf. witchak. shtecháúkitko, d. shtchashtechúúbkitko deaf. Der. udshóka.

shtechá'úsh, stá-us stick, rod or pole, used in erecting sweat-lodges: stá-usawáílks (for stá-usawáílks) hole made in the ground for planting the rods when building a sweat-lodge, 168; 35, 180; 23. Cf. shtechákuash (1).

shtecháútauktó, d. shtchashtechúútauktó deaf. Mod. for shtecháúúktó kl. shtechéléwa, d. shtchashtechéléwa to bubble up in water, to form ripples spontaneously. Mod. Der. tehéléwa.

shtechídshapka, d. shtchishidshapka to bring, carry to somebody several objects of the same description or things gathered in a bunch. Cf. tehípka.

shtechiyákéka, d. shtchishtechiyákéka to tickle. Mod. Cf. shéyakua.

shtechiyámna, d. shtchishtechiýámna to carry in hand articles in a bunch or several objects of the same description. Cf. í-ámna.

shtechí'kédshína, d. shtchishtechí'kédshína to trot, as a horse. Cf. kish-

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shuaktehtampa, d. shuashhuaktehtampa to commence weeping, weeping; to begin to shed tears. 126, 2.

shuala, d. shuashhuala to pile up, to pile upon each other; kúaé sh. to pile upon rocks, to erect a rock-barricade. 30, 9. Cf. wálash, wálash.

shuallalampka, d. shuashhuallalampka (1) to watch, to keep watch over; sh. kúa'm to watch the fish. (2) to protect, watch the interests of. 34, 20: to take care of. 39, 13, 21: to manage, to superintend, cf. 33, 2, and Note. 134, 6. Cf. shuálka No. 1. wálža (1).

shuálka, d. shuashhuálka to presse, keep entire; to save. 134, 7. Mod.: unknown to KL. Der. wálža (1).

shuálkash, d. shuashhuálkash sweat, perspiration.

shuálkóla, d. shuashhuálkóla to cool oneself off. Der. shuálka.

shuálk'ítcha, d. shuashhuálk'ítcha to cool oneself while walking. 32, 9.

shuálža, d. shuashhuálža; same as shuwálža, q. v.

Shuálži'ni, nom. pr. of a camping-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. “At the Pile of Rocks”. Der. shuálža.

shuankaptehi; same as shuánkptéhi, q. v.

shuánshuáluluish, Mod. shuantehákéluiish (1) mane of horse, lion. Cf. kshéluiish, wakáluiish, wánéluiish. (2) Mod. brístes on hog's back.

shuánünü, d. shushámüni to cool, to be in love with. Cf. kúktákia.

shuashhuallalámkipish, pl. túnish. (1) watch, watchman, guardian: shú'p sh. shepherd. (2) administrator, superintendent. 33, 1, and Note to 33, 2; Government agent at an Indian reservation; Dya sh. kštía the agent Dyir escaped. 42, 17. Der. shuallalámpka.

shu'áish, d. shuashhu'áish sage-cock, sage-hen; a western bird belonging to the Tetraonid or grouse family: Centrorurus urophasianus. 135, 4. Cf. pópusha, púpusha, shuáak.

shuátáwi, Kl. shuatáwa, d. shuashuatáwi (1) to stretch, to extend one's limbs through laziness or other causes. (2) to sprain a limb; shuatawitéko máša húk be suffers of nerve-spraining. Cf. tehatáwa.

shuá-uka, d. shuashhuá-uka (1) to squall, whine; said of persons and beasts. (2) to yelp. Cf. shéka, shuák'tehta.
Shu'adsha, d. shushüdsha (1) to build a fire; to have an open fire at the camping-place, in or before the lodge; refers especially to camp-fires at night and to fires built for cooking; the object, lidoks, being usually omitted: kiiks siiawiihuck kii'ants shi'aip'h when a conjurer overlooked them to find out who would be shot, 21, 9, 10.

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Shu'awati — Shu'wa

shu'dshokalámma, d. shu'ushokalámma to wash one's back; kämat back is sometimes added. Lit. "to wash oneself all around".

shu'edshantámna, d. shu'eshúdshantámna to be in the habit of gambling when on a journey. 100, 15. Der. shu'ed-lmna, -támna.

shu'edshaa, suétaisna, d. shu'eshúdshaa to go to play, to go to the gambling-place, to be on a gaming tour; shu'ed-lmnaæ when gambling on their way. 99.

2. shash at suétaisna he went away from them for gambling. 100, 14. and

Note; suétaisnakas in order to have a game among themselves. 100, 15.

shu'ékälsh, d. shu'eshúkälsh shér, as of a shirt, coat.

shu'ekáptcha to wink with the eyelids; to nictate. Cf. kelantétlá, kandáshkia, shakéltámcha.

shu'ékñush, shu'ekñosh pale, wadd, red; switch used in certain games. 80, 7.


shu'élita, d. shu'eshélita, v. intr. to form a cross, to intersect; said of lines etc.; partie, sluélétok (a) disposed crosswise, (b) crossing diagonally the texture of woven cloth. Cf. shéka, shenék'la.

shu'énka, d. shu'eshéna to kill, slay, to put to death; said of more than one object, and used almost exclusively by Modocs; mítie shawásh mbáwan shon exploding shell killed them. 43, 2. Cf. 10, 17, 41, 15, 24, 43, 11. Der. wénka. Cf. liela, shinga (3).

shu'ëntch, d. shu'eshúntch (1) baby-board, cradle-board to which the infant or child is tied or strapped, Kl for stiwiza'tkis Mod., q v. (2) baby-board with the baby on it. (3) Mod., infant, babe, suckling child. 91, 8, 9: suënchém skátash woom, utenas. Der. éna. Cf. míkaga, mukš.

shu'ëntchéga, d. shu'eshúntchéga (1) small baby-board, Kl 12 little 'labe; infant just born, Mod. 91, 4. Dim. shu'ëntch.

shu'ëntcha, d. shu'eshúntcha to go fishing with the line; nú su'ëntchmpk gêñ wantash I shall start for angling this day. Der. shu'ewa. Cf. klíka.

shu'ëntcha, d. shu'eshúntcha fish-line, angling-line. Der. shu'ewa. Cf. takékásh.

shu'ëntsham, d. shu'eshúntsham yellow tree moss; Eriophorum vulgare.

shu'ëntchuttka, d. shu'eshúntchuttka (1) to return from angling. (2) to angle habitually or repeatedly: udium a nú had sh. éwakanat gêñ wantash today I went three times to the pond to fish with the line.

shu'ewa, d. shu'eshua to fish with the line, to angle; níhta mú sh I have angled all night. Der. éwa. Cf. ku'ëñsh, ku'ewa, lu'kish.
shúggái, pl. túní shu. sugar. From the English.

shúggáiya, shukáya, d. shushkáya to hang on or out, to be suspended on; said, e.g., of young birds hanging out of their nests, 91, 10.

shúggálaki, shugúlíki, d. shushgalaggi: same as shukúlíki, q.v.

shúháunk, shuánk, met. sháunk, d. shúsháunk agreeing with, alike, similar to, conformably with: húmasht sháháunk ging for this same reason, 131, 4. Cf. hákchámptchi, shéwa, shítka.

shúháunkpitchei, shúhánkpitchei, d. shusháunkpitchei, adj., similar to, resembling: of same shape, form, size, exterior, color etc.: kítcha sh. resembling somewhat; a little alike: shúhánkptcheh ak gawál k'ísh túghša č'ásh I found the same kind of pines on the other side of the lake; ká-i shúsháunkpitchea t'hank selecting stones of equal size, 82, 13.

shúháunk shítka, shúhánkšítka, d. shusháunk šítka, shúsháunk shíšátko (1) adv., alike, similarity to; equally, evenly, in a similar manner: sh sh. télán having the same features, when speaking of members of same family: shúhánkšítka sûsëkà to beat each other evenly, 59, 8. (2) adv., at the same time, simultaneously. (3) conj., at the time when, 109, 12.

shúhátičhyà, d. shushátičhyà to step, tread on one's own foot.

shúhátičhyàálà, shúhátičhýà, d. shushátičhýà, shushátičhýà to roll oneself up, to double up: to curl or coil oneself up, to contract one's body, to draw up one's legs; shúhátičhýàlátka kíšši (gi) the rattlesnake is coiled up.

shúházičgísh, nom. pr. of rocks near Medor Point; cf. Shuyake k'ish.

shúhúluca, d. shushúluca to jump, skip down from, 120, 1.; ká-iš't shuhúluca-umpk kitécháñuat you shall not skip down from the lodge-top, 118, 10. Cf. húhe, fulípíli.

shuhúlúč'à, d. shushuhúlúca to go and jump down from, 119, 23.

shúi, d. shúshú to give in a cup, bucket, on a plate, pan, dish, tray, píhlta or splash. Speaking of many different objects, shewána. Cf. líya, úya, shuídšha, shúí-.tcha, d. shuishdasha to urinate. Der. úshá shuídashash, -tátechash, d. shuishdashash (1) urine, (2) sh. or sh. kéwalsh urine bladder. Cf. kán. (3) bladder of any kind, sh. or sh. láwalsh swimming bladder of fish; shuídashashkáásín-ít'echash and fin. (4) any organ of the shape of a bladder: maw, craze, gizzard etc. Cf. lawálash.

shuikína, d. shuishúkiná to drive away from water, as a horse, dog, cow etc. Speaking of more than one object, niwikína. Cf. shúína, shuíwa.
shūkape, d. shuiskape to drive out of the water again, as a horse, cow, dog. Speaking of more than one object, wiwikape.

shūkaskšina, d. shushkaskšina to sprain: petcham návelsh sh. to sprain the instep. Cf. shumatáwa.

shūziia, d. shushziia to carry on shoulder: shūziank čna. Mod. shūziia, shūziien čna to carry on shoulder. Cf. shēpolamna, shikianka.

shūšiia, d. shushšiia to shake oneself: watch a sh. the horse shakes himself.

shūšidalshka, d. shushidalshka to shake off, remove from oneself by shaking: watch a kilillik sh. the horse shakes off the dust.

shūšmalpka, d. shushšmalpka (1) to lie or stretch oneself on the ground, back upward. Speaking of more than one subject, wiwāmpka, d. of wimpka. (2) to lie flat on the ground, as for sleeping. (3) to lie or hide oneself in ambush: tsúi Ė-nkskni sh., tsúi tšu'tkal sha, yóta sha then the Klamath Lake men ambushed themselves, then they suddenly arose, and dispatched their missiles, 16, 5. Der. ilpka, from īla. Cf. hīshulga.

shuimpātampka, d. shumāmpka to lean backward on a chair, bench or seat; to lean against the back of a chair. Cf. kshapáta, tchāpáta.

shūina, Mod. shuinča, d. shushšina, Mod. shushšinča to race; to take part in a foot or other race. Kl. Cf. shakatpamča, shuikina.

shuśina, tusuča, d. shushšina to sing, either solo or in chorus: tutiksh má-klaks sh. the natives express their dreams in song, 134, 3.: nū tučinap! i tehniš! I will sing! you sing! 90, 12.: atēn kẽlewi shuš sh now I cease to sing, 90, 13.: shuinapk i nāmuk! sing all of ye! 90, 11.: kilun tšučišpak! ye must sing loudly! 90, 3.: nāmuk nādšašak sh. all are singing in a chorus; hušpishulk sh. (sha) they sing mourning songs, 87, 12. The voices of animals and spirits, the twittering of birds etc., are often compared to the singing of songs: e.g., the voice of the weasel, 162, 5.; that of a black mouse, 165, 10.; of a spirit, 173, 1.; of Ḵ awk̓amth, 132, 9. Tehniša, tusuča is a vulgarism for shuša. Der. winča.

shušinča, shušinča, d. shushšinča (1) to sing simultaneously with the starter of the song, to accompany the leader of the chorus. (2) to sing repeatedly, to repeat a song: kāla nū shušinča I repeat my earth-song, 175, 16. All the incantations, song-lines, tunes, melodies etc., are repeated an indefinite number of times by the Oregonian Indians, variations being introduced in the words as well as in their tunes.
shuínéa, d. shushinéa to race; same as shúina, q. v.
shuínéa, d. shushinéa to sing in some person’s interest; to sing for somebody’s pleasure. Kl. Der. shuína.
shuínétá, d. shushinétá; same as shúinétá, q. v.
shuínétish, d. shushinétish; same as shúinétish, q. v.
shuínótkish, d. shushinótkish incantation started by the conjurer to be repeated by a chorus, and supposed to emanate not from himself, but from some animal sent out to search after the disease, or from another object of nature, of which he acts as the mouthpiece. Cf. shuísh and Notes to 154; 9, 155; 16, 21, and first Note on p. 171. Der. shuína. Cf. shelltotkish (2), shuísš, winóta.
shuísh, shuísh, su-is, d. shuísish, suísísh (1) song, chant; referring either to solo songs or to choruses; pilpil sh. puberty or virginity song; (2) melody, tune. (3) magic song of conjurer; lamamash-song, fatal incantation, “medicine song”, wizard’s spell. These songs are agencies of terrific power in the hands of conjurers of both sexes, and can inflict, according to the common belief, sudden death or fatal disease upon any person present or absent. Conjurers who obtain this power of casting spells by fasting and dreaming can thereby ascertain by whom and by what agencies a person has been bewitched into disease or has suffered violent death. Many of these song-spells are called mischief-bearing (ki-idshi): kó-idshi a-i mú-shuíš gi I am a conjurer’s fatal song, 166; 25.: k'nútelii witk: kó-idshi shuísh gi'nú ki the old man’s song is a fatal song in this country, 179; 7. Other songs sung by conjurers are considered beneficial to mankind: lakí shuísham kó-i the toad song is chief of all songs, 180; 18. Cf. káltehteliks (2). Magic songs are mentioned: suís mí’sh gi’u slíá my dream song has seen you; viz. “it has revealed to me the truth concerning yourself.” 65, 9.: tehlí húk sh. sápa so the magic song indicates, tells, 72, 3.: sh. húk mí’sh kí the magic songs say (to him) as follows, 83, 5. The incantation appears in a personified form in 156; 31, 165; 12; kínksam sh. sometimes means the dire spell sent out by the wizard; at other times it is equivalent to shuínótkish, q. v. Cf. 68, 4. (4) sh. is equivalent to shuínótkish, when the conjurer acts simply as the organ of birds or other animals or objects of nature previously intrusted by
shuinēa — shuyakēk'ish.


shuinēshna to protract, to drag out, to make a long line of; (kshū nik) attīsh shui'nshmank ī'žat stack ye the hay into long-protracted heaps, 75, 13. The word keep lies in the verb sh., which is connected with the objective case of an adjective (attīsh stands for attīnish), which assumes here the function of an adverb. Cf. pálpalish in 146, 14, and shuinē, shuinē.

shuipkūlish, d. shuishumpkūlish; Kl. for shuipǔklaš Mod., q. v.

shuipǔklaš, d. shuishupǔklaš small cushion or pillow used in flattening infants' foreheads on the baby-board. Mod. for shuipkūlish Kl. Der. ipkula, from ipka.

shūisha, shēisha, d. shuisha to become lean, meager, emaciated; to lose flesh, 95, 13.: tū'muk sh. to lose flesh through hunger or famine; partic. shuishatko lean, meager.

sūisi, species of mole or shrew with a long and sharp proboscis.

shūishla, d. shuishishla to free oneself of the magic spell, 129, 3, and Note: hī'toks nū shuishahtk (γί) but if I undergo fasts, ascetic exercises and recur to magic songs (in order to liberate myself from the tamānumsh-spell cast upon me), 130, 3. Indians call this "to keep the song-medicine for oneself". Der. shūish (3).

shuishtekātchka, d. shuishmushchātchka to bend or turn the head for a bite; said of dogs and wild beasts. Der. hishchātchka

shūita la, shu'la, d. shuishmutla to gird, to strap the saddle-girth around, as around a horse. Der. īta. Cf. hassuishchish.

shūita sh, d. shuismutalis girth of saddle, saddle-strap.

Shuītsīs, nom. pr. of a camp-site on Upper Sprague River, near Wiksi.

shuīnuṣa, d. shuśniṣa to drive out of an enclosure or corral. Speaking of many objects, nū-ṣa. Cf. shūka, shūwa.

shuyakēk'ish, shuyakēk'ks (1) place for leaping, jumping, 142, 4. (2) Shuyakēk'ksh "Leaping-Place", nom. pr. of a locality at Modoc Point, close to north end of the Nilaks mountain-ridge and the shore of Upper Klamath Lake, a quarter of a mile from Chief Link River Jack's lodge. Here the Indians leap for amusement over large rocks, which have rolled down from the impending ridge into the plain. Pronounced also Shuyi-
kēks, Shuíaž'gish, Shuiaž'ài'gish, Tsúyakeks, 142, 3. Sh. sometimes designates Mador Point, q. v. Der. shuíaž'gē.  
Shuía kēkshni, Tsuyakekshni, or Sh. máklaks, nom. pr. of a portion of the Klamath Lake Indians settled near the Shuyakeksh rocks, q. v. They are also called Linkville Indians, 75, 20. Link River Jack being their chief, cf. 58, 3. They were 92 in number in October, 1877.

Sheuyady'éga to leap, jump or skip over, as over a rock. Cf. háyéga.
Sheuyédéga to begin singing, to start a chorus or choruses, 71, 4. Der. shuima.
Sheuyéga, Shuyégga, d. shushuyéga, said of long-shaped and anim. objects: (1) to lift up, to lift or raise above something: lākí pákshiga lákpeks sh. the commander lifted up ashes with his tobacco-pipe, 14, 6. (2) to stir up, to cause to rise, as an animal lying on the ground. Der. nyéga.
Shuyéka, Shuyngga, d. shushuyóka (1) to clip, cut one's hair short: partic. shuyúkatko, more frequently d. shushuyúkatko, one who wears the hair short. The majority of males in the tribe cut their hair off one inch from the skull. (2) to shave oneself: smōk sh. to shave one's beard, whiskers: the proper term for "to shave": cf. hushmōkla. Der. uyúka
Sheuyúz'gala, shuyúk'la, d. shushiu'k'la to dance the šuyúz'gala or virginity dance, a solemn festivity celebrated during five nights, 131, 1-4.: shuyúz'g'loká lātchash menstrual lodge Der. yauk'la. Cf. stúpui.
Shuyúz'álkshi, nom. pr. of camps and dancing-places on the Williams River and other places. Abbr. from Shuyúz'alshki. Cf. 131, 1-4. Shuyúz'alsh (1) virginity or puberty dance performed at various localities on the reservation. (2) Shuyúz'alsh, Sūz'alš, "the Pilpil-Dancer", nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake girl. Der. shuyúz'ála.
Shuyúlúish, d. shushuyúlish, species of polecat smaller than the common skunk. Cf. teháshish.
Shúka, d. shúshka (1) to drive out from a lodge, house or other locality, by entering it for the purpose. (2) to fight, combat. Der. húka. Cf. ika.
shúkalsh, shók'̣alsh, paste made of berries (whortleberries, serviceberries etc.) and camass: it is pressed and kept in cachés as food for winter. Lit. "mixture". Der. shúk'la.
shukálkt'ko, shokálktko, d. shúshkaltko; partic. of shúk'la, q. v.
Shúkam'tch, nom. pr. of "Old Crane", a mythic bird of Indian folklore,
called the uncle (kúkú) of "Old Antelope"; by causing Old Grizzly's death in the waters of a river, Sh. managed to save the young of the Antelope from destruction, 122, 6-123, 7: gàtpa Shú'káníchánksh they reached the home of Old Crane, 122, 16. From shó'ksh. ámtch.

shú'kánká, d. shushú'kánká (1) to follow steadily, (2) to chase continually, to pursue each other persistently or repeatedly. Cf. shú'ká.

shú'kápka, d. shushkápka to be crowded within, to crowd up a space.

shukat'nóla, d. shushokat'nóla to gather one's hair into a braid or plait.

shukatonolótkish, shukatonolotech, d. shushokatonolótkish far-skin strap tied into the hair, 95, 2.; men let it dangle over the ears and cheeks, women tie it into their braids and let it hang down behind.

shukélachtitchná, d. shushakélachtitchná to use torches; to travel with torches, firebrands, lights. Cf. klúdšoa.

shukélachtitchntótkish, d. shushakélachtitchntótkish (1) torch, torchlight. (2) large-sized lamp or light.

shú'kidshá, d. shushúkidshá to start for driving out, ousting, expelling from.

Cf. shú'ká.

shú'kash, Mod. shokeká-sh. d. shushúkash. Mod. shoshokeká-ash parents, progenitors; father and mother, 111, 19.: pélpela shukíkasham tó'pawash to obey the parents' commands. Cf. p'gí-shap, t'shika-aga.

shú'kiótta, d. shushúkiótta (1) to pass another on the way; to go past, to pass by. (2) to shun, avoid, go out of the way. Cf. shenúiya, shú'ká.

shú'kla, shú'kela, shó'kla, d. shushúkla (1) v. trans., to mix together, intermingle; said of objects differing among themselves in aspect or quality: tcheklitat lu'um shú'kélank mixing coal with blood, 71, 8.: shukálá ko yahi beads of various colors mixed together. Cf. shushkalzánató. shú'ká-kash. (2) v. intr., to dwell, reside among others, to be mixed with; said of a plurality of subjects only, 37, 14, 20. Cf. tehawina. Der. ikla.

shú'klaksh, d. shushúklaksh po'li-ledge: skin-ledge. Der. shú'kla (2).

shú'kpé'li, v. intr., to leave again, to quit, to retire: shú'kpé'li'kang, for shú'kpelitki or shukpalitki ging in order to withdraw, 68, 8. and Note.

shukpétchítchka, d. shushakpétchítchka to kiss each other. Der. kpetchítchka, q v. Cf. shul'dáka, wúchta.

shú'ktakla to inflat a wound by which flesh is removed. Cf. shaktakla.
shúktâldsha, d. shushâktâldsha to cut off, clip, remove from one's own body. lâk sh to clip one's own hair, 132, 6. Der. ktúldsha. Cf. shâasha.

shuuktâmpka, d. shushktâmpka to commence fighting; to begin active warfare: shuuktâmpkan ndâni waita sh'llual when they began to fight, the battle lasted three days, 42, 18. Der. sluika.

shuuktâpka, d. shushaktâpka to fight with fists, to pummel each other, to scuffle. Der. kti'pka. Cf. ktûyuka, shûnga (1), shuntâpka, shutâpka.

shúktâsh shuku'ish scar of a wound by which flesh had been removed. Cf. shâkktâsh, shûkktâla.

shúktâka, d. shushâktâga to beat or strike oneself. Der. ktuka.

shuku'nâshka to be severed, to be broken or cut to pieces: sh. shâppash it is half moon; lit. “part of the moon is broken off.” Der. ukéwa. Cf. tâldz-manka, ukátkosh.

shuku'älki, shugulaki, shugul'ki, d. shushku'älki, shushgulaki, v. intr., to collect, gather up, assemble: to meet, come together, to be or go together, 140, 3.: to form a company, society, crowd, flock, swarm, herd: sâkâl'ki yakânumpukuk lâk they came together for the scalp-dance, 16, 10.: nâmuk lââga shugâlaggi at when all the Peace Commissioners had met together, 41, 20.

shuku'älkipëli, d. shushku'älkipëli, v. intr., to reassemble, to meet, come together again, 24, 3.: nâsh se'gâ É-ukski suko'älkipäluk the Klamath Lake Indians bid us to reassemble, 20, 9.

shuku'nâsh, d. shuhku'nâsh council, general assembly: suku'nâsh shâza at the council-house, at the meeting place of the council. Der. shuku'älki.

shuku'nâshgul'kish, d. shushku'nâshgul'kish hair-brush Der. kushtôkìsh

shuku'kë'ki, shokë'ki, d. shushkë'ki to growl, to quarrel, to dispute

shuku'kë'kish, d. shushkë'kish quarrelsome person, scold; shrew, termagant.

shuku'këshlëa, d. shushkëshlëa to quarrel; said, e.g., of jealous women quarreling over their husbands. Der. shu'kë'ki.

shuku'kôa, d. shushkôa to bite oneself: nû or mîtâk sh. I bite myself; I bite myself accidentally (in tongue or lip) Der. kôka.

shûla, sûla, d. shushûla (1) to hand over, to pass, to transmit. Cf. shrûpka (2) to chide, scold, wrangle, 78, 3. Der. ila.

shulakuawëta, d. shushlakuawëta to swing to and fro; to ride on a swing. Cf. szûmeta.
shúltal'ash — shulítánka.


shulálótkish, d. shushlalótkish melting-pan, ballet-ladle.

shulápshkish, d. shushlápshkish (1) forearm of man. Cf. môp. (2) elbow; sh. tapíní knuckles of hand, (3) knee of quadruped's foreleg. Mod. for shúpshaksh Kl. Der. shulápka, from shūla (1). Cf. Izawáwash.

shulatchtíla to throw back one's leg or legs; shulatchtílan tchélza to be on one's knees. Cf. tchélza.

shulákuia, d. shushulákuka to make love to, to hug and caress. Der. ldúkua. Cf. wútehna, wítchta.

shúldshash, shúldshash, shúlsas, pl. túmí sh., soldier; shúldsisas, súldsisas shetölza to consort with a soldier, 78, 7, 10; shulshámoksh. súld-simkshi to the soldier's camp, to the troops, 40, 12, 23, 11, 8, 78, 9. Cf. 14, 7, 29, 2-6. 37, 13, 20, 22, 38, 2, 16, 39, 17, 43, 10, 20. Frequently the term is not inflected for case: sh. t'amnatko being at the head of troops, 13, 9, cf. 14, 3, 4. (for shúldshashash): lakí sh. or sh. (for shúldshasham) lakí the officer, lieutenant, 29, 3-6; cf. 29, 4. 61, 6. From the English.

shúldzá, shúlzá, d. shushláleya to grumble, grout, roar; to purr, as a cat. shulélza, d. shushokéléya to roar, as a bear; to roar or grout loudly. Mod. shulémokédsha, d. shushlémokédsha, v. trans., to swing, whirl around.

to cause to turn around: "káila nú sh. I am whirling the earth about", the words of an earth-song, 192; 9. and Note. Der. láma. Cf. agédsha.

shúlha, d. shushlíla to put, place, shove into, as into a bag, pouch. Cf. shólhash, shúlhípelí.

shúlhash, d. shushlhash; same as shólhash, q. v. Cf. lítkitchish.

shúlhasha, d. shushlhasha to make or manufacture pillows, 144, 1.

shúlhípelí to shave or join one part into the other; said, e.g., of arrows, pitch being put over the joint. Der. ilhi (2), -pelí. Cf. túlhípelí.

shúlhülza, d. shushl'hülza, v. trans., to run over, to run to the ground.

shulíía, d. shushlía to hand over to and in the interest of somebody. Der. shulía. Cf. shushliamna.

shulípkā, d. shushalípka to hand over to, pass, transmit to: pásh shulíp- kauk pláikni handing him down food from above, 66, 9. Der. shulía (1).

shulítánka, to pursue, to chase, as a refugee or enemy; to follow up
closely: Lémé-lish su’weldiish (for suawé’dhash) sh one of the Thunder’s pursued a woman, 111, 14. Cf. húlhe, shuíshna.

shuílža, d. shuílža to tie or bind together, to make bunches: sh. ánkutat to tie together the bunches of bushes, shrubs, when returning from the mortuary sweat-lodge. Der. élža. Cf. skútawia, shuítehta.

shuízátchú, d. shuízátchú to walk together, to go in company: said of two persons, generally when of different sex. Kl. for shuízátchú, Mod. shuíóta, d. shuíalóta to dress, clothe oneself. Der. lévíta. Cf. 95, 17.

shuíótanú, sútanú, d. shuíalótanú to put one’s whole suit on, to dress the whole body; partic. shuííauntako dressed, clad in, clothed with: mbánsí shuííauntako dressed in tanned buckskins, 90, 16. Cf kóka, kúkpéli.

shuíótiish, d. shuíalótiish, shuíbéiish (1) suit, garb, dress, 34, 20, 87. 4.; námuk sh. the whole dress, 95, 7. its parts being described in 95, 2.; kélitch sh. naked. (2) article of dress, garment, 91, 2, 95, 17. Der. shuíóta.

shuílpšaksh, shuílpshoksh, súlpoks, d. shuílpshaksh, Kl.; same as shuílpshksh, Mod., q. v.

shuílpshésh, d. shuíalpshésh gaming-stick used in the spélsha or shuílpshésh-game. Two slender and two thicker sticks, each about one foot in length, make up the spélsha-set. Cf. shaklétkish (2).

shuílpšíshla, d. shuíalpšíshla to play the spélsha-game with the four shuílpshésh-sticks: vú’nip shuílpšíshlank (for shuílpšíshlån ki) they are in the habit of playing the spélsha-game with four sticks, 79, 2.

shuílšípa to take off, remove from one’s body; said of round or rounded objects only: sh. néshish to take off a ring from one’s own finger. Contr. from shuílšípa. Der. lulišípa.

shuíltíla, d. shuíltíla to hold or carry under the arm or arms, 127, 1.; partic. shuíltílatko, when used as subst.: round or bulky object held or carried under the arm: bundle, package, parcel. Der. lutíla. Cf. shuílta.

shuíltílash, shuíldísh, d. shuíláltlash (1) hunter’s game-bag; bullet pouch. (2) soldier’s canteen; small pilgrim bottle of basket-ware.

shuíltísh, d. shuíltísh room, apartment in lodge; nádshiak sh. the only room in the lodge or house. Der. lévíta. Cf. stutíla.

shuílúákta, d. shuíluúákta to laugh at, scoff; to jeer at a person, 125, 8.; mish in shuíluúákta they will jeer at you, 126, 11. Der. lúíža.
shulúnakteha, d. shushalúnakteha to continue making fun of, to deride repeatedly. Cf. tálza.

shulúnáteha, contr. shulú'idshma, d. shushalúnatheha to dress in, to put on clothing, attire or neckwear while walking or traveling, 95, 7, 131, 10.

shulúynála, d. shushalúynála to be or stand high up in a file, row; said of rounded or globular articles.

shulúynàlsì: yánukan sh. "round objects standing in a row or file on top of a mountain or elevation." Occurs in a grizzly bear's song and probably refers to projecting cliffs or rocks. See Note to 158: 50.

shulú'lkísh, d. shushalúlkish gathering-place, meeting-place: kiímá'dshmh sh. ant-hill. Der. liwála.

shulútamanma, d. shushlútamanma to be in full attire; to have a dress, ornaments or beads on: nánuk shulútamanantko yámman sh. being in full style, having all beads on, 131, 6. Der. shulótà.

shulúntatheha, d. shushlúntatheha to dress oneself, to put clothing on while going or traveling: K'mukamts gá'upile at, sálúntantsa Aíshish shú'tk sál's when K'mukamtes returned home he dressed himself so as to appear like Aíshish (by putting on Aíshish's dress), 100, 10. Der. shulótà.

shú'm, súm, shú'm, d. shushum, súsum (1) mouth of persons, mouth of mammals; rocal organ: sh. shú'dshoka to wash one's mouth; sh. táku'a to gag the mouth, smout, 120, 18, 19.; súmmatka through the mouth, 68, 5., cf. 6.; it stands for throat, back part of mouth, in: súmat (or súmmt) géka telá'íkéle the blood mounts to the throat, 83, 5. Cf. hamúipka, púkwish, skótigsh. (2) bill, beak of birds. Cf. kínmal, shunawa'ka, shó'ksh, shúmalua. (3) mouth, outlet of running water. Cf. shumálkísh, Súmù.

shumálgal'íkto, d. shushmalgal'íkto related by marriage, as brothers-in-law to sisters-in-law, or vice versa. Only relatives of different sex call each other by this term. Der. múlgap.

shumálkísh, d. shushmalúkísh outlet, mouth of river, brook or other running water. Der. shú'm. Cf. kóke (1).

shumálótikísh, Kl. shumaluatek, d. shushmalótkísh (1) hair-pencil, hair-brush. (2) writing-pen, lead-pencil: ó-i húnksh sh! give him a lead-pencil! Der. shúmalua.

shúmalu'a, d. shushmalu'a (1) to use bird-bills as neckwear, to put on an
ornament or necklace at bird-hulls; te'ukass sámhnatko wátch a necklace at bird-hulls. 2: to mark, to provide with marks; to make dots, dabs, spots, stains: to dot, spot or smear over; to scratch marks into: shumálahko wátch a pickled house. 3: to draw, paint; to make drawings, pictures: ká-í súm-sámhnat ko rocks painted over with red concentric circles or other rude drawings as seen in various parts of the Klamath reservation, 179; 3. (4) to write with a pen, lead-pencil etc.: hú shúshamka pé'ma sh. he wrote his own name, 31, 6, 7.: pápa shumálahum setting up a document, petition, 36, 21.,

Mod.: lit. "to use a tool shaped like a bird-bill". Der. shúm-shumálah

shumálahkítko, d. shumálahkítko marked; provided with distinguishing marks, scratchings, incisions, signs, letters; púnum. naimunum shumálahkítko marked bearer's or woodchuck's tooth, 80, 1. 2. and Note. Contr. from shumálah um-pítko.

shúmálahash, d shúmálahash painted, drawn or written object; writing mark; letter of the alphabet; numerical figure. Der. shúmálahu.

shúmálahatko, the usual Kl form for shumálahkítko

shúm-úmka, she-úmka, d. shúm-úmka (1) to make km, hm, hú, hú: Kímú- 


(2) to Invent; to invent when expressing dissent, disbelief.

shumpsé'la, sumú-sé'la, contr. shumpsé'la, d. shumpsé'la to marry, 

to enter into the married state: said of both sexes, 60, 10, 78, 17.: shumpsé'la 

shumpé'la, hú he is a bridegroom: she is a bride; partic. shumpsé'la 

shumpsé'la to marry; sumú'sé'la to be on the point or to be willing to enter the 

married state, 60, 6. Der. mbumú'se'la. Cf. láki'la, shawád'la

shumpsé'lash, d. shumpsé'lash marriage, wedlock, 77, 1. (title).

shumpsé'la mántko, d. shumpsé'la mántko married man or woman;

lápuk sumseal'nakits, obj. case (for shum(p) sheal'mé'napkash) the 

married couple, 59, 8. Cf. mumbúlahi (2).

Su'mi'. Su'me "At the Outlet," nom. pr. of a camping-ground on Kla-


súm'dé, pl. túm's (1) Sunday, the first day of the week; súk'klikish 

preacher: Sunday kiáks véguyman; lit. "Sunday conjurer," 42, 12. (2) 

week: mísh's, for one week, 61, 16.; lápén's, for two weeks, 43, 13. 61, 19. 

62, 2.: nán's, for three weeks, 61, 20. 21. From Eng. Cf. ný, tándak,
shumalubakito — shuptóga.

shuntápka, d. shushantápka to engage in a fight, to assault each other with stones, blocks or other bulky things. Cf. nótóshana.

shuntoyakaso-ótkish, shuntoyakiótkish (1) slings for throwing heavy missiles. (2) ball, play-ball. Cf. skiwótkish, shuntowa-ndsha.

shuntowa-ndsha, d. shushantówa-ndsha to throw at each other. Is.

shunúsh, shunóish, d. shúshnúish property, possession, riches, valuables.

shunúsháltko, d. shushnúsháltko possessed of, owning: námunka sh. rich, wealthy. Cf. hashtaltam[ka].

shun'akanka, d. shushnúkanka to make observe, to compel observation, as of laws, orders, regulations. Der. niwa.

shunúkanksh, d. shushnúkanksh order, ordinance, behest, 61, 7.

shupá'hlika, d. shushpá'hlika to pull, to tear out from one's body: lik sh. to tear out one's own hair. Der. púlhlika. Cf. shupága.

shúpalža, shupáleka, d. shushpalza; same as šópalža, q. v.

shupáshka, d. shushpášhka to draw, pull out (a weapon) for a fight, 37.

shupélóka to lay on, put on, heap upon: shtie sh. must to cover the load with a coating of resin, 89, 6. Cf. šópalža.

shúpka, d. shushpíka to be heaped up, to lie on a heap: to be hauled on a vehicle, to form a load: kshun sh. here is a load of hay; ktwi, półkásh sh., a load of stones, lumber lies heaped upon the ground, on a wagon etc. Der. šópa. Cf. šópalža, šúpélóka.

shúp'luiash, shúpluiash, d. shushp'uiash ball, play-ball, timber. Der. šúp'luiash. Cf. šówash, shaktuash.

shupóga, d. shushpóga little ball, little play-ball. Dim. shúpluiash shuptóga, d. shushuptóga to pull, tear out from oneself, lik sh. to tear out one's own hair. Der. pútóga. Cf. shupá'lóka.
shúp'tehna, d. shushtehna to be in motion; said of a load, heap or pile: kshúm sh a wagon load of hay is traveling. Der. shōpá

shupumtehishál'tko, d. shushapumtehishál'tko related as male cousins; sons of brothers or sisters call each other by this name. Der. pánichip.

shú'shap, pl. túmi sh., jersharp, Kl. From the English Cf. shukállish.

shú'shatish, pl. túmi sh., worker; maker, producer, manufacturer; forms a large number of compounds, as: káila sh. miner; mole, 134, 17; lit. “worker in the ground”; lakš sh. blacksmith; pís sh. carpenter; pálsh sh. cook; plátálkní sh. (a) preacher. (b) heavenly Maker, creator, God; stünd sh. preacher; wátí sh. smith, blacksmith. The absolute form shùtèsh, q.v., is infrequent. Der. shúta

shushunkish, pl. túmi sh., negotiator; negotiator of peace, peace commissioner, 38, 5, 11, 39, 20. Der. shútanka.

shú'ta, sú'ta, d. shushúta (1) to perform, to act, to achieve, to do: káití sh. nothing was done, 36, 18, 43, 13. cf. 134, 15.; kóš sh. to spoil, to render useless; to outrage etc., see kúú; kánú kúš shúta? who has spoiled? yúalks. shútko sh. to render sorrowful, 17, 21.; shute-núpka húk he will do it; at an hánk nánk shutóla I have finished all my work; tálaak sh. to straighten out, to make right, 34, 14.; shú'ta to work on somebody; said of the conjurer's manipulations upon a patient, 68, 5.; wák i'sh shútía! do, perform something for me! protect me! 111, 15 and Note; ká'i nál'ísh túa shutečki let us do nothing wicked, 139, 6.; cf. 11. (2) to manufacture, to produce, to shape: gápiunks sh. they prepare the lápiunks-food, 146, 5.; pálsh sh. léhiash they make bread from the léhiash-root, 147, 21.; shulúsh sh to make a garment or a suit of garments; kchúnksh shushúta they made rails, 35, 5, 15.; káila sh. to work in the ground; said of miners and of burrowing animals: tumúntka shute-núpka lakí the majority will (or has to) elect the chief, 90, 4.; tìdsh sh. she shapes (them) aright, 91, 9. cf. 91, 6. Cf. lú-iks, shúshatish. (3) to create, to make: káila, or káilaš sh. to create the earth, world. 125, 1, 142, 1, 2., cf. káilaš; Bóshtínash shútóshk after creating the white race, 103, 4.; K'mukámteh shútósh after K'mukámteh had created (the earth); lit. “when creating was terminated by K'mukámteh”, 104, 5. cf. 142, 1; shápsh sh. to create moons, 105, 1, 7.; sh is construed with two objective cases in 103, 2. (4) to gain, to
make profit by: tuá nuš shutá'-napk! what would I have profited by? 64, 12.—The majority of the derivatives of shutá come from an original form shutá, shutá'-a.

**shutákta**, d. shutákta to swagger, to put on airs. Cf. shalkí-a, shápkna (or shapku'-a), shápu-nu.

**shutanándanka**, d. shutanándanka to form confluence; said of two streams. Cf. shenö'tkatko. Quot. under Emalksini Köke.

**shútanka**, shutánanka, d. shutánanka, shutotanka (1) to meet from opposite directions; to meet in council; to palaver, negotiate, confer; shutánktgi písh to meet him in council, 13, 12. Mod. for shutánanka Kl. 12 to conclude a treaty, agreement, 55, 1.; to make peace; huu í in shutan tak if you make peace, 39, 21.; shutanapkúga for the purpose of making a peaceable settlement, 38, 3.; shutánksh to treat for peace; euphemistically for: to surrender, 43, 22. Contr. from shutánanka — Der. húta.

**shutánkisht**, shutánkisht, d. shutánkisht (1) negotiation, parley, war-council, palaver. (2) treaty, agreement, 38, 9. Cf. pání (2).

**shutánkótisht**, d. shutánkótisht tool, instrument or contrivance to effect an agreement, treaty or peace negotiation: shutánkótisht písh council-pipe, 11, 5. Der. shutánkóta. Cf. shushutánkisht.

**shutanátipa**, d. shutanátipa to meet in council or for negotiation, 14, 3. shutánátipa, d. shutánátipa (1) to close negotiations, (2) to succeed in concluding peace; to make peace at last, 39, 13. Der. shutánka

shutanákpa, d. shutänapké to fight with clubs, sticks or other bag articles; piták sh. he strikes himself. Der. udupka. Cf. shutánapké, shutupka.

**shutanápkéa**, d. shutanápkéa to stand on one's head; said of persons and things. Der. tůpka. Cf. shetalzéa.

**shutédshhanisht**, d. shutédshhanisht, lit. “what has been performed on the way while walking”; (1) road cleared of obstacles. (2) place's narrow. Kl. for shutítchanisht Mod. Der. shutédshna.

**shutédshka**, d. shutédshka to surround with rails, palings or fence; to fence in, as a grave, 88, 2. Der. shutá.

**shutédshna**, d. shutédshna to do, perform on one's way, to make while traveling, 103, 3.; lápi géná tish shutédshnáka two men will go and put (the road) in good order; viz., clearing it of every obstacle, as fallen trees, e. g., 85, 2. Der. shutá.
shuteygá, shutaygá, d. shushteygá to begin to make; to commence producing, creating, 104, 4; húmash tshásph lúpí shuteygátk in this manner the means were first made, 105, 1. (title); lúpí ná'lsh shutaygá he created us first, 91, 1. and Note. Der. shuta.

shutéila, d. shushtéla to prepare; to build, construct, manufacture for a purpose, 24, 5.; wátsat shutílank preparing (a bed) on a horse, 24, 9.

shutelóma, d. shushatelóma, v. trans. and refl., to put on, to line or smear oneself with; said of body-paint: shushatelóma télish every one times his face with it, 150, 8.

shutelomáshla, d. shushtelomáshla to be in the habit of living or smearing oneself; said of body-paint, 150, 6.

shute-ótkish, contr. shutótkish, d. shushtótkish article serving for performing, doing, making or accomplishing something: (1) working tool; tool, instrument of any description: ngé sh or sháwalsh sh, bullet-mold. (2) article forming part of an instrument or implement; tókanksti sh. quiver-string; stilhanks sh. quiver with string and arrows complete. Der. shuta. Quot. under shutatch.

shútéshe, d. shushtéshe (1) adj., for shutáish, shutúish appropriate for work, fit to work upon. Occurs in káila shútéshe, q. v. (2) subst.: same as shutish worker; maker, manufacturer of one object only: káila shutish creator; speaking of many objects, shúshatishe, q. v. Der. shuta.

shutésilha, d. shushtéshilha (1) to cook; to cook in a kettle or pot, 147, 15.; písh sh. to cook food. (2) to make bread; to grind, pound into flour: wókash sh. to grind pond-lily seed, 74, 9. Der. shuta.

shutila, d. shushtila (1) to hold or carry under the arm or arms; said of a long-shaped object. (2) to tie, bind together; to make a long-shaped bundle. Der. utila. Cf. i-utila, shutila.

shútish, shutish, abs. form of shúshatishe. See shutish.

shútka, d. shushútka to injure by wounding; to inflict wounds, bruises or bodily injury; tátuná teh káísh, sissukúya hak also at times they do not wound each other, but treat each other to fistfights only, 61, 18.

shutóya, d. shushtóya, shushútya to plow. Mod. for sputúya Kl. Der. vutóya. Cf. yépa, sputíyunish.

shutoyótkish, d. shushtoyótkish plow. Mod. for sputúyótch Kl.
shuptaksháltko, d. shushapaksháltko. 1) related to each other as
greater sister to elder brother, (2) related to each other as brother to sister,
shuptáshui, d. shushatpishui to put black paint on one's body; this being
the paint of dancers. 158; 51. and Note. Ct. shudelma.
shütnalshe, d. shishuñalshe to throw at each other repeatedly, as balls
while at play, 80, 10. Der. shu-úta.
shutuyakíča to throw over, to throw at, to bombard; anka sh. to throw
sticks at, 122, 3, 4. Ct. shu-úta.
shuteho'sha, d. shushtheo'sha, shushato'sha to rub, line, smear over;
e.g., the skin with oil; to besmear oneself. Der. molhó'sha.
shú'tapka, a lengthened pronunciation of shudshipka, q.v., as
required by the metre, 183; 14.
shu-ú'ta, shuwúta, d. shushuńú'ta, shushwú'ta 1) to throw, to hurl at
each other, (2) to play at ball or club; to play bandy; balls being hit and
driven with sticks. Der. vúta; 1). Ct. vuté'sha.
shu-útápka, shüútapa, shütúpka, d. shushútápka to throw at each other;
said of long objects, as clubs; different from shútápka, q.v. Der. vúta.
shúwá, shíu'wa, v. trans.; said of one anim. object, as a man, horse, cow,
dog etc. (1) to drive out, expel, cast. Ct. shúka, its derivatives and those
of ni'wa. (2) to drive into the water. Ct. ge'wa, hiuwa.—Speaking of more
than one object, ni'wa, d. ni'ma; watch kúketan to drive the horses into
the river, 127, 11.
shuwálža, shuálja, d. shushuwálža, v. intr., to fly, fly, glide, move, activate
through the air; shudzúta while flying, 114, 9.; shuaúapká-šiñta shuálža
to fly. Ct. uñuwálža.
shuwálktkécha, d. shushuíaktkécha to fly after, to follow through the air,
114, 9.; to fly after to distant parts. Ct. uñuwálža.
shuyúña'sha, d. shushuyúña'sha (1) to think of, remember; (2) to think,
over, to study. Ct. hiška, shéwa
shuyúnshá'ga, d. shushuyúnshá'ga. Mod. same as shuyúnsha.
shún'tka, Mod. tehú'n'tka, d. shushuván'tka, v. impers., hear (past is
forming). Der. vén. Ct. sgú'ma.
T.

T alternates with d, sometimes with nd, nd: cf. Introductory words to the letters D and N. Words beginning with tk, ts were gathered under a separate heading. The prefix ta- refers to persons or to long-shaped things standing upright, and usually occurs in some abbreviated form: te-, te-, t-, t-. The initial syllables ti-, tin- and tush- form verbs with the signification of running, moving fast, when more than one subject is spoken of, and are not prefixes, but radical syllables. To some verbs with the radical ti- this does not apply. Words with initial tg-, tk-, tš, tz- generally express the idea of one subject standing upright.

ta-, -ta, accented -tá (1) abbr. of Mod. particle tala now but, just, merely: hággta ta šhč-ek! hallo! let me just see it! 127, 3. Cf. tála (3). (2) abbr. of the postp. of the directive case, -tala. Cf. tála (4). (3) abbr. of the particle tala then. Cf. tála (5). Quot. under hún, shepushša, wak.

tādšh, tādsh, encl. tads, conj. introducing a strong and unexpected contrast and answering somewhat to our in spite of: however, though: tū'hak yū'tša K'űkąnantš; Wának tads yū'thansa K’űkąnantš’s arrow fell this side of the mark, but that of Silver Fox missed the direction, 100, 21.; wältša tādsh lékškπkπnπk they conversed among themselves, but only in whispers; nák tād’s mū’napel in spite of that they got ready at an early hour, 20, 12. It is connected with ak in: kūt t. ak ging hítalt mū'š by were cruelty (lit. “by acting wickedly”) they will tramp on me, 104, 1.; with toks in: ną-tšh tā’dsh toks nū mū’mena I was, however, informed to that effect, 140, 6. Cf. 101, 17, 108, 5, 122, 20, 134, 5, 147, 12. Usually t. stands after the first word of the sentence.

tādshā, d. tatādshā to touch each other while walking.

tādsí, unmeaning term serving to beat the measure for dancing with short steps, 103; 8. Cf. tē-i.

tādšóla, d. tatādšóla to dance a war dance before the fight. Der tādshā.

ta’htā-aash, d. tatatā-aash, tatatā’šh grasshopper, Kl. for kantā’ta Mod.

Dried grasshoppers serve as food to many Indian tribes. Der. tāktža.

tāy-aash, d. tatāyash sack, bag for holding provisions; as seeds, roots etc. They were manufactured of lacustrine grasses and reeds, and are now superseded by flour-sacks bought from the whites. Cf. Note to 74, 10.
ta—tákia.

ták, -tak, -ták, tok, -tok, -ták, encl. particle of adversative, disjunctive import, conveying the idea of contrast: it is appended to all parts of speech, more in use in Mod. than in Kl., and not always easily translated in English, though it corresponds to but, however. (1) Contrast is indicated by it when it is prefixed to the first word of a sentence, the contents of which form contrast to a previous one: ta'piak Lémcéish šinga snâwedsh but after this the Thunder killed the woman, 111, 17. Cf. 150, 9. (2) Standing in the principal clause of a sentence it often indicates the future tense, when appended to a verb: tátuńk iták shéwamsh hâmeniša'ish shpunkáktak vâshmush I will let you have this cow for what you like to pay, Mod. Modoces place it in the incident as well as in the principal clause in conditional sentences, and connect it in the latter, or in both, with the particle um, um, q. v.: lái i páltak, spuílišiša'ish sha mish um if you steal, they will lock you up; lái nish um Bóshtin lakí tîdsh shmalaliampáktak, géntak nú um agency if the American agent will protect me well, I will go to the agency, 36, 11. Cf. 36, 2, 3, 75, 9. (3) Emphasis rather than contrast is indicated when tak is appended to pronouns: nú I, nítok myself; nítok ídshman (gi) I take away to keep, Mod.: nítok thy own: cf. 189; 7: with other parts of speech, taks, toksh is more frequent to mark emphasis. Cf. tádsh, taks.

táka, d. tátka, v. intr., to be sharp, to cut: Títkam wâti a kúí tákátka to cut. Títak's knife is dull, blunt; tîdsh tákátka sharp, cutting well.

takágâ, d. tâtkâga to tear up, to tear to shreds, as paper, cloth. Der. käga.

Cf. káta, petéga.

takágâ, taggága, d. tatkâga, tátka (1) quail, mountain quail: Ornatek picta. Kl (2) female quail. Mod. Cf. tikágâ. Onomatop.

tákak, tákák, tâtkâ, tâtkak flat portion of foot, hand: (1) sole of foot. (2) t. or nëpam t. palm of hand. (3) callously on foot or hand.

takamílza to turn the right side up, 80, 3.: (hâ) kâlakiš tuñ takani nžuk géža if the male pair of beaver teeth are dropped with the wrong side down, 80, 4. Cf. géža, nkuulka.

takélâsh float; cork or tule-reed is used for this purpose: smé-nshhtat t. float on fish-line. Cf. kné-ush, knéwa, stákla, shâni-ush.

tákia, d. tátkia to step up, hang up, as a barrel: partic. taki tko hanged up.
taktima, d. taktima to form a ring, circle; said of persons. Mod. Cf. gaktma, tgakîmaina.
takish, d. tâktish small act; said act or act for catching insects.
takni, d. tatâkni, abbr. from tâtkni, q. v.
taks, -taks, -toks, -toksh, -tûksh, particle mostly used etymologically, enlarged from tak and of the same signification, but connecting words or sentences more closely to what precedes, and not employed in forming a future tense. (1) Contrast is indicated to what is contained in the sentence preceding: telêlash toks kâ-isham but the stalk of the kîyash, 147, 19.: gitatoks hot here, 147, 10, 18.; hûtas tingantkâ gi he is indeed a lucky fellow; kshawinashî tûksh but if they fall unequally, 80, 5.; Aishish toks shî-taunâ tâltak! Aishish, however, always hits the mark! 100, 20.; hâi-toks i hussînapk hût if you join in a horse-race, 59, 22., cf. 59, 2, 9.; shmînas toks hû'k plaiwasham although it was the nest of the eagle (not of the lark), 100, 9.; tânti... hûtakoks hîssuaks gi'pka that time... when these men arrived, 28, 4. Cf. 19, 1, 29, 21, 79, 3, 80, 3, 88, 1, 95, 1, 13, 19, 23, 119, 15, 149, 11, and tâdsh. (2) t. indicates emphasis, when appended to personal, possessive and other pronouns; cf. tak: nâmîtoks mákîoks our own tribe. (Cf. 184; 37, and tanâ (2). (3) Gradation is often intended, when t. is connected with adjectives and adverbs: têldîtoks very good, better than, superior to; mà'ntehtoks at pûdshít wâtâsh, Mod., the days are quite long (this season of the year).
taksish, the edible portion of an alimentary plant described in 149, 1. taktâkîli, tâktâkli, dissimilated taktâkli: d. tataktâkli, dissimilated tataktâkli, 147, 1, 9. (1) red, red-colored; t. watch sorrel horse; t. pâ-watch red beet; t. (for taktâklish) shlâpsh gi'tk having a red flower, 147, 20.; kêtchâ t. reddish. (2) Taktâkli "the Red," "Reddy," nom. pr. of a Rogue River Indian chief, 16, 6. (3) vermilion, scarlet, crimson and other shades of red. (4) pink. Cf. tâ'ezka, tâ'ezki.
taktacli, tatzâli, d. tatâktâkli even, level, plane, unbroken: taktaklänta kîllatat in an open field, 43, 20. (Mod.): cf. 43, 8. Contr. from talakta-lâkli. (Cf. tâlaka, tałtali.

tâktâza, d. tâktâza to make a chirping, rustling, whirring noise. Said of the chirping of grasshoppers, crickets etc. Cf. tâhti-ash.
Ta kí'žísh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Cricket-Chirping."

tá'kua, d. tátkua to gay: ánkutka shú m t. to gay the mouth with a piece of wood, 120, 18, 19. Cf. tákia.

tá'z tka, d. tátá'z'tka to be or become red, rosyly: said, e.g., of coloration produced by sun rays: pi'shash t the clouds are glowing red. Der. tak-in taktákli. Cf. skélza (2).

tá'z'tki, d. tátá'z'tki to blush. Der. tak-in taktákli. Cf. këž tí, ndéchka.

tála, dála, pl. tůmi t. (1) dollar: líp, túnep t. two, five dollars, 74, 10, 11.
(2) money in coin or in notes, 87, 5.: t. pi'edsa to spend money; to incur expenses; t. shewánáti money to be paid, 35, 13, 36, 1.; tálaam wákosh purse, money-bag. From the English dollar. Cf. skél-úsh.

tála, -tala, d. tátála, titála (1) adv., right ahead, straight out, direct: tátála kí'gi none of them are straight ahead of me, 136, 3. (2) adv., correctly, justly; i a tála gi! you are right! (3) adv., but, only, merely, solely, now but; Mod. for píla, pí' kl.: hú'-útak t. it was mere other than he, 173: 3. (for hú' tílák kl.): i tála, ní t. you alone, I alone: gi'-n t. pi'ís hup my father above. Often ablative, into -ta, especially when prefixed to pronouns.
(1) postposition of the directive case: (a) towards, to: kái'atala towards the region, 173: 2. (b) at, in (a place): Yámatala in Oregon; tálamtal in the West; frequently occurs as a formative of compounds: kokagálká, plátálká, etc. (5) particle expressing amazement, surprise; not easily translated, but sometimes corresponding to then and ablative, into -tal, -ta: nátálka what then, what after all, 158: 56.; tátal, tuáta which kind of, 112, 2, 5, 12.; wák ta ging how then, why then? 110, 10., cf. 65, 5.: ka tal? (for kamí tala?) who then? 189: 7. Cf. ta.

tálak, d. tátálaik: adv. and emphatic form of tála No. 2. (1) straight, straightly, right ahead, directly: t. shué-uchma to draw a straight line: at nú t. shú t a then I will straighten out all difficulties, 34, 14., cf. 16, 11.: mat tálaaks yámatal géna we proceeded in a direction due north, 29, 6.: here tálaaks was explained by tálaak-kshi, as its original form. (2) correctly, justly, rightly: tálalk há? is that correct? shi tam'ina t. he always hits the mark, 100, 20. (3) truly, justly, uprightly, unimpeachably, 36, 12, 14, 15.
(1) prep. and postp., directly toward: t. mats toward us, 29, 15. Cf. tálak.
(5) used as adj.: straight, long: t. (or tálak) ánka fire-wood. From tála, ak.
talála, d. tatalála, pl. tatalála (1) to rub with the palm of the hand; to pass over a level surface; to rub. (2) to plane, plane off, smooth off. (3) to paint, put paint on, to varnish, as furniture; tálakan (for tálakan gi) they are in the habit of painting, 87, 3, and Note. Der. tála No. 2

tálaksi, pl. tálami t. (1) provided with money, coin or notes. (2) wealthy, moneyed, rich. Der. tála No. 1. Cf. šétaldám, šumusšálko.

táláši, d. tataláši right-minded, upright, honest, exemplary; talášshak bútšshaksh gálko well-intentioned. Der. tála No. 2. Cf. šétálši.

táláši, d. tataláši (1) arrow with wooden point to hunt small game with; long arrow provided with a heavy wooden point. (2) shooting apparatus; bow and arrow. (3) short spear, javelin; dálko šúkša to throw a spear. Lit. "straightened" (wood). Der. tála No. 2. Cf. ngé-ish, něktsh.

tálášshág, táláššak, d. tatalášši ága little arrow; used by boys as playthings, 104, 14, 109, 15. Dim taláš. Cf. šetálši.

táláššik, d. tatalášši, arrow with arrows, or with bow and arrows; Shólsham wáškášišam t. provided with the arrows of the young cranes, 123, 6 and Note. Der. talášši.

tálé, d. tálé, šámakd wáš, slough, swamp: wékášiš táletat tehlá the green frogs lies in the swamp. Cf. 147, 3, 149, 20, 150, 1. Cf. tálaši.

táléša, d. táléša (1) to be or stand near; to touch, to be in contact with. Cf. Wák Taliksh. 2) to be or stand near the water. Cf. Wák Taliksh.

tálka, tálka, d. teláža to stick up something sharp or pointed; to pierce, to impale, to spit; wákash tétálzok while sticking bone-awls into the ground, 105, 6. Cf. šétálža, stálka.

tálkišsha, d. tálkišsha, v. intr. (1) to run around, rotate, gyrate; to turn around like the hands of a clock. (2) to whirl around; said of persons.

tálža, tálža, d. teláža to talk jokingly, with exaggerations; to make fun of, to joke about; tál泽-ug while joking about, 105, 16. Cf. šétáštalša.

tálžášška, d. tatalžášška to look into another's face; to look at a person's features closely, e.g. when surprised. Cf. telaj.

tálžška, d. tatalžška to look into a person's face.

tálpatšša, d. tatalpatšša to look out from under a cover or shed, 96, 23.

tálšza, d. tatalšza to see, look through a tube.
tāltali, d. tatāli, adj., running straight; forming an unbroken straight line; said, e. g., of the border of a square table. Der. tāla No. 2. Cf. māltē̱l̪na, tāktalī.

tāltalsh, d. tatāltalsh plate; tīn plate.

tālualga, d. tatālualga to turn the face to the sky, upwards: talaalza used as the first word in an indirect query or reply, as: did anybody consort with you? 78, 3.

Cf. tamū, tamūdsh.

tām, procl. tam (1) interr. particle standing as the first word in a direct or indirect query in the absence of another interr. particle (or pronoun); not translatable in English, but generally used where an affirmative reply is expected: tām i niśh lōla? do you believe me? tām niśh setūl̪a kanī? did anybody consort with you? 78, 3.

Cf. tamū, tamūdsh. (2) adv., somewhere, at some place; contr. from tāta am; kanī hī tām pāka? who is smoking around here?

tamāds̱ha, d. tatamāds̱ha (a in -ma-long) (1) v. intr., to stand at the end of a row, file or series; to stand out, aside or in front of a group; to be the first or last. (2) v. trans., to place, fasten at the extremity of; with double obj. case in: kanī hū c̱l̪oĀksh vūn̪is̱at tamāds̱ak tēwās tawā iūsṯn̪i it as a fish-killing article in the forked net at the bow of a canoe. 149, 22.

Cf. yunamāds̱ha, lamāds̱ha, lelēwa, Stōpalsh Tamādsẖ

tamūnōtka, tamūnōtka, d. tatamūnōtka to return, come back; to have been at, to have visited a place; lit. "to return from traveling": ni t. tinā tapū I was there for a while, 21, 21.; cf. 25, 1, 2.; tāt t tamūnōtka! where do you come from? 141, 2.; tāt līsh i tamūnōtka? Mod. where have you been?

Der. tāmēnū. Quot. under -ui.

tāmēnū, tāmino, dāmēnū, d. tatāmēnū (1) to travel, march; to be on a journey, trip or march: yānat tamēnū mata wān̪i while running out in a northern direction, 35, 16. (2) to walk, go away; to go. Cf. tāmēnū.

tamū for tam hū; cf. tām. In 11, 18 -ui, hū points to local and temporal presence: tamū līsh a nuopaque! are you ready here now? Cf. tamū.
 krótki, d. tatǎnki, adj., often with adverbial function: (1) belonging to that time; living at the time, existing at the period referred to (2) early, ancient, bygone: t. māklaks (a) the ancient tribe; (b) the earlier generation, 85, 6. Cf. mántelni. (3) short, not extended, brief in time (from tǎnk in
the sense of tänkak (2), cf. tänkt at, tänktak): t. wait o'm an after the lapse
of a few days only, 43, 1; mā'us tänkēn ak waitash after a while, within
so many days, 73, 7. (4) adv., so many times; many times, often, 59, 16.
(5) tänkēni in 70, 8. is: tänk a ni (sātu)! how many do I count? Cf.
tänk (4).—Der. tänk No. 1.

tänkṣkni, 24, 21.; same as tänktelikni, q. v.
tänkt, d. tātan(t) (1) adv., at that time, then; kā gi t. none were there at
that time, 16, 17.; t. nī gēna that time I set out, 21, 1: tūm t. huš-tehōka
sa many they killed then, 16, 8.; t. gātpampačkshē'ni in a future time, in
a time to come; nāsh (for nālsch) sē'gsa t. E-ukskni sūkōlkipinak at that
time (or hour) the Klamath Lake warriors told us to reassemble, 20, 9.: cf.
19, 6, 21, 1, 24, 20, 28, 4, 31, 2. 6, 64, 3.; tänkt at quickly, suddenly,
at once, 23, 11. (2) adv., finally, at last, 23, 2, 20, 60, 19, 22. (3) conj.,
after, afterwards: t. nū hemkānttak after this is done, I will talk over, 12.
5.; t. shādlshām gēmush māklaks shūença hu'nik after the troops had left.
the Indians killed (the disabled ones), 38, 2.; tänkt then, after these acts,
59, 17. 18. Cf. tāpitana (2). From tänk, at.
tänktak, d. tätānttak (1) adv., very soon, pretty soon, shortly afterwards,
28, 6, 37, 12.; t. tehāksh at the same time, 87, 11.; composed of tänkt and
ak. (2) adv., formerly, long ago, long since; composed of tänkt and tak. Cf.
gāhāk, mā'ni-te. (3) t. and tänktoksh, excl. of one molested or teased by
others: enough! stop! quit! cease! lit. “so much then!” Composed of tänk
(3), tak. Mod. for gā'ī tak Kl. Cf. kānttak.
tänktelik, adv., at that time, then; lit. “then at last”. T. is a correlative
to tätānttas in 128, 1. From tänk, tehēk. Cf. tänktak tehāksh simulta-
neously, at the same time, 87, 11.
tänktelikni, Kl. tänkteliknū, tänktelknū, d. tätāntteliknū, adj., he, she or
it from that time; this or that from that time to the present time; that or those
living since that epoch, 128, 9, and Note; t. kā'i pen nāshā shu kēnqta from
that time they never dwelt together again, 13, 2.; tehū t. kā'ātā gēmt sel-
huālshūk from that time I never started again for warfare, 24, 21. Der.
tänk, tehēk; the adj. of tänktelik.
tānni, abbr. tān, d. tānni (1) pron. interr., how many? how much? to
what amount? t. ilksh shā tu a't? how many food baskets do ye count? 70, 8.;
t. sfa géna? how many went there? 93, 5.; t. wáteh gi? Mod.; t. ni wáteh gi? Kl. how many horses have you? tám ái wewésh gitk? how many children have you? (2) pron. dem., so many, so much; to that figure, to that amount; ka t.; 3' so long: three inches, 147, 1., cf. 146, 1, 12, 149, 15. Cf. kánk, táními, tánk.

táát, d. táát (1) floor of the sweat-lodge or spúklish. (2) fire-place of winter-house: t. waki'sh inside-boulder of the winter-lodge, 180; 22.
tánuna, dámuna, d. tatánna (1) heavy flat stone serving as a mealing-stone for grinding pond-lily and other seeds; resembling the lémáteh, but hollowed out more deeply: dámanat péksha to grind upon the mealing-stone. Kl. (2) stone mortar for pounding corn, grain, seeds etc. Mod.
Tánuna Lu'tísh, nom. pr. of a camping-ground on the Williamson River; lit. "Under the Flat Rock". From tánuna, lutíla.
tápak, tápaz, d. tátpak, tátpak leaf of plant, shrub, or tree: hehatze t the (withered) leaves are falling, 75, 15.; tápaz kitkhání (supply: gi) the leaves are small, 147, 1. Der. tápka. Cf. lutísh.

tapáta, d. tapáta to hold together articles unequal in size or quality: (1) to hold or lay together sheets of unequal size. (2) to seize hot objects by means of a substance intervening. Cf. slukiktiga.
tápí, tápí d. tápí (1) adv. loc., behind, aft: in succession, following: shámoksh tápí gálampaga the relatives follow behind, 85, 5., Mod. (2) adv. temp., following in time, subsequently, afterwards: t. títa, t. títna a short time after this, 66, 12.; tíná t. for the last time, 24, 21.; tápí shellulásha he went to fight a second time, 21, 1, (title): táptak but after this, 111, 16.
tápíap, tápiap, tápiap, d. tátpishap, tátpíap (1) younger brother, said by or in reference to elder brother, 113, 20, 114, 2.; shúuli tápíap múna he ordered his younger brother, 109, 3.; younger sister, said by or in reference to elder sister. Cf. tápíkání. (2) younger male or female cousin; said by elder male or elder female cousin. (3) half brother; half-sister. Der. tápi.
Cf. pa-sinip, shatapíáltko, tji-omap, tápakhship.
tápíshni, d. tátpíshni, Mod.: 134, 15.; same as tápíni, q. v.
tápíni, tápíni, topíni, d. tápíni, topíni, adj. (1) second, second to; second in order, file or rank, station, age etc. Cf. tápiap, tápíkání. (2) following, subsequent, latter; last, ultimate: t. tehkash gékansha the last one also rushed out, 112, 12. Cf. shúlápshkísh. (3) secondary, inferior. Der. tápí
tāpí'kani, tāpí'kani, d. tāpí'kani the younger or younger; a certain age right after another. 119, 14.: said of children and of young animals.

kā'-udshish tōpí'kani the gray wolf’s younger brother, 182, 61.: tōpí'kani young wolf (for tāpí'kaniénashíí-anukta tākungu shi’m yungaug the young (cub) with a piece of wood, 120, 19., cf. 121, 22. Der. tāpí'kani-kuní. Cf. tāpīap, tā'wagwa.

tāpī'tana, tāpī'tana, tāpī'ta, topita, d. tāpī'tana, topita (1) loc. prep. and postp., after, behind, in the sequel or wake of; in the rear of; Dāvish tāpī'tana, lakí the chief ranking next after Dave Hill, 58, 2, 3.: tehí'n tāpī'tana húdshma an antelope was coming behind him, 126, 8.: tōpí'kani wáš behind the wagon, 13, 6.; nú'sh tāpī'tana in the back of the head, 12, 9., 12. temp. conj., subsequently: tāpī'ta gāt'pá Wálamukni tehí'sh (behind this) the Rogue River Indians came to the settlement, 17. Cf. tāpī'ta, tehúu. From tāpí', stána.

tāpī'tánkú, d. tāpī'tánkú, adj., one who is or remains behind: staying or coming in the rear of, 96, 1.

Tāpī'tú, tāpí'tú, Mod. tapidshí, d. tāpī'tú, tāpī'tú, adj. posterior, hind-most: t pét'ché kind leg, cf. 134, 15.: t te'kíshír, from behind! heir legs, 128, 10. Der. tāpí'tu, the abbr. tāpī'tu.

tāp'ká, d. tāp'ká, v. intr., to stand out from, to jut out, to be salient; said of long things: pshí shí t the nose projects. Cf. saunká'a, tāp'ká, mid.

Tāp'la t, pl. túní t laón: a large bird, black, with white spots; an excellent diver, allied to the grebe, but having the toes fully webbed. Calonetus torquatus. By order of Kínákauntch the boom destroys a fish trap of the Máklatl Indians at the junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers. This myth is given 152, 1–8., and more explicitly in the Notes. Incantations: 168; 46, 177; 28.: t, wéa the boom cries, 183, 21.

tāp'pszóyá, d. tāp'pszóyá, v. impers., to be lamed, cripple, as with cold; said only of extremities of the body: t arís, t mélsh, m, one leg over stiff by cold. Kl. Der. tāp'ká. Cf kátka, ndacíta.

tāp'snék, d. tāp'snék, tiápsne'k brain. Kl. for thó'že. Mod.

tā'shka, tás'ga, d. tā'tsšká to bt' go, bt' bōsa', 55, 7.: tásh'tánísh' bt. nes. kéekish tā'ách kí! bt' kim go! at tásh'gát húk'kísh! ne at bōsa'nt.

tā'slat'č, d. tā'slat'č, cougar or American tiger: Toti's concolor, 19, 19.
Ki AMATII also called kúika-ush, q. v. Indian and American hunters have recently exterminated all the cougars in the Klamath Highlands. Cf. tehłakätcha, \( \text{tāsh} \text{ta} \), d. tatáshta to touch by hand: ká-i hín kúni tashtánta! don't touch that! hands off! Cf. skátas, táthá, tashülá.

\( \text{tāsh} \)tu, tássu, d. tatašnuí to attack, charge, as an enemy: tsúí tássuipk (Sá'tas) then they attacked (the Snake Indians) in the absence of the one speaking, 29, 19; cf. Note. Cf. gütémpka.

tashülóla, d. tatashüla to stroke, to pass through with the hand, e. g. through hair or fur; the French efféurer: 155; 21. Cf. táshta.

Táta, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake female.


tatá, abbr. tát, d. tatata, tático (1) interr. temp. particle, when? at which time or period? tátá (for tát a) mísí nü tye? when did I order you? 109, 6., cf. 10.; t. màkuché? how long ago? t. lish ska kswálauskapk? when will they have a dance? 140, 1. (2) conj. temp., when, at the time when; then: tú táswipk, t Doctor Johnam sná-wesh shila out there he bewitched him, when Doctor John's wife was sick, 64, 2.; tatáténát (for tatát a nát) that time we, 21, 19., forms epexegeesis to the foregoing tänkté nát; tátai geni shle-uga kúlpíiktak i mísí! Mod., when you see this think of me! (3) adv. temp., ever, at any time: ká-i t. never; ká-i mísí shingat táta he can never kill me, 96, 22. Cf. kái-táta, tatátak and 24, 21, 34, 5.

tátá wherever, where from: \( \text{from whom} \), 41, 5. and \( \text{Note} \); also used interrogatively. Contr. from tátá \( \text{where} \) and interr. particle á, há.

\( \text{tátai} \) where? at which spot, place, locality? 140, 4. From tátá, hi.

tátkusí, tátokusí, obj. tátákiash children; children able to walk; a subst. having plural signification only, 34. 1. 37, 15, 17, 141, 10, 12.; said of boys, 109, 15.; t. Teč'wanxtecham the children of Old Antelope, 121, 4.; cf. 124, 6. 13. 15–19. 21. 122, 1. 15–19. Cf. suffix -ni, weash.
tataksniptehi acting like children; childlike; childish.

tatámnilsh, abbr tatámnilsh, pl. túmi t, one who is walking, traveling, journeying, strolling about; habitual walker; traveler; telússak t. a tramp, vagrant, Mod.; ká-i hú s. he is tarrying, loitering on his journey, or walk; münáa tatamnilsh mole; see under münáa. Der. támnilu. Cf. pshín.

Tátapkaks h “High Checkbones”, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man signer of the treaty in 1864; mentioned there as Tatépas. Der. tápak. tátatak, tátaatkah whenever, at the time when, just when, 82, 4, 5: tátatak sō (for tátatak sha) spūkliá when they are strolling inside, 82, 3, 3. Der tátā.
tatáłi, d. tatáthli flat, level, even, smooth. Original form tat-tát-li; cf. patpáli, táktaki.

Tatátáníi, nom. pr. of a hill near Yáneks subagency, in Sprague River Valley. Cf. tatáli.

tatátuθ? where then? t. máklaks gátpa? where have the (Rogue River) Indians gone? 17, 7. From táta where? á, hó interr. tuk (cf. tak) then.
tatíta, d. tatítita, v. intr., to be stuck up, to stick out; said of long-shaped, inan. things; mú'hash t. the rabbit-skin sign (of the Indian conjurer) is stuck up, hanging out. Cf. kinyéga, kiukáya.

tátkni, abbr. táktu, d. tátkni, abbr. tátál, adj. of tátá: (1) coming from where? inhabitant, native of which place or country? tátáni gí? where are you from? (2) the one being there; he who, that which is there; tátáni yú'tza (the arrows) that have struck the ground at that spot, 136, 3, 3: native of that place or country. Also used as an adverb.
tátktta, d. tatáktka, v. intr., to smart, to feel pain.

tátktish, d. tátktish (1) pain, smarting, bodily suffering; incantation. 168, 47. (2) the article or substance producing disease; the sickness or disease in a tangible bodily form, 71, 6. Conjurers teign to suck it out from the patient's body in the form of a pin, small stick, little frog etc.
tátẓ̌əlam, tátẓ̌əlamni, tätẓəlámpani etc., forms used by Kl. in the absolute as well as in the distributive signification: cf. tžəlam, tžəlamni, tžəlámpani etc.

tachtélkka, d. tachtélkka to stroke, pat, caress by patting, 183, 23. Der. tádsha. Cf. ptehkálẓa, tachtapka.

tachtapka, d. tachtapka to squeeze, press by hand; to mash. Cf. ndshápka.
tatah'tadshatko, d. tatatah'tadshatko elastic, as india rubber.

tuilaktamina, d. tulak'tamina to swallow while raising the head; tehikass a hmbu pínmok t. the bird is drinking water.

tá'unep, tá'unep, d. tá'unep. tá'táunep; same as tá'unep, q. v.

tá'uni, d. tá'uni (1) town, city, settlement of white people; tázalampán kani t. one-half of the town (2) Tá-uni, name given to several of the larger towns in the vicinity of the Klamath reservation, as Ashland and Jacksonville in Oregon, Yreka (pronounced Wariki) in California, and their surroundings. Yreka is referred to in 54, 1 55, 1. Cf. Note to 55, 1 and 3. From the English town; -i is the suffix of the inessive case.

tawalsh, d. táwalsh young quadruped; a term referring to certain animals only; vánam t. elk one year old. Cf. lélédsli, wíhlaga.

tawi, d. tátni, v. trans., to bewitch, to charm; to cast a deadly spell upon, to infect with a long-lasting disease by sorcery, witchcraft, magic artifice, by the “evil eye”. The people believe that conjurers only have the power to do this at will, and that they cast their spells during festive dances, or when visiting the sick etc. Há'i ki'uk táwipk, mú' mish ni nū'-ulakapák should you, as a conjurer, cast a spell, then I would punish you in an exemplary manner, 59, 6: k'léká tawi/sh the bewitched one dies, 62, 3; tū' tawi'apka far away from here he cast the spell upon him (táwipk for táwi-apka), at a distance from others, or unseen by them, 64, 2. 3. Cf. 66, 1. 68, 2. 10. 11. Cf. ki'uk, shal'ita, tewi.

tawiks, pl. tímuí t. a plant growing in open places in the Klamath highlands, producing small yellow flowers standing in a bunch. The stalk is about one foot long and has a white tap-root of the same length, which is eaten raw or roasted.

tawiksalsha, d. tatuk'iksalsha to gather the táwiks-root annually or habitually, 74, 3. Cf. kólasla, pó'ksalsha.

tää'tak, adv. loc., where, just where; when correlative with gā'tak “so much . . . as where,” 73, 3. Der. táta, ak.

tää'taktak, adv. loc., just where, right at the spot where; tätäktak huk kálañ má'sha, gā' tak wá'ush ku'tška as far as the infection extends on the body of the relapsed patient, just so large a piece he cuts out of the deer-skin, 73, 2. From tää'tak, tak.
Té'at'kui, or T. máklaks, nom. pr. of the Tygh Indians; a tribe in Northern Oregon, called so from Tygh Creek, a western tributary of the Deschutes River near its influx into the Columbia River. Rev. Pandosy mentions the Tairtla as a tribe of the Sahaptin family. Also called Tēkānīkui, T máklaks.

tē'dshā, tē'tchah, d. tē'tdshā to wash, as articles of dress, bedding etc.; tē'tdshā tehli'sh to wash skirts. Absol. form little in use. Cf. shē'tāchah.

tē'dshā, tē'tchā, d. tē'tadshā to wash for somebody. Cf. tē'dshā, tē'mādshā tē'gā, d. tē'gā to wear out; to use up. 1 Kl. for kīga Mod. q. v. Cf. lelā'ma (2), ndēgā, pē'tēgā, wē'mā.

tē'-'i, unmeaning word; spoken while beating the measure for short-step dances, 162; 7. Cf. tadsī.

tē'-'i'n, tē'n, tē'n, d. tē'ini, adv. of tē'ini, a short while ago, very recently: å'ati kē'mā t. deep snow fell a little while ago: tē'ĩntaks nia a short lime ago. Cf. nia, tānkak, welishn.

tē'ina, tānā maiden; young woman in her teens, 196; 19. Cf. tē'ini.

tē'-'i'n'i, tē'ini, d. tē'ini ne'r. recent; young. Quot. under shēk'pka, sklep'kele.

tē'ini wā-'ash, tē'nwā'ash, tēnū'yā'ash, d. tēnū'wi'ash married; called so by her husband's parents. (2) young woman, maiden.


tē'yī chief, headman; commander; high officer; applies to white and Indian dignitaries. Chin. J. for lāki Kl. Cf. lāki, sūkum-house.

Tē'kāsh, nom. pr. masc. Kl., interpreted by: "crying tik, tik."

tē'kī'sh, tēkī'sh sword, long blade, long knife, 113, 19, 114, 2. Cf. yuha-nē'ash, tēkā, wā'iti.

Tē'k'ma'1, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 65, 17.

tē'k'te'ka, d. tē'akte'ka to pain, burn; to produce a smarting sensation; mī'sh t śličědsham the nettle burns me. Der. tīka.

tē'k'ua, d. tē'ak'na to break; to break asunder; to smash to pieces; said of long-shaped objects. Der. kē'wa. Cf. tē'k'ua, nē'kāwā.

tē'la'k, tē'la'k war-arrow; battle-arrow, 138, 1. Der. tē'gā. Cf. ngē'ish, mē'ki'sh, tāldshī, tāl'ka.

Tē'la'k, d. tē'telak Mod., tē'la'k Kl, waistcoat; garment belonging to the wardrobe of males, 186; 50.
té'íha, téla, d. tétálha, tetála (1) to look upon, to look on, to overlook; tél-hapka, télápka to look upon from a distance; nat waita yainatat télhap-kank we passed one day in looking down, observing from an elevation, 21, 12. (2) to look like, resemble in the face; to have the features of: shuítank shít'ko télán having similar features; partic. télantko having a face, provided with such a face; wika télantko short-faced, short-featured, 190; 14. Der. tálä No. 2 (1) Cf. télish, télöli, télshapka.
télíthi, d. tétálthi to look at, to look down upon; said of objects on the ground, in a lodge etc.: szishú tank télíthi kú mátat waking up, she looked into the cave, 122, 14. Cf. télha, télöli.
télíkunalža, d. titálkunža to look up, upward, skyward. Cf. tahuáža.
télínä, d. télétina to let go, to set free; télín'ish let me alone; télintok nál hú un be will let us go. Mod. Cf. spúńka, táshka, tíla.
télísh, télísh, ditélish, d. tetálish (1) face: télíshat they smeared into their faces, 120, 18. (2) human face, human features, 87, 3, 150, 8. Der. télä. Cf. kwamplíañatko, télha, télíthi.
télitankpka, d. tetálitankpka to see somebody's face from a distance; to see somebody within recognizing distance; to see one coming, 100, 19. Der. télíthi. Cf. telöli.
télìk’gish, d. tetálk’gish place of perforation: wawáksam t. var-lóre. Der. télöza. Cf. háshtaksh, shégish.
Télk’ni kui. T máklaks: same as Téatzkui, q. v.
télža, télža, d. télža to wound with an arrow; to shoot, pierce: ngú’isch ní télžapksh the arrow by which I was shot, 138, 1. and Note. Cf. tálka, télak, téwa, téwi.
télöli, télöli, d. télöli, télöli to look down on, to embrace with one sweep of the eye, 29, 10.; to overlook, said of scouts, 29, 12.; nú kam télöli I would fix look down (upon it), 192; 4. Der. télha.
télshám pka, d. tetálshámpka (1) to turn the eyes toward, to look at, see or observe something distant; to fix one's looks or attention upon, 113, 14. (2) t. or k’lékhashtala t. to turn the sight toward the dead; to be on the verge of death, 158, 54; explained under k’lékka (3), q. v. (3) to turn the eyes around, to look about or around. Der. télshámp.
télshapka, d. tetálshapka to see, perceive, observe; said of objects at a
certain distance: Moatâashash ni t. wikâ liwapkshe I perceived at a short
distance Pil River Indians crowded together, but was not seen by them.
têlisha, d. tetâlisha (1) to have the power of vision: mútoks khi t. I have
lost my eyesight. (2) to sight, to behold, to have a look at: pilai, yâna t. to
look upward, downward, 174; 13. Cf. têlish.
tê telêhi, Kl. teâltêhi; d. tetalêhi, Kl. tetâltêhi flat, depressed, low:
dep: t. kâila deep valley.
têluakúya, d. tetâluakúya to run or ride after an object seen, 31, 11.
têlnitka, d. tetânitka to return from a visit or ride: yâmat tênuugank
after having returned from a northern trip, 181; 31.
telâks, thûks, d. têlâks small rush or reed basket of any shape, 75, 9.
têlâzaga, d. têlâzaga small rush or reed-basket. Dim. telâks, q. v.
têmâdsha, d. tetemâdsha, to wash, as clothing: nû gé-a tetemâdsha shu-
lînish I wash my own clothing; wemikisham i tehûlish tetmâdsha you wash
other people's skirts. Only used in the d. form. Der. têdsha. Cf. stêmaiish.
têmôla, d. temôla to produce ground-fog, to be clad in or covered with mist:
mû'shant kâila têmôla early in the morn the earth was clad in mist; têmôla
being a variant of âmôla in 192; 3. According to the belief of the
natives this portends that the earth is angry at the people. Cf. ââa.
têmôlo, tmîlo, tomôlo, d. tétemîlo wild plum: temololâmi in the wild
plum season, a period of the year corresponding to end of August and
commencement of September. Cf. tmukôlako
tennyâ'-ash, 190; 21.; other form of te'iniwâ'-ash, q. v.
tennyaâga, 190; 13.; dim. of tennyâ'-ash, q. v.
têpâ, tâpa, tâba, d. tetêpâ, species of bony fish, popularly called sun-
fish; not unlike the minnow, smaller than the vûmai, q. v.
têshashko, d. têshashko torn cloth, piece of cloth, rag: t. ântchiksh old
rag. Cf. i-eskhótkish.
têshashkuâla, d. tetshashkuâla (1) to tear cloth into shreds or pieces.
(2) to make a blanket from small rags or patches. Cf. skû têhâla
tê tadshish, pl. tâminti t., tâmidør, laundress: t. swâdshish washer-
woman, laundress. Der. têdsha. Mod. for têtemâdshish Kl.
têta'kewa, tetkëwa, d. of tkëwa, q. v.
têtal'za, d. of tâlka, q. v. Cf. têwa.
tetáł̓čə, d. of tál̓čə, q. v.
tetamáld̓sha, tetnamtelə, d. of temáld̓sha, q. v.
tetemáld̓shish, pl. túnimi t (1) washerman or washerwoman. Cf. té̓ta-
d̓shish. (2) Tetemáld̓shish, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake
woman, also called Amt Sásə, Vuyúsak. She is mentioned in Kákash's
trial as one of the female "doctors" in the Klamath Lake tribe, 61, 1-10.
65, 2-13, 16-66, 1. and Note to 64, 1. (p. 67). Der. temáld̓sha.
tet'máld̓shish, pl. túnimi t. (1) thief, robber, filcher. (2) vagrant, tramp.
Der. tóméška. Cf. pápalish.
tetehótkish, d. tetetchátkish wash-tab, laundry-tab. Der. té̓šə.
te-nk tek u kash, te-ntk-əns, d. tekté-kash, a species of hawk; long-
tailed: perhaps the marsh-hawk: Circus hudsonius. Onomatop
té̓-umep p, tá-umep, tá-unep, d. té̓unep, tátumep té̓unep mč̓sh
likə, ti-umepa la p pé-nələ evəra, twelve: nda'ni támep Yámakni thirty
Spring, 43, 5., cf 42, 20, 43, 10 18, 20, 44, 1; túnepni t fiany; lapkshaptánkni t seventy; té̓unepa shéktatqatko a tenth part; té-
unepni pákalałsh tenfold. Cf. tósənd.
té̓-unepni, ta-unepni, d. té̓unenpi ten times: t. té̓unep one hundred;
t. shá géna ten men went there; lit. "they went ten together", 93, 5.
té̓-umolsh: same as tómolsh, q. v.
te-n te-wa, pl. túnimi t, to break down, to fall to pieces, to be crushed, as by
trampling upon, 121, 17.
téwə, táwa, d. téwən to fix, drive, run, plant in the ground; to set up.
úsə: wálas t. to plant a pole or scalp-pole; káflat tánku t. to drive a post
or stick into the ground; t. ánku they plant sticks (as limits), 80, 8.; ánčə
téwənk when planting the camass-stick into the soil, 190; 9. To plant two
posts into the soil for building, stál̓ə; many posts, té̓talə, d. of tálkə.
téwəsh, d. téwəsh scoop-net, dip-net with a handle, 149, 22. The dipping
portion, which holds the meshes, is formed by two sticks forking out from
the handle, and herein the t. differs from the round-shaped lutəsh.
When the meshes are narrow and small, the t. is a lá-iks; when wider, a
witchəsh. See hiksúl̓shə, tamáld̓sha.
téwə, d. téwə (1) to shoot an arrow, arrows: ná's t. káhia n's one sent an
arrow, but missed me, 23, 17.; tún hai nísh t.! did he really shoot at you?
télalza—tgáwalá.

109, 17. Cf. 110, 9, 13. (2) to shoot with firearms, to give fire, to fire off; generally used without obj. case, 30, 4.: télakshish a to fire a gun. 38. 11, 21. Der. télá. Cf. lushtáiwa, mé-ish, šéláuí, shlin, táwi.

télwish, d. télúnish loud report, as of gun, cannon; explosion.

télá; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tk., tz.,

tégakáya, d. tegakáya (1) to stand or remain on something. Cf. tegakłela. (2) to stand, stay, remain in the woods, marshes, wilderness, cliffs; lilukáns t. gatëhshtat the deer is standing in the bushes. Speaking of more than one subject, liékáya, q. v. Der. gakáya.

tégakáamna, d. tegakáamna to stand near by; to be standing in a fîl, crowd, ring with others. Speaking of more than one subject, liékáamna, háloýa and their d. forms. Der. gakáamna.

tégaliga, tkallika, d. tegaliliga, tkalklika to stand, remain or exist on the shore, near the water; kú-il kóketat t. a mountain sheep stands on the river shore; shéks wáhtdshat t. a heron stands on a cliff at the shore. Speaking of more than one subject, liuliga, d. of liuliga. Cf. Aish Tkali k,
tégápátá, tkapítá, d. tégakpátá to stand against an object while touching it: pápzáhshtat t. to stand against a wooden wall. Der. kápáta

tégákłela, d. tegákłela (1) to go and stand close to. (2) to kóik, conceal oneself while standing behind. Quot. under shmawédshika. Der. kápłela.

tégatítá, tégutá, d. tegatatíta; same as tégatitána, q. v. Speaking of more than one subject, liútítá or liutítá, d. of liútítá, q. v. Cf. gatitána
tégatítána, tégatidna, d. tegatitána to stand outdoors; to stand outside of, as of a building, lodge. 114, 1. Speaking of more than one subject, liutítàna
tegalíza, tgaísla, d. tegalízša (1) to arise, to rise or get up; as from a sitting attitude or from the ground. (2) to assume a standing position; said of the moon: t. at ukaikš the moon is completing the first or last quarter. Mod. Der. gaízša. Cf. tgalíza (1).

tgawala, tgaíula, d. tegalúla (1) to stand on the top of; to stand upon; to erect upon; teháki t. hímpokshat the boy stands on a log; tgaíulank kálehshtat) standing on the top of the lodge. 113, 22. (2) to be standing, to stand on one's feet: tkáwalla or who is standing erect.—Speaking of more than one subject, liwala. Der. gawal.
tgelíwa, d. tgetgalíwa, tgetgelíwa to stand on the top or rim; to stand above, on high. 154; 9

tgelíza, t zal, d. tgetgalíza, tzätgalíza (1) to rise up, stand up; to start up from a sitting position: tgalíza (ni) I rose upon my feet. 30, 14, 105, 12; tgelíza ámbutat wíshti pání I stood in the water up to the chest. Kl. for tgo-úl ža Mod. (2) to stop, to stop short after a run: tgelíz! (for tgelíz' i!) stop right here! 126, 10. (3) to be exhausted, to give out after exertion. Speaking of more than one subject, lihlülzá Kl. 20, 16, huhalíza Mod., d. of huhalíza. Cf. píu. (4) to stand up, to be in a standing attitude; said of the moon when half or in the shape of a crescent: tgalíza sáppash the moon is in the first or last quarter. Cf. tga-uleíza (2).

tgelízmanuka, d. tgetgalízmanuka to be crescent-shaped; lit “to assume a standing attitude”: ukáñúksh tgelízmanugak to the moon is crescent-shaped, in the first or last quarter. Der. tgelíza (4), q. v.

tgelípahííga, d. tgetgalípahíga to blaze up, to start up vertically; said of fire: háloks t. the fire gets started, blazes up. Cf. liuña, nilíwa.

tgelíwa, d. tgelíguna to stand in the water: tgelíwan ámbutat wíshti pání I stood in the water up to the chest. Speaking of more than one subject, liwa (1). Der. géwa. Cf. hiúwa, Kú'ísh Tgelísh.

tgelikélá, t gi kla, d. tgitgikla to stand upon something: ké'mta káñlatat t to stand on this earth. 192; 9. Cf. tguakáyá.

tgelíguna, d. tgitgíguna to stand indoors, inside of a lodge or building. Speaking of more than one subject, lihuníga, lihuna No. 2, with their d. forms: lihuníga, inverted lihuníga; lihuna.

tguila k dried fish reduced to powder and bought, in sacks weighing about 70 pounds, of the Sahaptins of Columbia River, especially of the Warm Springs Indians of Des Chutes River, from whose language the word is said to be borrowed. Cf. kánalsh.

tgítsza, d. tgitgítsza (1) to stand close by. 110, 15. (2) to stand between; to be or remain standing betwixt, among.

tgíwa, d. tgitgíwa it is damp, close, sultry weather. Cf. paísha, shípa.

tgo-úl ža, d. tgotgalíža, Mod. for tga-uleíza (1) and for tgelíza (1) Kl., q. v.; tgo-úl žan rising upon his feet. 42, 7.

tguínte h., d. tguíntch small beetle with a green or purplish shell, living in the ground or seeking the shelter of bushes. Cf. tguíla.
Tgúlutecham K'shtútélsh "Beetle's Rest", nom. pr. of the small brook on which the buildings of the Klamath agency are erected. It rises in a deep spring of clear water, is one-eighth of a mile in length, drives a saw-mill and a grist-mill and joins Crooked River. See tgúlutech, kshútika.

tgúta, tgúta, d. tgútätka to stand for a time, to be standing there for a while or for the time being: húlk t. wácht tehkkíchigat this horse is harnessed to the wagon; lit. "stands at the wagon for a time". Speaking of more than one subject, lévtúta, l'hubúta, q. v.

tgútga, tkátka, d. tgútätka, generic term for to stand: tgni tgan kántok standing there, 110, 15.; wácht háto tktkáptk sháank, finding a horse standing there, 66, 13.; nínakátíztan tkátka to stand with both arms extended to right and left. Refers to one subject only; speaking of two, three or four subjects the d. forms of lëvúatka (syncop. látka) are used: lëvúatka, contr. lê-úatka, tíl'úatka, lúnuatka; cf. lëvúatka. Speaking of many subjects, lükantatka, d. lükantatka.

tgútita, d. tgútátita; same as tgitáta, tgitátana, q. v.

ti'a, a kind of flat or concave wicker-work paddle larger than the shiplash, q. v.; used by the women in gathering seeds, 96, 21.: tiatka with a paddle, 147, 15.; tiatat i këlánk placing on a paddle, 113, 10. Cf. pâhla.

ti'ma, d. ti'ämá (1) v. intr. and imper., to feel hungry: t. nú, i I am, you are hungry, Mod.; nú t. mish you are very hungry; you are famished: shke ti'mak a húmtsna I the shke-bank fly around hungry, 177, 21.; ti'mak by hunger, 95, 13.; ti'mánsh, ti'ma ansh (for ti'ma a núsh). I feel hungry; núsh ti'man ká-a I am very hungry, 138, 5.; cf. 136, 8. (2) v. trans., to long for, desire, crave: ti'mánsh shu'ísh (nú) I am desirous of singing or of hearing songs, 90, 12.

ti'mish, d. ti'mánsh (1) hunger, strong appetite; starvation, famine. Incantation: 169; 48. (2) strong desire, craving.

tíd'sh, tíd'sh, tích, d. titadsh, titads, titatch, the adverb of tídshi: (1) well, in a satisfactory manner, in a physical or concrete sense: nicely, thoroughly, strongly, elaborately, beautifully, perfectly, agreeably etc.; t. shita to set
areght or to treat well; t. tiumen to hear clearly; t. ishőka! take good hold of! mubusant t. nüpakunapk tomorrow the weather will be fine; t. tehia to live comfortably, 34, 13.; t. tińa he has good luck, 134, 5, 16, 18.; tids másitk af agreeable taste, 146, 11.; t. gi to feel comfortable, to feel well, to be at ease, 136, 6.; t. shudéshna to put in order while on the way, 85, 2.

Cf. 22, 11. 90, 10. 14. (2) well, in a satisfactory way, morally and abstractly speaking: uprightly, generously, nobly, adequately, rejoicingly; t. kókpatko generous, Mod.: t. shlepápk to take good care of; t. gi to do one's duty, 59, 19-21.; t. a steinash gítko good-hearted or rejoicing at; t. nad tehíxna we live contented; henikanka t. he spoke well-meaning words, 34, 12.; t. hú'ishkanka to be well-intentioned, 93, 8. Cf. tálaak (3), and 36, 11.

Tids'hwa, tids'h, d. títchéwa, d. títchéwa to rejoice at, to like, to be glad, to be pleased with: ká-i a místh t. he does not like you; ó-it nu tidsiwa I like to give, 136, 1.; tids'hwan mísh ní u vichítaik I shall lend it to you with pleasure; tids'hwan títopa to receive in a friendly manner, 38, 15. Mod.: tidsi'wank tehia being glad to remain alive, 64, 14. Cf. 136, 2. and ko-ishéwa, kuyéwa.

tids'h, tidsi, titchéi, d. titáshi, titátchi, titáshi (1) good, in a physical or concrete sense: nie, fine, delightful, beautiful, handsome, agreeable; sweet to the taste; useful, easy; t. tehawílkish gihíéna furnrature of house or rooms; lit. "good chairs inside"; t. wáthc enduring horses; fleet horses, 20, 14.; ká-a t. sawódshash a rather pretty female, 183; 14.; t. ni'él delicate fur, 144, 10.; t. tard pa'sh but it is a wholesome food, 147, 12.; tidaa, titatsa wéwannish pretty, handsome woman, 107, 7. 10. 11.; tids'hantála kíilka into a good country, 39, 2. Cf. táks (3). (2) good in the moral, abstract sense: well-meaning, peaceful, upright, generous, just, noble, smart, intellectual; contented, satisfied; t. hiisnáks a good man, 64, 9, 101, 9.; t. laki, or tids'h henkáníkta taki peéc-chíf; t. wáthcag the dog is smart; ká-i t. not well-meaning, not to be trusted, 93, 8. Cf. steinash (3).

tidshkían, d. tidshkíanitíiai, careful, provident; lit. "acting well for oneself". Der. tids'h, -gianggin.

Tidštako: see tidšíztako.

tika, tigga, d. titika, titígga to be sure, to cause pain; said of ulcers, boils, open wounds. Mod.: unknown to Kl. Cf. tekteka.
tidsha — Tilhuántko.

tidága, tigága, d. titágága male of the mountain quail. Mod.: unknown to Kl. Onomatop. *Cf. takága.
tikésh, d. titkésh clay, loam, argillaceous soil, Mod. *Cf. léväatka.
tikiwatko, d. titkiwatko bent, crooked, very-shaped. *Cf. Note to 91, 4.
tikogsh, d. titkoksh woman’s private parts. *Cf. sténsh.
til, tilá, d. titela (1) v. intr., to roll, to roll on; to be borne; to spread about. (2) v. intr. and trans., to flood, to pass the limits; to overflow, submerge; ambu tilzan tilá the water dripped down and overloaded.
Tílak, nom. pr. masc. Mod.; interpreted by “Small”, “Stunted”
tilalína, d. titelalína to roll off and down; to spread, extend in a downward direction. Der. tilá.
tilantuánsha, d. titlantuánsha, v. intr., to roll around, 154; 12.
tilankánka, d. titlankánka to roll forth and back; to keep on rolling to and fro, 105, 16.
tilankánsha, d. titlankánsha (1) v. trans., to roll away. (2) v. intr., to wheel or swing around; to swing to and fro: hlivash t. the root-basket moves to and fro, 190; 19. *Cf. stilankánsha, tilankánka.
tilankédsha, d. titlankédsha, v. trans. (1) to wheel or roll away; to wheel around. (2) to turn over, to upset: káila t. to upset the earth, world, the whole creation, 192; 8.
tilankidshátko, d. titlankidshátko wheel. Partic. of tilankédsha.
tilankéla, v. trans., to roll downhill; when unattended by injuries or breakage. *Cf. vadhitakuela.
tilanáza, d. tilansáza to make a slight cut or scar; to pass over body or limb while making a slight incision. Der. tilá.
tilanuñéa, d. titlanuñeá to contort, wrench, turn about; referring to the limbs of the body. *Cf. núsh tilansnéash.
tilantasá, d. titlanantasá, v. intr., to roll against; to roll around or along; said, e.g., of animals. Der. tilá. *Cf. hlíntana.
tilhipéli, tilhipéli, d. titlhipéli, titlhipéli; see hulipéli.
tilhuá, tilhuá, d. titlhuá, titluá (1) v. intr., to spread, to flood, to run over; said of liquids. (2) v. trans., to flood, overflow, submerge; partic. tilhuántko submerged. Der. tilá. *Cf. kíthuá, tehiéga.
Tilhuántko (1), nom. pr. of Natural Bridge, a huge rock arch annually
submerged by the spring floods of Lost River; described under Shlām-kosh, q. v. (2) nom. pr. of several other localities periodically overflowed, tīlíhash, a light wood or portion of a plant serving to attract fish, 150, 5. It is cut to the length of about three feet, then fastened on the fishing canoes almost in the shape of forks.

tīlinda, tīllinda, tīlinda, d. tīlinda, tīlinda; see hushlinda:
tillinda we黎明sh they deserted their women, 19, 6.

Tīlža, d. tīlža (1) v. intr. to fall in drops, to drip down; said of liquids: at āmpt t. the water is dripping; lātchashat t. to drip down from the house-top; tīlza telēga āmpt the water dripped down and overflowed. (2) v. intr., to decline towards the horizon; said of celestial bodies: at yīma t. shāppash the sun began to descend, 30, 10. Cf. lévīta. (3) v. trans., to make drip, fall in drops; to force liquids into; with double obj. case in: tehēwash tehēkeli tilktgi in order to make the antelope bloodshot, 126, 7. Der. tīla.

Tīlžo-īt “Drip-Water”, nom. pr. of a mountain peak on Upper Klamath Lake, south of the agency. Cf. utīlaksh.

Tīlō’dsha, telō’dsha, d. tīlō’dsha to see moving, going or coming; said of distant anim. and inan. objects: tīlō’dshipk nat Sātas we saw the Snake Indians coming from a distance toward us, 29, 14. Der. tēlha. Cf. tēlsha.

Tīlōtaṅkna, d. tīlōtaṅkna (1) to see somebody putting food in his mouth. (2) to cause to fall sick, to render sick: for if a shkō’ks, q. v., sees anybody putting food in his mouth, he may enter the mouth and the eater may fall sick, 179; 8. Cf. shataknula, shatātka, tēlha.

Tīlō’tkala, dilo’tkala, d. tīlō’tkala (1) to start after a stoppage; to be on one’s way again after a short stop; to depart unexpectedly: nū am’ish dilō’tkala (or tīlō’tkala) shāi papka I saw that you started off suddenly. (2) to labor under hallucinations, delusions of mind.

Tīlō’tpa, d. tīlō’tpa (1) to see somebody coming, arriving. (2) to receive a newcomer or visitor: màglaksh nāl tīlō’tpa m. the Indians received us with kindness, 38, 15. Cf. stūta.

Tīlō’taṅkuna, d. tīlō’taṅkuna to see somebody spitting out, or removing something from the mouth, 157; 45. Der. tīlō’takna. Cf. shataknula, shlēwitaṅkula

Timpākľaza, d. titampākľaza; see hupākľaza.
tímpelansha, d. titánpełansha; see hú'pelansha.

tína, tína, d. títinya, abbr. títa; d. of tína: títatna, adv., a single time, one time, once, 25, 1, 78, 6.; t. waita, t. illóla to complete, finish one year; t. illólash táník one year since; lit. "a year being once ended since then"; t. sándé kílan more than one week afterward, 44, 3.; cf. tína (3); at a certain time: tapí títa sometime afterward, 66, 12; tínatoks some other time; tína . . . . . tínatoks one time . . . . . but the second time, 16, 1, 2.; tína at a time, 17, 17, 78, 8.; tína some other time, 16, 14.; títatna, títatna a few times, not often, sometimes, at times, 18, 2, 18, 1, 61, 8, 11, 16-21, 146, 5, 148, 11.; títatnatoxk but at other times, 61, 11, 87, 16. Der. té-in.

tína-ak, tímák, d. títa-ak, tímák; d. of títa-ak: títatna-ak (1) at one time, at once, simultaneously; lit. "once only": t. shišíwatcha to swallow at once, in one draught or gulp. (2) once only, 144, 7.; títatnak hémé'í! tell me only one thing or word at a time! Der. tína, ak.

tínegáa, tíne’ga (z-z-), d. titánegga to go down, to set: said of celestial bodies: t. shápash the sun sets; it is sundown; nat at génpele mácáktsúk, at tí’megáa when we returned to encamp, the sun went down. 30, 20. Quot. under skú’íga. Not to be confounded with tíne’gPHA to rise.

tíne’gáa, tíne’ga (z-z-) to snort; to inhale breath with noise, to inspire forcibly; wáteh t. the horse is snorting loudly.

tíne’zish (1) sunrise. (2) the point of horizon where the sun rises; east, orient: tíne’zishgéni on the east side, 39, 17. Synizesis of tíne’zish. Der. tíne’ga. Cf. kish, húpit.

tíne’gáa, d. titánegga, v. intr. (1) to rise on one’s feet: to rise, jump up; at tíne’gáa mákloks i-amánul lóloks-gish then the Indians rose upon their feet, seizing their guns, 31, 10. Speaking of one only: húyéga No. 2. (2) to rise, to ascend above the horizon; said of celestial bodies: shápash a t. the sun has just risen; shápash a tíne’gkska (for tíne’gishgthska) it is four suns; lit. "the sun is on the point of ascending". Cf. tíni’zi.

tíne’gkska, d. titáné’gkska; verbal desid. of tíne’gáa, q. v.

tíni’gansha, d. titánígansha; see huigansha.

tíni’zi, tíni’ge, d. tíni’gízi (1) to go uphill, to ascend; tsuí at nánja t. and some of them went uphill, 23, 12, cf. 13. Speaking of one subject, húyéga. (2) to rise; said of celestial bodies.
tínkanka, d. titánkanka; see húnkanka.
tínkansha, títanzansha, d. titánkansha, titánzansha; see húkansha.
tínkopka, d. titánkopka to tie, bind, fasten together, as by strings, wisps etc. 
Cf. skátawia, szúťka, wépla.
tínkuélá, d. titánkúélá to sink down, disappear; said of the setting sun or moon. 
Cf. tínága, tínóla, tínolóla.
tínz, d. titánz, v. intr., to have luck, to succeed; tīsh t good luck favors him, 134, 5, 16, 18.; partic. tínzanto lucky; favored by luck in gambling etc.; hátoks t. gi he is a lucky fellow indeed. 
Cf. i-atklish.
tínzáya, d. titanzáya; see húkáya.
tínzáyúla, d. titanzayúla; see húkayúla.
tínzampéli, d. titanzampél; see húkampéli.
tínóla Mod., tínóle, tínóli Kl. and Mod., d. titanóla, títanóli to pass 
under the horizon; to go down, to set: shápash a t. the sun is setting; tino'li (without shápash) the sun went down, 34, 16. Contr. from tínálá.
tínoléna, d. titanléna to be on the way of setting, to approach setting time; 
shápash a tínolénapka the sun is near setting.
tínolóla, tínolaliúla, d. titanolóla, v. impers.; same as tínolóla, q. v. 
Kl. Der. tínólí.
tínólish (1) sunset. (2) the point of compass where the sun is setting; 
west, occident: tínólishéni on the west side, 39, 17. Cf. tzálam.
tínoléla', d. tinulóla, v. impers.; it is late. it is sunset time; lit. "the sun (supply shápash) has ended its descent". Der. tínóla. 
Cf. ga-núla.
tínóléshe, tínolésh time about sundown, 37, 21.
tínsha, d. titánsha; see húdsha No. 1, and tínsha.
tínshampka, d. tinulshampka; see húdshampka and húdshma.
tínshipka, d. titánshipka to come toward the one speaking, to go up toward. 
When referring to celestial bodies, t. describes their motion from the rise to the culmination point: shápash a t. the sun rises upon the sky; it is forenoon; psí kácénšsh tintchipka the morning star has appeared. 
Cf. tínshma.
tínshma, d. titánshma (1) to run away, to hurry off; to take to one's heels within sight of the real or supposed speaker: tehí sha t. hátoktalá then they hurry toward that spot, 80, 10: tínshma Sá't the Snake Indians fled, 28, 9.; cf. 19, 3, 16. Speaking of one subject only, húdshma, q. v. (2) to pass by, elapse: pélaik shápash t. the clock or time moves rapidly.
tiṅkanka—titchitchikish.

tiṅtampaṅka, d. tiṅtampaṅka; see hūtampaṅka.
tiṅtkalā, tiṅkal, d. tiṅtkalā, tiṅtkal, 16, 5.; see hūtkalā.
tiṅtzaṅpha, d. tiṅtzaṅpha; see hūtzaṅpha.
tiṅtpha, d. tiṅtpha; see hūtpha.
tiṅtuā, d. tiṅtuā (1) to run, skip, jump, go into the water; speaking of one subject only, hūwa, q. v. Cf. tiṅwa. (2) to fall into the water; to be drowned; t. wēš وت to fall through the ice. Cf. kuëlža (4), māwa.
tiṅtuashi, d. tiṅtuashi (1) act of going into the water. (2) place for watering; drowning place. Cf. pēwash. Vush'inkam Tımush.
tipštptli, d. tipštptli (1) dark, dusky-colored, brownish-black. t. pašhash dark, heavy cloud; storm-cloud. Cf. hipka. (2) dim, obscured, murky; said of the sky, weather etc. Cf. shūptpa.
tishilatko, d. tishilatko bent, crooked, not straight. Kl. for tishiuatko Mod. Cf. shēshilatkāto, tikiwatko, tīška (2).
tishiuatko, d. tishiuatko, 91, 4. Mod. for tishilatko Kl. q. v.
tiška, tiśa, d. tiška (1) to drop, fall down; said, e. g., of rain; kā-išampa hi tiška no rain-water falls. Cf. kō-dša, tūša. (2) to become bent by age; partic. tišatko, tišantko (a) bent, crooked through old age.
tishzalkulētāko, d. tishzalkulētāko (1) showing or indicating the motion of a crawling snake. (2) cramped; corrugated; plicated, ruffled.
tita, d. tūita, v. intr. to explode, burst, to become rent. Cf. mbiwa.
tita, 66, 12.; d of timga, q. v.
titādszatko provided with bead- and foot-board, said of a grave: appears in the d. form and not in the absolute, tīdzatko, because all graves are provided with both boards at the Klamath Lake cemetery, SS. 1. Cf. pila titak, pl. tümi t. (1) swallow. (2) Titak, nom. pr. masc. Kl., interpreted by "Short Man".
titākia, pl. tümi t swallow, Mod. for titak Kl.
titatna, d. of tima; see tina.
tit'šan, tit'sha, d. of t'shin, q. v.
tit'sga’a-k, tit'ska-amteh, d. and pl. of t'shika-agga, t'shika-amteh, q. v.
titchitchikish, d. titchitchikish cow. Mod. for ktehi-shkish Kl. q. v.
tínólíla to drip down: ámpu a t. ká-tchá-shátat water drips from the roof.
tínólí, té-mólí, d. tímólí to flow from above; to rise in the mountains.
tínuólísh, té-unólísh (1) rivulet or brook running down from a hill or mountain side. (2) Tínumólísh, nom. pr. of a locality in Modoc County, California, distant one day's Indian travel from the Pit River to the north, 20. 9.; Tínumólísh for Tínumóshtat, 19. 12. 21. 9. (3) Té-unólísh, nom. pr. of a spring rising on a hill near the valley road, at Yáneks.
tíwi, d. títu to roar, to rush down with noise; to fall, stand down with roaring, thundering noise; said of cascades, rapids etc. Cf. lína No. 2.
tíwish, d. títish rush and roar of falling waters, 91. 5. Cf. pálá.
Tíwis hžő'ni (1) nom. pr. of the Cascade formed by the Link River, a little north of Linkville and near the mouth of Upper Klamath Lake. The Link River forms the connection between Upper and Lower Klamath Lakes, and is only a few miles long. (2) nom. pr. of the town of Linkville, Lake County, Oregon. Cf. líma na, yulalóna
Tk-: terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tgs. tgz.
tkálámana, tžálámana, d. tkatkálámana (1) to stand among or around, to be near, about, around, between. (2) to stand on an eminence, hill or mountain, 30. 2.; to stand above others or above the one speaking. Cf. Káhlaa.
Tžálámana (3) to sit on a horse or mule.—Speaking of two or three subjects, hlámana; of many, hlámana. (4) tžálámana, 31. 7.; see tžálam (3).
Tkálégä, tgaléga, d. tkatkéléga to rise, stand up on one's feet; lit. "to commence getting up": o'kst a tndéwa that woman rises up and cries with a loud voice, 192; 7. and Note. Cf. tga-uléga (1), tge̱lza (1).
Tkána, d. tkánka to stuff; tkánka tehikass a stuffed bird. Cf. snáikuula.
tkání, suffix of adjectives: a little, somewhat, not intensely; li'k púpash-púsh tkání the seeds are somewhat black, 146. 3. Cf. 180; 8.
Tkáp, (d. tkákap, tkákap), pl. túní t. (1) species of grass reaching the height of five feet; seeds not edible. Cf. kma (1), shá1. (2) t. or more frequently káp, d. kákap, generic Mod. term for any kind of tall rush, reed or stalk belonging to the family of gramineous plants: maize-stalk; tkán, or kápam o'tish ear of maize. Cf. mái.
Tká-nkua, tzańkaaa, d. tzańgō'kua to knock; to rap with the hand or knuckles. Cf. uká-nkua.
tkéka to make a hole with a cutting instrument or with a stroke of the hand. 
Der. kéka. Cf. ktékna, ktečga, skéka, tučka.
tkéwa, d tetakéwa, tetkéwa to break asunder, to break to pieces; said of long-shaped objects. Original form: tekéwa or takéwa. Cf. tekna
tkúlkish arrow-shaft straightener made of stone. Der. tkúya.
tkúya, tészya, tzuyá, d. tkútka, tzútzia (1) to make straight, to straighten; to extend or make straight by slightly rubbing or squeezing. 91, 4. 12, to extend, spread for tanning; to tan, dress; said of hides. Cf. tkálaka.
tkúyótkish, tżuyútkish (1) arrow-shaft straightener made of wood. (2) fleshing-chisel of stone, to clean skins with. Cf. yélsh.
tż-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tż-, tk-
tżálam, tätzélam, d. tżátžalam Mod., prep. and postp. (1) in the midst of: t. é-ushat awalóka the little isle is in the midst of the lake; pshin tätzélam at midnight, 11, 17; tätzélam shilzweñish in the midst between the two starting places, 80, 8. Cf. shékutka, shepatza. (2) between, among, when on the same level: t. lákšákshat in the midst of the ashes, 87, 10.
For the definitions (1) and (2) t. is the Mod form, but Kl uses tätzélam for the absolute and for the d-form (3) subst., tżálam Kl. and Mod., the west: tżálamtíta west wards, in a western direction, or the western lands, the west; tálata tżálamti tal (for -tala) due westward, 29, 10. Cf. yamati tal under yámat; tżálama to the west, is tżálam with the locat. suffix -na, 31, 7. and Note. Cf. Tżálamtíta. (4) t. Mod., tätzélam Kl., the middle finger; abbr. from tżálamni (3), q.v. (5) t. Mod., tätzélam Kl., name given to the months counted on the middle finger; abbr. from tżálamni (1), q.v. Der. tkálamna (1).
tżálama, tżálma, d. tżátžlama it is west wind; the wind blows from the west; lit. “it is between (the north and the south).”
tżálamash, abbr. tżámash, d. tżátžlamash west wind. 179, 1.: t. késa máñita shlélish southwest wind. Cf. tżálama.
Tżálamgíphísh, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh: interpreted by “back away from the west”. Der. tżálam, gi.-peši.
tżálamni, Kl. tätzélamni, d. tżátžalamni, Mod., adj. 1 being, sitting or standing amid, in the midst or middle: t. tut łómad łóhd; t żawiiwitch, Mod., middle finger, cf. (3); tätzélamni- tkékash heméje the one intermediate in
age also said, 112, 8; see Note. (2) half: t. Béshtim, t. mááláks a mixed-blood; person half white, half Indian. Cf. tzálampani. For the definitions (1) and (2) Kl. uses tátzélámpíi for the absolute and for the d. form. (3) subst., the middle finger: abbr. into tátzélámp Kl., tzálam Mod. (4) the months of the year which are counted on the middle finger: abbr. into tátzélámp Kl., tzálam Mod. They correspond, though not exactly, to our March, 75, 20, and October, 75, 15. Der. tkálama.

**tzálampani**, Kl. tátzélámpí, d. tzatzálampani (1) one half of, half portion of; used with collective nouns. (2) halfways, in the middle, in the midst of, 123, t.: gaptähéóka t. in the second half of the small-finger month, 36, 7.; t. mááláks one half of the tribe; t. lákela to cut through in the middle: tátzélámpíi gużtkít after he had climbed down but one half (of the ladder), 112, 9: itzé tátzélámpíi shápash he took down one half of the mooms, 105, 12. Kl. uses tátzélámpíi for the absolute as well as for the d. form. From tzálam (1), páni.

**tzálaMPankani**, Kl. tátzélámpankáni, d. tzatzálampankáni Mod., adj., forming one half, making up one moiety: t. tá-mi one half of the town; part of city; abbr. in tzálampanki mááláks, Mod., half the tribe, 36, 6.

**tzálampáki**, 36, 6; abbr. form of tzálampankáni, q. v.


**tzálamatalákni**, contr. tázálamataláni, adj., also used as adv., who or what comes from the west: t. shléwish west wind; incantation 16; 49. Der. tzálam (3), -tala, -tkni. Cf. ldpálala, ldpáltni.

**tzálamata na**, abbr. tzálamáta, d. tzatzálamántana, prep. and postp. (1) through the middle or midst of: t. gužlkaunk passing through the midst of (the circle), 87, 12 (2) to the west of, westward from: hi'ühúsh tzálamáta to the west of the marsh, 24, 10. Cf tzálmakstant.

**tzálmakstant** to the westward of: Krñí Túpakshi t. on the west side of Standing-Rock, 74, 2. From tzálam, -kshi, -tát.

**tzántzana**, pl. tuntí t., to be possessed of a deep or basso voice.


**tzé-ù, tzé-ù, tzetze-ù** (1) first; first in rank or order of time; antecedent,
preceding, standing ahead of. (2) senior, eldest; said of the first-born child of either sex in a family: t. hünk'łam pë-ip his first daughter; t. Lëm'é-sh the oldest of the Thunders, 112, 2. Abbr. from tzé-uni. Cf. täpiäl.

tzé-unap, d. tzé-unishap, tzet'zing (1) eldest or elder brother; said by younger brother, 39, 7.; simply brother in 55, 16. (2) elder male cousin; said by younger male cousin  Der. tzé-n. Cf. shetzé-unaltko, täpiap.

tzéwa, rzéwa, d. tza'zinga the elder or eldest of the little ones; said of children and young animals. Of the latter two are supposed to belong to one family of quadrupeds in fictitious stories concerning animals: wascha wéka tzéwa the elder of the young prairie-wolves, 105, 9. 13. Cf. 119, 15. 120, 18. 121, 22. and some passages mentioned under lapi, q. v. Dim. tzé-n. Cf. tapunki.

tzópo, instr. tzópowata: d. tziúzt'po, pl. túmi t. (1) thumb, 79, 4. 146, 1.; tzópo shitko looking like a thumb, 149, 12. (2) the largest of the toes. (3) name of three Klamath months counted on the thumb; corresponding, though not exactly, to our January, 75, 18.; June, 74, 6.; August, 75, 6. Cf. kapkápo, lena (3), tkáp.

tzú'tza, tztzá, d. tza'zinga to presage death or overwhelming calamity, to foretell a violent death; said of the dismal cries of some animals, heard shortly after sunset, 88, 6. 133, 2-7. Cf. túka.

tzú'tzash, d. tza'zinga shalal prophecy or presage, 133, 1. 134, 1.

tzú'tzatksh, pl. túmi t., one who presages death or great misfortune: wásh, kák t. the prairie-rav, the raven is a presager of death, 133, 1. 134, 1.

tlozo, d. tlo'zo, tólzo brain, cerebrum. Mod. for tápsnèk Kl.

tulál, d. tthálal ground-cricket. Cf. tehígāitchkísh.

tmélhak, species of squirrel, short-tailed, bluish or black; legs fastened sideways on the body, a curious circumstance, which caused these organs to be adopted as charms for gamblers, 134, 5. and Note.

tmén, d. témá na to go or get through, to come to an end; to terminate, finish, wind up. Cf. táménú, tmyéga.

tmëshka, téméshga, tméška, d. téméshka and téméshga to abstract, remove from: to take away in an illicit manner: nánuk kitchí'lsh É-ukshikini t. the Klamath Lake Indians abstracted all the rails, 35, 6. 10. Mod. Speaking of a plurality of anim or long-shaped objects, yiméshka. Cf. Note to 54, 12. and yimëshgápela.
tmókil, d. tót'mkil, tát'mkil green lizard. Cf. tmókalato.

Tmókila, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; interpreted by "Squint-Eye".

tmólo, d. támlo; see temólo.

tmü', d. tmü'tmü Oregon ruffled grouse; Bonasa versatilis. Kl. Cf. mhü.

tmüyega, tmoyega, d. tútmiyega to start with, to begin, commence at one end: lípi to commence. Cf. tmén'a.

Tmókalato, d. tátmkalato wrinkled in the face. Cf. tmókil.

to-: terms not found here to be looked for under ta-, tu-.

Toby Riddle, nom. pr. of Frank Riddle's Modoc wife, and interpreter during the Modoc war of 1872-'73. She is mentioned 33, 3, 31, 10-15, 38, 5, 8, 13, 39, 20-41, 7, 42, 13-16. Some facts concerning her previous life are contained in her biographic notice, pp. 51, 55. The Modoc man, who informed her of the intended assassination of the Peace Commissioners (40, 6-11, 41, 4-5.), was, according to a communication in A. B. Meacham's "Council Fire", a monthly periodical (April, 1880, pp. 62, 63), Samuel Clinton, or "Faithful William", now living with the other exiled Modocs on the Quapaw Reservation, Ind. Terr. Cf. Tchmú'tch, and Introduct. to the Texts, p. 6.


tok, -tok; toks, -toksh, túksh; see tak, taks.

tók, an aquatic food-plant, mentioned 149, 3. Cf. tíke.

tóke, d. tó'lake fire-place, hearth. Cf. súm-iskash, súm-ipaksh.

tóke, tôki, tôże, d. tú'tże, tú'tzi (i) horn of quadrupeds, as of cattle, buffalo, goat, wether; antler of deer, elk etc.; prong of antelope; fang, feeler of insect, slug; núm tókî large, strong horn. Cf. lžáwaltko, midho, naishlákgish. (2) tool made of horn; especially the elk-horn wedge, formerly used for splitting wood. (3) corn on feet.

tóksh, d. tó'taks, tótaks (1) t., or t. yántant novel: rútalža húk tókstala it entered at or into the novel, 23, 19. (2) fish-bladder, swimming-bladder of a fish. Cf. lawálash (4), súlu'links, shu'dlash (3).

tóla'ash, d. tutálzash (1) a kind of grass not specified; used in the manufacture of tissues. Cf. túlahui. (2) tuft of grass, grass-sod, ebd.

Der. túlka. Cf. pátehnu.
tópi, tópiap, topíni etc.; see tapi, tápiap, tapíni etc.
Tóplaméni, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point and Nilak.
tó-uqshant, tó-nanksh; see túbshant, túkanksh.
touisand, tousán thousand, 35, 5, 15.; also expressed by té-unepni té-
unepni té-unep From the English.
tóds hitó'dši, d. totóshító'dši to rattle, as arrows in a quiver.
tpéwa, tpi'wa, d. tptpéwa, tptpéwa, v. trans., usually connected with
the verbal intentional: (1) to tell, announce, 72, 4.; to entreat, invite: nád
múshumsh hílela Bóshtún tpi'í-ok nakh we butchered an ox, an American
having invited us to do so (by offering us the animal), 21, 3. (2) to com-
mmand, order, enjoin: ki'i t. he did not give orders, 35, 12, 13.: shu'ishúk t.
ke orders songs (to be sung), 68, 6. 109, 6. 10, 113, 21.; pit taptálah-sh
shewú'tka ging (nákúsh), ke ordered the loon to destroy the dam, 132, 2.
Cf. hén'ta, hú'shla, stulí.
tpéwash, d. tptpéwash (1) announcement, invitation, message. In 34, 8.
it refers to interpreted words. (2) order, command, 85, 8.
tpualíega, d. tptpúliéga to drive up to the top of a hill, mountain, passage
etc., as cattle: plámant is sometimes added. Cf. niwálka (1).
tpúdscha, tptúchá, d. tptúptcha to expel forcibly, ousted, drive out: Móatunash
1. they expelled the Pit River Indians, 54, 9. Cf. tpuí.
tpúdscha, tptúchá, d. tptúptcha; same as tpuísha, q.v.: ká-i-géish, tpuíshántak! if they do not go, expel them by force! 37, 2.
tpuugídscha, d. tptugídscha to set out, to start for expelling, driving away.
Speaking of more than one object, shúkídscha.
tpuugídschapelitámma, d. tptugídschapelitámma to continue driving
back, to repulse repeatedly, 55, 12. From tpuugídscha, -pélí, -tama.
tpúyamnna, d. tptúyanamma (1) v. refl., to chase each other around +2)
v. trans., to chase, run after; to drive around, chase about. Cf. tpuí.
tpuuí, tpuí, d. tptúpli to drive, drive away; to make go, to force to retreat;
kuíaat t. to drive into the rocks, 38, 18. Cf. kpúi, tpuínlí.
tpuúligish, d. tptúpligish corral, inclosure for cattle.
tpúlína, d. tptúplina to drive out or off; to expel, to oust: Modokishash
kílla t. to drive the Modocs out of the (or their) country, 36, 19. Der. tpuí.
tpuúlza, d. tptúplzá to drive uphill, as cattle. Cf kpúlzá, tpualíega.
tpu'tpay'amish, pl. tümit, one who pursues, chases, runs after; wewání·nišhí t, one who runs after women. Der. tpú'ayama

t'shíkatko, d. t’shat’shákatko light of weight. Cf. yútantko.

t’shíka, telika, d. tehítekha (1) v. intr., to be old; to have attained old age. (2) v. intr., to grow old, to become aged. (3) subst., old person; person, man bent by age, 68, 3; tehíkash skúyúi he sent out an old man, 68, 2, 136, 5; old bachelor. (4) T’shíka, nom. pr. “Old Man”, 51, 2. Der. t’shi’u.

t’shíka-ag a, tehíka-ag, tehíkáq, d. and pl. títsga-ak, tehítekák (1) old man or woman; person bent by age. (2) old parent; old father, old mother, 158; 51; lápí títsga-ak Léné’-ish the two old Thunders, parents of the five Thunders, 114, 18, 22, 114, 12. Dim. t’shi’ka (3). Cf. šukikash.

t’shíka-amteh, tehíkámteh, d. and pl. títsga-amteh; same as t’shíka-ag a, q v. From t’shi’ka, amteh.

t’shímankatko, d. t’shat’shámankatko young person of either sex.

t’shi’u, teshin, d. t’ish’tshau, tit’sham, tit’sha to grow, to increase; said of bodily growth of men and animals; ka-atü tü t. I have grown quite tall; get hit t. he grew so tall; Póluk t. Ball grew up, 77, 1; t’ishok having grown, cf. Note to 103, 10; tit’sha wewás the children grew up, 107, 12; mú’ak t’shi’uht when he will grow taller, 109, 13. Cf. kódsha, udshilo, tehíya.

t’shíshap, d. t’ishishap father; the Mod. term for p’tishap Kl., 39, 6, 54, 2, 3, 55, 9, 20, 21; nálam t. our father, 40, 9, 10, 139, 9, stands for God; mú’ni t., uncommon for mú’ní lakí, the President of the United States, 40, 15; limálam t. ass. jackass; lit. “the mule’s father”. Mod.; t’ishisham smó’ch the father’s beard. Der. t’shi’u.

tú, tu, tü, tū, d. túta, tút (1) adv. loc., there, out there, yonder; far, far off; generally refers to considerable distances, the objects being within sight or out of sight: tú ati guni tu much further than, 21, 11; tú pé’n mâk’e yásha at a distance they passed another night, 19, 10, cf. 20, 5, 21, 2, 8, 11; tútaks ati for away, quite a distance off, 114, 12, cf. 122, 16; guhníshhteha tū he started to a distance, 110, 21; tú shíhí to shoot at long range, cf. 29, 20; tút out there, 134, 16. Cf. 107, 5, 8, 108, 5, 109, 16, 111, 18, 112, 12. (2) up, above; refers to heights, mountains, hills, for what is high above the level ground is far off also: tútaks gá-déka they climbed high up, 29, 21, cf. 30, 7, 100, 3; Aisís kókantsa tú’ Aishísh climbed up (the
kákpa-tree), 100, 7: túni Shá't tú' yátnatat tehía many Spoke Indians live in the mountains. (3) adv. temp., at that time; then; referring to a distant past or future: at tú' tsússak ever since, 99, 7: tú hi, mi at that time. Cf. átu, lu No. 2, kií, núna, túshak, túsh.

tuá, encl. tua, -tua (1) pron. interr., which? what? what thing? 34, 1. t. túha? what money? which amount of money? 64, 13. 14: t. mà, Mod., which? what then? cf. mat: t. i shámá-uli shiyútash? what will you barter this for? t. ki nú kóga? what do I suck out? 155; 17. (2) adv. interr., why? wherefore? tuátala? why then? 185; 39: tuátala? why then? why after all? 174; 8. Cf. 64, 9. (3) something, some object; some kind or sort of: t. kí-idslii any wicked thing, 153, 1. 67: wemmini t. gátpa some kind of a stranger has entered, 112, 1. 7, cf. 12. 16; ga tuáta shkainihakch gátpa of whatsoever kind the demoniac one may be, who has come in, 112, 2. (4) thing, object, article: túni t. many things; lakí tú'ma t. gátko a rich man; keliak t. empty, vacant; lit. “without anything”; t. mà shayiyash “the thing which is your talk”, or what you want to tell, 40. 11. Kl. uses tuá sometimes for persons when speaking collectively: ká-i shash t. (for kaitua shash) none of these, 20, 7; cf. kaitua, nántkua and 17, 17. 23. 7. 173; 3.

tú'áksh, tú'ágga, d. tuántuga to evaporate; to produce vapor, steam. Der. wake-in wákwaaka.

tú'áksh, wáksh, wákas, poss. tuá'ksham, wákšam, species of crane (vulgarily called shitepake) of a greenish-gray color, spread of wings two feet; t. súnmutka kíí'n stúkua the wákish-crane catches fish with its bill; wákasi teheklaka I, the crane, crouch on the water's edge, 170; 63. and Note. Incantations: 154: 9. and Note, 156: 33. 34. and wákashak. Onomatop. tuánkshí (1) adv. interr., at which spot or place? where? túnkši mish má'sha? where do you feel pain? (2) adv. loc., somewhere: at some place: anywhere on body, 59, 11. From tua, -kshí.

tú'd'shína, d. tutúshína to carry on the head or back. Der. idšína. Cf. sha-ulá, shépolumua.

tú'd'sho'sha, d. tutado sha to besmear the body of another. Cf. shuteho-sha, tuč'ka, túega, d. tuetoza to perforate, pierce, make a hole with a boring instrument; to bore through. Cf. kša, tkč'ka.

tuckótkísh, d. tuctužo tkísh small boring instrument; yomb: mbushakshí: t. boring tool made of obsidian or other stone.
túék'tu'eka. d. tu'ektu'eka to stare at, to fix the eyes upon: lit. "to bore through with the eyes". Der. tu'eka. Cf. talpakpa.

túg'hs'tant'a, túkshtant (diacritic. tū-g̩shtant), tūgsht, d. tutūgshtant, tutuqsght, prep. and postp., on the opposite side of; to the other side or shore, opposite, across, beyond: túgshta Kóke on the other bank of Lost River, 37, 12.; tū-ug̩shtant N̓ ushtat, (or É-usht.), to the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 144, 6. Cf gun'gshtant, gúnítama, kúi, shuhānktchi.

tū'hak, tú'hak, adv., this side of; referring to a spot between the speaker and some distant object, 99, 5, 100, 20.; behind something or somebody, 29, 19. and Note; cf. 119, 17. Lit. "not quite so far". Cf. hak, kúi.

tūl̓ush, pl. túmii t. (1) cool, popularly called mud-hea; a bluish-black or lead-colored fowl inhabiting in large numbers the lakes of Southern Oregon: Fulica americana: t. ő willash'ma the mud-hea is sparkling, 185; 41. (2) Tūl̓ush, nom. pr. of one of the five mythic wives of Aishish: 97, 1, 99, 9. A mythic explanation of the origin of the black spot on its forehead is given: T. talpatkóla Mud-Hen put out her head, 96, 23.

túi, for tú li. at that time, just then, 99, 6.; at the same time.

tú'idsh, d. tú'idsh.map, light slumber, short sleep.

tú'idsha, d. tū'idsha to doze, to take a nap, to slumber. Cf. ktana, tú'īza.

tú'idsh'na, d. tū'idsh'ma, tūśhmna to doze, slumber at intervals, 83, 2.

tū'ksh, d. tū'ksh (1) dream. (2) dream of a presaging, magic character, often unfolding secrets: tutiks shuina to express in song what was seen while dreaming, 65, 20. All dreams are regarded by these Indians as supernatural revelations. Der. tú'īza.

tú'īza, tú'īka, d. tu'īga, tu'íka, totka (1) to have a dream or dreams: tú'īg̩ash while constantly dreaming, 192; 6.; tutíz'el̓at̓ having ceased to dream, 158; 54. (2) to have a magic, prophetic dream, 83, 2, 3. Mainly used in the d. form. Cf. tú'idsha, tu'ksh.

tú'īza to swell up, protrude: púkl̓ash tu'īžampgatko the white of the eye being swollen, protruding, 71, 9. Cf. tú'īla.

tú'īla, d. tülia (1) to converge at the top, to stand in a converging, pyramidal or conical form. (2) to advance, project, stand out, as a triangle, cone or bump: stilk̓šm̓ shítk hú'k tü'īla sták̓č̓m̓̑nsanksaksi his foot was projecting at the ball like a boot, 24, 18. and Note. Cf. tápka.
túilašh, d. túilašh pyramid of sticks, hay, or rails. Rails are put together in this position to preserve them from rotting. Cf. stúlšash.
htiŋega, d. htiŋëga to come in; said of wells, diggings etc.
htiŋizátko, d. htiŋizi átko hermaphrodite.
tútia, tútii, pl. túmi t, young duck. 180; 12. Cf. túlush, htiŋizidsha.
tuŋizidsha, d. tuŋizidsha to hop around, to perform a gay dance; said, e.g., of the skunk, 155; 16. Cf. tútia.
tuṭchzash, d. tuṭečzash hokē-cherry; the fruit of the tuṭečzash-tree, q.v. Der. yétszaka, udásáka.
tuṭečzásm, d. tuṭečźasam hokē-cherry tree; Prunus demissa.
tuṭečzashli, d. tuṭečzashli to gather hokē-cherrys; tuṭečzash-li m̥i “in the hokē-cherry time”; a period of the year corresponding to the end of August and the commencement of September.
túya, d. tútiya to stand below the location of the one who speaks; said of one man subject, 30, 12. Cf. Kö’s Tüčts, stúš, stúya, htiŋëga, túpka.
túyamna, d. tútiyamna, tútiyamna to swim below the water’s surface; kii’m a tútiyamna the fish swims in all directions. Cf. kidsha, udúntchena.
tuík, 87, 12. for tók; see tak (1). This passage explains itself as follows: away from the file or circle formed by the mourners, they step forward to the deceased and bid the last farewell to him, then return to their former place in the circle.
túka, tóka, d. tútk̬a, túgza to be startled, frightened; said, e.g., of persons, wild horses; teháki a t. the boy is scared. Cf. tžúzga, tehämptki.
túkanksh, tó-unkánsk, d. tútańkánsk quiver; receptacle or pocket for arrows, worn on back; made of the skins of deer, prairie-wolf, etc. 89, 3.: incantation, 163; 8. Cf. stilanksh, stilash, shute-ókšish.
túkelya, d. tútákelya to hall, to rest on the way, as travelers do. 131, 7.
túkláktchena, d. tútákłáktchena to make stops on the way; to stop at times when traveling: m̥i’shta sha gëna túktłáktshanka they traveled all night, stopping at intervals, 19, 14. Cf. túkelga.
tuíkni, d. túkni, adj., he, that or those over there: the one or those placed, located or stopping on one side, on the other side or in the distance, 80, 14. 100, 18.: sa shlin túkni they shot him from the other side. 25, 24. Der. tú.
túk'sh, 80, 5.; same as taks, q. v. Cf. tak

túktu'kwa'sh, d. tutáktu'kawash fish-hawk, a bird of the osprey family:
  Pandion carolinensis. Incantations, 162; 3. 169; 50 Onomatop

túk'wá, d. tú'r'kwa (1) to go toward the water; to travel in the direction of a
  lake, bay, river. (2) Túkwa, Tókwa, nom. pr. of a camping and landing
  place on Upper Klamath Lake, eastern shore, at the mouth of the Wil-
  liamson River, 142; 5. Cf. géwa, húwa, t'imá.

túku'ná'ga, d. tutku'ná'ga little stream, rivulet, brook. Cf. túk'wa.

tuki'á'ga, d. tutki'á'ga little horn, antler, fang, feeler etc Dim. tóke, q. v.
  tú-l-; words not found here to be looked for under túl-, tún-.

túla, túlá, tóla, prep. and postp., with, in company of, on the side of; along
  with, together with; also; connected with the obj. case: nísh t., húnúk-
  shash t. with you, with a man; ká-i nálash t. without us; ná'sh t. gén! go
  with me! hú p'ína t'shísha t. tehía she lived with her father, 54, 3.; Shké-
  laksh t. aided by Shelag, 66, 5.; nú'kñash túlak (for túlak ak) only with the
  noun, 104, 1. The use of t. as a preposition is rather exceptional: túl'ish
  in my company; t. hak (for himk) with him or her; Canby túla shshu-
  tanki'shash géná Gen. Canby went with the Peace Commissioners, 38, 4. 5.
  T. stands without any complement in: túlá shshun-ksh to kill at the same
  time and spot, 55, 3.; shash them is suppressed in 34, 18. Cf 19, 7, 37,
  4. 18, 90, 12, 137, 2. Cf. túlha.

túlalú'i, tólahúi, d. túlalúhi a sort of tissue, cover or mantle made of swamp-
  grasses. Cf. túlzhash.

túlalú'pte'hí, d. túlalú'pte'hí light-green; lit. "colored like a túlalúhi-
  mantle" From túlalúhi, -pte'hí

túlc, túli, generic term for holush, reed, scirpus, swamp-grass. From the
  Aztec tolín; cf. Molina, Aztec Diet.: juncia (Cyperus) ó espadaña (reed-
  mace: Typha latifolia); atolin, itztolin, tolli, tulli. This term has not
  passed into Chin. J., but is in daily use among the white population of
  the Pacific Coast. The Kl. generic terms for túle are ksh'ún, má-i.

túlha, tú'la, d. tutálha, tutála to club together, to be in company; to form a
  swarm, crowd, school or bevy; said, e. g., of birds, fish. Cf. túlzhash, túli.

túlhipé'l, túlhipé'lé, d. túlhipé'l to shave or join one part into another;
  said, e. g., of arrows, no pitch being put over the joint. Cf. shúlhipé'l.
túlksh — túmēnash.

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tulí, túlhi, d. túli to insert; to join together.
tūlīna, d. tutēlina, tūlīna to leave behind; to abandon, relinquish, 38, 1.
tulīsh, d. túlish, any article inserted, joined or serving for inserting purposes: (1) handle: wātiam t. knife handle; pākshat t. stem of tobacco-pipe, usually made of reeds. (2) notch in upper end of arrow to insert the arrowhead. (3) wooden head, tip, point of arrow, when made of heavier wood than the arrow itself. Cf. nūktish. (4) the stem or rod of a certain shrub growing in the water; used in the manufacture of these arrow-points. (5) spawning-place of fish. (6) Tulish, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near the mouth of the Williamson River, abundant in fish: T. kiila the place Tulish, 142, 2. Der. tulī.

tūlīshna, ntūlīshna; same as ntūlēlma, q. v.
tūm, tūm, adv. of túmi: much, greatly, in profusion, largely; very: t. wāltka to talk much, to converse on many things or for a long time, 23, 3.; t. hemkānkish one who talks much; t. shēshatko valuable, high in price; t. tehālchui too much, cf. Note to 105, 7.; shtāq-ila t. they gather it in large quantities, 147, 10.; kādsha t. it grows in abundance, 48, 11.; hushūt-šīga t. they killed many; lit. “they killed to a great extent”, 16, 8, 88, 10., cf. 34, 5, 148, 8. T. often stands abbr. for túmi or for túm, obj. or obl. case of túmi; cf. 13, 14. 111, 22., and túmi. Cf kāa-

Tūma-Kāwe-Gītko, nom. pr. of several rivers, streams etc yielding large quantities of eels or lamprey-eels (kāwe): (1) Columbia River, Oregon. Cf. Ampkāñini Kōke, Kāwan Kōke. (2) Eel River, California, etc. Lit “Many-Eels-Having.” Cf. kāwa, kāwe.

tūmēnā, tūmēnna, d. tutāmna (1) to hear, 68, 3. 101, 5, 6. (2) to be informed of; to learn, to be apprised of, 39, 20. 60, 3. 93, 10. 140, 6. 185; 38.; kāini tūmēnat I had no opportunity to learn, 78, 18.; t. mēna mūaka teh-shit he was informed that his son was alive, 96, 10. (3) to understand, comprehend: mānža tūmēnat (gi) Mōatāsaman hēnkaniks some understood the Pit River language, 23, 3. The French entendre is used in the same sense. (4) to listen to; to obey, 61, 7.

Tūmēnash, d. tutāmash (1) sound, clang, noise; nō-i t. disturbance, loud noise. (2) information, intelligence, 40, 11.
túm eni, d. tutínni, adv., often. frequently; many times, 78, 6. in manifold ways; t. búnna to drink often; t. waitan illéla there are many days in the year; lit. “the year completes itself going through many days”; i pakt t. illéla it may remain for many years, 148, 15. t. hours several hours; lit. “many times one hour”, 82, 9. Der. túm.

túm, tímu, tumi, obj. túm; abbr. tûm, adj. (1) many, a great deal of, a number of; much, much of, 13, 4, 16, 16: t. mákłaks many people, 88, 9.; kí-i t. not in profession, 118, 11. tûm-i-i tüt a large number of teeth; tûm shùnnish gitko wealthy, rich in property; tûm watcháltko having many horses, 127, 9., cf. 60, 11, 13. tûma wewesháltko having many offspring, 85, 16. tûmanta wíiíkat into many holes; tumántka by the majority, 90, 3. t. píka (stands for tûm píka, adv.) to smoke much, 137, 3. Abbr. in tûm: tûm Modokni gíapa many Modocs arrived, 13, 14. and Note; cf. 16, 8, 111, 22. (2) sufficient, enough of: at a t. píka-ash! there is bread enough! lit. “much bread is there”! (3) too many, too much; cf. 105, 7, 9. 11. and Note. Cf. túm, tûméni, tumágá.

 tumága, d. tutúnága, adj., few; not many: t. tút a few teeth. Dim. túm. Tum shànuníni Yaína, nom. pr. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands.

 tum-: words not found here to be looked for under nul-, tún-.

 tûna, discrete. tûna, d. tûtna, tótn, prep. and postp., around, in the vicinity of; tû-tûna Lennakshîna, Yainakshîna around Mount Shasta, around Yäneks, 40, 3, 4. The d. form means also: on the other side of; beyond; tóta yâma on the other side of the mountain. Der. tú. Cf. gûntana.

tûnep, tûnisp, tûnip, d. tûnep, tûtnip, tûtnip fire; t. kshi'ta five men escaped, 14, 9.; t. shîká five horses, 125, 1.; te-unepânta t. lîkla fifteen; cf. 13, 15, 18. túnipa shëktâñatki one fifth part: lápi tûnîpa shëktâñatko two fifths. Cf 70, 8, 88, 9. Five is a number constantly recurring in the myths, traditions and customs of the Mákłaks and many other Oregonian Indians; cf. tûnepíni.

 tûnepíni, d. tûnepíni (1) adv., five times, 75, 12.; t. té-tûnepí fifty; t. waita giulan, or t. waita Fröbyg, cf. sundé; t. sâ-atsa shà mu'shà five whole nights they danced around the scalp, 16, 11.; t. (supply waita) spû'kle-upk you shall sweat five days, 112, 8, 9, 13.; t. waitòlat during five days, 70, 1., cf.
3. and 1:4, 21.: tünipāni wā'ita fīr' days long, 134, 21. Mod.: tata máy. ivált'pe ēach one mplid fīr (sacks), 111, 2.: tutenipāni wait'ahm in every instance after fīr days have elapsed, 85, 1.: tutenipāni wait'ahm for fīre over in every instance, 88, 4. Quot. under nūta (2) adj. num. fīr, when considered as belonging together, forming a whole, 17, 2, 13.: tūnepanāfīr more added to the five previous ones, 111, 1.: sā wā'ita hū'nkūast tūnipāns they inquired of these fīre (men). 17, 6.: tunipāntok only fīr.

tūnisha, d. tūnisha shis. fīr, row, line, e. g., of persons; lit. “what runs along”; 88, 1. Cf. kimbaks, utūlchna.

tūnisha, tūniszantsa: same as utūlchna, utūlchzanta, q. v.

tuniszāntko, d. tutanszāntko passing through, going across a solid body from end to end; t. kemukāga wīck of candle; tālaak t. passing through in a straight line. Cf. gūnka, ginzīsh, ginszāntko.

tuntish, tōntish, d. tutāntish (1) Indian short rope twisted or braided from straps of raw hide. (2) any sort of rope, cable, thick cord or string.

tunululu, d. tuntululu to hang over, to be suspended over something, to dangle down from, as snakes from rocks, 157: 46.

tūpaksh, d. tūpaksh (1) standing place; Kūtū Tupakshi, nom. pr. “at the place where the rock is standing”, q. v. Der. tūpīka. (2) abbr. from tūpakship, q. v.

tūpakship, abbr. tūpaksh, tōpaks; d. tūpakship, abbr. tūpaks d. younger sister; said by or in reference to elder brother. Kl. (2) Modocs use tūpaksh for sister indiscriminately, 39, 12, 1: 4, 11.: play'āsham t. the golden eagle's sister, 134, 9. and Note: tapānī tēpaks the youngest or youngest sister. Der. tāpī. Cf. smtukshāntko, tāpāp.

tūpakshi, d. tūpakshi to give a sister to somebody; tāpēnī t. to give two sisters. Cf. kūlala.

tūpelni to be next in order, following after, second to. From tū. pelni.

tūpelnish (1) adj. who or which comes next. (2) subst., neighbor, next house, nearest lodge; tūpelnish (for tūpelnishtha) anik mūr tekaks I send somebody with a tale-bask to the nearest lodge, 55, 9.

tupēna, tūpēn, tōpēn, d. tūpēn to be muddy, miry, boggy; to mieć; tūpēn ginszishtat there is mud in the road or thoroughfare. Der. ndepi.

tūpesh, tēpesh, d. tūpesh (1) mud, dirt, wet ground; muddy place, puddle;
the partitive case: tūpēsh’ti “mud on it”, is used as adv.: miryu, full of mud
(2) Kl.: wet clay; dough. Cf. pōk’sh, shūnta (2), tōk’sh.
tūpka, d. tutūpka to stand on the same level with the one speaking or supposed to speak; said of one anim., but more especially of one long inan.
subject: nū’shtga t. to stand on the head; plai t. to stand above the level of: tū’sh t. kūllatat stands straight up on the ground, 149, 21.; yaña-ag
kūnā muts hūk tū’pka a hillock lay back of us, 31, 9. Speaking of more than one subject, līmpka. Cf. lōpkash, stūpka No 2, stūtka, tāpka,
tgūtga, tkalama, tūya
tūsh, tūsh, tū’sh, d. tūtash; same definitions as tū, but connecting what
follows closely with the sentence preceding: (1) adv. loc., out in the distance:
far out there, 78, 13, 140, 11.: at some place, 36, 2.: tū’shtaks to the spot
where, 68, 4. In 149, 21. distance from the ground is alluded to:
“straight up”. (2) adv. loc. interr., at which place or spot? where? 75, 12.
110, 19. 121, 18.: tūshu (or tūsh hū) waiwash tehilamun? where do the
vairash-geese assemble on a hill? 189; 3.: tūsh háitkh mālām p’gi’shap
tehit? at which of these places does your mother sit? 105, 5.; tū’shtal?
tūshak, adv., at some other place; somewhere far out. From tūsh, ak.
tūshgīsh, tūshkīsh (1) adv. temp., that time, then, at the time being: t.
techik some other time. (2) adv. temp. interr., when? what time? at which
hour? t. i pākal? when did you rise from sleep? Der. tú, gi.
tūsh’iēga, d. tutūsh’iēga; see huyēga No, 2.
tūsh’iānsha, d. tutūsh’iānsha; see huižansha.
tūshkāyā, d. tutūshkāyā; see hukāya.
tūshkāyula, d. tutūshkāyula; see lukayula.
tūshkampē’, d. tutūshkampēle; see hukampēli.
tūshkansha, d. tutūshkansha; see hukansha.
tūshlindsha, d. tutūshlindsha; see hushlindsha.
tūshlipēli, d. tutūshlipēli; see hulīpēli.
tūshnūkμza to grant: gūshu t. the log is grunting. Cf. sh’ūnka.
tūshnū, d. tútashnū, tútshnū (1) adj. and adv., coming from somewhere in
the distance; coming from above. (2) adj. and adv. interr., coming, arriv-
ing from where? kaikī paissas; tō’shīni hūt āmpu gōpka? there are no clouds;
whence does that rain-water come? Der. túsh.
túškash, túšsoksh, túšhuksh, d. tutšoksh, tutšheoksh longs, lights.
túshpák'léža, d. tutshpák'l'za; see hupál'k'za.
túšphélansha, d. tutáshplansha; see hú'pélansha.
tú'sht, adv. loc., just where, right at the place where, 133, 8. Abbr. from tú'sh at or tú'shta; cf. túsh.
túšta'mpak, d. tutáshtampak; see hú'tampak.
túšhtkala, túšhtkal, d. tutáshtkala, tutashtkal; see hü'tkala.
túšhtzapsa, d. tutáshtzapsa; see hú'tzapsa.
tú'shtak, tú'shtuk, tū'shtoks just where, there where, 24, 3., the particle tak, q. v., connecting the preceding sentence with the one following. It is used as a particle correlative to hátok: Tóáto'urtanus hú'twa at the spot where the Pit River Indians had collected, 22, 20; tú'shtuk kúnme where a rock-cave was (there the Snake Indians made a fire), 31, 2. Cf. túsh.
túšhtpa, d. tutáshtpa; see hú'tpa.
túšhtsha, Mod. túshu'tsha, d. tutáshnusha (1) to be shaken by frost; to tremble from cold; to shiver. (2) to suffer of malarial or remitting fever; to have fever and ague. Cf. múumüya, sha'wálahana.
túšhtshish, d. tutáshnushish fever and ague, malarial fever, the "chills". 
túshu'tsha, d. tutáshussha, Mod. for tushu'tsha Kl., q. v.
túšhtcha, d. tutáshcha; see hú'cha No. 1.
túšhtchuna, d. tutáshchuna; see hú'cha.
túshu'a, d. tutáshu'a; see hú'wa.
tút, tú'it, d. tútat tooth; tyálunni t. fore tooth; pú'mam, vínam t. beaver's.
élk's tooth; t má'shush toothache; t má'sheto' afflict with toothache, cf. kimá'ish; atini t. long tooth, tusk; tútata'ka with the teeth, 149, 14: skú'sha pú'mam tútata'ka they play a drop game with beaver's teeth, 80, 1. Cf. káko (3), ngú-čsha.
tút, tú'it, adv., d. of tú, q. v. (1) out there, 134, 16. (2) high up there.
túta, d. tú'ta to take away, seize, remove from: tú'túk spú'usna they arrest and take him away, 133, 9.
tútak, tútaks, tútoks but there; but up there. From tú, tak

tútan'ksham, pl. túmí t. nom. pr. of several species of Rubus: blackberry shrub; raspberry bush; t. lut'ish raspberry, blackberry, dewberry. Cf. kó'k, klú'ksh, pú'k
tútash, d. túitash (1) stamp of tree, shrub or bush. (2) trunk of tree; more particularly of thick trees. (3) thick post of wood. (4) the long, white, marine *Dentalium shell*, shaped like a slender cornucopia open at both ends, used as an ornament and fastened to blankets, belts, hats etc. or strung around the neck; serving as a wampum-currency to the natives of the Pacific Coast, and sold to the Indians of the interior, 111, 13, and Note. They sell by the fathom and increase in value with their length. In Chin. J. the shorter shells are called kúpkup, the larger ones haikwa; some Californians call them alketchik, q. v. (or allíketchik). The mollusk living in the shell is eaten by the Indians. The species most frequently found on the Pacific Coast are *Dentalium cornense*, *dentale* and *striolatum*. See G. Gibbs, Dict. of Chin J., p. 5. Der. túta.

tutaszénini what concerns all those living in a locality; universal, general: lák'ti head-chief, high or principal chief, 58, 1.; *tch*íken a t. láktí *tchikén*nam the rooster is at the head of all chickens. From d. of tús, -këni.

Tutashtalíksiní Kóke, nom. pr. of *Crooked River*, a limpid rivulet winding itself in unnumbered meanders from the vicinity of Fort Klamath through volcanic detritus to the Upper Klamath Lake; it empties into the lake at its northeastern end not far from Koháshíti, and is also called Yánaldi Kóke, q. v. From d. of tús, -tala, -i, -kshi, -ni.

tútíena, tuthiéna, d. tutatihéna to totter about, to stagger along, 183; 13.

tútiksh, tutíla; see tuíksh, túla.

tutish cup, dipper, rounded vase. Cf. kapága.

tútkish, tutzish bridle-bit. Der túka.

túttshua, 83, 2. for tutdshna, d. of tuidshna, q. v.

tút'tksh, pl. túmi t., *carcax*. Kl. for páhpash Mod. Der. túta.

tútutu, interjection implying fright, pain or dismay, 112, 4. 7. Cf. túka.

tútutua to cry títuta; tututu-ú'ta while crying títuta, 112, 11.

tú-una, d. tútana; same as túna, q. v.

**TS. TCH.**

The compound sounds ts and tch constantly alternate, and, when medial and final, both also alternate with ds, dsh. The few terms written ts seem to be more frequently pronounced so than tch. In a large number of words
ts, tch alternate with s, sh, this being sometimes a dialectic change. When this alternation is observed at the beginning of a word, the ts, tch- is the medial prefix s-, sh-. The terms where ts, tch can stand for nds, ndsh, nds and kts, kitch are of rare occurrence. A few words often pronounced with initial ts, tch have to be orthographed ts-, tsh- and will be found under T. A prefix ts-, tch refers to water and other liquids, to flowing, dripping etc.; cf. teh-.

tch, ts, -tch, -ts, -ds, abbreviation appended as suffix to accented words:
(1) abbr. of tehá “now”, 112, 2, 5, 8, 13, and Note. (2) abbr. of tehá for sha “they”; cf. 23, 13, and tehá. (3) abbr. of tehí “those”, 110, 18, and Note. (4) abbr. of tehí’sh, tehísh, “too”, “also”, “and”: gitsgamits and a young, 23, 13; núds, múts, I also, 58, 1, 59, 1, 61, 17, 65, 14: písh ámbutch eatables and water, 95, 15: lu’hag slats they also enslaved, 19, 2: hú’ts and if, 60, 10, 21: teháích then, 129, 6; núnga ts and some, 65, 15.

tehá, tsá, -tsa, -ts often stands for sha they, when appended to a verb, 23, 13; in 95, 17, it stands either for sha, sha a, or for tehísh a.

tehága, tehakága, d. tehatchágáya (1) to sit, to be seated upon, as on a rock, limb of tree etc.; yá-ukal tehá ámbutat the bald eagle sits on a tree, 144, 5.; tehá na I roost; said of the shké-hawk, 177, 23. (2) to sit, stay, remain in the woods, cliffs or recesses; to be posted in the bushes or timber, 23, 21, 24, 1.—Speaking of a few subjects: wawaggáya, d. of wagágá: said of three lynxes, 125, 7. of five lynxes, 125, 2. Speaking of many subjects, linkáya, q. v. Cf. tgakáya.

tehágs, 106, 2.; see tehálash.

tehañáshura to sit down close to, 71, 4. Der. tehélza.

teházišh net made of strings to hold the hair; hair-net.

tehátchayá, pl. tumí tehá, grezil-stones fall. Cf. shchayáshla.

tehák, d. tehátehak (1) abbr. from tehakága, q. v. (2) the fruit of the service-tree; cf. tehákptchi. (3) species of reed or bulrush, 14 arrow made from this reed.

tehakága, tehaggága, abbr. tehák; d. tehatchágága service-tree, or, as called in the West, serviceberry bush; a species of wild-apple tree: Ame-
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tehá:ke:lu, pl. túní teh., sort of low shrub or weed growing in the Klamath Highlands; apparently a species of greasewood (Artemisia).
tsákěnúsh, an aquatic bird; its incantation, 169; 51.
teháki, d. tehatchéki boy, lad, 183; 17. 18. Cf. ndșékani, ațeháklki.
tehákiága, tsakeáka, tsákiag, d. tehatchékiága, tsákskiag (1) little boy, lad, youngster, 109, 14. 179; 6., incantation: 169; 53. (2) the bright bow in a double rainbow. Dim. teháki. Cf. hishámkga.
tehákinš kš northeast wind. Cf. gu’pashtish.
tehákinš kš, a water-bird of a gray color, 169; 52. Cf. shaikish (2).
tehákleža, d. tehatchékiž to lose children by death; said of fathers only: partic. tehaklakátko bereaved of all his children. Kl. for tehákelá Mod. Der. teháka. Cf. k’lekdla, lapkleksh.
tehákp, tehtché, pl. túni teh. (1) adj., looking like the fruit of the service-tree. (2) subst., a sort of beads worn on neck, elongated and bulging out at both ends. From tehák (2), -tehí.
teháktot, nom. pr. of a chief of the Snake Indians settled at Yáneks, ten to twelve miles above the subagency buildings; he personally belongs to the Yahúskin tribe, 58, 8. and Note.
tehaktehaki, tsaktsikí, d. tehatchékutehaki (1) adj., sharp, pointed, as a needle or thorn: teh. psíš sharp nose. (2) adj., triangular, pyramidal; viz. “as sharp as a triangle”. (3) subst., point of arrow-head. Cf. shtchakálka, shtchákunash.
Tszákeak. Tkáwalsh, nom. pr. of a locality and camping-ground on Upper Sprague River, named after a high standing rock which presents some likeness to a boy. From tehakiága, tsáwala (2).
tehálá, tsálá large basket-shaped hat in the Shasti style; not worn in the Klamath Lake country. Cf. k’ná', kálkmá, teháčela.
tsálá-osh, 169; 54.; tsálayesh, 180, 15.; same as tehálash, q. v. Cf. tsántsan.
tehálam, word occurring in several dancing tunes; seems abbr. from tehálamna: 194; 4, 5. 195; 5.
tehálamna, tsálamna, ts’hálamna, d. tehatchélamna to sit on something or against some object, 30, 13. Speaking of two or more subjects. wálamna, d. of wálamna. Der. tehía.
tehálamnú, d. tehatchélamnú to sit, stay high up or at a distance. Contr. from tehálamna hu.
te hášash, d. tehatchahash *fishing-net* of any description. Cf. téwash.
tehalekíya, tehalékia, d. tehatchalekíya to sit, be seated *near* or *over* the water, 173: 5; nú wélwash (forwelwásítal; teh. I sit at the water-spring. 163: 9. Der. teháliga.
te halíga, d. tehatcháliga to *sit close to the water, on a river beach, lake shore*, 173: 5. Speaking of two or more, wawalíga Der. tehía.
tehálíshkánka, d. tehatchálíshkánka to feel *around*, as in the dark or like a blind person, 154: 10. Cf. húdshua.
tsámgikuan, species of small duck; white-headed, body brown.
te hámpítakía, d. tehatchápítakía, Mod. for tehámpítaki Kl., q. v.
te hámpítaki, Mod. tehámptakía; d. tehatchápítki to be scared, frightened; tehámpítki is of húlahénea frightened, they can away, 54: 7. Cf. túka.
te hánslish, negative particle equivalent to if not, when not, but used also like our "not", when introducing a sentence: húk híshauaks ak nen kúktshant wénkat, teh. tehatchálísh ging these men would have been drowned, had they been unable to swim, Mod. Der. tehí. Cf. széna.
te hánsshan, d. tehatchánsan (1) adj. and adv., firm, motionless; said of trees, rocks, e. g.; teh. tú'pka ko'sh the pine-tree stands firm. (2) Tehánshan *"Immovable"*, nom. pr. masc. Kl.
tsántsán, tehánshan, d. tehatchánshán *swift or belted kingfisher*; a little, ashy-blue species of piciarian birds, feeding on salmon in the upland lakes; Ceryle alcyon. Incantations, 169; 54; 177: 19. Onomatop.; the note of the bird is; tehatcháchá.
tsántsáná-a-ga *young bántsán or kingfisher*; incantation, 177: 19.
te há'olaksh, tsáulaks, d. tsatsúlaks, a species of pretty, small, red-eyed duck; almost black; lays its eggs in trees. Possibly the crested wood-duck, *Anas sponsa*, 180: 11. Der. teháwal.
tehápátá, d. tehatchápáta *back of chair*. Cf. kshápáta, shuimítpaympáka.
tsápsýish, d. tsátsapsýish sool. Cf. skélkëta.
te hápszo, nom. pr. of Célar Lake, east of Modoc Lake, in California.
te hášam Péwash, nom. pr. of a camping site on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Skunks' Swimming-Place." Der. teháshash, péwash.
te hášash, Kl. tsásis, d. tehatcháshash *skunk*; usually black with white spots; *Mephitis mephitis*. A securilous skunk-myth is given in 154,
7-12; a tribe of Indians is said to be created from them. 103. 2. Cf. 127, 9-12. Incantations, 155; 16. and Note: 162; 7. Cf. shuyáluish.

tcháshkáí, d. tehátsbáshkáí. (1) weasel; lákí t. male weasel. The various colors of *Putorius ermineus*, Cuv., the common weasel, and of other weasel species, turn to white in winter, 180; 1. The curious freaks and jumps of weasels are often alluded to by conjurers in their incantations, 155; 23. 158; 52, 162; 5, 169; 55, 56, 174; 10, 11, 177: 12. (2) Tchásgái, nom. pr. of the mythic "Weaslet"; see tcháshkáyaga. Cf. kái.

tcháshkáyaga, tsasgáyak (1) little weasel; this species is probably *Putorius vulgaris*, Cuv. (2) Tchashgáyak and Tchásgái, nom. pr. of "Weaslet", a mythic being often mentioned in the folklore of the Western and other Indians. In our Texts Tchásgái appears as the younger brother and companion of Skélamteh, q. v., 107, 1.-108. 5. 109, 1.-114. 12, and is sent out by him to bring home one-eyed females to be his wives, 107, 3-12. 109, 3-11. Their sons kill each other with arrows, 107, 12 sqq. 109, 14 sqq. (3) young of weasel.

tsászíbs, d. tsatsászíbs, a species of night-bird, black, with thick head and spotted wings, 180; 3. Cf. szíb.

tchásh lakš, d. tehátsbáshlakš kidney-tallow, grease enveloping kidneys and bowels. Cf. ndshashlóá, tcháshash.

tcháshlíina, d. tehátsbáshlíina; same as ndshashlíina, q. v.

tchátáwa, d. tehátsbáta tó nwein onéséf i n is sun, tó húska t. kchéál-

zhishtat "in the sunshine", may be added. Speaking of more than one subject, wawatáwa. Der. tehía. Cf. kchélnya, shmatáwi.

tchátsbákma, pl. tímí t. v. impers., haze is forming; it is hazy weather.

Mod., unknown to Kl. Cf. temóla.

Tehátsbáshkásh, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, who deserted from the Klamath reservation accompanied by his warriors. 29, 1.

tchátsbá pélú, pl. tímí teh, a sweet-tasting resin running out of the sugar-pine, kúlam kósh, when tapped, to the amount of one handful from each tree; hardened, it becomes white, 75, 4. Der. ndshédsh (2), pl.

tchátsbágalam, d. tehátsbáátlagalum (1) capsule of seeds, pod; vod. húska.

(2) pine bar. Dim. ndshídsh (1), poss. case. Cf. kchélnsh, tehála, tehátsbágálink, d. tehátsbáátlagalálink; Mod. for tehátsbágalam Kl.
tchà'tchélai, d. tehâ'tchâ'tchélai lightning-bag; fire-fly. Cf. ktehâlúni.
tchâ'tchélai ptchëi (1) adj., what has the appearance of, looks like a fire-fly. (2) subst., species of fire-fly, lightning-bug, 134, 16.
tchâ'tchélui, adv. of intensive signification: "indeed"; occurs in: tûm teh. too much, in too large quantity or measure. Cf. Note to 105, 7.
tchâ-u, tsâ-u, abbr. tchà, adv., now, right now, just now, at the present moment, 120, 8. Der. tehâ, and the temporal hû (3). Cf. at, tehâ.

Tsaú'tsau, pl. tûmi ts., flying wood-rat or squirrel; Pteromys volans, etc.
tchàwâyâ, tehâwâi, d. tehâ'châwâyâ to wait, to wait for: kli'kugan kái-i mish teh. I have no time to wait for you; tehâwâli u-č nû'š géwpâpâlislt tehê'k insh gînuk! you wait till I come! tehâwâni-napk wê a (for at) mish nû'gatpâmpâ-napkâlslt I shall wait till you return. Quot. under tehê'k (2).
tchêwâl, d. tehâ'châwâl, to sit on, to be seated on, as on a chair: kâyat teh. to sit on a rock, 127, 1. Der. tehâ. Cf. tgâwâla, tehâggâya.
tchêwákiš, d. tehâ'chêwákiš, seat of any description; bench, chair, sofa, etc.; tidshí teh. gînhičuàm furniture of a room, house.
tchêwash, tsâwas; see shâwash.
tchâwíka, tehâwíga, d. tehâ'chêwíka, dialectic form of shâwíga, q. v. Cf. tehâwikâtko.
tchêwíkâtko, d. tehâ'chêwíkâtko (1) deranged in mind, insane, chronically demented. (2) stupid, foolish Partic of shâwíga, q. v.
tchêwína, d. tehâ'chêwína to live, dwell among others, to reside among people, to be a resident: Bóshtînash tehâwînatko having lived among the Americans, 13, 16 Speaking of more than one subject, shû'kla. Der. tehâía.

tchê', tehâ, tsâ', tehê, tsê', d. tehâ'tchê', tehê'tchê (1) then; after that time, 127, 4.; abbr. from tehê'k, q. v.: nû'ushant tehê an shùne-nâpka to-morrow (and not sooner) I will go and fish with the line. Cf. tehê-etałk. (2) then; the correlative particle to hâ ij: hâ—tehê ij—then, 21, 10.; hunkantehâ' is the correlative of hâ' dok in 59, 1.; tsâ takes the place of hâ in 129, 3. and tsê'takas but ij, 129, 2 of hâ'toks. Cf. hâ, tehâmûluk, tehâčhê.
tsâ'i', i, d. tsâ'is, anas of animals. Cf. kilî, kiu.
Tsâ'kela, Nép., nom. pr fem. Kl1, "Blood-red Hand". Fr. tehêkêli, nép. tehâmûluk for tehâ' mû'š hûk, 133, 6. and Note.
Tsâmôtnâksh, nom. pr.; the Junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers,
about three miles above the mouth of the Williamson River. Cf. Ktäi-Tupákshísh, shenó’tkatko.

tchätz, tehá’teh then, and then, 129. 6. From tehá’, tehish.
tchë, tehé’, d. tehétehë; same as tehá’, q. v.

tse’dsh, tehátch, d. tehéndshadsh; same as ndsé’dsh, q. v.

tch’étak, d. tehétehtak (1) at length, finally; teh. ńu’ń küi buyego numérique finally I succeeded in lifting that rock. (2) at the right, appropriate time; in time. Der. tehá’, tak.

tché’inâ, tehéini, d. tehétehéini (1) soft, tender; ko’śh tehéiniish á̄nkú gitko a pine-tree having soft wood. (2) brittle, frail.

tchéyalaga to swing the body around, 185; 39.

tchëk, tehek, tehe k, tsik, tehá k, abbr. tehe, tsá’; d. tehétchék (1) adv., finally, at last, 91, 6, 111, 3, 113, 10, 119, 5.; mbúshan teh. to-morrow at last; ndshëk teh. after some time, 113, 7.; tehúi ma’unteh gitk teh finally, after a while, 112, 15. (2) postp., until, till, 37, 19.; mbúshan teh. until next morning, Mod., 40, 12., cf. 119, 16.; pitchash teh. until (the fire) went out, 85, 10.; pátá teh. ámk i (supply tehawáyi)! wait till summer time! cf. 149, 5. and pámí. (3) conj., then, after this; afterwards, since then; má’sh lakí tehig another chief besides, 29, 2. 5.; hantchipka tehik then he sucks out, 71, 6., cf. 71, 4.; kli’kunaapksht teh. that they will die after this, 133, 2.; wàldsha tehek sha kshún then they lay grass on the top, 148, 17.; tsuí tsik hereupon, 83, 1. 149, 7. Cf. 13, 15, 78, 18. When teh. introduces the principal clause (apodosis), it usually occupies the first place in that clause: teh. táshka then she let her go, 55, 7.; teh. këléwi then they stopped; cf. kli’léw. It occupies the second place, when introducing coordinate sentences, cf. 109, 11, 148, 17., and when connected with verbals and participles, 61, 3, 133, 5, 146, 11. Cf. tâmktehúk, tehé’, tehé-etak, tehé’ksh, tehúi, ñuntehék

tchékaga, tehékak (1) Brewer’s blackbird, a small, black forest-bird with yellow, glistening eyes: Scolecophagus cyanoccephalus. (2) Tchékag, nom. pr. of the personified Blackbird, as mentioned in a mythic tale, 113, 14. 16, 114, 9. (3) young or small tséks-däk. Cf. tséks, tehe kshash.

tchékani, tehékeni, d. tehétehëkani: same as ndshëkani, q. v.

tchékélala, d. tehétehëklala, v. trans., to bleed, to extract blood. This
practice is sometimes resorted to by conjurers and other Indians, the limb selected for it being the arm just below the elbow. Der. tehčkeli.

Tehčkeli Tsíwisch, nom. pr. of an encampment of Snake Indians near a little spring with water as red as blood, ten miles above Yâneks. From tehčkeli, tehúwish No. 2.

Tehčkeli, tsíčkela, d. tehčetákélél (1) blood; teh. yámi' the blood is buried, viz. "the bloodshed is forgotten", 51, 18; teh. tehúma to bleed from the lungs; teh. tilga to make or render bloodshot, 126, 7; teh. itkal to suck out blood, 71, 8; geka tehákélle the blood ascends, 83, 5. Quot. under pshí'sh, poko. (2) red juice; tehákélle i'wam whortleberry juice, 75, 7; and in Tsíkélél Nép, q. v.

Tehčélélala, d. tehčetákélélia, v. impers., to bleed, to lose blood; mish teh. tánkatch I bleed from the palate; mish i (for hi) a teh. you are bleeding.

Tehčklash, d. tehčetákklash, a species of fish found in Upper Klamath Lake; length, two inches.

Tehčklélala (1) to sit on the side or edge of; to sit at somebody's side, to take a vacant seat. (2) to sit or crouch on the water's edge; said, e. g., of the tuákish-crane, 170; 63; and Note. Der. tehía.

Tsečká, d. tsítséks, species of duck, small, with gray head. Cf. tehčkaga (3).

Tehčkásh, tehčks, tehčksh, d. tehčetáksh; the enlarged form of tehčk:

(1) used in the same sense as tehčk (3), q. v., as a connective of words or clauses, 149, 8. Quot. under spuíhi (3). (2) used in the same sense as tehkásh, q. v., but only in the Modoc dialect.

Tehčkálala, tehčkél after a while. Mod. for úntech Kl. Cf. k'tó'dsha, lí.

Tehčkteheka, tsí'ktsí'ka, d. tehčetáketeheka (1) to squeal, to cry or weep pitifully on account of pain, sickness. (2) to possess a high voice; to speak or sing at a high pitch of voice; said also (Mod.) of imitations of some person's or animal's voice. Cf. tjá'ntzana. (3) to be unwilling, to dislike doing something, to complain of it in a whining voice. Cf. sheka.

Tehčkteheki, d. tehčetáketehekli (1) hateful, mean, low, debased. (2) ugly, unpleasant to the sight. Cf. tehčkteheka.

Tehčzego: see tehízóga.

Tehčklash, tselas (1) stalk, stem of plant, 146, 12, 147, 5-9, 19 149, 15; teh. sha 'ishka they pull up the stalks, 148, 2. (2) grass, weed, bush.
teheléya, d. tehetehéléya to bask in the sun. Mod. Der. tehia. Cf. tehatawa, tehélai.
teheléya, d. tehetehéléya; Mod. for tehéléya Kl., q. v.
teheléyash, species of fish differing from the tsúlash (salmon). Incantation 177; 32. Cf. tehéléwa

teheléyéga, d. tehetehéléyéga to lift, take off from the camp- or lodge fire: teheléks teh. to remove meat from the fire. Cf. ilála, tehilála

tehelézish, tehélkish, d. tehetehélzish morsel, bit, mouthful: náksh teh. one morsel or one swallow. Cf. tehéléka, tehéléya.
tehelétka, d. tehételahlatka to take out of, as of a pocket. Cf. shitchelóza.
teheléwa, tseláwa, d. tehetehéléwa (1) v. intr., to form circles or concentric rings in the water: tseléwa ge-a é-ush the lake where I swim forms ripples, 165; 15. (2) v. trans., to produce circles, ripples, waves by swimming, by objects thrown into, by splashing or shaking the water, 162; 6. Cf. stéléwa, sthetchéla.
teheléwash ripple, concentric wave; wave produced by swimmers, 168; 46.
tehelish, d. tehetehélish porcupine. The white-haired porcupine, Ere-thízon dorsatus, body dark-brown, is found throughout North America. Tchéshá páwa bú he eats like a porcupine, 190; 14.
tehelksh, tsélks, d. tehetehéhalksh, tsétalks (1) generic term for skin, of persons, quadrupeds without fur, snakes etc., but distinct from mb'i-ush, q. v. (2) pelt, the delicate inside tissue on the skin of furred and other quadrupeds. Mod. Cf. kitchélóla, ndshé'lish.
tehelaza, d. tehetehélaza (1) to sit down, to take a seat, 71, 3. 96, 12: tehélzank seating himself (on the ground), 105, 6. 15: at tehélzat! go sit down! tehélkán! sit down (sing., Mod.), tehél'zet nánuk! sit down go all! 90, 11.; kuni tehélzi! sit down a little further! Cf. shuchétahila, tehahal. (2) to wait: tehél' ish! wait for me! lit. “sit down for me”! Der. tehia.
tehelzpéli, tehélkpéle, d. tehetehélzpéli to sit down again, to reconvey one's seat, 112, 13. From tehélza, -péli.

Tchéko'te Tsiwish—Tsélozins, 433

Tsélozins, Tchélozinsh, Tsélókinsh, nom. pr. of Cheqquin, a Klamath Lake man, living close to Ktái-Tupáksi, near the confluence of Williamson and Sprague Rivers. Cf. Kaimon, kássilag, Shásti, Shastiaga
TECHELA, TECHÉLÁTUSH, etc., Mod. forms for ktechóka etc., q.v.

TECHÉLÁTHA, d. techétcháltelche (1) to glitter, to variscate; said of stars, shining rocks etc. (2) to be resplendent. (3) teh. and tschitschla to look about quickly; to be lively, wide-awake; partic. techétcháltko lively, quick, mercurial. Cf. ktechálma.

TECHÉLÁTHI, Tschitschli, d. techétcháltelche, tschitschla; Mod. for techétchelche (3).

TECHÉLÁTISH, pl. túní tech. (1) lava rock, eruptive formation. (2) Tchéltechlish, nom. pr. of the extensive lava beds situated on the boundary dividing the States of Oregon and California. They were the scene of a series of bloody fights during the Modoc war of 1873: Tchelétsis kíümne care of the lava beds. Der. techétchelche (1). Cf. ktáyalish, lalúshaltko.

TECHÉMA, d. techéma to: fracture, to break; said of limbs of the animal body: kóto, kí'mat teh. to break one's hip, back.


TECHÉOKSH, d. teché'oksh, Mod.; same as shóksh Kl. q.v.

TECHÉPÁTÁTO, pl. túní tech., bleared; having dripping, running eyes.

Cf. papakáwanko (1).

TECHÉNU, poss. techéwam, d. techétchí antelope. The prong-horned antelope, Antilocapra americana, is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast; 126, 6, 8, 9.; gánkanka teché'n they hunt antelopes, 74, 13.; cf. 144, 7.; techéwásh idú'pka he kicked the antelope, 126, 7.; teché'n for techémat over the antelope, 126, 7.; techéwam, or teché-ní tóko the antelope's prong. Cf. Tehéwamich.

TECHÉNUGA to rise from seat; to start to leave, 68, 8.

TECHÉUSH, d. teché'ush, techétchúsh red-shafted flicker; the most frequent of all woodpeckers, with a black ring around neck, body about the quail's size; popularly called yellow-hammer, yellow colors in eastern birds turning into red in the west of North America; Colaptes auratus, var. mexicanus. The flesh is eaten and the feathers serve the natives as ornaments for their dress; tsé-nsam lá' sh the large feathers of the yellowhammer, 181, 2.; tsé-nsam tsú'tat, tsé-nsam tsúýátk wearing the feathers
of the flicker or dress, on hat, 181; 1. 2. Incantations, 154, 10. 167; 30. 180; 9. Named onomatopoeically after its note: tehčči, tehčči. Cf. kíiwiš. tehččwaw, d. tehččeču to float; said, e. g., of the mallard-duck, 170; 68.
Der. éwa. Cf. íwa, tehččwa.
Tehččwam tchi "Old Antelope", nom. pr. of a mythic animal mentioned in a mythologic Text, p. 118 sqq., whose young are called wiwalaga; cf. wíhlaga. From tehčč-u, ámtch.

Tchůgčá, telgúmna, Mod. for ská, sgú'mla Kl., q. v.

Tehčč, tehčči, tsí, tsí, d. tehčči (1) so, thus, in this way, 59. 23. 109, 17.
This particle is, like ní-ásh, very generally connected with the verbs of speaking, naming and thinking: tsí sa hún' ki so they said, 100, 13.; tehčč hún' húkšha gi thus they spoke: tsí sa, for tsí sa gi, so they said, 22, 2., cf. 7.; tehčč (for tehčč mí or tehčč ní) thus I, 22, 9.; tsí in at gi so I said, 22, 10.; tehčč in so I said, 30, 3.; húmkša tehčč in this strain, 65, 12.; cf. 60, 4. 65, 7.; tsí húmkša she spoke thus, 65, 13.; tehčč sésatk so called, having such a name, 29, 2.; tehččhúnk, for tehčč húnk thus, so, 103, 9. 104, 3. Cf. kč, kčč. (2) sometimes used for tehčč, abbr. of tehčč k. Cf. 111, 15. (3) sometimes abbr. from tehčči.

Tehčči-, tsí-, tehčč-. The prefix tehčč-, tsí- occurs in a large number of derivatives, especially verbs, all of which refer to water or some other liquid, and the motions observed in liquids, as flowing, dripping, flooding, boiling etc. These terms mostly begin with tehčč-, tsí-, initial tehčč-, tehčč-, tehčč- being less frequent. Where the radical has become obsolete, as in tehččéki, the prefix seems to form a radical syllable.

Tehččá, tsíá, d. tehččíá (1) to remain, stay, dwell, live; to be settled, encamped; to stop, remain at a camping-place, house, village etc.: náka ánkutat tehčč the cinnamon-bear lives in the woods; tehčč in order to stay there, 173; 2.; hící-tak tehčč-ápku here he was going to remain, 95, 6.; káka tehčč a country to live in, 39, 6.; spungágápále É-ustat tehččípiš (for tehččíkipš) húnk snawáidšas he brought home (his) wife who then stayed at the Lake, 78, 13.; É-ush gushtu mákaláškásh tehččípiš (for tehččíkipš) an Indian living on the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 65, 17., et. washí: shíia
(nat) teh'ipsh we saw them encamped, 19, 19.; cf. 20, 6, 21, 13, 34, 4, 37, 18, 78, 1, 107, 1, 2, 109, 2, 111, 19. Cf. klu:kögi, shüeth, teh'dsda, tehöka No. 1, wä. (2) to sit, to be seated: t'üs'h màhäm p'ig'i'shap teh? where does your mother sit? 105, 5. Speaking of more than one sitting, wawöka. Cf. she'patcht'ila, tehöža. (3) to make halt, to stop on one's march; to make a stand; nàmuk teh. every one makes halt, 74, 17.; wìgà gin pën teh. not far from there they made another stand, 43, 4. (Cf. tgelža. (1) to be alive, to live, 61, 14. 78, 18, 105, 8, 145, 2, 8.: kú-i teh. to lead a miserable life. 78, 5, 12.; teh'sht that he was alive, 96, 10.

teh'aliash, teh'ahlsh, tsiaiš, tsia'ls, d. teh'itshialash, tsia'lsás salmon; an important food-fish of the Mákłaks Indians, ascending twice every year into the lakes and rivers of the Klamath Highlands, the first run being in June, the other in autumn; tsia'ls-lâ'i'mi "at salmon time", 16, 16.; tsia's pats'sèk for feeding on salmon, 189; 2. Salmon is the staple food of the Columbia River Indians, and is sold by them to the Mákłaks, 93, 5. Cf. 193, 12. Incantation, 177; 31. Cf. teheléyash.

teh'iamna d. teh'itshiamna to carry about water or any liquid in one tub, cask, barrel, bottle, vase: lüm tsiammatko shödshash (gi) the soldier carries a bottle of whisky. Der. t-ama. Cf. teh'iya

teh'iasam, pl. túmi teh., species of herb or weed bearing a panicle; seeds eaten by the natives.

teh'id'sha, d. teh'itsh'id'sha to remain, stay continually: lâpuk teh. both remained there, 109, 11. Der. teh'id. Cf. wádshuga

teh'icga, d. teh'itsh'icga to spread about, to overflow; said of liquids: ámpu teh. the water overflows; tììgan teh. ámpu kàïla the water dripped down and flooded the ground. Cf. kíthu, tílhu, tìža, teh'íwa.

teh'ig, ts'íg, tsik: (1) same as teh'ik, q. v. (2) same as teh'ik, q. v.

teh'ih'unk, d. teh'itshih'unk; see teh'ik (1).

teh'iyunk, 103, 9, 104, 3, for teh'í hunk; same as teh'iyunk, q. v.

teh'iyà, teh'ia, t'shâ, d. teh'itshía to give, present, bestow; said of liquids: Aishishash ámbu teh'ish shà teh. they also gave water to Aishish, 95, 16.; nú a wàtehsh ámbu t'shâ I give the horse water to drink; ámbo ish tehi! give me a drink of water! Cf. t'shi'n, úya.

teh'iyunk, ts'iyunk, tsâ'û, teh'ihunk, d. teh'ityunk thus, in this manner; the adv. teh'í so, connected with the temporal adv. hünk, abbr. into ūnk.
tehík, tehík, tehíg, d. tehítelihik (1) *thus, so, in this manner; contr. from tehígi “so it is”; frequently connected with húnk: tehí'gh'unk, d. tehí-tehítelihunk: tehí'tehítelihunk mítsh čilzopk shé'hash by this name I shall call you.* (2) sometimes for tehí'k, q. v., as in 111, 3. Cf. 61, 6. and Note.

tsíka, tehíkka, tehítgga (1) ts. or tehíkash, a little gray or dark-colored bird, building its nest in the grass, and called tsíka onomatopoetically from its note ts, ts, ts; probably a species of the warblers or finches; incantation, 157; 43. (2) Tehíka, nom. pr. of one of Aishish's five mythic wives, interpreted in Text as "Chaffinch", 95, 23. 96, 2-6. 99, 10.; Tehíkalam wák'a Chaffinch's child, 96, 2.
tehík'aa, tehíka-aga, tehíka-amteh; cf. tshí'ka, tshíka-aga etc.
tsíkal, a tall lacustrine grass, 149, 4.
tehíkama'ua, d. tehítelikamama to have the water-branch. Der. Ík.
tehíkash, tehíkass, d. tehítelihkash (1) same as tsíka, q. v. (2) *bird; generic term for the smaller forest birds, 145, 4., as warblers, titmice, robins, finches etc.; teh.kshikshunsh, lit. "carrying off birds": see kshikshunsh; kí'kak tkání tsíka a yellowish bird, 180; 8. Cf. íwam, shíuwa'ka, shí'ksh, shímalma (1).* Tehíkass Walák gishtat "At Bird's Lookout", nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh, 74, 17.
tehíkatelighish, d. tehítelihkashish cricket; when dried, serves as food to Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. tehítel-ash, thul.

Tehíkèle, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "Small". Called so because uncommonly small at the time of her birth.
tehíkémen, tsíkémen, Mod. tehikémal, pl. túmí teh. (1) *metal: kákí klí teh. gold or copper; lit. "yellow metal": pálpali teh. silver, tin or zinc; lit. "white metal". (2) gold or copper coin, silver coin. Cf. tála. (3) iron; what is made of iron: teh. póko iron kettle, iron bucket; teh. stílánsh iron hoop; teh. úpámíptish blacksmith. Cf. hesztáman. (4) mail made of iron or other metal, 66, 4. Cf. sákta (2). From Chin. J.*

Tehikési, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River. Der. tehí. Cf. tehżéshéko.

Tehikéskíni, nom. pr. of one of the watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail, 66, 5.; lit. "coming from Tehikési", q. v.
tehikla, d. tehitechikla to sit, be seated or placed in, upon: snaklakat 
tehiklakun while sitting in the nest, 100, 10; wûchat or wûchataka teh. 
(or simply teh.) to ride on horseback; tehiklakun wûsatsat riding on a horse, 
181; 33. Cf. 58, 11; 12, and Note. Der. tehia.
tehikun, pl. túmí teh., chicken, hen: tehikun tehish gûlu the hen also, 133, 
5. From the English. Cf. hashpâpka, tutasgimí.
tehikalâža to walk on long legs, to stride on long-legged, 190; 12.
tehiksha, tehiks, 149, 8.: the enlarged form of tehêk; see tehêksh.
tsiktn., d. tsitsáktu, a species of hawk living on mice; feathers of yellow-
ish color, changing to white in winter. Incantation, 170; 58. Cf shkê.
tehikteha, d. tehitehâktechka to bring, haul, fetch; said of liquids only: 
âmush (for âmush i'sh) tehikteh' i! go and get me water! âmûpi at tehite-
âktechka! bring me water! Der. ikteha.
tehiktechik, d. tehitehîktechik wagon, carriage, cart, stage, 78, 14. From 
Chin. J. tsiktsik. Quot. under Igvita (2), tgi'ita.
tehîktchikam Luptukneîtke, nom. pr. of Scarface Charley, a 
young Modoc warrior; lit. "scarred by a wagon". He was one of the 
bravest and best leaders, and certainly the most ingenious of all defenders 
of the Modoc tribe while fighting in and near the lava beds. Cf. 37, 5, 
7, 13, 7-12, and Note to 37, 3. 42, 1. and his short biographic notice, 
55, 19-56, 7. with Notes. With other Modocs who took part in the war, 
he lives now exiled in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, 
Quapaw reserve. Cf. lupatukâla, upâtiâ.
tehîktechikash, d. tehitehâktechikash small ax, hatchet, 90, 18. Cf. 
shlakokish.
tehikualžul̕e, d. tehitehâkualžul̕e to turn somersaults.
tehízi, tehízi. d. tehitehízi to be overflooded, to be covered with water: 
nâkosh teh. teh. the dam is under water.
tehízgá, d. tehitehízgá to live, stay, remain within; to live inside of: 
lâtchihashtat teh. to live in a lodge, house; teh. is preferable to tehêzgá, 
tehíztéhíza, d. tehitehíztéhíza. v. intr. to be tickled; to feel a tickling 
sensation. Cf. shtehiyakêkà, shtehikdzísh.
tehíla, tehíla, d. tehitehíla: same as tehilla, q. v.
tehílak, tehélag, Mod. tehílak, d. tehítehílak (1) rind, peeling of fruit. 
(2) pod; seed-envelope. Cf. ktechelálash, nush deh, tehítehígalam. (3) scale of fish; teh. vulini to scrape off fish-scales.
teheálá, d. tehítehála, v. trans., to boil, to make seethe, as water; to boil something in water; teh. íwam they boil berries, 75, 8. cf. 146, 5. 10. 149. 13. nútoks ámnu teh. I am heating water; teh. nú tehúłeks I am boiling meat. Der. ílalá. Cf. shmekálpa, shuílalá, tehúłeks.
teheálátkísh, d. tehítehállákísh any case used for boiling or cooking: 
opot, jug, kettle. Mod.
teheálalúsh, d. tehíteháálúsh, Kl. for tehíllátkísh Mod., q. v.
teheálamnu, d. tehítehálamnu to be crowded together, to be in a flock.
teheálamnu, d. tehítehálamnu to crowd together above, high up, or in the distance: waiwash teh. waiwash-geeke flock together on a hill, 189; 3.
tešílash yellow-striped squirrel

teheálá'lyá, d. tehítehályá to save, to keep, as cooked meat; teh. sha tehúłeks they saved the meat, 119, 16. Cf. shuílga

teheáléyá, d. tehítehéláya to give, present with, donate; to give away; refers to cooked provisions: tehúłeks í'sh tehíléyan k i! give me a piece of meat! cf. 119, 14: núsh tehíléyan i gi! Mod. give to me!
teheálíka to pinch, to seize with the extremities or claws; kuÍta teh. to pinch hard, forcibly, 162; 3.
teheálílíka, d. tehítehélílíka young or little bird of the forest, 95, 4. 145, 5.
Dim. of tehílllíks, q. v.
teheálílíks, d. tehítehélílíks little or young bird of any species, 145, 5:
tehe. skú'lelam the brood of the larl, 100, 8. 101, 17.
teheálótkísh, d. tehítehálótkísh large tub, vat

teheál'lyá, d. tehítehál'lyá (1) v. trans., to set down, deposit, place upon. Cf. shúcháálshui. (2) v. intr., to bend down, stoop, as for picking up something.
Der. tehía. Cf. tehélga.
teheál'lyá, d. tehítehál'lyá to deposit, place, set on the floor or ground, 113, 3.
teheál'ía, Mod. tehía; d. tehítehía (1) to side with, to stand on somebody’s side; to be friends, to be on terms of friendship, 21. 4. Cf. Nushaltúkágaknu.
(2) to help, assist, sustain. Der. tehía. Cf. shúchía, shuíchía.
Tehíllákash, nom. pl. of a Klamath Lake girl.
tehlluyága, tehlloyága. d. tehlecháluyága boy between ten and fifteen; young man while unmarried, 90, 19, 182; 10, 186; 51. Dim. tehluuish, q.v.
tehltkipéletámu to be revived several times, to become young repeatedly after attaining old age, 103, 11. Der. tehláta! -tka, -péli, -tammu.
tehluish, d. tehlecháluiish boy over fifteen; young man, 186; 52. Der. tehilla, because living still with the family. Cf. teháki.
tehluyéza, d. tehlecháluyéza to bract, halloo; to make noise, to be noisy.
tehíma-a, tehíma-a to play the string- or tehíma-ash game, as described 80, 7-12. It is mostly played by females.
tehíma-ash, tehíma-ash (1) string with two weighted ends used in the tehíma-ash game; the playmates try to catch it after it is thrown up in the air, 80, 9, 10. (2) the string-game itself. Cf. Note to 111, p. 81.
tehímě, tehími, abbr. tehí'm, adv., right here, just here: teh gépke! come here! tehím-i-i shumki! pl. tehími at shumkai! come and take hold of! tehími gitá right at this place: tehími ish shátwayi! come here and help me! Der. tehí. Quot. under shilóatehá.
tehímena, t'shímena, d. tehítemena, tehítemana to be or become a widower, 82, 4.: partic. tehítemánko, t'shímenánko (a) widower; (b) Tehítemánko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. and Mod.: Steamboat Frank, a Modoc warrior, is known by this name: he acted as a scout for the detachment of soldiers which captured the chief Jack or Kintpuash; cf. 44, 1-1. For a biographical notice of him, see 55, 8-13, and Notes.
tehíntash, d. tehítemntash (1) small sore on skin: scab, itch, pimple, scurf. (2) any disease producing sores, eruptions: measles etc.
tehíntátko, tehíntátko, d. tehítemntako (1) afflicted with scab, itch, sores. (2) pimple-faced, covered with pustules or marks of pustules.
tehín, for tehí nú or tehín thus 1, 22, 21.
tehínáksh, d. tehítemnáksh masquito. Kl. for tsnáš Mod.
tehínézam, pl. túníí tehí (1) a species of pond-lily, the seeds of which are unpalatable: Nuphar polysepáulum, 75, 5. (2) wókásh or pond-lily seed not yet ripe. Cf. wókásh.
tehínta, d. tehítemnta (1) to help, assist, as in warfare, on the battle-field. Cf. tehilla. (2) to assist, sustain the opposite party in war; to be a traitor. tehínta, adv., not far off; at a short distance.
tchíntawa to turn away from; to turn the back to; teh. máyë-š to turn one's back to somebody; with or without kā'mat back.

tchípash, pl. tůmi teh., tchípash-seed, a little brown seed somewhat larger than that of the músik, growing on the stalk of the tchípash-grass. This seed is collected by the natives in baskets, and to use it as food they make a pulp of it, 149, 5-11.: hůžītik tchípash-seed larger than the tchípash-seed, 146, 3.

tchípash ptehi looking like, resembling tchípash-seed, 148, 5.

tchípka, d. tchítchápkaka, v. intr. (1) to be or stand close by each other, to form a bundle or bunch of something, as of beads: partic. tchíp'katko something of the same nature or shape put together, united, collected in a bunch; flocking together. Cf. shtchí'dshapka, shtchípka. (2) to live, dwell, stop together in the same camp, village; to be encamped together. Der. tehí.

tchípka, d. tchítchápka to contain, to be full of, as of a liquid: kálati ámbo tchípgan into a hátu-backet containing water, 113, 2. Der. ípka.

tchíp'kótkish, d. tchítchápkótkish pitcher. Der. tchípka No. 2.

tchíp'k什hí, 78, 13., for tchíp'kasha; see tehía.

tchípsham, the grass-stalk producing the brown tchípash-seed, 149, 5.

tchíptehíma, d. tchítcháptehíma to drizzle down, to come down in atoms.

Mod.: unknown to Kl. Cf. ndshúndishíhka.nkka.

tehíšh, tiš, ensl. tehísh, tsis, abbr. -teh, -ts, additive particle used only as postp. and connecting coordinate nouns: together with, along with, including, inclusive of: too, also, and, 34, 1.; further, 35, 18.: Ènkshíkni shákeluk shi-izaga yá̦n̪mash, wḁ́ch, kḁ́tash teh. the Lake People when gambling win, from each other, horses, and blankets, 79, 1.; pits it also, 134, 2.; pḁ́sh ámbutech food and water, 95, 15. Cf. -teh (1), and 55, 16. 58, 2. 87, 2-7. 100, 5. 103, 6. 7. 109, 5. 133, 5. 6. Teh. connects coordinate sentences in 134, 18, 19. (Mod.) 141, 6.

tehíšh (for tehí-ash), d. tehí'tehish inhabitant, settler, colonist, dweller at a place or form; hḁ́taka-teh a settler in that country or section; Bó̥shím hátak tehítchish white settlers in the country, 37, 4., cf. 37, 16. Der. tehia.

tehíšh (for tehí-sh), d. tehí tehísh home; (1) settlement, camp, encampment; night-camp, 29, 16.; assemblage of wigatsnu, 85, 13.; wigatsnu teh. near his lodge or encampment, 128, 8.; teh. gḁ́tpka to reach one's home, 131, 6.; cf. 89, 5; pi a tehía tehíshízeni he, she is at home: Modokishána lakiam tehí.
shiat (nád) géna we went to the residence of the Modoc leader (the was then in Wright's cave), 38, 11.: teká'shtala towards home, 85, 12 96, 7.: shash
teká'lszeni ñtpampélnalk having brought them back home, 96, 8.: cf. män-
klaks (2). (2) wignare, lodge, dwelling: teh, smuélza to burn down (his)
lodge, 85, 13.; teká' in the lodge, at home, 105, 3. It stands for corner
or place in a lodge, 111, 21. (3) village, born. Der tehia. Cf tehiwish.
teheši wâtko, d. tehéšhišiwâtko warped by fire or sun heat.
teheší kâ to dishware, hurt: pála teh, to hurt one's liver, 120, 2. Der. tehia.
tehešikidsha, d. tehéshikidsha to form an eddy, whirlpool, vortex.
Cf umigidsha, utélkidsha.
tehešízé (1) v. intr. to be fat (2) subst., species of forest bird, small,
head black, feathers whitish; incantation 170; 9. Cf. ném, teháshulkan
tehíss, 17, 17.; for tehísha: "thus they".
tehešitaksh, tehétsoks (1) teh, pl. túni teh, dewdrop, der. (2) teh, d.
tehešêtsoks, adj., curly-haired; having bushy, curly hair ; metaphorical term
recalling the round shape of the dewdrops. Der. itza. Cf. ndshokâatatko.
teheši tuma, tóto, d. tehéshetó (1) to remain without offspring, to be sterile. (2)
subst., sterile woman.
tehešetikids! be silent! shut your mouth! shut up! lit. "so so!" 119, 15.
teh a húti gi! let that thing alone! 96, 15. Der. tehí.
tehešeulak, pl. túni teh, wren; possibly the western house-wren,
Troglydites Parkmani. Onomatop.
teheši'nu'íza to purr; as cats. Cf. shulza.
teheši'theši sh, 154; 10.; d. of tehé-esh, q.v.
teheši'theši shásh, a prettily colored little bird supposed to have the
power of producing snow, 170; 60. Onomatop.
Tehi'ntehiwa'shtam tehi, nom. pr. of a mountain, Upper Klamath Lake.
tehešiwa, d. tehéshulna to form a body or sheet of water; éwaga shtiini weké-
tash teh, the pond is full of green frogs; é-shi tehiwa! the lake is brimming
teheši'z, d. tehéshí'zá to sit or stay inside, 66, 5. 112, 8.; to live or
dwell in; to inhabit; littahashtat, stím'á'shtat teh, to live in a house, lodge.
Der. tehia. Cf. shnenkética-kitóteh, tehézegá.
tehíwish, d. tehútehíwish former settlement or encampment; camp or village abandoned, 22, 1.; former lodge, 85, 14. Der. tehíla. Cf. pléntant, tehísh.

tehíwish, d. tehútehíwish standing water; little spring or pond. Der. tehíwa. Cf. éwaga, Tehá'kéle Tsiwish

tehíwitítikága, a little, twittering bird with a red or yellow ring around its neck, 157; 39. Dim. tehúwitítii, q. v.

tehkáš, encl. tehkash, additive particle placed after the noun to which it refers; differs from tehísh only by referring to temporal succession: moreover, in addition to, besides, also, too: nā-cíteh teh. another man besides, 22, 16, 18; ná'sh teh. another one also, 112, 10.; i tehkáš i you also, 75, 13.; Ké-ndshíínutehkáš Gray Wolf also, 113; 9. and Note: pítehkahsh he. she also, 113, 18, 119, 7. Contr. from tehíkash. Cf. tehísh, tehíksh; 28, and 83, 4, 88, 10, 94, 5, 8, 112, 8, 114, 7, 141, 1.

tehkáwa, d. tehkáshkna to be cold; said of water and liquids only; ámbô a teh. the water is cold. Der. ská (1).

tehkúla, pl. túní teh., a sort of sawd-ùm or paper; made of willow branches. Cf. páhla, tía, tehákela.

tehkúle, tehžáye, Mod. for skúle, száye, KL. q. v.

tehžashétko, d. tehítehshétko (1) irrigated land or meadow; green, wet meadow. (2) marsh, marshy ground. Mod. Der. tehízi. Cf. hiúliish.

tehžé-utehžé-umpthi, adj., showing a color-shade between blue and purple; term applied to some sorts of mantles, blankets etc.; lit. “jay-colored”. Der. teh泽-utehežé-ush, -umpthi.


tehlakádsøha, d. tehítehkaðsha to scratch with the finger-nails or claws; to scratch: piipkah teh. to scratch on the wooden wall; teh. aush I scratch myself. Cf. shatlehžámia, tehika.

tehlakátehuna, d. tehítehkañtehna; same as tehlakáðsha, q. v

tehlakédsha, d. tehítehkañdía; same as tehlakádsha, q. v.

tehlalála, d. tehítehkañdala to roast, brail on hot coals. Cf. nökla, tehálala.

tehlálza, d. tehítehkañña to sink to the ground; pitakmánti teh. to be drowned or to drown oneself, 127, 12. Cf. kt'úshána.

tehlakága, d. tehítehkañga to jump on the throat or body; said of wild beasts, 114, 11. and Note.
tehli'pka, d. tehëtchlpka to scratch the face.
tehli'gátechtleka, d. tehëtchlagátechtleka to pinch continually, to keep on
pinching, 113, 5. Der. tehli'ka.
tehli'ka, d tehëtchlga Kl, tehëtchlaka Mod. (1) to pinch with the finger-
nailed or claws. (2) to hold fast, to grasp.
tehli'kelak, d. tehëtchlékalak sparrow-hawk: Falco sparverius: lit. "the
pincher". Der. tehli'ka.
Tsh'toiksh "Evlids Upturned", nom. pr. fem. Kl.
tsh'toi'zi, d. tehëtch'loi'zi to turn inside out; to turn up, as eyelids:
tehli'oi'kipsh hulp gitko having the eyelids upturned: shuècalsh teh. to
buck up the sleeves.
tehli'uyagótkísh, d. tehëtchuyagótkísh slit in the pocket-knife blade,
to facilitate its opening. Cf. tehli'ka, uyégá.
tehli'zatko, tsli'atko, d. tehëtchli'zatko (1) slick, smooth, polished;
slippery. (2) level, even, plane. Cf. shuhëthli'ktagia.
tehni'kol'ash, d. tehëtchni'kol'ash, a bird popularly called "prairie
hawk"; perhaps the prairie falcon: Falco pâlygnâus.
tehni'uya, tehni'ya, d. tehëtchni'ya, v. intr., to taste sour, to be of a sour,
acid taste. Cf. tehni'lhak.
tehni'uyatko, d. tehëtchni'uyatakto sour: of sour taste.
tehni'ok, tsnu'k smell of rotten fish: tsnu'k pilunitk swelling like putrid
fish, 146, 7, 148, 15.
tehni'zatko, pl. tãñi teh.: same as shnu'kalto, q. v.
teh'ni'ka, d. tehëtchni'ka Kl, tehëtchni'ka Mod., v. impers., it is dark,
obscurè: ka-á teh. pshin the night is pitch-dark. Cf. pushpûshli.
tehnu'ksh, tehnu'kash, d. tehëtchnu'ksh darkness, obscurity.
tehnu'lhak, Mod. tehnu'ilak, pl. tãñi teh., red wild-curraw, a species of
Ribes. Der. tehnu'ya.
tehnu'tch, d. tehëtchmatch (1) lean, raw-boned. Cf. papatkákawatko. (2)
Tehnu'teh, nom. pr. of Frank Riddle, a white settler on the headwaters
of the Klamath River and interpreter during the Modoc war. He is
mentioned 33, 3 34, 8. 36, 12. 15. 38, 5. 8, 13. 41, 20.-22. 54, 16.; cf.
40, 19, 42, 16, and Introd. to the Texts, p. 6. Cf. Skakâwash. Several
other persons are called by the same name.
tehnîpal, tsnîpal, tshîpal, d. tehëtchupal, tsitsupal (1) shoulder-blade of man;
often used for shoulder, 24, 1. (2) largest wing-feathers of bird. Cfp. ščap are, ščetšątšašk, šmč'ktchigsh.
tchóya, d. tchotchóya, v. intr., to melt; same as tehúya No. 2, q. v.
tchóke, tehóke, pl. túmí teh., pumice-stone, a volcanic rock found in profusion in the shape of gravel, knolls and boulders throughout the Klamath Uplands: námútko (kahla) tehóke fixdš covered with pumice-stone gravel.
tchókeam - Ps'ish', nom pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Pumicestone Nose".
tchókéyaltko (1) covered with pumice-stone. (2) where gravel is formed by this mineral only, as in many tracts along the Cascade Range: covered with gravel. Der. tehóke.
tchókpa, d. tehútchoapk, v. intr., to drip down; said, e. g., of melting snow, ice. Cf. tehúya No. 2.
tchókshash, usually abbr. tehúksh, tsóks, pl. túmí teh., blackbird; a little, gregarious bird, destructive of crops; a species of ‘Agelaius, 180; 7. Cf. lólonak, tehókaga.
tchóka, tehóka, tsúza, d. tehótehóka, tsutsó'za to perish; said of anim. and inan. subjects, and generally referring to premature death by violence or starvation: kúsh tehú'ka stópašish pine trees fade away after peeling. 148, 22.; námuk nútuntuk tehú'ka all perished by blazing up. 114, 4.; tehúzalšeh tátašish the murdered children, 110, 21., cf. 89, 4. 108, 3. Tchóke does not refer to violent death in 134, 3. Cf. hushlehóza, kléka (3), shnutehóka, shtehú katko, tehúkapele.
tchók tâmna, d. tehótehóktamna to faint, to have a fit, to fall in a swoon. Der. tehóka, -tāmna.
tchóteka, tehó'dša, d. tehó'tcho'eka, v. intr., to drip down continually from any pliant article, as from a hat, rag, cloth, blanket, from leaves etc. Cf. tehókpa, tehúya No. 2.
tchpál, tspál; same as spál, q. v.
tchpinu, d. tehpitchpinú tribal or family burial-ground. 85, 4. Cf. ibéna.
čhinu, čhnánkesh, vunii (3).
tchpínula, d. tehpitchpínula to bury in a tribal or family cemetery. 88, 1. Tchpinúksakshi, nom. pr. of a locality near the Williamson River; lit. "at the burial ground". Cf. Pinánksi.
tehú'á, d. tehátchua, a small bird not specified. Onomatop.
tehú'á, pl. túmí tehí, “water-potato”, edible root of the arrow-leaved Sagittaria sagittifolia and S. variabilis, growing throughout Oregon and the larger part of the United States at the bottom of ponds and lakes; collected by the women of the western tribes, who catch them between the toes while standing in water waist-deep, then roasted, baked or fried, 149, 12–14. and Note: tsuálčí “in the water-potato season”; viz: early in the spring, before the sprouting of the grass. Called wápatu in Chin. J. Cf. Tchulagé'ní.
tehú'ísh, tehú'ísh, d. tehátchú'mish (1) black vulture of large size, head light-colored, or reddish; seems to be identical with the skólos, q. v.; incantation, 170; 62. (2) bald-headed species of buzzard.
tsua'k, pl. túmi ts., the edible portion of a plant found around Upper Klamath Lake; described 149, 15.
tsua'kéná, d. tsutsukéná jackass rabbit, cotton-tail rabbit; a species of Lepus, small in size, with white tail. Cf. ká-i, kúiknîsh, mkúl.
Tehú'áč'ú, Tchulagé'na, nom. pr. of (1) a settlement of the Snake Indians in Sprague River Valley; lit. “Wápatu-Place”. (2) Chevankan Marsh, an extensive marshy tract in the northeastern part of the Klamath reservation. Cf. Note to 149, 12.
tsuhú'ám, the red-flowered plants producing the tehú'á or wápatu-root, q. v.: Sagittaria sagittifolia and S. variabilis, 149, 14.
tsuhú'm, pl. túmí ts., species of sucker-fish, about three feet long, with hump on the top of the snout; caught in the lakes of the Klamath Highlands and in the Williamson River: Chasmistes barbatus, Cope, 180; 14: tsuám-míni “in the tsuám-sucker season”, a period of the year corresponding to the first half of April. Cf. yën, udšáksh.
tsué'gatko, d. tsutsué'gatko strong, powerful; said of tissues, ropes.
tsu'hí tsa'híli, d. tsutsú'hltsa'híli being a flat or level but course, rugged surface, as hewn stones. Cf. tchuí'gatko.
te'hí, tsúi, temp. conj., hereupon, after that, afterwards, then; subsequently, hereafter: kélkti hünk, tehú'í hemé'zen he looked at it, then said, 126, 8: tehú'í tehí'k and afterward, 65, 15. When connecting two or more principal clauses it corresponds to our then, and, and to French puis; and
(with tehúyunk) it is the usual particle met with in historic narratives: tsii lālāki wáltka_—_to_hii_ye_es li_. It is found abbr. into tehí, tsí. Cf. kléwank (under kléw).

Tsiiin or tehúina, vulgar form of shuina, 70, 3, and Note: 30, 12.

tehúiti, tsúeti, d. tsitsúáti (1) red berry of wild rose, dog-rose. (2) abbr. of tehúitian, q.v.

Tsuiña, tchuina, vulgar form of shufna, 70, 11. and Note; 90, 12.

tchiii ti, tsu6ti, d. tsitsiuiti (1) red berry of wild rose, dog-rose. (2) abbr. of tchuitiam, q.v. 

Tsuitiakshi, nom. of a locality on the Sprague River, overgrown with tchuitiam or dog-rose bushes. Contra. from tsiiitiam-kshi.

tchitchuam, d. tehitchedúatiam (1) dog-rose bush, a thorny plant, the stalk of which is used for the manufacture of arrows: Rosa californica. (2) arrow made of this wood. Cf. utéktish, tehúiti.

tehúititi, tehwiititi, pl. túmi teh., kildeec, a small aquatic bird of the plover family, grayish white with black ring around neck: Aigialitis vociferus. English and Indian name onomatopoetic. Cf. tehwiititiíkaga.

Tehúitchiga, d. tehutchesiga to incandescent; to be at white or red heat. Cf. tchitchúillii.

tehúitchikis, d. tehúitchichikis strawberry.

tehúitchikisham, d. tehúitchíchksam (1) strawberry-plant. (2) a species of plant resembling the strawberry-plant.

Tehúitchúili, tehúitchihuili, d. tehúitchihuili, adj, sorrel, reddish yellow, a darker shade than ka-uká-nilí.

Tehúiya, d. tehúitchiýa to smash, break, as glass.

Tehúiya, tehóya, d. tehúchóyay Mod., tehúchóyay, tehúchóyay, tsa3i'ya
Kl., v. intr., to melt, dissolve; said of snow, ice. Kl. prefers the d. form: cf. sílza No. 1, tehókpa, tehúchíchamka, tehúchóyay, tehúchóyayga.

Tehúyamna, d. tehúchichamna to swim about below the water’s surface, as a fish. Cf. kíshka, tóyamna.

Tehúyesh, tsuyesh, d. tehúchichesh, any covering for the head: headwear, hat, cap, sombrero, 112, 18, 138, 2); mi at teh tú your hat lies there. The various kinds of hats, partly obsolete at the present time, are described under kúks, kumal, núkas (1), púkalsh, szíl (under skel), vúkal, watékkina. The kóltaam teh. is made of otter skin and shaped like our caps; the lásh teh, a headdress, around which feathers are stuck up for adornment; the tehé-nam teh a headecover adorned with the tails of the tehé-ush woodpecker, q.v. Cf. naggíya, pátash, sílsha.
tehuyéshál'ko, d. tehutchiésshal'tko (1) possessed of a headdress, Kl. (2) dressed in headdress; wearing a hat or cap. Mod.: wíinam mbá-wush
tehutchi-éshal’tko they were dressed in caps or hats made of ottskin, 90, 17.
tehúyé’tko, d. tehutchié’tko, wearing a headdress, headdress, hat or cap,
tehuyómá, d. tehutchiéómá to be idle, to lounge about.  Cf. yampka.
tehuyomash, d. tehutchiéómash idler, lounge.  Cf. yámpkash.
tehúyuk, conj. composed of tehúi hák, tsúi hák and used in the same
signification as tehúi, q. v., when the verb following indicates an action
performed in sight of the one speaking, 24, 11, 68, 3. 10, 73, 4. 8. 96, 10.
tehúyunk, conj. composed of tehúi húnk, tsúi húnk, having the signifi-
cation of tehúi, q. v., when the verb following contains an action per-
formed or in the sense of time observed at a distance from or unseen by the
real or supposed speaker, 94, 4. 6. 95, 1. 131, 1. 5. 132, 7.  After tehúi,
teh. is the most frequent conj. connecting portions of historic narratives,
but more in Kl. than in Mod.  Cf. at (2) (3).
tehúýupiksh, d. tehutchi'éupiksh, species of a little, round, black bag.
tsú'k', tehúk, pl. túmi ts., species of grass producing a seed gathered and
eaten by Indians: tsúk'hámi, tehukámi “in the tsú'k-seed ripening time”,
a period corresponding to the middle of our month of July.
tehúk, tsúk, adv., then there; finally, at last out there, the infixed -u-, hu-
pointing to local distance: sésamí tehúk wátsat and they bartered them out
there for horses, 20, 19.; tsúk at then at last, 83, 5.; tehúk gék'nak finally
issuing, 123, 5.  Der. tehúk.
tehúk a, d. tehútechka to swim up the river: teh. kóke to swim against the
current; kúm tehúká shátma they call the fish to swim up stream, 135, 4.
tehúkápě, d. tehútechkápě, (1) to perish again. (2) to disappear, van-
ish again, repeatedly: paishash teh. the cloud (or clouds) disappears.  Der.
tehúka, -pě.  Cf. hudshál'tka.
teheúksh, tsó'ks, Mod. tehóksh; d. tehutchúksh, Mod. tehutchúksh kíy,
122, 23.; teh. tapími kíy kíy, kíy quarter; cf. tapími, teh. kéwátko having
a leg broken, fractured; tsó'ks toks ké-usht but when a leg is broken, 71, 7.;
wunípa tsó'ks gí'r k a quadruped, 145, 2.; Atúni Tehúks “Long-Legs”,

nom. pr. fem. Mod.; tchú'ksh'tka sh'gü'tka be crossed her on his legs, 123; 4.
Cf awálksh (Mod.), Njútš Tsū'ks, píteh, pú shaklish.
tchú'ksh'üm tea or coffee pot, made of tinware.
tchú'ktzaga, d. tchuteháktzaga to try, attempt, endeavor. Cf. kko.
tchuktsakánka, d. tchuteháktzakánka to try by repeated efforts, to at-
tempt many times. Sháshapamteh hátaktal kútéguk teh. Old Grizzly tried
hard to crawl in through there, 121; 16.
tsukt'sükli, tehokteholi. d. tsutsákt'sükli pure, clean, neat, free of spots;
ts. amhú pure water; ts. shálúish clean dress. Cf. yáliáli.
tchúza, tehúka, d. tehútehza; see tehóka.
tchúzatza, d. tchuteháztatza to be restless, nervous, excited, 179; 6. and
Note. Cf. tchútkzaga
tchúlash, d. tchutehálash cult of leg. Cf. yówish, tchúlekhsh
	tchulékaga, d. tchutehólékaga body or corpse of child; snawédshkalam
kłékak tchunálág corp of girl. Dim. tchúlekhsh.
tchuhléksh, tsóleks, tehuléks, d. tchúthéléks (1) flesh, muscles on body;
wátham teh. borse flesh, 85; 8; mákláktí teh. human flesh, 113; 6;
pálpal teh. gitko white person, cf. pálpali; máni tchúleks gitko thick-set
fellow, a sobriquet given to German settlers by the Modocs; tsulíks sitk
flesh-like, 73; 7. (2) meat, 113; 9, 119, 111-14, 18, 22; teh tchilala to
boil meat; teh. pán to eat meat, 91; 1, 119, 16, 134, 22; teh. li hamákshi
renison, 113; 7. Cf. kílulá, pílui (2). (3) human or animal body, alive or
dead, 73, 5; 6, 112; 9; kłéktak teh. snawédsham corpse of woman.
tchulía'ga, tsuíák, tsuí'k, d. tchutehli'ágga (1) little shirt. (2) little gar-
ment, coat or dress; mbá-usché teh. small backsííin gown. Dim. tchulish.
tchuhlish, d. tchutehélish (1) skirt; kúchkitcháli teh. woolen skirt;
pishkášísh máni tsuí'lish skin skirt reaching or covering the upper
part of the leg; teh. sháshka to take off one's skirt, 95; 2. Quot. under
p'nutákt. (2) coat, dress: mbá-usché teh. backsííin coat.
tchúlla, d. tchutehálía to have cramps. Cf. ludlísh.
tsú'lpas, a large-sized fish found in the lakes of the Klamath Highlands;
not palatable, 180; 14.
tchuítlí, d. tchutehí'ülí, tchúthélí'ülí to swim. Mod. Cf. tebówa, tehúka

tchúm, adv., same as tehúme, with prefixed -u pointing to local distance-
Mod.: námuk a gíá vuśhink wā āmpotat, nú teh pě-úta (or pé-wat či) though there are all kinds of snakes in this water, I will bathe in it. Cf. tehúk.

tsútšak, tehúmsay, d. tsútšamtsak, tall species of brushtwood, used for arrows and growing around the Klamath agency buildings.

tehúnkia, the catable, bulbous part of some plant, 1, 9, 17, 18.

tehúnna, d. tehúhnna to throw up, to vomit. Quot. under tehékii.

tehúnkish, d. tehúhnkisk producing vomit, emetic; kë-idshi tehúnkish poisonous; said of fruits, plants; lit. "a bad emetic".

tsúpúnksh, d. tsúpúnksh bow made from the tsúpúnksham-tree or bush.

tsúpúnksham, d. tsúpúnksham, a tree or bush with red or reddish wood and cedar-shaped leaves; bows were made from this tree, which has become rare. It is sometimes called you in the West, but seems to be Juniperas libocedras.

tsúpúnksh, tehúpksh (1) sturgeon-like fish found in the Klamath water-basins; incantation 177, 33. (2) soft emetics of this fish, used in fastening arrow-heads.

tehúshak, tsúśak always, ever, all the time, continually, perpetually, 60, 21, 66, 11, 77, 3, 78, 3, 12, 85, 10, 99, 8.; teh. shila to suffer with a chronic disease; teh. páka to be an habitual smoker; teh. tatánűsh cúrant, tramp; tsúśak selhual they fought all the time, 19, 1.; nú-ashí tsúśak (for ts. gi) they always speak so, 65, 10; at tū tsúśak ever since, 99, 8.

tehúshni, adj. used adverbially, forever, for a perpetuity; teh. wáímpele he always was well again, 73, 9.; kë-i këleká teh. fish die and remain dead forever, 130, 1.; tsúshni mísí ni shúshkuapk forever I shall separate her from you, 60, 19, 61, 2. Cf. tehúshnii.

tehúshniak, adj., also used adverbially, forever; unceasingly, 139, 8.

tehúshnii, d. tehúshnuii perpetual, lasting for ages, everlasting; teh. slánkosh, 33, 3, mentioned under shlánkosh. Tillmántko, q. v.; kë-i ná'íd tehúshnii ní máklaks we men are not immortal, 64, 16.

tehúta, d. tehúhtá to administer bālp in sickness; to treat, nurse, doctor; said of conjurers only, 72, 2, 73, 2, 8. This includes the singing of songs by the conjurer, his assistant and the chorusing public, which mainly consists of women, 64, 1, 2.; tsatíš giátak in spite of being treated by a conjurer, 68, 7. Der tehia, by synizesis of tehúta. Cf. tehúhtáka.
tsúmtsa — U. 451

tehútanhuýa, d. tehútehtanhuýa: to treat, nurse for a certain time, for a while, 65, 19. Der. tehútén.
tehútanish, d. tehútehtanish: one who treats or doctors a patient; or while treating etc., 71, 3, 5.; see tehútén.
tehútánska, d. tehútehtánska: to go out for caring the sick; to go visiting a patient, 68, 4. Der. tehútén.
tehútátka, d. tehútehtátka: to squat. Der. tehúta.
tehútén, d. tehútehtén: to treat a patient: to administer help, to try a cure; said of conjurers, 65, 18, 71, 3, 72, 1; nú tehúténan ke'kîsh heshitámpëli this person was cured by my treatment; liukámmank tehútehtánska, crowding around the manipulating (conjurer), 71, 5. Der. tehúta.
tehúténótkish, d. tehútehténótkish: apparatus, tool or article used in treating the sick, 73, 1.
tehútila, d. tehútehtila, tsútstila (1) to sit under something; to be below. to stay or lie underneath. Speaking of many subjects, hutila, wawatila.
(2) prep. and postp., below, underneath: kütïat tsútila under the rocks, 30, 12. Der. tehíla.
tehútehak (d. tsútsatsak), pl. túmi teh., species of squirrel burrowing in the ground, fur gray or bluish-gray: shléa hútnank shnéka teh. the lynx rushes up and catches a squirrel; tsútska mshíshísh squirrel-hole, 24, 13.; tehútehkaqwam (1), cf. ñwam (1).
tsútsaptsúks, a kind of head for neckwear, thicker in the middle than at both ends. Of tehúkptchi (2).
tehútehche-támpka; same as tehútehchéya, q. v.
tehútehchéya, d. tehútehtchéya, v. intr., to melt, dissolve, Kl.: wé'sh teh. the ice is melting. Absol. form tehúya unfreqvent in Kl.
tehútehchéyega: to commence to melt; said of snow, ice: wé'sh tehútehchéyega the ice begins to melt. Kl. Absol. form tehúyega unfreqvent in Kl.
tehútehhu, tehútehó, pl. túmi teh., to croak; said of the white-headed eagle, 162; 4. Onomatop.

U.

This vowel is pronounced either clear (w) or dumb (û), forms diphthongs, frequently interchange with a (especially the long o) with ku, cu, w and uu, and words not found here must be looked for under H, O, V, W.
have written u before consonants, e before u (yu-) and u before the other
vowels, wa-, wi-, we-, wie, wo-. A prefix u refers to one long-shaped
article, including animate beings; cf. Introductory words to A and I;
another prefix u, which is the adverb hu, q. v., refers to height, to local
or to temporal distance. Terms with initial u, v. w. show a distribu-
tive reduplication, which is either monosyllabic or dissyllabic
u, ú, û, o; same as hu, bü adv., q. v. Usually suffixed to other terms, u
does not occur often as a separate word: kanitala n'ish ú shlewitakunüla?
who then is blowing out of my mouth? 153; : nü ai shuina n watsag I the
dog am singing in the distance, 177; 4. Occurs as an affix in gënu, gé-u,
i-n, táménu, tamú, tehüamun.

úatču w., n-átču; for huháču, d. of húdlsha, q. v.
ubá-ush, ūbá-ush; same as imbá-ush, q. v.
udékash, d. ude-đékash golden place. Onomatop. from its note, "udék",
udélgateko, d. ude-udélgateko speckled, spotted, dotted over; studded with
various colors, striped, 175; 14: u. skinth elyellow-jacket wasp.

Üdítaš, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man
udimtēna, d. udi-udimtēna to beat, as a drum. Der. tintan. Cf. bámkan.
udimtēnōtkish, d udi-udimtēnōtkish drum-stick.
udita, uditta, d. udi-udita; same as vudhita, q. v.
udokōtkish, udazōtkish, d. udi-udomōtkish; same as vutukōtkish, q. v.
udűnyu, d. udu-di-ũnyu (1) to beat, bruise with a stick or club; to whip;
watchtägu, to whip a dog. (2) to conquer in battle, 18, 1, 2. Cf. skupuna.
(3) to win at a game, to be the winner; when used in the passive, to lose, to
be the loser: udu-wisham i yazn-ünuk having won everything staked by
the losers, 79, 6. The original signification of u is reciprocal.
udũmkanaka, d. udu-ũmkanaka to swim habitually, to live in the water;
said of aquatic animals, 145, 9.
udũmku, d. udu-ũmku, vudũmku to swim over, to cross by swim-
ing; kōketat u to swim across a river.
udumkalamóna, d. udu-ũmkmalamóna to swim away on the water's surface:
with or without ambatat.
udũmteču w., vudũ-nteču, d. udu-lámteču to swim about on the water's
surface. Cf. kũlsha, tũyanna, tehüyanna.
udumulpka, d. ududanulpka to swim away from the shore towards, as towards a canoe; said of the mink leaving the shore, 156: 29.

udúpka, udúpka, wutópka, d. ududápka, ududápka (1) to beat, strike, whip, give blows, bruise with a stick or club, 59, 9, 12, 73, 5.: titana u hissáksh shua'í dash m'k a sometimes a man beats his wife, 61, 19. cf. 62, 1.: wudúpka mákshatka tehúksh she struck the leg with the skullcap, 123, 2.
(2) to defeat in battle, to conquer, vanquish.

udúpka, udúpka, d. ududápka to beat, strike with a club or stick:

káa u. to beat mercilessly, 61, 20.

udsháksh, yudsák, pl. túmí u. a fish belonging to the sucker or Catanostomidae family: popularly called whitefish, smaller than the vúma. In the middle of March this fish is caught in profusion, but in Lost River only: udshaksái mi in the whitefish season, cf. 75, 21.; páhá u. they dry the whitefish, 74, 1.; páhátk u. dried whitefish. Der. uchá-ika. Cf. ye u. kámalsh, tsúnů.

udshák'salsha to take whitefish annually or habitually, cf. 75, 21.

udshíshí, yudsídshi, vuchítchi, d. udshídshi, yu-uchítchi to chop, split, as legs, wood, stumps of trees: túm udsítsi áknu it splits large quantities of wood, 178; 10. Cf. ukáta, ucháya.

udshíklza, d. udshi-udshák'íza to fall when stumbling; to stumble and fall.

udshípa, uchápá to draw out, to pull out; said of one long-shaped object:

ki u. to take off the key. Speaking of more than one object, idshipa. Cf. ludshipa, shulshipa.

udshítchótkish, d. udshítchótkish heavy or for felling trees. Der. udshítchí. Cf. shákótkish.

nu, u-n; see wé.

g'hyóplza to build an Indian summer-lodge. Cf. uképélásh.

ghítéh, n'hlásh to shake out, as liquids, 123, 3.

n'hloptana, n'hlopta, d. uholptana, u'hloptu, y intr. to produce a burn or wound while coming in contact with the body; said of nettles. Cf. hupáktna, tékete, upátá.

n'hloptana, d. u'hloptana to let a dress, garment or blanket reach the ankles or feet. Der. levútá, in the form líta.

n'hllutuína, d. uhllutuína to drag along, train behind, as a gown; to wear a garment, walk around in a blanket trailing on the ground, 189; 6.
 Speakers of Klamath, a language of the Klamath family, use words like...

- **ukia, ukia, ukia to break, cut, chop with a stick.** (Of uka)
- **ukwak oka** to cut, to cut down. (2) to chop, split, as wood, a rail, leg. Speaking of more than one long object, ukwak oka.
- **ukwak oka** to cut, to cut down. (2) to chop, split, as wood, a rail, leg. Speaking of more than one long object, ukwak oka.
- **ukwak oka, ukwak oka, ukwak oka** to break, to break a stick, a branch...
Speaking of more than one object: ikéwa, d. īkékwa. Kipko-ikéwa they bend down kipko-pines, 32, 11. Cf. tékum, tekéwa
akidshlin, d. uki-ukidshlin, v. intr., to blow, pass or put through; said of light air-drums. Cf. wili.
ukimtata, v. intr., to be completely wrapped in, as in a blanket. likash n. or likash p'la the fog is high up in the air. Cf. aggi'ma, takima.
ukotlaks k*not in a string or rope. Der. ukotlêka.
uko'tleka to tie a knot; n'a ukotléza I am making a knot. Der. ku'tata
uklaksu, d. uáksu; same as áksu, q. v.
uká, uzá, pl. túni u., galak, dry river-bed, former water-course. Mod. is
known to Kl.; compare kóke, kuka ríva, pronounced with apheresis of k, and Introductory words to letter K. Cf. kupkúpeleo, páks Xo. 1,
páklish, pálkúish.
ukañkosh moon in all phases, and considered as a changeable body. u kanche it is new moon; lit. "the moon is dead"; n. tegzìmanagatko the moon is in the first or last quarter, is crescent-shaped. Contr. from uká,
uku'nash. Der. ukéwa (1). Cf. shípásh (2), shuku'kshka.
Uzadé-nsh, nom. pr. of a camping site at Yáneks: interpreted by "planting a willow" (1). Cf. ukátáa.
úzapalksh, d. ñzá-úkpalksh arrow-head chipper, generally made of
burr. Der. ukéwa.
Uzásíkshi, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks. Der. uká-sh, kshi.
Uzatunsh, nom. pr. of an island in Upper Klamath Lake, near its
southern end. A myth relates that it was created from a game stick by K'umákanatéka, who was then playing with five sticks. From another of these game-sticks Akshush (q. v.) was made, another gave origin to Iulá'jana, another to Modoc Point.
ulá'yune, ulá-yi, ulá-yue, d. ula uliyue, v. intr., to scatter about, to run in different directions. Cf. gayúe.
ulakétehk'tha, d. ula-ulakétehk'tha to shake the head as a gesture of refusal. Cf. shuka'takah'the.
ulakk'kánda, d. ula-ulak'kánda to slide over, to skate; wíshatun to ride, skate on the ice. Cf. sheklá'jena.
ulakk'kánda, d. ula-ulakk'kánda 1. skater, one who is skating. 2. whip snake, from 3 to 4 feet long.
ulak'kank'ortkis, d. ulak'kang'akish pair of skates.
ulak'lansha, d. ulak'luansha to slide on the ice; to make an ice-slide.
ulak'locala, d. ulak'locala to slide down, as from a roof, load of hay etc.
ulak'sha, d. ulak'sha to lick, lap with the tongue, as food, water etc.
ulak'shulak'sha to drink, lap; said, e.g., of dogs lapping water.
ulal. Ulak'shi: same as vial. Vulak'shi, q. v.
ulapi'pa, d. ulapi'p'a to shake the ears, as quadrupeds — (2) to flicker about, as moths.
ulawa, d. ulawuluna to watch the fish; said of fishermen spearing fish through ice-holes. Mod. for vulan Kl. Cf. yikashla.
ulai'kanka, d. ulai'likanka, v. trans., to shake, put in tumultuous motion: shlewish n. tåpak the wind shakes the leaves. Cf. uli'kashla.
ulit'katko, d. ulit'katkoko, plant, flexible, easily bent. Cf. ik'an.
ulit'zuga, d. ulit'uzuga to place into; to put or bring into; we'wamish.
ulit'zuga yakinat the women put into their baskets, 149, 6. Der. ikuga.
ulit'usluhnu, d. ulit'uslunsha to stamp; said of old persons. Cf. tuti'ina.
ulit'utehanka, d. ulit'utehkanaka to creep or walk straight out in the manner of lizards, 145, 14. Cf. miltidsha.
ulit'ukshla, d. ulit'ukshla to fan, to cool by fanning. Cf.击uluna, will.
ulikish, d. ulidgish, ulakish slanderer, defamer. Cf. vilga, waligish.
ulikash'a, d. uli'ulikash'a (1) to rub a notched stick, as done at war dances, — (2) to dance a war-dance.
ulish, útilshaktok, pl. tūmi; same as oslash, 佬lashko, q. v.
un. ūn. encl. particle, originally temporal and abbr. from the adv. lum, q. v.; used extensively only by Modocs. Though not often translatable in English, its meaning is then, sometime, ever. Its place is before the verb in the principal clause, and in conditional sentences it is often found in the incident clause also: with -tk, -tok of the future tense, ūn is almost constantly connected. Kāi-ūni ūn mal tatā shapi tak I will not tell you where, 41, 5., cf. 41, 2, 15.: 126, 11.: hái i shмя-shεhčakak yaimat, kāi-ūni ūn kēsh shle-čak if you let your shadow fall on the mountain you will not find any ipo-čakak, 135, 1., cf. 2.: hái-ūn neč niš-čulaktak, kāi-ūn pēn tata niš-ulaktak if you should keep this compact you will never keep any other compact again, 41, 14.: cf. 40, 1, 5, 8, 11, 41, 3, 15, 21, 42, 5.
ún'ak'k'ankót'kis'h—utáms'ha.

ú'na, ú'na, má, adv. temp. (1) in the past; a short or long time ago. 140, 2.; úna gín (gén), únagín long ago, 122, 15.; únash (for únashara) early they, 43, 3.; úna a while ago, 141, 9., Mod.; úná long ago, 186; 51. (2) yesterday; ú'na pshín last night.  Cf. waitóla (2).  Der. m., a.

ú'nak', únik, adv., early in the morning, 100, 1, 117, 1, and Note to 1.  m'ák póka to take an early meal, 178; 54.  Der. úm, ak.  Cf. umbúsant ú'nak', únák'gá, ú'nakak; same as únák; vúnakaga, q. v.

ú'nakák'ala to give birth to a son.  Der. únakaga.  Cf. p'yala, wō'kala

ú'nak'ni, umán, adj., used also adverbially, early, matutinal; rising at an early hour of day; m. ktehél V was as morning star.  Der. úmák.

ú'méga, d., uméga, v. trans., to lower, descend, to decline, 87, 11.  Cf. uyéga, úni p., úniqui; see vúnea, vúnepi.

úntchēk, umdšēk, abbr., úntsē, umdstē, únds, úns, adv., some time from now, after a while; n. nū ni'msh gítehunapk a while after this I will kit you in the hair, 119, 5.; umdšē ni né-ulakunapk after a while I will have (her) tried in court, 65; 1.; umdšēk tchēk finally after some time, 113, 7.; umdšē ki sometime, 136, 5.; únds umbúsant some time next day, 136, 1, 144, 8.; umdset, 136, 8. for úntse'k at; cf. 70, 4, 157, 1, 2, 144, 5. and Note to 136, 4, 5.  Der. m. tchēk.

u-ólhu, term used as refrain at the end of men's songs.  Mod.  Cf. i-ú.

úp'ánót'kis'h, d., u-p'ánót'kis'h, a sort of dip-net.  Cf. pīna.

úp'át'a, up'ata, d. u-upáta to wound with a long article, or by scratching.

úp'át'ia, d. u-upáitia to inflict a wound upon a person with a long-shaped weapon, implement; partic. upátiakoko slashed; scarred.  Cf. upatk'ena,_upátiak, uhlópatána.

úp'at'nót'kis'h, d. u-pat'nót'kis'h hammer; mallet.

ú'sha, ú'sha, d. ú-úsha tó bi, te be extended over or along; said of man, subjects of long shape; k'shina-k'atat ushá the k'ashma-plant grows extended over the ground, 116, 7.  Cf. 147, 5. and kshúsha, ú'sha.

úsh'áka, d. ushi-uslíka, v. imper., it blows a gentle breeze.  Mod.

úsh'úk'ká, d., ushi-uslík, Kl. for ushika Mod., q. v.

útáms'ha, u'dáms'ha, wudáms'ha, d. udá-u'd'áms'ha to cover up; telish wunimakko the face is covered, 87, 13.; to cover, as a tub or vase.  Cf. wáldshá.

útáms'ha cover of a receptacle, vase or pot.
utátchikia, hutatckia, vutátchka to put a cover upon; to cover, as against rain; said, e.g., of the smoke-hole of a lodge, 120, 10. Cf. utáma.

utátchikúla; same as hutatkiúla, q. v.

utáwa, d. utáutna to converse, while standing.

utéwa, utá'wa, d. u-téwà, v. trans., to shoot high up in the air; to shoot up perpendicularly, as an arrow. Der. hu, téwi.

ut'háwa, d. utahúháwa to shake off, as dust. Cf. shinútêhka.

utila, d. u-ñiìla (1) to be under, to lie below; shákta lut u, úbát-ñuchtat the ard was under the back-skin. (2) to place, put under the surface of the water; as dip-nets. Cf. i-ñiìla, lutíla, ñtílks

útk'útka, d. ú-ñídañkta to nod; to bow for a welcome. Der. útga.

útga, d. úñatga to take away, to remove, to wrench off; shikénútkish u, to take a pistol away, 55, 6; lóloksh gúnkish útgi! take the rifle away from him! 37, 9. Speaking of more than one long object, útga. Cf. lutga.


ú'tch, úteh, úds, d. ú-ñiìla (1) exclamation introducing a wish, advice or exhortation; often connected with giintak: úteh giintak am nú ge'nt I should like to go; úteh git gi! let go! quit! úteh hú'ñksh gai'éptikí (supply gi)! let him go home! (2) never mind! don't care if? an exclamation of people worrying about something; gákán a ná't! úteh násh hush-tilhó'ktgi! let us set out, whether they kill us or not! 17, 9; ú'ts giint (for giintak) shít'ki nûsh! never mind, they may shoot me! 22, 10. Cf. ká-
yudsh, mínú (1), tnnudsh.

útecha, ú'dsha, d. ú-ñecha to cut apart, to sever, to split.

uqchá'ika to seize, pull by the handle or long-shaped end; wawá-ush u to ring a table-bell; said of fishing implements. Cf. udsháksh, uthúín, vuká

uqchá'ya, vuchtá'ya, wudsóya, uchtá'ya, d. u-ñiìla, vú'dsaya, uctauñeháya, and utcha-ñecha (1) to chop, cut apart; to crack, split, as wood, logs, sticks; ánku slakokishka u, to split wood with the ax; uchtá'yañto ánku slah, board. The first d. form means to split in a few places; the second, in many. (Cf. nadshá'shak, udshídshi. (2) to bruise, hurt, injure; to inflict bodily injury, 59, 11. 61, 16. 17. Der. útehá. Cf. shútka, vú'dhíta (2).

útehia, d. u-tehía-ñech to fish with any sort of net. Cf. utchá-ika.
This sound occurs only before the vowel a, and u-u constantly alternates with a and u-u, wo, wu, sometimes also with hu, a, o, w, but not with h. The v occurring in English and foreign terms is rendered in Klamath by h.

Words most frequently pronounced with initial vu- are given under this heading; others, not found here, to be looked for under U, W. For prefixes and distributive forms, see Introductory words to letter U.

V

vuáklak, d. vuáklak: same as wákak, q. v.

vuálza, wálza, d. of válza, q. v.

vuámia, d. vuámiia, species of weed of the Composita family producing a white woolly fruit. Cf. wálzalam.

Vud'hita, ur'hita, udita, d. vu'dhínt'hita, udí-udíta (1) to make burst, to cut holes, as into a filled bag or flour-sack. Cf. kitíta (2), vu'dhitac'kla.

(2) to beat, whip, inflicting permanent injuries. Der. tità.

Vud'hitak'kla, v. trans., to push down, to roll over and down: said when the rolling is attended with injuries or breakage: v. káyát Sháshap-antachiash he rolled Old Grizzly over the rocks, 131. 11. Lit. "to make burst by rolling down". Cf. titánku'kla.

Vud'úka, d. vu'dúka to strike, beat, as with a club, or other long article.

69, 1.: mú a vudúkuapka kó'ksh pápakståka I am going to strike him with a club. Different from vu'toka, q. v

Vud'šlo'shik'a, d. vu'dshlo'shika (1) to brush off; to sweep off with a broom.

(2) to rub, scrub with a brush.

Vud'šlo'shik:nótkish broom. Cf. udshashikîna.

Vud'shók'a, útechóga, d. vu'dshóga (1) to scrub, clean by scrubbing; to sweep.

(2) to wash, clean; sháplash v. to clean dishes; vuds'hízi him shlòt'shk mi! clean your dress! Cf. tóshá, temáshá.

Vud'shokál'za, d. vu'dshokál'za to wash out, clean off, scour; said of stains, dots, blood, 40, 16.

Vud'shoknótkish, pl. túmí v. scrubbing brush.

Vud'sshú'shik'a, d. vu'dshshú'shika to clean off from; to sweep with a broom.

Der. vuds'hóka. Cf. vuds'hóshka.

Vu'híšh, d. vu'hiulsh skin, hide of elk or antelope. Cf. mbá ush.
vuhupi'ega. vuhupi'ega, d. vuhuhupi'ega, vu'niipi'ega to carry, drive before oneself; to stir up; said of whirlwinds, wind-gusts: shléwish v. akiliiks-h the wind is carrying dust CF. pi'ena.

vúi'g salmon, which has become discolored by old age.

vu'nízi these, wíznísh green grass, standing or just mowed. CF. kshú'n.

vu'ízi'in, vuíze, d. vu'ízi'n to surpass in strength, to conquer, defeat; lú húp lalákiash v. he defeated two officers, 56, 4.: pén vuíze again they were victorious, 54, 11. Mod. CF. kshú'zi, há'ki, wi'ini (1).

vu'ízi': same as wi'ini, q. v.

vuúplé-ush, wiúpléwesh, a-ip'éliwash, species of forest-bird, small and of gray color; incantation, 171; 70. Der. vúya (2), -pél.

vuúsh, d. vuúsh, the position of the four sticks in the shuíshé'w-game, by which the two thicker ones lie on one side under the páhla, the two slender ones (szúásh) on the other, 79, 4. and Note.

vúya, d. vuúvúya (1) to shake oneself; to shake one's body, 190; 9. (2) to shake the wings; to flutter, fly, 160; 51.

vúyá-agá, vúyak (1) species of small sucker-fish. CF. yé'n, yúmai. (2)

Vuuyá-ak, Wiuyák, nom. pr. fem., "Sucker-Eater". CF. Note to 64, 1, p. 67.

vuyálapsh, 112, 19.: same as wayálapsh, q. v.

vuyámná, v. intr. (1) to shake or contact oneself, to swing the body about, 190; 10. (2) to blow around, to whirl about in the sky; said of the storm-blast, 160; 42.: pláma nú v I am blowing up in the skies, 173; 6. Der. vúya.

vuyánskis, d. vuyányskis arm-pit. CF. ká'katilsh.

vuyánskís'ha, d. vuyánskís'ha, v. intr. to whirl about, as dry leaves in the wind. Der. vuyámná.

vuká, uká, wúzá fishing-rod, made of a pole or reed. CF. shué-ush.

vukét'a, d. vukét'na to strike glowing wood to elicit fire.

vukét'th'a, d. vukét'th'na to strike flint to elicit sparks.

vúkísh (1) fishing-place: wúksžen (for vukishžé'ní) génapkug intending to go to the fishing-place, 131, 10. (2) Vúkšžení, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River below the Sprague River junction; said to be named after little suckers. CF. vuyá-agá, vuká.

Vúksalshí, Wúksalks; see We'oksalkshí.
Vúlkši, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Upper Sprague River. The name is interpreted by "Old Fireplace." Der. vúkši, s.

vúkúta, d. vu-ukúta to scrape; wátík'ka vu-kútank scraping with knives, and thereby reducing to powder, 150, 8. Cf. vulína.

vúla, wúla, vulá, d. vú-ula (1) to inquire, ask a question, 10, 18, 61, 81, 101, 13, 14, 105, 3, 14, 121, 13. Ifin Shas. v. then he asked them. 105, 7. Vulamápká ní nanuká'hash I will inquire of everybody. Cf. vulánkía.

(2) to ask for, require. 39, 9.; to beg. 119, 3.; pi ansh vúlampka přátki giing he requested me to eat. In 127, 3. it stands incorrectly for vúlza, q. v.

vúlal, úlal, d. úlal-culul cottonwood-tree: Populus angustifolii; v. tehuyésh /hat or head-cover made of cottonwood- or aspen-bark, with circular and wide brim, high, with paint put on in spots: vu álal under the cottonwood-tree, 183, 15. Cf. přkalsh.

Vu lálkši, Vúlkši, nom. pr. of (1) Cottonwood Creek, a little brook emptying into Lower Klamath Lake from the southeast, in Modoc County, California. Here the Peace Commissioners met at John Fairchild's farm-house, during the Modoc campaign, on February 20, 1873.

Vulálkši gisli, 38, 6, 7. (2) Cottonwood, camping-site on Sprague River.

vulán, ulán, d. vulá-ulan to watch for the fish at the ice-holes. Cf. náwak, vulánkía, d. vu-vulánkía to inquire; to inform oneself. 111, 1. Der. vulá.

vúlantana, d. vu-vulántana to ask or inquire of repeatedly or continually. 78, 3. Der. vulá.

vuléli, vuléli, d. vu-vuléli to descend into, to run down into. 120, 14, 16. Vulí, wúli, d. vu-vulí to fall down. Cf. ní lidsha, vuléli.

vulíná, d. vu-vulíná, vulína (1) to pare with the knife; to trim, to whittle, to peel off. Cf. kitchelóla. (2) to smooth off; to make smooth, even; to plane. Vulína, tabíka (2), vu-kúta.

vulíní, d. vu-vulíní to scratch, scrape off; v. tehúlak to scrape off fish scales.

vulísh, pl. tímí v. joiner, cabinet-maker; lit. "one who is smoothing, planing." Der. vulína (2).

vúlza, vulka, d. vulá, válza (1) to reply to a question; to answer. 57, 1. 121, 6, 8, 10. Cf. kédsha (3), šawalza. (2) to borrow; vúlka-shi (for vužípkašiti) watch on a borrowed horse. 189, 1. et. 6. (3) to loan, to lend. Quot. under tidšéwa. Der. vulá.
vulódsha, ulódsha, d. vulódsha to chop, cut, split; said of many long objects, as blocks of wood, rails etc. 35, 12.: áńku piták vulódshan gi, Mod., he is splitting wood for himself. Cf. udshádshá, ukáta.

vultchikish, d. vultchikish (1) adj., narrow-headed, long-headed; dolichocephalic. (2) Vultchikish, nom. pr. fem. Kl.

vúnumandshan, vúnumandham, vúnumanteham, úlvanteh(ám), d. vúnumandshan (1) cedar tree, with dark-colored bark, the blocks of which are used for fire-drills; probably some species of Juniperus: v. ánku cedar wood. Cf. kétlash. (2) redwood: Sequoia sempervirens.

vúnumi, d. vúnumi (1) to bury in the ground; to caché, 147, 17.; to put, store underground, 134, 13, 15. and Note. Cf. škelscha, pi'únána. (2) subst., caché; locality where provisions are stored underground. (3) to bury a corpse or to dispose of its ashes after cremation, Mod., 39, 7, 85, 1. 17.: vúnumi-úlan after having interred, after burial, 85, 12. Cf. isha, tehčéli.

vumish, d. vúnumish, subst.: same as vumí (2). 147, 17. Cf. škelscha.

vún, wón, u-ún, d. vu'nán, vuwón elk, the largest species of American deer except the moose; chestnut-red, grayish in winter: Cervus canadensis: wón la'kí elk-back, 190; 16.; wón shú'd'shna to chase, pursue an elk, 193; 14.; vúnam wi'hlé, Mod., elk fawn; vúnam wíleíga elk fawn of tender age. Incantation of five female elks, 174: 7.; wúnam tú't elk's teeth. These are of a rounded, flattened shape and of a brownish color; those of young animals rose-colored. Teeth of old animals are appended to garments, and often form the end of hair-braids; they are regarded as amulets, and also serve as a currency, fifty purchasing a pony. Teeth of young elks are not seen among the Maklaks. Cf. mbi'ush, táwalsh, vuwlilsh.

vúna, vu'rna, d. wú'na, wú'na to finish up, achieve, to have something done, 105, 2.; i unk wú'na you have finished, you have come to an end with it; wúna an gé'nu stég'ish lédstish I have finished knitting my stock- ing; i húnk wú'nmapka you will achieve it, 139, 2. Cf. shutóla.

vúna i, wú'na-i, pl. túmi v., species of freshwater fish, resembling a sucker. Cf. tsápa, udshádshá, vuylu'a-ga.

vúnak, vuñága, unák, d. wú'na'ga, vuñá-umak son, male offspring; used alternatively with wčásh: ké'u v. my son; Tsaskáyalam v. Weasel's son,
108, 2., cf. 3. 109, 10.—16.; mi ú'nak your son, 141, 8.; únaka míná Aish- 
ishash shtlíta he informed his son Aishish of it, 94, 8., cf. 95, 8.; vunaká 
mína his son, 94, 10.; vuna-úmaga is contr. into wánúnga, 112, 1. Cf. péip. 
vúnakága, ū'nakak, d. vu-únakága little son, a term with double dim. 
vunáldsha to start on an elk hunt, to hunt elk. Der. vún. Cf. gánkanka. 
vúnékip, vú'nip, wú'nip, tí'nep, d. vú-úmep four, 33, 6. 44, 8.; vunípa shék- 
tatatuto one-fourth part; te-úmepánta v. péšula fourteen. Cf. pákalkš. 
vúnep, vúnepni, wunépní, úmepni, abbr. vanípi, d. vu-unépni (1) adv. num. 
four times; v. tuúmep forty, 37, 22.; v. té-úmepánta té-úmep four hundred, 
33, 6. 37, 20.; v. wátia guálau Thursday; úmepni waitasá during four 
days, 75, 14.; vú'nípi tuúmepánta yards forty yards away from the camp, 
40, 13. (2) adj. num. four: wénep wéwamisí four wives, 101, 4. Quot. 
under Ké, No. 1, (2).

viúns, wú'nsh, wó'ns, d. viúwansh, wú'óns (1) dugout canoe: these In- 
dians possess no other boats but pine-logs hollowed out, round below, 
and about 20 feet long, 122, 21. 23. 148, 1.; wó'ns ílksat thá will sub- 
merge their dugouts, 74, 15.; viúnshtat ikpka to load into a canoe; viúnsat 
tamúdza to fasten on the bow of a canoe, 149, 22., cf. 150, 5.; viúnshtaka 
gépta to arrive, approach in a canoe or canoes, 28, 2. Cf. súna. (2) 
bout, sailboat, scow or any other water vehicle manufactured by whites: 
viúnshtaka skí'na to row out in a boat, 78, 7. Cf. shnekó-šnéknókísh.

viúnshtá, viúnshtá, wú'nshtá, d. viú-ánshak little dugout, canoe, boat. Dim. viúns. 
viúnshtákaptehi, d. viú-ánshákaptéhi, adj. long and hollow-shaped; lit. 
“small-canoe-like”. Der. wunshága.

viúnshtá, viúnshtá, wú'nshtá, d. viú-úsháa (1) to fear, to be in terror of; to be terrified 
or scared at, 70, 2. 7. 147, 13.: at vushá E-ukskí'shash now they were afraid 
of the Lake men, 28, 12.; ví'úsa shuí'-úshash the troops took fright, 30, 9. 
31, 3.; viú'shuk from fright, 88, 10.; viú'shuk Sháshapamebasíh minálsh 
piódshmápsktí fearing that Old Grizzly might overtake them, 122, 5. Cf. 
shín-úmsíte, (2) to be a coward, poltroon; to run away through fright.

Vushi'nkam Tínuash, nom. pl. of a locality on Klamath Marsh; lit. 
“where a snake was found drowned”, 74, 15. From wíshíík, tínuash.
vúshish, wosí, d. vú-ushish (1) terrified, scared at. 19, 3.; frightened, afraid of. (2) coward. Der. vúsha.

vúshmus h, úshmuš, pl. túmi v., the Mod. pronunciation of úshmuš, wúshó, wúshú, úshú, pl. túmi v., chest, breast, bosom, 42, 10.; shínu ú shútal he shot him in the breast. 110, 17. Cf. édshash, kidshash, pini.

vúta, more frequently wúta, wutá, d. vú-uta, wuwóta (1) to strike, beat with a long-shaped article, as with a club, ax. Cf. shú-uta, wúya, vutódsha, wútoka. (2) to keep off; to hold at a distance: ke-utelishash wuwatamžkasht in order to keep off the gray wolves, 88, 2. (3) to eat up, consume; to eat, make a repast, have a meal: námuk wúta he ate up everything, 113, 8.; to make use of. 137, 3. Cf. lo'omak.

vutáhkkia, 120, 10.; see utékkipa.

vutéka, d. vute-méga to chop fine; tektéks v. to chop meat. Cf. vukúta.

vutikapkia to put out, protrude the tongue; vutikapkia músh hut he draws the tongue at me.

vútza, wútka, d. vú-utzga to fall down upon something. Cf. hinna

vútzi, d. vú-utzgi to fall down on the ground; hímákasht kai gúka wú tzi hík kóshtat the man who climbed that pine-tree fell down from it. Cf. vídi.

vútódsha, d. vu-utódsha (1) to remove, cast off; said of long-shaped or anim. objects. (2) to repudiate, reject. (3) to remove from office, depose from position, 61, 9. Der. wúta (1). Cf. shúckéhui.

vutódshuna, vútódshuna, d. vu-utódshuna (1) to throw, hurl sticks, strings or other long-shaped objects, 80, 9. (2) to throw away, reject; to repudiate. 59, 21. 78, 2. Cf. kédsha, mutódshuna, shékatche

vútóya, utóya, d. vuto-utóya to dig, excavate, make a hole in the ground with a tool, spade; nád umák muto-yetampka we have commenced to dig early in the morning. Cf. ibuhíya, putóya, sputóya, shutóya.

vutoyótkish, utóyútksh, d. vuto-vótkish (1) haw, spade. (2) pick, pickax or other sharp digging tool. Cf. meyótkish.

vutóka, vútóga, d. vu-útóga, v. trans. (1) to swing around; to swing in the air. (2) to catch with the bosom. Different from vudícka, q. v. Der. wúta (1).

vútóka kúna, d. vu-útókákuna (1) to move like a clock-pendulum, to swing to and from a support. (2) subst., clock-pendulum. Cf. utókakuna.

vútóka kúna, d. vu-útókanka, v. trans., to swing by one's arm or hand; said of long-shaped objects. Der. vutóka.
The sound \( w \) is used here only before vowels; it never has a labial sound approaching the German \( w \) or the English \( w \) in \( wear, wine \). Terms in which initial \( w \) occurs before \( w \) are written \( w \). Initial \( w \)-in some instances stands for the prefix \( w- \), as in \( wapalash, wawikanika \). Verbs with initial \( waw-\), chiefly used in their \( d \)-forms, have been inserted under their absolute form in \( w-\).

\[ w- (d. wáwa, pl. tůmi wá, v. intr. used of a plurality of subjects only: (1) to dwell, stay, remain in or within. Cf. wásh. (2) to live, to exist, to be in a certain place, spot, land or other locality: kat gêk wá these which live (there), 129, 7; kinkáni tůti wá per of them exist there, 131, 16; tůmi ꞌgíshúmitsi ktehánskat wá how many boys are in your part? Cf. ktáyleish. (3) to move about, to fly, flutter, swarm or swim around; said of animals, the medium in which they exist being usually added: págashat hú núcík wá, Mod., wáms live in moist ground; námúktu kíam ambutá, wá all kinds of fish existing in the water, 94, 1. Cf. madsháshák, tehná.

\( wáshákuisham \), d. wáshákuisham, species of coarse grass, growing to the length of about twelve inches. Cf. wáteškam.
wá'dshu'ga, d. wawá'dshu'ga: to remain, stay continually at or within; said of many subjects. Cf. tehídsha.

wággá'yá, waká'yá, d. wawággá'yá; see tehággi'yá.

wággídsha, d. wa-uggídsha (1) to turn, revolve about, to make a complete revolution or turn; to turn oneself around. (2) to return, to come back (in a circle, as it were); at ké-u steinash wakídsha now my vitality (lit. "heart") has returned, 175; 17. Der. aggídsha.

wá'hlash, wáhl'ka etc.; see wálash, wál'za, etc.

wá'hlt'ê, wá'kîsh pole, stick; pole as used in games, 80, 11. Cf. shu'kísh, wál'žsh.

wá'hlt'â, 114, 5.; same as wál'ž, q. v.

wá'hlt'ê, d. wawá'hlt'ê to watch, to be on the lookout in the capacity of a scout; to be watchful against thieves, enemies etc.

wái'ha, d. wawái'ha Mod., wawíha Kl. (1) to wait upon, serve. (2) subst., negro. (3) to wait for, to expect: kiiilatat wawái'ha they sit on the ground and wait, 85, 2, and Note.

wái'ish, d. wawái'ish, second d. wawái'wish what produces offspring, fruits, crops: küla kâtua wawái'ish unproductive land; Mátok píla túm wawái'wish gi tehipsham only the Modoc country is very productive in tehipash-grass, 14', 11. Cf. waíshi, wá'ash.

waí'shi, d. wawái'shi to generate, procreate; to cohabit with. Der. wái'ish. Cf. shuái'wesh, wá'ash.

wái'ta, wáita, d. wawái'ta, wáwái'ta (1) to pass a day: tina w., lâpnî w. to pass one, two days; tsû'î nat w. we passed one day or the day, 21, 12.; cf. tûnméni, tûmpôni (1). (2) to wait one day; to lay over for a day and night, 29, 9, 75, 2. (3) adv., during a whole day, all day, 110, 18.: w. shélhul they fought all day, 37, 21.; ndání w. for three days, 42, 18, 43, 1.; ná'ish waitâk (for waitâ ak) on a single day, 56, 7.; and Note. Cf. ndání, pâdshít, sündé giälâ, tûnméni.

wái'tân, wáítan, d. wawái'tan, aiv. all day long, the whole day; w. shló'ktsna ốksu:nâ I spit and coughed all day long; lûkêshtkan w. shú'ëwa I have angled the whole day long. Partic. of waitâ; abbr. into wái'ta, see waitâ (3). Cf. pâshiúta.

wái'tash, wáitash, d. wawái'tash (1) one day with night ensuing: tânkêni
waitólan, d. wáišá (1) to have passed a whole day, or a day and the night following it; waitólan at one day's end; lapeni waitólan two days after.

waitólan, d. wáišá (1) to have passed a whole day, or a day and the night following it; waitólan at one day's end; lapeni waitólan two days after. Mod., 54, 18; ndání waitólan three days after, 66, 8., cf. 66, 2.; ndání tehck waitólan finally after the lapse of three days, 66, 6., cf. 8.; tumepni waitólan during five days, 70, 1. and Note; tumepni waitólan after five days have elapsed in every instance, 85, 1.; Mod.; cf. 88, 4.; tkánki waitólan a few days after this, 43, 4. (2) adv., w. or waitólan, waitólan yesterday sometimes used instead of the more frequent úna. Der.waitá

waíwash, weíwash, poss. wayó sham, d. wáiwash, wáiiwash snow-goose, a long-necked white goose: Anser hyperboreus, 180; 13, 185; 49, 189; 3. Often observed flying before the advent of storms (witch-taks), and hence believed to have the power of producing them; incantation 170; 69.; wayó sham stú t'yanátk having the voice of the snow-goose, 183; 19.; equivalent to: "having a lovely, harmonious voice." Onomatop.

wayálapsh, wiyálaps, wuyálaps, d. wayálapsh (1) icicle, 112, 19. (2) floating cake of ic, ic-ic-hunk, 179; 4. Der. wayálpa.

wayálpa, d. wawálpa, v. intr., to form icicles, 111, 20.; to form pieces or chunks of ic, to turn into ic. Cf. wésh.

wayósham, 183; 19.; see waíwash.

wák, wáik how, in which manner; particle used either interrogatively, relativley or demonstratively; (1) interrogatively, how? wák ak pse utiwash tehí-napk hí'ldam? how would the people be able to live through the winter? 105, 8.; túsí sh ak nen hák wák ká'la? where are they and what are they doing? 110, 19.; wákai! (for wák ká i?) why not? 105, 10. Connected with the verbs gi to exist, to be, and gi to act, to do. wák often, but not always, assumes the meaning of ehku? for what reason? thus corresponding to tuá, q. v.; wák gi! wák kái! wák gisht! how? in which manner? lit
“how doing?” 65, 5.; wákgi pắdšit hǔšhta i? how do you do to-day? wák gitko, wák gitk for what cause? lit. “having acted how?” 183; 15. 181; 27.; wák ging? wák ling? lit. “for doing what?” 184, 26.; wák la giuga, waklakiúka, wak a giuga of course, undoubtedly, certainly; wák i ūn giing’ kṹ pka! why do you slap (the child)? 96, 1.; wák i gén gitk? what are you doing here? lit. “how are you acting here?” 101, 11.; wák lish? (for wák lish- gi?) Mod. what is the matter? why then? lit. “how is it then?” 40, 11.; wák ma (supply: i hěmkanka)! what do you say? used when a question has not been well understood: wák tála, waktaša, abbr. wák ta why then? lit. “how then, how after all?” 65, 5. 110, 18. 158; 55.; wák ta ging! for what reason then? 110, 10. Combined with má? in: má i wák gĩ́napkug te dí šinaholó! for what purpose do you require the table? (2) relatively and demonstratively: how, in which manner: so, in such a manner: ká-í tehū wák oškaúk I do not mind it in any manner, 65, 1.; wák ish šütü! do something for me! help me! lit. “work for me in such a way!” 111, 14.; pákiš wák ki tsag! how good is the yudzrow to eat! 178; 1.; wák nen šiútsalka for the manner by which she found out, 65, 2. Cf. kwak, mat, wakaitch, wákapehí.

wáka i, wák hai (1) interr., emphatic form of wák, embodying actuality: how? how then? wák hai tehū m’s m’s šhüté-napk! in which manner must I then protect you? 111, 15. Cf. hai, wakaích, wák hai la gén. (2) wakai (for wák ká-i) how not why not, 105, 10.

wákaích, wák haitch, emphatic form of wák: (1) interr., how then? w. giing! why? in what cal? why after all? 105, 7. 141, 11.; wák haitch at mís h gi-napk a! what are ye going to do with me? lit. “how are ye going to act upon me?” 95, 18.; wák haitch hůk hisnamš shéšhátk! what is that man’s name? (2) rel. and dem., in which manner. Cf. haitch, húma-hú, wákai (1). Wáka kšhi. Wákaksh, abbr. Wákánom. pr. (1) of a mountain on Upper Klamath Lake. (2) a locality on the western shore of Upper Klamath Lake, where an ancient mortuary sweat-lodge of the tribe is standing; W. spúklish at the sweat-lodge at Wáká, 142, 6. Named after the tã́k-šiś- or wákish-erame, ef. tua-kiš. Cf. spúklish (2). wákaktryksh in the same manner as: just as: w. hů mánuk tehú in live just like all others (all American citizens), 39, 9.; wákaktak equal, 139, 3
wáka lak, wakála, vuákalak, d. wa-ukáalak (1) *inclosure*, corral limited by a fence or stone-wall: kitchkání w., abbr. kitchk’ w., a corral or *quartet* or *tent*; wákálam or wákálan kaikish gate of inclosure: wall-apex. *Quot.* under gínátant, kptul. (2) fence or stone-wall of inclosure.

wákálísh, d. wawákálísh (1) *lay below knee, lower leg.* C.f. tehúlish.
(2) skin-bone, bone of lower leg. (3) withers: bone and at mane; kidshish w., Mod., *dorsal fin.* C.f. awánísh, elhísh, tehú kish.

wákál wakális, pl. túmi w., *Adam’s apple: thyroid cartilage.* C.f.ágáš, xítsh.

wákaptči, wákaptč, wákaptč, d. wawákaptč, wawákptpi, adj., *how formed, how shaped or conditioned: wákaptč nen iwpka hoir appears, looks,* 192; 4.; wákaptč a tílk, for: wákaptča a tílk *chat or such a kind of a waistcoat,* 186; 50.; wákaptči lnk pí teh gitł! *what a curious suit to had!* 24, 18. From wák, -ptči.

wákash, wáksas: same as mákish, q. v. C.f. wákashak.

wákash (1) *lower arm,* 105, 6, 120, 21. C.f. káko (1), sákta (2) *mother-of-pearl: the incrustation forming the inside of the Haliotis shell of the Pacific Coast (Span., arbor): cut into oval pieces and worn as ornament around the neck, on garments etc.; w. snáwakish mother-of-pearl (or bone) necklace.* C.f. kitchak, láktsh, wáká kish.

wákashák, young tuakish-crane. Incantation. 170; 64. Dín. mákish.

wákashla: see wákashla.

wakatchót kish, d. wa-wakatchót kish rake.

wákéna, wákna, d. wawákna to experience the natural alteration of the voice, as boys do after their fifteenth year; to alter, change one’s voice. C.f. kánañuña, shúkia, smáktcha.

Wákénamteh, nom. pr. of a Modoc man, called after his changeable voice. Der. wákénata, ántcek

wákgi! d. wawákgi! inter. adv., how? in which manner? see wák -č. wák haa la gën! the Kl. form of oká-ilagen! q. v.

wákianhua, wákíanna, wákánhuwa perhaps, may be; has chance, 60, 12. 129, 3, 5, 144, 7.; w. spluli-iapka mish perhaps I may look you up, 59, 1. Der. wák, yánhuwa.

wákísh *red paint* for face and body; prepared from a resin flowing from the pún or pánam-tree, 150, 6–9. C.f. wákísh.
wákiš, wákíš, d. wáünkíšh *inside ladder*; ladder leading from the roof of the winter-lodge into its interior, 111, 20, 112, 1, 175; 14, 180; 22. Cf. ga-ñúlkíš, gúxenôtíshkíš, làldamalákš, shashtamulólakíš, tànt.
wáklakág, wáklašak *small inclosure or corral*. Dim. wákalašak wákiš *table; four-legged table*. Vulgarism for pótkíšh, q. v.
wákum, wák um, Mod. for wák no t Kl. Cf. mat, wák (1).
wáko, or wákum, d. wawáko, wawákum hembíck *pine*; a species of pine-trees with a grayish bark, growing, e. g., around Klamath Marsh. Seems to be the Douglas pine, *Abies Douglasii*. Cf. Wák Talíksíh
wáko gíš, wáko gíš, d. wawákokíšh *any round-shaped receptacle*, as: (1) *sack, bag, pouch, purse*; táláka m. *money-purse*. (2) *sack holding about one hundred pounds of provisions, grain, seeds etc.*; when filled with wákash-seed, it is sold for about two dollars, 74, 10.; shápélcam m. *sack of flour*, Mod. Cf. pála-ash, willishik. (3) *bottle*, Kl.; cask, barrel, Mod.: lánam w. *whisky-bottle*, or any kind of *glass-bottle*. Cf. hevéna, lánkíšh. (4) *sheath or case for instruments, spectacles etc.*; shléyaksanm w. *powder horn*. (5) *shell of mussels*; kíl'dshuam w.
wáksha, d. wawáksha to *galllop*. Cf. shlúhinu, shlú'-uldshá.
wákshna, d. wawákshna (1) to *put moccasins (or shoes) on*: wáwákshmatko *having moccasins on both feet*, 131, 7. (2) subst., *moccasin*; mostly manufactured of buckskin, 131, 9. 12 (3) subst., *shoe of American manufacture*. Cf. stalégašku, stíkshíi. Wák Talíksíh, nom. pr. of a camping place near Klamath Marsh; lit. *Pine-on-River*. Der. wákó, talíga. Cf. Kák Talíksíh
wáktálášh, a tree furnishing a kind of wood used for making shafts; often spotted, 180; 19. Cf. kóló.
wáktelhi, 24, 18.; wákteh, 186; 50.; same as wákaptéhi, q. v.
wákwa'ka, d. wawákwaka to *turn into steam, to become steam*; kélp'kúg ámbu w. *by heat water becomes steam*. Cf. tuáka.
wákwa'kn'sh, d. wawákwakíshn red-headed woodpecker or *bag-cock*, body black; incantations: 170; 65., 174; 13. Cf. kil'wash, skaúkúsh.
wákwa'klí, d. wawákwáklí *high-pointed, conical*; w. or abbr. wákwa'tísh a *high-pointed head*. Cf. hápá
wál a, d. waúla (1) to *sweat, perspire*, as after bodily exertion, after dance-
wákish — Wálamskni.

ing or through the heat of fire. Cf. shuálka No. 2. (2) to dance at "doctor-dances", 70, 1, 7, 75, 19. Cf. spúkli.

wálakgish watching-place; spot where hunters are on the lookout for game, cf. 74, 18. Der. wálga.

wálakish, d. wa-ulákish (1) resin; liquid resin, turpentine. Cf. laágó. (2) pitch, resinous or glutinous substance used in adjusting or fastening the several parts of arrows together. Cf. lág'layka, utáktish, shúhlípeli.


wálamna, d. wawálamna, chiefly used in the d. form; see tehálamna.

Wálamsh, or W. Yáma (1) nom. pr. of Rogue River Butte, a mountain at the head of Rogue River Valley, almost due west of Fort Klamath; Wálamsh at or to the headwaters of Rogue River, 16, 3. (2) Wálansh, nom. pr. of the Rogue River among the Modocs. Der. wál-in wálish.

Wálamskni, pl. túmi W. (1) adj., belonging to, coming from Rogue River Valley, in Southwestern Oregon. (2) W., or W. máklaks, nom. pr., Rogue River Indian. These Indians belong, like the Umpqua, to the Tinné family of aborigines; they formerly inhabited the largest part of the country drained by the Rogue River and its tributaries (Illinois River, Applegate Creek etc.), and also held the coast of the Pacific Ocean between 41° 30' and 43° of latitude. They are sometimes called Tototen or Tutatami after one of their tribes, which was settled at the mouth of the Rogue River. When they had been subjugated during the long and bloody Oregon war, the majority of this race and of their allies in war, the Shasti Indians, were removed to the coast reservations, though many still remain in their old haunts and fishing places. Dr. Hubbard, in an article written in February 1856, before their removal and the cession of their lands by treaty to the Government of the United States, fixed the number of Rogue River tribes, each under a chief, at thirteen, and the number of Indians at 1,205. Two episodes of their local quarrels with the É-nkshiknui are sketched in our Texts, pp. 16-18. A Rogue River chief is mentioned, 16, 6, sqq. Der. Wálamsh. Cf. Ámpkokinui, Sól-uchokinui, Tchakánkui.
Wágams-wash, or W. máklaks. Mod. for Wálamsháni (2). Kl.: Wágams-washam káša Raugé River Valley. Der. Wágams, wá
wálash, wa'lásh, d. wá-ulásh (1) stick, pole, support, post, lodge-pillar, lodge-pole, scalp-pole; tree stem in 170; 65. (2) a bush or tree not specified, having a stem of 1 to 2 inches diameter, from which poles are cut by the natives; incantation. 170; 66. Cf. táwa, suffix -wala.
wálás, d. wá-ulás, whitish glabrous substance of the eye.
Wálshá, wálshcha, d. wálsháchta to cover, cover up; lying upon, put on top of, to superimpose. 148, 17: skú-tash a w. they spread a blanket over. 82, 3.: káša wałcháhtko covered with earth. 82, 2. Cf. skáwálshcha, wálshásh.
wál'ika, 43, 11.: see válza No. 2.
wál'ukám, wá'lukám, pl. túmí w., species of saw-brush; a plant with yellow flowers and woolly pods or fruit, of the family of Compositae; eaten by cattle. Cf. tunkuam.
Wáliga, d. wá'lia, chiefly used in the distributive form; see tcháliga.
Wálízásh, d. wálizish shaulíir, tell-tale. Kl. for úlkish Mod.
Wálísh, vá'lísh, wálísh, d. wá'lisipsh, wá-ulish (1) cliff, edge of hill, rocky eminence, high boulder, detached rock-cliff; 179; 3.: Wálamsháni w. the upper or rocky portion of Raugé River Valley. wális sat on cliffs, 146, 7. wálísh i-utila under the cliffs, 34, 1. (2) shore beach or bank of river, lake, sea, when either rocky or studded with trees. Cf. kuá-i, szówáshka, shúa, tgaliga and suffix -wala.
Wálkísh, wálks, d. wawliskish hut in the ground scooped out for a lodge.
For stá-insa wálks, 180; 23, cf. stchái-ush.
Wálza to reply. 121, 10.: d. of válza, q. v.
Wálzá, wálhla, wálhka, wálhka, d. wávalzá, wávalía (1) to watch, to look out for; to keep an eye on, to keep within sight. 43, 11, 30, 11, 14.: in 90, 10, 11, 14, it assumes the additional meaning of to stand up, arise; see Note. Cf. shúminkwa, shúlka No. 1. (2) to hide in ambush for watching. (3) to wait, expect, borry; w. háúknídá slí he waited until they would rush out, 113, 22. (4) to sit, to sit around, as in expectation, 34, 13, 14.: kuálat wávalzá they sit on the ground, 85, 2.: wávalzám teósham ne-pétka hlépa sitting around they sot the teósham-mush with their hands, 149, 10. Speaking of one subject sitting, tchéla.
walzâtehaga, walzátchka, a quadruped described as a black, large-sized marten with a long tail; probably the fisher, Mustela Pennantii. Incantations, 154: 15. 177: 7. 180: 1.
walzátchkatko dressed in the skin of the walzátchga-marten: poorly, miserably dressed, 189: 7.
Walp i. nom. pr. of (1) a mountain near Modoc Point, east side of Upper Klamath Lake. (2) a locality at the source of Sprague River.
wálta, huálta, d. wawálhta, huahuálta (1) to make noise, to rattle, 166: 17.; kálla ni w. I the earth am trembling, 176: 3.; pápkash huálta lumber is rattling, when men walk on it, 155: 18. 178: 7. Cf. kúdshinksh. (2) to sound, resound, as a bell. Cf. šmaunala. (3) to emit musical sounds or clangs.
wałta kpéli, huálta kpéli to talk over and over, to deliberate upon a subject: to debate, converse upon. From wálta, -péli.
wałtka, huálta, d. wawálhta, huahuálta (1) to make noise by talking loudly or promiscuously together; to speak promiscuously, to talk all at once, (2) to converse, discourse, debate; to have a talk, to hold council, to deliberate, 34, 21.; 65, 14. 15.; to utter words, the words being mentioned, 65, 11.: tú'm w. to talk a great deal, 23, 3. Der. wałta.
wałtkash, d. wawáltkash, Mod for wałtoks. Kl., q.v.
wałtkish, d. wawáltkish (1) speaker, (2) talker, babbler, prattler; ká-i w. shy, bashful person. Der. wálta.
wałtktkish, d. wawáltkótkish meeting place for councils, debates; w. láctesh, Kl., communal lodge. Der. wałta.
wałtoks, wáltaks, huáltoksh, d. wawáltoks (1) discourse, speech; conversation, talk; 23, 4. (2) language. Kl. for wałtkash Mod. Der. wałta. Cf. hémkanksh, níshóka.
wałwiléga, meaningless word often repeated while at play; taken from wałwilékash, q.v., 195: 3. and Note.
wałwilékash, d. wawálwilékash diurnal butterfly; diurnal lepidopterous insect: wałwilégsam túke fisher of the butterfly. Cf. kékap, wíkwak.
wámélhuish, wámíhuish, d. wāwámíhuish name of horse, lion. Der. wámíla. Cf. kshélhuish, shuánshakhuish.
wáménaksha, Mod. wáménigsh, d. wawáménaks (1) black spotted snake, about four feet in length; a reptile found frequently on the sunny, rocky shores of Upper Klamath Lake at Nilaaksh; a species of *Pityophis*, probably *P. sayi bellona*: Incantation 157; 17., cf. 180; 16. (2) generic Klamath term for all snakes, 145, 13. Der. wámnl. Cf. hóks, wishink.
wámna, pl. wáwamna to form a file, row, series; said, e.g., of an alley of trees. Der. wá.

wa'ń, wá'm, d. wá'wan (1) red fox; becomes lighter-colored in winter and therefore is also called silver fox: *V. cancrleo-argentatus*, 180; 2: wánam wéash the young silver fox. (2) red fox skin, 71, 2.; cf. múl'na. (3) sun-halo: shíp'sam wánam shakatchál'shísh silver sun-halo. Cf. wanáka.

wanáka, pl. túmi w. (1) young of red fox, silver fox; also called wánam wéash in the incantation 156, 30. His epithets are: kenkatilatuash, kenkapshlil'li, mbaubawash, ndundotatuash. (2) Wanáka, Wának, noun. pr. of the personified, mythic Young Silver Fox. He figures as the constant companion of K'mukamtch, because he represents the silvery-white sun-halo, with its changing colors, K'mukamtch being the personified sun: one of the frequent mythologic examples of hunting scenes transferred to the skies. The fire of Young Silver Fox burns with a yellow (kákä'kli) flame. Mentioned in 99, 3 5. 100, 21. and Note to 99, 3. Dim. wá'n, q. v. Cf. múl'na.

wan kwánka, d. wawankwánka to nod, to raise and drop the head, as observed on lizards, whose heads are often seen to describe a semicircular motion. Cf. efkana (2), kwánka.

wanúnaga, 112, 1., contr. from vuma-únaga, ma-únaga, d. form of unága, unák; see vúnak.

wápálash, d. wawápálash dead tree; tree still erect, but withered, rotten or dead, generally through removal of the bark: wápálatat on the tree stump, 174; 13. Der. pála. Cf. himboks, stó'pela, stó'pall'mish.

wápíl'ma, d. wa-upíl'ma (1) to tie or wind around, to wrap around; to bind. (2) to twist. (3) to wind up, as a rope. Cf. wépla.

wápka, d. wawápka to sit together, to be seated together, 29, 13. 33, 5. 42, 1. 43, 12.: at wawápka wé they are still sitting there. Speaking of one subject only, tehípka (2). Iterat. of wá, q. v.
wáptash, d. wawáptash water running through ponds and small lakes with visible motion. Cf. waipilma.

Wáptashku'ni, nom. pr. of a camping ground on Klamath Marsh; lit. “water moving perceptibly through ponds”.

Warner Lake, nom. pr. of a long narrow lake stretching from north to south, situated in Grant County, Southern Oregon, 29, 7–9; also called Christmas Lake. It lies northeast of Goose Lake, and has no perceptible outlet. Warner Ridge extends along its western shores.

wá'shi, wásh, d. wáwásh prairie-wolf, called coyote in the West; term of Aztec origin: coyotl “the burrower”), 88, 2, 105, 1, sqq. 127, 4, 128, 4–10. 144, 9, 10; Canis latrans. This wolf, which resembles the jackal of the eastern hemisphere, is supposed to harbor wicked spirits, 128, 4, and forms the subject of a large number of cosmogonic and other myths throughout Oregon and California; a lover is called a crazed wolf, 184; 32, 33, 34; washa wéca the coyote-child, young of the prairie wolf, 105, 9.; wásh tó'ítzatkish the prairie wolf is a presager of war, 133, 1, cf. 2.

wá'shí, wásh, d. wáwásh (1) place of dwelling, living; residence: washi indoors, 158; 55; Skelamteh wá'shi guli' Old Marten stepped into the lodge, 111, 19.; wá'shin in the lodge room, 111, 20. Cf. tchish No. 2 - 2 animal's den or burrow, 127, 7; hole in the ground, cavity: píamam wásh the beaver's den, 185; 42. (3) hole, hollow, excavation of any kind, 180; 22. Cf. washku'la. (4) floor of winter-lodge or mudhouse, because excavated Cf. sli'itudand wásh (5) winter-lodge, or any Indian lodge entered at the top. (6) spot, locality or place in or upon the ground, where many objects of the same description are found. Often occurs in local names: Ktaí Washi, Kuito'wash, Mbišaksham Wash ete. Der. wá.

wáshku'la, d. wawashku'la to hollow out, as a dug-out canoe. These Indians make canoes from pine-logs by hollowing them out with the ax wá'shíla, wá'shála, d. wawa'shla (1) to make, dig, scratch a hole, den: was sagu w. the dog scratches a hole. (2) subst., fence-mouse, chipmunk; ground squirrel; a species of Tamias, generally brown with black stripes, differing from the smaller washi-aga, 110, 8, 9, 12; washlaham worm chipmunk's whortleberry. Der. wásh. Cf. mišish, thútehak.

wáshí-aga, washí'a'ga small fence-mouse, chipmunk; little striped ground squirrel; a species of Tamias, 179; 10 Dim wáshla. Cf. wítehash.
wáshlala, d. wawáshlala to hunt or shoot chipmunks, 107, 13
wáshlalsha, wáshditeha, d. wawáshlalsha to start to hunt chipmunks or
scent-mice, 110, 8. Der. wa-shla (2).
wáshlalza to prance about, 184: 33; stands for hukshóhalza, huldi'halza,
d. of hushóhalza, q. v.
wáshpaksh, wash pálaksh, species of fox, large and slim built: *Vulpes
color; lit. the emaciated prairie-wolf.” Incantations, 154, 7. and Note;
155, 22. Cf. páhalka, píhlaksh, wa'ish.
wáswass, wáshwash, a species of tall *agativ* grass, 180: 19. Cf. wátsaks.
wátákia, d. wawatákia, wa-nhtákia to disperse, to scare off, to scatter:
gépka tumí máklaks wa-nhtákking wány men arrived in order to put them
Wátanks, noun of a mountain east of Link River.
wátáwa, d. wawatáwa; chiefly used in the d. form, 121, 7, 8.; same as
tehatáwa, q. v. Cf. shmatáwi.
wátéskuan, d. wawatskuan, species of stiff *scirpus* with cylindric stem,
wáti, d. wawáti (1) thorn, spine. Lit. “sticking, growing on it”. (2)
knife-blade; straight *kápi* (not pocket-knife), 174: 7. 184: 29.; wáttika
vukúta to scrape with knives, 150, 8. Der. wá. Cf. kóshapash, kti'chitæha,
músh shaksh, te'kísh, tulish (1).
wátıla, d. wawatíla; chiefly used in the d. form; same as tehutíla, q. v.
wáttiti, d. wawátiti (1) iron, steel in a crude or manufactured shape, as
in the form of bars, springs, wire etc.; w. ktsikhukch cage of metal; w. shi-
shatish *blacksmith*; w. hú hashasháktiksh gi this wire is a telegraph.
(2) metal, Mod. Lit. “knife-substance”. Der. wáti (2). Cf. tehíkemun.
wátksuan, an alimentary plant growing in rocky ground, 149, 19.
wátch, wáts (d. wátswatch), pl. túmí w. horse, 30, 1-6. 39, 11-15. 183:
23. The horses owned by the Maklaks Indians descend from the endur-
ing race of Cayuse ponies, and are almost equal in size to the common horse.
Laki w. *wab* horse; ndsilo w. *mare*; w. lalá-a *mares* foal, 75, 6.;
kéidshi w. a *cóm* oxen steed, 184: 35.; nú a wátehash pásh shéwana *I give
the horse to eat*: nú a wátehash tehiya (or t'shíá) *I give the horse to drink*;
wáteham wásh *eal, all*: wáteham lápi'gish horseshoes: wátehat tehikla,
184: 33.: wátehat or wátehatka hushótehna to ride on horseback; sa só-
satin watch hat they bartered them for horses; 20, 19; watsátki hu-shéldága to prance around on a horse, 183; 22, cf. 184; 33. Cf. itnéka, shí-itne, skéldshatko, shléka, shuíshléhto, shuímahto (2), taktálki, tzi-ush.

wátchága, wátsag (d. wawatchága, waunetáhága), pl. tími w. 1. dog; laki w. male dog; ulsiló w. female dog, bitch; údshénag w. young female dog; w. wáwa dogs whine, 133, 6, 144, 1; w. tzo'tzá the dog is a preserver of women, 133, 7.; mí-mún'ésh wawákash gíiko wátsag for-bound; cf. mí-mi; watáchágalam stimish, Mod., dog-kennel; watáchágalam (abbr. wátsagam wásh! you son of a bitch! an opprobrious epithet, 37, 6, 8, 185; 38, 186; 55.; watáchágalam pé-ip; you old bitch! Incantations: 155; 24, 177, 1. Cf. shéwala, shewákaga, shi. 12. Wátsag, nom. pr. masc. Kl.

wátc'háka, d. waunetáháka to sharpen, to cut or grind to a sharp point

Der. téhak- in tehaktéháki. Cf. shnatcháktka, táka.

wátsa ká s aquatic grass used in the manufacture of matting. Cf. wátskwaam. watáchítko owning a horse, possessed of a horse or horses, 127, 9. Tsołóžíish tími w. Tsołóžíish has a large number of horses. Der. watáchíti.

wátc'híkina, d. wawatáchíkina raccoon; grayish-white, hairs black tipped; tail with black rings; Procyn bicolor; w. tchiyéshe raccoon hat, a high head-cover with a “tail” appended behind.

wátchápka, d. wawatchápka to lose all that is staked successively in playing or gambling; to be the final loser at a series of games, 99, 7., and Note. Cf. shnatchádtka, wí-tuka.

wá-n̓ůtůsh, wá-n̓ůtnush, pl. tími w. long-legged species of duck.


wáwa - cf. absolute forms with initial wa-, as wálama etc.

wáwa, d. wáwawa to whine, to emit querulous sounds; wátech wáwa; a dogs are whining, 133, 6, 144, 1. Cf. shuí-n̓uka.

wáwákash, d. waunákash (1) exterior of ears; kóólshí wáwákash gi the ears are misshaped, 91, 8. (2) both ears; mígshaánt w. on one ear only; wawákash gánthikas ear-canal, aperture of ear. Mod. for mí-múuinch Kl.

Quoted under mí-mi (1), q. v. Cf. télkóshí, wákash, wakogsh.

Wawáligish, Wawálik, nom. pr. Kl. of Der. Waliga. Lit. “two (or more) sitting on the water’s edge”

Wawálik Skaitatko, nom. pr. of Der. Hill, combining his name.
Wawalgish, q. v., with that of his father, Skaitatko, "the Left Handed". Cf. skétkitko (2).

Wawá-ush, d. wa-ná-ush (1) little bell, sleigh-bell. (2) door-bell: w. spatéhiga to ring a door-bell. Cf. tintan, utehá-ika.

Wawiga, d. wawiga great grandson or great granddaughter, said by great grandfather or great grandmother.

Wawigsh, d. wawigsh great grandfather or great grandmother, said by the grandchildren. Cf. wawigap.

Wawikanka, v. intr., to shake to and fro, to rock continually, as trees in a storm, 170; 66. Der. w., wika No. 2. Cf. wikánsa.

Wá-; words with initial wá- not found here to be looked for under we-; wáýalapsh under wayalapsh.

Wág'ón, wág'ln chained vehicle, wagou, track, 56, 1. 87, 5. 9.; wág'ónat upon the wagon, 87, 16.; wág'ónum (or wág'num) itish, Mod., wagon grease. From the English... Cf. plú (1), stú, tehiktehik.

We', wáí, wáí, u-é, ué (1) for some time, for a while, Kt.; same as wigipani: kúntéháki wáí ish! bite me for a while in the hair! 119, 4.; tehí wáí (for tehióna wáí) to stop awhile; hágga wáí! wait a moment! gén' wáí! go there for a while (to return soon)! (2) still, yet, even now, cf. 42, 12.: at (or pén) wawápka wé, Mod. they are still sitting there; kái wáí, kái wé wé gí not yet.

Wea, d. n-u-éa, wéa to cry, to weep, as babes. Cf. yéa, wáwa, wóa.

We'aks, we'ks; same as wékásh, q. v.

Wealapsh; see wayalapsh.

Wé'sh, contr. we's, d. and pl. wécalsh (1) offspring, progeny; child, young descendant of either sex, son or daughter; applies to persons and also to animals; when said of a child, it implies that its parents are alive: húnkalum w. kis child, 85, 16.; wéas líla a child dies, 82, 4., cf. 142, 7. 16.; The d. form, wécalsh, often stands for family, cf. skápuksh, wewosháltko. Applied to animals, it occurs in kólta wéas young otter, 174; 9, 180; 1.; tsásyaya w. the weasel's offspring, 180; 1.; wátchagalum w. son of a bitch, cf. watchága; klítishum w. young of the sandhill crane, 190; 12.; wánam w. young silver fox, 156; 30.; wátchum w. colt, filly; lúkam w. the grizzly bear's cub, 156; 36.; lápa wécalsh both children, 118, 1. 2. and
Note. Cf. kshukátkał, tinni (1). (2) *son;* male descendant; synonym with wünk: tácim gê-n w. *gi he is the son of my younger brother:* we sum wès son's *son;* wewcâsh boys, 107, 13, 118, 3; likiam weča-hash *gi shî being the son of the chief,* 182; 6. Der. wa-l in wašíi. Cf. tatâksni, wašíi, we'k, wâk, wâk, d. wéwak, contr. wé-uk (1) limb, branch of tree or tall shrub: kéthka (for ketekáni) *w. twig, bough.* (2) root of tree, bush, shrub: kó'sham w. root of pine-tree. Cf. kinuashka. (3) arm, as a limb of the human body: skétish w. the left arm; w. shudshôka *to wash one's arm;* w. stání an armâl; wâk E-nkâ'khas shlin he had shot a Klamath Lake man in the arm, 24, 2; tișhîwákpâsh wâk gûko *having crooked arms.* 91, 4; wëktat on the arms, 91, 10; cf. 16, 12. and nika, niqâna. Der. wëk, to shake, beat or paddle into; to beat down into: lu'k sháplâshhta w. to gather seed by means of wicker-work paddles or seed-fans; wëwamísh lu'k wêkank yâktka the women beat the seeds into their seed-baskets, 146, 4, 148, 6; wêkank tâtkâ *beating (it)* with a tia-paddle, 147, 15.

wêka', wâk, d. wewêka, wewágâ *little child,* 77, 3; *little boy or girl,* or, when said of animals, *small pup, cub or young,* 96, 2, 3; shkúleam wewêka *the young brood of a lark,* 94, 9; wewgâ pil tebi'shi only the young ones were at home, 105, 3. Cf. 113, 21, 118, 8, 9, 119, 13, 14. Contr. from wê-a-ga, dim. of wêsh, q. v.

wêkâ-ga, d. wëwakaga (1) *small tree-limb; little bush, shrub, shrubbery,* 82, 11. (2) *little root of tree, shrub etc.* (3) *little arm, armlet.* Dim. wek. wêkâ-gâ, wâkâla, d. wewâkâla *to give birth to;* to bor a child or children, to become a mother, 77, 2, 78, 1, 109, 12; partic. wékâlhto having a child, *baby,* said of mothers only; wâkâdh lu'k ñi this woman had a child, 96, 1; wekâlhto lu'k gi this woman has or had several children, babes. Der. we'ka. Cf. lâpekâ, pêyâla.

wêkâmâna, same as wîkanâma, q. v.

wêkâsh, wêks, wëks, wëks, wëks, d. wewêks (1) *mallard duck,* a large duck with a bluish-colored neck; *amus bashkas,* ml wëksa for wëksam *mallard-down,* 144, 1. Incantation: 170; 68. Cf. pôp wëks. Wëks, nom. pr. of one of Aishish's wives, 99, 10, 101, 5. Onomatop. wekâtsash, wëketa, wâktas, wâkésh, d. wekâtsash *green toad, small frog,* a species of *Rana,* 177, 2, 3, 180; 17: yâni wëts *tree toad,* species of *Hylos.* Onomatop. Cf. kôc, âle, tehiwa.
wekíshṭelma, d. wekíshtelmá to walk with a swinging gait; to totter, v. ret. Der. kíshtelma. Cf. kísłga.

wektísth, contr. wékteth (1) seed-pun. (2) hand seed-basket. Der. wekča. Cf. skáplash, tía.

wektásth, d. wéwákstch braid, hair-tress of females, worn on back. Cf. shápkas-kh, shukatunolátkish.


wékwekash, wékweks, d. wéwákwekák mumpíj; Pica hudsonica; personified in 114, 9. Incantation: 177; 17, 18. Ooammatop. Cf. kúfči. wékla, wéliha, d. wéwala, wéwália (1) to be sore, to have a sore, to have the skin rubbed off; wélália wáčh the horses have become sore, 75, 2. (2) to be swollen through sores.

Wélalášlak, nom. pr. fem. Mod.: "Old Woman".

wélážatka, d. we'lážatka to travel around as "old woman's spirit", 178; 13. and Note. Der. welčkásh.

welčekaša, welčkag, d. we'lékag (1) little old woman. (2) spirit of old woman, 178; 13. and Note. 179; 6. Cf. éni. (3) in the double rainbow the dim and fading bow. Cf. tehákiyga. Dim. welčkáša.

Welčkág, Knúúk'ék'sáksi, nom. pr. of a locality in Sprague River Valley, called after a rock of contorted appearance; lit. "At the Old Woman stooping down". Cf. Pálan É-ásh, Tságeak Tkáwalsh.

welčkash, welčksh, d. wéwálésksh, we'léksh old woman, old square, 28, 6, 70, 2.; kíks w. a female conjurer; kí-e welčkashe the old female frog, 163; 9, 175; 5. wéwálías pi lá old women only, 28, 3.; we-úléksam bunókish wíne; lit. "old women's drink".

wełékátko, d. we'lékátko woman in old age; wełékápkash Modókíshash shniká they captured an old Modósh woman, 13, 5. Cf. Knúúthes.

welčkáli, d. wéwáléklí Oregon grape, barberry bush; a bush about 3 feet high, root very bitter, intensely yellow and used as a remedy for colds; leaves thorny and of an acid, pungent taste; fruits blue, growing in bunches, tasting sour and used for preserves: Berberis aquifolium.
welina, d. wewilina to be left over, to remain after use, 111, 3.

welisht a little while ago, not long since, 185; 44. Cf. nia, shiipa, tinkak, ne-in, welina, welitana.

welitana, welitan, prep. and postp. away, at a distance from, at another place: w. kóke away from the river; gén w. distant from here, 39, 2; through this side road. Cf. shueuma.

welwash, d. wewalwash (1) spring of water: w. palalla the spring has become dry, 173; 4. and Note; cf. 157; 46, 163; 9, 173; 5, 179; 4. (2) pond-source of a stream; same as kokága, mushaltkága, q. v. (3) well, deep well, either natural or excavated. (1) children’s fontanel. Cf. nákík, wela (2).

welwel'hi, d. wewalwel'hi liberal, generous, not stingy. Kl. Cf. widshikish.

wémpelé, u-a'impéli, d. wewámpéli (1) to regain health, to recover, 101, 21.: káyak títsh wémpélnak never fully recovering again, 65, 20. (2) to come to life again, to be revived, 96, 19. (3) to be in good health, 73, 9. Der. é'impéli. Cf. hesnámpéli, huggidsha.

wén, wé'n, d. wéwan to freeze, to turn into ice, to congeal: katóshka ámbu w. by cold the water freezes; kóke a w. the river freezes over; partic. wétko frozen, icy, 75, 18.; ká-i wétk was not frozen, 111, 21. Cf. éwa (3), kátags, kátku, shuíntka

wéna, d. wéwa to wear out, to use up, as clothing, blankets. Cf. kága, téga, wénépi, 101, 4.; same as vúnépi, q. v.

wénka, wéngga, wéniga to die by natural or violent death; said of a plurality of subjects only, 24, 11, 127, 14, 134, 19: p'gi'shap t'shi'shap wéngga mother and father died, 55, 20.; partic. wénkakto dead persons. Cf. k'kóka (3), shuíntka.

wénkogshlt, 127, 14.; see yuhiéna and winkogshlt

wenni, d. wewánni (1) adv. differently from others; curiously, strangely, remarkably: i w. tehikálzga you walk very oddly on your long legs, 120; 12.; w. hémkanka to speak a different language. (2) adv., to another place, 33, 14. (3) adj., different, separate, distinct: w. taina (mú gi') I am now a maiden different from the one I was before, 186; 49. (4) adj. strange, queer, awkward; (5) and (4) are abbr. from wênni, like ati from atini.
wenníala, d. wewanníala to become foreign, strange, estranged, removed from: wák wenní‘lota (for wenní‘lota) nish gitk! in which manner did you become estranged from me? 184; 27.

wenníkni, d. wewanníkni (1) adj., coming from different or other parts, tribes or lands: belonging to another: wáñch wänníkísham a horse not one’s own, 58, 12. (2) subst., stranger; outsider. Der. wènní. Cf. temúdsha.

wenníni, abbr. wénni (q.v.), d. wewannini (1) adj., different, disparate; other: wennínísh hü shukétantko they are dressed in a different manner. (2) adj., strange, curious, queer, awkward. (3) subst., stranger, alien: w. a tuA g̱u/tpa some kind of a foreign man has come, 112, 1. 7. Cf. wiktchish.

wénóyà, d. wewamóya to become a widow, 89, 5. 6. Cf. tehíména, wétú-i.

wénu bitko, d. wewanníkto widow; called so even after losing husband and children, 82, 5. 186; 57, 58. Partic. of wénóyà. Cf. láppléksh.

wépla, d. wewápla, v. trans., to bind, tie up; to pass around, to wind around: pokí wishkta w. to bind with straps. Cf. tınpoka, wapilma, wíčha.

wéplakiámna, d. wewaplakiámna to bend or coil up; to form rings, as an animal does with its tail. Der. wépla.

wésh, wésh, d. wewash ice: wéshat tinma to fall through the ice. Der. wén. Cf. kátags, kátka, spáka, tehútchéya, nálačkánka.

wésháltko, weshálko; see weweshálko.


wétá, wétta (c short), d. wét-uta to laugh, to chuckle, 24, 14.

wétantta, d. we-átantta to deride, to laugh at: w. shash he laughed at them, 131, 3. 14 132, 7. Der. wétà. Cf. luáigza, shuláktà.

Wétänkni, or W. máklaks; same as Wátänkni, q.v.

wétékunísh, d. wewatékunísh caring in of earth.


wétíshptchi, wétíshtchí, d. we-útíshptchi laughable, ludicrous, comical.

Der. wétísht, -ptchi.

wétótko, d. wewátótko; the partic. of wén, q.v.

wétokótókísh, contr. wetójotóch, d. wewatokótókísh measure for one charge of gunpowder; bad ganger; also shlátcharsam w. Cf. wétukúla.

wétukúlta, d. wewatkúlta (1) to fall, roll or slide down in an oblique
direction, as down a slope. (2) to flow down from, to drip down, as tears from the eyes, 110, 15.—Speaking of one subject, nde-ukula.
wé'tli, d. wewáthi to throw down, to throw into, as wood, 120, 9.
wé'tólí, d. we-ntólí, 21, 15; see ndé-uli.
wé'tú-i, wetúwi, abbr. wetú', to become estranged by distance or otherwise, 184; 26. Cf. wé'ni, wenmalá.

wé-ukula to branch out into limbs, twigs, boughs, roots; to bifurcate: ká's wé-uzalks (for wé-uzálkhash) tsélsh gitk the iko-plant has a bifurcated stalk, 147, 8. Der. wé-uk, d. of wék.
wé-uzálkhash mark or target to shoot arrows at; lit. "bifurcation".
wé-ulá, d. wéwé-ulá to permit, allow, concede: ká-i ná w. gulé'khi hit ging.

I do not allow anybody to enter here: tsií ni ká-i sám wá'walsh (for wé-ulash) shin then I shot her, as they would not allow her to remain in my possession, 23, 9. Cf. lewé-ulá, shewé-ulá, wéwalá.
wé-uteh, wét-uts, pl. númí w., apher form of kué-uteh, q. v. Cf. shé-kosh, shu'é-ush.
wéwalá, d. wéwéwalta to permit, concede to somebody. Der. wé-ulá.
wéwan's, contr. of wéwännish, q. v., and of wewännish.
wéwánshí women with their children and families, 21, 19. Cf. -ni.
wéwan'shí, abbr. wéwan'sh, wéwan; obj. wewännishash, 28, 2, abbr. wewännishash, 23, 5, 36, 20, wéwännish, 20, 6, 23, 7, wewännish, 96, 9. wá'wan's, wéwanshí, 61, 12. 107, 2., women, females; the female sex; serves as a plural to shuánwedsh, q. v.: (1) women, whether married or not: wewännishash tputuyánnish one who chases women, runs after them; w. kahléwuk in order to obtain women, 182; 9. É-nkshíkni w. the females of the Lake tribe, 80, 1. cf. 7.; wá'kwak w. female butterflies, 95, 14. Cf. 28, 1. 3. 31, 6, 15, 71. 4. 146, 4. 9, 185; 44. 186; 52. (2) wives: married women: Aíshísham w. the wives of Aíshish, 95, 9. 23.; há w. lá'pi ging hishtehástämnak if the wives should quarrel for being double, 60, 18. cf. 61, 12. Cf. gídu, shuánwedsh, waishi, wel'khash, wéwánshí.
wéwánshíla, syncope. wéwánshla, wá'wanšl; pl. númá w., to take as a wife or wives; to marry: (sa) wá'wanšlank (for wá'wanšlan gí) shash they took them as wives, 107, 12. Cf. káiala, shuánwedshíla.

wes hé'lko parent of two or more children; father or mother of a family.
55, 16: hëshuaks tûma w a man with a heep property, cf. 85, 16; nmuk m'nà wewësHALTKO (or wewêashk) his or her family. The absolute form, wësHALTKO having one child, is not in use; cf. wekâla: in Modoc, wëwe- shëltko is sometimes heard. Der. wësh.

wigáška, 169; 49; see witcha.

wigáshaam, wigáshpa, d. wi-ud-shëhàma, wi-ud-shëhpa (1) lacustrine reed used for arrows and resembling the shël, q. v.; its flowers produce a woolly substance. (2) arrow made of the w. grass or reed. Der. ud-shëpa.

wigásha, d. wiwidshëhka to be niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, 75, 8.

wigáshka, wigáshká, d. wiwidshëkiksh wacicious, stingy Der. widshëka.

wigáshkíl'ga; other form of udshëkíl'ga, q. v.

wigásh, uyësh, pl. tûni w., mountain sheep, wild sheep: Ovis montana; some of these animals are occasionally seen on the Oregon-California border.

wigá ak, wigâhak not far from; a little further on, 24, 15.: wigà hâk génaa having gone a short distance only, 126, 6. From wika, ak.

wigáni, wika ni, d. wi-ukáni (1) low, growing to a small height; said of plants: tehsllas pá-wásham wi-ukání the stalks of the pâsh root are of low growth, 148, 9; wi-ukayant këlâdshamát on the low kélâdsh-bushes, 146, 8. (2) short in body, of low stature; the opposite of atini, q. v. Der. wiika.

wigápani, wıká páni, wigâbáni, wigápan, d. wi-ukápáni a short while: for a while, for some time; tsái wigábáni she-nó-tank-híya slèsh and they fought them for a short while, 20, 2. From wika, páni. Cf. tâukak, wë'.

wigáta ak, d. wi-ngátak, adv., together, at the same place or home: wiggütak tehin sa they (man and wife) lived together, 78, 1. From wigáta, ak.

wigátaa n., wiggátan, wıkáta, wükä, d. wi-ngáta, prep. and postp., close to, aside of, in proximity to, 24, 13.: w tehüssni nish slànksh near the Natural Bridge, 33, 3.; w. kümët mét on the cave, 43, 6.; tû' kálo wıká'h high up close to the sky, 101, 6, 7.: wigáta mû'shïksh, kûnshësh near the patient, conjurer, 71, 3, 4.; këlëks wiggüta close to the fire, 16, 13.: âmpu wigáta, âmbu wigat near water; sometimes used for “island”; wiggüta ënmaka i-ül'ga close to the son his arrow struck the ground, 110, 9.; wîkàntàq gâltëhëwënt approaching nearer to (the object to be supplied), 121, 3.

Abbr. from wigátaa Der. wîka.

wi'li aper. point, upper end, as of a pole, pyramid, 74, 17. and Note. Cf. hápa, wilhashlash.
wi'hlá, wi'la, wi'lı, d. wi'vela, wi'val wyen: young antelope, young deer; also said of calves, kids; wih in the incantation: wi'ilti mii sho'telóka "I will disengage what is on the wihla", 185; 42. is a metaphoric expression of an obscene import, and was explained: "I draw back my prepuce". Hence this partitive case points to the fine, delicate skin of the young antelope. Cf. lelóshí, tawalsh, tehé-us, t'gá-ush, vún, wihlaga.

wi'lag, willag, wilag. Mod. wiléíga, d. wi'walága, wi'ulag, wilag. Mod. wi'uléíga little wyen: young antelope, younger than the wi'hlá. p. 120 sqq. incantation 177: 5, 6.: wilág vá'la one young antelope asked, 120, 2, 4, 6., cf. 119, 23.: mu'múatch willáham the ears of the young antelope: cf. Note to 177: 5. Dim. wihla No. 2.

wi'hulash, a very small bird living among willows: w. ká-shálsh shá-yuaksh the wihulash is expert in producing snowfall, 186; 8. Cf. ká shala.

wi'hí'tchá, wilütska, d. wi'wilá-tchá to whip, chastise by whipping. Cf. udúspa, wihulsha.

wi-iltí, 185; 42.: see wi'hlá.

wi'ka, wigá, u'ká, d. wi'uga, winka, uu'íga, adv. (1) near the ground, 147, 19.: wi'uka hulí'zank skipping up and down at short intervals, 183; 25.; uu'íga há'tokt éwa it is not deep here, (2) near, near by, close to, at short distance, in the vicinity, 43, 3.: wi'ka shú'ko looking as if close by; seemingly in close proximity, 192, 2.: wíká an' güdá-shí'sánahóli I intend to approach quite closely, 22, 8.: telshápa wi'ka to perceive at a short distance, though unseen oneself, 22, 14. (3) a little, not much, not a great deal. (4) almost: wigá telshápa ká'iksh she almost saw the dead; viz "she almost entered the spirit-land, she came near dying", 68, 8.; cf ká'iksh (3). (5) in a shortened, dwarfed shape, condition: wi'ka telantko short-faced, 190, 14. Cf. wigáni.

wi'ka, wi'ka, d. wi'uka to blow out; to emit air or breath: ládálashtala w nú I blow air through my ribs, 156; 32.

wi'káhuuk, 24, 15.: see wigá-ak.

wi'kam'u, wékam'ná: (1) tumbler, drinking glass: shú'ntol'zá mii w. I let the tumbler fall. Der. wi'ka No. 1 (1). Quot. under udshápa, píká No. 3, shókegish

wi'kánuha, d. wi'kánuha to blow across; to sweep over, said of wind, gusts; káña mii w. I sweep over the face of the earth, 167; 29. Der. wi'ka No. 2
wikniąga, d. wiwaknįga, wiiwaknįka little telltale, 190; 18. Dim. wik-
nish. Cf. wika No. 2.

wiknišh, d. wiwaknišh, wiuktšišh telltale, tatter, slanderer.

wiktčišh, wiktš, d. wiwaktčišh various, different: námunktu a fillanks
wikts nákanti (for námunkanti) all different kinds of quadrupeds, 145, 2;
techiąg įpta wiktčišt̓iš the bag brings various things. Cf. weimimi.

wil, wi’l, d. wiwav: same as wihla No. 2, q. v. Cf. wilhaga.

wilála, wuila, wiwíkila to blow into, as wind does into fire. Der. ilála.

wilamn̓a, d. wiłamn̓a, v. trans, to blow at, to blow after, to blow around;
yámash nmish wilamnapka the north wind followed me, pursued me, 155;
20, 156; 30, and Note. Der. ila. Cf shwilamn̓a.

wilashl̓ash h, wilashlash, d. wiilashlash aper, top or highest point of, as
of waves, billows Der. wihla No. 1. Cf. h̓apa.

wilashl̓ashna, willlashsha to stay or rest on the top or surface of; to
sprawl when on a wave-crest; said of aquatic birds, 185; 41. and Note.

wilhna, d. wiwálhna to blow at or toward, as the wind does, 155; 25.

wil, wih, wuihli, d. wí-li to blow or wail through; said of a strong draft

wil’tgish, willtkish, d. wiwiltgish racking, pacing or ambling horse.

wilga, d. wiwálga (1) to cease blowing; said of the wind. (2) to hide
oneself, to squat down; to place oneself in ambush, to take position, 42, 19.

wilasl̓a, 187; 41. abbr. from wilashla, q. v.

willashl̓ina, willashl̓ina, d. wiiulashla to sprawl or wriggle while lying or
floating on the belly; said of the motions of the coot and other aquatic
birds when floating down from the wave tops, 185; 41. and Note.

willishik, wuillishik sack, bag holding over 50 pounds of grain, seeds or
flour. 74, 10, 12. Used for carrying and keeping provisions and for
storing them in cachés; anciently they were made of strong swamp-
grasses. 147, 16. The contents of twelve of these sacks filled with wó-
kash etc. are considered sufficient to feed a family during the winter
months. T̓umip wuillishik i’-annash fire bags full of neckwear, 111, 1.
(2) generic term for sack, bag. 144, 2. Cf t̓iyash, t̓gilak, wákogsh (2).

wiłmpk̓a, d. wiwámpka to lie on belly; to lie flat on the ground. Speaking
of one subject, shlumpk̓a. Cf. yámpk̓a
wín'a, d. wiwa to sing. Cf. shin'a, shu'ish, winóta.
Wináy'a, Huináy'a, nom. pr. fem. Kl: lit. "Singing in her dreams".

wín'ízi, wiín'ízi, d. wi-imíízi (1) to surpass, excel, to be superior to, to preponderate over; to conquer, defeat: wiín'ízi'íumíik selúsíok conquering by war, expeditions or raids, 17, 20, 134, 14, 15. Often used to circumscribe gradation or the comparative form of our adjective: ati'nálsh wiín'ízi'íik much stronger than ourselves, 112, 1, 12, 16; ni'a tún'á gút w. mish I have more than you. (2) to surpass in stature, to be taller than: i a níš w. you are taller than I am. Cf. khúsí'íí, líú'íí, uyé'íí (1), wiín'íiim.

wín'ízi'shúptle hi, winí'ízi'shúptlehi, d. wi-imíízi'shúptlehi surpassing in size or quality, superior to. Der. wiín'ízi, ptlepí.

wín'ka, d. wiímán'ka to be half in, half out: Titaksh ní sht'í'é'íi wín'kámp-ka, li'íb'íli'ímálá'íkshat I saw Titak with half the body out of the mud-lodge.
wín'ká'gsh, wé'íkak, for iwún'a hú gí'ístí; said of more than one subject; forming a plural to yúhi'ína (q. v.) gí'ístí; staying inside, 127, 14

wínó'ta, d. wi-imó'ta to sing in chorus a shamanic song previously sung in full by the conjurer and then started again by his repeater, thú'í'ítáksh, 71, 4. Conjurers' choruses are generally sung by women. Der. wín'a. Cf. madshá'shak, shímó'ta, shúmu'tiksh.

wínó'tina, d. wi-imó'tina to go and sing in chorus a song started by the conjurer or his expounder; wén'á'shíi gúlí' wít'shin'ísh women enter the lodge to form a shamanic chorus, 84, 1.

wín'ta, d. wiímánta to hold oneself, to stick to, as the woodpecker does to the tree, 170; 65, 174; 13.

wín'tila, d. wiímántila to stay, sit or lie underneath, 186; 56, cf. stip. Cf. i'ítila, tehun'tila, utila.

wín'na, d. wiímán'na to lie face downward in the water, 178; 1.

wí'pka, d. wi'ípka to escape an imminent peril by craft or cunning: ná s w. hú 'ambo'ttac one man escaped by jumping into the water, 88, 7.

wi'nshú, wís'síik, d. wi'nshúk (1) garber-snake, a harmless, beautiful reptile of the genus Eumecia, striped in yellow, reaching a length of two feet; 103, 7, 180; 16. (2) generic Kl name for snake, the w. being the most frequent snake near the Klamath Lake settlements, 113, 13. Quot. under néwa, shelzahú, stání.
wishinkága, d wiushinkága (1) young garter snake. (2) little snake, 71, 6. Dim. wishink.

wishkága, wishzak, d. wiwáshkága, a bird of the lark's size, red or yellow bosom; popularly called robin-redbreast, 144, 3.

wishtkák, 1 6; 19, for wishatka gi; see wisha.

wita, d. wiuta (1) to blow; said of the wind: yéuash ai nish sléwish w. the wind is singing about me, the gen-fish; here the noise of the personified wind is declared to be the song of the wind, 165; 6. (2) to blow down upon. Cf. shléwi, shlewita, wíta.

wita'm, d. wiutait'm black bear, changing to brown and lighter colors according to the seasons: Ursus americanus: 128, 6.; incantation, 176; 6, 7., cf. 180; 2. of the female black bear, w. kílo, 177; 1. Cf. lúk, níka

witamága, d. wiutamága black bear's cub: incantation, 177; 2. 3. Dim. witat'm. Cf. the black bear's female cub, 177; 1.

Witámamtehi, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River; lit. "Where the Old Black Bear was". Der. witam, ántch.

witila, d. wiutila to blow underneath, to blow into; said of the wind, 157: 39. Der. wíta.

witka, d. wiwíta (1) v. trans. and intr., to blow out from, to blow out of; sléwi wish wá'shtat w. the wind blows out of a den or cave; é-cui nú w. I blow out from me in the spirit-land, 174: 11. (2) to eviscerate, disembowel, as game, slaughtered cattle. Der. úta.

witkatkásh, witkákash (witkoká), d. wiwaktákish, species of hawk, small but long-tailed, somewhat stronger than the yúkikák-hawk; wings spotted; gathers in swarms to attack horses and feeds on their carcasses. The uniform note of this bird, which is often seen near Klamath Marsh, is: wi wi wi; incantation, 171; 71.: witkatkásh la's the feather of the witkatkásh, forms the subject of an incantation, 181; 2.

witžúl'a, d. wiwážúl'a to blow out from mouth. Der. wíta.

witlash, d. wiwìlash (1) eminence, hill or land shaped roof-like. (2) Witlash, nom. pr. of a roof-shaped natural rock or rock-dam on the southern bank of the Williamson River, about half a mile below the junction with Sprague River: it was given, as is generally believed, by the deity Kimukamteh to the Lake tribe as a fishing-place, 143, 1.
witna, d. wiwátina to blow, to blow off, 153; 2. to blow down upon, 156; 27. Der. wita. Cf. shlewíta.

witwita, d. wiwátwitata to shake, tremble; to writhe, struggle, wriggle.

wicha, wítsa, d. wiwítcha, wiwitísa to blow continually; said of birds, winds etc., 176; 2. and Note: shléwish nú wídsápka I the wind am blowing in the distance, 169; 49; wishtíkak, verbal desiderative for witcha

gi (nú) I am on the point of blowing, 166; 19. Der. wítsa.

wichash, pl. túmi w., little chipmunk, a species of ground-squirrel, striped and very small: Tamias quadrivittatus. Mod. for washlái-aga Kl. wíchia, d. wiwítchíak, wéwáchíak rainbów; lápi w. double rainbów.

Kl. for stúchálapshtish Mod. Cf. teházíaaga, welékaga, wítcíga.

wichákta, d. wiwítcákta hill range, mountain ridge. Der. witcha.

wítcíkina, d. wiwítcínkaíh der. Mod. for tehítoksh Kl.

witcha, d. wiwítcíhga, v. trans., to wind around, as a thread.

witamba, d. wiwíťambta (1) to wish, desire, to be fond of; cf. šamás-uli.

(2) to love a person of the opposite sex: i láhula witamba a (núš) you rattle around because you love (me), 183; 16. Cf. wićhta

wichólash, witsólás, witsúís, wučhólsh wide-meshed scoop-net, used also by fishing Indians as a drag-net on their canoes; the hoop has a diameter from 2 to 3 feet, the handle is about 5 feet long; w. éna they abstract his scoop-net, 133, 9.; nú luča kíím witsólashíkta I catch fish with the drag-net. Cf. liksúísha, ló-iksí, lutáshí, tówashí, upánátšísh.

wichólashíla, witsólšá, d. wiwíťóchúlashíla (1) to manufacture a wichólash scoop-net. (2) to fish with this net, 149, 22, 150, 3. Cf. wútchín.

wichapai, d. wiwíťóchpái, species of lacustrine grass or tale-bulrush, the edible bulb of which is the làlé, 147, 6.

wichíta, d. wiwíťóthta (1) to like, to be fond of. Cf. šamás-uli. (2) to love a person of the opposite sex, 186; 54. Cf. shuldákua, witamba. (3) to allow, permit. Cf. lewitíhta.

wichítaks, d. wiwíťótíchts tempest, storm, stormy and rainy weather.

The swan can make tempest at will. 166; 20.; also the snow-goose: gíí-a-i háít w. this is the storm which I have produced by my song 170; 69. Der. wítchíkta. Cf. kúlžash.

wichítka, d. wiwíťótítka it is stormy weather; it is snowing or raining and blowing at the same time. Der. witcha.
witchwitch, d. wiwatchwich stiffly, rigidly; adv. of witchwitchli.
witchwitchli, d. wiwatchwichli stiff, rigid; said of dead bodies,
frozen limbs etc. Cf. táš-žoya.
wi-ud'sha, d. wiwú'd'sha to beat, to inflict blows, to strike: ánkutka w. to
beat with a club, 134, 9., used passively in 134, 10. Cf. wiwú'tehža.
wi-ud'sha, d. wiwú'd'sha; same as wi ud'sha, q. v.
wi-n'ka, wi'nga; wi-n'kani, d. of wíka; wigáni, q. v.
wi-n'ka, wi'nga (1) to win; to obtain by winning a game: ksh'ish w. to win
a check in the spel'šna or any other game, 79, 5, 80, 3, 4, 5. (2) to be the
final winner of all the stakes. Cf. shatchákta, wáčhtpka, wi'níži.
wi-n'ka, d. wi'ú'ka (1) to blow smoke into, 127, 6. (2) to smoke out, as an
animal out of its den.
wi nlála, d. wiwú'la to strike a blow, to strike: nu' ná'sh wi-ulalek (for
wi-ulale ak)! I will strike one only! 114, 7.
wi nlálapéle, d. wiwú'lašélé to strike again: Skélamteh wínlálapéle
ste'mash "Old Marten" struck another of the hearts, 114, 5, 6.
wi-ulótkish, d. wi-ulódish anvil. Cf. winlála.
wi wákníka, 190, 18., for wiwákníga, d. of wíkñíga, q. v.
wi wáknish, wίwálak, d. of wíknish, wíhlaga, q. v.
wi wi, wilni, d. wiwúnuwi, species of a tall aquatic food-plant, said to be
a kind of cat's tail, 149, 20. Cf. ktúks, ktúksam.
wi wi wá! blown off! gone! interj., containing the radix of wíka, wílman, wílmua, wítna, wílčha etc. 153, 2.
wi wá, wiu'ía, d. wowé'sa (1) to cry, vociferate; to scream, screech, caw; said
of the larger birds: táplal w. nú stú'zánko the horn cries with a loud
coyce, 183, 24. Cf. tehúzhma. (2) to cry, howl, roar; said of wild beasts.
Onomatop. Cf. há'ma, shnú-uka, wókanka.
wi kánka to howl or cry continuously; said of the prairie-wolf, 184, 31.
Cf. há'ma, yá-a, yèa.
wi kash, wíkás, wíkash, pl. túní w. (1) seed of yellow pond-lily, green-
ish and of lenticular shape; when roasted and ground this seed forms
the most important food article of the Klamath Lake, Modoc and Snake
Indians on the reservation, 74, 7–11. 14, 75, 1, 180, 19.: wíkash-shítk
mášëthk tasting like pond-lily seed, 146, 6. Cf. shnúkanna. (2) w. and
wókasham, wóksam *yellow pond-lily*: a fresh-water plant growing along the shores of all the upland lakes of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and in immense numbers in the shallow portions of Klamath Marsh: *Nuphar advena*. The pods are collected by the women, who paddle their dugout canoes over the open waters of the marsh; the season of gathering them (wóksašá'ími) begins about the middle of July and lasts five to six weeks. Cf. É-ukshi (2), guikaksh, spáklí (2).

Wóksašá'ím, wóksalshá, abbr. wóksla, wóksla to collect pond-lily seed annually or habitually: wóksašánik after having gathered in the wókaš harvest, 146, 9.; kánktaš wóksla Eákshikni for so long way the Klamath Lake people gather wókash, 74, 8.

Wóksalkshi, Wóksalksh Wókash-Place, nom. pr. of various places along lakes and marshes where wókash-seed is picked in the summer season; the place mentioned in 19, 11. is a marsh about six miles from Linkville, Oregon. Der wókashla.

Wóksalsla, 74, 6, 7.; other form for wókashla, q. v., wóksalsá'ími; see wókash.

Wóksam, wókasham, pl. túmi w., *pond-lily*, especially the *yellow pond-lily*; same as wókash (2), q. v. Cf. tchiné'ám.

Wóksla, 74, 8, 13.; same as wókashla, q. v.

Wožówa, wožówe, vuzóyi to surrender, transfer property: said of fines paid, 90, 8., or of horses transferred to parents by the bridegroom as an equivalent for their daughter, 182; 8, 189; 8. Cf. skúkta, skúktma.

Wóšès, 19, 3.; same as vúshish, q. v.
DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

ENGLISH-KLAMATH.
INTRODUCTION.

The preparation of this second part of the Dictionary of the Klamath Language has been a much more arduous task than would at first appear, and therefore I add a few remarks supplementing those introductory to the Klamath-English part of the Dictionary in order to set forth the principles that guided me in my work.

To be of practical and scientific value, a manual of this kind should be something more than a mere accumulation of the terms corresponding in each language. When several Klamath terms correspond to one English term the reader should be taught which expression must be used in one acceptance of the term and which in another. This discrimination can be made only after a careful examination, based upon practical use and etymology, of the real signification of each term. By thus preventing as much as possible the misapplication of terms in using the language, I have tried to make a fair start toward a synonymy of the tongue which I now introduce to the public. In cases of doubt, however, there must be a reference to the word in Part First under which are given the manifold practical applications of the term.

In the following pages the various Klamath terms corresponding to one English term are introduced by synonymic and idiomatic English expressions in italics, arranged alphabetically, unless, for some reason, another arrangement was found to be desirable. In the case of verbs the equivalents are enumerated in alphabetic order after the preposition accom-
panying the verb. Full information on the equivalents of certain English nouns and verbs of wide and general signification can be obtained only by looking up its synonyms; as, for example.

assists: to aid, help, cooperate

bad: abject, mischievous, mean, wicked, wretched.

being: to carry, fetch, haul, transport

It will be observed that in the Klamath, as well as in many other unwritten languages, there are no single equivalents for such abstract English terms as the substantives hope, haven, bar, time, or for the verbs to cause, let, prompt, but there are phrases, locutions, and compound terms by means of which these ideas can be expressed with accuracy.

Compound English words are noticed only when they correspond to simple Klamath terms. Phrases and sentences when wanting in this part of the Dictionary will be found in the Klamath-English part. As to orthography, accentuation, and pronunciation, the Klamath words are written precisely as in Part First, save in a very few instances where circumstances seemed to make a change desirable. Where differences occur between the two dialects, the Modoc term stands after that of the northern, or Klamath Lake dialect.

Names of localities are usually identical in both English and Klamath; therefore a few only—the more important ones—will be found in Part Second. The meaning of many of the Klamath topographic names is involved in obscurity. Of personal names, only those of well-known Indians are recorded as such; others are inserted according to their ordinary signification, as, for instance, the name Hlèkosh will be found under hop, v. t.

The Klamath terms having the initial y-., which is interchangeable with i-, iy-, are for convenience of reference inserted in Part First immediately after those beginning in i. In this part, however, the English y, as well as teh, occupies its usual place in the alphabet.

Although many additions have suggested themselves, the author deemed it preferable to restrict himself to the terms given in the Klamath-English part. The majority of verbs, however, can form derivatives of an inchoative meaning in -um, or -om, -ou, or completives in -oba, -oba, and other forms, which students of this language will readily understand when
conversing with the natives. They will also readily reconstruct the diminutive form in nouns, when not met with in this Dictionary.

Since Klamath makes no formal distinction between the direct and the indirect object, which is expressed by our dative case, the terms transitive and intransitive verb cannot mean the same thing in Klamath that they do in English. English intransitives are sometimes rendered by Klamath transitives, and vice versa. In the Klamath language the transitive verb is governed by its object, a rule which can be comprehended in its full import only by a study of the Grammar.

In their prefixes, verbs and their derivatives indicate the form and number of the object acted upon, and intransitive verbs the form and number of the subject. Thus it may be seen from the prefix attached to many terms, whether the action or state refers to one or many, to a long, flat, thread-like, round, bulky, erect, animate being or inanimate thing. For the sake of brevity, shape and number could not always be referred to in the following pages, hence reference to the section "Prefixes" in the Grammar is necessary.

LIST OF PREFIXES.

The most common prefixes, simple and compound, are as follows:

- **a** - long-shaped object—in the singular number or collectively.
- **i-, iy-, y** - long or animate—generally in the plural.
- **k-** - act performed laterally, obliquely.
- **ksh-, ks-** - long or animate object—in the singular or collectively, especially when held in the arms.
- **l** - round, rounded or bulky object or subject.
- **n** - thin, thread-like or sheet-like object or subject; also refers to what is seen on the horizon.
- **p** - proprietary prefix: inalienable ownership.
- **p, pe** - long, round, or animate object—generally in the plural number.
- **sh, s** - medial prefix.
- **shl** - object enveloping the whole body.
- **shr-** - object round, rounded, bulky, in a medial sense.
- **t, ta, te** - subject or object standing erect—singular number.
- **tch, ts** - subject or object a liquid, as water, etc.
- **u, vu** - long or animate subject, or direct and indirect object standing or being above.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The abbreviations used are those of Part First, and only a few new ones require explanation here:
coll. collective objects; collectively.
du. (with verb intransitive) referring to two, three, or, at the utmost, four subjects only.
no ex. eq. no exact equivalent.
pl. (with verb intransitive) referring to a plurality of subjects.
pl. (with verb transitive) referring to more than one object.
s. substantive.
temp. temporal.
v. caus. causative verb.
v. i. intransitive verb.
v. t. transitive verb.
A.

abandon, v. t., bushlindsha, du. bushlindsha, pl. tilindsha; *maliciously or not, k'lewidsina; cast away, inan. obj. püedsha; anim. or inan. k'élsha, k'élshma; leave behind, tulina; run away from, gúshka, gu'kilaka; to be abandoned, straying, lédalza; cf. stray, v.

abduct, v. t., one anim. obj., spúnzta;
        bushery away on one's arms, kshéna, kshukákàl. Cf. abstract, kidnap.

abhor, v. t., mütchka, süuztchan, shnékakia.

object, kú-idshi; *in character, kúidshichi sténash, tehakal-sh, pápalish. Cf. bad, mischiefous

able, to be; usually expressed by the particles ak, ák a, aká, ka; not to be able, k'shga, tehána, or the particles ák ká-i, ká-i áka. Cf. unable, to be.

about, (1) prep., expressed by the case-suffixes -tú, -tāt. (2) adv.; cf. around, near.

above, adv., tú, tú, tū; at a distance a, tū; hu. mostly in the suffixed form: -u, a, there; -a, up there, high up, ám, pía, píaaiámi; a, on the top of, pléntant; acting, doing from a, pláikni; coming from a, pláiáikni, pláiáanthi, tū slni; *the one, those* a, pléntankni; who, what is *high* a, pláiáikni, pláiánni. Cf. hápa.

above, prep., pláiánm, pléntant, but mostly expressed by pre- and suffixes; to stand or be a, others, or a, the one speaking, tkalma, du. húalauma, pl. húalauma.

abrupt, steep, kìlátko, m'laiksiní; to be a, steep, làla.

abruptly, adv., referring to slopes, m'la.

absence: in the a. of, kelinta, loc. of kelak

absent, gone, nég; to be a, ká-gi; to be a, again, ká-gipel.

abstract, v. t., anim. and long obj., tkalma, pl. yimésha; pákha, amulipka; steal, palla; a, again, repeatedly, pálapele; abstracted, til hat object, amulipkáish. Cf. abduct.

absurdly, huna'ska, shak.

abusive, *huna'ska, shak.

abys, gun'zish.

accelerated, killitko.

accidentally, huna'shak; *top a, giáwil; ndakal, pl. yikal; to who finds a. i-ákshish.
accompany, v. t, sha-ulánk’a, shawalín’á; a. on a trip, travel, sha-ulunkánka; to some distance, sha-ulánthka, sha-ulántelna; a. in a chorus, shuínála.

accomplish; to be an a. pěkalhí.

account, relation given of a fact, shashapékł’sh; to give an a. shashapékélía; on that a., huunash gíg, humasht gísh, hünkantí, hünkantełá; person of no a., káthna sháyuaks.

accumulate, v. t, shú’lk’a, shuí’lkí, Mod. hushú’lkí; a. in a stack, pile, shóqałza. Cf. gather, v. t, heap up, v.

accumulation of hard material, ákuñash; of snow, kékuñash; place of a., shuí’lkísh; to form a., líwa, líwála, línpka. Cf. crowd, heap.

accustomed to, géłzatko; to be a. to, nítu; géłzatko gi. Cf. habit, habitual.

achieve, v. i, káhaka, kaikáya.

achieve, v. t, wún’a; a. by working, shúta, shotélóla.

acknowledge, v. t, sháyanka.

acorn, and a. seed of the white oak, huúdshá; a. of the black oak, kíshísh.

acquainted, sháyuaks; to be a. with, sháyuakta.

acid, mbúkannatko, ka-ú mášetko, tehmuúyuzatko; to be a., tehmuíya.

across, prep, on the other side of, gu-nígshtant, giníta, when nearer, gélk’shtá, géntant; a. a river, lake, túgshánta; to go a. gákna, kákó-

dsha, cf. ford, v. What goes a. a solid body from end to end, tum-šántko. Usually expressed by verbal suffixes.

act, v. t, and v. i, to do, gi, cf. gi (5); to make, achieve, shúta; a. so, in this manner, humásht gi; mánísh gi; Mod. né-asht gi; a. thus, in such a manner, o-óakgi; having acted thus, humasht gínank, Mod. h. gí-
lan; acting on one’s own impulse, shpepekáltko.

act of doing something; is expressed by the verbal in-i, cf. léhuidshish, huláklísh.

active; to be a., to move about, shwínua.

actor, kí kl’kísh.

actually, at, apoc. a.; at a; há-i, á-i; ántu, atu, Mod. átu, átn, átn ú, tú. Cf. now, presently.

Adam’s apple, laggalágish, wákál-wakalsh; szutkanát’kísh lakísh.

add, v. t, níta, níntu.

addition; in a. to, tehkísh; tehísh, níntu, awísh; afterwards, guíntak.

address, v. t, to speak to, hém-
kanka, hém’ta, shápíya.

address, s, hémkanksh; a. previously delivered, hémkankuísh.

adhere to, v. i, to hang on, kévíta, d. lúlúta; to stick to, to be adhesive, guínta; guíta.

adhesive, adhering to, guíntamátko.

adjourn, v. t, to add, níta, níntu.

administer, v. t, to rule, dispose, nítu, to superintend, shuulálí
accompany—again.

ampka, hashtaltampka; a. help in sickness, tehúta, tehútena; said of conjurers only, yá-uka; to commence to a., ne-ulakičga.

administration, netnölgish.

administrator, shuashulaliampkísh; laki.

admirable, mú tidshi.

adult; a. person, múni; male a., man, híshuaksh, Mod. híshúatčamýa, warrior, sheshalösh; a. girl, shíwága; a. female, súngaméndesh.

advance, v. t., one's head, etka, eikaná; one's fingers, spélna, spélshe. Cf. put out, under; put, v. advance, v. i., to go before, ahead of others, gayáya, gayá-iddsa; a. in front file, ú-itchma; a. as promontories, iwa; to project, long subj., tákpa.

advise, v. t., often expressed by the suffixes of causative verbs; a. to help oneself to, v. caus., ániga.

afar. Cf. far.

affected, steinshalkko.

affection; having sensitive, moral affections, steinshalkko.

affirm, v. t., shówala.

afflicted, in a miserable condition, yahumání; yuyálkish; yuyálkish-petchi; to be a., shesháma, shumúyaa; to be a. by bereavement, shúmnúia; látka; to be a. mentally, steinshá má'sha; to be a. with disease, má'sha, shíla.

affluent, s., shenö'tkatko.


affray, shishúkash; to have an a., shúka; sissóka, d. of shunga.

float; to be a., to drift, float, v.

afraid of, vúshish; to be a. of, yá’yakia, shúnamshta, yúshá; to tremble through being a. of, liníwa.

Cf. frighten.

aft, adv. loc., tapí.

after, adv.; some time a., mântek gitko; mântehak gitko; one, two days a., waitóla, lápéní waitólan.

after, prep., tapítana; frequently expressed by verbal suffixes; a. this, a. that time, gintak, něták, at pàn. tehúi pén, tehúi tehúi (tehú); tehú; teháitche; a. some time, a. a while, únteché, ndshé k tehé k; a. acting thus, háunasht gíulan; one who remains a. another, tánípaní.

after, conj., tánkt; at, apoc. a.; at a.; tehúi. The pluperfect tense is usually introduced by means of the particle at.

after-birth, genání; klékála.

afternoon, phéškshlé gíula, shewatzulash.

afterwards, (1) adv., gúnak; some time a., mântek gitko, mântehak gitko; shortly a., tátntkak; mântech k, Mod. tehék ksha; long a., mântek gíntak. (2) conj., after that, horupon, connecting sentences; tánkt, tapí, tapítana; tehé k, tehék ksha, tehú; at, apoc. a., klékán, tehúi, tehúi ksha, tehúyunk.

again, adv., pen, pénak; also expressed by the suffix pen, pele,
p'li; when used as additive conj., nēnūk; tehū, tehūyūk.
against, prep.; expressed by verbal affixes, or case-suffixes; a, each other, shipapēłānkstant.
Agāwesh, nom. pr. of a Modoc settlement on Lower Klamath Lake, Cal.: Agāwesh.
age; prior, first in a, tā'k; second in a, tapīn; coming in a, right after another, tapūnakā; lasting for ages, tehūshināni. Cf. bent.
age d person, tā'k; kūntehōwakto; a, male, kūntehātko; a, female, wele-łakah; to obvome a, tā'k. Cf. old.
agency; locality and buildings of a, on an Indian reservation; agency; pertaining to an a, agenci'ni.
agent of an Indian reservation, shuashuāmpkish lakā, shuashuāmpkish, lakā.
agglomeration of debris, ąknash; et, accumulation, heap.
agrieved, yawūksh; to look a, like one bereaved, shāmāni; to feel a, shumūyuna, lātāka. Cf. afflicted.
agitated; to be a, waters, īkān; violently, ıkāta.
ago; a short or long time a, nā, ūnā; a while a, nā, ūnā; a short while a, tē-in, tē-intaks nā, tānkak; long a, gālak; ūnā gin, ūnā; mā uteh gītko; tānkak, tānk; done long a, mā utehni, tānkū, tānkak.
agree, v. i.; a, with, lumāsh't gi, nā-
asht gi. Mod. nē-asht gi; to ascend, shewē-nula; to consent, shi'ila; agree-
ing with, adverbially expressed, nā-
asht, shūhank, shūhank shītko.
agreeable, tūsh'k; a, to the taste, as a flavor, lūhuyako.
agreement, shutānksh; to con-
clude an a, shutānka.
agricultural; a, land, käla shūtesh, nē-sh; a, planting ground, bāshush.
ah! o'he! o, o'.
ahead; straight a, tābak, tāla;
gītala; standing a, in age, time, rank, tā'k; to go or be a of others, lamāsh, tanāsh.
aim; to take a, lāya, lāyipka; shu-
awūshuā.
air; no ex. eq.; up in the a, p'li, p'li-
tala; to omit a, wika, shūvi; to fill
with a, pū-aha; to be filled of a, wind, shūpā; to pay a, out, pūnaksh; to put on airs, swagger, shalki'-a, shu-
tākta. Cf. blow, v., pass through.
Aishish; nom. pr. of a deity of the Klamath Lake and Modoc people, Aishish; "Old,Aishish."Aishiamteh.
al'ien, wenna', atikū.
alike, adv., shūhank, shūhank shītko.
alike to, adj.; resemblances seen, heard, tasted, etc., are expressed by suffix -ptkho, -ntkho, and by shītko, shītk appended; a, to this, hūmtkho; a, to that, kūntkho, shūhankptkho; a, to men, persons, màlkakshkho; to be a, to, yàla; et, a, to, tuba or look a, in features, tēla.
Al'kwa or Yawak Indian, nom. pr. Skatelpalikni.
all, nàñk: a. things, nàñktuma.

a l l e g e, v. t., shápa; "as alleged," "as reported": mat, if referring to facts only; nen, if referring to sayings.

a l l i a n c e: to form a., shichila, shichilá; to be in a. of war, tehinta, tehíla.

a l l i g a t o r, màklaks papi'sh.

a l l o w, v. t., wé-ula, wíchita; a. to somebody, wéwálta: a. agree to.

a l l o w, v. t., wé-ula, not to a., lewé-ula.

a l l r i g h t! that's well! i-i tìdsh!

a l l r u e, v. t., shnapémumpena, Mod. shnapémumpena. Cf. coax, v.

a l l y, shawalinéash, Mod. shichlilip a l t o s t, wíka.

a l o n e, tála: belonging to me a., gí-a tála. Sometimes expressed by ak (No. 2), abbr.: úk, hú:k; a., standing a., when referring to the verb of the sentence, mìdshiak; solely, only, but, referring to a noun, pila.

a l o n g, tehísh, tehkásh; tála. a l o n g s i d e of, along the brink of, yulalina; verbal and nominal suffix -tana.

a l o n d., kíl, klanx: to sing a., kílanx shúima: to hallow, cry a., mléna: to weep a., stútzshla: to speak a., in public, ãnmudsha.

a l r e a d y, áttnu, Mod. átu.

a l s o, together with, tála; tehi sh, connecting coordinate nouns only; adv. temp., tehkásh, q. v.

a l t e r, v. t.: a. the voice, kunuku-na: as boys do, wákena.

a l t h o u g h, gíntak: -tak, -taks, -toks.

a l t e r c a t i o n: to start an a., hishtékta, hushálina, hukikshléa.

a l w a y s, tehúshak: adj. used adverbially, tehúshu, tehúshniak.

a m b l i n g h o r s e, wíltísh.

a m b u l a n c e-bred, skúltsh pet.

a m b u s h, no ex. eq.: to lie, hide in a., sing. and pl. of subj. hishmálza.

a m b u s h, no ex. eq.: to lie, hide in a., sing. and pl. of subj. hishmálza.

ambl ing horse, willtish.

A m e r i c a n, s. and adj., Bóshin.

Bóshin màklaks, pílpi tehúshak, amíd, between, i-útalmsza; tátzelam. Mod. tzálam. Cf among, between, amíng, i-útalmsza; i-ukak; when on same level, tzálam. Kl. tátzelam: being, sitting, standing, etc. a. amíd, tzálamú, Kl. tátzelami: a. each other; shipépékántstn: a. the hills, mountains, i-wa, i-ukak.

a m o u n t: to what a.? tándi, tání?

a m o u n t: to what a.? tándi, tání?

a m o u n t: to what a.? tándi, tání?

A m u s e, v. t., onself at, ké-ma, léwa; ká-ika: a. by jests or tricks, shúmshtsha-a, sheshickèa.

a n a tu, shúmshtshaksíksh kidshash.

a n c e s t o r s, mántelmi màklaks, tánnk àmlaks.

a n c e s t r a l, mántelmi, tánkù: when said of mythologic beings, genii, etc., ámteliksh, abbr. et al. a n c e n t, same as ancestral, q. v.

a n d, no ex. eq.: connecting coordinate nouns, tehi sh; often not expressed at all. Connecting coördi-
nate sentences, tehúi, tehúyuk; (in sight) tehúyuk, (out of sight of the one speaking) at pé'n; in numerals pé'n; a • it, a • when, but it, hâtelhi, hâtel, hâts.
a new, pé'n, pénak, or expressed by verbal suffix -pele, -velí.
angle, pádsho, q. v.
angle, s. shtehakaliá-tipish; having angles cut out, stúkshaltko; to form on a, shtehakálka.
angle, v. t., smé’wa, cf. kné’wa; a. habitually, smé-ntka; to go angling, smé-wúdsda; to return from angling, smé-ntka; angling line, smé-ush.
angry, kilosh, tehákalsh, shawúghtko; to be a., kilu, shlehátka, tehá-kala; to be or become a., kilu, shawiga; to be a., to somebody or something, hishteháktma, shlehátka, hushulón; to become a., at each other, hishteháktma, hishteháktma.
animal, no generic term; a. lundt, game, if a quadruped, lilhanksh. Cf. Texts, p. 145.
akle, pétcham náwalsh; to let a garment or blanket reach the ankles, n’élúnta.
annihilate by breaking, tèkna; kéwa, pl. ngúlshda, pékewa; a. almost, partly, shne-úyála; a. by pressure, ndshápka.
announce, v. t., shapíya; síhta, sítpá; tpéwa; a., as a messenger does, stítehka; to go and a., stítehna.
announcement, stiltish: tpé’wash.
ága; a. for going out or in, gekánkish, gutékuish; a., elfèfl, ndsákish; as a keyhole, mèhlhi; a. on hedetop, smoke-hole, gùjùish; a. scratched out, ibékantko; a., thoroughfare, gùnszhish; a. of a tube or of the bowls, kilit, cf. ginùka; a. made by piercing, puncting, shékisli; a. made by lightning, mutéks; to close an a., yankápshti; to place into an a., yankápshti.
apex, wíhla, wlashlash; of a conical body, tree, hípa. Ct. point.
aparatus; expressed by the suffix -ótkish, contr. -ò teh, -ùtech; a. for making fire, shikuyótkish; a. for measuring, skuldútkish; a. for shooting, bow and arrows, talásh, mutéish. Ct. implement, tool.
appear, v. t., héshla; a. mèpka; a. first, said of daylight only, nilakla; appearing as, abátehi, shítko. Ct. alike to.
appellation, shélash.
appetite: täämish; to satisfy one's a., shobóta, a-una.
apple, áplèshe.
applé-tree, áplèsamánku, ellipt. áplèsam.
apply, v. t.; a. over, lódzka, mádsza, idžza; what is applied, rubbed to the body-surface, sháteklish.
apportion, v. t., sheáta.
appreciate, v. t., stíma, wíchma.
apprize, v. t., teach, hashiága; to report to, inform, stítpa, hishtálta; apprised of, sháyanaksh; to be apprised of, sháyanakta, tíméma. Ct. announce, v.
approach, v. i.; a. close to, gúkánma; a. closely while running, húntamka, du, tuštammka, pl. tuštammka; a., opener toward, gínúka; a. in a hostile or friendly intention, galdshávia, galdshli; a. on the ski, gínta, hushúntak; a. setting time (sun, moon), timoléna; a. to, in the sense of touching, génálä; a. by the trail, road, shákaltha.
appropriate, shipatch; at the a. time, tehétetak; a. for working, shátish.
april; inaccurately rendered by kápetchelam shinákish, v.
apron, shikpiyàsh; lómph whole a. buttoned on back, hésnakhlash; skin, a., small a., sánia-ìsh.
Ara or Kárak Indíta, mon pr.; Skatchpalikni.
arise, v. i.; hútkàla, du, tüshùkàla, pl. tüntkàla; a., as fog, smoke, luyéga; a. from sleep, patkal, patkal peli; a. when sitting, tga-niléza, tgleza, pl. hualolza; a. sudden, hútkalsha.
arın, of human body, wèk; on the arms, wéktat; an armful, wèkt stáni; to balance on one's arms, shùkán, shìga; to beckon with one's a., nikkána, népatka shahamínya; a. carry under one's a., shákula; a. carry, hold on one's arms, long obj.; kshìna, kshùnàmã; to carry on, about, in the arms, kshùkulkàla; on, der one's a. or arms, sháyantélsha,
to carry, hold under one's a., arms, shutufila; something long, shutufila; to lean on one a., ki'apka; to put the a. out of, extend it, nika wāk, or nika, ninkalka; to put under one's a. or arms, shayantila; to go about with something under one's a., shayantildsha.

armlet, small arm, wēkaga.

armor, made of doubled up (elk-) skins, kaknu'sh; to be dressed in such an a., kaknudha; man arrayed with the kaknu'sh, tàkkìlash.

armpit, vùyukiaks; hair under a., kākatìlash.

around, (1) adv., about, in the vicinity of; i-nukakiamna, tūna; a. there, gînt: all a. in horizontal dimension, giukakiamna. (2) prep.; when connected with verbs, it is usually rendered by anma, -pna, and other suffixes; to be, stand a., about, tàkìlamna, du li'halama, pi li'halama.
arouse, v. t.; a. for the start.
hushú kīt; a. from sleep, skishíla.
arrange, v. t. nē-ul'ga, shûta; a. with, ne-ul'ga.
array, garh, dress of both sexes, shukófish; female a., kuku.
array, v. t. cf. dress, v.; arrayed with the elk-skin dress, tàkkìlash.
arrest, v. t. persons, shumka; a. and take along, spu'ushna.
arrive, v. i.; a. at a place, gîtka; when the arrival is not seen by the one speaking, gîtka, gùtpana; a. at, reach to, kîl'ka; hîtka, du, túshtpa, pl. túntpa; a. almost up to, gatpùnaskha; a. at the camp, lodger gùtpama; a. and depart, gatpùnala; a. home, gelnìpka, kàmpè-; a. on horseback, hushôtpa; a. at the top of an eminence, gùti; a. by the trail, coołt, shàkàlala; a. while traveling in the distance, gâtkapsha; a. with somebody or something, gatpùnàta.
arow; hunting a. with wooden point, tàdlách, dim. tàl'dhi'sha; war-à., with stone point, ngé-ìsha, télak; to shoot arrows, ngé-ìsha; arrows at, ngé-ìsha; shlí, pl. yúta; to shoot arrows at somebody, ngé-ìshala; hunting bow and arrows together, tàl'dhi; armed with b. and a., tàld'ištìko; war-bow and arrows together, ngé-ìsha; long a. used by conjurers as magic tool, húnì'shí; flier of a., lá'sh; to provide arrows with fliers, hû; point of a., cf. arrow-head, arrow-point; a. made of the dog-rose bush, tehù'tìam; a. made of the shál creed, mè-ìshala; and of another shape, shál; a. made of the tehâk bulk, tehâk; a. made of the widhi'ham creed, widhi'ham.
arow-head of stone, shâwâsh; of flint, kokâle shâwâsh; of iron, tehûkem a shâwâsh; of obsidian, mûh shâksh shâwâsh, mûh shâksh, mehtshantiwâla; a. b. wood, mûh-tek'ham tulish or tulish; a. b. diverging below, pîtchgash; to provide with an a. b., sha-úla; for somebody, sha-úla; a. b. clipper made of horn, úzâpalksh; notch for inserting a. b., tulish.
Arrow-Head, nom. prop. loc.,
Mbá' shaksh Shúvalsh
arrow-point, wooden, of bird-
hunters' arrow; nte-ktchaam tulish,
or tulish.
arow-shaft, of light arrow, nte-kt-
lish; a-sh, polisher of stone, ychish;
arow-shaft, of stone, tkul-
kish; a-sh, straightener of wood,
tkukótkish.
article, in the sense of object,
thing, something, nái; every a. or
every kind of articles, námuktua; a.
in the sense of instrument, tool,
is expressed by the suffix -ótkish, a
-oftch; a. forming part of an imple-
ment, shute-ótkish; a. serving for
doing, performing something, shute-
ótkish; a. producing disease, pain,
tátkish; a. used in treating the sick,
múnash, tlute-ótkish; a. used for
killing, poisoning, k'lekótkish; many
obj., huelótkish. Cf. object.
articulation, of limbs, kólanish,
nawálash.
ascent, v. i., ga-úla, ga-úlga; a,
gó the hill, niwálka, tiníji; when
quickly, huwaliía, pl. gawaliía, ga,
a-bore the horizon, said of celestial
bodies, gé-upka; tiníji, tiníega,
túškipka; a. in the distance, ga-
úlapka; a. as fag, smoke, luyéga; a
repeatedly, ga-úlapka; a. r. again,
gáulakápele; a. as a spider in
the web, shalamnídsha, shalag-
gíya; líyanna, pl. p'úlkanka;
a. as a tree, ludder, kókanethe.
ascent, v. t.; a. as a horse, ge-
lápka; a. a horse when on a top of
journey, gé̃ lipela; a. by using
hands, gé̃ lópká; a. quickly, as a
horse, holápka.
as shamed, to be, nbéítaka.
ashes, lũ kúšaksh, Mod. lákpek: to
reduce to a., shulža.
Ashland, nom. pr. of an Oregonian
town, A-shlín.
aside of, prop.: close to, wigátan.
ask, v. t. as a question, vilá,
vulínkia; a. questions, repeatedly or
continually, vilantana; a. for, vilá,
vulínkia; a. for, by repeatedly, sha
kóka; a. for money, rubabbes, hú
shžaka.
asleep, kțĩ matsko; to fall a., k Jáma,
ktámska; to be a., kítá
assail, v. t. gúlki, gútampka; a.
with blows, ndútká. Cf. assail, v.
asassinate, v. t., hushtéhóka;
shinga, pl. hila, Mod. hila, shu-
cóka, háshže gi. Cf. kill, murder,
slay, v.
asault, v. t., shímaníga; a. oth-
er with stones, etc., shuntápká.
Cf. assail, attack, v.
assemble, v. t., shúnlki, shúnl-
kipéle; shúnlága, Mod. shúnlága;
a. by a call, shalumóka, shánumílgi,
shukúlki.
assemble, v. i.; cf. derivatives of
radix lír, under gather, v. i.
assemble, general a., shukúlki
assemble, v. i.; humásht gi; ni ašt
gi, Mod. ní-ášht gi, shewé-úla.
assemble, v. i.; shípa; hém'é-úla.
assimilate to, v. iila, more freq. in the d, yála.

assistant, v. t. hashatnúya, tehilla; a, each other, hashatnúya; a, as also, shitchila, tehilla; a, a computer in his performances, hitatka; a, in getting up, kinyéga; a, in warfare, tehilla, tehinta; a the opposite party in warfare, tehinta.

associate with, v. t. shawalnúa, shitchila, shitchhála.

association, mékps; to form an a, mékpa.

assume, v. t. shèwa, héwa. Cf. suppose, think.

astraddle, shékétklejáank; to sit on, shékétklejía.

astray; to be a., yóíshi, tóala, jula; to go a., kóánaka, býapka, hitchipka, núánka. Cf. stray, wander, v.

atoms; dust, nktka; to be full of, akaka; to quid to a., péksha.

atrophied; "dried up," uzítchato.

attach, v. t.; to kákk, shchetánta.

attract, v. t. gülíki, gotumpka, tíshe; with blues, mdpka, shka níga; to be on the point of attacking, hushítpakta.

attain, v. t.; reach to, kléka; a, through pursuit, penedshá. Cf. arrive, v.

attempt, v. t. kéko, tehúktzaga, húmeni; a more than once, kéko núa; a, many times, tehúktzakánka.

attention; to pay a, to, matchánka; to listen to, stéyk'kákpa

attire, s., dréw, gak, shúbítsh; u of.

audacious, kilósh; to be a, hishníkta.

augury; of good a., tidísh; of bad a., kúdšíkhi.

August, nom. pr., corresponds in accurately to the month tsópe in its instr. case, tsópóvatka.

aurora borealis, shùíya.

aurora, shálan; it is a, shél mályé; the beginning of a, shél malztótch.

avalanche, snow-slide, áknash.

avaricious, wideshikish; to be a., wideshíka.

avert, v. t. shèwala.

avow, v. t. kach, kítkh, likshí.

avoid, v. t. shénúya, shémidsha; shuksióta.

await, v. t., the coming of somebody, something, techáwáya; a, in a canoe the carrying of the fish into a dip net, shiklaka.

awake, v. t. from sleep, skishíla.

awake, adj.; to become a., skishíla.

aware of, shaynaksh; to be a, to, kúíza; to become a, of, shaynakta, shenchtcála.

away, adv.; for, far away, kú, kúch; being a, absent, nég; when connected with verbs, as to send away.
a, is expressed by verbal prefixes (gu-, ku-), or suffixes (-telha, -telna, etc.); a, from, prep., welitana; a, from home, camp, i'wa, et. i'wag; a, from any houses, lodges, k'umag.

awkward, wennini, abbr. weni.

a w l, sâkt; hon a., wâk-a-h, kâko sâkt, sâkt.

ax; small, tehketchikash; large, shâk ótkish; heavy ar for felling trees, ndshitêhótkish.

b. assimilate to—ball

baby, mû'ksh, Mod. shuentchâga; dim. mûkaga, Mod. shuementchâga; b. bâg, hishuâkga; b. girl, shuwendshka; b. board, shuementch, Mod. stiwigótkish; small b. board, Kl. shuentchâga.

backelor, hishuâksh k'liak shnawa, tehûlsh; old b., t'shika; lit. “old man.”

back, of persons or animals, kâmat; behind on b., ñiımntén; b. of quadrupeds, èlmuish; to carry on b. shâlanna, shépolanna, tûshina; to carry on b. shoulders, especially a load by strap, métk'la; to hold or carry on b., as baskets, skâyanna, skâtkala, skâtzga; to suck, ink, rak on one's b. shâlanna, b. of chair, tehapata.

back, adv. When connected with verbs, as to walk b., it is usually expressed by the suffix -pêl, -pêle, -pêle; go b! kúitak! Cf. home, adv.

back of, prep., behind, kúita.

backbit'er, wikuish, dim. wikuiâga; to be a b., shéwâh.

backbone, èlmuish.

backward; to walk b. like a crab, shâk éka.

back on, plü. Cf. fat.

bad, kúdshi; of a b., man, character; pâpalish, tehâkalsh, shi'tépli; a man of b. intentions, hishuâksh kúdshi steimash; b., hab, tal, animal and human, tehketchékli; b. thing! excl., kâ-ash!

badger, Taxidea american, kúlsh.

badly, kú; to treat b., outrape, kú shûta.

bag, la'klaksh, wakogsh, willishik; b. for provisions, tayash; b. of grain, provisions, lalzâmmish, willishik; game b., shhuftash Cf. sack.

bail, v. t., as a canoe, âmp kitéêka.

baKe, v. t., b. or cook, hushmûka; b. in a pit, pîka; b. provisions in the ground, awâla, satuâla; one who is baking bulbs, roots, pûkesh.

balance, v. t.; to b. on one's arms, shiâkshiaga

bald-headed, stakolotko.

ball, globular body, léwash; play b., shakâsh, léwash, shuntoyakea, ótkish; shiplâsh, dim. shuphiâga; to play a b. game, liéwa; to play at b.
orcelab, shunuta: some kinds of balls, especially post-b., shiktókanksh; cur-b., hullam lówash; b. of the post, stáklinish; níle-b., núqísh, shiwalsb; cannuc-b., númi shiwalsb; b.-shaped, kálkali.

balloon, hush'amalksh.

bandy: to play b., shunuta

bank, especially when high, wallish, knáklíks, on the opposite b. of a river, tügshánt kóke. Of beach, shore, water.

bannmer, shül, píc'k. Of flag.

bare, v. t.; b. an entrance, opening, yankápshili.

barberry bush, Barberis aquifolium, welëli.

bare, barred, expressed by the adv. pilà, or by kélak. Of skull.

bark, s., of tree, plant, nís'k'dsh; coarse outer b. of tree, kú-lašbsh; nís'dsh; fibrous or inner b. of tree, stópásh; to remove it, stópela; b. scraper, kínksh.

bark, v. i., páka, pákhla, lá ma.

barrel, Mod. wákogsh

barrel, káma wawá-lish: said of a woman, tehítu; b., dry, rocky land, knät. Mod. klósh.

barter, v. t., heshliótá, sheniúta, shiyuta; shés'ltatni, sheshatunika; to follow the bartering trade, heshliótá, shiyuta; to obtain by bartering, heshzálpeši; to return from bartering, sheshatunika.

base of play-ground, yúbash.
beach, to form a b., yulanina: to stand at the b., linaliga. Cf. bank, shore, water.

bead, yah'i, dim. yah'iaga; grain of b., yamnash; blue-colored b., pupidsha; b., of bone, kako yah'i, kako yamnash; b., bulging out on ends, telhaktelhi; b., of an elongated shape, ktulhi; glass b., yah'i; b. thickest in the middle, tsutapsuks; k-string, beads, necklace, inmaks, yamnash, shankakash, shunawa'kish; beads in a bunch, shunawa'kish; heads in a ring, inserted in the nose-septum, shikkgish; to adorn one's neck with beads, shunawa'ka; to manufacture beads, yamnashila; to wear beads, shunatama, shunawa'ka.

beak of bird, shii'm. Cf. bill.

beam of wood, aku, papkash; hoy, hunpoks; to jump over beams, himputiaqiq, Mod. mbutege. Cf. jump, skip.

beam of light, kichalgi: of rising or setting sun, stutish; sunbeam, kichalgi: to reflect sun beams, kichalita.

beam, v. i.; to b. faith, kichallua, kichalga.

beams, pihan.

bear, v.t. uma, idsha, idsha: et carry; to b. children, ukakon, weka'ka; to b. offspring, said of animals, hla-a; to b. bear, fit to a distance, mudsha, mudsha; to b. borne, roll, spread, tila.

bear: black b., Ursus americanus, witum, dim. witamino; cinammon b., Ursus americanus, var. cinammonis, naka: grizzly b., Ursus americanus, var. horribils, huk; g. b. cub, lukaga, shashipka; "old Grizzly," nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Liikantch, Shashapsh, Shashapamich.

beard, smok; wearing a b., shnipkahtko.

beast: no generic term; b. hunted, game, it'a quadruped, tilhanksh.

bear, v.t. wi-udsha; to chastise by beating, whii te'jah: b. somebody, ud'a pka, udupa'ka; b. with a stick, etc., udupa'ka, udupka, udunya, yota, vud'hita, vuduka; b., as a drum, udinuena; b. into, down into, as seeds into a basket, weka; b. upon, with a tool, mpata, uduka; b. hot with other, shikpe'a, sissika, udunya, udunya, ed. shika; b. upon, shiktka; b. the rings, nen'a, nini'a. Mod. slmhdsha. Cf. hit, slap, strike, v.

beautiful, tiidhi: said of persons, tidhi, aishishkeli.
beautifullly, ūtish.
beauty, personal, aishistehi.
beaver, pū'm: beaver's den, pūmaun wāš; beaver's tooth game, sūshash.
be.e.kun, v. i.; b. to somebody, kin-
shipkia, ku'ta; b. with one's arm, hand, nikánka; b. with the hand
to come, nēpata shahamiya.
become, v. i.; to become as, k'ēka,
gi; to b. worse, kūi gi. When connected with an adj., to become is
usually expressed by verbal suffixes, as -āna, -ti, and others.
Many of these verbs are attribu-
tive verbs at the same time; to b. rusty, hes'kātama, háshaktekha;
to b. angry, kilna; cf. angry.
bec. shālshash; b. of the natives,
sūlakgish. Mod. szūl kish; shālish;
tō lie in b., skų̄pka, pl. šūlmi:
spūka, īpka, šūlsha: when sēk, ḫipka; to go to b., to retire, skų̄lza,
pl. lūlalza.
bēdā u b. v. t., īta, īpka, shūšsha;
b. oneself, pitāk shų̄-īta, shų̄-īta. Cf.
besmear, line, smear, v.
bēd bug, kēlīash.
bēd et h. shālish.
bēd et c. d. szulahlkish.
bēc, bi. hōni shūšlashish: besmear,
bā'am wax, shu'tehnãk-t̪kíuteh.
bēcē, v. t. b. Niš shālishish: bēcē,
cottle, mūshush. Mod. wūsh-
mush; b. meat, mūshusham tehul-
čksh.
bēcē, v. t. pawatch.
bēettle; large bi. kēhāyash; small
b. shu'mushútč kūk; species of
b. shālish; species of b. with large
fungs, māshlāk gish; species of green
or purple b., tgułish. Cf. bug.
before, (1) prep. loc. b. in front of,
lūpia, lūpitašn; (2) prep. temp,
lūpitaš, lūpita; who or what comes b., lūpin, lūpinya; in
rank or age, t'ē-ū; (3) conj. earlier
than, lūpiak; kāynteh and kāyn,
Mod. kāyn.
bēg, v. t., to ask for, vūkka; b., as a
beggar, shakotka.
bēggar, shashkūtkish; papátish;
constant, persistent b., shashk̪ōt-
̪akhish.
bēgin, v. t., at one end, manyēga;
connected with verbs, to b. is ex-
pressed by the suffixes -ēga, -īga,
tāmpka.
bēhave, v. i.; b. well, ūtish gi, ūtish
shūta; b. ill, kūi gi, kūi shūta;
one who behaves so, that way, hakt-
chāmplksh; b. extravagántly, kā-īka,
kāla, sheshgēla; behaving extrava-
γantly, oddly, kā-īkak, sheshgēlak-
ash. Cf. antics.
bēhešt, shūmú'kanksh, nē-laksh,
trapwash. Cf. order, v. and s.
bēhind: (1) prep. loc. tapītana; on
the other side of, gunīghtānt; gū-
nitana; back of, kūtā. Cf. beyond.
(2) adv. loc., tapī, tūlak; one who
remains b., tapītanki.
bēhold, v. t. shāka, tēlsma; b. again,
shēpēk; b. at a distance, shēp̪ka;
bēhold! hēgi! hē-ī! Cf. look, see, v.
bēlīive, v. i.; to be of opinion.
Kl. and Mod. hēwa, shēwa, kšēpa.
Mod. kōpa; b. in, to trust, lōla.
bellow, v. i., káma.
bellow's, shewalkótkish.
belly, n. kášh: to lie on b., lie flat on the ground, winpka: to sprawl while lying or floating on b., willashma.
bellyache, gutgúlah: to have b.-a, ukáš ma ša.
belonging to his, her, or its place, house, haby, hunkelámnskí: b., to another, or to other tribes, lands, we- 
nikní, atikní: b. to the other side, tikní: b. to me, grí-n, to her, good, mi.
bellow, prep., húntila, i-utila, tehu-
tila, iotita; somebody or some-
thing bored, d., situated b. yana kani.
yánami, yintani; coming from b., be-
ing deep b., munitálkí: to b., b. utila; b. sit, lie, stay b., telutila, pl.
liutila, wawatila; b. rest, sit, lie b.,
said of round obj., liutila; to bring 
from b., yína: to put b., utila; to stand b., iotita, pl. levutila: to 
stand b. the one speaking, tüya.
belt: skib b., kailish: to put a b. on, 
kaili.
bench, teháwalkish.
bend, v. t.: b. backward or down-
ward, kshapatá: b. b. back, as a 
bow, stí'nikpéli: b. the body down-
wards, stop down, knúkla, tehiyá: b.
form a ring or coil, weplákánma: b. 
or for clasping, hishtátun:. b. the 
head for a bit, shúshretchétka: 
bent over, shúsheshálkítoko, tikiwa-
tko: cf. bent: b. around, as roads, 
gake'mi.
bend, s. tomákak b., said of rivers, 
etc., shíshukálkítoko, of roads, gak-
émí.
beneath, prep. hintila, i-utila, etc.: 
 cf. below, under, underneath.
bent, adj. tikiwato, tishítako. 
Mod. tishítako: crooked, 
shíshálkítoko: b. through old age, tish-
ítako: to become b. by age, tishka.
bentumed, to be, v. pass. táps-
zoya; with cold, said of nose, ears, 
etc., káťa; of extremities, ma-itiá.
bereaved, b. of the father, ptish 
húltako, b. of the mother, pišiš lí-
ítako, cf. orphan: b. of his child, 
said of father only, tehálkátoko: b. 
of her child, kilekála: of two or more 
children, said of mother only, lep-
kilekátoko.
bereavement: to supti b. tehákléga,
kilekála. Cf. bereaved, lose, v.
berry, iwam, hutish; a species of 
b. kelátch: deadly berries, ké-
kote kána-áks: b. past mixed with
camass, shákalsh: to gather berries, 
stí-ila, habitually, i-umala: to return 
from b. harvest, i-umaltka.
hesmar, v. t. kánu'ga, or kánu'ga
sháshka; hudso šha, szaknéga, šta.
ška; b. with oil, etc., shthouseša; 
b. the body of an animal, mukšo šha, 
shónsha; b. oneself, hushakneg, 
ščita, šžíška. Cf. bokonb, line.
bestow, v. t. round obj., liyá, pl.
pé'wi, shewána; long obj., šíya, 
ššišša, pl. šišša, šewána; b. a 
liquid, tehiyá: b. through somebody 
else, núkla. Cf. give, v.
bestrew with, ñdsza; as with salt, ñta, shewána.
b.e.v, v.t, to make bets, shiö; hé-skitu, Mod., héshìgu.
betwéen, amid, i-túmsza; when on same level, tšúlam, Kl-túzélam; b., inside of, within, i-nukak; often expressed by verbal suffixes: to b., stand b., tšíhámna, du. tšíhámna, pl. tšíhámna; to dig b., met'túmsza: to fall b., húnsza; to stand b., t'úitsa.
beverage, bùmkúsh.
b.ev y: to form a b., shukúlikí, liwa-túlla, wí.
ba wail, v.t, shuík'tcha, huátpishla, líla, sú'tgóshla.
bewilder ed, lékatko, lékísh: to be b., láma.
bewilderment, state of, lá'munšh.
bewitch h, v.t, tâwi; to b., bewitched by a spell, shalúta; bewitching power, yayayá-as, shuíšh.
beyond, gúntana; gumi-gsha: referring to rivers, etc., tígshánta; referring to mountains, títana; b., on the opposite side of the camp, house, i-wánta. Cf. back of.
b.i.d, v.t: b., farewell, sh'êka; b., welcome, stuína; cf. welcome.
b.i.g, bulky, múni; wide, broad, kim-katko: tall, tání, abbr. áti.
bifurcate v, i, wé-akala.
b.ile, gall, pish.
bill of birds, shuí'm: to use bird-bills as necklace, to wear a necklace of bird-bills, shúmapána.
billow, lkâš: to raise billows, lkán.
bind, v.t, wàpi'mu: to un, wépla; b., together, tkúta-wa, shuíšh, tin'opekka; b. into a bundle, shúntila, shúntila. Cf. tie, wind v.
bird, generic, tehúksa: mimiktu, k'éllo-tkú; forest-b., generic, tehúkša; species of geog, little forest-b., tehúkša; young or little b. of any species, tehúkša, tchúkša, tehúkša, of the forest, tehúkša, ducks, quèse, and all aquatic birds resembling these, mimákí. The following are the names of such bird-species of which the English equivalents could not be obtained: species of black b., gúi, m'ukitsh; species of forest b., szi b., tehúkša, tehúkša, tehúkša, t'úmùsh; species of very small b., wilhúsh; species of little black forest b., shai'kísh; species of night b., spotted wings, tsésh; species of little b., namikša, píp; tsíkša, species of aquatic b., tsi-kunsh, tehúkša, species of little white aquatic b., katílùwásh.
b.i.t, l't, forest, tehúkša; a little b. of, kitča, kinka, kinkak: a little b. of ice, kit'kíshí wèsh; biddle-b., cf. bridle.
bitch, ndshilo watchága: young b., ndshìlùga watchága.
bite, v.t, generic: kóka; b. audibly, pú'k'uka; b. each other, ko-únya; b. oneself, accidentally or on purpose, shukóka; b. oneself in the tongue or lip, shokóta; b. somebody in the bone, ko-úthelehta; b. in the hair or for, kuátchála, contr.
gū'cčala; ku'ččaka; b. into, kéka; ku'ččaka; b. off, ku'čča; b. off a piece, particle, kwii'ška; b. off from, or holes into, ku'čča; b. off minute portions. to nibble, knu'ččhala; b. off from a surface, kuku'Ččula; b. repeatedly, kúpka; to b., itch, kúpka; b. the skin, as lice, ku'ččháki; b. as snakes, stúčka; tab. through, kwii'ččtela; what bites the tongue, mbúkččnmatko.

birth: to give b. to be confined, wē-kala, nük'a-gi; to give b. to birth, lípela; to triplets, ulanii'yala.

bitter, ka-á má shtčko, mbúkččnmatko; it tastes b., ka-á má'ša.

bladder of any kind, shu'd-hash; b. fastened on something, lawáläh; usually abbr. lawai-h; swimming b. of fish, smuí links, shu'd-hash, tchá; b. blown up, shipush; urin b., shu'tččash lawálah, kím

blade: long b., tékkish; knife b., wáti.

blanket: wood b. or skin b., skútash; a kind of b., pá ka; wrapped, clad in a b. skútako; to make a b. from small patches, teshashktala, skú'tččhala; to dress oneself in a b. skíta, skú'čča, sú teččala. Cf. robe, mantle.

bleat, of wind, skútish.

bleaze, v. i.; to flame, núta; tab. ap, mátkałga, tchepi-li-ga; to b. up by the wind or by itself, liutka, mii'wa.

bleached, papatkáwatko, téche-teččpakako.

bleat, v. i., há'tma.

bleed, v. t.; técheččala; v. i., pú pa, técheččala.

blend, v. i.; blending insensibly, said of colors, muččyatako.

blind, v. t.; pápa'dsha. tchepi'ki-ko, tab. ap, mátkałga, tchepi-li-ga; to b. up by the wind or by itself, liutka, mii'wa.

blind, v. i., kelamtččtma, ša-ka-š-ččtu; kelamtččta; b. with one eye, muńshší-kía.

black, pushpíšli; adv. pushpush; b. bear, wíłém, ci. bear; b. snake, wímenaksh; a b. substance regarded as a cause of disease, gúпал; to become b. from smoke, etc., skélža; to paint oneself with b. paint, shu-píšme.

blackberry, tütankšam lutish; b. shrub, tütankšam.

blackbird. Brewer's, Scolopahro-
gas cyanopáhalas, téččaga; b. species of Tcháyals; tcho tchohash.

blacken, v. t.; pushpíšli shúta; to b. shoes, boots, lusdó sha.

blackish, pushpush tkáni.

Black Lake, nom. pr. of a lake near Klamath Marsh, Lko máñ-lash.

blacksmith, telii kemen umpímp-
tish, wáti ti šushtasha.

black-tail deer, Cerés colo-
rambíána, shu'á-i.
bloom, v. i. of. blossom, v. i.
blossom, shlipsh: le'masham, usu-
ally in the d. form: le'kshumam:

bloom, blossom, shlipshaltke, lek-
shum gito.
blossom, v. i. shlipa; blossoming,
shlipshaltke.
blow, s.: to strike a h. winilá:
again, winiláke: become to blow-
s, shunga, espec. d.: sisóka; shinkuiya,
the sisókuinga; to give blow with a
stick, etc., udipka, udipkpa: to
give blows to each other, shuktápka.
Mod. udipya, kútyina: to return
blows, shékátkela: to threaten with
blows, hushái-sha, hú shtá: to attack
with blows, udipka.
blow, v. i. said of winds, shléwi:
at the east wind, yéwa; at the north
wind, yámá; at the west wind, tía-
mana: at the south wind, mii': to
b across, over, wíkíshna; b around
in the sky, shkwídzićama: b around,
as storms, nyánuna; b. at, toward,
willuma, b. to, after, around, will-
uma: b. on or upon persons, wita,
shléwita; b. continual, wízcha; b a
gouth breeze, ushihkala, Mod. ushi-
ka: b. down upon, wita, winma: b.
down into, wítta: b. into, wíšíla: b.
off, winma; to, out, outside, wíka:
b. out from, out of, wítta, witznála:
b. through, said of strong air-drafts,
willa: b. through, lift, air-drafts,
shkldshin: b underwith, into, wítta:
to cease blovnoq, wíza.
blow, v. t.: with the mouth, púiwa,
púuksha, shléwi b out from mouth,

witznála: b into, púuksha: b smoke
pinto, wiwka: b out at, down, or away,
púlkuma, wiwka: b out a candle, etc.,
pióptela, púi-ukshla: b. up, púi-
wiwa; to be blown up, shipmú: blad-
der blown up, inflated, shipmúsh: b.
breath from one's mouth, shléwitàk-
mila.

Blow, nom. pr. of a head chief, Plú,
Sóldhoks.
bluue: sky-blue, mitéhmi tehli: b. at
the b. kay, tehó-tehó-tehó-tehli: pre-
ble-b., yammiápteli: b. mixed with
yam, blashe-goy, said, f. i. of water-
birds, má nákli: b-colored heads,
pupdésha.
blunt, kúi tátakto: to b. kúi
raka.
blush, v. i. ndéehka, Mod. ndéeh-
gi: tázrki.
blushing, s., ndéehkish.
board, of lumber, púkasha: b. if
cat with the ar, teháyiátko átku:
baby-b., shnikteh. Mod. stiwélt-
kish: wi'páshun constructed of boards,
ukpé-laxh: provided with head-
and foot- b. (grave), titádsatko.
boat, vínsh, dim. vínshága: sal-k-b.,
shnekotelmókhish vínsh: vínsh,
boatman, szuyamish.
body: b. alive or dead, human or
animal, tehúlikssh: subdivórm b., she-
watl'gish: b. of people belonging to
gether, mepóks: to form a b. of peo-
ples, mepka: dead human b. k'ékút-
ko, tehúlikssh: b. of child, tehúli-
kaga.
boy, mú hmuhatko.
boggy, tumpésh: to be b. tumpen.
boil, v. i., said of water: lükka, kélpka; b. and throw up bubbles, nüplualza. Cf. boiling.
boil, v. t. nükka, tàiwodsha: b. liquids, shneckálta, tehilála: b. meat, etc., tehilála: race used for boiling, tehulétkish.
boiling, kélpoksh, kélmask, kó-kunsh: to be at b. heat, lükka.
bolt, kái-vúshish: b. warrior, fighter, kilosh. Cf. brave.
bolt, v. t., as a door, ktinga.
bombard, v. t., to throw at, shutyakita; shikiwa, Mod. shuikáa.
bondsman, lúgish.
bone, káko; heads of b., káko, yábi: string of b., heads, káko yánumash; arm of b., wáklash; káko sáka, sáka: backbone, dhuishi; claricula, b., utéish; jawbone, káko; skull-b., míshái káko; cf. skull.
book, pipa: writing, b. cover, heat of b., pipa.
boost, stikshui.
bores, v. t., kéka, shéka; b. through, tkéka, tucka; b. one's nose-sootn, kishkta; b. another's nose, stülka; small boring instrument, tuckétkish.
Cf. perforate, pierce, v.
bores, aperture, ibekantko.
born, to be, giulza; where are you b.? tát i giuléztk?!
borrow, v. t. vulza.
bosom, vushó: of females, idshash.
boss, laká, hashtaltampkátko
both, lípok: at b. places, spots, lípuku; b. tines, lapiuki.
bottle, bumgotkísh, Kl. wákgish; writer of b., giunantko.
bottom, of barrel, lake, river, etc., lemína; down in the b., númína; dry river b., kokkam pál-kuish, kupkúpele: to be at the b., or to swim near the b. of the water, lemína.
 bogus, of tree, wék, dim. wékaga; of coniferous tree, púsh'yan.
boulder, mímu ktái; high b., cliff, bálish.
bounce, v. i., kshíntelma, húyeka; b. over an obstruction, húnumtiajíka. Mod. mlút'e:ye.
bout; to have a b., sisskúyá, sisséka, shúká. Cf. blow, s.
bow, v. i., for a welcome, útkúka.
bow, as a weapon, with or without arrows, mésish, dim. utyaga; b. and arrows for bird-hunters, täldshi, dim. taldshiaga; armed with b. and arrows, taldshtko; b. made from the tsupinkšham yar-take, tsepinkšham; to draw the b. for shooting, shlatámka, shdéwala; to make a small b., utyákala.
bow or bent, canor, píash.
bowel, kápa: the barrel, ukish; soft barrels of the tsúpkish-fish, tsúp'kísh.
bowel, kápa, dim. kápsíga; large b., made of scirpus, etc., máksa. Cf. cup, vase.
bowstring, náhlish; to draw the b. for shooting, shlatámka, shdéwala.
boy, iwizōtkish. bóx; little b. with a hook, māwizōtkish.

boy, tehāki, dim. tehakíaga; kitchkání hishnákga, usually abbr. kitchkání; b. in the sense of son, wēash, dim. wēka; b. child, young b. up to adult age, hishnákga; b. between hu and filton, tehulluyága; b. over filton, tehuluish.

brag, v. i. to bragging, shimú.

braid, v. t. one's own hair, sháḳpka, shuKatÍṇola.

braid: hair-b of males, on temples, sháḳp̣paḳsh; hair-b. of females, on back, wēktash; to gather one's hair into a b. sháḳpka, shuKatÍṇola

brain, táiпуск. Mod. tégo.

bran, lép.

branch of tree, shrub, wēḳ, dim. wēḳaga; áŋku; willow b. used as frame for structures, lsíḳklak.

branch out. v. i. into limbs, twigs.

roots, wēnkala.

brandy, lám.

brant. Auer canadensis, lálik.

brass, kâḳḳḷi wáiti; cf. copper. bronze.

brave, adj. litelitlêhi; kilítêko; plucky, ká-i wúshish; b. fighter, kil-lank shishúkish.

brave, s. sheshalóšíš, shishúkîsh; in the sense of man bearing arms, hishnáksh. Mod. hishnáteházash.

bravely, litelitlêh.

brawl, v. i., tehulluyága.

brate, v. i. háma.

bread, pálahsh. Mod. shápele; to make b., shuKatÍshka

breadth; to make of the same b., hishnádža.

break: v. t.; generic: to fracture, disintegrate. kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, ngúmulsha; b. smander, as strings, etc., kátâ, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; long obj. tekúna, tkéwa; kátehka, akátélga; shékutka; one long obj. in one place, yékâna; in many places, yekwána; b. durn, as tree-lims, ukéwa, pl. ikéwa, i-akéwa; b. into fragments, portions, tkéwa, shépáta; b. hollow obj., páḳa (mbáḳa, mbúka); b. hollow obj. by letting them fall, mbáḳa; broken, páḳatko; b. a laws, ordinance, etc., yékâna, pl. yekwána; b. one's limbs, tehúna; in one place, shiyakuna; b. off, remove from by breaking, ngélshka, yekkalóla; b. to pieces, ndshápka, pl. pekówa, ukéwa, pl. ikówa; b. by punching, páḳa; b. by striking, f. i., strings fastened at one end, kátehka; b. smash, as glass, tehúna; b. through, across with the foot, ukéwa; pl. ikéwa; b. up connection, shéggáta.

break, v. i. b. by itself, be broken, hollow things, páḳa, (mbúka); b. or fall off, ndḳ-nshka; b. off, snap, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; b. down, as rotten wood, to-utéwa; b. down by ex-haustion, tgelúna, pl. luchnála; b. or be broken to pieces, go to pieces, shuḲuálsha.
breast, vushü; female, ēdishş; [of cattle, horses, sződ]ishş; to carry on one’s b., chest, shakakága.
breathe, and breathing, s., hukîş; to lose b., pûta; to emit b., wîka.
breathe, v. i., hékâ; b. in, b. again, hokâmpélę; b. audibly, hékâ; heavily, hékâ; b. from internal heat, képâ; b. upon parts of one’s body, shahîka.
breech—clout, kaîlis; b.-v. of backskin, formerly worn by females, hasanîşgûš, hishtehîş-gash.
breed, v. t. and i., ëkâ-a.
breeding, s., lâžîsh. Cf. brood.
breeze, shtehîşh; it blows a gentle b.; ushkeshka, Mod. ëshîka.
brick, slînîtiško tûpész, ktî-i; b.-house, ktû-i lâtehâsh.
bridle; she is a b., slûmşalnâpka hîît.
bridegroom; he is a b., slûmşalnâpka hîît.
bridge, slânkósh; to erect a b., slânkóshhîka.
bridle, shtehî.kîžîsh; b.-bit, tûkîsh.
brief, referring to time, tânku.
brimful, stânî; to be b. of, stâ; of a liquid, éwa.
bring, v. t.; generic terms, but chiefly in use for the bringing or carrying of long and heavy obj., àma, pl. and coll. (more in Mod. than in Kl.), ëdša, ëdşna; ëb., carryto-
wards, when seen by the one speaking, épka: when not seen by him, átpa, pl. ëtpa; to b., convey home or
back, émpélę, idštâmpélı, îtpâmplı.
B. along with, forcibly or not, said of persons and quadrupeds, pûnîsha,
pl. èma. Mod. ëdša, ëdşna, gin-
kanka; b. along towards, pûnîsh-
ka, for another, pûnîshpîka; back or home, pûnîkîshpî, pûnîkît-
pî; on purpose, pûnpèpa, pl. ëtpa;
while on one’s march, pûnîkèhe;
back again, pûnîgatgatpî; b. to
tâd, hushkâla; b. close to, near to,
kîtîpna; b. for or to somebody, in
somebody’s interest, èmîa; b. in-
formation, uers, stîlîdînaka, stîlîtshu:
 È inside, inboards, within, pû’îlîki, pl.
îlî; b. a liquid in one vase, tehi-
ktelah, tehîanna; b. long obj. épka.
Mod. âtpa, pl. ëtpa, îtpanna; b. one
long obj. carried on the arms.
kshâna, kshukâtka; to go and b.
tîkela; b. on, because, nè-ulza; b. on,
un, as disease, népka; b. out, as out of
the lodge, or to the grave, ëshâ,
ismûla, ìkîtehâ; b. round obj. b.,
îka; go and fetch, hîktela, ëkîpa;
b. thin obj., nèpka, nèma; b., sheet-
like obj., shêkîpa; back or home,
shêmîplı, shlepkîpêle; habitually,
shlepkîpêle; b. together, make meet,
hushkîtânaka, shiûlîga, shiûlîki.
Mod. shiûlagien; b. together, collect,
gather, stâ-îla; into a long basket,
ulélézga; b. up, up hill; yâma; b.
up, raise, as children, hishtëtehâ.
Many terms under carry, q. v., will
apply here also.
bristle, nîl; on hog’s back, shuân-
shakluish
bristle, teke-im
brood, mā kinkutko; kinkutko.
broil, v. t., nōka: b. in a pan, shutehka; b. on the hot coals, tehlalā, nōka.
brown; kākā kli wàtii; b-colored, kākā kli.
broom, leqelshí, wewéshí: the young b., wewéka; b. of birds, teh-líiks. Cf. breeding.
broom, kōkaga, tukuága; b. flowing from a slope, tumeish; coming from a h., or from the other side of a h., kokagtalúi.
brum, yudshlóshmúitkísh. Cf. brush.
brother, elders or eldest, said by younger b., t'zé-unap; b. related as elder to younger b., shetze-mlátko; b., elder, said by younger sister, pa-ámp; b., younger, (in reference to elder b.), tápiap; b. related as brothers are to their younger brothers, shetapiáltkó: b.'s son or daughter, said by uncle, pákîshí; said by aunt, p'kítechip: b.'s wife, said by his sisters, pa-alámp; half-b., tápiap.
brather-in-law, múlgap, p'chè-hkap; p'chè-kap; related as brothers-in-law, shutehzhátko. Cf. husband, wife.
brow, eyehraw, shkelelish, Mod. shuñilgsh.
brown, ka-uká-nil: light b., skálp-p'chèh; b.-spotted duck-species, gúllks.
brownish, b.-black; tiptiplé.
browse, v. i., páwa.

browse, v. t., uteháya, shátka; b. with a stick, etc., udúyna, udúpka, udúpkpa. Cf. beat.
brush, shishékísh.
brush, s.; cloth b., kushkúkísh; hair b., shukúshgútkísh; hair b., of painters, shumalokísh; scrubbing b., vdóshkúmtkísh.
brush, v. t.; as hair, kútshka; b. off, udshalelo, yudshlósha; b. down from, udshlošina.
brushwood, inserted in walls, hashúmmáshí; b.-lopég, heshkatchúmást, kápka stina'sh; b. wall around camp-fire, sketehlésh: to make a b. wall to secure the fire, sketéga; half species of b., tsúmatsak.
bubble, s.; to throw up bubbles, sent'ka, ntútpa; to come up in bubbles, ntúptehnág. Cf. bubble up.
bubble up, v. i., mpammutká, ntúptehnág: b. up while producing ripples, shutehčáwa; b. up in water, from motion below, kmúlyaga. Mod. kmuntehsha, from article thrown in, stúpnuálza; b. up, springs only, ntí lyaga; b. up in hot water, ndúpnuálza, ntútpa.
buck, laki kú-eel: in the sense of male quadruped, laki, kúkiga.
buck et., pokó, dim. pokúná: b.-like basket, flat kála; to carry in a b., sho'dshúa, súnka; to give in a b., shúú, pl. shewána.
buck skin, tamed, ubá-ush, ubá-ush; b. bechees, kalálapsh ubá-ush, or ubá-ush; b. fringe, púsh, pú
thautish; b. brother, h. strap, puká-
wish: h. robe, skútash: b. dress in it, skúta; h. robe fringed with porcu-
pine quills, shúmashh.
bind. s. shlípsh: b. raging buds, shlíp-
shaltko. Cf. blossom.
buffalo, yuhó.
bud: h, ybh. tumbled, shki-shgish; lad-
y, h. shuúshítóétí gétko; light.
wing, or firr-b., tehétchálí: another
species, teháchteháltélí: species of
black h., klúshish: species of little
round black h., tehúnypíksh
bud green-man, shlushlénuish, shto-
shtátish.
buld. v. t.: b. a lodge, house, etc.,
láchá. Mod: stína-a; b. a lodge car-
ered with bulrush, stíña-a, Kl. and
Mod.: h. a summer- or shu-bulge,
ugkáiplýa; h. a winter house, ludge-
malgí: b. a fire, especially camp-fire,
shúta, shuúpka, shúúdsha; b. a
fire on a journey, shúna; b. a tow-
fire, or a fire every day, shúúdshap-
elí; b. a fire for cooking, shunte.
buldér. house-b., lúllish.
budging, láchash. Mod: stína-sh;
constructor of buildings, lúllish.
bub. vegetable, báika, ñatish: edible
b. growing wild, nákákam pash;
large b. shaped fruit, mухábáka.
bull. míni: killukó.
bull. shuílsháltko.
bullet. ngádish; b. lobó, shuú-
lákipish; b. poosh, shuílshált.
bullfrog, Rana pipiens, kéc: small
b. knágá.
bully, shishókish
bulrush, or lob: generic term for
larger kinds of h., míi-i, in Mod.
often: tkáp: occurrence with bul
rushes, máylútkó: largest species of
h. Scirpus calidus, míi-i; other
species: nás, tehú, witchópaí: h.
mat, láptak: míi-i, míi-shkíish.
shlí-ishi, tó dumpash, shlíthish;
cousch, mat, láptak, míi-shkíish: to
gather, collect b., máylútko. Cf. med.
bumble-bée, númush.
bummer, ýámkash.
bunch. shúta: round b. of mass,
báika; b. b, exist together in bunches,
táwa, tehípka; to carry about articles
in a b. shteihiyamna: to somebody,
shútishákpa: to gather, unite ar-
ticles in a b., shétihípka: growing or
rolled in the same b., shunteklán-
tko, tehípkatko: to to up into a b.,
síta, shúla.
bundle. métkash, szúta, shulta-
líto: if long-shaped, shultshátko: to
form a b., tehípka: to to up into a
b., szúta: to to up into long-shaped
b., shutíla. Cf. bunch.
bung, líkish.
bung. v. t.: b. up, cork. líka, tákiá;
haanged up, takítko.
bur. of pia, teháchtehgalam. Mod
teháchtehgalánts.
burden, especially when carried:
back: shobósh, métkalsh, méká-
tko, fuca, yúntako, teca, in., métkla, mekáňo.
burial, ishá, níktela, b. place, pinam-
kish: tribut or family b. made, telpium. Cf. bury, v.
burn, v. t., shnúta; b. ap., nítu; b., cause pain, ték'teka; to be burned, charred ap., nátspka, nélka; b., while coming in contact with the body, as nettles, níłíopútana; b., corpses, b. hurkšla; b. to death, kill by burning, shunútchá; b. down, shnélza; b., sing off, shunyédxa; b. oneself on part of the body, hurshnu'ta; b. through, shnečka.

burn, v. i., nélka, nítu, shnečka, shnuítu; b. down, nátspka, nélka; to begin to b., shlíkúti; to cause to b., shunyédxa, ték'teka; to keep burning, shnutúmpka; b. at the bottom of a cooking utensil, ñú'ta, ñú'atagia.

burrow, s., stú, stúsh, shnúsh, wásh; small b., stú'íga; b. containing rattles, yé'ush; to scratch out a b., shlá'tila, stú'íya, wáshla; ye'wá. Cf. den.

burrow, v. i., as moles, mice, stú'íya; chipmunks, stú'íya, wáshla; b. to make a round hole, shlíkúta; b. for depositing rattles, ye'wá.

burst, v. i., kitíta; b. ap., expel, mbáiwa, nél'á, titá; to cause to b., mbáiwa, vud'híta.

bury, v. t.; to place provisions into a cache, pínáma, élga; to start for burying in a caché, élk'teha; b. corpses, etc., pínáma, kíd'a-una. Mod. vnni; b. along with, ilý'íta; b. with funeral procession, ishá, ishnuíla, élk'teha; b. in something, ilyžatela, kíd'a-una; b. in a tribal or family cemetery, telá'níima; burying ground, pínánkš, telá'níima.

busht, ánku, tehélash; coll. gó-tehlésh; little b., wékága; overgrown with bushes, gátehétlo. Cf. shrub, timber, woods.

busy oneself, pélplela; to b. a for somebody, shnutúta, pélplela.

but, (b) conj.: tak, taks, toksh, ta, -ta; b. if, b. when, há tak, há-tok, há-toks, há tehú; (2) adv., in the sense of only, just only, merely, ak, -ak, hak, hak; when but refers to the verb of the sentence, plā: b. one, ndshak, má shík; noun b. tala, abbr. ta.

butter, s., níhshúghish.

butter, v. t., shńágá, pl. húla; máshki, máshkúntna; b. for somebody, shňúsh, shnúsh.

butterfly, species of wokl, húntis, képkap; species of diurnál b., yapalpúchash képkap, wálwikshash; b. with gúy colors, wék'wak, butt'ocks, kíu; b. with upper leg, pó'shkásh.

butter, éd'shash.

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button, s., shältákót'kisht.

button, v. t., shältákpa.

buy, v. t., skéa; to b. on credit, skínta.

buzz, v. i., said of insects, hú'má; of bees, bumblebees, etc., má'muna; b around, má'ti'íına.

buzzard, bold headed b., tehnuish. Cf. turkey-buzzard

by gone, má'me'ni, tántúki.
burn — capsule

C.

cabinet-maker, vulnish.
cable, tūntsīsh; kuūks.
caché, ṭpāksīsh, piñākuūnsīsh, vumū.
vumūsh; to preserve, keep in c.
īpāka, ṭkshā; to bury, put into c.
īktcha, piñāma, vumū; hiiiūshā.
cage, for wild or other animals,
kshiwīōtkiš, Mod.
calf, mū-hmušam ṭlēbāshī.
calf of leg, tehūlaš; yūwīsh.
call, v. t.; c. out, shout, hamōashā; c.
somebody to come, c. out for,
shātmā, shē'tma; c. back or home.
shamāpela; c. each other appro-
brious epithets, shimūštchā; c.
somebody saucy names, shahāma.
c. by name, shē'sha, ēlga shē'shash,
or simply: ēlga; c. oneself by name,
shēlza; c. out, c. to the spot, shα-
humūya, shārmūka, shē'tma, shē-
tma; c. upon, visit, shētāltchā; c.
a conjurer for help, shu'kīka; to go and
v. a conjurer for help, shu'kidsha;
sō called, nā-ashū shē'shatko, n. shē-
shash or simply: shē'shatko.
callosity, on foot or hand, tākak.
camass, the bulb of *Camassia esca-
lenta, pūksh; in the c. season, pūksh-
āmū; berry-paste mixed with c., shā-
kash; to bake c., pūka; lāding, gather,
collect c., pōksalsha; c.-stick, āunda,
meyōtkiš.
captive, s. lúgsh; to take a c. in war, lúgshla.
capture, v. t., shuíkâ, shuíkua; c. anim., shuíkpel; c. anim. obj., šiščunna, pl. shuíkâ. c. for or sharing, lúgshla; c. as a fly, ksh-kkíla; c. by hand, as live on one's own head, hóksiska; c. while going, róoking, shuíktele.
carinell, lôbksiš, Cf. gun.
card, or c. board, pîpa
care, v. t.: c. for, shlé-pka, shlé-popka; don't care it! ú ñeh!
care, s.: to take c. of, manap, shuíalähîmpka, shlé-pka, shlé-popka, hashaltîmpka; to take c. of oneself, sassâga.
careful, tishkilâni.
caress, v. t., by stroking, petting, tatehîlka, pîthakkîla, Kl. pîthikkîla; to hug and c., ldûkua, shuíla-kua.
carousel, lekánkîsh; to partake in c., lekanka.
carouse, v. i., lekanka.
carpenter, püpkaš shîshatish.
carriage, tehîktehîk. Cf. wagon.
carrier, of dispatches, stîlkânuish.
carrot, pîwäh.
carry, v. t.; for generic terms, c.
introductory remark to bring, v.; c. about, long obj., ìyuna, pl. ì-anna; c. about in the arms, kshukâtkal; kshén, pl. ì-ána; about oneself, as in the pocket, hakshâktekui; a liquid in one vase, tehîianma, tehîktâla; c. under the arm, arnas, shútîla, shútîla; c. away, off, with or without permission, ána, ánsha; by kidnapping, as a child, kshukâtkal; to abstract, anim. obj., tukshâ, pl. yimishâka; patentat sight, iktekâ; c. bed, or home, c. upedi, pl. âtsa upedi, and, more Mod., then Kl. idshâm-pel; c. home or back in a basket, skátzid-ska, skátzidpeli; c. on one's back, shâlauna, shepolama, tíid-shâna: by means of a string or forehead, métkâla; by means of a basket, skäyauna, skâtkâla, skâta; c. before oneself, as winds, vulupûga; c. beneath the clothing, shuíla; c. in a basket, pâit, sho'dsha, sîna; c. bulky, heavy obj. éna, pl. ìdsha, idshâna; c. a burden, load, mêt kâla, mëktûnú́kâna; c. in hand, sîo'dsha, sîna; when in a hawch, shtieyuna; c. on one's head, tíid-shâna, šarûñía; c. home, et. c. back; c. an infant tied to its board, éntekâna; c. long or anim. obj. éna, pl. ìdsha, idshâna; when unseen or at a distance from the one speaking, âtâ, pl. and coll. âta, âtuna. âtuma; c. insides, insides, within, spîllî, pl. ilî, c. by mail, éna; c. a message, news, stîldânka, stîlêka, stîlêhâna; c. on shoulders, shí-kianka, shûgâ, Mod. shûggian éna; c. off, sheet-like obj., shî-'za, cf. c. away; c. off from, íka, ìtza; c. out of, ísha, ishûla; c. out for harunâd, ísha, ishûla, iktekâ; c. round obj., lêna, làka; to go and c., lîktela, lîpka; c. to or for somebody, éna; when in a hawch, shieyidshipka; c.
thin, obj., nē'pka, nēna: e. upa'nal, uphīl: one obj., nāna, kshawāl'ēγα; to help in carrying, shilō'atka. Cf. bring, fetch, haul, v.
cart, tehk'tel'ik. Cf. wagon.
cascade, ushālteγiz; to form a,
e, especially of round shape, wākop': e., boss, covering, shilē'this, faktelegish; cf. pillow.
cask, wākop': Mod.
casket, ushālteγiz; little e. that can be looked, māwī'at'liγh.
cast, v.t. e. dowm, puelpa: e. away, abul'ēγa, anim. and inanim. obj., kāl'sha, kāl'sha: e. away continually, kāl'kaka: e. away as useless, etc., pūte'la: e. back, pukämpeli: e. below, puetila: e. down bulky, round obj., shu'k'ka: e. down to the ground or into a lodge, puelpi: e., off, remove, long obj., yutoksła: e. up in the air, vumul'ga: e. up, into, puak'la: e. a deadly spell upon, tawa: e. a shadow, smūl'ha.
estorium, pūnāna skish.
strate', v.t. ikua; estrated animal, ikanto, kēlaik shīks.
cat, pūshish, Mod. kiti: e. hole, kāt'taik geen'k'kish, Mod.: wild e. tyma, shēxā.
catch, v.t. shu'kko, shu'k'ka: e. again, shu'k'kelpi: e. said of objects taken collectively, ītik: e. captive, as a fly, kshēkiūla: e. while
caw, v.t., hāma; said of larger birds, wāl; c. continuously, wākanka.

case, v.t., is usually expressed by the verbal completive in ēlā, ēlā; when not followed by a verb, ēlā-wi; c. stop! léki! pl, léka! ḍe-tak! Mod. kāuktak! tāntak! Cf. quit, stop.

cedar tree, vulhandsham.

celabrate, v.t., by dances, dance-songs, glee-songs, yēka

cellar, kātahsecondary hantilakto. Mod. shta'shāt hantilakto
cemetery, piānkish: tribal or family e., tehninu; obl. Indian e., hōolksalks. Cf. bury, v.

cereal, cf. maize, wheat; to raise e., hushu'k-
certainly, wāk hāi la gen. Mod. okā-ilagen; of course! waklākū! wāk a giŋa! often translatable by hai, a-i, hai-teh, ya.

chair, tehāwalkish; back of eh, tełapata; to lean against back of a eh, shu'matāmka, kshapata.

chair, flesh, tehūleks.

c halk, hūpaks; used as face- or body-paint, ūpaks.

chance, no ex. eq.; by (more) eh, huna shak, wakāhwa; to find by eh, mdák, pl. ītkal. Cf. gā-wal.

cchange, v.t.; to be changed into, K'kā; to be changed into a lake, ă-shēltkā. Cf. become, v.

chunt, s., shu'sh; shunēkīsh.

capped, to have limbs eh, through frost or heat, skūkā.

char, v.t.; to be charred, nātspa; half-charred, nzūtakto. Cf. burn, v.

character, steinash; of dehased, num eh, tehāksh, kūidshī stei-nash; of good eh, cf. good.

charge, v.t.; as a horse or wagon, ēta, ētā; eh, as a horse, shē-īta; eh, or freight a boat, vi'nshat ilāpka; eh, transversely, one long obj, hekshātik; eh, on a price, ēlga; eh, somebody annoy or disturb, hush-żakta; eh with reproaches, koktānsh; eh; to attack, gūlki, gu-tānmpka, tāshī

charger, bow-ganger, shē yaksam wetokkākish.

charm, s.; in shape of magic song, shu'sh, shu'mōkish.

charm, v.t.; to eh, with, tiwī.

chase, v.t., kā-iına, shū'dshna; eh, pursa, kātela, kātelma; eh, continually, shū kanka; eh, as an enemy, shultānka; eh, about, tpuyanna-eh, each other, shūl'shna, tpuyanna; eh, for somebody, kaihia; one who chases, tputpayannish.

chastise, v.t., nē-ulaka, nē-ulga; eh, by whipping, wūi tehza, udāpka; to make atomic by chastising, shiktēhākshma.

chatter, v.i., said of birds, hāma cheap; basell eh, kē'ēna ēlga. Cf. sell.

cheat, v.t., stū́zga, palla; eh, repeatedly, pālapēlē.

check, mpāto; eh, bōne, mpāto.

cheese, ēldshash

cherish, v.t., stīnta; eh, each other, hishtānta.
caw—chunk.

chest, vushó; of cattle, horses, szó-
dishish; to carry on one's ch., shaka-
kága, shepukága
c.h.e.w, v. t., as tobacco, etc., kpi-
iumna, kókanu, kichán, pín; ch.,
to gnaw at, káta ungáta.
Che w a n k a u M arsh, nom. pl.
loc., Tehkázeñi.
chi cken, tehikun, tehikú.
chide, v. t., shíla; ch. each other,
shukê'ki.
chief of a tribe, lakí (Chin j. týivi); 
principat, high, or head-ch., múní 
lakí, abbr. mú lakí; tutaszeñiini lakí;
sachelíf, kitchkáni1, abbr. kétchá 1.
child, offspring, wásha, dim. wéka;
ndshëkàni; sucking ch., múksh,
múkaga; children able to walk, pl.
only, tatáksni; acting like children,
tatáksniptchi; to bear a ch. or chil-
dren, wékala, uká'kgi; to lose ch.
by death, said of mothers who lost 
two or more, lepknéka; to lose ch.
by death, said of a father, tehakéga.
Mod. tehikèla.
childish, dating person, méksh;
acting in a ch. way, tatáksniptchi; to 
be or become ch., méksh.
child like, tatáksniptchi.
chill, chilliness, kátags.
chills, natural fever, túshtushish
chilly, kátags, to be ch., said of 
weather, winds, ská.
chimney; flaw of ch., smé-iliksh.
chin, kä dstho.
chink, méchli, ndshikish.
Cf. aperture, hole.
chipmunk; a species of Tamias,
wa'sha; little ch., Tamias quadriviti-
latus, wáshla-agá. Mod. witchash;
another species of ch., mishásh;
to hunt chipmunks, wáshala; to go 
and hunt ch., wáshlalsha, mishash-
altcha.
chipper; arrow head ch., generally 
of horn, úzafalksh.
chip, v. i., bëma, tákta.
chisel; fleshing ch., mposhótkish;
when of stone, tkuyútkish.
choke, v. t., yétszaka; to be choked,
púta, kishga hékísh; to be choked 
through swallowing, ndsákia; ch., on-
self, shayétszaka.
choke cherry, fruit of Prunus de-
missa, tuichzash; the tree, tuich-
çasun; to gather ch. cherries, tuich-
zashla.
choose, v. t., loséct, ilíia, ikayúla.
shátka; ch., for oneself, shí-íha, shía-
tka.
chop, v. t., long obj. ndshidshi,
úteka, uteháyá; ukáta, pl. vulá-
ska; ch. fire, Vuteka. Cf. split, v.
chorn; ch., song, shumóshish; to start 
a ch., shuyéga; said of the conjur-
er, shumóta; to sing in ch., winóta;
to go and sing in ch., winémua, shín 
mítla; to howl, cry or sing in ch., 
chrysalis, of the humlysh butterfly, 
púl lznantchla, fáshe; to gather, scrap
up this ch., pul lznantchla; ch. of 
another butterfly species, kúngs
chuckle, v. i., weta, hauiga
chunk, of bread, kétcha pala ash; 
ch. of ice, wayalapsh.
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c.

skutatko;

blan/ctt,

mantle,

in sJiin-armor, ktaklhh.

c.

i

in

V.

,

Mod.

to

t.,

hanieiii

lol-sli

c.

;

for, sliaiia-uli,

for oneself slia-

nienaki'a.

clam,

klr-'dslui;

r.-.s7/e//,

kli'd.-^lmain

clang,

stiVt;^isli,

s.,

triinenasli

;

to

produce, clanffs, walta.

lap,

\-

clas]),
in;!,

t.,

1

:;

1 1

V. t.;

to

bend over for clasp-

liislili'itanka; clasjAng-hnifc,

e

r

,

c

1

ea r

c

1

e ft

y

1

k6-

i

;

noise, ]a-ul;i\va,

to

male a

li'iliila.

rlatterinfi

woods, ginkayatko.

lite

iiom. pr. l\li;'ips;jo.

hear

met'hli,

,

clergy m a n

e., ti'dsli

tiinieiia.

iidsaki.><li.

si'mde

si'inde ki'uks,

,

kii'klki.sh or

.^Iii'isliati.-^h:

s.

p"lait;'il-

kiii shu.sliatisli.

walisli;

DU

cliffs,

fie or series of cliffs

\valid.'<liat

sanika-iisb;

"m

prairie,

cliffs,"

connected with verbs,

by

])ressed

V.

iVl/a;

C:

tance,

gu'ka,

up, as trees,
tiiu';ji:

ga-ulapka;
;

is

the

ex-

the suffix -aya.

t.,

ktchikaya

from

jirojeetinr/

lake,

c.

e.
e.,

gCi'kna;

guka,

ga-

gi'ikna;

up in the discrawl

uji

up the outside ladder

to,
<

>f

one's winter house, ga-ulapkapele;
e.

v.

to

;

hi'iveka, pi

handa, sliaktakt^a.

tlir

shapasli.

c

in

kla'dsli.

climb,

wakoksli.

c

g

ii

i

cliff,

Cf. cli>tlie, dress, v.

cl a

e a r

Mod.

Clear Lake,

stuya.

ci

I

t,

v.

up

b)f

repeated attemjits, ga-i'ilak-

up affa in, redimb nt.nWstnuce

pka:

e.

fidiii

the one s[)eaking, ga-ulapka-


cinnamon—cluster.

pele; e. up in the web, said of spiders, shalajgya, shakamutsha; e. up by going around, gameni, shalakamuna; e. while sticking close to, going around the stem, aggida; e. back to the former place, guita-peli; e. down, guita.

elieberr, one who runs up, climbs, huvelmacash.

elincch, v. t.; c. the hand, shlaphta; e. together, shiamna.

elip, v. t. nyoka; e. one's hair, shuvoka, lik shuktadsha; e. hair, kuishka, suyakiskha; lakteha, lakadsha.

clipping, portion clipped off, kuishkuish; kuishka.

clitoris, shitash.

clonk, enveloping the whole body, skutsha; to be dressed in a c., skunta; to dress somebody in a c., skutshelfa.

cloteth, sklapsh; c. pemulam, vutokakua.

cloud, toljash.

close, v. t., c. with a cover or lid kaisumula; c. the door, doorlay, cover, shla-uki; e. forcibly a door, etc., ktinga; c. an opening, mfsikia, shla-uki; c. the hand, shlaphta; c. up, spullii; pl. ilhi; to return from closing up, spuhlita.

close, adv., near, gita, byva, wika; c. by, when said of persons, long obj., hit; to be c., stand c. by each other, tehikpa, liwa; to be c. by, kapteha, shimakta; one who is c. by, shinatish.

close, prep., c. to, wigatan.

1. coal, chugua; coal-point, chug: to

2. course; sometimes expressed by

3. coat, chugásh; tehulish, dim. tehul-

4. coffin, K'kipash, izwikish, box.

5. colonist, tehish; s. in that section,

6. cold, (1) adj., said of weather, ká-

tags; very c. mú ská, used adver-

7. cold, (2) s., to catch c. v., shu-

8. collect, v.i., shukúlki, liwa; c. in a

9. collection, s., for dyeing, shu-

10. Columbia River, nom. pr. Ká-

11. comb, v., slitchigash, slitchi-

12. comb, v.t., slitchiga; another's

13. collar, s., of beads, etc., shunkákash,

14. shuval, s., to catch c. v., shu-

15. colonist, tehish; c. in that section,

16. cold, (2) s., to catch c. v., shu-

17. comb, v., slitchiga; another's

18. comb, v.t., slitchigash, slitchi-

19. comb, v.t., slitchiga; another's

20. comb, v.t., slitchigash, slitchi-

21. comb, v., slitchiga; another's

22. comb, v., slitchiga; another's
combat, v. t., shūka, shellul; sisōka, d. of shingu.

come, v. i.; generic: when the coming is not seen by the one speaking, gātpa, gātpa; when the coming is toward the one speaking or the object just spoken of, gēpka; e. after, fēch, ikteh, ēpka; cf. fetch, v.; e. after fire, hukan, klik, klik; c. around, near, gātpamna; c. back, home; gēmpē; when unseen by the one speaking, or in the distance, gātpampēli; c. back from traveling, tamēnōka; c. back when moving in a circle, waggūdē; c. down, drop, inan, ēgza; as trees, hūni; c. down upon, hūni; to make c. down, hūni; c. forth in bunches, grapes, etc., liwa; c. in, inside of, gūli, pl. klikhi; c. in again, gūlīpēli, pl. kilīpēli; c. and leave again, gātpamēla; c. near, close to, gātpamna, gcdhāwia, gāldshē; gatpēnta; c. near while running, holūpēka; c. near reaching, gatpānksēka; c. near shooting, gatpānsēka; c. on, happen, nēpēka; c. out of, leave, giūlza; as woods, shokes, marshes, lukayōla, pl. gakayōla, tinayūla; c. out at, to become, kēla; c. or cross over to, ēgka; c. to reach, gātpa, cl. arrive: c. to, towards, gātpa, gātpa, gēpka (see above); c. to the ground, round obj., hūzi; e. together, shukūlī, cf. meet, v.; c. towards, step up to, kishīhōka; anim. and inan, gātta; c. go towards, gātpa; the one speaking, tinshīpēka; c. by the trail, road, shā
companion, shawalinéash, Mod. shitehliqu; to be the habitual e. of, shu-ulánkanka; to stay together as companions, shawalini'a, Mod. shitehliqu; to take along as a c., spūnshu, pl. éna, idshu; to take as e. for traveling, spūnanka.

compare y., mépoks; e. of relatives, friends, shá-amoks; in e. of, túla; to be in e. túla, túla; tánhila; to form a c., shu'úlki; to march, to walk in e., sha-ulánka, shawalini'a; to march into, to some distance, sha-ulánteha; to go about in e., two persons, shulzélémha, Mod. shulžélémha; to keep in one's e., spūnanka.

comparable to, jálanuk; shíko, or by suffix -ptchi,-utchi.

compel, v. t.: expressed by the suffixes forming causative verbs, as -ka, -anka, etc.; e. whatever, shu-ulánkanka. Cf. cause, v.

compensation; for no c., humiliation.

complain, v. i., shégsha; e. of, liila, heshégsha; e. in a whining voice, tánhélteka.

complete e., stáni; to be e., stá.

complete e., v. t. to fill, tásti; to c., one year, túma illóla.

completely, stáni; adj. used adverbially, nánuk.

complexion; of dark c., línlimi; of light cinnamon e., mukmukli.

complot; to form a c. against, nélakta, shéni'la.


comport, v. t. oneself, hišhtla; how do you do? wák i hišhtla?

comprehend, v. t., ndshélza, sanqetshu; to hear distinctly, túmena.

comprehensible; to make e., heshánkanka.

conrade e., shawalinéash, Mod. shitehliqu. Cf. companion.

conceal, v. t., aíshi; man. obj., íha; e. oneself, likyáha, pl. gáyáha; e. oneself while standing behind, šgáptcha, pl. li-uptcha; e. a secret, shiéshi; to keep concealed, shi-šshian lípka.

concede, v. t., wé-ula; to c. to, wéwalti. Cf. allow.

conclude, v. t., to resolve upon, nélža, nélakta.

condensed, hípkatko; to be in a c., state, húpka. Cf. compact, adj.

condition, no ex. eq.; one in this c., géntehi; one in that c., hinutehi; one in a similar c., shuhánkpte; on e. that, conj., hā, hātoks.

conduct, v. t.; to c. through, as water, spúnišma. Cf. lend, v.

conce., upper end of, hápá. Cf. conical.

confer, v. t.; many obj., shewáni'ah; e. upon, anim. obj., spūni, pl. shewáños; c. through another, miškla. For other terms, cf. give, v.

confer, v. i.; c. for negotiation, hñutshanka, Mod. shuñtanka.

confine, v. t.; c. in a place of detention, anim. obj., spúhí, pl. ilíhí; to be confined, give life, uka'kga, wé-kala.
confiscate, v. t., long obj., i-amma.
conflagrate, v. i., núta, shínuya.
Cf. burn, v. i.
confluence, né-nkísh, shénórka-
tko: to form c., said of two streams.
shuntandánka.
conform, v. i.: to c. with, ná-asht
gi. Mod. né-asht gi.
conformably with, shúnank,
shúnank-shútko.
congeal, v. i., wén.
congregate, v. i., into a crowd,
shukúl'kí, líwa, límpka. Cf. collect,
gather, v. i.
conical, wakúwáki; to stand in a
c. form, túila; c. willow seed-basket,
yáki.
conjecture, v. t., nútu. Cf. believe,
suppose, v.
conjuror, kúns; when performing
noisily, sheshzéilá-ash; female c.,
kúns welekásh; young c., künkága;
to act, treat, in the capacity of a c.,
tehúta; to act, behave noisily, ex-
travagantly, like a c., sheshzéla;
to call a c. for help, shúnakia; to start
out for calling a c., shúnakísha.
connection by vicinity, junction,
shálatehguálash: to be in c., joined
with, shálatehguála.
conquer, v. t., shúmpa: winízi,
Mod. vúnzín: c. in battle, ndúña,
udúmpka, winízi.
consciousness; to regain c., hó-
kampele.
consent, v. i., humásht gi, shí-íha.
Cf. agree, comply with.
consider, v. t., húshkanka, húsh-
ka, héwa. Mod. also kópa; c. one-
self as, shéwa; c. as a stranger, ká-
ikéma.
considering that, conj. hún-
kanti, hunkantélê'.
consort, s. mbúšni
consort with, v. i., said of both
sexes, mbúšni. heshtól'za, chétu-
pka, shétól'za: c. with a man, hú-
shúnaksha.
constellation, kichül.
constituted: c. alike, gémpetlehi,
húntehi; c. similarly, shúnank-
petlehi.
construct, v. t., shúta: c. a home,
láteha. Mod. stíná-a: c. for a pur-
pose, shútela.
consume, v. t., eat, shú̂ki, shun-
zia, núta; to be consumed by fire,
útspka, shínuya.
contact; in close c. with, as with the
body, stalégtko; to be in c. with, ká-
petlehi, taliga; with the water, taliga.
contain, v. t.: c. a liquid, tehípká;
to be contained within, inán, éwa, súlpka.
contest, v. t., shákmanka
contest, s. mutual c. by racing, sha-
katampéégish; to have a c., quar-
rel, hishtécháka; to start a c., hís-
técháktina.
continually, téhúshak; adj. used
adverbially, téhúshni, téhúshnik:
expressed by the suffix tanma:
hulladshúntáma, to run up to and
back c., or by the suffix -shúni, es-
pecially when the action is per-
formed while moving.
continue, v. t.; same as keep on, q. v.  Cf. continually.
contract, v. t., as one's limbs, tilan-
shímá.
contract, v. t., as a muscle, spúllhi;
c. one's body, shulatchíla; c. one's
body and lie down, as when lying in
ambush, hishnálzka, cf. knúklka,
knúklga; c. the half-opened hand or
fingers, shutelóli.
control, v.t. hastaltámpka; shik-
ika, Mod. shíkka.
conscious, if round, núc'ks.
converse, v. i.; to be, huggidsha.
Cf. health.
convenient, fit, shíparch; tí-
dshi.
converse, v. i.; c. at the top, to
stand in a converging form, tínla
conversation, wáteks. Mod. wáltkash.
converse, v. i., hémkanka, wált-
ka; c. with, hashlañki, hasháltal-
tala; c. while standing, utáwa; c.
with suppressed voice, hikaklpka,
léklekpkka; to commence conversing,
hashlashuítámpka.
convex, v. t., anim. and long obj.,
útpka; spúshmak, pl. éna, díshma; c.
back or home, čémpéli, ítpampéli;
idlímpéli; one anim. obj., spíñk-
telampéli, spumptampéli, pl. idš-
ámiléli; c. along with, pl. anim. and
long obj., útpa, ítpanma; c. out, as
to the grave, ísha, ishmúla, ilketa;
c. on one's shoulder, shikianka. Cf.
bring, carry, v.
convocate, v. t., shahmulgi.
cook, s. píshshúshatish; to be a
v. pashúta
cook, v. t., hashmóka, shúshela,
pashúta; c. and to be cooked, nóka;
to attend to cooking, pashúta; c. in a
kettle or pot, shúshela; cooking
stones, cf. to heat; cooking case, póko.
cool, said of weather, kátíteka.
cool, v. t.; c. oneself off, shularkóla;
c. oneself while walking, shulakó-
tela; c. somebody by fanning, uli-
kóla.
cooperate, v. i., shípáteka.
coot, popularly: mud-hen. Talica
americana, túlush.
copper, kákákli wátiit; c. coin,
kákákli tehikëmen; c. colored, ká-
kákli.
copulate with, v. t., shétálzka,
mbúshni, shétupka (Cf. cohabit, v.
cord, knúks, dim. knukága; sken-
shúmkísh, thick c., túmísha.
coral, in boil, aker, kú'si.
cork, s. lákish.
cork, v. t. lákia.
corn, on feet, téke.
corn, Indian; cf. maize; cornfield,
káila shútesh.
corner, as of a room, shetelakali-
átpish; to be, lie, stand in a c., lelí-
wa: to form a c., shetelakáiška. Cf.
angle, s.
corpse, kikiktko, tehúleks; c. of
child, tehnélkaga.
corpulent, plítko.
corrail, píned inclosure for horses,
cattle, tpolísh, ilíshish, wákakála;
tehinksh, tehinksh-ílíšish; dim
waklakága, ktehinkága; gate of c. ktehinksham stúksh; to drive out of a c. sluú-nua; pl. nú-nua; to d. into a c. kple.
correctly, tála, tálaak.
corroboration, v. t.; shéwala; kátak shegshéwa.
corrugated, tishgalkalcitko.
coruscate, v. i.; tehéllehela.
cost, s. c. price, shéhatúsh.
cost, v. t., and to be worth, shésha.
Cottonwood Creek; nom. pr loc., Vulálxshi.
cottonwood tree, Populus angustifolia, vilal.
cough, sháhiash; c. of the natives, szólkgish, Mod. szúlkish; sháish.
cougar, Felis concolor, táslateh; his epithet, kúika-ush.
cough, v. i. ókshwa.
council; general c. c. meeting, néulakgish, shukiulkish; war-c. of both hostile parties, slútánkish; c. chamber, lodge, netóölysham látehash, néulakgish látehash; Mod., n. stináish; meeting place for councils, wallkótkish; c. ground, néulakgish; to meet in c. hushtánka, slútánkpa, Mod. slútanka; to hold c. waltka, wallkápeli; to erect a c. lodge, né-ulakgish.
count, v. t., enumerate, shútua; c. a story, myth, shashapkeha.
counted; an expletive term added to numerals: ikla, likla, nélka, shélka, yála, péula, and their partice and d. forms.
country, kiila; man c. gén-kiila; all over the c. kiila nákant; nation of which c. ? and of that c. tátkiu; coming from the upper c. plaikoi; from the lower c., yanákui; belonging to all surrounding countries, nakantúk; to make a c. kiila; for somebody, kiílala.
couple, of two, lápek; married c. shumshalempántko lápek.
course; of course! wák la gínga, wák a gínga! wák hái la gén! Mod. oká-ilagen!
cousin; male c. pítúlip; sons of m.c. call each other so also; elder or eldest male c. tże-unap, said by younger male cousins; younger male c. tákip; related as male cousins, shupunthésháltnko; related as elder to younger male c. shetje-unaltko; female c. pkitelip; father's brother's daughter, pítúlip; elder female c. called so by a younger female cousin, pítúlip; younger female c. tákip; females related as cousins, shapktêsháltnko; daughter of female c. pkitelip; females related as cousins, daughters either of sisters or brothers only, shapktélahko.
cover, v. t. sháwálteha; c. in eclipsing and to eclipse each other c. shipatúka; c. up with kela-una, kéla; as with blankets, wálk-sha; c. with earth, stone, etc., kiba, kéla-una; c. up face, tub, etc., or against rain, utama, utéela; c. loh, etc., shekéláluna; c. morsel,
crack, v. i., c by heat, mbūkla. Cf. parch.

crack, s., mēthli. Cf. aperture, chink.
crack be., v. i., said of straw, etc., kūshkusha.
cradle-board, stiwhūkish, Mod. shumānteh; c.h with the baby on it, shumānteh.
cramps, luūlši; to have c., tehūlā.
cram, shōcksh, Mod. tehēksh; samhiči c., Gras canadensis, klē-tsh; great blue heron, Ardea herani-dus, kākash; species of c. called shitepoke, tuākis or wākis; another species of c. or heron, kōa; "Old Crane," a mythic bird, Shū-kantečh. Cf. night-heron.
crash, tiwijš; to produce a distant c., roar, liuna.
crate, cylindrēc, for berries, pēko, iwam pēko; c. for collectors of edible roots, yāki, hōwash. Cf. basket.

Crater Lake, nom. pr. loc., Gā-wash E-ush.
Crater Mountain, nom. pr. loc., Gā-wash.
craw, v. t., tiāma; hāmeni, shu-mēnākia.

crawling, tiūmish.
craw, ukāsh; shu-mēnāsh.
crawl, v. i., kēchid-sha, shkintelma. Mod. šūs-sha; c. along, upon, kēchiti-tana; c. around by turns, kēchikid-sha; c. away from, shkintelma; c. back towards, kēchitpampeli; c. into,
through, gutékela, gutéga: c.
through an aperture, ktehiškānsha; c.
into a hole, skilhi; into its den,
said of an animal, kiližhi: c. reape-
tedly, habitually, skišhanka; c. on
the ground, etc., ktehišdša, šuš-
telsha; c. towards, ktehišpa; show-
ing, imitating the motion of a craw-
lung snake, šishalkuleaško. Cf.
creeper, v.
creazed, crazy, šekako, šekish; tab-
crazed, šeka, tehwika.
cream, šeklalulish.
creeze, pākalaksha, špīgalaksh.
create, v. t., šuša: to commence
creating, šuteyc'ga: c. mountains,
hills, yāinala.
creator, plašalkaš šušhataši,
plaškai šušhataš.
creek, šeko, dim. šekegaga, tukanā-
ga: coming from a c., living on other
side of a c. kokagtalka.
creat, v. i., ktehišdša, škintelma.
Mod. šg'kšla; c. along, ktehišana;
c. away from, škintelška; c. for-
ward by turns, ktehiškša; c. into,
gulipeli; c. into its den, said of an
animal, kiližhi: c. into wood, šimber,
tkehišyana; c. repeatedly, habitually,
skišhanka; c. straight out, as li-
zards, ulišhkanka; c. through an
aperture, ktehiškānsha; c. towards,
tkehišpa; c. back towards, ktehi-
španpel; c. underground, skilhi; c.
ap to, gānta, gantil, shawaltanka.
Cf. crawl, v.
creeper, creeping plant, kēinni.
cremate, v. t.: c. corpses, šuluksha.
cremation; c.-place, šulukalka;
to return from c. šulukshaitka. Cf.
funeral.
crescent, tgelzamanatko, ukaš-
kesh; to be c.-shaped, tgelzamanak.
crest, comb of bird, ukaš, šawalt;
c. of waves, wilhashash.
creeper, tehikatehgis; ground c.,
thul.
crimson, taktaki.
crock, v. i., hāma; as birds, frogs,
shawaltana; as eagles, tehutehna
crochet, shušhligūkish.
crocked, shtelešhalkaitko, ĭkiiwa-
tko, šishlalka, Mod. šisltalko; to
be c. persons, šūya; to be or be-
come c. by old age, šikša; c. by old
age, šishlalka. Cf. curved, warped.
Crooked River, nom. pl. Tuta-
shaltkšši Köke, Yāinali Köke.
crop, s.; what produces crops, wāi-
ish; moat, ukaš, shušlalka.
crop, v. t., the hair, lik šušksha,
šušksha, lik lakteka, or lakašla.
cross, s.; no. v. eq.; karnate form
of a c., c. catiform, šuškško; disposed
in c. shape, shušlalka; to form a c.,
šenokla; roads, shušlala.
cross v. t., c. over to, kakodsha; c.
an emitter, guži; c. by water,
tuš, guškidsha; c. by river, šiš,
water, while or without fordina,
gākua; c. a water by fordina, kak-
dsha; c. by swimming, ĭkupška;
by swimming or wading, guži; c.
each other, reads, šenokla.
cross-eyed, spekpolško, spek-
poštpčči.
crush, kanitani; hard, rounded c., shuntákish.

crosswise; to dispose c., kshétka, c. eté'zi; disposed c., smuléniko.
crouch, v. i., on the side of, or on the water's edge, tehkilé.
crow, v. i., hámá, wóna.
crowd, s. shúkítkish; to gather in a c., mass up, liwa; to form a c., liúlpka, liwála, shukú lki, túlha; to stand in a c. with others, ngákíámma, pl. liukíámma, haltóya. Cf. cluster, gather, v. i., hecp.
crowd together, v. i., tehkaláma; c. i. high up, above, tehkalámuun; c. i. in or into, shunshíza; to be crowded within, shukápka. Cf. the numerous derivatives of radix liu., under: gather, v. i.
crown of head, náká.
cubiform, shékítok. Cf. cross, s. crúde, said of food, shánkitoko; to be c., shánki.
crumb; cf. morsel
crumble, v. i., te-ntéwa; to make c. by heat, mbúka (mbáka, páká); earth crumbling into dust, mbúkash, yúká.
crumpled, tiśalgalkalcítok.
crupper, of súdítok, kelmašómakash.
crush, v. t., ndéga, skúya; to exter-
terminate by crushing, hiétaka; c. with a pestle or stone, gámá; c. as in a mortar, mbáshápka; c. pound with a piece of stone, ndéka; to be crushed as by stepping upon, te-ntéwa.
crossing piece—cylindrical.
Dagger, shlakatō'kisli; over two feet long, yulmasliash.

Dales, the, nom. pr. of a series of swift rapids in the Columbia River, and of town adjacent, Ampē'ni.

Dam, s.; piled, wound, d. pīplisli; fishing d. or trap, made of fallen or felled trees. lumber-d, nākosh; d. under the water's surface, ottiks; beaver-d, pūmam nākosh; tabadda d., nākna; living near a lumber d., nakushkāškūshū, nakushyē'uknī.

Dam, v.t.: laid up the water, nākna.

Damp; it is salty, pāshkū; it is d., wet weather, mukāltā; d. and hot, tgiwā.

Dance, v.t., kshiniča: to begin to d., kshiničkāmpka: to go and d., kshiničktelā: d. at "dātor" dances, wūliša: d. the original dance, shuyūžāla, yunūka, supayūka kshiniča: d. a war-dance, ukāsha; d. a war-dance before the fight, tadsheša, yulukalāga; to make d., force, prompt to d., shūkshūlāga.

Dance, s.: Indian d. of any kind, yē'kisli; d. house, kshiničkisli; d. house, i'kisli; to arrange d., kshiničktelā; to perform a ceremonial or any other d., kshiničga; to perform a gay d., tunituīgūsha; to per-form long dances, kshiūtičenā. Cf. dance, v.

Dandruff, pōkangsh.

Dandy; to be d. lika, shalē'kāa.

Danger: to provide against d., sas-sāga.

Dangerous; d. drag, kšlektīkisli, or ludōtkiš yāukkī.

Dare, v.t. shapā'ka.

Dark, adj. said of night, tēhē'mūkā; d. colored, limūli, līnshptēli, tip-tipli; pushūshkišli, adv. pushūshkūsh; d. -complexioned, pushūshkišli; cf. mukukūli.

Darkness, tēhē'mūkā.

Dart, v.t. as a missile, shikna.

Dash, v.t.: d. to pieces, ndshā'pka, tekūa. Cf. break, smash.

Dab, v.t., d. over, lālīga, pīlīga, ša, ipka, shūmuknī, shūshkū. Cf. bedam, line, smear.

Dab, s., shūmūshash; round d., hokes; to make dabs, shumuknī.

Daughter, pē'ipk; sometimes wē-shash, dim. wēka; to give birth to d., pē'yala; related as d. to mother, shēpē'altkō.

Daughter - in - law, said by father- and mother-in-law, pēutap.

dawn, v. i. and impers., n'lkə, nilakla, pইktgi.
dawn, s., n'lkə, pইktgi; to await
the d. of day in camp or elsewhere.
n'lkə, pইktgi.
day, waitash; one d. with night ensu-
ing, waitash; all d., all d. long,
waitan, wii'ta, waita; in the d. time,
during the d., pshé; to-d., gén wait-
ash; midday, pstäksh; to pass a d.,
to wait one d., ov. and night, waita;
to have passed a whole d., or d. and
night, waitela.
daylight, n'lkə; d. appears, n'lkə,
nilakla, p�tktgi; to be somewhere
at d., n'lkə, pইktgi. Cf. dawn.
dead, k'lekarko, pl. wěnkatko; dead
persons are referred to only by the
pronouns gén, hii'ku (pl. hii'kshə),
hii'ku, becaus it is regarded
criminal to call them by their own
names; to be d., own, k'h'i; to be
half d., or almost dying, k'leka;
k'lekála; d. tree, wii'kaliash
deadly; d. poison, k'lekótkish, pl.
llekótkish; d. berries, kelako teh
yá-ńsk.
dead, shtehańiktko, Mod. shtehań-
tantko; shtehksh, huggi'tko; to be
d., mii'kshə.
deal, v. t.; d. with somebody, mé-
ulaka. Cf. shiita
deal r., shehataish; d. intent upon
a bargain, shehatańi-š.
dear; cf. sell.
death, no ex eq.; after his, her
death, k'lektsh. k'lektsh at; time,
epoch of d., k'lebúshish; d. lament,
lletpishlali; prophecy of d., tzü-
tzash; substance producing d., k'le-
kótkish, llekótkish; to be on the
point, verge of d., k'leklála. k'leklú-
ka-shala telshampka; to possess
d., firetell a violent d., tzü'tzaga; one
who possesses d., tzü'tzakish; to put
tod. hushtehok, shinga, pl. shun-
kə, Mod.; hiela, M. and Kk.
debased, k'uíši; of d. character,
telekáchkli, tehákalsh, k'uíši
steinalsh.
debat, v. t.; hashtála, wáltka,
waitkápeli; said of one who is tak-
ing part in a debate. hünkanka;
debatting place, waitkátkish
debranch, v. t.; debranchd person,
kékelatúpiliash.
debr, sk'é-atish, shkúlaksh; to be in
d., shkúlka, skínta.
decay, v. i., mú'luha; decaying;
said of plants, piktak, d.; decayed,
mú'luhok; decayed log, kála; kálah;
decayed wood-substance, múlu. Cf.
putrid, rot, v.
decayed, k'lísh; as in d., father,
putish kísh. Cf. dead, and hula.
decide, v. t., stúga, pílla; d.; deprin,
repeatedly, pílapelé; to mod. shap-
pempeina, Mod. shapémpema.
December, expressed inaccurately
by the instr. case of kaptoka, q.v.
decide, v. t., nélža; d. in favor
ef, nélžiā.
declare, v. t., shípa, shegša,
hünkanka, home; d. to somebody,
shapíya, shínta; d. understanding,
shegšewa.
de·cline, v. t., 1:wit·he·ta; v. i., as·tor·v. the hör·i·zón, tín·ga, tín·óc·na.
dé·li·vi·ty, lá·ish, gín·shká·to; d. of mo·unt·ain, yá·má·ta·t gín·shká: to form d., gín·shká; if deep, lá·la, nú·la·ki.
dé·com·pos·ed, pa·trid, ú·di·ú·pa·ko;
1. to be d., ndó·pa.
dée·ree·v. t., mé·ul·ga, mé·ul·ak·ta,
1. tpe·wa; d. in favor of, mé·ul·zía.
dée·ree, v. t., m. mé·ul·ak·ka.
dée·re·pit, by ayy. Kün·ché·wát·ko:
1. plants, pá·kat·ko; to become d. by ayy. Kün·ú·te·la; plants, kum·ké·li·gí, nuk·á·la.
dé·ep, atí, abba, áti; stay·ing d.,
1. d. un·at·á·ki; d. de·pres·sé, said
of land, tchí·i休·hi. Mod. teh·tel·hi;
1. to be d., said of water, sand, etc., áti
céwa, or éwa; to be pos·sessed of a d.
1. voice, tja·íntzama. Cf. bottom.
dé·ep, adv.; d. d. over a precipice,
or in the ground, water, mú·na,
nurnú·na, tú mú·na
dée·er, no gene·ric term: black-tail d.,
1. Cér·rus ca·ba·ná·mu·ns, shu·á·i: mel·á·d.,
1. Cér·rus mar·cál·is, pá·ké·li·sh; white·tail d., mún·a·mush·sh; young or little d.,
lil·hán·ksh. Mod. lill'ánksh; wí·lí·la, dim. wí·lí·laga.
dé·fa·nec, v. t., sh'é·wa·la, até·hi·ga, shí·ki·ta.
dé·fa·nec·er, wál·i·gí·sh, Mod. ú·kí·sh;
1. wí·kú·sh, dim. wí·kú·ni·ga.
dé·fe·at, v. t., skú·pa·ma, pú·ed·sha; in battle; udá·yua, udú·pa·ka; winú·gi,
1. Mod. yú·žín.
dé·fe·ate·te, v. i., szé·ló·sa, á·mu·la;
1. when af·fic·led with diar·rho·ea, mú·né·
1. là·ka, mú·né·lak·te·la.
dé·file, v. t., to sail, kaku·né·ga; to be
defí·led, as water, kuy·ú·ma.
dé·fran·d, v. t., stít·za, pá·lla; d. re·peated·ly or again, pá·ké·pe·la.
dé·fun·ct; cf. de·ces·sed, dead.
dé·gu·stá·te, v. t., kú·pá·sha.
dé·lay: with·out d., pálak, pálak
1. ká·la.
dél·i·berá·te, v. i., hashtá·la;
1. wál·ka, wál·tá·peli. Cf. debate, v.
del·i·ver, v. t., to re·scue, his·tchi,
1. shmek·shítá; d. a speec·h, hín·kang·ka;
1. when words are quoted verba·tím, homé·ge.
dé·li·u·sion; to labor under delu·si·on.
of mind, tí·to·ká·la.
dém·and, v. t., vía·la; d. mon·y,
1. vá·ble·shu·més, hí·shú·zak·ta. Cf. ask, beg,
1. require.
dé·ment·ed, tehá·wikát·ko, lé·kí·sh;
1. to be d., tehá·wiká, lé·ka.
dém·o·lish, v. t., shné·wi; ké·wa,
1. pl. péké·wa. Cf. destroy, v.
dém·on, shio·ks.
dém·on·i·a·ce, ir·rés·i·dú·le, shká·ni.
dé·n, wá·sh, of a bur·row·ing ani·mal,
1. shní·shu, stú, stú·sh, yé·ush; go·
1. pl. kil·hi; to scratch a d., kil·hi,
1. a round hole, lus·hán·tél·ma.
dé·li·u·sion; to labor under delu·si·on.
of mind, tí·to·ká·la.
dém·and, v. t., vía·la; d. mon·y,
1. vá·ble·shu·més, hí·shú·zak·ta. Cf. ask, beg,
1. require.
dé·ment·ed, tehá·wikát·ko, lé·kí·sh;
1. to be d., tehá·wiká, lé·ka.
dém·o·lish, v. t., shné·wi; ké·wa,
1. pl. péké·wa. Cf. destroy, v.
dém·on, shio·ks.
dém·on·i·a·ce, ir·rés·i·dú·le, shká·ni.
dé·n, wá·sh, of a bur·row·ing ani·mal,
1. shní·shu, stú, stú·sh, yé·ush; go·
1. pl. kil·hi; to scratch a d., kil·hi,
1. a round hole, lus·hán·tél·ma.
dé·li·u·sion; to labor under delu·si·on.
of mind, tí·to·ká·la.
dém·and, v. t., vía·la; d. mon·y,
1. vá·ble·shu·més, hí·shú·zak·ta. Cf. ask, beg,
1. require.
dentulum—shell, tūtash; alkē-tehik.
deny, v. t., shākamka; d. awaercerd fūl, shākamka.
depart, v. i.; generic term, génā: gulūdsaj, genāla; d. again, gēikala; d. and be, stay away, genuāla; d. in haste, hūkansha, du. tūshkansa, pl. tūkansha; d. on a trip, gūlaštška, gūlaštškta; d. unexpectedly, tišō-tkala; d. in a wagon, carriage, lu-hāškthe; d. by water, in a canoe, szowāška.
derelate oneself, v. refl., szē-dsha, āmōla.
depose, v. t., from position, vutū-dshna, shue’kela.
deposit, v. t.; d. long articles, ita, ēlža; ila, more freq. d.; yāla; d. round obj., lē'ka, likla; d. sheet-like things, cf. lay, v.; d. lay, said of birds laying eggs, knākla; d. crosswise, kšelē'ka, pl. ete'zi; d. in the ground, ēlža; d. on the ground or elsewhere, kshikla; pl. ikla; vases, tubs, etc., tëli'žia; d. up, upon, ita, pē'ula; bulky obj., persons, etc., ila, more frequently d.; yāla; likla, nēkla; d. upon, tëli'ža; d. upon something high, kshū'wal; kshawal, pl. ivāla; to be deposited on, inside, to be within, kshikla, pl. ikla.
depressed, bar, said of lands, tē-lihē'li, Mod. tehē'li.
depriyve, v. t.; d. ūt, stanū telma
Mod. stē'wa; d. take away, long obj., tūšikla, pl. yunē'ška; d. of the necessaries of life, food, etc., stē'wa; to be deprived of, gayatgōla, kūmpka; stē'wa, Mod. stē'wa; to be deprived of one obj., stānū tełma; deprived of, kē'lāk.
depth; in'la, at d., mūna, mūnā; slaying, being at a d., munātlkāni.
deranged in mind, tehā'kakto, lē'kish. Cf. crazed, demented.
deride, v. t., hmā'ža, shepā'la, shuš'kaka, wētaula; d. repeatedly, shuš'kakthea.
derision, act of, wētish.
descend, v. i.; gā-ūlōla, gēkula; d. a ladder, gūtža; d. into, vulēli; as into a valley, gulūnsa; as into the earth, gutša; d. to go down, as fog, lū'ža, hitzi; as a fish-hook, lū'ži; d. while rounding, or making turns, gutlakapēli; to make d., kīlža, kūlē'k. Cf. decline, v.
descendant, young, of either sex, wē'ash, dim. wēka.
Des Chutes River, nom. pr., Kēlaman'ēn Kē'ke.
desert, v. t. to abandon, kō'ša, kēdšna; hushūndsja, du. tūshindsja; pl. tilu'ndsja; gūkaka, gūshka; hū'shka.
desire, v. t., shānū-nil, hāmeni; to be fond of, witcha, wātelma, shaftē'ksha; d. for oneself, shāmena-kia; d. strongly, tiī ma.
destroy, v. t. to demolish, shui'wi.
d, almost, shu'i'yaλa; by breaking, smush'kha, kē'wa, uk'wa, pl. pek'wa; d. by fire, mita, shu'ita, shud'za.
detest, v. t., mūtelka, smūtē'la, shu'kaka. Cf. abhor, hate.
describe, v. t., aitchiga, shówala.
devour, v. t., shúlki, shnegia, pún.
devourer, vocabol, pípish.
dew and dewdrop, tehutaksh. Mod.
witkiniš.
dewberry, same as raspberry, q. v.
dewclaw, pitinu.
digest, v. t., ewisi.
digging, creation, ibékantko;
tall of diggings, ibukantko.
dim., as weather, sky, tiptipi.
diminutives of substantives and
pronouns are formed by appending
-sak, -sága, -pekagi,
dip, v. t., into water, iwa, shunjichiwa; d., make wet, shunjikatama.
dipnet, round, letčash; small-
meshed d., liiks, letčash; wide-
meshed d., witsólas, letčash; other
sort of d., upamótkish; d.,fastened in
the farking of a stick, tewash; small
d., putish.
dipper, kapága, tutish; cf. cup;
name of a bird, Cinclus mexicanus,
tkai shíshinii.
direct, directly, adv., tála, ták
lak; directly toward, tálak.
direction; in the d. of, case-postp.,
káni, zéni; in this d., gíntala; in
that d., gínta, ge tála; in a straight
d., tála, tálak; beyond directions, stu,
tepíwa; to go, d., while going around,
studša; to meet from opposite di-
rections, hushánka, Mod. šúhánka;
to give a downward d. to a ritle, etc.,
kinšapka; to give an upward d. to
a ritle, etc., kínmalpak,
director, láki.
dirt, dirty matter, käla; d., slash,
pošk, táshe,
dirty, kaknégatko; to make d.,
kaknéga, kaknéga shíshška, szak-
néga; to become d., hushkaknéga.
disable, v. t., by a missile, etc., cf. wound, v.
disallow, v. t., lewé-ala.
disappear, kä'gi; d. again, kä'gipéle; d. as fog, cloude, hudshálíka, tehóka; d. again, repeatedly, as cloude, tehókapele; d. under the horizon, tímúclá, tíméga, tímóli.
disappoint, v. t.; to be disappointed, as in finding a person, galála.
discharge, v. t., as a horse, il-lóla; as a gun, pistol, téwi; shlíin, pl. yúta: ngé-isha.
discourse, v. t., hémkanka, wáltka, shúpá; d. with somebody, shápía, discourse, s., hémkanksh, wáltoks, discover, v. t., find out, káiža; d. persons, long obj., shléta; d. through inquiry, shumechálga; d. accidentally, gával; after a search, shléta; not to d. after a search, kísma discuss, v. t., hashtálta, wáltkapéli; to argue, shempéta. Cf. debate, v.
discase, nénáksh; d. acutely painful, má'šash; chronic or incurable, shúlalsh; relapsed into d., kálák; article producing d., tátkush; to be affected with d., má'sha, shíla; to fall into d., shílaka, shílala.
discase, má'shetko, shítakte; to be d., má'sha; if chronically or incurably, shíla.
disembark, v. i., ki'páta, szapáta, disem bowel, v. t., wtíka, dish, hashpódtsh; d. filled with edible, il-ksh; circular matted d., pá-

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tíla, dim. pá'hlak; d. of wicked-ness; or pà'tery, sháplash, dim. shápka; tía; to give on a d., shlí, pl. shéwa'má, disheveled, shít, shá'tpéhi,
disinter, v. t., kábátéle.
disk: disk-shape, kálkáli.
dislike, v. t.; d. and to be crossed, tehéktéheka. Cf. abhor.
dislocate, v. t., as a limb, organ, tehishka,
dismiss, v. t., spúnka; d. from jail, prison, spunkämpéli; d. as troops, skuynépéli.
dismount, v. i., gelóla.
disobey, v. t., hishlíta.
disparate, wenníi, abbr. wénni, dispassionately, quickly, kí-ni, Mod. káinkiték,
dispatch, v. t., shuíni; héša, Mod. shúi'dsha; shúígóta; d. a person for something, shúi'kétsha; d. away from, shuíshka; d. into the woods, etc., skuyokáiya; d. out of the woods, skuyokayóla.
disperse, v. t., gayüe, watákia.
displace, v. t., sháishša.
display, v. t., to spread, spúkia; d. itself, open out, shúpá.
disport oneself, lówa, léma; dispense, v. t., of a corpse, ilkete, isha, ishuila, pl. má'ína, wumi.
disposed, muntála, steinsháltke; well d., tidsh huskankáltko, Mod. tidsh koqapitko. Cf. crosswise.
dispute, v. t., hashtálta, wáltka, poli; to argue, shempéta; d. in the sense of settling, shúkéki; d. per-
versely, shámaná.
disregard, v.t., hishukita; hunts, etc., yekwá.


dissolute, d. person, kekelúpalish.

dissolve, v.t., shi'mháká, stilzha; d. in a pan, shulála.

dissolve, v.i.; said of ice, snow, tehutcháya, Mod. tehóya; to cause to be dissolved, stilzha. Cf. melt.

distance, no ex. eq.: at a d., adv. tú, tút, túsh; at a d. above, tú, -u; in the d., hút (long objects, persons); hú, ú, or suffix -ú; kú, kii; far out in the d., tú, túsh; to a d. to a different place, wénni; to from a great d., a tíi; at a short d., wika, tehúnta; prep., wigátan; a short d. from here, ivag; being in the d., absent, adj. nég; cf. kúmag; coming from somewhere in the d., túshni; at a d. from, welitana; to jump into d., hóye'ka; to keep somebody at a d., wita. An act performed at a distance, or unseen by the one speaking, is referred to by the suffix -pka (-ápka, -ípka); at a d. up in the air, -úpka.

distant, adj., atúi, abbr. i; that d., one, mím, húk, nég, tukú; man, húk.

distantly, adv., ati.

distemper, népaksh; same as disease, q.v.

distended, spúknatko.

distinct from others, wemání, abbr. wénni; wíktchish.

distressed, yahnání, ynikish.

distribute, v.t., she-a'ta; d. what has been divided into portions, she-pátza. Cf. divide, v.

distribution, she-čtish.

disturbance, by noise, kóí túmenash; d. a't'uyag, shishúkash;

atmosphere; d. yálkam; to raise a d. hishtchákuna; at d. hútoke'í!

ditch; v. d., kokóga, stůntish.

dive, v. i., kidsha, pína; shikikía (also with ánbutan); to go and d., shíkipích'éna.

diversified, nánuktana gítko, wíktchish; of d. colors, hushkalzatnátko.

divest oneself, v. refl., shi'ashika; d. oneself of, as of a hat, shamatchívála; as of a coat, kapóla.

divide, v. i., into portions, shi'átko; d. up, distribute, she-a'ta; d. in two portions, shektákta; d. between two, hekshátza; d. among several or many, said of whole articles, she-latza; d. among several or many, said of articles equal in size, she-nátza; d. the several portions among an equal number of persons, shepátza.

divorce, v. i.; to become or be divorced, shekatcha. Cf. vuó'ósha.

divulge, v.t., shápa, stilzha; d. a secret, stilchka.

dizzy, as one drunk, lékish; to be d., láma, lemkéna.
disregard — down.

dizziness, lamensh; to be in a state of, lama, leména
do, v. t., to act, perform, gi; cf. gi (5); shúta; d. so, hunmásht gi; má- hasht gi, Mod. né-asht gi; o-ök gi; d. one's duty, tálsh gi; d. on one's way, shútelshina; don't d. it! háya! to have to d. with, to handle, gishala; to have something done, finished, ví-

um.
do, v. i.; d. well, to be in health, tálsh húshla; how do you do? tuá i há-

shíta?
doctor, v. i., said of conjurers, tehuata, tehúténa; said of physicians, yá-iuka. Cf. treat, v.
document, written on paper, pipa.
dodge, v. t., gáméni; d. missiles, hopélethina.
dog, watchága; male d., laki watchága; female d., událo watchága; d. rose-bush, Rosa califórniaca, tehús-
tiam. Cf. fox.
dolichocephalic, vultekish.
doll, ímush.
dollar, tála; silver d., shíba tála, pálpali tála.
domesticated; said of beasts, kí-i-komú/shni; not d., íwash.
donate, v. t., many obj. spoken of collectively, shewána. Cf. be-
stow, give, v.
donation, shewánish.
door, kaíshish; to close the d., shá- uki; to open the d., kaishúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; d. key, d. lock, cf. key, lock.
door flap, of horse, kaíshish; to close the d., shla-uki; to open the d., kaishúla, Mod. shla-ukióla.
doorway, stékiš, Mod. stókíš.
dorsal; cf. back, s.; anterior for, kálúish
dot, v. t., with a pen, etc., shúmalua; to stain, shmelua; d. over, ndékta; d. over all along, ndéktana; dotted, shumalnníko, shumalnátko, ó. ò. shumalnátko; Cf. dot, s.
dot, s., ndékísh, shmelnash; round d. hole; to make dots, ndékta; all along, ndéktana; to make dots with a pen, brush, etc., shúmalua; full of dots, having dots, shumalnátko, shumalnátko, udelgatko.
dotage; to be in one's d., mékia.
dote, v. i., to be or become doting, mékia; doting person, mékish.
double, sometimes expressed by kípi, tóce; and by lípok, both.
double, v. t.; d. up, as paper, spí-

galza.
double up, v. i., shuhatzíala, kúikla, kuúkla.
doubt, v. t., kí-i-katak híwa, kí-i-
lóla; shuíkíshúla.
dough, tópesh.
douse, v. t., shnindíwa.
dove; mourning d., o'lash, dim. o'rika dow, s. nil; downy feathers, mu-
kash; whílití d., o'lash; préve t., covered with d., ni látko, ní lu- tko. Cf. downy
down, adv.; d. to, downhill, dore.
words, yántana, yána; or expressed by the prefixes ya, yá, ma, the suffixes tóla, lá, etc.; to look d.
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yána téldsha; d. below, low d., deep d., in, d. below (also prep.); pélúi; d. to the waist, kailish pání; the sun is d.; i-unega, tinótičla.

downhill; cf. down.
downy, mumkúkatko, mumkúkli.
downwards, yána, yántana. Cf. down.
doze, v. i., túnda; d. at intervals, túndsha.

drag, v. t., spúkúga; d. along upon the soil, kiwálapita; said of a garment, gown, uldútná; d. behind, spídsha; d. behind, over the ground, spúkgátehna; d. by the feet, spúkúga; while on a march, spúkgátehna; d. out, shúnshna, spídsha; d. out, as earth, spíama; d. in tow, bushesáma.

drag-net, téwash; wide-meshed, téwash titchásh; small meshed, téwash lákiks.
dragon-fly, kóktang, atini kínsh.

drain, v. t., kítóka; to become or be drained, pálá, palála.

draw, v. t.; d. at something, spúkúga; d. after oneself, spídsha; d. breath in audible, húcka; d. a liquid into the mouth, húcka; d. forth, spíama; d. make drawings, shúmuha; drawn object, d. picture, shúmuwash; d. out, ishka, spídsha; d. out, d. out from, long obj., udshiga, pl. idshiga; round obj., tudshiga, shulshiga; d. out, as rope, spíka; when fastened at one end, spídshúldsha; d. out, as ears, fingers, spitóshka; d. pull out for a fight, hushtópekta; when recip., shúpíshka; d. out, pull out, one long obj., kșhatgátmía; d. upon one's legs, shulatéhála, ku'kúla.

drawers, mún'tana.

dream, tuísh; d. of a magic, presaging character, tuísh; to have a d. túíza.

dream, v. i., túíza; d. frequently, habitually, hushtóktamna; to make d., hushtúíza.

dreamy, yulákíshptehi; to be d., sheškima. Cf. afflicted, sad.

drench, v. t., shúnkáltka, shúnkátana, pága, shpága; d. down or dip, shúndúwa; to be drenched, mukálta.

dress, v. t.; d. somebody in a long dress, blanket, etc., skútehala; d. in at the time being, l'évúta; d. oneself, shúlóta, shulótana, shélúka; while going, shulótanteha, shulótachna; d. oneself in a gown, long robe, kúkpéli; in a mantle, blanket, skúta; d. oneself, females only, kúkpéli; males and females, skúta, skutía; dressed in, skútehtie; to be dressed, shulótamna; said of women only, kóka; to be dressed in an armor, kakóúla; in a gown, long robe, kóka.

dress; s. and article of d., shúlóšish; tehúlish, dim. tehúlága; d. enveloping the whole body, skúsh; kúks; while man's citizen's d., kápo; for d., kálitun; long d. and female d., kúks; to have a d. on, shulótamna.

dress, v. t.; to tan, said of hides,
driftwood, as deposited by a current, landward.

drink - these terms referring to clouds, fog, smoke; drive - any in the wind, e.g., windshock, drift;

clouds, fog, smoke; drive - any in the wind, e.g., windshock, drift;

clouds, fog, smoke; drive - any in the wind, e.g., windshock, drift;
drop. v. i. incur subj. délza, dótza; Mod. šinintiša, said of water, rain, tishka, tilza, tinédla. Cf. drizzle. v. dry up. v. i. pála, pálka, páhkka; d. up on the top, as trees, mpúkuma. dry k.; generic term for all wild ducks and geese. nú mäkl; ungud, Mod. tinitiša. Various species of ducks: black and small, nàta; black and white, mànaktiša; almost black, red-eyed, tehá olaks; small, brown, tsàngikuak; with large flat bill, miškilik; small, gray headed, tsé-ku, dim. tehékaga; probably geya, of the genus Po- diceps, kilyáks; cf. kulaši; long necked, kiliš-hiš, dim. kili- dšiga; long legged, wá-tiniš; mallard d., wíkash; d. resembling the mallard, pód wáks; red-head d., kuliš; small d., mpúmpaktiš; spotted and white, Bicephala albe- ola, shnésiš. Cf. yáhíash. dry out. v. wàm, wínsh, dim. wun- shíga.
dull. klant, kii tákatko.
drug. adj. cressicated, pálhato, níž- tehútak, said of water, páltak; it is a weather, season. páltak; to be, become. remain d., pála, páha; to become d., pála, pálá, káltki; to render d., said of sun, fire, shpála; of fire only. shnúts; lacing d. eyes, pálhútako. Cf. clear-eyed.
dry, v. t. pálha, páhkka; d. in the fire, sun, shpíha; d. by fire-heat, shnúta, shnúža; d. fruits, berries, ayúlašúna; d. fruits, etc., over the fire, šnútočkua; dried berries, pál- hátko íwam.
head, pálá, páhkka; d. up, become atrophied, nížiša; d. up, as rivers, pála, palá, pálhaka; d. up on the top, as trees, mpúkuma. dry w., v. t. ámputat šúng, et. kẽlža, kúnshuma; d. oneself, pítkak tehúlža, Mod.; to be drowned, kẽlža, uperútěga, tímna, Mod. pitakman- ni tehúlža; drawing water, tímash. dry up. v. i. nátkato; to be d., kta- máša.
drug. remedial, yáukš: poisoned, yáukš: d. used for killing, poisoned, kót̊kisk, many obj. luchtótkiš; dry, bambam, d-stick, udinténótkiš; to beat a d., udímena.
drink. k. lékatko; to be d., lama, leka.
drunkard. búnithi, more frequently lubámish; lékiš; to be a d., bulám, d. of ūnima. dry, adj. cressicated, pálhato, níž-tehútak, said of water, páltak; it is a weather, season. páltak; to be, become. remain d., pála, páha; to become d., pála, pálá, káltki; to render d., said of sun, fire, shpála; of fire only. shnúts; lacing d. eyes, pálhútako. Cf. clear-eyed.
ally in, within, tehiwúga, tehiwíza, tehi'dsha, pl. wádshínga; d., together in the same village, etc., tehi'pa. dweller, a certain place, tehi'sh. dwelling, tehi'sh; látchash, Mod. stínásh; place of d., living, wásh. dye, v. t., shnéhna; dyed, shnéhvatko. dye-stuff, shnéhót'kish.

E.

each; the idea of severalty contained in each of, every one of, is expressed by the d. form in all parts of Ki speech: nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc.; e. other: expressed by the prefixes sh-, li-sh-, forming recipr. verbs: among, against e. o., shnapélánkstant, pipélángshant.
eagle; bald or white-headed e., Hau-linús leucocephalus, yaúžal; also called skúš'ki; to hunt the b. e., yaúžalála; golden e., Aquila chrysaetos, pláiwash; to hunt the g. e., pláiwashál'khe.
ear; both ears, of persons and animals, múuna'tch, Mod. wawákash; exterior of e., wawáksás; e.-canal, wawáksham gúnt'kísh; e.-dobe, wawáksam tél'kísh, Mod. liúk'kato; earrings, set of, stashtain-una; e. of cereals, nísh, à'tish; bearing an e., nushál'tko; e. of maize, Indian corn, ishalkam (or istakam) à'tish; in Mod. also; tkúpan à'tish.
early, adj.; e. in the morning, mańkúni; e., belonging to the past, máñ'tehni, táñkúni.
early, adv.; e. in the morning, uma k., uma; prep., earlier than, before, lúpía, lúpiak, lúpátana.
earest; to be in, shakágá-a.

earth, land, country, world, káila; e., earthy matter, dirt, káila; e. mud, tupsí; interior of e., le-múna; e.-colored, kál'kapt'khi; e. or dirt-lodge, káila látchash, lúd'manal'kás; to create the e., kál'kala.
ear wax, tutú'ksh, wawákša mánt'tú'ksh, Mod. pál'pash.

case, s.; with e., kú-una; in Mod. also; kánktak.
casely, kú-una; in Mod. also; kánktak, táñktak.
cast, yévat, lí'pit; e., place of sunrise, tiné'žish; from the e., yévat, lí'pit, cf. eastern; castward, towards the e., yévat, lípitala, lí'pit; on the e. side, tiné'žish'é'ni; on the e. side of, lípian.

castern, coming from the cast, lípít'kni, lípitalani.

cast-wind, yéwash; the e. w. blows, yéwa.
easy, kú-uni; at an e. pace, kú-una.
cat, v. t.; persons, pín, píka, pínula; persons or cattle, píwa; e. up, kóká, shlú ki, shnéjína, vú'ta; e. habitually, pá'thá: e. in a brute-like manner, sop up, hópa; e. with a spoon, hópa; e. while walking,
hishuha; to cease toe., paúla; to
commence toe., patándra; to con-
tinue eating ap, spe akshen a; tak-
see, raut toe., y pipes., patándra.
cattle, adj. pikish.
cat tables, s. pish, mukamuk; e.
hoarded up by burrowing animals
in their dens, yé-sha; e. preserved
in cachès, yumi, pía-nakish. Cf.
caché.
cater; habitual e. of. pípish.
chee; to start, raise an e., shmahal
pāka.
chips, v. t, and e. cach other,
shipázuka.
cally, v. i.; e. around, to form eddy.
múpí-ša, múpí-ša, múpí-kidsha.
tchishkidsha. Cf. circle, u, and v.
edge, of thin articles, yulubina; e.
of hilt, if rocky, wálsh; to form
an e., leliwa; to form an e. in fall-
ing, or a bank, yulubina; to send
over the e., yulubina.
edet., mén-laksh, shumú kansksh; to
publish an e., mén-laksh.
edicate, v. t., by teaching, ha-
shitúga; to bring up, raise, hishta-
tela.
edicator, hishiqish.
eel, and humpre e., káwe, dim. ka-
waiga; e. spring, káwam.
Eel River. nom. pr., Káwam
Kéke, Túma Káwe Gitko.
eggg, nápal; e.-shít, nápalum
andé-sha; yolk of e., ki-ah-sha; to
lay eggs, nápal húla, húla, nápal
knúlka. to hot e. eggs, hishápúka.
eigh, ndakshápání, usually abbr.
ndakshápia; e times, ndakshap-
tánku.
egi, eighteen, témep pen ndaksh-
ápia, adding pá-sha, likla, iklat-
ka, etc.
egi, eighty, ndakshaptánku témep,
either, adj. if standing for both,
lapok; on e. side, pipeíangshaut
either, conj. e. ... or, ámpka
...ámpka.
eject, v. t., expel. anim. obj., kpáli,
tpáli; to cease to e. itam. obj.,
shumupscha. Cf. drive, oust. v.
chapse, v. i., ginta, húlscha.
elastic, as india-rubber. tachi-
dshatka; to be e. said of marshy
ground, hülsha.
lobby, shálp-haksh. Mod. shul-
ápshkich; to lean on one's e. or arm,
kápkia; on both elbows, shikuí-
dshamponka. Cf. hishúlga.
eldest or elder brother and male
cousin, tý'amu; e. or e. sister and
female cousin, p'tí-šap; e. or e. of
the jilth ones, tý'awaga.
eldest tree, Sambucus, shálp-sham.
elicet, v. t., shuta; e. by a majority,
túmántúka shuta.
elicate, v. t., an a pole, stick,
aggáya, aggá-idsha, bágá-idsha; e.
sidewise, obliquely, kiyegá.
elven., témepanta na sh. adding
likla, etc.
elk, Cervus canadensis, wín; e.
hack, wín laki; e.-shuto. vúnám wílha,
táwalsh; e.-skin armor, kakuñsh;
shí. armor; to haute lks, vunañkía.
eise; somebody e., nádsh, niyénsh;
elsewhere, näyanta käilla, médshash, wéni. Cf another, other.

emaciated, pählaksh; nzitsoko; to become e., shii'ishi. Cf dry, lean.


embrider, v. t. kækash shíko shúta; ita.

emetic, tehúnkish.

emigrate, v i. with or without family, médsha, shenáshla.

eminence, yána, dim. yaina-śiga; rocky e., wálish; e. shaped roof-like, with; on an e., plái, pláina, pláitála; to stand, be on an e., kálaamna, du, húlamna, pl. húlamna em i, t., air, breath, wika; shi'wi; e. sound, voice, noise, hi'íma; e. musical sounds, wálta; e. querulous sounds, kála, kaikáya, wáwa.

employer, hashtalampkátko; lakí.

empty, adj. kěliak tuá: to be e., gúngka, günsza, gúnula.

empty, v. t.: e. upon, iwála, éwa; e. upon again, iwálpéli. Cf pour, v.

enamored, withank; to be e. of, küktaákia, wíchta; wíchna, shi'ína; stúnta.

encamp, v. i. mák-ke: a. again, máékla-kpe: e. while traveling a certain distance, máktelua; e. at different places while on the same trip, máklaktelua: to go and e. annually, habitually, máknalsha: e. away from the lodge, house, néwa: to be encamped, teélia; to be encamped to gather, měpka, tehípka; to remain encamped for a while, mákpla. Cf camp, s. and v.

encampment, tehísh; place at, máknalksh; former e., tehísh.

encircle, v. t. gákíamna: surrounded, hashtampka; e. with, stunk-kélda, stünkíamna; e. while in motion, gáki ma: e. surrounded, in the form of a hollow body, ginkákíamna.

enclosure, of branches, etc. E. teháksh; fenced e., wákalk, Mod. ktechnksh; barracade, latickishla.

encumber, v. t. stünkíamna; stunkédsha: e. closely, shatahka-kíamna.

end, s. no ex eq.: upper e. of, wíhla, wilhashlash; at a cone, critical tree, etc., hápa; at this; as of a log, gétyi: at one e., ná-igshtak, ma-itzéni; at the other e. at, géyan; who or what is at the former e. at, yana kani, yánni: that's the e. at gí'tak; to be, stand at the e. at a tile, row, tamáshta; to be, stand. to be at the e. of, léìwa: at the former e. at, yumáshla; to come to an e., tména: to begin at one e., numyéga; to come to an e., to stop, k'k'wi: to working, etc., shékelu: to see or break off at one e., ná-igshtal sheputza.

end, v. t. shékelu, tména. Cf end, s.

delve a vor, v. i. kéko, tehúktyazar; e. more than once, kéko-íya, tehúktyaka.

endow, v. t. e. give, v.; ordow with, gitko, et; gi

enemy, in war, shishókish, p. sound e., shitcháktnish
engage, v.t., oneself, shenolga, c.a. in a fight, shuktümka, shell-hard-tümka; c. in a fight with shame, etc., suunšápka; c. almost in a fight, battle, shenotankákska.

engagement, shenolakuish; c. in war, shishókish.

Englishman, nom pr., King.

D-shúsh, Skin Dshúsh.

enjoin, v.t., stûli, tpuwá, shtákla; c. while going or traveling, stúsâdna.

enough; c. of it, gétak, at gétak; túnîi; excl., gétak! Mod. tátatk! kánkatk!

enslave, v.t., jálsha.

enter, v.i., gúkta: guli, guhli, pl. kilhi; again, cfr. re-enter; c., said of animals going into their dens, kilhi; c. below, gultâla; c. as a bullet, gútla; c. the flesh, skin, shishna; c. or climb into, gótâga; c. by sliding into, gitkňa; c. as into a house, guli, pl. kilhi; c. quickly, hûlhe; c. the married state, shumpshécha; c. side wise, kânteg; c. into woods, bushes, hiding places, luksâya, du, tushkâya, gakâya.

entire, nàmk: c. said of garments, manufactured objects, kâ-tégatto, kâ-i wénatko, Mod. kâ-i kâ-gatto; to be c., stâ.

e-ntirely, stâ: in the sense of greatly, largely, mû, kâ-a.

entails, kâya. Cfr. bowels.

entrance; stósh: lor c., stâ; to bar, obstruct an e., yankâpshtî. Cfr. door, gate.

entrap, v.t., shupaémpe, Mod. shupaémpe.

entreat, v.t., tpuwá. Cfr. ask, v

enumerate, v.t., shéma.

enuciate, v.t., shápa, hémkanka.

envelope, s., what envelops, wraps in, wâl-shash, shûtâsh.

epidemy, nípaksh.

epoch; at that e., at, apoc. a; tânk: when recent, tânkk; existing at that e., tânkni; the one, those living at that e., tânktshikni.

equally, húmashatak, húmatsanka, shiháunk shítko; c. as, wákaktak.

erect, v.t. Cfr. build, v

erect, adj: to be, upon something, to stand c. on one's pol, tgâwâla, pl liwála. Cfr. stand, v., and the prefixes t-, ta-, te-, tg-, tk-.

errection; to be in c., knâa.

erode, v.t.: to grow at, kwâldsha, kata, ngâta.

erudite, to be, v.i., pipá nàmk shiyânto.

eruption of the skin, tehíntsh, gûtaksh; to be sick with such, gûtkâga; covered with eruptions, tehínttako.

eruptive formation, tehélteblish.

escape, v.t. and vi, gukâkâ, gûsh-ka, Mod. kshâta; c. through smoke-hole, lêkânsa; c. an imminent peril, wîpak.

escape, s., gukâksh.

esposue, v.t., said of both sexes, mbuschâla. Cfr. marry, v.

estranged; to become e., wënniâla; by distance, wetú-i.
European, s. and adj., palpable
teubiks gitko: Boshin.
evade, v. t.: to dodger, gameni; e.
shts, hopeltuia.
evaporate, v. i., tukak.
even, adj.: unbroken, takatki; slippery,
hakeklei; polished, teh6uzatk.
running straight, talladi; smooth, tat-
ahl, Mod, patpali, adv. papat: to
make e. patpat shuia, vulna; e. but
of ragged surface, tsulstuiili, pat-
patli.
eveni, conj.; tak, taks, tads.
everning, ki sh, liki: in the e. liki.
kisheni: later part of e. spuniaksh:
it is late in the e. spunega. Cf. sun-
down, sunset.
evenly, adv., equally, shuhan shi-
teko. Cf. even, adj.
ever, adv., mun, iun: at anytime, tatai;
always, tehushak. Cf. always.
everlasting, tehushumii.
every, num.: everybody, c. one, num-
num: c. kind of articles, numukt-
eaua; c. night, namuk psuin; every-
where, numukash; coming from every-
where, nakantki. Cf. all, each.
everything, numuk: all things in-
discriminately, numukna.
evidently, adv., can often be
rendered by hai, hai. airi: brought
in connection to what precedes,
haitch. Cf. of course, under:
course.
eviscerate, v. t., witka.
evacuate, v. t., yepa. Mod. ibi6ra;
putiia, kidii shiiia: e. war, or be-
twein two places, met tamsiia: e.

from under, hautia; e. around) tub.
Plenia, bushtuia, shuia.
excavation, ibakantia, wash; fall of evacuations, ibantakoko
excavator, kiia shuhasih.
excel, v. i., khuiji; winizh. Mod.
vii: excelling ever, winizish, wi-
inizish, goodhehi.
excellent, mi tidhi.
excess, in drinking, b-kankish
exchange, v. t.: to borler, shu-
utia, sheshatuka, shi-
ynua, besheliota: in order by ex-
changing for other articles, besh-
peli.
excite, v. t.: the water, sitewa; to
rare, shnikimu: excited, tehik
alsh, kilsh, shawigatko: to be ex-
cited, nervous, tehuzatya: shawiga,
crements, shkiish.
excrion, s.: to make corpions,
luteatka, tehukyakanka, keyo
exhaust, v. t.: to become exhausted,
k6dshi, to become or be exhausted
as after exertion, tgeilza, pl. bue
hulza, Mod. holoilza: from travel,
shi'ki, pahltema.
exhaustion, s.: to suffer from c.
k6dshika, pahltema. Cf. exhaust.
exhibit, v. t., he-shha, hashiivake-
teha; long obj. alahia.
exist, v. i., gi: cf. give and 3:
to e. ki gi: c. in a certain place, c.
dium, tehia, pl. wai: c. continuous in.
it, tehujega, tehulsha, pl. wialsha-
ga; c. on, as on the ground, inani.
libuka: c. the store, on the wa-
ter, tgalaga, pl. lifulga.
exoduous, and time of e., starting, guikaksh.
expector, v. t., kmaka, wália; e. by wilting, tehawáya; wálha
expect, v. t., kpúl'ga, kpútecha, kpútelma; shúwa, pl. niwa; e. forcibly, tpuúsha, tpuúshuma, tpuúna; e. from a ledge, shúka, pl. niúza; e. again, kputełampéli; to start for expelling, tpuúshsha, shúkidsha.
expert, shúna'ksh.
expiate, v. t.: to cause to e., shúkthaléksha.
expire, v. i., kléka, tehóka, húla.
explain, v. t. heshtankanka, shëgsha; e. to each other, heshtëgsha.
explode, e. v. i., ndéga, tita, kitita, mbáwa; to cause to e., mbáwa; if by stroke of the hand, shúmbuha.
explosion, téwish.
expose, v. t. to the smoke, hashlá'íza.
expound, v. t., hútatka; e. a story, stories, shashapkélía.
expounder, s., of fictive or other stories, shashapkélía-s; of the coward's sayings, hildákish.
exsiccate, v. t., páha, páhalka; to become exsiccated, ngítsa, pála, pál'tełma. Cf. dry, v. and adj.
extend, v. t. patúdsha; e. the arm, níka; e. especially referring to the fore, spúkna; e. the inner finger.
yúshka, yúshakéma, spél'sha, spél'sha; e. by hand, patúdsha; e. limbs and vlasta obj. spitúdscha; e. one's limbs, shnátšív; e. or stretch over, nédsya; as a blanket over a shrub, hishúggáya. shakanthúlua; e. straighten, tkúya; e. for tanning, tkúya; not extended in time, tánkui.
extend, v. i.: e. in a downward direction, mostly said of liquids, tília; e. over, apm. round subj., lísha; long subj., ísha; e. over the upper part of, lawála; e. in a ridge, gílnua; e. on one side, naita'télsha; e. in width, as prairies, water, néwa.
extensive, núni.
extensively, nú, túm, ká-a.
exterior, adj., being on the outside of, kanítani.
exterior, s., crust, kanítani; having the same e., shuhánkptchić. Cf. ear.
extinguish, v. t.; e. by killing, generally with pl. of obj. hashtehóka; e. each other, hashtehók'tlúya; e. by crushing, híctará. Cf. destroy.
extinct; to become e., as fire, pitchka, spítechka, Mod. pitchka, spítechka.
extend, v. t. fire, spítechka.
Mod. spítechka; e. a light by hand, kpúdscha; by blowing, píukshla.
extricate, v. t., íkga
extract, v. t. íkála; one long obj. kshatga'múla; e. from, íka, íkága, iká, ishka; e. from the soil with a tool (bulbs, etc.), múya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; object extrácted, íkaks.
extravagant, ká-íkála, létalani, Mod. káíkak kóźpash.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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| **Extravagantly** | to act, to behave
| **Extremity** | no ex., at one e., or side, na-ti'zeni, na-igshtal to be at one e., tamádsha, lamádsha; to be at the lower e., yunádsha; to place, fasten at one e., tanuidsha, lain; to be at the lower e., yuniadsha; to place, fasten at one e., tamadslui, Cf. end.
| **Eye** | húlp; having eyes, lu'lpahko; eye, li'lp; having eyes, lu'lpahko; eye, li'lp; e.-ball, lu'lpani k'wash; e.-broi, shen'kelish. Mod. sliailigsh; e.-flas, sheslialkosli; e.-lash, -/e- mintch; e.-lid, shkai'shtcliilii'liksli; upper e.-lid, shilulaliiasli, or liilpam shlclaluash; lower, liilpam ytanini; e.-water, tear, kelmasli; white of the e., prx'klasli; lushitous substance of the e., wdlash; having dry eyes, papahuatko; having dripping eyes, te'chchapkatko, papat-kawatko; to have the "evil eye," tawi; having one e. open, nadshiki;a to have one eye, tel.shna; to embrace with one sweep of the c., te'bo; to close the eyes, klglamtclia; repeatedly, kglaratchtamna; to fix the eyes upon, tu(^ktueka; to make eyes for somebody, lulpalpalia; to turn the eyes towards, around, tel-shnimpka. Cf. nictate, wink, v. eyrie, shniilash.
| **Table** | fabulous story, shashapke-lash; narrator of such, shashapkel-iish.
| **Face** | provided with, havina such a f., telantko; to look into a person's f., talpátkta, talpátkpa; to see, recognize somebody's f. from a distance, telantkpa; to scratch the f., tehlätkpa; to turn the f. upwards, táhualga; to make faces, miðshonidalshua, shnashnàtia; making faces, distorting the features, kowiti-wátko. Cf. paint, wash, v.
| **Take out** | v i., kumukeltgi; kowithla, ukáta.
| **Fat, adj.** | f.-haired, mukmukli; f. in the sense of bowitla, tidshi, aishishichi.
| **Fatly, faithfully, kátak** |
| **Fall, v. i.** | nd'ulu, pl. wetéli; nd'wa, inan, hí'tza; Mod. shnátela; f. accidentally, inan, gelza; f. ascer in too, shwátza; f. down, mké-uli, pl. wetéli; voni; to topple over, nd'wa: a deep, as leaves, hí'tza; t. technical termingames, shwima; f down from a height, f. urzi, ýurzi; a small distance, mkelna; f. down ak'pe i., nd'uli-ka, pl. wetéli ka; v i. by becoming detached, ndenshka; f.
down, as rain, tůшка, as water in a
cascade, utůhki; f. down, dry, as
liquids, kůhliga, tiítulo, tůža; f.
down a kill, ndě-ukułá, pl. wet
tůča; again, ndě-ukułápeli; t. in
with, giwal; again, gawålěd; t.
into, hůmna; t. come new, falling
into the water, ndě-
wůa, pl. tinna; t. come new, falling
into the water, nděwak-shka; f.
new, between, or on, inan. hůšsha;
t. to pieces, as modl, te-utėwa; f.
from a sitting position, nděwakua;
t. from an upright position while
going, standing, ndě-
lůža, f. in quantities. rain, liquids, kūłeke;
t. sick, shilaka, šilala; f. with
standing, udšilůža; f. with mass,
riwa, hůmna; f. under some-
thing, i-wila, hůntila; f. upon, on,
inan. vițza, inan. hůmna; upon the
ground, yů tiți, inan. hůnna; fulfilled,
hůnpoks; t. let f. hůška, kulga;
sniintołza, sniintóla; t. let t. in
the sense of losing, long obj. sniikita;
t. let t. on, upon, ků hůmna; into
the water, snimůůwa, kulga; on
the ground, snimůטל za; liquids, iwála;
t. bring oneself, t. into the water, kulga;
t. fall of the year; cf. annum.
fall sely, hůmna shak, ků-š kůta.
tuchi, v. of children, wewčah; f.
relatives included, ši-amokš; bar-
ing a f., wewshálko; father, mother
of a f., wewshálko; his or her f.,
nůmk můna wewshálko.
fanmii v. t. tiůmish.
fanmiišed, mů tiůmanto, půh-
lakš; t. be f. mů tiůma, stůwa; for
the time being, sta-ůta; t. look f,
půhalka; f. ravenous.
nů, s., snialopkőtkiš, Mod. shiul-
pekšišk.
nů, v. t., sniuluna, snialopkőtkiš
most, sniuluna, ulėulkaša.
t. a n, of bird, shičkši; of beetle or
other insect, māshšātkiš; tőke,
důn tůkša.
far, adj. atůni, abbr. āti.
far, far off, adv. āti, lu, -u. kū,
ku, ti, tůs; f. away, tůtaks āti; f.
from here, camp, kůntag, iwa; f. not
t. there, tůš; nót, t. off, tehnta, wigá-
ak, wika; as f. as, pům: by ē āti;
t. coming from afar, kůkůnī, atůkini.
far well; t. hit t., shėka.
farm, hůšnash, kůlfa; if tallled,
ploughed, kůlfa shutesh, ně-ush.
farther, půmi; ĕwŭi; f. up hům,
plaitana. Cf. further.
fast, v. i., stůwa, stů-ūta.
fast, adj. swift, kůlška; t. be f. at
running, riding, etc., kůla; f. horse,
tůšši watch.
fast, adv. swiftly, ků kůlaka; půlak,
Mod. půlak; palakunak; very f.,
pulaka; t. run f. kůlška; kůl,
or pull ank gěna or hůšnana; kůšš-
rű, ukůl kůšńki.
fasten, v. t.; f. on something, stů-
ka; as strings, etc., stůnta; f. at
upper end of, nůwak, kůšwalo, ĕwála;
f. at end of, long erect obj. tamá-
dša; f. especially in the ground,
one obj., tůwa; f. by inserting
in perforations, hůšntana; f. or
pie together, hůšntentečunaya; f. tō-
gather, skútawia; with strings, etc.,
tinkopka; f. transversely, kšetlič'ka, pl. etlič'zi; to be fastened on, ap-
on, nával; fastened to, стыгатко.

to, adj., plítko; to be, f., tehshığıği,
plítko gi; to become f., plín; to ren-
der f., шниель.

to, s., plú, plítko; f. of der, gene,
etc., piltpantu ko; rendered f., stilli-

way.

kínsh, kšekškísh, hšelškísh; kúdšhi; f. song, kúdšhi

shnúsh.

father, pitišap, Mod. tšiššap; f. of a first child, súččet; deceased f., pitiš húlsh; related as f. to son,
sha-ungáltko; fatherless, pitiš húlšaktko; to call somebody f., piti-
shaplka; father's elder brother, said
by niece, plukúтčhip; f.'s younger b., said by the same, pščé-ip; fath-
er's elder and younger brother, said
by nephew, pščé-ip; f.'s sister, said
by nephew and niece, plúтčhip.

father-in-law, said by husband
of daughter, kóšpákš; said by
son's wife, pitiš tzap.

fatigued; to be and to become f.,
worst out, kédšika; to be f., šátki.

fat ten, v. t. shniél.

favored by fortune, išatklish.

fawu, wíłła, dim wılıłga; f. of
élk, távalsh, wınam wíłlla

featr r, v. t. višsha, shnánshta; to be
terrified at, ýayáka. Cf. afraid

featr r, s.; to be, stand in f. of, et. fear.

v. t. for f., višhu, shínaushtuk.

feast on, v., pashúta.

feather, láshe; largest f., láshe,
telnipal; shorter wing f. of bird,
hláká; smaller f. of bird, nił; en-
closed with such, nił mútiko, nił šgitke;
ling, soft, down f., animal and veg-
etal, múkash; f. growing on keel,
sháišalsh; provided with feather,
lášalsh; to adjust feathers or ar-
rows, ha.

feathered, lášalsh

feature; human features, ti'lish; to
have the features of, ti'lish. Cf. face

February; inaccurately corre-
sponds to špěnušhta, in. case of
špěnušh.

feed, v. t.; háshepa; said of animals
feeding their young, spálára; f. on,
píša, páka, pákula; mainly said of
animals, páwa; f. on habitually,
páčka.

feed, s.; fállder, háshepkish; f. through,
hashpótškísh.

feed, v. t.; támiš, as in the dark, teha-
lushkánka; f. cold on body, kátka;
on limbs, ndič-itia; f. ill or apprised,
shunýa; f. off and d., šhínia; f.
píiná, tátka; f. a tingly sensation,
tehítčiža; f. well, tidsh húshka;
š. well, kúš húshka.

fégun, v. t. shušpěnepma, Mod.
shušpěnepma; sometimes ex-
pressed by suffix -ia, e.g. shak-
némia, šhatšápkaia, q.v.

fell, adj., kúdšhi šúmaš, kúdšhi,
tehektélik, tehálalš.

fell, v. t.; to make come down, as trees,
himm, ilžj; t. by cutting, seeing,
híšmú; félled tree, hímpokš.
to come near fighting, shenotankaška; ʃ. for a while only, shenotank'hlúya; to be, make ready for fighting, hushtípakta.

fight, s.: ʃist or cháb-t, shishúkash; to have a ʃ., shínga, especially d. shishúka; shiukíuya; to draw out for a ʃ., shupáshka.

fighter, sheshalóish, shishúkísh. kilosh; ʃ. arranged for war, táklísha; bearer ʃ. killank shishúkísh. Cf. brave, s.

figure, image, drawing, shúmaluash; ʃ. numerical, shúmaluash.

figure, v.t., to represent by a drawing, shúmaluash; t. up, count, sótmu; to arrange in front of, ti 'amét 'e composite羽nof feather, mékash.

file, v.t., amúlpka: stalled, pálá; long obj. tíméshka, pl. yíméshka; to return for filing, múdshapele.

filler, pápiish, tét'máškísh.

fit, s.: ʃ. row of persons, etc. týmshish, kínáaks; to advance in front of, t. niélutu; to exist, stand high up in a ʃ., shulúyuna; to form a ʃ. as trees, wánda; to follow in a ʃ. gálapaga, kínáshka; to gather, collect in a ʃ. row, series, etc. gather, v. i.; to return in a ʃ., kiñtotampeli; to stand in a ʃ. crowd, tágakíiška, pl. likániška, hualéya; to travel, march in a ʃ. likeness, kántuška; to be at the end of a ʃ. series, hówiwa, lamáška, tamóška; at the lower end, ywándsha. Cf. lie, sit, stand.

fill, v.t.: ʃ. up, stéši; ʃ. up with, ikuakpeli; with a liquid, iw.ela.

kit'goša; ʃ. up and let remain standing inside, in an obj. ʃwa; ʃ. up with, as with earth, kióna; ʃ. with air, piwa; ʃ. into the hand, tícila; ʃ. in, as a hole, shoklabéne; ʃ. into, or t. something with, ikuga, nézuga; ʃ. oneself with food, ʃ. uma, shokáta; ʃ. a pipe, etc., su'éla; ʃ. up in sacks, bags, etc., iwiza; to be filled, rá, stání ʃ; with sand, etc., smétká; with liquids, etc., ʃwa, tehíwa.

fin of fish, kídshash, dim. kitéhka; and ʃ. shúdshashkasín kídshash; anterior dorsal ʃ., kídshash wákáluish. Kl. káluish; dorsal back ʃ., kídshash; predator ʃ., yushékakísín kídshash, or kídshash yulúsham; lateralf, pipélatunama kídshash; tábíš, kpeš.

finally, gétr; kitéwáunk; at, apoc. a: tehík, tehíksh; tehí-étak; má uteh gitko; tehíu má uteh gitko tehík; t. out there, tehík.

find, v.t.: t. out after a search, shléña, long obj. shléña; ʃ. accidentally, by chance, ndíkal, pl. ikal; ʃ. by chance while going, ndalkan-ka, gáwa; one who finds accidentally, allá, i-átkilish; ʃ. over, t. out upon, shlépeli, gawálpeli; t. oneself, nd ʃ. each other, shákwal; t. t. et. kinzu; by reasoning, shenetchíya; call t. out after a search, b'luma.

fine, v.t.: to be free, shúktha

fine, adj., the opposite of ʃew; ndshéškíni; to make, amb ʃ. t. yálk, nd kal, ndshapka. Cf. pound, v.
fibly, tzicash, wâtecham wâash
finger v. f. and all the fingers taken together, lâzwâwash: thuâd, tsêpo: index f., second f., spêlnish, yûsh-zish: to put it forward, spêlshna; middle f., tatgelâmiu, Mod. tsêlâmniu; ring or fourth f., kâpîcheham shûmáktish; small f., fifth f., kâpîcheha; f.-joint, lâzwâwash: t.-naul, shûlsh; f.-ring, népshish: to hold the fingers in a scratching position, ništûzãapka: to put fingers forward, spêlshla, spêlshna: to put out two fingers in a game, sîchtêha: the putting forward of these fingers, sîchtêhash.

finish, v. t.: f. ap, shoteôla, yûma.
finish, v. i.: to stop short, kléwi: f., wind up, tuêna: f. in the sense of to cease, terminate an act or state, is expressed by the verbal compositive in yôla, sîla.
fire, lôoks: the f. levens, nuita: f. apparatus, f. drill, shîkûnyôtkish: to build, make, kindle a f., shûnata, shûnîwa: in the camp, near lodge, or in the house, shûdsha, shûnê pka: when traveling, shûnîna: away from home, shûntokna: to catch f., shît-ku; to come after, fêché a spark of f., kléma, klûkâlip: to be consumed by f., shûnya: to destroy by f., shûnata: to dry by f., heat, shûnata: to expose to the f., roost, lâshnu, nôkka: to go out, said of f., spîtelka, Mod. pîtelka: to give f., shôt, téwi: shûnu, pl. yûta: to have a f. in the camp, shûdsha: to lie near, by the f., kshûnya: to lift, take off from the f., teheleyêga: to poke in the f., kpatía: f. poke, kpi: to put the f. out, spîtelka, Mod. spîtelka: to rebuild a f., shûdshaple: to set on f., shûlka, shûmátkalka: to set to the f. for cooking, etc., ilâla: to set, warm oneself by the f., tehelü: f. wood, tálaak âku: when put away, stûlshâ: et. pîk e. s.
fire v. t., téwi: shûnu, pl. yûta: f. at each other, shûnî, lîshlan: f. off! âtû shûl! or âtû! Mod.: to come nearer fîrîq, shîtûnzapka, pl. yûntûnzapka: to wound, kill by fîrîq, shûnu, pl. yûta. Cf. kill, wound, v.
fire-brand, kûp khâsh, shułatelh-nêtkish: bôfish with f. b., shûlsh na.
fire-drill, apparatus of, shîkûnyôtkish: black of wood, on which the f. stick, gâ t., is turned, kûthâsh.
fire-fly, kähômeksh, tehelhâläi: species of, tehelhâlpêtei: looking like a f. t., tehelhîlpêtei.
fire-place, shmî-ikâsh, to ke: f. p. in or outside the lodge, shû-dshâigish: belonging to an encampment, shmî-apaksh: f. p. of winter house, tânt: to construct a f. p., skêlza.
firr, immovable, tehelsham: f. and to be f., kûnîta.
firrly v., kûnîta, tehelsham.
firr, in space and time, kûpänî, kûp tänî, f. in rank, age, order of time, tânt: to be the f. or last in a p. b., leliwa, tamâdsha, lamâdsha.
fish, v., kii'm shnika, pl. kii'm hiela; in the fishing season, kii'mhi: f., with a dipnet on a canoe, lakshiska; f. by means of the kalksh, kalktchela; f. with light or lantern, kulduska, sklutsetanka; f. with a fire-brand or torch, skhilma; f. with any sort of net, utchih; with a drag-net, wtchelashla; f. with interruptions, skikanama; f. with a line, skuwa; kuwa; fishing-net of any kind, tehlash; cf. net, dipnet, dragnet; fishing-place, yukshe; fishing trap, kii'm luleksh; fishing rod, yuka; kind of fishing-scoop, kalksh.

fish—hawk, Pandion carolinensis.

fish—opper; cf. otter.

fisherman, kii'm luleksh, kii'm luleksh.

fit, adj. qualified for use, shipatch; f. for working upon. shipatch.

fit, s.; to have a f., peimpikl, telchesh.

fiv e., tunep; f. times, tumepi; during f. days, tumepi waiwa, waitelat or waitelank; only f. tumipantek.

fix, v. t.; f. or pass on, neta; f. to the ground, as one stick, tewa; two sticks, stalek; pl. tetalzca; f. one's letters, attention upon, telshampa.

shlepokka; f. the eyes upon, tuckluuka; f. ropes, etc., on something, sturnika; f. on the top, as of a pole, ipmaitela; kshawal, pl. iwala.

fixed, to be, on, v. pass, long subj. aggayla, pl. iggaya.

fizzle, s., shkish.

fizzle, v.i., slkia.

flag, kihinlaksalsh, plek; shl.

flame, v.i., nuta; Cf. blaze, v.

flank, of animal, lalksh; f. of quad roped near genitals, lloloksh; from, on two or both flanks, sides, pipelamana; to rub one's f. against, hiintana.

flip, v.t.; f. the wings, said of birds poising themselves for a flight, nena, Mod. shmelds; neimaya, uma. Cf. flutter, v.

flat, patpatli, adv. patpat; tatati; talali; f. with a smooth surface, tsi.

lilshikl; i., said of lands, teltekh.
flatt-iron; latastumotkish; Mod.
latastshōtkish.
flatten, v. t.; shūpāka, pāptat
shūtā.
flavor, mā'sha; what emit t; pilu-
yēshā; to emit a f, pilē; to have the
f, of mā'sha (with šítto/ôölâ following).
flavor, v. t.; to be flavored, mā'sha;
pilē.
flax, wild; gülkmaks.
flay, v. t.; nishkî, nashkûla; nelna;
f, all along, nasikûtta.
flax; kēliash.
flay; v. i.; f within sight of the one
speaking, hūdsūna, du, tūdshāna,
pl. tūshāna; f, unseen, far from the
one speaking, hūdsānpāka, du,
tūshānpāka, pl. tūshānpa; f,
away from, gūlšāka, gīlaka; f,
withdraw from, kē'dshā, kē'dshāna;
to make f, put to flight, pēdshā,
pēdshānpēlī, kūliša, kūlišē, kūlišē;
flax; adj.; hēltikō; of. horse, tīshē
wāțēh.
flesh; human or animal, tehnēkšā;
to enter the f, splinters, etc., shīshā;
to gain f, pūl; to lose f, shīshā.
fleshing chîšel, luposhtōkīsh; f,
implement, neshkōtkīsh.
flexible, ukēţako.
flicker, v. i.; f, about, as moths,
ulālpā.
flower, v. i.: to produce flowers.

shilap: flowering, shilapshaltko.

flutter, v. i., váya: néna, nína;
adj., grey, towards shilapshaltko.

fly, v. i., generic, hūntehna; f., more about in one place, medium, pl. of subj.: vá: f. after, shuwałtkteha; f. around, about, away, hūntehna; f., flutter around, shīkaka-
sha, shiayéna; f. away, up, shiteha; f. to distant parts, shuwałtkteha, guyántecho; f. back or home, hūntehimpelí, shitehdzépele; f. rash down, húntakia; in a winding flight, kitcho tki: to be flying, projectiles, yndsha; f. habitually, repeatedly, hándkanka; f. high above the ground, shuwałža; f. near the ground, hulilža; f. on, upon, towards, hunkáya; towards the one speaking, hūntehipka; f. off into distance, round bodies, niśsha: f. in a straight line, hūntehna; in serpentine, winding lines, kakidsha: f. skimming the waves, while half in the water, húnna: f. skyward, unwálža.

fly, mánk, dim. mánkaga; f. bag, probably an Anorthus-species of beetle, shkíshkish.

foal, v. t., hła-a.

foam of water, waves, ndokalsh, shokunksh.
in space, tîpënlîsh; f, in the sense of the material, the other one, an dsh, \(\text{mash, mâyensi.}\)

food; to be f, at, shanâ ulî, witchna; of a person, stînta, wîntla; to be f, at each other, hîshînta.

foot a n e l o f children, wîlâsh.

food; pîsh; Chin. f. mûkamuk;

together f, for winter, pîshka; to give f, hîshpa; to lead over, under the f.

hîshpa; to take f, eat, pîn, páula.

food, v.i.; f, around, kâ-ika, kîla.

food, v. t. shnâpînînna, Mod. shnepînînna. Cf. deceive, v.

food ly, huma shak; actîng f., kâ-ika.

food, petch, dim. petchîga; both f, lépok petch; f, of deer, horse, or runinnat, kûdshînk, dim. kunîshînk; practiced with a f, petchâk, dim. petchâkî; hall of the f, stîklîsh; f, ball, shikitkânksh; f, leg, szûtélghash; f, step, f, print, kîsh; to hold the f apart and to move them quicklî, petchkanka; to hurt one's f, kuatîlya; to part the feet, petchkâ, hu lépîg; to put out the feet, spîka petch, spîka; to step on one's own f, shînhîlîga; to let a garment reach the feet, akkes, urllînta; to stand on one's feet, tîgulîga, tgelîga, pl. of subj. habulîga; to touch with the feet, petchînta, pîchînta.

foot hill, katokîwash.

foot print, kîsh; to learn foot prints, kî ena.

foot trace; shakatpumpelîghîsh; to take part in a f, stîtîna. Cf. race, s, and v.

for, in the interest of, is frequently expressed synthetically by the verbal suffix -ia, e.g. nînlîga, to give orders; neulîga, to give orders for, in the interest of somebody. If for stands for the dative case, it is often expressed by the objective case in ash; f, enself, -giangîn; f, myself, mutagiangî; f, yoursell, itakînta, etc.

forbid, v. t. lewî-ula.

force, s. kilînta, lîchîntîli.

force, v. t. is generally expressed by the causative affixes of verbs; e.g., shnik-hîlîga, f, to dinner, to make dance, from kshînîlîga, to dinner; f, to go, hu-shûkîgi, f, through, sûnsîna; f, out of, house, etc., kîngîa; f, out of, for somebody, kîngîa; f, upon, kîngîula; f, out of, man, obj.,sha.pe,dîsa, f, liquids, ina, tîlga.

forcibly, kil, kîllînta, kuâta; to fall f, kîllînta.

ford, s. kâko kish; wading f, pân-kûsh.

ford, v. t. a river, etc., while traveling, kâko dsha; f, on foot, pânk; f, on horseback, hâshpânk; f, on a wagon, stilînta; fording place, kâko kish. Cf. cross, v.

fore arm, shûlpîshkîsh, Kl. shûlpîshkash; f, with hand, nép.

fore end of boat, come, piash.
foregoing, former, mānūtki, tānkni; the vowel -u- in the nominal suffix -unish also points to the past. Cf tš-ū.
forehead, láki.
foreign, wemnūti, atīkni; to become /., wemnūti.
foreigner, atīkni, wemnūti, wemnūti.
foreleg, lupūnī pētēh.
forenoon; it is /, shāpash a tinic't-kška.
forest of timber, ānkii; /, with bushes, underbrush, gatechētōko.
foretell, v. t.; /, a violent death, tšū'tza.
foretooth, tātzāmni tūt, sho-kāntko tūt.
forever, tehūshak; adj. used adverbially: tehūshni, tehūshniak.
forewarn, v. t., lewē-nla.
forget, v. t., yawntki
fork, s.: larger or pitch-f., kinyiaziētkīsh; tube-f., sākta, shkinziūtēch; to lift up with a f., kiukān.
form, v. t.; to give shape, shūta; /, a circle around, hasūmpka; when moring, gakīna; /, circles, rings in the water, tehélėwa; /, a company, society, crewed, bery, shukūktīki; /, confluence, shuntandūnka; /, a cross, shule-tā, shenūkška; /, a body, sheet of water, tehūwa; formed in this mode, atīko, gūmpychē, hūntēhī.
formation; šatagor schistosarmi-f., lānawash; capturē-f., tehēchēlīsh.
former; /, villap, bōdeo, uncamp-
ment, tehūwsh; /, generation, tānkni
or mānūtki māklaks; šhomató at a lodge, shokāpash. Cf ancestral, early, foregoing, past.
formerly, tānk, tūntak.
ornament, sheshōkīsh, shishnūsh. Fort Klamath, nom. loc. /-nukāk, fortīty; /, uncalled exercise, kipētō. fortuitously, hūmāshak.
fortunate; iūktliš, rūsh tūn-
zantōko.
forty; vūnepni temep.
four, vūnep, vūnepni; /, times, vūnepni; /, cornered, /, edged, kiuku-
toko.
fourteen, temepšnta vūnep, adding: pēnula, liklakto, etc.
fowl, in the sense of bird, tehīkak-s; term for most water-fowls, māmākili.
fox; red f., silver f., /, Vison cin-
ven-argentēus, wān; other names: heiheī, kenkatikqutsh, kenka-
pshlēk, mbulēwash; gompatred /, wanākā, wāmam wāsh; young male f., lākiąg wān; little young f., species of Vison: ketēkhkacht; slum-bultō, Vulpes cutsh, wāshpala-
lēksh; /, bound, mū mēnīsh wāwā-
kash gūko watchāga.
fracture, v. t., kēwā, pl, ngūlēsha, ngūmushka; /, one's own bones, tehīwa; to come through fractur-
ing, ngūmishka; to be fractured, hollow things, pāka; fractured, pa-
kato, kēwāto. Cf break, v.
fragment; broken f., as of pottery, mūkūnīsh.
frame, adj. te-čini.
frame: solid wooden, soft, soft, sturdy, f. at lodge.
frame, f. at sweat-lodge, etc., Ishíklak; to make one, Ishíklakuna; shed, lodge, house existing as a f. only, just begun, Ishíklakuniko.

Frank, nom. pr. Plenuk; Frank
Kidd, nom. pr. Tehmithe, Skakawash, q.v.
free, said of animals: untamed, wild, íwash, komishini; f. of spots, tsuk-tsun; to set f., spíñka, spunkúmpeli; tashka, teluna.
free, v. i. we'n: frozen, wetke; to be frozen, éwá; to have nose, ears frozen, katka, hands, feet, ndáitía.
freight, v. t., íwa; f. a boat, camp, vánashtat ilipka; f. transversely, long obj., hekshíitleka, pl. eftézi.
Frenchman, nom. pr. Pusháyuk.
fresh, té-ini; green, untélikni; to be f., untélika.
fiabilité, te-čini; to be or become f., leli láma.
friction, v. t.; f. against each other, skatcháktelka; f. oneself, shattalka. Cf. rub, v.
Friday, v. tunepu waitá sundé gin-lak, or tunepu wátina.
friend, shawamésh, Mod. shítehlih; to be friends, shawamésh, tehilla; to be or become friends, shítehlih, Mod. shítehla. Cf. companion, company.
friendship: to form f., shítehla, shítehlih; to be on terms of f., tehilla. Cf. companion, company.
fright, s.; from f., vúshuk; to take f., vúshuk, shínanshta; to tremble from f., lii'uláwa.
frighten, v. t.; hushpítehta, húshita; spíntel, shumúka; to be frightened, vúshuk, shínamsha, tulk'ka; tehánípti, Mod. tehámptaki; frightened, vúshish. Cf. afraid.
fringe, or set of fringes, while not yet on garment, púshuk; while on garment, púlanteheis, pukéshish; having fringes on púlanteheisuko; to cut into fringes, púshuk; to adorn with fringes, púshuk.
fringed, púshuk, púlanteheisuko.
frog; green f., wektash; larger kinds of frogs, as bullfrog, kó:; free f., yánmati wektash; horned f., nai-shlashákágish gitko; f. like, kóeptéhi.
fridicker, shíshálkásh; lekánkish; company of fridiickers, shesh-zeitlásh.
from, prep.; away f., when referring to inan, objects, is often expressed by the locative case in-tat; f. here, hítka; to hand over, f. below, yána.
fract; in f. of; gínaant, lópka, lópintana; to stand in f. of a group, témáshka, lamáshka; to proceed in f. file, yitlénkí; f. tooth, tatzeholemi, tít, shokétuniko, tít.
frost, kátags.
frosty, said of weather, kátags; it is f. weather, wind, ská.
fruth, s., of wák, ndókalsh, shó-kunsh; to develop f., shó-kunsh.
frown, v. i., shétatza; frowning, kowitiútako.
fruit: round f., also small f., berry. nutish: rounded f. growing on surface of soil, lbūka; large turnip or bulb-shaped f., mū lbūka; f. of long shape, ētish: what produces f., wāish; to gather f., stā-īla; to start out for gathering f., stā-īldsha; to pick f. from bushes, trees, and eat it, Iguya, Itakaya; hard-shell f., ndsliG'tlsli. fry, v.t., shmitehiga, shātehka; fry-up pan, līpūn'ka, Mod. lipūsh. full, stānī: to be f., stā; of a liquid, ēwa, tchitka, tchivva; to make f. of, shallaktcha. funeral, isla; to attend, have a f., Illktcha, isl'ia, ishulkta. fellow, sh'lshtalkasli. fun, îcsluiatlah; further, ka-ikash, sliesli%eil;'i-iisli; to continue making f. of, shuluaktcha. funeral, isla; to attend, have a f., Illktcha, isl'ia, ishulkta. fellow, sh'lshtalkasli. fun, îcsluiatlah; further, ka-ikash, sliesli%eil;'i-iisli; to continue making f. of, shuluaktcha. funeral, isla; to attend, have a f., Illktcha, isl'ia, ishulkta. fellow, sh'lshtalkasli. fun, îcsluiatlah; further, ka-ikash, sliesli%eil;'i-iisli; to continue making f. of, shuluaktcha. funeral, isla; to attend, have a f., Illktcha, isl'ia, ishulkta. fellow, sh'lshtalkasli.

Fruit: round f., also small f., berry. Nutish: rounded f. growing on surface of soil, lbūka; large turnip or bulb-shaped f., mū lbūka; f. of long shape, ētish: what produces f., wāish; to gather f., stā-īla; to start out for gathering f., stā-īldsha; to pick f. from bushes, trees, and eat it, Iguya, Itakaya; hard-shell f., ndsliG'tlsli. Fry, v.t., shmitehiga, shātehka; fry-up pan, līpūn'ka, Mod. lipūsh. Full, stānī: to be f., stā; of a liquid, ēwa, tchitka, tchivva; to make f. of, shallaktcha. Funeral, isla; to attend, have a f., Illktcha, isl'ia, ishulkta. Fellow, sh'lshtalkasli.

G.

gag, v.t., tākua.

gain, v.t.: y, to profit, shūta; y by winning at play, gambling, ikaga; y again, once more, ikākpele; a, win from each other, shi-izaga.

gain, s., ikaks; to make a a, gains, ikaga.

galc, killitko shléwish; shléwish; it kwaw a y, killan shléwi.

gall, bīèc, pish.

gallant, killitko.

gallow, v.i., hushōtelma, shūmaidsha, wáksha; a, onwards, up to, hushāidsha; Ct. shhūluya.

gamble, v.i. to play for valuables, shakla; a, hášaadha, shākaalsha; to commence gambling, shakalīga; go to the gambling-places, shunedsha; to a, hášaadha a, to a party, shunedshantūma; to win by gambling, ikaga.
gambler, professional, shakló'kiksh.
game, s. of any description, shál'-
kálsh; g. of dropping beaver's or
woodchuck's teeth, skú'shá; to play
it, skú'sha; g.-shake, hús-kúsh; g.-
sticks, g.-sensils, shakló'kiksh; gam-
ing sticks used in the sport, shál-
shé'shá; to play at g., shákla,
cf. play, v.: to play a ball g., láwa;
to play the Indian guessing g., with
two game sticks, spéshma, shul-
shé'shá; to start the g., shákali'ga;
to be on a gaming bar, shul'd'shá.
game, s., animal hunted; either
specified by its name, or expressed
by lilhanksh, if a quadruped; g.-
bag, shulkísh.
gamester, shakló'kiksh
gangway, stú, dim. stu-ágá: to
make a g., stúya.
gap; to leave a g. in a limb, hamú'ka.
 Cf. aperture, notch.
garbo, shulótish; f. make g., kúks.
garden and g.-bed, hínshásh, Mod.
hímshásh.
garlic: species of wild g., Alí-tú-
pín.
garment, shuí'sh; tehú'sh, dim.
tehú'íga; shór-bis g., skútash.
garter, sha-núlákash; g.-snake, a
species of Eudaconia, wishink, dim.
wishinkága.
gash, v. t., laggá'telma; g. oneself;
one's skin, shékla, shélzáma.
gash, s. kuakál'kko; to make gashes,
leggá'telma.
gate, entrance of corral, etc., kai-
vítísh; wákákam kaishtísh; gate-
way, stékísh, Mod. stékísh; to pass
a g., stulakúshá.
gather, v. t., shú'ülika; collect it
cal: g. again, shú'llkipeli; g. to a
certain spot, shúšlí, shú'llkipeli; g.
for oneself, shú'llágia, Mod. shú-
lágia; g. articles into a bunch, and;
g. articles of the same nature,
shuí'pika; g. fruits, vegetables,
shúka; g. berries, fruits, híya, hí-
áya, pl. of subj. stí'ilá; g. berries
annually, i-muda; g. edible roots,
halls, mé'ya, pl. of subj. stí'ilá, sta-
gi'; g. poorly seed annually,
habitually, wékashla, wékalsi'a;
g. up by chance, ndákal, pl. ítkal:
g. one's hair into a braid, plat,
shukát'üla; to make a pause in
gathering fruits, roots, shuí'kanna;
much successive pauses, shuí'kann-
ánka; to start for gathering fruits,
roots, pl. of subj. stí'iláshá. Cf.
collect, v.
gather, v. i., shukú'liki; g. around,
or in a fib, var. crow, ring, linki-
ánna; g. behind, lípsi'ela; g. in a
circle, línsa, líuta; g. in a hid-
den spot, ambash, liwálá; g. indoors,
inside, línguga; g. near the water,
on the beach, lí浮ga; g. outside,
outdoors, línti'a; g. under, under-
neath, bérar, líntila; g. up, shuk-
ú'liki; g. up again, shukú'kipeli;
g. up into a body, crow, fib, keep,
liwá, liwálá, líkáníima; g. in woods,
cliffs, líkía; to stand gathered on
the top of, liwálá; to be gathered in
a body, keep, línpka.
gambler — give

gathering, shukalkish; g.-place, shuilkish.
gauger; boula, shlayaksam wetkoktkish, or simply wetkoktkish.
generate, namukishni, tutaszgni, generate, v. t., watsh.
genrous, tiidsh stianash, tiidsh.
Mod. tiidsh kojtpko: wedwelfi
genrously, tiidsh.
gentle, and adv., gently, when referring to motions performed slowly, kii-ini; adv., kii-ini, kii-

German, nom. pr. De telmal; his
Mod. sobriquet: mini tehuleks gitko.

gesticulate, v. i., kii.

gesture, s.: one who makes gestures, kii-klikish; to make the g. of cutting one's throat, shenakhtina; of a washing one's face, shatashpapka.
get, v. t., obtain, seize, shuniika; g.aihan, g. back, shuirkpeli; g. bail of, shuniika, shunikua; g. back, as garments, etc., hashantelipele.
get, v. i., g. away, run off, gikiaka; g. away from, gayangda; kii-shka; g. up start, hantkala, du.
tshukala, pl. tntukala; g. up again, hntkalpel; g. up from bed, ptkal.
pukalpel; g. up precipitately, hit-
kalksha; g. through, wind up, tuncia.
gible, gibley, kii-sh.
giddiness, kii-unish; to be in a state of g., hina, hindeh.
giddy; to be g., hina, hindeh.
gift, shewanish; to present with a, shi-wala; with manamaltis, shewana.
gig, v. t.; a fish in the fi., kii-un shuikua, kiin shuikua; a tow or non fish simultanea, shukpatmawa.
cf. spear, v.
gig, s.: fish, kish, shuikishuash.
giggle, v. i., wetsh, huiga.
gill, of fish, sz.'ae. Mod. tehka; mpato.
gillflirt mare, kuikuakh.
glueet, tekktish.
girl, v. t.; g. on slit, kall; g. with the saddle-glitch, shuitla.
girl, shiwaiga; obmielid, shiwamich.
Ei; shi, 8. nisagia, shwawelshka; weka; behga, shwawelshka.
girt of saddle, shuital.
give, v. t. When objects are given, given away, or handed over collectively or in plural number, the generic term is shewina. G., hand over, one thin obj., m'ia; g. one anim. obj., spuni, pl. shewina.
g. in a basket, k'ya; g. in a cup, bucket, shii, pl. shewina; a liquids.
tchil; g. long obj., tya, pl. yiaa, yia, shewina; long obj. carried on arms, kshiuia, pl. shewina; round obj., tya, pl. pewi, shewi-

na; cooked provisions, tehil; mantles, sheets, etc., shkiltpa; to then back, return, shkiltpampeli.
shkepele; a man's assent, humasi, gi, m'asht gi, shewina; a ma,

soar; valga; kii-shka; to, t.; man, shuiksh, shuiksh.
ated, k'kanku; a, bedrock, hashpatma; a, k'kanku.
shpaz; a, canoe a, run provision.

 yet, by oneself, cetma; a,
guaw, v. i., g through, káta, ng'a, kwúldsha

gu, v. i.; generic term for all modes of going, géna; to be gone, či, gone, particle, go across, go over to, kaké-dsha; go other or for an obj. kitéha; átpa, pl. átpa; go about, around, gákíáuna, gánu'dža; with a spark of fire, škhu tehanka; go around, stroll about, gintala; in the camp, settlement, etc., galáda, kishtelántcha; go around, as for attacking, etc., gákíáuna; go around; a round obj. shalakíáuna; anim. subj., huggé-dsha; inan. subj., aggiuna; go around, as a, a lake, gelmantcha; go a, uncompos, inan. subj., stín-kíáuna; go a, slowly or with difficulty, shénteha; go a, shooting, kishánteha; go a, speaking or crying in public, annáuna; go away, géná; traveling, téménu; go away, leave, guluńda; go away, be removed, subj. inan., niwilka; go before somebody, gayáya, gayá-ídsha; go behind somebody, kápteha; go, walk in a circle, gákim, gakála; when inside of lodge, etc., hyúiná; outside of, gátúma; go to a great distance, gyanántcha; go down, downhill, down stairs, galólá, gékúla; go down, as celestial bodies, tínega, tinkué-la, tinéla, tínóli; as fog, lílža; as projectiles, yúna, yúlka; go down into, guluńda; guli, pl. of subj., kili; into the ground, gínta; take another way of going down, said of celestial bodies, tímóla; go in a jet, kintehna;
gizzard — good

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go in front of, as scouts, etc., gavaya, gaya-idsha; go home or back, gémpélé, gépapélé, shegápélé; when in a file, kintchémpélé; go about inside of, gavéna; go into, enter, guli, guli-lili, pl. of subj., kilili, gükta; said of animals returning to their dens, gulipélé, pl. kililibi; go or crawl into, günkéléla; go into, as a bullet, gútala; go into the water, hawa, pl. géwa, gé-upka, tina; act of going into the water, tímash; go into again, gulipélé, pl. kililibi; go and meet as friends, or in the distance, away from home, gelidinkéla; go near, approach close to, gakiamna; go out, start off, génidsha-na, gükaka; go out, said of fire-pitchka, spitelka, Mod. pitchka, spitheka; go out of, gidlya; act of one's lodge, géka, gékansha, gékanshma; act of the place habitually occupied, géka; wáina, gíkampélí; go out of again, gükaba; go out from, inam, gidźi; again from, gékampélí; go on and ride, hushátta; go on the outside, to the surface of, géta; go single file, kintchuna, kinuna; go slow, to pace, kishtelma; go snake-like, in meandering lines, kákidsha; go straight, gúnlanshma, tákak géna; go, walk at the time being, or all the time, genuita; go through, wind up, túcena; go to a place, gémpka; go together, in company, sha-tlanka, sha-tlankanka, sha ulántcha; go toward, gàtpa; to ward the water, lake, etc., tükina; go under something, as for shelter, guída; go upward, up, eupéldá, gémána; go up, upward, to a roof, gánda, gawallíga, niwéll; ki'iyéka, pl. tinízi; said of round subj., as spiders, háyanna; go up in a file or otherwise, pl. kimálza, go up when sticking close to something, aggidsha; go or drift upward, as fog, huyéga; go upward, into, into woods, bush, hiding places, hukayá, pl. gakáya, tinúya, gékelnúi.

gotec, smok; wearing a g. shiñé-kaltko.

goblet, pokúiga, wíkanna.

Gold of Christian religion; plukkí láá, plútálka, plúntálkíki, šíši, šatish; nułam pi'tclé, Mod. nálam t'šíshap.

gold; metalic, kíkí kli tehikemen; coin, kákí kli tóla, kákí kli tehikemen.

golden eagle, pi'úñah.

gone, partic. of go, v. i., q. v.; tale a, gemída, genéla, kági; tale a, last, stolen, líki; one who is a, ab- sent, n:ég; ct. keliak: gone? bínna uil? wiwiwá! hópmo! kőntak!

gonorrhea, klap, klap máshap, afflicted with a, guvésatko, klap máshetko.

good, in the concrete and in the abstract sense, tidshi; eco a, on tidshi; a, for nothing, said of persons, kánna, shiyanásh, le vs a, hámash, hámash tak tidshi, tak toz a intention, mosh husikan.
ka: of g. charac/i, tidesf. steamos, tidesf. steinhalloko.
goose: all wild ducks and geese, m. mūlik; species of black g. ,nkú k: another sp., duck prood. bush; Gaiidsy g or 1i>at, .icer fand.ina tis, flik: snow-g., .icer kapibara, wave, wawish.
gooseberry, k poke; black g. hiliish; species of g. popok; y bush, k poke: supply: ānku: wild g. bush, hiliisham.
Goose Lake, nom. pr. Nawa pka shi
gepicer, nēpele, shatshotish; ge>plor'eden, sūnish.
george, in mountains, gintīsh; deep g., pāksh.
government, netnūlīsh.
governor, muni 1aki, contr. mū laki, or simply laki. Cf. chief.
grown, kūks; short g. from waist to knees, worn by females, shichiwaksh: to wear, to be dressed in a g., koka, kük peli.
grab, v. i., shūnik, shūkum.
grain, of cereals, bōmanik, hùnt; g. of Indian corn, maize: ishkal: g. related to flour: hilúlash: g. of bread, yahī, yānnash.
grandchild: said by maternal grandfather, pigaship; said by maternal grandmother, p'kūlip; said by paternal grandfather, plugship; said by paternal grandmother, p'téwip; great g., said by great grandparents, wawigap.
grandfather: said by children of his daughter, pigaship; said by children of his son, plugship; great g., wawigash.
grandmother: said by the children of her daughter, p'kūlip; said by the children of her son, p'téwip; great g., said by grandchildren, wawigash.
grape: growing in the same g. shau tehaktāntko; to be, exist together in grapes, bunches, tehikip, liwā: Oregon g., wēchī. Cf. bunch.
grap sp. v. t., shūnik, shūnik, shūkum: on purpose, shūnik: a., sev., long obj., ūyannam, pl. t'anna: g. with the extremities, tehilkā, contr. tehilkā: a, each other, shānam, hūshuṣa: to approach for grasping, shūnikatka.
grass: generic, kshūn: g. stalk, black, kshūn, tehēlash: dry g., seed g., kshūn: green, yužankish: round bunch of g., mūlu'm: tuft of g., patchnam; g. like, kshūn upteli: producing g., green, kshunāklo: to wear g., mulīna. Mod. mūšika. Different species of g.; hearstia: tsikal, wíteppāi, patchnam, kshūtī, kteći num, wāssasan, watsakes; of a stiff sūpap, watāskum: of a jōmam, shnāyam, mā: g. species growing in dry places, prairies; nūnik, lōksum, ēpat, yādsum, tsūk, wadshāki'sh, mākum; g. species used in making mats; mā: p'ni, tkāp, tōlyash.
grasshopper, tal'ī'ash, Mod. kamutata.
Grass Lake, or Dry Lake, nom. pr. loc., Pahátko Eshish; at G. L., Mod. Palápkash Eshish giši.
grocery, producing grass, kshunál-ko.
graze, v. i., with the teeth, shekuké-
dha, kokaña.
gratuitously, huma shak.
graze, in the ground, iškshish, abbr., iškte; to come to the g. isha, isinha, iškthe; to dig a g. iškshishla; iškshishyépa; g. yard, pšangkish; tribal or family g. yard, tepim. Cf. bury. v.: funeral.
grey, pšakš lava; said of horses, stones, skóšlúko, spágaláko; earth-colored, káiškthi; g. pinched with blue, as in water-birds, máškamális; g. as fag, kálspthi; little g. far, species of Fragaria, kiték-kítch; of g. and grayish colar, kiték-kítchhi; called so after that fox.
graze, v. t., to make grass, páwa.
graze, pšú; pštłko; g. et gone, venison, pilímpanto; g. in the flock of animals, tehálshalsh, Mod. kshun-
shicáš; wayóqoq, wál gnonámísh.
great, in the physical and abstract sense, múni; córy g., mú-unúni; a g. dead, adv. mú, ka-á, túm; when used as adj. túm. Cf. large.
greatly, ká-é, apoc. ká; mú, túm.
grizzly, Species (?): the birds called kókíaks and kuíškia are probably orbeš.
green, káká kíši; sktÇkí, tšáalúpte
ground fog: to produce g. t., to mèle.
groundless, groundlessly. huma.shak.
groundsnake, yellow, Pitugph, kállati.
ground-squirrel; cf. squirrel.
grouse: Origin raged g., Brown. masehimi, tuń, Mod. núa; sharp-tailed g., cf. pópasla.
grow, v. i.; g. up, plants only, kédsha; g., animals and persons, tšihiun; g. in abundance, tüm kédsha; g. in clusters, liwa; g., smaller than, said of plants only, aitžama; g. old, persons, tšihiak; given-up person, adult, muni; growing together in a bunch, shantehaktüko.
half, i. t.: thickest hairs on head, mūkāsh; h. of head, and long h. on feline’s mouth, māk; h. of ear, arm-pits, kā’katīsh; h. on genitals, māk, patāchnā; while h. o’lāsh: having white or gray h. vēshaltko: having curly, bushy h., tehītaksh, cf. curly: covered with short h. on body, nil-altko: one whose h. rises up stiff; sunkāwaltko; h.-bush, shukush-gūtkish; h.-net, tehātīsh: rising up the h. and putting something long in it, kothi’awash: located short, clip one’s h., hūnā, sūnkāshika.

half tāt, tattelāmpani, Mod. tōlāmpani, tzhālāmpani; one h. of h., portion of, tattelāmpani; forming one h., tzhālāmpani, Kī.tattelāmpani; k. passed, nū’tgšāni, Mod. ngšāni, abbr. nū’gsta, person h., American h., Indian. Boshṭimāgā: to be h. in, h. out, wūnaka.

halfways, adj. used adverbially, tattelāmpani, Mod. tzhālāmpani. Cf. middle, midst.

half-t is shell, ktechā, lāktash hāl loo, v. t., hā’ma, nēna; h. and h. at somebody to come, nēna; h. at somebody distant, hamēkāpka, hamēna; h. through the hollow hand, sūrka; h. to somebody repeatedly, nukānaka; h. be unis, tehītaksh.


halloination; to labor under h., tilōtkala.

halo; sun h., shakatchālish, selu; wā’n, wānāka; colored sun h., shāp-sham wānam shakatchālish; to be surrounded by a moon, shāltkala.

halt, v. i., h. on one’s way, tūkelza; h. to make a h., tehia; h. after noon, ngălza; h. at intervals, at times, tūkla’lshina; h. to be lame, to limp, kuńka. Cf. lame.

halter of horse, shchājkpaksh, hammerer, upatnōtkish; h. of one, shluntōlash: to cook the h., shkewāla; to drop the h., shli’lūha.

hand, nēp, dim nepāga; beak of h., nēp; flat portion, palm of, tākāk, nēpan tākak: by h., in one’s h. with the h., hī, or ‘h- infixes; or or about the h. hanās, nēpni; not on h., adv., hī, -u: line in h., sketkaksh; k. of a clock- or watch-dial, aggre’dsha; hands ëgī! kā-i hīn kūmī tashtūnta! kuitak! to beckon with the h., cf. beckon; to capture, catch by h., hēk-saka; to carry in h., shguidma, stēna; to clap the hands, shaktaktgā; to close, clench the h., shālpita; to contract the h.-opened h. or fingers, shateho’kī; to clap one’s h. arm, nīka, nikulaka; to hold in h., long obj., ūyanma, pl. īyanna; shēnteka, shēntcha; rounded obj., ūyanma, pl. īyanka; to hold up with one’s h., k’hi’kayga; to make signs with the h., nikānaka nēp; to move the h. sidewise, klatcha, k’katcha, to shake hands, huśhunga, shatrasi; nēp shunaka; to touch each other with the h., hands, shal’tishta; to wash one’s hands, shatchāknu; to walk to i., nikāk.
hand over, v. t., h. iver to, pass to.
shila, shupika, Shulía: shewina; h. over haul around, hushliamna; h. over in return, sheets, etc., shlē-ipele: h. over from below, yāna. Cf. give, v.
handkerchief, kitehkan; handkerchief.
handle, v. t., gishala; h. deal with, nē-nilakta; h. to stir up, katehiga; h. roughly, ṣi-li; h. roughly more than once, hulikânka.
handle of trunk, tools, etc., shmek-
ghish: when inserted, jahel, tuhish; to seize, pull by the h., as a doorbell, uchehi-ika.
handsome, tishši; said of persons, tishši, aishili-łelh
handsome ly, tishši.
hang, v. t.: h. somebody, kshaggš-
ya, pl iggšya: h. ıp, suspend, naggšya; shläkšya, laggšya; long obj., aggšya, pl iggšya: h. over at the time being, levuta; h. over, above something, hishaggšya, shakâtelmala; h. oneself, hakshgšya; h. on while going, ṣaggš-idsha, laggš-idsha; h. out obliquely, kšukšya; h. around oneself, as neckwear, kšamina; h. ıp, as a sack of food or provisions upon a tree, aggšya, pl iggšya.
hang, v. i.; h. down from, h. to, laggšya, naggšya, shläkšya, shlékška; aggšya, pl iggšya: h. down from, h. over something, tuuhalša; h. down from the mouth, lžérknšla; h. on, be attached to for a time, tguša, pl leṿutša, d. lžútša; h. on or out of, shuggšya. Cf. hang, v. t.
happen, v. i., netka.
hard, adj. and to be h., knuta; hard-
and, knátako, et, hupika; too h., for
use, kū导读: to become h., hardened, kāhki.
hard, adv.: to blow h., as winds,
skāshliwi; to work h., kid pelpela.
have lip person, skōi-gš shūm.
hard, or, sheshlèksh.
harness, lžedžatšinash; pukëwisch.
harpoon, pš-h-ki sh, shtekākuash.
harpoon, v. t., stūkša, stūka
harsh, kō̃lītko.
hastr: to make h., kila; in h., is ex-
pressed by the verbs of running:
štuka, lūkša, hukša, hūdša, etc., or by kil, ṣkūlank, ṣkūllan; to be in a h., kilka; to approach in h., hulikššala; to re-enter in h., hulipeli.
hat, telûyesh; large basket-shaped h. in Shaṣši style, tehala; sort of h. or cap, p̣ũkalš; skālapsh; possessed of a h., telûyeshšĩko, Kl.; wearing a h., Kl and Mod., telûyētko, Mod. telûyeshšĩko; h.-ornament, p̣tā̃sh; marble-string of h., telûy-e-
ššam šilšash; to take one’s h. off, shamẽšĩla.
hatich, v. t., hashp̣ĩpa; h. out, ha-
shap̣znūla
hatichet, tehikētikash Cì. ax.
hatte, v. t., múitasha, tšĩnzeha, snēetakia; expressed negatively:
ki-i stina.
hateful, tchekētēkli. Cì. abject, bad, mean.
haughty: to be h., shipnū. Cì. air.
haul, v. t.: h. in, fëhëh, ikteha, klu-
kilgi: h. round or bulky obj. kipka; thread- or sheet-like, ne'pka: garments, etc., shlepka: h. bark, shlepkipale: h., liquids, tehiketcha: h., take home, as provisions, li wi; h. to one's camp at a distance, hiwi-dsha: h. dance, as a flag, spitelkipeli; h. up from, ika, ikampeli.

havve, v. t.; to possess, cf. gi ete; having, possessing, gitko, or suffix -liko, etc.; h. an open around or sore, hanumpka: to go and h. a dance, kiauaketcha.

haw k. no generic term: fish-k., Pandion haliaetus, tiukutkash: a species of h. Kilpi; species of gray h., shke; its female, spum; species of long-tailed h., witaktkish; species, perhaps marsh h., te-ukte-ukash; tyego-kh., merlia, nahtash; prairie-kh., telmekokash; yellowish minced h., ti-ktna; sparrow-kh., Fulco sparrowius, tehikkelak; species of sparrow-kh., kshi kshin; red-tailed squirrel-kh., Buso calurus, kash.

hay, kshun: looking like h., kshi npehli

haze, luash: h. is forming, lia, tehatchakma.

hazy: it is h., lia: rough, kia-a lia, tehatchakma.

hira: to make huba, shi'unka: to make h. continuously, kiai tanma.

c. pron. pers., anim. in close proximity, kë; anim., close by, kek: standing before you, hii: anim., visible or distant, pi: when removed from sight, hii k., luuk, luksht.

et that: hu, more Mod. than Kl; huuk, et. this; him-det, hii kake, etc. She, it are expressed by the same dem. pronouns as: he. Ct, himself head, mu-sh; provided with h., mu-sh gitko, mushaltko; at the h. et; firstly, adv., hii-khe, mu-sh-mu-shash; h.-board; nushaltkaga.

head, to: to rise and drop the h., wankutanka: to shake the h., in reathal, slukatcheketcha; to stand on one's h., anim. and inan, shhapale, shedzek;

- headed: bold-k., takololatko; typical-k., wakwakli mu-sh gitko; mirror- or hark-k., vultchkish. Ct head

head off, v. t. gayaia.

head-sift, tutaszenieji lakii, mug-ni lakii, abbr. mu lakii.

head waters, nushaltkaga.

Head-Water-Moosor, Indiana, nom. pr. Nushaltkagakii.

health; no ex. eq.; to be in good, bad h., tidsh, kii huishta; to repair h., to be in good, k. anyone, hupshimpeli, huggidska, weimpeli; to restore to h., huwashimpeli; ya huk.
he a p, s., as of wood, kóslhalash:  
he a v e n e n u e n e n e n, p'liikni, plaitalámni,  
plaitálkni; h. tathá, plaitálkni.  
height: n. oon. eq. bo in h.; wigáni:  
proceeding to a small h., wigáni; h. in  
the sense of mountain, yaina; of  
kill, yaina-ága. Cf. high.  
hel p, v. t.; h. somebody, shatnáya,  
shatnuáya; h., as an associate,  
ally, shüchka, tchík'n; h. in war-
fare, tehinta, tehilla; h. in opposition  
party in war, tehinta; h. oneself h.,  
shu'ka, shu'kna, ána; h. each other,  
sheehla, shilóatcha; h. in carrying  
something, shilóatcha: h. oneself  
iuto, inside of, gá'lii; h. ag, assist in  
getting up, kit'uyega, liwátkal, liwá-  
tchampka.  
helpful; to be h. to somebody, shat-
he m, v. t., skellía.  
he m b o c k pim, wá'ko, or wá'kuan.  
he m o r ro ids, kilt miishash.  
hem p; wild h., shé'dsh; meh dictionary  
part of wild h., shé'dsh.  
hem-s-eam, skellíash,  
hen, tehik'n gulu.  
he n e e c. from here; et. here; h. on  
that account, húnash't gíiga hümál-
shtak gíng; húnash't gíst, hüm-
kàni, hunkantchón.  
hér, her s, pron. poss., cf. his.  
her b. tełélash; species of, with cat-
able seeds, tehí-usam. Cf. grass.  
he e l., stáinkash, yówhish.  
heirloom, skéchish.  
here, gíta, git: when connected  
with verbs of motion, hátak: h. loc.  
heavy, yútánkó: in the sense of  
colossal, solid, strong, húpkatko;  
to be h., yúta; húpka; to be very h.,  
kil yúta.  
heart, steínash; possessed of a h.,  
steinshaltko; to my heart's content,  
gé'nutla steínash; to be h.-sick, h.-  
broken, steínash shu'la.  
heart, of weather, body, etc., kél-
pokash; h. of sun, fire, kteládzihsh;  
of water, lókunash; to cool, radiate  
h., ktelála: to be at red or white h.,  
telnétchiga; kaltehuyiga. Mod.  
telúkíkka.  
heart, v. t., húnyuka; h. liquids, water,  
shu'mkálpka, tehílala; h. stones dur-
ing one day for cooking, etc., shnát-
lala; h. the cooking stones repeat-
edly when baking roots, samtáláha;  
h. of liquids only, kélunash, lókunash. Cf. hot.  
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colossal, solid, strong, húpkatko;  
to be h., yúta; húpka; to be very h.,  
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lala; h. the cooking stones repeat-
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h. of liquids only, kélunash, lókunash. Cf. hot.  
heave n; et. heavenly, sky.
and temp. lu, -a, ö; h. on the ground, hi, hí, i; hita, hitá, hit; right h., gén, géná, giná; gitata; tehuné, tehúní; right h., referring to long obj. and persons, hitš; from h., hence, gitá, hitksh; h.(! in the sense of look here! hé-i! hággi! the one h., this one, long obj. and persons, hitš; coming from h., gitákui. Cf. place, there, hereafter, conj. and adv., after this, gíntak. Cf. after, future.

hernen, tehúi; action in sight, tehúyuk; unseen, tehúyunk; tehúi pán, at pën, teh̄í, at, apoc, a; h., finally, teh̄ék; teh̄éksh; tehñí, tehñík, kłéwiank. Cf. after, afterwards.

ermaphrodite; a man "wearing woman's clothes." tímíztko.

heroical, lítelhítelhí.

heroically, litelhítelch.

heron; great blue h., Ardea herodias, kákhash; aigón h., Nyctiardea Gardens, shóríksh. Cf. erane.

herself; same as himself, q. v.

hide, v. t., aší: man, íha; h. oneself, húyaha, pl. gáyaha, wílža; h. oneself in ambush, stretched out, súnlpka, pl. wíwámpka; wálža; h. oneself while standing behind, t̷g̷á̷p̷t̷h̷a; h. oneself behind, kápteha; h. one's head under something, eitakta; h. oneself by contracting one's body, hishuálža, wílža.

hide, s., with the fur on, níl; h. untanned, kłašh; h. dressed, tanned, mbá-ush; h. of lynx, shló; h. of antelope, etk., vúlílsh.

hideous, kúdshí: unsightly by use or age, ámteliksh, samtsh.

high, atuí, abl. atí: míuní: one who is higher than, plaítání; kíh-est, topmost, pla-íni: h. printed, wákwiklo; h. in price, núm shé-shatko; at h. temperature, kétpešk; water, lókush; to possess a h. voice, teh̄e ktehela.

high-crested, sunkawaltko, better: sunkáwaltko.

high-topped, as moccasin, atí-stalégtako.

high up, adv., plái, plaítala; átn from atí húi: tú, títaks: to to h. up, plaiki, plaí gi; who, what is h. up, on high, plaínum, plaítumk; higher up than, adv. and postp., plántunt, plaítuna. When connected with verbs, h. up is sometimes expressed by the suffix -e, e.g. tehłánnumú. Cf. above, up.

hill, yaima áiga: among the hills, twa; h. shaped roof-like, witlah; h.-range, witchkatko: rocky edge of h., wílšish; ant-h., kína'dsham yaima-íga, kína'dsham shuíliksh: to make, create hills, yaimala: to stand or be on a h., cf. eminence, hillspur, katalikwash. Cf. declivity.

hilllock, kitchkání yaima-íga, or same as hill, q. v.

hillside, giushkatko: h. washed out, shuñataltko. Cf. declivity, himself, also herself, and it (anim.), itself: oneself, húkak, húkak, hútak, pitak, obj. húntak, pushtak, pushtak: la for himself,
she {for herself, etc., hükian, hüki-
anki, pitagíaqgin: he hu, within
himself, etc., huki; in his own mind,
by himself, himi. Reflective verbs
are formed by prefix h., placed
before the medial prefix she-, or
by the latter alone. Cf. he, his,
and the Grammar.
hind leg, tapitní pëcteh.
hindmost, tapini, tapitní.
hire, v. t., skeltěla, q. v.: hired per-
son, kshehu'këdish.
his; also her, hers, its, anim and
iman, in close proximity, këlam;
anim, in close proximity, këkelam;
anim, and iman, in proximity less
close, hunkelam: referring to anim.
obj., absent or in the distance, m'na.
Mod. p'na: coming from his, her
place, bodg, etc., hunkelamkuni,
këkelamkuni, his, her, its own,
m'niatak. Mod. p'niatak. Cf. he,
himself.
hit, v. t.: h. with a long article,
udipka, vuduka; h. by shooting,
shing, ne'ishka; shum, pl. yitúa;
cf. shoot, wound; h. upon repeated-
ly, mpátna; h. each other, shekpe-
za; shuktápka. Mod. kúyuna: to
make a motion to h, hu'kásha.
hit or frost, sgúnash: to form
h. f., sgúmká: shvúnga. Mod
tehvunka.
hoarse: he is h, hükian këshga
hëmkanksh.
hoek, yówish.
hold, s.; to take h. of, shuúká, shuúká; long, obj., úyamna, pl. i-ama; to get h. of what is thrown, kawúta, shuúká.

hole in the ground, holbor, den, wáš'ih, den, subterranean passage, burrow, tú, stúsh; shuúkásh, lit., "nest;" h. aperture, kilit; h. chute, météki, météshish; h. excavated for a body, wálkísh, wáš'ih, h. showing location of former sweat-lodge, shú'mundum wáš'ih; h. to be closed up, ndákísh; h. to crawl through, gekánkísh, gitúkúshish; h. pierced through, especially when tubiform, gíñi'ish; bored, pierced h., ibékanako, full of holes, ibútókako, gíntatkatko; to cut a h. into, ktékna: for making an obj. burst, vu'líhita; to dig a h., ye'pa, Mod. ibéna; nóya, ibútúya; under something, hntílla; to have a h., or holes, gitútka; in a tomb, hamúpka; to make a h., stúya; by boring, tu'eka; by cutting, or by a stroke of the hand, tkéka; in the ground, yépa, stúya, nóya; to scratch a h., said of animals, stúya, wáš'ihá, lúshántúlka, shú'lila. Cf. aperture, den.
hollow, adj., gínsatko; h. as a reed, tube, gíntako, Mod. gínsatniko; tube h., gínsa; as a tube, gínsa; long and h. shaped, vunshákapteki.
hollow, s., wáš'ih.
hollow out, v. t., as a dug-out canoe, washtúlela.
home, dwelling-place, telsh; at h., towards h., hi, hi, i, i; away, far from h., iwa; near h., iwa; to go, come h., gémpéle, gítsámpéle; to return h., géjpa'péle, q. v.; to be at h. after having returned, gélílpka; to call h., shatmápéle.
home, v. t., kétlela.
home, s., lekíhótkish.
honest, talúni.
honey combed, gíntatkatko.
hoot, kúdshínkísh, dim. kúdshínikshka.
hook; fishek, lútkish; small h., crochilet, shuítchíkítish.
hoop, stilanksh; h. as a plaything, hišhtilankonekítish; to drive a h., stilánshma.
hoot, v. i., said of owls, híma.
hop, v. i., khúma, shekližíca; h. around, tušnígíshha; to go around hopping, kshúútehna.
hope, v. t.; no ex. eq.: I h. you will come, t kám gátápt. Cf. am.
horizon, káló nánkúnta gínsákiánuma; to decline towards the h., sun, etc., tíža, tínoúna; to pass under the h., tínučíla, tíno'li.
horn, tóke, dim. tu'íkíga; h. of horned toad, etc., naíshlákgish; provided with long horns, tízóátíko; hod made at h., tu'íkíga.
horned, tóke gitko; h. cattle, mísh.mush. Mod. víshmush; h. or, Bubo sabúrticas, múkásh; h. or, froq, naíshlákgish gitko.
horse, watch; male h., laki watch; possessed of a h. or horses, watchful kó; paciut, vi'kíma, or ambling h., wilígish. Cf. eot, mare.
horseback, on; to ride on h., wátehät or wátehákka hushúlemana, wátehät or wátehátat tehi kka, tehúl-kla; to go and ride on h., hushúáa: to sit on h., or on a mob, tkála- 
nna, du. húldumna, pl. húldumna: to find a river on h., hashpáukua.

Cf. ride, v.

horse-feed, wáteham hásphiskh, horse-hair, species of Gordius: ámpumum kik.

horse-race, hushúnish: to start, 
apr. a h., hushúáa.

horse-shoe, bishóghish.

horse-sorrel, kenáwa.

hostile; h. warrior, shishókish.

hot, kélpoksh, lókuash; said of 
liquids, water, kélunash, lókuash: to be, feel h., weather, body, water, fire, etc., kélpka, body, shúílka; to be h., water only, lókuah; it is h., weather, pátá: h. season, dry time of the year, pátá: to make h., as stones, húyunka; to bathe in h., water, kélua; to be red h., tehúitteliga: kátelunyíiga. Mod. keltunlóka: red h., tehúittelili.

Hot Creek, nom. pr. of a brook, with a Modoc settlement: Agí-
wesh, native of H. C., Aká-uskúki.

Hot Springs, nom. pr. loc. Lú-
kuashtí.

hour, our, aur; early hours of day, 
páktsi; late hours, spúmi ksh, lítik. 

house, tehi sh; kátchash, Mod. sí-
mášh: to build a h., kátcha. Mod. sí-
máša: in or into this h., lágá, hi, i, 
i-i, hita; out of the h., outdoors, kaní: 

under h., húdumaláksh; log h., ef. 
log; outhouse, látchash. Mod. sí-
mášh; it in shed, máhish; h.-baik-té, 
láblish; h.-naik, go it. Cf. lodge.

how, adv.: (1) h. (not interrog.), wak: h. formed, shaped, wákupté; h. 
many, h. much, tank, tání; (2) h. 

however, -tak, taks, taks, taks, 
howl, v. i. híma, mbáwa, yá-á; 
etbaast, yén, vé-á, pálka, mbáwa; h. continuously, wákunka; h. and 
everywhere, yei; h. said of the 
storm, yéwa.

howler, mbunkáwash; said of an-
imals, etc.

huckleberry; cf. whortleberry.

huddle, v. i.; h. into, kpulí.

hug, v. i.; h. and caress, lóikuá, 

hum, v. i., said of insects, híma; 
uumunna; h. around, untúyamna; 
to keep on humming, háhí 
túma. 

human; h. being, mákllaks; psh-
untíwash; h.-like, mákllaks shúko, 
humming-bird, píshash.

hump, kilásh.

humpback, kiléntoko, lúldamun-
tko; to be a h., skúya; to become 
lumpbacked, kilka.

hundred; one h., té-unepté-unepté; 
tiná hundred; ten h., lápéní té-
unepté-unepté.

hung, to be; cf. hang, v. i.

hungry, tía-ima; to feel h., tía- 
ima; to satisfy h., shólota, tía-ima.
hungry, tâmanik: to be, bet h., tâma; v. impers, puncîka; very h., veučkîsh: to be very h., mî, kâ-a-tâma.

hunt, v. t.: h. ap, follow ap, kâ-ihâ, hâitlêna, kâhiâwa, for somebody, kâhiâ: h. impersât, gaslâkâthna; to reach through hunting, pêncîsha; h. down, kâ-ihâ, for somebody, kâhiâ: h. after continually, kâ-ikânuka; to begin hunting for, kâyaktîmpâka; to return from hunting, kâyaktâka; h. gone, gânkânu; topâkântling, wâlakâtela; to be on a hunting trip, gânkântleha; to go hunting on the water, gânedsha; h. bald eagles, yuâm-sâlâ; h. elsâ, sâmâlîsha.

hunt, s.; to go on a h., cf. hunt, v.; to return from the h., kâyaktâka

hunter, kântsmâna, gânkânkîsh; h.'s pit, pêntfâhl.

Hûpâ Lûdian, nom. pr. Skatch-palâkânu.

hurl, v. t.: shîkâna, puîlgh: h. round, bulky things, shûkîâwa; long obj., yuâm-lâma; h. away, mutâd-lâma, pêncîsha; h. away to a distance ahi' yâng, mutâkâthna; h. at kî, return by hurling, pêndshâmîph: h. at each other, shû-âba; éyâlâtâlly, shûmâlîsha.

hurriedly, kîl kîlanâ: pâlak.

Mod pêlâk; pâlakak. Cf. haste.

hurry, v. i., to be in a h., h. ap, kîla; kîlîka, hûdsha and hûdsha; de tûshetâna, pl. tûnsha; h. avom, hûkânsâna, du tûshkânsa, pl. tûnsha; h. avom âkwa, hûkânsâmpe: h. inô avom, hûlîpele; h. at within sight of the one speaking, hûdshna, du, tûshetâna, pl. tûnsha; h. at avom, hûzikîpule, hûkânsâlî, du, tûshkânsâlî, pl. tûnshâlî, h. tóvâ hûndâ! kîlî gênî hî to make somebody h. ap, hûshûkîgi: hûrîdâ, kûlîtko.

hurt, v. t.: shûkâlêla; h. by beating, shûkâ, utchâya; h. by dislocation or an organ, tehâslâ; h. by a shot, shîlî, pl. yûûta; to be hurt, h. umsîlî, kûlêla.

husband, hîshuaksh: lâkî; tôtîh, for a h., hîshuaksh. Mod. hîshma; tekgâishla, kikâlita; h.'s brother's wife, said by wife, pîchîkap; h.'s sister, said by his wife, pâkâthânip; h. or younger sister's h., pîchîkap; h.'s younger sister's son or wife, said by aunt, pîgânzîp; wife's sister's h., said by h., pîchîkap.

hush up, v. t.: shû-îsh; h. and kapkâblâmâs! Kapkâblâmâs! hûsk, tehnâk; tehâglâsun. Mod. tehâglâsun: cîmîtul, kîtehêlash.

husk, v. t.: kîtehêlish, Ignay: hûskl car, kîtehêlish.
1. pron. pers., mū, nū, or -n suffixed:  
I myself, nūtak, nūteks; I for myself, nūtak, nūteks.

i.e. wish: i-Chunk, wayalasha;

floating date of i., wayalasha; i-cored, wētke; to be i-cored, čwa;

to form i., to turn into i., wayalpa, wēn; to slide, slide on i., wēshat

ulak'kanka; ulak'kanka.

immediate after, nāmī;
immerse, v. t., iltchā, ke-kēma;
i. in water, shunidwā, iltchā.
im mortal, tēhūshīni.
immoveable, tēhūsham.

impose, v. t., tālka.
impetuous, killitko, kīlōsh; to become i., kīlā

implement; expressed by the suffix -ōtkish, contr. -čētk, -čētk, as in: i. for fighting, shellloōtkish;
coring i., mūłnash, tehutēnōtkish.

Cf. apparatus, instrument, tool

impossible, to be, kīshga.
impression; made by stamping with the foot or other long-shaped object, kūteks; round-shaped i.,
nutēks.
imprison, v. t., spūlí, pl. hilhi; to return from imprisoning, spūlůtka.
imprisonment; place of i., spułksh; for more than one person, iligish; Chin. J., skūkun house.
impure; said of water, kūyūnaktō; to become i., kūyūnā; Cf. clear.

inaccessible, imm., kūūdshi.
imactive, yāmpkash; to be i., yāmpka, tehuyōma.
in and scent, tehuičūlī; to be i., tehuičūlīgaga; kaltehuičūlīga, Mod. ktehuičūlīka; to make i., hūyūnaka.
in c. of, s. by the conjurer, shuim'itkš.
imaged, shawigatko; to be or become i., shawigaga, shītchāltka, shītchāltka, kīla; to be i., kīla.

incision, sīkš; provided with incisions, incised drawings, shuma-

lukitko. Cf. indentate, notch.
in{c}lose, v. t, spú'hi, pl. ilhi; i, by scoring or pasting over, sként.\footnote{\textit{Cf.} put inside, under, put, v.}

\textit{Cf.} enclosure, ground fenced in, tpu-lígish, pl. of obj. ilígish; wákíla, dim. wákíla; Mod. kñe'níksh, dim. kñe'níkágá. \textit{Cf. corral.}

in-cerase, v. i.; i, in size, grow, as animals, persons, tšíh'n; as plants, kédsha; i, in strength, said of waters, ámpu'ála; said of winds, shi-wína.

indebted; to be or become i, skin-ta; to be i, shkiúlka.

indebtedness, shkiúlka, skéntish.

indeed, adv., také-taksh; -toksliakena, topt'sta, pi'tka, dim. wákíla, topt'shi'na, pi'tka; \textit{Cf.} look, v.

\textit{Indians,} kumán, mash málksh; málkshs; málkls.

indoor, prep., expressed by locative cases, as i, dki'shi, etc.; and by verbal suffixes; wšísh, yúhka; referring to several, šini'kí.ta, to sli'nt i, tgi'zuga, pl. tgi'zuga, tuma.

\textit{Induce,} v. t.; i, be'trecks, shapém-penna, Mod. shu'ném-penna.

inebriate, v. t.; i, més'li, lékanka; to be 'intuklated, léka. \textit{Cf.} drunk.

infant, sli'ksh, málksh, Mod. shui'ntch; dim. mákaga, Mod. shue'n-tehága. \textit{Cf.} baby.

infected, said of tool, etc., kíi pilu'tto, pilu'tko, ndi'patko.

inferior, yántu, yántiÁ, lemu-nákí, mumatálkí; in the abstract or moral sense, shi'tpec, kúdshi-stënash; to pass the i, rues, mi'hiška. \textit{Cf.} lower, neither.

intimated, said of one only, spikánako

inflorescence, ŋusham.

\textit{Inform,} v. t., sli'ksh, shapiyá; \textit{report to,} stiha, hishtialta; i, tpe'ti, shapiyá; shegshéwa; to stiha; for informans, hashi'wakíla, ši'tehna; i, or 'taksh, hashi'wakíla, stl't, yúlka, yúlku'n; to spu-lí, stl't, shaynakta; to stiha, to spu-lí; stl't, shaynakta; tumena, t'nam na. shi'; shi', shaynaksh, numkna shaynaksh.
information, šumemash; to carry, bring i., stilldianka, stihelna; hášiwakieha.
inhabit, v. t., tehía, pl. wi; tehížóga, tehidsia; tehížwa, pl. wášdšhua; i., the same locality, měčka.
inhabitant of a place, tehísh; i., of that place, locality, gitákíni.
inhabit, v. t., héka, hékampéle; i., breath with noise, tínégá.
inherit, v., skáksila.
inheritance, skékísh.
inhumé, v. t., kelíma, vümí, pinána, ikteha vümisht; i., bury a corpse, elga or ilga, pinána. Mod. vümí. Cf. bury, inter, v.
injure, v. t., shékékkela, uteháya; i., by crowding, shutká. Cf. hit, hurt.
injury; to inflict bodily i., shutka, uteháya, vümílila.
inquire, v. t., vída, vümí̄nka; i., repeatedly, wíšantana.
insane, tehawítako, lěkísh; to be i., tehawai̱ka, léka.
insect; flying i., mank; crawling i., múlk, dim, mumákga.
insect into, v. t., ili, ikuga; i., into an opening, yánkapsht; i., a long obj. yaíntana; into the perforated nose, łushkáta.
inside; expressed by locative cases, by verbal suffixes, or by: giiníčna, yuhična; i-akak, iwína; to be i., indoor, giiníčna; to be i., within, yuhična, iwínamk gi; staying i., iinu, giiníčnélatko; in stated, to be i. of, tigúza, pl. hüzuga, lutna; i., ladder of winter-bходим, wákísh.
insist upon, v. t.; prodely, kilé-tama; i., by solicitation, shadera.
inpire, v. t.; cf. inhale.
inspire of food, pétcham náwášsh.
insure, v. t., hášiwága; instruct ed in, shaynaksh.
instructor, hášiwághish.
instrument; expressed by the suffix ótkísh, contr. ótch, -utch; small boring i., tuckótkish; i., for measuring, shiilžótkish; part of an i., shute-ótkish. Cf. article, implement.
intellect, húškanaksh.
in tellectual, tíshí, shepelpelátko.
intelligent, shaynaksh tuá; numa, numa shaynaksh, shepelpelátko.
intensely, ká-a, contr. ká; núm; núm, mú; tíshí, when connected with adj. and adverbs, suffix -ak, -hak.
intent; to be i., upon, háméní, shánéní.
inter, v. t., pinána; kela-ma; elga, vümí; i., in some thing, ízumátka; i., simultaneously, ízéná. Cf. bury, v.
interdict, v. t., lewé-ula; et, prohibit, v.
interdigital membrane, shegagatžítko.
interior, s.; i. of the earth, lenúma; coming from the i. of the earth, lenumánu, minaálka; in the i., iwína. Cf. inside, indoors.
interlocution; a sort of senten tions i., used by conjurers, shëlloótkish.
intermediate in age, tajčá sham. Mod. tjačam. Cf. middle.

intermingle, v. t., inan. obj., shučka, kafčaga.
interpret, v. t., lütatki, šnamtki.
interpreter, lütatki, more frequently d. lūdatki: to act as i., lütatki.

intersect, v. t., šneldita, šenokša.
introduce, v. t., iwuma, tuli: kshēwa. Cf. place, put.

invert, v. t., ķepeli.
vigorate, v. t.; oneself, špōtu.
invitation, tpewash.
ipo, bulb of "potato," Calochortus, kāš: ķipu, ķipza: to gather ķipu, kāšha.
irate, shawīgatko, kīloš; to become or be i., shawiga, kīla: to be i., kīla. Cf. angry, irritate, v.
iron, tekikem, wātiti, tūmadšket, i., pokōti
iron, v. t., latūdsha, latūdšiša.
irresistible, shkaimi
irrigated band, meadow, težashkētiko.
irritate, v. t., šnākāla: to be and become irritated, shītahākta, kīla: to be irritated, tešukēla, kīla, shawiga, ndshipēlpā: to become irritated at each other, shītahāktu, hishītahāktu. Cf. angry.

island, āwałuash: āmpu wigāta: little i., āwaloga.
issue: place of i., gēkānkish, gūēkuš: door, kašša.
it, pron., cf., he: inan., hūm.
itself, s., tešimāš: afflicted with i., tešimāško.
it, v. i., yūkiuka, Mod. yūkēgi: i. repeatedly, kupka.
its, pron. poss.: same as: his, q. v.
itself, pron.: same as himself, q. v.
ivy, kekimmāniénish.

J.

Jackass, limišam pūššap. Mod. limišam tšiššap.
Jack, Captain, nom. pr. of a famous Modoc chief, Kintpuash; the Shasti Indians called him Kämpù.
jack o' lantern, kēšha.

jail, skūkum house, spuh̄ ksh: when intended for two or more persons, iligish; j. keeper, j. allish.
January: corresponds inaccurately to tzōpo, in the instr. case, tzōpōwatka.
jar, peke: dje pukana.
jaw, jābun, kāko.
jay, jābēd, yūkia; blau- j, Cyparissus.
Stelleri frontalis, teh优越thyeash.
ject a t, v. t., shuhūkta, huaiza; in
the sense of huashingi at, wetaanta;
\* at repeatedly, shuhūkta.
jerk, v. t., j. wamč, long obj.
pakta; j. ev, pakiga; to a distance.
pakadā; tareen by jerking,
pakele; jakelej, pakalito mish-
musham tehuleks
jest, kāhunatjash; to amount by jests.
shūndulsham-a.
jest er, churn, utūssash ash.
je was harp, heshēmash, shuhālash,
shī shap
join, v. t.; j. rejoin somebody, gap-
tēga; gabunia; j. together, in man obj.,
tiū: to be joined to, in junction
with, shahalbgualál; j. one part into
the other, pitch put over, when said
of arrows, shūhpēli: no pitch put
over, tiulhpēli.
join, v. i.; j. with others, shahalbg-
alā.
joiner, yulinish.
joint, of limbs, kūlansh, nauwālash;
koē- j, kūlansh; wrist-j, nauwālash,
 nepan nauwālash.
joke, v. i.; j. about, huaiza, tālēga.
jokingly; to talk j, tālēga, kāhun-
tjash huinanka.
journey, z.; to be on a j, tūmēnī;
genā, gahuniskha; to return from a
j. tāmēnōtka.
jovial; cf. glad, rejoice.
judge, jālī; to try in the capacity
of a j., nēulāza.
judgment, nēulaksh.
judg. pēke; j. for boiling, tehululash.
Mod. tehululotkīsh.
juice; red j, vegetable, tehēkəi; to
suck j, out of stalks, etc., kintche-
sha.
July, inaccurately corresponds to
spēluish, in its instr. case; spēluish-
tka.
jump, v. i., between, hutāmsza; j. or
leap down, mubūlza; j. down from,
shuhūlakala; to go and j. down from,
shuhūlulbem; j. down upon the
ground, hūtā; j. down over logs,
oBSTructions, shahatpatiajič; j. into
distance, huyēka; j. or leap high,
huyēka, pl tiniži; j. high while
running, huyēgalsa; j. make
jumps on level ground, Mod. muba-
tēži; j. on one's feet, huyēga; j.
on the throat, body, tehakāga; j. out
of, hukānsa, with loc. case -st; j.
on and run back, hūdshāpēli;
j. out of again, huiujičle; j. over
something, shuayzič; over an ob-
struction, hīmputatiajič. Mod. muba-
tēži; j. while running, going, mūba-
tsham; j. through, bōalza; j. up,
hūta, būtakala; j. up again, būtak-
pēli; j. upon something, balēkā;
j. into, and j. up in the water, luiwa,
d. tisham, pl. tīma, ēwā; j. out of
the water, as fish, vutehēwa.
June, corresponds inaccurately to
the mouth tōpo; in, during J.,
țōpōwātka.
junction; shahalbgualash; j of a
round organ to the body, lawālash;
just, adv.: in the sense of or a, but: ak, ak, hak, kol, na, na, tak, taksh: j. as, equal to, as the same
numerals, hūmeshtak, hōmeskto, wākaktoksh: j kore, 21 tata, hēto, hētok: j. only, j. then, ak: et ak No. 2 (5): j. now, ātu. Mod ātu, ātu, ātu tū: j. now or j. at that
time, at a.
justly, tāla, tāhāk.
jut out, v. i., tāpka.

K.

Kalapuva Indian, nom. pr.,
Mōkai, Mōke or M. mōklaks.
kangaroo rat, udānsh.
keep, v. t.: k. in a cache, ēlza, il-
shla; k. in or in the ground, inan.
obj., ipka: k. in one’s company, spū-
kanka; k. entire, Mod. shūlākā: in
one’s power, ipka: k. off, away from;
prever, hūshākā, inuhmāskā: k. off
at a distance, vūta; k. off repeatedly,
kā-ashtānna; k. open, as the mouth,
hamûpka; k. sawr, as meat, tehi-
lā lya; other objects, Mod. shūlāka:
k. out of the way of, shēnnyā; k. stūr,
ālishi: ša-ìshían īpka: k. watch over,
shmaalānṃipka; shākā.
Mod. shēkā: k. within sight, k. an
eye on, wālza.
keep out, v. i., to continue; ex-
pressed by the verbal suffixes-
tamma, -aṅka, -kanka: k. on ground

j. of hand to arm, foot to leg, māwā-
lash: j. of running waters, māskīsh,
sheno tka.tkō.
Junction of Sprague and William-
son Rivers, nom. pr. loc., Tsāmī-
tanksh.
juniper-tree. Juniperus occident-
talis, kālo.
just, adj.; no ex eq.; right-minded,
talāni; j., well intentioned, talāni-
shak hūshkanksh ētō; ātāsh
hushkankātō.
kill, v. t.: generic, shinta, pl. hiela, Mod. pl. huela, shiunka, heshję'ik; l. with arrows, bullets, or other missiles, shin, pl. yiita; to come near killing with a needle, šhiškag; k. generally more than one obj., hush-tekyika; k. a for only, hush-tekyika; L. to shoot by means of, shiškita; k. by burning, shunteheka; k. by stabbing, stuka; in the water, as fish, stükam; k. by stabbing repeatedly, stükpa; k. each other, hushkaka, hush-teyu, k. each other by shooting, hushlan; k. for someone, shiškaka, shiškata, shiškiga; object for killing, helkiki, killing-place, helkiksh; to seek a killing-place for somebody, helkiksh, kill deer. Aqooklis Carson, tehlilü, kitchen greens, háshmaš, kitten, kitišga, Mod.

Klakamas Indian, nom. pl., lakmáskey, or L. mákiks.


K'ümùkúmtch, nom. abbr. of the principal deity of the Kl. and Modor people, Kjamùkúmtchiksh, usually abbr. Jamùkùmtch.

knead, v. t., katehága.

to kneel. Kólah̲, kó̱̱l̲, kó̱̱l̲-kán̲, kó̱̱l̲-shá̱̱n̲, kó̱̱l̲-pán̲, shapash; back of k., yówish; k. of quadruped's kind leg, yówish; k. of quadruped's foreleg, shúlp̲shá̱̱k̲sh, Mod. shúl̲p̲shá̱̱k̲sh; to be on one's knees, shutelethulan tehê̱l̲̱z̲a; cf. lútehága; to hold between one's knees, kpítaškùn̲ka.

kneel, v. i., shutelethulan tehê̱l̲̱z̲a; k. and k. down, lidligé̱, lútehága.

knife: straight k., and k.-blade, wáti; clspathing, pocket-k., kó̱̱shapash; k. over two feet long, yuhé̱n̲á̱sh; long k., long-blade, tekish; k.-handle, wá̱ti̱̱n̲ tul̲sh̲; to eat with a k., kta̱̱k̲ta̱̱, ktá̱̱k̲á̱̱, kté̱̱l̲á̱̱, kretéga.
laugh, v. i., wë: t. loudly, ul'wa: t. at, sound, shuñak, hau'ta: w'tanta: t. at repeatedly, shuñak.ila.
laughable, wëthishpieli.
laughter, wëtish.
lauderer and laundress, tètemá-
dishish. Mod. tétadishish.
lava rock, tehítchish: l. or any
hard rock, lak'wash: composed of l.
or hard rocks, lak'washčiko.
lavish, adj. l. person, námuknuma
prémpadishish.
lavish, v. t., këkanka; píeld sha.
law, written or unwritten, n'ulak; to apply the l., n'ulga: to violate
laws, n'ulak šiykečwa.
lay, v. i.: l. across, ksh'čleka, pl.
etli; akna, aknua: l. dona, elga:
ila, espec. d. ýlla; round obj. li-
lka; sheet-like obj. m'la, shlekša:
threads, ropes, knelga; l. down on
the top of, ksh'wai, ksh'wai, pl.
iwa, niwa: l. down, long and aním.
obj., kshkla, pl. ikla: l. down on
the ground, ksh'la, pl. elga: liška,
m'la, shlekša, shlekša; while going,
lalkša, lalkša, etc.: l. down with,
ksh'la: l. eggs, nípal hli a,
knũka: l. one's head down upon, elka-
ka: l. on, deposit upon, ita, likla,
lidscha, někla, shlekša, pl. pečala,
la: l. on is a heap, shukečka: l. on
the top of, are, lišša, mělsza, shlekša:
dsa: l. eat, stretch out on the
ground, hšuñakša; l. eat, spread
out equally on both sides, shiščile-
tza: l. one'sy down, legs drawn up,
etc., hšuñalža; l. over to make long

landslide, aknash.
language, hënkanš; wëlks; to
understand at, hënkanš tûmén. a
lap, v. t., ulakshulakša;
l. lap up, hlekša, hlékua, hlépa; one
who laps, hléks.
lapse; after a short l. of time, tänk-
tak; l. of one year from one autumn
to the next one, illólash. Cf. elapse,
time.
lard, plů.
large, mů, abbr. mú: l. and
high, tall, atůi, abbr. atů: so l., so
great, g't, támání; as l. in size,
támání; to be larger than, winíži.
Mod. yuži, luži, shuíži: l-
headed, mú mú sh gitko. Cf. big,
great.
largely, kš-a, apoc. ká: mú, tům;
me l., kinka, kínkak.
mark, skulák, Eremophila cornala,
sküle.
arynx, szukamů tkish.
lasso, yutoknočish; to catch with
the l. vultóka.
last, in rank, up, order, tapni; l.
kindmost, tapniš; l. weak, simé
glank, mů sůmě; to be the l. of a
series, long-shaped subj. tamásha;
round-sh., lamásha; at l. na užš
gitko, tehč k. tehčšš. tehč-etak;
at l. out there, tehčik. Cf finally.
late, on donw, künkish
late, adv.: l. in the day. litki; it is
l. in the evening, tímolola, spunča;
it is getting l. spunčka.
lately, adv., recently, ná: ina;
tünkak; té-in, té intaks ná.
down on the sides, shakātehula, l; together sheets of unequal size, tapītā; l, down underneath, netila; l, upon, down upon, ikla; likla, lawalā; nēkla; l, upon, as blankets, earth, wīldsha; l, upon oneself, as pitch, paint, shieldsha, shēita; l, one upon another, as sheets, shikantela.

Layer, s.; in a l, expressed adverbially, shōpa, sūpen; to be in a l, in layers, shōpa; to lay down in layers, shēpalza.

Laziness, yāmpkampeh.

Lazy person, yāmpkash; to be l, yāmpka.

Lea'd, s., a metal, uge shalsh.

Lea'd, v. t.; l, somebody along, spūmsnma, spūnktela; l, by hand, a child, spēanna; l back or homo, spūmshāmpala; l, along a person in somebody's interest, spūnshipkā; l, towards, spūnshipkā; l, to drag, as animals, boats, hishipalāma; l, to said of footprints only, ku'ntelauna.

Lea'der, v.; commander, liki.

Lea'f, tápik; l, of paper, pipa.

Lea'nu, v. i.; one's arm, elbow, kipka; l, on both elbows, shikūdshampeka; l, back on one's seat, ksha-pāta, shunipatampeka; l, on a staff while walking, standing, etc. shikāntha, shēntelma; to walk while baying on, shikutela.

Lea'nu, adj., menger, skakāwash, šūishauke; of l, appearance, pîblaksha; papaikawatke, technū ith; to look l, pihalka; to be, become l, shūisha.

Lea'nu, v. i.; l, down, hūtzi, mbū tla; l, tor out, hūyeka; l, high, hūyeka, pl. tinigi; l, into, down into, hūtzi; l, while running, hūyēyda; l, into the water, hūna, pl. gīwa; l, over something, shuyāzi'ga; hūnquti, aziča. Mod. use creeping, continually, as fros, šākanka; l, while running, hūyēyda; l, through. hūlalza; l, jump upon something, holipka; place for leaping, shuya-kēkisha. Cf. bounce, jump, skip.

Lea'n, v. s.; to take a long l, hūyeka; a high l, hūyeka, pl. tinigi.

Leaping. Place l, nom. pl. loc. Shuyake ksh.

Lea'nu, v. t.; shayūga; to be apprised of, tūmna; to be learned, erudite, pīpa nāmuk shayukantha.

Leather, v. r.; pukēwish; what is made at l, pukēwish; small piece of l, pukewiga.

Lea've, v. t.; l, abandon, give up, kēdsha, klewidalsha, gu shika; hushlindsha, du, tushlindsha, pl. tulindsha; l at home, in the home, hushlindsha; Lieu, entrance, country, guikaka, guikakteha, klewisha; l behind while going, traveling, k'lewidshna, melketa, melketa, kshelketa, pl. elketa; tulina; l, in the sense of being down, et. lay, v. t.; to be left over, welna.

Lea've, v. i.; generic, guana; l, start off, genala, guikaka; on a trip, guhuasha, guhunissha, guhunishka; l, to go habitually or custom, geika, geka, gekanka, gekansha; to start to the same upe, gekampela, shuk.
pel; l. hurridly, húkausha, du
nishkausha, pl. nushkausha; l. hur-
riddyγyáin, nushkaushepeli; to take
left, started, genúla, genola; to be
in the act of harving, genála.

Leech, stanpüksh.

Left, adj.: l. t. sidet, sketish; l.
hándel, shkititko, shkititko, ska-
tiátitko.

Leg, s. tehúksh. Mod. tehúkash;
pétel; l. from kip to lưu, púshak-
lish; l. behor kaw, wakáulsh; volt
of l. tehúksh; bów of lower l. wakáulsh; pétel, pćiitáti pétel;
kńdliy, tapititpekel; provided with,
having a l. legs, pételaktke; having
small legs, petteláitko; to drag by
the legs, spukúga; on a march, spu-
kúgalnu; to draw up one's legs,
shukátelnu; l. kila; to hold be-
tween one's legs, kátsakánt; to hold
the legs apart, puchkánk; to move
the legs quickly, puchkánk; to
place the legs under oneself, she-
pathétika; to put the legs apart,
hushpüteka, puchka; to put, stretch
the legs out, spuka; apart, shála;
to sit with legs apart, shkélitke;
to throw one's l. or legs back or
under, shukátelnu; to walk on long
legs, tehikolága; to walk on one l.
kléná.

Legal: practice, custom, nélalaksh.
Cf. law.

Legend, shashapkeleash: l-teller,
shashapkele-ish

Leggings: pair of l, kailalapsh; l.
helor kave, shnášniksh, mátash; to
pat on one's l, kailalapsh; to také
off one's l, kailalapsh.

Legulate, v. i., nélulga; l. for
somebody, nélulga; to commence
to l, nélulga.

Legislate, v. i., nélulga; l. to
somebody, nélulga; to commence
to l, nélulga.

Legend, v. t., válga.

Length: no ex. eq.: at l. tehé-étak,
tehé k, tehé ksh; to the l. eq., as long
as, pínni; to measure by l., hísh-
gelulga; to make of the same l.,
híshgelulga.

Letter, vci, bélkah, kálkali.

Lea, conj. kúmpako.

Let, v. t., no ex. eq.: l. down, elga;
méga; l. down on the ground, kí-
la; l. go, l. lower. túshka, telina; l.
go, l. out of, as out of jail, spun-
ka, spunkámpeli; l. go! úth git gi!
l. or above! yétk! Mod. telúti
ish! kánutak! l. or fík! bágga
shlík! l. see, béska; l. perish by
longer, hashúlla.

Letter, er name, pipa: l. of the alpha-
tet, shúmahash; provided with al-
phabetic letters, shúmahakítka.

Leve!, takáqíkli, taraúli, patapáli,
adv. pátat; l. be rugged, tshúrsús-
úli, slippery, lákalí, tehúzátko; l.
dry, hůrion ground, kášt. Kl.
cf. káša; l. fertile ground, gó-
hua; némako. Cí. even, flat, rough.

Lie, v. t.; be a l., kiya.

Libella, dragú-jig, kóktshing; atiáni kínsh.

Liberal, wélwéthi. Cí. generous,
lavish.
liek, v.t., at something, pélka, pél- 
Zatama; l. up, as food, water, uliksha, ulaksha, dáksha.

d., cf. cover, s.; to close the l., ká-
shuna, utátechka. Mod. shá-uki; tore-
more the l., hátatachkiúla, káishúula.

e., s., antith., kísh.

e., v.t.; to tell a l., kíya.

e., v. i.; generic, spúka, skúlpka,
skúlza, pl. kólimi, hulálza; l. inam-
bush, shuílpka, hiúnalza, tchaggay,
pl. wiwámpka, liwála, liukáya; 
laguida l. inambush, wilza; l. around,
in a circle on the inside of, liútgga;
on the outside of, liútia; l. on one's 
back, tahúlyan skúlpka; l. in bed 
or asleep, spúka, ípka, skúlza,
skúlpka, pl. kólimi, hulálza; l. be-
low, under, underwaft, giuníla, útila,
útila, wintila, netíla, pl. j-útília;
aním. subj. kshísha, shúnutila, pl 
útila; l. howched, shalzita; l. 
down, l. down on the ground, spúka,
skúlza, ípka; l. down extended,
as one asleep, skúlpka, pl. kó-
limi; l. down curled up or hewing 
on elbows, kuúílya; l. fire down-
ward in the water, winná; l. by 
the fire, kshéluya; l. in, on, or 
upon, inam, kísha, úsha; l. inside,
on, or within, mostly anim., kshíla,
pl. íkla; l. inside, indoors, or on one 
side of; pl. liúna; l. in a fire, 
sèries, vèng, vcr, pl. liúntaka, lúdza,
liu- 
kiáuna; l. on the ground, ef. l. down;
inam, kísha, úsha, liúka; l. flat on 
the ground, back upward, shuílpka,
wímpka, pl. wiwámpka; l. in a 
layer, heap, pile, stick, slope, shu-
pka; l. on, upon, over, underwaft,
within, kshísha; l. shíka, pl. íkla;
aním. and inam, ípka; l. on one side 
of the body, kílpka; l. over, above,
inam, kísha, úsha, liúka; l. in the 
shadow, same as l. below, q.v.; l. 
in a secreted, hidden spot, hiúnalza,
pl. liwála; l. sick, ípka; l. upon 
something, skúlza; kshísha, kshí-
ka, pl. íkla; lying, inam, liwála, ni-
wal, shédka; l. upset, layidk down,
round subj., liúgga; lying the finder,
háshes, recesses, tchaggay, pl. liu-
káya, liwála; l. in the water, inam,
ámpla.

lieutenant, shuíldhash láki

d. luúkish, cf. steinash; to come to,
again, hokímpéle; wémpele.

d. v. t. l. up, pick up, coll. útkal;
long obj., nyéga; l. up in the middle.
nyéga; l. up, above, something,
shnyéga; l. up, round or bulky 
obj., liúkala; liúwayéga, contr.
lyéga, pl. pe-nyéga; l. up again,
liúatkal; l. up sidewise, kíntika;
l. am end of something, liúwa-
yéga, contr. liúyéga, pl. pe-nyéga;
l. into, long obj., kshélku, kshél,
pl. ikuga, yála; l. off from the fire,
teheleyéga; l. over; l'éay, kíyéga;
l. on the top of, ktwala, ktwízi; l.
with a jack, kíntka; to begin; l'éga,
liúwayéga, pl. pe-nyéga.

ligament, sbútách; strong l., as in the neck, pillap.

light, s.; cvw, beam of l., kshédjish,
stútish; tampa sized l., hump, egg.
light, shukelatchmétiksh; polar l.,
shu'aya: to radiate l., k'tchálmna,
k'tchálga: to fish with a l., shü-
tchul: to travel about with a l.,
shu'ehunkanka, shukelatchitchulma.
light, adj. not dark, in color adver-
tives; k'tchul, tkan: l. in comple-
tion, pälpal: l. haired, unkumiklì.
light, adj. not heavy, k'mun: t'shá-
dakto.
ligh't, v.t. as a candle, shu'atka:
to be lit up, shunka: to be lit up
above, an adj., shunélupka.
ligh'tly, not hardly, k'mun.
ligh'tning, l'epalsh: stroke of l.,
lemb'ish, l'epalsh: l. bag, tekal-
tchul: a species of l.-bag, tekal-
tchulpeltì.
lík'e, adj.; often expressed by ap-
pending shítko, sitk, or by the
adj. suffix: pteki, mteki: l. this,
these, gümüteki, shühankpeltì: l.
that, those, humteki, shühankpeltì:
to look, l. telha. Cf. alike to.
lík'e, v.t., shumá-tili, witeeka, wí-
tehkta: l. as a friend, st'ata.
lím'b of tree, wek, ániku: small l.,
wékaka: l. of a coniferous tree, pú-
shyan.
límt, for running, etc., yúash; to
set up a l. for running, yúashla
límp, v.t., kwánka: límping, kwán-
kátka.
límpid, yá lasting, yálihtko, tsukts'úk-
li: to become l., yálihta.
línc'e, v.t.: l. smear on, t'ípka: ita:
shí-ita: pitlùga, kinìlùga, la'ìga: hu-
dso sha, shiáshka: l. over, as with oil,
shutche-sha: l. on one's or another's
body, shi'nsha, shi'ita: l. on one's
back, shi'damna: l. on one's face,
shiÁpkà: l. paint on oneself, shut-
dénà; habitually, shutchomishla.
líne. s.: raw, file, kinbaks, tumsh-
ish; to make a long l. of, shumishna:
l. in hand, shektanksh; cf. file,
gather, sit, stand, etc.; angling l.,
shù-ësh; to fish with the l., shu'wa;
to go fishing with the l., shu'ëdshà:
to put the l. out, as for the night,
kwàwa.
lín'ger, v.i.: l'ing'ring disease, shi-
lalsh; to suffer from a l'ing'ring dis-
case, shìla; pàhkalka.
lín'ning, shú'ängoksh: l. of clothing,
shú'ängish.
Línk River, nom. pr. loc., Yula-
léna; the casade of L. R., near
Línkville, Tiwishzenì.
Línkville, nom. pr. of a town in
Lake County, Oregon. Tiwishze-
nì, l'una, Yuláléna: L. Indian,
om. pr., Shuyake-kshì.
líp, same as mouth, q. v.: person
with lips hanging down, hi wìts: to
bite oneself in the l. shokóta. Cf.
hare-líp.
lí'sten, v.i. matchatka; st'éyak'la-
kpa: to persons, matcháta; tûmena;
to noises, etc., matcháwa.
lít'tle, adj. kinckainii, abbr. k'tchá:
ndshékani; often expressed by the
dim. suffix -ga, -ik, -ka, -ga.
lít'tle, adv.: l. l., k'inkà, k'tchà; but
l. adj. and adv., k'inkà: every l., adv.
temp., menik: a l. not much, wìka.
live, v. i. to be alive, tehía, gi; l. dwell, tehía; l. in a lodge, country, kétehasat, káluhat tehía; l. among others, tehawína, pl. shúkála; l. behar, ander, or in the shadow of, kshuíla, pl. i-ntíla; l. in a certain medium, as water, etc., tehía, pl. wí; l. as neighbors, in contiguous lodges, hashtaléámpka; l. with a person of the opposite sex, mbushéála; in conversation, heshuílga; l. with another party, hashmákla; l. together in the same camp, settlement, tekílpka; to make l. together. hushkítanka, hushkítuka; l. dwell within, inside of, in a place, tehía, tehívígga, tehízóga, pl. tehía, wá, wáshguna; one living with others, kshelükíeish; tehawínta, ko; place to l. in, tehí sh; cf. lodge.

lively, tehelteléáiko; to be l. tehél-tehela.

liver, pála.

lizard, kia; species of, one foot in length, skótigsh; a species of, qwe, tnikil.

lo! húgg! hé-i! pl. húggat!

load, s. burden, métkálsh; to carry a l., métkála; to form a l., shú pka; l. qanger, shlíyaksam wetkóktish.

load, v. t. shú-itna; l. a canoe, vi nshútata ita, ikípka; l. a gun, písol, cannon, ikíega, iwíjá; l. traverse, long obj. hekshátelka, pl. ete'zi; l. as a wagon, ita; to be loaded on a vehicle, shú pka.

lom, bannó soil, tikósh, Mod.

lom, v. t. wílga.
Look, v.i., télsha: shlēa; t. here! higgī! hé i! pl. hāggat! l. about, around, telshāmpka, kūnāk, shatalkiānna; l. about quickly, tehíttehela; l. at, tella, shlēa; l. at once-, telshāmpka, kūnāk, shatalkiānna; l. at again, shlépele; l. at who comes in, kě tinki; l. at from a distance, shlépele, telshāmpka; l. at closely, observe, shlépele; l. back, behind oneself, shetālpeli; l. down, downward, yāna télsha, shatalkiānna; constantly, shatalkiānna; l. down on, upon, télha, tella, telōli; l. for, seek, search, kā-īha, haitēma; l. into a person’s face, talpātka: closely, talpātka; l. like, appear as, télha; māpka; one who looks alike, havkatlāmpti; gempti, hā’mtelī; cf. alike to; l. on, télha; as a spectacle, ndshāma; l. on for, wālga, haitēma, kā-īha; l. on ahead, forward, shatalkiāna; l. on from under a cover, etc., talpūtikela; l. over, cawāmii, shuawina; l. sad, like one bereaved, shāmīa, šitka; l. through a tube, šalshga; l. up, upward, skuward, telikuaḻa, plai télsha, télsha.

Look, s.; to have a t. at, télsha; to fix one’s looks upon, telshāmpka; mēkneka.

Looking-glass, shētalhāsh, tálshga.

Look out: to be on the l., gayāya, kūnāk, kā-īha, wālha; to return from the l., kāyakula.

Loon, Colymbus torquatus, täplal.

loop, shūkatalksh; to make a l., shūkala. 

loog, v.i., télsha: shlēa; t. here! higgī! hé i! pl. hāggat! l. about, around, telshāmpka, kūnāk, shatalkiānna; l. about quickly, tehíttehela; l. at, tella, shlēa; l. at once-, telshāmpka, kūnāk, shatalkiānna; l. at again, shlépele; l. at who comes in, kě tinki; l. at from a distance, shlépele, telshāmpka; l. at closely, observe, shlépele; l. back, behind oneself, shetālpeli; l. down, downward, yāna télsha, shatalkiānna; constantly, shatalkiānna; l. down on, upon, télha, tella, telōli; l. for, seek, search, kā-īha, haitēma; l. into a person’s face, talpātka: closely, talpātka; l. like, appear as, télha; māpka; one who looks alike, havkatlāmpti; gempti, hā’mtelī; cf. alike to; l. on, télha; as a spectacle, ndshāma; l. on for, wālga, haitēma, kā-īha; l. on ahead, forward, shatalkiāna; l. on from under a cover, etc., talpūtikela; l. over, cawāmii, shuawina; l. sad, like one bereaved, shāmīa, šitka; l. through a tube, šalshga; l. up, upward, skuward, telikuaḻa, plai télsha, télsha.

Look, s.; to have a t. at, télsha; to fix one’s looks upon, telshāmpka; mēkneka.

Looking-glass, shētalhāsh, tálshga.

Look out: to be on the l., gayāya, kūnāk, kā-īha, wālha; to return from the l., kāyakula.

Loon, Colymbus torquatus, täplal.

loop, shūkatalksh; to make a l., shūkala.
M.

mad, lékatko; lékšh; to be m., léka.
mad den, v. t., shnikálna; mad-dén, lékšh.
magazine, especially of provisions, špakš; sább'rewéw m., špakš.

vumi, vumísh, píuúšikúsh.

maggot, múlk, dim. múlkaga.

mage, adj.: m. son, kiúksam shiursh; m. song of conjurer or of those initiated, shiursh; m. helps the conjurer, múlnash; to sing m. songs uninterruptedly, shímúna. Cf. támúnaš.

mage, Píeas kísúraúen, wékwekāsh; another species, Píeas melanula, ká teh.

maid, shiwága; teúma, te-iniwa-ash; old m., shiwamteh. Cf. girl.

mail, v. t., shnikétá, shiiqo telma; éná: the letter is mailed, pípa gi-ndšuna.

mail, Inúán care; m. cat and m. quain, ishalk, i stick; m. shalk, i shalkam. Mod. kháp, káp.

make, v. t., to produce, create, shiúna; to begin to m., shúteyíga; m. while traveling, shút'élshun; m. come, anim. obj. gíukanka; m. go, said of persons, éna, gíukanka, pl. of long-shaped obj. persons, álsha; m. fine by grinding, etc., hiúna; m. hleka; m. loan, shiúpa; m. bar, teach, hashíága; m. motions, shiktka, shiwíña; cf. motion; m. mountains, hills, yámla; m. eff, húdša, húdšuna; gíukaka, gúshka; m. power, shút'ánka; m. one's way into, gú'tiga.

maker, shúshati; heavenly m., cf. creator.

malaria, túshtushish.

male, adj.: person of the m. sex, híshmaksh, Mod. híshtút'ágash; m. animal, lakí, dim. lítía, m. person wídding poter, lakí; m. descendant, vámak, wéash.

mallard duck, Anas boschas, wēkash.

malet, upatnutkísh.

man, in the sense of person, máklaks; of Inúán person, máklaks; in the sense of male person, híshmaksh.

Mod. híshmaksh: adult m., híshmaksh, múní: fighting m., young warrior, híshmaksh; young m., mourriéd, tehišúsh, dim. tehišúyága; m. just married and not father yet, skápuksh; married m. who has m. children, skápuksh; married m. who has m. children, gú'teh, old m. kímtežish, kímtežíku, kímtežíwakí, t'shišia, t'shišía-ágá, t'shiši-ámteh; follows, m. máklaks shítko.

manager, v. t., háštaltúmpka, shu-álalúmpka, wé-álga.

manager, háštaltúmpkíto, lakí.
man e, s., käñ'tam kshē'niśh, kshē'niśh, wūmē'niśh, shūnšaklūniśh; lower end of m., withers, wakāłūniśh.
man ger, hashpō'kēśh.
man i a c, tehawikatko; to be a m., shawiga, tehawika.
man i fold, shuntektāntko.
mann er, no ex eq: in this m., in such a m., gā'-asht; nā'-asht, Mod. nē'-asht; gén gén'ehk'heh, hūi'asht; in making verbatim quotations, ke, nā'-asht, Mod. kie, nē'-asht; in which m., dem. and interc. wāk, wāk'ki, wāk gisht; emphatic, wāk'ki, wāk'aitk'heh; in the same m., equally, like-wise, hūi'ashtak, hūna'sa'tka, wāk'kaktōksh, shūn'āntksh; in somebody's m., yāi'ak, cf. īla; in no m., kāyak.
man tall, especially skin-m., skū'tash; to dress in it, skūtā, skūt'ia, skū'tehalā; for skin m., kūi'ni'ālam skū'tash; m. made of rabbit or other skins, kā'li; sort of m. made of swamp-grasses, tūl'ālam m., a kind of, pā'ka. Cf. blanket.
man ufact u r e, v.t., shūtā; m. to a purpose, sluktēla, m. a blanket, cou-vel, etc., from patches, etc., skū'tehalā, m. a scowl-ac, witchēlasha.
man ufact ur e r, shūškēshis.
man y, tūni; so m., kān'k, kānt'ak, kānā'ni, tān'k, tān'ūi; too m., tūni (u prolonged); how m.? tān'k? tān'ūi? not m., kīn'kāni, abbr., kūkā; kin'kak, tūni'ga; m. months or years ago, tān'k, man teh gītēk; m. times, tūneni.
man zani tā l i bush pole'čun.
marr i ble, ukāšh.
marr e h, v.i., generic; gén tume'ni; m. around a lake, etc., gén ham'ehk'heh m. or follow behind, gāšik' tehla; m. travel in the, hūshkāntesh; na, kāntēha; m. or after a descent, gēzhalka; m. not for, wap'pē, gup' dsha. Cf. go, proceed, set out, travel, v.
marr e h, s., gén'ush, q. v.; lak' and a m., tūneni.
Marr e h, nom. pr., tātēl' HashMapi, "the middle finger," corresponds inaccurately to our month of March.
mar e, ndšišo wāteh, or ndšišo; m.-colt, ndšišu'a ga wāteh; mare's foal, wāteh lašā. Cf. horse.
mark, shūmaluash; to provide with marks, dots. shūmalua: provided with distinguishing marks, shumalu-shum'āntkē'ko; written m., shūmaluash; m. to shoot at, wē-ndāžalkīsh. Cf. dot, v. and s.
mark, v.t., shūmalu: m. the two with dots at paint, shatóga.
mark m a n sh i p; to try m., shōkāl marriage, shump'sāsh; related to m., shumal'gāntko.
marr ow, šūpash, lok.
marr y, v.t.; said of both sexes, m. the same person again, shumal'gāntko; to be married, to be in the marriage state, m. bushēla; m., said of m. only, shumad'shala. Mod. shumad'shala a. shumad'shala: we-
wámíshka; m. of females only, ki-kaiša; hitshákshka, Kl hitshamatch-ázška; m. in the sense of to make a couple, in wedlock, shunmpsháča; married man, hitsháksh, mhísh=baltko; married female, shunáwdišh, pl. wénámísh; avawam recently married, young wife, te-iníwásash; married to, mhíshúmi, mhísháatalko; married man or woman, shunmpshala-mán̩tko. Cf. man.
márs h., tezháš-tétko; hihitúsh.
márs h.y., hihitúwatko; m. tract of land, sáítéč, tezháš-šét-tko; m., soft ground, hitshúsh.
mártén: pín-m., saálh. Marten.
American pe p. archaic term: šéki; "Old Marten," nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Skélaméth; specis of black m. wálzétchahga; dressed in the skin of this m., wálzétchkatko.
mattingale, níkipshísh.
másh, v. t.; m. fire by means of a píšš, stone, gáma, śgẹ́pka; m. fire upon the mattingale, lamatehákta yúlalúna; pešáša; m. ap. as granis in a mártar, ndéšápka, tachépka; m., braluk, dash, ndéšápka; m., crash, skívyá; m. with a piece of wood, ndéka; m., crash, hičíala; m., man-gé, yadéšápka; m. up with something else, to mix up, sičúša; m. up, long obj. ukéwa.
máss up., v. i. liwa; shukúliški, shíšlagia; to be missed up, liwa, li-upka. Cf. assemble, gather, v. i.
máster, luki; of a shir, pečhi-wip, mášt i̊v̩t̩eš, v. t., et chew, v.
mat, shíšish; corshbolash or tataš m. for covering lodges, etc., laptak, Kl. shíšish, m.íší shíšish, abbr. m.íśi; m. to cover lodges, shíšish; m. et boltash, tataš m., stáśh, stáč-tash; m. et sabé-grass, kátsh; small lodges are called like the mats covering them; tás-shíš, kálíin.
match, as in English; ma-puk, šhi-tekúčkiš; m. to strike matches, shítekúčk, shítekúčkiš; to strike a m., shíkúin.
mat un. v. i., nóka; to let m., shíkun.
matutinal, nákun.
ma w., nkášh; shuíshash.
May: expressed inaccurately by the instr. case káptchátkia, of káptchá, q.v., may be, wákámitun. Cf. chance, perhaps.
MC and to m.úšh, abbr. ish, ish.
mcadow, saiga, d. saikágà; wét m., sáítéč, tezháš-tétko.
mcager, shuíshátka, pášhálsh, pápakáwatka, sákúwash; to look m., páhálka; to become m., shuíshá. Cf. lean.
meal, púš; to have a m., pashúta, yúta, pín, páka, pá ulá. Cf. consume, cat, v.
mealing stone, lamateh; with a deeper hollow, táníma; the small m. s. used upon the larger one, shílakíšhki, péksh.
mean, of low character, pánálsh,
measure, v. t., by length, high, hishäl-
úlža; instrument for measuring, measuring stick, škulžót̓kísh.
meat, škulžeš̓kísh.
medicament, yá'uk̓s.
medicine, dém, yá'uk̓s: "medicine-song," kinks, cf. conjurer: "medicine-song," šruit̓s; yá-uk̓s.
meeting, v. t.; m. incidentally, gá̱wal; m. at one's home, gelá̱danka, gel-
dükč̓č̓la; m., both parties coming towards each other, hushťánka; m. from opposite directions, hushťánka, Mod. s̓lit̓sánka; m. as friends, gel-
dánka; m. in a friendly or hostill
tiation, s̓l̓ash̓l̓i, s̓l̓ash̓s̓l̓a̱i̱a; m. with others, šl̓é̱k, šlukü̱l̓ki, sha-
hergn̓uul̓a; m. by arrangement, at a rendezvous, šukanuul̓a; m. again, v. second time, gawina, šl̓é̱l̓i̱peš̓; m. in council, šutanuul̓ka; m. while moving, hupáč̓l̓eš̓; to up to m. secondly, hushťánka.
meet, v. i.; assemble, šlukü̱l̓ki; in larger numbers, h̓uwa, h̓u̱pka; m. again, šlukü̱l̓i̱peš."
metal, tehikemen; in Mod. also
wūtū.
mēteror, kitchūl
mēw, v. i., kōma, Mod. mēwa
Mexican, nom. pr., Spanioknú
mid-afternoon: it is n.1.,
agenło.
midday; cf. noon.
middle, adj. and s., tāzalumī;
standing, being in the m., tāzela-
umi, Mod. tāzalumī; being halfway,
tālumāni; m. jīner, tāzelumī. Mod.
tāzalumī. Cf. midst.
midnight, and of, s.-hūntāzalumī.
midst: in the m., adv., i-ukak; half-
ways, adj. and adv., tālumāni, Kl.
and Mod.: in the m. qf. when
on same level, tālam. Kl. tāzela-
num, prep. and postp.; often ex-
pessed by verbal suffixes, as -ṣa:
through the m. qf. tālamānu in.
being, standing, etc., in the m., tāzalumī,
Kl. tāzelumī.
midwife, and to be a m., petila.
might, s., jī niektórych, kiltāko
mighty, jī niektāko, Kiltāko; mūmī,
migrate, v. i., with family or sing-
gle, mēdsha. shenāsha; m. to the
former place, medshmpēli.
milk, ēd-hash.
mill, qrist-um, gāma pāla-ash, gam-
otkīsh; qūfe-um, gamento-kīsh.
mi1, spēnu, mūpāsh.
mind, s., hūshkānku, Kl. and Mod.
kōzparsh. Mod.: sometimes ren-
dered by heart. steināsh; in his,
for w., lūmī.

mind, v. t., to think of, hūshkānku;
never w., ēd-ṭelī!
mine, pron. poss.; cf. my
mine, s., mis-kātā, ḫuttākatku; m.-
tanātt, gallānā, stū.
mine, v. t., kūla shūta; yēpa, Mod.
ibēna.
mine, kūla shūshatish; to be a
m., kūla shūta.
mingle, v. t.; said of solids, ka
tehāga; m. mix with. solids and
liquids, stūwa, kēwa; m., objects
differing in quality, shūkal. Cf.
mīx, v.
mīk, Patariās visām, klipta.
imnow, fish of genus Ploceus,
kōtaksh.
mīre, v. i. tupēna.
mirror, ʿērāshāsh.
mīry, tupēshī; to be w., tupēna.
mischievous, kūs-hī steināsh,
kūdshī, tehākash, kētalumī. Cf. bad,
mischievously, kū.
miserable, in distress, yamūnā,
yūnkīsh: good for nothing, kūdshī.
misrepresent, v. t., atēhāga; sē-
wala, shikūta.
misss, v. t., gayatēla; m. the aim,
kūthī, šakīka; m. the mark in
direction, yāṭtāshāna; m. each other,
šakīka; m. through absence or dis-
appearance of, sākāka, galā.
misshaped, kūdshī.
mist, lūsh, m.-like, having the ap-
appearance of m., lūshpēchī; to be clad,
covered with m., temēla; to produce,
make m. a will. lūmalga.
mistletoe, nēwal.
mistress: at shu'c, pchuíwip.
im, sty: at w., hia.
im, tten, nêpesh.
im, v, t: m, ap, solids, katchâga: m, m, as into liquid, kêwa, kitunî; w, with, m, ap, solids and liquid, stêwa; with water, stêwa: m, togethcr, obj, differing among themselves, shûkla: to be mixed with others, anim, tehawina, pl, shûkla; person of mixed blood, tjâlami mâklaks. Cf, mngle.
mixure, shûkalsh.
moan, v, l, shayâla.
moecasim, wâksina; to put on, wear moccasins, wâksina.
mocking-bird, yûkiak.
Mod, of, adj and s: M, country, at southern and southeastern end of M, Lake, Modokishám kâlha, Môtak: M, Indian, Môdokni, Môdoksh, with or without mâklaks in Pit River language, Lutuami ish: M, Lake, also called Klât Lake, Tak Lake, nom, pr, loc: Modokni Eushing, Môtak, Mâyaltko Eushing, Tulik (in Pit R, Lutuami: M, Point, nom, pr, of a promontory, Modok Point, Shuâyakê kîsh: Indians at M, P, Shuâyakê kshni.
moicty, ou hâlî m, tatzelampâni,
Mod, tzâlampani: mûkam upam m, tatzelampâni, ná-ig-shtani; Mod. tzâlampani, na gštani.
moís'ten, v, t, shûmâkala, shu mâkâna.
Móla, l Indian, nom, pr, Kuûki, mâklaks, Kuûkini.
molar tooth, kako.
mold: hâlî m, uge'sh or shawâlsh, shute-ôkîsh.
mole: kâlha shûšhtânish, shôoshîtish, cf, nêpeli; munâni, ñtanâni, muîsh; m, shiltish, ñtshish; species of shâ, with long proboscis, sûsh; another mânik, Mod, mânik.
moment: at the present, m, âtila, âtila, atu, âtila, Mod. âtila. Cf, time Monday, ñünde-gûlha.
money: in coin or notes, talâ; ñ'ère m, pîlpâli tâl, pîlpâli tehêke; men: qudd m, kâkî kli tâl; w, mixed, sliapash, prôvidel wet w, mocceld, tâlaltko; sliapash, tâlâm wâkoks; to barrow m, and to bring w, tila vûlza; to âwe m, tâl, riitnta, sliûlka. Cf, coin, pay, v, silver monkey, mîggâm shûšnamoksh.
mouth: hântir m, and w, of our caledendar, shâpash.
moone, shûpash; considered as a shûpash shûmâkala, skyuânâ, it is wet m, shûpash kîleîz; it is kâm; shûpash shu'mashka, Cf, crescent.
moral, sense of right and wrong, shîmash.
more, adj, comparatives of adjectives and adverbs, are, thought in a few connections only, formed by - sak, hak, et, ak No 2: shkaini, wîniz, occas, pënt, ñhû, kâîtata, kâî, pënt, ñhû, et, ak). excl, at getak! Most, kâinka, tûntak! a little more, mânik.
mover, tehêke, tehêsh.
mother in-law, said by husband of daughter, késhpaksh; said by son's wife, pittizap.

mother-of-pearl, shellfish, ktehik, laktash; m.-m., ornament, laktash; m.-p., cut into neat ornaments, wìkash; two or several oblong ornamental mouth and m.-p., tied around neck, këpikatko.

motion: mooy. eq: to be m., said of a load, etc., shùtphuna; to make motion, stir about, shìtka, shìwìna; to make a circular m., léna; to put in tromloam m., òkà-ikànka. Cf. hit, v.

motionless, tek'uskan.

mouth, v. i., shëka.

mouth, v. t. and i.; cf. ascend, v.

mountain, yaina, din, yaina-agà; among the mountains, iwa, i-akak; m., mahatuy, yûkalâm; m.-ridge, range, yaina; winekikatko, m. steep, wiesh. Mod. ko'-il: to create mountains, yamala; to rise in the mountains, as streams, thumâr; to stand, be on a m., cf. eminence.

Mount Pitt, nom. pr. loc., Mîlakshini Yaina.

Mount Shasta, nom. pr loc., Mîlakshini Shastžînini Yaina.

mountain, v. t., lìla: m., somebody's death, hàtphìshà; to weep, cry in mourning, stùtìshìha, kàyâila.

mounter; to be a m., lìla; to weep as a m., kàyâila, hàtphìshà; cry of a m., hàtphìshìla.

mountful, yuyâlkîsh, yuyâlkîshi-puchî; to look m., shìkùmì, kàtka.

mouse; generic for other small-est quadrupeds also; mìuk: a species, long-tailed, këâyuna; a smaller
move, v. t.; m. or push: to give a push to, k'inga; m. the feet quickly, spükanka, patehkanka; m. the fingers into, around, over, k'ak'ugha. Mod. k'um'ga; m. forward, round obj., lo'kala; m. round or bulky obj. lifted up at one end, liwakanka; m. on, as a table in a room, shalasha; m. the tongue in and out for mockery, shepakha; m. towards an object resting on the ground, shitehalkha.

move, v. i.: generic; g'ena; m. in any direction, im'm. pükalka; m. about, stìr, shuktka, sh'ima; if said of a plurality of animals, wà; m. about, be wrapped about, lidhsna; m. along while bowling on a stick, etc., sh'inteeka; m. away from place of residence, m'idhsa; to the former place again, med-himpi; m. in a circle, m. around, gaki ma'kha, nilg'shsa, talkidsha; cf. whirl, v. t. and i.; to be moved off by circular motion, lemewilga; m. like a clock, pem'alan, nutokakua, yotokakua; m. downwards, m. lidhsa; m. or fit into distance, m'idhsa, m'idhsna, m. lidhsa; m. forth and back, yuksiisna; cf. swing, v.; m. forward in a crouching position, keteheka, shwahtanka; m. on, g'ena, k'ma; im'n. pükalka; m. along an obj. while picking at it, pinipumana; m. slowly towards, ginta; m. slowly as clouds, spükalka; m. through the air, shu-walga, shuwalkheka, hiuntehca; cf. flit, v.; projectiles, missiles, yidsha; m. upwards, g-anula; m. in winding, wandering lines, kai'dsha, kinima; to see moving, tilodsha; moved away, removed, lenuko.

move, v. t. nulina. Mod. m'shika.

Cf. scythe.

much, adj., t'imi, t'mí; same, tanq, t'ami; k'ink, k'mi; loo m., t'mi (u prolonged); how m. tank! t'mí! not m., not many, a little, kinka, tankak, t'uni'sa, wika; cf. few.

much, adv., k'a-a-mi, t'mí; when indicating gradation, ak, shak; in the sense of: by far, a great deal, ati; so m., that m. tank, kank, kanktak, ka, ga; too m., to t'udtha.

muck s.s., shun'gsha. Mod. shune'gsha; to remove the m., shun'ga.

mud, k'ila; po'ks, t'upesh; to e-
m. tupésh'ti; m. house or winter lodge, habitually.: to erect a m. lodge, huddled together; m. pole, m. monstake; to build m. dirt, k’älala.
muddy, kuyúmatko; tupésh'ti; m. water or ground, kuyúmasi; m. place, tupésh; to be or become m., kuyúma; to be m., tupéna.
mud-hen; cf. coot
mug, poimiga.
mule, limit; m. deer, Cervus muralis, pakésh.
multicolored; to be m., kchál, l., as the result of selection made, hushtzalzámako.
murderer, v. t. shunga, pl. hushtehóka, liéla, Mod. pl. liéla, shu-čúka, hushtzá kí; m. each other, husht- tehóka; m. a few only, hushtehó-k-
'nya. Cf. kill, slay.
murky, said of sky, etc., tiptipli, limlimi.
murmur, v. i., kéma, pélpe.
muscle, m. of body, tehúleš; cf. knútk; mushtsh, kle-d-hú; m. shell, kle-d-sham wákoksh.
musquito, species of, leme’shams, m. v. sheme’shish.
musc, heshamútkish.
musquito, tehüksh; m. hawk, cf. dragonfly.
musty, shékatko, ndúpatko, kúi piñuútko, piñuútko; to be m., ndópa; to be or become m., shéka.
my and mine, géa; belonging to me alone, géa-túla; my own, gé-utak, gé-utoks; my wife, gé-a hallzdsh.
myself, nútak; I for m., ni giánk, contr. nink, mutagianggi.
myth, mythological fiction, shashap-
kélé-ash; m. teller, shashapkélé-lish.

N.
nail, síkta; of iron or other metal, tehikemen; jügér-, leem-, shé ksh.
nail down, v. t., mpátia tehikemen-
útaka.
aked, kéliak shilótsish; péniaj, kó-ks, péniaj.
name, v. t., shésha, shéshash élza, élza; named, shéshatko.
nap, túdsh; to take a n., túdsha.
narcotic; v. part of, hélk 1īm, shéldsh; another kind of n. resent product, kúldsh.
narrate, v. t., stories, myths, sha-
shapkélia
narrative, shashapkélé-ash.
narrator, shashapkélé-lish.
narrow, kchél, kinkuktko.
native, adj.; my n. land, gé-a káila, nativa, s; n. of that place, gitúkni; n. of a distant place, tákni, tíshni;
n. of a bockland, yámakni; n. of an upland, plakáni. In tribal names, n. is expressed by the suffixes -kni,-wash appended to local names; n. of Rogue River Valley, Wábamskni, Wábamswash.

Natural Bridge, nom. pr. loc., Slánkosh, Telussumí Slánkosh, Tilinhántko.

navel, tóksh yántant, tóksh.

near, adv., wíka; n. bo, gitca, híya, wígátau; n. home, camp, iwaq; the ground, soil, wíka: nearest to, ghatamíx: the adv. and prep. n. is often expressed by verbal suffixes: to be n., about, tókánnna, du. húlánnna, pl. húlánnna; to come n., gak-tókánnna; to be or stand n., and n. the water, taliga; cf. around.

negotiate, v. t., shítanka.

negotiation, shítankish; instrument for n., shítankétkích; to meet for n., shítanktpka; benefit negotiations, hashashtámpka, shítanktámpka; to close them, shítankúla.

negotiator, and peace n., shushítankish.

negroo, wálha; nígga.

neigh, v. i., híma.

neighbor, tópekúsh; in the sense of friend, companion, shitélip, Mod.; of fellow-man, málkiks shitéko; to be neighbors, hashatélámpka.

nephew, et., brother, sister.

nervous, to be, v. i., tehíguatza.

nest; bird's n., shámash.

net; fishing n., of any kind, tehílách; sort of dip n., upamítkish; some, dip; ordinary with a handle, tówash; bare; dip n., with a handle, witcholash; dip n., drag n., with wish mesh; tówash witcholash; with small meshes, lás-iks witcholash; dip or drag n., round-shaped, hutúsh; it such meshed, lás-iks hutúsh, or simply lás-iks to make a witcholash;
and to fish with it, withéholashka; to fish with any sort of n., utchéhun; large fish n., mú'thénesh; hair n., tehai-gish; small n, seed n., etc., tákish.
Cf. fish, s. and v.

nether, yama kaní, ýamañi, yámata-ni. Cf. inferior, lower.

never, káyuteh, ká-i tata, káyak.

new, témúni; fresh, young, méláknii.

newly, úia, úma, témí. Cf. ago.

newspaper, pipa.

newt, bi a-mumbokish.

next: n. te, gína-vāni; who, which comes n., túpelinish; the other or n. one, násh, máš, náyensh; the n. one after or following, tapish; on the n. day, máshant; n. house, nearest lodge, túpelinish; to be n. in order, túpelini.

Nez Percé Indian, nom. pr., Yámakí máklaks, Yámakí.

nibble v. t.; n. at, kuákáshka; n. off small particles from a surface, kuánla.

dice v. n. tósh, tóshki.

dice v. x, tósh.

dice v. w, tósh.

dice v. w, having a n., kináshsk shë-shatóku.

dice v. w, kélámhtáma, shë-káptóka; n. with one eye, knáshshkía; n. with one or both eyes, shë-káptóka; n. one only, shë-káptóka.

dice v. s, cf. brother, sister.

niggardly, widëshikish; to be n., widëshka.

night, pshún; at n., pshún, spuúksh; all n. long, níshita; during the same.

n., níshita; at n., fall, lítik; it is late at n., spuméga; it is getting late at n., spuméka; to pass the n. away from home, máklséga; while traveling, mákthka, mákshnka; a day and n. ensuing, waiti; to pass a day and a n. ensuing, waita.
ish; to make n. by talking loudly, walka; to produce, emit n., hā'ina; elementary n., shteyahshla; to rush down with n., as water, ti'wī. Cf. clatter, rattle, v.

noisy; n. fellow, sheshqelī-ash; to be n., yā-uya, yauya'wa, tehuyēza; to behave noisily, kāla, sheshē ha. n. one; nobody, na'one, kā-i kanī, kāitua; n., referring to man, kāitu.n. Cf. no, not.

noon, psēksh, shewātzh; at n.-time, shewātzhla; it is n., shewātza, Mod. gā-ulapka.

noise, shēkālaksh; to make a n., shēkālza.

north, yāmat; northwards and from the n., yāmat; coming from, born in, native of the n., yāmakni.

northeast, yēwat (or lūpit) kē-tehā yawātīla.

northeast wind, tehākinksh.

northern, yāmakni.

Northerner, and Northern people, yāmakni.

northwest, tžālam kē-tehā yamatīla.

northwest wind, gûpashtish.

north wind, yāman; when personified, Yāman; the n. w. blows, yāman; while the n. w. blows, yāmanshika.

noise, shēsh; point, out of n., shēsh iwālan; n. ring of beads, shipkgish; n. ornament, n. quill, shēlžish; wearing a n. ornament, sheklantko; to insert into the perforated n., hushekalka; to blow the n., shū'za psi'sh, shū'za; to put the n., about, as ani-
mals, shēnikshēkshuka; to show to long n., shepāla; to swing up into the n., plaitan shū'za; to wipe the n. with a handkerchief, psi'sh shēshka.

nostril, shēsh-hamginsāntko, psi'shesham gintehzhish; both nostrils, heknōtkish.

not, kā-i; putative negation; le, lā; probably n., le ak: n. at all, kāyak: n. yet, not at the time being, kāynteh; kāyn, kāyn, kāyak: n. a person or thing, kāitu.n. to be on hand, present, kāi gī: n. to see, find, discover, perceive, lešhma.

notch, s. stīkkish; tek'hiēhēkko: n. to insert arrow-head, mūlish. Cf. incision.

notch, v. t. tek'hiēhē, kēpēta, kū'izī; notched, stī kshaltko; to makel a notched stick; as done at war-dances, ukashash.

nothing, kāitu.n. for n. scat-free, lumā shak.

notice, v. t. shēpēpka, shem-tehālza; shē'ka: n. aitin, shēpēlē; n. at a distance, shē phka, shēpēpka.

notify, v. t. shapīya: n. fully, shapīyułta;通报sāme; case notify-ing, shapitāmpka, shapīyułta.

November: inaccurately rendered by kāpēhelam shēnākshī, q. v.

now, at, abbr. a: at pē n. atin, atu. Mod. atin: temp. and local at the same time, hu, o., u.: just u. tehā n. abbr. tehā. Cf. actually, presently, nowhere, kā-itata.

nowise, kāyak.

number, s.; noex eq. an, of, a mont
n. of, tūni; an equal n. of, kánktak; such a n. of, so many, kūni, kūnk.
number, v. t., to count, shēma.
urse, v. t., tehūta, tehūtēna; n. for a while, tehūtanukyā; to go and n., tehūnāsha

obstruct, v. t., as an entrance, den, aperture, yaukāpšūi.

obstruction in river, intended as a fish-trap, nākoshtuka, mātūk, mātūk; n., shum under the water’s surface, oulks.

obtain, v. t., shuikia, shuikia; a. on purpose, shuikia; a. white going, šākia; a. spotted fire, kūna, kūkālgi; a. through winning a game, šākia, wēkia; to try to a., kāhēwa.

obtuse in mind, kāhēwa, shāyukash. occur, v. t., ēpia.

ocean, mīni ē-ush.

ocher; yellow, spal; looking like a., spālptchē.

October, corresponds inaccurately to tatjelānni, Mod. tjalūnāni, q. v.

odd, wēmmi, abbr. wēmi; to act in an a., manner, kā-ika, kāla.

oddy, wēmmi; to behave a., kā-ika, kāla.

odor; what emits a., piluyēchi, to emit a., piluyēchi.

oesophagus, szatkanūtkiš, shuikia, watchmōkšiš.

offend, v. t., shuikāhna; to feel offended when a dead person’s name is mentioned, shle''mia.

offer, v. t., ikta; in the sense of giving, shewina, cf. give; a a v. word, ikta.

O (K'OLLONA I{V.)

oak; white-o. tree, hūdsēm; black-o. tree, kě shan; pūsmo-o., Runb bīr-
calendron, mātunēsham. Cf. acorn.

oats, hāshpkiš, lit. “foeder.”

obey, v. t., tūmēna; matchūikta; not a., hishukita.

object, s. thing, mostly man, ma; some a., ma; every a. or a. of every kind, nāmūtka; a. won at a game or sport, ikaks; a. causing pain, disease, tāktiš; a sucked out of the patient’s body, hūnshēh. Cf. article.

object, v. t., lewitechta, lewikula.

obnoxious, kūulshī. Cf. bad, mischievous.

obscure, it is, tehūmka.

obscurer, said of sky, weather; tipti'pił, limlimi. Cf. overcast.

obscurity, tehūmshē.

observe, v. t., shlākā, Mod. shlēka; a. closely, shlēpoka; a. secretly, gar-
tiš; to make a., shūm'kanka; a. from a distance, telshapka, telshāmp-
ka, shlē pka, shlēpoka.

obsidian and what is made of it, mbūshakshē; one who possesses a.-
tools, mbūshakshēltko; a. arrowhead, mbūshakshē shāwalsh, or sim-
ply; mbūshakshē; nāmūnichë tehē shāwalsh, contr. metsmēsawalsh.
officer, civil, lakí; military, lakí; shú'ldshash, lakí.

offspring, human or animal, wéash, dim. wéka; mostly referring to animals, nshtékani; o. of quadrupeds, lelédshi; male o., vinak, dim. vínakaga; wéash, dim. wéka; of animals, lákinga, wéash; female o. of animals, gúluaga, ndsíluaga: what produces o., wá-sh; to hear o., nkági, wé'kala; animals, hlá-a: to remain without o., tehitu.

often, tú'mení, tánkú. Cf.títama.

oily and of o. appearance, nábshetu. *

old, anim., k'mutcháiko, k'mutchish: o., used up, good for nothing, chiefly inan., ántchiksh, abbr. and suffixed, -antei; o. early, belonging to the past, inan. and inan., má'ntchii, tánkú; o., withered, said of plants, pákako; o. person, o. own, k'mutchéwta, k'mutchéish: o. person, t'shika; t'shiká-ága; o. woman, welékash, wélekáiko; little o. woman, wélekaga; spirit of o. woman, welékaga: to be o., t'shika; to grow o., become o., k'mutčha; o. salmon, vuig; o. when referring to mythic characters, ántchiksh, ántch; Old Crane," nom. pr., Shí kanteh; "Old GİI'shly" Shíshapamteh. Cf. aged, ancestral.

Old Agency Buildings, on Upper Klamath Lake, E-ushtat.

old-fashioned, má'ntchii, tánkú; ántchiksh, ántch.

omoplate, shétashtapsh.

e once, tín: at o., ximáltamoxsha, tí ná-ak, tíná-k; at o., without doing, suddenly, pálak, péla; Mod. péla; pálakak, túnktak; at o., in one batch, nádsá shak; o. only, tina k; o. more, o. over again, pén.

once, ná'dsh, násh; only o., but o., ná'dshak; every o., múnik: at o., place, spot, ná'dshash; in or into o. spot, nádsá shak; o. day, in o. day. na sh waita; to pass o. day or o. day and night ensuing, waita; to blink with o. eye only, nádsšíkia.

one-eyed, shchuíkako.

oneself; reflective verbs are formed by prefix h pronounced before the medial prefix sh-, s-, or by the latter alone. For o., -giánggin, pric-ident for o., tőshšíkäiko. Cf. Grammar, and in the Dictionary: himself.

only, ak, ak, hak, shak, cf. ak No. 2 (1) and (4), tala, abbr. -ta, this thing o., hín gétk; o. one, a single one o., ná'dshak, nádsšíkak: when referring to the verb of a sentence, pilá.

onion, kó-i pilný'chash, ómon.

open, adj.: o. for passage, gínszántko, kíntehtiko: to be o. for passage, gínsa: to be o. gíntéka: to keep o., as the mouth, hamupka: having one eye o., nádsšíkako.

open, v. t.: o. a cover, lid, huntetódíkíula, kaismňúla; o. up the top of a winter-baby, kaismňúla; for some body, kaismňúla; o. a door, kaismňúla. Mod. shúlanktela; kíntéga; o. by having, pollim, pakešla; o.
organ; expressed by suffix -ikish, contr. -otch: nasal  a. of animals, pshish. Cf. apparatus.

orifice, gințdish, gințdish, gințdish, or, as of a bottle, gințdish; of entrails, kilit;  a. of ear, nose, etc., hole to go or crawl through, gekkinkish,  a. to put a stick, straw into an a., knika-pshtu. Cf. aperture, hole, orifice.

open out, v. i., as blossoms, shlāpa; a. out above, gințji.

opposite; on the a. side, adv. gěkshtu, gěnt; on a. side of, prep. gunigštanta, gűmitana, tũgšhtanta; from a. sides, pikešmanta.

opprobrious, kůidsh; to call a. names, lama.

or, āmpka, the Lat. rel and ant; or else, āmpka.

oration, kāf kāfsh, wāhtkish.

orehard, ā pulis hăshmash.

order, s., ně-ulaksh, shumű kantsksh, tpěwash; definite a., stubolish; to give orders, hashtalāmpka, tpěwa, stul; while going about, stulidsha.

order, v. t., ně-ulga; tpěwa; stuli, hũššga; a. for somebody, me-ulžur; a. while going, stulidsha; rpotedly, me užālpeli; to commence lara, ne-ulakšga.

ordination, shumű kantsksh.

Oregon, nom. pr., Yama, Yamanik-i-sham kaila, Yamanala, O. käa; Tzalanatala, lit. “to the western lands”; into, towards O., Yamanala: O. grape, Byxorica apipillan, welčiši.

Oregonian Indian, nom. pr., Yamanik-i mátklak, Yamanik-i; O. settler, Oregonik, Yamanik Bíshši

and by done flat, as a book, shek lũga; to be opened up, ginšga.
o, there, géntala, gétui, gúni. Cf. far, out of.
outdo, v.t., to conquer, skúpna:
winízi, Mod. wúńińi; to surpass, winízi.
outdoors, iwa, kani: expressed by verbal suffixes, as in gåtitana, etc.; being, staying a, kani: Cf. outside.
outside, house; cf. shed.
outside, for persons or animals; ge-
kánikish; a, to crawl through, gat-
kušish; a, of running water, shum, shuma-
kish.
out of, prep.; expressed by nominal and verbal pre- and suffixes; cf. to jump a, qf. hàbansha, with locat. case -tat: to jump a, of the water, vutchéwa. Cf. outside, adv.
outrage, v.t. kui shúta.
outside, adv. kani; a, of, out of, prep. kánitani: expressed by verbal suffixes, as in gåtitana, gåtitita, etc.; being, staying a, kani. Cf. outdoors.
outside, s., kànitani: being on the a, qf. kánitani. Cf. erast.
outsider, wënnikui.
oven: round a, bake a, iron a, hill-
pash; shuntëpëlkúkíshis. Cf. stove.
over prep.; expressed by verbal suffixes and case-postpositions; to cross a, José, kako dsha: a, there.
a, yonder, géntala; gétui, gúni; long
obj. and persons, but. nder the soil, ground, hí, hu.; the one a, there, gúni.
over a.st., tipišli, liadiniški a, for.
weather, paishash
over a.st., kápo; exterior on a, kapítko: to put an a, a, kapí-
peli: to take off the a, kapélá.
overflow, v.t., tilhuma, tilha; telí-
ga: overflored, tillmantlo; to e.
overflored, telízi: groundoverflored,
telháščíko.
overflow, v.t., kítha, tilha, tilhuma
overload, v.t. as a horse, shi-
ítma.
overlook, v.t. tällha; from a dis-
tance, tešlaphka, tešli: o. in the
sense of examining, shuhanwa; a, said of scouts, tešli
over, v.t. shkálka, tábo shina
owl, species of, viikiak, pöhpash;
haìved a, Búbo edonis, mášas,
"turn head," Spócuta hypugaia,
išsh tilansučash.
own, adj: thy a, mitak, mutoks; en
a, náhmutoks, etc.; the son's a, vin-
akam.
own, v.t.: to possess, et gi No. 5,
in the sense of lordin it over, has-
haltámphka; a, rína, possess a, e.
tko, shumí-Shútko, suffix -liko
owner of property, houses, land, hashtampákito.
ox, múshúsh, Mod. vúshunash.
P.

pāge, s., shikashlash; to make one p., step, shikashika.

pāce, v. i., kishža, shikashla; p., slow, kishetłna; pacing horse, wikit-gish.

Pacific Coast Indian of Oregon, Séltehokni máklaks, Séltehokni.

pāck, pāckage, metkalash; shultila-tko, shultilatko.

pāck, v. t., horses, wagons, ita, ita; p., away for home, hi wi; when distant, hiwšala; p., goods on a horse with ropes, šelaluna.

pāck-er of baggage, as army baggage, limi länun.

pāddle, v. t., with the oar, ščena; p., back, home, ščétipeli; p., along the shore, ščo-ikina; p., from the shore, ščowishka; p., about with a light, spark of fire in canoe, škštēkanka; p., bent down into, as seeds into a basket, wčka.

pāddle, s.; oar, kliši k; oblong wicketwork p., seed p., shāplash, dim. šāplka; flat or concave wicketwork p., larger than the shāplash, tia; p., of take, bahaslu, pīša, pila; seed p., of willow branches, tekšša; p., filled with cutables, išša; scraping p., pienšikish.

pāil, pōko, dim. poknaga; to carry in a p., šo'dšma, šcena; to give in a p., shūi, pl. shewána. Cf. vase, pain, s., tāktish; article producing p., tāktish; to feel p., tāktla; to give p., cf. pain, v. t.

pain, v. t. and impers.; to give p., yūktgi. Mod. yūktka, tiška; said of toothache, etc., kimála; to p., burn, as if a nettle, tekteka.

paint, s.; red body-p. from ochreous earth, klē'pki; reš'p-e, wàkišš; ochre-p., spal; black p., a mixture of burnt bulrushes and plum-seed, lgū; another from coals, lgú'm; to put it on, as dancers, šatpashš; to put body-p. on oneself, shuteloma; habitually, shultonáshša; to mark one's face with small dots of p., shišmaža.

paint, v. t., ita; shiša; cf. itelma; p., make pictures, shúmaluna; p., oneself, shiša, pūš shiša; shuteloma; p., put on p. or varnish, as on furniture, talčka; p., one's face or body white, to "scratch-paint," shutelžišša; p., one's face with the red klē'pki paint, šāpluna, shutžišša; p., oneself black for a dance, shutpái-shš; painted object, shúmalunash. Cf. line, v. t.

painting, picture, bushtétish.

pair of two, lápi; both of them, lápok; in counting by pairs, the d. form lápì, lálap is in use. Cf. couple, s.
pala-able: to become p. by cooking, etc., nóka. Cf. eatable.
palate, tákánch.
palaver, s., shuntasch.
pal-e, adj.: to become p. in the face, ké-zi-gi; pal-face, páh-láli tela-iks-gito, kóshin.
pal-ing, set up around graves, etc., látehásh; to set up p., láteháshkha, slutólshka.
ap of hotch, tákak, népam tákak.
ap: frying-p., képuish. Mod. lí-push; to melt in a p., v. t., stílga, shufka; to give in a p., shuí, pl. shewána.
ap of glass, mirror, window, shétálsh.
Pan's flute, shákshish. Cf. jews-harp.
pant, v. t., képá.
pantaloon, pair of, káláshkha; to put on one's p., káláshkipli; to take off one's p., káláshkipi-
dakhet.
ap theer, tís-láteh, kúiká-ush.
ap, paper, and what is made of it, pipa: p.-kile, hushámalksh.
apar, etc., papataish.
páre 1, shutólshko, shutólshko, lit. "held under the arm." Cf. pack.
párch, v. t., smuí-zá, smuíta; p. or make crumble by excision, mbák-
a; to be parched up, mbákka.
parr, v. t., with the knife, vulima.
parents, shákshish. Mod. shoke-ká-ash; old parent, tshka-sha; tshka-antch; parent of one child.
wesháltko, of two or more children, wewesháltko.
paráflesh, kakulosh; cf. armor.
parley, shuntasch.
parisian, widshish: bib p., widshika.
part, portion at, núka, one p.; the other p., núka, ... núka; is cut into two parts, hékshítsa, shé-
kúitka; divided into parts, shéktsátka: forms arithmetic fractions. Cf. divide, v.
pars pro m., to separate, shékchú: p. one from the other, skuyabshika; p. the feet, legs, pitchka; p. especially the legs, shéka.
part from, v. i., kóshka, gúshka: p. from each other, by going in different directions, shípí tza.
pass, v. i., said of time or sections of time, húsdshina, tímsha, áipa, et al.; elapse, v.: p. in the sense of telos, géna, támém; p. ahánt, gayaya, gayi-idsha: p. an around a lake, etc., gémanteča; said of strings, etc., wépla, stumikaına; p. hasta-
li, húksi-tshascha; p. into, guli, pl. kilhi; said of a bullet, gúshka; p. over, to flood, said of liquids, ká-
tina, tilina; p. over a level surface, talaka; p. over broken one, making a slight incision, tilansenka; to cut, épshá, gúshì: smoke, etc., lóshshina, p. through, es or into 
shá, lochiva, tash-shá, pé: pass, light air draughts,
ukidshla, strong ones, wilt; p. or floor through, waters, mātchē:junct-
chka; to make p. through, as water, ropes, stūnūshla; p. under the horizon, tānkū, tūn li; p. underneath, gunšla; passing through a solid body from end to end, tumšāntko.
pass, v. t., band over to, shūla, shu-
lia, shūlpka; p. by, p. on the way, anim obj., shūkiōta; p. the ass around, shashkakīōna; p. a gate, stūinkānsia; p. a path, waiita; p. two, days, lāpēni waita; p. the limits, said of water, tīla; p. from one end of month to the other, shalādiina; p. a part on a wagon, stūnanku; p. through, as a rope, etc., stūnka; through oneself, stūn'žia.

passable, ginšāntko; take p., gin-
sza; p. for travelers walking or riding single tile, kintchāntko.
passage, stōkīsh, Mod. stōkīsh; p.-way, thoroughfare, gekānkīsh, ginšāntko, sū: mirror p. or pass, kintchāntko; p. tabiōma, sabberum, vān, or above the ground, sū: dim. stūnā; p., especially when tabiōma, ginīsh; to make a p., stūiya. Cf. aperture, hole.

passionate, tehākāsh, kīōsh.
pass-tickets, bīkīam pīpa.
past, adj., ginlāk, Mod. gūnlan, in the p. ūna, nīa, tānk; to be p., gin-
la, cf. āpa; belonging to the p., mantchē:nīa, tānkī. The vowel -a in the nominal suffix -ush also points to the past.
past, prep.; expressed by the verbal

suffix pīna, pena, etc.; bōnawā p. hu, tāpēna; to go p., anim obj., shūkiōta
paste, made of berries and camass, shūkalsh.
paste, v. t., p. on, nēta; p. over, skintana; p. upon, and to be pasted on, shūntchēkta.
paste-board, pīpa.
pasture; p.-land, kshumāltko kāla; p.-ground set p.-ground, nūlikīsh; p.-ground not p.-ground, p.'nākīsh
patt, v. t., tatahälka; p selvākla.

Mod. ptehākīla
pateh for mourning, nākīsh; p. tow cloth, teshāla; to make a cover, blanket from small patches, tesh-
shkūala, skintchāla.
pateh, v. t., to meet, nākia.
path, pathway, stū, stūgā, kintchāntko; to make a p., stūiya.
patient, s., māhē:tko, shīhātko.
Pauline, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, Pahinun.

pause, v. i.; cf. end, finish, v.; p. make pauses in the gathering of fruits, in fishing, etc.: shunikā; to make successive pauses, etc., shunikumāntko.
paw, nép, dim. nepāiga.
pay, v. t., kitchākēla; p. a sum owed, debt, kitchākēla; p. in money or goods, p. cash, skūkti; to go and p., skūktu; p. in our coin, līya; in many, pēwī, shewāna; p. in our cash, greenback, bill, check, etc., mēya; in many, shewāna; p. a fine, to be fined, skūkt; p. out to many, sheāta.
ka-aga, čšluka match, ponq p. ot
villor see. čšlumanakto, pearsipation, šnůlkaš: to be
not p., šnůlka.
perspire, v. i., šnůlka; after
bodily exertion, etc., wála.
persnade, v. t., often expressed
by causative verbs; cf. cause, v. t.;
p to part with, šnůlka.
peruse, v. t., pípa hashashníkia,
pistle, ndůkis, w̱ndonda or stōne p.,
petri coat, šlachi wálkš.
petty, nduluškání; kšēhkání, abbr.
kšēha. Cf. little
petulant, kšē-škš: to be p.,
ndšiptémen. Cf. reckless.
plenary, szukamúkikš, šní-
wartlnátkiš.
phlegm, stìnů, ndůslash: to throw
up p., akšuna.
physician, yaškmín.
pick, v. t.; p. berries, trails, Igůya,
Iškâyá; p. to pieces for eating, de-
voering, šlůškška; p. ap. liš ap.
pl. or coll. štkál; p. ap by chance;
ndškal, pl. štkál: when going, ndu-
kalkánka; p. ap. liš ap. round obj.,
lůyega, pl. penuyega; Iškálka; p.
out, choose, select, illness, šnitāka. Cf.
collect, gather, v. t.
pickaxe, nuyórkikš: to work with
a p., šnutáya.
pierce, v. t.: to n草原 a p., pípšna.
picture, šnůlpánash: of an object.
ibushtítikš. Mod. bushtěwash, to
draw a p., šnůlpánash.
piebald horse, šníumpátkowätch.
piece, s.; if cut off with a tool,
ibushtítikš, pinškšškš; p. ot cloth,
těškšško; to pick to pieces for de-
voering, šlůškška; divided, cut
into pieces, škštàtškšk.
pierce, v. t., with a piercing tool,
kšēka; p. by cutting or by a stroke
at the hand, škšěka; p. by biting,
kšēka, tščka, ščč: p. on's nose,
šníltka; another's nose, šníltka; p.
by stabbing, šččka, kšēhén, šníltka;
round obj. hůýga; p. by stabbing,
šččka, tůña; p. by impaling, šččka;
p. in its length, gůnka; aperture
through piercing, šnílštěkš, In the
ear, nose, šníltકškš. Cf. bore, per-
form, v.
pig, gushtušga.

pig on; domestic p., Bůšhunam
člush; species of ašy wild p. or
dare. Zenunam, unduščx, člush; p-
hušč, ndůkis.

pilc, s.: hap. as of wood, kšē-
škšškš; p. at pyramidal shape, tůšč,
šníltškš: in a p., adv., šččpa, sů-
pen: to lie in a p., šččpa.
pile, s., kilů můškš.
pile up, v. t., šččpažga; šččli,
Mod. huščoši'ki; p. ap. upon each
other, round obj. lokáčhe, Mod.
šččpa; sheets, etc., šníkantle;
rocks, šnušša; stones, šcvččga.
piller, v. t., pála; p. again, pála-
pele; anim. and long obj. tůměště-
ka, pl. yiměšška.
pilgrim bottle of basket ware,
etc., shulčš.
pillar of root, bolp, wálka, stůšč.

pillow, shell hash; small p. on baby head, shumúíklash; p. case, shihlsh lýakelish, shell hash in shell; to make, manufactory pillows, shihlashla.

píl píl; cf. puberty.

pímple, tehíntash; p. fixed, tehíntítako. Cf. eruption.

pínu, s.; cloth p., kakpatmákish, Mod. lawáítako; p. bunt, lawáíash.

pínu, v. t., p. fast, upata; p. together, slakpatmáwa, hashatelmáya.

píncers, shumákigótikish; kéep, illáálsh kptánik fôlıksh; p. to pluck out hair, husmíokkótikish; to seize with p., slumíokpíga, tapíta.

pínche, v. t.; p. with the extremities, tehíliká, contr. tehíliká; p. continually, tehílagétekíthea; p. out, as pimples, kutála.

píncé, s. kósh; young p. tree, kánpka, dim. kík pénpka; black p., lópkash; hembok p., wáko, wá kúam; species of lór p., Pimeé contorta, kápka; sugar-p., kíkúm kósh; fathom p. tree, káteña, lúmpoksh; p. bunt, tehílagédám, Mod. tehílagédám; p. gum, ef. píntch; needle of p. tree, spáni; pièce of p. wood for the firework, slíknísh; wheel, bunch of p. needles, p. brush, písh, dim. píshak.

píncé, v. i., kátka, shumíuyá; p. away, yuíka; píning away, yuíkísh, yuíálkísh píteki. Cf. sad.

píncé-nunt, káto; p. nut, having two wings, hélázksh; to gather p. nuts, kétuñashe.

pínk, kétka, taktáklí; taktáklí.

pípere, s.; whirling p., rood p., shikéshe, shikut, stick; slímksh, stúttash; tobacco p., píksh, its stem, púxétikish, tulísh.

píptol, shikenigtikish, dim. shikenigtígiška.

pípit, s. at a call, welwash; hunter p., pitfall, píntch; since on p. píkshish.

pích, s. and ésin, stíya; applied to arrows, etc. walíkásh; smell like, containing p., stíliko; píne-yára, lóligo.

píchher, tehípigótkish.

pích up, v. t., as with a pitch fork, kiyéga.

píth, lóligo.

Pit River, nom. p.; ota California, watercourse, Móatni Kéke; Móatasházení Kéke, Móatashámen Kéke, Móatashámeškíini Kéke; P. B. Indian, nom. p., Móatash mályikásh, Móatwash, P. B. lómpoo, Móatashámen kémkásh.

píty, v. t.; to harry p. on, yuíká.

píce, s.; no ex. eq. p. on the ground, kúla; at this p., spál, hi, i, húa, gíta, gí tata; with verbs of motion, hátak; at that p., gúaksi, with verbs of motion, háatak, háatá; at some p., tám, mámksh, túbsh, at which p.? also dem. adv., at tátá? mámksh? at some other p., túshak, wéíína; at both places, used adjectively, kópínki; to another p., wemí; at no p., kétata; words that p., gíié, t or to words which p. tata; the root of that p., hátatana; p. at lóligo, bón.
tehúsh, wash; p. wash, kah-lísh, gut'ka
kíshush, gel'kísh; drawing; p. tumash; p. where the ground is left.
Ipaksh, shumash; p. tumash; p. where
along; of the same description are found, wash; notice of which?
and at that pl. tapúsh; coming from this pl. gúkka. Cf here, there; also
the numerals, two, etc.
place, v. t.: generic term, ita; p.
against, lika, v. mod. shál'sha; p.
forth, as the legs; skéka, huskap'îzh; a ground one's seat, sháška; p.
put down, elsa, lika, nelza, shél'sha; p.
at the end of, támad'sha; p. into, i*e, wáshka, íkuga, iwina; one obj.
ksél'sha, kshèka; p. before, into, a bag, shél'sha; p. into; a basket, etc.
hištél'ziga, colt, itka; nélkéga; p. into latter, iwa; p. into an
opening, ýánpats'hía; p. into said, li-
wátkal; p. inside at, wíkka, iwina; spill, pl. ilhi; kshèka, pl. ikla;
to return, term, placing inside, spruit'húka; to be placed inside on, áp-
tehúsh, pl. av skéka, huskap'îzh; hi-
shél'sha, wilža; et, ambush; p. the low
under, awet, shapul'tehúsh; p. push
over, šti'íži; p. spread over, leká-pach'sha, Mod. Lka'ppá, p. under, bó-
bar, below, ikla, retülka, inotila, utila; p. under water, utila; p. under
ground, ikit'ka, píma, vum; p.
apum, on, ita, ikla, lía, neka, má-
wáth, shél'sha, pínt'lka, éwa; long obj.
persons, ikla; ila, pl. vála; a kettle, etc., tehúshka; p. upon the ground,
tehúshka; p. atop, so as to let it
burn down on both sides, šakí-
tél'na; p. upon, on the top of, la
wáth, nával, íwála; šti'íži, p. atop
something hišk, long obj. kááwál,
šakíwáth, pl. íwála; p. atop, as upon
a basket already filled, ipum'zi;
p. atop, as a ring on one's finger,
ilka. Cf deposit, lay, put, v.
placental matter, genítà; k'lek-
áška.
plain, adj.: to render p., compar-
ritable, heshanákka, hes'éshka
plain, s., saiga, dim. sákíga; loch,
rocky ground, kum t. Mod. kla
dshi.
plain, v.: háir p. of male, šakípakák
et, pomes, waktshi; to gather one
of háir into pl. shukat'núla, šák
plakka.
plante, adj., patšáhí, adv. patpat;
tehúshka, takááli, tatáshí. Cf.
even, flat
plante, v. t.: patpat shíta, valina,
shuméhúshka, taláška.
planke at wood, pápakásh.
plant s., m. ex.: bar p., weed,
stuff, tehúshka; p. at edible shape.
Htká; species of alimentary p.,
wát'sam; species of p. producing
the hétkah, pó'idshí; enable
portion of a certain species of p.,
táníl. Cf. tree, weed
plant, v. t., 2nd class, hashúshas;
p. into the ground, as one pole,
ñawa, two poles, sláža, many,
tétal'na; planting ground, híshák
Mod. hashúshía.
plant, 1st class: háshpóshkásh; mor-
ner, bar p., wíkama; p. of wíkam
rod or posty, háshpóshkásh, dim. shá-
play, s., of any description, shákalsh; after p., lewatdélank; p., ball, lèwash, shakunéash, shunayakea-ótkish; shuíphauah, dim. shuphiga. Cf. game.

playfauly, adv.; broat, behare p., kàla, shvesheékìa.

playmate, shawalmeash.

plant, ulézako.

plated, tishzakuléalto.

plot, v. t.; p. against, màulakta; shenolaza.

plover, black belon, Squatarola helvética, kuish; golden p., uélkash.

ploew, s., sputúyoch, Mod. shuto yótish; plower’s turn, shutekshah mìsh. Cf. furrow.

plow, v. t., sputúyoch, Mod. shutoysh, plowed hand, kàla shutesh, n'éash; háshlash, Mod. hashmahish.

pluck out, v. t., as beard, hair, hushmu'okla; as feathers, etc., pulza, piitkha.

plucky, killtko, ká-i vúshish; to b p., kila, ká-i vú-sha.

plume, wild, temésh.

plume, anim. or vegetable, mu- kash; provided with plumes, mut mütakato; p. crest of birds, shá walsh.

plumed, mutmütakato.

plunge, v. i., in the water, pàna; shikikia, to go and p. pewa; to take a cold p., pélmasha; to go and p., start for a p., shikizhiaa.

pocket, liwayaks; p. in dress, pà yakna.

pod, s., cf. capsule.

point, s., upper end, highest p. of wédha, wihlashlash; p. of a cor- ical body, hípa; p. of arrow, shá walsh; p. of arrow head, knife, etc., tehaktchéalkl.

point, v. t., to sharpen, shaumak- tgi, Mod. shumakakte; pointed, sharp, tehaktchéalkl; kísh pointed, conical, wakwákli.

point, v. i., p. at, p. out, show a long obj., aláhia; p. at bo hand, kushp- ka; p. at a distant obj., kushamka.
p. at, take aim, liya, shuawidsha;
p. by hand downwards, kuschakpa;
p. to something on a person's body, shikantana; p. to something on a person's foot, shikantila.

poison, s.; generic, spá-utish; yá-uks; k'lekútish, pl. of obj, heló-tkish; dipped in p., stémásh; p.-oal, Rhus toxoidendron, matnútsham.

poison, v.t.; p. somebody, yá-uks or spá-utish shewána; objct poi
sioned, dipped in p., stémásh.

poisonous, k'lekútish, pl. of obj, heló-tkish; kündshi tehündikish; p. drug, k'lekútish yá-uks, yá-uks.

poke, v.t.: p. in the fire, kpátía.

doker, fire-p., kpá.

pole, s., of wood, wálahsh; ánku: shuc-kásh, wáblkish; p. sharpened at one end, shchákumash; ladye-p., wálahsh, stutišash; p. for erecting sweat-lodges, shchák-úsh, p. for fishing, p. with three iron prongs, shchák-
kuash; p.-ladye, shu'klaksh; to plant a p. in the ground, cf. plant, v.

doe cat, species of, smaller than the skuuk, shuuyúshish.

doe-necked, skáshish, sków-telish; to walk p., skáshína.

doeceman, i-alish.

polish, v.t., shmutchlíkttagia; poli
ished, lakkáli, tehliyátako.

polisher; arrow-shaft p., yélish.

pollute, v.t., kaknega shuáshka. kaknega.

pond, ówaga; tehíwish; p.-source of a stream, mushálíkága, kókaga, welwash.

pool, -lily, yellow, Nuphar adventa, wókasham and wókash; seed of yel-
low p.l, wókash; to collect this seed, wókashla; species of p.l, with unpalatable seeds, Nuphar polyss-
polam, tehímásh.

ponderous, yúntutko; to be p., yúta. Cf. heavy.

pound, shikatótkish.

poor, destitute, yanhúáni, yuálkish, kówanuko; p.-looking, yuálkish-
ptelí.

porcupine, tehílish; bristle, quill of p., shámam.

pork, gúshúum tehuléoks; salt p., gúshú átak (or shuí) itántko.

portion, s.; no ex. eq: a p. of

nánk: one p. . . . the other p.

nánk . . . nánka; to make two por-
tions, hekshátza, shektántka; divided, cut into two or more portions, she-
ktaténtko. Cf. divide, v., part, s.

portrait, hushétish, Mod. hushét-
wash.

position; to take p., wilža. Cf.

ambush, post, v.

positively, adv.; can often be rendered by hai, ái, hútlech.

possess, v.t., and to be possessed

by, gi, gitko; cf. gi (4); p. and manage one's own property, hasshít-
ámaka; possessed of, gitko, sufríx-
hoko, shuñishaltko, shektaltako; p. of many things, mà shétaltako; possessed of money, tálaltko; to be possessed of a high voice, tehék-
teléka; not possessed of, kłaik.

possession, property, shuñish.
possibly, adv.: can often be rendered by ak, ák a, áká, ka, lish.
posterior, adj., tapáni.
posteriors, s., kín, pú, shaklišh.
pot, s., wálash; bale p., sutulash; thick p. of wood, tútash.
pot, v.t.; p. up on the top of, kitwala, kitiwisí; to be posted on, upon, or in the woods, bashes, tehaggáya, pl. wawaggáya.
pot, for boiling, cooking, péko; tehílámhsh, Mod. tehíládkish; tea or coffee p., tehílkshím; to cook in a p., shutdshla; to melt in a p., sulya.
potato; wild p. (abusively called so), species of Callochortus, kíšh; îpo, îpza; “water-p.,” eatable root of Sagittaria, tcham; the plant producing the w.-p., tehálum.
potion, bunôklish.
pottery, cf. dish, plate; broken piece of p., mbákuish.
pouch, la'klash, wákogsh; ballet-p., shultelahsh.
pound, v.t., as grains in a mortar, ndéga, ndshápká; p. by means of a mortar or crushing stone, gíma, péksí, skúya, stápká; p. into flour, shutdshla; p., p. fine with a piece of wood, ndáka; pounded seed, grain, lulkish. Cf. crush, mash, v.
pour, v.t.; p.along, kitútana; p.or, iwála; liquids, kúita, kíma, kimíni; p. out on, p. out on upon, òiwálpéli; p. over, upon, kídsíma, kitúla, kitútana. Cf. empty, v.t.
pour, v.i.; p. down in quantities, said of rain, kitléka.
poverty; to be in p., yuálka. Cf. indigent, poor.
powder, gunpowder, sháyaksísh; p. horn, sháyaksísh wákogsh; to reduce to p. by grinding, lwíma, pékshá; cf. mash, poumd, v.
power, killíko; litlhišhli; be-witching p., yaya'yá-as, sháysh.
powerful, litlhišhli; killíko; mini; p. demoniac, shkáni; p., said of tissues, ropes, tshmgatko; tobó p., kíla; winds, skí; to be more p. than, shúpma; wííjí, Mod. wííjín.
powerfully, litlhišh, nú; kilánn, nži.l.
powerless; to be p., weak in body. sžeí, kíígi.
pox, pox; small-p., gúcaksh.
practicable for passage, kinthánko.
practicable, s.; to have the p. of, núm; legal p., mélaksh.
prairie, saíga, dim. ílakága; p. chicken, species of pepishá, and púpísha, K1: shúmáká, p. hawk, tehmelolésh, p. wolf, ánde, Canis latrans, wásh, dim. wísha weka.
prance about, v. i., hushelálga; d. also washelálga.
prattle, v.t., ndéma.
pratter, ndémish, wáltkish.
pray, v.t.; to beg, shákelka; p. God, pléikishá hashhashmakí.
preach, v.t., ndíma.
preacher, núm: kákókísh; plái tálkí, shushatísh; núm: kíiksí, núm: shushatísh.
preceding, lúpíni; p. òwá, ýa:u;
p. in time, lupiní, giülako. Cf. before, first, past, adj. previous.
pre-cip-i-cé, giünizish; laletko wál-
hish.
pre-cip-i-tous; to be p., giünzi; läla.
pre-fer, v.t., hâmén, with verbal intentional.
pregnant, kusháltxo; said of ani-
imals, laši-lish.
pre-pare, v.t., služa, shotelá; p. oneself and to be prepared, núñna;
to fully p., nulbá; to come to an end with preparing, shotelóla; p. for
battle, hushtópakta.
pre-ponder-ate, v.i., winiži, Mod.
vúžim.
presage, s., of death or calamity,
tgútzash.
presage, v.t.; p. death or over-
whelming calamity, tgützá; one who
presages death, etc., tgützatkiš.
presence; to be in p., gíta gi; to be
in the p. of persons while visiting
them, sheíala.
present, adj., gíta giánk; to be p.,
gíta gi. But p. is chiefly rendered
by the choice of such pronouns
and adverbs as are suggesting im-
mediate presence, like gê, kê, kê k.
húlt, Mod. hù, etc.; in the p. year,
gên pádšit iłhulsh.
present, s.; gíš, shewánish; to
make a p., shwałża, pl. shewána.
present with, v.t.; p. with a giš, shwałża; p. with a long article,
ínya, pl. yána, shewána; p. with
anim. obj., spíni, pl. shewána; p.
with a liquid, tehíya; p. with cook-
ed provisions, tehíkíya; to be pre-
sented with, shnúka. Cf. give, v.
presently, adv., at, aper, a; at a,
átun, átú, Mod. átu, átm, ámi tu;
pádšit; tehí-a, abbr. tehá. Cf.
actually, now, time.
preser-vé, v.t., in caches or places
of safety, ípka, ilkshla; p., keep cu-
life, Mod. shnúka; p., save, shuck-
President of the United States,
múni lákí tú Bëšišín
tálfxa; or, múní lákí.
pres-s, v.t., yatáslyža; p. by hand,
tatçápka; p. down, as pimples,
kútóla; p. down by weight, lautásh-
lyža; p. upon in pursuing, kplúch,
kpúchla.
pretend, v.t.; usually expressed
by verbal suffixes, cf. p. to play, to
play deceptively, shakémía. Cf.
simulate.
pretty, tódši; of persons, tódši,
ašišhtchi.
pre-ven-t, v.t., imhlúškha.
previous, lupiní, mánaní, tátk-
ni, giülakò.
pric-e, s.; retail and cost-p, shësha-
tnish; p. paid to parents for obtain-
ing their daughter in marriage, shë-
shtnish; to put a p., value on, shë-
shtchá, shësha, élša.
pric-e, v.t., élša, shësha, shësh-
há, élshá; priced, valued at, shëshatko.
prick, v.t., hushítwa, kintka; to
puncture, stúpka; p. each other, hush-
ítwa; p. oneself, hushítwa.
primeval, anteliksh; more frequently in the suffix ed and abbr. form: -antel. Cf. ancestral.
principal in business, hashtaltampa-kítko.
prior, adj., lúpíni, lúpitú: adv., lúpía, lúpiak, lúpitana.
prior to, earlier than, lúpiak; käy-ntch and káyú. Mod. káyú.
prison, skúkun house, spudigish; p. for many, illigish; to put in p., spúllí, pl. ili. Cf. jail.
prisoner of war, högsh; to take p., lít'gshla.
private, adj.; p. parts of man, kí'k, shi'ilksh; p. parts of woman, sténsh, tikogsh.
prize, v. t.; p. highly, stítúta.
probably, adv.; sometimes to be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, kam; lish. Cf. perhaps.
proboscis, pshi'sh.
proceed, v. i.; generic term, géna; p. to a place, gímpka; p. towards, gátpa, gátupa; p. towards the one speaking or the object just spoken of, gámpka; p. from the place habitually occupied, géka, gíkna; p. by turns, kakidsha; p. in front line, ú-itchma; p. further after going down-hill, gé'zalka; p. against secretly or for punishing, né-nalkta.
proclaim, v. t., hémanka; hemu'-ge, shápa.
procreate, v. t., waishí.
procur, v. t., né-ulža.
prodigal, péniudshnish.
produce, v. t., tomak, shítua; to con-
men producing, shtuyéga; p. to a purpose, shtúla; p. steam, vapor, túaka; p. a voice, report, resile, as water, winds, shtelayálsha; p. a distant crash, rushing noise, lima; p. sound, noise, voice, háma; p. waves, surf, lkapata.
producer, n., shiishatish.
profit, s.; to make p., shútta.
progenitor; parents, shukikash: mythic p., et. ancestral.
progeny of both sexes, but chiefly male when used of persons, wésh; p. of animals, udshkani, wésh, or expressed by the dim. ending: -ága, -ak, -ag, -ka, -k.
prohibit, v. t., bewéula; p. as from going, imbúshka.
project, v. t.; p. one's shadow, shma'htchága, shmahtcha.
project, v. i.; p. into, long subj. tápka; round subj., promontories, etc., láwa; rock projecting above water, etc., sunkánsh, skú wash.
projectile of fire-arms, ugi'sh; sháwalsh, núni sháwalsh; to hit, round, shoot with a p., ugi'sha.
promise, s., shenélkunish.
promise, v. t., shenélga; p. and p. mutually, hishtálta, ne-ulža.
promontory, katakiwash.
prompt, v. t., mostly expressed by suffixes of causative verbs; et. ad
cise, cause, v.
prong, toke; armed, provided with
prows, gávalto.
property, shünish; tóha, toon the p.
et, gi, gíko; et. git(4); to surrender,
transfer, v., woχiw; possessed of, p., shumušHaltko, šétałmatko, hashtaltampkátko.

pro pi rector, hashtaltampkátko, shumušháltko; to be p., hashtaltampka.

pro secute, v. t., to follow up, ká-ika, hałčrama, šu'dshma, šúdišhipka, šulitánka.

prostitute, v. t., to follow up, bag, to p., v.i.

provision, provisions, v.t., shaapá-a.

proximate, v.i.; Cf. Chin. v.c v.c to follow up, to bag, to p.

proximity, s.; cf. close, near, adv.

pugnacious; to be p., kíla.

pull, v. t., iska; spakúga, kiňéka; p. apart, long obj., píkta; one who pulls apart, píktish; p. after oneself, špídša; p. by a handle or long-shapéd end, uthá-ika; p. forth, drag out, spiamna; p. by hand, kiriró, kíčéka; p. out, p. at something, as ears, spitášha; p. out, as hair, grass, putóga; p. out with the roots, palača; p. out, extract, iska, ítkal; round obj., lúdišpa, šulshípja; one long obj., kshatgumíla, udšípja, pl. šíšiya, pokía; p. out a rope, etc., spika; when fastened at one end, špídšúdšma; p. out from one's body, lúdiška, šulpóga; p. out for a fight, lúdiška, húshóiška, łníšhipkà; p. through or onward, šúšhim, stísńka; p. up, as roots, fruits, iska, ítkal; as a flag, tuk-ýega; p. up small particles, kucsknola; to open by pulling, pakečá. Cf. draw, v.
pulse, s., beating of p., hukísh.
puiserize, v. t., cf. grind, mash,
pound, v.; puiserized fish, káanalsh.
pumice-stone, tekhóš: covered
with p.-s., tekhóyaltko.
pummel, v. t., shútka; shúga, in
the d. form sissúka; p. each other,
punch, v. t., shéka, spáka; aperture
made by punching, shékish.
puncture, v. t. hushítwa; to prick,
stúpka. Cf. prick, stab, v.
punish, v. t., mé-uláktka; mé-ulga,
shikteháktenha; p. somebody absen-
tent, mé-ulaktámpka; p. by imprison-
ment, spálhi, pl. illti, p. for mentioning
a deceased person's name, shláma.
punster, káikash, shéshaktásh.
pup, puppy, leledshí, wéash; dim.
leledshíga, wéka.
pupil of the eye, pushquéshli (lú-
pam) liwayaks.
pur, v. i., shúleža, tehínuléža.
purchase, v. t., skéa.
pure, of water, yálahítko, yáliali;
tsuktísúlí; to become p., yáliala.
purloin, v. t., pálía; p. repeatedly,
pálapele.
purloiner, pápalsh.
purple, adj. p.-colored, mäch-
má̱tchélí; p. blue, yánamashptehlí;
jay-colored, a shade between p. and
blue, tehže-utełjé-úptehlí; p. sál-
ma, etehmúva.
purpose, s.; on p., when con-
ected with verbs, is sometimes
indicated by the verbal suffix -pa;
to no p., huná'shák, ná usak.
purse, wákogsh; money-p., tálkám
wákosh.
pursue, v. t., kái-ha, shiúdshma;
p. for somebody, kaíhía; p. chase,
tpáyanna; one who pursues, tpá-
panyúnnish; p. hunt up, haíntchna;
p. closely, kparučha, kparučtna;
kparlučteha; p. as an enemy, shuí-
tánka; p. follow while drifting,
inam, lílámna; p. and catch up
with, penýshí; p. repeatedly, ké-
ikanka; p. to a distance, káyakt-
tchna; to be engaged in pursu-
ing, káyaktchna; to begin pursu-
ing, káyaktámpka; to return from
pursuing, káyaktchna; p. while hunt-
ing, chasing, fighting, gasháktenha;
p. each other, shúlašma; p. each
other persistently, repeatedly, shi-
kanka.
pursuit, s.; to be in the p. of, to re-
turn from the p.; cf. pursue, v.
pursuit, mélash. Cf. core.
push, v. t., and to continue pushma,
ktiúdshma; p. force away, kkipé-
dshma, kitéléška; p. away by hand,
hiúdshma; p. down, movp; yiush-
ma, kitiuléža; p. down, attended
with injuries, yud'hitakéla; p. toward,
round things, lútkala; p. into, ikú-
gá; p. into or towards, keulältka; p.
off, over the edge, yiulina; p. out-
self, shiktídsma; p. open, kkipé-
túla, kitsúya; p. or force out of,
kiúga; for somebody, kitíupa; p.
over, on the top of, kitiwízi; p. re-
peatedly, kkipédsma; p. past or wí]'í
up, kitiwála, kitiwízi.
puttle, tehintash; covered with
p., or their marks, tehintétko.
put, v. t.; no ex. eq.: p. against,
ka; v. mod. shálgi; to go and p.
against, shálgidhka; p. along side of,
or p. down along, yántana; p. the
legs, etc., apart, skéka; hushpút'tza;
p. around oneself, as heads, ñamna;
garments, shléka, skúta; a belt, etc.,
ka'di, szúta; p. asunder, p. into por-
tions, shít'aka; p. to bed, hushkál'za;
p. below, cf. p. under; p. to death, shi-
uga, hushtele'oka, pl. híela, hush-
tele'oka. Mod. pl. híela, shúniąka,
heshžč'ki; p. to death by hanging,
khaggáya, pl. iggiyá; p. each other
to death and oneself, li'shú'ka; cf.
kill, shoot, slay, stab, v.; p. or place
down, ita, élga, lélka, wélza, shléza;
ila, d. yála; p. bow, as into a quiver,
yántana; p. line on one's face, shi-
ápka telishtat, shápka; on oneself,
shutpal'mi, shutelémna; shi-ita;
pít'eh, etc., shidsha; habitually, shut-
elomishla; p. forward, espec. fin-
gers, spélsma, spél'sma; p. in the
hands of all, hushfi'amna; p. in, intro-
or, mixing, kéwa, kitumia; p. inside,
indoors, spéll, pl. élhi; wína; p.
into, kshékuga, kshéla, pl. ikuga,
yála; p. into again, ikunakpeli; p.
into sacks, to shore into bags, wí'za,
shúlla; p. into the pocket, shálk-
telumi; p. into a basket, bishtelahú'ga,
ulénga; p. into water, iva; p. in
the mouth obj. larger than mouth,
quadruped, liñañhsh; cf. Texts, p. 145, 1; young q., leñdshí, wénshí, dim. leñdshíga, wéka; young of certain quadrupeds, as of elk, tá-walsh, of dorr, wíllshíga. Cf. game.

quagmire, múlwhulako.

quail, takágá; female q., Mod. takágá; male q., Mod. tikágá.

quality: no ex. eip: of such q., having such q., géntchí; húngíchí; having moral qualities, steinsháltko; having good qualities, tidshí; bad qualities, kúídshí.

quandary: to be in a q. about, léi, . . . . wak, lá'wak; the verb: sháynákta to be supplied.

quarrel, v. i.; to argue, shempáta; to dispute; argue among each other, hashtáltala; to inveigh against, shashálkia; to cast invectives, hashtání: to scold, shukéki, shukúshka; to wax wrath at each other, hishtchéktí; to come to blows, shítshága, especially 4., síssoki; shuktápka.

quarreler and habitual q., shítshážnish, shukékshísh.

quarter of a dollar, kuńáta; cf. fourth.

quartz-rock, uká-ukash, Mod. quær, wémníní, abbr. wémní.

question; to ask wq., wíl; to reply to a q., wílga.

quäck, adj., of persons, tehétcelálako; to be q., wake-awake, tehétcelála; to be q., to act with quickness-kíla.

quickly, qívít, adv. kíl, kíl' ank, palakumálako; phák. Mod. palak; very q., palakak; q. immediately after, tántq at, q. qívít! kíla gén! to look about q., tehél-tehela.

quietly, qíl, adv.; silently, kánkem; easily, kén-ña; being at rest, gétkak. Mod. tánntq, kánntq: be or keep qíl! hitok i! gétkak! Mod. kánntq! tánntq!

quill, kíshám awálsh; q. of porcupine, shuíyam; rots fringed with such, shuívalsh.

quilt, génaktísh.

quit, v. t.; often expressed by the adv. phrase at gétkak. Mod. kánntq, and by the verbal suffix q. génaktísh, génaktísh at each other, hishtchéktí: to come to blows, shítshága, especially 4., síssoki; shuktápka.

quite, adv. ká, apoc. ká; tún: mú. Cf. intensely, very.

quiver, túnkshí; q. wíl its spine and arrows, túnkshí; sulankshí; shute-ótkish; q. strap, sulash, tukánkshí sulash, túnkshí shute-ótkish.
R.

rabbit; gray, white-tailed r., ukúl
jackass-r., cotton-tailed r., tehúké-na; a species, *Lepus canepstris*, ká-i; another species of *Lepus*, kúktuštú.

rabid, kílósh; demented, tehawikato, kékató.
raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, wúcków,
race, s., shakatpampél'ish: horse-r., hushénish; to have a horse-r., foot-r., hushíná-a; to engage in a r. of any description, shakatpampél'ea, shuína, shuínéa.
race, v.t. and i., shuína, shuínéa, shakatpampél'ea; r. horses, hushíná-a.
racking horse, wílitgish.
radiate, v.t.; r. light, ketchálua.
ketchálga, ketchálui, shuíya; r. heat, warmth, ketchálga. Cf. beam, ray.
rafter, shuínúsh, Mod. shuínúsh.
rag, i-chshótkish; r. torn cloth, téshashko; to make a blanket from small rags, te-shashkula.
ragged, s.; to be in a r., kilua, shawiga; to get into a r., shitchákta, shitcháktna; to exit to r., shnuikálua.
rail, fence-r., ketchinksh; to surround with rails, shnutdshka.

railroad, fúloks wí'génam stú
rain, s., kótéshash; rainfall, rainstorm, kótéshash; the r. is over, kundshiña, kelé wi kótéshash, smånu;

r. and snow falling simultaneously, kúltzash.

rain, v.i., kótéshash; to begin to r., kundshiampka; to cease raining, kundshiña, smånu, smånuýa.

rainbow, witchiak, Mod. shchah-kipshísh; bright bow in the double r., witchikága; dim. fading bow in the same, welekaga.

raise, v.t., kiüleka, shuygéa; r. by motion of hands, k'hiüleza; r. a long obj. uyéga; r. above something, shuygéa; r. as children, chickens, kishtata; r. on a stick, pole; or one long-shaped obj., aggáya, pl. ig-gáya; while going, marching, aggáidsha, aggá-idshna; r. up, make stand up, spîtkula, shuyégá; r. up again, liwákal; r. up obliquely, kinyéga; r. up repeatedly, kiútka; r. up to an erect position, shnutkula; r. vegetation, plants, hashuá-a. Cf. hoist, lift, v.

rake, spédetklütch, Mod. wakatehótkish.

rake, v.t., r. together, shekél'ki.
ram, lákí sh'p, Mod. lákí kúil.
ramrod, fóloksísh, wízótkish.
range, s.; hill-r., r. of mountains, witchkátko; yauna.
rap, v.i., tká-úkua; r. with a stick, uká-úkua.

rapid, killúko; kilank; to be r., kila
rapidly, kil: palak and pelak, Mod. pelak: very r., palikak, palakam-lank.
rash, killiko: to be r., hishkita.
rashly, kil: klank.
raspberry, tūtanksham hutish, tūtanksham iwan; r.-shrub, tūtanksham.
rat: wood- or field-r., kmünmuteh.
Mod. hāpush; gray wood- or field-r., Neotoma, kū'dsa: flying wood-r., Pteromys volucella, taitsan: hau- garrō-r, Mod. ndi-ush.
rattle, v. t. and i. lūluk, wälta, ka-ukawa; r., as bones, ka-ukawa; to make a rattling noise, shawaltana; when said of arrows, tödshitōdshi; r., as heads, dry claws, yanyawā, yā-uya; r. around, lūli; frequently, lukīnka; r. through shaking, shawaltta; as dry peas in a bottle or gourd, heyōna
rattle of rattlesnake, shār-inmush
rattlesnake, kē-ish.
rave, v. i., shawiga or tehawika; kilna. Cf. rābād.
raven, kā-ak: "Old Raven," a mythic bird personified, Kā-akanuteh.
ravenous, umūksh.
ravine, pāksh.
rack, shānkish, shānkiko: r. fresh, utchālkīn: to be r., uncooked, shānka, sakā-a: to eat r., shānkish pān, sakā-a; r. bound, papākāwātke, skakawash, tehawiteh; r. skin, kā'sh.
ray of light, ktehālžis: sun ray, ktehālžis, cf. stūsh; to emit, ktehālžis, cf. stūsh; to emit, reason, no ex eq for that r.
hünkantí; in apodosis, hünkantí-ktehí: for the same r., hümashí shák-hünk ging; for what r., nak! (and compounds); for no apparent r., humā'shak, abbr hũsak; nā usak. Cf. account, therefore.

Receiver, v. i., shu-kúkipéli.

Receive, v. i., kágí; r. or disappear again, kágipéle.

Receive, v. t., to get, shuíka; r. again, shuíkipéli; r. back by exchanging for other articles, heshúkipéli; r. the same thing again, as garments, etc., shashúkipéle: r. a newcomer, wísha, tibón; r. well, in a friendly manner, with honor, stíma.

Recent, tónini: r. flesh, tsehlíini. Recently, níma, tónini: very r., tóniní: tónintaks níma.

Recipient, ivigótkish; if round-shaped, wákogosh.

Recess: dey of a wild animal, shuílash, wášh: into recesses, obliv., marshes, bashes, timber, and other localities of difficult access, when connected with verbs, as to stand, sit, lie, gather in, go or retire, is expressed by the verbal suffix -añya. Cf. ambush, gather, v. i., lie, v. i.

Reckless, šítikáni: to be r., híshínutka, udšíptepka.

Recline, v. i.: r. side wise, kípka; r. against back of chair, kípatá. Cf. lie, v. i., recline.

Recognize, v. t., kúíza; sháyu-nakta; not to r., kétíkéma; to see somebody within recognizing distance, telíshánpka

Recollection, húshíanksh, in Mod. also kózpash.

Reconnaitre, v. t., kmáka. Cf. scout, v. and s.

Reconquer, v. t., shuíkipéle; timeskipéle, pl. yimeskipéle.

Recover, v. t., by finding, gawákipéli; r. one's health, wímpéle, heshúkipéli.

Reec'tum, kilít; lower end of r., kíu, kilít.


Recurr, v. i.: r. to magic songs, shuísha.

Red, taktákli: to be or become r., tátika: to blush, tátíkí: to be at r. heat, tehútehíiga: cf. hot, incandescent; r. body-paint, wákínsik, kle'kipi.


Reddish, kíteha taktákli.

Red fox, wá'n, cf. fox; r. f. skin, wá'n.

Red-head duck, Aythya ferina var. americana, ku'ílta.

Reduce, r. t.; r. to poverty, wesuny, slavery, ylánkisísh shúta; r. to ashes, shuíla.

Redwood, Sequoia sempervirens, váhuand-hanu.

Reed, the larger species of bulrush, má, in Mod. also tkáp; full of tall reeds, máyalto; species of r., kísí-
pl., tehák; of a haukshanksh, widship
bana; species of the genus Phor by
miłs, šál; r. like smw for arrows,
me̱kúsh; r..flate, r..pipe, shéphush,
stúsh; r..stem of tobacco-pipe, pa
útkish; small r..basket, tehiks, dim.
telúzaga. Cf. buhruš, grass.
reek, shu′wash; to run against a r..
sútalža.
ree, v. i., lenkéma, wékshtelma,
ree-enter, v. t. and i., galipédi, pl.
killipédi, cent. kílibhi.
reflect, v. t.; r. objects being near,
said of water, glass, shétalma; r.
the sunlight, ketchálma, ketchálta;
reflective, of a disposition, shétalža.
reflect, v. t., to think; húshkanka,
in Mod. also képá; húshka, shéwa,
héwa.
reflection and power of r., húshkanksh; in Mod. also: kízpash.
reflective, of a disposition, shéphush.
refuse, v. t., lewútha; r. by shel
ing the hand, nákátcikte, shu
kátcikte, shu
region of hand, kílla; dark r..lo
law, lenmáiku, manatálkán.
regret, v. t., yúlka.
rein of leather, puké wishing.
reject, v. t., to throw away, kélda,
vtó̱shka, vtó̱shna; r. as useless,
etc., píedska.
rejoice, v. i., r. over, kénishwa,
kuyéwa.
rejoin, v. t., gábbshna, zapetza,
gawan, r. chunl. melka, hushitéka.
Cf. join, meet.
rekindle, v. t., r. a complete
shúl′shapeli.
relapse, v. i., r. into disease, kíl
kela; one r.′d into disease, kíl.k.
relate, v. t., shípa; r. to somebody
shápiya; r. to be, kšípa; r.
tales, stories, myths, shápiyélá
related; r. a father to r. and
cive-cousins, shúl′gáldko; r. a
dughter to mother, r. cive-cousins,
shápiyélá; r. as brother to sister,
and r. r., shúpákšhátko; r. as
elder brother, and sisters to younger
brothers and sisters, and r. r., shá
piyélá; r. as elder to younger
brothers or male cousins, shúl′gáldko;
r. as sons of brothers or sisters,
shúpákšhátko; r. as female cousins,
shápiyélá; r. as male cousins, shá
piyélá; r. as younger sister to
elder brother, shúpákšhátko; r. as
sisters or female cousins, shápiyélá
ko; r. as female cousins, shápi
kélá; r. as male cousins, sons
of brothers or sisters, shúpákšhl
tko; r. as marriage, as brothers,
or sisters-in-law, shúmálgáldko; r
as brother- or sister-in-law, shú
pékizáldko.
relations, shú-amok.
remain, v. i., tehía, gi; v. at, in, within a place, house, camping site, tehía, pl. also wá; v. in inaccessible places, tehía, pl. liubáya; v. continually at, tehu'dša, pl. wádšuga; r., stay near, tehpka, pl. liubáya; near the water, on shore, liubáya, pl. liubiga; v. or in the ground, ipka; v. on, upon, round subj. liubiga; v. over, as after use, welina; v. standing, igata, pl. levu híta; v. standing on, ti'kela, pl. liubáya; v. sitting on, tehaggáya, pl. wawaggiyá; v. within, inabo's, tehiwigí; tehiágóka, pl. wádšuga. Cf. stand, stay, v.

remains of bodies barát, newishí; r. or corpse, keke'kánkó, tehné'ka; keke'kátó, remarkably, wénmyú, t'itish.

remedy of a palpable or spiritual nature, yá'úks. Cf. medicine.

remember, v. t., liishkanka, in.

Mod. also kepa, kojpáktá; shuyúshá, Mod. shuyúshiga.

remembrance, liishkanka, is.

Mod. also kojpash.

remote, adj., attím, abbr. áti; round obj., kekánko, q. v.; r. or coming from r. parts, atikní, kutkní.

remotely, adv., atí; far off, kú, ki-.

remove, v. t., to make go, displace, shi'ishla or shi'ishna; long-shaped or heavy obj. and persons, éna, pl. éna and (evidently Mod.) idsha, idsha; vutóshá; round obj., liüli, liüli; léna; r. to the former place, séd, émpéle, pl. idshampéli; partic.

removed, far off, cf. remote; v., convey, carry away, apta, pl. ípa, ípána; removed! get away! kuitak! to continue removing, displacing, shi'ishla, li'kánka; r. back, home, šiampéli; v. the floor, stópela; habitually, stópela, shi'ishla; r. from, illéla, tátia, li'ishka; by taking out of, iká, ikága, ikan;

long obj. útica, pl. ítia; v. illicitly, ténšika, pl. yińšika; anúlipka v. by sending out, skúyú, skúyúshka, skúyúshka, skúyúshka; r. from oneself, shi'ishka; v. from by coming, utéháshka, by sweeping, vudshí, shíka; r. from, out of again, émpèlé, šiampéli, išlampéli, išlampéli, ténškápe, ušímskápe; r. from the fire, as meat, wholeyíga; r. from one's body, face, as paint, shi'apkóla, shíkaltsha, rings, etc., shi'apkóla, by shaking, shi'apkóla; r. from one's mouth, shatanaula, shatátká; to see somebody removing from his mouth, lítatanaula; r. from position, anim, and inan, shükehú, vutóshá; r. by force, by driving out, kputcha, kputcha, tó'dshá; r. by hand or foot, by pushing, kicking, hílú dsima.

Mod. yóldósha; r. ground, solid, patóya; r., as furniture in a room, shi'ishla; to be, become removed from, anim, wémudla; inan, from the body, gilži, niwáška.

Cf. lift, move, take, v.

remove, v. i.; r. with or without family or relatives, médska, shemáshla; r. into another family, hasniška; to be removed, go away, inan, niwáška.
re·obtain, v. t., shuñkpelí; while
re·pay, v. t., a debt, kíitcháka.
re·peat, v. t., what is said, pec'ú hú-
repeatedly, pec, púnak; or ex-
repeater: assistant of a conjurer,
replicable, adj., stání: to be r., stá;
reply, v. t., to a question, wūlža;
report, v. t.: r. bell, shápa; r. to
repent, v. t., what is said, hesháka,
replication, adj., stání: to be r., stá;
reporting to, shápiúlža; to cease
reporting to, shápiúlža: r. in the
capacity of a messenger, stílža, sti-
telka; r. carry news, stílšúntka;
replic, v. t., stílshampelí; r. after return-
ing, stílhipélí; to go and r., tátal.
na; "as reported," when referring
to facts only, mat; to sayings, non
report, s: hoal r., télwš for,
due at r., said of the elementary
forces, shtetayakša. Cf. gojís,
repose, v. i., to rest, kedshikół.
represent, v. t., šápitya, sháša;
reporting, saying, henkankétčma;
report, v. t., what is said, hét-
tatka; r. a song, bowe, shanilá.
reproach, v. t., shakáčka: kilkt-
tana. Cf. seidd, v.
representative, adj., stání: to be r., stá;
resemble, v. i., r. as to features,
télha; resemblance, pětelí, shítko,
shukšiptchi; resembling a little,
šítinka; shukšiptchi. Cf. alike to
request, v. t., våla; r. by calling
up, šámatu, šetma.
require, v. t., shaná-šli, hámeni,
våla; r. todo something, šatlela.
rescue, v. t., híshcti, šúdšikół.
residue. v. t., mánélaka; r. when a
person's name is mentioned, šhamiš
reservation: lihoša, r. máka
ksam shiškíš, šiškíš.
reside, v. i., at, tehúngi; r. among
others, teháwina, pl. shíklá. Cf.
live.
residence, tehúsh, wasłh; former
r., tehúngi.
resin, stišya; liquid r., wal kish,
resist, v. i., t. to with-stand.
resolve, v. i., t. to de-cide, make up one's mind.
resound, v. i., hāma: emphati-cal, hāmēla; r. like thunder, shidshila; r., as a bell, wāla.
respiration, lukish.
resplendent: to be r., kichālma, kichālga, kichāhū; shu'ika; to glit-ter, tehtelhela.
rest, v. i., r. on, lie on, skūlha; r. on the ground, in the, būka, nsha, lūsha; r. stay on the top of, willaslashma; r. on the way, tikulza; at times, tiklātela.
rest, s.; to take a r., kedshikēla; to go to r., sleep, kāmūlma; animals, kūshīza; time for r., sleep, spu-nāksh. Cf. lie, v. i., lukikish
resting-place, cooh, shāhīash, Cf. hēd.
restless, to be, tehūtāza.
restore, v. t.; r. to return to, she-wamanapēli, shēlē-ipele; r. to health, heshumāpēli, yā-sha.
retake, v. t., shu'kāpēli; long obj., timeshikapēli, pl. yimeshikapēli. Cf. take, v.
retire, v. i., r. again, shūkpēli; r. lodet, tu'nsa; skūlza, pl. lūdla; r. from, gāyagēla; r. into the woods, etc. Cf. recess.
retreat, v. i., gépēle; r. into woods, recesses, etc., lukāya, du, muskāya, pl. tinsāya; to force to r., tpul.
revolver, shikunitgis. Cf. pistol.
reward, v. t., kitchakela.
riphodist, shashapkelish.
rheumatic; to become r., shunulia, Mod. snlala.
rib, v. part, tillash.
ribon, illapi, Mod. lipin.
rich; r. in money, talaliko; r. in property, shumushaltko; tuma shumishish gitko; mū shētalatuok; r. in various kinds of property, namuktua shumushaltko.
riches, shunish.
ride, v. i.: r. on horseback, wātelūt telā'ka, watalētka telā'ka, telā'ka, wātelūt hushōtēhu. tōgprime r. hushātsa; r. upon hushōkanka; r. after an object seen, tinakutia; r. around, to prance about, hushōtēla; r. fast, hushātsa; r. in a file, kintelma; r. back in a file, kintek-āmpēle; r. at a gallop, slutā-uldsha, hushōtelma; r. homeward, back, gelapkāple; r. on a swing, sāmuteta, shalakawātēta; r. towards, hushōtelhipka; r. while on a trip, journey, hudsōtelha; r. at a trotting gait, shununya; r. upon, hushōtpa, shushū'dsha; r. in wagon, sled, etc., k'ma.
ridge, rag-shaped body, gilnapkis; to form a r., extend in a r., giguna; r. at mountains, yama, wītelkāto.
riile, hilokgis; to load a r., ikaga, iyīga; to reload a r., ikuakpeli; to shoot with a r., shīlin, pl. yīta; twiite.
right, adj., correct, tālako; just, talāui; good, tidshi; at the r. time, tehē-etak; to make a, tālako shīta.
ripen, v. i., noka; to hr r., shuikanna; rippen, yehmatko.
ripple, s., tehelêwà; to produce ripples in the water, tehelêwa; to form ripples spontaneously, shtchelewa.
rise, v. i.: no ex. eq.: r. from bed, sleep, pâtkal, pâtalpeli; r., celestial bodies, tushîpka, tîniîga, tîniyìi; géîpka; r. from the midst of a prairie, river, etc., sâmàka; r., said of liquids, âmpâla; r. in the mountains, said of a stream, tûmôli; r., jump on one's feet, tkalêga; huâyêga.
No. 2; du, tushîega, pl. tîniîega; r., suddenly, hûtâlshna; hûtâla, hûtâlpeî; r. up from the ground, tgalêza, tgelêza; pl. luhyâlga, Mod. luâlalga; r. up after depression, iâm, subj., hûthùwa; to cause to r., anim obj., shuâyêga; rising at an early hour, mâkîni. Cf. arise, v.
river, r. kôke; r. of smaller size, kôkâga; cawalized r., intû'îtsâmûsh, r.-led dried up, kapkûpeî; kogkâm pâlîkis, pâlîkis, uku, Mod. Cf. rivulet, stream.
rivulet, kôkâga; tûmôli'ish, inëli, tukônâga.
road, r.-way, stû; ginsîsh; r. cleared of obstacles, shuteäshâmûsh; to make a r., and to place on the r., stûya; to approach by the r., teoil, shâkala.
roar, v. i., hâmna; said of wild beasts, yêa, woa; of cascades, tîvi; r. gently, shûleza; r. loudly, shukêla.
roar, s.: r. of falling waters, tíwish; to produce a distant r., crash, lima.
roast, v. t., as on the fire-place, hîshna, noka; r. provisions in the ground, awâla; r. on the hot coals, nókla, tehelâla; r. in a pit, pûka; roasted, pûкатko; r. on a spit, kînîlîa; not roasted or cooked, shànîkîto, shànîkish.
roaster, person who roasts, pûkîsh.
roast-pit; former r. p., pûkanish.
robber, tefmädîsh.
robe; long r., kûks; to wear a l. r., kôka; skin-r., skutash; to dress oneself in a skin-r., skütâ; r. made of rabbit- or other skins, kâlin; buckskin-r. of females fringed with porcupine-quills, shuâyâsh. Cf. blanket, mantle.
robin redbreast, wishkaga.
rock, v. i.; r. to and fro, hîshíntàl-kânka; r. bound fro continually, wawîkanka.
rock, ktâ-i, dim. ktâyâga; r.ledge, r. of hard texture, lâkâwash; bâr-r., tehelîkîlish, lâkâwash; detached r.-cliff, wîlish; r. projecting from lake, prairie, etc., sâmà-ush; r. projecting above water, shuïwash; r. standing upright, hâmash; smaller, yâlish; r.-pit, ibutokatko; r.-bound, adj., ktâyalish; Standing Rock, q. v.
rocky, ktâyalish; kûîsî; r. slope, shore, wâlish; r. region, ktâyalish.
Rocky Point, nom. pr. loc., Kûmbat.
roll, v. t.; r. ap, shkapstutchála; r. on the ground, floor, škilánska; r., coil oneself, ap, škilátschála; r. in the mouth an obj. protruding from it, kpíama; an obj. not protruding from it, shikpaalkána; r. downhill, škilanka.

dished, kuyúmatsko, tupekšú.

roll, v. i.; r. against, around, along, škilantsana; r. around, škilantsénsa; r. away, škilánska; r. down hill, ndiipako; pl. wetkačla; r. down, rolling attended with injuries, vułhiš-takčla; r. forth and back, to keep on rolling to and fro, škilánčka, r. down, in an oblique direction, nde-ukčla, pl. wetkačla; r. of and down, škilánsa; r. on, šila. The derivatives of radix nde-u signify as well to roll as to fall; cf. fall, slide, v. roll head; cf. turn-head.

room, v. i., k'iwa.

roof, škilámash; r. pillar, stutilash, wálash; to cover with a r., škilamash;

when resting on pillars, škilé-kill, boat-shaped rook-ško, wálash, gilhnatsko káila.

roof, v. i.; r. over, stutila.

root-shaped, to be, gilhama.

room, s; r. in house, škilátschápshtish; r. in lodge, šulí-bish; there is r., space here, gita and gímalu.

root, v. i., as legs, shiksháš, šulúshka.

root of plants, wē k., dim. wékaga.

round, ballons r., śhua; litish; edible r., bull, taber, šulíš, mállak-sam pálk; species of edible r.; väntch, kípa, šulí, kókatšash, kú kišu; conical r.-basket, yáki.

rope, tuntish; kniks, dim. knukaga; short Indian hide-r., tuntish; to pass a r. through, šúnka.

rose; wíš r.-bush, dog-r.-bush, tehúntián; berry of dog r., tehúnti.

rot, v. i., and to be rotten, belína; r. while emitting offensive smell, ndé-špa; rotten, fetid, ndúpatko; r., said of wood, etc., mú-hual; rotten wood, múšlu, múluhtko ánu; smell of rotten fish, tehúnti. Cf. decay, v. rotate.

r. v. i., talkidsha, ktwalkidsha, waggishla.

rotten; cf. putrid, rot, v. i.

rottenness, rotiúnsmell, ndúpash rough, adj, as to surface, kitchikitchli; r. and boxed, patpáli, tsúhí-súhílhi.

roughly, adv., kitchikitchli; patpáli.

round, rounded, kálkáli; r. for; litish; r. plant, bull, taber, śhua; r. bag, sack, wakogshla; to become r., kétiki.
row. s. file, kimhaks; r. of persons.

tünkissh: to stand in, form a r. as
trees, wámka; to be, lie, stand at the
cut of a r., leliwa; to be high up in
a r., shulicyama. Cf. file.

row. v. i. széna; r. back, home.
szšikipel, szátšishka; r. along the
shore. szčikša; r. off the shore,
szowásškil. r. about while fishing
with a light, shkélčekanka.

row. s. disturbance, shishúkash: to
have a r., shíukáya; sissóka, d. of
shínga. Cf. fight, v. and s.

row ev. sýamunish,
rub. v. i.; generic: taláka; r. against
each other, shatečkełhaka; r. with
a brush, vudslhóška; r. by hand,
talaka, ntešáshka, sidewise, kìakaga.
Mod. kiánéga; r. a notched
stick, as done at war-dances, làčka;
ru. on, over somebody or
something, shišéshka, shítšuska,
shatečoška; r. oneself, shátalika; r.
oneself dry after bathing, washing,
hashpázpéš; r. oneself against a
tree, etc., shálđa, hlíntama; r. on
one’s body, shátalika, shítšuska,
shatečoška; on one’s back, shálamna;
what is rubbed on the body, sháté-
láškish: to make the motion of rub-
ning, yuláona.

rubbing-stone, small, used on
the large meal-stone, shilálk-
láškish, péšš.

rudy, taktáki: to be or become r.,
tágška.

ruflle. v. t. shikantéla; rufłled,
tishzalkuleitko.
words, hútzi; r. down into, vulèi; r. down, rivers, utülheema; utůl-
tzaga; tinôli; r. fast, kśniaki, ukil ksniaki, kilikánka; r. habit-
ually, as animals, hulkaunka; r. into, hülhe; again, hulipèli; continually, hulhekánka; r. into bushes, woods, recesses, etc., hukáya, du, tushkáya, pl. tünkáya; cf. go, v.; r. into lake, pond, as river, nè-upka; r. into the windings of a valley, hulipèli; r. into the water, hiwá, pl. tûna; r. near or past, lutapêna, lutâmzga; r. off near to, lutâmpka, du, tush-
tâmpka, pl. tintâmpka; r. out of, húka, pl. gáka, hukamshe, obj. in locat. case -itat; r. out of again, hukamshàmpèli, hùzîpèlè; r. out of woods, etc., hukayúla, du, tushka-
yúla, pl. tünkayúla; r. over, liquids, tîlma, tila; r. over some body, shul'hu'tya; r. past, by, hukíaunsha; huyá-edsha, lutapêna, lutâmzga; r. while shouting a war-whoop, a-oho útehna; r. straightways, in direct line, towards, hützaspsha; tânaak giintaushe, giintaushe; r. towards somebody, hútpa, hudshipka, holùpka; holùpka; r. towards something, hützaspsha; r. towards, said of waters, utûlpá; in the distance, utukihampká; r. through, water, utukíhümakteha; all the time, utûl-
telma; r. through, r. up to, anim. subj., hélalza; r. up to, hûtma, hul
dshuni, holùpka; iterat hulù
dshùnìtama; r. up into woods, re-
cesses, etc., hùkini; r. uphill, hu-
yeka, holùpka; hulùlî'ga, p. 2, hulùlî'ga; r. running straight, as a line, tâltali; r. running, hórshe, etc., le hówito. Tú-ku'shá-hówito: r. reach by running, peno-dh'; lutapêna; r. jump while running, hützi-
dsha; r. start on a run, hita, hitma. Cf. rush, v. i

run, v. t.: r. into, as a pole into the ground, téwá; r. or pass through, as a rope, stúntka; r. a rope through oneself, stûnitza; r. somebody-dore, over, shul'hùtica. Cf. plant, v.
run away, as animals, komú-shini
runner, s.; one who runs, climbs, hutlichenash.
rush, v. i.; for generic terms, et
run, v.; r. away from, húwá, pl. gayáha; r. down, doonhill, nè-dali, pl. weitâli; hútzi; iâm, ktečêka; said of waters, shunâñatenu, utül-
telma; with noise, tiwi; r. down apace, birds, húntakia, kitchiêki; r. into, hülhe; frequently, hulhekánka; r. near, b'twèen, lutâmzga; r. off unseen or at a distance, hú-
dshampka, du, nishchampka, pl. tishkampka; r. out of, hukamshe, du, tishkamshe, pl. tıngansha; pl. tınhampka; r. out of, hukamshe, du, tishkamshe, pl. tıngansha; hùk-
na; aqua, hükampèli; r. over spot, or to the ground, hútzi; pl. gáka; r. towards, against, et; in a hostile intention, hûtlal, hurtdza, hûtpa, with their du, and pl. r. over to somebody, hudshipka; r. over, hûta, hûtma

rush, s.; abbr. from bulrush, q. v. Cf. reed.
rust, v. i. heshátsana, hólhakeleha. kálka: of straw, etc., húshkushka.
Cf. rusty.
rustle, v. i., said of elementary forces, stcháyashlah; of crickets, grasshoppers, táktza; of reptiles, heshkántak; to become s., heshátsana, hólhakeleha.

S.
sable, Mustela americana, pep. sail, s., shmeklótehniksh; shuwsat-nákish.
saccharine, húlynatko; to be s., bályuya.
sack, willishik; round s., wákogsh; sail, v. i., shmeklo'tchimta.
long, capacious graves; kálžum, s. for holding provisions, táyash; ef. tákakil; to the weight of about 50 pounds, willishik; of about 100 pounds, wákogsh. Cf. bag, satchel.
Sacramento Valley; nom. pr., Katokwahí; S. F. Indian, Katokiwash máklaks, Katokwahí; S. River, Katokiwasham Kóke.
sad, ynyáltsh; to be s., ynalka, látka, sëshána, shumúyuna; s.-looking, ynyáltshpethi; to look s., like one becaved, shúlumía.
saddle, kálkash; girth, strap of s., shútaltsh; s.-blanket, iklash; to take off the s., kálkash illóla, illóla; to strap the s.-girth around, shútala.
sagebrush, gát; another species, wálhušam.
Sagebrush and sagehen, Centracerus urophasiatus, púpitsha; shúált. Cf. prairie-chicken.
Saikén or Thompson's Marsh, nom. pr. loc., Saikán.
Salvaje, s., shételakisk; remedial s., máhishitát shi-úsh sháthelakish.
Sama, húkak, pl. húkshak; ef. ak No. 2; one of the s. kind, sort, hímtehi, gémpeteh; of s. shape, form, size, exterior, color, etc., shuhsängpeteh; having the s. features, shúbank shitko téhan; at the s. place, home, nashia shak, wígátak; in the s. manner, húnsahítak, húntsantka; in the s. manner . . . as, correlat., húmshtak . . . wákaktoksh; at the s. time, nashia shak; shúbank shitko, tákhtak tehíksh, tímák; to make of the s. length, breadth, size, hishtélulza. Cf. reason.
sand, kélú-ush; s.-covered, k'laú-shaltko.
Sand Hill, at, nom. pr. loc., k'laun-
shálpkas Yáina-ága gishi.
sandhill crane, Grus canadensis, k'léish.
sandstone, s. rock, k'lethóiskish.
sandy, k'launshátko.
sapling, k'itkhánán ániku.
satchel, lá'k'shákh, wákóghsh
satiate, v. t.; s. oneself, shohuta; to be satiated, satisfied, fed, éwa.
Saturday, she-etish.
saucer, k'dpa, dim. kápaga.
savage, adj., klu'nshni, iwisa; to be in the s. state, ki'lua.
save, v. t., to rescue, hishtchi, shn'k'chita; to make a slight s., tflansá; to produce a s., upatia; said of a round article, lapatku'la.
saw, v. t., with a small or hand s., shlakáta, shuíldsha; with a cross- s., spuíldsha.
sawyer, shlushshA-ish.
say, v. t., to speak, shápa; gi; words not quoted, or not verbatim, hémkun'ka; words quoted verbatim, hén'ge: s. to, shapiya; hénita, héntehna; s. to while conversing, hashashtík'la; s. so, kshápa; ná-asht gi, Mod. ná-asht gi; tehí gi; s. goodby, shéka; s. repeatedly, hémkun'kátehna; "so they s. or said," "as he, she said": mat, if referring to facts; nen, if referring to sayings.
sab, tehmintash; afflicted with s., tehmin'taškó.

scab bard, liwayak:
scall old and scaffolding, shlanká-
yash; to erect poles for a or plat-
form, shuhúk'la; to erect a platform
on a s., gelkáya
scald, v. t., to make kelpkápskáh ka-
ítá.
scall of fish, tehfaka; s. for weal-
ing, shúm'kák'késh-
scall, v. t., ga-úldza; to climb, as a
scallp, hair at head, lék; to perform a sedance, shúldsha, yéka lék.
scallp, v. t., telna.
scamper off, v. i., húldsha, hú-
dshuna, húldshampa; s. out of again, huizipéle. Cf. run, rush, v.
sear, s. with removal of flesh, shú-
k'ashtík'k'ish; without removal of flesh, shúdtkadnsi; to make a split s., tlaunsa; to produce a s., upíia; said of a round article, lapatku'la.
scare bee, with fings, k'letháyash. Cf. beetle.
scarce, kinkání, abbr. kinka; to be s., k'gí.
scare, v. t., hushpáetchta, hishtya,
túka; s. and disperse, wataki; s. gi
by scaffolding, shn'k'ká: to be scared
at, vi'sha, spútha; tehámpki. Mod. tehámp'káia; scared at, vi'shish.
Scarface Charley, nom pr.
Te'hüktehikam Lapatku'laño
scarlet, taktákí.
scarr ed through a long article, upátántko; sound article, lapat-
ku'latko.
scatter, v. t.: s. about, ulâyne, pl. gayâne; pâhâshâ: s. by scraping off, watâkîa; to become scattered, shegg-gâtza; by running in different directions, sheggâtikta, ulâyne.

scout, v. t.: stîka.

scouting rock-formation, halâ-wash: composed of such, halâ-shaltko.

scirpus, species of, klâpi; of a stiff s., waîeskmun. Cf. grass.

scissors, kushkâkish.

scott, v. t.: shulükâka; to continue scraping, shulükta. Cf. peat.

scold, v. t. shkanâga, shulâka; s. each other, shulîkî, shukîksha; to score off by scratching, shulüka.

scold, s. quarreler, shukîkî.

scoop, s. s. of deer's horn, ukâ-gôtkish; sort of fishing s., kâlkî; another sort of s., pâhâla; s. out with a handle, têwash; wide-meshed s. net, witchoksh.

scoop up, v. t. fish, crabs, etc., úkât, shmulâka.

score, v. t.: s. for oneself, yâmukna.

scorpion, species of, kantukâkish.

scot-free, humâshak

Scott's Valley, nom. pr. as in English; inhabitant of S. Valley, Skatepalikû.

scour, v. t.: vedshêka, vedshokâlâ.

scout, s. skûyuash; to watch as a s. does, wîshla.

scout, v. t. kmâka; to go in front scouting, gayâva; to be on a scouting trip, ka ultûkta.

scrape, v. t.: off, vulîna, vukûta; illôla; s. obliqua, külêla; s. off, as fish-scales, vulîni; s. off the hîber-bark, stupela, stipela-sha; s. the ground, wùnhair, piyâna.

scaper, illîôtôkish; s. of stone, i'llêka; s. of other material, ilzôtôkish; bark-s., kîndêsh; scraping pad, dâl or stick, piemûkî.

scratch, v. t. bushtîwa; s. with mîts, clubs, tehkákînda; s. the face, tehkîca; s. each other, bushtîwa; s. graze, ani kshktcha; s. out a barrow, shulùtika, stûnya; s. holes while going from place to place, yêpantelna, hushântelna; s. away ground, etc., putîya; with a paddle or stick, piyâna; s. up, s. for digging, yêpa, Mod. ibêna; scratched up, scratched out, yêpantko; s. marks into, shùmahâla; s. or rah oneself against a post or tree, hlutama, shálâka.

scratheing s., shùmahâla; provided with scratchings, shùmahâla-kitko.

seacm, v. t. hâmâ, yà-a; s. about, ndúna, nêwa, mûbâwa; s. said of larger birds and wild quadrupeds, wîa; s. continually, wûkanka.

secech, v. t. hâmâ, yàca, mûbâwa; larger birds, wîa; s. continually, wûkanka.

screw, s. straight, lîvar, s. king-gîtehôkish, Mod. kakpatmuôkish.

scrotum, shùlîkî.

seruh, v. t. vedshêsha, vedshóka; scratching-brush, vedshoknuôkish; s. off, as fish-scales, vulîni.
scatter — seed.

scatter, s., shrub-thicket, gatecháko.

scuffle, s., shishkásh.

scuffle, v.i., shúga, especially d. sissóka; shikúyá, shuktápka.

scurf, tehúntaš; afflicted with s., tehúntaško.

scythe, m., mulliákish, maktókísh.

Mod. kshulátkísh.

sea, s., ocean, muni číush.

seam, skéntchish; bow-s., skillash.

search, v.t.; to search, to return from searching, káyaktka. Cf. seek, v.

season; no ex. cp.; spring-s., ské; it is spring-s., skéa; dry, hot, summer-s., púta; falls, shákan; winter-s., lúkkan; in the bay, salmon, berries-s., etc., are expressed by appending čéni, čéni, číum.

seat, s., of any description, tehá-walkish; to take a vacant s., tehékiša; to take a s., tehélza; to cover empty's s., tehélzepel; to rise from one's s., tehélzulga.

seat, v.t.; to make sit up, bees-sálga; to be seated, tehía, pl. wawápka; to be seated on, apia, tehía, tehía kía; to be seated together, tehípka, pl. wawápka.

seed, s., generic, lock; s., growing wild and eaten by the natives, and klaksam pishá; s., reduced to the lilia; liliásh; species of s., wokal páms, pbí; s., of pëns; pei; pëns, tehinétam; s., of suun, suun, wokashá; to gather it, wokashá, wokalsha, s. et al, wokalsha, s. et al., wokalsha, dsha; see k. tehé, dsha, ped, s. et al.; tehé, rds; dsha, s. basta, mo'; tehé, wokalsha.
conical, yāki; to gather seeds, sālā, stāgi; with s. fans, wēkā; to start out for gathering seeds, stālī-khā; to hold, carry in a s.-basket, kāyāmāna; s.-fān, s.-paddle, we-kōkīsh, tehkūla, shāplāsh; s.-net, tākīsh. Cf. carry on back, under carry, v.

see k., v.t., baṭkelma, ikteha; s., start out after, kā-īha; s. continually, kā-īkanka. Cf. search, v.

seek, v.t., lu̇kka, kēplka; nd̄-paulga; to make s., tehlāla, shme-kālpka.

segregate, v.t., shāaktka.

seize, v.t., and s. forcibly, shūkēka; s. again, shūkēplēi; s. for oneself, shūkēkpa, shūkēka; s., take hold at, long obj., āyāmā, pl. āyāmā; to go and s., shūkētēla; s. each other, hūshēza, shēmāna; s., take away from, tūta; s. with the claws, extremities, tehlīka; s. an obj on the ground, shūkēpākpa; s. with paws, tōngs, shūkêpīgā; s. an obj by means of a substance intervening, tapāta; s. by the handle or long end, tehēlīka.

select, v.t., to choose, pick out, shē-ātka, ibha.

self, pron.; cf. myself, oneself, yourself, etc.; s.-trained, s.-reliant, shēpelpētāka.

sell, v.t., shēshatmi; s. cheap, kē-teka ēlīga; s. dear, tūma ēlīga, lit. "to price high;" to intend to s., shē-shatmištla; to return from selling, sheshatmita; selling price, shēshatmišt.
seek — shake

lauchier alnifshaq, tehakiga, abler
telak; fruit of s.t., telak; looking
like the fruit of the s.t., tehakpteli.
set, v. i.; no ex. eq.; s. aq'ing,
husháltgi; s. around oneself; as
neckwear, i-anna; s. down, deposit,
délqa; s. on fere, shunatkalka; s. over
a river, lake, skóta; s. up, make sit
up, heshtsalza; s. up, as a pole, tés-
wa; s upered, straight, shunatkalka;
s., place upon, tehélqa; s. upon the
ground, tehélka; s. upon, in the
sense of attacking, gúllka, gatün-
pka, tásnu; s. upon a road, passage,
stiúya.
set out, v. i.; said of celestial bodies,
túnga; tinkauda; tinólé, tímóli;
Mod. tímélà, to be on the way of set-
ting, tinka:na; s. over a river, water,
gkuna, takóda'sha; cf. ford, pass, v.
set two, v. i.; generic terms, re-
ferring to all modes of locomotion:
géna, galtumshaka, gatúnshktechel;
genála, gútuka; s. o. from the
place habilually occupied, géka,
gkuna, gaktshau, gkotka; s. o. agin
from the same, gaktshompéla,
gkánshompéla; s. o. in a wayon,
laktshktechel, ténà; in a canoe, ské-
lumshaka. Cf. go, march, proceed,
travel, v.
settle, v. t. and i.; s. down at a
resting place, mák'kela; to be settled
somewhere, tehia; s. up with, ki-
techáka.
settlement: home, tehia sh.; former
s., tehuiwh; s. of white people, úmi;
Indian s., mákkalsam tehia sh.
settle, v. t.; s. down,
pon télka. s. s., hiklga,
that to put in moun-
loous motion, ulá télkana; s. an obj
lifled up at one end, liwakúna; s. a
or way the sail, shewi, a s. to
care, as quadrupeds, vekpó, fon;
head, huskla, en p. heads, shu-
rala; s. the line, c., s. shuak
cátkelka, alakatkeltka. s. ti
head, while putting air on, Mod. kawā; s. into, as seeds, wēkā; s. aff., as dust, uθhāwa; from om, shtukāshka, shiahātka; v. om, shi'ila, viyā, viyamāna, shawātana; s. aff., liquids, uθhātka; s. the wings, viyā; to walk by shaking, heyōna.

sha ke, v. i.; busway, shawātka, shawātana; to be shaken up, nninīya, shawātla; to red, lendka, wēkishtelma; s. by first, etc., maināya; s. through cold or fēr, tushūsha, Mod. tushūlišla; s., wūllo, wītīta; s. by and for, as trees in a storm, wawīkanka.

shaky, to be, anim, nninīya, shanān, knāks.

shame, mdētechish; to feel s., to be ashamed, mdētechka.

shape, v. t., shūta; shaped, ipteli; shūko; shaped this, gūmpetiel, humetiel; how shaped, wakaptiel; conft-shaped, ḥalo, giilumak, hū; s. laid, wīta; well-shaped, tūdi; ill-shaped, kūdši; rings, kākali.

shape, s. of the same s., shūkāntpieli; gūmpetiel, humetiel.

shapeless, s., kōkalkokātko, Mod.; s., ill-shaped, kūdši, techetielki.

sharp, s. edged, tākatko; to be s.-edged, tāka; s.-pointed, techetielki; bent, grind to a s. point, watēhika; tasting s., mbūkanumak, ka-ā mašetko; to stick up something s.-pointed, tāka.

sharpen, v. t., shuatahātka, watēhaka.

Shasta Butte or Mount Shasta, nom pr. of a volcanic cone in California. Meliksh, Shastēnī'ī Yāina.

Shasti Indian, nom. pr., Shāsti; Sūstī mákša; half, S. by descent, Shastēga; S. Lenniency, Shastēnī, shattēr, v. t., kēwa, pl. uγūlēsha, powētēga.

shave, v. t., uyāka; s. om, hush-mo kla, shuyōka.

shaver, shumushō klish.

she, pron. pers.; same as he, q. v.

shear, v. t., iyāka; s. om, pūška; piece shorn aff., pūshkūsh.

shears, kūshkōkish.

shirt, lēktechish, liwayaks; of round shape, wēkogsh.

shed, v. t., et, pour, v.; s. the skin, as snakes, kūntechishyāga; s. tears, shūktechka.

shed, s., máhāsh, Mod. smūsh, Itchiklakuitko; s., existing as a skeleton frame only, Kl. Itchiklakuitko; s. covered at the top only, Shashilak.

sheep, domstrō, shi p; Mod. kōdil; maidan-s., and goat, wiesh, Mod. kō-dil; sheep's lick, shōks.

sheet, of water, čush, dim. čwaga; techiwiš; s. of paper, cloth, etc., i-eskōkish; to form a s., extension, nēwa; to lay, pile on s. upon another, shikantēla.

shell; s. or fish water s. of any description, ktehāk; s. of mollusks, wēkogsh, mūsh s. with the mollusk in it, klē dhu; mother-of-pearl or lālītis-s., ktehāk; species of ma-
$\text{vònc} s., káki-kiak; \text{dendulium-s., túča-ši.}$

$\text{alketéh} k.; \text{s.-mel., wearing a dendulium-s., "goose quill" in the nose,}$

$\text{šélkantko; s., vegetable and animal hard fruit-s., ndšu'ísh-d. round-} r d s . , \text{as of beetle, shumúš-kiš; explosive s., projectile, múni ngë-kiš,}$

$\text{múni šàwálsh.}$

$\text{shél, v.t., kchéchúla; lúja.}$

$\text{shélter, s., šid, múhi-ši; ši'gul s., šumá'hitch-ža; to go for s., gutila,}$

$\text{šawálšhuma.}$

$\text{shélter, v.t., šumá'hitchža; s.-} o m s e l f ; \text{šawálšhela; to go and s.-} o m s e l f ; \text{šawálšhuma, gutila.}$

$\text{šépherd, šíp šumashuláki-kiš.}$

$\text{shíeld, v.t.; s.-mel. with house as a s., šipatžúka.}$

$\text{šíft, s., tgasahísh-žiš.}$

$\text{šin-bone, wakáluš.}$

$\text{šíne, v.i., šumía; s. with light,}$

$\text{kthéhuluna, kthéháža, šúcàk; s. above and at a distance, šumkúpka; s. from a distance, múyu, mútkolu, šumákholua; s. in many colors,}$

$\text{kthéhuiži; s. into the eyes so as to ensure them, šutshúyampka.}$

$\text{šíne, s., and šušhore, kthéhándeziž.}$

$\text{šírter, tehúš, dün, tehuláža; náman's š., tgasahísh-žiš.}$

$\text{Shitaiké Creek: nom. pr. of a western tributary of Des Chutes River, Oregon; Sídáki.}$

$\text{šítepoké, tukikish or wálsh.}$

$\text{šiverter, v.i., muimúya; s. by frost,}$

$\text{muimáya; tushtúša. Mod. tushúshla. Cf. shake, v.i.}$

$\text{shóal, s.; to strike a moment a stroke.}$

$\text{shóre, wálshum; tóčes, still-shi; to wear shoes, to patch one, wálshum.}$

$\text{shoott, v.t., generic; kish, ngë-}$

$\text{ishuna; šhínt, pl. yúta; wivi; s. rains, téša; s. and wóma, šhíntuna; s. several obj. by the same charge or}$

$\text{missile, stéwi; become after shooting,}$

$\text{shíkshga; each other, kishlísk.}$

$\text{sh. at an obj. šhla, pl. yúta; to at the mark, šhokla; s. at the mark as rivals, kishhen; s. made at the}$

$\text{mark; yihnušuna; s. by means of,}$

$\text{šhišta; s. continued, šhíntuna; s. at each other, kishlan, šínti;}$

$\text{shengésa; s. linked up, perpendicular, ntwéwa; s. a bow, throw,}$

$\text{shíkškela; s. oneself, kishlan,}$

$\text{shengésa; to be on the point of shooting, šhíntína; šhíntampa, pl.}$

$\text{yuténtampa; šebágía shooting, šhíntampa, pl. yuténtampa; to make a}$

$\text{shooting trip, kishškela; to disable by shooting, ngë-šišyúta.}$

$\text{shhoot, v.i.; s. grow with noise, said of waters, tiwi.}$

$\text{shop, store-house, šeshatuníš.}$

$\text{shopkeeper, šíštuníš.}$

$\text{shóre; s. ívá, kénkénkito; shop s.,}$

$\text{lalíši; rockers, white; s. the opposite s., tungshtanta; to arrive s.,}$

$\text{kúnáta; to form a s., líši, yula-}$

$\text{luna; connected with verbs, s. is often expressed by the suffix -a,}$

$\text{"on the water." Cf. šóre, stand at the s., líši, tgasáigo, pl. lin-}$

$\text{luna. Cf. bank, beach.}$
shoort, in body, wigáni; s. foot, wika telantko; at a s. distance, wika; s. in time, tànkak; a s. wide, adv., wigápani, wiga pani; a s. long ago, tànkak, tànkakak; to cut the hair, s., shuyoka; one who wears the hair, s., shushuyákarko.

shoorty, adv., a short while, wigápani; s. after this, pàtakak, tànkak. shoulder, kıpakkak; s. and x. blade, tehnilpik; s., especially of quadrupeds, shue-ktekliqsh; to carry on one's shoulders, shuża. Mod. shuźi jáunk éna; by a strap on forehead, etc., mét̓ik̓h; without a strap, shikamka.

shoulder-blade, shéškasha, pukš̓í. tehnilpik; especially of quadrupeds, shue-ktekliqsh. Cf. shoulder.

shout, v. t., káma, hámákiša; udé, úk̓ína; s. repeatedly, in one strain, úk̓ína. shuña, káma, hámákiša; s. through the hands, applied to the mouth as a tube, stúka; s. to somebody, hámák̓ela, hámákiša; s. at somebody, hámákiša, hámak̓ela, ñan̓k̓ap̓iša; s. doxoroads to, into, hámule; s. from evaporation, shuíaika.

shove into, v. t., as into a bag, shuš̓̑lah; s. one part into the other, tubi, shuíl̓i̓p̓iš̓. Cf. join, v.

shovel, k̓ák̓m̓o̓nk̓ih, shável.

shovel, v. t.; to exhibit, in a medial sense, hés̓hla; s. point to, liya; long, obj., ak̓al̓iša; s. with the colored arm, kínshípka; s. by informing, hashíyuga; to start for shooting, hashíya-ktēka; s. something on a person's body, shikant̓ána; on somebody's foot or felt, shikant̓ála; s. itself, appear, hés̓hla.

shrew, species of, with long processes, sūśi.

shrink, v. i., by heat, muk̓̓ela.

shrub, ánu: little s., bush, te̱hč̓ela, wékaga; land overgrown with shrubs, gatekičko; species of s., probably Arctosa, te̱hč̓ela; species of s. with black fruit, haskemok̓sham. In s. and bush names ánu is generally omitted, the name of the s. being placed in the possessive case. Cf. tree.

shrubbery, ánu, wékaga; in the sense of thicket, gatekičko, gátč̓es̓h.

shuck, v. t., kteheléla, ̱gúya.

shun, v. t., shi'ínya, shi'midsha, shukét̓a.

shut, v. t., ká-isna, Mod. shlé-uki; s. the door or doorlap, shlé-uki; s. again or habitually, shlé-uki; s. your mouth! tehč̓iles̓h! kapka-blant̓a! kéunkem! Cf. close, v.

shy person, k̓á-i wáil̓k̓ish.

sick, ill, máshetko, shil̓ak̓ko; s. through relapse, k̓ál̓ak; to be s., má-sha, with obj. case, Iam sick, má-sha má shetko, contr. má shu:n's); tobechronicallyor incurably s., shiš; tobe s. of a lingering disease, shiš, páhaka; to be permanently s., páhaka; to fall s., k̓ál̓kel̓a, shi faka, shiš; to look s., sicâly, páhaka; to render s., til̓̑t̓̑ak̓a.

sickness, népaksh; s., acute or
painful, ma'sha; s., chronic, shillash; to be afflicted with s., ma'sh, shillash; to relax into s., kalkala; one relaxed, kalak; actively producing s. taktishk
side, s., of human body, above hip, kilarash; s., flank of animal body, kilarash; to rub one's s. against, hilanta, shatila; s. of mountain, ginshtkko, ginshtko, lalilash; on the s. of, along with, tila; on this s. or part of, geshhta, gëntant; ginshtkant, gîmitaunt, kui, kûntt; on this s. .... on the opposite, other s. of, gëškhta .... gëškhta; on this s. of a distant obj. tukkta; situated, being on this s. of, gëntani; to, on the other s. of, gëntant, ginshtkant, gîmitaunt, tû'gshitanta; ef. gëškhta; beyond, on the other s. of, as of a mountain, tûnta, d. of tûna; of a river, lake, tû'gshitanta; from, to or on either or opposite s. pipélanta, pipélantshkant; from, or both s. reciprocally, shiplantshkant; on one s., extremity, na-tçe'nî, na-igsh; tçè'mi, nà-igshìla; situated, placed, being on the opposite s., as where the speaker is, tûkñi; to lean, lie on one's s. of the body, kàpka; ef. sidewise; to sit on one s., as of a lodge, pl. luma. sidewise, obliquely; usually expressed by the prefix ki-, ke-; to extend, stretch, look s. maila; to rid s., women fashion, maila; shakunkhusho tehul.
sidewise, v. i. to be allied with, tehilla, tehunta. Cî. associate, v.
polema; sickness, pādsh. Cl. feign, v. gesture, s. pretend, v. simul- taneously with, nadaša shak; tānak, tānak telikash; shāhanik šītka. Cl. shakpatmaiwa, adv. at long s., velišat, tānak, tānakak; or, s. at tu- sūsāk. Cl. thin, year

shinew, mūnitch: pīlap; s. card made of tendons, mūnitch.

sing, v. t. s. solo or in chorus, shumâna; wina; s. shout in chorus, s. while dancing, yēka; s. said of birds, kīma; s. in the interest, for the pleasure of somebody, shumāna; s. repeatedly the same song, shumâna; to begin singing, shumēga; s. magic or dream-chorus songs, shumāna; s. simultaneously with the singer at the song, shumâna; s. in chorus a conjurer's song, wina; winâna; s. at a high voice, tehe ktechek; s. at a deep voice, tzāntzana. Cl. song.
singe, v. t. shumâyakta; s. ołl, shumēyeka.
single: a s. one, nādsh, nāsh; a s. one only, na dshak; s. bachelor, girl; m. a s. dog, na sh waita; to walk, čīk, s. fish, kintch- na, kimûna.
sink, v. i.: s. down, celestial bodies, tiikuča, tīnu li; s. down in, especially in water, kutëga, inutēga, Mod. kūshma; s. to the ground, tehâlźa; to be sink in deep water, âmpuča.
sip, v. t. to lap up, bāpa; s. to taste, kpetō.
sister, elder, said by younger brother, prânip; said by younger s., pīlap; s. younger, in reference to elder s., tălap; in reference to elder brother, tălapsh; engaging related as sister, sisters by blood, shapâshkto; related, as sisters or their younger sisters, shatapâshkto; half-s., tălap; to give a s. to somebody, tăpâsh; elder's husband, tehe-in-law, said by her brother, petchâp; elder and younger sister's son or daughter, nepšor or niche, said by aunt, mēkēk; said by uncle, patchâp. Modoces call both elder and younger s. tăpâsh- ship, alb, tăpâsh.

sister-in-law, māgâp; husband's brother's wife, petchâp; females related as sisters-in-law, ships-tehzântko.
sit, v. i. generic, tehâlźa; tehâlźa, pl. wawâpka; s. and s. down, tehâlźa; s. down again, tehâlźpeli; s. against an obj., tehâlmaina, du, wawâlmaina, pl. tehâlmaina; s. around a circle or the outside of, pl. liučita, inside of, in- doors, liučuga; s. around, s. in a row, cim, fil, crow, pl. liučina, liu- ka, liučita; s. behind, close to, tehp- teha, pl. liučteha; s. in the distance, liučuga; s. down close to, tehâlmain- shna; s. by the fire, tehâlzi; s. stay high up, or in the distance, tehâl- maina; s. inside of, within, tehâlźega, tehâlźiga, pl. liučuga; s. on, upon, with legs apart, shâkčtežia; s. on on side of, or indoors, pl. liuča; s.
on the side, edge of; as of water, teheklë; s. secured, ambushed, tehakâyâ, wilga, walla, pl. liwâla, liukâyâ; s. together, tehipka, pl. wawâkipka; s. underneath, below, tehutïla, winâila, du, wawatila, pl. liintila; s. upon, on something, tehâwal, pl. liwala; tehïkla; tehâlamna, du, wawalamna, pl. liilamna; tehakâyâ, du, wawaggâyâ, pl. liukâyâ; s. in the woods, cliffs, etc., same as: sit upon; s. on, near the water, tehakâyâ; tehâliga, du, wawâliga, pl. liilâiga; s. away from! kuitak! sitting, posted above, plhatâniki, piâliki; to make s. up, hesht-sâlţa.

situated above, piâliki, plhatâni; s. below, underneath, yintani.
six, nadshkshâptani, usually abbr. nadshkshâpta; times, nadshkshaptâniki.
sixty, sâi, nadshkshaptâniki tê-unâp. size, s.; no ex. eq.: in or to the s. of, pâtani, abbr: pât; of large s., mûni; of small s., kitchâkâni; of the same s., shulânkptêli; to make of the same s., hishâžulţa.
skate v. i., shektâlûna, ulâk'kanika. Cf. slide, v.
skates, s. pair of, ulâk'kanûkâshîsh.
skewed, y. i., güûkaka, güûshka.
skim, v. t.; s. off, fother, etc., kitelâ; s. the waves while flying, liunâa.
skin, tehêlks; raw fur s., raw s., klash; s. with the fur on, ml: dressed, tanned s., mûzi-ksh; s. of elk, antelope, yulhîsh; red fox s., wâi'n; s. off, shloa; make s. when on body, adshed: when shed, skinshâzkish; s. bed, shu klaš; s. unuddle, s. blanket, etc., shûtash; to be dressed in one, skûtan; to enter the s., as splinters, etc., shishna; to shed the s., skinâshâzkîga; to have the s. rubbed on, as on a sore, wela skin, v. t., mûshî, nadshkâmuna, mhai-kâla; s. said of fur-hides, scalps, nélûna; skinning implement at obâlaan, mûi shâshk; Cf. fleshing chisel.
skip, v. i., kshtâltehna; s. or swim around, kâika, miyamma; s. continually, as frogs, skâtkanka; s. down from, shuulî hîla: to up and s. down from, shuululûna; s. over something, as over a rock, etc., shuyatziga; s. over an obstruction, log, etc., hîmputîaži'â, Mod. mbu- tê ze; shampatîažîga; s. up high, hiyêka, pl. tinîzi; s. into the water, huîwa, pl. tinna.
skimish, s., shishûkash.
skimish, v. i., shishêka, shenotanka, shellequl; s. about, shenotank'huîya.
skirt of females, sheli waksh.
skunk, s. house; jail, prison.
skull, mâshî kâka; s. dome, kâko pilâ mîsh; bopé's, lôkâk; s. of head, mûkâk.
skull-cap, s. woman's s. on flat on top, kuma; of half globular shape, kâlkuna; another, mûksâra skunk, M. plate, mple'oo, tehelashk. Cf polecat.
sky, clear, cloudless, kálo; clouded, overcast s., paishlash; in the s., plái, pláma, pláitala; skyward, plái, pláma, pláitala. Cf. overcast.
slabb, metháyatko ánu'; s.-llodge, uképélaksh; to construct a s.-l., ng'čā plzá.
slag s., nzútaksh.
slander, v. t., atchīga, shéwala.
slanderer, v. t., wálizish, Mod. úlkish; wíknish, dim. wíknága.
slam t., v. i., sínhu.
slap, v. t., ktúpka.
slash, v. t.; to cut, ktákáshma; one slashed, ktakālúkto; upántakto; s. oneself, shálakla. Cf. gash, v. and s.
slate - rock, káláwash.
slatty, composed of s. rocks, formations, káláwashlalto.
slaughterer, v. t., shíngá, pl. lúcła. Mod. pl. lúcła, shučnéka; náshki. Cf. butcher, v.
sla've of both sexes, lágsh; to make a s. ál, lágšhal; slave's owner, master or mistress, petchíwip.
slay, v. t., shíngá, pl. lúcła, Mod. pl. lúcła, shučnéka, heszhá kí; shúnkala, shuíkága; hustēchóka; s. for somebody, shuíká; s. each other, kíshúká; hustēchóka. Cf. kill.
sleep, v. i., káná; to lie down to s., skúlža, pl. lúalža; kúnska; animals, kulíshíz; s. outdoors, pl. lúhá; s. with, shétálža; time for sleeping, súmáksh; the act of going to s., many subj. lúάlžish.
sleep y, ktnapkátko; to be s., ktnáapkátko; sleeved, shuíkásh; sleeveless garment, skúntsh.
slide, v. t.; at; kutshka; portion, piece slíed off, kutshkūsh; kutshka.
slice, s., kutshkūsh; kutshka.
slick, lakiláki, tehúyatko; to be or become s., lakiláki.
slide, v. i.; s. or rush downwards, ndé-uli, pl. wetóli; s. downhill, shektakčéla, ulakólcéla; s. down, ktc-kucéla; s. into the water, ktc-óla; s. down oblique, ndé-ulkčéla, pl. wet-kúcéla; s. into, as through a hole, gantéketa, gunéga, kililábi; s. into from one side, kiátegá; s. on the ice, ulakuňásh, wéshtat ulák'kánka; s. over, to skate, ulák'kánka. Cf. fall, roll.
slight, adj.; loose, ké-uní.
slice, phígyn, melásh.
slíng for throwing, skiwítksh; s. for throwing heavy missiles, shuñto-yácér-ótkish.
slip, v. i., ktc-kucéla; s. with the feel, yunshláktkal; s. into from one side, kiátegá; s. up to, giuntá; s. while crawling, ktc-óltshá; to let s. especially into water, ktc-óla.
slippery y, lakiláki, tehúyatko; to be or become s., lakiláka.
slit, uštákish.
slope, s., gúntshkátko; if sleep, hillish, mountains, yámataat gúntshka; gúntżish; there is a long s., ati gúntží. Cf. declivity.
slope, v. i.; s. down, gúntshka, gún- tží; s. down, on two sides, gíhlúna; s
sleepy, kúla; sleeping down, steeply.
slough, shítk: tálé.
slow, adj., ké-uní; running s., slow-going, said of horses, le hówítko, šeókči hówítko; adj., s. of perception, kaitüa šálynaksh.
slowly, kú-ma.
slug, šák-púnksh.
slumber, v. i., ktuná; túbóska, túb-

dśma.
slumber, light s., túbóska. Cít sleep, v. 

slush, púks, túpesh.
sly, túbóska shepelpelátko. Cít smart.
small, šítčkánii, abbr., šítčkán: s.

dsized, the opposite of coarse, ndšé-

kánii; s. of quantity, kínkánii, abbr.
kíká; growing to a, s. height, wigáni;
in a s. degree, šítčká: as a s. short 
distance, wíka: as a s. extent, kínká.
small pox, šítčkáš; pox; to be 
sick with the s.-p., šítčkaš.
smart, v. i., yúkínká, Mod. yúkígan;

kimánia, tátká; šítčká, Mod. tíka.
smart, adj., šálynaksh, nánkúañu 

šálynaksh, túbóska shepelpelátko; 
said of dogs, etc., túbóši.
smarting, s., páin, táttíši.
smash, v. t., kivá, pl. ngúdška, 

pekéwa; s. to pieces, šítčka, ndšápi-

ka; s. as glass, tehúya.
smeared, v. t.; s. on or over, ita, shí-

záška, ší-ita; šítčka; s. on one's back, 

šílámuna; what is smeared on, itán-
kísh, ítish; s. body paint on oneself, 

shutelémúna; habitually, shutelémúsh-

la; v. over, kíulíga, láli-ška, pitíš-

la; s. over, as oil, shutechosha.
his nickname, Mbi'šahk; resem-bling a S. Indian, shuš, shušptehči.

smak'č, generic, wishink, Mod. wámenaksh; black s., species of Buscanum, kántilaga; black-s., black-spotted s., species of Pitgaphiš, wámenaksh; gѓarvš., wishink; yellow ground-s., species of Pitgaphiš, káltani; house-s., gѓitač; rattle-s., keš-ish; whips-s., 3-1 feet long, ulak'kάnkisk; s.-skin, when on body, mśčédish; when shed, skinšgákusht; to go s.-like, kakšāsha; kintehna, kintišma.

snąp, v. i.; s. in two, ngáta, pl. ngúštsha; s. at, shundóka.

snarly; having s. hair, tehítakš.

snéčak, v. i.; s. towards, gäfta, hušhátanka, shawaltánka.

sněčak-thief, gäfta pāpalish.

sniche; shušmašta.

snéeče, v. i., étshina.

snórće, v. i., hška, kakáya

snorit, v. i., tínčga.

snot; shužš, Mod. shužšag. Cf. menus.

snot; pšišš, shúrm.

snow; kešš; s. is falling, kéna; to make s., to produce snowfall, ké šala;
s.ílčet, Janə oxygen, maidíktak;
s.íłč; s.-heap, kékúish; s.-gaste;
Ander hyperboreus, wáwsh; s.-sho of buckskin, ut.

snow; v. impers., it snows, kéna;
itsnows everywhere, kékna; itcauses snowing, kenča, smáhu, smahuyča.

sniff, v. t., shužša

snuff, v. t., s. ap, shužša.

so, adv., thus, in such a manner, húmasht; ná asht, Mod. nč- asht; gicašht; gén génčehí, tehi; ték; so, thus, introducing verbal quotations of spoken words, tehi, ná-asht; ke, Mod. nč-asht, kie; so much, thus much, kánk, adj. and adv.; kánktač, ka, ga; and so, and thus, then so, tehýuk, tehúyuk; so, in such a manner as, relate, wákaktoksh; jast so, húmashtak, húntsantka; so much, so many as that, tunk, támí; kánk, kánktač, kámí; gét; so far as that, gét, gétak; so great, big, large, wide, gét; támíani; so long, gét, támí; so many times, támínia; so looking, so conditioned, génmphči, húntehi.

scoar, v. i.; s. away, húntehna; s. in a straight line, húntehna.

sob, v. i., bléka, kákíača; to go around sobbing, gáktakača.

society, body of people, shuškúčish, mępoks; to form a s., shuškúčíki, mępka, tuffle.

soft, tender, tehčín; s. to the touch, ptehčatko; to be s., elastic, hin-hiwa

soil, v. t., kaknčga, kaknčgatko shišška, szaknčga; soiled, kaknčgatko, kuyúmatko, mačámatko; to be, become soiled, kuyúma; s. oneself, hushákaknčga.

soil, s. ground, kálča; upon the s. or upon this s., hi, hi, i; when connected with verbs, upon the s. is generally expressed by verbal
What is this? Is this a work of fiction or a historical text? The text appears to be a collection of phrases and terms, possibly related to language or culture. However, the context is not clear, and the meaning of many words is not immediately apparent without further information.
sorrowful, yuyálkish; yuyálkish-
ptek; to be s., látk, yúlka; to
render s., yuyálk shikt shúta.
sorry, yuyálkish; to be s. about,
yúlka, d. yuyálk; lila.
sort; no ex. eq.: some s. of tuú; one
of this, that s., húntch, gémcli;
shúntchptek; all sorts or kinds of.
númukta; all that s. of suffix -ni,
d. númi; of various sorts, wíketchish.
Cf. kind.
soul, animal life, lukish; sensitive
power of man, stéinaash.
sound, anim.; stú'zish, tíménash;
to produce, émit s., háı'ma, stú'zéna,
wálta; to emit musical sounds, clongs,
wálta.
sound, v. i., háı'ma; wálta; to cause
to s., shúlmualta.
sour, ka-á má'shitko; tehmuyú-
zatko; to taste s., ka-á má'sha;
tehmúya.
source of water, nushaltkága; pond-
s., nushaltkága, wélwash, kókóga;
taking its s., nushállo. Cf. spring.
south, múat; southward, múat,
múatana, múatala; from the s.,
múat; it blows from the s., múa.
southern, múatni; nature of s.
lands, belonging there, múatni.
southwest wind, tálamash ké-
tsa múatita shléish; or kétsa múat-
tita shléish.
south wind, múash; its mythic
personification, Múnash; the s. wind
blows, múa.
sow, v. t., as vegetables, hashtáki-
s., sprink, kéd-sháma; sowing, plant-
ing ground, háshuátkish, Mod. hásh-
ush; né-ush.
space, v. s.; intervening s., gímkaksh;
s. between fingers, népam gízhgí-
kaksh, shégguatato; there is s.,
room, gitu a gínyaala.
Spainard, Spániółkñi.
spare, kínkání, abbr kinka.
spark, s. of fire, likuálza; to emit
sparks, likuálza; to go, travel about
with a s. of fire, shú tochanka.
sparkle, v. i.; s. forth, likuálza.
sparrow-hawk, cf hawk.
spawn, v. i., shkiwá; spawning
place, tulish.
speak, v. t.; generic: hémkanka;
shópa; words quoted verbalim, he-
mé'ze; gi; I spoke thus, mi ná-aht
gi, tehi ni gi; words not quoted, or
not verbalim, hémkanka; s. to con-
verse, hashashuáki, shapiya, hém-
ta, hémtehna; s. against, unfa-
vable, hashegsha; s. about, ndéna; on
one's way, or in public, anniyáma,
ánmadsha; s. cry down into, há'mé-
cle; s. to somebody distant, hamé-
kúpka, hashtalémpka; s. to each
other, hashtáléta; s. out one's mind,
shégsha; s. pro and contra, argue;
hashtáltal, shempéta; s. promis-
cously, wálta, wáltkápel; s. in pub-
líc, deliver a speech, ndéna; s. in a
high voice, tehé'ketchka; s. low-
voiced, láklakpka, léklékpka.
knash; kìsh; short s., jocelin, tál-
shì.
spearl v. t.; s. fish, stúkna, káím
stúkna; s. several fish or other ob-
jects simultaneously, shakpatmúa;
s. fish through ice-holes, yikashia.
speck, s.; cf. dot, mark; fall of
specks, matázatko; cf. speckled.
speckled, udólqatko, shúmacu-
tko, matázatko. Cf. štán, v.
spectacles, sheshálkoš.
spectactor: to be a s., ndšámwa-a;
cf. observe, v.
speech, hemézysh, hémánksh;
wáltoks; to deliver a s., hémankwa;
words quoted verbatim, hémé-ze;
s. delivered, hémánknuish.
speed, eff. v. i., to move with great
s. killikánka, kúítači.
spell, s.; s. of witchcraft, magic s.,
sháish; yayayá-as; to cast a deadly
s., táwi; to suffer from a s. of witch-
craft, shalžita; to free oneself of the
magic s., shuishla
spend, v. t., to give away, padsha;
s. money, tálá púdsha, tálá kékanka,
spend thrift, namkánúa pépu-
adshish; pépadshish.
spelshma-game, šulášalsh; to play
the s. g., spelšma, šulášalsh.
šákha; s.g. stick, šulášhésh, shak-
látish; s.g. sheek, šèish
spider, káîtehčiliki: to sing the
s. song, káîtehčiliki shúma
spill, v. t., kitotčima, Mod. kitotči-
ma; shmelégi
spine, thorn, wáti.
spirit, s., vital principle, hukish;
s. of deceased, škošk; fish,
škošk kàim; s. of old woman, 
wich, welc'kaga; to travel around
as a witch's s., welc'zatka; to look
towards the s. land, to be moribund,
škošk makštaša tel'shampa
spiritual, tálsh shepelpéták
spirituous liquor, lám
spit, v. t.; s. out, shuíkčema, Mod
kitotčema; s. upon, s. all over,
shú茶-ánma; to see somebody spitting
out, tilutaknula
spite: in s. of, gíntak; tak, -toksh.
tálsh, q. v.
spittoon, shkö-lgish
splash, v. i., shlatchic'ga; shlatch-
ulgú: s. in the water, to strike the
water, ímán, yúa
spleen, wíll, mpítash
splendor, dazzlin'ka, kíteál
źish, kíteálshúsh
splinter, ánu, ánkaqo: to run
a s. into a part of body, kíteál
shúsha
split, v. t. long obj, nkíta, pl.
vulósha; s. wood, etc., udshúsh;
s. the long way, kítečema, útele,
uteháya: s. in the whole length,
spáčema, púdsha; split up, parti-
teheáyaška
spoil, v. t., kí-čima, shmekényá
Spokán-Indian, n. m. pr.Špu-
kí-n máklaks, Špukí-n
spoon, midsho; locative's, bápa
sport, šhúpatzash; to be sport
s., léwa; kénna, kaíka
spot, s., ším, shúmsha; mark s.
dot, haiks; fall of spots, amatajatko, 
udelgalto, shamahatko; on the 
very s., hático, hätak; at both 
spots, lápunku; to make spots, shú-
mahu; s. where many similar ob-
jects are found, wasch. Cf. here, 
place, there, and the numerals.
spotted, udelgalto, shamahatko. 
Cf. speckled; stain, v. and s.

Sprague River, nom pr., Plaikni 
Kóge, Plaikni, Plái; S. R. Valley, 
Plái; Indian inhabiting S. R. Val-
ley, Plaikni.

sprain, v. t., a limb, shuatáwi, shu-
kašlina.

sprawl, v. i., while lying or floating 
on the belly, willaslina; s. when on 
a wave crest, willasalsha.

spread, v. t., to sprinkle, kódstma; 
 s. out, spúkta; s. out for bawing, 
tkúya; s. out for somebody, sheet-
like obj. shlanía, shánka; s. out 
equally on both sides, shitchlátka; 
s. out over the water, river, shánkua; 
s. part legs, feet, pútaška; s. over, 
ísza, nédsza; s. over, on the top of, 
lokáptlča; s. over, as sheets, etc., 
hishú́dsha.

spread, v. i.; s. about, roll on, tóla; 
liquids, tóla, tehkiga; s. down wards, 
tólašma; s. extend over the upper part 
of. lawála.

spree, lekánkish; to go on a s., ké-
kanka.

sprig; cf. bough.

spring of water, mushaltkága, wél-
wash, kókaga; s. forming a shag-
und point, tehwish; taking, having 
its s., sorré, muslíčko; to have its 
s., source, múltzaga; in the moun-
tains, tínelli.

spring of the year, skó; it is s. time, 
ská.

sprinkle, v. t., kódstma; ídsza; 
with liquids, kílhala; s. upon, kíl-
lala.

sprout, v. i., s. up, kódstka.

spruce, s. pin, Abies menziesii, pá-
num, abbr. pám.

spur; both spurs of a rider, knu-
thalgtísh; s. of certain birds, ká-
petha; hill-s., katokiwash.

spy, s. skúynash.

spy, v. t., kimá; s. out, ka-ñé-k 
teka; to go in front spying, gayáya.

squanderer; cf. spendthrift

square, kiúkutko.

squat, v. i., tehátáka; s. down, 
wínga.

squaw, shuíwedsh, pl. wéwamish; 
young s., shíwága; old s., welékash, 
velékaga.

squak, v. i., háma.

squall, v. i., šeka; háma, shuí-
ka, tehé ktečka.

squelch, v. t., yadhý́pka, tatch-
ápka; s. out, kutóla.

squint, v. i., spekpela; squinting, 
spekpelika, spekpélktčeli.

squirmel; s. bláltsh-gray, giwásh; 
gray, bláltsh-gray-s., tehúček; s. 
pecies of long-tailed s., Spermophilus 
Brevicog, stókana; species of tree-
s., Sciurus fóssor, kéñékan, pláma-
hutelméšsh; yellow-striped s., tsi-
lash; species of bláltsh or bláck s.,
spotted — stand

stain, s.; adverb: shādāk

s., lēks; to make tame; shūnānh

stairs, stand, gatūr; cl., cl., cl.,

of., s., shashūnūnh; to go up; s.,

tūlpa; to move up; gatūr; cl.,

stack, s.; of a lot, gatūr; hūsh-

kūsh; s., anā, ikakū.

stalk, s.; of plant; tēchāsh; s.,

gumāc; especially tall plants,

tkāp, anā. Med. kāp.

stalkion, shūlshāltikt.

stump, v.i.; s. with the feet, kēh-

tehta.

stand, v.i.; generic: tguqgu, du,

levūnik; more freq. lūnukk; pl.

bīkantkā; s., anim. subj., stūkā;

s., assume a standing position,

said of the crescent moon, tguqgu,

tgāle, tguqule; tēgal nikān; kān-

mān; adverb: shādāk, tguqgu,

tgāli; pl. lūwala; s., adverb,

around, between, tkalān; du,

lūn; pl. bīkantka; s., anim. subj.

obj., tkapata; s., ambushed; s., in

the woods, bashe, etc., igukāy;

pl. lūnku; lūnku and lūwala; cl.

ambushed; s., around, in a cir-

cle; inside, among, tgi'zuga, pl.

lūnurgu; s., adverb: tēlak; doors,

tgatiuna, tgi'ntu, pl. lāntu-

ma; s., before, temputtika, tgi'ntu,

pl. levūlūtu, lūhutta; s., behin-

d, tgi'ntu, tkalām; tkalān; s., at

the end; cr., tēlak, pl. lāntu,

lamānsha, tamālska, lūwala, etc.

lūwala and at the end, ymmalsha.

one's feet, tgi'ntu, pl. lāntu, s.,

one's hand, anim. and ipm.; shēd-

yān, shūru, tēchāsh, s.; in the lot

to the one speaking, tūpta, pl.

lūpaka, s., adverb.
thing; s. on close to the water, on the beach, shore line, tgaliga, pl. linuliga, d. liluliga; liwag; s. in the water, tgelwa, pl. liwa.

stand, s. to make a s. ball, tehia; tgelza, pl. luolza.

Standing Rock, nom. pr. loc.; several local names correspond to it, as Aish Taliks, Kt'o i Tupaksi. See Iinimash, yatish, shu luyuash, Ts'izeak Tkawa-lsh, Welekag Kunkleksaksi.

star, and shooting s. ktchul: the three stars in Orion's belt, nulndaksui.

stare, v. i.: s. at, tuunikemka.

start, v. i.: s. on a trip, journey, etc., guhiiashka, guhiiashketcha: to be on the way, gena, gi-imshna: also expressed by the verbal suffixes -teha, -tewa, -dsha, -adsha: s. after, ka-il, ha-tchena; s. away from, géka, gënya, giushka, giukaka, kewiilnsha, kewiilnsha: s. away from into woods, etc., gukinsha; s. in a canoe, shouinsha: s. in a carriage, buhia-shketcha: k'na: s. for carrying away, ansha: long obj. shayantska: s. after drinking, bunudsha: s. for fetching, ik-teha, lutketcha; s. from home, camp, géka, guikaka, tuyaneul s. guikakteha; s. on one's feet, tgelza, tga-ulza, tka'liga: to be erect, tgalwa, pl. liwala; s. up on one's feet, tgelza, tga-ulza, tka'liga: to be erect, tgalwa, pl. liwala; s. up suddenly, huynega, du. tshihiga, pl. tinigega: to make a s. stand, spitiula, cf. help, v.; s. upon, cf. s. on some-

tüpka; s. above the level of the one-speaking, tka'anuma, pl. t'a tüpka; s. below the level of the one-speaking, tüa; s. inside, indoors, tgaliga, pl. linuliga, liuna; s. near, tgaliga, liwag; tgaliga, pl. luolza; s. near by, tügalima, pl. liunuma, s. near, close by, behind, tgalika, pl. linulika, of in. man, subj., tehikpa; s. on, upon something, tgaliga, pl. linuliga, tügaliga, pl. liwala; s. or lie on the ground, inan. liula, liula, tsha; s. outside of, outdoors, tgalitana, tgalita, pl. linutanana, d. linutanana; s. out from, long-shaped subj., tüpka; rocks, etc., samka; s. out of a group, row, cf. s. at the end of; s. on the rim of, tgelwa; s. in a ring, row, file, series, crowd, tügalima, pl. liunuma, also pl. luolza, liulatka; s. in a secreted location, cf. s. ambushed; s. on one side of, pl. liuna; s. in the sky, celestial bodies, laggaya; s. for a line, tgalita, du. leviluna, liula; s. on tüpka, liügalita; s. together, form alliance, shiuchela, shielülála, tehilla, tehulàta; s. together in a bunch, cluster, inan, tehikpa, liwag; s. on the top of, tgelwa; tgalwa, pl. liwala; s. underneath, below, tgalita, pl. levilula, liulila; s. up on one's feet, tgelza, tga-ulza, tka'liga: to be erect, tgalwa, pl. liwala; s. up from a sitting position, tgelza; s. up suddenly, huynega, du. tshihiga, pl. tinigega: to make a s. stand, spitiula, cf. help, v.; s. upon, cf. s. on some-
hüta; s. up from a sitting position, igélza, pl. hudóiga; s. up, s. up vertically, said of fire, tgepalúiga, nátkalga; s. on the warpath, gubílasha; s. with something, to begin at one end, tumyéga; starting point or line in games, etc., shalñéyish.

Of leave, v. t. and v. i.

start, v. t., a chorus, shuyéga, shumóta; s an echo, shualníyal pákta; s. somebody on his way, gínunka, cf. stúya.

startle, v. t.; to be startled, túka.

Of scare, v.

startve, v. i.; s. and stare to death, stúwa; s. by sitting, staóta.

starve, v. i.; s. and starve to death, stáwa; s. by sitting, staóta.

starvation, by hongyap, tümiish.

state, v. t., to say so, shíapá, mésht gi. shíapá; s. to somebody, shápiya, shégsha; to affirm, shéwala.

stay, v. i., remain, tehía; gi; s. in a certain place or medium, tehía, pl. wá; wintila; s. between, among, tgítsza; s. in company of, hashtáka; s. continually at, tehísha, pl. wáidshuga; s. at a place, house, village, tehía, pl. tehía, wá; s. upon, upon something, or in the woods, etc., igákáya, pl. linkáya; s. underneath, tehútilá, du, wawatila, pl. linkila; s. or holy with at night, shétólá; s. within, inside of, tehíwíga, tehízóga, pl. wáidshuga. Cf. remain, stand.

stead, v. t., pálla; s. again, repeatedly, palapele; to return for stealing, palíshapéle; s. kilnap, kilna, kátkal, spútza; to he bound up, liki.

steam, s. to produce ... niika; to turn into, become; wákwa; to take a bath, spükli, Mod. liméla; to use for baths, spükli; to stand at for a bath, spükli, liméla.

Steamboat Frank, nom. pr., Tehimáítuko.

steel, wáiti

steep, liktiko; to be s., lái; s. slope, shore, lái-sh; s. calla, yóro; páksh; s. hole showing location of old sweat-lodge, shámiydand wish.

steeply, nílaí.

steer, múshmunsh, Mod. vúshmunsh.

stem, s., tehelsh; trees, ánkux; especially of the wahshléena, wáksh; s. of aquatic plant, reed, túmiish; s. of tobacco-pipe, páksh-ta nísh.

step, v. i., to tread, kishlya, shiksha; s. walk across a space, ka adóktana; s. down, up from, pétehelí; s. down from the house, múl, hushitsha; s. on, upon, kishleimá, petelma; s. on something while marching, kishléká; s. on, upon, gelápka, gekálpka; s. on, upon, gelápkípele; s. on one's own feet, shukhátelga; s. up towards, kish telipka.

step, s., shikashléka; tebla, one's s., shikashuka.

stepdaughter, said by stepfather, kishlékatko, said by stepmother, péshishpi.

stepfather, said by stepchildren, kishála.
stepmother, p'ì-sháshìp.
stepson, said by stepfather, kúh-á-ljátko; said by stepmother, p'ì-sháshìp.
sterile, as land, kúúdshi, ká i wa-wá-ìshì; s. woman, tehútu.
sterne-electro-mastoid muscle of neck, kùnik.
stick, s. t., nòka, tánuodsha.
stick, s. of wood, ìnk; wálsh, wàlikish; heavy s. of wood, club, páìkash; s. for digging roots, bulbs, etc., ànda, meyó'kìsh; willow s. for erecting sweat-lodges, shtchì uinha; s. of kindling wood, kúpìkash, q. v.; the twos-lender sticks in the spela-put game, sùntash; little s. serving as counting-stick, káshìsh; short s., used in certain games, shaóktìsh, shúkìshì; walking s., stuff, hòik'sìshì; to hold a s. in hand, hands, shéntchëa; to move along by leaning on a s., shéntchëma; to walk with a s., shúkinìba. Cf. post. s.
stick, v. t. s. ap obliquely, kíléka, kímkàya, kintchëma; s. ap on a pole, etc., įumà kána; aggáìya, laggáìya; while going, aggá-ìdsha, laggi-ìdsha; s. ap on a pole, fishnet, etc., téwa; cf. tanáshìla; s. ap something sharp, tálkà, stíkà; s. or paste upon, shanuhtchakà; s. on one's head when walking, shán-shìma; s. on one's head from under, citàktnùla; to be stuck on a pole, etc., aggáìya, laggáìya, tatìta; shanuhtchakà.
istick, v. i.; s. on the surface of, gínta; gínta; s. upon, round subj., as stains, etc., latìga; s. on, to become attached, shtchakà; s. to, to be attached at the time being, tguì, pl. levìtá, d. luulìta; s. in something, long subj., aggáìya, pl. igggáìya; s. to something firm, long, wúnta; s. out, to be stuck upon, tatìta; aggáìya, laggáìya; sticking to, gínta; matko; to go up while sticking close to, aggúdshìa.
Stick out-Head, nom. pr. masc., Skéntchish.
isticky; to be s., shtchìkà; shanuhtchàkà.
still, with witch-like; to be s., by cold, tópshyìva.
stillly, with witch-like.
still, adv., quìì, kìñkëm; s. adv., temp., wë, ìnìntchëk.
still's, shúkìkàmsgìtch.
string, v. t., as bees, snakes, kintka, stúka.
stringy, widshìkìsh; to be s., wìdshìkà; not s., wélwéiti.
stink, v. i.; kì, pìhlì, pìhlì; s. through rottenness, ndëpà; to go around sticking, shipalùkànkù.
stir, v. t. s. ap, kátchàga; dough, stìwìni; liquids, kátchákìni, kulóyìna; s. ap the water, stélwa; s. ap, said of winds, vùhipíëga; s. ap, as animals, etc., shuyèga.
stir, v. i.; s. about, to make motions, shíkìtska, shìwìni.
stirrup, lúlikìsh.
stick, v. t., skéntchìma.
itching, s. seam, skéntchish.
stepmother — strange

stocking, hiapżoksh, Mod. hiapżoksh; shugish; to make, knit stockings, shugish alala.

tomach of man, nkašham lwalsh; first, upper s. of a rumi, alwałsh; nkašham lwalsh; its largest s., nkaš; to fill the s., ä'ema, shoheta.

stone, ku'ici, dim. krayiga; house flat mealig s., lemči, támca; grindstone, whetstone, lektchát. s., mbi' shak-shak: house built of s., kta látchash, Mod. kta stimš. Cf. rock.

stoney, rocky, ktávalish; s. tait, ktávalish: ku'ici, Mod. kla'ish; flat of paníce-stone, tehtokéyaltko. Cf. laišh.

stool, tehtwalkish; to go to s., et. defecate, v.

stopp, v. i., to bend down, tehilza, ku'ici, kva'icla.

stop, v. t.: s, of boom ap, likia, tükia; s, an opening, nsiši; s, doing something, expressed by suffixes -ola, -ula; often by adverbs, as by: at gétak.

stop, v. i., to cease, quit, klévi; s. shout, Klévi; s! you there, s! léki! pl. léki! gétak! Mod. kúičat! tánchtak! guni kúičat! s. talking! s. crying! kapkíbluntak! kúčen! s. at a house, etc., tehia; s, on one's way, tügelza; at intervals, at times, tüklaketla; s, on the way, said of birds, húlza; s, on one's march, tehia; s. short after a ran, tügelza, pl. hulza; s. to, other in the same camp, village.

tehipka, aikan, moh, telén, v. tehúiz, pl. widk-žuza. Cf qui', v. t.

stop, s. teh a ci, a wap a ma after a s. tüchikala: "have a fish main after a s. shu'tshamáka.

stopper, lákish.

store, s. shouse, avaró, ipaksh, sheshatükish.

store, v. t., ipika: underpass, ipika; phána, yumi, hikidsha; store, place, ipakah, yumi, yunish; ci bury, v., underground.

storm, s., witchetaks, yalkama; to product a s., yulzama; kátš, stókis hatch, kála; kilitko-niléish, sméct, kümiksh, rain s., ká lask: s, carrying rain and snow together, kúylásh, kikštágsh.

story and tadinans s., shashakeléash, s. teller, shashakeléash.

story, heater, stup, C. oven.

stow, v. t.; s, under mordn, phána, yumi. Cf. store, v. t.

straight, adj. tálka, remaca, linac, tál, to make s. tálak shú, tikiya; sálk as la, húrc, télcah.

straight, adv., s, out, tál, tálak: to walk's out, as lizards, húrckanaka.

straighten, v. t.; s, out, tál, tálak, shúa, tikiya

straightener, et, s, out, s, tál, tálak.

made of stone, tukísh, wood, tkúčikish.

strain out, v. t., purishka

strange, wummi, apoc wummi, s. become, wummi.
strangely, wënnì.
stranger, atiknu, wënniknu: to consider as a s., kái-kenna.
strap, s.; s. of leather, pukëwish, dim. pukëwiga; quiver-s., stilash; s. for saddles, etc., pekah; otter-skin s. or other skins, skël; far-skin-s. tied into the hair, shukatonolótkish. Cf. quiver.
strap, v. t.; s. the saddle-girth around, šnutila; s. up into a bundle, hushkánaka.
strawberry, tehúitchiks; s.-plant, tehúitchiksham.
stray, v. i.; s. around, as dogs, núkanka; s. out, hudhiba, luñama, kólala, lókanaka; to go straying, hutchípka, luýapka. Cf. astray.
straked, nyožinka, udelgakto. Cf. striped.
stream, kóke; small s., kókaga, nukuíga.
street, tú; gínsiš; s. in a city, tã-uni gíngsántko.
strength, killitko; lítchítdéli.
strengthen, v. t.; s. oneself, shpónu.
stretch, v. t.; s. out, hushkálza; upon something high, ksháwal, kshuíwa, pl. ívála; s. out by hand, patádska, spatádska; s. out on ground or elsewhere, shikila, pl. íkla; s. limbs or elastic objects, spátdsha; s. one’s limbs, shuatáwi; s. over, nědža; long-shaped articles, ůdža; s. oneself out, back upward, or flat on the ground, šnušpka, pl. wiwámpka. Cf. extend, v. t.
stride on, v. i., kšíntáki; s. on long-legged, tehikolatža.
strike, v. t.; s. with a long article, as a club, whip, etc., váta, wi-udsha, wihi-tëh, vuñuka, vuñkíta, wúndla; udúyuna, udúpka, udúpkpa; s. a blow, winlála; again, winlakapéle; s. by hand, bill or weapon, udúka, ktúpka; s., stab back, hush-tápkas, s. down into repeatedly, mpátákpka; s. camp for the night, mák'leža; s. each otter, shuátpka, shuk'tápkas, shélpèza, Mod. udúyuna, któyna; s. the ground, said of missiles, yúlga; s. the water, yúâ; s. into after going through another obj., mpátá; s. a match, šnušiwa; s. oneself, shîtítka, shuátpka; s. upon, through with a tool, mpátá; one who strikes with tools habitually, mpúmpish.
string, knikú, dim. knikúga; thick s., braided, túnìsh; s. used as a holder, handle, stilash; leathers-s., pukëwish, dim. pukëwiga; gaards-s. of hat, tsyésham stilash; s. of beads, yámash; s.-game, and s. with both ends weighted, tehína-ash; to play the s.-game, tehína-a.
strip, v. t.; s. long obj., udšípa, pl. idšípa; round obj., ladšípa, shuíshípa.
strip of leather, pukëwish, dim. pukëwiga; to cut into strips, púì.
striped, udelgakto, nyožinka; s. horizontally, tkákimitko; s. vertically, tkélkátítko; s. transversely or at right angles, sheshálzakámítko; s. lengthwise, shélzalnátko.
tsám: Chasmistes brevirostris, káp'tu; Callionymus okiatis, ym; another of the Callionymidae, "whale-fish," udsháksh; to catch this s., udsháksal-sha; other species: sá-walsh or sháwash, vuyá-aga, vàu-ná, and the smallest s., híshish.

suckle, v. t.; hi'shleta; suckling child, mús-ksh, Mod. shúnéxh; dim. múkaga, Mod. shmútsxága.

sudatory, spí kish, dim.-pú kíšga, suddenly, kíl. páhalka, tńukt at, súret, plié.

suffer, v. i.; to be afflicted, yúálka; s. mentally, shumíyuna, steinash má'sha; s. from a spell of witchcraft, šalitša, shaltצ'ina; s. from an acute or painful disease, má'sha; s. from a fever, kélpoksh má'sha, with obj. case; s. from a lingering disease, páhalka, shíla; s. from a slower internal disease, páhóka; s. from exhaustion, páhtelma; s. from malaria, tushtúsha. Mod. tushtushla.

suffering, má'shash; if chronic, shíšla; pántal s., tákstish; to endure mental s., steinash má'sha.

sufficient, tání. Cf. enough.

sufficiently, gétak, Mod. kánktak, tńuktak.

suffocate, v. t.; to be suffocated, késhga húcish; páta.

sugar, shúggái: s.-pín, kitéleam kó'sh; supatís-pín, telnálema pélu; suvet as s., láhuyatko.

suicide; cf. commit, v.

sultry; it is s., páška, tgéwa.

summer, páta; it is s., páta; after s. is over, páta gi'ulnik; to build a s. bólts, nálháp'za.

summon, v. t., tówa, néulza; s. repeatedly, several times, ne uzálpélí.

sun, shápash; the s. ascends in the sky, shápash t'néshkxa; the s. is calmainatna, shápash páikishkka gi; the s. is down, shápash i-unega. Cf. halo, rise, set, v.

sunburn, k'tchálzish; to produce sunburns, k'tchálzha.

Sunday, súné.

sundown, kí'sh, tinólish; at s. kishémia; time about s. tinóklesh red at s., i-unégsh. Cf. sunset.

sunsfish, a fish popularly called so, tépa.

sunflower, mádha Mod.

sunsrize, tíne'žish; cf. east.

sunset, kí'sh, tinólish; time between s. and dark, i-unégsh; it is s. time, tinókla; it is approaching s., tinóľma.

superimpose, v. t., wálksla; ménšga, lidšga; to pile up, lokáptelza; Mod. lóka; s. crosswise, transversely, long obj., ákna, iákn̄a; kishtêka, pl. etc'yí.

superintendent, v.t., shuvalálámpka.

superintendent, shuvalálámpkísh; hashtalampkátko.

superior, adj.; s. as to location, plátna; s. in importance, míni; s. to surpassing, winížish, winížish-péhi; ióš s. to, winíži. Mod. vi'un, winížian. Cf. surpass, v.

superior, s., commander, láki.

support, s. post, wálash, stutilash.
suppose, v. t., shéwa, hédwa, nítu, kshápa; húshka, húshkanka, in Mod. also: kópa.
supposed, conj., supposing that, lít, líi; cf. if, when.
surface: no ex. eq.: on the s. of, pléntant; toic, rest, spread on the s. of, wilhasháshma; to lie on, upon, the s., inman, lúsha, ísha. Cf. swim, v.
surpass, v. t., winígí, Mod. vúrígin, winígíam; huígi, kshúígi; s. in size, strength or stature, winígí, Mod. vúrígin; surpassing in size, quality, winígísh, winígíshptehi.

Surprise Valley, nom. pr. loc., Spá-ísh Valley.
surrender, v. t. and i., húkshi; s. properly, wógéwa; s. for a purpose, said of flat objects only, shkillptap.
surround, v. t., gakíaama; s. in the sense of heading off, gayáya; s. with rails, fence, shuítdshka; s., clothe in, skúítčehla; s., form a ring around, hashtalmka; s. in the shape of a concave body or half globe, ginkakíaama; to be surrounded by a halo, said of the moon, sháltkala; surrounded with, as with mist, fire, skúítatko.
suspect, v. t., káikéma.
suspend, v. t., laggaíya, naggíya: long obj., kshaggíya, aggíya, pl. iggíya; s. while going, aggí-idshka, pl. iggí-idshka; s. over, as a blanket over a bush, klishaggíya, shákátehna; to be suspended on, shiggéya; over something, tumúlú. Cf. hang, v. t. 43

sustain, v. t., as allies, tehilla, shítchla; s. the opposite party in war, tehínta
swagger, v. i., shalklíía, shííúa, shúníkka
swallow, v. t., skóíka, shuííúa, dshma; kála; s. while raising the head repeatedly, as birds, tchullkíánma.

swallow, v. s., titak, Mod. titákka
swamp, s., slúitch; title: s.-dogbery, ipshíína; s.-dogbery-besh, ipshíímanum.

swan, white, káish
swap, v. t., shañíuíta, shííunta, hesheonóta, shésíntui, sheshátumi, with loc. case of the obj. obtained; to return from swapping, sheshátumika; to intend to s., shésíntušla.

swarm, s.; to form a s. túłla: shukáiíi.

swarm, v. i.; s. around, ki'éka, pl. of animals, wá, túłla; s. around buzzing, as insects, mutíyama, sway, s. rule, nélulaksh.

sway, v. i., s. over, hashtalétíempka, nélulza.
sweat, v. i., to perspire, shuíílka; s. after erection through dancing, wála; s. in the steam-bath, spúkliía; to go and s. in a steam-bath, spúk-šélka; s. and dance during five days, spúkliía; to use for sweating purposes, spúkliía

sweet-lodge: common s., 'spúk-

fish; támija s., spúkšish. Mod. támoksh; lit. s. spúkšiga. take a sweat bath in the...shííúa.
ceremonial, spükli, Mod. lúnkéka; to erect a s.t. and to lay mats upon it, spük kishla; outside ladder of large dance or s.t., shashtamulésh; former location of a s.t., lúmu'd damd wásh; floor of s.t., tánú.

sweep, v. t., vudshóka; s. with a broom, vudshóshka, vudshóshka; s. over, said of winds, wíkànsla.

sweet, v. t., vudshóla; s. over, said of winds, wíkànsla.

sweeten, v. t.; s. to the taste, luiluya.

sweeten, v. i.; s. up, luiluya.

sweeten, v. i.; s. on body, giihúasla; contr. gush; to have a permanent s. on a part of body, guhia, d. kúklhia.

swallow, v. i.; s. on body, gúluhna; contr. gúsh; to have a permanent s. on a part of body, gúluhna.}

swiftly, pála, péla, Mod. péla; very s., pála.

swill milk, nhúpatko édhash.

swim, v. i.; no ex. eq. gíčinpa, pėwa, Mod. tehúli; to go and s., pė ndsha; s. about, uhlúnkanka, númotéchna; s. against current, up stream, tehúka kóke, tehúka; s. across, hu'shka; on the water's surface, uhlúnkála; towards somebody, uhlúnlpaka; s. below the surface, kidsha, túyánna, tehúyánna; lendúna; s. over, across, uhlúnkua, guizí; gáku; s. habitually, uhlúnkanka; pl., said of fish, etc., wá; swimming place, péwash; swimming bladder of fish, shuíshash, shuíshash lávalsh.

swine, gušsh; resembling s., gušshupte.}

swine, gušsh; resembling s., gušshupte.

swing, v. t.; s. as a stick, shémntchma; s. around, s. in the air, vuitóka, tilankánska; s. by one's arm, báwd, vuitókanka; s. around, shu-lemlókídsha; s. the body around, tehéyalalza, vuyánsa; s. around, above one's head, sháulála; s. over for somebody, mntuyáka; s. shake the head or body while walking, hinawála; to throw by swinging, nútoldá.

swing, v. i., hishmukánka; s. to and fro, shulakwáwa; tilankánska, vuitókaka, unitókaka; s. back and forth, hinawála, hishmukánka.

swing, s., for children, szinmútékish; to ride on a s., szintéta, shulakwáwéta.

switch, s., rod, shnikish. Cf. rod.

swoon, s., to fall in a s., pénptki, tehótkanma.

sword, yuhamash, mání wáti, shuíbshókísh, té kish.

sure, trw, kátak; it is s., kátak gi; to be s.' ya!

surely, ya; i-u, yu.

surf, lósh, shókingsh; to form, raise s., lók, ndalałaláta.
T.

table, for eating, pâk'lgis, vulgarly: wâdkish; any kind of t., pâk'lgis; t.-hand, gihmapsh, kau t. tâdpole, gîlnya.
tail, kpêl; t. of bird, kâtpash; to way the t., shuâdshánêtêna; kpêl shewókâga; t.-fin, kpêl.
tainted, said of food, ki'lnpêla, pêluitko, ndupatko.
take, V. t., generic: sniuka, snukâ; t. aim, hîyipka, shuawfdshna; t. along with, persons, liyamna, pi. f-amna; spu'namna, spuntâna, gi'nkanka, atpa, pi. ftpa; t. along, carry about, inan., uyamna, pi. i-anina, Atpa, j'ltpamna, pi. itpa, itpamna; shlyamna; t. along on one's march, persons, spunkâla; back to, spâLLi, pl. ilhi; t. off, to strip, udshîpa, pl. idshîpa; lîdshîpa, shubshîpa; t. or wrench off, lüza, pl. ïzâ, lûli; a piece from, kuakâlkshka; t. off from oneself, shiâshka; the robe, kukêla; the hat, shanatchvula; t. out, to draw out from, ïshka; ika, ikaga; ikampele; from the pocket, shiâtka, tehelêka; t. out again, ikâkpele, ikampele; object taken out, ikâks; l.physical exercise, shpètna; l.steam-bath, spû'kli. Mod. lûmkoka; t. to one's heels, lûdshâ, tu, tûshka, pl. tiinsha, hûdshâmanka, etc.; cf. run, v. i.: t. under one's arms, shakti'la; cf. carry, hold, v.: t.up for oneself, auîm, spünkanka; inan., huyéga, uyéga, pl. penuyéga; t.up with a stick, kînka; with a fork, kiîntka. Cf. remove, v. t.
talk, v.t., to speak, hînka, t. converse, to have a talk, waltka, hasha, shuâkka; to communicate, hon kanktâmka, t. all at once, waltka; t.over and over, waltkâpêl; to tis-
tightly, udéna, pelpeca; one who talks much, tím hemkánkishe, tím wáltkishe.
talk, s., wáltox, Mod. wältkash; to have a t., wáltka.
talker, hemkánkishe, wáltkishe.
tall, atíni, abbr. átì; if strong or tall, at the same time, núné; so, get: taller than, winiğish, winiğish-peti; to be taller than, winiži, Mod. wúnižii.
tallow, pišt; t. rendred, stillínash; kido y t., téschálaš.
talon, shúlkaš.
tamánash, adj.; t. or spiritual ravenly, yá-ánts; t. song, magic song, shúlšash, yá-ánts. Cf. magic.
tame, adj., kái-komúšnii.
tan, v. t., as we hide, tkiyia.
tarn, stiya; smelling like, containing t., stáltko. Cf. pitch, resin.
target, mark to shoot arrows at, we-uzilkishe.
tarry, v. i., wálga; to wait for, teháwáia.
tart, ka-á mášhitko; it tastes t., ka-á mášha.
taste, v. t., kpápsha; t. by sipping, kpéto.
taste, v. i., mášha; said of food, beverages, pišhi; it tastes sour, bitter, tart, ka-á mášha; t. like, mášha, with obj. case.
taste, s., flavor, mášhash; sense of t., t. of tongue, palate, kpápshash; what has a peculiar t., pišihyáash.
tatter; cf. telltale.
tattoo, v. t., shítchpaháa.
tattooing, s., tattoo-mark, shíit-palékash.
Téhákáni, nom. pr. of a section of land in the Cascade Range, Téhákáni.
Téhákánkui, nom. pr. of the Molale Indians inhabiting Téhákáni, Téhákánkui mášlashe, Téhákánkui.
tehi-pash-seed, tehípash; resembling tek-seed, tehípashtedih, grass-stalk producing it, tehípasham.
teach, v. t., hashúiga.
teacher, hashúígish.
tear, v. t. generic: pakága, pásdhiáya; t. asunder, šepáta; t. away, pakákóla; sod, ground, putóya; sticks, etc., pokóya; t. away by biting, knátka, knámo; t. cloth into shreds, teshashknála; t. by hand, spákága, spáthea, plúška; piece torn off, plúškuish; t. a hole into, pádsha; t. off pieces, particles from, by biting or otherwise, kná'ka, knákáška, kówáktelá; t. rip open, ktagága, pake-óla; successively, ktagáktelá; t. off pieces, petéga; with the teeth, kawákága; t. plack out, feathers, púlda, púlda; grasses, etc., putóga, pala-áén; t. in two, pákta; one who tears in two, pákthi; torn cloth, téshánsko; to be torn, to have holes, gútáktka.
tear, s., kélmashe, to shed tears, shúáktelá; to commence shedding t., shúaktelámpka.
tease, v. t., shumátméchka; t. uncar-ably, shumátcháka.
teiat, éldash.
teeth; cf. tooth.
telegraph, hashhashuakio'tkish; electric, wátíti hashhashuakio'tkish.
tell, v. t, shápa; t. somebody, shápiya; t. somebody about, tulta; to return and t., stillipeli; t., declare to somebody, shátela; t., announce, tpéwa; t. each other, heshamkanka; t. so, kshapa, liumasht or na-asht gi; t. knowingly, shegshéwa; t. lies about, kíya, atchiga; t. the truth, kátak gi, contr. kátak; t. commence telling to, shapiámka; t. to come to an end with telling to, shapiyúla.
tell tale, wálizish, Mod. úlkish; wíkísh, Dim. wíkíaga.
temperature; high t., léknash; warm t., hshlínishlìsh; cold t., kátag.
tempest, yalkam, wí'tchaksh; to produce t., yaljamrda. Cf. storm.
tend, té-umep; t. times, té-umepní; tendfold, té-umepash pákaklash.
tender, v. t., úya, néya, líya, pl. shewána; t. food, hásípa. Cf. give, present, v.
tender, adj., soft, techeini.
tendon, síncúie, mbúite, píhop. tendril, kekamámíneish.
tent, shílash.
tenth, t. part, té-umepash tátatzako. tepid, líknash; to be t., líkuna.
termagant, shátehéákmísh, shu-ké'kish.
terminate, v. t, shékémmí, shote-léda, ténea.
terminus, for running, etc., yíash.
terrify, v. t., spíucha, hshlípíucha. húshtà; terrified at, yáyashtà; terrified at, yáyakìa. yísha, shímashtà.
terror; to be, stand in t. at, yísha; yáyakìa, shímashtà.
testicle, shuílkìsh.
textile fabric, shil. Cf. tissue.
thank, v., shepka'dìsha.
that, pron. demon.: t one, the one over there, giini, giíntek; ínan, present and visible, húun; before me, húun: invisible or far off, húntk; referring to distant anim. or inan. objects, húk, pl. húksha: húkt, pl. húktsha: húksh; t. one who, or which, pron. dem. rel. anim. and inan., kat; t. little one, hú'ktaga, húktakaga: at t. place, towards t. spot, case-suffix -ké'ni. -ke'ni; when connected with verbs of motion, hítak, hítakt, hítaktok, hítkak: upon t. ground, soil, hi, hi, i, híta: t. much, káink, abbr. ka, ga: like t. thing, húmtchi, shúhánkptchi; that's so! t. is right! hámasht! hámasht tásht! i-i tásht!
thee, pron. pers. and to thee, mish, mish, m's.
their, theirs, pron. poss.: expressed by the plural forms of: his, q. v.; in close proximity, kélamsham, kée-kélamsham, húnkélamsham; absent or in the distance, m'ínam, Mod. p'ínam; t. men, m'ínamkùtak, Mod. p'nalamtak.
themselves, pron. rel.: patak, háktak, ska; then for t., pitaging.
hand over, v. t.; h. over, pass to; slúla, slúlpka, slúla; shewána; h. overhand, around, hushlumna; h. over in return, sheets, etc., shlé-ipele; h. over from before, yána. Cf. give, v.

handkerchief, kitchkam; handkerchief.

handkerchief, v. t.; gísha; h.,打交道, mélaka; h., to stir up, katchágga; h. roughly, híli; h. roughly more than once, lutikíká.

handkerchief of trunk, tools, etc., shmek-gish when inserted, joined, tulish; to stir up, pull by the h., as a doorbell, učchá-ika.

handsome, tóshí; said of persons, tóshí, aishishlehí.

handsome, tóshí.

hang, v. t.; h. somebody, kshágáya, pl. iggyáya; h. up, suspend, nágéya; shligáya, laggyáya; long obj., aggáya, pl. iggyáya; h. over the time being, levita; h. over, above something, hshágáya, shákchévala; h. oneself, haksigáya; h. no while going, aggá-idsha, laggi-idsha; h. out obliquely, kinikáya; h. around oneself, as neckwear, iama; h. up, as a sack of food or provisions upon a tree, aggáya, pl. iggyáya.

hang, v. i.; h. down from, h. to, laggáya, nágéya, shlagáka; aggáya, pl. iggyáya; h. down from, h. over something, tumulíka; h. down from the month, šečt'úna; h. on, be attached to for a time, tguíta, pl.

leviita, d. tuhíta; h. on or out at, shuggáya. Cf. hang, v. t.

happen, v. i.; nepka.

hard, adj.; and to h. kuáta; hard-ened, kuáteko, cf. húlpka; too h. too.

kúi'dší; to become h., hardened, k'ilki

hard, adv.; to blow h., as winds, skí shléwi; to work h., kí lélpléla.

hardly, sheshlélísh.

harpoon, feshe, kísh, shlélíshash.

harpoon, v. t.; stúknu, stúka

harsb, shillíko.

haste; to make h., kíla; in h., is expressed by the verbs of running; húka, húkansha, hukáya, húldsha, etc., or by kíl, kíllank, uklílan; to be in a h., kíka; to approach in h., hulláshlu; to enter in h., hulípi.

hat, tehúyes; láró basket-shaped h. in Shásti style, tehála; sort of h., or cap, púkalsh; shálapsh; possessed of a h., tehúyeshláko, Kl.; wearing a h., Kl. and Mod., tehúyéko, Mod. tehúyesléko, h., armament, pítashe, mound-string of h., tehúyé-slam stílash, to take one's h. off, shámatehylúla.

hatch, v. t., hashpípka; h. out, hashpapnoša.

hatchet, tehíktechíash. Cf. ax.

hate, v. t., mítchka, suñytsha, shmákakía; expressed negatively: kí-i stinta.

hateful, tehíktechíki. Cf. abject, bad, mean.

haughty; to be h., shipnú. Cf. air.

hand, v. t.; h. in, feth, fktela, klu-
kálgi: h, round or bulky obj. képka: thread- or sheet-like, něpka: garments, etc. shlépka: h, back. shlepkipéle: h, liquid, nětkiša: h, take home, as provisions, hi wi: h, to one’s camp at a distance, hiwiša; h, down, as a flag, spiritképeli: h, up from, ika, íkampeli.

have, v. t.: to possess, cf. gí tle: having, possessing, gitko, or suffix -lho, etc.; h, an open round or sour, hanúpka: to go and h, a dance, kšínkatakeha.


hay, kshú'n: looking like h., kshú'n-p'tepli
haze, híash: h, is forming, hía, tehatekáma.

hazy: it is h., hía, corby, kí-a hía, tehatekáma.

háhái: to make haka, shiúnoka: to make h, continuously, hákí tamaa.

he, pron. pers.; anim, in close proximity, ke; anim, close by, ke k: standing before you, hút; anim, visible or distant, pt; when removed from sight, hí k, hákt, híksht, cí that; hu, more Mod. than Kl: hünk, cí this; himself, húkak, etc. She, it are expressed by the same dem. pronouns: as he. Cf. himself.

head, núsh: provided with a, núsh gitko, núsháltko; at the h, et., firstly, adv., lúpó: kashe, núsh-mášash: h, board or h, stone, hitkegash: provided with h, and footboard, títádszatko, h, cover, h, wear, tehíyesh, cí, cap, hat: lip of h, nák: to be at the h, et., pl. of persons, i-ama, iyama; to hold, turn the h, for a bill, shunáltkitecha: to carry on h, shákíla, tídlshma; to raise and drop the h, wank númka: to shake the h, in reversal, shunáltkitecha: to stand one's h., anim. and iman., shutapkía, shetálqía: to walk with the h, sticking out, to go h, forward or downward, skínshma; to wash one's h, shetálteha.

head ed: báld-h, skalólatko; amical-h, wakwáku núsh gitko: meek- or long-h, vultekish. Cf. head

head off, v. t., gayáya.

head-er; cí, tutaszénim lákí, mi-ni láki, abbr, nu láki.

head- waters, núsháltkíga.

Head-Water Mod or Indians, nom. pr. Nusháltkígakíi.

health: no ex. eq.: to be in good, báld h, tásdsh, kíi híshtta, to erect h, to be in good h, optic, húsh mampeli, huggíshna, wempele: to restore h, hshelfmampeli; ya ika
down upon, as earth, ké-ha, m. hear; 
t. somebody down, said of a 

horse, shne-aklé; 
t. downhill, down 

stairs, kúngé; 
t. out, as of a 

house, kúngá, shúka; 
for somebody, kúngía; 

thickly, léméish; 

of falling 

waters, tiwish; thunderbolt, lemé- 

ish, liepalsh.

Thursday, v. i.: it is thundering, 

leména.

Thursday, conj., húmasht, ní-asht, Mod. 

cf. asht; gá-asht; húnta; tehí, tsí: 

tehi'k; and t., tehímik; when con- 

nected with verbs of speaking, 

tehí, ní-asht introduce the 

spoken words: t. I said, tehí ni gi; 
t. that much, so, ka, ga; t. just so, 

húntsanúk, húmashtak; t., so look- 

ing, gémptehí, húntehí; to act t., to 
say t., húnisht gi

thy, thím, pron. poss., mi; t. mother, 
ní pígishap; t. own, just thine, 
mítak, mítok: thím alóme, mí 
a

thick, shúka.

tick, pipa: pass-t, lákiam pipa.

tickle, v. t. Mod. shichiyakéká; 

lo be, feel tickled, tehi'techiá.

tie, v. t. t. up, wépla; t. around, 

waptlima; t. around one's neck, shan- 
kágá, cf. shequkágá; t. a knot, 
uktéka, shhíashtá; t. to, t. to- 

gather, shtlehta, shitéhiká, skúta- 

wia; szúta, shúlga; by stopping, 

hshúntanká; t. by means of wisps, 
tímupka; to be tied to temporarily, 
tchúta, pl. t. fúmpa; t. transversely, 

shé'léka, pl. eč'zi; t. up in a 

bundle, shutlta, shnutlta, szúta; 

sheet-like obj., shhúcédhnaká.

tight, kuita: t. fitting, kítchkítchélì; 

lo be t. kuita; not t., shátekitoki.

tightly, kítchikétch; kuita.

tilt, shuntkétko tipesh; ká-ì.

tilt, prep. and conj.; cf. until.

timber, standing, felled, sawed, or 

cut, ániku: sawed, cut t., púkapkaš; 
t.-dam, páplish; into the t., woods, 
bushes, cf. recess; to go into the t., 

húkáya, pl. gakáya.

time: no ex. eq.: now is the t., átu 
hátkt gi; the t. is up, at átva; I 

have t. ká i ní klíká; I have no t., 
klíká ní non; t.-piece, t.-indicator, 

watch, shápash; t. between sunset 

and dark, umésh; t. about sun-
down, timolólésh; t. for rest, sleeping,
spumā'ksh; it is sleeping t, spumā'ga; it is t, to go to bed, ātu hu₂alkshā mi gi; t, at dawn, pēktgi, mūka; t, at decrease, lēhūd-shish; t, of starting, gu₂kaksh; at the t, season, or at the case-suffix ē-mi, a-mi, a-m; at any t, tāt; at the t, being, at the present t.,this t, at, apoc, a; áti tū, a-tū, Mod, átū; pā'ēdshī, tūshgish; tehā-a, abbr, tehā; hu₂k, hāk; at a certain, at a t, tíma, tíma, tíma; at that t, at, apoc, a; gi'ta, táṅk, táṅkak, táṅkt, táṅktēhīk; temp, and local at the same time; hū, a, o; tūshgish; for the distant past or future, tu hū, tu; at the t, when, tata, tāt, tātak; shīk-hunk shīkto; at the same t, simultaneously, táṅktak tehīk, cf. simultaneously; at another t, tūmatōk, tíma; but at other times, tūmatōktok, at a future t, tāṅk gatpanamphāšē'mi; mū, at mū, kā'itakā, kāyuteh, Mod, kā'yūn; at the right t, in t, tehē-etak; at which t? tūshgish? at the t, some t, after t, modshē tehē k, after that t, tehē, tehē; tehē k, tehē teh; a few times, tímatā; for a short t, mēnik; pālakak, pālak, Mod, pēlak, táṅkak, hūyā; for a short t, only, táṅkakak; for a long t, mānteh, tāṅk; for some t, past and future, mā'nteh, mā'ntehāk; in former times, mānteh gītko, tāṅk, gāṅk; not at the t, being, not yet, not now, kāyuteh, Mod, kā'yūn; kā'itakā, many times, after, tumēni; táṅkū; so many times, táṅkū; a single t, one t, once, tíma; at one t, tíma ak; a short t, tūm, táṅkāk, mīly; at sometimes, tītātu, títu; sometime after, mā'nteh gītko. The adj. connected with t are as follows; time connected with numerals is expressed by the adj. ending -ni:

four times, yūnpi: brief in t., tāṅkū; long in t., mā'ntēh, tāṅkū; living at the t, belonging to the, that t, tāṅkū; he, she, it, them that t, this, the one existing since that t, is mā'ntēh, tāṅkū

aon, tāṅkūchikni. Of long, adv. tí'n, palpati tehikemen, tīned shē'trī'en, pokēti. tíny, ndsēkani; lākōli. típ, v t; l. an arrow, sha-ū'k; for somebody, sha-ulā. típpler, kētēha hubāniš, típsy, lēkatō; lāk, lēka. típtoe; to stand at t, hū gi'taka

tīred: to be and to become t, kīdshika; to be t, šā'tki.
tissure, s; wa'ēn t, shē-shalzakān'tko, shīl; sort at t, made of swamp-grasses, ūlalētu. Of powerful, tīter, v i, hūṣa.
tīread, kōe, din, kūga: horset l, naishlashāngākīsh gūktō; ṭ-şapēd, kēpēti. trobēco: Indiān and common t, kītēkāl; t pēpē, pāksh; t mod; t pēpē, pāksh itshish, pātkish; t smalē t, pāk; to mod, v, kātē, kal pān, kēkānta, kēkēm, kēpēm, yūmna
tō day, gūn wantash, pā'dshīt wanta, pā'dshīt
toe; all the toes taken together, and 1.
 t. ballot, lyawawi sh; the largest t.
 t. toqo; t. nail, sekeksh.
together, t. with, t. with; t.
 in or into one spot, madsha shak, vi-
gataq; connected with verbs, t. is
expressed synthetically by verbal
affixes: united or locking t., tehip-
ka to cow, be, or go t., shu-
kulki.
Tókwa, Túkna, nom. pr. loc.
Túkna.
tomorrow, mbúshant; to-m. early,
mbúshanan.
tone, súrtúsh. Cf. clang, sound.
tongue, blacksmith's, shakapitó kitish;

to seize with t., shúkapiga, tapata.
tongue, páwatch; to bite oneself in
the t., shókóta na; to tuck with the t.,
shakápshaka; t. stick with the t.,
pélka, pélzata; to move the t. be-
tween the compressed lips, Mod.
klópa; to put the t. out, pélka pá-
watch; to move the t. in and out for
mockery, shépún h; to t. in some-ody, waykámpka.
too, adv.; when connecting coor-
dinate nouns, also, tehísh; temporal,
tehísh; t. much, tim, tum tehi-
tslu; sometimes to be rendered by
cás-a. Cf. ká-a (2), and Note
to 165, 7.
too: when forming compounds, it
is expressed by nominal suffix -ó-
kish, -ótkish, contr. -otch, -útch;

t. of any description, shute-ótkish;
part of a t., shute-ótkish; long, pierc-
ing t., sákta; t. made of bone, tóke;
t. for digging, utóytóksh; t. for rod-
dipping, uytóksh, ánda; t. made
of obsidian, mbúshaksh; one who
is possessed of such, mbúshak-
shakta; t. for removing, illótkish;
t. for scraping, ilótkish; when made
of stone, ifilka, t. for treating the
sick, tehunteótkish, múshash.
tooth, tút, tonté-t, tonté-t, tonté-
ámni tút, Mod. tótámni tút, shókóta
no tút; mohar t., káko; l. ache, tút
mašash; offering of t. ache, ki-
mácsham pátko; one who lost his
front teeth, or has a gap in them.
uga-iskátô; person who lost the
lower range of teeth, hautátko; to
grade the teeth, shekukédsha; t. rip
out with the teeth, kawakága.
top, top, wálíla, wilhashash: pla-
ini, t., summit of tree, mountain,
cone, hápa; on the t. of, pléntant;
who, what is on the t. of, plé-ini,
pláitáni; to be on the t., hawála; to
lay on the t. of, liína, liíla; to put
on, fasten at the t. of, iwála; to stay,
rest on the t. of, wilhashasna; t. as
a plaything, heshtálcash, sheta-
lcéash.
topmost, adj. plá-ini, pláitáni.
topples, v. i.; t. over, ndéwá, ndé-
wanka. Cf. fall.
torch, of pitch, resin, kúpaksh:
shukélátcéntóksh; t. fish with t.,
shlítelma; to use torches, travel with
t., shukélátcéntóksh.
torment, v. t. shumátcéntka; t. to
death, shuntechóka.
tornado, kákiaksh.
toe—travel

**totter** v. i. naanaya, wait; wak-tshelma; t. about, tute'ma.

**touch** v. t. genala: to be in contact, taliga; t. to be close to, shi:nakta, köptca; one who touches, shi:naktdsh; t. by hand, tälshta; t. reach up to, long subj. kapta; t. each other, shálashi; t. each other with the hand, hands, sheshá:shhta; t. each other while walking, tádsha; t. with the feet, ktehtšehta, pálalma, pálalsh; to pass around while touching, shatatko:šitama.

**tow** v. t. as a boat, hshšitama.

**towards** prep.: expressed by the case-postpositions: ke'nilu, -tala; directly towards us, tálaak nálsh.

**towel**; cf. wash-towel

**town** támui, tehi'sh.

**toy** ball, shú:phlash, dim. shap-lúga; kwash. Cf. ball, play.

**tracing** design, hush'télish.

**track** footprints, kanieh: to have tracks, ko'čna.

**trade** v. t. shéshttui; t. a, sheshátuikia; person who wants to t. sheshátuikáish; to be about to t. sheshátuikishtla; to return from trading, sheshátuikia.

**trader** shéshatunish.

**trail** v. t.: t. along on the soil, kí:walapáta; when said of a dress, gown, tshłhátuna. Cf. drag, v.

**trail** s., sti, dim. stu'ga; kách's, t.

**ski'íksh** to make a t. and to play on the t., stu'ma; to arrive, approach by the t., shákata.

**train** v. t. hshši:ga; t. oneself along the ground, ktehtšalma. Cf. trail, v.

**trainer** hshši:gaish.

**traitor**: to be a t., tehtimta.

**tramp** tehássak tátamnunish; if théer'ing, tehášklsh.

**trample** v. t. with the feet, ktehtšehta; t. upon, crush with the feet, hí:talma.

**transfer** to, anim. obj. spúní. pl. sawama; t. properly, wozówá. Cf. bestow, give.

**transfix** v. t. skéka; Ct. perforate, pierce, v.

**translator** dálshi:kish.

**transmit** v. t. taláad tew, shú:la, shuíla, shuílpi:ka.

**transparent** said of water, yálahtku, yáliala; to become t. yáliala.

**transport** v. t. éna. pI. ́ílsha; ́ílshma; long, heavy, bulky obj. éna; cf. ́ílsha; t. for somebody or in his interest, ena; t. bear'ing back, home, empêki, pl. idshámpéki; t. home to one's camp, hi wi, hwi:dsha; t. in front of, close to, near, kúmpína; t. to different places, shísháškánaka; apramás, uphill, kshawáli'ga. Ct. carry.

**trap** s.; way, hósso, shhikalaksh; t. used by hunters, shumátékle:k; shumátéklo:kis; yesh'ti, yesh'klo: dam, kái:m hélikish; makshís.

**trapper** shumátéklo:k.

**travel** v. i.: gena:te, temen, gena; inanimate subj. piki, kana: along with somebody, spunkunka;


**t around, about, gatiul'ya, gntul'a:**

- **t.** back, home, gepg'apede, tamenok-ta: cf. return; with somebody, spumtipampeli; **t.** behind somebody's back, shi'dammt-n; **t.** in a circle, gakal'a; **t.** in company, shuul'anka, shuul'anka; shawali'a; **t.** for off, gekno'a; **t.** in file, kintehma, kimuna; **t.** back in a file, kintehampeli; **t.** fast, hudsma (and hudska), du, tushetma, pl. tushma; ukil kisutaki, kisutaki; **t.** on horseback, huds-sudha; **t.** with a light, spark of fire, shukadlatetehma, shu tshanka; **t.** with large-sized objects, shayantildsha; **t.** come by the trail, road, shakatala; **t.** uphill, ga-ul'ya, kimulga; **t.** towards the water, lake, etc., tuka; **t.** without slippage, gomna; to return from traveling, tamenotka, tehni'ka; to start for traveling, gulmishketcha, gu'uka; one who is traveling, tatamunish.

Cf. go, march, proceed, set out.

**traveler, tatamunish.**

**tray,** s.: **circular, matted t., piilha:**

- **t.** large t., ti: small t., km'ul, pikolak; to give on a t., shu, pl. shewina.

**thread, v. i.:** to paw, kishla, shikashla; **t.** on one's own foot, shuhi'tehla; **t.** upon, kishletma, petehma; **t.** upon again, galapkapi'eli; **t.** upon while marching, kishletka.

Cf. step, v.

**thread,** s. guniush, q. v.

**treat, v.t.:** to deal with somebody, m'ulakta; **t.** badly, m'ulakta; **t.** with contempt, as laws, etc., yeke'wa; **t.** for peace, etc., to negotiate, shutanka; **t.** in smallness, y'ika; tehni'ta, tehni'tena; for a certain time, tehunamnya; to go and t. tehunisha; one who treats a patient, tehunish.

**treaty and peace t., shutankish:** to conclude a t., shutanka; instrument to effect a t., shutankokinsh.

**tree,** s. ankun: kish, cf. Texts, p. 145, 21, and Note. Trees, especially fruit trees, and bushes, plants and stalks producing eatable fruits and berries, are usually named after their fruit, the possessive ending -am, -am being appended to the name of the fruit. Ankun or tehelish to be supplied. Cf. ñpusham, apple-t., from ñpush: kpekam, gooseberry-bush, from kpek; hulunisham, wild gooseberry-bush, from hulunish. Yonag, kitekini ankun, ankumaga: Chad t., ccet, rotten or withered, wapdlish, makunaksh t., partly pedaled, steppalishist, stamp and trample at, t. tussh; fallen t., t. eat down, felled t., himpoks; a species of t., hivash; another, walis.

**tremble, v. i., t., be shaken up, shawalta, shawaltana:** t. shicer, mumiya; t. latter, mamiya, witivity; t. from terror, hiliwa; to make t., to shake, shiakshiaga.

**triangular, tehktekalii.**

**tributary of a river, shenokatko.**

**trick:** to amuse by tricks, shuunishma a; sheshzela, ka'i'ka; to induce
by tricks, shmapémpemá, Mod shmapémpemá.
trifle, s.; a t., but little of; adj. and adv., kinka, kinka; kúchá.
trim, v. t., vulina.
trip, s.; to be on a t., táméni.
triple and triplicate, shantéhaktántko. Cf. triple.
triplets, ndumývalsh; to bear, bare t., ndumývalsh.
troops, túmal shúldshash, shúldshash.
trot, s.; shúldbúnya, shetch kédshína; trotting horse, shetch kédshúni.
trousers; cf. pantaloons.
trouse, meliásh; in the catching season, meliáshéni; abbr. méssáni, mounándánté, nkash.
truck, tehúkchek, wi'gén.
truly; really, táhak; truthfully, kátak.
trumpeter, shtoshtósh, shlúsh-slušsh.
trunk, s.; t. of tree, títash, cf. wálash; t. of travelers, hudéksín.
trust, v. t.; to believe in, lóla.
truth, kátak; to tell the t., kátak gi, contr. kátk.
try, v. t.; kéko, tehúktyaga; hámení; t. hard, hitchakanía; t. by repeated efforts, tehúktyakanía; t. in court, nč ulža; t. to obtain, kahíewa.
tub, s.; péko, dim, pokuníga; wash-t., tehúkchísh; bree t., vat, tehúkchísh.
tube, tubiform passm, stú; to look through a t., táltza; to form a t., ginaka. Cf. tubiform

tuber, lóhaka; species of, lóhaka; wild, edible t., nékkaks on pish.
tubiform, gináka, Mod. gináka; szintko, to hit t., ginaka. Cf. tube.
tuck up, v. t., tehútoží.
tuesday, lipéni tínshna símdé gúnank waita; or, lipéni tínshna, lipéni waita.
tule; cf. bulrush, read.
tumbler, lim punútkishti, wika-nma.
tune, melíbásh, shísh; to whistle a t., shúldbúnya.
tunnel, ibékantko, stú.
tunnel, v. t.; t. through, stúya.
turbid, kúyúmako; t. water, kúyúmash.
turkey-buzzard, Cathartés pura, skélás.
turn, v. t.; t. or swing the limbs, tilmashé; t. the back to, t. away from, tehúntawa; t. the eyes around, to ward, telshampka; t. the face up, wards, táhala; t. the head, nísh tilmashé; for a Life, shúshshëtk tehíka; t. inside out, t. up, as eye lids, tehútoží; t. once, nópeki; t. twist, spatchiga; t. over, upshid, stipáleka; t. over to some body, shúmišdshá; t. once (about), around, waggidsá; t. the right o. t., ap, takáníga; t. one over the other, tél kúlayuká.
turn, v. i., to rode, waggidsá; about, around in the air, waggidsá; kíwakidshá; t. around on a t.
turtle; hand- and water-t., ngák.
tusk, atinú tít.
twelve, te-mequina láp, adding
pélula, líklakto, etc.
twelve, lápeni; lápantka.
twig of tree, shrub, etc., wek, dim.
wékaga; of coniferous trees, púsh-
zan.
twins, lápa yalsh, shápálash; to
give birth to t., lápeda.
twist, v. t., pšuka, wapilímna; t,
wringing out, atchí'ga; t.
as one's lips, ears, sút'í'ka.
twitter, v. i. hí'ma.
twice, li'ipeni; lapantka.
twist, V. t., p.slu'ika, wapil'ma;
W, wring out, atchí'ga; t.
as one's lips, ears, sút'í'ga.
twice, li'ipeni; lapantka.
twist, V. i., hí'ma.
twist, V. i., hí'ma.
twist, v. t., pšuka, wapilímna; t,
wringing out, atchí'ga; t.
as one's lips, ears, sút'í'ga.
twister, v. i. hí'ma.
twice, li'ipeni; lapantka.
twist, V. i., hí'ma.
unclean, kakanegak, kuyúmatko, tupésh'shi; said of persons, shá't, shá'tptehi, kakanegak, pókseshti.
Cf. besmear, soil.
unclouded; a., clear skg. kálo; a., said of water, yáiahko, yáiah.
uncork, v. i.: a. a gun, rifle, shliulála.
uncol, v. i., shkapshetalóla, sho- telóla; a., as a rope, string, etc., spáka; when fastened at one end, spindle'd shana.
uncombed, shá't, shá'tptehi.
unconscious; to become a, pémptki, tehóktama.
uncooked, shánkish, sháníkitko; to be a, saká-a, sháníki; to eat a., saká-a, sháníkish pán.
uncover, v. i., kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; a. the top of a winter-lodge or a lid, kaishnúla; a. from the earth, from snow, etc., kaha- zólé. Cf. cover, lid.
undecided; to be a, k'...wak, lik'wak; cf. quandary.
under, prep., hintila, iutila, iotila, tehutila; a., is usually expressed by verbal suffixes; to be, hit a., gúntila; kshutila, pl. utila; to put a., as a. water, utila; to fall a., hintila, iutila; to be, shout, sit, lie a., underrath, hintila; located a., underrath, behor, yántami, yánami. Cf. below, underneath.
underbrush, gátechesh.
underground, adv., kálahiutila, or yutilan; lemúa; "in the ground," kílata t and kílanti; horizontal a.,
unite, v. i. a indecom body, heap, crowd, liwa, liwila; u. with others, shalatshgula; a. to somebody, gailshmi; to associate, shitehla; to be no longer united, shékələ. Cf. gather, v. i.

universal, nanukəshmi, mtaqemini.

universe, namakəshmi kala.

unless, əmənka.

unload, v. t. as a horse, əlləla, ənula.

unlock, v. t. hushakiola.

unmarried: u. man, kəliak sama-wedsh; when young, tehənuish; when old, tehənuyamteh: u. fe-mate, shiwäga; old ma'id, shiwa'mteh.

unproductive: u. soil, kəma wawawish (or wawawish) kala.

unreasonably, huna'shak.

unripe, kəwiash, shənkitko; to be a, shənki.


unshackle, v. t. kəkləsh əlləla, əl-ləla.

unseemly, as to exterior, kə-idsli: əntəkəsh, abbr. -amteh; tekəkəchələ.

unsightly, cf. unseemly; a. through age, əntəkəsh, -amteh.

unstring, v. t.: u. the bow, shlin-ula.

untamed, iwash, komúshmi: u., dəmonia, shkə'mi.

untie, v. t. shluəkəpele; u. aknə, shluəkəəla. 

until, prep. as long as, pini; up to, teckə, postp.; conj. u., till, teckə, placed after a verbal.

untruth, tie, ki'isha.

unwilling; to be cross, a., teck- techeka.

unworn, adj., kəi'teγa'to, Mod. kəi kəgatko.

up, adv. and prep.: u. there, hu, u; to, tú, tūsh; frequently expressed by verbal or nominal affixes, simple and compound; a. to, reaching u. to, pini; whenever what is a. above, pləikəni, pləθakimni, pləθəkəni, pləθənəkəni, pləθənəkəni, tūshni. Cf. above, high up, upward.

uphill, pləi, plämə, plətala; the one, those a. pləθənəkəni; when connected with verbs, it is expressed by verbal affixes: to go, drive a., ga-ələzə, tpu'ələzə; to run a., huwałi'ga, pl. gayaləgə

upper, plämə, plətənəkəni; native at the u. country, pləikəni; a. end of corn, hëpə; a. teeth, of beaver, woodchuck, etc., kəiəkə tū; on the u. side of, pləθənt.

upright, honest, talami, t̠idshì stənəsh.

uprightly, təlaak, t̠idsh.

upward, pləi, plämə, plətala. Cf. uphill.

urinate, v. i., shuədsha.

urine, shuəd'hsəh: a.-bladder, kən, shuəd'hsəh həwa'lsəh, shuəd'shəh.

us, to us, nàləsh, nàštəsh, natəsh; of us, nàlmən. Cf. our.

use, v. t. noex. eq.: u. unavailingly,
kewéla; used to, gélzatko; to be used to, nécu; a. upon wear and tear, as clothing, etc., kágá, wéna, Mod. téga; used up, ántechiksh; suffixed, -amteh; not used up, whab, kái kágatko; to be used up, leliéma.

useful, tidshí; said of persons, dogs, etc., tidshí, sháínaksh.

useless; to render a. kái shúta, shánvwí; by partial destruction, shámuyála.

uterus, shámétehsh shútash, Mod.

Vacant, kéliak tuá; to be r. gímpka, gímpka; this place is r. empty, gímpka, kái-i kaíma, kágí gímpka, kái-i kágatko; to go out of, géka, gélkaka.

various, wítekish; r. objects, mámnu, mámnu.

vanish, v. t., taláka.

vase; cooking r., píko, small r., kápá, pokápá, r. cup, túnisísh, r. ver and bow r., wíkauna; to carry in r. shédshá, scéna; to give in a r., shúí, shúí, pl. shówána. Cf. sup.

vat, tehékókiksh.

vegetables, háshuash; r. quáðar, háshuash, Mod hashuksh; to raise, háshuash.

vehicle; mounted, tehétkiksh, whlick, transport on a mounted r., lúna; to start on such, lúsháksh, kára; to. on water, wísh.

vendicate; to take r., shiéwál, shiéwál, kánu, on, wash, léshá, sítsh, Mod. lúsháksh, whlick.

Venus, planet, pshin kikshénish veracity; with r., kátkak verdigris, hólin, vermillion, takháki vertebral column, cihunish.
very, adv., tún; ká-a, abbr. ka:
  v. high or tall, ká-a-tí: ak, hak: v.
  small, ketchkánakan: v. in the sense
  of intensely, mú: v. cold, mú ská:
  v. rapid, mú killitko.

vessel; vace, poko, dim pokúña:
  cooking v. poko. Cf. boat, vace.

vicinal, ginatani, túpenish.

vicinity; in the v., adv., wika; in
  the v. of, prep., i-ukáinna, tunna,

viola, i.e., viol.

violet, killitko; said of persons,
  kíosh; to be in v. agitation, said of
  water, ndakaháta.

violet, adj.; v. or purple-colored,
  má-tehmá-káli.

violin; cf. fiddle.

violago, shiwamteh.

virgin, shiwága.

virginity; v. dance, shúyuzaksh;
  to dance the v. dance, shúyuzæksh; v.
  song, pílipil shúsh.

visit, v.t., persons, etc., sheáltačha;
  shlésh; v. one's neighbors around,
  kishélántché; v. the old home, ská-
  tehampé; a woman visiting the old
  home, ská-tehish; to return from visit-
  ing, shétalátka, tehítka; to have
  visited a place, to have been there,
  tamenótka.

visit, s.; to go on a v., shétáltačha,
  shlésh; to return from a v., she-
  talátka, tehítka.

vitalize, v. t., kokkinška, shakákta, shkanágá.

voritate, v. i., háma, vá-a;
  tehulücz; v. said of larger birds
  and wild quadrupeds, wóz: v. in
  public, amniánna; while going about,
  ánmadsha.

voice, human and animal, stützish;
  to emit v. by exercise, shpó-tó.

village, tehilš; of whites, tá-umi;
  former v., c. abandoned, tehéish.

vine, creepers, kíunni.

violent, killitko; said of persons,
  kíosh; to be in v. agitation, said of
  water, ndakalháta.

vocal, adj.: v. or purple-colored,
  má-tehmá-káli.

vociferate, v. i., liii'ina, ya-a;
  taklívexa; v. said of larger
  birds and wild quadrupeds, wóz;
  v. in public, amniánna; while going about,
  ánmadsha.

vomit, v. i., shétáltačha;
  vomiting, tchunukish. Cf.
  throw up.

voracious, vuiu'kish.

vote, né-nálaksh; to take a v. né-
  niza.

vulgar, küidshi. Cf. character,
  mean.

vulture, black species, large,
  tehíamish. Cf. turkey-buzzard.
W.

wa'de, v. i.; w. in or through, gil'upka; w. through, as through a ford, púñkua; wading-ford, píñkoksí.

waft, v. i.; w. through, strong air-drafts, wé: light drafts, níkshlíin; to be wafted, níl'shina; to be wafted about, hid'shna; to be wafted downward, as fog, hit'gí. Cf. drift, v.

wag, v. t.; w. the tail, shuakthántshna. (kipel) shewokiga.

wag, s. ká-kash, she'shaktálsh.

wage war, v. t., shellhead: to go and w. w., gutélska, shellheadsha.

wagon, cart, track, stage, tehiktshik;

wá gan; to ride in a w., léna; to ford a river on a w., silina; to start in a w., hid'hshkana.

wait, v. i., shuikëtha; to commence waiting, shuaktéltamanka.

wait, kóto.

wait, v. i.; w. for, tehawáya; tehel'ga, waitna, wálga; w. look out for, kmáká; w. upon, waitna.

wake, v. i.; w. up from slumber, skishula.

walk, v. i., generic: géna, táméni; am who walks, tátamumish; w. about, kishkanúk, gíntalka; w. about inside of, goyéna, ef. lyéuna; w. across the water over a bridge or ford, gíkua.

w. arm in arm, hushpintshala; w. around, skip about, gatámúk; animals, níyaumna; w. around the water's edge, gabalína; w. around a bulge on its outside, gát shjina; on its inside, lyéuna; w. among, gíshika, gíkaka, gúmnash-shkela; w. near from the place habitually occupied, gíkua, gikka; w. backwards, as a crab, ká-ika; w. in company of, together, shuálnúk, shuán-kánka, shulátsela; w. on a circular line, gáká, ki-inúgúshña; cf. circle, s.; w. far off, gíkmola, guyamíka; w. while hunting, as as on a staff, shiškérthala; w. on one leg, to hop, kéna, shekli'gíča; w. on both legs, tehikéljala; w. on the horse's or wagon's side, kishkela-
tshelna; w. straight out, as lizard, nílgéshka; w. with a swinging gait, miskhíshela; w. towards, through pursing, shid'shipka.

Cf. go, v., journey, s.

walker, habitual, tátamumish.

walking-stick, híki'shik.

wall of building, stáksh; lumber w., píxipkash; stop-w., or part of inclosure, wákalak.

wampum consisting of dentalium shells, títshal; w. collar, yamnash wánd; shuekísñ, wálsh, wállkísh wánder, v. i.; w. about, lelnúk, léltyalla, hid'shna; lyépka, lónuma, hátsépka; w. sound-up, bulma.

wane, v. i., ká-gi; said of clouds, ká-gí, tehukápele.
want, v. t.; to desire, hámení, sha-
má-uli; often expressed by the ver-
bal desiderative in-shūta: he wants
to drink water, hít a pu'mash·ukta
ámũ; wanting, not possessed of,
kêliák. Cf. lack, need, wish, v.

wāpatu, the edible root of Sagit-
turia, teluši.

war, s; w.-expedition, shélhułsh; fo-
mer w.-expedition, shélhułsh: w.-
chief, shellalotish láği; w.-em-
rass, ef. armor; to wage w., cf.
wage, warfare.

war - dance, to dance a w. d., nál-
kaša; to dance a w. d. before the
fight, tadshóla, yuñalaklálga.

warehouse, sheshatuśkš.

warfare, s, shélhułsh; to start for
w., shélhułsh, gantuša; to start
w., to begin active w., shélhułtám-
pka, shuktámpla.

warm, adj., lushtlšli, kélpokš;
to feel w., kélpka, shálnka; lúsh-
lš gi, or lushtilšhi; to bathe in
w. water, kelua.

warm, v. t; w. oneself by the fire,
télhni, keshlama; w. oneself in the
son, tehatáwa, pl. wawatáwa; to
become, be warmed up, animal body,
lushtka.

warmly, adv., lushtilš.

Warm Spring Indian, nom.
pr. Wáitáunki, Lókulashčki: Yá-
makni mákkaks, Yámakni.

warmth, lushtilšh.

warn, v. t.; to give warning against,
lémé-šla.

warpath, shélhułsh, shíšúkšh; to
go out on the w., gütéska, shél-
hułsh; warrior on the w., ktá-
kish, kilish, shíšúkšísh; to be on
the w., shélhuł.

warped by heat, tešhitwištako. Cf.
crooked, bend, v.

warrior, sheshalotish, shíšúkšísh,
hishmakš; w. arrayed in the el-
kin armor, kátikš; bold w. or
fighter, kilish; fellow w., shawa-
línčash, Mod. shítčlip; hasteš w.,
shíšúkšísh.

wart, sji'otuńš.

Wasco Indian, nom pr. Ám-
pžúnkú máakkaks, Ámpžúnkú.

wash, v. t.; w. clean, wudshóka; w.
articles of dress, télša, temášša;
w. for somebody, tedšia; w. out, to
seam, wudshókalgjo; w. one’s body or
part of it, shúshóška; w. oneself and
plunge, péwa, pína; w. off from one’s
body, shíapkóša; w. one’s back, shú-
dshokalámma; w. one’s face, stapa-
 térkia; to make the gesture of
washing one’s face, shatašpákia;
w. another’s face, hashtérkia; w.
one’s hands, hashtáchua; w. an-
other’s hands, hashtérkía; w. one’s
head, shétáchia.

wash - basin, stapatchkótšísh
wash - er woman, tétemášhish.

Warm. tétemášhish.

wash - out, shunátčhéš.

wash - towel, shíapkólšh.

wash - tub, tiéčhótšísh.

wash, v. t; with. kúnsh, skístčh;
yellow-jacket
w. udelgako skístčh.

waste, v. t; kewélža, shuíkigi.
watch, v. t. and i., shléka, Mod. shléka; shlé'paka, wálz; w. be on the bolt, wálhta; w. keep w., sh nalaliámpka; w. the interests of, shualaliámpka, shlé'pka, shlé'poka; w. the fish over ice-holes, vulúm. Mod. uálwa; watching place, wálákish. Cf. care, s.

watchful; to be w., as against thieves, wálhta.

watchman, shualaliámpkish; w. of a guard-house, i-állish.

water, ámpu; small quality of w., ámpka; into w., ámputat, iwa; in the w., when connected with verbs, is often expressed by the verbal suffix -na, -wa; cf. géwa, péwa, etc.; near, on the w., by -iga; to be near the w., taliga, laliga; compare prefix teh-, ts. Body of w., w. sheet, énsh; small, éwaga, ámpka, tehéwish; to form a body of w., éwa, nówá, tehwa; w.-course, kóke, dim. kókaga; former w.-course, pikish, pálkish; utu lósamish; "w.-pata to," tehú; w.-foot, ducks and geese, mólémikli; spring of w., forming a pond, éwaga, mushléka, kókága, wélwash; stagnant w., tle, shútech, tehéwish; w. running through a pond with visible motion, wátwash; to bathe in cold w., péwa, pówá; in warm w., kélwa; to bring, jefch w., tehíketha; to carry about w. in one vase, tehíamna; to be cold, said of w. only, tehíwa; to carry over the w. skótka; to be covered with w., tehíji; to crowd together in the w., liwa; to give present w., tehíya, 'shía; to go, jump, leap into the w., hrúwa, pl. géwa; to go towards the w., tikwa; to pump out of the w., said of fish, wakhe'wa; to live in the w., ámpatat wí; udánkanka; to plump in the w., kída, pána, péwa; to sit near, on the w., teháliga, du, wawáliga, pl. líhaliga; to stand in the w., tgcwa, pl. líwa; to stand near the w., tca, lílaga, pl. líhaliga; to swim on the water's surface, udunáláka, udun tehna; under its surface, kidha; to take the w. out of, ámpu kitóka, kitóka.

water, v. i.; place for watering, tímash.

waterbrash; to have the w., kidshipka, tehíkamna.

waterfall; of cascade.

waterfowl; wild ducks and geese, máémikli; species of w. áj. váshash.

watermelon, shánkish pálkish, wávve, likásh; concentrate w., -ksh., tehéwash; to raise wares, kám, wávve, likánimíko.

way; of beeswax and itánkish

way, stú; pathoow, singa; wí, w. ady, géla; in this w., or w., húmasht, tehí, te: to be in one's w., gi udshwa, tímemí; toconstruct a w.; road, stíwa; to place on the w., súyu; w. pron., pers., na, ná, Mod. nat, na; us, hó, malsh; of us, wánum; just w., mood, but w., nítak; w. for ourselves, natakíni.
Wednesday, udání tíshna sünde giulánk waita; abbr. udání tíshna.

weed, s.; stalk, teh'lash; a species of w. Composite family, yuán'am.

Cf. plant, s.

weed out, v. t., said of plants, put tóga, pal'íca; of hair, beard, hush-mókla.

week, sünde; last w. sünde giúda.

weep, v. i., shuaketa; w. as a baby, wén; w. aloud, stu'tzishla; w. lament while biting the teeth, kóka; w. for, w. after, yuátka; w. as a mourner, káyaiha, huátpishla, lila, stu'tzishla; w. píjally, teh'kiteka; w. white, wáwa; w. silently, kúki; to commiserate weeping, shuak-tehtámpka; woping of mourners, huátpishlalsh.

weight, v. t., by means of a scale, shuinkák'lža; weighing-scale, shuinkáq'kétkish.

weight, v. i., ukálža.

weight, s.; to place weights upon, to press down by w., latáshl'ža

weighty, s.; to be, w. yúnta; to be w. yúnta.

welcom-e; to bid w., stínta; gelín-kanka; to bow for a w., úk'áltka; to go and bid w., gelidín-kteka, tósh tiló tpa; w. given a woman visiting her old home, skáchish, Mod. skát-dish.

well, s., natural or excavated, wél-wash; to dig a w., shílksha.

well, adv., tósh; in the sense of intensify, mún, túm, ká-a, abbr. ka; suffix -ak, -hak; w.-fcd, pítko;
weak—while.

where e, adv., also interrog.; tā' tata há.

where e, (1) not interro.; tā' tūsh: just w., right w., the place w., tūsh, tūshak; cominγ from w., tātki, ti'ish, also interro.; wherefrom, tātā, also interro.; wherea, gētala, gitā, tūshalta, tātā; w., as a cor. relat. to there, e.g., tak tak: pūt w., tī tak tak: somewhere, at some place, anywhere, etc., mānkshi; somewhere toward, tūshak: (2) interro.; w., tāta tāta? mānkshi? tūsh? wherea? tāta? tūshalta? where? tāta? wāk? and compounds, e.g., why; w., where? tūsh area?

where e, v.t., lēkela.

whether, conj.: if, w., or not, ti- mudsh, tam.

where stone e, lēkelaēkiksh.


while s.: a w. ago, ima; a little w., ago, welish, ma, uma, te in, te intaks ima; for a short w., wigmā, pani; after a w., tehi ma nth shik tehek or teheksh; intehak, Mod. teheksh; for a w., haya, ma nth;
we: a long w. mauteh, man tekak.
while, conj.: expressed by verbal durative in -ita, -ita.
when, v. i., kaikaya, shu'í-ku; said of dogs, etc., wíwa: to go around whining, gaikánka.
whip, s.; cattle w., of leather, shu'í-takpúteh; w.-rod, thin w.-síck, na-wálash, lé-gákish; w.-stick, vun-kótkish; w. snake, ulak'kánush
whip, v. t., udu'uka, udhú'íiga; with-the-ga; udú'íiga, udú'íka, udú'íkpa.
whip poor will, Antrostomus Vultu-
larí, íkíwash.
while, v. i., tákíga
whirl, v. t.; w. around, shulémo-
kídsha.
whirl, v. i.; w., skip about, nu-
yáma; w. around, anim., kúma, takí-
dsha; w. around, as winds, vun-
yáma; w. about, as dry leaves in the wind, vunyukídsha; as dust, etc., lenewálíga; lenúma; w. around, to form a whirlpool, niulgi-
dsha.
whirlpool, s. Cf. eddy, whirl.
whirlwind, kákiaksh.
whiskers, smok; one who wears w., shmu'kaltko.
whisky, kúma; w. bottle, likam wí-
kogsh, likam bunnót kísh.
whisper, v. t., kíklakpka, lekkelkpa; w. to a distance, lekkelkénámpka.
whistle, v. i., slhuyú'íga; w. a tune, slhuyú'íka; w., said of birds, hú'má; whistling reed, shdélush, stútaš.
white, pálpai; w. man or woman, w. people, Búsh'tin máklak, Búsh-
tin; w. paint, lípáksh; to be at w. heat, tehúúteliga, cf. incandescent; w. oak, cf. oak.
white-tail deer, máshmush.
white-fish; a kind of sucker-fish.
Cetostomidae family; udsháksh; to take w. annually, udshákshála.
whether, adv., also interrog., where-
to, in what direction, túshúla, táta; coming, arriving from which direc-
tion, tú shúma.
whittle, v. t., vúna.
who, pron. rel. anim. and inan. kat; whose, kínam; whom, to whom, kí-
du: the one who, kat: those who, kákat; who, káma!
whole, nánuk; the w. day, waitan, waitóla, náshe waitólan; w. not turn, ká-i tégátko, Mod. kái-i kágátko; to pass a w. day, waita; to have passed a w. day, waitóla.
who, v. e., sheshúlùkish; whoremonger, sheshúlùkish, kekónikalish.
whorl, púsh; little w., branch, pú-
shak.
whortleberry; upland w., íwam; a species of w., gupélish, and others under íwam, q.v.; to gather whortle-
berries, í-umálta; to return from gathering them, í-umáltka.
why, adv., also interrog.; for what reason, tuá, wák, wákgitko, wák gíng, wák gú'íga, wák lísh; w. after all, wákaitch, wákaitch gíng; w. then? w. after all? tuúalá? w. not? wákai? (for wák kái-i?)
wick of candle, etc., tunszánto kē-mukága.
wicked, kúidshí steñash, kúidshí; tełákalsh, pápalish. Cf. bad.
wickedly, kũi.
wick erwork; w.-dish, -plate, pá-hla; sháplash; w.-paddle, sháplash; dim. sháplka; larger, tia. Cf. basket.
wide, múni, kínkutko; very w., mú-nilúni, mú kínkutko; so w., támání.
widow, wémúiko; to be, become a w., wenóya.
widower, teůimántko; to be, become a w., tehiména.
wife, shuáwedsh; wîres, wéwamuish; young w., te-ůináash; to take as a w. or wîres, shuawédshla. Mod. shuawédshashla; wewáníshla; wife's brother, pîtehúkap; wife's sister, múl'gap; brother's w., pâ-ânámip; wife's sister's husband, pîtehékap.
wig wam, látehash, teůish; assem bleage of wigwams, teůish. Cf. lodge.
wild, adj. savage, wásh; said of beasts, komúšni; to be in the w. state, kíluna; to be w. from rape, shawiga; from excitement, kíluna.
wildcat, or lynx, shlóna.
wild fire, héshla.
wild tobacco; edible root of w. t., kól; the plant producing it. Ta-leriami edulis, kólun; to gather w. t., habitually, kólasla.
will, s. hîshkanksh; to have the w. of doing something is generally expressed by the future tense in -nápka. Cf. willing.
Williamet River, nom. pr. Téha-kawana Kēke.
Williamson River, nom. pr. Kēke: Kōketat: W. B. in its lower course, Ya-aga Kēke, Ya-aga.
willing: to be w., suffix of future tense, -nápka; kâi lewucla.
willow; species of, wásh, dim. yâ-aga; kímoksh; k极具ute; babey w. Cornus sericea, kúbsham wásh; tail of, studded with willows, yâshala; full of willows, yâshelkto; w.-bough, w.-rod, used as frame for structures. Lshiklak; w.-basket, yâki; w.-bough, sinâš KL, dim. shi-aga.
win, v. t. to gain, ikaga; w. again, ikákele; to be the winner in a game, udânya; w. by gambling, shi-iza; w. from each other, shi-iza; to be the final winner of all the stakes, wíntka; object won, ikaks.
wind, s. shléwish; the w. blows, shléwi; to be full of w. air, shipu; breaking w., shki sh; which w., kâ-kegsh; w.-bow, shipunish; w.-pipe, szukamúšksh, etc., of throat. For names of winds, cf. north, northeast, west, etc., storm.
wind, v. t.; w. around, wapîma, wêpla; w. up, as a watch, ki-âgidi-sha; w. up, as a rope, wapîma; a thread, witchza; w. over, termina, tukína. Cf. tie, v.
wind, v. i.; w. around, gâmen; w. around while ascending, âgidi-sha. Cf. bend, turn, v. i.
window, and pane of w., shinédash; w. shade, hishotkish.

wing, s., of bird, lákš̱; provided with wings, kishaltko; w. feather, shuš̱, of a bird, blaka; longer, kish; to flap, move the wings, when poising for a flight, or walking on ground. núa; nēna, Mod. shinédsha. Cf. flutter, v.

winged, lákš̱altko.

wink, v. i., kelintelha, nidsnäh-dsha, snuchkápteha; w. with one eye, kuchshikia; w. with one or both eyes, shkēchiltiwa, shkelintelha: to keep on winking, kelintehántuna. Cf. blink, nēcata.

winner, s.; cf. win, v. t.

winnow, v. t. and to clean by winnowing, shnäh-lina.

winter, s., lúbdam; during w., lúbdam; w. guide, lūbdamalákš̱; lūbdam teḵkesh, wa sh, kālha kātelsh; to erect a w. guide, lūbdemálga, fire-place of w. guide, táṉt.

wipe, v. t.; w. down from, ndshash-lina; w. off from, utehamašíka, ndshashóla, utehamashlōla.

wish, v. t.; silently or openly, shnäh-uli; expressing one's wishes by words, voice, more Mod. than Kl. hámeni; w. desire, wishma; w. for, shayákshma; w. for oneself, shamenakia. Cf. desire, want, v.

witch, wëlékaga. Cf. spirit.

witchcraft: magic spell of w., shniš̱; yayayá-as; to suffer from a spell of w., shalžita. Cf. spell, s. with, prep., together w., tula.

withdraw, v. i.; w. from, k'edsha, gūikaka, gūshka; w. w. again, shūkpiš̱.

wither, v. i., kumkőltgi; said of trees, plants, akála; withered, as a plant, pākatko.

withers, wakánish.

within, adv., gūhična, yuhična; also expressed by the locative cases and by verbal suffixes; to be w., gūhična, iwána, yuhična; to live w., tehüčega, tehüwiga, pl. wáshłunga. Cf. indoors, inside.

without, prep., ká i túla; w. as, kā i nálash túla; being w., kēliak; w. in the sense of outside of, cf. outdoors, outside.

wizard; cf. conjurer.

wolf: gray w., Canis lupus, kē-utehish; the mythic gray Wolf. Kē-utehianitch; prairie-w. or coyote, Canis latrans, wásh.

woman, shnawedsh, pl. wēwanimish; youn g. w., teina, te-iniwa-ash, shiwa-ga; married w., shnawedsh, pl. wēwanimish; w. recently married, te-iniwa-ash; w. married who has no children, shápinksh; women with their children, families, wēwansni; w. who lost one child, k'ekala; w. who lost two or more children, kēplēkš; w. visiting her old home and bringing presents, skételish, Mod. skàtish; old w., cf. female, old, wife.

woman, suénéhman skútash, Mod.

wood; piece of w., or w. considered as a raw material, áku; lamber.
pápkash; fallen or filled bag of w.; himpoks; rotten w.; múh; slm of w.; pálish; pyramidal pile of w., fire, tūlah, stūlah; woods; if filled with shrubs, gātchesh; woods, consisting of timber only, ákun; in, in the woods, cf. recess, timber, woodchuck, a rodent of the squirrel genus, Arctomys, múh; w, 'schothgame, skú'shash.

wood ed, gātchiko.

woodpecker; red-shafted flicker, tehe'cush; species of flicker, kili'wash; species of black, red-headed w., wāwkāxinsh; black w., Hyloteleus pileatus, skaukush, dim skúkashóga; Harris w., Pius Harrisii, shuilhpush.

Wood River, nom. pr., Enka'kshini Köke.

wood, nul; shi'pam nul.

wooden, adj., if rough to the touch, kitechkitchi.

word, hémankunsh; in the sense of speech, or of connected words, hemézh; wáthoks, Mod. wátkash; words spoken by somebody, hémankunsh. Cf. speech.

work, v. i., pelpela, shuita; w. for, pelpela; w. in the ground, kāla shuita; w. on somebody, shuita; w. with a pickaxe, ibutiya; to accomplish to w., pelpeli'ga, pelpelțāmπka; working tool, shute-ótkish; v. t., pēl, appropriate to w., apai, shutez.

worker, shéshtatish.

world, earth as well as universe; kāla; about this w., génta kāltatun; to create the w., kāltah, for somebody, kāltatun. Cf. universe.

worn, generic; múlk, dim, múlkaga.

worn out, inam, ál'chiksh, antch; cf. wear, v.

worry, v. t.; w. somebody, shútatka; worried, yúyul'ksh.

worship, v. t., shuita; worth in price, shéshatka; to be w., to cast, shéshu.

wound, v. t.; w. with an arrow, músh, ngésish; shilih, pl. yûta; yûga; w. continually, shli'tam; w. each other, hîshlan; w. bat not to kill, ngéshe-iyâ; lo część near wound. shhi'shga; w. by means of, shlíta; w. by beating, shítka; w. with a cutting instrument, kâkta; w. with removal of flesh, shútakla; without removal of flesh, shútakla; wounded by a cat, gâsh, ktkal'tik; w. with a long article, or by scratching, upâta; upàta; w. by fire, ngésish; shilih, pl. yûta; w. slightly, teampa; níkshketcha; w. by stabbing, stiktka; other, stü'ma; níteppa, stipka.

wound, s.; w. gâsh, ktkal'tik; w. by which no flesh was removed, shukshkâ; w. by which flesh was removed, shukshkâ; stûlta; q.; stûlta, shliwitka; to have an open w., w. or sore, hâmipka; to feel that w. w., wounds, cf. wound, v. t.; to put as, a hâm, w., as mettles, átlepamata.

wrangle, v. i.; shuita; w. a fowl other, shuke, shukshkâ.

wrap, v. t.; w. in, as into a bundle.
wrinkl-e: han-d-w., shékta-nk-sh.
wrinkl-ed, adj., knap-a-thé-matko;
v. in the face, mukó-latko; to become
v. by writing, knukó-lgi.
wríst, s.: w.-jount, ná-walash, népm
nó-walash; w.-how, kápka-po.
write, v. t., shímála-n: wíttan mark,
letter, paper, shímála-nsh; writing
pen or pível, shumálo-tkiskh.
wrong and w.-doing, kúdshí, ké-
lání. (cf. bad.
wrongly, kúí.
wríth, kíásh, shawí-gánk, shawí-
gátko; to br or war w., kilu, shawí-
iga, shítčákta, shítčáktnu; to
become w., nárgy at, híshtélktna,
hushtlá-n.
wríy.: w.-shaped, tiki-wátko; cf. bend,
v., crooked.

Y.

Yá-neks, nom. pr. loc., Yáma-kshí;
notie of, staying at Y., Yána-kshí,
yard; g.-shít, skihúylgítikh.
yá-wu-n, v. i., skáyádsmá.
yé, yow, prou. pers. second pers.
plur., át, abbr. á: i, ik, thou, is
sometimes used instead; obj. case.
ye, to ye, má-lásh, má-lsh, in Mod.
also: mák; poss. case, of ye, má-lam.
Cf. your, yours.
yé-ar, illólásh; the y. goes round,
ends, is over, past, completed, illóhá;
to finish one y., tina illólá: one y.
since, tina illólásh táník; many years.

Yapó, gáhak: ten years old, tá-umep
illóló-latko, Mod. illólátko; spring
of the y., skó: full of the y., shá-
lam.
yéast, and yeasted dough, shamun-
péllótkish.

yellow, kaká-kli; of y. metallic
shine, as copper, káká kli: light y.
spálpchéh: reddish y., dark sorrel,
tehúltúlí; y. ochre, spál.

yellow - hammer v., or red-shafted
shíker, tehé-shí.

yellowish, kéieha káká kli, káká k tkáni.
yellow jacket wasp, kůsh, skúnteh.

yeelp, y. i., shún-aka.

yes, you, age, e, e-e, é-e, ú-í, uí.

yesterday, waitóla, waitółank, másh waitólan; úna, Mod. úna, nía: lost night, úna pšin.

yet: still, even now, we're not, ká-yuteh, liyak, ká-i we gi, káyu, Mod. káyu.

ye-w, popular name of a bush, tsú-pinksham.

yolk of egg, kí'-adsh

young, adj.; the one y., guní; adv., guní; y., guní; tu, ti-t, tůsh; pointing to long objects, persons, thú. Cf. that.

you, pron. pers. second pers. sing.; cf. thou, thee; second pers. plur.; cf. ye.

young, adj., said of persons, tě-ini; of persons, animals, plants, kitchkáni, nčálkáni, nčshékáni, or by suffix -ágá, -ak, -ka; y. man, unmarried, tčhilsh, dim. tčhilháyágá; y. woman, shiwišga; tě-ini, te-iniwi-ash; the younger, youngest, tšpinka ni; younger brother or sister, tápiap; to become y., repeatedly after attaining old age; tekštigpeletánuma.

young, s.; y. of animals, wésh, dim. wéka, or expressed by the dim. ending -ágá, -ak, -ka, etc.; y. of quadrupeds, keš-dši, dim. keš-dši-ágá; y. of certain quadrupeds; elk, táwalsh; of deer, wí+hla, dim. wí+hlagá: pregnant with y., as animals, laš-íšh; y. of a wild animal and of a deer, lihlanksh, Mod. lihlanksh; y. male animal, kikága; y. female animal, gůñága, nčiš-hůñága; y. of the coyote, waš-šwa-wéka; y. of the red or silver fox, wí+nán wésh, wánáka; to bear y., wé kala, hšča.

Young Silver Fox, nom. pl. of a mythic animal, Wánáka, Wának, youngster, kitchkáni, nčálkáni, tehškága. Cf. boy.

your, yours, pron. pers. second pers. plur.; your, your own, málam-tak; when used in the sense of this, thine; cf. thy.

yourselves, a'tak; obj. case, y., to y., málaštak, máłašhak; possess. case, of y., your own, málamtak; y. for y., itaginggi.

Z.

zealous, kšllitko.

zigzag; to move, fly in a z. line, kakidša, kinúma.
LIST OF ERRATA.

PART I.

IN ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

Page viii, last line: Sahaptin um one word, not in two.
Page xxxvi, line 6 from below: read Tatsipksh.
Page xlviii, line 2 from below: comma after “language.”

IN THE TEXTS.

Quotations having a semicolon after the page number refer to poetic texts only, all of which have been corrected.

Page 2, line 17, tribes, instead of “language.”
Page 17, line 14, penedan: caught up with them.
Page 17, line 19, read: never made slaves those of the Lake tribe.
Page 22, line 4, put semicolon after haktak.
Page 22, line 5, senotinkash: they fought.
Page 23, line 13, tank’t at nöddäke.
Page 23, line 18, under 2 in thus I, not “then I.”
Page 24, line 12, hukat: in but two days.
Page 24, line 18, Wàtkëm, instead of Wàtdëm.
Page 25, line 1, separate m’0 from miiéntikes, and change note 25, 4, on page 25.
Page 25, line 19, mark falsely: to another spot.

Page 32, lines 3-4, Bette, false for Bontelle. During an interview which I had in Washington, D. C., April 5, 1890, with this officer, Lieutenant Capt. F. A. Bontelle, he stated that this passage contained no truth at all, except one fact: “That Major Jackson had asked Bogum that evening for the whereabouts of Captain Jack. Lieutenant Bontelle did not see Jack that whole day. November 29, he kept himself secreted. On the morning of the same day Sketch Charley tried to Bontelle at a distance of about 30 yards, the bullet tearing his cardigan coat and undershirt at the elbow.”

Page 13, line 5, madshaktai, instead of madshaptäki.
Page 16, note to 33, re: change pëelpi into pëelpa: the word stands there for.
Page 16, note 37, 10: for niFFECT read reciproc.
Page 16, erase note to 37, 17.
Page 55, line 13, Sketch Charley was then thirty-two years old.
Page 63, erase note to 66, 16; the verb is not shawmä.
Page 72, in note to 71, 2: m’i'æ instead of m’i’salim
Page 72, line 1, ni’axu’sim, not another.

Page 74, line 1, kapti: small suckers.
Page 75, line 2, tävash dëdëi: grass.
Page 76, line 13, teklo is means when had lived.
Page 80, line 1, and page 80, line 16: we is child instead of children.
Page 85, line 12, for use see dictionary.
Page 95, line 16, nötolat is preferable to nötoïla.
Page 99, line 7, nönu’s is everything from them.
Page 100, lines 12 and 16, kàtëmà and kàtekmà did not recognize them.
LIST OF ERRATA.

Page 102, note to 23: place a comma after 'him' in the correct form.
Page 103, lines 10 and 11: shikshish danging booth, (rambiy hug)
Page 104, line 15: zack is preferable to gamin.
Page 104, line 12 and 13: the bath: heavy bats = there '
Page 105, line 10: s. gateman man any near.
Page 105, line 3 and 4: 1st Dictionary under ca-
Page 106, line 2, let a 1morn. instead of Kallum.
Page 107, line 1, impet: instead of purpap in me. 1 more note
Page 109, line 5: purp in wholr, met its tape.
Page 109, note to 14: a talet at from the small bats, paint, -stagnant pool.
Page 109, line 2: read instead of in.
Page 110, line 5: read instead of m'sh.
Page 110, line 3: read instead of m'sh.
Page 111, line 5: plowlash golden cash.
Page 111, line 6: read instead of little wit instead of woman.
Page 112, note to 10: 2. 1 more at right.
Page 112, note to 13: let purp in instead of animal.

IN THE GRAMMAR.

Page 114, erase from Yar and the vowel in . . . three lines down to a baya.
Page 116, ambivalent, studies in the text.
Page 117, pupil to mark: add again at end of line.
Page 118, case mishakveta.
Page 119, skirt and:
Page 120, after "in the reflection of," add part. at body.
Page 121, tembelain. Erase this one.
Page 122, incorporation instead of amplification.
Page 123, insert karn before teki mlak.

PART II.

DICTIONARY: KAMATI-ENGLISH PART.

Black Jim: change October 1 to October 3.
ca: instead of a vupa, u.
hash: read maritch with instead of maritch.
gama: to grind, mix with a stone.
hemkush: also signifies wood.
inhishita: erase "Don. Sheta."
hinti: to rush or run unhurried.
rishk: borrowed from Chineok Jargon.
yen: to the list of sacker fish add the kuma.
kakmish and Kakkslish: Indian nicknames for blackened men, men.
bahapa: bathed instead of personed.
leulmain to walk upon.
sta shishish nool instead of won.
kumel: read piece of the left eye.
kake also means leg: cf. pahuka.
keplaka: read v. intro. not v. trans.
leplake: read panam, wapalash.
lele Kash: from lele kia faa upon.
leplepita: Dei. Kule. -sp.
leplepita is really: lewa lewapita na.
LIST OF ERRATA.

Lalo is the French h loup, not Shumok Latzen.

makah: first word on page 209: toon, not man.

maulsh: species of little h. f.

mita: read, cf. namaya.

mitola is: to swing, throw into the fire.

píchak: read polaga.

papa: to: the absol. form is pava na to cut while going around an object of a lodge, etc.

correct also Grammar, p. 27.

pshikësich: read: as morning and evening star.

puka, poka to cover: is same word as inukia No. 2.

qíd-sha and spitcha are both the same word.

shendchen and shentchun, to hold a large object.

shin: is same as shinka and hashto'ki, q. v.

shëys'ka: to listen from the inside of a lodge, etc.

shëniiksha, shënpkush, shëpûkash: to be placed in the alphabetic order.

shënu-kash: counsel and counsel.

tshënkash: the correct term is tshënska.

tshëna, to be unable, not to know how: not to grasp; or tshëna I can not even begin to grasp.

shapûnaksh tshënaok. I cannot explain it to you, not knowing myself; means tshëna (speak), must be

shënyga you never grasp if you thought I explain it to you all the time.

shënhka: same word as tshënska.

no'ka: not obaka.

Vañiksha: read emptying from the west

DICTIONARY. ENGLISH-CHAMAN PART.

Page 225, entepbhgor: correct into entepbhsh.

Page 671, strong: to become stronger, sort of winds, shënok.

Page 673, to watch: set straight the shëniikamphka.

E.
# INDEX

Roman figures refer to the "Bibliographical Sketch". The abbreviations for the three other parts are: A. Parts in Grammar; B. Dictionary, both parts.

Most of the Indian vocables of the Index and of the Notes are taken from the Dictionary.

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