

VOCABULARIES

VOCABULARIES

ATHAPASCAN

ANATOMICAL TERMS

<i>English</i>	<i>Hupa</i> ¹	<i>Tolowa</i>	<i>Tututni</i> ¹
ankle-joint	ho-ké-chu-wúl	spí-las-ke	spi-lásh-ke
arm	ho-kyáñ-ai	qá-ne	shká-né
blood	tsé-lñ	tófil; tśé-lt	shú-lé
bone	ts!n; ho-ts!n-né	tsé-né	shú-né
chin	ho-wé-ṭa		shí-á-ta
ear	ho-chú-wé'	mūs-sú-ghé	sú-ghá
elbow-joint	hó-ch lich	ts lí-lé	tsí-lé
eye	hón-na'	ná-ghé-i	shna-ghá
face	hón-nñ	né-i	shni
finger-nail	hoi-lá'-kyéts!	qún-yu	shqún-ni-yu
fingers	hoi-la'-mí-mts-ḱúk (hand small)	lá-sa-ke	shla-sá-ké
foot	hóh-hé; hom-míh-ná-tal (his with feel-about)	hwá- ^δ	shhá- ^δ
hair	tsíu-wa'	sí-i	sí-i
hand	hoi-la'	la'	shla
head	hoi-ṭa-ai	sí-is	shní-kas
heart	ho-kyáñ-sañ (his abdo- men inside)	sré-yé	sé-é
knee	ho-hlé-ṭa-ai	ḱwé- ^{it}	shkút
leg	ho-ts!n-né (his bone)	tsé-né	shú-né
lips	hoṭ-ṭá	ṭá-mú ⁿ -tsé	sh-ta-mús-sé
mouth	ho-sá	ṭa'	sh-ta
neck	hok-kós	kwūs	shhūs
nose	hón-chulhw	misr	shísh
nostril	hón-chu-yéh-kya-áñ (his nose hole)	mísr-mi' ⁿ k-we-á ⁿ (nose in hole)	shísh-o-a
teeth	hoú-wo	ghuw	shghu
toe-nail	hoú-hú-kyéts!	hwé-qun-yu	shhá-qún-ni-yu
toes	hoú-hú-mí-mis-ḱúk (foot small)	hwé-sa-ke	shhá-sá-ke
tongue	ho-sás-ṭañ	sá-lu	sá-flu- ^u

ANIMALS²

abalone ³	hos-sáiky	hla-ḱwás-ti	ḱwás-ti
bat	hat-tlé-ná-mñt (night fitter)	tsí-sús-pe-luq	chú-ghúhí-ts lí

¹ The Hupa prefix *ho-*, like Tututni *sh-*, is the third personal pronoun. Other Hupa pronominal prefixes in the singular are: *hu-* (*hw-*), first person; *nu-*, second person; *kyt-*, third person indeterminate. In general, Hupa substantives referring to parts of the body, and terms of relationship, cannot be used without a pronominal prefix.

² The names of animals used as food are indicated by stars.

³ Dried abalones sometimes reached the Hupa through trade channels. The Tolowa and Tututni knew the abalone only as a shell prized for ornamental purposes.

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
bear, black *	saʔs!	tu-yŭŋ	sŭ-ghŭs
bear, grizzly- beaver	mi-kyó-wé' ² chwá-ai	taí-chhu (— big)	shí-chi-lé
bird	ki-yáhw ¹	chē-yás	
bluejay, crested	ʔaiʔs; ² kŭs-ʔai-chwŭŋ	ʔis-ʔsai	ʔis-chē
brant *	ha	haŋ-yás	ha
buzzard	mŭs-sá-nŭhŭl-chwŭn	chu'-shai-nē	chu-shá-ghē
civet ³		chi-tlkŭs	chŭm-tkŭs-sē
clam, horse *		sa-tlkí	qa-sál-ki
clam, little-neck *		sŭq-sē	sŭq-sē
clam, razor *	tē-nēs-nú-i (water stand- up)	mē-ʔlé	má'-tē
cockle *	ho-sá-hŭkai (his mouth white)		
cod, red *		kēhŭl-srik (— red)	
condor	ki-yá-ku-mŭ-na-ho-lén (bird has many)		
coot *	tē-na'tŭ-más	qa ⁿ hŭl-qŭtl-ghi	qa ⁿ hŭl-qŭl-ghē
coyote	hón-tēhŭl-tô (flat-country frequenter)	shŭm'm	sqi-ʔsē
crab *		ka'-sŭs	ka-tlá
crow	kyú-wŭhŭl-tahŭl-chwŭŋ	ká ⁿ -sŭ ⁿ	ka-sásh-le
deer *	kŭhŭl-hŭlá-han ⁴	sē-tlŭ-ghŭ ⁿ	sēl-ghē
diver *		há ⁿ -yuk	
dog	no-ki-né-yot (barker); hŭŋ	hŭl ⁿ	hŭi
duck, butterball *		sē-ʔwŭs-trē	
duck, mallard *	ná-ʔlo-ai (walk float)	qŭs-tŭhŭl-hŭ-ghŭhŭl	qŭs-ŭhŭl-hŭ-ghŭhŭl
duck, sawbill *		cha-hás-nē	
eagle	tŭs-mŭl	ʔa ⁿ hŭl-ʔí	ʔa ⁿ -hŭkē-chu
elk *	mi-kyŭ-ko-ʔsē	chŭs-chhu (— big)	ʔēs-chu
fish *	tó'nai (water go)		
fisher	ʔŭi-tá-ka-ná-we; his-tán- ka-kŭt-tŭk-ʔohw		
flounder *		tēhŭl-ni	
fox	mŭ-chwán-tahŭl-tan (dung oft)	tē-nŭs-yŭŋ	
goose *		haŋ ⁿ -chhú (brant large)	há-chu
gopher *	há-tŭ-nu (pops up)	ʔá ⁿ hŭl-sri ⁿ	
grouse ⁵	ʔúh-kyo ⁶	chŭhŭl-ʔŭm-sné	
gull ⁷	tó-mŭŋ ⁿ -ki-yáhw (water bird)	ʔá-sē	mŭs-ki
halibut *		si ⁿ -s-ha ⁿ -mē-tēhŭl-ni (ocean in flounder)	
heron, blue	has-lŭn-tô (waterfall fre- quenter)	chu-két-nē	
horse	mŭ-kŭ-tá-chi-tŭhŭl-ʔŭi (ride sit-on); hŭlŭn (dog)	ʔ ⁿ -chhú (dog big)	hŭi-chu (dog big)

¹ Small birds are *kiyáhw*.

² An onomatopoe.

³ The civet is native in the Klamath river country, but not in Tututni territory.

⁴ A deer driven into water is called *Is-chŭlŭn-nóhw*.

⁵ The grouse is an article of food for the Hupa, but the Tolowa consider it poisonous.

⁶ *Tuŭh*, an onomatopoe imitating the call of the grouse; *kyo*, large.

⁷ Gulls are eaten by the Tututni.

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
killerwhale		ya ⁿ -tré-nis	
lamprey *	tleú·han (snake dip-out)	tús·hán	
marten		che-yás-tlchún	
mink	sáh·kyo; hón·nṭṭ·sahch (his face painted)	múhíl·ya-is-tlú·ghihl	té·qú·lísh·é
mountain-lion	mín·nṭṭ·mhl·híé·tíl·léu (its face with kill)	chúhíl·śsas·né	tí·chu
murrelet *		sré·léhíl·sún	
mussel *	hó·sút·sū·mll	te·hlát	qūs·sá
octopus *		qa·né·hlún (arms many)	
otter	híló·kē·tí·tíl·lé (salmon eater)	ná·gha·tun·né (go water)	na·ghá·to·né (go water)
otter, sea- owl (generic)		sūs·te·lí·chhu (— big)	na·gháhíl·hé
owl, hoot	mín·ní·lóh·fís (face big)		
owl, horned	mís·kyí·lo		
owl, screech	mín·ní·mé·ké (fate scream)		
pelican	té·kihíl·kó·qí·kyo	tá·qísh·chhu (— big)	
perch *		chí·lahl·srík (tail red)	
pheasant *	ho·hlít·i·ki·tíhch·wé (drumming-he-makes)		
porpoise *		há·túhíl	
quail *	tích! ¹	tu·tú·né ²	
quail, mountain *	ná·kyí·né		
rabbit, cottontail *	tloh·mé·wé (under- growth-among)	ka·mú ^s	ka·chú·shlé
rabbit, jack *	ná·ka·ta·kihíl·híá·han (gravel-bar deer)	ka·chúms·tlé·é	
raccoon *	mín·ná·hoé (its eyes striped)	qún·sún	kún·sha
raven	kyú·wíhíl·tahíl·chwíṭṭ·kyo (crow big)	ta·n·śśás·hé	án·cha·shé
salmon (generic)	híló·kw (hílo, fish)	híló·kw	híló·qé
salmon, dog *	kēs		
salmon, king *	há·ló·kē; hún·sí·híló·kw (summer salmon)	tán·hait·híló·kw (au- tumn salmon)	mús·té
salmon, silverside *		tá·sahl	tas·ál·yé
seal, fur-		háhíl·tús	
seal, hair *		srí·sré·nēs	sí·sū·nēs; má·chu
sea-lion *		chá ⁿ ·a ⁿ ·táí ⁿ	chá·a·ti
shark ³		mas·túm	
skunk *	hól·chí	qútl·srí	qúl·sí·chu; śśa·śśá·slé ⁴
smelt *		hílúms	hílus
snake (generic)	tléuhw	ta·ghús	
snake, bull-	i·núw·na·wai (in-ground goes)		
snake, garter-	mé·né·ghé·tloh·té (white-striped-back)		
snake, king-	híl·chṭṭ·hwoh (striped- both-sides)		

¹ The Hupa ate neither valley quail nor meadowlark, apparently because of a myth that represents two personages of those names gambling in the abode of the dead.

² An onomatopoe.

³ Eaten by the Tolowa when found stranded.

⁴ Respectively, the large and the small species.

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
snake, rattle-spider	tléuhw kt-hilē-wē-kyo	chū-hlū-gháfil-nē ká-tūs	chéfil-gháfil-nē
sprig*		tá ⁿ che-yá-shē-ē	
squirrel, gray*	mtk-kyē-nēs (tail long)	la'-srē	la'-sē
squirrel, ground*	tšéu'ki-yáñ-ai (rock sit-on); sī-lis	sē-lūs	sū-lūs
sturgeon*	hló-kyo (fish big)	hlūm-chhú (smelt big)	ku-sál-ki
sucker*	tá-ch'la		
swan		kō	
trout*	hlo-yó-kai	hla-wás-chhú (— big)	cha-hwúl-ka; qás-chu
trout, steelhead*	hai-na-til (winter travels)	té ⁿ -sl ⁿ	tés-lē
turtle	tš!n-tēfil (bone flat)	tš!ún-tēfil (bone flat)	tš!ún-tēfil (bone flat)
waterfowl	ná-t'lo-ai (walk float) ¹		
weasel	tléu'ma-hañ (snake its husband) ²	met-qē-hlšú-yi-nē	mū ⁿ -qēfil-tšú-wi-yē
whale* ³		te-ló ⁿ	te-lá
wildcat ⁴	mín-nñ-t'ich (its face short); mím-mífil-ná-tal-chu-wol (its foot round)	niñ-ta-yás-añ-ni	ni-tai-yás-a
wolf	kihí-ná-til (trailer)	na-gha-yísh-nē (nágha=go)	(na-gha-nísh-nē)
woodrat*	mē-hón-to-hó-lén (his house many)		
yellowhammer	mín-chuhw-mil (its nose taps)		

CARDINAL POINTS

east	yí-tūk	n-ai ⁿ
north	yi-tšē (down-stream)	t!ē
south	yí-nūk (up-stream)	yē-nē
west	yi-tšén	ta ⁿ -ní ⁿ

COLORS

black	flu-hwín	híshún	híshn
blue	hli-tšó	híšú	híšú
green	hli-tšó	híšú	ha-tú-ki-hwūn-nūs
red	tšél-nē-wan (blood like)	hísrík	híšúk
white	híu-kai	híki	híki
yellow	ta-kyó-nē-wan ⁵	híšú ⁶	híšú

PRIMITIVE FOODS⁷

acorns (generic)	t'it-tšik	sún-chūn	sá-chūn
acorns, black oak	níhl-ták-t'it-tšik ⁸		

¹ Also a specific name for mallard duck.² The name refers to an incident of folklore.³ The flesh and blubber of stranded whales were a favorite food with the Coast dwellers, who bartered it to their inland neighbors.⁴ The Tolowa eat wildcats, but the Tututni consider their flesh poisonous.⁵ *Takyó*, a small bird; *nēwan*, like.⁶ "Yellow" serves as the Tolowa word for gold coin.⁷ See also under the head of Animals.⁸ In the Hupa specific words for acorns, the component *t'itšik*, meaning unshelled acorns, may be omitted, and the name of the tree itself used alone.

<i>English</i>	<i>Hupa</i>	<i>Tolowa</i>	<i>Tututni</i>
acorns, live-oak	mi-tló-ti-tán-tít-tsik		
acorns, post-oak	ktŋ-kyó-tít-tsik		
acorns, tan-bark	ki-nés-tán-tít-tsik		
acorns, shelled	kyú-wŋ-yan		
acorn bread	i-té-tu-hilúk (slap-on-fire)		
acorn meal, dry	wít-wát		
acorn meal, leached	ki-tást		
acorn soup	sa-hó		
angelica shoots	hón-sihl-sá-luhw (summer sprouts)		
anise shoots	müh-há-chè-ho-lén (root many)		
blackberries	ki-kyi-nés (— long); is-kóts!	tè-chín-nés (— long)	tè-chén-nés
bracken-roots		tún-srŋ-hai	ka-sí-kai
camas		kúms ¹	kus
chinkapins (<i>Castanea chrysophylla</i>)	ki-lá-chŋm-ttch		
eel-grass		tús-há ⁿ -lá-tèi	
elderberries	chiuh-hwoh	lú-kŋm-té-ché-yé (<i>lú- kŋm berries</i>)	kúnhl-sé
grapes	ta-hló'l		
hazelnuts	ki-lá-chon-té	chŋhl-hái-li	tsúhl-ha-lé
huckleberries	chwihlch	tús-tlé-chu	tis-lá-chu; kó-kŋt-ti ²
laurel-berries	náhl-kŋch (stir) ³		
madroña-berries	ts-téu	tús-té-ki	
manzanita-berries	ti-ntuhw		
pine-nuts, digger	ná-té'tl		
pine-nuts, sugar	mi-chéu-ho-lén (pitch much)	nŋhl	
pinole	tlóh-tai	ya-ti-sré-li	
salal-berries		yas-ké	yá-shá-i
salmon-berries	ta-há-hle	chŋt-yé-ta-té-ché-yé	ta-há-tle
salmon-berry sprouts		ta-háhl-chín-sré	mí-ko
salt	híe-kónsh (bitter)		
seaweed (<i>Porphyra perforata</i>)	la	lat	sé-a
soap-plant (<i>Chloroga- lum pomeridianum</i>)	kás-kyo		
sunflower seed		trú-hlé-ghé-tsí ⁿ	
tule roots		ch'la-ák-ti	
tule shoots		che-súhl	

HANDICRAFT

adz		chút-hlŋsehl	chén-né
apron	tsaŋ	sŋ	
apron, menstrual		ché-shí	
armor ⁴	kyu-wít-wol	chís-chu	tés-chu
arrow	ná-tséts	á ⁿ -hŋ ^s	á-hŋls
arrow-point	tín-tai	á ⁿ -hŋ ^s -sé (arrow stone)	na-ghŋs-sé

¹ Apparently a loan-word.² Blue and red huckleberries respectively.³ So called because laurel-berries were stirred about in hot ashes with a stick.⁴ Hupa armor was a rod corselet; Tolowa and Tututni, an elk rawhide tunic.

<i>English</i>	<i>Hupa</i>	<i>Tolowa</i>	<i>Tututni</i>
awl	fš!n (bone)	fš!n	nah!-há-fš!n-ně
ax		chút-fš!s	chú-túl-ghúl
basket (generic)		chút-tú	
basket, baby-	hěa-kai	ká-yu	ká-yu
basket, burden-	kai-tim-mš!l		
basket cap	kos-tán	kai-trát	kéi-fšat
basket, cooking	mš!l-tó-i (with water)	mě-tús-súh!l (in hot-water)	mě-chú-súl-lěs-ha-fš!a
basket, food	hai-fša	há-fš!a	há-fš!a
basket, parching	ki-wát	ká-si	ká-sa
basket, seed-gathering	mě-kyě-ě-f!lu-wah!l (inside beating)	túh!l	túh!l
basket sifter	mš!l-ki-tí-wat (with sift-by-shaking)	mě-ti-ghát	ta-chún-túl-těf!l-ká-sa
basket, storage	ch!é-lo; kai-ch!nt ¹	mě-i-tá ⁿ	mě-i-tan
basket tray	kai-tě	mě-ya-trě-yú ⁿ	
beads, clam-shell	tí-ch!t		fšút
beads, dentalia	mí-tách; hó-ch!-na-tí-yó (real dentalia) ²		
bow	fš!h!-tí ⁿ	tah-šús	túk-kúsh
brush, meal-	mš!l-chá'-tú-m!l (with scrape-off)		
canoe	mě-t!l ³	hai-nús	hán-nús
cord			tá-má-lá
deerskin	kyí-wyt'-wol	há-ghúth!l-šet	
drum	mó-ki-k!n-kyě-ě-f!lu-wah!l (on stick beat)	ú-t!ú-ghah!l	má-tú-gha
fire-drill	mš!l-ki-tú-lu-wis (with drill)	trúh!l-f!lú-ghús	lěh!l
fish-hook	kyú-wu	shah!l	chu-ghú
fish-line	mš!l-kyó-ló (with throw-in)		
fish-weir	ěs	ná-ghē-těi	na-tú-ghé-li
flute	m!l-t-m!l	tút-f!n!nk	
house	hón-ta	mún ⁿ	mún
house, menstrual	m!nch	not used	not used
house, sweat-knife	taí-kyu!hw	shěsh-t!' ⁿ	shíšh-lě-ě
leggings	fšé-líšh-chě (stone flat)	na-t!mí	nál-mě
	hó-fš!n-mě-kyu-lu-i (leg tied-around)	h!fšús	h!fšús
loin-cloth	ho-tlá-mš!l-w!l-lui (buttock with tied)	š!é-š!é	t!ě-t!ěs-kús
mat, tule	kyúl-tel ⁴	chě-súh!l	chús-súh!l
maul	mš!l-ky!h!l-fš!h!l (with pound)	múh!l-ya-ch!h!l-tús (with pound)	h!chól-kús
moccasins	yf-chit-tal	hē	
money, dentalium	š!n-kyě-hit (four piece); kí-kě-tú-kút-hwě;chwó-la-hit (five piece); hos-tán-hit (six piece)	trút	

¹ Respectively, tight-meshed for seeds and shelled acorns, and loose-meshed for unshelled acorns and dried fish.

² Respectively, smaller than the four sizes used as money, and the large sizes.

³ The Hupa purchased their canoes from the Yurok.

⁴ The Hupa purchased their mats from the Coast tribes.

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
mortar	fšé-hat (stone flat)	sé-hait (stone flat)	sá
mortar hopper	kai-kíst	kai-i-sút	kwá-si
net (generic)	kyt-hák		
net-bag (receptacle)	té-mil	not used	not used
net, dip-	míh-tás-tei; míh-nó- hí-wal (with dip-in) ¹	not used	not used
net, gill-	not used	mésh-há	méi-ha
net, seine	ná-ki-tló-i	not used	not used
net, surf-	not used	hílum-smán	
paddle, canoe-	kit-tó	mé-i-tó	nát-há
paddle, soup-		mé-i-lúk	
pestle	mé-íst	mé-tlísút	
pipe	kíŋ-ai-kyan (wood hol- low)	e-chún	át-cha
quiver	fšt-tá-ka-ná-we (fisher)	ta-húm-ni	tla-hó-li
rattle	not used	sé-tl-ghi-petl-chá- kwe	chē-ghúl-chis
robe, deerskin	ná-hi-lén (two together); hí-lá-úl-lén (one to- gether)	sté-i	sté
rope ²	kyú-wi-tšís	stūs	
seed-beater	míh-kíhí-u-wal (with beat)		
shirt		ghút-filcha	yē-sū-ghé-a
skirt	ho-tlá-cht-mé-kts-tlon (buttock cover)	chha	chēsh-shi
sling	míhí-ki-tíhí-fšl (with throw)		
spear, fish-	míhí-ki-tíhí-kts (with thrust)		
spear, fish-, point		ch lé-tlá	chēt-tlá-a
spear, fish-, shaft		mé-tlí	chót-két
spoon, antler	ki-té-kin	sa's	fšú-kúl
spoon, mussel-shell	hó-sút-sū-mil (mussel)	te-hlát	qūs-sá
tump-line	tlohí	tuíhí	tlohí
wedge, antler	nó-ki-tihw	nūhí	sé-néhí (stone wedge)

NATURAL PHENOMENA

ashes	hón-tŋn (fire dust)	híchūs-tútl-ki	fšūs-túl-ki
charcoal	tšeuíhw	hwú ⁿ -sít	qún-fšis
cloud	a	ak	ak
darkness	chwá-hohí-wí	sa ⁿ -húm-híghíhí	sá-híú-ghahí
dawn	yís-haŋ	yús-tlhá ⁿ	hai-yél-has
day	ch léns		
daytime	chíŋ-kyo-wít	stí-nis-tún	sás-tún
earth	nín-nfs-an	nún-ús-á ⁿ ; n'é (land)	nún-nés-a
evening	wí-wéhí	húhí-trí ⁿ	
evening star		sú ⁿ -chhú (star big)	
fire	hon	hwún	hwún
fog	mís-chē; mí-níhí-kt ³	ák-chhu (cloud big)	á-chu
ice	nún-hos-tíŋ	hwe-tún	hwút-tún

¹ Respectively, for fishing in eddies and from weirs.

² Hupa rope was made of fibres from the leaves of iris, *mēs-chē-lén*; Tolowa rope of bark from an unidentified tree, *trúhí-chúhí*.

³ Respectively, high fog and low fog.

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
lake	mún-két; múnk	túthl-hút-chhwa-tún-shan (water big in still)	chús-lmún
lightning	kyt-kéuhw	chúthl-kús	ché-l-kús
Milky Way		yá-min-fsé-né (sky its bone)	
moon	hwa; hat-tlé-hwa (night luminary)	cha-ghútl-sri ¹	cha-ghál-si
morning star	hlán-hlál-tik	trú ⁿ -yíhl-há	
mountain	nín-nis-án-nés-nu-i (earth stand-up)	nán-fs'ún	ná-fsún
night	hát-tlé	té-tún	tlé-é
ocean	míw-wú-mé; tó-tún-koeh; míw-wú	sí ⁿ -há ⁿ	fsís-han
Pleiades		shái-hai	
rain	ná-ai-ya	hichún	hícha
rainbow	na-ki-tú-in-a	ché-ná's	tlá-mú-ghús-sá
river	há-ní	ná ⁿ -hún-tré-ghin-li (descend-creek)	hán-né
rock	fsé	sé	sá
sky	té-noh-kút-nún-hat (over-head cover)	ya	ya
smoke	hít	hút	hút
snow	nún-tíl	té-híli	yas
star	fséh'	sú ⁿ -ta	sún
sun	hwa; ch'én-hwa (day luminary)	hwé-t lé	há-shi
thunder	kyéh-núhw	shút-tí-ní-náhl-ta	chú-tút-ní
tree	kiñ	tra-mé	chín-chu (wood big)
water	tá-nán; to ²	tá-ghas-nú ⁿ ; túthl-hút	tál-ha-ta
wind	tés-ché	hítri	hísi

NUMERALS

one	hla	hla'	hlá-sha
two	nah	ná-hai	ná-he
three	tak	tá-ke	tá-ke
four	tñk	tún-ch'li	tún-chi
five	chwó-lá' (— hand)	shwé-la	shwú-la
six	hos-tán	kwús-tá ⁿ -ni	qús-tá-ni
seven	hoh-kít	schéi-té	schút-té
eight	ké-ním	ná-hai-tu-húm-ní	na-hún-tu
nine	muk-kós-tó	hla ⁿ -tú	hlán-tu
ten	mín-hilañ	ne-sú ⁿ	hwá-sé
eleven	mín-hilañ-mu-wá-na-hlá (ten besides one)	ne-sú ⁿ -hlá-chá-ta	hlá-cha-ta
twelve	mín-hilañ-mu-wá-na-nah	ne-sú ⁿ -ná-hai-chá-ta	ná-he-cha-ta
twenty	nah-tím-mín-hilañ ³	ná-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	ná-tún-hwá-sé
thirty	tak-tím-mín-hilañ	tá-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	tá-tún-hwá-sé
forty	tñk-tím-mín-hilañ	túnch-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	tún-chi-tún-hwá-sé
fifty		shwé-la-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	
sixty		kwús-tá ⁿ -tún-ne-sú ⁿ	

¹ This is now used for clock; and for moon the Tolowa have adopted *té-tún-na-gha-áhl* (night light).

² *To*, applied only to standing water, is not much used except in composition.

³ The *h* of *nah*, two, becomes a very soft *h* in "two times ten."

English	Hupa	Tolowa	Tututni
seventy		sé-mín-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	
eighty		ná-hai-tu-húm-ni-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	
ninety		fla' ⁿ -tú-tún-ne-sú ⁿ	
hundred	flá-ti-ktñ	fla'chún	hwá-sé-tún-hwá-sé

PERSONAL TERMS

aunt, maternal	hwún-kai ¹	má-té (elder sister)	shá-ghê ¹
aunt, paternal	hwá-tich-hwún	má-té	s'si-né
baby	mí-ché-é-tñ	shhê-hê	ká-yu
boy	ki-léa-húch	ché-lé-hús	
brother	hwi-hlñ		
brother, elder	hwi-nóch	trí-né-é	shú-ghê
brother, younger	hwi-kiñ	ché-i-lé	shúl-lé
chief (rich man)	nín-ha-tén	hús-hé	hús-há
daughter	hwi-tsé	sí-é	sí-é
father	hwi-tá	tá-a	shá-tá-a
father's father	hu-má'-chhñ	a-mé	sh'ú-mé
father's mother	hwi-chhwó	tré-né	s'sún-né
girl	ʔlê-hích	ké-thús	fsá-ghis-há-há
husband	hwi-hán	ché-sé-né	shí-i-sún-né
man	hó-ts-ʔai	chús-né	tis-né
medicine-man	ki-té-tó	ʔi-nún-né	ʔi-nún
medicine-man, herb	ko-mó-chihl-chwé (medicine make)	cha-mái-yúhí-sri	
mother	i-né-ku; hwún-chwún ²	qá-ká-a	qá-ka
mother's father	hwi-tsiw-wé	nsu	su
mother's mother	hwi-chhwó	nsu	su
people	kyú-wñ-ya-lñ-yan	té-ni	tún-né
people, white	yi-mán-tíl ³	na-tlmí-ti ⁿ (knife many)	sá-sis-tún-né (different-language people)
sister	hwi-hlñs-ché		
sister, elder	hwat	má-té	shá-té
sister, younger	hwi-téch	ʔé-sré-é	shé-sé
slave	ki-ná-kiñ	kwá-tútl-tús	chús-sú-né
son	hwíuh-he	tá- ⁿ ghe-yíhí; ⁿ ghe-yíhí-né	shí-é
uncle, maternal	hwís	trí-né-é (elder brother)	shús-é
uncle, paternal	hwi-ʔai	trí-né-é	shá-yé
wife	hwá-at	trá-né-é	sha-át
woman	fsú-més-tlon	trún-hai	fsá-he

TREES

alder (<i>Alnus Oregona</i>)	keohw	kús	kúsh
ash	ch lá-ch lé-lén		
cedar (<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>)	híhí-níhích-wún (fragrant)	kus-túthí (yew —)	ki-túl-yé
cedar, red	f-lé-tél		mus

¹ The Tututni prefix *sh* represents the third personal pronoun, singular; and Hupa *hwi*, *hw*, the first personal pronoun, singular. Most Tututni and Hupa terms of relationship cannot be used without a personal pronoun.

² Respectively, vocative, and with third personal pronoun.

³ *ʔimán*, across.

<i>English</i>	<i>Hupa</i>	<i>Tolowa</i>	<i>Tututni</i>
chinkapin (<i>Castanea chrysophylla</i>)	ki-lá-chûm-t̄ich		
cottonwood (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	tan-naí-ki-t̄il		
dogwood	ʔah-má-a'		
elder	chtuh-hwóh	lú-ḡúm	kún-sé-chû-ně
laurel (<i>Umbellularia Californica</i>)	tlan-chwûḡ		
madroña (<i>Arbutus Menziesii</i>)	is-t̄éu	tús-té-ki	
maple	kit-á ⁿ		
maple, vine-			kan-sí-ki
oak, black (<i>Quercus Californica</i>)	n̄hl-ták		
oak, live- (<i>Q. chrysolepis</i>)	m̄t-ló-t̄i-tán		
oak, post- (<i>Q. Garryana</i>)	k̄ḡ-kyó (tree big)		
oak, tan-bark (<i>Q. densiflora</i>)	ki-nés-tán	sûḡ-chûn-ché-nt-i (acorn stick)	sa-chûn-chû-ně
pine, digger (<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i>)	ná-t̄é'tl		
pine, sugar (<i>P. Lambertiana</i>)	m̄i-chéu-ho-lén (pitch much)	nûḡhl-ché-nt-i	
pine, yellow (<i>P. ponderosa</i>)	t̄il-chwék	tútl̄-shi	
redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	kóh-kyó (yew big)	ḡús-chhú (yew big)	
spruce, Douglas (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>)	nts-k̄ḡ (long tree)	hai	he
syringa	ká-hús	e-chûḡ-ché-nt-i (pipe stick)	
willow (<i>Salix</i>)	ḡái-luhw	kún	ḡáls
yew (<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>)	kóh	ḡús	ḡús

MISCELLANEOUS

autumn	tán-ka	tán-hai	tá-ḡai
bad	tó-n̄uh-hwón (not good); n̄ich-hwḡḡ	tú-wan-té	ⁿ -sún-i
breath	hwé-ch l̄ûḡ	ku-yé'sh	yis
dance	n̄in-s̄in-t̄il	né's-tás	ní-tas
dream	ki-ná-lal	chûḡ-ge-l̄hl̄	másh-lahl̄
food	kyú-wi-yül	sh'taḡ	sta
good	n̄uh-hwón	ⁿ shûm	shu
large	úhl-kyo; nt-kyá-o ¹	ⁿ chhwa ²	cha
long	nés	nés	nés
no	tó	tu	tu
real	hó-chi		
shadow		ḡé-li-ḡ	shú-u
short	t̄i-t̄s̄l̄t; t̄i-t̄s̄l̄-t̄i-t̄s̄ ¹	ⁿ t̄á-ke	tín-tuk
small	ʔo-hl̄án; m̄is-kúí-é; m̄is-kúí-t̄é-t̄s̄ ¹	ai ⁿ -stúm	tis-chu
song	hwûḡ	sh̄té-yín	tí-yín

¹ Respectively, large, and very large; short, and very short; small, smaller, very small.² In composition this usually appears as *-chhu*.

<i>English</i>	<i>Hupa</i>	<i>Tolowa</i>	<i>Tututni</i>
spirit (ghost)	ho-ná-ṭów	ná-hwú-tlám	
spirit (soul)	ho-ná-ṭów-tí-naḥw	tké-nas-tli	
spirit (supernatural)	kyt-hún-nai	chí ⁿ -kúm-tli-yí; shghún-é	sí-i-sún
spring	ṭa'-mé-úk; hón-sfhl- chín-ya		shi-ná-tlé
summer	hón-sfhl	shin-nás-tli	shín-tún
tattoo	hó-wil-tach	té-tré; ghútl-tám	ghil-tús
tobacco	mín-ṭéhl-chwé	sé-hli-yu	séhl-yu
village	hón-ta (house)	mún-hla ⁿ -sá ⁿ (house many)	mún-cha-tún (house many)
winter	hai	he	hé-ni
year	mé-nán-ṭi-ya (overtake)	he	hé-ni
yes	ṭi-yé; hé-vún	ai ⁿ	i

HOKAN¹

ANATOMICAL TERMS

<i>English</i>	<i>Shasta</i>	<i>Achomawi</i>	<i>Karok</i>
ankle-joint	wáñ-hu	ṭsas-lú'-wis	nás-sa
arm	há-ṭsar	lá-pó	á-tú-ra-úh
blood	áh-ṭa	áh-ṭi	aah
bone	ak	chú-ṭsi	í-pi
chin	chá-wak	ká'-wa	vó-tak
ear	í-sak	í-sat	tí-i-vi
elbow-joint	úp-pa-ká-qai	pún-ti	ish-i-ví-rik
eye	ú-wi	á-sa	yú-u-pu
face	án-nip-su-kúk	ṭó-ma-mi (vision); a-só- ṭich-pu-chu-mi	á-a-va
finger-nail	á-ra-ha	kú-pa	ah-pí
fingers	kañ-hás-si	il	ṭ-ik
foot	á-ṭwus	ṭsí-káh	ṭis-thi
hair	ín-núh	ti-yí	if-fu-ni
hand	áp-ka	il	tí-ik
head	cha-ró	lah	ah-ho-vá-a
heart	hí-wa-sut	há-ṭá-chi	ís-thi-va-i-yí
knee	í-chip-ka	pul-lúṭs	pás-sak
leg	ha-ra-wai	sa'-yá	áp-si-i
lips	ó	ap	ap-ma-rá-fa-rí
mouth	ó	ap	áp-pu-ma-an
neck	í-ṭuk	wáp-ṭi	wó-up
nose	ér	yám-mi	yúf-fe-vi
nostril	ér-ka-hút (nose hole)	yam-mí-ṭak-yí-lu-mi (nose hole)	yuf-fé-vi-sú-ru-ka (nose hole)
teeth	í-ch lö	i-ṭsá	vo
toe-nail	á-ra-ha	kú-pa	ṭis-thi-áh-pi (foot claws)
toes	á-ṭwus-kañ-hás-si (foot fingers)	ṭsa-lá-wis-ṭá	ṭis-thi-i-pa-ních (foot end)
tongue	á-há-na	ip-lí	á-pa-ri-i

¹ The Shasta vocabulary was obtained from Indian Jake, born about 1847 near Ashland, Oregon, residing in 1915 near Yreka, California; the Achomawi, from Henry Wool, born about 1853 near Fall River; the Karok, from Camp Creek Johnny, born about 1845-1850 near Orleans.

ANIMALS ¹

<i>English</i>	<i>Shasta</i>	<i>Achomawi</i>	<i>Karok</i>
antelope *	í-yu-hir	chê-ka-va-wí	
badger *	ta-ra-kér	hak	
bat	ti-úfs-ķik	ka-na-ťsú-ťsa	tim-shú-ku-li
bear, black *	hê-ha	á-léh-tá	ví-rus-su
bear, grizzly-	áťs-sê	wá ²	pi-rísh-kyá-a-rfm; nan-nách-ka'm (elder-sister big)
beaver *	ta-waí	pum ²	sa'-píh-ní-ich
bird	ťsí-ťsah ²	ťst-néťs-ťsi-ká ²	a-chi-vi-vi ²
bluejay	chás-ķwai ²	ķas-ķás-a ²	ka-chú-ká-ich; pa- hám-wa-nich
buzzard	há-nu-ku-na	yê-ťsá-ťi	a-ti-pi-mám-wan
caterpillar *	hu-hu-hwai		
civet	kí-wi-ti-kík-ni		ta-púk-pu-ku-wê-nich
condor		úm-pni	a-chi-vi-vi-kyá'm (bird big)
coot *			as-táh-wá-na-nich
coyote	ķwá-ťak	ję-mul	pi-hi-nê-if-fich
crow	á-ha-ha ²	a-wi-cha	úf-ťúm-wa-nich
deer (generic) *	a-ró	ťó-si	púf-fich
deer, albino *		la-mát-ťi	
deer, mule *	ťi-hin-na	ha-má-wi-ťó-si (South- fork deer)	
dog	há-psu	áťs-li-mu-kí (lop-ear); chah-hó-ma-ka	chish-shí
dove ³	ma-pú-qe	skó-ko-ká	pim-nán-ni-túm-ná- ka-nich (summer- time he-cries)
duck (generic) *		as-sim-mí	as'-ťá
duck, mallard *	ķás-sa	ka-láh	
eagle	a-chúp-ňha	la-wi-cha	vá-da ⁴
earthworm *	chu-pír		
elk *	hú-ta-ķa	pô	í-shi-yu-uh
fish *	á-ķar	al	
fisher	mút-hi-wa		tat-ku-nú-pi-is-ťhi-var
fox	ķú-ňap-si	pos	a-pa-ráh
fox, silver		qan	
goose *	ka-ra-ráh ²	sil-lúm	a-há-kú-na ²
gopher *	há-ras-sa	is-ťát	a-hú-rás
grasshopper *	ah-hó	ťsú-i ⁴	
grouse *	hú-qúk	ťam-múm ²	i-ki-mí-ha-an; ti-mi- kyú-ru
heron, blue	tá-wa-ňar	pi-lá-ķes	á-ho-va-i
horse	sá-ta-wúťs	a-ťsás-ta; chah-hóm ⁴	chish-shí (dog); yu- rús-chísh-shi (down- stream dog)
lamprey *	ķú-par		a-ka-rá
marten		ti-mát-he	

¹ The names of animals used as food are indicated by stars.² An onomatope.³ In Karok folklore, Dove cries because he has been so unlucky at gambling as to lose even his grandmother's dress. He is a benevolent character, "just like people," and the Karok therefore never kill doves.⁴ Cf. *chahhómaka*, dog.

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
mink* ¹	ús-su	chu-pá	han-chu-nám-wa-ntch
mole	í-ri-rúk	wa-la-mús-sa	mó-ru ²
mountain-lion* ³	hís-si	ta-chá-la	yup-sú-kir
mountain-sheep*	wa-hí-ru	ál-maṭ-ṭí	
mussel, fresh-water*	chah-nú	sal	aḥ-sá
otter* ³	hás-sé	ha-sí-u	pá-yi-sá-ruk
owl, hoot-	hú-yu-ku ⁴		i-pús-na-ha-wa-ntch
owl, horned	íṣ-mú-kú-ré-ip-si	ṣsu-ma-há-lo	suf-kí-rik
pelican			tá-kus
pheasant*	pís-pis		i-ki-mi-hán-sa-ntch
porcupine*	ás-cha	pu-lé-wi; ṣṣé-pí; hai-yá-wa	
quail* ⁵	ṭá-ka-ka ⁴	tu-wák ⁴	tú-ká-ka ⁴
quail, mountain*	ku-húq ⁴		pi-ki-vá-va-vé-ntch
rabbit, cottontail*	i-ṭai-nó-ki	ha-wát	sa-hí-shi-yu-uh ⁶
			hwüch ⁶
rabbit, jack* ⁵	hú-wa-ha	wát-wat ⁷	ti-shi-rá-var-sa-hí-shi-yu-uh-hwüch (Scott-valley cotton-tail-rabbit)
raccoon*	tí-néṣ-huk ⁸	chah-wáṣ	a-ku-vát
raven	ká-ka ⁴	ka ⁴	
salmon*	ki-ṭár; íṣ-mún-na	as-chi-ṭi-shi; al-lú-yi	ám-ma; pá-vat; a-chi-vún
skunk*	má-na-ṣáh	ha'-yé-nú	chín-ntm
snake	hú-mú-ṭan-ṭu	hu-mé	áp-su-un- ^{9a}
snake, rattle-	hu-wá-ṭir	hú-ta	ṭá-pas-áp-su-un- ^{9a} (genuine snake)
spider	há-qai-ah-ah	ṣsa-ha-á	ha
squirrel, gray*	chú-ṭa	ta-wát-ṭi	á-ha-ru-u
squirrel, ground*	át-chak	a-chát	áh-sa-i
sturgeon*			ish-hé-ki
sucker*	ku-wa	lat-héi	chúm-muhch
trout*	ch las	sli-pai-i	as-kó'p
trout, steelhead*	ki-ṭá-rik-núk	al-lis	sá-ap
turtle* ⁸	ṣsa-ha-ré-yu	há-p lich	a-sá-ha-vu
weasel	wán-ne	yüs	án-na-hu-su
wildcat* ⁸	i-ṣu-wai	lé-ṣsa-li	á-ku-vi-is
wolf	ṣsi-wa	ṣsi-mú	ik-há-vi-na-mich
woodrat*	háp-pus	tam-yüs	
yellow-jacket larvæ*	ki-u	ṣse-yú	

CARDINAL POINTS

east	ká-tai-yuq	wí-mu-kiu-ká-tu	vá-ri-pa-rá-va-kám
north	wi-ru-ṭú	ta-hu-chá-ṭi-ṭit	ká-ru- ^{ku} (up-stream) ⁹

¹ Mink were eaten only by the Achomawi.

² Possibly an attempt to pronounce the English word.

³ Mountain-lions and otter were not eaten by the Karok.

⁴ An onomatopoe.

⁵ The quail is said to be, like the jack-rabbit, a recent addition to the fauna of the Klamath River country.

⁶ *Sahiyuk*, sandbar; *ishiyuuh*, elk; *hwüch*, belongs to.

⁷ Cf. *kwát*, cottontail rabbit; reduplication implying increased size.

⁸ Turtles and wildcats were not eaten by the Karok.

⁹ Only approximately north.

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
south	hu-qa-tú-tu-hu	pa-ka'-má; pa-ka-má-u- chi-ká-tu ¹	yú-ru- ^{ku} (down- stream) ²
west	chap-hú-tu-hu	i-tám; ʃul-wú-tu-chí- yít ¹	vá-ku-ri'-ha-kúm

COLORS

black	áp-hu-tá-ra-hi	hó-kí-chi	ik-há-rám-kú-nish (night like)
blue	í-chi-ku-ru-wáp-su	súm-tál	súk-ki-ni-kú-nish (tattoo like)
green	í-chum-pa-hé	sú-ka-tí; mak-ma-kí	súk-ki-ni-kú-nish
red	é-éh-tí	tak-ta-kí	áh-kú-nish (blood like)
white	i-tá-yu	tí-wi-chí	chán-chaf-kú-nish (foam like)
yellow	í-chum-pa-hé	sú-ka-tí; mak-ma-kí; splak	sa-ní-mi-va-yu ³

PRIMITIVE FOODS⁴

acorns, black oak	há-chan-na	téh-taʃ	hán-si-ip
acorns, live-oak			hán-pu-ut
acorns, post-oak	chu-kí-ri-ka-nak	tu-mi'-yá	a-ha-wám
acorns, tan-bark			hon-tá-pan
acorns, shelled	ku-pi-há-rik	i-ché-pa-pa-ké	hó-rish=ásh-ha-i (dried-acorns moist)
acorns, shelled and dried	kiʃ-sú-rai	wi-su-ʃí	hó-rish
acorn bread	<i>not used</i>	wah-háʃ	sá-ra
acorn meal	ku-k-ki	a-tá-ke	ik-pú-ru
acorn meal, leached	ka-pú	tí-la-ti	yaf
acorn soup	sí-hi-mik	yáh-ta-ʃí-ké	hon
blackberries	hē-há-tu-á-ʃik; ⁵ ú-chu-hu-ti-qe-yá		a-tá-yi-chú-rip
camas	súq	sta-lí-u	
chokecherries		pul	
elderberries	sa-pá-war	hal-lí	
grapes	wún-táʃ	ká-ʃi	á-yí
hazelnuts	has-súk		a-sís-hon-táp ⁶
huckleberries	ki-áp-pa; man-núr ⁷		pú-ris
laurel-berries	<i>not eaten</i>	<i>not eaten</i>	pá-a
madroña-berries	há-was		ku-su-ríp-piʃh
manzanita-berries	wá-ha; has-súr ⁸	pá-ʃa; pa-chi-súl ⁸	fá-asth
pine-bast, yellow	as-sun-náh	tu-lúʃ-kí	
pine-nuts, digger		tufʃ-há-lé	
pine-nuts, sugar	aʃ-sá-u	ás-sa,	ó-os
pinole	ká-mú-i-ma	a-tá-ké-i	ik-pú-ru

¹ Respectively, near and distant.² Only approximately south.³ *Sáan*, maple.⁴ See also under the head of Animals.⁵ *Híha*, black bear.⁶ *Hontápan*, tan-bark acorns.⁷ Respectively, black and red huckleberries.⁸ Respectively, black and red manzanita-berries.

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
plums	at-ká	pat-tí	
seaweed			hě-im
service-berries	a-kí-ra	pí-ta	
soap-plant			i-mi-yá-ha
tarweed seed	hō-hí-fsák		
tule roots	hā-pa-rfs	ʔas-tí	
wild grass seeds	hú-wa-ir-hi-hu	fsáh-lí	i-ki-rá-pu; má-ak

HANDICRAFT

adz	han-ní-itš		ik-hā-rip-ar
apron	hah-yí	ti-shú-pa	tán-ta-a-vi
armor, elk-hide	hút-tak-ka	pá-wi	pá-ha-sa-ha
armor, rod	hi-tér-rúh	fskal-lám	
arrow	ak-kír	lás-cha-ke	ku-ní-har
arrow-point	ha-qáí	ta-pás-tu-mi	sá-ak
arrow-smoother	hí-chu-hu-rir	ta-su-yí	
arrow-straightener	hi-rá-ch la-rir	tu-ko-ma'-yi	
awl	á-hwa	la-pú-fs!é	sí-i
balsa, tule	hā-pa-rfs-ík-vi (tule canoe)	not used	not used
basket, baby-	hiš-sí-pai-rúq	tāfs-chá-mě	sāh-tu-un
basket, burden-	hā-nō		á-tim-núm
basket cap	á-fsik	sú'-wa	áp-han
basket, cooking	chi-má-ūs	tá-pa-tí	sa-rám-pu-ú-ka-ram, as-síp-pá-rúh
basket dish	yū-púq	wak-lá'-ya; ʔla-wá-ya	pá-ta-rúm
basket, parching	tah-rí-ri	tap-sú-ti; ta-té-ya-wi	mú-ruk
basket, seed-gathering		fsu-páh-wa	á-tí-ki-ni
basket sifter	fsu-rám-ma		tí-ni-va-öp
basket, storage	muq-sá	tá-pa-tí-ya-pú-ta-pi (cooking-basket small-hole-in-top)	sí-pi-nu-uk
basket tray	ifš-qá'-ma	si-tí-la	hā-sí-pi-ná-ra
beads, clam-shell	kā-hú-tik	ál-lat ¹	
beads, dentalia	ka-qi-tik	i-ká-ʔa-ʔe	išh-púk
beads, juniper-seed	fsí-ki-hu		
beads, pine-cone	húp-ñu		
belt	hi-ya-mú-i		
bow	há-u	pas-sí (yew)	hos-ku-á-ma-har
canoe	ík-vi	sá-pi	pá-a
cap, net-		pán-ni	
deerskin		ték-wa-lí	vas-tá-ran
dress, dance		tí-sá-mi	
drum	not used	not used	i-mi-sún-nu-vu-nó-or; i-mi-cha-nák-nak-ar ²
fire-drill	hu-ró; hu-ró-vir ³	ʔo-wa-chí	si-mi-yú-ri-shi-rí-har

¹ Used as money, and obtained from the Wintun, who got them from the Yuki. The Yuki purchased the strings from the Pomo, who made the discs from shells secured at Tomales bay.

² Respectively, the new and the old name for drum, the latter being applied to the sounding boards used at gambling games, the former to the modern skin-covered instrument made by the Karok, the Yurok, and the Hupa, in imitation of the soldiers' drums.

³ Respectively, the base and the spindle.

<i>English</i>	<i>Shasta</i>	<i>Achomawi</i>	<i>Karok</i>
fish-hook	<i>not used</i>	ta-ma-mí; ta-pa-mí	<i>not used</i>
fish-trap	a-hufš-sú-qa-ik	ah-ta-la-fš í-si-tí-la (fish catch-with basket)	
fish-weir	a-ka-hík	ta-tá-pi; ta-fšifš-chi ¹	i-mi-ví-ri
flute	hi-hi-tá-ir	hú-lu-lě	i-ki-rě-mi-yá-ha-vár-ar (wind through)
head-band	ha-rú-wa-kík		
head-dress, war house	ám-ma	pán-ni a-pú-le; as-chú-i ²	i-ki-rí-vi-ra-am
house, menstrual	wěp-sa-hú-ám-ma (menstruating-woman house); wap-hé-ám-ma (menstruating-virgin house)	a-li. ^{3a} chí-ti-ta-má-laket (menstruating-woman —)	ya-hu-vu-rě-ki-rí-vi-ra-am (menstrual-flow house)
house, sweat-knife	u-qá-am-ma		i-ki-há-cha-rá-am
leggings	ha-fší-rai	sat (flint); ʈi-tís-te	sí-mi-si-im
loin-cloth	ha-kú-ai	hi-ká-i	pó-o-ru
mat, tule ³	ha-ta-káfs-nik		ís-si-var
maul	kík-hi-ya-vik	hú-fša	ta-ku-nú-ris
moccasins	ífs-sa	tá-pis-tí (strike-with)	yu-kú. ^{3b}
mortar	há-chañ	ki-lá-la	sí-pa-am
mortar hopper	ha-ʈiu	sit-wá-la	i-ki-rá-mi-na-va
net-bag	ík-hi-nu	ka-lú'-wa	só-hu-ri-i-vi
net, dip-	ha-rá-hu	ta-lá-ka'-yí; ta-mí-chí; lí-pa-ke	u-rí-pi; a-ka-rá-u-rí-pi (lamprey net)
net, gill-net, seine	há-wüt-ta	tu-wá-tífs-hi	i-shi-pi-rú-vú-rús
paddle, canoe	ha-ki-ruk	ta-lá-mám-chi	
paddle, soup	hah-ta-wí-ke	fš!a-pí-le	pa-ha-ví-tar
pestle	hafs-mút-ʈi		tá-su-va-an
pipe	áp-su	kú-pa	i-ki-rá-var
quiver	á-ú-qi-ra	skot	u-hu-rám
		fší-ma-ʈlí	sa'-pih-ní-ich-ví-kya-pu (beaver container); a-ka-vá-ki-ri ⁴
rattle	hu-hú-pi	fší-wá-hě	
robe	is-sě-kě	ʈa-yís-ti	vas
rope	hwám-ma	tá-la. ^{5a} ; ti-sí-ji ⁵	á-an
seed-beater	ha-qún-ni	kap-wá-la	á-tí-ktñ; i-ki-rá-pu-hu-á-hi-ra-vu (wild-grass-seed knock-off)
shirt	han-ni-ʈě-ě-ma	tu-wá-mi	
skirt	há-i; chu-rí-pa ⁶	ti-ká-lě	yáf-fu-su
snowshoes	mi-ri	ʈa-pá-ki	há-nu-vísh
spear, fish-, point	ha-ra-wú-ch!u	lah-kás-wi	i-ti-kyá-nu-var
spear, fish-, shaft	hís-sa-hai	la-sú	
spoon	is-qaí	pá-ku-wá	sí-ki
tump-line	wa-haí	wa-tá-yě	i-shi-rí-kyar
wedge	hú-pu-hír		ta-sáh-pa

¹ Respectively, for small fish and for salmon.² Respectively, for summer and winter.³ Mats were not made by the Karok, but were obtained from neighboring Coast tribes.⁴ The latter, made of the entire skin of a fox, fisher, or wildcat, is ornamental, not for actual use. ⁵ Respectively, hemp and rawhide. ⁶ Respectively, ordinary and fringed.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
ashes	má-ha-wa	ṭáh-ka	ám-ta-üp (dust); a-hám-ta-üp (fire dust)
charcoal	huk ^u	hok	i-mi-nák
cloud	hí-pa-ku	a-lú	ik-hí-vi; tup-ik-há-rüm ¹
darkness	i-qí-chu-hwi	ṭsu-má ^h -yu; ma-hék-cha	ik-há-rüm (night)
dawn	ḡá-má	ṭa-li-lám-chi; a-lí-lai-kik	tu-sú-pa
day	a-ṭsaí	ma-ṭik-cha	sú-pak
earth	ṭá-rak	ṭi-ka-té	is-sí-vi-san-né ⁻ⁿⁱ
evening	á-rök	u-lök-ma	ik-hó-rar
evening star	á-rök-á-ṭsu-ha-qá-sur (evening his star)	lu-lu-lí	
fire	im-má	mal-lis	á-a
fog	í-chu-ku-rú-ha	a-tu-múm	pú-uk
ice	i-yú'-á'	lá-kaṭs!	i-kyá-ka-ri
lake	íp-han-na	a-lút-wam	ó-ku-ra'm
lightning	í-ra-chum-mu	ṭa-lám-chi	i-ma-hín-num-vu
Milky Way		i-téu (streak)	
moon	ap-há-ṭsu-ṭsú-war (night his luminary)	ṭsol; ma-hék-chu-wi-ṭsol (night his luminary)	ik-ha-rüm-ku-ú-sú-ra (night luminary)
morning star	ém-má-ki	saí-i	a-tá-yi-rám-ka'm (star big)
mountain	wú-qē	a-kú	túy-ship
night	ap-há	ma-hék-chu	ik-há-rüm
ocean	íp-han-na (lake)		yú-ras
Pleiades	há-pi-ṭah-nit (bunched)	wál-us-chi	a-tá-yi-núm-tu-nu-wé-ich (star-small-children)
rain	i-rá-ḡi	ṭu-ṭsim-ṭsi	pas-ṭsa-rí
rainbow	chú-ku-ru-was-su	tam-mín-mí-chi	ísh-kú
river	a-ṭi-ṭai-wi	a-chú-ma	ísh-ké-ísh
rock	íṭs-sa	á-lis-ṭi	as
sky	qa-hu-wé	a-séh-lá	
smoke	ḡuṭs-sá	ma-ḡéṭs	ám-ku-uf
snow	ḡá-u	ti	i-ki-yú-tu-ni; ṭá-a
star	há-qá-sur	ṭsa-mík	a-tá-yi-ra'm
sun	ṭsú-war; a-ṭsaí-ṭsu-ṭsú-war (day his luminary)	ṭsol	ḡu-ú-sú-ra
thunder	ík-hi-úm-mē	til	i-shi-nú-ru
tree	á-ka-ha	as-wú	íp-pa-a
water	áṭs-sa	as	ísh-sha
wind	ás-ḡa	ta-hú-mí	i-ki-ré-mi-ya

NUMERALS

one	ch lá-am-mu	há-mís	yís-sa
two	hú-ka	hak	áh-hak
three	háṭs-ḡi	ṭsás-ṭi	ku-yu-rák
four	í-rú-hai-yu	ha-ṭá-ma	pí-is
five	ē-ch lá	la-ṭú	i-ti-ró'p

¹ Respectively, cumulus and nimbus; *ikhárüm*, darkness.

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
six	ch ló-wū-tā-hú ¹	mas-úch ¹	ik=i-ví-vi-ki ¹
seven	hú-ka-wū-tā-hú	hak-úch	hak=i-ní-vi-ki
eight	háfs-qi-wū-tā-hú	ha-ťá-ma-i-lil ²	ku-yu-rák=i-ní-vi-ki
nine	í-rū-hai-yu-wū-tā-hú	ma-lús-si-tu-chi-ku- ha-mís-san-chí (ten nearly, one off)	i-ti-ró'p=a-tísh-an
ten	ě-chi-hé-wi	ma-lús-si	i-ti-rá-hi-yar
eleven	ch lá-a-ká-há-há ⁿ	ha-mís-a-tú-mi (one more)	i-ti-rá-hi-yar=ko-ru- yís-sa (ten and one)
twelve	hú-ka-ká-há-há ⁿ	hák-a-tú-mi	i-ti-rá-hi-yar=ko-ru- áh-hak
twenty	ch lě-his (one score)	mas-sís	hák=i-ti-rá-hi-yar (two ten)
thirty	ch lě-his-tuq-ě-chi-hé- wi (twenty and ten)	fsás-til-ma-lús-si (thrice ten)	ku-yu-rák=i-ti-rá-hi- yar
forty	hú-ka-his	ha-kíl-mas-sís; ha-ťá- mil-ma-lús-si	pí-is=i-ti-rá-hi-yar
fifty	hú-ka-his-tuq-ě-chi- hé-wi	lá-ťil-ma-lús-si; ha-kíl- mas-sís-ma-lús-si-a- tú-mi	i-ti-ró'p=i-ti-rá-hi-yar
sixty	háfs-qi-his	mas-úch-ěl-ma-lús-si	ik=i-rí-vik=i-ti-rá-hi- yar
seventy	háfs-qi-his-tuq-ě-chi- hé-wi	hak-úch-ěl-ma-lús-si	hak=i-ní-vik=i-ti-rá-hi- yar
eighty	í-rū-hai-yu-his	ha-ťá-ma-i-lil-ma-lús-si	ku-yu-rák=i-ní-vik=i- ti-rá-hi-yar
ninety	í-rū-hai-yu-his-tuq-ě- chi-hé-wi		i-ti-ró'p=a-tísh-an=i-ti- rá-hi-yar
hundred	ě-ch lá-his	ma-lús-sěl-ma-lús-si	i-sa-pá-chiśh

PERSONAL TERMS

aunt, maternal	an-ni-ťi	wa-fsé-mam-úi	chú-hwach
aunt, paternal	am-pa-hé	wa-há-mut-úi	mí-i-chan
baby	u-má	fsi-lěk	yup-sí-ta-nach
boy	sú-qah	yěl-yúl-chan	a-vans-á-hi-ich (man young)
brother		wal-u-chú	ťi-pa
brother, elder, man's	ka-ri-vá	wa-pá'-wi	án-ní-hich
brother, elder, woman's	a-ch lí	wa-pá'-wi	án-ní-hich
brother, eldest	kim-pi-wá		
brother, younger, man's	a-pú-pu	ti-yó	chá-as
brother, younger, woman's	a-hú-hí	ti-yó	chá-as
brother, youngest chief	an-nú-i-yah-wa koh-wa-há-ha	wa-hě-lu	iśh-puk-át-ár (money person); yas-ár (rich person)
child	ta-hú-cha	mí-ník-chan	a-rá'-ma
daughter	a-yá-ke	wa-tá'-wi	yě-ri-pá-hu-vu (girl)

¹ The terminations in Shasta six to nine, Achomawi six and seven, Karok six to eight, indicate that the count is now proceeding on the second set of digits.

² "Four twice," or "four again."

<i>English</i>	<i>Shasta</i>	<i>Achomawi</i>	<i>Karok</i>
father, my	ya-pú-wa-ti; a-tá ¹	nu-néh-cha	nū-ni-á-ka
father, your		ma-nu-néh	
father, his		ke-wú-wa-yí	
father's father	a-kwi-tí		á-ti-sha-ních; á-tish ¹
father's mother	a-fs-vi-tí		á-ti-sha-ních; á-tish ¹
girl	kí-ya-ha	múl-ta-kál-chan	yé-ri-pá-hu-vu
husband	a-wa-tí-qa (man)	ya-wí	á-vans (man)
man	a-wa-tí-qa	yal-yú	á-vans
medicine-man	kí-tšuk; hi-ri-wá-u	fški-wá-lu; i-lifš-cha-ni; cha-múm-chi-cha-ni	é-i-mi; a-ná-ki-yá-van ²
mother, my	ya-pú-an-ní-ni; an-ní ¹	ní-níu-cha	nū-ní-ta-at
mother, your		ma-ní	
mother, his		ke-wú-qa-ti-í	
mother's father	a-fs-mu-hí		nū-ní-ku-ut (my mother's father); kú-u-ta-na ¹
mother's mother	am-mu-hí		nū-ní-ki-it (my mother's mother); kí-i-ta-na ¹
people	his	išh	ár-ar
people, white	qé-vé-ki (travel constantly)	ti-wí-chi-mí-shul-chi (white skin)	ap-hán-tín-ni-hich (hat flat)
person			ar
sister		ma-fs-wé	kyús-ta-an
sister, elder	a-ch lí	wa-pis-wi	nán-nach
sister, younger, man's	á-tuk-hí-úh ³	wé-nú'-wi	chí-išh
sister, younger, woman's	á-chu-ni-hí-úh ³	wé-nú'-wi	chí-išh
slave	káp-sú-wa-yik	té-tam-yi	i-hi-rú-us
son	u-má	pa-lá-chi	a-vans-á-hi-ich (boy)
stepfather	a-rú-fši (paternal uncle)	tu-lu-lá-ma-chi	pa-rá-hu-vas ⁴
uncle, maternal	a-pū-kí	wa-fšim-i-wi	hú-kam
uncle, paternal	a-rú-fši	wa-fšis-té-wi	pa-rá
wife	ta-rí-chi (woman)	tu-lu-mé	hi-ró
woman	ta-rí-chi	a-mi-téu-chan	a-si-ki-tá-va-an

TREES

alder	ta-ch lí-ru	ch la-kó	a-ku-wí-ti-pi
ash	há-qi-hu	ma-lí-pa-ló	
cedar	nah-hú	la-tló	ná-kón
cottonwood	á-ru	fša-kó	a-sá-pi-i-pi
elder	sá-pi-hú	hal-lí-mi-ló	yú-hwas
juniper	pú-ru-hwi	qú-si-mi-ló	kú-pu-ri-i-pi
laurel	ch lá-hu		pa-hí-pi
madroña	há-was-hi-hu ⁵		ku-su-ri-pan
manzanita, black	wá-ha-hi-hi	pa-fšó-yo	
manzanita, red	ha-su-rú-hu	pa-chi-súl-yo	fás-thi-pi
maple			sá-an

¹ *A-tá, á-tish, anní, kúutana, kíitana*, vocative forms, terms of endearment.

² Respectively, shamans (mostly female) and herb-doctors (usually male).

³ *Híúh*, young.

⁴ *Pará*, paternal uncle.

⁵ *Hihu*, wood.

English	Shasta	Achomawi	Karok
oak, black	háh-tù-ki-hú	ʔéh-ʔa-ʔsó	háns-ʔhi-i-pi
oak, live-			han-pú-ti-pi
oak, post-		ʔú-mi-yél-lo	a-hu-vé-i-pi
oak, tan-bark	ha-rap-hú		ho-nu-yé-i-pi
oak, white	ʔsu-ku-rú-hu		
pine, digger		tuʔs-há-lo	
pine, sugar	áʔs-sú-vi-hú	as-só-yó	ús-si-pi
pine, yellow	as-sun-náh	as-ú-wi	i-shi-ví-ri-pi
redwood			os-kán-pá-hi-i-pi
spruce, Douglas	ha-ráp-hu	la-só	is-ʔhá-si-i-pi
syringa	ʔsai-vu-hú		há-vish
willow	wáʔ-ʔa	pas	pá-rak; kúf-fi-pi
yew	hó-hi-hu	pas-sí	ho-pá-ri-ish

MISCELLANEOUS

autumn	wú-qū-hai	i'-wá-mak	
bad	ka-ri-qi-ch'li	a-la ^{ba} -ó-kwa-yí	po-yá-vu-har (not good)
breath	ké-é-su-rik	hél-hél-ʔt-si	pi-mi-yá-hu-va
dance	kús-té-hém-pik	t'hi-ká-li	ih
dream	ki-haik	tá-sák-chúm-i	i-pi-má-hu-vá-ri-hi-va
food	kiʔs-húk	ʔám-mi-ku	á-va-ha
good	ka-ri-sá	tus-yí	yá-vu
large	kim-pí	wa-wáh; wa-wéúh-wa-ʔi ¹ (large-all-around)	ké-ich
long	u-qū-há-wi	ʔsók-ʔsah-ʔsu-mí; wah-ʔsu-mí; wah-ʔsu-chí ²	vá-a-rúm
no	má-a ⁿ	ʔsé-shu-wí; ʔsé-yu-wí ³	pó-hár
shadow	áp-hui-há	wé'-lá	pik-ship
short	i-hi-ku	ʔsák-chah-chu-chi	ip-shún-ki-nich
small	á-tuq-hí-úh	ʔsák-cha	ní-na-mich
song	káʔs-ník	ʔé-shi	pa-kú-ri ^{hi} -va
spirit (ghost)	súm-ʔu	ʔé-lám-chi	pu-yá-har
spirit (soul)		há-ʔá-chi (heart)	
spring	i-tū-ná	két-wi	
summer	a-ʔa-hí	ál-lu-i	pi-mi-nán-ni
tattoo	kíp-ti	ʔi-chi-pá-ke	súk-ki-na
tobacco	ú-wa	up	i-hé-ra
village	is-si-tu-ám-ma (many houses)	kam-ʔi-lú-ji	i-ní-ra-hí-rúm; i-ki-ri-vi-rá-am-ta-i (houses many)
winter	wū-qi	ás-chú-i	i-shi-ya-ú-vú
year	wū-qi (winter)	ptú-wi	há-ri-na-yi
yes	ha ⁿ -á ⁿ	hi-i	ha ⁿ

¹ Respectively, of objects near and very near.² Respectively, of objects near, far, and aloft.³ Respectively, referring to the speaker and to another

ALGONQUIAN¹

ANATOMICAL TERMS

<i>English</i>	<i>Yurok</i>	<i>Wiyot</i> ²
ankle-joint	múrq-sû-ghûr-rû-kûhl	vukt
arm	mês-sên	vû-hlúk
arm, my	nêk-nês-sên	
arm, your	kêl-kês-sên	
arm, his	qêl-lás-wês-sên	
blood	pê-ká-yek	ká'-wik
bone	wúrhl-kúr	wût-kû-dát
chin	kúr-wûr-yûr	taşh-ka-ghát-ku
ear	fspê-ghá'r	vût-vû-lúk
elbow-joint	púrhw-qis	vû-tók
eye	mêl-lín	vû-lid
face	tâ-lá	vû-lid
finger, index	fsê-wúr-sû-táu (pointer)	
middle	knê-wû-lê-táu ³	
little	kûr-mi-táu (last)	
thumb	plê-táu	
finger-nail	wêhl-kí-tèi	va-tkán
fingers		vo-kí'sh
foot	mêfs-ká	wê-lihl
hair	lep-tá-ihl	pafl
hand	fsê-wês	wá's
head	máhl-qá	wût-vût
heart	fsâqs	fsuksh
knee	úr-kúrhl	vá-lo-wal
leg	míhl-pêl	taş-rit-ku-du
lips	rê-wá	
mouth	mê-lúhl	vî-lúl
neck	páh-tún	wûs-wítk
nose	mûr-pûrn	vû-tûd
nostril	mûr-pûrn-wi-tóh-pêu (nose hole)	vû-tûd-wû-lúm (nose hole)
teeth	mêrh-pêhl	vûpt
toe-nail	mêfs-ká-wêhl-kí-tèi	va-tkán
toes	ská-á	taş-pis-ka-tê-li-filu
tongue	miptl	vit

ANIMALS⁴

abalone*	yûr-nûr	hî-wât
bat	ská-yûm	chká-i-vir
bear, black*	tshûr-ûr-i	fskrû-hîl-ghû-dûr-rû (squint-eye); taş'-mûl
bear, grizzly-	nî-qêfs	maq
beaver	tê-ghá	hî-yû-wû-lik
bird	há-rá'-mts	fsu-úfs-kish
bluejay	ká-ih-fsi ⁵	hîlî-mâ-yû-sû-lû

¹ The Yurok vocabulary was obtained from Weitchpec George, a native of Weitchpec; the Wiyot, from Jerry James, a native of Indian island in Humboldt bay.

² Wiyot *v* is bilabial; *r*, slightly trilled with the tip of the tongue.

³ Cf. *knêwêttiktâm*, eight.

⁴ The names of animals used as food are indicated by stars.

⁵ An onomatopoe.

English	Yurok	Wiyot
brant *		sha-wá-chu-li-ghihl
bullhead *		a-dú-naks; shis-wáts-kaksh
buzzard	lúr-ghúr'l	po-tsúr-rú
civet	kar-rétl	
clam (generic) ¹		ho-hlí'
clam, horse*		to-yú-váw
clam, razor*	tspúr-ghúr	wú-lé-tát
cockle *		tu'-ka-wá'n (break); hi-wá-hlú-ghútk (round)
condor	pré-ghá-nísh	sha-tásh
coot *	lé-gháts	kúch-kú-dú-ghúk
coyote	sá-gháp	wít-káhl
crab *		hlú-vúr-rú-ghú-ti
crow	qé-gháq	ka-tsír
deer *	puq	há-hlúw; vú-shá-núr-rú
dog	mé-gháq	wá-yíts
dove *	á'-rú-wi ²	hús-rá-wihl
eagle	táh-tétl	tí'l
elk *	mé-wihl	mé'-lúq
fish *		ví-wi
fisher	lé'-ghá'	ti-qá-ká-wi
flounder *		tskúr-ríts
fox	wúr-ghúrs	á-lí-qlíhl
goose *	ké-lék	chá-ya-wúch
gopher *	híké-lik-ú-ra (under-ground)	ta-nu-shás-wihl; da-shu-sá-ghátsk
grouse *	súr-wúr	tú-lá-lút-ksihl
gull *	ké-ghá-ás-né (smelt eater)	chu-kí-chichk
halibut *		cháp-chush
heron, blue *	múrk-túrks	mé-lu-qi-án
herring *		wa-tú-ví-nú-wí
horse	mú-la ³	la-lú-qis-kar ⁴
lamprey *	ké'-wín	ķó-tó
marten	wáh-pé-réqs	chi-ghú-dúr-hlá-rúsh (peep-from-opening)
meadow-lark *		tú-pitk
mink	kúr-i-tsúr-ghúr	kó'-mir
mountain-lion * ⁵	ké-ghét; knú-wúr-réhl ⁶	tút-kú-shá-nihl
mussel *	pi-í	ví-chésh
octopus		mi-má- nú ⁷
otter * ⁵	né-pú-ish-né (salmon eater)	ksés-wihl
otter, sea-		tá-kúr
owl, hoot-	pré-wár	tsá-ri-tsáts-ká-shihl; chúk'-chúq ⁸
owl, horned	plé-ghé'l	pi-tsú-lákst
owl, screech-	pá-áq	
pelican * ⁵	ká-ish	chá'-wú-dá-chi

¹ Various species in Wiyot are: *kat-wá-i* (locally called quahaug); *tsáí-ú-nu-wáts-ka* (locally called little-neck); *ú-vúkt*; *vá-ká-rá*.

² This is also the name of a black lizard, and in order to differentiate the bird they call it specifically *né-ghé'-sá-lín* (flying) *á'-rú-wi*.

³ Spanish for mule.

⁴ *Láqiskar*, ride.

⁵ Mountain-lion, otter, and pelican are not classed as food by the Yurok.

⁶ *Knéwá'l*, long; *wúrhlúr*, tail.

⁷ The octopus is not eaten by the Wiyot.

⁸ An onomatopoe.

English	Yurok	Wiyot
perch *		tu-wét-kú'-lá
pheasant *	lě-ghé-mém	
porpoise		kúr-vú-ghút-kar-ri
quail *	túr-ki-ku ¹	shá-kltt-ká-shihl
quail, mountain *	yě-ghám	
rabbit, cottontail *	tséih-kén-ni-húr-qûr (small <i>húrqûr</i>)	taqt
rabbit, jack-*	pě-lin-húr-qûr (large <i>húrqûr</i>) ²	ta-ná-hla-wé-pú-lu-kihl
raccoon *	tu-wé-ghá	har-rá-wé'sh
raven		ta-nat-wlu-yú-kit
salmon (generic) * ³	ně-pú-i	ma-hlúk ⁴
salmon, dog-*	tsá-ghun	vúr-wá-gháchk
sculpin *		lā-nús-si
seal, fur-		hu-rá-wa-yi-ghihl
seal, hair-*		háts-wúp-tsir-rú
sea-lion *		kú-mā-yú-lihl
shark		vó-úr
skunk * ⁵	wáh-tséhl	púch-wi
smelt *	kě-ghá-ás	hot
snake, rattle-	hlmě-yép-is	ka-chó-qi
spider	wás	tú-wi-pú-lá-hli ⁶
spring *		kú-lú-wés-wé-tá-ti
squirrel, gray *	qě-tsá-yáu	
squirrel, ground *	plí-u; kně-wéu-wúrhil (long-tail) ⁷	sú-lús ⁸
sturgeon *	kah-ká	
sucker *	něn-ní-páu	
swan *		vú-tsú-wú-hlik-si
trout *	mish ⁹	ti-ghá-ri
trout, steelhead *	tsqáhl	swál; hlá-wú-ta'l ¹⁰
turtle	ás-ká	chúch-ki-í-wúchk
waterfowl		ha-lá-lihl
weasel	mě-ghé-sik	tsu-kú-hlai-ghú-núr-rú
whale *		ta-yú-ghú-lú
widgeon *		a-mú-sha-wi
wildcat * ¹¹	tsmú-qûr	tsúts-kú-dúr-rú
wolf	wúrhil-kúr-rts-ně (bone eater)	raq-hli-rihl
woodpecker, red-headed	ká-kun-něu; túr-kúrt ¹²	ka-káq; ¹ tra-káw ¹²
woodrat *	túr-ghúrs	hlúch

¹ An onomatopoe.

² Jack-rabbits first appeared in Yurok territory within the memory of middle-aged men now living. They were first seen in Hoopa valley, and were therefore called *Hup'á-ni-húrqûr*.

³ Unidentified species of salmon are known to the Yurok as: *twúr-úr-nish*, *nu-mi-náp*, *mě-ghá-á-pil*; to the Wiyot as: *ta-vú'l* (running in Mattole and Klamath river in summer), *a-dik-pá-wá-rá-wáhl* (running in all local streams in autumn).

⁴ Cf. Hupa *hlo'kw*.

⁵ The skunk is not classed as food by the Yurok.

⁶ Cf. *tsúwípúlihl*, rope.

⁷ Cf. Yurok for mountain-lion, which is another combination of the words for long and tail.

⁸ Cf. Athapascan Tolowa and Tututni (page 246), *sólús*, *sólús*.

⁹ Also applied to any small fish.

¹⁰ Respectively, in November and in summer. Cf. summer, *hláwaga*.

¹¹ The wildcat is not used for food by the Yurok.

¹² Respectively, the large and the small species.

CARDINAL POINTS

English	Yurok	Wiyot
east	péts-ku (up-stream)	ti-ni-lá-kaw
north	háihl-kík ¹	a-dá-kú-vó'r
south	pûr-wûr	a-dá-kát
west	pul-léq (down-stream)	su-ri-lá-kaw

COLORS

black	lá-â-ghâ-i	sis-wáw
blue	ti'n-pé-lâ-i	tu-ká-hlaw
green	i-ká-pé-hlu-sân (leaf like)	tu-ká-hlaw
red	pé-kâ-yá ²	sá-ghaw
white	mun-tséi	
yellow	sâk-tá-i	tu-káp-hlaw

PRIMITIVE FOODS³

acorns (generic)		ka-múk
acorns, black oak	pûr-ghûr-ûr	kat-wû-rú-yû-ghûhl
acorns, live-oak	târ-ârm	
acorns, post-oak	hin-kûr	ada-ná-tûp-hlû-ghû' ⁴
acorns, tan-bark	wá-méhl	mut'h
acorns, shelled	wá-lés-sá	
acorns, dried	wén-níphl	
acorn bread	pâp-sâu	wa-lú-tût-kû-pú-wak
acorn meal	pânq	
acorn meal, leached	wá-lân	
acorn soup	ké-ghá	wá-la-lá-wi-lu-wik
blackberries	a-ke-tsâp-wûr-nûr	vip
buckeyes		wá'-lû-ghûl
chinkapins	we-tséuh	
elderberries	tâ-â-má'	ti-má
grapes	â-i	
hazelnuts	hó-ú	tu-ká-pa-lû
huckleberries, black	tsi-ghûr	mú-kûl
huckleberries, red		sá-ghûtk ⁵
laurel-berries	me-ghá-a	wá-kûl
madroña-berries	sá'-ghâ	
manzanita-berries	pi-yá	kûs ⁶
pine-nuts, sugar	pé-tsâ-ghá	
pine-nuts, yellow	pe-tsâ-ghá-ûr	
pinole	slá-wéhl	wá-wûsh-ra-wûk
roots ⁷	hûhl-kûr	wûhl; pu-tu-rúsh; rûp-shû; pt-lá-kût; ka-tsî-rá
rye	há-wûn-nék	
salal-berries	mâh-kûhl	
salmon-berries	ûr-wûr'n-wûr-nûr ⁴	wû-taw
salmon-berry sprouts	ûr-wûr'n	wû-chúsh

¹ *Háihl*, back [in the mountains].

² Cf. *pžkdyžk*, blood.

³ See also under the head of Animals.

⁴ *Wûrnûr*, berries.

⁵ Cf. *sághaw*, red.

⁶ Dried manzanita-berries were obtained by the Wiyot from their mountain neighbors.

⁷ Unidentified bulbs and tubers.

<i>English</i>	<i>Yurok</i>	<i>Wiyot</i>
seaweed	fšē-ghé'l	ḵá-i; sis-wá=yúp-flí (black leaf) ¹
soap-plant	ḵáh-fšéhl	
sunflower seed	pé-fšá-lá	
tarweed seed	lé-ghé'l	hūs-rá-wū'n
tule pith		sú'-pitk

HANDICRAFT

adz	ná-máú	tū-tút-kū-lú-wúhl
apron	fšáh-fšá	mothw
armor, rod	mūr-úr-wūr	
arrow, stone-pointed	núr-w-qúrt	fšá ^o -pi-i
arrow, wood-pointed	fšmá'-sám	po-chí-púl
arrow-point	núr-w-qúrt-u-qné't	
awl	qár	
basket (generic)	há-lá	
basket, baby-	ná-ás	pa-rá-tū-nu-wé'l
basket, burden-	ké-wái	ka-lu-wú-i
basket, cooking	ká'-má'	ha-lá-wi-lu-wíhl
basket, food	pé-ghár-kaq	pích-wū-rá-hiluch
basket, parching	pá-ih-ḵá	pas
basket, seed-gathering	fšéi-lágh	ḵa-qúp-flai-wíhl
basket, storage	pah-téqs	tí-lul; wichk ²
basket cap	á-ká	ḵí-i
basket sifter	wé-fšá-nép	pa-shá-chach
basket tray	lah-psáu	pit-wá'-lílhl; rdá'l
beads, clam-shell	plé-ghé-píhl	kágh
beads, dentalium	wéfs-káq; tūr-qt-túrm ³	ku-fšé-rū-kū-vū
beads, Olivella		hi-tás-si
bow	smáñ-túr	sū-vát
canoe	iáts; me-wūr-réfs	ha-lú-wi
comb		tí-qóq-flai-ū-wíhl
deadfall		kū-nū-lú-wúhl
deerskin	smé-fšái	
drum	fšá-kfšáp	
fire-drill	péhl-pél	dū-ní-lú
fish-hook	nar-fšúr-úhl	wū-sí-nū; hū-wá ^o -kuhl
fish-line	wūr-fšúr-úhl ⁴	a-vús-ḵúhl
fish-trap		a-ra-chá-qhli
fish-weir	lá-á-ghén	hli-kū-vū; ḵa-pa-wó-wúhl; tū-pá-ghúp-sas-wúhl ⁵
flute	fší-é-wál	wí-la-va
house	á'-lú-míhl	vol
house, ceremonial		hē-lé-ví-híel ⁶
house, menstrual	má-qa'n	

¹ Here is an illustration of the substitution of a descriptive term for an original root-word, a process, which, no doubt under the influence of the taboo of words associated with the names of those recently dead, was responsible for the great preponderance of long substantives in so many languages of northwestern California.

² Identical, but used respectively for storage of seeds and acorns, and of dried fish and meat.

³ Respectively, the smallest and the next smallest sizes, with broken ends, useless as money and fit only for beads.

⁴ The Yurok word means hook, line, and pole combined.

⁵ See text, page 75.

⁶ *Hilvúi*, dance.

English	Yurok	Wiyot
house, sweat-knife	ūr-ghūrḱ	ū-shkí-pach
mat, tule	pē-ghém	pu-mí-pa
maul	wéhl-ká ¹	watk
moccasins	hā's-á; té-qūn-nūr ²	pūt-kí
money, dentalium	ná-ái	shí-ghū-dū-qé-lihl
mortar	fsik; áhl-wi-fsik ³	a-rún-ní-yé
mortar hopper	s'á-i-yáuh	háí; vū-fséh-rá-wóhl
needle	pé-qūn	pitw
net-bag	kiáh-séqs	pakhl
net, dip-	ūr-kūr; trúm-mū-ná-áhl; fsá-wūn; trá-ghá-pa ⁴	chá-char-vū'l; cha-va-rách ⁵
net, gill-		ma-pú-lihl; sha-ghá-tu'l ⁶
net, seine	lé-wít	
net, surf		tá-ki-i-mū-ghūhl
paddle, canoe	há-ghá; re-fsá'hl	man
paddle, soup	háí-lágh	
pestle	s'á-i-qūn	tol
pipe	rā-wūs	ku-ghū-pā-é
quiver	srá-fsūm	kú-lu-wú-i
robe, deerskin	koh-fsá	hit-hwū-lú-ghū-lí-lú
robe, bear-skin	té-póh-pá	
robe, raccoon-skin		cha-kū-vé-lihl-ghí-char
rope	pék-stís	tū-wí-pú-lihl
seed-beater	lá's-á	
skirt	skúr-ri-túrḱ	tá-la-ghi; há-kar
snowshoes	mé-i-fsá	
spear, fish-	ma-á'-skéhl	tút-wá-ghūhl; krá-lúp-síhl
spear, fish-, point	u-pés-ká	hūs
spear, sealing		ṭah
spoon	yū-ghūrm; há-ghán ⁷	vi-vét-kū-lú; fsá-náfs ⁷
tump-line	wés-kúl	wo-kú'l
wedge, antler	s'e-i-fsa	vū-dár

NATURAL PHENOMENA

ashes	pán-tét	pa ⁿ -tút
charcoal	lá-ágh	wū-rágh
cloud	lép-té-ná	lū-ptá. ^u
darkness	há-ágh-káhl	hlífs-wár
dawn	ket-á-ne-wár	
day	ke-fsá-in	kū-chá-e

¹ Mats were not made by the Yurok of Klamath river, but were purchased from the Coast people.

² Respectively, a water-worn and a spool-shape stone.

³ *Áhl*, people; hence, native money; the modern term, made necessary to distinguish shell money from coin. In the form allicochick the word is used by white residents and neighboring Indians. The Yurok names for specific sizes of dentalia are as follow: *nah-ksé-píhl*, twelve to a string (*kár*), value five dollars; *ná-a-pi-ra-kát*, eleven to a string, value ten dollars; *ká-té-pi-ra-kát*, ten to a string, value twenty dollars.

⁴ These nets are all of the same form. The first is used in pools, especially for salmon; the second at the fish-weir; the others are for lampreys.

⁵ Respectively, for fishing in pools and from the weir.

⁶ Respectively, for salmon and for small fish.

⁷ Respectively, elk-horn for men and mussel-shell for women.

<i>English</i>	<i>Yurok</i>	<i>Wiyot</i>
earth	ni-kí-ká-si	lú-ghû-rûk
evening	fsmé-yû-nên	
evening star		ha-ruk-hlá-ras
fire	méfs!	mûs
fog	mâ-âh-pir	lû-ptû'-ghû ¹
hail		hiq
ice	sla-yá-u	ka-tsó-nék
lake	â-ké-t lol	ťá-lé-ťá-wik
lightning	ká-ghá-i-páhl	hi-hlók
moon	há-ghár	dû-tsu-wû-lá-lû-qi
mountain	wá-ghétl	a-ra-lit-kúk
night	nâ-stsê-wên	û-rû-tsu-wû-lû
ocean	pis-ká-etl	so'r
Pleiades	tê-né'm	ku-chách-ko-shihl (divergent)
rain	tên-pê-wihl	pû-u-wûn
rainbow	sá-gháp-wá; ²	ťû-láhl-pa-lû
river	ki-wi-wûr-rá-i; i-kás-wûr-rá-i ³	lá-lihl
rock	ha-ái	pílatk
sky	wás-â-ná	wû-rû-ťa ⁿ -la; wá ⁿ -nú
smoke	nûr-rá	vi-wûr
snow	rá-ri	a-da-ná-ťê-lû
star	há-â-ghéts	wá ⁿ -wi-lir
sun	wû-ná-u-slá	ťá ⁿ -mû
thunder	hlah-káhl; wûhl-â-ghá	ťá-kák
tree	te-pá	ku-tsá-ka-wihl
Ursa Major		pû-rá-chihl
water	pá-á	hó-lû
wind	râ-áq-sék	a-ra-tû-ghû'-nú
wind, east		a-vé-hlágh
wind, north		hi-ťar
wind, south		wi-kát-pa-rá-ya-ghûr
wind, southeast		hla-ká-ya-ghûr
wind, west		hi-ťá-ya-ghûr

NUMERALS

one	kâh-ťá	kó-tûr
two	nâ-á	a-dí-tûr
three	nákh-sâ	a-dí-kûr
four	ťá-â-nâ	a-dí-yá-wûr
five	mê-ru-tâm	wás-ságh
six	koh-tsá-u-tâm	rûk-hlû-luk
seven	ťsêr-wûr-sik-tâm	há-law
eight	knê-wê-tik-tâm ⁴	hi-yt-wi-ťaw
nine	kûr-mik-tâm	vû-sûr-rûk
ten	wê-hla-wá	a-dû-lúk
eleven	wê-hla-wá-nê-mi-kâh-ťá (ten more one)	a-vá-kó-tûr
twelve	wê-hla-wá-nê-mi-ná-â	a-vá-dí-tûr
thirteen	wê-hla-wá-nê-mi-nákh-sâ	a-vá-dí-kûr
fourteen	wê-hla-wá-nê-mi-ťá-â-nâ	a-vá-dí-ya-wûr
fifteen	wê-hla-wá-mê-ru-nê-mi-tâm	a-vá-tsû-hlar

¹ Cf. *lápá*ⁿ, cloud.² "Coyote penis," in allusion to a folk-tale, in which Coyote disguises his member as the rainbow in order to take advantage of a distant virgin.³ The latter is used of a river in sight.⁴ Cf. *knêwúlétu*, middle finger.

English	Yurok	Wiyot
sixteen	wé-hla-wá-koh-fsáu-né-mi-tám	a-vá-túk-hlú-luk
seventeen	wé-hla-wá-fsér-wúr-sik-né-mi-tám	a-vá-há-law
eighteen	wé-hla-wá-kné-wé-tik-né-mi-tám	a-vá-yi-wi-ṭaw
nineteen	wé-hla-wá-kúr-mik-né-mi-tám	a-vá-vú-súr-rúk
twenty	ná'-mi-wáhl	a-di-tú-vá-húl-lúr
thirty	nahk-sé-mi-wáhl	a-di-kú-vá-húl-lúr
forty	tá-ná-mi-wáhl	a-rá-má-húl-lúr
fifty	mé-ru-fsá-wáhl	wás-ságh-hé-lé-vél-lúr
sixty	koh-fsáu-fsá-wáhl	túk-hlú-lúk-hé-lé-vél-lúr
seventy	fsér-wúr-sik-fsá-wáhl	há-law-hé-lé-vél-lúr
eighty	kné-wé-tik-fsá-wáhl	hi-yt-wi-ṭaw-hé-lé-vél-lúr
ninety	kúr-mik-fsá-wáhl	vú-súr-rúk-hé-lé-vél-lúr
hundred	wé-hláw-fsá-wáhl	ku-fsás-wa-ni-húl-lúr

PERSONAL TERMS

aunt, maternal	tul	chul
aunt, maternal, my	né-tú-lás	yi-chúl
aunt, maternal, your	ke-tú-lás	kúl-chúl
aunt, maternal, his	qe-las-we-tú-lás	chú-lúl
aunt, paternal	tul	paq
baby	fsá-nuq	ha-chá
boy	má-wá	da-fsútsk
brother, man's	né-pá (my brother)	ṭuk
brother, woman's	né-lá. ¹ (my brother)	ṭuk
chief (rich man)	si-yáh-hlá-u; wú-si-yáh	fék-hlé-lá-lifl
child	húq-sá	
daughter	né-má. ¹ (my daughter)	hu-chí-kú-dúr
daughter's child		kahil
father, my	né-ṭá-ṭás	yi-ṭásh
father (vocative)	ṭát	
father's father	né-pí-fsás; piṭ. ¹	pi-chúchk
father's mother	né-kú-fsás; kuts. ¹	kuchk
girl	wúr-yús	paṭs-fsók
husband, my	né-nás	i-dú-kú-wi. ¹ (my man) ²
man	págh-yúrk	kú-wi. ¹
medicine-man	ká-ghái; má-ghás. ³	sú-má-ris-wihl; ṭá-ha-na-lá-tu-wihl; ṭá-ha-na-lá-kúk; ha-wí-ghú-ra-qó-mihl (medicine-understand) ⁴
		yi-dú-ka
mother, my	né-kák-ás	
mother (vocative)	kák	
mother's father	né-pí-fsás; piṭ. ⁵	pi-chúchk
mother's mother	né-kú-fsás; kuts. ⁵	kuchk
people	áhl; á-lé-qáhl. ⁶	ku-wil

¹ Respectively, "my father's father" ("my father's mother"), and the vocative form.

² Elsewhere the first personal pronoun appears as the prefix *yi-*. But *yi-kútor*¹ means not "my man," but "I am a man."

³ Respectively, a shaman, and one who uses herbs even though in conjunction with ceremonial means, as in the brush dance.

⁴ The first-named employs incantation and dancing. The second and third are alternative terms for the shaman who pretends to suck poison out of the body. The fourth is an herb-doctor.

⁵ Respectively, "my mother's father" ("my mother's mother"), and the vocative form.

⁶ Respectively, the abbreviated and the full form.

<i>English</i>	<i>Yurok</i>	<i>Wiyot</i>
people, alien	wâ-ghâi; kî-ni-yá	wi-hlûl-ta-tá-lihl
people, white	nê-wái (my sister)	ti-qá-ghû (strangers)
sister, man's	nê-lét (my sister)	ʔuk
sister, woman's	ka-ál	ʔuk
slave	nê-múrm	ku-wi-ru-ká-wûk
son, my		qû-hlû. ¹⁰
son's child		ko-vó-sa-si-mihl
stepfather	nê-tsí-mâs (my uncle)	chak
uncle, maternal	ne-tsí-mâs; tsim ¹	ʔachk
uncle, paternal	ne-tsí-mâs; tsim ¹	yi-ʔwí
wife, my	nah-páw	wí-wû-lû
wife, his		hû-mú-ʔu-wihl
woman	wen-tśúqs	

TREES

alder	wûr-úr-ghûrt	wit
ash		tut-hlé-hlat
buckeye		wá-lû-ghû-lû-hlat
cedar	tsê-ghai-pâr	yas
chinkapin	wê-tśéu	
cottonwood	há-ghá'pâ	ʔa-ná-tuk-pa-yít-gha'n; mush
elder	tá-á-má'	ti-mâ-hlat
hemlock		ha-mû-shiŋs-ha-ra-yûp-hli ²
laurel	wáh-ke-lá	wâ-ʔû-hlat
madroña	s'á-ghâ	sha-ghí-cha'. ¹⁰
manzanita	pi-yá'p	ʔûs; ʔûs-hlat ³
maple	qá-á-lá'	pû-tûr-rá
oak, black	pûr-ghûr-úr	kat-wû-rú-yû-ghûhl-wat
oak, live-	tsá-ghi	
oak, post-	hi-ni-kéhl	a-ʔa-ná-tûp-hlû-ghû-dû-wûhl-wát
oak, tan-bark	há'-mâ-náw	ʔa-mûk-wa-ʔi-wat (acorn wood)
pine, digger	úr-nûr-yûr	
pine, sugar	pé-tśâ-ghá	ku-chí-shû-qi-wat-tí-wû'l
pine, yellow	ké-râ-me-tśá	wi-qá-ʔi
redwood	kíhl	mó-pél
spruce		ʔuk
spruce, Douglas	te-pá	ʔa-ná-ta-yêp-hli
syringa	nárh-pûr-yûrp	kû-lû-vá-qá'. ¹⁰
willow	pah-qá	tû-kûhl
yew	sâ-ál	

MISCELLANEOUS

autumn	ki-yáh-kâm	a-dik-pá-wa. ^{10 4}
bad	ni-mis-ku-i	
breath	wû-sé-wûm-má	hûhl-ʔá-nûk
dance	hé-lûm-mis	
dream	sá-nihl	û-ví-nít. ^{10a}
food	ká-máu	û-pí-wi. ^{10b}
good	sku-i-yé'n	
large	péi-lin	û-dá-tûr
long	kné-wé'l	hlá-u. ^{10a}
no	pá	
shadow	o-qûrhl	ha-lúksh

¹ Respectively, "my uncle," and the vocative form.² Cf. Tolowa, *ʔûs*, Hupa *kôh*, yew; Klamath *kor*, tree.³ *Yáphli*, leaf.⁴ Cf. winter.

<i>English</i>	<i>Yurok</i>	<i>Wiyot</i>
short	tqá-rú'n; tqák ¹	ka-shú-vá ²
small	śéih-ké'n	ka-sá-mūr
song	rú-rau	
spirit (ghost)	sā-á	si-rū-wáq
spirit (soul)	o-qúrñl (shadow)	hu-shi-dúsh-wūr
spring	ki-ki-yá	kū-tū-ká-tū-ghū-rúk
tattoo	pā-ih-kés	ū-dúk-lū-qi-wik; ku-ñlū-vátk ²
tobacco	hâh-kúm	ū-qás-wúk
village	á-pe-ghár	
winter	ki-pún	pá-wa. ²⁰
year	lák-síñl	ka-la-vú-ghū-rúk
yes	i	

LUTUAMIAN³

ANATOMICAL TERMS

<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>
ankle-joint	kap-káp-o	head	nus
arm	wéúk	heart	stái-nas
blood	ché'-kū-lé	knee	kó-lans
bone	ká-ko	leg	śl'oks
chin	ka-é-śsu	lips	som
ear	mo-mó-afś	mouth	som
elbow-joint	sól-tah-kis	neck	nis
eye	lolp	nose	psis
face	tél-is	nostril	psis-ám-ki-ka-lis
finger-nail	stéúks	teeth	tut
fingers	ká-wals	toe-nail	stéúks
foot	péś	toes	péś-a-múl-ká-wals (foot its fingers)
hair	lak		
hand	nép	tongue	pá-wafś

ANIMALS⁴

antelope*	chēu	crane*	tu-wá-kas
badger*	kols	crow	ķak ⁶
bat*	na-né-lūs	deer, black-tail*	mús-mūs ⁷
bear, black*	wi-ťám	deer, mule*	pá-kols
bear, grizzly-*	lok	dog	wá-chak
beaver*	pom ⁵	dove*	ols
bird	śí-kas ⁶	duck, mallard*	qá-úks ⁶
bluejay	śká-u-śká-us ⁶	eagle	plái-was
buzzard*	śwá-is	eagle, white-headed	yó-kal
chipmunk*	wás-la	elk*	won
coyote*	was	fish*	mé-hūs

¹ Respectively, of rigid and of flexible objects.² Respectively, on the arms or body of a man, and on the chin of a woman.³ The Klamath vocabulary was obtained from Long Wilson, born near Klamath marsh some years prior to the advent of white men.⁴ The names of animals used as food are indicated by stars.⁵ An onomatopoe. Cf. Achowawi *pum*, beaver. The reference is to the booming sound made by the beaver slapping its tail on the water.⁶ An onomatopoe.⁷ Chinook jargon for cow.

<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>
fox, silver*	hai-hai ¹	rabbit, jack-*	kai
goose*	los	raccoon*	wáts-ki-na
gopher*	swol	salmon*	chi-áls
gopher, pocket*	mũk	skunk*	fsá-sis
grouse*	tmu ¹	snake, bull-	wá-mũ-naks
hawk, chicken-	fsi-kas-ksék-nis (bird take-away)	snake, rattle-	ka-ís
hawk, sparrow-	fsik-tu	spider	kál-tsi-fsiks
heron, blue*	s'oks	squirrel, gray*	kén-kan
horse*	wáts ²	squirrel, ground-*	mu-sás
lizard	skó-tiks	squirrel, red*	kí-was
magpie	wé-úk-wé-úks ¹	sturgeon*	ál-hak
mink*	klé-pa	sucker*	fsó-wám; kap-tu;
mole	tũ-mél-hak	trout*	hís-tis; fsoms; sák-ta ³
mountain-lion*	slét	turtle*	mé-hús (fish)
mountain-sheep*	u-yés	weasel	⁴ kak
otter	kóhlt	wildcat*	chás-kai
owl	mó-kas	wolf	sló-wa
owl, hoot-	lũ-mél-mnis	woodpecke	kai-o-fsís ⁴
porcupine*	chá-lis	woodrat*	skóh-kus
quail*	stús-tat-naks	yellowhammer	kó-cha
rabbit, cottontail*	koi-kois		chá-us

CARDINAL POINTS

east	lo-pé-túl	south	mó-at
north	yá-mat	west	tká-lam

COLORS

black	bús-bús-li	red	tak-ták-li
blue	méfs-méfs-li	white	pal-pál-li
green	wá-yé-káns-pfsi	yellow	ka-kák-li

PRIMITIVE FOODS⁵

camas	poks	plums	tĩ-mú-lu
cattail	pó-pas; wí-hwi ⁶	sage seed	lok
chokecherries	tu-wifš-kas	service-berries	chak
grapes	ló-lūs	sunflower seed	il-pá
hazelnuts	kám-stuls	"swamp-berries"	kũ-láfs
huckleberries	í-wũm	tule (S. lacustris)	mai ⁷
lichen, black-pine	kál	tule-roots (S. robustus)	kũ-lá-pa ⁷
lichen, yellow-pine	s'wéu-sũm	tumbleweed seed	ki-néu
pine-bast	chá-cha-pũ-lu	water-lily seed	wó-kas
pine-nuts, sugar	k'tá-lu	wild rye	kũ-lé-pi

¹ An onomatope.² From *wáchak*, dog.³ No fewer than ten names for sucker are given, probably designating varying sizes of the same species.⁴ This sounds like an attempt to pronounce coyote.⁵ See also under the head of Animals.⁶ Respectively, the underground stock, and the outside of the tips of mature seed-stalks.⁷ The round-stalk tule, *Scirpus lacustris*, puts forth in the spring a tender central shoot, which is eaten. *Wáchak*, the triangular-stalk tule, *S. robustus*, yields an edible root called *kúlápa*.

HANDICRAFT

<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>
adz	to-ké	house, summer	sti-ná-as
armor, rod- arrow	té-lak	house, sweat- javelin	spó-klfs
arrow, ringed	tál-chi	knife	yó-ho-müm
arrow-point	¹ ták-chfs	leggings, fur	mbi-saks
arrow-smoother	sá-wals	leggings, tule	me-dás
arrow-straightener	tkó-il-kis	loin-cloth, men's	át-ktis
awl	ié-kéfs	loin-cloth, women's	has-flák-yams
bag, tule	sák-ta	mat	a-su-isks
basket, burden-	t!á-yés	maul	sá-plas; stáu-flas ⁷
basket, cooking	tú-lóks	metate	⁸ duks
basket, parching	kál-la	metate muller	lú-máfs
basket platter	pá-nla	moccasins, deerskin	si-lá-kúl-ktis
basket, seed-gathering	sá-p'las	moccasins, fur	wáks-na
basket, winnowing	chá-lú-la; spí-daks ¹	moccasins, tule	dá-nai-a
beads, clam-shell	ti-á	mortar	wép-ka
beads, dentalium	ká-ko ²	net, dip-	ká-mú-ktis
beads, Hudson's Bay	tó-tas ²	net, duck-	té-was; lu-té-as ⁸
blanket, deerskin	ím-naks ²		spén-sis; kéu-déls; té-was ⁸
blanket, tule	u-hlils	net, gill-	spí-was
bow	s'ot	net, seine	we-chó-las
canoe	¹ té-is	net-sinker	lém-de-has
canoe-pole	wonch	paddle, canoe	ku-chík
cord	lkak	pestle	ska
deadfall	sú-láfs-úm ³	pipe	p!aks
	án-ku-smán-tafs- laks (wood-trap)	pitfall	péns
deer disguise	ská-laps	quiver	to-ó-kaņs
deerskin	u-bá-us; kú-lás ⁴	raft, tule	ná-hlils
drum	búm-búm ⁵	rattle, shaman's	kó-chfs
fire-drill	ké-ti-lús	rope	kú-nóks
fish-hook	kná-us; lót-kés ⁶	sieve	sú-láfs-kú-nofs ⁹
flute	sló-lo-sam	snare, deer-	kú-nés
hat, bark	fsú-yés	snare, duck-	kná-us
hat, basketry	k'ma	snowshoes	ní
hat, fur	tís-ka	spear, fish-	sák-was; kan-sás-ka- núfs ¹⁰
hat, tule	stém-chis		
head-flattener	lá-likes	spear, fish-, point	kes
house	lol-tmá-laks	spoon	kás-pit ¹¹
house, cooking	ka-hyá-ta	storage pit	wo-mis
house, dance-	yá-kú-nófs	wedge	tó-ké (horn)
house, fishing	ó-i-las		

¹ Respectively, a conical willow basket with twenty-four inch opening, and a canoe-shape basket, which, floating on the water, received the water-lily seeds (*wókas*) as they were gathered. ² None of these beads were manufactured by the Klamath.

³ Made of the fibres of *sáláfi*, nettle.

⁴ Respectively, tanned on both sides and on one side only.

⁵ Probably Chinook jargon.

⁶ Respectively, a straight teal- or deer-bone attached at the middle to the line, and a barbed bone.

⁷ Respectively, triangular tule stalks with nettle-cord twining, for "table cloths"; and round tule stalks strung together, for thatching, store covers, and mattresses.

⁸ For description, see page 170.

⁹ *Sáláfi*, nettle, supplies the fibre for the cord twining.

¹⁰ Respectively, a short and a long implement.

¹¹ An elk-horn spoon obtained from the Molale.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>
ashes	sná-i-laks	night	psin
charcoal	lkom	Pleiades	"tan-ták-sni
cloud	paí-sas	rain	któ-cha
darkness	tsmú-ka	rainbow	wí-chi-ak
dawn	"cha-lá-kúl-ka	river	kó-ka
day	psé	rock	ktai
earth	ká-la	sky	ka-ló
evening	at-as-spu-ná-ka	smoke	shí-aks
fire	ló-loks	snow	kán-ná
fog	lo-mál-ka	star	kchol
ice	wés	sun	s'a-pás
lake	é-us	thunder	lú-mé-na
lightning	lú-wé-pals	tree	kos
Milky Way	kó-ká (river)	water	ám-bo
moon	u-ká-u-kos	wind	slé-wís
mountain	yai-na		

NUMERALS

one	ná-as	twelve	lá-ap-í-klá
two	lá-ap	twenty	la-ap-ní-téu-níp
three	"tan	twenty-one	la-ap-ní-téu-níp-pán-ná-as
four	wo-níp	thirty	"tan-ní-téu-níp
five	to-nép	forty	wo-níp-ní-téu-níp
six	nafs-ksápt	fifty	to-nép-ní-téu-níp
seven	lap-ksápt	sixty	nafs-ksápt-tañ-ní-téu-níp
eight	"tan-ksápt	seventy	lap-ksápt-tañ-ní-téu-níp
nine	nafs-ká-áks	eighty	"tan-ksápt-tañ-ní-téu-níp
ten	téu-níp	ninety	nafs-ká-áks-tañ-ní-téu-níp
eleven	ná-as-í-klá	hundred	ki-ná-han-dít ¹

PERSONAL TERMS

aunt, maternal	psá-kép	mother	pké-sap
aunt, paternal	pkó-chip	people	má-klaks
baby	mu-kák	people, white	pás-tíd; ⁴ pál-pal-cho-láks- kirk (white flesh he)
boy	fsá-ke-ak	sister, elder	to-bák-sip
brother, elder	tkáo-nap	sister, younger	to-bák-sip
brother, younger	táp-yap ²	son	kéo-nák (my son)
chief	mo-ni-lá-ke (big <i>lake</i>)	stepfather	kó-súl-kat
daughter	páp	uncle, maternal	pū-lo-kó-chíp
father	pri-sap; ka-má-ya ³	uncle, paternal	psá-yép
girl	nís-kak	wife	kéo-sná-wáts (my woman)
husband	kéo-his-waks (my man)	woman	sná-wáts
maid	sí-wak	youth	che-ló-yak
man	his-waks		
medicine-man	ké-oks		

¹ *Hándit* is mispronunciation of "hundred." In former times the count was by scores, twenty being *ná-as-sát* (one Paiute), forty, *lá-ap-sát* (two Paiute).

² With first, second, and third personal pronoun, singular: *kéo-tápyap*, *kémi-tápyap*, *kélam-tápyap* (his), *hónklem-tápyap* (her).

³ *Kamáya*, a term of endearment, "papa."

⁴ *Pástíd*, Boston, the Chinook jargon term.

TREES

<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Klamath</i>
aspen	u-lál	pine, sugar	k'tá-lu-wam
cedar	wol-u-wáns	pine, yellow	kos (tree)
fir	pa	service-berry	chak
juniper	ká-fló	tamarack	wá-ko
mountain mahogany	yú-kma; ám-da-lal (root-digger)	willow	yas; wí-pal
		yew	cho-pl̄ns

MISCELLANEOUS

autumn	sa-hlám	short	wi-ká-ni
bad	kó-i-t̄si	small	kéts-ka-ni
breath	ho-kés	song	swi-ná
corpse	ka-lé-ka	spirit (ghost)	skoks
dance	ksí-u-laks	spirit (soul)	nófs-na
dream	tu-tí-úks	spring	skó-ha
food	pas	summer	pá-ta
good	tít̄s	tattoo	sít̄s-pa-lé-as
large	mó-ni	tobacco	kaf̄s-kál
long	a-tí-ni	winter	lól-tam
no	ká-e ¹	year	i-hlól-la
shadow	ma-hyá	yes	i

¹ Cognate forms are found in numerous Shoshonean languages.