THE

KLAMATH INDIANS

OF

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

BY

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DICTIONARY OF THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.
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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 Máklaks language is spoken in two dialects, that of the Klamath Lake Indians, or Ḥ-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 Máklaks people. Generally speaking, the northern or Ḥ-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.
INTRODUCTION TO THE DICTIONARY.

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 thoroughly 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 languages, 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 individuals speaking inflective tongues; and the regularity of inflections naturally results in the other group from the indiscriminate addition of these to each root or base of the language. A language rich in grammatic forms is usually simple in its syntax.

But in their phonology most agglutinative languages do not show the regularity observed in their grammatic 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 o and u, of a and e, and in the language of the Maklaks 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 American 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 preferred 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.
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INTRODUCTION TO THE DICTIONARY.

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 Mâklaks, 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 ma­
terials 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 ex­
perienced 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 aliment­
ary 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 Wash­
ington 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.
INTRODUCTION TO THE DICTIONARY.

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, flanc.
ä longer sound of a, as in far, father, smart, tart; German, schaden, lahm, Fahne.
à as in law, all, fall, tall, taught.
ä as in hat, man, fat, ass, slash.
b as in blab, bold; German, beben; French, barbe.
d as in dread, did; German, das, dürfen; French, de, darder.
dsh as in judge, julep, George, dudgeon.
e as in then, swell, met; German, schwebt; French, belle, selle.
ē as in last syllable of preacher, butler, tippler; German, Bücher; French, le, je, me.
ē as in they, fade, jade, shade; German, stehlen; French, chaire, maire.
g as in gig, gull; German, gross; French, gros, grand, orgueil.
g lingual guttural 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 hag, haul, hoot; German, haben, Hals. Written sometimes 'h in the midst of words.
i as in marine; German, richten; French, ici, patrie.
i longer sound of i, as in bee, glee, reef; German, spiegeln, Stiefel.
i as in still, rim, whim, split; German, finster, schlumm, Wille; when long, it is i in German ihn, schielen.
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, quidá.
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.

x  the aspirate guttural in lachen, trachten, Rachen, Sache, 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 lull, loon, lot; German, Lilie; French, lance.

m  as in madam, mill, mimic, mum; German, Memme.

mb as in ramble, gamble, nimble.

mp as in imp, sample, thumping.

n  as in nun, net, noose; German, nein; French, nuire.

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

ng as in ring, bang, singing; German, singen, hängen.

nk as in prank, rink, spunk; German, Schwank; French, cinquante.

nk the lingual guttural k nasalized.

nχ the aspirate guttural x 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, Floh, Boot, roth; French, sauter.

ö as in bird, burn, surd; German, blöde, Römer; French, deuil, cœur.

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

s  as in sad, sale, soul, smell; German, Seele, Sichel; French, sauce, seul.

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

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

tch as in church, chaff, choke; German, hätscheln; Italian, cicerone; Spanish, chaparral, chicha.

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

\[ \ddot{u} \] longer sound of \( u \), as in crude, flume, fool; German, Stuhl, Ruhr, Blume; French, lourd, soutur.

\[ \ddot{u} \] as in full, pull; German, Flucht, Kluft, Russland; Italian, lungo.

\[ \ddot{u} \] not in English; German, kühl, Gefühl; French, lune, puce.

\[ v \] as in valve, veer, vestige; German, Wolke, Wasser, weben; French, vautour, vent.

\[ w \] the \( \ddot{u} \) before vowels; water, waste, wolf; wish, wayward; in German it corresponds nearest to short \( u \), not to \( w \); nearly as French ou in oui, ouate.

\[ z \] as in zeal, zone, frozen; German, Hase; French, zèle, rose.

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

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

- ai as in life, mine, sly, die, dye.
- au as in loud, mouse, arouse.
- ei a combination of \( e \) and \( i \) resembling the vowel sounds in the word greyish, united into a diphthong.
- yu or iu as in pure, few, union.
- oi as in loin, groin, alloy.
- wa or ua as in watch, wash; French, oie, loi, roi.
- wi or ui as in squid, win, switch.

All the diphthongs being of an adulterine character, they can generally be separated into two vowels, and then are hyphenized, as in i-u, o-i, á-i, a-ú.

GRAPHIC SIGNS.

- arrested sound: sköhs, spring time; tehúka, to swim up stream.
- apostrophe marking elision of a vowel, of \( ĕ \) or any other sound: heshuámp'li for heshuámpeli, to recover one's health.
- hiatus, separating two vowels as belonging to two different syllables: pála-ash, flour; lémé-ish, thunder; or two consonants: tsiiülsa-hü'mi, at salmon-time.
LIST OF ALTERNATING SOUNDS.

- separates the parts of compound terms: skúks-kiá’m, spirit-fish or letiferous fish.
- acute; the only accent used for marking emphasized syllables vowel pronounced long: mú’ni, large, great; tchúlëks, meat.
- vowel pronounced short, except ë, to which a distinct sound is given: yúmáltkä, to return from berry-harvest.

ALTERNATING PROCESSES OBSERVED IN THE KLAMATH LANGUAGE.

(alt. means: "alters with").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Alternates with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>å</td>
<td>alt. ë, ò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>alt. å; e (rare), o, or elided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>alt. o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>alt. ë, e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>alt. ò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ï</td>
<td>alt. a (rare); e.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>alt. p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>alt. t; nd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dsh</td>
<td>alt. ds, tch, ts; sh (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>alt. å, i; ai (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ë</td>
<td>alt. e, å, ò, ï; or elided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é</td>
<td>alt. i (not often); e-i, a-i, ai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>alt. k; z; seldom h, g, k, ng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>alt. k; z; g, k (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>alt. k; deciduous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>alt. iy, yi; e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ì</td>
<td>alt. iy, yi; ë (not often).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>alt. i in diphthongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>alt. g, z, k; h; g (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>alt. k, k, g; g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>alt. k, k, g; h (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>alt. n (rare and only dialectic).</td>
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<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>alt. mp, p (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>mb</td>
<td>alt. b (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>mp</td>
<td>alt. p (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>alt. l (rare and only dialectic).</td>
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<tr>
<td>nd</td>
<td>alt. t; d (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>alt. g, nk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nk</td>
<td>alt. k, ng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nz</td>
<td>alt. z, k, k, nk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nt</td>
<td>alt. t, nd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>n5</td>
<td>alt. z, k, k, nk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>alt. sh; ss, z (rare).</td>
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<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>alt. s; tch (rare); ss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>alt. d; nt, nd (rare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tch</td>
<td>alt. dsh, ts, ds; sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>alt. o; vu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>alt. i in diphthongs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>alt. o; vu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ü</td>
<td>alt. ò; wu; ua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â</td>
<td>alt. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>û</td>
<td>alt. ò, ü.</td>
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<tr>
<td>uu</td>
<td>alt. ò, ü.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vû</td>
<td>alt. u, wu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>alt. u in diphthongs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wu</td>
<td>alt. vu, u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>alt. s (rare).</td>
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</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.

Ge-uni can be pronounced ké-uni, kä’-uni, zä’-uni, gi’-uni, and will be found under ké-uni.

NZilla can be pronounced ki’la, ki’la, kílla, nZi’la, and will be found under ki’la, though in this special instance it is difficult to state which is the pronunciation most frequently resorted to.

The term tamno can be pronounced tám’nu, dáměnũ, táměnũ, and will be found under táměnũ. Other instances are:

huáltoks, huáltaks, wáltaks, wáltoks.
Sá-ad, Sá-at, Sã’t, Shã’t, Shã’t.
î-amnash, ñamnash, yámnash.
penódsha, penō’tcha, penõ’dsa, pinõ’dsa, pinũ’TCHA, pinũtsa.
güka, guká, kóka, kõga, kũ’ka
udópka, vutópka, wudópka, udópka, wuduńka, wútupka.
sawíga, shawíga, sawika, shawíka, tchawíga, tcha-úíka.
uyésh, ú-iesh, wíesh.
téméshka, t’méskha, tméshka, témésga, t’méshga.
kókua, kúkua, gúkua, gúkua, guhá etc.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

**tchaggáya, tchakáya, tchákai.**
kaťka, ká-ika, káya, kaiha, kašha.
khuášgdsha, guhuášktcha, guhuásktsa.
gú'li, guši, gu'šli
ntággal, ndággal, ndákal, ntákal.
ntúltchna, ntúnsna, ntúnsna, túnsna, túldshna etc.
génálla, genála, genálla, k'nálla.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>abbr.</th>
<th>fem.</th>
<th>adj.</th>
<th>fut.</th>
<th>adv.</th>
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<th>anim.</th>
<th>inan.</th>
<th>apoc.</th>
<th>indef.</th>
<th>apher.</th>
<th>intentional</th>
<th>caus.</th>
<th>interj.</th>
<th>apheretically</th>
<th>c.</th>
<th>interrogative</th>
<th>instr.</th>
<th>Ch. J.</th>
<th>instrumental case</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>aniin.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>apocopated</td>
<td>future tense</td>
<td>animate</td>
<td>imperative</td>
<td>animate</td>
<td>inanimate</td>
<td>apocopated</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>apheretically</td>
<td>intentional</td>
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<td>apoc.</td>
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<td>interj.</td>
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<td>interrogative</td>
<td>instr.</td>
<td>Ch. J.</td>
<td>Klamath Lake or northern dialect</td>
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<tr>
<td>cond.</td>
<td>condition mode</td>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>contracted</td>
<td>desid.</td>
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<td>def.</td>
<td>definite</td>
<td>desid.</td>
<td>desiderative</td>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>der.</td>
<td>derived</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>distributive form</td>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
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<tr>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>desid.</td>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>der.</td>
<td>derived</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>distributive form</td>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
<td>dur.</td>
<td>durative</td>
<td>e. g.</td>
<td>for example</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>et cetera</td>
<td>encl.</td>
<td>enclitic form</td>
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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 *ä, e* and other vowels. This vowel is a component of many radical syllables, as observed in páha, támënu, taktáklí, and when serving as a prefix is indicative of one long-shaped article; cf. adshága, atchiga, átpa; before a nasalized consonant in ámdá, ánku.

a the enclitic particle of the declarative mode of the Klamath verb; it is appended to every verbal base not ending in another vowel or in -l, -n, as ktána *to sleep*; látchá *to build a house*. It then becomes frequently emphasized, especially in such verbs as indicate locomotion, removal, travel etc.: gúka, guká *to climb up*; médsha, medshá *to emigrate*; núta, nutá *to set on fire*, 89, 2. 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 látcá *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'klish a sha shú'ta kué-utch *they construct sweat-lodges from willows*, 82, 2; tatátaks a híshuaksb tchímëna *whenever a husband became a widower*, 82, 4; tiá'muk a há'ntsna *hungry I fly around*, 177; 21; pâ'p an a ná shá'shatlk; nú a gátpa pâ'p *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 nů); 141, 3. 5. When coalescing with other words than verbs, it often changes into *ä or č*: átěnén for at a nen, 23, 5.; tántética nat for tántk a nat; tátaténat for tat at a nat, 24, 19.; átěnish, 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; uná for úna á; tidshá, 189; 5.
a? á? ha? há? Interrogative particle, often enclitic, 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 ámpo a? or simply: ámpu a? do you want water? at há p’tcha lólok? is the fire out? Mod.; Plé’nkamkshí á? at Frank’s house? 140, 4; ká-itak há i nish lóla? do you not believe me? Mod.; at há i mülua? are you ready? In tátá, 41, 5., it is combined with the adverb táta (táta há?).

a abbr. from at, now, then, q. v. 22, 2 21. 29, 19. 30. 3. 31. 13. 184; 37. It is pronounced long.

á abbr. from the pronoun át, ye, q. v., as ná is abbr. from nád, nát.
a-á há hi ya a, a refrain frequently heard in shamanic and popular songs.

Cf. háhi-iya. Occurs also in Iroquois and other Indian songs, and is of a lugubrious character. 156; 34.

á-áti, d. of áti, q. v.

ádák, átak, d. a-ádak salt: á. ita, shawána to put salt on, to salt. Kl. shül, shül. Only Modoc; it is the Shasti term átak, átak, salt.
adshága, d. a-adshága to play the violin, to fiddle.
adshago’tkish, d. a-adshago’tkish violin, fiddle.

Agáwesh, Aká-ush, (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 Okk6wish in Report of Indian Affairs 1864, p. 121, but it is given there a too wide signification. Cf. Aká-uskni.


agenci’ni, adj., pertaining to the agency: agencí’nish lákiash hashhashuákia he spoke to the “agency-officer”, viz. to the agent, 66, 15.

aggá-idsha, 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-idsha, 119, 12.

agga-idshna, d. a-aggá-idshna to hang up, to suspend while going.

Speaking of many objects: iggá-idshna, 105, 2.
aggāya, d. a-aggāya (1) to be hung, fixed, or suspended; to be stuck in at some elevated spot: lādhashtat aggāyank 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 pīl sha yāmtki ággāipksh 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: iggāya, d. i-iggāya. Cf. ipmā’tsa, kshaggāya, laggāya.

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. kshakídsha, niulg’î’dsha.

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

ā h a- a sh, pl. tûmî a., small species of crows. Onomatop.

aÎ, a-i. See hai.

aî shi, d. a-i’shi to secrete, to conceal; to keep secret, to keep as a secret, 122, 20. Aîshîamutch, “Old Aîshish”, one of the many mythologic names composed with -amutch, q. v. See also Aîshish.

Aîshîsh, Aîsis, nom. pr. of Aîshîsh, 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’mûkamutch: 94, 8. 9., 95, 20 He has five wives, whose names are given 99, 9. 10.: Ñûhûsh, Stôkua, Klî’tish, Wû’ks, Ts’kä; 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 “shashapke’le’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’mûkamutch’s companion, were yellow, and K’mûkamutch’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’mukamtch had seduced one of his wives and attempted to seduce the others; Aishish therefore revenges himself on him by causing his son to throw his (K’mukamtch’s) tobacco-pipe into the fire; the death of K’mukamtch was the immediate consequence of this act: 96, 10–18. When K’mukamtch had returned to life, he attempted to wipe out Aissis 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 Aishish-songs were obtained from a Modoc, 193; 10. 11 and Note. Der. aishi. aīshishtchi (1) beautiful, pretty, handsome, lit. “Aishish-like”. This epithet is sometimes ironically applied to ugly women. (2) subst.: personal beauty. Der. Aishish, -ptchi.

Aīsh = Tkal’iks, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Sprague River, above Yaneeks, called after a large standing rock. Der. tgaliga; Aīsh is perhaps the abbreviated atīnsh (tall).

á-ití, aítini, Kl. dialectic or d. form for áti, atíni, q. v. Aİ tin sh = Lák = Gitko, nom. pr. fem., Kl. “Long-Haired”.

aitzámna, d a-itzámna, to grow smaller than; said of plants only: pāwash a kédsha aitzámēnash kō’l the pāwash-root grows to less height than kō’l; 148, 7. Der. á-ití, d. of atí. Cf. eítakta.

ayulálona, o-olalona to dry by the fire, as berries; 75, 7. Cf. awála.
ak, ák a, aká, 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: nů ak hūn shlé’a I can see him; hūn ak ša gē-u k’lépgi kekévelça they have probably wasted my red paint, 121, 2 3.; or it stands in the conditional mode: p’t ak shᵘúnt he can sing; ák a nū kā-i pēwat I cannot swim; kā-i ákā nū kōkant kō’shtat I cannot climb the pine-tree.

-ak, -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: sláyaksak lū’yāga mere smoke arose from (it), 100, 16. Cf. 99, 4. ndánnántak only for three, 142, 15.; hū’kak the same, lit. “none other but he”; nā’sh waitak on a single day, 56, 7.;
**alketchik.**

hissuáksůk (for hissuaks ak) *the husband only, the husband alone, 83, 1.*; shánks hak sha pán *they eat it just raw, 148, 21.*; táŋkak *a few, not many; péniaq *nude, undressed; lápiak *two only, 107, 1.* (2) appended to substantives, -ak, -ága, -ka, -ga etc. form dim nouns: vúnak *son; múkak *babe, 109, 13; taltsíága *little arrow, 107, 14.* (3) appended to adjectives, ak often forms a degree of comparison, answering to our comparative: shkaíniak, skaínahak *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”; úna, *early, uná’k very early, ketchkániak very small.* Suffixixed to adverbs, the meaning of merely, only predominates: tínáq *simultaneously, mántsag a short while, tsússak always, pí’nak once more, wiggátak at one spot, together, níshtak, psínáq in the same night.* (5) appended to verbs or at least to their verbs, just then, just only: kélpokshítkak *as soon as heated, 113, 1.* nólshítkak *as soon as cooked, stewed, 113, 2.* Cf. hak.

a ká tchga, d. a-akáchga *to break;* said of long articles only: a. má’tchash to strike matches. Mod.

A ká u s k n i, Agáweshkni, Agáweshni (1) belonging to, native of, coming from Hot Creek or Agáwesh, q v. Agáweshni é-ush Little, or Lower Klamath Lake. (2) nom. pr of a Klamath Lake man.

ákua; ánku, d. a-ákua; ankuánku *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, kshétlêka, nákua.

ák u a s h, d. a-ákuash *accumulation of hard material, agglomeration, heap of débris, land- or snow-slide; á. ktékuela an avalanche or land-slide rushes downwards.* Mod.

aláhia, álaya, álahi, d. a-álahia, a-álaya, a’lahí *to show, let see; to point out, exhibit;* 106, 6. (where kápka is omitted): á. mish ánku *I show you a tree; álahi-upk am’sh n ú ánku I shall show you that tree.* Der. láya.

alkétchik, 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 Alíkwa tribe on outlet and lower reaches of Klamath River, Cal., and called by other Indians: kúp-kup, haíkwa, by the Máklaks: tútash, q. v.
Alkula'na, nom. pr. of a Modoc woman; interpreted by "Bright Eyes".

A1'pa, nom. pr., corrupted from Applegate; 36, 9.

a m, particle expressing potentiality and choice; tchēl'āt am i kā'dshikuk ye ought to sit down because ye are tired; ū'tch gintak am nū gē'nt I would like to go. Cf. āmpka.

āmash, d. ā-āmath doll.

āmbutka, āmputka, d. a-āmputka, v. impers. to be thirsty: āmbutka a nū'sh, āmbutkan'i's I am thirsty, I want to drink water; partic., āmbutko (for ambutkātko) thirsty. Der. āmp. Cf. lä-a-ābotkish.

āmda, āmēta, pl. tūmi a. tool for digging eatable roots and bulbs, 190; 9. 10. It has the shape of a stick 2' 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 meyo'tkish. Der. mēa, méya.

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

āmniamna, d. a-āmniamna to go around speaking, crying, or vociferating among the people; to scream, weep or cry while walking in public, 189; 1.

āmpka, āmbka little water. Der āmbu.

āmpka, āmka (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: hā lō'k shi'uka āmka tāslatch if he killed a grizzly bear or a cougar, 90, 19. Cf. 87, 2. and géka. (2) conj.: or else, unless, lest: ampkā ak i hishūkat lest you may kill each other.

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

Ampkōkni, 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 Tinné race.

Ampxē'ni, Āmpxāni, 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
Alkula'na — ána.

was a meeting- and market-place for all the aboriginal tribes of Oregon, the Columbia River, and the Coast, 93, 3 4. Der. ámbu, -ché'ni.

Ámpzänkni, 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. Ampché'ni), while the majority have been removed to the Warm Spring Agency on the Lower Des Chutes River, Oregon; 93, 1-10.

ámtchiksh, abbr. -amptch, -amtch, -amts. Same as ámtchiksh, q. v.

ámpu, ámbu, d. ámbu water; water of spring, river, lake or sea; drinking water. Ámbu ish tehíktchi! go and get me some water! á. púnua to drink water, 123, 2.; ámbu-techipkō’tkish water-pitcher; shnekálpka nú ámbo I am boiling water; ámbuam lák, see lák; ámbutat mpétla to float down on the water's surface; kó-e a vudúntchna ámbutat the frog swims (or lives) in the water; ámbutala kayáhia to drive off from the water, 42, 20. (explained under kaiha); nú géna ámbutka I went through the water (on my errand), 174; 9.

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

ámtch, d. á-amtch, abbr. from ámtchiksh, q. v.

ámtchiksh, abbr. ámtch, -amtch, d. á-amtchiksh, abbr. á-amtch. (1) belonging to the past, old, ancient, primeval, by-gone: a. kaila the country formerly inhabited; ámtch tehipštat gá’mpēle he returned to his former home, 36, 5. Appended, usually in the abbreviated form -amtch, to all mythic beings mentioned in Klamath Lake and Modoc folklore: K’mukámtchiksh, or K’múkamtch “the Old Man of the Ancients”, Afshiamtch “Old Aishish”, Lukamtch or Sháshapamtch “Old She-Grizzly”, Tchéwamtch “Old Antelope”, Skélamtch and a host of others. (2) old fashioned, out of use now; worn out; used up, good for nothing: ámtchiksh kañiu-skú-tash worn out rabbit-skin garment, 126, 12. and Note; sháplamtch old seed-paddle. (3) ugly, unseemly, hideous, unattractive; unsightly through age: tehiplyamtch old bachelor; shiwamptch old maid, 185; 40. Occurs also in some personal names: Kilúamtch “Fighting Bully”, Kfükamtch, “Old Conjurer” etc.; -amtch is here applied contemptuously. Der. ámtch, gísh.

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. nû ñwam á. Dibash I told you to go to David for berries; ánika shash pála-ash Dibash I tell them to go where David has his flour; ánshat ánika shash ñwam I advise them: “ye may go there for berries,” 75, 8. Causative of ána; cf. ánsha.

ánku, d. a-ánku (1) tree, shrub: tuitch%sam á. wild cherry-tree; ü'pl'sam á. apple-tree. ánku is usually omitted in names of trees and shrubs, the possessive case in -am standing instead of a subjective case: kålluam juniper-tree; kpû'kam gooseberry bush. (2) forest, bush, shrubbery, woodland: árkuam tchîkass, ánkuti tchîkass the bird of the forest. (3) wood; piece of wood. Cf. 120, 18. 19. (4) stick, 122, 3. club, block, log, limb of tree, 118, 11. 120, 4., splinter, 126, 4.: a.=láchash log-house; têwa á. they drive a stick into the ground 80, 8.; atíni a. a long pole.

ánku'a, see ákua and nákua.

ánku'ala, d. a-ánku'ala to cut sticks, tree-limbs, trees, 89, 1. Der. ánku.

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

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

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

anúlip'kus, 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 gü'tak! that all! that’s the end of it (cf. gêtak)! 89, 7.; at nû k'léwi I quit, I have enough of it now; at átpa, the time is up; at nápal haspöke now the egg is hatched, Mod.; at há i mú'lua? are you ready? tú'm at ngü'-isha many are wounded already, 22, 9.; átünk at up, above there now, 100, 9.; tchá at now, presently, 87, 14.; at! Mod átui! enough! tchîchiks a hû't gt! 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: tánkt at suddenly, at once, 23, 11.; at máklaks hemkântámtka the Indians then began to discuss; at nî bò'tsman at then I ran towards (them),
then they were afraid of the Lake Indians, but now Aishish became emaciated. 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: tchú at hereupon, 23, 4. 12. 24, 11. 95, 4.; tsú i'pka má'nts, at wää’mpéle 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’lékuish at just after his death, 65, 8.; at gátpa at shlö’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: tů’ géna Möatuash k’lawisham at away went the Pit River Indians, after shooting had come to an end, 20, 5. Cf. 74, 6. 7. 95, 4. 122, 14. 

at a just now, just then, presently: at a sha i wókash híwi-upak at this time they will transport home the wókash-seed, 74, 14.; átēnēn presently, as they say, 23, 5.; at a nā’lsh hú’uktakag pinū’dsha now “she” has caught up with us, 121, 22. Cf. 121, 6. 10.

at, apoc. a; obj. mā’lash, mā’lsh, Mod. māl; poss. málam: you, ye, personal pron. of second person plural: át shtinā’shtat gatpántak! come (ye) to the house! tát át géna? where do ye go? ká-i á samtchátka ye do not understand, 34, 11.; cf. 20, 14. 15. 118, 10–12. 120, 10–13. In the imperative, át is suffixed to the verbal basis: tchélzat! sit down! from tchélz; shlā’t ish! shoot ye at me! from shlìn. I, ik thou often stands instead of át; see i. á t a k, átax, see ádak.

á tēnēn just now, as they say; at connected with nen by the declarative particle a (ə), 23, 5. Cf. at a; atēnī 138, 6. 7. and Note.

á tī, átī, áti', d. á-ati, á-iti, adj. (1) far, distant, remote: áti kālla into a far-off land, for át kāšlatala, 44, 7. 9. (2) high, tall, large; deep (of rivers, water): áti ánku a large tree; tchélash nā’sh pétch átī the stalk is one foot high, 147, 20. (3) long: átī lū’ldam a long winter, 105, 9. Abbr. of atūnī, but differing somewhat in signification from it.

á tī', átī, d. á-ati, adv. (1) distantly, remotely, afar: atī tcheléwa to ripple the
water far and wide, 162; 6.; á-ati këlá-ush éhu the sand is deep here; á-ati àmpü e-éwa the water (of this pond) is deep; tů' vúnsh a. géná the boat sails far out from the shore; a. hů'ńk kakt'nhá they missed their aim by a wide distance, 31, 10; tů'nep pě'ch a. gintégt̄k going into the ground five feet deep, 87, 8.; tů'aks atí far away, 141, 12.; a. kědša high it grew, 95, 3. 4.; a. ñdshna to bring from a long distance, 85, 17. (2) by far, much, a great deal: atí' nälsh wünüžitko a great deal stronger than we are, 112, 1.

atíni, d. a-atíni, a-itíni long, long-stretching, long and tall, high, lofty: a. kf-íntch lëbellula; a. tů' long tooth, tusk; a. ániku, a long stick, pole; a. kshú'n a tall grass, 149, 4.; atí'nsh lák gitk wearing the hair long, 23, 8. 90, 6. Cf. áti.
atíkni, d. a-atíkni (1) coming from afar, 87, 10. (2) stranger, foreigner, alien. Der. áti.

át-pa, d. a-át-pa (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: atápa the time is up. Refers usually to one long-shaped object; when many of them are spoken of: ıt'pa, q. v. á-tů just now, presently, at the present moment: ıt' hátakt git now is the time; ıt'ululaskhō'mi git it is time to go to bed. Mod. Der. at, hů.

át u high up, above, up there, 100, 7.: ıt'ünk at up there now, for ıt'unky at, 100, 9. Contr. from ńtí-u (for hů).

átui now, just now, presently Often found in imperative locutions: ıtui génat! let us go! ıtui püchtat! let us eat now! Mod. ıtui shlā't! or simply ıtui! shoot off! fire! ıtui tů', same as ıtutu. Mod. for ıtui Kl.

átutů, adódů presently, just now, already; emphatic form of ıtú, ıtui: a. pā'ńgū the morn is dawning already, 182; 5: a. huggidsha now I am getting better, 175; 18.

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

Á-ushme, Á-usmi, nom. pr. of Á-usmi, 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'mükametch created it from a game-stick thrown by him into the lake, as the myth relates. Cf. Üzótuash.
awála, awála, awólá, 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. ayulálona.

awálésh, pl. tâmi a, thigh of a quadruped's hind leg, beef's foot: lásham a. quill, feather-quill. Cf. wákaluish.

awalóga, d. a-awalóga little island. Contr. from awalúaga. Der. áwaluash. A w a l o k á k s a k s i, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Williamson River; lit. "Little Island-there". Der. awalóga.

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

Awaluash, d. a-áwaluash island: áwalue sketchéna they row over to the Island (in Klamath Marsh) 74, 14.

Awaluash'zéni, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; "at the Island"; probably the one mentioned 74, 14.

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

á - a1 - % a , d. à - a1 - % a to give names; to read, d. of él%a, q. v.

ákélà'kèla to be long and slim, as foxes and some kinds of dogs, 154; 7.

Ámma'ri, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman called White Cynthia. The name is taken from the Shasti language and means, according to her own statement, "Neatly-Dressed".

A'mpèse, à'na, àñïya, see èmpèse, éna, enfa.

á - o h o , à - óho, interj.; a war-cry of the Máklaks, shouted alternatingly with i-uhu, 194; 8. This war-cry was often heard from the Modocs during the lava-bed fights in 1873.

ә - o h óa, d. ә-ohohóa to emit the ә-oho-cry, to shout a war-whoop. Some Indians call this: "to cry like goats". Cf. i-uhúa.

ә - o h o - u t e h n a, d. ә-oho-útechna, ә-oho-huhtechna to run while hallooing ә'-oho; to halloo i-uhuhu while running, 23, 15. Der. ә'-oho, huhtechna

ә'plèsh, ә'puls, pl. tûmi à, apple: ә'puls-háshuash orchard; ә'p'lsam ánku, or: ә'p'lsam apple-tree. From the English.
A’shlin, nom. pr. of the town of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon; about one hundred miles from Fort Klamath.

A-uksi, A’-uks, see E-uksi.

A-ukskni, A-ukshkni. Same as E-ukshkni, q. v.

ä’-una to fill oneself with food. Der. éwa. Cf. ewisi.

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

ä-ushéltkala, v. intr. to turn into a large pond, lake, or sea; to be changed into a lake: sti’ya ä’-usheltkal nánukash káíla the pitch was changed into a lake all over the earth, 96, 22. Der. é-ush.

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.

bámbam, (d. babámham) drum. Onomatop. term; cf. Uinta-Uta: tímbuimábámhban: “iron-kettle”.

báhalka, see páhalka.

B’nitcho, 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.

bólá, bélat, see pí’la.

Ben, nom. pr. of a subchief or headman of Klamath Lake Indians settled at Yáneks; 58, 5. Abbr. from Benjamin.

bí, pl. támi bí bee; bí’sam wax beeswax. From the English.

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

Black Jim, nom. pr. of a Modoc warrior; he coöperated 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.

Bóshtín, pl. támi B. (1) American, inhabitant or citizen of the United States of America: B. lakí American agent, Indian agent of the federal gov-
Ä’shlin—Dave Hill.

ernment, 35, 9. 12. 14. 36, 2. 11.; nā’sh nā’ds B. tū’la an American was
with us, 19, 7.; Òreginkiná B. the American settlers in Oregon, 40, 17., cf.
36, 18. 21.; B. käf’la the United States, or: the city of Boston; Bóshtinash
tū’la on the American side, 28, 13. (title); Bóshtinam-shítko in American
style, 87, 3. (2) white man or woman; white people, 35, 7.: B. yálank like
white people, 59, 20.; Bóshtinash shútólank after creating the white people,
103, 3. 5. Term adopted from Chin. J.; the first American traders in
furs and other articles having come in ships to the Pacific Coast and
Columbia River from Boston, Mass.

Bóshtinága (1) half-American by descent, one of the parents being of the
white race. (2) nom. pr. masc. Mod., of Boston Charley: “Little Ameri­
can”, 44, 7.

Bóstín Charley Boston Charley, nom. pr. 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

bóx box, coffin, 87, 3.: bóxtka i’sha they bury in a coffin, 87, 1. From Eng.
búnó’kísh, punó’kísh, d. púpanó’kísh drink, beverage, potion. Der. búnua.
búnua, pú’numá, d. búbanua, pú’panúna (1) to drink: nánuk b. to drink out;
túméní b. to drink often; vàch a púnua the horse is drinking; búnuaapka
tchä’kèlè i’wam they will drink the red juice of berries, 75, 7.; hàt a
púnuaashtka ámbu he wants to drink water. (2) to be a drinker. Cf. pópo-i.
búnúds’a, d. púpanúdsha to go and drink, to start out after drinking: kópë
bunú’tchatko going to drink coffee, 186; 56.
búnúish, d. bubánuish, púpánuish drinker, drunkard: kétcha b. tippler.
bünúochtish, d. púpanuó’tkísh bottle. Mod. for wákoksh Kl.

In the few words in which d is heard as initial sound, it is interchange­
able 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 surd palatal tch.

Dave Hill, nom. pr. of the subchief and interpreter at the Klamath
agency, 58, 1. His Indian names are Lúldatkish, Wawálíksh (from Wawálígísh), Wawálíksh-Skáftatko, q. v. Dávish lákí tapítan the chief ranking just after Dave, 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.

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

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

Dshiép, Dshép, nom. pr. masc., Jefferson; from the English.

É.

This vowel occurs as initial, medial, and final sound of words. Short e alternates with ă, sometimes with i. Long e (ê) originated from, and therefore alternates with, i, e-i, a-i, ai. E and the vowel i represent a prefix indicative of a plurality of long-shaped objects in words like élxa, éna, épka, eté'xi.

ê, ê-ê, ê-ê yes, yea; see i, i-i.

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

éds has h, d. é-edshash (1) milk: é. púnu to drink milk; cf. ndópa. (2) female breast, mamma, teats, udder: édham lawálash nipple. (3) butter, cheese.

éhu; same as éwa, q. v.

élika, elža, d. é-ika to advance the head; to put the head out: elža Múash the South Wind put his head out of his lodge, 111, 9.

eídana, aíkana, d. e-i'kana (1) to put, stick the head out. (2) to nod, as lizards do, 155; 19. and Note.

éílaka, d. é-flaka to lay the head down upon, as upon a table, pillow etc.

éftkta, d. e-stakta to hide the head under something.

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

élhui sh, d. e-alhuish backbone, vertebral column; back of quadrupeds. Der. ilhi, illa.
élktcha, d. e-élktcha to leave while going, to leave behind; long-shaped articles only, as hair, thread, ropes, poles.

ełxa, éłka, flža, d. é-alža, a'-alža, i-álža (1) to lower, let down, to prostrate, to deposit, said of long-shaped articles: nú' hím Pols e. I am lowering a log; ktkhlálxishtat, máhieshtat flža he exposed them to the sunheat, he put them in the shade, 103, 3. 4.; to lay down, put down on the ground: lóloksgish mi éłk! lay down your gun! 37, 6. 9.; cf. 34, 14.; (kshu'n) lápash tlxat! 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., 146, 10. 148, 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 shéshash name, to be supplied to the verb; 142, 3–12: é-alža, a'alža to give a name to each object, 142, 1.; to read, lit. “to give a name to each word”: see i'-álža. (5) to state the price, to price, to value: túm haf t nen é. you charge too much for it, viz: “you call it too high”; mú i é, tú'ma i é. you sell dear, too dear; kétcha nú é. I sell at low figures, cheap Cf. flži, flks, sháalža.—Except in No. 4 and 5, Kl. prefers flža to éłža, álža.

e' m̕p̕el̕i, a'm̕p̕ele to bring, carry, lead, convey back; to convey home: kfuxsas a'm̕p̕ele tch'shtal they brought the (dead) conjurer to his wigwam, 69, 3.; cf. 96, 7. 119, 13. Der. éna, -pél̕.

e̕mtch̕na, d. e-ámtchna to carry; said of an infant tied to its board. Der. éna.

éna, ë'na, d. é-ena (1) to carry, bring, transport, mainly used of bulky, heavy objects transported by horses: 111, 1. 2.; nánuk nat énal! all of us help in carrying (wókahash-seed)! 75, 2.; ngü'-isapksh á'ñok ndánna because we carried (with us) three wounded men, 24, 7.; wátxchatka énank bringing (them) out on a horse or on horses, 87, 6. (2) to take along with, remove, make go; said of persons: lápksapt wéwanuish áná nát hunk we took with us the seven women, 31, 6.; cf. 31, 15. 134, 12. (3) to carry by mail; Kl.—Speaking of many objects: ídsha, ídshna, q. v., are used, though more in Mod. than in Kl. Cf. áná, ánsha.

e'n̕i, d. e'-eni spirit-land, abode of the deceased: é-eni nú witka I blew out from me in the abode of the deceased, 174; 11.

en̕fa, d. e-enfa to carry to somebody; to bring or transport in somebody's interest: pás hányuk in order to bring him victuals, 66, 8. Der. éna.
ép a t, d. é'pat, ā'pat (1) species of *tall grass* found in the Klamath High-
lands. (2) *ornament* made of it; portions of its stalk are braided around
bucks skin strings and appended to the dress.

ép k a, ā'pka, d. č'pka *to fetch, to bring, to bring along*; said of persons and
objects of long shape. Mish nū ā'p kolat kik (for ā'p kolat kik gi) *I told you
to bring from there* (said of women), 107, 10.; cf. ibid. 4. 8. 11.; tsalsh
kāwi tchish ēpkuapk (sa) *they would bring home salmon and lamprey-eels*,
93, 5.; wikānsh, atīnsh ānku ish ēpki! *bring me a short, a long stick!* Kl.
for ātпа, ľtпа Mod.

ē tō shu a, ľt'shua, d. e-ştshua *to sneeze.*

ēłē'хи, d. Ĵtē'хи. Cf. kshēltēka.

etchmu'na, d. ĵiatchmu'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-ukik *broken, rotten canoe or dug-out; wreck of a canoe, leaking canoe:*
ē-ukik p'ilà ēwank *nothing but a leaking, water-filled canoe*, 182; 8. Cf.
i-ukak.

É-ukshi, Ā'-uksi, Ā'-uks (1) nom. pr. loc. of the whole district including
the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake from Nilaks and Modoc Point to
Koháisti, 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”. Ā'-uksi nā'dsant shiu'lgishtat *on one and the same reser-
vation on the Upper Klamath Lake*, 58, 9.; É-ukshitala *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 (Kōke)
takes its origin in it; the Marsh is visited annually by the Lake People
for gathering wōkash-seed, berries, and for hunting, and its shores were
formerly inhabited throughout the year. É-uksi (for É-ukshitala) gén-
uapka *they will repair to Klamath Marsh*, 74, 6.; wakáptch Ė. nē'pka
how Klamath Marsh appears, looks, 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 É-ukshi, which I was unable to represent. Der. é-ush.

É-ukshíaní, É-ukšiní, É-ushkni, Ā'-ukškni, Ā'-ushkni, nom. pr., (1) adj., belonging to the Klamath Lake tribe: É. wéwanuish the Lake females, 28, 1. 80, 1–7.; E. máklaks, 131, 1. 13.; E. tenuyá-ash 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 Mákłaks living on the banks of Williamson River and the shores of Upper Klamath Lake, not those inhabiting Sprague River Valley (P'läkni), nor the Modocs (Móatokni) or Snake Indians (Šh'á't), both of whom are P'läkni also. The regular form of the name is É-ukshikni, 13, 1. 2. 79, 1. 103, 3. É-ukškni, Ā'-ukškni, 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 É-ukškni ná'd tchí tchia we Lake Indians live in this way, 58, 1.; Ā'ukškni is found 18, 2.; É-ushkni, 16, 1. 18, 3. Der. É-ukši No. 1.

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

É-ukšálši, 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 K'múkmantch and given by him to the Indians at the Lake, 142, 12.

É-ukálšíní kóke, nom. pr. of Wood River, a rivulet flowing west of Fort Klamath and entering Upper Klamath Lake near Kóhshti, almost at the same spot as Crooked River: túnnsna tú'sh íwútit Kóhashti shutándank.

É-ühéseltko, nom. pr. masc., Kl.; the man lives at Yánoks.

e-ush, é-us, ē'-ush, d. e-é-ush (1) lake, stagnant water; fresh-water lake, 122, 13. 148, 1. 167; 34.: Agawéshni é. Little Klamath Lake; é-us, meaning Warner Lake, 29, 7–9.; é. tchíwá the lake is brimful of water, 122, 12.; é-usam ámbu, é-ushti ámbu the water or waters of the lake; mú'ni é. sea, ocean, 127, 14.; simply é-ush in 103, 5. Conjurer's songs, in which lakes are mentioned: 162; 6. 164; 1. 165; 15. 167; 34. 179; 4. (2) É-ush, nom. pr. of Upper Klamath Lake; cf. É-ukši, É-ushtat, 144, 6 10.

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

éwa, íwa, éhua, éhu, d. e-éwa, e-éhu, (1) v. intr., to be contained within, to fill, to fill up: éwank full of water, 182; 8 (2) v. intr. to be stagnant; to be deep: uyúga hátokt éwa it is not deep here; á-ati súpen këlá-ush éhu the sand lies deep; ká-i á-ati këlá-ush éhu the sand is not deep. (3) v. intr., to be frozen, ice-covered: kôke a éwa the river is frozen over. Cf we’n. (4) v. impers., to be satiated, replenished, satisfied: ád an tú’m pán éwâ nish, púnua éwâ nish I have eaten, drunken enough; átênish éwâ shúi’sh I had songs enough, I am tired of songs, 90, 12. Cf. ii’una. (5) v. trans., to place, put upon, empty upon (mainly in use with collective nouns): tchipash éwa pálatak they put the (ground-up) tchipash-seed upon a matted dish, 149, 9.

éwaga, d. e-éwaga pond, spring of water, lagoon, small lake or body of water, 82, 10. Dim. é-ush.

ewísí, á-uít’shi, d. e-ewísí to digest. Cf. ii’una, ii-unóla.

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.

gá, gá; gá-ag; see ka; gáhak.
gá-asht, gá-ash, ká-asht thus, so, in this manner, 103, 12.; gá-ash, 103, 9.; g. hémkanka thus he said; so she said. Cf. ná-asht.
gádaktish, d. gaggádaktish quilt for beds or wagons.
gahak, gá-ag, ká-ag long time hence; many years ago (indicates a more remote past than mântch in Kl.), 65, 11.; gá-ag, 94, 1.: shiúlkà ná’lsh ká-ag he brought us together long ago, 28, 13. Der. kaá, hak.
gáhipa, gá-ipa, d. gagrípa to catch air with a grunt after weeping or crying.
gáikánka, d. gaigaikánka to go around sobbing, whining, 190, 18. Cf. gáhipa.
gáikánka, d. gaggíkanka, 182; 11. See ká-ikanka.
gáyáha, káya-a, d. gargiáha, v. intr., (1) to run away from. (2) to hide, to conceal, secrete oneself: gayá-a ná'ts (for nálash) they hid themselves on seeing us, 31, 11.; nánka gargiáha penó'dsasam some secreted themselves before the pursuers, 17, 14. Said of many subjects only; cf. húyaha, iha.

gayá-idsha, d. gargiá-idsha to pass or advance before, in front of somebody: ná'ts (for nálash) gayá-itsampk shúldshash huk the soldiers had already advanced in front of us, unseen by us, 29, 17. Der. gayáya.

gayáya, d. gargiáya (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.

gayá-lá, d. gargiá-góla (1) to retire from, to get away from. (2) to lack, to miss; to be deprived of.

gayúé, d. gargi-úé, v. trans., to scatter about, to disperse. Refers to many objects only. Cf. skáúyi, uláyue.

gákáa, gaká, giká, d. of géna, q. v.

gáká-ipka, contr. from gakayápka; see gakáaya.

gakáya, d. gagañaka to go, to enter into woods, bushes, recesses, marshes, or other hiding places: gakáyápugk Móatuash i-o'ta the Pit River men disappeared in the woods and shot (at us), 21, 15.; wásh padsháyámat gakayápkan ká'kín the coyote went into the manzanita-thicket and disappeared, 128, 5. Mod.; also contr. into gaka-ipka.—Said of many subjects in Kl. Cf. húkáya.

gakayo'la, gakayú'la, d. gág'kayúla to come out from woods, bushes, or recesses: átőnén gakayölupa as they say, they will leave now their position in the bush, 23, 5. Speaking of one only, hukayó'la. Cf. skuyokayó'la.

gakátpna, 131, 7., d. of gátpta, q. v.

gaké'mi, d. gágké'mi, v. intr., to make a turn, to turn around, to describe a turn, or bend: sá² sá²tígshtant g. gá²kshtantal the road turns to the left. Kl.

gakíámna, d. gákíámna (1) to approach close to, to go near, to go around. (2) to encircle, surround, as an enemy: tsuí gákíámna látchá 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-ukakíámna.

gákí'ma, d. gákí'ma, v. intr., to move around, to move in a circle, to encircle: g. sá-atchúk they performed a circular dance around the scalp-pole, 16, 11. Cf. aggííma, gaké'mi, takíma.
gáktchui, d. gagáktchui to go into cliffs or rocks, woods or inaccessible places: nánuk húk Sá’t gáktchui walí’shtat all the Snake Indians retired into rock-cliffs, 30, 7.—Said of many subjects only.

gakua, kákua, d. gagákua (1) to cross, to cross over; said of waters, rivers, lakes etc.: kókaitat gagákua to cross rivers, Mod.; to cross a brook or river on a foot-bridge, bridge, or ferry: tátzélampani gággútk(o) having crossed the river half-way, 123, 2. (2) to approach, come over, go over towards: Lémé-ish gákua shlé’dshuk the Thunders went over (to Ské’l’s couch) to look (after him), 113, 15.

gakálá, kakálá, d. gágkálá to walk or go around, to go or march in a round, circular line: kásla nú gakálá I run in circles over the ground, 174; 10.

gak’í’dsha, d. gaggagí’dsha; same as kaki’dsha, q v.

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

galaliná, d. gakalaliná to walk around the water’s edge, to follow the shoreline: kát’tagsh stú’kapksh galalinóta while (the Crane) walked around the waters gigging minnow-fish, 122, 6.

gálampaga, d. gagálampaga to follow in a file, to form a file in marching behind: tátí’ g. to follow in a file after, 85, 5.

gáldsháwia, d. gaggaldsháwia to come close to, to approach in a friendly or hostile intention: lá’ nat wák galdsawiá-a! we do not know in which manner to approach! 22, 2.; wikátant galtcháwiank when approaching close to, 121, 3.; cf. galásha-uyank, 131, 8. Der. gáldshui.

gáldshuí, d. gagáldshuí (1) to approach, to meet, to come close to somebody in a friendly or hostile intention, 139, 10.: tátí’tankñí g. Tchikash from behind he approached Tchika, 96, 2.; Sháshapamteh g. Tchéwash Old Grizzly went to meet Old Antelope, 119, 3.; galdshúyank approaching 96, 6. (2) to rejoin, unite to somebody: Aishishash hún g. unite yourself to Aishish, 193; 11.; hú’nkésh hú nú galáshui-uápka I will attach, unite myself to him.

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

gáma-palá-ash flour-mill, grist-mill; lit. “grind-flour”.

gáméni, d. gagám’ni (1) to wind around; to dodge (a missile). (2) to climb up by going around (a tree, log, mountain etc.).

gámkish, gámkish, d. gagámkish mortar, made of stone or any other
gáktnha — gá’t.

material: skátka gáma gá’mkishtat they pound in a mortar by means of a pestle, 147, 6. Der. gáma.
gamn'y'klish, d. gagamn'klish stairs, staircase, flight of stairs: 1’ hünk bubánush yiloku'ela gamn'gishtat you kicked that drunkard down stairs. Der. gáměni.
gamó'tklish, d. gagamó'tklish grinding, crushing or mashing apparatus, mill; grist-mill, coffee-mill etc. Der. gáma.
gánkanka, d. gagánkanka to hunt game, 107, 6.: vû'n g. (or vûnál'dsha) to hunt elks; pazó'les, tchá'-u g. to hunt the mule-deer, antelope, 74, 13.
gánkánkish, d. gagánkánkish hunter, huntsman: nánka gagánkánkish shish'ala some of the hunters became sick, 128, 7.
gánkanktká, d. gagánkanktká to return from the chase; to come home from game-hunting, 111, 21.
gánkánktcha, d gagankánktcha 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 geese-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 gagánta-pápalish sneak-thief.
gantíla, gandíla, d. gagandíla to creep up to; to observe secretly, 185; 40.
gá-ólěka; see ga-úlsa
gapnéaga, d. gagapnéaga young louse, young headlouse. Cf. kútash.
gaptóga, d gagaptóga to join, rejoin, 37, 18. Cf. káptcha.
gáptcha, gáptche; see káptcha.
gápû, gápo, gapú'tko etc.; see kápo etc.
gasháktchna, gasaktsina, d. gaksháktchna (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.
gásh'tish doorflap; door. Shorter form of kaf'shtish, q. v.
gá’t, ká’t, pl. túmi 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.
gatám\l'xa, d. gaggatám\l'xa to go, travel around, 154; 15.
gatf'tana, d. gakat\f'tana, gaggatítana to walk around a house, lodge or other structure on its outside. Cf. luyéna.
gátka, gát\xa, d. gáktxa to reach, attain, arrive, come to.
gátkapsha, d. gagátkapsha to reach while walking or traveling in the distance, or unseen by others: gátzapshank kókéstat reaching the river's bank, 122, 18. 20. Contr. from gátkapktcha; same suffix as in géluikítkcha.
gátkta, d. gagátkta to enter, go into, invade: pákshtat g. to enter into a cañon or deep valley; gú'shuash kó-idshi shkú'ksh g. wicked spirits, “devils”, went into the hogs, 128, 1.
gátpa, d. gágátpa to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards; refers to arrivals not seen by the one speaking or to movements of distant animate beings: g. tumí máklaks many Indians arrived (in our country), 16, 16. 28, 12.; nat sash g. we reached them, 29, 20.; shuldshámksi g. he came to the camp, 40, 13.; cf. 109, 8. 122, 16.; g. máklaks ktkli'šh men arrive clad in armor, 88, 7; g. ktú'ptnuk pá'sh he came to bring him food, 66, 7.; hú'dshatoks atfñi g., wátchaktá g. but those who come from a distance, come there on horseback, 87, 10.; nú a g. pá'p I the marten am coming, 177; 10.; at gát-pisht vúlá after her arrival they asked her, 41, 1.; gétpa mú'ns (or: mú'n) comes out a large object, 68, 5. Cf. 28, 3. 29, 3. 127, 10. Cf. gépka.
gátpamna, d. gágátpamna to come around; to come near, 128, 6.; to arrive in the vicinity of; to come to the lodge, lodges or camp: gátpamnán nánuk ktkh nksh papálla they came to the (Modoc) camp and stole all their rails, 35, 15.; gátpamnán kálletat arriving on the ground, 85, 2.; Yámaktni gátpamnóka on account of the arrival of the Northerners in our land, 192; 1.; túa gátpamnnóka for what object he had come where they were, 34, 1.
gátpampéli, d. gágátpampéli to return to one's own home, to come back home; used in the sense of gátpna, sometimes with the addition of tkh'shtat “to the lodge”, 95, 9. 100, 11.: sa g látsastat they returned to their wigwams, 101, 1., but much more frequently without these locatives: lup' g. to be the first in returning home, 20, 14.; shúshotankishámshi gátpam-pélan having returned to the Peace Commissioners (where she dwelt at that time), 40, 6.; Ké-utchiamtch g. Old Wolf came home, 112, 15.; gátpampéllssa they came home, 101, 8. Cf. 20, 16. 17. 82, 12. 105, 13. 110, 20. Der. gátpna, -péli; cf. gépgapél; gémpéle.
gatam^1^za — gat^2^ila.

gatpan^1^sha, d. gagatpan^1^ska to come near reaching, to arrive almost up to: gatpan^1^shkshi (for gatpan^1^shk^4^) h^n^1^nk w^1^ts after he had almost reached the horse, 30, 5. Der. gat^1^na, -k^1^sha.

gatpan^1^la d. gat^1^pan^1^na to come and leave again; to arrive and depart, 105, 14. Der. gat^1^na, -^1^la.

gatpen^1^ta, d. gagat^1^n^1^ta to arrive, to come near with somebody or something: m^1^na unakam gatpen^1^ta^1^sh having come there with his son, 66, 14.

gat^1^na, gat^1^n^1^a, d. gagat^1^na to arrive; to come, go, proceed towards; used in the same manner as gat^1^na, but with the idea of contemporaneous occurrence, one or several acts being performed during or just after the arrivals or comings: gatpanank tch^1^l^a^1^ya he arrived and sat down, 96, 12.; gatpan^1^nk t^1^za shash when he reached there he took from them, 109, 4.; k^1^ya^1^k tchi^1^sh gatpen^1^nk not having reached his home yet, 131, 6.; t^1^la tchish huk gakatpan^1^tk those who had arrived in his company, 131, 7.; h^1^to^1^k gatpan^1^ntk going there, 140, 6. Cf. 66, 15. 71, 3. and: h^n^1^ gatp^1^mp^1^ka (met. for gatp^1^n^1^mp^1^ka) he has arrived (far out there). Der. gat^1^pa.

gatchesh, d. gakt^1^ch^1^esh thicket, shrubbery, woods, underbrush, forest: gatcheshka g^1^na to go through the woods. Cf gaktchui.

gat^1^chet^1^ko, d. gakt^1^chet^1^ko (1) wooded, overgrown with bushes. (2) tract or land overgrown with shrubbery, scrubs, scrub-thickets, bushes.

g^1^la, ga-o^1^la, d. gak^1^l^a, v. intr., to ascend, to go or move upwards.

g^1^lap^1^k^1^a, d. gag^1^ulak^1^p^1^ka, kakolak^1^p^1^ka to ascend, mount repeatedly, to climb up by repeated attempts: ya^1^nata^1^la kakolak^1^p^1^ka we again climbed up the hill-ridge, 29, 8. Frequentative of ga-^1^l^a, q v.

g^1^lap^1^k^1^a, d. gag^1^ul^1^lap^1^ka, kakol^1^p^1^ka (1) to ascend, mount, climb in the distance or unseen by others; as a hill, eminence, roof of house etc. (2) g., or ga-ul^1^p^1^ka, v. impers., when referring to the course of the sun: it is noon, midday, lit: the sun has ascended. Mod. for shew^1^ta Kl.

g^1^lap^1^g^1^p^1^le, d. gag^1^ulakp^1^kap^1^le (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 luldama^1^k^1^shtat, 112, 3. 6. 9 11. 17. Der. ga-ul^1^p^1^ka, -p^1^lf.

g^1^l^z^1^a, g^1^ul^1^k^1^a, d. gag^1^ga-^1^l^z^1^a to climb up, to ascend, to scale: yain^1^na g. to climb an eminence; t^1^t^1^ at^1^g. we climbed high hills, 30, 7.; n^1^n^1^k ga-
óléka all went up hill, 29, 21.; gá-ulakuapk shkúyui shash he sent them to ascend in the air, 101, 11. Der. ga-úla. Cf. gékúela, kínúalya.
gá-uló'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 tinolóla Kl. Der. ga-úla, -ó'la.
gá-ulú'lkish, d. gaggulú'lkish outside ladder of an Indian winter-lodge; the inside ladder being called wákish: ga-ulú'lkishta la shnátkaula they fastened it to, or against the outside ladder, 120, 19 Der. ga-úlóla.
gá-wal, gáwála, d. gékual, gágguála to find, to fall in with, to discover accidentally, 24, 13.: shúbankptchak an g kó'sh I have discovered, I found by chance a similar tree

gá-walía'ga, d. uákuía'ga (1) to begin coming up (2) to mount, ascend, go up hill, 29, 15. 16.—Said of many subjects; cf. huwáliéga.
gá-wálpèli, d. gakuálpèli to find, find out again; to recover, to rediscover, 110, 21.; partic.: gáwalpálank, 110, 22.
gáwi a black bird not specified Its incantation, 163; 10.
gá-wiá, d. gakuńá, gagguńa to join, rejoin; to meet again, to meet a second time, 23, 12.; to meet for surrendering, 44, 2. and Note to 43, 22.
gá'ish, Kl. for ngé-ish, q. v.
gá'ká, gátak, gálxalga; see géka, gétak, géxalka.
gé'tsá, gá'dsha, gá'dsa; see kitcha.
gé, gé'g, gé'gsha; see kë, kë'k, kë'ksha.
gé'hálpka to ascend, mount, step upon by using hands; g. wáchat to mount on horseback by a grip of the hands; g. shnú'lashtat he helped himself over the rim of the nest and climbed into it, 95, 5. Der. gelápka.

gé'hálp tchá pka, 66, 13. See geláptcha.
géka, geká, géka, d. gékga, ké'kga to go out of, to leave, to set out from the place, spot or dwelling habitually occupied: shtiná'sh nú gékish shaná-uli I want to leave the house, Mod.; súmat g. tehákélle the blood rises to the throat, 83, 5.; ké'kga mbú'shan kú'métat 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 ámpka, gúllì ámpka! get out or come in! geká shtiná'sh! go out of the house! Mod. Cf. 82, 9. 113, 21.

gékámpéli (1) to leave, to go out again: g. pásch the food passes through the body, is ejected. (2) to return by going through or out, 87, 13. Der. gékna.
gekánkish, d. gegákánkish aperture for going out, outlet, passage-way: kíttaím g cat-hole, Mod. Der. gékna. Cf. gutékuish.
gekánsa, d. gegákansha to go out of, to leave; refers to the leaving of one's own dwelling in: 105, 2. 112, 3. 10. Der. gékna.
gekánsnya, d. gegákanshna to go out or start out of at the time being; refers to one's own lodge in: 112, 5. For gekanshén'ňk see Note to 112, 9.
gekána, gä'kna, d. gegákna (1) to set out from; to march, proceed, start from the place or spot habitually occupied: gíkán a ná't! let us march (against them)! 17, 9.; gékantgí tpa'wa he told him to leave (the lodge), 113, 21.; tchá'kéli gékannaapka the blood will come up (to the throat), 83, 5.; gekuánapka mét. for gekná-uapka, 17, 9.; géknan, gegáknat stíná'šh! get out of the house! Mod.; géknat! ye go out! Kl., both said by those who remain within. (2) to come out of (a place occupied): géknanlshlúshsat coming out of the reed-whistle, 123, 5.; géknan heméxe coming out he said, 37, 5.
geknó'la, d. gegákno'la to set out to a distance, to walk or travel far off, 141, 9 Der. gékna.

gekshta, kekshta, adv., on this part or side; correl. gěkshtata . . . . . . . . gěk-shtata on this side . . . . . . . . on the opposite side, 88, 9. 10.; gěkshtantala in yonder direction. Abbr. from gěkshtana. Der. ké'k.

gekuánapka; 17, 9. See gékna.
gekuála, gä'kuéla, d. gegákueéla to descend, go down hill; also: yaína g.
gelápka, d. geklápka (1) to step on, tread upon: g. tchú'kshtat he stepped upon the leg, 123, 1. (2) to ascend, mount: g. wáchtat (or simply gelápka) to mount on a horse. (3) to ride on horseback.
gelápkápéle, d geklápkápéle (1) to tread upon again. (2) to reascend: g. wáchtat to mount again on horseback. (3) to ride back, to ride homeward: nat gá'lapgapéle shtíshampéli-uápkkuk we rode back to report again, 29, 17. Der. gelápka, -pél.
geláptcha, d gekláptcha to mount a horse while abroad, on a trip or journey: wácht háhtokt gě'hlapchtapka there he mounted on horseback by a grip of hands (-h-), while unseen by others, 66, 13. and Note. Cf. gelápka.
gélash, 186; 58.; see kálash.
gegídanka, d. gegídanka (1) to meet somebody at the home or stopping place of that person. (2) to meet as friends, to bid welcome. Cf. hushtánka.
gelidánktsa, këlítánktcha, d. geglidánktsa (1) to go to meet somebody at his or her home. (2) to go to meet in the distance, or away from home: géledánktsuk Yámakisas 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.

gelkáya, apoc. gelkai, d. geggalkáya to erect a platform on a scaffold.
gélyxa, kélxya, d. geggálxya, (1) v. intr., to come down, to drop; to fall accidentally, to happen to fall, 80, 3.: lálákiak (tút) takan’ilýuk gélyxa, hà’nkkant a nà’sh wí-uka kshe’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: kélxya a n’sh û’nak gé-u pátkalsh I am in the habit of rising early; partic. gelýxatko used to, accustomed to.
gélxalgt, d. gegglxalgji to reach the ground when climbing down, 112, 11.: gélxalgipka to have descended a hill in the direction towards somebody, 29, 18.
Der. gélyxa. Cf. lúpiak.
gélxalka, d. gegglxalka to proceed further after going down hill; to march on after a descent. Der. gélyxa.

géló’la, d. gekló’la to dismount from horse, wagon, or other conveyance, 20, 13. 29, 12.: wácht g. to dismount from horse; nád geló’la pá-uk we dismounted for eating, 19, 7.; geló’lank for geló’lan gi they dismounted, 19, 10.
gełuantecha, kéluandsa, d. kekáluandsha to go, march or pass around (lakes, rivers, prairies etc.): nat é-ushtat geluandsa we marched around a lake, 29, 7.

geluipka, d. gekluipka to be at home after having returned; to arrive home.
gełuipkápèle, d. gekluipkapèle to have returned home again, 85, 13.
gełuipktcha, d. géggaluipktcha to visit, to make a call, to go to see; 111, 12.; géluiptcha is incorrect, though often used. Der. geluipka.
geúmpèle, gú’mpéli, d. gegámpèle 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.: maklákshámkshí gú’mpèle he returned to the (Modoc) camp, 40, 22.; gú’mpèle ládssashtat he returns to his lodge, 83, 3.; cf. 36, 4. 5.; gú’mpèle Su’t the Snake Indians returned (to their camp), 28, 6.; gémppelin retreating, 37, 22.; g. an I come back, 176; 7. Der. géna, -péli.
gémpka, d. gegámpka to go to, to proceed to: tát' né g.? where did she go to (after leaving her home)? 105, 4. Contr. from génámpka.

gémpetchi, génetchi, adj., shaped, formed in this mode; like this or these: constituted alike, looking alike: génetchi tsélas so looks the stalk, 147, 5.; gén génetch (for génetcha) in this manner, 95, 20.; nü a gémpetcha pse-utiwashash gi'uki gi: gùggametchishash! 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-, gín-: pron. dem., this, this here, referring to objects in close proximity, like Latin hoc, hocce. (1) It generally applies to inanimate and abstract things, as in: g. källa the country before you, 34, 5.; g. mbú'shant this morning, 140, 6.; g. waitash this day, 87, 15.; génata (for génat) into this (basket), 95, 18.; génatka páta 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 génetch 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-61ka this little gray pigeon here, 182; 4.; gén said of a male, 100, 19.; of a female, 107, 9.

gén, gín, encl. gen, gìn, local adv., here, right here, here before you, at this spot here, 121, 15.: yéna nü gen géná here I go, or went down hill; gín wawáñkan sitting down here on ground, 34, 13.; gín at those places, 37, 17.; gî (for gín) here, 75, 2.; wak i gén gitki? what are you doing here? 101, 14.; úna gín, únagin long ago; gén nánuk káluat all over the sky up there, 96, 20. Combined with a in gíná: giná tcálz' sit here! Kl.; giná tcélzê, gépke! come here and sit close to me (for gin á tcélzî, gép' î!)

géná, d. gáka (1) to go away, to depart, to leave, to set out, to travel: tsúi g. klllikankank and he went speeding off, 30, 4.; g. an ati, gémpêle an I go far away, and then return, 176; 7.; g. mi at hukí'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.: kól-uya gê'shtka giúga he tried to reach, to enter into, 55, 11.; gémpetch (for génámpkash) 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: wácht g. the horse marches, 85, 5.; hú káf at g. he is going now, Mod.; shá-amoks hádaktina genõga when some relative
passes this spot, 85, 15.; gé'ntko kāflatat 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, gēna has almost entirely superseded the d. form gāka.

gēnāla, genálla, d. geknála, (1) v. intr.: to start off, to set out, to leave: klipa nū gēnāla I the mink I am starting (on my errand), 174; 12. (2) v. trans.: to approach to, to touch, 184; 36. Der. gēna.

gēnāli, g'nāli, d. g'nak'nāli after-birth, placental matter. Der. gēna.

gēnana, d. geknāna to go uninterruptedly, to travel without stoppage: nūt a génaunapk! let us travel right along! 75, 1. Der. gēna.

gēnash, d. gēknasha to follow pell-mell, not in file. Cf. gālampaga.

gēntch, 95, 20.; same as gēumptchi, q. v.

gēnu for gēn ū, gén hū; see gén.

gēnuála, genóla, d. geknú'la to be gone, to depart and be away: gēt genó'la that way he has started off, 189; 2.; gē't a genú'la in this direction she has left, 105, 4.; kō-idshi wātch g. a wicked steed has disappeared, 184; 35.; gēnú'la hūk unā they have gone, they left long ago, 121, 12.; at gēnú'la now he is gone. Der. gēna.—Same word as gúnula, but differently pronounced.

gēnuish, génuish tread, march. In the Incantations, pp. 164–178, g. can often be translated by these terms; but being the verbal preterit of gēnā, other renderings are also admissible: kūltam at hūk gēnuish I the otter have passed here, 177; 9.; kāmtilagam gé-u gēnuish 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 gēnā.

gēnutà to go or walk all the time; to go at the time being, 141, 3. Der. gēnā.

gēgpapèle, d. gēgappapèle (1) to come back, to return; refers to the spot where the speaker is or the object just spoken of: tū'kni g. from there they returned (to the place where we sat), 29, 14.; léwitchta sha gēgappapélish they did not want to return, or: they tarried, loitered 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. gēpka, -pēlī. Cf. gātpampēlī.

gēpka, gépke, d. gēgpka to come to, to proceed towards the one speaking or the object just spoken of, 28, 2. 4. 95, 14.: shūldshash gépka! soldiers are coming! 42, 16.; lākí gépki! chief! come out of your lodge! 37, 4.;
gépak'! *come here!* at gépakat! at gegapkat! *come ye! come ye all!* 1 gép-
kuapk læjiamaksi 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.;
tchékél a g. *the blood comes up* (to the throat), 84, 1.

gét, gă’t, kă’t (vowel long) (1) pron., *so great, so large;* the Latin *tantis:*
Titak gă’t hù t’shm Titak has grown so tall, to that size; gĕt pi tchua so thick
or so large is the wédpatu-root, 149, 12. (2) pron., *so much, that much, so many
as that;* the Latin *tot, tantum:* gâ’t ʃ n’s skû’ktuapk so much you have to
pay me, 60, 10. (3) adv. loc., *so far as that;* this way out, out there: gĕ’t a
genú’la through there she went away, 105, 4., cf. 189; 2.; gă’t out there, 140,
7. 141, 3.; gă’tant, see gétant; gĕtšêní *at this end* (of a log, for instance).

gëtak, gă’tak, adv., *just so far, not further than that;* most frequently con-
nected with at: at gă’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
gă’tak no more, now it is enough; frequently involving the idea of surfeit,
of tediousness, or of being tired: at g. ní sáyuakta that's all I know of it,
17, 18.; at g. that's the end, 89, 7.; gă'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 kétkak he quits, 133, 10.; gă’tak pála-ash kêtég! *do not cut
any more bread!* tsúi nat at gă’tak then we ceased fighting (supply: shenó-
tanka), 24, 3. Compare herewith: at gă’tak Sátas shlaa* we found no longer
any Snake Indians, 31, 12.; at sa gă’tak sákla they became tired of gambling
and quit it, 101, 2. Der. gét, ak. Cf. kélévi.

gétaant, gă’tant to the opposite side, to the other side or end of: nákosh gă’t-
ant to the other end of the dam (across the river), 132, 4.
gëtkala, ke’tkal, d. gëktkal, ke’ktkal *to go out of again, to leave again;* to
vacate, 43, 3. Der. géna.

gétui, adv. loc., *at some distance out there, over yonder.* Cf. gúni.

gé-u, ké-u, pron. poss., my, mine: g. híshuaksh, g. lákí my husband, 183;
19. 20. 21.; g. snáwedsh *my wife;* kí’gi g. vû’nsh *I have no canoe, 122,
21.; ké-u tálá belonging to me alone; gé-utala steínash to my heart's content,
136, 8. Cf. 39, 6. 22. 65, 7. 9. 125, 3. 168; 43. and géčá No. 2.

gé-upka, gé-upga to arise, ascend, come up; said of celestial bodies: lálap
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44 (shápash) gé-upkatki giug *through the apparition of two (moons) at a time, 105, 2. Der. géna, hű.

gé-upka, gi'-upka, d. gékupka (1) to wade in, to wade through: é-ushtat gi'-upkapk they waded through the lake, 29, 8.; gé-upgan mű'ni é-ushtat wéngga 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: kōkā'tat gewá sha they leaped into the river, 17, 12. Cf. hűwa.

gi, gi, cond. gi't, gi't, partic. gi'k, gink; gitko, gitk; verbals: gish, gisht, gitki, giug, giula; d. form not in use. (1) to exist, to stay, remain; corresponding to the Spanish estar, to be accidentally; 22, 1.: kani gi, kani'g he is outside, outdoors; ní nánukash shiá'sh kí I can see into every corner, I can see all of them, of it, 22, 17.; tídsh gi to feel comfortably, to feel at ease, 136, 6.; kú-i gi to be in bad health; to be sick, unwell; lápík there were two, 20, 2.; yutetámpka ktáyat gípka they began to fire at them while they were in the rocks, 38, 18.; ků'mmětát giánk staying in a cave or in caves; tuá kí nů kóga! which is the thing I suck out? 155; 17. cf. 60, 17, 105, 11. 153; 4. 155; 21. 159; 58.; hátokt ní'sh a gisht' when or while I was there, 22, 2. 3.; né-ulža pálishash gi'tki giug he caused a dam to come into existence, 94, 5.; gé-uga, 141, 11. Mod.; see wakaftch; giula, completive form of gi: to elapse, to be past: tina súndé kůlan after more than a week, 44, 3. (2) to become, to begin to be: nů gi'tki gi I say that (they) must become, 103, 8. 9. 12. 13.; tsuí kíllítk tsuá'kš gí-uapk then your body will become vigorous, 142, 9.; ků-i ní a kúkamchish gí-uapk I would never become an old man, 64, 13.; ků-i gi to become worse, 68, 8. 9.; tídsh' ūn gé-u skú'tash gitak it will become a good robe for me, 125, 3. (3) the substantive verb to be, corresponding to the Spanish ser to be really: kani hű't gi! who is that man? tchélash pálpali gi the stalk is white, 148, 3. cf. ibid., 5.; a nů hűn gitk gi! thus I say it should be! 139, 8.; nů tchish a Mo'doknĩ 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 participles of every verb, gi makes up periphrastic conjugational forms: nánuktua nú pāpšē 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 construed with the obj. case of the thing possessed: kānam kēk i-āmnash gi? whose are these beads? tunēpni gē-u welwash gi I have five water-springs, 157; 46.; tmēlak g. possessed of a tmēlak-squirrel, 131, 5.; ka-ilalāpsh-kitko dressed in leggings, 90, 17.; lāpa wewēash g., 118, 2.; to be provided, endowed with: ka-ā kalkālish lūlp g. having too rounded eyes, 91, 5.; kōkuapkash lālp gipkash having swollen eyes, 186; 54.; stīya pil nūsh gi’pksksh having pitch on her bare head, 96, 6.; gi’tkiug (for gi’tki giug) when having, 60, 13. Cf. Note to 146, 7. 14. (5) to do, to act, to perform: kā-i gi! don't do it! 22, 7.; tidash gi to act well, to do one's duty, to do right, 59, 19. 20. 21.; kū-i gi to act wickedly, to do evil, wrong, 59, 17. 139, 5.; wāk i gén gitk? what are you doing here? 101, 14.; wāk āt nūsh gi’-uapk? what do you intend to do with me? 95, 18.; wāk giug? why? lit. "for doing what?" 184; 26.; hūmasht and wāk gisht, w. gi’tk, w. gi, see hūmasht gi, wāk. (6) to say, to speak; the spoken words being quoted verbally: nū nā-asht gi I spoke thus; nā-asht gi, nā’shuk, nā’shtg I, he, they said so; tchin hātaktk so there I said, 22, 9.; tchī’ nè kī’ so I said, 22, 8., cf 78, 4. 61, 3-5. and Note; kā-i nā-asht gi! don't say so! expegesis to the preceding tchī’tchiks, 119, 15.; hūmasht gi, gīnk, giug, gisht, see hūmasht gi.

-gianggin, -gīnggi, -kinki, -kink, suffix forming reflective pronouns, when appended to personal pronouns, the syllable -ta- intervening: mūlinank itaginggi cutting hay for yourself Occurs also as a suffix in shū-lagien, tidshki’āaki, q. v. Der. giang, partic. of gi No. 5.

gilhua, d.iggālhuā (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: giłhuantko slānkosh bridge crossing the river; ati ka-ā g. slānkosh hūk this bridge is very long, lit. "quite far that bridge extends in a level plane". Cf. gi’nshka.

gilhupksk, d.iggālhuapksk (1) ridge, roof-shaped body; pshī’sham g. ridge of nose. (2) table land, plateau; flat, wide mountain-top. Der. giłhua.

gīlzi, d.iggālzi, v. intr., to pass through, to go out from, to be removed from: kā-i giłzišt pāsh since the food was not passing off from the bowels, 68, 9.

gimpka d.iggāmcka to be empty: gīta g. this place is empty, vacant; nothing is there; same as kā-i a kaftua.
ginágshtant, ginágshtan, Mod ginágshta; d. gigganá'gshtant, prep. and postp., this side of, on this side. Der. gén; a, -kshi.
ginála; in ginála hólákank, 182; 5.; identical with genála No. 2, q. v.
gf n at, for gin at, here now, 121, 6. 10.
gín atani, d gigénatani, adj., (1) situated or being on this side of, in front of: g. yaína being on this side of the mountain. (2) next, nearest, proximate, vicinal. Der. gén.
ginántant, ginátan, d. giggnantant, prep. and postp., this side of, on this side, in front of: ginatant kó'ásh in front of the pine-tree; gé-u wakálak látsas g., látsas wakááx guníntant my corral lies on this side of the house, the house on the other side of the corral. Der. gén.
ginhiéna, d. gigganhiéna (1) v. intr., to be within, inside, as in a lodge, house, 182; 4. (2) prep. and postp., inside, indoor, within.
ginhiénólatko, d. gigganhiénólatko being comprised within; staying inside: ká'gi g. there is nothing inside.
gí nk, gí'nik, gí'nikak; see kí nka, kí nkak.
gínka, gí'ni, d. giggánka, giggánza (1) to be hollow, as a reed; to be perforated in its length, to be tubiform: ginkatko perforated as a tube. (2) to pierce, perforate: psí' sh g. to pierce the septum of the nose; ginxántko orifice, opening, of an inkstand or bottle, e. g.
ginkakiatko, d. giggankayiatko clearing in the woods.
ginkakiámna, d. giggankakiámna (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 nánuktua g. horizon; lit. “sky encircling everything.”
gín kák sh, d. giggánkaksh intervening space, vacant space between: népam giggánkaksh space between fingers. Der. gí nka.
gínkanka, d. giggánkanka 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: wá tchí' sh ká-í g. luélkish they take no horses or slaves (to the grave) for immolating them, 88, 4.
ginkiamnish, d. gigankiámnish midri ff, diaphragm. Der. ginkíámna.
gín zish, d. giggánzish (1) passage-way of tubular shape, hole pierced through. (2) smoke-hole of lodge; aperture on lodge-top. Der. gí nkka.
ginshas%antko, d. gigganshhas%antko tubiform, hollow, perforated in its length; Mod for ginkátko Kl.
gínshka, d. gigkánshka, (1) v. intr., to slope, to slope down, to form declivity; more frequently used than gilhua; ginshkátko hillside, mountainside. (2) subst., slope, declivity: yafnatat g. slope of mountain.
gínsha, d. giggansha, (1) v. intr., to be hollow, vacant, empty, opened up; gita a g. there is empty space here; the place is unoccupied. (2) to be practicable, passable, to be open for passage.
ginz%antko, d. giggans%antko (1) adj., passable, open for passage. (2) subst., passage-way, thoroughfare; aperture: tá-uni-g. street of a city or town; psísham g. nostril.
gins%ish, d. giggans%ish street, roadway, thoroughfare in town or city; tú'pen gins%ishat there is mud in the street. Der. gins%a.
gínt, gént, gen., gen. thereabout, around there: g. tiwlsh the waters rushing, falling there, 94, 5.; tú'sh gínt málash nû shléta? where in the world shall I find ye? 121, 18.
gintak, conj. almost always postpositive: (1) upon this, thereupon, afterwards, hereafter: mán'tch g. long afterwards, 148, 14.; káko g. after this, a bone, 71, 7.; g. kłé'ksht upon the death of, 87, 1.; cf. 103, 10.; nû'ish g. i witchnoka because you love me, lit. “after you have taken a liking to me”, 183; 16. (2) though, although, in spite of: klá'xatk g. 1, although you be dead, 110, 6.; tsuti'sh g. ku-i gi she gets worse, though treated by a conjurer, 68, 8.; shkáyent g. although he is strong, 112, 3.; cf. 185; 44. Cf. ú'tch.
gintala, kintala, d. gigántala, v. intr., to go or stroll around; to circulate, 186; 52. Cf. gataml^a.
gintana, d. gigántana, v. intr., to stick on the surface of, to be on something, as paint, blood, stains, spots etc., 139, 4.: gék a tuá g something sticks to it; gintanátko adhering, adhesive; sticking to, 39, 1. Cf. güta.
gintákta, d. gigantátka, v. intr., to be torn, to have a hole or holes; said of clothing etc.: gintatátko stéginsh a stocking with a hole in it gintéga, d giggantéga, v. intr., to have an opening, to open out, to be open: mumú'atch g. the ear has a hole, passage; tú'nep p'é'tch ati gintégat a hole sunk to the depth of five feet, 87, 8.
gintíla to lie underneath, to lie under or below; fut.: gintiltak they will lie under (me), 40, 5.
gíntzi, d. giggántzi, v. intr. (1) to open out above. (2) to slope down, to be sloping or precipitous; said of valleys, canons, abysses, precipices: atí, wíggá g. there is a long, short slope.

gíntzhish, d. giggántzhish (1) aperture, opening, as of the ear. (2) abyss, precipice, mountain slope or gorge.

gíntlanshna, d. giggántlanshna to go straight, to run in a straight direction; said of anim. and inan. subjects, sometimes adding tála-ak, straight.

gíntchzhish, d. gigántchzhish orifice, aperture, opening: pshísham g. nostril.

gínuala, gi'nual, d. gigannuala to be empty, vacant: gita at g. there is space, room here; it is vacant, empty; nothing is in. Same as genuála, q. v. Cf. gínsza, gímpka.

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

gí'shála, kíshla, d. gíggáshla to handle, to have to do with: wák gíshla! húni? what are you doing with this? Kl.; híshuaks túma nánuktuan gísháltko a man engaged in various kinds of trade or commerce, Mod.

gíshápa; see kíshápa.

gí'sht, gíshht, verbal cond of gi, q. v.

gí'ta, gíta, gítá, abbr gít, (1) loc. adv., at this place or spot, here; near by, close to: gíta in this district, 58, 1; g. hushótpa agency he rode up to the agency here, 66, 14.: cf. 149, 10.; g. E-úkák to Fort Klamath near by, 31, 14.; í gí't here to my lodge, 182, 4.; gíttatoks but right here, 147, 10, 18.;
gí tkaíksi where the rocks lie, 142, 3.; gít, gíta here, 142, 3–15. 143, 4. Cf. 22, 13, 40, 3, 4. (2) temp adv., then, that time.

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

Gíたks, apoc. from gíta=kshi at that place, 19, 12. Cf. gíta.

gítalá, gétala, abbr. gítal, gétal, adv., in that direction, towards that spot, thereto; also used as a rel. adv.: where to: g. this way, right ahead, 185; 39.;

lés'ma gétal tá'ds he did not discover (me) in that direction, 30, 15.; gí'tal a sha gutékcha here they have crawled through, 121, 14.

gí'tata, adv., right here, just here.

Gítko, gítk, partic. of gi, q. v.

Gí-udshna, d. giggu'dshna to go out, to start off; pípa g. the letter is mailed.

Giugá, giug, gé-uga, the verbal caus. of gi, q. v.
gí-ula, kf-ula, v. intr., to clasp; to be over, to be past; the completive form of gí, No. 1 and 3, q. v.
gí-ulža, gí-ulčka, d. giggúlža (1) to go out, to come out of; to leave. (2) to be born, 109, 13.; hishuákgga g. tapita the second born boy; tapíni g. the last born child; tát i gé-ulčžat? where are you born? Cf. Note to 54, 1.
Gí'was h, Gé'wash, nom. pr. of Crater Mountain, 20 miles north of Fort Klamath; an extinct volcano, height about 8000 feet.
Gí'was h É-ush, 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.
gí'wash, d. gíkwash (i short, e) bluish-gray squirrel, of the size of the marten: Sciurus Douglassii. 177; 14. 180; 1. In this term the g is differently pronounced from the g in the word preceding.
gó-ítaka, pl. túmi g., house snake; a reptile with beautiful skin, about three feet long. Mod.
goyéna, kuéna to walk around within, to go about inside of: púmam núwash g. I walk around in the beaver's den, 185; 42.
gís-h-, gís-; see ksh-, ks-.
gū, gú; gůi; see kū, kūi.
gū'gamtčish, 64, 18. 103, 7. 12., d. of k'mútchish, q. v.
guhástčhta, other form for guhuástchtcha, q. v.
guhi'a, kúhi'a, d. kúk'hi'a, kúkia to have a permanent swelling on a part of body, e. g of the neck-glands. Mostly used in the d. form Der. guhi'a.
gú'hlí', gú'hli, to enter, come in, go into; to help oneself into; same as guli, gulhi', but implying the use of the hands or extremities of the body while entering: gú'hlí', 105, 3., refers to entering a winter-lodge. Cf. gu'Thi, 71, 1. and ge'hlapka.
gú'hlí'pěli, to go into again, to re-enter; to go into one's own house or lodge: nú' ak ya hún shkáyent gíntak gu'hlí'plit I can certainly enter my lodge, although he (who is in it) is quite strong, 112, 3. Cf. gúhlí.
gúhúa, kóhúa, gúhá, guhá, d. gúk'huá, kókua, gúkúa, gúk'ha, kúk'huá to swell, to swell up, to be in a swollen state: guhát'ko swollen; kokuápkash lú'lp gitko having swollen eyes, 186; 54.; used as v. impers: guhuá nish I am swollen, 138, 3. Cf. guhía, gúsh.
guháshka, d. guk'huáshka to depart, leave, quit. Der. kú, húa.
guhúshktcha, kuhúshgdsha, d. guk'huúshktcha 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. 141, 1. 7.; guhúshktcha is a defective pronunciation of the word: 24, 6. 29, 10. 110, 11. 21. Cf. Kohásthi.

gúi; same as kúish, q. v.

gúihua level, fertile ground.

gúikaka, kó-ixaga, d. guggikaka (1) to leave home or camp, as for collecting wókash, roots, berries etc., 74, 3. Cf. gufkaksh (2) to run off, run away; to escape, skedaddle: gúikak lú'gs a slave ran away, 20, 17.; hatókt gúk't'ak lú'luags there (some female) captives ran away, escaped, 20, 12.; húdsha a gufkakshka gi these persons are on the point of running off; they want to escape. Der. kúi.

gúikaksh, gufjákash, d. gufkaksh (1) the starting-out from home for the chase, for fishing, collecting roots and berries: gujíxakshá'mi at the time of the general exodus of the tribe in May, June, and July; also gujíxakshá'-migsltha, 148, 19. and Note. (2) act of running away; escape, flight.

gúikáktchá, gujíékáktcha, d. guggjíékáktcha (1) to leave one's home or camp habitually. (2) to start out from home for gathering provisions: at sa kó-ixaktchuaapka now they will (soon) leave home, 74, 2. Der. gujíkaka.

gúikínsha, d. guggikínsha 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. huíkíni.

gúikídscha, d. gufkídscha to cross, to cross over, to pass, as an eminence; lit. “to cross by making turns”. Der. kúi.

gúízi, guízin, d. guggí'zi, guggízin 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.

guyántcha, guyánsa, kuyándsha, d. gúkiántcha to go or fly to a great distance: píshash guyántsá nú I the humming-bird I am flying along a mountain side, 177; 26. Der. kúi.

guyásyakt'o, d. kukiásyakt'o afflicted with gonorrhêa.

gúka, gú'ka, kóka, d. gú'kaka, gúg'ka to climb, to climb up; as on trees, ladders etc.; g. kapkágotat he climbed up the small pine-tree, 95, 2. 101, 15.; kokí'sh gé-u during my ascent by climbing, 101, 16.
gušušk'tcha - gušuaga.

Gukënō'tkish, d. gušakënō'tkish ladder; a movable ladder, not the ladder fastened to the Indian winter-houses. Der. gukna. Cf. wakash.

Gù'kna, guš'këna, d. gušakna, kukakna to climb, to climb up, 100, 8.; shatald'ldamma guškenu'ta while climbing up he persistently looked downwards, 95, 3.; alahia kokāntki giug he showed him where to climb up, 100, 6.

Guld, gušli, guš'li, gušhi', gušhi, d. (irregular) gušhi to go into, to pass into, to enter: kù'me g. to enter a cave, 30, 8.; nù g. stinaš'h, látchash I go into the house or lodge; g. (without látchash) to go into a lodge, and said of more than one person, 84, 1.; g. látchashat to enter the lodge, 84, 2.; g. to enter a house to live in it, 189; 7.; ya-uksmënàmksh g. he went into the physician's house, 66, 15.; nù kaishnùla gušhi I open the door and enter; kù'lish kuleótank while the badger enters his den, 185; 43. Cf. kilibi.

Gulind'sa, d. gušlind'sa (1) to go down into, to descend into: tsùi nat g. lápi we two went down into the valley or cañon, 29, 11. (2) to depart, go away, leave: wátsak wawa a gušlindštsham dogs are whining when they are left behind, 144, 4.

Gulipéši, gušhi'pèše, d. gušhipéli to go into again, to re-enter; to enter one's own dwelling: gulhi'pèlank re-entering, 112, 13 19 ; nánuk gušhi'bèlé all went in again, 112, 20. Der. gul.

Gulkash, d. gušgalkash; see kùlash.

Gù'lkì, guš'li, d. gušgalki to charge, to attack: tsùi g. nàd Móatuashash hereupon we attacked the Pit River Indians, 19, 15.; pšh'n g. at night they made an attack, 54, 10. Cf. 21, 14, 28, 9. 54, 7. Der. gul. Cf tashui.

Gulk'maks, d. gušgalkmaks, species of wild flax; stalks 2-3 feet high, the fibers of which serve the Indians as thread.

Gù'lk's, d. gušgalks, species of large brown-spotted duck; different from kúlla.

Gušu, kúlo, kù'lu, gušlo, nkù'lu, d. guš'ggušlo, kûkaloo, ngâ'kaloo, subst. and adj.: female, of the female sex; said of certain animals only: deer, wolf, bear, dog, cat etc. and of all the birds: tečšiŋ g. hen-chicken, hen, 133, 5.; kâlsam kù'lo the female kâls-bird, 166; 23 ; gušlo pùshish female cat; wita'm kúlo female black bear, 177; 1. Cf. laki, ndsfio and their dim. forms.

Gušuaga, d. gušgaluaga, adj. little female; used of smaller female animals only, or of young animals, especially of hen-chickens: shaix'sh g the female of a little forest bird, 163; 16.; wita'm kûluak the young female off-
spring of the black bear, 177; 1.; kú'kaluak pú'mam tút both female or lower teeth of beaver used in the skú'shash-game, 80, 3. Dim. of gúlu, q. v.
gúlu y a, kúlu a, d. gúggéluya tadpole. Der. kóé.
Gúmbat, Gúmbatkni, Gúmpatuash; see Kúmbat etc.
gún, kún; see gúni.
gúni, gún, gún, kónì, koné, kó'n, 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 tashtánt a! do not touch that! ká-i kún pén kálla no other land besides this, 39, 6 (2) adv., same as gétui; tám 1 shiwaksh shláá g.? did you see the girl out there? 140, 9. Kl.: gúní kánktak! you there, stop! Mod. Der. ku, kúi.
gúnigshtant, gunigshta, adv., prep. and postp., on the other side of, on opposite side, opposite, 31, 15.: g. sákta the nail on the opposite side; hátakt g. opposite that locality, 22, 6.; Kóke gunígshanta on the other side of Lost River, 37, 16.; é-ush guní'gshta beyond the ocean, 103, 5. Cf gúnitana.
gúnitana, gúnitan, kunit, gun'ta, prep. and postp., (1) on the other side of, opposite, relatively to the speaker: gúnitan ámpu beyond the water. (2) beyond, further than, behind: gun'ta mish beyond you, or beyond your house, 183; 17.; lupí nálam sélalauish guní'ta further than the spot where we had fought previously, 21, 12.; gúnitan kó'sh behind the pine-tree Cf gínátant

gú'pa-1, pi tíimi g black substance, 158; 6.; represents an object sucked out of the patient's body, and supposed to have caused his disease.
gú'pash tish northwest wind
gúpělish, pl. tíumi g, huckleberry. Mod. Cf íwam.
gúsh'kha, d. guggásłka to leave, abandon, to part from: hú tchi m's sna-wá'dsh gú'skuapk and if your wife should run away from you, 60, 14. 16.
gúshu, pl. tíumi g (d. guggáshu), swine, hog; Mod.: g. átak itántko salt pork. Cf. 127, 13-128, 3. From Chin. J. kósho, this from French cochon.
gúshuág a, pl. tíumi g pig, young hog. Dim. gúshu.
gú'shuptchi hoglike, hoggish, resembling hogs, swine: pi a kaknégatg he, she is as dirty as a hog.
gú'ta, d gú'gta, gú'kta (1) to come towards; to go on the outside or surface of; to take hold of: g. nálsh come to us, 139, 2.; shillalsh hú't g. a disease
took hold of his body; lit "came on him", 64, 1; εποίχομαι is used in same sense, Hom. Il. I, 50. 383. (2) to stick to, as dirt on cloth.

gú'talža, d. gú'gtalža, gú'ktalka to go into, pass into, enter: g. hú'k ngá'-ish tóktstala that bullet entered his body at or near the navel, 23, 19.

gutámńka, d. guktampka to charge, attack, assail; lit. "to come towards from a distance", 37, 21. 38, 17. Cf. gúlki.

gutédsha, gutá'dsha, d. guktédsha, to start out, as on the war-path; to wage war, to march out for warfare: Möatuashéni gutá'dsha hů he started out to the Pit River country on a raid.

gutéga, kutéga, d. guktéga to make one's way into, to crawl through; to enter, to slide into; subject of verb anim. and inan.: gutá'ga tsulá'kshtat it enters the body, 73, 5. Cf. 121, 16. and kiátéga.

gutékctha, d. guktékctha to enter, go into; to crawl into, to crawl through, 120, 20. 121, 15. See gítala.

gutékuish, d. guktékuish aperture, orifice, opening, place of exit, issue; hole to crawl through, 121, 15 Der. gutéga. Cf. gekánkish.

gú'tgapéli, gutkapéli, d. guggatgapéli to climb back (to the former place): kń'hangug gú'tgapelish being unable to return by climbing, 95, 6. Der. gútila; gutíla, gudíla, d. guktíla (1) to descend into, to go down into: kń'la nů g. nů 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: ánku shtékshtat nů'sh g. I have run a splinter under the finger-nail.

gútílapkapéli, d. guktílapkapéli to descend while making turns or rounding a distant hill, 29, 15.

gútitgúlash, gudítkuls d. guktítgúlash belly-ache, 166; 27. 167; 28 179; 8.

gú'tkgá, d. guggátkga to be sick with the small-pox; to be afflicted with the measles. Der. gúta.

gú'tža, gú'tke, d. guggátzka to climb down, to descend, as a ladder: gú'txítko one who has climbed down, 112, 9 and Note. Der. gúka

gútžaks h, d. guggátxaksh (1) small-pox, 10, 7 166; 24. 179; 8: kń'tkaks shilála to fall sick with the small-pox, 70, 5. (2) any other eruption of the skin, as measles etc. Der. gúta.

gú'tchala, d. kúkchala to bite in the hair or fur; contr from kuá'tchala, 119, 5. Cf. kuá'tchala.
H.

This laryngeal sound, when initial, can be dropped in many words beginning in hi-, hi-, 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 shanahō'li. When pronounced with emphasis, it becomes geminated, as in ka'fha, ka'fha to miss. Prefixed or suffixed to the radix, -'h- sometimes means that an act is performed with the hands or extremities (hā by hand), cf. ge'halapka, gu'hlí, p'hu'ška, pū'lhka, wa'htákia.

h a, há, interrogative particle equivalent to a? a?, q. v.

h a, há, other form of the declarative particle a, q. v., but occurring very unfrequently. Cf. ak há for aká, tát ha for táta, and átí ha shuishuk (for átí a shuish hů'k) far away are these songs, 68, 4.

há, adv., in one's hand, with the hand, by hand: há lúyam'na, nū lúyam'na I hold it in my hand, I hold it, 154; 14. Also used as prefix and suffix, cf. introductory words to letter H; and Note to 66, 13.

há d a k, hádakt, hádaktok; see hátak, hátakt, hátaktok.

hágg a, hágga, pl. hággat, interj. serving to call somebody's attention: 'look here! lo! behold! halloo! 22, 12.: hágg a ta, shlē-ek! well! let me see! 127, 3.; hággá t a look here! 120, 2. 4. 7. When introducing a verb, h. can be rendered by let me, let us: hágg a shlā'k! let me fire! 22, 19. Cf. 127, 2.

h a h a y i - f a ; 157; 38. variation of a-ahahiya, q. v.

h a i, hai, ai, a-i, a-i, o-i; Mod. hai, ai, kaí, χ αί, 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 mī'sh hlshtchaxu'gank placing you into this (basket before you), 95, 18.; nū hai hů'kshi! I surrender myself! tú'š hai at tatáksnii wawatáwa where the children were now sitting in the sun, as she positively thought, 121, 7. cf. ai certainly, 121, 10.; kā-a pēlāk ai hemē'xe he speaks too fast, as you hear. Hai, 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.  Wélwash kaf nish palálla I see that the water spring has become dry to my disadvantage, 173; 4. Mod. cf. 174; 9. 193; 10.; Meacham kaf hû pípa ítpa Meacham brought the document itself to use it as an evidence, 34, 6. Mod.; kôe kaf hû âmputat wá the frog lives in the water, as you can see yourself and as everybody knows; Mod.; shéshtuish zaf nu kî I am a trader, merchant; said in reply to inquiry, Mod  Cf. haitch, wákai.

haftch, adv., composed of hai, haf and the additive and emphatic -tch, -ts, q. v., by which hai is brought in connection with preceding words, phrases or sentences: tám hak haftch i hu'nk shliátk? did you perhaps see him personally? refers to a man called Frank mentioned just before, 140, 5.; nu haftch lókanka evidently I ran astray; tú'sh haftch tchá'lya? where did ye see him sit? 105, 14., cf. ibid. 5. Frequently connected with wak: wák haftch i gi? how do things look down there? 22, 17. Cf. hai, wakaitch.

haftcha, d. hahí'tcha (1) to pursue, prosecute; to hunt, to hunt up, to follow up: Mo'dokni watách h. the Modocs went after their (stolen) horses, 54, 6.; wíwalag h., kueísh h. to pursue the young antelopes, to follow up tracks, 122, 17.; said of enemies, 17, 5. 13. 14.; ká-i sa hû'nk haítchant lúluags they did not hunt for the (runaway) captives, 20, 12. (2) to search, to look out for: nœ'ghsh málam p'gh'sha haítchnuk in order to look out for your absent mother, 119, 19.

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

hákshák'tchui, d. haháxsháktchui to carry about oneself; to carry in the pocket, under the dress, blanket: háksháktchuitko carrying in his pocket, 111, 13. Cf. kshéna, kshéwa, shitila.

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

Der. kshaggáya.

hak'tch, particle composed of hak, q. v., and the connective -tch, -ts, q. v.: tú'm hak'tch shápêsh too many moons altogether, 105, 7.
haktchamp'tchi, adj., one who looks or behaves that way, in the same manner: Í haktchámpesh wénni tchikólal'ga, klítisham wéash w. tch. strangely you are taking strides just like the young crane, 190; 12.

hál'a, d. hahála to swallow, 190; 13. 21. The form hál-a has the declarative particle a added to it. Cf. hlá-a.

ham'kúpk'a, d. hah'mékúpk'a to speak to, to halloo at a distant person, 122, 6. Der. heméze.

háméni, háméne, d. bahám'ni (1) to wish, to desire, to want; to express a wish or desire: kuatchágash h. she wanted to bite the fur, 119, 7.; shú'tanksh haméníúga wishing to come to an understanding, 34, 6.; to prefer, (with verbal intentional), 36, 16. (2) to be intent upon, to attempt, to try: luélsh h. they tried to kill, 128, 9.; hishtchish haméníúga trying to save him, 42, 14. Kl. prefers shanahó'li to h., q. v.

ham'óasha, d. hah'móasha to call, to shout; to shout at somebody, 121, 5. Der. hä'ma.

hándkerchief handkerchief; 87, 14. From the English.

háns'hish, hántchish, d. háháns'hish 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. háns'ha.

hánsh'n'a, hántchna, d. háhánsh'n'a to suck, to suck at; said of the conjurer, 68, 5.: h. má'shish he sucks at the patient, 71, 5.; summátka hántchna to suck with the mouth, into the mouth, 68, 6. and Note. Cf. édsha, hanúfpka.

hánt'tla, d. hahánt'tla to excavate, to dig a hole or cavity under something: hantítlatko person who lost the lower range of teeth; shriná'shtat hantítlatko a cellar. Cf. hanúfpka, i-útlá.

Hantchatchía-ash, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: "Wide-Mouthed".

hántch'ipk'a, d. háhántch'ipk'a to suck out of; lit. "to suck towards oneself", 71, 6. Cf. 68, 6. and Note. Der. háns'h'a.

hanúfpk'a, d. háhanúfpk'a (1) to have a gap or hole in a limb; to have an open wound or sore. (2) to keep or hold open: shú'm h. to hold the mouth open.

háp'a, hába, d. haháp'a upper end of a cone; upper part, top of a tree, mountain, hill etc.: yaúzal hántchna kósham hába plaitana a white-headed eagle flies above the pine-top.

hápush, d. háhápush wood-rat, field-rat. Mod. for kmúmutch KL, q. v.; adopted from the Shasti language.
hashámpka, d. hahashámpka  to form a ring; to surround, encircle, form a circle around: shtá É-ukskni h. the Lake men formed a full ring around (them), 23, 12. Cf. gakíma, sá-ntcha.

hashashuákiá, d. hah'shashuákiá (1) to speak to, to talk, converse with; to discuss, 34, 15. 66, 7. 15 16.: h. p'laikishash to pray to God. (2) when connected with pipá: to read, peruse; lit “to speak to the paper, document, letter, book”. Cf. á'-alža, ēlža.

hashashuakíökiskh speaking tool, instrument for transmission of speech: vàtíti h. electric telegraph.

hashashuaktámpka to commence conversing; to begin negotiations, 38, 12.

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

hashíuga, d hahashíuga to teach, instruct, make learn, inform, educate, train: udúdamtehnish nū h. hū't wáechag I taught that dog swimming; txa'-ush, wách nū h. I break a colt, a horse for work. Der. shayúga.

hashíugish, d. hahashíugish teacher, educator, instructor; trainer.

hashíwakétha, d. hahashíwakétha to start out for the purpose of showing or informing; to show, exhibit, inform of; h. nū sů' I come to show you the trail or road. Der. hashíuga.

hashkemólsham, d. hahashkemólsham shrub about 3 to 5 feet in height, producing a round, hollow, black, sweet fruit not unlike a small cherry; 7½, 4.; it is rather scarce in the Klamath Highlands.

hashχámish, d. hahashχámish (1) brushwood inserted in walls to prevent drafts of air. (2) lodge open at the top.

hashχámnsash, d. hahashχámnsash small lodge or dwelling open at the top; Mod. for hashχámnsish No. 2 Kl.

hashlá-izá, d hahashlá-izá to expose to the smoke: h tchú'leks to smoke meat. Der. shlí'-ika.

hashlántchuipele d. hahashlántchuipele to get back, to reobtain, to receive the same thing again; said of garments and other articles enveloping the body. Cf. shlátampéli.

háshpa, d haháshpa (1) to feed, give food to children, cattle etc.: h. nū hū'nk hishuákga I feed that boy. (2) to hand over, tender the food, with double obj. case, 113, 3. Der. pán.
hashpáxpéli, d. hahashpáxpéli to rub oneself dry after bathing: ntl h.  
  péníiní I rub my face dry after washing  Der. spáha, -pélí.  
hashpánkua, d. hahashpánkua to ford a river on horseback.  Der. pánkua.  
hashpápk a, d. hahashpápk a to hatch, said of eggs: at tchikén nápal h.  
  the chicken has hatched the eggs, lit. “the eggs were fed by the chicken”;  
hashpapxné’la to come to an end with hatching; to hatch out.  
hashpátchka, (for hashtpátchka) d. hahashpátchka to wash another’s  
  face: kitchkuyän’sh hashpátki! wash this child’s face!  Der shtapátchka.  
háshpk sh, d. haháshpk sh feed, fodder for animals: wáchtam h. horse-  
  feed; oats  Der. háshtpa.  
hashpótkish, d. hahashpótkish (1) feed-trough, manger.  (2) dish, plate,  
cup. Kl.: h shápélash assortment for dinner- or supper-table.  Der háshtpa  
háshkaq sh, d. hahashtkaq sh perforation of nose-septum, earlobe.  Der. háshtka.  
hashtálta la, d. hahashtálta la (1) to converse, to speak to each other  
  (2) to dispute, to discuss, to speak pro and contra, to debate: pà’t hashtáltał  
  they disputed among themselves, 104, 3. (3) to quarrel.  Der. shtátél.  
hashtáltámpka, d. hahashtáltámpka (1) to give orders, manage, control.  
  (2) to own, possess; to be proprietor, to lord it over: hú hun h. stínà’sh he owns  
  the house; hashtáltámpka owner of property, houses or land; boss, employer,  
  principal in business; Mod. for hashtáltámpkátko.  Der. shtátél.  
hashtaltélámpka, d. hahashtaltélámpka to live in contiguous houses,  
lodges; to be neighbors, lit. “to converse at a distance”.  Der. hashtáltala  
háshtamnna, d. hahashtamnna (1) to fasten by inserting in perforations.  (2)  
  to wear on oneself in perforated parts of body: snéwedsh tú’tash hahashtamn-  
  nàpksh (for: hahashtamnàpksh) a woman who wore dentalium-shells in her  
  ears, 111, 14. Cf. háshhta, shtashtamnish.  
hashtatchmáya, d. hahashtatchmáya to fasten or pin together: án’kútka  
h. to fasten together with small sticks of wood, 126, 4.  
hashtáwa, d. hahashtáwa to starve out, to let perish by hunger: hashtáwan  
shiúka to kill by starvation, 36, 17.  Der. stáwa.  
háshhta, háshtxa, d. hahashtxa to perforate the nose, nose-wall, ear, ear-  
lobe etc  Der stútka  Cf háshtaksh.  
hashtchákua, d. hahashtchákua to wash another’s hands.  Der. shatchákua.  
hashú-a, d. hahasňu-a to sow, to plant; to raise vegetables or cereals.
hashpáxpećh — hátkak.

hashuákish, d. hahashuákish garden, garden-bed, vegetable-garden; Mod. for háshuash Kl.
hashuáklá, d. hahashuáklá (1) to live together, to stay in company of: h. ná’lsh 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. háshuáshash (1) vegetables, kitchen-greens. (2) ground used for sowing, planting: vegetable-garden, garden, garden-bed; field, farm. Cf. hashúákish. Der hashuá-a.
hashuátana, d. háshuátna to look at oneself, 189; 5. Cf. shuawína.
hassuísh’ísh breech-clout of buckskin; an obsolete portion of the female wardrobe somewhat shorter than the hishtchísh’ísh. Cf. shuftala.

hátak, hátok, loc. adv., mostly connected with verbs of motion in Kl. (1) here, on this place or spot: shuísh h. nû génâ nû I the magic song am passing here before you, 156; 31.; h. nád lú-una we will play here, 120, 8. (2) there, over there, at yonder spot or locality: h.-tchí’ko a settler in that country or tract of land, 36, 18.; h.-tchí’sh, same meaning, 37, 4 16., Mod.; cf. tchí’sh; hátoktala towards that spot, 80, 10.; mú’luá génuapkug háaktala he made himself ready to proceed there, 96, 11. Der. ha, tak.
hátakt, hátokt there, out 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: sakémawank hátokt mú’luá there, as at the rendezvous, they prepared for the campaign, 29, 3.; hátokt gátampèle he went back there, 95, 9.; káyak an hátokt gátampáh I was not going there at all, 140, 6.; ktá-i hádàkt nutolá’ktcha they threw a stone while passing there, 85, 15.; Mod., cf. 21, 2. 15. 22, 1–4. 131, 1–4.; húmasht nat hátokt mákla’z’ánk so acted we, when we passed the night there, 21, 7.; hátaktk (for hátakt gi) said there, 22, 8. 9.
hátaktana, háaktkna by that place, through that locality: hádaktka gén’ga while passing or traveling by that spot, 85, 15.
hátaktok, hátaktak right there; the locality referred to by this adverb is described in 24, 12. 85, 17.: h. tchí’a there they remained, 37, 18. Der. hátak, tak, q. v.
hátak, hátkok (for hátak ak) right there, just there, on the very spot, 131, 6.: tíi’mishtka tso né’ka h. tso’ka then others perished on the spot by hunger, 17, 15.; k’máka tgu’tgank hátkok he stood there and looked around, 110, 16.
hää', procl. hä, (hé, he) conj., if, when, supposing that, supposed. The conditional clause introduced by hää' usually stands before the principal clause, but the inverted position of it is just as correct: hää' nen wää'g'n kää'git, wätzhatka sha huu'nk énak t'lxteha when a wagon is not on hand, they place the body on a horse and bring it to the grave, 87, 5.; spülhi-uapká m's ní, hää' i sas pál'luapká I shall imprison you if you seduce them, 58, 11. Cf. 110, 3. Hä' is sometimes suppressed in the conditional clause, cf. 85, 16. 134, 15. The principal clause does not generally contain a conj. correlative to hää', 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 tchä', which is the real correlative corresponding to hää': hä' sliuapkst, tchä mää'lish ngátuapk näh'hlis if ye will be shot, then to ye will snap the bowstring, 21, 10. Hä' is found connected with other particles suffixed to it: hää'tak, hää'tok, hää'toks but if, p. 58 sqq.; hää'atoks, 135, 1.; hä' tchui, abbr. hää' tchi, tsi, 60, 10. 14.; hää' tchish, contr. hää'tch, hää'ts, 60, 10. 21.

hää'tama to cry hää, hää repeatedly; to keep on grunting, humming, 105, 6.
hää'kskish walking-stick: skû'ksam h. spirit's walking-staff, 181; 4.
hää'ma, héma, d. hähää'ma, hehémá 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, mew, bark, bellow, bleat, cry, squeal, squeak; to twitter, whistle, crow, cau, screech; of noises made by insects: to chirp, hum, buzz: mükash h. the owl hoots, 88, 6. 192; 2.; piishish, tchiktsh h. the cat mews, the chicken crows, 133, 4. 5.; wizak h. the wizak-bird sings, 144, 3.

hä'mele, hémèle to shout downwards to: Kää'-udshiamtch h. Skëlamtchish

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

hä'mata, d. hähäm'ta; see hém'ta
hä'metchipka; see hém'tcha.

hä'mola, d. häh'mola to resound, to make noise: mbû'shant käßla 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.
hā' — hémkanka.

hānā'sish long arrow used by conjurers as a magic tool for curing the sick, 73, 5; its incantation: 164; 3.

hā'nusash, d. hāhānuash 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 shulúyalsh, 158; 50.

hā'tak, hā'tok, hā'taks, hā'-atoksh, conj., but if, but when; supposing however that. Cf. hā'.

hē-e-i, a term of unknown signification, adapted to the metre, 156; 34.

hē-i', interj., here! look here!. Cf. hāggi.

hēfhei, hēfhái, Mod. hefhai, pl. túmi h., red fox, silver fox; other name for wán, q. v.: wūn h. mū shā'šuapk the skins of the elk and the silver fox will sell at high prices.

heyēna, d. hebiéna to rattle by shaking: láمام-wákokshtat heyénatko yāmash beads rattling in a (shaken-up) bottle. Cf. hā'ma.

hekshatza, d. hehakshätz to divide between two, to make two portions. Cf. kshe'sh, shiatka.

hekshatleka, d. hehakshatléka, v. trans., to load, charge, freight transversely: hekshatlékftko wātch a horse carrying a load fastened transversely, 85, 4. Der. kshe't'leka.

hemē'že, hēmezé, d. heh'mezé to say, to speak The regular use of this verb implies the verbal quotation of the words said or spoken: Aisis hēmezé: "K'mukámtes an'sh pláiwash shti'lta" Aishish said: "K'mukametch 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 hemē'žen: 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 tpéwa to order: 95, 1.; instead of vū'la to inquire of: 95, 17. 105, 4. 9. Der. hā'ma. Cf. gi No. 6., hēmkanka

hemē'žish, d. heh'mézipsh what is or has been spoken: word, speech, sentence. hēmkanka, d. hehámkanka (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: tā'm h. nā-asht he spoke at length as follows, 64, 8.; hishuákshash-shítko ish hēmkank! speak to me as to a man! 37, 8.; hēmkankátko suéntch a babbling,
prattling child, Mod.; nā'st ni hémkanka: “huñya”! so I said: “don’t go!”
30, 4. Cf. 34, 4. 11. 42, 2 (2) to converse, discourse, to have a talk, to
discuss, debate: tidsh h. to speak in favor of peace, to hold a peace-council,
13, 17.; to speak to one’s benefit, 34, 12.; kédsha hémkankátko after the dis-
cussion had lasted for a short while, 34, 16.; hémkankulótak (for -ta ak)
just after that talk, 33, 10.; at nū kédshika hémkanksh now I am tired of
debating, 42, 3. Cf 42, 5. (3) to declare, assert, proclaim: spoken words
quoted, 39, 12.; hémkankóta while they declared, 35, 6.; Cf. 34, 16. 35, 11.
hémkanka, d. hehamkanká-techna to repeat while speaking or saying,
to say repeatedly, 121, 19.
hémkanksh, d. hehán-kanksh (1) speech, discourse, sermon, address; cf.
wáltoks. (2) language, dialect: E-ukshikísham, Móatuasham h. the Kla-
math Lake, the Pit River (Indian) language, 23, 4.; h. tûménà to understand,
to know a language, 23, 3. Der. hémkanka.
hémkankámpka, d hehamkankámpka to begin to speak; to commence
talking, discussing, debating, 38, 7. Der. hémkanka.
hémkankuish, d. hehám-kankuish the spoken word or words; speech,
saying, utterance, 40, 6. Cf. heme'zish.
hém'ta, hà'mêta, d. hehám'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, 14. 112, 16.: h.
Tchashgayash géntki giug he told Weasel to go to, 111, 4.; “skishúlt!”
hém'j' i na tápia “wake up!” said it (the young antelope) to its younger
brother, 121, 23. Der. hà'ma.
hém'techna, d. hehámtechna to say, cry, or shout to: ktsöl hámetsípka: “pát-
kal!” the stars shouted at him: “arise!” 134, 10 Der. hà'ma.
hémtehna, d. hehámtechna to say, speak, shout to somebody, to reply to while
engaged in conversation, 110, 11. 122, 20 Der. hà'ma.
héscha, d. hehásha to send, to send out, to dispatch. Kl. for shnidsha Mod.
heshamkánka, d. hehashamkánka (1) to tell each other; to give orders to
each other, 113, 20. (2) to express an idea by different turns of words or
locutions; to explain, to render plain, to make comprehensible. Der. hemkánka.
heshégsha, 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,
hemkankátna — heshtólza.

to make an unfavorable report; to complain, to speak against: lakí h. E-ukshiksham ketchinksh pén pállassh the chief complained that the rails had been stolen again by the Klamath Lake Indians, 35, 17. Der. shégsha.
hesheliótá, d. hehashliótá to exchange goods; to follow the bartering trade: lit. "to exhibit to each other". Der. heshla.
heshémẽsh, d. hehashémẽsh jewsharp; contr. from hehashémẽsh. Der. hã’mä. Cf. shúshap.
heshémûtkish music produced on instruments of every description: piano, cornet, pansflute, flute, drum etc. Der. hã’mä. Cf. heshémẽsh.
heshká, d. hehashšga to drop, let fall; 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.
heshkatchkí’mish brush lodge. Cf. hashzammish, hashzamnash.
heshkù, Mod. hehashgun, d. hehashku, Mod. hehashgun to bet, to make bets, to stake for a bet: tûm sa h. they made various bets, 99, 6 Der. shíó.
heshkásh, d. hehashkush stake or stakes of a bet; game-stake, 80, 5.
heshzlépi, d. hehashzlépi to receive back by exchanging for other articles; to reobtain by bartering or by payment of money, 58, 16, 59, 1, 61, 8, 9. Der. skéala (skéa), -peli.
heszátana, d. hehashzátana to become rusty, to rust: h. tešikémên iron gets rusty; hehashzátanátko rusty, full of rust; Kl. for heshkatántko Mod.
heshzá’ki, d. hehashzá’ki to kill, slay, murder: said of many objects only, Mod.: láp hishntáchásh háshžé’gi two men were killed, 43, 1. and Note.
heshlá, heshšela, d. hehashšla (1) to show, to exhibit, to let see: heshle-uápka nú mísh I will let you see; héshšla hû shúmålùash he showed (him) that he had written, 34, 6. (2) to show itself, to appear. (3) subst.: wild-fire, Jack o’lantern; lit. "what shows itself" Der. shléa.
heshláklash, d. hehashláklash large whole apron buttoned on back. Der. shlékla. Cf. saniá-isch.
heshlaktocha, d. hehashláktocha to rust, to become rusty. Der. shlékà. Cf. heshzátana.
heshltankssh, d. hehashltanksh cushion of chair. Der. shlétana.
heshtalzéash, d. hehashtalzéash top (as a plaything). Der. sheltézéa.
heshtolzä, d. hehashtolzä to live as man and wife, to consort, to live in concubinage, 60, 2. Der. shétólza.
heshteca, d. hehashteca to suckle: mukakh h. to suckle an infant. Der. édsha. Cf. hánshna, hántchipka.
heshtsalə, heshtsalca, d. hehashtsalə to make sit, to set up, to set to rest; said, e.g., of babies made to sit up. Der tchéléza.
heshuámpéli, d. hehashuámpéli (1) to restore to health, to cure, 72, 4. (2) to be in good health again. Kl. for hishuámpéli. Der. wémpéle.
hétzá, hétze, d. hehátza, hähátze to fall down, to drop: hehátze tápak the (withered) leaves are falling, 75, 15.
hevá, héwa, d. héhua to suppose, believe, think: nū ká-i kátak h. I doubt it, lit “not true I hold it”. Kl. for shéwa, Kl. and Mod. Cf. lóla.
hi, hi, hí, i, í; emphat. hi'-i, í'-í, adv. loc. also serving as prefix and suffix and forming contrast to há and há' (-u-): (1) on the ground, upon the soil; upon this or that ground, here, there, over there: wák haítchi i gi? how is it down there? 22, 17.; tchuí hi'-i léktcha teh'ktchik and there (in the woods) he abandoned the wagon, 78, 14. and Note; hi luélks-küám gi'-uapk there will be a fish-killing place, 143, 1.; ká-i kanf hi gatpanuápka nobody shall go to that place or ground; hi tchelóluiish puélz'! throw the peelings away! kídshna ai i ámbu they throw water on (the stones) while these are on the floor of the sweat-lodge, 82, 8.; gen slókalsht hi 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: hi nū génuapk I intend to go home; i gi't (for i, hi git) here into my lodge, 182; 4.; cf. also 74, 14. and Notes to 37, 1. 55, 13. Cf. í No. 3.
hiapátxoksh, Mod. hi-ipátxoksh, d. hiapápatxoksh, Mod. hi-ipápatxoksh stocking.
híétala to mash, crush; to exterminate by crushing: pse-utíwash híétalt (cond., for hiétalat) núsh the human beings will crush me, are in the habit of crushing me, 104, 2.
híklə, d. hiháklə to shake, shatter; said, e.g., of an earthquake.
hiksú'lisha, d. hihaksú'lisha to fish with the téwas-witsólás dip-net on a canoe. Cf. 149, 22. 150, 5.
hilúdshna, d. hiluhilúdshna to push, to push away, to remove by hand,
feet or otherwise: pt hünk nā'lsh hiluhilúdshna he pushed us away repeatedly. Kl. for yilo'dshna Mod. Der. lúdshna.

himpoks, himboksh (1) fallen tree. (2) tree cut down, felled tree, log, 78, 14.: h.-stinā'sh log-house. Der. hínui. Cf. hí'wi.

 himputiazikéa, d. hihamputiaziéa to bounce, skip, leap over a log or other obstruction. Kl. for mbute'xe Mod. Der. himpoks. Cf. shampatiaziéa.

hinawála, d. hihanwála, (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. hínua.

hínshča, d. hihánshča to fall near, between or on: hínshčan ánku a tree falling into the midst of others. Said of inanimate subjects only. Der. hínua.

hintíla, hindíla, d. hihantíla (1) to fall under something. (2) prep. and postp. under, underneath, below, beneath. Cf. i-utila, wintíla.

hínua, d. hihánum to fall on, upon, into (not into water). Cf. tínua.

hínui, hí'ui, d. hihánui (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. hínua, hishánui.

hisháktgi, d. lili'sháktgi to shake, bring in motion; as a pole, boulder etc.: kō'sh nū kēshga hisháktgtísh I cannot shake that pine-tree. Der. shiktka

hishamkánka, d. hihashamkánka; same as heshamkánka, q. v.

hishánuí, d. hihashánuí to fall by cutting down, sawing etc.: nū h. hún kō'sh I cut down that pine-tree. Contr. from hish'hánui. Der. hínui.

hishkántchna, d. hihashkántchna to travel in a file on foot, wagon, horseback. Der. kintchna.

hishčélúlča, d. hihashčélúlča (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.

hishlákshka, d. hihashlákshka to shoot well nigh each other; to come near wounding or killing each other by shooting, 110, 2. Der. híshlan, -kska.

híshlan, apoc. híshla, d. hihashtlan, hiháshtla (1) to shoot, to fire at each other, 108, 1; to wound or kill each other: nátah k. we shot men of our own party, 24, 4; hishlá-uk for having fired at our own men, 24, 17. (2) to rivalize with another, or others, in shooting at the mark: hí'shla nté-ishtka they shot with bows at the mark, 109, 15. (3) to shoot oneself; to commit suicide by shooting. Der. shlíin. Cf. Notes to 24, 4. and 109, 15.
hishtatchna, d. hihashlatchna to be or go on a shooting trip, to go around shooting, to divert oneself by shooting, 136, 3. Der. hihshlan.

hishtaltanka, d. hihashluttanka to bend over for clasping, as the blade of a pocket-knife. Cf. liwakukpêle.

hishtluchtanka, d. hihashluchtanka to tie up, to tie together: hihashluchtanka lák Lemé-isham he tied the Thunders together by their own hair, 113, 19. Cf. shlîtchta.

hisnktâ, d. hihashnkâ (1) to disobey, disregard: p'gîshap nû'sh lewê-ula ê-ushtal génuaîksht, nû hishnk'ta hûnksh my mother forbade me to go to the lake, but I did not mind her order. (2) to be reckless, rash, audacious: kâ-itoks i-i hisnktâ! don't be so reckless! Der. shnik'ta.

hisnsha, d. hihashnsha to go about eating, to eat while walking. Cf. shneg'ta. hishô'tkîsh, d. hih'shô'tkish curtain; window-shade. hishplâmna, hishplâmna, d. hihashplâmna to lead, to drag, to tow (boats, animals etc.). Der. shepolâmna.

hishtalta, d. hihashtal'ta (1) to inform, apprise; to report to. (2) to promise mutually; to promise, 34, 21. Der. stîltta.

hishtantâ, d. hihashtant'a (1) to love, cherish each other, to be fond of each other: gêk shûshuak h. these girls love each other. (2) to love oneself. Der. stînta.

hishtatcha, d. hihâshhtatcha, hihast'sha to educate, bring up, raise: tâ-tâkiash, tchîkinash hîhásht'sha to raise children, chickens. Der. t'shin.


hishtish, d. hihâshhtish, 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".

hishtualkanka, d. hihashualkanka (1) to sway, swing, weave, rock to and fro. (2) to roll forth and back. Cf. tilankânta.

hishtchákta, d. hihashhtchákta to become angry, irritated at each other; to quarrel, to have a fight, contest, difficulty: tsûi h. hátakt then they quarreled there; 19, 8. Der. shitchákta. Cf. shawíga.

hishtchakt'na, d. hihashhtchakt'na, (1) v. refl.: to become angry at each
hishtcháxúga, d. hihashchtcháxúga to put or place into something, as into a basket, 95, 19.

hishtchi, d. hiháshtchi to save, rescue, deliver: hú hishtchish Meachásh haméníüga because intending to save Meacham's life, 42, 13.

hishtchíshzash breech-clout longer than the hassuushzish; two articles of female wardrobe which have now become obsolete.

hishtchíshzash, d. hifhashchíshzahk, hí-assuaks, Mod. hishtchíshzahkash (1) husband: nálám h. our husband, the husband of us all, 95, 10.; ká'liak h. not having a husband, 60, 1.; híssuaks m'na k'lécshlt her husband having died, 89, 5.; cf 61, 19. 20 78, 3. 7. 142, 9. 14. 16. 186; 54.; married man: hā i h. pálluapk snawá'dshash if you as a married man should seduce a married woman, 59, 2. Clf 61, 14. (2) person of the male sex: male, man, adult man: híssuaks ká'liak snáwá'dsh a man without a wife, 60, 1.; hā'toks i h'hashuaksh shish6akuapk but should you fight with (other) men, 59, 13.; híshuakshsh-shítko ish hémkank! 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, brave. Cf. the term “yeoman”. Ká'gi hí-hassuaks tánkt no fighting men were present at that time, 16, 17.; híshuacks at tinkayulá the armed men ran out of the bush, 23, 11. Cf. 28, 7 30, 8.—
The d. form here serves as a real pl.; híssuaks stands instead of this pl. form in 28, 4. Derived from a form parallel with hashuákla. Cf. lakí, máklaks, mbúshni, sheshulólish.

hishtchálshla, d. hihashútchálshla (1) to be married to a man, to take for a husband. (2) to consort with a man: hishtchálshland, for hishtchálshlan gi, was consortling, 95, 11. Kl. Der. hishtchálsh. Cf. shnawédshla.

hishtchálzha, d. hihashútchálzha (1) to lay oneself down, legs drawn up, face down, or leaning on elbows, when stretched out the whole length. (2) to hide, to secrete oneself, to lie in ambush. Der. shiúlka; lit. “to gather oneself up”. Cf. knúkla, knúzkla, lúchtzla.
hishuatch̓ash; Mod. for hishuaksh Kl., q. v.
hishuatch̓ashla, d hihanchoch̓ashla, 54, 16.; Mod. for hishuákshla Kl., q. v. Cf. shnawédshasha.
hishúdshza, d. hihanshúdshya to spread over, as sheets, blankets etc.
hishuggáya, d. hihanshuggáya, v. trans., to hang above or over something; to suspend, extend over, as a blanket over a shrub. Der. shuggáya. Cf. kshaggáya, shakátehula.
hishúkka, d. hishuñkka, hishúka, (1) v. recipr., to kill or murder each other; 60, 22.: tâ̂ sas hishókat that they had killed each other out there, 108, 5. (2) v. refl.: to commit suicide. Der. shiúga.
hishúnu,a, d. hihanshúnua to apply or make use of the song-medicine, 129, 5. Der. shúnua.
hít a, hitá, abbr. hi’t, hi’d (1) loc. adv. here on the ground, on this soil: ndá’ni nù hi’d shuwat̓akta éwakatat three times I fished with the line here in the pond. (2) here in the lodge, in or into this house: hitá tcha! here she sits in the lodge! 105, 5; hi’t a tcha’ilza here he sat down, 105, 15.; máshipksh a sha hi’d ðpta hóna látcheshtat they bring the sick people into this house here (into a hospital). (3) at this place, at that spot: lúelat hi’nksh hi’t! kill ye him on the spot, 190; 15. Cf. gitá, hi, hitksh, hitok.
hitksh, contr. from hita-ksh at this place; from this point, from here, 192; 4. hitok, hi-itok, (1) adv., right here on the ground; right here, just on this spot: hi’tatak there, meaning on the bottom of the lark’s nest, 95, 6. (2) verbiﬁed: hitok ʻi! hi-itok ʻat! be quiet! no disturbance! lit. “sit down on the ground! sit down again!” 34, 11. From ñ, tok.
hiuhiush, d. hihanhiush soft ground, morass, marsh: h. t̓zálamta to the west of the marsh, 24, 10. A locality is here alluded to, situated on the trail followed by the Máklaks when on their raids to Pit River valley.
hiuhiiva, d. hihanhiiva to be soft, elastic; to rise up after depression like a sponge; said of marshy ground; partic. hiuhíwatko marshy, 20, 4.
hiúshg̓a, d. hihanshg̓a to order, to command: p’na máklaksh̓sh hí̌usg̓a ká’i shupéntgi he ordered his men not to kill, 56, 6.
híwi, héwi, íwi, d. hi’iwi 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,
hisuá'tchzash—hlu'kash.

75, 12.; h. hímboks to haul logs or fallen trees, 78, 14. Der. hi. Cf. hiwi-
dsha, íwa, iwíłgé.

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

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

hlá-a, hlá’, lá-a, d. hláhlá, lalá-a (1) to breed, to bear offspring; said of
quadrupeds and other animals: wácht lalá-a mares foal, 75, 6. (2) to lay
eggs: tehfikén nápal h. the chicken has laid an egg. Cf. knúkla, lálash, le-
lédshí, lilhanksh.

hláká, d. hlálka the shorter wing-feathers of a bird. Dim. of lásh, hlásh;
contr. from hlá-agá

hlák hlálkli, d. hlálakláklí; same as lakláklí, q. v., but less frequent.

hléká, léka, d. hlélka, léka (1) to draw breath in audibly, to make ‘hh. (2)
to sob, to breathe heavily: léggütá háméxe she said while sobbing, 121, 4.
(3) to lap, to lap up. Cf. hlópa.

Hlékösh, nom. pr. of a Klamath man: “Lapping up”, “Lap-Water”, 141,
8. 11. Der. hlékua; stands for Hlékuish.

hlékua, hlékua, d. hlélhákua 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’líla, lí’líla; see líla.

hlíntana, d. hlínltana to rub the sides or flanks against: 157; 37. Cf.
lálash, tlíntana.

hlívash, líwash, d. hlíhlíwash, lílíwash (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. hlúlúpa (1) to lap, lap up, sip: wáchtchá édshash 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’ká, hlóka, d. hlóholóka, hlóloka (1) to snore. (2) to grunt.

hlú’kash, d. hlúlókash; see lókash.
hóa, hóha, d. hóhoa; same as háwa, q. v.

hóye'ka, hóye'za, d. hóye'za to take a long leap, to leap far out, to jump into distance; different from húye'ka, q. v.

hóka, húka, d. hóh'ka, hóh'ka (1) to breathe: kés'ga húkish he is unable to breathe, he is suffocated, choked or smothering. (2) to sigh heavily; to sigh. hókámp'élo, d. hóh'kámpe'li (1) to breathe in, to inspirate air. (2) to regain consciousness, to come to life again, to breathe again. Der. hókna, -pêl.

hókáns'ha, d. hóh'káns'ha; see húkáns'ha.

ho knó'tkísh, hú'knó'tch, d. huhaknó'tkísh nostrils of persons and animals, lit. "breathing apparatus". Der. hók'na

hóks's'ska, d. hóh'káss's'ska to catch or capture by hand: kútash h. to catch a louse on one's own hand. Cf. kshík'la.

hóla'ka, in gínála hóla'kanka! run and come here! 182; 5, stands for hóla'kanka running up to; cf. hóla'lda.

hóla'ldá, hóla'k'a, d. hóh'alál'ka (1) to run fast, to run up to: hó'lalk'chawi'k sanáholiug he runs up to, desirous of a mad fight, 1'4; 28. (2) to run or jump through: h. lúlukshtat to jump through a fire.

hólap'ka, d. hóhólap'ka (1) to leap or jump upon something. (2) to run up hill, to ascend quickly.

hóllak's, hóla'k'sh pine-nut while provided with two wings similar to those of the maple-seeds, 75, 4. Der. húlda. Cf húd'sha No. 2.

holú'íp'ka, d. hóhálú'íp'ka to run up close to, to come near. Cf. hullá'dshui.

hón'é'shúshat'ish bee, lit. "honey-maker"; half English. Cf. bí.

Hó'påts, nom. pr. of a camping place on Sprague River; Indians interpret it by "Passage to the timber".

hópëlitchna, d. húhúpëlitchna to dodge missiles by jumping aside; to evade shots: hó'pëlit'ch'snåk' ámbutat (sa) géna while dodging arrows they ran into the water, 20, 3. Cf. gámëni.

hu, hú, hú', abbr. ū, o, o'; pl. húd'sha, hú'd'sha (for hú-sha), pron. dem. this, this here; pron pers. he, she, it. Refers to animate beings and inanimate things within sight of the one speaking or supposed to be speaking; used more frequently in Mod. than in Kl. Cf. hú ká-i núsh lóla Mod., húk ai húnk ká-i lóla núsh Kl. he does not believe me. We find it used as follows: kasliak hú tupáks gt he has no sister, 55, 15.; lápëni hú snauwe-
dshála he married twice, 55, 16.; hu’toks but he, 34, 5.; tchä’lish páwa hú he cats 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 gé-u lówitchta tpówash he (the conjurer) objected to my speaking, 34, 8.; cf. 36, 15.; ketchkaniénash o’
gisht wéngga they died when he was an infant, 55, 21 ; cf. 56, 1. 184; 35. and
Note; hótaks tatáksni these, those children previously alluded to, 114, 12.

hu, hú, hú’, u, ú, û’, ó’, -u, (1) loc. adv., up, above, up there, above there; particle 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.: tů’sh hu wíká nénu wa’twash
chìflamnu? where is it, that up there waiwash-geese 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: núa’s wípka hú ámbotat one man retreated into
the water, 88, 7.; págsáštat hú múlk wá worms live in moist ground; kuyú-
mashtat hú táfsh gët uñchín in muddy water it is good to fish with nets; gé-u
hú gépkash when I reached there, 175; 19. Cf. 131, 3. and Note to 112,
11. 12. (3) adv., right here, here, then, at that time, now; often not transla-
table in English, temporal and local at the same time, and having refer-
ence 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’nik, hünk Kl.: ká-i hú máklaksh
púpashpú’shishl guš’shú lúela the Indians do not kill (at present) black hogs,
128, 2.; tóush o willaslína far away the mud-hen is sprawling, 185; 41.;
núa hú shó’tilha I scratched this ground, 157; 42., cf 91, 7.; hú’ (subj.) mís hú’ shnekshítuápká he will save you, 193; 11.; pálał ish hú hú’lpalpalpat!
quick! make eyes for me at once! 154; 11.; gé-u hú má’muatch, gé-u hú
nái’, gé-u hú nú’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 átá (for at hú), génu, gé-u, húnú, tamú’, and others.
hu álka, d. hůuluľá, 120, 4.; same as húwälq, q v.
hu álta, hůálka, hůáltoks; see wálta, wáltka, wältoks.
huáshka, d. hŭusháška to keep away from, 139, 12. Cf. inuhůáshka.
hudékshin, hutékshin trunk to pack things in; hudeksíntí tchikëmen iron trunk-lining. Cf. utáotchka
húdoša, húťcha, hótcha, d. huhátcha to run, to run fast, to rush within sight of the one speaking or supposed to speak: nkílank h. to run fast; ká-i húťsa (for húťsi, or húťsa i)! don't run! 22, 7.—Speaking of two or three, túshtcha; of several or many, tínsha.
húdoša, d. huhúdšha (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. húdoša. See húdošnam.
húdošáltka, d. huhudsháltka to disappear, vanish: lúash h. the fog disappears. Der. húdoša.
húdošampélí, d. huhádshampélí to run home, to jump out and run back: hútchampélí'ta when he had run back home, 1!?, 4. Der. húdošha, -pélí.
húdošampka, d. huhádshampka to run away, to flee, to rush off unseen by or at a distance from the one speaking.—Speaking of two, túshtchampka; of many, tínshampka: tsúi ktaital tínshampk Sá-at húdoša hereupon the Snake warriors fled to the rocks (unseen by me), 29, 19. Der. húdošha, q. v.
húdošípka, d. huhádshípka to run towards, to rush up to: hútcípke shliuapkúga she ran to shoot him, 55, 5. Der. húdoša.
húdošna, húťchña, hótchña, d. huhátchña, huhóťchña (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. Húťchant hál nú nen if I had run; huhádchtak húdoša he will run away; kíla nád huhátchña we run, travel fast, Mod.; ká-i huhádchtantgi (exhortat.) they must not run away, 54, 8. Mod. Cf. 42, 15–17. 54, 7. 125, 4. Nú húťsa tét' I ran over there, 22, 4.; huhúdshúapk! 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, túshtchña, 122, 5.; of many subjects: tínshña, q. v.
húdošnam, húťchñam, d. huhádshñam white oak tree: Quercus alba; not found in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes. Cf. húdoša No. 2.
húdoštcha, d. huhádsštcha to ride on horseback while abroad, on a trip or journey: hudoštchípka to ride towards, 182; 3.
hudékshin — huyéžedsha.

hugdíšha, hukídsha, d. huhaggídsha, huh'kidsha (1) to go around something; to revert, to turn back. (2) to regain health, to be convalescent: áttútú hüggí'dsha! now I am getting better! 175; 18.

hu g gí't ko, d. huhaggi'tko deaf.

huikíní, d. huhui'kiní to run up into timber, woods, cliffs or recesses.

huikínsha, d. huhuikínsha to run away from, as from a river, lake, prairie, hill into the woods.—Speaking of two or a few, tūshíkinsha; of many subjects, tiní'kinsha Der. huikíní. Cf. guikínsha.

huizansha, d. huhuizansha to run along a stream or river against its current —Speaking of two, tuśt'zansha; of many subjects, tiní'zansha

huizipéle, d. huhuizipéle to hurry, to run, jump or scamper out of again, 112, 4. 6. 7. Cf. guizi.

huíshipéle, d. huhúshipéle to threaten, menace. Cf. hushása.

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

húya, hu-lya (1) near, near by, close to: wásh a nálsh géluípk 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.; ná-asht nú hémtan “hu-lya” húnksh I told him not to do it. H. is the radix of wiká near, is used as verbal suffix (see Note to 19, 4.) and has no d. form.

huyáha, d. huhíyáha (1) to rush away from, to run away: wásh a gúí n'sh h. the prairie-wolf runs away from me, 184; 32. 34. (2) to hide, conceal oneself, 186; 57 —Speaking of more than one subject, gáyaha, q. v.

huyá-edsha, d. huhuía-edsha to run past, to run by within sight: tchú K'mú'kamtchash h. the antelope ran past before K'múkamtch, 126, 9.

huyégá, d. huhuyégá to sit, to be seated in the distance: shla-á Aishishash huyéngank she saw Aishish sitting, 96, 5. Cf. huyaha.

huyégá, d. huhuyégá to rise up, to stand up suddenly, to rise to one's feet; lit. "to begin to leap", 42, 8.—Speaking of a few, tušhiégá; of many subjects, tiníégá, q. v.

huyéká, huyega, huf-íxá, d. huhiéyega (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, tiní'í, q. v. Cf. hóyekea.

huyéžedsha, d. huhiézedsha to jump high while running: nú h. hímboks I jumped over a log. Der. huyéeka. Cf. shuyužiéga.
hú yuka, d. húhiuka to heat, to make hot or incandescent: h. sha ktá-i they heat stones, 8?, 6. 8. 112, 21.
hú’k, húk, húk, o’k, obj. hú’nkiaš, hú’nkesh, hú’nk; pl hú’ksha, húksa (1) pron. dem. that, that one, yon, yonder; 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’sh hú’k those magic songs, 83, 5.; hú’k this (distant) man, 101, 10.; shnúlas toks hú’k p’laíwasham though that (nest) was the nest of the eagle, 100, 9.; hú’ksha nakush-kshákshní those who dwell at the dam, 132, 3. Cf. 20, 17. 65, 11. 66, 10. H. may also refer to the dead or their spirits, when they are thought to be far away: pl mákldaks hú’k only a dead Indian, 129, 2. 7. 130, 1. 2 and Note. Only when connected with gēk, híta, h. can mean proximity: hú’k gēg this man here before us, 93, 10. 158; 54.; lúelat hú’nksh hí’! 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-i húk háméni he did not wish, 55, 13.; húnk kuibégashsh shítko shpunkánka she kept him at home like an orphan, 55, 18.; húk ka-á shëllulal he fought bravely, 56, 1.; cf. 16, 15. 24, 18.; tsuí ḱësdá húk then it grew up, 100, 7.; atí húk, ká-i wíga it is far, not near; tch’ hún k hú’ksha gi so they said, 95, 11.; hú’ksha gátpa they have reached, 122, 16.; at hú’ksa tû’m wáltka tântk hereupon they had a long talk, 23, 3.

húk, huk, hú’k, 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: kokálam húk pâlkush múná tû the dry bed of a river was deep below (us), 21, 15.; ná’dshak húk hishwákshlank K’múkamtch one only consorted with K’múkamtch, 95, 11.; át toks húk Asishsh shù’isha but now Asishsh became lean, 95, 13.; gen’l a hú’k uná tátakshni the children left long ago, 121, 12.; hú’k Kâyutchish gátpa Gray Wolf arrived, 131, 5.; tát i húk a shyanantlidsha? wherefrom did you carry off under your arm? 186; 50. Cf. 101, 11. and tehúyuk.

húka, d hú’kka to run about; to run or rush to or towards: hú’kank running around, 186; 54.; connected with the poss. case: n’sh làwà’-úla hú-
kuapksht kû'kalam palkut'sham they did not permit me to run across the
dry bed of the river, 22, 5.—Speaking of many subjects, gûka (not tîn'xa).
hûkáyâ, d. huhakáya, huh'káya to run into, to retire to the timber, bush,
woods, to inaccessible places: tehútchak ânmukat 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, tushkáya; of
many, tîn'káya. Cf. gâkayâ, huitíni, huikinsha.
hûkayûla, d. huhakayûla to run out from bushes, woods, recesses or hiding
places.—Speaking of two or three subjects, tushkayûla; of many, tîn­
hûkak, pl. hû'kshak, obj. hûnkak the same, the identical one; lit. “he, she
only”: hûkak ya gê'n hûshkanka kîitchkâni I think it is the same small
one; hûkak a gêk the same person (present); hûnkak há i shu'entchash
hêmtâ? did you speak to the same child? Mod.; hû'nk shîtko hâk exactly in
the same manner. From hû'k, ak.
hûkampêli, d. huhákampêli to hurry, run, rush out again; to run to the
former place, 112, 14.—Speaking of two, tû'shkampêli, 120, 12 15.; of
many subjects, tînzampêli. Der. hûka.
hukampsêli; same as hokampsêle, q. v. Der. hûka.
hûkansa, hokansha, d. huhákansha to run, to jump out of, to leave hur­
riedly, to depart in haste: mû'-ûe pû'tan hûkämsga the mole ran out half­smothered, 127, 7.—Speaking of two or three, tû'shkansa; t. kû'me'tat they
ran out of the cave, 122, 4.; of many, tînzansa, 23, 14. Cf. gêkansa.
hûkanshâmpêli, d. hûh'kanshâmpêli to run out of again, 112, 11: hûkântchâmpêlok for the purpose of hurrying out again, 112, 10.—Speak­
ing of two or three, tûshkanshâmpêli; of many subjects, tînzanshâmpêli.
hûkí, hûkí, pron. den. and refl., referring to the bodily or mental con­
dition of the person spoken of: he within himself, she by herself; inessev
case of hû'k: hûki' kû'-i-gî she gets worse “within”, 68, 7. Cf. hunî.
hûkian, hû-kianki, pron. pers. and refl. he for himself, she by herself, it
for itself: h. kîshga hêmankshh he is hoarse. Der. hu or hû'k, -gianngin.
hûkiétansa, d. huhakiétansa to run past, to pass by quickly.
hûkísh, d. hûl'kish (1) breathing, respiration, breath. (2) spirit, animal
life: h. gêkansa the spirit or soul departs; géna mî at h. now your life is
ended, 87, 15. (3) beating of pulse, pulsation. Der. hóka.
húkna, d. huhákna to run out, to rush out of. Der. húka.
húkënúksht, 113, 22.; contr. from huh'нunk gish, periphr. of húknα.
húkschi, d. huhákshi to surrender, give oneself up to, 55, 14.: hā ká-i h. nālsh i if you do not surrender to us.
húksht, ō'ksht, obj. huh'nsht, pl. huh'kshhta, (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. huh'nsht.
hūkt, hūkt; obj. huh'ńkt, q. v., pl. huh'ktsha, (1) pron. dem., that, that one; those; referring to absent persons and distant things: wi'kaltk hū'kt ki this one (wife) had a child, 96, 1. (2) pron. pers.: he, she; they; used like the pron. dem.: h. pl nā'dshek he (Plů) was the only man, 66, 10.; h. shëllul he made war (just after a hāk), 56, 1.; h. tídsh tíŋə he succeeds well, 134, 18.
hūktag, hūktag, a term of familiarity: this little one; this child or young one, 96, 15, 121, 23. Dim. hū'kt.
hūktaha, hūktaka, d. huhalhekάnka to run into continually, to rush into frequently, 183; 18.
hulzα, d huhalžα to fly near the ground, 183; 25. Cf. hulzα.
hulpe'li, huhlpe'le, d. huhalfpe'li (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, tū'shlepē; of many subjects, t'ilhlepē. Der. hulhe, -pēlē.
hulzα, d. huhalžα to stop on the way, to make short stops while traveling, as birds do in their flight.
hulladsui, hulladshui, d. huhalladshui to run up to, to approach in haste, 96, 16.: pēn h. K'mukamchash he ran up again to K'mukamch, 96, 14.
hu'lladshuitámna, d. huhalladshuitámna to run up to and back again, continually, 96, 13..
humasht, d. humamasht, hūh'masht; the latter used sometimes in Mod.
húkna — hún.

(1) adv., thus, so, in this manner, in such a way: nánka ká-i h. shewánat others did not give in this manner (as he did), 66, 10.; h. lááki né-ulakta Kákáshash thus did the chiefs punish Doctor John, p. 64 (title); h. shápash ná'pi shuteyégátak 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. táidh, or h. toks táidh! that's good! 139, 14.; cf. 182; 7. Cf. húmasht gi, húmtchi.

húmashtak, d. humámashtak, adv., equally, in the same manner, just as; lit “thus only”: h. ná'd ká-i hú'shkankuapk just as we would not mind it, 139, 5.; h. correl. with wákaktoksh in the same manner ... as, 139, 10.; h. giúga therefore, hence, 91, 7.; humáshtak ní shnakélui-úapká in the same manner I shall remove him from his post, 59, 15. Cf 64, 15. 134, 15. 18. 139, 8. húmasht gi, humáshtgi, d. humámasht gi (1) to do so, to act in this manner: h. gisht therefore, for that reason, 135, 4.; h. gisht shnu'kp'lishht because he took her back, 61, 10.; h. gi'ink (for gianka) by so doing, 96, 18. 119, 10.; h. giug on that account, therefore, 61, 21. 103, 4.; on this subject, 78, 6.; h. sháhunk giug for the same reason, 134, 4., lit “for doing so, for acting thus”; cf. 139, 7; h. gi stands for h. giug, 75, 2.; h. giulank, Mod. h. giul, after doing so, having acted thus; tehúi sha h. giulank patámpka 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: léwitchta humáashtgísh he refused his assent to, 36, 13.; késhga nú hún h. kish I cannot consent to this, 42, 6. Cf gi, húmasht, né-ashtgi.

húmantsatak, adv., in the same manner, just so, equally; instr. of húmtchi: násh wá'k shi'tk há'mantsatak another was shot in the same manner in the arm, 24, 8.; the suffixed -k is gi, was

húmtchi, húmtsi, obl. húmtcha, adj., (1) alike to this; like him, her, it, them; like that thing, like those things. (2) such, such one, one of the same kind, one of that sort, one in that condition: húmtchi ki it is of the same kind, 126, 9.; gé-u techish h. gi I have caught one of that ilk! húmtcha káalak one of the kind called relapses, 72, 3.; húmtcha gú'l the kól-root in this state, condition, 147, 9.; húmtcha hishúatchzash a husband of this description, 186; 54. Der. hún, -ptchi. Cf. gémpchtchi.

hún, hú'n, (1) pron. dem., that thing, that object; refers to inan. things pres-
ent, visible, or to acts, words, speeches, etc and things of an abstract nature: hū h. hashtáltampka stinā'sh he owns this house, Mod.; h. humásht kish to consent to this, 42, 6.; lóloksgish mī h. ēlk! lay down your rifle! 37, 6. Cf. 110, 1. and a quotation under gi'șālā. When referring to persons, it seems abbr. from hūnk, hū'nk; cf. 65, 9. 97, 1. and o'nish. Húnta (for hūnta) thus, 104, 4. and Note, also a quotation under hīta. (2) pron. pers., it, for inan. things, corresponding to the hū'k as used in relation to anim. beings: h. hūshkanka to mind it, 139, 4.

hūn, hūn, adv. simultaneously loc. and temp., usually marking past tense: h. tche'keli kititchna they spilled the blood, 13, 8.; tši sa hū'n ki so they said, 100, 13.; tānk hūn shelluáltampka hence began the war, 37, 10.; tchilālat hūn iwam they will boil berries, 75, 8. Cf. 95, 2. 121, 2. Connected with imperatives in Mod. songs: 193; 11. 12. Cf. hūnk (adv.) un.

hūnām'shāt, interj marking surprise: is that so? indeed? Mod.

hūnā'shāk, abbr. hūnshāk, hūntsak, hūnsak, d. huhanāshāk, adv, the various meanings of which are based on the fundamental signification: “for no apparent reason”. (1) groundlessly, unreasonably, in vain, foolishly, absurdly: h. hū hēmkanka he talks silly things; hū'ndsak tchi insh spū'lıhi for no reason you thus imprison me, 64, 16.; for no real cause, 38, 17. 59, 16. 64, 10. (2) falsely, abusively: h. shēshatko he has a nickname. (3) gratuitously, for nothing, scot-free, without pay: h. pē'lpeli to work for no compensation, 35, 18. (4) accidentally, fortuitously: h. nū shnūka I obtained by mere chance. (5) unawares: h. ktiulē'k he was knocked down unawares. (6) “I do not know”, in reply to a query like: “What will you do?” Cf. tua lish? what is the matter? or: what do you want? hūnsak: “nothing”, lit. “your question is to no avail”: hūnsak vuła i.—In the Nisqualli Selish language pāltatl corresponds exactly to h.; cf. G. Gibbs’ Dictionary, in Contrib. No. Am. Ethnol. I, p. 339, under “nothing”.

hūn'dred, English term substituted for ta-ūnē’pni ta-unep: tinā h. one hundred, 90, 1. 3.; vūnē’pni h. shūl'dshāsh four hundred soldiers, troops, 37, 20.

hūnī, hū'nitak, pron. pers. and refl., in his or her own mind, by himself or herself: slā'pok hū'nitak he was aware, he knew; lit. “he observed by himself”, 107, 14. 108, 5. Cf. hukī.

hūnk, hū'nk, pl. hū'nksha; obj. of sing. and pl. hū'ŋkiash, hū'ŋkiēsh,
hún — hünk.

hünkísh, hünksh, hünk, ünk (1) pron. dem. this, this one. (2) pron. pers he, she, it.—Used very unfrequently in the subj. cases, but in the obl. cases referring to anim. beings (and in the form hünk to inan. things also) present and visible or supposed to be so: hünkísh tunepá’näsh shá’t’la he hired these five (men), 44, 2.; lólokshísh hünkísh ú’tʃí! disarm him of his rifle! 37, 9.; i a-i táwi hünksh you have bewitched her, 68, 10.; shlìt à hünk’ks! you shoot him! 107, 14.; hünksh vú’šhat he will flee before him, 147, 13.; nädskank hünk ubá-ush while applying that piece of skin, 73, 4.; shlítuakug hünk for the purpose of firing at him, 66, 12.; hünk nú nen gi I mean him, her; hünk sa kuksas á’mpéle tchi’shtal they brought that conjurer back to his lodge, 69, 2. Here h. refers to a dead person, and like hú’t, hünkshí, it is often used in this sense to avoid giving the name of the deceased: hák píl únk shlä’t shkũ’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. tchú’tantki giug hünk shllalpqsh to have the one treated who fell sick, 65, 18.; cf. 64, 5. 11. 101, 16. Locat. case: hünkínt (ãńkutat) ts’hálam-nank sitting against that tree, 30, 12.; shnú’lashat hünkínt in that nest, 101, 13.; partit. case: pt hünkínti shéwana he gave (him) of that (meat), 113, 10.; cf. 30, 21.; instr.: hünkíntka ubá-ushtka by means of that piece of buckskin, 73, 2.; hünkíntka waitashtka the same day, 87, 2. Cf. hu, hú’t, hünkínti.

hünk, hünk, ünk, 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: nú h. tiä’má I was hungry; át h. pán pála-ash ye were eating bread; màkliks h nánuk wawápkan the Indians all sitting around, 14, 5.; wak i h. giug ká-i ü’na gá’mpéle? why did you not go home yesterday? sha h. sp’ú’kłitcha they start out for sweating, 88, 3; i ünk hémkanka you were talking. With transitive verbs it occurs in: lákí p’ná h. shuí’dshísh hí-hashhu’ilxan the commander then placing his soldiers in ambush, 14, 3.; né-ulxá h gé’n he resolved, 94, 3.; h. na-ásht gi Atshish so said Atshish, 95, 21.; tánk a nú h. shuí’ktga I struck myself sometime ago with the hand
or fist; i nūsh túla h. wudú'ka hū'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, hūk, tehí'nk, tehí'nk, tehí'nyunk.

hūnkā'ya, d. hu'hanká'ya to fly on, to fly towards or upon, as upon bushes, trees, rocks etc.: p'la'wash h. kápakat the golden eagle flew upon the pine-tree, 100, 7. Cf. gaká'ya, tchaggá'ya.

hūnkanka, d. hu'hankanka (1) to run habitually or repeatedly: hohánkankatk lławanks the running animals, quadrupeds (viz: animals neither swimming, nor creeping, nor jumping), 145, 1. (2) to fly habitually: ankutat tchía nánuktua hu'hánkankatko on trees live all kinds of birds; cf. 145, 8.— Speaking of two or three: tūshkanka, of many: tūnkanka, 80, 7.

hūnkantí; hunkgánti, hū'nikant (1) partitive case of hūnk, q. v. (2) adv. and conj.: thereby, therefore, on that account, for that reason: h. sawí'ka he became angry for this reason, 19, 8.; cf 21, 4.; h. wíshí'k hū'méik on this subject the garter-snake said, 103, 8.; hunkantí' thereat, 58, 14.; hū'nikant tchísh a wí-uka on that account also they win, 80, 4. Cf. 96, 14. 21. 103, 11 Hū'nikant is also locat. case, and then is abbr. from hū'nikantat; see the pronoun hūnk.

hunkantcha' on account of that, for this reason, considering that, 59, 1. Contr. from hūnkantí tche'.

hūnkélam, pron. poss. of the third pers. sing.: his, her or hers, its. It is the poss. case of hū'nk, q. v., and refers to anim. and inan. objects supposed to be in closer proximity to the one speaking than with p'nálám: h. p'gi'shap its mother, 91, 4. 5.; h. wéash his or her child, 85, 16.

hunkélámsham, syncop. Kl.: hū'nikamsham, hū'nikimsham, pron. poss. of the third pers. pl.: their, theirs (anim. and inan.). It is the poss. case of hūnksha, pl. of hū'nk, which has to be compared for its signification: shú'dshash hūnikamsham while a camp-fire was kept up by them, 119, 21. Sham stands for h. in 122, 17. Cf. 111, 19. and hūnkélam.

hunkélámskni, pl. hunkélimshamskni coming, proceeding from, belonging to his or her place, house, lodge, 20, 18. Contr. from hunkélámkshkni.

hūnksht, pl. hūńktsha, but more frequently hū'ktsht, obj. cases sing. and pl. of hū'ksht, hūksht that, that one, referring to anim. beings absent or supposed to be at a distance and invisible: nā'-ul'xa h. Pū'lam snawū'-dsas they tried that wife of Ball, 78, 9. Stands also for the pers. pronouns
hunkáya — hú’pélansha.

him, her, it, them: tánkt nat sínga h at last we killed him, 23, 2.; káyak h. shéwanank giving nothing to him, 113, 8.; h. kaltchitchkashash heshuampa-pélítski gnug that the spider-remedy would cure him, 72, 4. Cf. 59, 11.
húntk, sing. and pl., obj. case of hú’kt, hukt: that thing, those things; or as pron. pers.: it, them. Refers to inanimate objects which are far off or invisible, or supposed to be so by the one speaking: nû a eálža h. I gave names to those objects.
hú’ntak, húntoks, obj. case sing. and pl. of pron. dem. and pers. hú’ktak: anim. and inanimate. (1) with emphatic significance: him, her, it, them: hú’nktoks nû hástšánka mâ’ntchnish all these things of the past I recollect. (2) with reflex significance: himself, herself, itself, themselves.
húntakia, d húhántakia to fly upon, to rush down upon: yuúkal hú’ntakiank shnú’ka tchfskash the white-headed eagle rushing down catches a bird.
húnti, d húhóntish a butterfly, whose caterpillar is called széshish and the chrysalid pál’óuantch, q. v. Cf. húntchna.
húntaks, 59, 16; same as hunáshak, q. v.
húntchámpéisli, d húhanchámpéli to fly back or home, to return by flying; said of the shaké-bird, 177; 21.
húntchápka, d húhanchápk$a to fly towards, 183; 25.
húntchna, húntchna, d húhóntchna (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 húntish, q. v.
hún, húnû, pron. dem.: that thing before me or you. Cf. génû from gén.
hú’nua, d húháuna to fly while skimming the waves, to fly while half in the water: tástlal w6-a hú’núkma stú’tzántko loud is the loon’s cry when he skims the wave-crests, 183; 24.
hupákléxa, d húhapákléxa to meet while running, to run against: tsúí ni h. láp a híhassuaksas while I was running I encountered two men, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or three, túshtápákléxa; of many subjects, timpákléxa.
hú’pélansha, d húhapélansha to run or rush alongside of, as along the course of a river and in the direction of its current: tsúí ni hópélánsa and I followed the river, 23, 16.—Speaking of two or a few, túshtıpélansha; of many, timpélansha. Der. hú’ta, -pélí. Cf. huťánsa.
húpka, d. huhápka to be in a condensed state; to be thick, heavy, strong; mú hú ash the fog is very thick; huhankan httó'dsha a heavy rain falls; mú húpkatk paishash heavy storm-cloud, cloud-burst, Lat.: imber; mú húpkatk kailálapsh trousers of thick material (cloth, buckskin etc.); txópo pat húpkatko as thick as the thumb.

húshá, d. huhásha to remember, recollect; to think of: skáki'sh m'na hú'shúk remembering his heirloom, 100, 2. Cf. héwa, shéwa.

husháka, d. huhasháka to drive out, as animals out of holes, dens, recesses etc., 127, 8. Der shú'ka.

hushakgiólótkish, d. huhashakgiólótkish key, door-key, lit. "unlocker". Kl. Der. hushakiólá.

hushákia, hushókia, d. huhshákia (for huh'shákia) to lock, as a door, trunk etc.; when door is the object, kášhtish can be added to the verb.

hushakiólá, huhshkiólé, d. huhshakiólá to unlock.

hushakiótkish, contr. hushakiótch, d. huhshakhiótkish (1) key; door-key. Kl and Mod. (2) lock, door-lock, Mod., lit. "locking-tool". Der. huhshákia.

hushánualksh, d. huhashánualksh paper kite; balloon. Der nuwálga hushásha, d. huhshásha to threaten with a blow, to make a motion to hit.

hushátsha, d. huhashátsha (1) to ride fast. (2) to go and ride, to start on a ride.

hushatchigápéli to throw up again after swallowing: hánshish h. to throw up the sucked-out object, 68, 6.

hushénish, d. huhshénish horse-race. Der. huhshíná-a.

hushgáptcha, d. huhashgáptcha, v. trans., to satisfy, to please somebody.

hushíná-a, huhshína-a, apoc. huhshína, d. huhshíná-a, huhshína (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.; hushína i á? do you race any horses? (2) to have a foot-race.

hú'shka, d. huhshka to run or swim away.

húshka (u long), d. huhúshka to think, reflect, study: tuá i húshka? what do you think about it? Der. húshá. Cf. huhshkanka.

hushkaknéga, d. huhashkaknéga to soil or besmear oneself, to get dirty. Der. kaknéga.

hushkálka, d. huhashkálka, v. trans., to insert into the perforated nose, as a dentalium-shell (tútash). Cf. shé'ígish.
hushkálza, hushxálza, d. huhashxá!za (1) to lay, to stretch out; to lay on the ground. (2) to put to bed, bring to bed, as babies, patients etc. Der. skúlza.
hushkálzanátko of diversified colors, showing various colors.
húshkanka, d. huhashkanka (1) to think, to think over, to reflect: tîdsh h. to have good intentions, 93, 8. (2) to remember, recollect, 82, 12. (3) to mind: ká-i tchin 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, kópa, shéwa.
húshkanksh, d. huhashkanksh (1) thinking, thought, idea, reflection. (2) power of reflection, intellect, mind, will (in 139, 2. it stands for “kingdom”): itak hái wák gi mftok h! do what you please! Mod.; hishuaksh talánish ak h. gítko a man of well-balanced mind, Mod. Cf. kóxpash.
hushiútanka, d. huhashúitanka (1) to bring together. (2) to make live together: hushkiútanka to cause to live together again, 78, 6. Der. shkúyui. Cf. hushútanka No 1.
húshkiútka, d. húshkiútka, 78, 12; same as hushkiútanka, q. v.
húshzá!ta, d. huhashzá!ta to demand, charge, ask for money or valuables.
hushlíamna, d. huhashlíamna to hand over to all around, to put in the hands of all: té’kish shash huhashlíamna he put swords in all their hands, 113, 19. Der. shúfia.
hushlínska, d. huhashlínska (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, tushlínska; of many objects, tilnínska, q. v.
húshlta, d. huhashlta (1) to comport oneself, the French “se porter”; all these verbs being used of the state of one’s health: nû tîdsh h gén waitash I feel well to-day; wák i hóshlta? how do you do? tîdsh, kú-i h nû I am in good, bad health, or: kú-i a n’sh h I feel unwell (2) to be in good health, to do well (without the adv. tîdsh). Der. shlé’ta.
hushmó’kla, d. huhashmó’kla (1) to weed or pluck out the hair on beard or body, 90, 5. (2) to shave oneself Der. smó’k.
hushmóklótkish, d. huhashmóklótkish, any instrument for removing hair. (1) pincer to pluck out hair on body, beard etc. 90, 5. (2) razor.
hushnáta, d. huhashnáta, v. trans. and impers., to burn oneself on part of
body: h. a n'sh spêluish I burnt myself on the index-finger; nuták nê'p h. I burnt my hand. Der. shnúta.

húshn̓á, d. húshn̓á (1) to seize, grasp each other. (2) to shake hands; nêp hands is usually added to this verb. Der. shnúka, q. v.

húshn̓ó'ká, d. húshn̓ó'ká to bake, to cook. Der. shnúxa.

hushókan'ka, hushúkan'ka, d. hushókan'ka to ride upon, the object being added: pi a h. gé-u wácht he rode my horse; gépke i tul'ísh hushókan'ka i'k a wáchtatka! come and take a ride with me!

hushólal'za, d. hushólal'za to prance about, to ride around, 183; 22.

hushótpa, d. hushótpa to ride up to; to arrive on horseback, 66, 14.

hushótna; d. hushótna, hushótna (1) to ride fast, to gallop. (2) to ride on horseback; wáchtat, wáchtat “on a horse” is added sometimes. Der. shúdshna.

hushpáli, hushpáli, d. hushpáli to lock oneself up or in. Der. spúf.

hushpántchna, d. hushpántchna to walk arm in arm. Der. spúfshna.

hushpánua, d. hushpánua to make drink, give to drink: nú a wáchtatsh ámbú h. I give the horse to drink. Der. búnua.

hushpáchtta, d hushpáchtta to scare, to frighten, 41, 17. Cf. húshtájá.

hushpá'ťzá, d. hushpá'ťzá to put the legs apart. Cf. pétch. Der. stúfka.

hushtán'ka, d. hushtán'ka to meet, when both parties are walking or coming towards each other, 40, 13: Módók'ísh h. Kóketat he met the Modocs on Lost River, 33, 2.; cf. 40, 16. 41, 9–19. 111, 13. Cf. golískana.

hushtáp'ka, d. hushtáp'ka (1) to stab each other, 114, 2 3 (2) to stab oneself; to prick, puncture oneself. (3) to strike, stab back. Der. stúp'ka.

hushtéťis, d. hushtéťis (1) tracing, painting, picture; lit. “scratching”. (2) portrait of somebody: míut (mi hú't) h. this is the portrait of your own self. Kl. for hushtéwash Mod. Der. hushtíwa.

hushtí'ktamna, d. hushtí'ktamna to dream frequently, 83, 3.; to dream habitually. Der. túťí, -tamna.

hushtí'zá, d. hushtí'zá to make somebody dream, 129, 2. Der. túťí,.

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

hushtka, d. hushtka to stab oneself: h. wáchtka he stabbed himself with a knife. Der. stúká.
húshnza — hú’t.

húshnza, d. huháshtza (1) to scare, frighten, make fear: tcháki a h. náyents the boy scares another; h. i n’sh you frightened me. (2) to threaten with a blow or blows. Der táka Cf. hushpáchte. hushlina, d. hushashlina to quarrel; to be wroth, angry: náncha hushashlina some (of us) were quarreling, 23, 7. Der. stulf. husho’lki, d. hushasho’lki to pile up, heap up, accumulate, as when gathering up the fire, coals. Cf. shio’lxi, shútalsha. hushópakta, d. hushashópakta (1) to draw forth, pull out: h. lóloksgish 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. shuktápka, stúpka. hushópacka, d. hushashópacka; same as hashópacka, q. v. hushokóka, hushósk pendant, d. hushashókóka (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.: nánká Sá’t húsháchók some of the Snake Indians were killed, 28, 10.; Ê-ukskni t’a’m húsháchók Moatuashash 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. tchóka. hushók’hyu’a, hushók’kuyya to kill a few only, 19, 4. and Note. hushódsa, d. hushashódsa; same as hushátsa, q. v.: hushótchipka to ride fast or gallop towards; to ride up to, 189; 4. Der. shúdsha. Cf. hushótchama. hushók’tgi, d. hushshó’k’tgi to make hurry up; to arouse for the start, to set a going, to force to go. Der. shúka. hushútanka, d. hushashútanka (1) to tie together, strap up. (2) to secure a wild or runaway horse or other animal. Kl. for hushútanka Mod. hushútanka, d. hushashútanka to go to meet secretly, to approach on the sly, to rejoin clandestinely, 110, 1. and Note Der. hútanka. Cf shawaltánka hú’t, hût, hó’t, pl. hú’ďsha (from hú’t-ša), 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? h. lal’ga Tu’ushash it remained sticking on Mud-Hen here, 97, 1.; gé-u a h. hâ’nî-
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sish this here is my long magic arrow, 164, 3., cf. 183, 19.; hû't án'sh tû' shi'hui'shga this (boy here) well nigh shot me out there, 109, 16.; K'mukâmuts a hû't ki! this one here is K'mükamitch! 100, 13.; hû't teñ'ka-ag (his) old mother here, 158, 54.; hû't ná'sht shá'shatk pî'shash 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 hû instead of hû't, and the pl. hû'dsha is at the same time the pl. of hû and hû't: hû'dshatoks but those persons who, 87, 9. Hû't also refers to the dead, when they (or their spirits) are supposed to exist at a small distance only: 64, 19. and Note to 64, 1.

hû't, hû't, adv. referring to the same class of objects as described under pron. hû't, and appearing, or supposed to appear visibly either close by or at some distance from the one speaking: (1) right here, close by: hû't ka shashgû'tkish gépka here an old beggar comes. (2) over there, yonder, in the distance: hû't málam p'gi'shap shû'dsha over there your mother built a fire, 119, 20.; kû-i hû't lû'loks Aîshisham nû'ta it is not Aîshish's fire which burns out there, 100, 18.

hû'ta, hû'ta, (u short) d. huháta (1) v. intr., to jump up, to run, to start on a run. (2) v. trans., to rush upon.

hû'tala, d. bhuátala to run against with a hostile intention. Der. hû'ta.

hû'talâ, d. huhátalâ to run or rush towards, to rush at: hû hutalák mish, Mod., he rushes at you aggressively. Der. hû'tala.

hû'tamûka, d. huhû'tamûka (1) to run into distance. (2) to run off near to, to approach closely while running, the indirect object to be added: yainatat to the hills or mountains.—Speaking of two or a few, tú'shtamûka, 23, 15.; of many, tûntamûka. Der. hû'ta.

hû'tamûza, d. huhatamûza to rush near or between, to jump between, 34, 10.; 42, 19. Der. hû'ta.

hû'tapëna, d. huhutapëna to reach by running, to run near, to run past: hutapëno'lishi n's after I had reached there by running past (for: hutapëno'-lashi nush) 22, 11.; hutapënan, Mod., it ran past, went past, 127, 2.

hû'tatichiûla; see hûtatchkiiûla and utâatchkia.

hû'tatchkîûla, d. hu-utatchkiûla to remove the cover or lid, to open up, 120, 10. Cf. utâatchkia.
hūtkala, hūtkal, 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, tū'shtkala; of many subjects, tīntkala, 16, 5.

hūtkalpēli, d. huhátkalpēli to rise up again, to run or jump up again, 108, 2.: kā'zak gīntak i hūtkalpalank shāf-ūapk though dead you will rise up again to shoot (him), 110, 6.

hūtkalshna, d. huhátkalshna to start up, to rise suddenly, to get up precipitately, 112, 13.

hūťapsha, d. huháťapsha (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, tū'shtapsha; of many, tīntapsha. Der. hūtzi.

hūťi, hūțxe, d. huháťzi to rush to a spot, to run towards; to leap, to jump: tsū nī h., tsū láp nīsh n-tē-isalta hūțzipsh (for hūtțizpsh) therewpon I leaped down (the rocky slope), then two men shot at me while I ran down, 22, 3.; tsū nī hō'tzu then I rushed towards (him), 30, 16.

hūťidsha, hūťidshna, d. huháťidsha, huháťidshna to jump or leap while running, 125, 4, 7, 9, 126, 1.

hūtna, d. huhátna to run up to, to rush upon; to attack, 55, 3.: hū'tan for hūtna she ran up (to him), 96, 5 and Note. Der. hūta.

hūtpa, 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, tū'shtpa; of many, tīntpa, 23, 20.

hūtcha, d. huhátna; see hūdana.

hūtchna, d. huhátna; see húdana.

hūtchne'ash, d. huhatchne'ash runner, climber. Cf. plaina-hutchnéash.

hūwa, hōa, d. huh'hua, hōhoa (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, tū'shūa; of many subjects, tīnua. Cf. géwa, shūwa.

hūwaliéga, d. huhualliéga to run up hill; lit “to begin running upwards”.

Said of a young man, 183; 17.

hūwalza, hū'alka, d. huhuwalza to run against: hūwalakuapk a't ánktat ye would run against (projecting) tree-limbs, 118, 11.; huhalakuapksht nālsh ánktat we might run against tree-limbs, 120, 4.
I.

I is pronounced either clear (i) or dumb (ɪ), alternates with y, e, ə, 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. iggäya, ɨkla, ɨla, ɨmnaks and the prefixes a-, ɨksh-, ta-, u-. In ibéna, ibutúya the prefixed i- is the particle hf, i, on or in the ground, upon the soil, q. v

ɪ, ɨ, i, -i; e, -e, ɛ-ɛ (1) yes, yea, yes indeed! “ɪ”, a lůlɛxag “yes”, (said) the bear cubs, 120, 11.; tám lúluks pitchga? ɪ', pitchga! Is the fire out? yes, it went out! i'-tids! 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.

ɪ, i, procl. and encl.; ɪ, ɨ, i-i; ɪk, ɨk; obj. mish, abbr. m'sh, m's. (1) pron. pers. of the second person sing., thou, you: hā ɪ un pēn gépktak, tchâ'ɪ mish nû ŭn tûsh spulâktak if you come here again then I will lock you up at some place, 36, 2.; ɪ tchuí'! you must sing! 90, 12; ɪ pîl ɪ hisnuâksh pîl you the husband, you alone, 60, 15; ɪ-i tchuí tûmêna? ellipt. ɪ-i tchuí? do you hear me? do you understand now? slûga ɪ'! you killed (him)! 65, 14.; ik for i occurs in a quotation under hush6kanka. (2) i, ik are used sometimes in allocations for ât ye, when by addressing one all others present are addressed also: ɪ lápuk both of ye, 60, 6.; ampkâ ak ɪ hishû'kat lest ye may kill each other, 60, 22.; shu'nuaïp ɪ nánuk! all of ye sing! 90, 14.; wâk ɪ'k lôli? why do all of ye believe? 64, 10. Cf. 58, 10.

ɪ, ɪ, -ɪ, -ɛ', apher. form of hi, hî on the ground, etc.; suffixed to nouns as a postposition of the inessive case, and to the verbal indef. as a temporal suffix; cf. wâshî, in the den or cavity; nî'sh a gishî' while I stayed, 22, 2. 3.

It occurs also as a suffix in hukî and hunîtak, q v., and in other functions, i-a këw â, yakëwâ, d. of ikëwâ; see ukëwâ.


ɪ-amna, ɨyamma, d. ɨ-amma, 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 for oneself; to confiscate: nû ɪ'-'amnuapk ɪ'zaks
I shall take away your gain, 59, 22. (3) to seize, grasp by hand, to take hold of: i-ammán lóókšigh 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 iyammatk ámbúts iyammatk carrying food and water with them, 101, 12.; shuíl'dshásh i-ammátko in command of troops, 43, 5.; máklaks i-ammátto at the head of Indians, 55, 12. 56, 5., cf. 99, 2.—Speaking of one object only, úyamna, q. v. Cf. yámnash, kshúyamna.

I-ámnash; see yámnash.

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

i-á-uká 184; 26., d. of ñwag, q. v.

ibékantko, d. ipépkantko (1) hole, boring; perforation made by an auger, borer. (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'úna.

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

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

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

íidshampéli, d. i-idshámplé to bring or convey back, to remove to the former place or seat: sháná-ultiuga itchámpélish wishing to bring them back, 36, 10. Der. ídshna, -péli.

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

ídsxa, ídshka, d. í-ádsxa (1) to lay, stretch over somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as poles, sticks, pencils. (2) to spread,
*sprinkle, bestrew with:* tečʰ'leks k'leḵápkash i. they spread pieces of flesh over the corpse, 85, 8. Der. ör. Cf. l'óšza, néšza, shléšza.

⁻d'sh'na, ṣ'tch', d. i-ídsh'na; (1) same as ṣ'dsha: to bring, transport to; ati' ṣ'dsh'naa bringing from a great distance, 85, 17. (2) to remove to, drive to, 34, 2. Der. š'ad. Cf. ōn'.

id'ý'aa to kick each other, Mod. Cf. id'ú'ka, id'ú'pka.

id'ú'ka, d. id'ú'ka to kick: id'ú'kakto one who is kicked.

id'ú'pka, d. id'ú'pka to kick, inflict kicks: teč'hwash hú'ñ'k id'ú'pka teč'h-kélik t'ilktgt, he kicked the antelope to make it bloodshot, 126, 7.

i-es'k̂t k̂i sh, yöshkutch rag; sheet, sheet of paper etc: né'ish (for né-í fis) fn i'-eshkutch! give me this rag, hand me this sheet!

ig'gá-ids'ha, d. i-ig'gá-ids'ha; see aggá-ids'ha.

ig'gá-ids'ha, d. i-ig'gá-ids'ha; see aggá-ids'ha.

ig'gá'y, d. i-ig'gá'y; (1) v. trans.; see aggá'y and kshaggá'y. (2) subst., provisions hung in sacks upon trees.

fh'a, d. f'-ha, fyaha to hide, secrete, conceal; said of inanimate things. Cf. gá'yaha.

fh'ía to pick out, select, choose: ktá-i shúshunakpetcha i'hiánk selecting stones of the same size, 82, 13. Cf. shi-fha.

fh'-u, exclam. used chiefly by females; see f'-u.

fh'u lá, d. i-fh'úlá; see i-wála.

ik, pron. pers. of second pers. sing., thou, you; see i.

ik'a, d. i-ika to take out, extract, remove from: we'was m'ha i'ka (the wolf) removed his young (from the lodge), 113, 22.; ló'kpeksh i. to take the ashes out.

ik'ágá, ih'ágá, ikak, Mod. ik'á; d. i-ik'ága, Mod. i-ik'ga (1) to take out, take from, extract, 113, 1.: i'kagank p á'n kú'l shtápka xt'ayatka 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: udúw'isham i'xaguk nánuk having won all the articles staked by the losers, 79, 6.; i in'sh i'xak! you win me! sas Aší'shish i'kak Aíshish won their stakes, 99, 6. cf. 99, 8.; sa K'múkamtšsas i'kak they won over K'múkamtsch, 101, 1.; tū'm i'kak they won many stakes, 101, 1.; tū'm i'kága he makes many gains, 134, 5. Der. ika

ik'ay'úla, d. i-ik'ayúla to pick out, select, choose, 107, 7. Der. ika. Cf. ih'ía.

ik'ákpele, ixapk'èle, d. i-ik'ákp'èle (1) to remove again, take out anew: ktú-i i'xapk'ële they took out the stones again, 113, 2. (2) to win again, to gain once more. Der. iká'ga, -pálí.
1kaks, 1zaksh, d. i-ikaks (1) object taken out, extracted. (2) gain, stake won at a race, play or game, 59, 22. Der. ikaga.

1kampeli, d. i-skampeli (1) to take out again. (2) to take out, haul up, remove from, 120, 17. Der. ikna, -peli.

1kasha; see yikashla.

1kewa, 1ka’wa, d. i-akewa; see ukéwa.

1kla, d. i-ákla, v. trans. referring to long-shaped objects: (1) to lay down upon; to lay, place, put upon: tťatat t’kélan kchule’ks putting meat upon a paddle, 113, 10. (2) fkl, or partic. fklátko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 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. fka. Cf. fka, kshikla.

1klash, d. i-ãklash saddle-blanket.

1kna, d. i-akna (1) to take out of, to extract. (2) to extirpate: partic. fkañtko d. i-fkañtko castrated, gelding; castrated ox, hog, horse etc.; also called keliak slûiks, Kl. Der. fka.

1kta, d. i-ákta (1) to offer, make an offer. (2) to offer a reward Der. fka.

1ktcha, 1’ktsha, d. i-aktcha to obtain while going; to go and take, to go after; to seek, haul, haul in, fetch. Applies to anim and inan. objects: wéwansh i. to bring in women (for wives), 107, 2.; cf. 107, 3. 5.; skútash 1’ktsha they fetched blankets, mantles, 93, 4.; guhuashktcha 1’ktchuk tchu’leks she started out for getting the meat, 119, 22.; shtûlf 1’ktchatki giug kma’ he sent (him) to obtain the skullcaps, 109, 3. Der. fka.

1ktchapéli, d. i-áktchapéli (1) to reobtain while going. (2) to fetch out from the lodge or house: nté-ish i. Shû’kamtch Old Crane went home to get a bow, 123, 4.

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

1kuga, 1kú’ga, izóga, d. i-ákuga, i-akú’ga, i-azóga, yiyuzoga (1) to place in, to put, push into; to insert into, locate within or inside, 95, 15.; yikitat i. to put into the seed-basket, 119, 11.; I’bá willishikat ikúgank after filling sacks with ’Bá-seed, 147, 16. 17.; n’il ikúgank stuffing with down, 144, 2.; tchékaksh mbš’shaksh yi’yuzoga lú’lpat he pushed an arrow-head into the blackbird’s eyes, 113, 16. (2) to load a gun, rifle; the object ngé-ish ball, bullet being frequently omitted. Der. fka. Cf. kshékuga.
i'xaga, i'xaks; see ikaga, ikaks.

Ila, d. i-ala, yala, yálha, yélá; v referring to persons and to tall, long-shaped objects: (1) to lay down upon, put down upon, to deposit upon: git yálhi! lay (them) down here! viínshat ilápka to load a canoe, to charge or freight a boat. (2) to be alike, to assimilate to: Bóshtin yálank white-man-like, in the American manner, 59, 21. (3) yálá, yélá, partic. yálato, yélato, numeral classifier appended to numbers from 11 to 19, 21 to 29, 31 to 39 etc.: ké-u láp taunepánta spékanash yálato I possess twelve needles.—The form fla, to lay down one object, is almost superseded by the d form. Cf ilhi, ilka.

Ilála, d. i-ilála to set to the fire for cooking or roasting.

Ilhi, illi, illha, d. i-ilhi, yálhi (1) to put on, locate upon: népskísh i. to place a ring on one's finger. (2) to bring inside, to carry within: (spúklişhtat) ilhiat átui then they will bring the heated stones into the sweat-lodge, 82, 8. (3) to take in, inclose, confine, lock up: lá'p ishka iluíákága tchúshni two they removed to have them imprisoned for life, 44, 8.; ill-úapká, ilhi'-úapk mish I will imprison you, 59, 7. 13.—Speaking of one object only: spúlhi, q. v.

Il'kka, d. i-áll'kka scraper made of stone. Cf ilžótkish.

Il'gish, illgish, d. i-ilgish (1) inclosure, ground fenced in: kchknkshi. corral. Cf niulgish. (2) guard-house, jail, "skukum-house", Kl. Der. ilhi.

Il'ina, illina, d. i-ilina to take down, to take off

Ilkghish, d. i-álkgishh; see flkshghish.

Ilksh, ilks, d. i-álksh (1) dish, basket or paddle filled with eatables, 70, 7. 8. (2) the dance-feast, to which food-baskets are brought by the participants: át géntak ilksat pán a ye shall go to the feast to eat, 70, 2. and Note. (3) ilks, apoc. from ilkshghish, q. v. Der. álga.

Ilkshghish (for ilktchghish), abbr. ilkgish, ilktch, il'sks, d. i-álkshghish grave in the ground, 87, 8.: i. yépa to dig a grave; ilkszé'ni towards the grave, 87, 6. 7. 9. 16.; ilktch spúshspaktchámpka they make the graves mound-shaped, 88, 2. Der. ilktcha.

Ilkshghishla, ilgishla, d. i-álkshghishla to dig a grave.

Ilksha, d i-álksa, yálksa to preserve, to keep in cachés habitually; to preserve by burying in cachés, 146, 10. Der. ilksh. Cf. vumí, vumí'sh.

Ilktcha, d. i-álktcha (1) to carry away out of sight, to dispose of, to secrete underground (vumí'shhtat), or in any other manner: i wigápani to put away
for a while (to get it afterwards). (2) to submerge, immerse, secrete on 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, 6, 2. 87, 6. In this signification Kl. prefers 胍ha.

il'프로그, i-al프로그a; same as ProcAddress, q. v.
il'프로그i, i-al프로그xi to lay down on the ground; to fall, cut down: tūn i. Ǧanku (the ax) falls many trees, 178; 11.
il'프로그ota, i-al프로그ota to bury along with, to inter simultaneously: pūpakuak shā nānuktua i. they bury (with the corpse) all kinds of drinking vases, 87, 4.
il'프로그tkish, iĺ프로그tch, i-al프로그tkish scraping-tool made of iron, bone, horn etc., as used in various manufactures (of leather etc.). Cf. Ǧlhka.
il'프로그uatchla, i-al프로그uatchla to bury in something: iĺPropTypesчluk in order to bury (the corpse) in (a blanket), 88, 5.; in this passage shkūtashtat is governed by PropertyDescriptor. Der. WithValue.

i'lli, illigate, illana; see WithValue, illigate, illana.
il'프로그ola, ihl프로그la, i-ill프로그ola, (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: illoldt hūn WithValue! unsaddle that horse! (3) v. impers: ill프로그ola Mod., illlolInitStruct KL., the year goes round, the year comes to an end, is over, past, completed: vunęni tá-unęp i. at, forty years ago; lāpęni illolana after two years; tā-unęp illolatko ten years old; illolupka the year will be at an end; lāpęni ta-unępanta láp pó-ula ill BindingFlags at he was twenty-two years old, 55, 8., cf. 54, 3. 55, 20. Mod.; tā'na illlolatShā't gnīkak after the lapse of one year the Snake Indians left, 28, 14 KL. Der. WithValue.
il'프로그lash, i-ill프로그lash year; the lapse of one year from one autumnal season to the next one: tē-unępni i during ten years, 54, 3.; 1857 i., in the year 1857, 5. 6.; shālam i in the autumn of the year, 54, 16.
il'프로그tkish, contr. illoldtch, illlNuitkatch, d. i-ill프로그tkish tool or instrument for removing. Cf. WithValue.

y Propel aks necklace, neckwear, beads; KL. See WithValue.

i'na, d i- השנה, yāna, adv., downwards, down The absolute form occurs in compound words only; see yāna.
inembros (1) to place, put, send below, underneath, in the shadow of; 183; 15. (2) prep. and postp., underneath, below, under. Der. WithValue, yut프로그a.
inuhuashka to keep off, to keep away, to prevent: inuhuashkapk i (for inuhuashkapk) keep away from, 139, 6; inuhuashkapka a nū tatākiash gulhi-upkasht gé-u hāshuashtat I prohibit the children from going into my garden. Der. ina, hu, huashka.

ipaksh place, lodge or caché where provisions are kept; storing-place, magazine: mbūshant nū génuapk pū'ksh gé-u ipakshaksaksi to-morrow I repair to the place where I keep my camass. Der. fpka.

ipene'zi to place on the top of; said of baskets, dishes, vases already filled: p'lentant i. to place on the top of, 119, 11. Cf hápa, ipma'tcha, kshēlēka fpka, d. i-ápkha (1) to lie on or in the ground; to remain, to be kept there; said of inan. things: i'pakt it may be kept, 148, 14 (2) to lie on the ground or in bed, to be sick in bed, 101, 20.: k'lekltak i. they lay dead on the ground, 110, 17. (3) to line, to smear on, to put over: k'lā'pki i'p'xa tēlishtat they smeared red paint in their faces, 120, 18. (4) to keep, to secure, to hold fast in one's power: Mōatuashash ip'kan lū'tuagslan keeping the Pit River Indians and making slaves of them, 54, 10.

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

ipmā'tcha, d. i-ipmā'tcha to fix on the top, to stick up at the top of something, as of a pole: wālas sa tāwā lāk ipmā'tsank they planted a pole and placed dry scalps on the top of it, 16, 0.

ipo, i'po, ipka, ip'xa, Shasti terms, largely in use in Southwestern Oregon, for the kā'šk-bulb, q. v., which is also called "wild potato".
ipshuna, Mod.; ipshuna, Kl.; d i-apshuna swamp-dogberry; a blue berry growing on the ipshúnalam bush. Term borrowed from Shasti.
ipshúnalam, 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. ipshuna.

ish, ish, ʼish, abbr. from nīsh me, to me; see nu.

isha, d. i-isha (1) to carry out, to bring out. (2) to convey to the grave, to dispose of a corpse by interment or cremation, 87, 2.; to attend a funeral. (3) subst., funeral, burial. Cf. ilktcha, ishmila.

ishalk, istalk, ʼisdak, 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-ashka (1) to extract, draw out, take out: tāla i. to draw money from, to make money by, 64, 13. 14.; istak i. to husk maize-ears; i. nāyents pshīsh to wipe another's nose; läp i. ati kāfla two men they brought to a far-off land, 44, 7.; tātktish i'shkuk in order to extract the disease (made corporeal), 71, 6. (2) to pull, pull up, 149, 13. (tchuā); to pull off; collect, gather; to pull up, as berries, fruits, vegetables: ishkālank kēlāṭch after having finished gathering all the kēlāṭch-berries, 116, 10.; tchēlash sha i. they pull up the stalks, 148, 2.; wākinsh i. to pick substance for red paint, 150, 6.

ishnula, d. i-ashnula (1) to carry out, bring out. (2) to convey to the grave, to bury. Der. īshna

istak, isdakam; same as īshalk, īshalkam, q. v.

ītā, d. i-īta (1) to place upon; to lay or locate on: nānukash i. to put all over; ātak ītā 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; nānu­kash ītā to paint all over. Cf shī-ītā. (4) to embroider.

ītak, ītaks, ītok, ītoks, obj.: mīshītak (1) with emphatic signification: just thou or you; but you; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl.: thyself, yourself. Cf. īi.

ītakiánki, itagiānggin, pron. pers. and refl.: thou for thyself, you for yourself; contr. from ī tik āngk. Cf -giānggin.

ītankish, d. i-itankish what is smeared on: k'nu̱kshtat-i. wax put on thread (for sewing). Der. ītā. Cf. ītish.

ītakā, d. i-ītakā to hold over somebody or something; said of long-shaped articles only, as sticks, poles, etc. Der. ītā. Cf. ītish.

ītash, d. i-ītash what is put or smeared on: wā'gnam i. wagon-grease. Der. ītā. Cf. ītānkish.

ītkal, d. i-ītkal (1) to find, gather up by chance; said of many objects or of objects spoken of collectively; see ndákal. (2) to lift up, pick up; to collect, catch: ki'ām ītklank scooping up fish (with baskets), 94, 6. (3) to extract, to take or pull out, to suck out: tchēkēlē i. he sucks out the blood, 71, 8.

ītxa, ītxi, d. i-ītxa, i-ītxe to carry off; take away from, remove from: ītxe he took down from the walls or ceiling, 105, 12; ītxa shash he took away from them, 109, 4.—Speaking of one object only, útxa, q. v.
i'tnúla, d. i-atnúla  
**to unload, discharge:** kēk a wātch i-itnū'latko **this horse is unloaded.** Der. itna.

ítpa, 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: Sā-atas i'. gi'ta **he brought the Snake Indians here, 28, 13.;** at i. tū ládsastat **he brought (the women) to the lodge, 107, 8.;** k'lekapkash i. **they convey the body, 85, 4;** túma tuá i to fetch, haul many different articles; tú'm wātch i'. **they brought many horses with them, 20, 19.;** līl'hankshti i **he brought venison, 112, 15.—When speaking of one object only, átpa, q. v., is preferred to ítpa** Der. íta. Cf. éna, épka, ídsha, idshna, spūnshna

ítpamna, d. i-átpamna  
**to take, bring or carry along with:** nūtak itpamnán ki I take away for myself.

ítpampe'li, d. i-átpampelí  
**to take, bring back to the former place; to bring, carry home,** 109, 5. 110, 22: l'bá sha ítpampalank shpáha **after carrying home the l'bá-seed they dry it, 147, 15** Der. ítpna, -peli. Cf. átpa.

ítpna, d. i-átpna  
**to carry along, transport, convey:** ítpano'pkasht for ítpanu-apkasht (passive) **for the purpose of transportation, 85, 3.** Der ítpa.

íetchua  
**to put on, upon;** refers to exterior of anim. or inan: kū'shga tcha p'lú' í'tchuank Aíshishash **they combed Aíshish and put grease or fat (in his hair), 95, 17.** Der. íta

i-u, yu, adv., *really, surely;* identical with ya, but having the particle u (hu) instead of a (hā) as final component: i-u něnak yan'wan' i **you are quite helpless, as they say, 183; 12.;** át yu nāt génā! Kl., átui gén nāt! Mod., let us go!

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

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

i-ū'dshna, d. i-ū-ūdshna; see yūdshna.

i-uhu, i-úhuhu, interj., a war cry. Cf. á'-oho, i-ū.

i-uhúa, d. i-uhuuhúa; same as á-ohóa, q. v.

i-uhu=hu'tchna, d. i-uhu-huhtchna; same as á-oho'=u'tchna, q. v.

i-ukak, é-ukag (1) *inside, within, in the midst.* (2) I-ukák, E-ukák,
E-u'káka 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 gatpámpéle gi’ta E-u'kák then we returned to Fort Klamath near by, 31, 14. Der i'wa (No. 2), with double ak.

i-u'kakíámnə, d. i-o'kakíamnə, adv., prep. and postp., around, about, in the vicinity: i shtfnash around the lodge; tchän i. máklaks the Indians live all around. Cf. gakíamnə.

i-ulalína, i-ulalóna; see yulalína, yulalóna.

i-umala, yúmalə to gather annually whortleberries or other berries. Der. iwam.

i-umáltka to return from whortleberry-gathering; to return from berry harvest, 75, 7. Der. iwam.

i-umámi for íwamámi, 75, 6.; see íwam.

i-unega, yunégə, d. i-unégə the sun is down; said only of the time between sunset and complete darkness.

i-unégsh, yunégsh, yun'i'ksh, d. i-unígsh (1) the time between sunset and dark: i-unëksnéni a yulína after sunset I menstruate, 182; 2. 185; 48.;

i-unégshítka just after sunset, 133, 4; (2) red at sundown.

i-úta, i-o'ta, i-útantko; same as yúta, yútantko. Cf. sh'ln.

i-útamsza, prep and postp., among, amid, between. Cf. tsálam.

i-utila, yutila, d. i-ótila (1) to fall under something; to be placed, to lie underneath. (2) prep. and postp., under, underneath, below: yutila ánko under the tree; nánuktua káiña i. wá all that grows underground: bulbs, roots etc.; cf. 145, 20.; léméwaliëkshtat i under the drifted logs, 21, 19.;

wál'sh i. under the rock-cliffs, 51, 1. The form yutilan is frequent also: shùmám y., or shùmám káko y., lower jaw.

i'wa, i'wa (i short), d. i'wa, i-i'wa (1) to put or to dip into water; (ktá-i)
i'wa kálátá ánbo tchí'pfgang 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 éwa No. 5, q. v.

i'wa (1) outdoors, far from home or camp: i'wa i shólakuapk you shall sleep under the sky. (2) among the hills, in or among the mountains; the camps of the Máklaks being located only in the more level parts of the country.

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i w a g, i w a k, d. i-á-uka near home, a short distance from home; not far from the camp: i. shkůl'za he lay down to sleep before reaching camp, 131, 5.; i. sha hů'nk tu'kél'ya they rested for the night at a place near home, 131, 7.; i-á-uka hů'lhiank running about in the neighborhood, into neighbors' houses, 184; 26. Der. ɨwa, ak. Cf. ɨ-ukāk.

ɪwatól, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh. ɪwatól means "the end, extremity"; cf. iwálá (3).

ɪwálá, ihuálá, d. i-uhuálá, i-owálá (1) to put on the top of, to fasten at the upper end of many long-shaped articles.—Speaking of one only, kshával, 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; lólokšigish i. muzzle of a gun; yaˈná ihuálá top of a mountain.

ɪwálpeli, d. i-uhuálpel to empty upon again; to pour out on, 111, 2.

ɪwáma, iyuam, d. i-iwam (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. gupelis. The different species of whortleberries growing in the Klamath Highlands are as follows: kakam i. the raven's whortleberry; yaúkálam i. the bald eagle's whortleberry; tchiksham i. the bird's whortleberry; tchút'chka i., also called washálam 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-unü'ni at berry time, commencing about the middle of August and extending into autumn, 75, 6. 145, 19; tcha'kele i. red berry juice, 75, 7.

ɪwásh, d. i-iwash wild, savage, not domesticated; said of beasts. Der. ɨwa.

ɪwɪx, i'wiţi, d. i-ō-ɪza, i-ō'-ɪzi (1) to put into, to fill up in sacks, as seeds, flour etc.; to pack away in sacks or bags, 74, 11. 12.: wókash iwi ApiException'te (for iwi ApiExceptiontko 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.

ɪwɪxótkish, pl. túmi i. (1) box, case, casket, receptacle; k'lekapkash i. coffin. (2) implement for loading: lólokšigish i. ramrod.

ɪwilza, d. i'wilža to fetch home by going forth and back. Der. hiwi.

ɪwilna, d. i-iwínə, iwinə (1) v. trans., to put into, to place inside of; 150, 9. (2) adv., inside, within, in the interior: winkōgšlit for iwinə hů gši'sht. Der. éwa. Cf. yuhiena.
íwag — yadshápkä.

íwish, pl. túmi{i}; same as yówish, q. v.
íwútítt, prep. and postp., further away than, farther off, beyond. Term formed like kútítt. Cf quotation under E-ukalksíni kóke. Der. í'wa (1).

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 í assumes a consonant 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-í sha i-a vú'sha of course they were not afraid of, 93, 6.; tuá ni a tála ya fshka shíugok? what money did I make in fact by killing him? 64, 14. Ya is often connected with the potential ak: tidsh ak ya nèpakupka I expect positively good weather; nû ak ya gu'll'pllt I can certainly enter (my own lodge), 112, 2. Cf. i-u.

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

yá-a-gá (1) a species of willows growing near waters; 20 to 30 feet high.
(2) Yá-a-gá, 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-ag, nom. pr. of the Williamson River; called thus near this bridge only: húela kápto Yá-ag they catch kápto-suckers in the Williamson River, 74, 1.; cf. 54, 1. Dim yásh.

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

yadshápkä, d. ya-idshápkä to mash, mangle. Cf. ndshápkä.
yahi, d yáyahi, yá-íhi (1) generic term for bead: shókaltko y. beads of various colors mixed together. (2) glass bead.

yáhiaga, d yayáhiaga little bead: Mashptchi yayáhiak small smoke-colored beads. Dim. yahi.

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

yaínaxe, d ya-i'na (1) mountain, peak, butte: mú'nk y. shuteyégga the mole began to make mountains, 104, 4.; yaínash a-i nů shulóla I am wafted off from the mountain, 157; 43.; yaínatat 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 yaínaxe Cascade Range; yaínatala, yaínatal uphill, up the mountain, up the ridge; yaínatal kakólakpka we climbed up (Warner) ridge, 29, 8. Der. yána. Cf. gi'nshka, iwala.

yaínaxa-ágaxa, d. ya-íma-ága, ya-iná'ga (1) hill, hillock, eminence, little mountain; kimá'dsham y. ant-hill; yaínaxa-ag tů’pka a low hill lay (back of us), 31, 9.; cf. 43, 11. 12. (2) Yaínaga, nom. pr. of a hill: “Little Butte”, two miles south from Sprague River, at Yánex subagency, and giving its name to the latter. Dim. yaína.

Yaínakshi, nom. pr. of the Indian settlements of Yánex, 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. Yánex is the seat of a subagent of the Klamath Indian reservation. Lupitala médsha Y. sheshapkash they migrated eastward to what is called Yánex, 36, 6.; Yaínakshi gíshti' (Mod.) whose residence was at Yánex, or: while he stayed at Yánex, 36, 9.; tů’-una Yaínakshína around Yúnex, 40, 4. For the origin of the name, see yaínaxa-ágax. Cf. Plaî.

Yaínakshíni, adj. and subst., staying at, native of, inhabiting Yánex; Indian settled at Yánex; Skóntchishes laği Yaínakshíshám máklaksam Skóntchish is a chief of the Yánex Indians, 58, 5. Der. Yaínakshi. Cf. Plaîkni.

yaínalaxa, d. ya-i'nala to make, create, throw up hills or mountain-ridges, 104, 4. Der yaína.

tayayá-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. yáyakia.
Yáyaki, d. yáyaki, yá-liki (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. shléyamna to string a basket around oneself, 101, 11.; y. shtági to fill the basket, seed-basket, 118, 4. 7.; yákiametch old, broken or used up basket. Cf. 146, 4. 147, 15. 148, 6. Der. yásh.

Yálala, yálatko, yálha; see yía. Yáliala to become clear, transparent, pure, unclouded: ámpu a yálialtk gí the water is clear, limpid.

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

Yáliali d. yayáliali clean, pure, limpid, transparent; said of water.

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

Yálzamala, d. yayálzamala 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 käflatat. Mod. Cf Note to 44, 6.

Yámakisli, same as yámakni, to which it furnishes the oblique cases. Náwapksh yámakstan to the north side of Goose Lake, 31, 7.; see Note.

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

Yámakni, yámaktni, yámatni; obj yamakisliash (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 Northernner; generic name for all Indians living north and northwest of the Klamath Lakes and Modocs, 192; 1.: Yamákt’shamkshi in the country of the Northerners, 129; 2. Special tribes are sometimes designated by this name; the Nez-Percés; 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: 43, 5. (Note!) 6. 15. 21.
(3) Yámakni, name given by Modocs to white settlers in the northern and southern parts of Oregon: Oregonians, Oregonian volunteers, 39, 3.: Yamatknišham kätla in Oregon, 54, 1. Der. yámat, q. v.

yám a1, d. yá-imal, yáimal pelican; a large water-fowl. Cf. kúmal.

yámash (1) north wind; often mentioned in the incantations: y. a nū shui'sh I sing about the north wind, 170; 58.; yámam gë-îsh the north wind's tread, passage, 164; 4.; yámashkta 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: Yámashkshi at the house or home of the Northwind, 111, 5–10.; also called Yámashmtch, cf. ámtchiksh: Skélamtch lalkádsha Yámashmtcham nū'sh Old Marten cut off the head of Old Northwind, 111, 11. Cf. Yámsh and Notes to 111, 4. 164; 4.

yám a t (1) the north, as a point of the compass: tālaaks yāmtital (for tālaak-ts yám-at-i-tala) in a direction due north, 29, 6., cf. 29, 10.; yámatala génūta while traveling north, 103, 3. (2) adv., northwards, towards the north: y. taménūota while running northwards, 37, 16.; (3) adv., from the north: y. téluitgank having returned from the north, 184; 31. (4) Yámat, nom. pr. given by Modocs to the State of Oregon, as far as it extends north of the Klamath uplands; Yámatala (Yám-at-tala) into, towards Oregon, 13, 4.; in Oregon, 44, 8.

yám n a sh, i-amnash, pl. túmi y., (1) neckwear, necklace; necklace of beads, shells, teeth, claws etc.; bead-string, wampum-collar: skítasht iy̌ktsa Ámp-xāni y. tchish blankets they fetched at the Dalles, and bead-strings also, 93, 4. Cf. i9, 1. 87, 5 96, 8. 9. 111, 1–3. 131, 6. 9. 12. (2) beads, grains of beads, cf. yámnashptchi. Der. íyamna (1). Cf. i’mnaks, ýáhi.

Yámnash = 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. yámnash, pakága.

yám nashla to manufacture, to make neckwear or beads: tchëlish hũ’nk lúelank y. he killed porcupines and made necklaces (from their bristles), 96, 8. Der. yámnash.

yám nashptchi purple-blue; lit. “looking like beads”: y. mat lú’loks Añishisham they say that Aishish’s fire-flame was purple-blue, 99, 3.
yámpka, yámka, d. yayámpka _to be lazy, inactive; to lounge about._
yámpkamptch, d. yayámpkamptch _laziness, lack of activity._
yámpkash, d. yayámpkash _lazy person; idler, bummer, lounger._

Yámst, nom. pr. of a mountain lying north of Klamath Marsh; it passes for the mythic abode of K’mukamtch and his brother, the “Weaslet”, 107, 1 and Note. Stands for Yámashi, inessive case of yámash, q. v.

yámtí tal for yamát’ala, 29, 6.; see yámát (1).
yámtki, d. yayámtki _to forget:_ wákash pil sha y. _they forgot none but the bone-awl, 120, 22.;_ yámtkin hémkanksh _forgetting what he had said, 35, 8._
yána, i-ána, yéna, d. of ína, which occurs as prefix only: adv., _down, downhill, down below, further down:_ y. téshna _to look down, 174; 13;_ yéna nú gén gén _I went down stairs._
yána, yaná _to hand or bring something from below; to bring up, uphill._
yána-kaní, yánakání, adj., _somebody or something at the lower end or extremity, below;_ pl. or d. yánakáníni _each one, every one at the lower end._

Refers to stalks (tchélash) in 148, 2.
yanákni, pl. túmi y., _native, inhabitant of a lower country or lowland; dweller on lower course of a river._

Yánaldi, 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 Yánaldi hill-ridge. Cf. Tutashtálksini Kóke

yánani (1) _nether; located below, under, underneath; relating to lower, inferior part or end;_ the Latin _infimus, imus:_ yánansh (for yánanish) pil má-i pánk _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 úya.
yánhuá, yán’hua, yánua _to be in a wretched state through sickness, abandonment or extreme poverty; lit. “to lie deep down”, Yánú-uk _to be on the verge of death through disease_Der. yána, wá. Cf. wakíánuá.
yanhuáni, yauáni _wretched, poor, miserable, distressed, 183; 12.;_ y anxious kéliak tuá _a poor person destitute of everything_. Cf. i-u.
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: wášhtat y. to obstruct the den (of a burrowing animal), 127, 6. Cf. kmakápshti yánuka, d. yayánkua to take down; to take, to score for oneself: làp kshé’sh y. they win two counting-checks, 80, 2.

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

yántani, yantanni (1) adj., situated below, located underneath or further down; lower, nether, inferior. (2) subst, lower, nether part or portion of: lúlpam y. lower eyelid. Der. yána No. 1.

yántech, nom. pr. of an edible cylindric root of the size of the camass-bulb (púks) 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. yána.

Yapalpuléash butterfly, diurnal lepidopterous insect, 95, 22. Der. pálpéali.

yásh, ya’sh, pl. túmi y., willow; water-willow: y. stínash ginžant (KL) willow lodge; tsuí sa shläá yástat l’ukaipksh then they discovered them crowded among the willows, 20, 6. Cf. yá-agá; kúlsham yásh.

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

Yásh = Lámadsh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “Ahead of the willows”. From yásh, lamádsha.

yátaslíya to press. Cf. yadsápka, yetsáka.

yátí’sh (- -) rock standing upright; smaller than the há’nuash, q. v., 179; 4.

yá-uya, d. yayóy-uya; same as yauyáwa, q. v.: sáwals gé-u y. my bird-claws are rattling, being fastened to a necklace or conjurer’s rattle: 177; 16.

yáu yáwa, d. yayóyáwa to make noise, to be noisy, to rattle. Onomatop.

yáuka, d. yayú’za (1) to treat in sickness, said of the conjurer, 73, 1., and of the physician. (2) to cure, restore to health.

yáukélá, contr. yókél, yók’la to perform puberty or pilpil dances. When the tribe participates in them, they usually last five nights. Cf. 134, 21. 22. and shuyúzála, stáupui, stínásh.
Yankápshti—yekéwa.

Yaúkélam-Láshi, nom. pr. of a Klamath camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “at the Eagle’s Wing.” From yaúxal, lásh.

Yaúkélam-Snólásh, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh; lit. “Eagle’s Nest.” From yaúxal, snúlash.

yá-uks, pl. túmi y., (1) drug used as medicine; remedy, medicament of a palpable nature: kó-idshi y. poison, mischievous drug. (2) tamúnuash- 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 shliíá kálak a gëk the song finds out that the patient has a relapse, 72, 2. Cf. kíuks, shuúsh. (3) said to be the name of a certain poisonous plant: kélakótch y. deadly berries; kó-idshi y. poison-berries. Der. yá-uka.

Yaúksmán physician of the white race; a hybrid word half Klamath, half English, and recently formed: yá-uks-mënánksh at the physician’s shop or house, 66, 15.; the syllable mën- embodying the word man.

Yaúxal, yaúkal, d. yayaúkal white-headed eagle, bald eagle: Haliaetus leucocephalus. 144, 5. Another name used for this bird is shkushki, Kl., q.v. Incantations: 162; 4. 165; 5. 180; 3. Quoted under íwam.

Yauzárála, d. yayaúzárála to go on a bald eagle hunt; to hunt bald eagles.

yá’ka, yá’kua; see yéka, yékua.

yéa, d. yéya to howl: wásh y. tchúshak the prairie-wolf howls in one strain. Onomatop. Cf. yá-a, yéka, yéwa, wéa.

yélish, d. yeeléish arrow-shaft polisher. A rough stone serves for polishing arrow-shafts. Cf. tkúllkish, tkuyótkish.

yék’a, yá’ka, (yák’a), d. yé-ika, yá’-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. yéa. Cf shá’dsha.

Yekéwa, d. ye-ikéwa (1) to break one long article in many places, as an arrow: yekéwitko 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: ná’-ulaks y. to break the law or laws, 61, 7.; fut. yeká’-uapk, for yeká’w-uapk (ná’-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. yéka.

yékna, (yákna) d. ye-ikna, 16, 10. and Note; same as yékka, q. v.

ye-kalóla, d. ye-ikalóla to break off, to sever a piece by breaking it off:
y. ánku na-itzéni to break a stick at one end.

ye-la, yélático, d. of fla, q. v.

yélmako, d. yeýdmatko ripened; ripe.

yé'n, yë'n, a very palatable fish of the sucker tribe, over one foot long, and caught in April in large quantities in the Williamson River: Catostomus labiatus Gir., 180; 14 In the incantation 165; 6. yénash occurs as obj case, instead of yé'n. Other sucker-fish are the képto, sáwalsh, tsúám, útsaks and wúya-ak, q. v. The yé'n is darker than the other suckers caught in the Williamson River.

yéna; see yána No. 1.

yépa, d. ye-ípa to dig, to dig up; to scratch up, to scratch for digging, 82, 1.: wa-itchága ye-ípa kíflanti the dogs scratch the ground. Kl. for ibéna Mod.

yépantchna, yépontchna, d. ye-ípantchna to dig or scratch holes while going from place to place. Der yép'na.

yép'na, yépona, d. ye-ípna; same as yépa, q. v.: yépantko, yépontko dug out, excavated, 87, 8. Kl

yéshkutch; see i-eskótkish.

Yétkash, nom pr. of a locality at Yáneks.

yétszaka to choke, throttle. Cf. yatáslya, shayétszaka, tuitchzash.

yé-ush, d. yéyush (1) den of a burrowing animal (2) eatables gathered and hoarded up by mice and other rodents in their dens. Der. yéwa.

yéwa, d. yeyú'a to burrow, undermine; said of mice, moles etc

yéwá, d. yéyú'a to howl, as the storm does. (2) to blow; said of the east wind only: 165; 7. and Note. Cf. yéca.

yéwash east wind; lit. "the howler".

yéwat (1) subst., the east, as a point of compass. (2) adv., eastward, towards east. (3) adv., from the east. Cf. yámát, lípit, móát.

yiyuço'ga, d. of ikuga, q. v.
yékashla, yékashla, ikashla to spear fish through ice-holes; wésthtat
"through ice, in the ice" can be added. Der. ika.
yíkas, d. yíákiak, dialectic form of yúkiak, q. v.
yilódshna, d yilu-ilúdshna, Mod for hilúdshna Kl, q. v.
yilo-kuéla, d yilo-ilokuéla to kick down, to kick downhill. Cf. gamú'kish.
yiméshka, d. yime-iméshka to take away; to remove from. Mod. Cf.
t'méshka.
yimeshgápèlè, d. yime-imeshgápèlè to take back, retake, reconquer:
wátch y. to recobtain one's horses, 54, 12. and Note
yiulína, d yiulína 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 pro-
nunciation and signification.
yí-ushna, d yíyushna to push down, to push under: nû wátchag yíu-
shámpkan ámbutat hún shíúka I pushed the dog under the water and
drowned him.
yó-ishi, yó'shi, d. yoyó-ishi to be lost, to be astray; said of arrows sent
too far, 136, 3. 4.; yóshinko, yó-osink (for yó-ishiank hû, yó'shiank) he
is lost, astray, said of a vicious steed, 184; 35. and Note. Cf. yúshka.
yó'ta, see yúta, shúln.
yó wish, i'-oish, 'wish, pl túmi 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 yuyúa (1) to strike the water, to splash in the water; contr. from
yuwa. (2) to strike upon something; to strike the ground; said of bullets
or arrows shot, stones thrown etc. Cf. yúash, yúlza.
yuálka, d. yuyálka, yuyélza; 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: mâ'sha steínash yuyálzóga to
suffer from sick-heartedness (3) to be sorry about, to regret: yuyálka nû
I am sorry for it. (4) to pity, have pity on: yuyélza a nû hû'ñksk I pity
him or her. Kl.
yuálkish, yúalks, d. yuyálkish, yúyalks; chiefly used in the distributive
form in the second definition: (1) poor, indigent, wretched: hâ'toks i yúalks
but if you are poor, 60, 9. 10. 12.; yuyálks tsí tíðsh kî'-napk although
wretchedly poor, he will feel at ease, 136, 6. (2) afflicted; mournful, sorrow-
ful, worried; saddened by experiencing heavy losses, as of relatives, personal liberty, property etc.: yúalks-sitk, yúyalks-sitk sú'ta to render sorrowful; to make a mourner of somebody, 17, 21.; yúyalk-shítko (for yuyálkishash-shítko) behaving like a mourner or captive.

yuálkishpčhi, d. yuyálkishpčhi (1) having a wretched appearance; poor- or sad-looking. (2) sorrowful, pining away. Cf. yuálkish

yu'ash, d yuyu'ash limit, terminus for throwing, shooting, or running: šúúdshna yú'ashtala shá tšúí then they pursue each other up to the limits meted out, to the base of the play-ground, 80, 12. Der. yúa.
yu'ashla, d. yuyu'ashla to fix a demarcation line, to set up a limit for shooting, throwing, running. Der. yúa.
yudshlákátkal, d. yuyadshlákátkal to slip with the feet.
yudshna, d yú-udshna to be flying, to move through the air; said of arrows, balls or other projectiles.
yuhanéash sword, dagger, or knife over two feet long, 193; 10. Mod. for tékish Kl. The derivation from yuhiéna points to a weapon kept in a scabbard or sheath

yuhiéna, d. yuhiéna (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. gí'sht being inside, or, for being within, 128, 5 ; speaking of more than one being within, winkógsht (wé'ńku gí'sht or íwína, íwinank hú' gí'sht) or wénkogsht, 127, 14.
yuhólálaža, d yu-ihólálaža to march and dance around; this being a portion of certain dances performed before starting on the warpath. Cf. hólálaža, yuhulaklálza.
yuhulaklálza, d. yu-ihólažlaža to perform a certain war-dance. Mod. for yuhólálaža Kl., q. v.
yuálka, yuyélža, yuyálkish; see yuálka, yuálkish.
yuíkiaq, yíkiaq, d. yu-íkiaq, yíkiaq (1) species of owl living on squirrels; small and of reddish color: Scops asiá. (2) yuíkiaq: mocking-bird, Minus polyglottus; Mod., 183; 21. (3) jay bird, Cyanura stelleri: yókí-kam shkúántanti having the head adorned with jay feathers, 183; 20.
yuíkiaq, yúziuga, d yuyúkiaqqa, v. intr., to smart, give pain; to itch. Cf. yuktgi, kíma’dsh and the German: “jucken”.

yukmalam, pl. tumiy, the so-called “mountain mahogany”: Cercocarpus ledifolius; a tree furnishing the yellowish-brown wood for bows, for the cylindric gaming-sticks used in the spelshna-game, and other implements. It grows in the mountains east of Upper Klamath Lake.

yuktgi, d. yuyuktgi to itch; Mod for yukiuka Kl.

yulalina, 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: kuke y. along a river side, 127, 11. Cf yuilina, yulina.

yulalona, i-ulalona (1) to move forth and back, to rub, to make the motion of rubbing: lematchatka y. to mash fine upon the mealing-stone, 149, 8. (2) Yulalona, 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) Yulalona, nom pr. of Linkville, a town located on Link River, below the cascade of this stream. Cf I-uauna, Tiwishzéni.

yulinan, d. yuyulina to menstruate: i-unékszéni 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: yuyulinepka, abbr. yuyulinne I am in the age of female puberty, 185; 47., cf. 182; 1. and Note. Cf yuilina.

yulka, i-ulza, d yuyulza to go down, to strike the ground; said of an arrow or other missile: K'mukamts t' a yul'ka K'mukamtsch struck the ground with his arrow this side of the mark, 99, 5.; t' a nit y. my bullet (or arrow) struck down there Cf. 100, 20, 110, 9, 136, 3. Der. yúa.

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

yushkena to extend or put forward the index finger, 79, 3 Der. yushka. yushka, yúshka to put forward or to use the index finger when making guesses in the spelshna-game. Cf yúshzish.

yúshzish second finger of hand; technical term used by gamesters instead of speluish: y. spelshisht by proffering the index finger, 79, 6.
yuťa, i-úta, i-ót'a (1) to be heavy, weighty, ponderous; cf. yútantko. (2) to walk with heavy, ponderous steps: 169; 52. (3) to shoot at, to fire at: liuká-yank a i-úťa! lying in ambush they are firing! 30, 3. Cf. 21, 16. 22, 9. 21. 23, 1. 31, 2. (4) to hit or wound by shooting, firing: mán's hů'k tchaká-yank i-úťa 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, shlíń, q. v. Cf nge-isha, téwi. yútantko heavy, weighty, ponderous; partic. of yúta. Cf. t'shákátoko
yútātko to cry, weep for, after somebody; said of mourners, of babes, or yutatka a to cry, weep for, after somebody; said of mourners, of babes, or of children prevented from following their parents, 89, 3.
yutetampka to begin shooting, to commence firing, 37, 12.: y. kýyát gíp-kash they began firing at them while they were in the rocky ledges or lava beds, 38, 18. Der. yúta, q. v. yutía, yutílan; see i-útíla
yutlanšna, d. yuyú'tlanšna 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, if nasalized, under N. K- is sometimes prefix, abbr. from ke, 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-, gui-, ku-, 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-í, not, is embodied in a few terms beginning with k- or k-, cf kámpka, káyutch.

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

kà, 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 hát, q. v. Cf. ak, ámpka, kam.

ká-a, ka-á, ká-a, contra. ká, 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 atí, d. ka ú-áti very high or tall; ka-á ktehálza the sun is quite hot; káa lúa the fog is thick; k. ma’sha it is bitter, it pinches the tongue; or: he is very sick, he feels acute pain; k. papúlish of very mean character; k. pushpúshli of a deep black color; k. shállual he fought bravely, with vigor, 56, 1; k. tiddí rather good-looking, quite pretty, 183; 14.; ka-á tehémúka to be pitch-dark Cf. 182; 7.

Contr. into ga in 122, 15. (2) stands sometimes for our too, too much: kaá kalkállsh lu’elp 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-a-k t for kákát, d. of kat, q. v.

ká-a-sh t, ká-ash; see gá-asht.

ká-ga, káka, d. kákga to wear out, to use up: ká-i kágatko unworn, not torn, not used up, complete, whole. Mod. for téga Kl.

ká-há-ha, d. káháhá to ache, cry, cry loudly as one afflicted with pain: k. shlí’shám he ached, having been shot, 22, 11.—Onomatop.; cf. gáhipa, gaiúnká, kaiká, kýayáiaha.

ká-hi-é-wa, d. káhiéwa to hunt up, to try to obtain, 182; 9. Cf. káiha.

ká-i, kái, zái, same as hái, q. v.; especially in use in the Mod dialect.

ká-i, kái, d. kákí, species of rabbit whose fur is white in winter, bluish in summer: Lepus campestris.

ká-i-ha, káiha, káya, kayáhia, ká-ika, d. káká-iga, káká-ika (1) to seek, to search, to look for, to start out after: káhiánk wéwanuish looking out for the
females, 20, 6; wéwanush ka-ígóga in order to run after women, 186; 52.
kákíash lish 1ká-iga whom you perhaps look out for, 121, 13; mán's ká-ika
I searched a long time for (the arrows); mbúsant káyakuapk (nú) to-morrow
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: ámputala kayáhia they chased them away, cut them off from the
water, 42, 20.; ká-ítoks káyaktgi nútsh he must not pursue me, 40, 4. Cf.
gánkanka, halteha, káyaktcha.

kái'hha, kái'fhia to miss the aim. See kái'hha.
kái'hía, kaí'gia, d. kái'ígía to hunt for, to pursue in the interest of somebody.
Cf. Note to 55, 14. etc. Der. kái-íha.
ká-íka, gà-ika, ká-iga, d. kái'íga (1) to behave extravagantly, to act in a
foolish, silly, odd manner. (2) to swarm or skip around, to fool around:
tcháshgái nú k. I the weasel am behaving oddly, make odd jumps, 177; 12.,
cf. 158; 52. Cf. kái'la

kái'káya, gaikáya to sob, whine; to snore. Cf gaikánka.
kái'kanka, gaikanka, d. kakíkanka to hunt after, to seek continually or
repeatedly, 182; 11. Der. kái-ika, same as kái-íha, q. v.
kái'ikash, gaikash, d. kakí'kash, gaggi'kash (1) acting in an extravagant
manner; behaving excitedly, oddly, foolishly: gaikash nuyáma fooling I run
about, 158; 52. (2) subst., wag, fun-maker, punster. (3) Mod. adj., silly, 
imbecile Der. kái-íka.
kái'ikéma, kaí'xema, d. kakí'xéma (1) not to know, not to recognize, to con-
sider as a stranger. (2) to suspect, to cast suspicions upon, 95, 10. 100, 12.:  
at sa káyék'ma then they suspected (him), 100, 16.

kailaláp'li, d. kakílaláp'li (1) to put on one's leggings. (2) to put on one's  
pantaloons, trousers.
kailalapóla, d. kakílalapóla to take off one's leggings or pantaloons.
kailalapsh, d. kakílalapsh (1) pair of leggings, usually made of buck-
skin; an aboriginal garment covering the whole leg, but now out of use:  
k.=kitko having leggings on, 90, 17. Cf. nítash, shnáshniksh. (2) pair of  
pantaloons, trousers.  
kái'li, kái'li, d. kákélí to gird oneself; to put a belt on.  
kái'lish, kaílish, contr. kálísh, d. kákalish, kákélísh (1) belt, skin belt,
káihha—kayáta.

90, 6. 95, 2.: sž¹l 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. kašliu, kašliu, d. kakáliu (1) mantle or robe made of rabbit skins or bird skins, especially from duck-scalps; not made at the present time by the Máklaks, but manufactured in great perfection and beauty by the Indian women of Puget Sound and on the coast north of it: k-skútätko clad in a rabbit-skin mantle, 125, 2. (2) fur-skin mat; fur dress: kašliulam skútash, or kašli-skútash, fur-skin blanket or mantle, 125, 3.


ká-ışhña, d. kakíšhña (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.

kaishnótkish, d. kakishtnishkish lock, latch, door-latch.

kaishnúla, kaishnóla, d. kakishnúla (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: kitchkání, kaishnúli! boy, open the door! nů gaišhnúla géka I open the door and go out. Der. ka-íshña.

kaishnúlía, d. kakishnúlia to uncover, open up, open the door for somebody, 120, 17.

kaishhtish, gashtish, d. kakíśhtish (1) door-flap of lodge. (2) hinge door, door of room or house; cover serving as door or entrance, 66, 13.: wákklakam k. wall-gate, corral-gate.

kayáhia; same as ká-íha, q. v.

kayaktámpka to begin hunting, pursuing, searching or looking out for, 126, 8. Der. ká-íha.

kayaktgi, 40, 4.; exhort. mode of ká-íha, q. v.

kayaktka, d. kakíktka to return from the search, lookout, pursuit or hunt, 140, 7. 141, 3. Der. ká-íha.

kayaktcka, d. kakayaktcka (1) to go and look out for, to be searching for, 108, 4. 5. 110, 20. (2) to be engaged in pursuing: máklaksáš k. they pursued the Indians, 43, 4. Der. ká-íha.

kayaktchá, d. kakáyaktcha to pursue to a distance, 30, 11.

kayáta, the smallest kind of Klamath dwellings: 183; 18. The two old Thunders, parents of the five Thunders, are supposed to have lived in a
Kayata or little lodge, while their progeny lived in an earth-lodge. Cf. katni, and Notes to 111, 12; 112, 3.

Kayatala to erect a Kayata-lodge.

Kayek'ma, 100, 16; see ka-ikema.

Kayetcho, same as ka'dshu, q. v.

Kayetch, Kayuds, Kayu, Mod. ku'i, k'yu (1) not yet, not at the time being: k. nu'ka wokash pond-lily seed is not ripe yet, 74, 7; k. tu' k'ash not any ipos at all, 118, 4, cf. 184; 37; kayu shlapatko not yet opening out or blossoming. (2) before, prior to: ku'i Bu'shtinash gatpish before the Americans arrived, 90, 16. (3) never, at no time. Der. k'a-i, utch or u, hu.

Kayutchish, d. kak-a-utchish; see ke'-utchish.

Kak, kak; see ka.

Kak, kakat; see kat.

Kakiak, d. kakakiak a species of little white marine shells.

Kakiegh, Mod. k'akiegh, d. k'akakieksh whirlwind, cyclone, tornado. Der. kaki'dsha.

Kakiash, obj. d. of kan'i, pron. interr., and of kat, pron. rel., q. v.

Kaki'dsapelo, d. kakak'idsapelo, 20, 4.; same as kaki'dsha, q. v.

Kaki'dsha, gaki'dsha, d. kak'ki'dsha, gaggagi'dsha to proceed by turns; to move, to fly in serpentine, meandering, winding lines; to go snake-like; said of the shka'-bird, 167; 36.

Kaklash, d. kakaklash saddle: k. hu illo'la to take off the saddle. Cf. iklash.

Kaknegga, d. kakaknegga to besmear, to soil: k. shiashka to soil, to make dirty; lit. "to smear and rub on"; kaknegatko dirty, soiled, unclean. Cf. shiashka.

Kakno'la, d kakako'tla to put on, to be dressed in an elk-skin armor or parflesh: partic. kaknolatko; kaknakolatk giug on account of being protected by elk-skin parfleshes, 17, 4.

Kaknolsh, d. kakaknolsh armor, parflesh, 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. Ngai'-ishtka shlin kakno'lsh to strike the cuirass with arrows; k. temeshka, shl'tga to abstract, to take away parfleshes, 21, 4. 5. Incantation: 178; 5.
k a k ķ o'd s h a, gakō'tcha, d. kak'kō'dsha (1) to cross, to go across, to go over to:
Skelamtch k. Lemé-ishamkš Old Marten passed over to the place where the
Thunders were, 113, 18. (2) to ford a river, brook, or other shallow
water while traveling. Der. gákua.

k a k ķ o'k i s h, kákgsh, d. kak'kō'kish ford; fording place of a river or shal­
low 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.

k a k ó l a k p k a, d. of gá-ulakpka, q. v.
k a k p a t nōt k i s h, d. kakakpatnōtkish (1) pin, cloth-pin, Kl. (2) screw,
Mod. Der. kápatna.

k ā k t a, d. of ktāna, q. v.; k ā k t a k, see kátk.
K ā k t s a m k s h i, nom pr. of a camp and little spring near the subagency
buildings at Yáneks.

k ā l, gál, d. gágal species of tree-moss of black or dark color.
k ā l a, pl. túmí 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. Mû'ni k. a large flat bucket, 112, 21.
The cooking by means of this vase is described 112, 21–113, 4. Tókiam
k. cup made of horn.

k ā l a k, d. kakálak person relapsed into disease; used attributively, 72, 1.;
predicatively, 72, 2.: k. antch (for a nûsh) má'sha ká-ak vudókuisham
nûsh I have suffered relapses on account of having been beaten.

k ā l a m, poss. of kaní, pron.; and of kat, pron. rel., q. v.
k ā l a p s h, d. kakálaphsh decayed log. Cf kalina, under k'léka.
k ā l i n a to die; see k'léka.
k ā l k a l a, d. kakálkala to rustle; said of crawling reptiles.
k ā l k ē l a, d. kakálkēla (1) to fall sick, to hurt oneself; to be hurt, 158; 54.
(2) to relapse into sickness; to become kálak.
k ā l k m ā, kálxmā, pl. túmí 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.
kálkaltí, kmā'. Cf. kmā', máksha.
kālksh, d. kākalksh, a peculiar fishing-implement or scoop not unlike the meat- or flesh-hooks used by the Romans, called creagra. Der. kālkali. kaltchōlā, d. kakaltchōlā to catch fish by means of the kālksh.

Kālpshi, nom. pr. of Silver Lake; a water basin about seventy miles northeast of the outlet of the Williamson River, bordered by rocks inclosing petrifications. Cf. kālapsh.

kāltitchiks, d. kakāltitchiks (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. kālkali, tchi’dsha.

kaltchuyūga, d. kakaltchuyūga to be red hot or incandescent, Kl. Cf. ktchuilōka, tchuitchiga.

kāluish, d kakāluish anterior dorsal fin, above the gills, 177; 31.

kam, kám, particle expressing desire, hope, probability; corresponds somewhat to our adverb “fain”: hū’kt kam gātpant, i kam gātpant, I hope he, you will come; nū’ kam hi’tksh telū’lit I would like to look down (upon it), 192; 4. From ak, am.

kāmalsh, gāmalsh, d. kākmalsh dried fish reduced to powder. The various species of fish, caught by the Māklaks, 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 caches and kept for winter. They often buy this kind of provisions from Warm Spring Indians, who call the sacks tgfllak. Kāmals paha they dry and prepare the fish, 74, 3. Der. gāma.

kämpka to be deprived of; to stand in need of, the object missed being usually added to the verb; láp tatākiash (or simply: láp) k. to lose two children by death; kāmp’kuk kēliak pāsh tiā’ma the indigent man is hungry when he lacks food, 136, 8.—Contr. from kāwampka; cf. kāwantko.


kān, d. kākan urine-bladder. Cf shu’dshash.

kāndān forms (1) oblique cases of the sing. of kat, pron. rel., q. v.; or (2) stands for kanītani and kanītant, q. v.

kānī, kānī, abbr. kan, ka, obj. kānash, kānsh, kānts, poss. kālam, Mod. kānam; d. kāka, obj kākiash (1) pron. interr., who? what? which? referring to persons and animals as well as to inanimate things: k. hu? k hū’ t gi? who is
he, she? mish k. gënälla? who has touched you? 184; 36.; kánt lakši what husband? what sort of a husband? 186; 55.; k. hushôtchipka? who is riding towards me? 182; 3. 189; 4.; kán ish shlín? who shot me? 138, 2., cf. 74, 12; kânts (for kâniš) sluâkipkst who might be shot, 21, 10.; kálâm gë láchash gi? who owns this house? kánâm shapiya (i)? by whom were you told? 41, 1.; kâni ánku shlā'a i? which tree do you see? (2) pron indef, somebody, some one; anybody, any one: há k. kō'l ōnt when somebody carries kōl about oneself, 147, 12.; há k. shlā'-a, shuâlka if somebody finds, saves, 13', 16.; kā-i k. nobody, not anybody, not one (anim. and inan.); gântoks k. vuüni'gi certainly no one conquers (him), 134, 14. 15.; kā-i kânts shluhâsh not to kill anybody, 64, 14.; nû ūn kâ-i kâniš shapiya I shall tell it to nobody, 40, 8. Suffixed to adjectives, -kani means an uncounted, undetermined number: nû kìnkankânsâ, tîoks túma-kânsâ wâcht gîtko I possess a few horses, but you have many; lit. “a few ones”, “many ones”. Cf. 60, 13., and yana-kâni, kitkâni, also ka No. 1 (2).

kâni, këni, gëni, d. kâkni, adj. and adv., being or staying outdoors; one who, one thing which, those who are outside, without, out of doors, out of the house: mákklaks a kâni gî an Indian is outside; mákklaks a kâkni several Indians are outside; kâni glânk being outside of the lodge, 121, 9.; kâ'gi a kâni gî nobody is outside; tám i kâni pâka? do you smoke outdoors? kâni' gëknë'la he went out, he left the house, 141, 9.; kântî for kâkni outdoors, outside of the lodge, 121, 10.

kântani, d. kakanîtani (1) adj., exterior, being on the outside of. (2) subst., outside, exterior; crust.

kântant, kântan, kanîta, d. kakanîtant, kakanîta, prep. and postp., outside of: ámbu k., or: kànîtan âmpu out of the water, not in the water; kanîta pl'sh outside of his lodge, lit. “outside of himself”, 71, 2.; kanîta nen? who is that fellow (making noise) outside?

kânk, abbr. ka, adj. and adv., so many; so much, that much; Lat. tantum, tot: k. shë'sha that was the cost, 44, 11.; k. shëshâtko worth that price; kânt (for k. at) kû'sh so many pine-trees, 148, 21. K. is correlative with tánk in tánkëni (tánk a ni) in 70, 9. From kànni, gî. Cf. ka No. 1 (3).

kântak (1) adj. and adv., emphatic form of kânk: so many, an equal number of; so much; when referring to time: so long, 74, 8. (2) enough,
sufficiently; when added to a verb, or when standing for itself, it corresponds in Mod. exactly to Kl. gétak (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. gúni. (4) adv., quietly, with case, dispassionately, 34, 13. Mod.
kán, kán, abbr. kán so many, such a number of; chiefly used when pointing at objects or counting them on the fingers: gúni watch so many horses. Cf. ka, kank, tánni.

kán, 148, 21.; see kánk.
kán tá, for kánash; see kaní, (1) pron. interr., and (2) pron. indef.
kápa, d. kákap stalking; see tkápa.
kápá, d. kákpa cup, saucer, small vase. From the English cup. Cf. póko.

On kápá, 164; 4., see Note.
kápágá, d. kákápága little cup, dipper, saucer. Dim. kápá. Cf. tutish.
kápatala, d. kákpatá to touch, to reach up to: kaló k. kápka the kápka-pine reached to the skies, 100, 8. Cf. káptchi.

Kápágáksi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “at the thicket of kápka-pine trees”.

kápiunks, pl túmi k. a palatable black seed growing on the kápiunksamgrass on prairies, and ripening about the month of August, 146, 5. 6.; k. shitko in the same manner as kápiunks, 148, 6.
kápiunksam the plant producing the kápiunks-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. tkápa.

kapkáblantaks! interj., be silent! hush up! stop talking or crying! 192; 7. Der. kákap, also occurring in kákapagínk 1, q. v. Cf. kémkem, and the ká ká refrain mentioned in Note to 194; 2.
kapkágá, d. kakapkágá a young or small pine of the kápka species: ní kóka kapka-ágatat I climbed up the young kápka-pine, 101, 15. Dim. kápka, and double dim. of tkápa.
kákapo, tẃázabo, d. kakákapo, tẃátxatxabo wrist-bone. Der. tẃópo. Cf. nawálash.
kápo, gápu, 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.
kapópěli, d. kakpópěli to put the coat on.
kapópka, d. kakpópka to put another's coat on

káptu, kápto, pl. túmi 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.

káptcha, gáptcha, d. gagáptcha (1) to go behind. (2) to hide behind, to be close to, to be in contact with. (3) k. or gáptche fifth finger, small finger; the spur of certain birds: káptchelam shináktish, q. v.; gáptchátka tehl'iza 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: gáptsatka in May, 74, 1.; gáptchétká t'zalampáni 1870 in the middle of May 1870, 36, 7.; and to our December, 75, 17. Cf. yankápshti, kapáta.

káptchélam shináktish (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.

Kápua-k, nom. pr. masc.: "Little Coat on", 140, 4. 9. Der. kápo.

kapútko, d. kakpútko wearing a coat, dressed in a coat. Der. kápo.

káshma the edible root or bulb of a plant growing on rocky ground, 146, 7.

Kássilag, nom. pr. masc., a son of Tselo'ins, q. v. The name is interpreted by "Straying, Runaway".

kat, kát, abbr. ka, obl. kándan, d. kákat, met ká-akt, abbr kák, obj. kákiash, (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 shlí'kshga the ones who had almost killed him, 30, 6.; k. húk hú't tchuí lalí'ga Túghú'shash which thing since then stuck on Mud Hen, 97, 1.; kat p'laft chía who dwells on high, 139, 1.; tsúi ni shlín hú'nk, kát húk yú'ta then I wounded the one who was shooting, 23, 1.; kándan hú'nk shlín the one whom I had shot, 23, 20., cf. 30, 18.; kándan nat à'na the one whom we car-
ried, 24, 9.; kähaktok whatsoever, 71, 7. and Note; nánuktua ká-akt hůk
gíg all various kinds (of beings) which exist here, 94, 3.; hů'ksa, kák at
tin'žt tsa those who had just gone up hill, 23, 13.; tátakshni, kákiash 1ká-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, streps, reins:
shtchigtž'fshti puká'wish a kátatk the bridle-rein is broken. (2) v. trans,
to cause to break; to gnaw through. Cf. kága, káchka, ukáta.
kátaga, katóksh, d. kakátaks (1) adj., frosty, cold, cool, chilly (of weather):
k. gi-uápka gén waftash it will be cold to-day. (2) subst., the cold, frost,
chill, chilliness: kátogshíka ámbu wá'sh k'léka, or kátogshtka ámbu wén,
by cold the water turns into ice. Der. kátka.
Kátá'gsi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on eastern part of Klamath
Marsh; lit. "where gá't-bushes are".
káta, d. káktak (1) adv., truly, faithfully, with veracity: k. gi to
speak, tell the truth; káktak pí'la hémkanka to speak nothing but the truth,
61, 3.; nů 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 kátkak gi, the gi having coalesced with final -k: to tell the truth, 61, 4.
káthiáwash (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 aquatic bird with a forked tail; the forks are
slightly ovoid; the "doctor" sings the magic song of this bird.
kátka, kátga, d. kákata (1) to feel cold, to be cold (on body): k. nů I am
cold; gé-u tchole'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-itia. Cf. éwa, kátags, ská, tehkáwa.
kátní (for káyatni) adj., sitting, staying, or living in a kayáta-lodge, 112, 10.
kátní, 121, '0.: for káni, d. of kant No. 2., q. v.
kátkíwash, d. kakatokíwash, pl. túmi k., (1) promontory, hillspur, foot-
hill. (2) Katogiíwash, nom. pr. of the Sacramento River country and In-
dians, being situated south of a number of spurs or promontories to be
passed when coming from the Klamath or old Modoc country. Katugi-
washam Kóko, nom. pr. of the Sacramento River, Northern California.
kátpash, d. kákátâpash tail of bird.
ka't — ka-útkish

**kat'sitsutsuéas** the power of producing large snowflakes; it is attributed to conjurers, cf. 181; 3.

**katchága**, d. kaktchága (1) to mix, to mix up. (2) to knead, as dough; to handle, stir up: katchakóla to stop stirring up or kneading.

**katchakíéni**, d. kaktchakíéni 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.

**katchka**, d. kakktchga, v. trans, to break by striking, to break, as strings tied or fastened to some object. Cf. káta.

**katchkal**, d. kaktchkal (1) *Indian tobacco*, a mixture of leaves from various growths, known as kinnikenik, killikenik, an Algonkin term: pâks katchkalam múluash 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, 1. 3. Der. katchága. Cf. kókanka.

**katchna** pine-log; fallen pitch-pine tree: káchannahat, loc. for káchna-at, into a pine-log, 111, 16.

Kátsuáts, nom. pr. of a locality and camp on Sprague River; it is interpreted by: "wild rocks sloping into the river".

Kauhaípkní, Kauhaípni, nom. pr. of a tribe of Indians (uncertain which) visited by Klamath Lake Indians in the vicinity of Oregon City, on lowest course of Willamet River, Oregon.

Kaukatsi Yáina, nom. pr. loc. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands: 193; 14.

**ka-uká-uli**, Mod. ke-uké-uli, kevkévli, d. kakuká-uli, Mod. kekuké-uli brown, cinnamon-colored, light sorrel. Sometimes abbr. into ka-uká-u.

**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-ála

**ka-uloktantkátná**, d. kakuloktantktátna 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-ála.

**ka-útkish**, d. kaka-útkish, species of scorpion one inch in length and much dreaded. Der kawúta.
K á w a, Kaúa, nom. pr. of a camp at Yáneks inhabited by Modoc Indians. Apocopated from Káwam, q. v.

kwákágā, d. kakaúkágā, kawakankágā to rip up with the teeth; to tear to pieces with the teeth, 127, 5. Cf. káko.
káwám, káwiam, d. kákúam (supply ámpu, or kokeágá) spring or water peopled with eels; some of these springs in the Klamath country are considered sacred, since bathers derive from their use miraculous effects on character and bravery. 174; 4. and Note. Poss. case of káwe.
Káwám 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 kshíksh, nom. pr. of a fishing place and camp on Sprague River; lit. "Eels'-Place". Cf. káwam.
Káwam c'ni, nom. pr. of a spring and camp on Sprague River, where eels are caught; lit. "Eels'-Home". Cf. káwam.
káwe, ká-ui, d. kákui (1) eel (2) lamprey eel, 33, 5. Forms the name of several springs and rivers; cf. káwam and its derivates
káwiaga, d. kakuyágá (1) young eel, 177; 30. (2) a species of small eel or eel-like fish. Dim. káwe
k'wúta, d. kakwúta to catch, to get hold of; to catch what is thrown, 80, 9.
käh'bat'cha, d. kekáb'bat'ga to cover, as with straw, earth, mud.
káb'bat'hol e de kekáb'bat'hol e to uncover, disinter; wétta hissuaks káb'bat'hol šam the man laughed when they disinterred him, 4, 14.
kái, kála, ke'la, obj. kálata, kálalt, kála, (d. kálála), pl. númi k., (1) earthy matter, mud, dirt; soil, ground: k. sp'ama to drag out dirt, 163; 14., cf. 157; 42.; k. shúta to work underground, to be a miner; kálalt skátzipéli to carry down to the ground in a basket, 95, 22. (2) place, section or piece of land, farm: "Tch'éwam Stú"", tchíhuk sá'sat k. a place called the "Antelope's Pathway," 29, 11.; Fairchildám k. gishí'kni coming from Fairchild's farm, 55, 11.; Tuli'sh k., Tú'kua k'la the place Tulish, Túkua, 142, 2–5, cf. 11. (3) district, country, land, region: kálata m'nalám in their respective districts, or lands; g'ú k. my own
country, my native land; Boshtinam k. the land of the whites, the United States; Yamatkni'sham k. in the country of the Oregonians, in Oregon, 54, 1.; k.-nakant all over the country, 157; 40.; k. sayuákt 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: käflash shutólan having made the earth, 125, 1., cf. 103, 5. 142, 1.; gênta käflatat about this world, 94, 2.; nánukashni 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.

d. kätýlala, këlala, d. kääflala (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. kääflalta to make or create a country or world for somebody, 103, 5.

d. kääflanti yellow ground snake, a species of the genus Pityophis. Der. käfla (1).

kääflaplıchi, d. kääflaplıchi earth-colored, gray, the color shade of many woolen blankets. Cf. lúashptchi, määkmákli. Der. käfla, -ptchi.

d. kääflashi, gélash, d. kääflash semen, seminal fluid, 186; 58.; kääflash shtání! an opprobrious epithet in use among the Máklaks. Der. käfla (1).


kääflashuštish, d. kääfla-shúštishtesh ploughed land, cultivated area; corn-field, agricultural land. Der. käfla, shúta.

kääkatilsh, pl. túmi k. (1) hair under armpits. (2) Kääkatilsh, 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 Kääkakilsh and to Smá'k, q. v. Cf. výyukiaks.

d. kääkä'kli, kääkä'kli, d. kääkäkä'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. wátilti copper, brass, bronze; k. tála, k. tchikemal, Mod., gold coin, metallic gold; k. yámnash or i'mnaks yellow beads of a rounded shape, Kl.; k. lú'loks yellow fire-flame, 99, 3. Original form: kääkkä'kli. Cf. kédsha, tolalúptchi.
kákäktkanítspíka, name of a forest bird not specified, perhaps the oriole; stands for kákëkëktikanit tchiskash, “bird somewhat yellow,” 180; 8.
Kā’kāshiti, nom. pr. of a mountain on Upper Klamath Lake.
kákñótkish, kákñóetch, d. kákákñótkish shovel. Cf kéka.
kā’ktsna, see kédsha.
kā’la, d. kákala; see kā’la.
Kā’lalkshi, Kā’lalks (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. kāflala.
kā’lash, gélash; same as kāflush, q. v.
kā’lish, obj. case of kā’liak; see kéliak.
Kā’mpū, nom. pr. masc., “The Tall One”: Shasti name of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief; kimpi, gtmpi great, large, in Shasti. See Kintpuash.
kā’sh, d. kā’kash, Kl., same as shkísh, q. v.
kā’tch, d. kā’käch (vowels long) a species of magpie: Pica melanoleuca hudsonica. Onomatop.; cf. wek’wékash.
kā’tsa, kā’tcha, kā’tsna; see kédsha, kédshna.
Kē, gē, kā’, gā’, procl. and encl. ke, gā; poss. kēlām. (1) pron. dem., this here, this; refers to one person, animal or inan. object within sight and in close proximity; Lat. hicce, hocce. (2) pron. pers., he, she, it. —It is the simplex form of kē’k, q. v., and the radix of gēt and gē-u. Gā’ kēt hā shlakō’tkish this thing here is an ax, 178; 10.; gā’ a gē-u kāknūlsh this is my war-cuirass, 178; 5.; gā’ kanf? who right there? 182; 3.; kē hai, gē hai this one before you; kē’ lish tok wal’kächkatko gūlī this (woman) has entered the lodge of a poorly dressed (husband), 189; 7; kālam gē lātchash gī? who owns this house? kēlām wun’bi wenuśpkam wewēas she is a widow with four children; gēlām this way, through here; see gitala.
Kē, kē, kl, d. kēk, adv., so, thus; “what follows”; used in introducing speeches in the form as delivered. Cf. 155; 19. 185; 43. Kl. for kīe Mod., q. v.
Kēdsha, kē’tcha, kā’tcha, d. kéktcha, kéktcha (1) to leave, abandon, cast away, said of persons: tchū’ pān kēdsaa Paūl then Ball left (his wife) again, 78, 10.; cf. 77, 2. 3. and vútôdshna. To throw away, reject, said of inan,
kákátkaní tsíkka—kéknish.

things. (2) to run away from, to flee, withdraw: kúmëti kék’tcha to with-
draw from the cave, 42, 21. (pass.). (3) to give an answer or answers, to
reply to, lit. “to throw out words”: ká-i kékchank hú’nksh not replying to

kedsham kedshalke’a to wheel or turn around on one’s feet.
kédshlaksh, d. kekádshlaksh heap, pile; pile of wood, 85, 7.
kédshna, ká’tsna, d. kekédshna, küktsna (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.: tsíí k. sa, tsíí ambutat géna then they fled and
ran into the water, 20, 3. Der. kédsha.

kéish, kéishala; see késh, késhala.
ké’k, gé’k, gék, gá’g, obj. kékish, géksh, poss. kékélam; pl. kéksha,
gégsha. (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 tídshi (gi) he is of good character; kék’sha titádshi
they are good men, people; gék húnk nú élxa I give name to this person;
húk gék this here; kék this (patient) here, 158; 54.; kat gék wá which lives
there, 129, 7.; nánuktua ká-akt hú’k gá’g all whatsoever is here, 94, 3.; gék
a lá’lp, múmuatch these are the eyes, ears (of the old hag’s spirit), 178;
13.; ká-i a kék Alísí! this is not Áishish! supposing him to be at a
distance, 100, 16. (2) pers. pron., he, she, it; pl. they: gékésh tchék
k’léwiyápka at ye will flinch before him, 39, 1.
kék’a, ká’ka, d. kék’ka, kák’ka to bore, pierce, perforate with an awl, nail
etc.; as cloth, wood, portions of the body etc. Cf. ká’k, tkéka, tuéka.
kékanka, d. kekékanka to spend, lavish, throw away: táła k. to spend
money, 182; 9. Cf. kédsha (1).

kékélam, géggélam, poss. pron. of third person singular, anim., his, her,
its; his, hers, its; the poss. case of kék, q. v.: k. máklaks his or her pro-
geny, descendants; k. má’ntchni máklaks his, her ancestors.
kékélamsham, poss. pron. of third person plural, anim., their, theirs;
the poss. case of kék’sha, pl. of kék: k. p’tishap their father.
kékélipalish, pl. túmík, dissolute, debauched person, male or female.
ké’kga, 43, 3.; see géká.
kéknish, pl. túmi k., (1) a falling of snow: hítak a kéknish gi áti there
was a heavy snow-fall here; hi't ká-i k. not much snow fell here. (2) heap of fallen snow; snow heap. Der. kéna.

kē'ketcha, 110, 19.; see kédsha.

kē'ztgi to become pale in the face.

kēlādshla to collect kēlātch-berries annually or habitually: kēlādshla'mi in the kēlādsh-gathering season, a period of the year commencing in the middle of August and extending into autumn, 46, 9. Der. kēlātch.


kēlāmtcha, d. kakēlāmtcha to close the eyes: kēlāmtanka siťk lū'dshna ye wander as if ye had your eyes closed, 64, 11.

kēlāmtchtamna, d. kak'lamtchtamna to continue closing and opening the eyelids; to keep on winking, to nictate, to blink. Cf. shuekāptcha.

kēlātch, kēlā'dsh, klā-ads, klās, pl. túmi k., a bean-shaped, sweet-tasting, black or deep blue berry growing on the low kēlātcham-bush Some Indians compare it with a whortleberry, others with a prune; 75, 5. To the natives it is an important article of food, cf 146, 8-11.

kēlātcham, pl. túmi k., the bush producing the kēlātch-berry; this bush is of low growth (wikāni), not over eight inches high; 146, 8. Cf. kēlātch.

kēlā-una, kēlā'una to cover up with, to bury in; to throw down or upon: kēlā k. to cover with earth, mud, dirt; to bury, inter, 85, 11. Der. kēlā.

Cf. kēlua, kēlā-ush, shekelalόna, shekē'łki.


kēlā'pi, kēlā'pi, d. klākēlā'pi; see klā'pi.

kēlām, kēlām, poss. pron. of third person sing., his, her, its; his, hers, its; the poss. case of kē, gē, q. v.

kēlāmash, gēlmash, d. kekālmash tear, eye-water, 110, 15.

kēlētama, d. kekālētama to drop on, to let fall upon, 80, 1.

kēlua, kēlāua, kēl'luva, kā'lua, d. kekālua, kikāluwa (1) v. trans., to throw down or into, to cover up with, to fill up: kēlā kēlēlua fill up the earth into the grave to bury (the corpse), 87, 11.; kēlā kēlēlua they fill up with earth, 148, 18. (2) v. intr., to pass over, to cover up, said of liquids: ambū a n'sh nū'sh kīlīua the water went over my head. Cf. kēlua.

kēmūtcha, kēmūtchatko; see k'mūtcha.
ké'kta'ha — Ké-utchiamtch.

ké'ná, d. kékná it snows, snow falls: kéntak á-ati deep snow has fallen, Kl.; kékná much snow falls; it is snowing all over the country; mú ki'na there is a heavy snowfall, 75, 17. Cf. kéknish.

ké'náwat, Mod. kanáwat, d. kaknáwat horse-sorrel, a vegetable growing to the height of 1 to 2 feet; the leaves are eaten when young and soft. Found in the Shasti 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.

ké'nékan, Mod. ká'ankan, d. kekánkan, species of tree-squirrel, long and of grayish hue: Sciurus fassor. Cf kenkatfluash.

kenkatilatuash, one of the popular names given to the wanáka or young silver fox. Cf. kéněkan.

kénóla, d. keknóla to cease snowing: kenólasht after snowing. Der. kéna.

ké'sh, ké-ish, pl. tümi k. snow: k. ki'ígi the snow is gone; k. múlua the snow is ready (to arrive), 170; 60.; kéliánta ké-ishtat when no snow covered the ground, 57, 21.

ké'shala to produce snowfall, to make snow. This artifice is attributed to several birds, as to the tchiutchíwash, 180; 7., the wiwuash, 180; 8.

ké'tlash, gé'tlash, d. gegátlash block of wood on which the fire-drill sagebrush stick (ga't) is turned. These wood-blocks are usually taken from the cedar-tree (válwundsham).

ké'tcha, ké'dsha, kédsa; kitchkáni; see kitcha; kitchkáni.

ke-uk'é-uli, kevke*vli; see ka-uka-uli.

ke-ulála, d kekulála to push into, to push towards, as with a stick: keulálapka to push away into, to make go further, 96, 17.

ké'una, gé-una, ké-uni, d. kekúná, gegé-una, adv., (1) slowly, at an easy pace; nat gi'-una géná we proceeded slowly, 24, 6. (2) loosely: k. shlitchlka to tie loosely. (3) lightly, not heavily.

ké'uni, d. kekúní, gegé-uni, adj., (1) slow, gentle. (2) loose, easy, slight (3) light, not heavy.

Ké-utchiamtch, abbr. from Ké-utchi-ámtchiksh, nom. pr of “the Gray Wolf of the Ancients”, a personified mythic animal, the prototype of the present race of the gray wolf; 112, 15. 17. 19. 113, 9. 131, 8. 10. He is
called Skā'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, kā-utchish, káyutchish, káwutchish, kā-utchish, d. kakaútchish, kaká-utchish (1) wolf, gray wolf: Canis lupus, 88, 3. 144, 11. 12.: kā'-utchish gů'lo the female wolf, 190; 16.; incantations. 157; 37. 165; 12.; kā'-udshish topínkan(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, nzī'wa, d kekéwa, kékua, nkékua (1) to break, fracture, smash, disintegrate; said of one object only: nté-ish nzī'wa the bow was broken, 23, 18.; ts'ū'ks ké-usht when a leg is broken, 71, 8.; tchā'shāsh tchōkāsh nkéwatko a skunk with a fractured leg, 127, 10.; wčknini nzī'wa his arm was broken at different places, sustained a compound fracture.—Speaking of many objects, nguldsha, 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, ngümshka, pekéwa, shéyakua, ukéwa.

Kewá-Gitko, nom. pr. masc. of a Klamath Lake chief at Yáneks; "Broken-Leg". Abbr. from Tch'ū'ks-Kewápkash-Gitko.

ekél'za, d. kekewél'za to waste, to use unavailingly, 121, 2. 3. Der. kéwa.
k'húlaksalsh, kíulaksalsh, d. k'hikúlaksalsh flag, banner; lit. "what is hoisted". Der. k'híule'za, kiule'ka.
k'húlél'za, d. k'hikúlél'za (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'híulél'zan raising a white flag (of truce), 14, 2. Der. kiulél'ka.

ki, 155; 19. Same as kē, q. v.

kīa, kīya, d. kikīya, keki'a lizard, 180; 17. Incantations: kī'ya nū askana I the lizard am nodding at the issue of my den, 155; 19.; kī'alam ké-ish the lizard's tread or passage, 165; 13. 14. Cf. kīdsha.

kī'-a d'ash yolk of egg.

kiákuga, d. kikákuga to rub sideways, to move the fingers from one side into or around something; k. lúlp at 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 kiané'ga Mod.
ki'â'pka, d kikiâ'pka (1) to lie on one side of the body, to recline sideways.

(2) to lean on one arm.

kiiaté'ga, d. kikaté'ga, v. intr., to enter sideways, 73, 5.; to slip into from one side, to slide into. Cf. guté'ga.

kiiâ’m (d. kékîiâ’am), pl. tûni k., generic term for all kinds of fish, 94, 4. 145, 11.: k. lûela to catch fish, 28, 5. 132, 3.; k. pân to eat fish, viz., to eat nothing but fish, to fast on fish, 89, 7. and Note; ká-idshi k. rotten, stinking fish, 132, 3. 4.; kûmâ’mi, kiâmë’mi, kiâmâ’m 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. kía, kidsha.

kia’m-luëlks, kia’m-luélkîish, or luélkîs-kia’m fishing-place; a place where fish are caught in large quantities, as an obstruction, dam in a river etc.

kia’m-luëlks lîía to procure, to make a fishing-place or fish-trap for somebody’s use, 142, 2.

kia’m-luelô’tkish; see luelôtkîish.

kidsha, kîdsa, d. kikádsa, Mod. kiktcha (1) to swim below the water’s surface. (2) to dive: k. tálâ to dive after a coin of money. (3) to creep, crawl, as snakes, lizards, worms.

kidshash, d. kiktchash fin of fish; generic term for all fins except the kaluish, q. v.: k. yütîlan, or k. vushôksaksin breast fin; pipélântân k. side fin; shuitchashksaksin k. belly fin.

kie, kî in this manner, 155; 19; so, thus; can be used when quoting the very words used by the one speaking: hêmkanka kie, Mod., she spoke thus, 34, 11., for Kl. kë a hêmkanka, kék hêmkanka so she said. Stands also for Kl. gâ-asht, ná-asht, tehî.

kiklô’s, kiklû’s, d. kifôsh, q. v.

kî’lâ, d. kikâla; see kîla.

kîldshtnà, d. kikáldshnà, Mod. for kîntchnà, q. v.

kilîbli, d. kikîblî (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, gulîpëli may be used in the second definition. Der. kîlí, -pëli.
kilhi, gílhi, d. kikálhi, gigálhi to enter, to go into, to pass into; said of many subjects; speaking of one subject, gulf, q. v.
kilidshíga, d. kik'lidshíga a species of little, long-necked ducks; syni- 
zeis for kilidshága, 193; 13. Dim. kilidshiksh.
kilídshiksh, d. kiklidshiksh, species of duck, rather large-sized. Its 
incantation: 165; 15. 180; 12.
kíšlka to raise, kick up, whirl up dust; said of the otter's tread, 166; 24. 
kíłíks, kíllíksk dust; raised by the march of persons or animals, 29, 7. 
kílt, gí'lt (1) hole, aperture, orifice. (2) rectum or anus as a part of the 
entrails, 119, 12. 20.: gílít=mashash piles, hemorrhoids. Der. kilhi.
kíli wash, d. kiklí'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. shkútatko wrapped 
in a robe ornamented with scalps of the k. woodpecker, 189; 6. and Note. 
kíka, Kl. kíža, d. kikálza to become humpbacked: kilžántko, humpbacked 
person, humpback; kilžántko humpback, when imitated by playing children. 
kílxish, d. kikálxish hump, gibbosity.
Kilókaga, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 
kílos, kílú's, nkílush, d. kiklósh, kiklús (1) angry, irate, wroth; furious, 
133, 10.: kílós kóc-udsis impetuous is the gray wolf; 144, 11.; kpú’tsampéli 
zas kikló’s hú’k in their war-fury they forced them to withdraw, 17, 3. (2) 
bold warrior or fighter; rabid fellow: Sā’t lákí kilú’s the war-leader of the 
Snake Indians, 28, 8. and Note. Der. kilua.
kílua, kílua, kílhua (1) to become or be angry, to be in a wrath, anger, rage, 
36, 2.: ká-i kiluat! don’t be angry! 34, 13. (2) to be in the wild, savage state. 
kílu'a, kílhua, d. kikláua; see kélua.
Kíluamtch, nom. pr. masc., “Old Brave”, or “Captain George”. This 
was the name of a Klamath Lake warrior, a reckless fighter of a remark- 
kimá'dsh, kimátch, d. kikmá'dsh ant: lúkam k. black ant, lit. “bear’s 
ant”; kimá'dshám pátko afflicted with toothache; lit. “eaten by the ant”, 
126, 6.; compare with this the French fourmiller, the Ital. formicolare. 
kimália, d. kikmália to smart, to cause pain: ka-á k. it smarts intensely.
kímbaks, kímpoksh file, row, line; file of persons: láp k. gasháktchna they follow in two files, 87, 17. Cf. kíntchna, mépoks, táñshish.
kíntka, gi’ntka, gi’nk (1) adv., to a small extent; not largely, a little, a trifle: Lú’kamtch gi’ntka méya Old Grizzly did not dig much, 118, 7.; cf. 119, 2. (2) when used as adj. it is abbr. from kinkáni, q. v.
kíntka, ginkag, adj. and adv., only a few, 25, 2.; but little; kíngag tchuléks but a small portion of meat, 119, 12. 18. Der. kíntka, ak.
kinkáni, ginkáni, adj., (1) scarce, spare, “few and far between”: kinkán’ smö’k gitk having a spare beard, 90, 5.; k. tút wá they are scarce out there, 134, 16.; cf. 144, 10. 149, 14. (2) few in number, not many, in small quantity: hú kinkánísh wewesháltko he, she has few children only; k. kátxhal a little bit of tobacco, 137, 3 and Note. Abbr. into kíntka (2).
kíntkutko, kinggo’tko, d. kíkankó’tko square, four-cornered, four-edged: mú kíntkutko forming a large square; broad, wide; mú gi’nggótk ně’p a broad hand; kíntka ginkó’tko forming a small square; narrow.
kínsh, kí-intch, d. k’íkansh (1) wasp. (2) yellow jacket wasp, also called skíntch; incantations of this insect, 165; 16 180; 18. (3) generic term for wasp-like insects: atíni kí-intch libellula, dragon-fly. Cf. kí’sh, kíutka (3).
kínschakpka, d. kíkánshakpka (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.
kínschasha, d. kíkánshasha to follow in a file: sháshamoks tchí’k k. then the relatives follow (the wagon) in a file, 87, 9. Cf. gasháktchna.
kínschampka, d. kíkánshampka to point at a distant object.
kínschipka, d. kíkánshipka to point at; to show with the extended arm. Cf. aláhia, kínschampka.
kínschipkía, d. kíkánshipkía to beckon, to make a sign or signs to somebody; to make come by beckoning. Cf. shahamúya.
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 Yáneks, 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, Módokni 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 waterbrash", cf. kidshipka, a verb of the same meaning, though provided with another suffix; others explain it, though incorrectly, by the Shastí term kímpi, 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.

kintchámpéli, d. kikantchámpéli to return, go or ride back in a file; to go home single file, 85, 12. Der. kíntchna, -péli.
kintchántko, d. kikantchántko (1) adj. passable for travelers walking or riding single file. (2) adj., open for passage, practicable: tídsh gínshantk hátakt it is good walking through here. (3) subst., narrow way or pass, pathway: kétchá k. foot-path. Der. kíntchna, q. v. Cf. ginsxántko.
kintchna, Mod kíldšna. d. kikánčntchna to walk, march, or ride in a file; to go single file. Cf. kínshakhshna, kintchántko, skíntchna.

kínualža, d. kikánualža (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-úlža.
kínualpka, d. kikánualpka to give an upward direction to an arrow, rifle, piece of artillery. Cf. kínshakpka, láya.
kínual%=a, d. kikanual%=a (1) to go, march or travel uphill in a file, 23, 7. (2) to go up Mil, to climb an eminence, said of many subjects. Cf. ga-ul%=a.
kíshtlk%=a, d. kikashtlk%=a to step, pace, tread.
kíshtlpka, d. kikashtlpka to walk about, 24, 20.; to walk outdoors, in the field, prairie etc.
kíshtlánchtcha, d. kikashtlánchtcha to go around the camp; to visit one's neighbor or neighbors.
kíshtlánchtchna, d. kikashtlánchtchna to walk on the side of the horse or wagon: gelólank k. to dismount and walk on the horse's side.
kíshtchpka, d. kikáshtchpka to step up, to come towards; to approach to somebody, 136, 6.
kíshtchka, d. kikáshtchka to step on something while marching; to tread upon, 104, 2. Cf. kíshl%=a.
kíshtchta, d. kikáshtchta (1) to go slow, to pace; said of persons, horses, etc. (2) to step on, tread upon: nášhak wákish kí'shtchnank after stepping on one step of the inside ladder, 112, 4.
kíšíta, kíšíta, kituína, kitulála; see kíšíta, kíšíta, kituína, kitulála.
kíšíti, pl. túmi k, domestic cat; from Engl kitten. Mod. for púšish Kl.
kíšítiágà, pl. túmi k., kitten, young of cat. Mod. Dim. kíšíti.
kíčhà, kéťcha, ké́dsa, gá'dsa, (1) adv., in a small degree; a little, not much, somewhat: kéťcha i élža you are selling cheap; tʃálamash kétsa múátita shléwísh southwest wind. (2) adj., little, small; abbr. from kíchtá: gú'tsa lúpí kiatéga a little bit (of it) enters first, 73, 5.: kétsa-lákí subchief.
kitchákêla, d. kikatchákêla (1) to pay a sum owed, to repay a debt: nû watch spânti kitchaluk tâlatat I gave a horse to repay the money I owed. (2) to settle up; to pay, to reward, 35, 19.: 1 kitchákli! you pay him! you settle with him! Cf. skê-uta, skûkta. Kitcha=Kïutko, nom pr. of a Klamath Lake man: “Small-Posterials.” Stands for: kitchkânish kîu gitko.
kîtchka, d. kikâtchka small fin; all fins of small fish are called so except the tailfin. Dim. kîdshash Cf. kâluish, kidshash, kpek.
kîtchkâm handkerchief.
kîtchkánî, ketchkâni, d. kikatchkâni (1) small-sized, small, little: k. shlâpsh small is the flower, 147, 6. 149, 22.; k. ak very small; kâ-i k. not so small; k. lakî chief of second order, subchief, cf. kitcha; kîtchganlî the smallest; ketchgâne skûtash a small mantle, i25, 7.; ketchkâne wô’sh a small block or chunk of ice. (2) young, not adult, not having reached full size: gitsgâni hissuákga a youngster, boy, 23, 13. or simply kîtchâni, 19, 6.; ketchkânînash ô’ gisht when he was quite young, 55, 20. 56, 1.; cf. 54, 1. and Note; ketchkâne ânkü young tree, sapling. Der. kîtcha, -kání; original form kîtchikâni, cf. 82, 3.
kîtchê ô’tki to rush down: Yaâkâl k. the eagle rushes down. Cf. hûntakia. kîw, ki-u, kiû, pl tûmi k., (1) anus; lower end of rectum. (2) posteriors, buttocks. Cf. kilût, Kitcha-Kïutko, pûshaklish, Push-Kîw, shkía, shkîwa. kîudshna, d. kikûdshna, 80, 11.; same as gî-udshna, q. v. ki-uggîdsha, d. kikuggîdsha (1) v. intr, to circle around, to describe circles: Yaâkâl k. kálo-ushtat the eagle circles up in the skies. (2) v. trans., to cause to turn; to wind up, as a watch. Cf. aggêdsha. ki-uggîtchôtkish, abbr. kiuggîtchôtch, d. kikuggîtchôtkish screw; linear, not hook screw. kiuyégâ, d. kikuyégâ (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: Tìa kiuyégâ he held a tray over himself and family, 96, 21. Der. uyègâ. Cf. kûlêkâ, shuyégâ. kiuyîâxîôtkish, d. kikuyîâxîôtkish kitchen fork, large fork; pitchfork. kiukáya, d. kikukáya to stick up obliquely; to hang out sideways; said of flags, conjurers’ signs, etc.: wân k. to hang out a fox-skin, 71, 2.; kiuká- yunk flags they are sticking out flags on oblique poles, 134, 4.
Kiukam\(t\)ch, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman: "Old Conjurer". See 21, 5. and Note. Der. k\(fu\)ks, \(\acute{a}m\)tchiksh.

kiuki\(\acute{a}\)g\(a\) young or little conjurer, shaman. Dim. k\(fu\)ks, q. v.

k\(fu\)ks, k\(fu\)k\(sh\), d. kiukiaks, k\(\acute{u}\)kiaksh 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 k\(fu\)ks, because they stick out a rabbit skin or some other sign on a rod slanting obliquely over their lodges (kiuk\(\acute{a}\)ya). It is estimated that more female than male conjurers are now engaged in the treatment of patients among the Modocs. K\(\acute{e}\)mutch\(\acute{a}\)tko k. the old conjurer, 40, 20.; k. wel\(\acute{e}\)kash doctress, old female conjurer; ts\(\acute{a}\)kash-k. a skunk acting as conjurer, 134, 8.; k\(fu\)ksam tehuy\(\acute{e}\)sh a very high buck-skin hat; k\(u\)ksam shu\(\acute{r}\)sh magic song; see shu\(\acute{r}\)sh and Note on page 159; n\(\acute{a}\)n\(\acute{a}\) k\(u\)kiaks several conjurers, 64, 1. cf. 65, 10. 71, 1–4. 72, 1. To call a conjurer for the treatment of a patient is shu\(\acute{a}\)kia, shu\(\acute{a}\)kidsha, q. v.

kiulaksalsh; see k\'hilulaksalsh.

'kiul\(l\)\(a\)l\(a\), d. kikul\(l\)\(a\)l\(a\) to roast on a spit: tch\(\u0105\)k\(l\)\(a\)s k. to roast meat. Cf. il\(l\)\(a\).

kiul\(a\)n, partic. of gi\(l\)a, verbal and derivative of gi, q. v.

kiul\(\acute{e}\)ka, d. kikul\(\acute{e}\)ka (1) to raise, stick up, hoist, lift, pull up. (2) to take up by means of a stick, pole. Cf. k\'hilul\(\acute{e}\)ga.

kiul\(l\)\(a\)ga, n\(\acute{e}\)-ul\(a\)ga, d. kikul\(l\)\(a\)ga, v. intr., to drip or drizzle down; to fall upon: st\(\i\)\(\acute{y}\)a n\(\acute{e}\)-ul\(a\)ga láki T\(\u0105\)h\(\u0105\)'shash the pitch dripped down on the forehead of Mud Hen, 97, 1. Cf. lal\(l\)\(a\).

kiul\(l\)\(\acute{\i}\)l\(\acute{o}\)la, d. kikul\(l\)\(o\)l\(\acute{\i}\)la (1) to peel off, scrape off: kakow\(\acute{a}\)tk\(a\) sha k st\(\o\)palsh they scrape off with pieces of bone the fibre-bark (of a tree), 148, 19. (2) to skim off froth, cream, etc.

kiulolsh, d. k\'kulolsh, lower horse-rib sharpened into a bark-scaper.

kiup\(\acute{a}\)t\(\acute{a}\), d. kikup\(\acute{a}\)t\(\acute{a}\) to land, to arrive on shore. Cf. syap\(\acute{a}\)t\(\acute{a}\).

kiut\(k\)\(a\), d. kikú\(\acute{a}\)ka (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. kiuy\(\acute{e}\)g\(a\).

k\(f\)ut\(c\)h\(n\)a to stick out; to hold up while moving or traveling, 87, 16.
kiwalapáta, d. kikualapáta to drag or trail along upon the soil: lákim pā'ia sha káfla (for káflatat) k. they dragged the chief’s daughter on the soil, along the ground, 190; 11.
klā'dsh, d. klákladsh (1) level piece of ground, plain. (2) clearing in the woods: tché-u kládshat gshi’kla an antelope lay in a clearing, 126, 6. Mod. for knā’t Kl., q. v.
klá'dsh, k’lách; see kēlách.
klála, klábl'a, kláhla, pl. tūmi k., hailstones fall; it is hailing.
klálash, abbr. klálsh, pl. tūmi k., (1) hail, fall of hailstones. (2) hailstone; nádshiak k. a single hailstone. Cf. stúkish.

KLÁNA, the palatable root of an aquatic plant growing in rivers, 146, 14.
klap gonorrhoea: klap-máshásh gonorrhoea; klap-máshetko afflicted with gonorrhoea. From the English clap. Cf guyászatko.
klapa, pl. tūmi k., the edible, cylindric root of the small-leaved, red-blossoming púdshak-plant, 147, 1.
k’lapa, a hawk-like black bird changing to a lighter hue in winter and living on mice; tail white.
kłā’sh, d. kláklash raw skin, raw fur-skin, untanned hide. Cf. kiulóla.
kłatcha, gelátsa, d. keklácheta to move the hand sideways, to perform a lateral or whirling motion with the hand or arm Der. ki-, léña.
kłatchna, gelátschna, d. kekláchchna to make a side motion with the hand.

When relating to the spelshna-game, it designates a half circular side motion performed with all the fingers: vú’ish sha kláchchnank shlin they express their guessing at the vúish by a side motion of the hand, 79, 4. and Note.
K’laus áshálpkash Yaina-ága-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. Kela-ushálpkash-Yainákitshi, 56, 4. Lit. “Sand-covered Hill at”. Der. k’laúshaltko, yaina-aga, gt.
k’laúshaltko, pl. tūmi k., sand-covered, sandy Der. kēla-ush.
kła’yam, species of grass about 3 inches long, with a narrow panicle.
kła’yu’aga, a kind of mouse not specified. Dim. kēláuya.
kla’pi, kēlā’pi, k’lē’pi, d. kláklá’pi, a long flat species of rush or scirpus; used for manufacturing little arrows as playthings: k’lépiam lut’ésh, shlápsh seed, flower of kłā’pi-reed. Not to be confounded with klápa, q. v.
kíwálapáta—klutsúótkish.

klé’dshu, klá’dsho clam; fresh-water and salt-water muscle; bivalve: klé’dshuam wákoksh shell, muscle-shell, clam-shell.

Klé’dshu-Pákishkni, nom. pr. fem.; name of one of Chief Lélékash’s ten wives, who came from a lake or river productive of muscle-shells; “Belonging to the Shell-Eaters”. Der. klé’dshu, páka.

kléná, gléna, d. kleklána, gléglá (1) to walk on one leg, to hop. Cf. she-
klíziéa. (2) to obtain fire, to get a spark of fire from the nearest lodge or camp-fire; the object, lúloks, is not expressed. Der. léna. Cf. klátcha.

k’lé’pki, klá’pke, k’lé’pgi, pl. tûmi k., 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. ké’lishtat ipža they smeared red paint in their faces, 120, 18.

Klé’tiámitch, nom. pr. of “Old Sandhill Crane”, a miraculous bird of Klamath Lake mythology and one of Aíshish’s five wives, 95, 23.; cf. 96, 6. Der. klétish, ámtchiksh.

klétish, klítish sandhill crane; a noisy bird found on the shores of the upland lakes in the Klamath region: Grus canadensis. Klítisham wéash the crane’s offspring, 190; 12. These birds take long strides or steps: tchikolálža, 190; 12. Personified in Klétiamitch, q. v.

k’lé’wi, kélé-ui, d. kékuli; see k’lé’wi.

klípa, d. klíklpa mink, a quadruped of the weasel tribe: Putorius vison.


Klí’p-Skútatk, nom. pr. of Dave Hill’s father: “Minkskin-Dressed”.

klí’sh, d. klíklsh acorn of the black oak.

klí’sham, d. klíklsham black oak tree; the wood of this tree serves for the manufacture of bows.

kliulála to sprinkle with water or other liquids, 82, 8.

klú’, a cylindric, eatable root found in the old Modoc country, 147, 2.

klú’dshoa, d klúkládshua to fish with a light or lantern.

klú’dsóža, d. klú’kltsóža to suck at something.

klutsúótkish, klutsuo’tch, d. klukltsúótkish apparatus intended for at-
traction, especially for alluring fish: kl. ánku pitch wood set on fire on a fishing-canoe, 150, 5. Der. klúdsha.

klukálgi, d. kúkulgalgi to haul, fetch, to come after or for something: kl. an lúlóks, ká-i ni shúdshank tchiá I come after fire, for I have no fire where I stop. Cf. kléna.

klú'shlzá, d. klukláshlzá to go to sleep, to go to rest; said of birds and other animals in Kl.; in Mod. of persons also.

kmá', pl. túmi k., (1) woman's skullcap of the Máklaks pattern, similar to the kálkmá, but flat on the top. This headcover, sometimes worn by old men also, is manufactured from various kinds of aquatic grasses and scirpus. One specimen was bordered at the rim with má-i (bulrush, tule-grass), further inside appeared the yellow-colored tkáp; the shmá-yam, also yellow, on the outside, and the ornaments of the cap were interwoven with the black múkuash. Cf. 87, 4. 109, 3–5. 9. 10. (2) small tray, or drinking cup manufactured as above. Cf. kálkmá.

kmák'a, k'mákka, d. kák'mka, kmák'mka (1) to look about, to look around oneself; 110, 15. (2) to be on the lookout, to spy, reconnoitre, scout: kmákok Moatuáshash 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.

kmákapshti, d. kák'mkapshhti to put a stick or straw into an orifice, opening, den, hole. Cf. yankápshti.

kmapat'hiénatko, d. kmakmapiénatko wrinkled, furrowed: kmapat'hiénapksh télish git'kko wrinkled in face.

kmatch'ótkiš, d. kmakmatch'ótkiš both spurs of a rider. Mod. Cf. ktukótkish Kl.

kmélzá, d. kékmelža, kmékmalža, 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 sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

kmú'gga, kmúka, d. kmókumka to growl; said of dogs only. Cf. the German: mucksen.

kmúyulatko, k. kukmúlatko shaggy.

K'mukamtchiksh, abbr. K'mukamtc, K'mukámts, nom. pr. of K'mú-
klukálgi—K’mukámchtiksh. 139

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 (Skélamtch), 107, 1. 3., and as such he is the elder brother of Little Weasel (Tchashgáyak), whom he is sending out from Yámsi, 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 (Yámshamtch) and the Southwind (Múásh, Mía’shamtch) 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. nánuktua né-ulxa), he will punish bad men (shiktcháktchanuapka kó-idhash hihashuáktchash) 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: Aishish, ámtchiksh, k'mútcha, Ktá-ití, kš’k.

kmukólgi, d. kmuk’kmólgtgi, v. intr., (1) to wither, fade out; to become wrinkled by wetting. (2) to become decrepit by age.

kmúltzaga, d. kmukmáltzaga; to bubble up in water; the result of a motion made below. Cf. kmuchó’sha.

kmúmutch, kmómatch, pl. túmi k., field rat, wood rat; called hápush by Shasís and Modocs, q. v.: Neotoma cinerea. Der. múmutch

k’mútchá, kémútchá, d. kú’kumtcha, kúk’mtchá to grow, become old, to attain old age, 142, 10.; partic. k’mutchátko, d. kók’mtchátko, guggumtchátko (1) decrepit by age, grown old. (2) old person; old man, 40, 20. 94, 2.; tchiká kémutsátk a man bent by old, 136, 5.

K’mútcham = Lát saskshi, nom. pr. of a hill and camping place on the Sprague River: “At K’mukamtech’s Lodge”, as the Indians interpret it.

k’mútchéwatko, k’mutchéwitko, d. kuk’mtechá’witko old person; old man. The incantation of the “Old Man” is declared to be of a pernicious influence, 179; 7.; 'mutchéwatk an old man, 183; 13.

k’mútchish, kémútchish, d. kúkamtechish, kúk’mtchish, gú’ggamtechish old, aged, advanced in years: nú yá ká-i ni a kúkamtechish gi’-uapk shúgok I would certainly never get old if I had killed him, 64, 13. and Note; nú a gú’ggamtechishash gi’tki gi! I want them to become old, 103, 7. 12.

kmutchó’sha, d. kokmtechó’sha (1) to bubble up in water, Mod. for kmúltzaga Kl. (2) to suck juice out of bones, stalks etc. Kl. K’mútchu yakshi nom pr. of a rock on Klamath Marsh, shaped like a man and visible from afar; lit “Old Man’s Place.” Der. k’mutchá.

knadshikía, d. kakandshikía to wink, blink with one eye.

knákitko, d. knaknálitko beach, shore line.

kná’t, d. kná’knat level, dry, rocky land without vegetation, table land; on tracts of this kind the ipo-root is often found. Kl. for klá’dsh Mod.

kné-udshi, kné-udshe, d. knéknudshi coarse outer bark of tree, especially of the pine-tree, 148, 18. Cf. ndshé’dsh, stópalsh.
kmukoltgi — Kohashti.

kné-ush fish-line, fish-string, to which a piece of bark is fastened; nū k. mbú’shan shle-etchnapka to-morrow I shall go and look at the fish-lines. Der. knéwa. Cf. shuè-ush, takëléash.

knéwa to put out the fish-line: pshík k., or simply knéwa, to put the fish-line out for the night. Cf. shuè-udsha.

knía, d. kníknia (i short) to be in erection.

knukága, k’nuküga, d. knuknukága thread; little, thin or tiny string: k. tunszántko wick; lit. “small string passing through it.” Dim. knúka.

knúkla, d. knúknáklka (1) to bend the body downwards, as in squatting, stooping etc. (2) to deposit, lay; said of birds laying eggs: tchíkass nápal k. the bird has laid an egg, or eggs.

knú’klzá, d. knuknáklña (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. Idíglzá

knúks, k’núks, kénúks, pl. túnmi k., (1) thread, string, cord: k’nó’kshtat itánkish wax, beeswax to put on threads (2) rope, cable, 82, 11.; the incantation of the rope, 165; 11.—Lit. “what is bent, twisted.” Cf. knúklka.

kó’a, d. kókoa, kúkua, a white species of crane or heron living on the Klamath lakes, spread of wings two feet; probably Herodias egretta. K. wálishtat tgaliga a kóa-fowl stands on the rock-cliff at the shore.

kódsink; see kúdshinksh.

kóe, kú’e, d. kóke, kúkue (1) toad. (2) the larger species of frogs, like the bullfrog, Rana pipiens. Incantations of kú-e welékash the old female frog, 163; 9. 173; 5.: hú’kt shuísham lají, kóá this is the chief of songs; the toad (or frog) song, 180; 17. Cf. wekéštash.

kó-eptchi, kuéptchi, d. kukúéptchi toad-shaped, frog-like: k. snawédshash a frog-like wife, 186; 54. Der. kóe, -ptchi.

Kohashti, nom. pr. of an Indian settlement of five or six lodges, located on northeast end of Upper Klamath Lake, three miles north of Yá-agá, 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 Skohuashki. Cf. E-nkalksni kóke, ghuúáshktcha, szowáshka.
kóhiash, d. kókiash (1) flea. (2) bedbug. Der. kóka.
kó-ika, d. kokíza; see kúiža
kó-izaga, d. kukízaga; see guíkaka.
ko-ishéwa, ku-idshéwa, d. kokíshéwa to rejoice over, to be glad of: kui-
dshéwa i gátpisht I am glad that you have arrived; ku-ishéwánk shla’pèle
rejoicing to have found him again, 96, 5.; ku-ishé-uk rejoicing, joyful, merry,
96, 13. Cf. kuyéwa.
kóka, kú'ka, 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: tódshá hú’t kókatko she is nicely dressed; cf. 189, 5.
Cf. kúkpéli, kúks, shulóta.
kókantha, kukánsha, d. kúk’kantha to go climbing, to climb up to a
distance, 100, 7.; to ascend, as a ladder or tree. Der. gúka.
kókat'ash, pl. túmi k., nom. pr. of an edible root not specified. Cf.
kókatka, frequentat. of kóka.
kókna, d. kokákna; see guíkna.
kókole, flint-rock, a whitish rock used in the manufacture of arrow- and
spear-heads: k sháwalsh flint arrow-head, flint spear-head. Little pieces
of this rock are found at different spots on the reservation.
kóktíngsh, kúktíngsh, abbr. kó’tingsh, kú’ktu, d. kokáktíngsh dragon-
fly, libellula, muskito hawk. Der. gúta. Cf kínsh, Kótingsh.
kóktínshka, d. kokaktíñshka to scold, blame, vituperate; to charge with
reproaches, 184; 30. and Note. Der. kóktíngsh.
kókua, kókuatko, d. of guhua, q v.
kólansh, pl. túmi k., (1) joint, articulation of limbs. (2) knee-joint, knee-
Kólmaí, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by “Great Talker.”
kólta, kólta, d. kokálta otter, fish otter: Lutra canadensis. Kólta wéas the
otter’s offspring, 180; 1. and Note. Incantations: 168; 24. 177; 9. Por-
tions of its skin serve as magic curing-tools in the form of belts, 167; 30.
komú’shni, kámúshni, d. kokmú’shni wild, savage, runaway: kú-i k. tame,
domesticated. Der. kú, médsha.
kóné, kón, kóni, kún, same as guíni, q. v.
kópe, kópi coffee: k. bunú’tchatko (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; kóshash at 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.: ktéleam k. sugar *pine*. The Mod. term for tree is ánku, q. v.

kósha *pine*, kóshapash, d. kókshapash clapping-knife, pocket-knife.
kóshpaksh, kúshpaksh, d. kokóshpaksh *father-in-law, mother-in-law*; said by or in reference to husband of elder or younger daughter.


kóta, gútash, pl. túmi k., *head louse*, 71, 9. 6. 8.: gútash kshlkla to catch a louse on another's head. Der. gúta. Cf gapnéaga.

kóto, kú'to, d. kókto, kú'kto (1) *waist, loin of man*. (2) the part of quadrupeds where the hind legs join the body; middle portion of back, “horse-lump”. Der. gúta.

kowáktecha, d kokuáktecha to *bite through, to tear off by biting*: k. ní'sh she *bit through the neck*, 119, 9.

kpá, d. kpákpa *fire-poker* of wood or iron. Cf kpé'l.
kpádsha, d. kpákptcha *to extinguish a light or candle by hand.*
kpápsha, d. kpákpápsha *to taste, degustate*, as food, liquids. Cf. kpéto.
kpápshash, d. kpákpápshash *sense of taste, taste of tongue and palate*: láiluyatk k. sweet to the taste, 148, 7.

kpátakanka, d. kpáptakanka *to hold between one's legs or knees.*
kpátiá, d. kpákptía to *poke in the fire*: illá'lúdsh kpátiánk lóloksh *fire-pincers*. Cf illolótkish. Der. kpá.

kpé'l, kpél, Mod. kpé'l, d. kpékpal (1) *tail, caudal appendage*, 144, 9.
watchágalám k. the dog's tail; Tcheínāmnēn k. Chinaman's tail; kpré/lam tútish 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.

kpréto, d. kpékpto to taste, to sip. Cf. kápsha.
kpiámnā (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. shikpualkána.
kpi̱chtchna, d. kpi̱kptchtchna to spit; Mod. for shltkchtchna Kl. and Mod. Cf. kpúchtchna.
kpó'k, d. kpó'kpak gooseberry of dark hue and of the size of the domesticated gooseberry, growing in clusters; the fruit of the kpókam-bush. Cf. lúílúish, púkopk

kpókam, kpókam, d. kpukpákam (supply: ánku), a species of the gooseberry bush; probably Ribes aureum.

kpudshō'sha, d. kpukptchō'sha to suck. Cf. klúdsōxá

kpúyumna to revolve in the mouth; to masticate, chew: kátchgal k. to masticate tobacco. Cf. ktcn, k6kanka, pán.

kpúlakteha to drive away while marching or running; to follow up, hunt, pursue, as an enemy, 30, 7. Der. kpù'lı̊za.

kpúlilī, kpúli, d. kpúkplī to drive into, huddle into: wátsag kpúli' wakalákat ship the dog huddled the sheep into the corral.

kpù'lı̊za to drive off, expel, remove by force, 29, 21.

kpúteha, kpúdsheha, d. kpúkptecheha, kpú'kpdsheha (1) to expel, oust, to drive out. (2) to chase, pursue, follow up closely, to press upon. Cf. tpúdsha.

kpútechampli, d. kpukptchampēli to drive out again; to force to a homeward retreat, to expel from the country, 17, 3. 28, 11. Der. kpútech, -pēli.

kpútechaphka, d. kpúkptchapka to chase, pursue, while unseen by, or distant from the object pursued: nálsh kpú'dshapka she presses hard upon us from the rear, 122, 7. Der. kpútecha.

kpútechhakka to kiss; it is against the custom of western Indians to kiss any person except babies.

kpútechna, kpo'tchna, d. kpukpō'tchna (1) to drive out, expel. (2) to squirt from the mouth. Der. kpútecha. Cf. kpíchtchna, kpúchtchna.

kshagäyā, d. kshakshgäyä, 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.
kshaggayótkish, d. kshakshaghayótkish gallows.
kshakidsha to circle in the air; to describe circles, as birds of prey, 165; 5. 169; 50. Cf. aggódsha, ki-uggídsha.
-ksaksi, -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, i.: kélá-ush ıştchéń ćushkshakshi! get me some sand at the lake! Cf. Welékash-Knukleksáksi.
kshápá, ksápá, gishápá (1) to tell, to relate, to state, to say so; introducing sometimes the proper words of the one speaking, sometimes not, 119, 21.: “käila pínálám” kshápá, “Módokishash lólóaksh” kshápá, “Bóshtin kálezksh” kshápá they said that the land belonged to themselves, that the Modocs were slaves and would soon become white people, 35, 6–8.; hún wächag hú’mtácha kshápá he told me that this dog was of such a description; kánt sha Dr. Jóhnash tawiank shič’uks gishápá the one whom they said to have been bewitched by Doctor John, 65, 18.; “hú’nksh” uńk kshápá “this one” said he. (2) to think, to believe, to hold, to suppose: hú’nk Móatuashash kápok thinking him to be a Pit River man, 24, 4. Der. ke No. 2, shápá.
kshapátá, d. kshakshpátá (1) v. trans., to bend backward or downward.
(2) v. intr., to lean back on one’s seat or chair. Cf. tchápáta.
-kshápata, -gshápáta, 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 kshápáta.
kshatgatnúla to draw out, extract, pull out; kátchannat kshatgatnúl’ank taking out from, extracting from the log, 111, 17. Der. tgatnúla.
kshawal, ksáwala, d kshákshual, ksáksualá (1) to stretch out upon, to deposit, lay upon: k. klékápkash ánko kedshlákstat they laid the body upon a pile of wood, 85, 6.: shtchích’yank tchúú gélkai, tehúyunk k. klékápkash 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, ivála. Cf. ipmá’tcha, kšuíwal.
kshawaliéga, d. kshakshawaliéga to carry up, to transport upwards, uphill. Cf. 74, 17. Der. kshawal. Cf. huwaliéga.
kšawīna, d. kšashuīna 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 woodchuck teeth used in the sk̲h̲اشash-game. By this throw none of the players on either side will gain anything, 80, 5.

kšékansha to fly around, to take an aerial flight: kaló nú k. I fly through the clear skies, 169; 50.

kšekīula, d. kšekšākiūla to catch, capture: mānk k. to catch a fly.

kšékuga, ksikóga, d. kšekshākoga to put, place or locate into, as into a basket, cradle etc.: tchakélátat k. to place into a willow basket, 101, 19.; bó'xstat kšeyóga to lay, place in a coffin. Refers to one person or anim. object; speaking of many or collective objects, ikuga.

kšēla, kšīl' to place within, to put or lift into: tsū' nat ks'lapk hūnk shlipks then we lifted that wounded man into (the ambulance bed), 24, 5.

kšēltchā, d. kšekshāltchā to leave behind, relinquish while going; said of one long or anim. object only. Speaking of many, ēltchā. Cf. lōltchā.

kšēlza, d. kšekshālza to deposit; to lay down on the ground; said of one long-shaped object, person etc.: tānkni máklāks k. klekāpkah the forefathers laid down the body of the deceased, 85, 6. Der. ēlza.

kšeluikietish, d. kšekshaluikietish (1) one who is living with others. (2) servant, hired person. Der ksheluīya.

kšēluish, kšēluish, d. kšekshāluish mane of horse, lion etc. Cf. ēluish, wāmelhuish.

kšēluinya, kshēlui, d. kšekshāluinya to lie near or by the fire; to warm oneself: ktāna kshēluiyank lū'kushtat she slept within the warming rays of the fire, 122, 1. Cf. kshēlza.

kšēna, d. kšekshāna, kšēgsa (1) to carry on the arms one long-shaped object: mūkāk k. to carry a baby, Kl. (2) to carry off, take away in the arms or hands: ānku k. to carry away sticks, wood. Der. ēna.

kšē'ish, kši'ish little stick serving as counting check in games. In the spēlsha-game six of them are commonly used, 80, 2–4.: nā'shak k. only one check, 79, 5. Der. kshēna

kšē't'lēka, kshatla'ži, kshātla'ži, d. kshekshet'lēza, kshakshētlē'zi (1) to lay across, transversely, athwart; to deposit crosswise, as one log across another. (2) to fasten, tie transversely: kshet'lēzikash wätzhtat ītpa
kshawína—ksiútäki.

(k'lekápkash) they convey the body tied transversely over a horse, 85, 3.—Speaking of more than one long-shaped object, etlé'zi. Cf. ákua.

kshéwa, d. kshékshua to put upon, to locate inside; to introduce: kú'tash k. lúlpat he puts a louse into the eye, 71, 9. Der. éwa.

-kshi, -ksi, -ks, Mod. -gishi, postp. of the adessive case. Aíshishamksh the home of Aíshish, is used as a subj. case in 96, 23. Cf. -ksaksi.

kshikla, d. kshikshákla; 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: kú'tash k. to catch, kill a louse on another's head; kú'tash kshikshákla to kill lice. (2) k., or partic kshiklatko, numeral classifier added to the numbers 11, 21, 31, 151 etc. “I lay down one”, “laid down one”, viz. “counted”, 37, 15. 42, 20. In 55, 11. kshiklapkash stands incorrectly for pe-ulapkash. (3) v. intr., to lie in, to be placed or deposited on or within, 126, 6.: shnúlashtat kshí'klapksh lying in the nest, 95, 15.—Speaking of more than one object or subject, íkla (1) and (2), q. v.

kshí'ksnish, a gray species of sparrow-hawk: also called tchikass-k.; Tinnunculus sparverius Its incantation: 166; 18., cf 180; 9. Der. kshéna.

kshíta, d. kshiktíta to escape, 14, 9. and Note; 42, 17. 128, 1. Mod. kshíulakgish, abbr. kshílagish, d. kshíshulakgish, kshíshulakgish dance-house, communal lodge erected for public dances, 75, 19. 90, 10.: k. láťcha to erect a dance-house; kshíulakshén towards the dance-house, 141, 3. The dance-house is called spú'klisha in 7., 11. Der. kshílêza.

kshíulaktámpka d kshíshulaktámpka to begin to dance, 70, 3.

kshíulakčha to go and dance; to arrange or have a dance, 70, 1. 141, 4. 5.

kshíuléza, kshílka, kshíwalza, d. kshíshuléza to dance, 163; 12.: sha kshíulakuapk they propose to dance, 140, 1. 4.; kshí'ulézh for dancing, for the dance, 140, 3.; spú'klishtat kshíwalza they dance in the dance- (lit. “sweat-”) house, 75, 11.; shtúpuyúka gshíuláka 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: tsúí sa ká'ulézh kí'eks šuawínuk and they danced, when a conjurer examined them, 21, 9.

ksiútäki, ksiú'tgi, d. ksiksíútäki, ksiksíútgi to run fast; said of foot-racers and horsemen: nki'l k. to run fast, to run hard; nat ksí'utakiank gépgapèle we returned home speedily, 24, 11.; nki'l ksiú'tgish, ksíútgish
tchatchui the speediest runner; kši‘utäkiäkät génuapk! ye must travel as fast as ye can! 20, 15. Cf. kšiútechna.
kšiútech na, d. kšihkšiútechna (1) to bounce, to skip, go around hopping.
(2) to perform long dances. Cf. kšilüéža.
kšiúlgish; abbr. from kšiúlakgish, q. v.
kšiwalža; same as kšilüéža, q. v.
kšiwiotíkish animal’s cage; cage for wild beasts. Mod. Der. kšéwa.
kšuíži, d. kshukšízi to surpass, excel in size, strength or power: wátech kšuížitko țá-ushash the horse is larger than the colt. Cf. uyéžitko, winíži.
kšuíwal, kšúyuwala to lay or deposit upon, as a corpse upon the funeral pile, 89, 1. Cf. kšáwal.
kšúya to give, bestow; said of one long-shaped object. Speaking of more than one object, shewána. Der. úya. Cf. lýya.
kšúyamna, d. kšukshiyamna, ksukš-amna to hold on one’s arms one long-shaped object; said chiefly of babes.
kšukátkal (1) to carry about in the arms, to carry around with oneself; to bring back: wéash ț-i nůk I carry my young with me, 166; 18. (2) to carry off, to steal, kidnap.
kšukshiéžash grease in the flank of animals. Mod. Cf. tcháshlaksh.
kšulótkish, d. kshukshalótkish mowing scythe. Mod. Cf. mulinótkish.
kšún, kšún, pl. túmí k. (1) grass, grass stalk; generic term for all graminaceous or even glumaceous plants, including bulrushes, aquatic grasses etc.: k. puétflank putting grass underneath, 148, 17.; atini k. a high, tall grass, 149, 4.; nádshak k. a blade of grass; kšún’at on a (prairie-) grass stalk, 148, 5. (2) dry or dried grass, hay: k. híwidsha to lay in hay for winter, 75, 12.; kšunemi in haying time, 148, 3. Haying begins in July. Cf. vúžankish. (3) seed-grass, 145, 18. 148, 5. Der. kšéna.
kšunáltko productive of grass, grassy: k. kúflu graising land, pasture land; tům kshunálpaksh (for kshunálpkash) káfila producing much grass everywhere, 36, 20. and Note. Der. kshúnala.
kšúnptchi having the appearance of a grass-stalk or graminaceous plant; looking like grass, 140, 5.
kšúsha, d. kšú’kshna to lie, to be lying on, upon, within, below, underneath; k. taluálzan he was lying inside, the face turned upward, 24, 14. Der. úsha.
kshítäi, kšítí, d. kšûksúti, a species of swamp grass, often used as hay for cattle. Cf. kshű’n.

kshútíla, d. kshukshútíla (1) to be or lie underneath; to live below: kshútíla pù’shišish tébullat the cat lies under the table. (2) to be, lie or live in the shade or shadow.—Speaking of many subjects, i-utíla. Der. utíla.

kta-ı, ktaí, loc. ktáyatat, ktá-itat, ktáyat, (d. ktákta), pl. túmi k., (1) stone, pebble, rock-fragment, 82, 7. 13. 85, 12.: k. sha hūyuža they are heating stones, 82, 6.; ktáytátka by the throwing of a stone, 125, 5. 8. (2) rock, rocky formation, rock ledge: k. söl’smaluak painted rocks, 179; 3., cf. shùmaluæ; ktám kútšash rock-moss; kùtsant tchíkta ktyat they stayed in the midst of inaccessible rocks, 21, 13.; ktyat h’uptsank hiding behind rocks, 22, 6.; git ktáfksi where the rocks lie, 142; 3. (3) brick, tile.

ktaí-shishnish, pl túmi k., the dipper; a little brown dipping bird belonging to the ouzel tribe: Cinclus mexicanus. Der. ktá-i, shína.

ktaí-shítínásh house built of stone or brick. Mod. Ktái-i, 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’mukamtch was changed into this rock, after he had selected this spot as a fishing place. Lit “at the Rock”.

Ktá-i-Tupákshi, 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’mukamtch’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. ktá-i, tükäa.

Ktáí-Washi, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “where rocks are”, or “Rocky Hollow”. Der. ktái, wásh.

ktayágä, d. ktaktága little stone or pebble, 82, 12. Dim. ktá-i.

ktáyalish, ktáyalsh, d. ktaktáyalish (1) adj., rocky, full of rocks, rock-bound; denuded of vegetation: túmi Shū’t tű Ktáyalshát Yafnatat wá many Shoshoni Indians live in the Rocky Mountains. (2) subst., rocky region, stony tract: ktáyalshátá géna he proceeded towards the lava beds, 37, 18.
ktakaga, d. ktaktkaga to rip open, to tear open.
ktakakitche, d. ktaktkakitchna to rip or tear open successively.
ktakalitko (1) adj., wounded by a cut or gash. (2) subst., the wound, gash: mum k. a large, wide wound; ketcha k. a small wound.
ktakiola, ktakiula to sever, cut off: watsag huh k'lek k'and k'pel ktako'la the dog died, whose tail I cut off. Cf. ktakta No. 1.
ktaklish, d. ktaktaklish (1) adj., arrayed with the kakno'lish or elk-skin armor: maklaks ktakli'sh men clad in skin-armors, 88, 7. (2) subst., warrior on the warpath; fighter arrayed for war. Cf. kaknola, kaknolsh.
ktakta, d. ktaktkakitchna to rip or tear open successively.
ktak61a, ktaknila to sever, cut off:

ktakio'la

ktakli'sh

ktak61a, ktaknila

ktali'sh

ktaka, d. of ktana, q. v.
ktaladshna, d. ktaktladshna to cut, slash; to wound with a cutting instrument. Cf. ktakalitéko.
ktana, d. ktakta, kákta to sleep, to be asleep, 110, 20. 113, 17.: nishta nat ká-i káttant (for káta nat) the whole night we did not sleep, 31, 9., cf. sa kákta they slept, held siesta, 19, 13.; ktánhuish (h epenthetic) while she slept, 122, 3.; ktampsb-shítk (for kánpkash-shítko) shléash appearing like one who is asleep, 113, 17., cf. 131, 9.
ktanapka, d. ktaktanapka to be drowsy, sleepy: ktanapktako (ungrammatically ktanapktako in 91, 7.), one who is sleepy. Der. ktana.
ktansha, ktándsha, d. káktansha (1) to go to sleep, to retire to bed: Lémélish káktansha the Thunders went to sleep, 113, 18. (2) to fall asleep: skúl'zank káktansha lying down she fell asleep, 122, 3.; tamú'dsh ktánsht whether he was asleep or not, 113, 15.; ktándshi, 122, 4., stands for ktánshisht. Der. ktána.
ktanshna, d. káktanshna to fall asleep, 113, 14.: Skelamtht ktánshan (inverted for ktánsna) nánú shzołzátk Old Marten fell asleep as soon as he lay down, 113, 11. Der. ktánsna.
kta'lo, ktá'luasha; see ktklo, ktkluasha.
ktek'hiéhé, d. ktekták'hiéhé to notch; to indentate. Partic. ktek'hiéhéto (1) notched; indentated. (2) subst., angle or particle cut out on a rim or edge; a notch. Cf. ktkukzi.
ktekna, d. ktektákna to cut a hole into: yówish ktektaknan having made a cut through both heels, 13, 5. Cf. tkéka.
ktakága—ktiuyéga.

ktaka cues, d. ktektakuela to rush down; to slide down, to slip. Cf. ákuash.
kteleasha, d. ktekteleasha to push away;kteleshkápka to push away to a distance, or forcibly; intensifies the signification of the simple k., 42, 13.
kteleza, d. ktektélaza, v. trans., referring to persons or long-shaped objects only. (1) to cut with a knife, as sticks, wood etc.; same as ktákta No. 1. Cf. ktevéga. (2) to let fall, to let down on the ground, to drop: lóloksgish 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 hünkélam t’şiháph una kteleza? was his father drowned some time ago? Cf. tínua, tínush. Der. élza.
ktelo, ktélu, d. ktektélo pine-nut; the brown resinous fruits contained in the burs of the pine are eaten raw by Indians, 75, 5. Ktéleam kósh sugar-pine. They prefer the nuts of the sugar-pine to those of other pine-trees.
ktelualsha, d. ktektelualsha to gather pine-nuts annually or habitually: ktälowlshúápka näd we shall gather pine-nuts, 75, 3. Der. ktelo.
ktepéta, ktépta, d. ktektápeta to notch, to indentate.
ktevéga, to put up, to cut to pieces: k. nánuk she cut up the whole of the body, 119, 10.; wácht hünk tehúi ktevéga they then cut up the horse, 85, 7. Mod.; pálash k. to cut bread into slices, Kl.
ktiuyiákia, ktíwiaxía, d. ktiktiyuakía to lift up, push over, place on the top in somebody’s interest, 22, 12. Der. ktiwízi.
ktítechitcha to split the long way, to split in the whole length: wátítká ánku k. to split a stick with a knife.
ktiudshna, d. ktiktdudshna to continue pushing; to push somebody, e. g. to excite his attention or to stop his talking, 119, 15.: i a nush túla k. hünksh you and I am pushing him.
ktiuga, d. ktktúga (1) to throw, to throw out; to push or force out of; as out of the house: k. or k. pétcháka to kick out Cf. ktúka, shiktókanksh. (2) to close forcibly, bolt up, as a door, gate.
ktiugía, d. ktktiugía (1) to throw out, push out of for somebody. (2) to kick, force for somebody, or in one’s own interest.
ktiugiúla, d ktiktiugiúla to push, force or kick open: ktkugiulank ka-ish-tish kicking the cover or door open, 66, 13.
ktiuyéga, d. ktktuyéga (1) to push open, to open, as a door, window. (2) to help up, assist in rising or getting up (persons, beasts).
ktúkish, d. ktúktukish latch, bolt on door. Der. ktúuga.
ktruékla, d. ktúktuékla to throw downhill or down stairs, 131, 11.
ktúlēxa, d. ktúktulēxa, ktúktulēxa (1) to push down, to make descend. (2)
to knock down, to prostrate on the ground: hunā’shak k. hú’k he was knocked
down unawares. Cf. ktúuga.
ktiwlala, d. ktíktualala to lift or post up, on the top of. Der. íwala.
ktiwalkidsha, k. ktúktalkidsha (1) v. trans., to make revolve, veer
around. (2) v. intr., to turn, revolve, gyrate, veer around, move in a circular
line; said of birds. Cf. aggedsha, talkidsha.
ktiwlaz, d. ktíktualaz; same as ktiwala, q. v.
ktiwízi, d. ktíktu’ízi to place or push on the top, to lift or push over some­
thing, 22, 13. 18. Cf. ktíuyiakia.
ktō’dsha, ktū’tcha, d. któktō’dsha it rains, rain falls: hū’ ka-á k., k. mū,
75, 19. it rains hard; ktō’dshanapka a rainstorm comes on; tchēkslā ktō­
tchuápka after a while it will rain; ktudshiégia, ktudshāmpka it begins to
rain; ktudshióla the rain is over
ktō’dshash, ktō’tchash, d. któktō’dshash rain, rainfall, rainstorm, 179; 2.: k. gátia it is going to rain; kēléwī k. it ceases to rain. Cf. kité’kla.
kto’tchka, d. ktúktáetchka; same as ktúshka, q. v.
kto’tzi, d. ktúkti’zi to notch, to make indentations.
ktyuya, d. ktúktiwa, v. recipr., to strike, hit each other; to inflict blows to
each other. Mod for shuktápka Kl. Der. ktúka.
ktyuyúga, d. ktúktiuyúga (1) to cut off, sever, clip, crop. (2) to clip the
hair; to shear, as the wool of sheep.
ktyúma, d. ktúktiúma to cut into many pieces.
ktna, ktúga, d. ktúktga, ktúktga to strike by hand, with the clasped hand
or fist: ktúkuapk mish nū I shall give you a beating; nād ktúkuapka hūnksh
we are going to strike him; k. péchtka to kick. Cf. ktúuga.
kktoktish, ktongótkish, d. ktuktkótkish, ktuktgō’tc’h spur of rider.
kts, eatable root of the aquatic cat-tail plant, 147, 3.: shlapsh ktū’ksam
púpash the top (lit. blossom) of the ktūs-root consists of whorls, 147, 3.
ktsam cat-tail plant, on which the eatable ktúks-root grows; the
leaves of the plant are made up of whorls (pū’šh, d. púpash) 147, 3.
ktkta, d. ktuktákta to cut in two, to sever, as a rope; Mod. for ktákta No. 1.
ktúldsha, d. ktuktáldsha to cut or sever in many places, into many fragments, portions or pieces.
ktulódsha, d. ktuktólodsha to cut in two, to separate many things simultaneously by cutting.
ktulódshna, d. ktuktólodshna (1) to push away, to force away, to separate. (2) to push repeatedly. Cf. ktúdshna.
ktúlts head of an elongated cylindric form, inserted into necklaces, neckwear (yámnash). Der. ktúldsha.
kúpka, d. ktukápka (1) to strike repeatedly. (2) to beat, slap, chastise by beating, 62, 5. 96, 3. 4. Der. ktúka.
kúshka, ktúska, któtchka, d. ktuktáshka, któktchékka (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. Któktatska ná't, at hünk yaká'wa ná'-ulaks we cut her hair, for she broke the law, 61, 6. (3) subst., slice, cut, clipping.
kúshkótkish, abbr. ktushgo'tch, d. ktuktashkótkish shears, scissors: shí'pam-ní'lk. shears to clip wool. Der. ktushka.
kúshkuish, d. ktuktashkuish portion, piece cut or sliced off: na-ígshtani k. one half of a thing cut through the middle. Der. ktushka.
kúshna, d. ktuktáshna, v. intr., to sink down; to sink down in water, Mod.: ánputat ktúshnan k'léka to be drowned. Cf. ktutégã, tehál'ža. kútégã, ktutú'ga, d. ktuktéga to sink down in water, moist or soft ground, sand etc. Kl. Cf. kútshna.
kútêks, d. ktuktêks impression made by stamping with the foot or other long-shaped object. Cf. nútêks.
kú't'pna to bring, transport, haul in front of, close to, near: Shzélag gátpa kút'p'nuk pā'š Skélag came to bring him victuals, 66, 7.
kchéyash, d. kchékchachiash scarabée with fangs; large beetle, 91, 10. Cf. kchépash, kchédscha.
kchék (a short), d. kchékchék (1) mother of pearl shell, avlone shell of the Pacific Coast; a common species is Haliotis rufescens. (2) sea shell and fresh-water shell of every description. Cf. kchélža, láktash.
ktchálhua, ktchálu, d. ktchaktchálhua, ktchaktchálua (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. ktchálza, d. ktchaktchálza (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 sunburns. Cf. ktchálhua, ktchól.

ktchálzish, d ktchaktchálzish (1) shine, ray of light, beam of light, dazzling splendor, radiance. (2) sunshine, sunray, sunbeam; glare of sunrays, 121, 7. (3) heat; heat of the sun, 103, 3., of the fire etc. (4) sunburn, 150, 8. Der. ktchálza.

ktchálshkash glory, splendor; lit. “radiance”, and hence corresponding to the word δόξα occurring in the Lord’s Prayer, 139, 7.

ktchálta, d. ktchaktchálta to reverberate; to reflect sunbeams, as is done by water or polished articles. Cf. ktchálhua (2).

ktchálui; see ktchálua

ktchálui, ktsálui, d. ktchaktchálui 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.

ktchán, d. ktchaktchán to chew, masticate, as tobacco.

ktchápash, pl. túmi k., wild silkworm, bombycine caterpillar.

ktcheá’mu, ktsé’amu, species of aquatic grass, 180; 19

ktchelóla, d. ktchektchélola to husk, to peel with the hands or teeth: ktchelolatko peeled off. Der. tchel-, radix of tchélksh.

ktchelólash, d. ktchektchélolash rind, peeling; emptied husk.

ktchelóluish, d. ktchektchéloluish peeled fruit, husked ear.

ktchéna, d. ktchektcheha, ktséktsa (1) to pierce, strike, stab. (2) to be stabbed accidentally; to run a splinter into the foot or other part of body.

ktchídsha, ktsí’tsá, d. ktchiktcheha, ktsí’ktsa to crawl, creep, train oneself along the ground; said of insects, reptiles, babies unable to walk yet; to slip up while crawling, creeping: tsuí nat ktsí’ktsa, tsuí nat sas tú’ shlä’popk, we crept up (along the rock surface), then we saw them in the distance, 22, 19.: ní ktsí’tsa I crept forward, 22, 13. Cf. shiktchasha.

ktchídshû, (d. ktchiktchëtshû) pl. túmi k., bat, cf. 127, 1–8.: mo-òwe ktcídshuhash hû’tnan the mole jumping or rushing at the bat, 127, 4. Der ktcídshha, hû (1) “above”.

Ktchalhua—Kuā'ka.

Ktchi'k, pl. támi k., oar, paddle, 133, 10. 180; 20.

Ktchikáyá, d. ktchiktchikáyá (1) to climb up, as on trees, rocks etc. (2) to creep, crawl into woods, thickets, timber or wildernesses: péłakag mú'ni wíítum ktchikayú'la suddenly a huge brown bear came out (of the manzanita-shrubs) 128, 6. Der. ktchídsha.

Ktchikansha, pl. támi k., to crawl, to creep through an aperture, hole, passage, barrier. Cf. ktchídsha, ktchípa.

Ktchikídsha to crawl around, to crawl forward, to go on creeping by turns: ktchigídshapéélí to creep back to the former place, 22, 15.

Ktchinkága, d. ktchiktchankága fenced inclosure, corral of small dimensions. Kl. Der. ktchinksh.

Ktchínksh, d. ktchiktchanksh (1) rail, split rail, fence-rail, 35, 4. etc. (2) fence, rail-fence, inclosure: k.-illíghish corral, fenced inclosure; ktchínkshám stúkish gate of corral.

Ktchíshlkish, d. ktchiktcháshlkish cow. Kl. for titchí'tchkish Mod. Der. ktchítchta.

Ktchítana, d. ktchiktchátana to crawl upon, to creep along.

Ktchítpa, d. ktchiktchítpa to creep, to crawl towards something, somebody to some purpose.

Ktchítpampéli, d. ktchí'tkchtíptampéli to creep or crawl back towards somebody on purpose, 22, 16.

Ktchítchok, nom. pr. masc. of an individual of short stature; abbr. from ktchítchóga "Little Bat". Dim. ktchídshú.

Ktchítchta, d. ktchiktchátchta to trample, stamp or touch with the feet.

Ktchuílóka, d. ktchuktchiuílóka to be incandescent; to be at red or white heat. Mod. for tchuílchíga Kl. Cf. kaltchuyúga.

Ktchú'l, ktsö'l, d. ktchóktchó'l (1) star; constellation; the stars, 134, 10. (2) meteor; shooting star: k. léna a meteor passes over the sky. Cf. ktchálža.

Kú, kú, gú' far, far off; same as kúi, q. v.; gú' n'šh húyaha he runs far away from me, 184; 32. 34.; chiefly occurring in compounds.

Kuágá, kó-agá, d. kukuágá young, small toad or bullfrog, 71, 6. Dim. kóe. Kuáiyutsak, nom. pr fem Kl.; apparently a diminutive form.

Kuś'ka, kuákka, kowákka, d. kakuaká (1) to bite off from, to bite holes into. (2) to tear off particles from. Cf. kówáktcha, kúpka, kwúshka.
kuakákska, d. kakókakshka (1) to bite off minute portions, to nibble at.
(2) to take, tear off a piece from. Cf. kueknóla.
kuánka, d. kuakuánka to be lame, to limp: kuánkatko limping, lamed, lame.
k uánkuaná to experience the natural alteration of the voice, as boys do from their 16th to 18th year. Cf. wákéna.
kúáta, pl. túmi k., quarter of a dollar, 25 cents; or, in Western parlance, "two bits". From English "quarter".
Kuatilak, 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 Yahúshkin band of Snake Indians. Der. kuatilga.
kuatilga, d. kakuatilga to hurt one's foot, e.g., by wearing tight boots.
Der. kuáta.
kuatcha, d. kakuatcha to bite off, to tear away by biting, to remove with the teeth. Der. kuáshka.
kuatchka, d. kakuchága to bite into, as into the hair, fur. 119, 4. 6–9.
kuatcháki, d. kakucháki to bite, itch; said, e.g., of lice, 119, 6.
kú'dsa, pl. túmi k., gray wood rat or field rat, resembling a peccary, not throwing up mole-hills; a species of Neotoma. Cf. kmúmutch.
kúdsha, gátcha, pl. túmi k., (1) gudgeon; mud-gudgeon. (2) dorsal back-fin, between the kaluish-fin and the tail-fin.
kúdshá-a-ga, kú'tsag small gudgeon; gudgeon or some other fish of smallest size; incantation: 178; 1. Dim. kúdsha.
kú'dshá-a-la to fish or catch gudgeons. Der. kúdsha (1).
kúdshinksh, kó'dshinks, Mod. kú'shinksh, d. kó'k'tchinksh foot, claw, hoof of a deer, horse or ruminant: kodsings a gé-u 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. láshxish.
kúdshínkshka, d. kuktchi'ngshka claw, hoof of a young deer, horse etc., 166; 21. Cf. Note to 166; 17. Dim. kúdshinksh.
kue'sh, d. kékuish footstep, foot-print, track: k. haftchna to follow footprints, 122, 17. Cf. goyéna, kuéntchna, kó-ená.
kueknóla, d. kakuaknóla to bite, nibble or pull off small particles or minute things sticking on a surface. Der. kuá'ka.
kuakákska — kuúish.

kuéntzapsa, d. kukuéntzapsha, v. intr., to reach to while going, to reach a spot in the distance; said of footsteps only: gé a k. tátakiam gátzaps-shuish the foot-prints go to this spot, since the children have reached it, 122, 19. Cf. goyéna, kuéntsh.

kuéntchna, d. kukuéntchta 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. kuéktuta to beckon, make signs. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. kú. kué-uch, kwé-uch, apher. wé-uch, a species of willow of low growth; its branches are used in constructing the small sweat-lodges, 82, 3.

kúshaghsha, 126, 5.; same as guhuashkhta, q. v.

kúi, güi, gu'-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), gëtuí, ginátant, gunítant, pëltu, tâgshata.

kû'-i (pronounced like ggû'i), pl. tûmi k., core in a boil or ulcer. Cf. güta.

kúika-ush, pl. tûmi k., other name for the tâslatch (q. v.) or cougar; called sometimes mûntain lion in the West.

Kúikni, K. mákïlaks, nom. pr., Mólale Indian. The Mólale tribe is now settled on Grande Ronde reserve and near Oregon City, and is sometimes called “Straight Mólale” in contradistinction to the Tchakánkni, q. v. The ancient habitat of this roving hunter tribe, cognate with the Cayuses, was the western slope of the Cascade Range, Oregon. Reduced to about 50 Indians in 1877. Der. kúi.

kúikuish rabbit; a species of Lepus: kúikuisham nîl rabbit skin. Cf. kái.

kûîzâ, kó-ika, d. kukižâ, kokižâ (- -) (1) to discover, to find out, 100, 12. (2) to recognize, to be aware of, to know, Lat. cognovisse; nánuk sa at pîpa kukizâ hashashukia they read the whole book through and know its contents; kûizân Sátas I recognized the Snake man, 30, 17.; tíds kûizâ m's nî I know you well, 65, 11. Cf. kaizêma, kózpash.

kûinag away from town, settlement or village; far away from the lodges, houses, 140, 7. Der. kúi, -na, ak.

kúish, gu'-i, gü-ish, d. kú'kuish, black-bellied plover, black below in the breeding season, long legs and long bill: Squatarola helvetica Cuv.
kúíta, prep. and postp., in the rear, back of, backwards of: kúíta nats (or ná'lish) back of us, in our rear, 31, 9. Der. kúi.

kúítak! exclam., go back! remove! sit away from! (e. g., from the fire) get away! From kúíta, gi.

kúítit, kúítica, prep. and postp., this side of, referring to the location of the one speaking: Kúí'uti kúítit, this side of Kúíti-place, 131, 5.

kuítechia, kuítsia, (d. kuikuátechia), pl. túmí k., a small fat water bird having the appearance of the kókiaks-duck, and provided with rudimentary wings. Probably a species of grebe or Podiceps.

kúýa, kúye, kú'-ie, d. kú'kia, kúkie, (1) crab, either marine or living in fresh water; (2) lobster.


kúýéwa, d. kukiéwa to rejoice, to be gladdened, to be glad of: k. m's ni gátpisht I am glad that you came. Kl. for ko-ishéwa Kl. and Mod.

kúýúma, koyóma, d. kukiúma to be or become muddy, to be defiled, soiled: ámpu a k. the water is turbid; guyúma ké-u kú'la my ground becomes muddy, 169; 56., cf. 177; 13., where káiša is suppressed; partic. kuyúmatko muddy, roiled, unclean, impure. Der. kú-i.

kúýúmasht, d. kukiúmasht turbid, muddy water; gully; muddy ground.

kú'kalam, kú'kaluak, kúkamtehish; see kóke, gu'luaga, k'mútehish.

ku'káks, 64, 1.; d. of kúks, q. v.


kukôle, 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. kú'ks, kapóla, shanatchúla.

kú'kñépéli, d. kukáknpéli (1) to dress oneself in the kóks-garment. (2) to dress oneself. Der. kóka. Cf. kapópéli, kukóle, kúks.

kúks, kú'ksh, kó'ks, pl. túmí k., (1) gown, long robe, long dress, adorned with fringes, but rarely worn by men at the present time. The men wore kúks usually made of buckskin, while those of females, snavédsham kúks, were made more frequently of dressed deerskins, before they adopted the habit, now almost universal, of wearing citizen's dress. Káknéghtok kú'ks unclean gown. (2) female dress, clothing, garb, array.
kúta — Kúbát.

kúktáki, abbr. kúztgi, d. kukúktáki, kukúztgi to covet, to be enameled of; said of males coveting females, 100, 4.
kúktá (1) dragon-fly, abbr. from kókt肠胃, Kl. (2) name of a root or bulb eaten by the Klamath Lake people, 147, 5 (3) d. form of kóto.
kúkui mother's uncle, an archaic term, 122, 7.
Kukumékshi, nom. pr. of a mountain northwest of Klamath agency; lit. "where the caves are." Der. kú'mme.
kúztgi, d. kukúztgi; same as kúktáki, q. v.
kúleóta, gulióta, 185; 43. durat. form of guli, q. v.
kúlí'gi's, the chrysalis of a butterfly, roasted and eaten by the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. pulquintch.
kúlzásh, pl. túmí k., vegetal product used for catching fish on account of its narcotic qualities, 149, 21. and Note.
kúlzásh, d. kükálzásh, guggalzásh rain and snow falling simultaneously. Incantation 164; 2. Cf. 179; 2.
kúlla, kú'la, d. kú'kla, guggla red-head; a canvas-back duck on the Klamath lakes, white on body: Aythya ferina var. americana; 180; 11.
kúlo'yéna, d. kakloyéna, kuklohi'na to stir up liquids. Cf. shtiwiňi.
kúl'sh, d. kükal'sh badger: Taxidea americana. His cry: nak, nak, alluded to in 185; 43. Kú'l'sham yásh badger-willow, a tree growing in dry soil; called so from its reddish, badger-colored bark: Cornus sericea.
Kú'l'sh=Tgé'-ush, K'a'lsam-Tgé'-ush, nom. pr. of a camp on Williamson River; lit "Where the badger stands in the water". Der. kú'l'sh, tgé'wa.
Kúl'tam=Wash, nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Williamson River; lit. "Otter-Den". From kó'lta, wásh.
kúmal, or yámal, pelican, a large water-bird with a voluminous gullet. The only pelican species of those parts is Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, which is frequently found on the lake shores. Incantation: 166; 19. kú'mlám-shú'm-tchuyé'sh gull's-bill-cap, a low cap with a cover or shield to protect the forehead.
Kumá'kshi, nom. pr. of a locality near Sprague River: "At the Cave". Kúmbat, Gúmbat, nom. pr. (1) of a locality on west side of Upper Klamath Lake, now called Rocky Point. The Indians stopping there are called Kúmbatkni, 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 Kúmbatnuash, Kúmbatnuaskni or Kúmbatknik. On this territory was fought a part of the Modoc war of 1873.

Kúmbatknik, Kúmbatnuash (1) Indian inhabiting Kúmbat or Rocky Point.

(2) Indian residing at Kúmbat, southeast of Tule or Rhett Lake. (3) Indian stopping south of the Williamson River, about Modoc Point.

Kúmbatnu Yáima, or "Rocky Mountain", nom. pr. of an eminence in the Klamath reservation. At its base is a fishing-place called Káwam.

Kúmbatnuash, nom. pr., Indian inhabiting or stopping at Kúmbat, southeast of Tule or Rhett Lake, California, near or within the lava beds, 13, 2. Also called Kúmbatnuashkni and Kúmbatknik; they form a medley of Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians and are said to have separated from these some time after 1830. Der. Kúmbat (2), wá.

kú'mme, kúme, kú'mme, pl. túmi k., rock-cave, cavern: kúmëti shlú'wish the wind blowing out of the cave; k. lałúshaltko the cave of the lava beds, 42, 19. and kú'meti 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, cf. Notes to 37, 18. 39, 17.; kú'mets hátakt gult' they also entered the caves there, 30, 8.; mákléka kú'mëtat to pass the night in a cave, 121, 20.

kú'pka, kú'pga, kópka (~), d. kukápkka (1) to bite, itch repeatedly. (2) to bite; to itch, puncture: ká-udshish nísh kópka the gray wolf bites me, 144, 11.; gütaș nū'sh kú'pga nū'sh a louse bites me on the head, 119, 3. Cf. kua'ka, kuatchaka, kóka.

kú'pka'sh, d. kukápkash (1) sticks of kindling-wood eaten by the conjurer at festive dances. (2) torch made of pitch, resin.

kú'pku'pěle, d. kukápkú'pěle gulch, dried up river-bed. Cf. gu'upka, uká.

kú'sh, d. kú'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.

kúshál'tko, d. kukáshál'tko pregnant, with child.

kú'shka, d. kuká'ška (~, ~) (1) to brush, to clean by brushing. (2) to comb another's hair, 95, 17.

kúshkó'tkísh, kúshkúts, d. kukáshkótkísh brush; cloth-brush.
kúshkusha, d. kukúshkusha to rustle, crackle, as hay, straw, dry bulrushes. Cf. túshtusha.

kúshlaksh, d. kakúshlaksh stepfather; said by stepson or stepdaughter. Cf. kúkui, kushálko.

kúshlázatko, d. kukúshlázatko stepson or stepdaughter; said by stepfather.

kútóla, d. kuktóla to squeeze out, pinch out; to squeeze, press down Cf. kú'-i. Kútólítko, nom. pr fem. Kl. "Pimple-Squeezer."

kú'tchala; see (1) gútchala; Der. kuátcha. (2) kúdushala.

kwúldsha, Mod. kavúldsha, ka-u'ldsha, d. kakuáldsha, Mod. kakowál-dsha to erode, to gnaw; to gnaw through. Cf. káta.

kwúshka, kvúshka to bite off a piece, portion or particle.

The lingual-guttural sound k alternates with the other gutturals in the following order of frequency: z, k, g, g; in a few instances also with the spirant h ('h, 'kh). Modocs pronounce it more forcibly than Klamath Lake Indians, but often elide it altogether when initial, and then substitute the "arrested sound" for it: kóke for kóko 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 kó-, k'-, or is followed by a vowel Terms with initial k, z, g not found here to be looked for under G or K. Some of the vocables below contain the negative particle ka-i as initial syllable. Cf. introductory words to letters G and K.

ká-a-k, ka-ag, ka'-k, pl tímí k., raven: Corvus corvinus, 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-akamtch, q. v.; also called simply Ká-ak. Cf. iwani. Onomatop.

Ká-a-ka-mtch, or Ká-ak "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 K'mukamtch. Cf. pp. 131. 132 with 134, 1. 2. K. wétanta shash Old Raven laughed at them, 131, 2. 14. Ká-ag, 132, 7. Cf. ká-ak.

ká-i, adv., (1) the negative particle not. It is used for negativing facts or assertions in an objective manner, thus differing from le, læ, q. v.: ká-i tídshi skútash gi'-uapka! it will not be a good mantle! 125, 5. Cf. 42, 7. 43, 11. It usually occupies the position just before the word to be negatived, 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. 140, 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 Máklaks it remains adverb: ká-i tatáksni gasáktsina no 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 stínta to hate; ká-i vú'shish brave, bold, plucky. Among the many compounds of the prefixed ká-i we mention: kaígëma, ká'gí, káyak, káyutch, kaítua, ká-itata, késhga 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 shléa húnksh? ká-i nů húnksh shléa. Did you see him? I did not.

kái'gá, ká'ika, Kl. and Mod. for kaíha Kl., q. v.

kái'híha, kái'inja, kái'hia, d. kái'iha, kák'íha to miss the aim in shooting, firing, striking, throwing: tsuí kái'hia n's; wígga n's hú'nk kái'ha and he missed me; by a hairbreadth he missed me, 23, 17.; tsuí nísh kái'iha and they missed me at every shot they fired, 22, 10.; tsúi kái'hiían then (he) missed while striking, 114, 8. Cf. 31, 10. 110, 9. 125, 8. Cf. shák'íha.

kái'hóta, kái'húta, d. kák'í'óta to miss the aim at the time being, 125, 4.: k. ktáyatka he threw a stone, but missed, 125, 5.

kái'liak, kái'léak; see kéliak.

kái'lpaksh Mod. for kél'poksh Kl. and Mod., q. v.

ká-itata, ká-itátá, ká-i tāta (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 mā'nhš mā'sha I am no longer sick; k. gát'pant they never came again, 28, 12.
Ká-ashkshi—Káksi.

kátua, ká-i tuá (1) nothing, not a thing or article, 39, 8. 15. 41, 7. 95, 13: kaitua wawáwish kállal unproductive soil. (2) none, no one, not even a single one, when used of persons, animals: k. shnú’kuk (lúuagsh) having obtained none (of the women to be enslaved), 23, 7. From ká-i, tuá.

eká-i u, kayú, Mod. for káyutch Kl. q. v.
káya, káia, ká-ie, (d. kákia,) pl. túmi k., entrails of animals; gut, bowel.
káyaiha, káyaya to weep as a mourner, to cry mournfully. Of. káhaha.
káyak, káyak, adv., (1) not yet; káyak wenngápkash when not dead yet, 38, 1. (2) never, at no time: káyak ktákt’nan not sleeping at all, 134, 21.: káyak wémpeñank never recovering again, 65, 20. (3) not at all, in no manner, nowadays: k. tádsh tálankank but they do not paint (them) at all, 87, 3.: káyak hishtcháktman not at all in a boisterous, unfriendly manner, 37, 2.; káyak hassasuákinank exchanging no words at all, 66, 7.: káyak hú’ñksht shéwanank not giving to him anything, 113, 8. From ká-i, ak.
kákan, gággan, pl. túmi k., crow; Kl., 180; 7. Cf. kák. Onomatop.
kákas, d. kakakash (1) great blue heron, yellow-breasted, edge of wings brown-colored: Ardea herodias L. Onomatop. (2) Kákas, 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. 64–66.

Kákasam=Yaina, nom. pr. of a little mountain northwest of the Klamath agency buildings, named after the kákash-heron.
kákit’ha, d. of ká’hhia; see kaf’ha.
Kák-Ksháwaliáksh, 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, kshawaliéga.
káko, poss. kákovam, d. kákgo (1) bone; bone-substance, 71, 7.: k. yáhi, k. yámnash grain of beads made of bone, looking like small whitish disks, with a usual diameter of one-fourth of an inch; k. pl. k’lléká he was reduced to mere bones, 95, 13.; cf. 157; 44.; kákó bélá reduced to mere bones; lit. “bones only”, 101, 7.; kákovátká sha kiuló’la stópalsh with (horse-rib-) bones they peel off the fiber-bark, 148, 20. (2) jaw, jawbone. (3) with a pronunciation somewhat different: molar tooth.

Káksi, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh; stands for Kák-kshi, “Raven’s Home”.
kál kali, kál kali, kók kali, d. kákál kali, kokół kali round, rounded, of round shape, viz.: (1) disk-shaped or circular, lenticular, 91, 5. (2) cylindric: yántch kál kali the yántch-root is cylindric, 146, 1. (3) annular. (4) ball-shaped, globiform: kól kali lówash a ball for playing; kál'ls kál kali the kál root is globular, 147, 6.—Original form: kál kal-li. Cf. Semitic: gal, galgal.

kál kazalsh, kalkalesh, d. kálزالش; see kálsh No. 2.
kál mómosksh, d. kákalmómoksh glowworm, firefly, Mod.; not Kl.
kál o, kál, poss. kálówam, locat. káluáshtat, kál o-utat, kál o-wat, kál ut clear sky, cloudless sky, 96, 20.: k. wíkít near, close to the sky, 101, 6. 7.: k. gí the sky is clear: káló kapáta at kápka the kápka pine now reached up to the sky, 100, 8.; shít'ya pitlí'ga kál ut he lined pitch over the sky, 96, 20.

Incantations: 162; 1. and Note; 162; 4. 176; 1. 2. 177; 24. Cf. pašlash.
kálsh, the eatable root or tuber of the witchpai water-plant: kál'ls kál kali the kál root is globular, 147, 6. Der. kal, rad. of kál kali.
kálsh, kál zalsh, d. kálshalsh, a nightbird of gray hue, small (7–8”), variously spotted like the pā’hpash, 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 kál zalsh.
káltki, d. kakáltgi (1) to become round: k. at ukaúkosh the moon is just full. (2) to become hard, dry, strong. Der. kal, rad. of kál kali. Cf. tā’ztki.
ka má tá ta, tymátá, d. kakamtáta grasshopper, Mod. for ta’htá-ash Kl., q. v. Cf. kú mat.
kapkapagínk i!, pl. ka kapkapagínk at! exclam. hush up! don’t speak further about it! stop talking about this matter! Kl. for kapkapagi’tn’-k i! pl. kapkapagí’tn’-k at! Mod. Cf. kémkem.
ká ta, gáta, d. kakáta to gnaw, erode; to chew at; same as ká ta No. 2.
ka úl’d sha; see kwúldsha.
ká wissh, d. kák'wissh unripe, not yet ripened or matured. Cf. yélmatko.
ká-á sta má na to keep off, to keep or retain away from repeatedly; to prevent from doing something through admonition, 96, 15. Der. ké-ash (2).
kü’d sho, küdsu, káyetcho, d. kükü’dshu chin: Küdsuksaksína lükshktsa (it) grazed him on the chin, 30, 5.
kü'gi, kü'ki, kü'gi, xé'gi, káyeka, ká-iki, d. kükü'gi, kekégi (1) not to exist; not to be on hand, or present: há wá'g’n kü'git if a wagon is not to be
kal kali — kä’mat.

had, 87, 5.; k gé-u vû’nsh I have no canoe, 122, 21.; k nûsh vû’nsh 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; paishash k. the clouds disappear; k. gé-u pûpkash gé-ish the lumber-board swings under my tread, 178; 8.; wâsh kâ’kin the prairie-wolf disappeared, 128, 5. cf. 7.; kâyeke he, she is gone; Mod. euphemistically for “he, she is dead”; kô’sh k. the snow is gone. (3) to be scarce, unfrequent. Cf. kinkâni. (4) to be powerless, deficient in strength: kakâ’gi a n’sh tehô’ksh my legs do not support me, I am lame. Der. kä’-i, gi. Cf heshhê’gi, láki, léki.
kâ’gipêle, d. kâkâ’gipêle to be absent again; to disappear again: nânuk hû’k wuyâlapsh k. all the icicles disappeared, 112, 19. Der. kâ’gi, -pêli.
kâ’k, d. kâ’kak penis of persons and animals. K’mukámitcham k., ludicrous name given to the thistle. Der. kékâ.
Kâ’ka’kîls h, ludicrous nickname given by the Klamath Lake people to some Oregonian tribe. K’mukámitch is said to have created them from skunks, 103, 2.; but the name itself points to the d. form of kâ’k, with the suffix -sla appended. Cf. kâ’kâtilsh, kâ’k.
kâ’l’kîsh, pl tûmi k., one who gesticulates; actor, orator, speaker: Sûndë k. Sunday speaker, preacher. Der. kâ’la.
Kâ’k = Taliksh, riom. 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 kâ’k, taliga.
kâ’l’å, kâ’la, d. kâkâ’la, kâkâ’la, kâkâla, (1) to do or perform with actions of the body, demonstrations, playful gestures etc.; to gesticulate; said of speakers, playing children etc.: tû’sh ak nen hûk wák k.¹ what can they be doing at some place or other? 110, 19. (2) to act extravagantly, to behave foolishly. Cf. kâ-ika, kâ-ikash, kâ’kî’kîsh, léshuat’sh, utüssusâ-shash.
kâ’lo, kâ’lù, d. kâkâlo (or kûluam, d. kâkâluam; supply kô’sh or ânku) juniper-tree: Juniperus occidentalis. Mû’nì k. hâtakt tûya an enormous juniper-tree stood there below (me), 30, 12.
Kâ’lu = Tchalâmna, nom. pr. of a lodge-site or locality on the Sprague River: “Juniper-tree on hill”.
kâ’mat, zâ’mat, d. kâkâ’mat back of persons and animals: zâmétan (for kûmat-tana) behind on back; zâmétan seldapkûtko buttoned behind:
kém'tam ksheluish mane (of horse); kémat pf'la țn wálđsh'tak it will cover the back only, 125, 9.; ká'mat (for kā'matšat) on their backs, 75, 3.

kā'sh, ké'sh, pl. támi 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 īpo, potato, wild potato or īpo,'t'ya, q. v. It is often shaped like a date-kernel; the plant producing it is a species of Calochortus, with stalk furcated. K. méya, shtá-ila to dig īpo-roots, 109, 1. 118, 3–8.; cf. 135, 1. 2. 147, 8. and knā't.

kā'shla to gather īpos, to go after the kā'sh-root, 74, 3. 75, 21.; kāshalshā'mi "in the īpo-season", a time of the year corresponding to our month of June.

ké-a'sh, d. kek'ash red-tailed squirrel-hawk: Buteo calurus.

ké-a'sh, kā'-ash bad thing; a term used to prevent children from handling or eating certain articles. Der. kā-i or kū-i. Cf. kā-ashtámna.

kéd'sha, țéd'sha, d. kèktcha to grow; said of plants only, 100, 7.; to sprout up, grow up, 95, 3. 101, 16.; k. kshū'nat grows on grass-stalks, 148, 5.; k. salqatat grows on prairies, 146, 3. 12.; k. tā'm grows in profusion, 148, 11.; kēdshā lēhiash Mōatok the lēyash-root grows in the Modoc country, 147, 18.; tsāi kēdshā húk then it grew up, 100, 7.; kētsa pālpali grows white, 149, 20.; atī at kēdshisht until it had grown high, 95, 4. Cf. t'shitn.

kēd'shika, d. kek'adshika, kākădshika; v. intr. and impers. (1) to become tired, exhausted, fatigued: Mōatuash īpīāk Mōdōkishtash k. the Pit River Indians became exhausted before the Modocs; nīsh kā-a kā'dshika I became much exhausted, 20, 4. (2) to be tired, exhausted, worn out: at nū k. hēm-kanksh I have talked to satiety, 42, 3. Cf. kēshga.

kēd'shikōla, kā'dshikōla, d. kek'adshikōla to rest, repose, take a rest or lull.

kēd'shuna, d. kektch'nūta to grow while something else is done or going on, to grow at the time being, 101, 16. Durat. of kēdshna.

kē-i'sh, kī'sh, Mod. zē-i'sh, d. ke-kash rattlesnake, 180; 16. Among the four species found in the West Crotalus confluentus is the most common.

Kī'sham shpātishi venom of rattlesnake; snake-venom. Quot. under kō'ka.

kékam māmēn ish (1) tendril on creepers, vines etc. (2) ivy. Der. kēmni.

kēkād'sh, kēkē'tch, Kl. kēketch, gēg'gesh, pl. támi k., vein, blood-vein.

kēko, kē'ku, d. kek'go to try, undertake, endeavor: nānuktua kā'kgo to make many trials, to undertake frequently, to try in every way. Quot. under kēshga.
ka'šh — kémkem.

kéko-úya, kekowíya, d. kekgowíya to try for a while, to attempt more than once: k. shi'lkishëni gészhtga giu'ga he attempted several times to reach the reservation-ground, 55, 10. Der. kéko, húya.

kéliak, kálliak, kálliak, obj. kéliash, locat. kélianta, d. kekáliak, adj., (1) being without, not possessed of; lacking, wanting, deprived of: k. pásh without food, 136, 8.; k. tuá empty, vacant; k. lóloksgish not armed with guns, 41, 12.; k. shulótiish naked, undressed; k. kózpash stupid, foolish, extravagant, deprived of common sense, Mod.; kailék skútash without a mantle on, 186; 54., Mod.; kálliak snáwedsh, obj. kállish (for kállish) snáwedsh an unmarried man, 60, 2. and Note; tchíá kállish wá'wans they lived unmarried, 107, 2. Cf. 55, 15. 77, 1. (2) in the absence of is expressed by the locat. case: Meachash kélianta during Meacham's absence, 41, 10.; kélianta kéishtat no snow lying on the ground, 37, 21.; kálliant wálash the prairie-wolf not being at home, 105, 3.

kél, d. kekál; see gelá.

kélpa, d. kekálpa to pant, to breathe heavily from internal heat.

kélpka, d. kekálpka, v. trans. and impers., to be hot, to feel warm; said of the temperature of weather, water, body and the fire heat: Titzash k. Titak feels hot, Titak is very warm; tchule'ks k. to feel warm, lit. “to feel warm as to the body”; k. a át after they are heated, 82, 8.; kélpuk when feeling hot, 82, 9.; ktá-i kélpokshtak (for kélpoksht ak) the stones having just been heated, 113, 1. Cf. kitita, shualka.

kélpoksh, zélpoks, in Mod. also: kálpash, d. kekálpoksh (1) adj., hot, heated, boiling, overheated; said of the temperature of the animal body and of winds, fire, objects of nature, boiling water etc.: k. máshash fever, feverish disease; kálpokshtalatal kállatala nulidsha (nú) I am sliding downward towards the burning region, 173; 2.; ktáyatat kélpokshtatat with heated stones, 148, 17. (2) subst., high temperature, heat. (3) subst., fever: zélpogs má'sha to be sick with fever.

kélua, d. kekálua to bathe in warm or hot water. Cf. kélpka, péwa.

kéluaš, d. kekáluaš hot, boiling; said of liquids. Káluas ámpu Hot Springs, nom. pr. of a locality.

kémkem, zémzem, d. kezámzem, adv., quietly, still, silently: k. a gi'n! pl. kezámkem a gínt át! (gi'n, gínt, abbr. from gíank) keep quiet! be still!
ké mni, kā'm'ni, d. kekám'ni creeping plant, creeper, vine. Cf. kédsha.
- k'ő'n'i, -xő'n'i, -χα'n', case postp., with the meaning of (1) towards, in the
direction of: (2) at that place, there. Often appended to local names, as
Móatuash'éni, Safkān, Tiwish'ě'ni, Tchua'x'ě'ni etc.
kenkapshlä'li, a popular epithet given to the young silver fox, which
figures as the mythic companion of K'mukamtch. Cf. kenkatflatuaush.
kep'kap, čép'zap, d. kékapkap (1) a species of butterfly originating,
through its metamorphosis, from the "wild silkworm"; cf. ktcīpash.
(2) any diurnal lepidopterous insect with gay colors.
kés'h'ga, d. kékáshga (1) to be unable; connected usually with the verbal
indefinite or a participle: k nů lólash I cannot believe it; k. ká-i nů kā'ko'tko I did not succeed when trying; k. nů humášt kish I cannot consent,
42, 6.; k. kanū hűnk nobody was able to, 128, 6., cf. 127, 8.; késh'g'ga
idshś'š because they were unable to get them out, 38, 1., cf. 95, 5.; késh'g'uk
for késh'g'ha hūk she could not, 121, 16. (2) to be impossible: k. guú'ş'ísh it
is not possible to get over. Der. kā-i.
ketchkatch, d. kékatchkatch little gray fox, a species of Urocyon; lit.
"rough-furred". Der. kitchkitchli. Cf. wán.
kidš'na, kitchna, d. kikádš'na to pour over, upon: ámbu ktáyatat k. to
pour water on the stones, 82, 8.
ki'd'shipka, d. kikádshipka to have the waterbrash. Cf. Kintpuash.
ki'y'a, kī'a, d. kík'ìa, gíggìa to lie, to tell a lie, 40, 20. 41, 16.; to be a liar,
93, 2.: i kìya! you lie! ki'yan ne-ulk'ìa to make fraudulent compacts (seem-
ingly) in somebody's interest, 36, 14.; gi'yan shtí'š'g'ha they reported un-
truths, 38, 16.; kī' shēwā nū hū'ń kesh I thought her to be a liar, 40, 21.;
hā' i kī'nap'k'ìa if you should tell a lie or lies, 59, 3.; kī't'g'ìk (for kftkī gi),
61, 3., see Note; kī-t'ā a nen Tét'ê'matsis, kī'ya hū'ńk Tét'ê'mátsis Aunt
Susie lies by saying this, 64, 4. 5. 6.
ki'l, kīla, nki'l, nxi'l, d. kīkal, nçúnlal, the adverbial form of kíla: (1)
rashly, quickly, hurriedly, suddenly: kìla gén' i! make hurry! go quick! (2)
strongly, forcibly; a great deal: nki'l yùta to be heavy in weight; nxi'l pē-
pela to work hard. (3) aloud: k hā'ìa to cry aloud or: to produce a loud
or shrill sound: nxi'l hā'ìa mùni lólokg'shì the cannon makes a loud report.
Cf. kìla, kìl'ìt'k'ìo.
kémi — kitótchna.

kila, killa, nkíla, nqílla, d kikála, nxínzala (1) to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry; nkíllan húho’tchna they ran away fast, 42, 17. (2) to be quick, fast, impetuous, rapid: nxíllank t’sính to grow fast; nkíllank nálsh skö’tki! cross us over quickly! 122, 7., cf. 21. 22. (3) to be angry, irate, wroth, pugnacious. (4) to be strong, powerful: ká-i k. to be without strength; nkíllan shléwi it blows a gale, Mod.; nkíllank shishúkish a brave fighter; kíllank tsuna to sing loud, 70, 2.; kíllank i’sh gú’tash kuatcháki! the lice bite me sharply in the fur! 119, 6. Cf. kíl, kíllitko.

kilzántko, d. kíkalzántko; see kílka.

killétana, d. kikillétana (1) to insist upon, to tell forcibly: k. nálash géntge he insisted upon our going, 34, 9.; málash killetanúpka he will insist upon ye, 39, 1. (2) to reproach, reprimand. Der. kíl.

killikánka, d. kikèlikánka to speed off, to move with great speed, to run fast, 30, 4. Der. kíla.

kíllitko, nkíllitko (1) hurried, accelerated, rapid: mú’ nki’llipsh tíwish ndú’lshampksh the roar of the rapidly rushing waters, 94, 6. (2) strong, vigorous; brave, gallant, plucky: k. tsula’ks gl’-uapk the body will become vigorous, 142, 9.; also used of inan. things: nkíllitko 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 kíla, q. v.

kí’sh, d. kikish lie, lying statement, untruth: ká-i k. it is true, certain, sure; there is no doubt about it. Contr. from kíyash. Der. kíya.

kitítta, kitèta, d. kikítàta (1) to throw upon, pour on water, liquids: ámbu kelpkápkash k. to scald. (2) to throw into water. (3) v. intr., to burst, explode: k. piták nkàsh her belly burst asunder, shed its contents, 105, 16.

kitítchna, d. kikítchta to spill: tehékèli k. to spill blood, 13, 7. Mod. for kitótchna Kl

kítzoga, d. kikatzoga to fill with water or any other liquid.

kitlua, d. kikálua to overflood. Cf. tehiéga.

kitóka, d. kitóka, kektóka to drain, to take the water out; to bail: vúnshatat ámbu k. to bail a canoe.

kitléka, d. kitléza to fall in quantities, to pour down: ktö’dshash kitlza a heavy rain is falling.

kitótchna, d. kiktótchna; same as kitítchna, q. v. Kl.
kitua to pour on, upon, on the surface of: k. lūlpat to pour into the eye; said of coal mixed with blood, 71, 9.

kituina, d. kikatuina to pour into, to pour upon: ámbu kituinank pouring water into, 149, 9. Der. kitua.

kituini, d. kikatuini to put in, mix in; said of milk put in tea, of yeast put in dough, and of other processes of assimilation. Der. kitua. Cf. kéwa.

kitulála, d. kiktulála to sprinkle, to pour upon or into: ámbu hú'n kitulál' throw water into that fire! Cf. kliulála.

kitutana, d. kiktutana to throw or to pour along, to pour or throw a liquid over: pi k. ámbu nush he threw water on me.

kichkich, ketchketch, d. kikáchkitch, kékáchketch, adv. of kitch-kitchi: (1) roughly, not smoothly. (2) tightly fitting.

kichkichli, ketchketchli, d. kikáchkitchli, kékáchketchli (1) rough, of a rough surface; said of furs, tissues etc.: k tchúlish woolen shirt. (2) tight-fitting, adjusting itself closely. (3) gray, of grayish tint or color; so called after the kitchkatch (q. v.) fox-species Der. kitcha.

Kiuti, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near Modoc Point, closed to the scene of the legendary encounter of “Old Grizzly” and “Old Gray Wolf”, 131, 5.

kiwash, d. kikíwash whippoorwill, a night bird: Antrostomus Nuttalli; Mod.; term unknown to Kl.

k'léka, kléka, k'laká, d. k'léklza, k'lák'lékka (1) to reach, to reach to, to arrive: tsúi nat lá'p k., tsúi nat ktsí'ktsa then two of us came 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: kë'sh wë'sh k. the snow turns to ice; kó-i k. to become spoiled, musty, mouldy, unfit for use, 148, 4, 15.; nánuk káko píl k. all his body became reduced to mere bones, 95, 13.; hú ktá-i k'lá'ka they became rocks, 131, 3.; cf. 73, 6. 131, 15, 132, 7.; sheshalólësh 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 tchóka: k'léza he dies, 85, 16, 17.; k'lakát n' ú'nk shlá-ök I may die for having seen him, 129, 5.; tutenépni waitólan kéléksht vumí the fifth day after each death they bury the body, 85, 1. Mod.; k'léksht at his death, 87, 1, 89, 3. 6.; k'lélékuish after his death, 65, 20.; k'lélékuish at just after his death, 65, 8.; k'lékatók dead,
deceased; the dead person, corpse, 85, 4-14.; k'lekátk giúłga hishuákga stillborn male child; k'lékatko tehulé'ksh dead body, mortal coil; k'lékatk in the sense of half dead, almost dead, 177; 29., cf., 196; 8. and Note; lápuk k'léklyatk í'pka both lay dead on the ground, 110, 17. and Note; kú'ki k'elekátko they weep for cause of death, 82, 5.; k'lékhashtala and k'lékshhtala, in the locution "k. telshámpka", ungrammatic abbreviations of k'le-kápkashtala telshámpka to look towards the spirit-land, to be on the verge of death, lit. "to look towards those who have died before"; 158; 54.; k'lä'ksh telsámpka, 68, 8. stands for k'lekapkash t Cf. 82, 12. 87, 11. 110, 6. and in the Dictionary: iwiqótkish, kshával, kshé'tléka, ktúshna. 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 -lilatko, -lůlsh; (b) kálina: káli'napka nánuk all have died in my absence, 183; 13. 194; 16. and Notes; (c) wénka, wéngga, q. v.

k'ilekálá, k'lekalá, d. kekelálá, k'lekelálá (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'léklyatko, d. of k'lékatko; see k'léka (3).

k'lékña (1) to be half dead, almost dying: at k'leknáp kakó běla 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'lékókish, kele'kochtch substance producing death; deadly poison, dangerous drug, 150, 1. 2.: k. yá-uki's poison berries. Der. k'léka (3).

k'léwi, k'lä'wi, kelewí, d. kékluí, kéklui, v. intr., to cease, quit, stop; to come to an end, finish, stop short, 20, 5. 38, 19.: at nů k. shishú'kash now I want to stop warfare, 14, 1.; tché'k, tchuí 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.; ò nů k'lewi-uápka hémkanksh I will hush it up, cease speaking about it; k'lawisham at after (they) had ceased (shooting) 20, 5.; k. used in the medial sense of "to surrender", 39, 1.; k'léwiank subsequently, afterwards; in this signification it occurs only when standing absolutely: k'léwiank ghuuáshktcha hereupon he set out; lit. "after finishing (the above-said), he set out," 111, 12. cf. 111, 3.
kléwidsha, d. k\'lek'léwidsha to leave, quit, to start away from: láatchash, käfla k. to leave the lodge, country; cf. 39, 5.; k\'lewidshápká Ā'-ukskni the Klamath Lake Indians had dispersed, 28, 4.

kléwidshna, d. k\'lek'k'léwidshna (1) to abandon, relinquish by walking away: kléwidshnank wewás tehíshžéni leaving their children at home 118, 3. (2) to abandon maliciously or treacherously, 5, 8.

k\'líká, d. k\'lik'lá to be in a hurry or haste, to hurry up: k\'liká nù nen I have no time; ká-i nù k\'liká I have time, I am at full leisure; k\'likug an ká-i mish teháwáya I have no time to wait for you; klíkog an ká-i shuédudshat I have no time for fishing with the line. Der. kíla.

klópa, klú'pa, d. klúklú'pa (1) to wheeze (2) to move the tongue between the compressed lips, Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. hlópa

kó-ena, d. ko-ékoa, ká'kóoa to leave tracks, foot-prints, Mod. Cf. goyéna, kuefsh, kuéntchna.

kóliegsh, Mod. kuiegsh, kúyeksh, d. kokóbiegsh, Mod kúkuiegsh orphan who has lost both parents: snawéshga k. female orphan, father and mother deceased; kuiegshsháwêshko like an orphan, 55, 18. Cf. lúla.

kó-i, kó-idshi; see kú-i, kú-idshi.

kó-il, kú'il, d. kuíkuíl (1) mountain sheep, Mod. for wíesh Kl. (2) sometimes used for the domestic sheep (see shí'p) and goat.


kóka, kóka, kóga, d. kokóga (1) to bite; to bite into: kú-ísmah nù kókatko I am bitten by a rattlesnake; kókuapkug intending to bite, 184; 30. (2) to suck, to suck out, viz. first to bite and then to suck from the bite: ná'paks áí nù kóga I am sucking out the disease, 155; 17. 156; 28. Cf. édsha, hánsna. (3) to eat up, devour, 169; 54. 177; 32. (4) to weep, lament with suppressed voice and biting the teeth; different from kúki, q. v.

kókaga, kókak, kokeága, d. kókgak, kókgeága (1) river of moderate width and depth; stream, streamlet, creek, brook, 30, 21.; ditch, small water-course: kúkóga stántchéshítí 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.
k'lewdsha — kóke.

k'kag tálkni, adj., (1) coming over the stream: k gégpalp' 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.

Kokaksakshi, nom pr. of a fording place, “at Little River”, probably northeast of Linkville, 19, 7.: sa gelō'la Kökä'saks 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 Yáneks.

Kóka'si, (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 Kökaz'ni.

kókála'm, kókélam, poss. case of kóke, q. v.

kókalkokálkó, d. kokgalkokgálko (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. kálkali.

kókan'ka, kúkanka, d. kokókanka (1) to masticate, chew: kátchkal k. to masticate tobacco; kúkanka sha tútatka they masticate with the teeth, 149, 13.; cf. ktchán. (2) to gnash or grate with the teeth. Der. kóka (1). Cf. shekukédsha.

kóke, kóka, kú'ke, Mod. kóke, kókai, d. kókge, kú'kga (1) river, stream, large running water: kúke yulalina alongside the river, along the river beach, 127, 11; E-ukálksin kóka Wood River; kókailam katayága the pebble of the river, Mod.; kókélam shumálkish mouth of river; kókálam pálkuish dry bed of a river, dry river bottom, 21, 15.; deep furrow; kúkgetat gágakua to cross rivers. Cf. gákua. (2) Kóke, locat. Kóketat, 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 Plaflkni Kóke, abbr Plaflkni, Pl'l; the Pit River: Moatashá'ní 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-aga. The Lost River, in the former country of the Modocs, is referred to in 33, 2. 36, 9. 21 37, 12. 16. 75, 21.
Kóketat, locat. of kóke (2); sometimes used instead of Kóke, q. v.
kókiaks, d. kokákiaks, a species of duck, red-eyed; not often seen flying.
Probably a grebe of the genus Podiceps. Cf. kuitchia.
kóko-i, pl. túmi k, to drink; said of infants only. Der. kóka. Cf. pópo-i.
kózpasheh, d. kokózpasheh (1) thought, reflection: gé-u máklaksham k. the disposition of my people, 39, 22. (2) memory, remembrance, recollection. (3) mind; mental faculty. Mod. for húshkanksh Kl. and Mod. Der. kózpa, d. of kópa.
kól, kûl, gûl, gûl, (d. kókol), pl. túmi k., edible root of the Kúlam-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. kokolalsha to gather annually the kol- or Valeriana-root, 74, 3.: kolalshâmi in the kól-gathering time. This root is dug throughout all the warmer months of the year.
kólam, gúlam, pl. túmi k., plant producing the kol-root or: wild tobacco-plant. The Kúlam-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. Taktakli tehlash gûlam nûkuk the stalk of the kól-plant is red when ripe, 147, 9.
Kólamzéni Kóke, nom. pr. of an Oregonian river; probably no other than the Des Chutes River. K. K. tû' tû'nsna Sidaikt lipian the river of the kól-root country runs on the east side of Sidaikti.
kólkoli, d. kokólkoli; see kálkali.
kólolsh, kólzolsh, d. kokólzolsh thimble. When used as an intertribal currency, a dozen thimbles are worth among these Indians about $1.50. Der. kálkali.
kópa, d. kópxa, kókpa (1) to think, to reflect; to study: tidsh kózpåtko well disposed, generous, liberal (2) to suppose, believe: ká-i k. p'nálam 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 húshkanka Kl. and Mod. Cf. kopáka, shéwa.
kópáka, kúpáka, d. kózpáka to think of; to remember, recollect. Only the d. form is in general use. Mod. Der. kópa.
kópka, kóvka, 144, 11.; same as kúpka, q. v. Cf. kuá’ka, kóka (1).
kó - ú y u a to bite each other. Der. kóka (1).
kowitíwatko, d. kowíkowitíwatko (1) grimacing, making faces, distorting the features (2) frowning.
kúákúaksh, d. huahuákualaksh gillflirt mare, mare ruptured in foaling.
Der. the redupl. kéwa.
kúata, kuá’ta, d. kuakúata (1) to be hard, firm, of hard or solid consistence; to be tight: at k. kélá-ush now the sand has hardened; partic. kuátató hardened, tightened, firm. (2) adv., firmly, tightly; forcibly, with energetic grasp: hú’nk k shnukpápka she held her firmly, 55, 6.; k. shítchlka to tie firmly; kuáta with a firm grasp, 162; 3. (3) adj., hard; solid, firm, tight: kuáta ktá-i a hard stone.
kúi, ká’-i, ká-i, d. kú’ki, kóki, adv. of kú-idshi: (1) badly, wretchedly; when speaking of physical qualities of anim. or inan. objects: k. nē’pka it is bad weather or these are hard times; cf. nē’pka; k. pilui to smell badly; k. piluyéash onion (wild); k. tchá m’il ú’k the signs are bad for ye, 138, 6.; k. táka to be dull, blunt; kó-i támuénash disturbance, bad noise; kó-itoks nü húshlta I feel unwell. (2) wrongly, wickedly, unjustly; used when speaking of wicked or hateful moral qualities: kú-i shúta to spoil, to break, 132, 5. 6.; to treat badly, abuse, injure, outrage, 36, 20., to do wrong, neglect one’s duty; k. shteinash aggrieved in one’s heart, or of wicked intentions; k. shpúlhi to lock up for punishment, Mod.; i a kú-i gi! you are wrong! kó-i né-ulza É-ukshikni the Klamath Lake people did wrong, acted in a wicked manner, 35, 5., sa kú-i hak tsá they lived miserably all the time, 78, 12., cf. 78, 5.; kú-i sú’ta staínas to embitter each other’s hearts, 78, 5.; kú-i gi to do evil to, 139, 5.
Kúídstha-Nú’sh-Gítko Ugly Head, nom. pr. of one of the ten wives of Lelékash, a former Klamath Lake chief.
kúídsthi, kó-idshi, d. küki’dsthi, kóki’dashi, adj. (1) bad, wretched, unavailing, obnoxious in the physical sense: k. kii’im rotten or poisoned fish, 132,
3. 4.; misshaped, ugly; hard, rocky, inaccessible, impracticable; kúitsant tehía
ktáyat they remained within inaccessible rocks, 21, 13.; k. ámbu hátakt
huluuatk there the water is of difficult passage on account of the softness
of its bottom, 20, 3. 4.; sterile, unproductive: k. källa bad land. (2) bad,
wrong, mischievous; embodying all the bad and obnoxious moral qualities:
k. stefnash a bad character; kó-idsha ne-ulxóga 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, unbecom­
ing; kó-idshitoks híshuaxk a criminal, a rogue, Mod.; terrible, horrific:
kú-idshi skúks a wicked spirit, ghost, 127, 13. 128, 1.; kó-idshi shu'ish a
conjuror's song of pernicious influence, 179; 7.
kuihe'gsh, kuyeksh; Mod. for kó'hiegsh, q. v.
kú'kì, d. kú'kì like to lament, weep, mourn silently over somebody: k. këlekátko
they mourn silently for cause of death, 82, 1. 5. and Note. Abbr. from
kú'kìa and thereby differing from kó'ka (4) Cf. káhaha, káyaiha.
ku'lú, kúluag, kú'me; see gúlu, gúluaga, kú'mme.
kú'tpash, d. kúkátpash gnat. Der. gúta.

X.

A number of terms commencing in g, k and especially in k are sometimes
pronounced with x. No list of these is needed, for they are given in
alphabetic order under k, as xá'mat, xé-ish, xélpk, xémxem, -xé'ni, xépxap,
xú'mme and others.

L.

This sound is interchangeable with n and hl in a few terms; l stands in­
stead of r in words borrowed from foreign languages: ribbon, lipin, lipai.
Initial l-, la- may be a prefix referring to the configuration of the soil, de­
clivities etc., or to existence upon the ground; initial l-, 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-, lui- and lka-, lxe- are not prefixes, but
radical syllables, each forming a series of verbs with their derivatives.
lá, -là, -lè, adverbal particle of emphatic or augmentative signification:
kítechkan lá the smallest; tehí'kšlé nû gatpántki I shall come very soon.
lá-a, d. lalá-a; see hlá-a.
lágga-idsha, d. lalgá-idsha to stick up, to elevate or hang on a pole or stick; said of rounded, hollow and globular objects: tchů'leks gi'lit tchish
1. she hung on a stick the meat and the anus, 119, 12., cf. 20. Cf. iggá-idsha.
laggáya, d. lalgáya, 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 lie upset, to lie upside down, as bottles etc.
laggalagásh, d. lalgalagásh Adam's apple, thyroid cartilage; called by this term on account of its rounded shape Der. laggáya.
laggáltchna, d. lalgáltchna to make gashes or long cuts; to cut by means of gashes: partic. laggáltchtánktko cut or slashed with gashes.
lá-iks, lá-ikash, lażys, d. lálikis, lárl'kash, lalékash fish-net with small meshes.
It is a dip-net provided with a handle and differs from the witsolas by its smaller meshes Lá-ikash-shítktko shúta to embroider, viz. "to work net-like". Cf. radix la- with látcha, lédsha.
láya to point at, to take aim: tam hái mish láyank téwi? did he shoot by aiming at you? 109,17.; láyipka to point at somebody, or at the one speaking: shläänk hů'ńkt layípaksht (for láyipkasht) lůlukshgishtka perceiving that he had pointed his gun (at me), 30, 13., cf. 15. Cf. aláhia, kínualpka.
lák, lák, pl. túmi 1., long hair; (1) hair of head, scalp: yákanaupkuk l hů'ńk in order to have a scalp-dance or scalp feast, 16, 10.; l shiáshka to cut off the hair, 89, 90, 6.; l shů'ktaldsha to cut off one's own hair, 132, 6. Cf. ktůshka. (2) hair of mane, of tail or other long hair; ampúam 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.
laká'dsha, d. lalká'dsha; same as láktcha, q. v.
Lakeláksi, nom pr of a mountain situated between Crater Mountain and Upper Klamath Lake. Der. láklaka.
láki, lá'ki, lággi, d. lálki forehead, 24, 4 and Note, 97, 1. Der. lák.
láki'a, d. lakákią (1) to put or place against something. (2) to stop or bung up; to cork; as barrels, bottles. Cf. shál'gía, shál'gidsha.
lákish, d. lálkipsh (1) cork, stopper, bung. (2) knob, as door-knob etc.
laki'sh-shushátish locksmith; lit "lock-maker". Half English.
lák'la'ka, hláklá'ka, d. lá'láklá'ka to be, to become slick or slippery, as from ice, 111, 20. Cf. láláklá'ki.
láklakpka, d. lá'alklakpka to whisper, to speak low-voiced. Cf. léklekpka.
Lá'klakshti, nom. pr. of a water-course west of the Klamath agency buildings. Cf. Lakeláksi.
láklákli, hlákláklá'ki, d. lá'lákli, hláhláklákláklá; said of inan. things.
(1) smooth, smoothed; slick, “slicking nice”, polished. (2) slippery. (3) even, level. (4) thin, tiny; the opposite of “bulky”.
lá'klaks h, d. lá'láklaksh bag, satchel, pouclic. Cf. láláklá'ki (4).
Lákmá'skin, L. máklaks, nom. pr.: Klakamas Indian. The Klakamas tribe of the Upper Chinook family of aborigines lives at the Grande Ronde reservation and near Oregon City, Oregon.
läkpeks, d. lálakpeks ashes, 14, 7. Cf. lúkshlaksh.
láktash, d. lá'laktash, lá'lktash (1) haliotis or mother-of-pearl shell of the Pacific Ocean. One species of Haliotis, the Haliotis , Span. avlone, 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. 74”. Cf. ktchák. (2) when wrought out into ornaments: mother-of-pearl ornament: l. snawákitko wearing a necklace of this shell.
láktcha, d. lá'laktcha; also, laká'dsha, d. lá'laká'dsha: (1) to cut, sever; to chip, crop: ná'ish l. to cut the head off, to behead; tyálampani l. to cut through in the middle; lakádshatko watch bobtail horse. (2) to cut the throat of persons, animals: nde-ulzánkash l. after he fell they cut his throat, 42, 10.; Mú'shm am nü'sh lálká'dsha he cut off the Southwind’s head, 111, 10.
lák'á'kas h, d. lá'láká'kas h bell. Cf. wawá-ush.
lákí, láki, d. lá'kí to be gone, lost: nté-ish m'na l. his bow is gone, meaning that it was stolen from him; skú'tash sha pállapka hu'nksh; lákí hunk they robbed him of that blanket; it is gone. Der. le, há, gi. Cf. kú'gi (1) (2).
lákí, d. and pl, lá'iláki, láláki, lálaxí (1) chief of an Indian tribe. Tutascó'nini l., múñi l., abbr. mú l head-chief, high chief; cf. 58, 1.; kitchkání l., abbr. kitcha, ketcha l. subchief, subaltern chief; lá'láki, 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. kilu’s, 28, 8.; tıdsı l., tıdsı húshkanka’tı l. “peace-chief”; Wálamskni l. the chief of the Rogue River Indians, 16, 7.; Tcháktot Sátam l. Tcháktot is chief of the Snake Indians, 58, 8.; S’a’t l. the Snake chief, 28, 7-10.; Mó’dokni l. the Modoc chief, 38, 14. 39, 5., cf. 21, 6. 37, 17.; lakiam wéash son of a chief, the chief’s son, 182; 6.; lakiam pó-ip the chief’s daughter, 190; 11.; lakiamksı to or at the chief’s house, 60, 7.; lakiam shashámkoks 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; cf. 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. Mû l. tû tchi’a (for tehfánk) Bóshtin kâlä the President of the United States; lit. “the head-chief living far off in the American land”; cf. 38, 3.; Bóshtin l. the American commander, 14, 3. 6. lieutenant, 37, 4. 5. army officer, 43, 4. 55, 14.; skuyú’i nátch hû’k lalāki the two officers in command dispatched us (there), 29, 12.; agent of an Indian reservation, 36, 1. 2. 11.; lakiam pópa pass-ticket, written permit to leave the Indian reservation temporarily, issued to Indians by the agents of the reserves; hû lalāki hénkank the judges or jury passed sentence, 44, 6. L. also stands for God and for K’mukamtch: p’laíkishta l. the heavenly lord, 134, 19.; mú’ni l. the great ruler, 40, 9. 192; 8.; and, with unknown reference, sháppashhtı nû 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: shuisham l. kó-ì of all incantations that of the toad is the most powerful, 180; 17.; shakálshtat l. tméllhak the tméllhak-squirrel is the most powerful (charm) in any game, 134, 6. (4) husband: 183; 19. 20. 21. 186; 55. Cf. híshuaksh, lákiala. (5) subst. and adj., masculine, male animal: l. teháskai male weasel; l. kú-il ram, buck, wether; wón l. (for wón l.ákiäsh in 190; 16.) elk-buck. Cf. lákiala

lákiala, lákialik, d. lálakiak, subst. and adj., little male, young male; said of animals only: lákialag wán young male fox; used often in connection with names of animals showing the dim. form: lákialag wílaga young male deer; lálakiak pó’mam, mûyam tút both upper or male teeth of a beaver, wood-chuck; cf. 80, 1-6. and Note. Dim. lakí (5).
lákiala, lakialá, d. lalákiłala to marry; said of females only, 55, 18. Der. lakí (4). Cf. hishuákshla, snawédshla.

Lázi't, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point, on the east side of Upper Klamath Lake.

lálá, lálela, lál'la, d. lal'la to slope downwards, to be steep, to form a declivity: partic. lálatko, láletko sloping down, abrupt; láletko wálish precipice, steep rock or rocks. Cf. m'lai.

lálago (d. la'llágo), pl. túmi l., pine gum; a clear substance flowing from pine-trees and hardening in a short time. Cf. lála, walákish.

lalá'ish, pl. túmi l., pregnant, with young, breeding; said of animals only: múshmush l. pregnant cow. Der. llá-a.

lálak, d. lalálak brant, or Canada goose; grayish-brown, paler below, head, neck and tail black: Anser canadensis. Onomatop.

lálamnátko, pl. túmi l., humpback. Der. lála. Cf kílka, tis'zantko.

lálash, d. lalálash flank, side of animal: laláashtala through the flanks, 156; 32. and Note; side of human body above hip; rib-portion. Der. lála.

lalaúshaltko, pl. túmi l., composed or built up of slaty, schistous formations, lava rocks: pipélantan ká'mme l. on two opposite sides of the lava-rock cave, 42, 19. Der. lalawash. Cf. tchél'tchlish.

lalawash, lalá-ush (1) slate-rock, schistous rock formation. (2) any rock of hard texture, as lava etc. Der. láwa.

Lalawaszé'ní, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "At the Slate-Rock". Der. laláwash.

laládsish, d. laládsish, house-builder, constructor of buildings. Der. látcha.

lálíga, d. la'llígga (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 lodge stands by the river.

lalí'sh, lálish, d. laláish mountain or hill slope, declivity, valley side; steep shore, 21, 15. Der. lála.

Lal'läks, "Sloping Steps"; name of a steep little eminence bordering on Klamath Marsh with about twenty-five steps for its ascent, 74, 15. Abbr. from Lal'läkish. Der. lála.

lám, lûm spirituous liquor; whisky, brandy, rum: lámam or l. bunnótkish, l. wákoksh whisky- or rum-bottle. From Chin. J. lám, this from Engl. rum.
lákiala—lápi.

lámäa, d. lálama (1) to be dizzy, giddy, bewildered. Cf. lá’mlemsh. (2) to be drunk, tipsy; to be in a state of inebriation. (3) to curse, to call opprobrious names: tína l. to curse once; to call by one saucy name. Cf. shlámiä.
lamádsä, d. lalmádsä to go ahead or to be ahead of others. Cf. Yásh-Lamä'dsh, yumádsä, tamádsä.
lámkosh (1) a species of willow, sometimes used in constructing bridges
(2) Lámkosh, nom. pr. 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. láمام wá-koksh, under lám.
lá’mlemsh dizziness, giddiness; state of bewilderment, Kl. Der láma.
lam-punútkishti, abbr lam-punú’tktshi, d. lalom-punú’tkishti (1) glass-substance. (2) drinking-glass, tumbler. Der lám, bunuótktish.
Lánk=Tchän, nom. pr. of Long John, a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2.
3. He figures in one of the Pit River raids: Lank-Tsánash tehish slí’ksga they also came near shooting Long John, 21, 16.
lápalklash, d. lálpaklash shoulder. Der lápok. Cf. tchénpal.
lápasä, d. lápash at two places, in two spots, localities, 75, 13. Der. lápi.
lápä’yalsh, lápe-älsh twins. Der. lápeala.
lápëala, d. lálpeala to give birth to twins, to have twins. Der. lápi.
lápëni, lápi’ni, d. lálapeni, lálap’ni (1) adv., twice; Plú l. shévana Blow gave twice, 66, 9., cf. 16, 1. 55, 16. 59, 16. 144, 7. Used as a multiplicative in forming compound numerals: l. ta-unepanta láp pë-ula ililatko twenty-two years old, 55, 8. 19.; l. waitólan 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.; láp’ni gátpampèle É-uksi in two days (we) returned to Klamath Marsh, 24, 12.; láp’ni waita, Tuesday, stands for l. tínshna Sûndë-gìulank waita. Der. lápi.
lápi, lá’pi, abbr. láp, lá’p; d. lálapí, lalapi, abbr. lálap, numeral adj., two. At l. lálahi shätashi then the two chiefs shook hands, 35, 2.: l. stands instead of lápëni, 37, 13.; lá’pi shá-unaltk the two related as father and son, 94, 2., cf. 107, 1.; lá’pi giug for being double, 60, 18.; láp miles two miles;
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kat lalápa wá’wans gitk those who have two wives, 61, 12.; cf. 60, 17. 18.; lápa wewcäsh gitko 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.; lálapí, lálap two to each, serves for counting objects by pairs or couples; lálap shápash shipátxükank each couple of moons were covering each other, one of each becoming eclipsed, 105, 1.; lápantka yúta they fired at him twice, 42, 14. and Note. Cf. also 21, 5. 43, 4. 7 44, 7. 61, 9. 79, 2. 101, 7. 111, 18. and labö for lápa 107, 4.

lapksháptani, abbr. lapkshápta, d. lalapksháptani, numeral adj., seven, 37, 14. Der. lápi, -kshápta.

lapksháptankni, d. lalapksháptankni, adv., seven times; l. shlín he was shot seven times, 42, 14.; l. tá-unep seventy, 36, 5.

lápkleksh, lép-ğleks, d. lálapkleks, lílap-ğleks mother who lost two or more children by death. Cf. leplékša, tehákléza.

lápok, lápuk; obj. lapukayá’nash, 61, 19., Mod. lapukénash both; shash l. ńmpèle both of them he brought (home), 96, 7.; l. pë’tch both feet; l. wách both horses; l. sumseálémamks both man and wife, 59, 8.; tsű ni’sh hů’k lápukantka shlatámpk then both drew their bows at me, 23, 17.; lápuk shlúa both lynxes, 126, 1. Cf. 60, 6 108, 3. 110, 17. Der. lápi, ak.

láptak, pl túmi l., bulrush mat, tule mat. Mod.; Kl. prefer shlá-ish.

lapukeni, d. lalapukeni, adv., at both spots, locations, places: kanf nûsh lápukni gënnál? who has reached or touched you at both spots (of your body)? 184; 36. Der. lápok

lá’sh, hłás, d. lálash, hlálas (1) wing of bird. (2) wing-feather; feather, cf. awálësh, hláka, púlsa; cf. Note to 183; 21. (3) flier of arrow. Der. hlàʼ.

lāshaltko, d. laláshaltko winged, feathered, provided with feathers; lásaltk nánuktua all the feathered tribe, 145, 3. Der. láʼsh.

lāshäl’sh, d laláxsish, or wáctham láshkísh horse-shoe; also l. kû’dsh-inktshtat: lit. “shoe on hoof.”

latadsha, d. laltaďshá to iron, as shirts, clothing.

latadshal’xa, d lalátadhal’xa (1) to press down by weight; to place weights upon. (2) to smooth, iron with the flat-iron.

latadshótkish, d laltadshótkish, Mod. for lataștinótkish Kl., q. v.
lapksháptani—lawalsh.

latashtinótkish, latasinú'dsh flat-iron for ironing. Cf. latadsha.
latka, d. latka to be sorrowful, sad.
latktchish, d. lataktchish case, sheath, cover: shulhash l. pillow-case.
látchá, d. latchá to build a lodge, house resting on bent willow sticks, or on rails, frames or posts. Quot. under kshulakgish.
látcháksh, d. latcháksh (1) fence, enclosure, paling. (2) paling 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. látchá.
látchákshla, d. latchákshla (1) to erect a fence, enclosure. (2) to set up palings around a grave.
látchash, d. latchash (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.: kúlla l earth lodge, dirt-house, winter-house, more frequently called luldamálákhsh. Cf. stáplex. (2) the generic Kl. term for house, dwelling, building; Mod. shtina'sh. Cf. kíllitko. (3) Látchash, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; pointing to the owner of a spacious lodge, 77, 4.
la-uláwa, d. laúlawa to rattle, to make a clattering noise, as bones striking against each other, 157; 44.
lá-ulzá, d. laulzá, lalólzá to drive a team uphill. Cf. niulzá.
láwá, d. láwá, v. intr, to project, to advance into; said of capes, promontories, terraces or of foot-hills advancing into a plain. Cf. Spú'klish-Láwish.
láwlá, láwal, d. laláwála, lálual (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 extend over the upper part of, 149, 1.: shlápsh tsunikalam lawalatko 2" the flower of the tsunik-plant is two inches wide (viz. "extends 2" over the plant"), 149, 17.; lawalatko, Mod. pin. (3) to shake the head while putting on airs. Mod. Cf. hinawála.
láwalash, láwalsh, d. lalawálash, láwalsh, any round or rounded body fastened on the top of something: (1) pin-head, Mod. (2) nipple of breast; cf. édshash. (3) láwalsh, or nkásham láwalsh, the upper stomach of a ruminant; in this signification always pronounced láwalsh. (4) bladder: shútchash-láwalsh, abbr. shútchash-láwalsh (a) urine bladder; (b) fish-
bladder, swimming bladder; (c) any kind of bladder fastened to another organ. (5) the junction of a round organ to the body: níšham láwalsh junction of neck to head in quadrupeds, Kl.

lä-a-ámbotkísh, an amphibian described as of thumb size and not unlike a frog in statu nascenti; newt; lit. “unwilling to drink”; 180; 17.

Note. Der. le, ámbutka.

lä’kshktsa; see lë’ktechtsa.

l’bá, a palatable grain or seed gathered for food in autumn, 147, 14.

lbéna to dig; to dig in the ground, to dig a hole; refers to excavations of a rounded shape: l. shtú’nhnuk ámbû shnú’ntaltchanuapkug to dig a ditch for the water to run through. Cf. ibéna, yépa.

lbúka, d. lbú’lbka, (1) v. intr., to be, to exist, to rest on the ground; to stand (buildings etc.), to lie on the ground; said of inan. things: shlakótkish a l. käflant the ax 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 mû-lbúka.

ldíglza, ldí’gélza, d. ldíldáglza to kneel, to kneel down.

ldíygtatka, d. ldíldágtatka to stand on tiptoe. Cf. ldíglza, tgélza.

ldúkala, ldá’ggala, d. ldû’ldûkala to pick up from the ground, to lift up one round object. Cf. ítkal, lgû’m-ldáklish, ndákal.

ldúkua, d. ldû’ldákua to hug and caress.

-lë, -lã, adverbial suffixed particle identical with lá, q. v.

le, lë, là, negative particle not, used in a putative sense only like the Latin hau, and often connected with the potential ak, ka, aká; le génug for not being allowed to leave, 144, 4.; lé nù ak génâ probably I shall not go, I do not expect to go; le nù ak pán I don’t know how to eat, I cannot eat. Forms several compounds: là-a-ámbotkísh, láki, lehówitko, léki, lé wak, q. v.

lédsha, ledshá, d. lèldsha to knit: nètu an lèdshish I have the practice of knitting: ledshnúta an I am used to knitting. Cf. látcha.

lè-éka, lè-ékanka, lè-élkish; see léka, lèkanka, lèlkish.

lègákish, whip-rod inserted into the whip-stick; see vútôkutksh.

lèhiash, lèyash, pl. túmi l, the radish-shaped tuber of the lèhiasham-plant growing in the country formerly held by the Modoc tribe, 147, 18–21; it is called “Kouse” by the Nez-Percé Indians. Cf. tawiks.
la-ñ-a-ñambotkish — le-ñáma.


le-ñowitko, d. lela-hōwitko, lele-hōwitko running slow, slow-going: lit. “not racing, not liking to run”; said of horses, 189; 8. Cf. le, hūwalga.

lē-yāsh, pl. tūmī l.; see lēhiash

léka, lēka, Mod. lē-eka, d. lēlka, lēlēka, Mod. lē-ēlga, lē-ēlka. (1) to be mad, crazed, out of one’s mind: wāsh léka gi’tk, wāsh léggat a crazed prairie-wolf, 184; 32. 33. 34. (2) to be drunk, inebriated: ka-ā l. he is dead drunk; lēkatko drunk, one who is drunk. Cf. hēlēka.

lékanka, lēkanka, d. lelákanka, lē-elákanka 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. léka.

le-kánkish, lēkánkish, d. lelakánkish carousal, excess in drinking.

léki! lēgi! lē gi’! pl. lékat! excl. quit! stop! cease! hold on! don’t! Der. le, gi (5). Cf. kā-i gi’! (under gi (5)), kā’gi (2).

lékish, lēkish, lēksd, d lēlaksd, lē-ēlksd, lē-ēlksd (1) adj., crazy, mad-dened, resembling a drunken person: said of the gait of a fox-species, 155; 22. (2) subst., habitual drunkard.

léklekpkka to whisper, to speak or converse with suppressed voice: léklekpkank wältka tā’dsh to chat or have a talk at low voice. Cf. láklakpkka.

léklekchtámpka to whisper; to speak at a low tone of voice to people who are at a distance, 113, 6.

léketcha, lă’ketcha, d. lelárketcha to grind; to hone, whet, as knives, scissors. léketchi-hōwitko slow-running, slow-going, as a horse. Cf. lē-hōwitko.

léketchótkish, d. lelaketchótkish (1) round, disk-shaped grindstone; turning grindstone. (2) sandstone rock; this being the rock from which the above are made. (3) hone, whetstone. Der. léketcha.

léktchëhtsə, d. lelaketchtsa, lólakshtcha to graze the skin; said of missiles, 30, 5. Der. léktcha.

lélamíáks, pl. tūmī l., kidneys.

le-ñáma, d. lel’ñáma, v. intr. (1) to become rotten, putrid, mouldy; to rot; to be or become friable (2) to wear out, to be used up, worn out, as clothing.
lelédshi, d. lel'lédshi young of mammals, brood; cub, puppy etc.: músh-
musham l. calf one year old and upward; shi'pam l. lamb, lambkin. Der.
hlá-a. Cf. lalá-ish, lishanksh.
lelédshiága, lelédshiak, d. lel'ledshiága young cub, puppy, whelp;
animal in its earliest stage of life Dim. lelédshi.
Lelekash, abbr. Lelë'ks, Léléksh, 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 Yú-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: lelékash, spotted;
another name of his was Tchmôxaltko, q. v.
lelīwa 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, 174; 7. Cf. lúwa, tamádsha.
lelketcha, d. lelalketcha to leave, leave behind, relinquish, throw away and
leave; said of rocks, stones, watches, wheels, balls, filled sacks etc.:
tch'ktchik l. to let a wagon stand, 78, 14; ktái l. to leave stones behind, 85,
lełka, lélža, d. lel álža to lay, to put or place down; to deposit on the ground;
said of round and bulky things only. Der. elža.
lel'tki, d. lel'lel'ætki to peep out, to look at, 126, 8; to look who comes in.
léluish, pl. túmi l., a species of black bug moving rapidly in the water;
dangerous when swallowed.
léluidshish time or epoch of death; hishuakga, snáwedshga giulža
léluidshishlí son, daughter born after the father's death. Cf. dálah.
Lémáikshi, phonetic metathesis for Mélafkshi, q. v.
lemátc'h, lematch, 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 metatl; lematchátka shilaklgishtka
yì-ulalónank tchipash they rub fine the tchipash-seed upon the metate by means
of the rubbing-stone, 1:9, 8. Der. lam- in láma, lelméma.
lelé'dshi — le'p.

lemé-ish, l'mé-ish, d. lémélémish (1) thunder, peal of thunder, 169; 53. (2) thunderbolt, stroke of lightning. (3) Lémé-ish, the mythic genii of the Thunder, five in number, and their parents, the "Old Thunders". The large earth-lodge in which the five lived is represented as a black, dusky cave; Ské'l set this lodge on fire and killed all the Thunders. Similar myths are found in other portions of the Columbia River Basin. Cf. 111, 12–114, 12. and lemléma (1), lúepalsh.

Lémé-isham • Nute'ks "Place where the thunderbolt went down"; nom. pr. of a locality on Klamath Marsh, 74, 15. From lémé-ish, nútëks.

léména, d. lêméma, lémélémá it thunders; ka-á l'ména it thunders loud.

lémé'sham, d. lémélémésham, species of mushroom growing above the ground; not eatable. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. lémé-ish.

léméwaliéksh, d. lmelméwaliéksh obstruction in a river formed by drifted logs; drift-wood piled up, 21, 19. Der. lémewil'ka.

lémewil'ka, d. lemelmešil'ka, v. intr., to drift away; to be moved off by drifted logs; drift-wood piled up, 21, 19. Der. lémewil'ka.

léméma, d. lemeléma (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., la'mlematko staggering. Der. láma. Cf. lá'mlemsh.

lémünáki, d. lemulmúnakni coming from underground; belonging to the dark regions below. Cf. munatálkni.

léna, d. l'da (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.: ktsú'l 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: tch lénank shlín they express their guesses by making a side move with their hand, 79, 4.; cf. 80, 11. Der. éna. Cf. klátcha, klátechna, lë'nltkot.

lé'nltkot moved away, removed; lying on or in the ground; said of round or bulky objects: wí-uka lë'ntk léyahsh the léyahsh-tubers are lying not very deep in the ground, 147, 19. Partic. of léna. Cf. wíka.

lë'p, lá'p, hlí'p, d. klép, hlkíi'p bran; ray-grass. Cf. l'bá.
lepka to bring, fetch, haul; said of a round or bulky object. Der. épka.
lepkléka, d. lelapkléza to lose children by death; said of mothers, who have lost two or more children. Partic. lepklékatko bereaved of two or more children. Der. lápí, k'léka (3). Cf. lápkléksh.
lepleshoot'na 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 smother each other repeatedly by smoke”, 120, 7. and Note. Der. lápí (in the archaic form lep), pútä.
lepleputéa to cry lepleputé or lepleputa-a, this cry forming a part of the game described 120, 9-17. Cf. lepleputa'na and Notes.
frying-pan; instr. lépuinatka, 147, 21. Kl. for lipash Mod.
léshma, léma, d. lélashma not to see, find or discover; not to perceive or discover at the spot where sought for, 121, 10.: tchuí n'ísh lés'íma gē'tal tād's but he did not discover me in that direction, 30, 15. Der. le, shléa, -ma.
léshuat'ash fun, sport, comics, antics: léshuat'ash hémkanka to talk funny, comically; l. kēla to act comically, to behave in a grotesque manner. Met for léwasht'ash. Der. léwa (2). Cf. ká-ikash, kū'íla, sheshžéla.
létalani, d lélétalani (1) mischievous, vicious, reckless. (2) stupid, foolish. Der. le, tāla (in talaak). Lit. “not straight”.
léula, d. lelé-ula to play a game, 159; 58. Der. léwa (2).
jé-utcha, d. of levéutcha, q. v.
lé-una, lá'-una, d. lelé-una to go and play, to play a game, to amuse oneself at: nád lá'-una hú'mash! 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: tchélkénish lelé-usam gi'tk tchélash the stalk has little flowers (on it), 148, 12. Cf. láwa, lelíwa.
lé-utchá, lá'-udsha, d. lelé-utchá to go to play; to go out playing, 107, 16. 109, 15. Der. léwa (2). Cf shákma.
lé-utchina, d. lelé-utchina to play while going, to play on one's way. Cf. shákla, shákma, shudshna.
le-utchóla, d. lelé-utchóla to have gone to play in the distance, to be absent for playing, 141, 9. Der. lé-utchá.
léváutka, látka, d. léváutka, látka to stand, when speaking of two or a few subjects only; the absolute form is unfrequent:
nád lùľuátka tikéshtat we stand on clay ground. Speaking of one subject, tgúṭga; of many, lúkantatka.
lèvùlùtka, d. of lèvùlùtka, q. v.
lèvùlùtka, d. of levùlùta, q. v. Cf. also tgúṭa.
lèvùtka, lúčta, d. lèvùlùtka, (for lèvùlèvùtka) lùlùtka, lálta (1) to hang on, to stick to, to adhere to at the time being: ýána lúčta sháppesh the sun is setting, lit. “hangs down”; wákinsh pánút lultámpkah ñishka they remove the round pieces of red paint sticking on the panam-tree, 150, 6. (2) to be tied to, to hang on, to stand before temporarily: hút huk lèvùlùtka wátech tchik-tchiğat these horses are harnessed to the wagon; lit. “these horses stand at the wagon for a time”. Speaking of one subject, tgúṭa. (3) v. trans., to hang over, to dress in at the time being: shulólish shà lèvùtka they dressed him in garments, 95, 17.
lèvùltita, d. lèvùlùltita; see tgütita.
léwia, d. leléwia (1) to play a ball-game. (2) to play any game, to have social sport: gi'n at a nát káñi l. here we are playing outdoors, 121, 10.; tatáksni léwakpa (for léwakwpa) the children will play, 141, 12. and Note; léwatka (for léwatko huk) after they had done playing, after play, 109, 15. and Note. (3) to dispose or amuse oneself; to romp. Cf. luaíza, sháklita.
léwia, lá́wa, d. lélua; same as liwa, q. v.
léwak, lá́ wak, léwak 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 lé wak ká-a; lá́ a nat wák ka-ä we did not know at all what to do, 21, i. 8, 22, 2.; nat léwak nà-ulëka we were undecided how to arrange matters, 22, 12.; lá'ñwak nà-ulëxa I do not know how to have (her) tried, 65, 1. 2. Lit. “not how”; supply sháyuakta to know.
léwash, d. leléwash (1) playing ball, toy-ball. Cf. shakuéash. (2) ball, globe, globiform body: lùlpam l. eyeball. Der. léwa No. 1 (1).
leweulal, lewe-ulà, d. lelué-ulà (1) to forbid, to caution against; to disallow, prohibit, interdict. Cf. hishńkita. (2) to give warning, to forewarn: ní'š sa làwà'-ulà hů'kuapksht palkú'sham they warned me not to run across the dry (river) bottom, 22, 5.; cf. 30, 3. and Note. Der. le, wé-ula.
lewitchta, lewitchta, d. leluitchta to refuse; to object, resist, 24, 16, 75, 10.: ká-i nù l. I am willing; màglaks l. ké-ish the tribe refused to go (there),
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34, 9.; l. gē'sh he declined to go, 36, 14.; gé-u l. tpé wash he objected to my speaking, he would not listen to my words, 34, 8.; l. hünk nánuk gégápélish they were all loitering on the return trip. Der. le, wítchta.

1gū' black mixture of burnt plum seeds and bulrushes used as a paint. It is put in little round spots on the cheeks. Cf. lgúm, shátuaža.

1gú'y a., lgóya, d. lgú'lgia, lgólgia (1) to collect, gather, pick (berries, fruits). (2) to husk; to shell, to "shuck." Cf. kchelólá.

1gú'm, l'gú'm, lēkú'm, d. lgúlgam, lkúlkam (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 lgū', q. v.

1gú'm-l dáklísh, lgúm-lád'klish, d. lgúm-ládláklísh crepuscularian or nocturnal moth, called "coal-lifter." Kl. for lgú'm-loliégish Mod., q. v. Der. lgúm, lúyéga (or liwayéga). Cf. lgú'm-lád'klish.

1śd'sža, ltichža, d. liládsža to lay or place on the top of, to superpose to. Der. ĺdsža. Cf. lútattka.

1fıkła, d. lilákla, said of one round, rounded or bulky object only: (1) to lay down, to lay, put or place upon, to deposit: wáitchag shlú'ki ná'sh liklash päl-ash the dog ate up the whole loaf of bread. (2) likła, or partic. liklatko: I lay down, he lays down; laid down; viz. "counted"; classifying terms placed after the compound numerals 11, 21, 31, 161 etc.; pél-ula being used for the remainder of the units. Der. ikła. Cf. ila, pé-ula.

Likosh, nom. pr. of a Modoc man; other form of Hlékosh, q. v.

1lkuálža, d. lilakuálža (1) to spark forth, to emit sparks. (2) subst., spark of fire.

1līla, hľła, d lī'lla, hľľła (1) to be sorry, to complain about: l. an hünk I am sorry about that; l. an hünksh má'šíshht, klęksht I am sorry that he is sick, dead. (2) to mourn, to be a mourner: Wá'-aks ká-i hľ'la Aisísh's Mallard did not mourn over Aísísh's death, 101, 5. Cf. luátpishla.

1lhlanks'h, Mod. líd'lánks'h; d. lilálanks'h, Mod. líd'lánks'h (1) young of wild animals, Mod. (2) young deer; little deer, Mod. (3) quadruped; hunter's
Igu’—litchlitch.

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game, beast hunted: hohánkankatk l., nánuktua l. the running animals; all
kinds of quadrupeds, 145, 1, 2.; tehulé’ksh li’hankshti deer-meat, venison,
113, 7.; li’hankshti (without tehulé’ks) i’tpa he brought venison, 112, 15.
and Note. Der. hlá-a. Cf. lalá-ish, lelé’dshi.

Li’lo, Lílu, 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”.

lílpash, d. l’ilálashpash, round oven; bake-oven, as used for making bread.
Cf. lépuinsh, lílashpash.

lími’l (1) mule. (2) Limí’l, nom. pr. fem., interpreted by “Mule-Ear”.
From Chin. J., this from French la mule.

lími’l-mán packer of army baggage, 29, 21: lit. “mule-man”. From lími’l,

lími’l’imí, d. lilámílimí dark-colored; of persons: dark-complexioned.

lími’lima, d. lilámílima to drizzle; któ’dshash l a drizzling rain falls.

Link River Jack, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake subchief, 58, 2.

lípái, d. l’ilápái ribbon The Mod. form is lípin. From the English.

lípash, d. l’ilálashpash, Mod.; same as Kl. lépuinsh, q. v. Cf. lípash.

lísh, lísh, encl. 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? tamú’ lísh a muló’la? are you ready or not?
41, 18.; tát lísh mì ñ’nak? where is your son? 141, 8.; tátákshi, kǎiash
lísh i kú-īga those children whom probably you are seeking, 121, 13.; kà-i
lísh kaní nobody, I should say, 39, 8.; kē lísh tok gùlì she has entered a
house, 189; 7. Mod. uses it oftener than Kl. Der. le.

lítki, lítké, lítži, d. lilátži (1) subst., eve, evening. (2) adv., in the even­
ing, late in the day, at nightfall, 20, 17. 141, 12. Cf. líta (1), lítzì.

Littlejohn, nom. pr. of a chief or headman of Lake Indians settled at
Yáneks, on the Sprague River, 58, 5.

litchkash, d. liláchkash, headstone, headboard; tehpinuát liláchkash each
headstone on a graveyard. Der. lídszha.

litchlitch, d. liláchlitch, adv. of litchlíitchli, q. v. (1) powerfully,
strongly. (2) bravely, heroically: mû í. shishóka shellualshé’mi he fought
very bravely during the war, 55, 10.
litchlitchli, d. lilatchlitchli (1) mighty, powerful, strong in a physical sense: kẹ hai máuxoks l. (Mod.) this man (or Indian) is physically strong, of a powerful physique. (2) strong in a moral sense; brave, valorous, heroic: litchlitchlish stëniash gitko a hero; lit. "possessed of a strong heart"; cf. 139, 14. (3) subst., power, force, might, 139, 13. Cf. këllitko.
litchetakia, d. lilátchetakia to make strenuous exertions, to try hard, 70, 4. Der. litch, radix of litchlitchli.

liukáya, d. liuliukáya, 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: liukáyank a ṭə̱u'ta they shoot (at you) while ambushed in their recesses, 30, 3; sa slhūū yástat li'ukaipksh (for liukayápaksh) and they discovered them crowded under the willows, 20, 6.; tsúi ní hû'tpa hifassuakas hatókt liuká-is (for liukáyashi) then I ran to the place where (our) men had crowded together, 22, 4. Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgakáya (2).

liúkatko, d. liuliukatko ear-lobe; Mod., unknow to KL. Cf. tgakáya (1).

liukiámna, d. liuliukiámna, v. intr., to gather, assemble around some body or something; to stand, sit or lie in a row, series, file, crowd, or ring: wēwanush winóta liukiámnank the women accompany the wizard's song while sitting around (in the lodge or outside of it), 71, 5. Der. liwa. Cf. tgakiámna.

liuxuga, d. liuliuxuga, v. intr., to crowd or gather indoors along the walls; to stand, sit or lie around inside a house, lodge. Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgiuxuga.

liulíga, d. lilulíga to be, to remain, to stand on the beach or shore-line; said of many subjects. Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgi/uga.

liulíwa, d. liloliwa to tremble from terror, fright

liulz̃a, d. lilöl'za to form a circle; to sit, sit down, lie in a row, ring or circle: liulekán while sitting in a circle, 193; 12. Der. liwa (2). Cf. gakí'ma.

liúna, d. lilúna (1) to stand, sit, lie or crowd inside, indoors, within. (2) to stand, sit, lie, be gathered on one side of. Der. liwa (2).

liúna, d. lilúna, lilú-'una to produce a distant roar, crash or rushing noise, as a land-slide does. Cf. liulíwa.

liupka, 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).

li-uptcha, le-uptcha, d. liluptcha, v. intr., to gather or collect behind; to sit
behind, to gather behind in a crowd: senótank ktáyat li'-uptsank they fought while hiding themselves behind rocks, 22, 6. Der. liwa (2).

lìúta tìka, d. lilútatka to stand, sit, lie or gather in a ring or circle. Der. liwa (2). Cf. lidígtatka.

liùtíla, d. lilútíla, v. intr, to gather, collect, stand, sit or lie under, underneath, below. Der. liwa (2). Of. tehútíla, wawatíla.

liùtíta, d. lilútíta to crowd or gather outside, outdoors; to stand, sit or lie around on the outside of (a lodge, camp etc.). Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgaítíta.

liùtítna, d. lilútítna; same as liútíta, q.v.

liùtkà, d. lilútkà to blaze up by the wind or by itself; said of fire-flames.

Lit. "to gather up again". Der. liwa (2). Cf. tgepálià'ga.

liwa, léwa, li'wa, d. lilua, lélua (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.: túshtük Móatuash l. where the Pit River Indians were gathered up, 22, 20.; at hû'ksan liwatk tú'm wáltka tánkt then those who were crowded together had a lively talk among themselves, 23, 3.; li'wan k i-ó'ta after gathering they shot (at us), 21, 16.; li'wapks (for liwapkash) ní télahapka 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, íwa. Cf. hlívash.

li'wa'yaks, liyuaks, liuyaksh, pocket, sheath, scabbard; wàti l. knife-pocket, or any other pocket in the dress; pushpúshli l., pupil of the eye.

li'wa'yéga, d. liluyéga (1) to begin lifting up or hoisting. (2) to lift up one end of something. Contr. into luye'ga (2).

li'wákankà, d. liluákanka to move or shake some object when lifted at one end, as a log, stick etc.

li'wákúkpèlè, d. liluakúkpèlè to clasp the pocket-knife blade.

li'wàla, apoc. liwal, d. liluála, lilual (1) to stand gathered on the top of; to stand in a bulk upon: hátakt li'wal Sâ't on the top (of that hillock) gathered or stood the Snake Indians, 31, 10. (2) to stand up, to be erect on one's feet.—Differs from liwála by its accentuation. Speaking of one subject only, tgáwala, tgá-ula, q. v. Der. ñwála.

li'wála, d. liluála (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).
liwåtkal, d. liluátkal to lift up, to raise up again; to place in a seat, 101, 13.
liwåtchampka, d liluáctchampka to help up or hold up somebody, 158; 55.
Lkôm Ä’-ush, nom. pr. of Black Lake, near Klamath Marsh, 74, 16.
Lit. “Coal Lake”. From lgûüm, é-ush.
1kákùmitko, d lkálkùmitko (1) undulating, wavy. (2) striped horizontally.
1kán, lžán, d lžálzán (1) v. intr., to be agitated, in commotion; said of waters. (2) v. trans., to produce commotion in waters, to raise waves or billows: shléwish lžán the wind agitates the waters.
1kápata, d. lkálkpata, v. intr., to be violently agitated, to form surf; said of water: ámpu lž the water makes a surf. Der. lkán. Cf. ndakalpáta.
1kápá, lkáppa, d. lkálkpa, lžálzpa to pile up, to pile upon each other: l. ktái to erect a stone pile, 85, 12. Mod. for lokáptchža Kl.
1kash, d. lkálkash wave, billow; motion on the water’s surface. Der. lkán.
1kashkish, lžáškzhish, d. lkálkashkishUstadale. Ustalalhilaxshkish Wangodale.
1kelhuópkash, d. lkelzhálhuópkash crupper of saddle.
1kêtítoko, d. lkelkêtítoko, lžélxatítoko striped vertically; the absolute form is little used. Cf. lkákùmitko.
1kólskosh, lžólxosh, d. le’hkôle’hkôsh flank of quadrupeds near genitals.
1kúm, lgúm, d. lkúlkam, lgálgam; see lgúm.
1žák canoe-pole; Lat. contus. Cf. légákish.
1žálzámništâh bulky, long, capacious sack or bag to keep provisions, grain, wókash etc.: lžálzámništâh lulinash recently ground pond-lily seed put in long sacks, 74, 10. Cf. willishik.
1žáwáltko, d. lžálzáwáltko provided with antlers, long horns or prongs: pakóšlsh l. gi the mule-deer is armed with prongs.
1žáwáwash, Mod. lžałáwáwash, d. lžálzawáwash (1) finger-joint; articulation on fingers and toes. (2) finger; all the fingers taken together. (3) toe; all the toes taken together. Cf. shulápskish. Der. lkán, wawálamna.
1žélzatânah, pl. tími l, harness.
1žet’knûla, d. lžélzat’knûla to hang down from the mouth, 158; 56.
lôk, lûk, lû’k, d. lôlok, lûluk (1) seed of flowers, fruits, shrubs, trees; kernel of fruits: lôk lálxítk tchípshash the seeds are larger than the tchi-pash-seeds, 146, 3. (2) marrow, pith.
lôkanka, d. lolókanka to go astray, to get lost, to wander about.
lókanšh, d. lolókanšh *smoke-hole of lodge*. Cf. gi'nyish (2).
lókanšha, d. lolókanšha *to pass through, escape*: gi'nyișhtala l. shlâyaksh
the smoke goes through the smoke-hole.
lokaptča *to place or spread over, on the top of; to superimpose: *ktá-i l. to
pile up stones*, as on a place of incremation or burial; tchik sha kné-udshi
l. hereupon they spread pieces of bark on the top, 148, 18. Kl.; cf. lkápa.
lókash, lózash, Kl. hlát'kash; d. lo'lkash *roe of fish*. Der. lo'k.
Lókitni, nom. pr. 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-
lókuashktki (1) adj., *coming from, belonging to warm or hot, boiling
springs*. (2) subst., Lókuashktki, (or L. mákhaks), nom. pr. of the *Warm
Spring Indians* of Des Chutes River, Oregon; also called Yámakni, q. v.
and Waitánkni, q. v. Der. lúkuashti, partitive case of lókuash.
lólá, lúl'a, d lólóla, lúl'la *to believe, to trust, to give credence to: *ká-i mish ná
I do not believe you; p'laikt'shash I to believe, to trust in God, 41, 17, 134,
19.; sa lúla wašmah txútxash they believe in the prairie-wolf's prophecy,
133, 1., cf. 2. 4.; lúlik sa kákam txútxatkash since they believe in the
lólaláza, d. lokóllalzá *to go straying, to be abandoned; to be astray, wander-
ing*, 183; 12. Cf. lókanka, lulña (1).
lólksam, pl. túmi l., nom. pr. of a short grass growing in dry places,
three to four inches long.
lólgosh, lóloks; see lóloks.
lólloisam, d. of lúiluisham, q. v.
lólomak, lulómak, pl. túmi l., *grain of cereals: wheat, rye, maize, etc.:*
nánuk tchů'ks l. gé-u wutá the blackbirds have eaten all my grain.
lólua, d. lúlalua, lolulua *to sleep outdoors, to sleep outside the lodge or
house; said of more than one subject*. Cf. lúl'za, skú'lpka.
lólumi, d lúlálmi; see skú'lpka.
lópkash *black pine-tree, probably Pinus contorta: l. túpka a black pine stands
up there*. Cf. kápka, kó'sh, pán, wápal.
lotelōtash greenish substance excreted, or removed through vomiting, Kl. Refers to snakes only.
lōtesh, d. lōtesh (1) mat, piece of matting made from a species of slough- or sedge-grass. (2) a kind of Klamath Lake dwellings, now obsolete.
lōt'kala, l'hu'tkala, d. lō'tkala, l'hāl'hūtkala to push, move forward; said of round or bulky articles only. Der. hūtkala.
lishi'klak, l'shikl'z, d. IshiShaklak 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. lātcha.
lishiklakuīga, Itchiklakuufka, d. IshiShaklakuīga to make a willow frame for a sweat-lodge, shed, outhouse. Mod.
ltakāya, d. Lttalkāya to pick and eat berries, fruit from bushes: ltakaufkiug tuitchash in order to feed on choke-cherries (l. for ltakayātki gūgga).
lto'kis, d. Lttoltoks (1) spot, dot: wāmēngsām gē-u 1. those are my spots, those of the black snake. (2) buckle; as brass buckle on trunks etc. Der. lūta.
ltūizaga to pierce, perforate; said of round objects: pā'klash Itūizāktgi gūg in order to let it consume, eat up the white of the eye, 71, 10. Der. tūeka.
ltchama'isha, d. Itchaltchma'isha; see ntchama'isha.
ltchiklakuūktko, d. Lttchilchaklakuūktko (1) shed or outhouse just begun or existing as a skeleton frame only, Kl. (2) shed, shelter, outhouse, Mod. Der. IshiKlak. Cf. Ishiklakuūga, máhiash.
lūa, d. Lūlua it is foggy, misty, hazy: kāa l. the fog is very thick. Cf. Lū'lya.
lūaγŝh, lūuagsh, d. Lūuagsh, Lūuagshla; the absolute form exists only in the synaeresis: Lū'gsh, Lū'gshla, q. v.
luai'aza, Luai'ka, d. Luai'ūgza (1) to make fun, to joke; to deride, cf. Note to 126, 3. (2) to smile, titter, giggle. Der. leWa (2).
luālamna, d. LuālO'lamna; see tkālamna.
luāl'za, d. LuālO'la Mod., Lueluālza Kl.; see tgēlza.
luai'oya, d. Luai'oya to stand or remain near, in proximity; said of more than one subject: l. pipelāntan to stand by on both sides, 85, 9.
lūash, d. Lūuash fog, mist: l. Lūyēga the fog goes up; l. Lūlza, Lū'txi the fog goes down; Lūuashkta nū Lū'tchipka through the fog I wander about, 157; 40.; lūu-uash shkūtatk wrapped in, surrounded by fogs, 183; 17. Der. lūa.
lūashptchi, d. Lūuashptchi gray, as fog; smoke-colored; said of beads, e. g. Der. lūash, -ptchi. Cf. yāhiaga.
Iotel6tash, luelkslia.

lu atka, l'atka, d. lúluaatka, l'ulúatka; same as lëvúatka, q. v.
luátpishla, d. lualúátpishla to weep at, to mourn over somebody's death.

Besides the weeping (lila) and the loud or suppressed cries of lamentation (stútìjìshla, kúki) over a deceased relative or consort, this term also comprehends the rambles at night (shpôtu), the fast, the diving in cold waters and the dreams seen in this excited condition, 87, 12. Cf. 83, 1–84, 3.


ludshipa, lú'tchhipa to take off from, to strip, to draw out: l. náyensh népshish to take off a ring from another's finger. Der. udshípa. Cf. shulshípa.
lúdshna, d. lúlúdshna (1) to move about, to be wafted, to drift along, as clouds, fog. (2) to wander, to stray out: i kélámtanksi st'ik l ye wander along as if ye had your eyes closed, 64, 11. Cf. lú栽培ka.
lud'só'sha, d. luludshó'sha, v. trans., to besmear, to line over; to black shoes or boots. Cf. tudso'sha.

luelá, d. luélola (for luéluala) 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 shú'ldshash l. they killed seven soldiers, 37, 14.; tatákiash ká-i l. they murdered no children, 37, 17. Said of one object: luelat hú'ňkh hít! kill ye him on the spot! 190; 15.; Skélam tápia gën luelat! kill ye Marten's younger brother! 113, 20. 114, 2. In 186; 51. luélola is used in an obscene sense, the term purporting that the young woman had been debauched several times; nád hátokt mú'šhmúsh l. 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. gúf (for luélátki gúf) kíi'm in order to catch fish, 28, 5.; l. kápto Yá-ag they catch kápto-suckers at the Bridge, 74, 1., cf. 75, 20. Cf. hesh-xă'ki, hushtchóka, shúfuga, shuénka.

luélkish, luélks, d. luélólkish (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; p'lä'ilwash p'ti's-lülsham m'na luélks a spot where his deceased father was habitually killing golden eagles, 100, 2. 3. Cf. 142, 2. and Híshtish-Luélks. (2) object for killing, immolating, 88, 5.

luélkslia to make a killing-place for somebody; 142, 2. Cf. kíi'm-luélkslia.
luelōlish, pl. túmi l., a habitual or professional killer, as of animals: kiī'm-l. fisherman. Der. lūela.
luelōtkish, abbr. luelū'tksh, d. luelolōtkish substance, drug or article used in killing or poisoning many animals: kiī'm-luelōtksh a fish-poisoning substance, 149, 21, 150, 3. Der. lūela. Cf. k'leko'tkish.
lueluálxa, d. of luálxa, 20, 16.; cf. tgelxa.
luén, pl. túmi l., verdigris.
luépalsh, d. luélupalsh (1) lightning. (2) thunderbolt, stroke of lightning, 179; 2. Der. lu- in lūoks. Cf. lēmē-ish.
lū'gsh, lūksh, lō'ks (for ląagsh etc.), d. lūluagsh, lōloaks (1) prisoner of war; captive: gūk'kak lūluags 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 Māklaks against the Pit River Indians, 20, 17. 20. 88, 4. 93, 3. "Mō'dokishāsh lōloaksh" kshāpa “the Modocs were bondsmen”, so they said, 35, 7.
lū'gshla, lū'ksla, d. lūluagslashla (1) to take prisoner, to take captive in war, 20, 1. 25, 2. 54, 9.: lūluagslash (for lūluagsla sha) they made captives of them, 31, 6. (2) to make a slave of, to enslave, 133, 9.: lūluagsla tū'm wēwannish ndéndgan's teči'sh they made slaves of many women and children, 16, 8. 9.; lūgsālshtkak sa nānka some of them wanted to make a slave of him, 24, 16. Cf. 17, 19. 20. 19, 2. 16. 59, 10. Der. lū'gsh.
luhāsktkcha, luāsktkcha, d. luluāshktcha to start out, set out, to depart in a wagon, carriage. Cf. guhuāsktkcha.
lū'įzi to surpass in size, to be larger than; said of a rounded or bulky article: lūk teči'plash lēxįtko (this) seed is larger than the ichipash-seed, 146, 3. Der. váįzi. Cf. kshuíįzi, winįįi.
lūilamna, d. luluilamna; see tkalamna.
lūiluish, d. lulūiluish, lololoiish 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. kpō'k.
lūiluisham, d. lulūiluisham, lololoiisam wild gooseberry-bush, producing the lūiluish, 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.
lūiluyya, d. lulūiluya to be sweet to the taste; lit. “to taste like the goose-
berry": partic. lúlluyatko *sweet, saccharine; of sweet, sweetish, agreeable
flavor or taste, 148, 7. 14. 20.
Lúitsás, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake woman.
lúya, lúi, d. lúli (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 lúitki n's *to give me berries, 75, 10. (2) *to
pay in one coin.—Speaking of many objects considered as separate: péwi,
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-úkanka.
Luyánsti, nom. pr. of a camping ground near Klamath Marsh; inter­
preted by “Inside the Circle”. Der. luyéna.
luyapka, *to go astray, to wander about, as blind persons, 157; 40. Cf.
lúdshna, lútchipka.
luyéga, lúyága, d. luliéga (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-uuyéga. (3) v. intr., *to arise, ascend, go up; to drift upward;
said of inan. things: lúash l. *the fog ascends, mounts; sláyaksak lú'yága
only smoke was curling up, 100, 16. Cf. liwayéga, shuyéga, uyéga.
luyéna, d. luliéna *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. gat'tana.
lúka, lú'ka, d. lúlnka *to fetch, bring; round, bulky objects being referred to.
lú'kanka, d. lúlkanka; see lókanka.
lúkanatka *to be standing; see lëvütaka, tug'tga.
lúkslaksh, pl. túmi l., ashes; ashes
of the funeral pile, 85, 11. Cf.
lákpeks, lúloks.
lúktcha, d. luła'tcha *to start out to fetch, haul, bring: shünsks-pákish
nú'sh lú'ketchi! *bring me a watermelon! Der. lúka.
lukua, d. lulkua (1) *to be tepid, lukewarm: ámpu l. *the water is lukewarm.
(2) *to be hot; to be at boiling heat. Cf. lókuash.
Lukuashti, nom. pr. of the Hot Springs near Linkville, Lake County, Oregon. The northeastern springs have a temperature of 190° F., and the others are used for bathing. Partitive case of lókuash, q. v.

lú'k, ló'k, lók, d. lálak grizzly bear; a large kind of bear occurring only in the Rocky Mountains and in the countries west of them: Ursus americanus var. horribilis; 147; 13; lú'kam wéash the grizzly bear's cub, 156; 36.; há ló'k shiúka 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., Lúkamtch, Shúshapsh, Sháshapamteh, q. v. Cf. Lók-Pshí'sh, and Note, p. 132, sect. II. Cf. kimá'dsh.

lú'kaga, lú'kag, d. lú'lya, lú'lkag 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. shashápka.

Lúkamtch, one of the names given to the personified grizzly bear in mythic stories: "Old Grizzly" or "Old She-Bear", 118, 7. More frequently called Sháshapamteh, q. v. From lú'k, ámtch.

lúla, lóla to die, to expire; said of one or more subjects. Tátataks a wéas l. whenever a child has died, 82, 4.; shashámoks-lólako who has or have lost relatives by death, 82, 5.: p'gi'sh-lúlatko bereaved of the mother. Speaking of one subject: k'lóka (3), q. v. Cf. lélúdsh, -sh.

lulálkisísh, d. lullálkish, subst., the act of going to sleep; said of more than one person: at tú lûlalkshémi gi now it is time to retire for the night. Der. lû'lza. Cf. skûlza, skûl'pka.

lulálz'a, d. of lulálz'a, q. v.

lúlamaná (1) to wander about, to be lost while straying: shâisi'sh gûluaga lulamnóla the female shâizi'sh-bird has lost its way home, 163; 16. (2) to follow, pursue: lulásh ai nû'ís'h a lûlamanpka fog drifted after me; fog followed me from a distance, 158; 57.

lú'l'dam, d. lulálldam winter, wintry season; lit. "season of fogs", 35, 17.: lû'l'dam gûla the winter is over; i'lksla l. to preserve (food) for winter in cachés etc., 146, 10.; l. pâshluk when they gather food for the wintry season, 148, 10.; atf há'k l. gi't too long would that winter become, 105, 9. (2) adv., in, during winter, 105, 8. Der. lúa, -tamna.
lūldamalāksh, d. lulaldamalāksh 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-ululkish, waki'sh) 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. lul Aldemálža. Cf. látcash, shulúltish.

Lu'ldam - Tchǐk's "Winter Settlement" or "Winter-Lodge", nom. pr. of a lodge-site on the Sprague River.

Lūldatkish Interpreter, meaning Dave Hill, subchief of the Klamath Lake Indians, and interpreter at the agency, 28, 13. See lutatkish.

Lūldemálža, luldamalāksh, d. lūldemálža to erect a winter-lodge or mud-house. Der. luldam.

Lūldish, d. luládish stirrup: l. a papatk the stirrup is broken. Der. lūta.

Lūllhi, lulli, d. lulállhi, lūllli to take off, remove a round object: l. nēphish flesh (for šihish) nāyenshi to take a ring from one's finger and place it on another's finger. Cf. hūlhi, šhi, ludšípa.

Lūli, d. lululii to rattle around; to handle roughly, to run against: teháki kayáta l. the young man runs against the kayáta-lodge (when entering it), 183; 18. Cf. la-ulawa, lulula.

Lulikánka, d. lululikánka to rattle around frequently, to handle roughly more than once, 183; 18. Der. lūlhi.

Lulínash, pl. túmi l. (1) grain, vegetable seed reduced to flour. (2) wókash-seed pounded, ground lily-seed, 74, 10. Der. lulínash (2).

Lūlţa, d. luláša (1) to go down, descend: lúnsash l. the fog goes down. Cf. lútči. (2) to go to sleep, to retire to one's bed or couch: tehúi sha lūlţalţa pā-ulank 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, skūlţa.

Lūlţag, d. of lūkaga, q. v.
lúloks, lólogsh, pl. túmi 1. (1) fire; fire on fire-place, camp-fire, or any combustion by fire: Wanákalam kákí‘kli l. the fire of Silver Fox was yellow, 99, 3.; l. the fire of the cremation pile, 85, 9. 10. 138, 7.; lólokswiggâta close to the camp-fire, 16, 13.; lúlukshtka in the fire; viz. in the hot coals or embers, 149, 6.; lú’lúksh shpi’tch’t the fire having gone out, 85, 10.; hóálza lúlukshtat to jump through a fire; incantations of the fire, 154; 8. 166; 26. Cf. s̱hóólya. (2) discharge of fire-arms. Cf. shá’dsá.
lúloksgish, lólokskish, pl. túmi l. gun, shot-gun, rifle, carbine, 21, 1.
74, 16.; lit. “fire-maker”: l té’wi to fire off a gun, 38, 11.; mání l. piece of artillery, cannon; lúluksgí’-ishtka shi’ttk shot with a rifle, 24, 8.; cf. Note; lóloksgisham ánu wooden rifle-shaft. Der. lúloks, gi (5). Cf iwála.
lú’lp (d. lúlap), pl. túmi l. eye, eyes, 110, 15.: l. má’sha to have sore eyes, 71, 8.; skétish l the left eye, 42, 8.; kókuatko l. swollen-eyes, 186; 54.; kálkali l. rounded eyes, 91, 5.; pápksam l. knot in lumber board, 178; 7., cf. póko; lúlpam lélash eyeball; lúlpam yántanni lower eyelid; lú’lpút to the eyes, 91, 6.; cf. 71, 9.
Lú’lpakat, nom. pr. of a camping place on Klamath Marsh, where white chalk is found, and used for the manufacture of body-paint. Der. lúpaks.
lúlpa’lapálía to make eyes for somebody, 154; 11. Der. lúlp, pélpela.
lú’lpaltko, d. lulálpaltko provided with eyes; having eyes: mí’kísham nú l. I can see as sharp as the horned owl, 175; 14.; lú’lpatka (for lúlpatko a) seeing sharp, 122, 2. 15. and Note. Der. lú’lpala.
lú’lpatko, d. lulálpatko, formed by ekthesis from lúlpatko, q. v.
-lúls h defunct, deceased; a term used only as the final part of compound words, often encl.: p’tışh-lúls deceased father, 100, 2.; p’g’t’sh-lúls deceased mother. Der. lúla. Cf. lënuidshish.
lúluatka to stand; see tgútga.
lúluk alks cremation-place; old Indian cemetery. Der lúlukshtla.
lúlukshtka to return from incremation, 89, 4. Der. lúlukshtla.
lúlukshtla to burn, to cremate; said of dead bodies only, 59, 5. 69, 2. 3.
89, 1.: l. shá lúlukshstuk they burn him on the funeral pile, 138, 7.; lúlukshtshok má’lúu they made preparations for cremating (the dead children), 110, 22. Der. lúloks.
Lúlukuashti, nom. pr. of a little lukewarm spring in the volcanic region of Yánek's; lit. "At the Warm Springs." Der. lókuash.


lulūlish, pl. tůmí l. cramps, 179; 8.

lúmalaks fog-maker, producer of fog; contr. from lúmalákish. This faculty is attributed to the kálsh- or káljalsh-bird in the incantations, 166; 22. 23. and Note. Der. lúmalža.

lúmalža, lúmalēka to produce fog, to make fog or mist at will. Der. lúu.

lúmkóka, lomkóka, d. lulumkóka to take a sweat- or steam bath in the sweat-lodge, 91, 2. Mod. for spükli Kl. Der. lúu. Cf. lúmalža.

lú'mkosh, d. lublumkosh family sweat-lodge; framed of bent willow boughs and located near the water in close proximity to the Indian lodge. Mod. for spükliš Kl., q. v.

lúpakš, lubakš, d. lúlpaks (1) chalk, white chalk: 1. as the color-shade of the nush-tilansnéash-owl, 167; 32.; 1. shna-ulámna to spit chalk on or upon, 132, 7. (2) chalk, used as material for painting or lining the body, 181; 1.: l. shátuəxa to paint one's body or face with white chalk paint. This paint is often put on in streaks or stripes, 22, 21. Cf. shatchlaamia.

lúpatkuəla, d. lubpatkuəla to produce a scar, 56, 1. This term forms the final part of Scarface Charley's Modoc name: Tchútchikam-Lupat-kuelatko, q. v., 55, 19. and refers to a scar produced by a round or rounded article, as a wheel. Der. upata, -kuəla. Cf. upatía.

lupi, lupi' (1) adv. loc., firstly, at the head of: 1. gull they went in first, before the others, 120, 9.; lupi' wátch géna the horse marches at the head of the file, 85, 4. (2) adv. temp., at first, for the first time: 1. sélhual he (or they) warred for the first time, 19, 6. 28, 1. (Titles); 1. gátpampéli to return home first, 20, 14.; ná'sh shllwitk ló'k shiiiga 1. the grizzly bear was killed at the first shot; lupi'tal sha gékampéle they return to the spot where they stood at first, 87, 13. Cf. 38, 10. 20. 21.

lúpiə, prep, and postp. (1) loc., in front of, before: spükliš l. in front of the sweat-lodge, 82, 7. (2) temp., before, earlier than, sooner: pá'ktgish l. before daylight, prior to dawning, 24, 11.

lúpiak, conj., sooner than, earlier than, before, 119, 2.: l. mé-isht before having dug, 118, 4. 6.; l. nats gáljalgipka before we had terminated our descent from the hill, 29, 18 (nats stands here for nát tchish). Der. lupi, ak.
lúpi'an, prep. and postp., on the east side of; see Kólamžëni Kóke.

lúpi'ní, d. lulpíni, adj., (1) first; first in space and first in time: l. kí'í'm gó-u shnú'ksh the first fish that I caught. (2) preceding, prior to.

lúpit (1) subst., the east, as a point of the compass: lupítalá (for lupít-tala)

gé'na to go or travel eastward. (2) adv., eastward, towards the east. (3) adv., from the east. Cf. yámát, yéwat.

lúpítalani, adj, belonging to, coming from eastern parts; brought from the east. Kl. Der. lupít, -talá. Cf. lupítkni, tžalamtalákni.

lúpítna, lupítan, d. lulpítna, (1) prep. and postp. loc., before, in front of. (2) prep. and postp. temp., before, earlier than, sooner than. (3) adv. temp.; lúpídána, Mod. for the first time, 13, 8. Der. lupít.

lúpítkni, d. lulpítkni, adj., coming from the east; eastern, native or inhabitant of eastern lands. Der. lúpit. Cf. yámakni.

lúpítni, d. lulpítni, adj., first in order; what comes first: l. pè'tch foreleg.

lúposhótkish, d. lulposhótkish fleshing-chisel to clean skins with before dressing them. Cf. mbá-ush.

lú'sh, lú'sh, d. lúlush, lú'losh, a dusky-colored goose-species. Der. lúa.

lúsha, d. lúsha to lie, to lie in, on or upon, to extend over; said of round or cylinder-shaped articles: káiñatat l. lies upon the soil, 146, 1. 149, 1. 15. 18.; mú'na l. ámbutat lies deep down in the waters, 147, 6.; yántch kta- yatat lúsah the yántch-root lies, grows upon rocks, 146, 2. Der. úsha.

lúshántechna to scratch a hollow, den, rounded hole; mú'na l. to scratch a deep hole, 134, 7. Cf. lúshna.

lúsh-gápèle, d. lulashgápèle to go and take off, to start out and take back again; said of round things. Met. for luktchápèle. Der. lúktchá, -péli.

lú'sh'ka, d. luláška to become or to be warmed or heated up, as by running, dancing: wú'sa ni lúskuapkug I am afraid I may get too warm, 70, 2.; ktsú'l l. a shooting star rushes through the sky; a meteor explodes. Der. lúsh-, in lushtúshli. Cf. lúshna.

lúshlush, d. lulashlush, adv. of lushtúshli: warmly; lúshlush gi, or lushtúshki to feel warm.

lúshlúshli, d. lulashlushli warm; said of weather, articles of dress, temperature of the animal body etc. Cf. lu- in lúkua, lúloks.

lúshlúshlish, d. lulashlushlish warmth, warm temperature; of the animal body, of the weather, winds etc.
lúshna, d. luláshna to roast, expose to fire, as on the fire-place, 150, 7.
lút'a, lút'a, d. lúlúta, lúláta; same as lévúta, q. v.
lútatka, lutátka, d. lúlatka (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. lévúta.
lútatkish, d. lúlátkisk, lúldátkisk (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 lúlitkisk, interpreter from one language into another; translator. (3) Lúlatkisk, used as nom pr. masc.; see Lúldatkisk.

lutéash dip-net with a handle, the dipping portion being circular. If small-meshed, it is a lándiks, if wider-meshed, a witsólas. Der. lévúta.
lútfla, d. lúltfla to be under, below, underneath, beneath; to stand, sit or lie under, below: kápkatat stiná'sh l. to be inside of a brush-lodge. Der. utíla.
lútish, lutí'sh, pl. túmi l. round fruit; berry, small fruit, 145, 20.; root, bulb, 147, 2.: múnanti tapáxtí lútí'sh, nom. pr. of a berry growing on a certain shrub not specified: “Bigleaf-berry”. Der. lévúta. Cf. o’tish.
lút'kisk, lútkisk, lú'tkesh, d. lúlátkisk fish-hook: lú'tkeshtkan shuécwa waitan I fished all day with the hook-line. Der. lút'ki.
lút'za, d. lulát'za to take away, to wrench off; said of a round or bulky object, 127, 5. Der. ú't'za. Cf. lúlhi.
lút'zi, lú't'zi, d. lúlt'zi to descend, to be wafted downward, to come to the ground: lúash lú't'zi the fog descends, goes down. Der. lévúta.

Lutuámi, a word of the Pit River language meaning “lake”. (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).
lútchipka, lúdshipka to go straying, to wander about, as a blind person does, 157; 40. Cf. lúdshna, lúyapka.
lútchläa, d. luláchläa to kneel down. Cf. knúkla, knů'kla, ldígł'a.
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.

**m a, abbr. from mat, adverbial oral particle, q. v.**

**má d n a, d. mámëná sunflower; a species of Helianthus, probably lenticularis.** Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. matnësham.

**má h i a s h, máhiesh, d. mámhiash, mámhiesh (1) shadow; shade: shléa m.**

Aishisham it saw Aishish's shadow, 96, 2.; Bóshtinash máhieshtat 1'ža he deposited the white people in the shade, 103, 4. (2) shed, shelter erected for cattle, horses, haystacks etc.: má'ni nálam m. we have a spacious shed.

**má-i, mái, pl. túmi 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 tölín, 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.**

**má i d i k t a k, pl. túmi m., black-headed snow bird; a bird-species of sparrow's size, black head and neck, white bill; Junco oregonus Scl.**

**má y a l s h a, d. mámialsha to collect, to gather tule-grass annually or habitually, 148, 1. Der. má-i.**

**má y a l t k o, d. mámialtko overgrown with tule-grass, studded or filled with bulrush.** Der. máyala.

Máyltko É-u-sh, nom. pr. of “Tule Lake”, also called Modoc Lake and Rhett Lake, extending from California into Oregon. Cf. Móatak.

Mákash, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by “Snorer”.

**má'k as h, d. mámá'kash; see múkash.**

má k l a k t c h a, d. mamáklaktcha to encamp at different places while on one and the same trip, hunt or journey: hû'masht 1 tché-upk máklaktsuk yañañat kánkanktsuk tché-u thus you will live when camping out on the heights and hunting the antelope; at gémpèle nat mák'láksük, at tî'näga, and when the sun was setting we returned to encamp for the night, 30, 20.

**má k má k l i, má'kmákli, d. mamákmakli; same as múkmukli, q. v.**
mákokap, 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.
máksasha (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. mú-i.
máktótkish, d. mamaktótkish mowing scythe. Cf. mulinótkish.
máktcha to camp out, to pass the night while on a trip or hunt.
máktchna, máktsha, d. mamáktchna to encamp, to pitch camp, to pass the night while traveling a certain distance: lápěni m. ša Ā'shin génug they encamped twice when they went to Ashland; ávalues šéna, máktsha Nú'shksísh they paddle over to the island and pitch their camp for the night at Skull-Place, 74, 14.; ndáinni máktchanuapk génug when traveling they will camp out three days.
mákuala, mákual, mákuela, d. mamákuala, mamákuela to pass the night in the wilds or mountains: mákual, stákánst kaitua pát in the wilds he stays out while starving and fasting, 83, 2.
mákualksh, d. mamákualksh camping place in the wilds or mountains.
mákualsha, d. mamákualsha to go and stay, to go and camp in the wilds or mountains, annually or habitually: mákualshaupka yainatat you will pass the nights in the mountains.
máklakpéli, d. mamáklakpéli 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. mámkalaks), pl. túmi m; pronounced sometimes máklaks by Modocs; lit. "the encamped". (1) body of Indians encamped; Indian community, people; Indian tribe, chieftaincy, band: Wálamskni, Wálamswash m. the Rogue River tribe of Indians; Shásti m. the Shasti Indian tribe. In the "Modoc war" m. often stands for Mó'dokni, the whole Modoc tribe under Captain Jack: cf. 38, 8, 18 21. and m. lakí the band chief, 37, 17. for máklaksám 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. Ketchkáne m. a young Indian, 54, 1.; m. pūelhí they threw into (the lodge) bodies of Indians, 112, 21., cf. 113, 1.; klúksám m. the men under the conjurer's leadership, 37, 15.;
úmi m. gitá gátpa many Indians arrived there; nánuk m. wawápka the whole tribe sat there, 33, 5.; tánkni m. the former generations of Indians, 85, 6.; m. pán the Indians feed on it, 146, 15.; Mó'dokni m. a Modoc man or woman: mák¹laksam tehl¹sh Indian settlement, Indian camping ground and lodges; mák¹laksám pásh edible roots, tubers, bulbs and seeds, not eaten by the whites, 91, 2. 145, 20.; mák¹laksáksi the place where the Indians encamped, 20, 10. 11. Cf. 36, 20. 65, 12. 68, 1. 69, 3. Quot. under kè-kêlam. (3) person, human being, individual: Bóshtin m. American, white person; m. papi¹sh alligator, caiman; lit. “man-eater”; m.-shítko, 128, 10.; see below. Der. mák¹léxa.

mák¹laksi Indians and their families; Indians and what belongs to them: nánuktua m. tsóqatík dead Indians of every tribe and age, 130, 2. Cf. -ni.

mák¹laks s¹shitko (1) Indian-like. (2) resembling, alike to men or persons, human-like; m.-sh. shlésh git they have the appearance of human beings, 128, 10. (3) neighbor, fellow-man, 139, 12.

mák¹léxa, mák¹léka, d. mamák¹léza (1) to encamp, to settle down in a temporary or permanent resting place: tsúi m. wéwanuish 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. Wú¹ksalks they encamped that night at Wókash-Place, 19, 11.; at psh¹n mák¹léka and at night they camped out, 54, 6.; mák¹léxapkh ku¹mêtat when they slept in a cave, 121, 20. Cf. 28, 7. 8. 38, 14. 119, 17. 20. Cf. tükêlxa.

málam, málám, poss. case of pron. pers. a¹t, a, 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.—Málamtok belonging to yourselves.

málash, contr. mál¹sh, abbr. Mod mál¹, mál, obj. case of a¹t, a, pron. pers. of second person plural, ye, you; to ye, to you. Cf. 39, 1–3. 65, 3. 122, 1.—Málashtak, má¹lshtak yourselves, to yourselves. See a¹t, málám.

mámak¹tsu, a species of duck, black and white, length of body about one foot. Incantation: 166; 27. Cf. máºmáli.

má¹msh, or máºmsh, in máºmsh tumí! 17, 8.; see máºni.

má¹nk, mánk, d. mamámk (1) fly: m. hú¹ma the fly is buzzing. (2) generic term for any flying insect, 145, 16. Quot. under ksheki³la.

mánkaga, d. mamámkaga little fly, 178; 4. Dim. máºnk.
mā'ntch, māntch, mā'ns, d. māmantch, 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 tatā m. no longer, 88, 4.; tcháwika m. he was insane for some time, 128, 9.; mā'ns hů'k tcháwika ḷa'ta he shot arrows for some time, while posted in the bush, 23, 21. In 73, 6. mā'ns stands for mā'ntch-gitko, q. v. (2) when the vowel a is pronounced very long, m. means for a long time: spukli-u'pka m. they will sweat for many hours, 82, 10.; m. sheno-tânka they fought a long time, 41, 8.; kā-i mā'ns hů'ka not long can lie, 148, 3. Cf. gāhak, mā'ntch-gitko, nīa, tānk.

mā'ntchak, māntsag, d. māmantchak, adv., a long while; for some time; refers to the past and to the future: tatā mántsag ubușul'an gi then he lived with her for a good while, 77, 2.; tsūtī shpōka mántsag then he lay quite a while on the ground, 110, 14.; mā'nshakch (for m tchā) for such a long time, 110, 18. From mā'ntch, ak.

mā'ntchak-gitko, d. māmantchak-gitko sometime afterwards, 29, 13. mā'ntch-gitko, māntch-gitk (1) some time after; long after; lit. "long-been"; refers only to the past or to what is supposed to be past: m-gitk Skēlamtch guhāshktcha after a while Old Marten set out, 110, 21.; cf. 73, 7. 105, 13. 119. 6. 121, 1. 12. 122, 14. 22.; m-gitk tche'k finally, at last, 112, 15. (2) in former times, long ago, 93, 3. Der. mā'ntch, gi.

mā'ntchni, d mamā'ntchni (1) foregoing, previous, early: m. Mōdokishăm kāla the old Modoc country (on Modoc Lake, Lost River etc.), 44, 10. (2) ancestral, antique, belonging to the past: m. māklaks the former generations of Indians; m. shtāp an old-fashioned arrow-head, 134, 17. Cf. tānkni.

mā'sha, pl. túmi m., a plant similar to wild parsnip; its stalk serves as food, its root as medicine. Der. mā'sha.

mā'sha, māsha, mā'sa, d. mamā'sha (1) v. intr., to taste; to taste like, to be flavored like, 119, 15.: lūiłuyatk m. it tastes sweet, 148, 14., cf. 146, 14.; ka-á m. it tastes bitter, sour, tart; ka-á máshítko bitter; sour, tart; wūkash-shitk máshēt kāla tastes like pond-lily seed, 146, 6.; lēhiash kā-i mā'shēt the ley ash tastes badly, 147, 21. (2) v. intr. and impers., to suffer from an acute or painful disease; often confounded with shīla, q. v.: kēlpoksh m. to suffer from a fever; tītak huk m. where he suffers, 73, 3., cf. 2.; m. n'sh I am sick, 138, 3. 4.; hā nāyāns hissūnaksas mā'shitk kāla if some man suffers from
relapse, 72, 1. and Note; màšhètko, màšhítko patient, diseased person; obj. màšhipksh, abbr. màšhish, 71, 5.; kú-i màšhish gísh shápa they say that he is seriously sick, 140, 5.; stèfnash m. to endure mental suffering; màśa nát stañas we were sorry at heart, 24, 17. Cf. yúłka, kálak, kél-poks (3). Quot. under hítà, ká-itata, klap, nkásh.

màśhàsh, d. måmàśhàsh (1) taste, flavor. (2) disease, distemper, acute or painful sickness: kélpoks m. fever; lit. “hot disease”. Cf. klap. (3) sore.
mát, 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 dicitur, ferunt, aiunt; refers only to facts reported, not to words, speeches, sentences, sayings etc. Yàmnashtchí màl’oks Aíshisham it is said, that the fire of Aíshish was purplish-blue, 99, 3.; hún’k ká-i màt pis’sh siukat I did not kill him, as she alleges, c. 5., cf. the nen in the foregoing sentence. Mythic stories frequently begin with màt 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 mà in: ma ná? do we? did we? Mod. tú’mà? what is it? hún’k mà sha wàtc ishúga it is said that they have killed a dog. Cf. mút, nen.

mátnésám, d. mamátncsám poison oak: Rhus toxicodendron.
mátcchátu, d. mamátcchátu to hearken, to listen attentively to somebody.
mátcchátka, d. mamátcchátka (1) to listen to, pay attention to, 34, 11.: màtcchátg’sh listeners, 84, 2. and Note. (2) to obey.
mátccháwa, d. mamátccháwa to listen to noises, clangs, words etc mák’máklí, d. màmák’máklí, memá’kmákli blue mixed or sprinkled with white, bluish-gray; the color of many water-birds. Cf. màmaktsú, mà’máklí, màtchmà’tchlí.
mäm mother; a child’s term, adopted from English mum. Mod.
mämáklí, pl. túmí m., generic term for all wild ducks and geese, 145, 6. 177; 21.: shlíútuk mà’zmáklà (obj.) to hunt and kill waterfowl, 136, 1. màtcmá’tchlí, metsmsétsi, d. màmacmá’tchlí, mematsmsétsli (1) blue, sky-blue, 146, 8. 148, 12.: metsmetsawals (for m. sháwalsh) 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.
màwizótkshí, màwizótkshí little box or casket which can be locked.
mábákà, d. mbámbkà to break; same word as páka No. 3, q. v.
má'shash — mbúkamnatko.

mbáklä, d. mbámbaklä (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. mpákuala.

Mbáklashi, nom. pr. of a camping place or former lodge-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. “Top-Dried-Tree”. Der. mpákuala.

mbákwalshi, broken fragment, as of tumblers, pottery. Der. mbáka.

mbatimsh, pátash, d. mbámabhasth; see mpátash.

mbatíxi, d. mbambtíxi; same as mbutítxe, q. v.

mbáchna, d. mbámabchena to jump while running or going. Cf. mbú'tlxa.

mbuwbwasht “the howler”, a popular name given to the young silver fox. Der. mbáwa. Cf. wanákà.

mbáush, ubá-ush, ubá-ash, pl. túmi mb., dressed, tanned skin or hide; tanned buckskin, as a material for making clothing: Mó'dokni mb. shułò-tantkò the Modocs were clad in buckskin, 90, 16.; vúnám mb. tanned elk's skin, 90, 17.; pusháklash pání tsúsìsh ubá-ush skin-shirt, toga-shirt; kialá-lapsh-ubá-ush, or simply ubá-ush, buckskin breeches; ubá-ush piece of deer-skin, 73, 1–6. Cf. kla’sh, ndshe’dsh, ní'l, tchélksh.

Mbáush = Shné'kash, nom. pr. of a mountain west of Upper Klamath Lake. Lit. “Bosom-Burnt-Through”; the name is founded on a legend, mb. being here the bosom-piece of an aboriginal buckskin dress.

mbáuta, d. mbambuta to shoot; to hurt, wound by shooting: wáts mb. näínam somebody's horse was shot by another man, 19, 8.

mbáwa, d. mbámbua (1) v. intr., to explode, burst, burst up; said of a bomb-shell, 43, 2: mb. steñash nû'dshnuk the heart burst when flying, 114, 4.; cf. 114, 5. 6. 8. (2) v. trans., to cause to explode: mb. skò's to break wind, 134, 7. (3) v. intr., to scream, screech: yaúkal a mb. the white-headed eagle is screaming; to howl; cf. mbaubáwash.

mbúitch, d. mbúmbitch (1) tendon, sinew, ligament. (2) the strong foot ligament above the heel: tendò Achìllis. (3) sinew or cord made of tendons and used on bows and other implements.

mbúka, d. mbúmbuka, mbú'mbza, v. trans., (1) to break something hollow, as bones, bottles etc. (2) to parch or make crumble by exsiccation or drought. (3) subst., dust. Cf mbákla.

mbúkamnatko, d. mbumbákamnatko what bites the tongue; bitter, sharp, acrid. Der. mbúkamnà.
m búkash, d. mbú’mbzash earth crumbling into dust, disintegrated by parching heat or drought. Der. mbúka.

m bú’shaksh, d. mbú’mbshaksh (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-sháwalsh, or simply mb., arrow-head made of obsidian, 113, 16.; mb-wúti obsidian knife.
(2) implement manufactured from obsidian: stone-knife, skinning implement, 126, 7. (3) Mbú’saks, nom. pr., an appellation given to the Snake Indians by the Klamath Lake people, 143, 2. Cf. kokóle, sháwalsh.

Mbú’shakshálkó, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1864, and mentioned there as “Poosaksult”; lit. “Possessed of obsidian-tools”. Der. mbú’shákshala.

Mbú’shakshám-Wásh, nom. pr. of a locality on Williamson River; identical with Mbú’shaksh-Shawalsh. From mbú’shaksh, wásh.

Mbú’shaksh-Slíwashkní Indians inhabiting the locality around Mbú’-shaksh-Sháwalsh; corruption from Mbú’shaksh-Shawalshkní: 141, 5.

Mbú’shaksh-Sháwalsh, nom. pr. of a locality at the junction of the Williamson and Sprague Rivers, near the house of the Indian Tsélo’ins. 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 turn’ máklaks Mb. many (hostile) Indians came to “the Arrow-Head”, 16, 16.

m búshanak, d. mbumbúshanak the early morning of next day.

m búshant, Mod. mbúshan, d. mbumbúshant, adv. (1), on the next morning: mb. géná pän’ 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. tchék to-morrow at last, 122, 1.; mb. waitólank ná-ent waitashtka two days afterward, 66, 2.; mbú’shan pän géna next day they went again, 110, 8. (3) in the morning: gén mb. pil this morning only, 140, 7., Kl.; mb in the morning, 144, 3.

m bushéala, mbušhéléa, d. mbumbushéala, mbúmbushéla (1) to wed, marry, espouse; said of both sexes, 182; 6. 7. (2) to be married, to be in the married state: mbúsí’lán gl, or mbušh’ilank he lived with her; they lived as
man and wife, 77, 2.; hůk mbushéla kálamkshi tak nů tůnk mák'loža the
man at whose house I stopped, is married; E-ukskíshash mbushéaltk he
was the husband of a Klamath Lake woman, 30, 19.
mbushéalpěli, d. mbumbshéalpěli (1) to marry the same person again.
(2) to live again as man and wife, 60, 20. 77, 2. 78, 2. 11.
mbůšnǐ, d. mbůmbśni (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.
mbutě'že, mbatįji, d. mbambutě'že, mbambtįji (1) to jump, skip, leap over
something, as an obstruction: Titak a mb. hůmkops Titak jumps over a log.
(2) to make jumps on level ground. Mod. for himputiąiéa Kl.
mbú'tlįza, d. mbumbáltlįza to jump or leap down. Cf. mbáltchna, mbutě'že.
me;a; see méya.
medsha, medshá, d. memdsha, memdshá (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: medshápką to remove distantly
from or unseen by the one speaking, 34, 4.
medshämpěli, d. memdshámpěli to migrate to the former place; to return
with family to the former settlement. Der. médshna, -pěli.
méhiash, méhiás, méyas, pl. túmi m., trout; generic term for all trout,
the most frequent there being Salmo irideus, 180; 14: méhiess pän to eat
tROUT, cf. 136, 6.; mehiashemí, contr. messiími, méssäm “in the trout-catch-
ing time”, lasting from spring till autumn. Derived from méya to dig out,
as the term trout, Lat. tructa, Gr. τραύιτης is derived from τραύιειν to
gnaw, dig, make holes.
méidissha, d. memiďsha to go to dig, to start out for digging edible roots:
sha mbůšhant géna mé-idshuk kā'šh next day they went out to dig ipo-roots,
118, 3. 6. 119, 1. Der. méya.
méish, d. memish digging-ground for eatable roots, tubers and bulbs:
géna me-isyčenį he went to the digging-prairie, 96, 1.
méya, méa, d. memía 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 camass-
stick, 147, 10.; simply m., 95, 23. 107, 6.; mé-ips (for meýąpkash)
gáldsui he met them digging roots, 107, 5.; là’piak tuú kā’sh mé-isht before she had dug any kā’sh-bulbs, 118, 5.; mé-isht while she had dug, 119, 2.

Speaking of more than one subject, Kl. uses méya and shtá-ila, Mod. shtá-ila only, q. v.

meyótkish, meyútkish, abbr. mē’yutch; Mod. me-útkish, d. memi-útkish, Mod. memútkish tool, spade or stick for digging edible roots and bulbs; camass-stick, camass-spade. Usually called ámda, q. v.

mékia, d. meméki to be or become childish, doting; to be in one’s dotage:
  m. há’t kēmutchúga he is doting on account of his old age.

mékish, d. memékish childish, doting person.

Melafkshi, met. Lemaikshi, nom. pr. of Shasta Butte or Mount Shasta, a volcanic cone in the northeastern parts of Sacramento Valley, California; elevation 14,442 feet (Whitney). Tā’-una Lēmaikshina around Shasta Butte, 40, 3. Der. m’laf. Cf. M’laiksini Yaina.

mēnik, mnik, d. mnimnak, adv. temp., very little; a very short lapse of time: m. nū pā’dshit kā’na I slept very little to-night.

mēpka, d. memapka to be encamped together, to inhabit the same locality, to form a community. Cf. mēwa.

mēpoks, d. mēmpoks body of people living at the same spot or belonging together; association, community, company: lā’p m. shūldshash two military companies, 29, 4. Der. mēpka Cf. kimbaks.

mēth’li, d. memáth’li hole, aperture, crack, cleft; said e. g. of a key-hole.

mētkalsh, d. memátkalsh (1) what is carried on back or shoulders; burden, load, of hay, grass, e. g. (2) bundle, pack, package, parcel. Der. mētk’la.

mētk’la, mēgl’a, d. memátk’la, mēmatgl’a to carry on one’s back or shoulders, this being usually done with the strap on forehead: mētklank a éna yutám’pksh he carries a heavy load on his back; partic. mū’tkal’tko load carried on back. Cf. shkátk’kela.

mēt’támš’xa, d. memat’támš’xa 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. mēya.

mētchish, d. mēmatchish hole, orifice, as of ear, nose. Der. mēya. Cf. gíntjish, gíntchjish, mēt’hli.

metsmetsawals obsidian arrow-head; a compound term formed by the agglutination of mātchmā’tchli to sháwalsh, q. v.
meyótkish — Móatak.

méwā, d. memú-ua, memúwa to mew, to miaul; kitti m. the cat is mewing.

Mod. Onomatop. Cf. há'ma.

mewa, d. memú, memu to pitch camp, to encamp away from the lodge or house, on prairie etc. Cf. médsha.

mhishetko, d. mhínshétko oily; of oily appearance; said of faces, e.g. mhú, d. mhú'mhú (u short) grouse, 135, 3. Mod. for tmú' Kl., q. v.

mi, mì, pron. poss. of second person sing., usually procl.: thy, thine; yours; mì p'gi'hap thy, your mother; me wéash (for mì wéash) thy child, mì snáwedsh thy wife, 142, 7.; mitant láchashtat in thy lodge; mitak, mítok just thine; thy own; mì tála thine alone.

mfidsbo, d. mándshlo ladle, spoon, 138, 5.: tókiti mfidsú horn spoon.

mish, mish, abbr. m'sh, m's, procl. and encl. obj. case of the pers. pron. i, thee, to thee; you, to you: ko-idshéwa mish nū gáptisht I am glad that you came; nū mish shávaluapk I will revenge myself on you; spulhi-uapká m's nì I would imprison you, 58, 11. sqq.; tids takn m'išh nì kuizá m's nì I know you perfectly well, 65, 10. Cf. i, ik.

mitash, midash, d. mántash, mándash leggings covering the leg below the knee. Chin. J. from French mitasse; the Kl. term is shnáshniksh, q. v.

m'laf, adv., steeply, abruptly, going straight up, sloping rapidly. Cf. p'lai.

M'laiksini Yaina, nom. pr. of Mount Pitt, a high mountain of the Cascade Range, of pyramidal shape, situated due west from the mouth of the Williamson River. Der. m'laf. Cf. Mélafshi.

m'na, m'nálam, m'nálsh, Kl; for pn'a, pnálam, pnálsh Mod., see pi, p'na, pnálam.

móa, móat; see múa, múat.

Móatak, Móatak, Mó'dok (1) nom. pr. of Modoc Lake, also called Tule Lake (Kl. Tůlůk) and Rhett Lake; a large fresh-water basin surrounded by volcanic formations, situated east of Little Klamath Lake and extending from California into Oregon, 20, 11. 21. 8.; also called Móatakni É-ush. Cf. Latuámi, Máyaltko 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; Mó'dokam kāla Modoc land, the Móatak district; klů' kédsha M. the klů-root grows in the Modoc country, 147, 2.: cf. 18. Der. múat. Cf. Kúmbat (2), Kúmbatuash.
Móatakish, Móatok-gish, Móadokish; see Mó’dokish.

Móatni 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).

Móatkni É-ush, nom. pr. of Modoc Lake, also called Rhett Lake and Tule Lake. Cf. Móatak.

Móatwash, 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. Shlāá (nād) Móatuashash tchipksh (for tchipkash) we saw the Pit River Indians encamped, 19, 15.; cf. 20, 1. 5. 8. 21. etc.; 135, 3. Moatuashzē’ni into or in the Pit River country. Cf. kóke (2) and Notes on p. 25. Der. múat, wá.

Móatwasham Kóke, one of the names of the Pit River, California, 135, 3.; lit. “River of the Southern Dwellers”. Cf. kóke (2)

Moatuashamkshini 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: Móatakish nū’sh shlīn a Modoc warrior was shot in the head, 21, 18.; Moadoki’sh 28, 13. stands for Moadoki’-shash. In the subj. case the usual form is Mō’dokni, q. v., and Móatokni.

Mó’dokni, Móatokni, Mūatokni, 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 shellual the Modoc war; lit. “the Modoc Indians fought”, p.
Modoc man or woman: nā'ish M. one Modoc individual of either sex, or one Modoc man; M., Móatokni all Modocs, 134, 19.

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 Yāneks, on the Sprague River, in May, 1870; cf. 36, 5-8. Their chiefs and headmen are mentioned in 58, 5-7. Der. Móatok.

Mó'dok Point, nom. pr 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 Ė-ukšikni near the outlet of the Williamson River. The road from Fort Klamath to Linkville passes at the base of the promontory. Cf Kíuti, Múyant, shuyakē'kish. Mókaí, Móke, or M. máklaks Kalapuya Indian of Willamet Valley, Oregon: Mókeash ūdúyua Ā'-ukškni the Lake tribe whipped the Kalapuyas, 18, 2 mólash, pl. túmi m., slìme, phlegm; pus.

m pákualá, mbákualá, d. mpampákualá to dry up on the top, as trees.

Der. páha. Cf. mbákla, mbú'ka.

mpampaktish, mbábambaktish, a species of small ducks. Incantations 167; 28. 177; 29.

mpámpish, pl. túmi mp. (1) one who strikes upon. (2) one who beats or strikes through: tchîkēmen-mp. blacksmith. Der. mpáta.

mpáta, d. mpámpita (1) to strike, beat upon with a tool. (2) to strike into something after going through another object; to pin fast to: génîsh tsuyî'ish mp. (t câk) the arrow struck me after piercing this hat, 138, 2.
m pátas h, pátas, páta, p. mpámtash, páptash, pápta milt, spleen.
m pátkia, d mpámpatkia to strike down into, to beat, hit upon repeatedly: sha skúkum-house mpámpatkia tehifikeminatka they fastened the (underground) jail with nails; they nailed down the jail-cover, 66, 4. Der. mpáta.
m pát o, mpátu, páto, pató, d. mpámptu, pápto (1) cheek; cheek-bone: pató n shlí’n I shot him in the cheek, 30, 16.; mpátuam kákgo cheek bones. (2) gill of fish. Der. pat-, in patpáti.
mé titchna, d. mpempátitchna to float, drift; to drift away: yána mp.
to drift down stream. Der. mpé titchna.
mé tla sh, d. mpémpetla sh gizzard. Cf. lawálash.
mé tlanóna, d. mpempatlalóna to float down stream: ámputat mp. to float down on the water’s surface.
mé tuáns ha, d. mpempatuáns ha to be afloat, to float: ámputat mp. to be afloat in the water.
mé tóega, mpé tóega, d. mpempat'óega to sink down in water; to be drowned. Der. ámpu. Cf. kúshna.
mé titchna, d. mpémpatchna, mpiámpatchna to float, drift; to be drifted away. Der. ámpu.
mumálpoltka, pl. túmi mp., to bubble up in water. Der. ámpu.
mep tchálaluish, d. mpumpatchlaluish moustache.
m’shásh, msásh, d. msámsash chipmunk, fence-mouse; species of squirrel burrowing in the ground, 110, 2. Cf. wásbla.
ms hástcha, d. mshamshástcha to start on a squirrel-hunt; msháshaltchatk (supply: gi) sha húnk they were hunting squirrels, 110, 1.
mù, mu, mü, d. múma, mü’m, müm (1) adv. of múni: greatly, largely, extensively; much, very, a great deal. Usually procl., and placed before adjectives, verbs, verbal adjectives and adverbs: mü tíldhi nice, admirable; mü-lbúka, see lbúka; mü tiá’ma to be very hungry; mü ktána to sleep long; mü kí’a it snows heavily, 75, 17.; mü né-ulxa to punish in an exemplary manner, 59, 5.; mü tchái’k nutí’sht when at last the fire blazed with might, 114, 1.; mü shúdsha to make a large camp-fire, 121, 20.; mü kinkótko wide, opened widely; mü nkíltiko very rapid, 94, 5.; mü ská slí’wi it blew very cold, 31, 2.; múák, 109, 13., see below; mü’m ktákáltiko a large, wide gash. Cf. húpka. (2) adj., abbr. of múni: mü-láši head chief, principal chief.
múa, mú'a, móa, d. múmuua, v. impers., the south wind blows; it blows from the south. Cf. múna.
múak, mú'ak, adv., a little more, somewhat more; more intensely, 59, 11.: m'na ū'nakag mú'ak t'shi'sht (for the time when) his little son would have grown a little taller, 109, 13. Der. mú, ak.
múash, mú'ash, d. múmuash (1) south wind: mú'ash shlé-uyuk when the south wind blows, 94, 6.; mú'ashtka 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. múa. Cf. Yámash.
múat, mú'at, d. múmuat (1) subst., the south, as a point of compass; kētsa muatítala (abbr. muatita) shléwish southwest wind, lit. “a wind a little to the south”. Cf. kāchtha. (2) adv., m., múatala or múatana southward: mú'at geno'ga in order to go, or: when going south, 186; 53.; mú'atan nat géné we marched south, 31, 4. (3) adv., from the south. Cf. yámat, yéwat. Mú'atak, Mú'atokni; see Móatak, Mó'dokni.
múatni, móatni, d. múmuatni, adj., coming from southern lands; belonging to, or native of lands to the south. Der. múat. Cf. Móatni Kóke.
múatch, 144, 9, for múnīsh; see múni.
múi, d. múmi woodchuck, a species of rodents belonging to the squirrel family, genus Arctomys. Incantation: 154; 5. Cf. mú-úe.
múigidsa, d. múmuígidsa to form eddy, to be eddying: ámbu kóketat mú. the water is eddying in the river. Cf. niulgidsha.
múimúya, d. múmuimuya to tremble, shiver; to be shaky like old people, 103, 12. Also pronounced múhimúya. Cf. númaya, núshusha. Múyant, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point.
muyénash, mú'yäns, 60, 8., obj. case of múni, q. v.
múka, d. múmka to menstruate. Cf. yuilna, stúpui.
múkaga, múkak, d. múmkaga, múmkak little babe, suckling child, 140, 10.: mú'mkak gi'ulża unák the babies were born early in the morning; cf. 109, 13.; múkak k'láká the babe died, 78, 1. Dim. múksh.
mukálta, d. mumkálta (1) to become wet; to be drenched all through: partic. múkáltatko wetted, wet; said of cloth, clothing, e. g. Kl. for pá-
gatko Mod. (2) v. impers., it is wet, damp weather: gën ilhólash m. this year the weather is wet. Cf. núka, shnumáalta.
múka múk food, provisions, eatables. Term adopted from Chin. J. Cf. pásh.
múkash, má'kash, má'ksh, d. mú'mukash, mamákash (1) down; downy, soft, fine feather of birds, especially ducks: mú'kash tchuyésh 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 múksh 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 2¼ feet; Bubo subarcticus: m. hā'ma the owl is hooting, 88, 6. 192; 2.; múkasham shné'kash lichen, lit. “owl-snot”; múk'sham nápal owl's egg; mú'kisham for múk'kasham, 175; 14. (the owl's incantation).
mük'kátko, d. munamúkatko provided, endowed with down, soft and tiny feathers, plumes; downy; plummed; said of animals and plants, 148, 9.: tchélash m. gi the plant-stalk forms a plume. Der. múkash
mük múkli, d. munamúkli (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 múk'káls mú'mak-múkli we Indians are cinnamon-skinned, 103, 4. Cf. múkash.
Mú'kúkash “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. mukmúkli (1).
múksh, mú'ggs, d. mú'moksh, mú'moggs babe, baby, infant; suckling child. Der. núka. Kl. for shuínchtch Mod.
mükága, múkug, d. mümkuaga a species of forest- or field-mouse, dark colored. Cf. kmúmutch, kú'dsa, múi.
mükúash, d. mú'mkuash a grass-species of dark hue. Cf. kmá'.
mükukága, d. mú'mukukaga little forest mouse, 179; 10. Dim. múkuaga.
múl'läk a species of duck with large flat bill; perhaps the shoveler or spoonbill duck, 180; 12.
mú-lbúka, mülbú'ka, d. mú-lbú'lbka (1) large turnip- or bulb-shaped fruit growing on surface of ground: m. l. gštk having a large turnip or bulb, 149, 18 (2) round-shaped bunch of grass. From nú, lbúka.
múlga, d. múlgishap, Mod. mumálgap (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.

mulina, d. múmlina to cut off, mow; kshún m. to cut the grass with a scythe, to mow grass, to make hay. Cf. mú'shka.

mulínótkish, contr. múmlíñitch, d. múmlínótkish scythe, mowing scythe.

mulínush, d. múmlínuish stubble. Der. múlna.

múlk, d. mú'malk 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.

múlkaga, d. mú'malkaga insect, worm, maggot of diminutive size, 71, 7. 145, 17. Dim. múlk.

múlk'a, mú'l'za, d. múmláz a to be dense, thick; said of drifting fogs, smoke etc.: shláyaksh m. the smoke is very dense. Der. mú, lýán.

múlmulatko bog, quagmire, mud-puddle. Cf. múlu.

múló'l'a (for múluó'l'a), d. múmaló'l'a to be entirely ready, to be fully prepared, 41, 19. Der. múluá.

múlu, múlo, d. múmalú rotten wood, 120, 9. 121, 17.; dust or atoms of decayed wood-substance.

múluá, d. múmalúa (1) to make oneself ready, to get ready, 29, 4. 31, 3. 95, 22. 110, 22.; to prepare oneself: m. sa litxi they got ready (for marching) in the evening, 19, 13.; m. génuapkug he made ready to go. (2) to be ready, prepared, 170; 60; múluank nû géna I am ready to go.

múluál'a, d. múmalúál'a to rot, to be rotten, to decay; said of wood, logs etc.: partic. múluál'tko rotten, decayed, putrescent; m. ánku a rotten tree. Der. múlu. Cf. ndópa.

múluápèle, d. múmaluápèle to make oneself ready again, 20, 12. Der. múluá, -pèle.

múluash, múluesh 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.: kúuksh wán kínkáýank m. m'na the conjurer sticks out a fox-skin as his sign, 71, 2.; kutch'inshka hú múluesh hoofs of young deer are my curing-tools, 166; 21. Cf. 167; 30. 32-34. Der. múluá.
muménash, mumia'nah, muménish; see múni
mû'mash, 17, 8; see múni (1).  
mû'match both ears; said of persons and animals, Kl.; word existing only in the distributive form: ná-igshtant, Mod. nágshtant mâ. on one ear only. Cf. kmûmatch, ná-igshani, ndshôka, wawákash, and Note to 177; 5.  
mû'muma to hum, hum around, to buzz: mûmuash a m. the bumble-bee is humming, buzzing. Onomatop.  
mûmûsh, d. múnamûmsh bumble-bee.  
mû'na, mû'na, munâ, adv., deeply, at a depth, deep down, low down, 147, 6.; tû' mâ. or: mûnâ tû down there in the bottom, deep down, 21, 15. 19. 22. 1.; m. lushántchna to scratch a deep round hole, 134, 7.; munána deep down, 165; 10.; munâna tatámnish mole, viz. “traveler in the depth”, 179; 10.  
munatâlkni, adj. (1) staying deep down; coming from below. (2) Mûnata-lâkni, nom. pr. of Munatâlknâ, the genius of the underground regions. From múna, -tala, -kni. Cf. Note to 173; 3. Cf. lêmunâ, lêmunâkni.  
mûni, mû'ni, obj. muyénash, muyëns, múnish, poss. muyënam; d. múmëni, obj. mumiä'nah and múmënish, poss. mumiënam; abbr. mú: (1) adj., great in the physical, concrete sense of the word: large, bulky, big; wide, extensive; long, tall, high: m. ê-ush ocean, see; m. wâti sword, lit. “long knife”; mû-û-ûni very large, of colossal dimensions; mú'yëns pûla lákiash only to the head chief, 60, 8.; múatch (for múnish) kpél gî'tko having a long tail, 144, 9.; láp múmëni (shûlshe) the two larger sticks (of four in the spêlsâna-game), 79, 2. 3.; múmëni a këlâ-ush the sand is coarse; múmuash (or mà'msh, mà'msh) túmî! (for mú'mëni ú'tch túmî!) whether a large number (of enemies) or not! 17. 8.; wátchag mú'mënish wawákash gîtko fox-hound, viz. “long-eared dog”, Mod.; múmeanî, múmanti, cf. lûtish. (2) adult person, grown-up man: mû'ns (for mú'nish) lû'gela to make a slave of an adult man or person, 24, 16. (3) great in the abstract sense: powerful, strong, superior, mighty; excellent; m. lákí head-chief, governor; m. lákí the President of the United States, 36, 21.; mú'ni lákiam shtinâ'sh the President's house; or: the federal government, Mod.; mú'yëns lákiash skû'kta to pay a fine to the headchief, 60, 8.  
Mû'nî Yâ'na, nom. pr. of a wooded mountain peak of the Cascade Range, west of the Klamath agency buildings: “Big Mountain”.
Múnish= Nkaskíaga= Gítko, 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”.

múnk, (1) generic term comprehending mice and other smallest quadrupeds, Mod. (2) mole, Kl. 103, 6. 7. 11. 104, 3. See under múna, mú-úe. múntana drawers, underwear. Der. múna, -tana.

Mú’sh, Múshamkshi; see múash.

múshka, d. mumáshka to mow, to cut with the scythe: kshú’n mú. to mow grass. Mod. for mulina, Kl.

mushmus, Mod. víshmus, d. múmashmus (1) horned cattle, beef; ox, 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.

’mutschága, d. ‘mumtschága little old person; old man bent by age. Abbr. from k’mutschága. Dim. k’mútschish. Cf. k’mutschá.

’mutschenesh, d. mú’matschenesh large fish-net; the netting being fastened to a hoop. Formerly in use on the Williamson River.

’mutschéwatko, 183; 13. a common abbreviation for kmutchéwatko, kmutchéwitko, q. v.

’mutschka to hate, detest, abhor: m. nú hun bishúatchkash I hate that man. mutschutchuyapká, d. mumatchutchuyapká to smile. Cf. tchúatchua.


N.

The sound n alternates with l only, and rather unfrequently; cf. ntchamáshka. Guttural and dental sounds, though in a limited number of terms only, become nasalized into ng, nk, yk, nγ; nd, nt; palatal sounds into ndsh, ntch. Initial n-, followed by a vowel or diphthong, is in a number of terms a prefix descriptive of something thin, flat, pliant, sheet-like, string- or rope-like, or pointing to a motion along the ground, or on the
horizon. Initial nu-, in a series of words, is a radix referring to something round, rounded, or bulky, heavy, moving in the air.

nä, nä'; see nät.

na-a — Terms commencing with na-a to be looked for under na-, nä-, excepting ná-asht, ná-asht gi.

ná-asht, ná-ash, ná'st, ná'sh, ná's, Mod. ná-ash, ná-ash; d. nánásht, nánash, Mod. nénasht, nénash thus, so, in this manner, in the same way; agreeing with: n. sémsálz so she discovered it to be, 64, 4.; cf. 103, 1.; nù ná-ash hú'shikanka gén waitash kótóchupka 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: tú'm hémkank n. he spoke at length as follows, 64, 8.; cf. 30, 4. 64, 4. 5. 65, 10. 11. 70, 5-7. 103, 1. 142, 5 sqq.; mûn'k n. heméze the mole spoke thus, 103, 11.; cf. 101, 1.; sa sák'gse n. they reported thus, 17, 12.; cf. 23, 6.; n. shéshatk thus named, by the name of, 29, 1. 4. 5. 9; shepák'dsha nù mish nénash gisht I thank you for having said that, Mod.; ná-ashtak so again, in this sense only, 64, 6. Cf. gá-asht, ná-asht gi, tchi.

ná-asht gi, ná'shtgi, ná'shtk, Mod. ná-ash gi; d. nánasht gi, Mod. nénasht gi (1) to agree with, to conform with, to comply with; lit. “to do so, to act thus”: mû'ni lák'kash shaná-uli nù neásht gi I desire to agree with the great ruler (God), 40, 10. From ná-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. giug for saying so, 78, 5., cf. 65, 10.; hú'tchampéltá Lemé-ish n. giuta after running home (this) Thunder reported thus, 112, 5. Abbr. into ná-ashtg, ná'shtk I, he, she, or they said, 100, 19.; gi after n. is omitted in 65, 10. 100, 17. From ná-asht, gi (6), q. v. Cf. humásht gi, tchi, wak.

ná-ashtg, ná'shtk; see ná-asht gi.

ná-änt, 59, 3., for náyent; see ná'dsh.

nà'd, nàd, pron. pers., we; see nà't.

nà'dsh, nà'sh, nà's, nà-as, obj. nà'dsh, nà'ish, d. nánàsh, nánash (1) num. adj., one; a single one: n. kē'sh one flake of snow; wátch nà'ish tkálámmna a single horse stood on a hill, 30, 1.; nà'ish sápash in one month, 93, 4.; nà'ish waita in one day, 127, 9.; cf. 56, 7.; hâ i nà's lúlúksaluapk
if you should cremate one (corpse), 59, 5.; nā’sh kāflatoks tchpínualank they bury on one graveyard only, 88, 1.; nānash sxō’sxtash several bunches
Cf. 20, 1. 7. 30, 2. 87, 17. 88, 7. 99, 9. 10. 114, 5–8. 125, 4–8. (2) 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’dsk; see nā’dshak and nadsháshak.

nā’dshak, nā’shak, nādsh ak (1) adj., only one, but one, a single one only,
95, 11.: n. kshu’n one blade of grass; n. shumaluash one letter of the alphabet; nā’shak kshō’sh sha wifuka they win only one counting stick at a time,
79, 5.; nā’dshek the only one, 66, 10. and Note; nā’dshek ‘mutchewatk only one old man, 183; 13.; pātché’le nā’shak he stepped down one step only,
112, 3. Cf. kishtchna. (2) adv., abbr. from nadshāshak, q. v.

nā’dshash, adv. (1) at one place, on one spot, locality. (2) on or to another place: n. shelluáshgishi on another battle-field, 56, 6.; n. shiāshla he removed (them) to another spot, 35, 19. Der. nā’dsh. Cf. ndánash.

nā’dshiak, abbr. nā’dshak, nā’dsag, adv. (1) loc., together, in one spot,
88, 1., locality or district; into one spot, place or locality: n. nánuk tchia they live or stay all together; nā’dsag tchia to live together in one spot, 28,
14.; cf. 13, 2. 35, 1.; múlk n. wá the insects fly or stay together in one bevy or swarm; nā’dsag i’tpa he gathered or collected into one district. (2) modal, at once, simultaneously: n. hú shiāshla he removed them at once, in one batch; n. vudsháya to crack, split all through. (3) temp., at the same time, simultaneously: n. tchútcthnishash winótá they accompany in chorus the conjurer while he treats (the patient), 71, 5. and Notes.

nā’dshi, abbr. from the more frequent nā’dshiak, q. v.

nā’dshiak, abbr. nā’dshi, d. nanā’dshiak, abbr. nanā’dshi, adj., alone, unique; being alone, standing alone, 107, 5.: n. hû’nk none but he, 22, 21.; n. hú wÁtch there is one horse only (Mod.); n. klálash, klálesh one hailstone only; n. shûltish the only room in the house; n. pelpela to work alone; nā’dsiak mâ snavi’ds your monogamic wife, 60, 21.

nā’dshízakko, d. nandshízatko having one eye open. Der. nā’dsh.

nādshksháptani, abbr. nāshgshápta, d. nanadshksháptani, abbr. nanashksápta six; 43, 10. 44, 6.: nadshgshápta taúnep pé-ula Mó’dokni sixteen Modocs, 44, 1. Der. nā’dsh, -kshápta.
nāds̱ḵshāptāṉḵni, d. nanadshkshaptāṉḵni six times; n. té-unāp (or té-unīp, taunep) sixty; lit. “six times ten”; n. taunep Yāmakni sixty
Warm Spring scouts, 43, 20.; cf. 43, 5.
nā'ḏsẕeks, d. nānadsẕeks nine; lit. “one left over”; nānadsẕeks lápensh hihashuáksish nine to each two men. Kl. for skēksh Mod.
nādsẕekshtāṉḵni, d. nanadshẕekshhtāṉḵni nine times; Kl.: n. té-unāp (or té-unīp, taunep) ninety.
nāds̱ẖpāks̱ht, 96, 17.; see nāts̱p̱ka.
nā-ends; same as nāyents, q. v.
nagg̱gya, nakāya, d. nāng̱gya, v. trans., to hang up, to suspend; said of thin or sheet-like objects: tehúyesh n. to hang up a hat. Der. agg̱gya.
nagg̱gó̱s̱ha, d. nang̱g̱ó̱š̱sha, v. intr., to circle, to float, turn about in the air; said, e. g., of birds: tehúaish ai nā n. I the vulture am circling above, 170; 62. Der. agg̱g̱ḏsha. Cf. kahaké̱ḏsha.

nā'hḻish, d. nanḏlish bowstring, 21, 10. 11.
nā'hṉf̱aish, naṉlish, 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.
ṉ-i, pl. tūmi n., seed basket made of roots and having a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet; women carry it on their backs when gathering tehpipas̱ and other small seeds: ṉ-iti m'nálam sha skáyamteh pásh ámbutch i'kugank they carried in their basket food and water, which they had placed into it, 95, 15.
ṉ-ī̱gs̱htaṉi, Mod. nāgshtani, abbr. nā'g̱sta, adj., half parteid, halved, half: n. ktiishkuish one half cut off, one half of; n. Bóshtin of half white blood and the other half either Indian or other race; láp té-unāp pé-ulá nāg̱shtaṉteht deẕee and a half; nā'ḏsẖ tála pēn nā-ī̱gs̱htaṉi, Kl.; nādsh tála (pān) nāg̱sta, Mod., one dollar and a half; nāgshtāṉi a'pulsh half an apple; nā-īgshtalaṉ shehpátza to sever, break off at one end; cf. ktiishkuish; mā'sha nū nā'g̱shtant mū'muatch, Kl., I suffer pain in one ear; see mū'muatch, ndsẖóka. Der. na-i in nāyents, na-īts̱ṉi, naíṉaya.
naiṉaya, 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. muimúya.
naishlashkigish, d. naishlashlashkigish (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; naishlashlashkigish-gitko horned toad, horned frog, Mod.: Phrynosoma (platyrrhinum?), 91, 9. Cf. shlakatotkish (2).

naitaltelshnank to stretch or extend on one side, sideways: naitaltelshnank hushoshdna to ride sideways, women fashion. Der. na-i (base), taltali.

naitatzeni at one extremity or side: yekualolia akun n. to break a stick at one end. Cf. getzéni, under gé.t.

nayanta, nayant; oblique case of nayensh, q. v.

nayensh, nayëns; also nádsh, ná'šh, nás; obj. nayénash, náyenta, ná-ends, poss. nayénam, na-ä'nam, d. nanf-ensh (1) another one; other, another: ná-ends ná'šh shlín Móatokish another man, a Modoc, was shot in the head, 21, 18., cf. náyëns, 22, 11.; tcháki a hú'shtza náyents one boy scares another; ktíwal¿at ná-ént ch tehkash! lift ye up another man besides (me)! 22, 15., cf. 18.; há'doks i ná-ánt snawâ'dshash sheto'lakuapk but if you cohabit with another wife, 59, 3.; há náyëns hissuaksas má'shitk kálak when another man (than the conjurer) has relapsed into the same disease, 72, 1. and Note; ná'shtoks but the other one, 23, 19. cf. 24, 8.; ná-ens to another, 20, 18.; násh tchá'shásh another skunk, 127, 10.; náyanta wá'shtat hülhe he ran into another hole, 127, 7.; náyanta káfla elsewhere. Cf. 112, 5. 10 125, 4-8. (2) somebody, some one, the Lat. quidam: há i ná-ánds sátilakuapk if you should sleep with some man, 60, 1.; násh híshuaksh some married man, 61, 9. (3) next, following, subsequent: náyantka shappesh next month; ná-ántka skó'shtka the next spring season, 21, 1. Cf. 66, 2.

nák, onomatopoetic imitation of the cry or muttering sound of the beaver; ki' nak én gi' (for: kí' nak, nen gi'), 185; 43. and Note. The kí' standing first is the particle ke, Mod. kie, q. v.

nák, d. nánaka cinnamon bear; also called red bear, yellow, brown and black bear, the color of his fur changing with the season: Ursus americanus, var. cinnamomeus. This bear is a variety of the witái'm, not a different species, though the Indians distinguish closely between the two.

nákan for nánukant; see nánuk.

nakántkni, adj, coming from everywhere; belonging to all surrounding places, countries: nánukash-nákántkni máklaks gátpa all tribes of Indians have come. Contr. from nánukantkni.
nakia, d. nánëkia to patch, to mend; said of garments etc. Cf. lákia.
nákins, nággis, d. nánkiss (1) patch for mending. (2) sole of foot.
nákôsh, nákûsh, d. nánkôsh, nánggosh dam made of felled or fallen trees; river-obstruction, fish-trap. The mythic dam destroyed by the loon upon K'mükamtch's order was a lumber-dam similar to a beaver-dam and fastened upon rocks projecting from the river bottom, 132, 1–8.: n. gi'tant to the other side or end of the dam, 132, 4.; nákôtk (for nákôtka) on account of its dam, 143, 1.; púmam n. beaver dam. Der. nákua. Cf. ákuash, ofilks, páplish.
Nakóskiks, nom. pr. of a fishing-place in the Sprague River, near its junction with the Williamson River: "At the Pile-Dam".
nákuá, d. nanákua to build a dam, to dam up the water. Der. ákua.
Nakúshksháks, adj., living near a lumber-dam; inhabitant of the place where the dam is, 132, 3. Der. nákôsh.
Nakúsh'ër'kní, d. nánkush'ërnkni, 132, 6; same as nakúshksháks. nál, nál, Mod., abbr. from nálash, náltsh, pron. pers.; see nát.
Nálam, nálam, pron. poss., our, ours, of us, belonging to us; the poss. case of nát, we, q. v.: n. p'gi'shap our mother, 120, 3.; n. hishuakh our common husband, 95, 10.—Nálamtok, nálamtoks of ourselves, our own; nálamtoks máklaks our own people, tribe; nálamtok käfla our own country. nánash'gish, pl. túmi n. butcher. Der. náshki.
Nán'l'ash, a species of little bird, ascending high in the air, 177; 24. Der. néná.
Nánka, nánza, d. nánanka some, a few, 64, 1.; a part, portion, section of; something, 22, 7. 23, 3. 7. 24, 17.; n. toks but the others, 95, 11.; n. lálu-agsla some became prisoners of war; n. tchúka some perish, fade away, 148, 22.; n. vümî' some they buried, 85, 17.; nánka . . . nánka, or nánka . . . nánzatoks some—some, some—some others, one part—the other part, 17, 14. 15. 20, 16. 28, 10. 44, 9. 10.
Nánzateh, contr. either (1) from nánka tchish some also, 16, 7., or (2) from nánka tchuí then some, or (3) from nánka sha some they.
Nánui as soon as; immediately after: n shólóxótak as soon as he laid himself down, 113, 12. and Note.
Nánuyá to make everything ready; to put in readiness, said of inan. objects, 30, 14. Der. nánui. Cf. múlua.
nánuk, obj. anim. nanukénash and nánuk, obj. inan. nánuk; locat. nánukanta, contr. nákanta, nákant (1) all, every; every one, everything: nā’d n. all of us, 66, 16.; n. mákláks all people, all men, 85, 13. 134, 7; all the tribes, 54, 18.; n. every person, man, 2’t, 20. 85, 12. 99, 7.; i’čak n. sas he won everything from them, 99, 8.; n. shégsha to explain everything, 95, 20.; n. nadshā’shak shuīna all sing in a chorus; n. tuá, nánuktua everything, q.v.; n. pshí in every night, cf. nishta; n. nt tids shtī’popka shash I could distinguish every one of their number, 22, 14.; nánuki (for n gi) all are, 91, 8.; nanukénash lālakíash all the chiefs, 56, 2. (2) whole, entire, in its totality, the whole of: n. shulóta to put on the whole dress, all garments; n. shélótish the whole garb, dress, 95, 7.; púshish n. mshásh pán the cat ate up the whole squirrel; n. shélhuásh the entire war, 44, 11.; n. the whole of his body, 95, 13.; of her body, 119, 10.; kālla-nákant (for nánukant) all over the land, 64, 16.; over, through this whole country, 157; 40.

nánukash, adv., everywhere, in every part, all over, throughout, 168; 43. 173; 6.: tehú’leks n. k’lékapkash’ i’dshya they laid the flesh all over the body of the deceased, 85, 8.; n.-kālla everywhere, 148, 11.; all over the world, 96, 23.; n. shtí’sh ki I can see all over, into every corner, 22. 17. Quoted under fta, q.v. Cf. nā’dshash, ndánash.

nánukash-kālla kni, (1) adj, coming from, belonging to every land. (2) subst., persons, natives from all parts; ká-i tatá lúluágsla n. the surrounding tribes never made slaves, 17, 20. Der. nánukash, kālla.

nánukashn̓ i, nanukáshni, also nánukash-kí’sh (1) settled everywhere; inhabiting all parts of the country, coming from every part: É-uksn̓ i pi’la lúluágsla nánukash-kí’sas gí’nta kállatat only the Lake People enslaved all the Indians settled within this country, 17, 21. (2) general, universal: nánukáshn̓ i kālla the universe.

nánukṭua, nánuk tuá, obj. nanuktuálash (1) all different kinds of, every kind of articles, 71, 7. 87, 4.: n. sháyuaxh knowing everything, smart, intelligent; tāmi n. ginhiena house furniture, Mod.; n. shunuisháltko rich, wealthy; n. kí’a’m every species of fish, 130, 1. Like tuá and káftua, n. applies also to persons and to things personified: nanuktuálash sha shtulí’dsha they enjoined to every article, to every object, 120, 21.; mí sá-amoks n. your relations of all degrees, 142, 15. Cf. 145, 1–9. (2)
everything, all things; all objects indiscriminately; nánuktuanta in regard to all things, 59, 19.; nánuktuánta pépuadshnish spendthrift, too lavish person; n.kái-i pálluapk you shall steal nothing whatever, 58, 13, 14.; cf 16.
Nánuktuá Sháyuaiksh, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; see nánuktuá (1).
Nápal, d. nánpal egg, 185; 45.: n. hashpápka to hatch eggs.
Nápénapsh, d. natnápénapsh temple-bone, temple.
Ná's, a kind of tule or bulrush, used in manufacturing arrows
Ná'sh, ná'shkapta; see ná'dsh, nát; nádshkshaptani.
Náshki, ná'shge, d. nanáshgi (1) to skin, flay: náshgiúta while skinning.
(2) to butcher, slaughter; to cut up. Cf. nánashgish.
Náshkíútna, náshgiútna, d. nanáshgiútna to skin, flay with, by means of, as with a knife or other instrument, 126, 8. Der. náshkí.
Náshkúla, d. nanáshkúla to skin, flay, to remove the skin. Der. náshki.
Ná'sní, 142, 5. sqq.; contr. from ná-asht ní.
Ná'shtk, ná'shtg; contr. from ná-asht gi. Cf. ná-asht gi.
Nát, ná't, nát, nat, ná'd, ná'd, ná'd; apoc. Mod. ná, ná'; obj. nálash, ná'lsh, nátch, ná'sh, Mod. ná'l; poss. nálam, q. v., loc. ná'lamtant: pron. pers. of first person plural, we; us, to us, for us: ká-i nat káktant (for: kákta ná) we did not sleep, 31, 8, 9.; náts shlälpka Shá't the Snake Indians perceived or noticed us, 29, 7.; ná'sh for ná'lash, 20, 9.; ná'ts shläá Móatuash the Pit River Indians saw us, 21, 14.; shapfya ná'tch they notified us, 23, 5.; at ná gátpa we arrived there, 33, 5. Cf. 31, 9–13, 103, 4. 120, 1–8, 121, 10. 22. 122, 7. 8. 192; 3.
Ná'ta, náta, d naná'ta, a species of small black duck. Incantation, 167; 31.
Nátak, nátoks (for ná't tak, ná't toks); obj. nálashtak, ná'lshtak: (1) with emphatic signification: just we, none but we; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) pron. refl., ourselves: ná'tak híshlan we had shot one (or more) of our own party, 24, 4.; nátakinki we for ourselves. Cf. ítak, nútak.
Nátkalga, d nanátkalga to blaze up. Der. núta.
Nátkolua; see nútkolua.
Náts, nátch, ná'tch; contr. for ná'lash; see nát.
Natsagiula, d. nantsagiula to melt off at the bottom of cooking utensils.
Der. natcháka. Cf. nyúta, nyútágia.
Natcháka, natsága, d. nantcháka, v. intr., to melt, dissolve by fire heat.
Nánuktua Sháyuaksh — ndánash.

nástpka, nádshpka to be burnt up, to be consumed by fire, to be charred:
n. tchulâ'ks the body was consumed, 89, 4.; Aishish pâksh ke-ulâlapka
nádshpáksht Aishish pushed the tobacco-pipe further (into the fire), until it
was all burnt up, 96, 17. Der. núta.

náukash, contr. nô'ksh, d. nánuñakash throat: n. láktcha to cut somebody's
throat; nú ktákta gê-u n. I cut my own throat.

Ná-uki, nom. pr. of Butte Creek Lake, a water basin of the Modoc High-
lands, in California, about forty miles from Upper Klamath Lake.

náuknaúksaksh gullet of quadrupeds: n. slákága the gullet hangs down.
Der. náukash.

nával, d. nánuñal (1) v. intr., to lie, be lying upon; said of thin or sheet-
like articles: pípa têbullat 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. néwal.

návalash, contr. návalsh, d nánuñalsh, nánuñalsh (1) joint, articulation
of body: pécham náwalsh instep of foot. (2) n. or népam n. wrist of hand,
wrist-joint Cf kápkapo. (3) whip reed, thin whip-stick; a small rod in-
serted into the top of the Western whip-stick or vutukótkish.

nání'sak in vain, to no avail; to no purpose: nání'sak toks i nen sakámka in
vain you attempt to deny or to controvert it, 65, 9. Kl.; cf. huna'shak.

ndá-i'tia, ndáitía, ndá-i'ti, d. ndand'iti, ndandá'iti, v. impers. (1) to feel
cold, to be cold on limbs: nd. a n's my hands and feet are cold; ndandi'ti
ná'llsh our hands and feet are cold. (2) to be benumbed by cold, as in a
foot, finger, to have a limb frozen. Cf. kátka.

náka, d. ndántza to pound, pound fine, mash with a flat piece or board of
wood. Cf. gáma (to mash with a stone), ndúka.

nákal, ntággal, d. ndántkal to find by chance; to pick or gather up fortui-
tously, 134, 13. Speaking of more than one object, ítkal. Cf. ldúkala.

nákalkánka, d. ndandkalkánka to find accidentally while going, to pick
up while walking, 126, 4. Der. ndákal.

nákalpata, ntákalpata, d. ndántkalpata to be in violent agitation, to form
surf; said of water: ámbû, é-ush nd. the water, the lake is surfy. Cf. ndúka.

ndán, d. ndándan, abbr. form of ndání (1), q. v.

ndánash, d. ndándanash, adv., (1) at three places. (2) in a third place or
location: at Mo'dokni nd. pelpeltämpka then the Modocs commenced to work in a third place, 35, 20. Der. ndání. Cf. lápash, ná’dhash, nánukash.

**ndánaʃ’yalala, ndanéala, d. ndandánalalala to have triplets; to bear three children at once.** Der. ndání. Cf. lápeala, péyala, we’kala

**ndanáʃ’yalalsh triplets,** three children born at one birth.

**ndándaksni the three stars in Orion's belt.** Der. ndání.

**ndání, ndánni, abbr. ndán; d. ndândani, abbr. ndándan: (1) numeral adj., three:** ndána she’ktatyatko one third; ndannéntch wewánushash (for ndan-nénash wewánushash) to three (of his) wives, 96, 9.; ndání waitash three days. (2) adv. (not in the abbr. form ndán), thrice, three times; 59, 16.; nd. té-unäp, ndání tá-unëp thirsty; ndánmitaks ní tamënő’tka 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. tínshina súndë-giúlank waita Wednesday; nd. illóla, Kl. illólola after three years. (3) adv., nd., (not: ndán) during, for or after three days; waita being omitted. Cf. máktehna.

**ndankshápłani, abbr. ndanksápta, d. ndandankshápłani, adj., eight:** nd. máklak wawápká eight Indians sat there, 42, 1. Der. ndání, -kshápta.

**ndankshápłanśni, d. ndandankshápłanšni, numeral adv., eight times:** nd. tá-unëp eighty; lit. a eight times ten”.

**ndéɡa, ndéka, d. ndendéga, Mod. ndéntga (1) v. intr., to explode, burst, burst up. (2) v. trans., to crush; to pound, thresh.** Cf. mbáwa, ndáka, téga.

**ndékani, d. ndéngani; same as ndshékani, q. v.**

**ndékksztsa, d. ndéndaksksztsa; same as ntíkshéktchá, q. v.**

**ndékta, d. ndendákta to stain, dot with, to make stains or dots, to dot over.**

**ndéktsísh, d. ndendáktísh dot, stain.**

**ndéktaná, d. ndendéktana to stain over and over, to make dots all along:** partic., ndégtánatko stained over, studded with marks etc. Cf. ndékta.

**ndéna, d. ndénda (1) to cry or scream aloud, to halloo; to halloo 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.**

**Ndéndinish, nom. pr. masc Kl. “Prattler”; name given in early youth. Nde’š, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man; interpreted by “Swimmer” (?)**

**ndéctchgi, ndéctchki, d. ndéndáctchki, Mod. for ndéctchka Kl., q. v.**

**ndéctchka, d. ndendáctchka (1) to feel shame, to be ashamed, to blush:** nd. nú I am ashamed. (2) to be timid, bashful. Kl. for ndéctchgi Mod.
ndéetchkisht shame, feeling of shame, blushing.
ndé-ukuélá, d. ndendukuélá, ndindukuélá to fall downhill; to roll down the hill; to flow down. Speaking of more than one subject, wetkuélá.
Der. ndéwa (2), -kuélá.
ndé-ukuélapéli, d. ndendukuélapéli to roll downhill again, to fall down an eminence previously ascended, 23, 10.
ndé-ulí, ndi'-uli, d. ndendé-oli, ndindúuli to fall downhill; to roll down. Speaking of two or more subjects, wetóli: tsúi weto'li lái'shtat then they rushed down the slope, 21, 15.
ndé-ulína, ndi-ulína, d. ndindé-ulína to fall or roll down a small distance.
Der. ndéwa (2). Cf. ndé-utzi.
ndé-ulža, ndi'-ulža, d. ndendé-ulža, ndinde-ulžka (1) to fall from an upright position; to fall while standing or going, 23, 19.: ndiuláksht nísh after I have fallen; or: when I am killed in battle, 40, 5.; nde-ulžápkaš láktcha 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)
ndé-ushká, ndi'-ushka, d. ndi'ndushka to fall down by becoming detached; to get loose, to break off, 118, 10.
ndé-utzí, ndi'-utzí, d. ndiindutzí to fall down from a height, tree, rock etc.
ndéwa, ndiwa, d. ndéndua, ndindoá (1) to fall into the water: ktá-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, huwa, tímua.
ndéwa to scream, vociferate; to laugh loudly, 192; 7. Cf. ndéna.
ndéwaksha, ndi'wakska, d. ndindúakska to come near falling into the water; to roll almost into the water. Der. ndéwa (1).
ndéwanka, ndi'wanka, d. ndendówanka, ndindúanka to fall down from a sitting position; to topple over, 23, 1. 30, 16. Der. ndéwa (2).
ndílash, ndí'sh, pl. tími nd., species of gudgeon not unlike in size to the sardine. The ndílash-catching season (ndilsá'mi) lasts throughout the warmer months of the year. Der. tíla (1).
ndí-ush, pl. tími n., kangaroo rat; probably Jaculus hudsonius. Mod. Cf. gi'wash, ndéwa.
ndőkalsh, pl. tími n. foam, froth of water. Cf. ndakalpáta.
ndópa, ndúpa, d. ndúntpa (1) v. intr., to be rotten, musty, decomposed,
said of fruits etc.; to stagnate, said of liquids; to become putrescent: ndú-paēko fētid, stinking, rotten. (2) v. intr., to curdle; said of milk: ndúpaēko ēdshash serum of milk; also swill milk. (3) v. trans., to smell, to perceive by the sense of smell, 134, 10. Cf. mūlula, ntūpta, tūpesh.

ndūya ē to strike each other, to fight, to inflict blows. Der. ndūka.

ndūka, d. ndū'ntka to strike by hand or with a weapon; to strike, hit with the bill, when speaking of birds: lūpalsh a hūnk nd. lātchash lightning struck the house. Cf. ndūkish.

ndūkish, abbr. ndū'ks, d. ndūntkish (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) pestle, 180; 20.—Cf. skā'. Der. ndūka.

ndundōtāush, a popular name of the silver fox or wān, and of the young silver fox, wanāka, q. v.

ndūpash, d. ndūntpash putrid smell, rottenness, “rotten stink”: nd. pilui to emit a rotten smell. Der. ndőpa.

ndū'rka, d. ndūndupka to beat; to assault, attack with blows. Der. ndūka.

ndūpualža, ndhā'pualža, d. ndūndapualža to bubble up in hot water. Der. ndōpa. Cf. kmultžaga.

ndupūla, d. nduntpūla to be in commotion; said of waters: ē-ush nd. the lake has waves without wind. Lit. “to cease stagnating”. Der. ndőpa.

ndsākia, d. ndsānsakia (1) to stop up, close an opening. (2) to be choked through swallowing something obnoxious or too bulky. Cf. yētsyaka.

Ndsākiaks, nom. pr. of a Modoc headman, who signed the treaty of 1864 and is mentioned in it as Chuckeiox; “Almost-Choked”. Der. ndsākia.

ndsākish hole, opening, orifice, chink, slit. Der. ndsáka.

ndsāmā-a, Mod. ndshāmā-a, d. ndshandshāma-a to look on, to be a spectator: nánuktua n. to look at everything.

ndsōpka, nshāpka, d. ndshāntshāpka (1) to pound, to pound fine, to mash, as grains in a mortar: s̱atka n. to pound with a pestle. (2) to mash, break; to dash to pieces, to break forcibly: nshāpkuapka nū wēkamua I shall smash the tumbler to pieces. Cf. yadshāpka

ndsōshlina, d. ndshandshōshlina to brush down; to wipe down from.

ndsōshlōla, d. ndshandshōshlōla to brush off; to wipe, to wipe off.
**nduyua—ndshishlza.**

**ndshé’dsh, ndsdsh, ndsh’tch, tsé’dsh, tché’tch, d. ndshéndshadsh, tséntatch, tché'tchatch:** (1) generic term for shell, hard cover: nápalam n. egg-shell; hard fruit-shell, as of walnut, filbert etc.; seed-receptacle, pod. (2) outside bark of tree or shrub, synonymous with kné-udshe: ndshétchatka knú’ks a sha shúshata from (willow) bark they make strings, 82, 11. 12. (3) snake skin, when on body and before being shed. Cf. skinshgákuish. (4) mythic cetacean, fabulous “whalefish” said to exist in Western rivers. K’múkametch 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 petrifactions.

**ndshékani, tchékani, tsékéni, loc. ntchékayant, d. ndshéndshkani, tchétchkani:** (1) adj., small-sized, small, little, petty; fine, tiny, exiguous, 148, 12. 13.: tchékan’è a kélá-ush this sand is fine; tchékéni kíš’m small fish; ntchékayant kshú’nat on small grasses, 148, 5.; nánuktua nshendshkáne everything that is small-sized, 71, 7.; cf. 149, 12.; ndshékansh (shúlsesh) shlín 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: ndshenshkání the young (cranes), 122, 11. 13. Cf. kitchkání, ntchálka, -tkani, tcháki.

**ndshélz a to understand, comprehend: ká-i a nù n. I do not understand.**

**ndsh’étch, 82, 11.; other form of ndshé’dsh, q. v.**

**ndshílo, d. ndshindshalo (1) female of certain animals: n. watchág a bitch.** (2) n. or n. wácth mare. Cf. gúlu, ndshékani, t’shín.

**ndshíluaga, d. ndshindshaluaga (1) young or small female of certain animals; ndsluag wátsag young bitch.** (2) n. or n. wácth young mare, mare colt. Dim. ndshílo. Cf. gúluaga.

**ndshínshishkanka, d. ndshindshandshishkanka to drizzle down in atoms: kté’dshash n. a drizzling rain comes down.** Kl. for tchéptehima Mod. Der. tchi- in ndshíshlža, tchiéga, tchishkidsha. Cf. límlima.

**ndshípetchpa, d. ndshindsháptchpa (1) to be irritated, to wax wroth.** (2) to be petulant, to show oneself reckless.

**ndshíshlža, d. ndshindsháshlža (1) v. intr., to drip down, to come down in small drops.** (2) subst., drop: n. ámputi a drop of water.
ndshi'tch, d. ndshmdshatch; same as ndsh'edsh, q. v.

ndshóka, ntců'ka, d. ndshú'ndsza, ntců'ntchka (1) v. impers., to be
deaf: n. mlsb you are deaf; ndshoká nish ná-igstant má'shok I cannot hear
with one ear, being sick. (2) v. trans., not to understand: n. a nád Sástiam
wáltoks we do not understand the Shastí language. Cf. ndshélža.

ndshọkólatko, ndshukúlatko, d. ndshondshólatko curled, curly: n. lák
curly hair. Cf. tchítaksh.

né, 105, 4.; abbr. from nen, q. v., like ma from mat.

né- asht; nésasht gt, Mod. for ná-asht; ná-asht gt, Kl., q. v.

né'dsza, ná'dsza, ná'dska to lay on the top of, to apply over; said of flat,
thin articles, sheets etc. 73, 4.

neínéya, 174; 8. same as nńña, q. v.

né, nē'g, nék, ná'g, obj. né'gsh, pl. né'gsha, ná'gsha absent, gone; who has
gone, who has left, 119, 17. 19.: t'am né'gsh p'gi'sha málam tchú' leurs
shéwana they gave much meat to your absent mother, 119, 17.; wák giug
nú'g t'am haktch shápesh shusháta? why did the absent mother-coyote make
too many moons? 105, 7.; tám i ná'gsh shǐwaksh shlú'á? did you see the
girl who is absent from home? 140, 9. Cf. kúinag.

néya, néc, nē-i, d. něni (1) to give, to tender, hand over; as cloth, paper,
sheet, rope, thread, and speaking of one article only: néc ŕsh knú'ks!
give ye a thread or string to me! nē-øsh (contr. nē-øsh) hú'ntóntish! give
me that rope! see: i-eshkótkish. (2) to pay in one greenback, note or check.
—Speaking of many objects given or paid out, shewána Cf. lýá, úyá.

nékla, nkšla, d. nenákla, nkñalka (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: Shů'kamchtsh spū'kua má'na tchú'ksh, máksha néklank Old Crane
parted his legs, placing a skull-cap upon one of them, 122, 23. (2) n. or
partic. néklatio, nkñlatko, numeral classifier placed after numbers from
10 to 19, 21 to 29, 71 to 79 etc., I lay down, he, she depots upon; laid
down, viz “counted”. Der. ikšla. Cf. nélža.

e'lína, d. nenlína (1) to skin, flay. (2) to scalp: ká-ìtats sa neli'nat they
never were in the habit of scalping, 19, 3.; tsúi nelí'ná nů then I scalped
him, 30, 17.; nelí'nulank having terminated the scalping act, 30, 20.; shán-
últí nelínash they were willing to scalp (him), 42, 15. 43, 21. Der. ní'l.

ně'lka, d. neně'lda; see ně'ka.
ndék'tcha, d. nenálktcha to leave, leave behind, relinquish; refers to thin, tissue- and thread-like articles only. Der. élktcha. Cf. lélktcha.

né'tka, nél'za, nél'xa, d. nenál'ka, nenál'xa, v. intr., to burn, to be burnt up, to be reduced to ashes, as houses, trees. Cf. shné-ilaks, shné'ka, shné'lxga.

nél'za, d. nenál'za to lay down, to deposit on the ground or elsewhere: n. m'na tchuyesh he laid down his hat, 112, 18. Der. él'za. Cf. nél'ka.

nén, nén, abbr. né, encl. 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": kanítan nen kaní'g (for kaní'g) 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.; átènèn gakàyóluapka, nen sa skuyokoyó'la wewáníshash; 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.; tuá nù mish nen shal'pl'ásh hámène I want to tell you something, 40, 7.; tuá nen? what is it you say? i-u né'nak yan'wán i as they say, you may be suffering (for nen ak), 183; 12.; nen shápà they say so, 140, 5.; cf. 0. 4. 11. 110, 7. 7. 122, 21. Nen also refers to other sounds than those of the human voice; the tsìxísh-bird says about its own voice: nù ai nen nù shuí'sh gi I sing my own song; viz: my twittering is my song, 170; 59.: cf. nènu.

né'n (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 shné’dsha Mod. Der. é'na. Cf. lé'nà, nán'nya, nánía.

Né'natchkish, nom. pr. fem.; interpreted by "Sunken-Eyes".

né'ne'a, 174; 8. same as nín'ña, q. v.

né'nél'gish, d. of né-nél'ghash, q. v.

né'nú, ná'nu as I hear from the distance; as heard from afar or from above, 189; 3; ná'nu wí'ka-shíkto múkash hú'ma an owl is screeching up there, and seemingly close by, as I hear, 192; 2. From nen, hú.

né'nú', words of the conjurer manipulating on the patient, 157; 38.; connected with né'ná, q. v.

né'p, né'p, ná'p, d. né'náp (1) back of hand. Cf. népèli, tákak. (2) hand,
148, 3.: n. shnúka to shake hands, to clasp hands, with double obj. case, 87, 10.; cf. húshna, shátashi; mālām néptat on your hands, 40, 17.; népátka tšuyá to straighten by hand, 91, 5. Sometimes n. means forearm with hand; cf. gšinkaksh, lyawáwash, nawálash, shulápskísh. (3) claw, paw: tchíksam n. shnaawákitko wearing a necklace of bird-claws.

n epág, d. nenpága (1) little hand, 91, 9. (2) little claw, paw. Dim. nép.

népaksh, népoks, nā'poks 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. 5; 17. 1. 156; 28. 35. 157; 45. 162; 1. 167; 28. 168; 43. Der. népka, q. v.

d nèpéli, d. nenápéli (1) v. trans., to turn over, to invert. (2) subst., a species of rodents with a large inverted foot; gopher. Cf. néya.

nepesh, d. nénpeshe glove; mitten. Der. nép.

népka, népka, nā'pka, verb used of flat, thin, pliant, even of invisible, aërisform, or imaginary objects, of appearances. (1) v. trans., to bring, fetch, haul: népki an yéshkutch! 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 accidere, τυχάρειν: kó-i nā'pka there were hard times, 192; 1. It is most frequently used of diseases, epidemics: gútkaaks gé-u n. my small-pox has come, 166; 24., cf. 166; 27. 168; 39. 47. 169; 48.; shillalsh nā'pka nálsh disease has invaded us; šillalsh nā'bakuapka disease will come on, 70, 5.; nā'pka 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: tíðsh, kú-i n. the weather is fine, bad; tíðsh a népakuapka the weather is clearing up; kó-i ak ya népakuapka I expect bad weather, a storm; páha népkank the weather is dry. (3) v. intr., to look like, to appear as; said of landscapes etc : wákaptch hi'tksh É-ukshi n. how Klamath Marsh appears when seen from here, 192; 4. Cf. ipka.

népini, d. nepúni, adv., on or about the hand or hands: nepúni nguldshótan I struck him upon the hand in several places, 23, 18. Cf. nép, -ni.
nepish - nepalakiéga

népsish : n. shulsh'pa to take off a ring from one's own finger. Der. nép. Cf. ludshipa, népsesh.

neshkótkish, néshkótch, d. nenashkótkish fleshing implement, dressing-knife made of bone. Der. náshki.

néta, d. nénéta, nánta (1) to fix or paste on; to put on; word accompanying the manipulations of the conjurer: 157; 38. (2) to add, to adjoin: pén nálsh n., pén láp nén'ta adding one, adding two. Der. néya. Cf. jta.

néttaka, náttaka, d. néntatka to hold over, to stretch out over; said of thin articles only: pläta skútash n. he stretches a blanket over it, 73, 4.

nétìla, d. nentìla (1) v. trans., to put under, to place below, to lay down underneath. (2) v. intr., to lie below: mish tchaggágatat netlapkash you, when you lay under the serviceberry-bush, 186; 51. Cf. i-utfìla, lutìla.

nétna, d. nénìna; same as néta, q. v.: nû netanúpka I am going to put more on; I shall add to it.

nétnäk, nátnag, nénaksh then; after this, hereupon, in the future: tïdshok n. git k'mú'tchatk after having grown, so as to be old people, 103, 10.; åt . untsá'g ná'tnaq pá-uapk tâ'm mbú'shant then, as to the future, ye shall eat plenty to-morrow, 70, 4. From nétna, ak; lit. “adding only this”.

nétnol'ìsh, nátnol'ìsh (1) government of an Indian tribe; government, administration of a county, state, country: netnol'ìsham latchash council chamber; council lodge. (2) legislature. Der. né-ulkà

nétu, d. néntu to have the practice, to be used to: n. an lédshish stégìnhsh I have the practice of knitting stockings.


ne-uxálpéi, ni-uxálpéi, d. nenuxálpéi to order repeatedly, to order or summon several times: ne-uxálpéish gi'ntak lákiám although we had been repeatedly summoned by the chief, 21, 6. Met. for ne-ulxálpéi. Der. né-ulxà.

né-ulakgish, contr. né-ulaksh, d. nenulakgish council meeting, general council: n. stiná'sh council-house, council-lodge, Mod.; ne-ulakshgish (Mod., for ne-ulákshkshi, ne-ulakshksáksi Kl.) Kóketat upon the (customary) council-ground on Lost River, 33, 2.

né-ulakgishla, d. nenulakgishla to erect a communal lodge, council-house.

néulakiéga, d. nenulakiéga to commence to order, resolve or administer; to begin to legislate, 103, 6. Der. né-ulxà.
né-ulaksh, nii-ulaks, d. nénéulaks, nenolqish (1) legal practice, legal custom, unwritten or written law, 60, 5.; yakii'wa n. she broke the law, 61, 7., cf. 58, 14.; nii-ulaks K'nikamtsam a law of K'miikamtch, 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 né-ulakgish, q. v. Der. né-ulža.

né-ulaktæta, d. nénulakta (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 c. accus.; p. 64 (title). (4) to plot against, to make plans, form a complot; to proceed secretly or insidiously against, 96, 19. 100, 1. Der. né-ulža.

e-u laktaampka, d. nenulaktampka (1) to punish, chastise somebody who is absent, 121, 5. (2) to plot against such.

n'é-ulinshe, a black bird living on trees; wings red underneath, 180; 7.

n'é-ulža, nii-ulža, né-ulkea, d. nenülža, näolža (1) to resolve, conclude; to take a vote, to command, to order, to ordain: n. hünk go'n this one resolved, 94, 3., cf. 142, 11.; at málkoks n. then the tribe took a vote, 40, 1.; tchi lakí nii-ulža so the chief orders, 59, 23.; kaitua kó-i ne-ulkuaŋpúga to give no outrageous, wicked orders, 39, 15. (2) to arrange, manage, to proceed in the matter; to bring on, to cause, procure: kó-i n. to act wickedly, 35, 6.; kó-idsha n. to do mischief; lit. “to cause mischief to be done”, 192; 8.; páplishash gi'tki giug n. he caused a dam to come into existence, 94, 5.; né-ulžag for taking action, 104, 3.; hā' i hak né-ulktak (for né-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: lalaki nii-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.; mů n. to punish hard, 59, 5.

e-ulźia, d. nenulźia (1) to decree, order, command in the interest of somebody, to rule in favor of: (2) to make a compact, to promise mutually, to arrange with, 38, 8. 10. In 36, 14. ne-ulťash must be taken in a passive sense, as shown by the poss. case lákiam: (knowing) that three times fraudulent compacts had been made by the government (cf. Note) Der. né-ulža.

né-ushe, d. néush (1) field, tilled ground, cultivated land (2) land adapted to agricultural pursuits. Der. néwa. Cf. kāšla-shîtresh.
**né-ulaksh—né-isha.**

né-utko, d. nénutko field, piece of ground, section or patch of land; lit. “what extends, stretches out”, Mod.: tchóke n. field covered with pumice-stone. Partic. of néwa.

néwa, d. nénu to form an extension, to be extended, to form a sheet; said, e.g., of prairies, level lands, water: éwaga shtání wíshink n. the pond is full of garter-snakes. Der. éwa. Cf. né-ush, né-utko, tchíwa.

néwal, d. nénual (1) v. trans., other form of nával, q. v. (2) subst., mistletoe: *Phorodendron arceuthobium*. Cf. iwála, ksháwal, lawála, lìwal.

néwálka, d. nenuálka; same as niwálka, q. v.

né-upka, ná’-upka, d. nénupka to run into a pond, marsh, lake, or other sheet of water; said of rivers. Contr. from néwapka. Der. néwa.

Néwapkshi, apoc. Na’wapksh, nom. pr. of Goose Lake, a large water basin extending from Oregon into Californian territory, 31, 7. 14. and Note. Its shores were and are still a favorite resort for all the neighboring tribes of Indians. Der. né-upka.

néwisht, d. nénuisht remains of human or animal body: lúksláksh n. tchí’sh shek’ölke they rake up the ashes and the remains, 85, 11.

ngá-ishka, d. ngángishka to remove through breaking, fracturing: partic. ngá-ishkátko, d. ngángishkátko having no front teeth; having a gap in the teeth: p’laitánish n. one who lost his upper teeth. Cf. kéwa, ngáta.

ngák, d. ngángak turtle; land and water turtle. Probably species of *Cheloopus*. Its incantation: 159; 58.

ngangat’í, nkanka’tí to play leap-frog. Cf. ngák.

ngáta, d. ngángata, v. intr., to break, to break off; to snap in two, as a string: mā’lsh ngúnapk ná’hlis the bowstring will snap to ye, 21, 10. Speaking of many subjects, nguldsha. Cf. kéwa.

ngé-ish, ngé’-ish, ngá’-ish, gá’-ish, d. ngéngish (1) arrow used in war; arrow tipped with a stone, bone or iron point, 138, 1.: nás nú’sh shlí’tk Móatokni ngá’-ishtka one Modoc man shot in the head by an arrow, 24, 7. 8.; ngé’shítká to fight with arrows, 90, 18. (2) projectile of fire-arms: bullet, ball, shell, 21, 17. 24, 4. 30, 5. Der. kéwa. Cf. sháwalsh, táldshi.

ngé-isha, ngá’-isa, contr. ngé’sha, d. ngengí’sha, (1) to shoot at with war arrows or fire-arms. (2) to hit, wound, to inflict a wound by shooting, 21, 16.: ngá’-isapksh for nge-ishápaskash, 24, 7. 133, 7.
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ngé-ishna, d. ngenggíshna to go and shoot, to start out for shooting or wounding: ngé-ishan for ngé-ishna, 123, 5, 6.

ngé'shalsh, d. ngengí'shalsh lead. Der. ngé-ishala.

ngé-shé-úya, d. ngengeshe-úya to disable by shooting, wounding; to wound but not to kill, 43, 10, 16.: kánktak shú'ldlash n. an equally large number of soldiers were wounded, 37, 14.

ngúldsha, ngültcha, d. ngungáldsha (1) v. trans.; same as kéwa, but referring to more than one object: a-atísh kóšh nû ng. I have felled tall pine-trees; nempíni ngúldshotan I struck him about the hand, 23, 18. (2) v. intr.; same as ngáta, but referring to more than one subject.

ngúló, nkú'lo, d. ngúngalo, nkú'nkalo; see gúlu.

ngúmska, d. ngumgámska, v. trans., to break, fracture: láki ng. ngú'-ish the bullet had fractured his forehead, 24, 4. Cf. kéwa, ngáta, ngúldsha.

nì, nì', pl. túmi nì, wide and rounded, sole-shaped, buckskin snow-shoe on a wood-frame, fastened with strings to the foot.

-nì, -nì, d. -nìni, 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”: nánuk wéwansni (for wówánwíshni) the women and all, all women and their families, 21, 19.; nêpmíngúldsha he has or had his hand fractured at several places by one shot, cf. 23, 18.; húk a nánuk wátech géna, gü-uní all the horses are going and mine also; wátech tchish máklaksni nánuk taménótka the horses and all the Indians with them have been there. Cf. -nì in tattaskan children.

nía, d. nínia, adv. (1) lately, newly, recently; not limiting the length of time elapsed: ní'a í hémkanka you told a short time ago, 39, 15., Mod.; níatoks má'ntch some time hence; sündé giulank, or n. sündé last week. (2) yesterday, Mod. Cf. unák. (3) a while ago, long ago, 158; 55.; Kl.

nídshonídshua, d. nindshonídshua (1) to wink with the eyes. (2) to grimace, to make faces.

nìgga, pl. túmi n., negro, Ethiopian, 190; 22.: níggalam shá-amoksh, Mod., monkey. From the English. Cf. waíha.

níka, d. nínika (1) to extend the arm. (2) to put the arm out of, as of a door, lodge, window etc.; wá'k, arm, is usually added: wè'k ninakámpka nû I put both arms out. Cf. eíza, spúka.
nìkànka to beckon with one’s arm, hand: n. nép to make signs with the hand.

nìklka, nèklža, d. ninâklža to work by hand, to do hand work, as field work, chopping wood etc. Mod. Der. nìkà.

nìkualka, nìkualža, d. ninakuâlža to extend one arm or hand: ninakuâlža

tkótka to stand with both arms extended; p’lafita n. to come down right side up when falling; said of beaver’s teeth, 80, 2.

nìl, nèl, nèl (d. nìnil), pl. tâmi 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: shì’túma n. gitko a sheep having much wool; n. weksa the down of the mallard, 144, 1. 2. (2) hide or skin with the animal hair on; fur, peltry, whether dressed or not: pùmam, kòltam, nkòlám n. beaver-, otter-, rabbit-skin; tidsâ nèl gitko wàsh the prairie-wolf has a delicate fur, 144, 10 Der. nèwàl. Cf. lâk, mûkash, nelínà, smò’k.

nìlakla, d. ninìlakla to appear first, said of daylight; nilaklóla nàlsh, nilaklóltâmna nàlsh the daylight dawns over us. Met. for ñìlkâla. Der. ñìlka.

Nìlaksì, apoc. Nìlaksh, Nìlxks, nom. pr. of Nìlaks or “Daylight” Mountain, a steep hill-ridge two miles south of Modoc Point, bordering on the middle part of Upper Klamath Lake, 75, 20. Pronounced Naflìx by the white settlers. Der. nìlka.

Nìlaksìni, adj. and subst., coming from, native of Nìlaksì; settled at Nìlaksì Mountain. N. màglaks are the portion of the Klamath Lake Indians once settled at the western base of Nìlaksì Mountain, 17, 3.

nìlaltko, d. ninìlaltko covered with hair, fur, pelts, down, feathers; same as nìl gitko, cf. nìl. When used of persons it is identical with pòpam-kish and means “hairy all over the body”. Der. nì’lala.

nìlìwa, d. nìlnìwa to blaze up, to burst into a light; said of fire blazing up by itself, or when excited by the wind: kàfla n. the ground was on fire, 174; 9. Cf. liútka, nèlka, nìlka, nútà, shnilìwa, tgepalià’ga.

nìl’ka, nìlka, nìl’ka, d. ninìl’ka, nenèl’ka (1) v. impers., it is dawning; daylight appears: tsúì nél’ka; tsúì sa gùl’ki at the first dawn they attacked, 17, 2; nìlaksì at dawn of day, 144, 3. (2) subst., dawn, daylight, beginning of day. (3) v. intr., to expect the dawn of day in camp or elsewhere; to be somewhere at daylight, 31, 5. Cf. pà’kìglì.
nínia, nénéa, neinéya to flutter like chickens, ducks or geese moving their
wings while walking on the ground, 174; 8. Der. néna. Cf. naínaya.
nínk for ní gnánk, I for myself, 122, 15. and Note. Cf. -gíanggíu, itakiánki,
nutagiánggi.

nish, nísh, contr. nísh, ní's, pron. pers. me, to me; see nu, nú.
ní'sh, nísh, d. nínish neck of persons and animals, 119, 9.: ní'sh itá to put
upon the neck, 91, 10.; nísham láwalsh, Kl., nísham shalatchguálash, Mod.,
junction of neck to head in quadrupeds.
nísága, níshák, d. nínsga ag little girl. Girls are called so from
infancy to the age of puberty and even later. Cf. shiwiága.
níshta, adv. (1) during the night, at night (obsolete). (2) all night long,
the whole night; n. kína to sleep all night, 31, 8.: tünepi sá-atsha sa n.
during five whole nights they danced around the scalps, 16, 11.; níshta nat
góna we marched the whole night, 31, 4., cf. 19, 13.; n. hí'ma mú'kash the
horned owl hoots all night, 88, 6. See pshín.
níshták, adv., during the same night: níshták tchí'sh gákianna the same
night they surrounded the lodges, 16, 4. Contr. from níshta (1), ak.
nítu, níto, d. nítoto to suppose, guess, conjecture: nú n. mish wáthch pálласht
I suppose you were the thief of the horse or horses. Cf. shóva.
níudshna, d. nínudshna to drive on level ground, as horses, cattle: shtútka
n. to drive on a road, along a trail, 127, 11.
níukla, d. nínukla to give or confer through another; to bestow through
somebody else. Der. néya.

nínukna, d. nínukna to compel to leave, to drive out of, as horses, cattle:
wáthch ní'-uknan driving the horses out of the inclosure, 127, 11.
ní'ú ža, d. nínú'ža; see shuí-zá.
níulgíds hé, d. nínul'gídshe (1) v. trans., to drive together what is scat­
tered, as horses, cattle (2) v. intr., to whirl around, to move in a circle, to
form a whirl or eddy. Der. nüli, -kídsha. Cf. aggídsha.
ní-uli, ní-úle, d. nínú'le to drive into, 127, 10.
níuligish, d. nínul'gish fenced-in pasture-ground. Der. ní-uli. Cf. ilígish.
níulža, níulža, d. nínú'ža; same as niwálža No. 1. Cf. lá-ulža.
níwa, d. nínua; see shúwa.
niwálka, niwalža, niulža, d. nínúálka (1) v. intr., to ascend, go uphill: stú'
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 tpúlža Kl. Der. níwal.

niwálka, d. ninúálka, v. intr., to go away, to be removed: kó·i n. it goes away too slowly; said of food not agreeing with the stomach. Der. níwa (2).

niwikákpéli, niwikína; see shúikipéli, shuíkína.

nká’kgi, nzá’kgi, d. nkankákgi to give birth, to be confined, to become a mother: nzá’kgi lápuk both became mothers, 107, 12.; snawédshash vúnípa nká’kgin, Mod., a woman delivered of four children at one birth; nká’kgiuga on account of a childbirth, 91, 1. Der. nkásh.

nkánkatuish, pl. túmi n., fetlocks and small pastern of horse or mule, just above hoof. Der. ngáta.

nkásh, nkásh, d. nkánkash, nzá’nxásh (1) abdomen, belly, the bowels; the largest stomach of ruminants, 105, 16.: nkášham láwalsh stomach of man; the first or smallest stomach of ruminants; crop, craw; maw, cf. mpélažsh; nkášham wálashash peritoneum, tissue enveloping the bowels; nk. má’sha 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.

nkáshgí, ngá’sgi, d. nkánkashki, ngángaski to have diarrhoea.

nkáshkiága a belly; occurs in the proper name Múnish-Nkaskiága-Gít’ko, q. v., and seems dim. of nkásh.

nkéwa, nká’wa, nzá’wa, d. nkenkéwa, nkékua; same as kéwa, q. v.

nkí’ka, d. nkíngga (1) to be full of dust, atoms, pulverized substance. (2) subst., dust, atoms. Cf. kífílks, mbúka.

nkí’kélza, d. nkíngkák’lèža, v. intr., to weigh: kánk nú a nk. I am weighing so much. Der. kíla (4).

nkák, nzák, d. nkánkak (1) top of the head, vertex or crown of head: nzák-ksaksí’na, ngák-ksáksh on the top of the head, 21, 17. Cf. wélwash. (2) skull of fish; crest or comb of bird. Cf. nká’kgi.

nkála, nzála, d. nkánkála to wither, fade; said of trees, plants: nzálkto withered. Cf. kímuólgi, nukóla.

nkéna, nzéna (e short), d. nzénxa to halloo, to cry loudly, to shout; the words halloed are quoted, 42, 16. Cf. ndéna, stúka.

nkénkanka, nzá’nkanka to halloo to somebody repeatedly or continually; to shout in one strain.
nki'l; nkila, nkilla; see kil; kila etc.

nkúk, d. nxún’zak, a black goose not specified

nkúl, nkól, nxól, d. nkúnkal, nxún’zal gray white-tailed rabbit: nkólam
ni’l rabbit-skin. Cf. ká-i, kuiknish.

nzáka, nká-agá young mountain-trout, or a smaller species of this fish.

Incantation: 177; 34. Dim. nkúsh (2).

nzéwa, nzú’-ua, d. nxénzua; same as kówa, q. v.

nzíla, d. nxínlá; same as kíla, q. v.

nz’tsa, nzíteha, d. nxíntchta, v. intr, to dry up, to become exsiccated:
partic. nzíntchatko dry, dried up, atrophied.


nz’-ulíga, d. nxínxulíga, 97, 1.; same as kiulíga, q. v.

nzúta, d. nxú’nta to burn at the bottom of a pan, kettle, cooking utensil:
partic. nzúntakto (a) half charred, almost burnt up. (b) subst., slags, dross. Der. nóka. Cf. natsqúila, nkála.

nzútágia, d. nxúntágia to burn at the bottom of a pan, cooking utensil
nóka, nóka, nó’ka, d. nó’nuka (1) to ripen, to mature; to be ripe for, eating,
147, 14.: núc’kuk when ripe, 147, 9.; káyudsh núc’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. nukatko cooked, prepared, done; nu-kápka pán to eat cooked food; nóksk when stewed, boiled; nóyuk when done, 148, 14.; núc’ksh after baking it, 150, 7.; núc’skt after roasting it,
113, 9.; nôkshtak (for nôksht ak) as soon as stewed or done, 113, 2.

nókla, nóc’kla, nóc’ula, d. nó’nukla to roast, broil on hot coals: nûkaltúmka

nshápka, d. nthshápka; same as ndshápka, q. v.

nshächtzi, d. nthshächtzi to form a waterfall, cascade; said only of
water falling free from an elevation, not of rapids in rivers.

nshächtzish, d. nthshächtzish cascade over a vertical rock; waterfall
as from a mill-run.

nshendshkáne, 71, 7.; d. of ndshékani, q. v.

Nshkaúkalsh, nom. pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by “The Coaxer”.

Ntápa, 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 nt 'amnatk géna I started out carrying bow and arrows, 21, 1. (2) bow as a weapon, having a length of 2½ to 3½ feet: hi'ishla nté-ishtka they shot at the mark with bows, 109, 15. 136, 1. 2. (3) clavicular bone; collar-bone. Der. téwi.

nté-ishala, d. ntentíshala to shoot arrows.

nté-ishalta, d. ntentíshalta to shoot arrows at a person or animal, 22; 3.

nté'yaga, d. ntentíyaga (1) small bow with arrows; small bow. (2) Ntéyak, nom. pr. masc.: "Small Bow and Arrows". Dim. nté-ish.

nteyakala, d. ntentíyakala to make a little bow as a plaything.

nteyakalia, nteyakaliya to make a little bow for somebody; nt. m'na unakag he made a bow for his little son, 109, 13, 14. Der. ntéyaga.

ntéktish, ndéktish, abbr. ntéktch, d. nté'ntaktish (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: ntéktcham 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, táldshi, télak, tchútiyam.

ntíklaksh, d. ntintíklaksh drop: ná'dsh ámpû nt. one drop of water.

ntíkshketcha, ndéksktsa (1) to scratch, graze: to inflict a slight wound, 21, 18. (2) to shoot a hole through, as through a sleeve, blanket. Cf. ndéga.

ntintélákta, d. ntintántélákta to go to stool. Der. tflga. Cf. ntíklaksh.

ntítelaktcha, d. ntintátélaktcha to go to stool. Der. tfíla. Cf. szódsha.

ntúlkidsha, d. ntuntálkidsha to eddy around, to form an eddy; said of running waters only. Cf. muígidsa, niulgidsha, tchishkídsa.

ntúltsanuish dry river-bed; the former water-course of a stream, rivulet, brook. Der. ntúltchena. Cf. pákuisch.

ntúltki, ndúltke to fall down, to form a chute or cascade; said of waters: atí húk ntúltke kōke this river forms a high cascade. Cf. nshátchtzi.

ntúltzaga, ndúltzaga, d. ntultálzaga (for ntuntálzaga) (1) to have its spring, to run down from its source or origin; said of waters: kōkag nt. the brook runs down from there. (2) to bubble up; said of springs only.
ntúltpa to run, flow towards the one speaking: pën ámbu nt. the water runs again towards (me, us) after a stoppage.

ntútetchampka, ndúlshampka, ntulshámpka 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. ntúltechna.

ntútetchantcha, túnsántsa to pass through; to run, to flow through; kokág tún’sántsa a stream ran through, 31, 1.

ntúltchna, ntulsna, ndúl’shna, túnshna to be in the act of running, to flow continually: ámbu nt. the water runs all the time; kinkání ámbu nt. only a little water is running in the river bed or ditch; kókág hátakt tú’n’sna a brook was running there, 30, 21, 31, 8: partic. ndúl’shantko flowing past, 94, 5.

ntúnshna, tú’n’shna; same as ntúltchna, q. v. Cf. shtúnshna.

ntúptpa, d. ntuntáptpa (1) to throw up bubbles. (2) to seethe, to be in a boiling state: ntuptptako ámbu boiling water. Der. ndópa.

ntúptchamaga, d. ntuntáptchamaga to come up in bubbles, to bubble up in water or liquids. Cf. ntúptpa.

ntcháya, d. ntchantcháya to split; same as utcháya, q. v.: Mó’dokni ktschínkshtchayetámpka the Modocs commenced to split rails, 35, 4.

ntchákta, d. ntchantcháktsha to be sticky, glutinous; to stick on. Cf. gíntana.

ntchálka, d. ntchantchálka (1) to be green, fresh. (2) to be young; said of persons and animals.

ntchálkní, d. ntchantchálkní (1) adj., fresh, green: n. wókash raw pond-lily seed; ntchálkní tchúléks fresh meat. (2) subst., boy, youngster: húnk ntchálknísh шиука sha they have killed that boy. Cf. tcháki.

ntcháma’shka, tchamá’shka, d. ntchantchamá’shka to wipe off from.

ntchamashlóló, d. ntchantchamashlóló to wipe off. Cf. ndshashlóló.

ntcháška, ntcháshki, d. ntchantcháška, ntchantcháska to clean off, remove; to rub with the hand: ntcháški a nú gën kàlla I clean off that dust.


nu, nù, emphat. nù’-ù; ní, nì; both abbr. -n; obj. nush, nú’sh, nish, nú’sh, abbr. n’sh, n’s, ish, i’sh, pers. pron. of the first person sing., I; obj. me, to me. Nú húnk lalákiash hémkanka I spoke to the chief; láp a nú shléa tátákiash I see two children; nú hú’nk i’amnuapk i’zaks mí I will confiscate your gain, 59, 22.; tsí ni gi (or ki) so I said, 22, 8. 16. 17.; nú tála none but me, I alone; pató n shli’n I shot him in the cheek, 30, 16., cf. 61, 3. 154;
ntůltpa—nů'sh. 249

12.; slmů'kshktkan I want to obtain, 23, 8.; nush shumalótkish ő-nil! give me a pen! hů nůsh hēshēlā, Mod., he showed to me; tchí n'sh sa gi so they said to me, 22, 17.; cf. 22, 7-11.; t'sh shlāť! shoot ye at me! kill me! 41, 5.; t'sh ktiyuiakát! ye lift me up there! 22, 12.; ĭsh hů lūlpalfati! make ye eyes for me! 154; 11.; nūshxē'ni towards me, 158; 55.—In the subj. case the pron. frequently appears double: nī gītā nī tēlshapka wikā li'wapksh I perceived them crowded there at no great distance, 22, 14.; tchín a nī shléwal lōloksgish thus Icocked my gun, 22, 21.; 'tsūi nā'-ulēkan titátman then sometimes I chastise, 61, 10., cf. 23, 18. 59, 17. 119, 3. 136, 1.—Nū stands for nāt in: lápi nū tūo of us, 177; 2.

nuatázatko, n'hutázatko, d. nuanútázatko (1) soiled, full of spots, specks, etc.; said of ink-dots etc. (2) passing gradually into darker or lighter shades, blending insensibly, cloudy; said of colors, spots on dress, etc.

nū'd'sha, d. nunō'dsha to fit, to be borne at or into a long distance; p'laftala n. to go to the upper regions (after death). Cf. idsha.

nū'd'shna, d. nunō'dshna to fit away, to fly off into distance; said of the heart of one of the Thunders, 114, 4.

nūyamna, d. nunyamna to whirl about, to run, skip, or walk around; said of the weasel, 158; 52.; wishtkak nū n. I walk around blowing; said of the pelican, 166; 19. Cf. nutuyamna.

nūyu, a. d. nuniwa to shine from a distance, as a light. Cf. nútkolna.

nūkala, nū'kla, d. nunūkla; same as nōkla, q. v.

nūkanka, d. nunūkanka to go astray; to stray around, as dogs, 155; 24.

nūkōla, d. nunō'kala to shrink by heat, as observed on skins etc. Der. nūka.

Nū'ksham, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty of 1864; interpreted by “Dried Fish”. Der. nōka.

nūlīdscha to be wafted downwards, to glide down into distance; to pass to the inferior regions of the earth, 173; 2. (spirits' song). Cf. vū'li.

nū'sh, nū'sh, nū'ss (d. nūnash), pl. tūmi n. (1) head of persons and animals: n. shlīn he was shot in the head, 21, 18. 22, 11.; tsūi nī pā'n shlīn n. I shot him a second time, and in the head, 30, 16.; Mū'sham n., Yāmsham-tcham n. lalkādscha he cut off the head of the South Wind, and that of the North Wind, viz. he stopped their blowing, 111, 10. 11.; gā'tash nū'sh kū'pga nū'sh lice bite me on the head, 119, 4.; n-tilansnčash, name of a
bird, q. v.; n.-mä’shash headache; núshti kâko skull. Cf. 89, 6. 96, 6. 138, 1. 3. 6. 154; 12. (2) ear of wheat, maize etc.

Nushaltkága, d nushaltkága (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 welwash or n., nushaltkága. Der. nusháltko.

Nushaltkágakni, Nusaltzágakish, nom. pr., Modoc Indian settled at the head-waters mentioned under Nushaltkága (1): nánka tchillúk Nushaltzágaki’shash some men who were friends of the Head-water Modocs, 21, 4. Nusháltko, d. nunsháltko (1) provided with a head. (2) bearing an ear or ears, as cereals. (3) taking its source or origin, as a river. Der. nushala.

Nú’shkshi, nom. pr. of a camping-place on east side of Klamath Marsh. Lit. “At the Skull”; so called because a human skull was once found there, 74, 15. From nú’sh, -kshi.


Nú’ta, nút’a, d. núnta, nú’n’ta (1) v. intr. and impers., to burn, to flame, to blaze up: n., or Ilúloks n., the fire is burning, 100, 18.; gó’s n. the gas is burning; túnepni nútísh while five fires were burning; lit. “when it was burning fivefold”; mû tchü’k nútísh when at last the fire was blazing high, 114, 1.; nú’nátank tchü’ka they perished in the flames, 114, 4. (2) v. trans., to burn up, to destroy by fire: tsúi sa nánuktua n. then they burnt up everything, 89, 2.

Nútagiänggi, nútagiangk, nútakink, pron. pers. and refl., I for myself: nútagiank shî’la, or nútak shî’la gianggin I am gathering for myself. From nútak, -gianggin. Cf. itakiângki, nink.
nútak, a palatable, very small seed growing on a prairie-grass, this being a species of the Glyceria family, 148, 5. 6. and Note.

nútak, nuták, nú'taks, nútk, nú'toksh, obj. nú'shtak (1) but I, just I, I however; standing in clauses which express contrast or emphasis: nú'toks as for me, as far as I am concerned, 103, 8. 186; nú'shtoks máklaks shléa people have seen me; nú'toks hún spága shf I am wetting this piece of cloth. (2) pron. refl., myself: ká-i i génuapk, n. gě'š shaná-uli you shall not go, I want to go myself, 111, 6.; núták nép hushnáta I burnt my own hand, or I received a burn on my hand.


núték's, d. nunték's rounded spot where the effect or impress of a blow is visible: contusion by a hammer-stroke, aperture made by a thunder-bolt, round-shaped impression. Cf. ktúték's.

nútkolu'a, Mod. nátkolu'a, d. núntkolua, Mod nanátkolu'a to shine from a distance, as from a lake, prairie, mountain. Cf. núyua.

nútódshna, d. nuntódshna, nuntúdshna to hurl, to throw away, as spears, rocks etc.: tánk haitch í ktá-i nútúdshna? how many stones did you throw? nútókakua, d. nuntókakua to swing to and fro, as a pendulum.

nútólak'tcha, d. nuntólak'tcha to throw or hurl away to a distance, as a rock, stone etc.; to throw there while going, marching, passing: ktá-i hádákt nútólak'tcha (Mod.) they threw a stone there while passing, 85, 15.

nútólál'a, d. nuntólál'a to throw by swinging, to swing away: lú'lkstát n. to jerk, throw into the fire, 96, 16. Cf. nútódshna.

nútólalóla, d. nuntolalóla to throw away from by swinging: shńúlí pá'ks nútólalóltkiuk (for nútólaloltki gíug) he ordered him to swing off and throw away (into the fire) the tobacco-pipe, 96, 11.

nútuyakía, d. nuntuyakía to throw or swing over for somebody, in somebody's interest, 132, 4.

nútúyama na to hum, buzz around; said of insects which fly with a swinging, whirling motion, 165; 16. Cf. mú'muma, núyamna.

núwál'ža, nuúál'ža, d. nunál'ža to take an upward flight, to fly skyward; said of rounded or bulky subjects: steínash húk n. this heart flew up to the sky, 114, 8. Cf. hushánualksh, nú'dshna, shuwál'ža.
O.

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, o', interj. marking surprise, ak! ohé! sometimes followed by a quick inspiration of breath.

ū, ū', abbr. for hu, pron. dem. and for hu, adv., q. v.

ū-i, ūya; see ūya.

ū-itchna, d. ū-itchna, u-ūdshna, u-ūdshna to give away a gift or present previously received by oneself. Der. ūya.

ō阳ka, d. ūyūka; see ūyūka.

ō-ilagen! d. o-ōkaiagen! certainly! of course! "you bet!" term of asseveration used in confirming statements or for answering questions in an affirmative sense. Mod. for wák hai la gēn Kl.

ō'kshat, pron. dem.; same as hū'kshat, q. v.

ōkshua, d. ōkshua (1) to cough. (2) to throw up phlegm.

ōlalōna, 75, 7.; see ayulalōna.

ōlash, Kl. ōlsh, ūlsh, (d. o-ōlash), pl. ūni o. (1) white hair; whitish down. (2) mourning dove, a species of dove or wild pigeon of a whitish or ashy color, called so onomatopoetically after its melancholy, pitiful cry: ū-ō; Zenaidura carolinensis. The Māklaks say the bird cries after its grandmother. Bōshitinam ū'. domestic pigeon.

ōlshaltko, ūlshaltko, d. o-ūlshaltko white- or gray-haired.

ōniśh onion: ēniśh-shitko like onions, 148, 13. From the English.

ōniśh, obj. case of ūn, pron. dem., 136, 7. and Note.

ō-ōakgi, d. u-ōakgi to do so, to act thus, to act in such a manner: o. mūtok shtemash do what you please. From hu, wák, ēti.

ō-ōłka, ūlaga, pl. ūni o., little or young dove. Dim. ūlash, q. v.

Oregīnkni, nom. pr., Oregonian; white settler of Lake County who came there from some other portion of the Oregon territory: Oregīnkni Bōshitinash mūl kū-i shuënktg in order that the Oregonian settlers (who had formed a corps of volunteers) may not kill any more of ye, 40, 17.

ōskank, 65, 1., cf: 7.; see hūshkanka.
o tilks, uti'lksh (æ-æ), d. u-uti'kks 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 Ktái-Tupákshi, 74, 2. Der. utila.
o'tish, u'tish, d. u'tish fruit of long shape; ear of cereals: istakam, tkápam o'. ear of maize Cf. lútish, nús'h (2).
our, aur hour: làp ours two hours. Mod. From the English.

P.

P alternates with b, m, and is nasalized into mb, 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 pe- 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-ula.

pa, pá, particle referring to the logical subject of the clause or sentence.
Cf. pá-ak, pásh and suffix -pa.
pá-ak, a particle of same meaning as pa, q. v., in most cases intranslatable: pá-ak ká'-an sháyukta! what do I know of it! 140, 2. This can be expressed in a shorter way: pá-ak (or pa) I do not know. From pa, ak.
pa-alámi p, d. pa-alámishap (1) elder or younger brother's wife; said by his sisters. (2) husband's elder or younger sister; said by his wife.
pa-ánip, d. pa-ánishap (1) elder brother; said by younger sister. (2) elder sister; said by younger brother. Cf. Note to 134, 9.
pá'dsha, pátcha, d. papá'dsha to split up, to rip, to tear a hole, as into an article of dress. Cf. gintátka, spá'tcha.
pá'dsha to become blind of one eye; d. papá'dsha of both eyes: partic. papá'-dshatko blind; lit. "having become blind of both eyes". Der. páha.
pá'dsha yá, d. páp'dshaya to tear up, to tear; as dress, cloth. Cf. pakága.
pá'dsha yám, d. páp'dshayam (supply: ánku) manzanita bush, 128, 5.; grows not higher than four feet in the colder portions of the reservation.
pá'dshit; see pá'dshit.
págá, d. papágá to make wet, to wet, to wet through, to drench: partic.
págatko drenched, wetted, wet. Cf. shpágá.
páha, d. páp'ha, pápa (1) v. intr., to become dry; to be, stay, remain dry:
Afshishamksh pi’l pahá only Afshish’s home remained dry, 96, 23; kó-e pahápakash a dried-up frog, 134, 14., cf. 17.; pásht (for páhasht) after having become dry, 147, 17.; páshtak, pásht ak as soon as dried by the sun, 148, 4.; gén pádsht í’hlulsh (for íllólash) p. népkank this year the weather is dry. (2) v. trans., to make dry, to dry, to exsiccate; p. udsáx they dry the large sucker-fish on the fire and in the sun, 74, 1.; kámals pahá they dry fish and reduce them to powder, 74, 3. and Note; pahá (for pahátko, pahápakash) at pólks iwídshat then they put in cachés the baked camass-roots, 74, 6.; paháp (for pahápakash) iwám dried berries, 75, 10.; pahátko múshmusham tehulé’ks jerked beef. Cf. pátá, shpáha.

Páhalka, bahhaláza, pálk’a, d. paháalka (1) v. trans., to make dry, to exsiccate. (2) v. intr., to become dry, to dry up; said of the soil, of rivers etc. (3) v. intr., Mod., to suffer of a lingering disease; to look meager, lean, sickly, famished. Der. páha. Cf. páhlaksh.

Páhákash É-ush-g’ísí, nom. pr. of Grass Lake or Dry Lake, where a battle of the Modoc campaign was fought: lit. “Dried-up Lake at”; 43, 14. Pahátko É-ush (the same locality), at Dry Lake, 43, 17. From páha, É-ush, gi.

Páhla, pála, d. páphla, pápl’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 sháplash, q. v.; used on the water, 167; 34. Der. pála. Cf. tíá.

Páhlak, palága, d. pál’lak willow tray, matted dish of small size; from six to twenty inches in diameter. Dim. pál’la, q. v.

Páhlaksh, d. pahálaksh of lean, meager or sickly appearance; famished, emaciated: wásh-p. a fox species; see wáhapsáksh. Der. páhlaka.

Páhóka, d. pahóka, v. intr. and impers., to linger with a slow or internal disease: nú p. steínash, or p. n’sh I am permanently sick, Kl.; kákí’gi a n’sh kakó; pápó’kshítku n’sh (for pahóka-shítko núsh, or pahókákátko-shítko) my bones (or legs) are weak; they are paining me; lit. “to me they seem exsiccated”. Der. páha.

Páhpash; pápash earwax; Mod. for tutú’ksh Kl. Der. páha.

Páhtchña, d. paháhtchña to be thirsty; to suffer from exhaustion. Der. páha. Cf. ámbutka, pahóka, páhtchnam.
páisha, pá-isha, d. papí'sha, v. impers., (1) it is damp, sultry: kü-i a n'šh hú'shtá paishuk sultriness oppresses me. (2) it is cloudy weather, the sky is clouded, overcast. Cf. pága, shtípa, tgüwa.

paishash, pá-ishašh, d. papí'shash (1) clouded, overcast sky. Cf. kálo. (2) cloud, rain-cloud, 179; 2. Quot. under húpka, kü'gi, pítkala.

paishkaga, d. papí'shkaga little cloud: kitchkűni p. lamb-cloud.

payakua pocket, side pocket in dress: payakutat tchele'tka he is putting his knife in his pocket. Der pe-uyega Cf. liyuiaks.

páka, páka, d. pápka, pápza (1) to eat, to feed on: tutížolatko unák pápka she took early meals each time after a dreamy night, 158; 54. (2) to smoke tobacco, either pipe or cigar, 137, 2. 3.; at nú k'léwi páksh now I abstain from smoking; pakóla to cease smoking, 137, 4. Der. pán.

páka, pága, d. pápka to bark; said of the dog, wolf, and prairie-wolf: watchágalam pákash kü-idshi the barking of a dog is of bad augury.

páka, mbáka, d. pápka, mbáminka, (1) v. intr., to be broken, fractured; partic. pákatko, mbákatko, d. pápatko (for pákpatko), mbámákatko broken; káklash, lú'ldish a pápátko the saddle, the stirrup is broken; said of plants: old, decaying, withered. (2) v. trans., to break, to break to pieces: wékamua p. to break a tumbler. Cf. ndshápka.

pákaga, d. pápka to tear; tear up, to jerk off.

pákakóla, d. pápka to tear away from, to jerk off to a distance, 96, 16.: pák'sh pákakólesh'tka (supply gi) he attempted to jerk off the pipe, 96, 14.

pákakalash fold, crease; term for composing multiplicative numerals: ndá'nash, vů'nipsh p threefold, fourfold. Cf. spagalža.

pákeóla, d. pápkeóla to open by tearing, pulling, or jerking: pípá p. to open a letter. Der. páka No. 3 (2).

pákish, d. pákish eatable, serviceable as food: skáwanks ká-i p. the wild parsnip is not eatable, 150, 2; p. wák kú'tsag! how palatable is the gudgeon! 178; 1.; kí's pákis the ipo-root is eatable, 147, 8.; shámkish-pákish water-melon. Cf. pp 146–150, also Klé'dshű-Pákishkni. Der. páka No. 1.

pák'lish, d. pápklísh (1) mess-table, dinner-table. (2) table: kék p. ktek'hiehétko this table is notched. Der. páka No. 1.

páklua, d. papáklua to howl, bark; said, e. g., of the cry of the prairie-
wolf: wásham pakuλpkaλsh when the wolf howls at (them) from a distance, 133, 2., cf. 3. Der. páka No. 2.

páks h, d. pápaksh caņou, ravine, steep valley, deep gorge. Derived from páka to break, as Span. quebrada is derived from quebrar, to break, to burst open. Cf. gátkta, uλá.

páks h, pá'ks h, d. pápksh tobacco-pipe; originally made of stone (ktai-p.), 96, 11–16.: lakí pá'kshtgá lákpeks shuyéga the commander lifted up ashes with his pipe, 14, 6.; incantations: 167; 33. 178; 12. Der. páka No. 1 (2).

pákt a, d. papákt a to tear in two, to pull apart, to jerk asunder; said of long-shaped objects, as cords, bead-strings etc. Cf. pakága, páktish.

páktish, d. papáktish one who tears, one who pulls apart long-shaped objects. Cf. Yámnash-Páktish.

páktish, pá-aktish, d. pá'ktishap (1) elder and younger brother's son; said by uncle. (2) elder and younger brother's daughter; said by uncle.

pákiush; same as mbákuish, q v.

páks h, pálaksh; see pál a, pálaksh.

pál a, pál a, d. pál a, pál a (1) to become dry, exsiccated, drained; to dry up: p. nánuk everything is dried up; t'wísh ndu'λshampksh páltkti the rushing waters to be left dry, 94,6.; páltko wélwash 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. páha.

pál a, pálaksh; see pál a, pálaksh.

pál a-ash, pálash, pl. tím í p., (1) flour, Kl. and Mod.: pálasham wíažogsh flour-sack, flour-bag, 74, 10. (2) bread, 139, 3., Kl.: p. liklak to a loaf of bread. Der. pála. Cf ktetéga, shápêle.

pálak, Mod. pélak; d. pálak, pálak, 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 heméy' i! do not speak fast! (2) within a short time, without delay, at once, 144, 8. 154; 11.: ká-i pélak shayúka to learn with difficulty. P. and pélak are used equally often in Kl.

pálak, pálak, Mod. pélakag, d. pélakag, adv. (1) very quickly, quite rapidly, without delay, 120, 10. 13.: p nékgti lápuk both became mothers within a short time, 107, 12.: pélakag shortly after this, 40, 22. (2) suddenly, on a sudden, 128, 5. From pálak, ak.
pálkámálan k quickly, fast, at a rapid gait, 122, 5.
pálálá, palálá, d. pap'lála, v. intr., to dry up, to become dry: welwash p. the spring has ceased to flow, 173; 4. Der. pálá.
paláléa to pull out, take out with the roots; said of certain kinds of lacustrine rushes, grasses etc., 184; 37. Cf. pátechnam.
Pálan É-ushi, nom. pr. of a flat rock emerging from the surface of the Sprague River at low water; lies close to Welékag-Knuklekhákshi, q. v.; lit. “Water drying up”. Der. pálá, é-ushi.

d. papálapéle, papálapéle, papálapéli (1) to steal or deceive again, for a second time. (2) to steal or seduce repeatedly. Der. pálá, -péli.
páládshapéle, d. papáládshapéle, v. intr., to return for stealing, to go back and steal or seduce: snédwesh páládshapéluk for the purpose of going to seduce (another's) wife, 95, 8. Der. pálá, -péli.
pálásh, pásh, d. pápalsh dried-up place or spot; waterless space, spot left dry by the waters, 94, 7. Der. pálá.
pálkish d. papálkish dried-up spot, dry bottom, dry river-bed. Der. pálalka.
pálkúish, d. papálkúish ancient river-bed or lake bottom left dry long ago; gulch deeply washed out: kúkélam p. dried-up river, dry ditch; kokálam húk p. múná tů there was a dry river-bottom far below, 21, 15., cf. 22, 5. Der. pálalka. Cf. kúkupéle, ntu'ltsanuish, pálash, uká
pálá, d. papálá (1) to steal, pilfer, purloin: kaní wách gé-u p.? who stole my horse? vá'nh p. to abstract, steal a boat, canoe, 78, 8. Cf. 35, 16. 21. 54, 6. 58, 13. 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: tíná snáwáds húk p. hishuáks m'na this woman once deceived her husband, 78, 7. Cf. 58, 10. 11. 61, 14. and nítu.
pálpáli, pál'páli, d. papálpáli, págálpáli (1) white-colored, white, 146, 7. 149, 20.: p. tehikemín silver, silver coin, silver money; p. watsátko on a white horse, 183; 22.; pálpalish shlápsáltko having a white flower, 146, 14.; the vowels are dissimilated in: pálpáli kshú'n a white (-flowering) grass, 149, 3.; pálpáli shláps the flower is white, 149, 19. (2) white, light-complexioned: p. -chúleks, or pálpal-chúleks-gitko white man or person; American, European, pale-face; term standing instead of Bóshtin, q. v.; 38, 15. and Note; 55, 4. cf. 103, 5. Original form palpál-li. Der. pálá. Cf. mukmúklí, o'lishaltko.
palpílégä, unmeaning word sung by Modocs during games; formed by analogy of yapalpuléash day-butterfly, 195; 3. 4.

pálash, d. pápalsh, 94, 7. Contr. from pálash, q. v

pámpaktish; see mpámpaktish.

Pámpi, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 77, 1. Not a Kl. term; it is probably the Shoshoni word pámpi, "head", in the sense of "Large-Head".

pán, d. pápan (1) to eat, to feed upon: tchúléks, kii’m p. to feed on meat, fish; máklaks p. the Indians feed on it, 145, 15.; pálak p. to eat ravenously; púshish shiágä m’shash, p. hünk nánuk the cat killed a chipmunk and ate it all up; yánan’sh pil pé’nk eating the lower end only, 148, 2.; pá-uk for eating, 19, 7.; pá-uk shlink to eat after killing, 136, 1.; ti’ámuk kaitua pá-uk through hunger and abstention from food, 95, 14.; sta-ótank kaitua pát fasting and hence eating nothing, 83, 2.; (át) pá uapk tú’m ye shall eat plenty, 70, 4.; mbú’shant tché’k pá-uapkuk in order to eat it next day, 119, 16.; pá-ulank after repast, 113, 11. (2) to chew, masticate: kátcgál p. to masticate tobacco, 137, 1. Cf kimá’dsh, kpáyumna, páwa.

Pána, d. pápa, papá to dive, to plunge under the water’s surface.

Pánaína, nom. pr. of a chief of the Walpápi tribe of Snake Indians, better known to the Oregonians as Pauline, Paulíni, Palihi. Not long after the government had concluded a separate treaty with the Walpápi, dated August 12, 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.

pánam, d. papánam; also: pán, d. pápan; locat. Kl. pánut, Mod pánatat spruce pine, 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. lópkash.

pánáni, d. papánáni, adj., as long as, to the length of: ncp pánáni being as long as the hand; to the length of a hand, 148, 3. Der. páni. Cf -ni.

páni, pani’, pán, pan, d. papáni (1) loc. adv., prep. and postp., up to, as far as, reaching to or up to: vú’shu p. reaching or coming up to the chest, breast; kaflish pan down to the waist, hip, 90, 6. Cf. mbá-ush, pénia (2) temp.
palpiléga — pāsh.

adv., prep. and postp., until, as long as: wīga pāni, wigápani a short while; kāitua shū’ta tehi’sh p. shálam nothing was done further till autumn, 36, 18.; shū’-ātanksh né-ulaksh pāni’ as long as an agreement was being discussed, 8, 9. (nē-ulaksh is here a verbal, not substantive).

pānkōks, d. papānkōks wading ford, ford which can be passed on foot.

Der pānkua. Cf kakō’kish.

pānkua, bánkua, d. papānkua to wade through, to ford on foot a river, pond, lake, swamp, marsh etc. Der. pānua. Cf. gē-upka No. 2, hashpānkua.

pānopka, v. impers., to desire to eat, to be hungry: p. a nu’ish, contr. pānopkansh, I want to eat. Contr. from panuāpka. Cf. pān.

Pāpahuan, Pāpa-uantko, nom. pr. masc. KL: "Dry-Eyes". This name was further explained: "Eyes turned upward with mouth open". Der. pāha. Cf. pā’dsha, papatkāwatko.

pāpalish, pl. tūmi p. (1) subst., casual or professional thief, purloiner, filcher: gānta-p. sneak-thief. (2) adj, mean, object, wicked. Der. pālla.

pāpatalish, pl. tūmi p., parasite, beggar. Cf. kāwantko, patādsha.

pāpatkawatko, pl. tūmi p. (1) bleary-eyed, Mod. (2) raw-boned, lean, meager, KL. Cf. shū-isha, tchmu/tch.

pāpatko, partic. d. of pāka No. 3, q. v.

pāpiā’na 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. pān.


pāpdkas, pl. tūmi p. (1) lumber, board, plank, sawed timber, 180; 22.: p. wālta gē-u a gē-ish the board cracks when I walk on it, 178; 7. 8.; pāpkaštī shū’tank box of lumber they make a coffin, 87, 2.; pāpkašam lu’l’p knot 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. pāka, No. 3.

pāpkaš-shūštātish carpenter; lit. "lumber-worker". Cf. shūta.

pāplish, d. papāplish dam, stoppage of running waters, originally and usually made of wood; obj. pāplishash (for pāplish), 94, 5. Cf. nākōsh, otifks, pāpkaš.

pāsh, pāsh, d. pāpash food, eatables, victuals, provisions, "grub", 66, 7.: tidshi p. a nutritious food, 147, 12.; máklaksām p. eatable roots, tubers and
bulbs, 91, 2. and Note; cf máklaks (2); pášh-shushátish cook; p. ámbutch
food and water, 95, 15. 16. and Note. Der. pán.
pášh, pásh, particle related to pa, pá-ak, (q. v.) like lish to le, túšh to tu:
tuá p. nú what am I? 154; 13.; támúdhsh pásh nú túměna? do I hear some-
thing said concerning myself? 185; 38. Cf. pání, pat No. 2.
Pášháyuks, d. Papsháyuks Frenchman. From Chin. J.
páshiúta, d. papshiúta to cook: waitan pashiútola an lúluish I have cooked
gooseberries all day. Der. pásh.
pášha, or lu'ldam p. to gather food for the winter, 148, 10. Der. pásh.
páshúta, pashóta, d. papshúta, papshóta (1) to attend to the cooking, to be in
the habit of cooking. (2) to feast on, to have a meal: tchuí sha shútchápélank
páshóta then they built a fire and took their supper, 112, 20. Der. pásh.
pat, pát, pā't they, pl. of the pron. pers. pi, pí, q. v.
pat, pat, d. pápat, postp. in or to the size of: tżópo pat hú'pkatk, or: tżópo
pát-pani as thick as the thumb. Cf. pání, pánůni.
páta, páta, 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. giula the summer is past; p- gtulšími after summer is over,
146, 4.; p. tchí'k about summer-time, 149, 5. Cf skóa. (3) subst.; see
mpátash. Der. páha.
pátádsha, d. paptádsha, v. trans., to stretch, extend, to strain out: wawá-
kash p. she stretches both ears, 91, 9. Der. pat- in patpátli.
páta k, pl. of the pron. pitak, q. v.
pátampa k a, d. paptańmpka to commence to eat, 113, 5.: p. sha wawálzank
they commence eating it sitting all around, 149, 10. Der. pán, -tampka.
pátaśh, mpátash a kind of hat or hat ornament. Cf Note to 183; 21, and
láš tchuyě'sh, under tchúyesh.
pátaśh, páta, d. páptash, pápta; see mpátash.
pátkal, d. papátkal to get up, to rise from bed, to rise in the morning, 37, 5.
134, 11.: mbúsant pákélank rising the next morning, 137, 2.; Wálamskni
papátkal the Rogue River Indians arose from sleep, 16, 5.
pátkalpěli, d. papátkalpěli (1) to arise from sleep, to rise from bed, 134,
11. (2) to arise from sleep every morning.
páto, d. pápto; see mpáto.
pash — pā'ka.

pātpani d. papātpani as large as, just as great or thick as: yantch tçóпо
pātpan the yantch-root is as thick as the thumb, 146, 1. From pat, páni.
pātpat, d. papātpat, adv. of patpātli: (1) rough but level, Kl. (2) smooth,
flat: pātpat sháta to plane, to make even, to smooth, Mod.
pātpātli, pātpādi, d. papātpādi, papātpatli (1) rough and level, like cut
stone, Kl. (2) even, smooth, level, flat, Mod. (for tatātli, Kl.). Cf. mpáto.
pāṭčha, d. pāṭchha to eat, as an habitual, every-day act; to feed upon habitu­ally: tsiálash patsō'k for the purpose of feeding upon salmon, 189; 2; átui
pācli! take your meal! Der. pān.
pāṭčhaš, d. patchhālap, papatchhālap elder or younger sister's son
or daughter; said by uncle. Kl. for patchhālap Mod., sister's daughter.
pāṭčnam, mpāṭchnam (1) grass tuft, bunch of grass; used in an obscene
sense for hair on genitals, 184; 37. (2) a species of lacustrine grass.
pāu̯kīsh, d. papūkīsh pasture land; pasture ground not fenced in. Der.
pāwā. Cf. ktchinkš, niuligish.
pāula, d. pápula (1) v. trans. (for pāwala) to take food, to eat: nû tûmēna
mat p. I heard say that he was taking food, 140, 7.; únan pāula I ate some­time ago. Der. pāwā. (2) p., 113, 11.; verbal completive of pān, q. v.
pāu̯tk̑kš, pa-ût̑kš d. papa-ûtkš reed-stem of tobacco pipe: âńku p.
pip̑e-stem made of wood. Cf. pākā to smoke.
pāwa, d. pápua (1) to eat, browse, graze, feed, as beasts: mushmush sâfgatat
p. the cattle are grazing in the field (2) to eat, to feed on; said of persons,
beasts, etc.: tchā'lish p. ĕtu he eats like a porcupine, 190; 14.
pāwash; same as pāwah, but a vulgarism and less in use.
pāwah, páwah, d. papāwah, papāwash (1) tongue. Cf. pēlka. (2)
an edible, tongue-shaped tap-root of sweet taste, smaller than the kôl-
pā'ḍ̑sha, d. pāpā'd̑sha to simulate sickness.
pā'ḍ̑shit, pāḍ̑shit (1) to-day, this day: p. or pāḍ̑shit wafta to-day; p.
tchghāki it is cold to-day. Cf. mēnīk. (2) at the time being: p. skô' (Mod.)
when it was just spring time, 54, 2.; ēn pāḍ̑shit il'hułsh in the present year.
pā'ž̑hāsh, a prettily colored or spotted species of owl.
pā'ka, d. pā'pka, mantle or blanket of Indian manufacture enveloping
the whole body.
pä'k pä'kli, d. päpäkpa'kli gray, gray-tinted; the hue of many water-birds.
pä'ktg1, d. pepä'ktg1 (à long) (1) to dawn; to appear, said of daylight: 
átútä pä'ktg1 it dawns already, 182; 5.; pä'ktgish lú'pia wënga they died 
before dawn, 24, 11; mbù'shan pä'ktgisht next morning after daylight, 
before sunrise, 54, 7, Mod.; näd pä'ktgist gäkianna at dawn we surrounded 
(them), 21, 14. (2) v. intr., to pass, remain or stop at a place at dawn, 
sunrise: tû' nat yainatat p. on the distant hills we were at dawn, 31, 4. (a) 
subst., the dawn of day; early hours, morning. Der. päk- in päkpa'kli. 
Cf. nîlka, pâ'dshit, täztka.
pän, pâ'nak, pâ'niak; see pë'n, pënak, pëniak.
pâ'ni, d. päpâ'ni, a species of grass, 3 to 5 feet long, used in the manu-
facture of coarse mats to cover small lodges: pë'ni stè-ulash mat made of 
the pâ'ni-grass.
pâ'patchle, 112, 6.; see petchôli.
pé-ıp, pä'-ıp, pë'-ıp (pëp, pë'v), obj. pé-ıa, pë'ya, poss. pëyalam, abbr. 
péyam. d. pé-ıshap daughter: gë-u únakam p. my son's daughter; gë-u 
pëyalam vû'nak my daughter's son; lâkimam pé-ıa the chief's daughter, 190; 
11.; Pâmpiam pâ'-ıa Pâmpis daughter, 77, 1.; cf 4.
pëyalá, pë-ıala to give birth to a daughter. Cf. ndanu'yala.
pékalu1, d. pëpëyaluí to be an accomplice.
pékash, d. pépaksh strap for holding saddles etc., cut from the hide of 
horses, elks and other animals. Cf. pukéwish (2).
pékëwa, d. pepkëwa to break to pieces, smash, smash up, destroy by break-
ing; said of a plurality of round-shaped or bulky objects: tehüi p. tát-
želampani shâpash then he broke to pieces one half of the moons, 105, 12. 
Der këwa, q. v. Cf. pë'ksh, péksha.
pè'ksh, d. pépâksh rubbing stone; the small mealing stone used on the 
lematch or flat, large mealing-stone. Cf. lêmâcht, shlaklkhish.
péksha, d. pepáksha to grind, to grind into flour, powder or atoms, mash 
fine by means of the mealing apparatus, 74, 9. 146, 4.: p. lematchátkë 
to grind on the flat mealing stone or metate, 149, 7.; pekshóla to cease, stop 
grinding, 149, 8. Der. pë'ksh. Cf. gáma, ndshápk, tänua.
pékshi, d. pepákshi; same as péksha, q. v.
péla1k, d péplak, Mod. for pálak Kl., q. v.
pé'la k a g, pé'la k a, Mod. for pé'la k aak Kl., q v.
pé'la k a, pé'la, d. pépalka to lick with the tongue; said of persons and animals: pé'la páwatch to put the tongue out. Cf. plái
pé'la z a t a n a, d. pépálzatana to lick with the tongue repeatedly or continuously; to lick something in its whole length: púshish gé'-ú nép p. a cat licks my hand.
pé'lpel a, d. pépelpela to work, to perform labor: pé'lpel a, d. pépelpela (e long) to work for oneself or for somebody; E-ukshikí'ashash pépéliash hunáshak to work gratuitously for the Lake Indians, 35, 18. Cf. lúlpalpalía.
pé'lpela to mumble, to talk indistinctly. Cf. the suffix -péli.
pé'lpeliéga, d. pépelpeliéga to commence to work, 104, 3. Kl.
pé'lpeltámpka, d. pépelpeltámpka, 35, 20; same as pépelpeliéga; Mod. pé'lu i, pál'lu i, adv., prep and postp. (1) down in, down below: p. kókagtat down on the beach, down in or along the hollow of the river bed. (2) farther off, farther away. Cf. plái, spéluísh, tápéluí.
pémpktki, d. pépamktki to fall in a swoon, to faint, to become unconscious, to take a fit: partic. pémpktktko one who has fainted.
pe'ni, pén, pá'n (d. pépen) (1) a second time, once more, once over again: p. húmasht gi to say so a second time, to repeat; pén tchía they made another stand, 43, 4.; cf. 78, 2. (2) again, anew, repeatedly: ká-i nú p. kshún shanáfholi I want no more hay; ká-i pén no longer, no more, 42, 7.; p. ná'sh another one, 114, 5. 6. 8. 125, 6.; cf. 34, 15. 16. 78, 10-12. 16. P. often introduces a new item or sentence and thus marks progress in the narrative; tchuí pán hereupon, 91, 8. 103, 2.; at pán after this, now, and; cf. 42, 9. 43, 4. 94, 4. 105, 7.; the English again is often used in the same sense. (3) and in numerals, 33, 6. 37, 20. 43, 7. 10. 20. 54, 13.
pé'ná, 34, 6., Mod., emphatic form for p'na, q. v.
pé'nak, pá'n ak a second time, once more, 78, 11. 12. 120, 7. Cf. pé'n.
pé'niak, pá'niak, d. pepéniak naked, undressed, destitute of clothing, 93, 4.: p. kó'ks without any dress or garments; stark-naked, 82, 9. Cf. páni.
péno'dsha, pinu'dsa (1) to pursue, to run after, to hunt, to follow up, 17, 14.: gaggíaха penó'dsasam they hid themselves, being pursued, 17, 15. (2) to reach after following, to attain through pursuit, to catch up with, 121, 20. 21. 22. 122, 6. 7. Cf. húdsha.
pé'ntch, d. pépantch hunter's pit for trapping deer and other game. The Pit River of California is named after pits of this kind. Cf. p'nána
pe'p, p'ai'p, p'hai'p, d. pépap, p'hai'pap pine marten, sable: Mustela americana.

Incantation 177; 10. Cf. skēl.

pépuadshnish, d. tāmi p. spendthrift, prodigal, squanderer: nanuktuánta p. one who squanders all his property. Der. puadsha (under puadsha).

pet, pét, d. pépat, 24, 5.; see skuíhash pet.

petégä, d. peptéga to break, tear; to tear to pieces, as cloth, paper; petégank h'mboks tearing the log to pieces, 111, 17.; nánuk p. to tear into shreds; lit. “to tear the whole of it.” Der. téga.

petila, d. pepi'la (1) v. intr., to be a midwife. (2) subst., midwife.

pë'tch, d. pépatch, p'ai'patch foot: lápi p. two feet, 149, 15.; lápok p. both feet: p. skā'tish tapúdshini the left hind leg, 134, 14.; tā'neg p. atì gintégatk five feet into the ground, 87, 8.; pécham návalsh, Mod., ankle. Cf. ktúa.


petchákaltko, d. peptchákaltko having a little foot, leg, small-legged; said of lizards, insects etc; used mainly in the d. form. Der. petchágalga.

petchálkto, d. pépatchálko provided with a foot, leg. Der. petchala.

petchółi, pädshö'le, d. pepatchö'li; by elision: pépatchle, p'ai'patchle to step off from, to step down from: pëchö'le ná'shak he stepped down only one ladder-step, 112, 3.; p'ai'patchle lápok wakish he stepped down two steps of the inside ladder, 112, 6.; cf. 9. and Note to 112, 3.

petchtna, d. pépatchtna to touch with the feet, to step upon, to tread on: (wakish) petchtnank when stepping upon or down on, 112, 6.

pé-udsha, d. pepé-udsha to go bathing; to go and take a cold plunge: pepé-udshak (for pepé-udsha ak) just for bathing, 82, 9. Der. péwa.

pe-uye'ga, d. pepuyéga, v. trans., (1) to pick, lift, gather up; said of a plurality of round or bulky articles: ktái pe-uyégan picking up stones, 125, 4. (2) to lift at one end. Speaking of one object, luye'ga.

pé-ukanka, d. pépükanka; see luyamna.

pé-ula, p'ai'ula, d. pépula, v. trans., referring to a plurality of persons, animals, round, rounded and bulky objects: (1) to lay down, to deposit in or upon: shlää tcchitchili'lëka p'ai'-ulapks sh nú'lashtat he saw little birds deposited in the nest, 95, 4. (2) p. or partic. pé-ulatko, numeral classifier added to numbers from 12 to 19, 22 to 29, 32 to 39, 192 to 199 etc. and
pe'p — pi.

referring to objects as mentioned above, and also to periods of time, as
days, months, years: "I lay down, he lays down; laid down," viz. "counted".
Nadshgshápta taúne p. Mó'dokni sixteen Modoc Indians, 44, 1.; tiná
hundred pën láp p. látxhash one hundred and two lodges, 90, 3.; lápëni ta-
unepánta láp p. illólátko 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-ulátko, 90, 3.; omitted in 54, 13. Speaking of
one object: kshikla, likla. Der. péwi.

péwa, pé'wa, d. papéwa (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: gešk shash shuushuak papéwa these girls washed each other (the
whole body). Cf. géwa, néwa, pâna, tchfwa.
péwash, d. pépuash locality for bathing or swimming; bathing-place.
péwi, pé'wi, d. pépu; see lúya. Cf. shewána.
p'gaship, d. p'gashishap, Mod. p'gap'gaship (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. plugship.
p'gishap, p'ki'shap, d. p'gishishap mother, 54, 2. 55, 9. 20. 91, 4–10. 119,
14–120, 8.: tshi'shap p'ki'shap the father and the mother, 91, 1.; shapfya
p'gt'sha m'na it said to its mother, 105, 13. 15.; p'gi'sham-shítko nålam like
our mother, 119, 14. Der. gi; cf. ki-in k't-adsh
p'gish-lúlatko, d. p'gilgash-lúlatko bereaved of the mother, motherless.
From p'gishap, lúla.
p'gish-lúlah, d. p'gilgash-lúlah deceased mother. From p'gishap, lúla.
p'gú'mzip, d. p'gùm'mzishap (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'hú'shka, p'haska, d. p'hup'háshka to tear off by hand, Kl. Der. púshka.
p'hú'shkuish, d. p'hup'háshkuish piece torn off by hand.
pi, pí, obj. písh, pú'sh, pásh, m'nálsh, poss. sing. p'na, Kl. m'na, d. and pl.
pát, pát, obj. p'nalsh, p'ña'lsh, p'násh, p'é'nsh, pánts, púsh; poss
p'nálam, Kl. m'nálam; 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 procl. in the subj. case of the singular; pí gênuapkug
himself proposing to go, 111, 4.; tchuí hú'nk shúga pí Sháshapamtchash
then he (the wolf) killed Old Grizzly Bear, 131, 12., cf. 103, 12.; p't tekhkašt ne-ul'akta m'na ṵuṅa he then punished his son, 96, 19.; p'i is sometimes added attributively to the subject of the sentence; p'i shki'ʃki'sh nā-asht he the fly-bug said thus, 104, 1.; p't p't'ʃap ge'-u he, my father, 95, 20., cf. 132, 2.; kā-i nū shléa p'u'sh I did not see her, 140, 11.; K'mukamts stūli'sh pi'ts that K'mukamts had advised him, 107, 15. and Note; bants' for pāsh, p'u'sh, obj. sing him, 129, 3.; shli'sh m'nálsh i slin if he shoots then you shoot (him), 107, 15.; pā't hàšhtaltal nē-ultuxge they disputed among themselves before taking action, 104, 3 cf. 121, 21. 134, 2. Pi is used exceptionally of man. things; gēt p'i tchuā of this shape it is, the wāpatu-root, 149, 12. To p'nālāsh, obj. pl., the form shash is preferred by Kl., by Mod. pō'sh: shishūka pō'sh ka-ā they fight each other vigorously; shli'wi bō'şh the wind blows at them. For the poss. cases see p'na, p'nālām.
p'i'sh, pl. tūmi p. (1) fore end or bow of canoe, boat. (2) same as pū'kya-
untch, q. v. Cf. p'ēka.
p'ēnə to shove or scrape sideways: pienū'tkishtka p. they scrape (the ground, 
kā'ila) sideways with a scraping-paddle, 75, 3. 148, 16. Cf. p'as̄h.
p'ēnū'tkis̄h, pienō'tkis̄h scraping-paddle; a flat piece of wood used by 
women when searching for chrysalids in the soil of pine-forests, 148, 16.
p'īla, pīla, bēla, p'i, pl, d. pīpil, adv, only, but, solely, merely: wēwēga pīl 
tchi'shī only the children being at home, 105, 3.; k'ēmat pīlā nothing but the 
back, 125, 9.; gēn mbi'ʃhant pīl this morning only, 140, 7.; kā-i kī'lan k 
pīla ʃ̄u ʃ̄a they do not shoot in quick succession, 22, 9.; nānuk tītadszātko 
pīl sktch every grave being provided with head- and foot-board only (not with 
one board alone), 88, 2.; at mū'ńk pīpil hūnta nē-ul'za the mole thus made 
(each mountain) alone, 104, 4. P. is often added to parts of the animal 
body in the sense of: bared, bare; kakō pīla nūsh skull, skull-bone; stiya 
pīl nū'sh gī'pksh having pitch on her bare head, 96, 6. Cf. kākō, shki'ʃh. 
pīl'hap, d. pipāllap sinev, strong ligament; said, e. g., of the sinews con-
necting the head with the back of man. Cf. mbūtch, p'lin.
pīlpil first menstruation. From Chin. J. pīlpil "blood"; this from pīl red. 
Cf. yulūna, mūka, stūpi.
was stinking, 134, 10.; kó-i pilútko smelling disagreeably, 148, 7.; shláps tádsh pilútko the flower has an agreeable smell, 146, 13.; tsmó’k pilútko smelling after rotten fish, 146, 7. (2) to taste, to be flavored, said of food and beverages: kú-i pilútko, or pilútko tainted, infected, musty; pilútko tchúlëks tainted meat. Cf. ndópa.

piluyčash, d. pipaluyčash (1) adj., what emits odor, flavor, or has a peculiar taste. (2) subst. in: kó-i piluyčash (a) a species of wild, small onion, Kl.; (b) onion, a kitchen vegetable, Mod.

pinó’ptecha, d. pipinó’ptcha to blow out a candle, light or lamp. Der. pníwa.

píns h, píntch beans. From the English

pinú’dsha; see penó’dsha.

pípa (pépa), pl. túmi p. (1) paper; sheet of paper, card, paste-board. (2) anything manufactured or made from paper or card-board: letter, document, book, newspaper, writing-book, cover of book, ticket; p. shnóg’dsha to send a letter by mail, to mail a note, parcel; p. shnígòta, 36, 21. Mod., same signification; p. hashashuákia to read; lit. “to speak to the paper”; kú-u lákiám p. iyámna nú I carry my pass-ticket with me; p. hú ítpa he brought the document, 34, 6. From Chin. J. pípa paper.

pipélántana, pipelántan, pipélangshta, adv., prep. and postp., from opposite sides, from or on two flanks or sides, on two or both sides or parts: p. kídshash pectoral fins; lápuk pi’pélantana gánta both sneaked up from opposite sides, 110, 12; kú-i sú’ta pipélangshtan stáfnas they embittered each others’ hearts, 78, 5.; pipélangshtan on either side, 80, 8.; pipélangshta Módok-íshásh lákiash on both sides of the Modoc chief’s position, 39, 18. Cf. 42, 18, 19, 85, 9. Der. pipil (d of píla). Cf. shipapelangshtant.

písh, d. pípash gall, bile.

píšhash, poss písham, d. pípášhash humming-bird: píšham shnú’lash nest of humming-bird, 134, 13.; incantation 177; 25. 26. The species found in these highlands is either Selasphorus rufus or Stellula calliope.

pitagiánggin, píta-kiánk, pitagi’nk, d and pl. patagiánggin, pron. pers. and refl., he (absent) for himself, she for herself, it for itself; pl. they for themselves. From pitak, giank. Cf. -giánggin, itakiánkí.

pítk, piták, d. and pl. pátak, pá’tak, pron. (1) with emphatic signification: just he, she, it, they; but he, but she, but it; but they; often marks syn-
tactic contrast. (2) pron. refl., *himself, herself, itself, pl. themselves*: *kiti’ta pitak nkash her belly burst up*; lit “herself she burst as to the belly,” 105, 16; *pitak shi-ita to paint one’s own body*; *tchashash tchla’lza pitakmani the skunk was drowned itself*, 127, 12. and Note *pitiu, d. pipitiu* *dew-claw* on middle part of a canine’s hind-leg. *pôtkala, v. intr., to travel, move* in any direction; said of inanimate subjects: *paîshash pîtkal the cloud travels* Cf. *îtkal, ndálkal.* *pîlîga to smear, daub or line over*, as pitch, 96, 20. Cf. *kiulîga, lalîga.* *Pit River Charley*, nom. pr. of the headman of the few Pit River Indians settled on the Klamath reservation: 58, 4. and Note. His lodge is but one mile south of the agency buildings. *pîchta to go out through lack of fuel, to become extinct*; said of fire, 85, 10. and Note: *pitchuapka lôloks the fire will go out*; *pitchóla to go out wholly.* Mod. for *pitchka Kl.* Cf. *shpitcha.* *Pîtsua, 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. *piupiútana, pl. tîmi p., to go or move along something while picking at it, as at the bark of trees: 162; 2. Onomatop.* *p’katchip, pka’dship, d. pkàchishap, Mod. pçapkádship (1)* *female cousin*; daughters of persons related as brothers and sisters call each other thus, 54, 4. (2) *daughter of a female cousin*; daughters of p’katchip (1) call each other by this term. *p’ka’ship, d. pk’à’kishap* *son-in-law*; said to or of the husband of an elder or younger daughter by her father or mother. Cf. *p’kë’ship.* *p’kë’ship, p’kà’ship, d. pk’ë’p’keshap; Mod. for p’kà’ship Kl., q. v.* *p’kë’ship, see p’gëshap.* *p’kùlìp, pçolip, d. pk’ûlishap, pçolishap (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’kûtchip, d. pkûtchishap, pçûtchishap (1)* *elder or younger brother’s son or daughter*; said by aunt. Cf. *patchalip.* (2) *father’s elder or younger sister*; said by nephew and niece. Cf. *p’shákip.* *p’lai, plá-i, d. pláplai, adv., (1) above, high up, on an eminence; in the air;*
on high, 139, 1.; p. shláps the flower or blossom on the top, 146, 12.; cf. 14.
(2) upward, uphill, skyward; p. (or p'laitala) nû'dsha to go to "the good spirits"; cf. nû'dsha. (3) P'lai, nom. pr. of Sprague River Valley. (4) P'lai, 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'lañkni (4).

p'laitälki, p'lâi gl, d. p'lapläitälki to be high up; to culminate: gitaks p'läikishtka (or p'läikishtka gi, p'läikishtkak) sâppâsh then the sun approached its culmination point, 19, 12.

p'läikish, plaikish, d. p'lapläikish, other form of subj. case for the more common p'läikni, q. v. Der. p'lai, gi.

p'läikni, d. p'lapläikni (1) adj., coming from, native of the upper part of a country. (2) adj., doing, acting from above; p'l. shulîpka to hand down from above, 66, 9. (3) adj., what is high above, on high, heavenly; p. lakî the heavenly ruler, 134, 19. (4) P'läikni, 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'läikni, abbr. from P. Kóke, nom. pr. of the Sprague River. (6) subst., the Christian God: p'läikîshash hashashûâkia to pray to God; p'läikîshash lôla to trust in God, 41, 17. 22. Cf. p'laitälki.

p'laina, d. p'lap'läina, plaplîna, adv. (1) upward, towards the sky; p. nû ai hôtsna I am running up the trees; said of the gi'wash-squirrel, 177; 14.; p. nû luyâmma upward I travel; said of the spider, 175; 15. (2) up, above; on high, in the sky: p. nû kshakîdsâna on high I am circling about; said of the white-headed eagle, 165; 5. Cf. 167; 36. 173; 6. Cf. p'läitälki.

p'laina = hutchne'ash upward-climber, an epithet frequently given to the kénékan or gray squirrel, Sciurus flossor, to distinguish it from squirrels moving along the ground. Cf. p'laina (1). From p'laina, hûdshma.

p'lâî-îni, plainî, d. p'laplîni (1) adj., highest, topmost. (2) subst., top, summit, apex. Cf. hápa.

p'läitälka, plaitsal, d. p'lapläitälka, adv. (1) upward, skyward: p. nîkuałxa to fall with the marked side upward, 80, 2. (2) above, on high. Der. p'lai, -tala. p'läitälântni, adj., who or what is up, above, in the heaven or skies, 173; 1.

p'läitâlkni, d. p'laplitàlkni (1) adj., coming from above, staying, living or.
being above, 139, 3. (2) subst., the Christian God, 139, 4; cf. 139, 1;
p-shushhitish preacher, lit: “God-worker”; plaitalkishash hashashnakia
to pray to God; p. núsh shlä’popk God sees me, 64, 12.; hũ’nk plüitelkni
shayuáktä God knows it, 65, 4. Der. plaitala.

plaitana, plaitan, plá-ita, d. plaplitana, prep. and postp., above, higher
than, farther up than: Nushaltkaga plá-itan above the headwaters, 44, 3;
plaita nětatka he extends over it, 73, 4. Der. plaf. Quot. under hapa.

plaitani, d. plaplittani, adj., upper, superior, what is above: plaitánish
(supply tútat) nga-ishgátko one who lost the upper teeth. Der. plaítana.

plawash, d. plaplwash golden eagle; so called on account of the
golden-brown color of the head and neck: Aquila chrysaetos L. The
blackish quill-feathers of this largest Oregonian bird (six feet span) form
an article of Indian commercial exchange; cf. 94, 9. 100, 2–9. 134, 8–11.
180; 3.; p.-udiks spot where eagles are caught and killed, 100, 2. 3. Der.
plaf, wá. Cf. yaúkal, lučkish.

plawashaltcha to go on a golden-eagle hunt. Cf. yaužálala.

plek, plä’g, pl. támi pl. flag, banner Cf. 14, 2, 87, 16. From English flag.
Plénk, nom pr. masc., Frank; Pléñamkshi at Frank’s house, 140, 4.
From the English name

pléntankni, d. pepléntankni, adj., the one or those above, up, uphill;
that or those remaining, sitting or posted above, in a domineering position;
also used as adverb: plüi’ntankni kínshakpkank pointing their rifles from
the hill-top or hillside downward, 24, 1. Der. pléntant

pléntant, plü’ntan, d. pepléntant, pepli’ntan, adv., prep. and postp.,
above, higher than, on the upper side of, on the surface or top of; p. tchi’wish-
saksíxi overlooking (their abandoned) camping-place, 22, 1; skétisham
népam p. the back of the left hand; p. látchash in the upper story or stories
of the house, or on the house-top; pléntant pénu’zi she laid on the top of a
basket already filled, 119, 11. Der. plaín, -tana

plín, d. plíplan to become fat, to gain flesh; partic.: plítko (1) fat, well-fed,
corpulent; (2) subst., fat or grease of the animal or human body. Der. plú.

plú, plú’, pléú, d. plápplu (1) fat, tallow, suet, grease, 150, 9.; lard, bacon;
oily substance: p. shíka nũ I smell tallow; wii’gnam p. wagon-grease or
wagon-oil; p. itchua to rub with fat, oil or grease, 95, 17. (2) Plú, nom.
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. laki tútasgëniini Blow is head-chief, 58, 1. Cf. 58, 2. 68, 9.

p'lu'gship, Mod. pl'u'kshap, d. pl'u'gshishap (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'gāship.

p'lu'kù'tchìp, d. pl'u'kù'tchishap (1) mother’s elder or younger brother; said by nephew and niece. (2) father’s elder brother; said by niece.

p'na, p'ná Mod., m'na, 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 kélam, kékélam, hünkélam, q. v.; wū'la m'na ūnakag he asked his young son, 109, 17.; nélza m'na tchùyesh he laid down his hat, 112, ‘8., cf. 71, 2. 105, 14. 112, 13.; gémélæn p'na shne-ipákshat returning to his hearth, 36, 4.; hánshish m'na the article sucked out by him, 68, 7.; m'nátoks sha wátch shéshatui but they barter off his horses, 88, 5.; hésł’a hù pénå shé'shash shúmåluash he showed (him) that he had written his own name; pénå being an emphatic Mod. form of p'na, for p'nátak his own, 34, 6.; m'nátant yákita into her basket, 119, 11.

p'nálam Mod., m'nálam Kl., pron. poss of the third person pl. anim., their, theirs: shulótish p. their garments, 91, 3.; klewídshnank m'nálam wewéash leaving their offspring at home, 118, 3. Cf. 65, 20. 134, 3.

p'nálamta k Mod., m'nálamtak Kl., pron. poss. pl. (1) emphatic: but their, just theirs; often marks syntactic contrast. (2) their own.

p'nána, v. trans. (1) to bury, inhume, inter. (2) to store underground.

p'nánip, d. p'nanishap, father's elder or younger brother's daughter: female cousin; laki hëmèxe p'nána p'na the chief said to his cousin, 39, 22. P'nánkìsì graveyard, place to bury, burying-ground. Cf. tchpinu.

P'nánksi, 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'nána.

p'nánkuish, pl. túmi p., caché; spot where provisions etc. are stored underground. Der. p'nána.
p'nątak, pnátok, 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; pnátak kašlataš in his own country, 39, 7.; pnátat téchulish tédsha to wash one's own shirt, Mod.; m'nátak únakag for his own little son, 109, 14.; m'nátak shaktat her own bone-awl, 112, 12. From p'na, tak (q. v.).
p'nií, pěni, pl. túmi p., wild garlic; a species of Allium. Cf. pníwa.
pniudaktána, d. pnipnudaktána to blow into, as into a tube: pn. kátchannat snáwedsh he blew the woman into a pine log, 111, 16. Der. pníwa.
pnī-ukshla, d. pnipnū'kshla (1) to blow with the mouth; to puff air out. (2) to extinguish by blowing. Der. pníwa.
pnī-ukshná, d. pnipnūkshna; same as pnī-ukshla, q. v.
pniulíná, d. pnipnulíná (1) to blow out of, to blow down. (2) to blow away, as dust, flies etc. Der. pníwa.
pniuktakta, d. pnipnutakta, to blow into; said of long-shaped objects; p. shash sh61ushtat he blew them into a whistle, 112, 9. Der. pníwa.
pnīwa, d. pnipnúa (1) v. intr., to blow with the mouth. (2) v. trans., to fill with air, to blow up: p. shi'pnumsh to blow up a bladder. Der. níwa. Cf. shléwi.
póka, d. pópka; see púka
pókanš, pů'kanšsh, d. pů'pkanšsh dandruff.
pokáwish, pukáyuish, d. popzú-uiish; same as pukéwish, q. v.
póko, póko, pózo, pů'kū, d. pópko, půpzo, (1) cooking vessel, kettle; originally a wickerwork vase intended for cooking with heated stones; bucket, pail: tchékéli p. bucket or kettle of yellow metal. (2) p. or íwam p. cylindric 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 půkualtish Kl.: kůsam p. knot in a pine-board. Der. púka.
pokóya, d. popkóya to pull out, tear away, as sticks, wood etc. Cf. putóga.
pů'ks, pů'ksh camass; see púksh.
půksalsha, pů'kshla, póksla, d. pupáksalsha to dig, gather, collect annually the pů'ks or bulb of Camassia esculenta, 74, 4. Der. pů'ks.
p'ñatak—pshín.

Póksti, nom. pr. fem.: “Mud-Lark”; lit. “mud on her”. Der. póks.
pokuág, d. pû’pakuaga small bucket, cup or drinking-vase; little vessel, jar, or mug; goblet: pûpakuak nánuktua tlóta small cups of various kinds they inter with (the dead), 87, 4. Dim. póko.
po’po-i, pl. túmi p., to drink; said of babes etc.: mû’ksh ámbu p. the child drinks water. Cf. kóko-i.
póp-tsi kâs, a forest-bird living in the higher mountain ranges. Incantation 167; 35. Cf. 180; 10. From pópo-i, tchikass.
pûpûsha, d. póp’pûsha, a species of prairie-chicken or sage-cock, Mod., either Pediocetes phasianellus, the sharp-tailed grouse, or Centrocercus urophasianus, the sage-cock. See pû’pîsha, Kl.
póp-wâks, a species of duck; 180; 12. Der. pópo-i, wâ’-aks.
pwójega, d. popuetojga to cut into parts or pieces, to sever, to shatter.
pox (1) pox, or small-pox. Mod. for gûtaksh Kl. (2) syphilitic tumor: pox= mâ’shetko afflicted with syphilis. From the English.
p’shakip, p’sházip, d pshákishap mother’s elder or younger sister; said by nephew or niece.
p’sháship, d p’sháship (1) stepmother. (2) stepson or stepdaughter; said by stepmother Cf. kúshl’katko.
pshé, d. pshépsha, adv., in the day-time, during the day, 122, 2. and Note. p’shé-ip, p’shéyip, d. pshé-ishap (1) father’s elder and younger brother; said by nephew. (2) father’s younger brother; said by niece.
pékshe, psêksh, d. pépsakshe, pépsaksht noon, noon-time, midday: psêkaht-giúla afternoon. From pshé, gi’sh (or gi’sht)
pše-utíwash, abbr. pshé-utuash human beings, people, folks; a plural word occurring only in mythic stories, where máklaks, 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.: hû’nshak i pse-utuáwash shmal’kuapkkak you will simply frighten the human beings, and to no effect, 114, 11. Cf. 104, 1. 126, 11.
pshíkékenish the planet Venus, when evening star. Der. pshín, gékna. p’síkst, d. psípsaksht; a word given as equivalent to psêksh, q. v.
pshín, psin, d. pshipshan (1) subst., night: p. tátxélam midnight. (2) adv.,
in the night, at night, 54, 6, 10 83, 3.; p.-tátûmîsh a night traveler; nánuk p., or nánuk p. gîš every night, Note to 83, 3.; p. hûntchna they fly at night, 145, 7.; p. hû at gîmpamplê when he had returned in the evening, 41, 12.; pšînâk in the same night, 31, 3.; tsûí sa pšîn gêna then they traveled at night, 19, 13; pšîn t-útâ they fired sometime during the night, 31, 2. Cf. nîshta pšîn=tâtâm (1) subst, midnight. (2) adv., at midnight, 113, 17.

Der. pšîn, tžâmâm.

pšîn t'sh, d. pšît'pshaw (1) nose, nasal organ: tchaktchâkli p. sharp nose; p. iwálan (or iwála) point, end of nose; tchékêli ntûl'nsa pšî'shtat the blood flows from the nose; pshisham kikântchâyish nostrils. Cf. gîntchâyish. (2) snout, proboscis, nasal organ of animals. Cf. gi'nka, Lû'k-Pshi'îsh.

p'tâlìp, d. p'tâlishap (1) elder sister; said by younger sister. (2) elder female cousin; called so by younger female cousin. Cf. shaptâlaltko.
p'téwîp, p'tü'wip, d. ptéwishap, p'tep'téwip (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'kúlip.
p'tî'shalpka to call somebody father; to call the father by his name, 96, 3.

Der. p'ti'shap.

p'tî'shap, d. p'tî'shishap, ptiptâshap father: p. gê-u my father, 95, 20.; nálam p. our father, 139, 1.; p'tisâ m'na sapîya they said to their father, 101, 8.; p'tâsasap sam shkûyui shash their father sent them, 101, 11.; ptisîsîsap sham their fathers, 108, 4. Kl. for t'îshîsap Mod.
p'tî'sh-lûlatko, d. ptîptash-lûlatko bereaved of the father, fatherless; hishuâkga, snawêdshgapi male orphan, female orphan whose father has died.

Der. p'tî'shap, lûla. Cf. ko'hieghsh.
p'tî'sh-lûlsî, d. p'tîptâsh-lûlsî deceased father; p'tî's-lûlsâm m'na of his dead father, 100, 2. Der. p'tî'shap, lûla. Cf. luêkshish.
p'tûtáp, d. p'tûtâshap, Mod. p'tûptap elder or younger son's wife; said by his father and mother: daughter-in-law. Cf. p'kâ'ship.
p'tût'zâp, d. p'tût'zishap father-in-law, mother-in-law; said by elder or younger son's wife. Cf. kôshpaksh.
p'tchákîkzâ, d. ptcapchâkîkza to pat, to caress by stroking or patting.

Mod. for ptcapchîkzâ Kl. Cf. shashâmàsh, tâlûka, tatchâl'kâ.
p’\text{tchikap}, d. p’\text{tchikshap} (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’\text{tchikl}a, d. p’\text{tchikl}a Kl for p’\text{tchikl}a, Mod., q. v.

p’\text{tchink} so it looks; the p’\text{tchi} united to gi it is, which is nasalized into -nk: lit. “thus shaped it is”, 149, 21. and Note.

p’\text{tchikwip}, d. p’\text{tchikwip}, Mod. p’\text{tchikwip} owner of a slave; master or mistress of slave: shāp’sam 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. pshē in pshē-utiwash.

p’\text{tchokatko}, psō\text{zatko}, d. p’\text{tchokatko} (1) soft to the touch; said of cloth, fur. (2) shaggy; said of bears’ or goats’ skins, Mod. Cf. pshūka.

p’\text{tchu’kap}, d. p’\text{tchu’ptchashap}, p’\text{tchu’ptchkap} (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.

p’\text{ualalā} to throw or cast upon, into: p. sha hünkēlam tūkanśhtat (lūlukshtat) they throw his quiver (into the fire), 89, 2.

p’\text{udshā}, “going to smother you”, exclamation used by children playing the lepleputeV game, 120, 14. Der. pūta.

p’\text{udshak}, a red-flowered, small-leaved plant which produces the eatable klāpā-root, 147, 1. and Note. Cf. klāpā.

p’\text{udsho}, d. p’\text{udcho}, 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).

p’\text{uedsha}, p’\text{uedshā}, (p’\text{uadsha}) d. p’\text{uedshap}, p’\text{uedshā} (1) to cast or throw away, to reject as useless or undesirable, 148, 2. 4.; to scatter about: shulōtish p. they cast away their garments, 91, 3. (2) to give up, abandon, relinquish. (3) to spend, expend, give away: tāla p. to spend money, to incur expenses. Cf. p’\text{uadshnish}.

p’\text{uedshampelī}, d. p’\text{uedshampelī} to put to flight, to drive back to his or their own home, 16, 2. Der. p’\text{uedshna}, -pēlī.

p’\text{uekampēlē}, d. p’\text{uekampēle} to throw back, to return by throwing or hurling back: kmā’ puśkampēle ladsheshtat he threw the scullcaps back to them out of his lodge, 109, 9.
puélhí, d. pepúelhí to throw down to the ground; to throw, cast down into: máklaks puélhí' they throw (dead) persons into the lodge, 112, 21. and Note.
puélzhá, d. pepúelzhá, said of inan. objects: (1) to throw down, Kl. (2) to project, cast, hurl. Cf. púedshá.
puetíla to put underneath, to place below, 148, 17. and Note to 148, 16.
púí, d. púpuí (1) to cut into strips or fringes, as a skin. (2) to adorn with fringes, as a garment; partic. púítko cut into fringes; fringed, adorned with fringes; púítko kū'ks a fringed gown
púish, bū'ish, d. púpuish fringe, buckskin fringe while not yet fastened to leggings or other garments  Cf. púish.
puílantchéntko, d. pupuílantchéntko having fringes on; fringed, 90, 16. Cf. puílantchéntsh.
puílantchésh, d. pupuílantchésh fringe, set of fringes, while fastened to the garment. Der. púí.
púka, póka, d. púpka, pópka to roast, bake in a pit by superimposing grass, then heated stones, 147, 11. 148, 9. 16. 18.: at sa pó'ks pópakualp they will roast camass now, 74, 4.; partic. púkatko roasted; pukátk tehák after being roasted, when in the roasted state, 148, 13. Cf. nókla.
pú'kalsh, or p. tchuyé'sh, d. púpakalsh, a sort of high cap manufactured of elk- or buckskin in the shape of the vū'lál-tchuyé'sh; now obsolete. It was wide-brimmed and painted; cf. 90, 17. and Note.
púke'wiga, puke-uíga, d. pupkewiga (1) small piece of leather. (2) small leather string, buckskin strap, buckskin shoe- or moccasin-string. Contr. from pukewíga. Dim. pukéwish.
pukéwish, poká'-uish, pokáwish, puke'-uish, d. pupkéwish, popzéuish (1) leather: p.ná'sh, p.shú'm “leather-head,” “leather-snout,” opprobrious epithets corresponding to our, blockhead, dunce. (2) article manufactured from leather: harness, rein, strap: poká'wishtka wēpla to bind with straps. (3) fringe or set of fringes on a skin garment.
pú'klash white of the eye, 71, 9.
púkpok, a species of gooseberry. Probably aphaeresis of kpúkpek, kpó'kpak, d. of kpó'k, q. v. Cf. lúluish, pú'kpuka.
pu‘k pu ka to crack with the teeth, to bite audibly, 119, 9. Onomatop.
pu‘kū, pu‘k u a g a; see pōko, pokuāga.
pū'k u a l t i s h, d. pupákualtish knot in a board. Cf. lū’lp, pōko.
pū'k u i s h, pū'k u i s h old or former roasting place, roast-pit. For pū'k-
ducer pū'k.
pū'k u a l t i s h, d. pupákiualtish
knot in a board. Cf. lu‘lp, pōko.
pū'k u s h, pū'k u s h old or former roasting place, roast-pit. For pū'k-
guishammatat, 147, 10., see Note. Der. pū'k.
pū'k u i s h, pū'k u i s h old or former roasting place, roast-pit. For pū'k-
guishammatat, 147, 10., see Note. Der. pū'k.

Pū‘l, nom. pr. masc. This name is pronounced Pōl, Pū‘l, Paūl, Ball,
Boll, and is probably of English origin, 77, 1. 78, 9-15.
pū‘l h k a, d. pū‘l hka to pluck out, to tear out by hand: ni‘l p. to pluck out
down-feathers by hand, 144, 1. Der. pū‘l. Cf. shupā‘hlka.
pū‘l k a, d. pū‘l k a, pū‘l k a to tear out, to pluck out: lásh p. to
pluck out feathers from wings. Cf. pū‘l k a.
pū‘l h k a, d. pū‘l k a

pu‘l h k a to pluck out, to tear out by hand: ni‘l p. to pluck out
down-feathers by hand, 144, 1. Der. pū‘l. Cf. shupā‘hlka.
pū‘l k a, d. pū‘l k a, pū‘l k a to tear out, to pluck out: lásh p. to
pluck out feathers from wings. Cf. pū‘l k a.
pū‘l h k a, d. pū‘l hka

pu‘l h k a to pluck out, to tear out by hand: ni‘l p. to pluck out
down-feathers by hand, 144, 1. Der. pū‘l. Cf. shupā‘hlka.
pū‘l k a, d. pū‘l k a, pū‘l k a to tear out, to pluck out: lásh p. to
pluck out feathers from wings. Cf. pū‘l k a.
pū‘l h k a, d. pū‘l hka

pu‘l h k a to pluck out, to tear out by hand: ni‘l p. to pluck out
down-feathers by hand, 144, 1. Der. pū‘l. Cf. shupā‘hlka.
pū‘l k a, d. pū‘l k a, pū‘l k a to tear out, to pluck out: lásh p. to
pluck out feathers from wings. Cf. pū‘l k a.
púnuua, púnuih, puntuʻtikihi, etc.; see búnua, búnuih, etc.
puʻpa, d. puʻpupa, v. impers., to bleed, to lose blood: puʻpa a nʻs wiʻk I am
bleeding from the arm; my arm is bleeding. Cf. pópo-i, tchēkēli.
púpakuak, 87, 3; d. of pokuága, q. v.
púpánua, d. of búnua, q. v.
púp'dsha blue-colored beads; blue glass-beads.
púp'sha, d. puʻp'pishe sage-cock, sage-hen; it is either another name for
the shuʻat-bird or designates a species related to it, Kl. Cf. pópusha.
push-, abbreviation of pushpúshli (q. v.) occurring in several terms,
when standing at the beginning of the word.
púsh, d. pushpúsh whorl, as seen on the cat-tail and many other plants;
ktú'ksam, 147, 3. Der. púi. Cf. ktúks, pu'šhak, pu'šhām.
púšhak, d. puʻpakash little whorl; little bunch of pine-needles. Dim. puslih.
púšhaklis, pushákklash, d. puʻpashklish (1) upper part of leg between
pushish, pl. túmi p. domestic cat, Kl, 133, 4. From the English pussy.
púshka, d. pushpúshka to cut off with knife, scissors, sharp stone or other
cutting tool. Cf. ktúshaka, p'hú'shka.
Puslih Kiu, Push-Kiu, nom pr. of a headman of the Klamath Lake
tribe, living at Yá-aga, the brother of Kilúamtch, q. v., and a signer of
the treaty of 1864. From push- (in pushpúshli), kiu.
pushkush, d. pushpúshkiuish piece cut off with knife or scissors; portion
cut or shorn off. Der pushka.
pūšh'xam twig, limb, branch of coniferous trees, on which the pūšhak, q. v.,
grow: p. kápkalam the branches of the kápkà-pine, 150, 2.
pushpush, d. pushpushpush, adv. of pushpúshli black: pushpúshuk (for
pushpush pushák) shlé'sh it appears dark; lit. "it is black to look at"; 73, 6.
pushpushli, d. pushpúshli (1) black, of dark color, 73, 7.: p. guš'ush a
black hog, 128, 1. 2.; shláp p. the flower or top is dark-colored, 146, 12.;
lû'k pushpushpushkání the seeds are a little black, blackish, 146, 3. (2) dark-
complexioned, 37, 6. 8. 182; 11.
púta, d. pùpta to have a choking sensation in the throat; to be smothering, to
lose breath, 127, 7.: tsúi pútá hereupon he feels choked, 68, 6.; pú'tank
smothering, 118, 12. 120, 6.; putáʻ-āl smother! 120, 14–16. Cf. pudshá.
putísh small dip-net with a handle. Cf. putóga.
putóga, d. putóga to tear out, to pull out; said of grasses, weeds, hair.
   Cf. palaléa, shupa’hlka, shuptóga.
putóya, d. putóya to remove, scratch away ground or sod. Cf. sputúya.
putpútli, d. púpatputli, Kl.; same as pátpatli, q. v.
pútchka, d. púpacíya to spread, part the feet or legs. Der. pě’tch.
pútchkánka, d. púpatchkánka (1) to move the feet or legs quickly. Cf.
   shpúkanka (2) to hold the feet or legs apart. Cf. spúkua. Der. pě’tch.
pútchžash, d pupátcíyah arrow-head diverging into two points on
   lower end; made of deer-bone or iron. Der. pútcíka.
pútchta, d. pupátcíhta to touch with the feet. Cf. hushpátcíhta. Der. pě’tch.

S. SH.

S alternates throughout with sh. Some words are more frequently pro-
nounced 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 tch, ts:
shkt’mla, sgú’mla, Mod.: tchgt’mla, tskú’mla 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 shl-, shn-, etc.
sha, sa, tsa, obj. shash, sas, poss. sham, sam, procl. and encl. pers. pron.
of third person pl. anim., they, themselves: sha hâ’nk tů’kélxa they stopped
on their way, 131, 7.; at mat sa waslalá then, as reported, they hunted chip-
munks, 107, 13.; tsí sa hémkanka so they speak, 58, 9.; kâk at tini’ží isá
who had just gone up the hill, 23, 13.: Lemé-ish háshpa shash Skélamtchash
the Thunders handed them over to Old Marten, 113, 3.; pnuutakta shash
shlолushtat he blew them into a whistletick, 122, 9.; hûtámsxan shash
rushing between them, 42, 13.; Ká-amatcí tóxta shash Old Raven
laughed at them, 131, 3. 14.; kú-i sham nákûsh shu’ta he spoiled their dam,
or “the dam to them,” 132, 5.; násh wâ’ka shash kláká one of their babes
died, 17, 3. Sha may form compounds with other pronouns, as hû’dsha,
hûksha, hû’ktsha, kë’ksha, négsha, and often stands in their stead, as sham
stands for hû’nklêamsham 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 tehíssa (for tehí sa) thus they, 17, 17.; shúshú’dshapelish (for shúshú’dshapelí sha) they rebuilt their camp-fires, 16, 5.; cf. lúluaglash 31, 6.; mats, 74, 4.; sè, 82, 4.

sha-akáta; see shakáhta.

shá-amoks, d. shashamoks (sheshamaks) (1) relative, kinsman, person related through consanguinity or marriage; kin, kindred, 87, 6. 9. 16, 111, 21. 183, 8.; shashamoks-lólatko who have lost relatives, 82, 5.; shá-amoks-kakshá m’na genôla he went to his relative; sa-amoksámkshi m’na at the lodge of his relative, 88, 8.; k’lezápkám sh. the relatives of the deceased, 85, 5. 15. Cf. nánuktua (1), nigga. (2) friend; or collectively: friends, company, party, 13, 7.; gé-u sh. my friend, 111, 15. Cf. shitchlip.

sha-apá-a, d. shasha-apá-a to dare, to provoke, to call out for action: téwi sh. mish ná nen! shoot me if you dare! lit. “to shoot me I provoke you”.

Sh. is the word shápa, q. v., lengthened by diaeresis.

shá’dsha, sá-atcha, d. shashá’dsha to perform a scalp-dance, 16, 11. and Note.

shááka, 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.

sháhamúya, sáhamuí, d. shashamúya, sássamuii to make come, let come, to call to the spot, to send for, 66, 16.; the Latin arcessere: népátká sáhamuí to beckon with the hand to come. Der. hiíma. Cf. sha’hmúlgí

sháliashtouch, bed, resting-place: sháliashtalá m’na on his couch, 112, 13. Cf. shá-isyi.

sháhlmálzha it is autumn, the fall of the year is at hand. Der. shálam.

sháhlmalzó’tch the beginning of the autumn or fall season, 147, 14. Contr. from sha’hlmalquish. Der. shálam.

sháhmóka, d. shashá’hmóka (1) to call out, call to the spot: shtinuí’shtat sh., Mod., to call out of the house; (sha) ndéna sha’hmóknok they hallow to call (him) out, 71, 2. (2) to assemble, convocate by a call. Der. hiíma

sháhmúlgí, d. shasha’hmúlgí to call together, convocate, assemble: sha’hmúlgí Sháshiásht, E-ukshikíshas etc she called together the Shasti, Klamath Lake Indians etc in her capacity as a messenger, 54, 17. Der. hímóla.
sha-akáta—sháyuaksh.

sha-huált, shahuáltana; see shawalta, shawáltana.
sha-hunk, 134, 4.; met for shühank, q. v.

Saíga, shá-ika, zaíga, d. shashíga prairie; level, grassy tract of land, treeless ground, 148, 5.; plain, field, 30, 21.; mání s. wide prairie-lands; saígatat on the prairie, 107, 5.; sa saíkán (for saigazé'ní) géna they went to the field, 107, 2., cf. 6. Valleys are also called s., if grassy and not timbered.

Saíkága, shá-ikag, zaíkága, d. shashikága little prairie, level grassy land of small extent Dim saíga.

Saíkán, nom. pr. of Saíkén, a grassy prairie in the northeastern corner of the Klamath Lake reserve, often called Thompson's Marsh, and overflowed 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 Saígažé'ní.

Sháikish, sháishish, d. shashíizish (1) name of a little black forest-bird: sh. guluaga the female sháizish, 163; 16. (2) other name for the teháikiuks water-bird, q. v. (3) species of beetle, scarabee: sh. a-i ní kóga 1, the bug, am sucking, 156; 28.

Sháipatmáwa, d shashipatmáwa to hold a thin or flat article above another of the same kind.

Sháishash, d. shashíshash secret: shégsha m'sh ní sh. gé-u I tell you my secret; shápa shá huú'nk sh. they divulged a secret. Der. shá-ishi.

Sháishí, (for sha-níish) d. shashí'ishi to keep as a secret; to hush up, conceal, 78, 4.; shá-ischian ipka (Mod.) to keep concealed, secret. Der. aíishi.

Sháyákshua, d. shasháykshua to wish for, to desire.

Sháyála, d. shashíála to groan, to moan.

Sháyántildsha, d. shashíyantildsha (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.

Sháyétszaka to choke, throttle oneself. Der. yétszaka.

Sháyuaksh, d. shashíyuaksh, shashíwaks, adj., always accompanied by its object: (1) knowing, apprised of, aware of: sáyuaks hú'mńcha kúak having discovered that he is of the kind of relapsed (patients), 72, 3. (2) expert, instructed, well informed; intellectual, useful: nánuktua sh. informed of everything, smart; kaítua sh. slow of perception, ignorant, obtuse, of no account;
cf. 41, 7, and Note; good for nothing, 114, 10.; tmélhak sh. the tmélhak is of great help in the game, 134, 6.; shákalshtat sh. expert, successful in gambling; sh. tuá híssuaks the man is intelligent. Cf. 145, 9. Der. shayúga.

sháyúakta, d. shashiyukta, shashiwakta (1) to recognize, acknowledge, 54, 15. (2) to know, to be acquainted with, to be apprised, informed of, 65, 4.: pípa nánuk sh. to be erudite, learned; lit. “to know everything from books”; ká-i nù sh. I do not know; perhaps, may be; tsí nù s. thus I am informed, 73, 8., cf. 20, 21; ká-i an sh. I do not know, 140, 2.; cf. pá-ak; sayuáktant (for sayuáktank) káila well acquainted with the country, 16, 15., cf. 65, 4.; nanukénam sayuáktish well-known; lit. “known by everybody.” (3) to become aware of: sh. hú’nk nánuk hémkanksh he found out all about the discourse, 110, 4. Cf. shlá’popka. Der. shayúga.

sháyúaktna, d. shashiyuktna, shashiákwaktina to go and inform oneself, 39, 6.; ká-i kún pén káila shuyáktmú’ga tehí’š sh. because (I am) not going to learn of another country to live in, 39, 6.

shayúga, sayúka, d. shashuíka to learn: udú’damchísh húnk sh. hú’t wátechag, Kl., this dog has learned swimming; cf. 145, 9.

saká-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. shánki.

shakakága, d shashkakága to carry on one’s chest, breast. Cf. shálamna.

shakákta, sha-akáka, d. shashakákta to reproach, blame, reprimand: nú’tak sh. I blame myself.

shakaktina, d. shashakaktina, 41, 21.; same as shakákta, q. v.

shakaliégga, d. shashkaliégga to start the game, to commence gambling, 99, 6 100, 21. Kl. Der shákla.


shakalsha, d. shashkalsha (1) to be in the habit of playing, gaming, gambling. (2) to play the spélshna-game habitually; shákalsht for sh., 80, 6.

shakamka, d shashkamka (1) to deny, contest; to oppose denial to, 68, 11. (2) to deny an averred, accomplished fact; to dispute perversely, 64, 5. 65, 9.

shakamshía, d. shashkamshía to be lonely, lonesome, solitary.

shakamshinea, d. shashkamshinea to be lonely, lonesome through fear. Cf. shínamshta.
shakápšta, d. shashkápsh to cluck with the tongue. Kl. for shakptáksha Mod. Cf. káptcha (2).

shakátgy-a, d. shashkatgy-a to be in earnest. Der. kátak.

shakatla, d. shashkatla to come, arrive, approach by the trail or road, 28, 2.

shakatpampélēa, d. shashkatpampélēa to engage in a horse-, foot- or other race, 20, 13. Der. gátpampéli.

shakatpampélégish, d. shashkatpampélēgish race, mutual contest by racing: horse-race, foot-race, swimming-match etc.

shakatchalish, d. shashkatchalish sun-halo: sháps'ham wánam sh. yellow or reddish halo around the sun. Cf. séla, wán, and Note to 99, 3.

shakatculalā, d. shashkatchulā 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: tidsh sh. to protect effectively against the sun-rays, 193; 12. Der. agggáya. Cf. hishuggáya.

shakélāmtchā, d. shashakélāmtchā to wink, nictate with the eyes. Der. kélāmtchā. Cf. kélamtcétámna, shuekáptchā.

shakēma, shákma, d. shashkēma to play; to play a game. Cf. lé-una, lé-utchā, léwa, shákla.

shakémāwa, sak'máwa, d. shashakémāwa to meet by previous arrangement; to meet at a rendezvous, 29, 3. Quot. under háktak.

shakēmā, d. shashkēmā (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: māls sh. toatakiash shakēmiyuapk I will play a sharp game with ye children, 122, 1., cf. 15. Der. shákēma.

shākla, shākēla, d. shashākla (1) to play, to play a game. (2) to play for a stake or stakes, to gamble, 99, 2. (3) same as spēlshna, q. v.: shākēluk shi-izágā yámash while gambling with sticks they win from each other neckwear, 79, 1. Cf. lé-una, léwa, shákēma.

shaklōtkish, d. shashaklōtkish (1) gamester, player; professional gambler, 134, 5. 13. 15. (2) small stick used in certain games: lit. "gaming implement." Der. shākla. Cf. kshe'sh, shulshesh.

shakotka, d. shashkotka to ask for repeatedly, to insist, as beggars do, 113, 5. Der. gútā. Cf. shashkūtkish.

shakpaksh, d. shashpaksh hair-tress, hair-braid of males, worn on forehead and falling over the ears and shoulders. Der. shákpkā. Cf. wéktaš.
shákapánka, d. shashakpánka; same as shakpatmáwa, q. v.
shakpatmáwa, d. shashakpatmáwa, to spear several objects at once.
(1) to pin together. (2) to gig two or more fish simultaneously. Der. kápata.
Cf. hashtachmáwa, mpáta.
shákapka, d. sháshakpka to braid one's own hair habitually. Cf. shák-paksh, wéktash.
sháktáksha, d. shashaptáksha; Mod. for shakápstaka Kl., q. v.
sákta, shákta, d. sháshakta, any long, thin and sharp piercing tool. (1) awl, mostly bone-awl (s. or káko s. bone-awl): kakóat sákta, sásakti to sew with a bone-awl; m'nátak sh. her own bone-awl, 121, 12., cf. 14. (2) nail: káki'kli há s. (Mod.) this nail is made of brass or copper. Mod. Cf. chíkemen. (3) table-fork, Mod. Cf. wákash.
sháktakla, d. sháshaktakla to cut or wound without removal of flesh. Cf. shúktakla.
sháktákta, d. shashaktákta to clap the hands. Der. ktúka.
sháktíla, d. shashaktíla (1) to take under the arm or arms. (2) to carry under the arm. Der. güťla. Cf. shayantíldsha.
sháktkalùsh incision, wound, scar or cut by which no flesh was removed. Der. shúktkalùsh. Cf. shúktashkuùush.
shákual, d. shashákual (1) v. refl., to find oneself. (2) v. recipr., to find each other: ánskutat sh. to find each other in the woods. Der. gáwal.
shákualsh, sákuash, abbr. from shtchákualsh, q. v.
shakučash, d. shashakučash ball, play-ball; made of thread, strings or other material: li'wa shakučaśhtka to play at ball. Cf. kawúta, léwash, shákla, shákéma, shúp'luash.
shákuyash, d. shashákuyash; same as shakučash, q. v.
shákiha, d. shashíha (1) to miss each other, 37, 10. (2) to miss in shooting or throwing; to miss one's aim. Der. ka'íha.
shá'l, sál, d. sháshal, sásal (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 nte'ktísh.
shálaggáya to ascend, climb up; as spiders in the web. Der. laggáya. Cf. lúyamwa, shalanmídsha.
shakpatánka—shalkiá-a.

salakia, sáleki, shálzi, d. sasálkia, shashálzi to miss through absence or disappearance of; salákiuk Aísías because they missed Aísísh, 101, 2.; at sáleki ptissásap sham then their fathers missed them, 108, 4.

shálakla, d. sháshlakla to cut or slash oneself. Cf. láktcha.

shálakta, d. sháshlakta (1) to cut off, sever one's own foot or arm. (2) to cut oneself loose from. Cf. láktcha.

shálakteha, d. shashláktcha to cut one's own throat. Der. láktcha.

shálaktehi to put into, as a knife into the pocket. Quot. under páyakua.

shálalalína, d. sháshlalalína, v. trans., to pass from one end of mouth to the other; as is done with the jewsharp.

shálála, d. shashlála to scratch oneself, rub oneself against a post or tree; said of quadrupeds. Der. lála. Cf. hlíntana.

shálálísh, d. shashlállísh jewsharp; Pan's flute. Cf. shalalalína.

shálam, sh'hálam, shálham, d. sháshlam autumn, fall of the year, 13, 9. 33, 1. 36, 18. 54, 16.; sh.-nžáltko withered by the cold of autumn.

sháláma, d. shashláma to curse, to offend by the use of opprobrious terms, to call saucy names. Der. láma. Cf. shlámia.

shálamna, d. shashlambahna to carry on back. Cf. métk'la, shépolamna.

shálamnídsha, d. shashlámnídsha to climb up, ascend, go up; as spiders in the web. Cf. lúyamna, shalaggáya.

shálashla, d. shashlashla to move, remove, as a table in a room.

shálatchgápshísh room in a lodge or house.

shálatchguála, d. shashlatchguála (1) v. intr., to be joined to, to be in connection with. (2) v. intr., to join, to unite, to meet with others.

shálatchguálasli, d. shashlatchguálash junction, connection: nísham sh. junction of head to neck in animals, especially quadrupeds. Cf. lawálash.

shálgísha, d. shashlálgíshda to go and put or place against; to throw against, as against a wall, a hole, or opening: gutekuí'shtala lgú'm sh. they threw coal into the opening, 121, 15. and Note.

shálkakíámna, d. shashlakkákíámna to climb (a tree) by going around it; to go around something, said of anim. subjects.

salakish, shálkakish necktie, bow-necktie.

shálkiá-a, d. shashlakiá-a 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 tāwi, q. v. Cf. shīla.

shalžītna, d. shashalžītna, 68, 10. sāltit, sālt salt: sh. šīta, shewāna to salt, to put salt on; to salt down. From the English. Cf. ādak.

shāltkāla, v. impers., to be surrounded by a halo; said of the moon. Der. lūtza. Cf. shakatchalīsh, sēla.

sham, sam, poss. case of pron. pers. sha, sa, q. v.

shămēnakā, d. shashmēnakā to express one's wishes; to desire, claim for oneself; 190; 16.; cf. Note. Contr. from sh'hamēnakā. Der. hāmēni.

samkā-a, shamyā-a, d. shashamkā-a to stand out above, to rise from the midst of a river, lake or prairie.

samkā-ush, shamyā-ush rocks projecting from a lake or water-course, often used as fishing-places; file or series of cliffs, 179; 4. Cf. samkā-a.

Sanika-ush'eni, 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.

shā'moks; see šā-amoks.

shampatiažīe'a, d. shashampatiažīe'a to jump or skip over beams, logs, obstructions, 118, 11. 120, 4. Der. mbatīzi.

shampatiažīena to start out for jumping over beams, 120, 2.

shampō'sha, d. shashampō'sha to knock one thing against another, to knock together. Cf. mbākla, mbūka.

samtc'hakta, d. sasamtc'hakta, formed by metathesis from samtc'hakta, and identical in signification.

samtc'hakta, d. sasamtc'hakta to understand, comprehend; to comprehend the meaning of; 34, 12. Der. matchātka. Cf. smehtchālza.

shanatchvūla to take off, divest oneself of, as of a hat, 112, 17. 18.

shanā-ulī, shanāhōle, shanahō'li, d. shashnā-ulī, v. trans., construed with the verbal indef. and intentional; (1) to wish, want, desire: pēlak hū sh. shnō'ksh he is of a greedy, grabbing disposition; sh. itchampēlish, gēm-
pêlish he wanted to bring back, to return to, 34, 7, 8, 36, 10.; sh. kánash půsh shlepáktgi he wanted somebody to care for him, 36, 14., cf. 19.; ká-i nů shanahöle tů' ma shápash gi'tki giug I do not wish that too many moons exist, 105, 11., cf. 120, 1–5.; nůsh shana-ulitko 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 nů sanahole Ampzänktiishash I do not like the Wasco Indians; see Note to 93, 7. 9.; ká-i shana-ul’ gé-ishtka giug he did not like to go to, 111, 5.; ká-i nů sh. kó-epetcha snawédhash I do not take a fancy in a frog-like female, 186; 54. (3) to need, require: má’nsh an láotchash sh. I need a large (or larger) house; t chuyé’sh sh. you need a hat or cap.—The usual Kl. pronunciation is shanahölí. Der. náwal.

shánhish, Mod. shiánhish, d. shashánhish rafter, 180; 22.
sáníash, shániash skin apron worn by women; small apron: má’ush s. buckskin apron. Cf héshlaklash.

shankákash, d. shashankákash string of beads worn around the neck; collar, beads, neckwear; usually showing a variety of colors.

sankáwaltko one whose hair rises up stiff, in porcupine fashion; high-crested, when said of the blue jay, 170; 61. Cf. samká-a.

shánsi, shánzi, d. shashánzi, shashánzi (1) to be raw, uncooked: partic. shánkitko raw, crude, not cooked or roasted; shánkitk giug while raw, 148, 13. (2) to be unripe; partic. unripe. Der. nóka. Cf. saká-a.


shantchaktántko, d. shashantchaktántko (1) growing together, united in the same lump or bunch, Kl. (2) manifold; triple, threefold, tripartite; Mod. Der. ná’dshak. Cf. pákalaksh, shtchažalkátko.

shaólá, d. shashóla; same as sha–ála, q. v.

shápa, sápa, d. sháshpa (1) to make known, indicate, divulge; to enunciate, declare: shá-ishash sh. to divulge a secret; tá shápa welisht just now you have declared, 185; 44.; sha shulí’dsha ká-i sháptki giug they enjoined them not to divulge anything, not to say a word, 120, 21.; yayayá-as, shuf’sh 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: ná-asht kuiks sápa the conjurer speaks as follows, 70, 7.; shápük when speaking about the matter, 65, 13.; sha hünk máshish gi' sh sh. they reported him sick, 140, 5.; sháshap'í! shashp'á't, át sháshpat! tell on! go on with your story! Cf. gi (6), heméže, hémkanka, hém'ta, shashapkelčash, shapíya, wáltka.

shápa sh, sáppêsh, shápesh, pl. túmi sh. (1) sun: sh. a t'nshipka the sun ascends in the sky; sh. a. tinolénapka the sun is near setting; sh. a. ktc'hála the sun shines hot; tús'h lish at gi sh.? Mod., what time is it? lit. "where is the sun now?" sháp'sam ptc'hwip a caterpillar; cf. ptc'hwip; pláikishkak sáppash the sun was going to culminate, 19, 12.; shápsashti laki the lord of the sun, 163; 15.; sháp'sam stuti'sh beams of rising or setting sun, 179; 3. (2) moon: wásh sh. shú'ta the prairie-wolf made moons, 105, 1., cf. 7–12.; sh. (or ukáukosh) k'leka it is new moon; lit. "the moon is dead"; cf. kál'tgi, shukuâshka, tgdála, tgdálmanka, ukáukosh. (3) lunar 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. Lá'p sh. spúlhi I imprison (him) for two moons, 61, 11.; sháh'maízó'tchtat shápashat in the moon or month, in which autumn begins, 147, 14.; násh sápasht gépapéluapk they would return after one month's absence, 93, 4. (4) clock, watch, time-piece, indicator of day-time. (5) kneepan; so called from its rounded, moon-shaped outlines. Der. shápa; lit.: "indicator (of time)".

sháp'ełe, d. shasháp'ełe (1) flour, Kl. and Mod. (2) bread, Mod.: sh. pán they eat bread, 91, 2. and Note. From Chin. J. sápelil flour. Cf. pála-ash.

shápiya, sapía, d. shashpía (1) to inform, notify somebody; to report, announce to somebody, the words of the one speaking being given verbatim or ad sensum: sh. m'na p'gisha it said to its mother, 105, 15.; lákiash sh. she announced to the chief, 39, 21.; shápí mi lákiash! tell your general! 40, 3.; wiulagalam shápiyash 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: nú háitch sh. hünkak I told him the same thing.—Mod. often uses sh. where Kl. has shápa. Der. shápa.

shápiyúla, d. shashpiyúla to come to an end in telling or reporting; to
**notify fully, to give full notice to somebody:** máklakshašt shaşiýúlan having notified the Indians.

**shapitämanka, d. shashpitämanka** to commence reporting, divulging, or telling: näd hú'ňkësh sh. we commenced telling him. Der. shašpiya.

**shapkatçáltko, d. shashapkatcháltko** females related to each other as cousins. Der. p'káčhip. Cf. shaptálaltko.

**shápkua, d. sháshapkuá (1)** to paint oneself in the face; refers only to painting with the red mineral paint (k'le'pki). Cf. shaštázdašha, šáštuáza (2) to strut about, to put on airs. Modocs use this term of females only, and in the form šapkuá-a. Cf. šalkíá-a, šúpmú.

**sháplash, d. sháshpélash (1)** concave, oblong wickerwork plate; one to two feet long, used by the women for beating ripe seeds from grasses etc. into the seed-basket: šáplamtc, d. sásplamtc used up, worn-out seed-plate; cf. ámtch. (2) plate, dish of wickerwork or pottery: sh. vudshó'ka to wash, clean dishes. Cf. hashpó'tkish.

**sháplka, d. sásapkla** šáplash of small size; small dish made of wickerwork, rushes or earthenware. Dim. šáplash.

**shaptálaltko, d. shashaptálaltko,** 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. p'talíp.

**shash, sas, encl. obj. case of pron. pers. sha:** them, to them. See sha.

**saságua, shashága, d. shashshága** to provide against danger, to take care of oneself: sáságukg ká-i géna I will not go if I incur danger, 93, 9.; sáságank i gi' take care of yourself! 93, 7.; sáságasht hashuákla ná'lish he remained with us, being afraid of danger. Contr. from sha-íshága. Der. afshi.

**shashálkia, d. shashshálkia** to quarrel.

**Sháshapamtch,** abbr. from Shasapámtekiš, nom. pr., "Grizzly Bear of the ancestors," "Old Grizzly," the mythic personification of lú'k, q. v. 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, Lúktamtch, 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. lú'k. Der. shápa, ámtchiktsh.


shashapkélé-ish, d. shashashapkélé-ish (1) narrator, story-teller, rhap- sodist (2) expounder, narrator of mythologic tales; myth-, legend-, or fable-teller. Der. shashapkélía.

shashapkélía, shashapkélía, d. shashashapkélía to narrate or expound a story or stories, to relate historical facts, fictions or myths, 94, 2.: shashap-kélé-uápkán Aishishash I shall tell a story about Aésis, 99, 1. Der. shápa.

Sháshaps h, nom. pr., one of the Grizzly Bear’s mythologic names; incantation, 176; 4. Much less in use than Sháshapamcth, q. v.

shashkótáktalish, shashxútáktalish, pl. túmi sh. constant, persistent beggar. Der. shakótká

shashkútkish, sháshyótkish, pl. túmi sh., beggar. Der. shakótka

shashtámnish, pl. túmi sh. stairs, flight of stairs.

shashtanúlólash, shashtanúlólsh 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. táshta. Cf. tashtulóla

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; Shástiam máklaks the people of the Shasti; Sástiam hémkanks, káfla the language, country of the Shasti; Sástiam mbú’shun the husband of a Shasti woman; nom. pr. of
shashāpka — shataltiltāmna.

a man called Tsčložīns, q. v. (2) adj., belonging or referring to the Shasti Indians or their country: Shāstī máklaks a Shasti Indian, 55, 9. Cf ndshōka. Shāstīágā, Sāstiaq (1) half Shasti by descent, the other parent being of another race or tribe. (2) nom. pr. of the daughter of Tsčložīns; “Half Shasti”. Dim. Shāstī. Cf. Boshšinağa.

Shastzēnī, Tchastzēnī, nom. pr. (1) of the ancient seats of the Shasti people on Middle Klamath River, in Scott’s Valley and surroundings, California. (2) sometimes used for State of California.

Shastzēnīnī Yāina, nom. pr. of Shasta Butte or Mount Shasta: lit. “Mountain of the Shasti Country.” Also called Mēlaḵšī, q. v.

shashuak’иш, 84, 1.; see shuakia.

Sā’t, Sha’t, Sa-ad, pl. túmī 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 Walpāpi and Yahušškin tribes, reside east of Yāneks, 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: suka Sā’tas láktas they killed the Snake chief, 28, 9. cf. 28, 7. 8.; Sā’tas wāts horses of the Snake Indians, 31, 13, cf. 15. Cf. mбу’shaksh (3).

shā’t, d. shashat (1) looking like a Snake Indian; large-headed (mū-ňš gitko), as the Snake Indians are. (2) adj., unclean; disheveled, uncombed, Kl. (3) mean, inferior, of low character, Mod. Cf. Sā’t, Sha’tptchi.

shatakńula, d. shatashtakńula (for shatashatakńula) to remove from one’s own mouth; said of a disease, 153, 4. Der. takńula. Cf. šhatātaka.

shataláka, d. shashtaláka (1) to rub, friction oneself. (2) to rub on one’s body. Der. taláka. Cf. šhatēlakish.

shataliya, d. shashalíiya to look out ahead, to look forward: shataliya-yapka to look ahead into distance, 121, 1.

shatalkiámna, d. shashtalkiámna to look about, look around oneself, 96, 4. Cf. shataltilla, telish.

shataltilla, d. shashtaltilla to look downward.

shataltiltáma, d. shashtaltiltáma to look downward constantly; to continue looking downward: Aishish shataldi’ildamna gûkēn’u’ta while climbing up, Aishish was looking downward constantly, 95, 3.
shatapiáltko, d. shashtapiáltko related as brothers or sisters are to their younger brothers or sisters: sátapealtk Tcháshgayaks he was the older brother of Weaslet, 107, 1. Der. tápiap.

shátashi, d. sháshtashi (1) to touch each other. (2) to shake hands: lápi lálaki sh. both chiefs shook hands, 35, 2. Cf. húshnya, nép, táshta.

shatashkakiamna to pass around while touching, to encompass closely: wák sh. to embrace, to pass the arm around. Cf. táshta.

shatashpapkía, d. shashtashpapkía to make the gesture of washing the face. Cf. stapátechka, tédsha.

shatastaknúla, 153; 4; d. of shatakñula, q. v.

shatashtátza, 153; 4.; d. of shatátka, q. v.

shatátka, d. shatashtátka to make go out from mouth, to remove from mouth: tuá ki nú shatashtátz? what thing is it, which I did remove from my mouth repeatedly? 153; 4. Cf. shatakñula, takñula.

shatela, shátela, d. sháshtela (1) to tell to, to declare to somebody, 119, 5. Cf. hashtaltala. (2) to require, enjoin to do something, to hire into service; mostly connected with the verbal intentional: sh lutatkátki he hired as interpreters, 33, 3; sh. káyaktcha he hired for the pursuit of, 41, 2.

shátelakish, d. sháshtelakish what is rubbed on or applied to the body-surface: máshishtat shá-fush shátelaks salve; lit. “rubbing substance put on sores.” Der. shataláka.

shá’tki, d. sháshátki to be tired, fatigued; to be exhausted, as from travel.

shatzáscha, d. shashtzáscha to paint one’s face; term used by Kl. of the red mineral paint (k’lé’pki) only. Cf. shápku.

shátma, d. shashtma to call, to call out, to call by name; to invite, said of the voice of the sage-cock, 135, 4. Cf. shétma.

shatmáple, d. shashtmáple to call back, to call home, 96, 6.

satnálha, d. sastnálha to heat the cooking stones repeatedly when baking camass or other roots, 74, 4. This operation lasts three days.

Sha’tptchi, adj., (1) looking like a Snake Indian; cf. Sá’t, shá’t. (2) unclean; uncombed, disheveled; often applied to females, Kl. From Sá’t, -ptchi. Cf. aishishtchi.

shatuaya, d. shashtuaya to help somebody, to be helpful to, as in working; to busy oneself for somebody, 75, 14. Der. shúta.  Cf. hashatuaya
shatapiáltko—shá-utáma.

shátuaża, d. shashátuaża to mark the face with small dots of paint. This may be done with the tchpal or yellow mineral paint, cf. tchpal; with the white chalk paint, cf. lúpak; with black paint, cf. lgú’m; lgú’ shátuaża to mark the face with little round lgú’-dots. Der. tuéka.

shatcháktagaká, d. shashcháktaghaka to rub, friction against each other: nép sh. to rub one’s hands. Cf. shatchákua, shúdshoka.

shatcházka, d. shashcházka to mark the cheeks with little round Igu’-dots. Der. tudka.

shatchaktchaka, d. shashtchaktchaka to rub, friction against each other: ne*p sh.

shatchakua, d. shashchákua to wash one’s hands. Cf. hashtchákua, shúdshoka.

shatcha, d. shashchá to lose part of what is staked in game. Cf. shákla, wáitcpka.

shatcháźámia, d. shashcháźámia to paint white 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. tehlaámdha.

shatchölgi, d. shashchölgi to contract the half-opened hand or fingers.

shaukaga, d. shashukaga to place or tie around one’s neck, as a neckerchief. Cf. shakakága, shepekaga.

sháulá, sa-ú’la, d. sháulá (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. shawalsh, túdshna.

sháulánka, d. shashu-ulánka to accompany, to go with, to walk in company. Stands for shawalhánkta. Der wálza. Cf. shawalini’a.

sháulankánka, d. shashulankánka to accompany on a walk, trip, hunt, travel; to be the habitual companion of, 100, 17.

sháulántcha, d. shashulántcha to go with, to accompany to some distance: núa’sh wíká’i sháulántcha! go a short distance with me!

sháulántchna, d. shashulántchna, 21, 9.; same as sháulántcha, q. v.

sháulá, d. shashulá to arm, tip an arrow with a stone- or iron-head for somebody: taltsíáqatat sh. to tip a boy’s arrow, 107, 14. Der. sha-ú’la (1).

sháulóla, d. shashulóla to swing around, brandish above one’s head, 193; 10. Der. sha-ú’la (2).

shaungáltko, sha-un’káltko, d. shashungáltko related as father to son or son to father, 94, 2. Der. vúnak. Cf. shepiáltko.

sháupalaksh, d. shashupálaksh garter.

shá-utáma, d. shashútma to wrap around oneself, to cover oneself with, as with a blanket, mantle, quilt, 108, 5.
shawalina' a, sawalinéa, d. shashualina' a (1) to associate, to stay together as companions, to be friends, to play together. (2) to accompany, to march or travel in company. Der. wálha, under wálža. Cf. sha-úlánka.

shawalina'ash, d. shashaline'ash (1) companion, associate; playmate, mate, follower; Kl. for shítchlip Mod. (2) fellow-traveler, fellow-warrior: sawaliné'-ash gé-u my companions on the warpath, 17, 9.

shawalža, d. sháshualža (1) to present with a gift, to make a present, 136, 7. (2) to take revenge on somebody: nū mish sháwalžuapk I will revenge myself on you. Der. wálža, d. of vúlža. Lit. "to reciprocate, return to."

shawalsh, sáwals, d. sháshualsh (1) arrow-head manufactured of stone: kokóle sh. flint arrow-head; metsmetsáwals, mbú' shaksh-sh. obsidian arrow-head; cf. mítchmú'tchli, mbú' shaksh; tehkémen sh. iron arrow-head; sháwalish for the more usual sháwalsh, 163; 0. Cf. ngé-ish. (2) rifle-ball, leaden projectile: mú'ní 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, 163; 2.; cf. sha-úla (2); for sáwals 177; 16. see yá-uya. (4) a small fish of the sucker species; probably identical with sháwash, by an elision referred to in Note to 56, 1.; sawalší'mi "at the time of catching small suckers" about the commencement of April. Met. for shá-ulash Der. sha-úla.

shawálta, shahualta, d. shashualta, v. intr, to tremble, to shake, to be shaken, to rattle through shaking: kāša nū ai sh. I the soil am shaking and rattling, 176; 3. and Note. Der. wálta. Cf. muimúya, túshtsha.

shawaltana, shahualt'na, d. shashualtana (1) to tremble, to be shaken up; to shake oneself spontaneously. (2) to make a rattling noise, to croak; wèk- wekash ai nū shahuláltampk I the magpie chatter in the distance, 177; 17.; wèketa nū shahualtampka I the green frog am croaking on the soil, 178; 2. shawaltanka, d. shashualtanka to creep up, to move forward in a crouching position of the body, 110, 12.

shawaltcha, d. shashualdsha to cover: sh. piták to cover oneself.

shawaltchna, d. shashualtchna, v. refl., to go and shelter oneself, to go under cover: shawaltchnish slú'ka wèkwekash I the magpie am devouring (my prey) while under cover, 177; 18.

sháwash, tsáwash, 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 sháwalsh (4), q. v.: 169; 57. 180; 14.

sháwel, pl. tání sh. shovel. From the English term.

shawiga, tchawíka, d. shashuiga, tchatchuiga (1) to become angry, wroth, furious, to be aroused to wrath; to be in a rage, fury: sawíka híshuaksh the man became angry, 19, 8.; shawígank heméxe angered she cried out, 121, 2.; partic. shawígatk excitable, irritable, 93, 2.; shawiguk made angry, 123, 3.; tchawíka 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: tcháwíka mán'utch shlé-úga for seeing them he became insane for some time, 128, 9.; tsáwik he is demented, 133, 11. In this definition (2) the form tchawíga is more frequent than shawíga, especially in Mod.; kilúoka hú tchawíka he is in a state of madness. Cf. tchawíktko.

sá-, shá-. For words not found under these initials look out under se-, she-

shawiga, tchawíka, d. shashuiga, tchatchuiga; same as shíshuiga, q. v.

sá'ug, 20, 15.; see shéwa.

Scarface Charley, nom. pr. Mod. See Tchiktchikam-Lupatkuelátko.

sheálzà, d. sheshálzà to call oneself by name; to give a name to oneself: nád sheshálzà we call ourselves. Der. čáza (4).

she'-úta, she-úta, sá'-úta, d. sháshtu; same as shétu, q. v.

shédshálà, d. sheshidshálà to emit, to ejaculate the seminal fluid. Der. índsha.

she-étish, shé-edsh (1) distribution, apportionment (2) pay-day; Saturday: she-ódshámat mat sha nánuk sháku'l'ki-úapk kshi'úl'gish on Saturday they will all, as reported, gather for dancing, 140, 2., cf. 141, 5. Der. she'-úta.

shegápélè, d. sheshgápélè to return; to go home. Cf. gémpélè, gepgépélè.

sheggátktcha, d. sheshgátktcha to become scattered by going or running in different directions. Der. sheggátkta. Cf. gayúe.

shéggátkza, shekátka, d. sheshgátkza, v. intr., to separate from each other; to break up connection, 36, 6. 43, 17.: É-ukshíkni Módoki'shásh sh. the Klamath Lake Indians became separated from the Modocs, 13, 1. cf 3.; partic. sheggátkztko, shezatgátkto (a) separated, removed from each other. (b) subst., space between fingers. (c) subst., interdigital membrane of canines, felines, waterfowl etc. Cf. shékélui, shipítza.
she'gsha, sää'gsa, d sheshégsha, sesi'gsa (1) to speak out one's mind; to speak out, to declare, to explain, 95, 20. 101, 18.; tsūi huk sää'gsa nū hereupon I declared, 17, 7. 65, 3. 7.; kátak sh. to profess the truth, 65, 5.; sää'gs' ish (for shégsh'i nish)! let me know! confess! tell it all to me! 78, 4. (2) to reply to; to inform, report; túnepni sū'ksa nū-asht five men made such a report, 17, 12.; to announce, 20, 9. (3) to report unfavorably, to denounce, to complain of. Cf. shapía.

shegshéwa, d. sheshkęshéwa to tell knowingly, to declare understandingly: kátok nī gū-sūgsi'wa I am certain that I made a truthful report or statement (kátok is used here as a noun), 65, 7.

shéyakua, d. sheshıkówa, v med., to break one's limbs, as arms, legs in one place. Der. y̱chua. Cf. kéwa (1).

shéka, d. sheshi'ka, sheshká (1) to squeal; said, e. g., of the weasel, 155; 23. (2) to bid farewell, to say good bye: tehá shēkug mī'sh nū shńúka n̩'p! now to say good bye I shake hands with you! 87, 14., cf. 15.

shékąktčha, d. sheshkąktchéha to return blows, to fight back: kú-i sh. to avoid fighting, to refuse to fight, 59, 9.

shékątčha, d. sheshkákta, v. intr., to become or be divorced. Der. kédsha; lit. "to cast off from oneself." Cf. vutődštña.

shęktałóna, d. sheshkəłałona to cover up, to fill in, as a hole in the ground: tsū'tskam sū''lash sūkälálı̂'nank having covered with earth the den of a squirrel, 24, 13. Der kőla. Cf. kéla-una.

shékél̩ki̊, d. sheshkéł̩ki̊ to heap, to rake together, 85, 11. Der. kéla.

shekélui, d. sheshákélui, v. intr. (1) to terminate, to be at the end, to end. (2) to separate, to part; to be no longer united: kú-i shēkélui to stay together in one body, to remain united. Der. kël̩wí.

shekł̩iț̩za, d. sheshkl̩iț̩za to open and lay down flat, so that both sides are visible; said of books and similar-shaped articles. Cf. shitchl̩t̩za.

shel̩ksi̊ća, d. sheshkł̩xića to walk on one leg, to hop. Cf. klőna.

shekpe̱za, d. sheshk̩pe̱za to beat, strike or hit each other.

shektákta, met. shektátká, d. sheshktaktá to cut in two parts or portions; the d. form means: to cut these two portions into smaller portions. The partic. shektaktátko, met shektatżątko divided into, cut up into, serves to express arithmetic fractions: ndána sh. one-third; lápi túnip sh two-fifths. Der. ktákta. Cf. shelátza, shenátza.
shektakuéla, d. sheshaktakuéla to slide downhill; to play at sliding downhill. Der. ktekuéla.

shéktanksh line in hand, hand-wrinkle. Cf. shékitko, partic. of shéka.

shektlalóna, d. sheshaktlalóna to skate. Cf. kteléshka.

shékutka, v. trans., to break, to break asunder: ánku sh. tátxelamtala to break a stick in the middle. Cf. yékua.

shéka, shá'ka, d. sheshya to pierce, punch, perforate: wawákasht sh. to pierce the ear, ear-lobe; the partic. shékitko, sú'kitko 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. sheetyish piercing, perforation: wawákam sh. gi'ntatko perforation of the ear. Cf. sheetyish.

shékudsha to gnash, grate the teeth. Der. kóka. Cf. kókanka (2).

sélá, shela, d. sheshla; or sháp'sham shela: ring around sun; light-colored halo around sun. Cf. shakatchálish, shápash (1).

shélakla, d. sheshlákl to cut oneself: stélpshk sh. nù gé-u nèp I cut myself in the right hand. Cf. shélalua.

shélaktchéha, d. sheshláktchéha to cut one's own throat. Der. láktcha.

shélakchéhía, d. sheshláktchéhía to make the gesture of cutting one's own throat. Cf. shatashpapkía.

shélátó, d. sheshlátó to divide among several or many; said of whole articles only, which are distributed intact.


shélzakánatko, d. sheshlzákanatko (1) adj., striped transversely or at right angles. (2) subst., woven tissue. Only the d. form is in constant use.

shélzalua (1) to be striped lengthwise, as a garter-snake (wishink). Cf. llákimitko, likenitko, shélzakánatko. (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. shélakla.

shélzish, d. sheshlázish nose-ornament; white dentalium shell inserted through the nose-septum: “nose-quin”. Cf. háshtha, shéka.

sélaluish, for séllualuish, verbal indef. of shéllual, q. v.

shéllual, séllual, sú'lual, d. shéshlual to give battle, to wage war, to be out
on the warpath, to battle, fight against, with obj. case, 16, 1. 17, 19. 28, 11.: kaá sh. he fought bravely, 56, 1.; shellualsh shaná-uli he wanted to wage war, 55, 13.; p'nalám shellualuáish in the fights fought by them or among themselves, in their former hostilities, 55, 1.; lupí' nálam séláluáish (for shellualuáish) guní'ta further than when we were on the warpath for the first time, 21, 12.; sellólok (for séláluáuk) when at war, or for the purpose of warfare, 17, 20. and Note, cf. 90, 18.; shellualapksh (for shellualápkash) shash when they were engaged in fighting, 131, 14.; lápíni waitólan shellú-ló'lash (for shellualó'lash) two days after having fought, 43, 18. Cf. p. 33 (title); 43, 12. and shenótanka, shúga. Der. liwála.

Shellualsh, d. shéshualsh (1) war, war-expedition, campaign, 44, 11.: shellualshé'ni during the war; the Modoc war of 1872-'73 being referred to in 55, 8. 10. (2) battle, action in war: shellualshghishi (Mod.) on a battlefield, 56, 6. For 55, 13. see shellual and Note to 56, 1.

Shellualsha, d. shéshualsha 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. shellual.

Shellualtámpka, d. sheshualtámptka to begin fighting, to start warfare, 37, 11. 12. 38, 20. 131, 13.; to recommence the fight, 54, 8.

Shellolótkish (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 shuinótkish). Der. shellual.

Shellápka, seldápka, d. sheshaltápka to button: ziímtétan sélálapka (or sheldálapka) buttoned behind. Der. lóvúta (3).

Shellapkótkish, seldapkö'tech, seltápkúsh, d. sheshaltópkótkish, seshaltópkúsh button on garments.

Shemáshla, d. sheshmáshla to remove to a distance; to remove or migrate with one's family to another place; to emigrate, 85, 14. Cf. médsha.

Sémändi, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

Shem péta, d. sheshampéta to quarrel; to argue. Der. mpáta. Cf. shápá. Shémtecha, d. sheshamtcha (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. émtetcha, shikamba.
she'llualsh—shenō'tkatko.

she'mtchál'za, säämt'sál'za, d. sheshamtc'hál'za (1) to become aware of, to notice: sh. Sháshapamtchash pinód'hasht m'nalsh 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.; shiunu'tnuk s. to discover by singing magic songs, 65, 16. Cf. matchátka, and 65, 2–8.

shém'tchna, d. sheshám'tchna to hold a stick or pole in hand or hands; to swing a stick: nánuk shuék'ush shés'hantchantk every one holding a willow pole in hands, 80, 7. Der. éntchna.

shenát'za, d. sheshnát'za to divide among several or many; said only of articles equal in size. Cf. shél'tzá.

Séndak'lik's, nom pr. masc. Kl.; interpreted by “Black-Painted”, or having “embellished” his head with black paint. Cf. ndékta, shúptáshui.

sheng'é'sha, shenki'asha, d. sheshngég'sha (1) to shoot at oneself. (2) to shoot at each other. Der. ngé-isha. Cf. hishlan.

sheniú'ta, d. sheshniú'ta to exchange, barter, swap. Cf. shéshatui.

shenó'k'la, d. sheshnók'la, v. intr., to cross each other, to form a cross; said of roads, streets or trails forming four corners. Cf. shéka.

shenólakuish, d. sheshnólakuish promise, engagement, compact, 41, 13. Der. shenó'lia.

shenó'l'za, d. sheshnó'l'za, sheshnul'za (1) to engage oneself, to compact, to promise, 41, 11. (2) to form a compplot, to plot: Lémé-ish sheshnul'za shíítuapkuk Skélamtc'hash the Thunders formed a plot to kill Old Marten, 113, 13. Der. né-ul'za.

shenótanka, d. sheshnótanka to fight, battle with bows, guns, pistols etc., 17, 2, 3, 20, 1, 22, 6, 43, 8, 14, 90, 18.; tchúyunk senótankašh (for shenótanka sha) hereupon they fought, 22, 5.; nat káyak shenótankatk (supply gt) we were not fighting at all, 25, 1.; sánótanksi when or while they fought, 29, 20. Der. néwa. Cf. shéllual, shúfuga.

shenotankákska, d. sheshnotankákska to come near fighting; to engage almost in a fight, battle, 21, 3.

shenotank'húya, d. sheshnotank'húya to fight for a while only, to skirmish about, 20, 2.

shenō'tkatko, d. sheshnō'tkatko (1) confluence, junction of running waters. (2) affluent, tributary. Mod. Cf. né-ukish, né-upka, shutandánka.
shé nú a, d. sheshánua, Mod.; same as shénuya, Kl.
shé nuidsha, d. sheshnuidsha (1) v. intr., to avoid, to go out of the way.
(2) v. trans., to turn over, to transfer to somebody, 35, 3. Der. shénuya.
shénuya, shénua, d. sheshánuya to avoid, slun, keep out of the way; to flee
before: shénui ĭ'sh! go out of my way! shenúyatko ní (supply gi) I am
keeping out of the way of, 184; 29 Der. níwa.
shépalua, d. sheshpalua 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: ná-igshtala, tatxélamtala 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.
shépatfla, d. sheshpatchfla to place one's legs under oneself: shépatch-
flank tchía to sit like a Turk or tailor. Der. pé'tch.
shépelátko, d. sheshpelpátako acting on one’s own impulse; self-
trained, self-reliant, Mod.; tchísh sh. spirited, sly, smart, resolute, “up to
snuff!” Der. pélpela: lit. “working by oneself.”
shépiáltko, d. sheshpiáltko related as mother to daughter or as daughter
shépkédsha, d. sheshapkédsha to thank, to render thanks: sh. mísh nú
I thank you; nú húntá húnkēsh sh. I thank him for it. See under ná-asht.
shépolamna, d. sheshpolamna to carry on back, 193; 13. Der. p'lái.
Cf.bishplámna.
shépukága, d. sheshpukága to wear on the neck: partic. shépukágatko
(a) worn on neck or chest, tied around neck. (b) subst., two (or more)
oblong pieces of halioïts or mother-of-pearl shell tied together and worn on
the neck. Cf. shakakága, sha-ukága.
shésha, si’sa, d. sheshásha, sásása, v. trans., (1) to name; to give a name
or appellation; to call by name, 142, 11.; teh'luh si’satk so he was called,
16, 7, 30, 19.; ná-asht shéshatc called by that name, so called, 28, 8, 29, 1-5.
30, 19., cf. 143, 2. 3.; shésha (for: shéshatko) waïwash birds named waïwash-
geese, 189; 3. (2) to price, to put a price or value on: mú shéshuapka
you will price it high; partic. shéshatko priced, valued at; kánk shéshatko
worth so much; tâ'm séssátko high-priced. (3) v. intr., to be worth, to cost:
gē'g mū'shmūsh láp'ni tá-unep tála sh. (or: sheshatko) this cow is worth twenty dollars; kānk shē'sha shē'lualsh the war has cost so much, 44, 11.
Cf. ēlza, hefēh, shēshatuish.

sheshálnōsh, pl. túmī sh. spectacles, eye-glass. Der. shēkua.

sheshalōlish, pl. túmī sh., fighter, warrior, brave; male adult Indian: sessalōlish la'kī war-chief (of olden times); Tōbiash sheshaloli'shāsh shāyuakta they acknowledged Toby to be a fighter, 54, 15.; sheshalōlesh kēlēza to become a brave, 90, 20. Der. shēlual Cf. kīlōsh, shishōkish.

shēshash, shē'shash, d. sheshēshash name, proper name; appellation of persons or things: mī sh. thy name, 139, 1. 9.; sh. ēlza (or simply ēlza, āl'za) to give, bestow, impart a name, 143, 1.; hunā'shak sh., Mod., nick-name; shē'shash shūmālua to write a name, 34, 7. Cf. ēlza.

sheshatuā'-ish, d. sheshshatuā-ish person who wants to trade, dealer intent upon a bargain, Kl. Der sheshatui.

sheshbatui, séssātui, d. sheshshatui (1) to trade, barter, exchange, swap, traffic: wātch sh. shkūtashtat they exchange horses for blankets, 88, 5.; lū'gs wātchat sēsatui to barter slaves for horses, 20, 19.; sheshatuishka hu'k gi he is willing to or on the point of bartering, exchanging; cf. 75, 10. Cf. sheniūta. (2) to exchange for money or valuables; to sell: kālā sh. to sell the country, 34, 4. 5. Der. shē'tua.

sheshatuīka, d. sheshshatuīga to trade off, to barter, to give in exchange for goods, valuables, 93, 3.

sheshatuikish, d. sheshshatuikish shop, warehouse, store-house.

sheshatuishe, sessātuishe, d. sheshshatuishe (1) trader, shopkeeper, merchant. (2) cost, cost-price. (3) price paid to parents for obtaining their daughter in marriage: nānuktua sh. mīna the whole marriage fee paid by him, 58, 16. cf. 61, 8. (4) retail price, selling price. Der. sheshatui.

sheshatuishla to be about to trade off; to intend to sell.

sheshatuitka (1) to return from trading, bartering, swapping, 20, 20. (2) to return from selling; to have achieved a sale. Der. sheshatui.

shēshānā, d. sheshēshāna to be sad, afflicted, dreary.

sheshgātkatko, d. of sheggāt'katko, partic. of sheggātza, q. v.

sheshēlōla, d. sheshshēlōla (1) to act extravagantly, to behave noisily:
utiissusá-ash sh. the clown performs his tricks. (2) to act as conjurer, wizard, sorcerer, Mod. Der. kā'la.
sheshzélá-ash, d. sheshashzélá-ash (1) noisy fellow. (2) conjurer, wizard, "medicine-man"; called so with respect to his noisy performances Mod. (3) company of frolickers, revelers. Cf. kā-ika, kuoks, kū'la.
shéshtalkăsh, d. shesháshtalkăsh wag, punster, funny fellow. Der. tál'ka. Cf utiissusá-ash.
sheshtolkísh, d. sheshasholkísh (1) prostitute, whore, harlot. (2) whoremonger, fornicator. Der. shetól'ka.
shétala, shétalha, d shéshtala to be in the presence of persons, while visiting them (patients, e.g.) Cf. shétalt'cha, têlish.
shetálátka, shetálátka, d. sheshtalátka to return from a visit
shetál'zéa, d. sheshtal'zéa to stand on one's head; said of persons and inanimate things. Der. tál'ka. Cf. heshtál'zéash.
shetál'zéash, d. sheshal'zéash top (as a plaything). Cf. talkid'sha
shetálp'óli, d. sheshalp'óli to look behind oneself, to look backward.
shetál'ch'ha, d. sheshál't'cha to visit, to call upon, as upon sick persons, friends etc., 140, 10. Der. shétala.
shétal'ua, d. sheshtalua (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. shétala, têlish.
shétal'uaish, d. sheshal'uaish (1) pane of glass, window pane; window, Kl. (2) mirror, looking-glass, Mod.
shétal'uatko, d. sheshal'uatko possessed of: mú sh. possessed of many things; rich, wealthy, 189; 7. Cf. tál'atko.
shétash'tzap'ksh, d. sheshashtzap'ksh shoulder-blade, omoplate. Cf. lápaklash, teknipal.
shétat'za, d shéshtat'za to frown. Cf. shitchákta.
shesh-té-unalt'ko, d. sheshaté-unalt'ko Kl., sheshaté-unishalt'ko Mod. with obj. case: standing in the relation of older to younger brother, of older to younger male cousin, 109, 2. Der. t'è-unap. Cf. shaptál'atko.
shétma, d. shésh'tma to call somebody to come, to call out for; to request to go with oneself. Cf. shétma.
sheshzeiláash—shewána.

shetólzá, šátóléka, d. sheshtólzá (1) to cohabit, to copulate, to sleep with, 59, 3. 78, 7. 9.; há! Bóshtinash shá’tolakuapk if you should cohabit with a white man, 58, 15.; ná-ánds sátolzá to copulate with some man, 60, 1.; mí’sh setólzá to consort with you, 78, 3. (2) to stay or lodge with, 78, 10. Der. shétui. Cf. heshtólzá, shétúpka, shína.

shétuá, šiátu, sá’tu, še’tó, d. shá’shta, sá’stú, shá’shte to count, figure up, enumerate, 70, 8. 9.: šétuank hank (for hak) mí hemézhish! speak only in a slow measure! lit. “just count your speaking!” Cf. še-a’ta, šéshatui. shétuá, d. šeshtuáya; same as šatuáya, q. v.

shétui, d. shéshtui, v. recip., to shoot or fire at each other: lápok sh. both fired at each other, 37, 10.; lit. “to pierce each other” Der. tówi.

shétüpka, d. šeshúpka to consort, to cohabit with: šá’túpka štu’kuaksh he slept with Little Squirrel, 100, 11. Der. tówi; iterative of šétui.

shetchákta, shetcháktna; see shitchákta, shitcháktna.

shéwa, sá’wa, d. šéshua, sá’sua (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. nú hú’nkesh I thought she was telling lies, 40, 21.; ánú toks shiwasga sh. I assume that you are a virgin, 184; 37.; tís sh. a kókatk i sh. you think you are nicely dressed, 189; 5.; nánça ts sái’wa and some were of the opinion, 65, 15.; tamú’dsh ktándshi (for ktándshisht) shéwuk shutuyakiéa thinking that she might be asleep, they bombarded her, 122, 1; kawaliá’kuapk sái’ug assuming they would ascend the hill, 29, 15. (2) to consider oneself as, 177; 20. 178; 3. Der. héwa.

shéwa, d. šéshual, d. šéshua, sá’sua (1) to state, affirm, 185; 44.; to aver, to corroborate (2) to slander, to defame; to be a slanderer, backbiter: wáchtagalám we’ash shá’walsh tiiinena / heard that this son of a bitch has imputed immoralities to me, 185; 38.

shewána, d. sheshuána (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.; wácht sh. to transfer horses, 60, 15. 16.; yámnash sh. he gave necklaces, 96, 8. 9.; pásh sh. to give food, 66, 9. 95, 16.; hú’nk ná-as sa ngái’-is súwína to him alone they passed the arrows, 22, 21.; shewanólank pák’s after having finished giving food, 101, 20.; (nú) séwanuapk pátki giíga
mēhiess 1 shall give (her) trout to eat, 136, 5. cf. 7.; shúlt sh. to put salt on, to salt. (2) to pay in more than one coin, bill, check or other means of monetary exchange; see skulaksh. Cf. kshuya, lúya, néya, shuí, spuní. shewanápeli, d. sheshuanápeli to return, restore to, 39, 11. 12. 14.; to return things previously given, 109, 8.

shewanish, d. sheshuánish present, gift, donation. Der. shewána.

shewantámma, d. sheshuántámma to continue to give, 136, 7.; to keep on handing over. Der. shewána, q. v.

shewatzá, sawatza, d. sheshuatóza, v. intr., to separate in two, to fall asunder in two; applied to the division of the day into forenoon and afternoon: sh. shappash the sun culminates, is in the meridian-line. Cf. ga-ulápka, shewatxúla.

shewatxash, sawatxash, d. sheshuatóxash noontime: shewatxastka at noon-time, 19, 10; shewatxash pání up to noon-time, till noon; sowát-kashntka nánuk wáchpka about noon-time all the gamesters had lost their stakes, 99, 7. Der. shewatza

shewatxula, d. sheshuatóxula, v. intr., to come to an end with separating in two: sh. shappash the sun has passed the meridian-line. Der. shewatza, q. v.

shewatzúlash, d. sheshuatóxulash afternoon: sáwatx’ó’lsi, shewatx’ú’lsi in the afternoon, 24, 6. and Note.

shewatxéash, d. sheshuatóxéash die, cube, cubiform body.

shewéula, d. sheshwe ula, v. med., to agree to, to give one’s assent, 38, 10. Der. wé-ula. Cf. humasht gi, lewe-ula.

shewókaga, d. shashewókaga to shake, wag: wa-utchág shashewókaga kpël’ the dogs wag their tails.

sg- , shg-; for words not found here look under sk-, shk-; sk-, shk-.

sgú’mla, skú’mla, d. sgushgámla, v. impers. (1) to form hoar-frost: skú’mla kó’shtat there is hoar-frost on pine-trees; shgú’mla mbú’shant there was frost in the morning. (2) to be cold weather, to freeze: shkúmluápka frost will come on. Kl. for tchgu’mna, tchgu’mla, tskú’mla Mod. Der. ská.

sgú’mlash, shkúmlash, d. sgushgámlash hoar-frost.

sgú’tch, skú’tch father of a first child. Cf. skúksap.

shíákshiaga, d. shiashíakshiaga (1) to shake, to shake up, to make tremble, as a tree. (2) to balance on one’s arms.
shiálamna, d. shishálamna to rub, line, smear on one's back. Cf. shiáshka. 
shiálamnu to follow close to, to travel behind: tseléwash nish sh. taplálas the rippling of the waters travels behind me, the loon, 168; 46. 
shiámna, shiyamna, d. shishiyamna to seize, grasp each other; to clinch together; said of nanish-birds, 177; 24. Der. iyamna. 
shíapka to line, put on one's face, as paint etc. Cf. shatšásha. 
šiapkóla to remove or wash off from one's face, body. 
šiapkolótkish wash-towel: népki hún sh! bring me that towel! 
shiáshka, siásga, d. shisháshka, sissásga (1) to take off from; to divest oneself of: K'múkamtch heméye sh′ashkank hú'n tchúlish K'm. told (him) to take off his shirt, 95, 1.; kíktamatka shíyíptch sh. to clean one's nose with the handkerchief; pšish sh. to clean one's nose. (2) to cut off short, to crop: shisháshka sha lák they cut off the hair in every instance, 89, 5.; shíšághtko lák (their) hair is cut short, 90, 6. (3) to rub, line, to pass over something; to rub or smear on: kaknéga (or kaknégtko) sh. to besmear, pollute, render dirty, to soil. Cf. ktúsha (2), šiápska, šúktauldsha. 
shiáshla, d. shisháshla, 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, nádšáshak. 
shiáshlkánka, d. shisháshlkánka, v. trans., to continue removing; to transport to different places. 
shiáshna, d. shisháshna, 39, 17.; same as shiáshla, q. v. 
shiátka, šiátzwa, d. shishátka, shishátzwa (1) to take out of, as of a pocket, bag etc. (2) to select, to pick out: É-ukksni shisháatza wéwanušish the Lake men selected females (to be their slaves), 23, 6. (3) to segregate, divide into several portions, to put asunder. Cf. heksháťza. 
Sídaiktí, 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: Ampúxánkni Sídaiktí tchía Wasco Indians reside at Sídaiktí. A small western tributary of the Des Chutes River, called Shitike Creek, runs through that reservation. Cf. Kólámžéni Kóke. 
shídsha (for shí-dsha), d. shishídsha to put or lay upon oneself: shlámiuk shti'ya shishídsha in their sorrow they laid resin (or pitch) upon their heads,
they put pitch on their heads (sti'dsho, suffix -u for suffix -a), 101, 4. Der. itchua.

132, 6.; sthi'a sa ná'shtat shi'dsho they put pitch on their heads (shi'dsho, suffix -u for suffix -a), 101, 4. Der. itchua.

shi'dsh'ya'mna, 177; 24. for shishyamna, d. of shiamna, q. v.

shi'dshla, d. shistesla; see shistesla.

shi'ha, d. shish'a to agree, to consent: hā sī-i'huapk i lápuk when both of ye shall have agreed, 60, 6. Cf. ihia, shftko.

shi-izaga, d. shishizaga to win, gain from each other; to win through gambling, 79, 1. 80. 5. Der. ikaga. Cf. ika, ikampeli, ikna.

shi-it'a, d. shishita to line on, to paint, smear on: pītak sh. to line on one's own body, to bedaub oneself. Der. īta.

shi-itna, d. shishitna to load, charge; to overload: kē a shishitantk wātch this horse is overloaded; kinkāni shishitantk wātch the horse is not loaded enough. Der. ītna. Cf. ītnāla.

shi-yuta, d. shishyuta to exchange, to barter, swap; to carry on the bartering trade. Cf. hesheliota, sheniuta, shōhatu.

shikamba to walk with a stick; to lean on a staff while walking: nā si'kamba í (or hi) I am leaning upon, 168; 38. and Note. Cf. shikūtcha.

shikantana, d. shishkantana to show, point to something on a person's body, as wounds, scars, attire, garments etc. Der. gintana. Cf. hashu-atana, shikantila.

shikantēla, d. shishantēla (1) to pile up, lay upon each other, as sheets etc. (2) to ruffle: shikantēlatkó kōksh a ruffled dress.

shikantila, d. shishantila to show, point to something on a person's foot or feet, as scars, moccasins, boots. Der. gintila. Cf. shikantana.

shikashla, d. shishkashla to step, pace, walk, tread. Cf. kīshlā.

shikashlash, d. shishkashlash a step, a pace.

shikashtka, d. shishkashhta to take one step or pace. Cf. shikashla.

shikēnitg'ika, d. shishkēnitg'ika 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. shikna.

shikianka to convey on one’s shoulder, to carry on the shoulders: shi'-iziank a éna i-utamksh he carries a heavy load on his shoulder. Cf. mét'k'la.

shikita, d. shishkīta to report falsely, to make false reports about, to represent wrongly. Der. kiya.
shidshi'yamna—shila

shikina, d. shishikina; same as shikita, q. v.; hā ni siki'tnank sā'gsuapk

if I should make false statements (before the chiefs), 65, 7.

shikina, sī'kna to throw, dart, hurl: dālts sī'kna-uk for throwing a spear.

shikpiâyash, d. shishakpiâyash apron; term interpreted by: “what comes down, falls down.” Cf. hēshlaklash, shā-upālaksh.

shikpualkāna, shikpualkēna to put into or roll in the mouth; said of articles smaller than the mouth: nū shikpualkana ktayāga I roll a little (gravel) stone in the mouth. Cf. kpi'amna.

shiktka, d. shishaktka to make motions, to move about: kā-i sī'ktgisht since she did not stir, 122, 4. Cf. shiwina.

shiktōkanksh, d. shishaktōkanksh (1) foot-ball. (2) ball of various other descriptions. Der. kttūga.

shiktū'dshampka, d. shishaktū'dshampka to lean on both elbows; as, e. g., when sitting at table. Der. kttudshna.

shiktū'dshna, d. shishktū'dshna to push oneself. Der. kttudshna.

shiktchaktna, d. shishaktchaktna to cause to expiate; to punish, to make atone by chastising. Cf. kitchakela.

shiktchkah, d. shishaktchkah to crawl on the ground: sī'ktsaslan wika I moved a short distance by creeping about, 30, 14. Cf. ktcidsha.

shikui'xish, d. shishkū'xish umbrella.

shikui'xitko, d. shishku'xitko provided with, carrying an umbrella.

shikukangōtch (for shikukankōtkish), d. shishkukāngōtch stilts.

shikūtcha, d. shishkūtcha to walk while leaning or reclining on: shikūtchip (or shikutchipātkko) tehikā an old man walking on a stick, 136, 5. and Note. Cf. shikamba

shikikia, shikixiēa, d. shishkikiēa to dive, plunge in the water (with or without āmbutat), 118, 11, 120, 6. Cf. kīdsha, pēwa.

shikixiēna, d. shishkixiēna to go and dive, to start for a plunge, 120, 5.

shī'l, Kl. shīl, d. shīshil, pl. tūmi sh., (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 Chin. J. sīll, sail, this from English sail.
sickness or distemper, 64, 3, 68, 10, 128, 7. Refers to chronic and incurable diseases: kēlpogs sh. to be fever-stricken; shtēinash sh. to be heart-sick, heart-broken; shillalshō having fallen sick, 68, 2. Der. fla. Cf. mā'sha. shī'lakə, shī'lya, d. shishālya to become sick, to fall sick, 68, 11. Der. shīla. shīlaklēkīsh, shilāklīgish rubbing-stone used for grinding seeds and grains on the large mealing-stone or lēmatk.) It is generally of small size and often provided with two horns serving as handles, 149, 8. Cf. pē'ksh. shīlāla, d. shishālāla to fall sick: kū'tkaks sīssalakuapk (sa) they will be afflicted with small-pox, 70, 6.; tehū'tantki gū'nk shillalapks (for shilalápks) in order to treat the man who fell sick, 65, 18. Der. shīla. shīlālsh, shīlalsh, d. shishālалsh disease, sickness, distemper of a chronic or incurable nature: shiłalsh hū't gū'ta some disease invaded him, 64, 1.; shilalsh nā'bakuapk disease will come on, 70, 4. Der. shīla. Cf. mā'sha. shī'lash, d. shishālash tent. Der. shī'l. shīlba silver: sh. tāla silver dollar; silver coin. From the English. shī'lkshla, d. shishālkshla to dig a well; the word for well, wēlwash, is not added. Cf. i'lksghisha, filksla. shīlō'ātcha, d. shishalōātcha (1) to help each other, to cooperate: tehēmē tšū tūla sh!. come and do the thing with me! Mod. (2) to help in carrying, to carry together Der. liwa. Cf. shatnū'ā. shīlshīla, d. shishālshīla to resound like thunder; said of the earth, 158; 48. shimhū'tčhna, d. shishamhū'tčhna to curse each other, to call each other opprobrious epithets. Cf. láma, mú'tcḥka. shīna, shī'na, d. shī'sha to cohabit. Cf. ktčēna, shishna. shīnāktə, d. shishānktə, v. intr., to touch, to be close to. shīnāktish, d. shishnāktish one who touches, one who is or lies close by: kāptchēləm sh. fourth finger, q. v.; lit. "the one touching the smallest finger"; also name of two months. shīnamshhta, d. shishnamshta to be afraid of, to be frightened, 96, 22: shī'namshtnuk for fear, 122, 10. Cf. shākamshīna, vū'sha. shīnshī'za, d. shishnshī'za to crowd in or into. shīnūya, shī'nui, d. shishnūya to cohabit: partic. shī'nuitko after cohabitation; said of a female, 186; 57. Der. shīna. shīnukla, d. shishnukla to cause to give away, to persuade to part with. Der. nūkla.
shíša — shishúka.

shió, shiú', d. shíshó, shíshú to bet, to make a bet or bets; said, e. g., of gamblers. Cf. the refl. verb héshkú, Mod. héshgun.

shíó'li, d. shishó'li; Kl. for hushtó'li Mod., q. v.

shíp, pl. tůmi sh., sheep, domestic sheep: shípam lelédshi lamb, lambkin; shípam watchúga shepherd's dog; shípam ni'l wool. From the English. Cf. ktushkótkish, kó-il, ni'l, wíesh.

shipalkánka, d. shishpalkánka to go around stinking, to stink around, with obj. case, 186; 58. Der. pflu.

shipapèlānkstant, prep. and postp., among each other, against each other; 61, 17. Der. pipélāngsta, under pipélántana.

shipatžúka, d. shishpatžúga (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: shipatžúkan they were continually eclipsing each other, 105, 2.

shipatch, d. shishpatch fit, appropriate, convenient: sh. nánuktua shute-ótkish fit for every use, appropriate to any purpose; at a sh. pála-ash the bread is now done (or: fit to eat).

shipitžá, shipítka, d. shishpi'tžá, 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. sheggátžá.

shipkgish, d. shishápkgish, shishápk'gish beads in a ring inserted in the nose-septum; nose-ring. Cf. shepukága.

shipnuti, d. shishápnutu (1) to be blown up, to be full of air, wind. (2) to be haughty, swaggering, bragging. Der. pníwa. Cf. shalkiá-a, shápkua.

shipnush, d. shishápnush bladder blown up, wind-bag. Der. pníwa.

ship teżaltko, d. shisháptechžaltko 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. p'tchikap.

shishatzá, 23, 6.; d. of shiátká, q. v.

shishná, d. shishshána, v. intr., to enter the flesh or skin; as splinters, thorns, filaments of plants. Cf. ktchêna, shíña.


shishókisht, d. shish'shókish (1) fighter, bruiser, bully. (2) warrior. (3) enemy, foe, hostile warrior. Der. shígwa. Cf. sheshalólish.

shishúka, sisóka; d. of shígwa, q. v.
s\ish\u'kash, siss\o'ksh, d. shish\'sh\o'kash (1) row, scuffle, fist or club fight, affray, disturbance. (2) battle, battling, skirmish: shishuksh\o'mi at the time of the battles (of the Modoc war), 55, 19. Der. shf\uga.

sh\it\ash, d. shish\i'tash clitoris. Der. sh\i'na.

sh\it\i'a\ka, d. shish\a'ia\ka to cry with joy, to give a shout, to shout from exultation; said, e.g., of children who see their parents coming.

sh\it\i'la, d. shish\i'tila to carry beneath the clothing, in the dress, 66, 12.

sh\it\ko, s\i'tko, encl. -sh\i'k, -sitk, (d. shish\a'tko), 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: w\u'kash-sh\i'k m\a'shetk tasting like pond-lily seed, 146, 6., cf. 147, 3. 148, 7. 149, 12.; wik\a-shitko seemingly near, 192; 2.; h\u'nk sh\i'tko hak exactly alike; Ai\shish-shitk sl\a's looking like Ai\shish, 100, 10.; yuy\a'lds-sitk sorrowful, wretched, 17, 21., cf. yu\a'lkish and 64, 11. Sh. is not inflected and governs either the obj. or the poss. case; kt\a'mpsh\- (for kan\a'p\a'kash\-) sh\i'tk like one sleeping, 113, 17.; B\o'shtinam sh. in American style, 87, 3.; p'g\i'\-sham-shitko n\a'lam like our mother, 119, 14. Contr. from sh\i-itko, partic. of sh\i-\i'ha: lit. “agreeing with”. Cf. fla, m\a'klaks-shitko, -ptchi (in ptch\i'nk).

sh\it\ch\a, d. shish\a'tcha to fly away, to fly up, 101, 7. Der. \i'dsha

sh\it\ch\i'k\a\ta, d. shish\i'tch\a'kta to be angry, to be incensed at; to become irritated, to wax wroth, 192; 3.: sh. n\u hun hishu\a'kash I am angry at this man. Cf. shawiga, sh\it\i'tza.

sh\it\ch\i'k\a\nt\na, d. shish\a'tch\a'kntna to become angry, to get into a rage, 58, 15.

sh\it\ch\i'k\a\nt\n\i'sh, d. shish\i'tch\a'kntnish quarreler; termagant, habitual quarreler; personal enemy, 64, 9.

sh\it\ch\a'l\u'shi, d. shish\a'tch\a'l\u'eshui to move towards; said of objects resting on the ground: shitch\a'lish\u'e he moved (them) towards the bucket, 113, 4. Cf. tch\u'la, tch\i'lia.

sh\it\ch\a't\e\p\e'le, sh\i's\a'tkap\e'le to fly back, to fly home, 101, 8. Der. shitch\a, -\i'ka, -p\i'li

sh\it\ch\i'k\e\tal\i'tk\i'sh, d. shish\a'tch\i'k\e\tal\o'tkish fine-toothed comb. Cf. tch\i'k\a'dsha, tch\i'tch\i'za.

sh\i't\c\h\a, sh\i'd\sha, d. shish\a'tch\a la (1) to unite, associate, to club together.
(2) to help each other, to help somebody; to stand together, form alliance: Ė-ukshtkni Mō'dokǐshāsh shidshla the Modocs were assisted by the Lake people, 54, 11. Der. tehīlła. Cf. shawalini'a.

shītc'hla, d. shishatchlāla to associate, to become friends, to form friendship; to keep up friendly relations with, 35, 1.

shītc'hlip, poss. shītc'hlam, d shishatchlip (1) companion, comrade, fellow-warrior; Mod. for shawaline'ash Kl. (2) guest, friend, ally, 34, 12. (3) neighbor; ké-u shītc'hlam gā'shū the hogs of my neighbor. Der. shītc'hla.

shītc'hlot'za, d. shishatchlot'za to spread out, lay out equally on both sides; said, e. g., of laying down flat an opened book: (nép) lů'lput shishatcheł'o'tka (she lays a hand) on each eye and draws them apart, 91, 6. Cf. shekła't'za, teheł'tka.

shītc'hpalēash, d. shishatchpalēash tattoo-marks, tattooing.

shītc'hpalua, shītc'hpalua, d. shishatchpalua to tattoo. The coloring substance used in tattooing is pulverized coal (lgùm).

shī PGA, siūka, d. shishūka, sissōka (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: sǐ'ssock hú'k wewēas sham their boys quarreled among themselves, 107, 13.; sissō'kuk tsū'ssak on account of their continual quarrels, 77, 3. Cf. 55, 4. 59, 6-16. 78, 4. 11. (2) sh., usually sissōka, to battle; to fight in battle or war, 43, 19. Cf. shishōkish. (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: shī'uguapkug hú'nk for the purpose of killing him, 113, 15.; shiukuapkwáka nā'ts intending to kill (all of) us, 192, 3.; snawdsh kluksam siūks the woman killed by the wizard, 69, 2.; shiukōla to come to an end with killing, 55, 7.; wūshmush shiukūlan after butchering the ox, 13, 15. Cf. 13, 6. 30, 18. 43, 15. 21. 63, 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 lūela, shuńka, q. v. Cf. heshtzū'ki, ushtchwōka, shlim, téwí.

shīukāla, d. shishūkāla to kill, slay, murder; said of persons in reference to their relatives, or of animals to their owners, 133, 10. Cf. shīuga (3).
shiu'kía, d. shishukía to kill, butcher for or in the interest of somebody: máklakshash wúshmúsh shiukiéshtka that he proposed to butcher an ox for the benefit of the Indians, 13, 13.

shiu'kíga, d. shishukíga to kill, to slay: p'lañwash sh. to kill a golden eagle.

shiu'kúña, d. sissukúya to fight, scuffle; to have a bout, row of slight consequence, 61, 18. Occurs chiefly in the d. form. Der. shiúga.

shiu'lagía, (u long) Mod. shiólagianki, shiúlagíen, d. shishúlagia, Mod. shishúlagien: to gather, collect for oneself; to gather, to bring together: shiu-lakiank kót they are in the habit of collecting stones, 82, 6.; shiúlakiank kól they bring the kól-roots to one spot, 147, 11.; ánko tûm shiu'lagian it collected a quantity of fire-wood, 127, 6.; nánuk shiu'lagien í-uyiak to gather the crop into the barn; lit. “to gather the whole inside”, Mod.; cf. iwíza. Sh. can be separated into its components: nútak shiuлагían, or shiúla nútak giánkin I gather for myself. From shiúla (in shiú'ká), -giánkin.

shiúlapkót'kish, siúlapkóčh fan, Kl. Cf. shiuľina.

shiułát'chka, d. shishułát'chka to shake off from oneself: híshuaksh a shiułłát'chkámptka gápo kfiłikshtat the man shakes the dust from his coat.

shiuľina, d. shishuľina (1) to fan. (2) to winnow; to clean by winnowing, 74, 9. Cf yiulína, shiúłopkót'kish, wiuka.

shiu'łka, d. shishuľka to collect, unite, gather, assemble, 28, 13. Cf bishuál'ga.

shiu'łkí, d. shishuľkí to gather, collect to a certain spot: nánuk sh. íwika to gather the crop into the barn; lit. “to collect the whole inside.” Cf. shiułága, shiúľka.

shiu'łkipélí, d. shishuľkipélí to gather again; to gather, collect, bring together: shiu'łgip'l sh. tsóžapksh they brought the fallen to one spot, 89, 1.

shiu'łkisch, d shishuľkisch (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.: shiułkisch-káfla, same meaning, 34, 7. 9.; shiułkisch-žení-káfla, 34, 17. and shiułkischžení at or into the Indian reservation, 34, 2 18. 55, 10. Der. shiuľkí.

shiułokslót'kish, d shishułokslót'kish fan, Mod. Cf shiułát'chka.

shiuńóta, d. shishuńóta to start a chorus-song; said, e. g., of the conjurer starting a remedial song over a patient and advising those present, who
shiukía—ská'. 313

are mostly women, to join him: ḥūk káltchitchiks siunóta he starts the spider-incantation for the choristers, 73, 3.; said of a duck, 177; 29. Met. for shuinóta, of which sh. is a vulgar form. Der. shuinóta. Cf. winóta.

shiuńótish, d. shishunótish (1) song of choristers. (2) chorus song of women, started by the Indian kiuks or sorcerer when treating a patient: shlä'popka siunot'ish he hears in his dreams the chorus-songs of the women, 83, 4. Met. for shuinótish.

shiuńutna, d. shishunótna to sing magic or dream chorus-songs uninterruptedly, 65, 16. Vulgarism for shiuńutna. Der. shiuńóta.

shí-us ha to rub on, to line upon: mā'shishtat sh. shätélaks to rub a salve on a sore, or: a salve to be rubbed on sores Cf. shí-ita.

shiwágá, siwák, d. shishuágá (1) girl, unmarried female, young woman, whether adult or not, 23, 10.; siwák (obj.) āti'nhsh lák gi tk girl wearing the hair long, 23, 8.; nā'gsh shiwáksh the girl absent from her home, 140, 9. and Note; shiwáksh (obj.) for shiwákash, 185; 40. and Note to 184; 37.; shiwákwas to the girls, 80, 11. and Note. (2) virgin; nū sh. shéwa I hold (you) to be a virgin, 184; 37. Cf. hishtánta, níśaga, péwa.

shiwamțch, d. shishuamțch (1) old maid: shiwamptchash wafwash gandila waiwash-geese secretly observed an old maid, 185; 40. Ironically applied to lazy girls and to hermaphrodites. (2) virago. Der. shiwiágá, ámbch.

shiwízi, d. shishuúji to increase, to become stronger; said of winds, tempests etc. Cf. shiwína, ská (3).

shiwína, d. shishuúna to move or stir about, to be active: kā-i sh. ḥūk he feels sick, is unable to move about. Cf. shiktka.

ská, shká, d. sáská, shkáshka (1) v. impers., to be cold, chilly, frosty weather: ská a ká it is very cold; it is quite chilly; pā'dshit a s. nē'pka it is cold weather to-day. (2) adv., with chill, coldly: mū ská tánkt shlé'wi it blew very cold at that time, 31, 2.; pā'dshit 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 shlé'wi it is blowing hard. Kl. for tehgu Mod. Der. ká-a.

ská', szá, d. ská'ská, szászx’ wooden or stone pestle, used for pounding seeds, dried fruits or grain in a mortar, 147, 16.: szátka ndshápka to pound with a pestle. Cf. gámkish, kéwa, ndúkish.
shkaini, d. shkashki'ni (1) strong, powerful, untamed. (2) irresistible, of unearthly power, strong as a demon: gá tuáta sh. gátpa how unapproachable soever that man is who has arrived, 112, 2.; skáyent (for shkaini at) gi'ntak though he is quite strong, 112, 3.; shkaíniak stronger, more powerful, 112, 2. 5. 8. 13. and Note. Der. skú.

skáya, skaf, d. shkáshkia, skáski to give in a basket: ani'k tchákëla n's skaf tak I send a willow basket, so that they may give me (berries) in, 75, 9. skáyamna, d. skáshkiamna (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 ná-t-basket, 95, 15. and Note.

Skakawash, nom. pr. Mod. of Frank Riddle; interpreted by “lean, raw-boned.” Cf. papatkáwatko, tchmú'ch.

shkálkëla, d. shkashkálkëla, v. trans., to hurt, injure, 97, 2. Der. kálkëla.

shkanuga, shknuka, d. shkashknuga (1) to assault, attack: wátsag shkánakapka (núsh) a dog attacks (me), 184; 30. (2) to scold, blame, reprimand. skánsña, skánshna, skónshna, d. skashkánshna, skoskánshna to walk with the head bent forward and sticking out; to go head forward or downward, to walk pole-necked, as horses. Cf. Skóntchish.

shkapshtchála to roll up, coil up: shkapshtchálola to unroll, uncoil.

shkapshtchilë'liksh, skapshtsilë'liksh eyelid. Der. shkapshtchála. See szémintch.

skápukak, szábugak man just married and not father yet. Dim. skápuksh.

skápuksh, szábugs married man or woman who has no children. Also expressed by s. káliak wewéash. Cf. sgú'tch, skúkshap.

skáti sh, d. skashkátiš. Mod. for skátiš Kl., q. v.

skákala, shkákëla, Mod. skákëlan, d. shkashkátkëla, ská'shkagálta to carry on back: yáki shká'shkagáltk each carrying on back a basket, 109, 1. and Note; shkashkátktk ká'sh carrying ipo-roots in their seed-baskets on the back, 109, 8. Der. ská- in skáya, skáyamna, q. v. Cf. métk'la.

skákanka, d. skashkátkanka to leap repeatedly; to skip habitually, as frogs, toads, 145, 12.

skákëlan, d. skaskátkëlan, Mod. for skákala Kl.

skátsa, d. skashkátz to carry about in a basket. Cf. skáya, skátka.

skátsidsha, 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.
skātzipēli, d. skashkātzipēli to carry back or home on one's back or in a basket, 95, 19.: skatzipēli-uapukuk käflant for taking down to the ground again, 95, 22. Der. skātza, hi, -pēl. Cf. skatzidsha.
skātchampēle, d. skaskātchampēle to pay a visit to the old home as a skātish or skātchish, q. v.
skātchish, d. skaskātchish (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 skātish Mod. Der. skāya.
Skatchpalikni, pl. tūmi S., (1) inhabitant of Scott's Valley, in Northern California, which is drained by Scott's River, a southern affluent of the Klamath River: Shasti Indian inhabiting Scott's Valley. (2) inhabitant of Klamath River Valley below Scott's River Junction: Ara or Karok Indian; Hupa Indian; Alkwa or Yurok Indian; white settler inhabiting these tracts of land. From the English “Scott's Valley”.
skāukūsh, shkōkas, szū'kas, skā-ukosh, large black species of woodpecker; probably Hylotomus pileatus, 180; 6. Cf. ka-ukāwa.
skāwanksham, abbr. skāwanks, d. szaš-ū-anksham, a weed popularly called wild parsnip, growing in wet ground, poisonous to cattle; described 150, 1. 2.; s. spautish virus of wild parsnip. Probably a species of Sium.
skā'ika, szē'zi, d. skashkā'ka, szešsē'zi to walk backward like a crab.
skā'i-ksh, szē'ks, d. skashkiks gait of a crab; crab's trail.
skāyāshua to yawn. Cf. skēka (2).
skē, skē', shgē, a species of gray hawk, size of the tsē'ktu-hawk, thick and fat; skēlam lásh wing-feather of the shkē-hawk. Incantations, 167; 36. 177; 21-23. The female of the shkē is called spū'm. Cf. skē'-ika, skēly̞a.
skēa, shkēa, d. shkēsha to buy, purchase: tōntish ish shkēn itak! you buy a rope for me! Mod.; snawēdhash s. they purchased a wife, 90, 19.
skēdshatko, d. skeshkēdshatko gray, gray-colored: s. ktá-i, s wātch a gray stone, a gray horse. Cf. kālaptehi, pākpā'kli, spūgatko.
skēka, shkēka, szē'ka, d. shkēsha (for shkēshka-ka) (1) v. med., to pierce, transfix by shooting or stabbing, 138, 1. and Note. (2) to part, to place
part, especially applied to the parting of the legs: skékank tgdţa, sxčxunk tkótka to stand with the legs apart. Cf. hushpû’tţa, pûtkha. (3) to be weak physically. Cf. skâ’-ika, tégä, tkêka.
skeki’shla, d. skeshki’shla; same as skâki’shla, q. v.
shkéktlexia to sit astraddle, to sit with legs apart: skéktlexiank hu-sho’dshna to ride astraddle. Der. skêka (2), etlé’xi. Cf. naitaltelshna.
skêl, skël, skâl, sže’l (1) archaic term for the marten; called so from his variable, often smoky color; cf. Skélamtch. The Indians allege that “the marten had this name before man was created.” (2) Skêl, Skêl, nom. pr., shorter form of Skélamtch, 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: sže’l tehyésh tie or diadem encircling the head and made of an otter-skin strap; sže’l aí nû múluash the otter skin is my curing tool, 168; 40.; sže’l kâflísh 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. skêlţa (2). Cf. pê’p.
shiškêlag, Skâlag, Sžešlag, nom. pr. of Shkêlag, one of the two watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail on the Williamson River, 66, 5–8. 140, 2.6. etc.: Shkelaksh tú’la aided by Shkêlag, 66, 5.
skâlkêta, d. keskâlkta, v. intr., to become sooty; to be sooty. Cf. skêlţa.
skêlţa, skêlţa, skâl’tka (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.
Skéllaniškni, or S. máklaks, nom. pr.: inhabitant of a locality on Lost River, Lake County, near Henry’s store.
skéllia, d. skeshkállia to hem by sewing, to hem.
skëlliaš, d. skeshkálliash hem-seam.
ske'ishla—skintchna.

skénshna, Mod. skéntchna, d. skeshkánshna to sew, to stitch.
skénsnútkish, skénsnótksh, d. skeshkanshútkish, “what is used
for sewing;” (1) thread, cord: shkénsnútksh mbú-itch psúkatko twisted
sinew-thread. (2) sewing-machine.
skéntana, d. skeshkántana (1) to sew up into, to inclose by sewing, 85, 3.
(2) to paste over, to cover tightly.
skéntchish, d. skeskántchish seam, stitching. Der. skénsnsha.
ské'sh, ská'sh, d. s'é'shash; same as shkísh, q. v.
skétnchksh brush-wall around camp-fire. Der. sketchléša.
sketchléša, d. sketchkáetchléša, sketchzatboožléša to secure fire against
the wind by putting brush-wood around. Der. skélža. Cf. heshkatchkí'nish.
ské'uta, d. skeshkúta; see skíuta.
ské'utish, shkíutish, d. skeshkú'tish debt; money owed: kitcháklik nísh
tála skíutishtat! pay me the money you owe me! Der. skíuta.
shkífa, d. shkíshkíia to fart, fizzle. Der. kífu. Cf. shkísh, shkíwa.
skílhí, d. skiskálhi to crawl into a hole, to creep underground; said of
skilúžótkish, abbr. skillúžótkh apparatus, instrument for measuring:
s.ántku measuring-stick; yard-stick. Der. kal- in kálkali. Cf. híshžélúža.
Sking Dshú'dsh, King=Dshitsh, nom. pr. Englishman; in the Atlátalí
dialect of Kalapųya: Akínshódsh. From Chin. J. King Chautsh (G.
Skínkni, or S. mákklaks, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe said to inhabit a
country above the Dalles (Amp'eni, q. v.) of Columbia River.
shkinshgákuish, d. skiskanshugákuish snake skin after being shed. Kl.
Der. shkinshcha. Cf. ndshlé'dsh (3).
shkinshna, d. shkishkánshna; same as skintchna, q. v.
skintch, Kl; same as kínsh, q. v.
skintchishgákuish, d. skiskantchishgákuish, Mod. for the syncopated
skinshgákuish Kl., q. v.
skintchishzága, d. skiskantchishzága to shed the skin; said of am-
phibious animals, as snakes etc. 103, 9. Der. skintchna.
skintchna, szintchna, shkinshna, d. skiskántchna, sziszántchna to crawl,
creep; said of reptiles, eels etc.: skínshman káwikag I the little eel am
crawling, 177; 30. Kl. for szídsha Mod. Der. kintchna.
skinuashka, d. ski'ishkanuashka to creep away from: kóshum wé-uk skiskanuashka kái'ant the roots of the pine creep along the ground.

shkísh, skí'ísh, skí'ísh, kii'isi, d. shki'shkish, sz'éshzash, kii'kash (1) spray, fizzle, breaking wind: mbáwa ski's to break wind, 134, 7.; púmam ski'sh castorium; a substance hung up in the Indian lodges to counteract offensive smells; see under pú'm. (2) dung, excrements of men and animals, especially quadrupeds: shkái'sh píla kí-u gitko! a very opprobrious epithet. Der. shkía.

shki'shkanka, d. skishkáshkanka to creep, crawl repeatedly or habitually; as snakes, 145, 15. Cf. kidsha (3), skintchina.

shki'shkísh, a small insect with wings, living in the ground; rendered by "fly-bug", 103, 6. 13. 104, 1. Cf. szídsha, Mod. for skintchina.

skishúla, szishóla, d. shkishkashúla, szishlk'shóla (1) v. intr., to become awake, to wake up from slumber, 113, 18. 114, 1.: nú a s. I am awake; skishú'li! wake up! 121, 23: szishú'lanp awakening, 122, 14. 131, 11. (2) v. trans., to awake somebody, 121, 22.

shkitchíwa, d. shkiskhtchíwa to wink, nictate with one or both eyes. Cf. knadshikía, nadshízatko.

Skítcheshtkñi, or S. máklaks, 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 -tkñi cf. lókuashtkñi.

shkiuziútch, d. shkiskhúziútch table fork. Der. kiuyéga. Cf. kiuyia-ziótkish, kiutka.

shkilaksh, d. shgishgulaksh money owed, debt, indebtedness: shkiuláktshat shewání! pay what you owe! kó-idshi hú ká-i kidasháklish skulakstát wicked is he who does not pay his debts, Mod. Der. shkiúlka.

shkiúlka, d. shgishgúlza to be in debt, to owe. Der. skéa. Cf. skiuuta. shkiuta, shké-uta, d. skiskúta, shgeshgõ'ta (1) to owe, to be indebted: tála s. to be in debt, to owe money. (2) to buy on credit, to run up a bill. Der. skéa. Cf. ské-utish, shkiúlka.

shkiwa, d. shkiskhúa to spawn. Der. kfu.

skiwótkish sling, as an implement for throwing; term more frequent than shuntoyakea-ótkish.

sklu'techkantcha (1) to 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. kléna, klúdshoa, klutsuótkish, shlú'tchua.

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’šh, skó’hs, d. skóskú, skó’shkú’sh spring of the year, spring season, 135, 4.: pá’dshit skó' when it was spring, 54, 2.; shkó’-šmi and skoshó’-mi in spring-time; nánuk skó’-hs every year in the spring-season, 19, 2. and Note.; ná-ántka skó’shtka next spring or in the spring of next year, 21, 1. skó’a, skó’wa, d. skóshkua, v. impers., to be spring-time; to be in the spring season: skowápka spring comes on; winter is soon over.

Skó huáški, other form of the loc. name Koháshti, q. v.: “Canoe-Starting-Place”. Der. szowáshka.

skó-íl’xa, d. shkoshkí’lya to pile upon each other, 82, 7.: ktáktiag shkoshkí’lya to erect cairns, 82, 12.

skókanka, d. skushkokanka to be in the act of cohabitation.

shkó’k’s, skú’ks, d. shku’šhkóks (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: wengápkmam (or wengápkmash) shkó’kshash (obj.) the spirits of the deceased, 134, 20.; shkó’kaém hú’kshish walking-stick, staff, cane supposed to be used by spirits, 168; 38. 181; 4. Cf. 129, 1-8. 130, 1-4., è’ni, shkó’ks-ki’ám. (2) demon, ghost, spirit, of beneficial or pernicious influence on mankind: lóla kó-idsha skú’ksh wášhtat wéńkogshí they believe that a wicked spirit resides in the prairie-wolf, 127, 13., cf. 128, 2. 4. and gátka; shkó’ksam sténash the spirit’s heart, supposed to have brought on disease, 174; 11.; skó’ksam kàiła gén i! go to hell!

shkó’ks-ki’ám “spirit-fish”; fish whose body is supposed to contain the soul or spirit of a deceased Indian, 129, 1. (title), 4.

skólá, d. shkú’šhlá; see shkúle.

skólós, skú’lush turkey-buzzard; a black vulture, with long bill, red neck, carrion-eating: Cathartes aura, 180; 3.

skónshna, d. skoshkánshna; same as skánshna, q. v.
Skóntchish, nom. pr. masc. Mod.: "Stick-out Head". (1) name of John Skóntchish, signer of the treaty (in which he is mentioned as "Schon-chin"), 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, 42, 12, 13, 44, 6.; mentioned as kiuks, 34, 8. and Note. During the progress of the war he showed himself more fanatical and averse to any compromise with the Americans than Kíntpuash or any other of the leaders. (2) name of the brother of John Skóntchish, who is a subchief of the Modocs settled at Yáneks, and quite different from his brother in character and disposition: Skóntchiesh lakí Skóntchish is subchief, 58, 5. Cf. Note to 34, 18. Der. skánshma.

Skótkša, sútkša, skútkša, d. skoshkótkša, súszútkša, 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, :: kíllank šish sútkši! set me over in a hurry! 122, 21, 22. Cf. sútkšgush.

Skótišgš, skútűgš, d. szoshzótišgš, a species of lizard about one foot in length, 180; 17. :: s-shúm hare-lip person.

Skúa Štíl, nom. pr. masc.; Skuúa is the Modoc pronunciation of squire, 38, 13. Cf. 38, 22, 55, 1. and Notes.

Skúya, d. súšhkia, shkuškía (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.

Skúyokáya, d. skushki-ukáya to send or dispatch into the woods, recesses or hiding-places. Der. skúyui. Cf. gákáya.

Skúyokayóla, d. skushkiukayóla to send out of the woods, timber or cliffs: s. wewánishash they send the females out of the bush, 23, 5.

Skúyuash, d. skúškiwash spy, scout, war-scout. Der. skúyui. skúyuépěli, d. skúškiyuépěli to send off again, to remove away from: shú'ldsháš s. to dismiss the troops, 42, 4. From skúyui, -pěli.

Skúyui, shgúyue, Mod. skuyúi, shgúyuen, d. skuskíwi, shgáishgíyue to send, to send away, to dispatch, 29, 11, 68, 2. 101, 11, 107, 3.; gë't nù hüńkesh Yá-aga shguyuyúla I dispatched him to the Williamson River bridge; näl shgúyuen mal shú tántgi he sent us to make peace with ye, 40, 15. Der. kúi. Cf. gayúe, uláyue.
Skóntchish—skúłza.

skuyūshka to send away from, part one from the other, 60, 19-61, 2.
skúkashága, skú'kashak young woodpecker of the species called skaú-kush, q. v.; mentioned in the incantation, 168; 39.
skúkla to have the limbs chapped through frost or heat, as hands, feet, face: p'násh ktchálxishka shkukluápkasht to preserve or keep themselves (viz. their faces) from chapping through sunburns; the idea of “preserving against” is here expressed by the future tense, 150, 8. Der. ská.
skúkshap mother whose children are all alive. Cf. sgú'tch.
skúkta, sxókta, d. skoskákta (1) to pay in money or in goods, to pay cash, to make a transfer to effect a purchase: háts i skú'ktish háměniuk and if you want to pay the marriage fee to the parents, 60, 11.; wás skókta he transferred horses, 78, 11. Cf. Note to 35, 19. (2) to pay a fine, to be fined: wátch skókta to be fined in horses, 62, 5. 78, 16. 90, 8. Cf. ktáchakla.
skúktna, sxóktna, d. skushkáktna to go and pay in money or in articles; to come and pay: tá'neg i n's tála skú'ktanuapk you shall pay me five dollars as a fee, 60, 5., cf. 9. 10.; tá'nip (wátch) i skú'ktanuapk snawuí'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 ilígish, klilto látchash Kl. The Chin. J. term skúkum strong occurs in the Chin. J. phrases: s. tehák rapid stream, s. téyi head-chief, s. doctor stout doctor etc.
skúle, shkúlè, skólä, d. shkú'shk'lè, skúshkèlá lark, skylark, a small gray, yellow-bellied bird: Eremophila cornuta, 183; 25.: shnu'lashtat shkú'lelam in the nest of the lark, 95, 5.; shkúlelam (or skúlélam) wewéka 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.
skú'lha, d. skushkálha, v. intr., to lie upon, to rest on: szólhok for the purpose of lying on, 144, 1.; szólhank when resting upon them, 144, 2.
skú'lhash pet, d. skúlahash pépat ambulance-bed: má-i s. ambulance made of tule-reeds, bulrushes, 24, 5. Cf. shlá-ish.
skú'1'xa, d. skuskáxa, shkúshkálka to lie down, to go to sleep, to go to bed: i'-uag shkú'1'xa he lay down near his home, 131, 6.; nánui shzol'xotak as soon as she had lain down, 113, 12.; szólákok to induce sleep, 144, 8.; pakólank szólakuapka (nú) after smoking my pipe I will go to rest, 137, 4.
Cf. 108, 5. 121, 21. The original form of s. is skualaka. sáppush at tínüga, sýuálakuapk pátikalupk the sun has set; it will rest and rise again. Speaking of more than one subject, lulálža, d. of lúlža, q. v. Cf. ktánsha, máklöza, skúllha. spúka.
skúl'pka, szó'l'pka, d. skuskálpka to lie extended, as one who is asleep; to be lying, to lie in bed: shköl'pkank ktána he lay on his couch and slept, 110, 20. Speaking of more than one subject, lólumi. Cf. skú'łza.
skú'lush, skú'mlash; see skólos, sgú'mlash.
skú'mpma to conquer, vanquish, outdo. Cf. vutölža.
shkú'sh'ùki, d. skuskhášiki white-headed eagle; other name for yaúkal.
skúta, d. skúshktka to put around oneself, to wrap oneself in: kállio skú'tan, Mod., wrapping himself in his mantle, 126, i.: partic., skú'tatko (a) dressed in a skú'tash or robe, skin-robe, blanket, mantle, 125, 2. 18-9; 6. and Note; skútash skutápkaš, obj., wrapped in a garment or robe, 126, 12. Cf. kiliwash, tchó-ush. (b) clad, dressed in, surrounded by, wrapped in: lúlúash skútatk wrapped in fog, surrounded with mist, 183; 17. (c) Skútatkó, nom. pr. masc. and fem., "Dressed in a blanket". Der. gúta. Cf. szúta.
skú'tash, skú'tas, d. skú'shktash (1) sleeveless garment, cloak to wrap the whole person in; blanket, mantle of native or American manufacture, 79, 1.; tanned buckskin robe, skin-robe, skin-blanket: shlóa (for shlóalam, shlóam) s. wild-cat or lynx-skin mantle, not reaching down to the knee, new out of use; pákolsham s. wule-deer skin robe; lókam s. grizzly bear's tanned skin; mű'shm'sham s. white-tailed-deer robe; nzólam m'i' s. gray-rabbit-skin mantle; kállio s. rabbit-fur robe, 125, 3. 5. 126, 11. 12. Cf kukés. (2) enveloping organ: snéntcham s., Mod., womb. (3) cover, covering substance: ktáyan s. rock-moss, Mod. Cf. szútash, wálwash.
skú'tawía to tie together, to bind or fasten together, 82, 11. Der. szú'ta.
skútía, skútíya, d. skúshtíya to dress oneself or to be dressed in a robe, mantle, blanket, cloak, 154; 8.
skú'tešhla, skútchla, d. skuskáketchla, v. trans. (1) to dress in a long dress, cloak or blanket, skútash. (2) to clad, clothe, wrap in, surround: lúlúks-skú'tchalako dressed in a fire-blanket, wrapped in fire; forms the subject of a funeral incantation, 166; 26. (3) to manufacture a blanket from small patches or pieces of cloth. Der. skútash. Cf. teshashkuála.
Skii’wash, skii’-u-ash rock projecting above water or above the level of the prairie: Skii’washkshi, nom pr. of a locality near Yáneks. Cf. samká-ush.

Skálapš, szálapš, d. szashzálapš, a peculiar kind of head-cover, 127, 1–5. Its round or rounded shape is indicated by the verb lú’txa, 127, 5.

Skápuks, szábuks; see skápuks.

Skatiágitko “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 Skiatic, the latter as Sky-te-ock-et. Cf. shkétitko.

Skäki’shla, d. skäshk’i’shla to inherit. Der. skékish (1).

Skéka, széka, d. shkéshka; same as shkéka, q. v.

Skékish, székish, skék’i’sh, d. szesze’k’i’sh (1) heirloom, inheritance: ské’k’i’sh p’tú’s-lúsham m’na’ pla’iwash-luélks the hunting-place of golden eagles, inherited from his deceased father, 100, 2. (2) nine; lit. “left over”: s. ngák nine turtles; te-unépanta s. pé-ula nineteen. Mod. for nádségès Kl.

Skékishtánkni, d. szesze’kishtánkni nine times: s. té-unáp ninety. Mod. for nádsékshánkni Kl.

Skétish, széti’sh, d. skeshkétish, szeszetish, adj., left, left-sided, on left-hand side: s. nép, wék left hand, left arm; pé’tch skétish taf’dshnish (obj.) left hind-leg, 134, 14.; skétish lál’p shlín he shot him in the left eye, 42, 8.; skétishia vushó in the left breast, 42, 10. Cf. shkéka (3).

Shkétitko, d. shkeshtékitko (1) left-handed person. (2) Skátitko, Skati’tko, nom. pr. of Dave Hill’s father; cf. Introd. to the Texts, page 7. (3) Shkétitko, 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. Skatiágitko.

Shkókas, skúkash; see skaúkush.

Skokatk, 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.

Shkóks, shzó’k’sh, d. szóshyók’sh tick, sheep’s tick.

Skú’sh, d. skú’shk’sha to play the beaver- or woodchuck-teeth game, 80, 1–6. Skú’shash, szóshesh game of dropping beaver’s or woodchuck’s teeth, four in a set and provided with certain marks; played by women. Cf. 80, 1–6.
sצ^aye, shk'aya, Mod. toh^aye, d. szasz^aye, Mod. toh^atch^aye gill of fish and amphibians. Cf. mpato.
sצ'akn'ega, d. shashzakn'ega to soil, besmear, render dirty. Der. kakn'ega.
sצ'ap'ata, d. szashzapat'a, v. intr, to land, to disembark. Cf. kiup'ata.
sצ'atkip^eli to come back, to row, paddle back in a canoe, boat. Cf. sz'ena.
sצ'atzid'sha, d. skashzatzid'sha to come back in a dug-out canoe; to row one's canoe back, or home. Cf. sz'ena.
sצ'd'sha, d. sz'shy'tcha to defecate Cf. ä-un'ola, ntintel'akta, shk'ish (2).
sצ'^ei, d. szesz'ei; same as sk'i^-ika, q. v.
sץ'mintch, d. skeshk^emintch eyelash.
sץ'ena, sk'ena, d. sz'es'hya to paddle, to row: to go boating, 74, 14.: vu'ns'h s. to row away a canoe, 133, 9.; vu'nsatka sk'ina to row out in a canoe, 78, 8.; tänk nü s. long time ago I was rowing a boat; täm i szeszeni'sh xi? can you row? lit. “are you a rower?” tchánish tak nü sz'esh gi I cannot row; lit. “I am not a rower”, Mod. Der. géna.
sץ'shy'sh, the caterpillar of the huntish-butterfly and of the pul^uantch-chrysalis. It is roasted for food in the same manner as the chrysalis.
sץ'tetcha, d. szesztetcha to put out two fingers, the index- and middle-finger; a manipulation resorted to in the shülshesh-game; cf. 79, 1–6. and Notes.
sץ'techash, d. sz'es'techash the putting forward of the two fingers mentioned under sz'tetcha: sztechash'ka shi lin they indicate their guess by putting forward these two fingers, 79, 3. 5.
sץ'ip, sz'tip, skip, a forest bird not specified: sz'ipa nü shui'sh I, the szib-bird, sing my own song, 168; 41. and Note. Cf. tsászipsh.
sץ'id'sha to crawl, creep; said of snakes. Mod. for skintchna Kl
sz'ntetcha, d. szisz'ántetcha; same as skintetcha, q. v.
sץ'ntota to ride on a swing.
sץ'ni'totkish, abbr. sz'niuitó'tch swing for children.
sץ'tonksh, d. szisz'átoksh wart.
sץ'd'shish, d. sz'us'h'xish'ish breast, chest of horses, mules, cattle, etc.; the French “poitrail”.
sץ'0-k'ina, d. szuszjikina to row, paddle to or along the shore. Cf. sz'ena.
sץ'la'k'ish couch, bed, as used by the natives. Der. skú'l'ka.
Sץ'0'li, or S. mák'als, nom. pr. of an Indian tribe or band which, as alleged, lived formerly around Oregon City, Northwestern Oregon.
szówąshka, skuwąshka, d. skuskùwąshka (1) to paddle, to sail off the shore. (2) to stay off from the shore: wålidsat s. to keep away from the cliffs, reefs, rocks or rocky shore. Cf. széna.
szúyamnish, d. szushziamnish rower, sailor; boatman; person handling canoes, oars, boats, ships; used chiefly in the d. form. Cf. széna.
szúlkish, d. szushźółkish; Mod. for szólakgish Kl., q. v.
szuluálkish, d. szushzulálkish bedstead.
szúta, d. szú'sżáta (1) to tie together, tie up in a bunch or bundle; to wrap in: partic. szútakto tied together, forming one bunch or bundle: ánkuag szútakto 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.
szútalža, d. szú'shztal'ka to run against a reef, to strike on a shoal.
szútash, skó'tash, d. szú'shztash, 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 spelshna-game; they are cylindric and wrapped over with narrow buckskin straps, 79, 2. Same word as skútash; see remark under szúta.
szú'tka, d. szúshzátka; same as skótka, q. v.
szútkanút'kish, abbr. szótnótkish, d. szuszútkanú'tkish (1) oesophagus, pharynx. (2) larynx, wind pipe; s.-lakish Adam's apple; also, throat in general. Cf. skótka (1).
szú'tchgush, d. szuszác'th'gush crossing piece, foot-log Der. skótka (2).
shláz-a, shláz, d. shlázla; see shléa.
shláz-imugsh, d. shlázlimuksh rattle of rattlesnake.
shláz-ish, shlafsh, d. shlázlish (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. láptak, shlánía, shlánka.
shláz'aks, shláz-iyaks, sláz-iks, d. shláz'aksh (1) smoke; smoke of fire: K'mükam'tcham lú'loks shláz'akshak the camp-fire of K'mükam'tch was nothing but smoke, 99, 4. (2) gunpowder: shláz'aksam wawákoksh powder-horn: shláz'yaksam wetkokótkish load-gauger, charger. Cf. shláz'aya; lit. “what is spread, suspended in the air”. Quot. under lókansha.
shlázka, Mod. shléka, d. shlázhlka, Mod. shléshlka (1) to observe, watch,
guard. (2) to keep guard over, to keep in order, to control: wácht sh to guard the horses, 30, 1.; ká-i kánam shlékish by no one I am observed, controlled, 192; 8. Der. shléa.

shlákaya, shlaggáya, d. shlashkáya (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. aggáya, kshaggáya, laggáya.

shlakáka, d. shlashlkága, v. intr., to hang down. Cf. naüknaucksaksh.

shlakákash, contr. shlákaksh, d. shlashlkaksh gullet of quadrupeds etc.

shlákata, d. shlashkáta to saw with a small saw. Cf. láktcha.

shlakatótkish, d. shlashkatótkish (1) saw, hand-saw, small saw. (2) dagger, poniard.

Shlakéitatóko, Shlajjítatóko, nom. pr. of a Modoc man.

shlakótkish, shlákótksh, d. shlashlótkish ax, hatchet; larger than the tchiktchíkash. Incantation 178; 10. 11. Cf. láktcha.

shlálaksh, d. shlashlalaksh floor of room. Cf. shlá-ish, shlánía.

shláltsha to give for use, to surrender for some purpose; said of tissues, mats and similar objects: kála sh. táludsh máklaks they gave a large flat bucket to stew the (dead) Indians in, 113, 1.

shlámia, d. shlashlámia (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 sad, aggrieved, mournful; to act like a mourner or one bereaved, 132, v.: shlámupk (for shlami-uapk) ¡nánuk! look ye all mournful and therefore stop singing! 90, 13., cf. 14.

For external signs of mourning, cf. stíya. Der. láma (3).

shlánía, shlaniya, d. shlashlniya to spread out for, as carpets, mats, cloth, blankets, skins, 186; 55.

shlánka, d. shlashlánka to spread out, as skins, blankets: slánkok shlóa tchakélátat spreading a lynx-skin in the willow-basket, 101, 19. Cf. shlánía.

shlankáyash, d. shlashlankáyash scaffold, scaffolding. Cf. gelkáya.

shlánkosh, d. shlashlánkosh (1) bridge. (2) Shlánkosh, or Tchúshníní Slánkósh, 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: Tilhúántko, q. v. (3) Slánkosh, nom. pr. of another natural bridge near Klamath Marsh. Der. shlánkua.
Slánkoshkůksi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River; lit. “where the old bridge was.”

shlánkoshla, d. shlashlánkoshla to erect a bridge. Der. shlánkōsh.

shlánkua, d. shlashlánkua, v. trans., to spread out over the water, river.

shlánzɔksh lining, as of a hat. Cf. shlánka, shlétísh.

shlánuala, d. shlashlánuala to roof over, to cover with a roof. Cf. shlánia.

shlánualsh, contr. shlánuash, d. shlashlánualsh roof.

shlápa, d. shláshlpá (1) v. intr., to open out, display itself; (2) v. intr., to bloom, to blossom; to produce flowers: kāyu shlapátko in the budding stage, not yet expanded into a flower.


shláps, d. shláshlapsh (1) flower; state of inflorescence: sh. pushpúshli the flowers are of a dark color, 146, 2.; cf. 7. 12. 147, 20. (2) bud; upper portion of plant or weed with the flowers on it, 147, 3. Der. shlápá.

shlápshtá, d. shlashlápshhtá to close, clinch the hand. Der. shlápá.

shlátánmpka, d. shlashlátánmpka to draw the bowstring for shooting; to draw the bow, 23, 17. Der. shlin, -tampka.

shlátaníya, shlátania, d. shlashlátania to be on the point of shooting at, to make ready for shooting at, 163; 10. Der. shlín.

shlátampéli to give back, to return or bring back; said of garments, sheets etc. Der. átpa. Cf. hashlantchuipele.

shlátchá-ish, d. shlashl'tchá-ish; see shlatchayótkish.

shlatchayótkish, slatsayú’tksh, d. shlashl'tchayótkish saw-mill. Mod. for shlatchá-ish Kl.

shlatchiéga, d. shlashlatchiéga to splash.

shláchka, d. shlashláchka to sift; same as shlítchka, q. v.

shlatchknótkish, contr. shláchchknōtch, d. shlashlatchknótkish sieve.

shláchchualýa, d. shlashláchchualýa to splash. Cf. shlatchiéga.

shlá-uki, 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 slaukitko the door is closed. Mod. for ká-ishna Kl.
shlaukipele, to shut or close the door or door-flap as an habitual act.
Mod.: i slaukipeli! shut that door!
shlä'-ika, d. shlëshlä'ka to make or produce smoke: lüloks sh. the fire is smoking; hágga shlë'k! (for h. shlë'-ika!) let me fire off (my rifle)! 22, 19.
Cf. hashlä-ika, shláyaks.
shlä'k, 22, 19.; see shlää'-ika.
shlé-a, shlää-a, d. shlëshla, shlää'sla (1) to see, to behold, to look at, to perceive: túnap sh. shlóa he saw five lynxes, 125, 1.; tsuí shaleá máglaks then he sees people, 83, 2.; shlää'-at, shlä't can see, may behold, 129, 1. 2. 7. 130, 2.; hää ní unk shlää't if I should see, 129, 4.; shlää-ök for seeing, on account of having seen, 129, 5. 130, 3.; shlää-úkit (for shlää'-ok at) nää'd if we should see, 129, 6.; shlé-t! pl. shlé-at! see this here! look here! kánktaq shléshlä'! (Mod.) stop looking at these things! pushpushuk (for pushpush hu'k) shlää'sh this thing black to look at, 73, 6.; tsulää'ks-sitk shlää'sh flesh-like to look at, appearing like flesh, 73, 7.; Aishish-shitk shlää's so as to look like Aishish, 100, 10., cf. 91, 7. 147, 19. 148, 13.; ní nánukash shlää'sh ki I can see into every corner, 22, 17.; shlää'tak at the mere sight, 19, 3. Cf. 29, 7. 100, 8. 126, 10. Note to 127, 2-4. and häaggi, hësha, léshma (2) to find, to find out, to discover after a search: slää mák'lézapks (for mák'lézapkash) they found him encamped, 28, 8., cf. 21, 13. 14.; gita nish shle-uápka ktääyat he will find me here in the rocks, 40, 3.; kää-i kësh shlé-etak (Mod.) you will find no ipo-roots, 135, 1., cf. 2.; kää-i shléank gatpám-pèle not finding them, he returned home, 110, 20.; shläank watch finding a horse, 66, 13.; shle-úta nü mish shëwànt a when I find it I will give it to you.
shlë'dsha, d. shléshltcha to come and see, to visit, to go on a visit, 113, 15.: máklakshash Köketat sh. he visited the Indians on Lost River, 36, 10.
shlë'dsh, shlëd's, (1) a species of wild hemp; made into ropes. (2) narcotic part of (1); used by Indians for poisoning fish, 150, 3. Cf. shlëd'sya. shlëd'sxa, d. shlëshläd'sxa, v. trans., to lay on the top of, to lay over; said of garments, large sheets, blankets etc. Der. 1d'sya. Cf. néd'sya.
shlé-ipèle, d. shlëshlipèle, 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: kaksno'lish s. nád we restored (to them) their elk-skin armors, 21, 5. 6. Cf. 178; 5.

shl'éyámna, d. shleshli'amma to take along, to carry around oneself: yáki shléyaménank taking a basket with them strung around their bodies, 101, 12.

shléka, d. shléshlka, Mod. for shláka Kl., q. v.

shlékla, d. shleshlákla, 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. shléklatko I, he or she lays down; laid down; viz. “counted”; numeral classifier added to numerals from 11 to 19, 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: kailiu sh. to dress in a rabbit-skin- or feather mantle. (4) v. intr., to lie upon, to be deposited upon: kailiu táchewat shléklapkash shléka he saw his mantle lying upon the antelope’s back, 126, 10.; to lie on the ground. Der. škla. Cf. heshláklash.

shléka, shléxa, d. shleshli'xa to molder, to become musty or moldy, as eatables: shléxatko shápèle, Mod., musty bread. Cf. heshláktcha.

shlékaluash, d. shleshkaluash, sheet-like article serving as a cover: sh., or lá'lpm sh. upper eyelid.

shlékaluish, d. shleshkaluish cream: édhashtat sh. cream of milk; lit. “what has formed a cover over the milk”.

shléktcha, shléktycha, d. shleshléktcha to deposit while going, to leave behind, relinquish on the way; said of articles of a sheet-like form. Der. shléxa. Cf. élktcha, léktcha.

shléktchana, sléktsna, d. shleshléktchana; same as shléktcha.

shlékza, d. shleshlékza to lay down, deposit, as on the ground, floor etc.; said of objects of a sheet-like form. Der. élka. Cf. shlélkta.

shlémpěli, d. shleshlémpěli to bring back or home; to take home: yáki shlé'mpěli! take that seed-basket home! Der. émpěli. Cf. éna.

shlépěle (1) to see, behold again. (2) to find anew, to meet again, 96, 5. Der. shléa, -pěli.

shlépka, d. shleshl'pka to bring, haul, fetch, as cloth, shirts, mantles: skútash ténish shlépki! bring a new blanket! Der. épka.
shlé’pka, shlïi’pka (1) to see or notice at a distance, 29, 7. 19. (2) to care for, protect, guard the interests of: Bóshtinash tïdsh shlepakuápkasht Môdokishash that the Government would efficiently protect the Modocs, 35, 9.; shayuáktá Tchmû’châm tálaak shlepakuápkasht he knew that he would be well cared for by Frank Riddle, 36, 12.; nû’shtoks mâ’lash shlépaktgt that ye take care of me, 42, 3. Contr. from shlé-ápka. Der. shléa (1).

shlepki péle (1) to bring, fetch, or carry back. (2) to bring, fetch, as done habitually: shlepkipál i’sh gé-u tênish kápo! bring me my new coat! Der. shlépa, -i-, -péli.

shlé’popka, shlï’popka, slé’popka, d. shleshlepâ’pka (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 slá’popk? what are you looking at? nánuk nî tidsh shlï’popka shash 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.: â’t shlï’papakuapk ye will find out by observing, 100, 19.; tgi’tsxank sh. standing near, he looked at him closely, 110, 15.; tïdsh sh. (Mod.) to take care of. Der. shléa shleshlapcham, pl. túmi sh., wild crab-apple tree; growing to an altitude of 6 to 10 feet and bearing eatable fruit: Pyrus rivularis.

shlé’ta, d. shlé’shta to find, discover; said of persons, animals and other objects of long shape, 121, 19. Der. shléa (2).

shlé’tana, d. shleshlátana to put on loose, to cover loosely: partic. shleta-nátko loose: fitting loosely; not tight. Cf. hëshlanksh.

shlé’tatka, d. shleshlâtatka to hold over somebody or something; said of sheet- or tissue-like articles only. Cf. lútatka, shlé’tana.

shlé’t’hish, shlétish, d. shleshlátish (1) any loose cover or covering: shõl-hashtat sh. pillow-case. (2) mat to cover lodges.

shlé’tilsh lining of clothing: kailálapshtat s. lining of pantaloons. Cf. shlânzoksh, shlétana, shlé’thish.

shlé’tza, d. shleshlátza to take away, to carry off: lâ’p nat kaknö’lsh sh. we took away two elk-skin armors, 21, 5. Der. itzä. Cf. lítza, útza.

shlé’wala, Mod. shlíwala, d. shleshluála (1) to draw the bowstring for shooting. (2) to cock the hammer for firing: lôlôksgish sh. to cock the rifle, 23, 1.; cf. 30, 14.; shlishlólalán, 41, 3.; see Note. Der. shlín. Cf. shliululâla.

shlé’wi, slá’wi, d. shleshlui (1) v. impers., to blow; said of storms, winds,
shlé'pka — shłn.

wind-gusts: ké-uni, nélak, kfiltk, mú' ská sh. the wind blows gently, stronger, very strong, very cold, cf. 31, 2.; mú'ash shlé'-uyuk when the south wind blows, 94, 6. (2) v. intr., to blow from the mouth. Cf. pníwa.

shlewílamna, d. shleshluílamna to blow around in the sky, to blow in various directions; said of winds, 156; 35.: lit. “to blow down around”.

shléwish, slá'wish, d. shléshluish (1) wind; any commotion of the atmosphere moving in one direction only, as blast, breeze, gale, 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 yámash, múash etc. Cf. kákiegsh. (2) blast from the mouth, 157; 45. (3) Slá'wish, nom. pr. of a windy locality in a bend of Lost River. Der. shléwi. Quot. under kítscha, lkán.

shlewíta, sláwíta, d. shleshluíta to blow at or upon persons, animals etc.; said of winds, of animal breath: nú'sh a-i shláwí'ta, ká'mat a-i shláwíta I blow upon myself, I blow upon my back, 177; 28. Der. shléwi.

shlewítaknúla, d. shleshluítknúla to blow breath from one's mouth: népaksh nish sh. the disease is being blown out through my mouth, 153; 3. Der. shléwi. Cf. shataknuña, til-taknuña.

shlí'kshga, shlí'kska, d. shlishlákshga to come near shooting, wounding or killing, 30, 7. 10 ' , 16. 110, 10. 13.: tů' shlíkshgan's a Sú't by shooting at long range the Snakes came near killing me, 29, 20. Der. shlín (1) (2).

shlíkui, d. shlishlákui (1) v. trans., to make fire by the fire-drill or shlíkuyótkish, 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.

shlíkúish, d. shlishlákúish piece of pine-root 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. shlúkui. Cf. gã't, kétlash.

shlíkuyótkish, d. shlishlakuyótkish, any apparatus for making fire: Indian fire-drill; match-box, rough surface to strike matches on etc. Der. shlúkui. Cf. shlúkúish.

shlín, d. shlishlan (1) to shoot at with arrows, balls, bullets or other missiles: shlí't ní'sh a nen! or shlá't ish! i'sh shlá't! 41, 5.; shoot ye at me!
ka-i i shli-uapk shash do not shoot at each other, 58, 10.; shliutuapklug hū'nk for the purpose of firing at him with it (the pistol), 66, 12. Cf. shlōkla. (2) to hit, wound by shooting; to hit, wound, lacerate, disable by an arrow or other missile dispatched: tsái sa sh. tū'kni then the men from the other side shot him, 23, 21.; nū' sh sh. Mōatokish a Modoc man was shot in the head, 21, 18.; shl'f i hū'nks! you must shoot him! 107, 14.; shlink shiuāga he killed by a shot, 110, 14.; shliuāpka m'sh! they will shoot you! 22, 7.: partic. shlītko wounded, 24, 3. 7. 8.; obj. shlīpks for shlīpkash, 24, 5.; shlīt 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'nk sh. siwāga I killed that girl, 23, 10.; kānts shlī-uapkst who might be killed, wounded to death, 21, 10.; hū' mish shlī- upak if he kills you, 110, 6.; shlink ndekti'shtka killing them with arrows, 136, 1.; shliūtuk mū'makla 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. yūshka.—Speaking of many objects shot, hit or killed, or of one subject shooting many objects by different, repeated shots, yūta, q. v. Der. lēna. Cf. ngē-isha, téwi. shlītámna, d. shlīshl'támna to shoot, hit, wound continually: Aishish shlī'- tam'na tālaak Aishish hits the mark at every shot, 100, 20. Der. shlīn. shlītīzápak, d. shlīshlītīzápak to hold the fingers at some distance from each other in a scratching position. Cf. shachtīzáma. shlītīzhā, d. shlīshlītīzhā to comb: tīdsh shlītīzhātktko well combed. Cf. shlītēzhka. shlītīzhash, d. shlīshlītīzhash comb. shlītīzhōtkish, d. shlīshlītīzhōtkish comb. shlītēzhka, shlātēzhka, d. shlīshlātēzhka, shlashlātēzhka, v. trans., to pass through a sieve; to sift. Cf. lātcha, lēdsha. shlītēzhkapēle, d. shlīshlātēzhgapēle to untie, unhitch: wātch at nū shlītēzhgapēle kō'shtat I unhitch the horse from the pine tree. shlītēzhka, d. shlīshlātēzhka to tie, to tie together, as strings, animals etc.: kē-one (kē-una), kuātā sh. to tie loose, tight. shlītēzhta, d. shlīshlātēzhta (1) to tie to or together; to hitch, to attach: sh. ānkutat to tie the branches or twigs of a shrub; wātch sh. nū kō'shtat I hitch the horse to the pine tree; topītan wāg'n sh. they fastened behind a wagon, 13, 6. (2) to hitch (horses, mules) to a wagon.
shlí-uýa, shlíhúya, d. shlishlíúya to hit or wound, though not dangerously or fatally, 54, 14.; partic. shlówitko (a) wounded, disabled by a shot.
(b) shot-wound. Der. shlín. Cf. ngéshe-úya, stúka.
shlíulólash, d. shlischlíulólash hammer or lock of gun, rifle, pistol.
shlíulúla, d. shlischlíulúla (1) to unstring the bow (nté-ish). (2) to uncock a pistol, gun, rifle; to drop the hammer.
shlíúa, d. shlíshlíúta to shoot, kill by means of; see shlín (1), (3).
shlíwala, d. shlischlíwala, Mod. for shlówala Kl., q. v.
shlóa, shlú’a, pl. túmi sh. (1) lynx, vulgarly called wild-cat: Lynx rufus: shlóa sh. ánkotat wagakayápêsh he saw lynxes sitting on tree-limbs, 125, 2.; cf. 3. sqq. (2) hide, fur or tanned skin of lynx, 186; 55. Cf. skútash.
shló’kingsh, d. shluschlo’kingsh surf. Cf. lkapáta.
shlókla, sló’kla, d. shlushlú’kla 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.
shlókîgish spittoon, cuspidor: wikámo’s. chamber-pot; lit. “spittoon standing on ground.” Cf. shlůktchna.
shlokópash, shlúkopsh former location of a lodge, house or building, excavated area of former house; remains of Indian lodge, 180; 23.
Shlokópashkshi “Lodge-Hole”, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks.
shló’ksh, shlú’ktsna; see shlů’kts, shlů’ktchna.
shlólush, slú’lush, d. shlushlúlush whistling-stick, whistling-reed, chiefly made of elder-wood, 122, 9. 123, 5.; reed-pipe, reed-flute. These Indians use wooden and reed flutes, pipes being scarce. Der. shléwi (2).
shlólusham, pl. túmi sh., elder-tree: Sambucus (glauca?). Cf. shlólush.
shlúihuyá, d. shlúshlúihuyá to trot, to ride at a trotting gait. Cf. shná’-ulasha, wáksha.
shluitch, d. slúshlitch slough, swamp, marshy tract of land; wet meadow.
shluyakíga, shlauyakíga, d. shlashluyakíga to whistle; to whistle a tune.
Der. shléwi. Cf. shlólush.
shluyúga, sloyúka, d. shlushlúúga to whistle. Cf. shlólush.
shlúka, slú’ka, d. shlú’shlúka, 177; 17. 18.; same as shlú’ki, q. v.
shlúkalakash, d. shlú’shlúkalakash (1) loop, noose, knot: shútat há’n sh.!
make ye a knot! (2) trap, lasso. Der. shlukálýa.
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shlukál'xa, d. shlashkál'xa to make a knot or noose, to tie a knot: shlu-
kal'óló to untie a knot.
shlú'ki, d. shlú'shli to eat up, devour, consume: wátc'hag sh. nás' sh líklash
páš-ash the dog ate up a whole loaf of bread.
shlúkshka, d. shlashlíkshga to pick to pieces for eating, devouring, 114, 9.
slú'ktch, sló'ksh, d. slú'slaktch, sló'slaksh (1) saliva, spittle; phlegm spit
out. (2) constellation formed of “six stars” standing close together;
evidently the cluster of the seven Pleiades. Cf. shlúktchna.
shlúktchna, d. shlashlíktchna to spit, spit out. Kl. for kpíchtchna
Mod. Cf. kpíchtchna (2).
shlúldsha, d. shlashlíldsha to saw with a hand-saw. Cf. spáldsha.
shlúdshótkish, d. shlashlalshótkish (1) large saw. (2) sword. Cf.
shlakatótkish, shlatchayótkish.
shlúlksh, d. shlashláksh (1) scrotum. (2) testicle. (3) Slú'ks, nom.
pr. of a Modoc warrior, sentenced to life-long imprisonment for particip-
pating in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners on April 11,
1873; lit. “Large Testicles”. Called Sló'ks by the whites, 44, 7.
shlúksháltko, d. shlashláksháltko domestic animal not castrated; bull,
stallion. Der. shlú'lks.
shlulóla, d. shlashlothóla to drift away, as a cloud or fog, 1:7; 43. Cf.
lúá, lúá, lús'ha.
slú'mdámd-wásh steep hole showing location of an old sweat-house,
180; 23. Der. wásh. Cf. shlokópash.
shlashlóluish, pl. túmi sh., trumpeter, bugleman.
shlashsháish, pl. túmi sh., sawyer. Cf. shlú'ldsha.
shlú'tila, d. shlashlú'tila to scratch out a den, burrow: káfla sh. to scratch
up the ground; said of beasts, 157; 42. Der. lutila.
shlú'tchua, d. shlashl'chua to take fish with a light or fire-brand: pshín
slótsuank shtóka, or pshín sh. to fish with a fire-brand or torch. Stands
for shklú'tchua; cf. klutsuótkish, sklú'tchkanctcha.
sámhiya, d. shmahšm'hía to cast a shadow. Cf. máhiash.
shmáhilaksh, d. shmahméhilaksh shed, covered at the top only.
shmá' hitchza, d. shmahm'hitchza (1) to make shadow. (2) to shelter,
to give shelter. Cf. máhiash.
shlukálza—shmukátana.

shmá’htcha, d. shmáshm’tcha to project one’s shadow while walking or moving. Cf. mábiash.

shmá’htchága, d. shmashm’tchága to project one’s shadow, 135, 1. 2.

smáhuí, smáwi, d. smasmáhubí to cease raining or snowing. Cf. mábiash.

shmauyóla, shmauyóla, d. smasmayóla to cease raining or snowing.

shmáyalsh, d. shmashmáyalsh buckskin robe of female, fringed with porcupine quills, 154; 6. and Note; shmashmáyalti is the partitive case of the d. form. Der. shmúyam (2).

shmáyám, pl. támi s., (1) a yellowish species of tough lacustrine or prairie grass used in the manufacture of basket-ware, woman’s skullcaps etc.: Juncus (balticus?). Cf. kma’. (2) bristle or quill of porcupine, 154; 6. and Note. Der. má-i.

smá’k, shmá’k, d. smasmák (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. Ká’kakilsh, pátechnam, smó’k.

shmákaltko, d. shmashmákaltko provided with hair on private parts. The passage, 185; 41.: ká-i welí’sht i mísh shmákalpsh (for shmakálpash) gí’sh shápá explains itself through the custom of many Indian tribes of pulling out all hair growing around the genital organs.

shmauyóla; see smahuyóla.

Smó’ushish, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.

smó’k, shmó’k, d. shmú’shmok (1) hair of beard; long hair around the mouth of cats and other felines. (2) beard, mustache, whiskers, goatee. Der. muk- in múkash, mukmúkli. Cf. ní’l, smá’k.

shmókaltko, pl. támi sh., (1) wearing a beard, mustache, or whiskers. (2) Shmókaltko, Tchmóyaltko, nom. pr., given, e. g., to the Klamath Lake chief Lelékash, who wore a little beard.

shmótka, shmú’tka to fill, fill up, replenish: kélá-ush a sh. nálam lá-tchash sand fills our house; nánuktua káfla shmú’tkatko everything is filled with dust. Der. mu-in múna. Cf. éwa, shópa.

shmukalta, d. shmú’shmukalta, v. trans., to wet, to moisten: pí kitutána ámbu núsh, sh. gé-u kú’ksh nánuk he threw water on me, and drenched my whole dress. Der. mukálta. Cf. mu-in múka.

shmukátana to wet, drench, dip in liquids. Cf. mukálta.
smů'links, shmůlinskʰ bladder of fish. Cf. lawálash, shuídhash.
shmushmő'klish barber, shaver. Cf hushmő'kla.
shnahualpákta, d. shnasnuhalpákta to start, raise an echo. Cf. wálta, wálta.
shnahualta, d. shnáshualta to cause to sound; to ring, as a door-bell.
  Der. wálta. Cf. spatchīga (2).
shnáfligsh, d. shnasnu'ligsh eyebrow. Mod. for shné'kēlish Kl.
shnayéna, d. shnasnuéna to fly or flutter around, as a captive bird, 177;
  29. Cf. núnía, shnē'dsha.
shnákptiga, d. shnasnuákptiga to seize with pincers or tongs. Cf. shnúka.
shnákptigōtkish, d. shnasnuákptigōtkish pincers; blacksmith's tongs.
shnálualsh, d. shnasnuálalsh coverlet spread over the bed. Der. lawála.
shnámbuga, d. shnasnuámbuga to make explode by a stroke of the hand, as a
  bladder. Der. mbáwa.
shnándshma-a, d shnasnuándshma-a to amuse by jests or tricks. Der.
  ndshamá-a. Cf. kí'la, lóshuat'xash, shéshtalkásh.
shnantáchtłxaa, d. shnasnuántáchtłxaa to obtain by trapping, to ensnare:
  shnantáchtłxank shnúka to catch by trapping.
shnantáchtłxish, d. shnasnuántáchtłxish trapper: pû'm shnasnuant-
  táchtłxish beaver-trapper.
shnantáchtłxotch trap; hunter's trap, steel trap.
shnántchaktá, d. shnasnuántchaktá (1) v. intr, to be sticking, stuck or
  pasted on. (2) v. trans., to stick or paste upon. Cf. shnatc'háka, shnátkualá.
shnapempema, Mod. shnepēmpema, d. shnasnuempempema (1) to allure,
  to fool, to induce by tricks, to entrap, 44, 3, 94, 10. (2) to feign, simulate
shnápka, d. shnasn'pka to flatten, to render flat: nü'sh 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.
shnasnahátía, d. shnasnuasnáhi'átia to sneer at, to grimace at, to make faces:
  ka-á sh. to make many grimaces. Cf. kowitiwatko, nidshonidshuá
shnáshnikšh, snásnēks, pl. tűmį s., leggings covering the leg below the
  knee, and formerly worn by males and females. The summer leggins
  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.
smū'links — shnawédshka. 337

shnátkpútch, d. shnáshntakpútch cattle-whip made of leather.
shnatcháka, d. shnashntcháka, v. trans., to melt, dissolve, as tallow, wax, pitch. Der. natcháka.
shnatcháktka, d. shnashntcháktka to point, to sharpen, as a stick.
Mod. for shnatcháktgi Kl. Der. tchak- in tchaktcháki. Cf. watcháka.
shnátkálka, shnátgálka, d. shnashnátkálka (1) to kindle up; to light, as a lamp, candle. (2) to set on fire: shnátgálka kálo he set the sky on fire, 96, 20. Cf. nútkolua.
shnátkolua, d. shnashnátkolua (1) v. intr., to shine from a distance. (2) v. trans., to light a fire away from the camp or home. Der. nútkolua. Cf. shnéna, shné'pka, shné'ta, shú'dsha.
shnátkuálka, shnátkual, d. shnashnátkual to set up straight, to raise up to an erect position, 120, 18. 20. Cf. tgúta, tgútga, tkána.
shnáula-même to spit all over, to spit upon, 132, 8. Der. náwal.
shnawá'ká, d. shnashuá'ká to put on neckwear, to adorn one's neck with beads; partic. shnawákitkö wearing a necklace, adorned with beads or other neckwear: tché'ksam shú'm shnawákitkö wearing a necklace of bird-bills; these necklaces are worn by boys. Cf. láktash (2), nép.
shnawákísh, snáwiksh, d. shnashuáksh (1) beads in a bunch. (2) neck-ornament, necklace; necklace of shells: wákash-sh. necklace of bone.
shnáwedsh, snawá'ds, snéwedsh, Mod. shnawédshash, pl. wéwanuish (1) woman; said of an adult female only: ná'sh ni lú'gsła snawá'ds (for snawá'dsas) I captured one female, 20, 1.; hú lish snawédshash kíya, Mod. this woman lies, 40, 20, cf. 41, 6.; snéwedshash refers to a female conjurer in the incantation 158; 51. (2) wife; married woman: sh. gú-u my wife, 68, 1.; Riddlam snawédshash Riddle's wife, 40, 19.; lupíni snawédshash the former or first wife, 55, 17.; hissuaks káliak snáwiksh a single man, 60, 1.; snéwedsh pal'dshapéuluk in order to abduct (his) wife, 95, 8.; snawá'dshash päl'là to seduce a married woman, 59, 2. Cf. 60, 11. 14–16. 111, 13–17. Cf. gúlu, mbú'shni, ndsío, shnawéshka, wa'shi, wélkash, wéwanuish.
shnawédshasha, d. shnashnuédshasha, Mod. for shnawédshla Kl., q. v. Cf. hishuatchzásha, lákíala.
shnawédshka, snawédsna, met. Kl. shnéwadshka (1) infant of the female sex; baby girl: sh. gíulza the first-born girl; lit. “a girl is born first”, with
ellipsis of lupi “at first”. (2) little girl: sh. kohiegsh female orphan, of tender age; sh. tgápetcha gashtishtat the little girl hides herself behind the door. Contr. for shnawédshaga, dim. shnáwedsh. Cf. hishuákga.

shnawédshla, Mod. shnawedsháshla and snavedshála, d. shnashnuédshla, Mod. shnashnedsháshla and snaswedshála to marry, espouse; said of the husband only: násak, láp snavi’dsla to take one wife, two wives, 60, 17; pén snavi’dshla to marry a second wife; lápéní hú snawedshála he married twice, 55, 16. Cf. mbushéala, shumpseála, wewánuishla.

shnákä’gi, d. shnáshnä’gi; see shnekégi.

shnä’ul’dsha to ride at a gallop, to gallop, or in Western parlance “to lope”, 29, 12. Cf. wáksha.

shnë’dsha, d. shnëshndsha to flutter, to beat or flap the wings in water or when running on the ground. Mod. for néná Kl. Der. ne- in néná.

shnë’ilaks, contr. slme’ilaks, d. shneshnilaks (1) fire-place, hearth, 120, 20. 150, 7.; cf. Note to 36, 4. (2) chimney in a room, open chimney; flue of chimney. Der. shnélzá. Cf. shlâyaks.

shnë-ipaksh, d. shneshnipaksh fire-place belonging to a lodge or encampment, 36, 4. and Note. Der. shnë’pka.

shnë’ish, 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. shnë’dsha.

shnëka, d. shnëshnka, v. intr. (1) to burn; to be lit up, to shine. Cf. shnekúpka. (2) to burn through. Cf. Mba’ush=Shne’kash. Der. náta.

shnekálpka, d. shneshnkálpka to heat or boil liquids: sh nù ámbo, Kl., I am boiling water. Der. kélpka. Cf. tchilála.

shnëkelish eyebrow; lit. “what moves from its position”. Kl. for snailigsh Mod. Der. shnëkelui.

shnëkelui, snä’klui, v. trans. (1) to remove from position or location. (2) to remove from office: lákiash snäkëli-uápka nù I will remove the chief (or subchief) from the chieftaincy, 59, 12 15 17. 20. Der. kéléwi.

shneklo’tchna, d. shneshnaklo’tchna to sail. Word recently formed, as these Indians use no sails on their dugout canoes. Der. shnëkelui (1).

shneklotchnótkish, pl. túmi sh, sail, canvas spread out, Mod.: sh-vú’nsh sail-boat. Cf. shneklo’tchna. Cf. shniwatnótkish.
shnawédshla—shné-ulía.

shnékshíta, shnikshíta, d. shneshnákshíta to save, deliver, rescue, 193;
11. Der. kshíta; lit. “to cause to escape”.
shné'ketchíghsh, d. shneshnáktchiksh (1) shoulder; term chiefly applied
to quadrupeds. (2) shoulder-blade.
shnekúpka, d. shneshnkúpka to shine, be lit up above and at a distance:
wakai (for wak ká-i) lálap a hún shnekú'pkashtkak 1 why don't you want
two at a time to shine up there? 105, 10. Der. shnéka, -u-, -apkha.
shnekégi, d. shneshnuéigi, shneshnu'úgi (1) to spill, waste, lose. (2) to
lose something, as from a side-pocket. Kl. for stéwa Mod. Der. ká'gi.
shnó'úash, snéóash, d. shnishnó'úash, Mod. for shni'úsh Kl, q. v.
shnexía to eat up, devour, consume, 154; 10. Cf. shlúki, shnúka.
shnélaksh, 150, 7.; see shné-ilaksh.
shnélzá, shné'lka, d. shneshnálzá to set on fire, to burn down, to reduce to
ashes, as wood, lodges, corpses etc.: tchísh sh. to burn a lodge, 85, 13.;
látcshash shnálzá to set a lodge on fire, 59, 14. 113, 22.; shneshnálotá (supply látcshash) while setting fire to the lodges, 88, 7.; sh. Lémé-ish titská-
aksh he burnt up the Old Thunders; 114, 12. Der. nélka. Cf. shné-ílaks.
shnéluas, d. shneshnálua to stain, to color, to dye: partic. shnéluatko colored,
dyed. Cf néwal.
shnéluaus, d. shneshnáluaus (1) dot, stain, spot. (2) color, as the product of a dyeing process.
shneulótkish, sneluóutch, d. shneshnulótkish dye-stuff, coloring matter.
Der. shnélua. Cf. shnéluash.
shnéna, d. shnésna, or sh. lá'loksh to make or build a fire while on a journey, 99, 3. and Note; 100, 15.
shneipémepma, d. shneshn'épémepma, Mod. for shnapémpema Kl, q. v.
shnépká to make or build a fire: shu'tchank anut hún'k sh. we have a fire
shnetchuktekiútch wax, beeswax: bi sh. shú'ta the bee produces wax.
Cf. tchíwíza.
shneuyalá to destroy, annihilate almost; to render useless by partial de-
struction: nákosh hún'k táplalash né-ulzá shne-uyálkti shash he ordered
the loon to destroy the dam to their disadvantage, 132, 1. Der. shnéwi.
shné-ulía, Mod. snúla, d. shneshnúlia to catch a cold, to become rheu-
matic; to suffer of rheumatism.
shne-ulóla to throw down, as a horse does a rider. Cf. shnä'-uldsha.

shné-útchna, d. shnéshnutchna to mark, to draw a line: tálaak sh. to draw a straight line.

shnéwadshka; met. for shnawédshga, q. v.

shnewalknótkish, d. shneshn'walknótkish bellow. Cf. niwálka No. 2.

shnówi, d. shnéshnui to destroy, demolish, 132, 2. Der. níwa

shniákteHa, d. shnishnákteHa to send a person for something: spautish sh to send for poison, 13, 14.

shnigóta, d. shnishingóta (1) to send off, to send away, to dispatch. (2) to send by mail, to mail, 36, 21.

shnigó'tcHna, d. shnishingó'tcHna to send by mail; to send away; said only of letters and similar objects.

shnikálua, d. shnishnálua to madden, excite to rage, irritate, as persons, dogs etc. Der. klúua.

shnikanua, d. shnishnánua to let ripen, to allow time for ripening; said of seeds, wókash, berries, 74, 8. Der. núka

shnikanúanka, d. shnishnkanúanka (1) to make pauses in the gathering of fruits or digging of eatable roots, tubers. (2) to cease fishing and then re-commence; to fish with interruptions. Der shnikanua

shnikishala, shniggishala, d. shnishingishala to distrust: sh. n'hünk hünkélam hishnáksham shapiyash I do not believe all that is said by this man. Der. k't'kn. Cf. shikita.

shnikíta, d. shnishingíta to lose, let fall; said of long-shaped objects, as needles, pencils etc. Der. ków. Cf. hish'níta.

shnikíwa, d. shnishingíwa to throw, hurl, cast; said of round or bulky, heavy objects. Kl for shnikóoa Mod. Cf. nutóshna, nuwálza.

shnikóoa, d. shnishingkóoa; Mod. for shnikíwa Kl, q. v.

shnikshókshuka, pl. túmi sh., (1) to smell around, to put the nose about, as horses, cows etc. (2) to root, as hogs.

shnikshú'lzá, d. shnishingshú'lzá to make dance; to force, prompt, or cause to dance, 16, 12.: pán sa shnikshó'lzá lúluags they made the captives dance again, 20, 10. Der. kšú'lúga.

shni'zá, d. shnishing'zá (1) to remove the mucus: sní'l mí psísh! blow your nose! (2) to snuff, sniff: p'laitan sníza to snuff up into the nose.
shně-ulóla—shniwatchnótkish.

shně-ulóla, shnlksh, d. shněshněysh mucus, snot: shláški mi hún sněysh!
clean your nose with the handkerchief! Kl. for shněysh Mod.
shně-wáta, d. shněshněwáta to kindle a fire; to strike a match. Der. nilíwa.
shněndú'dshna, d. shněshnändú'dshna to lose something, as out of the
side-pocket Cf ndé-uli, shnekégi, shnikíta.
shněndúwa to dip, douse, let fall into the water, 123, 4. Der. ndéwa (2).
shinkak'lkótkish, shněshnákkótkish weighing-scale. Der. shninkák'lkótkish.
shinkák'lkó, d. shněshnákkák'lkó, v. trans., to weigh by means of a
scale. Der. nkělkó.
shninháptchpa, d. shněshninháptchpa to tease, to annoy. Mod. Der.
ndshháptchpa.
shnintóla, d. shněshnintóla (1) v. trans., to let fall, to drop down. (2)
v. intr., Mod., to fall, to drop. Cf ndé-uli.
shnintó'lóka, d. shněshnintó'lóka, to let fall, to drop. Der. ndé-ulóka.
shnintó'tzí, d. shněshnintó'tzí, v. trans., to let fall, to drop upon the
ground, as fruits from a tree. Der. ndé-utží.
shnípělàn, d shněshnípélàn to fatten, to render fat. Der. plín.
shnitchíza, d. shněshnitchíza to fry: lépuinatka sh to fry in frying-
pans, 147, 20. Cf. shnitchkua.
shnitchkua, snitskóa, d. shněshnitchkua, snisnátskóa (1) to broil in a
pan; to fry. (2) to dry meat, berries or fruits over the fire. Cf. shnitchíza.
shnitchkútškis, contr. snitchlglútch small hook, crochet, fibula.
snín'tcha, d. snisná'tchá to detest, hate. Cf mú'tchka, shnókakia.
sníulá, d. shněshníula, Mod.; same as shné-ulía Kl, q. v.
shnulatchgánka, d. shněshnulatchgánka to glance off; said of mis-
siles: shníulatchgan kan hún gi it was glancing off; the subject, tal-
dshiága, to be supplied, 110, 11.
shniwádshna, d. shněshnúdshna to swallow: tiná'k shniwádhna to
swallow in one draught. Cf. skótka (1).
shniwatnótkis, d. shněshnuatnótkish canvas spread out, sail. Der.
niwatana; lit. “what drives along”. Cf. shněklótechnótkish.
shniwatchnótkish, d. shněshnuatchnótkish (1) osophagus, pharynx.
(2) throat. Der. shniwádshna. Cf. sníutkanútkish.
shnókakia to detest, hate: shnókakula ná húnksh ka-á I hate him thoroughly. Cf. mú'tchka, sniúz'tchka.

shnók'gish, d. shnushnókgish handle of tools, trunk etc. Der. shnúka.

shnutámpka d. shnushnutámpka to keep burning: lólóksh sh. they kept up the fire by stirring it, 85, 9. Der. shnúa.

shnúya, a, 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. núyua.

shnuyá'kta, d. shnushniá'kta to singe. Der. shnúya.

shnuyóka, d. shnushnú'ka to cause to burn; to burn off; to singe off, as hair. Der. shnúya (1).

shnúka, snóka, d. snúshnka, snóshnya (1) to seize, to take hold of; to grasp, to seize forcibly; to catch, to capture: shnúk'át mí'dsu he takes up the spoon, 138, 5.; nép sh. to shake hands with somebody; sh. nép k'lákápkash to shake hands with the deceased, 87, 10.; cf. nép; nánuk shúlótish sh he took away the whole dress, 95, 7.; há'nk lú'luags wú'k shnú'shñég'ank seizing the war-captives by their arms, 16, 12.; tála shnú'ksh hú háméni, Mod.: he, she is eager to grab money; nú shnukó'tak (or: nú shnukántki), Mod., I will get it for myself; shnú'kshtkan (for shnú'kshtka gi ná) ná'sh siwák I want to obtain (this) one girl, 23, 8., cf. 20, 7. 23, 7.; ká'-i nat snú'kat wácht húnk we did not capture the horse under these circumstances, 30, 6. Cf. lupini. (2) to receive, obtain, be presented with. Der. íka.

shnukátka, d. shnushnkátka to approach for seizing, grasping or catching; to go and get hold of, 183; 23.

shnúkpa, snó'kpa, d. shnushnákpa to seize for oneself; to grasp, to hold fast on purpose: shnukpá'ka to seize an object standing or lying on the ground, 55, 7. Der. shnúka.

shnú'kpé'li, d. shnushnákpéli to take back, to get back, to reobtain, 60, 14. 61, 10.: snúk'p'la 61, 10. for shnú'kp'li a. Der. shnúka, -péli.

shnúkt'cha, d. shnushnákt'cha to go and seize; to catch, capture while going or running: násh shnuktsá'tkak há'nk wácht a man started to get hold of the horse, 30, 2. Der. shnúka.

shnúkua, d. shnushnú'ka (1) to grasp, to get hold of, to catch: shnuku'ola to get a firm hold of: (2) to catch in the water. Der. shnúka.
shnū'z a, d. shnū'shnza to parch; said of seeds, roots, fruits etc., 149, 7.

Der nóka. Cf. shnūta.

shnūlash, snō'lash, d. shnushnálash (1) birds' nest, 154; 9.: sh. shků-lem lark's nest, 95, 5.; p'lawasham sh., 94, 9, 100, 9., yaukélam s. eagles' eyrie; p'il'sham sh. humming bird's nest, 134, 13. (2) den of animals, burrow, hole, recess: tsū'tskam snō'lash ground-squirrels' hole, 24, 13.

shnulóka, d. shnushnloka (1) to snap at, as dogs, turtles etc.; said of the spū'm-bird, 168; 44. (2) to scold, threaten; to scare off by threats, scolding; to frighten, to scare: hů'nhashak i pshe-utuáashash shnulú'kuapkak (for shnulúkuapka ak) you will only scare the human beings, and to no effect, 114, 11. Cf. slkanága, shúla.

shnúmat'ka, d. shnushnmat'ka to annooy, tease, 36, 3. Der. mú'tchka.

shumpshé'ala, snú'mpshé'ala to unite a couple in wedlock, 60, 7. Der. shumpshé'ala. Cf. mbushé'ala.

shnúntatak to interpret: shahamúyank sh. sending for somebody to act as interpreter, 66, 16. and Note. Cf. lútatak (3), nátatak.

shnúntaltchish, d. shnushnantaltchish erosion, wash-out, earth or hill-side washed out. Der. ntáltchish.

shnúntaltchish, d. shnushnantaltchish to come down, to flow, rush downward; said of water: l'bena stůnshnuk ámbu shnultaltchanúapkug to dig a canal-ditch for the water, to canalize a stream or water-course. Der. ntáltchish.

shnúntaltcheló'ks trap; cf. the more original form: shnantálcheló'kč. shnuntap'lkó'tkis, d. shnushnantap'lkó'tkis (1) iron oven, round oven. (2) yeast; yeasted dough for raising bread, Kl. Der. nútá, p'la'.

shnúntchžóla, d. shnushnúntchžóla to curl, as hair; to put into curls.

Cf. ndshokólatko, tchítakšb.

shnúntchžólsh, d. shnushnúntchžólsh curl; curl of hair.

shnúpō'dsha, d. shnushnpó'dsha to cause to eject, to force out of; said, e. g., of the contraction of the musculus sphincter after defecation. Der. püdsha.

shnúta, shnóta, d. shnushnúta (1) to burn; to destroy by fire; cf. hushnúta. (2) to parch or dry by fire-heat: shnútétko tópesh brick, tile; lit. “parched mud”. (3) to build, kindle a fire while away from the lodge or camp: tsúi Mótanash shnúshnúta then the Pit River Indians built fires, 23, 15. Der. nútá. Cf. shnátkolua, shú'dsha.
Shnúтокиш, contr. shnúтöих, d. shnúshntökhish, contr. shnúshntötch

Hard crust or shell of round or rounded shape: shnúshntötch-gitko small beetle; lady-bug: Coccinella septempunctata.

Shnutchlúktagia to plane, render smooth, 87, 3. Der. tchlu*xatko.

Shnutchóka, d. shnushntchéoxa (1) to burn or singe to death; to kill by burning. (2) to torment to death; to tease unbearably. Der. tchóka.

Sho-, so-; words not entered here may be found under shu-, su-.

Shō'dshna, d. shushō'dshna to carry in hand, in a bucket or pail. Cf. sténa.

Shobóta, d. shosh'ho*ta to satisfy appetite or hunger; to fill the stomach.

Shokeká-ash, d. shoshkeká-ash, Mod. for shukíkash Kl., q. v.

Shokótaana, d. shoshkó*taana to bite oneself in the tongue or lip, as when eating: shokótantk tů't fore-teeth; lit. "teeth biting the lip". Der. kóka.

Shō'kšh, shū'kšh, sō'ks, Mod. tchēôkšh; d. shushōks, shōshōks, Mod. tchēótchéoksh (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: Nyctiardea Gardenii: sů'mmat (for shů'matka) shtū'ka kii'ám shō'ks the night-heron catches fish with its bill. (2) Shō'kšh, the mythic personification of this heron, 122, 9.; also in the form Shū'kamtch, q. v. Cf. tchů'kšh.

Shó'kunka, d. shushó'kunka to form, produce or develop froth, foam, to foam; said of waters. Cf. kēwa.

Shókunksh, d. shushókunksh foam, froth of waves.

Shó'kunksh, d. shushókunksh foam, froth of waves.

Shó'lalua to pack goods on a horse or mule with ropes.

Shó'laluish "Horse-Packer", nom. pr. of Klamath headman, signer of the treaty of 1864, and mentioned in it as "Shollasloos".

Sóld'shoks, Sóld'hoks, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man; interpreted by "Long-Legs". Der. tchů'kšh.

Shó'lhash, d. shushálhash pillow: shō'la*hashat shlé'thish pillow-case.

Sólt, shō'lt; see shált.

Sótchéokni, or S. máklaks, nom. pr., "Salt-Chuck" or Pacific Coast Indian; a comprehensive term including the Coquille, Coos Bay, Sayúskla, Siletz, Alséya, Yákon,a, Nestucca, Tillamuk, Nehélim, 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 Shastis Indians. From the Chin. J. salt-tchuk salt-water.

shó-óta, d. shostóta, Mod. for shu-úta Kl., q. v.

shópa, sú'pên, shúpa (1) v. intr., to lie in a heap, stack, pile, layer. Cf. shópalža. (2) adv., in a heap, in a pile: á-ati sú'pên kélá-ush éhuá the sand lies deep; lit. "deeply in a layer the sand extends."

shópalža, shá'paléka, d. shóshpalža to pile up, to heap up in a stack or stacks, 75, 13.: kshú'n túnepni ná'd shópelakuapk we will make five stacks of that hay (each to form one load, for hauling it home), 75, 12.

shotelólóla, shutulóla, d shushtelólóla (1) to terminate, finish up, achieve; to come to an end with preparing. (2) to unfetter, disengage, unroll, uncoil; wi-ilti nú sh. I am drawing back my prepuce, 185; 42. Der. shutéla.

shpágá, spá'gga, d. shpaspága, spashp'gga to wet, to drench. Der. pága.

spágálakh, d. spaspágalakh fold, crease in cloth, paper etc. Der. spágálža.

spágálža, d. spaspágalža to fold, to fold up: partic. shpagálžatko folded, doubled up. Cf. pákakaksh

shpáha, spáha, spahá, d. shpáshp'ha, spáspa, v. trans., to render dry, to dry near the fire, in the sun etc., 146, 9, 147, 15: shpáhank after drying it, 146, 10. 148, 10. Der. páha. Cf hashpápéíi.

Spá-ísh Valley, nom. pr.: Surprise Valley. Lies in the northeastern angle of California, southeast of Goose Lake. The Snake Indian chief Óchoho resides there with many of his men. Cf. 29, j. and Note; 31, 15.

spáká, d. shpáshp'ka to punch, to break by punching: spáká-wésh tool for breaking chunks of ice. Der. páka.

spákága, d. spashpkága to tear, to tear up by hand, 125, 2. Der. pakága.

spál, tchpakál, pl. támi s., yellow ocher, 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: tchpál shátauža to mark the face with ocher-dots. One of the places where it is found lies between Linkville and Upper Klamath Lake, on the Link River. Der pála. Lit. "what is dried". Cf. Lú'tlpakat.

spálala, d. spashplálala to feed; said of animals feeding their young. Der. pán. Cf. háshpa.
spálptchi (1) looking like spál-paint; ocher. (2) light yellow, light brown, like dry leaves in the fall. Der. spál, -ptchi.

spámi, d. spásamí needle of the pine-tree, green or dried up. Der. pála. S pániólki Spaniard; Mexican; white man from the South.

spatádsha, d spashp'tádsha, v. trans., to stretch, to stretch out by hand; to extend. Der. patádsha. Cf. spitádsha.

spátc̱ha, spá'tcha, spótsa, d. spáp'tcha (1) to split in the whole length, as a piece of wood. (2) to tear, as cloth, paper. Der. pádsha. Cf. petéga.

spatcáiga, d. spashptchíga (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. atcáíga.

spá-útish, shpáútish, d. spashpá-útish poison of every description, 13, 14-17.: s. itá tchułé'kshtat to poison meat. Der. pán. Cf. ké-ísh, stétmaš. Spa wáuíkši, nom. pr. of a locality on the Sprague River, near Yáneks.

spékanótkish, d. speshpakanótkish sewing needle: lit. "tool to draw out". Kl. for spikanash Mod, q. v. Der. spika.

spekpěla, d. speshpakpéla to squint: partic spekpleítko (a) squinting, squinter, cross-eyed. (b) Spekpleítko, nom. pr. masc. Kl. Der. spíka, -pēli.

spekp'lítkptči, d. speshpakplítkptči cross-eyed.

spélétaclútčeh, d. speshplétaklútčeh rake. Kl. for wakatchótkish Mod.

spéls̱ha, d. speshpáls̱ha to advance, to put forward; usually said of fingers, 79, 6. Der. spéluiš.

spélshna, d. speshpálshna (1) to put forward the index-finger (spéluiš), or other fingers. (2) to play the spélsẖna- 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. Spélḏshna is a corruption of spélsẖna. Contr. from spéluiš. Der. spéluiš.

spéluiš, d. speshpáluíš (1) second finger, index-finger; cf. yúsẖka, yúsẖzẖish, the first Note on p. 80, and Note to 79, 3. (2) name of several moons of the Máklaš̱k year: usually mentioned in the instrumental case spéluišhtka, and then used in a temporal sense. The spéluiš- 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. péluí (2).

spálpčchi—špótu.

spé-ukitchna, d. špéšhpukitchna to continue eating up, 118, 5.
spiamna, špíyamna (1) to pull forth, to draw forth, to drag out: käíla s. to drag out earth, dirt, 163; 14. (2) to lead by hand, as a child or horse: spiyamnátto wátch nû géína I take horses with me when going to Ashland. Cf. pléna, spíka, úyamna.
spíšsha, d. spíšhptcha to drag behind, to draw, pull after oneself. Cf. pléna, spiamna, spíka.
spíšha’dšha, d. spíshptchú’dshna to uncoil, draw out; said of a string or rope fastened at one end. Der. spíšsha.
spíka, špí’ka, spíká, d. spíšhptka to draw, pull out, as a rope, string, thread. Cf. pléna.
spikánash, spékanash, d. špíshpákánash needle, sewing needle: ý spikánáshtka skẹntchántak you will sew with a needle. Mod. for spekanótkiš Kl.
spítádšha, d. spíshptádšha to pull at; to stretch, extend, pull out; said of the pulling of ears, fingers, the pinching of noses, the stretching out of elastic objects etc. Cf. spátádšha.
spítkala, spítkal (1) v. intr., to drift, to move up slowly, as clouds. Cf. shlulóla. (2) v. trans., to make stand up, to raise up, 24, 15. Der. pitkala.
spíťcha, špíťcha, d. spíšhptcha; said of fire only: (1) v. trans., to extinguish, put out: spítch’í lówoks! put out the fire! (2) v. intr., to go out, to become extinct: lú‘lúksh špíčhčt (for spíčhčšht) after the fire has become extinct, 85, 10. Mod. for spíčhčka Kl. Der. pítčha.
spíčhčka, d. spíshpáčhčka, Kl. for spíčhčha Mod., q. v.
spíčhčtókípělí, d. spíshptchotkípělí to haul or pull down: plé’k s. to haul down the flag. Der. spíšsha.
špíú’hpush Harris’ woodpecker, spotted; Picus Harrisii: 180; 6. Onomatop. Cf. piúpúítana.
špótu, špúta, d. špóshptu, spú’shptu, spú’spátua (1) to take strong physical exercise by rambling for five days and nights through hills, woods and vales, fasting, plunging in cold water, rolling large boulders uphill, then sleeping outdoors to obtain magic dreams etc. These exertions form a part of the mourning customs of the Oregonian Indians, 82, 10. 83, 1. (2) to become vigorous, strong by the above exercises; to fortify, strengthen, invigorate oneself. Cf. luátpíšla, spíka, sputúdšha
spiigatko, d. spushpiigatko  
*gray, gray-colored.*  
Cf. pâkpä’kli, skéđshatko.

spûka, spûká, shpôka, d. spû’shpka (1) *to put out the feet,* as out of a door,  
wigwam, window, with or without adding pë’tch (feet).  
Cf. eïža, nîka.  
(2) *to lie down, to lie on the ground:*  
s hôpôka màńtchak he lay on the ground  
for a while, 110, 14; tû’shtok spûká shiš’tk É-ukskîni *where the wounded*  
Lake Indian was lying, 24, 3; spû’ksksaksi *where the (wounded man) was*  
lying, 24, 20; partic. spûkakto *recumbent, lying on ground.*  
(3) *to lie in bed;* lit. “to stretch the legs out.”  
Cf. spûnka.

spûkanka, d. shpushspûkanka *to move the feet quickly.*  
Cf. putchhkánka.

Spûkâ’n, or Sp. màklaks, 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.

spû’kli, spûklia, spûklea, d. spûshpåkli, shpushpåklia (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. 10., 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 wôkash-season, in order to insure a good crop of pond-lily seed. Der. spûka.  
Cf. lûmkôka, spû’klish.

spû’kliga, d. spushpåkliga *little sweat-lodge;* such as found erected near every Indian lodge. Contr. from spuËiliaga. Dim. spû’klish.

spû’klish, d. spushpåklish *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 childbed 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 K’mûkamtc, 82, 7. 142, 6. (Wakâksi) 12. (É-ukalkshi), and the Ká-ashkshi s.; the Modoc tribe had some of their own.  
(3) the communal dance-house or kshiu’lgish is also called sweat-lodge (cf. wála); it is a spacious structure erected in the style of earth-lodges (lûldamalâksh, q. v.), having an entrance on a level with the floor, 75, 11. Der. spûka (2).
spú’klisha, d. spuspáklíshla (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. spú’klish.

Spú’klish=Láwísh, nom. pr. of a sweat-lodge and camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. “Promontorial Sweat-Lodge”.

spú’klitcha, d. spushpáklnitcha to go and sweat in a sudatory; to start out for a sweat-bath or steam-bath, 82, 5. 88, 3. 89, 6.

spú’klíúta, d. spuspaklíúta to use for sweating purposes, to use for steam-baths; lit “to sweat by means of”, 82, 7. Der. spú’kli.

spúktchampka, d. spushpaktchampka to heap up earth, to make mounds; said especially of the small grave-mounds, about man’s length and surrounded by palings, 88, 2.

spúkua, d. spushpákua to spread out, extend, display: Shû’kamtech s. m’na tchú’kšt Old Crane parted his legs (across the river); Old Crane stepped across, 122, 23.: partic. spúkuatko (a) spread out, displayed, distended; (b) inflamed; said of eyes only; lâ’lp shpushpashkuatko gi both eyes are inflamed. Cf patádska, spúkanka

spúkúga, d. spushpukúga (1) to drag by the feet. (2) to drag, to draw, pull. Der. spúka.

spúkúgatchna, d. spushpúkgatchna (1) to drag by the feet or legs, while on a march, 13, 6. (2) to drag behind, to drag over the ground.

spúldsha, d. spuspáldsha to saw with a cross-saw.

spúlhi, spulí, d. spushpálhi, spúshplí, 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. Cf. shnupódsha. (3) to take in, confine, lock up, imprison; to punish by imprisonment, 58, 11. 12. 13. 59, 2. 11. 60, 2. 3. 21. 78, 15. etc.: tehé’ks shpushhuiápkho he will soon be locked up, 66, 4. 5. Speaking of more than one object, ilhi, q. v. Cf. hushpálhi, kúi (2).

spúlíkísh, d. spushpalíkísh, full form of spulí’ksh, q. v. Der. spúlíhi

spulítka, spulítka, d. spushpalítka to return from placing inside, closing up, imprisoning: gi’mpéle spulí’tkuk they went home, returning from the imprisonment (of Doctor John), 66, 6.

spulí’ksh, d. spushpalí’ksh jail, guard-house, place of confinement, imprisonment for one person. Contr. from spulíkísh. Cf. ilígish, skúkum-house.
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spú'n the female of the skkū'-hawk, q. v.; incantation, 168; 44.

spūnū'ks h, shponē'kši, d. spushpō'ksh time for rest; night or later part of evening: nānuk spūnū'ks every night, 78, 4. Der. spūnēga. Cf lulālkish and the Lat. nox concubia.

spūnēga, d. spūshpē'ga, v. impers., it is late in the evening or night; it is sleeping time: tchūi shpōnūk then it became late, 100, 11. Cf. spūka.

spūnēkla, d. spushpē'kla. v. impers., it is getting late at night.

spūngūtgapēle, spunkātkapēli, d spuspangūtgapē to take back, bring back again; said of one anim. object, 78, 13.

spūngatka, spunkatka, d. spuspangatka to take a person along with when returning; to return in somebody’s company Der. spūnka.

spūngatcha, d. spuspangatcha; same as spūnchtcha, q. v.

spū'nī, shpū'nī, d. spū'shni to give, to confer upon; to present with, transfer to, as a squaw, slave, head of cattle etc.: kū-i hūk wāch m'ah spūnū-ukapka she need not transfer a horse to you, 60, 15.; lū'gs g'ū spūnī'sh the slave transferred by me, 20, 18.; spūnī'n (for spūnī' nū) I had given or transferred, 20, 18.; kū-i snāwēsh spūnī vushūk through fear they did not give a wife to him, 93, 1. Speaking of more than one object, shewānā, cf. 60, 16.

spūnka, shpūn'za, d. spushpānka, spushpānza to let out of, to dismiss, to let go. Lit “to cause to move the legs”; cf. spūka.

spūnktampēli, d. spushpāntampēli to dismiss from jail, to set free, 78, 16.

spūnktanka, d. spushpāntanka (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. spūnka.

spūnketcha, spungatcha, d. spuspāntetcha to take, bring along while on one's march; said of one anim. object. Der. spūnka.

spūnktchapēli, d. spushpāntchapēli to convey, to bring back or home while on a trip, march or journey; said of one anim. object, 78, 14.

spūnshāmpēle, d. spushpānshāmpēle to lead, convey or take back, to take or bring home, 66, 3. 96, 5. Der. spūnshna, -pēlf.

spūnshipka to bring or convey somebody towards, 107, 4.

spūnshipkīa to bring along with, lead, convey a person for another, 107, 9.

spūnshna, d. spushpānsha (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, ídshna. Cf. hushpántchna.

Spuntcha, d. spushpantcha to abduct, steal, take away from: spûntzashtka giug snâwedsh m'na for the purpose of abducting one of his wives, 94, 10.

Spuntpa, d. spushpantpa to bring, take along with; the French “emmener”: lû'ks t'shî'n spûntpisham a prisoner of war grew up to adult age, after they (the enemies) had carried him off, 16, 14. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, ḫþpa.

Spuntâmpêli, d. spushpantpâmpêli to bring back to, to travel back or homeward with, 78, 15. Speaking of a plurality of anim. objects, ḫþpâmpêli.

Spûtídshanuish, d. spushptídshanuish furrow made by the plow
Spû'tua, spûtu, d. shpû'ʃpatua; same as shpûtu, q. v. Cf. spûka.

Spûtû'dsha, d. shpushtû'dsha to go out to fortify oneself; to go and take exercise for becoming strong in body. Der. shpûtu.

Spûtuya, d. spushtáya to plow. Der. putôya.

Spûtûyôtch, d. spushptûyôtch plow. Kl. for shutoyôtkish Mod.

Spûtûyuish, spûtô-ìwish, spûtû-ìhuish, d. spushptô-ìwish furrow of plow. Der. spûtuya.

Spûtchta, d. spushpátchta to frighten, to scare, to terrify. Cf. hushpátchta, pûtchta.

Stà, shtá, d. stása, stãshta (1) to be full, filled, replete, 75, 9: shtá saika the prairie was full of them, 107, 6. Cf. òwa, ìwa, shmo'tka, shoóa. (2) to be complete, entire. (3) adv., fully, to repletion. (4) adv., completely, entirely: stà tok sa Ė-ukskni hâshâmpka the Lake warriors completely encircled them, formed an unbroken ring around them, 23, 12.

Stàgi, shtági, d. shtashtági to fill, fill up, make full: shtági m'na yà'ki she filled her seed-basket with roots, 118, 4, 7. Speaking of many subjects, stã-ila. Der. stà, gi (5).

Stã-ila, shtã-ìla, d. shtashîla, v. trans., referring to more than one subject: (1) to dig out edible roots, tubers or bulbs with a tool (āmda); an occupation devolving almost exclusively upon the women of the tribe. Cf. méya, stági. (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 mā-i or tall bulrush-grass, 148, 3. Lit. "to fill down into (the basket)". Der. stā.

staínaksh, d. stastínaksh heel. Cf. stáklínsnsh.
stākla to fasten, to stick up: vū'nshtat s. to stick up on a dugout canoe, 150, 5. stāklinsh, stāklínsna ball of the foot: stāklínsaksí at the ball, 24, 18.
stakolólako, d. stahtakolólako bald-headed.
stākpünks, d. stastakpunksh (1) leech (2) snail, slug: stākpünksam lāché shas shnásh s. snail-shell; lit. "snail-house". Cf. the German: Schneckenhaus.

Stāktaks, nom. pr. of a camp-site on the Sprague River; interpreted by "End of the Hill".

stālāla, d. stashtālāla to fill: páksh s. to fill the pipe, 14, 4. and Note. Der. stáni.

stalégatko, shtalfkatko, d. stahtalégatko, adj., in close contact with, fastened to, e. g., to the animal body. Said of coverings for the feet: atí s. wāksna high-topped moccasins; wíuka s. low-topped. Der. talíga (1).
stālksh, d. stashtalksh wall; house-wall, wall of building. Der. stalá.

stāl̄a, d. shtashtál̄a to plant two poles in the ground; see téwa.

stānį, shtání, d. stástni, shtástni, adj., full, filled with, replete, brimful: s. kálo kchū' (supply: gi) the sky is full of stars; shnūlaksh a s. nápal the nest is full of eggs; éwaga s. wíshink the pond is filled with garter-snakes; yâ'kiti wókaksh s. the seed-basket is full of wókash; lit. "the lily-seed is brimful within the basket"; nép, wē'k s. a handful, armful. Der. stá. Cf. kāflash, néwa, sténą, stú.

stanūțchna, d. shtashtnútchna (1) v. intr., to lose, to be deprived of one object, 43, 9. (2) v. trans., to deprive of; to cause to lose, 43, 16. Cf. stévā.

sta-ōta, d. stashtou-ōta, v. intr., to starve for a while, to be famished for the time being: sta-ōtank máku criteria he camps out while starving himself or fasting, 83, 2. Dur. of stáwa. Cf. shpótou.

stāp, shtáp, pl. támi s., flint arrow-head, flint spear-head, 134, 17.

stápala, stápal, d. shtáshtpal, Mod. form of stópēla, q. v.

stapātchka, stúpáttchka, d. shtashtapāttchka to wash one's own face: plāi-wash stópatchka the golden eagle washed his face, 134, 11.: nū stapatşku-ápka I am going to wash my face. Cf. shtastapákia, shtetátscha.

stapatchkótkish wash-basin; lit. "what serves for washing the face".
stāpka, d. stastāpka to pound, make fine, mash fine: shtāpka (sha) ktā-yatka they pound with stones, 147, 11. Cf. ndshāpka, skā’.

stāpōtkish, d. stashtōtkish wooden or steel needle used in the manufacture of mats; length about six inches. Cf. stāpsh.

stāpsh mat made of bulrush, lacustrine grass: s. latchāsh cabin covered with bulrush mats, “tule lodge”. Cf. stāpka, stē-ulash.

stashtāmnish, pl. túmi sh., set of earrings. Cf. hāstamna.

stāwa, d. stashtwa (1) v. trans., to deprive somebody of food or necessaries; to starve. (2) v. intr. or refl., to be deprived, to deprive oneself of the necessaries of life; to starve, to starve to death, to be famished. Cf. hashtāwa.

stāildsha, shtāildsha, 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, 55, 17.

shtēgīnsh, pl. túmi st., stocking: nētu an lēdshish s. I have practice in knitting stockings. From the English.

shtēgīnshala to knit, make, manufacture stockings.

steīnash, stē-ina-sh, d. shtashtīnash (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.; shkō’ksam s. the spirits’ heart, 174; 11. Cf. pahōkā, shīla. (2) soul or sensitive power of man: gē-utala s. to my heart’s content; kû-i s. gi to be aggrieved in one’s heart; kû-i sūta pipēlāngshtan stainas they mutually embittered their lives, 78, 5.; litchlitchlish s. gitko plucky, brave. Cf. mā’sha, o-ōalgi. (3) morals, sense of right and wrong: tīdshi, kō-idshī s. of good, of wicked character.

steinshaltko, d. stashtinshaltko (1) possessed of a heart. (2) having sensitive or moral affections or qualities; disposed, affected: at tīdshī nū stainshaltko now I am rejoicing, now my heart is gladdened. (3) thoughtful, reflective. (4) Steinshaltko, nom. pr. masc. K1; interpreted by “Big Heart”, which is intended for “plucky” or “magnanimous” and presupposes a fuller form of the name: Mū’-Steinshaltko.

shtēyak’lakpa to listen, hearken, 114, 1.

stēkish, d. shtēshkish doorway, passage, entry: latch’sam s. doorway of lodge. Cf. stōkish.

shtē’ks, stē’ks, Mod stēks (e short), d. shtē’kshtaks, Mod. stē’k-
shtaks (1) nail on finger and toe. Quot. under gutíla. (2) claw, fang; talon: ts'iksam s. bird’s claws or necklace made of such; lókam s. grizzly bear’s claws: lókam s. sinawákitk 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. stika). Cf. nép (3).

stélápkish, d. shtéshtálpkish, adj., right, on right-hand side: shnú’ka stélápksh (for stélápkishash) nép they grasp his right hand, 87, 13. Mod. also pronounce stélópgösh. Cf. skétish, skhéítiko.

stéléwa, d. shtéshtéléwa to stir, excite the water. Cf. İkán, tehéléwa.

stémash, d. shtéshtamash woman’s private parts.

sténa, d shtéshta to carry in a pail or bucket. Der. éna. Cf. shō’dshna.

stétmash, d. stéstamash dipped in poison; poisoned: ngē’sh s. poisoned arrow, 90, 18. Cf. temádscha.

sté-ulash, shtét-ulish, d. stéshtú’lash (1) rush or tule-mat to cover Indian lodges: pē’ni shté-ulash coarse mat made of the tall pānī-grass; used for covering cabins. (2) willow-framed lodge (stiná’sh) covered with rush-mats.

stéwa, d. shtéshtuwa to lose, to be deprived of: nánuktua s., to lose everything; shuhlídhash s. they lost or missed soldiers, 37, 22. Speaking of one object, stanú’tchna, q. v. Mod. Cf. shnekegi, stawa.

stéwa, shté-ua (1) to mix with, to mix up, mash up with, mingle, 150, 9. (2) to mix with water for kneading; said of dough. Der. éwa

stéwi, shtéwa to shoot several objects by the same charge. Der. tówi.

stitalko, stétalko, d. stistál’tko containing resin or pitch, 75, 5.; smelling like resin. Der. stiya.

stíya, stía, shti-ë, d. stíshàia, shtí’shtie (1) resin, as exsudated by pine- and other trees, 96, 6. cf. píla; shti’ya shishidshá they put resin on their heads as a sign of sorrow, 132, 6.; shtie slupéłoka nú’ss wenóyuk they heaped resin on her head, for she had become widowed, 89, 6. (2) pitch, tar.

stíka, shtí’ka, d. shtí’shka, v. trans., to scent, to perceive by smelling: plú s. to smell fat or lard; lú’k hú’nksh shtí’kōk vú’shat the grizzly bear smelling (the kōl-roots) will flee him, 147, 13. Cf. shté’ksh.

stí’klkish, shtíklgish, d shtishtáklgish notch, incision: ngē’sham s. notch at lower end of arrow for applying the bowstring.
s t i k s h u i, Mod. stiksuai, d. stishtakshui (1) boot. (2) shoe. From English through Chin. J.; stick-shoe: “high shoe”. Cf. wákshna.

s t i l a k a, stillaga, stilëxₐ, d. stistálëkₐ to await in a canoe the entering of fish into the tewash-net; to fish with the tewash-dipnet: la-ikáshtka s. to fish with the lá-ìksh-dipnet. Der. tìla.

S t i l a k g i s h “Dipnet Fishery”, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamsou River. Der. stilaka.

s t i l a n k á n s h a to pass a gate, as teams and wagons. Der. tilankánsha.

s t i l a n k s h, d. stistélanksh (1) hoop, circle: tchikëmën s. iron hoop. Cf. hishtilankanke-‘tkish. (2) quiver with its string and arrows. Cf. stilash, tukanksh.

s t i l a n k u a, d. stishélánkua to ford a river on a wagon; lit. “to wheel through the water”. Cf. gákua, pánkua.

s t i l á n s h n a, stilantchna, d. stishélánshna, v. trans. (1) to roll on the ground or floor. (2) to drive a hoop, wheel or circle.

s t i l a s h, shtilhash, d. shtishtálash string used as a holder, handle (of basket etc.); s., or tukankshi s. quiver-strap, made of buckskin hide: tsuyésham or tsuyéshti s. guard-string of hat; yá'kitì s. string of the conical root-basket, which is worn on back.

s t i l h i p é l i, d. shtishtálhipéli to return and tell, to report: s. shash kátni he reported to those staying in the kayáta-lodge; 112, 10. Cf. stilₐ No. 2.

s t i l k a k u i s h, d. shtishtálkakuish person sent out to report forth and back; messenger, dispatch carrier; chiefly used in the d form. Der. stilₐ No. 2

s t i l z a, shtilka, d. shtishtálzₐ, v. trans., to melt, as lead, tallow: shulálan s. to melt in a pan, pot, ladle or crucible; to place into (the net) to be dissolved in the water; said of fish-killing substances, 150, 4. Der. tilₐ.

s t i l z a, d. stistálzₐ to report; to make known, to divulge. Cf. stilta, stilₐpa.

s t i l l i d á n k a, shtilitanka to report, to carry news, to bring information, 111, 21. Der. stilta. Cf stilₐ No. 2, stilf.

s t i l l i n a s h, d. shtishtlinash tallow, rendered fat. Cf. stilₐ No. 1.

s t i l s h a m p é l i, d. stistálshampéli (1) to report back: shtilshampéliuápkek for the purpose of reporting, 29, 17.; stildsampélók sas in order to announce (it) to them, 22, 15. (2) to bring a message. Der. stilchtna, -péli.

s t i l t a, d. stistáltta to announce, report to; to inform somebody personally
or through a messenger, to tell somebody about, 94, 9.: K’mukámts an’sh p’laiwash shti’lta K’mükamts told me about the golden eagles, 101, 15. Cf. hishtálta, šapíya, stult.

styltish, d. stistáltish (1) announcement, message. (2) used as a verbal of stilta in 55, 14., cf. Note.

styłta, d. stistáltta to announce to, to bring a message to, 40, 23.

styłtechka, stileshka, d. stistáltchka (1) to report, to announce in the quality of a messenger: giyan shti’lshga to report lies, to lie in one’s reports, Mod., 38, 16. (2) to divulge a secret, Kl. Der. stilta.

styłtechna, shtilshna, d. stistáltchna to go and report, to start off, to report, inform, to carry news or information, with verbal cond., 39, ±0. 43, 22.: né-ulaksh s. to bring a message, 38, 14.; gená shti’ldshnuk he went with the message, 88, 8. Der. stilta.

stíná-a, d. stishtná-a (1) to build, erect a stínášh or tule-covered lodge, Kl. (2) to build a house, lodge, cabin of any description, Mod.: shtishtnaotan for erecting lodges with the split rails, 25, 4.

stínága, d. stishtnága little willow-lodge, small cabin, 82, 3. Contr. form stíná-agá. Dim. stínášh, q. v.

stínášh, shtínášh, d. shtishtinásh, stístínásh (1) Kl., willow-lodge; Indian cabin erected on a frame of willow boughs bent over; when covered with mats, it is called sté-ulash: yaúkóla-stupuyuk s menstrual lodge. (2) building, lodge, house of any description; dwelling-house built in Indian or American style; outhouse, provision-house, shed etc.: shtináshti pálla to steal from the house. Mod. for látchash Kl. Der. stíná-a. Cf. āt, lótesh, lutšá, sté-ulash, tchi’sh (2).

stínkpelí to bend, to bend back: na’hléshka s. nté-ish to bend the bow by (drawing) the string.

stínta, d. stistánta (1) to receive well, in a friendly manner or with honors: pi a n’sh tidsh stínta he received me well. (2) to love, to like, as a friend, parent or relative: mi hu gé-u stíntish you are dear to me; cf. 93, 7. (3) to revere, worship, 134, 19.; to appreciate, to value or prize highly, 139, 2. 9 Cf. hishtánta, túnampka, tíníptá.

shtípa, d. shtishtpa (1) to be clouded, to be full of clouds: kálu a stípa paíshash the sky is covered with clouds. (2) to be clouded with lamb-clouds, Mod. Cf. kálo, paísha, tgiwa.
stíltish — stoshtótish.

stípálə́xə, d. shtíshtpálə́xə to turn upside down, to turn over. Der. p'läf.
stíp₁, pl. túmi s., stable; stable with barn. From English stable.
stítxə, d. shtíshtátxə to cheat, defraud of. Der. itxə. Cf. pála.
stiwížótkish, d. stishtuížótkish baby-board; small board to which infants of Western Indians are tied and carried about by their mothers while their heads are undergoing the process of flattening. Mod. Der. iwížótkish. Cf. émtchna, shuéntch.
stiwíni, d. stishtuíni to stir up, as dough: népatka s. to stir with the hand or hands. Der. iwiná. Cf. kuloyéna.
stó, shtó, d. stóshù; see stú.
stókish, d. stóshkish doorway, gate: ktchéñškham s. gate of a corral, enclosure. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. stó. Cf stékísh.
sto'kua'gə, sto'kuak “little burrower”: (1) species of small fish, four or five inches long. (2) species of long-tailed squirrel: Spermophilus Beecheyi. (3) Stókuag, abbr. Stóku, one of Ašish’s mythic wives, mentioned in a mythologic tale, and supposed by some to be the small fish (1), by others the squirrel (2); 99, 10. 100, 5. 11. 12. Der. stó (1). Cf. méhiash.
stópalhuiśh, or stápálufsham, d. stá'shtpalhuísh (1) tree partly peeled off. (2) verbal indef. preterit of stópela, q. v. Cf. wapálash.
stópalsh, d. shtóshpalsh the inner or fibrous bark of trees; the sweet-tasting fiber-bark of the kápka pine-tree is peeled off and eaten raw by the Indians in April, when the sap goes up, and later in the spring, 148, 19–22. Cf. stópela. Cf. kné’-udshi.
stópalsha, d. stóshpalsha to scrape off annually or habitually the fibrous or inner bark of pine-trees, especially of the kápka-pine; to peel a pine-tree and eat the fiber-bark, 148, 19. and Note.
Stópalsh-Tamádésh “Solitary Peeled Pine”, nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh, 74, 16. From stópalhuísh, tamádésha.
stópachka, shtú’patchka, d. shtú’shtpatchka; same as stápachka, q. v. stópela, Mod. stápala, d. stóshtpélə to scrape off, peel, remove the inner bark of trees, 148, 20.: ků’š stópalhuísh, stópalhuísh pine-tree partly deprived of the fiber-bark, 148, 21. 22. Der. u-, pála; lit. “to make dry above.”
stoshtótish, pl. túmi s. (1) gopher, mole; a species of Thomomys; lit. “maker of passages”. (2) bugleman, trumpeter. Der. stú. Cf. stúka.
stú', shtú', stó, d. shtú'shtú, stó'shtú (1) passage, aperture in the ground; burrow, den, hole, tunnel, subterranean passage-way, gangway; low entrance. 
(2) tubiform passage, tube, air-passage. (3) passage, thoroughfare above the ground; trail, path, pathway; way, road, causeway, street: shtú' stúni kélá-ush the road is full of sand; lóloks-wà'gènam stó railroad; lit. “fire-wagon’s path”; path, trail of animals, 29, 11.
stú'ga, shtó-aga, d. shtushtú'ga (1) small burrow or subterranean passage. 
(2) path, pathway, foot-path. Dim stú.
stú'ilash, d. shtushtú'ilash (1) pile of wood. (2) fire-wood put away for the cold season, Kl. Der. túila. Cf. Tó-ilkat, túilash.
stú'ish, shtú'ish, d. shtú'shtú'ish burrow; gopher’s den; mole-hill: shtú'íshtat gátpmannan coming to a gopher-hole, 128, 6. Der stúya.
stú'ya, shtóya, d. shtú'shtú'ya (1) to make a road, way, passage, gangway; to tunnel through, 104, 4. (2) to place on the road or trail, to set going, to circulate: stóyuápka (supply: nù pà'ksh) I will put the tobacco-pipe in circulation, 137, 2. Der. stú.
stú'yáishka, d. stushtí'ákishka to clip the hair. Cf. shíaishka (2), shuyóka (2), shúktaldsha.
stú'yu'a, d. stushtí'yu'a to stab each other; to wound or cut each other with sharp-pointed weapons: partic. stuyúé'tko stabbed, pierced Der stú'ka.
stú'ka, shtú'ka, d stú'shtú'ka (1) to shout through the hands applied to the mouth as a tube. (2) to shout, halloo, cry aloud. Cf. ndé'na, n'ké'na, stú'txéna, stú'txishla. (3) to stab; to wound or cut with a pointed weapon, to pierce; lit “to make a way through”: partic. stukátko (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.; pshín slótsuank shtó'ka to spear fish by torchlight. Cf. stúkua. (5) to sting, bite, Mod.; said of bees, snakes etc. Cf. klutka. Der stú. Cf. hásh'taksh, hásh'tka.
stú'kísh, stó'kísh, d stú'shtú'kísh (1) hailstone: mú'méni s. heavy hailstones, 156; 26. (2) hailstorm. Der. stú'ka (3).
stú'kísha'tko notched; having portions or angles cut out.
stúkua, d. stushtú'ka to stab in the water; to gig, kill by stabbing in water: kí'ám s. to gig, harpoon fish. Cf. tuákish.
stú—stúpka.

stuleólish, d. stustaleólish definite order, command: ká-i hů'škank
K’mukamtsam stuleolish gi’ulatki he was not mindful of K’mukametch’s sharp
order enjoining him (to bring etc.), 107, 7. Der. stuli.
stuli, shtuli, stulhi, d. stustáli, stustálhi to order, command; to enjoin, give
directions; connected usually with the verbal intentional: s. i’ktchatki
giug kmá’ he sent him to obtain the skullcaps, 109, 3.; s. unakag m’na
shí’tki he advised his little son to shoot, 110, 2.; nánuk māklaksash shtu-
liulank after having left orders with all the Indians. Cf. 96, 11. 107, 13. 15.
stulídsha, d. stushtalídsha to order, enjoin while going; to give directions
while passing around: nanuktulásh sha shtulídsha ká-i sháptki giug they
went around commanding every article not to tell, 120, 21. Cf. stuli.
stul’ka, d. stushálka to perforate another person’s nose with a sharp in-
strument, as a needle. Der. tálka. Cf. háshataksh.
stünka, d. stushánka to pass or run through, as a rope, string, 13, 6.
stunkédsha, d. stustankédsha, v. trans., to encompass, encircle with;
said, e. g., of embroidering or sewing beads around the rim of a cushion.
stünkiámna, d. stushtankiámna (1) v. intr., to pass around, go around;
said of inan. subjects, as neckties, e. g. (2) v. trans., to encompass, en-
circle, as a piece of land with a fence Der. stú’nka.
stünzhi, d. stushánzhishish, Mod. stu’ntchishish excava-
ted canal, ditch, wet ditch: kukága shtünzhishítí stream passing through
an artificial bed; canalized rivulet or brook. Cf. stu’nshta.
stünshna, Mod. shtuntchna, d. stushtánshna, Mod. stuštántchish to
make pass through; to conduct, force, or pull through or onward: knúkstat
s to drag an object behind on a rope; lbéna shtünshnuk ámbu to dig a
conduit for water, to dig a canal or ditch. Der. ntültchna.
stunt’a, shtunt’á, d. stushánta to fasten or fix on, as a rope, string.
stúp, stú’pa, pl. túmi s., stove; iron heater: stú’pat wintila to lie under, near
the stove, 186; 56. From English stove.
stúpash, stópesh, pl. túmi s., bone marrow, animal marrow.
stúpka, d. stustákha (1) to puncture. (2) to stab repeatedly in several
places; to wound or kill by stabbing: partic. stópkatko, stúpakatko (a) wounded by stab-wounds. (b) stab-wound. Der. stú’ka. Cf. hushtápka, ktkalítko, stú’ka (3).

stúpka, d. shtushtúpka to stand, to be contained in; said of inan. subjects: ámptš sh. pokótí water stands in the bucket. Der. túpka. Cf. stútka.

stú’pualša, d. stushtápualša to bubble up in cold water; said of the effect of articles thrown in. Cf. kmúltzaga, kmuchó’sha, puélši

stúpui, d. stushtápui to menstruate for the first time; to enter the age of feminine puberty: stupuyúga, stupúyuk on account of first menstruation, 134, 21; yaúkèša-stúpúyuk stínó’sh menstrual lodge. Cf. yúlfna, pílpil.

stúpúish, d. stushtápúish first menstruation.

stútash, d. stushtútash pipe; reed-pipe. Der. stú (2)

stútía, d. stushtúa to roof over, to cover with a roof resting on pillars: stuštlanthko spùklish (these) sweat-lodges are roofed, 82, 2.

stútílash, stútílsh roof-pillar, post, solid wood frame of Indian lodge: lult-máłaksam s. vertical booms or posts sustaining a winter-lodge; usually set up in the form of a regular square.

stútish, d. stushtish; occurs in: shápsam stuti’sh beams of light projected by the rising and the setting sun, 179; 3.

stútka, d. stushtátká to stand, to be standing; said of anim. subjects: wácht a atí stúpakatko the horse is tall. Cf. stúpka No. 2, túpka.

stút’éña, d. stushtát’éña to emit a voice, sound; said of persons and animals: kú-i an s. I have no good or strong voice: partic. stu’t’sántkó having a voice, endowed with a voice; mú’-stu’t’súmpkash gisht being possessed of a strong voice, 55, 17. cf. 183; 24.; wayó’sham stu’t’zántk singing like the waiwash-goose, i. e. “harmoniously”, 183; 19.; yúkikam stu’t’zántk possessing the voice of the mocking-bird, 183; 21. Der. stú (2).

stút’éšh, d. stushtát’ésh (1) sound, clang, tone. (2) human or animal voice. Cf. stút’éña.

stút’éšhla, d. stushtát’éšhla to weep aloud, to cry in mourning; to weep as a mourner, while sitting at the side of the deceased, 89, 3. Cf. kúki, luátpishla, stút’éña.

stchtayášhla, d. shtchashtchiášhla, v. intr., to produce a noise, report, rustle; said of the elementary forces.
**Shtchakálka**, d. shtchashtchakál'ka *to form a corner, angle*; partic. d. shtchashtchakál'kátko *triangular*; lit. “acute-angular.” Der. tchak, radix of tchaktchákli.

Shtchakaliátpishe *angle of any description; corner of a room.*

Shtchákauash, abbr. sákauash, d. shtchashtchákauash (1) *pole sharpened at one end.* (2) spear, gig-pole, gigging pole used in fishing, 180; 20.: sákauashtka 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. tchak, rad. of tchaktchákli. Cf. kí'shi.

Shtcháúkitko, d. shtchashtcháúkitko *deaf.* Der. ndshóka.

Shtchá-físh, ssá-us stick, rod or pole, used in erecting sweat-lodges: ssá-us-wálks (for ssá-usam-wálks) hole made in the ground for planting the rods when building a sweat-lodge, 168; 45. 180; 23. Cf. shtchákauash (1).

Shtchautántko, d. shtchashtchautántko *deaf.* Mod. for shtchaukitko Kl.

Shtchéléwa, d. shtcheshtchéléwa *to bubble up in water, to form ripples spontaneously.* Mod. Der. tchéléwa.

Shtchídshapka, d. shtchishtchápka *to bring, carry to somebody several objects of the same description or things gathered in a bunch.* Cf. tchípká.

Shtchíyakéka, d. shtchishtchíyakéka *to tickle,* Mod. Cf. shóyakua.

Shtchíyamna, d. shtchishtchíyamna *to carry in hand articles in a bunch or several objects of the same description.* Cf. í-amna.

Shtchíkédshna, d. shtchishtchíkédshna *to trot,* as a horse. Cf. kísh-techna, sshí'-uldsha.

Shtchíkédshnish, d. shtchishtchágédshnish *trotting horse, trotter.*

Shtchík'ízá, d. shtchishtchík'ízá *to erect poles for a scaffold or platform.*

Cf. ksháwal, tchíkla, tchikólalga.

Shtchíkpaksh, d. shtchíshtchápaksh *halter of horse.*

Shtchí'ktzish, d. shtchíshtchík'ktzish *bridle.* Cf. tchítchíza.

Shtchípka, d. shtchishtchápka *to gather, unite articles into a bunch; to collect objects of the same nature.* Der. tchípka.

Shtchishalkátko, shtchíshálzátko, d. shtchishtchá'lzátko *crooked, curved, bent over.* Cf. tishílatko.
shtchitetchtchina, d. shtchitetchtchaitetchtchina to squirt. Cf. kpitetchtchina.
shtch'waksh, shtch'yuaks, d. shtch'shtchauaksh (1) short gown reaching
from waist to knees, worn by women; also called ubâ-ush sh. (2) petticoat
or skirt, as parts of female dress.
shtchúyampka, d. shtchúshtchiampka to shine or reflect into the eyes so
as to injure the power of vision. Cf. shtchú'katko.
shtchukalkidsha, d. shtchushtchyalikidsha, v. intr., to make a bend or
turn, as a river or road.
shtchú'katko, d. shtchú'shtchúkatko (1) one-eyed, 107, 4. 8. 10. 109,
3–12. (2) Ssökakatko, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man. Der. shtchú'za.
Cf. Note to 109, 6.
shuadshámtch'ma, d. shuashúdshámmtch'ma to wag the tail.
shúa'i, saú-i black-tail deer; a species found only in and west of the
Rocky Mountains: Cervus columbianus. Cf. múshnuush (2), pakólesh.
shuaitlála, d. shuashuanitlála to heat stones during one day for cooking,
baking or roasting purposes, 74, 4. Cf. satnálha
shuakak, shuákaga, d. shuashuakak prairie-chicken; gray and brownish,
with down. A bird closely related to the pópusha, q. v. Der. shuát.
shuakatcichtca, d. shuashukatcichtcha to shake the head in refusal.
shuákia, d. shuashuákia to call a conjurer for help; term used of conjurers
only and therefore not necessarily connected with its object, kiúksash.
Customers are afraid to enter the wizard's own lodge and therefore call
him out by loud cries and hallooing. Tsika shuákia kuña the old man
shouted after the shaman or conjurer, 68, 3; shuákia kuñkash when
calling the conjurer, 71, 1.; shashuákia'sh (another d. form for shuashuákish
or shuashuákish) people calling the conjurer, 84, 1. Cf. kiúks, wákëna.
shuákidsa, d. shuashúkidsa to start out for shamanic help; to go and
call a conjurer for help, 65, 18. 68, 2., construed like shuákia, q. v.: tsúi
géná tséfka suáktusuk then the old man left for obtaining the conjurer's help,
68, 3. Cf. kiúks, suishála.
shuáketcha, suáketcha, d. shuashaektcha to shed tears, to weep, to wail; to
cry loudly, 122, 12. 13. 190; 17.: káfla sh. the earth wept, 175; 19.; suás-
suaktech máklaks nánuk every individual is weeping, 70, 6; shuashaektchish
loud mourners, bewailers, 84, 2. 100, 9.; shuashuaktechóta while weeping
over their loss, 110, 22. Cf. luátpishla, stá'tzishla.
shtchitchtchna—shuá-uka. 363

shuaktehtampka, d. shuashuaktehtampka to commence weeping, wailing; to begin to shed tears, 126, 2.
shuála, d. shuashuála to pile up, to pile upon each other: ktá-ish. to pile up rocks, to erect a rock-barricade, 30, 9. Cf. wálash, walish.
shualaliampka, d. shuashualaliampka (1) to watch, to keep watch over: sh. kía’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, wálza (1).
shuálka, d. shuashuálka to preserve, keep entire; to save, 134, 7. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Der. wálza (1).
shuálka, d. shuashuálka to sweat, perspire, to be in a perspiration, to be warm or hot; not referring to the sweat-lodge. Der. vàlá.
shuálkash, d. shuashuálkash sweat, perspiration.
shualkóla, d. shuashulkóla to cool oneself off. Der. shuálka.
shualkóltcha, d. shuashulkóltcha to cool oneself while walking, 82, 9.
shuálzka, d. shuashuálzka; same as shuwálza, q. v.
Shualszéni, nom. pr. of a camping-site on Klamath Marsh; lit. “At the Pile of Rocks”. Der. shuálka.
shuánkaptchi; same as shuhánkptchi, q. v.
shuánshakuish, Mod. shuantechákéliuish (1) mane of horse, lion. Cf. kshéliuish, wakáluish, wámélliuish. (2) Mod., bristles on hog’s back
shuánui, d. shushuánui to covet, to be in love with. Cf. kúktákia
shuashualaliámpkish, pl. túmi sh. (1) watcher, watchman, guardian: shi’p sh. shepherd. (2) administrator, superintendent, 33, 1., and Note to 33, 2.; Government agent of an Indian reservation: Dya sh. ksha’ta the agent Dyar escaped, 42, 17. Der. shualaliámpka.
shuá’t, d. shuáshuat sage-cock, sage-hen; a western bird belonging to the Tetraonid or grouse family: Centrocerus urophasianus, 135, 4. Cf. pópusha, púpusha, shuákak
shuátáwi, Kl. shuatáwa, d. shuashuatáwi (1) to stretch, to extend one’s limbs through laziness or other causes. (2) to sprain a limb: shuatawitko málsha húk he suffers of nerve-spraining. Cf. tehátáwa
shuá-uka, d. shuashuá-uka (1) to squeal, whine; said of persons and beasts. (2) to yelp. Cf. shéka, shuáktecha.
Shuawai't, nom. pr. of a camp-site on the Sprague River, near Yâneks.
Shuawidsha, d. shuashuawidsha to take aim, to point at with a gun, arrow etc. Cf. kinhampka, laya, shuawina.
Shuawina, d. shuashuwina to look over, to overlook in the sense of examining: kî'uk suawfnuk sas kânts sluâp'kst when a conjurer overlooked them to find out who would be shot, 21, 9. 10.
Shû'dsha, shû'dsha, d. shushû'dsha (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, lûloks, being usually omitted: kissâ'mi sh. Sâ't at nightfall the Snake Indians built a camp-fire, 31, 1.; mûklî'kuk sh. she built a fire to pass the night by, 119, 20.; mû'sh. to build or have a large fire, 121, 20.; shû'dshank nât tehâ we sit around the fire in camp; nânuk tî-unipni látehashtat shushû'dshuapk lûloks for each ten lodges they will kindle a fire. Cf. klukâlgi, shnâtkolua, shnêna, shnê'pka. (2) to build, to have a fire in a stove, on the hearth etc.
Shû'dshapêli, d. shushû'dshapêli (1) to rekindle, rebuild a fire; to build another or a new fire, as at dawn of day, 16, 5. and Note; 112, 20. (2) to rekindle the fire before or in the lodge habitually every morning or day.
Shû'dshigish, d. shushô'dshigish fireplace in or outside the wigwam, lodge or house. Der. shû'dsha
Shû'dshigishalsh, d. shushô'dshigishalsh provision for the fire-place: sh. ánku fire-wood. Cf. stû'ilash.
Shû'dshipka, d. shushû'dshipka, v. trans, to follow up, to walk towards by following or pursuing; said of one object only, 174; 8. 183; 14.; mû'sh-shmush sh. to drive one head of cattle, 182; 10. Contr. from sh'hû'dshipka. Der. hudshipka. Cf. kâ-ika, kâ-ikanka.
Shû'dshna, d. shushû'dshna (1) v. trans., to chase, pursue; said of persons and animals: shû-u'dshant ! (for shû'dshnat !) chase him! 193; 14. Cf. kâyaketcha, kâyaktehna. (2) v. recipr., to chase each other, to run after each other: shû'dshnuke when chasing each other, 80, 10., cf. 80, 12. Contr. from sh'hû'dshna. Der. hû'dshna.
Shû'dshoka, Mod. shutchî'oka, d. shushû'dshoka (1) to wash one's whole body. (!) to wash part of one's body: wê'k, pê'tch sh. to wash one's arms, feet. Cf. pëwa, shatchâktchaka, shatchûkna.
Shuawáti—shuéwa.

shudshokalámnna, d. shushudshokalámnna to wash one's back; kä'mat
back is sometimes added. Lit. "to wash oneself all around".
shuoschantámnnna, d. shueshúshchantámnnna to be in the habit of gambling
when on a journey, 100, 15. Der. shuédshnna, -tamnna.
shuédshnna, suetsnna, d. shúshúshdshnna to go to play, to go to the gambling-
place, to be on a gaming tour: shúdshnunk when gambling on their way, 99,
2.; shash at shúa'tsna he went away from them for gambling, 100, 14. and
Note; suetsnuk sas in order to have a game among themselves, 100, 15.
shúékalsñ, d. shúshúékalsñ sleeve, as of a shirt, coat.
shuékáptchña to wink with the eyelids; to nictate. Cf. këlamtchtámnnna,
knadshikía, shakelámntcha.
shuékúsh, shuékosh pole, wand, rod; switch used in certain games, 80, 7.
shuelítña, d. shueshúelítña, v. intr., to form a cross, to intersect; said of lines
etc.: partic. shuelítñako (a) disposed crosswise. (b) crossing diagonally the
texture of woven cloth. Cf. shéka, šenók'la.
suhanckña, d. shueshuanknña to kill, slay, to put to death; said of more than
one object, and used almost exclusively by Modocs: mû'ne shúwalsh
mbáwan sh. an exploding shell killed them, 43, 2. Cf. 40, 17. 41, 15. 21.
shuentchága, d. shueshuantchágña (1) small baby-board, Kl (2)
little
babe; infant just born, Mod., 91, 4. Dim. shuentch.
shué-u'dshña, d. shúshúshdshña to go fishing with the line; nû sué-uchuapk
gén waitash I shall start for angling this day. Der shuéwa. Cf. k'liña.
shué-u'shagnnna, d. shúshúshúsh yellow tree-moss; Evernia vulpina.
shué-utkña, d. shúshuhtkña (1) to return from angling. (2) to angle habitu-
ally or repeatedly: ndání a nû híd sh. éwakátat gén waitash to-day I went
three times to the pond to fish with the line.
shuéwa, d. shúshúsha to fish with the line, to angle: níshta nû sh. I have
angled all night. Der. éwa Cf. kné-u'shnna, knéwa, lútkish.
shúuggá, pl. túmi shú, sugar. From the English.

shúuggáya, shukáya, d. shushkáyá to hang on or out, to be suspended on;
said, e. g., of young birds hanging out of their nests, 94, 10.

shúuggálaki, shugú'l'ki, d. shushgú'laggi; same as shukul'ki, q. v.

shúhank, shú'ank, met. sháhunk, d. shushuank agreeing with, alike,
similar to, conformably with: hu'masht sháhunk giug for this same reason,
134, 4. Cf. haketchúmpachi, shéwa, shítko.

shúhankptchí, shúhanktehi, d. shushánkpetchí, adj., similar to, resembling;
of same shape, form, size, exterior, color etc.: ké'tcha shú resembling
somewhat; a little alike; shúhankptchak an gával kó'sh tú'gshta č-ush I
found the same kind of pines on the other side of the lake; ktá-i shushuank-
aptcha i'hiank selecting stones of equal size, 82, 13.

shúhank = shítko, shuhánkshtík, d. shushánk-shítko, shúshank-shíštako
(1) adv., alike, similarly to; equally, evenly, in a similar manner: sh.-sh. tólan
having the same features, when speaking of members of same family;
shuhánk-sítk sísóka to beat each other evenly, 59, 8. (2) adv., at the same
time, simultaneously. (3) conj., at the time when, 109, 12.

shúhúatch'á, d. shushúatch'á to step, tread on one's own foot.

shúhúatch'álá, shuhitchKála, d shushuatchzálá, shushuitchkálá to roll
oneself up, to double up; to curl or coil oneself up, to contract one's body, to
draw up one's legs; shushuatchzalátko kú-ish (gi) the rattlesnake is coiled up.

shuhía'ziégish, nom. pr. of rocks near Modoc Point; cf. shuYa'kú'kísh.
shuhuílulea, d. shushuílulea to jump, skip down from, 120, 1: ká-i ā't
shuhuílule-uapk láčhashtat ye shall not skip down from the lodge-top,
118, 10. Cf. húhle, hulípélí.

shuhuílúcuna, d. shushuílúcuna to go and jump down from, 119, 23.
shuí, d. shúshui to give in a cup, bucket, on a plate, yán, dish, tray, p'á'ha
or sháplash. Speaking of many different objects, shewána. Cf. lúya, uyá.
shuídasha, shuitcha, d. shuíshudsha to urinate. Der. ídsha.

shuídashash, suitchash, d. shuíshudshash (1) urine. (2) sh. or sh-lá-
walsh urine bladder. Cf. kán. (3) bladder of any kind; sh. or sh-láwalsh
swimming bladder of fish: suitchashaksásin-kitchash anal fin. (4) any
organ of the shape of a bladder; máu, craw, gizzard etc. Cf. lawalash.

shuíkína, d. shuíshukína to drive away from water, as a horse, dog, cow
eetc. Speaking of more than one object, niwikína. Cf. shuína, shuíwa,
shuikpeli, d shuishkpel to drive out of the water again, as a horse, cow, dog. Speaking of more than one object, niwikapeli.

shuikashlina, d. shuishkashlina to sprain: petcham nawanlsh sh. to sprain the instep. Cf. shuatáwa.

shúzia, d. shushizia to carry on shoulder: shúziiank cña, Mod. shúziian, shúziien cña to carry on shoulder. Cf. shépomamna, shíkianka.

shuíla, d. shushuila to shake oneself: wácht a sh. the horse shakes himself.

shuílálshka, d. shuishulalsha to shake off, remove from oneself by shaking: wácht a killíksh sh. the horse shakes off the dust.

shuílpka, d. shushuílpka (1) to lie or stretch oneself on the ground, back upward. Speaking of more than one subject, wiwampka, d. of wimpka. (2) to lie flat on the ground, as for sleeping. (3) to lie or hide oneself in ambush: tsuí É-uskñi sh., tsuí tiíntkal sha, yóta sha then the Klamath Lake men ambushed themselves, then they suddenly arose, and dispatched their missiles, 16, 5. Der. ilápka, from ila. Cf. hishuálza.

shuímpátmka to lean backward on a chair, bench or seat; to lean against the back of a chair. Cf. kshapata, tehapata.

shúina, Mod. shuinéa, d. shushína, Mod. shushinéa to race; to take part in a foot or other race. Kl. Cf. shakatpampélia, shuíkiná.

shúina, tsúina, d. shuishua to sing, either solo or in chorus: tutiksh máklaks sh. the natives express their dreams in song, 134, 3.; nú tchuínupk! i tcheün! I will sing! you sing! 90, 12.; átëni këléwi shuísñi sh. now I cease to sing, 90, 13.; shuínupk i nánuk! sing all of ye! 90, 14.; këflank át tsuínuapk! ye must sing loudly! 70, 3.; nánuk nadzáshak sh. all are singing in a chorus; luáptipsülü 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 K’múkamtech, 1:2; 9. Tchuna, tsúina is a vulgarism for shuíina. Der. wína.

shuínála, shuinálla, d shuishuálá (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: kállá nù shuínálla 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.
shuineá, d. shushineá to race; same as shuína, q. v.

shuineá, d. shushineá to sing in some person's interest; to sing for somebody's pleasure. Kl. Der. shuína.

shunota, d. shushunota; same as shiunota, q. v.

shunótish, d. shushinótish; same as shiunótish, q. v.

shunótkish, 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. shuíš and Notes to 154; 9. 155; 16. 21. and first Note on p. 171. Der. shuíš. Cf. shellolótkish (2), shuíš, winóta.

shuíš, shuíš, su-is, d. shuíshuish, suisuis (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; tamánuash-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 (kú-idsí): kó-idshi a-i nú shuíš gí I am a conjurer's fatal song, 166; 25.; k'muchú'witk: kó-idshi shuíš genti káflati the old man's song is a fatal song in this country, 179; 7. Other songs sung by conjurers are considered beneficial to mankind: lákí shuísham kó-á the toad song is chief of all songs, 180; 18. Cf. káltchitchiks (2). Magic songs are mentioned: suís mí'sh gë-u sláá my dream song has seen you; viz. "it has revealed to me the truth concerning yourself," 65, 9.; tchú huk sh. sápa so the magic song indicates, tells, 72, 3.; sh. hú'k ná'sht ki the magic songs say (to him) as follows, 83, 5. The incantation appears in a personified form in 156; 31. 165; 12.; kfuksam 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
him with the search after the disease: nû ai nâ’ta sh. I am the song of the náta-duck, 167; 31. Cf. 167, 35. 36. and kîucks, shuinótkish. Der. shuina. shuínshna to protract, to drag out, to make a long line of: (kshū’n) ati’sh shu’ns’hānank ḗ’yzat stack ye the hay into long-protracted heaps, 75, 13. The word heap lies in the verb sh., which is connected with the objective case of an adjective (ati’nish stands for ati’nish), which assumes here the function of an adverb. Cf. pâlpalish in 146, 14. and shûina, shuinéa.

shuipkúlish, d. shuishuapkúlish; Kl. for shuipuklash Mod., q. v. shuipúklash, d. shuishupú’klash small cushion or pillow used in flattening infants’ foreheads on the baby-board Mod for shuipkúlish Kl. Der. ipkúla, from ipka.

shúisha, shó-isha, d. shushisha to become lean, meager, emaciated; to lose flesh, 95, 13.: ti’amuk sh. to lose flesh through hunger or famine: partic. shúishatko lean, meager.

súisi, species of mole or shrew with a long and sharp proboscis.

shuíshta, d. shuishíshta to free oneself of the magic spell, 124, 3. and Note: hâ’toks nî shuishaltk (gi) but if I undergo fasts, ascetic exercises and recur to magic songs (in order to liberate myself from the tamánuash-spell cast upon me), 130, 3. Indians call this “to keep the song-medicine for oneself”. Der. shuí’sh (3).

shuíshtcháketchka, d. shuishushtcháketchka to bend or turn the head for a bite; said of dogs and wild beasts. Der. hishtchákta

shuítala, shuí’la, d. shuishú’l'ta to gird, to strap the saddle-girth around, as around a horse. Der. íta. Cf. hassuishízhish.

shuítalsh, d. shuishntalsh girth of saddle, saddle-strap.

Suí’tstis, nom. pr. of a camp-site on Upper Sprague River, near Wû’ksi.

shuí-u’ža d. shushi-uža to drive out of an inclosure or corral. Speaking of many objects, ni-uža. Cf. shúka, shúwa.

shuyakē’kish, shuyéakēks (1) place for leaping, jumping, 142, 4. (2) Shuyakē’ksh “Leaping-Place”, nom. pr. of a locality at Modoc Point, close to north end of the Nílaks 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 Shúyiy-
këks, Suhia'gish, Shuhia'ji'gish, Tsuyakëks, 142, 3. Sh. sometimes designates Modoc Point, q. v. Der. shuyaziega.

Shuyakëk'shni, Tsuyakë'ksni, or Sh. mâklaks, nom. pr. of a portion of the Klamath Lake Indians settled near the Shuyakë'ks'h-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.

Shuyaziega to leap, jump or skip over, as over a rock. Cf. huyeza.

Shuyega to begin singing, to start a chorus or choruses, 71, 4. Der. shuina.

Shuyega, shu-iyega, d. shushuyega, said of long-shaped and anim. objects: (1) to lift up, to lift or raise above something: lakpákshtga lâkpeksh 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. uyega.

Shuyoka, shu'yuga, d. shushuyoka (1) to clip, cut one's hair short: partic. shu'yukatko, more frequently d. shushuyukatko, 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: smô'k sh. to shave one's beard, whiskers; the proper term for "to shave"; cf. hushmô'kla. Der. uyûka

Shuyuza1sh, d. shushuyulaish, species of polecat smaller than the common skunk. Cf. tcháshish.

Shuka, d. shushka (1) to drive out from a lodge, house or other locality, by entering it for the purpose. (2) to fight, combat. Der. húka. Cf. íka.

Shukalsh, shôkolâ paste made of berries (whortleberries, serviceberries etc.) and camass; it is pressed and kept in cachês as food for winter. Lit. "mixture". Der. shû'kla.

Shukaltko, shôkaltko, d. shushkaltko; partic. of shû'kla, q. v

Shû'kantch, nom. pr. of "Old Crane", a mythic bird of Indian folklore,
called the uncle (kúkui) 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: gátpa Shů’kamtchaniksh they reached the home of Old Crane, 122, 16. From shů’ksh, ámtch.

shů’kanka, d. shushů’kanka (1) to follow steadily. (2) to chase continuously, to pursue each other persistently or repeatedly. Der. shů’ká.

shukápká, d. shushkápká 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, shukatonoló'teh, d. shushokatonolótkish fur-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.

shukélátcitchna, d. shushakélátcitchna to use torches; to travel with torches, firebrands, lights. Cf. klúshshoa.

shukélatchnótkish, d. shushkélatchnótkish (1) torch, torchlight. (2) large-sized lamp or light.

shúkidsha, d. shushkidsha to start for driving out, ousting, expelling from.

Der. shúka. Cf tslugidsha.

shukikash, Mod shokeka-ash, d. shushkikash, Mod. shoshkeka-ash parents, progenitors; father and mother, 111, 19.: pélpe shuki’kasham tpiwash to obey the parents' commands Cf. p’gishap, t’shika-aga.

shukióta, d. shushakióta (1) to pass another on the way; to go past, to pass by. (2) to shun, avoid, go out of the way. Cf. shenúya, shúka.

shū’kla, shū’kela, shók’la, d. shushákla (1) v. trans., to mix together, intermingle; said of objects differing among themselves in aspect or quality: tehèkèlitat lgú’m shů’kèlank mixing coal with blood, 71, 8.; shúkaltko yahi beads of various colors mixed together. Cf. hushkalzanátko, shankákash.

(2) v. intr., to dwell, reside among others, to be mixed with; said of a plurality of subjects only, 37, 14. 20 Cf. tcháwina. Der. ikla.

shú’klaksh, d. shusháklaksh pole-lodge; skin-lodge. Der. shú’kla (2).

shúkpéli, v. intr., to leave again, to quit, to retire: shúkpaltaking, for shukpélitki or shookpalitki giug in order to withdraw, 68, 8. and Note.

shukptchítchka, d. shushakptchítchka to kiss each other. Der. kputchítchka, q v. Cf. shuldákua, wtchta.

shúktakla to inflict a wound by which flesh is removed. Cf. sháktakla.
shúktaldsha, d. shusháktaldsha, to cut off, clip, remove from one's own body: lák sh to clip one's own hair, 132, 6. Der. ktúldsha. Cf. shiáshka.

shuktampka, d. shushktampka, to commence fighting; to begin active warfare: shuktampkan ndání wálta shálual when they began to fight, the battle lasted three days, 42, 18. Der. shúka.

shukt&mpka, d. shushktampka, to commune fighting; to begin active warfare.

shuktashkuish, scar of a wound by which flesh had been removed. Cf. shaktkaluish, shiiktakla.

shúktka, d. shusháktga, to beat or strike oneself. Der. ktúka.

shukuáshka, to be severed, to be broken or cut to pieces: 1. sh. shappash it is half moon; lit. "part of the moon is broken off." Der. ukéwa. Cf. tge*l#manka, ukaúkosh.

shuku'lki, shuggúlaki, shugú'li, d. shushku'lki, shushgúlaki, 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, bevy: súkú'li yákanuapkuk lák they came together for the scalp-dance, 16, 10; nánuk lalázi shugú'laggi at when all the Peace Commissioners had met together, 41, 20.

shuku'kí'kópeli, d. shushku'kí'kópeli, v. intr., to reassemble, to meet, come together again, 24, 3: uá' sh sé'g sá É-ukskni súkó'lkipáluk the Klamath Lake Indians bid us to reassemble, 20, 9.

shuku'lkish, d. shushku'lkish, council, general assembly: suku'lkishzeni at the council-house, at the meeting place of the council. Der. shukú'li.

shuku'shút'kikish, d. shushku'shút'kikish, hair-brush. Der kushkót'kish shu'ké'ki, shohé'ki, d. shushkékí to growl, to quarrel, to dispute shuku'ké'kísh, d. shushkékísh, quarrelsome person, scold; shrew, termagant. Shu'kí'kshléa, d. shushkí'kshléa to quarrel; said, e. g., of jealous women quarreling over their husbands. Der. shu'ké'ki.

shu'kó'ka, d. shushku'kó'ka, to bite oneself: nú or nútak sh. I bite myself; I bite myself accidentally (in tongue or lip). Der. kó'ka.

shúla, súla, d. shushúla (1) to hand over, to pass, to transmit. Cf. shulípka.

(2) to chide, scold, wrangle, 78, 3. Der. fla.

shulakuawéta, d. shushlakuawéta, to swing to and fro; to ride on a swing. Cf. syínüeta.
shukta l'dsha — shulitánka.


shulalótkish, d. shushhalótkish melting-pan, bullet-ladle.

shuláphshkis, d. shushlápshkis (1) forearm of man. Cf. nép. (2) elbow: sh. tapini knuckles of hand. (3) knee of quadruped's foreleg. Mod. for shulpshaksh Kl. Der. shulápka, from shula (1). Cf. liywáwásh.

shulatchtíla to throw back one's leg or legs: shulatchtítan tchélža to be on one's knees. Cf. lútehlzá.

shuldákua, d. shushuldákua to make love to, to hug and caress. Der. ldúkua. Cf. witchna, wíchta.

shul'dshash, sho'ldshish, sho'lsas, pl. túmi sh., soldier: shu'ldsisas, súldsisas shetó'lža to consort with a soldier, 78, 7. 10.; shuldshámkshi, súld-sámkshi to the soldier's camp, to the troops, 40, 12. 23. 41, 8. 78, 8.; 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. i-ammatko being at the head of troops, 13, 9, cf. 14, 3. 4. (for shu'ldshashash); lakí sh. or sh. (for shu'ldshasham) lakí the officer, lieutenant, 29, 3–6.; cf. 29, 4. 61, 6. From the English.

shulélža, d. shushálélža to grumble, growl, roar; to pur, as a cat. shu'lelža, d. shusholélža to roar, as a bear; to roar or growl loudly. Mod. shulémokédsha, d. shushlémokédsha, v. trans., to swing, whirl around, to cause to turn around: "káfla nů sh. I am whirling the earth about", the words of an earth-song, 192; 9. and Note. Der. láma. Cf. aggedsha.

shulhá, d. shushálha to put, place, shove into, as into a bag, pouch. Cf. shöl'hasha, shúlhípeálí.

shulhash, d. shushálhash; same as shöl'hasha, q. v. Cf. látktchish.

shulhashla to make or manufacture pillows, 144, 1.

shulhipeli to shove or join one part into the other; said, e. g., of arrows, pitch being put over the joint. Der. ilhi (2), -peli. Cf. tálppeálí.

shul'hú'lža, d. shushal'hú'lža, v. trans., to run over, to run to the ground. shulía, d. shushía to hand over to and in the interest of somebody. Der. shúa. Cf hushíamna.

shúlipka, d. shushalípka to hand over to, pass, transmit to: páš shúlip-kank pľaíkní handing him down food from above, 66, 9. Der. shúla (1).

shulitánka, to pursue, to chase, as a refugee or enemy; to follow up
closely: Lémé-ish snéwedsh (for snawedsh) sh. one of the Thunders pursued a woman, 111, 14. Cf. húlhe, shú'dshna.

shú'l'za, d. shushál'za to tie or bind together, to make bunches: sh. án'kutat to tie together the boughs of bushes, shrubs, when returning from the mortuary sweat-lodge. Der. él'za. Cf. skútawia, shítchta.

shul'zátchna, d. shushál'zátchna to walk together, to go in company; said of two persons, generally when of different sex. Kl. for shulzátchtchna Mod.

shulót'a, d. shushalóta to dress, clothe oneself. Der. lévúta. Cf. 95, 17.

shulót'ana, sulót'a, d. shushaló'tana to put one's whole suit on, to dress the whole body; partic. shulót'antko dressed, clad in, clothed with: mbú-ush shulót'antko dressed in tanned buckskins, 90, 16. Cf kóka, kú'kpeíi.

shulót'ish, d. shushalót'ish, shushló'tish (1) suit, garb, dress, 34, 20. 87, 4.; nánuk sh. the whole dress, 95, 7, its parts being described in 95, 2.; kéliak sh. naked. (2) article of dress, garment, 91, 3. 95, 17. Der. shulóta.

shulpshaksh, shú'lpshoksh, súlpsoks, d. shushálpshaksh, Kl.; same as shulá'pshksh, Mod., q. v.

shulshēsh, d. shushálshēsh gaming-stick used in the spélschna or shulshēsh-game. Two slender and two thicker sticks, each about one foot in length, make up the spélschna-set. Cf. shaklótkish (2).

shulshēshla, d. shushalshēshla to play the spélschna-game with the four shulshēsh-sticks: vú'nip shulshēsh'blank (for shulshēshlan kí) they are in the habit of playing the spélschna-game with four sticks, 79, 2.

shulshípa to take off, remove from one's body; said of round or rounded objects only: sh. nępshish to take off a ring from one's own finger. Contr. from shuludshípa.

shultíla, d. shushaltíla to hold or carry under the arm or arms, 127, 1.; partic. shultílatko, when used as subst.: round or bulky object held or carried under the arm: bundle, package, parcel. Der. lutíla. Cf. shútíla.

shultílash, shú'ldilsh, d. shushaltílash (1) hunter's game-bag; bullet pouch. (2) soldier's canteen; small pilgrim bottle of basket-ware.

shúltish, d. shushál'tish room, apartment in lodge: nádshiak sh. the only room in the lodge or house. Der. lévúta. Cf. stútíla.

shulúakt'a, d. shushalúakta to laugh at, scoff; to jeer at a person, 125, 8: mish ún shushaluaktántak they will jeer at you, 126, 11. Der. luaí'za.
shulúktcha, d. shushaluáktcha to continue making fun of, to deride repeatedly. Cf. tálx ea.

shulútchna, contr. shulú’dshna, d. shushaluáctchna to dress in, to put on clothing, attire or neckwear while walking or traveling, 95, 7. 131, 10.

shulúyuála, d. shushaluyuála to be or stand high up in a file, row; said of rounded or globular articles.

shuluyualsh; yainalam 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’lkish, d. shushalu’lkish gathering-place, meeting-place: kímá’dsham sh. ant-hill. Der. liwála.

shulútamna, d. shushlitamna to be in full attire; to have a dress, ornaments or beads on: nánuk shulu’tamantko yámnash being in full style, having all beads on, 131, 6. Der. shulóta.

shulútantcha, d. shushlutantcha to dress oneself, to put clothing on while going or traveling: K’múkants gá’mpéle at, sulu’tantsa Aíshish sh’tk slá’s when K’múkamntch returned home he dressed himself so as to appear like Aíshish (by putting on Aíshish’s dress), 100, 10. Der. shulóta.

shú’m, súm, sú’m, d. shúsunamm, súsúm (1) mouth of persons, snout of mammals; vocal organ: sh. shúdshoka to wash one’s mouth; sh. tákua to gag the mouth, snout, 120, 18. 19.; súmmatka through the mouth, 68, 5., cf. 6.; it stands for throat, back part of mouth, in: súmat (or súmtat) géka tchákèle the blood mounts to the throat, to the throat, 83, 5. Cf. hanúipka, pukéwish, skótigsh. (2) bill, beak of birds. Cf. kúmal, shnawa’ka, shó’ksh, shumálua. (3) mouth, outlet of running water. Cf. shumálkish, Sú’mti.

shumalgáltko, d. shushmalgáltko 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. mú’lgap.

shumálkish, d. shushmálkish outlet, mouth of river, brook or other running water. Der. shú’m. Cf. kóke (1).

shumalótish, Kl. shumálautch, d. shushmalótish (1) hair-pencil, hair-brush. (2) writing-pen, lead-pencil: 6-i hú’nksh sh.! give him a lead-pencil! Der. shúmaluá.

shúmaluá, d. shushmalua (1) to use bird-bills as neckwear, to put on an
ornament or necklace of bird-beaks: tchikhass-súmaluatkó waching a necklace of bird-bills. (2) to mark, to provide with marks; to make dots, daubs, spots, stains; to dot, stud or stain over; to scratch marks into: shumaluátkó watch a piebald horse. (3) to draw, paint; to make drawings, pictures: ktá-i sú'-smaluatkó 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.: hù shéshash pē'na sh. he wrote his own name, 34, 6. 7.: pípa shumáluán setting up a document, petition, 36, 21.; Mod.; lit “to use a tool shaped like a bird-bill”. Der. shům.

shumaluákitko, d. shumaluákitko marked; provided with distinguishing marks, scratchings, incisions, signs, letters: púmam, muýuam sh. tút marked beaver's or woodchuck's tooth, 80, 1. 2. and Note. Contr. from shumaluákitko.

shumaluash, d shumaluash painted, drawn or written object; writing mark; letter of the alphabet; numerical figure. Der. shumaluash.

shumaluatch, the usual Kl. form for shumálotkísh.

sh'ú'mka, shé-úmka, d. shumámka (1) to make hm, hm, hã, hã: K'mú'-kamtech shú'šhamka: hã, hã! K'mūkamtech hummed on: hã, hã! 105, 6. (2) to grunt; to grunt when expressing dissent, disbelief.

shumpséala, sumsá'-ala, contr shumpshe'ala, d. shumpshe'alá to marry, to enter into the married state; said of both sexes, 60, 10 78, 17.: shumpsealúápká hú't he is a bridegroom; she is a bride; partic. shumpshe'altkó married; sumseálstka gi to be on the point or to be willing to enter the married state, 60, 6. Der. mbushéala. Cf. lákiála, shnawéshla

shumpséals, shumpséalsalsh marriage, wedlock, 77, 1. (title).

shumshalemántko, d. shumshalemántko married man or woman: lápuk sumseálémanms, obj. case (for shum(p)shalemámpkash) the married couple, 59, 8. Cf. mbúshni (2).

Sù'mti, Sù'mde “At the Outlet,” nom. pr. of a camping-ground on Klamath Marsh. Der. shú'm (3). Cf. shumálkísh.

súndé, pl. túmi s (1) Sunday, the first day of the week: s-ká'klkísh preacher: Sunday kl'úks clergyman; lit. “Sunday conjurer,” 42, 12. (2) week: násh s. for one week, 61, 16.; lápěni s. for two weeks, 43, 13. 61, 19. 62, 2.; ndán s. for three weeks, 61, 20. 21. From Eng. Cf. níá, tánkak.
súndë·giúla, súndë·giulank Monday; lit. "Sunday past": vúnepni tínshna s·giulank wàta, or simply: vúnepni tínshna Thursday. Cf. lápëni (2), ndání (2), she-ëtísh (2). When not a compound: last week. Cf. nía (1).

shuntápka, d. shushantápka to engage in a fight, to assault each other with stones, blocks or other bulky things. Cf. nutódsha.

shuntoyakea-ótkish, shuntvoyakiótkish (1) sling for throwing heavy missiles. (2) ball, play-ball. Cf. skiwótkish, shuntówa-udsha.

shuntówa-udsha, d. shushantówa-udsha to throw at each other, 185; 45. Cf. nutódsna, nutolála.

shunúish, shunó-ish, d. shu'shnuish property, possession, riches, valuables:

te·u shnawédsam sh. the property of my wife.

shunúisháltko, d. shushnuisháltko possessed of, owning: nánuktua sh. rich, wealthy. Cf. hashtáltámka.

shunúyuá, shunuí-uyu to feel ill or aggrieved, 190; 17.

shunúkanka, d. shushnúkanka to make observe, to compel observance, as of laws, orders, regulations. Der. niwa.

shunúkankanš, d. shushnúkanksh order, ordinance, behest, 61, 7.

shupá'hλka, d. shushpá'hλka to pull, to tear out from one's body: lák sh. to tear out one's own hair. Der. pú'lhka. Cf. shuptóga.

shúp'alža, shupáléka, d. shúshpalža; same as shópalža, q. v.

shupášhka, d. shushpáshka to draw, pull out (a weapon) for a fight, 37, 10. Der. púshka.

shupélóka to lay on, put on, heap upon: shtie sh. nú'ss to cover the head with a coating of resin, 89, 6. Cf. shópalža.

shúp'ka, d. shushpák to be heaped up, to lie on a heap; to be loaded on a vehicle, to form a load: kshú'n sh. here is a load of hay; ktá-i, pápkash sh., a load of stones, lumber lies heaped upon the ground, on a wagon etc. Der. shópa. Cf. shópalža, shú'ptchma.

shúp'luash, shú'pluhash, d. shushap'lù'hash ball, play-ball, toy-ball.

Der. shú-ù'ta, pélí, -u-. Cf. lëwash, shakuéash.

shuplúga, d. shushaplú'ga little ball, little play-ball. Dim. shúp'luash.

shuptóga, d. shushaptóga to pull, tear out from oneself: lák sh. to tear out one's own hair. Der. putóga. Cf. shupá'hλka.
shů'ptchna, d. shusháptchna to be in motion; said of a load, heap or pile: kshún sh. a wagon load of hay is traveling. Der. shópa
shupumtechisáltko, d. shushapumtechisháltko related as male cousins; sons of brothers or sisters call each other by this name. Der. púmtchip.
shů'sháp, pl. túmi sh., jewelsharp, Kl. From the English. Cf. shalállish.
shůshatish, pl. túmi sh., worker; maker, producer, manufacturer; forms a large number of compounds, as: káíla-sh. miner; mole, 134, 17; lit. “worker in the ground”; lakí'sh-sh. locksmith; pápkaš-sh. carpenter; páš-sh. cook; pláltáklí sh. (a) preacher. (b) heavenly Maker, creator, God: súndé-sh. preacher; wátiti-sh. smith, blacksmith. The absolute form shútesh, q. v., is unfrequent. Der. shúta.
shúta, sú'ta, d. shusháta (1) to perform, to act, to achieve, to do: káíta sh. nothing was done, 36, 18. 43, 13. cf. 134, 15.; kó-i sh. to spoil, to render useless; to outrage etc.; see kúi; kaní kú-i shúta? who has spoiled? yúalks-shitko sh. to render sorrowful, 17, 21.; shute-uápká húk he will do it; at an húmk nánuk shútélá I have finished all my work; tálaak sh. to straighten out, to make right, 34, 14.; shúta to work on somebody; said of the conjurer's manipulations upon a patient, 68, 5.: wák t'sh shútál! do, perform something for me! protect me! 111, 15 and Note; ká-i nál'sh i túá shútélítki let us do nothing wicked, 139, 6.; cf. 11. (2) to manufacture, to prepare, to produce, to shape: gápiunks sh. they prepare the kápiunks-food, 146, 5.; páláš sh. léhiash they make bread from the léhiash-root, 147, 21.; shulóšish sh to make a garment or a suit of garments; kchínksh shusháta they made rails, 35, 5. 15.; káíla sh. to work in the ground; said of miners and of burrowing animals; tumántka shúte-uápká lakí the majority will (or has to) elect the chief, 90, 4.; tíidsh sh. she shapes (them) aright, 91, 9. cf. 91, 6. Cf. lák-iks, shúshatish. (3) to create, to make: káíla, or kállash sh. to create the earth, world, 125, 1. 142, 1. 2., cf. kállálta; Bóshtínash shútólank after creating the white race, 103, 4.; K'mukámtchám shútólash after K'mukámtch had created (the earth); lit. “when creating was terminated by K'mukámtch”, 104, 5. cf. 142, 1; shápash sh. to create moons, 105, 1. 7.; sh is construed with two objective cases in 103, 2. (4) to gain, to
make profit by: tuú nû shutë'-uapk? what would I have profited by it? 
64, 12.—The majority of the derivatives of shûta come from an original
form shute'a, shutä'-a.

shutaktä, d. shushutaktä to swagger, to put on airs. Cf. shalkiá-a, shápkua
(or shapkuá-a), shipnú.

shutanandänka, d. shushtanandänka to form confluence; said of two streams.
Cf. sheno'tkatko. Quot. under E-ukalksini Kóke.

shútanka, shu-útanka, d. shushútanka, shusho’tanka (1) to meet from
opposite directions; to meet in council; to palaver, negotiate, confer: shu-
utänktgi pî'sh to meet him in council, 13, 12. Mod. for hushtänka Kl. (2)
to conclude a treaty, agreement, 55, 1.; to make peace; hâ i un shûtanktak
if you make peace, 39, 21.; shutankuapkúga for the purpose of making a
peaceable settlement, 38, 3.; shûtanksh to treat for peace; euphemistically
for: to surrender, 43, 22. Contr. from sh'hútanka Der. húta.

shutankish, shu-útanksh, d. shushótanksh (1) negotiation, parley, war-
council, palaver. (2) treaty, agreement, 38, 9. Cf. pâni (2).

shutankótkish, d. shushutankótkish tool, instrument or contrivance to
effect an agreement, treaty or peace negotiation: shû-útankótkish-páksh

shutanëtkpa, d. shushutanëtpka to meet in council or for negotiation, 14, 3.
shutanikula, d. shushutanikula (1) to close negotiations. (2) to succeed
in concluding peace; to make peace at last, 39, 13. Der. shûtänkta.

shutápka, d. shushutápka to fight with clubs, sticks or other long articles:

shutapkëa, d. shushutapkëa to stand on one's head; said of persons and

shutëdshanish, d. shushëtdshanuish, lit. "what has been performed
on the way while walking": (1) road cleared of obstacles. (2) plow's fur-
row. Kl. for shutëshchanuish Mod. Der. shute'dshna.

shutëdshka, d. shushtëdshka to surround with rails, palings or fence; to
fence in, as a grave, 88, 2. Der. shûta.

shutëdshna, d. shushtëdshna to do, perform on one's way, to make while
traveling, 103, 3.: lápi géná tiidh shutedshnóka 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. shûta.
shuteyéga, shutayéga, d. shushteyéga to begin to make; to commence producing, creating, 104, 4.: húmasht shápash lú'pi shuteyégatk in this manner the moons were first made, 105, 1. (title); lúpf ná'lsh shutayéga he created us first, 94, 1. and Note. Der. shútá.

shutéla, d. shushtéla to prepare; to build, construct, manufacture for a purpose, 24, 5.; wátsat shutái'lank 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 télísh every one lines his face with it, 150, 8.

shutelomáshla, d. shushtelomáshla to be in the habit of lining or smearing oneself; said of body-paint, 150, 6.

shute-ótkish, contr. shutótkish, d. shushté-ótkish article serving for performing, doing, making or accomplishing something: (1) working tool; tool, instrument of any description: ngé'sh- or shívalsh-sh. bullet-mold. (2) article forming part of an instrument or implement: tókanksti-sh. quiver-string; stúhanks-sh. quiver with string and arrows complete. Der. shútá. Quot. under shipatch.

shutesh, d. shúshtesh (1) adj., for shutá-ish, shutá'ish appropriate for work, fit to work upon. Occurs in káíla=shutesh, q. v. (2) subst.; same as shutish worker; maker, manufacturer of one object only: káíla shutish creator; speaking of many objects, shúshtish, q v. Der. shutá.

shutéshla, d. shushtéshla (1) to cook; to cook in a kettle or pot, 147, 15.; pásh sh. to cook food. (2) to make bread; to grind, pound into flour: wó-kash sh. to grind pond-lily seed, 74, 9. Der. shútá.

shutfila, d. shushtíla (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. utíla. Cf. i-utíla, shultíla.

shútish, shútésh, abs. form of shúshtish. See shútish.

shútka, d. shushtúka to injure by wounding; to inflict wounds, bruises or bodily injury: titatna tch ká-i sh., sissukúya hak also at times they do not wound each other, but treat each other to fisticuffs only, 61, 18.

shutóya, d. shushtóya, shushtúya to plow. Mod. for sputúya Kl. Der. vutóya. Cf. ýépa, sputúyuish.

shutoyótkish, d. shushtoyótkish plow. Mod. for sputúyótch Kl.
shutpaksháltko, d. shushatpaksháltko (1) related to each other as younger sister to elder brother. (2) related to each other as brother to sister, and vice versa. Der. táfapakship. Cf. shátapialtko.

shutpakshuí, d. shushatpakshuí to put black paint on one’s body; this being the paint of dancers, 158; 51. and Note. Cf. shutéléôma.

shútwálshelf, d. shushútwálshelf to throw at each other repeatedly, as balls while at play, 80, 10. Der. shu-ú’ta.

shutuyakía to throw over, to throw at, to bombard: ánkutka sh. to throw sticks at, 122, 3. 4. Cf. shu-ú’ta.

shutchó’sha, d. shushtchó’sha, shushatsó’sha to rub, line, smear over; e.g., the skin with oil; to besmear oneself. Der. tudshó’sha.

shú-uashipka, a lengthened pronunciation of shú’dshipka, q. v., as required by the metre, 183; 14.

shu-ú’ta, shuwú’ta, d. shushu-ú’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. váta (1). Cf. vutódsha.

shu-uțápka, shű’tapka, shrütápka, d. shushűtápka to throw at each other; said of long objects, as clubs; different from shutápka, q. v. Der. váta.

shúwa, shű-ua, v. trans.; said of one anim. object, as a man, horse, cow, dog etc. (1) to drive out, expel, oust. Cf. shűka, its derivatives and those of niwa. (2) to drive into the water. Cf. géwa, hůwa.—Speaking of more than one object, niwa, d. nínúa: wácht kúketat n he drove the horses into the river, 127, 11.

shuwálźa, shuálza, d. shushuwálźa, v. intr., to fly, flit, glide, move, agitate through the air: shualjóta while flying, 114, 9.; shiulapkótkishtka shuálźa to fan. Cf. nuwálza.

shuwáltktcha, d. shushuáltktcha to fly after, to follow through the air, 114, 9.; to fly after to distant parts. Cf. nuwálza.

shvuyúsha, d. shvushvyuyúsha (1) to think of, remember. (2) to think over, to study. Cf. hűshka, shěwa.

shvuyushága, d. shvushvyuyushága, Mod.; same as shvuyúsha.

shvűntka, Mod. tchvűntka, d. shvushvűntka, v. impers., hoar-frost is forming. Der. wén. Cf. sgū’mía.
T.

T alternates with d, sometimes with nt, nd; cf. Introductory words to the letters D and N. Words beginning with tch, 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-, tē-, 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-, tk, tx- generally express the idea of one subject standing upright.

ta, -ta, accented -tá (1) abbr. of Mod. particle tala none but, just, merely: hágga ta shlé-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, shepkédsha, wak.

tádsh, tá'dsh, encl. tads, conj. introducing a strong and unexpected contrast and answering somewhat to our in spite of, however, though: tů' hak yů'l'ka K'múkamts; Wanák tádsh yů'tlansna K'múkamtsch's arrow fell this side of the mark, but that of Silver Fox missed the direction, 100, 21.; wältka sha tádsh lékkekpkank they conversed among themselves, but only in whispers; unák tá'ds mú'luapele in spite of that they got ready at an early hour, 20, 12. It is connected with ak in: ků' t. ak glúk hítalt núsh by mere cruelty (lit. "by acting wickedly") they will tramp on me, 104, 1.; with toks in: nás-asht tá'dsh toks nů tů'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.

tádsha, d. tatádsha to-touch each other while walking.

tadší, unmeaning term serving to beat the measure for dancing with short steps, 163; 8. Cf. té-i.

tadhóla, d. tatadhóla to dance a war dance before the fight. Der. tádsha.

ta'htá-ash, d. tatatá-ash, tatatá'ash grasshopper, Kl. for kmatáta Mod. Dried grasshoppers serve as food to many Indian tribes. Der. táktzá.

táyash, d. tatáyash 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.

ta-, -tak, -ták, tok, -tok, -tůk, 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 suffixed to the first word of a sentence, the contents of which form contrast to a previous one: tapítak Lémé-ish šiuga snáwedsh 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: tátank šisháwanish háménian ish shpunkáktak vúshmush I will let you have this cow for what you like to pay, Mod. Modocs 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 un, ŋun, q. v.: hā i páltak, spúlhítak sha mísh ŋun if you steal, they will lock you up; ŋun nish ŋun Bóshtin làkí tísh shualaliampáktak, géntak ŋun 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: ŋu I, nútak myself: nútak idshnan (gi) I take away to keep, Mod.; mitok thy own; cf. 189; 7.; with other parts of speech, taks, toksh is more frequent to mark emphasis. Cf. tás, taks.

táká, d. tátka, v. intr., to be sharp, to cut: Títkám wáti a kúi tákakó Títak's knife is dull, blunt; tísh tákakó sharp, cutting well.

takágá, d. tatkága to tear up, to tear to shreds, as paper, cloth. Der. kága. Cf. káta, petéga.

takágá, taggága, d. tatgága, tatkáka (1) quail, mountain quail; Oreortyx picta. Kl (2) female quail. Mod. Cf. tikága. Onomatop.
tákak, táká, tákax, d. tákak flat portion of foot, hand: (1) sole of foot. (2) t. or népam t. palm of hand. (3) callosity on foot or hand.
tákánígxa to turn the right side up, 80, 3.: (hā) lálakiak tút tahaní'łžuk ge'ňxa if the male pair of beaver teeth are dropped with the wrong side down, 80, 4. Cf. ge'ňxa, níkualka.

takélēash float; cork or tule-reed is used for this purpose: suq-ushátat t. float on fish-line. Cf. kné-ush, knéwa, stákla, shuq-ush.

tákia, d. tákia to stop up, bung up, as a barrel: partic. takítko bunged up.
takíma, d. tatákiíma to form a ring, circle; said of persons. Mod. Cf. gaki'na, tægæianma.

tákish, d. tatákish small net; seed-net or net for catching insects.

tákni, d. tatákui, abbr. from tátkni, q. v.

taks, -taks, -taksh, toks, -toksh, -tuksh, particle mostly used enclitically, 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: tehélash toks lé-ìsham but the stalk of the légash, 147, 19.; gitatoks but here, 147, 10. 18.; hítaks tinæntkó gi he is indeed a lucky fellow; kshawínashht tů'ksh but if they fall unequally, 80, 5.; Aishish toks shl'ìtam'na tálak! Aishish, however, always hits the mark! 100, 20.; hül'toks ì hussínupak but if you join in a horse-race, 59, 22., cf. 59, 2. 9.; shnúlas toks hů'k p'laiwasham although it was the nest of the eagle (not of the lark), 100, 9.; tánkt . . . húktoks hísuaks gépka that time . . . when these men arrived, 28, 4. Cf. 19, 1. 29, 21. 79, 3. 80, 3. 88, 1. 95, 7. 13. 19. 23. 119, 15. 149, 11. and tádsh. (2) t. indicates emphasis, when appended to personal, possessive and other pronouns; cf. tak: nálantoks máklaks our own tribe. Cf. 184; 37. and kani (2). (3) Gradation is often intended, when t is connected with adjectives and adverbs: títshítoks very good, better than, superior to; má'ntchtoks at pádshit wálthash, Mod, the days are quite long (this season of the year).

táksish, the eatable portion of an alimentary plant described in 149, 1.
taktálki, táktacli, dissimilated taktækli; d. tatáktálkl, dissimilated tatæktákli, 147, 1. 9. (1) red, red-colored: t. wátch sorrel horse; t. pátwatch red beat; t. (for taktákli) shlápsh gi'tk having a red flower, 147, 20.; ketea t. reddish. (2) Taktálki “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. tá'ztk, ták'tki.

taktálki, tätzúzìi, d. tatóktákl even, level, plane, unbroken: taktáklanta káfílatat in an open field, 43, 20. (Mod.); cf. 43, 8. Contr. from talaktálkl. Cf. tálaka, táltali.

taktzá, d. tatóktzá to make a chirping, rustling, whirring noise. Said of the chirping of grasshoppers, crickets etc. Cf. ta'htá-ash.
Tak'tžish, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Crickets' Chirping."

tákua, d. tátkua to gag: ánkutka shû'm t. to gag the mouth with a piece of wood, 120, 18, 19. Cf. tákia.

tâ'ztka, d. tatâ'ztka to be or become red, ruddy; said, e.g., of coloration produced by sun rays: paishash t the clouds are glowing red. Der. tak-in taktâkli. Cf. ské'za (2).

tâ'tkâ, d. tatâ'tkâ to gag the mouth with a piece of wood, 120, 18, 19. Of. takia.

tâ'tka, d. tata'tkâ to be or become red, ruddy; said, e.g., of coloration produced by sun rays: paishash t the clouds are glowing red. Der. tak-in taktâkli. Cf. ské'ža (2).

tâ'tkâ, d. tatâ'tkâ to blush. Der. tak-in taktâkli. Cf. ke'žtgi, ndé'tchka.

tâla, dâla, pl. tâmi t. (1) dollar: láp, túnep t. two, five dollars, 74, 10, 11.

(2) money in coin or in notes, 87, 5.; t. pu'dsha to spend money; to incur expenses; t. shawanâtki money to be paid, 35, 13, 36, 1.; tâlam wâkoksh purse, money-bag. From the English dollar. Cf. ské-usish.

tâla, -tala, d. tatâla, titâla (1) adv., right ahead, straight out, direct: tatâla kâ'gi none of them are straight ahead of me, 136, 3. (2) adv., correctly, justly: i a tâla gi! you are right! (3) adv., but, only, merely, solely, none but; Mod. for pil, pil Kl.: hû'-ûtak t. it was none other than he, 173; 3. (for hû't pilâk Kl): i tâla, nî t. you alone, I alone; gé-u t. pî'îshap my father alone. Often abbr. into -ta, especially when suffixed to pronouns.

(4) postposition of the directive case: (a) towards, to: kûflâtalà towards the region, 173; 2. (b) at, in (a place): Yâmatalà in Oregon; tâlam tal in the West; frequently occurs as a formative of compounds: kokâgtâlknî, plâîtalâknî etc. (5) particle expressing amazement, surprise; not easily translated, but sometimes corresponding to then and abbr. into -tal, -ta: tuátâla what then, what after all, 158, 56.; tuátâla, tuátâ which kind of, 112, 2, 5, 12.; wâk ta gùg how then, why then? 110, 10, cf. 65, 5.; ka tal? (for kanî talâ?) who then? 189; 7. Cf. ta.

tâlak, d. tatâlak; adv., and emphatic form of tâla No. 2. (1) straight, straightly, right ahead, directly: t. sînê-utechna to draw a straight line; at nî t. shû'ta then I will straighten out all difficulties, 34, 14. cf. 16, 11.; nat tâlaaks yâmîtal géna we proceeded in a direction due north, 29, 6.; here tâlaaks was explained by tâlak-kshi, as its original form. (2) correctly, justly, rightly: tâlak hâ! is that correct? shî'tam'îna t. he always hits the mark, 100, 20. (3) truly, justly, uprightly, unimpeachably, 36, 12, 14, 15. (4) prep and postp., directly toward: t. nats toward us, 29, 15. Cf. tâlat. (5) used as adj.: straight, long: t. (or tâlak) ânkâ fire-wood. From tâla, ak.
tál a a t for tálak. Cf. Note to 29, 10.

tál a k a , tálaka , d. tataláka (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: tálakank (for tálakan gi) they are in the habit of painting, 87, 3. and Note Der. tála No. 2.

tálalt k o , pl. túmi t. (1) provided with money, coin or notes. (2) wealthy, moneved, rich. Der. tála No. 1. Cf. shétaluatko, shunuwisháltko.

talá n i , d tataláni right-minded, upright, honest, exemplary: talánishak hú’shkansksh gitko well-intentioned. Der. tála No. 2. Cf. létalani.

tál d shi , d. tatáldshi (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: dálts shikna to throw a spear. Lit. “straightened” (wood). Der. tála No. 2. Cf. ngé-ish, nté’ktish.

tál d s h i á g a , táltsiak, d. tataldshiága little arrow; used by boys as playthings, 107, 14. 109, 15. Dim. táldshi. Cf. sha-úlfa.

tál d s h i t k o , d. tatáldshitko armed with arrows, or with bow and arrows: Shó’kshám wewékalam t. provided with the arrows of the young cranes, 123, 6. and Note. Der. táldshi.

tál e , d tatále stagnant water, slough, swamp: wekétash táletat tchía the green frog lives in the swamp. Cf. 147, 3. 149, 20. 150, 1. Cf. táltali.

talíg a , d. tatlíga (1) to be or stand near; to touch, to be in contact with. Cf. Kák-Talksh. (2) to be or stand near the water. Cf. Wák-Talksh.

tál k a , talža, d. tetálža to stick up something sharp or pointed; to pierce, to impale, to spit: wákash tétalžok while sticking bone-awls into the ground, 105, 6. Cf. shetálžéa, stúlka.

tál k id s h a , d. tatalkidsha, v. intr. (1) to veer around, rotate, gyrate; to turn around like the hands of a clock. (2) to whirl around; said of persons. tálž e a , talžä-a, d. tetálžea to talk jokingly, with exaggerations; to make fun of, to joke about: talke-ug while joking about, 105, 16. Cf. shéshtalkásh.

talpák p ka, d. tatalpákka to look into another’s face; to look at a person’s features closely, e. g. when surprised. Cf. télish.

talp átk a , d. tatálpatká to look into a person’s face.

tal p atk ó l a, d. tatalpatkóla to look out from under a cover or shed, 96, 23.

tál s z a , d. tálsza to see, look through a tube.
tālaat—tamú.

táltali, d. tatáltali, adj., *running straight*; forming an unbroken straight line; said, e.g., of the border of a square table. Der. tála No. 2. Cf. naitaltéshna, táktakli.

táltalsh, d. tatáltalsh *plate; tin plate*.

tálualxą, d. tatálualxą *to turn the face to the sky, upwards*; tálualxank *szǔlpka to lie on one's back*; kshú'sha taluálxan he was lying within on his back, 24, 14. Cf. tólish.

tálualdha, d. tatálualdha *to stew, boil up*, 113, 1.

tám, 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: tám i nůsh lóla? do you believe me? tám miš' setů'lxą kani? did anybody consort with you? 78, 3; tám hai tchi' mish hů'nk láyank téwi? did he really shoot at you, taking aim? 109, 17.; tám tatákiash shle'sht? if he had seen the children? 122, 18., cf. 19.; tam i slā'a? do you see? Modocs most frequently connect t. with lish: tám lish i nů'sh lóla? do you believe me? Kl. with hai, haitch; cf. 140, 4 9. Cf. tamú, tamúdsh. (2) adv., *somewhere, at some place*; contr. from táta am: kaní hi tám pāka? who is smoking around here?

tamáds hä, d. tatamáds hä (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: kia'mJuelo'tksh vu'nsat tamádsank tewas they fasten it as a fish-killing article in the forked net at the bow of a canoe, 149, 22. Cf. yunáds hä, lamáds hä, leliwa, Stópalsh-Tamá'clusão.

taménětką, tamnů'ťka, d. tatamnů'ťka *to return, come back; to have been at, to have visited a place; lit. “to return from traveling”*: ni t. tíña tapi' I was there for the last time, 24, 21.; cf. 25, 1. 2.; tá t tamnů'ťka? where do you come from? 141, 2.; tát lish i tamnů'ťka? Mod. where have you been? Der. táměnů. Quot. under -ni.

taměnů, támno, dáměnů, d. tatáměnů (1) *to travel, march; to be on a journey, trip or march:* yámat taměnů'ťa while running out in a northern direction, 37, 16. (2) *to walk, go away; to go.* Cf. tatáměnuish.

tamú *for tam hů'; cf. tám. In 41, 18 -ů', -hů' points to local and temporal presence: tamú' lish ā mulō'la'! are ye ready here now?* Cf. tám.
təmudsh, tamū’dsh (1) interr. particle in questions put directly; like tam, it is generally untranslatable, and often used when a negative answer is expected: T. kēk hishuṅg’a hēmkanka? can this boy speak? kā-yudsh hū’t hēmkanka’gī he cannot speak yet; T. pāsh nū tūmēna? do I hear something said concerning myself? 185; 38. T. is sometimes used elliptically for tamū’dsh i (or ēt) mū’lūa? are you (or ye) ready? (2) particle introducing questions put indirectly: that, whether, if, whether or not: shlō’dshuka, tamū’dsh kānshisht in order to see whether he was asleep, 113, 15. Cf. 122, 4. as quoted under shēwa. Der. tām, ētch. Cf. tām.

tān, d. tātān, abbr. from tānnī, q. v.

tānapsh, pl. tūmī t., turnip, 147, 18. From the English.

tānianī, d. tatānianī, adj., as large in size; so large: láwāl ka tānian slāpshtat this is its width at the bud, 149, 1. Der. tānnī. Cf. -ni, pānāni.

tān k, d. tātānk (1) adv temp. then, at that time, epoch, or period; often placed after the noun: tīnā illōlash t. last year. (2) adv. temp. (a long: tā’nk) long ago, many months or years ago; the length of time elapsed remaining wholly undetermined: slawē’dsh kēlēm t. kēlēka the wife of this (man) died long ago. Cf. gāhak, mā’ntch, nī. (3) adj., so many, so much. Quot. under tak (2). (4) pron. interr., how many? how much? 70, 8.; tānkēni standing for tānk a nī. Contr. from tānnī gi. Cf. kānk.

tān k, dānk, d. tātānk; abbr. from tānkatch, q. v.

tānkak (1) adv. temp., then, that time; referring to a short lapse of time. (2) adv. temp., not long ago, a short time ago: tānkak nā-entk sünditka last week. Cf. nī, welisht (3) adj., a few, some, some few, not many: Mōatuashsh pīla sa sūga tānkak they killed a few Pit River Indians only, 20, 8.; wāts sāwānā t. he gave a few horses only, 78, 1. From tānk, ak.

tānkak (1) adv. temp., a short time only. (2) adv., a few only: t sa siūka wewali’kas k’mutchāpkas tchi’sh they killed only a few old women and old men, 17, 18. From tānkak, ak.

tānkatch, tāngatch, abbr. tānk, d. tātānkatch palate.

tānknī, d. tātānkni, 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. mākłaks (a) the ancient tribe; (b) the earlier generation, 85, 6. Cf. mā’ntchni. (3) short, not extended, brief in time (from tānk in
the sense of tānkak (2), cf. tānkt at, tāntak): t. waitōlan after the lapse of a few days only, 43, 4.; mā'ns tānkēni ak waitash after a while, within so many days, 73, 7. (4) adv., so many times; many times, often, 59, 16. (5) tānkēni in 70, 8. is: tānk a n̄' (sātu)? how many do I count? Cf. tānk (4).—Der. tānk No. 1.

tānkskni, 24, 21.; same as tāntchikni, q. v.

tānkt, d. tātankt (1) adv., at that time, then: kā'gi t. none were there at that time, 16, 17.; t. n̄' géna that time I set out, 21, 1.; tū'm t. hushchōka sa many they killed then, 16, 8.; t. gatpanuapkshē′ni in a future time, in a time to come; nāsh (for nālash) sē'gsa t. E-ukskni sūkō̊lkipaluk 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.; tānkt at quickly, suddenly, at once, 23, 11. (2) adv., finally, at last, 23, 2. 20. 60, 19. 22. (3) conj., after, afterwards: t. nū hemkānktak after this is done, I will talk over, 42, 5.; t. šuldsham génuish maklaks shue'nka hu'nk after the troops had left, the Indians killed (the disabled ones), 38, 2.; tānk then, after these acts, 59, 17. 18. Cf. tapitana (2). From tānk, at.

tāntak, d. tātanktak (1) adv., very soon, pretty soon, shortly afterwards, 28, 6. 37, 12.: t. tchıksh at the same time, 87, 11.; composed of tānkt and ak. (2) adv., formerly, long ago, long since; composed of tānkt and tak. Cf. gāhak, mā'ntch. (3) t. and tāntoksh, excl. of one molested or teased by others: enough! stop! quit! cease! lit. “so much then!” Composed of tānkt (3), tak. Mod. for gā'tak Kl. Cf. kāntkak.

tāntchik, adv., at that time, then; lit. “then at last”. T. is a correlative to tāntak in 128, 1. From tānk, tchē'k. Cf. tāntak tchiksh simultaneously, at the same time, 87, 11.

tāntchikni, Kl. tānshkni, tānkskni, d. tāntchikni, 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 pēn nadshā'shak tchiah from that time they never dwelt together again, 13, 2.; tchūi t. kā-itata gē'nt sel-luāšhuk from that time I never started again for warfare, 24, 21. Der. tānkt, tchē'k; the adj. of tāntchik.

tānni, abbr. tān, d. tātānni (1) pron. interr., how many? how much? to what amount? t. īlksh shū'tu n̄'t? how many food-buckets do ye count? 70, 8;
t. sha gén? how many went there? 93, 5.; t. wátch gi? Mod.; t. mí wátch gi? Kl. how many horses have you? tání aʃ wéwéash gi? how many children have you? (2) pron. ñern., 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, tánian, tínk.

tánt, d. tátant (1) floor of the sweat-lodge or spúklish. (2) fire-place of winter-house: t. wákš inside-ladder of the winter-lodge, 180; 22.
tánua, dánua, d. tatánua (1) heavy flat stone serving as a mealimg-stone for grinding pond-lily and other seeds; resembling the lémátx, but hollowed out more deeply: dánuatat péksha to grind upon the mealimg-stone. Kl. (2) stone mortar for pounding corn, grain, seeds etc. Mod.
Tánua-Lútšlsh, nom. pr. of a camping-ground on the Williamson River; lit. "Under the Flat Rock". From tánua, lutila.
tápak, tápaʃ, d. tátpak, tátpak leaf of plant, shrub, or tree: hehátzə t. the (withered) leaves are falling, 75, 15.; tápaʃ kitchkání (supply: gi) the leaves are small, 147, 1. Der. tápka. Cf. lúlish.
tápáta, d. tátápata 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. shnákptiga.
tápí, tápi d. taptí (1) adv. loc., behind, aft; in succession, following: shá-amoksh tápi' 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.; tína t. for the last time, 24, 21.; tápi' shelluálsha he went to fight a second time, 21, 1. (title); tapitak but after this, 111, 16.
tápiaʃp, tápiap, tópiap, d. tátapiap (1) younger brother, said by or in reference to elder brother, 113, 20. 114, 2.: shúłí t’ápia m’ná he ordered his younger brother, 109, 3.; younger sister, said by or in reference to elder sister. Cf. tätínkaní. (2) younger male or female cousin; said by elder male or elder female cousin. (3) half-brother; half-sister. Der. tápi. Cf. pa-aníp, shátapíaʃlko, tʃé-unap, tápaksihip.
tápídšni, d. tatpídšni, Mod.: 134, 15.; same as tapíni, q. v.
tapíni, tápiní, topíni, d. taptíni, totpíni, adj. (1) second, second to; second in order, file or rank, station, age etc. Cf. tápiap, tätínkaní. (2) following, subsequent, latter; last, ultimate: t. tchkash gékansha the last one also rushed out, 112, 12. Cf. shulápshkish. (3) secondary, inferior. Der. tapí
**tant—tásłatch.**

**tátanka**, tátínikani, d. tátínkani the younger or youngest; coming in age right after another, 119, 14.; said of children and of young animals: kii'udshiišh topíkani the gray wolf's younger brother, 184; 31.; tátínikáyentch (for tátínikani'énash) ánkwutka tákuank shú'm gagging the mouth of the younger (cub) with a piece of wood, 120, 19.; cf. 121, 22. Der. tátiini, -k ani. Cf. tápiap, tšíšwaga.

**tátíntani**, tápí, tápí, topí, d. tápítana, totóta (1) loc. prep. and postp., after, behind, in the sequel or wake of; in the rear of: Dáwissiš tapti'tan la:kí the chief ranking next after Dave Hill, 58, 2. 3.; tehe'-u taptánna hú'd-shna an antelope was running behind (him), 126, 8.; tóptán wii'g'n behind the wagon, 13, 6.; nú'ísh tapti'tan in the back of the head, 42, 9. (2) temp. conj., subsequently: tápí'ta gátpa Wálamskni tehi'shtat afterwards (or after this) the Rogue River Indians came to the settlement, 17, 1. Cf. täpi (z), tehú. From tapi, -tana.

**tátíntkní**, d. tápítkaní, adj., one who is or remains behind; staying or coming in the rear of, 96, 1.

**tátíntnì**, tátíntnì, Mod. tápidshni, d. tátíntnì, tátíntnì, adj., posterior, hindmost: t pé'etch hind leg, cf. 134, 15.; t. tehú'kash from behind their hips, 128, 10. Der. tápišta, the abbr. tápištana.

**tápka**, d. tápka, v. intr., to stand out from, to jut out, to be salient; said of long things: pshi'sh t. the nose projects. Cf. samka-a, täpák, tülùša.

**táplal**, pl. tümi t., loon: a large fowl, black, with white spots; an excellent diver, allied to the grebe, but having the toes fully webbed: Colymbus torquatus. By order of K'múkametch the loon destroys a fish-trap of the Máklaks Indians at the junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers. This myth is given 132, 1–8., and more explicitly in the Notes. Incantations: 168; 46. 177; 28.; t. wóa the loon cries, 183; 24.

**tápszo'ya**, d. tápszo'ya, v. impers., to be benumbed, rigid, as with cold; said only of extremities of the body; t. an's, t. ná'ísh my, our fingers are stiff by cold. Kl. Der. tápka. Cf. kátka, ndá-itia.

**tápsnëk**, d. tápnsnëk, titápsnik brain. Kl. for tlo'ko Mod.

**táshka**, tásga, d. táshka to let go, let loose, 55, 7.: táshg'í sh! let me go! ké'ísh táshk'í let him go! ät táshgût hûnkeš! ye let him go!

**tásłatch**, d. tátásłatch cougar or American tiger: Felis concolor, 90, 19;
also called küíka-ush, q. v. Indian and American hunters have recently exterminated all the cougars in the Klamath Highlands. Cf. tchikakítscha.

tásh'ta, d. tatáshta to touch by hand: ká-i f hún kúnt tashtánta! don't touch that! hands off! Cf. shátashí, tádsha, tashulóla.

táshu'i, tássui, d. tatáshu'i to attack, charge, as an enemy: tsuí tássuipk (Sá'tas) then they attacked (the Snake Indians) in the absence of the one speaking, 29, 19.; cf. Note. Cf. gutámppka.

tashulóla, d. tatashulóla to stroke, to pass through with the hand, e. g. through hair or fur; the French effleurer: 155; 21. Cf. táshta.

Táta, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake female.


tatá, abbr. tát, d. tatatá, tá'ta (1) interr. temp. particle, when? at which time or period? táta (for tát a) m'ísh nu tpe'wa? when did I order you? 109, 6., cf. 10.; t. má'ntch? how long ago? t. lish sha ksulakuapk? when will they have a dance? 140, 1. (2) conj. temp., when, at the time when; then: tá' táwipk, t Doctor Johnam snáwedsh shíla out there he bewitched him, when Doctor John's wife was sick, 64, 2.; tatáténat (for tatá a nát) that time we, 24, 19., forms epexegesis to the foregoing tánkté nát; tatá gen i shle-úga kukpáktak i nú'sh! Mod., when you see this think of me! (3) adv. temp., ever, at any time: ká-i t. never; ká-i nú'sh shíugat táta he can never kill me, 96, 22. Cf. ká-itata, tátatak and 24, 21. 34, 5.

tatá whence, where from; from whom, 41, 5. and Note; also used interroga­tively. Contr. from táta where? and interr. particle á, há.

tátaí? at which spot, place, locality? 140, 4. From táta, hi.

tátaksni, tátoksni, obj. tátkiaš 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. Tchówamtoham the children of Old Antelope, 121, 4.; cf. 121, 6. 13. 15–19. 21. 122, 1. 15–19. Cf. suffix -ni, wéash.
tákaskníptchi acting like children; childlike; childish.
táámniish, abbr. táámniish, pl. túmi t., one who is walking, traveling, journeying, strolling about; habitual walker; traveler: tchússak t. a tramp, vagrant, Mod.; kái-hú t. he is tarrying, loitering on his journey, or walk; munána táámniish mole; see under múna. Der. táámni. Cf. pshín.

Tátapkaksh “High-Cheekbones”, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, signer of the treaty in 1864; mentioned there as Tatetpas. Der. tápka. 
tátatak, tátataksh whenever, at the time when, just when, 82, 4, 5.: tátatak sē (for tátatak sha) spūkliá when they are sweating inside, 82, 3. Der táták.

táátli, d. táátaltli flat, level, even, smooth. Original form tat-tát-li; cf. patáltli, tááltli.

Táátmí, nom. pr. of a hill near Yáneks subagency, in Sprague River Valley. Cf. táátmí.

tátutk? where then? t. máklaks gátpa? where have the (Rogue River) Indians gone? 17, 7. From táá where? á, há interv., tuk (cf. ták) then.

tátíta, d. tááttíta, v. intr., to be stuck up, to stick out; said of long-shaped, inan. things: mú’luash t. the rabbit-skin sign (of the Indian conjurer) is stuck up, hanging out. Cf. kiuyéga, kiukáya.

tátkní, abbr. tákní, d. táátkñí, abbr. táákñí, adj. of táá: (1) coming from where? inhabitant, native of which place or country? tátkní i gi? where are you from? (2) the one being there; he who, that which is there: tátátkñí ýú’łyá (the arrows) that have struck the ground at that spot, 136, 3.; native of that place or country. Also used as an adverb.

tátktá, d. tááktáta, v. intr., to smart, to feel pain.

tátktiish, d. tááktísh (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 feign to suck it out from the patient's body in the form of a pin, small stick, little frog etc.

táţčeláman, táţčelámmi, táţčelámpani etc., forms used by Kl. in the absolute as well as in the distributive signification; cf. tčálam, tčálammí, tčálampani, etc.

Tatchálka, d. tafatchálka to stroke, pat, caress by patting, 183; 23. Der. táádska. Cf. ptchálkza, tatchápka.

Tatchápka, d. tattrchápka to squeeze, press by hand; to mash. Cf. ndshápka.
tatchadshatko, d. tatatchadshatko elastic, as india-rubber.

tatulaktamna, d. tatulaktamna to swallow while raising the head: tehlf-

tatulaktamna to drink water.

tá-unep, tā'-unep, d. tatúnep, tātúnep; same as tő-unep, q. v.

táuni, d. tatá-uni (1) town, city, settlement of white people: ṭxalampán-
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 Warški) in California, and
their surroundings. Yreka is referred to in 54, 4. 55, 1. Cf. Note to
55, 1 and 3. From the English town: -i is the suffix of the inessive case.

tawalsh, d. tātualsh young quadruped; a term referring to certain animals
only: vūnam t. elk one year old. Cf. lelédshi, w'ilhaga.

tawi, d. tātui, 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 kiúks táwi-uapk, mā' mish ni nā'-ulakuapk should you, as a conjurer, cast a spell, then I would punish you in an exam­
plary manner, 59, 6.; kleká tawísh the bewitched one dies, 62, 3.; tát táwipk far away from here he cast the spell upon him (tawípk for táwi-apka), at a
distance from others, or unseen by them, 64, 2. 3. Cf. 66, 1. 68, 2. 10.
11. Cf. kfüks, shāl adviser, téwi.

tawiks, pl. tūmi t, a plant growing in open places in the Klamath high-
lands, 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. tatuiksalsha to gather the tawiks-root annually or habitu-
ally, 74, 3. Cf. kůalsha, pōksalsha.

tā'tak, adv. loc., where, just where; when correlative with gā'tak "so
much . . . . as where," 73, 3. Der. tāta, ak.

tā'taktak, adv. loc., just where, right at the spot where: tātāktak huk
kálak mā'sha, gā'tak ubā-ush ktū'shka 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 tā'tak, tak.
Téaštuki, or T. máklaks, nom. pr. of the Tygh Indians, a tribe in Northern Oregon, called so from Tygh Creek, a western tributary of the Des Chutes River near its influx into the Columbia River. Rev. Pandosy mentions the Tairtla as a tribe of the Sahaptin family. Also called Télknkni, T máklaks.

tédsha, tetcha, d. tetádsha to wash, as articles of dress, bedding etc.:
tetádsha tchulish to wash shirts. Absol. form little in use. Cf. shétácha.
tedshía, tetchía, d. tetadshía to wash for somebody. Cf. tódsha, temádsha.
téga, d. tetéga to wear out, to use up by wear and tear Kl. for kágá Mod., q. v. Cf. lelá'ma (2), ndéga, petéga, wéna.
té-i, unmeaning word; spoken while beating the measure for short-step dances, 162; 7. Cf. tadsí.
té-in, té'n, té'n, d. tétn, adv. of té-ini, a short while ago, very recently: á-ati kéná t. deep snow fell a little while ago; té-intaks nía a short time ago. Cf. nía, tánkak, welisht.
té'ná, tánína maiden; young woman in her teens, 186; 49. Cf. té-ini.
té-ini, té'ní, d. tetíni new, recent; young. Quot. under shlépképéle.
té-iniwá-ash, téniwásh, tenuyá-ash, d. tetiniwá-ash (1) woman recently married; called so by her husband’s parents. (2) young woman, maiden, 190; 9. Der. té-ini, wá. Cf. tenuyága.
téyí chief, headman; commander; high officer; applies to white and Indian dignitaries. Chin. J. for laği Kl. Cf. lağı, skúkum-house.
Tékash, nom. pr. masc. Kl., interpreted by: “crying tik, tik.”
Tékmal, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man, 65, 17.
tektéka, d. tetákteka to pain, burn; to produce a smarting sensation: nú'sh t shléledsham the nettle burns me. Der. tiká.
tékua, d. tetékua to break, to break asunder, to smash to pieces; said of long-shaped objects. Der. kéwa. Cf. tkéwa, ukéwa.
télak, télak war-arrow; battle-arrow, 138, 1. Der. télza. Cf. ngé-ish, nte'kthish, táldshí, fálka.
té'lak, d. té'télak Mod., tetélak Kl., waistcoat; garment belonging to the wardrobe of males, 186; 50.
télha, téla, d. tetálha, tetála (1) to look upon, to look on, to overlook: tél-
hapka, telápka to look upon from a distance; nat waita yañatat télhap-
ank we passed one day in looking down, observing from an eminence, 21, 12.
(2) to look like, resemble in the face; to have the features of: shúhank-shítko
télan having similar features; partic. télantko having a face, provided with
such a face: wika-télantko short-faced, short-featured, 190; 14. Der. tala
No. 2 (1) Cf. téligh, telóli, télshapka.
télhi, d. tetálhi to look at, to look down upon; said of objects on the ground,
in a lodge etc.: szishú’łank télhi kú’méatat waking up, she looked into the
télkualzá, d. titlákualzá to look up, upward, skyward. Cf. tuluálza.
telína, d. tetélína to let go; to set free: telín’i ish let me alone; telíntok nál
hú un he will let us go. Mod. Cf. spúnka, táshka, tila.
télisht, tá’lish, délísh, d. tetélísh (1) face: ípșa télishtat they smeared into
their faces, 120, 18. (2) human face, human features, 87, 8; 150, 8. Der.
télá. Cf. kmapat’hiénatko, télha, télhi.
télitänkpka, d. tetálitänkpka to see somebody’s face from a distance;
to see somebody within recognizing distance; to see one coming, 100, 19.
Der. télhi. Cf telóli.
télkgish, d. tetálkgish place of perforation: wawáksam t. ear-lohe. Der.
télza. Cf. háshtaksh, shékish.
Télknikni, T málkaks; same as T'éaztkni, q. v.
télzá, télka, t’élzá, d. tetélzá to wound with an arrow; to shoot, pierce:
ngú'isha ní tél’lapksh the arrow by which I was shot, 138, 1. and Note.
Cf. tálka, télak, téwa, téwi.
télóli, tálóli, d. tetálóli, tetlú’li to look down on, to embrace with one sweep
of the eye, 29, 10.; to overlook, said of scouts, 29, 12.: núc telú’lit I
would fain look down (upon it), 192; 4. Der. télha.
télshámpka, 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’ékshashtala t. to turn the sight toward the dead; to be on the verge of
death, 158; 54; explained under k’ékka (3), q. v. (3) to turn the eyes
around, to look about or around. Der. télshna.
télshapka, d. tetálshapka to see, perceive, observe; said of objects at a
tcHha — tétalxä.

certain distance: Moatuashash ní t. wiká liwapksh I perceived at a short distance Pit River Indians crowded together, but was not seen by them, 22, 14. Cf. télhi, télshna.
télshna, d. tétálshna (1) to have the power of vision: nútoks ká-i t. I have lost my eyesight. (2) to sight, to behold, to have a look at: p'lañ, yáñá t. to look upward, downward, 174; 13. Cf. télish.
tetélhi, Kl. te'hlte'hli; d. tetáltélhi, Kl. tet'hlte'hli flat, depressed, low; deep: t. káñla deep valley.
teluakúya, d. tetaluakúya to run or ride after an object seen, 31, 11.
teluitka, d. tetáluitka to return from a visit or ride: yámáñ téluitgank after having returned from a northern trip, 184; 31.
télúks, tlu'ks, d. tútl'ucks small rush or reed basket of any shape, 75, 9.
télúzaga, d. tút'zaga small rush or reed-basket. Dim. télúks, q. v. temádsha, d. tetémádsha, to wash, as clothing: nú gé-u tetémátcha shú-lótiñish I wash my own clothing; wennnikisham i tehúliñish tetmá'tcza you wash other people's skirts. Only used in the d. form. Der. téđsha. Cf. stótmásh. temóla, d. tetmóla to produce ground-fog, to be clad in or covered with mist: mbú'shtant káñla tämóla early in the morn the earth was clad in mist; tämóla being a variant of hámó'la in 192; 3. According to the belief of the natives this portends that the earth is angry at the people. Cf. lúá.
temólo, tmólo, tomólo, d. tót'ülo wild plum: temololá'mi in the wild plum season, a period of the year corresponding to end of August and commencement of September. Cf. tmukólatko.
tenuyá-ash, 190; 21.; other form of te-iniwá-ash, q. v. tenuyága, 190; 13.; dim. of tenuyá-ash, q. v. tépá, tå'pa, tá'ba, d. tetépa, species of bony fish, popularly called sun-fish; not unlike the minnow, smaller than the vúnai, q. v. teshashko, d. tét'shashko torn cloth, piece of cloth, rag: t. ámtchiksh old rag. Cf. i-eskhótkish.
teshashkuál'a, d. tét'shashkuál'a (1) to tear cloth into shreds or pieces. (2) to make a blanket from small rags or patches. Cf. skú'tchala. tetadshish, pl. túmi t, launderer, laundress: t. sannósínshash washerwoman, laundress. Der. téđsha. Mod. for tetémádshish Kl. tetakéwa, tetkéwa, d. of tkéwa, q. v. tétalxä, d. of tálka, q. v. Cf. téwa.
tetálzea, d. of tálzea, q. v.
tetémádsha, tetmáteha, d. of temádsha, q. v.
tetémádshish, pl. túmi t. (1) washerman or washerwoman. Cf. téta-
dishish. (2) Tetémádshish, Tétématiss, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake
woman, also called Aunt Susie, Vuyá-ak. She is mentioned in Kákhásh's
trial as one of the female “doctors” in the Klamath Lake tribe, 64, 1–10.
65, 2–13. 66, 1. and Note to 64, 1. (p. 67). Der. temádsha.
tet'máshkish, pl. túmi t. (1) thief, robber, fulcher. (2) vagrant, tramp.
Der. tíméshka. Cf. pálalish.
tetehótkish, d. tetatchótkish wash-tub, laundry-tub. Der. tédsha.
te-ukté-ukash, te-ukté-uksk, d. tetokté-ukash, a species of hawk, long-
tailed; perhaps the marsh-hawk: Circus hudsonius. Onomatop.
té-unép, tá-unáp, tá-unep, d. tétuneup, tétúnáp ten: te-unepánta ná'sh
likla, tá-unepánta lá'p pé-ulá eleven, twelve: ndá'ni taunáp Yámakni thirty
Warm Spring scouts, 43, 5., cf 42, 20. 43, 10. 18. 20. 44, 1.; túnepni t.
 fifty; lapksháptánki t. seventy; té-unepa shékátzatkó a tenth part; té-
unepash pákisalan tenfold. Cf. toúsand.
té-unépni, ta-únepni, d. tétunepni ten times: t. té-unep one hundred;
t. sha génna ten men went there; lit. “they went ten together”, 93, 5.
té-unólsh; same as tiúnólsh, q. v.
te-utéwa, pl. tümi t., to break down, to fall to pieces, to be crushed, as by
trampling upon, 121, 17.
te'wa, tá'wa, d. tétwa to fix, drive, run, plant in the ground; to set up,
fasten: wálas t. to plant a pole or scalp-pole; kállatát ánku t. to drive a post
or stick into the ground; t. ánku they plant sticks (as limits), 80, 8.; ámétá
tówank when planting the camass-stick into the soil, 190; 9. To plant two
posts into the soil for building, stálža; many posts, tétálža, d. of tálka.
téwaš, d. téwuash 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 lutéash.
When the meshes are narrow and small, the t. is a lá-iks; when wider, a
witchólash. See hikshùlsha, tamádsha.
téwi, d. tétui (1) to shoot an arrow, arrows: ná's t., káhhia n's one sent an
arrow, but missed me, 23, 17.; tám hai m'sh t.? did he really shoot at you?
109, 17. Cf. 110, 9. 13. (2) to shoot with fire-arms, to give fire, to fire off; generally used without obj. case, 30, 4.: lòloksgish t. to fire a gun, 38, 11. 21. Der. tówa. Cf. hushtiwa, nté-ihsh, shétuí, shlíin, táwi.

té wish, d. téwish loud report, as of gun, cannon; explosion.

tg-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tk-, tz-.

tgakáya, d. tgatgakáya (1) to stand or remain on something. Cf. tgi-kéla. (2) to stand, stay, remain in the woods, marshes, wilderness, cliffs: láihanks t. gatchéshtat the deer is standing in the bushes. Speaking of more than one subject, liukiána, q. v. Der. gakáya.

tgakiámna, d. tgatgakiámna to stand near by; to be standing in a file, crowd, ring with others. Speaking of more than one subject, liukiámna, lualóya and their d. forms. Der. gakiámna.

tgalíga, tkallíka, d. tgatgálíga, tkatklíka to stand, remain or exist on the shore, near the water: kú-il kóketat t. a mountain sheep stands on the river shore; shō'k's walidshtat t. a heron stands on a cliff at the shore. Speaking of more than one subject, lilulíga, d. of lilulíga. Cf. Aífsh-Tkali’ks.

tgapáta, tkápáta, d. tgatkpáta to stand against an object while touching it: pápxashtat t. to stand against a wooden wall. Der. kápáta.

tgápetcha, d. tgatgápetcha (1) to go and stand close to. (2) to hide, conceal oneself while standing behind. Quot. under shnawédshka. Der. kápetcha.

tgashtáshjish, d. tgatgsháshjish woman’s shirt, shift.

tgatíta, tgutíta, d. tgatgatáta; same as tgatítána, q. v. Speaking of more than one subject, lutilíta or lualutiá, d. of liutítá, q. v. Cf. gati’tána.

tgatítána, d. tgatítána, d. tgatgatítána to stand outdoors; to stand outside of; as of a building, lodge, 114, 1. Speaking of more than one subject, lutilítána tga-ulézha, tga-ulža, d. tgatgu'lyza (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 ukaikosh the moon is completing the first (or last) quarter, Mod. Der. ga-ulža. Cf. tgelyza (1).

tgawala, tgá-ula, d. tgatgúla (1) to stand on the top of; to stand upon; to be erect upon: tcháki t. hím poksshtat the boy stands on a log; tgá-ulank (látch-ashtat) standing on the top of the lodge, 113, 22. (2) to be standing, to stand on one’s feet: tkávalsh one who is standing erect—Speaking of more than one subject, liwala. Der. gáwal.
tgélíwa, d. tgetgalíwa, tgetgelíwa *to stand on the top or rim; to stand above, on high*, 154; 9

tgélz'a, txá'l'za, d. tgetgalz'a, txütz'álz'a (1) *to rise up, stand up; to start up* from a sitting position: txá'l'za (ni) *I rose upon my feet*, 30, 14, 105, 12.; tgdz'an ámbutat vú'shu pání *I stood in the water up to the chest*. Kl. for tgo-úl'za Mod. (2) *to stop, to stop short after a run*: tgdz'! (for tgdél'z' i!) *stop right here!*, 126, 10. (3) *to be exhausted, to give out after exertion.* Speaking of more than one subject, lueluál'za Kl 20, 16., lualó'l'za Mod., d. of luál'za. Cf. púta. (4) *to stand up, to be in a standing attitude; said of the moon when half or in the shape of a crescent*: txá'l'za sháppash *the moon is in the first or last quarter*. Cf. tgá-ulé'za (2).

tgélz'manka, d. tgetgálz'manka *to be crescent-shaped; lit “to assume a standing attitude”*: ukáukosh tgdélz'mangatko *the moon is crescent-shaped*, in the first or last quarter. Der. tgél'z'a (4), q. v.

tgapaliá'ga, d. tgitgpalí'ga *to blaze up, to start up vertically; said of fire*: lúloks t.*the fire gets started, blazes up*. Cf. liutka, nilíwa.

tgé'wa, d tgetgwa *to stand in the water*: tgéwan ámbutat vú'shu pání *I stood in the water up to the chest*. Speaking of more than one subject, líwa (1). Der. gé'wa. Cf. húwa, Kú'ísh-Tgé-us'h.

tgikela, tgi'kla, d tgitgákla *to stand upon something*: ké'nta kállatat t *to stand on this earth*, 192; 9. Of. tgakaya.

tgí'muga, d. tgitgú'muga *to stand indoors, inside of a lodge or building.* Speaking of more than one subject, liú'zuga, liúna No. 2, with their d. forms: liúliú'zuga, inverted liuliú'zuga; liúna.

tgilákak *dried fish reduced to powder* and bought, in sacks weighing about 70 pounds, of the Sahaptins of Columbia River, especially of the Warm Spring Indians of Des Chutes River, from whose language the word is said to be borrowed. Cf. kámalsh.

tgítszá, d. tgitgástzá (1) *to stand close by*, 110, 15. (2) *to stand between; to be or remain standing betwixt, among.*

tgíwa, d. tgitgiwa *it is damp, close, sultry weather*. Cf. paisha, shtípa.

tgo-úl'za, d. tgotgú'l'za, Mod. for tga-úl'za (1) and for tgdél'za (1) Kl., q. v.: tgo-úl'zan *rising upon his feet*, 42, 7.

tgúlutch, d. tgu/tglutch *small beetle with a green or purplish shell*, living in the ground or seeking the shelter of bushes. Cf. tgutfła.
Tgúlutcham Kshútélsh "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 tgúlutch, kshutila.

tgúta, tgútta, d. tgutgúta to stand for a time, to be standing there for a while or for the time being: húlk t. wátch tchítkchígat this horse is harnessed to the wagon; lit. "stands at the wagon for a time". Speaking of more than one subject, lévulúta, l'ulúta, q. v.

tgútga, tkú'tka, d. tgútghtka, generic term for to stand: tgú'tgank hátök standing there, 110, 15.; wátch hátök tkú'tkapksh shláank finding a horse standing there, 66, 13.; ninakuálkán tkótka 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 lévúatka (syncop. lúatka) are used: lévúlaatka, contr. lé-áluatka, lúluatka; cf. lévúatka. Speaking of many subjects, lúkantatka, d. lulúkantatka.

tgutíla, d. tgutgatíla to stand underneath, below. Speaking of more than one subject, lévutíla, often syncop. into lútíla, lutíla, q. v.; là'pi a wátch lévutíla mábieshtat two horses are hitched under the shed (or in the shadow).

tgútíta, d. tgutgatíta; same as tga'títa, tga'titana, q. v.

tía, a kind of flat or concave wickerwork paddle larger than the sháplash, q. v.; used by the women in gathering seeds, 96, 21.: tíátka with a paddle, 147, 15.; tí'atat í'kélank placing on a paddle, 113, 10. Cf. pál'la.

tiá'ma, d. tetiá'ma (1) v. intr. and impers., to feel hungry: t. nû, I am, you are hungry, Mod.; mú t. mish you are very hungry; you are famished; shké tiá'muk a hú'ntsna I the shké-hawk fly around hungry, 177; 21.; tiá'muk by hunger, 95, 13.; tiá'mansh, tiá'ma ansh (for tiá'ma a nû'sh), I feel hungry; ni'sh tiá'matk ká-a I am very hungry, 138, 5.; cf. 136, 8. (2) v. trans., to long for, desire, crave: tiá'mantk shuí'sh (nû) I am desirous of singing or of hearing songs, 90, 12.

tiá'mish, d. tetiá'mish (1) hunger, strong appetite; starvation, famine. Incantation: 169; 48. (2) strong desire, craving.

tídsh, tíds, títch, d. títsadsh, tittads, tittatch, 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. shúta to set
aright or to treat well; t. túnma to hear clearly; t. shnóka! take good hold of! níbúsant t. népakuapk to-morrow the weather will be fine; t. tchiá to live comfortably, 34, 13.; t. tínza he has good luck, 134, 5. 16. 18.; títá másítk of agreeable taste, 146, 14.; t. gi to feel comfortable, to feel well, to be at ease, 136, 6.; t. shutédfna to put in order while on the way, 85, 2. Cf. 22, 14. 90, 10. 14. (2) well, in a satisfactory way, morally and abstractly speaking: uprightly, generously, nobly, adequately, rejoicingly; t. kóelpatko generous, Mod.; t. shlepápk to take good care of; t. gi to do one's duty, 59, 19-21.; t. a steinásh gítko good-hearted or rejoicing at; t. nád tchitchia we live contented; hemkánka t. he spoke well-meaning words, 34, 12.; t. hú'shkanka to be well-intentioned, 93, 8. Cf. tálaak (3), and 36, 11.

**títsha, títsha, d. tít'cha to flow, run off, to escape; said of liquids.**

títsha, títchéwa, d. titdshéwa, tit'tchéwa to rejoice at, to like, to be glad, to be pleased with: ká-i a mi'sh t. he does not like you; ó-it nū tidsi'wa I like to give, 136, 1.; titdshéwan mi'sh nū undlesh I shall lend it to you with pleasure; titdshéwan titlótpa to receive in a friendly manner, 38, 15. Mod.; tidsi'wánk tchiá being glad to remain alive, 64, 14. Cf. 136, 2. and ko-ischéwa, kuyéwa.

**títshi, títsi, títchi, d. titásh, titátchi, titátdsi (1) good, in a physical or concrete sense; nice, fine, delightful, beautiful, handsome, agreeable; sweet to the taste; useful, easy: t. tchawálkik gínhiéna furniture of house or rooms; lit. “good chairs inside”; t. wátch enduring horses; fleet horses, 20, 14.; ká-a t. snawédshash a rather pretty female, 183, 14.; t. nél delicát fur, 144, 10.; t. tadsh pásh but it is a wholesome food, 147, 12.; t'íds, tit'tatsa wéwanish pretty, handsome women, 107, 7. 10. 11.; titdshántála kúllla 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. híssuaks a good man, 64, 9. 101, 9.; t. lakí, or titdsh hemkankátko lakí peace-chief; t. wátchag the dog is smart; ká-i t. not well-meaning, not to be trusted, 93, 8. Cf. steinásh (3).

**titdshkánki, d. titdshkánkí careful, provident;** lit. “acting well for oneself”. Der. titdsh, -gíanggin.

**titdšqatko; see titdšqatko.**

tíka, tígga, d. titáka, titágga to be sore, to cause pain; said of ulcers, boils, open wounds. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. tékteka.
tidsha—Tilhuántko.

tikága, tiggága, d. titgága male of the mountain quail. Mod.; unknown
to Kl. Onomatop. Cf. takága.
tíkësh, d. títkësh clay, loam, argillaceous soil, Mod. Cf. lëvúatka.
tíkogsh, d. títkoksh woman’s private parts. Cf. stémpsh.
tiša, tilá, d. titěla (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:
ábnu tilg̱an tilá the water dripped down and overflooded.
Tílak, nom. pr. masc. Mod.; interpreted by “Small”, “Stunted”.
tilalína, d titélalína to roll off and down; to spread, extend in a downward
direction. Der. tíla.
tilaluánsha, d. titlaluánsha, v. intr., to roll around, 154; 12.
tilankánka, d. titelankánka to roll forth and back, to keep on rolling to
and fro, 105, 16.
tilankánsha, d. titélankánsha (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. stílankánsha, tilankánka.
tilankédsha, d. titélankédsha, v. trans. (1) to wheel or roll away; to
wheel around. (2) to turn over, to upset: külta t. to upset the earth, world,
the whole creation, 192; 8.
tilankidshátko, d. titélankidshátko wheel. Partic. of tilankédsha.
tilankuélá, v. trans., to roll downhill; when unattended by injuries or
breakage. Cf. vud’hitakuéléa.
tílanstå, d. titanstå to make a slight cut or scar; to pass over body or
limb while making a slight incision. Der. tíla.
tilanshnéa, d. titlanshnéa to contort, wrench, turn about; referring to
the limbs of the body. Cf. núšh-tilansnéash.
tílantana, d. titlantana, v. intr., to roll against; to roll around or along;
said, e. g., of animals. Der. tíla. Cf. hlíntana.
tílipéli, tílipéli, d titálipéli, titálipéli; see hulípéli.
tílhuá, tíluá, d. titálhuá, titálua (1) v. intr., to spread, to flood, to run over;
said of liquids. (2) v. trans., to flood, overflow, submerge; partic. tilhuántko
submerged. Der. tíla. Cf. kítluá, tchiégá.
Tilhuántko (1), nom. pr. of Natural Bridge, a huge rock arch annually
submerged by the spring floods of Lost River; described under Shlánkosh, q. v. (2) nom. pr. of several other localities periodically overflowed.

**tilihash**, 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.

**tillindshe, ti'llints, tllinshe, d. titalindshe, titalinsha;** see hushlindshe: till’nds we’wanuish they deserted their women, 19, 6.

**tiljsha, d. titjlya (1) v. intr., to fall in drops, to drip down;** said of liquids: at ámpu t. the water is dripping; lấtchashtat t. to drip down from the house-top; tîlzan tehiéga ámpu the water dripped down and overflowed. (2) v. intr., to decline towards the horizon; said of celestial bodies: at yána t. shâppâsh the sun began to descend, 30, 10. Cf. lèvùta. (3) v. trans., to make drip, fall in drops; to force liquids into; with double obj. case in: tchéwash tehékéli tîktgi in order to make the antelope bloodshot, 126, 7. Der. tíla.

*Tîljo-ít “Drip-Water”,* nom. pr. of a mountain peak on Upper Klamath Lake, south of the agency. Cf. ntíklaksh.

**tilódsha, telódsha, d. titélódsha to see moving, going or coming;** said of distant anim. and inan. objects: tiló’dshipk nat Sátas we saw the Snake Indians coming from a distance toward us, 29, 14. Der. télha. Cf. télsha.

**tilótakna, d. titélótakna (1) to see somebody putting food in his mouth.**

(2) to cause to fall sick, to render sick: for if a shkó’ks, q. v., sees anybody putting food in his mouth, he may enter the mouth and the eater may fall sick, 179; 8. Cf. shataknuła, shátátka, télha.

**tiló’tkála, diló’tkal, d. titló’tkála (1) to start after a stoppage;** to be on one’s way again after a short stop; to depart unexpectedly: nû am’sh diló’tkála (or tiló’tkalsha) shlá’papka I saw that you started off suddenly. (2) to labor under hallucinations, delusions of mind.

**tiló’tpa, d. titéló’tpa (1) to see somebody coming, arriving.** (2) to receive a newcomer or visitor: máklaksh nûl tidshéwan t. the Indians received us with kindness, 38, 15. Cf. stínta.

**tilutaknuła, d. titélutaknuía to see somebody spitting out, or removing something from the mouth, 157; 45.** Der. tilótakna. Cf. shataknuła, shlewïtakuña

**timpákléza, d. titampákléza;** see hupákléza.
tímpělansha, d. titámpělansha; see hů́pělansha.
tiná, tiná, d. títna, abbr. tfta; d. of títna: títna, adv., a single time, one time, once, 25, 1. 78, 6.: t. wafta, t. illólá to complete, finish one year; t. illólásh tánk one year since; lit. “a year being once ended since then”; t. sündé kiulan more than one week afterward, 44, 3.; cf. láma (3); at a certain time: tapt' títna sometime afterward, 66, 12.; títnakots some other time; títná . . . . . . . . . . . but the second time, 16, 1. 2.; títná at a time, 17, 17. 78, 8.; títná some other time, 16, 14.; títna, títna a few times, not often, sometimes, at times, 18, 2. 19, 1. 61, 8. 11. 16–21. 146, 5. 148, 11.; títnakots but at other times, 61, 11 87, 16. Der. té-in.
tíná-ák, tínák, d. títnák, títnak; d. of títná-ák: títna-ák (1) at one time, at once, simultaneously; lit. “once only”: t. shniwátechna to swallow at once, in one draught or gulp. (2) once only, 144, 7.: títnakots heméź'i! tell me only one thing or word at a time! Der. tíná, ak.
tinága, tínága (ɔ-ɔ) d. titánega to go down, to set; said of celestial bodies: t. sháppash the sun sets; it is sundown; nat at gémpèle mak'áktsük, at títnága when we returned to encamp, the sun went down, 30, 20. Quot. under skůlža. Not to be confounded with tiniéga to rise.
tinéga, tiná'ga (ɔ-ɔ) to snort; to inhale breath with noise, to inspire forcibly: watch t. the horse is snorting loudly.
tiné'gish (1) sunrise. (2) the point of horizon where the sun rises; east, orient: tiné'gisháni on the east side, 39, 17. Synizesis of tiné'gish. Der. tinéga. Cf. kíš, lápít.
tiné'ga, d. titání'ga, v intr. (1) to rise on one's feet; to rise, jump up: at tine'ga mákloks i-amnan tóloksgish then the Indians rose upon their feet, seizing their guns, 34, 10. Speaking of one only: huye'ga No. 2. (2) to rise, to ascend above the horizon; said of celestial bodies: sháppash a t. the sun has just risen; sháppásh a tinié'kska (for tiniégishtka) it is forenoon; lit. “the sun is on the point of ascending”. Cf. tiniézi.
tinié'kska, d. titáníé'kska; verbal desid. of tinéga, q. v.
tinízansha, d. titánízansha; see huízansha.
tiniézi, tiné'xe, d. titánízi (1) to go uphill, to ascend: tsuí at nánža t. and some of them went uphill, 23, 12. cf. 13. Speaking of one subject, huye'ga. (2) to rise; said of celestial bodies.
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tīnkanka, d. titānkanka; see hūnkanka.
tīnkansha, tīnzansha, d. titānkansha, titānzansha; see hūkansha.
tīnkopka, d. titānkopka to tie, bind, fasten together, as by strings, wisps etc. Cf. skūtawia, szū’tka, wēpla.
tīnkuela, d. titānkuela to sink down, disappear; said of the setting sun or moon. Cf. tīnāga, tīnola, tīnolola.
tīnzha, d. titānza, v. intr., to have luck, to succeed: tīdsht t. good luck favors him, 134, 5, 16. 18.; partic. tīnzańko lucky; favored by luck in gambling etc.: hūtoks t. gi he is a lucky fellow indeed. Cf. i–ātklish.
tīnzaya, d. titānzya; see hukāya.
tīnzayula, d. titānzayula; see hukayula.
tīnzampéli, d. titānzampéle; see hūkampéli.
tīnola Mod., tīnölé, tīnölí Kl. and Mod., d. titānölá, titānolí to pass under the horizon; to go down, to set: shāpash a t. the sun is setting; tīnölí (without shāpash) the sun went down, 34, 16. Contr. from tīnula

tīnoléna, d. titānoléna to be on the way of setting, to approach setting time: shāpash a tīnolénapka the sun is near setting.
tīnolólá, tīnulüula, d. titānolólá, v. impers.; same as tīnolólá, q. v. Kl. Der. tīnölí.
tīnolish (1) sunset. (2) the point of compass where the sun is setting: west, occident: tīnolishyén on the west side, 59, 17. Cf. tjiálam.
tīnolóla, d. titānulóla, v. impers., it is late, it is sunset time; lit. “the sun (supply shāpash) has ended its descent”. Der. tīnólóla. Cf. ga-ulóla.
tīnolólēsh, tīnululash time about sundown, 37, 21.
tīnshta, d. titānshā; see hūdshā No, 1, and tīnshā.
tīnshampka, d. titānshampka; see hūdshampka and hūdshāna.
tīnshipka, d. titānshipka 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: shāpash a t. the sun rises upon the sky; it is forenoon; pshé–kékenish tīntchipka the morning star has appeared. Cf. tīnshāna.
tīnshta, d. titānshāna (1) to run away, to hurry off; to take to one’s heels within sight of the real or supposed speaker: tchūi sha t. hūtōktala then they hurry toward that spot, 80, 10.; tīnsna Sā’t the Snake Indians fled, 28, 9.; cf. 19, 3, 16. Speaking of one subject only, hūdshāna, q. v. (2) to pass by, elapse: pēlak shāpash t. the clock or time moves rapidly.
tínkanka—titchítchkish.

tíntampka, d. titántampka; see hútampka.
tíntan, pl. túmi t., church-bell. From Chin. tíntin bell. Onomatop.
tíntkala, tínntkal, d. titántkala, titántkal, 16, 5.; see hútkala.
tíntzapsa, d. titántzapsa; see hútzapsa.
tíntpa, d. titántpa; see hútpa.
tínua, d. titánua (1) to run, skip, jump, go into the water; speaking of one
subject only, húwa, q. v. Cf. tgéwa. (2) to fall into the water; to be
drowned: t. wésthat to fall through the ice. Cf. ktélza (4), ndéwa.
tínuašh, d. titánuašh (1) act of going into the water. (2) place for water-
ing; drowning place. Cf. péwash, Vushi'ñkam Tínuash.
tiptípli, d. titaptípli (1) dark- or dusky-colored, brownish-black: t. paíšhash
dark, heavy cloud; storm-cloud. Cf. húpka. (2) dim, obscured, murky; said
of the sky, weather etc. Cf. shtípa.
tishílatko, d. tidshílatko bent, crooked, not straight. Kl. for tishíwatko
Mod. Cf. shtchishalkátko, tikíwatko, tíška (2).
tishíwatko, d tit'shiwátko, 91, 4. Mod. for tishílatko Kl., q. v.
tishka, tísža, d. titáshka (1) to drop, fall down; said, e. g., of rain: ká-i
ámpu hí tíska no rain-water falls. Cf. któdsha, tíšda. (2) to become
bent by age; partic. tisžatko, tisžantko (a) bent, crooked through old age.
(b) Tishkatko “Crooked”, nom. pr. fem. Kl. Cf. lálammatko, skúya.
tishžalkuleátko, d. titashžalkuleátko (1) showing or imitating the
motion of a crawling snake. (2) crumpled; corrugated; plicated, ruffled.
títa, d. titíta, v. intr., to explode, burst, to become rent.. Cf. mbówa.
títa, 66, 12.; d. of tína, q v.
títadsžatko provided with head- and foot-board, said of a grave: appears
in the d. form and not in the absolute, tisžatko, because all graves are
provided with both boards at the Klamath Lake cemetery, 88, 1. Cf. pilá.
títak, pl. túmi t. (1) swallow. (2) Titak, nom. pr. masc. Kl., interpreted
by “Short Man”.
títákia, pl. túmi t swallow. Mod. for títak Kl.
títatna, d. of títna; see tína.
tít'shan, tít'sha, d. of tší'n, q. v.
títsga-ak, títška-amtch, d. and pl. of tšíka-aga, tšíška-amtch, q. v.
titchítchkish, d. titchchtítchkish cow. Mod. for ktčíšhikish Kl., q. v.
tiulòla to drip down: âmpu a t. látchashtat water drips from the roof.
tiunòli, té-unòli, d. tiunòli to flow or from above; to rise in the mountains.
tiunò'lish, té-unòlish (1) rivulet or brook running down from a hill or
mountain side. (2) Tiunò'lish, nom. pr. of a locality in Modoc County,
California, distant one day's Indian travel from the Pit River to the north,
20, 9.; Tiunò'lish for Tiunò'leshtat, 19, 12 21, 9. (3) Té-unòlish, nom.
pr. of a spring rising on a hill near the valley road, at Yâneks.
tíwi, d titui to roar, to rush down with noise; to fall, shoot down with roaring,
thundering noise; said of cascades, rapids etc. Cf. lûuna No. 2.
tíwish, d. tituish rush and roar of falling waters, 94, 5. Cf. pála.
Tíwishx's'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. Í-uauna, yulalóna.

-tk-; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tg-, tx-.
tkalamna, tupalama, d tkatkalama (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. Ka'lù.

Tkalamna (3) to sit on a horse or mule.—Speaking of two or three sub­
jects, lualamna; of many, lúlalama. (4) tjalama, 31, 7.; see tjalam (3).
tkaléga, tgaléga, d. tkatklega to rise, stand up on one's feet; lit. "to com­
mence getting up": ò'kst a t ndéwa that woman rises up and cries with a
loud voice, 192; 7. and Note. Cf. tgalalam (1), tgolxa (1).
tkána, d. tkatkna to stuff: tkánatko tchíkass a stuffed bird. Cf. shmakualá.
-tkani, suffix of adjectives: a little, somewhat, not intensely; lâ'k púpash-
púsh-tkani the seeds are somewhat black, 146, 3. Cf. 180; 8.
tkáp, (d. tkákap, tkákap), pl. túmi t. (1) species of grass reaching the
height of five feet; seeds not edible. Cf. kma' (1), shál. (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;
tkápam or kápam ò'tish ear of maize. Cf. má-i.
tká-ukua, tzaikoa, d. tzatz'kua to knock; to rap with the hand or
knuckles. Cf. uká-ukua.
tkéka to make a hole with a cutting instrument or with a stroke of the hand.

Der. kéka. Cf. ktéka, ktetéga, skéka, tuéka.

tkéwa, d. tetkéwa, tetkéwa to break asunder, to break to pieces; said of long-shaped objects. Original form: tekéwa or takéwa. Cf. tékua

tkúilkish arrow-shaft straightener made of stone. Der. tkúya.

tkúya, tkúya, tkuyá, d. tkútkia, tkú’tzia (1) to make straight, to straighten; to extend or make straight by slightly rubbing or squeezing, 91, 4. (2) to extend, spread for tanning; to tan, dress; said of hides. Cf. tlalak.

tkuyótkish, tkuyútkish (1) arrow-shaft straightener made of wood. (2) fleshing-chisel of stone, to clean skins with. Cf. yéchish.

tax; terms not found under these initials to be looked for under tg-, tk-.

txálam, tátxélam, d. tátxálam Mod., prep. and postp. (1) in the midst of: t. é-ushtat awálóka the little isle is in the midst of the lake; psín tátxélam at midnight, 11', 17.; tátxélam shálzuëgtish in the midst between the two starting-places, 80, 8. Cf. shékutka, shepátza. (2) between, among, when on the same level: t. lúksiákshtat in the midst of the ashes, 85, 10.

—For the definitions (1) and (2) t. is the Mod. form, but Kl uses tátxélam for the absolute and for the d form. (3) subst, txálam Kl. and Mod., the west: táxamlála westwards, in a western direction, or the western lands, the west; tálaat táxalmat’tal (for -tala) due westward, 29, 10, cf. yamátil under yamat; táxalmna to the west, is táxal with the locat. suffix -na, 31, 7. and Note. Cf. Tzálamala. (4) t. Mod., tátxélam Kl., the middle finger; abbr. from táxalmni (3), q. v. (5) t. Mod., tátxélam Kl., name given to the months counted on the middle finger; abbr. from táxalmni (4), q. v. Der. tkálaman (1).

txálama, táxalma, d. táxálama it is west wind; the wind blows from the west; lit. “it is between (the north and the south)”.

txálamash, abbr. táxalmash, d. táxálamash west wind, 179; 1.: t. kétsa múátita shléwish southwest wind. Cf. táxalama.

Tzálamgíplis, nom. pr. of a camping-place near Klamath Marsh; interpreted by “back away from the west”. Der. táxalám, gi, -péli.

T xálamni, Kl. tätxélamni, d. tätxálamni, Mod., adj. (1) being, sitting or standing amid, in the midst or middle: t. tát front tooth; t. lżawáwit, Mod., middle finger, cf. (3); tätxélamni’ tchkash heméze the one intermediate in

age also said, 112, 8.; see Note. (2) half: t. Bóshtin, t. mák'läks a mixed-blood; person half white, half Indian. Cf. tázalampani. For the definitions (1) and (2) Kl. uses tatśelamni for the absolute and for the d. form. (3) subst., the middle finger; abbr. into tátśelam Kl., tázalam Mod. (4) the months of the year which are counted on the middle finger; abbr. into tátśelam Kl., tázalam Mod. They correspond, though not exactly, to our March, 75, 20. and October, 75, 15. Der. tkálamna.

t tálampani, Kl. tatśelámpani, d. tżatśalámpani (1) one half of, half portion of; used with collective nouns. (2) halfways, in the middle, in the midst of; 123, 1.: gaptché'tka t. in the second half of the small-finger month, 36, 7.; t. máklaks one half of the tribe; t. láktcha to cut through in the middle; tátśelámpani gū'tśikt after he had climbed down but one half (of the ladder), 112, 9; ī'te tátśelámpani šápashe he took down one half of the moons, 105, 12. Kl. uses tatśelámpani for the absolute as well as for the d. form. From tázalam (1), pání.

t tálampanki, Kl. tátśelámpankani, d. tżatśalámpankani Mod., adj., forming one half, making up one moiety: t. tá-uní one half of the town; part of city; abbr. in tázálpanki mákloks, Mod., half the tribe, 36, 6.

t tálampankní, 36, 6.; abbr. form of tázálpankani, q. v.

Tzálamta, nom. pr., the State of Oregon; lit. “towards the west, westward”, 33, 2. A term formerly in use among the Modocs instead of Yámát and Yámatala, q. v. Der. tázálam (3).

tzálamtalákní, contr. tzálamtalákní, adj., also used as adv., who or what comes from the west: t. shléwish west wind; incantation 16’; 49. Der. tázálam (3), -talá, -kní. Cf. lupitalání, lupit'kni.

tzálamta, abbr. tázálmanta, d. tżatśálámtana, prep. and postp. (1) through the middle or midst of: t. gū'hliank passing through the midst of (the circle), 87, 12. (2) to the west of; westward from: hi'anghaihs tázálmanta to the west of the marsh, 24, 10. Cf. tżálmakstant.

tzálmakstant to the westward of: Ktáí-Túpakshi t. on the west side of Standing-Rock, 74, 2. From tázálm, -kshi, -tat.

tzáńtzána, pl. tűmi t., to be possessed of a deep or basso voice.

tzá'ush, d. tżatśá-ush colt; filly. Cf. kshú'zi, ndshľuaga, táwalsh.

tzá'é-u, tżá'-u, tżetzę-u (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. hünkēlam pé-ip his first daughter; t. Lēmē-ish the oldest of the Thunders, 112, 2. Abbr. from tχέ-unī. Cf. tapūni.

(2) elder male cousin; said by younger male cousin Der. tχέ-u. Of. shetχē-unaltko, ṭāpiap.

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. kapkāpo, lēnā (3), tkāp.

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. kapkāpo, lēnā (3), tkāp.

3rd person singular object of tχέ-unap, d. tχέ-unishap, tχetχέ-unap (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. tχέ-u. Cf. shetχē-unaltko, ṭāpiap.

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. kapkāpo, lēnā (3), tkāp.

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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. kapkāpo, lēnā (3), tkāp.
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tmökil, d. tót'mkil, tâtmkil green lizard. Cf. tmukólatko.
Tmökila, nom. pr. fem. Mod.; interpreted by “Squint-Eye”.
tmólo, d. tót'mlo; see temólo.

tmuyéga, tmoyéga, d. tûtmiyéga to start with, to begin, commence at one end: lûpi t. to commence. Cf. tména.


tmukólatko, d. tûtmkolatko wrinkled in the face. Cf. tmökil.
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. 34, 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. 54, 55. The Modoc man, who informed her of the intended assassination of the Peace Commissioners (40, 6–11. 41, 4–9.), 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. Tchmu’tch, and Introduct. to the Texts, p. 6.


tôk, -tok; tokš, -toksh, túksh; see tak, taks.

tôk, an aquatic food-plant, mentioned 149, 3. Cf. tôke.

tô’ke, d. tô’tšë fire-place, hearth. Cf. shnè-ilaksh, shnè-ipaksh.

tôke, tôki, tôže, d. tû’tzi (1) horn of quadrupeds, as of cattle, buffalo, goat, wether; antler of deer, elk etc.; prong of antelope; fang, feeler of insect, slug; múni tôki large, strong horn. Cf. lžávaltko,,midsho, naishlákghis. (2) tool made of horn; especially the elk-horn wedge, formerly used for splitting wood. (3) corn on feet.

tôkš, d. tû’taks, tôtaksh (1) t., or. t. yàntant navel: gûtalža hûk tôkstala it entered at or into the navel, 23, 19. (2) fish-bladder, swimming-bladder of a fish. Cf. lawálash (4), smû’links, shuídshash (3).

tólžash, d. tutálžash (1) a kind of grass not specified; used in the manufacture of tissues. Cf. túlalui. (2) tuft of grass, grass-sod, clod. Der. túlha. Cf. pátchnam.
topí, topiap, topíni etc.; see tapi, tápiap, tapíni etc.
Tóplaméni, nom. pr. of a mountain near Modoc Point and Nilaks.
tó-ugshant, tó-ukanksh; see tugshtant, túkanksh.
tousand, tousán thousand, 35. 5. 15.; also expressed by té-unepni té-unepnité-unap From the English.
todshítódshi, d. todshitédshi to rattle, as arrows in a quiver.
te'wa, tapiwa, d. tapiwéwa, tapiwéwa, v. trans., usually connected with the verbal intentional: (1) to tell, announce, 72, 4.; (2) to entreat, invite: nád mú'shmush lúela Bóshtin tpi-ók ná'ísh we butchered an ox, an American having invited us to do so (by offering us the animal), 21, 3. (2) to command, order, enjoin: ká-i t. he did not give orders, 35, 12. 13.: shuí'shuk t. he orders songs (to be sung), 68, 6. 109. 6. 10. 113, 21.; pít taplálash shnew'ítki fiğ (nákúš), he ordered the loon to destroy the dam, 132, 2. 
Cf. hém'ta, hiú'shga, stulí.
tepwash, d tepéwash (1) announcement, invitation, message. In 34, 8. it refers to interpreted words. (2) order, command, 85, 8.
tpualíega, d. tputpúlíega to drive up to the top of a hill, mountain, passage etc., as cattle: plá'ntant is sometimes added. Cf. niwálka (1).
tpúdsha, tputchtah, d. tputptchta to expel forcibly, oust, drive out: Móatuash t. they repulsed the Pit River Indians, 54, 9. Cf. tpuí.
tpúdshna, tpú'techna, d. tputptchna; same as tpúdsha, q. v.: ká-i gé-isht, tpúdshántak! if they do not go, expel them by force! 37, 2.
tpugídsha, d. tputpgídsha to set out, to start for expelling, driving away. Speaking of more than one object, shúkidssha.
tpu gidshapéléítámana, d. tputgidshipéléítámana to continue driving back, to repulse repeatedly, 55, 12. From tpu gidsha, -péli, -támna.
tpúyámana, d. tputpáyámana (1) v. refl., to chase each other around (2) v. trans., to chase, run after; to drive around, chase about. Cf. tpuí.
tpuí, tpuí, d. tputpli to drive, drive away; to make go, to force to retreat: ktíyat t. to drive into the rocks, 38, 18. Cf. kpuí, táplui.
tpulí, d. tputplígish corral, inclosure for cattle.
tpu lina, d. tputplina to drive out or off, to expel, to oust: Modokishash ká'íla t. to drive the Modocs out of the (or their) country, 36, 19. Der. tpuí. tpu'lzá, d. tputpulzá to drive uphill, as cattle. Cf. kpúlza, tpualíega.
tputpayămish, pl. túmi t., one who pursues, chases, runs after: wewánunishšash t. one who runs after women. Der. tpúyanma

t'shák atko, d. t'hatšhák atko light of weight. Cf. yútántko.

t'shi'ka, tehika, tehítchka (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.; tehítchash škúyúi he sent out an old man, 68, 2. 136, 5.; old bachelor (4) T'shífka, nom. pr. “Old Man”, 54, 2. Der. t'ší'n.

t'shíka-ag, tehíka-ág, tehíkág, d. and pl. tútsga-ak, tehítchák (1) old man or woman; person bent by age. (2) old parent; old father, old mother, 158; 54.; lápi tútsga-ak Lémé-ísh the two old Thunders, parents of the five Thunders, 111, 18. 22. 114, 12. Dim. t'ší'ka (3). Cf. shukíkash.

t'shíka-amtch, tehítchamteh, d. and pl. tútsa-amtch; same as t'shíka-aga, q. v. From t'ší'ka, ámtch.

t'shimankátko, d. t'shitshmankátko young person of either sex.

t'shi'n, teshín, d. t'hi't'shan, tí't'sha to grow, to increase; said of bodily growth of men and animals: ka-á áti nū t. I have grown quite tall; gét hū t. he grew so tall; Póluk t. Ball grew up, 77, 1.; tí'dshok having grown, cf Note to 103, 10.; tí't'sha wewéas the children grew up, 107, 12.; mú'ak t'ší'sht when he will grow taller, 109, 13. Cf. kúdsha, ndshílo, tehíya.

t'shíshap, d. t'shíshíshap father; the Mod. term for p'tí'shap Kl., 39, 6. 54, 2. 3. 55, 9. 20. 21.: nā'lam t. our father, 40, 9. 10. 139, 9., stands for God; mú'ni t., uncommon for mú'ni laki, the President of the United States, 40, 15.; limí'lam t. ass, jackass; lit. “the mule's father”, Mod.; t'shísham smó'k the father's beard. Der. t'ší'n.

tú, tu, tú, tā, d. túta, tú't (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' atí gunì'ta much further than, 21, 11.; tú' pē'n múklé'gasha at a distance they passed another night, 19, 10., cf. 20, 5. 21, 2. 8. 11.; títaks atí far away, quite a distance off, 141, 12., cf. 122, 16.; gúháshketcha tū he started to a distance, 110, 21.; tū shlín to shoot at long range, cf. 29, 20.; tūt 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: tū'taks ga-ólēka they climbed high up, 29, 21., cf. 30, 7. 100, 3.; Aísis kókantsa tū' Aishish climbed up (the
kápka-tree), 100, 7.; túmi Shá’t tú’ yaínatat tchía many Snake 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, tuí at that time. Cf. átu, lu No. 2, kuí, múña, táhak, túsh.

tuá, encl. tua, -tua (1) pron. interr., which? what? what thing? 34, 1.: t. tála? what money? which amount of money? 64, 13. 14.; t. mā, Mod., which? what then? cf. mat; t. i shaná-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. kó-idshi any wicked thing, 139, 4. 6. 7.; wenníni t. gátpa some kind of a stranger has entered, 112, 1. 7., cf. 12. 16.; ga tuáta shkaínihaktch gátpa of whatsoever kind the demoniac one may be, who has come in, 112, 2. (4) thing, object, article: túmi t. many things; lakí tú’ma t. gítko a rich man; kéliak t. empty, vacant; lit. “without anything”; t. mí shapíyash “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 them, 20, 7; cf. kaítna, nánuktua and 17, 17. 23, 7. 173; 3.

tuáka, tuágga, d. tuátuga to evaporate; to produce vapor, steam. Der. wak- in wákwaka.

tuákish, wákish, wákas, poss. tuáksham, wáksam, species of crane (vulgarly called shitepoke) of a greenish-gray color, spread of wings two feet; t. súmmutka kíi’m stíkua the tuákish-crane catches fish with its bill; wákas ní tcékélá, I, the crane, crouch on the water’s edge, 170; 63. and Note. Incantations: 154; 9. and Note. 156; 33. 34. and wákashak. Onomatop. tuánkshi (1) adv. interr., at which spot or place? where? túánskí m’sh má’sha? where do you feel pain? (2) adv. loc, somewhere; at some place; anywhere on body, 59, 11. From tuá, -kshi.

túdshna, d. tutúdshna to carry on the head or back. Der. ídshna. Cf. sha-úla, shépolamna.

tudsho’sha, d. tutadsó’sha to besmear the body of another. Cf. shutcho’sha.

tuéka, tuéza, d. tuétoza to perforate, pierce, make a hole with a boring instrument; to bore through. Cf. kéka, tkéka.

tuékótkish, d. tuétuúótkish small boring-instrument, gimlet: mbúshaksh-t. boring tool made of obsidian or other stone.
tuéktyeka, d. tuetuéktyeka to stare at, to fix the eyes upon; lit. “to bore through with the eyes”. Der. tuéktyeka. Cf. talpatkpta.

tú'gashtanta, túkshtant (diaeretic. tô-ugshtant), túgshta, d. tutúgshtanta, tutó'gshta, prep. and postp., on the opposite side of; to the other side or shore, opposite, across, beyond: tú'gshta K’oke on the other bank of Lost River, 37, 19.; tô-ugshtant X’-ushtat, (or Ė-ush), to the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 144, 6. Cf gunígshtant, gúnitana, kúi, shuhánkptchi.

tuhák, 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.

tu’hush, pl. túmí t., (1) coot, popularly called mud-hen; a bluish-black or lead-colored fowl inhabiting in large numbers the lakes of Southern Oregon: Fulica americana: t. ó willasli’na the mud-hen is sprawling, 185; 41. (2) Tuhush, nom. pr. of one of the five mythic wives of Ašlshish: 97, 1. 99, 9. A mythic explanation of the origin of the black spot on its forehead is given: T. talpatkólta Mud-Hen put out her head, 96, 23.

túí, for tú hi, at that time, just then, 99, 6.; at the same time.

tuídsh, d. túídsh nap, light slumber, short sleep.

tuídsha, d. túidsha to doze, to take a nap, to slumber. Cf. ktána, túiža.

tuídshna, d. túť’shna, túštshna to doze, slumber at intervals, 83, 2.

tuíksh, d. tuiksh (1) dream. (2) dream of a presaging, magic character, often unfolding secrets: túiks shuina to express in song what was seen while dreaming, 65, 20. All dreams are regarded by these Indians as supernatural revelations. Der. túiža.

tuïxa, túika, d. tutíxa, tutí’ka, totíka (1) to have a dream or dreams: tutíxash while constantly dreaming, 192; 6.; tutíxolat khaving ceased to dream, 158; 54. (2) to have a magic, prophetic dream, 83, 3. 3. Mainly used in the d. form. Cf. túidsha, tuiksh.

tuíxá to swell up, protrude: púklash tuíxámpgatko the white of the eye being swollen, protruding, 71, 9. Cf. túila.

tuíla, d. tutíla (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: stíkshui-shítk hú’k tutíla stákélinsksaksi his foot was projecting at the ball like a boot, 24, 18. and Note. Cf. tálpka.
túilash, d. tutilash *pyramid of sticks, logs, or rails.* Rails are put together in this position to preserve them from rotting. Cf. stúilash.
tuinéga, d. tuitinéga *to cave in;* said of wells, diggings etc.
tuinixátko, d. tuitinixátko *hermaphrodite.*
túitia, túiti; pl. túmi t, *young duck,* 180; 12. Cf. tuñush, tuituígísha.
tuituígísha, d. tuituiguígísha *to hop around, to perform a gay dance;* said, e. g., of the skunk, 155; 16. Cf. túitia.
tuítechzhas, d. tuítuátechzash *choke-cherry;* the fruit of the tuítuátechzam-tree, q. v. Der. yêtsåaka, ndsákia.
tuítechzam, d. tuítuátechzasham *choke-cherry tree: Prunus demissa.*
tuítechzashla, d. tuítuátechzashla *to gather choke-cherries:* tuítuátechzam-“in the choke-cherry time”; a period of the year corresponding to the end of August and the commencement of September.
túya, d. túitia *to stand below* the location of the one who speaks; said of one inan. subject, 30, 12. Cf. Kö’s-Tuē’ts, stúish, stáya, tuinéga, túpka.
túyamna, d. tútiyamna, tuti’anna *to swim below the water’s surface;* ki’i’m a tutiyamna *the fish swims in all directions.* Cf. kidsha, udúmtchena.
túk, 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. tú’tka, tátza *to be startled, frightened;* said, e. g., of persons, wild horses: teháki a t. *the boy is scared.* Cf. txú’tza, tchámpktki.
túkanaks, tó-ukanaks, d. tútukanaks *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, stflash, shute-ótkish.
túkélz’a, d. tutkélza *to halt, to rest on the way,* as travelers do, 131, 7. tukláktechna, d. tutakláktechna *to make stops on the way; to stop at times when traveling;* ni’shta sha ge’ná túkláktsnank *they traveled all night, stopping at intervals,* 19, 14. Cf. túkélza.
tú’kni, d. tútñi, 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, 11: 100, 18.: sa shlin tú’kni *they shot him from the other side,* 23, 21. Der. tú.
tu'ksh, 80, 5.; same as taks, q. v. Cf. tak
tuktuash, d. tutáktukuash fish-hawk, a bird of the osprey family: Pandion carolinensis. Incantations, 162; 3. 169; 50. Onomatop
tuki.a, d. tútkua (1) to go toward the water; to travel in the direction of a lake, bay, river. (2) Túkua, Tókua, nom. pr. of a camping and landing place on Upper Klamath Lake, eastern shore, at the mouth of the Williamon River, 142; 5. Cf. géwa, húwa, tínu.a.
tukuága, d. tutkuága little stream, rivulet, brook. Cf. tükua.
tukiág.a, d. tutkiága little horn, antler, fang, feeler etc. Dim. tóke, q. v.

Túla, tulá, prep. and postp., with, in company of; on the side of; along with, together with; also; connected with the obj. case: mish t., hishuák-shash t. with you, with a man; ká-i nálash t. without us; ná'sh t. gén! go with me! hú p'na t'shísha t. tchúa she lived with her father, 54, 3.; Shké-laksh t. aided by Skélag, 66, 5.; mú'kash túlak (for túla ak) only with the mole, 104, 1. The use of t. as a preposition is rather exceptional: túl'ísh in my company; t. hak (for húnk) with him or her; Canby tóla shushu-tanki'shash géná Gen. Canby went with the Peace Commissioners, 38, 4. 5. T. stands without any complement in: túlá shuénksh 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.
tulalui, tolalui, d. tútlalui a sort of tissue, cover or mantle made of swamp-grasses. Cf. tólyash.
tulalúptchi, d. tutlalúptchi light-green; lit. “colored like a tútlalui-mantle”. From túlalui, -ptchi
tule, túli, generic term for bulrush, reed, scirpus, swamp-grass. From the Aztec tolin; cf. Molina, Aztec Dict.: 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 kshú'n, má-i.
tulha, túla, 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. tólyash, tulí.
tulhipeli, tulhibele, d. tutlípele to shove or join one part into another; said, e. g., of arrows, no pitch being put over the joint. Cf. shuílpeli.
tu’ksh — túmēnash.

tulí, túlhi, d. túlti to insert; to join together.
tulína, d. tutélína, tutlína to leave behind; to abandon, relinquish, 38, 1.
tulísh, d. tútlish, any article inserted, joined or serving for inserting purposes: (1) handle: wátiam t. *knife handle*; pákshat 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. ntō’ktish. (4) the stem or rod of a certain shrub growing in the water; used in the manufacture of these arrowpoints. (5) spawning-place of fish. (6) Tulísh, nom. pr. of a locality on Upper Klamath Lake near the mouth of the Williamson River, abundant in fish: T. kālā the place Tulísh, 142, 2. Der. tulf.
tulísha, ntúl’ísha; same as ntúltchina, q. v.
túm, túm, adv. of tűmi: much, greatly, in profusion, largely; very: t. wáltka to talk much, to converse on many things or for a long time, 23, 3.; t. hemkānkish one who talks much; t. shéshatko valuable, high in price; t. tchátcui too much, cf. Note to 105, 7.; shtā’-ila t. they gather it in large quantities, 147, 10.; kēdsha t. it grows in abundance, 148, 11.; hushtsó’xa 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 for tűmi, obj. or obl. case of túmi; cf. 13, 14, 111, 22. and túmi. Cf kā-a.
Tûma-Kāwe-Gítko, nom. pr. of several rivers, streams etc yielding large quantities of eels or lamprey-eels (káwe): (1) Columbia River, Oregon. Cf. Ampkā’nini Kóke, Káwam Kóke. (2) Eel River, California, etc. Lit. “Many-Eels-Having.” Cf. káwam, káwe.
tûmēna, tûmna, d. tutámnna (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.; kā-i ní tûmēnat I had no opportunity to learn, 78, 18.; t. m’na únaka tchí’sht he was informed that his son was alive, 96, 10. (3) to understand, comprehend: nánya tûmēnāt (gi) Mōatuasam hémkanks 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.
tûmēnash, d. tutámash (1) sound, clang, noise: kó-i t. disturbance, bad noise. (2) information, intelligence, 40, 11.
túmənɪ, d. tutánni, adv., often, frequently; many times, 78, 6.; in manifold ways: t. búnua to drink often; t. waitan illóla there are many days in the year; lit. "the year completes itself going through many days"; i'pakt t. illólak it may remain for many years, 148, 15.; t. hours several hours; lit. "many times one hour", 82, 9. Der. túmí.

túmí, túmí, tumí, obj. túma; abbr. túm', adj. (1) many, a great deal of, a number of; much, much of, 13, 4, 16, 16.: t. máklaks many people, 88, 9.; ká-i t. not in profusion, 148, 11.; túmí-i-tút a large number of teeth; túma šhánuišış giško wealthy, rich in property; tú'ma watchálkto having many horses, 127, 9., cf. 60, 11. 13.; tú'ma wewálkto having many offspring, 85, 16.; túmanta wástát into many holes; tumántka by the majority, 90, 3. t. páka (stands for túm páka, adv.) to smoke much, 137, 3. Abbr. in tú'm: tú'm Módokni gátpa many Modocs arrived, 13, 14. and Note; cf. 16, 8. 111, 22. (2) sufficient, enough of: at a t. pála-ash gi! there is bread enough! lit. "much bread is there"! (3) too many, too much; cf. 105, 7. 9. 11. and Note. Cf. túm, túměn, tumía.

túmiąga, d. tutmiąga, adj., few; not many: t. tút a few teeth. Dim. túmí.

Tumšhamnínı Yainá, nom. pr. of a mountain in the Klamath Lake Highlands.

tun-, words not found here to be looked for under ntu-, ntun-.

túna, diuretic. tú'-una, d. tútana, tótan, prep. and postp., around, in the vicinity of: tú'-una Lémaikšina, Yainakšina around Mount Shasta, around Yándeks, 40, 3. 4. The d. form means also: on the other side of, beyond; tótan yainá on the other side of the mountain. Der. tú. Cf. gúntaná.

tunep, tunap, tunip, d. tutenep, tut'nap, tu'tnip five: t. kshí'ta five men escaped, 14, 9.; t. shléa five lynxes, 125, 1.; te-unepánta t. likla fifteen; cf. 43, 15. 18.; túnipa šékktat żátok one fifth part; lápi túnipa šékktat żatko two fifths. Cf 70, 8. 88, 9. Five is a number constantly recurring in the myths, traditions and customs of the Máklaks and many other Oregonian Indians; cf. túnepni.

tunepni, d. tutenepni (1) adv., five times, 75, 12.: t. té-únip fifty; t. waštä gišlan, or t. waštä Friday, cf. sundë; t. sá-atsa shá nʃhta five whole nights they danced around the scalps, 16, 11.; t. (supply waštä) spú'kle-üpík you shall sweat five days, 142, 8. 9. 13.; t. waitólat during five days, 70, 1., cf.
3. and 134, 21.; tūtenāpni wūlta five days long, 134, 21., Mod.; tūtenāpni
iwałpēle each one emptied five (sacks), 111, 2.; tūtenāpni waitōlan in every
instance after five days have elapsed, 85, 1.; tūtenāpni wāltsh for five days
in every instance, 88, 4. Quot. under nūta (2) adj. num., five, when con-
sidered as belonging together, forming a whole, 17, 2.13.; tūnepantī five
more added to the five previous ones, 111, 1.; sa wū'la hū'niast tūnāpans
they inquired of these five (men), 17, 6.; tunipāntok only five.
tūnshish, d. tutānshish series, file, row, line, e.g., of persons; lit. "what
runs along"; 88, 1. Cf. kūmbaks, ntūltehna.
tūnshnā, tūnshsantas; same as ntūltehna, ntūlteh; q. v.
tunszāntko, d. tutunszāntko passing through, going across a solid body
from end to end: t. kēnukāga wick of candle; tālāaak t. passing through in a
straight line. Cf. gi'ka, ginxiš, ginszāntko.
tūntish, 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.
tunulūla, d. tutanulūla to hang over, to be suspended over something, to
dangle down from, as snakes from rocks, 157; 47.
tūpaksh, d. tiitpaksh (1) standing place: Ktai-Tupākshi, nom. pr. "at
the place where the rock is standing", q. v. Der. tūpaka. (2) abbr. from
tūpakship, q. v.
tūpakship, abbr. tūpaksh, tōpaks; d. tutāpakship, abbr. tūpaks (1)
younger sister; said by or in reference to elder brother. Kl. (2) Modocs
use tūpaksh for sister indiscriminately, 39, 12. 134, 11.: p'laiwasham t.
the golden eagle's sister, 131, 9. and Note; tapini tōpaks the younger
or youngest sister. Der. tapi. Cf. shutpakshāltko, tāpiap.
tūpakslīa, d. tutpakslīa to give a sister to somebody: lāpěni t. to give two
sisters. Cf. kālalāia.
tūpelui to be next in order, following after, second to. From tū, pēlui.
tūpeluiš (1) adj., who or which comes next. (2) subst., neighbor, next
house, nearest lodge: tūpeluiš (for tūpeluištala) anī'k (nū) telūks I send
somebody with a tule-basket to the nearest lodge, 75, 9.
tūpena, tūpēn, tōpān, d. tūtpēn to be muddy, miry, boggy; to mire: tū'pen
ginsixsītat there is mud in the road or thoroughfare. Der. ndōpa.
tūpesh, tōpesh, d. tūtpesh (1) mud, dirt, wet ground; muddy place, puddle;
the partitive case: tupéshtí “mud on it”, is used as adj.: miry, full of mud
(2) Kl.: wet clay; dough. Cf. pō'ksh, shhúta (2), tífēsh.

túpka, d. tutápka to stand on the same level with the one speaking or supposed to speak; said of one anim., but more especially of one long inanimate subject: nū'shtga t. to stand on the head; p'laí t. to stand above the level of: tū'sh t. käflatat stands straight up on the ground, 149, 21.; yaína-ag kúíta nats hūk tú'pka a hillock lay back of us, 31, 9. Speaking of more than one subject, liúpka. Cf. lópkash, stúpka No 2, stútka, tákpa, tgútga, tkálamna, túyá.

tūsh, tūsht, tūsh, d. tūtash; same definitions as tú, 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.: tú'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 hú) waiwash tchilamnu? where do the waiwash-geese assemble on a hill? 189; 3; tū'sh hútch málám p'gi'shap tchía? at which of these places does your mother sit? 105, 5.; tū'shtal? whither? in what direction? 121, 13. Der. tú. Cf. túshetak, tutasžělníni.

tūshak, adv., at some other place; somewhere far out. From tūsh, ak.

tūshgísh, tūshkísh (1) adv. temp., that time, then, at the time being: t. tchěk some other time. (2) adv. temp. interr., when? what time? at which hour? t. i pátka? when did you rise from sleep? Der. tú, gi.

tūshie'ga, d. tutashie'ga; see huyéga No. 2.

tūshígansha, d. tutashígansha; see huígansha.

tūshkáya, d. tutashkáya; see hukáya.

tūshkayúla, d. tutashkayúla; see hukayúla.

tūshkampěli, d. tutashkampéle; see húkampéli.

tūshkansha, d. tutashkinsha; see húkansha.

tūshlínsha, d. tutashlínsha; see hushlínsha.

tūshlipěli, d. tutashlipěli; see húlipěli

tū'shnakmůza to grunt: gúshu t. the hog is grunting. Cf. sh'ú'mka.

tū'shni, d. tútashni, tūshni (1) adj. and adv., coming from somewhere in the distance; coming from somewhere. (2) adj. and adv. interr., coming, arriving from where? kaíki páisas; tů'shni hút ámpu gépka? there are no clouds; whence does that rain-water come? Der. tūsh.
tū pka — tūtānks ham.

tushókash, tú'ssoksh, tushuksh, d. tut'šókash, tūtšóksh lungs, lights.
tushpáklêza, d. tutashpákl'za; see hupáklêza.
tushpélansha, d. tutáshp'lansha; see hú'pélansha.
tú'sht, adv. loc., just where, right at the place where, 133, 8. Abbr. from tū'sh at or tū'shtala; cf. túsh.
tush tampka, d. tutásh tampka; see hú'tampka.
tushkal a, tú'shtkal, d. tutáshtkala, tutáshkal; see hú'tkala.
tushpaša, d. tutáshzpasha; see hú'tzapsha.
tú'shtak, tú'shtuk, tú'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 hátokt: hátokt t. Móatuash li'wa at the spot where the Pit River Indians had collected, 22, 20.; tú'shtuk kú'mme where a rock-cave was (there the Snake Indians made a fire), 31, 2. Cf. túsh.
tushp a, d. tutáshtpa; see hú'tpa.
tushusha, Mod. tushushla, d. tutáshusha (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. muimúya, shawáltana.
tushushish, d. tutáshushish fever and ague, malarial fever, the "chills". tushushla, d. tutáshushla, Mod. for tushtúsha Kl., q. v.
tushucha, d. tutáshucha; see húdsha No. 1.
tushuchna, d. tutáshuchna; see húdsha.
tushua, d. tutáshua; see hú'wa.
tút, tú't, d. tútat tooth: tzálamni t. fore tooth; púmam, vúnam t. beaver's, elk's tooth; t máshash toothache; t mášhtko afflicted with toothache, cf. kimá'dsh; atfini t. long tooth, tusk; tátatka with the teeth, 149, 14; skú'sha pú'mam tátatka they play a drop game with beaver's teeth, 80, 1. Cf. káko (3), ngú-ishka.
tút, tú't, adv., d. of tú, q. v. (1) out there, 134, 16. (2) high up there.
tuta, d. tú'ta to take away, seize, remove from: tú'túk spú'nshna they arrest and take him away, 133, 9.
tutak, tú'taks, tú'toks but there; but up there. From tú, tak.
tütanksham, pl. túmi t., nom. pr. of several species of Rubus: blackberry shrub; raspberry bush; t. lutísh raspberry, blackberry, dewberry. Cf. kpó'k, lúluish, púkpok.
tútash, d. tú't'tash (1) stump 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 on 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 kúk'kup, the larger ones há'k'wa; some Californians call them alkêt'ch'kí; q. v. (or all'k'kotch'kí). The mollusk living in the shell is eaten by the Indians. The species most frequently found on the Pacific Coast are *Dentalium corneum*, *dentale* and *striolatum*. See G. Gibbs, Dict. of Chin J., p. 5. Der. túta.

tutasźëñíni what concerns all those living in a locality; universal, general:

lákí t head-chief, high or principal chief, 5², 1.; tchíken a t. lákí tchíkënám the rooster is at the head of all chickens. From d. of tush, -kë'ni.

Tutashtalíksíni 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 Kohásh'thi, and is also called Yánaldi Kóke, q. v. From d. of túsh, -tala, -i, -kshi, -ni.

tutíena, tut'hiëna, d. tutatíena to totter about, to stagger along, 183; 13.

tútkish, tutíla; see tuiksh, túila.

tútish cup, dipper, rounded vase. Cf. kapága.

túktísh, tútzhish bridle-bit. Der. túka.

tú't'shna, 83, 2. for túídshna, d. of túidshna, q. v.

tut'tú'k'k, pl. túmi t, earwax. Kl. for páhpash Mod. Der. túta.

tututu, interjection implying fright, pain or dismay, 112, 4. 7. Cf. túka.

tututua to cry tututu: tututu-ú'ta while crying tututu, 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 nts, ntch, nds, ndsh and kts, ktch are of rare occurrence. A few words often pronounced with initial ts, tch have to be orthographed t's-, t'sh- and will be found under T. A prefix ts-, tch- refers to water and other liquids; to flowing, dripping etc.; cf. tchi-

tch, ts, -tch, -ts, -ds, abbreviation appended as suffix to accented words: (1) abbr. of tché "now", 112, 2. 5. 8. 13. and Note. (2) abbr. of tchá for sha "they"; cf. 23, 13. and tchá. (3) abbr. of tchí "thus", 110, 18. and Note. (4) abbr. of tchí'sh, tchish, "too", "also", "and": gitsgánts and a young, 23, 13.; núds, núts, I also, 58, 1. 59, 4. 61, 17. 65, 14.; pâsh ámbûtch eatables and water, 95, 15.; lâ'luiuagslats they also enslaved, 19, 2.; há'its and if, 60, 10. 21.; tchá'tch then, 129, 6.; nánzą ts and some, 65, 15.
tchá, 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 tchish a.
tchá, tsá, adv, now, just now, presently; same as tché-u, q. v.: tché at tchí' m'sh nú shéga now I bid you farewell in this way, 87, 14. Cf. 111, 16.
tchágayá, tchakaya, d. tchatchgaya (1) to sit, to be seated upon, as on a rock, limb of tree etc.: yá-ukal tch. ánkutat the bald eagle sits on a tree, 144, 5.; tch. nú 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: wawaggaya, d. of waggaya; said of three lynxes, 125, 7. of five lynxes, 125, 2. Speaking of many subjects, liukaya, q. v. Cf. tgakaya
tchágsh, 103, 2.; see tcháshash.
tchá'hlánshna to sit down close to, 71, 4. Der. tchélzha.
tcházish net made of strings to hold the hair; hair-net.
tchátchayá, pl. tůmí tch., grezil-stones fall. Cf. shtchayáshla.
tchék, d. tchátkak (1) abbr. from tchakága, q. v. (2) the fruit of the service-tree; cf. tchákptchi. (3) species of reed or bulrush. (4) arrow made from this reed.
tchakága, tehaggága, abbr. tchék; d. tchatchkága service-tree, or, as called in the West, serviceberry bush; a species of wild-apple tree: Ame-
lanchier alnifolia; 186; 51.; E-ukshikishash tchák máklaks shū'ta he made the Lake People from the serviceberry bush, 103, 2. Cf. tchaggāya.
tchákalsḥ, d. teháticoalsh (1) adj., passionate, excited. (2) adj. and subst., of debased character; mean person Der. tehákēla.
tchákakto, d. teháticoatkto, same as tshákakto Kl., q. v.
Tchakawētch, nom. pr. of a locality and camping-place near Yáneks.
Tchakānī, nom. pr. of Tchakānī, a mountainous section of land in the Cascade Range, west of the main ridge, northwest of Upper Klamath Lake and about one and a half day’s ride from the Williamson River bridge. It contains the headwaters of an affluent of the Rogue River and is inhabited by Indians of the hunting Mólale tribe, called Tchakānī, q. v. Cf. Ind. Aff. Report 1866, pp 89 sq.: “Thirteen Molalles are at Flounce Rock, on headwaters of Rogue River; a little band of the same tribe is on Cascade Range further north”. For the suffix -kānī, in local names, cf. Lalawasēnī, Saifān, Tchuażēnī.
Tchakānkī, Mod. Tchakēnīk, or Tch. máklaks, nom. pr. of the Tchakānī, a portion of the Mólale Indians. They settled at Tchakānī, and have acquired the Klamath language, speaking it with a nasal accent. The Lake People were often engaged in war with them. Some Tch. are still there, but much reduced in numbers. A woman on the Klamath reservation, called Ella, belongs to this tribe. Cf. Kúiknī tchákēlā, d. teháticoalēla to be angry, irritated. Der. tehak- in tehak-tchaklē. Cf. hishtchakākta, shawīga.
Tchákēlā, tsakēlē, d. teháticoalēla large root- and seed-basket worn on back; made of willow-twigs, 101, 19.: tsákēlatka n’s skaftki to give me (berries) in the willow-basket, 75, 9. Cf. hlivash, yāki, nā-i, tēlūks.
Tchákēlā, tehékla, d. teháticoakla, Mod. for tehákleza Kl.
Tchákēlā-ága, pl. teháticoalēga-ága small willow-basket. Dim. tehákēla.
Tchákēlu, pl. tūmi teh, sort of low shrub or weed growing in the Klamath Highlands; apparently a species of greasewood (Artemisia).
tchakalsh — tchalamnû.

tsakañush, an aquatic bird; its incantation, 169; 51.
tcháki, d. tchatcháki boy, lad, 183; 17. 18. Cf. ndshêkani, ntcchâlkni.
tchákia, d. tchatchchia to put in the mouth, 119, 9.
tchakiâga, tsakeâka, tsâkiag, d. tchatchakiâga, tsâtskiag (1) little boy, lad, younger, 109, 14. 179; 6., incantation: 169; 53. (2) the bright bow in a double rainbow. Dim. tcháki. Cf. hishuákga.
tchâkinks sh northeast wind. Cf. gû'pashtish.
tchákiuks, a water-bird of a gray color, 169; 52. Cf. shaíkish (2).
tchâkâlëga, d. tchatchâkâlëga to lose children by death; said of fathers only: partic. tchaklakâtko bereaved of all his children. Kl. for tchákëla Mod. Der. tehóka. Cf. k'lekála, lápkleksh.
tchâkptchi, tchâkptch, pl. tûmi tch. (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 tchák (2), -ptchi.

Tchaktot, nom. pr. of a chief of the Snake Indians settled at Yâneks, ten to twelve miles above the subagency buildings; he personally belongs to the Yahuskîne tribe, 58, 8. and Note.
tchâktchákli, tsâktsákli, d. tchatchâktchákli (1) adj, sharp, pointed, as a needle or thorn: tch. ps'ísh sharp nose. (2) adj, triangular, pyramidal; viz. "as sharp as a triangle". (3) subst, point of arrow-head. Cf. shtchakalka, shtchakuash.

Tsahek-Tkawalsh, 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 tchakiâga, t'gawala (2).
tchâla, tsâla large basket-shaped hat in the Shasti style; not worn in the Klamath Lake country. Cf. kmá, kálkmá, tchákëla.
tsâla-esh, 169; 54.; tsâlayesh, 180; 15.; same as tchialash, q. v. Cf. tsântsan.
tchâlamni, word occurring in several dancing tunes; seems abbr. from tchâlamnna: 194; 4. 5. 195; 5.
tchâlamnna, tsâlamna, ts'hâlamna, d. tchatchâlamna to sit on something or against some object, 30, 13. Speaking of two or more subjects, wa-walamna, d. of walamna. Der. tehá.
tchâlamnû, d. tchatchâlamnû to sit, stay high up or at a distance. Contr. from tchâlamnna hu.
tchálash, d. tchátchlash fishing-net of any description. Cf. téwash.
tchálekía, tchalekía, d. tchatchalekía to sit, be seated on or near the water, 173; 5.: nú wêlwash (for welwáshtat) tch. I sit at the water-spring, 163; 9. Der. teháliga.
tchálígà, d. tchatchalíga to sit close to the water, on a river beach, lake shore, 173; 5. Speaking of two or more, wawalíga. Der. tehía.
tchálushkánka, d. tchatchlushkánka to feel around, as in the dark or like a blind person, 154; 10. Cf. lúdshna.
tsâmgiuak, species of small duck; white-headed, body brown.
tchámtakía, d. tchatchámptakía, Mod. for tchámtki Kl., q. v.
tchámtki, Mod. tehámtakía; d. tchatchámtkí to be scared, frightened: tchámtkíán huhashna frightened, they ran away, 54, 7. Cf. túka.
tchanish, negative particle equivalent to if not, when not, but used also like our “not”, when introducing a sentence: húk hifhashuaks ak nen kútktshant wémkat, teh. tchutchelúish giug these men would have been drowned, had they been unable to swim, Mod. Der. tehía’. Cf. széna.
tchánshan, d. tchatchánshan (1) adj. and adv., firm, motionless; said of trees, rocks, e. g.: teh. tú’pka kó’sh the pine-tree stands firm. (2) Tchánshan “Immovable”, nom. pr. masc. Kl.
tsântsan, tchânslan, d. tchatchánshan swift or belted kingfisher; a little, ashy-blue species of picarian birds, feeding on salmon in the upland lakes: _Ceryle alcyon_. Incantations, 169; 54. 177; 19. Onomatop.; the note of the bird is: tchatchatcha ... tsântsáná-aga young tsântsan or kingfisher; incantation, 177; 19.
tchá-olaksh, tsá-ulaks, d. tsatsú’laks, a species of pretty, small, red-eyed duck, almost black; lays its eggs in trees. Possibly the crested wood-duck, _Aix sponsa_, 180; 11. Der. teháwal.
tchápáta, d. tchatchápáta back of chair. Cf. kshápáta, shuimpátampka.
tsápszish, d. tsátsapszish soot. Cf. skélkëta.
Tchâpszó, nom. pr. of Clear Lake, east of Modoc Lake, in California.
Tchásam-Péwash, nom. pr. of a camping site on Klamath Marsh; lit. “Skunks' Swimming-Place.” Der. teháshash, péwash.
tcháshash, Kl. tsásis, d. tchatcháshash skunk, usually black with white spots; _Mephitis mephitis_. A scurrilous skunk-myth is given in 134,
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 shuyúilush.

**tehshkaí**, d. tehatcháshkai (1) weasel: láki 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) Tchásgai, nom. pr. of the mythic “Weaslet”; see tehashkáyaga. Cf. ká-i.

**tehashkáyaga, tsasgayak** (1) little weasel; this species is probably *Putorius vulgaris*, Cuv. (2) Tehashgáyak and Tcháshgai, nom. pr. of “Weaslet”, a mythic being often mentioned in the folklore of the Western and other Indians. In our Texts Tcháshgai appears as the younger brother and companion of Skélamtch, q. v., 107, 1-108, 5. 109, 1-114, 12., and is sent out by him to bring home one-eyed females to be their wives, 107, 3-12. 109, 3-11. Their sons kill each other with arrows, 107, 12 sqq. 109, 14 sqq. (3) young of weasel.

**tsásziibs**, d. tsatsásziibs, a species of night-bird, black, with thick head and spotted wings, 180; 3. Cf. szí'ìb.

**tehashlaksh**, d. tehatchashlaksh kidney-tallow, grease enveloping kidneys and bowels. Cf. ndhashlóla, teháshash.

**tehashlina**, d. tehatchashlina; same as ndhashlina, q. v.

**tehatáwa**, d. tehatchtáwa to warm oneself in the sun, to bask: ktchál-ghishtat “in the sunshine”, may be added. Speaking of more than one subject, wawatáwa. Der. tehá. Cf. khéfluyla, shuatáwi.

**tehatchákma**, pl. túmi t, v. impers., haze is forming; it is hazy weather.

Mod., unknown to Kl. Cf. temólá.

Tehatcháktchaksh, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, who deserted from the Klamath reservation accompanied by his warriors, 29, 1.

**tehatcha-pólú**, pl. túmi teh., a sweet-tasting resin running out of the sugar-pine, ktéleam kó'sh, when tapped, to the amount of one handful from each tree; hardened, it becomes white, 75, 4 Der. ndsé'dsh (2), p'lú. tehatchgalam, d. tehatcháshgalam (1) capsule of seeds, pod; cod, husk.

(2) pine bur. Dim. ndshe'dsh (1), poss. case. Cf. ktchelólash, tehflak.

**tehatchgálinks**, d. tehatcháshgálinks; Mod. for tehatchgalam Kl.
tchátlai, d. tchádmatchlai lightning-bug; fire-fly. Cf. ktccháilui.
tchatchlaíptchi (1) adj., what has the appearance of, looks like a fire-fly.  
(2) subst., species of fire-fly, lightning-bug, 134, 16.
tchátehui, adv. of intensive signification: "indeed"; occurs in: tům tch.  
too much, in too large quantity or measure. Cf. Note to 105, 7.
tchá-u, tsá-u, abbr. tchá, adv., now, right now, just now, at the present  
moment, 120, 8. Der. tchá, and the temporal hu (3). Cf. at, tchá.

tsaútsau, pl. túmi ts., flying wood-rat or squirrel: Pteromys volutella.
tchawáya, tchawá-i, d. tchatchuáya to wait, to wait for: kli'kugan ká-i  
mish tch. I have no time to wait for you; tchawáhi u-é nú'sh géngapélish  
tché'k insh ginuk! you wait till I come! tchawáhi-uapk wē a (for at) mish  
nú' batampéll-uapksh I shall wait till you return. Quot. under tché'k (2).  
tchával, d. tchatchual to sit on, to be seated on, as on a chair: ktáyat tch.  
to sit on a rock, 127, 1. Der. tchá. Cf. tgáwala, tchaggáya.

tcháwalkish, d. tchatchualkish seat of any description; bench, chair,  
sofa etc: tídshí tch. gínhíéna furniture of a room, house.

tchawía, tchawíga, d. tchatchuía, dialectic form of shawíga, q. v.  
Cf. tchawikátko.

tchawikátko, d. tchatchuikátko (1) deranged in mind, insane, chronically  
demented. (2) stupid, foolish Partic of shawíga, q. v.
tchawína, d. tchatchuina to live, dwell among others, to reside among people,  
to be a resident: Bóshtinash tchawínatchko having lived among the Americans,  
13, 16 Speaking of more than one subject, shú'kla. Der. tchá.
tchá'i, tchá', tsá', tché, tsé', d. tchá'tchá, tchétché (1) then; after that time,  
127, 4.; abbr. from tché'k, q. v.: mbúshant tché an shue-uapkta to-morrow  
(and not sooner) I will go and fish with the line. Cf. tché-etak. (2) then;  
the correlative particle to hâ if': hâ—tchá if—then, 21, 10.; hunkantché'  
is the correlative of hâ'doks in 59, 1.; tsá takes the place of hâ in 129, 3.  
and tsá'taks but if', 129, 2. of hâ'toks. Cf. hâ, tehámluk, tchâchçh.
tsá'i', d. tsá'sti anus of animals. Cf. kilít, kiú.

tchémlúk for tchá' má'lish húk, 133, 6. and Note.
Tsánótansh, nom. pr.; the Junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers,
about three miles above the mouth of the Williamson River. Cf. Ktái-
Tupákshi, shenō’tkatko.

tchá’tch, tchā’tch then, and then, 129, 6. From tchā’, tchish.
tchē, tchē’, d. tchétchē; same as tchū’, q. v.
tsädsh, tchā’tch, d. tchēndshadsh; same as ndsē’dsh, q. v.
tchē-etak, d. tchetchetak (1) at length, finally: tch. hū’n ktái luyéga nû
finally I succeeded in lifting that rock. (2) at the right, appropriate time; in
time. Der. tchā’, tak.
tche-īni, tcheini, d. tchetchā’ni (1) soft, tender: kō’sh tchefnish ānku
gītko a pine-tree having soft wood. (2) brittle, frail.
tchéyālαlα to swing the body around, 185; 39.
tchē’k, tchēk, tchi’k, tsik, tchā’k, abbr. tchē, tsā’; d. tchētchēk (1) adv,
finally, at last, 91, 6. 111, 3. 113, 10. 119, 5.: mbūshant tch. to-morrow at
last; undshē’k tch. after some time, 113, 7.; tchūi mā’ntch-gitk tch. finally,
after a while, 112, 15. (2) postp., until, till, 37, 19.; mbū’shan tch. until
next morning, Mod., 40, 12., cf. 119, 16.; pitchash tch. until (the fire) went
out, 85, 10.; pāta tch. ūnk i (supply tchawāyi)! wait till summer time!
 cf. 149, 5. and pānī. (3) conj., then, after this; afterwards, since then:
na’sh lakī tchig another chief besides, 29, 2. 5.; hantchipka tchī’k then he
sucks out, 71, 6., cf. 71, 4.; k’lékuapksht tch. that they will die after this,
133, 2.; wältshya tchik sha kshūn then they lay grass on the top, 148, 17.;
tsūi tsik hereupon, 83, 1. 144; 7. Cf. 13, 15. 78, 18. When tch. intro-
duces the principal clause (apodosis), it usually occupies the first place
in that clause: tch. tāshka then she let her go, 55, 7.; tch. kēlēwi then they
stopped; cf. k’léwi. It occupies the second place, when introducing co-
ordinate sentences, cf. 109, 11. 148, 17., and when connected with verbals
and participles, 61, 8. 133, 5. 146, 11. Cf. tāntchik, tchū’, tchē-etak,
tchē’ksh, tchūi, ūntchēk.
tchékaga, tchékak (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 tsē’ks-duck. Cf. tsē’ks, tsō’kshash.
tchékani, tchékeni, d. tchetchákan; same as ndshēkani, q. v.
tchékēlala, d. tchetchák’lala, 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. tchékéli.

Tchékéli = Tsíwish, nom. pr. of an encampment of Snake Indians near a little spring with water as red as blood, ten miles above Yáneks. From tchékéli, tchíwish No. 2.

tchékéli, tsákéle, d. tchetchékéli (1) blood: tch. vúmí' the blood is buried, viz. "the bloodshed is forgotten", 54, 18.; tch. tchúnua to bleed from the lungs; tch. tłya to make or render bloodshot, 126, 7.; tch. ítka1 to suck out blood, 71, 8.; géka tchékéli the blood ascends, 83, 5. Quot. under pshi'sh, póko. (2) red juice: tchá'kéli i'wam whortleberry juice, 75, 7., and in Tsákéla-Nép, q. v.

tchékélila, d. tchetchékélila, v. impers., to bleed, to lose blood: nush tch. tánkatch I bleed from the palate; mish í (for hí) a tch. you are bleeding.

tchéklash, d. tchetcháklash, a species of fish found in Upper Klamath Lake; length, two inches.

tchékléa (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. tchía.

tés'ks, d. tsétëks, species of duck, small, with gray head. Cf. tchékaga (3).

tché'ksh, tchéks, tchi'ksh, d. tchetchéksh; the enlarged form of tchék: (1) used in the same sense as tchék (3), q. v., as a connective of words or clauses, 149, 8. Quot. under spúlhi (3). (2) used in the same sense as tchékásh, q. v., but only in the Modoc dialect.

tché'ksla, tchékslé after a while. Mod. for úntchék Kl. Cf. któ'dsha, lá.

tchéktchéka, tsákétsika, d. tchetcháktchéka (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. tzá’ntzána. (3) to be unwilling, to dislike doing something, to complain of it in a whining voice. Cf. shéka.

tchéktchéklä, d. tchetchákchékli (1) hateful, mean, low, debased. (2) ugly, unpleasant to the sight. Cf. tchéktchéka.

tchék'óga; see tchi'óga.

tchélash, tsélas (1) stalk, stem of plant, 146, 12. 147, 5–9. 19 149, 15.: tch. sha íshka they pull up the stalks, 148, 2. (2) grass, weed, bush.
Tchélélé-Tsíwish—Tséloëins.

tchéléya, d. tchetchéléya to bask in the sun. Mod. Der. tchá. Cf. tchátawa, tchélui.
tchéléya, d. tchetchéléya; Mod. for tchiléya Kl., q. v.
tchélényash, species of fish differing from the tsialash (salmon). Incantation 177; 32. Cf. tchéléwa

tchélényéga, d. tchetchéléiga to lift, take off from the camp- or lodge-fire: tchulé'ks tch. to remove meat from the fire. Cf. ilála, tchilála.
tchélëxish, tchélëkish, d. tchetchélëkish morsel, bit, mouthful: ná'sh tch. one morsel or one swallow. Cf. tchélétká, tchélëya.
tchélëtka, d. tchetchlatká to take out of, as of a pocket. Cf. shchélótxa.
tchélëwa, tsélë'wa, d. tchetchélëwa (1) v. intr., to form circles or concentric rings in the water: tsélëwa gé-u 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. stélëwa, stchélëwa.
tchélëwash ripple, concentric wave; wave produced by swimmers, 168; 46.
tchélëlish, d. tchetchélëlish porcupine. The white-haired porcupine, Ere-thison dorsatus, body dark-brown, is found throughout North America. Tchélësh páwa hù he eats like a porcupine, 190; 14.
tchélksh, tsélks, d. tchetchalksh, tsétsalks (1) generic term for skin, of persons, quadrupeds without fur, snakes etc., but distinct from mbá-ush, q. v. (2) pelt, the delicate inside tissue on the skin of furred and other quadrupeds. Mod. Cf. ktchelòla, ndshè'dsh.
tchélzà, d. tchetchélzà (1) to sit down, to take a seat, 71, 3. 96, 12.: tchélzànk seating himself (on the ground), 105, 6. 15.; át tchélzàt! ye sit down! tchelkán! sit down (sing., Mod.)! tchël'ìxet nánuk! sit down ye all! 90, 11.; kun'í tchélzìl! sit down a little further! Cf. shulatchtíla, tchával. (2) to wait: tchél'ìx! wait for me! lit. "sit down for me"! Der. tchíia.
tchélzpréli, tchélkpéle, d. tchetchélzpréli to sit down again, to reoccupy one's seat, 112, 13. From tchélzà, -préli.

Tséloëins, Tchéloëinsh, Tsí'łożínsh, nom. pr. of Chéloquin, a Klamath Lake man, living close to Ktá-Túpáksi, near the confluence of William- son and Sprague Rivers. Cf. Kaímom, Kássilag, Shásti, Shastiága.
tchelola, tcheloluish etc., Mod. forms for ktchelola etc., q. v

tcheltchela, d. tchetchaltchela (1) to glitter, to coruscate; said of stars, shining rocks etc. (2) to be resplendent. (3) tch and tse'htse'hla to look about quickly; to be lively, wide-awake: partic. tcheltchelatko lively, quick, mercurial. Cf. ktcháhlua.

tcheltchéli, tse'htse'hli, d. tchetchaltchéli, tsetsa'htse'hli; Mod. for tchálta chela (3).

tcheltchlish, pl. túmi tch. (1) lava rock, eruptive formation. (2) Tchélchlish, 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: Tchéltslis kúmmo cave of the lava beds. Der. tchéltechela (1). Cf. ktálalish, lalaúshaltko.

tchelúi, d. tchetchalúi to sit by the fire, to warm oneself at the fire. Cf. kshélúya, tehátawa, tehéléyá.

tchémá, d. tchetchema to fracture, to break; said of limbs of the animal body: kóto, kámát teh. to break one's hip, back.


tchó'ksh, d. tchët'chéoksh, Mod.; same as shó'ksh Kl., q. v.

tchétchapkatko, pl. túmi tch., bleary-eyed; having dripping, running eyes. Cf. papatkawatko (1).

tchó-u, poss. tchówam, d. tchetch'ú antelope. The prong-horned antelope, Antilocapra americana, is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast; 126, 6. 9.; gánkanka tchú-u they hunt antelopes, 74, 13.; cf. 144, 7.; tchéwash fiÚ'pka he kicked the antelope, 126, 7.; tché-u for tché-utat over the antelope, 126, 7.; tchéwam, or tché-uti tóke the antelope's prong. Cf. Tchéwamtch.

tchó-ulzà to rise from seat; to start to leave, 68, 8.

tchó-ush, d. tchétchús, tchútchúsh 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-usam lá'sh the large feathers of the yellow-hammer, 181; 2.; tsé-usam skú'tatk, tsé-usam tsúyítkt wearing the feathers
of the flicker on dress, on hat, 181; 1. 2. Incantations, 154, 10. 167; 30. 180; 9. Named onomatopoeically after its note: tchä, tchä. Cf. kilíwash. tchéwa, d. tchétchua to float; said, e. g., of the mallard-duck, 170; 68. Der. éwa. Cf. íwa, tchíwa.


Tchéwam tch “Old Antelope”, nom. pr. of a mythic animal mentioned in a mythologic Text, p. 118 sqq., whose young are called wíwlágga; cf. wíhlágga. From tchú-u, ántch.

tchggú, tchgúmna, Mod. for ská, sgú’mla Kl., q. v.
tchí, tchí, tsí, tsi, d. tchítchí (1) so, thus, in this way, 59, 23. 109, 17. This particle is, like ná-asht, very generally connected with the verbs of speaking, naming and thinking: tsí sa hún ki so they said, 100, 13.; tchí hünk hú’ksa gi thus they spoke: tsí sa, for tsí sa gi, so they said, 22, 2., cf. 7.; tchín (for tchí ní or tchí nú) thus I, 22, 9.; tsín at gi so I said, 22, 10.; tchí’n gi so I said, 30, 3.; húmasht tchí in this strain, 65, 12.; cf. 60, 4. 65, 7.; tsí hú’mkank she spoke thus, 65, 13.; tchí’ sésatk so called, having such a name, 29, 2.; tchíhunk, for tchí hünk thus, so, 103, 9. 104, 3. Cf. kë, këc. (2) sometimes used for tchë, abbr. of tchëk. Cf. 111, 15. (3) sometimes abbr. from tchúi.

tchí-, tsí-, tche-. The prefix tch-, ts- 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 tchí-, tsí-, initial tche-, tcha-, tchu- being less frequent. Where the radical has become obsolete, as in tchékélí, the prefix seems to form a radical syllable.

tchía, tsía, d. tchítchia (1) to remain, stay, dwell; to be settled, encamped; to stop, remain at a camping-place, house, village etc.: nákä ánkutat tch. the cinnamon bear lives in the woods: tchía in order to stay there, 173; 2.; hí-itak tchí’-napk here he was going to remain, 95, 6.; káfla tchí’sh a country to live in, 39, 6.; spungátpápé É-ustat tchí’pkshí (for tchípkash) hünk snavwí’das he brought home (his) wife who then stayed at the Lake, 78, 13.; É-ush guní’gshta máklakshash tchí’pkshí (for tchípkash) an Indian living on the opposite shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 65, 17., cf. wáshi; shlää
(nát) tchi'pksh we saw them encamped, 19, 15.; cf. 20, 6. 21, 13. 34, 4. 37, 18. 78, 1. 107, 1. 2. 109, 2. 111, 19. Cf. klukálgi, shúdsha, tchi'dsha, tchípka No. 1, wá. (2) to sit, to be seated: tů'sh máłám p'gi'shap tch.? where does your mother sit? 105, 5. Speaking of more than one sitting, wawápka. Cf. shopatchila, tchélža. (3) to make halt, to stop on one's march; to make a stand: nánuk tch. every one makes halt, 74, 17.; wígü gin pén tch. not far from there they made another stand, 43, 4. Cf. tgélža. (4) to be alive, to live, 64, 14. 78, 18. 105, 8. 145, 2. 8.: kú-i tch. to lead a miserable life, 78, 5. 12.; tchi'sht that he was alive, 96, 10.

tchíals, tchíalsh, tsáls, tsíá'sls, d. tchitchíalsash, tsitsiálas salmon; an important food-fish of the Mákklaks Indians, ascending twice every year into the lakes and rivers of the Klamath Highlands, the first run being in June, the other in autumn: tsíáls-há'mi "at salmon time", 16, 16.; tsíáls patsó'k for feeding on salmon, 189; 2. Salmon is the staple food of the Columbia River Indians, and is sold by them to the Mákklaks, 93, 5. Cf. 193, 12. Incantation, 177; 31. Cf. tcheléyash.

tchíamna d. tchitchíamna to carry about water or any liquid in one tub, cask, barrel, bottle, vase: lá'm tťamnatko shóldshash (gi) the soldier carries a bottle of whisky. Der. t-chamna. Cf. tchía

tchía-usam, pl. túmi tch., species of herb. or weed bearing a panicle; seeds eaten by the natives.

tchídsha, d. tchitchídsha to remain, stay continually: lápuk tch. both remained there, 109, 11. Der. tchía. Cf. wádshuga

tchíega, d. tchitchíega to spread about, to overflow; said of liquids: ámpu tch. the water overflows; tľžan tch. ámpu kííla the water dripped down and flooded the ground. Cf. kíthla, tľhua, tľža, tchíwa.

tchíg, tť'g, tsík; (1) same as tchék, q. v. (2) same as tchík, q. v. tchígh'unk, d. tchitchígh'unk; see tchík (1).

tchíhunk, 103, 9. 104, 3., for tchí hünk; same as tchíyunk, q. v.

tchíya, tchía, t'šía, d. tchitchíya to give, present, bestow; said of liquids: Ašishisháambu tchí'sh sha tch. they also gave water to Ašishish, 95, 16.; nů a wátchash ámbu t'šía I give the horse water to drink; ámbo ish tchí! give me a drink of water! Cf. t'ší'n, úya.

tchíyunk, tsiyunk, tśünk, tchíhunk, d. tchitchíyunk thus, in this manner; the adv. tchí so, connected with the temporal adv. hünk, abbr. into ūnk.
Tchik, tchi’k, tehig, d. tchitchik (1) thus, so, in this manner; contr. from tchi gi “so it is”; frequently connected with hû’nk: tchi’g’hunk, d. tchi’-tchigahunk: tchi’tchigahunk mî’sh elzopk shéshash by this name I shall call you. (2) sometimes for tchë’k, q. v., as in 111, 3. Cf. 61, 6. and Note.

tsîka, tehîkka, tehîgga (1) ts. or tchîkash, a little gray or dark-colored bird, building its nest in the grass, and called tsîka onomatopoetically from its note ts, ts, ts; probably a species of the warblers or finches; incantation, 157; 43. (2) Tchîka, nom. pr. of one of Afishish’s five mythic wives, interpreted in Text as “Chaffinch”, 95, 23. 96, 2.–6. 99, 10.; Tchî-kalam wî’ka Chaffinch’s child, 96, 2.

tchî’ka, tchîka-agâ, tchîka-am tch; cf. tshî’ka, tshîka-agâ etc.
tsîkâl, a tall lacustrine grass, 149, 4.

tchîkamnâ, d. tchîchtukmanâ to have the water-brash. Der. ska.

tchîkâsh, tehîkass, d. tchitchikâsh (1) same as tsîka, q. v. (2) bird; generic term for the smaller forest birds, 145, 4., as warblers, titmice, robins, finches etc.: teh.-kshîkshnish, lit. “carrying off birds”; see kshî’-kshnish; kâ’tak-tkani tsîkka a yellowish bird, 180; 8. Cf. ïwam, shnawâ’ka, shë’t’ksh, shûmalua (1).

Tchîkâss-Wâlakgîshatt “At Bird’s Lookout”, nom. pr. of a locality near Klamath Marsh, 74, 17.

tchîkatgîsh, d. tchitchatatgîsh cricket; when dried, serves as food to Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians. Cf. tahtâ-ash, tlûl.

Tchîkéle, nom. pr. fem. Kl.: “Small”. Called so because uncommonly small at the time of her birth.

tchîkemnîn, tsî’këmûn, Mod. tchikëmal, pl. tûmi tch. (1) metal: kakü’kli tch. gold or copper; lit. “yellow metal”: pâlpali tch. silver, tin or zinc; lit. “white metal”. (2) gold or copper coin, silver coin. Cf. tâl’a. (3) iron; what is made of iron: teh. pôko iron kettle, iron bucket; teh. stîlanksh iron hoop; teh-mpamptish blacksmith. Cf. hesxâtana. (4) nail made of iron or other metal, 66, 4. Cf. sâkta (2). From Chin. J.

Tchikë’sî, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River. Der. tehîxi. Cf. tchâyashétko.

Tchikëskni, nom. pr. of one of the watchmen appointed to guard the underground jail, 66, 5.; lit. “coming from Tchikë’si”, q. v.
tch'kla, d. tchitchakla to sit, be seated or placed in, upon: snulástat tch'klank while sitting in the nest, 100, 10.; wátchat or wátchatka tch. (or simply tch.) to ride on horseback; tchiskełank wátsat riding on a horse, 184; 33. Cf. 58, 11. 12. and Note. Der. tchfa.
tch'k'ño, pl. túmi tch., chicken, hen: tchiki'n tchish gů'lu the hen also, 133, 5. From the English. Cf. hashpápa, tutaszěnini.
tchikóla to walk on long legs, to stride on long-legged, 190; 12.
tch'k'xi, tch'ks, 149, 8.; the enlarged form of tche'k; see tche'ksh.
ts'k'tu, d. tsitsáktu, a species of hawk living on mice; feathers of yellowish color, changing to white in winter. Incantation, 170; 58. Cf. shké.
tchíktchá, d. tchitchaktcha to bring, haul, fetch; said of liquids only: ambush (for ámbu 'sh) tchíktch' 1! go and get me water! ámpü át tchíktchaktchat! bring ye water! Der. íktcha.
tchíktchik, d. tchitchí'tchik wagon, carriage, cart, stage, 78, 14. From Chin. J. tsáktik. Quot. under lévúta (2), tsúta.
Tchíktchíkam-Lupatkuelátko, 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. 43, 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. lupatkuélá, upátía.
tchíktchíkash, d. tchitchaktchíkash small ax, hatchet, 90, 18. Cf. shlakótkish.
tchíktchíla, d. tchitchakutchíla to turn somersaults.
tchíxí, tchí'xi, d. tchitchíxi to be overflooded, to be covered with water: nákoš tch. the dam is under water.
tchíxóga, d. tchitchíxóga to live, stay, remain within; to live inside of: látashtat tch. to live in a lodge, house; tch is preferable to tchežóga, 112, 5. Der. tchíá. Cf. tcheiwiá.
tchíx'tchíxa, d. tchitchíxtchíxa, v. intr., to be tickled; to feel a tickling sensation. Cf. shtchiiyakéka, shtchí'ktzish.
tchíla, tchílá, d. tchítehla; same as tchíla, q. v.
tčí'kla—Tčíllakash.

tčílak, tčélax, Mod. tčíllak, d. tčítechlak (1) rind, peelings of fruit.
(2) pod; seed-envelope. Cf. ktcchelolash, ndshe'dsh, tčátechgalam. (3)
scale of fish; tčh. vulni to scrape off fish-scales.

tčílala, d. tčítechlála, v. trans, to boil, to make seethe, as water; to boil
something in water: tčh. íwam they boil berries, 75, s. cf. 146, 5. 10. 149,
13.: nútoks ãmpu tčh. I am heating water; tčh. nù tčhúëks I am boiling

tčílalótkish, d. tečítechlalótkish any vase used for boiling or cooking;
pot, jug, kettle. Mod.
tčílaluash, d. tečítechláluash, Kl. for tčílalótkish Mod., q. v.
tčílamna, d. tečítechlamna to be crowded together, to be in a flock.
tčílamnû, d. tečítechlamnû to crowd together above, high up, or in the
distance: waiwash tčh. waiwash-geese flock together on a hill, 189; 3.

tčǐlash yellow-striped squirrel.

tčǐlá'lźa, d. tečítechlalá'la to save, to keep, as cooked meat: tčh. sha tečú-
léks they saved the meat, 119, 16. Cf. shuálźa.

tčǐlá'ya, d. tečítechlá'ya to give, present with, donate; to give away; refers
to cooked provisions: tčhú'leks ísh tečílâyank i! give me a piece of meat!
cf. 119, 14; nūsh tečeléyan i gi! Mod. give to me!

tčǐlìka to pinch, to seize with the extremities or claws: kuátá tčh. to pinch
hard, forcibly, 162; 3.

tčǐlilíka, d. tečítechlilíka young or little bird of the forest, 95, 4. 145, 5.
Dim. of tčílilíks, q. v.

tčǐlilíks, d. tečítechlilíks little or young bird of any species, 145, 5:
tčh. skú'lelam the brood of the lark, 100, 8. 101, 17.

tčǐlkótkish, d. tečítechlkótkish large tub, vat.

tčǐlázà, d. tečítechlázà (1) v. trans., to set down, deposit, place upon. Cf.
shchálshui. (2) v. intr., to bend down, stoop, as for picking up something.
Der. tčía. Cf. tčělža.

tčǐlżia, d. tečítechlżia to deposit, place, set on the floor or ground, 113, 3.

tčǐlla, Mod. tčilla; d. tečítechla (1) to side with, to stand on somebody's
side; to be friends, to be on terms of friendship, 21, 4. Cf. Nushaltkágakni.
(2) to help, assist, sustain. Der. tčía. Cf. shítchla, shitchlála.

Tčíllakash, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake girl.
tchillyaga, tchiloyaga, d. tchitchaluyaga *boy between ten and fifteen; young man while unmarried, 90, 19.182; 10. 186; 54. Dim. tchiluish, q. v.
tchilitgipolëtâmna to be revived several times, to become young repeatedly after attaining old age, 103, 11. Der. tchílala? -tka, -pelí, -tamna.
tchiluish, d. tchitcháluish *boy over fifteen; young man, 186; 52. Der. tchílla, because living still with the family. Cf. tcháki.
tchilyézâ, d. tchitchaluyézâ to brawl, halloo; to make noise, to be noisy.
tchíma-a, tchímma-a *to play the string- or tchíma-ash game, as described 80, 7–12. It is mostly played by females.
tchíma-ash, tchímma-ash (1) *string with two weighted ends used in the tchíma-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 III, p. 81.
tchímë, tchi’mí, abbr. tchi’m, adv., right here, just here: tch. gépke! come here! tchi’m i-i shnuki! pl. tchími a t shnúkat! come and take hold of! tchímí gíta right at this place; tchími ìsh shátuayí! come here and help me! Der. tchí. Quot. under shiloatcha.

tchimëna, t’shímana, d. tchítchmëna, tchitchmana to be or become a widower, 82, 4.; partic. tchimántko, t’ shimá’ntko (a) widower; (b) Tchimá’ntko, 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, 1–4. For a biographic notice of him, see 55, 8–13. and Notes.
tchimtash, d. tchitchamtash (1) *small sore on skin: scab, itch, pimple, scurf. (2) any disease producing sores, eruptions: measles etc.
tchimtákto, tchímátko, d. tchitchamtátko (1) *afflicted with scab, itch, sores. (2) pimple-faced, covered with pustules or marks of pustules.
tchín, for tchí nù or tchí ní *thus I, 22, 21.
tchínâks, h. tchitchénâks *musquito. Kl. for tsnísh Mod.
tchinëzâm, pl. túmi tch. (1) a species of pond-lily, the seeds of which are unpalatable: *Nuphar poly sepalum, 75, 5. (2) wókash or pond-lily seed not yet ripe. Cf. wókash.
tchínta, d. tchitchánta (1) to help, assist, as in warfare, on the battle-field. Cf. tchílla. (2) to assist, sustain the opposite party in war; to be a traitor.
tchínta, adv., not far off; at a short distance.
tchíntawa to turn away from; to turn the back to: tch. náyensh to turn one's back to somebody; with or without kí'mat back.

tchipash, pl. túmi tch., tchipash-seed, a little brown seed somewhat larger than that of the nútak, growing on the stalk of the tchipsham-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.; lújítk tchipshash larger than the tchipash-seed, 146, 3.

tchipashptchi looking like, resembling tchipash-seed, 148, 5.

tchipka, d. tchipkápa, v. intr. (1) to be or stand close by each other, to form a bundle or bunch of something, as of beads: partic. tchipkatko something of the same nature or shape put together, united, collected in a bunch; flocking together. Cf. stchichidlapka, stchipka. (2) to live, dwell, stop together in the same camp, village; to be encamped together. Der. tchía.

tchipka, d. tchipkápa to contain, to be full of, as of a liquid: kálati ámbo tchipgang into a kála-bucket containing water, 113, 2. Der. fpká.

tchipkótkish, d. tchipkótkish i pitch. Der. tchipka No. 2.

tchipká, 78, 13., for tchipkásha; see tchía.

tchipsham, the grass-stalk producing the brown tchipash-seed, 149, 5.

tchipetchima, d. tchipetchima to drizzle down, to come down in atoms. Mod.; unknown to Kl. Cf. ndshindshikanka.

tchí'sh, tsí's, encl. tchish, tsís, abbr. -tch, -ts, additive particle used only as postp. and connecting coordinate nouns: together with, along with, including, inclusive of; too, also, and, 34, 1.; further, 36, 18.: Ė-ukshikni shákeelki shi-ízaga yàmnash, válch, skútash tch. the Lake People when gambling win from each other beads, horses, and blankets, 79, 1.; pits it also, 134, 2.; pásh ámbutch food and water, 95, 15. Cf. -tch (4), and 55, 16. 58, 2. 87, 2–7. 100, 5. 103, 6. 7. 109, 5. 133, 5. 6. Tch. connects coordinate sentences in 134, 18. 19. (Mod.) 141, 6.

tchí'sh (for tchí-ash), d. tchí'tchish inhabitant, settler, colonist, dweller at a place or farm: háatak-tch a settler in that country or section; Bóshtin hatak-tchítchi white settlers in the country, 37, 4., cf. 37, 16. Der. tchía.

tchí'sh (for tchí-ish), d. tchí'tchish home: (1) settlement, camp, encampment; night-camp, 29, 16.; assemblage of wigwams, 85, 13.: wigatán tch. near his lodge or encampment, 128, 8.; tch. gítasná to reach one's home, 131, 6. cf. 89, 5; pi a tchía tchísłjêni he, she is at home; Módokisham lákiam tchí-
shtat (nād) géna we went to the residence of the Modoc leader (he was then in Wright's cave), 38, 14.; tchi'shtala towards home, 85, 12. 96, 7.; shash tchi'sh'zeni 'tpampelank having brought them back home, 96, 8.; cf. nā专家学者klaks (2). (2) wigwam, lodge, dwelling: tch. shnl'za to burn down (his) lodge, 85, 13.; tchi'shi in the lodge, at home, 105, 3. It stands for corner or place in a lodge, 111, 21. (3) village, town. Der. tehía. Cf. tehíwish. tchi'shiwátko, d. tehích'shiwátko warped by fire or sun heat.

tchi'sh'ka to dislocate, hurt: pala teh. to hurt one's liver, 120, 2 Der. tehía. tchi'sh'kidsha, d. tehíchashkidsha to form an eddy, whirlpool, vortex.

Cf. muigősha, na'il'kidsha.

tchi'sh'zi (1) v. intr., to be fat. (2) subst., species of forest bird, small, head black, feathers whitish; incantation 170; 50. Cf. nen, tcháshlaksh.
tchi'ssa, 17, 17.; for tehí sha: "thus they".


tchítaksh, tchítoks (1) tch, pl. túmi teh., dewdrop, dew. (2) tch., d. tchítch'toks, adj., curly-haired; having bushy, snarly hair; metaphoric term recalling the round shape of the dewdrops. Der. it'za. Cf. ndshokólatko. tchítu, tsito, d. tehícheto (1) to remain without offspring, to be sterile. (2) subst., sterile woman.

tchítchiks! be silent! shut your mouth! shut up! lit. "so so!" 119, 15: teh a hú't gi! let that thing alone! 96, 15 Der. tehí.

tchítchulak, pl. túmi teh., wren; possibly the western house-wren, Troglodytes Parkmanni. Onomatop.

tchín'l'za to pur, as cats. Cf. shál'za.

tchíutchioush, 154; 10.; d. of tehí-ush, q v.
tchíutchíwásh, a prettily colored little bird supposed to have the power of producing snow, 170; 60. Onomatop.

Tchíutchíwáshamteh, nom. pr. of a mountain, Upper Klamath Lake. tchíwa, d. tehíchuwa to form a body or sheet of water: éwaga shtání wekétash tch. the pond is full of green frogs; é-ush tehíwál! the lake is brimful of water! 122, 12, cf. 13. Der. iwa. Cf. éwa, néwa, péwa, tehíwa.

tchíwáza, d. tehíchuza to sit or stay inside, 6u, 5. 112, 8.; to live or dwell in; to inhabit: láčhashtat, stíná'shrat teh. to live in a house, lodge. Der. tehía. Cf. shnetchučtekiūtch, tehiogá.
tchíwish, d. tchítchuish former settlement or encampment; camp or village abandoned, 22, 1.; former lodge, 85, 14. Der. tehía. Cf. p’lémentant, teh’i’sh.
tchíwish, d. tchítchuish standing water; little spring or pond. Der. tehía. Cf. éwaga, Tchái’kéli-Tsiwish.
tehiwítítikaga, a little, twittering bird with a red or yellow ring around its neck, 157; 39. Dim. tehúítiti, q. v.
tchkásh, encl. tehkash, additive particle placed after the noun to which it refers; differs from tchish only by referring to temporal succession: moreover, in addition to, besides, also, too: ná-úntch teh. another man besides, 22, 16. 18.; ná’sh teh. another one also, 112, 10.; i tehkásh i you also, 75, 13.; Ké-údshíamtehkahash Gray Wolf also, 113, 9. and Note; pí tehkash he, she also, 113, 18. 119. 7. Contr. from tehkásh. Cf. tehish, teh’ksh (2), and 83, 4. 88, 10. 94, 5. 8. 112, 8. 114, 7 141, 1.
tehkáwa, d. tehkáshkúa to be cold; said of water and liquids only: ámbu a teh. the water is cold. Der. ská (1).
tehkúla, pl. támí teh., a sort of seed-fan or paddle made of willow branches. Cf. pá’hla, tía, tehákála.
tehkúle, tehzáye, Mod. for skúle, száye, Kl., q. v.
tehzášétko, d. tehatchzášétko (1) irrigated land or meadow; green, wet meadow. (2) marsh, marshy ground, Mod. Der. tehízi. Cf. húbiush.
tehxé-uteχé-uptchi, adj., showing a color-shade between blue and purple; term applied to some sorts of mantles, blankets etc.: lit. “jay-colored”. Der. tehzé-uteχé-ušh, -ptchi.
tehxé-uteχé-ušh, tsxá-utsxé-ušh blue-jay, Steller’s jay, a bird of the mountains: Cyanura Stelleri frontalis; incantation, 170; 61. Onomatop.
tehlakádsha, d. tehatchlkádsha to scratch with the finger-nails or claws; to scratch: pápkash teh. to scratch on the wooden wall; teh. ansh I scratch myself. Cf. shatchlzámiia, tehlíka.
tehlakátchna, d. tehatchlkátchna; same as tehlakádsha, q. v.
tehlakédsha, d. tehatchlkédsha; same as tehlakádsha, q. v.
tehlalála, d. tehatchelála to roast, broil on hot coals. Cf. nókla, tehilála.
tehlā’lχa, d. tehatchlā’lχa to sink to the ground: pitakmání teh. to be drowned or to drown oneself, 127, 12. Cf. ktúshna.
tehlákága, d. tehatchlkága to jump on the throat or body; said of wild beasts, 144, 11. and Note.
tchlä’pka, d. tehétchlpka to scratch the face.
tchligáchtcha, d. tehitchlagáchtcha to pinch continually, to keep on pinching. 113, 5. Der. tehllika.
tehllika, d. tehitchlza Kl., tehchllaka Mod. (1) to pinch with the finger-nails or claws. (2) to hold fast, to grasp.
techlïlak, d. tehitchlákélak sparrow-hawk: Falco sparverius; lit. “the pincher”. Der. tehllika.
Tslí’toiksh “Eyelids Upturned”, nom. pr. fem. Kl.
tchlitoiži, d. tehitchlitoiži to turn inside out; to turn up, as eyelids: tehilitoižipks Velgp gūko having the eyelids upturned; shučkalsh teh. to tuck up the sleeves.
tchlûuyágótkish, d. tehitchluyágótkish slit in the pocket-knife blade, to facilitate its opening. Cf. tehllika, uyēga.
tchlûžatko, tsložatko, d. tchutchložatko (1) slick, smooth, polished; slippery. (2) level, even, plane. Cf. shnutchluktagia.
tchmekoléash, d. tehmetchm’koléash, a bird popularly called “prairie hawk”; perhaps the prairie falcon: Falco polyagrus.
tchmúya, tehmóya, d. tchochtmúya, v. intr., to taste sour, to be of a sour, acrid taste. Cf. tehmu’l’hak.
tchmúyúžatko, d. tehutchmuyúkatko sour; of sour taste.
tchmök, tsmök smell of rotten fish: tsmö’k p’iluitk smelling like putrid fish, 146, 7. 148, 15.
tchmóžaltko, pl. túmi teh.; same as shmókaltko, q. v.
tch’mû’ka, d. tehú’tch’mka Kl., tehutchmúka Mod., v. impers., it is dark, obscure: ka-á teh. pshín the night is pitch-dark. Cf. pushpúshli.
tchmû’ksh, tehámû’kash, d tehú’tchmû’kash darkness, obscurity.
tchmûl’hak, Mod. tehmu’l’lak, pl. túmi teh., red wild-currant, a species of Rubes. Der. tehmu’l’ya.
tchmû’tch, d. tchutchmatch (1) lean, raw-boned. Cf. papatkáwatko. (2)
Tehmú’tch, 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. Skakáwash. Several other persons are called by the same name.
tchnípal, tsnípal, tslípal, d. tehitchnípal, tsitánípal (1) shoulder-blade of man;
often used for shoulder, 24, 1. (2) largest wing-feathers of bird. Cf. lápaklash, shétashtapksh, shntchigsh.

tchóya, d. tchotchóya, v. intr., to melt; same as tchúya No. 2, q. v.
tchéke, tchéke, pl. túmi tch., pumice-stone, a volcanic rock found in profusion in the shape of gravel, knolls and boulders throughout the Klamath Uplands: nénutko (kálla) tchéke fields covered with pumice-stone gravel. Tchékeam = Psi'sh, nom. pr. of a camping-place on Klamath Marsh; lit. "Pumicestone Nose".

tchékýaltko (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. tchéke.

tchókpa, d. tchutchákpa, v. intr., to drip down; said, e. g., of melting snow, ice. Cf. tchúya No. 2.

tchótkish, usually abbr. tchú'ksh, tsóks, pl. túmi tch., blackbird; a little, gregarious bird, destructive of crops; a species of Agelaius, 180; 7. Cf. kómak, tchékaga.

tchóka, tchó'ka, tsu'ka, d. tchotchóka, tsutsó'xa to perish; said of anim. and inan. subjects, and generally referring to premature death by violence or starvation: kú'sh tchú'ka stópaluish pine trees fade away after peeling, 148, 22.; nánuk nú'natank tchú'ka all perished by blasing up, 114, 4.; tchózapksh tátiash the murdered children, 110, 21., cf. 89, 1. 108, 3. Tch. does not refer to violent death in 134, 3. Cf. hushtchóxa, k'léka (3), shnutchóka, shchú'katko, tchukapéle.

tchóktamnà, d. tchotchóktamna to faint, to have a fit, to fall in a swoon. Der. tchóka, -tamna.

tchotcha, tchódsha, d. tchótchótha, v. intr., to drip down continually from any pliant article, as from a hat, rag, cloth, blanket, from leaves etc. Cf. tchókpa, tchúya No. 2.

tchpál, tspál; same as spál, q. v.

tchpínu, d. tchpitchp'nú tribal or family burial-ground, 85, 4. Cf. ibéna, phána, phánkish, vumí (3).

tchpínuala, d. tchpitchp'nualal to bury in a tribal or family cemetery, 88, 1. Tchpínsakshi, nom. pr. of a locality near the Williamson River: lit. "at the burial ground". Cf. Phánksi.
tchúa, d. tchúatchua, a small bird not specified. Onomatop.
tchúa, pl. túmi tch., "water potato", eatable 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: tsualii'mi "in the water-potato season"; viz: early in the spring, before the sprouting of the grass. Called wápatu in Chin. J. Cf. Tchuažé'ni.
tchúash, tchú-ish, d. tchátchuish (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.
tsúak, pl. túmi ts., the eatable portion of a plant found around Upper Klamath Lake; described 149, 15.
tchúakëna, d. tsatsuakena jackass rabbit, cotton-tail rabbit; a species of Lepus, small in size, with white tail. Cf. ká-i, kúikuish, nku'l.
Tchuažé'ni, Tsuažé'na, nom. pr. of (1) a settlement of the Snake Indians in Sprague River Valley; lit. "Wapatu-Place". (2) Chewaukan Marsh, an extensive marshy tract in the northeastern part of the Klamath reservation. Cf. Note to 149, 12.
tchúalam, the red-flowered plants producing the tchúa or wápatu-root, q. v.: Sagittaria sagittifolia and S. variabilis, 149, 14.
tsuám, pl. túmi 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 luxatus, Cope, 180; 14.: tsuám-mi’mi "in the tsuám-sucker season", a period of the year corresponding to the first half of April. Cf. yē'n, udsháksh.
tsuégatko, d. tsetsuégatko strong, powerful; said of tissues, ropes.
tsu’hltsú'hli, d. tsutsá'hltšú’hli having a flat or level but coarse, rugged surface, as hewn stones. Cf. tehlužatko.
tchúi, tsuí, temp. conj., hereupon, after that, afterwards, then; subsequently, hereafter: lë’ltki hünk, tchúi hemézen he looked at it, then said, 126, 8.; tchúi teh’k and afterward, 65, 15. When connecting two or more principal clauses it corresponds to our then, and, and to French puis; and
(with teháyunk) it is the usual particle met with in historic narratives; tsuí laláki wálka hereupon the headmen deliberated,'65, 14. Exceptionally it is found abbr. into tchí, tsi. Cf. k'léwiank (under k'léwi).

tsuína, tcháína, vulgar form of shuína, 70, 3. and Note; 90, 12.
tchúiti, tsúéti, d. tsitsúáti (1) red berry of wild rose, dog-rose. (2) abbr. of tchtuitiam, q v.

Tsúitíákshi, nom. pr. of a locality on the Sprague River overgrown with tchtuitiam or dog-rose bushes. Contr. from tsúitiam-kshi.

tchtuitiam, d. tchtuitíatiam (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. nte'ktish, tchtúiti.

tchúititi, tchúwititi, pl. támí tch., killdeer, a small aquatic bird of the plover family, grayish white with black ring around neck: Aigialitis vociferus. English and Indian name onomatopoetic. Cf. tchiwitítíkaga.

tchtitchiga, d. tchtitchítiga to be incandescent; to be at white or red heat. Cf. tchtitchuílii.

tchtitchik, d. tchtitchitik strawberry.

tchtitchiksham, d. tchtitchíksham (1) strawberry-plant. (2) a species of plant resembling the strawberry-plant.

tchtitchuíli, tchúitchiuilí, d. tchtitchúitíuilí, adj., sorrel, reddish yellow, a darker shade than ka-uká-uli.

tchúya, d. tchtúcha to smash, break, as glass.

tchúya, tchóya, d. tchtúchóya Mod., tchtúcháya, tchtuchéya, tsutsú'ya Kl., v. intr., to melt, dissolve; said of snow, ice. Kl. prefers the d. form; cf. stilgu No. 1, tchokpa, tchtúcha, tchtuchéya, tchtucheyega.

tchúyamna, d. tchtúchíamna to swim about below the water’s surface, as a fish. Cf. kídsha, táyamna.

tchúyesh, tsuyé'sh, d. tchúchésh, any covering for the head: headwear, hat, cap, sombrero, 112, 18. 138, 2.; mí at tch. tú' your hat lies there. The various kinds of hats, partly obsolete at the present time, are described under kiuks, kúmal, múkash (1), pū'kalsh, szí'l (under skél), válal, wáchtíina. The kóltám tch. is made of otter skin and shaped like our caps; the lásh tch. a headdress, around which feathers are stuck up for adornment; the tchó-usam tch a headcover adorned with the tails of the tchó-ush woodpecker, q. v. Cf. naggáya, pátash, stilgu.
tчу́шältko, d. tчutchiешáltko (1) possessed of a headcover, Kl. (2) dressed in headgear; wearing a hat or cap, Mod.: вünäм mbá-ush tчutchi-ешáltko they were dressed in caps or hats made of elkskin, 90, 17. tчу́ётко, d. tчutchiétko wearing a headcover, headdress, hat or cap, 181, 1: tчuyétк Yámsham núsh using North Wind's head as headdress, 111, 19. Cf. tчé-ush, tчуuyesháltko.
tчу́оmа, d. tчutchióма to be idle, to lounge about. Cf. yámпka.
tчу́маш, d. tчutchiúмash idler, lounges. Cf. yámпkash.
tчу́ук, conj. composed of tчу́й húk, tsuí hu'k and used in the same signification as тчу́й, 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. tчу́унk, conj. composed of tчу́й húнk, tsuí húнk, having the signification of тчу́й, q. v., when the verb following it contains an action performed or a state of things observed at a distance from or unseen by the real or supposed speaker, 94, 4. 6. 95, 1. 131, 1. 5. 132, 7. After tчу́й, tch. is the most frequent conj. connecting portions of historic narratives, but more in Kl. than in Mod. Cf. at (2) (3).
tчу́упкш, d. tчutchiú'piksh, species of a little, round, black bug.
tsů'k, tчuk, pl. тáмі ts., species of grass producing a seed gathered and eaten by Indians: tsů'кhámi, tчukú'ni “in the tsů'k-seed ripening time”, a period corresponding to the middle of our month of July.
tчůk, tsůk, adv., then there; finally, at last out there, the infixed -u-, -hu-, pointing to local distance: sёsatui tчůk watsat and they bartered them out there for horses, 20, 19.; tsůk at then at last, 83, 5 ; tчuk гéknank finally issuing, 123, 5. Der. tché'k.
tчу́ка, d. tчutchekha to swim up the river: tch. kóke to swim against the current; kläm tчу́ка шáтma they call the fish to swim up stream, 135, 4. tчу́капéle, d. tчutchชапéle (1) to perish again. (2) to disappear, vanish again, repeatedly: paşhash tch. the cloud (or clouds) disappears. Der. tчóха, -páli. Cf. hudsháltka.
tчů'кш, tsо'ks, Mod. tchókash; d. tчutchукsh, Mod. tchotchózash leg, 122, 23.; tch. тапитní hind leg, hind quarter; cf. тапитні; tch. kéwatko having a leg broken, fractured; tsů'кs токs кé-usht but when a leg is broken, 71, 7.; wunípa tsо'ks г'тк a quadruped, 145, 2.; Atlíni Tchů'ks “Long-Legs”,
nom. pr. fem. Mod.; tchû'ksh'tka shû'tka he crossed her on his legs, 123, 1.
Cf. awâlêsh (Mod.), N ఆసాసుస్క్స్, pë'tch, pû'şaklish.
tchû'kshûm tea or coffee pot, made of tinware.
tchûktzâga, d. tchutchâktzâga to try, attempt, endeavor. Cf. kêko.
tchuktzâkânka, d. tchutchâktzâkânka to try by repeated efforts, to attempt many times: Shâshapamteh hâtakta kûtéguk tch. Old Grizzly tried hard to crawl in through there, 121, 16.
tsuktzûkli, tchôtchokli, d. tsutsâktsukli pure, clean, neat, free of spots:
ts. âmbû pure water; ts. shulôtish clean dress. Cf. yâliâli.
tchûzâ, tehûka, d. tchûzhêza; see tehôka.
tchûzatxâ, d. tchutchâzatxâ to be restless, nervous, excited, 179; 6.
Note. Cf. tchukuťzâga
tchûlash, d. tchutchâlash calf of leg. Cf. yôwish, tchûléksh.
tchulêkâga, d. tchutchâlêkâga body or corpse of child: snaôdshkâlam k'lékatk tchuhlûkâga corpse of girl. Dim. tchûléksh.
tchûlêks, tsôléks, tchulô'ks, d. tchutchûlêks (1) flesh, muscles on body:
wâxhâm tch. horse flesh, 85, 8.; máklaksti tch. human flesh, 113, 6.; pâlpal-tch.-gitko white person, cf. pâlpali; mûni tchulêks gitko thick-set fellow, a sobriquet given to German settlers by the Modocs; tsu'lâks-sitk flesh-like, 73, 7. (2) meat, 113, 9. 119, 11.; 14. 22.: tch. tehilalá to boil meat; tch. pân to eat meat, 91, 1. 119, 16. 134, 22.; tch. lîlhankshti venison, 113, 7. Cf. kîulâla, pîlûi (2). (3) human or animal body, alive or dead, 73, 5. 6. 142, 9.: k'lékatk tch. snaôdshkâlâm corpse of woman.
tchulîâga, tsu'lîk, tsu'lî'k, d. tchutchulîâga (1) little shirt. (2) little garment, coat or dress: mbû-ush tch. small buckskin gown. Dim. tchulîsh.
tchûlish, tchûlish, d. tchutchûlish (1) shirt: kitchkitchili tch. woolen shirt:
pûshaklish pûni tsu'lîsh ubû-ush skin skirt reaching or covering the upper part of the leg; tch. shiûshka to take off one's shirt, 95, 2. Quot. under p'nûtak. (2) coat, dress: mbû-ush tch. buckskin coat.
tchûlla, d. tchutchâlla to have cramps. Cf. lûlûlish.
tsu'l pas, a large-sized fish found in the lakes of the Klamath Highlands; not palatable, 180; 14.
tchûlui, d. tchutchûlui, tchutchêlui to swim, Mod. Cf. tchelôwa, tehûka.
tchûm, adv., same as tchûmê, with infixed -u- pointing to local distance.
Mod.: nánuk a gitá vu�퓨nk wá āmputat, nú tch. pé-uta (or póčwat a)
though there are all kinds of snakes in this water, I will bathe in it. Cf. tchúk.
tsú‘́mtšak, tchúmsaŋ, d. tsútsamsak, tall species of brushwood, used for
arrows and growing around the Klamath agency buildings.
tchúníka, the eatable, bulbous part of some plant, 149, 17. 18.
tchúnua, d. tchutchánua to throw up, to vomit. Quot. under tchékeli.
tchúnukish d. tchutchánukish producing vomit, emetic: kú-idshi tchúnuk-
kish poisonous; said of fruits, plants; lit. “a bad emetic”.
tsú‘p产区, d. tsú’tspinksh bow made from the tsúpinksham-tree or bush.
tsúpinksham, d. tsú’tspinksham, a tree or bush with red or reddish
wood and cedar-shaped leaves; bows were made from this tree, which
has become scarce. It is sometimes called yew in the West, but seems
to be Juniperus libocedrus.
tsú‘pkish, tchú‘pksh (1) sturgeon-like fish found in the Klamath water-
basins; incantation 177; 33. (2) soft entrails of this fish, used in fasten-
ing arrow-heads.
tchúšak, tsú‘ssak always, ever, all the time, continually, perpetually, 60, 21.
66, 11. 77, 3. 78, 3. 12. 85, 10. 99, 8.: tch. shila to suffer with a chronic dis-
eease; tch. pása to be an habitual smoker; tch. tatámnuish vagrant, tramp;
tsússak sélual they fought all the time, 19, 1.; ná-asht tsú‘ssak (for ts. gl)
y they always speak so, 65, 10.; at tá‘ tsú‘ssak ever since, 99, 8.
tchú’shni, adj. used adverbially, forever, for a perpetuity: tch. wi‘mpèle
he always was well again, 73, 9.; kíá‘m k‘leká tch. fish die and remain
dead forever, 130, 1.; tsúshni‘ m‘sh ní skuyú‘shkuapk forever I shall
separate her from you, 60, 19. 61, 2. Cf. tchúshnini
tchú’shniaak, adj., also used adverbially, forever; unceasingly, 139, 8.
tchúshnini, d. tchutchashnini perpetual, lasting for ages, everlasting: tch.
slánkosh, 33, 3., mentioned under shlánkosh, Tilhuántko, q. v.; ká-i ná‘d
tchúshnini máklaks we men are not immortal, 64, 16.
tchúta, d. tchutcháta to administer help 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 con-
sists of women, 64, 1. 2.: tsutish gí‘ntak in spite of being treated by a con-
tchútanhuya, d. tchutchtanhlúya to treat, nurse for a certain time, for a while, 65, 19. Der. tchútěna.
tchútanish, d. tchutchtanish one who treats or doctors a patient; or while treating etc., 71, 3. 5.; see tchútěna.
tchutánsha, d. tchutchánsha to go out for curing the sick; to go visiting a patient, 68, 4. Der. tchútěna.
tchutátkatemu, d. tchutchatátkatemu to squat. Der. tchútama.
tchútěna, tchútama, d. tchutchátěna to treat a patient; to administer help, to try a cure; said of conjurers, 65, 18. 71, 3. 72, 1.; nů tchútěnan kě'kish heshušempi this person was cured by my treatment; liukiámmank tchůtchtnísh hash crowding around the manipulating (conjurer), 71, 5. Der. tchútama.
tchutěnótkish, d. tchúngtténótkish apparatus, tool or article used in treating the sick, 73, 1.
tchutila, d. tchutchila, tsútstila (1) to sit under something; to be below, to stay or lie underneath. Speaking of many subjects, liutila, wawatila. (2) prep. and postp., below, underneath: ktáya tsútila under the rocks, 30, 12. Der. tehía.
tchútchak (d. tsútsatsak), pl. tůmi tch., species of squirrel burrowing in the ground, fur gray or bluish-gray: shléa hútnank schnučk tch. the lynx rushes up and catches a squirrel; tsú'skam snúlash squirrel-hole, 24, 13.; tchútchakam íwam, cf. íwam (1).
tsútsaptsúks, a kind of bead for neckwear, thicker in the middle than at both ends. Cf tehákptchi (2).
tchutcheyega, d. tchutché'ya, v. intr., to melt, dissolve, Kl.: wé'sh tch. the ice is melting. Absol. form tchúya un frequent in Kl.
tchutcheyega to commence to melt; said of snow, ice: wé'sh tchutché'ye'ga the ice begins to melt. Kl. Absol. form tehuyega un frequent in Kl.
tchúchua, tchutchoá, pl. túmi tch., to croak; said of the white-headed eagle, 162; 4. Onomatop.

This vowel is pronounced either clear (u) or dumb (ã), forms diphthongs, frequently interchanges with o (especially the long o) with hu, vu, w and wu, and words not found here must be looked for under H, O, V, W. I
have written u before consonants, v before u (vu-) and w before the other vowels, wa-, wä-, we-, wi-, 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 lu, q. v., refers to height, to local or to temporal distance. Terms with initial u-, vu- w- show a distributive reduplication, which is either monosyllabic or dissyllabic.

u, ū, ū', ō'; same as hu, hū adv., q. v. Usually suffixed to other terms, u does not occur often as a separate word: kanitala n’sh ū shlewitaknul’a? who then is blowing out of my mouth? 153; 3.; nū ai shuina u wūtsag I the dog am singing in the distance, 177; 4. Occurs as an affix in génu, gén-u, i-u, táměnu, tamú, tchīłamnu.

uátchna, u-átchna; for huhátchna, d. of húdshna, q. v.
ubá-ušh, ubā-ušh; same as mbā-ušh, q. v.
udékash, d. ude-udékash golden plover. Onomatop. from its note, “udék”.
udélgatko, d. ude-udélgatko speckled, spotted, dotted over; studded with various colors, striped, 175; 14.: u. sk intimate yellow-jacket wasp.

Udítalsh, nom. pr. of a Klamath Lake man.
udíntōna, d. udi-udántōna to beat, as a drum. Der. tīntan. Cf bámbam.
udíntenōtkish, d udi-udantēntōtkish drum-stick.
udíta, udíta, d. udi-udáta; same as vud’hīta, q. v.
udokōtkish, udo-kōtkish, d. udo-udōkōtkish; same as vutukōtkish, q. v.
udúyua, d. udu’duyua (1) to beat, bruise with a stick or club; to whip: watchága u. to whip a dog. (2) to conquer in battle, 18, 1. 2. Cf. skúmpa. (3) to win at a game, to be the winner; when used in the passive, to lose, to be the loser: udúiwisham i’z̓aguk nánuk having won everything staked by the losers, 79, 6. The original signification of u. is reciprocal.

udúmkanka, d. udúdamkanka to swim habitually, to live in the water; said of aquatic animals, 145, 9.
udúmkua, d. udódamkua, vudódamkua to swim over, to cross by swimming: kōketat u to swim across a river.
udumlalōna, d. udúdamlalōna to swim away on the water’s surface; with or without ámbutat.
udúmtecha, vudúmtecha, d. udú’damtecha to swim about on the water’s surface. Cf. kídsha, túyamna, tchúyamna.
u — u'hlutufna.

udumulpka, d. ududamulpka to swim away from the shore towards, as towards a canoe; said of the mink leaving the shore, 156; 29.
udúpka, udópka, wutópka, d. udu-udápka, udúdápka (1) to beat, strike, whip, give blows, bruise with a stick or club, 59, 9. 12. 73, 5.: titatna u. hissuáksh snawá'dsh m'na sometimes a man beats his wife, 61, 19. cf. 62, 1.: wudá'pka mákshatka tchů'ksh she struck the leg with the skullcap, 123, 2. (2) to defeat in battle, to conquer, vanquish.
udúpka, udópka, d. udúdapkpa to beat, strike with a club or stick: káa u. to beat mercilessly, 61, 20.
udsháksh, vudsáks, pl. túmi u., a fish belonging to the sucker or Catostomidae family; popularly called whitefish, smaller than the váinai. In the middle of March this fish is caught in profusion, but in Lost River only: udshakshámi in the whitefish season, cf. 75, 21.; pāha u. they dry the whitefish, 74, 1.; páhatk u. dried whitefish. Der. utchá-ika. Cf. ye'ñ, kámalsh, tsuám.
udsháksalsha to take whitefish annually or habitually, cf. 75, 21.
udshídshi, vudshídshi, vutchítchi, d. u-udshidshi, vu-utchítchi to chop, split, as logs, wood, stumps of trees: tám udsí'-tsá áńku it splits large quantities of wood, 178; 10. Cf. ukáta, utcháya.
udshíklña, d. udshi-udsháklna to fall when stumbling; to stumble and fall.
udšípa, utcípa to draw out, to pull out; said of one long-shaped object: kí u. to take off the key. Speaking of more than one object, idšípa. Cf. ludšípa, shulšípa.
udshítchótkish, d. u-udshitchótkish heavy ax for felling trees. Der. udshídshi. Cf. shlakótkish.
uë, u-ë; see wë.
ug'háplna to build an Indian summer-lodge. Cf. uképélaksh.
u'hlítech, u'hlídsha to shake out, as liquids, 123, 3.
u'hlóptana, u'hłóptna, d. ulolopátana, u'hlógoptna, v intr., to produce a burn or wound while coming in contact with the body; said of nettles. Cf. lupatkuéla, tékteka, upátá.
u'hlutua, d. uh'ulutua to let a dress, garment or blanket reach the ankles or feet. Der. lèvútá, in the form lúta.
u'hlutufna, d uh'lutufna to drag along, train behind, as a gown: to wear a garment, walk around in a blanket trailing on the ground, 189; 6
ú-itchna, ó-idshna, hú-itchna, d. u-úitchna, ú-ítsna to advance in front file, to proceed in front line, 30, 11. Der. húdshna. Different from ó-itchna.
úya, óya, ó-i to give, present, bestow; said of one long-shaped article, as a pole, bow, arrow, long knife, stick of tobacco, 189; 1; ká-i mish nû ó-it nû tidsä'wa I do not like to give you, 136, 1. (for ká-i nû tidsä'wa mish nû ó-it), cf. 136, 2. Speaking of more than one article: yâni, shëwâna. Cf. kshüya, lüya.
úyamna, d. u-i'âmna, v. trans., referring to one long-shaped or anim. object: (1) to seize, take hold of; to hold in one's hand: pî a hûnk ú. lôlokh-glish he held a rifle in his hand. Cf. Note to 34, 10. (2) to carry about; to take one person along with: ûyamnânt nê-ish gê-u taking my bow along, 136, 2.; sîkëmigt'k pî'la ûyammatk being provided with a small pistol only, 19, 6.—Speaking of more than one object, i'amna.
ûyéga, d. u-uyéga (1) to lift up, raise one long object; partic. uyézitko high-grown, tall; lit. “lifted up”, “raised”: kó'sh mú'ni uyézitk kápka the pine is taller than the kápka-pine. (2) to lift up something long in the middle. Cf. kshuf'êk, luyéga, shuyéga, wîni'êk.
ûyôs, d. uyé-uyâsh, other form for wîsh, q. v.
ûyo'âtko, uyôkátko, d. uyo-uyôzâtko striped, as calico; streaked.
ûyûga, other pronunciation of wi-uka, d. of wîka, q. v. Cf. ówa (2).
ûyûka, d. u-uyûka, ûyôka to shave, to shear, to clip. Cf. ktuyuga, shuyôka.
-u-k, -âk (1) for huk, hûk, pron. dem., q. v. (2) for huk, hûk, adv., q. v. (3), for -ak, only, just, but, when suffixed to nouns: hissuaksûk the husband alone without a companion, 83, 1. Cf. hak.
ukâgôtkish, d. ukâ-ukgotkish scoop made of deer's horn to clean fish.
ukâ'sh, d. ukâ'-ukash marble: the d. form also signifies quartz-rock, Mod.
ukâta, ugâta, d. ukâ-ukâta (1) to cut, to cut down. (2) to chop, split, as wood, a rail, log.—Speaking of more than one long object, vulódsha.
Der. kátâ. Cf. kâtch'ka, udshídshi, vukâ.
ukâ-ukua, d. ukâ-ukóka to knock, rap with a stick. Cf. tkâ-ukua.
uképélaks slåb lodge; wigwam constructed of boards. Der. ugh'hâ'plxa.
ukékwa, ukâ'wa, d. ukâ-ukâ'wa, v. trans., referring to one long-shaped object: (1) to mash, break, break to pieces. Cf. uknakôsh. (2) to break down, as the branch of a shrub, tree; to break through or across with the
foot.—Speaking of more than one object: ikéwa, d. i-akéwa; kápka i-akéwa they bend down kápka-pines, 82, 11. Cf. tékua, te-útéwa.

u kí d s h l i n, d. uki-ukádsolin, v. intr., to blow, pass or waft through; said of light air-drafts. Cf. wfti.

u kí’m t a t k a, v. intr., to be completely wrapped in, as in a blanket: líash u. (or líash a plaf) the fog is high up in the air. Cf. aggt’ma, takíma.

u kō’tlaksh knot in a string or rope. Der. ukō’tlēka.

u kō’tlēka to tie a knot: nū a ukō’tlēxa I am making a knot. Der. kuáta.

ú kshu a, d. u-ákshua; same as ókshua, q. v.

u ká, uzá, pl. tūmí u., gulch, dry river-bed, former water-course. Mod., unknown to Kl.; compare kóke, káka river, pronounced with apheresis of k, and Introductory words to letter K. Cf. kupkúpéle, páksh No. 1, pálkish, pálkusih.

u ká kōkōsh moon in all phases, and considered as a changeable body: u k’llēka it is new moon; lit. “the moon is dead”; u. tge*l%mangatko the moon is in the first or last quarter, is crescent-shaped. Contr. from ukú-ukuash. Der. ukéwa (1). Cf. shápas (2), shukuáshka.

U ká d é’ u s h, nom. pr. of a camping site at Yáneks; interpreted by “planting a willow” (f). Cf. ukáta.

ú ká apalksh, d. uzá-úkpalksh arrow-head chipper, generally made of horn. Der. ukáwa.

U ká s h k sh i, nom. pr. of a locality at Yáneks. Der. uká’sh, -kshi.

U ká t u a s h, nom. pr. of an island in Upper Klamath Lake, near its southern end. A myth relates that U. was created from a game-stick by K’mikamat, who was then playing with five sticks. From another of these game-sticks Á-ushme (q. v.) was made, another gave origin to I-ulalona, another to Modoc Point.

u lá y u é, ulá’yo-i, uláyúe, d. ula-ulfyue, v. intr., to scatter about, to run in different directions. Cf. gayúe.

u l a k'á t c h k t c h a, d. ula-ulvkátechktha to shake the head as a gesture of refusal. Cf. shuakátechktha.

u l a k'kánk a, d. ula-ulak’kánka to slide over, to skate: wéshtat u. to slide, skate on the ice. Cf. shektlálona.

u l a k’kánk i s h, d. ula-ulak’kánkish (1) skater, one who is skating. (2) whip snake, from 3 to 4 feet long.
ulak'kankótkish, d. ula-ulak'kangótkish pair of skates.
ulakluánsha, d. ula-ulakluánsha to slide on the ice; to make an ice-slide.
ulakolóla, d. ula-ulakolóla to slide down, as from a roof, load of hay etc.
uláksha, d. ula-uláksha to lick, lap with the tongue, as food, water etc.
ulakshuláksha to drink, lap; said, e. g., of dogs lapping water.
úlal, Ulálkshí; same as váulal, Vulálkshi, q. v.
uláplpa, d. ula-uláplpa (1) to shake the ears, as quadrupeds (2) to flicker about, as moths.
uláwa, d. ula-ulhwa to watch the fish; said of fishermen spearing fish through ice-holes. Mod. for vulán Kl. Cf. yíkasla.
ulé'zatko, d. ulé-ulé'zatko pliant, flexible, easily bent. Cf. lkún.
ulé'zuga, d. ulé-ulé'zuga to place into; to put or bring into: wéwanuish ulé'zuga yákitat the women put into their baskets, 149, 6. Der. skuga.
ulintshina, d. ulí-ulándshna to stagger; said of old persons. Cf. tutiélána.
ulitchkanka, d. ulí-ulitchkanka to creep or wall straight out in the manner of lizards, 145, 14. Cf. nú'lidsba.
ulí-ukshla, d. ulí-ulí'ukshla to fan, to cool by fanning. Cf. shulína, wlií.
úlkish, d. u-úlkish, uwálkish slanderer, defamer. Cf. vulža, wálízish.
ulókasha, d. uló-ulókasha (1) to rub a notched stick, as done at war dances. (2) to dance a war-dance.
úlsh, úlshaltko, pi. túmí ú.; same as ólash, ó'lashaltko, q. v.
un, ún, encl. particle, originally temporal and abbr. from the adv. hun, 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 -tak, -tok of the future tense, un is almost constantly connected. Ká-i nú ún mál tatá shapí'tak I will not tell ye whence, 41, 5., cf. 41, 2. 15.; 126, 11.; hii' i shma'htcháktak yáñatát, ká-i i ún kesh shlé-etak if you let your shadow fall on the mountain you will not find any ipo-roots, 135, 1., cf. 2.; hii i ún nen hak né-ulaktak, ká-i i ún pén táta né-ulaktak if you should keep this compact you will never keep any (other) compact again, 41, 14.; cf. 40, 4. 5. 8. 11. 41, 3. 15. 21. 42. 5.
ulak'kankótkish — utámsk.

úna, ú'na, uná, adv. temp. (1) in the past; a short or long time ago, 140, 2.: úna gin (gén), únagin long ago, 122, 15.; ú’nash (for ú’na sha) early they, 43, 3.; úna a while ago, 141, 9., Mod.; uná long ago, 186; 51. (2) yesterday: ú’na pshín last night. Cf. waitóla (2). Der. un, a.

uná'k, unák, adv., early in the morning, 100, 1. 127, 1. and Note to I; unák páka to take an early meal, 158; 54. Der. úna, ak. Cf. mbúshaní únak, únakagá, únakak; same as vúnak; vúnakaga, q. v.

unakákala to give birth to a son. Der. únakaga. Cf. péyala, we’kala.

uná'kni, unákní, adj., used also adverbially, early, matutinal; rising at an early hour of day: u. kchó’l Venus as morning star. Der. uná’k.

unéga, d. u-unéga, v. trans., to lower, descend, let down, 87, 11. Cf. uyéga. únip, únipni; see vúnep, vúnepi.

untchék, undshe’k, abbr. úntsë, undsí, û’nds, ûns, adv., some time from now, after a while: u. nú mi’sh gu’tchaluapk a while after this I will bite you in the hair, 119, 5.; undsí’ni né-ulakuanp after a while I will have (her) tried in court, 65, 1.; undshe’k tché’k finally after some time, 113, 7.; undsë’ks sometime, 136, 5.; ûnds mbúsaní some time next day, 136, 4. 144, 8.; undsék, 136, 8. for úntsë’k at; cf. 70, 4. 137, 1. 2. 144, 5. and Note to 136, 4. 5. Der. un, tché’k.

u-óhu, term used as refrain at the end of men’s songs. Mod. Cf. i-ú.

upánótkish, d. u-apánótkish, a sort of dip-net. Cf. pána.

upáta, upáta, d. u-upáta to wound with a long article, or by scratching. upátia, d. u-upátia to inflict a wound upon a person with a long-shaped weapon, implement; partic. upátiantko slashed; scarred. Cf. lupatkuélá, mpamptía, u’hlopátna.

upatnótkish, d. upa-upatnótkish hammer; mallet.

úsha, ú’sha, d. ú-usha to lie, to be extended over or along; said of inan. subjects of long shape: kúshma kášlatat ushá the kúshma-plant grows extended over the ground, 146, 7. Cf. 147, 5. and kshúsha, lúsha.

ushíka, d. ushíshika, v. impers., it blows a gentle breeze. Mod.

ushíkshka, d. ushi-ushákshka, Kl. for ushíka Mod., q. v.

utámá, udámá, wudámá, d. udá-ud'má to cover up: telish wudámakó the face is covered, 87, 13.; to cover, as a tub or vase. Cf. waldsha.

utámsk cover of a receptacle, vase or pot.
utátkia, hutátkia, vutátkia to put a cover upon; to cover, as against rain; said, e. g., of the smoke-hole of a lodge, 120, 10. Cf. utáma.
utatchkiúla; same as hutatchkiúla, q. v.
utáwa, d. utá-utua to converse while standing.
utéwa, udi'wa, d. u-utéwa, v. trans., to shoot high up in the air; to shoot up perpendicularly, as an arrow. Der. lu, téwi.
ut'háwa, d. uta-ut'háwa to shake off, as dust. Cf. shiulátkha.
utíla, d. u-utíla (1) to be under, to lie below: shákta huk u. ubá-ushtat the owl was under the buckskin. (2) to place, put under the surface of the water; as dip-nets. Cf. i-utíla, lutíla, otílks.
ut'kútka, d. ú-út'kútka to nod; to bow for a welcome. Der. útxa.
utxá, d. ú-atxá to take away, to remove, to wrench off; shikénítkish u. to take a pistol away, 55, 6.; lólokshísh húñkish ú'txí! take the rifle away from him! 37, 9. Speaking of more than one long object, ítxá. Cf. lútxa.
utüssusá-ash, pl. túmi u., clown, jester. Cf. kí'la, shesh'xelú-ash.
ut'ch, útch, úds (1) exclamation introducing a wish, advice or exhortation; often connected with gíntak: útch gíntak am nù gë'nt I should like to go; útch gít gí! let go! quit! útch hú'ñksh gë'mpélitki (supply gí) let him go home! (2) never mind! don't care if! an exclamation of people worrying about something; gákán a ná't! ú'tch ná'lish hush-tcho'ktgí! let us set out, whether they kill us or not! 17, 9.; ú'ts gínt (for gíntak) shli'íki núsh! never mind, they may shoot me! 22, 10. Cf. ká-yudsh, múni (1), támdush.
utcha, ú'dsha, d. ú-utcha to cut apart, to sever, to split.
utché-ika to seize, pull by the handle or long-shaped end: wawa-ush u to ring a table-bell; said of fishing implements. Cf udsháلك, útchín, vuká nutchéya, vutchéya, wudsóya, ntchéya, d. u-utchéya, vú'ísayá, ntchan-ntchéya, and utcha-uchéya (1) to chop, cut apart; to crack, split, as wood, logs, sticks: ánku slakótshítka u. to split wood with the ax; utchéyatko ánku slab, 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. útcha. Cf. shútka, vud'híta (2).
utchín, d. utché-uchán to fish with any sort of net. Cf. utché-ika.
This sound occurs only before the vowel u, and vu constantly alternates with u and u-u, wo, wu, sometimes also with hu, o, ö, w, but not with b. The v occurring in English and foreign terms is rendered in Klamath by b. 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.

\textit{vuáklak}, d. vuváklak; same as wákalak, q. v.
\textit{vuálx}, wálx, d. of vulx, q. v.
\textit{vuámiám}, d. vuavúámiam, species of \textit{weed} of the \textit{Composite} family producing a white woolly fruit. Cf. wálhualam.
\textit{vud’hítá}, ut’hita, udíta, d. vud’hiud’hita, udi-udáta (1) \textit{to make burst, to cut holes}, as into a filled bag or flour-sack. Cf. kitítá (2), vud’hitakuélá. (2) \textit{to beat, whip}, inflicting permanent injuries. Der. títa.
\textit{vud’hitakuélá}, v. trans., \textit{to push down, to roll over and down}; said when the rolling is attended with injuries or breakage: v. ktáyat Sháshap-amtechash \textit{he rolled Old Grizzly over the rocks}, 131, 11. Lit. \textit{“to make burst by rolling down”}. Cf. tilankuéla.
\textit{vudúka}, d. vu-udúka \textit{to strike, beat}, as with a club, or other long article, 69, 1.: núa vudúkaupka ké’ksh pákashka \textit{I am going to strike him with a club}. Different from vútóka, q. v.
\textit{vudshló’shka}, d. vu-udshló’shka (1) \textit{to brush off; to sweep off with a broom}. (2) \textit{to rub, scrub with a brush}.
\textit{vudshlóshnótikish} \textit{broom}. Cf. ndshashlína
\textit{vudshóka}, útechóx, d. vu-udshóx (1) \textit{to scrub, clean by scrubbing; to sweep}. (2) \textit{to wash, clean}; sháplash v. \textit{to clean dishes}; vudshú’ži hún shuló’t’sh mi! \textit{clean your dress!} Cf. tédsha, temádsha.
\textit{vudshokálx}, d. vu-udshokálx \textit{to wash out, clean off, scour}; said of stains, dots, blood, 40, 16.
\textit{vudshoknótikish}, pl. túmi v. \textit{scrubbing brush}.
\textit{vudshú’shka}, d. vu-udshú’shka \textit{to clean off from; to sweep with a broom}.
Der. vudshóka. Cf. vudshló’shka.
\textit{vu’hi’l’sh}, d. vu’hi’ulaish \textit{skin, hide} of elk or antelope. Cf. mbá-ush.
vuhipi'ga, vu-upi'ga, d. vuuhapi'ga, vu-uapi'ga to carry, drive before oneself; to stir up; said of whirlwinds, wind-gusts: shléwish v. nįlliliksh the wind is carrying dust Cf. piena.

vuig salmon, which has become discolored by old age.

vuţankish, wįţankish green grass, standing or just mowed. Cf. kshù'n.

vúizin, vúize, d. vu-nįţin to surpass in strength, to conquer, defeat: hú lá'p lalákish v. he defeated two officers, 56, 4.; pěn vúize again they were victorious, 54, 11. Mod. Cf. kshúizi, liűizi, winįzi (1).

vuińzi; same as winįzi, q. v.

vuiplé'-ush, wipléwesh, u-ipélilwash, species of forest-bird, small and of gray color; incantation, 171; 70. Der. váya (2), -peli.

vúish, d. vu-úish, the position of the four sticks in the shúshish-game, by which the two thicker ones lie on one side under the pā'la, the two slender ones (sųţaš) on the other, 79, 4. and Note.

vúya, d. vuviúya (1) to shake oneself, to shake one's body, 190; 9. (2) to shake the wings; to flutter, fly, 169; 51.


vuyálapsh, 112, 19.; same as wayálapsh, q. v.

vuyámna, d. vuviámna, v. intr. (1) to shake or contort oneself, to swing the body about, 190; 10. (2) to blow around, to whirl about in the sky; said of the storm-blast, 168; 42.: p'laina nú v I am blowing up in the skies, 173; 6. Der. váya.

vuyúkiaš, d. vuyú'yaš, arm-pit. Cf. kúkatilsh.

vuyúnmekđsha, d. vuyuyamkdsha, v. intr., to whirl about, as dry leaves in the wind. Der. vuyámna.

vuká, uká, wúxá fishing-rod, made of a pole or reed. Cf. shué-ush.

vukéta, d. vuké-ukta to strike glowing wood to elicit fire.

vukétetchta, d. vuke-uketchta to strike flint to elicit sparks.

vúkish (1) fishing-place: wúkšën (for vukishžení) génuapkug intending to go to the fishing-place, 131, 10. (2) Vúkshžení, nom. pr. of a locality on the Williamson River below the Sprague River junction; said to be named after little suckers. Cf. vuyá-aga, vuká.

Vúksalkshi, Wúksalks; see Wóksalkshi.
Vukshí, nom. pr. of a camping-place on the Upper Sprague River. The name is interpreted by “Old Fireplace”. Der. vúkich, -i.

Vukúta, d. vu-ukúta to scrape: vátitka vukútanka scraping with knives, and thereby reducing to powder, 150, 8. Cf. vuína.

Vúla, wúla, vúla, d. vú-ula (1) to inquire, ask a question, 40, 18, 64, 8, 101, 13, 14, 105, 3, 14, 121, 13.; pán shash v. then he asked them, 105, 7.; vulanuápkka nà nanukì’nash I will inquire of everybody. Cf. vulánkia.

(2) to ask for, require, 39, 9.; to beg, 119, 3.; pi ansh vúlampka pátki giuß he requested me to eat. In 127, 3. it stands incorrectly for vúla, q. v.

Vúla1, úlal, d. úla-ulan cottonwood-tree: Populus angustifolia: v.=tchuyécsh hat or head-cover made of cottonwood- or aspen-bark, with circular and wide brim, high, with paint put on in spots; vulálát under the cottonwood-tree, 183; .Contracts. Cf. pú’kalsh.

Vulálkshí, Ulálksi, 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: Vulálkshí gishi', 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. ulása.

Vulánkia, d. vu-ulánkia to inquire; to inform oneself, 141, 1. Der. vúla.

Vulántana, d. vu-ulántana to ask or inquire of repeatedly or continually, 78, 3. Der. vúla.

Vuláli, vuléli, d. vu-uléli to descend into, to run down into, 120, 14, 16.

Vúli, vu’li, d. vu-úli to fall down. Cf. nú’lidsha, vuléli.

Vulína, d. vu-ulína, vá’lina (1) to pare with the knife; to trim, to whittle, to peel off. Cf. kchelóla. (2) to smooth off; to make smooth, even; to plane. Cf. ilína, taláka (2), vuktáta.

Vulínì, d. vu-ulinì to scrub, scrape off: v. tchflak to scrape off fish scales.

Vulínish, pl. tūmì v., joiner, cabinet-maker; lit. “one who is smoothing, planing.” Der. vulína (2).

Vúlza, vúlka, d. vuálza, wálza (1) to reply to a question; to answer, 37, 1, 121, 6, 8, 10. Cf. kédsh (3), shawálza. (2) to borrow: vúl’kashti (for vulzákpashti) watch on a borrowed horse, 189; 4., cf. 6. (3) to loan, to lend. Quot. under tidsheVa. Der. vúla.
vulodsha, ulódsha, d. vulólódsha to chop, cut, split; said of many long objects, as blocks of wood, rails etc. 35, 12.: ánku piták vulóðshan gi, Mod., he is splitting wood for himself. Cf. udshídshi, ukáta.

vultchikish, d. vu’ultchikish (1) adj., narrow-headed, long-headed; dolichocephalic. (2) Vu’ltchiksh, nom. pr. fem. Kl.

vulandsham, vu’luansham, válvantcham, álvántch(äm), d. vuvalandsham (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.

vumí, vu’umi, d. vú-umi (1) to bury in the ground; to caché, 147, 17.; to put, store underground, 134, 13, 15. and Note. Cf. flkshla, p’nána. (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.: vumí-ú’lan after having interred, after burial, 85, 12. Cf. isha, tche’ke’li.

vumish, d. vú-umish, subst.; same as vumí (2), 147, 17. Cf. flktcha.

vún, wú’n, u-ún, d. vu-uán, vuwan elk, the largest species of American deer except the moose; chestnut-red, grayish in winter: Cervus canadensis: wón laki elk-buck, 190; 16.; wón shú’dshna to chase, pursue an elk, 193; 14.; vúnám w’hlle, Mod., elk fawn; vúnam wileág 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 Mákłaks. Cf. mbá-ush, táwalsh, vu’hlílsh.

vúna, vu’ña, d. wú’ña, vu-una to finish up, achieve, to have something done, 105, 2.: i unk vúña you have finished, you have come to an end with it; vúna an gé-u stúginsh lédshish I have finished knitting my stocking; i hú’nk vúnhuapka you will achieve it, 139, 2. Cf. shutóla.


vúnak, vunága, unák, d. vú-ünága, vuná-unak son, male offspring; used alternatively with wéash: ké-u v. my son; Tsaskáyalam v. Weaslefs son,
Vulódska — Vushínakam Tinuash.

108, 2., cf. 3. 109, 10.—16.; mí únak your son, 141, 8.; únaka m’na Aishishash shílta he informed his son Aíshish of it, 94, 8., cf. 95, 8.; vunaká m’na his son, 94, 10.; vuna-únaka is contr. into wu-nunaka, 112, 1. Cf. pé-ip. vúnakaga, únakak, d. vu-únakaga little son, a term with double dim. ending, 96, 11, 107, 16. 108, 1. 109, 13.—16. 110, 3. 5. 15. Dim. vúnak.

Vunál'dsha to start on an elk hunt, to hunt elks. Der. vún. Cf. gánkanka.

Vunékish, d. vune-unékish voracious, ravenous; very hungry. Der. unéga.

vúnep, vúnáp, wúnip, ú'ép, d. vú-unép four, 33, 6. 44, 8.: vunípa shékattatko one-fourth part; te-unepánta v. pé-ula fourteen. Cf. pákalaksh.

Vúnepni, wunépni, únépni, abbr. vuníp, d. vu-unépni (1) adv. num., four times: v. taünep forty, 37, 22.; v. té-unepanta té-unep four hundred, cf. 33, 6. 37, 20.; v. wañita giulan Thursday; únépnta witaš during four days, 75, 14.; vúñípni taünepni yards forty yards away (from the camp), 40, 13. (2) adj. num., four: wénép four wives, 101, 4. Quot. under kē, No. 1, (2).

Vunsh, wú'nsh, wō'ns, d. vúwansh, wú-ōns (1) dugout canoe; these Indians possess no other boats but pine-logs hollowed out, round below, and about 20 feet long, 122, 21. 23. 148, 1.: wō'ns i'lktsat they will submerge their dugouts, 74, 15.; vunítsat támádsa to fasten on the bow of a canoe, 149, 22., cf. 150, 5.; vú'nshatka gépka to arrive, approach in a canoe or canoes, 28, 2. Cf. széna. (2) boat, sailboat, scon or any other water vehicle manufactured by whites: vú'nshatka skú'na to row out in a boat, 78, 7. Cf. shnklötchnóktish.


Vùsha, vússa, wú'sa, d. vú-usha (1) to fear, to be in terror of; to be terrified or scared at, 70, 2. 7. 147, 13.: at vushá E-ukski'shash now they were afraid of the Lake men, 28, 12.; vú'ssa shu'dshash the troops took fright, 30, 9. 31, 3.; vú'shuk from fright, 88, 10.; vú'shuk Sháshapamtchash m'nálsh pínódshuapksht fear that Old Grizzly might overtake them, 122, 5. Cf. shínamshta. (2) to be a coward, poltroon; to run away through fright.

Vushínakam Tinuash, nom. pr. of a locality on Klamath Marsh; lit. “where a snake was found drowned”, 74, 15. From wíshink, túnuash.
vúshísh, wá'sísh, d. vá-ushísh (1) terrified, scared at, 19, 3.; frightened, afraid of. (2) coward. Der. váshísh.
vúshmu$h, ų'shmush, pl. túmi v., the Mod. pronunciation of múshmu$h.
vúshó, wúshu, ų'shú, pl. túmi v., chest, breast, bosom, 42, 10.: shlin ų'shútal he shot him in the breast, 110, 17. Cf. édéshash, kídshash, pánu.
vúta, more frequently wú'ta, wúta, d. vá-uta, wuwúta (1) to strike, beat with a long-shaped article, as with a club, ax. Cf. shu-úta, váya, vútódsha, wútóka. (2) to keep off, to hold at a distance: ke-útashash wuwatúapkash in order to keep off the gray wolves, 88, 2. (3) to eat up, consume; to eat, make a repast, have a meal: nánuk wú'ta he ate up everything, 113, 8.; to make use of, 137, 3. Cf. lólomak.
vútátkia, 120, 10.; see utátckia.
vútéka, d. vute-útéga to chop fine: tchúleks v. to chop meat. Cf. vukúta.
vútikápka to put out, protrude the tongue: vútikápka nú'sh hú't he draws the tongue at me.
vútá, wúta, d. vá-úta to fall down upon something. Cf. hínua.
vú'tzí, d. vá-útží to fall down on the ground: híshuúksh kat gú'ka wú'tzí hú'k koshat the man who climbed that pine-tree fell down from it. Cf. wú'lí.
vútódsha, d. vu-útódsha (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. váta (1). Cf. shné'kúlui.
vútódshna, vútú'dshna, d. vu-útódshna (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. kódsha, nutúdshna, shéktacha.
vútóya, utóya, d. vuto-útöya to dig, excavate, make a hole in the ground with a tool, spade: nád unak utotoyetámpka we have commenced to dig early in the morning. Cf. ibutiiya, putóya, sputóya, shótóya.
vutoyótish, utoyú'tksh, d. vutoyótiksh (1) hoe, spade. (2) pick, pickax or other sharp digging tool. Cf. meyótish.
vútóka, vútóxa, d. vu-útóxa, v. trans. (1) to swing around; to swing in the air. (2) to catch with the lasso. Different from vudúka, q. v. Der. váta (1).
vútókakua, d. vu-útókakua (1) to move like a clock-pendulum, to swing to and fro on a support. (2) subst., clock-pendulum. Cf. nutókakua.
vútókanka, d. vu-útokanka, v. trans., to swing by one's arm or hand; said of long-shaped objects. Der. vútóka.
vúshish — wadshákuisham.

vutoknótkish, d. vu-utoknótkish lasso; used in capturing antelopes, wild horses etc. Der. vutóka.
vutólža, wutólža, d. vu-utólža to throw down, to throw on the ground, said of a long or anim. object, 55, 5.: mákláks shnukán v. the Indians seized and threw him down, 42, 11.; skúpmank v. to conquer by physical force.
vutuálža, wutuwálža, d. vu-utuwálža to throw, cast up in the air: gó-u tchuyésh nů v. I throw up my hat; wutů'walža shuekó'shtka tchómma-ash they throw up the game-string with their poles, 80, 9.
vutuípèle, d. vu-utuípèle to throw back, to return to somebody by throwing, 80, 11. Der. vútá (1).
vutukótkish, udokótkish, vutkótksh, údokótch, d. vu-utokótkish whip-stick; a heavy, conical rounded stick of hard wood, in the end of which the nawálash or whip-reed is inserted. Der. vutóka (1). Cf. légákhish.
vutchéwa, d. vutché-utchéwa to jump out of the water; to make a somersault out of the water, as fish. Der. tchéwa. Cf. utchín.

vu-úa, d. vulúa; same as wóa, q. v.

W.

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 -u are written vu. Initial wa- in some instances stands for the prefix u-, as in wapálash, wawikanka. Verbs with initial waw-, chiefly used in their d. forms, have been inserted under their absolute form in wa-.
wá, u-á (d. wáwa), pl. tání wá, v. intr., used of a plurality of subjects only: (1) to dwell, stay, remain in or within. Cf. wá'sh. (2) to live, to exist, to be in a certain place, spot, land or other locality: kat gék wá those which live (there), 129, 7.; kinkáni tút wá few of them exist there, 134, 16.; tání gúshú mí kchínkshtat wá? how many hogs are in your pen? Cf. ktáyalish. (3) to move about, to fly, flutter, swarm or swim around; said of animals, the medium in which they exist being usually added: págashtat hû múlk wá, Mod., worms live in moist ground; nánuktua kiá’ım ámbutat wá all kinds of fish existing in the water, 94, 4. Cf. nadshá’shak, tchía.
wadshákuisham, d. wa-udshákuisham, species of coarse grass, growing to the length of about twelve inches. Cf. watéskuam.
wá'dshuga, d. wawádshuga to remain, stay continually at or within; said of many subjects. Cf. tchi'dsha.

waggáya, wakáya, d. wawaggáya; see tchaggáya.

waggídsha, 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 kú-sté'nash wakidsha now my vitality (lit. “heart”) has returned, 175; 17. Der. aggédsha.

wá'hísha, wá'hísha etc.; see wálash, wálza, etc.

wá'hlkísh, wálkish pole, stick; pole as used in games, 80, 11. Cf. shué-kísh, wálash.

d. wawál'ísha, 114, 5.; same as wálza, q. v.

wá'hítsa, d. wawáhítsa to watch, to be on the lookout in the capacity of a scout; to be watchful against thieves, enemies etc.

waífha, d. wawífhá Mod., wawíha Kl. (1) to wait upon, serve. (2) subst., negro. (3) to wait for, to expect: káflatat wawál'ísha wawíha they sit on the ground and wait, 85, 2. and Note.

wá'ísh, d. wawá'ísh, second d. wawáwish what produces offspring, fruits, crops: káfla káitua wawá'ísh unproductive land; Móatok pí'la tú'm wawáwish gi tchípsham only the Modoc country is very productive in tchípash-grass, 149; 11. Cf. waishi, wéash.

waíshi, d. wawí'shi to generate, procreate; to cohabit with. Der. wá'ísh.

Cf. shnáwedsh, wéash.

waíta, wáíta, d. wawíta, wáwíta (1) to pass a day: tíña w., lápni w. to pass one, two days; tsúí nát w. we passed one day or the day, 21, 12.; cf. túméni, tunépni (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. shél'lwálu they fought all day, 37, 21.; ndání w. for three days, 42, 18. 43, 1.; ná'sh wáítak (for wáíta ak) on a single day, 56, 7. and Note. Cf. ndání, pí'dshit, súndő giúla, túméni.

waítan, wáítan, d. wawítan, adv., all day long, the whole day: w. shló'ktsna óksua nú I spit and coughed all day long; lútkeshtkan w. shuéwa I have angled the whole day long. Partic. of waíta; abbr. into waíta, see waíta (3). Cf. pashúíta.

waítash, wáítash, d. wawaítash (1) one day with night ensuing: tánkéni
wādshuga — wak.

w. after so and so many days, 73, 7.; cf. 66, 2. 88, 4.; mbūshant. (2) day: gén w. to-day; únïpni w. during four days, 75, 14.; náyant waitašhat on another day, some day, 66, 10. Der. wai'ta.

Wa'i'tān'kni, Wétān'kni, or W. máklaks, nom. pr., Warm Spring Indian of Des Chutes Valley, Oregon, belonging to the Sahaptin family; also called Yámakni and Lókuashtkni, q. v., 78, 10.; Wáitāngi'sham těměska wáts they stole horses from the Warm Spring Indians, 18, 2.

waitól'a, d. wawitól'a (1) to have passed a whole day, or a day and the night following it: waitól'an at one day's end; lápěni waitól'an two days after, Mod., 54, 18.; ndāni waitól'an three days after, 66, 8., cf. 66, 2.; ndā'ni tchëk waitól'an finally after the lapse of three days, 66, 6., cf. 8.; tū'nepi waitól'at during five days, 70, 1. and Note; tutenépni waitól'an after five days have elapsed in every instance, 85, 1.; Mod.; cf. 88, 4.; tānkni waitól'an a few days after this, 43, 4. (2) adv., w. or waitól'an, waitól'an yesterday; sometimes used instead of the more frequent úna. Der. wai'ta.

wa'iwash, wēiwash, poss. wayō'sham, d. wāwiwash, wawīwash snow-goose, a long-necked white goose: Anser hyperboreus, 180; 13. 185; 40. 189; 3. Often observed flying before the advent of storms (witchtaks), and hence believed to have the power of producing them; incantation 170; 69.: wayō'sham stā'tx'antk having the voice of the snow-goose, 183; 19.; equivalent to: “having a lovely, harmonious voice.” Onomatop.

wa'yál'apsh, wi'yálaps, vyúálaps, d. wawíálaps (1) icicle, 112, 19. (2) floating cake of ice, ice-chunk, 179; 4. Der. wayál'pa.

wa'yál'pa, d. wawíál'pa, v. intr., to form icicles, 111, 20.; to form pieces or chunks of ice, to turn into ice. Cf. wē'sh.

wa'yō'sham, 183; 19.; see wa'iwash.

wāk, wák how, in which manner; particle used either interrogatively, relatively or demonstratively: (1) interrogatively, how? wák ak psē-utiwash tchü-apšk lū'ldam? how would the people be able to live through the winter? 105, 8.; tū'sh ak ken hū'k wák kā'la? where are they and what are they doing? 110, 19.; wakā' (for wāk kā'á'i?) why not? 105, 10. Connected with the verbs gí to exist, to be, and gí to act, to do, wak often, but not always, assumes the meaning of why? for what reason? thus corresponding to tuá, q. v.; wák gi? wák gi? wák gisht? how? in which manner? lit.
"how doing?" 65, 5.; wákgi pā'dshit hūshltà i? how do you do to-day? wák gitko, wák gitk for what cause? lit. "having acted how?" 183; 15. 184; 27.; wák gšug? why? lit. "for doing what?" 184; 26.; wák la giugà, waklakiúka, wak a giugà of course, undoubtedly, certainly; wák i' ūn giug' ktū'pka? why do you slap (the child)? 96, 4.; wák i gēn gitk? what are you doing here? lit. "how are you acting here?" 101, 14.; wák lish? (for wák lish gi?) Mod. what is the matter? why then? lit. "how is it then?" 40, 14.; wák ma (supply: i hēnkanìkà) what do you say? used when a question has not been well understood; wak túla, waktâla, abbr. wák ta why then? lit. "how then, how after all?" 65, 5. 110, 18. 158; 55.; wák ta giug? for what reason then? 110, 10. Combined with tuâ i wák gšt-uapkg tē'bl sīnābōli? for what purpose do you require the table? (2) relatively and demonstratively: how, in which manner; so, in such a manner: kā-i tchūn wák ō'skank I do not mind it in any manner, 65, 1.; wák ish šūtā! do something for me! help me! lit. "work for me in such a way!" 111, 14.; pākìsh wák kū'tsag! how good is the gudgeon to eat! 178; 1.; wák nen sēmsalkà for the manner by which she found out, 65, 2. Cf. lēwak, mat, wakaîtch, wākaptehi.

wákai , wák hai (1) interr., emphatic form of wak, embodying actuality: how? how then? wák hai tchū' m's nū shūtë-uapkg in which manner must I then protect you? 111, 15. Cf. hai, wakaîtch, wák hai la gēn. (2) wakaitch (for wak ká-i) how not, why not, 105, 10.

wakaitch , wák hai'tch, emphatic form of wak: (1) interr., how then? w. gšug? why? to what end? why after all? 105, 7. 141, 11.; wák hai'tch āt nūsh gšt-uapkg a? what are ye going to do with me? lit. "how are ye going to act upon me?" 95, 18.; wák hai'tch hūk hēshūksh shōshhētk? what is that man's name? (2) rel. and dem., in which manner. Cf. hai'tch, hūnasht, wákai (1).

Wákakshi , Wákaksh, abbr. Wáka nom. 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. spūklishtat at the sweat-lodge at Wáka, 142, 6. Named after the tuākĭsh- or wākĭsh-crane, cf. tuākîsh. Cf. spū'klish (2).

wákaktoksh in the same manner as; just as: w. hū nānuk tchēa to live just like all others (all American citizens), 39, 9.; wákaktak equally as, 139, 3.
wákalak, wakálaz, vuáklak, d. wa-ukálak (1) inclosure, corral limited by a fence or stone-wall: kitekhání w., abbr. kitehk' w., a corral of small extent; wákklakam or wákklakat kafäshish gate of inclosure; wall-gate. Quot. under ginántat, kpuli. (2) fence or stone-wall of inclosure.

wákáluiish, d. wawákaluish (1) leg below knee, lower leg. Cf. tchúlash.

(2) shin-bone, bone of lower leg. (3) withers; lower end of mane: kidshish w., Mod., dorsal fin. Cf. awálésh, íluuish, tchú'ksh.

wákálwakalsh, pl. túmi w., Adam's apple: thyroid cartilage. Cf. kál-kali, laggagalásh, sútkanú'tkish (2), wakwákli.

wákaptchi,-, wákaptch, w4ktchi, d. wawákaptchi, wawákcthi, adj., how formed, how shaped or conditioned: wákaptch nen nê'pka how appears, looks, 192; 4.; wákcthi a télak, for: wákaptcha a télak what or such a kind of a waistcoat, 186; 50.; wákcthi huk pâ'tch gïtk! what a curious foot he had! 24, 18. From wak, -ptchi.

wákash, wáksas; same as tuákish, q. v. Cf. wákashak.

wákash (1) bone-awl, 105, 6. 120, 21. Cf. káko (1), sákta. (2) mother-of-pearl; the incrustation forming the inside of the Haliotis shell of the Pacific Coast (Span. avlone); cut into oval pieces and worn as ornament around the neck, on garments etc.: w. snáwákish mother-of-pearl (or bone) necklace. Cf. ktchák, láktash, wakwákli.

wákashak young tuákish-crane. Incantation, 170; 64. Dim. tuákish.

wákashla; see wókashla.

wakatchótkish, d. wa-ukatchótkish 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. Cf. kuánkuana, shuákia, shuákcha.

Wákénachtch, nom. pr. of a Modoc man, called after his changeable voice. Der. wákéna, ántch.

wák gif d. wawákgi? interr. adv., how? in which manner? see wák (1).

wák hai la gën! the Kl. form of oká-ilagen! q. v.

wákianhua, wákianua, wákéndhua perhaps, may be; by chance, 60, 12. 129, 3. 144, 7.; w. spulhi-uapka mish perhaps I may lock you up, 59, 1. Der. wák, yánhua.

wákísh red paint for face and body; prepared from a resin flowing from the pán or pánám-tree, 150, 6.-9. Cf. walákish.
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wákish, wákish, d. wá-ukish inside ladder; ladder leading from the roof of the winter-lodge into its interior, 111, 20. 112, 4. 175; 14. 180; 22. Cf. ga-ululkish, gukenö'tkish, lu'ldamaláksh, shashtanulólash, tánt.

wákla kágá, wákla kágá small inclosure or corral. Dim. wákla kálak.

wáklikish table; four-legged table. Vulgarism for pák'lgish, q. v.

wákma, wák ma, Mod. for wák mat Kl. Cf. mat, wák (1).

wák o, or wák’uam, d. wawá’ko, wawákuam hemlock 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=Talikshi.

wákogsh, wáxoks, d. wawákoksh any round-shaped receptacle, as: (1) sack, bag, pouch, purse: talalam w. 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.; shápéleam w. sack of flour; Mod. Cf. púla-ash, willishik. (3) bottle, Kl.; cask, barrel, Mod.: lámam-w. whisky-bottle, or any kind of glass-bottle. Cf. heyéna, lámkosh. (4) sheath or case for instruments, spectacles etc.: shláyaksam w. powder-horn. (5) shell of mollusks: klédshuam w. clam-shell.

wáksha, d. wawáksha to gallop. Cf. shluíhuya, shná’-uldsha.


waktála’sh, a tree furnishing a kind of wood used for making shafts; often spotted, 180; 19. Cf. ktélo.

waktché, 24, 18.; wáktch, 186; 50.; same as wákaptchi, q. v.

wák wáká, d. wawákwa to turn into steam, to become steam: kól kpug ámbú w. by heat water becomes steam. Cf. tuáka.

wák wákínsh, d. wawákwinsh red-headed woodpecker or log-cock, body black; incantations: 170; 65., 174; 13. Cf. kılıwash, skaúkúsh.

wák wákli, d. wawákwlí high-pointed, conical: w. or abbr. wák wák nú’sh a high-pointed head. Cf. hápa.

wála, d wa-úla (1) to sweat, perspire, as after bodily exertion, after danc-
ing or through the heat of fire. Cf. shuálka No. 2. (2) to dance at “doctor-dances”, 70, 1. 75, 19. Cf. spů’kli.
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. lálago. (2) pitch, resinous or glutinous substance used in adjusting or fastening the several parts of arrows together. Cf. lák’laka, ntě’ktish, shůlhípěli.
wálaktcha d. wa-uláktcha to go out hunting. Der. wálga. Cf. wálakgish.
Walamshíni, adj., belonging or referring to Rogue River Butte and its surroundings: W. wálish Rogue River Valley’s rocky sites. Cf. Wálamsh.
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: Wálamsi at or to the headwaters of Rogue River, 16, 3. (2) Wálamsh, nom. pr. of the Rogue River among the Modocs. Der. wal- in wálish.
Walamskni, 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-ukshikni are sketched in our Texts, pp. 16–18. A Rogue River chief is mentioned, 16, 6. sqq. Der. Wálamsh. Cf. Ámpkokni, Sól-tchokni, Tchakáníkni.
Wálamswash, or W. máklaks, Mod. for Wálamskni (2) Kl.: Wálamswasham káfla Rogue River Valley. Der. Wálamsh, wá.

wálash, wá’hlás, d. wá’-ulash (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. téwa, suffix -wala.

wálash, d. wá-ulash, whitis glutinous substance of the eye.

wáldsha, wáltcha, d. wawáldsha to cover, cover up; to lay upon, put on top of, to superimpose, 148, 17.: skú’tash a w. they spread a blanket over, 82, 3.; káfla waltchátko covered with earth, 82, 2. Cf. shawáltcha, wálshash.

wálhá’ká, 43, 11.; see wálža No. 2.

wálhuálam, huálhuálam, pl. túmi w., species of sage-brush; a plant with yellow flowers and woolly pods or fruit, of the family of Compositae; eaten by cattle. Cf. vuámiam.

wáliga, d. wawaliga, chiefly used in the distributive form; see tcháliga.

wálísh, d. wawlísh slanderer, tell-tale. Kl. for ūlkish Mod.

wálísh, wálísh, wálidsh, d. wáwalish, wá-ulidsh (1) cliff, edge of hill, rocky eminence, high boulder, detached rock-cliff, 179; 3.: Walamkshíni w. the upper or rocky portion of Rogue River Valley; wálidsat on cliffs, 146, 7. wálísh t-utfla under the cliffs, 31, 1. (2) shore beach or bank of river, lake, sea, when either rocky or studded with trees. Cf. ktá-i, sítowashka, shuíála, tgalíga and suffix -wala

wálkísh, wálks, d. wawálkish hole in the ground scooped out for a lodge.

For stsa-usa-wálks, 180; 23., cf. shtchá-ush.

wálzá, to reply, 121, 10.; d. of válža, q. v.

wálzá, wál’hlzá, wál’hlka, wál’hha, d. wawálza, wawá’hlza (1) to watch, to look out for; to keep an eye on, to keep within sight, 43, 11 90, 11. 14.: in 90, 10. 11. 14. it assumes the additional meaning of to stand up, arise; see Note. Cf. sha-úlnánka, shuíálka No. 1. (2) to hide in ambush for watching. (3) to wait, expect, tarry: w. húkénúksht he waited until they would rush out, 113, 22. (4) to sit, to sit around, as in expectation, 34, 13. 14.: káflatat wawálzá they sit on the ground, 85, 2.; wawálzá’ank tehpash né-patka hlópa sitting around they sop the tehpash-mush with their hands, 149, 10. Speaking of one subject sitting, tchélzá.
Wálmashwash—wámela'mhuish.

walˈʃətʃə, walsˈtʃə, 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.

walˈʃətʃəkatko dressed in the skin of the walˈʃətʃagamarten; poorly, miserably dressed, 189; 7.

Wálpə, nom. pr. of (1) a mountain near Modoc Point, east side of Upper Klamath Lake. (2) a locality at the source of Sprague River.

walsˈhəsh, d. wawalsˈhəsh what forms a cover; what envelopes, wraps in: nkúsham w. peritoneum. Der. wálḍsha. Cf. skútash.

waltə, huáltə, d. wawałtə, huahuáltə (1) to make noise, to rattle, 166; 17.: kāfla ni w. I the earth am trembling, 176; 3.; pópkash huáltə lumber is rattling, when men walk on it, 155; 18. 178; 7. Cf. kúdšhinsh. (2) to sound, resound, as a bell. Cf. shnáhualtə. (3) to emit musical sounds or clangs.

waltəkˈpəli, huáltəkˈpəli, d. wawaltəkˈpəli to talk over and over, to deliberate upon a subject; to debate, converse upon. From wáltə, -pəli.

waltkə, huáltka, d. wawałtka, huahuáltka (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, 14.; túm w. to talk a great deal, 23, 3. Der. wálta.

waltkəsh, d. wawaltkəsh, Mod. for wáltoks, Kl, q. v.

waltkʃəsh, d. wawaltkʃəsh (1) speaker. (2) talker, babbler, prattler: ká-i w. shy, bashful person. Der. wáltka.

waltkətʃəsh, d. wawaltkətʃəsh meeting place for councils, debates: w. látačhəsh, Kl., communal lodge. Der. wáltka.

wáltəks, wátəks, huáltəks, d. wawaltəks (1) discourse, speech; conversation, talk, 23, 4. (2) language. Kl. for wáltəkəsh Mod. Der. wáltka. Cf. hémkanksh, ndshóka.

walwilˈəga, meaningless word often repeated while at play; taken from walwilˈəkəsh, q. v., 195; 3. and Note.

walwilˈəkəsh, d. wawalwilˈəkəsh day-butterfly; diurnal lepidopterous insect: walwilˈəgəm tũkəfeeler of the butterfly. Cf. képkaup, wékwaˈkə.

wamˈəluish, wáməluish, d. wáwamˈluish mane of horse, lion. Der. wáməla. Cf. kshéluish, shuánshakuˈluish.
wáménaksh, 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 Nflakshi; a species of *Pityophis*, probably *P. sayi bellona*: Incantation 157; 47., cf. 180; 16. (2) generic Klamath term for all snakes, 145, 13. Der. wámla. Cf. ltóks, wishink.

wámla, pl. wáwamla **to form a file, row, series**; said, e.g., of an alley of trees. Der. wá.

wá'n, wánn, d. wáwá'n (1) **red fox**; becomes lighter-colored in winter and therefore is also called **silver fox**: *Urocyon cinereo-argentatus*, 180; 2: wánam wéash the young silver fox. (2) **red-fox skin**, 71, 2.; cf. múluash. (3) **sun-halo**: sháp'sam wánam shakatchálish silvery sun-halo. Cf. wanáka.

wanákə, pl. túmi w. (1) **young of red fox, silver fox**; also called wánam wéash in the incantation 156, 30. His epithets are: kenkatilatash, kenkapshlæ'li, mbaubáwash, ndundótatuash. (2) Wanáka, Wának, nom. pr. of the personified, mythic **Young Silver Fox**. He figures as the constant companion of K'múkametch, because he represents the silvery-white sun-halo, with its changing colors, K'múkametch 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. múluash.

wánkwanka, 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. eíkana (2), kuánka.

wánunga, 112, 1., contr. from vuna-únaga, una-únaga, d. form of unága, unák; see vúnak.

wapalash, d. wawapálash **dead tree**; tree still erect, but withered, rotten or dead, generally through removal of the bark: wapálatat on the tree stump, 174; 13. Der. pálá. Cf. hímboks, stópéla, stópalhuish.

wapíl'ma, d. wa-upí'l'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 wē they are still sitting there. Speaking of one subject only, tchípka (2). Iterat. of wá, q. v.
wáaptash, d. wawáptash water running through ponds and small lakes with visible motion. Cf. wapil’ma.

Waptashχó’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.

wás’h, wásh, d. wáwásh prairie-wolf; called cóyote in the West (term of Aztec origin: coyotl “the burrower”), 88, 2. 105, 1. sqq. 127, 13. 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-wéka the coyote-child, young of the prairie wolf, 105, 9.; wásh txú’ztatkish the prairie wolf is a presager of woe, 133, 1. cf. 2.

wá’s’h, wásh, d. wáwásh (1) place of dwelling, living; residence: wáshi indoors, 158; 55.: Skélamtch wá’shi gult Old Marten stepped into the lodge, 111, 19.; wáshin in the lodge room, 111, 20. Cf. tchi’sh No. 2 (2) animal’s den or burrow, 127, 7.; hole in the ground, cavity: púmam wásh the beaver’s den, 185; 42. (3) hole, hollow, excavation of any kind, 180; 22. Cf. washknóla. (4) floor of winter-lodge or mudhouse, because excavated. Cf. slú’mdám-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, Káltam-Wash, Mbúshaksham-Wásh etc. Der. wá.

wáshknóla, d. wawashknóla to hollow out, as a dug-out canoe These Indians make canoes from pine-logs by hollowing them out with the ax wá’shla, wá’shala, d. wáwá’shla (1) to make, dig, scratch a hole, den: wát-saga 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 washlá-aga, 110, 8. 9. 12.; washlálam íwam chipmunk’s whortleberry. Der. wá’sh. Cf. m’shásh, tchútechak.

washlá-aga, washlá’g small fence-mouse, chipmunk; little striped ground-squirrel; a species of Tamias, 179; 10. Dim. wá’shla. Cf. witchash.
wáshlala, d. wawáshlala to hunt or shoot chipmunks, 107, 13.

wáshlalsha, wáshlalsha, d. wawáshlalsha to start to hunt chipmunks or fence-mice, 110, 8. Der. wáshla (2).

washólálza to prance about, 184; 33.; stands for huwashólalza, huhi'shó-lalza, d. of hushólalza, q. v.

washpalaksh, wash-palaksh, species of fox, large and slim built: Vulpes velox; lit. "the emaciated prairie-wolf." Incantations, 154, 7. and Note; 155, 22. Cf. pahalka, pálaksh, wá'sh.

wássuass, wáshwash, a species of tall aquatic grass, 180; 19. Cf. wátsaks.

watáki, d. wa-utákia, wa-uhtákia to disperse, to scare off; to scatter: gépka tumł máklaks wa-uhtákiug many men arrived in order to put them to flight, 88, 9. Der. túká. Cf. tpúdsha, uláyue.

Wátanaks, nom. pr of a mountain east of Link River.

watáwa, d. wawatáwa; chiefly used in the d. form, 121, 7. 8.; same as tchátáwa, q. v. Cf. shuatáwi.

watéskaum, d. wa-útéskaum, species of stiff scirpus with cylindric stem.

wáti, d. wawáti (1) thorn, spine Lit. "sticking, growing on it." (2) knife blade; straight knife (not pocket-knife), 174; 7. 184; 29.: wátitka vukúta to scrape with knives, 150, 8. Der. wá. Cf. kóshapash, kt'chitcha, mbú'shaksh, tē'kish, tulísh (1).

wátíla, d. wawátíla; chiefly used in the d. form; same as tchútíla, q. v.

wáti ti, d. wawáti ti (1) iron, steel in a crude or manufactured shape, as in the form of bars, springs, wire etc.: w. ktchéntkh cage of metal; w. shú-shatish blacksmith; w. hú hashshukiótkish gi this wire is a telegraph. (2) metal, Mod. Lit. "knife-substance." Der. wáti (2). Cf. tehfkémen.

wátksam, an alimentary plant growing in rocky ground, 149, 19.

wá'tch, wáts (d. wáwatch), pl. túmi w. horse, 30, 1.6. 39, 11.15. 183; 23. The horses owned by the Máklaks Indians descend from the enduring race of Cayuse ponies, and are almost equal in size to the common horse. Láki w. male horse; ndsílo w. mare; w. lálá-a mares foal, 75, 6.; kó-idshi w. a vicious steed, 184; 35.; nú a wátcash pásh shéwána I give the horse to eat; nú a wátcash tchiya (or t'šía) I give the horse to drink; wátcach wá'sh colt, filly; wátcach láláš'ish horseshoes; wátcach tchíkla, 184; 33.; wátcach or wátcatchka hushót'chna to ride on horseback; sa sé-
satui wáchtchat they bartered them for horses, 20, 19.; watsátka hushólálda to prance around on a horse, 183; 22., cf. 184; 33. Cfn. itnúla, shi-itna, skédshátko, shláka, shlílkshátko, shúmalua (2), taktákli, tó-ush.

w á t c h á g a, wátsag (d. wawatchága, wa-uchága), pl. túmi w. (1) dog: lakí w. male dog; ndsíluag w. female dog, bitch; ndsíluag w. young female dog; w. wáwa dogs whine, 133, 6. 144, 4; w. tótxa the dog is a presager of woe, 133, 7.; mú' ménišew waawkash gitko wátsag fox-hound; cf. múni; wachtágalam stínésh, Mod., dog-kennel; wachtágalam (abbr. wáchagam) wásh! you son of a bitch! an opprobrious epithet, 37, 6. 185; 35 186; 53.; wachtágalam pé-íp! you old bitch! Incantations: 155; 24. 177; 4. Cf. shéwala, shewókaga, shíp. (2) Wátsag, nom. pr. masc. Kl.

wáachtika, d. wa-ucháka to sharpen, to cut or grind to a sharp point.
Der. tchak- in tchaktáklis. Cf. shnatcháktka, táká.

w á t s a k s aquatic grass used in the manufacture of matting. Cf. watéskuam. wachtálko owning a horse, possessed of a horse or horses, 127, 9.: Tsélozhísh númá w. Tsélozhísh has a large number of horses. Der. wácht.

wáchtína, d. wawatchína raccoon; grayish-white, hairs black tipped; tail with black rings: Procyon lotor: w. tchúyésh raccoon hat, a high head-cover with a “tail” appended behind.

wáchtíka, d. wawatchíka 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. shnatcháktka, wí-uka.


wáwa-; cf. absolute forms with initial wa-, as wálamna etc.

wáwa, d. wáwawa to whine, to emit querulous sounds: wáchag wawa a dogs are whining, 133, 6. 144, 4. Cf. shuá-uka.

wáwákash, d. wa-ú-ákash (1) exterior of ears: kó-idshí wawákish gi the ears are misshapen, 91, 8. (2) both ears: nágshant w. on one ear only; wawákhám gińkitkush ear-canal, aperture of ear. Mod. for mú' muatch Kl. Quoted under múni (1), q. v. Cf télégish, wákash, wákogsh.

Wáwalíghish, Wawálils, nom. pr. Kl of Dave Hill, 19, 5. 21, 1. (titles). Der. wáliga. Lit. “two (or more) sitting on the water’s edge”.

Wawáliks-Skaítatko, nom. pr. of Dave Hill, combining his name
Wawaligish, q. v., with that of his father, Skahtatko, “the Left-Handed”. Cf. shkétitko (2).


**wa wá wish**, 149, 11.; see wá-ish.

**wa wígap**, d. wawi'gap great grandson or great granddaughter, said by great grandfather or great grandmother.

**wa wísh**, d. wawi'gh great grandfather or great grandmother, said by the grandchildren. Cf. wawígap.

**wa wí ká na**, v. intr., to shake to and fro, to rock continually, as trees in a storm, 170; 66. Der. u-, wíka No. 2. Cf. wikánsha.

**wá-**; words with initial wá- not found here to be looked for under we-; wáyálapsh under wayálapsh.

**wí'gén**, wí'g'n wheeled vehicle, wagon, truck, 56, 1. 87, 5. 9.: wí'ginat upon the wagon, 87, 16.; wí'ginam (or wí'g'nam) itísh, Mod., wagon grease. From the English Cf. plú (1), stú, tchiktchik.

**wí', wí', wí', u-e, ué** (1) for some time, for a while, Kl.; same as wigípani: kuatcháki wé ish! bite me for a while in the hair! 119, 4.; tchí' wí' (for tchía wí) to stop awhile; hágga wí! wait a moment! gén' wí'! 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; kú-i wí', kú-i wé gi not yet.

**wé a**, d. u-un-é, uwéa to cry, to weep, as babes. Cf. yeá, wáwa, wóa.

**wé a k**, wé'ks; same as wékash, q. v.

**wé ál sh**; see wayálapsh.

**wé a sh**, contr. wé's, d. and pl. wéwéash (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: húnkölám w. his child, 85, 16.; wéas lúla a child dies, 82, 4., cf. 142, 7. 16.; The d. form, wéwéash, often stands for family, cf. skápušh, wewesháltko. Applied to animals, it occurs in kóltalam w., kóltá wéas young otter, 174; 9. 180; 1.; tsáskaya w. the weasel's offspring, 180; 1.; wáchtágalam w. son of a bitch, cf. watchága; klítisham w. young of the sandhill crane; 190; 12.; wánám w young silver fox, 156; 30.; wáchtam w. colt, filly; lúkám w. the grizzly bear's cub, 156; 36.; lápa wéwéash both children, 118, 1. 2. and
**Note.** Cf. kshukátkal, tánni (1). (2) *son, male descendant; synonym with* vúnak: tápiam gé-u w. gí is the son of my younger brother; wé'sam wó's *son's son; wewésh boys, 107, 13. 118, 3.; lákim wéashash gí'sht being the son of the chief, 182; 6. Der. wa-i in waíshi. Cf. tatáksni, waíshi, wé'ka.

wé'k, wá'k, u-á'k, d. wówak, contr. wé-uk (1) *limb, branch of tree or tall shrub: kécha (for ketchkání) w. twig, bough. (2) *root of tree, bush, shrub: kó'sham w. root of pine-tree. Cf. skínwashka. (3) *arm, as a limb of the human body: skétish w. the left arm; w. shudshóka to wash one's arm; w. stání an armful; wá'k E-ukski'has shlí'n he had shot a Klamath Lake man in the arm, 24, 2; tishíwapkash wá'k gitko having crooked arms, 91, 4.; wóktat on the arms, 91, 10.; cf. 16, 12. and níka, nikánka. Der. wá.

wé'k to shake, beat or paddle into; to beat down into: lú'k sháplashtka w. to gather seed by means of wicker-work paddles or seed-fans; wówanuish lú'k wékank yúkitka the women beat the seeds into their seed-baskets, 146, 4. 148, 6.; wékank títatka beating (it) with a tía-paddle, 147, 15.

wé'ká, wá'ká, d. wewé'ka, wewága *little child, 77, 3.; little boy or girl, or, when said of animals, small pup, cub or young, 96, 2. 3.; shkúlelam wé'kka the young brood of a lark, 94, 9.; wewéga pil tchi'shit only the young ones were at home, 105, 3. Cf. 113, 21. 118, 8. 9 119, 13. 14. Contr. from wé-agá, dim. of wéash, q. v.

wé'kaga, d. wówakaga (1) *small tree-limb; little bush, shrub, shrubbery, 82, 11. (2) *little root of tree, shrub etc. (3) *little arm, armlet. Dim. wé'k.

wé'kala, wá'kala, d. wewé'kala to give birth to; to bear a child or children, to become a mother, 77, 2. 78, 1. 109, 12.: partic. wékalkto having a child, baby; said of mothers only: wákalkt hú'kt ki this woman had a child, 96, 1.; wewékalkto húkt gi this woman has or had several children, babes.

Der. wé'ka. Cf. lápeala, péyala.

wé'kamu a; same as wikamu a, q. v.

wé'kas h, wé'ks, wá'ks, wéaks, wá'aks, d. wówé'ks (1) *mallard duck; a large duck with a bluish-colored neck: Anas boschas: ni'l wéksa (for wéksam) mallard-down, 144, 1. Incantation: 170; 68. Cf. póp-wáks. (2) Wá'ks, Wé'ks, nom. pr. of one of Aíshish's wives, 99, 10. 101, 5. Onomatop.

wé'keta s h, wéketa, wíká' tas, wákétish, d. we-ú'ketash *green frog, small frog; a species of Rana, 177; 2. 3. 180; 17.: yátnati w. tree-frog; species of Hyla. Onomatop. Cf. kóe, tálé, tchiwa.
wekíshch na, d. wéhkíshtchna to walk with a swinging gait; to totter, reel. Der. kíshtchna. Cf. kíshtcha.

wékótkish, contr. wékótch (1) seed-fan. (2) hand seed-basket. Der. wéka. Cf. sháplash, túa.

wéktaš, d. wewáktaš braid, hair-tress of females, worn on back. Cf. shákpaksh, shukatonolótkish.


wélá, wél'ha, d. wewálá, wówálha (1) to be sore, to have a sore, to have the skin rubbed off: wówálha wáčh the horses have become sore, 75, 2. (2) to be swollen through sores.

Welaklák, nom. pr. fem Mod.: “Old Woman”.

wélá'žatka d. we-ulá'žatka to travel around as old woman’s spirit”, 178; 13. and Note. Der. welékash.

wélá'kaga, wélá'kag, d. we-ulékag (1) little old woman. (2) spirit of old woman, 178; 13. and Note; 179; 6. Cf. ē’ni. (3) in the double rainbow the dim and fading bow. Cf. tchákiaga. Dim. welékash.


wélékash, wélá'ksh, d. wówálé'ksh, we-ulé'ksh old woman, old squaw, 28, 6. 70, 2.: kúiks w. a female conjurer; kó-e wélá'ksh the old female frog, 163; 9. 173; 5.; wówálaks pi'la old women only, 28, 3.; we-uléksam bunó'kish wine; lit. “old women’s drink”.

wélékátko, d. we-ulekátko woman in old age: welekápkash Módokishash shnúka they captured an old Modoc woman, 13, 5. Cf. k'mútcha.

wélé'li, d. wówálé'li 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.
welíña, d. wewilíña to be left over, to remain after use, 111, 3.
welísht a little while ago, not long since, 185; 44. Cf. nía, shápa, tánkak, té-in, wélína, wélítana.
wélítana, welítan, 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. shuélíta.
wélwash, d. wewálwash (1) spring of water: w. palálla 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, nushaltkága, q. v. (3) well, deep well, either natural or excavated. (4) children's fontanel. Cf. nkák, wélá (2).
wélwél’hi, d. wewálwel’hi liberal, generous, not stingy. Kl. Cf. widshikish.
wémpéle, u-á’mpéli, d. wewámpéli (1) to regain health, to recover, 101, 21.: káyak tížsh wémpélank 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’mpéli. Cf. heshuámpéli, huggídsa.
wén, wé’n, d. wéwa to freeze, to turn into ice, to congeal: kátogsholkata 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), kátage, kátka, shvúntka.
wéná, d. wéwa to wear out, to use up, as clothing, blankets. Cf. kága, téga.
wénpéli, 101, 4.; same as vúnepni, q. v.
wénká, wénká to die by natural or violent death; said of a plurality of subjects only, 24, 11. 127, 14. 134, 19.: p’gt’íshap t’shí’shap wénnga mother and father died, 55, 20.; partic. wénkatko dead persons. Cf. k’léka (3), shuénka.
wénkogshít, 127, 14.; see yuhiéña and wénkogshít.
wénni, d. wewánni (1) adv., differently from others; curiously, strangely, remarkably: i w. tehikolálzga you walk very oddly on your long legs, 190; 12.; w. hémkanka to speak a different language. (2) adv., to another place, 35, 14. (3) adj., different, separate, distinct: w. táña (nù gi) I am now a maiden different from the one I was before, 186; 49. (4) adj., strange, queer, awkward; (3) and (4) are abbr. from wenníni, like áti from atíni.
wennía, d. wewannía to become foreign, strange, estranged, removed from: wák wennílota (for wenníalota) nūsh gi’tk? 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: wáčt wännikisham a horse not one’s own, 58, 12. (2) subst., stranger; outsider. Der. wénni. Cf. tomádsha. Wenníni, abbr. wénni (q. v.), d. wewanníni (1) adj., different, disparate; other; wénínish háshulótantko they are dressed in a different manner. (2) adj., strange, curious, queer, awkward. (3) subst., stranger, alien: w. a túá gátpa some kind of a foreign man has come, 112, 1. 7. Cf. wíktchish.

wenólía, d. wewanólia to become a widow, 89, 5. 6. Cf. tehímêna, wetú-i.

wénuitko, d. wewauitko widow; called so even after losing husband and children, 82, 5. 166; 57. 58. Partic. of wenólía. Cf. lápléksh.

wépla, d. wewápla, v. trans., to bind, tie up; to pass around, to wind around: poka/wishtka w. to bind with straps. Cf. tínkopka, wapil’ma, wítchka.

wéplakiámna, d. wewaplakiámna to bend or coil up; to form rings, as an animal does with its tail. Der. wépla.

wésh, wésh, d. wéwash ice: wéshtat tínua to fall through the ice. Der. wén. Cf. kátags, kátka, spáká, tehítche, yála kánka.

weshálteko, weashálteko; see weweshálteko.


wéta, wéta (e short), d. wé-uta to laugh, to chuckle, 24, 14.

wétánta, d. wé-únta to deride, to laugh at: w. shash he laughed at them, 131, 3. 14 132, 7. Der. wéta. Cf. lúafya, shuluákta. Wétánkni, or W. máklaks; same as Waitámkni, q. v. wétékuish, d. wewatékuish casing in of earth.

wétish, d. wé-utish laughter; act of derision. Der. wéta.

wétishptchi, wétishtchi, d. we-utishptchi laughable, ludicrous, comical.

Der. wétish, -ptchi.

wétko, d. wewátko; the partic. of wén, q v.

wetkókótkish, contr. wetyógutch, d. wewatkókótkish measure for one charge of gunpowder; load gauge: also shlayaksâm w. Cf. wetkuéla.

wetkuéla, d. wewatkuéla (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-ukuéla.

wé'ltl', d. wewáldi to throw down, to throw into, as wood, 120, 9.

wetóli, d. we-utóli, 21, 15.; see ndé-uli.

wétu'-i, wetúwi, abbr. wetu', to become estranged by distance or otherwise, 184; 26. Cf. wénni, wennálala.

wé-uálaka to branch out into limbs, twigs, boughs, roots; to bifurcate: ká's wé-uálalks (for we-uálalkash) tsdlash gi'tk the ipo-plant has a bifurcated stalk, 147, 8. Der. wé-uk, d. of we'k.

we-uálkish mark or target to shoot arrows at; lit. “bifurcation”.

wé-ulá, d. wewé-ulá to permit, allow, concede: ká-i nù w. guli'tki hi't giug I do not allow anybody to enter here: tsúi ni ká-i sám wà'walsh (for wé-ulash) shlin then I shot her, as they would not allow her to remain in my possession, 23, 9. Cf. lewé-ulá, shewé-ulá, wévalta.

wé-útch, wii'-úts, pl. túmi w., apher. form of kué-útch, q. v. Cf. shué-kósh, shúé-ush.

wévalta, d. wewévalta to permit, concede to somebody. Der. wé-ulá.

wéwan's, contr. of wéwanush, q. v., and of wewanuishash.

wéwan'sni women with their children and families, 21, 19. Cf. -ni.

wéwanush, abbr. wéwan'g, wéwans; obj. wewanuishash, 28, 2, abbr. wewanushish, 23, 5, 36, 20, wewanuish, 20, 6, 23, 7, wewanuish, 96, 9, wíwan's, wewan's, 61, 12. 107, 2, women, females; the female sex; serves as a plural to shnawedsh, q. v.: (1) women, whether married or not: wewanuishash tputpàyánnish one who chases women, runs after them; w. kahiéwuk in order to obtain women, 182; 9.; É-ukshikni 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: Aíshisham w. the wives of Aíshish, 95, 9. 23.; hâ w. lá'pi giug hishtcháktauapk if the wives should quarrel for being double, 60, 18., cf. 61, 12. Cf. gúlu, shnáwedsh, wa'shi, welécash, wéwansni.

wéwanushla, syncop. wéwanshla, wá'wansla; pl túmá w., to take as a wife or wives; to marry: (sa) wá'wanslan (for wá'wanslan gi) slash they took them as wives, 107, 12. Cf. lákiala, shnawédshla.

wéweshálko parent of two or more children; father or mother of a family,
55, 16: hishuaks tū'ma w. a man with a large progeny, cf. 85, 16.; nūnuk m'na wewē'shaltko (or wewēash) his or her family. The absolute form, wēashaltko having one child, is not in use; cf. wē'kala: in Modoc, weweshē'ltko is sometimes heard. Der. wēash.

widshāpka, 169; 49; see witcha.

widshībam, widshīpā, d. wi-udshībam, wi-udshīpa (1) lacustrine reed used for arrows and resembling the shā'l, q. v.; its flowers produce a woolly substance. (2) arrow made of the w. grass or reed. Der. udshīpa.

widshīka, d. wiwīdshīka to be niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, 75, 8.

widshīkīsh, widshīksh, d. wiwidshīkish avaricious, stingy. Der. wīdshīka.

widshīkl'żā; other form of udshīkl'żā, q. v.

wīesh, uyēsh, pl. tūmī w., mountain sheep, wild sheep: Ovis montana; some of these animals are occasionally seen on the Oregon-California border.

wig’ā-k, wīkālāk not far from; a little further on, 24, 15.: wig’ā hak gēnan having gone a short distance only, 126, 6. From wīka, ak.

wigāni, wīkā'ni, d. wi-ukāni (1) low, growing to a small height; said of plants: tchēlash pā-usham wī-ukāni the stalks of the pāwash-root are of low growth, 148, 9.; wī-ukayant kēlādshamat on the low kēlādsh-bushes, 146, 8. (2) short in body, of low stature; the opposite of atūnī, q. v. Der. wīka.

wigāpāni, wīkā pāni, wigābāni, wigāpan, d. wi-ukāpāni a short while; for a while, for some time: tsūi wigābāni shenōtank-hūya shash and they fought them for a short while, 20, 2. From wīka, pāni. Cf tānkan, wē'.

wigātāk, d. wi-ugātak, adv., together, at the same place or home: wiggātak tečhā sa they (man and wife) lived together, 78, 1. From wigāta, ak.

wigātān, wiggātān; wigāta, wīkat, d. wi-ugāta, prep. and postp., close to, aside of, in proximity to, 24, 13.: w. tchusnī'nish slānkosh near the Natural Bridge, 33, 3.; w. kū'metat near the cave, 43, 6.; tū' kālo wīkā't high up close to the sky, 101, 6. 7.; wigāta mā'shipksh, kūkshēsh near the patient, conjurer, 71, 3. 4.; lōlōks wigātá close to the fire, 16, 13.; āmpu wigāta, āmpu wigat near water; sometimes used for "island"; wiggāta ū'nakā 1-ulžā close to the son his arrow struck the ground, 110, 9.; wigātānt gal-tchāwiank approaching nearer to (the object to be supplied), 121, 3. Abbr. from wigātana. Der. wīka.

wi'hłw apex, point, upper end, as of a pole, pyramid, 74, 17. and Note. Cf. hápa, willhashlash.
widshápka—wikánsha.

wijhla, wíla, wíl, d. wijala, wíwal fawn; young antelope, young deer; also said of calves, kids; wílit in the incantation: wí-líti nú shotélôla “I will disengage what is on the wíhla”, 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. lelédshi, táwalsh, tché-u, txá-ush, vún, wíhlaga.

wíhlaga, wíhlag, wílag, Mod. wileága, d. wíwalaga, wí-ulag, wílag, Mod. wí-uleága little fawn; very young antelope, younger than the wíhla, p. 120 sqq. incantation 177; 5. 6.: wílag vúla one young antelope asked, 120, 2. 4 6., cf. 119, 23.; mumú’atch wílagam the ears of the young antelope; cf. Note to 177; 5. Dim. wíhla No. 2.

wíhuash, a very small bird living among willows: w. kái’ishalsh sháyuakash the wíhuash is expert in producing snowfall, 180; 8. Cf. kái’shala.

wíhú’techža, wíhú’tska, d. wíwíhú’techža to whip, chastise by whipping.

Cf. udúpka, wí-udsá.

wijití, 185; 42.; see wíhla.

wiká, wigá, u-iká, d. wí-uga, wíuka, uyúga, adv. (1) near the ground, 147, 19.: wí-uka huli’lxank skipping up and down at short intervals, 183; 25.; uyúga hátokt éwa it is not deep here. (2) near, near by, close to, at short distance, in the vicinity, 43, 3.; wíka-shítako looking as if close by; seemingly in close proximity, 192; 2.; wíká an’gáldisuish sánahlo I intend to approach quite closely, 22, 8.; télshapka wíka to perceive at a short distance, though unseen oneself, 22, 14. (3) a little, not much, not a great deal. (4) almost: wigá télšámpka k’lí’ksh she almost saw the dead; viz. “she almost entered the spirit-land, she came near dying”, 68, 8.; cf. k’léka (3). (5) in a shortened, dwarfed shape, condition: wíka-télantko short-faced, 190; 14. Cf. wigáni.

wiká, wíka, d. wí-uka to blow out; to emit air or breath: lalálashtala w. nú I blow air through my ribs, 156; 32.

wikáhak, 24, 15.; see wígá-ak.

wikamua, wékamua (1) narrow, low plate, vase, as a soap-dish or spittoon. (2) tumbler, drinking glass: shnintol’xa nú w. I let the tumbler fall. Der. wíka No. 1 (1). Quot. under ndshápka, páká No. 3, shlóklgish.

wikánsha, d. wí-ukánshka to blow across, to sweep over, said of wind-gusts: käfla nú w. I sweep over the face of the earth, 167; 29. Der. wíka No. 2.
wiknía, d. wiwaknía, wiwakn’ka little telltale, 190; 18. Dim. wiknish. Cf. wíka No. 2.
wiktchi, d. wiwaktchi, wi-u’ktchi telltale, tattler, slanderer.
wikts nákanti (for nánuktapi) all different kinds of quadrupeds, 145, 2;
tchákiag ítpa wiktchishi the boy brings various things. Cf. wenníni.
wí’1, wi’-il, d. wiwal; same as wi’llá No. 2, q. v. Cf. wi’llhága.
willá, vuilá, d. wi-ulála to blow into, as wind does into fire Der. ilála.
willama, d. wi-ulamma, v. trans, to blow at, to blow after, to blow around:
yámash núsh wilamnapka the north wind followed me, pursued me, 155;
20. 156; 30. and Note. Der. íla. Cf. shlowflamma.
willashlash, wiláshlash, d. wi-úlashlash apex, top or highest point of, as of waves, billows Der. wi’llá No. 1. Cf. hápa.
willashlashna, willashlashna 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.
willhua, d. wiwálhua to blow at or toward, as the wind does, 155; 25.
will, will, vuilí, d. wi-ulí to blow or waft through; said of a strong draft of air. Der. líhi. Cf. ukídshlin, ulí-ukshla.
willtgi, willitkísh, d. wi-ulitgísh racking, pacing or ambling horse.
willá, d. wiwálá (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.
willaslá, 18’; 41. abbr. from willasflá, q v.
willaslína, willashlina, d. wi-ulaslína 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, vuilishik 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. Túnip wuillishik t’-amnash five bags full of neckwear, 111, 1.
(2) generic term for sack, bag, 144, 2. Cf. táyash, tgíllak, wákogsh (2). wi’mpka, d. wiwámpka to lie on belly; to lie flat on the ground. Speaking of one subject, shuílpka. Cf. yápmpka.
wi\textsubscript{na}, d. wi\textsubscript{wa} to sing. Cf. shu\textsubscript{na}, shu\textsubscript{sh}, win\textsubscript{ota}.

Win\textsubscript{a}ya, Huin\textsubscript{a}ya, nom. pr. fem. Kl: lit. "Singing in her dreams".

wi\textsubscript{ni}zi, vuin\textsubscript{gi}, d. wi-un\textsubscript{ni}zi (1) to surpass, excel, to be superior to, to preponderate over; to conquer, defeat: wuini\textsuperscript{z}iank sell\textcircled{lo}lok conquering by war-expeditions or raids, 17, 20. 134. 14. 15. Often used to circumscribe gradation or the comparative form of our adjective: at\textsuperscript{t} n\textsuperscript{al}sh wini\textsuperscript{z}itk much stronger than ourselves, 112, 1. 12. 16.; n\textsuperscript{a} a t\textsuperscript{u}ma g\textsuperscript{it}k w. mish I have more than you. (2) to surpass in stature, to be taller than: i a n\textsuperscript{sh} w. you are taller than I am. Cf. ksh\textsuperscript{u}zi, l\textsuperscript{u}zi, uy\textsuperscript{e}g\textsuperscript{a} (1), v\textsuperscript{u}ziin.

wi\textsubscript{ni}zi\textsubscript{shptchi}, winizi\textsubscript{shptchi}, d. wi-unizishptchi surpassing in size or quality, superior to. Der. winizi, -ptchi.

wi\textsubscript{nk}\textsubscript{a}, d. wi\textsubscript{wanka} to be half in, half out; Titakash n\textsuperscript{u} shl\textsuperscript{e}a wink\textsuperscript{amp}kapsh lul\textsuperscript{malakshtat} I saw Titak with half the body out of the mud-lodge.

wi\textsubscript{nkogsh\textsubscript{t}}, w\textsuperscript{enkogsh\textsubscript{t}}, for iw\textsubscript{ina} h\textsuperscript{u} g\textsuperscript{isht}; said of more than one subject; forming a plural to yuhic\textsuperscript{na} (q. v.) gisht: staying inside, 127, 14.

wi\textsubscript{no}ta, d. wi-un\textsubscript{ota} to sing in chorus a shamanic song previously sung in full by the conjurer and then started again by his repeater (l\textsuperscript{u}tatkish), 71, 4. Conjurers' choruses are generally sung by women. Der. wi\textsubscript{na}.

Cf. nadsh\textsuperscript{a}shak, shiun\textsuperscript{o}ta, shuin\textsuperscript{otkish}.

wi\textsubscript{no}tna, d. wi-un\textsubscript{otna} to go and sing in chorus a song started by the conjurer or his expounder: we\textsuperscript{wan}\textsuperscript{sh} g\textsuperscript{ul}f\textsuperscript{t} wino\textsuperscript{tnish} women enter (the lodge) to form a shamanic chorus, 84, 1.

wi\textsubscript{nt}\textsuperscript{a}, d. wi\textsubscript{watta} to hold oneself, to stick to, as the woodpecker does to the tree, 170; 65. 174; 13.

wi\textsubscript{nt}\textsuperscript{f}\textsubscript{a}, d. wiwant\textsubscript{f}la to stay, sit or lie underneath, 186; 56., cf. st\textsuperscript{up}. Cf. i-ut\textsubscript{f}, tchut\textsubscript{f}la, ut\textsubscript{f}la.

wi\textsubscript{n}\textsubscript{u}a, d wi\textsubscript{wuna} to lie face downward in the water, 178; 1.

wi\textsubscript{p}ka, d. wi\textsubscript{w\textsuperscript{p}}ka to escape an imminent peril by craft or cunning: n\textsuperscript{a}s w. h\textsuperscript{u} \textsuperscript{ambotat} one man escaped by jumping into the water, 88, 7.

wi\textsubscript{sh}ink, w\textsubscript{issink}, d. wi-ush\textsubscript{ink} (1) garter-snake, a harmless, beautiful reptile of the genus Eutaenia, striped in yellow, reaching a length of two feet; 103, 7. 9. 180; 16. (2) generic Kl. name for snake, the w. being the most frequent snake near the Klamath Lake settlements, 145, 13. Quot. under n\textsubscript{ewa}, sh\textsuperscript{el}z\textsuperscript{al}ua, st\textsuperscript{\text{\text{\text{}}}n}.
wishinkága, d wi-ushinkága (1) young garter-snake. (2) little snake, 71, 6. Dim. wishink.

wishkaga, wishkak, d. wiwishkaka, a bird of the lark's size, red or yellow bosom; popularly called robin-redbreast, 144, 3.

wishktak, 1 6; 19., for wîchta gi; see wîchta.

wîta, d. wi-uta (1) to blow; said of the wind: ýnash ai nîsh sléwish w. the wind is singing about me, the ye'n-fisik; here the noise of the personified wind is declared to be the song of the wind, 165; 6. (2) to blow down upon. Cf. sléwi, shlewîta, wîtka.

wîtâ'm, d. wi-utâ'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. kûlo, 177; 1. Cf. lûk, náka.

wîtâmâga, d. wi-utâmâga black bear's cub; incantation, 177; 2. 3. Dim. wîtâ'm. Cf. the black bear's female cub, 177; 1.

Wîtâmâm têchi, nom. pr. of a camping site on the Williamson River; lit. “Where the Old Black Bear was”. Der. wîtâ'm, ámtch.

witla, d. wi-utîla to blow underneath, to blow into; said of the wind, 157; 39. Der. wîta.

witka, d. wiwîtka (1) v. trans. and intr., to blow out from, to blow out of: slïû'wish wî'shtat w. the wind blows out of a den or cave; è-enî nû w. I blew out from me in the spirit-land, 174; 11. (2) to eviscerate, disembowel, as game, slaughtered cattle. Der. îtza.

witkatkîsh, witkakash (witkoko), d. wiwîtkatkîsh, species of hawk, small but long-tailed, somewhat stronger than the yûkiak-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: wî wî wî; incantation, 171; 71.; witkatkîsham lû's the feather of the witkatkîsh, forms the subject of an incantation, 181; 2.

witça'nâla, d. wiwîtçâ'nâla to blow out from mouth. Der. wîtka.

witlash, d. wiwîtlash (1) eminence, hill or land shaped roof-like. (2) Witlas, 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 K'mûkamtcch to the Lake tribe as a fishing-place, 143, 1.
**wishinka** — **witchka**.

*witna, d. wiwátina to blow, to blow off, 153; 2.; to blow down upon, 156; 27.*


*witéwita, d. wiwátwita to shake, tremble; to writhe, struggle, wriggle.*

*witcha, witsa, d. wiwitcha, wiwitwa to blow continually; said of birds, winds etc., 176; 2. and Note: shléwisch nû widsápka *I the wind am blowing in the distance*, 169; 49.: *wishtkak*, verbal desiderative for *witchka* gi (nû) *I am on the point of blowing*, 166; 19. Der. *witna*.

*witchash, pl. túmi w., little chipmunk, a species of ground-squirrel, striped and very small: *Tamias quadrivittatus*. Mod. for *washlú-agá* Kl. *witchiak, d. wiwächiak, wéwitchiak rainbow: lápi w. double rainbow.*

Kl. for *schtchálapshtish Mod. Cf. tchéákiaga, welékaga, witchza.*

*witchkátka, d. wiwachkátka hill range, mountain ridge.* Der. *witchezha.*

*witkinsh, d. wiwáitchkinsh dew.* Mod. for *tchtoksh* Kl. *witchezha, d. wiwächetchha, v. trans., to wind around, as a thread.*

*witchna, d. wiwáchchna (1) to wish, desire, to be fond of; cf. *shaná-uli.* (2) to love a person of the opposite sex: i lúula witchnok a (nû’sh) you rattle around because you love (me), 183; 16. Cf. *witchehta.*

*witchólash, witsölás, witsús, vitchú’lish 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.; nû lúela kíi’m witsölashhtka *I catch fish with the drag-net* Cf. *hiksil’lisha, lá-iks, lutéash, tésash, upónótkish.*

*witchólashla, witsól’lsa, d. wiwáitchólashla (1) to manufacture a witchólash scoop-net. (2) to fish with this net, 149, 22. 150, 3. Cf. utchin.*

*witchpai, d. wiwáitchpai, species of lacustrine grass or tule-bulrush, the edible bulb of which is the *kalsh*, 147, 6.*

*witchta, d. wiwáitchta (1) to like, to be fond of. Cf. *shaná-uli.* (2) to love a person of the opposite sex, 186; 54. Cf. *shuldákuwa, witchna.* (3) to allow, permit. Cf. *lewíwíchta.*

*wíchtaks, d. wiwáitchtaks tempest, storm, stormy and rainy weather.*

The swan can make tempest at will, 166; 20.; also the snow-goose: gcü’ a-i hú’t w. *this is the storm which I have produced* by my song 170; 69. Der. *witchehta*. Cf. *kúžash.*

*wíchtka, d. wiwáitchka it is stormy weather; it is snowing or raining and blowing at the same time. Der. *witcheha.*
witch, d. wi-witch stiffer, rigidly; adv. of witch. witchli, d. wi-witchli stiff, rigid; said of dead bodies, frozen limbs etc. Cf. tpszoya.

wi-udsha, d. wi-wi'dsha to beat, to inflict blows, to strike: áŋkutka w. to beat with a club, 134, 9., used passively in 134, 10. Cf. wihi'echga.

wi-udshna, d. wi-wi'dshna; same as wi-udsha, q. v.

wi-uka, wiuga; wi-ukaní, d. of wioka; wigáni, q. v.

wi-uka, wi-wixa (1) to win; to obtain by winning a game: kshó'sh w. to win 'a check in the spelshna- or any other game, 79, 5. 80, 3. 4. 5. (2) to be the final winner of all the stakes. Cf. shatchátku, watáchka, winíxi.

wi-uka, d. wi-ü'ka (1) to blow smoke into, 127, 6. (2) to smoke out, as an animal out of its den.

wiulála, d. wiwúlala to strike a blow, to strike: nú' ná'sh wi-ulalek (for wi-ulala ak)! I will strike one only! 114, 7.

wiulalápele, d. wiwulalápele to strike again: Skélamtch wiulalápele steínash “Old Marten” struck another of the hearts, 114, 5. 6.

wi-ulótkish, d. wi-úlótkish anwil. Cf. wiulála.

wiwákñíka, 190; 18, for wiwakniaga, d. of wikñíaga, q. v.

wiwáknish, wi-walag, d. of wíknish, wíhlaga, q. v.

wiwi, wiwui, d. wiwuvui, species of a tall aquatic food-plant, said to be a kind of cat’s tail, 149, 20. Cf. ktúks, ktúksam.

wiwiwá! blown off! gone! interj., containing the radix of wíka, wílanna, wílhuá, wítna, wítna etc. 153, 2.

wóa, vu-úá, d. wowóa (1) to cry, vociferate; to scream, screech, caw; said of the larger birds: táplal w. mú státzantko the loon cries with a loud voice, 183; 24. Cf. tehúchta. (2) to cry, howl, roar; said of wild beasts. Onomatop. Cf hái'ma, sehú-uka, wókanka.

wókanka to howl or cry continuously; said of the prairie-wolf, 184; 31. Cf. hái'ma, yá-a, yé'a.

wókash, wú'kas, u-ó'kash, pl. túmi w. (1) seed of yellow pond-lily, greenish 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.: wú'kash-shítk máshetk tasting like pond-lily seed, 146, 6. Cf. shníkanua. (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 (wóksalsá'ími) begins about the middle of July and lasts five to six weeks. Cf. É-ukshi (2), guíkaksh, spú'kli (2).

wókashla, wú'kshala, abbr. wóksla to collect pond-lily seed annually or habitually: wákslólnank after having gathered in the wókash-harvest, 146, 9.; kánktak wókslat Eúkshikni for so long may the Klamath Lake people gather wókash, 74, 8.

Wó'ksalkshi, Wúksalksh *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.

wóksalsá', 74, 6. 7.; other form for wókashla, q. v., wó'ksal saí'ími; see wóksla.

wóksam, wókasham, pl. túmi w., pond-lily, especially the yellow pond-lily; same as wókash (2), q. v. Cf. tchínézam.

wóks lá, 74, 8. 13.; same as wókashla, q. v.

wozówa, wozówe, vúzóyi 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, skúktna.

wó'sés, 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 acception 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,

*assist:* to aid, help, cooperate.

*bad:* abject, mischievous, mean, wicked, wretched.

*bring:* 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, hurry, love, 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 Hlékosh will be found under *lap,* 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 *tch,* 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 *-tímpka,* or *-íga,* *-éga,* or completives in *-óla,* *-óla,* 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, or 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-, ki-** 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.
- **sb-, s-** medial prefix.
- **shl-** object enveloping the whole body.
- **shn-** 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., hushlindsha, du. tushlindsha, pl. tilindsha; a. maliciously or not, k'lewídshna; cast away, inan. obj., púedsha; anim. or inan. kémsha, kémshna; leave behind, tulína; run away from, gú-ška, guíkaka; to be abandoned, straying, lólaža; cf. stray, v.

abstract, v. t., one anim. obj., spúnga; to carry away on one's arms, kshe'na, ksklukal. Cf. abstract, kidnap.

abhor, v. t., mú'tcha, snúxtcha, shnókakia.

abject, kú-idshi; a. in character, kúdshi steínash, tchákalsí, pápálish. Cf. bad, mischievous.

able, to be; usually expressed by the particles ak, ák a, áká, ka; not to be able, késhga, tchéna, or the particles ák ká-i, ká-i áka. Cf. unable, to be.

about, (1) prep., expressed by the case-suffixes -ti, -tat. (2) adv.; cf. around, near.

above, adv., tú, tú, tut; at a distance a., tú; hu, mostly in the suffixed form: -u, a. there; a., up there, high up, átu, p'lái, p'laíta; a., on the top of, p'léntant; acting, doing from a., p'laíkní; coming from a., p'laítálkní, plaítalánntí, tú'shni; the one, those a., p'léntankní; who, what is (high) a., p'laítkní, p'laítani. Cf. hápa.

above, prep., p'laítná, p'léntant, but mostly expressed by pre- and suffixes; to stand or be a. others, or a. the one speaking, tkálmna, du. luálamna, pl. llálamna.

abrupt, steep, lálatko, m'laiksiní; to be a., steep, lála.

abruptly, adv., referring to slopes, m'lal."
accompany, v. t., sha-ulánka, shawalinâ'â; a. on a trip, travel, sha-ulankánka; to some distance, sha-ulántcha, sha-ulántchna; a. in a chorus, shuinâlâ.

accomplish; to be an a., pékalui.

account, relation given of a fact, shashapke'le'ash; to give an a., shashpatkâla; on that a., húmasht giug, húmasht gisht, hünkanti, hunkantcha'; person of no a., kâltua sháyuaksh.

accumulate, v. t, shiu'lka, shiu'lki, Mod. hushto'lki; a. in a stack, pile, sh6pal%a. Of. gather, v. t, heap up, v.

accumulation of hard material, ákuash; of snow, kéknish; place of a., shiu'lkish; to form a., líwa, liwálâ, lúpka. Cf. crowd, heap.

acquainted, sháyuaksh; to be a. with, sháyuakta.
adhere to, v. i., to hang on, levuta, d. 1'uliita; to stick to, to be adhesive, gíntana; giita.

adhesive, adhering to, gíntanakto.

across, prep., on the other side of, gunígshtant, gúnítana; when nearer: gë'kshta, gótant; a. a river, lake, tû'gshitanta; to go a., gákua, kakô'-dsha, cf. ford, v. What goes a. a solid body from end to end, tun-şántko. Usually expressed by verbal suffixes.

act, v. t, and v. i., to do, gi, cf. gi (5); to make, achieve, shútta; a. so, in this manner, humásht gi; na-asht gi, Mod. né-asht gi; a. thus, in such a manner, o-âakgi; having acted thus, húmasht giulank, Mod. h. giulan; acting on one's own impulse, shepelélâtko.

act of doing something; is expressed by the verbal in -ish, cf. léluídshish, luluâlkish.

action, in war, shéllualsh, shishó-kish.

active; to be a., to move about, shiwína.

actor, kä'kî'kish.

actually, at, apoc. a.; atâ; há-i, á-i; átutu, atîu, Mod. átu, átui, átui tî. Cf. now, presently.

Adam's apple, laggalagâsh, wakál-wakalsh; szutkanú'tkish lakish.

add, v. t, nétâ, nétâna.

addition; in a. to, tehkásh; tehî'sh, nétânak; afterwards, gíntak.

address, v. t., to speak to, hémkanka, hém'ta, shapíya.

address, s., hémkanksh; a. previously delivered, hémkankush.

adhere to, v. i., to hang on, lévúta, d. lúlúta; to stick to, to be adhesive, gíntana; gíta.

adhesive, adhering to, gíntanátko.

adjoin, v. t., to add, nétâ, nétâna.

adjoiner, v. t., to rule, dispose, né-ulza; to superintend, shuálali-
accompany — again. 501

accompany, hashtalámpka; a. help in sickness, tchúta, tchútna; said of conjurers only, yá-uka; to commence to a., ne-ulakiégä.
administration, netno’l^ish.
administrator, shuashulaliamp-kish; lakï.
admirable, mû tîdshi.
adult; a. person, mûnî; male a., a. man, hîshunaksh, Mod. hîshuâtk-xash; warrior, sheshalólish; a. girl, shiwâga; a. female, shnawedsh.
advance, v. t, one’s head, eika, eikana; one’s fingers, spélsha, spélsha. Cf put out, under: put, v.
adv ance, v. i., to go before, ahead of others, gayâya, gayâ-îdsha; a. in front file, ú-itchna; a., as promonories, lâwa; to project, long subj., tâpka.
adv ise, v. t, often expressed by the suffixes of causative verbs: a. to help oneself to, v. caus., âniga.
afar. Cf far.
affect ed, stëinshaltko.
affect ion; having sensitive, moral affections, steinshaltko.
affirm, v. t, shëwala.
afflicted, in a miserable condition, yanhuâni; yuyâlkish; yuyâlkishptchi; to be a., shëshâna, shunuyâa; to be a. by bereavement, shlâmia; lâtka; to be a. mentally, stenash mâ’sha; to be a. with disease, mâ’sha, shûla.
affluent, s., shenô’tkatko.
afford, v., t; a mutual help, hashtauya. Cf give, v.

affray, shishûkash; to have an a., shûtka; sissôka, d. of shûfuga.
afloat; to be a., cf drift, float, v.
afraid of, vûshish; to be a. of, yâyakia, shûnamshta, vûsha; to tremble through being a. of, liuliwa. Cf frighten.
aft, adv. loc., tapî.
after, adv.; some time a., mâ’ntch-gitko; mâ’ntchak-gitko; one, two days a., waitólân, lâpëni waitólank.
after, prep., tapîtana; frequently expressed by verbal suffixes: a. this, a. that time, gîntak, nêtnâk, at pâ’n, tchû tê, tchû tchû (tchê); tchê’k; tchê’tch; a. some time, a. a while, üntchêk, undshê’k tchê’k; a. acting thus, hûmasht giûlank; one who remains a. another, tapîtanka.
after, conj., tânkt; at, apoc. a.; at a; tchûî. The pluperfect tense is usually introduced by means of the particle at.
afterbirth, genâli; k’lekâla.
afternoon, psheksh-jiûla, she-watshûlash.
afterwards, (1) adv., gîntak; some time a., mâ’ntch-gitko, mâ’ntchak-gitko; shortly a., tânktak; unteche’k, Mod. teche’ksla; long a., mâ’ntch gîntak. (2) conj., after that, hereupon, connecting sentences: tânkt; tapî, tapîtana; tchê’k, tchê’kshe, tchê; at, apoc. a., k’lewiînk; tchûî, teche’ksh, teche’. Cf. frighten.
again, adv., pê’n, pênak; also expressed by the suffix -pêlî, -pêle,
-p'li; when used as additive conj., nètnuk; tehúi, tehúyunk.

against, prep.; expressed by verbal affixes, or case-suffixes; a. each other, shipapélankstant.

Agáwesh, nom. pr. of a Modoc settlement on Lower Klamath Lake, Cal.: Agáwesh.

age; prior, first in a., tçé-u; second in a., tapíni; coming in a right after another, tapíñkaní; lasting for ages, tehúshmíí. Cf. bent.

t'ke netnak; tchiii, tchiiyunk.

A g a w e s h , nom. pr. of a Modoc settlement on Lower Klamath Lake, Cal.: Agáwesh.

ah! ohé! o'.

ahead; straight a., tálaak, tála; gitala; standing a. in age, time, rank, tçé-u; to go or be a. of others, lamádsha, tamádsha.

aim; to take a., láya, láyipka; shuawidshna.

air; no ex. eq.: up in the a., p'lai, p'lai-tala; to emit a., wika, shlówi; to fill with a., pniwa; to be full of a., wind, shípnú; to puff a. out, pínukshla; to put on airs, swagger, shalkía-a, shutákta. Cf. blow, v., pass through.

Aíshish; nom. pr. of a deity of the Klamath Lake and Modoc people, Aíshish; “OldAíshish,” Aíshiamtch.

t'ke to, adj.; resemblances seen, heard, tasted, etc., are expressed by suffix -ptchi, -mtchi, and by -shítko, -shítk appended: a. to this, hlümtehi; a. to that, gémptchi, shúhankptchi; a. to men, persons, máklaks-shítko; to be a. to, yála; cf. fìa; to be or look a. in features, télha.

A líkw a or Yúrok Indian, nom. pr. Skatchpalíkní.
against — and.

all, nánuk; a. things, nánuktua.

allege, v. t., shápa; "as alleged," "as reported": mat, if referring to facts only; nen, if referring to sayings.

alliance; to form a., shitchla, shitchlála; to be in a. of war, tehítá, tehílla.

alligator, máklaks-papi'sh.

allow, v. t., wé-ula, wíchta; a. to somebody, wévalta; a., agree to, shewé-ulá; not to a., lewé-ulá.

all right! that's well! i-i tidsh!

allure, v. t., shnape'mpema, Mod. shnape'mpema. Cf. coax, v.

ally, shawálínecz, Mod. shitchlip

almost, wíka.

alone, tála; belonging to me a., g'-u tála. Sometimes expressed by ak (No. 2), abbr.: âk, hú'k; a., standing a., when referring to the verb of the sentence, ná'dshíak; solely, only, but, referring to a noun, piłá.

along with, tehí'sh, tehkásh; tála.

alongside of, along the brink of, yulalína; verbal and nominal suffix -tana.

aloud, ki'l, kiłká; to sing a., kílánk shuínà; to kalloa, cry a., ndénéa; to weep a., stú'tzishlála; to speak a. in public, ánna'dsha.

already, áttu, Mod. átu.

also, together with, tála; tehí'sh, connecting coördinate nouns only; adv. temp., tehkásh, q. v.

alter, v. t.; a. the voice, kuánkuána; as boys do, wákëna.

although, giñtak; -tak, -taks, -toks.
nate sentences, tchúi, tchúyuk, (in sight) tchúyunk, (out of sight of the one speaking); at pě'n; in numerals pě'n; a. if, a. when, but if; hâ'tchiu, hâ'tch, hâ'ts.
a new, pě'n, pénak, or expressed by verbal suffix -pèle, -pélí.
angelica, púdsho, q. v.
angle, s. shtchakaliátpish; having angles cut out, stů'kshalko; to form an a., shtchakálka.
angle, v. t, shu'wa, cf. knéwa; a. habitually, shu'utka; to go angling, shué-udsha; to return from angling, shué-utka; angling line, shué-ush.
angry, kilosh, tchakalksh, shawfagatko; to be a., kila, shitchatka, tchakela; to be or become a., kilua, shawiga; to be a. at somebody or something, hishtcháktna, hishtchátka, hushtlína; to become a. at each other, hishtchákta, hishtchátka.
animal, no generic term; a. hunted, game, if a quadruped, likhanksh.

Cf. Texts, p. 145.
ankle, pétcham náwalsh; to let a garment or blanket reach the ankles, u'blútua.
annihilate by breaking, tékua; kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, pekéwa; a. almost, partly, shne-uyála; a. by pressure, ndshápka.
announce, v. t, shapíya; stilta, stiltpa; tpéwa; a. as a messenger does, stilchka; to go and a., stiltechna.
announcement, stiltish; tpéwash.
ánw — arm.

agá; a. for going out or in, gekánkish, gutékuish; a., cleft, ndsákish; as a keyhole, mét'hli; a. on lodge top, smoke-hole, gífnish; a. scratched out, ibékantko; a., thoroughfare, gínsxish; a. of a tube or of the bowels, kilft, cf. ginka; a. made by piercing, punching, shékish; a. made by lightning, nute'ks; to close an a., yankápshti; to place into an a., yankápshi.
apex, w'hlá, w'llhashlash; of a conical body, tree, hápa. Cf. point.
apparátus; expressed by the suffix -ótkish, contr. -ó'ch, -ú'ch; a. for making fire, shlikuyótkish; a. for measuring, skilulzótkish; a. for shooting, bow and arrows, táldshi, nté-lish. Cf. implement, tool.
appear, v. t., bhláa; a. as, n'é'pka; a. first, said of daylight only, nlakla; appearing as, -ptchi, -shítko. Cf. alike to.
appellation, shé'hash.
appetite; tiá'mish; to satisfy one's a., shohóta, á'-una.
apple, á'plesh.
apple-tree, á'plitsam ánku, ellipt. á'plitsam.
apply, v. t; a. over, ldsza, nédzya, ídsza; what is applied, rubbed to the body-surface, shátélakish.
apportion, v. t, she-á'ta.
appreciate, v. t, stínta, w'tehna.
apprise, v. t, teach, hashtúga; to report to, inform, stiltpa, hishtátla; apprised of, sháyuaksh; to be apprised of, sháyuakta, túnéña. Cf. announce, v.
approach, v. i; a. close to, gakiámna; a. closely while running, há-tampka, du. túshtampka, pl. tín-tampka; a., go over towards, gákun; a. in a hostile or friendly intention, galdsháwia, gálshui; a. on the sly, gúnta, hushútanka; a. setting time (sun, moon), tínléna; a. to, in the sense of touching, genálá; a. by the trail, road, shákatala.
appropriate, shipatch; at the a. time, tehé-etak; a. for working, shútesh.
april; inaccurately rendered by káptchélam shínaktish, v.
apron, shikiyáyah; large whole a. buttoned on back, heshlaklash; skin a., small a., sánía-ishi.
ara or Károk Indian, nom. pr.; Skatchpalikni.
arise, v. i., hútkala, du. túshtkala, pl. títtkala; a., as fog, smoke, luyéga; a. from sleep, pátkal, pátkal-péli; a. when sitting, tgá-uléxa, tgé'lya, pl. lualô'lya; a. suddenly, hútkalshna.
arm, of human body, wék; on the arms, wéktat; an armful, wék' táini; to balance on one's arms, shíákshiaga; to beckon with one's a., nikánka, népatak shahamúya; to carry under one's a., shaktíla; to carry, hold on one's arms, long obj., kshéna, kshúyamna; to carry off, about, in the arms, kshukátkal; under one's a. or arms, shayantdíhsha;
to carry, hold under one’s a., arms; shultšu; something long, shutšu; to lean on one a., kiápkša; to put the a. out of, extend it, níka wú:k, or níktka, nikuáulkša; to put under one’s a. or arms, shayantšu; to go about with something under one’s a., shayantšilša.

armlet, small arm, wékaga.

armor, made of doubled-up (elk-) skins, kaknólš; to be dressed in such an a., kaknólš; man arrayed with the kaknólš, ktálkšiš.

armpit, víyukikša; hair under a., kā’katšiš.

around, (1) adv., about, in the vicinity of; i-ukákiamna, túna; a. there, gínt; all a., in horizontal dimension, ginekákiamna. (2) prep.; when connected with verbs, it is usually rendered by -mna, -pna, and other suffixes; to be, stand a., about, tkálamna, du. luítamna, pl. luílaman, arouse, v. t.; a. for the start, hushúktgi; a. from sleep, skishúla.

arrange, v. t, ne*-ulštia, shuta; a. with, ne-ulštia.

array, garb, dress of both sexes, shultóš; female a., kuxks.

array, v. t, cf. dress, v.; arrayed with the elk-skin armor, ktálkšiš.

arrest, v. t, persons, sh núka; a. and take along, spú’nshna.

arrive, v.i; a. at a place, gátka; when the arrival is not seen by the one speaking, gátptia, gátptna; a. al, reach to, kíčka, hútpa, du. túštpta, pl. títntpa; a. almost up to, gatpānkška; a. at the camp, lodge gátptamna; a. and depart, gatpanútiša; a. home, geluítka, gémpéle; a. on horseback, hushótpa; a. at the top of an eminence, güizí; a. by the trail, roa, shákátla; a. while traveling in the distance, gátkapša; a. with somebody or something, gatpénótta.

arrow; hunting a. with wooden point, táldši, dim. taldšiága; war-a., with stone point, ngé-ish, télšk; to shoot arrows, ngé-isha; arrows at, nté-ishala; shlin, pl. yúta; to shoot arrows at somebody, nté-ishaltša; hunting bow and arrows together, táldši; armed with b. and a., táldšitko; war-bow and arrows together, nté-ish; long a. used by conjurers as magic tool, hünášish; stier of a., là’š; to provide arrows with fliers, hlá; point of a., cf. arrow-head, arrow-point; a. made of the dog-rose bush, tehútiam; a. made of the shál-reed, nté’ktish, and of another shape, shà’l; a. made of the tehák-bulrush, tehák; a. made of the widšífam-reed, widšífam.

arrow-head of stone, sháwalsh; of flint, kokóle sháwalsh; of iron, tehíkemen sháwalsh; of obsidian, mbú’shaksh-sháwalsh, mbú’shaksh, metsmetsáwalsh; a.-h. of wood, nté’ktemam tülš or tülš; a.-h. diverging below, pútchúsh; to provide with an a.-h., sha-úla; for somebody, sha-úlia; a.-h. chipper made of horn, úzpakalkš; notch for inserting a.-h., tülš.
Arrow-Head, nom. prop. loc., Mbù’shaksh-Shàwalsh.
arrow-point, wooden, of bird-hunters’ arrow: nte’ktcham tulish, or tulish.
arrow-shaft, of light arrow, ntë’k-lish; a.-sh. polisher of stone, yëhish; a.-sh. straightener of stone, tkull-kish; a.-sh. straightener of wood, tkuyotkish.
article, in the sense of object, thing, something, tua; every a. or every kind of articles, nánuktua; a. in the sense of instrument, tool, is expressed by the suffix-ótkish, abbr. -ótch; a. forming part of an implement, shute-ótkish; a. serving for doing, performing something, shute-ótkish; a. producing disease, pain, tátktish; a. used in treating the sick, múluash, tchutëntótkish; a. used for killing, poisoning, k’lekótkish; many obj., luelótkish. Cf. object.
atrìculation, of limbs, kòlansh, nawàlash.
ascend, v. i., ga-úla, ga-úl’za; a., go up hill, niwálka, tinízi; when quickly, huwalií’ga, pl. gawalií’ga.
a. above the horizon, said of celestial bodies, gé-upka; tinízi, tiniéga, tínshipka; a. in the distance, ga-úlapka; a. as fog, smoke, luyéga; a. repeatedly, ga-úlapkpa; a. r. again, ga-úlapkápëlé; a., as a spider in the web, shalamnídsha, shalaggáya; lúyamna, pl. pé-ukanka; a., as a tree, ladder, kókantcha.
ascend, v. t.; a., as a horse, gé-lóka; a. a horse while on a trip or journey, geláptcha; a. by using hands, ge’hlóka; a. quickly, as a horse, holóka.
ashamed, to be, ndëchka.
ashe’s, lú’skaksha, Mod. lâkpeks; to reduce to a., shnélzä.
Ashland, nom. pr. of an Oregonian town, Á’shinlin.
asìde of, prep.; close to, wigátan.
ask, v. t, as a question, vuña, vulánkia; a. questions repeatedly or continuously, vulantana; a. for, vuña, vulánkia; a. for, beg repeatedly, shakótkia; a. for money, valuables, húshyakta.
asìp, ktánatko; to fall a., ktánsha, ktánshna; to be a., ktána.
assail, v. t. gúlkì, gutampka; a with blows, ndù’pka. Cf. assault, v.
assassinàte, v. t, hushtcho’ka; shiuga, pl. lúela, Mod. lúela, shu-énka, hushyé’gi. Cf. kill, murder, slay, v.
assault, v. t, shkanága; a. each other with stones, etc., shuntópka. Cf. assail, attack, v.
assemble, v. t, shíùl’ki, shíù’l-kipéle; shiùlagia, Mod. shiùlagien; a. by a call, sha’mómoka, sha’hui’lÚgi, shukú’lki.
assemble, v. i.; cf. derivatives of radix liù, under gather, v. i.
asìmbly, general a., shukú’lkish.
asìnt, v. i. humásht gi; ná-asht gi, Mod. né-asht gi; shewé-ula.
asìtt, v. i., shápa; hémkanka, hemé’ze.
assimilate to, v. i., more freq. in the d., yāla.
assist, v. i., hashatu'a, tchīla; a. each other, hashatu'ya; a. as allies, shitchla, tchīla; a. a conjurer in his performances, lūtakta; a. in getting up, ktiuy'ag; a. in warfare, tchīla, tchīnta; a. the opposite party in warfare, tchīnta.
assistant, conjurer's, lūtakish.
associate with, v. i., shawalina'a, shitchla, shitchlala.
association, mepoks; to form an a., mēpka.
assume, v. t., shīwa, hēva. Cf. suppose, think.
astraddle, shkēktle'iank; to sit a., shkēktle'ia.
astray; to be a., yō-ishi, lōlalga, lūlna; to go a., lōkanka, lūyapka, lūtchipka, nūkanka. Cf. stray, wander, v.

| attire, s, dress, garb, shulōtish; a. of beads, ornaments, shnawa'kish; to be in full a., shulōtamma; to put on a., while going, shulu'actiona. |
| auburn, as hair, mukmukli. |
| audacious, kšōsh; to be a., bishnkita. |

August, nom. pr., corresponds inaccurately to the month txōpo in its instr. case, txopōwatka.
aunt; father's sister, p'kūtchip; mother's sister, p'shākip.
aurora borealis, shnūya.
autumn, shālam; it is a., sha'hlmālga; the beginning of a., sha'hlmālō'tch.
avail; to no a., hunā'shak, nā'nsak.
avalanche, snow-slide, ākuash.
avaricious, wīshkīsh; to be a., wīshhika.
aver, v. t., shēwala.
avlone shell, ktcūk, lāktash.
avoid, v. t., shēnuya, shēnuidsha; shukiōta.
await, v. t., the coming of somebody, something, tchawāya; a. in a canoe the entering of the fish into a dip net, stīlaka.
awake, v. t.; from sleep, skishūla.
awake, adj.; to become a., skishūla.
aware of, shāyuaksh; to be a. of, kūža; to become a. of, shāyuakta, shemtchūlga.
away, adv.; far, far away, kú, kú; being a., absent, nég; when connected with verbs, as to send away.
**assimilate to—ball.**

a. is expressed by verbal prefixes (gu-, ku-), or suffixes (-tcha, -tchna, etc.); a. from, prep., welítana; a. from home, camp, ñwa, cf. ñwag; a. from any houses, lodges, kúinag.

awkward, wennini, abbr. wenni.

awl, sákta; bone-a., wákash, káko sákta, sákta.

ax; small, tehkitchikash; large, shlakótkish; heavy ax for felling trees, udstitchótkish.

B.

babble, wáltkish.

baby, mú'ksh, Mod. shuentchi; dim. múkaga, Mod. shuentchága; b. boy, híshuákga; b. girl, shnawédshka; b.-board, shuentch, Mod. stiwizót-kish; small b.-board, Kl. shuentchága.

bachelor, híshuaksh kéliak shná-wedsh, tehfluish; old b., t'shíka; lit. "old man."

back, of persons or animals, ká-mat; behind on b., žámétan; b. of quadrupeds, elhuish; to carry on b. shálamna, shépolamna, tá-dshna; to carry on b., shoulders, especially a load by strap, mét'ka; to hold or carry on b., as baskets, skáyanna, skátkala, skátya; to smear, line, rub on one's b., shialam-na; b. of chair, tchapata.

back, adv. When connected with verbs, as to walk b., it is usually expressed by the suffix -péli, -pélì, -p'le; go b.! kukátak! Cf. home, adv. b. of f., prep., behind, kúta.

back biter, wikinish, dim. wínni-nága; to be a b., shówala.

backbone, elhuish.

backward; to walk b. like a crab, skii'-ika.

bacon, p'lu. Cf fat.

bad, kúidshi; of a b., mean character, pápalish, tehákalsh, shá'tptohi; a man of b. intentions, híshuaksh kú-idshi stéfnash; b., hateful, anim. and inan., tehktechkli; b. thing! excl., kó-ash!

badger, Taxidea americana, kú'llsh.

badly, kúi; to treat b., outrage, kúi shúta.

bag, la'klaksh, wákogsh, willishik;

b. for provisions, táyash; long b. for grain, provisions, lžalžánish, willishik; game b., shultilash Cf. sack.

bail, v. t., as a canoe, ampu kitoka,

bake, v. t., b. or cook, hushno'ka;

b. in a pit, púka; b. provisions in the ground, awála, satnálha; one who is baking bulbs, roots, púkish.

balance, v. t.; to b. on one's arms, shiákshiaga.

bald-headed, stako!61atko.

ball, globiform body, lëwash; play-b., shakučash, lëwash, shuntoyeaka-ótkish; shú'p'luash, dim. shupléga; to play a b.-game, lëwa; to play at b.
or club, shū-ū'ta; some kinds of balls, especially foot-b., shiktôkanksh; eye-b., lû'pam lôwash; b. of the foot, stâklinsh; rifle-b., ngé-lish, shâwash; cannon-b., mô'ni shâwash; b.-shaped, kâlkali.

balloon, hushânualksh.

bandy; to play b., shū-u'ta.

bank, especially when high, wâlish, knâklitko; on the opposite b. of a river, tû'gshant kôke. Cf. beach, shore, water.

banner, shî'l, plô'k. Cf. flag.

bar, v. t; &. an entrance, opening, yankâpshti.

barber, shmushmô'klish.

barberry bush, Berberis aquifolium, wele'li.

bare, bared, expressed by the adv. pîla, or by kôliak. Cf. skull.

bark, s., of tree, plant, ndsê'dsh; coarse outer b. of tree, knê-udshì; ndsê'dsh; fibrous or inner b. of tree, stôpalsh; to remove it, stôpêla; b. scraper, kî-âlôlsh.

bark, v. i., paka, paklua, ha/ma.

barrel, Mod. wâkogsh

barren, kaitua wawa-ish; said of a woman, tchit.u; b., dry, rocky land, knâ't, Mod. klâ'dsh.

barter, v. t., hesheli6ta, sheniiita, shiyuta, sheshatуйka; to follow the bartering trade, hesheliôta, shiyuta; to reobtain by bartering, hesyâlîpêli; to return from bartering, sheshatуйka.

base of play-ground, yûash.

bashful; b. person, kû-i wâlkish.

basket, v. t, in the sun, teheléya; tchatâwa, pl. wawatáwa.

basket, flat and round or ovoid, bucket-like, kâla; seed-b. made of roots, ná-i; conical, made of willows, yâki; large root-, seed-b., tchákëla, dim. tchakëla-agà; large root-digger b., Mod. lîvash; hand seed b., wu-kôtkish; small rush- or reed-b., töl-uks, dim. têlûzaga; b. filled with baked roots, food, i'lksh; b.-shaped hat, made of willows, tchàla; to carry about in a b., skâyamna, skât-kala, skâta; to carry back or home on one's back, or in a b., skâtjidsla, skâtjîplêli; to hold in a large, or seed-b., skâyamna; to give in a b., skâyà.

bat, ktchidshû, dim. ktchidshoágú.

bath; to take a steam-b., spû'kli, Mod. lûmkóka; to take a cold b., pówa, pê-udsha; a hot b., këlun.

bath, v. i., in cold water, pówa; to go and b., pê-udsha; locality for bathing, pêwash.

battle, v. i., sissôka, d. of shûgà; with weapons, shenôtanka, shêlûlual; battling, shishûkash.

battle, s., shêlûlualsh, shishûkash; on a b.-field, shellualshkshî, Mod shellualsh-gishi; to give b., shêlûlual; to defeat in b., udûyua, udûpka; winû'zi, Mod. vûûzin.

be, v. i, gi; to b., exist, stay, gi; the stalk is white, tchélash pâlpali gi; to begin to b., to become, gi; not to b. on hand, present, kâ'gi; b. below, un-
derneath, in the shadow of, kshutlka; pl. i-utlìa; b. in contact with, said of a long subj., talìga; b. on something, to stick to, gintana; b. on the ground, inan. subj., lbùkà; b. in a certain place, tehìa, tehìzòga; pl. wà, wàdshuga; b. the property of, gi, gi’tko, cf. gi (4). b. sick, unwell, kùì gi; mà’sha, shìla; to b. well, tìdsh gi, tìdsh hùshlta; b. together, shukù’lki; b. near, in contact with, or on edge of the water, round subj., lalìga; long subj., talìga. b e a c h , k náklitko; to form a b., yu­lalìna; to stand at the b., liulìga. Cf. bank, shore, water. b e a d , yahì, dim. yáhiaga; grain of b., yàmnash; blue-colored b., pupìdshà; b. of bone, kàko yàhi, kàko yàmnash; b. bulging out on ends, tcháktchtì; b. of an elongated shape, ktù’lts; glass b., yahì; b. thickest in the middle, tsò’tsaptšàs; b.-string, beads, necklace, i’mnaks, yàmnashì, shankàkashì, shnawà’kishì; beads in a bunch, shnawà’kishì; beads in a ring, inserted in the nose-septum, shípkghìshì; to adorn one’s neck with beads, shnawà’kà; to manufacture beads, yàmnashìla; to wear beads, shulùtàmna, shnawà’ka. b e a k of bird, shù’m. Cf. bill. b e a m of wood, ánku, pàpkashì; log, hìmpoks; to jump over beams, hìmputìazìèa, Mod. mbuttè’çè. Cf. jump, skip. b e a m of light, ktcháhìshì; of rising or setting sun, stùtìshì; sun- beam, ktcháhìshì; to reflect sunbeams, ktcháhìta. b e a m , v. i.; to b. forth, ktcháhìhua, ktcháhìta. b e a n s , pìnsh. b e a r , v. t., éna, ìdshà, ìdshìna; cf. carry; to b. children, nkà’kgì, wè’kala; to b. offspring, said of animals, hlá-a; to be borne, fit to a distance, nù’dshà, nù’dshìna; to be borne, roll, spread, tìla. b e a r ; black b., Ursus americanus, wità’m, dim. witàmágà; cinnamon b., Ursus americanus, var. cinnamomeus, nàka; grizzly b., Ursus americanus, var. horribilis, lù’k; g. b. cub, lúkaga, shashápka; “Old Grizzly,” non. pr. of a mythic animal, Lúkamtc, Shàshaphsh, Shà- shapamtc. b e a r d , smò’k; wearing a b., shmò­kaltko. b e a s t ; no generic term; b. hunted, game, if a quadruped, lìlhankshì. b e a t , v. t., wì-udshà; to chastise by beating, wìhù’tehçà; b. somebody, ndù’pka, udù’pka; b. with a stick, etc., udù’pka, udúpkpa, udúyua, vúta, vud’hìta, vudúkà; b., as a drum, udì’tëna; b. into, down into, as seeds into a basket, wèkà; b. upon with a tool, mpàta, ndù’ka; b., hit each other, shèkpè’za, sissòka, ndùyua, udú­yüa, cf. shù’kà; b. oneself, shù’ktka; b. the wings, nèna, nìña, Mod. shnè’dshà. Cf. hit, nìnia, Mod. nìnì, Mod. snì’dshà. Cf. hit, nìnia, Mod. snì’dshà. Cf. hit, slap, strike, v. b e a u t i f u l , stùtìshì; said of persons, tìdshì, ashìshìtchì.
beautifully, tidsh.
beauty, personal, ašishtchi.
beaver, pú'm; beaver's den, púnam wash; beaver's teeth game, skú'shash.
becket, v. i.; b. to somebody, kinskipka, kučta; b. with one's arm, hand, nikánka; b. with the hand to come, népatka shahamúya.
become, v. i.; to turn out as, k'leka, gi; to b. worse, kúi gi. When connected with an adj., to become is usually expressed by verbal suffixes, as -álá, -tígi, and others. Many of these verbs are attributive verbs at the same time; to b. rusty, heszátana, hésíaktcha; to b. angry, kúi, kilna; cf. angry.
bed, sháhiash; b. of the natives, szólagkigš, Mod. szúliksh; shlá-ish; to lie in b., skú'lpka, pl. lólumi; spúka, ípka, skú'lla; when sick, ípka; to go to b., to retire, skú'lza, pl. lúlalza.
bead, v. t., íta, ípka, shiáshka; b. oneself, piták sh-íta, shí-íta. Cf. besmear, line, smear, v.
bedbug, kóhiash.
bedcloth, shlá-ish.
bedstead, szuluálkisch.
bee, bi, hóme-shúshatish; beeswax, bi'šam wax, slmetchûcktekíutsh.
boof; cattle, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush; b. meat, múshmusham tchúléksh.
beet, páwatch.
beetle; large b., ktcháyash; small b., shnúshíntchéh, gitko; species of b., shaíksh; species of b. with large fangs, naishlákgish; species of green or purple b., tgúlutsh. Cf. bug.
before, (1) prep. loc. b., in front of, lúpia, lupítana; (2) prep. temp. lupítana, lupítan, lúpia; who or what comes b., lúpini, lupíni; in rank or age, txó-u; (3) conj., earlier than, lúpiak; káyutch and káyu, Mod. káyu.
beg, v. t., to ask for, vúla; b., as a beggar, shakótka.
beegar, shashkútiksh; papátalish; constant, persistent b., shashkótakatalish.
begín, v. t., at one end, tmuyéga; connected with verbs, to b. is expressed by the suffixes -cga, -iá'ga, -támpka.
behave, v. t.; b. well, tidsh gi, tidsh shúta; b. ill, kúi gi, kúi shúta; one who behaves so, that way, haktchámpetchi; b. extravagantly, kú-ika, kái'la, sheshzé'la; behaving extravagantly, oddly, ká-ikash, sheshzé'ilá-ash. Cf. antics.
behest, shunu'kanksh, nél-ulksh, tpéwash. Cf. order, v. and s.
behind; (1) prep. loc., tapítana; on the other side of, gunigshánt, gínitana; back of, kúíta. Cf. beyond. (2) adv. loc., tapí, tá'hak; one who remains b., tapítankni.
behold, v. t., shléa, télshtna; b. again, shlépéle; b. at a distance, shlé'pka; behold! lágggi! ló-í! Cf. look, see, v.
believe, v. t.; to be of opinion, Kl. and Mod. héwa, shéwa, kshápá, Mod. kópa; b. in, to trust, lóla.
beautifully—bestow.

bell, lakâkash; little b., wawâ-ush; church b., tintan.
bellow, v. i., hâ'ma.
bellow s., shnewalknôtkish.
belly, nkâsh; to lie on b., lie flat on the ground, wimpka; to sprawl while lying or floating on b., willaslina.
belly-ache, gutigùash; to have b.-a., nkâsh ma'sha.
belonging to his, her, or its place, house, lodge, hunkâlâmshkini; b. to another, or to other tribes, lands, wen-níkni, atîkni; b. to the other side, tûkni; b. to me, gé-u, to thee, you, mi.
below, prep., hintîla, i-utila, tchutila, inotîla; somebody or something located, situated b., yana=kani, yanani, yântani; coming from b., being deep b., munatâlknî; to be, lie b., utila; be, sit, lie, stay b., tchutîla, pl. liîntîla, wawatîla; be, exist, sit, lie b., said of round obj., lutîla; to bring from b., yâna; to put b., utila; to stand b., tguutila, pl. lêvutîla; to stand b. the one speaking, túyîa.
belt; skin b., kâfili; to put a b. on, kâfli.
bench, tchâwalkish.
bend, v. t.; b. backward or downward, kshâlapâta; b., b. back, as a bow, stînkpêli; b. the body downwards, stoop down, knûkla, tehi'lya; b., form a ring or coil, weplakîâma; b. over for clasping, liishlûtanka; b. the head for a bite, shïsiñhtçhák鹧chka; bent over, shtchishalkâtko, tikîwatkò; cf. bent; b. around, as roads, gakê'mi.
bend, s., to make a b., said of rivers, etc., shtchukalkidsha; of roads, gakê'mi.
beneath, prep., hintîla, i-utila, etc.; cf. below, under, underneath.
bent, adj., tikiwatkó, tishîlátko, Mod. tishîwatko; crooked, shtchishalkátko; b. through old age, tîsh-zatko; to become b. by age, tishka.
bened, to be, v. pass., táphzyoa; with cold, said of nose, ears, etc., kâtkà; of extremities, ndâ-itia.
bereaved; b. of the father, p'tish-lûlatko; b. of the mother, p'gî'sh-lûlatko, cf. orphan; b. of his children, said of father only, tchaklakátko; b. of her child, k'lelâla; of two or more children, said of mother only, lep-kîckatko.
bereavement; to suffer b., tchâklëza, k'lelâla. Cf. bereaved, lose, v.
berry, iwarn, kutísh; a species of b., këlâtch; deadly berries, këla-kotch yâ-ûks; b.-paste mixed with camass, shàkalsh; to gather berries, stá-îla, habitually, i-umaltka; to return from b. harvest, i-umaltka.
besmear, v. t., kaknéga, or kaknéga shiâsha; ludso'sha, szaknéga, ìta, ìpka; b. with oil, etc., shtchoo'sha; b. the body of another, tudsho'sha, shí-usha; b. oneself, huńkakénega, shí-ità, shí-usha. Cf. bedaub, line.
bestow, v. t., round obj., lúya, pl. péwi, shewána; long obj., úya, kshúya, pl. yâna, shewána; b. a liquid, tehiya; b. through somebody else, nûkla. Cf. give, v.
bestrew with, índsya; as with salt, íta, shewána.

bet, v. t., to make bets, shio; héshkú, Mod., héshgun.

between, amid, i-útámsya; when on same level, tžálam, Kl. tátzélam; b., inside of, within, f-ukak; often expressed by verbal suffixes: to be, stand b., tkálama, du. luálama, pl. luálama; to dig b., met'támsya; to fall b., hmsya; to stand b., tgtsya.

beverage, buno'kish.

bevy; to form a b., shuku'lki, liwa, tulha, wa.

bewail, v. t., shuaktcha, luatpishla, liwa, stti't^ishla.

bewildered, lekatko, lekish; to be b., lama.

bewilderment, state of, lā'm-lernsh.

bewitch, v. t., tawi; to be bewitched by a spell, shalžita; bewitching power, yayayá-as; shu'sh.

beyond, gunitana; guní'gshta; referring to rivers, etc., tu'gslitanta; referring to mountains, tutana; b., on the opposite side of the camp, house, Ŀwutit. Cf. back of.

bid, v.t.; b. farewell, shča; b. welcome, st suntâ; cf. welcome.

big, bulky, múni; wide, broad, kín-kutko; tall, atíni, abbr. áti.

bifurcate, v. i., wú-ukala.

bile, gall, pish.

bill of birds, shú'm; to use bird-bills as neckwear, to wear a necklace of bird-beaks, shúnalua.

billow, lkásh; to raise billows, lkán.

bind, v.t., wapíł'ma; tie up, wéplá; b. together, skú'tawia, shú'lža, tinkopka; b. into a bundle, shutila, shultïla. Cf. tie, wind, v.

bird, generic, tchikash; nánuk-tua lásaltko; forest-b., generic, tchikash; species of gray, little forest-b., tchikash; young or little b. of any species, tchililiks; young or little b. of the forest, tchililiki: ducks, geese, and all aquatic birds resembling these, mä'mikli. The following are the names of such bird-species of which the English equivalents could not be obtained: species of black b., gawi, wé-ulinish; species of forest b., szí'b, tchishízí, tchiwitítikaga, vuiplé-usl; species of very small b., wihunash; species of little black forest b., shaškik; species of night b., spotted wings, tsászibs; species of little b., nami'lash, pòp-tsikash; species of aquatic b., tsän'énush, tchákiuks; species of little white aquatic b., kahúawash.

bít, morsel, tchél'ýish; a little b. of, kitcha, kinka, kinkak; a little b. of ice, kitechkáni wú'sh; bridle-b., cf. bridle.

bitch, ndshilo watchága; young b., ndshíluaga watchága.

bite, v. t.; generic: kóka; b. audibly, pú'kpuka; b. each other, ko-úyu; b. oneself, accidentally or on purpose, shukóka; b. oneself in the tongue or lip, shokótana; b. somebody in the bone, ko itchatlita; b. in the hair or fur, kuítchala, contr.
gŭ'tchala; kuátchaka; b. into, kó'ka, kuátchaka; b. off, kuátcha; b. off a piece, particle, kwâ'shka; b. off from, or holes into, kuâ'ka; b. off minute portions, to nibble, kuakákshka; b. off from a surface, kueknóla; b. repeatedly, ku̇p̄ka; to b. itch, kuap̄ka; b. the skin, as lice, kuatchákí; b. as snakes, stû'ka; to b. through, kowáktcha; what bites the tongue, mbúkanmatko.

b i r t h ; to give b., to be confined, wê-kala, nkâ'kgi; to give b. to twins, lápeala; to give b. to triplets, ndâ'n̄yala.
b i t t e r , ka-á mâ'shitko, mbúkanmatko; it tastes b., ka-á mâ'sha.

b i v a l v e , klědshu.
b l a c k , pushpushli; adv. pushpush; b. bear, witâ'm, cf. bear; b. snake, wâménaksh; a b. substance regarded as a cause of disease, gû'pal; to become b. from smoke, etc., skélga; to paint oneself with b. paint, shuptáshui.

b l a c k b e r r y , tútanksham lutúsh; b. shrub, tútanksham.
b l a c k b i r d , Brewer's, Scolecophagus cyanoecephalus, tchékaga; b., species of Agelaius: tchô'kshash.

b l a c k e n , v. t, pushpush shûta; to b. shoes, boots, ludsô'sha.

b l a c k i s h , pushpush-tkani.
B l a c k L a k e , nom. pr. of a lake near Klamath Marsh, Lkô'm Á'-ush.

b l a c k s m i t h , tchî'këmen-mpâmp-tshísh, wáiti-shùshatish.

b l a c k-t a i l d e e r , Cervus columbianus, shuá'i.
bloom, v. i., of. blossom, v. i.
blossom, shlápsh; le-usham, usu­ally in the d. form: lele-usham; having blossoms, shlápshaltko, lel­

blossom, v. :., shlapa; blossoming, shlapshaltko.
blow, s.; to strike a b., wiulala; again, wiulalapele; to come to bloivs,

blow, v. i., said
of winds, shléwi;
of the east wind, yéwa; of the north wind, yáma; of the west wind, t:jála­
ma; of the south wind, múa; to b. across, over, wikánsha; b. around
in the sky, shlewilamna; b around, as storms, vuyámna; b. at, toward,
willua, b. at, after, around, wila­
ma; b. at or upon persons, wita,
shlewita; b. continually, witclia;
b. a gentle breeze, ushikshka, Mod. ushí­
ka; b. down upon, wita, witna; b. down into, witfla; b. into, wilála;
b. off, witna; to b. out, emit air, wíka;
b. out from, out of, wíka, witznéc'1;
b. through, said of strong air-drafts,
wíli; b. through, light air-drafts,
ukidshlin; b. underneath, into, witfla;
to cease blowing, wilzá.

blov, v. t.; with the mouth, pníva,
pn-ukshla, shléwi; b. out from mouth

witznóla; b. into, pníutakta; b. smoke
into, wífuka; b. out of, down, or away,
pnúlina, wítka; b. out a candle, etc.,
pinó'ptcha, pnú-ukshla; b. up, pní­
wa; to be blown up, shípnú; blad­
der blown up, inflated, shípnush; b.
breath from one's mouth, shlewitaknúla.

Blów, nom. pr. of a head chief, P'lú,
Sól'hoks.
blue; sky-blue, mütchmá'tchli; b. of
the b. jay, tchye-utcbz'c-uptchli; pur­
ple-b., yámnashptchli; b. mixed with
gray, bluish-gray, said, f. i. of water-
birds, má'kmáklí; b.-colored beads,
pupí'dsha.
blunt, kúi tákato; to be b., kúi
táka.
blush, v. i., ndetchka, Mod. ndetchi­
gi; tá'xtki.
blushing, s., ndéchkhish.

board, of lumber, pávelka; b., if
cut with the ax, utcháyatko ánuK;
baby-b., shuénch, Mod. stiwixót­
kish; wigwam constructed of boards,
uképélaksh; provided with head-
and foot-b. (grave), titádsyatto.
boat, vúnsh, dim. vunshágá; sail-b.,
shneklotchnótkish - vú'nsh; vúnsh.
boatman, szúyamnish.

body; b. alive or dead, human or
animal, tchúléksh; cubiform b., she-
watlz'cash; b. of people belonging to-
gether, mépoks; to form a b. of peo-
ple, mérka; dead human b., k'lekút­
ko, tchúléksh; b. of child, tchulé­
kaga.

bog, mú'mulatko.
bloom — bowstring.

boggy, tupéshti; to be b., tupénä.
boil, v. i., said of water; lükua, kélpka; b. and throw up bubbles, ndúpualza. Cf. boiling.
boil, v. t., nóka, táluođsha; b. liquids, shnekálanka, tehilála; b. meat, etc., tehilála; vase used for boiling, tehilalótkish.
boiling, kélpoksh, kéluash, lókuash; to be at b. heat, lükua.
bold, ká-i vúšish; b. warrior, fighter, kilosh. Cf. brave.
bolt, v. t, as a door, ktiuga.
bolt; s, ktiukish.
bombard, v. t, to throw at, shaťuyakida; shnikiwa, Mod. shnik6a.
bondsman, lu'gsh.
bone, kako; beads of b., káko, yáhi; string of b. beads, káko ýamnash; awl of b., wákash; káko sákta, sákta; backbone, élhuisha; clavicular b., nté-ish; jawbone, káko; skull-b., núshti káko; cf. skull.
book, pipa; writing b., cover, leaf of b., pipa.
boot, stikshui.
bore, v. t., kéka, shéka; b. through, tkéka, tuéka; b. one's nose-septum, lášhtka; b. another's nose, stú'łka; small boring instrument, tuekótkish.
Cf. perforate, pierce, v.
boring, aperture, ibékantko.
born, to b, gi'ulya; where are you b.? tát i gi-uléžatk?
borrow, v. t, vülza.
bosom, vushó; of females, édash ash.
boss, lakí, hashtaltampkátko.
both, lápok; at b. places, spots, lápukni; b. times, lápukni.
bottle, bunuo’tkish, Kl. wákogsh; orifice of b., gínyantko.
bottom, of barrel, lake, river, etc., lémuna; down in the b., múna, múnána; dry river b., kokám pálkuish, kupkúpële; to be at the b., or to swim near the b. of the water, lémuna.
bough, of tree, wé’k, dim. wékaga; of coniferous tree, pú’sh'amy.
boulder, mú’ní ktá-i; high b, cliff, wálish.
bounce, v. i., kshítuchna, bûyêka; b. over an obstruction, himputażiéa, Mod. mbute’ze.
boat; to have a b., sissukúya, sissóka, shúka. Cf. blow, s.
bow, v. i., for a welcome, útk’útk
bow, as a weapon, with or without arrows, nté-ish, dim. ntéynga; b. and arrows for bird-hunters, táldshi, dim. tálďshágà; armed with b. and arrows, táldshítko; b. made from the tsúpinksham yew-tree, tsúpíinksh; to draw the b. for shooting, shlatámpta, shléwala; to make a small b., nteyákala.
bow of boat, canoe, pfash.
bowel, káya; the bowels, nkásh; soft bowels of the tsú’pinksh-fish, tsú’píksh.
bowl, kápa, dim. kapága; large b. made of scirpus, etc., máksha. Cf. cup, vase.
bowstring, ná’hlish; to draw the b. for shooting, shlatámpta, shléwala.
box, iwizótkish, bóx; little b. with a lock, mwizótkish.

boy, teháki, dim. tehakiága; kitch-kání hishuágga, usually abbr. kitechkání; b. in the sense of son, wéash, dim. wéka; b.-child, young b., up to adult age, hishuágga: b. between ten and fifteen, tehilluyágga; b. over fifteen, tehilluush.

brag, v. i., to be bragging, shípnu.

braid, v. t., one’s own hair, shákpga, shukat’néla.

braid; hair-b. of males, on temples, shákpaksh; hair-b. of females, on back, wéktash; to gather one’s hair into a b., shákpga, shukat’néla.

brain, tápsnék, Mod. tloózo.

brand, v. t., to make b., shuteshla

bread, pálash, Mod. shápéle; to make b., shuteshla

breadth; to make of the same b., hishélúlzá.

break; v. t.; generic: to fracture, disintegrate, kéwa, pl. ngúldsha, ngúmshka; b. asunder, as strings, etc., káta, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; long obj., tckna, tkéwa; káchka, akáchga; shéktuka; one long obj. in one place, yékua; in many places, yekéwa; b. down, as tree-lims, ukéwa, pl. ikéwa, i-akéwa; b. into fragments, portions, tkéwa, shepátza; b. hollow obj., páka (mbáka, mbúka); b. hollow obj. by letting them fall, mbáka; broken, pákako; b. a law, ordinance, etc., yékua, pl. yakéwa; b. one’s limbs, tehéma; in one place, shéyakua; b. off, remove from by breaking, ngúshka, yekualóla; b. to pieces, ndshá-pka, pl. pekéwa; ukéwa, pl. ikéwa; b. by punching, spákka; b. by striking, f. i., strings fastened at one end, káchka, b., smash, as glass, tehúya; b. through, across with the foot, ukéwa; pl. ikéwa; b. up connection, sheggátza.

break, v. i., b by itself, be broken, hollow things, páka, (mbúka); b. or fall off, ndé-ushka; br. off, snap, ngáta, pl. ngúldsha; b. down, as rotten wood, te-utéwa; b. down by ex-hau-stion, tgełza, pl. luélúlza; b. or be broken to pieces, go to pieces, shukúashka.
breast, vushó; female, édhash; of cattle, horses, škôdhash; to carry on one's b., chest, shakakóga.
breath, and breathing, s., hukish; to lose b., pûta; to emit b., wika.
breathe, v. i., hóka; b. in, b. again, hokãmpêle; b. audibly, hîkka; heavily, hîkka; b. from internal heat, kêpâ; b. upon parts of one's body, shaháka.
breech-clout, kâlish; b.-c. of buckskin, formerly worn by females, hassuňhîsh, hishtchîsh-kash.
breed, v. t. and i., hla-a.
breeding, s., lala-ish. Of. brood.
breeze, shleškis; it blows a gentle b., ushikshka. Mod. ushika.
brick, shnutêtko tôpêsh, kît-i; b.-house, ktá-i latchash.
bride; she is a b., shumpsealuâpka hu't.
bridegroom; he is a b., shumpsealuapka hu't.
bridge, shlánkôsh; to erect a b., shlánkôshla.
bridle, shtchî'ktyish; b.-bit, tûtshikish.
brief, referring to time, tântki.
brimful, stání; to be b. of, stá; of a liquid, éwá.
bring, v. t.; generic terms, but chiefly in use for the bringing or carrying of long and heavy obj., éna, pl. and coll. (more in Mod. than in Kl.), ídsha, ídshna; to b., carrytowards, when seen by the one speaking, épka; when not seen by him, átpa, pl. ítpa; to b., convey home or back, émpêli, idshampêli, ítpampêli.

B. along with, forcibly or not, said of persons and quadrupeds, spúnshna, pl. éna, Mod. ídsha, ídshna, gîn-kanka; b. along towards, spû'nhîsh-ká, for another, spûnshipká; back or home, spûnkchapêli, spûntpampêli; on purpose, spû'ntpa, pl. ítpa; while on one's march, spûnkchêla.
back again, spûntgátgapêle; b. to bed, hushkálža; b. close to, near to, ktû'ptna; b. for or to somebody, in somebody's interest, enía; b. information, news, stillidânka, stîltchêna; b. inside, indoors, within, spû'lhi, pl. ilhi; b. a liquid in one vase, tekî-shma; b. long obj., épka, Mod. átpa, pl. ítpa, ítppama; b. one long obj. carried on the arms, kshéna, kshukákal; to go and b., ñktcha; b. on, to cause, né-ulža; b. on, as disease, né'pka; b. out, as out of the lodge, or to the grave, íshna, ishnula, ñktcha; b. round obj., lükka; go and fetch, láktcha, lépka; b. thin obj., né'pka, néna; b. sheet-like obj., shlépka; back or home, shlémpêli, shlepkîpêle; habitually, shlepkîpêle; b. together, make meet, hushkûntanka; shiûlagia, šiû'lkî, Mod. shiûlagien; b. together, collect, gather, stá-ila; into a long basket, ulézugu; b. up, up hill, yána; b. up, raise, as children, hishtatcha.
Many terms under carry, q. v., will apply here also.
bristle, nil; on hog's back, shuán-shakluish.
brittle, tche-ini.
broad, mű kinkutko; kinkutko.
broil, v. t., nőka; b. in a pan, shnitchkua; b. on the hot coals, tchlalála, nőkni.
bronze, kää'kli wátiti; b.-colored, kää'kli.
brook, lelódshi, wewéash; the young b., wewéka; b. of birds, tchililiks. Cf. breeding.
broom, vudshloš%n6tkish. Cf. brush.
brother, elder or eldest, said by younger b., tye'-unap; b. related as elder to younger b., shetze-umalko; b., elder, said by younger sister, pa-ánip; b., younger, (in reference to elder b.), tápiap; b. related as brothers are to their younger brothers, shatapiálto; b.'s son or daughter, said by uncle, pää'ktish; said by aunt, p'kútchip; b.'s wife, said by his sisters, pa-alámip; half-b., tápiap.
brother-in-law, múlgap, p'tchíkap, p'tchú'kap; related as brothers-in-law, shiptcháltko. Cf. husband, wife.
brow, eyebrow, shnékelish, Mod. shnalligsh.
brown, ka-uká-uli; light b., spálptchi; b.-spotted duck-species, gu'lks.
brownish, h.-black, tiptipli.
browse, v. i., páwa.
bruise, v. t., utcháya, shútka; b. with a stick, etc., udúyua, udúpka, udúpka. Cf. beat.
bruiser, shishókish.
brush, s.; cloth b., kushkótish; hair-b., shukushgútkish; hair-b. of painters, shumalótish; scrubbing b., vudshoknótish.
brush, v. t.; as hair, kú'shka; b. off, ndshashlóla, vudshlo'shka; b. down from, ndshashliná.
brushwood, inserted in walls, hashyám mish; b.-lodge, heshkatchki'mish, kápka-stiná'sh; b. wall around camp-fifference, skétcháksh; to make a b. wall to secure the fire, skétléga; tall species of b., tsún-tsak.
bubble, s.; to throw up bubbles, seethe, ntúptpa; to come up in bubbles, ntúptchága. Cf. bubble up.
bubble up, v. i., mpumpúáltka, ntúptchága; b. up while producing ripples, shutuchéwa; b. up in water, from motion below, kmúltzagá, Mod. kmútchó'sha, from article thrown in, stú'pualza; b. up, springs only, ntú'ltzagá; b. up in hot water, ndúpualza, ntúptpa.
buck, láki kú-il; in the sense of male quadruped, láki, lákiaga.
bucket, póko, dim. pokuága; b.-like basket, flat kála; to carry in a b., sho'dshna, sténa; to give in a b., shúi, pl. shewána.
buckskin, tanned, mbá-ush, ubú-ush; b. breeches, kailalapsh-ubá-ush, or ubá-ush; b. fringe, púish, pú-
b r i l l i e — b u r i a l.

b u l k y, mùnì; kinkutko.
b u l l, slùlkhshtko.
b u l l e t, ngé-ish; b. ladle, slula-lótkish; b. pouc, shultílash.
b u l l f r o g, Rana pipiens, kòe; small b., kutága.
b u l l y, shishókísh.
b u l r u s h, or tule; generic term for larger kinds of b., mà-i, in Mod. often: tkáp; overgrows with bulrushes, máyalto; largest species of b., Scirpus validus, mà-i; other species: nã’s, tchák, witchpai; b. mat, láptak; mà-i, mà-i shlá-ish, shlá-ish; stápsh, sté-ulash, shlé'ish; coarseb.-mat, láptak, mà-i shlá-ish; to gather, collect b., máyalsha. Cf. reed.

b u m b l e-b e e, mú’mumsh.
b u n n e r, yámpkash.
b u n c h, szútash; round b. of grass, lbúka; to be, exist together in bunches, liwa, tchipka; to carry about articles in a b., shtchifnamma; to somebody, shtchidshapka; to gather, unite articles in a b., shtchipka; growing or united in the same b., shanctchaktán­tko, tchipkatko; to tie up into a b., szúta, shúlìza.
b u n c l e, métkalsh, szútash, shultílatko; if long-shaped, shuílatko; to form a b., tchïpka; to tie up into a b., szúta; to tie up into a long-shaped b., shuíla. Cf bunch.
b u n g, lákish.
b u n g, v. t.; b up, cork, lákia, tákia; bunged up, takï’tko.
b u r, of pine, tchatcðgalam, Mod. tchatcðgalinks.
b u r d e n, especially when carried on back, shoulders, métkalsh, métkal­tko; heavy b., yútantko; to carry a b., métk’la, métk’lah éna.
b u r i a l, isha, fktcha; b. place, phán­kísh; tribal or family b. ground, telpinu. Cf. bury, v.
burn, v. t., shnúta; b. up, núta; b., cause pain, tékteka; to be burnt, charred up, nátspka, nélka; b., while coming in contact with the body, as nettles, n'holopátana; b. corpses, lú-lukshla; b. to death, kill by burning, shnutchóka; b. down, shnélzga; b., singe off, shnuyóka; b. oneself on part of the body, hushnáta; b. through, shnčaka.

burn, v. i., nélka, núta, shndka, shniya; b. down, nátspka, nelka; to begin to b., slilikui; to cause to b., shnuyóka, tékteka; to keep burning, shnuitampka; b. at the bottom of a cooking utensil, n%utn, n%iitagia.

burrow, s., stu, stilish, shmilash, waw'sh; small b., stuaga; b. containing grain, eatables, ye-ush; to scratch out a b., sl'utila, stiya, waw'shla; yéwa. Cf. den.

burrow, v. i., as moles, mice, stiyá; chipmunks, stúya, wá'shla; b., to make a round hole, shlútila; b. for depositing eatables, yéwa.

burst, v. i., kitita; b. up, explode, mbawa, nddga, tita; to cause to b., mbáwa, ndéga, títa; to cause to b., mbáwa, vud'hit'a.

bury, v. t.; to place provisions into a caché, p'nána, vumi, élza; to start for burying in a caché, ilketcha; b. corpses, etc., p'nána, kéla-una, Mod. vumi; b. along with, ilyóta; b. with funeral procession, isha, ishnúla, ilketcha; b. in something, ilzutarchla, kéla-una; b. in a tribal or family cemetery, tchpinu; b. through, p'nánkish, tchpinu.

bush, ánku, tchélash; coll. gitcheon; little b., wékaga; overgrown with bushes, gatchétko. Cf. shrub, timber, woods.

busy oneself, pelpela; to b. o. for somebody, shatuáya, pélpela.

but, (1) conj.: -tak, taks, toksh, ta, -ta; b. if, b. when, híí'tak, híí'tok, híí'tok; b. to death, kill by burning, shnutchoka; b. down, slmel'sa; b., singe off, shnuyoka; b. oneself on part of the body, hushnáta; b. through, shnčaka.

butcher, s., nánashgish.

butcher, v. t, shínga, pl. líela; náshki, nashkíuna; b. for somebody, shiukia.

Butte Creek Lake, nom. pr. of a lake in California, Ná-uki.

butter, edshash.

butterfly, species of moth, húntish, képkap; species of diurnal b., yapalpúldash. képkap, walwilí-kash; b. with gay colors, wékwak.

buttocks, kiú; b. with upper leg, pá'shaktish.

button, s., sheltapótkish.

button, v. t., sheltápka.

buy, v. t., skéa; b. on credit, skéuta.

buzz, v. i., said of insects, hém'a; of bees, bumble-bees, etc., mú'muma; b. around, nutúyanma.

buzzard; bald headed b., technish.

Cf. turkey-buzzard.

bygone, má'ntchni, tánkni.
burn—capsule.

C.

cabinet-maker, vulnish.
cable, tántish; knúks.
caché, ipaksh, p'nánkuis, vumí, vumish; to preserve, keep in a c., ikpa, ikshla; to bury, put into a c., ikktcha, p'nána, vumí; hiwidsha.
cage, for wild or other animals, kshíwiótkish, Mod.
calf, núsh musham lelódshti.
calf of leg, tchulasb; yówish.
call, v. t.; c. out, shout, ham̥asha; c. some­body to come, c. out for, shátma, shétma; c. back or home, shatmápele; c. each other opprobrious epithets, shimhú'tchena; c. somebody saucy names, shalámá; c. by name, shésha, élza shésshash, or simply: élza; c. oneself by name, sheálya; c. out, c. to the spot, shahamúya, sha'hmóka, shätma, shétma; c. upon, visit, shetáltcha; c. a conjurer for help, shuákia; to go and c. a conjurer for help, shuákidshta; so called, ná-asht shéshatko, n. shéshash or simply: shéshatko.
callosity, on foot or hand, tákak.
camass, the bulb of Camassia esculenta, púksh; in the c. season, pù'kshämi; berry-paste mixed with c., shákalsht; to bake c., púka; to dig, gather, collect c., pó'ksalsha; c.-stick, ámda, meyótkish.
camp, s., tehísh; c. abandoned, tehíwish; in one's c. or lodge, towards one's c., hi, hi', i; away, far from c., kúnag, i'wa; not far from c., iwag; night-c., tehísh; to pitch c. while traveling, máktcha, máktchna; to pitch c. to stay, mákléza; to pitch c. again, máklakpéli; to pitch c. away from house, lodge, méwa; to pitch c. in the mountains, etc., mákualá, mákualsha. Cf. camping-ground.
camp, v. i, mákléza; c. out while on a trip, máktcha, máktchna; to c. in the mountains, cf. camp, s.
campaign, shéllumash.
camping-ground, tehísh; of Indians, máklaksam tehísh; c.-g. in the mountains, etc., mákualksh.
can, cannot. Cf. able, unable.
canal, excavated channel, stúnshish.
cannon, mú'ni lúloksgish.
canoe, dugout c., vúsh, dim. vunshága; leaking or rotten c., é-ukík; c.-pole, lýák. Cf. await, v.
cañon, páksh.
canteen, soldier's, shultlash.
canvas, shil'; c. spread out, cf. sail.
canvas-back duck, kúlla.
cap, tehúyesh; a sort of high c., pù'kelsh or p. tehúyesh. Cf. hat.
capsule, of seeds, ndshe’dsh, tehílak; teháchtgalam, Mod. teháchtgalan, Mod. teháchtgalastlinks.
captions, s., lů'gsh; to take a c. in war, lů'gshla.
capture, v. t., shnúka, shnúkua;
c. again, shnúkpélì; c. anim. obj., spů'ńshna, pl. shnúka; c. for enslaving, lů'gshla; c. as a fly, kshe-
kiúla; c. by hand, as lice on one's own head, hóksaska; c. while going, running, shnúktchla.
carbine, Mloksgish. Cf. gun.
card, or c.-board, pipa.
care, v. t.; c. for, shle'pka, shlepoka; don't care if! ú'tch!
care, s.; to take c. of, manage, shu-
alalampka, shlepoka, Shle'popka, hashtaltampka; to take c. of oneself, sassaga.
careful, tidshki^nki.
caress, v. t., by stroking, patting,
tatchfi'lka, ptchakl^a, Kl. ptchi-
kl%a; to hug and c., Idiikua, shulda-
ku.
caressal, lekánkish; to partake in
c., lękanka.
carouse, v. i., lękanka.
carpenter, pāpkaš-shúshatish.
carriage, tchiktchik. Cf. wagon.
carrier, of dispatches, stílkakuish.
carrot, pāwatch.
carry, v. t.; for generic terms, cf.
introductory remark to bring, v.;
c. about, long obj., úyamna, pl.
ų-amna; c. about in the arms, kshuká-
tkal; kshéna, pl. éna; about oneself,
as in the pocket, haksháktechui; a
liquid in one vase, tchéamna, tchi-
tchela; c. under the arm, arms, shút-
šla, shultšla; c. away, off, with or
without permission, ána, ánska; by
kidnapping, as a child, kshukátkal;
to abstract, anúlispka; tméshka, pl
yméshka; put out of sight, fktchla; c.
back or home, é'mpeli, pl. ítpa mpélì,
and, more Mod. than Kl.: ídshám-
pélì; c. home or back in a basket,
skáttidsha, skáttipélì; c. on one's
back, shálamna, shépolamna, túd-
shna; by means of a string on fore-
head, métk'la; by means of a bas-
et, skáyaamna, skátkala, skátzla;
c. before oneself, as winds, vuhúpi-
nga; c. beneath the clothing, šhitšla;
c. in a bucket, yail, shó'dshna, sténa;
c. bulky, heavy obj., éna, pl. ídša,
ídshna; c. a burden, load, métk'la,
métklank éna; c. in hand, shó'dshna,
sténa; when in a bunch, shtchí-
ynamna; c. on one's head, túdshna,
sha-úla; c. home, cf. c. back; c. an
infant tied to its board, émtchena;
c. long or anim. obj., éna, pl.
ídša, ídshna; when unseen or at a
distance from the one speaking,
átpa, pl. and coll. ftsn, ftsna, ftsamna; c. inside, indoors, within,
spů'ńli, pl. fiżi; c. by mail, éna; c.
a message, news, stillidanka, stílkak-
ka, stiltechna; c. on shoulders, shi-
kianka, šúizia, Mod. shúizian éna;
c. off, sheet-like obj., slk'tzna, cf. c.
away; c. off from, íka, itzà; c. out
of, íša, íshnúla; c. out for burial,
íša, islúnà, fktchla; c. round obj.,
léna, lúka; to go and c., láktchla,
lépka; c. to or for somebody, enia;
when in a bunch, shtchídšapka; c.
thin obj., ně'pka, něna; c. upward, uphill; one obj., yána, kshawalićega; to help in carrying, shiloatça. Cf. bring, fetch, haul, v.
cart, točíktchik. Cf. wagon.
cascade, nšáhtchizh; to form a c., nšáhtchizi, ntu'ltki.
Cascade Range, nom. pr. loc., Yámakisham Yaína.
case, iwi'štktisli; c., especially of round shape, wákogsh; c., loose covering, shló'lish, láktchish; cf. pillow.
cask, wákogsh, Mod.
casket, iwi'sštktish; little c. that can be locked, mawi'sštktish.
cast, v. t; c. down, puélža; c. away, abandon, anim. and inan. obj., kódsha, kéénena; c. away continually, kéénaka; c. away as useless, etc., puédsha; c. back, puekâmpeli; c. below, puétěla; c. down bulky, round obj., shnikíwa; c. down to the ground or into a lodge, pučlıi; c. off, remove, long obj., vutódsha; c. up in the air, vutúnáža; c. upon, into, puálala; c. a deadly spell upon, táwi; c. a shadow, smáhia.
castorium, pámmám skí'sh.
castrate, v. t, škna; castrated animal, škantko, kélíak słúks.
cat, pushish, Mod. kitsi; c.-hole, kitčiim gekánkish, Mod.; wild c., lynx, shlóa.
catch, v. t, shnikúka, shnikúkua; c. again, shnikúpêli; c., said of objects taken collectively, itkal; c., capture, as a fly, kshekiúla; c. white going, running, shnikúkta; c. by hand, as one's own lice, hóksaka;
c. with the lasso, vútóka; c. in the water, shnikúka; c. with poles in the water or elsewhere, stů'ka; c. what is thrown, kawúta; c. up with, puño'dsha; c. air with a grunt, gahípa;
c. fish, kiá'm lúla; fish-catching place, kiá'm-lúcîkîsh; to approach for catching, shnikúkta.
cat's tail, species of, wiwí.
cattle, mushmush, Mod. vushmush; inclosure for c., wákakal, tpułígish, illigish, Mod. ktcînhish.
cause, s; no ex. eq.: for what c.? wak, wákítko, wák giúga; for no (real) c., huna'shak, nái'sak. Cf. therefore, why.
cause, v. t., to bring about, né-ulža.
To c. is usually expressed by the affixes of causative verbs; e. g. from kshuílža to dance is formed: shnikshuílža, to c. to dance; from ána to fetch: ániga, to make fetch, etc.
causetway, stů; to build a c., stúya.
cautión, v. t; to c. against, lewélula.
cave in, v.i, tuínéga; caving in of earth, wetókuish.
cavern, cave, ků'mme.
cavity, hollow, wá'sh; c dug out, ibékantko; to dig a c., said of persons, yépa, Mod. ibéna; of animals, wá'shla, shlú'tila. Cf. burrow, v. and s.
caw, v. i., hā'ina; said of larger birds, wóa; c. continuously, wókanka.

cæse, v. i., is usually expressed by the verbal completive in -óla, -úla; when not follow'd by a verb, k'lé-wi; c. stop! léki! pl., lékat! gitak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak! Cf. qui, stop.

cedar tree, vúluandsham.

celébraté, v. t., by dances, dance-songs, gleesongs, yéka.

cellar, látcshashtat hantilatko, Mod. shtinā'shtat hantilatko.

cemétery, p'nánkish; tribal or family c., tchpinu; old Indian c., lúulksalks. Cf. bury, v.

cereals, cf. maize, wheat; to raise c., hashua-a.

cértainly, wák hai la gén, Mod. oká-ilagen; of course! waklakidká! wak a giuga! often translatable by hai, a-i, haí;ch, ya.

chair, teháwalkish; back of ch., tehapáta; to lean against back of a ch., shuimapatámhk, kshapáta.

chair, flesh, tehúlëks.

chalk, lápaks; used as face- or body-paint, lápaks.

chance, no ex. eq.; by (mere) ch., luumi'shak, wakianhwa; to find by ch., udákal, pl. úkal. Cf. gü-wal.

change, v. t.; to be changed into, k'léka; to be changed into a lake, á-usheótkala. Cf. become, v.

chant, s., shuí'sh; shuinótkish.

chapped; to have limbs ch. through frost or heat, skúkla.

chár, v. t.; to be charred, nátspka; half-charred, nútatko. Cf. burn, v.

character, steínash; of debased, mean ch., tehákalsh, küidshi steinash; of good ch., cf. good.

charge, v. t.; as a horse or wagon, íta, fína; ch., as a horse, shuí-ína; ch. or freight a boat, yún'shtat ilápk; ch., transversely, one long obj., hékshálëká; ch. a price, élza; ch. somebody money or valuables, húshyaktu; ch. with reproaches, kótkínshka; ch., to attack, gú'íki, gútámpta, táshuí.

charger, load-gauger, shlá'yaksam wetkótkish.

charm, s., in shape of magic song, shuí'ísh, shuínótkish.

charm, v. t.; to ch. with, táwi.

chase, v. t., ká-ína, shuí'dhsna; ch., pursue, kputcha, kputchna; ch. continuously, shuí'kanka; ch., as an enemy, shulitanka; ch. about, tputyána; ch. each other, shuí'dhsna, tputyána; ch. for somebody, kaihía; one who chases, tputpayámish.

chastise, v. t., néc-ulakta, néc-ulza; ch. by whipping, wihii'tcha, udúpka; to make atone by chastising, shikteháktehna.

chatter, v. i., said of birds, hā'ina cheap; to sell ch., kétcha élza. Cf. sell.

cheat, v. t., stítxa, pálía; ch. repeatedly, pálpéle.

cheek, mpáto: ch.-bone, mpáto.

cheese, (jdshash.

chérish, v. t., stítxa; ch. each other, hishtánta.
caw—chunk.

chest, vushó; of cattle, horses, sızó-
dishish; to carry on one's ch., shaka-
kága, shepukága
cnow, v.t., as tobacco, etc., kpú-
yumna, kókanka, ktcán, páni; ch.,
to gnaw at, kátáungáta.

Chewaukan Marsh, nom. pr.
loc., Tchuažáñi.

chicken, tchikin, tchi'k'n.
chide, v.t., shúla; ch. each other,
shuke'ki.

chief of a tribe, lañí (Chin J. téyi);
principal, high, or head-ch., múní
lañí, abbr. mú-lañí; tutaszéní lañí;
subchief, kitchkání l., abbr. kétcha l.

child, offspring, wčash, dim. wéka;
ndshekani; suckling ch., n'mksh,
miikaga; children able to walk,
pl. only, tásakkí; acting like children,
tatacksí; to bear a ch. or chil-
dren, wčálaká, nkí'kí; to lose ch.
by death, said of mothers who lost
two or more, lepkldka; to lose ch.
by death, said of a father, tchákléza,
Mod. tchákela.

childish, doting person, mékísh;
acting in a ch. way, tataksíptchí; to
be or become ch., mékía.

childlike, tataksíptchí.

chill, chilliness, kátags.
chills, malarial fever, táshtushish.
chilly, kátags, to be ch., said of
weather, winds, ská.

chimney; flue of ch., shmé-ilkash.
chin, ká'dsho.

chink, mét'li, ndsákish. Cf. apen-
ture, hole.

chipmunk; a species of Tamias,
wá'shla; little ch., Tamias quadrivit-
tatus, washlá-aga, Mod. witchash;
another species of ch., m'šásh;
to hunt chipmunks, washlala; to go
and hunt ch., washlalsha, mshásh-
alteha.

chipper, arrow-head ch., generally
of horn, úzaplaksh.

chirp, v.i., há'ma, táktza.

chisel; fleshing ch., luposhótkish;
when of stone, tkuyótkish.

choke, v.t., yéts'aka; to be choked,
púta, késhga hókish; to be choked
through swallowing, ndsákia; ch. one-
self, shyéts'aka.

choke-cherry, fruit of Prunus dem-
missa, tuitchzash; the tree, tuitch-
cham; to gather ch.-cherries, tuitch-
ashla.

choose, v.t., to select, ihia, ikayúla,
shiátka; ch. for oneself, shi-iha, shiá-
tka.

chop, v.t., long obj, udshidshi,
útcha, utchéya; ukátá, pl. vulód-
ska; ch. fine, vute'ka. Cf. split, v.

chorus; ch.-song, shiunófish; to start
a ch., shuyéga; said of the conju-
er, shiunóta; to sing in ch., winóta;
to go and sing in ch., winóta, shiunó-
óta; to howl, cry or sing in ch.,

chr ysalid, of the húntish-butterfly,
púl'zuantch, píash; to gather, scrape
up this ch., púl'zuantcha; ch. of
another butterfly species, küll'gás.

chuckle, v.i., wéta, luáíza.

chunk, of bread, kétcha pála-ash;
ch. of ice, wayúlapsh.
cinnamon; c.-colored, ka-uká-uli; of light c. complexion, mukmukli; c.-bear, náka.
circle, s., hoop, stilanksh; to form ac., persons, taki'ma; to form a c. around, gakiáma, hashámpka; to form circles, rings in the water, tcheléwa; to describe circles in the air, cf. circle, v. i.; to move in a continuous c., gaki'ma, ki-uggídsha; to sit, to gather in a c., liulža, liupka, liítatka; to walk around in a c., gakála, ki-uggídsha. Cf. eddy, ring.
circle, v. i., ktiwalkidsha; to c. around, as birds in the air, ki-uggídsha, kshakidsha, naggidsha.
circular, kalkali.
circulate, v. i., ktiwalkidsha; v. t., stiiya.
city, tá-uní.
clad, skú'tchaltko, shulútantko; in a long dress, kokatko; wrapped in, skútatko; c. in a blanket, mantle, skútatko; c. in skin-armor, ktaklish. Cf. clothe, dress, v.
claim, v. t., to wish for, shaná-uli, Mod. láméni; c. for oneself, shamanákía.
clam, kle'dshu; c.-shell, klídshuam wákosh.
clang, s., stút'zhis, tůmenash; to produce clangs, wáltá.
clap, v. t., the hands, shaktáktza.
class, v. t.; to bend over for clasping, liishlútanka; clapping-knife, kó-shapush.
clatter, v. i.; to make a clattering noise, la-uláwa, lúlula.
clavicular, or collar bone, nté-ish. claw, shté'ksh; nóp, dim. nópána; hoof-c. of quadruped, kúdshínksh, dim. kúdshínkshka; c. of bird, shté'ksh.
clay, tıksh, Mod.; wet c., típesh.
clean, tsuktsákli. Cf. clear.
clean, v. t., vudshóka; c. off, scour, vudshokálža; c. off from, vudshuí-shka; ntcháshka; c. one's nose, psísh shíáshka; c. by brushing, kú'shka; c. by winnowing, shiulma.
clear; said of water, yálialtko, yáliali; tsuktsákli; to become c., yáliala; the weather is c., tisdh nő'pka.
clearing in the woods, ginkáyatko, Mod. klá'dsh.
Clear Lake, nom. pr. Tchápszo. clearly; to hear c., tisdh tůmëna.
cleft, mét'hli, ndsákish.
clergyman, súndé kíuks, súndé kă'kikish or s. shúshtish; p'áltál-kni shúshtish.
cliff, wálish; on cliffs, wálidshat; file or series of cliffs projecting from lake, prairie, samká-ush; “in the cliffs,” connected with verbs, is expressed by the suffix -aya.
climb, v. t., gú'ka, gú'kna; gú'í'ya; c. up, as trees, gú'ka, gú'kna; húyeka, pl. tinízi; c. up in the distance, gá-ulapka; c. crawl up to, ktchikáya; c. up the outside ladder of one's winter house, ga-ulapkápéle; c. up by repeated attempts, ga-ulapka; c. up again, reclimb at a distance from the one speaking, ga-ulapká-
pêle; c. up in the web, said of spiders, shalaggâya, shalammidsha; c. up by going around, gâmêni, shalkakâmna; c. while sticking close to, going around the stem, aggîdsha; c. back to the former place, gu'tgapêli; c. down, gûtza.

climber; one who runs up, climbs, hutelnâyash.

clinch, v. t.; c. the hand, shlapshta; c. together, shámmna.

clip, v. t., uyôka; c. one's hair, shuyôka, lák shuktaldsha; c. hair, ktûshka, stuyâkishka; láktechka, la-kâ'dsha.

clipping, portion clipped off, ktûshkuish; ktushka.

citoris, shitash.

cloak, enveloping the whole body, skutash; to be dressed in a c., skita; to dress somebody in a c., sku'tchala.

clock, shapash; c.-pendulum, vûtkakua.

cloyd, tölzash.

close, v. t., c. with a cover or lid kaishnula; c. the door, doorlap, cover, shlâ-uki; c. forcibly a door, etc., ktîuga; c. an opening, ndsákia, shlâ-uki; c. the hand, shlapshta; c. up, spûlhi; pl. ìlhi; to return from closing up, spuhlîtka.

close, adv., near, gî'ta, hûya, wîka; c. by, when said of persons, long obj., hût; to be c., stand c. by each other, tchîpka, liwa; to be c. to, kâptcha, shûnâkta; one who is c. by, shinâktish.

close, prep., c. to, wigátan.

cloth, linen, cotton, silk, etc., shîl; to tear c. into shreds, teshashkuâla; piece of c., torn c., téhashko.

clothe, v. t., skû'tchala; c. oneself, skûtâ; with a mantle, etc., skûta, skutia; c. oneself, said of females, kóka; clothed with, shulûtantko, skûtchaltko; skûtatko. Cf. clad

clothing, shulûtish; of females, kûks; to put c. on while going, traveling, shulûtantcha, shulûatchna; to carry beneath one's c., shitila.

cloud; rain-c., paishasha; storm-c., c.-burst, mú hûpkatko paishash; little c., paishkaga; to be full of clouds, shtîpa, Kl.; paishha; to be full of lamb-clouds, shtîpa, Mod.

clouded; c. sky, paishasha; to be c., shtîpa Kl.; paishha.

cloudy, blending, said of colors, nuatâzatko; it is c. weather, paishha.

clown, utüssusâ-ash; cf. shéshtal-kash.

club, s, ánku, pûpkash; to fight with clubs, slutápka; to play at c., shûûta; to beat with a c., udúpka, vu-dûka; cf. beat, v.

club, v. i.; c. together, shukûlki, shîchla, túlha

cluck, v. i.; c. with the tongue, shakûpshtaka.

clumsy, kokalkokaltko, Mod.

cluster, inan., tchîpka; c. of flowers, lek-usham, d. of le-usham; to be, exist together in a c., liwa, tehîpka; cf. crowd, file, gather, v. i., heap.
coals, lgùm; coal-paint, lgù'; to roast, broil on the hot c., tchialála; cf. nókla. Cf. broil, v.
course; sometimes expressed by muni. Cf. raw.
coat, shulótish; tchuílish, dim. tchuliága; citizen's c., kápó, dim., kápuak; wearing a c., kapútko; to put one's c. on, kapópéle; to put another's c. on, kapópka; to take one's c. off, kapóla.
coax, v. t; c. away, spúnshna; c. deceptively, shnape'mpema, Mod. shnepe'mpema.
cock, v. t.; c. the hammer for firing, shleVala.
coffee, ko'pe, k6pi.
coffin, k'lekapkash iwi%6tkish, b6x.
cohabit, v. i.; to c. with, shet6l^a, she*tupka; shina, shiniiya; to beget, engender, waishi; to live in concubine, hesht6l#a, mbu'shni.
cohabitation, to be in the act of, sk6kanka.
coil, v. t, shkapshtchala; to c. something up, weplakiamna; to c. oneself up, shuhatch^la.
coin, of gold, kákä'kli tehikëmen; silver c., shi'lba tála, pálpali tála or p. tehikëmen; to pay in one c., líuya; in many, péwi.
cold, (1) adj., said of weather, kátags; very c., mû ská, used adverbially only; to be c., liquids only, tehkáwa; weather, winds, sgú'mla, ská; to feel, be c. on body, kátka; on limbs, ndá-itia, tápsyoja. (2) s., to catch a c., shné-ulia, Mod. sniula.
collar, of beads, etc., shankákash, shnawä'kish, yámnsnash. Cf. bead.
collect, v. t.; c. by chance or otherwise, ñtkal; c. to a certain spot, shiül'ka, shiül'ki; c. again, to c. at the habitual place, shiül'kipéli; c. objects of the same nature, shtchipka; c. for oneself, shiüllagia, Mod. shiülagien; c. as fruits, ishka, shiül'ka, lgúya, łtákaya; c. edible roots, bulbs, fruits, pl. of subj., stá-ila; to start for collecting roots, fruits, stä-fldsha; c. pond-lily seed, wóksalsha, wókashla. Cf. gather, v. t.
colonist, tehí'sh; c. in that section, hátak-tehi'sh, gitákni.
color, s., for dyeing, shneluótkish; as the product of a dyeing process, shneluash; of the same c., shu-änkptchi; showing various colors, hushkalzanátko.
color, v. t., by dyeing, shnélua; colored, shneluatko; coloring matter, shneluótkish.
colt, tšá-ush; wátcam wéash.
Columbia River, nom. pr., Káwam Kóke, Túma-Káwe-Gítko; for the portion around the Dalles more especially, Ampká'nini Kóke.
comb, s., shlitchizash, shlitchizötkish; fine-toothed c., shitchkatchlótkish.
comb, v. t., shlitchiza; another's hair, kâ'shka.
comb at, v. t., shúka, shéllual; sis­sóka, d. of shúega.

c o m e, v. i.; generic: when the com­ing is not seen by the one speaking; gátpa, gátpna; when the coming is toward the one speaking or the ob­ject just spoken of; gépka; c. after, fetch, fktcha, épka; cf. fetch, v.; c. after fire, klukálgí lúloks, klukálgí; c. around, near, gátpanma; c. back, home, gémpèle; when unseen by the one speaking, or in the distance, gátpampé; c. back from traveling, taménótká; c. back when moving in a circle, waggidsha; c. down, drop, inan., gélza; as trees, hínui; c. down upon, hínua; to make c. down, hínui; c. forth in bunches, grapes, etc., líwa; c. in, inside of, gúli, pl. kilhi; c. in again, gulfpé; pl. kilhhpé; c. and leave again, gátpanúla; c. near, close to, gátpanma, galdsháwia, galdshui, gatpénóta; c. near while running, holúpka; c. near reaching, gátpankshka; c. near shooting each other, hish-lakshka; c. on, happen, népka; c. out of, leave, guylza; as woods, bushes, marshes, hukayóla, pl. gakayóla, tingayúla; c. out as, to become, klé­ka; c. or cross over to, gákua; c. to, reach, gátka, cf. arrive; c. to, to­wards, gátpa, gátpana, gépka (see above); c. to the ground, round obj., lágyi; c. together, shuká’llki, cf. meet, v.; c. towards, step up to, kíshtchip­ka; anim. and inan., gúta; c. go towards, gátpa; the one speaking, tínshipka; c. by the trail, road, shá­katla; come up! referring to lack of memory, skól to make, let c., sha­hamúya, sha’hmóka, sha’hmúlgí; by beckoning, kinshipkfa; to see somebody coming, tiló’tpa, tiló’dsha.

com ford able; to feel c., tidsh gi.

com ical, wetishptchi.

com ics, léshuatlash.

com mand, v. t., né-ulza, stulí, tpé­wa; in Mod. also hiú’shga; c. in the interest of, ne-ulzía; c. order while going, traveling, stuldsha; c. over many persons, as soldiers, i-amna.

com mand, s., tpéwash, né-ulaks, stuleólish.

com mander, lakí.

com mence, v. t., lupí tmuye’ga; c. at one end, tmuye’ga; when con­nected with verbs, c. is expressed by the suffixes -éga, -iéga, -támpka.

com mit suicide, v., hishú’ka; by hanging, hakshgáya; by shooting, hishlan.

com motion; to be in c., said of water, Íkán, ndupía; to produce c. in waters, Íkán.

com munal lodge, waitkótkish látchash; in the sense of council house, né-ulakúsh látchash, Mod. n. stiná’sh.

com munity, ménoks; c. of Indians, málkaks; to form a c., ménka.

com pact, adj, sóid, húpkatko, mû húpkatko.

com pact, s., shénolakuish; to make a c., ne-ulzía, shenól’za.

com pact, v. i., shenól’za.
companion, shawalineash, Mod. shitchlip; to be the habitual c. of, sha-ulankánka; to stay together as companions, shawaliná'a, Mod. shitchla; to take along as a c., spú'nshna, pl. čna, idshna; to take as c. for traveling, spú'nkanka.

colorp, népoks; c. of relatives, friends, shá-amoks; in c. of, túla; to be in c., túla, túla; tehilla; to form a c., shukuxlki; to march, to walk in c., sha-ulánka, shawaliná'a; to march in c. to some distance, sha-ulántcha; to go about in c., two persons, shulxátchna, Mod. shulxátetchna; to keep in one's c., spú'nkanka.

comparable to, yalank; sbitko, or by suffix -ptcbi, -mtcbi.

compel, v. t.; expressed by the suffixes forming causative verbs, as -ka, -anka, etc.; c. observance, shumuxkanka. Cf. cause, v.

compensation; for no c., huná'ishak.

complain, v. i., sbégsha; c. of, líña, heshégsha; c. in a whining voice, tehé'ktcheka.

complete, stáin; to be c., stá. complete, v. t., to fill, stági; to c. one year, tíná illóla. completamente, stá; adj. used adverbially, nánuk.

complexion; of dark c., limlí'mli; of light cinnamon c., mukmúkli.

complot; to form a c. against, nélulakta. shenálýa.

comply with, v. t., ná-asht gi, Mod. né-asht gi. Cf. agree, v.

comport, v. t., oneself, húshleta; how do you do? wák i húshleta?

comprehend, v. t., ndshélza, samtchátka; to hear distinctly, túmëna.

comprehensible; to make c., heshamkánka.

comrade, shawalineash, Mod. shitchlip. Cf. companion.

conceal, v. t., ašhi; inan. obj., íña; c. oneself, húyaha, pl. gáyaha; c. oneself while standing behind, tgifipcha, pl. líi-uptcha; c. a secret, sháishí; to keep concealed, sha-fshian índka.

concede, v. t., wé-ula; to c. to, wéwalta. Cf. allow.

conclude, v. t., to resolve upon, né-ulža, né-ulakta.

condensed, húpkatko; to be in a c. state, húpkka. Cf compact, adj.

condition, no ex. eq.; one in this c., gémtchí; one in that c., húmtchí; one in a similar c., shuhánkptchí; on c. that, conq, há, hú'toks

conduct, v. t.; to c. through, as water, stú'nshna. Cf. lead, v.

cone, upper end of, hápa. Cf. conical.

conferr, v. t.; many obj., shewána; c. upon, anim. obj., spúni, pl. shewána; c through another, níukla. For other terms, cf. give, v.

conferr, v. i.; c. for negotiation, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka.

confine, v. t.; c. in a place of detention, anim. obj., spúhi, pl. fíli; to be confined, give birth, nák'kgi, wé'kala.
Company — continually.

confiscate, v. t., long obj., i-amna.
conflagrate, v. i., núta, shnúya. Cf. burn, v. i.
confluence, né-ukish, shenō’tkako; to form c., said of two streams, shutandánka.
conform, v. i.; to c. with, ná-asht gi, Mod. né-asht gi.
conformably with, shuhank, shūhank-shhtiko.
congeal, v. i., we'n.
congregate, Y. i., into a crowd, shuku'lki, liwa, liupka. Cf collect, gather, v. i.
conical, wakwákli; to stand in a c. form, túlìa; c. willow seed-basket, yáki.
conjurer, kiuks; when performing noisily, sheshéilá-ash; female c., kiuks welékash; young c., kiukága; to act, treat, in the capacity of a c., tc'húta; to act, behave noisily, extravagantly, like a c., sheshé'la; to call a c. for help, shuákia; to start out for calling a c., shuákidsa.
connection by vicinity, junction, shalatchguálash; to be in c., joined with, shalatchguála.
conquer, v. t, skúmpa; winízi, Mod vúizin; c. in battle, udúyua, udúpka, winízi.
consciousness; to regain c., hó-kampète.
consent, v. i., humásht gi, shí-íha. Cf. agree, comply with.

consider, v. t., húshkanka, húshka, héwa, Mod. also kópa; c. oneself as, shéwa; c. as a stranger, ká-ikēma.
considering that, conj., húnkanti, hunkantehä'.
consort, s, mbú'shni.
consort with, v. i., said of both sexes, mbú'shni, heshtólza, shétupka, shétólza; c. with a man, hi-shuáksha.
constellation, ktc'hül.
constituted; c. alike, géemptchi, húmtchi; c. similarly, shuhánk-pectchi.
construct, v. t., shúta; c. a lodge, láîcha, Mod. stíná-a; c. for a purpose, shutéla.
consume, v. t, eat, shlu'ki, shne'fa, vitta; to be consumed by fire, náts'pka, shnúya.
contact; in close c. with, as with the body, stálégutko; to be in c. with, kă-pectcha, taliga; with the water, taliga.
contain, v.t.; c. a liquid, tchipka; to be contained within, inan, éwa, stúpka.
contest, v. t., shákamka
contest, s, mutual c. by racing, shátampélégish; to have a c., quarrel, hishtchakta; to start a c., hishtcháktna continuously, tc'húshak; adj. used adverbially, tc'húshni, tc'húshniak; expressed by the suffix -tamna: hulladshútámna, to run up to and back c., or by the suffix -kánka, especially when the action is performed while moving.
continue, v. t.; same as keep on, q. v. Cf. continually.
contort, v. t., as one’s limbs, tilanshúap. contort, v. t., as a muscle, spúlhi; c. one’s body, shubatchúap. c. one’s body and lie down, as when lying in ambush, hishúalzú, cf. knúklá, knůklzá; c. the half-opened hand or fingers, shatchó’lgi.
control, v. t., hashtalta’mpka; shléka, Mod. shléka.
contusion, if round, nute’ks.
convalescent, to be, huggidsha. Cf. health.
convenient, fit, shípatch; ti-dshi.
converge, v. i.; c. at the top, to stand in a converging form, túila.
conversation, wáltoks, Mod. wáltka.
converse, v. i., hémkanka, wáltka; c. with, hashashuákia, hashta’tala; c. while standing, utáwa; c. with suppressed voice, láklakpka, léklekpka; to commence conversing, hashashuaktionpka.
convey, v. t., anim. and long obj., òtpna; spünsna, pl. òna, ídshna; c. back or home, č’mpéli, ítpampéli, idshámpéli; one anim. obj., spúnk-tchampéli, spúnpampéli, pl. idshámpéli; c. along with, pl. anim. and long obj., òtpa, ítpamna; c. out, as to the grave, ísha, ishůla, šltchta; c on one’s shoulder, shíkianka. Cf. bring, carry, v.
convocate, v. t., sha’umulgi.

cook, s., pashshúshatish; to be a c., pashútá.
cook, v. t., hushnů’ka, shutéshla, pashútá; c. and to be cooked, nóka; to attend to cooking, pashútá; c. in a kettle or pot, shutéshla; cooking stones, cf. to heat; cooking vase, póko.
cool, said of weather, kátags.
cool, v. t.; c oneself off, shuakóla; c. oneself while walking, shuakó’l-tcha; c. somebody by fanning, ulí-ukshla.
cooperate, v. i., shiloátcha.
coot, popularly: mud-hen, Fulica americana, túhush.
copper, kák’kli wáálti; c. coin, kák’kli tehúkemen; c.-colored, kák’kli.
copulate with, v. t., shétólga, mbúshni, shétupka Cf. cohabit, v.
cord, knúks, dim. knukága; skenshtútkish; thick c., túsntish.
core, in boil, ulcer, kú’i.
cork, s., lákish.
cork, v. t, lákia.
corn, on feet, tóke.
corn, Indian, cf. maize; cornfield, káňla-shútesh.
corner, as of a room, shtchakali-átipsh; to be, lie, stand in a c., lelíwa; to form a c., shtchakálka. Cf. angle, s.
corpse, k’lékátka, tehúléks; c. of child, tehúlkaga.
corpulent, plítko.
corral, fenced inclosure for horses, cattle, tpúlgish, ilígish, wákálak; ktehúksh, ktehúksh-ilígish; dim
continue—cover.

wakekaga, ktcinkaga; gate of c., ktcinksham stúkish; to drive out of a c., shu-f-aza; to d. into a c., kpulì.
correctly, tála, tálaak.
correctorate, v.t., shéwala; kátak sheshe-wá.
corrugated, tshalkuleatko.
coruscate, v.i., tcheltchela.
cost, s., c. price, she'shatuish.
cost, v. t., and to be worth, shésha.
Cottonwood Creek; nom. pr. loc., Vulàlkshi.
cottonwood tree, Populus angustifolia, vúlal.
couch, sháhiash; c. of the natives, szólakgish, Mod. szúlkish; shláish.
cougarr, Felis concolor, tásaltch; his epithet, kúiga-ush.
cough, v. i., ókshua.
council; general c., c. meeting, né-ulakgish, shukúlkish; war-c. of both hostile parties, shutánkish; c. chamber, lodge, netno'izisham látchash, né-ulakgish látchash; Mod., n. stíná'sh; meeting place for councils, waltkótkish; c. ground, né-ulakgish; to meet in c., hushtánka, shutánkpa, Mod. shútankpa; to hold c., wáltka, waltkápéli; to erect a c. lodge, ne-ulákghishla.
count, v. t., enumerate, shétua; c. a story, myth, shashapkelia.
counted; an expletive term added to numerals: fka, líkla, nékla, shlékla, yála, pé-ulà, and their partic and d. forms.
country, káiša; my c., gé-u káiša; all over the c., káiša nákant; native of which c.? and of that c., táktki; coming from the upper c., plákni; from the lower c., yanákni; belonging to all surrounding countries, nakántkní; to make a c., káilála; for somebody, káiálala.
couple, of two, lápok; married c., shumshélémantko lápuk.
course; of course! wák la giuga, wák hai la gën I Mod. oká-Illegal!
cousin; male c., púmtchip; sons of m.c.call each other so also; elder or eldest male c., tzé-unap, said by younger male cousins; younger male c., tápiap; related as male cousins, shupumtchisháltko; related as elder to younger male c., she-tzé-unaltko; female c., p'katchip; father's brother's daughter, p'nap; elder female c., called so by a younger female cousin, p'tálip; younger female c., tápiap; females related as cousins, shapkatcháltko; daughter of female c., p'katchip; females related as cousins, daughters either of sisters or brothers only, shaptálaltko.
cover, v. t, shawáltcha; c. by eclipsing and to eclipse each other, shipatzúka; c., c. up with, kél-una, kelua; as with blankets, wáldsha; c. with earth, straw, etc., ká'batzja, kél-una; c. up face, tub, etc., or against rain, utáma, utáltchka; a hole, etc., shekeláloná; c. oneself,
shawaltcha, shawaltchna; c. oneself with, shút-utáma; c., shield oneself against, shipatzúka; c. up, said of liquids, kélúa, tehíži; c. loosely, shiktana; c. tightly, skéntana; covered with hair, fur, wool, nífáltko; to be covered with liquid, tehíži.

cover, s., utámsh; sheath, látktechish; what forms a c., wálshash; hard c., shell, veget. and inan., ndsé’dšh; sheet-like article serving as c., shléalualsh; c. in the sense of dress, skútash; c. for the entrance of lodge, kaishúish; loose c., shlétechish; látktechish; sort of c., mantle made of swamp-grasses, túálului; head-c., tehúyesh; a kind of k-c., skálaps; to go under c., shaválttechña; to put a c. upon, utáma, utáchkia; to close with a c., said of winter lodges, ká-ışhna; to use as a c., shield, shipatzúka; to remove the c. or lid, hutachkiúla, kaishnula.

coverlet, over the bed, shnálualsh.

covet, v. t, shuánui; said of males, kúktaška.
cow, mushmush; ketchíshkish, Mod. vúshmush; titche’techkish.
coward, vúshish; to be a c., vúsha.
cóyote, or prairie wolf, wášh.
crab, fresh water and marine, kúya; crab’s trail, gait of c., skú’iksh.
crab-apple; wild c. a tree, Pyrus rivularis, shléalhtchapam.

crack, v. t; to break hollow things, mbúka (páka, mbáka); to break hollow things by letting them fall, mbákla; to c. with the teeth, pú’kpuka.

crack, v. i., c. by heat, mbákla. Cf. parch.
crack, s., mě’hi. Cf. aperture, chink.
crackle, v. i., said of straw, etc., kúshkusha.

cradle-board, stiwizótkish, Mod. shuénétech; c.-b. with the baby on it, shuénétech.
cramps, lulúlish; to have c., tehúlla.

crane, shó’ksh, Mod. tehó’ksh; sandhill c., Grus canadensis, klé’tish; great blue heron, Ardea herodias, kákash; species of c. called shitepoke, tuakish or wákis; another species of c. or heron, kóa; "Old Crane," a mythic bird, Shú’kamtech. Cf. night-heron.
crash, tíwish; to produce a distant c., roar, liuna.
crate, cylindric, for berries, póko, íwam póko; c. for collectors of edible roots, yáki, hlívash. Cf. basket.

Crater Lake, nom. pr. loc., Gí’wash É’ush.

Crater Mountain, nom. pr. loc. Gí’wash.

crave, v. t, ti’ma’; háměni, sha’menakfa.
craving, ti’’mish.
craw, nkásh; shuidshash.
crawl, v. i, ketchídsha, skíntchena, Mod. sji’dsha; c. along, upon, ketchítana; c. around by turns, ketchikidsha; c. away from, skníbashka; c. back towards, ketchítpampéli; c. into,
through, gutéktcha, gutég; c. through an aperture, ktchikansha; c. into a hole, skîli; into its den, said of an animal, kilibli; c. repeatedly, habitually, skîshkanka; c. on the ground, etc., ktchidsha, shîktchaslîa; c. towards, ktchîpa; showing, imitating the motion of a crawling snake, tishzalkuleátko. Cf. creep, v.
crazed, crazy, lékatko, lékish; to be crazed, léka, tchawika.
cream, shléaluish.
crease, pakalaksh, spagalaksh.
crease, v. t, shuta; to commence creating, shuteyéga; c. mountains, hills, yainala.
creator, p'laítalkni shûshatish, p'laikni shûtesh.
creek, kôke, dim. kôkaga, tukuaga; coming from a c., living on other side of a c., kokagtálkni.
creep, v. i., ktchidsha, skîntchna, Mod. s'î'dsha; c. along, ktchitana; c. away from, skinuashka; c. forward by turns, ktchikidsha; c. into, gulipéli; c. into its den, said of an animal, kilibli; c. into woods, timber, ktchikaya; c. repeatedly, habitually, skîshkanka; c. straight out, as lizards, ultchikanka; c. through an aperture, ktchikansha; c. towards, ktchîpa; c. back towards, ktchîpampéli; c. underground, skîlí; c. up to, günta, gantíla, shawlítánka.
Cf. crawl, v.
creeper, creeping plant, kémni.
cremate, v. t.; c. corpses, lûuksha.
crossing piece, footlog, sgú'tchegush.
crosswise; to deposit c, kshétléka, pl. etlé'xi; disposed c, shuelitétko.
crouch, v. i., on the side of, or on the water's edge, tchekléa.
crow, v. i., hù'ma; wóa.
crow, s., kákan; small species of, ãha-ash.
crowd, s., shukúl'kish; to gather in a c, mass up, liwa; to form a c, lùpka, liwála, shukúl'ki, túlā; to stand in a c. with others, tgapía, pl. liukiámna, liulóya. Cf. cluster, gather, v. i., heap.
crowd together, v. i., tehílámna; c. t. high up, above, tinshéyá; to be crowded within, shukápka. Cf. the numerous derivatives of radix liu-, under: gather, v. i.
crown of head, nkák.
cruciform, shěkitko. Cf. cross, s.
crude, said of food, shánkitko; to be c, shánki.
crumb; cf. morsel.
crumble, v. i., te-utéwa; to make c. by head, mbúka (mbúka, páká); earth crumbling into dust, mbúkah, nk'ka.
crumpled, tishýalkulateko.
crupper, of saddle, lhelhuópka.
crush, v. t., ndégá, skúya; to terminate by crushing, híétala; c. with a pestle or stone, gáma; c, as in a mortar, ndshápka; c, pound with a piece of wood, ndáka; to be crushed as by stepping upon, te-ntéwa.
cure, v. t., heshuâmpéli; to treat, tchúta, yá-uka; to go out for curing the sick, tchutânsa; curing implement, múluash, tchuténôtkish.
curious, strange, wënni; abbr. wënni.
curiously, strangely, wënni.
curl, v. t., shnuntchzóla; c. oneself up, shuhatchzâla, knú'k'ža. Cf. contract, v.
curl, s., of hair, shnuntchzôlsh.
curled, curly, ndshokolatko; c. hair, shnuntchzôlsh; curly-haired, tehítaksh.
current; red wild-c., species of Ribes, tchmu'lhak.
curse, v. t., lama, shalama; c. each other, shimhu'tclina.
curtain, hisho'tkish.
curved, shtchishalkko. Cf. bend, v., crooked, warped.
cushion, of chair, heshltanksh; small c. on baby-board, shuipúklash.
customary; it is c. with, gélza.
cut, v. t.; c. apart, asunder, sever off; láketcha, lakáshda, shepâ'tza, ktákta, ktâkîôla; long obj., ukâta, pl. vu-lôdsba; útcha, utcháya; c. down, as trees, flži, lishanní, ânkuala; tree cut down, hîmpos; c. by means of gashes, to slash, ktalâshna, lag-gâltechna; partic. cut, wounded by a cut, ktakâlitko; c. with a knife, ktákta, kté'ža; with knife or scissors, ktúshka, ktuyúga; c. oneself loose from, shâlakta; c. notches into, kték'hiehê, ktepréta, ktú'ži; c. off ktuyúga (and cf. c. apart); c. or slice off, ktúshka; c. off with a sharp instrument, pûshka; c. off one's hair, shuyóka; another's h., uyúka, ktuyúga, ktúshka; c. off from one's body, shúktaldsha; one's arm, foot, shâlakta; c. off, mow grass, mulhana, Mod. mú'shka; c. off from retreat, gayáya; piece, portion cut off, ktûshkuish, ktúshka; c. oneself, shâlakla, shélakla; c. up, c. to pieces, ktetéga; c. into many pieces, parts, ktuyúma, ktûldsha, powetâga; to be cut to pieces, shukuâshka; c. in many places, ktûldsha; c. with a pointed weapon, stúka; c. each other, stúyua; c., wound with removal of flesh, shúktakla; c. without r., shâktakla; c. to a sharp end, point, watchâka; c. short, crop short, shâshka; one's hair, shuyéga; c. one's throat, shalâctha, shelaktcha; another's, láktcha, lakádsha; to make the gesture of cutting one's throat, shelaktcha; c. up, as an animal, ktetéga, nàshki; c. well, to be sharp, tákta; partic. tâktako; c. wood, sticks, kt'éza, ânkuala.
cut, s., piece cut off, ktûshkuish, ktúshka; gash, ktakâlitko; c., scar, wound, by which flesh was removed, shûktashkuish; by which no flesh was removed, shákkaluish; to make a slight c., tilansza.
cyclone, kákiaxsh.
cylindric, kálkali.
Dagger, shlkatótkish; over two feet long, yuhancash.
Dalles, the, nom. pr. of a series of swift rapids in the Columbia River, and of town adjacent, Ampzé'ni.

Dame, s.; pile-d, wooden d., pâplish; fishing d or trap, made of fallen or felled trees, lumber-d, nâkôsh; d. under the water's surface, otâlks; beaver-d., pûmam nâkôsh; to build a d., nâkua; living near a lumber d., nakushkshákshni, nakushzé'nkni.

Damn, v. t.; to d. up the water, nâkua.

Damp; it is sultry, paisha; it is d., wet weather, mukâla; d. and hot w., tâgiwa.

Dance, v. t., kshúlêza; to begin to d., kshuílaktûmpka; to go and d., kshuílaktchina; d. at "doctor" dances, wâla; d. the virginity dance, shuyû-žâla, yuûkêla, stupuyûka kshuílêza; d. a war-dance, ulôkasha; d. a war-dance before the fight, tadshô-la, ynhulaklalža; to make d., force, prompt to d., shnikshûlža.

Dance, s.; Indian d. of any kind, yékisk; d.-house, kshuílakgish; d. feast, îlksh; to arrange a d., ksulaktech; to perform a ceremonial or any other d., kshuílôza; to perform a gay d., tuituigidsha; to per-form long dances, kshuítchna. Cf. dance, v.

Danduff, pókangsh.
Dandy; to be d.-like, shalkiá-a.
Danger; to provide against d., sas-sâga.
Dangerous; d. drug, k'lekótkish, or lueltókish yû-ûks.

dare, v. t., shápá-a.

Dark, adj. said of night, teh'mûka; d. colored, limli'mli, liûashptchi, tip-tipli; pushpûshli, adv. pushpush; d. - complexioned, pushpûshli; cf. mûkmûki.

Darkness, tehmu'ksh.

Dash, v. t.; d. to pieces, ndshápka, tékua. Cf. break, smash.

Daub, v. t., d. over, ndshapka, têkua. Cf. break, smash.

Dauh, v. t., d. over, laðega, pítëga, ûta, îpka, shûmalua, shiàshka. Cf. bedaub, line, smear.

Dauh, s., shñéluash; round d., Itoks; to make daubs, shûmalua.

Daughter, pû-ip; sometimes weash, dim. wčka; to give birth to a d., péyala; related as d. to mother, she-piátko.

Daughter-in-law, said by father- and mother-in-law, p'tútap.

Dave Hill, nom. pr. masc., Lûldatksish, Wawai'lighish, Wawai'iksk-Skaitatk.
dawn, v. i. and impers., n’lka, nilakla, pà’ktgì.

dawn, s., n’lka, pà’ktgì; to await the d. of day in camp or elsewhere, n’lka, pà’ktgì.

day, wàitash; one d. with night ensuing, wàitash; all d., all d. long, wàitash, wàitash, wàitash, wàitash; in the d. time, during the d., pshè; to-d., gèn wàitash; midday, pàcksh; to pass a d., to wait one d., or d. and night, wàitash; to have passed a whole d., or d. and night, waitòla.

daylight, n’lka; d. appears, n’lka, nilakla, pà’ktgì; to be somewhere at d., n’lka, pà’ktgì. Cf. dawn.

de a d, k’lekàtko, pl. wènkatko; dead persons are referred to only by the pronouns gén, hù’k (pl. hù’ksha), hùkshì, hù’kt, because it is regarded criminal to call them by their own names; to be d., gone, kà’gi; to be half d., or almost dying, k’lèkìna, k’lekàlá; d. tree, wàpalàsh
de a dly; d. poison, k’lekòùkìsh, pl. luelòtkìsh; d. berries, k’lekòûtch yà-ukòs.
de a f, shtchàukitko, Mod. shtchàùntakò; ntchòkìsh, hùggìtko; to be d., ndshòkà.
de a l, v. t.; d. with somebody, nè- ulakta. Cf. shàtìta.
de a l er, shòshatùsh; d. intent upon a bargain, sheshatù-ìsh.
de a r; cf. sell.
de a th, no ex eq; after his, her death, k’lekùtìsh, k’lèk’kòtì at; time, epoch of d., lèhùdìdish; d.-lament, luàtpishlì; propècy of d., tỳù’-tìsh; substance producing d., k’lekòtkìsh, luelòtkìsh; to be on the point, verge of d., k’lekàlà, k’lekàp- kashtàlì télìshmìpkà; to presage d., foretell a violent d., tỳù’tìsh; one who presages d., tỳù’tìshìtìkìsh; to put to d., hùshchòkà; shìgùgà, pl. shùènka, Mod.; lùèla, M. and Kl.
de b a s e d, kùdìshì; of d. character, tchòkìchìkìli, tchòkàlalàsh, kùdìshì steìnash.
de b a c h, v. t.; débauched person, kokélùpìalìsh.
de b t, skè-ùtìsh, shùlàlìsh; to be in d., shìkúlìka, skúìta.
de c a y, v. i., mù’lùlìa; decaying, said of plants, pàkàtkò; decayed, mù’lùlìtalì; decayed log, kàlapàsh; 
de c a s e d, sìlùsh; as in d. father, p’tìsh-sìlùsh. Cf. dead, and lùla.
de c e v i e, v. t., stìtìsh, pàlò; d. again, repeatedly, pàlòpè; to fool, shnà- pímpìmà, Mod. shnàpímpìmà.
December, expressed inaccurately by the instr. case of kàpùtà, q. v.
de c i d e, v. t., nè-ulza; d. in favor of, ne-ulza.
de c l a r, v. t., shàpa, shè’gìsla, hùmìkàntà, húmè’è; d. to somebody, shàpìya, shàtíla; d. understandingly, shègshèwà.
decline, v. t., lewitchta; v. i., as towards the horizon, tlźe, tinoléna.

declivity, laš'šh, ginshkátko; d. of mountain, yañatat ginshka; to form d., ginshka; if steep, lála, m'lafl gi.

decomposed, putrid, ndúpatko; to be d., ndópa.

decree, v. t., né-ulźa, né-ulakta, tpéwa; d. in favor of, ne-ulźia.

decree, s., né-ulaksh.

decrepit, by age, k'mutchówatko; plants, pákatko; to become d. by age, k'múta; plants, k'mukólgi, nkála.

deep, atíni, abbr. áti; staying d. down, múnatáktki; d. depressed, said of land, te'hltčli, Mod. teltéhli; to be d., said of water, sand, etc., áti éwa, or éwa; to be possessed of a d. voice, tį'a'ntšana. Cf. bottom.

deep, adv.; d. down over a precipice, or in the ground, water, múná, munáná, tú múná.

deer, no generic term; black-tail d., Cervus columbianus, shuí-i; mule-d., Cervus macrotis, pakólesh; white-tail d., múshmush; young or little d., llíhanksht, Mod. llílánksh; wílha, dim. wíhlaga.

defame, v. t., sh̓ówala, atchiga, shí-kita.

defamer, wálžish, Mod. úl̓kish; wíknish, dim. wíkníga.

defeat, v. t, skúmpa, púedsha; in battle, udúyua, udúpka; winíči, Mod. víčin.

defecate, v. i., s̓ződsha, á-unóla; when afflicted with diarrhoea, ntínte-lá̱kta, ntíntelaktcha.

defile, v. t., to soil, kaknégá; to be defiled, as water, kuyúma.

defraud, v. t., stítza, pálá; d. repeatedly or again, pálápéle.

defunct; cf. deceased, dead.

degenerate, v. t., kpássha.

delay; without d., pálak, pálakak.
deliberate, v. i., hashtáltala; wáltka, wáltkpélí. Cf. debate, v.
deliver, v. t., to rescue, híshtchi, shnčkštita; d. a speech, hémkanka; when words are quoted verbatim, hémé'že.
delusion; to labor under delusions of mind, tílo'tkála.
demand, v. t., vúla; d. money, valuable, húshyakta. Cf. ask, beg, require.
demented, tchawíkátko, lékísh; to be d., tchawíktka, léka.
demolish, v. t, shnélwi; kówa, pl. pekéwa. Cf. destroy, v.
demon, shkó'ks.
demoniac, irresistible, shkaíní.
den, wásh; of a burrowing animal, shnúλash, stú, stúšish; yé-ush; go-pher's d., stúšish; small d., stúga; to go, return, crawl into its d., kilibli; gulí, pl. kilíhi; to scratch a d., stúya, wá'shla; a round hole, lushimachna, shlú'tía; to insert a stick, etc., into a d., kmákapshtí; to obstruct a d., yam-kápshti.
dense, húpítkato, mú-húpítkato; to be d., said of smoke, etc., múl̓ka; of clouds, mú húpka.
dent al i um-s h ell, tútash; alké-tchik.
deny, v. t., shákamka; d. an averred fact, shákamka.
derap t, v. i.; generic term, gén; gulînda, genâla; d. again, gëtkâla; d. and be, stay away, genuâla; d. in haste, húkansha, du. túshkansha, pl. tînkansha; d. on a trip, guhuâshkâ, guhuâshktchâ; d. unexpectedly, tilô-tkâla; d. in a wagon, carriage, lu-hâshkâta; d. by water, in a canoe, szowâshkâ.
deplete oneself, v. refl., sê'dsha, a-ünôla.
depose, v. t., from position, vutô-dshna, shne'kelui.
deposit, v. t.; d. long articles, îta, clîza; îla, more freq. d.: yàla; d. round obj., léika, likåla; d. sheet-like things, cf. lay, v.; d. lay, said of birds laying eggs, knûkla; d. cross-wise, kshét'léka, pt. etle'nî; d. in the ground, clîza; d. on the ground or elsewhere, kshîkla; pl. fklâ; vases, tubs, etc., tehîlyzîa; d. on, upon, îta, pé-ulâ; bulky obj., persons, etc., flâ, more frequently d.: yàla; likåla, nêklâ; d. upon, tehîlyzâ; d. upon something high, kshuíwal; ksháwal, pl. ivàlâ; to be deposited on, inside, to be within, kshîkla, pl. fklâ.
depressed, low, said of lands, te'hîtêhlî, Mod. teltêhlî.
dep rive, v. t.; d. of, stanû'tchâna, Mod. stèwa; d. take away, long obj., tmêshka, pl. yimêshka; d. of the necessaries of life, food, etc., stâwa; to be deprived of, gayatgôla, kâmpka; stâwa, Mod. stèwa; to be deprived of one obj, stanû'tchâna; deprived of, kêliak.
depth; into, at a d., mûâna, munâna; staying, being at a d., munatâlkîni.
deranged in mind, tchâwikâtko, lêkish. Cf. crazed, demented.
deride, v. t., luî'za, shepaluà, shuluâkta, wétanta; d. repeatedly, shuluâktchâ.
derision, act of, wêtîsh.
des cend, v. i.; ga-ulô'la, gëkuêla; d. a ladder, gû'îza; d. into, vulêli; as into a valley, gulînda; as into the earth, gutfila; d. to go down, as fog, lû'lîza, lûtzi; as a fish-hook, lûtzi; d. while rounding, or making turns, gutîlapkapêli; to make d., k tôlîza, ktûléza. Cf. decline, v.
des cend ânt, young, of either sex, wèash, dim. wêka.
Des Chutes River, nom. pr., Kôlam'ëni Kóke.
der st, v. t., to abandon, kêdshâ, kêdshna; hushlînda, du. tushlîndsha; pl. tilînda; gûikaka, gûshka; hû'shka.
desire, v. t., shanâ-ulî, hâmëni; to be fond of, witchta, witchna, shayakshua; d. for oneself, shamënakîa; d. strongly, tìâ'ma.
destroy, v. t., to demolish, shnôwi; d. almost, shne-uyâla; by breaking, smashing, këwa, ukëwa, pl. peké-wa; d. by fire, núta, shnûta, shnélzä.
dest e t, v. t., mú'tchka, sniúztchâ, shnôkakia. Cf. abhor, hate.
detract, v. t., atchiga, shewala.
devourer, eater of, papishe.
dew and dewdrop, tchitaksh, Mod. witchkinsh.
dew berry, same as raspberry, q. v. dew-claw, pitiu.
dialect, hémkanksh.
diaphragm, gúkciannish.
diarrhoea; to have d., nkashgi, ntitelaktcha, ntitelakta.
die, v. i.; generally used of natural death, k'ldka, pi. wdnka, kalina; lúla, s. and pl.; when speaking of violent, premature death, or starvation, tchoka.
die, s., cubiform body, shewatl%eash.
different, wennini, apoc. wdnni; wiktchish; all d. kinds of objects, articles, nánuktua; coming from d. lands, parts, tribes, wennikni.
differently, adv., wdnni.
difficulty; to have a d., hishtchakta.
dig, v. t.; d. up, yépa, Mod ibéna; ibutiya; d. in the ground, vutoya; dug out, yépantko; d. out edible roots with a tool, méya, pl. of subj. stí-ila; to go, start to d., mé-idsha, pl. of subj. stí-idsha; digging ground of edible roots, mé-lish; d. a den, hole, said of animals, wá'shla, stúya, yéwa, lushántchena, shlú'tila; d. a hole, cavity under something, hantila; d. a round hole, l'béna; d. out near, between two places, d. in the midst of, met'támszu; d. while going from place to place, yépantchena; digging tool, vutoyótkish; for edible roots, ámda, meyótkish.
digest, v. t., ewísí.
digging, excavation, ibekantko; full of diggings, ibutókatko.
dim, as weather, sky, tiptípi.
diminutives of substantives and pronouns are formed by appending -ak, -ága, -ka, -ga.
dip, v. t., into water, iwa, shnhi-diiwa; d., make ivet, shmukatana.
dipnet, round, lutéash; small-meshed d., lá-iks lutéash; wide-meshed d., witsolas lutéash; other sort of d., upanótkish; d. fastened in the forking of a stick, tówash; small d., putish.
dipper, kapága, tutísh; cf. cup; name of a bird, Cinculus mexicanus, ktá-shíshnish.
direct, directly, adv., tála, tálaak; directly toward, tálaak.
direction; in the d. of, case-postp., -kéni, -zéni; in this d., géntala; in that d., gitéla, gé'tal; in a straight d., tála, tálaak; to give directions, stuli, tcovva; to go. d. while going around, stulídsha; to meet from opposite directions, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka; to give a downward d. to a rifle, etc., kinshakpka; to give an upward d. to a rifle, etc., kinualpka.
director, laki.
dirt, earthy matter, kállka; d., slush, pó'ks, túpesh.
dirty, kaknegatko; to make d., kaknéga, kaknéga shíshka, szaknéga; to become d., hushkaknéga.
detract — dispute.

disable, v. t., by a missile, etc., cf. wound, v.

disallow, v. t., lewé-ula.

disappear, kâ'gi; d. again, kâ'gi-pe'le; d., as fog, clouds, hudsháltka, tehóka; d. again, repeatedly, as clouds, tehókapéle; d. under the horizon, tinkuëla, tinega, tinö'li.

disappoint, v. t.; to be disappointed, as in finding a person, gałála.

discharge, v. t., as a horse, il-lóla; as a gun, pistol, téwi; shlin, pl. yúta; ngó-isha.

discourse, v. t., hémkanka, wál'tka, shápa; d. with somebody, shapíya.

discourse, s., hémkanksh, wál'toks.

discover, v. t., find out, kú'ia; d. persons, long obj., shléta; d. through inquiry, shemtchéla; d. accidentally, gáwal; after a search, shléa; not to d. after a search, lóshma.

discuss, v. t., hashtaltala, wál'tkapéli; to argue, shempétta. Cf. debate, v.

disease, népaksh; d. acute or painful, mä'lashash; chronic or incurable, sh'il'laksh; relapsed into d., kálak; article producing d., táttktish; to be affected with d., mä'sha, sh'i'la; to fall into d., shilaka, shilalá.

diseased, mä'shetko, shíllaktko; to be d., mä'sha; if chronically or incurably, sh'i'la.

disembark, v. i., kiupáta, szapáta.

disembowel, v. t., wítká.

dish, hashpó'tkish; d. filled with catables, il'ksh; circular matted d., pák'la, dim. pák'hlak; d. of wicker-work or pottery, sháplassh, dim. shápplka; tí'a; to give on a d., shúi, pl. shewána.

diseveled, shá't, shá'tptchi.

disinter, v. t., kábätzöle.

disk; disk-shaped, kálkali.

dislike, v. t.; d. and to be cross, tché'ketchka. Cf. abhor.

dislocate, v. t., as a limb, organ, tchístka.

dismiss, v. t., spúnka; d. from jail, prison, spunkámpéli; d., as troops, skuyuépéli.

dismount, v. i., geló'la.

disobey, v. t., hishnkíta.

disparate, wenníni, abbr. wénni.

dispassionately, quietly, ké-uni, Mod. kánktak.

dispatch, v. t., skú'ia; hésha, Mod. shín'dsha; shnígótà; d. a person for something, shníáketcha; d. away from, skuyúshka; d. into the woods, etc., skuyokáya; d. out of the woods, skuyokayóla.

disperse, v. t., gayúe, watákia.

displace, v. t., shíáshla.

display, v. t., to spread, spúkua; d. itself, open out, shápá.

disport oneself, léwa, lé-una.

dispose, v. t., of a corpse, flketcha, isha, ishnúla, p'nahá, vumí.

dispersed, mentally, steinshaltko; well d., tídsh hushkankátko, Mod. tídsh kozpátko. Cf. crosswise.

dispute, v. t., hashtáltala, wál'tkapéli; to argue, shempétta; d. in the sense of scolding, shük'ki; d. perversely, shákamka.
disregard, v. t., hishnkita; laws, etc., yekéwa.

disrobe, v. t., udshípa, pl. idshípa; d. oneself, kapóla. Cf. strip, v.

dissolute; d. person, kekelufpalish.

dissolve, v. t., shnatchaka, stilža; d. in a pan, shulála.

dissolve, v. i.; said of ice, snow, tchutcháya, Mod. tchoya; to cause to be dissolved, stilža. Cf. melt, v.

distance, no ex. eq.; at a d., adv. tū, tút, túsh; at a d. above, tú, -ù; in the d., hūt (long objects, persons); hū, ú, or suffix -u; kū, kúi; far out in the d., tū, túsh; to a d. to a different place, wénmi; to, from a great d., aṭi; at a short d., wika, tchínta; prep., wigáta; a short d. from home, īwag; being in the d., absent, adj. nég; cf. kiínag; coming from somewhere in the d., tūshni; at a d. from, welitana; to jump into a d., hóyeka; to keep somebody at a d., vuṭa. An act performed at a distance, or unseen by the one speaking, is referred to by the suffix -pka (-ąpka, -ıpka); at a d. up in the air, -ępka.

distant, adj., afni, abbr. áti; that d. one, anim. hů'k, nég, tūkni; man. hů'k.

distantly, adv., afi.

distemper, népaksh; same as disease, q. v.

distended, spúkuahtako.

distinct from others, wenníni, abbr. wénmi; wiktchish.

distressed, yanhúáni, ynahlkish.

distribute, v. t., she-ů'itä; d. what has been divided into portions, shepáta. Cf. divide, v.

distribution, she-ćtish.

district, region, káiła.

distrust, v. t., shnikishala; ků-i lóla.

disturbance, by noise, kó-i túmenak; d., affray, shishúkash; atmospheric d., yıklıkan; to raise a d., hishtcháktna; no d! hitok i!

ditch; wet d., kokása, stünshish.

dive, v. i., kidšha, púána; shikikia (also with ámbutat); to go and d., shikiziña.

diversified, nánuktua gitko, wiktchish; of d. colors, hushkal'ya-nátko.

divest oneself, v. refl., shištka; d. oneself of, as of a hat, shanatchvúla; as of a coat, kapóla.

divide, v. t., into portions, shíátka; d up, distribute, she-ů'itä; d. in two portions, shektákta; d. between two, hekshátza; d. among several or many, said of whole articles, shełátza; d. among several or many, said of articles equal in size, shełátza; d. the severed portions among an equal number of persons, shepáta.

divorce, v. i.; to become or be divorced, shčátscha. Cf. vutódsha.

divulge, v. t., shápa, stilža; d. a secret, stülchka.

dizzy, as one drunk, lékish; to be d., láma, lemléma.
dizziness, lá'-ulemsh; to be in a state of d., láma, lemléma
do, v. t., to act, perform, gi; cf. gi (5); shutá; d. so, humásht gi; ná-asht gi, Mod. n'é-asht gi; o-oakgi; d. one's duty, tídsh gi; d. on one's way, shútédshna; don't d. it! húya! to have to d. with, to handle, gíshala; to have something done, finished, vá'na.
do, v. i.; d. well, to be in health, tídsh húshlta; how do you do? tuá i húshlta?
document, written on paper, pipa.
dodge, v. t., gaméni; d. missiles, hopélitchna.
dog, watchága; male d., lakí wat-chága; female d., ndsilo watchága; d. rose-bush, Rosa californica, tchú-tiam. Cf. fox.
dolichocephalic, vultchikish.
doll, 4mash.
dollar, tala; silver d., shilba tala, palpali tala.
domesticated; said of beasts, ká-i komin'shni; not d., iwash.
donate, v. t, many obj. spoken of collectively, shewána. Cf. bestow, give, v.
donation, shewánísh.
door, kaíshtish; to close the d., shlá-uki; to open the d., kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla; d.-key, d.-lock, cf. key, lock.
doorflap, of lodge, kaíshtish; to close the d., shlá-uki; to open the d., kaishnúla, Mod. shla-ukióla.
doorway, stcéish, Mod. stókish.
dorsal; cf. back, s.; anterior d. fin, káluish.
dot, v. t., with a pen, etc., shúmalua; to stain, shnélua; d. over, ndékta; d. over all along, ndéktana; dotted, shumaluátko, shumaluákítko. Cf. dot, s.
dot, s., ndéktish, shnélua; round d., lóks; to make dots, ndéktá; all along, ndéktana; to make dots with a pen, brush, etc., shúmalua; full of dots, having dots, shumaluátko, shumaluákítko, udégatko.
dotage; to be in one's d., mékia.
dote, v. i., to be or become doting, mékia; doting person, mékish.
double, sometimes expressed by lápi, two; and by lipok, both.
double, v. t.; d. up, as paper, spágalza.
double up, v. i., shuhatchzála, knúkla, knú'klza.
doubt, v. t, ká-i kátak héwa, ká-i lóla; shnikishala.
dough, típesh.
douse, v. t., shnindúwa.
dove; mourning d., őlash, dim. o-ólka.
down, s., ní'l; downy feathers, nú-kash; whitish d., őlash; provided, covered with d., ní'laltko, ní'l gitko. Cf. downy
down, adv.; d. to, downhill, downwards, yántana, yána; or expressed by the prefixes ya-, yi-, ina-, the suffixes -cla, -lza, etc.; to look d.,
yána télšna; d. below, low d., deep d., múña, munána; d. in, d. below (also prep.), pelui; d. to the waist, kalššiš páni; the sun is d., í-unega, tinolióla.

downhill; cf. down.
downy, mukmúkatko, mukmúkli.
downward s, yána, yántana. Cf. down.
doze, v. i., túidša; d. at intervals, túidšna.
drag, v. t, spukiiga; d. along upon the soil, kiwalapata; said of a garment, gown, u'hlutuina; d. behind, spídša; d. behind, over the ground, spukúgatchna; d. by the feet, spukúga; while on a march, spukúgatchna; d. out, shuñšhna, spidsha; d. out, as earth, spfamna; d. in tow, hishplámna.
drag-net, téwash; wide-meshed, téwash witchélash; small-meshed, téwash lá-iks.
dragon-fly, kóktingsh, atini kínsh.
drain, v. t, kitóka; to become or be drained, pála, palála.
draw, v. t.; d. at something, spukúga; d. after oneself, spídša; d. breath in audibly, hléka; d. a liquid into the mouth, hlékua; d. forth, spfamna; d. make drawings, shúmaula; drawn object, d. picture, shúmaulaš; d. out, íshka, spídša; d. out, d. out from, long obj, udšípa, pl. idšípa; round obj, ludšípa, shulšípa; d. out, as rope, spika; when fastened at one end, spidshú’dšsha; d. out, as ears, fingers, spitádsha; d., pull out for a fight, hushtópaka; when recipr., shupáshta; d. out, pull out, one long obj, kshatgatnúla; d. up one’s legs, shuhatchyála, knú’kl±za.
drawers, mú’ntana.
dream, tuñšk; d. of a magic, presaging character, tuñš; to have a d., túíz±a.
dream, v. i., túíz±a; d frequently, habitually, hushi’t’ktașna; to make d., hushiť’z±a.
dreamy, yuálkishtchébi; to be d., shészána. Cf. afflicted, sad.
drench, v. t, shmuáltana, shmuáltana, pága, shpága; d. douse or dip, shniindúwa; to be drenched, mukálta.
dress, v. t.; d. somebody in a long dress, blanket, etc., skútchal; d. in at the time being, l’évuta; d. oneself, shulóta, shulótana, shlélka; while going, shulútantcha, shulútancha; d. oneself in a gown, long robe, kú‘kpel; in a mantle, blanket, skúta; d. oneself, females only, kú‘kpeli; males and females, skúta, skútia; to be dressed, shulútama; said of women only, koka; to be dressed in an armor, kaknòla; in a gown, long robe, koka.
dress, s., and article of d., shulófish; tehúlish, dim. tchuliága; d. enveloping the whole body, skútash; kúks; white man’s, citizen’s d., kápo; fur d., kalliu; long d. and female d., kúks; to have a d. on, shulútama.
dress, v. t.; to tan, said of hides,
tkúya; dressing knife, of bone, neshkótkish.

drift, v. i., d. along, lúdshna; d. after, lúllamna; d. away, shülóla; d. downward, lútùi; upward, luyéga, spítkala—these terms referring to clouds, fog, smoke; d. away in the water, mpétitchna, mpétchna; when by circular motion, lémewl̂a; d. down stream, mpétitchna, mpétchna.

drift-wood, as deposited by a current, léme'walieksh.

drink, v. t., bunua; said of infants, kóko-i, pópo-i; d., lap, said of dogs, etc., ulakshuláksha; d. out, nánuk búnua; d. out of the hand, blékua; d. to excess, léanka; to go and d., bunúdsha; to make d., to give to d., hushpanua; drinking glass, lam=pu'nu'tkishti, wíkamua.

drink, s., buno'kish.

 drinker, bunuish, more frequently bubánuish; to be a d., búnua, bubánua.

drip, v. i., d. down, kiulfga, ndshishl̂a, tål̂xa, tialóla; d. down, d. down from, nde-ukuél̂a, pl. wetkuél̂a; as melting snow, ice, tchókpa; d. down continually from a pliant article, tchótcha; to make d., tål̂xa; having dripping eyes, papatkáwatko, tchétchapkatko.

drive, v. t.; generic terms: to force to go, ginkanka; to pursue, shù'dsha. D. around, tpúyamna; in a circle, pl. of obj., niulgídsha; d. away, off, kpúl̂xa, tpull, tpulína; for pl. and

coll. obj. also ñdsha, ñdshna, niwa; d. away while marching, kpúlakteha; set out for driving away, tpugîdsha; to continue driving away, tpugidispaél̂itánma; d. back, or to one's home, puedshámpèli; d. before oneself, as winds do, vuhupiéga; d., as cattle, shù'dsha, pl. ñudshna; ginkanka; d. a hoop, wheel, circle, stíllánsha; d. into the ground, or into something, téwà, pl. tetál̂za; d. into, as into an inclosure, kpúli, tpúli, pl. nufìli; d. on level ground, shùdshna, pl. ñudshna; d. out, kpútechna, kpútechna, tpúdshna, tpúdshna, pl. nukna; tpulína, shùwa, pl. niwa; d. out, as animals, husháka, kpútechna, etc.; d. out of a lodge, etc., shúka, pl. niwa; to go and d. out, shùkidsha; d. out of an inclosure, shùf-úza, pl. nufía; d. out again, kputchámpèli; d. together what is scattered, niulgídsha; d. up, to the top of, tpualía; d. uphill, tpúl̂za, pl. niwálya; a team, lául̂za, niwálya; d. into water, shùwa, pl. niwa; d. away from water, shuikína, pl. niwikína; d. out of the water again, shuikípèli, pl. niwikákpèli.

drizzle down, v. i., said of rain, etc., límílima, ndshindshíshkánka, ndshísbl̂za, Mod. tchéptchíma.

drop, s., ndshísbl̂za, nítíklaksh; to come down in small drops, ndshísbl̂za; to make fall in drops, tÎl̂za.

drop, v. t., héshka, ktél̂za, shníntóla, shníntó'íza; d. on, upon, ké'l̂tama, iwála; d. upon the ground, shníntó'tzi.
drop, v. i., inau. subj., gelza, hétza; Mod. shnintola; said of water, rain, tíshka, tilza, tiulola. Cf. drizzle, v.

dross, nyátatko.

drawn, v. t, amputat shiuga, cf. ktełza, ktúshna; d. oneself, pitak tchla'lža, Mod.; to be drowned, ktełza, mpet'téga, tínua, Mod. pitakmání tehla'llža; drowningplace, tínua.

drowsy, ktanapkatko; to be d., ktanapka.

drug, remedial, vá-ucks; poisonous, vá-ucks; d. used for killing, poisoning, k'leko'tkish, many obj., luelo'tkish.

drum, bambam; d-stick, udinten6tkisli; to beat a d., ud'inténa.

drink, lëkatko; to be d., láma, lëka.

drinkard, bunuish, more frequently bubánish; lékish; to be a d., bubánua, d. of biinua.

dry, adj., exsiccated, páhatko, nyí'tchakato; said of water, páhtko; it is d. weather, season, páta; to be, become, remain d., páha, pála; to become d., pála, palala, káltki; to render d., said of sun, fire, shpáha; of fire only, shnúta; having d. eyes, pápahuatko. Cf. bleary-eyed.

dry, v. t, páha, páhalka; d. in the fire, sun, shpáha; d. by fire-heat, shnúta, shnú'za; d. fruits, berries, ayulalona; d. fruits, etc., over the fire, shnitchkua; dried berries, páhátko iwm.

dry up, v. i., pála, palala; to become and be dry, káltki; d. up, become atrophied, nyí'tsa; d. up, as rivers, pála, palala, pálhalka; d. up on the top, as trees, mpákualo.

duck; generic term for all wild ducks and geese, mii'makli; young d., Mod. tútía. Various species of ducks: black and small, ná'ta; black and white, mánaktsu; almost black, red eyed, tehá-olaksh; small, brown, tsángikuak; with large flat bill, mú'lšiik; small, gray headed, tsé'ks, dim. tehékaga; probably grebe, of the genus Podiceps, kókiaks; cf. kuitchia; long necked, kílídshíksh, dim. kílí-dshíga; long legged, vá-u'htiúsh; mallard d., wékas; d. resembling the mallard, póp-wáks; red-head d., kúla; small d., mpámpaktish; spotted and white, Bucephala albeola, shnú-íshe; Cf. yáiash.

dugout, canoe, vúnsh, dim. vunshága.

dull, blunt, kúi tákato.

dung, shkiš.

dusky, in color, tiptípli; to be d., said of night, teh'múka; to become d.-colored from smoke, etc., skélza. Cf. dark.

dust, nk'ta; d. whirled up, kílliks; when powdered by crumbling, by heat, mbúka; earth crumbling into d., mbúkash; to be full of d., nk'tka; to raise, whirl up d., kíll'ka.

dwarfish human creature, mythi- cal, ná'chniash.

dwell, v. i., tehía; d. among others, tehawa, pl. shú'kla; d. in a certain place, tehía, pl. wá; d. continu-
ally in, within, tchizóga, tchiwíza, tchi’dsha, pl. wádshuga; d. together in the same village, etc., tchipka. dwe ller, at a certain place, tchi’sh.

E.

each; the idea of severalty contained in each of, every one of, is expressed by the d. form in all parts of Kl. speech: nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc.; e. other: expressed by the prefixes sh-, h-sh-, forming recipr. verbs; among, against e. o., shipapélánkstant, pipélángshtau.
eagle; bald or white-headed e., Haliaeetus leucocephalus, yaúzal; also called skú’shki; to hunt the b. e., yaúzála; golden e., Aquila chrysaetos, p’läiwash; to hunt the g. e., p’läiwasháltcha.
ear; both ears, of persons and animals, mumuatch, Mod. wawaksh; exterior of e., wawáksh; e. canal, wawáksham gintkish; e.-lobe, wawáksham télkgish, Mod. liúka tko; earrings, set of, stashtání nish; e. of cereals, nú’sh, o’tish; bearing an e., nushálktko; e. of maize, Indian corn, íshalkam (or ñtakam) ótish; in Mod. also: tkápm omish.
early, adj.; e. in the morning, uná’kni; e., belonging to the past, mámtchni, támkni.
early, adv.; e. in the morning, uná’k, úna; prep., earlier than, before, lúpia, lúpiak, lupítana.
earliest; to be in e., shakatga-a.
earnest; to be in e., shakatga-a.
earth, land, country, world, kálía; e., earthy matter, dirt, kálía; e., mud, pō’ks, túbesh; interior of e., ló-múna; e.-colored, kálíaaptchi; e. or dirt-lodge, kálía-láchtash, luldamaláks; to create the e., kálíała.
ear wax, tut’tú’ksh, wawáksam tut’tú’ksh, Mod. p’hpash.
ease, s.; with e., ké-una; in Mod. also: kánktak.
easily, ké-una; in Mod. also: kánktak, támkta.
east, yéwat, lu’pit; e., place of sunrise, tiné’xish; from the e., yéwat, lu’pit, cf. eastern; eastward, towards the e., yéwat, lu’pit, lu’pit; on the e. side, tiné’xishé’ni; on the e. side of, lu’pit.
eastern, coming from the east, lu’pitkn, lu’pitalani.
east-wind, yéwahs; the e. w. blows, yéwá.
easy, ké-uni; at an e. pace, ké-una.
eat, v. t.; persons, pán, póka, pálula; persons or cattle, pàwa; e. up, kōka, shlúkki, shneýá, váta; e. habitually, pátcha; e. in a brute-like manner, sop up, hlópa; e. with a spoon, hlópa; e. while walking,
hishnsha; to cease to e., pa-ulá; to commence to e., patámpka; to continue eating up, spč-ukitechna; to desire, want to e., v. impers., panópka.
eatable, adj., pákish.
eatables, s., pásá, mukamuk; e. hoarded up by burrowing animals in their dens, yé-ush; e. preserved in cachés, vumí, p'nánkuish. Cf. cachíc.
eater; habitual e. of, pápish.
echo; to start, raise an e., shnahual-pákta.
eclipse, v. t., and e. each other, shipatzúka.
eddy, v. i.; e. around, to form eddy, múígidsa, niulgidsha, ntuíkidsha, tchishkidsha. Cf. circle, n. and v. edge, of thin articles, yulalina; e. of hill, if rocky, wálish; to form an e., lefswa; to form an e. in falling, or a beach, yulalina; to send over the e., yuulina.
edict, né-ulaksh, shunu'kanksh; to publish an e., nč-ulza.
educate, v. t., by teaching, hashiiugish; to bring up, raise, hishtateha.
educator, hashiiugish.
ing, and lamprey e., káwe, dim. káwiága; e. spring, káwam.
Eel River, nom. pr., Káwam Kóke, Túma-Káwe-Gítko.
egg, nápal; e.-shell, nápalam ndsé'dsh; yolk of e., k'int-adsh; to lay eggs, nápal blá-u, blá-a, nápal knúkla; to hatch eggs, hashápka.
eight, ndanksháptani, usually abbr.

ndanksháptani; e. times, ndankshaptankni.
eighteen, tá-unep pen ndankshápta, adding pé-ulá, líkla, íklatko, etc.
eighty, ndankshaptankni tá-unep.
either, adj., if standing for both, lápok; on e. side, pipélángshtant.
either, conj.: e. . . . . . or, ámbka . . . . . ámbka.
eject, v. t., expel, anim. obj., kpull, tpuli; to cause to e., inan. obj., shnupó'dsha. Cf. drive, oust, v.
elope, v. i., gluá, húdsha.
elastic, as india-rubber, tatchtádshato; to be e., said of marshy ground, húhiwa.
ebow, shúlpshaksh, Mod. shul-apshkhish; to lean on one's e. or arm, kiápka; on both elbows, shiktú'dshamphka. Cf. hishuulága.
elder or eldest brother and male cousin, tzé-unap; e. or e. sister and female cousin, p'tálip; e. or e. of the little ones, tzéwaga.
elder-tree, Sambucus, shlólusham.
elect, v. t., shúta; e. by a majority, tumántka shúta.
elimate, v. t., on a pole, stick, aggáya, aggá-idsha, laggá-idsha; e. sidewise, obliquely, kiyéga.
eleven, tė-unepanta ná'sh, adding likla, etc.
 elk, Cervus canadensis, vun; e. buck, vun láki; e. fawn, vúná'm wfhla, táwalsh; e.-skin armor, káknólsh; cf. armor; to hunt elks, vunállda.
elsewhere, náyanta kālīa, nā’dhash, 
wōnui. Cf another, other.

emaciated, pā’hakash; nū’tsakko; 
to become e., shū’isha. Cf dry, lean.

embrace, v. t, wā’k shatashka-
kiāmna; ldúkua, shūldakua. Cf.
hug, v.

embroider, v. t., lá-ikash-shītko
shūta; ìta.

emetic, tehūmukish.

emigrate, v. i., with or without
family, médsha, shemāshla.

eminence, yaina, dim. yaina-âga;
rocky e., wālish; e. shaped roof-like,
witlash; on an e., p’lāi, p’la’ma,
p’la’talā; to stand, be on an e., tká-
lamna, du. luālamo, pl. lū’lamna
emit, v. t., air, breath, wīka; shléwī;
.e. sound, voice, noise, hā’ma; e.,
musical sounds, wālta; e. querulous
sounds, kāhaha, kaikāya, wāwa.

employer, hashtaltampkâtko; lākī.

empty, adj., kōliak tuá; to be e.,
gimpka, ginsza, gīnula.

empty, v. t.; e. upon, iwála, ēwa;
.e. upon again, iwālpēlī. Cf. pour, v.

enamored, witchtank; to be e. of,
ḵaktákia, witghta; witchna, shuā-
nui; stīnta.

encamp, v. i., mák’leśa; e. again,
máklakpēlī; e while traveling a cer-
tain distance, máktchna; e. at differ-
ent places while on the same trip,
máklaktcha; to go and e. annually,
habitually, mákualsha; e. away from
the lodge, house, méwa; to be en-
camped, tehā; to be encamped to-
gether, mépka, tehípka; to remain

encamped for a while, mákpka. Cf.
camp, s. and v.

encampment, teh’sh; place of, má-
kualksh; former e., tehśwish.

circle, v. t., gak’kamna; sur-
round, hashampka; e. with, stunk-
dsha, stünkāmna; e. while in
motion, gak’mā; e., surround, in the
form of a hollow body, ginkkāmna.

enclosure, of branches, etc., lā-
tchaksh; fenced e., wākalak, Mod.
ktchǐnks; to erect an e., lātchakshla.

encompass, v. t, stünkāmna,
stunkędsha; e. closely, shatashka
kiāmna.

end, s, no ex eq.; upper e. of,
wī’hla, wīlashlash; of a cone, con-
ical tree, etc., hāpa; at this e., as of
a log, gētšeni; at one e., nā-ıgshtala,
na-ıt’se’ni; at the other e. of, gētānt;
who or what is at the lower e. of,
yana-kan, yānanti; that’s the e.,
at gētak; to be, stand at the e. of a
file, row, tamádska; to be, stand,
lie at the e. of, lelīwa; at the lower
e. of, yumādska; to come to an e.,
tmēna; to begin at one e., tmuyēga;
to come to an e., to stop, k’léwī; in
working, etc., shēkēlūi; to sever, break
off at one e., nā-ıgshtala shēpáltxā.

end, v.t., shēkēlūi, tmēna. Cf. end, s.
endeavor, v. i., kēkō, tehūktzaga;
e. more than once, kēkō-ūya, tehuk-
tzakānta.

endow, v. t.; cf. give, v.; endowed
with, gitko, cf. gi (4).

enemy, in war, shishōkish; per-
sional e., shitchaktnish.
engage, v. t., oneself, shenó'l'za, e. o. in a fight, shuktámpka, shó'llual-támpka; e. in a fight with stones, etc., shuntípka; e. almost in a fight, battle, shenotankákska.

engagement, shenóla'kuish; e. in war, shishókish.

Englishman, nom. pr., King-Dshú'tch, Sking Dshú'dsh.

enjoin, v. t., stuli, tpewa, shatela; e. while going or traveling, stulidsha.

eous; e. of it, getak, at getak; tum; excl.: getak! Mod. tanktak! kanktak!

enslave, v. t., lu'gsha.

enter, v. i., gatkta; guli, gu'hli, pi kilhi; e. again, cf. re-enter; e., said of animals going into their dens, kilibi; e. below, gutíla; e. as a bullet, gút'al'za; e. the flesh, skin, shishna; e. or crawl into, gutega; e. by sliding into, guté'k'cha; e., as into a house, gulí, pl. kilhi; e. quickly, hullhe; e. the married state, shumpshé'la; e. sidewise, kiatdga; e. into woods, bushes, hiding places, lukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tin'áya, gakhía.

tenire, nánuk; e. of garments, manufactured objects, ká-i tégatko, ká-i wénatko, Mod. ká-i ká-gatko; to be e., stá.

entirely, stá; in the sense of greatly, largely, mú, ká-a.

entrails, kíya. Cf. bowels.

entrance; stéksh; low e., stú; to bar, obstruct an e., yankápshti. Cf. door, gate.

entrap, v. t., shnapémpe'ma, Mod. shnapémpe'ma.

entreat, v. t., tpéwa. Cf. ask, v

enumerate, v. t., shétua.

enunciate, v. t., shápa, hémkanka.

envelope, s., what envelopes, wraps in, wálushash, skútash.

epidemy, népaksh.

epoch; at that e., at, apoc. a; tánk; when recent, tánkak; existing at that e., tánkni; the one, those living at that e., tánktchikni.

equally, húmashtak, húmatsantka, shúhankshitko; e. as, wákaktak.


erect, adj.; to be e. upon something, to stand e. on one's feet, tgawala, pl. lifála. Cf. stand, v., and the prefixes t-, ta-, te-; tg-, tk-.

erect; to be in e., kníà.

erode, v. t.; to gnaw at, kwú'ldsha, kíta, ngáta.

erudite, to be, v. i., pipa nánuk sháyuakta.

eruption of the skin, tchimtash, gút'k'ga; to be sick with such, gút'k'ga: covered with eruptions, tchimtátko.

eruptive formation, tchélchtish.

escape, v. t. and v. i., guikaka, gu'shka, Mod. kshíta; e. through smokehole, lökansha; e. an imminent peril, wípka.

escape, s., guikaksh.

espouse, v. t., said of both sexes, mbushé'la. Cf. marry, v.

estranged; to become e., wenniala; by distance, wetú-i.


European, s. and adj., pálpali

tchúléks gitko; Bóshtin.

 evade, v. t.; to dodge, gáměni; e.

shots, hópēltchna.

evaporate, v. i, túaka.

even, adj.; unbroken, táktakli; slip-
perry, laklákli; polished, tchlízatko; run-
ing straight, táltali; smooth, tat-
táli, Mod. patpáli, adv. patpáli; to
make e., pátpat shúta, vulina; e. but
of rugged surface, tsu'htsúhli, pat-
pálii.

even, conj., tak, taks, tá’dsh

evening, kí'sh, litki; in the e., litki,
kish'mi; later part of e., spuná’ksh;
it is late in the e., spunéga. Cf. sun-
down, sunset.

evenly, adv., equally, shuhank=shi-
tko Cf even, adj.

ever, adv., un, ún; at any time, tatá;
always, tchúshak. Cf. always.

everlasting, tchushnini.

every, nánuk; everybody, e. one,
nánuk; e. kind of articles, nánuk-
tua; e. night, nánuk pshún; every-
where, nánukash; coming from every-
where, nakántkni. Cf. all, each.

everything, nánuk; all things in-
discriminately, nánuktau.

evidently, adv., can often be
rendered by hai, hai, á-i; brought
in connection to what precedes,
haítch. Cf. of course, under:
course

exceed, v. i., kshiii%i; wini%i, Mod.

vii%i;

excelling over, wini%ish, wi-

nijishptchi.

excellent, mu tish.

excess, in drinking, lékánkish.

exchange, v. t.; to barter, sheni-
úta, shéshatuika, shú-
yuta, heshelióta; to receive by ex-
changing for other articles, heshýá-
péli.

excite, v. t., the water, stéléwa; e.
to rage, shnikálwa; excited, tehák-
alsh, kílósh, shawígatkó; to be ex-
cited, nervous, tchúzatza; shawiga.

excrements, shkí'sh.

exercise, s.; to make exercises,
litchtakia, tchukyákánka, kéko.

exhaust, v. t.; to become exhausted,
kédstika; to become or be exhausted
as after exertion, tgelza, pl. lue-
lualza, Mod. luáló’lza; from travel,
sha’tki, pálhtchna.

exhaustion, s.; to suffer from e.,
exhibit, v. t., héshta, hashiwak-
tcha; long obj., aláhia.

exist, v. i., gi; cf. gi (1) and (3); not
to e., ká'gi; e. in a certain place, me-
diun, tehía, pl. wú; e continually in
it, tchízóga, tchi’dshá, pl. wádshu-
ga; e. on, as on the ground, inan.,
Ibúka; e. on the shore, near the wa-
ter, tgalíga, pl. lilulíga.
and elastic obj., spitádash; e. one’s limbs, shuatáwi; e., or stretch over, nédsza; as a blanket over a shrub, hishuggáya, shakáchualá; e., straighten, tkúa; e. for tanning, tkúa; not extended in time, tánkni. e x t e n d, v. i.; e. in a downward direction, mostly said of liquids, tía-líña; e. over, upon, round subj., kósha; long subj., úsha; e. over the upper part of, lowálá; e. in a ridge, gílhuba; e. on one side, naitáltešsha; e. in width, as prairies, water, néwa.

e x t e n s i v e, múni.

e x t e n s i v e l y, mú, túm, ká-a.

E x t e r i o r, adj, being on the outside of, kanítani.

E x t e r i o r, s., crust, kanítani; havi ng the same e., shuhánkptchi. Cf. ear.

E x t e r m i n a t e, v. t.; e. by killing, generally with pl. of obj., hush-téhóka; e. each other, hushitéchó’k’huya; e. by crushing, hiétála. Cf. destroy.

E x t i n c t; to become e., as fire, pitcheök, Mod. pitche, spitchea.

E x t i n g u i s h, v. t., fire, spitchea, Mod. spitchea; e. a light by hand, kpa’dsha; by blowing, pnufuksha.

E x t i r p a t e, v. t., íkxa

E x t r a c t, v. t., ítkal; one long subj., kshatgatnúla; e. from, íka, íkagí, íkna, íshka; e. from the soil with a tool (bulbs, etc.), méya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; object extracted, íkaks.

E x t r a v a g a n t, ká-íkash, létalani, Mod. kéliak kóxpash.
extravagantly; to act, to behave e., ká-ika, kā’la, sheshžë’la; one who behaves e., ká-ikash, shesh-želā-ash.

extremity, no ex. eq.; at one e. or side, na-itžëni, ná-igshtala; to be at one e., tamáds, lamáds; to be at the lower e., yumáds; to place, fasten at one e., tamáds. Cf. end.

eye e., lû’lp; having eyes, lû’lpałtko; e.-ball, lû’lpam lêwash; e.-brow, smëkëlish; Mod. shnafligsh; e.-glass, sheshálkõsh; e.-lash, szé- mintosh; e.-lid, shkapshtchila’liksh; upper e.-lid, shléluash, or lûlpam shléluash; lower, lûlpam yántan-
i; e.-water, tear, kêlmash; white of the e., pâ’klash; glutinous substance of the e., wálâsh; having dry eyes, pâpahuatko; having dripping, running eyes, tehêchapkatko, papat-kâwatko; to have the “evil eye,” távi; having one e. open, nadšh- zatko; to have e.-sight, têslnha; to embrace with one sweep of the e., telôli; to close the eyes, këlâmvetica; repeatedly, këlâmvetica; to fix the eyes upon, tuëktueka; to make eyes for somebody, lûlpalpalá; to turn the eyes towards, around, tel-shampka. Cf. nictate, wink, v.

eyrie, shnûlash.

F.

fable, fabulous story, shashapké- lýash; narrator of such, shashapké- lý-ish.

face, têlish; provided with, having such a f., telantko; to look into a person’s f., talpâtko, talpâkpk; to see, recognize somebody’s f. from a distance, teltânpk; to scratch the f., tchłâ’pka; to turn the f. upwards, tâluálza; to make faces, nidshonîd-shua, shnashtânia; making faces, distorting the features, kowitwati. Cf. paint, wash, v.

faint, v. i., pêmptki, tehóktamnna.

fair, adj., f.-haired, mukmûkli; f., in the sense of beautiful, tîdshi, aishishtchi.

faithfully, kátak.

fall, v. i., ndé-uli, pl. wetôli; ndé-wa, inan. hêtza; Mod. shnintôla; f. accidentally, inan. gêlza; f. asunder in two, shewâtza; f. down, ndé-uli, pl. wetôli; vû’li; to topple over, ndéwa; to drop, as leaves, hêtza; f., technical term in games, ksha-wina; f. down from a height, ndé-utzi, vû’tzi; a small distance, ndeulâna; f. down obliquely, nde-utkuâla, pl. wetkuâla; f. down by becoming detached, ndé-ushtka; f.
down, as rain, tšéesha; as water in a
cascade, ntsútška; f. down, dripped, as
liquids, kiulégga, tiulša, tšás; f.
down a hill, ndé-ukučla, pl. wet-
kučla; again, ndé-ukuelapéli; f. in
with, gával; again, gawulpéli; f.
into, hínua; f. into the water, ndé-
wa, pl. tínua; to come near falling
into the water, ndéwakshka; f.
neart, between, or on, inau. hínshša;
f. to pieces, as mold, te-utewa; f.
from a sitting position, ndéwanka;
f. from an upright position while
going, standing, ndé-ulša; f. in
quantities, rain, liquids, kitšša;
f. sick, shlšaka, shilša; f. while
stumbling, udššikla; f. with noise,
roar, tišš, líšna; f. under some-
thing, i-utšla, hintšla; f. upon, on,
anim. vúţša, inan. hínua; upon the
ground, vúţši, inan. hínua; fallen-
tree, hínpsoku, teshka, ktsša;
shnintšša, shnintšola; to let f. in
the sense of losing, long obj, shinšita;
to let f. on, upon, kšlšama; into the
water, shnindúwa, ktsša; on the
ground, shnintšši; liquids, iwala;
to let oneself f. into the water, ktsša.
fall of the year; cf. autumn.
falsely, lunššak, kš-i-kšak.
family, of children, wewčash; f.,
relatives included, shá-amoksh; hav-
ing a f., wewshálšto; father, mother
of a f., wewshálško; his or her f.,
nánuk mšna wewshálško.
 fam ine, tiš’imish.
fam is hed, mš tiš’ mantko, pálh-
laksh; to be f., mš tiš’ma, stáwa; for
the time being, sta-óta; to look f.,
ståalk. Cf. ravenous.
fan, s., shiulopkótksih, Mod. shiulo-
ksólškis.
fan, v. t., shiulaha, shiulopkótkis-
tka shálša, ulú-ukšla.
fang, of bird, shté’kš; of beetle or
other insect, naishšágš; tšóke,
dim. tskiša.
far, adj., atfi, abbr. áti.
far, far off, adv. atí, hu, -u, kú,
kú, tú, tšóš; f. away, tétok áti f.
from house, camp, kúnagš, i’wa; f. out
there, túš; not f. off, tehšna, wigá-
šak, wika; as f. as, pání; by f., atí;
coming from afar, kúška, atíkši.
farewell; to bid f., shčka.
farm, hášhuash, kálša; if tilled,
ploughed, kálša-shuteshš, né-ush.
farthor, plúši; iwutí; f. up than,
p’lútšama. Cf. further.
fast, v. i., stáwa, sta-óta.
fast, adj., swift, killéško; to be f. at
running, riding, etc., kšla; f. horse,
tidši wácth.
fast, adv., swiftly, kšlš, kllank; pálk,
Mod. pálk; palakmalank; very f.,
pálkšk; to run f., kllíkanka; kšlš,
or kllank géna or húdšna; kšíšš-
táki, nktš kššúkši.
fasten, v. t.; f. on something, stá-
 kla; as strings, etc., stú’nta; f. at
upper end of, nával, kšáwával, iwala;
f. at end of, long erect obj., tamá-
dska; f., especially in the ground,
one obj., tówa; f. by inserting
in perforations, hášhtáma; f. or
pin together, hashtatémáya; f. to-
fall — fell.

gather, skū’tawia; with strings, etc., tīnkopka; f. transversely, kshērālō'-ka, pl. etlō’ži; to be fastened on, upon, nāwal; fastened to, stalēgatko.

fat, adj., p’litko; to be f., techižiži, p’litko gi; to become f., plīn; to render f., shinpēlan.

fat, s., p’lā, plītko; f. of deer, game, etc., piltpantko; rendered f., stillinash.

fatal, letiferous, k’lekōtkish, luelōtkish; kūdshi; f. song, kūdshi shufsh.

father, p’ti’shap, Mod. t’shl’shap; f. of a first child, sgū’tch; deceased f., p’ti’sh lūlš; related as f. to son, sha-ungāltko; fatherless, p’ti’šh lūlš; to call somebody f., p’ti’-shalpka; father’s elder brother, said by niece, p’lukū’tchip; f.’s younger b., said by the same, p’shē-ip; father’s elder and younger brother, said by nephew, p’shē-ip; f.’s sister, said by nephew and niece, p’kūtchip.

father-in-law, said by husband of daughter, koshpaksh; said by son’s wife, p’tu’tyap.

fatigued; to be and to become f., worn out, kēdšika; to be f., sha’tki.

fatten, v. t. shinpēlān.

favored by fortune, i-ātklish.

fawn, wi’hla, dim. wi’hlag; f. of elk, tāwalsh, vūnam wi’hla.

fear, v. t., vūsha, shinamshta; to be terrified at, yāyakia. Cf. afraid.

fear, s.; to be, stand in f. of, cf. fear, v. t.; for f., vūshuk, shinamshtnuk.

feast on, v., pashūta.

feather, lā’š; largest f., lā’š, tehnīpal; shorter wing-f. of bird, hlâka; smaller f. of bird, nī’l; covered with such, nī’laltko, nī’l gitko; tiny, soft, downy f., animal and vegetal, mūkash; f. growing on head, shâwałsh; provided with feathers, lāshaltko; to adjust feathers on arrows, hlâ’. feathered, lāshaltko

feature; human features, tōlish; to have the features of, tēlha. Cf. face.

February; inaccurately corresponds to spēluistkha, instr. case of spēluish.

feed, v. t., hášpa; said of animals feeding their young, spâlā; f. on, pān, pāka, pā-ulā; mainly said of animals, páwa; f. on habitually, pātcha.

feed, s.; fodder, háshpkish; f.-trough, hashpō’tkish.

feel, v. t.; f. around, as in the dark, techlushkānka; f. cold on body, kâtkā; on limbs, ndā-itia; f. ill or aggrieved, shunūyu; f. offended, shlāmia; f. pain, tātkta; f. a tickling sensation, tchîxtebiža; f. well, tīdsh hûśhtā; f. unwell, kū háshhtā

feign, v. t., shnapēmpema, Mod. shnapēmpema; sometimes expressed by suffix -ia, e. g. shake-mia, shatašhopkia, q. v.

fell, adj., kūdshi steinash, kūdshi, tekhtčēkli, tehâkalsh.

fell, v. t.; to make come down, as trees, hînui, ilži; f. by cutting, sawing, hishānui; felled tree, hîmpoks.
fellow, and f.-traveler or -war-rior, shawaliwéxsh, Mod. shfitchlip.
fem ale, s., shnáwedsh, pl. wéwa
nuish; old f., welécash; unmarried f., shiwága.
fem ale, adj.; said of certain ani-
mals only, gílu, dim. gíluaga; of others, ndshílo, dim. ndshíluaga;
f. infant, shnawécdshka.
fence, s.; rail f., láchaksh, Mod. ktcúnksñ; to erect a f., láchákshla;
to surround with a f., shutécdshka;
f.-wall, stone-wall, wákalak
fence in, v. t., shutécdshka.
fencemouse, m’shash, wa’shla; another species, Tamias quadrivit-
tatus, washlá-aga, Mod. witchash;
to hunt f.-micc, m’shashaltcha, wa-
shlala, washlalsha.
fertile, wa-ísh, more frequently d.
wawá-ísh; f., level ground, güíhua.
fetch, v. t., iktcha, epka; at. pa, pi.
fitpa, fitpna; round obj., luka, le’pka;
to start for fetching, M’ktcha;
to start for fetching again, or back, lusghá-
péle; f., thin obj., ně’pta, sheet-like obj., shlépka; again or habitually, shlepklípéle;
f. liquids, tehfktechúa; f. home, hiwi, hiwídsha; f. by going forth and back, iwílga (hiwílza); f. for oneself, átpa, pl. ítpa; f. out of the house, lodge, ichtchapéli; f. a spark of fire, klukálgi, klukálgi lúloks, kléna. Cf. bring, carry, haul, v.
feitid, ndúpatko, kúí pilútko; f. smell, ndúpash.
fe tlo cks and small pastern, nkán-
katnish.
fellow—fine.

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to come near fighting, shenotankák-ska; f. for a while only, sheno-tankhúya; to be, make ready for fighting, hushtópakta.

fight, s.; fist or club-f., shishúkash; to have a f., shígá, especially d. shishúka; shiukúya; to draw out for a f., shupáshka.

fighter, shesákhash, shishúkis, kilosh; arrayed for war, ktašklish; brave f., killánk shishúkish. Cf. brave, s.

figure, image, drawing, shúmal-ush; f. numerical, shúmaluash.

figure, v. t., to represent by a drawing, shúmaluau; f. up, count, shótua.

filament composing veins of feather, múkash.

file, v. t., anúlpka; steal, pálla; long obj., t'méshka, pl. yiméshka; to return for filing, páldshapéle.

faileher, pápalish, te'másskhish.

file, s.; f., row of persons, etc., tün-shish, kimbaks; to advance in front f., ù-itchna; to exist, stand high up in a f., shulúyuala; to form a f., as trees, wámla; to follow in a f., gàlampaga, kinshakshna; to gather, collect in a f., row, series, cf. gather, v. i.; to return in a f., kintchampéli; to stand in a f., crowd, tgakiánna, pl. liukianna, hualóya; to travel, march in a f., hishkántelma, kintehna; to be at the end of a f., series, leñwa, lamúdsha, tamúdsha; at the lower end, yumúdsha. Cf. lie, sit, stand.

fill, v. t.; f. up, stági; f. up with, škuakpéli; with a liquid, iwála; kitzoga; f. up and let remain standing inside, inan obj., ówa; f. up with, as with earth, kélua; f. with air, pníwa; f. into the basket, stálila; f. in, as a hole, shekelalóna; f. into, or f. something with, íkuga, ulézuga; f. oneself with food, i'-una, shohóta; f. a pipe, etc., stálála; f. up in sacks, bags, etc., iwíza; to be filled, stá, stání gi; with sand, etc., shmo'tka; with liquids, etc., i'wa, tehíwa.

fin of fish, kídhash, dim. kítchka; anal f., shuidashshákshin kidshash; anterior dorsal f., kídhash wákálish, Kl. kálúlish; dorsal back-f., kúdsha; pectoral f., vushóksaksin kidshash, or kidshash yutilán; lateral f., pipélántana kidshash; tail-f., kpé'l.

finally, gétak, k'léwíank; at, apoc. a; tché'k, tché'ksh; tché-etak; má'n-čh-gitko; tehú má'n-čh-gitk tché'k; f. out there, tehúk.

find, v. t.; f. out after a search, shléa, long obj. shléta; f. accidentally, by chance, ndákal, pl. ítkal; f. by chance while going, ndakalkánka, gával; one who finds accidentally, i-átklish; f. anew, f. out again, shlépéli, gawápöli; f. oneself and f. each other. shákual; f. out, kúza; by reasoning, shëmtchálza; not to f. after a search, lósína.

fine, v. t.; to be fined, skúkta.

fine, adj., the opposite of course, ndshekani; to mash, make f., stápka, ndáka, ndshápka. Cf. pound, v.
filly, tśá-ush, wáchtam wčash.  
finger; f., and all the fingers taken together, ḻvawawash; thumb, tʃtípo;  
index f., second f., spélush, yūsh-  
zhish; to put it forward, spélshna;  
middle f., tätzełámni, Mod. tzyálamni;  
ring- or fourth f., kāptchēlum  
shináktish; small f., fifth f., kāptchēla;  
f.-joint, ḻvawawash; f.-nail, shťe’ksh;  
f.-ring, népshish; to hold the fingers  
in a scratching position, shlitizapka;  
to put fingers forward, spélsha, spél-  
shna; to put out two fingers in a  
 game, szétcha; the putting forward  
of these fingers, szétchash.  
finish, v. t.; f. up, shotelóla,  
vú’na.  
finish, v. i.; to stop short, k’léwi; f.,  
wind up, tména; f. in the sense of  
to cease, terminate an act or state,  
is expressed by the verbal comple­  
tive in -óla, -úla.  
fire, lúloks; the f. burns, nu’ta; f.  
apparatus, f. drill, shlikuyótēkšish; to  
built, make, kindle a f., shnúta, shni-  
líwa; in the camp, near lodge, or  
in the house, shú’dšha, shné’pka;  
when traveling, shnúna; away from  
home, shnátkolua; to catch f., shli-  
kui; to come after, fetch a spark off.,  
klén, klukálgi; to be consumed by  
f., shnúya; to destroy by f., shnúta;  
to dry by f.-heat, shnúta; to expose to  
the f., roast, lúšna, nókla; to go  
out, said of f., pitchka, Mod. pitcha;  
to give f., shoot, téwi; shlin, pl. yúta;  
to have a f. in the camp, shú’dšha;  
to lie near, by the f., kšhéluya; to  

lift, take off from the f., tehéleyég/a;  
to poke in the f., kpútia; f.-poker,  
kpú; to put the f. out, pitchka, Mod.  
spitcha; to rebuild a f., shúdshapēli;  
to set on f., shné’za, shnátkalka; to  
set to the f. for cooking, etc., ilála;  
to sit, warm oneself by the f., tchélu;  
f.-wood, tálaak ānu; when put-  
away, stuílash; cf. pile, s.  
fire, v. t., téwi; shlin, pl yúta; f. at  
each other, shétui, híshlan; f. off!  
átui shlā’! or átu! Mod.; to com­  
mence firing, shlitímpka, pl. yute-  
támka; to wound, kill by firing,  
fire-arms; rifle, lúloksgish; dis­  
charge of f.-a, úloks. Cf. pistol.  
fire-brand, kú’pkaš, shukélatch-  
nótēkšish; tofish with a f.-b, shlútetcha.  
fire-drill, apparatus of, shlikuy-  
utókshish; block of wood, on which  
the f.-d. stick, g’ié, is turned, kétlash.  
fire-fly, kalmómoksh, tchéatchlai;  
species of, tchéatchlápetchi; looking  
like a f.-f, tchéatchlapetchi  
fire-place, shné-ilaksh, to’ke;  
f.-p. in or outside the lodge, shú-  
dshgish; belonging to an encamp­  
ment, shné-ípaksh; f.-p. of winter  
house, tánt; to construct a f.-p.,  
skélza.  
firm, immovable, tchéanshan; f. and  
to be f., ku’ata.  
firmly, ku’ata, tchéanshan.  
first, in space and time, lupíini, lu­  
pítνi; f. in rank, age, order of time,  
tzē-u; to be the f. (or last) in a file,  
leliwa, tamúdsha, lamúdsha.
first, adv., at f., firstly, lupi; for the f. time, lupi, lupítana.

fish, s., kiá'm; species of f., tchelé-yash; of large f., tsú'lpas; of small f., stókuaga; of sucker-shaped f., vúnai; of sturgeon-like f., tsú'p-kish; of a f. resembling the sun-f., tépa. Dried f. reduced to powder, kámulsh, tgillak; f.-bladder, shuí-dshash=lawalsh, or shuidshash; f.-fin, kidshash; for specific fin-names cf. fin; f.-gig, f.-harpoon, kí'sh; f.-hook, látikhish; f.-line or -string, kné-ush; shué-ush; to put out the f.-line, knéwa; f.-net, cf. net, dipnet, drag-net; f.-rod, vuká; f.-scale, tchilak; f.-skull, ná'ak; f.-trap, tch61ash; or kia'm = lue'lkish; nakosh; to catch f., kia'm luela; with the line, sliue'-wa; to spear f. through ice-holes, yí-kashla; to watch f. at the ice-holes, vulán, Mod. ulawa. Cf. fish, v.

fish, v. t.; f. or paste on, něta; f. in the ground, as one stick, téwa; two sticks, stálza, pl. tétálza; f. one's looks, attention upon, telshampka, shlépopka; f. the eyes upon, tuék-tueka; f. ropes, etc., on something, stá'nta; f. on the top, as of a pole, ipmá'tcha; kšáwal, pl. iwála.

fixed, to be, on, v. pass. long subj., aggáya, pl. iggáya.

fizzle, s., shkísh.

fizzle, v. i., shkí.

flag, k'híulaksalsh, pl'é'k; shí'l.


flank, of animal, lálash; f. of quadruped near genitals, lélkósh; from, on two or both flanks, sides, pipélántana; to rub one's f. against, hlíntana.

flap, v. t.; f. the wings, said of birds poising themselves for a flight, néná, Mod. shiné'dsha; neinéya, nínía. Cf. flutter, v.

flat, patpatli, adv. patpat; taltali; with a rugged surface, tsú'litsu'hli; said of lands, télítch'li,
EXGL1SII- KLAMATH DICTIONARY.

Mod. teltélhi; f.-topped, to be, gilhu'; f. mountain-top, gilhuapksh; f. portion of foot, hand, tákak; to lie f. on the ground, wímpka; to render f., shnapka, pátpat shúta. Cf. even, adj.

flat-iron, latashinótkish, Mod. latadshótkish.

flatten, v. t.; shnapka, pátpat shúta.

flavor, mā'shash; what emits f., piluyéash; to emit a f., pilui; to have the f. of mā'sha (with shitko following).

flavor, v. t.; to be flavored, mā'sha; pilui.

flax, wild, gúlmaks.

lay, v. t., náshki, nashkúla; nelña; f. all along, nasikiútna.

flea, kóhiash.

flee, v. i.; within sight of the one speaking, húdshma, du. túdshma, pl. túshná; f. unseen, far from the one speaking, hádshampka, du. tushchampka, pl. tushnampa; f. away from, gú'shaka, gúkaka; f. withdraw from, kódsha, kédsha; to make f., put to flight, púedsha, púeshampeli, kpúli, tpúli.

fleat, adj.; kílitko; a.f. horse, tidshi wáitch.

flesh, human or animal, tehúléksh; to enter the f., splinters, etc., shíshna; to gain f., pilín; to lose f., shuísha.

fleshing chisel, luposhótkish; f. implement, neshkótkish.

flexible, ulézatko.

flicker, v. i.; f. about, as moths, uláplpa.
flower, v. i.; to produce flowers, shlápa; flowering, shlápsháltko.
flutter, v. i., váya; néna, ninia; 
f. around, húntchna, shnayéna, kshékansha; f. when on ground or in the water, Kl. néna, Mod. shně'-dsha; f., when said of many birds, insects, etc., gathered at a certain spot, vá. Cf. flap, fly, v.
fly, v. i., generic, húntchna; f., move about in one place, medium, pl. of subj.: vá; f. after, shuwáltktcha; f. around, about, away, húntchna; f., flutter around, kshékansha, shnayéna; f. away, up, shítcha; f. to distant parts, shuwáltktcha, guyántcha; f. back or home, húntchämpéli, shitehätzepěle; f., rush down upon, húntakia; in a winding flight, kitchoťki; to be flying, projectiles, yúdshna; f. habitually, repeatedly, hünkanka; f. high above the ground, shuwál'za; f. near the ground, hulil'za; f. on, upon, towards, hunkáya; towards the one speaking, huntehipka; f. off into distance, round bodies, nü'dshna; f. in a straight line, húntchna; in serpentine, winding lines, kakidsha; f. skimming the waves, while half in the water, hú'nu'a; f. skyward, mu'wál'za.
fly, mâ'nk, dim. mânkaga; f.-bug, probably an _Ateuchus_ -species of beetle, shki'škish.
foal, v. t., hla-a.
foam, v. i., shókunka.
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foam, v. i., shókunka.
in space, túpelush; f., in the sense of the next one, the other one, nā'dsh, nā'sh, nāyensh.

found; to be f. of, shaná-uli, wítchta; of a person, stínta, wítchta; to be f. of each other, lishtántsá.

fontanel of children, wélwash.

food, pás; Chin. J.: múkamuk;
to gather f. for winter, pásña; to give f., hásña; to hand over, tender the f., hásña; to take f., eat, pán, pá-ulá.

fool, v. i.; f. around, ká-ika, ká'la.

fool, v. t., shná'pé'mé'ma, Mod. shná'pé'mé'ma. Cf. deceive, v.

foolish, létalani, tčha'wiktko, Mod. kéliak kóxshad; to act in a f. manner, ká-ika, ká'la.

foolishly, hu'nxshad; acting f., ká-ikshad.

foot, pě'tch, dim. petchágá; both feet, lápok pě'tch; f. of deer, horse, or ruminant, kúdshinksh, dim. kúdshin'kshka; provided with a f., pë'tchaltko, dim. petchákaltko; ball of the f., stáklinaš; f-ball, shlítokán-ksh; f.-log, sxú'tchgush; f.-step, f.-print, ku'eshad; to hold the feet apart and to move them quickly, puchkánka; to hurt one's f., kútalíxa; to part the feet, pútelka, hushpú'txa; to put out the feet, spúka pě'tch, spúka; to step on one's own f., shnhátchxa; to let a garment reach the feet, ankles, u'hlušua; to stand on one's feet, tág-ulu'xa, tág'xa, pl. of subj. luáló'ilxa; to touch with the feet, pë'tchta.

foothill, katokíwash.

footprint, ku'eshad; to leave footprints, kó-ena.

footrace, shakatpampéléghad; to take part in a f., shúna. Cf. race, s. and v.

for, in the interest of, is frequently expressed synthetically by the verbal suffix -ía, e. g. ne'-ul'xa, to give orders; ne-ul'xa, 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. oneself; -gianggin; f. myself, nutágianggín; f. yourself, itákiangi, etc.

forbid, v. t., lewe'-ulá.

force, s., killitko, lilchlichli.

force, v. t, is generally expressed by the causative affixes of verbs: e. g. shnikshú'l'xa, f. to dance, to make dance, from kshiu'l'xa, to dance; f. to go, hushú'kgti; f. through, stún-shna; f. out of house, etc., ktiúga; f. out of for somebody, ktiúgía; f. open, ktiúgúla; f. out of, inan. obj., shnúpódshá; f. liquids into, tílxá.

forcibly, kíl', kllank, ku'átá; to tell f., killčtana.

ford, s., kakó'kish; wading f., pán-koksh.

ford, v. t, a river, etc., while traveling,kakó'dshá; f. on foot, pánkúa; f. on horseback, hashpánkua; f. on a wagon, stífankua; fording place, kakó'kish. Cf. cross, v.

forearm, shulápshkish, Kl. shúlp-shaksh; f. with hand, nép.

fore end of boat, canoe, plash.
fond—fragment.

foregoing, former, mà'ntchni, tänknì; the vowel -u- in the nominal suffix -uish also points to the past. Cf tzé-u.
forehead, láki.
foreign, wennínì, atíknì; to become f., wenníala.
foreigner, atíknì, wenníknì, wennínì.
foreleg, lupítnì pë'tch.
forenoon; it is f., shápash atini'é'-kska.
forest of timber, ànku; f. with bushes, underbrush, gatchétko.
foretell, v. t.; f. a violent death, tzú'txa.
foretooth, tatzélámni tút, sho-kótantko tút.
forever, tchúshak; adj. used adverbially: tchúshni, tchu'shnik.
forewarn, v. t., lewe-ulà.
forget, v. t., yámtkì
fork, s.; large or pitch-f., kiuyiazió-tkìsh; table-f., sàkta, shkùnútiuch; to lift up with a, kiûtka.
form, v. t., to give shape, shúta; f. a circle around, hashámpka; when moving, gaki'ma; f. circles, rings in the water, tcheléwa; f. a company, society, crowd, bevy, shukúlíki; f. confluence, shutandánka; f. a cross, shuelítà, shenók'la; f. a body, sheet of water, tchíwa; formed in this mode, alike, gémpetchi, húmtchi.
formation; slaty or schistous rock-f., laláwash; eruptive f., tchélchtchish.
former; f. village, lodge, encampment, tchíwìsh; f. generation, tänknì or mà'ntchni máklaks; f. location of a lodge, shlokópash. Cf. ancestral, early, foregoing, past.
formerly, tánk, tänktak.
fornicator, sheshàlókìsh, shísnhîsh.
Fort Klamath, nom. loc.; I-ukak.
fortify; f. oneself by exercise, shpòtu.
fortuitously, huàs'bak.
fortunate; i-àlkìsh, túbsh tìn-xantko.
forty, vúnepnì té-unep.
four, vúnep, vúnepnì; f. times, vúnepnì; f. -cornered, f. -edged, kînktok.
 fourteen, te-unepánta vúnep, adding: pé-ulà, liklatko, etc.
fourth; one f. part, vúnìpa shêktutzatkì; f. finger, cf. finger.
fo'wl, in the sense of bird, tchùkass; term for most water-fowls, mà'mikli.
fox; rëd f., silver f., Urocyon cíne-reo-argentèus, wán; other names: heihei, kenkatìfluash, kenka-pshli'li, mbàubawash; young of rëd f., wànàkà, wànam wèash; young male f., lákìng wán; little gray f., species of Urocyon: ketchkatch; slim-built f., Vulpes velox, wàshpalakšh; f.-hound, mú'mènìsh wàwá-kash gitko watchága.
fracture, v. t., kéwà, pl. ngúldàha, ngù'mshkì; f. one's own l'mbs, tehéwa; to remove through fracturing, ngá-ìshkì; to be fractured, hollow things, pàka; fractured, pà-katko, kéwatko. Cf. break, v.
fragment; broken f., as of pottery, mbákuish.
frail, adj., tche-ini.
frame; solid wooden f. of lodges, stu-
tlak; f. of sweat-lodges, etc., lshî-
klak; to make one, lshîklakuîga; shed, lodge, house existing as a f.
only, just begun, ltcîklakuîtko.
Frank, nom. pr., Plê'nk; Frank
Riddle, nom. pr., Tehmûtech, Skak-
awash, q. v.
free, said of animals: untamed, wild,
îwash, komûshni; f. of spots, tsuk-
tsûkli; to set f., spûnka, spunkâm-
pêli; tâshka, telîna.
freeze, v. i., w(in; frozen, we'tko; to be frozen, ewa; to have
nose, ears frozen, katka; hands, feet, ndâ-itàia.
fright, v. t, òta; f. a boat, canoe,
vû'nshtat ilapka; f. transversely,
long obj., hekshatleka, pi. etle'^i.
Frenchman, nom. pr., Pashayuks.
fresh, tê-ini; green, ntchâlkni; to
be f., ntchàlka.
frangible, tche-îni; to be or become
f., lelî'ma.
friction, v. t; f. against each other,
shatchákthaka; f. oneself,
Friday, tunêpni waita sûndè-gul-
lank, or tunêpni wàíta.
friend, shawalinîash, Mod. shî-
tehlip; to be friends, shawalinî'a,
tchîlla; to be or become friends, shi-
tehlîla, Mod. shîtechlla. Cf. companion,
company.
friendship; to form f., shîtechla,
shîtechlîla; to be on terms of f.,
tchîlla. Cf. companion, company.
fright, s.; from f., víshuk; to take
f., vísha, shînamshta; to tremble
from f., liulîwa
frîghten, v. t, hushpûtcha, hû'-
shtza; spûtcha, shmulôka; to be
frightened, vísha, shînamshta, tû-
ka; tehâmptki, Mod. tehâmptakia;
frightened, víshish. Cf. afraid.
fringe, or set of fringes, while not
yet on garment, pûish; while on
garment, puitlantehish, pukéwish;
having fringes on, puitlantehántko;
to cut into fringes, pûi; to adorn
with fringes, pûi.
fringed, pûîtko, puitlantehántko.
frog; green f., wekétash; larger kinds
of frogs, as bullfrog, kôe; tree-f,
yântîni wekétash; horned f., nai-
shlashlâkgish-gitko; f.-like, kó-
eptchi.
frôlicker, shêshtalkâsh; lekân-
kish; company of frôlickers, shesh-
zelâ-ash.
from, prep.; away f., when referring
to inan. objects, is often expressed
by the locative case in -tat; f. here,
hî'tksh; to hand over f. below,
yána.
front; in f. of, ginâtant, lápia, lûpî-
tanta; to stand in f. of a group,
tamâdsha, lamâdsha; to proceed in f.
file, ú-itelna; f. tooth, tatjèlámni
tût, shokótantko tût.
frost, kâtags.
frosty, said of weather, kâtags; it
is f. weather, wind, skâ.
broth, s, of water, ndo'kalsh, shô-
kunksh; to develop f., shôkunka.
ftown, v. i., shêtatza; frowning,
kowitîwátko.
frail—gamble.

fruit; round f., also small f., berry, lutish; rounded f. growing on surface of soil, lbúka; large turnip- or bulb-shaped f., mů-lbúka; f. of long shape, őtish; what produces f., wáish; to gather f., stá ila; to start out for gathering f., stá-ilsha; to pick f. from bushes, trees, and eat it, lgúya, Itakáya; hard-shell f., ndshé'dsh.

fy, v. t., shnitchíya, shnitchkua; frying pan, lépuinsh, Mod. lípash. 

full, stáni; to be f., stá; of a liquid, éwa, tehípka, tehíwa; to make f., stáigt; f. of willows, yáshaltko.

fully, adv., stá; in the sense of entirely, much, ka-á, mú, túm.

fun, léshuat'ash; f-maker, ká-ikash, sheshzeilá-ash; to make f. of, lautža, shulácpta, tálzea; to continue making f. of, shuláchkta.

funeral, isha; to attend, have a f., liktcha, isha, ishmila. 

funny fellow, shêshtalkash.

fur, níl; f-skin, níl; covered with f., nílaltko, níl gítko; f-skin mat, f. dress, kasliu; f-skin mantle, kasliu-lam skútash.

furious, kilosh, shawiga; to be or become f., kilua, shawiga. Cf. angry.

furniture of house, túmi nánuktua ginhicióna, tídshi tcháwákish ginhicióna.

furrow, as f. made by the plow, sputidshamuish, sputúyuish, shutédshamuish.

furrowed, wrinkled, kmapathiónatko. Cf. wrinkled.

further; f. than, prep., gunísghtant, gúnitana, iwuit; a little f. on, adv., wigá-ak, wíka; not f. than that, gé-tak; what is f. down, yántani. Cf. farther, nether.

future; in the f., as to the f., n'étanák; in a f. time, tánkt gatpanapšé-mi.

G.

gag, v. t., tákua.

gain, v. t.; g., to profit, shúta; g. by winning at play, gambling, ikág; g. again, once more, ikákpele; g., win from each other, shí-zagha.

gain, s., ikaks; to make a g., gains, ikág.

gale, kilkitko shléwish; shléwish; it blows a g., killan shléwi.

gall, bite, píshe.

gallant, kilkitko.

gallop, v. i., hušíhóchna, shnáuldsha, wáksha; g. towards, up to, hushú'dsha. Cf. shlúihuya.

gallows, kshaggayótkish.

gamble, v. i., to play for valuables, shákla; g. habitually, shákalsha; to commence gambling, shakaliéga; to go to the gambling-place, shuéдушna; to g. habitually when on a journey, shuéдушantámna; to win by gambling, ikaga.
gambler, professional, shaklótkish.
game, s., of any description, shá-
kalsli; g. of dropping beaver's or
woodchuck's teeth, skú'shakla; to play
it, skú'sha; g.-stake, hékshkúsh; g.-
sticks, g.-utensils, shaklótkish; gam-
ing sticks used in the spelshna-
game, shúshshesh; to play a g., shákla,
cf. play, v.; to play a ball-g., léwa;
to play the Indian guessing-g. with
four game-sticks, spelshna, shul-
sheshla; to start the g., shakaliéga;
to be on a gaming tour, shuc'ëdshna.
game, s., animal hunted; either
specified by its name, or expressed
by lifhanksh, if a quadruped; g.-
bag, shultilash.
gamester, shaklótkish.
gangway, stu, dim. stu&ga;
to
make a g., stiyka.
gap; to have a g. in a limb, hanúpka.
Cf. aperture, notch.
garb, shulótish; female g., kúks.
garden and g.-bed, háshnuashi, Mod.
hashuákish.
garlic; species of wild g., Allium,
p'nf.
garment, shulótish; tehúlish, dim.
tehuliága; sleeveless g., skútash.
garter, sha-upálas; g.-snake, a
species of Eutxia, wishink, dim.
wishinkága.
gash, v. t., laggáltehna; g. oneself,
one's skin, shélakla, shélzalua.
gash, s. tkakálitko; to make gashes,
leggáltchna.
gate, entrance of corral, etc., ka-
shtish; wáklakam kaíshthish; gate-
way, stékish, Mod. stókish; to pass
a g., stilánkánsa.
gather, v. t., shiú'kka; coll. ít-
kal; g. again, shiú'kipéli; g. to a
certain spot, shiúkli, shiú'kipéli;
g. for oneself, shiúlagia, Mod. shiú-
lagen; g. articles into a bunch, and:
g. articles of the same nature,
shchéipka; g. fruits, vegetables,
isłka; g. berries, fruits, lgiáya, Ita-
káya, pl. of subj. stá-ila; g. berries
annually, i-umala; g. edible roots,
bulus, méya, pl. of subj. stó-ila,
stági; g. pond-lily seed annually,
habitually, wókashla, wóksalsha;
g. up by chance, ndákal, pl. ítkal;
g. one's hair into a braid, plait,
shuka'nóla; to make a pause in
gathering fruits, roots, shnikanua;
many successive pauses, shnikanu-
ánka; to start for gathering fruits,
roots, pl. of subj. stú-flsha. Cf.
collect, v.
gambler — give.

gathering, shukú'l'kish; g.-place, shiú'l'kish, shulú'l'kish.
gauger; load-g., shlâyaksam wet-kokótkish, or simply wetkokótkish.
general, nanukáshni, tutasénní.
generate, v. t, wálishi.
generous, tídshi, tutasínní.
generously, tidsli.
gentle, and adv., gently, when referring to motions performed slowly, ké-uni; adv., ké-uni, kéuna.
German, nom. pr., Dö'tchmal; his Mod. sobriquet: múni tchûlêks gitko.
gesticulate, v. i., ki'la.
gesture, s.; one who makes gestures, kâ'k'lí'shi; to make the g. of cutting one's throat, shelak'tchéh; of washing one's face, shatashpák'í.
get, v. t, obtain, seize, shnúka; g. again, shnú'k'p'éli; g. hold of, shnúka, shnúk'ú; g. back, as garments, etc., hashlantchuípele.
get, v. i.; g. away, run off, güikaka; g. away from, gayat'góla; ké'dsha, gu'k'ska; g. up, start, hútikala, du. táshtkala, pl. tíntkala; g. up again, hútikalpéli; g. up from bed, pátikal, pátikalpéli; g. up precipitately, hútikalsha; g. through, wind up, tména.
gibbosity, kîl'shish.
giddiness, lá'mlémsht; to be in a state of g., láma, lemléma.
giddy, to be g., láma, lemléma.
gift, shewánísh; to present with a g., shawal'ga; with many gifts, shewána.
gig, v. t.; g. fish in the water, stúka, stúk'ú, ki'aa'm stúk'ú; g. two or more fish simultaneously, shakpatmáwa; cf. spear, v.
gig, s.; fish-g., ké'sh, shetchák'úash.
giggle, v. i., wéta; luaf'za.
gill, of fish, száye, Mod. tchá'íye; mpátó.
gill flirt, mún, knúkuaksh.
gimlet, tuckótkish.
gird, v. t.; g. oneself, kailí; g. with the saddle-girth, shuitala.
girl, shiwága; old maid, shiwamch; little g., nís'ga, shnawédshka; wéka; baby-g., shnawédshka.
girth of saddle, shútitalsh.
give, v. t. When objects are given, given away, or handed over collectively or in plural number, the generic term is shewána. G., hand over, one thin obj., néya; g. one anim. obj., spú'ni, pl. shewána; g. in a basket, skáya; g. in a cup, bucket, shúí, pl. shewána; g. liquids, tchíya; g. long obj., úya, pl. yána, yání, shewána; long obj. carried on arms, kshúya, pl. shewána; round obj., lúya, pl. p'éwi, shewána; cooked provisions, tchíleya; mantles, sheets, &c., shlált'pa; g. them back, return, shlátampéli, shlé-ipéle; g. one's assent to, humásh't gi, ná-asht gi, shewé-ulà; g. an answer, vúla; ké'dsha; g. away, spend, púédsha, ké'dsha; iterat, kók'anka; g. to drink, hushpán'ú; g. to eat, hásh'pa; g. away a gift previously received by oneself, ñ-itchna; g. a
name, shéshash élža, abbr. élža; shésha, u'-álža; g. oneself up to, húkshi; g. out after exertion, tgdéža, pl. luelalóéža, Mod. luelóéža; g. through another, nfułka; g. up, abandon, púédsha, vutÓdsha; kódsha; to cause to g. away, shúnułka; to continue to g., shewanámna.

go, v. i.; generic term for all modes of going, géna; to be gone, cf. gone, partic.; go across, go over to, kakóýdsha; go after or for an obj., ikchéña; átpa, pl. átpa; go about, around, gakíaýa, gatámîla; with a spark of fire, sklú tckéñkaka; go around, stroll about, gintala; in the camp, settlement, etc., galála, kishtélantcha; go around, as for attacking, etc., gakíaýa; go around, a round obj., shakakíaýa; anim. subj., huggídsha; inan. subj., aggîma; go around, as a. a lake, gélantcha; go a., encompass, inan. subj., stúnkiámna; go a. slowly or with difficulty, shémtcha; go a. speaking or crying in public, amniamna; go away, géna; traveling, táménú; go away, leave, gulindsa; go away, be removed, subj. inan., niwálka; go before somebody, gayáya, gayá-idsha; go behind somebody, káptcha; go, walk in a circle, gakímna, gakâla; when inside of lodge, etc., luyéña; outside of, gátítana; go to a great distance, gúyántcha; go down, downhill, down stairs, ga-ulólka, gékúlka; go down, as celestial bodies, tinea, tinkaúla, tinóla, tinôli; as fog, lúlža; as projectiles, yúá, yúlka; go down into, gulindsa; gulí, pl. of subj., killi; into the ground, gutilá; to be on the way of going down, said of celestial bodies, tinoléña; go in a file, kintchna;
gizzard — good.

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go in front of, as scouts, etc., gayáya, gayá-idsha; go home or back, gém-péle, gépgapéle, shégapéle; when in a file, kintchámpele; go about inside of, goyéna; go into, enter, guli, gúlhi, pl. of subj., kilhi, gáltka; said of animals returning to their dens, gulipéli, pl. kilbili; go or crawl into, gutektcha; go into again, gulipéli, pi. kilhipeli; go and meet as friends, or in the distance, away from home, gélidántcha; go near, approach close to, gakiámna; go out, start off, gó-udshna, gúkaka; go out, said of fire, pitchka, spitchéka, Mod. pitcha, spitcha; go out of, gúlza; out of one's lodge, géka, gékansha, gékanshna; out of the place habitually occupied, géka; again, gékampéli; go out of again, gétkala; go out from, inan, gízi; again from, gékampéli; go and ride, hushtása; go on the outside, to the surface of, gú'ta; go single file, kintchhna, kinui-na; go slow, to pace, kishchéna; go snake-like, in meandering lines, kákfdsha; go straight, gíntanshna, tálaak géná; go, walk at the time being, or all the time, génáta; go through, wind up, tména; go to a place, gúmpka; go together, in company, sha-ulánka, sha-ulankánka, sha-ulántchéna; go towards, gátpa; towards the water, lake, etc., tükua;

go under something, as for shelter, gutlíla; go uninterruptedly, génána; go up, upwards, to ascend, ga-úla, gawali'gá, niwálka; húyeka, pl. tinízi; said of round subj., as spiders, lúyanma; go up in a file or otherwise, pl. kúngulza; go up while sticking close to something, aggidsha; go or drift upward, as fog, luyéga; go up toward, tinshipka; go into woods, bushes, hiding places, lukáya, pl. gakáya, tinzáya, gúk- tchuí.

góatee, smó'k; wearing a g., shmó-káltko.

góble, pokuága, wíkamua.

G o d of Christian religion: p'láikni láki, p'laitáikni, p'laitáikni shúshatish; nálam p't'ishap, Mod. nálam t'shishap.

gold; metallic, kákú'kli tehikómen; coined, kákú'kli tála, kákú'kli tehikómen.

golden eagle, p'laiwash.

gone, partic. of go, v. i., q. v.; to be g., genuála, genó'la, kí'gi; to be g., lost, stolen, láki; one who is g., absent, nég; cf. keliak; gone! blown off! wiwivá! begone! kútak!

gonorrhea, klap, klap=mashash; afflicted with g., guyászatko, kláp-míshetko.

good, in the concrete and in the abstract sense, téds; very g., mí téds; g. for nothing, said of persons, káutua sháyuaks; that's g.!, húmasht téds! húmasht tóks téds! to have g. intentions, téds húslkan-
ka; of g. character, tísší stét-
ash, tísší stétúshaltko.

goose; all wild ducks and geese, 
mii'mákli; species of black g., nkwú';
another sp., dusky-colored, liš';
Canada g. or brant, Anser canaden-
sis, lálak; snow-g., Anser hyperbo-
reus, wátwash.

gooseberry, kpók; black g., lálu-
ish; species of g., púkppo; g.-bush, 
kpókam (supply: ánku); wild g.
bush, láluisham.

Goose Lake, nom. pr., Néwa-
pkshi.

gopher, népěli, shtošhtotíš; go-
pher's den, stilíš.

go g e, in mountains, génšlýš; deep 
g., páksh.

govern ment, netnólyš.

govern or, múní laši, contr. mú-
laki, or simply láki. Cf. chief.

gown, kúks; short g. from waist to 
knees, worn by females, shtchi'waksh; to wear, to be dressed in a 
g., kóka, kú'kčeli.

gr a b, v. t., shůkka, shůkku;

g r a i n, of cereals, lólomak, liút; g. 
of Indian corn, maiz; lisal; g. red-
duced to flour, lúlinash; g. of beads, 
yahí, yámásh.

grandchild; said by maternal 
grandfather, p’gášhip; said by ma-
ternal grandmother, p’kúlpi; said 
by paternal grandfather, p’lúgship; 
said by paternal grandmother, p’té-
ship; great g., said by great grand-
parents, wawígš.

grandfather; said by children of 
his daughter, p’gášhip; said by 
children of his son, p’lúgship; 
great g., wawígš.

grandmother; said by the chil-
dren of her daughter, p’kúlpi; said 
by the children of her son, p’téwip;
great g., said by grandchildren, 
wawígš.

g r a p e; growing in the same g., shan-
telhaktántko; to be, exist together 
in grapes, bunches, tlčípka, liwa; 
Oregon g., wělélí. Cf. bunch.

grasp, v. t., obtain, shůńka, shůńku;
on purpose, shůńkpa; g., seize, 
long obj., úyamna, pl. i-ama; g. 
with the extremities, tlčílka, contr.

tlčílka; g. each other, shámna, hu-
shní; to approach for grasping, 
shůńkátka.

g r a s s; generic, kshů'ni; g. stalk, blade, 
kshñi, tlčélash; dry g., seed-g., 
kshñi; green g., vuížankish; round 
bunch of g., mu-lůb'ka; tuft of g., 
páteñam; g.-like, kshñi-p'tehi; pro-
ducing g., grassy, kshounáltko; to 
mow g., mulína, Mod. mûšlía. 
Different species of g.: lacustrine: 
tiskal, tlčíhpi, páteñam, kshñi, 
ktchei'mu, wássuass, wátsaks; of 
a stiff scírpus, wátéskwant; of a 
flax juncus, shůñam, má’i; g. species 
growing in dry places, prairies: 
nútak, lólkšam, épat, yádsam, 
tsů'k, wadshákuisham, mákñash; 
g. species used in making mats: 
má’i, pú’ni, tkáp, tólzash.

go shopp er, taltá-ash, Mod. 
ktamátá.
Grass Lake, or Dry Lake, nom. pr. loc., Pahátko -ush; at G. L., Mod. Pahápkaš -ush gíshi.
grassy, producing grass, kshunátoko.
grate, v. i., with the teeth, shekuku'dsha, kókanka.
gratuitously, huná'šak.
grate, in the ground, ílkshgish, abbr. ílkch; to convey to the g., ísha, ishmúla, ílkch; to dig a g., ílkshgishla; ílkshgish yépa; g.-yard, p'ánkish; tribal or family g.-yard, tcpínnu. Cf. bury, v.; funeral.
gray, pák'á'kli; said of horses, stones, kshudshatko, spugatko; earth-colored, káiñaptchi; g. sprinkled with blue, as in water-birds, mú'kmákli; g. as fog, lúashptchi; little g. fox, species of Urocyon, kítchkitche; of g. and grayish color, kítchkitchi; called so after that fox.
graze, v. t., ntk'shkitcha; g. the skin, lê'kitchktsa.
graze, v. i., to eat grass, pawa.
grease, p'li; p'lítko; g. of game, venison, piltpanto: g. in the flank of animals, teháshlaksh, Mod. kshukshicíash; wagon-g, wá'gnañatish.
great, in the physical and abstract sense, mú'ní; very g., mú'-ú'ní; a g. deal, adv. mú, ka-á, tá'm; when used as adj., tómi. Cf. large.
greatly, ká-a, apoc. ká, mú, tám.
grebe, Podiceps; species (?); the birds called kójiaks and kuitchia are probably grebes.
green, káká'kli; light-g., tulalúptchi; g., fresh, ntcálkni; to be g., fresh, ntcálka.
grezt-stones fall, tchaítchayá.
grimate, v. i., nishonidshua; g. at, shnashntia; grimacing, kowitiwátko.
grind, v. t., as knives on a grindstone, léktcha; g. to a sharp point, watcháka; g. by means of a mortar or crushing stone, gáma, ndshápka; g., make fine, lulina; with a piece of wood, ndáka; g. into flour or upon a meal-stone, péksha; to stop grinding, péshtóla; g. into flour, shutéshla; ground seed, especially pond-lily seed, luliñash. Cf. mash.
grindstone, turning, léktchótkish. Cf. bone, s.
grist-mill, gáma-palá-ash.
grizzly bear, lú'k; cub of g. b., lúkaga, in myths: shashápka; “Old Grizzly,” the mythic female g. b. Làkamtch, Sháshipsh, Sháshipantch.
groan, v. i., shayála, káhaha.
ground, káiña; on, upon the g., upon this or that g., hi, li', i; g. bottom of water, etc., lémúna; level dry g., knát, Mod. klá'dsh; g. fenced in, illgish, wákalak; g. used for sowing, planting, haslámaklsh, kaila=shitésh, ne-ush; Mod. háshuash; grassy, treeless g., saiga, dim. sa'kága; marshy g., húhiúsh; teyúshatko; to sink to the g. in water, tehla'kza; to lie flat on the g., wmpka; face upward, tálualza; lying on or in the g., lê'ntko.
guard; to be on one's g., sasság a.
guard-house, spuři'ksh; for more
than one person, ilígiš; skúkum-
house. Cf. confine, jail.
guardian, shuashulaliámpkísh; of
jail, prison, i-állish.
gudgeon, or mud-g., kúdša; dim.
kúdša-üga; to catch g., kú'dshala;
species of g. ndilash.
guess, v. i., nítu.
guest, in the sense of friend, shítch-
lip, Mod.
gulch, dry river bed, kupkúpèlè;
Mod, uká.
gullet of quadrupeds, ŋuùknuaks-
sakh, shlakákash.
gully, kuyúmash.
gulp down, v. t, skótkà.
gum; pine-g., lalágo. Cf resin.
gun and shot-g., lúloksgish; to load a
g., ikuga, iwi'ga.
gunpow der, shláyaks.
gut, káya. Cf. bowel.
gyrate, v. i., ktiwalkidsha, talki-
dsha. Cf. circle, v.

H.

habit; it is the h. of, gedža. Cf. ac-
customed to, habitual; habitually.
habitual; expressed often by the
d. form of a nomen actoris: h. eater
of, pápish; h. worker, maker of, shú-
shatish; it is h. with, gedža.
habitually is expressed, when in
connection with verbs, by the suf-
fixes -ánka, -kánka; if motion is
implied, sometimes by -alska, -al-
teha.
hail, klálash; hailstone, stú'ksh, klálash; hailstorm, stú'ksh.
hail, v. impers.; it is hailing, klála.

hair; long h., and h. of head, mane,
tail, lák; short h. on body, also wool,
ground-fog — hand.

fur, nî'l; thinnest human h. on head, mûkash; h. of beard, and long h. on feline's mouth, smô'k; h. under arm-pits, kâ'katilsh; h. on genitals, smâ'k, pátechnam; white h., ô'lash; having white or gray h., ô'lashêtko; having curly, bushy h., tehítakh, cf. curly; covered with short h. on body, nilaltkô; one whose h. rises up stiff, sankawaltkô; h. on genitals, sma'k, patchnam; white h., o'lash; having white or gray h., o'lshaltko; having curly, bushy h., tchiluye'ga, stuyakishka.

h a If, tat%elamni, tat%elampani, Mod. t%alamni, t%alampani; one h. of, h. portion of, tat%elampani; forming one h., tçålampankani, Kl.tåzçålampankani; h.-parted, ná-igshtani, Mod. nagshtani, abbr. nâ'gsta; person h. American, h. Indian, Boshtinaga; to be h. in, h. out, wînka. half, tatçålamni, tatçålampani, Mod. tçålamni, tçålampani; one h. of, h. portion of, tatçålampani; forming one h., tçålampankani, Kl.tçålampankani; h.-parted, ná-igshtani, Mod. nagshtani, abbr. nâ'gsta; person h.

hand, nêp, dim nepâga; back of h., nêp; flat portion, palm of h., tåkal; népam tåkak; by h., in one's h., with the h., hâ, or 'h.-infixed; on or about the h., hands, nêpni; not on h., adv., hu, -u; line in h., shèktansk; h. of a clock- or watch-dial, aggédsha; hands off! ká-i hûn kûnî tashtân-ta! kuîtak! to beckon with the h., cf. beckon; to capture, catch by h., hóksaska; to carry in h., shö'dshna, stêna; to clap the hands, shaktaktêna; to close, clinch the h., shâlshta; to contract the half-opened h. or fingers, shatchô'ligi; to extend one's h., arm, nîka, nikuálka; to hold in h., long obj., úyamna, pl. i-amna; shémtcha, shémtchedna; round obj., lúyamna, pl. pé-ukanka; to hold up with one's h., k'hiulêga; to make signs with the h., nikánka nép; to move the h. sidewise, klâtcha, klâtchna, to shake hands, hûshnya, shâtashi; nép shnûka; to touch each other with the h., hands, shashtáshta; to wash one's hands, shatchákua; to work by h., niklka.
hand over, v. t., h. over to, pass to,
shúla, shulípka, shulfa; shewána; h. over
to all around, hushlimna; h. over
in return, sheets, etc., shlō-ípēle; h.
over from below, yána. Cf. give, v.
handkerchief, kitckam; hand-
kertchip.
handle, v. t., gishala; h., deal with,
ne*-ulakta; h., to stir up,
katchaga; h., roughly,
luli; h. roughly more than
once, luliánka.
handle of trunk, tools, etc., shna-
6gish; when
inserted, joined,
ttilish; to seize, pull ~by the h.,
as a door-
bell, utcha-ika.
handsome, tidshi; said of per-
sons, tidshi, aishishtchi.
handsomely, tidsh.
hang, v. t.; h. somebody, kshaggá-
ya, pl ippgya; h. up, suspend, nag-
gáya; shlákaya, taggya; long obj.,
aggáya, pl ippgya; h. over at the time
being, légvüta; h. over, above some-
thing, hishuggáya, shakátechual;
h. oneself, haksaggya; h. on while
going, aggá-idsha, lágá-idsha;
h. out obliquely, kinkagy; h. around
oneself, as neckwear, l'amna; h. up,
as a sack of food or provisions
upon a tree, aggáya, pl ippgya.
hang, v. i.; h. down from, h. to, lag-
gáya, naggáya, shlakaya, shlaká-
ka; aggáya, pl ippgya; h. down from,
h. over something, tunulula; h. down
from the mouth, štet'knúla; h. on, be
attached to for a time, tguá, pl
légvüta, d. lulúta; h. on or out of,
shuggáya. Cf. hang, v. t.

happen, v. i., nē'pka.

hard, adj., and to be h., kuutá; har-
ened, kuutítko, cf. lúpka; too h. for
use, kúidshi; to become h., hardened,
káltki.

hard, adv.; to blow h., as winds,
ská shléwi; to work h., k'í l pëlpela.

hare-lip person, skótigsh-shúm.
ahrot, sheshtóksh.

har-ness, štelgátanash; pukéwish.

harpoon, fish-h., k'ís, shchákuwash.

harpoon, v. t., stúkua, stú'ka

harsh, k'iltikó.
haste; to make h., k'íla; in h., is ex-
pressed by the verbs of running:
húka, húkansha, hukáya, húdshna,
etc., or by kíl, kíllank, nkíllan; to
be in a h., k'ílku; to approach in h.,
hulládshui; to re-enter in h., hullípéli.
hat, tehüyesh; large basket-shaped h.
in Shasti style, tehála; sort of h. or
cap, pú'kalsh; škalapsh; possessed
of a h., tehuyesháltko, Kl.; wearing
a h., Kl. and Mod., tehuyértko,
Mod. tehuyesháltko; h.-ornament,
pútash; guard-string of h., tehuyé-
sham stilish; to take one's h. off,
shanatchvuá.

hatch, v. t, hashpapka; h. out, ha-
shpapznó'la.

hatchet, tehktchikash. Cf. ax.
hate, v. t., mû'tchka, snfužtcha,
shnókakia; expressed negatively:
áp-i stinta.
hateful, tehktchékli. Cf. abject,
bad, mean.

haughty; to be h., shfnú. Cf. air.
haul, v. t.; h. in, fótcha, fktcha, klu-
hand over — health.

kálgi; h. round or bulky obj., lépka; thread- or sheet-like, něpka; garments, etc., shlépka; h. back, shlepkipéle; h., liquids, tejktcha; h., take home, as provisions, hi’wi; h. to one’s camp at a distance, hiwidsi; h. down, as a flag, spitchotskipéle; h. up from, ika, ikampéli.
have, v. t.; to possess, cf. gi (4); having, possessing, gitko, or suffix -liko, etc.; h. an open wound or sore, hanúpka; to go and h. a dance, ksulaktecha.

hawk, no generic term; fish-h., Pandion carolinensis, tuktukuash; a species of h., klapé; its female, spúm; species of long-tailed h., witkatkish; species, perhaps marsh-h., teuktéukash; pigeon-h. or merlin, ndú-kash; prairie-h., tehmekoléash; yellowish mice-h., tisktu; sparrow-h., Falco sparverius, tehlikielak; species of sparrow-h., ksh applicable; red-tailed squirrel-h., Buteo caturus, kékash.

hay, kshún; looking like h., kshúnpotči.
haze, lúash; h. is forming, lúa, tchat kháma.
azy; it is h., lúa; very h., ká-a lúa, tchat kháma.
ähä; to make láhá, shú'mka; to make h. continuously, háháitamna.
h, pron. pers.; anim. in close proximity, kě’; anim., close by, kě’k; standing before you, hüt; anim. visible or distant, pl; when removed from sight, hů’k, hů’kt, hů’ksht, cf. that; hu, more Mod. than Kl.; hünk, cf. this; himself, hů’kak, etc. She, it are expressed by the same dem. pronouns as: he. Cf. himself head, nú’sh; provided with a h., nú’sh gitko, nusháltko; at the h. of, firstly, adv., lupt; h.-ache, nú’sh-má’shash; h.-board or h.-stone, litch-xash; provided with h.- and foot-board, titádszatko; h.-cover, h.-wear, tehuyesh, cf. cap, hat; top of h., nák; to be at the h. of, pl. of persons, t-amna, fyamna; to bend, turn the h. for a bite, shuïstchatkicha; to carry on h., sha-úla; túdsina; to raise and drop the h., wankaúvanka; to shake the h. in refusal, shuakúttchakicha; to stand on one’s h., anim. and inan., shutapkéa, shetalů; to walk with the h. sticking out, to go h. forward or downward, shánsina; to wash one’s h., shetatcha.

-head; bald-h., stakololatko; conical-h., wakwik tshitko; narrow- or long-h., vultchikish. Cf. head.

head off, v. t., gayáya.
head-chief, tutaszénini lákì, mání lákì, abbr. mu-lákì.
head-waters, nusháltja.
Head-Water Modoc Indian, nom. pr. Nusháltkagakni.
health; no ex. eq.; to be in good, bad h., tidsh, kái húshla; to regain h., to be in good h. again, heshuämpfele, huggídsha, wempéle; to restore to h., heshuämpfele; yá-uka.
heap, s., as of wood, kédshlaksh; h. of snow, kcknish; h. of débris, ákuash; in a h., adv., shópa, sú'pén; to lie in a h., shópa, shú'pka; to lay, put on in a h., shupélóka; to unite, collect in a h., v. i., liwa, liwála, liúpka; shukú'kí; cf. crowd.

heap up, v. t., shio'l^i, Mod. im-shio'l^i; h. up in a stack, pile, shó-:pal%a; h. up earth, spuktchampka; h. up together, what is on the ground, sheke'lki; h. upon, shupélóka; to be heaped up, shú'pka.


heart, steinash; possessed of a h., steínshaltko; to my heart's content, gé-utala steinash; to be h.-sick, h.-broken, steinash shi'la.

hearth, shne'-ilaksh, to'ke. !

heat, of weather, body, etc., kél-poksh; h. of sun, fire, ktechálzish; of water, lókuash; to emit, radiate h., ktechálza; to be at red or white h., tchúitchiga; kaltchuyúga, Mod. ktechuílóka.

heat, v. t., húuyuka; h. liquids, water, shnekálpka, tchilála; h. stones during one day for cooking, etc., shuatít-lála; h. the cooking stones repeatedly when baking roots, satnálhla; heated, kélpoksh; of liquids only, kéluash, lókuash. Cf. hot.

heavy, yutantko; in the sense of voluminous, solid, strong, húpkatko; to be h., yúta; húpká; to be very h., kil yúta.

heaven; cf. heavenly, sky.

heavenly, p'laikni, p'laítalántni, p'laítákni; h. father, p'laítálkni.

height; no ex. eq.: low in h., wigáni; growing to a small h., wigáni; h. in the sense of nountain, yafa; of kill, yaina-ága. Cf. high.

help, v. t; h somebody, shatuáya, hashatuáya; h., as an associate, ally, shitchla, tchilla; h. in warfare, tchínta, tchílla; h. the opposite party in war, tchínta; h. oneself to, shnúka, shnúkua, ána; h. each other, shitchla, shíloátecha; h. in carrying something, shíloátecha; h. oneself into, inside of, gu'híli; h. up, assist in getting up, ktiuyéga, liwátkal, liwátcampka.

helpful; to be h. to somebody, shatuáya, shíctcha. Cf. help, v.

hem, v. t, skéllia.

hemlock pine, wá'ko, or wá'kuam.

hemorrhoids, kilit=mashash.

hemp; wild h., shlé'dsh; narcotic part of wild h., shlé'dsh.

hem-seam, skélliaash.

hen, tchik'n gulu.

hence, from here; cf. here; h., on that account, húmasht giúga, humásht giúg, húmasht gisht, hún-kanti, hunkantché.'

her, hers, pron. poss., cf. his.

herb, tchilash; species of, with eat-able seeds, tchí-usam. Cf. grass.

heel, stafníakh, yówish.

heirloom, skékish.

here, gita, git; when connected with verbs of motion, háttak; h., loc.
and temp. hu,-u, ō; h. on the ground, hi, hi', i; hita, hitá, hi't; right h., gén, géná, giná; gi'tata; tehímë, tehími; right h., referring to long obj. and persons, hú't; from h., hence, gi'ta, hi'tksh; h.! in the sense of look here! h'é! hággi! the one h., this one, long obj. persons, hú't; coming from h., gitá'ni. Cf. place, there.

hereafter, conj. and adv., after this, gíntak. Cf. after, future.

hereupon, tehú'; action in sight, tehúyuk; unseen, tehúyunk; tehúi pán, at pén, tehá', at, apec. a; h., finally, tehék; tehé'ksh, tehúi teh'ék, k'léwiank. Cf. after, afterwards.

hermaphrodite; a man “wearing woman’s clothes,” tuini'átko.

heroical, litchlitchli.

heroically, litchlitch.

heron; great blue h., Ardea herodias, káka'ish; night h., Nycticorax Gar- denii, shó'ksh. Cf. crane.

herself; same as himself, q. v.

hide, v. t, aislri; inan., iha; h. oneself, háyaha, pl. háyaha, wílyá; h. oneself in ambush, stretched out, shuílpka, pl. wiwámpka; wál- yá; h. oneself while standing behind, tgaáptcha; h. oneself behind, káp- tcha; h. one’s head under something, eítakta; h. oneself by contracting one’s body, hishu'la, wál'ya.

hide, s, with the fur on, ní'l; h. untanned, klá'sh; h. dressed, tanned, mbá-ussh; h. of lynx, shlóa; h. of antelope, elk, vu'hli'lish.

hideous, kúidshi; unsightly by use or age, ámtchíksh, -amtch.

high, atíni, abbr. áti; múni; one who is higher than, plaitá'ni; highest, topmost, p'lä-ini; h.-pointed, wákwa'ki; h. in price, tú'm shé- shato; of h. temperature, kélpo'ksh; water, lókuash; to possess a h. voice, tehé'k'theka.

high-crested, sankáwaltko, better: samkáwaltko.

high-topped, as moccasins, atí stálégatko.

high up, adv., p'lái, p'laftala; átu (from áti hú); tú, tútaks; to be h. up, p'la'ki, p'la'fi; who, what is h. up, on high, p'la'kni, p'le'ntankni; higher up than, adv. and postp., p'le'ntant, plaitana. When connected with verbs, h. up is sometimes expressed by the suffix -u: e. g. tehílámnu. Cf. above, up.

hill, yaina-ága; amongthehills,í'wa; h. shaped roof-like, witlash; h.-range, witchkátko; rocky edge of h., wá- lish; ant-h., kimá'dsham yaina-ága, kimá'dsham shulú'liksh; to make, create hills, ya'ínala; to stand or be on a h., cf. eminence; hillspru, katokiwash. Cf. declivity.

hillock, kitchká'ni yaina-ága, or same as hill, q. v.

hillside, ginshtkátko; h. washed out, shuuntáltchish. Cf. declivity.

himself, also herself, and (if anim.), itself; oneself, hú'kak, hú'k- tak, hú'tak, pítak; obj. hú'ntak, pí'shtak, pú'shtak; he for himself,
she for herself, etc., húkian, ḡu'ki-anki, pitagiánggìn; he by, within himself, etc., hu'kì; in his own mind, by himself, hunì. Reflective verbs are formed by prefix h-, placed before the medial prefix sh-, s-, or by the latter alone. Cf. he, his, and the Grammar.

hindleg, tapitni pë'teh.

hindmost, tapini, tapitni.

hire, v. t., shatela, q. v.; hired person, ksheluikietish.

his; also her, hers, its, anim. and inan., in close proximity, kélam; anim. in close proximity, kékelam; anim. and inan., in proximity less close, hünkélam; referring to anim. obj., absent or in the distance, m'na, Mod. p'na; coming from his, her place, lodge, etc., hunkélamskni, kékelamskni, his, her, its own, m'natak, Mod. p'nátak. Cf. he, himself.

hit, v. t.; h. with a long article, udúpka, vudúka; h. by shooting, fìring, ngé-isha; shilìn, pl. yútà; cf. shoot, wound; h. upon repeatedly, mpàtin; h. each other, shékpéza; shuktápka, Mod kúyuà; to make a motion to h., hushásha.

hitch, v. t., shlitchta; to be hitched to, horses, etc., tgátà, pl. lévíuta.

hoar-frost, sgû'mlash; to form h.-f., sgû'mla; shvûntka, Mod. tchvûntka.

hoarse; he is k., húkian késhga hémkanksh.

hock, yówish.
hold, s.; to take h. of, shnúka, shnúka; long obj., úyamma, pl. í-anna; to get h. of what is thrown, kawúta, shnúka.

hole in the ground, hollow, den, wá'śh; den, subterranean passage, burrow, stú, stúsh; shnúlash, lit. "nest;" h., aperture, killit; h., left, mét'hi, métchish; h excavated for a lodge, wálkish, wá'śh; h., showing location of former sweat-lodge, slú'mdamd-wásh; h. to be closed up, ndsákish; h. to crawl through, gekánkish, gutékuish; h pierced through, especially when tubiform, gínzish; bored, pierced h., ibékantko; full of holes, ibutókatko, gintákkatko; to cut a h. into, kitékna; for making an obj. burst, vu'd'hiita; to dig a h., yépá, Mod. ibéna; utóya, ibutúya; under something, hantila; to have a h. or holes, gintákta; in a limb, hanuípka; to make a h., stúya; by boring, tuéká; by cutting, or by a stroke of the hand, tkéka; in the ground, yépá, stúya, utóya; to scratch a h., said of animals, stúya, wá'śhla, lushtántcha, shlú'tila. Cf. aperture, den.

hollow, adj., gínszatko; h. as a reed, tube, gínkátko. Mod. gínshaszan-tko; to be h., gínszá; as a tube, gínska; long and h.-shaped, vunshákaptchi.

hollow, s., wá'śh.

hollow out, v. t., as a dug-out canoe, washknúla.

home, dwelling-place, tehí'sh; at h., towards h., hi, hi', i, i-i; away, far from h., i'wa; near h., ñwag; to go, come h., gémpéle, gátampéle; to return h., gépgapele, q. v.; to be at h. after having returned, geluípka; to call h., shatmápéle.

home, v. t., léktcha.

home, s., lektchótkish.

honest, taldni.

honeycombed, gíntákatko.

hook; fish-h., lútkish; small h., crochet, shnitchlikútish.

hoop, stilanksish; h. as a plaything, hishtilankankeótkish; to drive a h., stilánsha.

hoot, v. i., said of owls, há'.ma.

hop, v. i., kléna, shekli'shiea; h. around, tuítuigdsa; to go around hopping, kshítáetchna.

hope, v. t.; no ex. eq.: I h. you will come, i kam gátptant. Cf am.

horizon, kálo nánuktua gínkakiámna; to decline towards the h., sun, etc., tílya, tínléná; to pass under the h., tinku'ka, tínol'i.

horn, tôke, dim. tukia; h. of horned toad, etc., naishlákgiish; provided with long horns, l'ánaltko; tool made of h., tôke.

horncd, tôké gitko; h. cattle, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush; h. owl, Bubo subarcticus, múkash; h. toad, frog, naishlashlákgiish gitko.

horse, watch; male h., lakí wátch; possessed of a h. or horses, watcháltko; pacing, racking, or ambling h., wilîtigish. Cf. colt, mare.
horseback, on; to ride on h., wàchtat or wàchtatka hushó'ktna, wàchtat or wàchtat teh'i'k1a, teh'i'-kla; to go and ride on h., hushta; to sit on h. or on a mule, tkàla- mna, du. luàlmna, pl. luàlma; to ford a river on h., hashpànkuà.

Cf. ride, v.

horse-feed, wàchtam hàshpkish. horse-hair, species of Gordius: âmpuan làk.

horse-race, hushénish; to start, arrange a h.-r., hushìa-a.

horse-shoe, làshkìsh.

horse-sorrel, kenawat.

hostile; h. warrior, shìshòkìsh.

hot, kêlpokàsh, lòkùash; said of liquids, water, kùlùash, lòkùash; to be, feel h., weather, body, water, fire, etc., kêlpka, body, shùlaka; to be h., water only, lùkua; it is h. weather, pàta; h. season, dry time of the year, pàta; to make h., as stones, hùyuka; to bathe in h. water, këlua; to be red h., tehùitchìga; kaltehùuyûga, Mod. ktehùilòka; red h., tehùitchìhùlì.

Hot Creek, nom. pr. of a brook, with a Modoc settlement: Agà-wesh; native of II. C., Akà-ushkini.

Hot Springs, nom. pr. loc., Lùkùashhtì.

hour, our, aur; early hours of day, pù'ktgi; late hours, spunù'ksh, lìtkì.

house, teh'i'sh; làtchash, Mod. stìnà'sh; to build a h., lâtcha, Mod stìnà'ìa; in or into this h., lòdge, hì, i, i-i, hìta; out of the h., outdoors, kanì; wìnter-h., lulduamàlaksh; log-h., cf. log; outhouse, làtchash, Mod. stìnà'sh; if a shed, màiàsh; h.-builder, láldsìsh; h.-snake, gò-itak. Cf. lodge.

how, adv.; (1) h. (notinterrog.), wàk; h. formed, shaped, wàkpecrhì; h. many, h. much, tànk, tànnì; (2) h. (interrog.), wák? wàkì? wàkìshì? h. then? -emphat., wákì'ì? wákìtchì? h. many? h. much? tànk? tànnì?

however, -tak, toks, tò'dsh.

howl, v. i., hà'ma, mìbàwà, yà-a; of beasts, yà, wòà; pàklua, mìbàwà; h. continuously, wòkanka; h. and cry in chorus, yèkà; h., said of the storm, yówa.

howler, mbaubàwàsh; said of animals, etc.

huckleberry; cf. whortleberry.

huddle, v. t.; h. into, kpùli.


hum, v. i., said of insects, hà'ma; mù'muma; h. around, nùdùyàmna; to keep on humming, hiìhù'tamna.

human; h. being, mâkÌàsh; pshe-u'tìwash; h.-like, mâkÌàsh-shÌtко.

humming-bird, pìshash.

hummingbird, pìshash.

hump, kilìsh.
humpback; kilìntko, lálamnatko; to be a h., skùyà; to become humpbacked, kilkà.

hundred; one h., tò-ùnepni tò-ùnep; tinà hundred; two h., lâpënì tò-ùnepni tò-ùnep.

hung, to be; cf. hang, v. i.

hunger, tìi'mìsh; to feel h., tìi'mà; to satisfy h., shohòta, iì'-una.
horseback — husk.

hungry, tía’mantko; to be, feel h., tía’ma; v. impers., panópka; very h., vunékish; to be very h., mû, ká-a tía’ma.

hunt, v. t; h. up, follow up, ká-ìha, haìtechna, kahiéwa; for somebody, kaihìa; h. in pursuit, gasháktelna; to reach through hunting, penó’dsha; h. down, ká-ìha, for somebody, kaihìa; h. after continually, ká-ìkanka; to begin hunting for, kayaktámpka; to return from hunting, káyaktka; h. game, gánkanka; to go hunting, wálaketcha; to be on a hunting trip, gankánketcha; to go hunting on the water, gánodsha; h. bald eagles, yawá-xlála; h. elks, vunáldsha.

hunt, s.; to go on a h., cf. hunt, v.; to return from the h., káyaktka.

hunter, huntsman, gankánkish; h.’s pit, pë’ntch.

Húpa Indian, nom. pr., Skatch-palikni.

hurl, v. t, shikna, puélza; h. round, bulky things, shnikíwa; long obj., vutódshna; h. away, nutódsna, pü-edsna; h. away to a distance while going, nutólaketcha; h. back, return by hurling, puédshámpéli; h. at each other, shù-ù-ta; repeatedly, shútualsha.

hurriedly, kìl’ kìlanka; pála, Mod pélak; pála’ak. Cf. haste.

hurry, v. i, to be in a h., h. up, kìla; k’ìka, húdsha (and húdshna), du. túshetcha, pl. tínsha; h. away, hú-kansha, du. tushkansha, pl. tínzan-sha; h. away again, húkansham-péle; h. into again, húlipéli; h. off within sight of the one speaking, húdsha, du. túshetchna, pl. tínshna; h. out of again, húzipéle; húkam-péli, du. tushkampéli, pl. tûnkam-péli, h. towards, húka, pl. gáka; h.!

make hurry! kìla gén’ ti! to make somebody h. up, hushú’ktgi; hurried, kìllitka.

hurt, v. t, shikna, puélza; h. by beating, Shutka, utchaya; h. by dislocation of an organ, tchishka; h. by a shot, shùn’na, pl. yùta; to be hurt, h. oneself, kálkela.

husband, híshuaksh; lakí; to take for a h., hishuáxsha, Mod. híshua-tchelasha; lákiala; h.’s brother’s wife, said by wife, p’tchikap; h.’s sister, said by his wife, pa-álamip; older or younger sister’s h., p’tchihukap; h.’s younger sister’s son or daughter, said by aunt, p’gu’mzip; wife’s sister’s h., said by h., p’tchikap.

hush up, v. t, shù-ùshi; h. up! kapkáblantaks! kapkapa’ngínk t’!

husk, tchílak; tehátechgalam, Mod. tehatchgalinks; emptied, ktchelólash.

husk, v. t, ktchelóla, lgúya; husked ear, ktchelólusish.
impetuous, k'illiško, kiloš; to be i., k'ila.
implement; expressed by the suffix -ôtkish, contr. -otch, -ńotch, as in: i. for fighting, shellolótkish; curing i., múluash, tehtémonótkish.
Cf. apparatus, instrument, tool impossible, to be, k'esha.
impression; made by stamping with the feet or other long-shaped object, ktútëks; round-shaped i., nutë'ks.
imprison, v. t., spûlhi, pl. ilhi; to return from imprisoning, spulhítka.
imprisonment; place of i., spūl'ksh; for more than one person, iligish; Chin. J., skúkum-house.
impure; said of water, kuyumátko; to become i., kuyúma. Cf. clear.
inaccessible, inan., kúdshi.
inactive, yampkasht, to be i., yampka, tehuyóma.
incandescent, tehúitchúili; to be i., tehúitchüliga, kaltehu'yúga, Mod. ktehulóka; to make i., háyuka.
incantation, fatal or not, shu'iš; i. started by the conjurer, shuinótkish.
inconcd sed, shawígatko; to be or become i., shawígka, shitýchkta, shitýcháktka, kiluà; to be i., kila.
incision, stílkšk; provided with incisions, incised drawings, shumatluàkitko. Cf. indentate, notch.
inclose, v. t, spúlhi, pl. filhi; i. by sewing or pasting over, skéntana. Cf. put inside, under, put, v.

inclosure, ground fenced in, tpu-ligish, pl. of obj., iligish; wákakal, dim. waklakága; Mod. ktsinksh, dim. ktsinkkága. Cf. corral.

increase, v. i; i. in size, grow, as animals, persons, t’shfn; as plants, ké’dsha; i. in strength, said of waters, ampuala; said of winds, shi-wína.

indebted; to be or become i., skiu-ta; to be i, shkiúlka.

indebtedness, shkiúlaksh, ské-utish.

indeed, adv., tcMtchui; -tak, -taksli, -toksh suffixed, arid emphatic; yes, i! ya! i-a! i-i! e-e! interrogatively: i. is that so? i-i? e-e? Mod. hunamasht?

indentate, v. t, kte‘k’hehe, kte-peta, ktsinki.

index-finger, spúlush, yushzhish; to put forward the i.-f., yushka, yu-shakóna, spúlusha.

Indian, man or woman, máklaks; Modoc I., Mó’dokni máklaks; Indians and their families, máklaksní; I. band, people, tribe, chieftaincy, máklaks; the Klamath Lake Indians, É-ukshikni máklaks

Indian village on Lower Williamson River, Yá-aga; also called É-ushtat.

indicate, v. t, shápa; i. a guess by proffering the hand or finger, shlí.

indicator of day-time, time: clock, dial, watch, sun, moon: shápa sh.

indigent, yuálkish, káwantko, kéliak tuá; to be i., yuálka, kámp’ka. Cf. lack, v.

individual, human, ná’sh máklaks; máklaks.

indoors, prep., expressed by locative cases, as -i, -kshi, etc., and by verbal suffixes; wáshi, yuhiéna; referring to several, ginihiéna; to stand i., tgié’zuga, pl. liuízuga, liúna.

induce, v. t; i. by tricks, shnapémpema, Mod. shnapémpema.

inebriate, v. t; i. oneself, lékanka; to be inebriated, léka. Cf. drunk.

infant, sucking, máksh, Mod shuntch, dium. múkaga, Mod. shuntchága. Cf. baby.

infected, said of food, etc., kuí piluitko, piluitko, ndópatko.

inferior, yántani, yánani, lénu-nákni, munátáklki; in the abstract or moral sense, sháiptchéi, kúdshí stéinash; to pass to the i. regions, nú’lidsha. Cf. lower, nether.

infamed, said of eyes only, spú-kuatko.

inflorescence, lé-usham.

inform, v. t, shégsha, shapíya; i., report to, stílta, hishtálta; i. fully, shapíyúla, shegshéwa; to start out for informing, hashívaktcha, stil-techna; i. or teach, hashíúga; i. oneself, vúla, vulánkia; to go and i. oneself, sháyuákta; to be informed of, sháyuákta; túména; well informed, sháyuaksh, nánuktua sháyuaksh.
information, tūmēnash; to carry, bring i., stillidānka, stilchena; ha-shiwaktecha.
inhabit, v. t., teh'-a, pl. wā; tehi-χóga, tehi'dsha, tehiw'za, pl. wādshuga; i. the same locality, mēpka.
inhabitant of a place, tehi'sh; i. of that place, locality, gitakni.
inhal-e, v. t., hōka, hōkāmpēle; i. breath with noise, tinēga.
inherit, v., skaki'shla.
inherence, ske'kish.
inlume, v. t., kel'-una, vumī, p'nāna, fktchā vumishtat; i. bury a corpse, ē'lc or f'c; p'nāna, Mod. vumī. Cf. bury, inter, v.
injure, v. t., shkalkela, utchayā; i. by wounding, shutka. Cf. hit, hurt.
injury; to inflict bodily i., shutka, utchhayā, vud'hita.
inquire, v. t., viila, vulankia; i. repeatedly, viilantana.
is-an, techawikatko, lékish; to be i., techawika, léka.
insect; flying i., mā'nk; crawling i., mū'lk, dim. mū'lkaga.
insert into, v. t., tulī, fkuga; i. into an opening, yankāpshi; if a long obj., yāntana; i. into the perforated nose, hushkāika.
inside; expressed by locative cases, by verbal suffixes, or by: ginhienā, yuhienā; i-ukak, iwina; to be i., indoor, gihyienā; to be i., within, yuhienā, iwinauk gi; staying i., innan, giuhienōlatako; to stand, to be i. of, tgifuga, pl. liuzuga, liuna; i. ladder of winter-lodge, wākish.
insist upon, v. t.; forcibly, kīlč-tana; i. by solicitation, shakōtka.
inspire, v. t.; cf. inhale.
step of foot, pēcham nūwālash.
instruct, v. t., hashiuga; instructed in, shāyuaksh.
instructor, hashiugish.
instrument; expressed by the suffix -ōtkish, contr. -ōteh, -ūteh; small boring i., tuekōtkish; i. for measuring, skilulōtkish; part of an i., shute-ōtkish. Cf article, implement.
intellect, hūshkanksh.
intellectual, tidsli, shepelpel-ātko.
intelligent, shāyuaksh tuā; nānuktu shāyuaksh, shepelpelātko.
intensely, kā-a, contr. kā; tūm; mū, mū; tīsh, when connected with adj. and adverbs, suffix -ak, -hak.
intent; to be i. upon, hāmēni, shanā-uli.
inter, v. t., p'nāna; kēla-una; ē'lc or f'c; i. in something, f'witchla; i. simultaneously, ilzōta. Cf. bury, v.
interdict, v. t., lewd-ula; cf. prohibit, v.
interdigital membrane, sheggatzątko.
interior, s.; i. of the earth, lēmu'na; coming from the i. of the earth, lēmu-nakni, munatālkn; in the i., iwina. Cf. inside, indoors.
interlocution; a sort of sententious i., used by conjurers, shellology.
intermediate in age, tatxelamni, Mod. tixałamni. Cf. middle
interpret, v. t., lütatka, shnʊ'nta-tka.
interpreter, lütatkish, more frequently d. lüdatkish; to act as i., lütatka.
intersect, v. t., shuelita, shenok'la.
introduce, v. t., iwina, tul; kshēwa. Cf. place, put, v.
invigorate, v. t.; i. oneself, shativatko, kllosh; to become i., shawiga, kilua; to be i., kila. Cf. angry, irritate, v.
iron, tchikemen, wāti; tinned sheet-i., pokóti.
iron, v. t., latadsha, latadsh'la.
irresistible, shkañi
irrigated land, meadow, tchzashétko.
irritate, v. t., shnikalua; to be and become irritated, shitchákta; kilua; to be irritated, tchákela, kila, shawiga, ndshiptchpa; to become irritated at each other, shitcháktna, hishtchákta. Cf. angry.
island, áwaluash; ámpu wigáta; little i., avalóga.
issue; place of i., gekánkish, gutesh; door, kañtash.
it, pron., cf. he; inan., hun.
itch, s., tchfmtash; afflicted with i., tchimtako.
itch, v. i., yukiuka, Mod. yuktgi; i. repeatedly, kúpka.
its, pron. poss.; same as: his, q. v.
itself, pron.; same as himself, q. v.
ivy, kekammámēnish.

J.
jackass, limił'am p'ti'šap, Mod. limił'am t'shishap.
Jack, Captain, nom. pr., of a famous Modoc chief, Kintpuash; the Shasti Indians called him Kā'mpū.
jack o' lantern, hēsha.
jar, pokó; dim. pokuágā.
jaw, jawbone, káko.

jay, j.-bird, yúktak; blue-j., Cyanura Stelleri frontalis, tchże-utchyč-ush.

jeer at, v.t., shuluukta, luäza; in the sense of laughimg at, wëtanta;
  j. at repeatedly, shuínäktča.

jerk, v. t., j. asunder, long obj., pákta; j. off, pakága; to a distance, pakakóla; to open by jerking, pakeóla; jerked beef, pahátko müh-
  musham tchulë'ks.

jest, lëshuatšash; to amuse by jests, shndndshma-a.

jester, clown, utüssus-ash.

jew's sharp, heshémēsh, shalálish, shu' sharp.

join, v. t.; j., rejoin somebody, gap-
  tọga, gawina; j. together, inan obj., tulį; to be joined to, in junction 
  with, shalatchguála; j. one part into 
  the other, pitch put over, when said 
  of arrows, shülhpéli; no pitch put 
  over, tülhpeši.

join, v. i.; j. with others, shalatchgu-
  ála.

joineer, vulnîsh.

joint, of limbs, kólansh, nawálash;
  knee-j., kólansh; wrist-j., nawálash, 
  népam nawálash.

joke, v. i.; j. about, luafča, talęa.

jokingly; to talk j., tálzea, léshua-
  tžash hémkanka.

journey, s.; to be on a j., taménų;
  géna, guhuashka; to return from a 
  j., taménótka.

joyful; cf. glad, rejoice.

judge, lakš; to try in the capacity 
  of a j., nél-ulza.

judgment, nél-ulaksh.

jug, póko; j. for boiling, tchilálush, 
  Mod. tchilalótksh.

juice; red j., vegetal, tchekeli; to 
  suck j. out of stalks, etc., kmutchö-
  šia.

July, inaccurately corresponds to 
  spluish, in its instr. case: spluish-
  tka.

jump, v. i., between, hûtamsza; j. or 
  leap down, mbú'tlза; j. down from, 
  shuululula; to go and j. down from, 
  shuululuna; j. down upon the 
  ground, hützi; j. down over logs, 
  obstructions, shampatiačia; j. into 
  distance, høyeka; j. or leap high, 
  høyeka, pl tınızi; j. high while 
  running, huyécsedsha; j., make 
  jumps on level ground, Mod. mbu-
  tče; j. on one's feet, huyéga; j. 
  on the throat, body, tchakága; j. out 
  of, hükansha, with loc. case -tat; 
  j. out and run back, húdshampěli; 
  j. out of again, huizipěle; j. over 
  something, shuyažiéga; over an ob-
  struction, húdshampěla, Mod. mbu-
  tče; j. while running, going, mbá-
  techna; j. through, hölaźa; j. up, 
  húta, hútkała; j. up again, hútkal-
  pěli; j. upon something, holápká; 
  j. into, and j. up in the water, húa, 
  d. túshua, pl. tínua, géwa; j. out of 
  the water, as fish, vutchewa.

June, corresponds inaccurately to 
  the month tžópo; in, during J., 
  tžopówatka.

junction; shalatchguálash; j of a 
  round organ to the body, lawálash;
j. of hand to arm, foot to leg, naválashi; j. of running waters, nc-ukish, shenó’tkátko.

Junction of Sprague and Williamson Rivers, nom. pr. loc., Tsánótanksh.

juniper-tree, Juniperus occidentalis, kä’lo.

just, adj.; no ex eq.: right-minded, talání; j. well intentioned, talánishak hú’shkanksh gitko; tîdsh hushkankátko.

just, adv.; in the sense of only, but:
- ak, -ak, hak, -hak, ta, -ta, -tak, taksh;
- j. as, equally as, in the same manner as, húmashtak, húntsámtka, wákaktoksh;
- j here, gi’tata, híta, hítok;
- j. only, j. then, -ak, -hak; cf. ak No. 2 (5);
- j. now, átutu, Mod. átu, átui, átui tüß; j. now or j. at that time, at a.

justly, tála, tálaak.

just out, v. i., tápka.

K.

Kala puy a Indian, nom. pr., Mókí, Móke or M. máklaks.

kangaroo rat, ndí-ush.

keep, v. t.; k. in a caché, élza, élksliha; k. on or in the ground, inan, obj., ípka; k. in one’s company, spúnkanka; k. entire, Mod. shuálka; in one’s power, ípka; k. off, away from, prevent, luáslika, inuhuáshka; k. off at a distance, váta; k. off repeatedly, kä-ashtámna; k. open, as the mouth, hanuípa; k., save, as meat, tchi-lá’lza; other objects, Mod.shúlka; k. out of the way of, shénuya; k. secret, aishi; sha-ishiian ípka; k. watch over, shualaliämpka; shláka, Mod. shléka; k. within sight, k. an eye on, wálza.

keep on, v. i., to continue; expressed by the verbal suffixes -tamna, -ánka, -kanka: k. on grunt-

Kellatch-berry, kelatch; the bush producing it, kelatcham; to collect k.-berries, kéláshla.

kernel of fruits, ló’k.

kettle, póko; tchiláluash, Mod. tchilálotkish; to cook in a k., pot, shutéshla.

key, Kl. hushkgiolótkish; Kl. and Mod. hushkiótkish.

kick, v. t, vudúka, pl. idúka; k. repeatedly, vudúpka, pl. idúpka; k. down, downhill, yilokuélá; k. each other, iduíya; k. open, ktiugíula; k. out, ktiuga pételtka, ktiuga; for somebody, ktiugía; one who is kicked, idúkatko.

kidnap, v. t, kshukatkal, spúntza.

kidney, lélámáiksh; k.-tallow, tcháshlaksh.
kill, v. t.; generic, shi'uga, pl. là'ela; Mod. pl. là'ela, shu'énka, hesh'ii'ki; k. with arrows, balls, or other missiles, shi'una, pl. yúta; to come near killing with a missile, shi'kshga; k., generally more than one obj., hush'tchó'ka; k. a few only, hush'tchó'k'huya; k. shoot by means of, shi'uta; k. by burning, shu'stchó'ka; k. by stabbing, stúka; in the water, as fish, stúkua; k. by stabbing repeatedly, stúpka; k. each other, hish'uka, hush'tchó'ka; k. each other by shooting, hishlan; k. for somebody, shi'ukala, shiu'ka, shi'ukiga; object for killing, lu'ckish; killing-place, lu'ckish; to make a killing-place for somebody, lu'ckalsia.

killdeer, Aigialitis vociferus, tehú-itchiti.

tiller of animals, etc., lu'elish.

kin, shá-amoks.

kind, s.; no ex. eq.: one of the same k., húmtchi, gémtehi; of different, other kinds, wiktchish, wennini; some k. or sort of, tuá; some k. of a stranger, wennini tuá; things of various or all kinds, nánumtaa.

kingle, v. t., shnu'tkalka; k. a campfire, shnu'ta, shn'é'pka, shú'dsha; k. by friction, shlikui. Cf. build, v.

kined, shá-amoks.

kingfisher, swift or belted, Ceryle aleyon, tsántsanan, dim. tsántsaná-aga.

kinsman, shá-amoks.

kiss, v. t., kputchitchka; k. each other, shu'kptchitchka.

kitchen-greens, híshuash.

kitten, kiti'iga, Mod.

Klakamas Indian, nom. pr., Lákm'á'kni, or L. máklniks.


Klamath Marsh, nom. pr. loc., É-ukshi; Indian of K. M., or a resident there, É-ukshiwash.

K'múkam tch, nom. pr. of the principal deity of the Kl. and Modoc people, K'mukámtochiksh, usually abbr. K'mukamtxch.

knead, v. t., katch&ga.

knee, kólansh; k.-bone, k.-joint, kó-lansh; k.-pan, shápash; back of k., yówish; k. of quadruped's hind leg, yówish; k. of quadruped's foreleg, shúlpshaksh, Mod. shuípshksh; to be on one's knees, shulacha'chla; to hold between one's knees, kptakanka.

kneel, v. i., shulacha'chla tchélzga; k. and k. down, ldíglza, lítchla.

knife; straight k. and k.-blade, wáti; clasping, pocket-k., kóshapash; k. over two feet long, yuhamánash; long k., long blade, té'kish; k.-handle, wáti'am tulish; to cut with a k., kta-kta, ktakióla, ktélza, ktetéga.
knit, v. t., lédsha; k. stockings; shté-ginshala.
knob, as door-k., lákish.
knock, v. t. and i.; k. with one's knuckles, tká-ukua; k. with a stick, uká-ukua; k. down, prostrate, ktí-léža; k. together, one thing against another, shampósha. Cf. mbákla, mbúka.
knotted in a cord, shlúkalaksh; k. in a string or rope, ukō'tlaksh; k. in tree, plank, pükualish, Mod. póko; k. in lumber-board, pápksham lúl'lp; to tie a k., shlúkalaksh shúta, shlukálzá.
know, v. t., shayuakta; to recognize, kúíza; not to k., ká-ikëma; to be undecided, léwak sháyuakta, usually abbr. lá'wak, léwak; to make known, shápa, stúlya; well-known, namuké-nam shayuáktish; knowing something, sháyuaksh.
knuckles of hand, shulápskiksh tapíni, Mod.; to knock, rap with one's k., tká-ukua.
Koháshti, nom. pr. loc., Skoluá-shki, Koháshti.
Kúmbat Indian, nom. pr., living between the Lava Beds and Tule Lake, Kúmbatuash.

L.
lack, v. t.; to stand in need of, kámpka; sometimes rendered by: gayatgóla, shaná-uli; lacking, deprived of, kéliak.
lad, tcháki, dim tchákiága; tehfluish, dim. tehlluyága; hishu4kga; ntechákní. Cf. boy.
adder, movable, gukenó'tkish; immovable outside l. of large sweat-lodge, shashtanulólash; outside l. of a winter-lodge, ga-ulúlkish; inside l. of large sweat-lodge or winter-lodge, wákish; to descend a l., gü'txa; to ascend a l., gúka.
ladle, midsho; bullet-l., shulaló-tkish; to melt in a l., shulála.
lady-bug, shunshntoch=gitko.
lagoon, -usb, -waga; tchiwish lake; fresh water l., é-ush; small l., é-ush; small standing water, techiwish; to go towards a l., water, etc., tükua; to be changed into a l., a-ushéltkala.
lamb and lambkin, shi'pam lelé'dshi; l-cloud, kitscháni páshkaga.
lame, kuanka; to be l., kuánka.
leament, v. t., shuákcta; i. over a death, luátpishla, yutátka, stü-t'lishla; l. silently, kúí; l. while biting the teeth, kóka.
prey eel, káwe; water, spring peopled with l. eels, káwmín.
land, käfla; section, piece of l., káfla; section of l., n'é-uto; ploughed, agricultural land, káfla-shútesh, n'é-ush; hashuákish; irrigated l., tehyashlútko; l. shaped roof-like, wítlash.
land, v. i., kiupáta, szapáta.
landslide, ákuash.

language, hémanksh; wáltoks; to understand a l., hémanksh têména.

lap, v. t., uláksha ulakshuláksha; l., lap up, liléka, lilékua, llópa; one who laps, lilékosh.

lapse; after a short l. of time, tántak; l. of one year from one autumn to the next one, illólash Cf. elapse, time.

lard, plú.

large, múní, abbr. mú; l. and high, tall, atíni, abbr. átí; so l., so great, géti, tánianí; as l. in size, tánianí; to be larger than, wünízi, Mod. wúzi; luízi, kshúzi; l.-headed, mú-núsh gitko. Cf. big, great.

largely, ká-á, apoc. ká; mú, tún; not l., kíinka, kinkak.

lark, skylark, Eremophila cornuta, skúle.

larynx, sútkanútkish.

lasso, vutoknótkish; to catch with the l., vutóka.

last, in rank, age, order, taptní; l., hindmost, tapítini; l. week, súndé giulank, nía súndé; to be the l. of a series, long-shaped subj., tamádsha; round-sh., lamádsha; at l., má'ntchgitko, tehé'k, tehé'ksh, tehé-etak; at l. out there, tehúk. Cf. finally.

latch, on door, títukish.

late, adv.; l. in the day, lítki; it is l. in the evening, tinoló, spinéga; it is getting l., spuncóka.

 lately, adv., recently, nía; úna; tánkak; t'é-in, t'é-intaks nía.

laugh, v. i., wétu; l. loudly, udéwa; l. at, scoff, shuluákta, luáiza; wéntanta; l. at repeatedly, shuluáktxha.

laughable, wetíshtchi.

laughter, wetísht.

laundress, tetémúdshish, Mod. tétdshish.

lava rock, tchélchtlish; l. or any hard rock, lálá́wash; composed of l. or hard rocks, lálá́washátko.

lavish, adj., l. person, nánuktuanta pépudshnish.

lavish, v. t., kékanka; pútedsha.

law, written or unwritten, nél-uláksh; to apply the l., nél-ulíza; to violate laws, nél-uláksh yekéwa.

lay, v. t.; l. across, kshé'tléka, pl. etlé'zi; ákuá, ánkuá; l. down, élzá; ila, espec. d. yála; round obj., líkla; sheet-like obj., nélzá, shlékla; threads, ropes, kmélzá; l. down on the top of, kshwálal, kshuíwal, pl. íwal, iwála; l. down, long and anim. obj., kshikla, pl. fikla; l. down on the ground, kshélzá, pl. élzá; lélka, ndléza, shlékha, shélzá; while going, lélktcha, shléktcha, etc.; l. down within, kshélca; l. eggs, nápá hla a, knúkla; l. one's head down upon, efla-ka; l. on, deposit upon, fta, likla, lídsza, nélka, shlékla, pl pé-ula; l. on in a heap, shuwéloka; l. on the top of, over, lidzá, nédza, shlé- dzsa, ídsza; l. out, stretch out on the ground, hushkálza; l. out, spread out equally on both sides, shitchlötxa; l. oneself down, legs drawn up, etc., hishuálza; l. over to make hang
down on the sides, shakátchualá; l. together sheets of unequal size, tapáta; l. down underneath, netíla; l. upon, down upon, ikla; îkla, lawála; nèkla; l. upon, as blankets, earth, wálída; l. upon oneself; as pitch, paint, shí'dsha, shí-ita; l. one upon another, as sheets, shikantéla.

layer, s.; in a l., expressed adverbially, shópa, sú'pén; to be in a l., in layers, shópa; to lay down in layers, shópalza.
laziness, yámpkampetch.
lazy person, yámpkash; to be l., yámpka.
lead, s., a metal, ngé'shalsh.
load, v. t.; l. somebody along, spún'-shna, spúnketcha; l. by hand, as a child, spiamma; l. back or home, spinshámpele; l. along a person in somebody's interest, spinshipkéla.

towards, spúnshipkéla; l. to drag, as animals, boats, hishplanma; l. to, said of footprints only, kudntchna.
towards, spúnshipka; l., to drag, as animals, boats, hishplanma; l. to, said of footprints only, kudntchna.

leaf, tapak; l. of paper, pipa.
lean, v. i., on one's arm, elbow, kia-pka; l. on both elbows, slíktú'dshampka; l. back on one's seat, kshapáta, shuimpatampka; l. on a staff while walking, standing, etc., shikámbla, shémtnchena; to walk while leaning on, shikútechta.

lean, adj., meager, skakawash, shúishatko; of l. appearance, páhlaksh; papatkáwatko, tchnú'tch; to look l., pähalka; to be, become l., shú'isha.

leap, v. i.; l. down, hútzi, mbú'tlza; l. far out, hóyeka; l. high, húyeka, pl. tínizí; l. into, down into, hútzi; l. while running, huyézdshá; l. into the water, húwa, pl. géwa; l. over something, shuyáziéga; hínputi-aziéga, Mod. mbuté'ze; l. repeatedly, continually, as frogs, skátkanka; l. while running, hutúdshta; l. through, hóbálz; l., jump upon something, holápka; place for leaping, shuyáké'kish. Cf. bounce, jump, skip, v.

leap, s.; to take a long l., hóyeka; a high l., húyeka, pl. tínizí.

Leaping-Place, nom. pr. loc., Shuyáké'ksh.

learn, v. t., shayuga; to be apprised of, túnúna; to be learned, crúdité, pipa nánuk sháyukta.

leather, pukéwish; what is made of l., pukéwish; small piece of l., pukewiga.

leave, v. t.; l., abandon, give up, kút'liga, kléwídshta, gú'shka; hush-líndsha, du. tushlíndsha, pl. tlin-dsha; l. at home, in the lodge, hush-líndsha; l. a house, encampment, country, guikaka, guikútechta, kléwí-dsha; l. behind while going, traveling, léltche, nélktche, shélktche; kshélktche, pl. élktche; tulína; l. in the sense of laying down, cf. lay, v. t.; to be left over, welína.

leave, v. i.; l., start off, genála, guikaka; on a trip, guhúáshka, ghuúáshktcha; l. the place habitually occupied, géka, gékna, gékansha, gékansha; to start from the same again, gekámpelí, shú'k-
pel'i. l. hurriedly, bükansha, du-tukanskha, pl. tínzansha; l. hurriedly again, bükanshampel'i.

left, adj.; l., l.-sided, skétish; l.-handed, skkétitko, shkáiritito, skatiágikto.

leg, s., tchú'ksh, Mod. tchokash; petch; l. from hip to knee, pù'shaklîsh; l. below knee, wakálunîsh; calf of l., teculash; bone of lower l., wakálunîsh; foreleg, lúpînî pétch; hindleg, látînî pétch; provided with, having a l., legs, petchkalîko; having small legs, petchkalîko; to drag by the legs, spukúgà; on a march, spukúgatchna; to draw up one's legs, shuhatcîšà; to hold between one's legs, kpátakanka; to hold the legs apart, petchkánka; to move the legs quickly, petchkánka; to place the legs under oneself, shepachtîla; to put the legs apart, hushpú'tza, pú'tcha; to put, stretch the legs out, spúka; apart, skéka; to sit with legs apart, shkkétlexîa; to throw one's l. or legs back or under, shulatchtîla; to walk on long legs, tecikolálîza; to walk on one l., klêna.

legal practice, custom, né-ulâksh.

liar; to be a l., kîya.

libellula, dragon-fly, kóktîngsh; atînî kînsh.

lichen, mûkasham shnèkash.
lick, v. t., at something, pělka, pěl-za-tana; l. up, as food, water, ulá-ka, ulakshuláksha.

d, cf. cover, s.; to close the l, ká-i-shna, utáetchka, Mod.shlá-uki; tore-move the l, hutatchkiúla, kaishnúla.

d, s., untruth, kí'sh.

d; to tell a l., kíya.

d, v. i.; generic, spúka, skúl'pka, skúl'za, pl. lólumi, lúlál'za; l. in ambush, shuflpka, hishuíl'za, tchaggá-ya, pl. wiwámpka, liwála, liukáya; togo and l. in ambush, wi'l'za; l. around, in a circle on the inside of; liuzmpka; on the outside of; liutita; l. on one's back, talúl'zan skúl'pka; l. in bed or asleep, spúka, ípka, skúl'za, skúl'pka, pl. lólumi, lúlál'za; l. below, under, underneath, gíntíla, utíla, lutíla, wintíla, netíla, pl. i-utíla; anim. subj., kshusha, kshutila, pi. i-utila; l. bewitched, shalžíta; l. down, l. down on the ground, spúka, skúl'za, ípka; l. down extended, as one asleep, skúl'pka, pl. ló- lumi; l. down curled up or leaning on elbows, knúl'za; l. face downward in the water, wínua; l. by the fire, kshéluya; l. in, on, or upon, inan., lýša, úsha; l inside, on, or within, mostly anim., kshikhla, pl. íkla; l. inside, indoors, or on one side of, pl. líuna; l. in a file, series, ring, row, pl. liútátka, líu- kámnna; l. on the ground, cf.l. down; inan., lýša, úsha, líbúka; l. flat on the ground, back upward, shuflpka, wímmpka, pl. wiwámpka; l. in a

layer, heap, pile, stack, shópa, shuí-pka; l. on, upon, over, underneath, within, kshúsha; kshíkla, pl. íkla; anim. and inan., ípka; l. on one side of the body, kíápká; l. over, along, inan., lýša, úsha, líbúka; l. in the shadow, same as l. below, q. v.; l. in a secreted, hidden spot, hishuíl'za, pl. liwála; l. sick, ípka; l. upon something, skúl'ha; kshúsha, kshíkla, pl. íkla; l. upon, inan. lawála, ná-wal, shlé'kla; l. upset, l. upside down, round subj., laggyáya; l. in the timber, bushes, recesses, tchaggáya, pl. liú-káya, liwála; l. in the water, inan., ámpuàla.

lieutenant, shúldshash laki.

life, húkish, cf. steñash; to come to l. again, hokámpéle; wémpéle.

lift, v. t., l. up, pick up, coll., ítkal; long obj., uyéga; l. up in the middle, uyéga; l. up or above something, shuyéga; l. up, round or bulky obj., Idúkala; liwayéga, contr. luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; l. up again, liwátkal; l. up sidewise, kúlêká; l. one end of something, liwa- yéga, contr. luyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; l. into, long obj., kshékuga, kshélá, pl. íkuga, yála; l. off from the fire, tehéleyéga; l. over oneself, kuyéga; l. on the top of, ktíwala, ktíwyí; l. with a fork, kúntka; to begin lifting, liwayéga, pl. pe-uyéga.

ligament, mbúitch; strong l., as in the neck, påháp.

light, s.; ray, beam of l., ktechálzish, stútish; large-sized l., lamp, torch-
light, shukēlatchnōtkish; polar l., shūnuya; to radiate l., ktcūlhuw, ktcūlva; to fish with a l., shū'­tchua; to travel about with a l., sklū'tchanka, shukēlatchitchna.

light, adj., not dark, in color adjectives: kcū, -tkani; l. in complexion, pūtpali; l.-haired, mukmūkli.

light, adj., not heavy, ke-uni; t'sha­katko.

light, v. t., as a candle, shnētka; to be lit up, shneka; to be lit lip above, far off, shnēkupka.

lightly, not heavily, ke-una.

lightning, lūepalsh; stroke of l., lémé-ish, lūepalsh; l.-bug, tchā­tchal; a species of l.-bug, tchā­tchalatchi.

like, adj.; often expressed by appending shitko, -sitk, or by the adj. suffix: -ptchi, -mtchi; l. this, these, gūmptchi, shuḥankptchi; l. that, those, hūmtehi, shuḥankptchi; to look l., tēlha. Cf. alike to.

like, v. t., shnā-ulī, wītchen, wīt­tehta; l. as a friend, stīnta.

limb of tree, wēk, ānku; small l., wēkaga; l. of a coniferous tree, pū-shyam.

limit for running, etc., yūash; to set up a l. for running, yūasha.

lip, same as mouth, q. v.; person with lips hanging down, hī'wāts; to bite oneself in the l., shōkōta. Cf. hare-lip.

listen, v. i., matchatka; stōyak'la­kpa; to persons, matchata; tumena; to noises, etc., matchawa.

little, adj., kitchkani, abbr. kitcha; ndshe'kani; often expressed by the dim. suffix -aga, -ak, -ka, -ga.

little, adv.; l., a l., kīnk, kītna; but l., adj. and adv., kīnkak; very l., adv temp., mēnk; a l., not much, wīka.
live, v. i., to be alive, tehia, gi; l., dwell, tehia; l. in a lodge, country, látchashtat, käflatat, tehia; l. among others, tehawina, pl. shukla; l. below, under, or in the shadow of, kshuttla, pl. i-utla; l. in a certain medium, as water, etc., tehia, pl. wá; l. as neighbors, in contiguous lodges, hashtélämpka; l. with a person of the opposite sex, mbushélà; in concubinage, heshtóýa; l. with another party, hashiikła; l. together in the same camp, settlement, tehípka; to make l. together, hushikúntanka, hushkiútka; l. dwell within, inside of, in a place, tehia, tehiwiza, tehiwíga, pl. tehia, wá, wádshuga; one living with others, ksheluikidtish; tchawinatko; place to l. in, tehišh; cf. lodge.

lively, tehtchelatko; to be l., tehtchelatko.

liver, pála.

lizard, kía; species of, one foot in length, skótigsh; a species of green l., tmókil.

load, s, burden, métkalsh; to carry a l., métk'la; to form a l., shú'pka; l.-gauge, shlayaksam wetkokótish.

load, v. t., shi-itna; l. a canoe, vánshtat ila, ilápkà; l. a gun, pistol, cannon, ikuga, iwíza; l. transversely, long obj., hekshátléka, pl. etlé'zi; l., as a wagon, íta; to be loaded on a vehicle, shú'pka.

loam, loamy soil, tifiksh, Mod.

locate, v. t., íta; l. inside, kshéwa, pl. éwa, íwa; l. inside, into, within, long obj., kshékuga, kshéla, pl. or coll., ikuga; l. within again, ikuak-péli; l. upon, filhi; located underneath, further down, yántani, yánani, yána-kanf.

location, cf. place, spot; former l. of a lodge, house, shlokópash; of a sweat-lodge, šlú'mdám-d-wásh.

lock, v. t., hashiikótish; l. of a gun, shliulólash.

lock, v. t., hashiikótish; l. up, spiilhi, pl. filhi; to return from locking up, spuilhitka; l. oneself up or in, hashpáli.

locks, laki'sh-shúshatish.

lodge, s; generic: place to dwell in, tehi'sh; wá'sh; Indian l., usually made from bent boughs, lýachsh, Mod. stina'sh; to build one, lýachsh, Mod. stina-a; willow-framed l., Kl. stina'sh; covered with rush-mats, stú-ulash; little willow-l., Kl. stina'ga; in or to one's l., cabin or camp, hi, hi', i; in, into, or here in the l., hita; assemblage of lodges, tehi'sh; brush-l., heshkatchk'ímish; pine-brush l., kápka-stina'sh, kápka-tehi'sh; communal l. for dances, kshulakgish; for councils, né-ulakgish; l. covered with mats of sedge-grass, lótesh; small lodges being often called after the kind of mats covering them; l. open at the top, hashyámish, Mod. hashyámnash; l. where provisions are kept, ìpaksh; pole- or skin-l., shú'klaksh; small-
est kind of l., káyáta; to erect one, káyátala; inhabitant of a káyáta, kátní; summer-l., made of boards, uképélaksh; to build one, ug'há'plz; winter-l., luldámbláksh, wá'sh; cover of winter-l., káistíntísh; to open it, káishnula, Mod. shla-ukiola; to close it, ká-išnúna, utátebkia, Mod. shla-uképélé; l.-pole, l.-pillar, wálásh, stu-tílash; hole scooped out for a l., wálkísh; to throw into the l., pučlíi.

lodge, v. i., m&kla; tchia, tchí^o-ga, pi. wa, wadshuga; l.-th, some- body at night, shtelol^a.

lofty, atíni, abbr. átí.

g, s., felled or fallen tree, húmpoks, ánku; l.-house, ánku-látchash, Mod. húmpoks-stíní'sh; pitch-pine l., kátelna; l.-cock, wákwicksh.

oin, of man, kóto; l.-cloth, ka'llsh.

lonely, lonesome; to be l., shakam-shífa; to be l. through fear, shákam-shínea.

long, adj., l.-stretching, atíni, abbr. átí; múní; l. and tall, atíni, abbr. átí; l. and hollow-shaped, vunshákaptchi; l.-headed, vultchikish; to be l. and slim, said of animals, ákéká'kela; as l. as, to the length of, pá- nání; when adv., pání; l. conjurer's arrow, háníi'sish Cf. long, adv.

long, adv., for a l. time, past and future, m'ántch, méntchak; so l. a time, kánktak; all day l., waitan; l. since, gáhlak, ú'na gin; m'ántch-gitkó; no longer, kái pén; to talk for a l. time, túm wálta; l. ago, cf. ago.

long for, v. t., tí'íma. Cf. desire.

look, v. i., tűslína; shléa; l. here! húggi! hé-l! pl. húggat! l. about, around, telshámtpka, kmáká, chatalkámna; l. about quickly, toch-tchela; l. at, télhi, shléa; l. at oneself, hánátamna; l. at again, shlé-pélé; l. at who comes in, lěltki; l. at from a distance, shlé-popka, telshámtpka; l. at closely, observe, shlé-popka; l. backward, behind oneself, shetálpélí; l. down, downward, yána télshína, shataltíla; constantly, shataltítámna; l. down on, upon, télha, télhi, tél'tí; l. for, seek, search, ká-íha, haitchna; l. into a person's face, talpátka: closely, talpáktpka; l. like, appear as, télha; ně'pka; one who looks alike, haktchámpchí; gémptchí, hú'mtchí; cf. alike to; l. on, télha; as a spectator, ndshamá-a; l. out for, wálža, haitchna, ká-íha; l. out ahead, forward, shatálíya; l. out from under a cover, etc., talpatkóla; l. over, exínine, shuawína; l. sad, like one bereaved, shláma, lítká; l. through a tube, tásázla; l. up, upward, skýward, télfkálza, p'lái télshína.

look, s.; to have a l. at, télshína; to fix one's looks upon, telshámtpka; tučtueka.

looking-glass, shétaluash.

look out; to be on the l., gayáya, kmáká, ká-íha, wálhtla; to return from the l., kýaktkka.

loon, Colymbus torquatus, táplal.

loop, shlékalaksh; to make a l., shlékalzá.
lodge — lynx.

loose, ké-un; shletanátko; l. cover, shléčhist; to get, become l., ndé-ushka; to let l., táshka; to put on l., shlétsana.

loosely, ké-una; fitting l., shletanátko; to cover l., shlétsana.

lord, laki; the Lord, pl. laikni laki, plaitálki; to get, become /., ndd-ushka; to let I., tashka; to put on I., shldtana.

lose, v. t., long obj, shnikita; to be deprived of, stanu’tchena; in Mod. also: stéwa; l., waste, shnekégi; l. children by death, said of father, tchákléža, Mod. tchálkélá; said of mother, k’lékála, pl. lepkléka; l. from a set or from its place, héshka; l., as from a side-pocket, shnekégi, shníndu’dshna; l. at a game, údúyua, when used passively; l. part of what is staked in a game, wáţchpa; l. flesh, shútsha; to make l., deprive of, stanu’tchena; to be lost, stolen, láki; to be lost, astray, inan., yó-ishi; to be lost while straying, anim., lúllama, lókanka, lólaľza.

loss, s.; to be at a l., léc wak sháyayuka, abbr. lécwak, lácwak. Lost River, nom. pr., Kóke.

loud, adj.; cf. aloud.
lounge, v. i.; l. about, yámpka, tehuyóma.
lounger, yámpkash, tehuyómas.

louse, head-l., kótash; young l., gapnéaga.

love, s.; no ex. eq.: to be in l. with, shúanui; witchta, wíchtu; to make l. to, shuldákua.

love, v. t, anim. obj, stinta, shúanui; l. a person of the opposite sex, witchta, wíchtu; l. each other, hishtánta; l. oneself, hishtánta. Cf. like, v.

low, adj., said of lands, te’hléčhli, tełtélhi; l., near the ground, wigání; of l. stature, wigání; of l. character, kúidshistefnash; tełketchékli, tełkaksh, shá’tptchi; l. plate, vase, wíkamu; l.-topped, as moccasins, wi-uka stalégátko; to speak l.-voiced, láklak-pka, lěklekpka. Cf. lower.

lower, nether, yántani; l. part of, yántani; somebody, something at the l. end, below, yana-kaní, yánani; l. jaw, shúmam káko i-utía; native of a l. country, dweller on l. course of river, yánakni; to be at the l. end, extremity, yumádshe.

lower, v. t, élza, unéga.

lowland, te’hléčhli kälfia; native, inhabitant of a l., yánakni.
luck, s.; to have l., tíñža, tísht tíñža.
lucky, i-átklísh; tíshtantko, tísht tíñžantko; he, she is l., tísht tíñža.
ludicrous, wétishptchi.
lukewarm, lókuash; to be l., lákua.
lull, s.; to take a l., kédshikóla.

umber, pápkash; what is made of l., as a wall, etc., pápkash; l. dam, páplish.

lump; united in the same l. or bunch, shantehtántko, tehýpkatko. Cf. bunch.
lunation, lunar month, shápash.
lungs, tushókash.
lurk, v. i.; to watch while lying in ambush, wálzha. Cf. ambush.

lynx, and hide of l., shlóa.
M.

mad, lékátko; lékish; to be m., léka.
mad den, v. t., shnikálua; mad dened, lékish.
magazine, especially of provisions, ṭpakš; subterranean m., ṭpakš, vumí, vumísh, p'ínánkuish.
mago, mú'lk, dim. mú'lkaga.
magic, adj.; m. song, kiuksam shu'sh; m. song of conjurer or of those initiated, shuí'sh; m. help of the conjurer, múluash; to sing m. songs uninterruptedly, shiunutna. Cf. ta mánuash.
magpie, Pica hudsonica, wékwekaš; another species, Pica melanoleuca, kā'teḥ.
maid, shiwaga; teina, te-iniwa-ash; old m., shiwamtch. Of. girl.
mail, v. t., shnitgota, shnigo'tchna; ena; the letter is mailed, Pipa gidšnda,
maize, Indian corn; m.-ear and m.-grain, ishalk, i'stak; m.-stalk, ishal- kam. Mod. tkap, kap.
make, v. t., to produce, create, shuta; to begin to m., slmteyega; m. while traveling, shutkdšna; m. come, anim. obj., ginkanka; m. go, said of persons, čna, ginkanka, pl. of long-shaped obj., persons, idša; m. fine by grinding, etc., lulina; m. 'hk, híléka; m. known, shápa; m learn, teach, hashuga; m. motions, shúktka, shiwína; cf. motion; m. mountains, hills, yáñala; m. off, húdsha, húdšna; gúikaka, gú'shka; m. peace, shutánka; m. one's way into, gut'éga.
maker, shúshatish; heavenly m., cf. creator.
malaria, túshtushish.
ma le, adj.; person of the m. sex, hís-huaksh, Mod. híshuáchtshásh; m. animal, láki, dim. lákiaga; m. person wielding power, láki; m. descendant, vúnak, wčash.
mallard duck, Anas boschas, wé- Kash.
mallet, upatńt6kish.
man, in the sense of person, máklaks; of Indian person, máklaks; in the sense of male person, hís-huaksh, Mod. híshuáchtshásh; adult m., hís- huaksh, múní; fighting m., young warrior, híshuaksh; young m. unmarried, tchhluish, dim. tchhluuyaga; m just married and not father yet, skápuakak; married m. who has no children, skápuaksh; married m. who has one child, sgú'teh; old m., k'míttehiš, k'múchčatko, k'múchčawa- tko, t'shíka, t'shíka-ágš, t'shíka- amtch; fellow-m., máklaks-shítko.
manage, v. t., hashtaltampka, shu- alaliampka, nél-ulja.
manager, hashtaltampktko, láki.
mad — marry.

mane, s., kä’m’tam kshéluish, kshéluish; wámélhuish, shuánshakluish; lower end of m., withers, wakáluish.

manger, hashpő’tkish.
mánia, tchawikatko; to be a m., shawiga, tchawika.

manifold, shantchaktantko.
manner; no ex. eq.: in this m., in such a m., gá-asht; ná-asht, Mod. né-asht; gén géntch; húmasht; in making verbatim quotations, ke, ná-asht, Mod. kie, né-asht; in which m., dem. and interr., wák, wákgi, wák gišt; emphatic, wákai, wákaitch; in the same m., equally, likewise, húmashtak, húntsantka, wákaktoksh, shuhank = shitko; in someone’s m., yálank, cf. fla; in no m., káyak.

mantle, especially skin-m., skútasht; to dress in it, skúta, skutía, skú’tchala; fur-skin m., kashliulam skútasht; m. made of rabbit or other skins, kashli; sort of m. made of swamp-grasses, túlului; m., a kind of, piú’ka. Cf. blanket.

manufacture, v. t., shúta; m. for a purpose, shútala; m. a blanket, cov-erlet, etc., from patches, etc., skú’tchala; m. a scoop-net, witchólashla.

manufacturer, shúshatish.

many, túmi; so m., kánk, kánktak, kánni, tánk, tánni; too m., túmi (u prolonged); how m.? tánk? tánni? not m., kinkání, abbr. kinká, kinkak, tumúga; m. months or years ago, tánk, má’ntch-gítko; m. times, túmendi.

manzanita bush, padshayam.

marble, uká’sh.

march, v. i., generic: géná, támino; m. around a lake, etc., gélhuman-tega; m. or follow behind, gashák-tehna; m., travel in file, hishkán-tchá, kintchá; m. on after a descent, gélzalka; m. out for warfare, guté-dsha. Cf. go, proceed, set out, travel, v.

march, s., génúshish, q. v.; to be on a m., túménú.

March, nom. pr.; tatzelámmi, Mod. tzálámmi, “the middle finger,” corresponds inaccurately to our month of March.

mare, ndšílo watch, or ndshiło; m.-colt, ndšíluaga watch; waré’s foal, watch lalá-a. Cf. horse.

mark, shúmaluash; to provide with marks, dots, shúmalu; provided with distinguishing marks, shumalu-akítko; writing m., shúmaluash; m. to shoot at, we-ušalkish. Cf. dot, v. and s.

mark, v. t., shúmalu; m. the face with dots of paint, shátua’xa.

markmanship; to try m., shloklä.

marriage, shumpse’alsli; related by m., shumalgaltko.

marrow, stiipash; lo’k.

marrow, stúpash, ló’k.

marry, v. t.; said of both sexes, mbushéala, shumpséala; m. the same person again, mbushéalpélí; to be married, to be in the married state, mbushéala; m., said of men only, shnawédshla, Mod. shnawed-dsháshla and shnawedshála; we-
wanuishla; m., of females only, lá-kiala; hishuálkla, Kl. hishuateh-zásla; m. in the sense of to unite a couple in wedlock, shnumpshéala; married man, hishuaksh, m bushé-altko; married female, shhuwédsh, pl. wéwanuish; woman recently married, young wife, te-iniwa-aash; married to, mbúshmi, mbushéaltko; married man or woman, shnuwéshala. Cf. man.

mas, tchžashétko; hiuhiush.

marshy, hiuhiwatko; m. tract of land, slúitch, tchžashétko; m., soft ground, hiuhiush.

marten; pine-m., sable, Mustela americana, pé'p, archaic term: ské'l; "Old Marten," nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Skélamteh; species of black m., walatchaga; dressed in the skin of this m., walatchkatko.

martingale, Ikushkiash.

mash, v.t; m. fine by means of a pestle, stone, gáma, stúpak; m. fine upon the mealing stone, lematchatka yulalóna; pékshia; m. up, as grains in a mortar, ndshápka, tatchápka; m. break, dash, ndshápka; m. crush, skúya; m. with a piece of wood, ndáka; m. crush, liútalá; m. mangle, yadshápka; m up with something else, to mix up, stéwa; m. up, long obj, ukéwa.

mass up, v.i, liwa; shukú'li, shiúlagia; to be massed up, liwa, lí-upka. Cf. assemble, gather, v. i.

master, láki; of a slave, pchuíwip.

masticate, v.t., of. chew, v.

mat, shlá-ish; coarse bulrush or tule m. for covering lodges, etc., láptak, Kl. shlá-ish; má-i shlá-ish, abbr. má-i; m. to cover lodges, shlé'thish; m. of bulrush, tule m., stápsh, tché-ùlash; m. of sedge-grass, lótesh; (small lodges are called like the mats covering them); fur-skin m., kafliu.

match, as in English; m.-box, shikuótkish; rough surface to strike matches on, shlikuyótkish; to strike a m., shlikui.

matter; no ex. eq.: what is the m.? wák lish?

mature, v.i., nóka; to let m., shnikanna.

matutinal, uná'kni.

maw, nkásh; shiidshash.

May; expressed inaccurately by the instr. case káptchátkwa, of káptcha, q. v.

may be, wákfanhua. Cf. chance, perhaps.

me and to me, nísh, abbr. ish, 'ish.

meadow, saiga, d. saikaga; wet m., slúitch, tchžashétko.

mager, shuíshatko; páliliksh, papalkwátko, skakawash; to look m., páhalka; to become m., shuísha. Cf. lean.

meal, pash; to have a m., pashúta, váta, pána, pâ-ulá. Cf. consume, eat, v.

mealing stone, lematchat; with a deeper hollow, támua; the small m. s. used upon the larger one, shilaklkiš, pč'ksh.

mean, of low character, pápalish,
shā't, shā'tpteli, kūidshi stefnash, tchektchékli; m. person, tchakalsh.
meander, v. i.; to proceed in a meandering line, kinuina; to move, fly in a meandering line, kakidsha.
measles, gütžaksh; eruption caused by m., tehútash; to be ill with the m., gút'kga.
measure, v. t., by length, hishyél-úlza; instrument for measuring, measuring stick, skilulótkish.
meat, tchuléksh.
medication, yá-uks.
medicine, drug, yá-uks; “medicine-man,” kiuks, cf. conjurer; “medicine-song,” shuï’sh; yá-uks; to give, prescribe m., yá-uka.
meet, v. t.; m. accidentally, gáwal; m. at one’s home, gelidanka, gelidánketcha; m., both parties coming towards each other, hushtánka; m. from opposite directions, hushtánka, Mod. shútanka; m. as friends, gelidanka; m. in a friendly or hostile intention, galdshni, galdshávia; m. with others, shlča, shukú’lki, shalatchu’gula; m. by arrangement, at a rendezvous, shakemáwa; m. again, a second time, gawína, shlé-ipéle; m. in council, shútanka; m. while running, hupákle’za; to go to m. secretly, hushútanka.
meet, v. i., assemble, shukú’lki; in larger numbers, liwa, liúpka; m. again, shukú’lkipéle.
meeting, shukú’lkish; m.-place, shiu’lkish, shulú’lkish; m.-place for councils, debates, waltkótkish.

melody, shuï’sh.
melting, v. t., shnatcháka; m., as lead, tallow, stilža; m. in a pan, ladle, shulála.
melt, v. i.; m. as ice, snow, tchúya, KI tchuchéya; to commence to m., tchucheyéga; m. by fire, heat, natcháka; m. off at the bottom of cooking utensils, natsagiúla.
memory, húshkanksh, in Mod. also: kóxpash.
menace, v. t., húshipéle.
mend, v. t., to patch, nákiá; patch for mending, nákish.
menstru ate, v. i., yulina; múka; m. for the first time, stúpui.
menstruation, first, stúpuish, pilpil.
mental faculty, húshkanksh, in Mod. also: kóxpash.
merchant, shéshatuish.
mercurial, tcheltchelátko.
merely, adv., ak, -ak, hak, -hak; tála, abbr. ta, -ta; when referring to the verb of the sentence, pilu. Cf. ak No 2 (1) and (4), but, just, adv.
meridian-line; to be in the m.-l., said of the sun, shewátza; to have passed the m.-l., shewat’zula.
berry; cf. glad, rejoice, v.
message, stiltsísh; if containing an order, né-ulaksh, tpéwash; to convey a m. to, stiltpa, stiltschna, stilshampélí.

messenger, stilkuikuish; to announce in the quality of a m., stiltehka, stiltschna.
metal, tehikëmen; in Mod. also wátiti.

meteor, kchuíl.

mew, v. i., há’ma, Mod. méw.

Mexican, nom. pr., Españótkni.

mid-afternoon; it is m., ga-uló’la.

midday; cf. noon.

middle, adj. and s., tálamnì; standing, being in the m., tátzela-mni, Mod. tálamnì; being halfway, tálampani; m. finger, tátzélamnì, Mod. tálamnì. Cf. midst.

midnight, and at m., pěhin tážélam.

midriff, ginkiamnìsh.

midst; in the m., adv., i-ukak; halfway, adj. and adv., tážélamani, Kl and Mod.; in the m. of, when on same level, tážálam, Kl. tážélam, prep. and postp.; often expressed by verbal suffixes, as-s/za; through the m. of, tážłantana; being, standing, etc., in the m., tážélamni, Kl. tážélamnì.

midwife, and to be a m., petlìa.

might, s., litchlitchli, killitko.

mighty, litchlitchli, killitko; múni.

migrate, v. i., with family or single, médšha, shemášha; m. to the former place, medshámpeli.

milk, čdhash.

mill; grist-m., gáma-pála-ash, gam-ötkish; coffee-m., gamötkish.

milt, spleen, mpátash.

mind, s., húshkanksh, Kl. and Mod., közpash, Mod.; sometimes rendered by heart, stéıshash; in his, her m., hunì.

mind, v. t., to think of, húshkanka; never m.! ú’tch!

mine, pron. poss.; cf. my.

mine, s., m.-shaft, ibutókatko; m.-tunnel, gallery, stú.

mine, v. t., kásfla shúta; yépa, Mod. ibéna.

miner, kásfla-shúshatisch; to be a m., kásfla shúta.

 mingle, v. t.; said of solids, katchiga; m., mix with, solids and liquids, stéwa, kówa; m., objects differing in quality, shő’kla. Cf. mix, v.

mink, Putorius vison, klípa.

minnow, fish of genus Phoxinus, kótaksh.

mirror, shétalùash.

miry, tupéshti; to be m., tupéna.

mischievous, kú-ídshi steınash, kúdshì; tehákalsh, létalani. Cf bad.

mischievously, kúi.

misrepresent, v t., atchiga; shéwala, shikita.

miss, v. i., gayatgola; m. the aim, kafhha, shakiha; m. the mark in direction, yútłanshna; m. each other, shakiha; m. through absence or disappearance of, salakia, galála.

misshaped, kúdíshì.

mist, lúash; m.-like, having the appearance of m., lúashptchi; to be clad, covered with m., temöla; to produce, make m. at will, lúmalza.

mistletoe, néwal.
mistress of slave; ptcñwip.
misty; it is m., làa.
mitten, népesh.
mix, v. t.; m. up, solids, katchága; 
m. in, as into liquids, kówa, kituini;
m. with, m. up, solids and liquids, 
stéwa; with water, stéwa; m. to- 
gether, obj. differing among them-
sexes, shú’kla; to be mixed with 
others, anim., tchawína, pl. shú’kla; 
person of mixed blood, tzálamani má-
klaks. Cf. mingle
mixture, shúkalsh.
moan, v. i., shayàla.
moccasin, wákshna; to put on, 
wear moccasins, wákshna.
mocking-bird, yukiak.
Modoc, adj. and s.; M. country, at 
southern and southeastern end of 
M. Lake, Módokisham kála, Móa-
tak; M. Indian, Módokni, Módó-
kish, with or without máklaks (in 
 Pit River language, Lutuámi ish); 
M. Lake, also called Rhett Lake, 
Tule Lake, nom. pr. loc.; Módokni 
É-ush, Mótak, Máyaltko É-ush, 
Tulík (in Vit R., Lutuámi); M. 
Point, nom. pr. of a promontory, 
Módok Point, Shuyaké’kish; In-
dians at M. P., Shuyaké’kshni.
moiety, one half of, tatzélampáni, 
Mod. tzálampani; making up one m., 
tatzélampánkani, ná-ígshtani, Mod. 
tzálampankani, ná’gsháni.
moisten, v. t., shmukalta, shmu-
kátana.
Móla Indian, nom.pr, Kúkni máklaks, Kúkni.
moribund; to be m., k'lekála, k'lekákkapkashtala telshámpka
morning, time of dawn, pü'k'tgi; early in the m., unáa; in the m., mbú'shant; on the early m. of next day, mbú'shmanak; on the next m., mbú'shant.
morsel, tchéléléyish, tchéléléyewish.
mortar, gánikish; stone-in., taíma.
moss, s.; yellow tree-m., Evernia vulpina, shuch-usham; species of tree-m., káí; rock-m., ktayam skitsh. Of. lichen.
moth; species of nocturnal m. or butterfly, lgii'm=ldaklish, Mod. lgii/m=lolchish; other species: hun'tish, kók'kap. Cf. butterfly.
mother, p'gishap; m. whose children are all alive, skuk'sap; deceased m., p'gish-lúlish; m. of an infant just deceased, k'lekálá; m. who lost two or more children by death, lápkléksh; motherless, p'gish-lúlatko; to become a m., nká'kgi, wé'kala; mother's brother, p'lu'kutchip, said by nephew and niece; mother's sister, said by nephew or niece, p'shák'ip; mother's elder brother's wife, p'gu'm-zip, said by nephew or niece; mother's younger brother's child, said by male cousin, p'tchú'kap; related as m. to daughter, shepialtko.
mother-in-law, said by husband of daughter, kóshpaksh; said by son's wife, p'tútzap.
mother-of-pearl, shell of, ktcháik, láktash; m.-o.-p. ornament, láktash; m.-o.-p. cut into oval ornaments, wá-kash; two or several oblong ornaments of m.-o.-p. tied around neck, shepukágtako.

motion; no ex. eq.: to be in m., said of a load, etc., shu'ptchata; to make motions, stir about, shiktka, shiwína; to make a circular m., léná; to put in tremulous m., ulá-ikánka. Cf. hit, v.
motionless, tchánshto.
moulder, v. i., shleká.
mouldy, shlekatzko; to be, become m., lela'íma; to become m., shleká.
mound of earth; to make a m., spúktchámpka.
mount, v. t. and i.; cf. ascend, v.
mountain, yaína, dim. yaina-ága; among the mountains, i'wa, i'ukak; m.-mahogany, yúkmalam; m.-ridge, -range, yaína; witchkatko; m.-sheep, wiesh, Mod. kó-il; to create mountains, yaína; to rise in the mountains, as streams, tímóla; to stand, be on a m., cf. eminence.
Mount Pitt, nom. pr. loc., M'laikshini Yaína.
Mount Shasta, nom. pr. loc., Mélaikshe; Shastzénini Yaína.

mourn, v. t., lila; m. somebody's death, luatpishla; to weep, cry in mourning, stú'ptishla, káyaiha
mourner; to be a m., lila; to weep as a m., káyaiha, luatpishla; cry of a m., luátpishlalsh.
mournful, yuyalkish, yuyálkish -ptchi; to look m., shlámia, látká.
mouse; generic for other small-est quadrupeds also: múnk; a species, long-tailed, kékayúa; a smaller
one, k‘liyu`aga; species of forest or
field-m., múkuaga, dim. múkukaga;
m.-hawk, tsi‘ktu. Cf. mole.
moustache, mputchhluluish, smö’k;
weaing a m., shámókaltko.
mouth, shù’ın; m. of running waters,
shù’m, shumákish; to blow out from
m., witynóla; to hang down from
the m., lyet’knula; to pass from one
end of m. to the other, shalalá-
na; to put into, have, or roll in the
m. an obj. protruding from it, kpi-
ma; not protruding from it, shik-
pualkána; to revolve within the m.,
kpyyunna; to see somebody re-
moving from his m., spittling out,
tilu-
kñúla; to see somebody putting
food in his m., tilókakna; to squirt
from the m., kpútchna.
mové, v. t.; m. or push, to give a
push to, ktiuga; m. the feet quickly,
spúktala, putchhánká; m. the fíngers into, around, over, kíákuga,
Mod. kianéga; m. forward, round
obj, ló’tkala; m. round or bulky
obj. lifted up at one end, liwákánká;
m. on, as a table in a room, shá-
lashla; m. the tongue in and out for
mockery, shepáhna; m. towards an
object resting on the ground, shi-
tchálshuí.
móvé, v. i.; generic: géná; m. in
any direction, inan., pitkala; m.
about, stir, shíktka, shiwína; if said
of a plurality of animals, wá; m.
about, be wafted about, láúshna; m.
along while leaning on a stick, etc.,
shémtcحا; m. away from place of
residence, médshá; to the former
place again, medshámépél; m. in a
circle, m. around, gaki’má, léna, niul-
gí’dsha, talkídsha; cf. whirl, v. t.
and i.; to be moved off by circular
motion, lémewíł́za, m. like a clock
pendulum, nútókakua, vútókakua;
m. downwards, nú’lídsha; m. or flit
into distance, nú’dsha, nú’dshna,
nú’lídsha; m. forth and back, yula-
lóna; cf. swing, v.; m. forward in a
crouching position, kchítcña, sha-
waltánka; m. on, géná, léna; inan.,
pítkala; m. along an obj. while pick-
ing at it, piupíútana; m. slowly to-
ward, gánta; m. slowly up, as clouds,
spítkala; m. through the air, shu-
wálža, shuwálktcña, húntcña; cf.
flit, v.; projectiles, missiles, yú-
dshna; m. upwards, ga-úla; m.
in winding, meandering lines, kaki-
dsha, kiniúna; to see moving, tiló-
dsha; moved away, removed, lëntko.
mów, v. t., mūlna, Mod. mú’shka.
Cf. seytcн.
much, adj., túmi, túm; so m., tánk,
tánni; kánk, kánni; too m., túmi
(u prolonged); how m? tánk? tán-
ní? not m., not many, a little, kínka,
tánkak, tumiága, wíka; cf. few.
much, adv., ká-a, mú, túm; when
indicating gradation, -ak, -ak; in
the sense of: by far, a great deal, atí;
so m., that m., tánk, kánk, kánktak,
ka, ga; too m., túm tcbéchui.
mucus, shim’ásh, Mod. shim’ášash;
to remove the m., shim’ázha.
mud, káfla; pō’ks, túpesh; full of
m., tupészti; m.-house or winter lodge, lúd-damalásh; to erect a m.-lodge, lúd-demálza; m.-puddle, múl-mulatko; to haul m., dirt, káfla-ka. muddy, kuyúmatko; tupészti; m. water or ground, kuyúmash; m. place, tükesh; to be or become m., kuyúma; to be m., tupéna. muddy, kuyúmatko; tupészti; m. water or ground, kuyúmash; m. place, tükesh; to be or become m., kuyúma; to be m., tupéna.

murky, said of sky, etc., típtípli, limílimi.
murmur, v. i., hiíma, pélpela.
muscle, m. of body, tchuléksh; cf. kmítik; mollusk, klé’dshu; m.-shell, klé’dshuam wákoksh.
mushroom, species of, lémé’sham.
music, heshémútkish.
musquito, tchúnáksh; m.-hawk, cf. dragon-fly.
musty, shlékatko, ndúpatko, kúi piluítiko, pilүtítko; to be m., ndópa; to be or become m., shléka.

my and mine, gé-u; belonging to me alone, gé-u tála; my own, gé-utak, gé-utoks; my wife, gé-u snáwesh.

my self, nútak; I for m., ni glunk, contr. nink; nutagiąnggi.

myth, mythologic fiction, shashap-kélé-ash; m.-teller, shashapkélik-ish.

name, v. t., shésha, shéshash élzša, élzša; named, shéshatko.
nap, tuídsh; to take a n., tuídsha.
narcotic; n. part of wild hemp, shlé’dsh; another kind of n. vegetal product, kúlzamsh.
narrate, v. t., stories, myths, shashapkélik.
narrative, shashapkéli-ash.
narrator, shashapkélé-ish.
narrow, kýtcha kýnkutko.
native, adj.; my n. land, gé-u källa.
native, s.; n. of that place, gitákni; n. of a distant place, túkni, tů’shni;
n. of a lowland, yánakni; n. of an upland, p’aïkni. In tribal names, n. is expressed by the suffixes -kni, -wash appended to local names: n. of Rogue River Valley, Wálamskni, Wálamswash.

Natural Bridge, nom. pr. loc., Slánkosh, Tchussníni Slánkosh, Tilhuántko.

navel, tóksh yántant, tóksh.
near, adv., wíka; n. by, gí’ta, búya, wigátan; n. home, camp, íwag; n. the ground, soil, wíka; nearest to, ginatani; the adv. and prep. n. is often expressed by verbal suffixes: to be n., about, tkálamna, du. luálamna, pl. luúlanna; to come n., gaksiúmna; to be or stand n., and n. the water, talíga; cf. around.

near, clean, tsuktsúkli.

neck of persons and animals, ni’sb; to place, tie around one's n., shapúkaga; to wear on n., shepúkagatko.

necklace, yánash, i’mnaks; n. of shells, shnawa’kísh; n. usually of colored beads, shankúkash; n. of bird-claws, ts’ksam shté’ksh; to put on, wear a n. of shells, shnawa’ka; to wear a n. of birds' bills, shúmalua. Cf. neckwear.

necktie, sálkakish.

neckwear, yámnash, i’mnaks, shankúkash; to manufacture n., yámnash; n. of shells, shnawa’kísh; to put on a n. of shells, shnawa’ka; wearing n., shnawa’kitko; to use bird-bills as n., shúmalua; to have n. on, yámnash shulútamna; to put on n. while going, yámnash shulútáchna.

need, s.; to be in n., yuálka, kámpka; to stand in n. of, háméni, shaná-uli. Cf. lack, v.

needle; sewing n., spekanótkish, Mod. spíkanash; wood- or steel-n. to make mats, stapótkish; n. of the pine-tree, spámi.

negotiate, v. t., shútanka.

negotiation, shutánkísh; instrument for n., shutánkótkish; to meet for n., shutánképta; to begin negotiations, hashashuákítampka, shutánktámpka; to close them, shutánktúla. negociator, and peace-n., shushútánkísh.

gro, wásha; nigga.

neigh, v. i., há’ma.

neighbor, túpelsiish; in the sense of friend, companion, shitchlip, Mod.; of fellow-man, máklaks-shitko; to be neighbors, hashtáltélampka.

nephew, cf. brother, sister.

nervous, to be, v. i., tehtúzatza.

nest; birds n., shnúlash.

net; fishing-n. of any kind, tehtúlash; sort of dip-n., upánótkísh; scoop, dip-or drag-n. with a handle, téwash; large drag-n. with a handle, witchólash; dip-n., drag-n. with wide meshes, téwash witchólash; with small meshes, lá-iks witchólash; dip- or drag-n., round-shaped, lutéash; if small-meshed, lá-iks lutéash, or simply lá-iks; to make a witchólash-n.
and to fish with it, witcholashla; to fish with any sort of n., witchin; large fish-n., mū'chēnesh; hair-n., tehā-jish; small-n., seed-n., etc., tūkīsh.

Cf. fish, s. and v.

n ether, yana-kāni, yānāni, yānta-ū. Cf. inferior, lower.

n ever, kāyutch; kā-itata, kā-i tātū, kāyak.

n ew, tē-ini; fresh, young, nutchākni. n ewly, nā, ūna, tē-in. Cf. ago.

newspaper, pīpa.

e wnt, lā-a-āmbotkisīsh.

ne xt; n. to, ġinatani; who, which comes n., tūpēluhi; the other or n. one, nā'dsh, nā'sh, nāyeshn; the n. one after or following, tapīni; on the n. day, mūšhant; n. house, nearest lodge, tūpēluhi; to be n. in order, tūpēluhi.

N ez-Perce In d i a n, nom. pr., Yāmākni māklaks, Yāmakni.

n ib b le, v. t.; n. at, kuakākshka; n. off small particles from a surface, kuweknōla.

n ice, mū tīdshī, tīdshī.

n ico uly, tīdshī.

n ick name; having a n., hunā'shak shēhatkō.

n ict ate, v. i., kēlamtchitāmna, shue-kāptcha; n. with one eye, knadshi-kā; n. with one or both eyes, shkitchēwa; n. once only, shkēlāmtcha.

n ie ce, cf. brother, sister.

nigg ardly, widshikish; to be n., widshikā.

n ight, pshīn; at n., pshīn, spunā'kshī; all n. long, nishtā; during the same

n., nishtāk; at n.-fall, lītki; it is late at n., spunēgā; it is getting late at n., spunēkla; to pass the n. away from home, māklēža; while traveling, māketcha, māketchna; a day and n. ensuing, wātaš; to pass a day and a n. ensuing, wāta. n igh t - h e r o n, Nyctiarde a Gar denii, shō'ksh.

N īłaks MOUNTAIN, nom. pr., Nīlaksli; native of N., settled at N. Mountain ridge, Nīlakskin.

nine, nā'dsēksh, Mod. skēkisš; ninefold, nā'dsēksh pākalksh; n. times, nadsēkshīntānkin, Mod. skēkishtānkin.

nineteen, te-unēpāntā nā'dsēksh, adding pē-ula, likla, etc., Mod. te-unēpānta skēkisš, adding pē-ulā, liklatko, etc.

n i n e t y, nadsekhstānkin tē-unāik, Mod. skēkishtānkin tē-unāik.

nin th; one n. part, nā'dsēksh shēk-tatatzako.

nipple, (ēdsham) lāwālash.

n o, often expressed by kā-i; no! kā-i! n. longer, n. more, kā-i pōn, kā-itata; at n. time, kāyutch, kā-itata, kāyak; in n. manner, kāyak; at n. place, kā-itata.

n obed, tīdshī.

n ob ly, tīdshī.

n o d, v. i., ēnkana, ûtk'ūtka, wānkuānka.

no is e, tūmēnash; bad n., kō-i tūmēnash; to make n., hāmōla; yuuyā-wa, yā-u-ya, lūlī, lūlula, wālta; tchilūyēzī; n. of falling waters, tiw-
ish; to make n. by talking loudly, wáltka; to produce, emit n., hu'ina; elementary n., shtchayáshla; to rush down with n., as water, tíwi. Cf. clatter, rattle, v.

no is y; n. fellow, sheshzeikí-asísh; to be n., yá-uya, yanyáwa, tehiluyé'za; to behave noisily, kái', sheshzé'la. none; nobody, no one, kái-í káni, káitua; n., referring to anan., káitua. Cf. no, not.

noon, pse*ksh, shewatísh; at n-time, shewatíshkta; it is n., shewatíza, Mod. gá-ulapka.

no o se, shlukalaksh; to make a n., shlukálza.

no rth, yámáit; northwards and from the n., yámáit; coming fRom, born in. native of the n., yámakían.

no rtheast, yéwat (or lúpit) ké-tcha yamatítala.

no rtheast wind, tchákinksh. no rtheen, yámakían. Nor theer, and Northern people, yámakian.

no rtheast wind, tjakálam ké-tcha yamatítala.

no rtheast wind, gu'pashtísh. no rth wind, yámash; when personified, Yámash; the n. w. blows, yámá; while the n. w. blows, yámashkta.

no se, pshi'shí; point, end of n., pshi'shíwálan; n.-ring of beads, shipkíshísh; n.-ornament, n.-quill, shé'ízshísh; wearing a n.-ornament, shélkantko; to insert into the perforated n., hushkálka; to blow the n., shni'zá pst'sh, shni'zá; to put the n. about, as animals, shnikshókshuka; to show the long n., shipálua; to snuff up into the n., p'laftan shni'zá; to wipe the n. with a handkerchief, pshi'shíshká. nostril, pshi'shám ginszántko, pshi'shám gíntchísh; both nostrils, ho-kno'tkísh.

not, kái-i; putative negation: le, lú; probably n., le ak; n. at all, káyák; n. yet, not at the time being, káyutch; káyu, káyu, káyák; n. a person or thing, káitua; n. to be on hand, present, kái'í; n. to see, find, discover, perceive, léshma.

no thec, s., stí'kliksh; ktek'híéhétko; n. to insert arrow-head, tulish. Cf. incision.

no thec, v. t., ktek'híéh, ktepéta, ktúizi; notched, stú'kshaltko; to rub a. notched stick, as done at war-dances, ulókasha.

no thing, káitua; for n., scot-free, huná'shak.

no tice, v. t., shlépopka, shem-tchálza; shléá; n. again, shlépèle; n. at a distance, shlé'pka, shlépopka.

no tify, v. t., shapíya; n. fully, shapíyúla; to commence, cease notifying, shapítámpka, shapíyúla.

N o v e m b e r; inaccurately rendered by káp'tchélam shináktish, q. v. n o w, at, abbr. a.; at pën'; atu, átu, Mod. átui; temp. and local at the same time, hu, ò'-u; just n., tchá-u, abbr. tchá. Cf. actually, presently.

n o w h e r e, kái-itata.

n o w is e, kái'ak.

n o m b e r, s.; no ex. eq.: a n. of a great
n. of, tūmi; an equal n. of, kānk'at; such a n. of, so many, kānni, kānk.

Number, v. t., to count, shētua.

nurse, v. t., tchūta, tchūtēna; n. for a while, tchūtanhuya; to go and n., tchutānsha.

O.

Oak; white-o. tree, hūdshnam; black-o. tree, kli'šham; poison-o., Rhus toxico-
codendron, matnēsham. Cf. acorn.
oar, ktc'k.

Oats, hāshpkiš, lit. "fodder."
obey, v. t., tūmēna; matchhtka; not to o., hishnu'kta.

Object, s., thing, mostly inan., tuā; some o., tuā; every o. or o. of every kind, nānktua; o. won at a game or sport, škaks; o. causing pain, disease, tātktish; o. sucked out of the patient's body, ḥānshish. Cf. article.

Object, v. t, lew'tchta, lew'-'ula.

Obnoxious, kūidši. Cf. bad, mischievous.

Obscure, it is, tch'mu'ka.

Obscured, said of sky, weather; tiptipli, limlimli. Cf. overcast.

Obscenity, tchmu'ksh.

Observe, v. t., śh'llaka, Mod. śh'llaka; o. closely, śh'llopka; o. secretly, gan-
tila; to make o., shunū'kanka; o. from a distance, tēlshapka, tēlshām-
pka, śhlē'pka, śhlēpopka.

Obstinate and what is made of it, mbū'shaksh; one who possesses o.-
tools, mbushaksháltko; o. arrow-
head, mbū'shaksh-shāwalsh, or simply: mbūshaksh; matchm'ächli shāwalsh, contr. metsmetsāwals.

Obstruct, v. t., as an entrance, den, aperture, yankāpshti.

Obstruction in river, intended as a fish-trap, nákōsh; lumber-dam, pāp-
lish; o. dam under the water's sur-
face, oti'llks.

Obtain, v. t., shnūka, shnūkua; o. on purpose, shnūkpa; o. while going, šktchi; o. a spark of fire, klēna, klu-
kālgi; o. through winning a game, škāga, wī-uka; to try to o., kahwča.

Obtuse in mind, kaitua šhāyuaksh.

Occur, v. i., nē'pka.

Ocean, mūni ē-ush.

Other; yellow o., spāl; looking like o., spālptchi.

October, corresponds inaccurately to tatzēlāmi, Mod. tzēlāmi, q. v.

Odd, wēnni, abbr. wēnni; to act in an o. manner, kā-ika, kāla.

Oddly, wēnni; to behave o., kā-ika, kāla.

odor; what emits o., piluyēash; to emit o., pilui.

Oesophagus, szutkanūt'ksh, shni-
watchnōtkish.

Offend, v. t., shnikālu; to feel of-
fended when a dead person's name is mentioned, shlamia.

Offer, v. t., škta; in the sense of giving, shewāna, cf. give; o. a re-
ward, škta.
ná-ak, tínā'k; at o., without delay, suddenly, pálak, pélak, Mod. pélak; pálakak, tánktak; at o., in one batch, nadshā'shak; o. only, tínā'k; o. more, o. over again, pē'īn.

One, nā'dsh, nā'sh; only o., but o., nā'dshak; every o., nā'huk; at o. place, spot, nā'dshash; in or into o. spot, nadshā'shak; o. day, in o. day, nā'sh waita; to pass o. day or o. day and night ensuing, waita; to blink with o. eye only, knadshikia.

One-eved, shtchā'katko.

Oneself; reflective verbs are formed by prefix h- placed before the medial prefix sh-, s-, or by the latter alone. For o., -gianggin; provident for o., tiddshkianki. Cf. Grammar, and in the Dictionary: himself.

Only, -ak, -ak, -hak, cf. ak No. 2 (1) and (4), tála, abbr. -ta, ta; this thing o., hūn gētak; o. one, a single one o., nā'dshak, nādshik; when referring to the verb of a sentence, pīla.

Onion, kō-i piluye'ash, ōnion.

Open, adj.; o. for passage, ginszán­tko, kintchántko; to be o. for pass­age, ginsza; to be o., giňťega; to keep o., as the mouth, hanuõpka; having one eye o., nadshitâtko.

Open, v. t.; o. a cover, lid, hutatch­kiûla, kaishnuûla; o. up the top of a winter-lodge, kaishnuûla; for somebody, kaishnuûla; o. a door, kaish­nuûla, Mod. shlaukiôla; ktiuyeg; o. by tearing, pulling, pakeóla; o.
and lay down flat, as a book, sheklät’za; to be opened up, ginsya.

opening, gínxantko, gutékuish, gíntzish; as of the ear, giténchzish; to have an o., gíntč’ga; to be closed up, ndásikish; to place into an o., yánkapshti. Cf. aperture, hole, orifice.

open out, v. i., as blossoms, shlápâ; o. out above, gín%i.

opposite; on the o. side, adv. gé-kšhta, gé-tant; on o. side of, prep. guńígshant, güńitana, tů’gíshntanta; from o. sides, pipélántana.

oprobrious, kúdshi; to call o. names, láma.

or, ámbka, the Lat. vel and aut; or else, ámbka.

orator, ká’k’lish, wáltkish.

orchard, ü’puls-hásbusha.

order, s, né-ulaksh, shunú’kanksh, tpéswash; definite o., stuleôlish; to give orders, hashtaltámka, tpéwa, stulî; while going about, stulísha.

order, v. t, né-ulžâ; tpéwa; stulî, hiú’shga; o. for somebody, ne-ulźía; o. while going, stulísha; o. repeatedly, ne-úzáří; to commence to o., ne-ulakíega.

ordinance, shunú’kanksh.

Oregon, nom. pr, Yámat, Yamášsham käfla, Yámatala, O. käfla; T’zálmatala, lit. “to the western lands”; into, towards 0., Yámatala; O. grape, Berberis aquifolium, wéle’li.

Oregonian Indian, nom. pr, Yúmakni máklaks, Yámakni; O. settler, Oreginkni, Yámakni Bóshtin.

organ; expressed by suffix -ótkish, contr. -ótxch; nasal o. of animals, pshi’sh. Cf. apparatus.

orifice, gínzish, gúntzish, gímtežish; o. as of a bottle, gínxantko; of entrails, kilít; o. of ear, nose, métčish; o., hole to go or crawl through, gekánkish, gutékuish; to put a stick, straw into an o., kmákapshti. Cf. aperture, hole, opening.

ornament; neck-o., shnawá’kísh; mother-of-pearl o., láktaš, ktchük; o. on dress, made of a tall grass, épát; to have ornaments on body, shulútamna.

orphan, who lost both parents, kö’-liegsî, Mod. kúihégsh; o. whose father died, p’t’sh-lúlatko; o. whose mother died, p’g’t’sh-lúlatko.

other, ná’dsh, náyensh, wéni; the ones, . . . the others, náňka . . . . náňka; on the o. side of, güńitana; belonging to others, or to other lands, tribes, wéni. Cf. opposite, side.

otter; fish-o., Lutra canadensis, kó’lta; o.-skin strap, ské’l.

our, ours, belonging to us, nálam; of ourselves, our own, nálamtnak, nálamtoks; we for ourselves, nátakinki. Cf. oneself.

oust, v. t., kpúli, kpútcha, kpútchna; tpúdsha, tpúdshna, tpúli, tpúliría; shúwa, pi. niwa; o. from a lodge, house, shúka; to start for ousting, shúkidsha. Cf. drive, v.

out, adv.; expressed by verbal suffixes or case-postpositions; o. in the distance, far o., tú, túsh, tút, tútaks;
opening — ox.

o. there, gêntala, gêtuì, gûni. Cf. far, out of.

outdo, v. t., to conquer, skûpma; winîzi, Mod. vûâzin; to surpass, winîzi.

outdoors, ïwa, kanî; expressed by verbal suffixes, as in gatitana, etc.; being, staying o., kanî. Cf. outside.

outhouse; cf. shed.

outlet, for persons or animals, ge-kânkîsh; o. to crawl through, guté-kuish; o. of running water, shû'm, shumâlkipish.

out of, prep.; expressed by nominal and verbal pre- and suffixes; cf. to jump o. of, hûkansha, with locat. case -tat; to jump o. of the water, vutchewa. Cf. outside, adv.

outrage, v. t.; kui shuta.

outside, adv., kani; o. of, out of, kanî. Cf. crust.

outside, s., kanîtani; being on the o. of, kanîtani. Cf. crust.

outsider, wênnûki.

oven; round o., bake-o., iron o., lil-pash; shunotopîkôkîsh. Cf. stove.

over, prep.; expressed by verbal suffixes and case-postpositions; to cross o., gákua, kakô'dsha; o. there, o. yonder, gêntala; gêtuì, gûni; long

obj. and persons, hût; o. there on the soil, ground, hi, hi', i; the one o. there, gûni.

overcast, tîptîpli, limîlîmlî; o. sky, weather, paishash.

overcoat, kâpo; wearing an o., kapútko; to put on one's o., kapô-pêli; to take off the o., kapôla.

overflow, v. t., tilhua, tila; tchiî-ga; overflowed, tilhuántko; to be overflowed, tchiîzi; ground overflowed, fehzshétko.

overflow, v. i., kitlua, tila, tîlhuâ.

overload, v. t., as a horse, shištâna.

overlook, v. t., têla; from a distance, télhapka, telôli; o. in the sense of examining, shuawína; o., said of scouts, telôli.

owe, v. t., shkiûlka, tâla skûtâ.

owl, species of, yûkîak, pû'hpûsh; horned o., Bubo subarcticus, màkîsh; "turn - head," Speotyto hypugaia, nû'sh-tîlansnéash.

own, adj.; thy o., mitak, mítoks; our o., nîlantoktis, etc.; the son's o., vún-akâm.

own, v. t.; to possess, cf. gi No. 5; in the sense of lording it over, hashtaltâmpka; owning, possessed of, gîtko, shunusháltko, suffix -ltkô.

owner of property, houses, land, hashtaltampkâtko.

ox, mûshmush, Mod. vûshmush.
pace, s., shikashlash; to make one p., step, shikashhta.
pace, v. i., kishlza, shikasha; p. slow, kishtehna; pacing horse, wiltdish.
Pacific Coast Indian of Oregon, Soltehokni máklaks, Soltehokni.
pack, package, métkalsh; shultila-tko, slmtlatko.
pack, v. t., horses, wagons, ita, itna; p. away for home, hi'wi; when distant, hiwidsa; p. goods on a horse with ropes, shólalaa.
packer of baggage, as army baggage, limi'll-män.
paddle, v. t., with the oar, széna; p. back, home, szútkipeli; p. along the shore, szó-ikina; p. from the shore, szowáshka; p. about with a light, spark of fire in canoe, skú-tchanka; p., beat down into, as seeds into a basket, wéka.
paddle, s.; oar, ktech'k; oblong wickerwork p., seed-p., šáplash, dim. šáplka; flat or concave wickerwork p. larger than the šáplash, tía; p. of tule, bulrushes, pá'hla, pála; seed-p. of willow branches, tchku'la; p. filled with catables, šl'ksh; scraping p., pienútkish.
pail, poko, dim. pokušga; to carry in a p., sho'dshna, sténa; to give in a p., shuí, pl. shewána. Cf. vase.
pain, s., táktish; article producing p., táktish; to feel p., táktla; to give p., cf. pain, v. t.
pain, v. t. and impers.; to give p., yuktgi, Mod. yúktuka, tikia; said of toothache, etc., kimália; to p., burn, as a nettle, tékteka.
paint, s.; red body-p. from ochreous earth, klé'pki; resin-p., wákinsh; ochre-p., spál; black p., a mixture of burnt bulrushes and plum-seed, lgú'; another from coals, lgú'm; to put it on, as dancers, shútpashui; to put body-p. on oneself, shutelóma; habitually, shutelomáshla; to mark one's face with small dots of p., shútñača.
paint, v. t., ita; shi-ita; cf. štchua; p., make pictures, shúmalu; p. oneself, shi-ita, piták shi-ita; shutelóma; p., put on p. or varnish, as on furniture, taláka; p. one's face or body white, to "scratch-paint," šhklu'zámia; p. one's face with the red klé'pki-paint, šápka, shatzásha; p. oneself black for a dance, shutpáshui; painted object, shúmaluash. Cf. line, v. t.
painting, picture, hushtétish.
pair of two, lópi; both of them, lápok; in counting by pairs, the d. form lalúpi, lalap is in use. Cf. couple, s.
palatable; to become p. by cooking, etc., nóka. Cf. eatable.

pale, adj.; to become p. in the face, ké'xtgi; paleface, pálpali-tchuléks-gítko, Bóshtin.

paling, set up around graves, etc., látechaksh; to set up p., látecháksha, shutédshika.

palm of hand, tákak, népam tákak.

pan; frying-pan, lépuinsh, Mod. lips; to melt in a p., v. t, stir; to give in a p., shuí, pl. shewána.

pane of glass, mirror, window, shétaluash.

Pan’s flute, shalállish. Cf. jews-harp.

pant, v. i., kelpa.

pantaloons, pair of, kailalapsh; to put on one's p., kailalápli; to take off one's p., kailalapóla.

panther, táslatch, kiiika-ush.

paper, and what is made of it, pipa; p.-kite, hushanualksh.

parasite, papdtalish.

parcel, shutflatko, shultflatko, lit. "held under the arm." Cf. pack.

parch, v. t, shnú'xa, shnúta; p. or make crumble by exsiccation, mbúka; to be parched up, mbákla.

pare, v. t, with the knife, vulíuna.

parents, shukíkash, Mod. shake-ka-ash; old parent, t'shika-agá; t'shika-amtch; parent of one child, wesháltko; of two or more children, wewesháltko.

parflesh, kaknólsh; cf. armor.

parley, shutánkish.

parsimonious, widshifikish; to be p., widshíka.

parsnip; wild p. (species of Sium?), skáwanksham; a plant resembling wild p., máksh.

part, portion of; nánka, one p.... the other p., nánka.... nánka; to cut into two parts, hekshátyn, shektatka; divided into parts, shektataztako; forms arithmetic fractions. Cf. divide, v.

part from, v. i., ké'dsha, gu'shka; p. from each other by going in different directions, šhpíťza.

pass, v. i., said of time or sections of time, húdshna, tínshna, átpa, cf. elapse, v.; p. in the sense of to travel, géna, táménu; p. ahead of, gayáya, gayá-idsha; p., go around a lake, etc., géluantcha; said of strings, etc., wéplá, stunkiámna; p. by quickly, hukiétansha; p. into, gúlfi, pl. kilhi; said of a bullet, gú'talzá; p. over, to flood, said of liquids, kélua, lib, tila, tilha; p. over a level surface, taláká; p. over body or limb, making a slight incision, títansza; p. through, escape, gílzi; smoke, etc., lókansha; p., through, over with the hand, tashulóla; p. through, light air-drafts,
ukidshlin; strong ones, will; p. or flow through, waters, utúightlyantcha; to make p. through, as water, ropes, stů'nsna; p. under the horizon, tinguila, tino'li; p. underneath, gutila; passing through a solid body from end to end, tunszántko.

pass, v. t, hand over to, shínla, shuíla, shuíla, shuílpka; p. by, p. on the way, anim. obj., shuióta; p. the arm around, shashkakiamna; p. a gate, stilankánsha; p. a day, waíta; p. two days, láp'ni waíta; p. the limits, said of water, tíla; p. from one end of mouth to the other, shálelañna; p. a ford on a wagon, stilanku, p. through, as a rope, etc., stů'nska; through oneself, stů'nzia.

passable, ginszántko; to be p., ginsýxa; p for travelers walking or riding single file, kintchántko.

passage, stékish, Mod. stókish; p.-way, thoroughfare, gekánkish, ginszántko, stů'; narrow p. or pass, kintchántko; p. tubiform, subterranean, or above the ground, stů, dim. stuága; p., especially when tubular, ginsžish; to make a p., stůya. Cf. aperture, hole.

passionate, tchakalsh, kilosh.

pass, adj., giulank, Mod. giulan; in the p., úna, nía, tánk; to be p., giula, cf. átpa; belonging to the p., mánítmí, tánkni. The vowel -u in the nominal suffix -uish also points to the past.

past, prep.; expressed by the verbal suffix -p'nc, -pëna, etc.; to run p., hu-tápëna; to go p., anim. obj., shukióta. paste made of berries and camass, shúkalsb.

paste, v. t, p. on, něta; p. over, skúntana; p. upon, and to be pasted on, shánchtachkta.

paste-board, pipa.

pasture; p.-land, kshunáltko kúla; fenced-in p.-ground, niulígish; p.-ground not fenced in, pá-ukish.

pat, v. t, tatchá'lka; ptchiklža, Mod. ptchákža

patch for mending, nákish; p., torn cloth, teshasłko; to make a cover, blanket from small patches, teshashku, skú'tchala.

patch, v. t, to mend, nákia.

path, pathway, stů, stúga, kintchántko; to make a p., stúya.

patient, s., máshetko, shulfántko.

Pauline, nom. pr. of a Snake Indian chief, Panama.

pause, v. i.; cf. end, finish, v; p., make pauses in the gathering of fruits, in fishing, etc.; shnikanua; to make successive pauses, etc., shnikanuna.

paw, ndp, dim. nepaga.

pay, v. t., kitchakela; p. a sum owed, debt, kitchákela; p. in money or goods, p. cash, skúktu; to go and p., skúkttna; p. in one coin, lýa; in many, péwi, shewána; p. in one note, greenback, bill, check, etc., nőya; in many, shewána; p. a fine, to be fined, skúkta; p. out to many, she-á'ta.
pay, s., she-ćtish; without p., hunâ'-shak; p.-day, she-ćtish; to have p.-day, she-ćta.

peace, s.; no ex. eq.: p.-maker, p.-negotiator, shushutânkîsh; to conclude, make p., shâtanka; to speak in favor of p., tîdsh hêmanka.

peaceful, tîdshi.

peak, yaînâ.

pebble, kî-tî-kîtayâga.

pectoral, vusshoksaksîni; p. fin, pipâlantana kidshash.

peel, v. t., kiulola, kîtchelola, vuli-ia; p. the inner bark of trees, stô-pela, stôpalska; tree partly peeled off, stôpalhuish; peeled fruit, kîtchelolush.

peeling, s., kîtchelôlash, tchîlak.

peep, v. i., p. out, lê'ltki.

pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*, kümâl or yâmâl.

pelt, tchelksh.

peltry, m'l.

pen; writing p., shumálotkiish.

pencil; hair-p. and lead-p., shumálotkiish.

pendulum, vutìkakua.

penis, këk.

people, màklaks; pshe-utîwâsh; white p., Bôshtîn màklaks, Bôshtîn.

perceive, v. t, shîcâ; p. again, shlépële; p. from a distance, shlépîka, têlshapka, telshâmpka; p. by observing, shlépopka.

perfect, tîdshi, mà tîdshi.

perfectly, tîdsh.

perforate, v. t, gînka, shêkâ; to pierce, këka; p. with a boring in-

strument, tuçka; p. the nose, ear, earlobe, hûshâtkâ; p. the septum of the nose, psi'sh gînka; p. another's nose, stûlka; p. round obj., lîui-zaga; to be perforated in its length, gînka.

perforation, shêkish; p. made by a borer, ibêkantko; p. of nose-septum, earlobe, hûshâtkîsh; place of p., têlkîsh; to fasten by inserting in perforations, hûshamna.

perform, v. t, gi, cf. gi (5); shûta; p. on one's way, shutêdshna; p. a gay dance, tuituigîdshna; p. a scalp-dance, shâ'dshna; p. labor, pêlpela.

perhaps, may be, wakianhua, kâ-i nû shâyaukta; sometimes to be rendered by ak, ák a, akâ, ka, lish.

period; at that p., then, tânk, tân-kak, tânkt, tânktchik; living, existing at that p., tânkni; living since that p., tânktchikni. Cf. epoch, time.

perish, v. i., by premature death, tchôka; to cause to p., hûshîchôka; to let p. by hunger, hashtawa.

peritoneum, nkasliam wîlsliash.

permit, v. t, wî-ula, witchta; p. to, wêwâta.

perpendicularly; to shoot up p., as an arrow, utéwâ.

perpetual, tchûshnîni; adj. used adverbially: tchû'shni, tchû'shniak.

perpetually, tchûshak, tchû'shniak.

person, màklaks; resembling persons, màklaks-shîtko; white p., Bôshtin màklaks; old p., t'shîka, t'shi-
ka-ága, t'shíka-aunčtch; young p. of either sex, t'shimank'átko.
perspiration, shúlka-shásh; to be in a p., shúlka.
perspire, v. i., shúlka; after bodily exertion, etc., wálk.
persuade, v. t., often expressed by causative verbs; cf. cause, v. t.; p. to part with, shúlnukla.
peruse, v. t., pipa hashashunk'áka.
pestle, ndúk'ish; wooden or stone-p., ská'. Cf. mash, v.
petticoat, shtchi'waksh.
petty, nüsh'k'ani; kitche'náki, abbr. kitcha. Cf. little.
petulant, ka-ikasl'; to be p., ndshi'k'pa. Cf. reckless.
pharynx, súutkami'tkish, shní-waksh.
phlegm, slime, niolash; to throw up p., šk'iu.
physician, yaúkš'män.
pick, v. t.; p. berries, fruits, lgúya, itk'áya; p. to pieces for eating, devouring, shúl'šk'ha; p. up, lift up, pl. or coll., itkal; p. up by chance, ndákal, pl. itkal; while going, ndakalk'ánka; p. up, take up, round obj., luy'gá, pl. pe-uy'gá; Idúk'ála; p. out, choose, select, fhiá, shiátk'a. Cf. collect, gather, v. t.
pickaxe, uto'yótkish; to work with a p., ibu'iyá.
picnic; to enjoy a p., papi'í'na.
picture, shúmaluash; of an object, hushtcísh, Mod. hushtéwash; to draw a p., shúmalu.
piebald horse, shumalu'átkwáčtch.

piece, s.; if cut off with a tool, ktúshkuish, púshkuish; p. of cloth, tésashko; to pick to pieces for devouring, shúl'šk'ha; divided, cut into pieces, shektátz'átko.
pierce, v. t., with a piercing tool, ké'ka; p. by cutting or by a stroke of the hand, tk'áka; p. by boring, ké'ka, tu'čka, shó'ka; p. one's nose, násh'tk'á; another's nose, stú'lk'á; p. by stabbing, sk'k'á, ktché'ná, stú'k'á; round obj., ltúy'z'gá; p. by shooting, sk'k'á, tél'ká; p. by impaling, tálka; p. in its length, gink'a; aperture through piercing, šk'k'ish; in the ear, nose, háshtaksh. Cf. bore, perforate, v.
pig, gushú'gá.
pigeon; domestic p., Bósh'ínam o'lash; species of ashy wild p. or dove, Zenaidura carolinensis, o'lash; p-hawk, ndúk'ish.
pile, s.; heap, as of wood, kúdšh'k'ksh; p. of pyramidal shape, túl'ksh; stú'ílsh; in a p., adv., shó'pá, sú'-pén; to lie in a p., shó'pa.
piles, s., kilit-máshash.
pile up, v. t., shósito'ká; shió'lız; Mod. hushtó'k'i; p. up, upon each other, round obj., loká'tche, Mod. lkápa; sheets, etc., shikánt'afa; rocks, shú'ála; stones, sko-ý'z'ya.
pilfer, v. t., pál'á; p. again, pálap'ēle; anim. and long obj, t'mésh-ka, pl. yimésh'ka.
pilgrim bottle of basket ware, etc., shultíshash.
pillar of roof, lodge, wálsh, stutíshash.  

ENGLISH - KLAMATH DICTIONARY.
pillow, shū'ilhash; small p. on baby-board, shuipúklash; p.-case, shūl-hash-lātktchish, shō'ilhashat shlē'thish; to make, manufacture pillows, shūlashla.

pipil; cf. puberty.

pimple, tchimtash; p.-faced, tchim-tatko. Cf. eruption.

pin, s.; cloth-p., kakpatnōtkish, Mod. lawalatko; p.-head, lawālash.

pin, v. t., p. fast to, mpata; p. together, shakpatmawa, hasbtatchmaya.

pincers, shnakptig6tkish; fire-p., illā'ūdsh kpatiank lōloksh; p. to pluck out hair, hushnioklo'tkish; to seize with p., shnakptiga, tapata.

pinch, v. t.; p. with the extremities, tchilika, contr. tcblika; p. continually, tchligatchktcha; p. out, as pimples, kut61a.

pine, s., ko'sh; young p. tree, kapka, dim. kapkaga; black p., 16pkash; hemlock p., wa'ko, wa'kuam; species of low p., Pinus contorta, kapka; sugar-p., ktčleam kō'sh; fallen p.-tree, kăčhnu, hůmpoks; p.-bur, tchā-techgalam, Mod. tehatchgálinks; p.-gum, cf. pitch; needle of p-tree, spāmī; piece of p.-wood for the fire-drill, shlīkuish; whorl, bunch of p. needles, p.-brush, pūsh, dim. pū'shak.

pine, v. i.,ƛtka, shunuyua; p. away, yułalka; pining away, yuylalkish, yuyalishptchi. Cf. sad.

pine-nut, ktčlo; p.-nut, having two wings, hólaksh; to gather p.-nuts, ktčlualsha.

pink, kē'tcha taktākli; taktākli.
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teh'ish, wë'ish;  p. of exit, kaishbish, gut'kaish, gekünksh; drowning p., tinhush;  p. where provisions are kept, ipaksh; standing p., tüpaksh;  p. where many obj. of the same description are found, wë'ish;  notice of which? and of that p., tátckni; coming from this p., gitákni. Cf. here, there; also the numerals: two, etc.

place, v. t.; generic term, ita;  p. against, lákia, v. med. shálgia;  p. apart, as the legs, skëcka, hushpùtza;  p. around one's neck, sha-ukága;  p. put down, č'za, lèkia, ndéga, shlëcza;  p. at the end of, tamádsha;  p. into, in, within, ikuga, iwín; one obj., kshékuga, kshëc;  p. shove into, as into a bag, shùllia;  p. into a basket, etc., hishtcha'uga, coll. ftkal, ulé-žuga;  p. into water, íwa;  p. into an opening, yànkapshiti;  p. into a seat, kúvatkal;  p. inside of, within, iwín; spùlilli, pl. filhi; kshìklka, pl. fkal; to return from placing inside, spùlhitka; to be placed into, on, upon, teh'kla;  p. oneself in ambush, hishúlza, wílza; cf. ambush;  p. the legs under oneself, shepachtišla;  p. push over, ktiwiži;  p. spread over, lókapatchya, Mod. lkápa;  p. under, below, beneath, fka, netfka, inotfka, utña;  p. under water, utña;  p. underground, fktcna, p'ána, vumi;  p. upon, on, ita, lika, lawála, nèkla, ná-wal, shlékla, pç-ula, éwa; long obj., persons, íkla;  fka, pl. yála; a kettle, etc., teh'žla;  p. upon the ground, tehúlza;  p. upon, so as to let it hang down on both sides, sháká-tchuals;  p. upon, on the top of, lawála, néwal, ñwála; ktiwiži;  p. upon something high, long obj., ksháwal, kshuíwal, pl. iwála;  p. upon, as upon a basket already filled, iyùnè'ži;  p. upon, as a ring on one's finger, ñlí. Cf. deposit, lay, put, v.

placental matter, genáli; kleshkála.

plain, adj.; to render p., comprehensible, heshamlanka, heshgásna.

plain, s., saígn, dim. saíkága; level, rocky ground, kñá't, Mod. ká'dsh.

plaint; hair-p. of males, shákpaksh; of females, wétkash; to gather one's hair into a pl., shukat'nola, shákpga.

plane, adj., patpáti, adv. patpat; tehúzatko, taktáki, tatáli. Cf. even, flat

plane, v. t., patpat shúta, vulína, shnutch'lúkttagia, taláka.

plain, adj., saiga, dim. saikaga; level, rocky ground, kñá't, Mod. ká'dsh.

plane, adj., patpáti, adv. patpat; tehulzakto, taktaki, tatáli. Cf. even, flat

plant, s.; no ex. eq.: low p., weed, stalk, tehčlash;  p. of rounded shape, lbúka; species of alimentary p., wátksam; species of p. producing the klápa-bulb, p'á'dshak; eatable portion of a certain species of p., tsuák. Cf. tree, weed.

plant, v. t., vegetables, hashuá-a;  p. into the ground, as one pole, téwa, two poles, stálza, many, tétalza; planting ground, hásnuash, Mod. hashuákish.

plate, táltalsh; hashpö'tkish; narrow, low p., wíkanma:  p. of wicker-work or pottery, sháplash, dim. shá-
plo\-ver, **black bellied, Squatarola helvetica**, kúish; **golden p.**, udékash.

plow, s., sputúyótch, Mod. shutóyótkish; **plow's furrow**, shutédshanaish. Cf. furrow.

plow, v. t, sputúya, Mod. shutóya; **plowed land**, kála-shútesh, né-ush; háshuash, Mod. hashuákish.

pluck out, v. t, as beard, hair, hushmó'kla; as feathers, etc., pul-za, púl'ha.

plucky, kíllitko, ká-i vú'shish; to be p., kíla, ká-i vúsha.

plum, wild, temólo.

plume, anim. or vegetable, mú-kash; provided with plumes, mukmukatko; **p.-crest** of birds, shákaméshla.

plumed, mukmukatko.

plunge, v. i., in the water, pánah; shikikia; to go and p., péwa; to take a cold p., pé-udsha; to go and p., start for a p., shikixiéna.

pocket, liwayaks; **p. in dress**, pá-yakua.

pod, s., cf. capsule.

point, s., upper end, highest p. of; wí'ha, wilhashlash; **p. of a conical body**, hápa; **p. of arrow**, shá-walsh; **p. of arrow-head**, knife, etc., tchakétudekikli.

point, v. t, to sharpen, shnatchák-tgi, Mod. shnatchákttka; **pointed**, sharp, tchakétiquekli; **high-pointed**, conical, wakékákli.

point, v. i.; p. at, p. out, show a long obj., aláhia; **p. at by hand**, kinshúpka; **p. at a distant obj.**, kinshämpka;
p. at, take aim, láya, shuawfdshna;
p. by hand downwards, kínslakpka;
p. to something on a person’s body, shikantána; p. to something on a person’s foot, shikantála.

poison, s.; generic, spá-utish; yá- uks; k’léktóish, pl. of obj., lueló-tkish; dipped in p., stétmášh; p.-oalt, Rhus toxicodendron, matnésam.

poison, v. t.; p. somebody, yá-uks or spá-utish shewána; object poisoned, dipped in p., stétmásh.

poisonous, k’léktóish, pl. of obj., luelótkish; kúidsíi tchinukish; p. drug, k’léktóish yá-uks, yá-uks.

poke, v. t.; p. in the fire, kpátia.

poker, fire-p., k pá.

pole, s., of wood, wálash; ánku; shu- ñkish, wáhlkísh; p. sharpened at one end, shtchákuash; lodge-p., wálash, shtfllash; p. for erecting sweat-lodges, shtchá-ush; p. for fishing, w. with three iron prongs, shtchá- kuash; p.-lodge, shu’klaksh; to plant a p. in the ground, cf. plant, v.

polecat, species of, smaller than the skunk, shuyuluish.

pole-necked, skanshish, skón- tchish; to walk p., skánsna.

policeman, i-’alhish.

polish, v. t., sbnutchbiktagia; polished, lakládi, tchúlatko.

polisher; arrow-shaft p., ychish.

pollute, v. t., kaknega shiashka, kákñega.

pond, ówaga; tchíwish; p.-source of a stream, nushalkága, kókaga, wélwash.

pond-lily, yellow, Nuphar advena, wókasham and wókash; seed of yellow p.-l., wókash; to collect this seed, wókashla; species of p.-l. with unpalatable seeds, Nuphar polysepalum, tchinéyam.

ponderous, yúantko; to be p., yúta. Cf. heavy.

poinard, shlakatótkish.

poor, destitute, yánhuáni, yuálkish, káwantko; p.-looking, yuálkish-petchi.

porcupine, tchelish; bristle, quill of p., shmáyam.

pork, gúshuán tchulé’ks; salt p., gúshu atak (or shùl) itántko.

portion, s.; no ex. eq: a p. of, nánka; one p. . . . the other p., nánka . . . nánka; to make two portions, hekshátxa, shektátka; divided, cut into two or more portions, shektátatko. Cf. divide, v., part, s.

portrait, hushtetish, Mod. hushtéwash.

position; to take p., wilça. Cf. ambush, post, v.

positively, adv.; can often be rendered by hai, á-i, haitch.

possess, v. t., and to be possessed by, gi, gitko; cf. gi (4); p. and manage one’s own property, hashtaltámpka; possessed of, gitko, suffix -lko, shunuishálko, shétalatko; p. of many things, mú shétalatko; possessed of money, tálaltko; to be possessed of a high voice, tché’k- tchéka; not possessed of, kédíak.

possession, property, shúnuiish.
possibly, adv.; can often be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, lish.
posterior, adj., tapínti.
posteriors, s., kfu; pú'shaklish.
post, s., wálash; lodge-p., stutílash; thick p. of wood, tútash.
pot post v. t.; p. up on the top of, ktiwála, ktiwízi; to be posted on, upon, or in the woods, bushes, tchaggáya, pl. wawaggáya.
post, v. t.; p. into flour, shute'shla; p. fine with a piece of wood, ndaka; pounded seed, grain, lulinash. Cf. crush, mash, v.
potato; wild p. (abusively called so), species of Calochortus, ká'š; ipó, itpi; “water-p.,” eatable root of Sagittaria, tchúa; the plant producing the w.-p., tchualam.
potion, buno'kish.
pottery, cf. dish, plate; broken piece of p., mbákulish.
pouch, la'klash, wakogsh; bullet-p., shultílash.
pound, v. t, as grains in a mortar, ndéga, ndshálpka; p. by means of a mortar or crushing stone, gáma, péksha, skíya, stápka; p. into flour, shutéshla; p. fine with a piece of wood, ndáka; pounded seed, grain, lulinash. Cf. crush, mash, v.
pour, v. t.; p. along, kitútana; p. on, ivála; liquids, kitút, kítu, kítúni; p. out on, p. out on again, iválpeši; p. over, upon, kídsña, kitulála, kitútana. Cf. empty, v. t.
pour, v. i.; p. down in quantities, said of rain, kit'léka.
pov-erty; to be in p., yuálka. Cf. indigent, poor.
pow-der, gunpowder, shláyaksh; p.-horn, shláyaksam wákogsh; to reduce to p. by grinding, lúlná, pé-ksha; cf. mash, pound, v.
pow-er, kíllítko; litchlitchli; be-witching p., yayayá-as, shu'ísh.
powerful, litchlitchli; kíllítko; múni; p., demoniac, shkañi; p., said of tissues, ropes, tsuégatko; to be p., kíla; winds, ská; to be more p. than, skúmpa; winízi, Mod. vúziñin.
powerfully, litchlitch, mú; kil-lank, nzi'l.
powerless; to be p., weak in body, súxézi, kú'ígi.
pox, pox; small-p., gút'aksh.
practicable for passage, kintch-ántko.
practice, s.; to have the p. of, nétu; legal p., né-ulaksh.
prairie, saíga, dim. saikágá; p.-chicken, species of, pópusha, and pú'ísha, Kl; shuákak; p.-hawk, techmekólash; p.-wolf, coyote, Canis latrans, wa'sh, dim. washa'wéka.
prance about, v. i., hushóla, d. also washóla, ya. prattle, v. i., nde'ná.
prattler, ndé'nini, wáltish.
pray, v. t.; to beg, shakóta; p. to God, pl'aiḵáshásh hashashúákiá.
preach, v. t., ndéna.
preacher, súndé-ká'k'kish: pl'ai-tal'kni = shúshatish; súndé = kíuks, súndé-shúshatish.
preeceed, lupíni; p. in age, tzi'u;
in time, lupini, giulatko. Cf. before, first, past, prev.previous.
precipice, gintzish; laletko wallosh.
precipitous; to be, gintzi; laa.
prefer, v. t., hameni, with verbal intentional.
pregnant, kushaltko; said of animals, lala-ish.
prepare, v. t., shiita, shutdla; p. oneself and to be prepared, mulua; to fully p., mulola; to come to an end with preparing, shotelola; p. for battle, hushapotaka.
preponderate, v. i., winixi, Mod. vuiizin.
presage, s., of death or calamity, txutxash.
presage, v. t.; p. death or overwhelming calamity, txutxas; one who presages death, etc., txutxatish.
presence; to be in p., gita gi; to be in the p. of persons while visiting them, shetala.
present, adj., gitagiank; to be, p., gita gi. But p. is chiefly rendered by the choice of such pronouns and adverbs as are suggesting immediate presence, like ge, ke, kek, hutt, Mod. hu, etc.; in the p. year, gen padshit ilhulsh.
present, s.; gift, shewanish; to make a, shavala; pl. shewan.
present with, v. t.; p. with a gift, shavala; p. with a long article, yya, pl. yana, shawan; p. with anim. obj., spuni, pl. shewana; p. with a liquid, yuuya; p. with cooked provisions, tehileya; to be presented with, shnuma. Cf. give, v.
presently, adv., at, apoc. a.; at a, Atutu, atu, Mod. atu, atui, atui tu; p’udshit; tehua, abbr. tehua. Cf. actually, now, time.
preserve, v. t., in cachés or places of safety, ipka, ilksha; p., keep entire, Mod. shualla; p., save, shneckshita. Cf. keep, save, v.
President of the United States, muni lakí tu Bóshtin kulla teha; or, muni laki.
pull, v. t., yatalsia; p. by hand, tatchapka; p. down, as pimples, kutola; p. down by weight, latadshita; p. upon in pursuing, kutchita, kpucthina.
pretty, tiidshi; of persons, tiidshi, aishhtichii.
preserve, v. t., inuhuashka.
previous, lupini, mánntchni, tankan, giulatko.
price, s.; retail- and cost, p., sheshatauish; p. paid to parents for obtaining their daughter in marriage, sheshatuish; to put a, value, sheshash elza; sheshha, elza.
price, v. t., elza, sheshha, sheshash elza; priced, valued at, sheshhatko.
prick, v. t., hushhitwa, kutka; to puncture, stupka; p. each other, hushitiva; p. oneself, hushitiva.
precipice—property.

pr'ime'val, ámtchiksh; more frequently in the suffixed and abbr. form: -amtch. Cf. ancestral.

principal in business, hashtaltam-kátko.

prior, adj., lup'ini, lupít'rni; adv., lúpiak, lúpiama.

prior to, earlier than, lápiak; káy-utch and káyu, Mod. káyu.

prison, skúkum house, spuligish; p. for many, iligish; to put in p., spú'hi, pl. fihi. Cf. jail.

prisoner of war, lú'gsh; to take p., lú'gshla.

private, adj.; p. parts of man, kā'k, shlu'lksh; p. parts of woman, stémsh, tìkogsh.

prize, v. t.; p. highly, stfrita.

probably, adv.; sometimes to be rendered by ak, ák a, aká, ka, kam; lish. Cf. perhaps.

proboscis, psh'ish.

proceed, v. i.; generic term, gé'na; p. to a place, gémpka; p. towards, gát'pa, gátp'na; p. towards the one speaking or the object just spoken of, gé'k'pa; p. from the place habitually occupied, gé'ka, gé'k'na; p. by turns, kakúd'sha; p. in front line, ú-itchna; p. further after going downhill, gé'k'zal'ka; p. against secretly or for punishing, né-ulak'ta.

promise, v. t., hémkanka; hem-če'zhe, shápa.

pro'create, v. t., wa'shi.

procure, v. t., né-ul'za.

prod'igal, pépuadsh'mish.

produce, v. t., to make, shút'ra; to com-
mence producing, shuteyég'a; p. for a purpose, shút'la; p. steam, vapor, tú'ka; p. a noise, report, rustle, as water, winds, shhtchay'la; p. a distant crash, rushing noise, líuna; p. sound, noise, voice, hā'ma; p. waves, surf, lika'páta.

producer, n., shúshtatish.

profit, s.; to make p., shút'a.

progenitor; parents, shukíkash; mythic p., cf. ancestral.

progeny of both sexes, but chiefly male when used of persons, wé'ash; p. of animals, ndshék'ani, wé'ash, or expressed by the dim. ending: -aga, -ak, -ag, -ka, -k.

prohibit, v. t, lëwe'-ula; p., as from going, inuhúashka.

project, v. t.; p. one's shadow, shma'htch'aga, shma'htcha.

project, v. i.; p. into, long subj., tap'ka; round subj., promontories, etc., láwa; rock projecting above water, etc., samká-ush, skú'wash.

projectile of fire-arms, ngé-ish; shálwalsh, múni shálwalsh; to hit, wound, shoot with a p., ngé-isha.

promise, s., shenól'k'ish.

promise, v. t, shenól'za; p. and p. mutually. hishtálta, ne-ul'zía.

promontory, katokwash.

prompt, v. t., mostly expressed by suffixes of causative verbs; cf. advise, cause, v.

prong, tóke; armed, provided with prongs, láwaltko.

property, shúnuish; to be, being the p. of, gi, gitko; cf. gi(4); to surrender,
transfer p., wo'kwa; possessed of p., shunuishaltko, shétalan'atko, hashtaltampkátko.

proprietor, hashtaltampkátko, shunuishaltko; to be p., hashtaltampka.

prosecute, v. t., to follow up, ká-ihla, haitchna, shú'dshna, shú'dshipka, shultánka.

prostitute, sheshtől'ish, kekalúpalish.

prostrate, v. t., to knock down, ktíule'la; to be prostrated under a spell, shal'žita, shal'žítna.

protect, v. t., shiš'šalampka; tísh shlé'pokka, shlé'pka.

protract, v. t., shu'nshna.

protrude, v. i., by swelling, tui'la; v. t., p. the tongue, vutikapka.

provide, v. t.; no ex. eq.: p. against danger, sasšsga; p. an arrow with a point, sha'úla; for somebody, sha'ula; p. for somebody, shlé'pka, shu'alalampka; p. well for somebody, tísh shlé'pokka; to be provided with, gt; cf. gt (4): provided with, gitko, suffix -ltko; provided with money, tálaltko; provided with eyes, lúl'paltko; with arrows, tál'dshitko; with legs, péçhalthko.

provident, tíshkiánki; to be p., tíshkiánki gt. Cf. sasšsga.

provision; p. for the fire-place, shú'dshią'shálsh.

provisions, pash; Chin. J., muk-amuk; p. buried in a caché, vumí; p. hung in sacks upon trees, iggáya; provision-house, ípaksh; bag, sack for p., tšalzámish, táyash, wák-ogah, wiffishik; to tie up provisions for a journey, šútá.

provoke, v. t., sha-apá-a.

proximate, ginataní.

proximity, s.; cf. close, near, adv.

puberty; p.-song, pál'pil shuí'sh; to enter the age of feminine p., stú-púi; p.-dance, shú'yuytáksh; to dance it, shú'yužála; to perform p.-dances, yaúkelá.

puff of wind, shlé'ish.

puff, v. t.; p. air out, pni-ukshla.

pugnacious; to be p., kšla.

pull, v. t., ishka; spukiiga, kiuleka; p. apart, long obj., pákta; one who pulls apart, pák'tish; p. after oneself, spidsha; p. by a handle or long-shaped end, utcha-ika; p. forth, drag out, spiamna; p. by hand, k'húlélá; p. out, p. at something, as ears, spitádsha; p. out, as hair, grass, putóga; p. out with the roots, palalca; p. out, extract, íshka, ítkał; round obj., ludshipa, shulšípa; one long obj., kšhatgampá, udšípa, pl. idšípa, pokóya; p. out a rope, etc., spíka; when fastened at one end, spidshuí'dshna; p. out from one's body, shupá'hлka, shuptóga; p. out for a fight, shupáshka, hu-shtópakta; p. through or onward, shuí'nshna, stú'ňka; p. up, as roots, fruits, íshka, ítkał; as a flag, kiuyéga; p. up small particles, kuek'napa; to open by pulling, pakeóla. Cf. draw, v.
pulse, s., beating of p., bukîsh.
pulverize, v. t., cf. grind, mash, pound, v.; pulverized fish, kâmalsh. pulverized stone, tcóke; covered with p.-s., tchokéyaltko.
pummel, v. t., shútkâ; shiúga, in the d. form sissóka; p. each other, shuktápka. Cf. beat, scuffle, v.
punch, v. t., shéka, spákâ; aperture made by punching, shékish.
puncture, v. t., hushtiwa; to prick, stupka. Cf. prick, stab, v.
punish, v. t., nü-ulakta; ne*ul%a, shiktchaktchna; p. somebody abs¬séw£, ne-ulaktampka; p. by imprisonment, spulhi, pl.flhi; p. for mentioning a deceased person's name, shlámia.
punster, kâ-ikash, she'shtalkash.
pup, puppy, leledshi, we*ash; dim. leledshiaga, we*ka.
pupil of the eye, pushpushli (lul-pam) liwayaks.
pur, v. i., shülêga, tchi'nle^nëga.
purchase, v. t., skéa.
pure, of water, yálialtko, yáliali, tsuktsükli; to become p., yáliala.
purloin, v. t., pálâ; p. repeatedly, pálapéle.
purloiner, pápalish.
purple, adj., p.-colored, matchmä'tchli; p.-blue, yámnashptchi; jay-colored, a shade between p. and blue, tchxe-ütchxe-uptchi; p. salmon, etchmu'na.
purpose, s.; on p., when connected with verbs, is sometimes indicated by the verbal suffix -pa; to no p., hunâ'shak, nâ'nsak.
purse, wákogsh; money-p., táalam wákoksh.
pursue, v. t., kâ-îha, shû'dshna; p. for somebody, kaihîa; p. chase, tpúyamna; one who pursues, tpútpayámnish; p., hunt up, haltechna; p. closely, kpútcha, kpútchna; kpúlaktcha; p. as an enemy, shulitánka; p., follow while drifting, inan., lúlamna; p. and catch up with, penô'dsha; p. repeatedly, kâ-ikanka; p. to a distance, káyaktchna; to be engaged in pursu¬ing, káyaktchëa; to begin pursu¬ing, kayaktámpan; to return from pursu¬ing, káyaktka; p. while hunt¬ing, chasing, fighting, gashaktchina; p. each other, shû'dshna; p. each other persistently, repeatedly, shû'-kanka.
pursuit, s.; to be in the p. of, to re¬turn from the p., cf. pursue, v.
pus, mólash. Cf. core.
push, v. t., and to continue pushing, ktûfushna; p., force away, ktulôd¬shna, kteléshka; p. away by hand, hilûdshna; p. down, under, yl-ush¬na, ktûlêga; p. down, attended with injuries, vu'dhitakuëla; p. forward, round things, lô'tkala; p. into, fuku¬ga; p. into or towards, ke-ulâla; p. off, over the edge, yiuilina; p. one¬self, shiktû'dshna; p. open, ktiugi¬ûna, ktiuyéga; p. or force out of, ktûga: for somebody, ktiugia; p. over, on the top of, ktiwîzi; p. re¬peatedly, ktulôdshna; p., post or lift up, ktiwala, ktiwîzi.
pustule, tchfmtash; covered with p., or their marks, tchimtátko.

put, v. t; no ex. eq.: p. against, lákia, v. med. shálgiá; to go and p. against, shálgiáshna; p. alongside of, or p. down along, yántana; p. the legs, etc., apart, skéka; hushpút'za; p. around oneself, as beads, f-amnu; garments, shlékla, skúta; a belt, etc., kaffi, szúta; p. asunder, p. into portions, shúátka; p. to bed, hushkálza; p. below, cf. p. under; p. to death, shíuga, hushchóka, pl. léula, hushchóka, Mod. pl. léula, shúnka, heshzá'ki; p. to death by hanging, kshaggáya, pl. íggáya; p. each other to death and oneself, hishú'ka; cf kill, shoot, slay, stab, v.; p. or place down, íta, élza, léká, nélza, shléza; fla, d. yála; p. down, as into a quiver, yántana; p. line on one's face, shiéka télishtat, shiápka; on oneself, shítupašui, shúetila; shélí; pitch, etc., shídsha; habitually, shuotelamášla; p. forward, espec. fingers, spélsa, spélsha; p. in the hands of all, hushlémana; p. in, into or on for mixing, kéwa, kitwméni; p. inside, indoors, spúlhi, pl. fihi; iwína; p. into, kshékuga, kshélá, pl. ikuga, yála; p. into again, ikukpélí; p. into sacks, to shove into bags, iwíza, shúlha; p. into the pocket, shalaktchui; p. into a basket, hishtchaxúga, úléxuga; p. into water, íwa; p. in the mouth obj. larger than mouth, kpíama; not protruding from it, shikpualkána; p. on, add, said of conjurers, etc., nélá, nétna; p. on airs, shútákta, shálkiá-a; shápkuwa, Mod. shápkui-a; p. on an armor, parflesh, kákñia; p. on loose, shlé­tana; p. on, as a ring, fihi; p. on the top, upper end, surface of, wál­dsha; nával, kshával, kshúiwal, pl. iwíla; p. paint on, cf paint, s.; p. out the arm, níka; the feel, spúka, spúka pú'ch; the head, éka, ékina; the tongue, vútikápka, nólka páwatch; p. out fire, spíetchka, Mod. spíetcha; p. over, to smear on, ípka, íta, ítehu; all over, nánukash íta; p. or spread over, ídsza, lídsza, néesza; wálsha; p. under, below, fíka, intótila, nútíta, nútíla; under the surface of, útila; p. store under­ground, fítcha, vumi, p'ína, hiwísla; p. upon, deposit on, down upon, íla, more freq. d., yála; fíka; round obj., lítla; seeds, sand, etc., éwa, íwa; p. upon or within, one long obj. kshéwa.

putrescent, múlualtko; with offensive smell, ndúpatko; to become, be p., lelí'na, ndópa. Cf decay, v. putrid, ndúpatko; to become, be p., lelí'na, ndópa; p. smell, ndúpashe. pyramid of sticks, rails, etc., túilash, stúilash, dim. túilka; to stand in p. form, túila.

pyramidal, tehmaktcháki.
Pustule—Quiver.

Quadruped, lilhanksh; cf. Texts, p. 145, 1; young q., lelédshi, wéash, dim. leledshiága, wéka; young of certain quadrupeds, as of elk, táwalsí, of deer, wółhágà. Cf. game. Quagmire, mú'lmulatko. Quail, takágà; female q., Mod. takágà; male q., Mod. tikágà. Quality; no ex. eq.: of such q., having such q., gémíchí, húntchí; having moral qualities, steínshaltko; having good qualities, tídshi; bad qualities, kúidshi. Quandary; to be in a q. about, lé......wak, lá'wak; the verb: shayákta to be supplied. Quarrel, v. i.; to argue, shempéta; to dispute, argue among each other, hashtaltala; to inveigh against, shashálka; to cast invectives, hushtlina; to scold, shuke'ki, shukíshléa; to wax wroth at each other, hishtcáhta: to come to blows, shúngà, especially d. sissóka; shuktápka. Quarreler and habitual q., shitchakhni, shuke'kísh. Quarter of a dollar, kuítá; cf. fourth. Quartz-rock, uká-ukash, Mod. queer, wenníni, abbr. Wenní. Question; to ask a q., vála; to reply to a q., vilga. Quick, adj., of persons, tcheltchélko; to be q., wide-awake, tchélteči- la; to be q., to act with quickness, kíla. Quickly, quick, adv., kíl, kílank, palakmálnk; pálak, Mod. pélak; very q., pálakak; q., immediately after, tántkt at; go quick! kíla gún'í! to look about q., tchéltečela. Quietly, quiet, adv.; silently, kémkém; easily, ké-una; being at rest, gétak, Mod. tántkt, kánktak; be or keep quiet! hétok! gétak! Mod. kánktak! tántktak! Quill, lásham aválešh; q. of porcupine, shmáyam; robe fringed with such, shmáyalsh. Quilt, gádakshi. Quit, v. t.; often expressed by the adv. phrase at gétak, Mod. kánktak, and by the verbal suffix -óla, -óla; q., stop, k'léwi; quit! lí! pl. lékat! gétak! útch git gi! Mod. tántktak! kánktak! q. again, shú'k-péli; q., leave, as a house, etc., k'lewidshá, géka, gékna, gúikaka. Cf. depart, v. Quite, adv., ká-a, apoc. ká; túm; mú. Cf. intensely, very. Quiver, tükansksh; q. with its string and arrows, stflanksh; stflanksh-shute-ótkish; q.-strap, stflash, tükankshí stílash, tükanksti shute-ót-kish.
rabbit; gray, white-tailed r., nk'ul; jackass-r., cotton-tailed r., tchuáké-na; a species, Lepus campestris, ká-i; another species of Lepus, kú-kuish.

rabid, klósh; demented, tehawíkako, lékakato.

raccoon, Procyon lotor, wátechkina.
race, s., shakatpampélélish; horse-r., hushénish; to have a horse-r., foot-r., hushnä-a; to engage in a r. of any description, shakatpampéléa, shuínä, shuínéa.
race, v.t. and i., shuínä, shuínéa, shakatpampéléa; r. horses, hushina-a.
racking horse, wilitgish.
radiate, v.t.; r. light, ktcáálwa, ktcáálui, shniiya; r. heat, warmth, ktcáálwa. Cf. beam, ray.
rafter, šánhish, Mod. šianhish.
rag, i-eshk6tkish; r., torn cloth, te*-; shashko; to make a blanket from small rags, tešhashka.
rage, s.; to be in a r., kilua, shawiga; to get into a r., shitchákta, shitcháktna; to excite to r., shnikálua.
rail, fence-r., ktcíñksh; to surround with rails, shútedshka.
railroad, liiloks=wa /genam=stii.
rain, s., ktcódsha; rainfall, rainstorm, ktcódsha; the r. is over, ktudshióla, kéléwi ktcódsha, smáhui; r. and snow falling simultaneously, kúlzash.

rain, v.i., ktcódsha; to begin to r., ktudshkörperka; to cease raining, ktudshióla, smáhui, smáhuyóla.

rainbow, wíłchíak, Mod. shtcha-lépshtish; bright bow in the double r., tehakíaqa; dim, fading bow in the same, wélcaka.
raise, v.t., kiuléka, shuyéga; r. by motion of hands, k'hiuléza; r. a long obj., uyéga; r. above something, shuyéga; r., as children, chickens, hishtátcha; r. on a stick, pole, or one long-shaped obj., aggáya, pl. ig-gáya; while going, marching, aggá-idsha, aggá-idshna; r. up, make stand up, spitkala, shuyéga; r. up again, liwátkal; r. up obliquely, kiuyéga; r. up repeatedly, kútka; r. up to an erect position, shnátkuala; r. vegetables, plants, hashua-a. Cf. hoist, lift, v.

rake, spelétaklütch, Mod. wakatechtótkish.
rake, v.t., r. together, sheké'kì.
ram, lakí šùp, Mod. lakí kú-il.
ramrod, lóloksgish iwízótkish.
range, s.; hill-r., r. of mountains, witchkátko; yafína.
rapt, v.i., tká-ukua; r. with a stick, uká-ukua.
rapid, kíllitko; kíflank; to be r., kíla.
rabbit—reason.

rapidly, k'îl; pálak and pé lak, Mod. pélak; very r., pálakak, palakmá-lank.

rash, killitko; to be r., bishnkitá.
rashly, kîl, kîlank.

raspberry, tutanksham lutîsh, tú-tanksham ìwan; r.-shrub, tutanksham.

rat; wood- or field-r., kmímutch, Mod. hâpush; gray wood- or field-r., Neotoma, kt'îdsa; flying wood-r., Pteromys volucella, tsâútsau; kangaroo-r., Mod. ndî-ush.

rattle, v. t. and i, lîlula, wálta, ka-ukâwa; r., as bones, la-ulâwa; to make a rattling noise, shawáltana; when said of arrows, tôdshîtôdshi; r., as beads, dry claws, yauyâwa, yâ-uya; r. around, hüi; frequently, lulikânta; r. through shaking, shawáltâ; as dry peas in a bottle or gourd, heyéna.

rattle of rattlesnake, shlà-imugsh shà-matsh.
rat tesname, k’é-ish.
rave, v. i., shawîga or tchawîka; kfluá. Cf. rabid.
raven, kâ-ak; “Old Raven,” a mythic bird personified, Kâ-akamitch.

ravenous, vune’kish.
ravine, paksh.

raw, shânkish, shânkitko; r., fresh, ntchálki; to be r., uncooked, shánka, sakâ-a; to eat r., shânkish pán, sakâ-a; r.-boned, papa tâkâwatko, skâkâwas, tchu mâtch; r. skin, kîl’sh.

ray of light, ktchálzish; sunray, ktchálzish, cf. stútish; to emit, shed rays, ktchálhua, ktchálza.

Cf. beam, radiate, v.

ray-grass, lép.

razor, hushmôklótkish.

reach, v. t.; r. a place, spot, gâtka; while walking in the distance, gât-kapsha; r. a place, when unseen by the one speaking, gâtpa, gâtpna (q. v.); r. home, the camp, lodge, gâtpamna; r. the ground when climbing down, gézalgi; r. after following, pursuing, penô’dsha; to come near reaching, gatpâniksha.

reach, v. i.; r. to, k’lêka; r. up to, long subj., kapâta; r. to a spot in the distance, said of foot-prints only, kuéntzâpsha; reaching up to, up, down to, pânâni.

read, v. t., pipa làhashshúékia; é-alza, â-alza; cf. élza (4).

readiness; to put in r., inan. obj., nânuya. Cf. ready.

ready, múluatko; to get, to make oneself r. and to be r., mûlua; to make oneself r. again, muluápéle; to be entirely r., mulô’la; to make everything r., inan. subj., nânuya, shu-télâ; to make r. for the fight, hushtó-pakta. Cf. prepare, v.

really, ya; i-u, yu; á-i, há-i, háitch, q. v. Cf. indeed.

reap, v. t., fruits, berries, etc., lgúya, ltakâya, pl. of subj. stâ-ila; r. and carry home, hîwi, hîwidshi; to go and r., pl. of subj., stâ-îldsha.

rear; in the r. of, kúíta, tapítana; staying, coming in the r. of, tapîtankni.

reason; no ex. eq.: for that r.,
hünkanti; in apodosis, hunkantchä'; for the same r., húmasht shá-lunk gíg; for what r.? wak? (and compounds); for no apparent r., hunš'šak, abbr. húnsak; ná'nsak.

Cf. account, therefore.

reassemble, v. i., shuků'lipělī.

recede, v. i., kū'gi; r. or disappear again, kū'gipěle.

receive, v.t., to get, shnūka; r. again, shnūkipěli; r. back by exchanging for other articles, heshúlpěli; r. the same thing again, as garments, etc., hashlāntchipěle; r. a newcomer, visitor, tilō'tpa; r. well, in a friendly manner, with honors, stinta.

recent, tē-ini; r. fresh, ntc̖l̑̕kni.

recently, nía, tē-in; very r., tē-in; tē-intaks nía.

receptacle, iwi̊gōt̕iksh; if round-shaped, wākogsh.

recess; den of a wild animal, shnūlash, wā'śh; into recesses, cliffs, marshes, bushes, 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 -aya.

Cf. ambush, gather, v. i., lie, v. i.

reckless, lētalani; to be r., hishn̕kita, ndshiptchpa.

recline, v. i.; r. sidewise, kiápka; r. against back of chair, ks̕hap̕a.

Cf. lie, v. i., recumbent

recognize, v. t., kū'za; sháyu-akta; not to r., ká-i-kēma; to see somebody within recognizing distance, telitankpka.

recollection, húshkanksh, in Mod. also kóypash.

recollection, húsh-ka; húsh-kanka, in Mod. also kópa, kózpak-ta, shvuyūša, Mod. shvuyushága.


reconquer, v. t., shnukápělī; t'mesgápěle, pl. yimesgápěle.

recover, v. t., by finding, gawúl-pěli; r. one's health, wém̕pěle, heshúmpěli.

rectum, kilīt; lower end of r., kū, kilīt.


recur, v. i.; r. to magic songs, shuí-shša.

red, taktākli; to be or become r., tā'xtka; to blush, tā'xtki; to be at r. heat, tehútchiga; cf. hot, incandescent; r. body-paint, wākinsh, klc̑̕pki.

redden, v. t., takt̕i̊k shiita. Cf. paint, v.

reddish, ke'tcha tak̕i̊kš.

red fox, wā'n, cf. fox; r. f-skín, wā'n.

red-head duck, Aythya ferina var. americana, kulla.

reduce, v. t.; r. to poverty, misery, slavery, yuálkish shúta; r. to ashes, shnēl̕ga.

redwood, Sequoia sempervirens, vůluandšahm.

reed, the larger species of bulrush, má-i, in Mod. also tkáp; full of tall reeds, máyaltko; species of r., kłá-
reassemble—reload.

pi, tehák; of alacustrine r., widshibam; species of the genus Phragmites, shāl; r.-like stem for arrows, ntēktish; r.-flute, r.-pipe, shlōlush, stūtash; r.-stem of tobacco-pipe, paútkish; small r.-basket, telūks, dim. tēlūxaga. Cf. bulrush, grass.

reef, skū’wash; to run against a r., szūtalxu.

ree, v. i., lemléma, wekishtchena.

to enter, v. t. and i., gulipelé, pl. kilhipelé, contr. kilibli.

reflect, v. t.; objects being near, said of water, glass, shétalua; r. the sunlight, ktechálhu, ktechálta; r. into the eyes so as to injure them, shtchuyampka; to be reflected by a smooth surface, shétalua.

reflect, v. t., to think, hushkanka, in Mod. also kōpa; hū’slika, shéwa, héwa.

reflection and power of r., hushkankš; in Mod. also: kōpash. reflective, of a r. disposition, steínhaltko.

refuse, v. t., lewítchta; r. by shaking the head, ulakächktcha, shuakächktcha.

region of land, kālla; dark r. below, lēmūna; coming from there, lēmunákni, munatálkni.

regret, v. t., yuálka.

rein of leather, pu kéwish.

reject, v. t., to throw away, kédsha, vutódsha, vutódshna; r. as useless, etc., puédsha.

rejoice, v. i., r. over, ko-ishéwa, kuyéwa.

rejoin, v. t., gáldshui; gaptóga, gawīna; r. clandestinely, hushútan-ka. Cf. join, meet.

rekindle, v. t., r. a camp-fire, shū’dshapeli.

relapse, v. i., r. into disease, kāl-kēla; one r’d into disease, kālak.

relate, v. t., shápa; r. to somebody shapfya; r., to tell so, kshápa; r. facts, stories, myths, shashapkēla.

related; r. as father to son and vice-versa, sha-ungáltko; r. as daughter to mother, or vice-versa, shepiáltko; r., as brother to sister, and v. v., shutpakšíáltko; r. as elder brothers and sisters to younger brothers and sisters, and v. v., shatapiáltko; r., as older to younger brothers or male cousins, shétxeunáltko; r., as younger sister to elder brother, shutpakšíáltko; r., as sisters or female cousins, shapatáaltko; r., as female cousins, shapkatcháltko; r., as male cousins (sons of brothers or sisters), shupumtchishálktko; r. by marriage, as brothers-or sisters-in-law, shumalgláltko; r. as brother- or sister-in-law, shéptchéztaltko.

relations, shá-amoks.

relinquish, v. t., hushlíndsha, du. túshlíndsha, pl. tlíndsha; k’léwídsha, k’léwídshna; tuliña, puédsha; r. on the way, lēlkta, nélktčh; shléktčh; long obj., kshélktčha, pl. élktčha.

reload, v. t., a gun, rifle, skuak-peli.
remain, v.i., tchía, gi; r. at, 闪过, within a place, house, camping site, tchía, pl. also 五; r. in inaccessible places, tgalígà, pl. liukákya; r. continually at, tchi’dsha, pl. wádshùgà; r. stay near, tchípke, pl. luá’ya; near the water, on shore, tgalígà, pl. liuliágà; r. or in the ground, .getFirstLine(); r. on, upon, round subj., lalíga; r. over, as after use, wélina; r. standing, tgúta, pl. tgev-lúta; r. standing on, tgalígà, pl. liulígà; r. sitting on, tchagg’éye, pl. wawágágàya; r. within, indoors, tchiwﬁ́; tchiówága, pl. wádshùgà. Cf. stand, stay, v.

remains of bodies burnt, nénishí; r. or corpse, k’lekatko tohulú’ka; k’lekatko.

remarkably, wénni; tídsh.

remedy of a palpable or spiritual nature, yá-’uks. Cf. medicine.

remember, v.t., húshkanke, in Mod. also kópa, kožpákta; shuuyúsha, Mod. shuuyúshágà.

remembrance, húshkanksh, in Mod. also koýpash.

remote, adj., atí, abbr. átí; round obj., l’éntko, q.v.; r. or coming from r. parts, atíkni, kuškni.

remotely, adv., atí; far off, kú, kú-i.

remove, v.t., to make go, displacing, shiáshla or shiáshna; long-shaped or heavy obj. and persons, éna, pl. éna and (chiefly Mod.) idshá, idshna; vútódsha; round obj., llúlí, llúli, léná; r. to the former place, seat, ëmpële, pl idshámplé; partic. removed, far off; cf. remote; r. convey, carry along, átpa, pl. ëtpa, ëtpna; remove! get away! kuítak! to continue removing, displacing, shiashlkánka; r. back, home, ëtpampél; r. the fiber-bark, stópél; habitually, stópélshá; r. from, ilóla, tátá, shñúka; by taking out of, íka, íkaga, íkna; long obj., útza, pl. itza; r. illicitly, t’méshka, pl. yiméshka; anúlipka; r. by sending out, skúyuí, skuyúshka, skuyúnépél; r. from oneself, shiáshke; r. by cleaning, stchéshka; by sweeping, vudshúshka; r. from, out of again, ëmpële, ëtpampél, ëkampél, ëkúpéle, ëtampél; r. from the fire, as meat, tchéleyéga; r. from one’s body, face, as paint, shiapkóla, shúktalshá; rings, etc., shulshpa; by shaking, shuulashka; r. from one’s mouth, shatakñulá, shatátká; to see somebody removing from his mouth, tilutakñulá; r. from position, anim. and inan., shnchèl- lui, vútódsha; r. by force, by driving out, kpútcha, kpútchna, tpúdsha; r. by hand or feet, by pushing, kicking, lilú’dshna, Mod. yiló’dshna; r. ground, sod, putóya; r., as furniture in a room, shálashla; to be, become removed from, anim., wénñíla; inan., from the body, gilízi, niwálka. Cf. lift, move, take, v.

remove, v. i.; r. with or without family or relatives,médsha, shemáshla; r. into another family, hasahuákla; to be removed, go away, inan., niwálka.
reobtain, v. t., shnuúkpéli; while going, fetching, škchapéi; r., as garments, etc., hashlantchuipéli; long or anim. obj., t’meshkápéli, pl. yimeshkápéle; r. by bartering or by payment of money, heshálpéli.

repay, v. t., a debt, kitchákela.

repeat, v. t., what is said, pë'n bümash (or ná-asht) gi; r. while speaking, saying, hemkankátechna; r., said of a conjurer’s assistant, lútatak; r. a song, tune, shuinala.

repeatedly, pë'n, pénak; or expressed by verbal suffixes of iteration, as -péli, -tamma, etc., and by the distributive form of words.

repeater; assistant of a conjurer, lútatkish, more frequently lütatkish; to act as the r. of a conjurer, wizard, lútatak.

replenish, v. t., éwa; stági; to be replenished, fid, éwa. Cf. fill, v.

replete, adj, stání; to be r., stá; to replenishment, adv., stá.

reply, v. t., to a question, vúla; wálxa, d. of vúla; kédsha; r., when engaged in conversation, shé'gsha, vúla; hémtechna.

report, v. t.; r., tell, shápá; r. to, shapíya; r., to make a r., heshégsha, shé'gsha; r. truthfully, shegshéwa; r. falsely, shikíta, shikitna; r. against, unfavorably, heshégsha; to commence reporting to, shapitándka; to cease reporting to, shapiyúla; r. in the capacity of a messenger, stílxa, stil-chka; r., carry news, stillidánka; r. back, stillhampéli; r. after return-

ing, stilhípéli; to go and r., stiltechna; “as reported,” when referring to facts only, mat; to sayings, nen.

report, a.; loud r., téwish; to produce a r., said of the elementary forces, shtchayáshla. Cf. noise.

repose, v. i., to rest, keshikóla.

represent, v. t., shapíya, shé'gsha; r. wrongly, shikíta, shikítna.

reprimand, v. t., shakákta, shkanága; r. in a forcible manner, kil-létana.

reproach, v. t., shakákta; killétana. Cf. scold, v.

repudiate, v. t., vútódsha, vútódshna, kédsha. Cf. reject.

repulse, v. t., as an enemy, tpu-gídsha; tpu; r. repeatedly, tpu-gídshapelitamna.

request, v. t., vúla; r. by calling up, shátma, shétma.

require, v. t., shanálni, hámëni, vúla; r. to do something, shátela.

rescue, v. t., hishtchi, shné'kshita.

resemble, v. i.; r. as to features, télha; resembling, -ptchi, šhítko, shuhánkptchi; resembling a little, kétcha shuhánkptchi. Cf. alike to.

resent, v. t., néd-ulakta; r. when a dead person’s name is mentioned, shlamia.

reservation; Indian r., máklaksham shiúlkish, shiúlkish.

reside, v. i., r. at, tchía, gi; r. among others, tchawina, pl. shú'kla. Cf. live.

residence, tchía, wá'śh; former r., tchiswish.

resin, stíya; liquid r., walákish;
r. of the sugar-pine, tchátcha-pélh; pine-gum, lalúg; containing r., stí-altko.
resist, v. t., lewwtítha.
resolute, adj., tldsh shépelpelátko.
resolve, v. t., nél-ulža.
resound, v. i., lú'í; emphat., hámóla; r. like thunder, shúshila; r., as a bell, wálta.
respiration, hukísh.
resplendent; to be r., ktchálum, ktchálza, ktchálui; shúía; to glitter, tcháltclda.
rest, v. i., r. on, lie on, skúlha; r. on the ground, inan. lbúka, úsha, lúsha; r., stay on the top of, willhaslashna; r. on the way, tukélža; at times, tuklaktehla.
rest, s.; to take a r., kedshikóla; to go to r., sleep, ktándsá; animals, klú'shlá; time for r., sleep, spunk'ksh. Cf. lie, v. i., lulálkísh.
resting-place, couch, shábiash. Cf. bed.
restless, to be, tchúzatza.
restore, v. t.; r. to, return to, shewanápél, shlé-ipélé; r. to health, heshuámpéél, yá-uka.
retake, v. t., shúnkápél; long obj., t'meshkápél, pl. yimeshkápél. Cf. take, v.
retire, v. i., r. again, shú'kpélí; r. to bed, ktándsá; skúlža, pl. lúlalža; r. from, gayatgóla; r. into the woods, etc. Cf. recess.
retreat, v. i., gémpélé; r. into woods, recesses, etc., hukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tinźáyu; to force to r., tpulí, tpułína, tpúdsha, tpúdshna; shúka. Cf. go, flee, run, v.
return, v. i., generic, gémpélé; r. at a distance from or unseen by the one speaking, gátpampél; r. to the spot where the object spoken of or the person speaking is, gép-gapél; r. by going through or out of the place habitually occupied, gékampél; r. home, shegápélé, gémpélé; from a journey, taméntká, télútka; r., remove to the former place, medshámpél; r., when moving in a circle, huggidsha, d. waggidsha; r. from the chase, giánkánkta; r. from a visit, télútka; r. in somebody's company, spungátka; r. and tell, r. to report, stillípélé, stillí-dánka, stíltchena.
return, v. t., émpélé, pl. Idshámpél, shewanápél; r. things previously given, shewanápél; r. obj. enveloping the whole body, shÝátápélé, shlé-ipélé; r. to by throwing, puékampélé, vutú-ipélé.
reveler; company of revelers, she-shzeilá-ash.
reverberate, v. t., r. light, ktchálta, ktchálha, shétalu. Cf. reflect, v.
revere, v. t., stinta.
revert, v. i., gémpélé, gép-gmpélé; huggidsha, d. waggidsha (for hu-haggidsha).
revive, v. i., to be revived, wúcmpélé; to be revived several times, tchiltgi-péletámna. Cf. life.
revolve, v. i., ktiwalkídsha; r. about, waggidsha; to make r., ktiwalkidsha.
resist — ripe.

resist, shikënítgish. Cf. pistol.
reward, v. t., kitchákela.
rhapsodist, shashapkéélé-lish.
rheumatic; to be or become r., shne-ulner, Mod. sniula.
rib, r.-portion, lálash.
ribbon, lípai, Mod. lípin.
rich; r. in money, táalétko; r. in pro-
herty, shunuishältko; túma shúnui-
ish gitko; mú shétaluatko; r. in va-
rious kinds of property, nánuktua
shunuishältko.
riches, shúnuish.
ride, v. i.; r. on horseback, wáchtat
tech'í'kla, watchártka techúkla, techí-
kla, wáchtat hushótchna; to go and
r., hushátta; r. upon, hushókanka;
r. after an object seen, teluakúya; r.
around, to prance about, hushólal¿
a; r. fast, hushátta, hushókanka;
r. back in a file, kintchá-
le; r. in a file, kintchna; r. in a file,
file, kintchna; r. in a file, kintch-
ámpéle; r. at a gallop, shnú-uldsňa,
hushótchna; r. homeward, back,
gelapkáple; r. on a swing, szhmé-
ta, shulakuawéta; r. towards,
hushótchipká; r. while on a trip, jour-
ney, hushútchna; r. at a trotting gait,
shuíhuyá; r. up to, hushótpa, hu-
shú'dsha; r. in a wagon, sled, etc., lena.
ridge, roof-shaped body, gílhuapkasli;
to form a r., extend in a r., gílhúa;
r. of mountains, yainá, witchkátko.
rifle, lúlókgish; to load a r. íkuga,
iwi¿a; to reload a r., ikuakpléli; to
shoot with a r., shlíín, pl. yútá; téwí.
right, adj., correct, tálaak; just,
taláni; good, tsíshí; at the r. time,
tché-etak; to make r., tálaak shúta.

right, adj., on r. hand side, stelápkish.
right here, adv., gí'ta, gí'táta,
hátat, hátakektak; gén, gén; r. h., re-
ferring to persons, long objects,
hú't; r. h. on the ground, hitok,
hítá, hú'd; sit h./ giná tehálx!
rightly, tála, tálaak.
right-minded, taláni, tísht
húshkanksh gí'tko.
rigid,witchwitchli; to be r., as with
cold, tápszóya.
rigidly, witchwitch.
rim, s., encircling kettle or other vase,
aggi'ma.
ring of fruit, kchetelólash, tehúlak.
ring, v. t., as a bell, shnálualta; a
door-bell, spatchiga.
ring, s., finger-r., népshish; r. around
sun, sun-halo, sélá, shakáchalish,
cf. circle and gather, v. i.; nose-r.,
shípkgish; r., ripple in the water,
tcheléwash; to form a r., hushám-
ka, liúlna; said of persons stand-
ing, taki'ma; to form coils or rings
with a rope, etc., weplakiámma; to
form a moving r., to move in a r.,
gaki'ma; to produce rings in the
water, techelówa; to place a r. on
one's finger, népshish illí; to stand
in a r. with others, tgaıklıámma, pl.
liukiámma, lualóya; r.-shaped, an-
nułar, kálkali.
rip, v. t.; r. as cloth, pádsha; r.
open, ktkága; successively, ktaká-
kitchna; r. up with the teeth, kawa-
kága.
ripe, yelmatko; to be, become r. for
eating, nóka.
ripen, v. i., nóka; to let r., shníka-nuu; ripened, yélmatko.

ripple, s., tchéléwas; to produce ripples in the water, tchéléwa; to form ripples spontaneously, shtchéléwa.

rise, v. i.; no ex. eq.: r. from bed, sleep, pátkal, ptákálpěli; r., celestial bodies, tǐnšhipka, tinní-ga, tiní-xi; gc-úpka; r. from the midst of a prairie, river, etc., samká-a; r., said of liquids, āmúpala; r. in the mountains, said of a stream, tiúnóli; r., jump on one’s feet, tkaléga; huyéga, No. 2; din. tushíega, pl. tiniégas; r. suddenly, hútshalshna; hútkala, hútkalpěli; r. up from the ground, tga-ulkéza, tgelza; pl. lueluálza, Mod. lualuľza; r. up after depression, inan. subj., hluíhiwa; to cause to r., anim obj., shuye’ga; rising at an early hour, una’kni. Cf. arise, v.

rivalize, v. i., in shooting, hishlan.

river, kőke; r. of smaller size, kőkaga; canalized r., ntúltsanuish; r.-bed dried up, kupkúpéla; kóklam pálkish, pálkuish; ukš, Mod. Cf. rivulet, stream.

rivulet, kőkaga; tiúnólish; inlet, tukuaga.

road; r.-way, stů; gínšish; r. cleared of obstacles, sbútědšamish; to make a r., and to place on the r., stúya; to approach by the r., trail, šákatala.

roar, v. i., hi’a-ma; said of wild beasts, yěa, wóòa; of cascades, tǐwì; r. gently, shuíža; r. loudly, shul’dža.

roar, s.; r. of falling waters, tí-wish; to produce a distant r., crash, liuna.

roast, v. t., as on the fire-place, láshna, nóka; r. provisions in the ground, awálá; r. on the hot coals, nókła, tchλlálá; r. in a pit, púka; roasted, púkatko; r. on a spit, kiu-lála; notroasted or cooked, shánkitko, šánkissh.

roaster, person who roasts, pú-kish.

roast-pit; former r. p., púkuuish.

rober, těmádshish.

robe; long r., kúks; to wear a l. r., kőka; skin-r., skútash; to dress oneself in a skin-r., skáta; r. made of rabbit- or other skins, kášin; buckskin-r. of females fringed with porcupine -quills, shmýalsh. Cf. blanket, mantle.

robin red breast, wishkaga.

rock, v. i.; r. to and fro, hishtual-kání; r. to and fro continually, wafkanka.

rock, ktá-i, dim: ktyága; r.-ledge, r. of hard texture, laláwash; lava-r., tehčilmish, laláwash; detached r.-cliff, wálissh; r. projecting from lake, prairie, etc., samká-usli; r. projecting above water, skůwash; r. standing upright, hů’mash; smaller, ya-tish; r.-pit, ibútókakto; r.-bound, adj., ktāyalish; Standing Rock, q. v.

rock y., ktáyalish; kůšish; r. slope, shore, wálissh; r. region, ktáyalish.

Rocky Point, nom. pr. loc., Kúmbat.
ripen—round.

rod, switch, shuékish; pole, wálash, wáhlkish; r. for erecting sweat-lodges, shtchá-ush; fishing-r., vuká; r. of a certain (aquatic) shrub, tu-lish. Cf. branch, frame, willow.

roe, s., of fish, lilú'kash, Mod. lólaskh.

Rogue River, nom. pr. loc., Wálamsh, Mod; R. R. Butte, nom pr. loc., Wálamsh Yáina, Wálamsh; R. R. Indian, nom. pr. Wálamskni máklaks, Wálamsh, Mod. Wálamswash; R. R. Valley, nom. pr., Wálamshkisham káíla, Mod. Wálamswasham káíla.

roiled, kuyúmatko, tupéshti.

roll, v. t.; r. up, shkapshtchala; r. on the ground, shluansha; r. on the ground, rolling attended with injuries, vud'hi-takuła; r. forth and back, to keep on rolling to and fro, tilankánka, r. down, in an oblique direction, nde-ukuła, pl. wetkuła; r. down, rolling attended with injuries, vud'hi-takuła; r. forth and back, to keep on rolling to and fro, tilankánka, r. down, in an oblique direction, nde-ukuła, pl. wetkuła; r. off and down, tilafña; r. on, tila. The derivatives of radix nde'-u signify as well to roll as to fall; cf. fall, slide, v.

roll head; cf. turn-head.

romp, v. i., léwa.

roof, shlánualsh; r.-pillar, stutilash, wálash; to cover with a r., shlánuala; when resting on pillars, stutila; hill, land shaped roof-like, wítlash, gílhuantko káíla.

roof, v. t.; r. over, stutila.

roof-shaped, to be, gílhua.

room, s.; r. in house, shalatchgá-npshtish; r. in lodge, shúltish; there is r., space here, gíta a ginuala.

root, v. i., as hogs, shnixhókshuka.

root of plants, wé'k, dim. wékaga; round, bulbous r., lbúka, lútish; edible r., bulb, tuber, lútish, máklaks sam pás; species of edible r.: yántch, klápa, klá', kókatzash, kú'ktú; conical r.-basket, yáki.

dope, túnístish; knúks, dim. knuká-ga; short Indian hide-r., túnístish; to pass a r. through, stú'ňka.

rose; wild r.-bush, dog-r.-bush, tchú-tiam; berry of dog-r., tchútíti.

rot, v. i., and to be rotten, lelú'ýa; r. while emitting offensive smell, ndó-pa; rotten, fetid, ndúpatko; r., said of wood, etc., mú'lua; rotten wood, mú'lu, mú'lualtko ánku; smell of rotten fish, tehmo'k. Cf. decay, v.

rotate, v. i., talkfdsha, ktiwalkidsha, waggidsha.

rotten; cf. putrid, rot, v. i.

rottenness, rotten smell, ndúpash.

rough, adj., as to surface, kitch-kitchli; r. and level, patpatli, tsu'-hlsú'hi.

roughly, adv., kitchkitch; patpat.

round, rounded, kálkali; r. fruit, lútish; r. plant, bulb, tuber, lbúka; r bag, sack, wákogsh; to become r., káltki.
row, s., file, kimbaks; r. of persons, túnishsh; to stand in, form a r., as trees, wámla; to be, lie, stand at the end of a r., lelkwa; to be high up in a r., shulúyualu. Cf. file.

row, v. i., sëna; r. lack, home, s'ëspaš, s'atúdšiia; r. along the shore, s'okina; r. off the shore, s'owashku; r. about while fishing with a light, sklu'tchkarika.

row, s., disturbance, shishiikash; to have a r., shuukuya; siss6ka, d. of shinga. Cf. fight, v. and s.

row, v. i., ne-ul^a; r. in favor of, ne-ulža.

rule, v. i., nč-ulža; r. in favor of, nč-ulaksh.

rudder, láki; great r., lord, míní láki; heavenly r., p'laški láki.

rum, láni; r.-bottle, lámam wákoksh.

run, v. i.; generic: r., rush within sight of the one speaking, húdša, húdšna; du. túshťcha, táshtchun, pl. tínshá, tínšha; unseen or at a distance from the one speaking: húdšämpka, du. túshťchampka, pl. tínšchampka; r. about, towards, húka, pl. gáká; r. after, tpuyamlama; after each other, shú'dšna; r. after an obj seen, teluukya; r. against, hútalá, hútalaj; as against a log, húwbalá; a reef, szútalzá; r. against, meet while running, hupáklóza; against a round obj., lüli, freq. luilikán; r. along, as along a stream, against its current, húžansha, du. tush'jànsha, pl. tinúžansha; in the direction of its current, húpélansha, du. túšhp'lansha, pl. tímplansha; r. around, animals, núyamna; r. away from, húyaha, pl. géyaha, hùška, gù'shka; gùikaka, kódsha; hushľúdša, du. tushľandša, pl. tilándša; húdša and húdšampka, see above; r. away from, inan. obj., as hills, woods, huikitša, du. tushkínsha, pl. tinıkínsha; r. away through fright, vůshuk húčtna, vúšha; r. back, home, húdšämpeli; r. in circles, gakála; in various directions, ulákáčhtché, v. down, r. down to-
row — rush.

yards, hútya; r. down into, vuléli; r. down, rivers, ntúltchna; ntúltýa; tiunóli; r. fast, ksúutáki, nčil ksúutáki, killikánka; r. habitually, as animals, húnkanka; r. into, húlhe; again, hulípéli; continually, hulhekánka; r. into bushes, woods, recesses, etc., hukáya, du. tushkáya, pl. tinzáya; cf. go, v.; r. into a lake, pond, as river, nč-upka; r. into the windings of a valley, hulípéli; r. into the water, húwa, pl. tńma; r. near or past, hutápêna, hutámsya; r. off near to, hutámpka, du. tushámpka, pl. tintámpka; r. out of, huka, pi. gaka; hukansha, obj. in locat. case -tat; r. out of again, hukánspémpé, húlýa, tr. tinaláa, pl. tinzáya; r. over, liquids, tilhua, tila; r. over somebody, slm-ntul%a; r. past, by, hukidtansha; huya-edsha, hutapena, hutams%a; r. while shouting a war-whoop, a-oho=útchna; r. straightways, in direct line, towards, hútyapsha; tálak gittelshna, gíntlansha; r. towards somebody, hútpa, hudshípka, holúpka; r. towards something, hútyapsha; r. towards, said of waters, ntúltpa; in the distance, ntúlchampka; r. through, water, ntúltchíntśantcha; all the time, ntúltchna; r. through, r. up to, anim. subj., hólalýa; r. up to, hútna, huládshui, holúpka; iterat. huladashtämna; r. up into woods, recesses, etc., huikíni; r. uphill, hútya, holápka; huwaliéga, pl. gawali’ga; running straight, as a line, táltali; running slow, horses, etc., le-hówitko, lěkt’ét-chówitko; to reach by running, penó’dsha, hutápêna; to jump while running, lutzi’dsha; to start on a run, húta, hútma. Cf. rush, v. i.

run, v. t.; r. into, as a pole into the ground, tówa; r. or pass through, as a rope, stú’ño; r. a rope through oneself, stú’nyia; r. somebody down, over, shl’l’ú’lza Cf. plant, v.

runaway, as animals, komú’shni.

runner, s.; one who runs, climbs, hutchnéash.

rush, v. i.; for generic terms, cf. run, v.; r. away from, húyaha, pl. gáyahá; r. down, downhill, ndé-uli, pl. wetól; hútyi; inan, tkekucla; said of waters, shnúntaltchna, ntúltchna; with noise, tíwi; r. down upon, birds, húntaka, kitaótki; r. into, húlhe; frequently, hulhekánka; r. near, between, hutámsya; r. off unseen or at a distance, húdschapka, du. tushchampka, pl. tinhchampka; r. out of, húkansha, du. táskhansha, pl. tinšansha; húkna; again, húktchampéi; r. to a spot, or to the ground, hútyi; húka, pl. gáka; r. towards, against, at, in a hostile intention, hútala, hútálga, hútpa, with their du. and pl.; r. up to somebody, hudshípka; r. upon, húta, hútma.

rush, s.; abbr. from bulrush, q. v. Cf. reed.
rust, v. i., hes'atzana, heshlaktcha.
   Cf. rusty.
rustle, v. i., said of elementary forces, shtchayashla; of crickets, grasshoppers, tältza; of reptiles, kálka; of straw, etc., kúshkusha.
rusty, hes'atanátko, Mod. heshkatántko; to become r., hes'atzana, heshlaktcha.

S.
sable, Mustela americana, pë'p.
saccharine, lúlluyatko; to be s., lúlluya.
sack, willishik; round s., wákogsh;
   long, capacious grain-s., l'xlázm-nish; s. for holding provisions, tátwash, cf. tglílak; to the weight of about 50 pounds, willishik; of about 100 pounds, wákogsh. Cf. bag, satchel.
Sacramento Valley, nom. pr., Katokíwash; S. V. Indian, Katokíwash máglaks, Katokíwash; S. River, Katokíwasham Kóke.
sad, yuyálkísh; to be s., yuálka, látka, shéshíína, shünuyua; s.-looking, yuyálkishtptchi; to look s., like one bereaved, shláamia.
saddle, kálklash; girth, strap of s., shúitalsh; s.-blanket, iklash; to take off the s., kálklash illólá, illólá; to strap the s.-girth around, shúitala.
sagebrush, gá't; another species, wálhualam.
sagecock and sagehen, Centrocercus urophasianus, pú'pisha; shúá't. Cf. prairie-chicken.
Sa'kënn or Thompson's Marsh, nom. pr. loc., Sa'kën.
sail, s., shneklötchnótkish; shniwatnótkish.
sail, v. i., shnekló'tehna.
salient, to be, tápka.
sailor, szúyammish.
salmon, tchálash; at s.-time, tsi-ils'há'ími; s. discolored by age, vuig;
purple s., etchmu'ína.
salt, s., shuíl, shuílt; Mod. ádak.
salt, v. t, shuílt áta, shuílt shewána;
s. pork, cf. pork.
salve, s., shátélakish; remedial s., máshíshit shtí-úsh shátélakish.
same, hú'kak, pl. húkshak; cf. ak No. 2; one of the s. kind, sort, húmtchi, gémpitchi; of s. shape, form, size, exterior, color, etc., shühámk-pitchi; having the s. features, shühánk-shítko tálan; at the s. place, home, nadshá'shak, wigátak; in the s. manner, húmashtak, húmsantka; in the s. manner .... as, correlat., húmashtak .... wákaktoksh; at the s. time, nadshá'shak, shúalnk-shítko, tánktak tchiksh, tiná'k; to make of the s. length, breadth, size, hishylúlxá. Cf. reason.
sand, kélá-ush; s.-covered, k'laúshaltko.

sandhill crane, Grus canadensis, klétish.

sandstone, s. rock, lektchótkish.

sandy, k'laiishaltko.

sagel, k'laúshaltko.

sapling, kitchkani anku.

satchel, la'klaksh, wakogsh.

satiate, v. t.; s. oneself, shohóta; to be satiated, satisfied, fed, éwa.

Saturday, she-étish.

sauceer, kápa, dim. kapága.

savage, adj., komú'shni, iwash; to be in the s. state, kilua.

save, v. t., to rescue, híshtchi, shní-kshita; s., keep, as meat, teñilá'la; s., keep for oneself, shuíla, Mod.

saw, s.; hand- or small s., shlaktótkish; large s., shlúshótkish; s.-mill, shláchta-ish, Mod. shláchya-yótkish.

saw, v. t., with a small or hand s., shlakáta, shuíldsha; with a cross-s., spuíldsha.

sawyer, shuíshsha-ish.

say, v. t., to speak, shápa; gi; words not quoted, or not verbatim, hém-kanka; words quoted verbatim, hemé'xe; s. to, shapíya; hémta, hémtna; s. to while conversing, ha-shashuákia; s. so, khsápa; ná-ashí gi; Mod. né-ashí gi; tehí gi; s. good-bye, shéka; s. repeated, homkán-kútna; "so they s. or said," "as he, she said": mat, if referring to facts; nen, if referring to sayings.

scab, tekimtash; afflicted with s., tekimtákio.

scabbard, líwayaks.

scaffold and scaffolding, shlanká-yash; to erect poles for a s. or platform, shtchík'lóza; to erect a platform on a s., gelkáya.
scatter, v. t.; s. about, uláyue, pl. gayúe; púčíshka; s. by scaring off, watíkía; to become scattered, sheggátza; by running in different directions, sheggatkhé, uláyue.

scent, v. t., sttíka.

schistous rock-formation, lalúwash; composed of such, lalakshaltko.

scirpus, species of, klú'pi; of a stiff s., wateškúun. Cf. grass.

scissors, ktushkótkish.

scuff, v. t., shulúákta; to continue scuffing, shuluúktcha. Cf. jeer at.

scold, v. t., shkanaga, shítía, koktkinshka,실mulokia; s. each other, shuke'ki, shukikshlea; to scare off by scolding, 실mul6ka.

scold, s., quarreler, shułe'kísh.

scoop, s.; s. of deer's horn, ukakgo'kísh; sort of fishing s., kálksh; another sort of s., pá'hlá; s.-net with a handle, tówash; wide-meshed s.-net, wíteho'lash. Cf. net.

scoop up, v. t., fish, crabs, etc., itkal, shmulúa.

score, v. t.; s. for oneself, yankúa.

scorpion, species of, ka-utiitkish.

scot-free, hu'na'shak.

Scott's Valley, nom. pr., as in English; inhabitant of S. Valley, Skatchpalikni.

scour, v. t., vudshó'ka, vudshokálzá.

scout, s., skúyuash; to watch as a s. does, wáhtla.

scout, v. i., kmáka; to go in front scouting, gayáya; to be on a scouting trip, ka-ulí'kteha.
scatter—seed.

scatter-thicket, gatchétko.
scatter, s., shishúkash.
scatter, v. i., shúga, especially d. sissóka; shiukúya, shuktápka.
scurf, tchímíaš; afflicted with s., tchimtátko.
scythe, mulínétkiš, máuktókiš, Mod. kshulútkiš.
sea, ocean, múni č-ush.
seam, skrántchish; hem-s., skéliash.
search, v. t., laístchna, íktcha; s., start out after, ká-íha; to return from searching, káykntka. Cf. seek, v.
season; no ex. eq.: spring-s., skó; it is spring-s., skó añá; dry, hot, summer-s., pátá; fall-s., shálam; winter-s., lúdaš; in the hay-, salmon, berry-s., etc., are expressed by appending -ě'mi, -í'mi, -í'm.
seat, s., of any description, tehá-walkish; to take a vacant s., tehé-lélá; to take a s., tehólza; to reoccupy one's s., tehélzpéli; to rise from one's s., tehé-ulza.
seat, v. t.; to make sit up, heshtsálza; to be seated, tehá, pl. wawápka; to be seated on, upon, tehá, tehí'klá; to be seated together, tehípka, pl. wawápká.
second, adj.; s. to another, tapíni; to bes. to, túpelui; at s. time, pën'ín, pénak secondary, tapíni.
secret, s., sha-íshash; to keep as a s., áshi, shá-ishi; to divulge a s., sha-íshash shápa, sha-íshash shé'gsha; Kl. stítchka.
secret, v. t., áshi; to hush up, shá-ishi; s., to hide, inan. obj., íha; s. underground, or on the bottom of waters, íktcha; s. oneself, húyaha, pl gáyaha; by contracting one's body, lishualža.
section, portion of, nánka.
secure, v. t.; to hold fast, ípká; shnu-kua; s., said of animals running about, hushúntanka, Mod. hushúntanka.
seclude, v. t., pállá; s. again, válápèle; to go and s. ag., páldșhapèle.
see, v. t.; generic: shléa, télsha; s. an obj. at a distance, télshapka, telshámpa, shlé'pka; s., have the power of vision, télsha; s. again, shlé'pèle; s. somebody coming, telítankpka, tílő'tpa; s. somebody's face from a distance, telítankpka; s. moving, going, coming, tílő'dsha; not to s., perceive, lésha; s. somebody putting food in his mouth, tílótkaša; s. somebody spitting out, removing from mouth, tílótaknúa; s. through a tube, tílsza; to come, go and s., shlé'dsha; to let s. exhibit, héshtla; to run, ride, etc., after an obj. seen, telúakúya. Cf. look, sight, v.
seed, s., generic, ló'k; s. growing wild and eaten by the natives, máklaksam pás; s. reduced to flour, lúlináš; species of seeds: kápi-unks, l'bú; s. of pond-lily, urípe, tchínékam; s. of yellow pond-lily, wókash; to gather it, wókashla, wóksalsha; s. of the white oak, hádsha; s. of the black oak, kli'sh; s.-pod, s.-envelope, tehípak, ndsé'dš; s.-basket, ná-i, téluks, wéktókiš;
conical, yáki; to gather seeds, stú-ila, stági; with s.-fans, wéka; to start out for gathering seeds, súl-ídsha; to hold, carry in a s.-basket, skáyamna; s.-fan, s.-paddle, we-kótkish, tekhú-la, sháplush; s.-net, tákish. Cf. carry on back, under carry, v.

seek, v. t., haftchna, iktcha; s., start out after, ká-íha; s. continually, ká-ikanka. Cf. search, v.

see the, v. i., lákua, kélápka; ndú-pualgá; to make s., tehilála, shne-kélapká.

segregate, v. t., shiátká.

seize, v. t., and s. forcibly, shnúka; s. again, shnúkpe; s. for oneself, shnúkpa, shnúkua; s. take hold of, long obj., úyamna, pl. íyamna; to go and s., shnúktcha; s. each other, húshna, shámna; s. take away from, túta; s. with the claws, extremeties, tchélika; s. an obj. on the ground, shnúkpápka; s. with pincers, tongs, shnúktiga; s. an obj. by means of a substance intervening, tapáta; s. by the handle or long end, utché-ika.

select, v. t., to choose, pick out, shiátká, íhiá.

self, pron.; cf. myself, oneself, yourself, etc.; s.-trained, s.-reliant, shepelpelátko.

sell, v. t., shéshátni; s. cheap, kétcha élya; s. dear, túma élya, lit. “to price high;” to intend to s., shé-shtauishla; to return from selling, sheshatuítka; selling price, shéshatuish.
seek — shake.

lanchier alnifolia, chakága, abbr. tchák; fruit of s.-t.; tchák; looking like the fruit of the s.-t., tehákptchi.

set, v. t.; no ex. eq.: s. a-going, hushú’ktgi; s. around oneself, as neckwear, if-amna; s. down, deposit, élųa; s. on fire, shnátkalka; s. over a river, lake, skótk; s. up, make sit up, heshsálža; s. up, as a pole, téwa; s. up erect, straight, shnátkula; s., place upon, tchi’ľxa; s. upon the ground, tehřléja; s. upon, in the sense of attacking, gülki, gutám-pka, tásheu; s. upon a road, passage, stúya.

set, v. i.; said of celestial bodies, tinega; tıńlola; tino’li, Mod. tinél; to be on the way of setting, tılnoléna; s. over a river, water, gákuna, kakó’dsha; cf. ford, pass, v.

set out, v. i.; generic terms, referring to all modes of locomotion: gęña, guhuáškha, guhuáshktcha; genála, guńkaka; s. o. from the place habitually occupied, göka, gękna, gękansha, gękno’la; s. o. again from the same, gękampéli, gökanshampéli; s. o. in a wagon, luhášktcha, lena; in a canoe, sko-huáškha. Cf. go, march, proceed, travel, v.

settle, v. t. and i.; s. down at a resting place, mak’ľeža; to be settled somewhere, tehía; s. up with, kitčákela.

settlement; home, tehíšh; former s., tehíwish; s. of white people, tı’uni; Indian s., mákłaksam tehísh, settler, tehíšh; s. in this, that country, hátaq-tehíšh, gitákni.

seven, lapkshándšáptani, usually abbr. lapksháp; s. hundred, lapkshaptáñkni tő-unépt tő-unep; s. times, lapkshaptáñkni.

seventy, lapkshaptáñkni tő-unep.

sever, v. t.; to cut off, ktakiólá, ktakióláta, ktakióláta, ktakiólá, ktakiólá; s., split, long obj., útcha, utchéia; s. one’s foot, arm, shálkta; s. by breaking off, kéwa and derivatives, as yekéwa, yekualóla; s. forcibly, powetéga; s. in many places, tktäl-dsha; s. many things simultaneously, ktulódsha; to be severed, shukuáška. Cf. separate, v. t.

severe, kíllítko.

sew, v. t, skéńska; s. up into, skéńšna; sewing-machine, skénsňnútkish.

Shacknasty Jim, nom. pr., Shkétítko.

shadow and shade, máhinash; to make s., shmá’hitchža; to cast a s., smáhi; to project one’s s., shma’htchía; while moving, shma’htcha.

shaggy, kmuyulatko, ptchóńkatko.

shake, v. t.; to bring into motion, as trees, boulders, shiákshiaga, hisháktgi; hıklzá; s., to put in tremulous motion, ulá-ikánka; s. an obj. lifted up at one end, livakánka; s. or wag the tail, shéwókaga; s. the ears, as quadrupeds, ulálpá; s. hands, hùshnža nép, hùshnža, shá-tashi; s. the head in refusal, shuakátelktcha, ulakátelktcha; s. the
head, while putting airs on, Mod. lawâla; s. into, as seeds, wêka; s. off, as dust, u'lhâwa; from oneself, shu-lâshka, shuulâtchka; s. oneself, shu'-ila, vûya, vûyamna, shawâltana; s. out, liquids, u'ilîtecha; s. the rings, vûya; to rattle by shaking, heycna.

shake, v. i.; to sway, shawâltana, shawâltana; to be shaken up, mimûnya, shawâltâna; to reel, lomlîma, wekîsh-techa; s. by frost, etc., nainâya; s. through cold or fever, tushtîsha, Mod. tushtîshla; s., writhe, witwita; s. to and fro, as trees in a storm, wawîkanka.

shaky, to be, anim, mimûnya.

shaman, kînks.

shame, ndêchikhish; to feel s., to be ashamed, ndêcholka.

shape, v. t., shûtâ; shaped, -ptchi, shûko; shaped thus, gémptchi, hûmtehi; low shaped, wákaptchen; roof-shaped body, gilhuapsh; r.-s. land, wîflesh; well-shaped, tîrdshi; ill-shaped, kûldshi; ring-s., kûlkali.

shape, s.; of the same s., slunhânkpetchi; gémptchi, hûmtehi.

shapless, kôlkokâltkto, Mod.; s., ill-shaped, kûldshi, tebektchâkli.

sharp; s.-edged, tâkatko; to be s.-edged, tâka; s.-pointed, tchakhtchâkli; to cut, grind to a s. point, watchâka; tasting s., mbûkammatko, ka-á mâ-shetko; to stick up something s.-pointed, tâlka.

sharpen, v. t., slmchâútktka, watchtîka.

Shasta Butte or Mount Shasta, nom. pr. of a volcanic cone in California, Mêla'ksi, Shastz'emini Yaina.

Shasti Indian, nom. pr., Shásti; Sásti mâklaks; half-S. by descent, Sînastîâgâ; S. I. country, Shastz'emì. shutter, v. t., këwa, pl. ngûldsha, powetêga.

shine, v. t., uyûka; s. oneself, hush-mò'kia, shuyôka.

shaver, shumushmô'klish.

she, pron. pers.; same as he, q. v.

shear, v. t., uyôka; s. off, pûshkika; piece shorn off, pûshkush.

shears, ktushkôtkish.

sheath, lîtktchish, liwayaks; of round shape, wûkogsh.

shed, v. t., cf. pour, v.; s. the skin, as snakes, skîntchishyûga; s. tears, shûiktchâ.

shed, s., mâhiash, Mod. stînâ'sh, Itehîklakuitko; s., existing as a skeleton frame only, Kl. Itehîklakuitko; s. covered at the top only, slûmahilaksh.

sheep, domestic, shî'p; Mod. kô-il; mountain-s., and -goat, wîsh, Mod. kô-il; sheep's tick, shûkoks.

sheet of water, č-ush, dim. ówaga; tehiwish; s. of paper, cloth, etc., i-eskôtkish; to form a s. extension, nêwâ; to lay, pile one s. upon another, shikântchâ.

shell; sea or fresh water s. of any description, kîtchûk; s. of mollusks, wûkogsh; muscle s. with the mollusk in it, klû'dshu; mother-of-pearl or haliotis-s., kîtchâk; species of ma-
shako, s.; to strike against a s., szútalža.
shoel, wákshna; high s., stíkshlui; to wear shoes, to put shoes on, wákshna.
shoot, v. t, generic, ngć-isha, ngć-ishna; shlín, pl. yúta; těwi; s. arrows, télza; s. and wound, mbá-uta; s. several obj. by the same charge or missile, stéwi; to come near shooting, shlí'kshga; each other, hishláksłnga; s. at an obj., shlún, pl. yúta; s. at the mark, shlókla; s. at the mark as rivals, hishlan; s. aside of the mark, yútlanšna; s. by means of, shlíuta; s. continually, shlítámna; s. at each other, hishlan, shculti; shengešha; s. high up, perpendicularly, utéwa; s. a hole through, níi'kskltčha; s. oneself, hishlan, shnegšha; to be on the point of shooting, shlatańya; shlátarmka, pl. yutetámka; to begin shooting, shlátarmka, pl. yutetámka; to go on a shooting trip, hishlátčna; to disable by shooting, ngēshe-úya.
shoot, v. i.; s. down with noise, said of waters, tiwi.
shop, store-house, sheshatőikish.
shopkeeper, shššatuish.
shore; s.-line, knáklitko; steep s., laliş; rocky s., wálish; on the opposite s., tügšhtanta; to arrive on s., kiupáta; to form a s.-line, yulálna; connected with verbs, s. is often expressed by the suffix -iga, "on the water,: to be, remain, stand at the s.-line, tgaligá, pl. liuliga. Cf. bank, beach.

Stillake Creek, nom. pr. of a western tributary of Des Chutes River, Oregon; Sídaikti.
shítepoke, tuákish or wákish.
shiver, v. i., muimuía; s. by frost, nánaya; tushútša, Mod. tush-tůšla. Cf. shake, v. i.
short, in body, wigáni; s.-faced, wika-télantko; at a s. distance, wíka;
 s. in time, tãnkui; a s. while, adv., wigápani, wíga paní; a s. time ago, tãnkak, tãnkakak; to cut the hair s., shuyóka; one who wears the hair s., shushuyúkatko.

shortly, adv., a short while, wigápani; s. after this, pállakak, tãntak.

shoulder, lápakash; s. and s.-blade, tchnípal; s., especially of quadrupeds, shne’ktchigsh; to carry on one’s shoulders, shuíjia, Mod. shuíjiank ēna; by a strap on forehead, etc., mdtk’la; without a strap, shikianka.

shoulder-blade, shítashtapksh, tchnípal; especially of quadrupeds, shne’ktchigsh. Cf. shoulder.

shout, v. t., há’ma, ham6asha; ndína, nkéná; s. repeatedly, in one strain, nkénkanka; s. through the hands applied to the mouth as a tube, stú’ka; s. to somebody, hénctcha, hémcthma; s. at somebody, hamóasha, hamekúpka; s. downwards to, into, há’méle; s. from exultation, shuíkía.

shove into, v. t., as into a bag, shuíha; s. one part into the other, tufí, shuíhúpêli. Cf. join, v.

shovel, kátnóktish, shäwel.

show, v. t.; to ex’dib, in a medial sense, hêshta; s. point to, láya; long obj., álaha; s. with the extended arm, kinshípka; s. by informing, hashíuga; to start for showing, hashíwaktcha; s. something on a person’s body, shikantána; on somebody’s foot or feet, shikantlla; s. itself, appear, hêshta.

shrew, species of, with long proboscis, súisi.

shrink, v. i., by heat, nukóla.

shrub, ánku; little s., bush, tchélash, wékaga; land overgrown with shrubs, gatchétko; species of s., probably Artemísta, tchákélu; species of s. with black fruit, hashkemólsham. In s.- and bush-names ánku is generally omitted, the name of the s. being placed in the possessive case. Cf. tree.

shrubbery, ánku, wékaga; in the sense of thicket, gatchétko, gátchesh.

shuck, v. t., ktchelola, ñkiiya.

shun, v. t., shdnuyá, shdnuidsha, shuki6ta.

shut, v. t., ka-ishna, Mod. shla-uki; s. the door or door flap, shlá-uki; s. it again or habitually, shla-ukípêle; s. your mouth! tchitchiks! kapkálantaks! kêmkm! Cf. close, v.

shy person, ká-i wáltkish.

sick, ill, má’shetko, shlaltko; s. through relapse, kálak; to be s., má’sha, with obj. case (I am sick, má’sha nút’sh, contr. má’sha n’s); to be chronically or incurably s., shlía; to be s. of a lingering disease, shlía, pahalka; to be permanently s., pahóka; to fall s., kálkéla, shíl’aka, shilálá; to look s., sickly, pahalka; to render s., tilót-takna.

sickness, népaksh; s., acute or
painful, mā'hash; s., chronic, shi'lash; to be afflicted with s., mā'sha, shi'la; to relapse into s., kālkōla; one relapsed, kālak; article producing s., tāktišh
side, s., of human body, above hip, lālash; s., flank of animal body, lālash; to rub one's s. against, hīntana, shalāla; s. of mountain, gishkātko, gintzish, lāli'šh; on the s. of, along with, tūla; on this s. or part of, ġe'kshta, ġēntant; ġī'ga'shtant, ġīnantan, kūi, kūtītīt; on this s. . . . . on the opposite, other s. of, ġe'kshta . . . . . ġe'kshta; on this s. of a distant obj, tūhak; situated, being on this s. of, ġīnatači; to, on the other s. of, ġēntant, ġūnīgshhtant, ġūnītana, tū'ge'shtanta; cf. ġe'kshta; beyond, on the other s. of, as of a mountain, tūtana, d. of tūna; of a river, lake, tū'ge'shtanta; from, to or on either or opposite s., pipēlāntana, pipēlāngshhtant; from, on both s.reciprocally, shipapelāngshhtant; on one s., extremity, nā-ītżē'nī, na-īgshhtśē'nī, nā-īgshtalā; situated, placed, being on the opposite s., as where the speaker is, tūkni; to lean, lie on one s. of the body, kiāpka; cf. sidewise; to sit on one s., as of a lodge, pl. liuna.
sidewise, obliquely; usually expressed by the prefix ki-, ke-, k-; to extend, stretch, look s, nāitāltelshna; to ride s., women fashion, nāitāltelshnank lusbō'tchna.
side with, v. i., to be allied with, tehilla, tchīnta. Cf. associate, v.
sieve, shlatchknōtkish; to pass through a s., v. t., shlītchka and shlātchka.
sift, v. t., shlītchka and shlātchka.
sigh, v. i., hōka; s. repeatedly, hōk-ampēle.
sight, v. t., shlōča, tēlshna; s. somebody coming, toltankpta.
sign, s.; s. drawn or painted, shū-maluash; s. of conjurer, mūluash; provided with signs, marks, shu-maluakītko; to make gesture-signs, kūēta; to make signs with the hand, nikānka nēp. Cf. beckon, v., gesture.
silent; one who is s., kā-i wáltkis! be s! kapkāblantaks! kapkapa-gūnk i! tchītchiks! kēmkem!
silently, kēmkem.
silk worm, wild, kchāpash.
silly, lētalani, kā-ikash; he talks s. things, hunā'shak hū hēnkanka; to act in a s., odd manner, kā-ika, she-shūgshūlā.
silver, pālpali tchikemen; shilba; s.-money, pālpali tchikemen, pālpali tāla; shilba tāla; s.-fox, same as red fox, cf. fox.
Silver Lake, nom. pr., Kālpshi.
similar, shūtko; -ptchi, -mtchi, suffix forming adj.; s. to, shūlank, shūhānktptchi. Cf. alike to, adj.; alike, adv.; like, adj; similarly.
similarly, hū'nk shītko hak, hū-mashtak, hū-mtantska, shūhankshītko. Cf. alike, equally.
simulate, v. t., for the purpose of fooling, shnapēmpema, Mod. shne-
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pémpema; s  sickness, pä'ldsha. Cf. feign, v., gesture, s., pretend, v.
simultaneously, madsh'lashak; tina-ak, tinâk; tânktak tehiksh; shâhank-shitko. Cf. shakpatnâwa
since, adv.; not long s., welshât; tânkak, tanakak; ever s., at tâ' tsâssak. Cf. then, year.
sine, mbûtech; pilhap; s., cord made of tendons, mbûtech.
sing, v. t., solo or in chorus, shunâ; wîna; s., shout in chorus, s. while dancing, yêka; s., said of birds, lî'ma; s. in the interest, for the pleasure of somebody, shunâka; s. repeatedly the same song, shunâla; to begin singing, shuyêga; s. magic or dream-chorus songs, shunâtna; s. simultaneously with the starter of the song, shunâla; s. in chorus a conjurer's song, winôta, winôtna; at a high voice, telô'tchehka; s. at a deep voice, tga'ntzauna. Cf. song.
singe, v. t., shmuâyâka; s. off, shmu'yoka.
single; a s. one, näd'sh, nash; a s. one only, näd'shad; s., unmarried, cf. bachelor, girl; on a s. day, nash waitak; to walk, ride, s. file, kintéhka, kuina.
sink, v. i.; s. down, celestial bodies, tinukuîla, tinôli; s. down in, especially in water, kütê'ga, upê'tê'ga, Mod. kútshâna; s. to the ground, tehla'za; to be sunk in deep water, âmpuala.
sip, v. t., to lap up, hlôpa; s., to taste, kpêto.
sister, elder, said by younger brother, pa-ânip; said by younger s., p'tàlip; s., younger, in reference to elder s., tápiap; in reference to elder brother, túpakship; females related as sisters, sisters by blood, shaptâlto; related, as sisters are to their younger sisters, shatapáltko; half-s., tápiap; to give a s. to somebody, túpaksla; sister's husband, brother-in-law, said by her brother, p'tchâ'kap; elder and younger sister's son or daughter, nephew or niece, said by aunt, mâkôkap; said by uncle, pachtâ'lip. Modocs call both elder and younger s. túpakship, abbr. túpaksh.
sister-in-law, mâ'lgap; husband's brother's wife, p'tchîkâp; females related as sisters-in-law, shiptéhza'tko.
sit, v. i., generic, tehî'ga; tehâ, pl. wawîpka; s. and s. down, tehî'ga; s. down again, tehî'pêli; s. against an obj., tehálamna, du. wawálamna, pl. lúlalama; s. around in a circle on the outside of, pl. liu'tita; inside of, in doors, liu'zuga; s. around, s. in a row, ring, file, crowd, pl. liu'kîlama, liu'pka, liu'tarka; s. behind, close to, tgu'p'tehâ, pl. liu'ptehâ, s. in the distance, liu'yêga; s. down close to, tehálhânsna; s. by the fire, tehî'luî; s., stay high up, or in the distance, tehálama; s. inside of, within, tehî'gôna, tehî'wi'za, pl. liu'zuga; s. on, upon, with legs apart, shkctlézâ; s. on one side of, or indoors, pl. liuna; s.
on the side, edge of, as of water, tchekléa; s. secreted, ambushed, tchakáya, wílya, wálzá, pl. liwála, liukáya; s. together, tehípka, pl. wa-wápka; s. underneath, below, tchutíla, wintúla, du. wawatíla, liutíla; s. upon, on something, tchával, pl. liwala; tehí’kla; tchálama, du. wa-wálama, pl. lúlama; tchakáya, du. wawágóya, pl. liuyá; s. in the woods, cliffs, etc., same as: sit upon; s on, near the water, tchalekiya; tcháliga, du. wawaliga, pl. liuliga; s. away from! kuitak! sitting, posted above, p’léntankni, p’laitani; s. below, underneath, yantani.
six, nadshkshaptani, usually abbr. nadshkshap-tankni.
sixty, nadshkshaptánkni té-uníap.
size, s.; no ex. eq.: in or to the s. of, pátpani, abbr. pát; of large s., múmi; of small s., kitchkání; of the same s., shuhúnapktchi; to make of the same s., hishyélúlya.
skater, ulak’kánkish.
skates, pair of, ulak’kánkotkish.
skédadle, v. i., génkaka, gén’ska.
skim, v. t.; s. of froth, etc., kiu!61a; s. the waves while flying, hú’nua.
skin, tchélksh; raw fur-s., raw s., kłásh; s. with the fur on, níl; dressed, tanned s., mbú-ush; s. of elk, antelope, vułlí’lish; red-fox s., wá’n; s. of lynx, shlóa; snake-s. when on body, nds’é’dsh; when shed, skinshgúkuish; s.-lodge, shú’klaksh; s.-mantle, s.-blanket, etc, skútash; to be dressed in one, skútá; to enter the s., as splinters, etc, šúshna; to shed the s., skintchishzága; to have the s. rubbed off, as on a sore, wóla.
skin, v. t., náshki, nashkútna, nash-kúla; s., said of fur-hides, scalps, nélína; skinning implement of obsidian, mbú’šaksh. Cf. fleshing chisel.
skip, v. i., kshítutchna; s. or swarm around, ká-ika, núyanna; s. continually, as frogs, skákanka; s. down from, shuhú’lulea; to go and s. down from, shuhululéna; s. over something, as over a rock, etc, shuyáziéga; s. over an obstruction, log, etc., himputiáziéa, Mod. mbu-te’xe; shampatiáziéa; s. up high, hýyeka, pl. tínízi; s. into the water, húwa, pl. tínua.
skirmish, s., shishúkash.
skirmish, v. i., shishóka, shenotánka, shéllual; s. about, shenotank’húya.
skirt of females, shtchí’waksh.
skim, v. i., skum, píla nush; top of s., níkák; s. of fish, níkák.
skull, nushti káko; s.-bone, káko píla núsh; top of s., níkák; s. of fish, níkák.
skull, Mephitis mephitica, tchánshash. Cf. polecat.
sky, clear, cloudless, kálo; clouded, overcast s., paíšlāsh; in the s., p'la'; p'la'nā, p'la'talā; skyward, p'la'; p'la'nā, p'la'talā. Cf. overcast.
slāb, uthchāyakto ánku; s.-lodge, ukčēlakš; to construct a s.-l., ugh'hi̱ plža.
slags, nyùtakto.
slander, v. t., atchfga, shēVala. slanderer, wali%isli, Mod. u'lk-isht; wiknish, dim. wikniaga.
slant, v. i., gilhua.
si, v. t., ktiipka.
slash, v. t.; to cut, ktaladshna; one slashed, ktakalitko; upatiantko; s. oneself, shalakla. Cf. gash, v. and s.
slate-rock, lalawash.
slaty; composed of s. rocks, forma­tions, lalaushaltko.
slaughter, v. t., shiuga, pi. liiela, Mod. pi. liiela, shue'nka, hesh%a'ki; shii­kala, shiukiga; hushtch6ka; s. for somebody, shiukia; s. each other, hishu'ka, hushtch6ka. Cf. kill.
sleep, v. i., ktána; to lie down to s., skū'la; pl. lūlalāga; ktánsa; animals, klú'shla; s. outdoors, pl. lōlua; s. with, shetōla; time for sleeping, spun'ā'ksh; the act of going to s., many subj, lulālkish.
sleepy, ktanapkátko; to be s., kta­napka
sleeve, shuckalsh; sleeveless gar­ment, skútash.
slice, v. t.; s. off, ktùshka; por­tion, piece sliced off, ktùshkuish; ktùshka.
slice, s., ktùshkuish; ktùshka.
slick, laklākli, tehlúzatko; to be or become s., láklaka.
slide, v. i.; s. or rush downwards, ndé-uli, pl. wetōli; s. downh'll, she­ktakučla, ulakolóla; s. down, kte­kučla; s. into the water, ktčlza; s. down obliquely, nde-ukučla, pl. wet­kučla; s. into, as through a hole, gutkktchta, gotkága; kilifőli; s. into from one side, kiatěga; s. on the ice, ulakluánsha, w̱eshtat ulak'kánka; s. over, to skate, ulak'kánka. Cf. fall, roll.
slight, adj., loose, kě-uni.
slime, phlegm, molash.
sling for throwing, skiwótkish; s. for throwing heavy missiles, shunto­yakea-ôtkish.
slip, v. i., ktekučla; s. with the feet, y udshlaktkal; s. into from one side, kiatěga; s. up to, gánta; s. white crawling, ktchidsha; to let s., espe­cially into water, ktčlza.
slippery, laklakli, tchlu^atko; to be or become s., láklaka.
slope, s., ginshkátko; if steep, la­lǐsh; mountain-s., yahatat ginshkia; gíntzìg; there is a long s., atí gín­tzi. Cf. declivity.
slope, v. i.; s. down, ginshka, gínt­zi; s. down on two sides, gílfhua; s
steeply, lála; sloping down steeply, lálatko; adv., m'la'.
slow, adj, ké-uni; running s., slow-going, said of horses, le-hówitko, léktchi-hówitko; s, of perception, káitua sháyuaksh.
slowly, ké-una.
slug, stákpunksh.
slumber, v.i., ktána; túidsha, túidshna.
slumber; light s., túidsh. Cf. sleep, v.
slush, pó'ks, tápesh.
slippery, tidshe shipelpélátko. Cf. smart.
small, kitchkání, abbr. kitcha; s-sized, the opposite of coarse, ndshó-kání; in s, quantity, kinkání, abbr. kinka; growing to a s, height, wigini; in a s, degree, kitcha; at a s, short distance, wika; to a s, extent, kinka.
smallpox, gútsaksh; pox; to be sick with the s., gú'tkga.
smart, v.i., yúktiga, Mod. yuktgi; kimália, tákta; tékteka, Mod. tika.
smart, adj, sháyuaksh, nánuktua sháyuaksh, tidshe shipelpélátko; said of dogs, etc., tidshe.
smarting, s, pain, tákktish.
smash, v.t., kéwa, pl. ngúldska, pekéwa; s. to pieces, tékua, ndshápka; s, as glass, tchúya.
smear, v.t; s. on or over, ita, shi-áshka, shi-ita; ipka; s. on one's back, shiálamna; what is smeared on, itán-kish, itish; s. body-paint on oneself, shuteloma; habitually, shutelomásha; s. over, kiuliga, láliga, pitliga; s. over, as oil, shutcho'sha.
smell, v.i.; to perceive by smelling, stíka, ndópa; s. around, about, anim. shnikshókshuka.
smell, v.i., pílui; s. agreeably, tidshe pílui; s. badly, to stink, kúí pílui; s. mustily, fetidly, ndópa.
smell, s.; what emits s., píluyéash; putrid s., ndúpash; s. of rotten fish, tecmó'k.
smile, v.i., mutchutchuyápka, luá'ya.
smith, wástiti-shúcshatish; cf. blacksmith.
smoke, s.; s. of fire, shlàyaks; s-colored, láashtchiti; s. hole of lodge, gíngish, lókanksh; to make, produce s., fire, shlái-ika; to expose to the s., hashlá'ixa; to become black from s., skél'xa; to blow s. into, to s. out, wíuka; to smother by s., púta.
smoke, v.i., shlái-ika.
smoke, v.t, as meat, hashlá-ixa; s. tobacco, páká; to cease smoking, pálóla; s. out, as an animal, wíuka.
smooth, adj.; slick, laklákli, pat-páthi, tatáliti; tehluztako; not s., rough to the touch, kitchkitchí; to make s, even, vúlna, taláka. Cf. even, flat, level.
smooth, v.t, latádshl'zxa, Mod. patpat shúta; s. off, to plane, shnutchuíktagia, taláka, vúlna.
smoothly, adv., patpat.
smother, v.i, to be smothering, púta; késhgá hókitsh.
snail, stákpunksh.
Snake Indian, nom. pr, Sá't;
his nickname, Mbu'lashaksh; resembling a S. Indian, shā't, shā'tptchi.
snake, generic, wishink, Mod. wāmēnaksh; black s., species of, Bascanium, kāmtilaga; black-spotted s., species of Pityophis, wāmēnaksh; garter-s., wishink; yellow ground-s., species of Pityophis, kāflanti; house-s., gō-tak; rattle-s., ké-ish; whip-s., 3-4 feet long, ulak’kánkiskh; s.-skin, when on body, ndse’dsh; when shed, skinshgakuish; to go s.-like, kakidsha; kintchna, kinuina.
snap, v. i.; s. in two, ngāta, pl. ngūldsha; s. at, shnuloka.
snarl y; having s. hair, tchītaksh.
sneak, v. i.; s. towards, gānta, hushuntanka, shawaltanka.
sneak-thief, gānta=papalish.
sneer at, shnashnatia.
sneeze, v. i., eteshua.

snow; kē’sh; s. is falling, kēna; to make s., to produce snowfall, kē’shala; s.-bird, Junco oregomis, maidiktak; s.-fall, s.-heap, kēkniish; s.-goose, Anser hyperboricus, wailwash; s.-shoe of buckskin, nū.
snow, v. impers., it snows, kēna; it snows everywhere, kūkna; it ceases snowing, kenōla, smāhui, smalu-yōla.
sniff, v. t., shn'xa

snuff, v. t., s. up, shn'xa.
so, adv., thus, in such a manner, hūmasht; nā-asht, Mod. nē-asht; gā-asht; gēnāntch, tehl, tsi; tchī’k; so, thus, introducing verbatim quotations of spoken words, tehl, nā-asht; ke, Mod. nē-asht, ke; so much, thus much, kānk, adj. and adv.; kāntak, ka, ga; and so, and thus, then so, tehl, tehl, tehl; so, in such a manner as, correlate, wākaktoksh; just so, hūmashtak, hūmsantka; so much, so many as that, tānk, tūnī; kānk, kāntak, kūmī; gēt; so far as that, gēt, gēt-tak; so great, tall, large, wide, gēt; tānī; so long, gēt, tūnī; so many times, tānī; so looking, so conditioned, gēmptchi, hūntchei.
soor, v. i., s. away, hūntchei; s. in a straight line, hūntchei.
sob, v. i., hēka, kaikāya; to go around sobbing, gaikanka.
society, body of people, shuk'kli-kish, mēpks; to form a s., shuk'kli, mēpka, tūlha.
soft, tender, telē-īni; s. to the touch, ptekōkatko; to be s., elastic, hihiwa.
soil, v. t., kakanēga, kakanēgatko shiishka, szaknēga; soiled, kakanēgatko, kuyūmatko, mutātako; to be, become soiled, kuyūma; s. oneself, hushaknkēga.
soil, s., ground, kāfīla; upon the s. or upon this s., li, li’, i; when connected with verbs, upon the s. is generally expressed by verbal
snake—sorrow.

affixes; on this s., hita, hitok; argilaceous s., tıkësh. Cf. ground.
soldier, shûl'dhash.
sole of foot, tákak; nákish.
solely; sometimes expressed by tála, abbr. ta, -ta. Cf. only.
solicit, v. t., kilêtana; shakótka; vála, shátela.
solid, and to be s., kuátida; s., in a condensed state, húpkatko; to be s., húpka.
solitary; to be s., shakamshia; to be s. through fear, shákamshinea.
some, adj., a few, nánka, kinkání, tánkak; s. few only, tánkakak; s. one, kaní; ná'dsh, ná'sh, or náyensh; some .... some, correlat., nánka .... nánzatoks or nánka; s. kind, sort of, tuá.
obody, some one, kaní; ná'dsh, ná'sh, or náyensh; some person or persons, tuá, Kl.
somersault; to turn a s., tchiku'al/uMa; out of the water, as fish, vutechwá.
something, some object, tuá; some things, nánka.
sometime, un, ún; s. from now, úntchék; for s., wé', wigápani; some other time, túshgish tché'k. Cf. time.
something, kíchea; kínda; a little, when placed before adjectives: -tkani; s. more, múak.
somewhere, tán; tuánrshi, túshe.
sone, vúnak, dim. vúnákaga; wéash, dim. wéka; related as s. to father, sha-ungáltko; son's s., wé'sam wé's, or: wéasham wéash; son's wife, said by his father and mother, p'tútap; sons of male cousins call each other: pútchip; to give birth to a s., unakákala; cf wékala.
son-in-law, said by father and mother-in-law, p'kâ'ship.
song, shuí'sh; chorus-s., shiuñótish; magic s., tamánuash-s. of conjurers and others, shuí'sh, yá-uk; dance-s., yékish; to celebrate by dance-songs, yéka; to sing chorus-songs uninterruptedly, shiuñátka; to start a chorus-s., shuyéga; said of the conjurer, shiuñotá; to apply, make use of the s.-medicine, bishúnu. Cf. chorus, sing, v.
soon, úna; very, pretty s., tánktak; as s. as, nání; sooner than, adj., lupíni, lupínti; conj., lúpia, lúpiak, lupitana.
soot, tsápszish.
sooty; to become, be s., skélkëta.
sop, v. t.; s. up, hlópa.
sorcerer, kiuka; sheshüzíla-ash. Cf. conjurer.
sore, adj., tehimitétko; to be s., wélà; têktéka, Mod. tika.
sore, s., má'shash; small s., tehímtash; to have a s., wélà; hanufka; afflicted with sores, tehimitétko. Cf. eruption.
sorrel; light s., ka-uká-uli; dark s., tehúchúili; s. horse, taktákli wáacht.
sorrow, s.; to be full of s., yuálka, shunúyuna, látka; to be afflicted with mortal s., k'lékna.
sorrowful, yuyalkish; yuyálkish-petchi; to be s., látka, yuálka; to render s., yuyálks shít shúta.
sorry, yuyálkish; to be s. about, yuálka, d. yuyálka; lála.
sort; no ex. eq.: some s. of, tuá; one of this, that s., húmtchi, géméthí, shuhánkptchí; all sorts or kinds of, nánuktuá; all that s. of, suffix -ni, d. -nín; of various sorts, wítkchish.
Cf. kind.
soul, animal life, hukish; sensitive power of man, stótnash.
sound, anim., stú’ťgh; tómuńash; to produce, emit s., há’má, stú’ťghná, wálta; to emit musical sounds, clangs, wálta.
sound, v. i., há’ma; wálta; to cause to s., shúnálulta.
sour, ka-á má’shitko; tchmúyú-zatko; to taste s., ka-á má’sha; tchmúya.
source of water, nushaltkága; pond-s., nushaltkága, wélwash, kokága; taking its s., nushaltko. Cf. spring.
south, múat; southward, múat, múatana, múatala; from the s., múat; it blows from the s., múá.
southern, múatni; native of s. lands, belonging there, múatni.
southwest wind, t'

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ing ground, háshuakish, Mod. hásh-
uash; né-ush.
space, s.; intervening s., gínkaksh; s. between fingers, n'épam gínggínk-
aksh, shéggáztatko; there is s., room, gitá a gínuala.
spade, utoyótkish; s. for digging roots, bulbs, meyótkish; ámda.
Spanish, Spániolki.
spare, kinkání, abbr. kínka.
sparks, s., of fire, likualgá; to emit sparks, likualgá; to go, travel about with a s. of fire, sklú’tchkanka.
spangle, v. i.; s. forth, likualgá.
sparrow-hawk; cf. hawk.
spawns, v. i., shkíwa; spawning place, tulish.
speak, v. t.; generic: hémkanka; shápá; words quoted verbatim, he-
mé’ze, gi; I spoke thus, nú ná-asht gi, techi ní gi; words not quoted, or not verbatim, hémkanka; s. to, con-
verse, hashashákia, shapíya, hém-
ta, hémtechna; s. against, unfavora-
bley, heshdgsha; s. aloud, ndéna; on
one's way, or in public, amniyámna,
ámnadsha; s., cry down into, há’m-
éle; s. to somebody distant, hashtaltelómpka; s. to each
other, hashtáltela; s. promiscu-
ously, wáltka, wáltkapéli; s. in pub-
ic, deliver a speech, ndéna; s. in a
high voice, tehé’kchejka; s. low-
voiced, lákklápka, léklekpká.
speaker, wáltkish, ká’k’kish.
spear, s.; gig-s., fishing-s., shtchá-
sorrowful—spot.

kuash; ki’sh; short s., javelin, tál-dshi.
spear, v. t.; s. fish, stúkua, kiá’m stúkua; s. several fish or other objects simultaneously, shakpatmáwa; s. fish through ice-holes, yfkashla.
spec k, s.; cf. dot, mark; full of specks, nuatáyatko; cf. speckled.
spectacles, sheshalkosh.
spectator; to be a s., ndshma-a; cf. observe, v.
speech, heme’%ish, hemkanksh; waltoks; to deliver a s., hemkanka; words quoted verbatim, hemé’xe; s. delivered, hémkankuish.
speed off, v. i., to move with great s., killikanka, ksiutaki.
spell, s.; s. of witchcraft, magic s., shufsh; yayaya-as; to cast a deadly s., táwi; to suffer from a s. of witchcraft, shalzita; to free oneself of the magic s., shufshla.
spend, v. t., to give away, piéedsha; s. money, tala piiedsha, tala kekanka.
spendthrift, nanuktuanta pe*pu-adshnish; pdpnadshnish.
spelshna-game, shakalsh; to play the s.-g., spélshna, shakalsha, shákla; s.-g. stick, shúshshésh, shaklótkish; s.-g check, kshé’sh.
spider, káltchitchiks; to sing the s.-song, káltchitchiks shuínna.
spill, v. t., kitötechna, Mod. kítitech-na; shnekgé.
spine, thorn, váti.
spirit, s., vital principle, huhísh; s. of deceased, shkó’ks; s.-fish, shkó’ks-kiá’m; s. of old woman, witch, wélékaga; to travel around as a witch’s s., wélë’zatka; to look towards the s.-land, to be moribund, k’lekkapkashtala télishampka.
spirited, tídsh shepelpelátko.
spirituous liquor, lám.
spit, v. t.; s. out, shlúktechna, Mod kítechtcha; s. upon, s. all over, shna-ulámnna; to see somebody spitting out, tilutknúla.
spit, v. t., to impale, tálka.
spite; in s. of, gintak; -tak, -toksh, tádsh, q. v.
spittoon, shlóklgish
splash, v. i., shlatchiega, shh’itchu-al%a; s. in the water, to strike the water, inan., yúa.
spleen, milk, mpátash
splendor, dazzling shine, kchál%ish, kchálshkash.
spinter, ánku, ánkuaga; to run a s. into a part of body, kchetna, shishna.
split, v. t., long obj., ukáta, pl. vulódsha; s. wood, etc., udshísh; s. the long way, ktí’techicha, útechá, uthcháya; s. in the whole length, spátcha, pádsha; split up, partic. uthchayatko.
spoil, v. t., kú-i shúta, shne-uyála Spokane Indian, nom. pr., Spuka’n máklaks, Spuka’n.
spoon, midsho; to eat with, shléhuatqash; to have social s., léwa; lé-una, ká-ika.
spot, s., stain, shnéluash; round s.,
dot, lókks; full of spots, nuátágtako, uđélgtako, shumaluátko; on the very s., hástaktok, hástak; at both spots, lápukni; to make spots, shámaluá; s. where many similar objects are found, wá'sh. Cf. here, place, there, and the numerals.

sprayed, uđélgtako, shumaluátko.
Cf. speckled; stain, v. and s.

sprain, v. t., a limb, shuatáwi, shuakashlina.

sprawl, v. i., while lying or floating on the belly, willasla; s. when on a wave crest, willashlina.

spread, v. t., to sprinkle, kedslma; s. out, spukua; s. out for tanning, tkiiya; s. out for somebody, sheet-like obj., shlanka, s. out equally on both sides, shitchlótxa; s. out over the water, river, shlankua; s. part legs, feet, púthka; s. over, ídsza, nédsza; over, on the top of, lokáptchla; s. over, as sheets, etc., hishú'dshxa.

spread, v. i.; s. about, roll on, tla; liquids, tla, tchéga; s. downwards, tilalina; s. extend over the upper part of, lawála.

spree, lekánkish; to go on a s., lé/kanka.

spring; cf. bough.

spring of water, nushaltkága, wélwash, kókaga; s. forming a stagnant pond, tehíwish; taking, having its s., source, nusháltko; to have its s., source, ntú'ltzaga; in the mountains, tianóli.

spring of the year, Skó; it is s. time, skóa.

sprinkle, v. t., kédshna; ídsza; s. with liquids, kliùla; s. upon, kitula.

sprout, v. i., s. up, kédsha.

spruce, s. - pine, Abies menziesii, pánnam, abbr. pán.

spur; both spurs of a rider, kútcyótkish; s. of certain birds, káptcha; hill-s., katokíwash.

spy, s., skíyuwash.

spy, v. t., kmáka; s. out, ka-ulú'k-tcha; to go in front spying, gayáya.

squanderer; cf. spendthrift

square, kínktuko.

squat, v. i., tehutátka; s. down, wifwa.

squaw, shnawedsh, pl. wéwanuish; young s., shiwága; old s., welékash, welékaga.

squeeze, v. t., yadshapka, tatchtapatka; s. out, kutola.

squint, v. i., spekpéladsh, spekpelitka; to go in front spying, gayáya.

squirrel; s., bluish-gray, gwash; gray, bluish-gray, tchéktche,
species of long-tailed s., Spermophilus Beecheyi, stókuaga; species of tree-s., Sciurus fóssor, kénékan, pláinaxi, hutchncash; yellow-striped s., tshlsh; species of bluish or black s.
spotted — stand.

tmélhak; flying s., Pteronyx volucella, tsáútsau; chipmunk, m'šásh; to hunt them, msháshaltcha; ground-s., two species: wá'shla; washlágà; to hunt or shoot ground-squirrels, wáshlala, wáshlalsha; s.-hawk, red-tailed, Buteo calurus, ké-ash.

Cf. chipmunk.

squirt, v. t., from the mouth, kptchna; shchitchtchna.

stab, v. t., stuka; ktkuchna; s. each other, stiiyua, hushtiwa, hushtapka; s. back, hushtka; s. oneself, hushtka, hushtapka; s. repeatedly, in several places, stupka; s. in the water, stkua; to be stabbed accidentally, ktkuchna; stabbed, stuyuetko, stukatko; in several places, stupkatko. Of. pierce.

stable, and s. with barn, stipl.

stab-wound, stukatko, stupkatko.

stack, s.; in a s., adv., sh6pa, subpen; to lie in as., sh6pa; to heap up in a s., shopalaa.

stack, v. t., as hay, sh6palaa.

staff, walash, wa'hlkish; anku; to lean on a s. while walking, shikiini ba, she'mtchna.

stage, tchiktchik. Of. wagon.


stagnant water, tchiwish, d-ush; slough, sluitch, tale; to be s., said of water, éwa, tchiwa, ndópa.

stain, s., ndéktish, shnéluash; round s., ltôks: to make stains, shúmalua.

stairs, staircase, gamnìxish; flight of s., shashlúmnish; to go up-s., ga'ai'la; to go down-s., ga-ulóla.

stake, s.; of a bet, game-s., héshkush; s. won, ikaks.

stalk, s., of plant, tehélash; s. of graminous, especially tall plants, tkáp, má-i, Mod. káp.

stallion, shúnlkshaltko.

stamp, v. t.; s. with the feel, ktchi'-tehta.

stand, v. i.; generic: tgítga, du. lévuátka, more freq. lúluatka, pl. lúkantatka; s., anim. subj, stútka; s., assume a standing position, said of the crescent moon, tgélza, tgitulóza, tgélzmnaka; s. above, on high, tgelówa, pl. líwlála; s. above, among, around, between, tkálamna, du. lúlamna, pl. lílámna; s. against an obj., tgglamna; s. ambushed, s. in the woods, bushes, etc., tgáku, pl. liukáya and liwála; cf. ambush; s. around, in a circle inside, indoors, tgitzuga, pl. líuxuga; outside of, outdoors, tgitaná, tgitta, pl. liutitana; s. before temporarily, tgitta, pl. lévulúta, l'ulúta; s. between, tgitzga, tkálamna; s. at the end of a row, file, lamádsha, tamádsha, lélíwa; at the lower end of a row, yumatsha; s. on one's feet, tgalwa, pl. líwala; s. on one's head, anim. and inan, shétalzca, shútalzca; nú'shtat tukpa; s. on the level of the one speaking, tukpa, pl. líupka; standing place,
túpkash; s. above the level of the one speaking, tkálamaa, plál túpkas; s. below the level of the one speaking, tlúya; s. inside, indoors, tğiługa, pl lüžuga, liuna; s. near, taliga, láliga; tğiłülga, pl luulóya; s. near by, tękiłamña, pl. liukiłămña; s. near, close by, behind, tğałtchina, pl. liępítica; s. below the level of the one speaking, tła; 5. inside, indoors, tğı́luga, pl liulóya; s. near, taliga, liuna; tćiługa, pl liulóya; s. near by, tękiłamña, pl liukiłămña; s. near, close by, behind, tğałtchina, pl liępítica; s. or lie on the ground, inan., lbúka, liísha, úsha; s. outside of, outdoors, tgiatanma, tgiatan, pl liyttiana, d liütittana; s. out from, long-shaped subj., tắpkas; rocks, etc., samkú-a; s. out of a group, row, cf. s. at the end of; s. on the rim of, tğiłwa; s. in a ring, row, file, series, crowd, tękiłămña, pl liukiłămña, also pl luulóya, liuktaka; s. in a secreted location, cf. s. ambushed; s. on one side of, pl liuna; s. in the sky, celestial bodies, lággyáya; s. for a time, tgüta, du. lévlutá, lúllá; s. on tiptoe, ldi'güttaka; s. together, form alliance, shitchla, shitchlala, tehnila, tehñtala; s. together in a bunch, cluster, inan., tehnpka, liwa; s. on the top of, tğiłwa; tğıwlalga, pl liwlalga; s. underneath, below, tgufla, pl lévlufla, lutíla; s. up on one's feet, tğiłza, tga-ulža, tkálaga; to be erect, tğıwlalga, pl liwlalga; s. up from a sitting position, tğiłza; s. up suddenly, luycgá, du. tushigéa, pl. tińigéa; to make s. up, spitkala, cf. help, v.; s. upon, cf. s. on some-thing; s. on, close to the water, on the beach, shore-line, tğiłiga, pl. liulíga, d. liulíga; laliga; s. in the water, tğiłwa, pl liwa.

stand, s.; to make a s., halt, tehña; tgüía, pl luélólza.

Standing Rock, nom. pr. loc.; several local names correspond to it, as Afsh-Tkált'ks, Ktá-i Tupákisi. See há'nuasha, yatish, shuluyualsh, Tsázeak-Tkawalsi, Welekag-Knüklesaksi.

star, and shooting s., ktehül; the three stars in Orion's belt, nulándakani.

stare, v. i.; s. at, tučktueka.

start, v. i.; s. on a trip, journey, etc., guhuáška, guhuáshktcha; to be on the way, géna, gi-udshna; also expressed by the verbal suffixes -tcha, -tehna, -dsha, -dshna; s. after, ká-aha, haïtechna; s. away from, géka, gęka, gušsha, gükaka, ḱlewsdska, ḱlewdsdsna; s. away from into woods, etc., guikinsha; s. in a canoe, skohuáška; s. in a carriage, luhiášktcha, lána; s. for carrying away, ánsha; long obj., shayantlfsds; s. after drinking, bunúshda; s. for fetching, ikteha, luńktcha; s. from home, camp, géka, gękna, gukaká, to go and s., guikáktcha; s. on one's feet, s. up, luycgá, pl. tińigéa, tgüía, Mod. tgo-ulža, pl. luélólza; luńkala, du. tüńhtaka, pl. tünkala; suddenly, luńkášhna; s. to leave, tehé-ulža; s. on a ride, luńhátsa; s. on a run,
stand — stepfather.

húta; s. up from a sitting position, tgal, pl. tgel, s. up vertically, said of fire, tgel, s. on the warpath, gutésha; s. with something, to begin at one end, tmuyga; starting-point or line in games, etc., shalzuégtish.

Cf. leave, v. t. and v. i.

start, v. t, a chorus, shuyega, shiui6ta; s. somebody on his way, gúnkanka, cf. stúya.

startle, v. t.; to be startled, tiika.

Cf. scare, v.

stave, v. i.; s. and starve to death, stáwa; s. by fasting, sta-óta.

starve, v. t.; s. out, hashtawa.

starvation, by hunger, tia'mish.

state, v. t., to say so, kshapa, nash, s. to somebody, shapiya, shé'gsha; to affirm, shé-wala.

stay, v. i., remain, tchia; gi; s. in a certain place or medium, tchia, pl. wa; wintila; s. between, among, tgi-tsya; s. in company of, hashtála; s. continually at, tchi'dsha, pl. wá-dshuga; s. at a place, house, village, tchia, pl. tchia, wá; s. upon, on something, or in the woods, etc., tgakáya, pl. liukáya; s. underneath, tchutíla, du. wawatíla, pl. liutíla; s. or lodge with at night, shetol; s. within, inside of, tchiwíxa, tchíóga, pl. wá-dshuga. Cf. remain, stand.

steal, v. t, pálla; s. again, repeatedly, pálapéle; to return for stealing, páldshapéle; s. kidnap, kshu-kátkal, spú'ntxa; to be stolen, gone, láki.

steam, s.; to produce s., túaka; to turn into, become s., wákwa; to take a s. bath, spú'kli, Mod. lũmkoka; to use for s.-baths, spúkliúta; to start out for a s.-bath, spú'klticha.

Steamboat Frank, nom. pr., Tchimá'utko.

steel, wátiti.

steep, lálatko; to be s., lála; s. slope, shore, láli'sh; s. valley, gorge, páksh; s. hole showing location of old sweat-lodge, slú'mdum-d-wásh.

steeply, m'laf.

steer, múshmush, Mod. vúshmush.

stem, s., tchílash; s. of aquatic plant, reed, tulish; s. of tobacco-pipe, pákshtat tulish.

step, v. i., to tread, kishlaza, shikasha; s., walk across a space, kalóktana; s. down, off from, petcholi; s. down from the horse, mule, hushlinsha; s. on, upon, kishtchna, pétohta; s. on something while marching, kíshtchka; s. on, upon, gelápka, ge'hlapka; s. on again, gelapkáple; s. on one's own foot, shuhtcháxa; s. up towards, kíshtchkipa.

step, s., shikashlash; to take one s., shikashtka.

stepdaughter, said by stepfather, kushlaksh; said by stepmother, p'shaship.

stepfather, said by stepchildren, kúshlaksh.
stepmother, p'lishship.
stepson, said by stepfather, kúshlżatko; said by stepmother, p'lishship.
sterile, as land, kúidshi, ká-i wá-wá-ish; s. woman, tcliftu.
sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle of neck, kmitik.
stew, v. t., n6ka, taluodsha.
stick, s., of wood, ankú; walash, wa'hlkish; heavy s. of iwood, dub, piipkash; s. for digging roots, bulbs, etc., ámda, meýókkiš; willow-s. for erecting sweat-lodges, shtché ush; s. of kindling wood, kú'pkash, q. v.; the twoslender sticks in the spelshnam-game, szúatalsh; little s. serving as counting-check, kshësh; short s. used in certain games, shakłówkish; walking-s, staff, há'ksklish; to hold a s. in hand, hands, shémética; to move along by leaning on a s., shémétchna; to walk with a s., shikámba. Cf. post, s.

stick, v. t.; s. up obliquely, kiuleka, kiukaya, kmtchna; s. up on a pole, etc., ímpa'tcha; aggáya, laggáya; while going, aggá-idsha, laggá-idsha; s. up a pole, fishnet, etc., tówá; cf. tamádsha; s. up something sharp, tálka, stákla; s. or paste upon, shnámetcháta; s. out one's head when walking, skánshna; s. out one's head from under, eitaktnula; to be stuck on a pole, etc., aggáya, laggáya, tátíta; shnámetcháta.

stick, v. i.; s. on the surface of, gíntana; gú'ta; s. upon, round subj., as stains, etc., lalíga; s. on, to be glutinous, ntehákta, shnámetcháta; s. to, to be attached at the time being, tgüta, pl. lévúta, d. l'ulúta; s. in something, long subj., aggáya, pl. ieggáya; s. to something high, long, wínta; s. out, to be stuck up, tatíta; aggáya, laggáya; sticking to, gíntanłátko; to go up while sticking close to, aggídsha.

Stick-out-Head, nom. pr. masc., Skónetchish.
sticky; to be s., ntehákta, shnametcháta.

stiff, witchwitchli; to be s. by cold, táspszoya.
stiffly, witchwitch.
still, adv., quietly, këmkem; s., adv. temp., wé', ún, ûntchék.
stilts, shikukángotché.

sting, v. t., as bees, snakes, kíutka, stú'ka.

stingy, widshikish; to be s., wídšikish; not s., welwé'lii.

stink, v. i., kú pílui, pílui; s. through rottenness, ndópa; to go around stinking, shipalkánka.

stir, v. t., s. up, katchága; dough, stiwíní; liquids, katchakičíni, kulo-yéna; s. up the water, stelówa; s. up, said of winds, vuhupíégá; s. up, as animals, etc., shuyéga.

stir, v. i.; s. about, to make motions, shiktka, shiwína.

stirrup, lu'dísh.

stitch, v. t, skénshna.

stitching, s., seam, skónetchish.
stocking, hiapątzhoksh, Mod. bi-ipątzhoksh; shtéginsính; to make, knit stockings, shtéginsínhala.

stomach of man, nkásham láwalsh; first, upper s. of a ruminant, láwalsh, nkásham láwalsh; its largest s., nkásh; to fill the s., i’'una, shohóta.

stone, ktá-i, dim. ktayága; heavy flat mealings s., lémáte, tánua; grindstone, whetstone, lektchótkish; s.-knife, mbúšaksh; house built of s., ktá-fácthash, Mod. ktá-stínā’sh. Cf. rock.

stony, rocky, ktáyálish; s. tract, ktáyalish; kná’t, Mod. klá’'dsh; full of pumice-stone, tehokchéyaltko Cf. lált’sh.

stool, teháwalkish; to go to s., cf. dedefcate, v.

stop, v.t.; s. or bung up, lákia, tá-kia; s. an opening, ndsákia; s. doing something, expressed by suffixes -ólá, -úla; often by adverbs, as by: at gétak.

stop, v. i., to cease, quit, klé’wi; s. short, klé’wi; s! you there, s! léki! pl. lékat! gétak! Mod. kánktak! tánktak! guní kánktak! s. talking! s. crying! kapkábłantaks! kémken! s. at a house, etc., tcña; s. on one’s way, tükélzà; at intervals, at times, tükłaktchëna; s. on the way, said of birds, hülzà; s. on one’s march, tcña; s. short after a run, tgelžà, pl. luel’çžà; s. together in the same camp, village, tchípka; s. within, inside, tchizúga, tchivízi, pl. wádashuga. Cf. quit, v. t.

stop, s.; to be on one’s way again after a s., tıló’tkala; to harvest or fish again after a s., smikanuánaka.

stopper, lákish.

store, s.; s.-house, warehouse, ĺpaksh, sheshatuikish.

store, v.t., ĺpak; s. underground, p’ńána, vumi, hiwídsha; storing-place, ĺpaksh; vumi, vumish; cf. bury, v., underground.

storm, s., witchtaks, yálkam; to produce a s., yálzamála; hail-s., stá’kish; wind-s., kíllitko shléwish; snow-s., kékñish; rain-s., kténdshash; s. carrying rain and snow together, kúlzhash; whirlwind, kákiaxsh.

story and fabulous s., shashapkéló-ash; s.-teller, shashapkéló-ish.

stove, heater, stúp. Cf. oven.

stow, v. t.; s. away underground, p’ńána, vumi. Cf. store, v.t.

straight, adj., tálaak; running s., linear, táltalì; to make s., tálaak shúta, tkúya; to fly in a s. line, hún-техна.

straight, adv.; s. out, tála, tálaak; to walk s out, as lizards, ulítchkanka.

straighten, v. t.; s. out, tálaak shúta, tkúya.

straightener of arrow-shafts, made of stone, tkúı́klísh; made of wood, tkuyótkish.

strain out, v.t., patádsha.

strange, wennimí, apoc. wénni; to become s., Wenníala.
strangely, wéúui.
stranger, atkni, wennfki; to consider as a s., ka-ik6ma.
strap, s.; s. of leather, pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; quiver-s., stilash; s. for saddles, etc., píckash; otter-skin s. or other skin-s., skèl; fur-skin-s. tied into the hair, shukatonolótkish.
Cf. quiver.
strap, v. t.; s. the saddle-girth around, shufutala; s. up into a bundle, hushútanka.
strawberry, tehúitchiks; s.-plant, tehúitchiksham.
stray, v. i.; s. around, as dogs, núkanka; s. out, lúdsíma, lulíma, lólaža, lókanaka; to go straying, lúrúltipka, láyapka. Cf. astray.
streaked, uyo%atko, udelgatko. Cf. striped.
stream, kóke; small s., kókaga, tukuaga.
street, stú; gínsísh; s. in a city, tá-uni gínsíntko.
strength, killítko; litchíftclili.
strengthen, v. t.; s. oneself, shpotu.
stretch, v. t.; s. out, hushkálzga; upon something high, kshúval, kshúival, pl. ivála; s. out by hand, patádsha, spatódsha; s. out on ground or elsewhere, kshikla, pl. ñkla; s. limbs or elastic objects, spatódsha; s. one's limbs, shuatáwi; s. over, nédsza; long-shaped articles, fdsza; s. oneself out, back upward, or flat on the ground, shuílpka, pl. wiwámpka. Cf. extend, v. t.

stride on, v. i., ksútaki; s. on long-legged, tehikólalzá.
strike, v. t.; s. with a long article, as a club, whip, etc., vúta, wi-udsha, wíhú'tebza, vudúka, vud'kite, wiulála; udáyu, udúpka, udépkpa; s. a blow, wiulála; again, wiulalá-pèle; s. by hand, bill or weapon, ndúka, ktúpka; s., stab back, hushútpka; s. down into repeatedly, mpátka; s. camp for the night, mák'léza; s. each other, shutútpka, shuktútpka, shékpéza, Mod. ndáyu, ktáyu; s. the ground, said of missiles, yúlza; s. the water, yúá; s. into after going through another obj., mpát; s. a match, shlífwá; s. oneself, shú'ktka, shutátpka; s. upon, through with a tool, mpátá; one who strikes with tools habitually, mpámtish.
string, knúks, dim. knukága; thick s., braided, túnísh; s. used as a holder, handle, stilash; leather-s., pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; guard-s. of hat, tsuyésham stilash; s. of beads, yánnash; s.-game, and s. with both ends weighted, tehíma-ash; to play the s.-game, tehíma-a.
strip, v. t., long obj, udshípa, pl. idshípa; round obj, ludshípa, shulshípa.
strip of leather, pukéwish, dim. pukewíga; to cut into strips, púi.
striped, udelgatko, uyo%atko; s. horizontally, lákkimítko; s. vertically, lkelkátkitko; s. transversely or at right angles, sheshalzakánatko; s. lengthwise, shélzalanatko.
stroke, s.; s. of lightning, lúepalsh, lêmé-ish.

stroke, v. t., tashulóla; to pat, tatchá'lká; ptc'hklá, Mod. ptc'há-klá.

stroll, v. i.; s. around, gátám'lä, gintala; one who strolls about, tatámnuish.

strong; vigorous, litch'litchlì, kílitkó; large and s., múni; s., irresistible, as a demon, shkañi; s., said of tissues, ropes, tsuégatko; s. in the sense of solid, voluminous, húpka-tko; to be s., húpká; to become s., solid, káltki; to become s. by physical exercise, shpóta; to be s., kila; said of winds, ská; to become stronger, winds, shiwína.

strongly, ká-a, apoc. ká, gá; with vigor, litch'ilitch; a great deal, mú, tún; s., forcibly, kíl, kíllank; s., said of winds, ská.

struggle, v. i., to writhe, witwita.

strut about, shalkía-a, shápíkua.

stubble, mulínuish.

stubborn, kúidsí.

study, v. i. and t., húshkanka, húsh'sha, in Mod. also: kópa; shvuyu'tsha, Mod. shvuyushága.

stuff, v. t., as an animal, tkána.

stumble, v. i.; s. and fall, udshí-klá.

stump of tree, bush, tútash; s. of dried-up tree, wapálash.

stupid, létalani, Mod. kéliak kóx-pash; tchawikatko.

subchief, kitchkání lakí, abbr. kétsa lakí.

submerge, v. t., tíla, tílnua; s., as a canoe, fíktcha; submerged, tílnhuántko.

subsequent, tapíini; s., following in age, tapínkani.

subsequently, adv. and conj., tapí, tapítana, at, apoc. a; tehúí, tehúyuk, tehúyunk; k'léwiank; cf. and, hereupon.

substance, s.; in the sense of thing, object, tuaí; black s., gú'pal, q. v.; poisonous s., kúidsí yá-aks, yá-aks; covering s., skútash; decaying wood-s., mú'lu; emetic s., tehuní-kish; glass-s., lam-punú'tkishí; glutinous s. of the eye, wálash; resinous, glutinous s. put on arrows, wálakish; greenish s. of snakes, lotel'kish; s. producing death, k'le'kótkish, luélótkish; s. producing pain, disease, tátkish; s. sucked out by the conjurer, hánsheish.

succeed, v. i., to have luck, tín'ña, tids'h tín'ña.

such; s. one, one of that sort, s.-like, gémptchi, hú'mtchi, shuhánkptchi; in s. a way, húmasht, gá-asht; wák; correlat. wákaktoksh; to act in s. a way, húmasht gí; one who looks or behaves in s. a way, haktchá'mptchi.

suck, v. t.; s. out, milk and blood only, édsha; s. out of, hántchipa, tíkal; kóka; s. at something, klúdso'xa, kpushó'šha; s. at, as at a patient, hánsheish.

sucker, s.; the various fish-species known as suckers in the Kl. highlands are: Chasmistes luxatus,
tsūm; *Chasmistes breviceirostris*, kāptu; *Catastomus labiatus*, yē'n; another of the *Catastomidae*, “white-fish,” udshāksh; to catch this s., udshākshalsha; other species: sūwalsh or shēwash, vayē-aga, vū-nai, and the smallest s., hishtish.
suckle, v. t., hshtetcha; suckling child, mū'ksh, Mod. shuntechat; dim. mūkaga, Mod. shuntechāga.
suddenly, kīl, pālakak, tāntkt at.
suet, plū.
suffer, v. i., to be afflicted, yuālka; s. mentally, shunūyua, stefnash mā'sha; s. from a spell of witchcraft, shalzhita, shalzhitna; s. from an acute or painful disease, mā'sha; s. from a fever, kēlpoksh mā'sha, with obj. case; s. from a lingering disease, pāhalka, shīla; s. from a slower internal disease, pahōska; s. from exhaustion, pāhtchelna; s. from malaria, tushtusha, Mod. tūshushla.
suffering, mā'sliash; if chronic, shilash; painful s., tatiksh; to endure mental s., stefnash mā'sha.
sufficient, tiimi. Cf. enough.
sufficiently, gētk, Mod. kānk-tak, tāntktak.
suffocate, v. t.; to be suffocated, kēshga hukish; pūta.
sugar, shūggi; s.-pine, ktdleam kō'zh; sap of s.-pine, tchätchel-pēlu; sweet as s., lūluyatko.
suicide; cf. commit, v.
sultry; it is s., pāsha, tgiwa.
summer, pāta; it is s., pāta; after s. is over, pāta giulank; to build a s.-lodge, u'glē'plīza.
summon, v. t., tpēwa, nē-ulza; s. repeatedly, several times, ne-ulpēli.
sun, shāpash; the s. ascends in the sky, shāpash a tūshkipka; the s. is culminating, shāpash plāfktishtka gi; the s. is down, shāpash i-unega. Cf. lalo, rise, set, v.
sunburn, ktschal'gish; to produce sunburns, ktschal'za.
sunday, sūndē.
sundown, kīsh, tinolithic; at s. kishē'mi; time about s., tinolōlesh, red at s., i-unégsh. Cf. sunset.
sunfish, a fish popularly called so, tōpa.
sunflower, mádnu Mod.
sunrise, tinē'gish; cf. east.
sunset, kīsh, tinolithic; time between s. and dark, i-unégsh; it is s. time, tinolōla; it is approaching s., tinolōna.
superimpose, v. t., waldsha; nēdsza, ńdsza, ńdsza; to pile up, lokāptelza; Mod. lkapā; s. crosswise, transversely, long obj., āka, ākua; kshēlē'ka, pl. etē'zi.
superintend, v. t., shualaliumpka. superintendant, shuashulaliumpkīsh; hashtaltampkāto.
superior, adj.; s. as to location, plātani; s. in importance, mūni; s. to, surpassing, winīzh, winīzh-petchi; to be s. to, winīzi, Mod. vūūzin, winīžian. Cf. surpass, v.
superior, s., commander, lākī.
support, s., post, wālash, stutterflash.
suckl e—sweat-lodge.

sup pose, v. t., shéwa, héwa, nítu, kshápa; húshka, húshkanka, in Mod. also: kópa.
sup posed, conj., supposing that, hā', hā; cf. if, when.
surface; no ex. eq.: on the s. of, plémtant; to lie, rest, sprawl on the s. of, wílhaslashna; to lie on, upon, the s., inan., lúsha, úsha. Cf. swim, v.
sur pass, v. t., winízi, Mod. víziin, wínizian; lúzi, kshuízi; s. in size, strength or stature, winízi; surpassing in size, quality, wínižish, wínižishpchi.
sur render, v. t and i., húkshi; s. property, wóýwa; s. for a purpose, said of flat objects only, sháltpa.
sur round, v. t, gakiamna; s. in the sense of heading off, gayáya; s. with rails, fence, shutédshka; s. clothe in, skú'tchala; s. form a ring around, hashámnpka; s. in the shape of a concave body or half globe, ginkakiamna; to be surrounded by a halo, said of the moon, sháltkala; surrounded with, as with mist, fire, skútatkó.
suspect, v. t., ká-íkêma.
suspend, v. t., haggáya, naggáya; long obj., kshaggáya, aggáya, pl. iggáya; s. while going, aggá-idsha, pl. iggá-idsha; s. over, as a blanket over a bush, hishaggáya, shákachtuala; to be suspended on, shuggáya; over something, tunulúla. Cf. hang, v. t.
sustain, v. t., as allies, tchilla, shítchla; s. the opposite party in war, tchínta.
swag ger, v. i., shalkiú-a, shípnú, shutákta
swallow, v. t, skótka, shníwá-dshna; húla; s. while raising the head repeatedly, as birds, ta-ulaktámna.
sallow, v. t., titák, Mod. titákia.
swamp, s., slútch; túdo; s.-dogberry, ipshúna; s.-dogberry-bush, ipshúnalam.
swan, white, kúsh.
swamp, v. t, sheniúta, shíyuta, heshelióta, shéshátui, cheshatuftka, with loc. case of the obj. obtained; to return from swapping, cheshatuftka; to intend to s., shéshatuítla.
swarm, s.; to form a s., túlha; shukú’lki.
swarm, v. i.; s. around, ká-ika, pl. of animals, wá, túlha; s. around buzzing, as insects, nutúyanna.
sway, s., rule, né-ulakh.
sway, v. i., s. over, hashtáltlámpta, né-ula.
sweat, v. i., to perspire, shuílka; s. after exertion through dancing, wála; s. in the steam-bath, spú’kli; to go and s. in a steam-bath, spú’k’litcha; s. and dance during five days, spú’kli; to use for sweating purposes, spúklíta.
sweat-lodge; ceremoni al s.-l, spú’k’lish; family s.-l, spú’klish, Mod. lú’mkoksh; little s.-l, spú’kliga; to take a sweat-bath in the s.-l, daily and
ceremonial, spū'kli, Mod. lůmkó-ka; to erect a s.-l. and to lay mats upon it, spū'klishla; outside ladder of large dance- or s.-l., shashtanuló-lash; former location of a s.-l., slá'm-damíd-wásh; floor of s.-l., tànt.
sweep, v. t, vudshóka; s. with a broom, vudshú'shka, vudshó'shka; s. over, said of winds, wikánsha.
sweet, iú'iuyatko; to be s. to the taste, lúiluya.
well, v. i.; s. up, gúhua, túiža; swolen, guhátko, tuízampkátko; to be swolen through sores, wéla.
swelling, s.; s. on body, gúhuash, contr. gúsh; to have a permanent s. on a part of body, gúhia, d. kák'hiia.
swiftly, pálak, pé lak, Mod. pé lak; very s., pálakak.
swill milk, ndúpatko édshash.
swim, v. i.; no ex. eq.: gé-upka, péwa, Mod. tchúlui; to go and s., pé-udsha; s. about, udúmkanka, udúmtchna; s. against current, up stream, tchúka kóke, tchúka; s. away, hú'ška; on the water's surface, udumaló'na; towards somebody, udumulípka; s. below the surface, kídska, túyamna, tchúyamna; lémúna; s. over, across, udúmkua, gúži; gákua; s. habitually, udúmkanka; pl. said of fish, etc., wá; swimming place, pëwash; swimming bladder of fish, shuídhash, shuídhash lâwalsh.
swine, gúshu; resembling s., gú'sh-uptchi.
swing, v. t; s. as a stick, shém-tchna; s. around, s. in the air, vútóka, tilankánsha; s. by one's arm, hand, vútókanka; s. around, shuímokédsha; s. the body around, tcheyalalža, vuyamna; s. around, above one's head, sha-ulóla; s. over for somebody, nutuyakía; s., shake the head or body while walking, hínawa; to throw by swinging, nutolála.
swing, v. i., hishtualkánka; s. to and fro, shulakuawéta; tilankánsha, vútókakua, nutókakua; s. back and forth, hínawa, hishtualkánka.
swing, s., for children, szúnitót-kish; to ride on a s., szúnueta, shulakuawéta.
switch, s., rod, shuíkúsh. Cf. rod.
swoon, s.; to fall in a s., pëmpkí, tehóktamna.
sword, yuhàcash, núni wáti, shuílshótkish, tê'kish.
sure, true, kátak; it is s., kátak gi; to be s.! ya!
surely, ya; i-u, yu.
surf, lkásh, shló'kingsh; to form, raise s., lkán, ndakalpáta.
sweep — talk.

T.

table, for eating, pák’lgish, vulgar: wákkish; any kind of t., pák’lgish; t.-land, gúhuapkhsh, kná’t. t adpole, gúuya.
tail, kpé’l; t. of bird, kátspash; to wag the t., shuadshantch’má; kpé’l shewókaga; t.-fin, kpé’l.
tainted, said of food, kui piluitko, piluitko; nduptko.
take, v. t, generic: shniika, shnu-kua; t. aim, layipka, shuawfdshna; t. along with, persons, úyamna, pl. t.-amna; spú’nsna, spúntpa, gín-kanka, átpa, pl. ítpa; t. along, carry about, inan., úyamna, pl. t.-amna, átpa, átpamna, pl. ítpa, ítpama; shléyamna; t. along on one’s march, persons, spúnketcha; back to, spunpampéle, spungátka; spungátga-péle; for another, spunshipkía; towards, spunshipka; t. away, away from, to remove from, persons, kshéná, pl. éna; spú’nsna, spúntza, shiáshla; cf. kidnap; inan. túta, illóla, shiáshla, áná, anulipka; t’méshka, pl. yíméshka; shnuka, lútxa, shléxta; útxa, pl. ítxa; t. away in the arms, hands, kshéná, pl. éna; t. away from the fire, shléyétxa; t. back or home, shnu’kpé’l; t’meshkápéle, pl. ymeshkápéle; ítpampéle; shlémpéle; t. as a companion, spú’nsna, for travel, spúnkanka; t. down, ilína; t. for oneself, in games, yánkua; t. hold of, shnúka, shnúka; úyamna, pl. t.-amna; said of diseases, gú’tá; t. home, inan., híwi; cf. t. back; t. home, persons, spúnketchapéli, spun-shámpéli; cf. t. along on one’s march back to; t. in, to confine, spú’lhi, pl. íhi; t. off from, to strip, udšípa, pl. idšípa; ludšípa, shulšípa; t. or wrench off, lútza, pl. ítza; lúlí, láli; a piece from, kuakákshka; t. off from oneself, shiáshka; the robe, kukóle; the hat, shanatchvúla; t. out, to draw out from, íshka; íka, íkuga; íkna, fampéle; from the pocket, shiátká; tehelétka; t. out again, íkákpéle, fampéle; object taken out, íkaks; t. physical exercise, shópuí; t. a steam-bath, spú’lki, Mod. lúmkóka; t. to one’s heels, húdsba, du.; túshtcha, pl. tínsha; húdshna, húdshampka, etc.; cf. run, v. i.; t. under one’s arms, shaktía; cf. carry, hold, v.; t. up for oneself, anim., spúnkanka; inan., luyéga, uyéga, pl. pe-uyéga; t. up with a stick, kútélka; with a fork, kíntka. Cf. remove, v. t.
talk, v. t, to speak, hémkanka; to converse, to have a talk, wáltka, hasha-shuáxia; to commence talking, hemkantámpka; t. all at once, wáltka; t. over and over, wáltákpe’lé; t. indis-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
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<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>s., wáltoks, Mod. wáltkash; to have a t., wáltka.</td>
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<td>talker</td>
<td>hemkánkish, wáltkish.</td>
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<td>tall</td>
<td>atí, abbr. át; if strong or bulky at the same time, múni; so t., gé; taller than, winízhish, winízhish-petchi; to be taller than, winízh, Mod. wúízhin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tallow</td>
<td>plú; t. rendered, stillinash.</td>
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<td>kidney-t.</td>
<td>teháshlaksh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>talon</td>
<td>sthe'ksh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>talon or spiritual remedy</td>
<td>ya-uks; t. song, magic song, shuí'sh, ya-uks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tame</td>
<td>adj., ká-i komú'shni.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tan</td>
<td>v. t., as a hide, tkiiya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>stiya; smelling like, containing t., stítko.</td>
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<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>mark to shoot arrows at, we-úzálkish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tarry</td>
<td>v. i., wálza; to wait for, teháwáya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tart</td>
<td>ka-á má'šitko; it tastes t., ka-á má'sha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>v. t., kpápsha; t. by sipping, kpéto.</td>
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<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>v. i., má'sha; said of food, beverages, pilúui; it tastes sour, bitter, tart, ka-á má'sha; t. like, má'sha, with obj. case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>s., flavor, má'slash; sense of t., t. of tongue, palate, kpápshash; what has a peculiar t., piluycásh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tauter</td>
<td>cf. telltale.</td>
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<td>tattoo</td>
<td>v. t., shítchpalua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tattooing</td>
<td>s., tattoo-mark, shítchpalásh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tchakání** nom. pr. of a section of land in the Cascade Range, Tchakání.

**Tchakánkni** nom. pr. of the Molale Indians inhabiting Tchakání, Tchakánkni máklaks, Tchakánkni.

**Tchípash-seed** | *tchípash*; resembling *tch-*seed, tchípashptchi; *grass-stalk* producing it, tchípsham.

**teach** | v. t., hashiúga. |

**teacher** | hashíugish. |

**tear** | v. t., generic: pakága, pú-dshía; t. asunder, shepátça; t. away, pakákola; sod, ground, putóya; sticks, etc., pokóya; t. away by biting, kuátcha, kueknola; t. cloth into shreds, teshashkuála; t. by hand, spákága, spárcha, p'hu'shlika; piece torn off, p'hu'shkuish; t. a hole into, púdsha; t. off pieces, particles from, by biting or otherwise, kua'tka, kuakákshka, kowáktech; t., rip open, ktákága, pakeóla; successively, ktakákitchna; t. to pieces, petédga; with the teeth, kawa-kága; t., pluck out, feathers, pul'za, půl'hta; grasses, etc., putóga, pálala; t. in two, pákta; one who tears in two. pàktish; torn cloth, tóshashko; to be torn, to have holes, gíntákta. |

**tear** | s., kêlmash; to shed tears, shú-áktcha; to commence shedding t., shuaktchtámanka. |

**tease** | v. t., shnumáchka; t. unbearably, shnutchóka. |
teat, ċdshash.
teeth; cf. tooth.
telegaph, hashhuaškiō'tkish; electric t., wášiši hashhuaškiō'tkish.
tell, v. t., shápa; t. somebody, sha-piya; t. somebody about, stítla; to return and t., stillhipéli; t., declare to somebody, shátéla; t., announce, t. each other, heshamkánka. t. so, kshápa, húmasht or ná-asht gi; t. knowingly, shegshéwa; t. lies about, kíya, atchíga; t. the truth, kátak gi, contr. kátak; to commence telling to, shapitámka; to come to an end with telling to, shapiyúla.
telltale, wali%ish, Mod. úlkish; wiknish, dim. wikniaga.
temperature; high t., lókuash; warm t., lusluwashish; cold t., kátags.
tempest, yálkam, witchtaks; to produce t., yál^amala. Cf. storm.
temple, t.-bone, nápénnapsh.
ten, té-unep; t. times, té-unepni; tenfold, té-unepsh pákáklaksh.
tender, v. t., úya, n^ya, luya, pi. shewana; t. food, hashpa. Cf. give, present, v.
tender, adj., soft, tehe-íni.
tendon, sinew, mbúitch, pflhap.
tendril, kekammáměnish.
tent, shi’lash.
tenth; t. part, té-unepshókztatzo'tko.
tepíd, lúkuash; to be t., lóku.
termagant, shitchéktnish, shu-kë'kish.
terminate, v. t., shékélui, shote-lóla, tména.
terminus, for running, etc., yúash.
terrify, v. t., spútcta, hushpá-tchtá, húshťzá; terrified at, vú-shish; to be terrified at, yáyakia, vúsha, shínamshta.
terror; to be, stand in t. of, vúsha; yáyakia, shínamshta.
testicle, shú’lňsh.
textile fabric, shíł. Cf. tissue.
thank, v., shepkedsha.
that, pron. dem.; t one, the one over there, gúni, gúnitok; inan. present and visible, hú’n; before me, húnu; invisible or far off, húntk; referring to distant anim. or inan. objects, hú’k, pl. hú’ksha; hú’kt, pl. hú’ktsha; hú’ksht; 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 -kë’ni, -zë’ni; when connected with verbs of motion, hátak, hátakt, hátaktok, hátkak; upon t. ground, soil, hi, hi, i, hita; t. much, kánk, abbr. ka, ga; like t. thing, húntchi, shuhánktchi; that’s so! t. is right! húmasht! húmasht tídsh! i-i tídsh!
thee, pron. pers. and to thee, mish, m’sh, m’s.
their, theirs, pron. poss.; expressed by the plural forms of: his, q. v.; in close proximity, kélamsham, kékélamsham, húnkélamsham; absent or in the distance, m’nálam, Mod. p’nálam; t. own, m’nálamtak, Mod. p’nálamtak.
themselves, pron. refl.; pátak, hú’ktak, sha; they for t., pitagiáng-
gin, hudshakiánki; when connected with verbs, cf. himself, oneself.

then, adv., at that time, gitá; tánk, tánkak, tánkt, tánktchik, tůshgish; cf. time; since t., after this, tchě'k, tchě'ksh; until t., pání.

then, conj. connecting sentences, tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk; tchúi pā'n, at pēn, at, apoc. a; tú, tuí; tatá; Mod. un, ū'n; in correlative sentences: if ... . . . . then, hā' ... . . . .
tchā', tchě'k, tchě'tch; t., after this, nětmáč, gntak; tchě'k, tchě'ksh, abbr. tchā; tchúi tchě'k; t. there, tchúk. Cf. hereupon.

thence, adv., gitá, gě'tksh.

there, adv., over t., over yonder, hū, -u, ō; tū, tút, tůsh; kū, kūi; when referring to persons, hūt; gět, gětuí; connected with verbs of motion, hátak, hátakt, hátaktok, hátak; cf. that; high up t., just t., tút, but t., tútak; t. where, tú'sht, tū'shtak; he, that, those over t., gůni, tůkni, tůshni; coming from t., gitáčni; you t., stop! guní kántak! Mod.; thereto, toward t. place, gitálá; through t., hátaktana.

thereabout, adv. loc., gitánt.

thereat, hunkantí.

thereby, hunkantí.

therefore, conj., hůmasht giúga, hůmashtak giug, hůmasht gish, hůmasht sháhunk giug; hunkantí, hunkantchā'. Cf. hence.

thereupon, conj. gitak, tchúi, tchúyuk, tchúyunk, tchúi pā'n. Cf. afterward, hereupon, then.

thick; in the sense of strong, solid, voluminous, hůpaktko; to be t., dense, smoke, etc., můlka; as t. as, pát, pátptani. Cf. corpulent, fat.

thicket of shrubs, gáchesh, gáchétko.

thief, pálalish, tet'máshkish; sneak-t., gánta-pálalish.

thigh of a quadruped's hind leg, awálesh. Cf. leg.

thimble, kókolsh.

thin, lakláki.

thine, pron.; same as thy, q. v.

thing, object, túa; which t., túa (also interr.); something, túa; many things, túmi túa; all things, everything, ná-nuktua.

think, v. t., hůshkánka, hůshka, shéwa; hówa, Mod. kópa, kóxpakta; t. of, over, hůsha; shvuyúsha, Mod. shvuyushágá; t. so, kshápá.

third; one t. part, ndáná shékattakzako; in a t. place, location, ndánash.

thirsty, to be, ámbutka; pák-techna.

thirteen, te-unepdtá ndán, adding pé-ula, líkla, etc.

thirty, ndání té-unáp.

this, pron. dem.; t. here, referring...
to anim. and inan. obj., present and visible, húnk; to persons, long obj. in proximity, hā’t, pl. hā’dsha; to anim. and inan obj. within sight, more Mod. than KL, hu, hā’, ō, u; t. here, anim. and inan., in close proximity, Lat. hicce, kē; anim., kēk; inan., Lat. hoc, hocce, gén, génú; t. country before you, gén kāfla; just t. thing, gētak; like t. or these, gēmptchi, shuňánkptchi; at t. spot, place here, gitā, git; gén, gená; connected with verbs of motion, hātak, hātaktok; t. way out, gētala, abbr. gén; in t. direction, génálala; t. day, gén waitash, pā’-dshit; on t. ground, soil, hī, hī, i, hita, hīt; in t. manner, gā-asht, hūnasht, gén gěntch. Cf. he, here, place, that.


Thorn, wātī.

Thoroughfare, stū; ginsžántko;
  t. in town or city, ginsžish; to make a t., stůya.

Thou, pron. pers., i, t, 1, 1; thee, to
  thee, mish, m’š, m’s; t. alone, ū pila;
  ū tala; just t., but t., ītak, ītoks; thy-
  self, ītoks; t. for thyself, itakiáni.

Thought, gén tak; tā’dsh; tak, taks, tok, -toksh.

Thought, s., húshkanksh; in Mod. also kózlash.

Thoughtful, steňshaltko.

Thousand, t. kéndish, té-ünepni té-
  ünop; tousand.

Thread, knúks, skenshnůtkish; tîny,
  little t., knukága.

Threaten, v. t., hūshipēle, shuň-
  lôka; t. with a blow, hushāsha,
  hū’shtza.

Three, ndáni, abbr. ndáni; threefold,
  shantchaktántko; t. times, ndáni;
  at t. places, ndániash; during, for,
  after t. days, ndáni waftash, ndáni;
  the t. stars in Orion’s belt, ndándaks-
  ni. Cf. triplets.

Trash, v. t., ndegá.

Throat, naiyakash; sňutkanuňtkish, shniwatchnótkish. Cf. cut, v.

Throttle, v. t.; t. oneself, shyéts-
  ṭaka.

Through, prep.; sometimes rendered by case-postpositions and verbal suffixes; to look t. a tube, tášxä; t. there, t. that locality, hátak-
  tana; to fall t. the ice, weshtat tinua;
  to run t., as a rope, stů’uka.

Throw, v. t.; t. against something, shālgia, shālgidsha; t. at, shutuyanka-
  kia; t. at each other, shǔ-ũ’ta, shǔ-ũtāp, shuntowá-udsha; re-
  peatedly, shúntaulsha; t. away, pūe-
  dsha; to reject, kēdsha, kēdshna, vut-
  ōdsha; t. away, long obj., vutó-
  dsha, vutóshna; bulky obj., shni-
  kίwa, nutódshna, nutolalóla; t.
  away and leave behind, lékčha, nělktča, kshélktča, pl. élktča;
  nutólaktča; t. back, pukámpélé,
  pudedșampelí, vutu-ipēle; one’s leg,
  legs, pē’čh shulatchtila; t. below,
  underneath, pufla; t. down, pułza,
  vutólza; down into, wětli, pulıli;
down upon, as earth, ké-lu-a, ké-lua; t. somebody down, said of a horse, shne-uló-a; t. down on, down stairs, ktiukuél-a; attended with injuries, vud'hitakuél-a; t., to dart a spear, etc., shú-ká; t. open a door, ktiugiú-ló-a; t. down, said of a horse, shne-uló-la; t., down till, down stairs, ktiuknel-a; attended with injuries, vud'hitakuel-a; t., to dart a spear, etc., slr'kim; t. open a door, ktugiula, ktuyega; t. out, as of a house, ktiung-a, shúka; for somebody, ktiugia; t. by swinging, mutol-a; t. up in the air, vutún-lá; t. up after swallowing, techún-a; hushatchígájá-ló-a; t. up a hill, moun-tain, yaímála; a mound, spuktech-ámpka; t. upon, pualala; liquids, kí-tú-ta; ktutana; t. upon the ground, puelhi, vutolu-a; t. into water, kí-tú-ta.

Cf. cast, hurl, v.

thumble, tzó-pó.

thunder, lémé-lish; t. of falling waters, tíwish; thunderbolt, lémé-lish, lúepalsh.

thunder, v. i.; it is thundering, lémé-na.

Thursday, vunepni tinshna sun-dé-giulan waita, vunepni tinshna, vunepni waita giulan.

thus, conj., hámusht; ná-asht, Mod. ná-asht; gá-asht; húnta; tehí, tsi; tehí'k; and t., techýunk; when connected with verbs of speaking, ke, tehí, ná-asht introduce the spoken words: t. I said, tehí ní gi; t., that much, so, ka, ga; t., just so, húmtsantka, hámushtak; t., so looking, gémp téhí, húmtelí; to act t., to say t., humásht gi

thy, thine, pron. poss., mi; t. mother, mi p'gishap; t. own, just thine,
mítak, mitok; thine alone, ni tála.

thyroid cartilage, laggalaga-gish, wakálwakalsh; szutkanú-t-kish lakish.

tick, shkóks.
ticket, pípa; pass-t, lákiám pípa.
tickle, v. t., Mod. shtchiyakéka; to be, feel tickled, tchýftchýza.
tie, v. t., t. up, wé-pla; t. around, wapíl'ma; t. around one's neck, shaukága, cf. shepukága; t. a knot, ukút'léka, shluulkóla; t. to, t. together, shlítehta, shlítehka, skúta-wia; szúta, shül'la; by strapping, hushúttanka; t. by means of wisps, tínkopka; to be tied to temporarily, tgúta, pl. lú'lúta; t. transversely, kshér'léka, pl. etlé'zi; t. up in a bundle, shutúla, shultúla, szúta; sheet-like obj., hishultimateñanka.
tight, kuáta; t.-fitting, kitchkitchli; to be t., kuáta; not t., shlelantóko.
tightly, kitchkitch; kuáta.
tile, shnutéčko tópesh; ktá-i.

still, prep. and conj.; cf. until.
timber, standing, felled, sawed, or cut, ánku; sawed, cut t., pápkash; t.-dam, páplish; into t., woods, bushes, cf. recess; to go into the t., hukáya, pl. gakáya.
time; no ex. eq.: now is the t., átu háktákt gi; the t. is up, at ápá; I have t., ká-i nú k'liká; I have no t., k'liká ná nen; t.-piece, t.-indicator, watch, shápash; t. between sunset and dark, i-unégsh; t. about sundown, tinolólesh; t. for rest, sleeping,
today.

thumb—today.

spunā’kš; it is sleeping t., spunéga; it is t. to go to bed, átu lulalkšē’mi gi; t. of dawn, pā’ktgē, nī’lka; t. of decease, lēlnidshish; t. of starting, gūtakaksh; at the t., season, epoch of, case-suffix -ē’mi, -i’nī, -i’am; at any t., tatā; at the t. being, at the present t., this t., at, apoc. a.; atai tū, átuu, Mod. átuu; pā’dsthit, tūshgish; tchā-u, abbr. tchā; hāk, hāk; at a certain t., at a t., tīna, tīna, tīnā; at that t., at, apoc. a.; gi’ta, tānk, tānkak, tāntk, tāntcthik; temp. and local at the same time: hū, -u, -ō’; tūshgish; for the distant past or future, ta hū, tuī; at the t. when, tatā, tatātāk; shūhank-shīfkō; at the same t., simultaneously, tāntkt tchēk, cf. simultaneously; at another t., tīnatoks, tītna; but at other times, tītatnats, tītatnats; at a future t., tāntk gatpanuapkshē’mi; tuī; at no t., kū-itata, kāyutk, Mod. kāyu; at the right t., in t., tēhē-ctak; at which t.? tatā? tūshgish? after a t., some t. after, undshē’k tēhē’k; after that t., tēhē’i, tēhē’; tēhē’k, tēhē’ctch; a few times, tītatna; for a short t., mēnīk, pāltak; pāltak, Mod. pēlak, tānkak, hūya; for a short t. only, tānkakak; for a long t., mā’ntch, tā’nk; for some t. past and future, mā’ntch, mā’ntchak; in former times, mā’ntch-gitko, tā’nk, gālak; not at the t. being, not yet, not now, kāyutk, Mod. kāyu; kū-itata; many times, often, tūmēnī; tānkni; so many times, tānkni; a single t., one t., once, tīna; at one t., tinú-ak; a short t. ago, tānkak, nīa, ūna; sometimes, tītatna, tītna; sometime after, mā’ntch-gitko. The adj. connected with t. are as follows: times connected with numerals is expressed by the adj. ending -ni: four times, vūnepnī; brief in t., tānkni; long in t., mā’ntchni, tā’nkni; living at the t., belonging to this, that, t., tānkni; he, she, it, from that t., this, the one existing since then till now, tāntketchikni. Cf long, adv. tin, pālpali tchēkēmen. tinned sheet-iron, pokōtī. tiny, ndshēkani; laklākli. tip, v. t.; t. an arrow, sha-ūla; for somebody, sha-ūlā. tippler, kētcha bubānīsh. tipsy, lēkatko; to be t., lāma, lēka. tiptoe; to stand on t., ldī’gtatka tired; to be and to become t., kēdshicha; to be t., shā’tki. tisue, s.; woven t. sheshalakakānatko, shīl; sort of t., made of swamp-grasses, tūlalul. Cf powerful. titter, v. i., luai'ga. toad, kōe, dim. kuaga; horned t., naishlashlakgish-gitko; t-shaped, kōeptchi. tobacco; Indian and common t., kātchkal; t-pipe, pāksh; stem of t-pipe, pākshat tulish, pa-ūtkish; to smoke t., pāka; to masticate t., katchkal pān, kōkanka, ktechān, kpr-yumma. to-day, gēn waitash, pā’dsthit waita, pā’dsthit.
toe; all the toes taken together, and
  t.-joint, lyawáwash; the largest t.,
  txópo; t.-nail, shtés'ksh.

together, t. with, tuía, tchí' sh; t.
in or into one spot, nadshá' shak, wi-
gátak; connected with verbs, t. is
expressed synthetically by verbal
affixes: united or flocking t., tchí-
katto; to come, be, or go t., shu-
kál'ki.

Tókwa, Túkua, nom. pr. loc.,
Túkua.

to-morrow, mbúshant; to-m. early,
mbúshanak.

tone, stú' tzish. Cf. clang, sound.
ton's, blacksmith's, slánakptigótkish;
to seize with t., shnákptiga, tapáta.
tongue, pawatch; to seize oneself in
the t., shokftanatko; to cluck with the t.,
shakpshtaka; to lick with the t.,
pelka, pelzatana; to move the t. be-	ween the compressed lips, Mod.
klopa; to put the t. out, pelka pá-
watch; to move the t. in and out for
mockery, shépulaua; to draw the t.
at somebody, vútikápka.
too, adv.; when connecting coordi-
nate nouns, also, tchí' sh; temporal,
tebkásh; t. much, túm, túm tchá-
tchui; sometimes to be rendered by ká-a.
Cf. ká-a (2), and Note
to 105, 7.
tool; when forming compounds, it
is expressed by nominal suffix -ótk-
kish, -útkish, contr. -ó'tch, -ú'tch;
t. of any description, shute-ótkish;
part of a t., shute-ótkish; long, pierc-
ing t., sákta; t. made of horn, tôke;
t. for digging, utoýótkish; t. for root-
digging, meyótkish, āmda; t. made
of obsidian, mbú'shaksh; one who
is possessed of such, mbushak-
sháltko; t. for removing, illolótkish;
t. for scraping, il'ótkish; when made
of stone, il'hka; t. for treating the
sick, tchüténótkish, múluash.

tooth, tút; front-t., fore-t., tatšélámni
tút, Mod. tyálamni tút; shokótantko
tút; molar t., káko; t.-ache, tút-
mašash; suffering of t.-ache, ki-
mádsham pátko; one who lost his
front teeth, or has a gap in them,
nga-ishkátko; person who lost the
lower range of teeth, hantiflakto; to
grate the teeth, shékúkódska; to rip
up with the teeth, kawakága.

top, apex, wí' hla, willhashlash; plá-
iní; t., summit of tree, mountain,
cone, hápa; on the t. of, pléntant;
who, what is on the t. of, plá-iní,
plaitání; to be on the t., lawála; to
lay on the t. of, lidosha, líkla; to put
on, fasten at the t. of, iwála; to stay,
rest on the t. of, willhashlasha; t. as
a plaything, heshtal' cach, shetala-
lash.
topmost, adj., plá-iní, plaitání.
tipple, v. i.; t. over, ndéwa, ndé-
wanka. Cf. fall.
torch, of pitch, resin, kú'pkash;
shukélatchnótkish; to fish with a t.,
shlú'tehua; to use torches, travel with
t., shukélatchitchna.
torment, v. t, shnumáchka; t. to
death, shnutchóka.
tornado, kákiaxk.
toe—travel.

totter, v. i., naínaya, wítwita; wekíshtehna; t. about, tutié́na.

touch, v. t., genála; to be in contact, talígà; t., to be close to, shínáktta, káptchá; one who touches, shínáktish; t. by hand, táshta; t., reach up to, long subj., kapáta; t. each other, shásáshi; t. each other with the hand, hands, shashta; t. each other while walking, tádsha; t. with the feet, ktc'hí'tchta, púchtčna, púchtčta; to pass around while touching, shatashkákámna.

tow, v. t., as a boat, hishpławma.

towards, prep.; expressed by the case-postpositions -ké'ni, -tala; directly towards us, tálaak ná'lish.

towel; cf. wash-towel.

town, tá-uni, tchi'sh.

toy-ball, shű'pluash, dim. shuplugá; léwash. Cf. ball, play.

tracing, design, hushtétish.

track, footprint, kueish; to leave tracks, koéna.

trade, v. t., shéshatui; t. off, sheshatufka; person who wants to t., sheshatuá-ish; to be about to t., sheshatuishka; to return from trading, sheshatuitka.

trader, shéshatuish.

trail, v. t.; t. along on the soil, kwalapáta; when said of a dress, gown, u'hlutufna. Cf. drag, v.

trail, s., stú, dim. stúágá; crab's t., ská'-iksh; to make a t. and to place on the t., stúya; to arrive, approach by the t., shákatala.

train, v. t., hashiúga; t. oneself along the ground, ktchídsha. Cf. trail, v.

trainer, hashiúgish.

traitor; to be a t., tchinta.

tramp, tchássak tátamnuish; if thieves, tet'mádshish.

trample, v. t.; with the feet, ktc'hí'tchta; t. upon, crush with the feet, hiétala.

transfer to, anim. obj., spű'ni, pl. shewáña; t. property, wožówa. Cf. bestow, give.


translator, lütatkish.

transmit, v. t., to hand over, shúla, shullá, shulípka.

transparent, said of water, yáaliatko, yáliáli; to become t., yáliála.

transport, v. t., éna, pl. ídsha, ídshna; long, heavy, bulky obj., éna; cf. ídsha; t. for somebody or in his interest, enía; t., to carry back, home, émpéli, pl. idshämpeli; t. home to one's camp, hi'wi, biwidsha; t. in front of, close to, near, ktát'pna; t. to different places, shiashlkánka; t. upwards, uphill, kshawaliéga. Cf. carry.

trap, s.; noose, lasso, shlúkalaksh; t. used by hunters, shnuntáchalyótch, shnuntachelů'ks; fish-t., fishing-dam, kiá'm-luélkish; nákósh.

trap, v. t., shnuntáchlaya.

trapper, shnuntáchlyish.

travel, v. i.; generic: táměnů, géna; inan. subj., pitkala, léna; t. along with somebody, spünkanka:
t. around, about, gatamla, gintala; t. back, home, geppigampeli; t. behind somebody's back, shiammu; t. in a circle, gakala; t. in company, sha-ulanka, shawalinn'a; t. far off, geknola; t. in a file, hishkahtechna; single file, kintchna, kinuina; t. back in a file, kintcfoimpeli; t. fast, hudshna (and hiidslia), du. tushntchna, pi. tmshna; nki'l ksiutaki, ksiutaki; t. on horseback, hudsotcha; t. with a light, spark of fire, shukelatchitchna, skhYtchkanka; t. with large-sized objects, shayantildsha; t., come by the trail, road, shakatla; t. uphill, ga-ul%a, kinual%a; t. towards the water, lake, etc., tukua; t. without stoppage, genana; to return from traveling, tamenotka, teluitka; to start for traveling, guliuashkcha, guika-ka; one who treats a patient, tehutanish.

treaty and peace-t., shutankish; to conclude a t., shutan; instrument to effect a t., shutankotkish.
tree, s., anku; kosh, 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 -lam, -am being appended to the name of the fruit, anku or tchelash to be supplied. Cf. a/pulsham, apple-t., from a'push; kpokam, gooseberry-bush, from kpok; liiiluish, wild gooseberry-bush, from liiiluish. Young t., kitchkani anku, ánkua; dead t., erect, rotten or withered, wapalash, mbakuash; t. partly peeled off, stopalhuish; stump and trunk of t., tutash; fallen t., t. cut down, felled t., lumpoks; a species of t., hivash; another, walash.
tremble, v.i., t., be shaken up, sha-vvalta, shawaltana; t., shiver, moonu; t., totter, nainaya, witwita; t. from terror, liuliwa; to make t., to shake, shiukshiga
triangular, tehakethaki.
tributary of a river, shenock tags.
trick; to amuse by tricks, shmundshma-a; sheshi'la, k-a-ka; to induce
by tricks, shnapémnpema, Mod shnopémnpema.

trifle, s.; a t., but little of, adj. and adv., kínká, kínkák; kítcha.

trim, v. t., vulína.

trip, s.; to be on a t., támënú.

triple and tripartite, shantchaktántko. Cf. three.

triplets, ndanúýaIš; to bear, have t., ndanúýaIš.

troops, tūmí shúlddash, shúld-dashash.

trot, v. i., shlúiluya, shtchi’kédshna; trotting horse, shtchi’kédshnish.

trousers; cf. pantaloons.

trout, mchiash; in the t.-catching season, mehiasho’mi; abbr. méssámi; mountain-t., nkáš.

trick, tchiktchik, wa/gen.

truly; really, tálaak; truthfully, ká탁.

trumpeter, shtosht6tish, shlush-161uish.

trunk, s.; t. of tree, tutash, cf. walash; t. of travelers, hudeksin.

trust, v. t.; to believe in, 161a.

truth, katak; to tell the t., katak gi, contr. katak.

try, v. t., kčko, tchúktzaga; há-méni; t. hard, lítchtakiia; t. by repeated efforts, tchuktyakánka; t. in court, né-ulza; t. to obtain, kahiéwa.

tub, s., póko, dim. pokuágá; wash-t., tetchótkish; large t., sat, tehlik-kótkish.

tube, tubiform passage, stú; to look through a t., tálža; to form a t., gínka. Cf. tubiform.
kedshamkedshalkéa; t. around, as roads, shtchukalkídsha, gaké'mi, cf. bend, v.; as the hands of a clock, talkídsha, aggédsha; in a circular motion, aggédsha, cf. aggi'ma; t. back, to revert, huggídsha; t. or be turned into, k'léka; to become, gi; t. into ice, icicles, wayálpa; t. into a lake, a-nushétkala; to cause to t., ki-uggídsha, ktiwalkídsja; to cause to t. around, shulémokédsha.

turtle, land- and water-t., ngák.

tusk, atíni tút.
twelve, te-unépánta láp, adding pé-ula, líklatko, etc.
twice, lápéni; lápantka.
twig of tree, shrub, etc., wö'k, dim. wékaga; of coniferous trees, pú'sh-zam.
twists, lápí'yalsh, shlápaliaksh; to give birth to t., lápeala.
twist, v. t., pshúka, wapi'má; t., wring out, aitchga; t., as one's lips, ears, spatchiga.
twitter, v. i., hú'má.
two, lápi, abbr. láp; t. to each, lálapí; at t. places, in t. spots, lápash; in or for t. days, lápéni waita, lápéni; to pass t. days, lápéni waita.

turn, s.; to make, form a t., as roads, rivers, etc., shtchukálkídsha, gaké'mi.
turn-head, or rollhead, name of an owl, Spótyto hypugaíla, nú'sh- tilansnéash.
turnip, tánapsh; large t.-shaped fruit, mú-lbúka.
turpentine, walakísh.

udder, édshash.
ugly, kúidshi; tchektchékli; ámtchíksh, abbr. -amtch.
ultimate, tapíni.
umbrella, shikuízish; carrying an u., shikuízítko.
Umpqua Indian, nom. pr., Ámpkokni máklaks, Ámpkokni.
unavailable, kuídshi.
unawares, huná'shak.
unbecoming, kuídshi.
unboiled, shánkísh, shánkitko; to be u., shánki.
unbroken, level, táktakli.
unceasingly, tchúshak, tchúshni, tchúshniak.
uncertain; to be u. about, lé ... wak, lá'wak. Cf. quandary.
uncle; father's brother, p'shé-ip; father's elder brother, said by niece, p'lükútchip; mother's u., kúkui; mother's brother, p'lükútchip.
unclean, kaknégatko, kunyúmatko, tupésh'ti; said of persons, shá't, shá'tptchi, kaknégatko, pòkshti. Cf. besmear, soil, v.
uncloved; u., clear sky, kálo; u., said of water, yálialtko, yáliali.
uncock, v. t.; u. a gun, rifle, shli-ulula.
uncoil, v. t, shkapshtcha!61a, sho-te!61a; u., as a rope, string, etc., spika; when fastened at one end, spidshg'dshna.
uncombed, shá't, shá'tptchi.
unconscious; to become u., pémp-tki, tehóktamna.
uncooked, shankish, shankitko; to be u., saka-a; shankish pán.
uncover, v. t, kaishnula, Mod. shla-uki6ola; u. the top of a winter-lodge or a lid, kaishnula; u. from the earth, from straw, etc., kábataxóle. Cf. cover, lid.
undecided; to be u., lé... wa; cf. quandary.
under, prep., hintila, i-utila, inotila, tchutila; u. is usually expressed by verbal suffixes: to be, lie u., gintila; kshutila, pl. utila; to put u., as u. water, utila; to fall u., hintila; i-utila; to be, stand, sit, lie u., underneath, lutila; located u., underneath, below, yántani, yánani. Cf. below, underneath.
underbrush, gatchésh.
underground, adv., káflu-i-utila, or yutilaan; lémúna; “in the ground,” käflatat and käflanti; horizontal u. passage, ibékantko; coming from u., lémunákni, munatátkni; referring to what is u., yánani; to be u., lémúna; to creep u., skílí, kíllíli; to put, slow, store u., hiwídsha, vumí, phánána; to work u., käfla shúta.
undermine, v. t, hantila; said of rodents, yéwa.
underneath, i-utila or yutilan; tehutila, inotila, hintila; located u., yántani, yánani; to be, lie u., long and anim. subj., kshutila, pl. utila; to sit, be, stay, lie u., below, tehutila, du. wawatila, pl. liutila; win-tila; to fall u., hintila; to stand, remain u., below, tguftila, pl. lutila. Cf. below, under.
undertand, v. t, ndshélza, sam-tchátka; táména; u. each other, he-shégsha; not to u., ndshóka.
undertake, v. t, kéko; u. for a while, kéko-úya. Cf. attempt, try.
underwear, mu'ntana.
undoubtedly, wák la giuga, wak a giuga. Cf. certainly, of course.
undress, v. t.; to strip somebody, udshípa, pl. idshípa; u. oneself, kápóla; females, kukóle; undressed, naked, péniak shulólish, péniak.
undulating, ikákimitko.
unfetter, v. t, shotelóla.
unfrequent, kinkáni, abbr. kink-a; to be u., ká'gi, kinkáni gi.
unhitch, v. t, shlítchkapéle.
unique, ná'lishak.
unite, v. t, shuí'ka, shuí'kipéli; shuílagia, Mod. shuílagien; u. a couple in wedlock, shnumpshéala.
unite, v. i.; u. into one body, heap, crowd, liwa, liwila; u. with others, shalatchguala; u. to somebody, galdshwi; to associate, shitechla; to be no longer united, shckelui. Cf. gather, v. i.

universal, nanukashni, tutasge-nini.

universe, nanukashni kaula.

unless, ampka.

unload, v. t., as a horse, illola, itnula.

unlock, v. t., hushakiola.

unmarried; it. man, keliak snawaedsh; when young, tchiluish; when old, tchilltiyamtch; u. male, shiwaga; oldiitaid, slmvimtvv.

unproductive; u. soil, kaitua wawawish (or wawa-ish) kaula.

unreasonably, huna/shak.

unripe, kawiaish, shankitko; to be u., shanki.


unsaddle, v. t., kaklash illola, illola.

unseemly, as to exterior, kuidshi; amtchiksh, abbr. -amtch; tcheketckli.

unsightly, cf. unseemly; u. through age, amtchiksh, -amtch.

unstring, v. t.; u. the bow, shliulola.

untamed, iwash, komushni; u., demoniac, shkaiani.

untie, v. t., shitchkaple; u. a knot, shlukaljola.

until, prep., as long as, pan; up to, tehciek, postp.; conj., u., till, tehciek, placed after a verbal.

untruth, lie, kish.

unwilling; to be cross, u., tehciektehka.

unworn, adj., kaii: tegaiko, Mod. kaii kagako.

up, adv. and prep.; u. there, hu, u; tu, tut, tush; frequently expressed by verbal or nominal affixes, simple and compound; u. to, reaching, u. to, pan; who or what is u., above, pilaiki, pilaitalantni, pilaitani, pilentankni, pilaitalkni, tushni. Cf. above, high up, upward.

uphill, pilai, plauna, plaftala; the one, those u., pilentankni; when connected with verbs, it is expressed by verbal affixes: to go, drive u., ga-ulza, tpu-ulza; to run u., huwaliaga, pl. gawaliaga.

upper, plauni, plaftankni; native of the u. country, plaiki; u. end of cone, hapa; u. teeth, of beaver, woodchuck, etc., laikiag tu't; on the u. side of, plaant.

upright, honest, talani, tidshi steinash.

uprightly, talaaik, tidsh.

upward, pilai, plauna, plaftala. Cf. uphill.

urinate, v.i., shuidsha.

urine, shuidshash; u.-bladder, kan, shuidshash lawalsli, shuidshash.

us, to us, nalash, nash, natch; of us, naiam. Cf. our.

use, v. t.; no ex. eq.: u. unavailingly,
unite — vertebral column. 689

kewélza; used to, géłzatko; to be used to, nétu; u. by wear and tear, as clothing, etc., kága, wéna, Mod. téga; used up, ámtchiksh; suffixed, -amch; not used up, whole, ká-i kágatko; to be used up, lelii’ma. useful, tídshi; said of persons, dogs, etc., tídshi, sháyuaksh. useless; to render u., kúi shúta, shněwi; by partial destruction, shneuyála.

uterus, shuéntcham skútash, Mod.

V.

vacant, kéliaktuá; to be v., gómpka, gínuula; this place is v., empty, gitá gómpka, ká-i a káitua, ká’gi ginhienolatko; v. space between, gín-kaksh.
vacate, v. t., gékala; v., to abandon, kédsa; to go out of, géka, gékna, guíkaka.
vain; in v., adv., hunashak, ná ’nsak.
valley; no ex. eq.: v. side, lali’sh, gínskátko; steep v., ravané, páksh; grassy bottom of v., saíga. Cf. declivity.
valorous, litchlitcli, kíllitko.
value, s., price, shéshatuish; to put a v. on, shésha, élya.
value, v. t., élza, shésha; to price, shéscha, shéshash, élya; v. highly, stinta; valued at, shéshatko.
vanish, v. i., as clouds, fog, hudsháltka, ká’gi; v. again, tchúkapéle.
vanquish, v. t., skúmpma, udúyua, udúpka; winízi, Mod. vúzigin, vúnazian.
vapor; to produce v., túaka. Cf. steam.

various, wíktchih; v. objects, ná-muktua.
varnish, v. t., taláka.
vase; cooking v., póko; small v., kápa, kapága, pokuága; rounded v., cup, tutísh; narrow and low v., wíkamua; to carry in a v., shó’dshna, sténa; to give in a v., shuí, pl. shewána. Cf. cup.
vat, tchilkótkish.
veer, v. i.; v. around, ktiwalkísha, talkísha; to make v. around, ktiwalkísha, shulémokédsha.
vegetables, hásduash; v.-garden, hásduash, Mod. hashuákish; to raise v., hashuá-a.
vehicle; wheeled, tchitkhísh, wá’-gén; to move, travel on a wheeled v., léna; to start on such, luhash-kísha; v. on water, vúnsh.
vengeance; to take v., sháwalga.
venison, lihankshí tehulé’ks.
Venus, planet, pshin-kékenish.
veracity; with v., kátak.
verdigris, luén.
vermilion, taktíki.
vertebral column, elhuish.
very, adv., túm; ká-a, abbr. ka:
v. high or tall, ká-a ati; -ak, -hak: v. small, ketchkúniak; v. in the sense of intensely, mú; v. cold, mú ská; v. rapid, mú kíllítok.
vessel; vase, póko, dim. pokuágá; cooking v., póko. Cf. boat, vase.
vicinal, ginatani, túphluish.
victim; in the v., adv., wíka; in the v. of, prep., i-ukakámma, tún, wigátan. Cf. around, near.
vicious, létalani, tchehtchékli; kúidshi, kúidshi steñash.
vicious, adv., tchéktchekli; kúidshi, kúidshi steñash.
victuals, pásch.
vie, v. i.; v. with others in shooting, híshlan.
vigorous, litchehtchli, kíllítok; to become v. by exercise, shpótu.
village, tcheš; of whites, ták-uní; former v., v. abandoned, tchéwiwish.
vine, creeper, k'ímmi.
violet, kíllítko; said of persons, kilosh; to be in v. agitation, said of water, ndakalpáta.
violet, adj.; v. or purple-colored, mächtmächthli.
violin; cf. fiddle.
virago, shiwmántch.
virgin, shiwmá.
virginity; v. dance, shuyuzalsh; to dance the v. dance, shuyúzil; v. song, pípil shuísh.
visit, v. t., persons, etc., shétaltcha; shlédscha; v. one's neighbors around, kishtelántcha; v. the old home, skatcmépé; a woman visiting the old home, skatcwichish; to return from visiting, shétaltcha, télúitka; to have visited a place, to have been there, taménótká.
visit, s.; to go on a v., shétaltcha, shlédscha; to return from a v., shétaltcha, télúitka.
vituperate, v. t., kochkúshka, shákákta, shkanága.
voice, v. i., há'ma, yá-a; tchuluyéz-a; v., said of larger birds and wild quadrupeds, wó; v. in public, amníámmna; while going about, ámnadsha.
vie, v. i.; v. with others in shooting, híshlan.
vigorous, litchehtchli, kíllítok; to become v. by exercise, shpótu.
village, tcheš; of whites, ták-uní; former v., v. abandoned, tchéwiwish.
vine, creeper, k'ímmi.
violet, kíllítko; said of persons, kilosh; to be in v. agitation, said of water, ndakalpáta.
violet, adj.; v. or purple-colored, máchtmáchthli.
voice, human and animal, stú'tzish; to emit v., stú'tzéná, hi'í'ma; having a v., stútzantko; to alter the v., to mute, wákëna, kuínkuana; to be possessed of a deep or basso v., tza'ntzana; of a high v., tchék'tchekha; to speak with suppressed v., lákläkpka, lópezlekpka; to a distance, leklektchám-pka. Cf. wáiwash.
voluminous, múní; kinkutko; v., solid, heavy, condensed, hüpkatko; to be v., heavy, hüpká.
vote, nélaksh; to take a v., nélúz-a.
vulgar, kúidshi. Cf. character, mean.
vulture, black species, large, tchuíwish. Cf. turkey-buzzard.
w a d e , v. i.; w. in or through, gé-upka; w. through, as through a ford, pánkua; wading ford, pánkóksh.

w a f t , v. i.; w. through, strong air-drafts, wíi; light drafts, ukidshlin; to be wafted, nú'lidsha; to be wafted about, lúshna; to be wafted downward, as fog, lúti. Cf. drift, v.

w a g , v. t.; w. the tail, shuadshám-te'íma, (kpé'l) shewokága.

w a g , s., ká-ikash, shéshtalkash.

w a g e w a r, v. t, shéllual; to go and w. w., gutémdsha, shéllualsha.

w a g o n, cart, truck, stage, tchiktchik; wá'gên; to ride in a w., léná; to ford a river on a w., stflankua; to start in a w., luháshktcha.

w a i l , v. i., shuaktcha; to commence wailing, shuaktchtampka.

w a i s t , kóto.

w a i s t c o a t, tél'ak.

w a i t , v. i.; w. for, tchawáya; tchél-za, waflha, wálza; w., look out for, kmáká; w. upon, wadha.

w a k e , v. i.; w. up from slumber, skishulá.

w a l k , v. i., generic: géna, táménů; one who walks, tatámmuush; w. about, kishkanka, gíntala; w. about inside of, goyéna, cf. luyéna; w. across the water over a bridge or ford, gákua; w. arm in arm, hushpántchna; w. around, skip about, gatáml'za; animals, núyamna; w. around the water's edge, galalína; w. around a lodge on its outside, gati'tana; on its inside, luyéna; w. away, gû'sha; guikaka, guhuáshktcha; w. away from the place habitually occupied, géka, gékna; w. backwards, as a crab, skä'-ika; w. in company of, together, sha-ulánka, sha-ulanka, shulxátchna; w. in a circular line, gákála, ki-uggídsha; cf. circle, s.; w. far off, geknóla, guyántcha; w. while leaning on, as as on a staff, shikútcha; w. on one leg, to hop, kléna, sheklízíeá; w. on long legs, tchikólalza; w. on the horse's or wagon's side, kishtélán-tncha; w. straight out, as lizards, ulítchkanka; w. with a swinging gait, wékíshtchna; w. towards through pursuing, shúdshipka. Cf. go, v., journey, s.

w a l k e r, habitual, tátámmuush.

w a l k i n g - s t i c k, hú'kshkish.

w a l l, wall of building, shálksh; lumber-w., papkash; stone-w. or fence of enclosure, wákála.

w a m p u m, consisting of dentalium-shells, títash; w. collar, yámash.

w a n d, shuekúsh, wálksh, wú'hklish.

w a n d e r, v. i.; w. about, lókanka, lólaža, lídshna; lýapka, lílámna, lýchípka; w., stray away, lulína.

w a n e, v. i., ká'gi; said of clouds, ká'gi, tchúkapéle.
want, v. t.; to desire, háméni, shá-
áuli; often expressed by the ver-
bal desiderative in -shtka: he wants
to drink water, hú t a pů'nuashka ámбу; wanting, not possessed of,
kéljou. Cf. lack, need, wish, v.
wápatu, the edible root of Sayit-
taria, techú.
war, s.; w.-expedition, shélualsh;
former w.-expedition, shélualuhsí; w.-chief, shellálóish lakí; w.-cu-
rass, cf. armor; to wage w., cf.
wage, warfare.
war-dance; to dance a w.-d., uló-
kasha; to dance a w.-d. before the
fight, tadsbala, yuhulaklah.
warehouse, shshatuikish.
warfare, s., shellualsh; to start for
w., shélualsha, gutédsha; to start
w., to begin active w., shellualtám-
pka, shuktampka.
warm, adj., lushliishli, kelpoksh; to
feel w., kélpka, shuílka; lúsh-
lush gi, or lushlíushi; to bathe in
w. water, kélua.
warm, v. t.; w. oneself by the fire,
tchelu, ksheluya; to dance a w.-d. before the
fight, tadsbala, yuhulaklah.
warmed up, animal body,
lúshka.
warmly, adv., lúshlush.
Warm Spring Indian, nom.
pr., Waitä'kní, Lókuashtkni; Yá-
makni máklaks, Yámakni.
warmth, lushlíushiish.
warn, v. t; to give warning against,
lew-lula.
warpath, shélualsh, shishúkash;
to go out on the w., gutédsha, shél-
lualsha; warrior on the w., ktá-
klish, kilósh, shishókish; to be on
the w., shélual.
warped by heat, tchishiwátko. Cf.
crooked, bend, v.
warrior, sheshalólish, shishókish,
hishuaksh; w. arrayed in the clk-
skin armor, ktáklish; bold w. or
fighter, kflósh; fellow-w., shawa-
linéash, Mod. shitchlip; hostile w., shishókish.
wart, si'tonksh.
Wasco Indian, nom pr., Amp-
zánkni máklaks, Ámpzänkni.
wash, v. t.; w. clean, vudshóka; w.
articles of dress, tédska, temúdska;
w. for somebody, tedshía; w. out, to
scour, vudshokálža; w. one’s body or
part of it, shúdshoka; w. oneself and
plunge, péva, páná; w. off from one’s
body, shiapkóla; w. one’s back, shu-
dshokálámna; w. one’s face, sta-
pátechka; to make the gesture of
washing one’s face, shatashpapkia;
w. another’s face, hashtáchka; w.
one’s hands, shatchákua; w. an-
other’s hands, hashtáchkua; w. one’s
head, shetétcha.
wash-basin, stapatchkótktish
washerwoman, tetémádishsh,
Mod. tétdishsh.
washout, shnutáltchish.
wash-towel, shiapkolótkish.
wash-tub, tetchótktish.
wash, v. t.; kínsh, skintch; yellow-jacket
w., udélgato skintch.
waste, v. t., kewélzá, shnekógi.
watch, v. t. and i., shláka, Mod. shléka; shlépopka, wálva; w., be on the lookout, wáh'hta; w., keep w., sh ualaliämpka; w. the interests of, shualaliämpka, shlé'pka, shlépopka; w. the fish over ice-holes, vulán, Mod. uláwa; watching place, wálákish. Cf. care, s.

watch, s., time-piece, shápash.

watchful; to be w., as against thieves, wáh'hta.

watchman, shuashulaliämpkish; w. of a guard-house, i- állish.

water, ámpu; small quantity of w., ámpka; into w., ámputat, Íwa; in the w., when connected with verbs, is often expressed by the verbal suffix -ua, -wa; cf. géwa, péwa, etc.; near, on the w., by -iga: to be near the w., taliga, laliga; compare prefix THC-, TS-.

Body of w., w.-sheet, 6-Ush; small, éwaga, ámpka, tchipish; to form a body of w., éwa, néwa, tchipa; w.-course, kóke, dim. kôkaga; former w.-course, pálikish, pálikush; nulu'lsanuish; "w.-pota- to," tchuúa; w.-fowl, ducks and geese, mä'mikli; species of w.-f, yähiash.

watermelon, shankish=pakfsh.

wave, Ik4sh; concentric w., ripple, tcheléwash; to raise waves, Ikán.

wavy, Ikakimitko.

wax; cf. beeswax and itankish

way, stú; pathway, stúaga; this w., adv., gitala; in this w. or manner, hiunasht, tchi, tsi; to be on one's w., gi-udshna, tamenu; to construct a w., road, stúya; to place on the w., stúya

we, pron. pers., náit, nât, Mod. náit, ná; us, to us, nálsh; of us, nálam; just w., none but w., nátak; w. for ourselves, nátakinki.
weak, ká-i kílitko; w. in the knee-joints, kokalkokálktco; w.-minded, kaítua sháyuaksh, létalani; to be w., ká'gi; physically, ká'gi, skéka.

wealthy, mú shétalatko; túma shúnuish gítko, shúnuisháttko, ná-nuktua shúnuishálktko; tálaltko.

weapon, shellolótktsh.

wear, v. t., said of clothing, átpa; w. a gown, long robe, kóka; w. something long, yamna, pl. í-amna, íamna; wearing a hat, tehuyétko; w. mocasins, wákshna; w. on oneself in perforated parts of body, hásh-tamna; w. on neck, shepukága; w. out, to use up, as clothing, lelí'ma, wéna, tóga, Mod. kága; to be or become worn out, tired, kédshika. Cf. necklace, neckwear.

weasel, Putorius, teháshkái, dim. tehashkágàga.

weather; no ex. eq.: the w. is dry, páha ně'pkank; the w. is fine, tásh ně'pka; it is hazy w., tehatchá-kma; bad or rainy w., yákm, kúl-zash; it is bad w., kú ně'pka; to produce rainy w., yúl'mánà; it is stormy w., witchka; it is wet w., mukátla; it is windy w., sbléwi; ka-á or ská shléwi.


wed, v. t., said of both sexes, mbu-shéla.

wedge of elk-horn, tóke.

wedlock, shumps'aksh; to unite a couple in w., shumps'kéla.

Wednesday, iidaui tinshna sunde'giiilank waita; abbr. ndani tinshna.

weed, s.; stalk, tehélash; a species of w., Compositae family, vuámiam. Cf. plant, s.

weed out, v. t., said of plants, putógá, palala; of hair, beard, hush-mó'kla.

week, sündé; last w., sündé gíula.

weep, v. i., shuaktcha; w., as a baby, wea; w. aloud, stú'tzishla; w. lament while biting the teeth, kóka; w. for, w. after, yútátko; w. as a mourner, kúyailha, luátpishla, líla, stú'tzishla; w. pitifully, tehé'ketcha-ka; w., whine, wáwa; w. silently, kúki; to commence weeping, shuktchétampka; weeping cry of mourners, luátpishlalsh.

weigh, v. t., by means of a scale, shninkák'l'за; weighing-scale, shninkak'l'kótkish.

weight, s.; to place weights upon, to press down by w., latádsh'lu.

weighty, yutantko; to be w., yúta.

welcome; to bid w., stinta; gelidanka; to bow for a w., útk'útka; to go and bid w., gelidánketcha, tásh tiló'tpa; w. given a woman visiting her old home, skátechish, Mod. skútish.

well, s., natural or excavated, wél-wash; to dig a w., shi'lkshla.

well, adv., tásh; in the sense of intensely, mú, túm, ká-a, abbr. ka; suffix -ak, -hak; w.-ed, pl'ítko;
weak — while.

weak, w. — intentioned, tísh hushkankátko; well! hágga ta!

west, tízálam, tínólish; westwards, tízalmtála, tízalmítal, tízálamma; westward from, to the w. of, tízalmtana, tízalmaksínt; who, what comes from the w., tízalmtalákti.

west wind, tízalmas, tízalmtítal, tízálmna; westwards, tíéalama, tíéalatíal, tíéalamta; who, what comes from the w., tíéalaltíakni.

west wind, tízalma, tízálma; as a cor­

relat. to there, (gá’tak): tátak; just w., tátaktákt; somewhere, at some place, anywhere, as on body, etc., tuánkshí; somewhere far out, túshták; (2) interrog., w.? táta? tátaí? tánskshi? túshtísh? where? tátala? wherefore? tuá? wák? (and compounds), cf. why; w. then? ta­tátuk?

what, pron. rel., anim. and inan., kat; w.? kaní? w. is it? tuá mat? w. thing? tuá? Cf. who, which.

what, w. t., shmukálta, shmukátaña;

w. through, pága, shpága; w. one’s head, shetatcha.

weather, lakí shíp, Mod. lakí kú-il.

whale; cf. ndse’dsh.

what, pron. rel., anim. and inan., kat, but usually expressed by parti­cles or verbals; that w., the one or those w., pron. dem.-rel.: kat; w. comes next, túpéluiish; cf. who. Rel.

and interrog. at the same time are:
w.? kaní? w. thing? (not so often applied to persons), tuá? at w. time, how? túshgish? at w. place, spot? tuánkshí? túshtísh? tuá? tátala?

while, s.; a w. ago, úna; a little w. ago, welísht, núa, úna, té-in, té-intaks núa; for a short w., wigú­pani; after a w., tehú má’nchte-gítk tehé’k or tehé’ksh; úntchák, Mod.

tehé’ksla; for a w., húya, má’nchte;
we'; a long w., mā'ntch, mā'un-tchak.
while, conj.; expressed by verbal durative in -ót-a, -úta.
whine, v. i., kaikáya, shuá-uka; said of dogs, etc., wáwa; to go around whining, gaikánka.
whip, s.; cattle-w. of leather, shná-takpútch; w.-rod, thin w.-stick, na-wálash, légákish; w.-stick, vutukótkish; w.-snake, ulák'kánkish.
whip, v. t., vudúka, vud'hiba; withi'tchya; udáyuá, udápka, udúp-kpa.
whippoorwill, Antrostomus Nut-talli, kíwash.
whir, v. i., táktča.
whirl, v. t; w. around, shulemodkedsha.
whirl, v. i.; w., skip about, núyamna; w. around, anim., léna, talkídsha; w. around, as winds, vuyámna; w. about, as dry leaves in the wind, vuyumkédsha; as dust, etc., lémewlíya; leméma; w. around, to form a whirlpool, níulgidsha.
whirlpool, s. Cf. eddy, whirl.
whirlwind, kakiaksh.
whiskers, smö'k; one who wears w., shmókal'tko.
whisky, lam; w.-bottle, lámam wá-kogsh, lámam bunnú'tkísh.
whisper, v. t., láklakpka, léklekpkpa; w. to a distance, leklekchampka.
whistle, v. i., shluyiiga; w. a tune, shluyakiga; w., said of birds, hía'ma; whistling reel, shlólush, stútash.
white, pülpalí; w. man or woman, w. people, Bóshtin máklaks, Bóshtin; w. point, lúpaksh; to be at w. heat, tsńútchíga, cf. incandescent; w. oak, cf. oak.
white-tailed deer, mushmush.
whitefish; a kind of sucker-fish, Catastomidae family: udsháksh; to take w. annually, udshákalsala.
whither, adv., also interrog., where-to, in what direction, túshtala, táta; coming, arriving from which direction, tás'ni.
whittle, v. t., vulúna.
who, pron. rel. anim. and inan., kat; whose, kánam; whom, to whom, kándan; the one who, kat: those who, kákát; who? kání?
whole, nánuk; the w. day, waitan, waitólán, náb'waitólank; w., not torn, ká-i téngatko, Mod. ká-i kágatko; to pass a w. day, wáita; to have passed a w. day, waitóla.
whore, sheshtolkish; whoremonger, sheshtólish, kekelupalish.
whorl, push; little w., bunch, pūshak.
whortleberry; upland w., iwam; a species of w., gupélish, and others under iwam, q. v.; to gather whortleberries, i-umala; to return from gathering them, i-umaltka.
why, adv., also interrog.; for what reason, tuá, wák, wákgitko, wák gíg, wákgiúga, wák lish; w. after all, waka'tch, waka'tch gíg; w. then? w. after all? tuálala? w. not? wakaí? (for wák ká-i ?)
wick of candle, etc., tunszántko kénukága.
wicked, kúidshi steínash, kúidshi; tchákalsh, pápálish. Cf. bad.
wickedly, kúi.
wickerwork; w.-dish, -plate, pálha; sháplash; w.-paddle, sháplash, dim. sháplka; larger, tía. Cf. basket.
wide, múni, kínkutko; very w., mú-ú-úni, mú kínkutko; so w., túniáni.
widow, wénuitko; to be, become a w., wénóya.
widower, tchimántko; to be, become a w., tchiménna.
wife, shnawedsh; wives, weVanush; young w., te-ihiwá-ash; to take as a w. or wives, shnawédsha, Mod. shnawédashsha; wewánusha; wife's brother, p'tchú'kap; wife's sister, mú'lgap; brother's w., pa-alámip; wife's sister's husband, p'tchikap.
wigwam, latchash, tchi'sh; assemblage of wigwams, tchi'sh. Cf. lodge.
wild, adj., savage, íwash; said of beasts, komú'shni; to be in the w. state, kílua; to be w. from rage, shawíga; from excitement, kílua.
wildcat, or lynx, shlóá.
wildfire, héshta.
wild tobacco; edible root of w. t., kó'l; the plant producing it, Valeriana edulis, kó'lám; to gather w. t. habitually, kólašha.
will, s., búslnkanksh; to have the w. of doing something is generally expressed by the future tense in -úápka. Cf. willing.
Willa mét River, nom.pr., Tchakáwana Kóke.
Williamson River, nom. pr., Kóke; Kóketat; W. R. in its lowest course, Yá-aga Kóke, Yá-aga.
willing; to be w., suffix of future tense, -úápka; ká-i lewítčhta.
willow; species of, yásh, dim. yá-aga; lámkosh; ku-ú-úch; badger-w., Cornus sericea, kúlisham yásh; to be full of; studded with willows, yáshala; full of willows, yáshaltko; w.-branch, w.-rod, used as frame for structures, Ishíklak; w.-basket, yáki; w.-lodge, stíná'sh Kl., dim. stíná'ga.
win, v. t, to gain, ikaga; w. again, ikákpele; to be the winner in a game, udáyua; w. by gambling, shi-íxaga; w. from each other, shi-íxaga; to be the final winner of all the stakes, wí-uka; object won, íkaks.
wind, s., shléwish; the w. blows, shléwi; to be full of w., air, shípnu; breaking w., shkí'sh; whirl-w., kágieksh; w.-bag, shípnuš; w.-pipe, szútkanú'tkísh, etc., cf. throat. For names of winds, cf. north, northeast, west, etc., storm.
wind, v. t.; w. around, wapílm'a, wépla; w. up, as a watch, ki-úgí'dsha; w. up, as a rope, wapílm'a; a thread, witchža; w. up, terminate, tména. Cf. tie, v.
wind, v. i.; w. around, già'mení; w. around while ascending, aggí'dsha. Cf. bend, turn, v. i.
window, and pane of w., shétalūash; w.-shade, līshō’tkīsh.
wing, s., of bird, lā’sh; provided with wings, lāshaltko; w.-feather, shorter, of a bird, līkā; longer, lāsh; to flap, move the wings, when poised for a flight, or walking on ground, nīnia; nēna, Mod. shnē’dsha. Cf. flutter, v.
winged, lāshaltko.
wink, v. i, kēlāmantcha, nidshonidshua, shuekāptcha; w. with one eye, knadshikīa; w. with one or both eyes, shkitchūwa, shakēlāmantcha; to keep on winking, kēlāmtechtāmna. Cf. blink, nictate.
winner, s.; cf. win, v. t.
winnow, v. t., and to clean by winnowing, shiulina.
winter, s., lū’ladam; during w., lū’l’dam; w.-lodge, lūdalamālāksh; lūldam-tehī’ksh, wā’sh, kālā-lātechash; to erect a w.-lodge, ludemal’ga; fireplace of w.-lodge, tānt.
wipe, v. t.; w. down from, ndshashlīna; w. off from, ntehamā’shka, ndshashlōla, ntemashlōla.
wish, v. t.; silently or openly, shanā-ulũ; expressing one’s wishes by words, voice, more Mod. than Kl, hāmēni; w., desire, wēchna; w. for, shāyākshua; w. for oneself, shamenakīa. Cf. desire, want, v.
witch, welēkaga. Cf. spirit.
witchcraft; magic spell of w., shu’iš; yayaya-as; to suffer from a spell of w., shalzīta. Cf. spell, s.
with, prep., together w., túla.
withdraw, v. i.; w. from, kēdsha, gūikaka, gūška; w., w. again, shu’kpelī.
wither, v. i, kmukōltgī; said of trees, plants, nkāla; withered, as a plant, pākatko.
withers, wakaluish.
within, adv., ginhiēna, yuhiēna; also expressed by the locative cases and by verbal suffixes: to be w., ginhiēna, iwīna, yuhiēna; to live w., tehīzōga, tehīwiža, pl. wādshuga. Cf. indoors, inside.
without, prep., kā-i túla; w. us, kā-i nālash túla; being w., kēliak; w. in the sense of outside of, cf. outdoors, outside.
wizard; cf. conjurer.
wolf; gray w., Canis lupus, kē-utchish; the mythic Gray Wolf, Kēutchiamtch; prairie-w. or coyote, Canis latrans, wā’sh.
woman, shnawedsh, pl. wēwanuish; young w., teina, te-iniwa-ash, shiwaga; married w., shnawedsh, pl. wēwanuish; w. recently married, te-iniwa-ash; w. married who has no children, shiupksh; women with their children, families, wēwansni; w. who lost one child, kēlekāla; w. who lost two or more children, lēpklēks; w. visiting her old home and bringing presents, skātish, Mod. skātish; old w., cf. female, old, wife.
wood; suéntcham skūtash, Mod.
wood; piece of w., or w. considered as a raw material, ānku; lumber,
pápkash; fallen or filled log of w., himpoks; rotten w., mú'lu; dam of w., páplish; pyramidal pile of w., fire-w., túilash, stúilash; woods, if filled with shrubs, géshesh; woods, consisting of timber only, ánku; into, in the woods, cf. recess, timber. w o o d c h u c k , a rodent of the squirrel genus Arctomys, múí; w.'s-teeth-game, skú'shash.

w o o d p e e k e r ; red-shafted flicker, tehé-ush; species of flicker, kilíwash; species of black, red-headed w., wákwakinsh; black w., Hylothomus pileatus, skaúkush, dim. skúkashága; Harris' w., Picus Harrisii, shpuí'pshush.

W o o d R i v e r , nom. pr., É-ukalksíni Kóke.

w o o l , níl; shí'pam níl.

w o o l e n , adj., if rough to the touch, kitchkitchili.

w o r d , hémkanksh; in the sense of speech, or of connected words, hém'zish; wáltoks, Mod. wáltkash; words spoken by somebody, hém-kankush. Cf. speech.

w o r k , v. i., pélpela, shútäa; w. for, pélpela; w. in the ground, káläa shútäa; w. on somebody, shútäa; w. with a pickaxe, ibutüya; to commence to w., pelpeliéga, pelpeltämpka; working tool, shute-ótkish; v. t., fit, appropriate to w. upon, shútesh.

w o r k e r , shúshatish.

w o r l d , earth as well as universe, káilä; about this w., génäa káilatat; to create the w., cáilala; for somebody, cáilallä. Cf. universe.

w o r m , generic: mú'lk, dim. mú'lk-aga

w o r n outh, inan., ámbtchish, ámbtch; cf. wear, v.

w o r r y , v. t.; w. somebody, shnu-mátchka; worried, yuyálkish.

w o r s h i p , v. t., stínta.

w o r t h in price, shéshatko; to be w., to cost, shésha.

w o u n d , v. t.; w. with an arrow, missile, ngé-isha; shlíín, pl. yúta; téläa; w. continually, shlíitámna; w. each other, líshlan; w. but not to kill, ngéshe-úya; to come near wounding, shlí'kshga; w. by means of, shliüta; w. by beating, shútkä; w. with a cutting instrument, ktáktäa; w. with removal of flesh, shúktakla; without removal of flesh, shákta; wounded by a cut, gash, ktakulitko; w. with a long article, or by scratching, upáta, upáta; w. by firing, ngé-isha; shlíín, pl. yúta; w. slightly, to graze, ntikshketcha; w. by stabbing, stüüka; each other, stúyua; repeatedly, stúpka.

w o u n d , s ; w., gash, ktakulitko; w. by which no flesh was removed, shúktaluish; w. by which flesh was removed, shúktashkuish; stab-w., q v.; shot-w., shlítwtko; to have an open w. or sore, hanüüpka; to inflict a w., wounds, cf. wound, v. t.; to produce a burn, w., as nettles, u'hlopátana.

w r a n g l e , v. i., shúla; w. with each other, shukä'ki, shukškshläa.

w r a p , v. t.; w. in, as into a bundle,
ENGLISH-KLAMATH DICTIONARY.

sýúta; w. around, wapš'tma; w. around oneself, shá-utáma; w. oneself in, skútá; wrapped in, skútatko; to be completely wrapped in, uk’ímatatka; what wraps in, covers, wál-shash.

wreck of canoe, é-ukik.

wren, tchitchulak.

wrench, v. t.; w., take off, lútza; long obj., útxa, pl. ítza; w., contort, as one’s limbs, tilanshnea.

wretched, yanhüná, yuálkish; kúídshi; to be in a w. state, yánhuā, yuálka; w.-looking, yuálkishtchi.

wriggle, v. i., witwitá; w. while lying, floating on the belly, willash-lína.

wríng, v. t.; w. out, as cloth, atchalšga.

wríkle; hand-w., shéktanksh.

wríkd, adj., kmapš’hiánatko; w. in the face, tmukółatko; to become w. by wetting, kmukótšgi.

wríst, s.; w.-joint, návalash, népm návalash; w.-bone, kápako.

write, v. t., shúmalua; written mark, letter, paper, shúmaluash; writing pen or pencil, shumalótškísh.

wríng and w.-doing, kúídshi, létalani. Cf. bad.

wríngly, kúi.

wroth, kilosh, shawígank, shawígatko; to be or wax w., kílua, shawígwa, shítchákta, shítcháktna; to become w., angry at, hishtcháktna, hushtlína.

wrí; w.-shaped, tikíwatko; cf. bend, v., crooked.

Y.

Yáneks, nom. pr. loc., Yániakshi; native of, staying at Y., Yaínakshíni.

yard; y.-stick, skilulútkish.

yawn, v. i., skayadšna.

ye, you, pron. pers. second pers. plur., át, abbr. á; i, ik, thou, is sometimes used instead; obj. case, ye, to ye, málash, má’lsh, in Mod. also: mál; poss. case, of ye, málam.

Cf your, yours.

year, illolash; the y. goes round, ends, is over, past, completed, illóla; to finish one y., tíná illóla; one y. since, tíná illólash túnk; many years ago, gíhak; ten years old, tá-unep illólatko, Mod. illólatko; spring of the y., skó; full of the y., shá-lam.

eyeast, and yeasted dough, shnuntp’lkótkish.

yellow, kaká’kli; of y. metallic shine, as copper, kaká’kli; light y., spálptchi; reddish y., dark sorrel, tchuhitshúli; y. ocher, spál.

yellowhammer, or red-shafted flicker, tché-ush.

yellowish, ketcha kaká’kli, kí-ká’tkani.
yellow-jacket wasp, kínsh, skíntch.
yelp, v. i., shúa-uka.
yes, yea, aye, è, è-è, è-è, è-ì, è-ì.
yesterday, waitóla, waitólank, násh waitólán; úna, Mod. úna, nía; last night, úna pshín.
yet; still, even now, wé; not y., ká-yutch, ká-i wè gi, káyu, Mod. káyu.
yew, popular name of a bush, tsú-pinksham.
yolk of egg, ki'-adsh.
yonder, adj.; the one y., gúni; adv., gúni, gétui; tú, tú't, tú'sh; pointing to long objects, persons, hût.
Cf. that.
you, pron. pers., second pers. sing.; cf. thou, thee; second pers. plur., cf. ye.
young, adj., said of persons, tê-ini; of persons, animals, plants, kitchkáni, ntchállkáni, ndshékáni, or by suffix -ága, -ak, -ka; y. man, unmarried, tchilúsh, dim. tchilluyága; y. woman, shihága; tê-ini, te-iniwa-ash; the younger, youngest, taphíkáni; younger brother or sister, tápiap; to become y. repeatedly after attaining old age, tchiltgípêtámmá.
young, s; y. of animals, wéash, dim. wéka, or expressed by the dim. ending -ága, -ak, -ka, etc.; y. of quadrupeds, leledshi, dim. leledshiága; y. of certain quadrupeds, elk, táwalsh; of deer, wfhla, dim. wfhlaga; pregnant with y., as animals, lalá-ish; y. of a wild animal and of a deer, lilhanksh, Mod. lid-lámksh; y. male animal, lákiaga; y. female animal, gáluaga, ndshíluaga; y. of the coyote, wá'shá-wéka; y. of the red or silver fox, wánum wéash, wánká; to bear y., wé'kala, hlá-a.
Young Silver Fox, nom. pr. of a mythic animal, Wanáka, Wának.
youngster, kitchkáni, ntchállkáni, tchakiága. Cf. boy.
your, yours, pr. n. poss. second pers. plur., malam; y. own, málam-tak; when used in the sense of thy, thine, cf. thy.
yourselves, á'tak; obj. case, y., to y., málashtak, máalshká; poss. case, of y., your own, málam-tak; ye for y., átaginggi.

Z.
zealous, kífítkó.
zigzag; to move, fly in a z. line, kakídsha, kinuúna.
zinc, pálpáli tchik'émen.
LIST OF ERRATA.

PART I.

IN ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

Page vii, last line: Sahaptin (in one word, not in two).
Page xxxvi, line 6 from below: read Tatapkakah.
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 stand after page 152.

Page 2, line 17, tribes, instead of “language.”
Page 17, line 14, penò’dsa: caught up with them.
Page 17, line 19, read: never made slaves those of the Lake tribe.
Page 22, line 4, put semicolon after hitakt.
Page 22, line 5, senotfinkash they fought.
Page 23, line 11, tântk at suddenly.
Page 23, line 18, under tel’n thus I, not “then I.”
Page 24, line 12, hak: in but two days.
Page 24, line 18, Wâtchî huk, instead of Wâk tehûhuk.
Page 25, line 1, separate ni (I) from ndânnitaks, and erase note 25, 1, on page 27.
Page 35, line 19, nâ’dhashash: to another spot.

Page 37, lines 3-11, Bartell, false for Boutelle. During an interview which I had in Washington, D. C., April 3, 1890, with this officer, Lieut. (now Capt.) F. A. Boutelle, he stated that this passage contained no truth at all, except one fact: “That Major Jackson had asked Bogus Charley for the whereabouts of Captain Jack. Lieutenant Boutelle did not see Jack that whole day (November 30), for Jack kept himself secreted. On the morning of the same day Scarface Charley fired at Boutelle at a distance of about 30 yards, the bullet tearing his cardigan coat and undershirt at the elbow.”

Page 43, line 5, nadshhapôntûkui, instead of nadshaptânkui.
Page 46, note to 35, 18: change pépêli into pépela (the word stands there twice).
Page 47, note 37, 10: for reflective read reciprocal.
Page 47, erase note to 37, 17.
Page 55, line 19, Scarface Charley was then thirty-two years old.
Page 63, erase note to 59, 9.
Page 65, erase note to 66, 16; the verb is not shtû’tta.
Page 72, in note to 71, 2: m‘na instead of m‘diam.
Page 72, line 1, nâyès some, not another.
Page 74, line 1, képto: small suckers.
Page 77, line 2, táyash dry rye-grass.
Page 78, line 13, tchî’phksi means where had lived.
Page 82, line 4, and page 85, line 16, was child instead of children.
Page 87, line 12, for tîlk see Dictionary.
Page 96, line 16, vutolâ is preferable to ntolâ.
Page 99, line 8, nû’ôk was everything from them.
Page 100, lines 12 and 16, kaiktêma and kâyêkma: did not recognize him.
LIST OF ERRATA.

Page 102, note to 39, 3: tchye-atchè-utchè blue is the correct form.
Page 122, line 13: gâyê-kau is preferable to gâyê-kau.
Page 123, lines 12 and 13: real signification: the lake is there! lakes are there!
Page 126, line 6: gâitpanum coming near.
Page 131, lines 5 and 7: Cf. Dictionary under swag.
Page 133, line 2: Ktât-Tapâksî instead of Ktâtînî.
Page 135, line 2: six; fastens or pins (upon me). Erase note.
Page 193, 10: notes, first line, six instead of eight.

IN THE GUÁJIAK.

Page 211, erase from Vu- and the vowel u— three lines down to uđdyâa.
Page 257, pêlpela to work; add again at end of line.
Page 351, skêl mink: erase the whole line.
Page 407, after "in the inflection of," add parts of body.
Page 414, temoloki-mi. Erase this line.
Page 507, incorporation instead of agglutination.
Page 677, insert kâ-i before tchâ' mî uk.

PART II.

DICTIONARY; KLAMATH-ENGLISH PART.

Black Jim; change October 4 to October 3.
öwa; instead of sâw put o-ma.
gâhâ; read mî'ntchegâhîko instead of mî'ntch.
gâmâ; to grind, mash with a stone.
hômkânkâsh; also signifies word.
lâshâta; erase "Der. shlîeta."
hûyâ to rush or run downhill.
sâhâl: borrowed from Chinook Jargon.
yâna; to the list of sucker-fish add the vânaï.
kâkâkâsh and kâkâkâsh; Indian nickname for bearded white men.
kâhâpâ; bewitched (instead of poisoned).
kâhâkâhal to deposit upon.
ktâshshâshshâ ash (instead of œœn).
kûnâl: read pelican's-bill-cap.
kâkâ also means leg; cf. pahâka.
kâlîpâ; read v. intr., not v. trans.
lôpâsh; read pâmâm, wâpalâsh.
Lêkâsh; from lekâ to rub upon.
lôlîpalâsh; Der. lîlîs, -pîlî.
lêlêpûtuâna is really: lewalewputûna.
Li'lo is the French le loup, in Chinook Jargon.
nsklaks; first word on page 208: tumi, not umi.
nanilash; species of little bit.
ninia; read, cf. nainiya.
nutoala is: to swing, throw into the fire.
pethlak; read palaga.
papi'na; the absol. form is paya'na to eat while going around inside of (a lodge, etc.). From this correct also Grammar, p. 277.
pahi.kokenish; read: as morning and evening star.
puka, poka to roast is same word as shuka No. 2.
spitchea and spitchea are both the same word.
shountcha and shountchina, to hold a long object.
shi'gii; is same as shi'a:lhi and shiwa'lhi, q. v.
shu'k'aklakpa: to listen from the inside of (a lodge, etc.).
shu'k'aklash, shu'kalush, shu'k'aklash; to be placed in the alphabetic order.
shu'kalish: council and council.
tushlina: the correct form is tushlinsha.
tehân, to be unable, not to know how; mû pelpeash teh. or tehânish I can not work; hâ-i mish ni shapiyaapk tehánok I can not explain it to you, not knowing it myself; mi'uta'sh tehâna, tausak mish ni sapiya you never grasp it (although) I explain it to you all the time.
tehlika; same word as tehlika.
shlaka; not sâmash.
Vulalk'ali; read emptying from the west.

DICTIONARY, ENGLISH-KLAMATH PART.

Page 525, caterpillar; correct into shë-h'ish.
Page 671, strong; to become stronger, said of winds, shiwi'gi.
Page 693, to watch; set straight the shnalelalémpeka.
IFDEX.
Roman figures refer to the " Ethnographic Sketch." Tho abbreviations for the three other parts are: T., Texts; G.
Grammar; D., Dictionary, both parts.
Most of the Indian vocables of the Index and of the Notes are fully explained in the Dictionary.
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