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ON THE LANGUAGES OF THE OREGON TERRITORY.

BY R. G. LATHAM, M.D.

Read before the Society on the 11th December 1844.

The languages dealt with are those that lie between Russian America and New California. It is only, however, such as are spoken on the sea-coast and on the American frontier that are fairly known to us. Concerning some of the latter, such as the Blackfoot, the notices are deferred. Little, in the present state of our knowledge, can be attempted beyond the mere verification of vocabularies. In his list, however, of these, the writer has attempted to be exhaustive.

It is convenient to enumerate these vocabularies separately, and to proceed from North to South.

Queen Charlotte's Island.—The two chief vocabularies are Mr Tolmie's and Messrs Sturgin and Bryant's, in the Journal of the Geographical Society and the *Archæologia Americana* respectively. They represent different dialects.

ENGLISH.	STURGIN & BRYANT.	HaidaH, TOLMIE.
<i>Man</i>	keeset	kleihatsta
<i>Woman</i>	kna, ana	tsata
<i>Canoe</i>	cloo	kloo
<i>Tobacco</i>	quil	quil
<i>Water</i>	huntle	huntle
<i>Sun</i>	tzue	shandlain
<i>Moon</i>	kuhn	khough
<i>Rain</i>	tull	tull
<i>Snow</i>	tull hatter	dhanw
<i>Dog</i>	hah	hootch
<i>Bear</i>	tunn	tann
<i>T.</i>	cagen	teea
<i>Thou</i>	tinkyah	tungha

With these, the few words in the Mithridates coincide

	MITHRIDATES.	MR TOLMIE.
<i>One</i>	souchou	squansung
<i>Two</i>	stonk	stung
<i>Three</i>	sloonis	klughunnil

Chimmesyan.—Mr Tolmie's vocabulary—Journal of Geographical Society. Spoken between 53° 30' and 55° 30' N. L.

Billechoola.—Mr Tolmie's vocabulary; *ibid.* Spoken on the Salmon River.

Friendly Village.—In Mackenzie's Travels, we find a few

words from a tribe on the Salmon River. Their locality is called by Mackenzie the *Friendly Village*. By the aid of Mr Tolmie's vocabularies, we can now place this hitherto unfixed dialect. It belongs to the Billechoola tongue.

ENGLISH.	FRIENDLY VILLAGE.	BILLECHOOOLA.
<i>Salmon</i>	zimilk	shimilk
<i>Dog</i>	watts	watz
<i>House</i>	zlaachle	shmool
<i>Bark-mat</i>	zemnez
<i>Cedar-bark-blanket</i>	tzummi
<i>Beaver</i>	couloun	couloun
<i>Stone</i>	dichts	quilstolomick
<i>Water</i>	ulkan	kullah
<i>Mat</i>	gitscom	stuchom
<i>Bonnet</i>	ilcaette	kayeete

Fitz-Hugh Sound.—For these parts we possess only the numerals. They coincide most with the Haeltzuk, a language that will next be noticed. The termination in *skum* is common to the Fitz-Hugh Sound and the Blackfoot numerals.

English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i>	<i>two.</i> malscum. malook.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i>	<i>three.</i> utascum. yootook.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i> <i>Billechoola,</i>	<i>four.</i> moozcum. moak. moash.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i> <i>Billechoola,</i>	<i>five.</i> thekaescum. skeowk. tzeiuch.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i>	<i>six.</i> kitliscum. katlowk.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i>	<i>seven.</i> atloopooskum. malthlowk.
English, <i>F. Sound,</i> <i>Haeltzuk,</i>	<i>ten.</i> hijhioo. aikas.

Haeltzuk.—Mr Tolmie's vocabulary. Spoken from 50 30' to 53° 30' N. L.—*Journal of Geograph. Soc.*

Quadra and Vancouver's Island—Nootka Sound.—For these parts we have several vocabularies.

1. The Numerals.—From Dixon—*Mithridates*, iii., 2, 115.

2. King George's Sound.—The Numerals. *Mith.*, iii., 2, 115.

3. *Mozino's MS. Vocabulary.*—See *Mith.*, iii., 2.

4. *Captain Cook's Vocabulary.*—This is comparatively copious. It represents the same language with the three preceding.

5. The Tlaaquatch vocabulary of Mr Tolmie. *Journ. of Geog. Soc.*—This certainly represents, as is truly stated by Dr Scouler, the same language as the Nootka-Sound vocabulary of Cook.

ENGLISH.	COOK'S NOOTKA.	TOLMIE'S TLAOQUATCH.
<i>Sky</i>	naas	naase
<i>Mountain</i>	noohchai	notcheh
<i>House</i>	mahtai	maas
<i>Paddle</i>	oowhabbie	oowhapie
<i>Canoe</i>	shapats	tshappits
<i>Water</i>	chauk	tchaak
<i>Go</i>	cho	tcha alche
<i>Run</i>	kummiitchchutt	kumitkok
<i>Bow</i>	moostatte	moastatit
<i>Arrow</i>	tseehatte	tzehatit
<i>Knife</i>	kotyok	tzokquæek
<i>Man</i>	tanass	tanais

6. Straits of Fuca.—A short vocabulary taken during the voyage of the *Sutil y Mexicana*—*Archæol. Amer.*, ii., 306. Is not this Mozino's?

7. The Wakash vocabulary of Jewitt.—*Archæol. Amer.*, ii. 306.

ENGLISH.	FUCA.	TLAOQUATCH.	WAKASH.
<i>Water</i>	ibaac	tchaak	chahak
<i>Sky</i>	tacuihamach	naase	sieyah
<i>Stars</i>	uliusac	taastass	tartoose
<i>Moon</i>	ilajudshashitle	hopulh	oophelth
<i>Sun</i>	dagina	tlopil	oophetlh
<i>Ear</i>	pipi	parpee

Kavitchen.—Spoken at the entrance of Trading River opposite Vancouver's Island. Mr Tolmie's vocabulary.—See *Journal of Geograph. Societ.*

Noosdalum.—Spoken in Hood's Channel.—*Ibid.*

The Atna of Mackenzie.—This we may now place. It resembles the Noosdalum, with dialectal differences.

ENGLISH.	ATNAH.	NOOSDALUM.
<i>Man</i>	scuynlouch	solwieken
<i>Woman</i>	smoledgensk	sheekatso
<i>Beaver</i>	schugh	skyauw
<i>Dog</i>	scacah	skacha
<i>Water</i>	shaweliquoih	kah
<i>Plains</i>	spilela	spilchun
<i>Here</i>	thlaelych	lilkaa
<i>Iron</i>	soucoumang	halaitan
<i>Bow</i>	isquoinah	schomotun
<i>Arrow</i>	squaili	ytsh tzimaan

In Baer's *Statistische und Ethnographische Nachrichten über de Prussischen Besitzungen an der Nordwestküste von America*, we find a second vocabulary named *Atna*. This is spoken on the Copper River in Russian America, and represents a different language from the *Atna* of Mackenzie. Both, however, belong to the same group. The plausible mode of accounting for this coincidence, is to suppose that two tribes named themselves *men*, which throughout the Athabascan languages is expressed by the root *t-n*, as *dinnie*, *tenni*, *tnain*, &c.

Squallyamish.—Spoken at Puget's Sound. Mr Tolmie in T. G. S.

Chenook.—For the important languages of the Chenook or Flathead Indians on the river Columbia, we have the following data :

1. Franchere's vocabulary ; *Archæol. Americana*, ii., 379.
2. Parker's vocabulary ; communicated in M.S., by A. Gallatin to Dr Prichard.
3. Cathlascou of Tolmie, J. G. S.
4. Chenook of Tolmie, *ibid*.

Of these vocabularies the Chenook of Parker and Franchere coincide closely. Parker's Chenook, compared with the two vocabularies of Tolmie, agrees most with the Cathlascou.

Kalapooiah.—This tribe is placed by Parker on the Multomah river. According to Tolmie, their language is spoken on the Wallamat Plains.

1. Tolmie's vocabulary. J. G. S.
 2. Parker's vocabulary. M.S. from Gallatin to Dr Prichard.
- The two vocabularies represent one and the same language.

Okanagan.—Spoken on Fraser's River. Mr Tolmie's vocabulary, J. G. S. The Okanagan vocabulary enables us to fix the following one :

The Salish.—This is an anonymous vocabulary from Duponceau's collection. *Archæolog. Americ.*, ii, 306. It is evidently closely akin to the Okanagan.

ENGLISH.	SALISH.	OKANAGAN.
<i>Man</i>	ekeltamaiuh	
<i>Woman</i>		tukulthlimeilooch
<i>Canoe</i>	'tleagh	slalthleim
<i>Stars</i>	ko'kusmh	hohooos
<i>Rain</i>	steepais	tepais
<i>Snow</i>	smaikut	smiakoot
<i>Water</i>	saioolkh	sauwulh
<i>Mountain</i>	aitzumkummo'k	atzimmok
<i>Deer</i>	atsooleea	
<i>Roebuck</i>		klatzeenim
<i>Bear</i>	c'summaithshui	skummachist
<i>Wolf</i>	n'tsseetsan	nutzetzim
<i>One</i>	neo	nuchs
<i>Two</i>	essel	uskul
<i>Three</i>	tsailhis	kaalthleis
<i>Four</i>	mos	moas
<i>Five</i>	tseel	koheil
<i>Seven</i>	seespil	sheespil
<i>Ten</i>	opan	opuniet

Kliketat. Spoken between Fort Nez Perce's, Mount Rainier, and the Columbia Falls.

1. Mr Tolmie's vocab. : J. G. S., 236.

2. Mr Parker's vocab. : M.S. from Gallatin to Dr Prichard. These represent allied dialects of the same language.

Shahaptan, Nez Perce's.—It is truly stated by Gallatin that the Shahaptan and Kliketat languages are allied.

1. Mr Tolmie's voc. : J. G. S.

2. Mr Parker's voc. : M.S. from Gallatin to Dr Prichard

Jamkallie. Spoken near the sources of the Wallamat, Mr Tolmie's voc. : J. G. S.

Umpqua.—On the river so called. Mr Tolmie's vocab. : J. G. S.

This is the most southern point for which we possess Oregon vocabularies.

Four more vocabularies complete the enumeration of our data for the parts in question.

1. *Shoshonie, Snake Indians.*—The first is a southern or central one, the Shoshonie or Snake vocabulary, collected by Say, and representing a language south of that of the Nez Perces. *Archæol. Americ.*, ii, 306.

2. *Sussee.*—The Sussee of Umfreville, is either spoken

within the Oregon Territory, or within the districts immediately to the north of it.

3. *The Nagail.* See *Mackenzie's Travels.*

4. *The Taculli.* See *Archæol. Americ.*, ii. 305.

Such are the vocabularies for the Oregon Territory of North America. In number they amount to forty-one. Dealing with speech as the instrument of intercourse, it is highly probable that these vocabularies may represent as many as nineteen different languages, that is, modes of speech, mutually unintelligible. Dealt with, however, ethnologically, *their number is evidently capable of being reduced.*

In the present state of our knowledge, it is convenient to leave the Shoshonie language* unplaced. All that we possess of it is the vocabulary noticed above. It consists of only twenty-four words. Their affinities (such as they are) are miscellaneous

English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>Chenook,</i> <i>Haidah,</i> <i>Cathlascon,</i>	<i>beaver.</i> <i>hanish.</i> <i>eena.</i> <i>tzing.</i> <i>kanook.</i>
English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>Haidah,</i>	<i>salmon.</i> <i>augi.</i> <i>swaggan.</i>
English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>Blackfoot,</i>	<i>horse.</i> <i>bunko.</i> <i>pinnechometar.</i> <i>pennakomet.</i>
English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>Souriquois,</i> <i>Penobscot,</i> <i>Micmac,</i> <i>Echemin,</i> <i>Pima,</i> <i>Calapooiah,</i>	<i>woman.</i> <i>wepee.</i> <i>meboujou.</i> <i>m'phenim.</i> <i>epit.</i> <i>apet.</i> <i>uba.</i> <i>apomeik.</i>
English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>Chctimacha,</i> <i>Onondago,</i>	<i>friend.</i> <i>hauts.</i> <i>keta.</i> <i>ottie.</i>
English, <i>Shoshonie,</i> <i>New Sweden,</i> <i>Algonkin,</i>	<i>water.</i> <i>pa.</i> <i>bij.</i> <i>ne-pi, passim.</i>

* Since this statement was read, the author has been enabled, through the means of a Cumanche vocabulary, with which he was favoured by Mr Bollaert, to determine that these two languages are allied.

English,	<i>good.</i>
<i>Shoshonie,</i>	saut.
<i>Shakaptan,</i>	tautz.
<i>Pima,</i>	tiuot.
<i>Chocta,</i>	chito = <i>great.</i>
<i>Crow,</i>	esah = <i>great.</i>
. . . .	bassats = <i>many.</i>
English,	<i>go.</i>
<i>Shoshonie,</i>	numeraro.
<i>Kawitchen,</i>	namilthla.
English,	<i>come.</i>
<i>Shoshonie,</i>	keemak.
<i>Nez Perces,</i>	come.
English,	<i>awl.</i>
<i>Shoshonie,</i>	weeu.
<i>Ahnenin,</i>	bay.
English,	<i>no.</i>
<i>Shoshonie,</i>	kayhee.
<i>Ahnenin,</i>	chieu.
<i>Potowotami,</i>	cho.
<i>Ojibbeway,</i>	kaw.
<i>Ottawa,</i>	kaween.
<i>Old Algonkin,</i>	kah.
<i>Chetimacha,</i>	kahie.

It is also advisable to deal cautiously with the Sussee language. Umfreville's vocabulary is short, and consisting almost exclusively of the names of articles of commerce. Lists of this sort are of little value in ethnography. Still, upon the whole, it confirms the current opinion as to the place of the Sussee language, viz. that it is Athabascan. At any rate, it has certain miscellaneous affinities.

English,	<i>eye.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	senouwoh.
<i>Kenay,</i>	snaga.
<i>Taculli,</i>	onow.
<i>Chipewyan,</i>	nackhay.
English,	<i>fire.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	coo.
<i>Chipewyan,</i>	coun.
English,	<i>kettle.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	ussaw.
<i>Taculli,</i>	osa.
English,	<i>axe.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	chilthe.
<i>Taculli,</i>	chachil.
English,	<i>knife.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	marsh.
<i>Illinois,</i>	mariesa.
<i>Minitare,</i>	matse.
English,	<i>shocs.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	siscau.
<i>Taculli,</i>	kiscoot.

English,	<i>one.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	uttegar.
<i>Eskimo,</i>	attowseak.
.	adaitasuk.
.	adoajak.
.	atamek.
English,	<i>three.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	tanky.
<i>Kenai,</i>	tohchke.
<i>Taculli,</i>	toy.
<i>Chipewyan,</i>	taghy.
English,	<i>four.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	tachey.
<i>Kenai,</i>	tenki.
<i>Taculli,</i>	tingkay.
<i>Chipewyan,</i>	dengky.
English,	<i>seven.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	checheta.
<i>Mohawk,</i>	chahtak.
<i>Onondago,</i>	tschoatak.
<i>Seneca,</i>	jawdock.
<i>Oneida,</i>	tziadak.
<i>Nottoway,</i>	ohatay.
English,	<i>ten.</i>
<i>Sussee,</i>	cuneesenunnee.
<i>Chipewyan,</i>	canothna.

Laying these two languages aside, and reserving the Black-foot for future inquiries, the other vocabularies are referrible to two recognized groups. The Nagail and Taculli are what Gallatin calls *Athabaskan*. All the rest are what Pritchard calls *Nootka-Columbian*. Respecting the former class, the evidence is unequivocal, and the fact generally admitted. Respecting the latter, the statement requires consideration.

At first glance, Mr Tolmie's vocabularies differ materially from each other; and only a few seem less unlike each other than the rest. Such are the Kliketat and Shahaptan, the Calapooiah and Yamkallie, the Kawitchen and Tlaoquatch, the Chenook and Cathlasco. Besides this, the general difference between even the allied vocabularies is far more visible than the general resemblance. Finally, the numerals and the fundamental terms vary in a degree beyond what we are prepared for, by the study of the Indo-European tongues.

Recollecting, however, the compound character of the most fundamental words, characteristic of all the American language; recognising, also, as a rule of criticism, that in the same class of tongues the evidence of the numerals is unim-

portant in the determination of *differences*, and comparing the sixteen Oregon vocabularies of Mr Tolmie with each other, we may satisfy ourselves as to the radical unity of the group. To these lists, and to the accompanying paper of Dr Scouler, reference is accordingly made. The *value* of these groups (the Athabascan and the Nootka-Columbian) is a different and a more difficult question. The *maximum* difference between any two known languages of the Athabascan group is that between English and German. The *maximum* difference between the most unlike languages of the Nootka-Columbian group is that between the modern Greek and Portuguese, *i. e.* the most distant tongues of the classical stock of the Indo-European tribe. Hence, the terms in question are equivalent to the more familiar terms, *Gothic, Celtic, Slavonic, &c.* All this, however, is illustration, rather than absolute arrangement; yet it serves to give definitude to the current opinions upon the subject.

To the current views, however, the writer takes exception. He considers that the groups in question have too high a value; and that they are only equivalent to the primary subdivisions of *stocks* like the Gothic, Celtic, and Classical, rather than to the stocks themselves. Still less can they have a higher and more exaggerated value, and be dealt with as equivalent to groups like the *Indo-European*.

Hence, the differences between the Athabascan languages of the Oregon and the Nootka-Columbian languages of the Oregon, are the differences between the Latin and Greek, the Welsh and Gaelic, the German and Icelandic, rather than those between the German and Russian, the Latin and Persian, the Greek and Lithuanic, &c.

In determining the higher and more comprehensive class, we must take in a third group of languages. These are those of Russian America. They have generally been referred to two groups of uncertain value, *viz.* the Kolooch and the Eskimo; the former, for the part about Sitka, or Norfolk Sound, the latter for the parts about the Island of Cadiack, and the Peninsula of Aliaska.

Now, the Athabascan languages are undoubtedly Eskimo; a fact stated by the writer, at the meeting of the British As-

sociation at York, and founded upon the comparison of the Athabaskan vocabularies of Mackenzie and Dobbs, on the one side, with the Western Eskimo ones, on the other.

And the Kolooch languages are equally Eskimo with the Athabaskan. This may be seen by reference to Lisiansky's vocabularies, and a comparison between the Sitca and Cadiack.

ENGLISH.	SITCA.	CADIACK.
<i>Cry</i>	kaah	keya
<i>Drink</i>	itanna	tanla
<i>Hail</i>	katelst	koudat
<i>Knee</i>	kakeek	chiskoohka
<i>Lake</i>	aaka	nanoak
<i>Lips</i>	kahaka	hlukha
<i>Man</i>	chakleyh	shook
<i>Spark</i>	heeklya	chatalahi
<i>Wind</i>	keelhcha	kyaeek

Now, by taking in the Eskimo of the Aleutian Islands, this list might be doubled; and by dealing with the Kenay as Eskimo, it might be trebled.

Again, by attempting to fix the points whereat the Eskimo language ceases, and the Kolooch tongue begins, we may get further evidence that the difference between them is exaggerated; since the languages passed by gradual transitions into each other.

What follows, moreover, is cumulative evidence towards the same conclusion.

Over and above the vocabularies collected by Mr Tolmie that have already been dealt with, there is a seventeenth, viz. the *Tunghaase*. This is stated in Dr Scouler's accompanying paper to be the most northern dialect with which the Hudson's Bay traders come in contact. It is also stated to be Sitcan; and that truly.

ENGLISH.	TUNGHAASE.	SITCA.
<i>Sea-otter</i>	youchtz	youth
<i>River-otter</i>	coostah	kooshta
<i>Bear</i>	hooctch	hoots
<i>Whale</i>	yioagh	yaaga
<i>Woman</i>	shewat	shavvot
<i>Summer</i>	kootaan	kootaan
<i>He</i>	yout	youta
<i>Good</i>	ahkeh	toaake

On the other hand, the Tunghaase has affinities with the

Haidah of Queen Charlotte's Island, and through it with the so-called Nootka-Columbian languages in general.

Cumulative, in the way of evidence to this, is the statement, with the verification of which we shall conclude, viz., that, besides the Athabaskan, the other languages of the Oregon Territory have affinities with the Eskimo. With the Oonalashkan and Cadiack on the one side, and with Mr Tolmie's vocabularies (with Cook's occasionally) *en masse* on the other, we have at least the following words common to the two groups.

English,	<i>sky.</i>
<i>Cook's Nootka,</i>	eenaeel nas.
<i>Tlaoquatch,</i>	naase.
<i>Oonalashka,</i>	anneliak = <i>day.</i>
English,	<i>sky.</i>
<i>Haidah,</i>	shing.
<i>Billechoola,</i>	skoonook = <i>day.</i>
<i>Haidah,</i>	yen = <i>clouds.</i>
<i>Haeeltzuk,</i>	unnowie.
<i>Oonalaska,</i>	youyan = <i>sky.</i>
.	innyak = <i>sky.</i>
English,	<i>moon.</i>
<i>Billechoola,</i>	tlooki.
<i>Cadiack,</i>	yaalock.
English,	<i>snow.</i>
<i>Haceltz,</i>	naie.
<i>Calapooah,</i>	anoopeik.
<i>Yamkallie,</i>	kanopeik.
<i>Cadiack,</i>	annue.
<i>Oonalashka,</i>	kannue.
English,	<i>hail.</i>
<i>Haidah,</i>	dhanw = <i>snow.</i>
<i>Oonalashka,</i>	tahenem dahskeeto.
English,	<i>water.</i>
<i>Cook's Nootka,</i>	chauk.
<i>Tlaoquatch,</i>	tchaak.
<i>Cadiack,</i>	kooyk = <i>river.</i>
English,	<i>river.</i>
<i>Tlaoquatch,</i>	aook.
<i>Cadiack,</i>	alaook = <i>sea.</i>
English,	<i>rain.</i>
<i>Calapooiah,</i>	tochtocha,
<i>Cadiack,</i>	kedok.
<i>Oonalashka,</i>	chetak.
English,	<i>sand.</i>
<i>Haidah,</i>	il kaik.
<i>Oonalashka,</i>	choohok.
English,	<i>mountain.</i>
<i>Kliketat,</i>	pannateet
<i>Cadiack,</i>	poonhokanlie.

English, <i>Klikietat,</i> <i>Shahaptan,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>house.</i> needh. eneedh. naa.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>song.</i> oonook. oonoohada = <i>sing.</i>
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>go.</i> cho. icha.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>cleave, cut.</i> tsook. chaggidzu. toohoda.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>crow.</i> kaenne. kalnhak.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>fire.</i> eeneek. knok. keynak.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>skull.</i> koometz. kamhek.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>teeth.</i> cheecheetsh. hoodeit.
English, <i>Cook's Nootka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>middle finger.</i> taeeal. teekha.
English, <i>Haeltzuk,</i> <i>Kawitchen,</i> <i>Noosdalum,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>how much.</i> kinshook. quien. quien. kannahen. kouhcheen.
English, <i>Chenook,</i> <i>Shahaptan,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>mat.</i> swussak. tooko. sootok.
English, <i>Okanagan,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>bow.</i> tsukquenuk. saeheek.
English, <i>Squallyamish,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>house.</i> aalall. oollon.
English, <i>Squallyamish,</i> <i>Cadiack,</i>	<i>iron.</i> kumnuttin. komlyahook.
English, <i>Billechoola,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>sea-otter.</i> qunnee. cheenatok.
English, <i>Haidah,</i> <i>Oonalashka,</i>	<i>bear.</i> tan. tanhak.

To this list a previous statement applies more truly. By treating the Sitka and Kenay vocabularies as Eskimo, the number of coincidences might have been doubled.

Besides this, it must be remembered that, in Tolmie's vocabularies, no terms expressive of the different parts of the human body are given; and that several names of the commonest objects are wanting, *e. g. fire, &c.*

Neither have the vocabularies of Wrangell for the various dialects of Russian America been made use of.

As the lists, however, stand, the author considers that he has shewn reason for believing that the Athabaskan, the Kolooch, the Nootka-Columbian, and the Cadiack groups, are subordinate members of one large and important class—the Eskimo; a fact which, coinciding with all his other inquiries in American Ethnology, breaks down, further than has hitherto been done, the broad and trenchant line of demarcation between the circumpolar and the other Indians of the Western Continent.