

L2/09-184**Doc Type: Completed proposal****Title: Proposal to include Chinook Pipa script in UCS****Source: Van Anderson****Status: For review of UTC.****Replaces: [Proposal v. 4.0](#)****Action: For review by UTC.****Date: 2009-05-03****Discussion list: [Chinook in the UCS](#)**

Overview

The Chinook Pipa script, an adaptation of the Duployéan shorthand by father Jean Marie Raphael LeJeune, is an historic script used for writing the Chinook Jargon and other languages of interior British Columbia. Its original use and greatest surviving attestation is from the run of the *Kamloops Wawa*, a (mostly) Chinook Jargon newsletter of the Catholic diocese of Kamloops, British Columbia, published 1891-1923. At the time, the Chinook Jargon trade language was spoken in an area encompassing SE Alaska, most of British Columbia, Washington State, western Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and far northern California, and although the Chinook Jargon was the lingua franca in many communities, it was generally a spoken, rather than written language. Most attempts at documentation used the Latin script to approximate Jargon phonology, and indeed, dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon are still readily available in these Latin orthographies. In contrast, the archives of the *Kamloops Wawa*, written in Chinook Pipa, includes a considerable dictionary, but also constitutes a 3+ decade corpus of Chinook Jargon usage, during the height of its spread and utility. There currently exists no formal encoding, in any context, for the representation of the Chinook Pipa, and the only informal representation is transliteration by means of the Latin orthographies used in writing the Chinook Jargon. Indeed, the submission of the Chinook Pipa script to UCS has necessitated the creation, from scratch, of the first Chinook typeface, such an effort currently underway with glyph images available for review.

Structure

Chinook Pipa contains several classes of letters, differentiated by visual form - hence script function - and phonetic value. Letter classes include the line and arc consonants, circle vowels (A and the O/W vowels), nasal vowels, arc vowels, H and X. Vowels are further classified by their compounding behaviour. Since Chinook Pipa is an adaptation of a shorthand system, strings of letters are intended to join together cursively to form nominally syllabic units. This syllabic joining is generally algorithmic, but alternate syllable formation is quite commonly inherited from source languages and requires manual encoding or a form of spell checking. Most Pipa letters have variant forms, including the addition of ancillary dots, compounding of vowels, and overlapping concatenated behaviors for initialisms and abbreviations. Excepting for reverse stroke direction of some letters, Chinook Pipa is written LTR, syllable by syllable, in horizontal lines proceeding down the page, as with most European scripts.

Ordering

Ordering of the characters in the Chinook Pipa is undefined - the only lexicon using the script cites nominally in Latin alphabetical order - so allocation order in the Chinook Pipa Character Block is revisable up to inclusion in

the standard. Essentially, a Unicode Standard that includes a Chinook Pipa Character Block will be the only official ordering of the script. The currently proposed allocation ordering and its basis is as follows: According to Father LeJeune's [Chinook Rudiments](#), the characters encoded x00-x09 (1, -, \, /, /, (,), ^, ~, and ○) double as the numbers 1-9&0. x09 & x0A (o) constitute the next basic vowels given in his introduction. x0B (c) is another simple vowel with a related variant form 16 code points later. x0C & x0D (○ & ⊙) round out the basic vowels given in LeJeune's repertoire, while x0E (ㄨ) is the last simple (non-compound) vowel in the Chinook Pipa. x0F is a combining mark, used to indicate a Salish letter (by modifying U) and the modified arc consonants Ng, Ch/J, and Ts, and a variant, possibly glottalized, consonant. The second column of the allocation begins (x10-x14: |, —, \, /, and /) with the voiced counterparts (elongated form) of the first five consonants (x00-x04). x15 (·) is the last simple consonant and x16 (ʃ) is the similarly acting and phonologically related letter 'X' used in writing Salishan languages. x17-x1A are reserved, ostensibly, for any new Salish-specific letters discovered in the corpus of handwritten texts left unstudied. x1B ∨ is the sister character to x0B. These two characters often have different orientations, being just turned or mirrored versions of each other, and distinct conjoining properties, but are identical in certain environments. x1C and x1D are again reserved code points. The second column is rounded out with the Chinook Pipa Full Stop (═, x1E) and the Virama-like Chinook Pipa Concatenator (x1F) which encodes for abbreviations and similar constructions in the script. In the last column come the Nasal Vowels, x20-x23 (ɾ, ɿ, ʁ, & ʌ) that only intermittently appear in the Wawa texts, but are neither composed characters nor variants. Last of all is the logograph /likalisti/ (⊕) meaning *eucharist* at x24. All further code points x25-x2F are again reserved, this time for any other logographs encountered in Pipa texts.

Naming

The Chinook Pipa script has gone by many names. The most common of these are "Chinook Pipa" and "Wawa Writing". The former, meaning *Chinook writing* in Chinook Jargon was used as both a Chinook Jargon and English name for the script. The latter was generally used only in an English context. It has been suggested that the name of the script could simply be "Chinook", and there is some merit, considering the redundancy of the phrase "Chinook Pipa script".

Some discussion has also centered around the glyph names having "old" phonetic values. Specifically, the phonemes represented by the characters "Oo" (x1C) and "U" (x1E) are found in modern orthography as "U" and "Yu" respectively. Given that the transliterations found in the source materials for the script, as well as in most historic lexica, and even used by the modern general public, all converge on the historic (Oo/U) transliteration, it is felt that the given character names are the most clear and accessible.

Alphabetization

No information is available on alphabetization, as the dictionary portions of the [Chinook Rudiments text](#) are given in roughly Latin alphabetical order. [Other sources](#) group words by novel alphabetization, no more or less canonical than any other. The most logical ordering, given the structure of the script, would be along the lines of P, B, T, (Th) D, (Dh) F, V, K, (Kh) G, L, (Lh, hL) R, (Rh) M, N, (Ng) Sh, (Ch), S, (Ts), O, (W+O+ vowels), (O+ vowels) A, (Wa), I, E, (Wi), (Wi+ vowels) Oo, (Woo), Ow, (Wow) (Ow+ vowels), U, H, (X) then An, In, On, and Un. Given that alphabetization is not a defined property of the Unicode Standard, it would seem that the above or simple binary order would more than suffice for any implementation needing an order of alphabetization.



Chinook PIPA Codechart v.4.1

[Previous Version](#)

Glyphs				Character List	
	U+x00	U+x10	U+x20		
0			⤿	Short Line Consonants	13 / CHINOOK PIPA LETTER G · written down and to the left
1	-	-	⤿	00 ¹ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER P · number 1	14 / CHINOOK PIPA LETTER R · written up and to the right
2	\	\	⤿	01 - CHINOOK PIPA LETTER T · number 2	Dot Consonant
3	/	/	⤿	02 \ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER F · number 3	15 • CHINOOK PIPA LETTER H → 00B7 middle dot
4	/	/	⊕	03 / CHINOOK PIPA LETTER K · number 4 · written down and to the left	Additions for Salish
5	(.		04 / CHINOOK PIPA LETTER L · number 5 · written up and to the right	16 ⚡ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER X · Voiceless velar/uvular fricative
6)	⚡		Arc Consonants	17 <reserved>
7	⤿			05 (CHINOOK PIPA LETTER M · number 6	18 <reserved>
8	⤿			06) CHINOOK PIPA LETTER N · number 7	19 <reserved>
9	○			07 ⤿ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER SH · number 8	1A <reserved>
A	○			08 ⤿ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER S · number 9	Additional Vowels
B	⤿	⤿		Simple Vowels	1B [˘] CHINOOK PIPA LETTER E · Compounding Vowel → c x0B chinook pipa letter I
C	○			09 ○ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER O · number 0 · Compound Base Vowel · Compounding Vowel · Circle vowel	1C <reserved>
D	○			0A ◦ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER A · Compound Base Vowel · Compounding Vowel · Circle vowel	1D <reserved>
E	⤿	==			Punctuation
F	⊙	⊙			1E = CHINOOK PIPA PUNCTUATION FULL STOP
					Concatenating Control Character
					1F ☒ CHINOOK PIPA CONCATENATOR · signifies abbreviations and initialisms · shape shown is arbitrary and is not visibly rendered → 10A3F Kharoshthi Virama

<p>0B ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER I · non-Compounding vowel → ˘ x1B chinook pipa letter E</p> <p>0C ○ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER OO · Compounding Vowel · Circle vowel</p> <p>0D ⊙ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER OW · Compound Base Vowel · Compounding Vowel · Circle vowel</p> <p>0E ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER U · non-Compounding vowel</p> <p>Modifying Dot</p> <p>0F ◉ COMBINING CHINOOK PIPA MODIFYING MARK · modifies N → Ng, Sh → Ch, S → Ts, K → K' · abbreviated CCMM · shape shown is not representative of all visual forms</p> <p>Long Line Consonants</p> <p>10 CHINOOK PIPA LETTER B</p> <p>11 — CHINOOK PIPA LETTER D</p> <p>12 \ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER V</p>	<p>Nasal Vowels</p> <p>20 ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER AN</p> <p>21 ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER IN</p> <p>22 ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER ON</p> <p>23 ˘ CHINOOK PIPA LETTER UN</p> <p>Logographs</p> <p>24 ⊕ CHINOOK PIPA LIKALISTI SIGN</p> <p>25 <reserved></p> <p>26 <reserved></p> <p>27 <reserved></p> <p>28 <reserved></p> <p>29 <reserved></p> <p>2A <reserved></p> <p>2B <reserved></p> <p>2C <reserved></p> <p>2D <reserved></p> <p>2E <reserved></p> <p>2F <reserved></p>
---	--



Zero Width Non-Joiner and Zero Width Joiner

The Chinook Pipa script has complex cursive conjoining, overlapped concatenating, and nested compounding behaviours, and all are effected by the use of the Zero Width Non-Joiner and Zero Width Joiner. The Zero Width Joiner (ZWJ) will encode for conjoining behaviour (nominally syllabification) that would otherwise not exist in a given context (see Syllable Forming below). The Zero Width Non-Joiner (ZWNJ) encodes the override of conjoining, concatenating, and compounding behaviour that would normally exist in a given context. Except in the case of compounding vowels, a sequence of multiple ZWNJ/ZWJ characters between two Chinook Pipa characters acts as a single instance of the final character in the sequence. Any ZWNJ/ZWJ characters between a Chinook Pipa character and a character in any other block will have no effect on the Chinook Pipa character, and will effect the other character canonically.



Cursive Conjoining

The most common form of character interaction is that of the cursive connection. The termination of the stroke of an initial character leads directly into the beginning of the next character. Circle vowels are connected on their perimeter at a tangent. The vowels "I", "E", and "U" rotate to connect without angle to a preceding character and with minimal angle into following characters. The letter "Oo" connects with preceding characters as normal, but most often cursively connects with a following character at the nub. Rules for which characters can connect are given below at Syllable Formation.

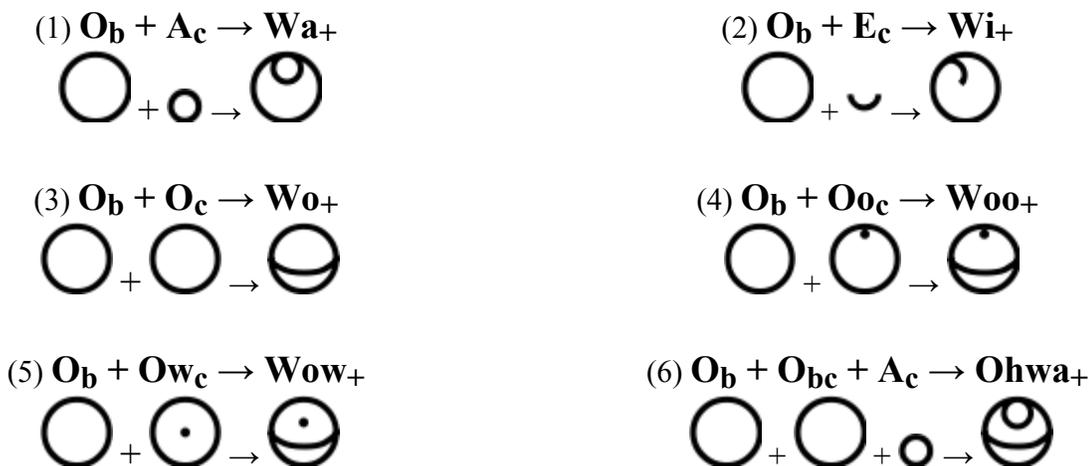


Vowel Compounding

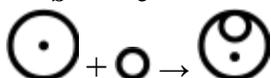
Compound vowels, with the exceptions of Wi and Wa, are exceedingly rare in Chinook Jargon works, and of only limited use in Chinook Pipa texts in other languages. Compound vowels (denoted V_{v+}) take the form of a Compound Base (denoted V_b), either "O" or "Ow", with the addition of Compounding vowels (denoted V_c) nested *inside*

the base. Note that the Compound Base vowels are also Compounding vowels, and can nest inside each other. One of the Compounding non-Base vowels ("E") can cursively join inside the Compound Base, while others ("Oo" and "A") will complete a compound vowel unless overridden by ZWJ. Theoretically, there is no limit to the amount of compound nesting, but examples have not been found of more than two Compound Base vowels or two Compounding vowels in a single compound vowel. A non-Compounding vowel (denoted V₀) always marks the end of a compound vowel, and joins that compound vowel as normal, ie "I" will cursively connect on the right, and "U" will form a new syllable. Vowel compounding can be overridden with the use of the Zero Width Non-Joiner the same as normal syllabic breaking (see Example 14 below). A compounding vowel can cursively conjoin with a Compound vowel or Compound base using the sequence V_(+b) + ZWNJ (breaking the compounding) + ZWJ (signaling conjoining) + V_c. The sequence V₊ + ZWJ + ZWNJ + V_c, like other instances of ZWJ + ZWNJ is equivalent to V₊ + ZWNJ + V_c.

Figure 1-1. Compound Vowel formation in Chinook Pipa



(7) **O_{wb} + A_c → Owah₊**



(8) **O_b + E_c + E_c → Weyi₊**



(9) **O_b + E_c + A_c → Weeya₊**



(10) **O_b + O_c + I₀ → Wo₊i ***



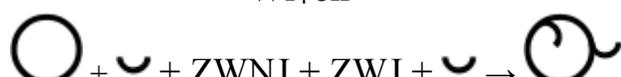
(11) **O_b + O_{bc} + E_c → Ohwi₊ ***



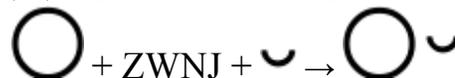
(12) **O_b + O_{bc} + E_c + A_c + I₀ → Ohwia₊i ***



(13) **O_b + E_c + ZWNJ + ZWJ + E_c → Wi₊eh ***



(14) **O_b + ZWNJ + E₀ → O.E**



(15) **O_b + A_c + ZWJ + E_c → Wai ***



* These Compound Vowels are not known in the source texts, but are included for demonstration purposes.

It has been pointed out that the rules for vowel compounding present a complexity that could be alleviated by including precomposed characters for all compound vowels. While I am receptive to the concept, I believe that three factors make this an unsatisfactory model for encoding of Chinook Pipa. 1) the repertoire of compound vowels listed above, while considerable, may not represent the entirety of compound vowels found in Chinook Pipa texts, and the process of adding new characters to the block would present unwarranted constraints on the ability of scholars to exchange script usage data in the future. 2) The number of compound vowels would require expanding the current allocation space for the Chinook Pipa script, as well as increasing the estimated demand on allocation room in the future. 3) The current repertoire respects both an analysis of the compound vowels as segmental, and the Unicode Design Principle of encoding plain text.

Given that the best typefaces designed for Chinook Pipa will probably contain precomposed glyphs for most compound vowels, novel uses may have unknown representations. However, I believe that fallback rendering would probably better serve the needs of the mostly scholarly community that will make use of this script, and will be non-existent to the members of the general public, who will more than likely use the script for the representation of either English or colloquial Chinook Jargon, both of which are completely represented by the compound vowel forms included above.

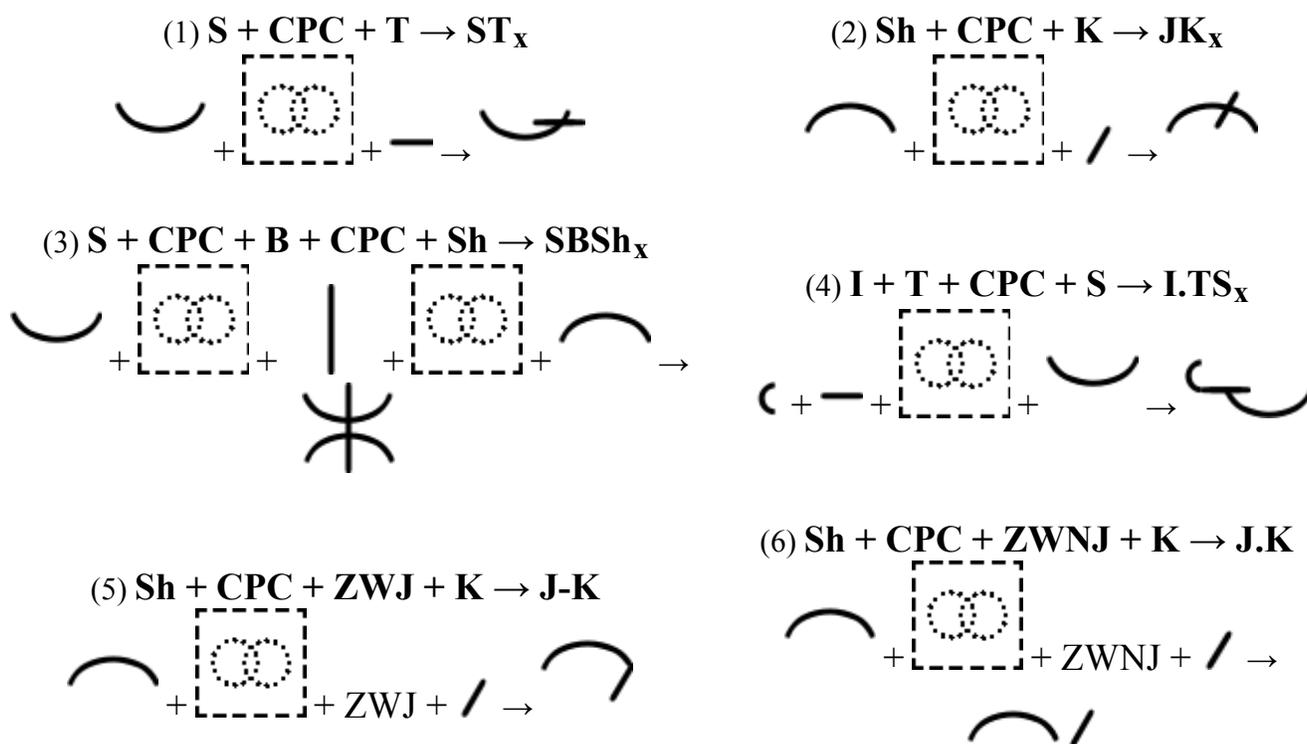
Alternate allocations can be found at the end of the proposal, allocating for all or some precomposed glyphs for compound vowels, modified consonants, and H-digraphs.



Chinook Pipa Concatenator

Normally, Chinook Pipa letters conjoin or compound cursively or separate into syllables by algorithm. There is, however, a variant joining behaviour, in which adjacent line and arc consonants will overlap, signifying an abbreviation, initialism, or acronym (denoted CC_x). The Chinook Pipa Concatenator (CPC: ☉, U+x1F), signifies this alternate concatenating behaviour, much like the Virama in Indic scripts indicating conjunct letters. The CPC is interlocated between the effected consonants, signifying the concatenating interaction of the two letters. A concatenated consonant cluster will conjoin cursively as normal with any preceding characters, and will break immediately aft unless overridden with the Zero Width Joiner. The Chinook Pipa Concatenator cedes to both ZWNJ and ZWJ, allowing non-standard abbreviations that may be composed of cursively conjoined or separated characters, but retaining the cursive joining properties of a concatenated sequence. Therefore, two Chinook Pipa letters interrupted by any combination of the CPC and either the Zero Width Joiner or Zero Width Non-Joiner will join together as if the CPC were not there, and join adjacent letters as if the ZWJ/ZWNJ were not there.

Figure 1-2. Concatenated Consonant formation in Chinook Pipa

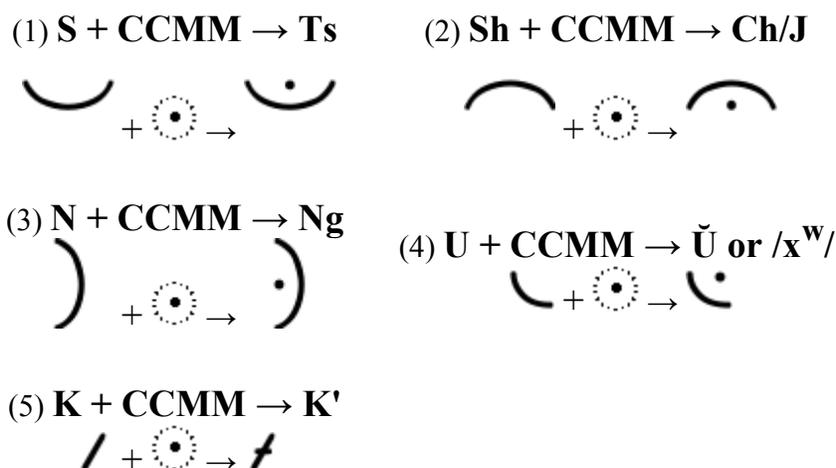


The Combining Chinook Pipa Modifying Mark

The Combining Chinook Pipa Modifying Mark (CCMM: ☉, U+x0F) is used to denote variant letterforms of various Chinook Pipa letters. Even though the CCMM appears similar to an H or a general combining dot, it behaves distinctly from any of these other characters and has a more general appearance, usually a dot, but also

as a "tic" or crossbar through a line consonant. New letterforms created with the CCMM often have a modifying mark away from the base letter stroke, unlike an H-digraph letter, and the CCMM is rendered above, below, to the left, or the right of the base character, depending on the orientation of a base letter - which can change contextually - unlike combining diacritics. Currently, the CCMM is attested in conjunction with the letters N, Sh, S, U, and K to represent Ng, Ch/J, Ts/Z, Uh or the labialized uvular X^W , and probably the glottalized velar K'. All instances of the CCMM in combination with the Zero Width Non-Joiner or Zero Width Joiner should act on the modified character exactly as it would following the base character without the CCMM. In other words, the CCMM should have no effect on the conjoining properties of its base character, and should be treated like any other combining diacritic mark. Proper Chinook Pipa typefaces would ideally have precomposed glyphs for most CCMM modified characters, as the mark has a distinct appearance in combination with different characters.

Figure 1-3. Letters with Combining Chinook Pipa Modifying Mark



It has been pointed out that a simpler alternate to the CCMM would be to include precomposed characters for all modified letters. I believe that three factors make this proposal unsatisfactory. 1) the repertoire of modified letters above, while considerable, may not represent all possible forms used by Chinook Pipa writers. It is conceivable, at the very least, that undocumented texts in "minority" languages could use the modifier mark on most of the line consonants in the inventory for the representation of glottalized forms, as with K, or even double marked arc consonants. The burden of adding any new character to the block would present considerable constraint on the ability of scholars to exchange and document this novel script usage. 2) The number of possible letterforms significantly increases the estimated demand on allocation room in the future, and would increase the probability of the current allocation needing expansion. 3) The current repertoire conforms with an analysis of the modified letters as behaviourally unified with their constituent base characters, the CCMM as fundamentally diacritic in nature, and respects UTC practice of not encoding decomposable characters except for compatibility with pre-existing standards.

Given that the best typefaces designed for Chinook Pipa will probably contain precomposed glyphs for most CCMM combinations, novel uses will have unknown representations. However, I believe that fallback rendering would probably better serve the needs of the mostly scholarly community that will make use of this script, and will be unknown to the members of the general public, who will more than likely represent either English or colloquial Chinook Jargon with this script, both languages being completely represented by the glyphs included above.

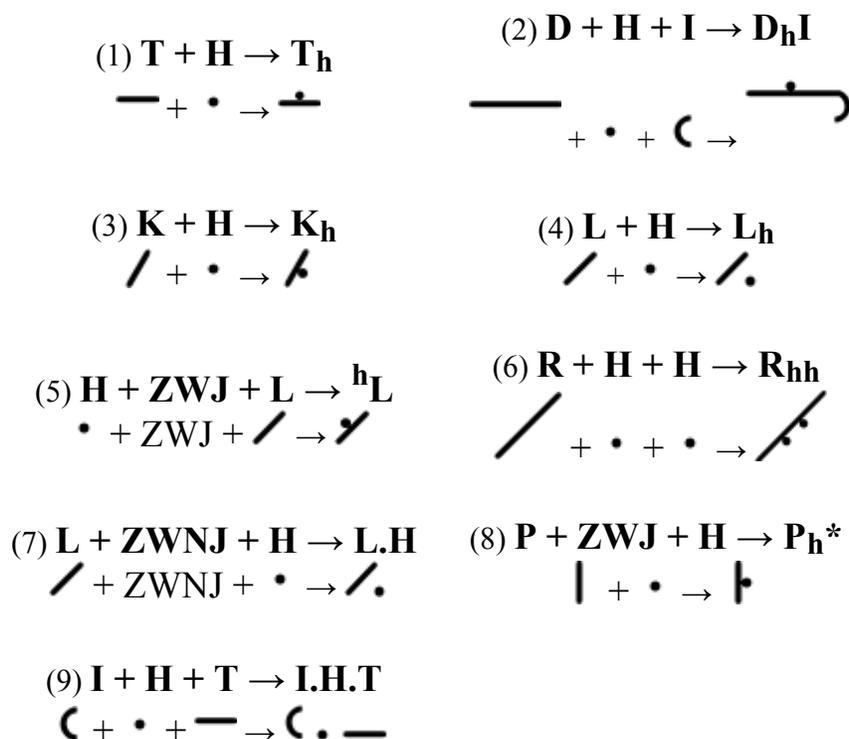
Alternate allocations can be found at the end of the proposal, allocating for all or some precomposed glyphs for compound vowels, modified consonants, and H-digraphs.



H-digraphs and combining behaviours of the letter H

The letter H (• U+x15) is normally found in isolation in Chinook Pipa texts, that is, it is rendered syllabically spaced from any other characters, without cursive connection. This occurs almost absolutely when preceded by a vowel or non-line consonant. However, when preceded by a line consonant - and in one known case, preceding - the letter H can also form a digraph to create an H-flavored variant of the consonant (denoted C_h or ^hC). These digraphs include T_h, D_h, K_h, L_h, ^hL, and R_{hh}. These digraphs connect to surrounding letters as if the H were not present. The Zero Width Non-Joiner (ZWNJ, U+200C) will override C_h digraph creation as C + ZWNJ + h, or override combining behaviour with C + h + ZWNJ. The Zero Width Joiner (ZWJ, 200D), by extension encodes for the rare ^hL digraph (or others) with h + ZWJ + C. In the event of a sequence of C_h + C needing rendering as cursively conjoined, the sequence C + ZWJ + h + C should be used, to disambiguate from the C + ^hC sequence C + h + ZWJ + C.

Figure 1-4.H digraphs and ZWNJ



It has been noted that a simpler alternate to H-combining behaviour would be to include precomposed characters for all H-digraphs. I believe that three factors make this an unworkable concept. 1) the repertoire of H-digraphs above, while considerable, may not represent all forms in the corpus of Chinook Pipa texts. It is conceivable that undocumented texts could have several currently unknown H-digraph glyphs. The burden of adding newly discovered characters to the block would present constraints on the ability of scholars to document script usage in the minority languages these digraphs could be found in. 2) The number of possible

letterforms increases the estimated demand on allocation room in the future, adding significant ambiguity to the space allocated for future additions to the script. 3) The current repertoire respects both a script analysis of H-digraphs as segmental, and with the Unicode Design Principle of encoding plain text.

One alternate that does not suffer from the drawbacks of precomposed characters is the idea of consistently encoding all H-digraph forms with the Zero Width Joiner (as example 8 above) and to make the default conjoining behaviour of H consistently non-joining. While simplifying the work of typographers, this proposal would increase the demand on end users, as the H-digraphs T_h, D_h, K_h, L_h, ^hL, and R_{hh} are more common than the consonant clusters T.H, D.H, K.H, L.H, H.L, and R.H.H.

Furthermore, the use of ZWJ/ZWNJ with H-digraphs maintains internal consistency with the script behaviour concerning syllable breaking expanded on below; ie a ZWJ encodes for co-syllabic behaviour, in this case, the digraph form, where it would otherwise not do so, and the ZWNJ encodes for syllabic breaking behaviour where it would otherwise not occur - as T.H, D.H, K.H, L.H, H.L, or R.H.H.

Lastly, the best typefaces designed for Chinook Pipa will probably contain precomposed glyphs for H digraphs. As the proposal now stands, novel digraphs will have varying representations in different fonts. However, I believe that fallback rendering would probably better serve the needs of the mostly scholarly community that will make use of this script, and will be mostly unused by the members of the general public, who will more than likely use Chinook Pipa for the representation of either English or colloquial Chinook Jargon, both of which are completely represented by the glyphs included above. In the end, encoding H-digraphs segmentally gives the most flexibility to the community that needs to represent a large corpus of historical texts as accurately as possible, maintains transparency for the general user of the script, and presents few challenges to a typographer attempting to meet the needs of both these communities.

Alternate allocations can be found at the end of the proposal, allocating for all or some precomposed glyphs for compound vowels, modified consonants, and H-digraphs.



Combining diacritical marks on vowels

The Chinook Pipa script uses several combining diacritical marks, including an over-dot, underdot, diaeresis, and under diaeresis. The macron, under-macron, acute, and breve are also found in Salishan texts. These last four do not place directly above (or below) their base letter, but are instead shifted right, so their left-hand extreme is directly over the center of the base letter. The under macron has only been found in combination with acute, as some writers (mostly LeJeune) move the macron below a vowel to avoid collision with the acute placed above that vowel.



Nasal Vowels

The Chinook Pipa nasal vowels have a combining behaviour unlike any other characters. In certain circumstances, they take the form of a diacritic mark over the intersection of the two adjacent characters, and in others they will render inline, just as a regular letter. The nasal vowels will render displaced - as a diacritic - only if adjacent two regular consonants (not H or X), and the two consonants are not similar line consonants, ie the same angle. In all other circumstances, a nasal vowel will be rendered cursively connected to the adjacent consonant. ZWNJ will override displaced rendering by splitting the adjacent consonant into another syllable. A displaced nasal vowel will render below the intersection of adjacent consonants if room is not available above.

rules having been given, the down/right rule will always be intelligible, though less elegant than contextual implementations.



Syllable Formation

As mentioned above, Chinook Pipa letters cursively join together into nominally syllabic units. There are several rules for properly separating one syllable from another in the Chinook Pipa given below. All rules of syllabification can be overruled by ZWNJ and ZWJ. If ZWNJ is used to break a syllable, the adjacent letters should combine with the surrounding syllables as if the ZWNJ represented a word break. A ZWJ causes the conjunction of the two adjacent characters without any other effect. In other words, the adjacent syllables should form as if the ZWJ were not there.

The most important definition regarding syllable formation is that of a legal algorithmic consonant cluster. Legal algorithmic consonant clusters shall be of the following patterns 1) a labial plosive (P or B) followed by or following S or a liquid (L or R); 2) a dental plosive (T or D) followed by or following S/liquids or preceding consonant I (an I preceding A, O, I, or E); 3) a labio-dental fricative (F/V) followed by liquids, dental plosives, or velar plosives; 4) a velar (K/G) followed by or following S or liquids or preceding consonant I; 5) S followed by plosives or liquids, or a legal consonant+S cluster followed by a plosive or liquid; 6) Sh followed by or following R. In the preceding list, all variants are the same class as their base character. e.g. rule (a) would be "a labial plosive (P, B, or variants) followed by or following S (or variants) or a liquid (L, R, or variants)".

Syllable breaking rules
Rules in bold , followed by
Trans.lit.er.a.tion1, Example1 - Trans.lit.er.a.tion2, Example2 - etc. (Periods symbolize syllable breaks)
Consonants adjacent a vowel belong to that vowel
Ip.soot, - Wap.tos, - Peł.ten, - Tip.so, - Ik.tas, - Kim.ta,
Consonants adjacent two vowels belong to the trailing vowel
Oo.kook, - A.la, - Ya.kwa, - Ka.na.mokst, - Li.li, - Ma.mook,
Legal consonant clusters belong to trailing vowels, as long as not adjacent to a preceding vowel
Klak.sta,
The cluster T + L preceding a vowel joins to that vowel and only that vowel
Pa.tlach, - Tlemen.tlemen, - I.tloo.ilh,
Adjacent consonants not forming legal clusters shall divide syllables
Wap.tos, - Ash.noo, - An.ka.ti, - Kan.sih, - Kim.ta, - Kom.taks, - Tsik.tsik, - L.ma.lo,
A nasal consonant (N/M) will form a consonant cluster with "S" or "Sh" if the nasal, "S", or "Sh" is word initial or final.

Allocations are given here to address concerns that the above analysis and script mechanics stray too far into the segmental realm. I have not included all permutations of precomposed characters for Compound Vowels, Consonants + CCMM, and H-digraphs. Specifically, if it is decided that H-digraphs should be encoded as precomposed, Consonant + CCMM characters would surely follow suit. The following tables are headed by a list of the set of glyphs included as precomposed characters instead of character sequences.

Vowels,CCMM,H's	CCMM,H's	Vowels,CCMM	CCMM	Vowels
x0 x1 x2 x3 x4	x0 x1 x2 x3	x0 x1 x2 x3	x0 x1 x2	x0 x1 x2
0 P B Wa Th An	0 P B Th An	0 P B Wa An	0 P B An	0 P B Wa
1 T D Wi Dh In	1 T D Dh In	1 T D Wi In	1 T D In	1 T D Wi
2 F V Wo Kh On	2 F V Kh On	2 F V Wo On	2 F V On	2 F V Wo
3 K G Woo Lh Un	3 K G Lh Un	3 K G Woo Un	3 K G Un	3 K G Woo
4 L R Wow hL Lik	4 L R hL Lik	4 L R Wow Lik	4 L R Lik	4 L R Wow
5 M H Owa Rhh -	5 M H Rhh -	5 M H Owa -	5 M H -	5 M H Wey
6 N X Ng - -	6 N X Ng -	6 N X Ng -	6 N Ng -	6 N X Wia
7 Sh - Ch - -	7 Sh - Ch -	7 Sh - Ch -	7 Sh Ch -	7 Sh - Ohw
8 S - Ts - -	8 S - Ts -	8 S - Ts -	8 S Ts -	8 S - -
9 0 - Weyi - -	9 0 - - -	9 0 - Weyi -	9 0 X -	9 0 - -
A A - Wia - -	A A - - -	A A - Wia -	A A K' -	A A - -
B I E Ohwa - -	B I E - -	B I E Ohwa -	B I E -	B I E -
C Oo - - - -	C Oo - - -	C Oo - - -	C Oo - -	C Oo - -
D Ow - - - -	D Ow - - -	D Ow - - -	D Ow - -	D Ow - -
E U - Uh - -	E U - Uh -	E U - Uh -	E U Uh -	E U FS -
F CPC FS K' - -	F CPC FS K' -	F CPC FS K' -	F CPC FS -	F CCMM CPC -



[Archives of the Kamloops Wawa 1891-1900](#) (subscription required)

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, by George Gibbs, Echo Library ISBN 1-40680-924-1

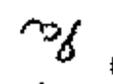
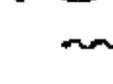
Chinook:..... A History and Dictionary, by Edward Harper Thomas, 1935, Metropolitan Press, Portland, OR)



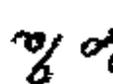
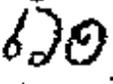
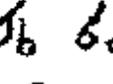
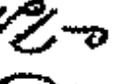
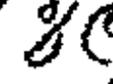
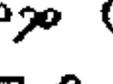
Kamloops Wawa No 1 page 1



N^o 1 Kamloops Warwa. I May

Dokook pepa		Jb	:	This paper
iaka name			:	is named
Kamloops			:	Kamloops
Warwa.			:	Warwa.

Chi alta iaka			:	It is born
chako tanas			:	just now.

Iaka alke wawa			:	It wants to
Kamawe Sunday			:	Speak every
Kopa Kamawe			:	Sunday to
Klaksta teke			:	all those who
chako komtax			:	wish to learn
aiak mamook			:	to write fast.
ksem pepa			:	No matter
Kaltah poos			:	if they be
klaska tekop			:	Indians or
telikom. Kaltah			:	civilised people

transliterated character repertoire, p, t, k, l, m, n, sh, s, o, a, oo, i, e, CCMM, d,

Lines 3,6,16: compound vowel "Wa"

Lines 7,8: compound vowel "We"

Line 9: irregular syllabification "kla.ks.ta"

Line 12: irregular consonant cluster "t+s"

Kamloops Wawa No 1 page 3

-3-

Handwritten symbols: a series of loops and curves.

you will be after work
very sorry for it.

Handwritten symbols: a series of loops and curves.

Now I will make
known to you our
A. B. C.

Handwritten symbols: a series of loops and curves.

You see have six-
teen different letters.

o	o	o	o	o	e	u		
a	o	oo	ow	wa	e	u		
h	p	t	k	l	sh	s	ro	mo

Handwritten symbols: a series of loops and curves.

The seven first
ones are called
vowels and the
other nine con-
sonants.

Line 10: syllable "PI". cf Kamloops Wawa No 1, page 1, line 1, syllable "PE"

Line 7,8: transliterated simple character repertoire, a, o, oo, ow, wa, e(i), u, h, p, t, k, l, sh, s, n, m.

Lines 6,12: irregular consonant cluster "t+s"

KMW1 page 5, Prayers in Shushwap

1948

PRAYERS IN SHUSHWAP.

Morning Prayers.

✠ You are the
God of the
Heaven and Earth.

Veni Sancte. =

God of the
Heaven and Earth
Come to us
O God of the
Heaven and Earth

Adoration. =

God of the
Heaven and Earth
You are the
God of the
Heaven and Earth
You are the
God of the
Heaven and Earth
You are the
God of the
Heaven and Earth

Line 3: Abbreviations, "T+CPC+K" & "S+CPC+S"
character repertoire h, r, full stop

KMW45 page 4

- 52 -

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing the Chinook Pipa language. The text is dense and difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and some fading.

Handwritten text, possibly a separator or a specific phrase, continuing the cursive script.

A large block of handwritten text in the cursive script, occupying the middle section of the page. It appears to be a continuous passage of text.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a concluding phrase.

Handwritten marks or a signature at the very bottom of the page.

Line 7: h-digraph "Dh"

character repertoire v.

Line 6: irregular syllabification "ar.t"

Line 1, etc: Abbreviation "Sh+CPC+K"

Line 13: Abbreviation "S+CPC+T"

KMW51 page 3

- 75 -

ເຮົາ ມາ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ

ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ

ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ

ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ
 ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ ຈາກ ອາເຊຍ

Line 25: 3 letter abbreviation, "S+CPC+B+CPC+Sh"

Line 4: Syllabic breaking "A.U"

Lines 5,10,11,&17: abbreviation "Sh+CPC+K"

Lines 1,3,4,6,&20: Ch character, Sh+CCMM

Lines 2,4,7,9,15,17,20,: Compound vowel "Wi"

Line 2: H-L, "H+ZWNJ+L"

Lines 3,4,9,10,13,18,&22: Compound vowel "Wa"

KMW59 page 1

No. 59.



179th
No. 11. 1.

No. 1. Kamloops Wawa. 1 Jan. 1893.

Happy New Year!

- 1 C. H. [Chinook text]
- 2 - [Chinook text]
- 3 - [Chinook text]
- 4 O. [Chinook text]
- 5 - [Chinook text]
- 6 ✓ [Chinook text]
- 7 [Chinook text]
- 8 [Chinook text]

This is the second year of our little paper. Your and your friends' subscriptions is most respectfully solicited for the encouragement and support of our little paper. God's blessing will be your reward, great exceeding. We shall endeavor to fill the numbers of this

[Chinook text continues in columns to the right of the English text]

Line 2: U+CCMM

Line 2: I+I+Diaeresis *Yee*

KMW68 page 2

Line 28: "Likalisti" sign

KMW101 page 1

Line 15: K+CCMM, *K'*. Note that it looks like a crossed K.

Chinook Rudiments

The Chinook Rudiments text contains an extensive vocabulary list with transliteration and English gloss. Several pages are included for increasing familiarity with the script, while others have notes on content regarding a specific inclusion within the proposal not found in the above documentation. The first page contains a full character inventory, except for the Salish specific "X", including compound vowels, h-digraphs, the numerical values of the first ten characters, and even some basic pronunciation guidance.

to instruct and benefit the Indians, by means of written characters is that known as the "Kamloops Wawa"... Written in an international language, "set up" in Stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, and publisher all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired.

Phonetic Alphabet.

Vowels:

o o o o o c l
 a o oo ow wa e u
 an in on un

Consonants:

h p t f k l sh s n m
 h p t f k l sh s n m
 b d v g z ch ts ng
 a b c d e f g h
 o | / or - c \ / .
 i j k l m n o p
 q r s t u v w
 x y z
 C ^ U

Pronunciation.

o : a as in arm, are.
 O : o as in note.
 O : oo as in food.
 O : ow as in owl.
 O : wa as in wax.
 c : e as in obey
 l : u as in use.
 Compound vowels:
 O : wa; O : woe;
 O : woo; O : wow;
 O : owa; also O : owa.
 O : we; O : way;
 O : weye; O : weeya.

Consonants:

. : h, always aspirate, never silent.
 / : kh, guttural, explosive.
 . / : h-l, separate.
 / : hl, combined.
 / : lh, wet l, lla, lya.
 / : l-h, separate.
 / : h-k, separate.
 / : kr, an explosive articulation.
 / : a very soft r, or an imitation, heard in some native languages.
 // : h-h, a duplication of the articulation, but a lighter one than usual, can be acquired only by practice.
 - th : in english th. same in some instances in the native languages

Chinook
Fundiments.

I. Numerals.

Iht,	u-	One,
mokst,	o,	two,
floon,	ʒ,	three,
la'ket,	ʌ,	four,
kwe'nam,	oʒ,	five,
ta'ham,	o'e,	six,
semmo'kst,	ʒo,	seven,
e'it,	z,	eight,
na'in,	ʒ,	nine,
ta'tilam,	o-ʌ,	ten,
ta'tilam pi iht,		eleven,
ta'tilam pi mokst,		twelve,
mokst ta'tilam,		twenty,
floon ta'tilam,		thirty,
takmoo'nak,	ʌ(ʌʒ):	100.

Also:

stotkin,	ʌʒ,	eight,
kwa'itz,	ʌ,	nine,

II. Adjectives.

A'yak,	oʒ,	quick,
a'yaz,	o'e,	big,
a'yoo,	o,	plenty,
bloo,	ʌ,	blue,
chi,	ʌ,	new,
dlēt,	ʌ,	right,
dlā'i,	ʌ,	dry,
glō,	ʌ,	yellow,
hēlo'ima,	ʌ,	different,
il'ep,	ʌ,	first,
ka'kwa,	ʌ,	like,

ka'nawe,	idʌ,	all,
khaw,	ʌ,	tied up,
khēll,	ʌ,	hard,
ki'koole,	ʌʌ,	below,
kim'ta,	ʌ-	behind,
kla'hane,	ʌoʌ,	outside,
kla'haw yam,	ʌoʒ,	poor,
kōl,	ʌ,	cold,
ko'pa,	ʌ,	inside,
kwash,	ʌ,	afraid,
lē'zi,	ʌ,	lazy,
lē'le,	ʌ,	a long time,
māsa'chi,	ʌʌ,	bad,
memloo's,	ʌʌ,	dead,
olo,	ʌʌ,	hungry,
pātl,	ʌ,	full,
pel,	ʌ,	red,
pel'ite,	ʌ-	thick,
poo'li,	ʌʌ,	rotten,
sa'hale,	ʌoʌ,	high up,
sa'lix,	ʌʌ,	angry,
shēm,	ʌ,	ashamed,
sik,	ʌ,	sick,
sit'kom,	ʌʌ,	half,
sa'waz,	ʌ,	sour,
tanax,	ʌ,	small,
tēko'p,	ʌ,	white,
tēl,	ʌ,	tired out,
tlaxwa,	ʌ,	slowly,
tlem'en,	ʌ,	smashed,
tlil,	ʌ,	black,
tloos,	ʌ,	good,
tse'pe,	ʌ,	mistaken,
tsi,	ʌ,	sweet,
wām,	ʌ,	warm,
yootl,	ʌ,	glad,

III. Pronouns.

1: Personals:

Na'ika,	ᑭᑭ	I,
Ma'ika,	ᑭᑭ	thou,
Ya'ka,	ᑭᑭ	he,
Nsa'ika,	ᑭᑭ	we,
Msa'ika,	ᑭᑭ	you,
Kla'ska,	ᑭᑭ	they.

2: Possessives: ex.:

Na'ika papa, my father,
 ᑭᑭ bb, ᑭᑭ bb, ᑭᑭ bb,
 ᑭᑭ bb, ᑭᑭ bb, ᑭᑭ bb.

IV. Verb.

Conjugation, very simple:

Wa'wa, ᑭᑭ to speak.

1: Present: I speak, etc..

Na'ika wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ,
Ma'ika wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ,
Ya'ka wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ,
Nsa'ika wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ,
Msa'ika wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ,
Kla'ska wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ.

2: Perfect: I spoke, etc..

An'kate na'ika wa'wa,
 ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ, ..
 sometime ago I "did" speak.

3: Future: I shall speak..

A'khe na'ika wa'wa..
 ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ..
 later on I "shall" speak..

4: Conditional: if I speak..

Poos na'ika wa'wa..
 ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ
 if I speak..

5: Subjunctive: that I speak..

List of Verbs.

Mitla'it	ᑭᑭ	to be,
Elle'	ᑭᑭ	to live,
Tom'tom,	ᑭᑭ	to think,
Te'ke,	ᑭᑭ	to like,
Komta'x.	ᑭᑭ	to know.
Na'nich,	ᑭᑭ	to see,
Kola'n,	ᑭᑭ	to hear,
Wa'wa,	ᑭᑭ	to speak,
Sie'som,	ᑭᑭ	to tell,
"ya'yem,"	ᑭᑭ	to talk..
Moo'som,	ᑭᑭ	to sleep,
Mak'mak,	ᑭᑭ	to eat,
Ma'mook,	ᑭᑭ	to work.
cha'ko,	ᑭᑭ	to come,
Kla'twa,	ᑭᑭ	to go,
koo'li,	ᑭᑭ	to walk,
Kilapa'i.	ᑭᑭ	to come back.
He'he,	ᑭᑭ	to laugh,
Sa'lix,	ᑭᑭ	to be angry,
Ha'lak',	ᑭᑭ	to open,
Eh'poo'i,	ᑭᑭ	to shut,
Ip'soot,	ᑭᑭ	to hide,
Tlap,	ᑭᑭ	to find.
Tlemenoo'it,	ᑭᑭ	to lie,
Kapshwa'la,	ᑭᑭ	to steal,
Ma'kook,	ᑭᑭ	to buy,
O'hoi,	ᑭᑭ	to exchange.
Pa'tlatj,	ᑭᑭ	to give,
Es'kom,	ᑭᑭ	to take,
Mash.	ᑭᑭ	to throw away.

To'lo. ʔ to win.
 ɛ fight, ʌ kiss, ʃ
 ɛ fly, ʋ play, wash,
 ɛ lose, ʃ sell, ʃ
 ʌ get up, ʃ sleep, Watch.
 ʌ help, ʃ swim,

Other Verbs:

Compounds of "ma'mook":

Mamook ayas to extoll,
 " ajnoo, ʃ to kneel down
 " oihat, ʃ a open the way,
 " ola'li, ʃ pick up berries,
 " wash, ʃ wash
 " ha'ha, ʃ worship
 " poo, ʃ shoot,
 " tom'tom, ʃ to reflect,
 " kom'tax, ʃ to give news,
 " mem'loos, ʃ to kill,
 " klahowiam, ʃ to give,
 " nawit'ka, ʃ to believe,
 " na'nich, ʃ to show,
 " nēm, } to name,
 " sit'kom, ʃ to divide,
 " sti'wilh, ʃ to pray,
 " pe'pa ʃ to write,
 " tsēm ʃ to mark,
 " tamanoaz ʃ to juggle,
 ayaz mamook ʃ big work,
 e'he " ʃ " poor "
 floos " ʃ " good "
 kal'taj " ʃ " useless "
 ha'ha " ʃ " wonderful "
 kom'tax " ʃ " knows work,
 shkoo'koom " ʃ " first class "

cha'ko kwash. ʃ get afraid
 cha'ko tanaz. ʃ to be born
 na'nich pe'pa ʃ to read
 floos na'nich, ʃ be careful.
 na'nich kopa ʃ to
 moosoom, ʃ dream.

V. Adverbs, etc..

an'kate, ʃ long ago.
 al'ta, ʃ now,
 al'ke, ʃ later on,
 kopa i'lep, ʃ at first,
 tal'ke son, ʃ yesterday,
 tal'ke wa'im, ʃ last summer,
 tal'ke sno, ʃ last winter,
 kwa'nesem, ʃ always,
 kah? ʃ where?
 e'lo, ʃ there is not..
 e'lo kah, ʃ no where,
 kah kah, ʃ here & there,
 kanawe kah, ʃ everywhere,
 ya'kwa, ʃ here,
 ya'wa, ʃ yonder,
 nawit'ka, ʃ yes!
 e'lo, ʃ no!
 kloonas', ʃ maybe
 Poos, ʃ it.
 weht, ʃ again,
 kopet, ʃ only,
 "ki'wa," ʃ because,
 "keh'tsi," ʃ although,

A few interjections

a ha! ʃ yes, so.
 ʃ ʃ ʃ

hwà!	o!	surprise.
na!	2!	look here!
niwa!	2o!	let me see.
e!	~!	"affirming"
o!	o!	"wondering"
hallo!	oP!	hallo!

VI Onomatopœia list.
Sound words.

ha'ha,	o.o	wonderful,
he'he,	to laugh,
ho'ho,	o'o	to cough,
ho'i hoi,	o.o	to exchange,
hul'hul,	.j.j	mouse,
ik'ik,	??	fish hook,
ka'ka,	ss	crow,
kal'kala,	ss	birds,
kis'kis,	wh	drive (to),
ko'yoo-ko'yoo,	o.o	finger ring,
kwij'kwij,	o.o	squirrel,
le'le,	??	a long time,
lep'lep,	??	boiling,
lo'lo,	pp	to carry,
ma'ma,	oo	mother,
mak'mak,	oo	to eat,
moos'moos,	oo	cattle,
pa'pa,	bb	father,
pel'pel,	vv	blood,
rat'rat,	??	geese,
tik'tik,	??	watch,
tin'tin,	??	bell,
tle'men-blemen,	??	all smashed,
tom'tom,	ee	heart,
tsik'tsik,	??	cart...
tsil'tsil,	??	stars button

Remarks. — On the numerals. — 1^o the first number, iht, seems to imitate the hebrew hehad, the first. 2^o To understand the origin of the numbers, as expressed in the different languages of these districts, open out both hands, palms facing outside, the thumbs near each other. The little finger of the left hand is one, next to it, his helper, his second, two; the third finger, middle hand, three; the next coming, the index, is o. special number, four: they used to keep the dead bodies until the fourth day... Then comes the thumb, full hand, five; the next is across to the other hand, the thumb of the right hand, the first of the second hand, six. Seven seems to mean second of the right hand and in fact we have sermoksst, again two. — Eight is also a special number, an octave, stot'kin. — The fourth finger of the right hand shows but one, both hands full but one, kwaitz, pretty near full hands. — Then comes full hands, ten. —

3: *tom'tom* is the heart, and is made to mean, to think, to will, to command.

4: *te'ke*, to like, to love, the Lower Fraser people used to pronounce it *t'eh'*, with a strong guttural at the end.

5: *Kola'n*, is the ear, and is used to mean hearing.

6: *moo'som*, or *moo'zum*, may have meant sleeping in the Old Chinook, and has been accepted with that meaning; but in the Thomson, Shuswap and Lillooet, it resembles the word *moo'jem*, to touch, to feel, suggesting a low meaning, and the natives of the Interior use the word to sleep instead.

7: *Koo'li*, to walk, from the french *courir*, to run.

8: *Kilapai'i*, to come back, to upset, to turn over, from the french *virer la paille*, turn over the hay, the straw.

9: *Clap*, to find, to catch, said to come from the french *attrappe*.

10: *tlemen'oo'it*, or *tlemen-wheat*, crush the wheat, has come to mean to lie, to deceive to fool.

11: *Mash*, from the french *marche*, go, go away.

Chinook Vocabulary.

1: The 163 Original words.

<i>al'ke</i> ,		later on,
<i>al'ta</i> ,		now,
<i>an'kate</i> ,		in time past,
<i>a'yak</i> ,		quick,
<i>a'yaz</i> ,		great,
<i>a'yoo</i> ,		many,
<i>cha'ko</i> ,		to come,
<i>chi</i> ,		new,
<i>chik'mun</i> ,		metal,
<i>chok</i> ,		water,
<i>dl'et</i> ,		right,
<i>e'he</i> ,		to laugh,
<i>eh'pooi</i> ,		shut,
<i>e'lehe</i> ,		earth,
<i>ela'iten</i> ,		slave,
<i>e'lo</i> ,		none,
<i>enata'i</i> ,		across,
<i>es'kom</i> ,		to take,
<i>ha'ha</i> ,		awful,
<i>ha'lak</i> ,		to open,
<i>hilo'ima</i> ,		different,
<i>hum</i> ,		smell,
<i>ih't</i> ,		one,
<i>ik'ta</i> ,		what?
<i>ik'tas</i> ,		belongings,
<i>il'ep</i> ,		first,
<i>ip'soot</i> ,		hide,
<i>is'sik</i> ,		paddle,
<i>itloo'ith</i> ,		flesh,
<i>Kah</i> ,		where,
<i>Kak'shet</i> ,		broken,
<i>ka'kwa</i> ,		like,
<i>Kalla'ham</i>	

Kal'tash, ɣ, useless,
 Ka'moox, ɔɔ, dog,
 Ka'nawe, ɔɔ, all,
 Kanamox̄t, ɔɔ, together,
 Kan'sih, ɣ, how many,
 Kap'ho, ɣ, elder brother,
 Kap'shwala, ɣ, to steal,
 Ka'ta, ɔ, how,
 K'ell, ɣ, hard,
 K'ō, ɣ, to arrive,
 K'ow, ɣ, tied,
 Ki'koole, ɔɔ, below,
 Kilapai, ɔɔ, to return,
 Him'ta, ɔ, behind,
 Kip'ooit, ɣ, needle,
 Kis'kis, ɔ, to drive,
 Kioo'tam, ɔ, horse,
 Kla'hane, ɔ, outside,
 Kla'hoyam, ɔ, how die do?
 Klak'sta, ɣ, who,
 Klas'ka, ɣ, they,
 Klaitwa, ɣ, to go,
 Klis'kes, ɣ, mats,
 Klooch'min, ɣ, woman,
 Kloona's, ɔ, perhaps,
 Kene'm, ɣ, canoe,
 Kola'n, ɣ, ear, hear,
 Kom'tax, ɔ, to know,
 Ko'pa, ɔ, at, in, to,
 Kopet, ɔ, finished,
 Koyokoyo, ɔ, ɔ, finger ring,
 Kwa'nesem, ɣ, always,
 Kwash, ɣ, afraid,
 Kwa'ten, ɣ, belly,
 Kwe'nam, ɣ, five,
 La'ket, ɣ, four,

lo'lo, ɔ, to carry,
 ma'ika, ɔ, thou,
 ma'kook, ɔ, to buy,
 mak'mak, ɔ, to eat,
 ma'mook, ɔ, to make,
 maish, ɣ, throw away,
 masachi, ɔ, bad,
 ma'wich, ɔ, deer,
 memloos, ɣ, dead,
 mitla'it, ɣ, to be..
 mil'wit, ɔ, to stand,
 moos'moos, ɔ, cow,
 moo'soom, ɔ, to sleep,
 msa'ika, ɔ, you,
 na'ika, ɣ, I, me,
 na'nich, ɣ, see,
 nar'witka, ɔ, yes,
 nsa'ika, ɣ, we, us,
 oihat, ɣ, road,
 o'ihoi, ɣ, to exchange,
 ola'li, ɣ, berries,
 o'lo, ɣ, hungry,
 oo'kook, ɣ, this,
 oo'poots, ɣ, hind part,
 ow, ɣ, younger brother,
 pa'ya, ɣ, fire,
 papoos, ɣ, child,
 pasisi'si, ɣ, blankets,
 patl, ɣ, full,
 patlach, ɣ, to give,
 pel, ɣ, red,
 pel'pel, ɣ, blood,
 peth'ton, ɣ, insane,
 pi, ɣ, and,
 poo, ɣ, shot,
 poos, ɣ, if,

poo'late, 6r, powder,
 sa'hale, 6o/, above,
 sa'ya, 6n, far,
 saka'loox, 6l, pants,
 sa'lix, 6r, angry,
 saple'l, 6v, bread,
 se'le, 6s, soul,
 senmox, 6e, seven,
 sia'hoos, 6o, face,
 sie'sem, 6z, to tell,
 sit'kom, 6b, half,
 skoo'koom, 6p, strong,
 snaiz, 6z, rain,
 sta'lo, 6v, river,
 sti'wilh, 6v, to pray,
 ta'ham, 6e, six,
 takmo'nak, 6op, one hundred,
 tamano'az, 6o, magic,
 tana'z, 6z, small,
 tan'ke son, 6g, yesterday,
 ta'tilam, 6e, ten,
 ta'ye, 6n, chief,
 te'ke, 6v, to like,
 tekop, 6q, white,
 tel, 6r, tired,
 te'likom, 6b, people,
 tep'so, 6o, grass,
 tik'tik, 6r, watch,
 tin'tin, 6z, bell,
 tlap, 6s, to get,
 tla'wa, 6o, slowly,
 tlem'en, 6r, broken,
 tlemen tlemen, 6z, smashed,
 tlemenoit, 6o, tell a lie,
 tlep, 6s, deep,
 tlet, 6s, black,
 tloon, 6r, three

tsēm, 6z, writing,
 tsepe, 6v, mistaken,
 tsi, 6s, sweet,
 tsik'tsik, 6y, carriage,
 tsil'tsil, 6v, stars,
 yootl, 6s, glad,
 yool'kat, 6r, long,
 wah, 6o, pour out,
 wa'wa, 6o, to speak,
 weht, 6o, again,
 wēk, 6p, no,
 ya'ka, 6s, he, she,
 yah'soot, 6o, hair,
 ya'kwa, 6s, here,
 ya'wa, 6o, there.

2: Chinook words
 more or less used, not
 included in the above list.
 a! o! ah!
 ankechim, 6y, hand-
 anekichim, 6y, Herchief,
 ats, 6e, young sister,
 bebe, 6b, a kiss,
 bit or mit, 6s, dime,
 hallo!, 6p, hallo!
 ho'ho, 6o, to cough,
 hū'hū, 6s, mouse,
 h'pa'i, 6s, cedar,
 i'na, 6s, beaver,
 it'lokom, 6p, gambling,
 ka'ka, 6b, crow,
 kapo', 6b, overcoat,
 kat'chem, 6z, to catch,
 kayooti, 6o, koyote,
 keh'tsi, 6v, although,

kwa'its,	ᑭᑦ,	nine,
kwa'ta,	ᑭᑦ,	quarter,
kwij'kwij,	ᑭᑦ,	squirrel,
ma,	ᑭᑦ,	ma,
ma'ma,	ᑭᑭ,	mother,
ma'mook-	ᑭᑭ,	to pull,
haul;	ᑭ,	to haul,
ma'mook-	ᑭᑭ,	thinking
lapioche,	ᑭᑭ,	over..
moo'la,	ᑭᑭ,	mule,
na!	ᑭ!	here!
ni'wa!	ᑭᑭ!	you there!
o!	ᑭ!	oh!
o'ptsah,	ᑭᑭ,	knife,
pa,	ᑭ,	pa,
pa'pa,	ᑭᑭ,	father,
pata'k,	ᑭᑭ,	potatoes,
peth'te,	ᑭᑭ,	thick,
pooli,	ᑭᑭ,	rotten,
rat'rat,	ᑭᑭ,	geese,
Sa'hale-	ᑭᑭ,	} God,
Taiye,	ᑭᑭ,	
Sia'pool,	ᑭᑭ,	hat,
Siks,	ᑭᑭ,	friend,
Sit'Hom-	ᑭᑭ,	half a
ta'la,	ᑭᑭ,	dollar,
Sopema,	ᑭᑭ,	to jump,
stot'kin,	ᑭᑭ,	eight,
ta,	ᑭ,	no,
ta'ta,	ᑭᑭ,	no, no,
ta'la	ᑭᑭ,	dollar,
ta'lapos,	ᑭᑭ,	silver fox,
tamoo'tej,	ᑭᑭ,	barrel,
tetoo'sh,	ᑭᑭ,	milk,
tia'wit,	ᑭᑭ,	legs,
ma'mook-	ᑭᑭ,	to

to'to,	ᑭᑭ,	toy,
too'too,	ᑭᑭ,	a pet cat,
tseh',	ᑭᑭ,	to split,
wahpoos'	ᑭᑭ,	snake,
Wap'toes,	ᑭᑭ,	potatoes.

3^d Hudson Bay french words introduced into the early Chinook hardly ever used now.

a genoux,	ᑭᑭ,	on the knees,
cosho,	ᑭᑭ,	pig,
couli,	ᑭᑭ,	to walk,
la bouche,	ᑭᑭ,	mouth,
la bouteille,	ᑭᑭ,	bottle,
la carotte,	ᑭᑭ,	carrots,
la cassette,	ᑭᑭ,	trunk,
la chandelle,	ᑭᑭ,	candle,
la cle',	ᑭᑭ,	key,
la gomme,	ᑭᑭ,	pitch,
la gom stick,	ᑭᑭ,	pitch wood,
la hache,	ᑭᑭ,	axe,
la langue,	ᑭᑭ,	tongue,
la medecine,	ᑭᑭ,	medecine,
la montagne,	ᑭᑭ,	mountain,
la pelle,	ᑭᑭ,	shovel,
la pioche,	ᑭᑭ,	pick,
la pipe,	ᑭᑭ,	pipe,
la planche,	ᑭᑭ,	lumber,
la porte,	ᑭᑭ,	door,
la scie,	ᑭᑭ,	saw,
la table,	ᑭᑭ,	table,
la tèt,	ᑭᑭ,	head,
la vieille,	ᑭᑭ,	old woman,
la Wagaine,	ᑭᑭ,	Wagon,
Le da,	ᑭᑭ,	teeth,
le clou,	ᑭᑭ,	nails,

le pié, 1u, feet,
 le pla, 1v, plate,
 le pot, 1g, pot,
 le sel, 1s, salt,
 le poivre, 1b, pepper,
 moulin, 6g, mill,
 pourri, 1f, rotten.

4^e Religious Words.

Bliss Choh, 1w, H. Water,
 Catholic, 1A, Catholic
 Sti'with, 1u, Church,
 Jesu'kri, 1h, Jesus Christ,
 Ktis'mas, 1w, Christmas,
 La cofirma- 1o, Confir-
 sio, 1o, mation,
 La kroa', 1p, Cross,
 La kroa'- 1p, Way of the
 o'ihat, 1o, cross,
 La Mass', 1e, H. Mass,
 La No'el, 1d, Nativity,
 La pelita's, 1v, Penance,
 Le Bat'em, 1h, Baptism,
 Le chapelè, 1u, Rosary,
 Le Kalisti', 1w, H. Eucharist,
 Le Kateta, 1s, Ember days,
 Le zare'm, 1r, Lent,
 Legliz, 1z, the Church,
 Le malia'j, 1o, matrimony,
 L'autel, 1g, the Altar,
 Le Pa'pe, 1d, the Pope,
 Le Peche', 1v, Sin,
 Le Plet, 1v, the Priest,
 Les Anges, 1e, Angels,
 Les Apôt, 1g, the Apostles,
 Les Evek, 1w, the Bishop,

L'ord, 1g, Holy Orders,
 Mali, 1e, medal,
 Misteli, 1w, mystery,
 Paik, 1b, Easter
 Paska, 1d, do,
 Person, 1g, Person,
 Sacramè, 1o, Sacraments,
 Sakramen, 1o, "
 ta, 1g, "
 St^e Trinite, 1z, H. Trinity,
 Tloos Mari, 1e, Holy Mary,
 Le vijil', 1u, vigils.
 Paska, 1d, Easter.
 Ayas Son, 1o, Feast
 day.

5^e Common English words
 used in Chinook.

altar, 1b, Bonnet, 1g,
 angel, 1u, Bottle, 1f,
 apostle, 1g, Boots, 1d,
 apron, 1v, Box, 1b,
 Bad, 1l, Bridle, 1v,
 Baptism, 1d, Broom, 1r,
 Barn, 1v, Buggy, 1b,
 Barrel, 1v, Buckets, 1l,
 Basket, 1d, By yby, 1g,
 Basin, 1u, Cabbage, 1e,
 Beads, 1u, Canada, 1d,
 Bear, 1v, Candle, 1e,
 Bed, 1l, Candy, 1e,
 Beef, 1b, Canoe, 1g,
 Belt, 1v, Cap, 1g,
 Big, 1b, Carrots, 1e,
 Bishop, 1v, Cart, 1g,
 Bit, 1b, Catch, 1e,

Note diacritic dots on *Bear, Beads, Beef, Bell & Cheap*

Cheat, ~ Grease, ~
 chicken, ~ Hammer, ~
 Coat, ~ Hand, ~
 Cocoa, ~ Handkerchief, ~
 coffee, ~ Harness, ~
 Cold, ~ Hat, ~
 Court, ~ Half, ~
 Coyote, ~ Help, ~
 Cross, ~ Hold, ~
 Cup, ~ House, ~
 Dance, ~ Hundred, ~
 Devil, ~ Ice, ~
 Dish, ~ Island, ~
 Dollar, ~ Kettle, ~
 Door, ~ Key, ~
 Dream, ~ Kiss, ~
 Dry, ~ Kneel, ~
 Easter, ~ Knife, ~
 Eight, ~ Lake, ~
 Emberdays, ~ Lamp, ~
 Eyes, ~ Lay down, ~
 Fall ~ Leggings, ~
 Fall down, ~ Lent, ~
 Fight, ~ Lettuce, ~
 Fish, ~ Light, ~
 Fish hooks, ~ Life, ~
 Five, ~ Like, ~
 Flees, ~ Lost, ~
 Flies, ~ Man, ~
 Flour, ~ Married, ~
 Flowers, ~ Matches, ~
 Fly to, ~ Medal, ~
 Fork, ~ Medicine, ~
 Four, ~ Milk, ~
 Friday, ~ Monday, ~
 Get up, ~ Moon, ~
 Good, ~ " " ~

Mule, ~ Salad, ~
 Musket, ~ Salt, ~
 Mutton, ~ Saturday, ~
 Mystery, ~ Saw, ~
 Nails, ~ Sawmill, ~
 Name, ~ Scapular, ~
 Napkin, ~ Scarf, ~
 Neck, ~ schooner, ~
 Necktie, ~ scissors, ~
 Needle, ~ scow, ~
 Nine, ~ Sell, ~
 Nose, ~ seven, ~
 Old, ~ Shame, ~
 One, ~ shawl, ~
 Paid, ~ sheep, ~
 Pail, ~ sheet, ~
 Pay, ~ ship, ~
 Pick, ~ shirt, ~
 Pig, ~ shoe, ~
 Pillow, ~ shots, ~
 Pin, ~ sick, ~
 Pipe, ~ Sin, ~
 Plank, ~ Six, ~
 Plate, ~ skin, ~
 Play, ~ sky, ~
 Pope, ~ sleep, ~
 Pork, ~ sley, ~
 Potatoes, ~ smoke, ~
 Powder, ~ soap, ~
 Prayer, ~ soup, ~
 Priest, ~ sour, ~
 Quarter, ~ snow, ~
 Rib, ~ snake, ~
 Rosary, ~ split, ~
 Rotten, ~ spurs, ~
 Rifle, ~ spoons, ~

Note diacritic dots on *Grease*, *Easter*, *Priest*, *Sheep*, etc.

Steamboat, 2,	Tongue, 7,
Stick, 7,	Towels, 2,
Stokings, 2,	Trinity, 2,
Stirrups, 2,	Trunk, 2,
stone, 2,	Try, 2,
stove, 2,	Tuesday, 2,
straps, 2,	Turnips, 2,
sunday, 2,	Two, 2,
swim, 2,	Veal, 2,
Table, 2,	Vigil, 2,
Tea, 2,	Vinegar, 2,
Teacup, 2,	Wednesday, 2,
Teeth, 2,	Wagon, 2,
Ten, 2,	Warm, 2,
Thousand, 2,	Wash, 2,
Thread, 2,	Watch, 2,
Three, 2,	Whip, 2,
Thunder, 2,	wild, 2,
Thursday, 2,	Wind, 2,
Tired, 2,	Window, 2,
Tooth, 2,	
	etc..

60. Exercises.

10

Comparatives & Superlatives.

Paul	2	paul
iaKa	26	is
hoos	2	as good
Kakwa	26	as
Peter.	26.	Peter.
Paul	2	Paul
iaKa	26	is
ilep	2	more
hoos	2	good.

Paul	2	Paul
iaKa	26	is
ilep	2	first
hoos	2	good
Kopa	26	of
Kanawe.	200	all.

2.

Tloos elehe.	2	good land,
tepsa elehe,	2	meadow,
stik elehe,	2	woods.

3.

Man,	2	Man,
tana2 man,	2	young man,
Shookoom	26	strong
man,	26	man,
olman'	26	old man,
klootchmun,	26	woman,
tana'z	2	young
kloo'chmin,	26	woman,
lamia'i,	26	old woman,
ta'ye man,	26	chief,
ela'iten.	26	slave.

4.

Iktas,	26	Effects:
shirt,	26	shirt,
Ki'Koole-	26	under-
shirt,	26	shirt,
Ki'Koole-	26	undershirt,
coat,	26	vest,
Ki'Koole	26	
saka'loox,	26	Drawers,
mocassins,	26	mocassins,
Kapo',	26	overcoat,
mitass'	26	gloves
Kliskes,	26	mats,
an'kechim,	26	handkerchief

Ko'you-Koyoo. 66. finger ring.

5.

Mac'mac, 66: foods:
 lagamin, 1/5, soups,
 sapfel, 57, bread
 lagafet, 5/2, hotcakes,
 ma'wich, 60, deer,
 moos'moos, 66, beef,
 ko'sho, 60, pork,
 kal'kala, 5/5, birds,
 gliz, 6, grease,
 tetoosh, 57, butter,
 pata'k, 67, potatoes,
 tep'so, 70, greens,
 lesel, 15, salt,
 lepoewer, 1/6, pepper,
 shoo'kwa, 5/6, sugar,
 ola'li, 5/1, fruit,
 soup olali, 50, soup olali.
 4 cabbage, 57 salad,
 2 carrots, 5 tea,
 4 coffee, 57 turnips,
 6 cocoa, 57 vinegar.
 2 lettuce, 57 mustard.

6.

Lawagin, 1/5, Wagon,
 1/5, bridle, 5, sleigh,
 1/5, buggy, 5, spurs,
 1/5, cart, 5, stirrups,
 1/5, harness, 5, straps,
 1/5, saddle, 5, whip.

7.

Ik'ta? 2? what?
 Kah? 6? where?
 Ka'ta? 6-? how?

8.
 ya'kwa, 5/6, here,
 ya'wa, 5/0, there,
 sa'ya, 5/0, far,
 wek saya, 5/0, not far,
 sit'kom. 5/6. half.

9.

an'kate, 5/6, in time past,
 le'le- 1/1- long-
 an'kate, 5/6, ago,
 tana'z- 5/2 a little while
 an'kate, 5/6, ago,
 tan'ke- 5/6 last
 wa'm, 5/1, summer.
 tan'ke- 5/6 last
 snō, 5/2, winter,
 tan'ke- 5/6 yester-
 son, 5/2, day,
 oo'kook- 5/6 to-
 son, 5/2, day,
 al'ta, 5/0, now,
 chi al'ta. 5/0 just now.

10.

ba'i-n-bai, 5/6, by and by,
 al'ke, 5/6, later on,
 tanaz 5/2 not
 al'ke, 5/6, long,
 tana'z 5/2 a little
 le'le, 1/1, while,
 wek 5/0 not
 le'le, 1/1, long,
 toma'lo. 5/6, tomorrow.
 moxt 5/0 after
 son, 5/2, to-morrow,
 ka'nawe 5/0 every
 can 5/0 day.

11.
 kopa ɔb in
 ya'kwa, ɔp, here,
 kopa ɔb over
 ya'wa, ɔp, there,
 kopa ɔb in the
 house, ɔc, house,
 kopa ɔb out-
 kla'hane, ɔp, side,
 kopa ɔb far
 sa'ya, ɔp, away,
 kopa ɔb the other
 enata'i. ɔd-e; side.

12.
 nawitka, ɔp, yes,
 e'lo, ɔp, no,
 wɛk, ɔp, not,
 pi, ɔb, and,
 poos, ɔc, if,
 weht ɔp, again,
 ma'mook ɔp to
 nawitka. ɔp. believe.

13.
 iht, ɔc, one,
 iht iht, ɔc ɔc, a few,
 iht pi iht. ɔc ɔc; one by one.

14.
 a'yoo, ɔc, many,
 wɛk a'yoo, ɔp, not many,
 tana'z a'yoo, ɔc ɔc, a few,
 e'lo a'yoo, ɔp, not many,
 dlɛt a'yoo, ɔc, quite a lot,
 itɛp a'yoo, ɔc, a great many,
 ka'nawe, ɔp, all,
 ka'namoxt. ɔp; together

15.

tana'z le'le, ɔc, little white,
 a'yaz le'le, ɔc, a long time

16.
 ka'n'sih? ɔc? How many?
 ka'n'sih ɔc, how
 le'le? ɔc? long?
 ka'n'sih ɔc, how many
 son? ɔc? days?
 wɛk- ɔp never.
 ka'n'sih, ɔc,
 wɛk ɔp without
 ka'n'sih ɔc,
 kopɛt. ɔc; end.

17.
 kopɛt, ɔc, finished,
 kopɛt iht, ɔc, only one,
 kopɛt ɔc only
 tana'z, ɔc, a little,
 tana'z ɔc a little
 kopɛt, ɔc, done,
 ya'ka ɔp it is
 kopɛt, ɔc, finished,
 chi ɔc just now
 kopɛt, ɔc, finished,
 dlɛt ɔc all
 kopɛt, ɔc, finished,
 ka'nawe ɔp all
 kopɛt, ɔc, finished,
 na'ika ɔc I am
 kopɛt. ɔc; done.

18.
 tloos, ɔc, good,
 tana'z ɔc pretty
 tloos, ɔc, good,
 sit'kom ɔc half

a'yaz oe very
 floos, 2, good,
 i'lep 1 best
 floos. 2. of all.
 19.
 wek floos, 2, not good,
 kal'tash, 2, useless,
 tanaz' 2 pretty
 kal'tash, 2, poorly,
 sit'kom 2 half
 kal'tash, 2, spoiled,
 dlēt 2 altogether
 kal'tash: 2, useless,
 a'yaz oe very
 kal'tash, 2, useless,
 masa'chi, 2, bad,
 a'yaz oe very
 masa'chi, 2, bad,
 dlēt 2 altogether
 masa'chi. 2, bad.
 20.
 a'yaz, oe, big,
 tana'z, 2, small,
 a'yaz oe a little
 tana'z, 2, small,
 tana'z 2 a little
 a'yas. oe. big.
 21.
 chi, n now, new,
 chi alta, n, just now,
 chi kōt, n, new coat,
 chi ik'tas, n, new dress,
 chi cha'ko, n, new comer.
 22.
 o'fo, 2, hungry,
 o'fo chōk, 2, thirsty,

o'fo 2 hungry for
 sa'mon, 2, salmon,
 kopēt 2 no more
 o'fo, 2, hungry,
 cha'ko 2 become
 patl, 2, full,
 patl 2 belly-
 kwaiten. 2; full.
 23.
 k'ell, 2, hard,
 tanaz k'ell, 2, little hard.
 a'yaz oe very
 k'ell, 2, hard,
 e'fo 2 not
 a'yaz oe very
 k'ell. 2; hard;
 24
 k'ow, 2 tied up
 ma'mook 2 to
 k'ow, 2 tie up,
 skoo'koom 2 well
 k'ow, 2 tied up,
 mash k'ow. 2 untie.
 25
 skoo'koom, 2 strong,
 skoo'koom 2 a strong
 man, 2, man,
 skoo'koom 2 strong
 tom'tom, 2, hearted,
 skoo'koom 2 forcible
 wa'wa, 2, speech,
 skoo'koom 2 good
 ma'mook 2, work,
 wēt 2 not
 skoo'koom, 2 strong,
 e'fo 2 no
 skoo'koom. 2 good,

Man	ll.	Man
mitla'it	ᑭ	has
latèt'	ᑭ	head,
yah'soot,	ᑭ	hair,
sia'hooj.	ᑭ	face,
a'i,	ᑭ	eyes.
Kolain.	ᑭ	ears,
nōz,	ᑭ	nose,
labod'sh.	ᑭ	mouth,
la lang,	ᑭ	tongue,
lè dà,	ᑭ	teeth,
nèk,	ᑭ	neck,
tetoo'sh,	ᑭ	breasts,
tom'tom.	ᑭ	heart,
Kwa'ten,	ᑭ	belly,
oo'pootz.	ᑭ	bottom,
lema,	ᑭ	hands,
tia'wit,	ᑭ	legs,
aj'noo,	ᑭ	knees,
lèpi'e,	ᑭ	feet,
itloo'ilh,	ᑭ	flesh,
bōn,	ᑭ	bones,
skin,	ᑭ	skin,
pep'pel,	ᑭ	blood,
se'le.	ᑭ	soul,
nēm.	ᑭ	name.

Man	12.	Man
to'lo	ᑭ	wears
pasis'si,	ᑭ	blankets,
saka'loox,	ᑭ	pants,
sia'pool,	ᑭ	hat,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	apron,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	necktie,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	bonnet.
	ᑭ	scarf,

ᑭ,	coat,	ᑭ,	shoes,
ᑭ,	hand	ᑭ,	socks,
ᑭ,	kerchief,	ᑭ,	stockings,
ᑭ,	leggings,		-

Man	13.	Man
ma'mook	ᑭ	builds.
ha'wz,	ᑭ	house,
sti'with-	ᑭ	church.
house,	ᑭ	house,
hort house,	ᑭ	court house.
moos'moos-	ᑭ	stable
house,	ᑭ	house,
tep'so house,	ᑭ	barn.
ma'kook-	ᑭ	store
house,	ᑭ	house,
mak'mak	ᑭ	eating
house,	ᑭ	house,
Sik-house,	ᑭ	sick house,
ta'ye house,	ᑭ	toilet.

House	14.	house
mitla'it	ᑭ	has
laport,	ᑭ	door,
latab,	ᑭ	table,
lakassèt,	ᑭ	box,
Opekenah,	ᑭ	baskets,
tamoo'letj,	ᑭ	barrel,
lashandel,	ᑭ	candle,
latle',	ᑭ	key,
Klis'kes,	ᑭ	mats,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	basin,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	bed,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	broom,
ᑭ,	ᑭ	bucket.
	ᑭ	pails,
	ᑭ	plates,
	ᑭ	pillow,
	ᑭ	pine.

5, dishes, 9, stove,
 8, forks, 7, spoons,
 4, kettle, 2, tea pot,
 2, knives, 2, tea spoon,
 2, lamps, 2, thread,
 2, napkins, 2, towels,
 2, needles, 2, window.

15.

Te'likom, 16, Natives.
 klo'ima- 16 other
 te'likom, 16, indians,
 pel telikom, 16, red people,
 bil telikom, 16, niggers,
 tekop telikom, 16, white men,
 passa'yoox, 6, french,
 kin-jorj, 5, English,
 Boston, 2, Americans,
 Lejooip, 1, Jews,
 Kanada man, 2, Canadians,
 Kana'ka, 2, Kanakas,
 cha'ina man, 2, chinamen,
 Jap.. 2, Japs

16.

Ma'mook, 6, go
 fish: 1, fishing.
 tlap knem, 1, get canoe,
 knem latet, 2, head of canoe,
 oopoots 2, hind of
 knem, 2, canoe,
 issik, 2, paddles,
 ik'ik, 2, fish hooks.
 nets, 2, fish nets,
 salmon, 2, salmon,
 chi salmon, 2, fresh "
 sol-salmon, 2, salt "

sa'mon, 2, salmon
 fry saimon, 2, fry "

17.

Ma'mook 6, Hunting
 ma'wich: 6, deer,
 mosket: 2, gun,
 stik mosket, 2, Bow
 chikmm 2, steel
 mosket, 2, guns,
 poolaitle, 2, powders
 Kela'iten, 2, arrows
 2 rifle 2, shots,
 2 balls 2, Caps

18.

Am'kate 2, Intime past
 te'likom 16, the Indians
 Koo'li 2, woud go
 lep'ie, 2, a foot,
 lo'lo 2, packing
 klas'ka 2, their
 ik'tas, 2, outfit,
 klat'wa 2, struggling
 kopa 2, through
 stik, 2, the words.
 kopa 2, up the
 mountain, 2, mountains.
 maimook 6, setting
 traps, 2, traps,
 tlap 1, getting
 ayou 2, all
 klo'ima 2, kinds
 tloos 2, of good
 yah'soot 2, fur ed
 ina, 2, beavers,

Note diacritic underdot on *Thread*.

My apologies for the antiquated ethnic terms.

	19.	
Telke stik	↗	Want
Kopa	♭	wood to
ma'mook	⊗	make
pa'ya?	♭?	fire?
es'kom	↘	get
la ha'ish,	♭.	axe,
lassi'	♭	saw,
a'yas sō	oe	big saw,
cross-ket	⊗	cross cut
sō,	⊗	saw,
ma'mook	⊗	work
cut	⊗	to cut
a'yas	oe	some
mitoo'it	⊗	big
stik,	↗;	trees;
al'ta	♭	then
ma'mook	⊗	to
tseh',	↘.	split,
floos	⊗	saving
na'nich	⊗	some
lago'm	♭	pitch
stick,	↗,	wood,
fo'fo	pp	carry
stik	↗	the wood
Ko'pa	♭	to their
house..	⊗...	huts...

	20.	
Poos	⊗	when
S. T.	⊗	God
Kope't	⊗	finished
ma'mook	⊗	doing
ka'nawe	♭⊗	every
ik'ta	♭.	thing
Ko'pa	♭	in

yaka	♭	He
floos-	⊗	
mitlait	⊗	rested
Kopa	♭	the
sen moxt	⊗	seventh
son,	⊗,	day,
pi	⊗	and
yaka	♭	He
bliss	⊗	blessed
ookook	⊗	the
sen moxt	⊗	seventh
son,	⊗,	day,
poos	⊗	that
kwanesem	⊗	forever
iaka	♭	it be
ha'ha,	♭.	holy day,
pi	⊗	and
elo	⊗	no
klaksta	⊗	body
ma'mook	⊗	work
Kopa	♭	on
ookook	⊗	the
sen moxt	⊗	seventh
son.	⊗.	day.

Number of Words in the above Vocabularies: 1° the original words, 163. 2° Chinook words more or less in use, 56; 3° H. B. French words, 36; 4° Sound words, 26; Religious words, 38; English words, 233; all together 552.

The following list of compounds of the verb "ma'mook" shows how it is possible to

Original handwritten correspondence.

Written in Salishan languages demonstrating macron, breve, and acute usage and the Salish "X".

Text to come