

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

IN the following vocabularies are presented about 211 words of one or more dialects of every Indian language spoken on the Pacific slope from the Columbia River north to the Tshilkat River, and beyond, in Alaska; and from the outermost sea-board to the main continental divide in the Rocky Mountains.

The English words used have been recommended by the late George Gibbs, as having been already translated into many Indian languages by Albert Gallatin, one of America's earliest philologists.

The vocabularies having been got together by the joint endeavours of Dr. G. M. Dawson and myself may be named the Dawson-Tolmie Vocabularies. The alphabet fixed on by us with much care in 1876, closely follows that recommended by Gibbs in his *Instructions for Research Relative to Ethnology and Philology of America*. Since then (1880) changes have been made in the alphabet last issued from the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington. A copy of this issue having been kindly furnished me by Major J. W. Powell, his recommendations have, wherever practicable, been followed; uniformity being desirable above all things, save correctness.

In this connexion I must explain, that when the vocabularies were commenced the consonant-combinations *ch* and *gh* were employed to denote the guttural sound found in the Scoto-English word *loch*. Later, on ascertaining that the Greek character χ had at the Smithsonian, been adopted for this guttural sound, we used it to some extent. Now (18th March, 1883) when about closing my share of the work, I have thoughtfully reperused the remarks on alphabets for Indian languages in Powell's introduction to their study, (second edition, 1880.) I am fully satisfied of the importance of Powell's four fundamental rules, and in particular, that "the Roman alphabet must be used without additions," and "for sounds in the Indian tongues the same or analogous to the sounds for which they are used in English and other civilized languages." With nearly fifty years experience of occasional voca-

bularising I would respectfully suggest that all possible use of English should be availed of in representation of sounds, ere illustrations from foreign languages are resorted to. Much aid may yet be obtained in linguistics from Indian sub-agents and teachers, but not many of this class are acquainted with the languages of continental Europe. While suggesting, I will venture to add that transliteration may greatly mislead, unless performed by one practically versed—by intercourse with the speakers of the dialect or language he may be dealing with—in the sounds of that tongue. In conformity with Major Powell's fundamentals, I will, in what I have yet to write, use simple *h* as the guttural.

ALPHABET.

Vowels.

<i>a</i>	as in English.....	<i>fat.</i>
<i>ā</i>	" "	<i>father.</i>
<i>e</i>	" "	<i>met.</i>
<i>ē</i>	" "	<i>they.</i>
<i>i</i>	" "	<i>pin.</i>
<i>ī</i>	" "	<i>marine.</i>
<i>o</i>	" "	<i>pot.</i>
<i>ō</i>	" "	<i>go, show.</i>
<i>u</i>	" "	<i>nut, but.</i>
<i>y</i>	" "	<i>why, year.</i>
<i>ai</i>	" "	<i>aisle.</i>
<i>ei</i>	" "	<i>vein.</i>
<i>oo</i>	" "	<i>pool, fool.</i>
<i>eu</i>	" French.....	<i>peu</i> (seldom used).
<i>ow</i>	" English.. ..	<i>now.</i>

The distinction of long and short vowels (following Gibbs) is noted as far as possible, by the division into syllables, joining a following consonant to a short vowel, and leaving the vowel open if long. Where this is insufficient, or where greater distinctness is desirable, a horizontal mark above indicates a long, a curved mark a short vowel thus : *ā*, *ǎ*, &c.

Notes on consonants.—In Niskwalli *b* is interchangeable with *m*. Gibbs used *b* often when I thought *m* more suitable. *C*, not used, *k* replacing it for the hard, and *s* for the soft sound. *D* and *t*, have often in Indian languages a thicker sound than in English, to be made by slightly pressing the tongue on the front teeth. This sound may be represented by *dh*. *G*, as in *get*, English. *H*, beginning a word, as in *hat*, English, in the middle of a word *h* is generally guttural, at the end of a word strongly so. *J*, as in *judge*, English. *K*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, as in English. *Q*, dis-

carded, the sound *qu* being represented by *kw*. *T*, as in English. *W*, as in English, except in the generally terminal syllable often recurring in the Selish family of languages, *miwh*, wherein *w* as double *u*, helps to the pronunciation of a word which in ordinary English spelling would be *meeooch*, quickly said, the *oo* particularly short. *Lh*, much as in *ll*, Spanish, or in *tilh*, Gaelic. *Sh*, as in *sham*, *wish*, English. *Tsh*, as in charming, English.

Explosive or clicking sounds represented by the letters *k*, *t*, etc., in combination with an apostrophe (thus '*k*', '*t*') are of not infrequent occurrence in some dialects.

An acute accent (') at the end of a syllable indicates its accentuated character, when this is very distinct. In some cases certain syllables are run very hurriedly over and almost whispered, and though really forming a part of the word, might easily be omitted by a careless observer. Where this has been noted it is indicated by smaller type, thus : *Hlā-ene*.

Appendices I. and II. contain comparisons of words in these vocabularies.

Appendix III. compares words in these with Indian words in already printed vocabularies, to which exact reference is given.

As far as I have observed, the letters *f*, *r* and *v* do not occur in the Pacific slope Indian dialects, here partially vocabularised. Nor, after pretty careful search, has *f* been found by me in the Indian tongues of California, printed in Vol. III. of the Smithsonian Institute's "*Contributions to North American Ethnology*." The tendency of collectors when puzzled by guttural or clicking sounds, to represent them by the letter *r*, I have often noticed in print and otherwise. The letter *f*, is distinctly noticeable in the Kalapooya language spoken in various dialects by the tribes once roaming over the whole Walamet Valley, except at Thlakeimas and Thlowiwalla, the latter now the site of Oregon City, where the Tshinook language had possession fifty years ago, and later. Also on the Mooleilis River near by, a small tribe of that name ranged, said to have linguistic and other affinity with the Klamath or Thlamalh of the south, who with trading and horse racing objects in view used to visit them occasionally.

The affinity of the Selish proper with several languages and dialects of Indians living further west, even to the sea coast, was first noticed early in the century, by a few officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and published by Horatio Hale, ethnologist in 1841-2 to Wilkes' Expedition. More or less distinct, this resemblance is observable throughout, from the Tshinook northward to where the Kamloops dialect of Selish, in the interior, meets a Tinne language; and to where on the coast the Kwakiool tongue gives place, as shown on the coloured

map, to the Tshimsian. The two other languages spoken on Vancouver Island, Aht and Kawitshin, have also some resemblance to the Selish.

In Appendix III., under the heading of "*water*," will be found words in several dialects, hitherto supposed to be of purely Selish connection, which in this one instance have a resemblance to words with the same signification in several Tinne languages.

The affiliation of Tshimsian with certain words of several dialects of the far-spreading Tinne or Athapasco-Apache of Lewis M. Morgan, is first shown in the vocabularies and comparisons now submitted to the public. By the printing of these, further comparisons will be greatly aided.

The Thlinket language of Alaska so far shows slight, and the Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands still slighter relationship with the Tinne, although larger vocabularies and more extended comparisons may indicate closer affinity.

In my journal of 1839 is noted my transmission to Dr. Scouler of the Andersonian University, Glasgow, of seventeen Indian vocabularies, namely, "Haeltzuk, Billichoola, Chimmesyan, Haida, Tunghaash, Klikatat, Shahaptan or Nez Percée, Okanagon, Kawitchin, Noosclalom, Nusqually, Claoquatoch, Chenook, Cathlasco, Kalapooiah, Yamkalli, Umpqua." In 1828, as surgeon and naturalist on a well-manned vessel of the Hudson's Bay Company, Dr. Scouler had visited several parts of the north-west coast. Since the first year in which the late George Gibbs first visited the Pacific slope (I think 1849) I have, besides otherwise aiding in his researches, transmitted to him many vocabularies, some of which have been printed. The vocabularies printed herewith, on account of the care exercised in their collection and orthograpy, are to be considered as superceding those formerly prepared by me.

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