The purpose of this contribution is to make available our research to date on sources of Chinuk Wawa (Chinook Jargon, hereafter CW) lexical items. The reference lexicon consists of simplex items drawn from the CW dictionary database of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon. Most of these items are from word lists, sentences, and texts representing speakers of that community; a smaller subset is from sources documenting other CW varieties of the lower Columbia River region. We have identified probable sources for 680 of the 737 total items collated, divided between Chinookan (282), local Salishan (58), Chinookan and/or Salishan (15), Nootka Jargon (22), other indigenous sources (26), English (137), French (125), and multiple sources (15).

The only comprehensive collations of CW etymologies published to date are Hale (1846) and Gibbs (1863), both of which document CW primarily in its lower Columbia “cradle.” Gibbs incorporated Hale and other earlier compilations, using his own mid-nineteenth century experience of CW to single out words in use during his own time; rare or unusual words were labeled by him as such. It is striking how much of this mid-nineteenth century lexicon may also be seen in the CW lexicon independently compiled by us from speakers of the Grand Ronde Reservation Community of northwestern Oregon, circa 1877-1950 (Jacobs 1928, 1928-29, 1932, 1936; Mercier 1941; Hajda 1977; Zenk 1980-83; Johnson 1998). Additional matches are presented by a smaller supplementary vocabulary we have compiled to collate CW words unfamiliar to us from Grand Ronde, but which can reliably be ascribed to Native usage elsewhere on the lower Columbia (Demers, Blanchet, St. Onge 1871, St. Onge 1892, Boas 1892, Harrington 1942). Clearly, the lexicon of CW—at least, that of the lower Columbia region—had acquired relatively stable form by Gibbs’s time, and remained little changed as long as there were fluent speakers capable of wielding it.

Hale’s, Gibbs’s, and our own findings all attest to the hybrid nature of the CW lexicon, the main contributing languages being Chinookan, Southwestern Coast Salish, seafarer-mediated Nootkan (referred to here as Nootka Jargon; see Lang 2008:15-42), French, and English; plus minor additions from Kalapuyan, Cree, and several other languages. While the overall percentages attributed to each main contributing language are roughly comparable in all three compilations, Hale’s and Gibbs’s work predates modern linguistic records of the local indigenous languages. Quite a few of their attributions stand in need of correction, nor were either of these pioneer scholars equipped to elucidate the forms and functions of corresponding items in local source languages. A thorough re-evaluation and comprehensive presentation of CW etymologies is clearly long overdue. We intend this contribution as a large first step to that end.

In the following compilation, items marked • (for example, k’wik’wi yans • ‘needle, pin’) are from the aforementioned supplementary list of
words representing non-Grand Ronde sources. Sources of most such items are identified by the following abbreviations; other sources are given full references.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bay Center CW:</th>
<th>CW as spoken at Bay Center, Washington (Harrington 1942, mf 18.0209-0499; and other mf frames identified by number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lionnet:</td>
<td>Lionnet (1853)---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demers:</td>
<td>Demers, Blanchet, St. Onge (1871)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Onge:</td>
<td>St. Onge (1892)---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbs:</td>
<td>Gibbs (1863)-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other items represent the CW of the Grand Ronde Reservation community, which is known primarily from the following speakers, as identified in the ref field of each Grand Ronde entry. Other Grand Ronde community contributors are identified by their full names.

| CR: | Clara Menard Riggs |
| DC: | Dellmore Croy |
| EJ: | Esther Jones LaBonte |
| EL: | Ethel Countryman Petite Logan |
| EP: | Eula Hudson Petite |
| ET: | Elmer Tom |
| ID: | Ila Hudson Dowd |
| JH: | John B. Hudson |
| JP: | John Petite |
| LK: | Louis Kenoyer |
| MM: | Martha Hudson Mercier |
| VH: | Victoria Wishikin Wacheno Howard |
| WT: | Wilson Bobb |

Other abbreviations appearing in these etymologies:

| Boas:  | Boas 1911 (Chinook grammar) |
| CCT:   | Clackamas Chinook Texts (Jacobs 1958-59) |
| Chinook [Curtis]: | Curtis 1911 (Lower Chinook vocabulary) |
| Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]: | Dell Hymes’s ms copy of Boas 1890 (Clatsop vocabulary) |
| Cowlitz [Kinkade]: | Kinkade 2004 (Cowlitz dictionary) |
| CT:   | Chinook Texts (Boas, 1894) |
| Dyk:  | Dyk 1933 (Wishram grammar) |
| Fleury and Barkwell: | Fleury and Barkwell n.d. (Michif Cree vocabulary) |
| HNAI 7, HNAI 12: | Handbook of North American Indians, vols. 7, 12 |
| jph:  | John P. Harrington (field-notes) |
| Kathlamet [Curtis]: | Curtis 1911 (Kathlamet vocabulary) |
| KT:   | Kathlamet Texts (Boas, 1901) |
| mj:   | Melville Jacobs (field notebooks, linguistic slip-files) |
| MLT:  | Marie-Lucie Tarpent (personal communications, 2010) |
| Powell: | Powell 1991 (Nootkan vocabulary) |
| Sapir and Swadesh: | Sapir and Swadesh 1939 (Nootkan vocabulary) |
| Snow: | Snow 1969 (Lower Chehalis vocabulary) |
| Takeuchi: | Takeuchi 1969 (Santiam Kalapuya vocabulary) |
| Thompson and Thompson: | Thompson and Thompson n.d. (ms Tillamook dictionary) |
| Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]: | Kinkade 1991 (Upper Chehalis dictionary) |
| WT:   | Wishram Texts (Sapir 1909) |
The following diagrams illustrate conventions used in the presentation of lexical items and their associated etymologies.

**SAMPLE HEADERS**

*Grand Ronde item*

[Brackets] enclose Americanist alphabet phonetic spellings

Speakers from whom the head word was attested: see key to abbreviations

*Dictionary head word: bold indicates standardized language program spelling*

wawa [wá(ˑ).wʌ] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR ‘to talk, say, tell; talk, talking; speech, language’.

*Regional item*

* indicates “regional” (item cited from the lower Columbia region outside of Grand Ronde)

<Chevron brackets> enclose original transcription from the cited source

‘Single quotes’ enclose simple glosses

’t'əpshin •ʳ Ref: <t’ʌplʃɪn> (Bay Center CW) ‘to patch (e.g., a canoe or clothes)’, <Tapshin> (St. Onge) ‘a patch’, <Tupˊ-shin, Tipˊ-sin> (Gibbs) ‘a needle’.

(Parentheses) enclose references to written sources

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**SAMPLE ETYMOLOGIES**

Etym: Usually attributed to Nootkan wawa ‘to say’ (Gibbs 1863:28; cf Sapir and Swadesh 1939:257); however, while Clark (2005) lists among his Nootka Jargon reconstructions, he finds it “poorly attested” in his sources. The word is just as likely, if not indeed more likely to be of Chinookan origin; in Kathlamet and Upper Chinook, -wa ‘to talk’ is recorded as a verb-stem, -wawa ‘speech, language’ as a noun-stem, and wawa ‘talking’ as a particle: i-č-č-t-č-x-a-wa-čk <itctexáwatck> ‘he answered’ (KT 180.8: parsed following Hymes 155), a-čwawa ‘it is said’ (KT 20.1), a-t'-čkdi a-wawa ‘a good talk’ (-t'-čkdi ‘good’; Clackamas [mj 53:26]), wawa ‘talking’ (KT 180.3), wawa a-t'q-l-ú-xa <wɑ́wɑ'ɑqlúˑx̣ɑ> ‘to talk to (someone)’ (Clackamas [mj 53:26]). Cf Bay Center CW [wáwʌ] <wɑ́ˑwɑ> ‘language’.

Etym: From Canadian French ʦiʒɑ̃, tiʒã, corresponding to Standard French “Petit Jean” (p(a)tiʒã (MLT); cf “Ti-Jean”, given as “the French (French Canadian) trickster” (Bakker 1992:63).
Etymologies are assigned to the following nine categories, which appear in the following order: 1) from Chinookan; 2) from local Salishan; 3) from Chinookan and/or local Salishan; 4) from Nootka Jargon; 5) from other indigenous sources; 6) from English; 7) from French; 8) from multiple sources; 9) of obscure origin.

1  From Chinookan

Chinookan word-class labels follow Hymes (1955)

ala •/g624 Ref: <ala> (St. Onge: recorded in mamuk-al a •/g624 'to astonish, to admire').
Etym: Apparently from a Chinookan particle: cf alá/g652/g652 'oh/g416' (cry of surprise: man's word) (Wishram [Dyk 142]).

alaxti [/?á/lá(/g652)x.t/g713/g553] Ref: WB, VH, MM 'maybe; finally'.
Etym: Chinookan in origin, probably from a particle: aláx/g704ti 'next, at last, soon, then' (CT 27.21, 199.17, 216.6, 227.9).

alta [/?á(/g652)l.d/g587] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'now, then'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: álta 'now' (Boas 634, 636; Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]). Cf Bay Center CW [áltax] <á/ltá> 'now'.

atqi [/?á/q-.gít] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'later, will'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: átqi 'will be' (CCT 40), <á/Lqê> 'later on' (Boas 634). Cf Bay Center CW [áqtihn] <á/kí> 'after awhile'.

amuti • Ref: <ámó'tí, 'ámó'tí> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0100, 18.0494), <amote> (Demers) 'strawberries'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -amúti (Hymes 117) 'strawberry', t-?amúti <tl'amó'tê> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]) 'strawberries'.

ana [/?a.ná/'] Ref: EP [exclamation of surprise].
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: aná/á, áná: 'oh goodness!, oh dear!' (expression of pain, regret, sorrow, pity) (Boas 635, CCT 495, 506, 541); aná: 'oh!, ouch!' (a cry of pain), ánna (cry for help: a woman's word) (Wishram [Dyk 141]). In Wishram, the related word ánna(a) can serve as a noun with the meaning 'sick, hurt', or a verbal particle with the meaning 'to hurt, be in pain' (Dyk 141).

anqati [/?á/q̓n̓a.t̓-di] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'long ago, in the past'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: ánqati <á'nqatê> (CT 12.15, 22.10, 220.4), ánqadix (WT 188.8) 'before, formerly, long ago'. cf Bay Center CW [áñqa/ti] <á'ñkat> 'long ago'.

apt/g621a •/g624 Ref: <Apeta> (Demers) 'salmon egg'.
Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: ˈʔapta (<tl̓ʔapta> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), iʔapta 'roe' (Boas 601); cf Kathlamet ˈʔaqpent 'salmon roe' (KT 76.12; Kathlamet [q] corresponds to Chinook [ʔ]).

ats [/?á/ts] Ref: JH 1932, VH, CR, WB 'younger sister; sister'.
Etym: From a Chinookan address-form: ac <áts> (Boas 610, 612), aci (Kathlamet [Hymes 271]) 'younger sister!' Cf Bay Center CW <á'ats> 'sister (older or younger)'.

aw [/?á/o] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'younger brother; brother'.
Etym: From a Chinookan address-form: au <áo> (Boas 610, 612), dwi (Kathlamet [Hymes 271])
'younger brother'. Cf Bay Center CW <áːw> 'brother (older or younger)'.

ayaq [ʔá/yá]q; há/yá]q] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ 'quickly, immediately; able to'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: áyaq 'can; quick, quickly' (Boas 568, 634), áyaql, ayáq! 'hurry!' (CCT 15, 16). Cf Bay Center CW [ayáq] <áyá:k, 'ayýá:x> 'hurry up!'.

chulchul [tʃol.tʃol] Ref: EP 'lungs'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: u-čulxul <utcōltcōl> (Boas 601, 656), <o-chúl-chul> (Chinook [Curtis]), <a-chúl-chul> (Kathlamet [Curtis]) 'lungs'; a-iá-/ul (Clackamas [mj 65:119]) 'his lungs'.

chx [tʃx; tʃí] Ref: JH 1928/32, VH, WB, EP 'just as, even as; new'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: čxi <tcxître> 'a little while passed, then...' (Boas 636), <tcxître, tcXi> 'then' (CT 44.2, 44.8). Cf Bay Center CW [tʃxi] <txÎ> 'fresh'.

ik't'anam [ʔi.kʰá]nom; ʔi.k'á]nom] Ref: JH 1932, EJ, CR, EP, Gatschet (1877:146) 'myth, story; to tell a myth'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -kanam, -k'anam 'myth', as in i-iá-kanam <iábXanam> 'his myth' (CT 60.title), i-k ani-flxam <i-klani-y-flxam> 'myth town' (Boas 617), t-k' anám-ukš <tklanámuks> 'myths' (CT 9.title). Cf Bay Center CW [ik'ánam] <'ik'â]nam> 'story', Molala (from CW?) k'ānim 'myths and stories' (Molala [mj slip-files]) (note [k']).

ik'ik [ʔi.k'ik] Ref: JH 1928 'fish-hook'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-kik <t'kXik> 'a hook' (CT 245.23).
something; (male or female) genitals'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: *í-kta 'thing, something, what' (Boas 610, 616), <ikt/g528> 'thing' (Clatsop [Hymes slip-files]); cf *í-kdi 'something; property' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). The meaning 'genitals' appears also to have a Chinookan precedent: wá-kdi 'vagina' (literally, her property), í-/g239-kdí 'my penis' (literally, my property) (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

Cf Bay Center CW <ílárktixw, ìllártyí> 'slave'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-*látix <él-látix, éláëtitx> (Boas 597, 612) 'male slave', u-látix <oláëtitx> 'female slave' (Boas 597), iš-látix 'two slaves' (CCT 511). Cf Bay Center CW <ílárktixw, ìllártyí> 'slave'.

ili [?í/í.ã] Ref: JH 1928, EP 'bracelet'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: *í-kwa-li (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0145), <íl/g624> (N Oregon Coast CW [Harrington 1942:n.p.]) 'whale'.

Etym: From the Chinookan noun i-gúšax/g704, i-gúsax/g704 'sky' (see kkusax below for Chinookan citations). Normally, unstressed Chinookan number/gender prefixes, including i- 'masculine singular' here, drop away when Chinookan nouns pass into CW. This form from Demers, showing <e-> where our Chinookan examples show i- unstressed, is therefore unusual.

ikusax • Ref: <Ekusà> (Demers 31) 'Heaven'.

Etym: From the Chinookan noun i-gúsax 'sky' (see kkusax below for Chinookan citations). Normally, unstressed Chinookan number/gender prefixes, including i- 'masculine singular' here, drop away when Chinookan nouns pass into CW. This form from Demers, showing <e-> where our Chinookan examples show i- unstressed, is therefore unusual.

ik/wali [ʔi.ˈkəwə.lə] Ref: JH 1928 'bracelet'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: *í-kwalı, as in tó-la-ka²walı 'LE Lakoalé' 'her bracelet' (CT 238.12). i- in our CW form seems to be derived from Chinookan i- 'masculine singular': cf Demers <Okale> 'bracelet' (showing Lower Chinook u- 'feminine singular'), Gibbs <Klik'-wal-lie, Kloke'-wal-lie> 'brass wire; an armlet or bracelet of brass wire' (with Chinookan t- 'neuter collective', also seen in the CT form). It is unclear whether the differently marked original Chinookan forms so implied had contrasting original meanings. [k'] in our CW form may be from a Chinookan diminutive.


Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun. According to Boas, the stem is *l-lx 'ground, earth', preserved intact in the Kathlamet and Upper Chinook forms i-llx <élx> 'land' (KT 11.9), wí-llx 'the ground; year' (CCT 445, 259); but contracted in Lower Chinook due to the presence of a following accented vowel: thus, i-li.i <ilé'èe 'land, country' (Boas 568, 601). But compare the following Clatsop Lower Chinook series (as recorded by Boas in 1890): i-lí.i <ilé'èe 'land', í-cá-li.i <itcálééë 'my land, her land', i-íá-li.i ídxka <id'le yáqka 'his land', i-mí-li.i maika <imé'le maika 'thy land' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas). Cf i-lxam <élxam> 'town', t-guitlxamk <Lgoilëمخ 'person, t-lxam <télx Em 'people' (source of CW tilixam 'person, people'), all based on the stem *l-lx (Boas 568, 612). Cf Bay Center CW [ʔilíʔí] <ilí'i> 'ground'.

îhana • Ref: <-.ˈxt ˈi-ʔəna> (Bay Center CW) 'one fathom', <tlanà (Demers); 'fathom, yard', <l't'-lan, It'h-lan> (Gibbs) 'a fathom'; "the
length of the extended arms".

Etym: Presumably from a Chinookan noun, although the derivation is not entirely clear. Hymes (99, 130) lists Kathlamet -lan-a 'string' and -nxa <-nXa> 'fathom' as masculine nouns: cf Wasco-Wishram i-täna 'string' (Hymes slip-files); but also, Kathlamet i-tänxa <-e lanXa> 'one fathom long' (KT 136.17, parsed by Hymes as -(i)-La-nXa), Clatsop íyanxa <-e yanqa> 'fathom' (Hymes pace Boas).

iťaqwa [?]可怕的] Ref: JH 1928 'mud-turtle'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-taxʷa <-e laxoa> 'turtle' (Boas 606).

iťukuma [iť.uk®.m; ?iť.uk®.k] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, ET, Gatschet (1877:335) 'handgame'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: iťukuma »lukuma> 'itlukum' (a game) (CT 17.4, 167.1), iťugʷma 'the hand-game' (CCT 250, 254). Cf 'Bone Center CW [iťakom] <iťakom> 'bone in the hand gambling game'.

iťwali [iť.w.šl; ?iť.w.šl] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, WB, CR 'meat, flesh'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: i-ťuli <-e-li,wule, e-li,ułe> 'meat' (Boas 608, CT 39.12); cf Upper Chinook i-tšɑ̱ʷ ál, i-tšɑ̱ʷ ál 'meat' (CCT 15, 556). The original Chinookan stem-form has [gw], which changes to [?] according to a Lower Chinook phonologial rule not shared by Upper Chinook (Boas 568). Cf Bay Center CW [iťuli] «iťošl> 'meat'.

ina [?] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, JP 'beaver'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: i-túna <-e-šná, -e-ña> 'beaver' (Boas 568, 598); cf Kathlamet i-gánux (KT 20.5, 23.1, 24.1), Upper Chinook (CCT 417) i-gánux 'beaver'. Cf Bay Center


inatay [iť.nató, ?iť.nató] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'across, on the other side'.

Etym: From a Chinookan source, according to Hymes a noun with masculine singular i-: hence, i-nata-i <-e nata, e-政治> (Boas 621, 638), <inatai> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), i-nat-ix <i-nat-x> (Kathlamet [Hymes 118]), inadix (CCT 552) 'across, on the other side'. Cf Bay Center CW [iťnatay] 'across'.

inapʰu [iť.napʰu; ?iť.napʰu] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'louse; insect'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -napu <-napo> (Boas 1904:137), wi-npu (CCT 91) 'flea'. Cf 'Bone Center CW [iťnpo] 'iťnpo' 'louse; flea'.


Etym: From a Chinookan verb; apparently, a simple imperative with i- (transitive third-person masculine object) + -pʃut 'hide' <-o=pcut> 'to hide' (verbal stem) (Boas 660): cf a-n-x-pʃut-a <anxpcət> [[future-1-reflexive-Stem-future] I will hide myself' (KT 157.13), i-č-a-ixá-pʃut <itcaxápcət> [past-he-he (=it) -it (=him) -from-Stem] he hid it from him' (KT 17.16) (parsed forms following Hymes 158). Cf Bay Center CW [iťpsot] «iťpsot> 'to hide'.

iqʰix [iť.qix] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'brother-in-law'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-qix <-e qix> 'brother-in-law' (CT 12.2, 12.3). Cf Bay Center CW [iťqʰix] «iťkix> 'brother in law'.

iqʰiš [iťqʰiš] Ref: VH, JH 1928
'son-in-law; parent-in-law'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun: í-qšix
</g245-/g670qsix/g652> 'parent-in-law' (Boas 611),
<e652qsiX> 'father-in-law' (CT 24.3);
í-qšix 'father-in-law' (CCT 176).

**isátx** [ʔí/sātx] **Ref:** JH 1928 'corn'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun: 
I-ʔíśa <L. 'calx> a red berry,
unidentified (CT 46.25, 47.2),
<fil/i-šaHilH> "partridge berries"
(Kathlamet [Curtis 8:201]).

Harrington (mf 18.0096) reviewed
Curtis with Emma Luscier of Bay
Center, who recognized Curtis's
form and identified the berry in
question as Kinnikinnick. She
elsewhere (mf 18.0482) gave Bay
Center CW [ʔí/sātx] 'corn'.

**isik** [ʔí/sik] **Ref:** JH 1928, LK, VH
'paddle, oar'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun: í-sik
</g642x/g330sk/g797m> 'black bear'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun:
I-í/g670sik <I-ítsxut, iítcx/g302t, /g245/g245/g630tcx/g302t>
(Boas 601, Clatsop [Hymes pace
Boas]). Cf Bay Center CW [ʔí/sātx] 'a paddle'.

**iskam** [ʔí/skam] **Ref:** JH 1928, VH, WB,
EJ, CR 'get, take'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan verb; a
simple imperative with i- (transitive
third-person masculine object) + šg
'to take, seize' (verbal stem) + -am
(suffix: completion): i-šg-am
</g245/g630-cg-am> '[him-Stem -completion]
take him!' (Boas 591). Cf Bay Center
CW [ʔískam] <i'kšam> 'to dig (= get)'
(mf 17.0180).

**ishish** [ʔí/shɪʃ] **Ref:** VH 'to dance'.

**Etym:** According to Jacobs (mj
51:8-9), šíš <Scic> "is said in
Clackamas to children 'Dance!'".
This points to yet another
Chinookan verbal particle. While
Chinookan verbal particles are the
source of much of the CW lexicon,
this one is recorded as CW only from
VH, a Clackamas speaker.

**itsåxwa** [ʔí/tsåxwa; ʔí/shål.kwa] **Ref:** JH
1928 "Indian money".

**Etym:** Apparently from a Chinookan
noun with masculine singular i-; cf
Clackamas <I-t'hwot tcü> 'white
clam-shell beads' (Drucker 1934).
The lack of a more reliably recorded
Chinookan form however renders
the identification tentative.

**itsxut** [ʔí/tsöt; ʔí/stxwät; ʔí/tsot-tswat] **Ref:** JH 1928, VH, EJ 'black bear'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun:
i-ícxb <i-itsxut, iitxwot, eè'tcxóto>
(Boas 605, 609, CT 60.18, 217.17)
'black bear'. Cf Bay Center CW
<ʔíts.xot> 'bear'.

**iwa** [ʔí/wa] **Ref:** JH 1928, WB, ET
'(that-a-)way, (which-)way'; EP
'other one; another'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan particle: íwa
<ʔeva, íwa> 'thus, there' (Boas 621,
626, 666). Hymes (290) terms this
element an "ubiquitous"
particle-stem, occurring both singly
and in compounds; the CW, likewise,
is recorded both independently and
in compounds.

**ixt** [ʔí/xt; ʔí/x] **Ref:** JH 1928/1932, VH,
WB, EJ, CR 'one'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan cardinal
number. Dyk (136-141) assigns
Wishram cardinal numbers to a
special class of particles: hence, ixt
'1'. Hymes assigns most Kathlamet
cardinal numbers to his class NP,
words that can occur either as nouns
(inflected for number and person) or
as particles (uninflected for number
and person); the exceptions are '10'
and '100', recorded only as nouns,
and '1', which Hymes (70) classifies
as a pronoun: hence, (i-)ixt 'one
(denoting other than person)'. Note
that it is not possible to decide
between these two interpretations
on phonetic grounds, since i- (if
present) has disappeared into
following [i]. Cf Bay Center CW <îxt, ÿxt, ıxt, ıxt> 'one'.

ixti [ɨx̂t̂i; ɨx̂x̂t̂i] Ref: ET, WB 'once'.
Etym: From a Chinookan form combining the numeral 'one' with the Lower Chinook adverbial suffix -i (= -ix in Kathlamet and Upper Chinook): ıxt-i <ê ıx̂t̂i> (Boas 667), (i-)ixt-ix (Kathlamet [Hymes 83]: refer to ix, etym), íx aç-ix (CCT 492) 'once'.

ixpuy [ɨx̂p̂û; ʔax̂p̂ô; ʔax̂p̂wa] Ref: VH, WB, EJ, CR 'shut, covered'.
Etym: From a Chinookan verb; apparently, a simple imperative with i- (transitive third-person masculine object) + x- (reflexive) + /-pu 'to close' (verbal stem): cf i-x-pú-ti <ixpö'te> 'it is locked' (CT 12.3), iy-s-x-pú-xúit <ígisxpö'Xúit> [tense-he-the-two-reflexive-Stem -passive:] he closed (his) two (eyes) (KT 43.14, parsed following Hymes 157). Cf Bay Center CW <i'xpoy> 'to close, to shut'.

kʰa [kʰə; qʰə] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, CR 'still, yet, while'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: ka 'when, while' (vs ka-qə 'where') (Kathlamet [Hymes 276, 291]); <ka> 'and, then', <cka> 'and, while' (conjunctions joining sentence-level constructions) (Boas 636); ka 'with, while, and even, also' (conjunction) (CCT 23, 48, 116, 117, 177). Note that Demers' dictionary shows <Ka> 'again', <Kawêk> 'not yet', vs <kah> 'where' (for qʰax̂, alternate form of qʰə 'where').

kʰalakwati • Ref: <kalakwá'ti> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0903) 'cedar bast', <Kalakwat> (Demers) 'cedar bark'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: it-kalaqʷa-dit, it-kagílagwa-dit 'roofing, covering' (Wishram [Dyk 105]); cf č-i-kí-gí-la-kʷ-t 'he has him covered' (Wishram [Dyk 105]), aqugalalíkwə ítqʷáli 'they'll cover their houses (ítqʷáli) with cedar bark' (Clackamas [mj slip-files]). Cf also a-lkwádit 'tule' (Wishram [Dyk 105]).

kalaytan [ká/lá'tá,tán] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'arrow'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: u-kuláitan, ú-kuláitan 'arrow' (Boas 604, 609). Cf Bay Center CW [kaláitan] <kalaytan> 'arrows, bullet'.

kʰamuksh [kʰəmʊsk] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'dog'.
Etym: Apparently originally from a Chinookan noun, though the derivation is obscure: u-gú-xamukš <ő-gú-xamukc> ([x] from underlying [k]? 'my dog' (Boas 585). -[k]amukš looks to be based on a stem-form + nominal plural -ukš; it indeed resembles (and is ultimately related to?) the plural form -liq'ám-ukš 'wolves' (CT 62.23, 64.6, 150.20). However, it is unclear why Boas's example should have a singular referent; nor is there any record of a Chinookan stem-form minus -ukš. Cf Bay Center CW <kəmʊskʃ> 'dog'.

kumusaq [kəµəq] Ref: JH 1928 'beads'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: t-kamúsak <tkamə'sak> 'beads' (CT 240.6). Cf Bay Center CW [kamúsak] <kamə'sak> 'beads'.

kʰanawi [kʰənə, kʰənəwi, kʰənə, kʰənə, kʰənəwi, kʰənə, kʰənəwi, kʰənə, kʰənəwi, kʰənəwi] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'all, every, entirely'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: kánə-wi (Kathlamet [Hymes 282, 290]), <kánauwê, kánəwì> (Boas 637, 674) 'all, every', kánəwi (Clackamas [mj 53:66]) 'all over', Cf Bay Center CW [kánəwi, kánəwi] <kánəwi>...
kán̓umakwst [kán̓umá/má̱kwst; kán̓umá/má̱kws ~má̱ks; kán̓uma/má̱kwst] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB 'both, together, each other'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: kána/mákst (Kathlamet [Hymes 282]); <kán̓amôkst>, <skanasmôkst> (CT 29.6, Boas 637; s- dual); škánamášt (CCT 408; s- dual) 'both'. Cf Bay Center CW [kán̓ama/kwst] 'both'.

kapá [kapá; ko.pá, ko.pá] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'universal preposition'.

Etym: From the same Chinookan particle that is the source of kán̓apá 'over there' (see etymology note there).

kán̓apá [kán̓apá; kán̓apá, kán̓apá] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ, ET, CR 'over there'.

Etym: From a Kathlamet Chinook and/or Upper Chinook particle: kúpa, kupá, parsed by Hymes (282) as sv ku 'there' + -pa (locative suffix); kwábá, kwába, kwába 'there' (CCT 14, 19). Cf Bay Center CW <kúppá> 'there'.

kán̓apux [kán̓apúx; kán̓apó] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'older sibling'.

Etym: From a Chinookan address-form: kán̓apux <kán̓apóx> 'older sibling!' (Boas 608, 612). Cf Bay Center CW <kán̓apux> 'brother (older or younger [sic?])'.

kátás [kátás~das] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'merely, only; worthless'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: káltaš <káltaš, káltaš> 'only, in vain' (Boas 634, 637). Cf Bay Center CW [káltaš] <káltaš> 'no good'.

kán̓ax [kán̓ax] Ref: WB, EP 'even (so)'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: qánax, qánax, qánaxa 'just, even' (CCT 25, 65, 85); qánaxa 'vain' (Kathlamet [Hymes 284, 288]).

kánim [kání̱m, kání̱m] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'canoe, boat'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-káním <ikaní̱m> (Boas 569, 603), i-kánim (Kathlamet [Hymes 94]) 'canoe'. Cf Bay Center CW [kání̱m] 'canoe'.

káplikt [ká̱ pt̓; ká̱ pt̓, ká̱ pt̓] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'finish, stop; just, only'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle:
kapít, kupít (it ~ at) <kapé’t, kapE’t, kópE’t, kópá’t> (Boas 637, CT 227.24, 259.10, etc.) 'enough'. Cf Bay Center CW [kopá’t] <kopá’t> 'to stop'.

kikwali [ki.kwali] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'down, below, under'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: gík/g628li <k/g245/g630kxul/g245, g/g245/g630kxul/g245, g/g245/g630kul/g245> (CT 16.8, 16.25, 217.13), gík/g628alix <g/g245/g630gualîX> (KT 12.12), gíg/g628lix (CCT 90) 'down, below'. Cf Bay Center CW [kíkwali] <kíkwáli> 'low down, underneath, deep'.

kilali • Ref: <Kelale> (Demers) 'Indian medicine'.
Etym: From a Chinookan verbal and nominal stem: i-u-kílali <i/g302kw/g245l/g528/g673/g645l/g245> 'he practices shamanistic rites' (a verb: Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), it-kílalit 'doctoring' (a noun: Wishram [Dyk 109]), id-ia-xílalit <idi/g528xílalit> 'Indian doctor' (a noun: Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

kimt’a [kímt’a] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'behind, to the rear'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: k’ímtá <kímtá> 'last' (Boas 666). Cf Bay Center CW [kímt’a] <k’ímt’a, k’ímt’á> 'last, behind'.

kishkish [kí.shísh] Ref: WB, ET, MM 'chase, pursue, drive'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: gásgaš 'to drive' (Boas 631). The Chinookan may in turn be related to the Kalapuya verb stem <gisga> (Takeuchi item 172) 'to drive away'. Cf Bay Center CW [káskáš] <káskáš> 'to drive away'.

khiyutən [kíyútən, kíyútən] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'horse'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-kíutən <ké’utən, iké’utən> 'horse' (Boas 598, 650). Cf Bay Center CW [kíyutən] <kíyótən, kíyú’tán, kíyótən, kí’wətən> 'horse'.

kupkup [kóp.kup] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:329) 'small dentalia'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -kupkúp (Boas 601, 656, Kathlamet [Hymes 103]), it-gúpgup (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'small dentalia'.

kusax [kusax] Ref: JH 1928 'sky'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-gúšax <-gO’cax, i-gúcax> 'sky' (Boas 601, 642). Cf Bay Center CW [kósax] <kósax> 'sky'.

kwansom [kwa.ñsom-sam; kwá.ñsám] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'always'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: gʷansum, gʷanisum <gu’a/nsum, kwá/nsum, gu’a/nśum, gu’a/nsÉm> (Boas 634, CT 12.16, 197.22, 198.26), gʷanisim (CCT 509) 'always'. Cf Bay Center CW [kwánsám] <kwá’nisam> 'always'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: a-gúšgus '(striped) chipmunk' (Clackamas [mj 52:13]), a-gusk/wís <aguskwáš> 'chipmunks' (KT 141.13).

k'ála'kiya • Ref: <kálahkéya> (Pinart [Grant 1951:285]) 'oignon sauvage', <Kalaka> (Demers) 'wild onion'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: h-l'k'ála'kiya "_ camas" (flat, button-like) (Clackamas [mj slip-files]; identified as "button Brodiaea roots" in CCT 301), a-k'ála'ki "button, an edible root" (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Jacobs preserved a specimen of this plant (mj 52:136), which presumably served as the basis of his identification in CCT. Brodiaea bulbs have a flattened appearance, explaining the semantic association
with "buttons".

**k’anawi** [k’ánawi] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'acorn'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun:
  - a-k’ánawi 'acorns' (CCT 423),
  - it-k’ánawi 'lots of acorns' (CCT 424).
  - *Cf* Bay Center CW [k’anawi’, k’anawi'] <k’a’wi’, k’anawi’, k’anawi> 'acorn'.

**k’aw** [k’á(o)] Ref: VH, WB, EJ 'tied; to tie'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle:
  - k’au (CT 123.119, 204.26, CCT 13),
  - k’a’k’au (CT 118.6, 22.7) 'to tie; tied'.
  - *Cf* Bay Center CW <k’áw> 'to tie'.

**k’awk’awiq** • Ref: <kawkawak> (Lionnet), <Káw-ka-wak> (Gibbs) 'yellow'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun:
  - i-k’awk’awiq <ik/g227awiq> 'a wood used for extracting yellow color' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]),
  - i’e-k’o-k’\-wûk' 'yellow; Oregon grapes' (Chinook [Curtis]),
  - i’-k’auk’au 'Oregon grapes' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]);
  - *Cf* Columbia River Sahaptin šk’áuk’au 'Oregon grape (Berberis nervosa)',
  - i’k’auk’au 'tall Oregon grape (B. aquilifolium)' (Hunn 1990:352).

**k’a?** [k’á?, k’a?] Ref: VH, WB, EP, JP 'quiet; shut up!'

*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: k’a <klá> 'silent, quiet, nothing' (Boas 632; CT 37.9, 40.9, 65.8, 129.2, 203.8, 261.1).

**k’alak’ala(ma)** • Ref: <Kalakalama> (St. Onge), <Kal-ak-a-láh-ma> (Gibbs),<r’k’alá-k’alá> (jph 18.0129) 'a bottle',<Kálakála, Kalitsut> (St. Onge) 'bottle, glass'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun:
  - w-a-k’išú, a-k’išúč 'a bottle',
  - a-k’išúč 'flint', i-k’išúč 'Flint' (a myth-age person) (Clackamas [mj slip-files]).

**k’ilapay** [k’ílápai, k’í(lapai; k’é(lapai] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'come back, return, reverse'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan inflected verb; Hymes identifies a verb-stem \-lap 'to fall over', prefixed by k’i-, an element of problematic significance: i-g-i-k’í-lap-xit-ix <igik’ílapxitiix> '[tense-he-(?) Stem -passive-(?)] he fell over' (KT 184.4; parsed following Hymes 205);
  - *Cf* aštik’ílapxuitx <actik’ëlapxuitx> '[they turned over each other] (CT 127.4),
  - ži’sík’ílapxit <ži’këlapxitiix> 'they turned them over and over' (CT 63.5),
  - gatk’ëlapxayx <gatik’ëlapaxayx> 'they lay them down on their backs there' (CT 19).

**k’alxchu** • Ref: <Kelkicho> (Demers) 'bottle', <Kelkico, Kilitsut> (St. Onge) 'bottle, glass'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun:
  - wa-k’išú, a-k’išúč 'a bottle',
  - a-k’išúč 'flint', i-k’išúč 'Flint' (a myth-age person) (Clackamas [mj slip-files]).

**k’ip’wat** [k’íp-’k’í(wat] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ 'awl, needle, pin; to sew'.

(Kathlamet [Curtuis]) 'goose'; i-k’lák’la 'goose' (Clackamas [mj slip-files]).

While the Harrington citation from Emma Luscier above was given as Chinookan (one of Harrington's attempts to get her to re-elicit Chinookan words from Curtis's lists), Mrs. Luscier did not speak Chinookan and remembered mainly Chinookan nouns that she also knew as CW. Hence, it is likely that she knew this word also as CW. As CW, we would not expect it to retain Chinookan i- (masculine singular), since the latter is unstressed in the Chinookan form. Mrs. Luscier attached i- to almost all words she identified as Chinookan.
Etym: Of Chinookan origin; evidently, from the noun stem -k'ípwa plus a suffix (-at derivational?; see Hymes 148): cf i-k'ípwa 'awl', a-k'ípwa 'needle' (Clackamas [mj slip-files]). Cf Bay Center CW [k'ípwat] <k'ípwat, k'ípwat> 'needle'.

k'íx [k'íx] Ref: EP 'over-satiated'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: k'áx <k'Ex> 'cloyed' (Boas 623), 'over-satiated' (CT 46.24), 'smell of fat' (CT 137.7); k'áxk'áx <k'Exk'Ex> 'overeaten' (CT 136.8).

k'uyk'uy [k'úyk'úy] Ref: JH 1928 'finger-ring'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: <k'loye'k'loye> 'finger-ring' (Boas 601). According to Gibbs (1863a:10), the Chinookan source-word can also mean 'circle'. Cf Bay Center CW <k'woyó:k'woyó> 'finger ring'.

k'uy? [k'úy?] Ref: EP 'hopefully, wishing that ... [adverb]'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: qui <qóí> 'will' (Boas 634, CT 162.1, 183.2, 60.11, 13.5), 'let us' (CT 29.10), 'shall' (CT 152.2).

k'wan • Ref: <kwan> (Demers) 'tame, quiet, gentle, meek'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: k'an 'hopeful', k'wánk'wan 'glad, happy' (Boas 629, 632), <kwan, kwankwan> 'glad' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), k'wank'wan 'to be glad' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Either identical with, or confused in the sources with q'wan 'habituated': cf q'áq'áq'wan <qáqlaqwoan> 'glad' (CT 241.5), k'wan 'to be in the habit' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

k'was [k'wás] Ref: Jacobs 1928, VH, WB, EJ, ET, CR 'afraid'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: k'áš <k'wac> (Boas 600, 632), k'waš (CCT 492) 'afraid'. Cf Bay Center CW <k'wás> 'afraid'.

k'wítk'wit [k'wit,k'wit; k'wát,k'wát; k'wit, k'wát] Ref: VH, WB, EJ 'to pick or break off; broken off'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: k'átk'at <pick; tear up; pull up' (Clackamas [mj 53:119; CCT 489, 508]), k'útk'ut <klútklút> 'to tear to pieces; to pluck' (Boas 631, Sapir in Boas 643); k'wát 'pull off' (CCT 79), k'út <klút> 'to tear off' (Boas 631).

lakit [lák/lit; lák/lit] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'four'.
Etym: From a Chinookan cardinal number: lákit (Boas 637), lát (Boas 670, CCT 123) 'four'. Cf Bay Center CW [lákát] <lá:kát> 'four'.

lax [lá/x; lá/xw] Ref: VH, WB 'leaning, lopsided, tipped'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: lax(·), lax(·) <lá(·), lá(·)> 'tilt, rock' (Boas 633, CT 15.25, KT 115.1). Cf Bay Center CW <lá:xw> 'to tip'.

lili [lí/lí] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'awhile, for/after some time; a long time'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: láli <lé:lé> 'long (time)' (Boas 634, KT 10.7). Cf Bay Center CW <lí:lí> 'time'.

liwan [lí/lan] Ref: JH 1928 'ribs'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: t-liwánoma <t-léwánoma> 'ribs' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), t-íd-liwanoma <tílélawanEma> 'his ribs' (CT 114.6).

loqa [ló/qa] Ref: WB 'to swallow, drink'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: luq 'swallow, eat' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]), laq'w <lEq> 'swallow' (KT 148.3); cf √-laq' ~-wulq' (verb-stem, as in ia-m-ú-l'Eq <iam'Eq> 'I swallow you', KT 65.11;
a-n-ə-u-wùlq·am-a <anluwûlq̓ama> 'I will eat them', KT 121.10: parsed following Hymes 207, 265).

lulu [lúlu] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, LK, EJ, CR 'carry, take along, bring'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: lúlu 'gather up, pile up, collect' (CCT 67, 158, 373, 374). Compare lu?lu? 'round'. Cf Bay Center CW <lùlu> 'take it!'.

luxlux • Ref: <Lo•olo> (Demers) 'slippery, polished, even'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: lúxlux <lúx, lux> 'slick' (Boas 633), luxlux <luXlux> 'slippery' (KT 188.2), <l̓uXuluq> 'slickly' (?) (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]; illegible original).

lu?lu? [l̓úlo(ʔ), l̓u?lo(ʔ); l̓o(ʔ), lo] Ref: JH 1928, VH, LK 'round; pile up, accumulate'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: lóló, lúlu <lóʔló, lóʔEló, lówlów, lú(ʔ)lu> 'round' (Boas 632, CT 14.17, 186.23, 228.25, CCT 426, 466). Evidently confused by linguists with the Chinookan source-forms yielding lulu 'carry, bring'. Cf Bay Center CW [l̓uʔl̓oʔ] <l̓o(ʔ)> 'round'.

tákstə <t̓ákstə; t̓ákstə> Ref: JH (Jacobs 1945:53), WB, EJ, Gatschet (1877 b:105) 'Klickitat'.

Etym: From a Chinookan name for southwest Washington Sahaptins: tákstə (ⁿ̓ákstə?) 'the Klickitat' (CT 277.3; respelled as nákstə [sic] in HNAI 12:349).

tás [t̓ás] Ref: JH 1941, VH, WB, EJ 'they, their; them'.

Etym: Jacobs (1932:41-42) terms the set of CW formal short-form pronouns "basic", deriving tás from Chinookan t- 'third person [neuter/collective] plus [a] (leaving terminal [s] unexplained). Sapir's description of Wishram Upper Chinook (Boas 627) suggests that at least some of the short forms could have come directly from Chinookan (see etymology notes for n̓a 'I, my', yə 'She/he, his/her; her/him'). Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook
speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.

Łaska [há\'s.k\, t\,̱ s.k\,a] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'they, their, them'.
*Etym:* From a Lower Chinook independent pronoun: ḥaska <łaska> 'it' (neuter/collective) (Boas 626), <łáaska> 'they' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]). Cf Bay Center CW [ł\,̱ s.k\,a] <Ł\ā\,s.ka, Ł\,̱ aska> 'they'.

Ława [tá/\,wa\, tá.wa\,a] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'slowly; slow'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Ław̱ 'slowly and continuously' (CCT 34, 111), <Ław̱\,a, Ł\,̱ wa> 'slowly' (Boas 634, CT 146.5). Cf Bay Center CW [Ław\,a] <Ław\,a> 'slow'.

Łax [há\'x\,a] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB 'emerge; removed'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Łáx 'come out' (CCT 445), <Łax> 'appear, become visible' (Boas 633), <Łax> 'out' (Kathlamet [Hymes 281]: 'achieve, reach, be outside' vs <Łaq> 'process of reaching outside'; see Łaq 'off').

Łaxani [há\'x,\,Ła,ni; t\,̱ Ł,\,x,ni; t\,̱ Ł,\,x,ni] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'outside'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Łáxa-ni <Łáxa-ni> 'outside' (Kathlamet [Hymes 281, 289]: Łax <Łax> 'out' + -ni locative), <kŁa\,xan\,i, kŁa\,xan\,i> 'outside'. Cf Bay Center CW [Ł\,̱ xan\,i] <Ł\,̱ xan\,i> 'outside'.

Łaxayam [tá/\,xā\,yam; t\,̱ x\,a\,o(?)/y\,a\,o(?)m; t\,̱ x\,a\,m] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR, EL 'hello/goodbye; poor, pitiful'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: Łá-Łaxayam (or t-Łá-Łaxayam?) <Ł\,̱ axayam> "what excites sympathy", 'poor, pitiful' (literally, 'one's poverty') (Boas 600, 608, CT 38.5). Cf Bay Center CW [Łάxwaʔáλí̱lm] <Ł\,̱ xwaʔ\,ay̱lm> 'how do you do?; poor'.

Ł̱k [h\,̱ k\,] Ref: EJ, EL 'silly, goofy'.
*Etym:* Apparently from a Chinookan particle, exact identification uncertain: cf <Ł\,̱ l\,i\,k\,> 'to "start" (with pain)' (KT 63.1), <Ł\,̱ l\,i\,k\,\,l\,i\,k\,> 'weak' (Boas 632).

Ł̱ḵamoks [h\,̱ k\,a,\,moks] Ref: JH 1928 'blackberries'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: Ł̱k\,a\,m-ukš <Ł\,̱ k\,a\,m-ukš> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), Ł̱kamoks, Ł̱kamoks (CCT 144, Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'blackberries'. Cf Bay Center CW [Ł̱k\,a\,mqs, Ł̱k\,a\,mks] <Ł\,̱ k\,a\,m\,k\,s> (also mf 17.0185: Ł̱k\,a\,m\,k\,s\,k\,s) 'blackberries'.

Ł̱p̱ayt • [Ł̱p̱,̱t] Ref: <T\,l\,i\,p\,a\,i\,t> (Demers) 'string, thread, sinew', <K\,l\,a\,\,p\,ite> (Gibbs) 'thread, twine'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Ł̱p\,a\,t 'line, rope' (KT 244.1, 249.3), -p\,a\,t 'rope' (Boas 601), <Ł\,̱ p\,a\,t\,b\,i\,t> 'fish-line' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]).

Łiskwis [h\,i\,s,k\,w\,is] Ref: JH 1928 'mat, carpet'.
*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: Ł\,ś\,ki\,w\,is 'mat bag' (Boas 602: neuter noun), Ł\,ś\,ki\,w\,is 'piece, mat' (CT 88.20, 240.7). Cf Bay Center CW [Ł\,ś\,ki\,w\,is, Ł\,ś\,k\,w\,is, Ł\̱sk\,w\,is] <Ł\,ś\,k\,w\,is> (also mf 18.0185: Ł\,ś\,k\,w\,is\,k\,w\,is) 'mat, tule-mat; cattail'.

Ł̱̱ix [h\,̱ x\,t\,a\,m] Ref: EP (in Ł̱̱ix·am 'woman-chaser': Ł̱̱ix + 'Tom'?).
*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Ł̱̱ix <Ł\,̱ i\,x, Ł\,̱ e\,x> 'copulate' (Boas 633, CT 228.10, .14).

Ł̱̱ix·am [h\,̱ x\,t\,a\,m] Ref: VH, WB, CR 'itchy; tickling, scratching'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: /g555/g536/g670x/g555/g536x 'scratch' (Clackamas [mj 63:51]), <LE'XLEx> 'scratching (noise)' (Boas 153.7).

*ti:il [H'/t'i:][l, H'/i:][l] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'black'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: /ti:il <L'E'el> (CT 25.11), /tel <LE'el> (KT 44.6), /tal (CCT 515) 'black'. Cf Bay Center CW [H'/ti:][l] <H'/i:>'il 'black'.

*tk'up [Hk'op] Ref: VH, WB 'squeezed, burst apart; pop it'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: /tk'up, /lk'up 'break; cracked' (CCT 55, 144), <klo:p> 'to squeeze' (Boas 631).

*tuk [Hók; Hók] Ref: WB, EJ, CR 'broken'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: /àkšàk <tòkò:ak> 'dig' (mj 55:8), /àq'úp, /àq'wóp (CCT 74, 175), <qó:p> (Boas 631) 'to cut'. Cf Bay Center CW <Hk'op> 'to chop'.

*tun [H'ôn, H'û:n] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'three'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan cardinal numeral: /tùn (CCT 123), <L'ôn> (Boas 637) 'three'. Cf Bay Center CW <Hô:n> 'three'.

*twáp [Hxwá:p; Hxwâ:p] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'hole'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: /xwúp, /xwóp 'hole; to dig' (CCT 92, 150, 167, 451, 490), <Xoáp> 'to dig' (Boas 631). Cf Bay Center CW <Hwá:p> 'hole'.

*ma [Mâ (~Mâ)] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, CR 'thou, thy'.

Etymology: Jacobs (1932:41-42) terms the set of CW formal short-form pronouns "basic", deriving ma from Chinookan m- 'second person' plus [a]. Sapir's description of Wishram Upper Chinook (Boas 627) suggests that at least some of the short forms could have come directly from Chinookan (see etymology notes for na 'I, my', ya 'She/he, his/her; her/him'). Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.

maksti [Má(št)i; Má(kwš,š)i] Ref: VH, WB 'twice'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle combining a numeral (mak('st) 'two') with the Lower Chinook adverbial suffix -i, corresponding to -ix in Kathlamet and Upper Chinook: mákšt-i <Mó:kčti, Mákcte> (Boas 667, CT 135.21), mák'sčd-ix (CCT 492) 'twice'.

makwst [Má(kwst); Má(škst), Má(kws), Má(ks)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'two'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan cardinal number: mákwšt (CCT 100), mákšt <Mákct, Mákct, Mókct> (Boas 624, 637, KT 55.10). Cf Bay Center CW <Má'kwst> 'two'.

ma'tini * Ref: <Má'tini> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0292) 'out in the ocean or on land' (<Má'tx'âli> 'inland' is given as antonym); <matline> (Demers) 'towards the shore', <matliné> (Lionnet) 'at the water-side; on this side'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan particle: mátni <Má'Lnē> 'seaward' (Boas 569). Hymes (266, 289) parses the Kathlamet as mał (Hymes's stem-class V(erb)N(oun)P(article), also exemplified in the noun i-mał
'body of water, river, bay; Columbia River') + -ni (locative, directive).

**maţwadi** • Ref: <má/âxwáli> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0292) 'inland'; <mathwéle, mathwélê (Lionnet) 'in the wood, at large, in the river'; <Malwhole (Demers) 'down on the other side'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan particle:

- <má/ol> 'inland' (Boas 648, CT 9.19, 25.6), 'ashore, landward' (CT 217.10, 19; 218.3; 223.14), '(out of the way) at the side (in a house)' (CT 177.21, 267.6);
- <má/st> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]).

**Cf** Kathlamet íliu íliu 'inland, a particle, and -ílii (as in a-iá-ílii 'landward from it'), a noun (Hymes 268).

**manaqi** [má/â.qi, má/â.ki, má/nê.kê] • Ref: JH 1928/1932, WB, MM, EP, DC 'more than, greater than'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan particle:

- <manaq> 'inland' (Boas 634, KT 101.5), mánk (CCT 17, 23, 568) 'more, too, -er'.

**mayka** [má/â.gâ; má/) • Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'thou, thy; thee'.

**Etym:** From the Chinookan independent pronoun maika, used to focus attention on a second person singular subject, object, or possessor. Cf Bay Center CW [máika] 'you (singular)'.

**may?mi** [má/â.âmi] • Ref: JH 1928 'downriver'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan particle:


**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun based on the stem -xus- 'eye', with second-person singular possessive m-: cf is-mí-X au'll auxus 'your eyes are filled (with eye-matter)'

(Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

**mìhay** [mí/âit, mí/âat; mí/ât, mí/âat] • Ref: JH 1928/1932/1941, VH, WB, CR 'to sit, stay, live; to have, possess, wear'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan verb; a simple imperative with m- (second-person singular) + -âit 'to be, to sit' (verbal stem): mìhay 'sit' (CCT 32), mìhait <mEâ.lâi-t> 'you stay!' (CT 15.12-13, 108.14). Cf Bay Center CW [mìháit] 'sit down!'.

**mímalust** [mí/mâ.lust, mí/mâ.lust; mí/mâ.lus, mí/mâ.tos(t) (i→-t)] • Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'to die; dead'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun:

- t-mímalust -ízmâlust, lmê mÉlôst, lmê mÉlîcôt 'dead, corpse(s)' (Boas 606, CT 94.7, KT 49.6), t-mímalust-íkš <tmêmÉlôcîk> 'the ghosts' (Boas 668), id-mímulûd-íkš <idmímulâcîk> 'dead people' (Clackamas [mj 53:66]). Cf Bay Center CW [mí/mâlust] <mí/mâlûst> 'to die'.

**mitxwit** [mí/t.xwit, mí/t.xwit] • Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to stand; to step, stride'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan verb; a simple imperative with m- (second-person singular) + -txwit 'stand up' (verbal stem: with -(i)t suffix?; compare Bay Center CW) (Boas 591, 612):

- mátxwit <mEtxwît> '(thou) stand!' (CT 211.21). Cf Bay Center CW [mátxwâl] 'stand up'.

**msa** [mâ/mâ] • Ref: WB 'ye, your'.

**Etym:** Sapir's description of Wishram Upper Chinook (Boas 627) suggests
that at least some of the CW pronoun short forms could have come directly from Chinookan (see etymology notes for na 'I, my', ya 'She/he, his/her; her/him'): compare Clackamas māša 'you (pl)' (short-form based on m- 'second person' + š- 'plural') (CCT 21). Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.

msayka [m.sā(1).kə~ga; m.sā(1)]:
msā(1).kə~ga, m.sā(1).kə~ga; m.sā(1), m.sā(1)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, ET 'ye, your, you'.
Etym: From the Chinookan independent pronoun mšai-kə, used to focus attention on a second-person plural subject, object, or possessor. Note that forms with vowels in the first syllable, as well as abbreviated forms, are known also in Chinookan: māšai-ka <mE-ci-kə> (KT 44.8), māša (CCT 21). Cf Bay Center CW [masai-kə] <massā-y-kə> 'you (plural)'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-mulak 'elk' (CCT 17, Boas 598). Cf Bay Center CW [múlak] <múl-kə> 'elk'.

na [ná (~ná)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, CR 'I, my'.
Etym: Jacobs (1932:41-42) terms the set of CW formal short-form pronouns "basic", deriving na from Chinookan n- 'first person' plus [a]. Sapir's (Boas 627) records Wishram na, nax 'l' (short-form), which suggests that CW na could be directly from Chinookan, or more specifically, from Upper Chinook. Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.

nanamuk <naná-mokws> (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier], jph 18.0451), <naná-moks, naná-moks> (Bay Center CW [Sarah Scarborough, Emma Luscier], jph 18.0873), <Namamuk> (Demers) 'otter'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-naná-muk 'otter' (Boas 598).

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: náwitka 'indeed!' (Boas 635). Cf Bay Center CW [nawí-təka, náwitka] <ná-wí-təka, ná-wí-təkə> 'yes' ("this is the common word for yes").

nayka [ná(1).kə~ga; ná(1)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'I, my; me'.
Etym: From the Chinookan independent pronoun naikə, used to focus special attention on a first-person singular subject, object, or possessor. Cf Bay Center CW [náikə] <náy-kə> 'I'.

nixwa [n/xwá(1)] Ref: VH, WB, EJ, CR, EP 'let's see!; let's ... , suppose ... , how about ... .'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: nixʷa 'let's, let (me), suppose, do ... , will (you) ... ' (CCT 16, 18, 24), <ni-xwa> 'please, just try to; well' (Boas 635, 671). Cf Bay Center CW [niwá] <niwá, nixwá> 'hither; because'.

nsa [nsa (~nsá); ntsa; tsə, sa] Ref: VH, WB, CR 'we, our'.
Etym: Jacobs (1932:41-42) terms the set of CW formal short-form pronouns "basic", deriving nsa from Chinookan n- 'first person' plus a Chinookan plural (š-) plus [a]. Sapir's
description of Wishram Upper Chinook (Boas 627) suggests that at least some of the short forms could have come directly from Chinookan (see etymology notes for na 'I, my', ya 'She/he, his/her; her/him'). Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.

dsayka [n.sá.i.ka-ga; n.tsá.i.ka-ga; n.sá.i.ka-ga; tsá.i.ka-ga; n.tsá.i.; n.sá.i.; sá.i.ka-ga] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'we, our, us'.

Etym: From the Chinookan independent pronoun nšaika, used to focus attention on a first-person plural (exclusive) subject, object, or possessor. Note that forms with vowels in the first syllable, as well as affricates in the second, are known also in Chinookan: n/g239aika <ntcaika> (Boas 626), níšaiká (emphasis form, recorded as <nä/g630caiká, n/g245/g630saiká>; CT 144.19, 145.1, 7), n/g536/g670saika <nE/g630saika> (KT 153.8). Cf Bay Center CW [nšá/g553k/g587] <ns/g528/g670/g652yk/g797> (1 pers pl).

pawch •/g624 Ref: <p/g792/g633/g633/g797w/g553t/g578> (Bay Center CW, jph 17.0129, 18.0458) 'crabapple', <pawtish [sic]> (Lionnet) 'wild plum trees'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: u-páuc <-p/g528/g673/g645utc> (Boas 601), /g555-páuc <tlp/g227/g630naq> 'crabapple'.

pamak [pá.mak] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'green'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: pčix (Boas 632, Kathlamet [Hymes 273]), pčax (CCT 515) 'green, greenish'. Cf Bay Center CW [pašá(w), pa/tšáx-tšáx].

panax [pa.nax] Ref: EP, VM, MM 'lomatium nudicale'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: a-pánax "cloveroot" [sic] (probably, miswritten for 'clove root') (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), a-pánaginag "wild celery" (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). CF "wild parsnip seeds for cold [sic], búnax" (in E. Jacobs's Tillamook field notebooks [mj 74:81], copied inaccurately in E. Jacobs 1959:58, 207); the word is obviously not of Tillamook origin, since Tillamook lacks the phoneme b.

pasisi [pá.si/si̯, pá.sí/si; páši/si̯] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'blanket'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: t-pasíši <tpacíci> (CT 259.20) 'blanket', Cf Bay Center CW [pasíši] <pasí'si> 'blanket'.

phil [pʰil; pʰl] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'red'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: t-pil <l̩pil, l̩pl> (Boas 632, KT 42.14, 126.9), <l̩be-ł> (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'red'. Both Boas and Hymes classify the Chinookan form as a particle, that is, as a form uninflected for person or number. Apparently though, enough speakers confused the particle's initial t with the Chinookan person-number prefix t- 'neuter/collective', to yield a CW derivative minus t: CW words derived from Chinookan nouns usually drop unstressed Chinookan number-gender prefixes, while retaining stressed number-gender prefixes. Cf Bay Center CW [pʰl ál, pil, pel] <p’ál, p’l ("or <é")> 'red'.

pilpil [pʰl.pil] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'blood'.

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Etymology: From a Chinookan particle related to the source of pp/g621il 'red': /g555p/g536/g670lp/g536l</g606pE/g630pEl> 'red' (CT 76.19, 235.10). Cf Bay Center CW <pélpel, p'l'pil> 'blood'.

**pľax** Ref: pľax (Kinkade 1991:99; given as a CW loan into Upper Chehalis) 'aphrodisiac, Spanish fly, love medicine, love charm, love potion'; <optla/g413/g659> (Demers) 'liniment'.

Etymology: Kinkade (1991:99) explains Upper Chehalis pľax as 'possibly a loan from Chinook, via Chinook Jargon eptlach'. The spelling "eptlach" is from Gill's "Chinook" dictionary (1909:24), which has the word as 'O. C.' ('Old Chinook', that is, Chinookan not CW) meaning 'medicine': cf i-pľax 'medicine' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files], Clackamas [mj 69:83]; according to Hymes: "incl[uding] patent medicine, liniment, cough syrup, native herb preparations for internal or external use, preparations used for success in love or fishing, etc."); -bľax 'poison' (in ágámač čičbľax 'arrowhead its poison/medicine', name of a plant used to poison arrowheads; Clackamas [mj 53:16]) ([b] augmentative?). On the other hand, the Upper Chehalis form, which lacks i-, looks more like a CW form based on a Chinookan noun, since unstressed Chinookan gender markers usually drop away when Chinookan nouns pass into CW. Demers has CW uptľax <optla/g413/g659>, which suggests a Lower Chinook feminine noun with feminine u-, contrasting with masculine i- in Upper Chinook i-pľax. While the masculine and feminine forms of some Chinookan nouns indeed do show contrasting meanings, we are aware of no feminine form in the usual Chinookan sources.

**pulaklí** [púlã.lak.lí, póðã.lak.lí] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'night-time, dark'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan noun (and/or particle): ľ-pulaklã-max <l.pulaklæ'Emax> 'nights' (a noun; KT 85.17); but Boas and Curtis also record uninflected pulaklî 'dark' (CT 29.8, Chinook [Curtis]), which by Hymes's criteria would make the word also a particle. Cf ú-pul (Boas 603), wá-pul (CCT 19) 'night'. Cf Bay Center CW [púlaklí] <púlaklî> 'night'.

**pus** [pos; ãs] Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'if, when, would, for'.

Etymology: While usually attributed to English "suppose", this CW word actually has a good Chinookan etymology: Lower Chinook puš <pôc, pôs, pus> 'if' (Boas: 'contrary to fact') (Boas 635, 650, CT 44.3, 51.8, 61.3, 71.16, 94.13, 234.16, etc.); corresponding to Kathlamet and Upper Chinook pu 'would' (Hymes: 'conditional'; Sapir: 'adverb of potential and conditional significance') (Wishram [Sapir in Boas 676], Kathlamet [Hymes 286], CCT 13, 503; etc.). Cf Demers <Pus> 'for, if, when, in order to, that', <Spos> 'if, suppose', Gibbs <Spose> 'if, supposing, provided that, in order that'. In view of the Chinookan evidence, Gibbs's <Spose> and Demers' <Spos> would appear to reflect a folk etymology attributing the word to English.

**puypuy** [púpúpú, pôpôpô] Ref: JH 1928 'Douglas squirrel'.

Etymology: From a Chinookan noun: i-búibui <bóipoi [sic]-] (Clackamas [mj 52:13]) "chipmunk" (described as "all yellow": indicative of the Douglas squirrel, Tamiasciurus douglasii). The variant form pîwpîw (from JH 1928) appears to be this Chinookan form influenced...
by a degree of onomatopoea, suggestive of the Douglas squirrel's piercing call - a familiar sound in Northwest forests.

**p’anaqs** [p’á:náqš] Ref: JH 1928 'liver'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan noun: i-p’ánaqš 'liver' (KT 99.9), i-á-p’ánakš 'his liver' (CCT 433).

**p’eq** [p’áq; p’áq’e] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'hit (once), strike a blow'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan particle: p’áq, p’áqp’aq 'slap' (KT 100.12, 116.14).

**p’eq’eq** [p’áq,p’áq; p’áq,p’áq, p’áq:e,p’áq] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'hitting; to fight, box'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan particle: p’áq, p’áqp’aq 'slap' (KT 100.12, 116.14). Cf Bay Center CW [p’áq:p’áq] <p’áq’p’áq> 'to fistfight'.

**p’isxas** [p’í:šxš] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'skunk'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan noun: Kathlamet and Upper Chinook a-p’íšxaš, a-p’íšxaš 'skunk' (KT 69.2, CCT 13, 508).

**p’ixwati** [p’í:xwati] Ref: <p’í:hwatí> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0325), <Pe-what’-tie> (Gibbs) 'thin'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan particle: p’íxwati <p’éqwató> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), p’íxwati <Plé ‘Xoat> (KT 78.11), p’íxwati (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'thin'.

**p’u** [p’ú; pú; po.pú] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, EP 'to shoot'.  
*Etymology:* Apparently, from the Chinookan particle pu, púpu <pó, pó pó> 'blow' (Boas 630, KT 86.12; compare alternate form). Chinookan consonant symbolism may explain the replacement of Chinookan [p] by CW [p’]; signaling either a Chinookan diminutive ("a puff"?); or a "foreign" (CW not Chinookan) word. Cf Bay Center CW <pó> 'to shoot'.

**q’ha** [q’á; q’áq] Ref: JH 1928/1932/1941, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'where?; where...'.  
*Etymology:* The alternate form q’ax corresponds to Chinook qax, which Boas (Boas 618) classifies as a demonstrative pronoun ('that' in Boas 650, 666; analyzed q- [invisibility or past existence] + -a- [feminine] + -x <x> [position near third person]); and to Kathlamet qax <qax> 'where', which Hymes (284) classifies as an interrogative particle. Compare: qa 'where, when' (CT 13.16, 17.10, 128.10, 147.4), ka 'where' (CT 23.5), kax 'these, that' (CT 38.10, 62.10); ka, qa 'why, how, what, where' (interrogative of manner, Hymes 276, 283); qa 'how, what' (CCT 21, 28), qáx 'where' (CCT 15). Hymes (298) proposes that qa in Kathlamet is 'where (definite)', qax 'where (indefinite), Cf Bay Center CW [k’á] <k’á, k’á> 'where?' (note: [k] not [q]). See q’ata 'how', q’axchi 'when', k’á 'still, while'.

**q’a-iwa** [q’á:iwa] Ref: JH 1928 'which one?, which way?', VH 'wherever'.  
*Etymology:* Refer to q’à, iwa (both from Chinookan particles). We find one apparent citation as a Chinookan compound: qáx-iwa <k’d qéwa> 'when' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]; note that Boas in 1890 usually wrote <q>, where his later transcription shows <x> = χ).

**q’ata** [q’á:t] Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'how?; how...'.  
*Etymology:* From a Chinookan particle. Hymes (282, 286) parses the Kathlamet as qa (manner interrogative) + -ta (directive) = 'how, what'; cf qáda 'how?' (Boas
qáda 'what?' (CCT 16). In CT 197.25 there is also the phrase xawqát qáda 'cannot anyhow', which matches the CW idiom x/q704awqa/g555 q/qada <x/g227/g630oqxa/g606 qáda> 'impossible, no way to'. Cf Bay Center CW [q/háta] <k'/áta> 'how?, how's that?'.

q’exchi •/g624 Ref: <keltsi> (Demers), <keltsi, kéchhi> (St. Onge) 'although, even if', <Kéh-tsie> (Gibbs: as entered in Chinook-English section) 'notwithstanding, although', <kég-h-tchie> (Gibbs: as entered under Although, Notwithstanding in English-Chinook section).

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíngxtc/g245 'without reaching the desired end, endeavoring' (Boas 634, 639). VH gave k’k/aqmx/g704chi 'in vain' as CW, but kínwa as Clackamas Upper Chinook for the same meaning (mj 69:19).

q’iwa •/g624 Ref: <kiwa> (Demers, St. Onge) 'because'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíwa 'demonstrative adverb' (Boas 621), 'therefore, because' (Hymes 284), 'because, since, for that reason' (Wishram [Dyk 135]).

qwet [q/g713w/g538/g670(/g652)t] Ref: VH 'extent'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíwíx 'thus (far)' (CT 48.6, KT 238.14), <qoá/g630t> 'high water' (CT 198.23).

hën’qam• Ref: <kenkiam> (Demers, St. Onge) 'right(-hand)'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qí’qamá <qí’qamá> 'to the right' (Boas 668), qínk iam 'right side' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

qisqis [q/g607.s.qes] Ref: JP 'bluejay'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: q/qínsqis <qínsqis> (Boas 598), i-qísqis <iqé sqéš> (CT 29.23, 30.5, 60.14), i-q isq is <iqé sqéš, iqé sqéš> (CT 28.16, 30.24, 115.26). Cf Bay Center CW [q’ísqis] <k’i/skis> 'bluejay'.

q’iwa •/g624 Ref: <kiwa> (Demers, St. Onge) 'because'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíwa 'demonstrative adverb' (Boas 621), 'therefore, because' (Hymes 284), 'because, since, for that reason' (Wishram [Dyk 135]).

qíwa •/g624 Ref: <kiwa> (Demers, St. Onge) 'because'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíwa 'demonstrative adverb' (Boas 621), 'therefore, because' (Hymes 284), 'because, since, for that reason' (Wishram [Dyk 135]).

qíwa •/g624 Ref: <kiwa> (Demers, St. Onge) 'because'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q/qíwa 'demonstrative adverb' (Boas 621), 'therefore, because' (Hymes 284), 'because, since, for that reason' (Wishram [Dyk 135]).
(clothes)’ (CT 27.16, 236.23, KT 29.6).

qwinam [qwi’.nam, qwí.nam; qwánam]
Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'five'.
Etym: From a Chinookan cardinal numeral: q“ínam (Boas 607, 637), q“ónma (CCT 28) 'five', Cf Bay Center CW [q’wánám] <k‘wánam> 'five'.

q’at [q’á’t] Ref: WB, EP 'to love, feel affection towards'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q’at 'to love' (Boas 632), "(be) in a dither about" (CCT 94).

q’ataqi’i • Ref: <k’átake> (Bay Center CW, jph 17.0318), <Katake> (Demers) 'sucker (fish)'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: t-k’ataqí (a kind of fish) (Hymes 105), a-k’adaqi 'small game fish' (Wasco-Wishram [Fowler and French 1982:12]).

q’atawi [q’á(t).a.wi <q’átawe] (JH 1928]
Ref: JH 1928 'swan'.
Etym: The source is an obscure Chinookan noun: á-q’aduwi [singular], it-q’ádwi-yukš [plural] "vulture[s] - perhaps, or some other one of the large birds" (Clackamas [mj slip-files]); <o-kó-to-we, ek-ú-ta-wa> 'crane' (Chinookan [Gibbs 1863a:11]). Considerable terminological confusion accompanies the identification some of our larger birds in local languages. Of possible relevance: onomatopoeia, resulting in the assignment of different referents to like-seeming forms (for example, the element [q’]waš-s], [k’]waš-s], [gwáš-s] turns up in Chinookan and Kalapuyan terms translating 'sandhill crane [Grus canadensis]', 'great blue heron [Ardea herodias]', and 'swan [Olor spp]'; confusions in English common nomenclature, compounded by linguists' ignorance of local flora and fauna (a notable example is the term "crane", which properly applies to the sandhill crane, but is used locally with reference to the great blue heron); and the precipitous decline of some bird populations before records were made (for example, while California condors were frequently observed on the lower Columbia in the early nineteenth century, our records from local languages lack any unambiguously identified term for this striking bird).

q’ál [q’ál] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'hard, difficult; obstinate'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: q’ál 'strong', q’álq’ál 'strong, hard, too difficult' (Boas 631, KT 63.8). Cf Bay Center CW [k’ál] <k’al> 'difficult'.

q’isu [q’á(so; k’h’so] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'apron'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: t-qíšu <Lqé’côš> 'cedar bark' (KT 79.5). Chinookan consonant symbolism may explain the replacement of Chinookan [q] (or [k], as in the alternate form) by CW [q’]: signaling either a Chinookan diminutive; or a "foreign" (CW not Chinookan) word. Cf Bay Center CW [q’í’so] <k’í’rso> 'apron'.

q’u? [q’ó?], q’ú?; q’ó?; q’ó? [q’ó?] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'arrive, reach, get there'.
Etym: A Chinookan verb-stem of similar meaning, but closer in form to WB’s alternate form [q’h’], is on record; the CW may go back to a related Chinookan particle: <-kó> 'to go home, to pass' (Boas 662); cf <k-o> 'arrive, to', cited as Chinookan in Gibbs (1863a:9). While q’u?, q’o? are the usual forms from Grand Ronde elder speakers, Harrington records Bay Center CW [q’ó?] <k’ ó> 'to get there'.
qʷaːlela-qʷaːlela [qʷá(l).l-a-qʷá(l).l-a]  
Ref: JH 1928 'to gallop'.  
Etym: Apparently from a Chinookan onomatopoeic particle: qʷalal  
*rumbling sound* (e.g., of a wagon on a hard road) (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Cf Bay Center CW [qʷalá-l-qʷalá-l] <kʷalállkʷaláll> 'to gallop'.

qʷaːn [qʷá(l)].n  
Ref: JH 1928 'habituated'.  
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: qʷánqʷan <qloánqloan> 'glad' (CT 241.5), kʷan 'to be in the habit' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Either identical with, or confused in the sources with kʷan *gentle, docile, tame*.

qʷełqʷel  
Ref: <xwelkwel>  
(Demers), <kʷé-l<kʷé-l> (jph 18.0133 [Emma Luscier]: given as Chinookan) 'owl'.  
Etym: From a Chinookan noun: qʷélqʷel <-qo̱ʔéqo̱ʔel> (Boas 598), <i-kwel-kwel> (Chinook [Curtis]); <kwel’kwel> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]). Note that Demers and Harrington both show glottalization of the initial consonants in both syllables, not recorded by Boas. The difference could be due to Chinookan consonant symbolism. While the Harrington citation from Emma Luscier was given as Chinookan (one of Harrington's attempts to get her to re-elicit Chinookan words from Curtis's lists), Mrs. Luscier did not speak Chinookan and remembered mainly Chinookan nouns that she also knew as CW. Hence, it is likely that she knew this word as CW. As CW, we would not expect it to retain Chinookan i- (masculine singular), since the latter is unstressed in the Chinookan form. Mrs. Luscier attached i- to almost all words she identified as Chinookan.

qʷet [qʷét(l), qʷét(l)t; qʷét(l)te]  
Ref: JH 1928, WB 'tight, snug; to hold on to'.  
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: qʷu̱ <qul> 'fast (tight)' (Boas 633).  
Cf Bay Center CW [qʷát(l)] <kʷátt> 'to squeeze', Demers <kwotlk> 'stuck, tight, bound'.

qʷaːt [qʷá(t)]  
Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'to hit, strike, knock'.  
Etym: Attributed by Gibbs (1863:12, 1863a:13) to a Chinookan source, presumably, a particle: qʷul h 'to hit'. We fail to find a match in later records of Chinookan available to us. Cf Bay Center CW [qʷát] <kʷaːt> 'to hit'.

salal *  
Ref: <salá-l, sá-lal> (Bay Center CW, jph 17.0137, 1202), <Sá-lal> (Gibbs). Cf <səlal> (Bay Center "local Eng[lish]", jph 17.0137) 'salal'.  
Etym: Gibbs (1863b) cites <kl-kwu-shá-la> and <sal/lal> as Chinookan for 'salal berries'. Later-recorded Chinookan nouns provide no close matches to these forms: i-qʷán<kwun <tlguá<ne> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), i<píla, i<píla (Clackamas [mj slip-files]), i<pílal (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]) 'salal berries'.

sax/g704ali [sá(/g652).x/g704/g587.l/g553; sá(/g652)x/g704.l/g553]  
Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'above, up; elevated'.  
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: kʷ-šáx-l-i <kʷšáxali, kʷšáxali> (kʷ evidently for ku- locative [see Hymes 282]; -i Lower Chinook adverbial suffix) (CT 17.1, 49.8, 49.9, 205.6); šáx-lata, šáx-ix (-ix Kathlamet and Upper Chinook adverbial suffix) (Boas 648, 672), šáx-lix (CCT 50, 563) 'above, up'. Cf Bay Center CW [sáxali, sáhali] <sá<šali, sá<hali> 'way up'.

saqwalaːla [sáqwalaːl.la, sǐqwalaːl.la]  
Ref: LK (Tualatin: Berman slip-files; Frachtenberg in Gatschet 1877:14,
108) 'gun, rifle'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: ša-qʷálala <Eqoálala>
'double-barrelled gun' (dual noun) (Boas 602), ša-qʷálala <Eqoálala>
'bone whistle' (CT 255.17), ši-qʷálala <síkoálala> 'feather' (i.e., quill?)
(Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), iš-gʷálala <ic-gwó-lala> 'gun' (Wishram [Sapir in Boas 642]). Cf Gibbs <Suk-wal'-al> 'gun, muskit'.

səx [sáx] Ref: JH 1928 'rattling (sound)'.

Etym: From a Chinookan onomatopoeic particle: šix <cix> [noise of rattles] (Boas 630), šxšxšxšx <cEpEq> [noise of rustling] (mj 63:115). Cf Bay Center CW [sów] 'rattle'.

sinamakwst [sí.námak(w)st; sínámákst] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'seven'.

Etym: From a Chinookan cardinal numeral: sínamakšt <sinamôkct> 'seven' (Boas 637). Cf Bay Center CW [sánámakwst] <sinamakwst> 'seven'.

sitkum [sítkom] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'part; half'.

Etym: From Chinookan; available examples show both inflected (noun) and uninflected (particle) forms: n-sítkum 'I am half', a-sítkum 'she is half' (CT 13.24, 27.3); šítkum '(at the upper) half' (CT 272.7). Cf Bay Center CW <sítkom> '1/2'.

siyaxus [síyá(x)ws; siyá(x)wəs] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'eyes; face'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: s-íá-xust, š-íá-xuşt (CT 64.26, 275.12, KT 18.4), is-íá-xus, is-íá-xus (CCT 122, 125) 'his eyes, his face'. Cf Bay Center CW <siyá'host> 'eye'.

skakw [skák,wk] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'lamprey'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: š-kákʷl <ic-kolē, skákōli> (Boas 602, Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), iš-gákʷal (CCT 27, 550, Sapir in Boas 642) 'lamprey'. Cf Bay Center CW <skwákʷwāl> 'eel of another species'.

spuq [spóqw, spóq] Ref: JH 1928 'faded, dusty, grey; ashes, dust'.

Etym: From Chinookan; available examples show both inflected (noun) and uninflected (particle) forms: šbúq (CCT 552), špág, špiq <cEpEq, cEpEq> (Boas 609, KT 244.11) 'grey' (a particle); špúq <HSńpǔq> 'ashes' (a noun) (Chinook [Curtis]). Cf Bay Center CW [spóqw] <spóqw> 'grey'.

stixstix [ı̯x(ı̯)x] Ref: JP, EP 'wrinkled'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle also exemplified as a noun: št ax 'bent' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]), št ax 'hanging heavily' (CCT 141), št óxšᵗ ax 'weak' ('all limbered up', that is, flaccid) (a particle; Clackamas [mj 56:17]), wa-gá-št óxšᵗ ax 'her wrinkles' (a noun; Clackamas [mj 61:75]).

stux [stóhx] Ref: VH, EP 'untied'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle; available examples show both inflected (noun) and uninflected (particle) forms: n-stux '(I am) untied', a-stux 'she is untied' (CT 13.24, 27.3); šítkum '(at the upper) half' (CT 272.7). Cf Bay Center CW <stóxh> 'to untie'.

stuxtik [sítik, stótx] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'eight'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: stux(w), stúxtux <stux, stúxtux, stux> (Boas 632, KT 14.7, 45.6) 'untie, unwrap'; sdíx, sdíx <sdíx> (CCT 510, 536) 'untied'. Cf Bay Center CW <stóh> 'to untie'.
Etym: From a Chinookan cardinal numeral: kstúxtkin <kstóxtkin, kstôxkin> (Boas 606, 637), <stú-kin> (Kathlamet [Curtis]) 'eight'. Cf Bay Center CW <stóxtkin> 'eight'.

sulamix • Ref: <sól-’mix> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0466), <Só-lé-mie> (Gibbs) 'cranberries'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-šúlmi (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]); <i-súl-miu> (Chinook [Curtis]), <i-s/g749húl-l/g433-mi/g508> (Kathlamet [Curtis]) 'cranberries'. Cf also the following local Salishan (Lower Chehalis) form recorded by Harrington: <ašó’lami’, ašó-lam’> (jph 18.0092, 18.0466; second form labelled "Shoalwater Bay" dialect) 'wild cranberry'.

supna [sú(p.na, sóp.na; sú(p.na, sú.p.na)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB 'to jump'.

Etym: From a Chinookan verb; a simple imperative with s- (dual object) + u- (directive; sometimes omitted) + -pna 'jump' (verbal stem): sá-p’nə <E’pE’nə> 'jump!' (KT 147.14), a-ł-s-ú-p’nə <ašó’pE’nə> 'it jumped up' (CT 9.6), gačásupna 'he jumped', gağásupna 'she leaped' (CCT 440; note augmentative b replacing unmarked p). Cf Bay Center CW [sóp’na] <so’p’naa> 'to jump'.

sxilaq’hami • Ref: <sxí’lla’kami> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0459) 'looking-glass', <Shilakom, shilakomp> (Demers), <She-lok’-um> (Gibbs) 'a looking-glass; glass'.

Etym: Gibbs attributes this word to Chinookan, and indeed, matching Chinookan nouns have been recorded from upriver dialects: i-xulqmit 'window', H-(t)x’luqmit 'looking-glass' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]).

shiksh [š’kš; š’ks] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ 'friend; mate'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun also recorded as an address-form: i-šikš 'friend' (noun), šikš 'friend!' (address-form) (Boas 601, 611, 612); i-čí-šikš <ič’čikč> 'my friend' (KT 213.6). Cf Bay Center CW [šikš] <jikš> 'friend'.

tak’umnaq [tá.k’am.naq] Ref: VH '100'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun (see ixt, etym): i-dá-k’amnaq (Clackamas [mj 68:97]), i-k’amnaq (Boas 600, Wishram [Dyk 138]) '100 (of)'. Cf Bay Center CW [ixw’ták’amonaq] <i’χw’tá-k’amnáq> '100'.

tałlam [tał’lám, tał’lam] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ '10'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun (see ixt, etym): i-tá-’lám <tá’l’ám> '10 of them' (Boas 607); cf i-tá-’l’xam (KT 26.10), i-tá-’l’xam (CCT 112, 113) '10 (of)'. Cf Bay Center CW [táł’lám] <tál’lám> '10'.

taqwälə [təqwlə, tə.qwlə] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'hazelnuts; nuts'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: ta-qwəla <TE’qxola> (KT 143.3), idágwəla (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'hazelnuts'. Cf Bay Center CW [túqwalə] <tókwala, tókwala> 'hazel'.

tat’hı [tā’tʰi] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, EP [dawning realization:] 'so THAT’S .... '

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: tał’ <tał’, dał’> 'behold!, look!, see!, lo!' (Boas 636, CT 17, 37.16, 39.5, 41.20, 64.16, 196.17). Terminal i in the CW appears to be from the Lower Chinook adverbial suffix -i.

taxəm [táxəm] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'six'.

Etym: From a Chinookan cardinal
numeral: tó̱xam (Boas 607), txm (Wishram [Dyk 137]) 'six'. Cf Bay Center CW [tá̱xam] <tá̱xam> 'six'.

tάʔan̓tkʷi [táʔə̱n̓tkʷ; táʔə̱n̓tki] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'yesterday'; (according to JH 1928, the word can also mean 'tomorrow').

Etym: From a Lower Chinook particle: tán̓tkʷi (CT 155.7) 'yesterday'; cf Kathlamet taq̓̓i <t̓̓aq̓̓e̱l> 'yesterday' (KT 87.14, 88.8: in Lower Chinook, original q changes to ? when followed by a stressed vowel). Cf Bay Center CW [taq̓̓í] <tāx̓̓í> 'yesterday'.

t̓̓msti̱yu • Ref: <Tomsteo> (Demers) 'arrow-wood'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-dá̱msti̱w 'serviceberry' (Clackamas [mj slip-files]).

t̓̓m̓ta̱m [t̓̓m̓ta̱m-ʔt̓̓m̓, ʔt̓̓m̓t̓̓m̓] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'chest, heart; mind, thought, feelings; character, life, constitution; self; spirit, soul; to think, feel'.

Etym: One of the most culturally pregnant of CW words. Also, one of the few simple (vs concatenated) words that seems to have originated purely as CW, albeit the sources reveal it to be based ultimately on a Chinookan onomatopoeic particle: cf ʔt̓̓m̓m̓ [noise of birds in flight] (KT 223.15), [noise of feet] (Boas 630); tumm [noise of thundering] (Boas KT 160.14), 'thump!' (CT 217.13). Cf Bay Center CW [tá̱mt̓̓m, tám̓ta̱m̓] <tá̱mt̓̓m̓, tám̓ta̱m̓> 'heart'.

t̓̓atsi [tá̱tsi] Ref: WB 'have to, bound to'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: táč̓̓ə̱ (a), táč̓̓ 'although, but, still, nevertheless; behold!, see, look!' (Boas 636, 672; CT 44.4, 94.1, 129.14, 197.11, 245.23, 260.7; KT 69.6, 171.1, 210.17, 212.17).

tiki [tɨ́.ʔ; tə̱ʔ.ʔ; tə̱ʔi̱-ʔ] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to like, prefer, want, desire; to have to, need to; to show signs or indications of'; Cf Demers <t̓̓ke̱>l, St. Onge <t̓̓ke̱l> 'to like, love, desire'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: t̓̓q̓̓ ix 'to want, desire, like' (Boas 632, Hymes 273, Clackamas [mj slip-files]). Cf Yakama Sahaptin (Beavert and Hargus 2009) t̓̓k̓̓ix 'stingy with, possessive of'. Note that the original Chinookan form is retained by Demers and St. Onge. Cf Bay Center CW [taq̓̓í] <t̓̓ax̓̓í> 'to like, love, desire'.

t̓̓h̓il [t̓̓h̓i̱] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'tired, weak; tired of'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: tal <t̓̓ə̱l̓, t̓̓ə̱l̓, t̓̓ə̱l̓> (Boas 632, KT 10.7, CCT 31), til <t̓̓il̓> Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas] 'tired'; t̓̓ə̱lt̓̓al <t̓̓ə̱l̓t̓̓ə̱l̓, t̓̓ə̱l̓t̓̓̓l̓> 'tired all over; weak!' (Boas 632, KT 224.4). Cf Bay Center CW [tə̱l̓ə̱l̓] <t̓̓ə̱l̓> 'tired, heavy',

t̓̓i̱l̓x̓̓am [t̓̓i̱.li̱.x̓̓am; t̓̓i̱.li̱.x̓̓am, t̓̓al̓.x̓̓am; t̓̓i̱.li̱.k̓̓am] Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'person, people; relative(s)'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun; according to Boas, one based on the stem √-lx <-lx> 'ground, earth' (Boas 601) + t- 'plural': hence, t̓̓lx̓am <t̓̓ə̱l̓xam̓ Em, t̓̓ə̱l̓x̓am̓> (Boas 612-13, 670: Chinook and Kathlamet), t̓̓lx̓am̓ <t̓̓i̱-l̓-li̱-h̓am, t̓̓e̱l̓q̓̓am̓> (Chinook [Curtis], Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), id̓̓lx̓am̓ (Wishram [Sapir in Boas 653], CCT 16) 'people'. Compare i̱-lx̓am <e̱lx̓am̓> 'town', t̓̓-q̓̓ə̱lx̓am̓k <t̓̓ə̱l̓g̓̓ə̱k̓̓ɛ̱lx̓am̓k > 'person', i̱-l̓-i̱ <i̱l̓̓e̱̱-e̱̱ > 'land, country', all based on the same stem (Boas 568, 612); compare also Wishram i̱-g̓̓ə̱lx̓am̓k 'a person', WT 118.23, 176.13). Cf Bay Center CW [t̓̓il̓h̓am̓] <t̓̓e̱l̓h̓am̓, t̓̓i̱l̓h̓am̓ > 'people'.

t̓̓int̓in [t̓̓in̓.t̓̓in̓] Ref: JH 1928, JH (Jacobs
1945:277), WB, LK 'bell, music; hour, o'clock'.

*Etym:* While suggesting English "ding-ding", the immediate source of this word appears to be Chinookan: *tíntin* <tä'ntên> 'bells' (a particle: KT 248.14), *i-l-díndin* 'bells; the Indian Shaker church', *a-díndin* 'singing' (a noun: Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]; the ringing of bells is an important part of the Indian Shaker church service). *Cf* Bay Center CW <tr'ntri> 'bell'.

típi? [t'piʔ] *Ref:* JH 1928 'feather'.

*Etym:* Apparently from a Lower Chinook noun. In Kiksht Upper Chinook 'feather, wing' is *-piq*; *idápiq* 'feathers', *wi-piq* 'a feather' (CCT 374), *it-qá-piq-ba* 'with its wings' (WT 200.7). In Lower Chinook, underlying terminal *q* often changes to [ʔ]: compare <tup-č-e> 'feathers', <tup-a-ekh> 'wings', given as Chinook in Gibbs (1863a:12, 20). *Cf* Bay Center CW [tarp?'i? > tarp? > 'feathers'.

tipsu [t's.p.so] *Ref:* JH 1928, WB, EJ, EP, MM 'grass; hair, hair tufts'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: *tó-pšu* <tpo, te'psō> (Boas 602, CT 190.17) 'grass' (plural noun), *idipsu* (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'weeds, grass'. *Cf* Bay Center CW [tapsō] <tapsō> 'grass'.


*Etym:* From a Lower Chinook noun: *t-ía-ʔwit* <ti'awit> 'his legs'. The original Chinookan stem-form is *-q'ít*, which changes to [ʔít] according to a Lower Chinook phonological rule not shared by Kathlamet and Upper Chinook (Boas 568); *cf* Kathlamet *t-ía-q'íti* <ti'a'qoit> (Boas 568), Clackamas *id-ía-ʔwit* (CCT 13) 'his legs'. *Cf* Bay Center CW [tíaʔawit] <tíaʔawit> 'foot'.

tbiʔ [tbiʔ] *Ref:* <tr't, tı' tr'ı' tı'> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0468), <tète> (Lionet, Pinart), <Téh-teh> (Gibbs) 'to trot'.

*Etym:* Gibbs (1863:25) attributes the word to Clatsop; his Chinook vocabulary (1863a:19) shows <té-te-há-ho> 'to trot'.

tk'up [tk̚up] <tq̚op [sic]> (JH 1928; k'up] *Ref:* JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'white'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: *tk̚up* <tklop> 'white' (Boas 632, KT 35.9), *tk̚up* 'light' (CCT 79). *Cf* Bay Center CW <tkóp > 'white'.

tq̚ita *Ref:* <Tk̚ìtliapa> (Demers) 'shoes'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: *idmigilba* (id-mi-gilba) 'your moccasins' (Wasco Language Program spelling), *id-ía-gilba* (Clackamas [mj 53:121]), *de keetla* 'moccasins' (<déyaketla, dágañketla> 'his _, her _') (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas].

tum [t̚um] *Ref:* EP "thump".

*Etym:* From a Chinookan onomatopoeic particle: *tumm* [noise of thundering] (KT 160.14), 'thump!' (CT 217.13).

tthubu *Ref:* <tôhelo> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0471) 'to shake' ('e.g. a tree to make apples fall'), <Tô-to> (Gibbs) 'to shake, sift, winnow', <Toto> (Demers, St. Onge) 'winnowing machine/mill'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan particle: Chinook, Kathlamet [tútu] < tô'to> 'shake' (Hymes 1956:275, Boas 628, 629). <h> in the Bay Center form (<tô-hto>) could be from an original [x], judging by Gibbs's (1863:26) spelling of the Chinookan source-word: <Tokh-tokh>.
t'álapas [t'á/lá/p'ás-ás] Ref: JH 1928/1932, WB, EJ, CR 'coyote'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun:
i-t'álapas <i-tál'apas> (Boas 598, KT 45.3), i-t'álap as (CCT 517) 'coyote'. Cf Bay Center CW [t'álap'ás] <t'álap'ás> 'coyote'.

t'ámanawas [t'a/má/na/was, t'má/na/was, t'a/má/na/was] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'guardian spirit, healing power'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun:
i-t'ámanwaš <i-t'a-má/noac> (Boas 1892: "tabooed word", untranslated), <i-a-má-nu-uś> 'spirit creature' (Chinook [Curtis]), <Itamánawas> 'guardian or familiar spirit; magic, luck, fortune; anything supernatural' (Chinook [Gibbs 1863:25]). Cf Bay Center CW [t'mán/was] <t'mán/was> "Indjun [sic] doctor of long ago".

t'ik [t'ík] Ref: CR, EP 'to drip'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: t'iq 'to drip' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files], Dyk 126); cf t'iq <t'iq> 'to slap', t'óq <t'óq> 'to clap' (Boas 630).

t'ilimuksh [t'i.lí/moks, t'í/moks] (t'í/k') Ref: JH (Jacobs 1945:338), WB, EP 'Tillamooks'.

Etym: From Chinookan t-ílim-ukš 'those of ni-ílim (Nehalem)' (HNAI 7:566).

t'uxalq'a [t'u.xálq'á-á/ql'] Ref: WB 'too, excessive'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: txul <txul> 'too much' (Boas 634), txala <txala> 'too' (KT 23.2); [q'a] in the CW form may be from the Chinookan suffix -qa, explained by Hymes (288) as 'purpose of what follows'.

t'wax [t'wá/x, t'wá/x; tú/wá/x] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'light, bright, fiery; a light'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: twáx <tuwá/x> (Boas 621, KT 18.4) 'light'. Chinookan consonant symbolism may explain the replacement of Chinookan [t] by CW [t'] signaling either a Chinookan diminutive; or a "foreign" (CW not Chinookan) word. Cf Bay Center CW [twáx, twáx] 'tá wáx, tawwáx̱w̱ 'a light; bright'.

t'ítlát [t'í/tlát] Ref: Eustace Howard (given as Santiam Kalapuya [mj 86:31]) 'grasshopper'. Cf Demers <Tlaktlak> 'grasshopper'.

Etym: A similar-looking Chinookan noun is on record from the easternmost Chinookan dialects: is-n'á/a/a/í 'flying grasshopper' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). It seems possible that the CW word is related to the Chinookan particle spelled <l'/q'/áq> by Boas (633), translated 'zigzag'.

t'ìlap [t'í/p] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EP 'to find; to give birth to'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: láp <lá/p> (Boas 633, KT 12.11) 'to find'. Cf Bay Center CW <t'í/p> 'to find'.

t'ámixnwat [t'amí/n/xwat, t'amí/n/xot, t'amí/n/xot] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'to lie, deceive'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: i-á'mínxut <i-/l'me/nxut, i-/l'me/nxut> 'a lie' (Boas 600, KT 52.16). Cf Bay Center CW [t'ámanxwat] <t'amí/nxwat> 'to tell a lie'.

t'ax [t'á/x] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'torn, ripped'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: láx <l'é'x> 'split' (Boas 646), lá'óxéd'ax <l'é/x!Ex> 'tear' (Boas 631), lá'sxál'ax <t'áx/t'áx> 'split' (mj 55:101); cf
"broken" (CCT 164-165). KT (195.4) shows an example of inflection as a noun: ná-áx-pa
<na:l'té:xa-pa> 'at (that) hole (literally, "cut"). Cf Bay Center CW [tÌ'ìx]
<tÌ'áx> 'to tear'.

tì'min [tÌ'm/n, tì'm:ì', tì'm:n, tì/m/n] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'mashed, soft, mixed; muddy'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: ná'm, ná'món'n, ná'm:n, tì'mEn, ...; also lì'm:n, lì'm:n, lì'E:Ì'mEn> 'to break into small pieces; soft; rub'
(Boas 600; KT 32.7, 52.2, 114.4, 121.4; CT 201.6, 229.20); ná'm:n, ná'm:n
<tì'm:n't(m)an> 'fine; mash, mashed; soft' (CCT 76, 110, 326, 358, 487; mj 62:98). Cf Bay Center CW
[tì'man] <tì'man> 'to smash'.

ref: http://www.utsi.edu/linguistics/chinookan/...
defecated' (verb) (KT 124.12, 125.1-2). Possibly, our CW form should show glottalized-[ts'], reflecting an (unattested) Chinookan form for 'diarrhoea': contrast cax 'cause sharp pain' (Wishram [Dyk 128]).

t'sam [t's'ám-t's'ý-m; t's'ý-m] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'mark, spot; marked, written; to write'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle: c'óm <ts!Emm> 'variegated (in color)' (Boas 632), c'óm 'spotted' (CCT 243, 559). Cf Bay Center CW [ts'ám] <ts'óm, t's'ý-m> 'spotted'.

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t'sax [ts'áx; t's'áx] Ref: WB, EJ, EP 'split; to split'.

Etym: From a Chinookan particle, though a possible confusion or overlap between the following Chinookan forms and those cited with reference to c'hux 'chipped, scraped' render the derivation somewhat problematic: cf c'áx, c'óx <ts!Ex, (tclEx, tclux, tsEx)> 'break with hands; split wood, sinews, roots; to skin a bird; to bark a tree' (Boas 630), c'óx c'óx <ts!Exts!Ex> 'split' (CT 45.19), <nats!Ex> 'flake of flint' (CT 69.3), c'óx 'forking' (CCT 399). Cf Bay Center CW [ts'áx] <ts'óx> 'to crack'.

t'si [ts'ý, ts'i, ts'i', ts'i?] Ref: JH 1928, EJ, EP, EL 'sweet'.

Etym: Apparently from a Chinookan particle: c'i, da c'i c'i 'sweet' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). The element [ts'i] is recorded also in Lower Chinook and Kathlamet, but as a noun-forming element: c'íman <ctslémEn> (Boas 600), i-ídá-c'imam (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), í-c'ác'imam <ïtsl'útslemôm> (KT 118.8, 12) 'sweet, sweetness'. Cf Bay Center CW [ts'í?] <ts'i> 'sweet'.

uk [ʔuk] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'that, this, the; that which, the one who'.

Etym: Derived from ukuk, which in turn is derived from a Chinookan particle. Cf Demers <ok (~ okuk)>, Gibbs <oke (~ O'-koke, O'-kook)>

ukuk [ʔaʊk ok, ʔoʊk ok (k-g); ʔoʊk ok] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'that, this; that one, this one'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook particle: úkuk <ʔʊkʊk> 'there, that' (a demonstrative adverb, according to Boas; Boas 620, 622, CT 30.9, 115.17, 118.17). Cf Bay Center CW <ó-kok> 'this one', Demers <Okuk, ok> 'this, that, this one, that one'.

ulali [ʔuʊləli, ʔuʊləli, ʔuləli] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'berries'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: ŭá-lili <Łá'lelé> (CT 100.9), ŭ-lili <ó-li-li> (Chinook [Curtis]) 'salmon-berries (Rubus spectabilis)'; cf á-lili 'Salmon-berry' (KT 118.4: name of myth character; note Kathlamet feminine singular a-, corresponding to Lower Chinook u-). Cf Bay Center CW [ûlali] <ő-láli, ó-láli> 'berry; salmon-berry'.

ulu [ʔʊlʊ] (u/v~o) Ref: JH 1928, WB, EP 'hungry'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: ŭ-lu 'hunger' (Boas 600); Kathlamet and Upper Chinook show wá-lu (Kathlamet and Lower Chinook feminine singular wa-~a-, corresponding to Lower Chinook u-). Cf Bay Center CW [ólu?] <ő-lo'> 'hungry'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: ŭ-lu 'hunger' (Boas 600); Kathlamet and Upper Chinook show wá-lu (Kathlamet and Lower Chinook feminine singular wa-~a-, corresponding to Lower Chinook u-). Cf Bay Center CW [ólu?] <ő-lo'> 'hungry'.

ulxayu • Ref: <ől.hayo> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0452), <Ol'-hy-iu> (Gibbs) 'seal', <olehaijo> (Demers: "sea wolf") 'seal'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -lxayu <lxaiu> (Boas 599), úlxayu <őlexaiu> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]) 'seal'.

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ulg·æn • Ref: 〈ól·gæn〉 (Middle Columbia CW [Joe Peter], jph mf 18.0008), 〈i·ól·gæn〉 (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier]: given as Chinookan) 'eulachon'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: Chinook 〈í 设置·hun〉 'smelts' (Curtis). The CW form points to a Chinookan source with feminine singular u-, not (as apparently in Curtis’s form) masculine singular i-. Silverstein and Moore (in Moulton 1990, 7:12) cite Chinookan 〈ú 设置·gæn〉 'dried eulachon' (original source unidentified), implying that the same noun-stem means 'eulachon' with i- and 'dried eulachon' with u-. Mrs. Luscier added i- to almost every word she gave as Chinookan; in this case, the result is the grammatical absurdity of a 'masculine singular/feminine singular' eulachon. Note also that Mrs. Luscier’s form shows [l], as in Joe Peter’s CW form, not the [ʃ] Curtis and Silverstein and Moore show in Chinookan.

ups·æx • Ref: 〈’p·k·ænæx〉 (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0454), 〈Opkon, opokenæ〉 (Demers), 〈opkanæh〉 (Pinart in Grant 1951:286) 'basket'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: 〈ú 设置·p·qunx, ʃ 设置·p·qunq〉 'small round spruce-root basket' (Boas 603; Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]): 〈q·a> for 〈q> with superscript-<x>; 〈i 设置·p·qunx 〈ʃ 设置·p·qunq〉 'large spruce-root basket' (Boas 603), 〈ó·ku·núh〉 'berry basket' (Chinook [Curtis]). u- is feminine singular, i- masculine singular; [q] in the Bay Center CW form may be from a Chinookan diminutive form.

up·likh•i • Ref: 〈opitlikh〉 (Demers), 〈opitl·kegh〉 (Gibbs) 'bow'; 〈epitl·kegh [sic]〉 (St. Onge 6) 'arc'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: 〈ú·p·likh•i 〈p·likē〉 'bow' (Boas 601); cf Kathlamet a-iá-p·likh•i 'his bow' (Hymes 96).

upts·ax [ʃ₃₃·p·ts·ax (u-o)] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR, JP 'knife'.

Etym: This word matches one of two Chinookan nouns given for 'knife' or 'iron' in Gibbs’s Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language (1863a:11): 〈ʃ₃₃·pt·sakh〉. However, we fail to find a match in later records of Chinookan available to us. Cf Bay Center CW [ʃ₃₃·pts·ax, ʃ₃₃·pts·ax] 〈ʃ₃₃·p·ts·ax, ʃ₃₃·pts·ax〉 'knife'.

upb·uch [ʃ₃₃·p·b·uχ (u-o); ʃ₃₃·pts·ots] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'buttocks, tail; genitals'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -puč 'anus, buttocks' (Boas 601, Hymes 121). According to Hymes, this stem occurs in Kathlamet only with a possessive prefix, as in i-idá-puč 〈i 设置·p·otc〉 'his buttocks' (KT 87.1), ʃ₆·ntá-puč 〈ʃ₆·nta·p·otc〉 'our two selves' buttocks' (KT 85.7: ʃ₆· dual). Examples from Chinook Texts appear to show the same restriction for Chinook, as in u·idá-puč 〈uy设置·p·otc〉 'his anus' (CT 114.2), i·idá-puč 〈i 设置·p·otc〉 'his buttocks' (CT 153.3) (note Lower Chinook feminine singular u- in the first example, Chinookan masculine singular i- in the second). Even the source-form as spelled by Gibbs (1863:19) conforms to this restriction: u·mi·puč 〈obé·p·ot·sh〉 'your ass' 〈b·e〉 illustrates a tendency for [m] to vary with [b] in down-river Chinookan dialects). It is therefore something of a mystery that the CW should preserve Lower Chinook u-, but no syllable representing a possessive prefix. Cf Bay Center CW [ʃ₃₃·pts·] 〈ʃ₃₃·p·ot·ʃ〉 'arse'.

us·kan [ʃ₃₃·k·an] Ref: JH 1928, LK 'cup, dipper, can'.

Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun:
ú-šgan <o’c‘gan> 'basket, cup, bucket' (Boas 603, 609); í-šgan <e’c‘gan> 'cedar' (Boas 603). Note that the meaning of this noun changes according to which gender marker is affixed: Lower Chinook feminine singular u- vs Chinookan masculine singular i- . Cf Bay Center CW [škan] <o’skan> 'a cup'.

ushk-balax [ʔóɬ.ʃ.agation] Ref: JH 1928 'sinew'.
Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: ú-škla <o’cklaX, o’cklX [L printed reversed and upside-down] (CT 138.18, 139.7), a-škwóla (Clackamas [mj slip-files]) 'sinew'. Note Lower Chinook u- vs Upper Chinook a- (~wa-), feminine singular. Cf Demers <Ulksa> 'sinew'.

uxyat [ʔóɬ.xat, ʔóɬ.i.xat (x-χ); ʔóɬ.i.xat-xwát, ʔóɬ.i.xat-xwát (x-χ)] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'trail, road'.
Etym: From a Lower Chinook noun: u-išxtk <uë’xatk> 'trail' (Boas 602, 666), á-išxtk <ā’eXatk> 'road' (KT 248.5). Note Lower Chinook u- vs Kathlamet a- (~wa-), feminine singular. Cf Bay Center CW [ʔúhát] <u’yhat, ŷoncé> 'trail, road'.

wawa [wa’wa] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to talk, say, tell; talk, talking; speech, language'.
Etym: Usually attributed to Nootkan wawa 'to say' (Gibbs 1863:28; cf Sapir and Swadesh 1939:257); however, while Clark (2005) lists wawa among his Nootka Jargon reconstructions, he finds it "poorly attested" in his sources. The word is just as likely, if not indeed more likely to be of Chinookan origin; in Kathlamet and Upper Chinook, wawa 'to talk' is recorded as a verb-stem, -wawa 'speech, language' as a noun-stem, and wawa 'talking' as a particle: i-t-í-Χ-wa-čk <itxtxwátc’k> 'he answered' (KT 180.8: parsed following Hymes 155), a-wáwa 'it is said' (KT 20.1), a-t’uík d-a-wáwa 'a good talk' (~t’uík 'good'; Clackamas [mj 53:26]), wáwa 'talking' (KT 180.3), wáwa a-t-ɬ-q-l-wa-ɬa <uíwáa dlqú’-wa-ɬa> 'to talk to (someone)' (Clackamas [mj 53:26]). Cf Bay Center CW [wáwa] <wá’wa> 'language'.

wax [wa’x] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, CR 'to spill, pour'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: wax 'to pour out' (Boas 631, Wishram [Sapir in Boas 643]), wax, wax 'pour, spill, scatter' (CCT 52, 90, 178, 305, 405). Cf Bay Center CW [wá’x] 'to spill it out'.

waxt [wa’xt; wáx, wáx] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, CR 'also, too, again'.
Etym: From a Chinookan particle: waxt 'again, more, also' (Boas 634, CT 9.12, 10.6).

wilamet [wíɬ.lam/ma’t] Ref: David LaChance 'Willamette'.
Etym: wálamt is on record as the name of a former Chinookan village on the west bank of Willamette River near Oregon City. Apparently, this is the original form of the name "Willamette", which every Oregonian knows is supposed to be stressed on the second syllable (the classic mnemonic: "it's Wil-LAM-ette, dammit"). Gatschet, at Grand Ronde in 1877, recorded [wíɬám’t] <uílmt> as a local English pronunciation of the name. The citation form given here is from Grand Ronde elder David LaChance, who spent his childhood in one of the community's French-speaking households (Zenk 2008:25-26).

xulxul [xól.xol (JH 1928, WB); hú’l.hol, hól.hol (EJ)] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'mouse, rat; thief'.
Etym: From a Chinookan noun:
u-kúlxul 'mouse; thief' (Boas 568, 617), u-kúlx'ul, u-kúlxul <ko'leq_oal, okko'leq_xul> (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]). Cf Bay Center CW [húlshol] <hú'l'hol> 'mouse'.

**xalaq** [xəḻаq, xalaq, hâḻax-ləx] Ref: VH, WB, EJ, CR 'open'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan verb-stem given by Hymes as -aq, with reflexive *x*- and relational *l-*: -x-l-aqt, as in i-č-i-xa-l-aqt-q <itcinElaq̱-q 'he (č-) opened it (= him, -i-)' (KT 143.15: parsed following Hymes 155), a-č-i-xa-l-aqt <atcinElaq̱> 'he (č-) opened it (= him)' (CT 130.11), qa-č-i-xa-l-aqt 'he opened it (= him)' (CCT 83). Cf Bay Center CW [xaḻaq̱] <xaḻaḵ> 'open'.

**xaṉt'i** [xaṉṯi-qi] Ref: WB 'crooked, bent'.

*Etym:* This appears to be from a Chinookan verb-stem, but the exact source remains to be identified; the first syllable looks to be from reflexive *x*- + relational *n*- (compare xalaq, etym): cf mixEnk'áyuk <mixEnkláyōgō> 'you (m-) bend it (= him, -i-)' (CT 107.21), ixAnk'áyukta <inEnkláyukta> 'a crooked one' (CT 107.23). Possibly related to -lk'ik <-lklik> 'crooked' (verbal stem, Boas 665). Cf Bay Center CW [xanṯi], xanṯiq̱i <xanṯiḵ, xanṯiq̱> 'crooked'.

**xawqat** [xəwqat, qwał̱, xəw̱aḻ; q'əw̱aḻ-qwał̱, q'əw̱aḻ-wḻ, həw̱a:wʌdḻ, həw̱a:wʌḏ] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ 'brains'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: ṯ-xaw̱qat > tl-q̱m̱q̱m̱ 'brain' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), ṯ-gá-xaw̱qat-ba 'where her brains (were)' (CCT 436).

**xumxum** [xum̱um̱, xum̱um̱, xóm̱xm̱ (u-ô)] Ref: VH, WB 'brains'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: ṯ-xum̱xum̱ > tl-q̱m̱q̱m̱ 'brain' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), ṯ-gá-xum̱xum̱-ba 'where her brains (were)' (CCT 436).

**xwani** Ref: *Whane* (Demers), *í'k'wani'k'wani* (jph 18.0139 [Emma Luscić]: given as Chinookan) 'seagull'.

*Etym:* The citation form here is a reconstruction based on Demers and the following Chinookan forms: -q̱waniq̱oni 'qonè' qonè' (Boas 598), i-xum̱xum̱-aiḵóḏ (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]: for *k* with <x> written underneath). While the Harrington citation from Emma Luscić was given as Chinookan (one of Harrington's attempts to get her
to re-elicit Chinookan words from Curtis's lists), Mrs. Luscier did not speak Chinookan and remembered mainly Chinookan nouns that she also knew as CW. Hence, it is possible that she actually knew this word as CW.

\[
\text{ya} \quad [\text{yá}] \quad \text{Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'she/he, his/her; her/him'.}
\]

\text{Etym: Jacobs (1932:41-42) terms the set of CW formal short-form pronouns "basic", deriving ya from Chinookan i- '[masculine] third person' plus [a]. Sapir (Boas 627) records Wishram ya, yax 'he' (short-form), which suggests that CW ya could be directly from Chinookan, or more specifically, from Upper Chinook. Note that Clackamas Upper Chinook speakers were resident at Grand Ronde, while short forms of pronouns are virtually unknown as CW outside of Grand Ronde.}

\[
\text{yaka} \quad [\text{yá/ká}] \quad \text{Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'his'.}
\]

\text{Etym: Abbreviated form of the Chinookan independent pronoun iaxka (see yaxka, etym). Cf Bay Center CW [yáka] 'his'.}

\[
\text{yakwa} \quad [\text{yá/kwá}] \quad \text{Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'here, this way'.}
\]

\text{Etym: From a Lower Chinook particle, classified by Boas as a demonstrative adverb: yákwa (demonstrative position near speaker; Boas 621); also: <iá'kua, yákwa, iákwa, iákwa> 'here' (Boas 668, CT 65.25, 174.15); láko 'there' (CT 235.13). Cf Bay Center CW [yákwá] 'yákwa' 'here'.}

\[
\text{yak'isíł} \quad \text{Ref: <yá:k'isíł> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0473), <iak'síłh> (St. Onge) 'sharp', <latesilh> 'sharp, fine, thin' (Demers).}
\]

\text{Etym: From a Chinookan noun: -k'isíł ' -kle'síł> 'sharpness' (Boas 599), i-ia-k'isíł <iyak'isíł> 'it is sharp' (from i-k'isíł 'sharpness') (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files])}.
Boas 621); also: <iaúa> 'then' (CT 127.3). Cf Bay Center CW [yâwá] <yâwâ> 'there'.

**yawa-iwa** [yâ.â[wâ)] Ref: VH, WB 'yonder, over there, thither'.

*Etym:* From **yawa** 'there' + **iwa** 'way' (both from Chinookan particles): refer to **yawa**, **iwa**.

**yax** Ref: <Ia/g413/g659ale> (Demers), <Yah/g645-hul> (Gibbs) 'name'.

*Etym:* From a Chinookan noun: i-iá-xaliu > 'its name' (Hymes 128 [KT 112.4, 112.13]), i-iá-x <i/g330/g606/i-x> 'his name' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]).

**yaxka** [yáx.kà] Ref: VH, WB, CR 's/he, her/his; her/him' (emphasis form).

*Etym:* From the Chinookan independent pronoun iáxka, used to emphasize or focus attention on a masculine third-person singular subject, object, or possessor. Cf Bay Center CW [yáxka] <yâx.kà> 'he'.

**yuqt** [yuq] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, CR 'long'.

*Etym:* From a Lower Chinook inflected stem, classified as verbal by Boas; Hymes classifies the corresponding Kathlamet stem as a noun: yúcqat <i/g330/g606/cqat> 'short' (Boas 646, 661: parsed as a verb based on the stem-form -cqat <o||/g606/cqat>); k-i-iá-sk'txax <gí/g528/g673/g645/qÊtxax> 'short ones' (KT 192.4, parsed in Hymes 127 as a noun based on the stem-form -sk'txax). Cf Bay Center CW [yótsk'â] <yô'tsk'ât> 'short'.

**yutskat** [yútsk] Ref: JH 1928, WB, ET 'short'.

*Etym:* From a Lower Chinook inflected stem, classified as verbal by Boas; Hymes classifies the corresponding Kathlamet stem as a noun: yúcqtqat <i/g330/g606/qatqat> 'short' (Boas 646, 661: parsed as a verb based on the stem-form -qatqat <o||/g606/qatqat>); k-i-iá-sk'txax <gí/g528/g673/g645/qÊtxax> 'short ones' (KT 192.4, parsed in Hymes 127 as a noun based on the stem-form -sk'txax). Cf Bay Center CW [yótsk'â] <yô'tsk'ât> 'short'.

**/g595oho/g595oho** [/g595/g531/g670.ho./g595/g531.ho] Ref: JH 1928 'to cough'.

*Etym:* From an onomatopoeic particle; Chinookan for 'cough' is very similar: <há> (Boas 630), Ñá (CCT 90) 'to cough'. Cf Bay Center CW [hó] 'to cough'.

**?ó?** [ʔô?] Ref: JH 1928 'to vomit'.

*Etym:* From an onomatopoeic particle, perhaps related to the Lower Chinook verb-stem -mâ (as in na-gá-mâ[ʔ]a <negâ/mâa> 'she vomited', CT 13.6), corresponding to Kathlamet -mqu (as in ig-a-gá-mqu-q <igagÊ/mqôq> 'she vomited', KT 101.3 parsed following Hymes 200; Kathlamet [q] corresponds to Chinook [ʔ]).

**/g595ush/g595ush** [/g595ú/w./g595/g585/w, /g595/g585/w./g595/g585/w, /g595/g585/g670/w] Ref: VH, EP, JP 'to sleep'.

*Etym:* The alternate form ñush matches a Chinookan verbal particle used in baby-talk: <Ush> 'sleep' (as in uš i-m-x-u-x <Ush emxux> 'you go to sleep') (Wasco Language Program spellings from Spilyay Tymoo, official newspaper of the Warm Springs community, April 20, 2000).
VH attributed the word to Molala (mj 51:8-9; see text 9), but this surmise is not confirmed by available records of that language.

2 From local Salishan

ayxwal « Ref: ‘ayá’hwál’ (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0493), <Aïa> (Demers) 'to borrow'.

Etym: Gibbs attributes the word to local Salishan ('Chihalis').

chich [tšítš; tšáťš] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, CR 'grandmother'.

Etym: According to Kinkade and Powell (2005), Lower Chehalis Salishan čiča 'grandmother' is the source. Emma Luscier, Harrington's principal Bay Center source, insisted that the proper Lower Chehalis form has only one syllable - as illustrated by Lower Chehalis [ntś’tš] <ntʃ’tʃ> 'my grandmother' - the two-syllable form [tšítʃə] <tʃíʃə> being CW (jph 18.0374). Demers' dictionary spells the word <chits>, Gibbs's <Chitsh>.

chinuk « Ref: <Chinook> (W. C. McKay 1892).

Etym: According to Boas (563), this name goes back to c’ínuk <Tsínúk>, originally a Lower Chehalis name for the Chinook tribe, whose original homeland was on the north bank of the Columbia River near its mouth. Cf cínúk « <tʃínó/kw> (Lower Chehalis [jph 18.0189]) 'Chinook (people)'; čanúk, čanúk 'Chinook (people)', čanúkʷ 'Chinookan languages; CW' (from čanúk) 'Chinook' + aq 'language' [variant of =aq, a lexical suffix], scüňúkʷ=ʔą? 'Columbia River' (from čanúk) 'Chinook' + ʔą? 'water, river'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).

chup [tšú(p)] Ref: JH 1928, EJ, CR 'grandfather'.

Etym: Gibbs attributes the word to local Salishan ('Chihalis', that is, Lower Chehalis). Emma Luscier, Harrington's principal Bay Center source, gave Lower Chehalis nčúp’ <ntʃ’p> as 'my (paternal or maternal) grandfather' (jph 18.0498); but also, Lower Chehalis [nts’a?míʔts'] <nts’a’míʔts’> 'my grandfather' (compare Lower Chehalis míʔa 'grandfather' [Snow]), which she contrasted with CW [tʃ’p] <tʃ’p> (jph 18.0374). Kinkade and Powell (2005) note resemblance to Upper Chehalis čup’a 'grandfather'.

ilap [ʔí/íp] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'first; ahead'.

Etym: From local Salishan: ʔítip (from ʔí/íp-) 'first, in front' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW <í/íp, í/íp> 'first'.

kʰanish [kʰá/nis] Ref: Gatschet (1877:58), Eustace Howard (mj 47:7) 'whale'.

Etym: Although recorded as Kalapuyan, this word is of ultimate Salishan origin, and closely matches the regional CW word for 'whale' spelled <Kwáh-nice> in Gibbs's dictionary: cf [qʰánís] <k’an’i’š> 'whale' (Salmon River Tillamook [Harrington 1942:n.p.]).

kʰwaʔ [kʰwá] Ref: WB, EJ, EP 'aunt'.

Etym: From local Salishan: kʷaʔ 'aunt' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), kʷaʔ (from kʷáʔ) 'aunt (mother's or father's sister)' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW <kwá> 'aunt'.

kʰwiʔim [kʰwiʔ/ʔim] Ref: VH, EJ, CR, EL 'grandchild'.

Etym: According to Boas (1892), the source is 'Chihalis' (Lower Chehalis Salishan). However, the word does not appear in Kinkade and Powell's (2005) list of CW words...
from Lower Chehalis, nor has the
word been recorded in Cowlitz or
Upper Chehalis Salishan. Cf Lower
Columbia CW (Boas 1892) `<kəm>`
'grandchild'.

$k'ak'a?$ [kəˈkəʔ] Ref: JH 1928 'crow'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun:
$s-k'ək'aʔ$ (from ɬkəʔ; Cowlitz
[Kinkade]), ɬkə- (Upper Chehalis
[Kinkade]) 'crow'.

$k'winin$ [kˈwɪn.ən] Ref: VH, WB, EJ 'to
count, enumerate'.

Etym: From local Salishan:
$kʷən-n$ (transitive: from
kʷəna- 'count';
Cowlitz [Kinkade]),
$kʷən-ən$ (transitive: from
kʷəna- 'count';
Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf Bay
Center CW [qʷənən] `<kʷənnən>
'to count'.

$k'wishən$ [kˈwɪʃən, kˈwɛ.ʃən; kˈwá.ʃən]
Ref: CR, EP 'to toast (food)'.

Etym: Probably from local Salishan,
although we find no record in the
usual local sources of a form
suggesting it. But note the following
forms from Salishan languages to
the north: Lushootseed
$kʷəsə-d$ 'she
roasted them',
$kʷ̌əsə-əd$ 'heat it up;
barbecue it' (from kʷəas(a)) (Bates,
Hess, Hilbert 1994:127); Saanich
skʷəsex 'toast (something)'
(Montler 1991:82).

$\mathcal{t}əkwən$ [təˈkwən] Ref: JH 1928 'to
wipe'.

Etym: From local Salishan: $\mathcal{t}əkʷ'
'wipe' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]); the
CW form is presumably derived from
a Salishan form with the transitive
sufffix -n. Cf Bay Center CW [təkwən,
ʔəqʷən, təkʷən] `<təkkʷən, təkʷən'> wipe
it off!; to wipe (dishes or anything)'.

$\mathcal{t}əqʷə$ [təˈkwə] Ref: JH 1928 'flat, wide'.

Etym: From local Salishan: $\mathcal{t}əqʷ-\text{t}$
(intransitive: from $\mathcal{t}əqʷ-'wide';
Cowlitz [Kinkade], Upper Chehalis
[Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW [ʔəqʷət]
<\təkkʷət> 'wide'.

$\mathcal{t}əkwənu$ $^*$ Ref: <təlwkwən> (Demers)
'earring'.

Etym: From local Salishan: $\mathcal{t}əkʷən'$
'earring', $\mathcal{t}əkʷəν'ũʔ '$earrings'
(Lower Chehalis [Snow]); $\mathcal{t}əkʷəm-
'strike, peck', $=\text{an}' '$ear' [lexical
suffix] (Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

$ʔiqəya$ [ʔi.ʔá.ʔə] Ref: EJ 'snail'.

Etym: Apparently from local
Salishan, though not recorded as
usual local sources: if ʔiqi-
(stem-form: Cowlitz [Kinkade],
Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]) 'slide,
slip'. Kinkade also records a lexical
suffix, $=\text{ayu}ʔ$, used to form names of
animals in both languages (as in
Cowlitz sɪk'λ=əyuʔ 'snake'). Evidently,
the CW goes back to an unrecorded
local Salishan noun referring to an
animal that moves by
slipping/sliding.

$məq'$ [məˈq/XML齐, máˈq/XML齐] Ref: CR 'gulp down'.

Etym: The source appears to be a
local Salishan stem-form, possibly
borrowed into Chinookan as a
particle (cf $mək\text{h}mək$, etym): $\mathcal{m}əq\text{w}-$
(Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]),
$\mathcal{m}əq\text{w}ə-$ (Cowlitz [Kinkade])
'swallow'.

$mək\text{h}mək$ [mək.mək, má.kə.mək;
máˈq.maq] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH,
WB, CR 'to eat; food'.

Etym: The source appears to be a
Salishan verb, possibly borrowed
into Chinookan as a particle: $\mathcal{m}ək\text{w}-$
'put into one's mouth' (Cowlitz
[Kinkade]), $\mathcal{m}ək\text{w}ə-$ 'put into a
person's mouth, taste' (Upper
Chehalis [Kinkade]); $\mathcal{m}əq\text{w}ə-$
(transitive: from $\mathcal{m}əq\text{w}-'$'swallow
repeatedly' (Upper Chehalis
[Kinkade]). Compare the alternate
CW form $\mathcal{m}əq\text{məq}'$ and the
Wasco-Wishram verbal particle
má/g259máq 'gulping down' (Hymes slip-files). Cf Bay Center CW [mák/g587m/g587k] <m/g528/g670/g652k/g797m/g797k> 'to eat'.
máq[osən] [Ref: <Mokison nos> (Demers) 'jib boom'; <makison> (Lionnet 13), <makissən> (Pinart in Grant 1951:283) 'chin'.
Etym: The historical spellings suggest local Salishan for 'nose': máqsn (v/máqsn-; Cowlitz [Kinkade], Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), máq (Lower Chehalis [Snow]) 'nose'. On the other hand, Chinookan for 'chin' may have been similar in form: <o-méj[...]-jñ> 'chin', <o/kúmeq[a...]-jñ> 'my chin', <o/βé/βeg[a...]-jñ [b-m]> 'thy chin' (Clatsop [Hymes à la Boas]: marginally legible); cf id-máqšu <id-Éqco> 'face-hair' (Wishram [Sapir in Boas 640]), a-ia-mlq[tan] 'his cheek (human or salmon)', id-mlq[tan]-kš 'cheeks' (Wasco-Wishram [Fowler and French 1982:21]), <gá/mokuə> 'my flesh under chin' (CT 149.14), <-m/koə> 'throat' (Boas 601).

musum [muŋ].səm [Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'to sleep'.
Etym: From a local Salishan verb with "middle voice" suffix -m: múm-m (from v/músa-; Cowlitz [Kinkade]), múm- (from v/múm-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), [m/ů].səm (Lower Chehalis [Snow]) 'sleep, asleep'. Cf Bay Center CW <m/ů.səm> 'to sleep'.

nuch [Ref: <nówtf> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0451) 'way out' (in the water: opposite of on shore); <Nau'-its> (Gibbs) 'off shore, on the stream; sea-beach'.
Etym: Derivation obscure, but likely to be from local Salishan. Citing Gibbs's spelling, Kinkade and Powell (2005) call attention to the Upper Chehalis element vnáwa- 'old, big', recorded in a number of Upper Chehalis place-names (Kinkade). With an appropriate lexical suffix (Kinkade and Powell speculate, one derived from Proto-Salish *=ucín 'mouth, edge'), a related element in some local Salishan language (most likely Lower Chehalis) could have given rise to such a CW form. Other local Salishan elements also seem suggestive: for example, the Upper Chehalis element vnúw- 'bottom, end' and the Upper Chehalis lexical suffix =či 'water, river' (Kinkade).

palaks [pá].ləks [Ref: JH 1928, WB 'penis'.
Etym: A word of identical meaning but imperfectly matching form has been recorded as local Salishan: s-páq, s-pálaqa (from v/páq-) 'penis' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); cf also v/pá]qš-'pierce' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

p'hit [p'y].há, ph'.há [Ref: WB, EL, EP 'thick; insensitive'.
Etym: The source appears to be local Salishan, although the derivation is problematic. Kinkade's Upper Chehalis dictionary shows pá-t (from v/pá-t-) 'thick', but p'i-l (from v/p'i-) 'very thin'. In Bay Center CW, p iwxwati [Ref: (a Chinookan derived word) is 'thin', while [p'áhr] <páhrl, páhəl> (cf the Upper Chehalis form above) is 'thick'. The form p'íhí is cited from WB (vs the alternate form p'íhí, from EP), and could have been influenced by Chinookan consonant symbolism from his Clackamas family circle; it is also just possible that his form was influenced by a Molala word for 'skin', given by VH (a Clackamas-Molala member of the same family circle) as [p'í] <pí> (mj 37). Cf Bay Center CW [páhrl, páhəl] <páhrl, páhəl> 'thick'.

p'is [Ref: <Ppes> (Demers) 'soul, breath, life' (<pp> evidently for [p']).
Etym: Evidently from local Salishan: s-p'ís 'soul' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade 1991:103]).


Etym: Apparently from local Salishan: cf Cowlitz vp'án'c-, occurring in an incompletely analyzed expression cited by Kinkade (iap'án c tani tit qáwm', 'prepared camas': qáwm 'camas'); cf (?) Upper Chehalis p'án-stq 'by the fire' (from vp'án- 'near, beside'; Kinkade). Cf Bay Center CW [p'án's] <p'an>s 'to roast'.

p'uxán [p'úxán, p'óxán; p'úx.wán; p'óx.wán] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EP 'to blow; swollen'.

Etym: From local Salishan: púx- (transitive: from vpúx- 'blow'; cf alternate forms) (Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW <pó'hwán> 'to blow out'.

p'ú? [p'ó?, p'ó?] Ref: WB 'fart'.

Etym: From local Salishan: vp'ó? (Cowlitz [Kinkade]), p'ó?, pó? (from vpó?; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]) 'fart'.

q'awaq • Ref: <káw'waq> (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier], jph 18.0398), <Kawak> (Lionnet, St. Onge) 'to fly'.

Etym: Lower Chehalis for 'to fly' is the same, as noted by Emma Luscier (reference above) and as recorded elsewhere: qáw'ágq 'to fly' (Snow). However, no obviously related forms are noted from other local Salishan languages, and Kinkade and Powell (2005) do not include this item in their list of CW words with Salishan etymologies.

q'aląp • Ref: <k'ałąp> (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier], jph 18.0260) 'deep'.

Etym: Mrs. Luscier also gives q'álp <k'álp> as Lower Chehalis for 'deep'. The Salishan etymology thereby implied for the CW word is problematic, however; Kinkade does not show clear cognates of Lower Chehalis q'áląp in either Upper Chehalis or Cowlitz. Cf Demers <Tlep> 'to sink', <Tlip, tlep> 'deep, abrupt', <klipsan> 'sunrise', Gibbs <Klip> 'deep, sunken'. With reference to Gibbs's spelling, Kinkade and Powell (2005) cite Local Salishan šáp 'deep', which we associate with t'̱ip 'go in, sink'.

Gibbs and the other compilers of English-orthography "Chinook" dictionaries used <kl> to spell a number of sounds that are clearly distinct from an indigenous point of view, notably [tʰ'], [tʰ], and [t]; [q'] would also be so written. Note that the forms cited from Demers all show <tł>, except <kl> in one instance, the latter evidently meant to suggest the glottalized affricate [tʰ'] (λ) (compare CW t'̱ip-san 'sunrise'). Two words of originally different form but similar meaning appear to be at issue here - conflation of meaning in some cases leading to confusions of form.

q'áyax [q'áyax] Ref: JH 1928 'guts, entrails'.

Etym: From local Salishan: q'áyx (from q'áyax-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), q'íyx (from q'íyáx-; Cowlitz [Kinkade]) 'guts, intestines'.

Cf Bay Center CW [q'áyáyax] <k'áyáyax> 'guts'.

q'eyt • Ref: <kait> (Demers) 'fishing-line'.

Etym: From local Salishan: q' ét 'fishing-line, fish-hook' (from q'ít- 'go fishing'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).

q'aląx [q'áląx] Ref: JH 1928, LK (Tualatin: Berman slip-files), JH (Jacobs 1945:279, 325), EJ 'fence, fence rails; corral'.

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Etym: From local Salishan (specifically, Lower Chehalis): q'áláx (Lower Chehalis [Czaykowska-Higgins 2003]), ʼq'áłáxan' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), q'áláxn (from ʼq'aláx-; Cowlitz [Kinkade]) 'fence'. Cf Bay Center CW [q'áláx, k'áláx] <k'áláx> 'fence'.

q'oka [q'6 nga; q'6 nga] Ref: EP, MM 'to choke'.

Etym: The source appears to be a local Salishan stem-form, possibly borrowed into Chinookan as a particle: ʼq'ágə- (Cowlitz [Kinkade]), ʼq'ágə- (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]) 'choke, stick in the throat'.

q'walan [q'wa láⁿ] Ref: JH, WB, EJ, CR 'ear; hear'.

Etym: From local Salishan: q'w'álaní 'ear' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]), q'w'álaní (from q'w'al- + =aní [variant of =aní], lexical suffix referring to ears); Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), q'w'álaní? (from q'w'alání?) 'ear' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]); ṣk'w'al- 'hear about' (Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW [q'wálán] <k'wallá'n> 'ear'.

sic'hum [s'ts'um] Ref: JH 1928 'to swim'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun with "middle voice" suffix -m: sač'ám (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), sač'ám (from 'sač'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]) 'swim'. Cf Bay Center CW [šitš'ám] <šitš'ám> 'to swim'.

skaləman ✷ Ref: <Skalemin> (Demers) 'sea-otter'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun: s-kələmn (from əkələmn-) 'river otter' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

skwich [skwɪtʃ, 'skwɪtʃ] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'vagina'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun: cf s-kʷəšč (from əkʷəšč-) 'vagina [vulgar form]' (Kinkade).

sλahλ [sλəhaˈl] Ref: ET 'bone game'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun: slahλ (from slahλ) 'bone game' (Lushootseed [Bates, Hess, Hilbert]). Harrington's principal Bay Center informant, Emma Luscier, gave 1) [tʰəkəm] <tʰəkəm > as CW, [sλahλ] <sλahλ> as Lower Chehalis Salishan; but also, 2) <sλahλ> as CW, [tʰəkəm] <tʰəkəm > as Lower Chehalis Salishan; both words are in regional CW as 'bone game'; sλahλ shows the Salishan nominal prefix s-, while i̱hukuna shows the Chinookan masculine singular prefix i₁.

smit'aq's ✷ Ref: <smit'a-k's> "locally called quóhog [sic]" (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier], jph 18.0465); <Smet'-ocks> "the large clam (Lutraria)" (Gibbs: a word "used only at the mouth of the Columbia river").

Etym: Emma Luscier, Harrington's main Bay Center source, observed that the Lower Chehalis term is identical, agreeing with Gibbs's information that the CW is from a "Chihalis" word. s- suggests a Salishan nominal prefix; beyond that, however, recorded Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz terms for shellfish species offer no obvious matches.

shwiq'iq [šwiq'eq; šwa.kək] Ref: JH 1928, EJ, JP 'frog'.

Etym: From a local Salishan noun: swa¿iq' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), s-wa¿iq (from swa¿iq') Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], swa¿iq' (from swa¿iq'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]) 'frog'.

tatis [tətis; tə/tiːs] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'flower; pretty thing'.
Etym: A word of matching form/meaning has been recorded as Tillamook Salishan: dadís, da/g595dís (diminutive of √dís 'blossom, flower') 'blossom, bloom' (Thompson and Thompson). Assuming that another local Salishan source is unlikely, this is one of the few unambiguous examples of a Tillamook-derived word in Grand Ronde community CW.

tʰ̑q̑sin [tʰ̑q̑sn] Ref: JH 1928 'to follow, pursue'.  
Etym: Apparently from a local Salishan form with the transitive suffix -n. Cf Lower Columbia CW [tāksʔn] <tE’k’sEn> 'to pursue' (Boas 1892).

t’amulch [t’a/mu(ʔ)lts; t’a.mółš] Ref: VH, WB, LB 'barrel, tub'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: t’am’ul’ačt’ 'barrel' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]). Cf Bay Center CW [t’ámóʔolatš] <t’amó’olatʃ> 'bucket'.

t’anam • Ref: <t’ám’am> (Bay Center CW), <Táh-nim> (Gibbs) 'to measure', <tanim> (St. Onge) 'a measure'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: t’an-m ("middle-voice": from √t’animi- 'measure'), t’anm 'a line' (also listed under √t’animi; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); also note: Lower Chehalis <t’ánım> 'clock' (jph 18.0354), <tán’nírm> 'moon' (jph 17.0093), t’an’im ‘moon’ (Snow).

t’aqʰwín [t’a(ʔ).qwín] Ref: JH 1928 'to lick'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: t’aqʷ 'lick' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]); t’aqʷ-n (transitive: from √t’aqʷa- 'lick'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

t’apshín • Ref: <t’ápʃín> (Bay Center CW) 'to patch (e.g., a canoe or clothes)', <Tapshín> (St. Onge) 'a patch', <Tup’-shín, Tip’-sin> (Gibbs) 'a needle'.  
Etym: Evidently from local Salishan, though available comparisons leave the exact derivation uncertain: t’ōp-š-n 'patch it' (transitive: from √t’aláp- 'put around, put on, hook on'; Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz [Kinkade]); t’āč-n (transitive: from √t’āči- 'sew'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).

t’uʔan [t’uʔan; t’uʔan] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB 'to have, keep'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: t’ōʔ-n (transitive: from √t’ōʔi- 'put away, store'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

t’ámxwán [t’h’am.xwän] Ref: WB, CR 'to prick, stick, stab'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: λ’ámx-n (transitive: from √λ’āmáx- 'stick an object into, spear, throw a spear'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), λ’āmáx-n (transitive: from √λ’āmáx- 'poke'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW [t’h’aməxən] <t’h’əmən’xən> 'to stab'.

t’saqʰən [ts’aqʰən; ts’áqʰən; ts’l.q’in] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'to kick'.  
Etym: From local Salishan: cąq’yən 'kick' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), caq'y’n (transitive: from √caq'y'- 'kick'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]), caq’y-n (transitive: from √caqy’- 'kick'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); cf c’aq’-n (transitive: from √c’aq’- 'push in, press down'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Bay Center CW [tsq’ayin] <tsákʰyín> 'to kick'.

Etym: From local Salishan: c’ík’w-n 'pinch' (transitive: from √c’ík’w-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).
Etym: From local Salishan. Mrs. Luscier observed that the CW word is also Lower Chehalis; and indeed, terms of like form and meaning were widely known among speakers of local Coast Salish languages: Upper Chehalis vetica‘Stick Indian, Sasquatch', Cowlitz vetica‘Stick Indians' (Kinkade); Lushootseed vetica‘some kind of monster' (Bates, Hess, Hilbert).

xaxa? • Ref: <oh-oh> (St. Onge) 'wonder'.

Etym: Apparently from local Salishan: xaxa? 'sacred, taboo, forbidden' (from vetica-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf Kathlamet x̣a ‘to notice' (verbal particle, KT 34.11), Wasco-Wishram x̣a‘to transform (into), create' (verbal particle; Hymes slip-files, Dyk 125).

Etym: From a local Salishan verb with "middle-voice" suffix -m: x̣a‘y-am 'tell (news) (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), x̣a-y-m 'from x̣a-y- 'tell something'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); cf x̣a-n (transitive: from x̣a-y- 'tell, tell on') (Cowlitz [Kinkade]), Cf Bay Center CW x̣a’lyam <x̣a’ayam> 'to tell'.

Etym: From local Salishan: yelá ‘help' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]); x̣alá- (transitive: from x̣alámí–x̣alá– 'ready'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).

Etym: From local Salishan: x̣uq ‘pick out, gather up'.

Etym: From local Salishan: x̣uqan 'gather together' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), x̣uq-n (transitive: from x̣uq-i- 'gather'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW x̣o?kẉan <x̣o’kẉan> 'pick it up' ('e.g. from the floor').

Etym: From local Salishan: x̣uqum ‘front, stern' (Lower Chehalis

ya?im [yá(?).ím; yá(?)?ym] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ, MM 'to tell, narrate; telling, narration'.

Etym: From a local Salishan verb with "middle-voice" suffix -m: yá?ya‘am 'tell (news) (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), yá?-m (from yá-y- 'tell something'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); cf yá-n (transitive: from yá-y- 'tell, tell on') (Cowlitz [Kinkade]), Cf Bay Center CW yá?lyam <yá’ayam> 'to tell'.

Etym: From local Salishan: ye?lan [yé?/lá(?).n] Ref: JH 1928 'help, assistance'.

Etym: From local Salishan: yelá ‘help' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005]), cf (?) s-yalm ‘hired help' (from yalám- 'hire'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), Cf Bay Center CW yilá?an <yillá?”an> 'help (noun)'.

Etym: From local Salishan: yənəs (Demers) 'teeth'.

Etym: From local Salishan: yəns 'tooth, teeth' (from yənəs-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

ʔapcit • Ref: <haptitsil [sic?] > 'rudder' (Demers).

Etym: From local Salishan: x̣uqum ‘front, stern' (Lower Chehalis

yənəs • Ref: <ienes> (Demers) 'teeth'.

Etym: From local Salishan: yənəs 'tooth, teeth' (from yənəs-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Cowlitz [Kinkade]).
From Chinookan and/or local Salishan

chá̱tłaxʷ • Ref: Chétł-łō, Jetł-łō (Gibbs), cf. étł'xwỳ> (Bay Center form, jph 17.0262; the language isn't identified, and may be CW or Lower Chehalis) 'oyster'.

Etym: From a noun recorded both as Lower Chinook and as local Salishan: i-c'áƛx <ětš'etlq> 'oyster' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]), č'áƛ'x (Lower Chehalis [Snow]).

k'wick'iyans • Ref: <k'wí·k'wiyə̱ns> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0416) 'needle'; <kwckwians, kwkwuits> (Demers) 'pin'.

Etym: Compare local Salishan √k'wí·- 'sticking in' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), √k'wícw- 'stick into' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]), k'wick'iyə̱n st 'straight pin' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]). The immediate source of the CW is in some doubt, however, because a very similar form is also on record as a Chinookan noun: a-k'wík'wiyáns 'a pin' (Clackamas [mj slip-files], Wasco Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Note also Canadian French "li boum", "Le baume sauvage" (corresponding to Michif Cree li boum, liboum savæzh; compare Pinart above) 'wild mint, peppermint' (Fleury and Barkwell 5).

qałəs [q'áləs-ləs] • Ref: EJ 'raccoon'.

Etym: From a Chinookan noun shared with local Salishan: i-qʷ'alás <-qloálás> (Boas 598), i-qʷálə̱s (WT 152); qʷə̱lás (from qʷə̱lás-; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]), qvʷə̱l's (Cowlitz [Kinkade]) 'raccoon'.

q'ay'wa [q'á,wa; q'á̱.wa] • Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'twisted, crooked; dishonest'.

Etym: A near-matching stem-form is on record from local Salishan: q'áyw-n (transitive: from qv辋w- 'crooked'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf also Chinookan -q'aya 'squeeze' (verb-stem), as in qa-i-a-x-au-i-q'aya-(a)kʷə̱x <qāyaxawiqłə̱yakoax> '[tense-he?-her?-reflexive-them-to-Stem -about-usitative] he squeezed himself through it' (apparently: he
squeezed himself through her about them) (KT 32.1, parsed following Hymes 186).

**th**at [tʰɑ́t; tʰɑ́⁵ta] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'uncle'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun and address-form shared with local Salishan: tāta 'uncle!' (address-form) (CT 9.7), i-iá-tata 'his maternal uncle' (Boas 607), tat/g633 'uncle' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]). Cf Bay Center CW <ts'í-kts'í-k> 'maternal or paternal) uncle'.

**t'faxw**t'faxw  Ref: <Klógh-klogh> (Gibbs) 'oyster'.

**Etym:** Widely recorded for 'oyster' in Coast Salish languages: Lushootseed /g376/g633úx/g704/g628/g376/g633ux/g704/g628 (Montler 1991:11, Galloway 1990:68, Kinkade and Powell 2005). Apparently shared with Chinookan: Chinook <tʃiʔ-xlɔx> (Boas 598), Kathlamet <lɔl- xlɔx> (KT 214.7) 'oyster'.

**t'lit** [tʰ'ɪt] Ref: JH 1928 'bitter'.

**Etym:** From a stem-form shared by Chinookan and local Salishan: t'liʔ 'bitterness' (a noun) (Boas 600), vəl 'bitter, sour' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Cf Bay Center CW [tʰ'li[t] tʰ'ɔt] 'bitter'.

**t'lip** [tʰ'ɪp] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'penetrate, go in, sink'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan particle; or perhaps more accurately, a particle shared by Chinookan and local Salishan: vəlap <vlEp> (Boas 631), vəlап <vlap> (KT 115.2) 'under water'; cf local Salishan vəl'ap 'deep' (Lower Chehalis [Kinkade and Powell 2005], Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Lower Chehalis q'lap 'deep' is the source of a Bay Center CW word of similar meaning: q'lap-s  'deep'. Cf Demers <tlep> 'to sink', <tlip, tlep> 'deep, abrupt', <klipsan> (for t'lip-san)

'sunset'.

**t'sikt'sik** [tsiʔ'ktsik; tšiʔ'k.tśik] Ref: JH 1928, JH (Jacobs 1945:297, 315, 318), WB, EJ 'wagon'.

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun shared with local Salishan: i-c'ík'ík <its'č'eks [?]k> 'wagon' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]; marginally legible), c'ík'ík 'wagon' (from vč'ik-'squeak'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]). Some of the phonetic variation recorded for the Chinook Wawa word may trace ultimately to Chinookan consonant symbolism, as in the following Wishram series (Sapir in Boas 640): i-cíck'ík 'wagon', contrasting with is-c'ík'ík 'buggy' and i-djíkdjík 'heavy truck'. However, the Chinookan nuanced meanings illustrated are entirely lost in CW. Cf Bay Center CW <ts'í-kts'í-k> 'wagon, wheel'.

**ulq** /lq/ 'snake'.

**Etym:** This word suggests the same Chinookan particle/verb-stem that is the source of loqa 'swallow'; the CW form is also identically a word for 'snake' in local Salishan: ulq 'snake' (Lower Chehalis [Snow]); cf Chinookan -wulq', variant of -lq 'swallow' (as in a-n-l-u-wulq'am-a <anlwulqlama> 'I will eat them', KT 121.10: parsed following Hymes 265). Cf Bay Center CW [ʔulq] <ɔl'.αk> 'snake'.

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uma? [ʔu'], Ref: VH 'to give food to, feed'.

Etym: This word suggests stem-forms recorded both as local Salishan and as Chinookan; the immediate source may have been a related particle or imperative, most likely from local Salishan. Boas (1892) cites <o'ma> 'to give food' as Lower Columbia CW, attributing the word to "chihalish" (Lower Chehalis); cf ūm- 'feed'; Cowlitz [Kinkade]), ūm-n 'give food to, feed' (transitive: from ūm al- 'give'; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]); cf also Chinookan -ʔim 'feed', as in n-a-1-im-a '[i-her-to- Stem -future] I will feed her' (Boas 619), i-l-ʔim <l'êm> '[him-to-give] give him food' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]).

4 From Nootka Jargon

chaku [tšá(gu), tšá(go), tšá(gwa)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'come, approach, arrive; bring about'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon chukwá 'come (here)' (Clark 2005: Clark notes that the word is "a little unclear" in his sources). Cf Nootka Nootkan čuk'wa 'come!' (imperative particle) (Sapir and Swadesh 280); Makah Nootkan Šuʔuk, Šuʔukwá'l 'come here!' (Pasqua 2001). Cf Bay Center CW [tšáko] <tʃaj'ku> 'come here!'

chik'əmin [tʃí(ka,mm)] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'metal; coin, money'.

Etym: The source appears to be a Nootkan word, introduced to the lower Columbia in distorted form by the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century English-speaking seafaring traders: ha'yi, ha'a'uy 'to trade, barter, swap' (Nootka [Powell 174]). Cf Bay Center CW <hó'yó> 'lots'.

huyhuy [hu(y)i] Ref: JH 1928, ET 'exchange, barter'.

Etym: The source appears to be a Nootkan word, introduced to the lower Columbia in distorted form by the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century English-speaking seafaring traders: ha'yi, ha'a'uy 'to trade, barter, swap' (Nootka [Powell 174]). Cf Bay Center CW <hó'yó> 'to trade'.

kaksh [kaš] Ref: JH 1936, WB, EJ, CR 'beat, whip, damage, destroy'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon kwat-shitl 'break', ka(t)shitl 'kill' (Clark 2005): cf Nootka Nootkan k'wačl, k'wačl 'to break or snap in two' (Powell 103-104), qah-šíl 'to die' (Powell 91-92); Makah Nootkan qax-šíl 'to die' (Pasqua 2001). Cf Bay Center CW [kášət] <ká'kət> "to hit or lick a person".
kámats [ká.mlak; kálm.tak] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'know, understand, remember; perceive, hear, listen'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon kámats 'understand' (Clark 2005); cf Nootka Nootkan kám 'known, definite' (Sapir and Swadesh 284), Makah Nootkan kab'at ap 'to know a fact' (Pascua 2001); Clark proposes -ak-s (durative 1 sg) as the original Nootka suffix, Silverstein (1996:128) -a (irrealis). Cf Bay Center CW <má-kík> 'to buy'.

mámt [má.o.m.tsh] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to do, make, work; to bring about, cause; to fornicate; day (of the week)'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon mánmak 'work' (Clark 2005); cf Nootka Nootkan mán 'working' (Sapir and Swadesh 264); Makah Nootkan babuyar 'working' (Pascua 2001; Nootka [m] corresponds to [b] in Makah). Cf Bay Center CW <má-múk> 'to make'.

makúk [má.kúk] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'to buy, pay for'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon makúk 'trade' (Clark 2005); cf Nootka Nootkan ma'kúk 'to buy' (Powell 174), 'trading, buying, selling' (Sapir and Swadesh 264). Cf Bay Center CW <má-kík> 'to buy'.

mámluk [má.tm.mluk, má.tm.mok] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to do, make, work; to bring about, cause; to fornicate; day (of the week)'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon mánmak 'work' (Clark 2005); cf Nootka Nootkan mán 'working' (Sapir and Swadesh 264); Makah Nootkan babuyar 'working' (Pascua 2001; Nootka [m] corresponds to [b] in Makah). Cf Bay Center CW <má-múk> 'to make'.

mámk [má.m.k] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to make, do, use as, work with or around'.

Etym: Derived from mámk 'do, make, work; fornicate' (originally from Nootka Jargon málum 'work'). It is possible that the switch to mám has been motivated by desire to avoid the taboo meaning 'fornicate'; compare mámk, recorded as a "polite" (taboo-meaning excluding) alternate of mám. The form mám has been recorded consistently only from Grand Ronde community speakers, for whom it has largely replaced regional mám.

nanich(i) [ná.tsh, ná.tst, ná.h] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to see, look, observe'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon nanich(i) 'look, see' (Clark 2005):
cf Nootka Nootkan n’an’a’n’ič, n’an’ač ‘looking (at something)’ (Powell 171). Cf Bay Center CW [nánitš] <nánitš> 'to see'.

palach [pá’ltš, pá’.ltš; pá’l.ltš; pá’lš] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to give'. Etym: The source has been identified (by Clark 2005 and others) as Nootkan p’a-čił 'give away-[momentaneous]', which is reasonably close to Clark’s reconstructed Nootka Jargon for 'give': pachtił. If the latter form or something like it was indeed the source of the CW word, it underwent further distortion for reasons unknown. Cf Bay Center CW [páltš] <páltš> 'to give'.


tanas [tá/ná’s] Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'child'.

Etym: From Nootka Jargon taná(s) 'child, little' (Clark 2005): cf Nootka Nootkan t’an’elis, t’an’alis 'child' (Powell 111-112). The same Nootkan word is the original source of tunus, tanas- 'small', which in Grand Ronde CW if not elsewhere is a word independent of 'child'. Cf Bay Center CW [tanás] <tanás> 'little'.

tanas- [tanás, tonos, tanas; tʊ/ntı́’s, tʊnos; tanı́’s, tʊnənı́’s] Ref: JH, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'small'. Etym: From Nootka Jargon taná(s) 'child, little' (Clark 2005): cf Nootka Nootkan t’an’elis, t’an’alis 'child' (Powell 111-112). The same Nootkan word is the original source of tanas- 'child', which in Grand Ronde CW if not elsewhere has become a word independent of 'small'. Cf Bay Center CW [tanás-, tánas-] <tana’s, tana’s> 'little'.

wik [wr’k, wí’k; wé’k] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'no, not'. Etym: From Nootka Jargon wik (Clark 2005): cf Nootka Nootkan wı́k 'not, nothing' (Sapir and Swadesh 259), Makah Nootkan wıki, wıkı́ 'no, not, be not' (Pasqua 2001). Cf Bay Center CW <we’k> 'no'.

5 From other indigenous sources

ampkwa [ʔa’mp.ʔwa, ʔamp.kwa] Ref: WB, EJ 'Umpquas'. Etym: Ultimately from akwa, a Tututni Athapaskan name applied to the Umpquas (HNAI7:586). The Chinuk Wawa form of the name was shared generally by speakers of Northwest Oregon languages.

antı́yı́et [ʔa’ntı́yet] Ref: Johnny Allen (pace Pauline Warren Johnson) 'yellowjacket'. Etym: Jacobs records Clackamas Upper Chinook wa-ántı́yet, but also, Santiam Kalapuya antı́yet
'yellowjacket' (CCT 15, Jacobs 1945:51). *a(n)*- is a Kalapuyan noun marker, revealing the Clackamas to probably be a Chinookan borrowing from Kalapuyan. The word could have come into CW either from Chinookan or Kalapuyan, since CW words derived from Chinookan nouns usually drop unstressed Chinookan gender markers (such as, here, *wa-* 'feminine singular'). cf Bay Center CW [ántiyáŋ] <ántiyáŋ, 'ántí'yą́> 'yellowjacket, bumblebee' (mf 17.0284, 0295, 0296).

**ant'wať** « Ref: <antwalh> (Lionnet) 'tree'.

*Etym:* From a Kalapuyan noun: *an-t’wať* (Santiam–Marys River), *hán-t’wať* (Tualatin) 'Douglas fir' (Zenk 1976:92-93). "Tree" is a logical extension of the original meaning, considering the ubiquity of the Douglas fir in the lower Columbia region.

**chawama** [tša.má0.wa] Ref: WB, CR, EJ 'Chemawa Indian School'.

*Etym:* From the original Kalapuyan name of a nearby prairie, recorded as ča-mé-wi’ 'place of low-lying, frequently overflowed ground' (Santiam [mj 33:53, 46:74]). There was indeed a good deal of low-lying and marshy land in the vicinity, ideal camas habitat, making the location a favored Santiam camas-harvest site. The same Kalapuyan name has been recorded for other places in the Willamette Valley, which before modern agriculture was notably marshier than now.

**ax** [ʔaχ] Ref: WB, EP 'feces; to defecate'.

*Etym:* A number of words from local languages show similar forms and/or meanings: Chinookan áx 'cough up, spit up', ʔaχ 'to transform, create' (Wasco-Wishram verbal particles [Hymes slip-files]); Sahaptin áx 'yucky, icky' (a Yakama baby-talk word [Beavert and Hargus 2009]); local Salishan ?axʷínusn ‘he defecated' (from ʔáxʷa- 'throw, throw away' + =ínus [lexical suffix: variant of =ínwasí 'stomach, belly, insides']) (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]).

**kʰanakʰa** [kʰə.nə(k)ə.ka; kʰə.nə(k)ə.ka] Ref: Gatschet (1877:238), EP, Norwest family usage 'Hawaiians' (also used locally for dark-skinned or black persons).

*Etym:* From the Hawaiian word for 'person'. Hawaiians were part of the ethnic mix during fur-trade times in the Pacific Northwest, and are represented in some Grand Ronde family genealogies.

**kʰinikʰinik** « Ref: <kni’kinik> (Bay Center CW [Emma Luscier], jph 18.0247: plant with red berries, leaves mixed half-and-half with tobacco).

*Etym:* Judging from available spellings, the CW word is identical in form to a Michif Cree word for another plant widely used in smoking mixtures: *kinnikinnik* 'red willow' (Fleury and Barkwell 7). The word could have come from local Métis French, local English, or conceivably both; the ultimate source is an Algonkian word for smoking mixtures, variously given: for example, Natic <kunukkinuk> 'mixture' (American Heritage Dictionary, 1978 ed.).

**kʰwash** « Ref: <kʷás> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0418) (exclamation of refusal).

*Etym:* This interjection is close in form and meaning to a number of particles recorded from lower Columbia languages: Chinookan and Lower Chehalis kús 'good!' (Boas 636); Chinookan k’s ‘oh!' (Boas 636);
Lower Chehalis xas (Snow), Upper Chehalis \(\sqrt{x\dot{a}}\) (Kinkade), Cowlitz \(\sqrt{x\dot{a}}\) (Kinkade) 'bad'; Tillamook gaš negative particle (Thompson and Thompson).

\textbf{k'aynu}: [k\(^{\dot{a}}\)n\(\acute{\text{n}}\)t] \textit{Ref:} JH 1928, WB, EJ 'tobacco'.

\textit{Etym:} The source is a noun shared by Chinookan and Kalapuyan: Chinookan \(i-k'\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\) 'tobacco' (Clatsop [Hymes \textit{pace} Boas], Clackamas [CCT 507], Wasco [Zenk 1976:84]); Kalapuyan \(a-k'\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\) (Santiam-Marys River), \(a-k'\acute{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}}\) (Tualatin) 'tobacco' (Zenk 1976:84). Cf Bay Center CW [k\(^{\dot{a}}\)y\(\acute{n}\)n\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}m}\)']-

\textbf{mitas}: [m\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}t}\)\(^{\circ}\)s; m\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}t\)\(^{\circ}\)s, m\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}t\)\(^{\circ}\)s] \textit{Ref:} JH 1928, JH (Jacobs 1945:29, 184), Gatschet (1877:161, 1877a:31), Frachtenberg (1913, 1:133) 'leggings'.

\textit{Etym:} From Canadian French "mitasse", referring to gaiters. Norman Fleury, a speaker of Michif Cree (a Cree and French based "mixed language" spoken in Saskatchewan and Manitoba), observes that [mit\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}s}\)] is general Cree for 'pants', but Michif Cree for 'leggings' - exactly as in CW (Norman Fleury personal communication). The word is presumably originally from Cree. Cf Bay Center CW <mit\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}s}\)'> 'leggings'.

\textbf{p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\):} [p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\)] \textit{Ref:} EP, MM 'egg'.

\textit{Etym:} From a Kalapuyan noun: [\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}m}\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\)] 'egg' (JH Santiam [Hajda \textit{pace} Swadesh 1953]). This is the word for 'egg' the Hudson siblings grew up with. The word actually comes from their father's tribal language, Santiam Kalapuya, although that by no means disqualifies it as CW - at least, as Hudson-family CW. In Kalapuyan, the same word also means 'seed'.

\textbf{pum\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p\)up\)up}: [p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}h\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p}\), p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}h\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p}\)] \textit{Ref:} JH 1928, EP 'owl'.

\textit{Etym:} This is the Hudson-family generic CW term for 'owl'. The origin is clearly Kalapuyan, but the exact derivation is uncertain. Three Santiam/Marys River Kalapuya terms show similar forms and meanings: 1) \(an\)\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p\)up\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p}\), \(an\) tpöpö' 'screech owl [Otus asio]' (Jacobs 1945:41; Frachtenberg 1913); 2) <"B\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\) B\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\) B\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\) B\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)'', the usual or ordinary call of the screech owl ('owl! owl! owl! owl!', in Jacobs 1945:79: contrasting with "q\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)q q\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)q q\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)q q\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)", the call that portends trouble); 3) p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}h\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}u}\)p \(p\)p\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}p}\), identified as a tiny owl "the size of a matchbox," whose hooting early in the morning portended good weather (size and call suggest the pygmy owl, \textit{Glaucidium gnoma}) (mj Santiam slip files).

\textbf{shayim}: [\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}\dot{\text{\text{\text{n}}}y}\)m; \(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}\dot{\text{\text{\text{n}}}y}\)m] \textit{Ref:} JH 1928, VH, EJ 'grizzly'.

\textit{Etym:} From a Chinookan noun shared with Kalapuyan: \(i-\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}y\)m\) 'grizzly' (Lower Chinook, Clackamas [Boas 567, 604, CCT 18]), \(a-\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}y\)m\) (Santiam Kalapuya [Zenk 1976:83]).

\textbf{t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\):} [t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\)] \textit{Ref:} EP, ID 'to gasp, be astonished'.

\textit{Etym:} This word happens to closely match Kalapuyan [t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\)], [t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}a}\)] 'weep, cry' (Tualatin [Berman slip-files], Mary's River [Frachtenberg 1913, 1:83]).

\textbf{t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}w\)as}:} [t\(\acute{\text{\text{\text{n}}}w}\)as] \textit{Ref:} EJ 'walking cane'.

\textit{Etym:} From a noun recorded both as
Sahaptin and from the easternmost Chinookan dialects: i-túk/g633waš 'cane, walking stick, crutches' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]), tük/g633ash 'cane, crutches' (Yakama Sahaptin [Beavert and Hargus 2009]).

**Etym:** The citation-form is recorded also in Chinookan and Central Kalapuya. The Tualatins' own name in Tualatin Kalapuya was a-t/g621fálat/g633i.

**Etym:** This is a Sahaptin word recorded as CW only from ET, who spent much of his adult life at Warm Springs Reservation among Sahaptin speakers: ttwín 'tail' (Yakama Sahaptin [Beavert and Hargus 2009]).

**Etym:** From a Chinookan noun shared with Kalapuyan: i-t/g633úba (Clackamas [mj slip-files]), i-dúba (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]), an-t/g633úpa/g595 (Santiam Kalapuya [mj 74:24, 83:139]) 'H. lanatum'.

**Etym:** Similar looking forms are on record from local Salishan and Kalapuyan: ñtáxsws-'spit' (Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis stem-form [Kinkade]: cf Upper Chehalis t‘úx’scinan 'spit on'); t‘a[t]f 'spit' (Santiam Kalapuya [Hajda pace Swadesh 1953]), [t‘af, t‘af] <t, taf> 'saliva' (Marys River Kalapuya [Frachtenberg 1913, 1:16]). The immediate source of the citation form may have been an unrecorded Chinookan particle. The alternate form with [f] is from the Hudson sisters, whose father spoke Santiam Kalapuya. Cf Bay Center CW [tohʷ] <tohwa> 'to spit'.

**Etym:** From a Kalapuyan transitive verb: -c’ípiʔ, -c’ípíʔ 'missed (it)' (Santiam-Marys River [Jacobs 1945:49.46 (1), 233.10 (4)]). Cf Bay Center CW [ts’ípiʔ] <ts‘í’pi’, ts‘í’pi’ > 'to miss the mark; to get lost, lose one's way'.

**Etym:** From a Kalapuyan intransitive verb: -c’úloʔ 'be lost' (Santiam-Marys River [Jacobs 1945:299]).

**Etym:** From Hawaiian "Hawa/i", for the Polynesian homeland. Hawaiians were part of the ethnic mix during fur-trade times in the Pacific Northwest, and are represented in some Grand Ronde family geneologies.

**Etym:** From a Kalapuyan tribe-name. The Yamhills' own name for themselves was a-yámil; to other Kalapuyans they were known as the a-yámhala (Zenk 2008:26). The CW form has been influenced by local English, in which the name has long been pronounced as if it meant 'yam hill" [sic].
yankala [yáŋk̚a læ] Ref: EP 'Yoncallas'.  
*Etym:* From a Kalapuyan tribe name, recorded as Yoncalla (Southern Kalapuya) a-yánkalat and Santiam (Central Kalapuya) a-yánk̚alat (Zenk 2008:26).

6 From English

ayrish [ʔəˈriːʃ] Ref: Gatschet (1877:238), WB 'Irish'.  
*Etym:* From English "Irish".

buk [bʊk] Ref: JH 1928 'book'.  
*Etym:* From English "book". Cf Bay Center CW <pók̚> 'book'. 
Harriott notes: "She [his informant, Emma Luscier of Bay Center, Washington] supposes the English word, if used in the jarg. [= CW], to be thus. She hesitates at approving this word, she w[oul]d evidently never use it".

buk(s) [bʊt, bʊts] Ref: Gatschet (1877:84) 'boot(s)'.  
*Etym:* From English "boot(s)".

chayn̓gm̓n [tʃaˈni.m̓n] Ref: JP 'Chinese; Oriental'.  
*Etym:* From non-standard English "Chinaman" (Chinese; any Oriental).

bust (busts) Ref: <tʃu̯p̚> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0329) 'Japanese'.  
*Etym:* From non-standard English "Jap".

bet [bɛt] Ref: JH 1928 'bet'.  
*Etym:* From English "bet".

ch/ɪlɪs • Ref: 'Cherries' (Upper Chehalis [Kinkade], Wasco-Wishram [Hymes]).  
*Etym:* From English "cherries". Appearing as Upper Chehalis /ʃ̚ilɪs (Kinkade) and Wasco-Wishram i-čliš (Hymes slip-files). Like most other old loans from English into local indigenous languages, this one most likely came originally through the medium of CW.

chik̓in • Ref: <tʃáim̓ tʃık̓in> (mj Molala slip-files [Fred Yelkes]) 'Chinese Pheasant'.  
*Etym:* From English "chicken".
Appearing in Molala (mj slip-files); also known as regional CW.

dakta [dá/kt; dá/kəɾ] Ref: EP, CR 'doctor'.
   Etym: From English "doctor". Cf Bay Center CW [tákt] <t-kt> 'doctor'.

dala [dá/lə; tá/lə] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'dollar; money'.
   Etym: From English "dollar". Cf Bay Center CW [tá] <T-] 'dollar'.

dachnum [dátʃm] Ref: ID 'German'.
   Etym: From non-standard English for 'German'.

djas [džəs] Ref: WB, CR 'just'.
   Etym: From English "just".

an [ʔən] Ref: CR 'and'.
   Etym: From English "and".

fital [fi.dəl] Ref: JH 1928 'fiddle'.
   Etym: From English "fiddle".

geyt [geɪt] Ref: Gatschet (1877:385), CR 'gate'.
   Etym: From English "gate".

gitap [ɡi.təp; ge.təp, ɡə.təp] Ref: JH 1928, VH, ET 'get up, arise'.
   Etym: From English "get up". Cf Bay Center CW <ki-təp> 'get up!'.

gul [-agül] (Gatschet 1877:263]) Ref: Gatschet (1877:263) 'gold'.
   Etym: From English "gold".

hal [həl] Ref: VH, EP 'pull, haul'.
   Etym: From English "haul". Cf Bay Center CW <h-]> 'to pull'.

hala [hə.lə] Ref: CR, EP 'holler, cry out'.
   Etym: From English "holler".

haws [hə/os] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, EJ 'house; building'.
   Etym: From English "house". Cf Bay Center CW <h-ws> 'house'.

hikchəm [hɪktʃəm, hɛktʃəm; kɪktʃəm] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:384, 1877a:84), Frachtenberg (1914,6:36, 12:19, 23), VH (mj 69:83) 'handkerchief'.
   Etym: From English "hankerchief" (and/or "kerchief", à la the alternate form kəikcham). Cf Bay Center CW [hiktʃəm] <hɪktʃəm> "handkerchief".

hol [həl] Ref: CR 'to hold'.
   Etym: From English "hold".

hom [həm] Ref: CR, ID 'home'.
   Etym: From English "home".

huf [hʊf, hʉf] Ref: Gatschet (1877:171) 'foot (in length)'.
   Etym: Apparently from English "hooft".

kəapech * Ref: <Kapech> (Demers) 'cabbage'.
   Etym: From English "cabbage".

kəaptən * Ref: <Kapten> (Demers) 'captain'.
   Etym: From English "captain".

kəpəhəws [kɛpəhəws] Ref: JH 1928 'jail'.
   Etym: From English "keep-house".

kətəl [kɛtəl; kətəl] Ref: CR 'kettle'.
   Etym: From English "kettle".

kələy [kələy; kələy] Ref: VH, WB, EJ, CR 'cry'.
   Etym: From English "cry". Cf Bay Center CW [kələy] <kələy> 'to cry'.

kəinchuch [kəinchuch] Ref: JH 1928, VH, Gatschet (1877:238)
'Englishman'.
Etym: From English "King George". Cf Bay Center CW [kntʃɔts]; <kntʃɔtʃ>.

kʰipʰap [kʰiːpʰap] Ref: EJ 'keep up'.
Etym: From English "keep up".

kʰis [kʰis] Ref: <kr/s> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0492) 'kiss'.
Etym: From English "kiss". A number of English words adopted into CW show extra-long vowels: here [ɾi], replacing English [i].

kʰiˈtlan [kʰiːtlan; kʰiːtlan] Ref: VH, WB, CR, EP 'bucket'.
Etym: Presumed to be from English "kettle". Cf Bay Center CW [kʰiːtlan] <kʰiːtlan> 'kettle'.

kʰiˈlin [kʰiːlin] Ref: EJ, CR 'to clean'.
Etym: From English "clean".

kʰisima • Ref: <Klismes> (Demers) 'Christmas'.
Etym: From English "Christmas".

kʰifo [kʰiːfo; kʰaːfo] Ref: Gatschet (1877:125), MM 'coffee'.
Etym: From English "coffee".

kʰul [kʰul; kʰol; kʰol] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'cold; a year'.
Etym: From English "cold" and/or "cool". Cf Bay Center CW <kəl, kəˈl> 'cold'.

kʰuˈm [kʰuːm] Ref: <Kom> (Demers), <Comb> (Gibbs) 'comb'.
Etym: From English "comb".

kʰut [kʰuːt, kʰuːt; kʰuːt] Ref: Gatschet (1877:15, 103, 148, 1877a:84), Jacobs (re-elicitation of De Angulo and Freeland 1928, item 6230) 'coat; gown, dress'.
Etym: From English "coat".

kʰwata [kʰwata] Ref: Gatschet (1877:160) 'quarter [25c]'.
Etym: From English "quarter". Cf Bay Center CW [kʰwata] -kwahta [sic?] > '1/4'.

kʰwilt [kʰwilt] Ref: VH, CR 'quilt'.
Etym: From English "quilt".

la [lɑː] Ref: EP 'law'.
Etym: From English "law".

lam [lɑːm, lám] Ref: JH 1928, WB, VH, CR 'whiskey; booze'.
Etym: From English "rum", a word going back to the English-speaking seafaring traders who began entering the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792. Cf Bay Center CW [lɒm] <lɑːm> 'whiskey'.

lariyet [lɑːr.iɛt] Ref: JH 1928 'lariat; a lash'.
Etym: From English (or Spanish?).

lays • Ref: <láyɛs> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0277), <láyɛs> (N Oregon Coast CW [Louie Fuller], jph 20.0123), <láis> (St. Onge) 'rice'.
Etym: From English "rice".

leyk • Ref: <Lek> (Demers) 'lake, pond'.
Etym: From English "lake".

liṣi [liʃi] Ref: EP 'lazy'.
Etym: From English "lazy".

lup [lʊp; lʊp] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'rope, line'.
Etym: From English "rope". Cf Bay Center CW <lʊp> 'string, thread,
rope'.

**man** [má(n)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'man, husband; male'.
*Etym:* From English "man". Cf Bay Center CW <má:n> 'man'.

**meri** [má(.r); má(.l), má(.l)] Ref: CR, MM 'to marry'.
*Etym:* From English "marry".

**mälasis** Ref: <malá:sis> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0295) 'syrup', <Molassis> (Demers) 'molasses'.
*Etym:* From English "molasses".

**maskit** [máskt] Ref: JH 1928 'gun'.
*Etym:* From English "musket". Cf Bay Center CW <má:skt> 'gun (of any kind)'.

**mun** [mú(n)] Ref: JH 1928, CR 'moon; month'.
*Etym:* From English "moon". Cf Bay Center CW <mó:n> 'moon, month'.

**nim** [ní(m); né(m)] Ref: JH 1932, CR, ET, EP 'name'.
*Etym:* From English "name". Cf Bay Center CW <ní:m> 'name'.

**nus** [nú(s); nó(z)] Ref: JH 1928, VH, ET, EP, MM 'nose'.
*Etym:* From English "nose". Cf Bay Center CW <nó:s> 'nose'.

**nuwis** [nu(.ws)] Ref: ET 'noise'.
*Etym:* From English "noise".

**or** [?or] Ref: WB, CR 'or'.
*Etym:* From English "or".

**páwaaw** [pá:wá:w] Ref: EP 'pow-wow'.
*Etym:* Recently borrowed into local CW from modern pan-Indian English.

**paya** [pá(y); pá(y)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'fire; to burn; cooked, done'.
*Etym:* From English "fire". Cf Bay Center CW [páy] <pá:ya> 'fire'.

**phae** [phé] Ref: Gatschet (1877:18) 'pear'.
*Etym:* From English "pear". In common with other recorders before us (notably, Melville Jacobs), we feel that English words borrowed into Grand Ronde tribal languages are probably also to be considered community CW, whether or not explicitly identified as such.

**phay** [phé] Ref: CR 'to pay'.
*Etym:* From English "pay".

**phént** Ref: <Peint> (Demers) 'paint, color'.
*Etym:* From English "paint".

**pilt** Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'foolish, crazy'.
*Etym:* According to Gibbs (1863:20): "The Indians adopted this word from the name of a deranged person, Archibald Pelton, or perhaps Felton, whom Mr. Wilson P. Hunt found on his journey to Astoria, and carried there with him." If true, this anecdote dates the word to the presence of English-speaking traders during the early days of the land-based fur trade (Astoria was founded as Fort Astor in 1811). Cf Bay Center CW [pílt] <pílt> 'foolish'.

**pipa** [pí(p); pí(p)] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'paper; letter, document, book'.
*Etym:* From English "paper". Cf Bay Center CW [pí:p] <pí:p> 'paper'.

**pis** [pí(s)] Ref: WB 'to urinate'.
*Etym:* From English "piss". A number of English words adopted into CW show de-aspirated initial consonants
pit (pí/t) Ref: VH 'bed'.
Etym: From English "bed".

phlum [phí/lum; prú/ml] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'broom'.
Etym: From English "broom". Cf Bay Center CW [páló/m] 'broom'.

cot [pó/t; pót] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:85) 'boat'.
Etym: From English "boat". Cf Bay Center CW <pó/t> 'boat'.

push [pú/s; pós, pú/s, pú/os] Ref: JH 1928, VH, CR 'push'.
Etym: From English "push".

sil [sí/l, sí/1] Ref: JH 1928, VH, LK 'cloth, rag'.
Etym: From English "sail", a word going back to the English-speaking seafaring traders who began entering the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792. Cf Bay Center CW <sí/l> 'sail'.

silhaws [sí/l.ha/sí/l.ha] Ref: JH 1928, VH, LK 'tent; a camp'.
Etym: From English "sail" + English "house": refer to s sil, haws.
Cf Bay Center <sí/l.ha/sí/l.ha> 'tent'.

sing [sí/1] Ref: CR 'to sing'.
Etym: From English "sing".

sisu [sí/sí] Ref: Gatschet (1877:78) 'scissors'.
Etym: From English "scissor(s)". Cf Bay Center CW <sí/sí> 'scissors'.

skilit [skí/lt] Ref: JH 1932 'cooking pot'.
Etym: From English "skillet".

skin [skí/n, skí/n] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'skin, hide; covering'.
Etym: From English "skin". Cf Bay Center CW <skí/n> 'skin'.

skul [skú/l] Ref: Gatschet (1877:36), WB, CR 'school'.
Etym: From English "school".

smuk [smú/k, smó/k] Ref: VH, CR, EP 'smoke; to smoke (e. g., tobacco); to fumigate (ritually)'.
Etym: From English "smoke". Cf Bay
snu [snú(\textsuperscript{1}); snó(\textsuperscript{2})] Ref: JH 1928 'snow; a year'.
Etym: From English "snow".

so [só(\textsuperscript{1})] Ref: Gatschet (1877:9) 'saw'.
Etym: From English "saw".

so [so] Ref: CR 'and so'.
Etym: From English "so".

solt [só(\textsuperscript{2})lt] Ref: Frachtenberg (1913, 1:36) 'salt'.
Etym: From English "salt". Cf Bay Center CW [só\textsuperscript{\texttt{lt}}] 'salt'.

sop • Ref: <s\textsuperscript{\texttt{op}}>(Bay Center CW, jph 18.0466), <s\textsuperscript{\texttt{op}}>(St. Onge), <sop>(Lionnet) 'soup'. Harrington also records Bay Center CW <s\textsuperscript{\texttt{op}}> 'soup', but notes that <s\textsuperscript{\texttt{op}}> in the latter is "closer" than the <s\textsuperscript{\texttt{op}}> in 'soup'.
Etym: From English "soup".

spun [spú(\textsuperscript{1})n] Ref: JH 1928 'spoon'.
Etym: From English "spoon". Cf Bay Center CW [spó\textsuperscript{n}] 'spoon'.

stach\textsuperscript{\texttt{an}} • Ref: <stát\textsuperscript{\texttt{an}}>(Bay Center CW, jph 18.0143), <Stutch\textsuperscript{\texttt{-un}}>(Gibbs) 'sturgeon'.
Etym: From English "sturgeon".

stakin [stá(\textsuperscript{2})ku]\textsuperscript{n} Ref: Gatschet (1877:84), Frachtenberg (1913, 1:133) 'stockings, garters'.
Etym: From English "stocking". Cf Bay Center CW [stá\textsuperscript{\texttt{kan}}] <stá\textsuperscript{\texttt{kan}}>'stocking'.

stik [st\textsuperscript{\texttt{k}}] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'stick, bush, tree, woods; wood'.
Etym: From English "stick". Cf Bay Center CW <st\textsuperscript{\texttt{k}}>'tree'.

stil • Ref: <Stil> (Demers).
Etym: From English "steel".

shap [šá(\textsuperscript{1})p] Ref: EP 'sharp'.
Etym: From English "sharp".

shat • Ref: <Shot> (Gibbs) 'shot, lead'.
Etym: From English "shot".

shim [ší(\textsuperscript{1})m] Ref: WB 'ashamed, embarrassed, disappointed'.
Etym: From English "shame". Cf Bay Center CW [šem] <je\textsuperscript{\texttt{m}}>'shame'.

ship [ší(\textsuperscript{1})p] Ref: JH 1928 'ship'.
Etym: From English "ship".

shuka [šú(\textsuperscript{1})k\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}-g\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}] Ref: Gatschet (1877:125), VH 'sugar'.
Etym: From English "sugar". Cf Bay Center CW [šukw\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}?\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}] <j\textsuperscript{(k)}kw\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}>'sugar'.

shulchast [šú(\textsuperscript{1})lt\textsuperscript{\texttt{ast}}] Ref: VH 'soldiers'.
Etym: From English "soldier(s)".

shus [šú(\textsuperscript{1})s] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'shoes'.
Etym: From English "shoe(s)".

tanis [tá(\textsuperscript{1})n-sa\textsuperscript{n}; dá(\textsuperscript{1})(t)s\textsuperscript{n}; dá(\textsuperscript{1})(n)s] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR, ET 'a dance;
to dance'.

Etym: From English "dance". Cf Bay Center CW <t’a”ns, d’a”ns> 'dance'.

th'awn [t’á’on] Ref: VH 'town'.

Etym: From English "town".

th’am [t’á’im] Ref: WB, CR, ET 'time, occasion'.

Etym: From English "time".

thi [th’i] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877a:64) 'tea'.

Etym: From English "tea". Cf Demers <Ti> 'tea'.

thiktik * Ref: <tiktik> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0354), <aias-tik-tik> (St. Onge) 'clock'; <tik-tik> (St. Onge), <Tik-tik> (Gibbs) 'watch'.

Etym: From English "tick-tick".

tilay [ti’lái, t̀a’lái; t’à’lái] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, Ej 'dry'.

Etym: From English "dry". Cf Bay Center CW [tá’lái] <tél’á’y> 'dry'.

tishis [tr’á’sis] Ref: Frachtenberg (1913, 1:132) 'dishes'.

Etym: From English "dishes".

t’ubits [thú/br’óts] Ref: Ej 'twenty-five cents'.

Etym: From English "two bits". Cf Bay Center CW <má’kwst pít> 'two "bits"'.

tumala [tu.má’li, t, má’li, l, tu.má’li, l] Ref: JH 1932, VH, WB, Ej 'tomorrow, next day'.

Etym: From English "tomorrow". Cf Bay Center CW [támá’la] <támá’l> 'tomorrow'.

thuttbut * Ref: <Tut tut> (Demers) 'wind instrument'.

Etym: Apparently from English "toot".

ul [ʔul’]; ʔul’] Ref: CR 'old'.

Etym: From English "old".

ulman [ʔul’man; ʔul’man] Ref: JH 1928/1932, Ej 'old man, husband; senior'.

Etym: From English "old man". Cf Bay Center CW <ól’man> 'old man'.

wach [wa’táš] Ref: CR 'to watch, look at'.

Etym: From English "watch".

wach * Ref: <Wach> (Demers) 'watch, clock'.

Etym: From English "watch".

wash Ref: EP 'to wash'.

Etym: From English "wash".

wam [wa’m] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, Ej 'warm, hot'.

Etym: From English "warm". Cf Bay Center CW <w’à’m> 'hot'.

wayn * Ref: <Waïn> (Demers) 'wine'.

Etym: From English "wine".

wel [we’l] Ref: CR '(water) well'.

Etym: From English "well".

wel [we’l, we’l’, wál?] Ref: CR 'well (then ...)'.

Etym: From English "well".

win [wí’n; wí’nt, wí’nd] Ref: JH 1928, WB, ET, CR 'wind; breath'.

Etym: From English "wind". Cf Bay Center CW <wí’n> 'wind'.

wiski * Ref: <Wiski> (Demers) 'whiskey'.

Etym: From English "whiskey".

yuk Ref: Gatschet (1877:137) 'yoke (measure for oxen)'.

Etym: From English "yoke".
7 From French

The initials MLT below stand for Marie-Lucie Tarpent (personal communications, 2010)

apa * Ref: <Appa> (Demers) 'well then, ...
; if this is the case, ...'.

Etym: In a handwritten annotation to his personal copy of Demers (of which he was final editor), Fr. St. Onge cites French "âh bien or eh bien" (well!) as the likely source of this word. MLT concurs, citing the expression's Canadian French casual form: "%eh ben" %e b%e%.

ata [%T/a/t(3)j Ref: VH, WB, EJ 'wait, wait for'.

Etym: Probably from French "attends" %at% (second person singular imperative form of "attendre", to wait) (MLT).

budi [b%od%j; b%od%j] Ref: EP, JP 'to pout'.

Etym: Apparently from French "bouder", to sulk.

dret [%d%re(j)t; %t%re(j)t; %d%l%re(j)t; %d%l%ht] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, ET, CR 'straight; directly, really; correct, true'.

Etym: From Canadian French "drette", a dialect alternant of Standard French "droit(e)" 'straight, right(-hand)' (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [%t%lt] <t%lt; t%lt; t%lt; t%lt> 'straight, right, really'.

eklis * Ref: <eklis> (Demers) 'the (Catholic) Church'.

Etym: From French "église".

kabreys [%k3.br%e(j)s; ga%br%e(j)s] Ref: Gatschet (1877:14) 'lariat strap'.

Etym: David Robertson (personal communication) calls our attention to New World French "cabresse", ultimately from Spanish "cabestro", referring to a halter rope: an entry in John Francis McDermott's A

Glossary of Mississippi Valley French.

kapu [%k%pa(j); %k%pa(j)] Ref: JH 1928, EJ, MM 'jacket, coat'.

Etym: From French "capot". Cf Bay Center CW [%k%ap] <k%p; k%ap> 'coat'.

karapin [%k%ap%n; %k%al%p%n] Ref: WB, JH 1928 'gun, rifle'.

Etym: From French "carabine". Cf Bay Center CW [%sk%l%p%n] <sk%l%p%n> 'rifle'.

katholik * Ref: <Katholik> (Demers) 'Catholic'.

Etym: From French "catholique".

kriye [%k%ri%jye; %k%hr%j] Ref: JH 1928, VH, MM 'scream, yell, cry out'.

Etym: From the French verb "crier" %kri%j. The alternate form %kri%j may be from the noun "cri" and/or a homophonic singular verb form (MLT).

kuru [%k%ú(j).r; k%ú(j)] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'to run'.

Etym: From French "courir" (probably reflecting the dialectal pronunciation %kuri%, according to MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [%k%ú] <k%ú> 'to run'.

kushu [%k%ú(j).šu] Ref: Jacobs 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'hog, pig'.

Etym: From French "cochon" %ka%š% or %ku%š% (the latter is a dialect alternate; MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [%k%š%] <k%š%> 'hog'.

labins * Ref: <labi*ns> (N Oregon Coast CW [Louie Fuller], jph 20.0103) 'beans'.

Etym: From Canadian French "bines", in turn derived from English "beans" (MLT).

labrid [%l%br%d] Ref: Gatschet (1877:83)

Glossary of Mississippi Valley French.
'bridle'.
*Etym:* From French "la bride". Cf Bay Center CW [lαpəlɪt] <lαpəlɪt> 'bridle'.

**lachuk** [lα.tʃʊ(k); tʃʊ(k)] *Ref:* JH 1928, JP, EP, MM 'tasseled cap; hat, cap'.
*Etym:* From Canadian French "la tuque" tʃɪ̂k, referring to a knitted winter cap with a long tasseled tail (MLT). Mr. Norman Fleury, a speaker of Michif Cree (a Cree and French based "mixed language" spoken in Saskatchewan and Manitoba), informs us that the CW form is identical to a Michif Cree word also referring to a tasseled cap. Cf Demers <Làtuk> 'woolen cap'.

**lakah** [lα/hα(s); lɑ.hα(s)] *Ref:* JH 1928, VH, EJ, JP 'axe'.
*Etym:* From French "la hache". MLT points out that while [h] is not pronounced in modern Standard French, it is an archaic feature of some dialects, including Canadian French. Cf Bay Center CW [lαhαs] <lαhαs> 'axe'.

**lakan** [lα.kα(h)n] *Ref:* VH 'cane'.
*Etym:* From French "la canne".

**lak̆arat** [lα.kα/rα(t); lɛ.kα/rα(t), lρ.kα/lα(t)] *Ref:* JH 1928, WB, EJ 'carrots'.
*Etym:* From French "la carotte". Cf Bay Center CW [lɪkαlαt] <lɪkαlαt> 'carrot'.

**lak̆aset** [lα.kα.sɛ̃(t)] *Ref:* JH 1928 'trunk, box'.
*Etym:* From French "la cassette". Cf Bay Center CW [lαkαsɪt] <lαkαsɪt> 'box'.

**lak̆as** *Ref:* <Laklas> (Demers) 'ice'.
*Etym:* From French "la glace".

**lak̆li** [lα/kli] *Ref:* JH 1928, WB, Gatschet (1877:85, 394) 'key'.
*Etym:* From French "la clé". Cf Bay Center CW [lαklɪ] <lαklɪ> 'key'.

**lak̆lwa** *Ref:* <Lakloa> (Demers, St. Onge) 'cross'.
*Etym:* From French "la croix" krwa.

**lak̆um** [lα.kʊ(m); lɛ.kʊ(m), lα.kʊ(m); lα.go(m)~gʊ(m)] *Ref:* JH 1928, VH, WB, LK, EJ 'gum; pitch'.
*Etym:* From French "la gomme". Cf Bay Center CW [lαkʊ(m)] <lαkʊ(m)> 'pitch'.

**lalam** [lα.lɑ(m)] *Ref:* VH 'paddle'.
*Etym:* From French "la rame" (the oar). Cf Bay Center CW [lɑlɑm] <lɑlɑm> 'oar'.

**lalang** [lα.lɑ̃] *Ref:* JH 1928, ET, ID/MM 'tongue; language'.
*Etym:* From French "la langue" (tongue, language) (usually lɑ̃ in casual speech, according to MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [lɑlɑŋ] <lɑlɑŋ> 'tongue'.

**lalasin** *Ref:* <Lalasin> (Demers) 'root'.
*Etym:* From French "la racine".

**lalim** [lα.lɪ̩m] *Ref:* JH 1928 'file (tool)'.
*Etym:* From French "la lime". Cf Bay Center CW [lɑlɪ̩m] <lɑlɪ̩m> 'a file'.

**lamat̆in** [lɑ.mɑ/tθiŋ, lɑ.mɑ/tθiŋ] *Ref:* EJ 'mittens'.
*Etym:* From Canadian French "la mitaine" (mitten).

**lamatsin** [lɑ.mɑ/tsθɪŋ, lɑ.mɑ/tsθɪŋ; lɑm.tθɪŋ; lɑ.mɛ.tθɪŋ] *Ref:* JH 1928, WB, EJ 'medicine'.
*Etym:* From French "la médecine". According to MLT, the word has come to mean 'the medical profession' in modern Standard French, but retains its earlier meaning of 'medicine' in Canadian
French. Cf Bay Center CW [lámítśín] 'lámítśín 'medicine'.

lamesh [lá/mé(ð)s] Ref: JH (Jacobs 1945:343) 'church'.
Etym: From French "la messe" (the mass).

lamatay [lá.ma/tá(ð)í (mu-mo-ma); lá.mo/tá(ð)í] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, EJ, CR 'mountain'.
Etym: From French "la montagne".

lamel [lá/mé(ð)l] Ref: WB 'mule'.
Etym: From French "la mule" (female mule). Cf Bay Center CW [lámi’ř] 'jackass'.

lamiyay [lá.mi/yá(ð)í, lá/mé/yé(ð)] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, CR 'old woman'.
Etym: From French "la vieille" \vjej\.
Cf Bay Center CW [lǎymi’ř] 'old woman'.

lamuwel [lá.mu.wé(ð)í; lámu.wé(ð)í] Ref: JH 1928, EP 'marrow'.
Etym: From French "la moelle"; Canadian French preserves the older pronunciation \mwl\, contrasting with modern standard French \mwal\ (MLT).

lapál [lápál] Ref: <lápál> (middle Columbia CW [Joe Peter], jph 18.0009) 'paddle'.
Etym: From French "la pale".

lapal [lápál] Ref: <lápál> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0272) 'ball'.
Etym: From French "la balle".

laparp [lápárp] Ref: JH 1928, VH 'beard'.
Etym: From French "la barbe".

lapátk [lápátk] Ref: <Lapatak> (Demers) 'potatoes'.
Etym: From a Canadian French word for 'potato': cf Michif Cree lée patak

lapel • [lápəl] Ref: <Lapel> (Demers) 'spade, shovel'.
Etym: From French "la pelle".

lapayush • [lápəyʊʃ] (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0424) 'shovel, spade, clam-digger'; <lapiosh> (Demers) 'hoe'.
Etym: From French "la pioche" \pjö\. MLT points out that the word means 'pick-axe' in Standard French, but may refer to several digging instruments in Canadian French.

lapip [lápip] Ref: WB, Frachtenberg (1913, 1:39, 91) 'pipe'.
Etym: From French "la pipe". Cf Bay Center CW [lápíp] 'pipe'.

lapiskwi • [lápiskwi] Ref: <Lapiskwi> (Demers) 'biscuit, cake'.
Etym: From French "le biscuit".

lapish • [lápish] Ref: <lápíʃ] (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0424) 'pole'.
Etym: From French "la perche".

laplash [lá/pláðí; lá/plá] Ref: JH 1928, LK, Gatschet (1877:196) 'plank, lumber; seed bat'.
Etym: From French "la planche" \plá\.
Cf Bay Center CW [lápáš] <lápáʃ] 'board'.

lapot [lápót] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'door'.
Etym: From French "la porte". Cf Bay Center CW [lápót] 'door'.

lapotay • [lápóta] Ref: <Lapotay> (Demers) 'bottle'.
Etym: From French "la bouteille" (Canadian French "tends toward" \butaj\, vs Standard \butaj\,.
according to MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [ləpətái] <ləpətáy> 'bottle'.

**lapush** [lá/pu̯(s)bú̯(s)] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR, EP 'mouf'.
*Etym:* From French "la bouche". Cf Bay Center CW [ləpú̯s] <ləpú̯ʃ> 'mouth'.

**lapushet** ◆ Ref: <Lapushet> (Demers, St. Onge) 'fork'.
*Etym:* From French "la fourchette".

**lapùwel** [lə.po.wé̯l; lé.po.wel] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:8), Frachtenberg (1913, 1:132) 'frying pan'.
*Etym:* From French "la poêle"; Canadian French preserves the older pronunciation /pweːl/, contrasting with modern Standard French /pwal/ (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [ləpowel] <ləpowé̯l> 'frying pan'.

**larp** [lá/ɔ̯rp] Ref: EP 'Kinnikinnick leaves; marijuana'.
*Etym:* From French "l'herbe": cf Michif Cree (from Canadian Métis French) l'arb, referring to an herb (Fleury and Barkwell).

**lasel** [ləsé̯l] Ref: JH 1928 'saddle'.
*Etym:* From French "la selle". Cf Bay Center CW [ləsè̯l] <ləsè̯l> 'saddle'.

**lasiyet** ◆ Ref: <lasiyi̯t> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0432), <Lasiet> (Demers) 'plate'.
*Etym:* From French "l'assiette" /ləʃe̯t/.

**lasup** [là/sú̯p] Ref: JH 1928/1932 'soup'.
*Etym:* From French "la soupe".

**laswe** ◆ Ref: <ləswé> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0433: <e> is "open"), <Laswa> (Demers) 'silk'.
*Etym:* From French "la soie", with the older (still Canadian)
pronunciation /swé/ (MLT).

**lashantel** [lə̯.ʃənté̯l] Ref: JH 1928, LH 'candle'.
*Etym:* From French "la chandelle".

**lashen** ◆ Ref: <Lashen> (Demers) 'chain'.
*Etym:* From French "la chaîne" /ʃe̯n/.

**lashamine** [lə̯.ʃə.mine; lə̯.ʃam/né̯] Ref: Jacobs 1928, LH 'chimney'.
*Etym:* From French "la cheminée" (chimney, fire-place).

**latam** [lə̯tə̯m; lə̯tám] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, LH, Gatschet (1877:83) 'table'.
*Etym:* From French "la table" /tabl/ (final [l] tends to disappear in casual speech, especially in Canadian French; MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [lətám] <lətá̯m> 'table'.

**latet** [lə̯.te̯t; lə̯ṭet] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'head'.
*Etym:* From French "la tête". Cf Bay Center CW [lətét] <ləṭet> 'head'.

**lawen** [lə̯.wé̯n] Ref: LH, Gatschet (1877a:64, 93), JH (Jacobs 1945:329) 'oats'.
*Etym:* From French "l'avoine", with dialectal weakening of intervocalic [v] (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [ləwén] <ləwé̯n> 'oats'.

**lawest** ◆ Ref: <lawé̯st> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0434: <e> is "open"), <Lawest> (Demers) 'vest'.
*Etym:* From French "la veste" (vest), with dialectal weakening of intervocalic [v] (compare lawen) (MLT).

**lefil** [lə̯.fi̯l] Ref: JH 1928 'thread'.
*Etym:* From French "le fil".

**legley** [lə̯.ɡḷe̯]; lə̯.ɡré̯] Ref: JH 1928, EP 332
'grey'.

Etym: Evidently from French "le gris", though apparently influenced by English "grey" (MLT).

lekblu [lekblu(ə~lu)] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:213) 'nail'.
Etym: From French "le clou". Cf Bay Center CW [lIkəlu] 'nail', Demers <Leklu> 'nail, peg'.

lemartbo [le.má(ro.to)] Ref: Gatschet (1877:83) 'hammer'.
Etym: From French "le marteau".

lemula [le.m̩.lo(ə~lu)] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:225) 'mill'.
Etym: From French "le moulin" \m̩ul̩\. Cf Bay Center CW <mol̩> 'a mill'.

lemus • Ref: <lemus> (Demers, St. Onge), <lemush> (St. Onge) 'fly, gnat'.
Etym: From French "les mouches".

lepbashey • Ref: <Lepashe> (Demers 66) 'shepherd(s)'.
Etym: From French "le berger" \ber̩e\ (shepherd) (MLT).

lepbet • Ref: <Lepet> (Demers 32) 'festival, holiday'.
Etym: From French "les fêtes" (the holidays).

lepbiyesh •
Etym: From French "le piège" (trap, snare).

lepbot • Ref: <Lepot> (Demers) 'pitcher, cup'.
Etym: From French "le pot" (pitcher, pot; not cup); no final [t] in Standard French, but possible as Canadian French (MLT).

lepbul [lep'bul] Ref: JH 1928 'chicken'.
Etym: From French "les poules(s)". Cf Bay Center CW <lIp̩l̩u> 'chicken'.

leruban [lə.r̩.b̩.n̩] Ref: Gatschet (1877:84) 'ribbons'.
Etym: Presumably from French "le ruban", though the final [n] is anomalous (influenced by English "ribbon") (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [ləl̩p̩ə] 'ribbons'.

lesash • Ref: <Lesash> (Demers) 'angel'.
Etym: From French "les anges" (angels).

lespro [le.s̩ro(ə)] Ref: JH 1928 'spurs'.
Etym: From French "les éperons" \lezepr̩\ (spurs). MLT observes that the dropping of the French second syllable in the CW form conforms to a Canadian French phonological pattern (devoicing or loss of high vowels next to voiceless consonants).

leshaf [le.x̩a] Ref: JH 1928 'egg'.
Etym: The source is French "les œufs" \lez̩\, plural form of "l'œuf" \lez̩\. MLT observes that the co-occurrence of [f] with plural "les" seen in the CW form could reflect a Canadian French dialect alternate or local innovation, not necessarily a CW speakers' generalization. Cf Bay Center CW <l̩s̩̩̩p̩> 'eggs(s)'.

letowa • Ref: <letoa, letoe> (St Onge) 'finger, claw'.
Etym: From French "les doigts" \dwa\ (fingers, not claws) (MLT).

lahwet [la.hw̩ə] Ref: JH 1928 'whip'.
Etym: From Canadian French "le fouet" \fw̩t\; no final [t] in Standard French, but possible as Canadian French (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW [lahw̩ət] 'whip'.

lasandjel [la.s̩ænd̩ʒə] Ref: JH 1928

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'belt'.

Etym: "La ceinture" \s/tyr\ is modern Standard French for 'belt', but according to MLT a more likely source is "la sangle" \s/gl\ (strap, especially, the strap going around the belly of a horse or mule); [dʒ] in the CW form could have arisen as a palatalization of [g] in some Canadian French variety. [n] and final [l] are harder to explain, possibly bespeaking English influence.

libarādu [l.i.bā/.rā.dō; l.e.pā/.l.to] Ref: Gatschet (1877:13), LK (Frachtenberg in Gatschet 1877:13) 'shingles, clapboard'.
Etym: From French "le(s) bardeau(s)" (shingles) (MLT).

liblo [l/i/blkō] Ref: Gatschet (1877a:70) 'sorrel (color)'.
Etym: From French "le blond" \blō\.

ligwin [l.i.gwō/.l.kwō/.n] Ref: Gatschet (1877:9), LK (Frachtenberg in Gatschet 1877:9) 'a saw'.
Etym: From French "l'égoîne" \legōin\, the technical term for the usual kind of handsaw (MLT).

likbāk [l.i.kbā/.k(1-l-e)] Ref: EP, JP, Gatschet (1877:366) 'rooster'.
Etym: From French "le coq". Cf Bay Center CW <lkō′k> 'rooster'.

likart [l.i.kā/.rt] Ref: JH 1928 'cards'.
Etym: From French "les cartes" \le kart\ (cards).

likbay • Ref: <lkāy> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0439), <Lekāi> (Demers) 'spotted, speckled'.
Etym: From French "la caille" \kaj\ (quail) (MLT).

likrem [l/i/krē/.m] Ref: LK 'yellow, dun, buckskin-colored'.
Etym: From French "la crème" \krēm\ (cream), possibly confused with "le Saint-Chrême" \krēm\ (the holy chrism; hence perhaps, li in the CW form) (MLT).

Etym: From French "le cou". Cf Bay Center CW <likû> 'neck'.

lilu [l/i.lu/.l.] Ref: JH 1928/1932, EJ 'wolf'.
Etym: From French "le loup" \lu\.

lima [l/i/mā/.l.mā/.l.] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'hand, arm'.
Etym: From French "les mains". Cf Bay Center CW <limá\, lîmá′> 'hand'.

limoto [l.i.mō/.tō] Ref: JH 1928, Gatschet (1877:31, 83, 207) 'sheep'.
Etym: From French "le(s) mouton(s)". Cf Bay Center CW <limotó\, lîmō′tú> 'hand'.

limulo • Ref: <limolō′> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0274), <lemolo> (Demers), <Le-mó-lo> (Gibbs) 'wild'.
Etym: According to Gibbs, the source is Canadian French "le moron", meaning 'wild, untamed'. MLT suggests that this is a non-standard spelling for "le marron" \m/\, an adjective for 'escapee, outlaw'.

lipiskwi • Ref: <lipiskwi′> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0435) 'round hard-tacks', <lapiskwi> (Demers) 'biscuit, cake'.
Etym: From French "le biscuit" (small flat cake, cracker).

lippla [l.i.ppla/.l] Ref: WB 'plate'.
Etym: From French "le plat" \pla\ (dish [utensil or food]).

lippret [l/i/prett] Ref: JH 1928, JH (Jacobs 1945:343), MM 'priest, minister'.
Etym: From French "le prêtre" \pr\538tr\ (final [r] would tend to disappear in casual speech, especially in Canadian French; MLT). Cf Bay Center CW <lpl\5e>t 'preacher'.

lipum [l\i/\p\510\m; l\e-/l\p\510\m -p\50\m] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'apple'.
Etym: From French "les pommes" \p\51\m (but \p\51\m in some Canadian dialects; MLT). Cf Bay Center CW <lpl\5e>m 'apple'.

li\5b\5e\5a [l\i/\p\510\w\51\m] Ref: JH 1932, Gatschet (1877:37) 'peas; green beans'.
Etym: From French "le(s) pois" \p\51\m (peas). Cf Bay Center CW [l\p\5w\5\m] 'peas'.

li\5p\5y\5i [l\i/\p\51\y\51\m; l\i/\p\51\m; l\e.\p\5\y\51\m] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'foot'.
Etym: From French "les pieds" \p\5j\m. Cf Bay Center CW <lpi\5y\5i> 'foot'.

lisak [l\i/\s\5\m; l\e/\s\5\k] Ref: JH 1928, JH (Jacobs 1945:21), VH, WB, EP 'bag, sack'.
Etym: From French "le sac". Cf Bay Center CW <lsak\5e>k 'bag'.

lisayu •/g624 Ref: <lissay\5\o> (N Oregon Coast CW [Louie Fuller], jph 20.0104), <Leso\5\o> (Demers) 'onion'.
Etym: From French "les oignons" \lez \o\5\j\5\m.}

li\5shesh [l\i/\5\ch\5\m\5\s] Ref: EJ 'chair'.
Etym: From French "la chaise".

li\5shol [l\i/\5\sh\5\m] Ref: LK, Gatschet (1877:84, 148) 'shawl'.
Etym: From French "le châle" \jal\.

li\5ta [l\i/\t\5\m; l\e/\t\5\m] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR, JP 'tooth, teeth'.
Etym: From French "les dents" \d\5\m. Cf Bay Center CW <lit\5\m> 'tooth, teeth'.

li\5yop [l\i/\y\5\p\5\m; l\i/\y\5\p\5\b; l\i.y\5\p\5\b] Ref: JH 1928, JH (Jacobs 1945:284), EL 'the devil'.
Etym: From French "le diable"; probably a dialect form such as \g\j\5\m, rather than Standard French \dj\5\j\5\b\ (MLT). Cf Bay Center CW <li\5y\5\p> 'the devil'.

lols\5h •/g624 Ref: <Lols\5h> (Demers) 'barley'.
Etym: From French "l'orge".

malakwa •/g624 Ref: <malak\5\w\5\a> (Demers), <Mél-a-kwa, Mál-a-kwa> (Gibbs) 'mosquito'.
Etym: From Canadian French "maringouin", based in turn upon a borrowing from Portuguese, which in turn is based upon a word contributed by Tupi-Guarani, a South American Native language (Alan H. Hartley, personal communication 2005).

maliyash •/g624 Ref: <Maliash> (Demers, St. Onge) 'marriage'.
Etym: From French "mariage" \marj\5\a\.

malyi •/g624 Ref: <m/\7\l.y\5\m/g630/g652> (Bay Center CW, jph 18.0293) 'to marry; married'.
Etym: From French "marié" \marj\ (married), also used transitively (to marry) (MLT).

mama [m\5\a/m\5\a\] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'mother'.
Etym: From French "maman" \mam\5\a, m\5\a\m/\5\a\ (for Standard French \m\5r\5s\5\i\; MLT).

mersi [m\5\m/\5r.s\5\i] Ref: EP 'thank-you'.

marsi General Definition: 216 [m\5\a/\s\5\i\sa\] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR, EJ, EP 'mother'.
Etym: From French "maman" \mam\5\a, m\5\a\ (for Standard French \m\5r\5s\5\i\; MLT).
Etym: Compare regional masi ••. The speaker (EP) may have been influenced by modern standard French.

nipersi [nɪˈpɜːrs.i] Ref: Gatschet (1877:31) 'Nez Perce Indians'.
*Etym: From French "nez percé" (ne perse), 'pierced nose' (HNAI 12:437).

nowel • Ref: <Noel> (Demers) 'Christmas'.
*Etym: From French "Noël" \noel\.

papa [pá/páː; pʰApá] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'father'.
*Etym: From French "papa" ("daddy"). Cf Bay Center CW [papá] <papa> 'father'.

pi [pi, pʰi] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'and, but, yet; than'.
*Etym: From Canadian French "pis", corresponding to Standard French "puis": compare Michif Cree (from Métis French) pi 'and' (Fleury and Barkwell 6). Cf Bay Center CW <pi> 'and'.

philye • Ref: <Plie> (Demers, St. Onge) 'pray; religion; sacred'.
*Etym: From French "prier" \priye\ (to pray).

ptsiza [ptsi.zá, ptši.zá; tši.zá, tʰa.zá] Ref: JH (Jacobs 1945:275-335), EP, EL 'Petit Jean; the trickster'.
*Etym: From Canadian French \ptsiža, tžā\, corresponding to Standard French "Petit Jean" \pʰ(t)žā\ (MLT); cf "Ti-Jean", given as "the French (French Canadian) trickster" (Bakker 1992:63).

phuli [pʰulí] Ref: EP 'rotten'.
*Etym: From French "pourri". It is possible that the speaker (EP) refreshed her memory of this word by consulting Edward Harper Thomas's (1935) popular dictionary, in which the word appears spelled "POO‘LIE". Most words of French origin retain [r] in local CW, albeit not in regional CW: cf Bay Center CW <pôl> 'rotten'.

puyu [pʰyʊ; bo.yá] Ref: JH 1928, JP 'broth, soup'.
*Etym: From French "bouillon" \bujő\.

sandali [sándali] Ref: Gatschet (1877a:70) 'roan (colored)'.
*Etym: From French "cendré".

sesukli • Ref: <Sesu Kli> (Demers), <Iesu-Kli> (St. Onge) 'Jesus Christ'.
*Etym: From French "Jésus Christ" \jezy kř\.

shapu [šá/pú] Ref: EP, ID 'hat'.
*Etym: From French "chapeau".

shati [šá/ti] Ref: VH 'to sing'.
*Etym: From French "chanter".

shawash [sá/wáš; sá/wáš] Ref: JH 1928/1932/1941, WB, EJ 'Indian'.
*Etym: From French "sauvage" (wild). A Métis French origin or influence is suggested by the following citation from materials of the Michif language program: savazh, savæzh 'Indian' (Fleury and Barkwell 4, 5). WB remembered that French-speaking community members would sometimes refer to Indians as [savæš] (sic), a term which he took to be derogatory. He was not aware that his own word for 'Indian' (shawash) is from the same source. Cf Bay Center CW [sáwâš] <sáwó> 'Indian'.

shenu • <shenu> (St. Onge) 'knee'.
*Etym: From French "genou" \ž(a)nu\.
ubut [ʔo/ˈbuːt̚, ʔo.ˈboʊt̚, ʔo.ˈpoʊt̚] Ref: JH 1928, CR 'end, goal'.

Etym: From Canadian French "au bout" (at the end; cf "le but", goal); in contrast to Standard French, the Canadian pronunciation retains final [t] (MLT).

8 From multiple sources

ank'aw [ʔán/ˈkáw] Ref: EJ 'untie'.

Etym: From English "un-" + CW (from Chinookan) k'aw 'tied'.

ikt'as [ʔíktˈtas] Ref: EJ, EP 'clothes'.

Etym: From CW (from Chinookan) ikt 'thing, something' + the English plural suffix -s. As EJ remarked, "ikt'as is clothes . . . 'things' they said" (EJ 44). Cf Bay Center CW [ˈɪktəs] -i'ktas 'things'.

kakupus [kɑ̃.g奥林匹克, lə.kɑ̃.mas] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ 'seemingly, as if'.

Etym: Contracted for CW (of obscure origin) kakwa 'thus, so' + CW (from Chinookan) pus 'if, would'.

lakamas [lə.ˈkɑsˈəs, lə.ˈkɑsˈəs] Ref: JH 1928, VH, EJ, JP 'camas; edible roots'.

Etym: From Nez Perce qém 'es 'camas', picked up by French-speaking voyageurs and introduced into CW with the French article la-. Cf Bay Center CW [ləkəˈməs] -lakəmas> 'camas'.

lap'heyl • Ref: <ləpɛl> (Middle Columbia CW [Joe Peter], jph 18.0009: one of Harrington's more cryptic citations; in its entirety it reads: "ləpɛl We used a can for boiling").

Etym: Evidently, a local French borrowing of English "pail".

lap'usmu [ləposˈmo] Ref: JH 1928 'saddle-blanket, sitting-blanket; bed'.

Etym: According to Kinkade (2004:38), this word is ultimately from Ojibwa appišimo 'something to lie or sit on'; initial la- shows that it was introduced into CW by French-speaking fur-company employees. Cf flapišimů 'saddle-blanket' (Cowlitz [Kinkade]).

latsikʰan-stik • Ref: <Latsikanstik> 'oak' (Demers).

Etym: From a Chinookan noun plus CW (from English) stik 'wood': i-láčkan <i-láč-kan> (Chinook [Curtis]), ĭ-náčkan (Wishram [Dyk 94]) 'oak'; cf t-útlakačkan <ḻṯḻ o-tḻačkan> 'hearth-side sitting-plank' (a feature of traditional Chinookan houses) (KT 100.10).

lesukʰor [lə.ˈsuəkʰəɾ] Ref: JH 1928 'sugar'.

Etym: MLT observes that the CW form violates expected pattern for deriving a CW word from a French source: the putative source, "le sucre" \lə sykr\, would probably have dropped its final [r]; and the vowel \y\ [ü] should not be represented by CW [u]. Apparently, local French from English "sugar".

lishat [li.ˈʃɑt̚] Ref: JH 1928 'shirt'.

Etym: Apparently, local French from English "shirt".

lap'heyl • Ref: <ləpɛl> (Middle Columbia CW [Joe Peter], jph 18.0009: one of Harrington's more cryptic citations; in its entirety it reads: "ləpɛl We used a can for boiling").

Etym: While obviously compound in origin (consisting of pʰaτ̚ 'full', from Chinookan, and lam 'booze', from English), this item is usually perceived and pronounced as one word, with stress falling on the first syllable.

pʰasayuks [pʰəˈsəyuks; pa.ˈsəyuks] Ref: JH 1928, EJ, JP 'French'.

Etym: Two etymologies of this word
are on record. Gibbs (1863:20), noting that Chinookans referred to Lewis and Clark as "Pashisheooks", proposes Chinookan -pašíši 'blanket' + -ukš [plural]. Hale (1846:640) proposes "Français" (also in Canadian French) 'French' + -ukš, observing that Chinookan lacks the segments [f] and [r] and the nasalized vowel: hence, (assumed Chinookan) [pasá] + -ukš 'French person/people'. While Gibbs's proposal no doubt explains Lewis and Clark's "Pashisheooks" (cf Lewis and Clark in Moulton 1990, 6:434: "they call us pâ-shish-e-ooks, or cloth men"), Hale's form/meaning match is more convincing as an explanation of CW p'asayuk.

**wikna** [wi'k.na] Ref: WB, EP 'isn't that right?'.
*Etym:* From CW (from Nootka Jargon) wîk 'no' + CW (from Chinookan/Salishan) na '?'.

### 9 Of obscure origin

**aha** [ʔá/ha(ː), ʔá.há] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, CR 'yes'.
*Etym:* Also recorded as 'yes' in Kalapuyan (Takeuchi 1969); cf also English "ùhúh".

**alaksh** [ʔá/laks] Ref: EP 'beg for'.
*Etym:* This word suggests, without perfectly matching, some elements recorded from local Salishan languages: cf √?ale- 'pity, poor', √?alaqʷ- 'loosen' (Tillamook [Thompson and Thompson]); ó/xʷ=alač'a 'beggar' (from √?o·xʷaš- 'beg for' + =alač'a 'agent, doer of' [lexical suffix]; Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]: cf Lower Chehalis [Snow] uxʷ 'give').

**alik/chik** [< allí/kotchik> (Gatschet 1877:111)] Ref: Gatschet (1877:111) 'dentalium shells' (given as English translation of Tualatin <atchípin>).
*Etym:* Of obscure origin. Gibbs's dictionary includes <Luk'-ut-chee, Lá-kwit-chee> as a word for clams "used chiefly on Puget Sound". Gibbs's form may be from French "la coquille" (shell), as he suggests: note that "qu" [k] would tend to be palatalized in Canadian French, making the substitution of "tch" for "qu" less strange than it might first appear. Gill's dictionary (1909 ed., 47) has <Al/-li-ká-cheek> as a small shell worn as an ornament for the ear; we have so far been unable to trace Gill's source.

**alim** [/-li.m; ʔi.lí,m, ʔe.leí,m] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'to rest'.
*Etym:* French "aliment" (food) has
been suggested as the source of this word. But according to MLT: “Even if the meanings were more compatible, this [French] word is not an ordinary, everyday word like English 'food', it belongs to a higher, more specialized register (e.g. when discussing nutrition) and would have been unlikely in the vocabulary of French speakers in the relevant time and place”; moreover, “the expected correspondence of 'aliment' with CW would be *(a)lima, not alim.” Cf (especially with reference to EJ’s alternate forms ilim, eleym) the Lower Chinook verb-stem -/g595im 'feed', as in n-a-l-/g595im-a '[I-her-to- Stem -future] I will feed her' (Boas 619), ý-l-/g595im <-ē/l’ēm> '[him-to- Stem] give him food' (Clatsop [Hymes pace Boas]). If the word is indeed originally Chinookan, its usually recorded CW form may reflect a French-speakers’ folk-etymology.

champuyk [tś̌ām/pʰ̣u̯k-ʃ̣̌̄k; ʃ̣̌̄m.pʰ̣u̯k.w] Ref: Gatschet (1877:70, 267, 282), David LaChance, EL 'Champoeq'.

Etym: The first pronunciation cited corresponds both to Gatschet (1877:70, 267, 282), reflecting the usage of Tualatin-speaking members of the Grand Ronde community, and to pioneer-era English pronunciations of the name; the second pronunciation (from David LaChance and EL) apparently reflects local French influence. Gatschet also gives Tualatin ča-čima-būčuk 'place (in front of?) būčuk (yampah, Perideridea sp., probably, P. oregana)', for a hill in the vicinity where Indians once gathered seasonally to dig yampah - a nutritious root that could be eaten either raw or boiled. The historical town name is probably related to the name of the plant, though the exact derivation is obscure.

chasti [tś̌̄sť̃; tś̌̄sť̃] Ref: Gatschet (1877:31, 69), Jacobs (CCT 552, Tualatin [Berman slip-files]), WB 'Shastas'.

Etym: Origin obscure. The Chinuk Wawa form of the name is also Chinookan, and shared generally by speakers of Northwest Oregon languages.

chipchip [tʃ̣̌̄p.tʃ̣̌̄p] Ref: JH 1928 'winking'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

hayash [há/yá()-ʃ] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'big; greatly'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. Gibbs (1863:5) proposed that the word is "corrupted from" the Nootkan word ultimately underlying hayu 'many, much' in the Nootka Jargon list). A Chinookan particle of similar form/meaning has been recorded from the extreme upriver dialects, but not, so far as we know, from any downriver dialect: ha/g595as 'plentiful, more than enough' (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). Maria Parker Pascua (2001), director of the Makah language program, points to Makah Nootkan x/g704ayaa/g239/g633 'high', corresponding to Ditidaht Nootkan xaa/g239k 'high' (Powell 117). Cf also Ditidaht haac’ 'tall; high-ranking' (Powell 77). While some such Nootkan form could conceivably have given rise to a Nootka Jargon word resembling CW hayash 'big', the question must remain open for lack of documentation. Cf Bay Center CW [ḥ̌̄yá-s] -ḥ̌̄yà-j- 'big'.

hilu [ḥ̌̄l.ʊ-; hẹ́̃̄lo] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, CR 'lacking, gone, expired'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. Lower Chehalis Salishan has hilu 'no, not', alongside mišt 'no, not' (Snow); only
miłt has cognates in other Salishan languages, hílu is unique to Lower Chehalis. Dale Kinkade (personal communication) suspects an ultimate Chinookan origin, but no resemblant Chinookan forms are on record to support his hunch. Cf Bay Center CW [hílu, ?ílu] <hélu, hélo, hiław, 'i:lo> 'no, not, none'.

kakwa [ká(-)kwa~gwa; ká(-)kwa~gwa; ká(-)o/(-o), ká(-)o/(-o)] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, WB, EJ, CR, EP 'accordingly; like, resembling'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. Chinook Texts, dictated by Charles Cultee, shows an example of apparent use as a Chinookan particle: kákä <kä'koa> 'thus' (CT 67.16). Since this was not one of Cultee's usual Chinook words for the indicated meaning, it is possible that we have here an intrusion from CW, which Cultee spoke fluently. Kathlamet Texts, also dictated by Cultee, shows another (no doubt genuinely Chinookan) particle: dëwä 'thus' (KT 50.8, 51.4, 52.6, 54.4, 55.1, etc.). But an even closer match to the CW is presented by Nootka Jargon kwokwokwa 'like (this)' (Clark 2005): cf Nootka Nootkan qwa- 'thus, such, so' (Sapir and Swadesh 294), Makah Nootkan qwa- 'to be thus' (Pasqua 2001). Cf Bay Center CW [kákwä] <kä'kwä> 'all same'.

kapshwala [káp/swá(-)la, káp/swá(-)la; káp/swá(-)la] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ, CR 'to steal'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. A Chinookan noun of suggestive but not identical form and meaning has been recorded from the extreme upriver dialects, but not, so far as we know, from any downriver dialect: Wasco-Wishram i'q apsalwas 'turtle' (base form), is-k'apsalwas (diminutive form) 'lock (of door)' (Sapir in Boas 641); according to Hymes (Wasco-Wishram slip-files), the noun is -q apsalwas, which yields 'turtle' with masculine i-, and 'lock' with dual is-. Clark (2005) reconstructs Nootka Jargon kap(t)shitl 'to steal': cf Nootka Nootkan hapššil 'to hide (something or someone)' (Powell 153) - again, the parallels are suggestive but not conclusive. Cf Bay Center CW [kapšwála] <kapšwá:la> 'to steal'.

kimtaks [kím:daks] Ref: WB 'feel deeply about, regard with respect'.

Etym: This obscure word was recorded only from WB; possibly, it traces to kimtaks 'know, understand', amplified by an elsewhere unrecorded lengthening of the first syllable.

k'iyap [kí(-)yap; kí(-)iyap] Ref: WB, EJ, CR, MM 'dark'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

k'alapüya [ká:la/pu:yä] Ref: VH, WB 'Kalapuyas'.

Etym: This is the usual name for Kalapuyans in CW and other local languages. It apparently came into regional currency from Chinookan, where it has been recorded in the inflected forms itk' alapüwayykš, itgalápüyiukš. The origin of the stem-forms -k'alapüyawa, -galapüywi is obscure (HNAI 7:552).

k'wat'ín [k'wá/tí:n; k'wá/ti:n] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB, EJ, CR 'stomach'.

Etym: Origin obscure. Local Salishan sources show matches for the first part of the word, but reveal no obvious explanation of the whole form: k'wasn 'stomach' (from yak'wasn-, Cowlitz [Kinkade]; or yak'wasín-, Upper Chehalis [Kinkade]). Gibbs attributes the word to Chinook; and regional CW forms showing initial [ya] do suggest a Chinookan noun with ia- 'his'. The
noun-stem -qʷutən, recorded in Wasco-Wishram a-qʷutən 'wood trough' (Hymes slip-files; cf Bay Center CW below), is suggestive, inasmuch as some Chinookan nouns assume different meanings depending on which gender they are assigned. Cf Bay Center CW [qʷatín] <kʷattín> 'belly'.

kʷəwəyts [kʷəwəyts] Ref: JH 1928, EJ 'nine'.
Etym: 'Nine' is recorded as kʷisct (<kuits> (Boas 637), kʷis (Wishram [Dyk 137]) in Chinookan, but as kʷis (Tualatin [Jacobs 1936a]) in Kalapuyan. The source of the CW is clearly local, only the exact derivation is obscure. Cf Bay Center CW <kʷəwəyts> 'nine'.

lakəmín [ləkəmín, ləkəmín] Ref: Gatschet (1877a:43), CR, ET 'soup, stew, gravy; potatoes and water stirred till thick; food requiring mixture/stirring'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. The word is widely known on the Columbia Plateau: cf Yakama Sahaptin lakəmín 'stew, flour soup' (Beavert and Hargus 2009), Wasco-Wishram a-ləkəmín 'stew' (Hymes slip-files). It is also known in local Salishan, where Kinkade (1991:339) attributes it to "French la commune, via Chinook Jargon lagamín". However, MLT considers "la commune" a very unlikely source for the meanings attributed, while Nicole St-Onge (personal communication to George Lang) has never encountered this or any like usage in her many years of interviewing French Canadian Métis. The earliest attestation as CW, as far as we know, comes in Fr Demers' dictionary (1871): <lakəmín> 'soup, gravy, stew'.

lawtish [ləwətish, ləwətš] Ref: EP 'a bickerer, argumentative person'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. Related to English "loutish"?

lakəmín -qələxə, ləqələx Ref: LK, Gatschet (1877:5), JH (Jacobs 1945:303) 'tinware, pan, dishes'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. Well-known as CW to the north of the lower Columbia, according to Jay Powell (personal communication). Cf Bay Center CW [malax] <məlləx, məlləx> 'tin; pan, dishpan'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. Gibbs attributes the word to French
"marcher" 'to walk, step, march'; while Jay Powell (personal communication) points to French "(le) marché" 'market, bargain, deal'. Differences of form and meaning however render these possibilities less than entirely convincing. Cf Bay Center CW <mú'sám'os> 'cow head' [sic].


Etym: Of obscure origin.

pʰikʷ Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'back; back-bone'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

molala [mó.λ.λ] Ref: EJ 'Molalas'.

Etym: This is the usual name for Molalas in CW and other local languages. It apparently came into regional currency from Chinookan. We fail to find a direct match in the linguistic record; but note the following Chinookan particle of similar form (and diametrically opposed meaning!): <masá'τsí.x> (CT 70.14, 166.22, 218.18), <masá'tcít.> (KT 146.14) 'pretty'. Cf Bay Center CW [másátši, múñátši] 'no good, bad'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. The CW form is widely recorded as a loan word in Northwest languages. Cf Bay Center CW [músam'os] <mú'sám'os> 'cow head' [sic].

p'átit [p'a.ti] Ref: WB, EJ, CR, EL 'lie, confabulate, BS'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. It is interesting that this word, known as CW only from Grand Ronde, also appears as the personal name of someone who lived there: Stevens Savage (Molala name: p p μ sá/mi/g555), who through Frachtenberg's work is the source of much of what we know about the Molala language and Molala traditional culture.

q'ohoho [qʰo.ho.ho] Ref: JH 1928 'shinny'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

saliks [sá.λiks] Ref: JH 1928/1932, VH, EJ 'to quarrel, fight; angry'.

Etym: Of obscure origin. Cf Bay Center CW <sá'λiks, sá'λiks, sá'λiks> 'mad; to fight'.

santiyam [sán.ti/yá/m] Ref: JH (Swadesh 1953) 'Santiams'.

Etym: A name of obscure origin. It appears in Jacobs's Santiam Kalapuya field notes (mj 78:n.p.) in the form santýám <sánTyá'm>; but
the Santiams' usual name for themselves was anhálpam 'those above (upstream or upland)' (HNAI 7:552).

saplel [sáp/lé], sáp/lé, sáp/lé, sáp/lé, sáp/lé] Ref: JH 1928, VH, LK, EJ, CR 'grain, wheat, flour, bread'.

Etym: While the origin of this word is obscure, it is clearly local and not from French, as even some Indians have thought (note the alternate form sable, evidently influenced by French "sablé", meaning shortbread or biscuits). Lewis and Clark recorded "shapallel", "chapallel" as the name of a meal locally made from roots and processed into cakes (Moulton 1990, 5:39, 7:92). Later-day Kiksht (Upper Chinook) speakers described a-sábál as: 1) "Indian biscuits made of powdered roots baked in ashes, or the sun"; 2) a flat loaf made of a-dwák ("wild Indian carrot"); 3) modern baked goods, specifically, flat bread-loaves or biscuits (Wasco-Wishram [Hymes slip-files]). According to George Aguilar (When the River Ran Wild!: Indian Traditions on the Mid-Columbia and the Warm Springs Reservation, p. 64), adwák is Yamnáh (Perideridea gairdneri). Cf Bay Center CW [tsápálí] <tsápálí, tsápálí> 'bread'.

silets [slé] Ref: ET 'Siletz'.

Etym: A name of obscure origin; Harrington's Salmon River Tillamook fieldnotes show it in the local form [nš(a)lét's] (HNAI 7:567).

siyaput [slí.yá.pút, slí.yá.pút, slí.yá.pút] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'hat'.

Etym: While a Chinookan noun of identical form and meaning is on record, the ultimate source must be considered obscure in view of historical evidence for a Nootkan source: Chinook t-šíaput <t.šíapó:t> 'a hat', t-íá-siaput <t.íá.siapó:t> 'his hat' (CT 24.8, 24.16); Nootka Jargon (t)siapuks (Clark 2005), from Nootkan ciya`pxw`s, ciyapuxw`s, ciyapux(s) 'hat' (Powell 51-52). Cf Bay Center CW <siyá.pót> 'hat'. French "chapeau" is the source of another CW word for 'hat' (refer to shápú); there seems no good reason to consider it also the source of CW siyaput, as Gibbs does.
skukum [skú̊.kom, skó.kóm] Ref: JH 1928, WB, CR 'strong'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. Note: skú̊kum 'strong': skukú̊m 'harmful being; something dangerous'.
Attributed to Salishan, though a Chinookan origin cannot be entirely ruled out (details: skukú̊m, etym).

snas [sná̊s] Ref: JH 1928, WB 'rain; to rain'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. In Kathlamet Chinook, the noise of rain is recorded as č'as č'as č'as (KT 113.2).
 Cf Bay Center CW <sná̊s> 'rain'.

spanyol [spán/yó̊(l)] Ref: Gatschet (1877:238) 'Mexican'.
Etym: This name could either be from French "espagnol", or from Spanish "español"; the pronunciations are the same. The Hudson Bay Company regularly sent out trading brigades from Fort Vancouver to Spanish-speaking California, raising the possibility that the name dates back to these early contacts. There were also some individuals of Mexican ancestry in the nineteenth-century reservation community. Note that "Spanish" is old local English for anyone or anything Mexican.

shox [šó̊x] Ref: WB, EP 'to slip'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. The Chinookan onomatopoeic particle šox, šix [noise of rattling or rustling] (see sax, Chinookan list) is close in form and at least suggestive in meaning, but we fail to find relevant examples in the available sources.

th'ant'chin [thán̓/th̓án̓] Ref: JH 1928 'canteen'.
Etym: Recorded by Jacobs from JH in 1928 as <tántı̊n>. While the word suggests English "canteen", there seems no obvious motivation for the substitution of CW [t] for initial English [k].

tʰana [tʰañá̊] Ref: EP, JP 'a (human) pest, nuisance'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. Related to Nootka Jargon derived tanas 'child'?

thulit'uli • Ref: <tuletule> (Demers) 'wind instrument'.
Etym: Of obscure origin; possibly related to a Chinookan noun: cf Wasco-Wishram i-du-du 'flute' (Hymes slip-files).

tutush [tů/tůs; thɔ̊tů/s] Ref: JH 1928, VH, WB 'to nurse, suck; breast, nipple'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. Gibbs (1863:26) attributes the word to "Chippeway" (Ojibwa). Cf Bay Center CW [tutús] <tutú:s> "chiche".

t'isay [t'í̊/sá̊i; t'í̊/šá̊i, t'á̊.šá̊i] Ref: VH, WB, EJ, CR, EP, JP [a gambling game].
Etym: Of obscure origin. Elder memory associates the game especially with Siletz Reservation, suggesting that the word may come from a coastal language.

th'axahnən [th'åxan.hən] Ref: EP 'deadbeat, good-for-nothing'.
Etym: Of obscure origin. The last syllable of the word suggests English "hand", while the first two syllables appear to match local Salishan və̊xə̊n- 'to hunt' (as cited from Kinkade's Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz dictionaries): 'hunting for a handout'?

ts'yu' [ts'yu'] Ref: WB 'to cohabit'.
Etym: Of obscure origin.

up'atì [ʔop.q'atì] Ref: JH 1928 'bow'.
Etym: Of obscure origin.

upxachi [ʔop.xåtši] Ref: JH 1928 'beads;
Indian money'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

waptu [wá(p).to; wá(p).ə.to] Ref: JH 1928, LK, WB, EJ, CR 'potatoes' (originally: 'wapato [Sagittaria latifolia]').

Etym: Of obscure origin. The late Professor David French of Reed College, Portland, proposed to Zenk in 1976 that the CW is from an Upper Chinook noun based on a Kalapuyan stem: Upper Chinook wa- (~a-), feminine singular; Tualatin Kalapuya <mám-pdu>, Yoncalla Kalapuya <gám-pdu?>, Tualatin Kalapuya <mám-pdu>, Yoncalla Kalapuya <gám-pdu> 'wapato (Sagittaria latifolia)' (Kalapuyan spellings following Berman 1990:54, who considers the stem-forms <-pdu>, <-pdu> to be cognate, that is, indicative of a word belonging originally to ancestral Kalapuyan). This very plausible explanation only lacks solid evidence that the word was indeed originally indigenous to Chinookan. Alternative proposals - one deriving it from Cree wapatowa 'white mushroom'; another deriving it from Spanish and/or Portuguese for 'potato' - are difficult to square with Lewis and Clark's observation that the word was in wide use on the lower Columbia in 1805-06 ("a root they [the Natives] call Wapto", etc.), before the arrival of resident foreign settlers (Thwaites 1904-1905, 3:196-197, 4:7, 10). Cf Bay Center CW <wá:ptu> 'potato'; also (mf 17.0170, 0184): [səwá:wá] <səwá:wá] wá:p(to) 'wild potato' (that is, wapato).

wax [wáh] Ref: ET [exclamation].

Etym: Of obscure origin.

xachat'sak [xá.ts'ak] Ref: JH 1928 'grasshopper'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

yix [yi'x] Ref: JH 1928, WB, EJ 'tipsy, half-drunk; off-base, out of touch'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

?ayu?ayu [ʔa)y.ʔa)y] Ref: ET 'nickering (noise made by a horse)'.

Etym: Of obscure origin.

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