A NOTE ON THE QUILEUTE ENTRIES OF "ETHNOBOTANY OF W. WASHINGTON"

by J. V. Powell and Fred Woodruff

It has been 25 years since Ern. Gunther's "Ethnobotany of Western Washington" appeared in print (as Vol. X, No. 1 of University of Washington Publications in Anthropology). Since that time it has undergone five reprints, the last of which appeared recently. In that there is continued interest in this monograph, it seems justified to make available corrections for the Quileute terms included in this valuable study. In that way the data will be available both to interested scholars and to the editors, in case of a further reprinting.

Quileute names were provided by Dr. Gunther for 64 species of flora common to the Olympic littoral. These have been checked with Mr. Fred Woodruff of La Push, and the following corrections are submitted for the Quileute entries. The names of these plants were well-known to Mr. Woodruff, but the preparation and uses of few of them is remembered by any of the living Quileutes. Therefore, the author will confine the discussion to the actual Quileute names.

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1The author is a graduate student in linguistics at the University of Hawaii and acknowledges research support from the National Science Foundation grant which funds the Survey of Northwest Amerindian Languages.
Sword Fern (p. 13)
pilápila, general term for all ferns; pilápitap, fern plants2; ts'ikwí, fern roots; (the "name" ts'át t'óts'a means 'new growth' and can be applied to any growing thing).

Lady Fern (p. 14)
ts'ikwí, fern roots (general for all ferns).

Maidenhair Fern (p. 14)
pilápila, fern (the form quoted from Reagan includes the demonstrative).

Brake Fern (p. 14)
q'aqwapaqpat.

Deer Fern (p. 15)
lakwa'í, 'to wipe (the name lak'sciciq'wá is not recalled by the informant).

Common Scouring Rush (p. 15)
silàciqpat, 'plant that makes a rasping noise.'

Giant Horsetail (p. 15)
t'ótsi, ts'í'yak, bulblike roots of giant horsetail.

Western Yew (p. 16)
xi-ýá.

Sitka Spruce (p. 17)
yáksa.

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2 The Quileute lexical suffix -yat, meaning 'tree, bush, plant,' could be attached to nearly all of the plants, berries, fruit or trees listed herein. For that reason, we are not listing such forms unless the plant is generally referred to with the suffixial form.
Hemlock (p. 17)
\textit{ti'he}.

Douglas Fir (p. 19)
\textit{ta'ixits}.

Western Red Cedar (p. 19)
\textit{ts'a-pis; ts'apisco'it}, thick, outside bark; \textit{sik'wi'ya}, soft, inside bark.

Cat-tail (p. 21)
\textit{sits'ay}.

Surf-grass (p. 21)
\textit{ga'k'}, 'it's hard.'

Rye-grass (p. 21)
\textit{k'ak'ipat}, 'strong plant.' The braided root bundles used for rubbing the body are \textit{x'wats'atstsh}.

Skunk Cabbage (p. 22)
\textit{ti'q'wa; t'i'q'wa'aq's'ta'a}, seeds or berries of skunk cabbage;
\textit{t'i'q'wa'ats'a'boq'w}, skunk cabbage roots.

Camas (p. 24)
\textit{k'wala}.

Tiger Lily (p. 25)
(?) The common water lily is \textit{pispi'akstc'iya}, 'liver-shaped leaves.'

Twisted Stalk (p. 25)
\textit{ya'wiwapat}, 'snake plant.'

Wild Lily-of-the-Valley (p. 25)
\textit{ts'i'ats'ipat}, 'sour plant.'
Trillium (p. 25)
\[\text{kw'ok}\text{'dstadahtc'iyl}, \text{"thieves\" leaves.\"}]

Cottonwood (p. 26)
\[\text{kw'ow'doq}\text{.}]

Willow (p. 26)
\[\text{li\'al\'go'q'\text{.}}

Nettle (p. 27)
\[\text{pad\'a\text{"goq\"ol.}}

Spring Beauty, Miner's Lettuce (p. 29)
\[\text{p\text{"ip\"its\"i\"p, \"red things next to the ground.\"}}

Anemone (p. 29)
\[\text{t\text{"a\text{"dol, is a sea anemone. No word is known for a plant by that name;} see also Buttercup, p. 29.}

Columbine (p. 30)
\[\text{p\text{"ito\text{"abixa\text{"a, \"red flowers;} the informant feels that this is not a name, but a comment.\"}}

Saxifrage (p. 31)
\[\text{wawox\text{"tc'iyl\text{.}}\text{"having fuzzy hairs on its leaves.\"}}
\[\text{q'wala\text{"tc'iyl\text{.}}\text{"three leaves.\"}}

Skunk Currant, Wild Currant (p. 32)
\[\text{t\text{"il\text{"o\"o.}}

Goats' Beard (p. 33)
\[\text{t\text{"il\text{"il\text{.}}\text{"}}

Wild Rose (p. 34)
\[\text{t\text{"i\text{"q\"ay.}}

Thimbleberry (p. 34)

Salmonberry (p. 35)

Blackberry, Dewberry (p. 35)

Wild Strawberry (p. 36)

Silverweed (p. 37)

Yellow Avens (p. 37)

Crab Apple (p. 38)

Giant Vetch (p. 39)

Wood Sorel (p. 39)

Vine Maple (p. 40)

Broad Leaf Maple (p. 39)
Cascara (p. 40)

ʔakílipat, 'bear plant.'

Cow Parsnip (p. 42)

tlí'ó-pit. The basket oven of cow parsnip stems is tlí'ó-pítbay.

False Huckleberry (p. 43)

ticoqʷ, ʔnlílipat, 'bottom grass plant.'

Salal (p. 43)

kw'óó>d.

Red Huckleberry (p. 44)

tlá?íot.

Fern Mint (p. 45)

tlí'ót'opabíx̣aʔa, "they are blue flowers;' possibly this is not a name but a comment.

Hedge Nettle, Woundwort (p. 45)

sisí-bał.

Indian Paintbrush (p. 46)

p'itc'íbíx̣aʔa.

Bedstraw (p. 46)

tlí'apáʔpat, 'bed plant.'

Red Elderberry (p. 47)

ts'íbāw; tsiwókʷ is a loanword into Quileute.

Swamp Honeysuckle, Twinberry (p. 48)

káʔayoʔpat, "crow plant."

Pearly Everlasting and Yarrow (pp. 48-9)

sisí?bá?wa.
Ox-eye Daisy (p. 49)
q'ababb'ixa?a', 'white flower.'

Common Coltsfoot (p. 49)
q'wayixpat.

Rockweed, Bladderwrack (p. 50)
x'opik'ists'a, 'little kelp.'

Kelp (p. 50)
x'opik'is.

Moss (p. 50)
q'wayoci, underwater moss; t'owa-as, tree moss.

It may be a matter of interest to include those botanical terms extant for the other Chimakuan language, Chimakum (Chemacum). These forms have been taken from notes by Franz Boas, made available to the author by the Library of the American Philosophical Society.

Blackberry: to'-otx'og'wa; q'ists'a, berry (general).

Cedarbark: so-k'om

Grass: tl'oc'ob; hapitsa.

Nettle: tl'alap, tl'alilap (pl.).

Pine: qax'oto'a.

Raspberry: xate'it'ida?a (prob. hate'it'ida?a), 'good tasting (?)'.

Salmonberry: ?ali'lo; tsiyi'lapat, salmonberry bush.