

EXPLANATION

The plan of the present essay required to make its text as comprehensive as possible keeping it within similar limits as the lists of Siam, and others in the former Volume (I). Above all in the general part of the present, the former Volume is supposed to be at hand especially concerning the question how far the Eski-mo words are known in the other Eskimo countries. On account of the scarcity of our sources, in judging this country we must resort in the main to its supposed connection with the extent of the stem-words, a statement of which is given in the above quoted list. As for the rest, under the heading "Derivatives" Examples are mentioned, and of others that are less deriving the evidence of its really being a Eski-mo derivation is given in the marginalia.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
OF THE
ESKIMO DIALECTS.



ABBREVIATIONS: G. Greenland; I. Labrador; C. Central Eskimo; W. West Eskimo; E. East Eskimo; A. Asia; S. Siberia; K. Kamtschatka; H. Hudson Bay; L. Laponia; N. Newfoundland.

The peculiarities of the Eski-mo language in connection with the necessary supposition of our text have not always allowed to give the English word and its translation in corresponding Eski-mo terms. Adjectives are partly represented by verbs in their nominal form (Indicative 2nd. Sing. Plur. &c. &c. &c.). Verbs may be given in the same form, even if in some cases the Eski-mo word is represented by infinitive or participial. But the latter will soon find that this abbreviation is restricted to a few adjectives which hardly can give rise to misunderstanding.

EXPLANATION.

The plan of the present essay required to make its text as compendious as possible, keeping it within similar limits as the Lists of Stemwords and Affixes in the former Volume (I). Above all in the General Part of the present, the former Volume is supposed to be at hand, especially concerning the question, how far the Greenland words are known in the other Eskimo countries. On account of the scarciness of our sources, in judging this occurrence we must resort in the main to its supposed connection with the extent of the stemwords, a statement of which is given in the above quoted List. As for the rest, under the heading „Derivata, Examples“, some words which most decidedly seem to differ from Greenlandic are marked „*“, and of others that are less deviating, the cognate or in reality even identic Greenland designation, as correctly spelled is added within square brackets [], while finally those which appear most dubious are marked „(?)“. — As to the affixes, the signs indicating the rules for appending them and explained in Vol. I p. 64 are omitted here, excepting such as are necessary for distinguishing some of them from others identically spelled.

ABBREVIATIONS: G. Greenland; L. Labrador; C. Central Regions; M. Mackenzie River; W. Extreme American West (Alaska), n. northern, s. southern; A. Asiatic; Stw. Stemwords; Afx. Affixes; DRV. EXPL. Derivata and Examples; wsf. with suffix.

The peculiarities of the Eskimo grammar in connection with the necessary simplification of our text have not always allowed to give the English word and its translation in corresponding flexional forms. Adjectives are partly represented by verbs in their normal form (indicative 3^d P.), as: „he or it is . . .“. Verbs may be given in the same form, even if in some cases the English word is represented by infinitive or participle. But the reader will soon find that this irregularity is restricted to a few alternatives which hardly can give rise to misunderstanding.

GENERAL PART.

(Section 1--16.)

SECTION 1. EXISTENCE.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TO EXIST, TO BE.

Stw. He is *ipog*, an important word, however only applicable in referring to the questions „where“ and „how“.

Afx. There is or are *qarpoq*; is thus or such *uvoq*; has it for ... *gâ*, *râ*.

Drv. Expl. How art thou *qanoq ipit*; he is in the house *igdlume ipog* (contracted *igdlumipog*). In the most abstract sense is used *qarpoq*: *igdluqarpoq* there is a house (existing), *inugtû-massoqarpoq* cannibals (*inugtûmassut*) are existing (in the world); it is a house *igdlûvog*; but if a possessive relation is to be added, a transposition is required: *igdlugâ* he has it for his house, it is his house.

2) A THING, TO DO.

Stw. Thing *pe*, and its verbal form, does something *pivoq*; something or a „what“ *so*, and its verbal form, does or is somewhat *swoq*.

Afx. Working or producing *ivoq*, *livoq*; wrought or made *iaq*, *liaq*.

Drv. Expl. An extraordinary number of Derivata are formed out of the stemwords here named — see Vol. I p. 140 & 149.

3) NEGATION, AFFIRMATION.

Stw. No *nâgga*; take it! *ak*.

AFX. Not *ngilaq*; without (—) *ipog* (not to be confounded with the stemword so spelled), *ilaq*.

FLEXION. Negation is also expressed by the peculiar infinitive ending *nane*, wsf. *nago*.

DRV. EXPL. He has not eaten *neríngilaq* (*nerivoq*); he is poor *pĩpoq* (without things *pe*); a desert *inuílaq* (without people *inuk*); excepting that *pinago* (not doing with that); yes *áp* (subj. of *ak*), *sôruna*. If, on being asked negatively „is it not“, the Greenlander answers in the affirmative *áp*, he means, contrary to us: „(yes) it is not“.

4) LIFE, REALITY, VISIBLNESS.

STW. Is visible *erssipoq*; lives *únavoq*; man *inuk* (see Sect.17).

AFX. Real, proper *rpiag*, *vik*.

DRV. EXPL. Becomes visible, appears *ersserpoq*; is born *inunngorpoq*; a real man (no doll, no animal) *inorpiag*; living, also: an animal *úmassoq*; is a man, is born, lives *inúvoq* (not used for animals).

5) DEATH, VANISHING.

STW. Death *toqo*; is consumed, has totally disappeared *nunnguvoq*.

AFX. Is deprived of (—) *erpoq*, *erúpoq*; has deprived him of *iarpá*, *êrpá*.

DRV. EXPL. Is dead *toquvoq*; is deprived of everything *su-erúpoq*.

6) NATURE, STATE, CONDITION.

STW. Behaves, proceeds *ilivoq*.

AFX. See Vol. I p. 65: *neq*, *siorpoq*, *ssuseq*, *toq*, *ssoq*, *te*.

DRV. EXPL. Nature, quality *ilerqoq*, *pissuseq*; he is in that state *taima ilivoq*; a provider *piniartoq* (strives to get something *piniarpoq*).

NOTE: As to Articles see Section 3,5; Demonstratives S. 9,1 and 17; Pronouns S. 2 and 17.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *nipagpoq* LC.; *suk* LWns.; *tan* Wns.A.; *tivfik* L.)

L. 4) Lives *innovok* (man), *omavok* (animal); man *innuk*, *suk** — 5) in his absence (*tivvik*) *tivviane**.

C. No, not *aqai*(?), *nami*; yes *ap* — 4) Man *innung* — 5) Dead *tokkijuk* [*toqussoq*]; vanish *neepakpoke**.

M. 1) To be, is rendered by the Afx. *ituark*, *oyuark*; existence *innutsark* [*inúseq*]; world *chiut*, *avalerk*(?) [*sujo*, *avattleg*(?) the sea in front, extreme horizon] — 2) Something *tsuatsiark* — 4) People *tunutsuk** — 5) vanish *taliktoark* [*talo* screen].

Wn. 2) Which, what *sho*, *chæ*, *shuma* — 3) No *nagga*; not, none *pidla*(?), *pinelatit* [*pingilatit*(?)]; negation by the ending *necho* [*nago*]; yes *áh*, *ang*, *angekto* [*angertog*] — 4) Alive *yoke**; lives *iyorok*, *yokealu* — 5) Dead *toakoro*; consumed *numero*.

Ws. 3) No *pidok* [*pítsoq*(?)]; nobody *tshutaituk*; yes *á*, *aang* — 4) Life *unachtuk*, alive *unajorak*, *ongakok*(?), man *tan** — 5) Dead *torrovcok*.

A. 2) To have or get *pidlunga* [*pivdlunga* I getting or getting me] — 3) No *peidok*(?), *abungeto*, *winga*(?); I have not *avangitunga** — 4) Child *tanajak** — 5) Dead *dokumak*, *tokok*; consumed *abangeta**.

SECTION 2. RELATION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) RELATION IN GENERAL, APPERTAINING, PART, SELF.

STW. Companion, the other of two *áipaq*; companion, part *ila*; environs *erqaq*; self *ingme*.

AFX. Has it for *gá*, *rá*; are to each other *gǽgput*; likewise *givoq*, *gujoq*; proper, just the very *rpiaq*, *pik*, *vik*; belonging to *taq*; fellow *qat*; family, followers *kut*.

FLEXION is of the highest importance for relations in general, especially by its subjective and objective forms and suffixes (see Vol. I, p. 49—59). IN CONNEXION WITH SOME GENERAL AFFIXES it offers the principal means for supplying the want of reciprocal, relative and possessive pronouns. The most common of the said affixes are: *toq* (*ssog*) and *te*, serving as nominal, and *gaq* (*ssaq*), as passive participles; *galuaq* past, *gssaq* future. As for the rest the relation indicated by „who“ and „which“ is rendered merely by juxtaposition.

DRV. EXPL. He possesses it *pigá*; concerning that *pivdlugo* (doing with that — *pivá*); to himself *ingminut*; thyself *ivdlit n-angmineq*; has him for his companion *áipará*; his housefellow *igdlotatá*; the woman of their (the men's) company *arnartát*; kills himself *toqúpoq* (*pá* kills him); *qitornat* thy child; *ajogersorte*, wsf. *-tá*

he who teaches (*ajogersorpoq*) him; *igdlo pigissara* the house which I possess; *pigissarigaluara* which I have possessed; *pigissagssaraluara* which I should have possessed.

2) SEPARATE, DIVIDE.

STW. Separate from, but still in some relation to something *ase*; divides itself into two parts *avigpoq*.

AFX. Preferred or favorit *ngnâq*.

DRV. EXPL. Is separate from others *ingmikôrpoq*; distant from it *asidne* (in its distance); my favorit companion *âipangnâra*; divorced *avitaq* (see also Section 3).

3) EQUAL.

STW. Thus *ima*, *taima*; eqal *nalik*; following *malik*; can not reach it *inorpâ*; also *âma*.

AFX. Also *givoq*, *gujoq*; eqally, in the same degree *qat*.

DRV. EXPL. His equal, equivalent to it *nalinga*; as large as that *angiqatâ* (*angivoq*); his housefellow *igdloqatâ*.

4) OPPOSITE.

STW. Opposite *ake*; the other side *igdluk*; reverse *kigdloq*; exchange *taorpâ* (succeeds him); wind side *agssog*.

AFX. Hindrance, *tailivâ*.

DRV. EXPL. In a wrong way *kigdlormut*; is his opponent *agssortorpâ*.

5) SIMILARITY.

STW. Likeness *assik*; imitates it *issuarpâ*.

AFX. Has the appearance of *palugpoq*; similar to *ussaq*.

DRV. EXPL. Some like them *assinganik* („of their likeness“); resembles him *assigâ*; as if *sôrdlo*.

6) STRANGE.

STW. Other, of an other or unusual kind *avdlâ*.

AFX. (.) *naq*, *rnaq*, *arssuk*.

DRV. EXPL. The latter affixes are especially used for names of animals and of place, as: *agparnaq* (*agpa* an auk), *ikerasârssuk* (*ikerasaq* a sound).

7) FITNESS (see S. 3,4).

STW. Hits it *erqorpâ*; adapted *navdlîk*, is sufficient *nâmagpoq*.

AFX. adapts it for *ûpâ*.

DRV. EXPL. Fit for it *navdliŋa* („its *navdlik*“); finds it satisfactory *nāmagâ*; forms (*livoq*) a stone (*ujarak*) into (*úpâ*) a knife (*savik*) *ujarak savilúpâ*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *amutna*, *muku* (?) Wn.; *atunît* LM.; *ijuka* Ws.; *tava* (?) Wns.)

L. 1) it belongs to that *omunga ilingavoq* — 2) Separate *atunît** — 5) Is similar to it *adsigiva* — 6) Peculiar, by Afx. *luarpok** — 7) Congruous *nablivok*; well adjusted *toqqipok**.

C. 1) Self *inminik* — 5) Likeness *ardjinger*.

M. 1) Self, by Afx. *nina*, *minarq*, added to the „pronouns“ (?) — 2) *atunît** — 5) Similar *taymatsi*, *krawna* (?), *illuliyark* (?) — 6) Different, strange *allangayork*.

Wn. 1) Companion *angyow* — 2) Half of a thing *iglupea* [*igdlua*] — 3) Same *tymuna* [*tamána*?]; thus *muntna* — 5) Similar *amútna*, *amutnasimuk*; image *innemoorok*; like *mukuchimuk* — 7) Enough *tanieli*, *tavatai**, *tusra*, [?*tássa*].

Ws. 5) Similar, like *ijuka* [*issuarpâ*?] — 7) Enough *tawatli**.

A. 7) Enough *asino*.

SECTION 3. QUANTITY.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MAGNITUDE, DEGREE.

Stw. Can not reach it *inorpâ*; exceeds *ingappoq*, *simivâ*.

Afx. Makes or finds it too —, (—) *narpâ*, *vatdlarpoq*; almost *ngajaq*, *rqajarpoq*; more *neruvoq*; most *neq*, *pak*; degree *ssuseq*. — Appended Particle *lo* and.

DRV. EXPL. How small it is *mikissusia* (its smallness); still more *ingangmik*; surplus *sivneq*; is worse *ajorneruvoq* (*ajorpoq* is bad).

2) LARGE, EMPHATIC.

Stw. Is large *angivoq*; strongly *agsut*.

Afx. Is rich in *gippoq*; having large *kãq*, *tôq*, *tuvoq*; large largely, emphatically *ssuaq*, *rujugssuaq*, *qaoq*, *ngârpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Having large teeth *kikutikâq*; the large country is very mountainous *nunarssuaq qaqartuvoq*.

3) SMALLNESS.

STW. Is small *mikivoq*; a little *ingma*; is narrow *amîpoq*; cuts, curtails it *kipivâ*.

AFX. Small *nguaq, aq, araq, ralak*; a little *lârpoq*; has small or little of *kîpoq*; tolerably *tsiaq, atsiaq*.

DRV. EXPL. A little bit *ingmaralânguaq*; a small house *igdlûnguaq*; has a small mouth *qanikîpoq*; rather old *utorqatsiaq*.

4) WHOLENESS.

STW. Is a whole, entire *ilulpoq*; totalness *tamaq*; finishes it *nâvâ*; unites them *katîpai*.

AFX. Completely *dluinarpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Altogether *katitdlugit*; he entirely *ilungarme*; they, them all *tamarmik, tamaisa*.

5) PART, DIVISION, THE ARTICLES.

STW. A smaller object as part of a larger *ako*; divides itself *avigpoq*; part of any thing *ila*; contents *imaq*.

AFX. Ruined, dissolved *ko, koq*; piece of *mineq*; part belonging to *taq, saq*.

FLEXION. The language is devoid of articles, but flexion generally supplies this want. The indefinite article, indicating a part or some of a whole or of a kind, is rendered by the widely used Modalis (appos. *mik*), especially for the object of halftransitive verbs, or more generally explaining the action, f. e. *ujarkamik tig-usivoq* (halftr.) he took a stone; *ujarkamik milorpâ* he pelted him with a stone; *ujarak* (obj. case) *tiguvâ* (trans.) he took the stone. If more expressly one individual out of several or many is meant, and especially as subject of a sentence, the article „a“ requires the addition of *ila* (part) wsf., f. e. *ivssaq tuluit* (pl. of *tuluk* Englishman) *ilât* (one of the) *nunallîpoq* the other day an Englishman landed; whereas *tuluk nunallîpoq* means: the E. (of whom was spoken) landed.

DRV. EXPL. Having a part or companion *ilalik*; comprises or contains it *ilagâ*; intermixing, a middle part *akuneq*; breaks, splits, cuts asunder *aserorpâ, sequgpâ, pilagpâ*.

6) SIMPLE, SINGLE.

STW. The state of being alone *kise*.

AFX. Only *tuag*.

DRV. EXPL. He, him alone *kisime*, *kisiat*; my only son *erni-tuara*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *erparpoq* L.; *kāgak* A.; *nwfa* Wn.; *serdlaq* L.; *taner* LM.; *kīta* L.)

L. 1) Surpasses him *pikkitipā**; *akkipa*; compensation *ina-ngērtak** — 2) Is great *tanertovok** — 3) Seems him too little *sumivok**; a little *kīta* — 5) goes to pieces *erparpok*; Part *abvako*, *ilanga* [*ilá* part of it]; nearly *serlak**.

C. 1) Comparison, by Afx. *nirtseq* [*nerssaq* f. e. *angnerssát* the largest of them?] — 2) Much *main*(?); strongly *agsut* — 3) small, poor *mikkīn*, *kerlu** — 4) is full *akeetokepoke** (L. *akīpa*?).

M. 1) More *tchikpalik*, *kīlu**(?) — 2) Is great *tanerktoyoark** — 3) Small, by Afx. *āluk*, *atsiark* — 4) All *tamaita*, *tamatkireit* — 5) Breaks, destroys *oruloyork*, *tchigarnerk*.

Wn. 1) Additional *shooley* [*sule* still] — 2) Large, big *ongarurum* — 3) Small *mikkīrok*; little *mikituā*, *mikarurum* — 4) All *iluhun*, *tamutkwo*, *illokaisa*, *nūkwa*(?) — 5) One half *nūbwa**, *awigalukpuk*, *kupah* [*gupá*]; breaks asunder *nawikto* [*navigpá*].

Ws. 2) Large *anguk*, *anguserak*, *angeniropk* — 3) Small *mikilingok* — 4) All *tamaita*.

A. 2) Great *kēgak*, *nymeenkin*(?) — 3) *ekitochtu*.

SECTION 4. ORDER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) USUAL, PECULIAR.

STW. As usually *āsīt*; again *āma*; strange *avdla*; aloneness *kise* (see also Section 2 & 3).

AFX. Unusual *arssuk*, *neq*; usually *tarpoq*, *araoq*; always *inarpog*. — Appended Particle *taog* also

DRV. EXPL. Custom, habit *ilerqog*; he visits frequently *pular-tarpoq*; is always bad *ajuinarpoq*; however, but *kisiāne* („in its aloneness“).

STW. Arranges it *ārqiġpá*; places it *ilivá*; direction *migssik*; frontside *sak*; arranges them in a row *siappái*; hurting against *tuk†*: a part added to the length *wigo*.

DRV. EXPL. Gathers them *katersorpai*; the next *tugdleg*; they form a row *tugdlerġput*.

3) DERANGE, DISPERSE.

STW. Overturns *agssagpá*; entangled *ilagpoq*; inverse, wrong *kigdlog*; turns upside down *mumigpá*.

AFX. Awkwardly *palárpog*.

DRV. EXPL. Deranges *kigdlorpá*; breaks off, interrupts it *kipivá*; disperses them *siamarpai*.

4) BEGIN, END.

STW. Before *sujo*; extreme point in both directions *iso*; entrance *páq*; finishes, ends it *nává*.

AFX. Begins *lerpoq*; farthest towards *leq*, *dleg*; first or before *rqárpog*; does it the first time *rnarpá*.

DRV. EXPL. The first one *sujugdleg*; got sight of it *takulerpá* („began seeing“); middlemost *akugdleg*; the end of it *naggatá*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *tuto* L.M.)

L. 1) Custom *illusek*; usually, by Afx. *pakpok* — 2) Gathering *kattimanek*; connection *ilinganek* — 3) Confusion *illakemanek*; is entangled *tutwok**; spreads them *erkittiveit** — 4) Beginning *iso*.

C. 4) End *isso*.

M. 2) Put in order *kakkiyorkrork*(?) — 3) Derange *malcholor-toark*(?), *mungrutark*; filthy *tutóyork** — 4) Preceding *tsivulerar-tuark*; succeeding *inangiodjuark*; ending *utséartoark*(?).

Wn. 3) Turn *mumeeġto*; spread *manochenok*(?) — 4) Other *otla*, *ipar*, *aiba*; before or first *oolungnéakpungar*(?); after or last *opuktu*(?); end *echoa* [*isua*].

Ws. 4) Other *aipa*; middlemost(?) *akulerpak*.

A. —

SECTION 5. NUMBER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) SINGLE, ACCOMPANIMENT.

STW. One out of several *ardlaq*; alone *kise*.AFX. Only *inaq*, *inarpog*, *tuag*; companions etc. *kut*.

DRV. EXPL. All etc., see Sections 3 and 4.

2) MANY.

STW. Are many *amerdláput*; swarm *ujameriak*.AFX. Many *pait*, *pagssuit*, *iaq*, *iaqpog*.DRV. EXPL. Many *amerdlásút*; many people *inuiagtut*; a village *igdlorpait*.

3) FEW.

STW. Are few *ikigput*.AFX. It has, or there are few *kípog*.DRV. EXPL. Few *ikigtut*, *ikigtúnguit*; there are few people *inukípog*.

4) COUNTING.

STW. He counts them *kisípai*; how many *qavsit*.AFX. Has got (caught) that number (of them) *rârpog*; does it so many times *riarpog*.DRV. EXPL. Number *kisitsit*; how many times *qavsínik* (Mod.); he has got three (f. e. seals) *pingasorârpog*; doing it four times *sisamariârdlune*; more *ãmalo*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kalugna* MWn.; *nimaja*, *momaja* LM.; *mijoraluk* M.; *unugput* LCM.)L. 1) Companion *aipak*, *ingiakatte* — 2) They are many *unnuktovut**, *unuksivalliarut**; swarm *nimajadlarnek** — 4) He counts them *kittipeit*.C. 2) A great many *oonookput** — 4) How many *qatsining*.M. 1) At once *kalodjat* — 2) A group *momayut*; assembled *atunin-ituk** (?negation by Afx. *ípog*).

Wn. 1) Only *kesheme* — 2) Plenty *amaloktuk*; many *kalugna**, *tamaun*, *amadratu*; all *iluhutin*, *tamutkwo* — 4) Count *kepeetkege*; how many *kapsing*.

Ws. 1) Only *tókwun* — 2) People *amalachtelsut*.

A. 2) *nimkakeen*, *abaelaktuk*.

SECTION 6. TIME.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TIME IN GENERAL.

Stw. Duration, time *sive†*; (the time or day) proceeds *ilivoq*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. The only word that might represent the abstract idea of time is the (supposed) stemword *sive*. The original real existence of this word seems proved by the derivata, as „having long“ and „having short *sive*“ signifies lasting a long and a short time; but without Afx. the word is not used (see the subdivisions here following).

2) TIME WHEN AND WHILE.

Stw. Proceeds *ilivoq*; coinciding *nalik (nale)*.

Afx. Letting him, or while he *típâ*; when or while *fik*, *vik*.

Drv. Expl. At what daytime did he start? *qanoq ilingmat* (as it had proceeded „how“) *autdlarpa?* — answer: *ima ilivdlune* (pointing at the place where the sun had been standing) *autdlarpoq* it standing thus, he started; *inûtidlugo* letting him live, i. e. during, his lifetime.

3) PAST AND PRESENT.

Stw. This *ma*; still *sule*; now the first time *aitsät*; when *qanga*; before *sujo*.

Afx. Formerly *galuaq*; only first *gatdlarpoq*; begins *lerpoq*; has finished *rêrpoq*; has or is done *simavoq*.

Drv. Expl. Now *mãna*; the first one *sujugdleq*; has passed (f. e. the day) *qângiúpoq* (stw. *qak* surface). Flexion comprises no tense; the past tense generally is given by the context, if this not appears to be sufficiently clear, then the above named affixes are applied.

4) FUTURE, SUBSEQUENT.

STW. When *qaqogo*; after, later *kingo*; continues *nangigpoq*; waits for *utarqivâ*; stop! *uwatse*.

AFX. Will or shall (serving as the future tense) *savoq*, *umârpoq*; future, intended for *gssaq*; strives or intends to *niarpoq*; waits till he *serpâ*, is in danger of *naviarpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. To morrow we will start *aqago autdlarumârpugut*; he will not die *toqunaviângilaq*; waits till he comes *tikitserpâ* (*tiktpoq*); hereafter *kingorna*.

5) LONG TIME, FREQUENTLY.

STW. Is longing, impatient *erivivoq*; slowly *akunit*.

AFX. For a long time *mersorpoq*; usually, frequently *tarpoq*; incessantly *tûnarpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Takes much time *erininarpog* (is to make impatient); lasting long *sivisôq*; has a long life *inûmersorpoq*.

6) SHORT TIME, RARE, NEVER.

STW. Soon *qila*; directly *ernerpoq*; hastens *tuaviorpoq*.

AFX. Suddenly (*g*)*alugtuarpoq*; hastely (*g*)*asuarpoq*; never *julpoq*; in a short time *lertorpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Of short duration *sivekitoq*; never speaking, mute *oqajuitsoq*; quickly *qilamik*; instantly *ernûnaq*.

7) EARLY, NEW, YOUNG.

STW. New *nutâq*; forestalls *ingiarpâ*.

AFX. Young *araq*; early *jârpog*; new *tâq*.

DRV. EXPL. He started early *autdlajârpog*; my new kayak *qajartâra*; young Eiderduck *mitêraq*.

8) LATE, SLOW, OLD.

STW. Now at last *aitsât*; finally *kîsa*; is slow *pâmârpog*; old *utorqaq*.

AFX. old *toqaq*.

DRV. EXPL. Timewasting *pâmârnartog*; an old house *igdlutoqaq*.

9) HAPPENING, OPPORTUNITY.

STW. Did not expect it *arajutsivâ*; expects it *îlimagâ*.

AFX. Happened to *tôrpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Is to be expected *ilimanarpog*; he happened to fall down *nâkartôrpoq*; uncertain *nalunarpog* (*naluwoq* knows not).

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *aquag* Wns.A.; *qajangata* M.; *kagik*, *sunar*, *patagmik* Ws.; *kuingitser* ... M.)

L. 3) Has already arrived *tikitsarērpok*: past time *nelliutoq*, *kangertok* — 4) After, by Afx. *goarpok* — 7) Soon *manakut* — 9) It happened him unexpectedly *suingarpa** *opalliva*.

C. 3) When *kanga*; once *tesmane* — 6) Wink *koobloo-shooktoo* — 7) Is young *makkekepoke**; child *piarak* — 9) It is time for *nellikirpa* [*nagdiūpoq*].

M. 2) Each time *krayaranā*, *krayangata** — 4) Henceforth *krakoryaror* — 6) Promptly *tcharkortoark*; to hasten *kruingit-cherktoark** — 7) Young *tsiumuk* [*sujo*...?] — 8) Old *innutkro-artork*.

Wn. 2) When *shupen* — 3) Now *pukmumi**, *pukma**; now here *mune*; past ages *hipane*; ancient *adrane* — 4) By and by *wanako*; wait *nanako* [*mānākut* now]; awhile *anakame** — 5) Ever *sanāratuk*; slow *sikichuk* — 7) Young *tsiumuk*; new *nutok* — 8) Old *ootookok*.

Ws. 6) Quick *patagmyk**; *kjugaluden* [? *sukavdlutit* thou hastening] — 7) New *nutarak* — 8) Old *akkaljāt*, *kagikkklok**, *suuar**, *simar*.

A. 3) Now *eute*(?), *wanni* — 4) By and by *kiwa* — 6) Quickly *unionhak* [*ernīnak*? in a moment] — 7) New *nutowok* — 8) Old *ootookwo*.

SECTION 7. CHANGE

(see also section 4: Order).

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CHANGE IN GENERAL.

Stw. Other *avdla*; exchange *taorpā*; extreme point *nāk*.

Afx. Grows, becomes *ngorpoq*, *dlivoq*, *rpoq*; new *tāq*, *tārpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Grows a provider *piniartungorpoq*; *nūgpā* changes its place.

2) REMAIN.

Stw. Stands still *unigpoq*.

Afx. Always *tuīnarpoq*: never *juīpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Stability *tuīnarpoq* (*ipoq*), *aulajuīpoq* (*aulavoq* moves).

3) PERSIST.

STW. Continues *nangigpoq*.

AFX. Grows more and more *rorpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Grows up *inororpoq*; supplants *sivnerpâ*.

4) TO STOP, CEASE, RESTORE.

STW. Stops *unigpoq*; turns back *uterpoq*.

AFX. Ceases *erpoq*, *saerpoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Ceases going out *anisaerpoq*; restores it *utertipâ*.

5) VARIATION.

STW. Has no fixed place *sarsarpoq*.

AFX. Now and then *tarpoq* (after: *ilâne* once).

DRV. EXPL. Strolls about *angalavoq*; is unsteady *tamalogoisârpoq*.

6) FUTURE.

STW. & AFX. see Sect. 6: Time.

DRV. EXPL. Future fate *nagdliûtugssaq*, *kingunigssaq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kigipok* L.; *kipuk* ... LMWns.)

L. 1) To change (trans.) *ablatsangortilugo*; growing worse *assînak**; exchange *taungniarneq* [*taorniarneq*] — 3) Continue *piganerlugo* (?) — 4) To cease, by Afx. *jungnaipoq* [*gungnaerpoq*?]; stops *kigipok** — 5) Unsteady *arkpâvok*.

C. 4) I feel better *pivalikpunga*.

M. 1) Changing *kipktuark**; transforming *irkreyoark* — 4) Return *otertuark*; restore to life *aneyoark* [*ânauwâ?*].

Wn. 1) Other *otla* — 3) Continue *oglanituk* — 4) Return *ootiktok* — 5) Turn from *mumekto*; turn inside out *udlilugo* [*ulitdlugo*].

Ws. 2) Preserving *nussedu* (?); standing *nanuktun* (?)

A. 4) Stand *tatako* (?).

SECTION 8. CAUSATION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CAUSE.

STW. Hurting, pushing *kappâ*; believes him or it to be the cause *pasivâ*.

AFX. Cause or remedy *ut*, *gut*, *ssut*, *utag*; commands or desires *quvâ*; causes it to *tîpâ*, *serpâ*, *sarpâ*; can be the cause of *narpog*; does so to him or with it *ûpâ*.

FLEXION. Because, if, as, are rendered by the conjunctive and the subjunctive moods.

DRV. EXPL. Cause *pissut*, *patsit*; is inclined or liable to *kajumigpoq*; is to get cold from *qianarpoq*; brings it *aggiûpâ* (*aggerpoq* comes); why? *sôq*; in order to be loved *assarquvdlune* (*assavâ* loves him).

2) EFFECT.

STW. It (the weapon) is applied with success *kivdligpâ*; acting on something *kimik*; behind *kingo*.

AFX. As passive participle are used: *gaq*, *saq*, *ssaq*, *taq*; is prone to *javoq*; the uttering or result *neq*.

DRV. EXPL. Captured *angussaq* (*anguvâ* has caught); offspring *kinguâq*; a knot *qilerneq* (*qilerpâ* binds).

3) POWER, SEVERITY.

STW. Strength *nako*, *nukik*; power *pissaq*; is strong *sângivoq*; is severe *suagpoq*; solid matter, strength *tangeq*.

AFX. Duly *atârpoq*. Emphatics see Section 3.

DRV. EXPL. A very strong or powerful man *pissarssuaq*, *naku-arssuaq*; strains every nerve *agsorôrpoq*, *ilungersorpoq*; exceedingly *sualugpoq*.

4) POWERLESS.

STW. Is tired, slacked *qasuvoq*; exertion of strength *merpoq†*; powerless *sajavoq*.

AFX. Miserable *kuluk*.

DRV. EXPL. Exhausted *merngorpoq*; powerless *sângêpoq*, *naku-tpoq*.

5) WORK.

STW. Lets fall his hand on it *patigpá*; prepares something with his hands *samarog*.

AFX. Is working *livoq*; makes, prepares *liorpoq*; does so to him or with it *ápá*.

DRV. EXPL. Works it with the hands *passúpá*; is occupied, working *sulivoq* (*so*), *piliorpoq* (*pe*); accomplishes it *inerpá*, *piarérpá*; builds a house *igdluliorpoq*.

6) DESTROY, OPPOSE.

STW. Is consumed *nungwoq*; can not master it *saperpá*; although *nauk*, *uvnit*.

AFX. Hinders, prevents *tailivá*.

DRV. EXPL. Destroys, wastes *aserorpá*, *nungúpá*; opposes *akerar-torpoq*; obstacle *pasernut*, *akornut*; however *taimáitog*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kingoq* Ws.; *makutiva* LC Wn.)

L. 3) Power *pitsartunek*; is stronger than he *makkutiva** — 4) Tired *tutakpok**; weak *sangipok*, *kettusukpok** — 6) Hinders *agviarpok*.

C. 1) Why *souk* [*sôq*] — 3) Strong *sangijok* — 4) Weakening *piunaernak* [*piunêruneg*].

M. 1) Weak *tsigolayoark* [*?siggilavoq* is brittle].

Wn. 1) Exhort *katchuga* — 3) Strong *shungirook*, *pitsingsok* (?), *makkuchtok** — 4) Tired *muganokhtuktuk* [*merngortog*] — 5) Make *savakto*.

Ws. 3) Strong *kingok*, *tisrak* (?); strength *oonachkiktook*, *iknâchu* — 4) Weak *arilisrak* (?).

A. —

SECTION 9. SPACE.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) PLACE, DIRECTION.

As to this subdivision the language exhibits a remarkable store

of words derived from peculiar radical terms, while on the other hand prepositions, as rendered by flexion, are wanting.

Stw.:

(1) Ordinary stemwords: Place, dwelling *ine*; stays there *najorpá*; places it *ilivá, ikivá*; vicinity *erqaq*; where is it? *nauk*; is sloping *siverpoq*; straight before *sujo*; direction of length *tukik*; direction in general *migssik, nale*.

(2) Words of place proper: *nether*, below *at*; upper, above *qut, qule*; front side *sak*; before *sujo*; behind *tuno, kingo*; side *sáne*; opposite *ake*; interior *iluk*; outside, exterior *silat, avat*; surface *qak*. (See Vol. I, p. 52.)

(3) Demonstrative roots: here *ma*; there *tass, uv*; yonder *ik*. (See Special Part and Vol. I p. 52.)

Afx. The place where *fik, vik*; inhabitant *mio*.

FLEXION. The prepositions relating to place are rendered by the local cases, formed by the endings (appositions): on or at *me*; from *mit*; through *kut*; to *mut* (see Vol. I).

Drv. Expl. The place from which we started *autdlarfigput*; in the direction of the island *qeqertap migssáne*; at the foot of the mountain *qáqap atáne*; here *máne*; from here *mánga*; hereto *maunga*; from the cape *núngmit*; to the cape *núngmut*.

2) DISTANCE.

Stw. Extreme *unga*; near *qanigpoq*.

Afx. Farthest towards *leq, dleq*; rather far towards *(pa)sigpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Is far off *ungasigpoq*.

3) LARGE, LONG, BROAD.

Stw. Is large *angivoq*; thick *ivssuvoq*; broad *siligpoq*; long *takivoq*; spaciousness *nero †*.

Afx. Large *ssuaq*.

Drv. Expl. Its (size) largeness *angissusia*; wide *nerutusôq*; large island *qeqertarssuaq*; long *takisôq*.

4) SMALL, SHORT, NARROW.

Stw. Is small *mikivoq*; narrow *amípoq*; makes it narrow to him *tativá*; short *náipoq*.

Afx. Small *nuaq, kípoq*.

Drv. Expl. Very small *mikissoralánguaq*; is narrow *neru-kípoq*; becomes shorter *nailivoq*; thin, flat *sátoq (sak)*.

5) HEIGHT, TOP, BOTTOM.

Stw. Top *ingik*; is high *kingigpoq*; is low *naqigpoq*; upright *napavog*; bottom *nateg*; shallow *ikápoq*; deep *itivog*; lifting *po†*; pillar *sukak* — (see Place).

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is high *portuvoq*; very high *kingigtorssuag*; low *púkitsoq*.

6) EXTERIOR, INTERIOR.

Stw. Surface *qak*; border *kigdlik*; point, end *núk*, *iso*; is open *angmavog*; cover *ule*, *mato*; edge *sine*; contents *imaq*; central part *time*; middle *qiteq* — (see Place).

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Inmost *ilordleq*; is filled *imerpoq*; is empty *imaerpoq*; outmost *qagdleq*; the inland *nunap timá*; interjacent *akuneg*.

7) FORM.

Stw. Is round *angmalorpoq*, *ulamerpog*; is sharp *ipigpoq*; corner *tegerqog*; exterior of a person *tauto*; straight *nardluvog*; a hole *puto*; top *ingik*; even *manigpoq*; bending *perpá*; a stopple *simik*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is bowed *peqingavog*; uneven *manitsoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *aurung*... LMWn.; *igu*... Ws. A.; *quai (suai)* Ws.; *tatake*(?) A.; *tuli*(?) Ws.)

L. 1) Behind *inganga*; whither *namut* — 3) Enormously, by Afx. *javaksoak*; is great *tanertuvok* [*tangneq* length] — 4) Narrow *nerrokopok*, *igvikipok** — 6) Bottom of the sea *erká**; contents *illulek* — 7) appearance *tautu*.

C. 1) Where is it? *nau taima* — 2) Over there *timar*; thither *tauvunga* — 7) Even *maniradlu*; uneven *manilaradlu*.

M. 1) Beneath *ilimajara* — 6) Filled *tchitkrayoartork*(?); excavated *patkrertoark* — 7) Is curved, arched *aurungayoark**; curve *amariuk*(?).

Wn. 1) Where? *sumi*, *nah*; which way *nutmun*; here *mani*; down there *kahvuna*; dwelling *ingin* — 2) Near *imukt*(?), *konikto*; distant *ahpi*(?) — 3) Big *angidouruk*; long *tukasrook* — 4) Small *mikero*; short *nichuk*, thin *shattu* — 5) High *mukachana*(?);

bottom *natka*; depth *etipchung* — 6) Outside *silatana*; side *sane-kok*; border *okkoora* (?); full *seelawikto** — 7) Round *kaiuksuä*; square *itkaurä* (?); crooked *chakoona-rook*; a shrew *aurunak**; hole *poota*; upright *nupukto*.

Ws. 1) Here *chonich*; there *chuni*; down *oimi*; thither *javyt* — 2) Far off *yaihtok** — 3) Big *ukugaltuk*; broad *iugutulu**; *kauchtuk* — 4) Narrow *igukimuk**, *ujukalmuk* — 5) High *iugtulu**; low *iuchkalnayak** — 7) Open *eyeerasha*; hole *tschaknah* (?).

A. 1) Upwards *anäkukuk** — 2) Far *tataku*; near *kunetoo-ruk* — 3) Big *nemainkin*, *ongare*; broad *nukutu* — 5) Height *ykuchtuk** — 6) Outside *avatagäne*.

SECTION 10. MOTION.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MOVE, VELOCITY, STOP.

Stw. Proceeds, travels *ingerdlavog*; comes *qaivog*; slow *akunit*; stops *unigpoq*.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Moves *aulavog* (*auk* blood); m. quickly *sukavog* (*sukak* pillar); immoveable *aulajangerpoq*.

2) STRIKE, PROPEL.

Stw. Collision *tuk†*; hurts *kagpá†*; is stopped *nágpog*; draws *uniarpoq*, *kaligpoq*; brings it *aivá*; throws away *igtápá*.

Afx. Pushes with ... *migpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Thrusts it *tórpa*; pushes it forward *kamípá*; transfers it *nágpá* (*nák* extreme point); butts with its horns *nagssung-migpoq*.

3) MOTION WITH REFERENCE TO DIRECTION.

Stw. Lifts it *kivigpá*; sinks it *kivivá*; nether (?) *moq†*; bends downward *nakápá*; draws out *amuvá*; hits it *erqorpá*; moves upward *majorpoq*; turns round *kávigpoq*; has passed beyond it *qimápá*.

Afx. Goes to *liarpoq*, *mukarpoq*; passes by *rqúpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Emerges *puivog* (*po†*); straggles *angalavog*; goes across *ikárpoq* (*ik*); falls down *nákarpoq*; travels to the cape *náli-arpoq*.

4) WITHDRAW, PROCEED, FOLLOW.

STW. Goes out *anivoq*; leaves *qimaggpá*; following *malik*.

AFX. —

DRV. EXPL. Precedes *sujuarpoq*; follows *maligpá*; takes to flight *qimávoq*; departs *autdlarpoq*.

5) ARRIVE, RETURN, ENTER.

STW. Has arrived *tikípoq*; is coming *aggerpoq*, *ornigpá*, *qáivoq*; return *ute*; enters *iserpoq*, *pulavoq*.

AFX. Has arrived at *lípoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Brings it *aggiúpá*, *qáipá*; returns *uterpoq*; visits frequently *pulartarpoq*; has landed *nunalípoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *kaidlu-arpá* (?) L.; *nangagpoq* (?) L.)

L. 2) pushing forward *kaibluarlugo**; hurting *tókpa* — 3) Straggles *arvertarpok* — 4) Passes by *nangakpok**.

C. 2) Pushes on *serpitipok* (?) — 3) Rises *majoarpa* — 4) Goes out *anivoq* — 5) Enters *issivoq*.

M. 2) Throwing *igitoark* — 3) Turning *kaibartoarg* [*qivi-arpog*] — 4) Going out *aniyoark* — 5) Penetrating *itertoark*.

Wn. 1) Moves *ollaro*; quick *kellamanik* [*qilamik*]; way *apkutin* [*avkut*] — 2) push *shoopooloa*; drag *ooneahak* — 3) Fall over *olorok* [*ordluvoq*] — 5) Come kyle [*qaile*, opt. may he come!], *tullä**; come in *echukatin* [*iserdlutit*].

Ws. 1) I go *ichuka* (?) ; running *kymeochtuk*, *kutschengi**; don't move *tchakuinalgo** — 2) Strike *tshukschutekew* (?) — 4) Go away *anova*.

A. 1) Go *owetokto*; quick *shukwilnuk* — 3) Sink *kilugoota*; stand up *mukkoovuk* [*maktípoq*] — 5) Come *tuga**.

SECTION 11. MATTER.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MATTER IN GENERAL.

STW. Is light (not heavy) *oqípoq*; solidity *tangeq*; adheres *nipigpoq*; dust *saniik*; stiff *eqarpog*; tough *ninguvoq*; flexible *qitug-*

poq; soft *aq̃ipog*; hardness *sisak*, *mangerpoq*; hard and brittle *sikag-poq*; wet *qauserpoq*, *masak*; semifluid *kinerpoq*; frozen *qerivoq*; running water *kák*; vapour, smoke *pujoq*.

AFX. —

DRV. EXPL. Is heavy *oqimáipog*; is brittle *siggilavoq* (*sigpá*); runs as a fluid *kúgpog*; air as enclosed in a bladder *putdlaq*.

(See Sections 26 and 27. For Matter in an abstract sense hardly any word exists).

2) ORGANISM AND LIFE.

See Sections 1, 17, 18, 24, 25.

3) SENSATION.

See Sections 18 & 27.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

L. Heaviness *okumanek*; fluid *kórlorsuk*; vapour *kessuk**, *pujok*; hard *sittivok*; brittle *ingnek**; wet *kauserpok*, *áijungavok**; frozen *koaksimavok*; soft *nerromikpok**.

M. Weighing *okrumaytoark*; brittle *kuineytuark* [*qajangnar-toq*]; hard *atchuitork* [*autsuitsoq* never melting].

Wn. Hard *sisiruä*; dried *panekta*; brittle *chegokaluktoak*; pouring (fluid) *koovega*, smoke *isák*.

SECTION 12. INTELLECT.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLECT, REASON, ERROR, MADNESS.

Stw. Thought, mind *isuma*; reason *sila*; has sensation, reason *sianivog*; soul *tarne*; straight before *sujo*; says something untrue or incorrect *sagdluwoq*; insane *pidle*.

AFX. —

DRV. EXPL. Thinks *isumavog*; notion, meaning *sujuneg*; is foolish, stupid *poq̃ipog*, *sianipog*; mad *silærúpog*, *pidlerorpoq*.

2) OBSERVATION, INQUIRY, KNOWLEDGE.

Stw. Has learnt *illipog*; examines *qinerpoq*; perceives *malugá*,

misigá, sianivoq; is ignorant *naluvoq*; listens *nálagpoq*; is cautious *mianivoq*; tries *ágpá*.

AFX. Searches, looks for *siorpoq*; finds, gets *sivoq*.

DRV. EXPL. Observes *misigssorpá, sujunersiorpá*; knows *nalungilaq*; neglecting *isunáipog*; I don't know *asukiaq*; very learned *ilisimassorssuag*.

3) REASONING, EVIDENCE, DEMONSTRATE, BELIEVE.

STW. Doubts *qularpoq*; is conscious *sianivoq*; suspects *pasivá*; believes *ugperpoq*; is right, true *iluarpoq*; indistinct *navsoq*.

AFX. Probably, perhaps *rqôrpoq, nerpoq*; so it may be *simarog*; believes *sorá, típá, gá, rá*.

DRV. EXPL. Reasoning, considering *silagá*; evidence *nalunaerut*; cause *pissut*; knows, has comprehended it *ilisimavá, tusává, pásivá* (found the entrance); unknown *nalunarpoq*; certainly *ilumut, ila!*; explains *navsuerpá*; contradicts *agssortorpá*; asserts *akuerá, angerpoq*.

4) MEMORY, IMAGINATION, EXPECTATION.

STW. Remembers *erqáivoq*; forgets *puiqorpoq*; expects it *ilimagá*; hopes *neriugpoq*; did not expect *arajutsivá*; wonders at it *tupigá*.

AFX. Supposes *sorá, típá*.

DRV. EXPL. Never forget *puijuipog*; supposing it was a fiord-seal I wondered at its size *natsiusoralugo angissusia tupigára*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *qarane, qujavog M.*; *kita Ws.*; *orotkroya M.*; *tuke L.*; *uminachtuk A.*; *us ... (?)*, *oosevitok, usútok Ws.*)

L. 1) Thinking *isumavok, erkaimava*: meaning, sense *tukke** — 2) Comprehend *tukkisilugo**; observes *kammagiva**; indifferent *nippungavok**; knows *kaujivok** [*qausivog* has found light]: knowledge *kaujimanek*, ignorant *kaujimalungilak* — 3) Explain *tukkisinartipa**; surmises *kangẽsukpok** — 4) Guessing *nellaupsarlugo*.

C. 2) Just as I thought *assuidlak*; I don't know *ameasut*; certainly *atako [atago]*.

M. 1) Thought, reason *kadjunak** [*qausineq?*]; incredible *onerktsimayoaark(?)* — 3) Judging *orotkravn**; doubt *karane, karaptin**; believing *angerktoark* — 4) Probably *tabliu(?)*.

Wn. 1) Foolish *kenungokto*; mad *kimmungaroa [giningavog ill tempered]* — 2) knowing *ileechenuge*; I don't know *atchu*,

kanome [*qanorme* why not!], *kamukale*(?) — 3) Believe *echemalu* [*isumaliörpog*].

Ws. 1) Wise *asuitok**, *usjuichtuk**, *oosewitok**; stupid *uschjuitutuk**; truth *paichpiak*(?).

A. 1) Intelligent *uminachtuk*; stupid *uninhachtuk* — 2) knowing *neshemuk*.

SECTION 13. COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLIGENCE. CONCEALING, MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Stw. Tells *unerpog*; knows not *naluvoq*; meaning *isuma*; conceals it *angigá*; lies *sagdluvoq*; a sound from something *kalerrag*; voice *nipe*; throat *tordluk*; tongue *oqag*; foot step *tume*.

Afx. Says that he *nerarpá*; says, or people say *góg* (particle); dissimulates *ussarpog*.

Drv. Expl. Gives intelligence *nalunaerpá*; news *tusagagssat* (to be heard); is silent *nipangerpog*; deceives *pequserdlugpog*; sign *nalunaerut*; says *oqarpog*.

2) LANGUAGE.

Stw. Name *ateq*; calls *taivá*; whispers *ivsuvssugpog*; stammers *itogerpog*; asking *aperá*; answer *ake*; denies *misiarpog*.

Afx. Orders or begs *rquvá*.

Drv. Expl. Word *oqauseq*; language *oqautsit* (pl.); talks *oqalugpog*; void of sense *sujunêrúpog*; intelligible *navsoqángitsoq*; acoust *oqarfigá*, *sãpá* (turns to); answers *akivá*; shouts *tordlorpog*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *álavog* L.; *qórquppog* L C M.; *kiggorpá* L.; *kanagpok*(?) Wn. A.; *niu* Ws.; *uiverá* L.M.)

L. 1) Groans, moans *álavok**; informs him *akparlugo**; *kaujítulugo**; calls loudly *körkukpok**; is false *annerpanaipok*; conceals *angijjariva*; betrays *kiggorpa**; gesture *ibvuarnek*, *omilaneq*; deceives *uiveriva** — 2) Sense of the word *okautsib tukkinga**; interpreting *pijutserpok*; intelligible *tukkisinarpok**; speaks little *napterêpok*.

C. —

M. 1) Anounces *kilægønerark* (?); listening *nénéoptoark**; deceiver *øiyeyet**; to be sure *pimmárik*; calling crying *kokroartork** — 2) Answering *kangerktsídja**.

Wn. 1) Silent *imàngiakto* [*imangertog*]; to lie *chuklurune* [*sagdluvdlune*]; truly *chukloonecho* [*-nago*]; telling *kanukhtuk**.

Ws. 2) Speaking *neichtuk*, *neogtak**; narrating *njuwan*.

A. 2) Speaking *kanachtok** [*?qaneq* mouth].

SECTION 14. INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) FREE WILL AND NECESSITY GENERALLY.

STW. Self *ingme*, *nangmineq*; chooses *qínerpoq*; mind *isuma*.

AFX. Will *umavog*; necessary *giaq*, *riaq*, *riaqarpoq*; causes, brings about *típá*, *sarpá*, *rquwá*.

DRV. EXPL. Spontaneously, out of his free will, his own mind *isumaminik*; doing it on purpose *piaralugo*; as thou likest *piumasangmik* (*piumassaq* wished); is needed *pissariagarpoq*.

2) MOTIVE, AIM.

STW. Wishes *kigsarpoq*; pushes *kappá†*; finds fault with it *issorá*; finds it dangerous *naviagá*; is satisfied with *námagá*.

AFX. Is prone to *gajugpoq*; should like to *sugpoq*; motive *ut*; intended for *gssaq*; goes to *iartorpoq*; intends to *lerssárpoq*; will (future) *umárpoq*; strives to *niarpoq*; goes to look for *siorpoq*; object, aim *fik*; to cause, make, incite *típá*, *sarpá* etc. see above.

DRV. EXPL. Desires *kajungerá*; intends *isumalerpoq* (begins thinking); leaves (*autdlarpoq*) on account of (*ut-gá* has it for his motive) *autdlautigá*; leaves for travelling to *autdlarfigá*; irritates *ningagsarpá*.

3) DIFFICULTY, OPPOSITION, BAD.

STW. Windside *agssoq*; is bad, useless *ajorpoq*; hurt, injured by accident *arqunarpoq*; wrong *kigdlog*; dirt *ipeq*, *minguk*; sickness *nápaq*; avoids *nigorpá*; can not master it *saperpá*, *artorpá*; is angry *ningagpoq*, *kamagpoq*; attacks *sorssugpá*; requital *ake*; emulates *unangmivá*; ridicules *mitagpá*.

AFx. Inferior *aluk*, *kasik*; bad *druk*; vile, detestable *piluk*; hinders *tailivá*.

DRv. EXPL. Suffering, need, starvation *ajorssarpog* *perdlerpog*; difficult *ajornarpog*, *artornarpog*; hindrance *akornut*; opponent *akeraq*; revenges *akiniarpá*.

4) MEANS, ASSISTANCE.

STw. Uses it *atorpá*; strength *nako†*; excellent *pitsak*; feels compassion *náká*; helps *ikiorpá*; protects *sernigá*; partizan *ilik*; friend *ikingut*.

AFx. Is or has it fine *gígpoq*; well, right *dluarpog*; does so to him or with it *úpá*.

DRv. EXPL. Excites pity *nākinarpog*; protector *sernigssorte*; avails himself of it *iluauqutigá*; provides for him *piniúpá*.

5) WORK, TIRED, IDLE.

STw. Places it *ilivá*; alert *pígpoq†*; works *sanavog*; is at his ease (?) *sungivoq†*; watches *pigárpog*; looks sulky *anugpoq*; lies down *inarpoq*; tired *qasuvog*; morose *orulerpoq*; sleep *sinik*; exertion *merpoq†*.

AFx. Is occupied with *erivoq*; makes, fabricates *ivoq*, *iorpoq*; hastens *asuarpoq*; can (*s*)*inauvoq*.

DRv. EXPL. Trains *perorsarpá*; is well trained up for, quite accustomed to it *sungúpá*; is working *sulivoq*; industrious *pikorigpoq*; alert *qúlavog*; skilful *pimak*; idle *eqiasugpoq*; tired *merngorpoq*; can master it *sapingilá*, *piginauvoq*.

6) RESULTS.

STw. Is saved *ánagpoq*; hits it *ergorpá*; misses *uniorpá*; finishes *nává*, *inerpá*; disappointment *angiluk†*.

AFx. Successfully *dluarpog*.

DRv. EXPL. Accomplishes *nāmagtipá*; not vanquished *ajugaq* (*ajorpá* can not); failure *angilugtorneq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *atsuilik* LM.; *itagivá* L.; *kavagpoq* Wns. A.; *kinjuran* Wn.; *kivtairpoq* L.; *mutura* A.; *opigugpoq* L.; *salagi* ... L.; *savi* ... Wns.; *sipak* M.; *tutuk* LM.; *uik* Ws.; *uinga* C.; *suma* ... MA.; *sutêrpoq* LM.)

L. 1) Will *pjomanek*; free will *isamainakinek* — 2) Intention *kajusimanek* — 3) Unwilling *kunnwok*; deficient *nakkoëpok*;

misfortune *kannožtok*, *idluitok*; dangerous *sutairnarpok**; miserable *oguarnarpok*; sick *kannimavok*; dirt *allorluk**; entangled (hair) *tutuvok** — 4) Willing, ready *igisimavok*, *ablosimavok**; healty *atsuilik**; perfect *idluarmarikpok*; praises *opigukpok**; well *nakokpok* — 5) Cautious *itagiva**; work, by Afx. *erivok*; agile *kibtairpok*; audacious *katjak*; pursue *udlalugo*, tired *sengnerpok*; lazy *avāngavog* — 6) Hits it *uvigarpa*; false atep *tuningavok*; vanquisher *sālagije*.

C. 3) Want *tahoomarwungar* (?); dirty *oinga**.

M. 3) Injuring *killangnéariga*; bad *tchuinark**; plunders, spoils *kavuartuark*; unhealthy *imæreloktoark*; suffering *tchurerktoark**; filthy *tutôyork**; quarelling *orotkroyat* — 4) Healty *atsuiiyoark**; harmless *tchumayuituark**; doing well *tsavareytork* (?) — 5) Awake *tchippark**; watching *natchalerktoark* (?) — 6) Revenge *tchernangiktoark* (?)

Wn. 3) Bad *ashooruk**; sick *ananah!*; dirty *wahak** — 4) Good *nakooru*, *areégah**; excellent *nakoopeakto* — 5) Work *savakto**, *chavitka**; couragions *kumaroa*; an idle person *yâkiasuruâ* [*inuk eqiasugtoq*?]; sleep *siniktoga*, *kovuktunga**; awaken *muketin*; watching *tówtukuk**; tired *minooktook* — 6) Finished *tâtnah* (?), *tahwatsi**.

Ws. 3) *kumychtuchtuk* (?), *wiknuuk**; fighting *pugachautuk* [*paggáput*] — 4) Healty *tshaiukmiduk* (?) — 5) Working *choweezerukhli**; sleeping *kavagtuk** — 6) Finished *tahwûtun*.

A. 2) Hitting *tiguok* — 3) Bad *tshallok*, *sukaluk*; dirt *tshuekach*; struggle *nytyratuk**; mourning *tchumachtachtu** — 4) Good *opinuktook** — 5) Sleep *kavek*, *kavangnakunga**.

SECTION 15. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) GENERAL INTERSOCIAL RELATIONS.

STW. Comits to his charge *imîpâ*; forbids *tanerpâ*; sends him on an errand *tilivâ*; commands *inâpâ*; leads him by the hand *tasiorpâ*; venerates *atarqivâ*; obeys *nâlagpoq*; servant *qivfaq*; begging *qinuvoq*; feels himself inferior *qunuvoq*; is mild, gentle *saimavog*; protects *serniğâ*.

AFX. Commands or begs *rquvâ*; does so for his sake *úpâ*.

DRV. EXPL. Is proud *makítavog* (*mak†*); master, lord *nâlagag*;

consents *akuera*, *iluará*; is servant to him *kivfartápá*; consoles *tugpatdlersarpá* (*tuk†*); invites *qaerqová*.

(See also Section 14,3,4 and „Special Part“).

2) POSSESSIVE RELATIONS.

STW. Thing *pe*; gets *pivoq*; catches gains *anguvá*; payment *ake*; snatches from him *arsárpá*; distributes, sends a present *pajug-pá*; takes it *tiguvá*; steals *tigdligpoq*; exchanges *taorpá*; is careful with his things *erdligpoq*; gives, sells *tunivá*; barterers *niuverpoq*; gets his share of the game *ningerpoq*; omits in distributing *minipá*; has dropped it *katagpá*; lives in abundance *arsivoq*.

AFX. Furnished with *lik*; has *qarpog*; has caught *poq* (added to the animals' name); acquires, buys *sivoq*, *siniarpoq*; goes to fetch *tarpoq*; property *ut*; deprives of (—) *erpá*; furnishes with (:) *erpá*, *lerpá*.

DRV. EXPL. Possesses it *pigá*; precious *erdlignartog*; I have nothing to pay with (future payment) *akigssaqángilanga*; he gave him some blubber begging him to buy house material for it *orssumik tunivá igdlugssarsiniutigergaudlugo*; he tries (*niar*) to sell (deprive himself of *úvaq*) codfish *úvaerniarpoq*.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *agpangerpok* M.; *avangitunga* A.; *avdlumavog* L.; *ignisárpá* L.; *kacuar* . . . M.; *kikipá* L.; *kipu* . . . LMWn.; *mikikvin* Wn.; *sikik* Wn.; *tujuk* Ws.)

L. 1) Is willing to anything *ablomavok**; sends him quickly *ignisárpá**; chief *angajokak*, *attanek*; severe *attangusivok**; punish *pitsuklugo*; haughtiness *píjorinek* — 2) Rich *akluipok**; poor *aklavok**, *pétovok*; saving *apkalársarpok*; wasting *apkalaulártok*; distributes *aituivok*; furnishes with, by Afx. *likpa*; omits in distributing *kikipa**; sells *niorevosivok*.

C. —

M. 1) Obeying *pingartsidjoark*; shame *onúdjun* — 2) Buying *akpangertoark**; plundering *kanuartoark**; possess *angtyingnitoark* (?); poor *tchualuútoark*; grasping *akwarón* (?), *tigularnitoark*; trades conscientiously *niuariktoark* [*niuverigpoq*, *niufárigpoq*].

Wn. 1) Servant *kapegah*; protector *kaleak*; assist *nuluch-okto* (?); leading *taksewva*; hate *omechooktoo*; friend *nuigilu* (?); enemy *talokeneruk**; I love *nakoogara*; ashamed *egossheto* — 2) Buying *akkea*; sell *akkechuk*, *kipuehuk**; getting *pelege*; take *tigoo*, *mikkikwin**; give *itook*, *aichilunga*; give me *icheme**; gift, present *chikkeeka**; lend *ahtuktoa*; lost *tamuktoa*.

Ws. 1) Chief *tuiuk** — 2) Gift, present *cheekeékha**; give! *atschutschuiga*; mine *hwikpikuk*; buy! *kípusju**; sell! *kibutsachtschi**.

A. 2) I have not *avangitunga**.

SECTION 16. AFFECTIONS.

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

Stw. Perceives *sianivoq*; observes *misigá*; temper *isuma*; strength *nako*; slack *gasuvoq*; security *terdlik*; starts out of fear *uloriarpoq*; opens the eyes *úpoq*; suddenly rising *pigpoq*†; gets astart *tupagpoq*; wonders *tupigá*.

Afx. Excitement *tsagpoq*.

Drv. Expl. Is sensible *uloriasugpoq*; concerned *ilungersuavoq*; nature, habit *ílérqoq*; is indifferent *terdligpoq*, *pikípoq*; starts up, violent *pikigpoq*, *úsavog*.

2) ATTRACTION, PLEASURE, BOLD.

Stw. Finds it nice *inegugá*, *kussagá*; wishes *kigsarpoq*; feels continual attraction to *ungagá*; confidence *tate*; hopes *neriugpoq*; is pleasant *nuánerpoq*; merry *quiagpoq*; laughs *igdlarpoq*.

Afx. Wishes *umavoq*, *rusugpoq*, *gugpoq*, *ngerpoq*; fairly *vfárik* — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Is very nice *inegunagaq*; my beloved house-fellows *igdloqatigka ungagissáka*; bold, audacious *sapítsoq*, *naviagtáitsoq*.

3) DISGUSTING, GRIEF, FEAR.

Stw. Is disgusted *maujugpoq*; concerned *nikavoq*, *ernumavoq*; feels remorse *ílérágá*; pain *áneq*; grieves *aliagá*; feels soreness and pain *tatagpoq*; fears *ersivoq*, *nangiarpog*; finds it dangerous *naviagá*; trembles *úligpoq*.

Afx. Is incumbered with *dliorpoq*; got too much of it *katugpoq* — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Suffers hardship *nâgdliugpoq*; feels pain *áneq*; is dreadful *amilárnarpoq*; frightened to death *tatamigpoq*; ugly *piniipoq*.

4) SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS.

(See also Section 14,4 & 15,2).

STW. Dies from longing *kiptpoq*; feels himself inferior *qun-woq*; loves *asavâ*, *kamagâ*, *nâkorâ*; thanks *qujavog*; praises *nersorpâ*; venerates *atarqivâ*; is bashful *igtôrpoq*; avoids him *talorâ*; fears him *merserâ*; flees from human society *qivîpoq*; feels offended *mamiagâ*; is angry *kamagpoq*; hates *âmigâ*; shows contempt *nar-ruvoq*; morose *oruluvoq*; envious *singavoq*.

AFX. Favourite *nâq*.

DRV. EXPL. Enemy *akeraq*; punish *pitdlarpâ*; flatters *manig-orpâ*; hates, despises *qingarssorpâ*, *qingarqúpâ* (*qingaq* nostril); he whom I love and who loves me *asassara asassigalo* (-*ssaq* loved, -*sse* lover, *r(g)a* my); suspects him *pasitsâupâ*; reproaches, judges *erqartûpâ*; accuses him in a „nith-song“ of his faults *iverpâ*, *tainiorpoq*.

5) MORAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS.

STW. Is righteous, honest *iluarpoq*; reason, morality *sila*; indecently merry *tipápoq*; lascivious *pitápoq*; ashamed for using another's things *inimigâ*; blames *avorqârâ*; witchcraft *kugsungneq*; invoking *qernaineq*; praying *serraneq*; abstinence *agdlerneq*; amulet *ârnuaq*.

AFX. Fair, generous *vfârik*, *gigpoq*, *dluarpoq*; bad *dlugpoq*, *nerdlugpoq*; rascally *piluk*.

DRV. EXPL. Immoral *sildútsog*; vice *ilerqopiluk*; a rascal *inu-piluk*; deceiver *perquserdlugtoq*; is licentious *nalinginarpoq*, *arnerivoq*; murderer *inorersog*, *inuartog*; of good morals *ilerqorigpoq*; just, righteous *iluartúvoq*; right-minded *isumagigpoq*; sensible, modest *silagssorigpoq*. (See also Sect. 16,4).

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: *asigtoq*, *asertoq* Wns.; *qaggorpoq* LM.; *quinarpoq* L.; *kivtairpoq* L.; *nun-gul* ... Ws.; *opigugpoq* L.; *serkani* ... M.; *uik* ... Ws.; *sipiler-toq* M.; *suînaq* M.; *qangârpoq* L.; *atachuavoq* Ws.; *ilejârpâ* LM Ws.; *qutsiaq* LWs.; *quvdlugtoq* M.; *kakavoq* LC.; *kangêsugpoq* L.; *onui* ... M.; *opingaivoq* L.; *savig* ... Ws.; *serrivoq* L.; *uiverâ* LM.; *siwdluvoq* L.; *suma* ... MA.)

L. 1) Feeling *nellugosungnek*, *kangêsungnek**; temper *isuma-nek*; earnest *kangatailivok*; surprised *suîngarpa*, *opingaivok**; amazing *tatamnarpoq* — 2) Fair, faultless (it is) *nakokpok*, (he is) *nekkokpok*; cheerful *keptairpok**; beautiful, nice *ânanauvoq**, Afx. *tsiak*; glad *aliasugpok**, *serrivok**; agile, jovial *keptairpok**; praises *opigukpok**; audacious *maksuavok**, *katjak**; shouts with joy *kak-kamajârpok**; content *nipporpok* — 3) Concerned, anxious *siarg*

*livok**, *kapiasukpok*; terrified *kakkilärpoq**; ugly *tekkoranëpok* — 4) Love *næglingnek*; lovely *pitsiarpoq*; friend *illanäk*; thanking him *opigilugo**; respectful *opigusukpok**; compassion *erklërtornek**; proud *napkigusukpok*, *pjorivok*; irksome *sinnangavok*, *kangärpok**; is ashamed *sillasiarpok*; enemy *omisukte*; offending *kiksartilugo*; feels offended *sibluwok**; suspects *kangësukpok* — 5) Greedy *univok**, *ikligukpok*; licentious *illokeudlarpok*, *arnarniarpok*; injustice wrong *idluinck*; dishonest *nellangöngilaq*, *annerpanaipok**; just *idluarpok*; righteous *annerpanäkivok**; envious *annerudsivok**; wicked *kassëtok*; repenting *kakkialerutigilugo**; witchcraft *ilisënek*; detestable *kuïnarpok*.

C. 2) Beautiful *adlenaituratta*; merry *kakajok**, *kakamajarpok** — 3) Afraid *kagpennah** — 4) thankfully *qujanamik* — 5) Murderer *imaktu*.

M. 1) Surprise *allaniktoark* — 2) grinning *tserkaniluktoark**; good, excellent *nakoyoark* — 3) Sad *talortork**, *porkrëitoark(?)*, *nellangornek(?)*; terrified *krüinarktoyoark**; trembling *krobluktoark* — 4) irritate *orolotsidjoark*; angry, offended *ninakptork*, *tchukartitoark(?)*; an assuming person *tsirkrekrealuk**; boasting *sipilertork*; harmless *tchumayniktuark**; shame *onuidjän**; rough *krubluitchar-toark** — 5) Vicious *tchuinaoyuark**; wicked *tchuinark**; licentious *katchorertuark*, *kujarertuark*, *umiaräluk(?)*; leading a bad life *kuyorklune omayoark*; benevolent *unin*; virtue *nakoyoark*; virtuous *nakoorklune*.

Wn. 2) Good *asikhtok**; glad *pelletoorok*; handsome *sotangerook**; pretty *ahrega*; laugh *igalok*; fun *kooia* — 3) Bad *asestuk**, *assiruk**; dislike *oorneshooktoo*; fear *hahmeta(?)* — 4) Angry *kunooktoo*, *kunumarook*; bashful *taluksatuk** — 5) Amulet *tupitkwo**, *koopooktuk**; ill tempered *kaptzharook*; I am good *nakoo-roo-oh*; good *näkuruk*; good it is *nakoorit*.

Ws. 2) Good *asichtok**, *asertok*; liking *chanjwok(?)*; laughing *nyngyljachtua** — 3) Bad *aseëtuk*, *asiurok* — 4) Irritate *tschauch-sichtuk(?)* — 5) Righteous *atachuavuk**; bad *kuinachtuk**, *niknuiuk**; rascally *kasnujuchtuk**.

A. 2) Wish *aluganu(?)*; what do you wish *chalugala(?)* — 3) Mourning *tchumachtachtu*.

SPECIAL PART.

(Section 17—30.)

SECTION 17. PERSON. 1—21.

GREENLAND.

1) **Man (homo)** *inuk* — 2) **Man (male)** *angut* — 3) **Woman** *arnaq* — 4) **Old man** (of the house or family) *itoq*, old Woman *ningioq*, *arnarquagssâq* — 5) **Young people** *inâsugtut* — 6) **Old people** *utorqait* — 7) **Boy** *nukagpiarag*, *nukagpiatsiaq* — 8) **Young, or unmarried man** *nukagpiaq* — 9) **Virgin** *niviarsiaq* — 10) **Girl** *niviarsiarag* — 11) **Child** able to walk *mêraq*, *mêrdlertoq* — 12) **Infant** *nâlungiaq*, *anerdlâq* — 13) **Eskimo** *inuk*, *kalâlêq* — 14) **White (man)** *qavdlunâq* — 15) **Fabulous inlander** *tunêq*, *erq-ileq* — 16) **Name** *ateq*, *wsf. arqa* — 17) **I, me** *uwanga* — 18) **Thou, thee** *ivdlit* — 19) **We, us** *wagut* — 20) **Ye, you** *ilirse* — 21) **He** *una*, *tâuna* (objective); *âma*, *tâussuma* (subjective); **they** *ukoa*, *tâukua*; **them** *uko*, *tâuko*; **this** *mâna*, *tamâna*; **he** *yonder* *ivna*; **he up there** *pavna*; **he in the north** *avna*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *tâq* — 2) *tiggaq* — 3) *nuliâkag* — 12) *tigimiaq* — 13) *inik* — 15) *timerseq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *innuk* — 2) *angut* — 3) *arnak* — 4) *îtok*, *ningiok* — 5) *innûksuktut* — 7) *nukapiak* — 9) *uigâsusuk* — 10) *niviarsiak* — 11) *nutarak* — 12) *merrajok*, *sorrusek* — 14) *kablunak* — 15) *alla* Labrador Indian — 16) *attek* — 17) *uwanga* — 18) *igrit* — 19) *wagut* — 20) *illipse* — 21) *una*, *oma*, *tamna*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *innung* — 11) *pierang* — 12) *surossirn*, *nooterag* — 13) *innung* — 14) *godlunam* — 15) *ikkilin* — 16) *attek*, *attirn* — 17) *oocangâ* — 18) *ilveet* — 19) *ovagut* — 20) *illipsee*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *innuk* — 2) *anthon* — 3) *arnarkr* — 7) *nukutpéark* — 8) *nuratchátuk* — 9) *niviertsark* — 10) *niuvéarktsiark*, *arnarénark* — 11) *pitchukpalernerk* — 13) *tsiglerk*, *innok* — 14) *kra-blunark*, *tchubloarotit* — 15) *irkrelirk*, *taordjok*, *ortsotodyoéitut* — 16) *aténg* — 17) *wanga* — 18) *iluit*, *ilbit* — 19) *uwarut* — 20) *illipsi* — 21) *una*, *oma*, *tamána*, *imna*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *enuk*, pl. *innuet* — 2) *angun* — 3) *angna*, *oonga* — 4) *angaityokwáкто*, *akoagsa* — 6) Old *utoka* — 7) *nukutpiaru* — 9) *niviúksin*, *kangneen* (young w.) — 10) *niviúksara* — 11) *muklukto* — 12) *mukluktuayá* — 13) *inyu* — 14) *kablúna*, *tánngyin*, *naloarenmut* — 15) *itkudling* — 16) *atka* — 17) *wúnga* 18) *illepit* — 19) *wurgut*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *tan*, *shuk*, *juk*, pl. *tagut*, *siuut*, *jugut* (people) 2) *nukalniak*, *nugalpiak* — 3) *aganak*, *arnak* — 4) *uimuk*, *anulivak*, *utschinak* (old man), *aganuchliuvak* (old woman) — 7) *tangoialivak* (?), *tannæhak* — 11) *angutiksa* (male), *angúksa* (female) — 15) *attówch* — 16) *atcha* — 17) *chwanga* — 18) *itlepit* — 19) *chuankuta* — 20) *lpydschi* — 21) He *um*; they *okud*.

ASIATIC.

1) *innuk*, *juk*, *innuet* (pl.), *jukulachtu* (people) — 7) *tannojak*, *nulkelpéach* — 10) *nubächtschak* — 12) *mukishkak* — 17) *wy* — 18) *avulpuk*, *ilpunnæhe* (thou art), *eipek* (?) — 19) *uánkúta* — 20) *aulpitschi*, *edlpóschi* — 21) *tana*, *takich*.

SECTION 18. BODY. (1—111.)

GREENLAND.

(I. HEAD) 1) Head *niaqog* — 2) Hair *nújaq*, pl. *nútsat* — 3) Crown of head *kavseq* — 4) Face *kínaq* — 5) Forehead *qaog* — 6) Eye *isse*, sight *takuneg*, blind *tagpítsoq* — 7) Pupil *takungnat* — 8) Eyelash *qimeriaq*, pl. *-issat* — 9) Egebrow *qagdlo* — 10) Ear *siut*, hearing *tusarneq*, deaf *tusilartog* — 11) Nose *qíngai* (pl. wfs. of *qíngaq* nostril, his nostrils), smelling *naineq*, *kuningneg* — 12) Cheek *uluag*, *erssaq* — 13) Beard *ungmit* (pl.) — 14) Mouth *gáneg* — 15) Lip *qárdloq* — 16) Tooth *kigut* — 17) Tongue *oqag*, likes the taste *mamará* — 18) Jawbone *agdleroq* — 19) Saliva *nuak*, *qiseq* — 20) Palate *qíláq*.

(II. NECK) 21) Neck *qungaseq* — 22) Throat *tordluk* — 23) Adams apple *qórqaq* — 24) Swallow *iggiag*.

(III. TRUNK) 25) *Body time, kiät* (upper) — 26) *Shoulder tuve* — 27) *Shoulderblade kiasik* — 28) *Collarbone qutuk* — 29) *Breast sakiak* — 30) *Nipple iviangeq* — 31) *Hip sirfiag* — 32) *Belly nâq, aqajaroq* — 33) *Navel qalaseq* — 34) *Back tunuk, qatigak.*

(IV. ARMS) 35) *Arm taleq* — 36) *Armpit uneq* — 37) *Arm above the elbow agssarqoq*; *arm below the e. agssaut* — 38) *Elbow ikusik* — 39) *Hand agssait* (pl.); *Finger agssaq* — 40) *Palm of hand itumak* — 41) *Small finger eqerqoq* — 42) *Forefinger tikeq* — 43) *Thumb quvdloq* — 44) *Nail kukik.*

(V. LEGS) 45) *Leg nio* — 46) *thigh ugpät*; *thigh bone qug-toraq* — 47) *Knee serqoq* — 48) *Calf of leg nakasungnâq* — 49) *Ankle singerneq* — 50) *Anklebone napassortaq* — 51) *Foot isigkat* (pl. of *isigak*) — 52) *Sole of foot alog* — 53) *Heel kingmik* — 54) *Toe inuwaq, isigak* — 55) *Large toe putuqoq* — 56) *Shinbone kanâq, qingâq.*

(VI. INTERIOR PARTS) 57) *Blood auk* — 58) *Vein or artery taqaq* — 59) *Brain qarasaq* — 60) *Bladder nakasuk* — 61) *Caul kigsaut* — 62) *Gall sungaq* — 63) *Heart ûmat* — 64) *Kidney tarto* — 65) *Lung puak* — 66) *Stomach aqajaroq* — 67) *Rib tulimâk, tulimâq* — 68) *Pulse tigdleq* — 69) *Spine, vertebra qimerdlue* (wsf.), *kujapigaq* — 70) *Intestins inaluai* (pl. wsf.), *erdlavît* — 71) *Rectum erdloq* — 72) *Marrow pateq* — 73) *Bone sauneq* — 74) *Cartilage natarqoq* — 75) *Flesh uwinik, neqe.*

(VII. SEXUAL ORGANS) 76) *Penis usuk* — 77) *Testicle igssuk* — 78) *Vulva utsuk* — 79) *Uterus igdliaq* — 80) *Is pregnant nârtuvoq* — 81) *Navelstring migdliaq.*

(VIII. EATING) 82) *Food neqigssaq* — 83) *Eats nerivoq* — 84) *Drinks imerpoq* — 85) *Is hungry kâqpoq* — 86) *Meat neqe* — 87) *Juice of meat qajojq* — 88) *Dried fish mirse* — 89) *Licks it iparpâ alugtorpâ.*

(IX. SENSATION, SICKNESS) 90) *Sensation sianineq* — 91) *Feels cold (benumbed) qiavoq*; *frozen to death qiuvog* — 92) *Feels warm kissagpoq, ûnagpoq, kiagugpoq* (sweat) — 93) *Feels pain ânerpoq* — 94) *sickness nâpaut* — 95) *Cough quersorneq* — 96) *Catarrh nuak* — 97) *Boil ajuaq, qinerseq, manerûaq* — 98) *Itch kilak* — 99) *Wound ike* — 100) *Bleeds aunârpoq* — 101) *Lives inûvoq, ûmavoq* — 102) *Is dead toquvoq.*

(X. VARIOUS WORDS) 103) *Speaks oqarpoq* — 104) *Walks pisugpoq* — 105) *Runs arpagpoq* — 106) *Skin ameq* — 107) *Bum nulog* — 108) *Anus iteq* — 109) *Excrement anaq* — 110) *Fizzles nilerpoq* — 111) *Urin qôq, iteroq* (old-).

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *qaratserfik* — 2) *qalequtit* — 10) *sior-sugtaut* — 16) *nerriseq* — 17) *alugtût* — 21) *nâpaleq* — 24) *kajaitaq* — 28) *ikarilâ* — 29) *natarakue* — 32) *imârtâ.*

39) *avatit* — 51) *túmat* — 63) *ãmagâ* — 65) *anernere*, *erdlavé* — 67) *saningassog*, *sajungassog* — 69) *qilerqivé*, *ikijútít* — 70) *amwâjai* — 71) *singiagssaut* — 72) *kivkak*.

76) *takana* — 77) *mânîsâq*, *alâmak* — 80) *sâqarpog* — 87) *imaq* — 94) *sûjârneq* — 102) *qardlimaerpoq* — 106) *pikiligsak* — 107) *igsiavít* — 108) *kiâva* — 109) *angiôrneq*.

LABRADOR.

3) *kabjek* — 4) *kñnak*, *tautungnek* — 6) *Sees tautukpok*, *tækkovok* — 10) *Hears tussarpok* — 11) *Smelling naivok* — 17) *mamarnek* — 27) *kiasik*, *tallek* — 29) *sagvik*, *iviangik* — 30) *mulle* — 31) *makkitek*, *sibveak* — 34) *kollèk*, *tunno* — 39) *aggait* — 41) *erkekok* — 46) *nimmek* — 54) *innogangutsit* — 56) *kingarak* — 58) *taqqak* — 59) *karritak* — 67) *tullimak* — 68) *tiglertak* — 70) *erchavit* — 72) *pattek* — 82) *nerkikset*, *págitet* — 88) *pipsit* — 91) *keujavok*, *tinnakpok*, *kâjorpok*, *kîavok* — 93) *ãniavok* — 94) *kanimasek* — 95) *kadlartorpok*, *koertorpok* — 97) *soggok*, *povitok* — 109) *annâk* — 111) *itterok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *niakong*, *makkuk* — 6) *ije* — 9) *qedlu* — 11) *qingaq*, *sookloot* (nostril) — 12) *udluaq* — 13) *uming* — 14) *kanirn*, *kadno* — 15) *qaqiviag*, *qadlo* — 18) *agdlîrok* — 21) *kungessirn* — 23) *taqojag* — 25) *koteyeuk* — 26) *tue* — 28) *quitouq* — 33) *qalessirn* — 34) *qatigarn*, *quðlik*.

36) *unik* — 37) *aqsergoq*, *aggaut* — 38) *ikusik* — 39) *iyuteka*; *finger aggaq* — 40) *ítimak* — 42) *tikirn* — 43) *quðlo* — 44) *kuki* — 46) *koketokak* (thighbone) — 48) *naqisunag* — 49) *singirniq* — 51) *issigang* — 52) *allog* — 56) *qingaraq* — 63) *oman* — 64) *takto* — 70) *innialook* — 76) *ussuk* — 78) *utjuk* — 83) *nerrivoq* — 85) *kaktuk*, *kak* (hunger) — 88) *pitse*, *pipse* — 95) *kooiksuktook* — 106) *amirn* — 107) *nudlung* — 108) *iterbiluag*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *komak* (??), *néakrork* — 2) *nuyark*, *nutsat* — 4) *kinark* — 5) *krarkroa* — 6) *iyik*, *takuyaork* — 7) *iyarok* — 8) *tsirk-pik* — 9) *krablut* — 10) *tsiân*, *tutchâyork* — 11) *krengyark*; *nostril ágmanek* (opening?) — 12) *uluark* — 13) *umrit* — 14) *umilerok* — 15) *krarklo* — 16) *kigut* — 17) *okrark* — 18) *arglerok*, *kéatsik* — 19) *nuvark* — 20) *kreylark*.

21) *krungitsirk* — 22) *tortuat* — 24) *iyorîk*, *igiark*.

25) *time*, *katirark* — 26) *tûik*, *erdjik* — 27) *kéatsek* — 28) *krortok* — 29) *uyak* — 30) *ujara-inerk* (??) — 31) *maktârk* — 32) *tingork*, *akrêvork* — 33) *kralatsierk* — 34) *tuno*.

35) *tâlerk* — 37) *akkautkok*, *pernaméutuak* — 38) *ikotsik* — 39) *adgirak* (pl. *-rait*); finger *inurark* — 41) *krikert* — 43) *kublu* — 44) *kukek*.

45) *kranerk*, *tchulôn* — 46) *kruktorark* — 47) *tchitkrork* — 49) *achernerk* — 51) *itigark* — 52) *alorkr* — 53) *kimmik* — 54) *inurark* — 55) *pivortork*.

57) *awk* — 58) *tarak* (veine) — 59) *krareytark* — 60) *nakatsuk* — 62) *imarorkr* — 63) *omán* — 64) *tartuk* — 65) *puak*, *puvait* — 66) *akoark*, *akudjark*, *egurk* — 67) *tulimark* — 68) *tiglertuark* — 70) *erklo*, *irklot* — 73) *tsaunerik* — 74) *krapaloga* — 75) *uwinít* (of animals *nerkré*).

80) *nadjitartoark*.

82) *nérréjoat* — 83) *nérréyoark* — 84) *imerktoark* — 85) *kaki* (hunger) — 86) *nerkré* — 88) *piptsi*, *tamoakéüt*.

91) *nigcelanerk*, *uvalark*, *krékrey* — 92) *onark* — 94) *anéarktoark* — 95) *kroertôn* — 98) *kratayoark* — 99) *killek* — 101) *ómayoark* — 102) *tukroyork*.

103) *oraktork* — 104) *pijuktoark* — 105) *akpalaartoark* — 106) *amerk* — 107) *nuntuk*, *tchivoark* — 108) *iterk* — 109) *anarkr* — 111) *krork*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *néakok* — 2) *nutye*, *nutshet* — 3) *nuyúgia* — 4) *kínak* — 5) *kau* — 6) *issik*, *idin*, *enga*; blind *tappeko*; I saw *tautúkkiga* — 7) *tukuvü* — 8) *kimmeridyen* — 9) *kablün* — 10) *siu*, pl. *siutin*; I heard *tusárungä*; deaf *tosluktuk* — 11) *kinga*; smelling *koneakwa* — 12) *yioksa* — 13) *kákúglueten*, *umngyen* — 14) *kanga* — 15) *umidruin*, *umni*, *kákqlung* — 16) *kigu*, *kigutai* — 17) *okkak* — 19) *nuwa*, *mivâng*.

21) *kungasinga*, *kakéalu* — 22) *túaklura* — 23) *tupkúra* — 24) *uyak*.

25) *katigai* — 26) *tuinyä* — 27) *kiasia* — 28) *kútuä* — 29) *milu*, *ibiângniä*, *sátka* — 30) *múdrga* — 31) *múkisa* — 32) *náddra* — 33) *kúlasia* — 34) *tunúa*.

35) *túdlia*, *katcha* — 36) *unga* — 37) *áksátkwa* — 38) *íkusia* — 39) *adrigai* (hand); *inyugai* (fingers) — 40) *ituma* — 41) *mikilyera* — 42) *tikérá* — 43) *káblu*, *ahzoon* — 44) *kukkin*.

45) *niungä* — 46) *kokpa*, *kuktuä* — 47) *sítkwunga*, *múkluk* — 48) *nakasúngnä* — 49) *singivngnerin* — 50) *káma* — 51) *isigai* — 52) *ulua*, *uluna* — 53) *kingmiä* — 55) *putugúa* — 56) *kinga*.

57) *au*, *kaope* — 58) *tukkung* — 59) *kaqa* — 60) *nákasu* — 61) *kápisiyângä* — 62) *sungah* — 63) *úmata* — 64) *taktu* — 65) *púwi* — 66) *akéaqa* — 67) *túdlimudrin* — 69) *kuyapikkun* — 70) *inaluúnga* — 73) *saúnä* — 75) *neka*.

76) *usu, usuä* — 77) *iggru* — 78) *útya*.

82) *níake* — 83) *nexeruä, nugerunger* (to eat) — 84) *echuga, imukto* — 85) *kakto, nugashuktunga* (I am h.) — 86) *neka* — 87) *ukleru* (cooked meat *úrun*).

91) I feel cold *alapáktungä, kiyinaktungä* — 92) I get hot *unaksirunga* — 93) *annutok* — 95) *kooikchu* — 96) *noowuk* — 98) *kilye* — 101) *inyorok, yokealu*.

103) *okhækto, kanuk* — 104) *pisoakto* — 105) *akpaúktuä* — 106) *amia* — 107) *núdlu* — 109) *onok, pookshaktuk* — 111) *kwiro*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *naskok, uskuk, kamikuk* — 2) *nújak, nuiat* — 4) *chinaw* — 5) *kauk* — 6) *ingaläk, vitatuik*; look! (imper.) *tanhu* — 8) *kmygiat* — 9) *kablut* — 10) *tshutuik, naintuik* — 11) *kaak, nikch*; nostrils *patshikuk*; smelling *nagnak, nansik* — 12) *usloak* — 13) *unik, unhit* — 14) *kanik* — 15) *krluk* — 16) *káotitt* — 17) *ullu, alianuk* — 21) *ujanut, weeakut* — 22) *yoamun* — 24) *iglak* — 26) *tuik* — 29) *katienha* — 32) *aksiak* 34) *p'kuk*.

35) *dalika, ipik* — 38) *ihusik* — 39) Fingers *suivogat, ikunka, shuwanka*; hand *aiged, iagautuik* — 44) *stut, stiit* — 45) *irrahka* (my l.) — 47) *tshischkuk* — 51) *iguk, juh, jerroga, itkunka* — 54) *nupunka*.

57) *kajunkak* — 63) *ungoan, kunnoka, kanniak* — 70) *keelunga* — 73) *ninnod* — 75) *kmyk* — 83) *nokhuka*; eat! (imper.) *nuicha* — 84) Drink! *tshakai* — 86) *aulchkuk, komik* — 88) *nuikuit* („Jukola“) — 91) *patsnartok, ningelak, minlichtok* (frost) — 92) *kichatuk, marartok, kaltok, oknaktok* — 94) *anhkuk* — 95) *kusgo* — 101) *unugvak, ongokok* — 102) *tukumak, torrovok, tukoechtuk* — 103) *kalchtuik* (to speak) — 104) *aulächluk* — 109) *muiku* — 111) *tuikuk*.

ASIATIC.

1) *náskok, kasko* — 2) *nújak, niuet* — 4) *injak, kenaaka* — 5) *kivak* — 6) *íya, jüik* — 8) *kamhaet* — 9) *chablut* — 10) *ssigúta*; deaf *tusluktuk* — 11) *kingak*; nostrils *chynhak* — 12) *utlynhyk* — 13) *uinka* — 14) *kantuk* — 15) *kunyuk* — 16) *chútit, uotinka* — 17) *ulliu, ooleh* — 21) *ujákok, uianhunka* — 24) *jaak* — 26) *tuichka* — 29) *tshalnka, tshakimak, mumuha* 32) *aktschaka, oksuk* — 34) *chaatka, kulachka*.

35) *tadllíka, eteyet* — 38) *ikujak, ikuichka* — 39) Hand *myngitt, taddimat, ajápun*; finger *aikanka* — 41) *etelko* — 42) *tigek* — 43) *koomluk* — 44) *ssitunka, stoke* — 45) *errokhyia, irago* — 47) *tshirkuka, schyriskok* — 51) *juchka, ytingaka* —

54) *kíndla*, *irnovaget* — 55) *kudla* — 56) *kanágaka* — 57) *auka*, *owl* — 63) *ichtschakuk* — 73) *nynnuka* — 75) *kymyka*.

84) Drink! (imper.) *nyrrakunga* — 102) *tukko* — 103) *kún-achtok*.

SECTION 19. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS. (1—24.)

GREENLAND.

(I. UPPER PART OF THE BODY) 1) Hood *nasaq*; woman's h. *amaut* — 2) Tunic or jacket *qulitseq*, *atigeq*, *mamorqaq*; frock of guts *kapiseq*, *ikiaq*; coat *natseq*, *qaqorsorqut*, *ánorâq* — 3) Takes off his jacket *matarpoq* — 4) Mittens *ârqat*, pl. *ârqatit*.

(II. NETHER PART OF THE BODY) 5) Trowsers *qardlit*; knee-breeches *sêrgernit* — 6) Boots *kamik*, pl. *kangmit*; stocking *alerse*; shoe *ikernuk* — 7) Takes on boots *kamigpoq* — 8) Takes off boots *userpoq*, *kamigdlarpog*.

(III. KAJAK GEAR) 9) Jacket *kapitak*, *tuvilik* — 10) Half-jacket *akuilisag* — 11) K. sleeve *âraq* (*ârqâka* my sl.).

(IV. ORNAMENTS) 12) Armlet *tajaq* — 13) Collar *ujamik* — 14) Earring *iverut*, *tugdlerut* — 15) Hairband (man's) *niaqorut* — 16) Woman's hairtuft *qilerte*; w's hairband *qilersiut*, *qaleq* — 17) Tattoo marks *tuwne* — 18) Bead *sapangaq*.

(V. VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS) 19) Clothing in general *atissat*, *oqúrut*, *ánorâq*, *assât* (finery) — 20) Naked *tamataerutoq* — 21) Belt, girdle *qiterut*, *tavsik* — 22) Button *âtat* — 23) Blanket *qipik*, *ule*, *ulik* — 24) Outer clothing *qagdlersaut*, *qagdleruaq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *isisiât*, *pikivak* — 2) *ánorâq*, *kapiseq*, *atâsît*, *kiapêtek* — 4) *tiggît*, *mâtat*, *pualâtít* (bearskin's —) — 5) Knee br. *qardlignât* — 6) *atertagaq*, *ilipâq* — 9) *qâjarsît* — 13) *napaleqît* — 14) *orssîssaq* — 15) *sujunequtâi* — 16) *kaligsag* — 18) *nûisagssaq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *nessak*, *amaut* — 2) *natsek*, *ikkiak* (under clothing), *attigé*, *aîlik*, *anorak* — 4) *pualo* — 5) *karlik*, *serkenek* — 6) *kamik*, *allerte*, *tipsalok*, *ikerngoak* — 9) *kappitak* (? outer coat) — 10) Waterproof coat of fur or guts *akuilitak*.

14) *swlolik*, *siumiutaq* — 15) *kopperiarîkut*, *sulluvaut* — 16) *kelleksiut*, *kongmîngaut*, *tuglit*, *ingungautit* — 17) He tattoos him *tummeliôrpa* — 18) *sappangak* — 20) *annorairpok*, *ussingavok* (see 8) — 22) *senneroak* — 23) *kebbik*, *ullik*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *neiseak* — 2) *attige*, *kappeetegga*, *kulitang* (outer coat) — 4) *poadlo* — 5) *selepar*, *atoktok*, *kardling* — 6) *kamming*, *eking-oark*, *ekeekook* („socks“), *enooktoo*.

12) *seapanga* (bracelet) — 15) *makkeedyutik* — 16) *sububaut*, *toogleega* — 17) *kakeena* — 18) *shongowyak* — 22) *seeakote*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *natsark*, *ungéartark* (woman's) — 2) *atigé* — 4) *pualuk*, *aikkratik* — 5) *krarlik* — 6) *aterkrark*, pl. *aterkrait*; socks *alertik*.

12) *talérark*, *tsiapanga* — 13) *orpatkrey*, *ujamitkrork* — 14) *noyulu*, *norglat* — 17) *tsavarkréyoark*, *tsavark* — 18) *itchui-torpak*, *tchungaooyark*, *awmark* — 19) Takes on his clothes *atik-tsortoark*, *atigiyoark* — 20) *matartuark* — 21) *taptsirk* — 22) *poliatsa*, *tátaoyark* — 23) *ulik* — 24) *tunnu-illi-tark* („Manteau doublure du dos“).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *nesara*, *nesú* — 2) Tunic *atige*; outer tunic *kalúrúa*; inner tunic *ilupá*; frock of guts *nyelluk*, *silânga* — 4) *aikhati*; bearskin's m. *púalo* — 5) *kakálik*; women's *sheraleng*; tr. of a different kind *moogwa* — 6) *kúmmung*, *álúksen*, (*atounga* Soles); *kibluatyä* (shoes) — 8) *ustasu*, *usilakto* (barefoot) — 12) *manyeru* — 14) *nogilu* — 17) *tablurátin* — 18) *schungaurak* — 20) *tingunga*, *muttakto* (see 3) — 21) *tápse* — 22) Button *too-atowruk* — 23) *uligrua* — 24) *kalerua*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *naak*, *saliochpak* — 2) Coat *aklut*; „kamleie“ *imagnatuit*; „parke“ *atkuk*; shirt *tulpachak* — 5) *kchulik*, *seelahpar* (deerskin's) — 6) *kamuiksiak*, *ilhuchik* (shoes) — 14) *aklatyk*, *aklatuit* — 15) Head band *karrong*; forehead ornament *kowwoot* — 18) *tuichlit*, *aklut*, *pinguet* — 21) *kitlehunk* — 22) *nichtkutuit*.

ASIATIC.

1) *keli*, *nasáparak* — 2) Coat *attiku*; outer clothing *atáschäk*, *atkuámäk*, *adlpát* (bird skin's), *kädlik* (of guts); under clothing *idluläka* — 4) *ajapátrek*, *lateet* — 5) *kadliguk* — 6) Boot *kámuk*, *kumrut*; stocking *achlychta* — 12) *tolyoa* — 14) *kwopowyet* — 18) *kavilnuáarak*, *shungowro* — 20) *motomelkook* (see 3) — 21) *apschi*.

SECTION 20. DWELLINGS WITH CHATTELS AND TOOLS.

(1-52.)

GREENLAND.

(I. HOUSE) 1) House *igdlo* — 2) Hut *igdluaraq* — 3) Snow-house *igdluwigaq* — 4) Doorway *torssôq* — 5) Entrance, inner *katak*, outer *pâq* — 6) Fireplace *igaleq*, *kigdlo* — 7) Floor *nataq*, wsf. *narqa* — 8) Pillar *sukaq* — 9) Roof *qule*, *qilâq*; timber *âveq* — 10) Wall *igag*, *qarmaq* — 11) Window *igalâq*, *inalo* — 12) Window frame *ikâq* (side post) — 13) Bench *igdlêq*, *ipât* — 14) Ventilator *qingaq* — 15) Village, houseplace *igdlorpait*, *igdlorqarfik* — 16) Meetinghouse *qagsse* (traditional).

(II. TENT AND STORAGE) 17) T. *tupeq* — 18) T. pole *qanak* — 19) Curtain *umik* — 20) Storehouse *que*, *qimatulivik*; scaffold *umiap nâpassue*, *pusingavê*.

(III. SKIN DRESSING and sewing) 21) Skin dressing *amiorneq* 22) Skin scraping *qapiarneq*, *kilingneq*, *qavsangneq* — 23) Softening *qitulisarneq* — 24) Scraper *kiliortût*, *qapiarfik* — 25) Sewing *mersorneq* — 26) Woman's knife *ulo* — 27) Needle *merqut*; thread *ujalo* — 28) Plaiting *perdlarneq*.

(IV. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE) 29) Bowl *ajânguajâq*; meat dish *pôgutaq* — 30) Buquet *qâtaq* — 31) Bag *pôq* — 32) Box *igdlarfik* — 33) Cup *ermuseq* — 34) Oil kid *pôruseq* — 35) Pot *iga*, *qulivsiut* — 36) Tub *napartaq* — 37) Drying frame *inisaq*, pl. *initsat* — 38) Lamp *qutdlêq* — 39) Lamp stick *tarqissût* — 40) Wick *iperaq* — 41) Ladle *alugsaut* — 42) Handle, shaft *tikavut*, *ipe* — 43) Urintub *qugfik*.

(V. VARIOUS TOOLS etc.) 44) Axe *ulimaut* — 45) Borer, drill *niortût* — 46) Drill mouthpiece *kingmiag* — 47) Icepick *sigdlaq*, *tôq* — 48) Large knife *pana* — 49) Knife *savik*; knife edge *kînâ* — 50) Hammer *kautaq* — 51) File *agiut* — 52) Torch *nanerât*, *naneruaq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 10) *ikerferserneq* — 12) *peqiserfik* — 26) *sâkeq* — 29) *niulûpik* — 32) *tungmeraq* — 34) *ingmigaq* — 35) *ikiseq*, *ûtsit* — 36) *qeqartaq* — 39) *ûnargit* — 48) *tarqarmioq* — 49) *pilagtoq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *iglo* — 3) *iglovigak* — 4) *torsuk* — 5) *kattak* — 7) *nettek* 8) *sukkak* — 10) *karmak*, *ungate* — 11) *igalak* — 12) *ikkak* — 13) *iglek* — 15) *iglugasait* — 17) *tuppek* — 18) *kannak*, *nuertak* — 20) *kemmatulivik* — 21) *ikergak* — 22) *kiliortlugo*, *mavsarlugo*, *tagliklugo* — 24) *kissiksiut*, *killiutak* — 25) *mersornek* — 26) *ullo* — 27) *merkut* — 28) *mitterivok*, *pergâivok*.

29) *pogutak*, *iklervik* — 30) *kattak* — 31) *pók* — 33) *erm-gusiarsuk* — 34) *orksát*, *ungerdläk* — 35) *amertak*, *utkusik* — 37) *initak* — 38) *kollek* — 39) *takkut* — 40) *mannek* — 42) *pablo tigumiarvik* — 43) *korvik* — 44) *tiklak*, *ulimaut* — 45) *iliorut*, *ikkötak*, *ergut*, *pitikserak* — 49) *savik*; *kīnanga* — 50) *ujaratsiak*, *kautak* (wooden) — 51) *aggiak* — 54) *nenneroak*, *pakkajok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *kagmung* (with flat skin-roof) — 3) *igdlo* — 4) *toutsuk* — 5) *kattung* — 11) *igalak* — 17) *tupik* — 21) *ikergak*.

30) *kattak*, *kikia* — 31) *itlerbik* — 34) *porussirn* — 35) *ootkooseek* — 38) *kudlirn* (upper); *adlirn* (lower) — 39) *tatko* — 44) *utlimau* — 48) *panna* — 49) *savik* — 51) *arreyak*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *iglu* — 2) *winerk* — 3) *igloriyoark* — 4) *kranitat* — 5) *pá* — 6) *iga* — 7) *naterk*, *natsitit* — 9) *todjark*, *kraa* — 10) *tchukkak* (8?) — 11) *iralerk* — 13) *iglerk* — 14) *ayoark* — 17) *itsark*, *tupperk*; summer hut *tsayroark* — 18) *krarak* — 21) *tsaluktuark* („tanner“) — 22) *kiligartoark* — 25) *mirkrorortork*, *mirtsortuark* — 26) *ulualuk* — 27) *metkron* — 28) *irkredjidjoat*.

29) *illiréark* — 30) *purutark* — 31) *krorlorark* — 32) *tsaviktoark*, *tchulootit* — 35) *utkutsik*, *aria* — 36) *purutark*, *kattarpark* — 38) *krolerk* — 40) *iperaktsark* — 42) *ipun*, *ipuarck* — 43) *krorvik* — 44) *tukingayork*, *ulimaut* — 45) *kinmiak*, *kaybluyark* — 49) *tsavik* — 50) *krautark* — 51) *ariön*, *agiun* 52) *nenexron*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *iglu* — 2) *iglurä*, *igloyu*, *shirak* (yourt) — 3) *apúyá*, *anyok* — 5) *káttá*, *pang*, *pa* — 6) *iga*, *agarum*, *ikne-kawic* — 7) *nátkying*, *púniksä* — 8) *itkéarun* (a post) — 9) *kilising*, *kiluk* — 10) *kátye* — 11) *inalo*, *igalä* — 12) *kinging*, *itkúng* (window stretchers) — 13) *iglaré*, *iglisin* (bed place) — 15) *inyugiáкто* — 16) *karrigi*, *kassigit*, *kagushímí*.

17) *tupek*, *balapkar*, *auruktu* (small) — 20) *shekiliuk* (cache) 22) *keeleaaktoktok* — 24) *ikun*, *waingneea* — 25) *keedliarktoouk*, *keeliuktúnga*, *megaruktoa* — 26) *ulúra* — 27) *mittkon*, *mittkin*; thread *oowaloo* — 28) *pilgirok*.

29) *nannuak* — 30) *pillángo*, *kotogah* — 33) *kuloot*, *imuiyu*, *kirona* — 34) *kottooak*, *otkoko* — 35) *útkutsin*, *kolipse* — 36) *kakita*, *kadliooving* — 37) *initún*, *inisatya* — 38) *kódlo* — 39) *ipektún* — 41) *kiliyútá*, *alutok* — 43) *kohewik* — 44) *údleman*, *katlapak* — 45) *ítaun*, *itugetsau*; for fire: *nootin*, *toowach* —

46) *kengméak*, *omeeyäk* — 47) *túu* — 49) *chowik*, *midéllik*; stone knife *úyámiga*, *seegootat*; edge of knife *kina* — 50) *kowt*, *kusruto* — 51) *aqeaktu*.

SOUTHERN. 2) *tschuluah*, *tscheklewit*, *tschikuk*, *uina*; lodge *tavak* — 6) *kygtsak*, *knerivik*, *agitoakartok* — 9) *kulmi*, *nedek* — 16) *kashim* — 25) *minka* — 26) *uloak* — 27) *tschikuk*, *minkuk* 33) *valiut* (cup) — 35) *gant*, *ganavak* — 44) *kalkanak*, *anien* — 45) *iggun* — 49) *savik*, *uloak*, *kishulkak*.

ASIATIC.

2) *mandruk*, *ennet* — 5) *kotpok* Door — 27) *tschikuk* — 31) *choklowok* — 32) *tschadlnauk* — 35) *kookané*, *mooha* — 38) *kénak* — 41) *adlkótak* — 44) *kakalema* — 49) *wotlea*, *chowik* 50) *yuppa* — 51) *etamok*.

SECTION 21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING. (1—46.)

GREENLAND.

(I. OPEN SKINBOAT) 1) *Open Skb.* *umiaq* — 2) *Oar* *iput*; paddle *angút* — 3) *Sail* *tingerdlaut* — 4) *mast* *náparut*.

(II. KAYAK) 5) *K.* *qajaq* — 6) *Sidelaths* *siârne*, *apúmaq* — 7) *Rib* *tippik* — 8) *Prow* *niútâq* — 9) *Cross piece* *masik* — 10) *Cross strap* *targaq* — 11) *Double bladed oar* *pautik* — 12) *Pulling the k.* *paorpoq*; capsizing *kínguwoq*; drowning *qajawoq* — 13) *Two kayaks bound together (for transport)* *qilermigput*.

(III. SLEDGE) 14) *Sl.* *gamut*, *qimuseq* (with the dogs included) — 15) *Dog harness* *ano* — 16) *Whip* *iperautaq* — 17) *Cross piece* *napo*.

(IV. LANDCHASE AND FISHING) 18) *Hunting reindeer* *tugtuli-arpoq* — 19) *Bow* *pisigse*, *pisigseq* — 20) *Arrow* *qarssog* — 21) *Sling* *igdlát*, *igdlátit* (pl. form) — 22) *Trap* *putdlat* — 23) *Snare* *nigag* — 24) *Fishing line* *aulisaut* — 25) *Angling* *aulisarpog* — 26) *Fishhook* *qarsorsaq* — 27) *Fish spear* *kakissat* (pl. of *kakiak*) — 28) *Net* *qagsut*.

(V. CAPTURE OF SEALS AND WHALES) 29) *Harpoon or shaft of the large harpoon* *unâq* — 30) *Throws the large h. and hits* *nauligpoq* — 31) *Harpoon for boys* *nauligag* — 32) *Flexible fore-shaft of the large harpoon* *igímaq* — 33) *Bone cover at the end of the shaft* *qâteq* — 34) *The loose harpoon point* *tûkaq* — 35) *Bone peg on the shaft* *tikâgut* — 36) *Hunting bladder* *avataq* — 37) *Hunting line* *aleq* — 38) *Shorter line for hunting on the ice* *iperak* — 39) *Throwing stick* *norssaq* — 40) *Bird arrow (javelin)* *nueq*, *nugfit* (pl. form) — 41) *Lance* *anguvigaq* — 42) *Bladder*

arrow (javelin) *agdligaq* — 43) Handspear for stabbing *qapût* — 44) Whale lance *qalugiaq* — 45) Puts the point on the harpoon *saviqtorpoq* — 46) Raises the harpoon for throwing *unârsivoq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *autdlarit* — 5) *sargit* — 6) *qoqussai* 16) *norgartaut*.

LABRADOR.

3) *tingergautak* — 6) *sianek, apumak* — 7) *tikpe* — 9) *massik* — 10) *tapkak* — 18) *tuktosiorpok, pissuravok, puipsšvok* (in the water) — 19) *pitikse* — 20) *karksok*; the point *nakkok* — 21) *illoreut* — 22) *mikigiak, aglerok* — 23) *nerlok, nigak, napperniut, kongeseksiut* — 25) *aulasarpok, erkasarpok* (from the shore) — 26) *karusak, niksik, ujukkoak* — 27) *kakkivaiit* — 28) *nullutjet*.

29) *unak* — 30) *naulerpa*; harpoon *naullak* — 32) *iggimik* — 33) *kâtek* — 34) *tûkak* — 36) *avatak* — 37) *allek* — 38) *ipperak* — 39) *noksak* — 40) *nuek, nugit* — 41) *anguwigak* — 42) *akligak* — 43) *kapput* — 44) *kallugiaak* — 45) *savikpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *oomiak* — 5) *qajaq* — 6) *siadnirn* — 7) *tikping* — 9) *massing* — 11) *paotik*.

29) *unak* — 30) *naulang* — 32) *igimang* („whale harpoon“) — 33) *katirn* — 34) *tokang* — 35) *tikagung* — 36) *avatang* — 37) *allek* — 38) *iperang* — 39) *nuksung* — 40) *nuirn* — 41) *angviang* — 43) *kappun* — 44) *kallugiaq*.

MACKENZIE RIEER.

1) *umiak* — 2) *angûn, ipôn, irkroertkun* (steering oar); paddling *angoark, kikiaork* — 4) *napparktsin* — 5) *krayark* — 6) *tserne, apumak* — 7) *titperk* — 8) *niotark* — 9) *matsik, ayark* — 10) *tapkrein* — 11) *paotik* — 12) *paoark, paortoark* — 14) *krematey* — 15) *ano* — 19) *pitiksik* — 20) *krariork*; („en os“) *katkrok, kukkikrork, tsiuluk*; („en fer“) *torotaoyalik, tchanmiark*; („prismatic“) *krienmiulik* — 23) *nigat, tsaputit* — 24) *ukûmâun* („corde de peche“) — 28) *krubiark*.

29) *naulrark* („Harpon“) — 30) *nauliktork* — 31) *nauligerartok* („Darder“) — 34) *tchamiark* („Dard de Harpon“); *kukia, tibia, kranmiark* („Dard“) — 37) *allerk* — 39) *notsark* — 40) *kapona, kâpotchin* („Javelin“) — 42?) — 43) *kârotchin* (?).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *umiû, oomiak* — 2) *angûn* — 3) *tingidrautü* — 4) *napaksü* — 5) *kaiak* — 10) *topkok* — 12) *parhuddin*,

parhuauk; *keenuru* (capsize); *kiahrook* (drown) — 13) *kilakmiun* 14) *kamotin*, *únüt* (flat), *ajak* (?) — 15) *ánun* — 19) *pisiksi*, *pítiksik*; bow string *nukakta* — 20) *kokaru*, *kakarook*; arrow head of stone *kúkin*; do. of bone *kookooywait*, *kaveerak*; do. chipper *kigli* — 21) *idlu*, *iglioktook* — 23) *neyok* — 24) *ipiuta*, *epetunga* — 26) *nixsin*, *iúqqlung* — 27) *pünnü* — 28) *kúbra*, *neegallik* (?), *akaloona* (?).

29) *oonak* (for throwing), *únú* (for stabbing), *únakpúk* (for walrus); „Retrieving“ *H. nauligú*, *naulú* (point of the same); dart *nalegak*; (harpoon *kaelro*?) — 32) *igimü*, *ugimak* — 33) *katu*, *katersak* — 34) *toukak*, *savük*, *savükpak* (for walrus) — 35) *tika* — 36) *awertak* — 37) *allek* — 39) *norsak* — 40) *nuek* — 42) *akligak*; „sealdart“ *kúkigü*; seal spear *muksetak*, *tooka* — 43) *kapun*, *kaputit* — 44) *kalugusit*; whale spear *nowaluk*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *ongiuk*, *oniak* („Baidare“) — 2) *angout*, *anva-gun* — 5) *kyak*, *kaiak*, *puchtan* („Baidarke“) — 10) *tápkak* — 15) *anüachtuit* — 19) *ugliuvuik*, *kitviak* — 20) *ikchuk*, *nichtagak*, *mangoliak* — 28) *kakasik*, *kugia*.

29) *olukariuk* (Harpoon) — 43) Spear *panna*; lance *amortak* (*imangvik* Bladder?).

ASIATIC.

1) *angiak*, *ungyet* — 2) *anguarun*, *jámukódet* („zweihändiges“) — 3) *tingalanukok* — 4) *napoahyak* — 5) *kájak* — 14) *ikamak*, *kommeke*, *orogoro* — 29) Harpoon *áyoukt*; spear *oanok* (whale), *tookwa* (seal) — 36) *awútkak* — 37) Whale line *parekt*, *tapkwok* — 43) *pannin* (lance) — 44) *kallovyak* (lance).

SECTION 22. NUMERALS. (1—24.)

GREENLAND.

1) **One** *atauseq* — 2) **Two** *mardluk* — 3) **Three** *pingasut* — 4) **Four** *sisamat* — 5) **Five** *tatdlimat* — 6) **Six** *arfinigdlit* — 7) **Seven** *arfineq mardluk* — 8) **Eight** *arfineq pingasut* — 9) **Nine** *qulatuat* — 10) **Ten** *qulit* — 11) **Eleven** *arqanigdlit* — 12) **Twelve** *arqaneq mardluk* — 13) **Thirteen** *arqaneq pingasut* — 14) **Fourteen** *a. sisamat* — 15) **Fifteen** *a. tatdlimat* — 16) **Sixteen** *arfersanigdlit* — 17) **Seventeen** *arfersaneq mardluk* — 18) **Eighteen** *arf. pingasut* — 19) **Nineteen** *arf. sisamat* — 20) **Twenty** *inuk návdlogo* — 21) **Twenty one** *inúp áipagssáne atauseq* — 22) **Twenty two** *i. a. mardluk* — 23) **Thirty** *i. a. qulit* — 24) **Fourty** *i. áipagssá návdlogo*.

LABRADOR.

- 1) *atausek* — *magguk (agga)* — 3) *pingasut* — 4) *sittamat*
— 5) *tallimat*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

- 1) *atausirn* — 2) *mardluk, maqong, aqa* — 3) *pingassun* —
4) *sessiman* — 5) *tedliman* — 6) *akbirnang, argwennak*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

- 1) *ataotsirk* — 2) *aypak, mallærok* — 3) *illaak, pingatsut*
— 4) *tsitamat* — 5) *tallimat* — 6) *arvinelarit* — 7) *arvinelarit*
aypak — 8) *arv. illaak* — 9) *arv. tsitamat, krolin-illoat* — 10)
krolit — 11) *itiangnérat* — 12) *itiangnérat aypak* — 13) *it.*
illaak — 14) *it. tsitamat* — 15) *it. tallimat* — 16) *igluin itia-*
ngnélcærit — 17) *igl. it. aypak* — 18) *igl. it. illaak* — 19) *igl. it.*
tsitamat — 20) *kroléti, innung nayork* — 21) *iglut-tchertut* —
22) *iglut aipatork* — 23) *innok krolinik tchikpalik* (30) — 24)
innung mallerok (40).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

- NORTHERN. 1) *ataúzik* — 2) *mádro, marlerok* — 3) *pingasun*
— 4) *sesamán* — 5) *tádlimán* — 6) *ikiékkeret* — 7) *marlero*
nelligit — 8) *pingasut nelligit* — 9) *kudleinodailek* — 10) *kódlin,*
kudlik — 11) *kudlik atasemik* — 12) *k. marleronik* — 13) *k.*
pingasunik — 14) *k. sisamanik* — 15) *akimiak* — 16) *ak. atausik*
— 17) *ak. marlerok* — 18) *ak. pingasue* — 19) *innuinaiodailak*
20) *innuinak* — 21) *innuinak atausik* — 22) *in. marlerok* — 23)
(30) *in. kulinik* — 24) (40) *in. marleronik*.

- SOUTHERN. 1) *alreluk, atausek* — 2) *aipa, malliat* — 3)
pingaju — 4) *sitami, schtaman* — 5) *taliman* — 6) *arfilun* —
7) *malrulin* — 8) *innolin, iulullrin* — 9) *kuliungan, kulnuian*
— 10) *kulin* — 11) *kulin alrelumik siptok* — 12) *kula malunik*
siptok — 13) *k. pingajumik s.* — 20) *schwinak* — 23) (30) *schwinak*
kulamik kjiplego — 24) (40) *schwinak marlok* (100 *schvinat talimn*).

ASIATIC.

- 1) *attashlik* — 2) *malkuch* — 3) *pinhaju* — 4) *istema* —
5) *tadlimat* — 6) *atatschimalihin* — 7) *malhukaweil* — 8) *pin-*
haju ...? — 9) *stamma ...?* — 10) *kulle* — 11) *atchanä* —
20) *júnak* — 23) *lissiptaha* (30).

SECTION 23. DIVISION OF TIME. (1—25.)

GREENLAND.

1) Dawn *qaulersog*, *wdloq* — 2) Morning *wdlåg* — 3) Noon *wdloq qeterarpog* — 4) Afternoon *uwalissoq* — 5) Nearly evening *uwalkut*; dusk *tårsilersog* — 6) Evening *úmuk* — 7) Night *unuag* — 8) Day *wdloq* — 9) To day *wdlume* — 10) To morrow *aqago* — 11) Day after to morrow *aqaguago* — 12) Yesterday *igpagssaq* — 13) Two days ago *igpagsåne* — 14) The other day *ivssaq* — 15) Spring *upernåg* — 16) Summer *aussaq* — 17) Autumn *ukiaq* — 18) Winter *ukioq* — 19) Anciently *itsaq* — 20) Last year *sujorna* — 21) Two years ago *sujornåg* — 22) Next year *aipågut* — 23) In some days *ivsaligame* — 24) In many years *itsaligame* (future) — 25) Several years ago *ardlågut*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) *åke* — 15) *mangilerneq* — 16) *mangineq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *uvgatårneq*, *kaulerpok* — 2) *uvlak*, *uvlakut* — 3) *ketterarpok* — 5) *aullajalernek* — 6) *unnuk* — 7) *unnuak* — 8) *uvlok* — 9) *uwlome* — 10) *kaupat* — 11) Day after to morrow *ungaleago*; two days after to morrow *ungalekiago* — 12) *ipeksak* — 13) *ikpeksåne* — 15) *operngak* — 16) *aujak* — 17) *okkieksak* — 18) *okkiok* — 19) *itsaksoarme* — 20) *achåne* — 22) next year *achågo*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

9) *uwlume* — 10) *gaupan*, *aqago* — 11) *akkago*, *oongaluane* — 12) *ipoqsang* — 13) *ipoqsane* — 15) *opernagsak*, *oper nang* — 16) *auja* — 17) *ukieqsaq*, *ukkiak* — 18) *okeoke* — 19) once *tesmani*; very anciently *itadlo* — 20) *aqane* — 21) two or more years ago *aqane qaniane* — 22) *aqago*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *kilaka* — 2) *krakoara* — 3) *kiterkparkpan* — 4) *uata* — 5) (1?) *ublark* („qépuscule“) — 6) *unnuk* — 7) *taark*, *onuark* — 8) *ublark*, *uwlut* — 9) *ublur-krakimna* — 10) *krawpån*, *akragu* — 12) *ikparktsark* — 15) *upinærark* — 16) *angujak*; long day *auyak* — 17) *okkéaktoark* — 18) *ugiork* — 19) *eypané* — 25) *alraüt*, *krangalirami*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *úglu* (*gyngnyt*, *hynkak*) — 2) *oblame*, *ahkohgo*, *oonamin*, *oonmakum* — 3) *kolwachtook* — 5) *nipiru* (dusk) —

6) *onnoktok* (nakekilaskak?) — 7) *ta*, *oongnah*, *tartok* — 8) *annakame?* — 9) *kûngmûmi*, *oblokpak* — 10) *ublaxo* — 11) *ikpûksa* — 12) *unûngmûn*, *ungaliane*, *ikpakrark* (*oonalâgen* day before) — 13) *ikpûkse* — 15) *oppinerak* — 16) *oopenrak* — 17) *okeak* — 18) *ukio*, *okeok* — 19) anciently *adrâni* — 20) *ukio* — 21) *ukio sibwuâni* — 22) *ipahgo*.

SOUTHERN. 6) *atahaka*, *akaatok* — 7) *unuk* — 8) *aganvik*, *ignuik* — 9) *wunnako*, *oonayoo* — 12) *ukhtok*, *koagh*, *akchuak* — 15) *ognakak*, *ugnychkat* — 20) *alchagny*, *tshudeegne*; month *igaliuk*, *tangak*; the whole year *uksuik tamak*.

ASIATIC.

3) *anarinekukara* — 6) *okuoachtuk* — 10) *oogottek*.

SECTION 24. ANIMALS. (1—68.)

GREENLAND.

(I. SEALS AND WHALES) 1) *Phoca vitulina gasigiaq* — 2) *Ph. foetida natseq*, *tiggaq* (old male) — 3) *Ph. barbata ugssuk* — 4) *Ph. groenlandica âtâq* — 5) *Walrus âveq* — 6) *Ph. cristata natserssuaq* — 7) *Balæna mysticetus arfeq* — 8) *Delphinus leucas qilaluaq* (*qaqortaq*) — 9) *Monodon monoceros tûgalik*, *qilaluaq* (*qernertaq*) — 10) *Swordfish* (killer) *ârdluk* — 11) *Purpoise nîsa* — 12) *Balæna boops qiporqaq* — 13) *Various designations: Seal generally pûisse; s. resting upon the ice ðtoq; narwal and walrus Tusk tûgâq; Whalebone sorqaq; Blubber orssog; Skin of whales mâtaq; breathing hole in the ice agdlo.*

(II. OTHER MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS) 14) *Polar Bear nano*, *nanog* — 15) *Fox teriangniaq*; *blue t. qernertaq*; *white t. qaqortaq* — 16) *Dog qingmeq* — 17) *Reindeer tugto*; *fawn norraq*; *male pangneq*; *female kulavak* — 18) *Musk ox umingmaq* — 19) *Hare ukaleq* — 20) *Various kinds known from tradition: agdlaq* (*cinnamon bear?*), *amarog* (*wolf*), *qâpik* (*wolverine*), *avingaq* (*lemming?*), *sigssik* (*squirrel*), *kilivfak* (*fossil mammut*).

(III. BIRDS) 21) *Ducks and Geese: Anas spectabilis qingalik*; *A. bernicla nerdleg*; *Eider amaulik*, *miteq*, *âvôq*; *A. glaucion uluaqulik*; *Harelda glacialis agdleg* — 22) *Auk agpa* — 23) *Colymbus glacialis tûgdlik*; *C. septentrionalis qarssâq* — 24) *Larus glaucus nauja*; *L. candidus naujavârssuk*; *L. tridactylus tâterâq*; *Skua isûngaq* — 25) *Cormorant oqaitsoq*; *Tern imergutailaq*; *Procellaria glacialis qaqudluk*; *Swan qugssuk*; *Uria grylle serfaq* — 26) *Eagle nagtoralik* — 27) *Faulcon kigssaviarssuk* — 28) *Owl ugpik* — 29) *Snowbunting qupanavarssuk*, *amauligaq* — 30) *Raven tuluaq* — 31) *Ptarmigan aqigsseq* — 32) *Bird generally tingmiaq*.

(IV. FISH AND LOWER ANIMALS) 33) Fish generally *aulisagaq* — 34) Shark *egalugssuaq* — 35) *Cyclopterus napisa* — 36) *Anarichas lupus kigutilik*, *A. minor qéraq* — 37) *Gadus æglefinus egal-waq*, *G. callarias saraugdlik*, *G. barbatus úvaq* — 38) *Cottus kan-ajoq* — 39) *Pleuronectes hippoglossus natarnaq*; *Pl. cynoglossus galeralik* — 40) *Salmo salar kapisilik*, *S. carpio egaluk*, *S. arcticus angmagssaq* — 41) *Perca norvegica suluggpávaq*; *Gasterosteus aculeatus kakilisag*; *Clupea harengus kapisilik* — 42) Crustaceans: *agssagiag* (crab), *naularnaq*, *kinguk* — 43) Fly *niviwak*, *anariaq*; Muskito *ípérnaq*; Bee *igutsak*; Louse *kumak* — 44) Butterfly *páka-luaq*; Caterpillar *qugdlugiaq* — 45) Spider *ausiak*, *nigssavarssuk* — 46) Muscle *wilooq*; Snail *siuteroq* — 47) Worm *kumák*, *sang-ujáq*; Maggot *quperdluk* — 48) Starfish *nerpigsôq*.

(V. VARIOUS WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS) 49) Antlers *âgiai* (pl. wsf.); Horn *nagssuk* — 50) Beak, bill *sigguk* — 51) Tail of fish *paperoq*; T. of seals *pamiagdruk*; T. of terrestrial an. *pamioq*; T. of whales *sarpik*; T. of birds *papik* — 52) Feather *suluk*; Wing *suluk*, *isaroq* — 53) Breast fin *angát*; Back fin *sulugssugut* — 54) Bird's leg *mevqoq* — 55) Sinew *ujaloq* — 56) Tallow *tunog* — 57) Gills *masik* — 58) Bird's breast *atillaq*, *qatik* — 59) Hair *merpoq* — 60) Scale of fish *tavtaq* — 61) Hair getting loose *utivooq*; moulting *mamárpog* — 62) Eiderdown *wdlut*, *qivio* (still adhering) — 63) Skin *ameq*, Sk. of walrus *kauk* — 64) Oil *igineq* — 65) Egg *manik*, shell of egg *sauneq*, yolk *tingugtak*, white *itsik* — 66) Bird's nest *wdlo* — 67) Spawn *suak* — 68) Swimming (terrestrial an.) *nalugpoq*, running *pangaligpoq*, flying *tingivooq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 1) *nunaq* — 2) *saggag* — 3) *puissersissâq* — 4) *nalagínaq* — 8) *qiarpalugtoq* — 10) *qajarniaq* — 13) *kivká* (tusk), *sivdleg* (wh. bone), *aparqâq* (blubber) — 15) *oqítser-naq* — 16) *kúkiak* — 21) *pigsigátarteq* (A. bern.) — 17) *malérsertak*, *ugpateqortôq* (Eider); *agterajik* (H. gl.) — 23) *qardlimiortog* (Cl. gl.) — 24) *qusêq*, *tingmiardruk* (L. gl.) — 25) *qúparmioq* (*Uria*) — 27) *nápalekitseq* — 28) *kíalik* — 30) *tingmiakasik*, *qerner-tikasik* — 31) *erqerniagag*, *mileriagag* — 34) *narajarteq* — 38) *nagssugtôq* — 40) *qaniagaq* (*S. sp.*); *kérsagaq* (*S. arct.*) — 43) *erniortog*, *tingmiatsiaq* (Fly); *kivivajêq* (Muskito) — 46) *kilijitaq* (*M.*); *wâvfaq* (*Sn.*) — 51) *uniakatâ* (terr. an.) — 53) *talivai* (*Br. f.*) — 55) *nukerivak* — 59) *qaleqítai*.

LABRADOR.

1) *kassigiak* — 2) *netsak*, *tiggak* — 3) *ukjuk* — 4) *kairolik* — 5) *aivek* — 6) *netsivak* — 7) *arvek* — 8) *killalugak* — 9) 10) *ârdruk* — 11) *nisa* — 13) *otok* (s.r.u.i.), *tôgak*, *sokkak*, *orksuk*, *maktak*, *aglo*; a peculiar sp. of seal *abba* — 14) *nennok*

— 15) *terienniak* — 16) *kingmek* — 17) *tukto*, *nochak*, *angusallok* (male) — 18) *umingmak* — 19) *ukkalak* — 20) *kapyik* („Dachs“), *aklak* („Landbär“), *amarok*, *avingak*, *kigiak* („Bieber“), *kivgaluk* („Moschus Ratte“), *pamioktok* („Fisch otter“), *siksik* („Eichhörnchen“), *terriak* („Wiesel“), *ukjunak* („Spitzmaus“), *illakosek* („Stachelschwein“) — 21) *A. acuta ivugak* („Krik-Ente“) — 22) *Alca torda ákpá* — 25) *pitsiulak* — 29) *amauligak* — 31) *akkigek* — 34) *ekalluwak*, *ekalluvarak*, *ekallúksok* — 37) Cod fish *ógak* — 38) *kanajok* — 39) *natárnak* — 40) *ekalluk* („Lachs forelle“) — 42) *naularnak* („Krebs“), *kingök* („Seefloh“) — 43) *niviwak* (Fly), *kiktoriaik* (M.), *igupsak* (B.) — 44) *sarralikiták*; *aubvek* (Caterpillar) — 45) Spider *niksoarpak*, *asiveit* — 46) *uvilok* (M.) — 47) *kommak*, *nimmertok*, *pamgortok* — 49) *aggaujet*, *naksuk* — 50) *siggok* — 51) *pamiok*, *pappik* — 52) *sulluk*, *isarok*, *sulluit* — 55) *illerset*, *ivalo*, *nuke* — 56) *tumok*, *pakkut*, *taktorut* — 60) *kavisek* — 62) *kunnikut* — 63) Seal skin *kissik*; Bear skin *nanorak* — 65) white of egg *kauk* — 68) Swimm *puipsorpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *kosheger* — 2) *nettik* — 3) *oyuke*, *ukjuk* — 4) *kairolik* — 5) *aivik* — 6) *nettivang* — 7) *aqbik* — 8) *kainaloo* — 14) *nannok* — 15) *tariyanéak*, *pisugte* — 16) *kingme*, *mikkee* — 17) *tooktoo* — 19) *ukalék* — 20) *ikik*, *siksik* (Marmot); *kawik* (Gulo luscus) — 21) Duck *méatuk*; King duck *mitteek*; Eider *amowliquoik*; *A. bernicla nurgluk* — 23) *toodleearioo*, *koksaw* — 24) *L. glaucus nowodioko*; Silver gull *nowya*; White g. *nowyer*; Bootswain *issunak* — 33) *ekkaloot*, *kahlut*, *ilook* — 37) *oowat* — 40) *kaitilik*, *ekerloo* — 43) *niviwak*, *keektoéyak* (M.), *koomak* (Louse) — 44) *takkeelikheeta* (B.) — 46) Clam *oowillow* — 48) Starfish *adeeyuguyueyet* (?).

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *kratsigéark* (Phoque marbré“) — 2) *natserk* („Ph. barbata“) — 3) *ugiuk* („Veau marin, Ph. vitulina“) — 4) *kreirolik* — 5) *ayverker* — 7) *arverk* — 8) *krilaluwark* — 9) *krilaluwark*, *kiligvak*, *kraléaluk* — 13) *otok*, *turark*, *tchurkrark*; *abba* („Ph. à nez pointu“) — 14) *nánnuk* — 15) *terienniak*, *pichukte* — 16) *kreymerk* — 17) *tuktu*, *pangnerk*, *kulavak* — 19) *ukalerk*, *ikingna* — 20) *aktark* („ours noire“); *tsaugark* („mouton, bighorn“); *amarorkr*; *kravik* (Gulo luscus); *kigiak* (Castor); *kiligvak* („Elephant fossile“); *pamiortork* („Loutre“); *tsiktsik* („marmotte“); *avingark* („Rat“); *ugiungnark* („Maskareigne“); *kivalok* („Rat musqué“) — 21) Eiderduck *tutéralik*; *A. crecca ivurark*; Harelda *háligerk*; Anser albifrons *tigmerk*, *tattirigark* — 24) Goelland *naullak* („à aisles noires“) *mitkrotéyaluk* — 25) Swan *krorkdjuk* — 26) *tingméarpak*, *kanerk*, *érgmiutét*, *nektoralik* — 27) *kigiravik* —

28) *úpik* — 30) *tuluwark* — 31) *Lagopus kangerk*, *akrédiđerik*, *tutérálik* (?), *tinmiark* — 33) *itkraluk*, *illaok* — 40) *Salmon itkralukpik*, *tiktálerk*; *Trout kaloarpok* — 41) *Clupea h. krollilárark*; *Corregonus signifer tchulupauwark*; *C. lucidus anáklerk*; *Ray natarnark* — 42) *naularnark*, *kingok* — 43) *miluvéatsiark*, *niviuvak* (Fly); *kriktoréark* (M.); *igutsiark* (B.); *krummark* (L.) — 45) *Spider piléraytchorktork* — 46) *Shell uwillow*, *kukurktiput* — 47) *Worm kroarta* — 48) *Starfish atigaoyat* — 49) *nagiuk* — 50) *Muzzle amilerork* — 51) T. of fish *aperkrork*, *tigiyokrork*; t. of terr. an. (wsf.) *pamiuva* — 52) *itsarork* — 53) *angotik*, *talerkrork* — 55) *ivalo*, *úleon* — 57) *matsi* — 60) *kapisirk* — 62) *eretark* („duvet“) — 64) *ignérk*, *wignerik* — 65) *manik*; *awpélanera* (y.), *kratsernæra* (w.) — 66) *utlut*, *érétark* — 68) *akpa-ngertoark* („se dit aussi des animaux“); *naluktuark*; *tinmiyoark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *kasigiü*, *kasigooak* — 2) *natsik*, *netyi*, *netyaru* (young), *tiágung* — 3) *ugru* — 4) *kaixoling*, *eshowuk* („banded“) — 5) *aiwük*, *aiwük* — 7) *awük*, *awcheebeek*, *aruak* — 8) *kilalya*, *seetuuk*, *tókuk* — 9) *tugáling*, *tsedooak* — 10) *axlo* — 11) *aghíbeezeeah* — 13) *tuak*, *tuga* (tusk); *shokok*, *tsockoyt* (Whb.); *ókzook*; *muktuk*; *adlu* — 14) *nánu* — 15) *terejunü*; *keenroktura* (black), *kossigak* (white) — 16) *kimmer*, *kingmük* — 17) *tukto*, *noxa*, *pungnek* — 18) *úmingmang* — 19) *okkalik* — 20) *akqlak* (cin. b.); *Wolf amáxo*; *Wolverine kabwing*; *Lemming áwwingü*; *Marmot síksing*; *Musk rat paoona*, *keeboogaluk*; *Otter ameo*, *amag-njutak*, *pumiuktuk*; *Ermine* (mouse) *teriü*; *Mink teréakpuk*; *Fossil Elephant kiligwä*; *Sable kabweating* — 21) *Anas spectabilis king-alik*; *White fronted goose nūglárúa*; *White goose kängo*; *Longtailed duck ahádling*; *Pacific Eider amáiling*; *Pintail duck iwíwágü*; *Brant g. negaleh*, *lukluik* (?); *Geese generally nerrelík*; „a duck“ *ewuk* — 22) *átpa* — 23) *tádling*, *kaksau* — 24) *Gull naujü*; *Ivory gull naujabwung*; *Skua isungü* — 25) *Uria sáküwü*; *Swan kugsu*; „Geese rising“ (?) *tattereegak*; *Tern toretkoyak*, *mitkotiluk* [*imerqutailaq*]; *Snipe taligwait* [*talivfak*] — 26) *tingmiakpük* — 27) *kissigavik* (F.), *kisragowik* (Hawk) — 28) *ukpik*, *ignazeeyak* — 29) *amauliga*, *nesaudligä* — 30) *tulung* — 31) *kauwik*, *aküd-agin* — 32) *tingmeak*, *kahwa* — 33) *ekkaluk* (Yukalu) — 37) *ekkaluak* (Gadus sp., Wakni); *kaloogara* (Codfish) — 38) *kúraio*, *kúlaio* (*Cottus* sp., *Sculpin*) — 39) *Turbot natangnok*, *ikkohnalook* — 40) *ekkaluruak*; *ookwadlupuk* (*Trout*) — 41) *Burbot* (*Lota maculosa*) *títale*; *Whitefish anáqlung*; „Oldwife“ *netarmak*; *Lycodes kúkraunü*; *Osmerus* sp. (*Smelt*) *ithoaning* — 42) *Crab kinaura* — 43) *nibrarö*; *kiktoriä*; *igutyai*; *kumuk* — 44) *tokalukasak* — 45) *Spider pidrairua* — 46) *Cockle siutigo*; *Seasnail schalookayok*; *Shell oowilu* — 47) *Maggot kupidro* — 48) *Starfish ahregaluk* —

49) *nogaruk* — 50) *sigo*, *eedjook* — 51) T. of „animals“ *unä*, *pummyooga*; T. of birds *pupke* — 52) *isaxo*, *tulugä* — 53) *ángutau*; *sitka*, *okungho* (dorsal f.) — 55) *Sinew nalooa*; Deerfat *kownok* [*tánoq*] — 57) *Gill murshe* — 59) *mipkwo* — 60) *kapisi* — 65) *mânni*; *saunanga* (sh.); *kámungra* (y.); *iktia* (wh.) — 66) *uglu*, *chappoote* — 68) Flying *tingirü*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *ersuk* — 5) *asvik*, *ersvæk* — 7) *achuik*, *achwyk* — 8) *schoak*, *schtung* — 13) *tschuliuk* (walrus tusk); *tschgunuik* (fossil ivory); *ogokch* (fat); *makliak* („large seal“), *isschuvi* (fur seal), *islingoak* (seal, „Nerpa“) — 15) Black f. *tumulguüt*; white f. *uli-guik* — 16) *piuktu*, *annakuchta* — 17) *tuntut* (*chanaet*?) ; *arnesaluk* (female); *norak* — 19) *kajukchli*, *kiyukthluk*, *ogaech* — 20) *Wolf kanaget*, *kuigliunuiuk*; Beaver *schimik*, *paloktak*, *kiniüli*; Porcupine *iglakoosuk*; „Zobel“ *kachivak*; Brown bear *tarrokak*; Land otter *kapohahak*, *akojak*; Mountain sheep *pitneit*; Musk rat *ligvak*; „Hermelin“ *nasulkak*; Mouse *avilnat* — 21) Geese *naklrít*, *nyklyt*, *nukchlak*, *nukliuk*; Eiderduck *kajarit*, (male) *ppugatat*; Duck *tainmuit*, *milkrítat* — 22) Auk *schakudet* — 25) Swan *kukjuk* — 26) *nuituigaviak*, *komogik*, *kotschakalak* — 28) *isjachtuli*, *igiachtugali* — 30) *kolkaguk* — 32) *tuinmiuk* — 33) *ekalut* — 37) Codfish large *amutat* — 40) *kakkiet*, *ekatlo*; S. proteus *amakak*; S. alpinus *anchliugat*; S. sp. *tagiakoak*, *kakkiia* — 41) *sulukbaut* (?); „Stint“ (Smelt?) *kpukaat*; „Quappe“ *managnat* — 43) *tschuwat*, *kwielewt* (Fly); *igtugiak*; *nikugiak* (M.); *oekuttit* (B.) — 44) *sorrolingatüt* — 45) Spider *atmaik* — 46) *ammokt* („Muschel“) — 47) Maggot *pagaliut*.

ASIATIC.

1) *kasiljak* (Ph. fasciata) — 2) Common Seal *natsuk*, *mamlek*, *almuchuke* — 5) *aiwok*, *chitchu* — 7) *arwuk*; Bowhead W. *okkuhwuk*, *bozruk* — 9) *poojak* — 10) *negane*, *shungsho* (orca) — 13) W. bone *shokok*, *ooklunga*; „Ivory“ (walrus) *toovang* — 14) *nanuk* — 15) F. white *tregu*, *kotlea*, *tahowok* — 16) *kigmok*, *atkine* — 17) *tunktu* — 19) *ookalik* — 20) Marmot *seekseek*; Wolf *kunlaga*, *ookooa*, *keilunak*, *ama*; Wolverine *kapse*; Cin. bear *akliak* — 21) Eiderduck *kwadla*, *toorzuk*; Duck *kauwak*, *métkak*, *aglitschigak*, *liukali* — 22) Auk *kobroók* — 23) Loon *uwyuwa*; Golden Plover *toolik* — 24) Gull *naya*, *narójak*, *chkódluk* — 25) Puffin *chukwilpuk*, *kobroa*, *penia* — 26) Eagle *apuchliuk* — 28) Owl *tokalo*, *hanepa* — 30) Raven *kwilwit*, *muttuklo*, *metachluk* — 31) *akyrgét*, *talet* — 32) Bird *kahwaganin* — 33) Fish *ikah-liak* — 37) *Gadus* sp. *uikak* — 38) *kinaga*, *oorok* — 39) Pleuronectes *achnilkak*; Turbo *colsuguan*, *alsereganek* — 40) Salmon *kwadlupe*, *tooina*; Trout *ahcho*; *Salmo* sp. *ekádluk*, *tunguju* — 41) Herring *kobloora* — 42) Crab *kangkole*, *kangkok*; Shrimp *kungara*, *kingyak*, *okshukseruk*; Cancer *nyrnat* — 43) Fly, Musquito

jakatliuhisha; Louse *komuk* — 45) Spider *apaiipi* — 46) Clam *poonoon* — 47) Worm *kymykym* — 48) Starfish *taskiville*, *aska-voche* — 49) Horn *tshirunak* — 52) Feather *tshulliu* — 65) *manni* — 66) *unliud*.

SECTION 25. PLANTS. (1—16.)

GREENLAND.

1) **Trees and bushes:** Birch *orpik*, *orpigag*; *Salix orpik*, *pat-dleg*, *ssêrsut*; Alder *nunangiaq*; Roan *napârtoq*; Juniperus *kakitdlarnakut* — 2) **Berries:** Blueberry *kigutaernag*; *Empetrum paernag*; *Vaccinium vitis idæa kingmernag* — 3) **Flowers and various herbs:** *Angelica quâneg*; *Leontodon assorut*; *Polygonum quperdlüssat*; *Cochlearia*, Sorrel *qunguleq* (Sorrel *sêrnag*); *Andromeda igssutit*; *Ledum qajaussat*; *Sedum rodiola tâgdlerunat*; *Chamaenerium niviarsiat*, *pângnat* (partly plural forms) — 4) **Grass** *ivik*; *Eriophorum ukaliussag* — 5) **Moss** *ivssuag*, *kukiliaussag*, *mâneq*, *mergutaussag*, *orssûssag*; **Mushroom** *pupik*, *pujualak* (*Lycoperdon*) — 6) **Seaweed** *qerqussat*, *qanagdruk*, *uisuk* — 7) **Wood** *qissuk*; **Drift wood** different kinds: *pingeq*, *ikeq* (hard), *orssuernerq* (not heavy) — 8) **Bark** *gasalag* (red), *amerag* — 9) **Root** *mukaruag*, *mangoq*, *âgiaq*, *amâq*, *sordlag* — 10) **Knot** *akerog* — 11) **Twig** *avalergog* — 12) **Bud**, **Top**, **karre**, *kâvekut*, *quaraq* (Tyrse) — 13) **Flower** *assôrut*; **Leaf** *mulik*, *pilo*, *piloqut* — 14) **Resin** *kutsug* — 15) **Sod** *ivssog* — 16) **Plants generally** *naussut*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) Blueb. *tungujortut*; *Emp. paungag* — 3) Pol. *ivssormiutat*; Sorrel *mitagkat* — 7) *sanâvavagssag*; Dr. d. k. *peqitsernaq*, *parqernek* — 9) *erqîlîtâ*, *nangeq* — 10) *âtataq*.

LABRADOR.

1) Birch *kairolik*; Willow shrubs *orpik*, *okaujavallâkut*; Larch *pingek*; Spruce, Trees generally *napârtut*, *keblariktut* — 2) Blueb. *nakkut*; *Emp. paungak*; *Vacc. sp. kigutangernak*, *kingminak* — 3) *Leont. missaktuk*; Sorrel *kongolek* — 4) Gr. *ivik*, *iviksuket* — 5) Mosses *nunamik*, *mannek*; Lichens *nerkâgasek*, *tingaujâk* — 6) *anguboak*, *illaujâk*, *kerkojak* — 7) *kejuk*; *ikkeek* („Fichte“); *pingiujak*, *kannungek* („Föhre“) — 8) *amerak*; *kairok* (Birch b.) — 9) *mimernak*, *amak* — 11) *akkerog* — 12) **Bud** *kuglangajok*; **Flower** *nuvagulak* — 14) *korliak*, *kutsok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) Birch *okepeeyak*; Willow flower for tinder *hupootik* [*sûputit*?] — 2) Blueb. *kigutangernak*; *Emp. paungang* — 3) sorrel *kongolek* — 4) *iving* — 5) *keenoowyak* (black m.), *ikshootik*, *teero-*

vyat, koayowtik, okoyat — 6) *kitkoa* — 7) *qijuk* — 13) *atum-
aujak* (Leaf).

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) Tree *nappartok*; Bush *orpik*; Birch *kreyrolik*; *Salix
kræroléanerk, krariooyark*; Poplar *ningork*; Spruce *kaigowiuit*
— 2) Blueb. *ortkroikootik*; Emp. *paornaretkrotik*; *Arbutus kim-
ninétkrotik*; *Gadellus atsiarlut*; Strawberry *atsidjam tarra* —
3) *Angelica korarligit*; *Polygonum kutsinak* — 4) Gr. *wik, wit* (pl.)
— 5) *puđuáhluk* — 6) *erkloyaluit* — 7) Dr. w. *tchiamot, krapan-
guktat* — 12) Bud *ommark* — 13) Flower *nuvujak* — 14) *kort-
chork*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) Tree, spruce *napartok*; Forest *napartut*; Fir
pingek, kerupeak, oonokset; Bush *okpeek*; Alder *nunangéagit*;
Willow *churet, akutok*; Birch *ushuk, ooregilik* — 2) Black b.
tangatpit; Berries *aseret, sowhot* — 3) Sorrel *kongalook* — 4)
wigit, peniksrait [*pinigssat* ? straw for boots] — 5) *moneak; oomechet,
nechah* (reindeer m.); mushroom *ahyook* — 7) Wood *keru, ekkik*
(hard), *oomachsila, ookut, tangnit*; small W. *nakityakeru*; large
timber *napaktu*; Trunk *nunga*; Firewood *kánnakin*; Knot *akkuweha*
— 8) *ammerak, kottelloo* — 9) *kiliyenera, momerrenet* — 12)
Flower *nauruun* — 13) Leaf *kingmere, millukatet*.

SOUTHERN. 1) Tree *napa*; Spruce *nuichwagagtuak*; Fir *kjerrut*;
Birch *ilgnuk*; Alder *tschukvayuat*; Poplar *avgiat*; Willow *tscha-
gatuit, orkpit*; Forest *napat, ingogachtok, nigoyachtok* — 2) Berries
ngat, tschanguit; *Vaccinium vitis idæa tumaglit, kitlit* — 4)
nautt — 5) Moss *kumaguituit* — 7) Wood *kabujak, kunnaket,
opohak* — 8) *kasnut, kietett* — 9) Roots *ammarot* — 13) Leaf
tschue.

ASIATIC.

1) Tree *unechtschak* — 2) Berries *akivilchak; painrak* (Emp.)
— 3) *ewuk* (?) — 4) Grass *wugak, wook, rhak* — 5) Reindeer M.
ungajak; Agaricus sigut — 6) *ergáta* — 7) *nuchsak, unechtschuk*
— 8) *amihak, ridkaschik* (Birch b.) — 9) Root *akuk* — 13) Leaf
kchiowek.

SECTION 26. LAND AND SEA, LIFELESS MATTER. (1—36.)

GREENLAND.

(I. LAND) 1) L. (*ferra firma*) *nuna* — 2) Beach *sigssaq*;
Edge of l. or ice *sine* — 3) Inland (*nunap*) *timâ* — 4) Landward
pava, kange — 5) Flat l. *narssaq* — 6) Marsh, moor *maratdluk*

7) Valley *qoroq*, *qagdlo*, *iterdlak*; Chasm *quneg* — 8) Mountain *qáqaaq*; Precipice *ivnaq*; sandy Cliff *igpik* — 9) Island *qeqertaq* — 10) Point, Cape *nák*, *kangeq*.

(II. SEA) 11) S. *imaq*; by Sea *imakut*; Open Sea *imavigssuaq*; Salt water *tarajoq* — 12) Current *sarfaq* — 13) Ebb time; *tinipá* (lowest); Flood *ule*; *ulingavog* (highest) — 14) Shallow *ikápoq* — 15) Deep *itivoq* — 16) Bottom *nateq*, *wsf. narqa* — 17) Swell *malik*, *ingiulik*; Surf *qárpá* — 18) Bay, Fjord *kangerdluk*, *tasiussaq*, *qagsse*, *qingoq* (F. head) — 19) Sound *ikerasaq*.

(III. FRESH WATER) 20) Water *imeq* — 21) Lake *taseq* — 22) River *kák*; R. mouth *pá* — 23) Rapids *sarfarssuaq*, *supineq*; Waterfall *qordlortog*.

(IV. ICE AND SNOW) 24) Ice formed on the surface of water *siko*; Thin, new I. *sikuaq*; Rough I. *manílaq*; Slippery I. *quasak*; Morsel of I. *nilak* — 25) Ice formed on a solid ground, Glacier *sermeg*, *sermerssuaq* — 26) Iceberg *iluliaq*; Blue Gl. I. *kagsuk* — 27) Drifting I. large *sikorssuit*; small pieces *navgutit* — 28) Snow fallen *aput*.

(V. MINERALS etc.) 29) Stone *ujaraq*; St. heap *tuapak* — 30) Clay *marraraq*, *qeqoq* (Calcareous) — 31) Coal *auma* — 32) Rock crystal *aligog* — 33) Stone for arrow heads *angmáq* — 34) Pot-stone *ukusigssaq* — 35) Sand *siorqat* (pl. of *sioraq*) — 36) Quarz (Feldspar?) *orssuiaq*; Iron *savik*; Copper *kangnúsak*; Graphite *torssormiutaq*; Red earth *ivisáq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 5) *manigseq* — 9) *ingmikertog* — 29) *nunaaq* — 36) Graphite *sordlormiutaq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *nuna* — 2) *sigjak*, *sinák* — 3) Continent *iluilek* — 4) *paunga*, *kangimut*, *timut* — 5) *kote*, *manerak*, *naternak* — 6) *immārsuk* — 7) *kongnāk*, *korok*, *itterdlek*, *naksak* — 8) *kakkak*, *innak*, *ikpik*; *kakkarolak* (hillock) — 9) *kikkertak* — 10) *tikkerak*, *nucuk*, *uivak* — 11) *immak*, *immarbik*, *immarbiksoak*, *immakut* — 12) *ingergārnek*, *sarvartouvok* — 13) *tine*, *tingavok*, *ulle*, *ulingavok* — 14) *ikkarbik* — 15) *ittijovok* — 16) *erka* — 17) *ingiulikpok*, *kaqarsitaunek* — 18) *kangerdluk*, *tessiujak*, *kingu* — 19) *ikerasak* — 23) *ukusiujak* („Strudel“), *parpalatsiuvok* — 24) *sikko*; new Ice *sermek* (?); old, heavy *tuvak*; sl. *koasak* — 26) *pekallujak* — 27) *kachvak*, *ivujok* — 28) *aput*; Snow heap *annio* — 32) *alligok* — 35) *siorak*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

2) *kigdinga* [its border] — 3) *iluilirn* — 6) *maxatang* — 7) *nertsek* — 8) *qaqak*, *kingyi*, *innang*, *ikping* — 10) *uivang* —

13) *tinnipog*, *ulipog* — 19) *ikarasang* — 20) *koo* — 23) *kord-luirn* — 24) *siko* — 25) *aujuitung* [*aujuitsog* never melting] — 26) *pikadlujang* — 30) Clay slate *owviewiuk* (?) — 36) Copper *kanooyak*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *nuna* — 2) *tsiktsark* — 5) *natorayark* — 6) *oriork* *kragoartarktoark imarktsuk* — 7) *korkenerk* — 8) *érrarkr*; „Colline“ *kreymerpak* — 9) *kritigak*, *krikerktak* — 10) *nuvk* — 11) *itkra*, *itkrarun*, *tareor*, *imarbiktsark* — 12) *tsarcark* — 13) *imeriungmiyarctoark* (?Flood), *imerktipalayork* (?Ebb); „Deluge“ *ulitoark* — 14) *ikarok*, *ikratok* — 15) *itiyork* — 16) *tungavik* — 17) *ulik*, *malik* („Onde“); *ingiulik*, *takoark* („ressac“) — 18) *kangerdluk* — 19) *ikeratsark* — 20) *kârk* — 21) *tatsirk* (small L.), *okéroktork* (large L.) — 23) Waterfall *krorlonerk* — 24) *tsiko*; *tsermerk* („Glace epaisse“); *sikoleark* (thin); *tawark* (strong); *killuk* (old, hard); *matsark* (moisty); *maneylork* (uneven Ice) — 25) *numyito* [*nunguitsog*, never wasted] — 26) *ibur* (?) — 27) *ingitartoark* [*ingerdlassog* moving] — 28) *âpun*, *ânnigo* — 29) *uyarak* — 30) *marak* — 31) *pâo* („charbon“); *auma* („ardent“) — 32, 33) *tsatungayork* (stone for arrowheads — slate?) *krav-lork* (Quarz) *aumark* („silex“) — 34) *tchikorktchork* (steatite) — 35) *tsiurak* — 36) Pyrites *kigiyoark*; Red earth *ivitark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) Land *noona* — 2) Beach *sina*, *kahoktuktooit* — 3) *nunatok* — 5) *natteringak* — 7) Valley *natteringawurk* — 8) Mountain *errek*, *ehet*, *oomen*; Cliff *ikpik*, *impi* — 10) Cape *nûwâk*, *ûlikto* (?); *isui* („Peninsula“) — 11) Sea *oonane*; Salt water *târaio* — 12) *séakbwa*; Whirlpole *isukauruâ* — 13) Flood-tide *uliktua*; Ebb *kiniktua* — 14) *ikato* — 15) *itira* — 16) The Ground *nunâ* — 17) Surf *iniuling*; Wave *muling* — 18) Bay *imukazrook*, *tângukqlân* — 19) *tedakton* — 20) *imek*, *kuk* — 21) *nerwak*, *nazravok*, *tashuk*, *tasiukpung* (large l.) — 22) *panga* (R. mouth) — 24) *siko*, *kjiko*; Hummocks *monilya* — 28) *apun* — 29) *ojarak* — 30) Clay *orak innuok* (?) — 31) Coal *alao*; Ashes *okave* — 32) *âligo*; Feldspar *alegro* (?) — 33) Flint *kook-shook* (fl. dresser *kigle*, fl. scraper *ungmah*; Agate *ongmuk*; „Jade“ *koksookto*; „Nephrit“ *echignok* — 34) *tunakâ* (soapstone) — 36) Iron *savik*; Copper *konooyok*; Graphite *ooroksakon*, *tokoromotok*; Pyrite *iknek*; Mineral red *wechok*.

SOUTHERN. 1) *nuna*, *nuni* — 2) *tschna* — 7) Valley *maak* (?), *kvikkiemek*; Lowland *tshuivnuik*; Chasm *tshachliuk* — 8) Mountain *ingik*, *pnak*; Rock *uipnat*; „Hügelland“ *kartokat* — 9) *kikotak*, *kytahok* — 11) *imak*, *imachpik* — 12) *tshagvak* — 18) Bay *nanoagnak* — 20) Water *tanhæk* — 21) Lake *namuk* — 22)

River *kuik*, *kbichak* — 24) *kjikkok* — 28) *annio* — 29) *jamek* (small St.); *kraltrok* (large St.) — 30) Lime *kihu* — 36) Sand *kanuia*; Salt *tarrajok*; Iron *savik*.

ASIATIC.

1) Earth, Ground *nupa*(?) -- 8) Mountain, Hill *nirek*, *inhrit*; Cliff *impnet* — 9) Island *ilir* — 11) Sea *imak* — 17) Waves *kenhuchta* — 18) Bay *snuhok* — 20) Water *emak* — 21) Lake *napeek* — 22) River *kulhyt* — 24) Ice *ssiko*, *seku* — 29) *uirak* 30) Lime *uchak* — 33) Grindstone *techinna* — 35) Sand *kunuk*, *kaniak*; Salt *tiahui* [*tarajoq*] — 36) Iron *tschavykak*, *pilwintin*; Copper *kaniuiak*.

SECTION 27. FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS.

(1—50.)

GREENLAND.

(I. SKY AND POINTS OF THE COMPASS) 1) Sky *qilak* — 2) North *ara* — 3) East *pava*, *kange*, *time*, *tuno* — 4) South *qava*, *kujat*, *kiga* — 5) West *kit*, *kana*.

(II. HEAVENLY BODIES) 6) Sun *seqineq* — 7) Moon *qaumat*; Full m. *q. imigsivoq*; New m. *q. nunguvoq*; First qu *igdluqalerpoq*; Last qu. *igdluérupoq* — 8) Star *wdloriaq* — 9) Shooting star *aná* — 10) Names of stares: *Ursa major asalássat*; *Plejades qilug-tússat*; *Orion siagtut*; *Atair ásit*.

(III. AIR) 11) Open air, weather *sila* — 12) Calm *qatsorpoq* — 13) Wind *anore* — 14) Light breeze *ardlárdoq* — 15) Gale of wind *nagtimavoq*; with spray or snowdrift *persorpoq* — 16) North Wind *avangnaq* — 17) NE. Wind *támaqé* — 18) East W. *agsárneq* — 19) SE. Wind *nigeg* — 20) S. or SW. Wind *kigángnaq* — 21) West W. *kanangnaq* — 22) Clear sky *nivtarpoq*, *atdlarpoq* — 23) Dark sky *nuisavoq*; Cloud *niua* — 24) Fog, smoke *pujoq*; Frostsmoke; vapour *ujunik* — 25) Snow falling *qanik* — 26) Rain *sialuk*, *siagdlerpoq* — 27) Drizzling rain *mine*, *minivoq* — 28) Hail *natarqornaq* — 29) Thick Weathen *nivtailaq* — 30) Expecting bad W. *árdlerineq* — 31) Bad W. *silardlugpoq* — 32) Air Bubble *qalaaq*, *puaussaq*.

(IV. TEMPERATURE) 33) Heat *kiak*; Hot *ánartog*, *kissartog* — 34) Sets fire to *ikipá*; Burns *ikumavoq*; Fire *ingneq* — 35) Thawing *manguppoq* *augpoq* — 36) Cold *issik*, *issigpoq*, *puerqorpoq*; Freezing *qerivoq*.

(V. LIGHT, COLOURS) 37) Daylight *qauk*; darkness *tâq* — 38) White *qagorpoq* — 39) Black *qernerpoq* — 40) Blue *tungiorpoq* — 41) Green *tungiorpoq*, *korsuk* — 42) Yellow *sungarpalug*

poq — 43) **Red** *augpalugpoq*, *kajorpoq* — 44) **Brown** *kajorpoq* — 45) **Gray** *gasserpog*.

(VI. SOUND, SMELL, TASTE) 46) **Voice, Sound** *nipe* — 47) **Roar** *igtuk*, *iytugpoq* — 48) **Krack** *serqorpoq* — 49) **Noise** *perpalugpoq* — 50) **Smell** *tipik* (especially bad sm.); **Odorous** *tipigigpoq*; **Tast good** *mamarpoq*; **bad T.** *mamåipoq*.

EAST GREENLAND. 2) *orquva* — 6) *qaumåvak* — 7) *aningat* — 10) U. m. *pisitdlat*; Or. *ugdlagtut*; Pl. *kåkiåt* — 15) *parnuarpoq* — 17) *nerrajåq* — 28) *måkartarnaq*.

LABRADOR.

1) *killak* — 2) *avane* (NE. *nigek*) — 3) *unnane*, *taunane* — 4) S. *åne*, *angat*; SE. *kavangarneq*, *nioksarnek* — 5) SW. *uarnnarluangajak*; W. *kangimut* — 6) *sekkinek* — 7) *takkek* — 8) *ucloriak* — 10) Or. *udlaktut*, *siektut*; Pl. *sakkieitsiet* — 12) *ikkublearpok*, *kæsungavok* — 15) *akkunak*, *ullalujaksoak* („Wirbelwind“), *perktok*, *perkidlarnek* — 16) *attuarnek* — 18) *unnangåk*, *nioksarnilerpoq* — 20) South W. *uarnngnerloak* — 21) N. West W. *attuarningarneq* — 22) *agdlarivok* — 23) *kuvuja*; Thick weather *kannimorpok* — 24) *issek*, *isserluk*, *tåktok*, *pujuk*; Foggy *tåkserpog*, *pujarakpok*; low Clouds *pårut* — 25) *kannerpok* — 27) *kisserivok* — 28) *nettarkonak* — 34) *ikkipa*, *ikkomavok*, *ikkoma* (Fire) *åpok* — 35) *pakkårpok* — 36) *itsekarpok*, *niglivok*, *kersorpok*, *kercherpa* — 38) *kaqqorpok*, *kajårpok* — 39) *kernerpok* — 40) *tungujoktok* — 42) *korsukpok* — 43) *aupallakpok* — 44) *æupallångavok* — 45) *sinarngnauvok*, *kernaingnavok* — 46) *nippe*, *kaggorput*, *koksudlarput* — 47) *siorsugpok*, *nipqalåkpok*, *iktulliarpok* — 48) *serkorpok*, *sipkerpok*, *kukkerpok*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

1) *keiluk* — 2) North *tapaung*, *kanungnak* — 5) S. W. *pinungnak*; W. *çagnak* — 6) *siqineq* — 7) *takkik*, *tukeuk* — 8) *udluriak* — 10) U. m. *tuktudjung*; Or. *udlaktung*; Pl. *sakiatjang* — 15) *oquechemik*, *natteeroovik* — 16) *wagdnak*; NNE. wind *aqorute*; NW. gale *avanganirn* — 17) *kenningang*, *kennara*, *ikirtsuk*; NE. „Föhn“ *aqsadnirn* — 19) SE. w. *nigirn*, *okutsurk* — 20) S. and SW. w. *piningang* — 21) WNW. w. *uangngang*; W. w. *uagnaujang* — 22) *niptarkto* — 23) Thick w. *tockseakto* — 25) *qenirpoq*, *qadnirn* — 26) *sidlelung*, *siedlirpa* — 28) *netakordnain* — 33) Hot *udnerpoq*; Warm *okko* — 34) Fire *ikkoma* — 36) *ikke* — 38) *qudjoq*, *kowdlookpoke* — 39) *kidnirn*, *muktut* — 40) *tungujugtung*, *kowdlookpoke* — 41) *tungujangjung* — 42) *sungangijok*, *eiteowpoke* — 43) *aupartog* — 44) *aupajangipog* — 45) *keierra*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) *kreylark* — 2) *N. kranungnarmi*; NE. *niyerk* — 3) *tsaneraneranermun niyerkmi* — 4) *kavanikunnä* (SE.); *piangnarmi*, *tsivorkramân* (S.) — 5) *N. W. onganglark*; W. *uavarkerk* — 6) *tchirkreynerk* — 7) *tatkrark* — 8) *Orion tubatsân* — 11) *tsilla* — 12) *tsillariktsiga* — 13) *ánoré* — 15) *Strong W. akkunark*; *Gale angalerkrayork*, *akkunnadlartoark* — 16) *N. Wind kanoan-gnark* — 17) *NE. or E. Wind niyerk* — 20) *S. or SW. Wind piangnark* — 21) *onganglark* — 22) *krilarorpaluk* (clearing) — 23) *nurûya, kijévut* (cloudy) — 24) *Fog niptâira*; *Smoke itsirk*; *Hot air ujuméréark* — 25) *kranérk* — 26) *tsillaluk, nipaluk* — 28) *nataatkronark* — 29) *niptâira* — 32) *publark* — 33) *ónark, kidjartork* — 34) *íméortoark, ikiyoark* („allumer“); *ikualarktoark, ignerk* — 35) *ingilærartuark, arékreyoark* („degel“); *onarktsidja, naniarktoark* („se réchauffer“) — 38) *krawlortork, kragartork* — 39) *kernertork* — 40) *tugungyortork* — 41) *krorktsotork* — 42) *awtchuartork* — 43) *awtchak* — 44) *krenertchilliga* — 46) *Sound tchiviorksiân* — 47) *yoraartoark* (murmur) — 48) *tchingnulay-oark* („detonation“).

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) *keluk, kobluit* — 2) *North unani, nega, neyak*; *north ward ununyä*; *N. West walungnami* — 3) *E. kábani, kevungnuk, pahmungnah* — 4) *S. pâni, oongaluk, oomudluk*; *SE. kavane-kunnä* — 5) *W. áwane, katek, nikik*; *S. W. awannikânä* — 6) *serrinek, sukunyuk, bidsuk, mersuk* — 7) *tutkun, tatke* — 8) *oblotork, uglurü* — 9) *Meteor eganek* — 10) *U. m. tukuoruin*; *Pl. patukturin*; *Altair agu: Vega agrúlubwák*; *Orions belt túatsan* — 11) *silä* — 13) *annoré* — 15) *Gale omalakpuk, annowakak*; *drifting snow pegsu* — 17) *NE. Wind ikungä* — 19) *SE. Wind nigyü* — 21) *S. Wind kiluüingnä*; *SW. Wind ungalä* — 22) *alaktuä, niptoktook* — 23) *anowieksaxo, nubuyä, kalluk* („Cloud“) — 24) *täktu, taptikto*; *pooyowkto* („Vapor“) — 25) *kanniksok, silaghlitkut* — 26) *silalu, séaluktok* — 29) *Haze nuveroit*; *hazy niptiluk* — 32) *públân* — 33) *It is hot unakpasiluä*; *Hot unaktuä, unak-tok*; *Boiling kolleкто* — 34) *Burn otuktoo, eliksemeruk* [*iligsimarog* has been scorched] — 36) *Cold alapá*; *it is cold kiyinakpasilyä*; *I am c. allapaktungä, keyinaktungä*; *Frozen kikitka, kwawk* — 37) *Dark tapaksiluä* — 38) *Wh. kataktuä, kattartok*; *Bright kep-lukto* — 39) *mangaktuä, kernitok* — 40) *umudraktuä, káumarua, tawkrektok* — 41) *umudraktuä, ongesirak* — 42) *sungaktok* — 43) *kabeksü, kaveksok* — 44) *Br. kaveksuruk* — 45) *aglaktuä* [*agdlagtóq*].

SOUTHERN. 1) *killak* — 2) *ovasakuk* — 3) *ungalak, unhaluk* — 5) *silamik, tchlanek* — 6) *tshinhuluk, madjak, akchta, pukli-*

anok — 7) *tangik*, *jalok*, *ihalak* — 8) *ackiat mittak* (pl. ? *mittit*) — 12) *alertok*, *kunvik* — 13) *anuka*, *aklak* — 15) *pitschkeiduk* — 16) *ovasak* — 18) E. Wind *ungalak* — 20) S. Wind *ovagak* — 21) W. Wind *silamik* — 22) *küljak*, *ugachtok* (clear) — 23) *taligak*, *amehluk* (cloud) — 24) Fog *tetuk*, *umenek*; Smoke *pujok*; vapour *ahela* — 25) *kanuchtschuk*, *kaningak* — 26) *tschialiauk*, *kidak*, *kitingak* — 28) *kachutat*, *kachitat* — 33) Boiling *okknak* — 34) Fire *knk*, *knak* — 36) Frost *rynhyla*, *ningelak* — 37) Light *taukikhtuk* — 38) *katsrak*, *katchtuk*, *kataijagiak* — 39) *tannechtuk* — 40) *tschunieskuk*, *kijuktakstan* — 41) *kjungaktok* — 42) *etkringaschrak* — 43) *kaviaviak*, *kavisrak*, *kivagok*.

ASIATIC.

1) *keilak* — 2) *nihhak* — 3) East *matschavactu* — 4) South *kukaha* — 5) West *atschivakatachtu* — 6) *shikinya*, *matschak* — 7) *tenkuh*, *iralliuk* — 8) *eradlkátak*, *iralikatoch* — 13) *anoka*, *anúka*, *aniuka* — 15) Gale *kaliuhochta* — 23) Cloudy *killaluk* — 24) Fog *kagotook*, *tetuk*; vapour *apiukut*; Smoke *poojok* — 25) Snowing *kongek* — 26) Rain *nipchook*, *imahnachta* — 28) Hail *tchekutaunachta* — 33) Warm *matschachtu*; Hot *uochnachtapichtok* — 34) Fire *eknek*, *ooktook* — 36) Cold *rutánga* — 37) Light *chta*(?); dark *uniuhuk*; shadow *tanhak* — 38) *kechtschuchtuk*, *katilre* — 39) *taknilergie*, *tanüchtu* — 40) Blue *irúka*, *kajuchtak*, *kerdljumenek* — 41) Green *akachkuk* — 43) Red *kavagtuk* — 45) Gray *kadljaumérük*.

SECTION 28. KINSHIP. (1—28.)

GREENLAND.

1) **Parent** *angajorqâq* — 2) **Father** wsf. *angutâ*; *âtâta* (Children's speech) — 3) **Mother** wsf. *arnâ*; *anâna* (Ch. sp.) — 4) **Grand father** *âtak* — 5) **Grand Mother** *ânak* — 6) **Father's Brother** *âka* — 7) **Mother's Brother** *angak* — 8) **Father's Sister** *atsa* — 9) **Mother's Sister** *aja* — 10) **Cousin** (wsf.) *igdlua* — 11) **Elder Sister** *aleqag* — 12) **Younger Sister** *najaq* — 13) **Elder Brother** *angajo*, *ane* — 14) **Younger Brother** *nukaq* — 15) **Child** *qitornaq* — 16) **Son** *erneq* — 17) **Daughter** *panik* — 18) **Grand Child** *ernutaq* — 19) **Son's wife** *ukuaq* — 20) **Husband** *we* — 21) **Wife** *nuliag* — 22) **Parent in law sake**; **Brother or Son in law** *ningauk*; brother or sister in law *sakiatsiaq* — 23) **Brother or Sister** *qatangut* — 24) **Step Brother or Sister** *qatangutisiaq* — 25) **Sisters child** *nuaraluq*, *ujoruk*; **brothers child** *gangiaq* (his), *ângak* (her) — 26) **Kindred** *ergardleg* — 27) **Orphan** *iliarssuk* — 28) **Wedding** *nuliarpoq*, *winigpoq*, *katput*.

EAST GREENLAND. 5) *amariva* — 8) *ajaq* — 10) *avia* — 21) *ingiaqatiga*.

LABRADOR.

2) *atāta* — 3) *anāna* — 4) *atātatsiak* — 5) *anānatsiak* — 6) *akka* — 7) *anga* — 8) *adsa* — 9) *aja* — 11) Elder brother or sister *angajua* — 12) Sister *naja* (his) — 13) Brother *anne* (her) — 14) Younger brother (his) or y. sister (her) *nukak* — 22) Brother's Wife *ai*; Sister's Husband *ningauk*; Son's wife *ukkoak*; Daughters H. *ningauk*; Parent in law *sakke* — 23) Br. or S. *kattangut* — 24) *nukkamäk* — 25) Brother's Child *kangiak* (his), *anga* (her); Sister's Ch. *ujorua* (his), *nuanga* (her).

CENTRAL REGIONS.

2) *atatuguh* — 3) *annanuguh* — 4) *eétuah* — 5) *sukeejuk* — 6) *ukuguh* — 7) *anguguh* — 8) *utchujuh*, *aijujuh* — 10) *eethlua* — 11) *angaijuga* — 12) *nukwaga* — 13) *uneejuh* — 14) *kaitunguta* — 15) *kitungaq* — 16) *irdniq* — 17) *paneeguh* — 19) *ukuaguh* — 20) *uinga* — 22) *rinahuga* (his), *akuaga* (her); *shukeeuga* (Sister's Husband); *ningaukshaua* (daughters H.).

MACKENZIE RIVER.

2) *arpungah*, *angota*, *arpang*, *atātuk* — 3) *anāna*, *anānark* — 4) *atāta* — 5) *anana*, *nigyéorpon* — 6) *angrayua*, *anrayualuk* — 7) *anéyok*, *angaluk* — 8) *aisark* — 11) *naya*, *angoyuma* — 12) *āka* — 13) *angayua* — 14) *nukka* — 15) *nutark*, *iyaye* — 18) Sons Child *ningayoark*(?) — 23) *kramertoark* — 25) *inorutuluk*, *miyoruluk* — 26) *mijoraluk*(?) — 27) *iliark*, *iliarktsuk*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 2) *ángota* (my), *apang* — 3) *ongnianä* (my), *akka*, *akang* — 4) *adāta*, *āna*, *atatiġū*, *tootiloa*(?) — 5) *attiloo* — 6 and 7) Uncle *ākkaga*, *kangayangmea* — 8) *angnarūi*; „Aunt“ *ninchu* — 9) *ātaga* — 10) Cousin *usinga*, *uschchuga*, *unakutea* — 11) *kablorōtit* — 12) *nookah* — 11 and 12) *niyaga* (my), *niya*, *nuka*(?) , *nooga*(?) — 13) *ávinga* (my), *nugatschea*, *nukarek*(?) — 14) *nika*, *nooka* — 13 and 14) *ilyugu*, *ungarunga*, *arpeeughut*(?) — 15) *āpa* (Adopted *tiguonga*?) — 16) *oovingeelaka* — 17) *puniġū* (my), *paning* — 20) *owinga* — 21) *nulianga* — 22) M. in L. *ongunguk*; F. in L. *ongayokongek* — 24) St. Br. *kātūngutā*(?) — 27) *iliaru*.

SOUTHERN. 2) *attaha*, *ate* — 3) *anaha*, *ane* — 6 and 7) *augi* — 11 and 12) *ojo*, *arnaeneka* — 13 and 14) *ojuahah*, *ojoara* — 16) *avarutā*, *avagutaka*, *igniak* — 17) *panik*, *paniga* — 18) *tatchuk* — 20) *uvinæ*; *nullelik* (Married) — 21) *nuliga*; *ovelik* (Married); Widow *uilihak* — 25) Niece *usroa* — 26) *illabett*, *tunka*.

ASIATIC.

2) *ataka, atoka* — 3) *anak* — 11 and 12) *najahak, niyik* — 13 and 14) *ancehluchtik, yoope* (?) — 16) *rinaka* — 17) *pannika* — 20) *ooringa, uvika* — 21) *alikka*; Widow *wilhatschu*.

SECTION 29. SOCIOLOGY AND RELIGION. (1—13.)

GREENLAND.

1) **Family** *inoqutigît*; **Kindred persons** *erqardlerît*; **Housefellows** *igdlogatigît*; **Place fellows** *nunaqatigît*; **Companions** associated persons *ilagît* — 2) **Head** of family or housefellows *itoq*; master *nâlagag*; **Servant** *kiwfaq* — 3) **Property** *pigissaq*; joint possession *pegatigigdlutik pigissait*; Rich *pigigsoq*; Poor *pîtsog* — 4) **Distributing** to them *pajugdlugit*; **Omitting** in distributing *minipâ*; **share of capture** *ningeq* — 5) **Soul** *tarne*; **Body** *time*; **Grave** *iliveq* — 6) **Invisible Ruler** (wsf.) *inua*; **Guardian Spirit** *tôrnaq* — 7) **Witchcraft** *ilisîneq, kugsungneq* — 8) **Conjurer** *angâkoq*; conjuring, exorcising *tôrningeq* — 9) **Prayer** *serraneq*; **Invocation** *qernaineq*; **Amulet** *ârnuaq*; **Fasting and abstinence** *agdlerneq*; **Sacrifices** *ait-suineq, mingulerterneq* — 10) **Providing** *piniarneq*; **Training up, educating** (providers) *perorsaineq, sungiusaineq* — 11) **Assembly for festival meals** *qagssimiuartut*; **Dancing** *tivaneq*; **Singing** *ivngerpoq, ivngerut, piseq*; **Playing at ball** *arssartut, arssaq*; **Wrestling match** *agsorûneq* — 12) **Assembly for settling controversies and blaming wickedness and crimes** *sokulassut*; **Singing against each other** *iversut, iverpâ* — 13) **Revenge** (especially blood —) *akiniarneq*.

LABRADOR.

1) Kindred *illa, illagît*; H. f. *iglomiokattigît*; Pl. f. *nunakattigît* — 2) *îtok*; chief *angajokâk* — 3) Pr. *pigijak* — 4) Distributing *aituineq* — 5) *tarne, time, illuvek* — 6) *torgak* — 7) *elisènek* — 8) *angekok, torngèvok* — 9) Amulet *arngoak* — 11) S. *ingerpok*; Dr. *killaut*; B. *aksak* — 12) S. against e. o. *kullumerput*.

CENTRAL REGIONS.

5) *tarne*; *elewah* (grave) — 8) „Act of medicine man“ *sukkiu* — 11) Song *imnyaktoke, ingerit*; Dr. *keiliaoutik*; dance *suluitok*; ball *aksak* — 12) *kullumerput*.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

1) F. *kritornarêt*; H. f. *iglumokat*; „Proche parent“ *ilarkronerk* — 2) „Chef“ *kratértik, tunek, nalégak*; S. *kiwgark* — 3) R. *tchualuktuark*; P. *tchualuïtuark* — 5) Soul *inulik, tarnæ, anerneq*

(„esprit“) — 6) Demon *tornrark*, *kriuwak*; *tchiutilik* — 7) *kutch-ortork*, *nalutichertortoark* — 8) *angrékok*; „Magie“ *krilayok* — 9) Inv. *krenginærartoark*; Amulet *krilakron* — 11) Ass. *katimayut*, *nuamayut*; Song *pijiek*, *atoroark*, *imyernerktoark*; Drum *krilawn*; Dance *tivcerar tchimayoark*.

EXTREME AMERICAN WESTERN (ALASKA).

NORTHERN. 1) F. *ilagit* — 2) Chief *oomelik*, *umialik* — 3) Poor *mattaktok*, *apai* (?); Rich *amileraktut* („many“) — 6) „Demon“ *tuंगा*, *toonrok*; Ghost *ekcheroa*, *toonooriok* — 8) „Medicine man“ *anutkoot*, *anûksa*, *pûningûnü* (M. woman) — 9) „Talisman“ *ongmah* — 11) Football *okarok*; Drum *kilyown*, *sowyok*.

SOUTHERN. 1) F. *illarpit*; Relatives *illabætt* (?) — 5) Dead body *iluwûn* — 6) „God“ *agajou* (?); „Devil“ *iâk* (possibly the „Yelk“ of the Thlinkit Indians) — 8) Shaman *katlalik*, *tungalik* — 9) „Medicin“ *schugtiun* — 11) Singing *atuchtuk*, Dancing *tchlielluk*.

ASIATIC.

2) Chief *upalikatscha* (?); Servant *lihak* — 5) Soul *aniohak* — 6) „God“ *ahhatt* (?) — 11) Song *lalugera*; Dancing *kankaro*, *putura*, Drum *sowwooguk*; Wrestling *toawaik*.

SECTION 30. SUPPLEMENT.

I. CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS. In Vol. I it is tried to explain how, strictly spoken, the language may be said to consist only of nouns and verbs. As the only exceptions may be considered the interjections, some words classed as „particular nouns“, and the „particles“, the latter apparently rudimentary nouns or verbs, which have lost their flexion. How the other classes of words from our European languages are represented in Greenlandic, will be found occasionally indicated in the present vocabulary, thus especially: the articles as rendered by flexion, the adjectives by nouns and verbs; the latter most strictly in the shape of the „nominal participle“, pronouns almost only by flexional endings. The adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions may in some cases be translated by the said particles; but they are by far more generally comprised in the flexion of nouns and verbs and in the formation of these words out of their elements, the stemwords and affixes.

As a supplement, the rendering of the following words in Greenlandic may still be added:

PRONOUNS.

The POSSESSIVE PR., by flexion or transposition (see S. 1 and Vol. I). The RELATIVE PR., by the affixes *toq* or *ssoq* (nominal part.),

for active, and *taq, gaq, ssaq* for passive verbs, and as for the rest merely by juxtaposition, f. e. The man **who** departed yesterday *inuk igpagssaq autdlar^{toq}*. The man **who** was seen y. in. *igp. takussaq*, the latter generally *wsf.*, f. e. *takussarput* (our seen) **whom** we saw. The RECIPROCAL PR. are rendered, as regards exclusively transitive verbs, by using them without suffix or object (see Vol. I p. 59). As for the rest they are translated by *ingme, ingminik* and *nangmineq* (see S. 2,1). INTERROGATIVE PR., **who** *kina*, **what** *suna*.

ADVERBS.

If not in the shape of affixes, they are generally rendered by the Modalis *mik*, f. e. in the first place *sujudlermik*, the next time *kingugdlermik*. **Than**, in the comparative sense, by the Ablative *mit*, f. e. greater than a reindeer *tugtumit angineruvoq*. **Like**, by Apposition *tut*, f. e. speaks like a native *inugtut oqalugpoq*. **How** *qanoq*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Not only, by Afx. *inángitsoq*. **Whether** (asking), by Afx. *soralugo* (meaning), f. e. I asked him whether he would start *aperára autdlásasoralugo* (meaning that he w. s.). **Since**, by conjunctive in connexion with *kingorna* (afterwards), f. e. Since we started we have taken no rest *autdlaravta kingorna uningilagut*.

Both — and, by repeating the Particle *lo*, f. e. *arnatdlo angutitdlo*, both women and men. **Or**, by the appended Part. *lúnit*. **That**, by flexion and affixes, f. e. He said that the kayacker had not yet arrived *qajaq sule tikingitsoq oqautigâ* (the k., him who st. n. h. arr. he spoke about); he pelted it with stones that it might break *ujarqanik milorpâ aserorquvdlugo* (*quvâ* causes or wishes it). **If**, by the subjunctive mood. **Therefore** *taimâ-imat* (as it was so).

PREPOSITIONS.

The Casus locales or Appositions are used figuratively almost just as the corresponding prepositions in other languages. Besides them and the „words of place“ (see Vol. I p. 52) also several affixes are used, f. e. *lik with* (having); *ilaq, qángitsoq* (having none) **without**.

II. THE ANGAKOK LANGUAGE. In Vol. I occasionally some words are inserted from the idiom used by the conjurers in practising the invocation of their guardian spirits and other ceremonies. To the ancient lists of words from this language in Greenland, by P. Egede and Fabricius, the only sources we hitherto have possessed, we are now able to add a similar one, procured by Dr. F. Boas from Baffin's-land. A comparison of these lists with the ordinary language offers several interesting points, especially so far as the said magicians, besides exchanging the signification of existing words,

have maintained others, which now are gone into oblivion or only used in traditional tales or recognised in the dialects of foreign Eskimo tribes.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM GREENLAND

BY P. EGEDE AND FABRICIUS

(ancient orthography).

Man (homo) *taursak*.

Woman *kópalik*.

Young man *niviarsiaraq* (in the ordinary language signifying „young girl“).

Girl *nukakpiak* (ord. l. „young man“).

Child *koeitsiak*.

Mother *pók*; **my M.** *póga* (ord. l. „my sack“).

Father *negovia* (ord. l. „his origin“).

Head *káujak*.

Eye *tékkunæt*, dual. *tekkunætik* (ord. l. „eye-ball“).

Ear *sudlorták* (*sudlog*, ord. l. a „fistular hollow“).

Spit *ajak*.

Feet *tungmatit* (*tungmarpá*, ord. l. „treads upon it“).

Eats *aipakpok* (*aipavog*, ord. l. „is raw, not boiled“).

Food *aipat*, *aipatiksak*.

Headache *kágardlukpok*.

Sea animals *mingneriak*, pl. *-rissat* („gifts of the sea“).

Dog *punguak*.

Reindeer *komaruak* (*kumak*, ord. l. „a parasite, a louse“).

Plant, root *tarsoarmio*[†] (ord. l. „in habitant of the great darkness“).

North *tâk*, *tarrup tungá* (ord. l. „darkness, direction of darkness“).

South *kaumatib tungá*.

Air *nyovik*.

Wind *sudluárnek* (ord. l. „puffing away“).

Earth *tarsoak* (ord. l. „great darkness“).

Mountains *ingirksoit* (ord. l. „large lofty points“).

Stone *mangersoak* (ord. l. „great hardness“).

Water *akítsok* (ord. l. „a soft matter“).

Fjord *abloriak* (ord. l. „somewhat to stride across“).

Ice *nillakórsoak*.

Snow *annigovirksoak*.

House, tent *innerdläk*, *innerak* (ord. l. „new“ (?) or „small dwelling“).

Kayak *aksak*.

Umiak *ingerluk*.

Pot *útsersát* (*útsivog*, ord. l. „is cooking“).

Rope *ningorak*.

Drum *iajâk*; beats the **dr.** *iajârpok*.

He is Angakok *kannimavok*.

The A. summons the spirit *sarkomersârpok*.

The guardian spirit explains the words of Tornarsuk *sudlor-tâlerpok*.

The A. repairs a soul *tarnilerpok*.

Dead *kardlomžitsok* (ord. l., „having lost the power of speech“).

Infected by the dead *pyôrpok*, *pyôdrpok*.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM BAFFIN'S LAND

BY DR. F. BOAS.

- Head** *qangirtjuaq*.
Hand *issaratiniit*.
Knee *audlitaik*.
Heart *qauktitang*.
Lung *aniirtîrbing*.
Liver *qairaq*.
Kidney *tarning*.
Intestines *siarraq*.
Bone *awirraq*.
Skin *oqometa*.
Food *aipat*.
Seal skin *iqetaq*.
Whale *taillamigdjuag*.
White whale *puijakdjuag*.
Phoca groenlandica *atak*.
 — *foetida* *angmiaitiak*.
 — *barbata* *maqdlag*.
Walrus *tiktlarlik*.
Reindeer *qilileiliqdjuag*.
Bear *ogtsoredliq*.
Fox *pissuqang*.
Wolf *singaqte*.
Dog *pungnu*.
Bird *qangirtang*.
Salmon *miugeriaq*.
Sun *qaumativun*.
Moon *qaumavut*.
House *nubiq*.
Traces (dog's harness) *qelalutik*.
Blanket *udlijuviag*.
Pot *utirtsut*.

INDEX.

The numbers indicate the Sections (General **1-16**, Special **17-30**) and Subdivisions (respectively 1-9 and I-X) of the Vocabulary. They are not to be confounded with the numbers of each word separately, given in the Special Part. In order to ascertain the designation of an object in different dialects, the Section and subdivision has to be found out in the Index, and the division for Greenland of the same Section, as a standard, will show, where the rest has to be sought for.

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A SPECIMEN OF THE NARRATIVE STYLE.

FIRST PART OF A WIDELY KNOWN TRADITIONAL TALE,

PENNED BY A NATIVE OF GREENLAND.

- (1) *Oqaluqtuaq Qagssagssuk. nûp* (2) *kangiane* (3) *qôrqume*
 The Tale: Kagsagsuk. East of Nuk at Korok
- (4) *ukiveqartut* (5) *sikûtaraut* (6) *imaerutdlugo*
 those who wintered usually were icebound, making it devoid of open
- (7) *igdlume igdlogatigît* (8) *ilait* *atautsimik*
 sea. In a house the housefellows some of them having one
- (9) *ernigdlit, arná* (10) *náparame toquvoq; ãma kingorna angutâ*
 son, his mother as she fell sick died; also afterwards his father
- (11) *toqugivoq sule ernínguat* (12) *mikisúnguag* (13) *igdlogatâta*
 died still their little son a baby their housefellow
- (14) *nagdliginermít* (15) *ernersiartârâ* (16) *perorsarumavdlugo*
 out of mercy made him his fosterson intending to bring him
- (17) *ajúngitsuínarnik* (18) *atissaqartitdlagulo nerissaqartípâ*
 up, only good clothes making him have and food making him have,
- (19) *asanermítldlo angutisiâta* (20) *qíarqúngitdluinardlugo*
 and out of love his fosterfather letting him feel no cold at all
- sórdlo nangmineq qítornane kîsa ukiut mardluk qângiúput sule*
 just as his own child. At length two winters had passed, still
- (21) *agdlímíngitsoq kîsa angutisiâta* (22) *asavdluarungnailerpâ*
 he not growing a bit larger, at last his fosterfather began ceasing
- agdlíneq* (23) *ajormat* *ilâne qajartor-*
 really to love him, as he was not good for growing. Once kayak-
- dlune tikíkame* *nuliáminut níngagsuleriárame*
 ing, as he came home, upon his wife as he began being harsh,
- oqarpoq* (24): *unakasik agdlíneq* (25) *ajukasigpoq — una* (26) *agtamut*
 he said: that nasty one to grow he is unable — he, on the dust
- igeqíuk!* (27) *nuliâta nâkígálugó igíkumángilâ.*
 hill throw him! His wife pitying him would not throw him out.

uviata tigugamiuk anikamiuk

Her husband as he seized him as he brought him out, on the
agtamut igipá. (28) *igdloqataisa taimailiulisagát*

dust-hill he threw him. His housefellows would begin the same

ernersiartarángamiko

agdlineg

with him, whenever they made him their fosterson, whenever he
ajorángat agtamut igitarát.

was unable to grow, on the dust-hill they would throw him.

kísa iláne ingingmássuk

(29) *arnaquagssárssúp*

at length once as they had thrown him, a very old woman who

igalermé (30) *igdługdlup*

(31) *nākigilerdlugo erqupá*

had her house in the doorway room, taking pity on him, brought
nangminermínut.

qágssagssuk tássanilerame inávdlualeqaog
 him inside to her own. Kagsagsuk as he began staying here, got

inarángame

(32) *arnarsiarssuarme*

an excellent living; when he laid down his fostermothers her breasts

(33) *iviangerssue qípiliutdlugít.*

(34) *angutit piniartut*

them he had for his blanket. The men who were hunters,

angugángamik

qágssagssuk qaerqussarát neríartorquvdlugo

when they caught seals, Kagsagsuk they would invite that he might eat.

qágssagssuk iserángat

katangmit nuñnartog

Kagsagsuk when he came in, from the inner entrance only emerging

á — mako angutit katangmit qaqlkumavdlugo avdlákut pinago

lo! these men wishing to lift him from the entrance otherwise they

qingáináisigut qaqitarát

(35) *nerivdlune arqala-*

did not but by his nostrils they would lift him; when in eating he

ratdlarángat kigutaiararát.

qágssagssuk

was too greedy they pulled out (some of) his teeth. Kagsagsuk,

anigángame

merdlertoqatime

(36) *nauligaqatigilerarai*

when he came out, his fellow children he had for his playfellows

qissuminínguit

nauligaralugit

with bird-spear, having small pieces of wood for their spears

merdlertoqataisa ornigkángamiko

nauligai navdlo-

his fellow children when they came to him, they would break his

raráit.

qágssagssuk iláne

(37) *kameqaramilánit aner-*

spear to pieces. K. sometimes when, even without boots he stayed

ssuarángat ilaisa apúmut ajagtardlugo atissai tamaisa

outside, the others in the snow pushing him, his clothes all with

apúmik kivríararait ilaisa kínágut

quigát

kisiáne

snow they stuffed, some of them upon his face made water but

ípivdluinalerángat

soráerútarát

when he began to be totally stifled they would leave him. K. to

qâgssagssuk agdlîneq ajordlune qingarssue kisimik agdlîlerput. kîsa-
grow being unable his nostrils only began to grow larger. But at
mile îlâine pisugtuapalârtalerpoq (38) qulînguamingnut. îlâine
length sometimes he lounged about a little above them. Once a
qulînguamingnut pigame avdlamik (39) inugsinane
little above them when he went meeting with no other people he
takulerpâ inûp (40) ornigkâne; âsît qimâlerpoq
saw a man coming towards him. As usually he took to flee,
(41) mitautigîsangmane aso! saimassumik unerqulerpâ;
because he should mock him. Lo! in a friendly way he asked him
tikeriârdlugo oqarpoq: (42) nâkinaqîgavit îkioru-
to stop; coming to him he said: as thou art very pitiable, wish-
macdlutit ornigpavkit. aqago îteruvit uvlânguag
ing to help thee I went to thee. To morrow when thou wakest
(42) pisugtuarniatdlarumârputit; pavane takunerpatit
early, thou must take a walk; up yonder thou mayst see the high
qâqarssuit akilerîgssuit akornânut periârdlutit îma
moutains opposite each other, when thou getst between them, thus
(44) suârniatdlarumârputit: pîssaup inua qaîle!
thou must call out: Lord of strength may he come forth!

EXPLANATION,

showing the Elements, Stemwords and Affixes, (see the lists Vol I) of the compound words, and the Flexion (see Vol. I, grammatical part).

1) *nûk* (a point, f. e. of Land; here the name of a settlement in Gr.), subjective (or genitive).

2) *kange* (a situation more landward or eastward) localis wsf. 3. Person (in its -).

3) *qôrôq* (a narrow cleft, here the name of an inlet) loc., irregular declination, instead of *qôrume*.

4) *ukîvoq* (he winters) *-fik-qarpoq-toq*, plural 3. P.

ukiorpoq (it is winter) a peculiar conjunctive form: so often as.

5) *sikûpoq* (it is frozen up or imbedded wth ice) *siku-tarpoq-raoq*, pl. 3. P.

6) *îmaq* (open water) *-erûpâ* (deprives him or it of, i. e. the wnter or cold had d. it of -) infinitive wsf. 3. P. (object: the inlet).

7) *igd o-qat-gâ* (*gîgput*, as nominal stem: *gîk*, pl. *gît*).

8) *îla* (part of or belonging to) - wsf. 3. P. („some“ means here: a married couple).

9) *erneq* (son) *-lik*, pl. *igdlit* (having).

- 10) *náparpoq*, conjunctive.
- 11) *toquvoq -givoq* (also).
- 12) *mikivoq* (is small) -*ssog -nguaq*.
- 13) *igdlo -qat* wsf. 3. P. subjective (here supposing: „one of them“).
- 14) *nagdligâ* (pities him) -*neq*, ablative.
- 15) *erneq-siaq-tâq-râ*.
- 16) *perorpoq* (grows up cleverly fairly) -*sarpâ* (makes him) -*umavoq* (will,) inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 17) *ajorpoq* (is bad) -*ngilaq* (not) -*soq-lnaq*, pl. modalis.
- 18) *ativâ* takes it on (i. e. his clothing) -*ssaq. qarpoq-tîpâ* (makes him) - inf. wsf. 3. P. *lo* and
- 19) *angut* (man, father) -*siaq*, wsf. 3. P. subjective.
- 20) *qíavoq-quvá* (allows or orders him) -*ngilaq-dluinarpoq* inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 21) *agdlivoq* (grows larger) -*orpoq -mivoq -ngilaq -soq*.
- 22) *asavoq* (loves) -*dluarpoq* (well) -*ungnaerpoq* (ceases to) -*lerpoq*, indicative wsf, 3. P.
- 23) *ajorpoq* (is unable to), conjunctive.
- 24) *una* (that one) -*kasik* (displeasing, contemptible).
- 25) *ajorpoq -kasigpoq*, the verbal form of *kasik*.
- 26) *igípâ -qaoq* (in a high degree or, as here, merely an addition without altering the sense of the chief verb), 2. P. optative wsf. 3. P.
- 27) *nâkigâ* (pities him), inf. wsf. 1. P.
- 28) *taimailiorpâ* (does so with him) -*savoq* (will), verbal participle 3. P. pl. wsf. 3. P. sing., (they who . . . him.)
- 29) *igaleq* (a small cooking room), localis.
- 30) *igdlo -lik* subjective.
- 31) *nâkigâ -lerpoq*, inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 32) *arnaq* (woman, wsf. mother) -*siaq* (obtained, acquired) -*ssuaq*, here almost as superfluous addition, wsf.
- 33) *iviangeq -ssuaq* wsf. pl. exceptional form.
- 34) *pivoq-niarpoq-toq* (the common word for seal hunters) pl.
- 35) *kigut* (tooth) -*aiarpâ* (deprives him of) - *araoq* (uses to) indicative pl. 3. P. wsf. sing. 3. P. they . . . him.
- 36) *nauligarpoq* (plays with bird spear) *nauligaq-qat-gâ-lerpoq-araoq*, ind. sing. 3. P. wsf. pl. 3. P. he . . . them.
- 37) *kamik* (boot) -*qarpoq*, negative inf. (without having) -*lûnît* (even).
- 38) *qule* (the room above or what is above) -*nguaq* (small)

wsf. terminalis (to their „little above“, viz. a little above their dwellings).

39) *inuk* — *sivog* (met with), negative inf.

40) *ornigpá* (comes towards him); verbal participle (e - form): him who came towards him, who saw.

41) *mitappá* (mocks him) -*ut-gá-savog*, conjunctive wsf. (as he ... him).

42) *nāká-narpog* (is to be -) -*qaog* conjunctive.

43) *pisugpog* — *tuarpog* — *niarpog* — *dlarpog* (these affixes but very little influence to sense) — *umárpog*, indicative 2. P.

44) *suaorpog* — *niarpog* — *dlarpog* — *umárpog*.

ELEMENTS OF THE GREENLAND TALES AND TRADITIONS.

Next to the language the folk-lore probably will become the most important source of knowledge that may throw light on the obscure history of the Eskimo race. Some instruction therefore as to making use of them for this purpose, perhaps may be appropriate here. It is chiefly through the tales or legends that any sort of knowledge, either of religious or what may be considered historical nature, is handed down through generations by the Eskimo. For this reason it is not to be wondered at, that certain elements, more or less repeatedly occurring in the tales and partly applied by the story-tellers as interpolations, are frequently met with, and that a discrimination of the traditions on the whole as to the importance of their contents may be found troublesome. The following selection is only made for facilitating the comparison of the Greenland traditions with those which still might be obtained from other Eskimo countries and the neighbouring nations. Consequently it is restricted to what appears to be most popular among the story-tellers and characteristic to their sphere of ideas, comprizing partly some elements, that are repeated in various tales, partly others which are peculiar to some of the most favourite or most widely known tales. The numbers subjoined refer to the headings in the English edition of *Eskimo Tales and Traditions* (1875).

Strong and mighty men, first rate seal-hunters. No equals in kayaking far out to sea in all weathers. Thickness of their kayak paddles. Dexterity and strength bearing against the influence of old age.

Their great fame, strangers coming from afar to offer them a match. Some of them well disposed and modest, others wicked persons and manslayers. The kayakers of the surrounding stations meeting to deliberate on the punishment of the latter (22, 36, 59, 60, 66, 67, 70, 85, 98).

„A number of men“ living together, especially meaning five brothers, represent envy, haughtiness and brutality, the middlemost being the worst of them. They are uncharitable against helpless individuals, and, if they have a sister, prone to be inimical against her suitors or their brother in law (1, 24, 62, 63, 81, 85, 95).

A miserable old woman taking care of a poor orphan boy whom nobody would help any more (1, 47).

The foster parents did not love the children; they were scolded and left to seek their food on the beach at low water (29).

A little boy with his stepmother among a number of men . . . they suspected and killed her as a witch (62).

A woman with her fosterdaughter was deserted and left helpless by the people of the place (81).

The poor orphan boy Kagsagsuk **in order to acquire strength** kicked and struck the stones and the very rocks on his way, rolling himself on the ground, to make the stones fly about him. He flung a large piece of timber on his shoulders and secretly carried it up behind the house where he buried it deep in the ground (1).

The fosterfather encouraged the two orphan boys **never to forget the enemies of their parents** . . . exercising themselves in order to strengthen their limbs . . . dexterity and perseverance . . . killing foxes and ptarmigans by throwing large stones at them . . . fixing a javelin deep in the ground and pulling it out again with two fingers . . . (the bladders of their javelins they made out of entire blown up sealskins (10).

The widows having lost their supporters suffered much from want . . . their neighbours, though prosperous people, did not think of assisting them; they therefore admonished their sons to be wise and kind to other children lest they should be deprived the scanty help, they still might hope to obtain . . . but at the same time trying to acquire dexterity and strength (59).

A father said that, since they had many enemies, **his son ought not to grow up a good for nothing**, but attain strength and vigour, lifting and flinging stones, pulling up bushes by the root . . . When full grown he could catch a „beaked whale“ with his ordinary kayak-tools. A girdle of whalebone he burst open by pressing back his breath (60, 67, 68).

His fosterfather, the strong man, brought him up and trained him according to the rules of strength; early in the morning he lifted him off his couch by the hairs only (62).

The boy grew up under the constant admonitions of his grandfather, to revenge his father, and never was he seen smiling (64).

Ungilagtake was **a very giant** who lived in the south; nobody was ever known to escape him, but even the most valiant put to death by him (10).

Igimarasugsuk, a cannibal, who killed and ate his wives after

having fattened them, but was stabbed with a lance by the last of them (3).

Sometimes the best friends on apparently trifling occasions **grow enemies** (6, 59).

Two cousins were very fond of one another, they assisted each other early and late and amused themselves in exercising and exhibiting their mutual strength (4).

Two friends loved each other very dearly. One of them used to say: „When I have not seen my friend for a whole day, I am ready to die with longing (6).

A famous angakok **married a girl who had a number of brothers**; after this he grew neglectful, living on what they captured ... but in the midst of winter, when the provisions were brought to an end, the brothers in law had given up hunting and all were on the point of starvation, then at length he went hunting seals, saved the lives of all the inmates of the house, and was now highly thought of by them (16).

Of the two friends who loved each other so dearly the one occasionally did not visit the other at the usual time, for which reason the other made him go mad by aid of witchcraft (6).

A woman making people enemies by **calumniating** them to each other (18).

The women had only put by a piece of the back (meat) instead of briskets for his mothers brother ... offended by this **want of consideration** he resolved ... (13).

As his fosterfather continually had excited him on account of his parents having been **killed by their enemies** ... he put big stones in his sling and destroyed three boat's crews and all (25).

Having killed the murderers of his son, they retired to their hiding place under their boat which they had covered with grass and shrubs (34).

All of a sudden he saw his companion whom he believed his dearest friend, with raised arm aiming his harpoon at him (59).

The sons took vengeance on the disturbers of their mother's grave (61).

As he had a **quarrel with his wife, her brothers all went up** and seized him, and at last struck him with a knife (85).

He sheltered himself behind his protector, the arrows flying about him right and left (4, 14).

The visitors had to try **wrestling with the giant**, who killed the first of them and called out for a rope to hoist the dead man up to the roof of the house ... a sound of knives was then heard (cannibals?) (16).

A strong man used to invite strangers to a wrestling and fighting match on a plain above the houses covered with many projecting stones, which he had chosen on purpose, in order to finish off his adversaries by dashing them against the stones (10, 26).

As he was obliged to follow in a boat the pursuers of his brother who fled in kayak, he feigned to be pulling exceedingly hard, and in so doing, purposely broke every oar he got in hand, in order to delay the pursuit (48).

The hospitable man at whose house the two travellers had put up, said to them, that **if they wanted to have wives, they might take his daughters**; in this way they got married the same day (10, 67).

A man stayed out on a journey so long a time, that his own people had given him up, when he returned: meanwhile an old bachelor had undertaken to provide for his family, he now feared that the man should feel jealous, but on the contrary he earned thanks as well as a reward for this service (71).

The father gave his son several instructions as a new beginning hunter, admonishing him not to go to the north, because of **a monstrous reptile**. But nevertheless he went to meet with it, vanquished and killed it (5).

The brothers started on an expedition to find and visit **their sister who lived among cannibals** ... in proceeding along the coast in search of an inhabited place they kept a look out for ravens, where they might be seen soaring ... in this way they discovered a number of houses ... after having secured their sledges and waited the fall of night, they went cautiously up to one large house, mounted the roof and looked down the venthole ... recognised their sister as being quite white on one side of the head ... they made a sign by spitting down ... their brother in law then instantly emerged from the entrance, carrying his bow ready beat in his hand ... as they had told him about their relation to his wife, he instantly invited them to go in, and ordered a meal to be prepared for them ... they learned that all the people of the place were cannibals and had made a cannibal out of their sister too ... however their brother in law was very careful for them, and in order to save them from being pursued when leaving his house the next morning, he cut asunder the lashings of all the sledges belonging to his neighbours (9).

Two brothers in roaming about came to **people who suffered under the sway of a „strong man“**. They vanquished and killed him, whereupon his inferiors greatly rejoiced and would make the strangers henceforth their masters ... They also defied and killed a giant in another place, who used to stab any stranger, that came to him, in fighting matches with lances (10).

When strangers enter into a house it is customary, in the first place to offer them a meal, and secondly invite them to a **wrestling match** (23, 25, 26, 36).

Several men lived together at the mouth of a fjord. All those who went kayaking up the fjord disappeared one after another (48).

A boy fled to the inland and grew „kivigtok“, because he

was not able to forget his mothers harsh words, though they were addressed to his father only (53).

The man who killed his mother in revenge upon her having made him blind became a **kivigtok** and made his appearance ages thereafter, telling that he lived with his sister far off in the interior, that she could not move any more, both of them being immensely old, and that their housemates were terrible beings with heads like seals (2).

A **madman** was seen walking on the surface of the water — A girl came as **kivigtok** from the east across the country to the westcoast and married the one of two lonely brothers. — A man out of **despair** for having caused his cousin's death went off, intending to kill all what he met with. — **Child monsters** who are able to devour their parents and all their housemates. — A man was **revived** by magic lays sung over his grave, but afterwards retired to **the underworld people**. — An **angakok** conjuring an „**angiak**“ (child's ghost). — A **kivigtok** woman with an **angiak** being summoned by hearing her favourite song returned to her relatives, but afterwards became mother to bear-cubs. — The „**anginiartok**“ was enabled from his childhood by magic to revive in case of perishing in kayak (6, 26, 27, 39, 40, 51, 53, 70, 77, 78, 79).

Fools or naturals considered as clairvoyants (4, 28).

A young man in order to take vengeance on a wicked person who had mocked him as a poor boy, learned the **art of acquiring the shape of a walrus** whenever he wanted (7).

The mother of the young kayaker taught him how to avoid his enemies: „If ever they venture to prosecute thee, take some water out of the sea with thy left hand and moisten thy lips with it“ (32).

A bird came flying out of a cave; one of them quickly got an arrow from an orphan boy, who had just been practising bow-shooting, and hit the bird with it; and when they came to look more closely at it, **the bird turned out to be one of the men** (their enemies, a wizard). They cut him to pieces and at once took out his entrails. Part of them were sunk in the depths of the ocean, and the rest brought to a place, on which the sun never shone (48).

In order to find a companion to help him he travelled about examining the inside fur of the mans' boots till he found one without lice (54).

The grandmother gave the child as **amulet** a whetstone from the **inuarutligaks** (dwarfs) saying: „Child, be as hard (invulnerable) as this stone“ (61).

The approaching enemies were observed in the reflection from the water (by means of **clairvoyance**) (10).

A man, whose **wife had been barren**, at last got a son by applying himself for help to an old magician (13).

A man, who had a barren wife, threw a sea-worm upon her,

according to the advice of an old wise man. She then gave birth to a son endowed with supernatural power as a kayaker (87).

Revenge by means of a „**tupilak**“ (24).

The skull of a seal used for making a boat invisible to people on the shore (4).

The exercises, that had to be gone through by **the future angakok**. The father teaching his son the last of them, which was that of opening a grave and putting his hands into the flesh of the deceased body. When thereafter a spark of light from the setting sun was falling down, he ought to flee at once (45).

The angakok taken by the bear and the walrus; his descending to the „**arnakuagsak**“ for the purpose of persuading her to send the sea-animals to the surface of the ocean (56).

A man having an amulet hidden in the edging of his jacket, able to be sent out and kill whomsoever of his enemies (68).

The old men offended by the inhospitableness they had been met with, **bewitched the house** in order to produce discord among its inmates (22).

Mingling reindeer hairs in the drinking water, in order to make people be transformed into reindeer (17).

Filling the boots of a person with reptiles, spiders and vermin for some purpose connected with sorcery or **witchcraft** (43).

In preparing the skin she practised witchcraft on it and spoke thus: „when he (her son, with whom she had got angry) cuts thee into thongs, when he cuts thee asunder, thou shalt snap and smite his face (blind him) (2).

The widow, in order to be revenged, cut a piece of the loin, and after having pronounced a spell upon it carried it to them by way of a present, intending to work their destruction (32).

His friend informed him (concerning witchcraft), that he ought to dry a morsel of a dead mans flesh and put it beneath the point of the hunter's harpoon, who then from a clever hunter might turn into a very poor one. The bladder he was likewise to dry, and if ever he happened to get an enemy, he was to blow it up, and, while the other was asleep, press the air out upon him (57).

The angakok **caught the witch** (i. e. her soul or ghost invisible to others) by thrusting the harpoon at her and begging the others to hold the harpoon string fast (69).

A man with his family travelled very far southward. They wintered with some people, who turned out to have been **bears in the shape of men** . . . their custom, that visitors should lick out the oil of the lamps on entering (19).

The „**amarok**“ (wolf) as the „**Lord of strength**“ made the poor orphan boy become strong and vigorous by exercises, twisting his tail round his body and throwing him down (1).

The brothers, in order to fetch back their sister from **her**

husband, the whale, built a boat of immense swiftness, so as to be a match to a flying bird, even able to outdo a gull (5).

A girl taken by an eagle, who carried her as his bride to the top of a steep cliff (8).

A man mated himself with a seafoal. He saw many **women bathing in a lake** and secured the clothes of one among them, whereupon the others **changed into birds** and flew away (12).

A girl married an „atliarusek“ (underworld people). His boat was able to dive and continue its course beneath the waves of the sea (20).

The lost daughter found by her brothers as **married with a monstrous reptile** (21).

The inlanders in dancing transformed themselves into animals (28).

The sun and moon originally sister and brother (35).

Training wild animals for pulling a sledge (37).

Kayakers in captivity with **the underworld-people** (46, 65).

A woman **mated with a dog**. Origin of the Inlanders and the White men (148).

Origin of seals and whales from the daughter of a mighty angakok, who threw her in the sea, in order to save himself (see Vol. I, p. 17).

An angakok-flight in order to restore the health to a child by fetching back its spirit, which was taken by **the inlanders** (44).

Giviok **crossed the sea in his kayak for Akilinek**; he passed the „sea-lice“, which devoured his throwing-stick, and a narrow passage between two icebergs, opening and closing. Came to cannibals (15).

An angakok and his brothers in law **drifting upon ice** to Akilinek and afterwards back again. Taking the shape of a bear and assisted by amulets (16, 23).

A man coming from Akilinek in a **sledge pulled by reindeers** (37).

Angakok-flight to Akilinek; an iceberg turned over and crushed a „kagse“ (public building) with its assembly (45).

Travellers to Akilinek give their boat a double coating (82).

A boy fled to Akilinek in a kayak. The giant-people and the monstrous gulls (84).

Expedition to the inlanders for the purpose of procuring metal knives. — A man descended both from the coast people and the inlanders, his great deeds. — Onslaught on the coast people. — See also Vol. I, p. 16—21.

NOTES.

1. EDITORIAL REMARKS.

Since the former Volume was written, the author's sources have been augmented by the following publications:

G. HOLM: Den østgrønlandske Expedition 1883—85 (Second Part, comprising Ethnology).

F. BOAS: The Central Eskimo. Washington 1889.

H. ABBES: Die Eskimos des Cumberlandgolfs.

ROGER WELLS, ENSIGN, and JOHN W. KELLY: English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English Vocabularies, preceded by Ethnographical Memoranda. Washington 1890.

FR. ERDMANN: Eskimoisches Wörterbuch. Zweiter Theil. Budissin 1866,

besides occasional Notes and Articles in other works or Journals. Moreover I have been favoured, as usual, with information by letters, especially from Holm, Boas and Jacobsen. Their valuable communications are embodied as far as possible in my Vocabulary, but owing to the narrow limits after which it is planned, they could not be made use of in this way as amply as they deserved.

The same necessity of economising in regard to space has also required the linguistical explanations to be made more compendious than the author had intended. In turning up in the Vocabulary and for this purpose applying to the Index, it is supposed that the lists of affixes and stemwords in Vol. I are at hand. As for the rest the necessary directions are given in p. 34 and 98. It might only be repeated here, that in order to simplify the text the flexional forms of the Eskimo word and its English translation are not always congruent. As to verbs f. i. the forms: he does, to do and doing, may be found in the Vocabulary rendered by the same standard form: he does (ending: *poq*, *voq*, *aoq*, or including an object: *pâ*, *vâ*, *â*), although the infinitive may as well be represented in Eskimo (*lune*, *lugo*, and the affix *neq*). In the same way the English adjective (f. i. large) may be found rendered by a

verbal form (it is large) while the adequate translation into Eskimo would require the application of the nominal participle (ending: *toq*, *ssog*: „which is large“). As for the rest it hardly need be remembered, that in most of the Eskimo vocabularies existing the flexional forms are but indistinctly indicated, in many cases hardly recognisable.

In the above quoted communication, Kelly announces vocabularies to be in process of preparation by L. M. Turner, which will contain over 7000 words of the Koksoagmyut; 3000 words of the Unalit of Norton Sound; 250 words of the Malimyt; besides the Unalaska Alyut Dictionary of 1900 words. Furthermore J. C. Pilling in his Bibliography of the Eskimo Language states, that J. Murdoch, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, has compiled a vocabulary, forming 132 pp. fol. of manuscript, containing 1100 words collected by the Point Barrow Expedition. The words represent at least 590 radicals, are followed by a list of 90 affixes and arranged after the pattern of Kleinschmidt's Grønlandske Ordbog. — I very much regret, not to have been able to await the publication of these, undoubtedly important contributions from the Extreme West.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY.

J. W. Kelly has given an interesting description of the Eskimo tribes inhabiting the extreme Northwest corner of America, the shores of Bering-strait and its vicinity as well as the Interior. The following extract of it may give an idea of their mutual rivalry and the movings and migrations caused by their intertribal hostilities up to the present day.

As to the Asiatic Eskimos, he premises, that the Deerman people are gradually crowding them out and almost absorbing them by assimilation. They have lived in underground houses, but now they live in huts covered with walrus hide.

The Kavea country on the American side of the Strait is now almost depopulated, owing to the scarcity of game. The remnants of the Kavea tribe are mostly scattered over the whole of Arctic Alaska. Wherever found, they are impudent, energetic and persevering. What few remain at home rival the Kinigans of Cape Prince of Whales in lawlessness. Nearly every year there is a report of from one to three being killed.

The Tigaremutes at Point Hope soon became the centre of power. About 100 years ago, as far as can be determined, their village on P. Hope had a population of 2000, and 6 council houses (!?). At that time the growing Nooatok tribe (Inland Eskimo) began pressing them. About the year 1800 a great fight took place between them. The Tigaras were overthrown and compelled to withdraw from a part of the country. Since that time the popu-

lation of the tribe has steadily declined. They have often attacked parties of whalers who have been on shore after water and drift-wood. A chief named Owtonowrok, aspiring to become absolute master of his people, passed from tyranny to assassination. For the most trivial causes he would sally forth on a shot-gun expedition. He was shot dead Febr. 14, 1889, by two brothers whom he had exiled, but who returned for the purpose of killing him. During his life he killed 5 men and one woman.

The present century has witnessed the rise and fall of the Kinigans of Cape Pr. of Wales. A band, led on by their Unutkoots (Angakut) overran the country south and east of the Selawik River, sailed across Kotzebue Sound to Hotham and Cape Krusenstern, where they founded colonies, plundering and scattering other tribes. Soon after 1867 they captured and plundered a St. Francisco vessel. Encouraged by this success they seized and boarded a Hawaiian brig, commanded by George Gilly. They seized and killed one man. But Gilly and the mate took up position at the poop and opened fire on the natives who swarmed on deck. 15 were killed, the number of the drowned is not known. This incident broke the power of the Kinigans.

Bands of Outlaws, called Kevalinyes, have their home between the Tigaras and the Nooatoks, from whom the larger number of them have their origin. Within the last 3 years they have extended their ground to the shore of the Arctic, appropriating the northern portion of the Tigara hunting ground. But it must be remembered that in no place are hostilities continuous between the tribes, there are always seasons of civility, during which they visit each other for the purpose of trade.

The Nooatoks, originally called Napakatamutes (timber people) began their existence in the timbered country at the head waters of the Nooatok River. They have moved to the east and west occupying as much of the territory as suits their purpose. Around Point Barrow they have obtained footing, and they promise to overrun the whole country.

There are 3 types observable among the Arctic Eskimo of Alaska. First the tall cadaverous natives on Kotzebue Sound, who live on fish, ptarmigans and marmots, and always have a hungry look; there is a tendency among them to migrate northward. Then there is the tall, strongly knit type of the Nooatoks, a gigantic race, of a splendid physique; they live among the mountains of the interior and their supply of food is the reindeer, mountain sheep, ptarmigans and fish. The third type is the short, stumpy one, probably that of the old Eskimo before the admixture with southern tribes; they are now found on the Arctic coast. Whale, seal, and deer meat are their food staples.

3. TRADITIONS.

As an introduction the Ethnographical Memoranda just mentioned contain two traditional tales, of which the first one shows a striking resemblance to some Indian tales. In the beginning, it says, people had heads like ravens, and all the world was wrapped in gloom, with no change of day and night. At that time there lived a powerful chieftain on the top of the highest peak. Suspended on the roof of his hut were two balls, which were considered very precious and carefully guarded. One day the guards being asleep, some children knocked down the balls with a stick. They rolled out through the door of the hut and down the mountain side. People rushed after them and a struggle ensued for their possession, which ended in breaking them. Light sprang from one and darkness from the other. This was the beginning of day and night. — In the other tale we certainly recognise the Greenland myth of sun and moon, but not so completely rendered as in one from Point Barrow.

The rather puzzling similarity mentioned in Vol. I p. 20, of a Samoedic and an Eskimo tradition certainly as yet seems too isolated to be of any weight in questions about a common origin, but still it reminds of laying more stress on the study of the relation between the arctic folk-lore of the old and that of the new world. The Greenland version of the said tale (Poul Egede: *Efterretninger*, p. 145) says: A reindeerhunter observing a crowd of women bathing in a lake, stole the clothes of one among them and got her for his wife, while the others by means of their clothing were transformed into geese. His wife got a son, but later on both of them escaped likewise in the shape of birds. He then set out on a journey in search of them and met with an old man, who was hewing a piece of timber. He wiped up between his legs with the chips, and threw them in the river where they turned to salmon. The old man said: From what side doest thou come? if from behind, thou mayst live, but if from before, thou must die. He answered: From behind, I am looking for my wife and son. The old man then made a salmon out of a large chip and bade him sit down upon it, but with the eyes closed. The fish then conveyed him to his wife and son.

The Central Eskimo, according to Dr. Boas relate the story thus: A man who wished to marry, went out in search of a wife. He found a lake, in which many geese were swimming which could be transformed into women by putting on their boots, which were left on shore. The man here got a wife by stealing boots. The rest is much like the Greenland tale. Only the salmonmaker allows him to approach from before and not from behind; he polishes the chips in order to make them slippery, and such like.

Finally we have the Samoedic story (M. A. Castrén: *Ethnolo-*

giska Foreläsningar, Helsingfors 1857, p. 182). A man set out on a journey and met with an old woman, who was felling birch-trees. He said: Thou hewest round it, that is not the way of felling a tree, from two sides thou must hew. He helped her and followed her to her tent. She bade him hide himself. Then seven girls arrived, had a talk with the crone and withdrew. She said to him: In the darkest forest yonder is a lake, there the seven girls will go swimming, take the clothes belonging to one of them. So he did, and the girls certainly also are spoken of as having their home in the air or in heaven, but not in the shape of birds, and the rest is quite different from the Eskimo tradition.

The folk-lore of Eastgreenland is mentioned in Vol. I p. 18. In the Journal of the Danish Geographical Society Capt. Holm has set forth several grounds for not separating the Eskimo from the Indians as a true American race. For this purpose he explains some traditions and traditional customs existing among the East Greenlanders and indicating a relationship between this most isolated Eskimo tribe and even the southern North American Indians. The chief points of his arguments are as follows: 1) The Eskimo tale of Asiak, a heavenly ruler, to whom the Angakut apply for getting rain, apparently a reminiscence from an earlier southern home. 2) The souls of the deceased as ball players. 3) The custom of burying in water. 4) Certain hunting and fishing implements.

In his work: „The Central Eskimo“ Dr. Boas has given 17 traditional tales besides some more fragmentary ones and a similar number of songs, a true rarity among the Eskimo spiritual productions we possess. In a comparison with the traditions of the other Eskimo tribes about half of the tales are determined as identical with tales from Greenland, while elements of the same kind are recognised in others.

As belonging to the Greenland stock but little has to be added to the collection of 1875, namely: the origin of the Arnakuagsak, of the hooded seal and of the loom (by C. Lytzen in „Fra alle Lande“ 1874), and as an element in one of the tales: the origin of salmons mentioned above.

4. LINGUISTICAL.

STEMWORDS FROM THE CENTRAL ESKIMO-DIALECT. In the list of stemwords Vol. I, those marked with C will be found rather scanty, the reason is in fact, that, what existed in the shape of printed vocabularies was comparatively poor. But just now I was gratified at receiving from Dr. Boas a list of the C-stemwords which he considers appropriate to be added to the vocabulary, and I am glad thus to be enabled to insert it here:

aqdlerpoq — *agssog* — *ailaq* — *áka I* — *alarpá* — *aligoq*

— *alivoq* — *aluggpá* — *angmâq* — *angmavoq* — *anguarpog* —
anguvâ — *aorpoq* — *apúmaq* — *ârdluk* — *asaloq* — *assaggpá* —
ausiaq — *ava I* — *igípa* — *igdlaog* — *igdloq* — *igssuk* — *iké*
— *ikeq* — *inuk* — *inivâ* — *ipe* — *iperaq* — *isoq* — *iteq* —
itsaq — *itúfpog* — *itumag* — *ivisâq* — *ivssuvoq* — *ivavoq* —
— *qalugiaq* — *qârpá* — *qâteq* — *qingooq* — *qitornaq* — *quagssuk*
— *qungiaq* — *katak* — *kingeq* — *kinguk* — *maqigppoq* — *mamik*
— *mano* — *masak* — *masik* — *mingooq* — *mitilik* — *mugtuk* —
naqigppoq — *napo* — *nigsik* — *nîorpoq* — *nutâq* — *pagpá* —
pâgpá — *pamioq* — *pangneq* — *pero* — *pingo* — *pitsiulik* —
pukeq — *sáko* — *samik* — *serdlaq* — *suk* — *suluitooq* — *taquaq*
— *tamaq* — *tâterâq* — *tauto* — *tigdlaq* — *tigpik* — *torssog* —
tuapaq — *tujorpá* — *tunivâ* — *tuputa* — *uerneq* — *ugpik* —
uiarpá — *úfpog*.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SECTIONS. Comparing the Special Part of the Vocabulary with Powell's schedules, some re-arrangement will be found to have taken place. Being too poorly represented in the dialects, some sections are embodied in others. For the same reason „Measure“ and „Standard of value“ are wholly omitted, and from other points of view there was no room for „Geographical names“ and „New words“.

As to the special groups, among others it was of particular interest to learn, what systems and words relating to „DIVISION OF THE YEAR“ and „QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE“, were applied by the EAST-GREENLANDERS, who have lived almost quite isolated from European influence and about whose state of culture we have recently obtained the most authentic and detailed information. The year they divide according to the changes of the moon, and the months are designated by their number, counting from the first change after the first appearance of the star *asit* (Atair = *a* aquilæ) in the morning twilight. Formerly they began numbering from the first change after the shortest day, and this still being maintained in some places, it sometimes gives rise to misunderstanding. The natives are very skilled in calculating in advance the arrival of the shortest day by observing the position of the sun and the said star. There was a dispute between one of them and the foreigners, in which the native proved to be right. As for the rest, it is well known that the Eskimo tribes, moreover divide the year into seasons, named after the different occupations and especially the different kinds of game to be had, and consequently varying according to the localities.

To indicate the quarters of the globe the Westgreenlanders use at once two systems. Besides the ordinary one they derive another from the view of the open sea, distinguishing what is to the left, *qava*, and to the right, *ava*. On the westcoast these terms came to signify at the same time, respectively south and north, and *qavángarnisaq* a man from the south, *avángarnisaq* from the north.

Another very common word for: south (on the Westcoast) *kujat*, likewise is referred to: left, and in a similar way some words signifying, on one side: upward and landward, and on the other: downward and seaward, have passed to represent the ideas of east and west too, although perhaps not so commonly as those used for south and north, and still more owing to European influence. This same duplicity, so natural to people who have their dwellings on the very beach, may also in other Eskimo countries have caused some of the confusion now met with in the foreign travellers' accounts. The whole store of words here in question, to which also might be added the terms for winds in regard to direction, will be found in Sections 9. 1 and 27. I, III, and in Vol. I p. 52 and the list of stemwords. Certainly among them there must be some which have direct reference to the ideas of the points of compass, but in order to know the true original signification of the above named principal radicals, I asked information of Capt. Holm, whose interpreter also happened to be present now, and I was told that in the eastern dialect *qavángarnisaq* was used for denoting a person who lives in the north, and *avángarnisaq* one who lives in the south, the latter comprising the inhabitants of the Westcoast, and that the East-Greenlanders have no other words for north- and southlanders. These designations, just the opposite to those of the western dialect, evidently confirm, that originally they only related to the direction of the sea, and that probably the application to north and south is owing merely to European influence.

It is mentioned above (p. 17—18) how the surprising difference of many East-Greenland words from the normal dialect originates from the custom of not mentioning the NAMES OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED, and for this reason altering, at least provisionally even some of the most common words of the familiar language. It was suggested that this fact perhaps explains some abnormalities in the vocabularies of the Extreme West, in which it happens, in several cases, that the true Greenland word has been discovered as being used contemporaneously with the different counterpart of it, apparently in the same tribal district. — After these lines had been printed, the writer received the vocabulary of Wells and Kelly, in which is said concerning the same dialects: „The language is difficult to understand on account of there being so many synonymous terms. As many as six different names have been found for the same thing in a single tribe. What may be the traditional name of an object in one locality may be the common appellation in another.“

5. ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO VOL. I.

Page 14, line 19 read: thickness and — 41, 19: an *f* — 45, 15: babbling — 51, 25 *kivfât* — 53, 2: *sujua* — 59, 21: few — 62, 15: *tusaramiuk* — 64, 1: stems — 67, 32: *kigitlkâq* — 70, 26: (I, II) goes — 71, 35: something) — 72, 16: *angîssusia* — 72, 23: got (*târpog*) — 82, 26: saddleback — 85, 33: *aqipog* — 88, 8: weeps — 92, 25: saddleback — 97, 39: Wa — 103, 23: mountains — 103, 16: *igumigpâ* — 104, 18: *îpog* — 106, 9: ochre — 107, 5: handle [*kimagtât*] — 108, 13: *qanigpoq* — 109, 19: ravenous — 109, 26: deep — 109, 27: L.C.M. — 110, 35: weeps — 110, 36: *giavog* — 116, 4: *qigtarpog* — 114, 24: merry — 119, 22: muscle — 121, 16: LM (*kraimitiga*) see: *q* — 122, 14 *kivdlorpâ* — 122, 31: *kisîpai* — 123, 7: *kiguvoq* — 123, 23: success — 125, 28: outer — 137, 3: laughing — 137, 18: *myngitt* — 138, 10: is — 140, 3: as — 142, 36: M to — 144, 20: scratches — 152, 16: *tagpîpoq* is blind — 154, 34: *tikîpoq* — 157, 32: M. Fuligula — 159, 27: piece of blubber used as bait.

Insert: Page 68: *‘mensorpoq* for a long time; — *mineq* a piece, a bit of; — *mio* inhabitant of. — 82: *abba* I, see *ava* (*âpa?*).

6. ADDITIONS TO VOL. II.

SECTION 1. G. No *nâme* (stw. *nauk*). Ge. Man *tâq*, see Vol. I p. 152.

SECT. 2. G. *ilai*, also: „the (his) others“ (belonging to him), i. e. if more than one.

SECT. 3. G. Does thus with them all *tamaqerpai*, divides it into two pieces *avigpâ*, crush to pieces *aserorpâ*, cuts asunder *pilagpâ*, breaks *napivâ*, cleaves *sipivâ*. Afx. *qut*, *ko*, *leq*, *dlarpog*, *ngajak*, *tigaoq* (see Vol. I). L. Afx. (?) more, too much *luarpog*, *luadlarpog*; small *ârssuk*; somewhat, a little *giarpog* *rngoarpoq*, nearly (also apparently without any signification) *laukpoq*.

SECT. 4. G. Begins it *autdlarnerpâ*.

SECT. 5. G. Swarm (of marine animals) *amisut*. L. Afx. (?) only *tovoq*, *tôvoq*; many, almost many *gasait*, *gasakssait*.

SECT. 6. G. Beginning and End, see Sect. 4. L. Afx. (?) quite new *gâtsiaq*.

SECT. 7. G. ceases *soraerpoq*. Afx. *gungnaerpoq*. L. Afx. (?) continues *valliavoq*.

SECT. 9. Place *piefik*; front side *sak*; hind part *aqo*; is open *angmaroq*; cover *mato*; screen *talo* (see also Sect. 3).

SECT. 10. G. Glides *sisuvoq*; tumbles down *ordluvoq*, *úpípoq*; approaches *patdligpá*.

SECT. 11. G. Frail *qajanqartog*; elastic *ajoríngujúitsoq*, *eqivoq*; water *imeq*.

SECT. 12. G. Teaches, informs *ajóqersorpá*. Afx. probably *gungnarpog*.

SECT. 13. G. He says, or they say, appended particle *gôq*.

SECT. 14. G. Distress *perdluk*; is busy *ulapípoq*.

SECT. 15. G. Fights with him *pává*; watches the house *paivoq* takes care of it *párá*; store, property *peqút*; is lost *támarpoq*; is without shelter *tujormivoq*.

SECT. 16. G. is angry *ningagpoq*; is despondent *ugguarpog*; is desirous *pileritsagpoq*; is joyful *tipáitsugpoq*; wishes to be as happy as he *usorá*; a malefactor *pinerdlugtoq*; finds it ridiculous *tivsigá*. Afx. awkwardly, nasty *kasik*.

As to words designating the ideas of Good and Evil, in discriminating their physical and their moral signification, some confusion was caused in G. by the contact with Europeans and the Christian instruction. The stemword *ajorpoq*, signifying „bad“ in the sense of inability and sickness, was adopted for „sin“. Perhaps the most appropriate radical word for application within the sphere of thought here in question is: *sila*, which signifies reason, but comprises willing and doing as well as knowing what is rational; *silatuvoq* is wise and noble-minded, the reverse of *siláipoq*. In the other dialects apparently, some peculiar stemwords are rendering a similar service. In L., M. and W. „*nako*“ seems to be used for morally good, but it remains uncertain to which of the similar words in G. it is related, *nako* physical and spiritual strength, or *nákora* loves him.

SECT. 18. G. swallows it *ívá*; frozen meat *quaq*; feels it as an inconvenience *igpigá*; is healthy *perqigpoq*; is suffocated *ípivoq*.

SECT. 21. G. Weapon in general, and a small harpoon particularly used for seal catching on the ice: *sáko*; the rather strange appellation in Wn. of the line attached to a harpoon for stabbing *sabromia*, reminds faintly of *sákomio*, „something attached to *sáko*.“

SECT. 26. Wn. The sea *oonane* of course is the „*unane*“ in L., „yonder or seaward among the islands“; but *imaq* certainly also must be known, as it is found in Ws. and A.

SECT. 27. G. Sheltered place *orqog*; voice, melody *erinaq*.

ABBREVIATIONS

(see p. 34).

Subj. = subjective (genitive), loc. = localis, mod. = modalis, sing. = singular, pl. = plural, trans. = transitive, halftr. = half-transitive, ind. = indicative, inf. = infinitive, nom. part. = nominal participle; 1., 2., 3. P. = first, second, third person.

ERRATA.

Page	2,	Preface:	for	THSAURUS	read:	THESAURUS
—	4,	line 11	—	subsistance	—	subsistence
—	6,	— 12	—	occasionally	—	occasionally
—	19,	— 23	—	native	—	natives
—	22,	— 4	—	new comers	—	newcomers
—	26,	— 34	—	sufficiently	—	sufficiently
—	27,	— 10	—	the	—	they
—	—	— 20	—	im	—	in
—	—	— 22	—	tho	—	the
—	—	— 23	—	oecipies	—	occupies
—	30,	— 27	—	ire	—	ice
—	31,	— 1	—	iee	—	ice
—	—	— 18	—	majorety	—	majority
—	—	— 21	—	expecially	—	especially
—	—	— 24	—	occlusionally	—	occasionally
—	40,	— 1	—	<i>kigutikâq</i>	—	<i>kigutkâq</i>
—	41,	— 24	—	<i>kegak</i>	—	<i>kâgak</i>
—	—	— 31	—	<i>neq</i>	—	<i>naq</i>
—	46,	— 12	—	<i>tsiumuk (sujo?)</i>	—	<i>tsiumuktoark</i>
—	—	— 17	—	<i>tsiumuk</i>	—	<i>nûta</i>
—	50,	— 30	—	<i>angissusia</i>	—	<i>angissusia</i>
—	52,	— 25	—	<i>tôrpa</i>	—	<i>tôrpâ</i>
—	54,	— 2	—	<i>kinerpok</i>	—	<i>kinerpoq</i>
—	—	— 7	—	ane	—	and
—	55,	— 15	—	eontradicts	—	contradicts
—	57,	— 34	—	rediculous	—	ridiculous
—	59,	— 6	—	tirred	—	tired
—	—	— 7	—	atep	—	step
—	—	— 34	—	<i>qivfaq</i>	—	<i>kivfaq</i>
—	60,	— 8	—	sells	—	(sells)
—	—	— 18	—	.. <i>qavdlugo</i>	—	.. <i>quvdlugo</i>
—	61,	— 28	—	<i>katugpoq</i>	—	<i>katagpoq</i>

Page	62,	line	18:	for	iuvoking	read:	invoking
—	63,	—	8	—	<i>idluinck</i>	—	<i>idluinek</i>
—	—	—	20	—	.. <i>yñiktoark</i>	—	.. <i>yñiktoark</i>
—	65,	—	30	—	egebrow	—	eyebrow
—	72,	—	13	—	scaffold	—	21) scaffold
—	—	—	15	—	21)	—	22)
—	—	—	16	—	22) skin	—	skin
—	73,	—	18	—	<i>krarak</i>	—	<i>kranak</i>
—	80,	—	21	—	<i>merpoq</i>	—	<i>mergoq</i>
—	88,	—	24	—	<i>ardlârdoq</i>	—	<i>ardlârpoq</i> †
—	91,	—	1	—	<i>ackiat</i>	—	<i>ackiat,</i>
—	92,	—	36	—	<i>angi</i>	—	<i>angi</i>
—	97,	—	25	—	<i>atak</i>	—	<i>ataq</i>
—	—	—	35	—	<i>miugeriaq</i>	—	<i>mingeriaq</i>
—	102,	—	17	—	.. <i>dlagulo</i>	—	.. <i>dlugulo</i>
—	104,	—	18	—	moutains	—	mountains.
—	—	—	33	—	<i>raoq</i>	—	<i>araoq</i>
—	—	—	36	—	<i>igdo</i>	—	<i>igdlo</i>
—	110,	—	21	—	sean	—	seen
—	117,	—	37	—	oonveyed	—	conveyed.