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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES

(INCLUDING THE CHINOOK JARGON)

BY

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1890.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES

(INCLUDING THE CHINOOK JARGON)

BY

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1893
LANGUISTIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.


In Bureau of ethnology first annual report; half-title as above p. 533, text pp. 555-577, Washington, 1881, royal 8°.

Issued separately with cover title as follows:

Catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in the library of the Bureau of ethnology by James C. Pilling (Extracted from the first annual report of the Bureau of ethnology) [Vignette]

Washington | Government printing office | 1881

Cover title as above, no inside title, half-title as under entry next above p. 553, text pp. 555-577, royal 8°. One hundred copies issued.

Smithsonian institution—Bureau of ethnology | J.W.Powell director | Proof-sheets of bibliography of the languages of the North American Indians by James Constantine Pilling (Distributed only to collaborators)

Washington | Government printing office | 1885

Title verso blank 1 l. notice (signed J.W. Powell) p. iii, preface (November 4, 1884) pp. v-viii, introduction pp. ix-x, list of authorities pp. xi-xxxvi, list of libraries referred to by initials pp. xxxvii-xxxviii, list of fac-similes pp. xxxix-xl, text pp. 1-839, additions and corrections pp. 841-1000, index of languages and dialects pp. 1091-1135, plates, 4°. Arranged alphabetically by name of author, translator, or first word of title. One hundred and ten copies printed, ten of them on one side of the sheet only.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J.W.Powell, director | Bibliography of the Eskimo language by James Constantine Pilling [Vignette]

Washington | Government printing office | 1887

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (April 20, 1887) pp. iii-v, text pp. 1-109, chronologic index pp. 111-116, 8 fac-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J.W.Powell, director | Bibliography of the Siouan languages by James Constantine Pilling [Vignette]

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Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (September 1, 1887) pp. iii-v, text pp. 1-82, chronologic index pp. 83-87, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

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Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director |
| Bibliography | of the | Iroquoian languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |
| Washington | Government printing office | 1888 |

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director |
| Bibliography | of the | Muskhojean languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |
| Washington | Government printing office | 1889 |
| Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (May 15, 1889) pp. iii-v, text pp. 1-103, chronologic index pp. 105-114, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

Bibliographic notes | on | Eliot's Indian bible | and | on his other translations and works in the | Indian language of Massachusetts |
| Extract from a “Bibliography of the Algonquian languages” | [Vignette] |
| Washington | Government printing office | 1890 |
| Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1-58, 21 fasc-similes, royal 8°. Forms pp. 127-184 of the Bibliography of the Algonquian languages, title of which follows. Two hundred and fifty copies issued.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director |
| Bibliography | of the | Algonquian languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |
| Washington | Government printing office | 1891 |
| Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (June 1, 1891) pp. iii-v, introduction p. v, index of languages pp. vii-viii, list of fasc-similes pp. ix-x, text pp. 1-549, addenda pp. 551-575, chronologic index pp. 577-614, 82 fasc-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director |
| Bibliography | of the | Athapascan languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |
| Washington | Government printing office | 1892 |

The present bibliographic list is somewhat incomplete, and it is safe to say that it has been compiled and is divided into the following class divisions:

1. The Algonquian languages;
2. The Muskhojean languages;
3. The Athapascan languages; and
4. The Iroquoian languages.

The Algonquian languages form the best of the four, and the word "algonquian" is the best of the names applied to them. The word "athapascan" is from a name of a tribe that was found in the southwest of the state of Washington.

Although the above classification is somewhat incomplete, it is safe to say that it is the best of the class divisions.

A great deal of work has been done in the collection of linguistic materials, and more and more of these materials are being collected and published. The present list is printed from a carefully revised selection of the materials.
PREFACE.

The designation given the family of languages located in this bibliography is based upon the name of a tribe living near the mouth of the Columbia River, from whom a vocabulary was obtained by Gabriel Franchère, of the Pacific Fur Company, about 1812, and published in his "Relation" in 1820, under the name Chinonque or Tchinouk. This vocabulary, consisting of thirty-three words, thirteen numerals, and eleven phrases, is given by Gallatin in his "Synopsis" with the spelling of the name anglicized to Chinook; and, though based upon the speech of but a single tribe, it was adopted by him as the name of a family of languages.

The family includes a number of tribes whose habitat, to quote from Major Powell, "extended from the mouth of the river up its course for some 200 miles, or to The Dalles. According to Lewis and Clarke, our best authorities on the pristine home of this family, most of their villages were on the banks of the river, chiefly upon the northern bank, though they probably claimed the land upon either bank for several miles back. Their villages also extended on the Pacific coast northward nearly to the northern extension of Shoalwater Bay, and to the south to about Tilamook Head, some 20 miles from the mouth of the Columbia." As will be seen by reference to the list of tribal names given on a subsequent page, the number of languages embraced within the family is small; and the amount of material recorded under "Chinook" will be found to more than equal that given under the names of all the other divisions of the family combined.

As a matter of fact, but little, comparatively, has been done in the collection of linguistic material relating to this family, a fact all the more surprising when it is considered that they have been long in contact with the whites. There has been no grammar of the language published, and until lately none has been compiled; there is but one printed dictionary—that of Gibbs—and the vocabularies are neither great in length nor wide in scope. There is hope of a better state of

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1Relation d'un voyage à la côte nord-ouest de l'Amérique Septentrionale dans les années 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 et 1814. Montreal, 1820.
2Synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. Cambridge, 1836.
3Indian linguistic families of America, north of Mexico. Washington, 1891.
affairs, however; for Dr. Franz Boas, the latest and most thorough worker in the Chinookan field, has his grammar, dictionary, and texts in an advanced state of preparation for publication by the Bureau of Ethnology. His material, collected during 1890 and 1891, was gathered none too soon, for, as will be seen by the extract from the introduction to his legends, which he has kindly permitted me to make and which is given on page 7 of this paper, the opportunity for so doing would soon have passed.

It needs but a glance through the accompanying pages to show the preponderance of material, both published and in manuscript, relating to the Jargon over that of the Chinookan languages proper, a preponderance so great that, were it proper to speak of the Jargon as an American language, a change of title to this bibliography would be necessary. Made up as it is from several Indian tongues, the Chinookan, Salishan, Wakashan, and Shalupahip principally, and from at least two others, the English and the French, the Chinook Jargon might with almost equal propriety have been included in a bibliography of any one of the other native languages entering into its composition. It is made a part of the Chinookan primarily because of its name and secondarily from the fact that that family has contributed a much greater number of words to its vocabulary than has any one of the others.

Under various authors herein—Blanchet, Demers, Gibbs, Hale, Le Jeune, and others—will be found brief notes relating to the Jargon, trade language, or international idiom, as it is variously called; and the following succinct account of its origin from Dr. George Gibbs, the first to attempt its comprehensive study, completes its history:

The origin of the Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the French-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur droguers of the last century. Those mariners, whose enterprise in the fifteen years preceding 1800 explored the intricacies of the northwest coast of America, picked up at their general rendezvous, Nootka Sound, various native words useful in barter, and thence transplanted them, with additions from the English, to the shores of Oregon. Even before their day, the coasting trade and warlike expeditions of the northern tribes, themselves a seafaring race, had opened up a partial understanding of each other's speech; for when, in 1792, Vancouver's officers visited Gray's Harbor they found that the natives, though speaking a different language, understood many words of the Nootka.

On the arrival of Lewis and Clark at the mouth of the Columbia, in 1806, the new language, from the sentences given by them, had evidently attained some form. It was with the arrival of Astor's party, however, that the Jargon received its principal impulson. Many more words of English were then brought in, and for the first time the French, or rather the Canadian and Missouri patois of the French, was introduced. The principal seat of the company being at Astoria, not only a large addition of Chinook words was made, but a considerable number was taken from the Chihlis, who immediately bordered that tribe on the north, each owning a portion of Shoalwater Bay. The words adopted from the several languages were,

naturally enough, those most easily uttered by all, except, of course, that objects
new to the natives found their names in French or English, and such modifications
were made in pronunciation as suitè tongues accustomed to different sounds. Thus
the gutturals of the Indians were softened or dropped and the $f$ and $v$ of the English
and French, to them unpronounceable, were modified into $p$ and $l$. Grammatical
forms were reduced to their simplest expression and variations in mood and tense
conveyed only by adverbs or by the context. The language continued to receive
additions and assumed a more distinct and settled meaning under the Northwest
and Hudson's Bay Companies, who succeeded Astor's party, as well as through the
American settlers in Oregon. Its advantage was soon perceived by the Indians, and
the Jargon came to some extent a means of communication between natives of
different speech as well as between them and the whites. It was even used as such
between Americans and Canadians. It was at first most in vogue upon the Lower
Columbia and the Willamette, whence it spread to Puget Sound and with the
extension of trade found its way far up the coast, as well as the Columbia and
Fraser rivers; and there are now few tribes between the 42d and 57th parallels of
latitude in which there are not to be found interpreters through its medium. Its
prevalence and easy acquisition, while of vast convenience to traders and settlers,
has tended greatly to hinder the acquisition of the original Indian languages; so
much so that, except by a few missionaries and pioneers, hardly one of them is
spoken or understood by white men in all Oregon and Washington Territory.
Notwithstanding its apparent poverty in number of words and the absence of
grammatical forms, it possesses much more flexibility and power of expression than might be
imagined and really serves almost every purpose of ordinary intercourse.

The number of words constituting the Jargon proper has been variously stated.
Many formerly employed have become in great measure obsolete, while others have
been locally introduced. Thus, at The Dalles of the Columbia, various terms are
common which would not be intelligible at Astoria or on Puget Sound. In making
the following selection, I have included all those which, on reference to a number
of vocabularies, I have found current at any of these places, rejecting on the other
hand such as individuals partially acquainted with the native languages have
employed for their own convenience. The total number falls a little short of five
hundred words.

This international idiom, as it is called by Mr. Hale, is yet a live
language, and, though lapsing into disuse—being superseded by the
English—in the land of its birth, is gradually extending along the
northwest coast, adding to its vocabulary as it travels, until it has
become the means of intertribal communication between the Indians
speaking different languages and between them and the white dwellers
in British Columbia and portions of Alaska. Indeed, there seems
to be almost a revival of the early interest shown in it, if we may judge
from the amount of manuscript material relating to it now being made
ready to put into print.

One of the most curious and interesting of all the curious attempts
which have been made to instruct and benefit the Indians by means of
written characters, is that known as the Kamloops Wawa, a periodical
described herein at some length under the name of its founder, Père
Le Jeune. Written in an international language, "set up" in steno-
graphic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor,
editor, reporter, printer, and publisher all in one, this little weekly
seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired. The account
of the reverend father's methods and purposes, quoted on page 48 from one of his papers, will well repay perusal.

The present volume embraces 270 titular entries, of which 229 relate to printed books and articles and 41 to manuscripts. Of these, 253 have been seen and described by the compiler (222 of the prints and 31 of the manuscripts), leaving 17 as derived from outside sources (7 of the prints and 10 manuscripts). Of those unseen by the writer, titles and descriptions have been received in all cases from persons who have actually seen the works and described them for him.

So far as possible, direct comparison has been made with the works themselves during the proof-reading. For this purpose, besides his own books, the writer has had access to those in the libraries of Congress, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Smithsonian Institution, Georgetown University, and to several private collections in the city of Washington. Mr. Wilberforce Eames has compared the titles of works contained in his own library and in the Lenox, and recourse has been had to a number of librarians throughout the country for tracings, photographs, etc.

I am indebted to the Director of the Bureau, Major Powell, for the unabated interest shown in my bibliographic work, for the opportunities he has afforded me to prosecute it under the most favorable circumstances, and for his continued advice and counsel.

Many items of interest have been furnished me by Dr. Franz Boas; the Rev. Myron Eells, Union City, Wash.; Mr. John K. Gill, Portland, Oregon; Hon. Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ontario; Father Le Jeune, Kamloops, B. C.; Maj. Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.; Father St. Onge, Troy, N. Y., and Dr. T. S. Bulmer, Cedar City, Utah. It gives me pleasure to make record of my obligations to these gentlemen.

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1893.

James C. Pilling
INTRODUCTION.

In the compilation of this catalogue the aim has been to include everything, printed or in manuscript, relating to the Chinookan language and to the Chinook jargon—books, pamphlets, articles in magazines, tracts, serials, etc., and such reviews and announcements of publications as seemed worthy of notice.

The dictionary plan has been followed to its extreme limit, the subject and tribal indexes, references to libraries, etc., being included in one alphabetic series. The primary arrangement is alphabetic by authors, translators of works into the native languages being treated as authors. Under each author the arrangement is, first, printed works, and second, manuscripts, each group being given chronologically; and in the case of printed books each work is followed through its various editions before the next in chronologic order is taken up.

Anonymously printed works are entered under the name of the author, when known, and under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition, when not known. A cross-reference is given from the first words of anonymous titles when entered under an author and from the first words of all titles in the Indian languages, whether anonymous or not. Manuscripts are entered under the author when known, under the dialect to which they refer when he is not known.

Each author's name, with his title, etc., is entered in full but once, i.e., in its alphabetic order; every other mention of him is by surname and initials only.

All titular matter, including cross-references thereto, is in brevior, all collations, descriptions, notes, and index matter in nonpareil.

In detailing contents and in adding notes respecting contents, the spelling of proper names used in the particular work itself has been followed, and so far as possible the language of the respective writers is given. In the index entries of the tribal names the compiler has adopted that spelling which seemed to him the best.

As a general rule initial capitals have been used in titular matter in only two cases: first, for proper names, and, second, when the word actually appears on the title-page with an initial capital and with the remainder in small capitals or lower-case letters. In giving titles in the German language the capitals in the case of all substantives have been respected.

In those comparatively few cases of works not seen by the compiler the fact is stated or the entry is followed by an asterisk within curves, and in either case the authority is usually given.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES.

BY JAMES C. PILLING.

(An asterisk within parentheses indicates that the compiler has seen no copy of the work referred to.)

A.

Allen (Miss. A. J.) — Continued.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 395-396.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Dunbar.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

— Thrilling adventures, travels and explorations of doctor Elijah White, among the Rocky mountains and in the far west. With incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich Islands around Cape Horn; containing also a brief history of the missions and settlement of the country—origin of the provisional government—number and customs of the Indians—incidents witnessed while traversing and residing in the territory—description of the soil, production and climate of the country. Compiled by miss A. J. Allen.


Title verso copyright (1848) 1 l. introduction pp. v-vi, contents pp. vii-xvi, text pp. 17-430, 127.

A few Chinook jargon sentences (from Lee and Frost. Ten years in Oregon), pp. 395-396.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

— Ten years in Oregon. Travels and adventures of doctor E. White and lady, west of the Rocky mountains; with incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich Islands around Cape Horn; containing, also, a brief history of the missions and settlement of the country—or, origin of the provisional government—number and customs of the Indians—incidents witnessed while traversing and residing in the territory—description of the soil production and climate. Compiled by miss A. J. Allen.


Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v-vi, contents pp. vii-xvi, text pp. 17-430, 127.

Allen (A. J.), Ten years in Oregon. Travels and adventures of doctor E. White and lady, west of the Rocky mountains; with incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich Islands around Cape Horn; containing also a brief history of the missions and settlements of the country—origin of the provisional government—number and customs of the Indians—incidents witnessed while traversing and residing in the territory—description of the soil, production and climate. Compiled by miss A. J. Allen.


Title verso copyright (1848) 1 l. introduction pp. v-vi, contents pp. vii-xvi, text pp. 17-399, 8.


Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

— Ten years in Oregon. Travels and adventures of doctor E. White and lady, west of the Rocky mountains; with incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich Islands around Cape Horn; containing, also, a brief history of the missions and settlement of the country—or, origin of the provisional government—number and customs of the Indians—incidents witnessed while traversing and residing in the territory—description of the soil, production and climate. Compiled by miss A. J. Allen.


Title verso copyright (1848) 1 l. introduction pp. v-vi, contents pp. vii-xvi, text pp. 17-430, 127.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 395-396.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

Anderson (Alexander Caulfield). Price one dollar and fifty cents. Hand-book and map to the gold region of Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, with table of distances. By Alexander C. Anderson, late chief trader Hudson bay co.'s service. To which is appended Chinook Jargon—language used etc., etc. Published by J. J. LeCount, San Francisco. Entered [&c. two lines.] 1858.

Cover title, text pp. 1-31, map, 32.

Anderson (A. C.) — Continued.

In the only copy of this work I have seen, Mr. Anderson has appended a manuscript note as follows: "This vocabulary, procured by the publisher from some one in N.Y., is a miserable affair, and was appended without my knowledge. A. C. A."

Copies seen: Bancroft.

Vocabulary of the Chinook language.


Contains about 200 words and phrases.

Armstrong (A. N.) Oregon : [comprising a] brief history and full description of the territories of Oregon and Washington, embracing the cities, towns, rivers, bays, harbors, coasts, mountains, valleys, prairies and plains; together with remarks on the social position, productions, resources, and prospects of the country, a dissertation upon the climate, and a full description of the Indian tribes of the Pacific slope, their manners, etc. Interpersed with incidents of travel and adventure. [By A. N. Armstrong,] for Armstrong (A. N.) — Continued.

three years a government surveyor in Oregon. [Chicago: published by Chas. Scott & co. 1857.]

Title verso copyright 11. copy of correspondence, pp. 3-4, index pp. v-vi, text pp. 7-147, 127.

Chinook Jargon vocabulary (75 words and numerals 1-18, 20, 100, 1890), pp. 145-146.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, Congress.

Astor: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Astor Library, New York City.

Authorities:

See Dumas (E.)
Kells (M.)
Field (T. W.)
Gibbs (G.)
Leclerc (C.)
Ludwig (H. E.)
Pilling (J. C.)
Pott (A. F.)
Quaritch (B.)
Sabin (J.)
Stegner (E.)
Triibner & co.
Trumbull (J. H.)
Vater (S. H.)

Bancroft: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler.


5 vol. maps and plates, 8°. Vol. I. Wild tribes; II. Civilized nations; III. Myths and languages; IV. Antiquities; V. Primitive history.

Some copies of vol. I are dated 1875. (Eames, Lenox.)

About one-third of vol. 3 of this work is devoted to the language of the west coast. Brief reference to the Chinook Jargon and its derivation, pp. 556-557. Classification of the aboriginal languages of the Pacific states (pp. 562-573) includes the Chinook, p. 565. "The Chinook language" (pp. 625-630) includes a general discussion, pp. 625-628; Personal pronouns in the Watlala dialect, p. 628; Conjugation of the verbs to be cold and to kill, pp. 628-629. Short comparative vocabulary of the Columbia.

Bancroft (H. H.) — Continued.

and Mexican tongues includes seven words of the Wailatpu, Molala, Watlana, Chinook, Calapuyan, Aztec, and Sonora, p. 631. — The Chinook Jargon (pp. 631-635) includes a general discussion, pp. 631-634; Lord's prayer with interlinear English translation, p. 635.


Priced by Leclerc, 1875, no. 40, 400 dr. Bought by Quaritch at the Rauin sale, no. 957, for 51 rs. and priced by him, no. 2997, 51.

— The native races of the Pacific states of North America. [By Hubert Howe Bancroft.] Volume I. Wild tribes [V. Primitive history].

Author's Copy. San Francisco. 1874-1876.


Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Congress.

In addition to the above the work has been issued with the imprint of Longmans, London; Masse & Co., Paris; and Brockhaus, Leipzig; none of which have been seen.

— The works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Volume I[-V]. The native
Bancroft (H. H.) — Continued.

Chinookan Languages.

Bates (H. W.) — Continued.

'Die Erde und ihre Völker' [Central America; the West Indies; and South America; Edited and extended] By H. W. Bates, assistant-secretary &c.; two lines] With [ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, M. A. L.; Maps and illustrations; Third edition]

London: Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1885

Collation and contents as in second edition, title and description of which are given above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Beach (William Wallace). The Indian miscellany; containing Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Languages, Religions, Traditions and Superstitions of the American aborigines; with Descriptions of their Domestic Life, Manners, Customs, Traits, Amusements and Exploits; travels and adventures in the Indian country; Incidents of Border Warfare; Missionary Relations, etc.; Edited by W. W. Beach.

Albany: J. Munsell, 83 State street, | 1877.


Purchased by Leclerc, 1878, catalogue, no. 2063, 20 fr.; the Murphy copy, no. 197, brought $1.53; purchased by Clarke & co. 1888, catalogue, no. 5271, $5.50; and by Littlefield, Nov. 1887, no. 56, 84.

Beidell (Lient. George P.). [Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon.]


Explanatory, p. 1.—Vocabulary, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 2-37.—Numerals 1-10, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 38.—Explanatory notes, pp. 39-44.

A copy of the manuscript titled as follows:


The material is the same as in the original, but more systematically arranged, and the spelling is changed to more modern usage.

Title of the series (Dr. Heinrich Berghaus' physikalischer Atlas, etc.) versol, recto blank, title as above verso blank 14 text pp. 1-58, 19 maps, folio.

No. 17. "Oregon-Völker" treat the habitat and linguistic relations of the peoples of that region, among others the Tolimins and its dialects, p. 56.—Map no. 17 is entitled: "Ethnographische Karte von Nordamerika." "Nach Abh. Gallatin. A. von Humboldt, Cavigno, Hervas, Hale, Idester, etc."

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.


Title verso copyright 1. Contents pp. 3-7, preface p. 9, text pp. 11-200, 12. The Lord's prayer in a number of American languages, among them the Chinook, p. 30.

Copies seen: Congress.

Bible history:
Chinook Jargon See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Chinook Jargon St. Onge (L. N.)

Bible stories:
Chinook Jargon See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

BLECHETT (Fr. Rev. Francis Norbert). A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon (English-Chinook and Chinook-English); to which is added numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any person to speak Chinook correctly. Third edition, published by S. J. McCormick. Portland, O. T. 1856. (*) 24 pp. 24. Title from Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature (1839), p. 249. I put this and following titles under this author's name upon information furnished by Mr. J. K. Gill, the compiler of the editions subsequent to the seventh.

BLECHETT (F. N.)—Continued.


Portland, Oregon: published by S. J. McCormick. [1867] (*) 24 pp. 24. The above title, omitting the date, is from Gibbs' Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, where he says: "Several editions of this work have been published; the last which I have seen, in 1850."

[—] Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, to which is added numerous conversations, whereby enabling any person to speak Chinook correctly. Fourth Edition.


Copies seen: Esmons.

[—] Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, to which is added numerous Conversations, whereby enabling any person to speak Chinook correctly. Sixth edition.


Copies seen: Ford.

[—] Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon to which is added numerous conversations, whereby enabling any person to speak Chinook correctly. Sixth edition.

Portland, Oregon: F. L. McCormick, publisher, 63 First street. 1878.

Title verso preface 1. Text pp. 3-24, 24.
Blanchet (F. N.) — Continued.


Covers seen: Bancroft.

[— ] Dictionary of the [Chinook Jargon, to which is added numerous conversations, thereby enabling any person to speak Chinook correctly. — Seventh edition.]


Covers seen: Congress, Georgetown, Wellesley.

For later editions, see Gill (E. K.).

[— ] [Writings in the Chinook Jargon.]

In the preface to the Chinook Dictionary, &c., by Father Demers and others, is a statement concerning the origin of the Chinook Jargon and those who have written therein, from which I make the following extract: "The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook Jargon, and then teach it to others. In this manner, it became universally known. "The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, v. t., and his worthy companion, Rev. M. D. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver, on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach. "He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed numerous anecdotes which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language. "The composition of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds. The invention of the Catholic-Ladder, in April, 1839, by Very Rev. Blanchet, and its [oral] explanation in Chinook, had a marvellous success, and gave the Catholic missionaries great superiority and preponderance much envied by the missionaries belonging to other denominations.

"Father Demers, afterwards Bishop of Vancouver's Island, has now grown to enjoy the reward of his great labours and apostolic zeal. It would be too bad to lose his dictionary and other Chinook works. So Archbishop Blanchet, who has himself made a compilation of the Christian doctrine in the same language, has had the good taste and gumption to get the whole published with his corrections and additions. — St. Onge in Demers' Chinook Dictionary.

Referring to the Catholic Ladder, " and its explanation in Chinook," mentioned in the above extract, Father St. Onge writes me as follows: "The Catholic Ladder, of which I sent you a copy, was, as you suggest, published by Father Laconbe; but it is only an embellished edition of the Ladder invented by Archbishop Blanchet. In April, 1838. The archbishop never printed any Chinook explanation of it, and in my preface to the Chinook Dictionary, I say the word oral should have been inserted."

— See Demers (M.), Blanchet (F. N.) and St. Onge (L. N.)

Bishop Blanchet was born at St. Pierre, Rivière-du-Sud, Quebec, Canada, September 5, 1795; was educated in the Petit Séminaire, Quebec, and was ordained July 18, 1819, by Archbishop Bé^ois. In 1811 the Pacific Fur Company established a trading post, called Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. After came the Hudson's Bay Company, employing many Canadians, most of whom were Catholics. Many of them settled and intermarried with the Indians of the territory, and with these there was a demand for Catholic priests and Catholic worship.

Application was first made to the Rt. Rev. J. N. Provost, Bishop of Julopolis (Red River). The demand for Catholic priests was earnestly endorsed by Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, writing from the British c. (1826). He applied to the Mt. Rev. Joseph Signay, then Archbishop of Quebec. At once, in April, 1838, Bishop Signay instructed two of his missionaries, the Very Rev. F. N. Blanchet and the Rev. Modeste Demers, to take charge of the mission "situated between the Pacific Ocean and the line of the Mississippi." They discharged the duties of the two men: the men were apostles and, therefore, as full of practical zeal as of practical faith. Father Blanchet was vicar general, with Father Demers as assistant.

The journey of the devoted missionaries to their new mission was a long and most laborious one, familiar enough in early Catholic American history, though almost incomprehensible to us in these days of rapid and easy travel. They labored on their route, baptizing and confirming in the faith many Indians, who, at various forges, thronged to meet the long looked for black
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

Blanchet (F. N.)—Continued.

Their destination was Fort Vancouver, which they reached November 24, 1838.

Vancouver asked this time the principal fort of the Hudson's Bay Company, and this the missionaries made their headquarters while for four years they toiled unaided up and down the wide domain of their mission. The letters of the fathers describing their work and surroundings are full of interest and afford valuable material for history. They learned the Indian tongue and taught the natives the simple prayers and doctrines of the church in their own language; Father Demers attending more to the Indians, and Father Blanchet to the Canadians.

With the rapid growth of the missions the Holy See, at the request of the Bishops of Quebec and Baltimore, erected Oregon into a vicariate-episcopal (December 1, 1843), appointing Father Blanchet its vicar-apostolic.

The papal briefs arrived on November 4, and Father Blanchet, settling out for Canada, received his consecration in Montreal at the hands of the Archbishop of Quebec. Thence he went to Rome, which he reached in January, 1848, and set before the Pope the great wants of his vicariate.

At his intercession, in July, 1848, after the accession of Pius IX., the vicariate of Oregon was erected into an ecclesiastical province, with the three sees of Oregon City, Walla Walla (now Wallula), and Vancouver's Island.

The Rt. Rev. F. N. Blanchet was appointed to Oregon City; the Rt. Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, his brother, to Walla Walla, and the Rt. Rev. M. Demers to Vancouver Island. The necessity of this division may be judged from the result of the missionaries' labors at the end of 1848. Most of the Indian tribes of the Sound, Columbia, and several of the Rocky Mountains and of Lower Oregon, had been won over to the faith. Nine missions had been founded—five in Lower Oregon and four at the Rocky Mountains. Eleven churches and chapels had been erected—five in Lower Oregon, two in Columbia, and four at the Rocky Mountains. There were two educational establishments—one for boys and the other for girls. There were fifteen priests, secular and regular, besides the sisters. These figures may not look large today, but they were large at the time, and of great significance in a rapidly populating and growing region.

Meanwhile the archbishop of Oregon City had been very active abroad in aid of his new province and its dioceses. He sought help on all sides, and returned in August, 1847, accompanied by a colony of twenty persons, comprising seven sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, three Jesuit fathers, three lay brothers, five secular priests, two deacons, and one cleric.

In 1853 the archbishop started for South America to collect for his needy diocese. He traversed Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, returning in 1857 after a successful expedition. Two years later he departed for Canada, returning the same year with twelve sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary for Portland, two Sisters of St. Ann for Victoria, some others for Vancouver and others for Walla Walla.

In 1866 the archbishop attended the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and, ever watchful for the cares of his diocese, returned with one priest and eight sisters. On July 16, 1869, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and four months later left for Rome to assist at the Vatican council, where he met his early brother missionaries. He returned to Portland in 1870.

On July 1, 1870, Archbishop Seghers, the coadjutor, arrived at Portland, and was received by the venerable founder of the diocese, surrounded by his clergy and faithful flock. In a few words of touching simplicity and sweetness the aged priest received and welcomed his youthful collaborator to the field where he had planted and sowed and reaped so well. After initiating Archbishop Seghers into the work of the diocese, the venerable man chose wholly to retire from the scene of his active labors, and published his farewell pastoral on the 27th day of February, 1881.—Malice.


Thirty-eight songs, one verse each, with English translation, pp. 221-224.—Three songs with music, p. 225.—One song in Chinook, except the last line, which is in Tlingit, p. 225.—Thesaurus of Chinook words (74), alphabetically arranged, pp. 225-226.


Tribal divisions, p. 55.—Characters used to render the sounds of the Chinook language, pp. 55-56.—Discussion of the language, p. 57.—Genders, with examples, pp. 57-58.—Plurals, with examples, pp. 54-59.—Cases, with examples, pp. 58-60.—Numerals, p. 60.—Verbs, pp. 60-62.—Word composition, pp. 62-63.

— [Myths, legends, and texts in the Chinookan languages.]

Manuscripts, four note books, sm. 4°; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Note book no. 1. Texts, etc., in the Chinook dialect: Cikla, creation myth, p. 1; Cikulddi, the salmon spear, p. 15; The panther and the stick, p. 25. Wasko text: Coyote and eagle, p. 32. Clackamas text, p. 33; Katmai text, p. 34. Akatmjiwa, p. 34; Tiapamqua, p. 34; Clatsop vocabulary, pp. 30-31.

Boas (F.) — Continued.

Note book no. 3, Chinook texts with interlinear translations left-hand pages, grammatical and lexicographical explanations on right-hand pages: Cska, concluded. p. 34; Okia m. p. 34; Ekat. p. 38; Crow and eagle. p. 70; The child of the West Wind, p. 75; Chipat. p. 105; The salmon, p. 113; Customs referring to war, p. 145; War between the Willeyat and Clatsop, p. 146; The first visit of a ship, p. 150; The sullen hunters, p. 155; Raven and gull, p. 176; The skunk, p. 174; Bluejay and his sister go visiting (1), p. 180; Marriage, p. 192; Bluejay and robin, p. 197; Marriage, continued, p. 200; Bluejay and his sister (2), p. 201; Bluejay and his sister (3), p. 214; Souls and Shamans, p. 228; Adolescence of girls, p. 252; Birth, p. 267; Death and sickness, p. 269; Whaling, p. 292; The elk hunter, p. 296; The coyote and the salmon, p. 298; Pudditch, p. 313; Ghit’lum’tale, p. 314; The crane, p. 331; — Katjamat texts. Visit to the sun, p. 31; The raccoon, p. 49; Coyote and badger, p. 53; Panther and lynx, p. 68; Ekugulck, p. 76; The seal, p. 87; Visit to the world of the souls, p. 92; Turnulck, p. 98; The mink, p. 100; Robin and salmon berry, p. 110; Panther and owl, p. 111; The coyote, p. 140; The family, p. 151.

Note book no. 4, Chinook explanations of texts, pp. 1-19 — Notes on Chinook dialect from the explanations of the Katamat texts, pp. 20-32; — Katamat explanations of texts, pp. 34-48; Katamat, taken from explanations of Chinook texts, pp. 48-54.

Since the above was put in type I have seen a portion of this material in a more advanced state of preparation for the press. It still requires about one hundred pages to make it complete. It is headed as follows:

— Chinook Texts | Told by Charles Culbert; | Recorded and translated | by | Franz Boas.

Manuscript, II. i-v. 1-252 folio, written on one side only; in possession of its author.

Boas (F.) — Continued.

The Chatosap have adopted the Neudlin. The only ones who spoke Chinook were Joseph Culte and Katharine. While I was unable to obtain anything from the latter, Culture proved to be a veritable storehouse of information. His wife is in Chile and he speaks now and then in Chile, which is also the language of his children. He has lived for a long time in Kathaum, his mother's town, and speaks for this reason the Kathaum dialect as well as the Chinook dialect. He uses this dialect in conversing with Susan, a Kathaum Indian, who is also bred at Bay Center. Until a few years ago he spoke Chinook with one of his relations, while he used it now only when conversing with Katharine, who lives a few miles from Bay Center.

Possibly this Chinook is to a certain extent mixed with Kathaum expressions, but from a close study of the material I have reached the conclusion that it is, on the whole, pure and trustworthy.

I have also obtained from Culture a series of Kathaum texts, which I believe are not quite as good as the Chinook text, but nevertheless give a good insight into the difference of the two dialects. It may be possible to obtain material on this dialect from other sources.

My work of translating and explaining the texts was greatly facilitated by Culture's remarkable intelligence. After he had once grasped what I wanted him to explain me the grammatical structure of the sentences by means of examples and elucidated the sense of difficult periods. This work was the more difficult as we conversed only by means of the Chinook Jargon.

The following pages contain nothing but the texts with notes and translations. The grammatical dictionary of the language will contain an account of all of the dialects of the Chinookan stock. I have translated the first two texts almost verbatim, while in the latter texts I only endeavored to render the sense accurately, for which purposes short sentences have been inserted, others omitted.

[Grammar and dictionary of the Chinook language. By Dr. Franz Boas.]

Manuscript, in possession of the author, who is preparing it for publication. See note above.

— See Bulmer (T. S.)

Franz Boas was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, July 9, 1858. From 1877 to 1882 he attended the universities of Juelich, Bonn, and Kiel. The year 1882 he spent in Berlin preparing for an Arctic voyage, and sailed June, 1883, to Cumberland Sound, Baffin Land, traveling in that region until September, 1884, returning via St. Johns, Newfoundland, to New York. The winter of 1884-1885 he spent in Washington, preparing the results of his journey for publication and in studying in the

Boas (F.) — Continued.

National Museum. From 1885 to 1886 Dr. Boas was an assistant in the Royal Ethnographical Museum of Berlin, and Dean of Geology at the University of Berlin. In the winter of 1885-1886 he journeyed to British Columbia under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the purpose of studying the Indians. During 1886-1888 Dr. Boas was assistant editor of "Science," in New York, and from 1888 to 1892 Dean of Anthropology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. During these years he made repeated journeys to the Pacific coast with the object of continuing his researches among the Indians. In 1891 Kiel gave him the degree of Ph. D.

Dr. Boas's principal writings are: Baffin Land, Gotha, Justin Perhies, 1883; The Central Eskimo (in the 6th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology); Reports to the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the Indians of British Columbia, 1888-1892; Volksgenau von Bildisch, Verh. der, fur Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte in Berlin, 1891.

Bolduc: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the Rev. J.-B. Z. Bolduc, Quebec, Canada.

Bolduc (Père Jean-Baptiste Zacarie). Mission de la Colombie. Lettre et journal de Mr. J.-B.Z. Bolduc, missionnaire de la Colombie. [Picture of a church.]

Quebec: de l'imprimerie de J.-B. Prévin, imprimeur-libraire, No. 13, rue Montagne. [1883.]

Title verse blank 1. Text pp. 3-95, 16. The larger part of the edition of this work was burned in the printing office, and it is, consequently, very scarce.


Copies seen: Bolduc, Mallo, Wellesley.

Boston Athenaeum: These verbs following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Boston, Mass.

Boston Public: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in that library, Boston, Mass.

Boulet (Rev. Jean-Baptiste), editor, See Youth's Companion.

Brinton: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brinton (Dr. Daniel Garrison). The language of paleohlitic man.
Terms for 1. thou. man, divinity, in Chinook, p. 216.
Issued separately as follows:
— The language of paleohlitic man.
   By Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Professor of American Linguistics and Archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania.
   Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 5, 1888.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1. text pp. 3-16, 8v.
Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 7.
Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

This article reprinted in the following:
— Essays of an Americanist. I. Ethnology and Archaeology. II. Mythology and Folklore. III. Graphic Systems and Literature. IV. Linguistic.
   By Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., Professor [&c. nine lines.]
   Philadelphia: Porter & Contes. 1890.

Title verso copyright 1. pref. prose pp. iii-iv, contents pp. x-vii, text pp. 17-467, index of authors and authorities pp. 490-474, index of subjects pp. 475-498, 8v. A collected reprint of some of Dr. Brinton's more important essays.

The earliest form of human speech as revealed by American tongues (read before the American Philosophical Society in 1885 and published in their proceedings under the title of 'The language of paleohlitic man'), pp. 390-469.

Linguistic contents as under titles next above, p. 461.
Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

— The American Race: A Linguistic Classification and Ethnography. Description of the Native Tribes of North and South America.
   By Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., Professor [&c. ten lines.]
   New York: N. D. C. Hodges, Publisher, 47 Lafayette Place. 1891.


A brief discussion of the north Pacific coast stocks (pp. 103-117) includes a list of the divisors of the Chinook linguistic stock, p. 108.

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.
Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

Daniel Garrison Brinton, ethnologist, born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1884 and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1886, after which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1882, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, eleventh corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Guiyey and Springfield, Ill. until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutic sciences, especially the popular series known as "Nuphley's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of careful observation rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856-57, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archaeology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. For some years he has been president of the American Ethnological and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1888 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section on anthropology. During the same year he was awarded the medal of the "Societe Americaine de France" for his "numerous and learned works on American ethnology," being the first native of the United States that has been so honored. In 1885 the American publishers of the "Encyclopedic Ethnographic," requested him to edit the first volume, to contribute to it the articles on "Anthropology," and "Ethnology," and to revise that on "Ethnography," by Professor Stirling, of Strasburg. He also contributed to the second volume of the same work an essay on the "Prehistoric Archaeology of both Hemispheres." Dr. Brinton has established a library and publishing house of aboriginal American literature, for the purpose
Brinton (D. G.)—Continued.
of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the languages and culture of the native races of America. Each work is the production of native minds and is printed in the original. The series, most of which were edited by Dr. Brinton himself, includes: "The Maya Chronicles" (Philadelphia, 1882); "The Izapa Book of Rites" (1883); "The Firebird; A Comedy Ballet in the Nahual Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua" (1883); "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians" (1884); "The Lamento and Their Legends" (1885); "A Grammar of the Cakchiquel" (1885); and "Ancient Nahual Poetry" (1885). Besides publishing numerous papers, he has contributed valuable reports on his examination of monums, shell-heaps, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He is the author of "The Florida Peninsula: Its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Authorities" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Myths of the New World: A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America" (New York, 1868); "The Religious Sentiment: A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "American Hero Myths: A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent" (Philadelphia, 1882); and A Grammar of American Authors and their Productions, Especially those in the Native Languages" (1883); and "A Grammar of the Cakchiquel Language of Guatemala" (1884).—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.

British Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, London, Eng.


Manuscript in possession of its author, Cedar City, Utah, who furnished me the above transcript of the title-page, and who writes me, October, 1891, concerning it as follows: "I shall issue it on Hall's typewriter, and then duplicate copies with another special machine, and use various types on the machine, testing the use of each. . . . Fifty pages will be devoted to the origin of the language from all sources. Examples of hymns from various languages will be given.


Bulmer (T. S.)—Continued.
St. Onge, (formerly missionary to the | Yakama Indians.)

Manuscript; title as above except blank 1. | Preface in English, II. 1-3; in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, II. 4-12. | Enquiry of the Chinook Jargon, in English, II. 13-14; in Jargon with interlinear translation into English) by Mr. Eells, II. 15-19.—The Chinook Jargon (general remarks, with interlinear English translation), II. 20-22.—Special notes on the Chinook, II. 23-24.—Bibliography of the Chinook Jargon, II. 24-26.—Origin of certain Indian words, I. 25.—Remarks on conjugations, II. 26-27.—Rise and progress of the written language of the Chinook Jargon, I. 28.—Changes in the language, with vocabulary, II. 28-35.—Some words in Yakama, with resemblance to the Jargon, II. 36-40.—Words in the Nisqualli having some resemblance to the Chinook Jargon, I. 41.—Some words from the Cree, II. 42.—A list of verbs found in the Jargon, alphabetically arranged, I. 43.—Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, II. 51-54.—List of the principal adjectives, II. 55-59.—Grammatical construction of the Chinook Jargon, II. 60-62.—Comparison of languages (59 words and phrases) in Tsimshian and Nootka, with the Columbian and Chinook, II. 63-64.—Cree words in the Jargon, II. 65-74.—On the position of words, I. 75.—Remarks on the translation of abstract words, II. 75-78.—The alphabet, II. 78-85.—Partial list of compound words, alphabetically arranged, II. 86-92.—Infections, II. 93-98.—Adjectives, II. 98-101.—General rules on tenses, II. 101-120.—Personal pronouns, II. 112-122.—Numerals, II. 123-142.


Manuscript; title verso blank 1. | Preface verso blank 1. | Special note for readers verso blank 1. | "memos to guide the reader" verso blank 2. | Text alphabetically arranged by English words, II. 1-189, written on one side, only, folio. In possession of its author, who kindly bound it to me for examination. In his "memos" the author gives a list of letters used to indicate the origin of the respective words C, N, E, F, Ch, Fak, Chinook, Nootka, Indian, English, French, Old, and Yakama; and a second list of persons from whom the words were obtained and localities in which they were used.

"In my selection of the term Cree-Chinook I merely intend to convey to students that it has its principal origin in the old or original Chinook language; and although it contains many other Indian words as well as French
Bulmer (T.S.)—Continued.

and English, yet it came forth from its mother as an hybrid, and as such has been bred and nourished as a nursing from the parent stem. I therefore designate it a cheet or new Chinook—
the word cheet being a Jargon word; for lately, just now, now.


Manuscript: 121 leaves, folio, written on one side only, interlaced with 40 blank leaves inserted for additions and corrections. In possession of its author.

The dictionary occupies 100 leaves, and many of the words are followed by their derivations in the languages from which they are derived, and the authority thereof. Following the dictionary are the following: Original Indian names of rivers, towns, etc., in the Western parts of the State of Washington: Skokomish, 2 l.; Chemakum, Lower Chilakaa, Duwamish, 1 l.; Chinook, 2 l.; miscellaneous, 2 l. Names of various places in the Klamath and Modoc countries, 3 l.; Camping places and other localities around the Upper Klamath Lake, 3 l.

[—] Appendix to Bulmer's Chinook Jargon grammar and dictionary.

Manuscript, ll. 1-56, 4°, in possession of its author.

General phrases, as literal as possible, Chinook and English, ll. 6-26. Detached sentences, ll. 27-29. Prayer in English. ll. 30-31; same in Jargon, ll. 32-33. "History" in English, ll. 34-36; same in Jargon (by Mr. Eells), with interlinear English translation, ll. 37-43. An address in English, ll. 44-46; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 47-53. A sermon in English, ll. 54-55; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 56-61. Address in Jargon to the Indians of Puget Sound, by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, ll. 62-66. Address "in May," in English. ll. 67; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 68-70.

[—] Part II of Bulmer's Appendix to the Chee-Chinook Grammar and Dictionary.

Manuscript, 57 ll. 4°, in possession of its author.

Form of marriage, ll. 2-3. solemnization of the marriage service, ll. 4-19. These two articles are in Jargon, with interlinear English translation. Address in English, ll. 11-12; the same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 13-17. From Addison, "in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 18-19. An oration in English, ll. 20; the same in Twana by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, ll. 21-22. A Twana tradition, by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, ll. 23; the same in English, ll. 24-25. Legends in Jargon, by Peré L. N. St. Onge, with interlinear English translation, ll. 26-57.

Bulmer (T.S.)—Continued.

[—] Special scientific notes.

Manuscript, ll. 17-41, in possession of its author.


[—] The Christian prayers in Chinook [Jargon].

Manuscript, 61 ll. 4°, in possession of its author.

Prayers in Chinook Jargon, ll. 1-5. -Lessons 1-17 in Chinook Jargon, with English headings, ll. 6-23. List of special words adopted by Fathers Blanchet and Devers in connection with the service of the mass, ll. 24-25. -Translation of the Chinook prayers into English, ll. 26-38. -Copy of a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Eells to the Indians at Walla-Walla, with interlinear English translation, ll. 39-46. -Of the 97 words used, 46 are of Chinook origin, 17 Nootka, 3 Selish, 2 English, 2 Jargon, and 8 in French. Articles of faith of the Congregational church at Skokomish, Washington, in the Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 47-52. -Orition in Chinook Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 53-54. -Prayers to God in English blank verse, ll. 55-56. The same in Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 57-61.

[Hyms, songs, etc., in the Chinook Jargon and other languages.]

Manuscript: no title-page; text 77 leaves, 4°, in possession of its author.

Songs, ll. 1. -Song with music, ll. 2-3. -School songs by Mr. Eells, ll. 4-5. -Songs from Dr. Ross, ll. 6-12. -Hyms by Mr. Eells, ll. 13-32. All the above are in Jargon with English translations. -Hyms in Nisqually by Mr. Eells, ll. 33. -Hyms in Jargon by Peré St. Onge, ll. 34-45. -Hyms in Yakama, by Peré St. Onge, ll. 45-48; the same in English, ll. 57-64. -Yakama prose song by Father Pimboe, with French translation, ll. 65-69. -Hyms in Jargon by Mr. Eells, ll. 70-71. -Hyms in Yakama, with interlinear English translation, ll. 72-74. -Song in English, ll. 74; the same in Siwash, ll. 75-77.

[The Lord's prayer in various Indian languages.]

Manuscript: no title-page; text 21 numbered leaves, written on one side only, 4°.

The Lord's prayer in Chinook Jargon, ll. 1. -In Yakama, ll. 1. -In Micmac, ll. 3. -Ave Maria in Micmac, ll. 3. -Lord's prayer in Pemboust, ll. 4.
Bulmer (T. S.) — Continued.

In Marschalle, 1. 5; in Passamaquoddy (two versions) 1. 5; Mi'mac (ancient) 1. 9; Montagnais, 1. 6; Abnaki, 2. 6-7; pure Marschante, 1. 7; Shenamoshe, 1. 7; Nisk warm, 1. 8; Challem, 1. 9; Trudaw, 1. 10; Sion, 1. 11; Flathead, 1. 12; Cascade, 1. 12; Tlalum, 1. 13; Huron, 1. 13; Blackfoot, 1. 13; Abnaki, 1. 14; Clacswaw, 1. 14; Trudaw, 1. 14; Aasenbide, 1. 15; Seneca, 1. 15; Cahnigwage, 1. 15; other Mi'mac, 1. 16; Tononten, 1. 16; Cora, 1. 16; Mi'ute, 1. 17; Algonquin, 1. 22. — Hymn in Shenamoshe, II. 23-24.

Among the above papers, Dr. Bulmer is also the author of a number of articles appearing in Fauser Le Jeunes' Rauchhöhe Warae, etc.

I am indebted to Dr. Bulmer for the notes upon which is based the following account:

Thomas Sanders Bulmer was born in 1832, in Yorkshire, England. He was educated at Preston grammar school, Stokely, and at Newton under Brook, was advanced under Rev. C. Talbot and Lord Beresford's son at Stokely, and afterwards was admitted a pupil of the York and Eton diocesan college. He was appointed principal of Dunster union agricultural schools, but soon after emigrated to New York. There he took charge, as head master, of General Hamilton's free school. Thence he went to Upper Canada and was appointed one of the professors in the L'Assumption Seminary College. From there he went to Rush Medical College and Jlin University, Chicago, thence to the École Normale, Montreal; thence to Toronto University, medical department. Later he continued his studies in the École de Médecine and McGill University, Montreal, and graduated in medicine at Victoria University. In 1888 he crossed to London, whence he proceeded to New Zealand, and was appointed superintendent of quarantine at Wellington. In Tasmania and Australia he held similar positions. His health failing, he went to Egypt, and later returned to England. The English climate not agreeing with him, he took a tour of the Mediterranean ports. Returning to London, the Russian grippe attacked him, and he was warned to seek a new climate. He returned to Montreal, on route for the Rocky Mountains, where he sought Indian society for a considerable time. Finding winter disastrous to him, he proceeded to Utah in search of health. For the last two years he has been engaged in writing up his Chinook books, as well as compiling his Egyptian Rites and Ceremonies, in which he has been assisted by English Egyptologists. Dr. Bulmer is a member of several societies in England, and American and the author of a number of works on medical and scientific subjects.

Bureau of Ethnology: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler of the Library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C.


A few words of Chinook and Cathalacon (from Scouler), pp. 373-374. — Vocabulary of several Indian languages compared with the pseudo-Chinook (Cathalacon) from Scouler, pp. 375-378.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:


A few words of Chinook and Cathalacon (from Scouler), pp. 373-374. — Vocabulary of several Indian languages compared with the pseudo-Chinook (Cathalacon) from Scouler, pp. 375-378.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.

— Buschmann.
Buschmann (J. C. E.)—Continued.


Half title verso blank 1 l. general title of the series verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. abgekürzte Inhalts-übersicht pp. xii, xi.

Buschmann (J. C. E.)—Continued.


Linguistic contents as under title next above.

*Copies seen:* Author, Britton, Eames, Maisonneuve, Pilling, Quaritch, Smithsonian, Trumbull.

Published at 20 Marks. An uncut half-mo- 

C.

Catlin (G.)—Continued.

— of | Catlin's | Indian Cartoons, | Portraits, types, and customs [sic]. | 600 paintings in oil, | with | 20,000 full | length figures | illustrating their various | games, religions, ceremonies, and | other customs | and | 27 canvas | paintings | of | Lasalle's discoveries.

New York: | Baker & Goldwin, Printers, | Printing-house square, | 1871.

Abridged title on cover, title as above verso blank 1 l., remarks verso note 1 l. text pp. 5-92. | certificates pp. 93-99, 47.

Linguistic contents as in edition of 1848, | titled next above.


— The Catlin Indian collection, containing | portraits, landscape, costumes, &c., and representations of the manner and customs of the North American Indians. Presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Thomas Harrison, | of Philadelphia, in 1879. A descriptive catalogue by George Catlin, the artist.


Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 76.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

— Part V. The George Catlin Indian gallery in the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), with memoir and statistics by Thomas Donaldson.

In Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution * * * July, 1886, part 2 (half-title 1 l. i-vii, 3-429), Washington, 1886, 8.
Catlin (G.) — Continued.

Descriptive catalogue of Indian portraits (pp. 13-290) includes the Chirnook, p. 96.

Issued separately, with title-page as follows:


Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. i-iii. Illustrations pp. v-vii. Text pp. 3-95. Index pp. 917-939, e.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Congress.


A descriptive catalogue of Catlin's Indian collection (vol. 1, pp. 248-296) includes proper names in a number of Indian languages, among them a few of the Chinook, p. 56.


At the Fischer sale a copy, no. 350, brought 2e.; the Field copy, no. 305, sold for $2.50.


A reprint of Notes of eight years' travels in Europe.

Catlin (G.) — Continued.


Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Congress.
Catlin (G.) — Continued.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.


George Catlin, painter, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796, died in Jersey City, N. J., December 23, 1872. Resided law at Litchfield, Conn., but after a few years' practice went to Philadelphia and turned his attention to drawing and painting. As an artist he was entirely self-taught. In 1832 he went to the Far West and spent eight years among the Indians of Yellowstone River, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Florida, painting a unique series of Indian portraits and pictures, which attracted much attention on their exhibition both in this country and in Europe. Among these were 470 full-length portraits and a large number of pictures illustrative of Indian life and customs most of which are now preserved in the National Museum, Washington. In 1852-1857 Mr. Catlin traveled in South and Central America, after which he lived in Europe until 1871, when he returned to the United States. One hundred and twenty-six of his drawings illustrative of Indian life were at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Hist.

Chalin (Rev. W. C.) See Gill (J. K.).

Chamberlain (Alexander Francis). Words of Algonquin origin [in the Chinkan Jargon]. In Science, vol. 18, pp. 299-291, New York, 1891, 4°. (Failing.) A list of words found in the Jargon vocabulary of Winthrop, Gibbs, and Hale, which are of Algonquin origin.

— The Eskimo race and language. Their origin and relations. By A. F. Chamberlain, B. A.


Comparative Eskimo and Indian vocabularies (pp. 318-322) contain a number of Chinkan and Watulah words (from Teelnie and Dawson, and from Hale), pp. 318-320.

— Notes on the Chinkan Jargon as spoken in the Kootenay District, South Eastern British Columbia, by A. F. Chamberlain, M. A. Ph. D.

Manuscript, 7 unnumbered pages, written on one side only; in possession of its author, who has kindly sent it to me for inspection. A vocabulary of 150 Jargon words.

Alexander Francis Chamberlain was born at Kevinghall, Norfolk, England, Jan. 12, 1805, and came to New York with his parents in 1870, removing with them to Canada in 1874. He matriculated from the Collegiate Institute, Peterboro, Ontario, into the University of Toronto, in 1872, from which institution he graduated with honors in modern languages and ethnology in 1886. From 1877 to 1890 he was fellow in modern languages in University College, Toronto, and in 1890 received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater. In 1890 he was appointed fellow in anthropology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., where he occupied himself with studies in the Algonquin languages and the physical anthropology of Amerindians. In June, 1890, he went to British Columbia, where, until the following October, he was engaged in studying the Kootenay Indians under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A summary of the results of these investigations appears in the proceedings of the association for 1892. A dictionary and grammar of the Kootenay language, together with a collection of texts of myths, are also being proceeded with. In 1892 Mr. Chamberlain received from Clark University the degree of Ph. D. in anthropology, his thesis being: "The Language of the Missoula Indians: A contribution to the Linguistics of the Algonquin Tribes of Canada," embodying the results of his investigations of these Indians.

Mr. Chamberlain, whose attention was, early in life, directed to philological and ethnological studies, has contributed to the scientific journals of America from time to time articles on subjects connected with linguistics and folklore, especially of the Algonquin tribes. He has also been engaged in the study of the Low-German and French Canadian dialects, the results of which will shortly appear. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of several of the learned societies of America and Canada and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1892 he was appointed lecturer in anthropology at Clark University.


Chase (Pliny Earle). On the radical signification of numerals.


Examples in several Indian languages, among them the Chinkon Jargon (from gibbs).

Chinook. The Chinkon Jargon, and English and French equivalent forms.

In the Slatec Bulletin, San Francisco, June 21, 1858. (a)

Contains an unarranged vocabulary of 354 words and phrases.

Title and note from gibbs's Dictionary of the Chinkon Jargon.

For notice of a reprint see Hazlitt (W. C.) dictionary.

Chinook (Jargon) dictionary. See Coones (S. F.)
Chinook. [Vocabularies of some of the Indian languages of northwest America.]

Manuscript, 2 vols. 82 pages folio. Bought for the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Geo. Brinley, the catalogue of which says they came "from the library of Mr. John Pickering, to whom, probably, they were presented by Mr. Dusonceau. They were presented to the Rev. Peter S. Dusonceau, esq., with 1. K. Townsend's respects, Fort Vancouver, Columbia River, September, 1835." Thus contains linguistic material relating to a number of the peoples in the vicinity of Puget Sound, amongst them a Chinook vocabulary of 184 words and phrases, and a Chinook Jargon vocabulary, "used as the means of communication between the Indians and whites on Columbia River," of 148 words.

**Chinook:**

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**Chinook Jargon.**

In American Names, illustrated, vol. 4, pp. 338-339, Chicago, 1873, 8vo. (Lenox.) Contains specimens of a dialogue and the Lord's prayer with English word for word translation.

**Chinook Jargon:**

- Bible history: See Durieux (P.)
- Bible history: St. Omer (L. N.)
- Bible stories: Le-Jeune (M. R.)
- Catechism: Deners (M. R.)
- Dictionary (Gld. 1850): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (Gld. 1862): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (Gld. 1868): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (Gld. 1873): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (C. 1872): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (C. 1870): Blanchet (F. N.)
- Dictionary (C. 1891): Bulmer (T. S.)
- Dictionary (C. 1891): Cosmes (S. F.)
- Dictionary (C. 1871): Deners (M. R.)
- Dictionary (C. 1862): Deners (M. R.)
- Dictionary (C. 1855): Deners (M. R.)
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- Dictionary (C. 1870): Dictionary
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### CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES

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**Clough (J. C.) — Continued.**

Some account of the Chinook Jargon, with specimen words (from Wilson's *Prehistoric man*), pp. 7-9.

Copies seen: Eames.

**Complete Chinook Jargon. See Probasch (T. W.)**

**Complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1856-1859.) See Blanchet (F. N.)**

**Complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1882.) See Gill (J. K.)**

Congress: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

**[Coones (S. F.)] Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon as spoken on | Puget sound and the northwest, | with | original Indian names for prominent places | and localities with their meanings | historical notes, etc. | Published by | Lowman & Handford | stationery & printing co., | Seattle, Wash. | [1801]**

Cover title: Chinook Dictionary | and | original Indian names | of | western Washington. | (Picture.) |

Lowman & Handford | stationery & printing company. | [1801] |

Cover title: Title page blank 1 | preface pp. | (3-4) | p. 5 blank, key to pronunciation p. (6) | numerals p. (7) | text pp. (9-38) 247. |


Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

**Cornell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler, belonging to the library of that university, Ithaca, N. Y.**


2 vols.: title verso name of printer 1 L dedication verso blank 1 | preface pp. | vii-ix, introduction pp. | xi-xx, contents of vol. 1 pp. | xxi-xxiv, text pp. | 1-388 | title verso name of printer

**Cox (J.H.), Introduction to the English language in the S. Pacific.**

London, etc., 1835. |

**Crane (J.)**

In the South Seas, 

A record of a voyage of 18 months, during which half of the world, April 1837—July 1838.
Dawson (Dr. George Mercer). See Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

George Mercer Dawson was born at Vizton, Nova Scotia, August 1, 1849, and is the eldest son of Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, Montreal. He was educated at McGill College and the Royal School of Mines; held the Duke of Connaught’s scholarship, given by the Prince of Wales; and took the Edward Forbes medal in palaeontology and the Murchison medal in geology. He was appointed geologist and naturalist to Her Majesty’s North American Boundary Commission in 1873, and at the close of the commission’s work, in 1875, he published a report under the title of “Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel.” In July, 1875, he received an appointment on the geological survey of Canada. From 1875 to 1879 he was occupied in the geological survey and exploration of British Columbia, and subsequently engaged in similar work both in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. Dr. Dawson is the author of numerous papers on geology, natural history, and ethnology, published in the Canadian Naturalist, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, etc. He was in 1887 selected to take charge of the Yukon expedition.

Definitio Dogmatists . Jargon Chinook. See Demers (M.)

De Horsey (Lient. Algernon Frederick Rous). See Montgomery (J. L.) and A. Horsey .

Demers (Bishop Modesto.) Definitio Dogmatist Inmaculatae Conceptionis Beatissimae Virginis Marie | a SS. D. N. Pio PP. IX.

Second heading: Eadum in evam Linguam translatu que vulgo Jargon Chinook diecitur, queque obtinuit in tota Oregonesi Provincia; antecor Episcopo Vancouverensi Insulae.

?olophous: TYPIS JOANNIS MARIN S. NEOPHRIACENSIS. 1680? No title page, heads only; text leaf verso blank, 12.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

D.

Demers (M.) — Continued.

The dogma is first given in Latin, followed by the translation into the Chinook Jargon.

Copies seen: Georgetown, Filling.


St. Onge Missionary | among the Yakeenas and other Indian Tribes. | Montreal. 1871.

Cover title: The missionaries’s companion | on the | Pacific coast. | [Picture.] | [Three lines of scripture—Mat. xxii. 19.]

Cover title: Frontispiece verso blank 1.1; 1st | verse blank 1.1; plate 1. | prefaced (by Father St. Aug.) pp. 7-9; text pp. 9-45; addenda p. 66; table of contents p. 67, errata p. 68, 16th.


The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence, the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook and then teach it to others. In this manner it became universally known.

The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V.G., and his worthy companion, Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach.

Dickens, some stories of the new world.

Dickens, some stories of the new world.
Demers (M.) — Continued.

"He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed several catechisms, which the Indians learned and sung with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language.

"Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds. The invention of the Catholic Ladder, in April 1839, by Rev. Blanchet, and its oral explanation in Chinook, had a marvelous success and gave the Catholic missionaries a great superiority and preponderance much envied by the missionaries belonging to other denominations.

"Father Demers, afterwards Bishop of Vancouver Island, has now gone to enjoy the reward of his great labours and apostolic zeal. It would be too bad to lose his Dictionary and other Chinook works. So Archbishop Blanchet, who has himself made a compendium of the Christian doctrine in the same language, has had the good inspiration to get the whole published with his corrections and additions."

Preface by Father M. Onge.

Concerning the preparation and publication of this work, Father St. Onge writes me as follows:

"Bishop Demers's little book, which was corrected by Archbishop Blanchet, was never printed. The archbishop gave me the manuscript, which I arranged. I made the spelling uniform and overhauled it completely. I was in the hospital at Montreal at the time, where my bishop had sent me because of ill health. When I got a little stronger, time being hard to pass, I procured a small press, went to work, and printed this Chinook book and the Yakanasa catechism. It was hard work for an invalid, and I made the dictionary as short as possible.

"The Catholic Ladder, of which I send you a copy, was, as you suggest, published by Father Lacombe; but it is only an embellished edition of the Ladder invented by Archbishop Blanchet in April 1839. The archbishop never printed any Chinook explanation of it, and in my preface to the Chinook Dictionary the word sound should have been included."

Copies seen: Ennes, Filling, Trumbull, Welllesley.

Modern Demers. R. C. bishop, born in Canada, died in Vancouver's Island in 1871. He went to the Northwest Territory in 1858 and was engaged in missionary duty among the Indians until 1867, when he was consecrated bishop of Vancouver's Island. — Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Bg.

Dickinson (—). See Everett (W. E.).

Dictionary — Continued.

Published by Hibben & Carwell, Victoria, V. I. [Printed at the office of the Daily Chronicle, Government Street. 1862]


Title from Dr. Franz Boas from copy in his possession.

Dictionary [of] Indian tongues, containing most of the words and terms used in the [Tsispeme, Hydach, and Chinook, with their meaning or equivalent in the [English language.]

Published by Hibben & Carwell, Victoria, V. I. [Printed at the British colonist office, 1865.]


Copies seen: Astor, Eames.

Dictionary. A [Dictionary] of the [Chinook Jargon, or] [Indian Trade Language], [Of the North Pacific Coast. [Picture of an Indian.]]

Published by T. N. Hibben & Co., Victoria, B. C. [Colonist print—Victoria, B. C. [1871]]


Copies seen: Bancroft, Cornell, Eames, Trumbull, Welllesley.


Victoria, R. C.: T. N. Hibben & Co., publishers, Government street [1877?]

Cover title: Dictionary of the] Chinook Jargon, or Indian Trade Language of the north Pacific coast. [Picture.]

Victoria, B. C.: Published by T. N. Hibben & Co., Government Street [1877]
Dictionary — Continued.

Cover title, title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 11 text pp. 5-33, 87.


Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast |


Cover title verso advertisement, title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 11 text pp. 5-33, 87.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3-21.—Part II. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, pp. 22-32.—Lord’s prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 32.

Copies seen: Ford.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast |


Cover title: Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast |


Cover title verso copyright notice (1877), by T. N. Hibben and name of printer 11 text pp. 3-23, 87.


Dictionary — Continued.

22-32.—Lord’s prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. 33.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast |


Victoria, B. C.: | Published by T. N. Hibben & Co. | Government Street. | 1890.

Cover title, title verso copyright (1877) and name of printer 11 text pp. 3-32, 87.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3-21.—Part II. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, double columns, pp. 21-32.—Lord’s prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 32.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian trade language | now in general use on the | north-west coast |

Adapted for general business.


Printed at the Courier job rooms, Olympia, W. T.

Title verso blank 11 text pp. 1-32, 125.


Copies seen: Bancroft.

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1866-1870) See Blanchet (F. N.)

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1891) See Coones (S. F.)

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1892-1897) See Gill (J. K.)

Dictionary of the Chinook . . . trade language. See Probsch (T. W.)
Dictionary — Continued.

Chinook—Continued.

"Jargon" (Mss. 1869) Keels (M.).  
"Jargon" (Mss. 1894) Everett (W. E.).  
"Jargon" (Wash., 1862) Gibbs (G.).  
"Jargon" (N. Y., 1862, 1877) Gibbs (G.).  
"Jargon" (N. Y., 1863, 1877) Gibbs (G.).  
"Jargon" (9th ed. 1862) Gill (J. K.).  
"Jargon" (10th ed. 1864) Gill (J. K.).  
"Jargon" (11th ed. 1867) Gill (J. K.).  
"Jargon" (12th ed. 1869) Gill (J. K.).  
"Jargon" (13th ed. 1896) Gill (J. K.).  
"Jargon" (1862) Good (J. R.).  
"Jargon" (1855) Guide.  
"Jargon" (1861) Tate (I.).  
"Jargon" (1872) Langvien (H. L.).  
"Jargon" (1892) Le-Jumeau (J. M. R.).  
"Jargon" (1892) Le-Jumeau (J. M. R.).  
"Jargon" (1893) Le-Jumeau (J. M. R.).  
"Jargon" (1894) Le-Jumeau (J. M. R.).  
"Jargon" (1895) Stuart (G.).  
"Jargon" (1899) Tate (J. M.).  
"Jargon" (1896) Vocabulary.  

Contains lists of native tribes from Puget Sound northward to Cross Sound, Alaska, with traders’ and native tribal names, grouped according to languages, pp. 7-33. Between pp. 33 and 34 are 14 blank pages.  
This manuscript was copied from the original papers in Sir James’s possession; in Indian names the抄ist has universally substituted an initial K for the initial K.  

Drake (Samuel Gardner). The | Aboriginal races | of | North America; | comprising | biographical sketches of eminent individuals, | and | an historical account of the different tribes, from | the first discovery of the continent | to | the present period | with a dissertation on their | Origin, Antiquities, Manners and Customs, Illustrative narratives and anecdotes, | and | a copious analytical index | by Samuel G. Drake. Fifteenth edition, | revised, | with valuable additions, | by Prof. H. L. Williams. | [Quotation, six lines.]  
New York. | Jarv’s & company, publishers, | 122 Nassau Street. | (1882.)  
Title verso copyright 1 l. pref ace pp. 3-4, contents pp. 5-8, Indian tribes and nations pp.


Chapitre xiii. Philosophie, diversités de langues, etc. (vol. 2. pp. 387-484), includes the Lord's prayer in langue Tchinook du Río Columbia, p. 390; numéraux 1-10 of the Tchinook, p. 401.


Dufossé (E.) Amerienn, Catalogue de livres relatifs à l'Amérique, Europe, Asie, Afrique, et Océanie, et à l'histoire de l'Amérique, etc. (nearly complete.)

Librairie ancienne et moderne de E. Dufossé, 27, rue Guénégand, 27, près le Pont-neuf. Paris [1887]

Cover title as above, no inside title, table of the divisions 11 text pp. 175-422, etc.

Contains, passim, titles of a few works relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Ennis, Filling.

This series of catalogues was begun in 1875.

Dunbar: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. John H. Dunbar, Bloomfield, N.J., which is now dispersed.

Duncaii (David). American races. Compiled and abstracted by Professor Duncaii, M.A.

Duncan (D.) — Continued.

Dunn (John). History of the Oregon territory and British North-American fur trade; with an account of the habits and customs of the principal native tribes on the northern continent. By John Dunn, late of the Hudson's bay company; eight years a resident in the country.

London: Edwards and Hughes, Ave Maria lane. 1846.

Title verso name of printer 1. Preface pp. iii-vi, contents pp. viii-vii, text pp. 1-339, map, etc.

A vocabulary (32 words and 9 phrases) of the language of the Chinnook tribe.

Copies seen: British Museum, etc.

There is an edition of this work in English, Zeller and co., 1848, which does not contain the vocabulary. (Boston Athenæum. British Museum. Harvard.)


— History of the Oregon territory and British North-American fur trade; with an account of the habits and customs of the principal native tribes on the northern continent. By John Dunn, late of the Hudson bay company, eight years a resident in the country. Second edition.


Title verso name of printer 1. Preface pp. iii-vi, contents pp. viii-vii, text pp. 1-359, map, etc.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 359.

Copies seen: Astor.
Durieu (P.) — Continued.
New-York, Cincinnati, and Chicago:
Benizger brothers, printers to the holy apostolic see. [n. d.] [Kamloops, B. C., 1893.]

Frontispiece verso: 1. recto blank. Title verso letter from Pope Leo XIII and copyright notice (1890) 1.3. "approbations to Bishop tilmour's bible history." 3 il. preface pp. v-vi. Text in English, pp. 7-56, in Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters, pp. 1-60, 12. In course of publication, and will contain 200 pages in English and about 400 in Jargon.

This work is an outgrowth of the enterprise of Father Le Jeune, of Kamloops, British Columbia, who has transcribed Bishop Durieu's Jargon translation of the bible history into the characters adopted by him for teaching his Indian charges to read and write; a description of which will be found in this bibliography under his name. His notes have been reproduced by him, with the aid of the mimeograph, on sheets the size of those in the edition of the bible history in English, with which they have been interleaved. When finished it will be issued in an edition of 200, that number of copies of the edition in English having been furnished by Father St. Ouge, of Troy, N. Y.

Copies seen: Pilling.

I have in my library a copy of each of two editions of a "Chinook Vocabulary," with imprints of 1889 and 1892, on the respective title pages of which appears the name of Bishop Durieu. These I had placed under his name.

Eames: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Wilburforce Eames, New York City.

Eells: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been loaned to me for inspection and description by Rev. Myron Eells, 131 13th St., Mason County, Washington.

Eells, Rev. Myron, How languages grow. In the bulletin, March 29 and July 8, 1875, Chi. 79, 1M, 2E.

routes wholly to the Chinook Jargon. Title and note furnished by Rev. Eells.


Four songs in Chinook, with English translations pp. 91-92.

... separately with cover title as follows:

Author's edition. Department of the interior. United States geological...
**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE**

**Beils (M.) — Continued.**


Copies seen: Dunbar, Rames, Georgetown, Puget, Wellesley.

| Portland, Oregon | : | David Steel, successor to Huns, the printer, | 169-171 Second Street, | 1889.|
| Copy seen: | Rames, Pilling, Wellesley.

| A grammatical treatise upon several Indian languages of Washington Territory, among them the Chinook Jargon, p. 303.

— The Chinook Jargon.
| In the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, vol. 1, no. 52, p. 4, column 8, Seattle, Washington Ty., September 29, 1882. (Pilling.)
| Explains the origin of "that miserable Chinook," defends it as a useful intertribal language and for intercourse between the Indians and white men gives the derivation of several words of the language and some grammatical notes.


**Beils (M.) — Continued.**

Chapter v. Literature, science, education, morals and religion (pp. 202-220) contains a short list of books, papers, and manuscripts relating to the Indians of the northwest coast, among them the Chinook and Chinook Jargon, pp. 209-210, 209-211.

Copies seen: Congress, Pilling.

| Boston: | Congregational Sunday-School Publishing Society, | Congregational house, | Corner Beacon and Somer st Streets. (1886.)
| Half-title (Ten years at Skokomish) verso blank 11. frontispiece 1 title verso copyright (1886) and names of printers 1 1. preface 1 dedication verso note 1 Contents pp. vii-x, introduction pp. 11-13, text pp. 15-271. 12°.
| Copies seen: Congress, Pilling.

— Indians of Puget Sound. (Sixth paper.) Measuring and valuing.
| In American Antiquarian, vol. 10, pp. 174-178, Chicago, 1886, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)
| Numerals, and remarks concerning the numerical system of quite a number of the languages of Washington Territory, among them the Chinook.
| The preceding articles of the series, all of which appeared in the American Antiquarian, contain no linguistic material. It was the intention of the editor of the Antiquarian, when the series should be finished, to issue them in book form. So far as they were printed in the magazine they were reprinted and perhaps a number of signatures struck off. The sixth paper, for instance, titled above, I have in my possession, pag 44-48.

| In Smithsonian Institution. Annual Rpt. of the Board of Regents for 1877, part 1, pp. 635-641, Washington, 1880, 8°. (Pilling.)
| "The Chinook Jargon has been ably compiled by Hon. J. Tribble. I knew of but three words in this vocabulary of Indian origin which are not in his dictionary. . . . Out of about 800 words and phrases which answer for words
CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES.

Bells (M.)—Continued.
given by him, only about 470 are used here which shows how the same language will vary in different localities."
This article was issued separately, also, without change. And again as follows:

In Smithsonian Institution, Misc. Papers relating to anthropology, from the Smithsonian report for 1866-67, pp. 605-681, Washington, 1868, 8°. (Eames, Pilling.)

Linguistic contents under title next above.
---Aboriginal geographic names in the state of Washington. By Myron Eells.
Arranged alphabetically and derivations given. The languages represented are: Chinook, Chinook Jargon, Nez Percé, Chehalis, Chilcata, Twana, Capsel, Cayuse, Puyallup, and Spokan.

---[Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.] (*)
Under date of January 9, 1889, Mr. Eells writes concerning this work, as follows:
"I have been at work for the last ten months, as I have had spare time, on a Chinook Jargon-English and English-Chinook Jargon Dictionary, with introduction, remarks about the language and grammar. I am gathering all the words I can find, whether absolute or not, from about fifteen Chinook dictionaries which have been issued since 1858 with the various spellings, marking, as far as I can, all those now in use; also introducing all which have been adopted into the languages of late years from the English and all phrases which can be used as words. I have gone through with the English-Chinook part and have nearly three thousand words; have gone through with the Chinook-English part except S and T and have about two thousand, I hope to finish it this winter, though it is much more of a task than I supposed it would be when I began. I hardly expect it will ever be published, but will keep it in manuscript, having done it largely to preserve the language in its present transitional form, which is quite different from what it was thirty or forty years ago."

I hardly know whether it is worth while for you to mention this, as it is in such an unfinished state; still I have even now put far more work on it than I have on all my other Chinook Jargon writings."

---[Words, phrases and sentences in the Chinook Jargon.] (*)

Bells (M.)—Continued.
---[Sermons in the Chinook Jargon.] (*)
Manuscript, 26 pages, 8°, in possession of its author.
"About 16 years ago, in 1875, when I was learning to talk the language, I wrote four sermons in the Chinook Jargon which I still have. Since that time I have preached a great deal in the language, but do it so easily that I simply make a few headings in English and talk extemporaneously. On looking over these sermons I find that were I to use them again I should need to revise them and to change many expressions so as to make them clearer."

Titles and notes of these three manuscripts furnished me by Mr. Eells.

---See Bulmer (T. S.)
Rev. Myron Eells was born at Walker's Prairie, Washington Territory, October 7, 1843; he is the son of Rev. Cushing Eells, D. D., and Mrs. M. F. Eells, who went to Oregon in 1838 as missionaries to the Spokane Indians. He left Walker's Prairie in 1848 on account of the Whitman massacre at Wallawalla and Cayuse war, and went to Salem, Oregon, where he began to go to school. In 1849 he removed to Forest Grove, Oregon; in 1851 to Hillsboro, Oregon, and in 1857 again to Forest Grove, at which place he continued his school life. In 1862 he removed to Wallawalla, spending the time in farming and the wood business until 1868, except the falls, winters, and springs of 1863-94, 1864-65, and 1895-96, when he was at Forest Grove College, graduating from Pacific University in 1868, in the second class which ever graduated from that institution. In 1868 he went to Hartford, Conn., to study for the ministry, entering the Hartford Theological Seminary that year, graduating from it in 1871, and being ordained at Hartford, June 15, 1871, as a Congregational minister. He went to Boise City in October, 1871, under the American Home Missionary Society, organized the First Congregational church of that place in 1872, and was pastor of it until he left in 1874. Mr. Eells was also superintendent of his Sunday school from 1872 to 1874 and president of the Idaho Bible Society from 1872 to 1874. He went to Skookomish, Washington, in June, 1874, and has worked as missionary of the American Missionary Association ever since among the Skookomish or Twana, and Chilcata Indians; pastor of Congregational church at Skookish Reservation since 1876, and superintendent of Sunday school at Skookomish since 1882. He organized a Congregational church among the Chilcata in 1882, of which he has since been pastor, and another among the whites at Seabeck in 1896, of which he was pastor until 1898. In 1887 he was chosen trustee of the Pacific University, Oregon; in 1885 was elected assistant secretary and in 1889 secretary of its board of trustees. He delivered the address before the Gamma Sigma society of that institution in
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

Eells (M.) — Continued.
1876, before the alumni in 1890, and preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1890. In 1888 he was chosen trustee of Whitman College, Washington, delivered the commencement address there in 1888, and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1890. In 1888 he was elected its financial secretary, and in 1891 was asked to become president of the institution, but declined both.

He was elected an associate member of the Victoria Institute of London in 1881, and a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society at Washington in 1885, to both of which societies he has furnished papers which have been published by them. He was also elected vice-president of the Whitman Historical Society at Wallawalla in 1880. From 1874 to 1888 he was clerk of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Eells at present (1890) holds the position of superintendent of the department of ethnology for the State of Washington at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Emmons (George Falcener). Replies to inquiries respecting the Indian tribes of Oregon and California. By George Falcener Emmons, U. S. N.
Vocabulary of the Chinook dialect (about 40 words), pp. 223-224.

"Many words in this language, I presume, are common to the Chinook language, and perhaps to the Chickceels and Kliamukos, who mix with and appear to understand each other."

Everette (Dr. Willis Eugene). Comparative literal translation of the "Lord's Prayer" in the Tshiun or Chinook Jargon with English.

Manuscript; recorded "from personal knowledge of the language. Written at Chilcat, Alaska, 1884. Corrected word by word by Sitka and Chilcat Indians."

— Comparative literal translation of the Ten Commandments in the Tshiun or Chinook Jargon with English. (*)
Manuscript; recorded "from personal knowledge of the language. Written at Pyramid Harbor, Alaska, in May, 1884, and corrected word by word by repeating to Chilcat, Sitka, and British Columbia Indians until they were thoroughly satisfied with each word and its meaning, as well as a full understanding of each sentence."

— A Dictionary of the Language of the "Klinkit" (Kli'nckt) or Chilcat Indians of Alaska, together with that of the Tshiun, or Chinook Trade Jargon used on the North American Pacific Coast compared with English. (*)

Everette (W. E.) — Continued.
Manuscript; 1,000 words, alphabetically arranged. Recorded "from personal knowledge of the language, and corrected word by word by the Indian trader, Mr. Dickinson, and Chilcat and Sitka Indians, during April, 1884, at Pyramid Harbor, Alaska."

Titles and notes concerning the above manuscripts furnished by the author.

— Hymn in the Chinook Jargon as sung by the Indians of Lake Chelan, Washington territory, U. S. A.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The hymn, which is written in black ink, is accompanied by an English interlinear translation in red.

— The Lord's Prayer | in | Chinook Jargon | as spoken by the Indian Tribes that live on the Pacific coast of Western Oregon, U. S. A.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The prayer in Jargon is written in black, with an English interlinear translation in red.

The two last mentioned manuscripts were transmitted to the Bureau of Ethnology from the Yakama Indian Agency, August 15, 1883.

From notes kindly furnished me by the subject of this sketch, I have compiled the following:

Dr. Willis Eugene Everette was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1855. He was placed under the care of tutors at an early age, and when his parents died, at the close of the war, he began to plan for his own education and future life work. After eight years of study under private tutors and in various schools of learning, he resolved to attempt to investigate the origin of the aboriginal races of North America. He went direct into the field among the Indians of the western shores of Hudson Bay, where he wintered. Here he began studying the languages, manners, and customs of the Cree, Athabaska, and Chippewa. Thence he journeyed amongst the Salteaux, Blood, Piegan, and Blackfoot; the Siouxs, Gros-Ventres, Mandan, Assiniboine, and Crow; the Patoux and Klamath people; the Rogue River, Ahron, and Siletz Indians; the Umatillas and Nez Percé people; the Kilkikat and Yukon tribes; the Indians of Puget Sound; thence up along the British Columbia coast to Chilcat, Alaska, where the Thinhk, Sheektah, and other Alaskan races were found; thence across the main range of Alaska into the headwaters of the Yukon River, and down the Yukon throughout the interior of Alaska to the Arctic sea coast, among the Kutch-Kutchin, Kivchpatsh, and Yukonkutut people, of the valley of the Yukon River and seaward of Norton Sound; and, finally, down to the Aleutian Archipelago, among the Alents of Unalaska, thus completing a chain of investigation from the
Everette (W. E.) — Continued.

manners, customs, and traditions of the North American aborigines, and in hopes that some day he will have leisure enough to reduce them into a set of about ten quarto volumes. Although mining geology and mining law is his profession, his actual life work has been the study of the anthropology of our North American aborigines, and he devotes all his spare time to the latter. His present location is Tacoma, Washington.

Field (T. W.) — Continued.

prices pp. 377–393, supplement pp. 1–50, 8°. Complied by Mr. Joseph Sabio, mainly from Mr. Field’s Essay, title of which is given above.

Contains titles of a number of works in and relating to the Chinook languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Ex. Ms.

At the Super sale, no. 1178, an uncut copy sold for $1.25.

Ford: This word following a title or inclosure within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler, belonging to the library of Mr. Paul L. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Franchère (Gabriel), Relation d’un voyage à la côte du nord-ouest de l’Amérique Septentrionale, dans les années 1810, 11, 12, 13, et 14. Par G. Franchère, etc.


Half-title (Relation d’un voyage) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 5–6, avant propos pp. 7–10, text pp. 11–284, 8°.

Quelques mots (46) de la langue Chinoise sur Tchibon, pp. 204–265.—Eleven phrases in the same, p. 295.

Copies seen: Georgetown, Jacques Cartier School, Maitland.

— Narrative of a voyage to the northwest coast of America in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814; or the first American settlement on the Pacific

By Gabriel Franchère; Translated and edited by J. V. Huntington [Vignette]

Redfield 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York 1854.


A brief reference to the Chinook language, p. 262. The vocabulary and phrases are omitted in this edition.
Franchère (G.) — Continued.

Citations: British Museum, Congress, Georgetown, Maitte, Pilling, Travallon.

Gabriel Franchère was born on November 3, 1786, in Montreal, where his father had established himself as a merchant. His early life appears to have been spent at school and behind his father's counter.

In the spring of 1810 Franchère sought employment in the Pacific Fur Company, and on May 21 he signed articles of engagement with one of the company's partners. By this agreement he bound himself to the service of the company, as a clerk, for five years. In July he left home, with a number of his young compatriots, in canoes for New York.

The Pacific Fur Company was equipping two expeditions for the Columbia country—one overland, from St. Louis, and the other by sea, around Cape Horn. Franchère was assigned to the party going by sea. September, 1810, the ship Tonquin, Jonathan Thorn, lieutenant U. S. Navy, master, set sail for the Pacific coast. On April 12 the party were landed on the south side of the Columbia, ten miles from its mouth, and the company's principal port, called Astoria, was founded.

Franchère exhibited a wonderful talent for acquiring the Indian languages of the country, and otherwise made himself so useful that he was retained at headquarters most of the time, although he made a number of excursions up the Columbia, the Cow Lizit, and the Walla Walla.

After the disbandment of the Pacific Fur Company he entered temporarily into the service of the Northwest Company; but, although brilli

Franchère (G.) — Continued.

Plant offers were made to him, as soon as opportunity offered he determined to return to Montreal by the Canadian overland route up the Columbia, across the Rocky Mountains through the Athabasca Pass, down the Athabasca, across the marshes, down the Saskatchewan, across Lake Winnipeg, up Winnipeg and Rainy rivers, down the Kaministiquia, across Lakes Superior and Huron, up the French River, across the height of land at Lake Nipissing, down the Mattawan, and finally down the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence, a distance of five thousand miles, traveled in canoes and on foot.

He appeared under the paternal roof on the evening of September 1, 1814, greatly to the surprise of his family, who had received no intelligence of his life, since he had left New York, four years previously, and who mourned him as dead, since they imagined he had perished in the ill-fated Tonquin, off the coast of New Colombia.

Franchère removed to Sault Ste. Marie with his young family in 1814 and engaged in the fur trade. Later he became a partner in the noted commercial house of P. Chotechon, Son & Co., of St. Louis, and later still he established himself in New York City as the senior partner in the firm of Franchère & Co.

He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. John S. Prince, mayor of St. Paul, Minn., at the age of seventy years, the last survivor of the celebrated Astor expeditions.—Maitte, in Catholic Annual, 1857.

Frost (J. H.) See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)

G.

Gairdner (Dr. —). Notes on the Geography of the Columbia River. By the late Dr. Gairdner.


Notes on the Indian tribes of the upper and lower Columbia, pp. 255-256, contains a list of the peoples of that locality, with their habitat, among them the divisions of the Chinook.


A vocabulary of 33 words, and the numerals 1-12, in Chinook (month of the Columbia), p. 379.
CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES.

Galilain (A.) — Continued.

1. Vstor. — All names are from the Tehimk, 17 from the Nooakas, 38 from either the one or the other, but doubtful from which; 33 from the French, and 41 from the English. These two last are subjoined, as well as some geographical names, and an alphabetical English list of all the other words is added, which will show of what materials the scanty vocabulary consists.

Vocabulary of the lower Chinook (179 words), pp. 89-95. — Vocabulary of the Wailaha (60 words), p. 121.

Table of generic Indian families of languages.


Includes the Tankinn, p. 402.

Albert Gallatin was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761, and died in Astoria, L. I., August 12, 1849. He was descended from an ancient patrician family of Geneva, whose name had long been honorably connected with the history of Switzerland. Young Albert had been baptized by the name of Abraham Almonse Albert. In 1773 he was sent to a boarding school and a year later entered the University of Geneva, where he was graduated in 1779. He sailed from L'Orient late in May, 1780, and reached Boston on July 14. He entered Congress on December 5, 1786, and continued a member of that body until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, which office he held continuously until 1813. His services were rewarded with the appointment of minister to France in February, 1815; he entered on the duties of this office in January, 1816. In 1825, at the solicitation of President Adams, he accepted the appointment of envoy extraordinary to great Britain. On his return to the United States he settled in New York City, where, from 1831 to 1839, he was president of the National Bank of New York. In 1842 he was associated in the establishment of the American Ethnological Society, becoming its first president, and in 1843 he was elected to hold a similar office in the New York Historical Society, an honor which was annually conferred on him until his death. — Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Ring.

Gatschet: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Albert S. Gatschet. Washington, D. C.


Issued separately with half-title as follows:

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

1. Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories by Albert S. Gatschet; Reprinted from March [1877] Number of The Magazine of American History [New York: 1877.]

Half-title verse blank 1 l. text pp. 145-171, sm. 4°.

Linguistic content as under title next above.


Reprinted in the following works:

Beach (W. W.), Indian Miscellany, pp. 416-447, Albany, 1877, 8°.

Drake (S. G.), Aboriginal races of North America, pp. 748-763, New York, 1882, 8°.

A supplementary paper by the same author and with the same title, which appeared in the Magazine of American History, vol. 6, contains no Chinookan material.

Vocabulary of the Chinookan languages.

Manuscript, 7 leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Grande Ronde Reserve, Yamhill Co., Oregon, in December, 1877, from Frank Johnson, a Chinookan Indian, and recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms (no. 170) of 211 words. About 150 words and phrases are given.

Words, phrases, and sentences in the Chinookan language.

Manuscript, recorded in a copy of Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1st edition. Material collected at Grande Ronde reservation, Yamhill County, Oregon, December, 1877.

Vocabulary of the Wasco and Wenecassissi dialects of the Chinook family.

Manuscript, 7 pp. folio. Taken at the Klamath Lake Agency, Oregon, in 1877.

Albert Samuel Gatschet was born in St. Beatus, in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, October 3, 1832. His propedigous education was acquired in the lyceums of Neuchatel (1843-1845) and of Berne (1846-1852), after which he followed courses in the universities of Berne and Berlin (1852-1856). His studies led for their subject the ancient world in all its phases of religion, history, language, and art, and thereby his attention was at an early day directed to philologic researches. In 1865 he began the publication of a series of brief monographs on the local etymology of his country, entitled "etymologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz" (1865-1877). In 1877 he spent several months in London pursuing antiquarian studies in the British Museum. In 1880 he settled in New York and became a contributor to various domestic and foreign periodicals, mainly on scientific subjects. Diffling into a more extensive study of the American Indians, he published several compositions upon their languages, the most
Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

important of which is "Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas," Weimar, 1876. This led to his being appointed to the position of ethnologist in the United States Geological Survey, under Maj. John W. Powell, in March, 1877, when he removed to Washington, and first employed himself in arranging the linguistic manuscripts of the Smithsonian Institution, now the property of the Bureau of Ethnology, which forms a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gatschet has ever since been actively connected with that bureau. To increase its linguistic collections and to extend his own studies of the Indian languages, he has made extensive trips of linguistic and ethnologic exploration among the Indians of North America. After returning from a six months' sojourn among the Klamaths and Kalapuyans of Oregon, settled on both sides of the Cascade Range, he visited the Kataba in South Carolina and the Chatts and Shetimaka of Louisiana in 1881-82, the Kayowe, Comanche, Apache, Yattassa, Caddo, Natche, Modoc, and other tribes in the Indian Territory, the Tonkawa and Lipans in Texas, and the Atakapa Indians of Louisiana in 1884-85. In 1888 he saw the Tukalitco at Saltillo, Mexico, a remnant of the Nahuat race, brought there about 1575 from Anahua, and was the first to discover the affinity of the Bloxii language with the Siouan family. He also committed to writing the Tumika or Tonca language of Louisiana, never before investigated and forming a linguistic family of itself. Excursions to other parts of the country brought to his knowledge other Indian languages: the Tsimshian, Caughnawaga, Penobscot, and Karankawa.

Mr. Gatschet has compiled an extensive report embodying his researches among the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians of Oregon, which forms Vol. II of Contributions to North American Ethnology. Among the tribes and languages discussed by him in separate publications are the Timucua (Florida, Tonkaw Texas), Yuma (California, Arizona, Mexico), Chumash (California), Bethuck (Newfoundland), Creek, and Hitchiti (Alabama). His numerous papers are scattered through the publications of the various learned societies, the magazines, and government reports.

General discussion: Continued.

Chinook Jargon See Clough (L. C.)
Chinook Jargon Drake (S. G.)
Chinook Jargon Edes (M.)
Chinook Jargon Gatschet (A. S.)
Chinook Jargon Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon Haines (E. M.)
Chinook Jargon Reade (J. D.)
Chinook Jargon Sproat (G. M.)
Chinook Jargon Swan (J. G.)
Chinook Jargon Wilson (D.)

Geographic names:

Chinook

See Gibbs (G.)

Geological Survey: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Georgetown: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that the copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.


Washington: Smithsonian Institution, March, 1883.


Copies seen: Author, Bancroft, Dunbar, Kames, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

"Some years ago the Smithsonian Institution printed a small vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon, furnished by Dr. B. B. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, and prepared as 1 afterwards learned, by Mr. Lionet, a Catholic priest, for his own use while studying the language at Chinook Point. It was submitted by the Institution, for revision and preparation for the press, to the late Professor W. W. Turner.

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CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES. 33

Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

Although it received the critical examination of that distinguished philologist, and was of use in directing attention to the language, it was deficient in the number of words in use, contained many which did not properly belong to the Jargon, and did not give the sources from which the words were derived.

Mr. Hale had previously given a vocabulary and account of this Jargon in his "Ethnography of the United States Exploring Expedition," which was noticed by Mr. Gallatin in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, vol. ii. He however fell into some errors in his derivation of the words, chiefly from ignoring the Chobsai element of the Jargon, and the number of words given by him amounted only to about two hundred and fifty.

"A copy of Mr. Lionnet's vocabulary having been sent to me with a request to make such corrections as it might require, I concluded not merely to collate the words contained in this and other printed and manuscript vocabularies, but to ascertain, so far as possible, the languages which had contributed to it, with the original Indian words. This had become the more important as its extended use by different tribes had led to etymological errors in the classing together of essentially distinct families."—Preface.

Issued also with title-page as follows:

— A | dictionary | o' the | Chinook Jargon, | or, | trade language of Oregon, | By George Gibbs, |


Some copies (twenty-five, I believe) were issued in large quarto form with no change of title-page. (Pilling, Smithsonian.)

See Hale (H.) —

— Alphabeticallv vocabulary of the
| Chinook language. | By | George Gibbs, | [Small design, with motto in Irish and Latin.] |


Vocabulary (English-Chinook), pp. 9-20.— Local nomenclature, pp. 21-23.


Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

Some copies contain a loose half-title (Shea's Library of American Linguistics, VIII.) inserted afterwards. (Lem.)

There was a small edition (twenty-five copies, I believe) issued in large quarto form, with title slightly changed, as follows:

— Alphabeticallv vocabulary of the Chinook language. | By | George Gibbs. | Published under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. |


Vocabulary alphabetically arranged by English words, double columns, pp. 9-20.— Local nomenclature, pp. 21-23.

Copies seen: Eames, Leuoz, Pilling, Smithsonian.

Contains sixteen titular entries, chronologically arranged.

Reprinted in the same work: New York, 1863, 8° and 4°, title above.

— Bibliography [of the Chinook language].
In Gibbs (G.), Alphabeticallv vocabulary of the Chinook language, pp. vii-viii, New York, 1863, 8° and 4°.
Contains six titular entries only.


George Gibbs, the son of Col. George Gibbs, was born on the 17th of July, 1835, at Sunswick, Long Island, near the village of Hallet's Cove, now known as Astoria. At seventeen he was taken to Europe, where he remained two years. On his return from Europe he commenced the reading of law, and in 1838 took his degree of bachelor of law at Harvard University. In 1848 Mr. Gibbs went overland from St. Louis to Oregon and established himself at Columbia. In 1851 he received appointment of collector of the port of Astoria, which he held during Mr. Fillmore's administration. Later he removed from Oregon to Washington Territory, and settled upon a ranch a few miles from Fort St. Helens. Here he had his headquarters for several years, devoting himself to the study of the Indian languages and to the collection of vocabularies and traditions of the northwestern tribes. During a great part of the time he was attached to the United States Government Commission in laying the boundary, as the geologist or botanist of the expedition. He
Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

was also attached as geologist to the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, under Major Stevens. In 1857 he was appointed to the northwest boundary survey under Mr. Archibald Campbell, as commissioner. In 1860 Mr. Gibbs returned to New York, and in 1861 was on duty in Washington in guarding the Capital. Later he resided in Washington, being mainly employed in the Hudson Bay Claims Commission, to which he was secretary. He was also engaged in the arrangement of a large mass of manuscript bearing upon the ethnology and philology of the American Indians. His services were availed of by the Smithsonian Institution to superintend its labors in this field, and to his energy and complete knowledge of the subject it greatly owes its success in this branch of the service. The valuable and laborious service which he rendered to the Institution was entirely gratuitous, and in his death that establishment as well as the cause of science lost an ardent friend and an important contributor to its advancement. In 1871 Mr. Gibbs married his cousin, Miss Mary K. Gibbs of Newport, R. I., and removed to New Haven, where he died on the 9th of April, 1873.


Cover title, title verso blank 1 1. preface pp. 3-4, text pp. 5-62, 18t.


Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

In the preparation of this dictionary Mr. Gill had, he informs me, the assistance of Rev. W. C. Chiltin. An eighth edition was published in 1878, in continuation of those issued by the firm of S. J. Corcoran (see Blanchet [F. N.]), whose stock was purchased by the firm of which Mr. Gill was a member. Of that edition I have been unable to locate a copy.

The first attempt at publication of the trappers' and traders' Indian Jargon in use among the coast and interior tribes of the Northwest was made in 1835, by a sailor [John K. Jewitt] who was captured from the ship Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Boston, which was surprised by the Indians at Nootka Sound, her captain and crew murdered, the sailor who issued his adventures under the title 'The Captive in Nootka' and later the 'Traders' Dictionary,' being the only survivor.

"Several little books, mostly for traders' use, have been printed in this Jargon. A worthy missionary [Rev. Myron Eells] published quite a number of hymns translated from English in Chinook, which has been the only use of the language in the field of belles-lettres.

"The language of the native Indians is seldom heard. The progressive English is forcing its way even into the lodges of the most savage tribes; and many of the original Indian dialects of the coast, of which Chinook was the most important, have disappeared entirely, with the nations that spoke them.

"Of the ancient languages of the Chinooks, but two hundred words are given in the present dictionary, the remainder being words from other coast tribes, Yakimas, Waces, Nez Percés, and other tongues." — Preface.

Mr. Gill's statement in regard to the "first attempt at publication of the trappers' and traders' Indian Jargon," quoted above, needs a word of correction. Jewitt's work, first issued under the title of "A Journal kept at Nootka Sound," Boston, 1807, contains no linguistic material. Later it was published with the title "A narrative of the adventures and sufferings of John R. Jewitt," Middletown, Conn. 1815, and went through a number of editions. This work does not contain a Jargon vocabulary at all, but one in the Nootka language (Wakashan family). The work entitled "The Captive in Nootka" is not by Jewitt, but is a compilation from his work by S. G. Goodrich (Peter Farley), and was first issued, so far as I know, Philadelphia, 1832. It contains a few Nootka words and phrases, but no vocabulary. Of the Traders' Dictionary, by Jewitt, of which Mr. Gill speaks, we have been unable to trace a single copy.


Cover title, title verso name of printer 11. preface signed J. K. Gill & co. pp. 5-6, text pp. 7-60, 18t.
GILL (J. K.) — Continued.

GILL (J. K.) — Continued.

[——] Dictionary of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Use in Conversation. | (Compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly im. proved by the addition of necessary words | never before published.) Eleventh edition.


1887. | Cover title, title verso copyright (1889) 1 l. explanatory suggestions pp. 3-4, preface pp. 5-6, text pp. 7-63, 18°.


Copies seen: Pilling.

In response to certain inquiries of mine, Mr. Gill writes me, under date of November 19, 1891, as follows:

"In your favor of October 27th you request us to supply you with a copy of each edition of the Chinook Jargon which we have published, and also to state what we may be able in regard to the bibliography of the Chinookan languages. "So far as the Chinook Dictionary published by McCormick is concerned [see Blanchet (F. N.)], we doubt very much whether we could find, without advertising, a single copy of it at this time. We received from McCormick & Co. some dozens of them of different dates of publication, but uniform as to contents, when we bought the dictionary from them. We either disposed of or destroyed them years ago. It is now about twelve years since we began the publication of our Dictionary of Chinook. The dictactor of this letter compiled our dictionary and added hundreds of necessary words to the vocabulary of the English-Chinook, which is yet quite insufficient as a dictionary for ordinary civilized people, but more than equal to the demands of the Indians and settlers for whom it was intended. It is, at least, quite as extensive as need be, but not, perhaps, so well selected. I flatter myself that the dictionary we produced in 1878, which I believe was our earliest publication of it, was the first one based upon a right conception of the origin of many of the words comprising the Chinook vocabulary, and also a phonetic basis which should produce the form of all Chinook words and the simplest style corresponding to our method of writing English. We have just issued a thirteenth edition of this dictionary.
Gill (L. K.) — Continued.

which corresponds with the last two. We also send you a copy of the ninth edition, which I believe represents the previous eight editions and the succeeding ones up to the eleventh. The work was stereotyped when we got out our first edition, and the copy change has been in the preface and appendix. I have learned much about the Chinook Jargon and other Indian tongues since the compilation of the first dictionary, and if it were to be rewritten to-day I should make some very slight changes in the book. I do not think the changes required would affect more than twelve of the root-words of the Chinook, but I should make some research into the literature of the early part of this century and pass some time among the Indians most proficient in the Chinook to find if possible the words need interally for 'egos,' 'rock,' 'fat,' 'maple,' 'mountains,' 'kills,' the names of different parts of the human body, its diseases, and many other subjects and things which must have been referred to by words in common use before the white people came to this region, but which the compilers of the early dictionaries seem to have entirely neglected.

"When I began the compilation of our own it was only because we had to have a new edition of the dictionary. The head of our firm considered the old one was 'plenty good enough,' and for this reason my labors in increasing the vocabulary, both Chinook and English, were greatly curtailed. His view of the matter was a business one, however, and mine the impracticable side of it. Probably within the time we have been publishing this dictionary (thirteen years) the Indians who were restricted to the use of Chinook in conversation with the settlers of the North Pacific coast have decreased more than one-half in number. A great portion of these have died or been killed by our enterprise settlers (the probable reason for this killing being that the Indians lived upon our people wanted, an example which they have had before them since the settlement of Manhattan and which they have not been slow to follow). Chinook is becoming a joke on the Pacific coast. White people learn it for the sake of attempting to talk with Indians who speak just as good English as their would-be patrons and interlocutors. The sale for the books slowly decreases also.

"You are probably aware that during the last year a valuable book upon the Chinook was issued in London, written by Horatio Hale, M.A., F. R. S. C. It is the most ambitious work on this subject which has ever been attempted, and to me it is a marvel that this work should have seen the light in London, so remote from any apparent interest in, or knowledge of, the Chinook. If you have it you will find that Mr. Hale has followed nearly the same system of spelling as that I adopted a dozen years ago. I judge that my dictionary was his model, to some extent, from the fact that he spells the word kloske as I do; also kloan, klook, etc., which in some of the other vocabularies have been spelled with a 'c' instead of 'k' and with a final 'o' instead of 'a,' and, in fact, three or four different ways of spelling for the same word. Mr. Hale uses kloks for the verb to try, to read, to plan, etc.

"Now this word, as I hear it spoken among the Indians, ends gutturally, and for that reason I spelled it as I have heard it pronounced, kloks. Mr. Hale accepts the last syllable of klosh and spells the last syllable nie, which would make his pronunciation of the word very different from mine. Mine, I know, is the common, in fact, universal expression. I am often moved to open a correspondence with Mr. Hale on the subject of his book because of his bohemianism. He attempts to prove too much, as I believe, and would make it appear that Chinook did not exist as an intertribal language prior to its necessity for the use of the trapper and the trader. I am convinced of the contrary. Within the year I have talked with an Indian who was a man grown when Lewis and Clarke came to this country, and have his assurance that the Klallam, Multnomah, Clatsap, Chinook, and other tribes all talked to each other in this ancient Volapük upon matters of business or any other intertribal affairs, while each tribe had its own language. I have said something on this subject in the preface to our dictionary. Mr. Hale's book has given me much pleasure in reading over his collection of Chinook romantic songs and examples of the common use of the language. It is not strange if there should be a wide difference in the pronunciation and use of the language between San Francisco Bay and Sitka, between the mouth of the Columbia and the top of the Rocky Mountains.

"Mr. Hale mentions one or two books or pamphlets which I have not seen, but shall take my first opportunity to secure, giving more space to the Chinook.

"I am glad to see that several books which I think you will be glad to get. . . .

"You will see that none of these different books attempt to give the accent, and leave the learner entirely at a loss as to the force of the words. For instance, the Chinook word for blanket, passar (spelled in two or three different ways by the different publishers), is properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. You will see how very different the word becomes if you attempt to accent the first or last syllables. I can assure you that there are no differences in our publications of the Chinook dictionary excepting what I have referred to in the two examples sent you. The books from other sources which I send are the only editions which had appeared at the time I prepared them and I think they have none of them been duplicated since."

In response to criticisms made by me in regard to the above, more especially of that portion of it relating to 'Jewitt's work (see under first

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.
Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

As to my argument that the Jargon was of an earlier date than 1620, I have to say that I went rapidly last evening through my copy of Jewitt's "Capitve of Nootka" (1831), and found scattered through the following words, which I am sure have a relation more than accidental to the present Chinook.

"Jewitt uses the word pse' for the firing of a gun. He speaks of an edible root called qan- nose and another, qam, the latter doubtless a form of kannas and the former probably of house, both of which roots are still eaten by many of our primitive Indians. Tyee is identical with the present word for the deity or anything great. Pethoketh is evidently p'yil'; peshat (bad) is also identical. Three other words used by Jewitt, kutoak, qahtoot, and abeath, myself from the talk of hearing it, and if I had time to hunt them up I believe I could connect two of them with Chinook readily.

"Now, I do not claim that the Chinook Jargon originated at the mouth of the Columbia River, where the Indians lived, but that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the coast tribes, whose intercourse was much more frequent than those of the interior. It spread by the Columbia River and through waterways, at last reaching the Rocky Mountains, and covered the coast from San Francisco Bay to the Arctic. As the trade was done largely at Nootka Sound a century ago, that language would naturally be largely represented in such a jargon, but the fact that the oldest white people who have made any records of this Oregon region have used tyee as a name for God, cock for water, cluse for good, etc., and that the same sounds are found in the Nootka and other northern tongues, other than the original Jargon, seems to me only to prove my position.

Jewitt encountered these words as long ago as 1865, which certainly gives me reason for my theory that the Chinook is of an earlier date than opponents concede. The whole of Jewitt's narrative is so palpably that of a simple, old-time sailer spinning his yarn, which bears internal evidence of its truth, and which agrees with established facts and circumstances on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt but as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at first by the Indians who lived on this northern coast, that it leaves to me no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, although he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote pama for families, it may have been days or months ago, that it was an inter-racial language of quite an ancient date, and used at fir---
Gill's dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1889-1891.) See Gill (J. K.)


Cover title differing from the above in one line of the imprint only ("Victoria, B. C."). Title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 5-6, text pp. 8-46, 8°.

Chinook (Jargon) dictionary. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, containing about 750 words and the numerals 1-11, 20, 30, 100, 1000, occupies the even numbered pages 8-30, the Thompson vocabulary occurring on the alternate, odd-numbered pages. Conversations, English-Chinook, pp. 22, 34.—The Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear translation in English, p. 34.

Copies seen: Bancerof, Dunbar, Eames, Mallet, Pilling, Wellesley.

Grammar:

Chinook

See Bancerof (F.)

Grammatic comments:

Chinook

See Gallatin (A.)

Chinook

Hale (H.)

Chinook Jargon

Crane (A.)

Chinook Jargon

Eells (M.)

Chinook Jargon

Hale (H.)

Wattala

Bancerof (H. H.)

Grammatic treatise:

Chinook

See Bancerof (F.)

Chinook

Müller (F.)

Chinook Jargon

Bulmer (T. S.)

Chinook Jargon

Deners (M.) et al.

Chinook Jargon

Hale (H.)


Printed cover as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1-344, contents pp. 345-351, 8°.

Gill's complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. See Gill (J. K.)

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

and published in 1846 in my volume of the U. S. Exploring Expedition series. These were supplemented by later information obtained from the excellent dictionary of George Gibbs and from the letters and publications of Mr. Eells and Dr. Boss. I should have preferred to retain the 'scientific orthography' (consonants as in English, vowels as in Italian) which was adopted in my former work; but as the Jargon has now become through its use by the missionaries and others, a written language with the English orthography, it seemed proper to adopt that spelling, merely adding the scientific forms in parentheses as a guide to the pronunciation.

"The word meaning out, which Mr. Gill spells Bhanáni dividing it in his dictionary, I presume, to show that it is a trisyllable I written by Mr. Eells in his sermon printed in my Jargon volume (p. 29) Bhanáni (Bhanáni kepa tunca, out of town), by Mr. Gibbs, Bhanáni, or Bhole-and, with the accent affixed to the last syllable. The Jargon has several tri- syllables of this sort, such as saphali or sabali, above, kewkewl, below, ilkibe, earth, which are variously written, and are accented indifferently on the first or on the last syllable.

"In Mr. Gill's suggestion that 'Chinook existed as an intertribal language prior to the necessity of the use of the trapper and trader,' he evidently confounds, as many do, the proper Chinook language with the Jargon, or artificial trade language. The Indians of Oregon territory were quick in learning languages, and some of them could speak five or six native idiom. The genuine Chinook, being spoken by a tribe holding a central position along the Columbia River, and much given to trade, would naturally be known to many natives of other tribes, and would be frequently spoken in intertribal intercourse, like the Chippewa among the eastern Indians and the Malay in the East Indian Archipelago. This was doubtless what was meant by Mr. Gill's aged native informant in referring to the Chinook as the common medium of intercourse before the white traders visited the country. That he could have referred to the Jargon is simply impossible, as the internal evidence of its structure sufficiently shows.

"Both philology and ethnography are much indebted to the thoughtful labors of intelligent inquirers like Mr. Gill in preserving these interesting relics of vanished idioms and aboriginal customs. I sought, perhaps, to add that though the use of the Jargon is dying out, for the reason which Mr. Gill so pitily gives, in the country of its origin—the Pacific coast region south of Puget Sound—it is extending in British Columbia and Alaska, and seems likely to do good service there for many years to come."
Grasseir (R.) — Continued.
Examples from several North American languages are made use of by the author: Nahuatl, Dakota, Othomi, Maya, Quiché, Totonaque, Iroquois, Athapasko, Chichewake, Sahaptin, Tcherekess, Algonquin, Tzaraque, Esquimaux, Tehimik, Choactaw, pp. 17, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 84, 129-132, 133, 137, 325-326, 394, 395.

Copies seen: Gatchett.

Green (J. S.) — Extracts from the report of an exploring tour on the northwest coast of North America in 1829, by Rev. J. S. Green.
"Their language," p. 244, includes four phrases in the language of Queen Charlotte Island compared with the same in the Jargon of the tribes.

Haines (Eliajh Middlebrook). The | American Indian. | (Uhnish-in-na-ba.)
The Whole Subject Completo in One Volume | Illustrated with Numerous Appropriate Engravings. | By Elijah M. Haines. | [Design.]
Chicago: | the Mas-sin-ma-gan company, | 1888.

Title verso copyright notice (1888) etc. 1 l. preface pp. vii-viii, contents and list of illustrations pp. 9-22, text pp. 23-221, large 8°.
Chapter vi, Indian tribes, pp. 121-171, gives several alphabetical lists and a general alphabetical list of the tribes of North America, derivations of tribal names being frequently given; among them the Chionko, pp. 131-132. — Chapter ix, Indian languages (pp. 184-212) contains much linguistic material relating to the North American peoples; amongst it "the Chionko Jargon," which includes a general discussion of the language, pp. 211, and a vocabulary of 90 words, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 211-212. — Chapter xxxvi. Numerals and the use of numbers (pp. 435-451) includes the numerals 1-12, 20, 100 (from Schoolcraft), p. 445. — Chapter iv. Vocabularies (666-756) includes a Vocabulary comparing proper names and other parts of speech (I thus, he, see=no) in the dialects of various Indian tribes, among them the Chionko, p. 676.
Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Haldeman (Samuel Stelman). Analytic orthography; an investigation of the sounds of the voice, and their alphabetic notation; including the mechanical of speech, and its bearing upon

Guide-Book to the Gold Regions of Frazer River. With a map of the different routes, &c.
A vocabulary of the Jargon, pp. 45-55.
Title and note from tilts's Dictionary of the Chionko Jargon.

Guide to the province of British Columbia, | for 1877-8. | Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources |

of information.
Victoria: | T. N. Hibben & co., publishers, | 1877.
Title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 1 l. preface verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v-x, text pp. 1-374, advertisements pp. 375-410, 8°.
Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Pilling.

Half-title: (United States exploring expedition, by authority of Congress) verso blank 1 1. title verso blank 11. contents pp. v-vii, alphabet pp. ix-xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3-600, map 4°.

Languages of northwestern America (pp. 531-650) contains general remarks and examples of the languages of the peoples of that region, including the Tahinuk family, pp. 562-564.—Remarks on the vocabularies, pp. 567-568.—Vocabulary (600 words) of the Tahinuk (Wathla or Cascade Indians, Nihailoliths or Echeleoots, Tahinuk, Tatsop or Clatsops, Wakalikan or Walkerainese), pp. 570-628.—The "Jargon" or trade language of Oregon (pp. 635-650) contains remarks on its origin, pp. 635-638.—Lists of 17 words derived from the Nootka, 41 words from the English, 190 words from the Tahinuk, 33 words from the French, 12 words by onomatopoeia, and 38 doubtful, pp. 639-650.—Remarks on the phonology, grammar, etc. (including the numerals 1-10, 100, and the pronouns), pp. 616-644.—Short sentences with English equivalents, pp. 644-616.—Vocabulary (English-Chinook, about 29:3 words), pp. 646-650.

For a reprint of much of this material see Gallatin (A.)


At the Squier sale, no. 446, a copy brought $13; at the Murphy sale, no. 123, half maroon morocco, top edge gilt, $13.

Issued also with the following title:


Half-title (United States exploring expedition) verso blank 1. title verso blank 1. contents pp. v-vii, alphabet pp. ix-xii, half-title verso blank 1. text pp. 3-600, map 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Kames, Lenox.

— Was America peopled from Polynesia?


(Hames, Pilling.)

Hale (H.) — Continued.

Table of the pronouns I, thou, we (inc.), we (exc.), ye, and they in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, pp. 388-387, includes the Tahinuk, p. 386, line 21.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:


Berlin 1890. | Printed by H. S. Herrman.

Title verso blank 11. text pp. 3-15, 8°.

Pronouns in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, including the Tahinuk, p. 14.

Copies seen: Pilling, Weddell.

— An international idiom. | A manual of the Oregon trade language, or | "Chinook Jargon." | By | Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C., member | [etc. six lines.]

London: | Whittaker & co., White Hart Street, | Paternoster square. | 1890.

Half-title verso blank 1. title verso names of printers 1. prefatory note verso extract from a work by Quarefages 1 contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1-63, 16.

The Oregon trade language, pp. 1-3. Its origin and composition pp. 3-15. Orthography and pronunciation pp. 9-23 includes three short comparative vocabularies—Chinook, Chinook Jargon, and meaning; English, Jargon, and meaning; French, Jargon, and meaning. pp. 9-11. Grammar, including numerals and a list of pronouns, pp. 12-19. The past and future of the Jargon, pp. 18-21. The language as spoken (pp. 22-38) includes a list of sentences and phrases pp. 22-31; songs (from Swan and Boas) with English translations, pp. 24-25; hymns (from Kelles), with English translation, pp. 26-27; sermon (from Kelles's manuscript), in English, pp. 28-32; the same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, pp. 32-37; the Lord's prayer (from Kelles) in Jargon, with interlinear translation into English, pp. 37-38. Trade language, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, by Jargon words, pp. 39-52, English and trade language, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, by English words, pp. 53-63.

"This dictionary, it should be stated, is, in the main, a copy (with some additions and corrections) of that of George Gibbs [p. n.], published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1863, and now regarded as the standard authority, so far as any can be said to exist; but it may be added that the principal part of that collection was avowedly derived by the estimable com-
Hale (H.) — Continued.
Supplier from my own vocabulary, published seven
than years before."
Copies seen: Emes, Pilling.
For critical reviews of this work, see Charac-
rency (H. de), Grove (A.), Zeland (C. G.),
Reads (J.), and Western.
Horatio Hale, ethnologist, born in Newport,
N. H., May 3, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in
1837 and was appointed in the same year philolo-
nist to the United States exploring expedition
under Capt. Charles Wilkes. In this capacity
he studied a large number of the languages of
the Pacific islands, as": as of North and
South America, Australia, and Africa, and
also investigated the history, traditions, and
customs of the tribes speaking these languages.
The results of his inquiries are given in his
Ethnography and Philology (Philadelphia,
1840), which forms the seventh volume of the
expedition reports. He has published numerous
works on anthropology and ethnology, is a
member of many learned societies, both in Europe
and in America, and in 1886 was vice-
president of the American Association for
the Advancement of Science, presiding over
the section of anthropology.—Appleton's Cyclop. of
Am. Bign

Harvard: This word following a title or within
parentheses after a note indicates that a copy
of the work referred to has been seen by the
compiler in the library of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

[Hayden (Ferdinand Vanleuver),] in charge.
Department of the interior. | Bulletin of the United States |
Geological and geographical survey of |
the territories. | No. 1—Vol. VI. |
Washington: Government printing |
office, 1874—1881.
6 vols. 8°.
Eells (M.), The Twana Indians, vol. 3, pp. 57–
114.
Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Hazzitt (William Carew). British Columbia, |
and the Vancouver island; comprising |
a historical sketch of the British |
settlements in the north-west |
coast of America; | And a Survey of the |
| physical character, capabilities, |
climate, topography, | natural history, |
geology and ethnology | of that region; |
| Compiled from Official and other

Hazzitt (W. C.) — Continued.
Authentic Sources. | By | William |
Carew Hazlitt, | author of | [&c. two |
lines.] | With a map. |
London: G. Routledge & co., Farring-
don street. | New York: 18 Beek-
man street. | 1858. | (The auth.
reserves the right of Translation.)
Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of |
vii-viii, text pp. 1-240, appendix pp. 241-247, |
colophon p. 248. 16°.
Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon (356 |
words and phrases, and the numerals 1-12, 100, |
1000) from the San Francisco Bulletin, June 4 |
(1858), pp. 241-243. See Chinook.
Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Con-
gress, Harvard.

—— The | Great gold fields of | Cariboo; |
with an authentic description, |
bring down to the latest period, |
of | British Columbia and Vancouver |
| island. | By | William Carew Hazlitt, |
| of the inner temple, barrister-at-law. |
| With an accurate map. |
London: Routledge, Warne, and |
Routledge, Farringdon street. | New |
York: 56, Walker street. | 1862.
Title verso names of printers I. preface pp. |
il-v, contents pp. vii-viii, text pp. 1-165, appen-
dixes pp. 166-169. 16°.
Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon as noted |
under title next above, pp. 170-190. |
Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston, 
Atheneum.

This author's Cariboo, the newly discovered |
gold fields of British Columbia, London. 1862.
Does not contain the vocabulary.

Hymn-book: |
Chinook Jargon |
See Eells (M.)

Chinook Jargon |
Le Jeune (J. M. K.)

Hymns: |
Cascade |
See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Chinook |
Blanchet (F. J.)
Chinook Jargon |
Tate (C. M.)
Chinook Jargon |
Blumer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon |
Deener (M.) et al.
Chinook Jargon |
Everette (W. E.)
Chinook Jargon |
Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon |
Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon |
Mackay (X. D.)
Chinook Jargon |
St. Ongo (L. N.)

Haste, see (Inc.), see also Polynesi-
a and the Tahitian. | Or |
Haste, Poly-
A Manual of Poly-
A Manual of Poly-
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Jacques Carrier School: These words following a title or enclosed within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Montreal.


First title verso "avis important" | 1 l. second title verso printer 1 l. introduction numbered by columns 9-208, text in double columns 209-1250, notes additionnelles columns 1240-1432, table des matières columns 1433-1448, large 8°.

The article "Colombienne," columns 435-438, contains a brief enumeration only of the tribes speaking languages of five different families, of which two are Chineo, viz.:

2. Colombienne inférieure, including the dialects of the Echohouts, the Skillouts, the Wahiakumas, the Cathlamahs, the Chinookas, the Clatsops, and the Cliffs.

3. Multuanah, including the dialects of the Multuanah, the Cathlacumap, the Cathlanaahquah, the Cathlacumapat, the Clannahminum, the Clahnaquah, the Quathlapettes, the Shotes, the Cathlahaaw, and the Clackuumas.

Copies seen: Eames.

Johnson (Frank). See Gatschet (A. S.)

Jülg (B). See Vater (J. S.)
CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES.

K.


In Bates (H. W.), Central America, the West Indies, etc., pp. 443-561. London, 1878, 8°.

General scheme of American races and languages (pp. 480-497) includes a list of the branches of the Chinookan family, divided into languages and dialects, p. 474. Alphabetical list of all known American tribes and languages, pp. 498-501.

Reprinted in the 1882 and 1885 editions of the same work and on the same page.

Keane (A. H.)—Continued.

— American Indians.


Colombo Races, p. 826. Includes the divisions of the Chinookan.

Knipe (Rev. C.) [Comparative vocabulary of the Chinook and Tahkaht.] Manuscript, 3 leaves, folio, written on one side only; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Included in an article by Mr. Knipe, entitled: Notes on the Indian tribes of the northwest coast of America.

L.


Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. contents pp. iii-iv; list of appendices pp. v-xvi, text pp. 1-55, appendices pp. 56-240, 8°.


Copies seen: Georgetown.


Contains a number of Cathlacson terms in the comparative lists of words.

Reprinted in the same author's Opuscula, pp. 275-297, for title of which see below.


In Ethnological Soc. of London, Journ. vol. 1, pp. 154-166, Edinburgh [1848], 8°. (Congress.)

A vocabulary of the Shoshonees, showing "affinities (such as they are)" with a number of American languages, among them the Chinook and Cathiacson, pp. 159-169.

This article reprinted in the same author's Opuscula, pp. 249-264, for title of which see below.

— The natural history | of | the varieties of man. | By | Robert Gordon

Latham (M. D.)—Continued.

Latham, M. D., F. R. S., late fellow of King's college, Cambridge; one of the vice-presidents of the Ethnological society, London; corresponding member to the Ethnological society, New York, etc. [Monogram & shield.] London: [John Van Voorst, Paternoster row. | M. D. CCC] [1850].

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii-xi. bibliography pp. xii-xv, explanation of plates verso blank 1 l. contents pp. xix-cxxvii, text pp. i-568, index pp. 569-574, list of works by Dr. Latham verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Division F. American Mongolide (pp. 287-460) includes a classification of a number of North American families, among them the Chinooks, pp. 318-323. This includes a general discussion, pp. 316-321; Jargon words of English origin (29), of French origin (23), and derived by onomatopoeia (6), pp. 321-322.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Elms.

— On the languages of Northern, Western, and Central America. By R. G. Latham, M. D. (Read May the 9th.)

In Philological Soc. [of London], Trans. 1856, pp. 57-115. London [1857], 8°. (Congress.)

Brief references to the Chinook and its relation to other northwest languages.

This article reprinted in the same author's Opuscula, pp. 326-377, for title of which see below.

— Opuscula. | Essays | chiefly | philological and ethnographical | by | Robert Gordon Latham, | M. A.; M. D.; F. R. S., etc. | late fellow of Kings college, Cambridge, late professor of English | in University college, London, late
Latham (R. G.) — Continued.

assistant physician at the Middlesex hospital.

Williams & Norgate, 14 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London; and 20 South Fredericke street, Edinburgh.

Leipzig, R. Hartmann. 1800.

Title verso name of printer 1 l, preface pp. ill-iv, contents pp. v-vi, text pp. 1-375, addenda and corrigenda pp. 376-414, 87.

A reprint of a number of papers read before the ethnological and philological societies of London, among them the following, which include Chinookan material:

On the languages of Oregon territory (pp. 219-294) contains a comparative vocabulary of the Shoshone and other languages, among them the Chinook and Cathlaacen, pp. 255-256.

Miscellaneous contributions to the ethnography of North America (pp. 273-287) contains a number of Cathlaacon words in the comparative lists.

On the languages of northern, western, and central America (pp. 320-377) contains brief references to the Chinook and its relation to other languages.

Addenda and corrigenda, 1859 (pp. 374-416) contains brief comments on the Chinook, p. 368; Chinook words, p. 398; short vocabulary (12 words) of the Chinook compared with Selish and Shoshone, pp. 415-416.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Brinton, Burean of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Watkinson.

At the Quaker sale a presentation copy, no. 620, brought $2.37. The Murphy copy, no. 1438, sold for $1.


Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Burean of Ethnology, Eames, Watkinson.

Dufossé, 1887 catalogue, no. 24564, priced a copy 20 fr., and Eames, no. 36 of catalogue 16, 10 M.

Latham (R. G.) — Continued.

Robert Gordon Latham, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Latham, was born in the vicarage of Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812. In 1810 he was entered at Eton. Two years afterwards he was admitted on the foundation, and in 1829 went to Kings, where he took his fellowship and degrees. Ethnology was his first passion and his last, though for botany he had a very strong taste. He died March 9, 1868. — Theodore Watts in The Athenaeum, March 17, 1868.

Leclerc (Charles). Bibliotheca americana: Catalogue raisonné d'une trés-précieuse collection de livres anciens et modernes sur l'Amérique et les Philippines; classés par ordre alphabétique de noms d'auteurs. Rédigé par Ch. Leclerc. [Design.]

Paris: Maisonneuve & Cie 1867, quai Voltaire; M. D. CCC. LVII 1867.

Cover title above, half-title verso details of sale 1 l, title above verso blank 1 l, preface pp. v-vii, catalogue pp. 1-497, 87.

Includes titles of a number of works containing material relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Fletcher sale, a copy, no. 910, brought 10.; at the Quaker sale, no. 651, $1.50. Leclerc, 1878, no. 345, prices it 4 fr. and Maisonneuve, in 1880, 9 fr. The Murphy copy, no. 1452, brought $2.75.

Bibliotheca americana: Listoire géographique, archéologique et linguistique des deux Amériques et des Isles Philippines; rédigé par Ch. Leclerc. [Design.]


The linguistic part of this volume occupies pp. 537-649; it is arranged under families, and contains titles of books in many American languages, among them following:

Langues américaines en général, p. 537-550; Eames, no. 555.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Eames, Pilling.


Lee (Daniel) and Frost (J. H.) Ten years in Oregon. By D. Lee and J. H. Frost, late of the Oregon mission of
Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)—Cont'd.
the Methodist episcopal church.


Title verse copyright notice 1. preface pp. 3-6, contents pp. 7-11, text pp. 13-344, 127.


A few sentences in Chinook Jargon from this work are reprinted in Allen (J.), Ten Years in Oregon.

Legends: Chinook See Bosa (P.)
Chinook Jargon St. Otge (I. N.)

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.
arranged, Jargon in stenographic characters, and English in Italics, pp. 1-16, prayer in Jargon, stenographic characters, on recto of half-cover, verso list of publications by Father Le Jeune.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Early in October, 1862, I wrote to Bishop Durieux requesting a copy of the 1868 edition of the “Chinook Vocabulary,” composed by him, and received in reply (November 1) a statement of the effect that he would be glad to oblige me, but that he had written no such book. Transcribing the title-page of the little book in question, I sent it to him asking an explanation, as his name was given therein.

The following is his response:

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.,
Nov. 16, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 11th inst., I beg to state that what is written in my last is but the truth. I have not written anything in the Indian language or in the Chinook. What you have commemorated under my name, because my name is mentioned on the title of the work, must be placed under the name of Rev. Father Le Jeune as the publisher and the author. But to make sure of it, and in order that your bibliography may be correct, I will send this letter to Rev. Father Le Jeune, of Kamloops, begging him to give you the name of the author of those works you have placed under my name.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Your humble servant,
P. DURIEU.

This was sent me with the following explanatory letter by Father Le Jeune:

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Nov. 21, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Bishop Durieux gave me those lessons in Chinook in a few flying sheets, over twelve years ago (September, 1859). Of course those sheets are lost long ago. As his lordship does not want to appear as the author of those little pamphlets, you had better mention them as arranged by myself out of lessons received from his lordship.

Yours,
FATHER LE JEUNE.

[ — ] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | No. 1. Kamloops Wawa May 2. '91 [—67. 26 Feb. '93]

A periodical in the Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters, intended as a weekly, but issued in its early stages at irregular intervals, at Kamloops, British Columbia, under the editorship of Father Le Jeune, and produced by him with the aid of the minograph. See facsimile of the first page of the initial issue.

The first three numbers are in triple columns, Jargon in Italics, Jargon in shorthand characters, and English in Italics; the fourth number is in double columns, Jargon in shorthand and English in Italics; the subsequent issues are in shorthand with headings in Eng-
Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

All the issues are in 16° except nos. 5-6 and 7-8 (double numbers), which are in 32°. At the beginning each issue consisted of 8 pages, with continuous pagination, but occasionally the parts were separately paged. Beginning with no. 33 the first issue of vol. 2, all the numbers consist of 4 pages each.

The following is a detailed list of the issues, made up from my copy, which is the only one I have seen, giving number, date of issue, and pagination:

No. May 2, '91, pp. 1-8, 16°.  
2 9, '91, 1-16, 16°.  
3 16, '91, 17-24, 16°.  
4 Aug. 5, '91, 25-32, 16°.  
5-6 Sept. '91, 1-32, 32°a.  

9 Feb. 1, '92, 1-4, 16°c.  
10 6, '92, 5-8, 16°.  
11 14, '92, 9-12, 16°.  
12 21, '92, 13-16, 16°.  
13 28, '92, 17-20, 16°.  
14 Mech. 6, '92, 21-24, 16°.  
15 13, '92, 25-28, 17-20, 16°.  
16 20, '92, 33-34, 21-24, 18-40, 16°.  
17 27, '92, 41-44, 16°.  
18 Apr. 3, '92, 49-52, 1-6, 16°.  
19 10, '92, 52-58, 17-20, 16°.  
20 20, '92, 65-68, 29-32, 71-72, 16°.  
21 17-24, '92, 73-74, 33-36, 79-80, 16°.  
22 24, '92, 81-82 (53-66 lacking), 87-88, 16°.  
23 May 1, '92, 89-90, 37-40, 95-96, 16°.  
24 8, '92, 105-112 (97-104 lacking), 16°.  
25 15, '92, 113-114, 41-44, 119-120, 16°.  
26 22, '92, 121-122, 129-130, 137-138, 16°.  
27 26, '92, 139-140, 131-134, 135-136, 16°.  
28 June 5, '92, 157-158, 139-142, 139-142, bis b, 140-144, 16°.  
29 12, '92, 145-146, 147-148, 151-152, 16°.  
30 19, '92, 155-158 [sic b] 16°.  
31 26, '92, 153-154, 150-159, 163-166, 16°.  

Vol. 2:  
33 July 3, '92, 1-4, 16°.  
34 10, '92, 5-8, 16°.  
35 17, '92, 9-12, 16°.  
36 24, '92, 13-16, 16°.  
37 31, '92, 17-20, 16°.  
38 Aug. 7, '92, 21-24, 16°.  

Supplement to nos. 33-38, pp. 1-24d, 16°.  
40 21, '92, 29-32, 16°.  

a Nos. 5-6 are entitled Chinko Hymns; nos. 7-8, Elements of shorthand; for titles see below.
bSacred history pages.
cNight prayers in the Shawnap language.
dHistory of the old testament; for title see St. Oags (L.N.)

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

No. 41 Aug. 26, '92, pp. 33-38, 16°.  
42 Sept. 4, '92, 37-40, 16°.  
43 11, '92, 41-44, 16°.  
44 18, '92, 45-48, 16°.  
45 25, '92, 49-52, 16°.  
47 10 (sic) 57-60, 16°.  
48 10, '92, 61-64, 16°.  
49 23, '92, 65-68, 16°.  
50 30, '92, 69-72, 16°.  
51 Nov. 6, '92, 73-76, 16°.  
52 13, '92, 77-80, 16°.  
53 20, '92, 81-84, 16°.  
54 27, '92, 85-88, 16°.  
55 Dec. 4, '92, 89-92, 16°.  
56 11, '92, 93-96, 16°.  
57 18, '92, 97-100, 16°.  
58 25, '92, 101-104, 16°.  

Vol. 3:  
59 Jan. 1, '93, 1-4, 16°.  
60 8, '93, 5-8, 16°.  
61 15, '93, 9-12, 16°.  
62 22, '93, 13-16, 16°.  
63 29, '93, 17-20, 16°.  
64 Feb. 5, '93, 21-24, 16°.  
65 12, '93, 25-28, 16°.  
66 19, '93, 29-32, 16°.  
67 26, '93, 33-36, 16°.  

The breaks in the pagination, beginning in no. 15, are due to the intention of the editor to make separate of different series of articles, one of which, entitled Sacred History, runs through many of the issues, beginning with no. 9, each with its special heading, "The creation of the world," "Adam and Eve," etc. In all the later numbers of vol. 1, beginning with no. 15, the middle sheet (4 pages) has its own heading, naming of the paper, date, etc., as on the first sheet. The Sacred History series runs as follows, page 17 in no. 15 connecting, it will be seen from the table below, with the sixteen pages, variously numbered, appearing in the earlier numbers:

No. 9 pp. 5-4  
10 6-8  
11 10-12  
12 13  
13 18-20  
14 22-24  
15 17-20  
16 21-24  
17 none  
18 none  
19 25-28  
20 29-32  
21 33-36  

Referring to this list it will be seen that in no. 26 the author added four extra pages (45-48), after which the separate pagination was continued. In no. 28 also four extra pages (139-142 bis) are included.
The first page of the Kamloops Wawa, dated May 29th, 1891, contains the following text:

**No. 1. Kamloops Wawa. May 29th, 1891**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinookan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This paper is named Kamloops Wawa. It is born just now.</td>
<td>This paper is named Kamloops Wawa. It is born just now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It wants to appear and speak every week to all who want to learn to write fast.</td>
<td>It wants to appear and speak every week to all who want to learn to write fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No matter if they be white men.</td>
<td>No matter if they be white men.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The text continues on this page, discussing the creation of the paper and its purpose. The continuation of the text is not visible in the image provided.
Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

In a few numbers the article on Sacred History is omitted. Of these no. 17 contains in lieu four pages of hymns set to music; no. 18, night prayer in Shushwap; in no. 22 nothing was substituted; no. 24, list of subscribers, etc.

In explanation of these irregularities Father Le Jeune, under date of July 13, 1862, writes me as follows:

"Concerning your remarks on missing pages and numbers, let me say: There are only 4 pages of no. 10, pp. 25-28; it was a mistake; no. 18 is Ap. 3 and no. 29, which should have been no. 19, is Ap. 10. It was too late to correct the error, so I continued counting from no. 29 upward. In the same way you will find no. 21, 'Sacred History,' § 84-70, pages 23-36, is the same date as no. 22, Ap. 24. The list of subscribers can go in no. 24 as pages 67-100, and my French letter of Ap. 14 as pages 101-104.

"I am assured that there should be so much confusion in the pagination of the little paper; as you see, I was trying to carry out two things at the same time—first to make the regular pages with the calendar of the week and second the four pages of Sacred History. These were not issued at the same time, but in two series, as I wished to have the Sacred History bound separately. Then I am not sitting at rest in an office, but traveling throughout my mission, over 500 miles, taking my duplicating outfit with me, with much besides to do, as for instance, 300 confessions to hear at Kamloops at Easter, 400 last month at the Shushwap, etc.

"You will see that with July 1 began the second volume, and hereafter the pages, four to each number, will be numbered in succession. The Sacred History will be given monthly only—16 pages to each number. I commence again from the very beginning, having Father St. Onges's translation.

"Most of the matter given is of a religious character, the Sacred History series of articles being the most extensive. Beginning with no. 13, each issue contains a list of the feast and fast days for the ensuing week, and with no. 15 the gospels of the various Sundays are given.

A Chinsook vocabulary appears in the first three numbers, and a list of phrases in the fourth.

During October, 1892, I received from Father Le Jeune copies of a release of nos. 1-8 of the Wazee, pages 1-40, all in 10", and containing for the most part the material given in the originals. They are dated May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, 1862, and contained four pages each, consecutively pag.ed. To these is added a supplemental signature, pages 33-40, headed "Success of the Duployan Shorthand among the natives of British Columbia.

There have also been issued two "Supplements to the Kamloops Wazee." "Chicago World's Fair Notes," numbered 1 and 2, and dated respectively November 1 and 8, 1892, each

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

containing four pages, numbered 1-8. The first contains an illustration of a U. S. coast line battle ship, the second one of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building.

There is also a third of these extras, a single quarter page bound: "Chicago News, Supplement to the Kamloops Wazee. No. 1, Nov. 1st, 1892," at the top of which is the picture of the battle ship.

My inquiries in regard to these stray issues met with the following response from Father Le Jeune:

"In answer to your letter of Nov. 1, 1892, pages 1-40 you mention are simply a new edition of the first eight numbers. As you see by the first numbers I sent you, I did not exactly know what my little paper was going to be. Now that the Indians want their papers bound, I find those first numbers exhausted. Besides, numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 were never properly numbered; so I made this new edition of eight numbers to be used as heading for the volume. I endeavored to get into these eight numbers what constitutes the first textbook for Indian students, so that they can be used separately. Now the collection follows in consecutive numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 18, no. 19 [except the sacred history supplement being skipped by mistake; then 20-31, supplements to nos. 15-22, save no. 22, omitted also by mistake; then from no. 23 on in regular order. I reprint some of the run-out numbers of vol. 1 to complete the sets sent me for binding, and redress as much as I can my former incorrectness of pagination. Concerning the pages "Success of the Duployan," etc., I have given up the idea of embodying them into something else; so they remain as they are, a letter of information to correspondents. The "Chicago News" supplement and any other I may hereafter produce are separate pages which I shall issue at my convenience to interest the Indians and give them some useful information, but without binding myself to issue them regularly. They are rather essays than anything else."

The supplemental signature of no. 8 of the release of the Wazee contains so many interesting facts bearing upon Father Le Jeune's work and upon the methods used in this new departure in periodical making that I give it here-with in full.

Success of the Duployan Shorthand among the natives of British Columbia.

"The Duployan system of stenography made its apparition in France in 1867. The originators are the Duployan brothers, two of whom are members of the clergy and two others eminent stenographers in Paris. Father Le Jeune became acquainted with the system in 1871, being then 16 years old, and learned in a few hours. Two or three days after he wrote to Mr. E. Duployan and by return mall received a very encouraging letter. He found the knowledge of shorthand very profitably
Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.
ever since, either for taking down notes or for correspondence. It was only in July, 1890, that the idea first came to try the shorthand as an easy phonetic writing for the Indians of British Columbia. The first trial was a success. At the end of September, 1890, a poor Indian cripple, named Charley-Alexis Mayosse, from the Lower Nicola, saw the writing for the first time, and got the intonation of the system at first sight. He set to decipher a few pages of Indian prayers in shorthand. In less than two months he learned every word of them, and he soon began to communicate his learning to his friends and relatives.

Through his endeavors some eight or ten Indians at Coldwater, Nicola, B. C., became thoroughly Jacob matrix with the writing system, before April 1st, 1891. In July, 1891, the first lessons were given to the Shushwap Indians; they lasted an hour every day for four or five days. Three or four of the best young men went on studying what they had learned, and were delighted to find themselves able to correspond in shorthand in the early fall. During the winter months they helped to propagate the system of writing among their people. In the meantime Mayosse had come to Kamoops and was pushing the work ahead among the young people there.

In December, 1891, the system was introduced to the North Thompson Indians; in January, 1892, to those at Douglas Lake; in February at Spuzzum and North Bend; and, last of all, in March, to those at Deadman's Creek, near Narsina. Soon after, Indian letters came from William's Lake. In May, 1892, a few lessons were given at St. Mary's Mission to the Lower Fraser and southeast Indians. Now the Indians teach each other and are very anxious to learn on all sides. The most advanced understand the value of the letters and the spelling of the words; but the greatest number begin by reading the words, then learn the syllables by comparing the words together, and at last come to the letters. They learn by analysis and much quicker than by synthesis.

'The Kamoops Wawa' was first issued in May, 1891, and in eight monthly numbers gave the rudiments of stenography and the Chinook hymns as first Chinook reader.

With no. 9, February 1st, 1892, it has become weekly, and has ever since continued to reach every week the ever increasing number of subscribers. It is now issued at 250 copies, 4 pages, 12mo, weekly. A supplement of equal size issued whenever convenient. The first volume of the Kamoops Wawa closed last June with number 32. Vol. II will terminate with no. 58. Dec. 25, 1892. Contents: 1st Elements of Stenography in Chinook and English. 2nd Chinook and Latin Hymns. 3rd A number of Indian news. 4th Beginning of Sacred History. 5th Weekly Calendar beginning with March 1st, 1892. 6th Gospel for every Sunday. 7th Some prayers in Shushwap. 8th A few hymns in

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

Shushwap and Chinook. 9th A few English lessons. See nos. 33, 34, 35. 10th Narratives of early Church History, St. Mary Magdalen, St. James, etc.

'The Kamloops Phonographer had its first number issued in June, 1892. Six numbers are now ready, illustrating: 1st How shorthand is taught to the natives. 2nd Alphabet and rules of shorthand. 3rd Syllables and syllabic tables. 4th First reading books of shorthand—18 pages monthly. The intention is, in the following numbers, to make a study of abbreviative phonography, showing how outlines can be made according to the Duplayon system. We do not pretend to teach shorthand, ex professo, but only to give to those interested all the information that we can collect regarding this art.

[Seven numbers are issued, the last in January, 1893, none containing Chinookan material.]

In preparation: 1st A second edition of the Chinook and English Vocabulary. 2nd Almanac for 1893, of which these pages are intended to become a part. 3rd A Chinook translation, by R. Rev. Bishop Durieu [q. e.], from New Westminster, of Bishop Gilmour's Bible History. 200 copies of the English text have been received through the kindness of Rev. L. N. St. Onge, Troy, N. Y. These will be interleaved with the Chinook text so as to present the illustrations of the original, and the English text opposite its Chinook version.

Some will ask: How are all these works issued? Up to date nearly all the work, autographing and duplicating on the mimeograph, has been done by the author during the leisure hours of hibernatory labors. But that course cannot be carried on any longer. Hired work has to be taken in. A few Indian women are already trained to do the printing. With their cooperation 18 pages can be printed on 250 to 320 copies in a day. But that work has to be paid for, and the resources are at an end. People have first welcomed at the work; some find fault with it; very little thus far has been done to help it.

Now is the time for the friends of a good cause to see if something better could not be done in favor of this little work. Voluntary donations will be accepted as a providential blessing. Subscriptions to papers are also a powerful means of support and improvement. Many say: 'We do not want to study the phonography.' But could they not take the papers as specimens of curiosity, etc., in the libraries? The first volume of the Kamloops Wawa is now bound, and would make a very interesting item in any library. Price only $1.50. Send $1.50 and have the numbers of the Kamloops Phonographer as well. Please influence your friends to contribute according to their means. By doing so, you by all means shall help to enlighten many who are still sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death.'

The periodical is almost entirely the work of Perci Le Jeune, but few contributions of Jar-
FACSIMILE OF COVER TITLE OF LE JEUNE’S JARGON HYMN BOOK.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

material appearing from other hands. The only exceptions I have discovered are short articles in nos. 24, 34, and 35, from the pen of Dr. T. S. Bulmer, and occasionally one from Father St. Onge.

An independent issue of the Wawa appeared under date of June 1, 1891, numbered 1; and two of the issues are in double numbers, 5 & 6, and 7 & 8. These latter, 32 in size, lack the headline as given in the periodical proper, and evidently were not intended originally as a part of the series. The titles of these three issues are as follows:


No title page, heading on cover as above; text, headed “Chinook Vocabulary,” pp. 1-32, advertisement on back cover, 10.

On the front cover following the heading are two columns of matter, one in English, Italian

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

characters, headed “Chinook vocabulary,” the second in Jargon, stenographic characters. The vocabulary, alphabetically arranged, triple columns, Jargon, shorthand, and English, pp. 1-21—Chinook hymns, pp. 22-32

Copies seen : Pilling.

[——] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | Kamloops Wawa. September, 1891 | Nos. 5 & 6 | Chinook Hymns.

[One line stenographic characters.]

Kamloops, B. C.: 1891.

Cover title verso the alphabet, no inside title; text (in stenographic characters, headings in Jargon and Latin in italics) pp. 1-32, alphabet and numerals on verso of back cover, list of publications by Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32. See the facsimile of the cover title.

Copies seen : Pilling.

Isambard with cover title as follows:
Le Jeune (J. M. R.) -- Continued.

[---] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | Chinook Hymns. |
Kamloops, B. C. | 1891

Cover title verso alphabet and numerals, no inside title; text in stenographic characters pp. 1-32, alphabet recto of back cover, list of publications by Father Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32°.

Contents as under title text above; the verso of the front cover in the one edition forms the recto of the back cover in the other.

Copies seen: None.

---] Elements of short hand. | Part I. |
Kamloops. | 1891

Cover title verso the alphabet, text pp. 1-32, alphabet and numerals recto of back cover, list of publications by Father Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32°. Inserted by Father Le Jeune as a substitute for the lacking nos. 7-8 of the Kamloops Wawa, Oct., 1891.

Contains no Chi-nook matter.

Copies seen: None.

---] Chinook | primer. | By which |
The Native of British Columbia | and |
any other person | Speaking the Chinook |
are taught | to read and write |
Chinook | in Shorthand | in the Space of a few hours. | Price: 10 Cents. |

Mimeographed at | St Louis Mission. | Kamloops, B. C. | May, 1892.

Cover title as above, verso advertisement, no inside title; text pp. 1-3, advertisement recto of back cover, verso list of publications by Father Le Jeune, 16°.

See p. 52 for facsimile of the cover title.

Copies seen: Pilling.

A comparison of the facsimiles of the title-pages of the hymn book and primer with the printed text of the same will show a few differences of punctuation. The printed text is correct; the facsimiles are defective in that respect.

---] A play | in Chinook. | Joseph and |
his brethren. | Act I. | By J. M. R. |
Le Jeune O. M. I. |
Kamloops, B. C. | July 1st 1892.

Cover title (manuscript in the handwriting of its author), no inside title; text (in Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters) pp. 1-20, 16°.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Chinook | First Reading Book, including |
| Chinook Hymns, Syllabary | and |
Vocabulary. | By J. M. R. Le Jeune |
O. M. I. | Price: 10 Cents. | [Eight lines stenographic characters. |
Kamloops. | 1893

Title verso Chinook alphabet 1 1, text in stenographic characters, with headings in English and Jargon in italics, pp. 1-18, 16°.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) -- Continued.

Vocabulary, pp. 16-18.

Copies seen: None.

---] See Durieu (P.)

Père Jean-Marie Raphael Le Jeune was born at Phlyebirt Ch’t’. Finistère, France, April 12, 1855, and came to British Columbia as a missionary priest in October, 1879. He made his first acquaintance with the Thompson Indians in June, 1880, and has been among them ever since. He began at once to study their language and was able to express himself easily in that language after a few months. When he first came he found about a dozen Indians that knew a few prayers and a little of a catechism in the Thompson language, composed mostly by Right Rev. Bishop Durieu, O. M. I., the present bishop of New Westminster. From 1880 to 1882 he traveled only between Yale and Lytton, 57 miles, trying to make acquaintance with as many natives as he could in that district. Since 1882 he has had to visit also the Nicola Indians, who speak the Thompson language and the Douglas Lake Indians, who are a branch of the Okanagan family, and had occasion to become acquainted with the Okanagan language, in which he composed and revised most of the prayers they have in use up to the present. Since June 1, 1891, he has also had to deal with the Shuswap Indians, and, as the language is similar to that in use by the Indians of Thompson River, he very soon became familiar with it.

He tried several years ago to teach the Indians to read in the English characters, but without avail, and two years ago he undertook to teach them in shorthand, experimenting first upon a young Indian boy who learned the shorthand after a single lesson and began to help him teach the others. The work went on slowly until last winter, when they began to be interested in it all over the country, and since then they have been learning it with eagerness and teaching it to one another.

Leland (Charles Godfrey). The Chinook Jargon.

In St. James Gazette, vol. 17, no. 2529, p. 6, London, July 13, 1888, folio. (Pilling.)

General remarks concerning the language, with words, phrases and sentences therein.

[---] An international idiom.


A review of Hae (H.). An international idiom, giving a number of examples.

Lenox: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Lenox Library, New York City.

Lionnet (Père —): Vocabulary of the Jargon or trade language of Oregon.
CHINOOK
PRIMER.

By which
The Natives of British Columbia
and any other persons
speaking the Chinook
are taught
to read and write Chinook
in shorthand
in the space of a few hours.

Price, 10 Cents.

Mimeographed at
St Louis Mission.
Kamloops, B.C.
May 1892.
Lionnet (Perce) — Continued.

Colophon: Published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., April, 1853.


French, English, and Jargon vocabulary, alphabetically arranged by French words, pp. 1-22.

"Dr. R. Rush Mitchell, of the United States Navy, recently presented to the Smithsonian Institution a manuscript vocabulary, in French and Jargon, obtained in Oregon, and said to have been compiled by a French Catholic priest.

It was submitted for critical examination to Prof. W. W. Turner, and in accordance with his suggestion this vocabulary has been ordered to be printed for distribution in Oregon." — Extract from letter of Prof. Henry.

"Some years ago the Smithsonian Institution printed a small vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon, furnished by Dr. R. R. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, and prepared, as I afterward learned, by Mr. Lionnet, a Catholic priest, for his own use while studying the language at Chinook Point." — Extract from the preface of Gibb's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

Copies see: Georgetown, Pilling, Smithsonian.

Lord's prayer:
Cascadian See Youth's.
Chinook Bergholts (G. F.)
Chinook Dufoé de Mofras (E.)
Chinook Jargon Baneroff (H. B.)
Chinook Jargon Bakhu (B. B. Z.)
Chinook Jargon Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon Chinook.
Chinook Jargon Dictionary.
Chinook Jargon Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon Eれetoff (W. K.)
Chinook Jargon Gibbe (G.)
Chinook Jargon Gill (J. K.)
Chinook Jargon Good (J. B.)
Chinook Jargon Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon Marleitt (P.)
Chinook Jargon Nicolls (E. F.)

Ludewig: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of W. H. Lowdermilck & Co., Washington, D. C.


London: [Trümmner and co., 60, Paternoster row. MDCCCLVIII [1858].

Half-title "Trümmner's bibliaica glottica" verse blank. 1 L. title as above verse printer 1 L. preface pp. v-viii, contents verso blank 1 L.

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.


Addenda by Win. W. Turner and Nicholas Trümmner pp. 210-246.

Contains a list of grammars and vocabularies of the languages of the American peoples, among them the following:

American languages generally, pp. xv-xxiv; Chinook and Chinook Jargon, pp. 40-41, 47.

Copies see: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Georgetown, Pilling.

At the Fischer sale, no. 998, a copy brought $5.6d.; at the Field sale, no. 1403, $2.03; at the Squier sale, no. 996, $2.62; another copy, no. 1096, $2.38. Priced by Leclere, 1878, no. 2073, 15 fr. The Piniart copy, no. 563, sold for 25 fr., and the Murphy copy, no. 1540, for $2.50.

"Dr. Ludewig has himself so fully detailed the plan and purport of this work that little more remains for me to add beyond the mere statement of the origin of my connection with the publication and the mention of such additions for which I am alone responsible, and which, during its progress through the press, have gradually accumulated to about one-sixth of the whole. This is but an act of justice to the memory of Dr. Ludewig, because at the time of his death, in December, 1856, no more than 172 pages were printed off, and those constitute the only portion of the work which had the benefit of his valuable personal and final revision.

"Similarity of pursuits led, during my stay in New York in 1855, to an intimacy with Dr. Ludewig, during which he mentioned that he, like myself, had been making bibliographical memoranda for years of all books which serve to illustrate the history of spoken language. As a first section of a more extended work on the literary history of language generally, he had prepared a bibliographical memoir of the remains of aboriginal languages of America. The manuscript had been deposited by him in the library of the Ethnological Society at New York, but at my request he at once most kindly placed it at my disposal, stipulating only that it should be printed in Europe, under my personal superintendence.

"Upon my return to England, I lost no time in carrying out the trust thus confided to me, intending then to confine myself simply to producing a correct copy of my friend's manuscript. But it soon became obvious that the transcript had been hastily made, and that for the valuable assistance of literary friends, both in this country and in America, the work would probably have been abandoned. My thanks are more particularly due to Mr. E. G. Squier, and to Prof. William W. Turner, of Washington, by whose considerate and valuable cooperation many difficulties were cleared away and my editorial labor greatly lightened. This encouraged me to spare neither personal labor nor expense
Ludewig (H. F. E.) — Continued.
August, 1836, but which he did not live to see launched upon the world; for at the date of his death, on the 12th of December following, only 172 pages were in type. It had been a labor of love with him for years; and, if ever author were mindful of the nonum prematur in annum, he was when he deposited his manuscript in the Library of the American Ethnological Society, diffident himself as to its merits and value on a subject of such paramount interest. He had satisfied himself that in due time the reward of his patient industry might be the production of some more extended national work on the subject, and with this he was contented; for it was a distinguishing feature in his character, notwithstanding his great and varied knowledge and brilliant acquirements, to disregard his own toil, even amounting to drudgery if needful, if he could in any way assist the promulgation of literature and science. "Dr. Ludewig was a corresponding member of many of the most distinguished European and American literary societies, and few men were held in greater consideration by scholars both in America and Germany, as will readily be acknowledged should his voluminous correspondence ever see the light. In private life he was distinguished by the best qualities which endear a man's memory to those who survive him: he was a kind and affectionate husband and a sincere friend. Always accessible and ever ready to aid and counsel those who applied to him for advice upon matters pertaining to literature, his loss will long be felt by a most extended circle of friends, and in his Germany mourns one of the best representatives of her learned men in America, a genuine type of a class in which, with singular felicity, to genius of the highest order is combined a painstaking and plodding perseverance but seldom met with beyond the confines of the 'Fatherland.'"—Biographic memoir.

Macdonald (Dunea George Forbes),
British Columbia | and | Vancouver's island | comprising | a description of these dependencies: their physical | character, climate, capabilities, population, trade, natural history, geology, ethnology, gold-fields, and future prospects | also | An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Native Indians | by | Duncan George Forbes Macdonald, C. E. | (Late of the Government Survey Staff of British Columbia, and of the International Boundary Line of North America) Author of 'What the Farmers may do with the

Macdonald (D. G. F.) — Continued.
Half-title verso name of printer 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. x-vii, contents pp. ix-xiii, text pp. 1-442, appendices pp. 443-524, map, 8°.
Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon and English equivalent terms (375 words and 10 phrases listed) and sentences, pp. 594-606.
Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.


A few sentences in the Chinook Jargon, pp. 472-473.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenaeum.


Hymn to the Blessed Mary, in the Chinook Jargon, p. 256.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Georgetown.

Missionary's Companion. See Demers (M.) et al.


'Title verso blank 1. Introduction pp. iii-iv, text pp. 5-30, 12°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook, Okikitat, Cascades and Squalee languages, 1-23. Numerals in Chinook Jargon, p. 25. — Numerals in


Müller (F.) — Continued.

part 1 all published, each part and division with an outside title and two inside titles, 8°

Vol. 2, part 1, which includes the American languages, was originally issued in two divisions, each with the following special title:


N.

Norris (P. W.) — Continued.

tendent of the Yellowstone national park. | All rights reserved. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1883.


Glossary of Indian words and provincialisms, pp. 223-233, contains a number of Chinook Jargon words.


Numerals:

Chinook

See Boas (P.)

Chinook

Duffot de Moiras (E.)

Chinook

Kello (M.)

Chinook

Haldeman (S. S.)

Chinook

Ross (A.)

Chinook Jargon

Coxy (R.)

Chinook Jargon

Dictionary.

Chinook Jargon

Gill (J. K.)

Chinook Jargon

Good (J. B.)

Chinook Jargon

Haines (E. M.)

Chinook Jargon

Hale (H.)

Chinook Jargon

Hazzitt (W. C.)

Chinook Jargon

Montgomery (J. E.)

Chinook Jargon

Nicolli (E. F.)

Chinook Jargon

Pain (J.)

Chinook Jargon

Parker (S.)

Chinook Jargon

Richardson (A. D.)

Chinook Jargon

Stuart (G.)

Chinook Jargon

Swan (J. G.)

Chinook Jargon

Tate (C. M.)

N.

National Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.


In the New York Times, Oct. 12, 1880. (Ed.)

A short extract from a sermon in the Chinook Jargon, with literal English translation. Copied from the Academy. (*)


Nicoll (Edward Holland). The Chinook language or Jargon.


A conversation in Chinook Jargon, with English translation, p. 257. — Origin of the Chinook Jargon, showing many words derived from the English, French, Chinook, Chehalis, etc., onomatopeias, prefixes, etc., pp. 257-258.— Numerals 1-11, 20, 100, p. 260.—Lord’s prayer, with interlinear English translation, p. 260.

Nihalo:

Vocabulary See Hale (H.)

Norris (Philetus W.). The |calnomet of the |Coteau, and other |poetical legends of the border. |Also, |a glossary of Indian names, words, and |western provincialisms, |Together with |a guide-book |of the |Yellowstone national park. |By P. W. Norris, |five years superi-
Palmer (Joel). Journal of travels over the Rocky mountains, to the month of the Columbia river; made during the years 1845 and 1846; containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; a general description of Oregon territory; its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; and a Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. Also; A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years, among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koo-kee River; The Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Nez Percé Language; a Description of Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. By Joel Palmer.

Cincinnati: J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. 1851.

Cover title: Journal of travels over the Rocky mountains, to the month of the Columbia river; made during the years 1845 and 1846. By Joel Palmer.

Cincinnati: J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. 1847.

Cover title: Journal of travels over the Rocky mountains, to the month of the Columbia river; made during the years 1845 and 1846. By Joel Palmer.

Cincinnati: J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. 1847.

Cover title: Journal of travels over the Rocky mountains, to the month of the Columbia river; made during the years 1845 and 1846. By Joel Palmer.

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Cincinnati: J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. 1847.
Palmer (J.) — Continued.

general description of Oregon territory; [its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.]; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; [and a Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. Also; A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years, among the Nez Peres Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koos-kee River; The Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Chinook, Jargon, and about 200 Words of the Nez Peres Language; a Description of Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. | 1852.

Title verse copyright notice etc. 1. dedication verse blank 1. publishers' advertisement pp. vii-xi, index [contents] pp. 7-viii [sic]; text pp. 9-189, 12².

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Congress.

Parker (Rev. Samuel). Journal | of an exploring tour beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | A. B. C. F. M. | Performed in the years | 1835, '36, and '37; | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, and productions; and the number, manners, and customs of the natives; | With a | map of Oregon territory. | By Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. | 1838.


Title verse copyright notice (1838) and names of printers 1. recommendations pp. iii-vi, preface pp. viii-xi, contents pp. xii-xvi, text pp. 37-244, appendix pp. 245-328, map and plate, 12².

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 405-408.


BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE
Parker (S.) — Continued.

Pilling (J. C.) — Continued.

Washington | Government printing office | 1885

Title verso blank 1 l. notice signed J. W. Powell p. ill., preface pp. v-viii, introduction pp. i-x, list of authorities pp. xi-xvi, list of libraries referred to by initials pp. xxxvii-xxxviii, list of faces in pp. xxxix-xl, text pp. 1-856, additions and corrections pp. 841-1060, index of languages and dialects pp. 1061-1155, plates, 4°.

Arranged alphabetically by name of author, translator, or first word of title. One hundred and ten copies printed, ten of them on one side of the sheet only.

Pinart (Alphonse L.) [Linguistic material relating to the Chinookan family.] (*)

Manuscripts in possession of their author, who, some years ago, in response to my request for a list of his linguistic material, wrote me as follows:

"I have collected, during my fifteen years of traveling, materials, texts, songs, general linguistic material, etc., in the following languages and dialects... and some relating to the Chinook. It is impossible at present to give you the names of pages, etc., as most of it is contained in my notebooks, and has not as yet been put into shape.


Leipzig, 1876. | K. F. Köhler's antiquarium, | Poststrasse 17.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text, alphabetically arranged by family names, pp. 1-38, 4°.

List of works in Chinook, p. 10.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

Pott (August Friedrich). Doppelung | (Reduplication, Gomination) | als | eines der wichtigsten Bildungsmittel der Sprache, | behelzicht | aus Sprachen aller Welttheile | durch | Ang. Friedr. Pott, Dr. | Prof. der Allgemeinen Sprachwiss. an der Univ. zu Hallo [&c. two lines.] |

Lemgo & Detmold, | im Verlage der Meyer'schen Hofbuchhandlung 1862.

Cover title as above, title as above verso quotation I. Vorwort pp. i-v, Inhaltsverzeichnisch pp. v-vii, text pp. 1-304, list of books on verso of back cover, 8°.

Reduplicate words in Chinook, p. 114; in Lower Chinook, pp. 37, 41, 60, 61, 62, 90.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Eames.
Pott (A. F.) — Continued.

— Einleitung in die allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft.


The literature of American linguistics, vol. 4, pp. 67-90. This portion was published after Mr. Pott's death, which occurred July 5, 1887. The general editor of the Zeitschrift, Mr. Techiner, states in a note that Pott's paper is continued from the manuscripts which he left, and that it is to close with the languages of Australia. In the section of American linguistics publications in all the more important stocks of North America are mentioned, with brief characterization.

Powell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Major J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.

Powell (Major John Wesley). Indian linguistic families of America north of Mexico. J. W. Powell.


Chinookan family, with a list of synonymous and principal tribes, derivation of the name, habitat, etc., pp. 63-65. Issued separately with title-page as follows:


Cover title as above, no inside title, half title p. Contents pp. 3-6, text pp. 7-142, map, royal 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above: Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Ennis, Pilling, Printing.

Practical Chinook [Jargon] vocabulary. See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

Prayers:

Cuth Illustrated See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Cuthon Blanchet (F. N.)
Chinook Jargon Halmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon Deems (M.) et al.

Priest (Josiah). American antiquities, and discoveries in the west: being an exhibition of the evidence that an ancient population of partially civilized nations, differing entirely from those of the present Indians, peopled America, many centuries before its discovery by Columbus. [And] inquiries into their origin, with a copious description of many of their stupendous WORKS, now in ruins. [With] conjectures of what may have become of them. [Compiled] from travels, authentic sources, and the researches of [Antiquarian Societies]. By Josiah Priest. [Albany: printed by Hoffman and White, No. 71, State-Street.] 1833.

Folded frontispiece, title verso copyright notice 11, preface pp. iii-iv, contents pp. 1-8, text pp. 9-400, map and plates 8°.

Rafinesque (C. S.), Languages of Oregon—Chippewa and Chinook, pp. 395-397.


The Brinley copy, no. 5353, sold for $1.50.

These articles are omitted in the later editions of Priest's work.

Priest (Josiah) — Continued.

Proper names:

Chinook See Catlin (G.)
Chinook Stanley (J. M.)
Chinook Stanley (J. M.)

[Prosch (Thomas W.)] The complete

Chinook Jargon or Indian trade
Prosch (T. W.) — Continued.


G. Davies & Co., publishers. 709 Front street, Seattle, 1888.


Chinook-English and English-Chinook.

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Title verso contents 1 l. catalogue pp. 2747-3162, index pp. 1-xii, 8. Lettered on the back: Quaritch's | GENERAL | CATALOGUE | PART XII. | VOYAGES | AND | TRAVELS | AMERICANA | AND | ORIENTALIA | LONDON 1886. This volume comprises nos. 392-394 (June, July, and August, 1885) of the paper-covered series, with the addition of a special title and a general index. American languages, pp. 3021-3042, contains two titles of books under the heading Chinook, p. 3021. The complete "General Catalogue," of which the above is a portion, comprises 15 parts, each bound in red cloth, paginated consecutively 1-1066, and a sixteenth part containing a general index of 427 pages in three volumes. Each volume has its own special title and index, with the Chauchu.


American languages, pp. 1-13, contains titles of a few works giving information relating to the Chinook Jargon, p. 7.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.
Rafinesque (Constantine Samuel). Atlantic journal, and friend of knowledge. In eight numbers. Containing about 160 original articles and tracts on Natural and Historical Sciences, the Description of about 150 New Plants, and 100 New Animals or Quadrupeds. Many Vocabularies of Languages, geology, Historical and Geological Facts, etc. &c. &c. By C. S. Rafinesque, A. M. Ph. D. Professor of Historical and Natural Sciences, Member of several learned societies in Europe and America, &c. &c. [Quotation and list of figures, six lines.]

Philadelphia: 1832-1833. (Two dollars.)

Rafinesque (C. S.) — Continued. introduced into his works produced great confusion. A gradual deterioration is found in Rafinesque's botanical writings from 1810 till 1830, when the passion for establishing new genera and species seems to have become a monomania with him. He assumed thirty to one hundred years as the average time required for the production of a new species and five hundred to a thousand years for a new genus. It is said that he wrote a paper describing "twelve new species of thunder and lightning." In addition to translations and unoriginal botanical and zoological works, he was the author of numerous books and pamphlets.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Lit.

[Read (John).] Chinook versus Grock. In Montreal Gazette, vol. 119, no. 230, p. 4, Montreal, October 8, 1860. (Filling.)

A review of Hale (ii), An International Idiom. Contains a general discussion of the Chinook Jargon, with a number of examples.

Reviews:

Chinook Jargon See Clarencrly (C. de)
Chinook Jargon Crane (A.)
Chinook Jargon Leland (C. G.)
Chinook Jargon Beadle (d.)
Chinook Jargon Western.

Richardson (Albert Duane). Beyond the Mississippi: from the great river to the great ocean; life and adventure on the prairies, mountains, and Pacific Coast. With more than two hundred illustrations, from photographs and original sketches, of the prairies, deserts, mountains, rivers, mines, cities, Indians, trappers, pioneers, and great natural curiosities of the new states and territories. 1857-1867. By [Albert D. Richardson, author of 'Field, dungeon and escape.'] [Two lines advertisement.]


Engraved title: Beyond the Mississippi; Albert D. Richardson.

Map, engraved title verse blank, title verse copyright notice 1, extracts from Whittier and Longfellow verse blank 1. prefatory pp. i-i, illustrations pp. iii-iv, contents pp. ix-xvi, text pp. 17-572, 8th.

Short vocabulary (20 words, alphabetically
Richardson (A. D.) — Continued.

arranged by English words] of the Chinook Jargon, and the numerals 1-10, 20, 30, 100, 1000 in the same, pp. 592-599.


Some copies vary slightly in the imprint, and omit the date. (James, Harvard.) Another edition: Hartford, 1869, 40.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

— Beyond the Mississippi: from the great river to the great ocean. | Life and adventure on the | prairies, mountains, and Pacific coast. | With more than two hundred illustrations, from photographs and original sketches, of the prairies, deserts, mountains, rivers, mines, cities, Indians, trappers, pioneers, and great natural curiosities of the new states and territories. | New edition. | Written down to summer of 1869. | By | Albert D. Richardson, | author of 'Field, dungeon and escape,' and 'Personal history of Ulysses S. Grant.' | [Two lines advertisement.]

Hartford: | American publishing company, | 1875.


Albert Deane Richardson, journalist, born in Franklin, Mass., October 6, 1833, died in New York city December 2, 1869. He was educated at the district school of his native village and at Holliston academy. At eighteen years of age he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he formed a newspaper connection, wrote a farce for Barney Williams, and appeared a few times on the stage. In 1857 he went to Kansas, taking an active part in the political struggle of the territory, attending antislavery meetings, making speeches, and corresponding about the issue of the hour with the Boston Journal. He was also secretary of the territorial legislature. Two years later he went to Pike's Peak, the gold fever being then at its height, in company with Horace Greeley, between whom and Richardson a lasting friendship was formed. In the autumn of 1859 he made a journey through the southwestern territories, and sent accounts of his wanderings to eastern journals. During the winter that preceded the civil war he volunteered to go through the south as secret correspondent of the Tribune, and returned, after many narrow escapes, just before the firing on Sumter. He next entered the field as war correspondent, and for two years alternated between Virginia and the southwest, being present at many battles. On the night of May 3, 1863, he undertook, in company with Junius Henri Browne, a fellow correspondent of the

Richardson (A. D.) — Continued.

Tribune, and Richard T. Colburn, of the New York World, to run the batteries of Vicksburg on two barges, which were haled to a steam tug. After they had been under fire for more than half an hour, a large shell struck the tug, and, bursting in the furnace, threw the coals on the barges and set them on fire. Out of 34 men, 18 were killed or wounded and 16 were captured, the correspondents among them. The Confederate government would neither release nor exchange the Tribune men, who, after spending eighteen months in seven southern prisons, escaped from Salisbury, N.C., in the dead of winter, and, walking 400 miles, arrived within the national lines at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., several months before the close of the war.—Appleton's Cyclopedia of Am. Biog.

Ross (Alexander). Adventures of the first settlers on the Oregon or Columbia river: | being | a narrative of the expedition fitted out by | John Jacob Astor, | to establish the | "Pacific fur company;" | with an account of some Indian tribes on the coast of the Pacific. | By Alexander Ross, | one of the adventurers. | London: | Smith, Elder and co., 65 Cornhill. | 1849.

Title verso name of printer 1 p, preface pp. iii-v, contents pp. vi-x, errata p. xvii, text pp. 1-352, 12.

Vocabulary of the Chinook (200 words) and numerals (1-5000), pp. 342-348.—Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon (30 words), p. 349.


Alexander Ross, author, born in Nairnshire, Scotland, May 9, 1796, died in Colony Gardens (now in Winnipeg, Manitoba), Red River Settlement, British North America, October 23, 1858. He came to Canada in 1835, taught in Glengarry, U. C., and in 1841 was in charge of John Jacob Astor's expedition to Oregon. Until 1834 he was a fur-trader and in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. About 1825 he removed to the Red River settlement and was a member of the council of Assiniboia, and wassheriff of the Red River settlement for several years. He was for fifteen years a resident in the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and has given the result of his observations in the works: Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River; being a Narrative of the Expedition fitting out by John Jacob Astor to establish the Pacific Fur Company, with an Account of some Indian Tribes on the Coast of the Pacific (London, 1849); The Fur-Hunters of the Far West, a Narrative of Adventures in the Oregon and Rocky Mountains (2 vols. 1855), and The Red River Settlement (1859).—Appleton's Cyclopedia of Am. Biog.

Part I. An introduction, by Mr. Wilberforce Sabin.

Contents: passim. Titles of books in and relating to the Chinookan languages.


--- See Field (T. W.)

St. Onge (Rev. Louis Napoleon). History of the old testament. Age I. From Adam to Abraham. Containing 2083 years. [Kamloops, B. C. : 1892.]


Copies: Pilling.


Manuscript: title verso blank 11, prefacing 11 leaves, written on one side only, text (in the Jargon with interlinear English translation, written on both sides) in possession of Rev. T. S. Bulmer, Cedar City, Utah, who intends incorporating it in one of his publications on the Chinook Jargon. Father St. Onge informed me that he intends publishing this paper separately also, under the title of "Chinook Jargon translation of the Epistles and Gospels of the New Testament." [St. Onge (L. N.) --- Continued.]

The dictionary contains probably 6,000 words. Concerning the second part of this work, Father Saint-Onge writes me, under date of January 24, 1893, as follows:

"I am not yet working at my dictionary (second part) because I am not well enough; but I intend to finish it as soon as I can. I cannot have it published now because I have not the means for that purpose. You may say it is intended for publication some time in the future. The second part will not be as voluminous as the first, but the lists of words will not be so great, but the definitions will take greater space, as I shall give the etymology and source from which each Jargon word comes."

--- Hymns in the Chinook Jargon.

In Bulmer (T. S.), Hymns, songs, &c., in Chinook Jargon (manuscript), II. 24-4-49. Accompanied by an interlinear translation.

--- See Bulmer (T. S.)

--- See Demers (M.), Blanchet (F. N.) and St. Onge (L. N.)

"The subject of this sketch, the Rev. Louis N. St. Onge, of St. Alphonse de Liguori parish, born in the village of St. Ceneri, a few miles south of Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1832, finished his classical course when yet very young, after which he studied law for two years. Feeling called to another field, he gave up his career in order to prepare himself to work for God's glory as an Indian missionary in the diocese of Nequallity, Washington Territory."

"Year and a half before his ordination, Right Rev. A. M. Blanchet, his bishop, ordered him to Vancouver, W. T., where he was occupied as a professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and other branches in the Holy Angel's College. All his spare time was consecrated to the study of the Indian languages, in which he is today one of the most expert, so that he was ready to go on active missionary work as soon as ordained."

"The first years of his missionary life were occupied in visiting different tribes of Indians and doing other missionary work in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and other Rocky Mountain districts, among Indians and miners. After such labors he was then appointed to take charge of the Yakamas, Klikits, Wenatchites, Wisharins, Fishwallawans, Yacas, and other Indian tribes inhabiting the central part of Washington Territory. Having no means of support in his new mis-
St. Onge (L. N.)—Continued.

Clown, Bishop Blanchet, in his self-sacrificing charity for the Indians of his extensive diocese, furnished him with the necessary outfit; and with a number of willing though unskilled Indians as apprentice carpenters, the young missionary set to work to rebuild St. Joseph's mission destroyed in 1836 by a party of vandals called the Oregon Volunteers, who had been sent to fight the Yakamas.

"After four years of labor, he and his devoted companion, Mr. J. B. Bedell (now ordained and stationed among the Tulalip Indians) had the satisfaction to see not only a comfortable residence, but also a neat church, erected, and a frame tract of land planted with fruit trees, and in a profitable state of cultivation, wherever only ruin and desolation reigned."

"His health breaking down entirely, he was forced to leave his present and daily increasing congregation of neophytes. Wishing to give him the best medical treatment, Bishop Blanchet sent Father St. Onge to his native land with a leave of absence until his health would be restored. During his eighteen months' stay in a hospital he, however, utilized his time by composing and printing two small Indian books, containing rules of grammar, catechism, hymns, and Christian prayers in Yakama and Chinook languages—the former for children, the latter for the use of missionaries on the Pacific coast.

"By the advice of his physician he then undertook a voyage to Europe, where he spent nearly a year in search of health. Back again to this country, he had charge of a congregation for a couple of years in Vermont; and now he is the pastor of the two French churches of Glenn Falls and Sandy Hill, in the diocese of Albany, New York."

"Father St. Onge, though a man of uncommon physical appearance, stoutly built and six feet and four inches in height, has not yet entirely recovered his health and strength. The French population of Glenn Falls have good cause for feeling very much gratified with the present condition of the affairs of the parish of St. Alphonse de Liguori, and should receive the hearty congratulations of the entire community. Father St. Onge, a man of great endowments, a devoted servant to the church, and possessing a personality whose geniality and courtesy have won him a place in the hearts of his people, has by his faithful application to his parish developed it and brought out all that was to accrue to its benefit and further advance its interests."

St. Onge (L. N.)—Continued.

six thousand words, and this he intends to supplement with a corresponding Jargon-English part. He has also begun the preparation of a Yakama dictionary, which he hopes to make much more complete than that of Father Puigy, published in Dr. Shen's Library of American linguistics.

I have adopted the spelling of his name as it appears on the title-page of Bishop Denman's Chinook Jargon dictionary, though the true spelling, and the one he uses now, is Saint—of a French province in which his ancestors lived and from which four or five families came in 1856, all adopting the name. His family name is Payant.


A classification of American languages (vol. 2, pp. 57-64) includes the Chinook, p. 60.


Schoolcraft (Henry Rowe). Historical and statistical information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the bureau of Indian affairs, per act of Congress of March 3, 1851, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D., Illustrated by S. Eastman, Capt. U.S.A. Published by Authority of Congress. Part I—VI.


Encoreed title: Engraving: Historical and statistical information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States; collected and prepared under the direction of the bureau of Indian affairs, per act of Congress of March 3, 1847, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D., Illustrated by S. Eastman, Capt. U.S. Army. (Coat of arms.) Published by authority of Congress. Part I—VI.

Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. 6 vols. C. Beginning with vol. 2 the words "Historical and statistical" are left off the
Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

Title-pages, both engraved and printed. Subsequently (1853) vol. 1 was also issued with the abridged title beginning "Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes," making it uniform with the other parts.

Two editions with these title-pages were published by the same house, one on thinner and somewhat smaller paper, of which but vols. 1-5 were issued.

Part I, 1853. Half-title (Ethnological researches), respecting the red man of America, verses blank 1. Engraved title as above versus blank 1 l. printed title as above versus blank 1 l. introductory documents pp. ill.-vi, preface pp. vii-x, list of plates pp. xi-xii, contents pp. xiii-xvii, text pp. 13-54, appendix pp. 55-60, plates, colored lithographs and maps numbered 1-76.

Part II, 1855. Half-title (as in part 1) verses blank 1 l. engraved title (Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects, etc.) versus blank 1 l. printed title (Information respecting the history, condition and prospects, etc.) versus blank 1 l. dedication versus blank 1 l. introductory document pp. xvi-xvii, contents pp. xvii-xviii, list of plates pp. xxi-xxii, text pp. 17-69, plates and maps numbered 1-28, 31-78, and 2 plates exhibiting the Cherokee alphabet and its application.

Part III, 1858. Half-title (as in part 1) verses blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) versus blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) versus blank 1 l. third report pp. v-xviii, list of divisions p. ix, contents xxi-xv, list of plates pp. xviii-xvi, text pp. 19-653, plates and maps numbered 1-21, 25-45.

Part IV, 1854. Half-title (as in part 1) versus blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) versus blank 1 l. dedication pp. v-vi, fourth report pp. vii-x list of divisions p. xii, contents xiii-xiv, list of plates pp. xxv-xxvi, text pp. 19-698, plates and maps numbered 1-29.


Part VI, 1857. Half-title (General history) of the North American Indians versus blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. printed title (History of the Indian tribes of the United States: their present condition and prospects, and a sketch of their ancient state.) Published by order of congress, under the direction of the department of the interior—Indian bureau. By Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL. D. Member (and six lines.) With Illustrations by Eminent Artists. In one volume. Part VI of the series. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & co. 1857. versus blank 1 l.

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.


This edition agrees in the text page for page with the original title above, and contains in addition an index to each volume.

Copies went: Congress.

Reissued with title-pages as follows:

—Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge.

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued. relating to all the Indian tribes of the country, and to collate and edit the information. In this work he spent the remaining years of his life. Through his influence many laws were enacted for the protection and benefit of the Indians. Numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe elected him to membership, and the University of Geneva gave him the degree of D.Litt. in 1846. He was the author of numerous poems, lectures, and reports on Indian subjects, besides thirty-one larger works. Two of his lectures before the Algonquin society at Detroit on the "Grammatical Construction of the Indian Languages" were translated into French by Peter S. Duponceau, and gained for their author a gold medal from the French Institute.

To the five volumes of Indian researches compiled under the direction of the war department, he added a sixth, containing the post-Columbian history of the Indians and of their relations with Europeans (Philadelphia, 1852). He had collected material for two additional volumes, but the Government suddenly suspended the publication of the work. - Appleton's Cyclop. of. Am. Biol.

Scouler (Dr. John), Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N.W. coast of America. By Dr. John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., &c.

Scouler (Dr. John), Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N.W. coast of America. By Dr. John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., &c.


Scouler (Dr. John), Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N.W. coast of America. By Dr. John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., &c.

Includes vocabularies of a number of the languages of the region named, among them the Chinook (entrance to Columbia River) and Cathlaseon (bays of the Columbia), pp. 226-252. Furnished by author Dr. W. E. Tolmie. Extracts from these vocabularies appear in Gibb's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

On the Indian tribes inhabiting the North-West Coast of America. By John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., Communicated by the Ethnological Society.

In Edinburgh New Philos. Journ. vol. XI, pp. 128-152, Edinburgh, 1838. (Congress.)

Includes vocabularies of a number of the languages of the region named, among them the Chinook (entrance to Columbia River) and Cathlaseon (bays of the Columbia), pp. 226-252. Furnished by author Dr. W. E. Tolmie. Extracts from these vocabularies appear in Gibb's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.


In Edinburgh New Philos. Journ. vol. XI, pp. 128-152, Edinburgh, 1838. (Congress.)


Semple (J. E.) Vocabulary of the Chatsop language.

Semple (J. E.) Vocabulary of the Chatsop language.


Contains 35 words only.

Sentences:

Cascades. See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)

Chinook. See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)

Chinook Jargon. See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)

Chinook Jargon Dictionary.
Sentences — Continued.

Chinook Jargon

See Fells (M.)

Chinook Jargon

Green (J. S.)

Chinook Jargon

Hale (H.)

Chinook Jargon

Leland (C. G.)

Chinook Jargon

Maclure (M.)

Chinook Jargon

Macdonald (D.G. F.)

Chinook Jargon

Stuart (G.)

Chinook Jargon

Gautier (A. S.)

Chinook Jargon

See Fells (M.)

Chinook Jargon

Hale (H.)

Chinook Jargon

New.

Shortess (Robert). Vocabulary of the Lower Chinook.

Manuscript; title verso blank 11 text 5 ll. written on one side only; folio in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1853.

Contains 158 words.

Smith (Silas B.) On the Chinook names of the salmon in the Columbia River, by Silas B. Smith.


Comprises a half-dozen names only.

Smithsonian Institution: Those words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D.C.

Songs:

Chinook

See Bos (F.)

Chinook

Fells (M.)

Chinook Jargon

Rohmer (T.S.)

Chinook Jargon

Urania (A.)

Sproat (Gilbert Malcolm). Scenes and studies of savage life. By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. [Two lines quotation.]

London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1866.

Frontispiece 11 text verso blank 1 dedication verso blank 1 contents pp. v-x; preface pp. xi-xii, text pp. 1-310, appendix pp. 311-317, colophon p. [318], 12°.

Chapter X. Intellectual capacity and language (pp. 19-145) includes a vocabulary of 21 words showing affinities between the Chinook Jargon and Athabaskan languages, including the Chinook Jargon, with examples, pp. 129-142.—General discussion of the language, including the Chinook Jargon, pp. 313-314.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Public, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Georgetown.


Stanley (J. M.) — Continued.

Cover title as above, title as above verso names of printers 11, preface verso contents 11, text pp. 5-72, index pp. 73-76, 8°.

Forms Smithsonian Institution Miscellaneous Collections. 51; also part of vol. 2 of the same series, Washington, 1882.

Contains the names of personages of many Indian tribes of the United States, to a number of which is added the English signification. Among the peoples represented are the Chinooks, p. 59; Clarkanuas, p. 61.


Half-title on cover, title as above verso name of printer 11. Notice dated Sept. 1874 verso blank 11 text pp. 1-40, advertisements 211, colophon on back cover, 12°.

Titles of works relating to American languages generally, p. 3; Chinook, p. 21.

The second division of the first part was not published. Part second is on the English language and part third on the German language.

In his notice the compiler states: "This compilation must not be regarded as an attempt at a complete linguistic bibliography, but solely as a book-seller's catalogue for business purposes, with special regard to the study of philology in America."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Stuart (Graveline). Montana as it is; being a general description of its resources, both mineral and agricultural, including a complete description of the face of the country, its climate, etc., illustrated with a map of the territory, drawn by Capt. W. W. DeLacy, showing the different roads and the location of the different mining districts, To which is appended, a complete dictionary of the Snake language, and also of the famous Chinook [sic] Jargon, with numerous critical and explanatory notes, concerning the habits, superstitions, etc., of these Indians, with itineraries of all the routes across the plains.

By Gravelin Stuart.
Stuart (G.) — Continued.


Cover title as above, large folded map, title as above verso copyright notice 11. pref, pp. 3-4, text pp. 5-94, half title verso blank 1. pref, see, text pp. 101-102, text pp. 103-175, 82. Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 103-119. Numerals 1-10, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 119. Short dialogue in Chinook Jargon, pp. 120-121. Explanatory notes, pp. 122-127.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Congress, Eames, Georgetown.

Swan (James Gilchrist). The north-west coast; or, three years' residence in Washington territory. By James G. Swan. [Territorial seal]. With,numerous illustrations.


Language of the Indians (pp. 306-320) contains remarks on the Jargon, different methods of spelling words by writers, difficulty of rightly understanding the Jargon, etc., including a comparative vocabulary of Samish, Chinook dialect, and English (16 words), p. 307; explanation of a number of Jargon words, pp. 316-317. Vocabulary of the Chinook or Jargon (about 250 words, alphabetically arranged) and numerals 1-1000, pp. 447-452. Comparative list of 12 words in Nootta, Chinook on Jargon, p. 422. Many Chinook terms passing.


Swan (J. G.) — Continued.


Issued also with title-page as follows:

The north-west coast; or, three years' residence in Washington territory. By James G. Swan. With numerous illustrations.


Linguistic contents as under title next above.


Mr. James Gilchrist Swan was born in Medford, Mass., January 11, 1816, and was educated at an academy in that place. In 1835 he went to Boston to reside, and remained there until 1839, when he left for San Francisco, where he arrived in 1840. In 1852 he went to Shooalwater Bay, where he remained until 1859, when he returned east. In 1850 he returned to Puget Sound, since then Port Townsend has been his headquarters. In 1860 Mr. Swan went to Noyo Bay. In June, 1862, he was appointed teacher of the Makah Indian Reservation, where he remained till 1868. In 1868 he went to Alaska, and in May, 1873, he went a second time to Alaska, this time under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, as a commissioner to purchase articles of Indian manufacture for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. This fine collection is now in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. July 31, 1874, Mr. Swan was appointed an inspector of customs at Noyo Bay, Cape Flattery, and remained there until August, 1888, adding much to our knowledge of the Makah Indians, which was reported to Prof. Baird and published in a bulletin of the U. S. National Museum. In 1893 he went to Queen Charlotte Islands for the Smithsonian Institution and made another collection for the U. S. National Museum.

Tate (Rev. Charles Montgomery). Chinook, [As Spoken by the Indians of Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska]. For the use of traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians, Chinook-English, English-Chinook. By Rev. C. M. Tate, Published by M. W. Waitt & co., Victoria, B. C. [1889].

Cover title as above, with the addition of the following around the border: Bouchier & Higgins, real estate brokers. Inscription on verso and chorus of the hymn "Nothing but the blood of Jesus."
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE

Tate (C. M.) — Continued.

"Mr. Tate came to British Columbia from Northumberland, England, in 1876. He engaged in mission work among the Flathead Indians at Kamloops, Vancouver Island, in 1871, where he learned the Akaumänna language spoken by the Indian tribes on the coast of Vancouver Island, lower Fraser River, and Puget Sound. Here he spent three years, when he removed to Fort Simpson, on the borders of Alaska, among the Tsimshapoons. He next moved to the Fraser River and spent seven years amongst the Flathead tribes between Yale and Westminster, frequently visiting the Indians on the Nootka River in Washington Territory. Mr. Tate spent four years, 1880 to 1884, among the Bella Bella, returning in the latter year to the mission on Fraser River."

Ten commandments:

Chinook Jargon See Everett (W. E.)

Texts:

Chinook Jargon See Res (F.)

Chinook Jargon Bum (T. S.)

Chinook Jargon Demers (M.)

Chinook Jargon Dictionary.

Chinook Jargon Ellis (M.)

Tolmie (Dr. William Fraser). [Vocabularies of certain languages of the northwest coast of America.]


Includes, among others, vocabularies of the Chinook and Cathlacms, pp. 242-247.


Montreal: Dawson brothers. 1881.

Cover title nearly as large, title as above verse blank 1 letter of transmittal signed by G. M. Dawson pp. 25-26, introductory note signed by W. F. Tolmie pp. 96-138, text pp. 116-133, index, map, 8°.

Vocabulary (243 words) of the Tsimshian tribe and of the Tlhilohn or upper Tsimshian, pp. 59-61. Comparison of words in various Indian languages of North America, among them a few in the Chinook, pp. 128-130.

Copy now: Bibles, Georgetown, "Hilling Wellesley."

Tolmie (W. F.) — Continued.

William Fraser Tolmie was born at Inverness, Scotland, February 3, 1812, and died December 9, 1889, after an illness of only three days, at his residence, Cloverdale, Victoria, B. C. He was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated in August, 1832. On September 13 of the same year he accepted a position as surgeon and clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and left home for the Columbia River, arriving in Vancouver in the spring of 1833. Vancouver was then the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company on this coast. In 1841 he visited his native land, but returned in 1842 overland via the plains and the Columbia, and was placed in charge of the Hudson's Bay posts on Puget Sound. Here he took a prominent part, during the Indian war of 1855-56, in pacifying the Indians. Being an excellent linguist, he had acquired a knowledge of the native tongues and was instrumental in bringing about peace between the Americans and the Indians. He was appointed chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1855, removed to Vancouver Island in 1856, when he went into stock-raising, being the first to introduce thoroughbred stock into British Columbia; was a member of the local legislature two terms, until 1874; was a member of the first board of education for several years, exercising a great interest in educational matters; held many offices of trust, and was always a valued and respected citizen.

Mr. Tolmie was known to etnologists for his contributions to the history and linguistics of the native races of the West Coast, and dated his interest in ethnological matters from his contact with Mr. Horatio Hale, who visited the West Coast as an ethnologist to the Wilkes expedition. He afterwards transmitted vocabularies of a number of the tribes to Dr. Sclouer and to Mr. George Gibbs, some of which were published in Contributions to North American Ethnology. In 1861 he published, in conjunction with Dr. G. M. Dawson, a nearly complete series of short vocabularies of the principal languages met with in British Columbia, and his name is to be found frequently quoted as an authority on the history of the Northwest Coast and its ethnology. He frequently contributed to the press upon public questions and events new historical.

Townsend (Dr. J. K.) See Haldeman (S. S.).

Treasurer. The Treasury of Languages.

| A rudimentary dictionary of universal philology. | Daniel iii. 4. |
| Title verse blank 1 letter of transmittal signed by G. M. Dawson pp. 26-26, introductory note signed by W. F. Tolmie pp. 96-128, text pp. 116-133, index, map, 8°. |
| Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster row, London. (All rights reserved.) [1873?] | Colophon: London: printed by Grant and co., 72-78, Turnmill street, E. C. |

Title verse blank 1 letter of introduction dated February 7th, 1873. Versus blank 11, introduction
Treasury — Continued.

Edited by James Bouviek, Esq., F. R. G. S., assisted by about twenty-two contributors, whose initials are signed to the most important of their respective articles. In the compilation of the work free use was made of Bagster's Bible of Every Land and Dr. Latham's Elements of Comparative Philology. There are also references to an appendix, containing which there is the following note on p. 301: "Notice. — Owing to the unexpected enlargement of this Book in course of printing, the Appendix is necessarily postponed; and the more especially as additional matter has been received sufficient to make a second volume. And it will be proceeded with so soon as an adequate list of Subscribers shall be obtained." Under the name of each language is a brief statement of the family or stock to which it belongs, and the country in which it is or was spoken; often together with references in many cases, to the principal authorities relating to the grammar and vocabulary. An appendix is added at the end of each letter. Scattered references to the dialects of the Chinook.

Copies sent: Eames, Pilling.

Tribal names:
Chinook
Chinook

Chinook

Dugans (J.)

Haines (E. M.)

Triibner & Co. Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana. | A catalogue of Spanish books printed in Mexico, Guatamala, Honduras, the Antilles, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; and of Portuguese books printed in Brazil. Followed by a collection of works on the aboriginal languages of America. |


Cover title as above verso contents 1 L no. inside title: catalogue pp. 1-184, colophon verso advertisements 1 L 16°.

Works on the aboriginal languages of America, pp. 162-164, contains a list of books (alphabetically arranged by languages) on this subject, including general works, pp. 162-163; Chinook, pp. 109-170.

Copies sent: Eames, Pilling.

— A catalogue of dictionaries and grammars of the Principal Languages and Dialects of the World, for sale by Triibner & Co.

Triibner & Co.— Continued.

London: | Triibner & co., 8 & 60 Paternoster row, 1872. | Cover title as above, title as above verso names of printers 1 L, notice verso blank 1 L, catalogue pp. 1-44, addenda and corrigenda 1 L, advertisements verso blank 1 L, a list of works relating to the science of language etc. pp. 1-16, 8°.

Contains titles of a few works in or relating to the Chinookan languages, p. 12.

Copies sent: Eames, Pilling.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

Triibner's | catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of | the | Principal Languages and Dialects of the World. |

Second edition, considerably enlarged and revised, with an alphabetical index. | A guide for students and booksellers. | [Monogram.]


Copies sent: Eames, Pilling.

Triumbl: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbl, Hartford, Conn.

[Dr. James Hammond.] | A catalogue of the American Library of the late Mr. George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn. | Part I. | America in general | New France Canada etc. | the British colonies to 1776 New England | [-Part IV. | Psalms and hymns music science and art | [And, ten lines] | Hartford | Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Company | 1878 | [-1880]

4 parts, 8°. | Compiled by Dr. J. H. Trumbl. The fifth and last part is said to be in preparation.

Indian languages: general treatises and collections, part 4, pp. 123-124: Northwest coast, p. 121.

Copies sent: Eames, Pilling.

James Hammond Trumbl, philologist was born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821. He entered Yale in 1838, and though, owing to ill health, he was not graduated with his class, his name was enrolled among its members in 1830 and he was given the degree of A. M. He settled in Hartford in 1847 and was assistant.
Trumbull (J. H.) — Continued.

Tylor (E. B.) — Continued.

Buckley | Estes & Lauriat | 143 Washington
Square | 1874

2 vols.: half-title (Primitive culture) verse
blank 1. title verse "Author's edition" 1.
preface to the first edition pp. v-vi, preface
ix-x, text pp. 1-452: half-title verse blank 1.
vii-x, text pp. 1-453, index pp. 455-470, &c.

Sentimental and imitative language (chapters v
and vi, vol. 1, pp. 160-250) contains a few
Chinook and Jargon words on pp. 170, 181, 200, 213.


— Primitive Culture | Researches into the
development of mythology, philosop-
hy, religion, language, art and custom | By | Edward B. Tylor, L.L.D.,
F. R. S | Author of "Researches into the
Early History of Mankind," &c | [Quotation five lines] | First American,
from the second English edition | In two volumes | Volume I[II] |

New York | Henry Holt and company

1871

2 vols. 8°. Collation and linguistic contents
as under titles above.

Copies seen: Powell.

— Primitive Culture | Researches into the
development of mythology, philosop-
hy, religion, language, art and custom | By | Edward B. Tylor, L.L.D.,
F. R. S | Author of "Researches into the
Early History of Mankind," &c | [Quotation five lines] | Second Ameri-
can, from the second English edition | In two volumes | Volume I[II] |

[Design] |

New York | Henry Holt and company

1877

2 vols.: half-title (Primitive culture) verse
blank 1. title verse "Author's edition" 1.
preface to the first edition pp. v-vi, preface
ix-x, text pp. 1-517: half-title (Primitive culture)
verse blank 1. title verse "Author's edition" 1.
455-470, &c.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey,

Third edition: London, John Murray, 1881, 2
vols. 8°.

— Anthropology: an introduction to the
study of man and civilization. | By | Edward B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S.
| With illustrations. |

London: | Macmillan and co. | 1883

The Right of Translation and Reproduc-
 tion is Reserved.

Tylor (E. B.) — Continued.

Buckley | Estes & Lauriat | 143 Washing-


...
Tyler (E. B.) — Continued.

Half-title verso design 1. Title verso names of
printers 1. Preface pp. vii-xiii, contents pp. ix-
iil. List of illustrations pp. xiii-xxv, text pp. 1-440;
selected books pp. 441-442; index pp. 443-448, 12°.
A few words, passim, in a number of North
American languages, among them the Chinook;
pp. 125, 130.
Copies seen: Boston Athenaeum, British
Museum, Congress.

— Anthropology: an introduction to the study of
[man and civilization].
By | Edward B. Tyler, D. C. L., F. R. S.
| With illustrations.

New York: D. Appleton and company,
| 3, 3, and 5 Bond Street. | 1884.

Half-title verso blank 1. Title verso blank 1.
Preface pp. v-vii, contents pp. ix-xiii. List of
illustrations pp. xiii-xxv, text pp. 1-440; selected
books pp. 441-442; index pp. 443-448, 12°.
Linguistic contents as under title above.
Covers seen: Congress, Geological Survey,
National Museum.

Einleitung | in das | Studium der
Anthropologie | und | Civilisation
von | Dr. Edward B. Tyler, | [etc., one
line.] | Deutsche [etc., five lines.]

Franzschweig, | Druck und Verlag
von Friedrich Völkig und Sohn. | 1883.
Covers seen: British Museum.

Vater (Dr. Johann Severin). Litteratur
| der | Grammatiken, Lexika | und |
Wörterbücher | aller | Sprachen
der Erde | von | Johann Severin Vater,
| Zweite, vollig unveränderte Ausgabe | von | B. Jung.
Berlin, 1847. | In der Neuiischen
Buchhandlung.

Title verso blank 1. Dedication verso blank 1.
Vorwort (signed B. Jürg) and dated 1. December,
1845, pp. v-x. Titles of general works on the
subject pp. xi-xiii, text (alphabetically arranged
by names of languages) pp. 1-450, nachträg-
liche und berichtigungen pp. 451-541, sachtregister
pp. 542-560, unterenregister pp. 561-592, verbe-
sachungen 21. 8°.

Titles of works in or containing material
relating to the Catholic, pp. 472; Chink, pp.
69, 474.
Covers seen: Congress, Fames, Harvard.

At the Fischer's, no. 1710, a copy sold for l.3.
The earlier edition, Berlin, 1845, contains no
Chinook material.

Vocabulary of | the | Chinook Jargon:
| the complete language | used | by the
| Indians of Oregon, | Washington terri-
| tory and British possessions. |
W.

**Vocabulary—Continued.**

**Chinook**
- See Priest (J.)

**Chinook**
- Nalooqic (C. S.)

**Chinook**
- Rose (A.)

**Chinook**
- Sounler (J.)

**Chinook**
- Shorteis (H.)

**Chinook**
- Toleue (W. E.)

**Chinook**
- Tolame (W. F.) and Davison (G. M.)

**Chinook**
- Waalase (W. G.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Anderson (A. C.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Helden (G. F.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Holdic (J. B. Z.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Chamberlain (A. F.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Cox (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Dictionary

**Chinook Jargon**
- Ellis (M.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Everett (W. E.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gallatin (A.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gibbs (J.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Guide

**Chinook Jargon**
- Holmes (K. M.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hazlitt (W. G.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

**Western—Continued.**

**Chinook Jargon**
- Lonnel (+)

**Chinook Jargon**
- MacDonald (D. G. F.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Palmer (J.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Parker (S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Richardson (A. D.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Ross (A.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Schoolcraft (H. E.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Sounler (J.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Sprunt (G. M.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Swan (J. H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Vocabulary

**Chinook Jargon**
- Winthrop (T.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Emmons (G. T.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Lee (J.) and Frost (J. H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Sample (J. E.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wappo

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wappo

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wasco

**Chinook Jargon**
- Curtis (G.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wallahi

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wappo

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wasco

**Chinook Jargon**
- Gatschet (A. S.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Wallahi

**Chinook Jargon**
- Hale (H.)

**Chinook Jargon**
- Latham (K. G.)

**Whymper (Frederick).** Travel and adventure [in the | territory of Alaska], formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United States—and in various other | parts of the North Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. [Design.] | With map and illustration. | London: John Murray, Albermarle street. | 1868. The right of translation is reserved.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title versed names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii-viii, contents pp. xi-xvi, list of illustrations p. [xx], text pp. 1-399, appendix pp. 307-313, map, plates, 8°.

A brief discussion of the Chinook language, with a few examples, pp. 21, 24.

**Copies seen:** Boston Public, British Museum, Congress. At the Field sales, catalogue no. 2399, a copy sold for $2.75. An American edition titled as follows:

— Travel and adventure [in the | territory of Alaska], formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United States—and in various other | parts of the North Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. [Design.] | With map and illustration. | London: John Murray, Albermarle street. | 1868. The right of translation is reserved.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title versed names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii-viii, contents pp. xi-xvi, list of illustrations p. [xx], text pp. 1-399, appendix pp. 307-313, map, plates, 8°.

A brief discussion of the Chinook language, with a few examples, pp. 21, 24.

**Copies seen:** Boston Public, British Museum, Congress. At the Field sales, catalogue no. 2399, a copy sold for $2.75.
**Whymper (F.)**—Continued.

states—and in various other parts of the north Pacific. | By Frederic

Whymper. | (Picture.) | With map and

illuminations.


Frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank | L dedication

versus blank 1 l. preface pp. xi-xii, contents

pp. xiii-xviii, list of illustrations p. xix. text

pp. 21-322, appendix pp. 333-351, map and

plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as in the London edition,

titled next above, pp. 30-42.

*Copies seen:* Bancroft, Boston Atheneum,

Geological Survey, Powell.

Reprinted, 1877, pp. xix, 21-322, 8°.

A French edition titled as follows:

| — Frederic Whymper | Voyages et

aventures dans l’Alaska (ancienne Amérique russe) | Ouvrage traduit

du Anglais avec l’autorisation de l’auteur par Emile

Jouveau | Illustré de 37 gravures sur bois et accompagné

d’une carte.

| Paris | Librairie Hachette et Cie |

boulevard Saint-Germain, 79 | 1871

Tous droits réservés.

Cover title as above, half-title verso name of

printer 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface

pp. I-ii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text

pp. 3-405, table

des chapitres pp. 407-412, map, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above,

pp. 29-30.

*Copies seen:* Pilling.

**Wilson (Daniel).** Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation

in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, L.L. D. | professor of

history and English literature in University
college, Toronto; author of the

"Archaeology and prehistoric annals of

Scotland," etc., in two volumes,

Volume I-[II].

| Cambridge | Macmillan and co., |

and 23, Henrietta street, Covent
garden, | London. | 1862. | (The right of

Translation is reserved.)

2 vol.: half-title verso design 1 l., colored

frontispiece 1 l. title verso name of printer 1 l.,

dedication verso blank 1 l., preface pp. vii-xvi, contents

pp. xvii-xviii, text pp. 1-468, plan,

half-title verso design. | 1 l., colored

frontispiece 1 l., title verso name of printer 1 l., contents

pp. v-vi, text pp. 1-475, appendix p. 476-495, index

pp. 485-509, verso last page, 8°.

Remarks on the Ch'links language, with examples,

vol. 2, pp. 420-422.

*Copies seen:* British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinso.

**Wilson (D.)**—Continued.

| — Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation

in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, L.L. D. | professor [&c., two lines.]


(The right of Translation is reserved.)

Half-title verso design 1 l., colored

frontispiece 1 l., title verso name of printer 1 l., dedication

versus blank 1 l., preface dated 18th November 1875, pp. viii-xiii, contents pp. x-xvii, illustrations pp. xix-xlx, text pp. 3-399, half-title verso design 1 l., colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l., contents pp. vii-x, illustrations pp. xxvi, text pp. 1-386, index pp. 367-401, list of works by the same author etc., 11, 8°.

Remarks on the Chinook language or Oregon Jargon, with examples, vol. 2, pp. 334-338.

*Copies seen:* British Museum, Eames, Harvard.

**Winthrop (Theodore).** The canoe and the saddle | adventures among the northwestern rivers and forests; and Ionmania. | By Theodore Winthrop, author of [&c., two lines.]

| Boston: | Ticknor and Fields. | 1863.

Title verso copyright notice and names of

printers 1 l., contents verso blank 1 l., text pp. 3-375, 16°.

A partial vocabulary (about 375 words and phrases, alphabetically arranged) of the ch'link language, pp. 299-302.


I have seen mention of an edition: New York, 1876, 16°.

Theodore Winthrop, author, born in New Haven, Conn., September 22, 1828, died near Great Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, was the son of
Winthrop (T.) — Continued.

Francis Bayard Winthrop. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, with the Clark scholarship, on which he continued there a year, studying mental science, languages, and history. In 1849 he went to recruit his health in Europe, where he remained until January, 1851. There he became acquainted with William H. Aspinwall, whose children he taught for some time, and through him Winthrop entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to whose offices in Panama he was transferred in 1852. In the following year he visited California and Oregon, and thence he returned overland to New York. In December, 1853, he joined, as a volunteer, the expedition under Lieut. Isaac G. Strain, to survey a canal route across the Isthmus of Panama, and soon after his return, in March, 1854, he began to study law with Charles Tracy. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. At the opening of the civil war Winthrop enlisted in the Seventh New York regiment, which he accompanied to Washington. Soon afterward he went with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to Port Monroe as military secretary, with the rank of major, and with his commanding officer he planned the attack on Little and Grand Bethel, in which he took part. During the action at the latter place he sprang upon a log to rally his men and received a bullet in his heart.—Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biog.


[Wualalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish Co. W. T.]

Y. Youth's. — Continued.

Edited by Rev. J. B. Boutet. Instead of being pagod continuously, continued articles have a separate pagination dividing the regular numbering. For instance, in no. 1, pp. 11-14, Lives of the saints, are numbered 1-4 and the article is continued in no. 2 on pp. 5-8, taking the place of pp. 41-44 of the regular numbering. Discontinued after May, 1886, on account of the protracted illness of the editor.

Lord's prayer in the Cascade language, p. 134. — The name of God in 70 different languages, among them the Chinook, vol. 2, p. 247.

Copies seen : Congress, Georgetown, Wellenby.
## CHRONOLOGIC INDEX.

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Note: The table above lists entries from 1820 to 1937. The entries include authors, works, and page numbers. The works included are mainly related to Chinook and Jargon, with entries related to various topics such as vocabulary, sentences, and proper names. The authors range from Henry Yellin to J. H. Lea, among others.
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- Field (T. K.)
- Eells (M.)
- Richardson (A. D.)
- Plattmann (J. J.)
- Wilson (D.)
- Chalmers (J. C.)
- Gatschet (A. S.)
- Eells (M.)
- Beske (W. W.)
- Tyler (E. B.)
- Gatschet (A. S.)
- Dictionary
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- Gatschet (A. S.)
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- Keane (A. H.)
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- Duncan (D.)
- Leclerc (G.)
- Blanchet (F. N.)
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- Good (J. R.)
- Eells (M.)
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- Yuthn'a
- Trumbler & Co.
- Keane (A. H.), note.
- Bates (H. W.)
- Drake (S. G.)
- Smith (S. B.)
- Eells (M.)
- Gill (J. K.)
- Bancroft (H. H.)
- Tyler (E. B.)
- Dictionary
- Everett (W. E.)
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- Norris (P. W.)
- Schoolcraft (H. R.)
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