

CHINOOK AND SHORTHAND RUDIMENTS,

WITH WHICH THE CHINOOK JARGON AND THE WAWA
SHORTHAND CAN BE MASTERED WITHOUT A
TEACHER IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "KAMLOOPS WAWA."

"The shortest way to learn the Chinook
is through the Shorthand, and the shortest
way to learn the Shorthand is through the
Chinook."

KAMLOOPS, B.C.
1898.

Phonetic Alphabet.

1° Simple, for Chinook.

^oă 0 00 0w 0wă ˘e ˘u
 ĩ p t̄ k̄ l̄ sh̄ s̄ n̄ m̄

2° Complete, for English.

^oă 0 00 0w 0wă ˘ă ˘ai ˘e
 ũ(usc) ũ(us) an̄ in̄ on̄ un̄
 ĩ p lb t̄ d̄ f̄ v̄ k̄/ḡ l̄ r̄
 sh̄ j=ch̄ s̄ z=ts̄ n̄ nḡ m̄ th̄

3° Numerals.

1̄ 2̄ 3̄ 4̄ 5̄ 6̄ 7̄ 8̄ 9̄ 0̄

Introduction.

The following clipping from the *Montreal Gazette* of Nov. 29th, 1864, will make a convenient introduction to this little pamphlet:—

“The ‘Chinook Jargon,’ or Oregon Trade language, is a curiously composite form of speech, being partly Chinook, partly Nootka, partly French, partly English, and partly the result of onomatopœia. During the early intercourse of Europeans with the West coast, Nootka was the emporium of the traffic, and the Indians gradually picked up from the sailors some English words. Later on, when traders began to frequent the Columbia River, they used the words learned at Nootka, and in this way the Chinooks, always quick in catching sounds, added Nootka and English words to their own vocabulary. As early as 1804 a *lingua franca* had thus come into use on the coast. The Nor'-West, Astor and Hudson's Bay Companies servants, and the French *voyageurs*, all contributed their share to the jargon. When Mr. Horatio Hale, whose manual is a work of authority, first visited the coast, it consisted of about 250 words. Of these 18 were of Nootka origin, 41 of English source, while 34 were French and 111 formed the Chinook substratum. That was more than fifty years ago. In 1863, when the Smithsonian Institution published its dictionary of the language, the number of words had grown to 500. Of these 221 were considered Chinook, 94 French, 67 English, while the Salish or Flathead Indians are credited with 39. The nationalities of their civilized visitors were designated respectively Pasai (Français); Kintchosh (King George, whose medals are known all through the North-West, being the type of an Englishman), and Boston (from the French-Canadian *Bastouais*.) A man named Pelton, going insane, furnished a term for fool or madman. The term of salutation—*clak-oh-ah-yah*—used to be traced to the visit of Clark, and his friends' enquiries after his health, and their origin satisfied Sir D. Wilson. Mr. Hale, however, prefers to assign it to a Chinook origin. *Tum-tum* is a sound word for heart (from the pulsation), and is used for will, purpose, desire. *Lip-lip* (to boil) is another such word, imitating boiling water. *Kole-sick-waum-sick* is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. *Stik* is used for tree or anything made of wood. *Hee hee* clearly denotes

laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is *mamook* (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. *Illa hee* (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as *Boston illahee* (the United States), *mimaloose illahee* (death ground, cemetery), *sagali illahee* (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called *tum* (rum). Ship, pray, tea, sick, stone, sing, nose, soap, mama, papa, and other words, are good Chinook as well as good English. The French words adopted have mostly undergone some change, as *mahsie* (merci), *malich* (marrier), *pe* (puis) used for 'and,' *lanestin* (la medicine, etc.). The Nootka word *hyas* (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as *puss-puss*, or *pish-pish* (a cat), *hyas puss-puss* (a panther). The Nootka *pot-latch* (gift) is also largely used both as noun and verb."

The following Chinook vocabulary is as complete as it is necessary to have it for the rapid learning of the Chinook Jargon. A few words are omitted because they are of very rare occurrence, and would make an unnecessary burden for the memory. The more one confines himself to the words in this vocabulary for expressing his ideas, the purer his Chinook will be. Whenever the Chinook vocabulary is not sufficient to express one idea, an English word must be used—the simplest and most common that can be found. A short way to master this vocabulary is to read it over, and repeat every word of it once a day for a week or so, or, better still, read it over every evening before retiring, and again the first thing in the morning, until well mastered. If that reading is made with proper attention, three or four days will be sufficient for most people.

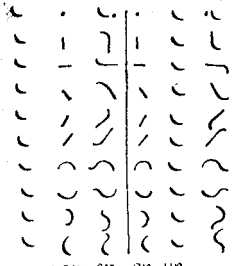
The apostrophe in each word of the following vocabulary denotes the accented syllable. The pronunciation is the Latin pronunciation, in which the consonants sound the same as in English. Whenever the "j" or "ch" occur they are sounded as in English, but the vowels must be sounded uniformly as follows: "a," as in "fat"; "e," as in "met"; "i," as in "fill"; "o," as in "no"; "oo," as in "good." The vowel "u" is to be sounded as in "us." The consonant "h" has a strongly guttural sound wherever it appears, except in connection with "e" and "s" in "ch" and "sh."

PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

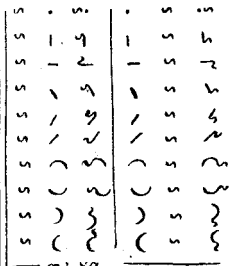
==o: a as in fat.==				==o: ow as in now.==											
H .	o	o	ha	o	.	o	ah	.	o	o		o	.	o	
P |	o	b	pa	o	|	o	ap	|	o	o	b	o	|	o	o
T -	o	-	ta	o	-	o	at	-	o	o	o	o	-	o	o
F \	o	b	fa	o	\	o	af	\	o	o	o	o	\	o	o
K /	o	o	ka	o	/	o	ak	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
L /	o	o	la	o	/	o	al	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
Sh (	o	o	sha	o	(	o	ash	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o
S)	o	o	sa	o	)	o	as	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
N)	o	o	na	o	)	o	an	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
M (	o	o	ma	o	(	o	am	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o
==o: o as in not.==				==o: wa as in water.==											
.	o	o	ho	o	.	o	oh	.	o	o		o	.	o	
|	o	b	po	o	|	o	op	|	o	o	b	o	|	o	o
-	o	o	to	o	-	o	ot	-	o	o	o	o	-	o	o
\	o	b	fo	o	\	o	of	\	o	o	o	o	\	o	o
/	o	o	ho	o	/	o	oh	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
/	o	o	lo	o	/	o	ol	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
(	o	o	sho	o	(	o	ash	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o
)	o	o	so	o	)	o	os	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
)	o	o	no	o	)	o	on	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
(	o	o	mo	o	(	o	om	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o
==o: oo as in foot.==				==o: e, e, i, etc.==											
.	o	o	hoo	o	.	o	ooh	.	o	o		o	.	o	
|	o	b	poo	o	|	o	oop	|	o	o	o	o	|	o	o
-	o	o	too	o	-	o	oot	-	o	o	o	o	-	o	o
\	o	o	foo	o	\	o	oof	\	o	o	o	o	\	o	o
/	o	o	hoo	o	/	o	ooh	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
/	o	o	loo	o	/	o	ool	/	o	o	o	o	/	o	o
(	o	o	shoo	o	(	o	ash	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o
)	o	o	soo	o	)	o	oos	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
)	o	o	noo	o	)	o	oon	)	o	o	o	o	)	o	o
(	o	o	meo	o	(	o	oom	(	o	o	o	o	(	o	o

PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

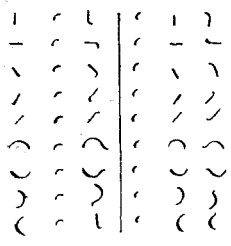
u: u, as in use.



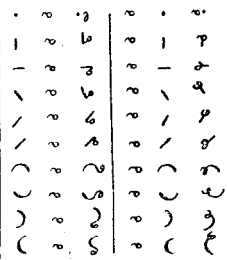
u: ye, as in yet.



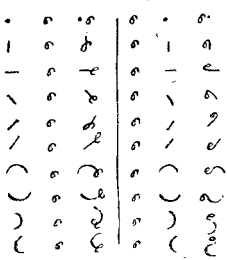
a: an, en, on, un.



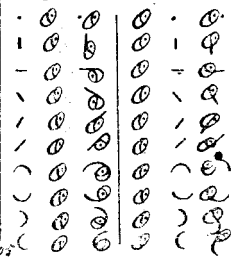
o: ya,



i: i, as in file.



ow: now.



Alke	2	by and by.	kal'kala	200	birds
alta	20	now	kal'tash	20	useless
an'kate	20	formerly	ka'mookh	20	dog
a'yak,	20	fast	ka'nawe	200	all
a'yas,	20	great	ka'namont	200	together
a'yoo,	20	many	kan'sih	20	how many
cha'ko,	20	come	kap'ho	200	elder brother
chi,	20	new	kap'shwal	200	to steal
chik'min	20	metal	ka'ta	20	how
chok,	20	water	khell	20	hard
dret,	20	direct	kho	20	to reach
e'he,	20	to laugh	ki'koole	20	below
eh'pooi	20	shut	ki'lapai	20	return
e'lehe,	20	earth	kim'ta	20	after
elai'tem	20	slave	ki'pooit	200	needle
elo	20	none	kis'kis	20	drive
enatai	20	across	kiu'tan	20	horse
eskom	20	to take	kla'hane	200	out doors
ha'ha	200	awful.	kla'howyam	200	poor
ha'lak	20	open	klak'sta?	200	who?
helo'ima	20	different	kla'ska	20	they
hum,	20	smell.	klatwa	200	go
ih,	20	one	kl'ishes	20	mats
ik'ta?	20	what?	klootchmin	20	woman
iktas	20	goods	kloonas'	200	perhaps
i'tep	20	first	kenim'	20	canoe
ip'soot	20	hide	kolan'	20	ear
is'sik	20	paddle	komtax'	200	know
it'hooith	20	flesh	ko'pa	20	to, in, at
kah	20	where	kopet'	20	finished
kak'shet	20	broken	koyoo'koyoo	20	ring
ka'kwa	20	like	kwanesem	200	always
ka'teh'an	20	fence	kwash	20	afraid

kow	6	bound	patl	2	full
kwa'ten	63	belly	pa'tlach	65	give
kwe'nam	62	five	pel	V	red
la'ket	2	four	pel'pel	VV	blood
le'le	11	along time	pel'h'ten	V3	crazy
lep'lep	11	boil	pi	6	and
lo'lo	20	carry	poo	6	explosion
ma'ika	66	thou	poos	2	if
ma'kook	69	to buy	poola'kle	62	night
mak'mak	66	to eat	poo'lale	62	dust
ma'mook	66	to work	sa'hale	60	above
mash	65	throw away	sa'ya	60	far
masa'chi	60	bad	saka'looks	62	pants
mem'loos	62	dead	sa'lix	62	angry
millait	6F	to stay	saplel	6V	bread
mit'coit	60	to stand up	se'le	62	soul
moos'moos	66	cattle	senmox	62	Seven
mow'ich	60	deer	sia'hoos	60	the face
msa'ika	66	you (plural)	sie'sem	62	to relate
na'ika	26	I, me	sit'kom	62	half
na'nich	22	see	skoo'koom	62	strong
na'witka	207	yes	snaz	62	rain
nsa'ika	26	we, us	sta'lo	60	river
O'ihat	0.2	road	stiw'ilh	6V	pray
O'ihoi	0.0	exchange	ta'ham	62	six
O'lali	0.0	berries	takmoonak	66	one hundred
O'lo	0.0	hungry	tamano'az	62	magic
oo'kook	0.0	this	tanaz'	62	small
oo'poots	0.0	hind part	tanke'son	62	yesterday
ow	0	younger brother	ta'tilam	62	ten
pa'ia	60	fire	ta'ye	60	chief
papoos'	60	child	te'ke	62	to like
pasi'si	60	blanket	tekop'	62	white

le plat	10	dish
le pot	g	pot
le prêtre	1p	priest
les anges	1n	angel.
les Apôtres	1y/	apostle
les dents	1o	teeth
les Evêques	1y	bishop
malie	6r	medal
marie'	6r	married
mulet	6p	mule
patate	6p	potatoes
paye'	1n	paid
pourri	6r	rotten

English words.

basket	2	help	.1
bed	1	house	.e
bone	h	ice	2
broom	1k	island	2
coat	f	kettle	1
cold	f	kiss	1
cup	q	knife	2
dollar	1p	lake	1
dry	1p	lasy	2
eight	2	law	1
fight	2	leaves	1
fish	1n	life	1
fly	1e	light	1
get up	1q	man	6
gold	f	moon	6
grease	1n	mountain	6
hammer	1c	musket	1

name	2	snake	1
necktie	1p	snow	1
nine	2	spoon	1
nose	2	steamboat	1
old	1	stick	1
papa	bb	sugar	1
pin	h	sun	1
pipe	h	sunday	1
play	1p	swim	1
quarter	1p	tea	1
rope	1p	to-morrow	1
sail	1	warm	1
salt	1	wash	1
shame	1	watch	1
ship	1	wheat	1
shirt	1	whip	1
sick	1	wild	1
skin	1	wind	1
sky	1	window	1
sleep	1	wine	1
smoke	1		

The above vocabulary is about as complete as is necessary for quickly learning the chinook. A great many other english words are used, which it would be too long to enumerate here. The above are the commonest and the best understood by nearly all the indians.

tel	✓	tired
te'likom	~20	people
te'p'so	70	grass
tik	7	telegraph
tik'tik	77	watch
tin'tin	33	bell
tlap	31	to find
tla'wa	20	slowly
tlemem	25	soft
tlememtlemem	33	all in pieces
tlemenooit	30-	tell a lie
tiep	1	deep
tlii	✓	black
tloon	3	three
tloos	2	good
tsem	2	writing
tsepe,	2	mistaken
tsi	2	sweet
tsiktsik	22	carriage,
tsiltsil	22	stars
utl	✓	glad
ul'kat	2	long
wah	0.	pour out
wa'wa	00	speak
weht	0-	again
wek	0	no
ya'ka	2	he, she, it
yak'so	20	hair
ya'kiwa	2	here
ya'wa	20	there

Words from French.

la bouche	12	mouth
la bouteille	12	bottle
la carrotte	27	carrots
la cassette	22	box
la clef	12	key
la croix	12	cross
la hache	12	axe
la langue	12	tongue
la medecine	12	drugs
la messe	12	Mass
la montagne	160	mountain
la pelle	12	shovel
la penitence	12	penance
la pioche	12	pick
la pipe	12	pipe
la planche	12	lumber.
la porte	12	door
la table	12	table
la tête	12	head
la vieille	160	old woman
le Baptême	12	Baptism
le carême	12	Lent
le chapelet	12	beads
le clou	12	nail
le diable	12	devil
le loup	12	wolf
le mariage	160	marriage
le mouton	160	sheep
le pape	12	pope
le peché	12	sin
le pied	12	foot

<i>An'kate</i>	formerly	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mash</i>	cast
<i>ma'mook</i>	made	<i>chok</i>	the water
<i>sa'hale</i>	(the) above	<i>kan'awe</i>	all
<i>e'lehe</i>	land	<i>kan'amox</i>	together
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ook'ook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>elehe.</i>	earth.	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Kopet'</i>	Only	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>chok</i>	water	<i>salt</i>	salt
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>chok</i>	water
<i>poola'kle</i>	night	<i>iaka</i>	(be) its
<i>mitta'it</i>	was	<i>name (nem)</i>	name.
<i>ko'pa</i>	on	<i>Ktm'ta</i>	Afterwards
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>elehe.</i>	earth.	<i>wawa</i>	said
<i>Pi</i>	And	<i>poos</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>chako</i>	become
<i>wa'wa :</i>	said:	<i>dry (drai)</i>	dry
<i>Tloos</i>	let	<i>elehe.</i>	the Earth.
<i>cha'ko</i>	come	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>light (lait).</i>	light.	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>A'yak</i>	At once	<i>dry</i>	dry
<i>chako</i>	came	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>light</i>	light	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>elehe.</i>	earth.	<i>chako</i>	come
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>ikta</i>	things
<i>ka'kwa</i>	thus	<i>tep'so</i>	grass
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>iht</i>	the first	<i>a you (a-u)</i>	many
<i>son.</i>	day.	<i>heloi-mu</i>	different
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>stick</i>	trees
<i>mox</i>	the second	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>tloos</i>	(the) fine
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>flowers.</i>	flowers.
<i>ookook</i>	that	<i>Kopa</i>	On
<i>sky (skai)</i>	sky	<i>laket</i>	the fourth
<i>nsai'ka</i>	we	<i>son,</i>	day
<i>na'nich</i>	see	<i>S.T.</i>	God
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>son</i>	the sun
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>moon</i>	the moon
<i>tloon</i>	the third	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>son</i>	day	<i>tsil'tsil</i>	the stars .

12 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>iaka</i>	he (be)
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>ta'ye</i>	chief
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>kopa</i>	over
<i>kwe-nam</i>	the fifth	<i>kanawe</i>	every
son,	day	<i>ikta</i>	thing
<i>Iaka</i>	He	<i>millait</i>	(that) is
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>kopa</i>	on
<i>kanawe</i>	all	<i>elehe</i>	earth.
<i>heloima</i>	{ (the)	<i>Ia'wa</i>	There
	{ different	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>fish</i>	fish (es)	<i>es'kom</i>	took
<i>kopa</i>	in	<i>tanas'</i>	a little
<i>chok</i>	the water	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ka'nawe</i>	all	<i>tanas</i>	a little
<i>ookook</i>	those	<i>chok</i>	water.
<i>kal'akala</i>	birds	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>klas'ka</i>	which	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>fly</i>	fly	<i>klas'ka</i>	them
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>kanamokst</i>	together
<i>wind.</i>	wind.	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>Kopa</i>	On the	<i>iaka</i>	He
<i>ta'ham</i>	sixth	<i>eskom</i>	took
son.	day	<i>ookook</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>poos</i>	to
<i>now'ich</i>	the deer	<i>mamook</i>	make
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>kanawe</i>	every	<i>man</i>	man
<i>ikta</i>	thing	<i>iaka</i>	his
<i>koo'li</i>	that runs	<i>i'tloorilh</i>	body
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>kopa</i>	into
<i>elehe</i>	the earth	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>kakwa</i>	like	<i>elehe</i>	earth (en)
<i>nowich</i>	deer.	<i>man</i>	man.
<i>kim ta</i>	After	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>wawa</i>	said,	<i>klatwa</i>	go
<i>tloos</i>	let	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>nsa'ika</i>	us	<i>se'le</i>	soul
<i>mamook</i>	make	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>man</i>	man	<i>sele</i>	soul
<i>poos</i>	that (he be)	<i>wek kan'sih</i>	never
<i>ka'kwa</i>	like	<i>alke</i>	in the future
<i>nsa'ika</i>	our	<i>memloos</i>	dead.
<i>tsem</i>	figure	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>ni</i>	and	<i>mamook</i>	made

FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK. 13

<i>name</i>	he (be)	<i>nanich</i>	saw
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>chi</i>	new	<i>ookook</i>	} those (things)
<i>man</i>	man		
<i>Adam</i>	Adam,	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kakwa</i>	as	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>poos</i>	if	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>wawa</i>	to say	<i>kanawe</i>	all
<i>elehe</i>	earth	<i>klaska</i>	they (were)
<i>iaka</i>	he (is)	<i>tloos</i>	good.
<i>S: T.</i>	God		

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

S. T., abbreviation for *Sahale Taye*—the above chief, God.

THE VERB *mamook*.

PRESENT.

Naika mamook—I work, or I make.

Maika mamook—Thou workest.

Iaka mamook—He works.

Nsaika mamook—We work.

Msaika mamook—You work.

Klaska mamook—They work.

PAST.

Ankate naika mamook—I did work, I made.

Ankate maika mamook—Thou didst work.

Ankate iaka mamook—He did work.

Ankate nsaika mamook—We did work.

Ankate msaika mamook—You did work.

Ankate klaska mamook—They did work.

FUTURE.

Alke naika mamook—I shall work.

Alke maika mamook—Thou wilt work.

Alke iaka mamook—He will work.

Alke nsaika mamook—We shall work.

Alke msaika mamook—You will work.

Alke klaska mamook—They will work.

OTHER VERB—*wawa*.

PRESENT.

Naika wawa—I speak, etc.

Maika wawa, *Nsaika wawa,*

Iaka wawa, *Msaika wawa,*

Klaska wawa.

PAST—*Ankate naika wawa,* etc.

FUTURE—*Alke naika wawa,* etc.

14 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs.
Poos naika mamook, etc.—If I work.
Naika kopet mamook—I have done working.

REMARKS.

1. The word *tloos* is used as an imperative form; *tloos naika klatwa*—let me go; *tloos maika chako*—pray come; *tloos iaka mitlait*—let him stay, etc.

2. *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven; *cold elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold; *tanas warm elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm; *warm elehe*—the summer, when the earth is warm; *tanas cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to cool. *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country, as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room or in a specified place. Ex.—Stay in your place—*tloos maika mitlait kopa maik'i elehe*.

3. *Kopa ilep*.—*Ilep* means the first, ahead of. *Kopa ilep*—at first.

4. *Kopet* means, in first instance, done, finished. *Naika kopet mamook*—I have finished my work. *Naika kopet makmak*—I have done eating. As it is here it means, only, nothing else but; *kopet chok pi poolakle*—only water, etc.

5. *Chako* is a wonderful word in Chinook. It helps to give a hundred different meanings to other words. *Chako* alone means come; *iaka chako sun*—day comes; *iaka chako warm*—it gets warm; *chako tanas* or *chako man* or *chako kopa elehe*—to be born; *chako tanas aias*, *chako aias*, *chako dret aias*—to grow a little, or to grow big, or to grow very big; *chako elo*—to vanish, to disappear; *chako tloos*—to become good; *chako kaltash*—to turn bad, etc., etc.

6. *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

7. *Iht, iht*, or *iht, pi iht, pi iht*, means a few.

8. *Memloos* means dead. There is no word in Chinook to signify "death." When speaking of "death," the sentence must always be turned in such a way as to bring in the participle "dead." At the hour of death—"When will come the day to be dead."

9. Some of the words have a curious origin. For an instance, the word *mash*—to throw away—is nothing else than the French word *marche, va-t-en*—"go your way"—very extensively used for dismissing people in the old Hudson's Bay times.

FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK. 15

10. The word *pehlten*—insane, crazy—comes from “*Filion*,” the name of an employee of the Hudson's Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it *pilio*, *pilian*, and at last *pehlten*, and adopted the name to mean insane in general.

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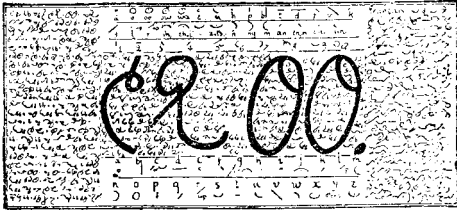
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