A FIRST READING BOOK
IN THE
MICMAC LANGUAGE:
COMPRISING
THE MICMAC NUMERALS, AND THE NAMES
OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF
BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, TREES, &c.
OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA.
ALSO, SOME OF THE
INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES,
And many Familiar Words and Phrases,
TRANSLATED LITERALLY INTO ENGLISH.

HALIFAX:
NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY,
1875.
PREFACE.

The primary object of this little work, is to aid the Indians in learning to read. It is also designed to aid them in learning English. Hence every Indian word is translated. They are not interlined, but placed opposite, in a separate column, so as to render everything as distinct as possible.

It is believed, too, that many of the white people will be glad to avail themselves of the facility thus afforded for becoming acquainted in some measure with that truly wonderful language, native Nova Scotian. As this language contains no sounds that the English vocal organs are not accustomed to, and as by the arrangement adopted the pronunciation and the meaning of every Indian word inserted in the book, can be learned with very little trouble, it is presumed that an important object will be in this respect gained. The writer is happy to know that many of the Micmac Indians have
during the last fifteen years learned to read. A small edition of a “Micmac First Reading Book” did good service; but it has for some time been exhausted. A determination to learn to read has been aroused among the Indians everywhere. It should be fostered by every legitimate means. Such a book as is here presented to the public cannot but be beneficial in promoting so desirable an object: A summary of the contents is given in the title page. While the white children—a ye, and older people too—are learning to count in Indian, and also learning what the Indians call the animals, &c., &c., they will be teaching as well as learning; and thus that mutual good-will and confidence which the writer is happy to know has been originated and fostered between the two races, during the last twenty years, will be increased.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in naming beasts, birds, fishes, trees, plants, &c., &c., in English, pains have been taken to ascertain and give as correctly as possible, the popular name, and that alone. Mistakes will doubtless have occurred, but great pains have been taken to avoid them.
# Lesson 1

**The English Alphabet.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Case</th>
<th>Lower Case</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
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<td>G</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
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<td>K</td>
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<td>L</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
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<td>Q</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>v</td>
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<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>w</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Micmac Alphabet.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Case</th>
<th>Lower Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a, â, ā, ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e, ê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i, ĭ</td>
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<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>o, ō, ō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
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<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>s</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
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<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>u, ū</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>v</td>
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<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>ei, oo, ow, āoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE.—In Micmac there are no silent letters, and each letter is invariably sounded one way: the consonants _c_ and _g_ being always hard; _ch_ as in _church_; and the rest exactly as in English. The vowels are sounded as in the following scale: viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Actual Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a as in <em>father</em>,</td>
<td>ō as in <em>not</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā as in <em>fate</em>,</td>
<td>u as in <em>bugle</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā as the second a in <em>abaft</em>,</td>
<td>ē as in <em>tub</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā as in <em>fat</em>,</td>
<td>oo as in <em>fool, move</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e as in <em>me</em>,</td>
<td>ōō as in <em>good, wood</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē as in <em>met</em>,</td>
<td>ei as i in <em>pine, height</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ī as in <em>pin</em>,</td>
<td>ow as in <em>cow</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o as in <em>note</em>,</td>
<td>āoo as ow nearly.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a, ā, or e, is doubled—thus: aa, āā, ee—the two letters are to be sounded as one, the sound being prolonged. In the same manner the accented vowels, ō and oo', express simply a prolonged _o_ or _oo_. The usual place for the accent in Micmac words, is on the penult. It is marked when it falls on any other syllable. A prolonged vowel is accented of course.

*The exact sounds of ā and oo are combined into a diphthong. They form a single syllable; as in coon-dōō, a stone; kāōo-che, I am cold.*
LESSON 2.

MICMAC... ENGLISH.
ān, you say
ās, a clam
āk, he is here
āt, he says
āp, again
dā, my comrade
na, this, there
wo, a pot
pī, sit
ma, not
mā, yet
ak, and
aa, ah, aye
āā, yes
ek, if it were there
ech, let him be there
kā! come on!
tū, (sign of a question)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micmac.</th>
<th>English.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moo,</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noo,</td>
<td>O father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oot,</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kat,</td>
<td>an eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sök,</td>
<td>send him away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nen, (neen)</td>
<td>I, me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eā'!</td>
<td>oh dear!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān,</td>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kel, (keel)</td>
<td>{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan,</td>
<td>thou, thee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San'</td>
<td>who, when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sak,</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāl,</td>
<td>Jim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōt,</td>
<td>stay, wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nūt,</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēlp,</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wēn,</td>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōk,</td>
<td>who, some one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nooch,</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kooch,</td>
<td>my father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pīch,</td>
<td>thy father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwes,</td>
<td>let him sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwes,</td>
<td>O my son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{ (a familiar term of address for wife or husband)
toos, O daughter
kwilk, he looks for it.
wes, a beaver house; a hay-cock
sum, feed him
nipk summer
nepk he is dead
tas? how many times?
tas, so many times
nan five, five times
nek, my house
kek, thy house: it is sharp
wek, his house
wen, marrow
wik, sweet
'tnoot, my mouth.

LESSON 3.
dā, ās āk: āā, san āt ās āk: moo ās na, kat
na, ak āk na têt: moo, sak āk na têt, ak san āk na
têt: noo, sūm sak ak san: aa, kwes, têt pích san,
ak têt pích sak, ak kel têt pi: noo, wēn āt oot?
kel tü ān oot? toos, āā: kooch āt oot: nen na:
pāl, kā, sūm sak, sūm san: ak sūm kooch: kān,
toos, nūt na: (nūt na, that's it.)
LESSON 4.

Wěn tū keel? Who art thou?
Nen San, I am John
Kel Sak, you are Jim
ak ēlp nooch. and also my father.
pī tět, kel, sit you there
kooch your father
pīch oot tět, let him sit there
ech tět: let him be there
nēpk ās tū? is the clam dead?
āā, nēpk ās. yes, the clam is dead
Wěn āt nēpk ās? who says the clam is dead?
San āt, ak John says so, and
Sak āt, ak neen. Jim says so, and I.

Tas āt? How many times does he say it?
Tās āt, So many times he says it
sest āt, three times he says it
kel ān nan, you say so five times
Toos, my daughter
San āt, Jim says
wes āk; a beaver house is there.
Noo', Sak āt, My Father, Jim says
wen āk, marrow is there
ak māls: and a flint
kel ān,
you say
moo wes, it is not a beaver house,
LESSON 5.

moo máls, it is not a flint
moo wen, it is not marrow
moo ās it is not a clam
moo na. it is not that
Dës, if it should be there
dëch, let it be there
māls ek, if a flint is there
ech máls, let the flint be there
aa. aye: so be it.

Da, My friend.
piskwa, come in.
baase, sit down.
oo' se, warm yourself.
cheenūm, a man.
āhk, is here.
wigwām k, at the wigwam.
āsoon, some cloth.
pawōtk', he wants it.
'Tūlim', tell him.
čdēk tēk, it lies there.
Pāl! Hold on! stay!
kechka, a little.
etēs nādāl, I will be there.
wegipch, soon.
Nēdāp', Comrade.
nēmool', I see you.
ak, and.

11
kee nënmeen,  
ak ēlp,  
neen nënmeek  
ūkwis',  
ak nënmeek  
ūktoos',  
Nënmeek 'ntoos,  
ak noodâk'  
'nkwis,  
Nënmeek  
ābit,  
Noodâk  
cheenūm,  
Mogwā',  
sesēp' noodâk,  
Tame?  
kamaāk,  
asāāk,  
Māle,  
weoos,  
mebet,  
nebet,  
kebet,  
webet,  
wōkūn,  
sesēp,  
abe,  
aabe,  
kadoo,  
mūdū,  
wēgēt,  
tēgēn?  
tan,  

you see me.  
and also.  
I see (him)  
your son.  
I see (her)  
your girl.  
I see my daughter.  
and I hear (him).  
my son.  
I see her  
a woman.  
I hear him  
a man.  
no,  
a bird I hear.  
where?  
across,  
on the other side:  
Mary.  
meat, flesh.  
a tooth.  
my tooth.  
thy tooth.  
his tooth.  
a knife.  
a bird.  
a bow.  
a net.  
but.  
because.  
these.  
which?  
who, when.
Tooma, Tom.
wiktūm, I like the taste of it.
wiktūk, he likes the taste of it.
lōk, very, greatly.
tēlsūm, I cut it so.
tēlsūk, he cuts it so.
tētaal, in that direction.
tēltāam, I chop it so.
ngūm, he, she, him, her.
neloo, my food.
kelloo, thy food.
weloo, his food.
keele, it is thou.
Pol, Paul.
Peal, Peter.
Cātlīn, Catharine.

LESSON 6.

Uchkeen, My brother, (younger than I).
'Nsees, My brother, (older than I).
Nūmees, My sister, (older than I).
'Nkwājech, My sister, (younger than I).
nagoo'sēt, the sun.
dēpkīk, the night.
naagwēk, the day.
dēpkūnoo'sēt, the moon; a month.
astaak, the sun comes out.
astēk, the sun is out.
chiktēk, all is still: silence reigns.
āwīpā, the sea is calm.
stūgā', like: so as.
memā’, oil, fat (of any kind).
kūmoo, a cake of tallow.
mūnnow, the fat of a bird.
oosūk, the fat on the kidneys.
Seboo, a river.
kēloo’lk, pretty; good.
boose, I go away by water.
boosīn, you go away by water.
boosīt, he goes away by water.
booseekw, we all go away by water, (in
Kwedūn, one canoe).
'ntool, if; perhaps; it is so that.
orool, we all go away by water, (in
ūktool, several canoes).
Ulūmoo’ch, your canoe.
'tnte, a canoe.
ūkte, my canoe; my ship.
ooteel, his canoe.
kēlpīłk, your dog.
kēlpīlt, a dog.
kūlbil, my dog.
sūm, thy dog.
čūmūk’, his dog.
sūmādēs’, -
sūmāk’, I tie him up.
moo čūmāk’, you tie him up.
ma sūmāk’, I tie him up.
čntoo, feed him.
kwelūm, I feed him.
kwilk, I will feed him.
he seeks it.
kwelän',
kwiltës',
äp, äpch,
koondäoo,
koondúl',
måskwe,
kümoo'ch,
dëmik,
wëchpä',
wëspä',
wëspën',
wëspët',
wëspëgeâk',
moo wëspow,
moo wëspëkw',
moowëspëge-
nook,
Enkâtk',
nút,
nút na,
käooche,
ëpse,
chipse,
ńiktâm',
këchkwä',
ëskwe,
nögüm,
säskwä,
ődëk,
őpsaak,
őpsüm,
őpsük,
hunt for it; seek it.
I will seek it.
again.
a rock; a stone.
rocks; stones.
birch bark; a birch tree.
A tree; wood.
the water is deep.

my canoe, (or ship), is deep in
the water.

my canoe leaks, [lit. I leak.]
your canoe leaks.
his canoe leaks.
the "canoe" leaks.
my canoe does not leak.
his canoe does not leak.
the "ship" does not leak.

he measures it.
this, that.
that's it; all right.
I am cold.
I am warm.
I start suddenly.
I yawn.
I hiccough, (hikupa).
I sneeze.
I cough.
I yell; I scream.
it lies there.
a heated [stone].
I heat it.
he heats it.
čssūm. I colour it.
keek, your house; also, it is sharp.
neek, my house.
week, his house.
mēskēek, it is big.
mēskīk', he is big.
mēlkāk, it is hard.
kâkkāak, it is rough.
kâkchēk', it is brittle.
sebīk, it is tough (tūf).
ūscōōs', a weazle.
pāsk, shoot him.
tūleaa, although.
moo chepalāk', I don't fear him.
nūgāā, now.
pasūk, only.
chepalāk', I fear him.
moōın, a bear.
wokwīs, a fox.
apchoo, always.
nāāgōw, continually; all along.
wēlāmk, 
{ I like his looks; he seems
mēlōoōch', especially.
koolkwes, a pig.
kēsālōk', I love him or her.
ootoon', his mouth.
welnoo, his tongue.
kelnoo, your tongue.
nelnoo, my tongue.
melnoo, a tongue.
wēlneel, birds' tails.
wilne, a bird’s tail.
oosooogoone, a beast’s tail.
wëltaka, it is sweet sounding.
wiintaak, it is ill sounding.
amdch’, certainly.
wikpūk, I like the taste of him.
wikpūt, you like the taste of him.
wikpajül, he likes the taste of him.
Pasūk, only.
ěscūpk’, I eat him raw.
ěscūpt’, you eat him raw.
ěskūbōöl’, I eat thee raw.
Eskūmāgět, he eats fish raw.
Eskemō’ (Esquimeaux)
An eater of raw fish.
ěksooét’, he tells a lie.
moo ěksooow’, I don’t lie.
ěksooā’, I do lie.

LESSON 7.


Apch pāl! kechka; wōkūn ēntoo; wōkūn kwelūm: keel kwelān’: āā, neen kwiltēs’: ak ēlp’ nkwis kwīlk, ak ūkwīs: coondāoo kwīlk, ak maskwe, ak kūmoo’ch.

Seboo dēmīk: āā, ūchkeen, lōk dēmīk. San
Lesson 8.

Boosool', Good day.
welegiskük, It is a fine day.
Baase, sit down.
atlasme, rest yourself.
Wêdûmâin? are you busy?
Mogwâ', No.
moo wêdûmâu, I am not busy.
Tâs'úgûl èdû,
Mogwâ; mà kedân',
āā, mà ḑîlchā'
meesokoo
tabooïnskaak,
Cadoo
tûlooëk
tabooïnskaagûl
côîndûl,
ak tûlooëk,
tabooïnskûksîjîk,
pûlësk', sesîpk,
cheenûmook,
ābijîk,
mîjooajechk,
kûsnâ',
tanîk pasûk,
memâjooltîjîk,
Tëleâk' nût?
āā, tëleâk;
estooägûl
ûksedoon
ak 'nsedoon.
Ulnooëesîmk
tëloâ'
nankûl coondûl,
nankûl soonûl,
kadoo nanîjîk
ûlbadoo'sk,
nanîjîk
pûlësk'.
Ap kenoodûmooe
weisîsk,

so many.
No; count on.
yes, I count on
unto
twenty.
but
you would say
twenty
stones.
and you would say
twenty
pigeons, birds,
men,
women, ~
children,
or
who only (whoever)
are alive.
Is that so?
yes, it is so;
they differ
your language
and my language.
In Indian
I say
five stones,
five cranberries,
but five
boys,
five
pigeons.
Again teach me
the beasts,
sesípk, the birds, 
ak ũktúgík, and others 
oowesoonúmoool', their names. 
Aā, aa, nel'úmoos. yes, certainly, my sister-in-law.
Koolkwees, A pig 
málkotk', he eats it. 
wětkook'. I prevent him. 
señúmkw, a wild goose. 
Kobet, a beaver. 
mállkomk, 
Wejék, a spruce partridge, 
půlès', a pigeon. 
skũmtook, also. 
těam', a moose. 
kloopske, a murre. 
kwemoom, a loon. 
alt, some. 
čdook, like enough. 
čhíptook, perhaps. 
těgěnık which of them are 
weisísk? beasts? 
señípk, birds. 
mooínák', bears. 
Wóżskw, a polar bear. 
Wóżskook, polar bears 
kítpoo, an eagle. 
kítpoo'k. eagles. 
kítpoo's, an eaglet. 
měskíłkík, they two are large. 
měskíłooltíjík, they are all large. 
moo měskíłoo'k, they two are not large, 
moo měskíłoolteekw, they all are not large.
LESSON 9.


Nedāp', pegwēlkīk wïkpūjik weisīsk' ak sesïpk'. Cadao wokwis' wïkpūt? mogwā', nedāp, mogwā' wïkpāk' wokwisū: moo mālkomāk'.

Cadao, nedāp', sesïpk' ēdook' 'msīt wēgēt? Mogwā': moo 'msīt ·sesïpk'. Alt sesïpk', alt weisisk. Tēgēnik'? sesïpk? Tēgēnik? wēgēt wēg'ūla ēdū: wejēk, pūlēs', senūmkwāk', kwe-moo, kloopske, ak kitpoo. Tēgēnik' weisisk'? Team' na, ak mooǐn, ak koolkwees, ak wokwis, ak kobet, ak wōpskw. Team mēskiłk' weisis, ak ēlp mooǐn mēskiłk, ak mēllooīch' wōpskw. Kadao wokwis ak kobet mogwā' mēskiłoo'k, moo mēskiłoolteekw.

——

LESSON 10.

Nedāp, Comrade.
boosool, good day.
atlasme, rest yourself.
Wëlæín?
aä, wëlæc,
Wëlæák kooch?
kechka wëlæák,
ëbit',
mä, mäch,
kegooôk',
Täme wëjeën?
Chebooktook,
wëjeä',
Tälak?
wëlæák,
Wëtkûnääk,
keskook,
Täl'eák?
Täleák' ägûnood-
ùmâkûn?
oolagoo,
ëskîtpoo'këk,
eskîtpoo'nook,
nöktûmoo'p,
sabonook,
Tan,
nöktûmûn,
Nöktûm,
nöktûmâp',
Eskîtpoo'k,
Sëtûn,
Sëtûnook',
Säbei,
ëdëk,
Cogooä',

are you well?
yes, I am well.
Is your father well?
he is somewhat well.
he sits (i.e., he is at home).
still, yet.
at your house.

Where came you? where
are you from?
from Halifax.
I come.
How is it? how goes it?
it is well.
the weather is hot,
to-day.
What is the news?

What is the news? (what is
ture as to the news?)
yesterday.
yesterday morning.
To-morrow morning.
you did leave it.
to-morrow.
When.
do you leave it.
I leave it.
I left it.
In the morning.
Windsor.
at, in, or from Windsor.
this morning.
it lies there.
What? a thing, something.
cogooâal, what things? things.
ükpütn, your hand.
ükpü’t'ünk, In your hand.
Moo kêjedoo'n? don't you know what it is?
moo kêjeddo', I don't know what it is.
kêjedô', I know what it is.
kêjeek, I know who he is.
moo kêjeâ', I don't know who he is.
aptoon, a staff.
ä’ôômûn, you use it.
äôom, I use it.
pêmaadoo, I carry it.
wêleâ', It is well: all right.
Kespûnâ', I bring it.
wêchkwadoo, black ash wood.
Wîskogwâ' my load.
uhsoon, your load.
kuhsoon, his load.
wuhsoon, it is heavy.
kêsook, I see it.
nêmêdo'd', [where] from find you him.
wêje-wâjeet, you find it.
wêjedo'on' The woods.
Neboo'kt', in the woods.
nebo'ktôok, A black ash.
wîskok', A white ash.
agûmok', a long distance off.
kûnêk', The other side (of a river,
kamâak, valley, or plain, &c.)
Asâak, The other side (of a hill,
as'agook, or wood, &c.)
on the other side of a hill.
kākwā̂ak, kākwōkw, kākwōgō̂k, ētı́, wäjeek, āhkí̂k, poogwēlkí̂k
nadáal, kakūmooltį̂jį̂k, poogwēlk', ēksooën',
ēk, egaalūch, tülpič', písok',
keg'oōok nigūnák',
tan têt, ech,
es, tēleāk',
tan tēlloōën', kēdoonpei'
keg'dookse, ēlesmaase,
nēbei, toogea',
nēmchaase, kakūmaase,
kakūme, ēbaase,
ēbe,

High up.
the hill top.
on the hill top.
there,
I find him.
they are there.
many.
there.
they stand.
much.
you tell what is not true.
he would be there.
if you put them there.
let him be so, (sit so).
he would have been there.
your home.
my home.
where.
let him be.
he would be there.
it is true.
what you say.
I wish to go to sleep.
I am sleepy.
I lie down,
I go to sleep.
I awake.
I sit up,
I rise up.
I am standing up.
I sit down.
I am sitting down.
pool'tenëch, let us all be sitting down.
kûmedaa'nëch, let us all rise up.
pedaanëch. let us all sit down.

LE S S O N 11.


Tame wêj'ee'n? Chebooktook wêjeâ'. Tâlâak? Wëlââk, wêleâk'.


LESSON 12.

Seboo, a river.
čsitk', it flows out.
sāsitk, it flows every way.
pegwēlkūl, many.
kogooaāl, things.
pēgesīŋk', he comes.
Ulbadoo, a big boy: a bachelor.
ūlbadooos, a boy.
ūlbadooch a little boy.
ūlbadoosees, a very small boy.
Ankāptūm, I look at it.
Ulūmoo'ch, a dog.
ābit, a woman.
ābitās', a girl.
ābitāsees, I little girl.
mijooajeech, a babe.
wēchkwadōk, he brings it.
pāskōwā', a gun.
kedooleā' I wish to go.
ābe, a bow.
aabe, a net.
wō, a pot.
ůktūgūl, other things.
kēkoonk', she holds it, or he holds it.
oopūtūn, his or her hand.
oopūtūnk, in his hand.
boochkājoo, a birchen bucket.
ladōksoon a bucket.
asoorn cloth.
wōltēs, a wooden dish.
säskwēt’, she screams.
tēle-säskwēt, she screams so.
papīt she is in play
nēdowēt’, he shouts: he holloos.
wēskwimsk’, He speaks to thee.
tēlīmsk’, he tells thee.
wēchko’nk, he hands it to me.
kūnejūn’, your child.
nejūn’, my child.
tāladēğēn’? what ails you?
tāladēğēt’? what ails him?
sōoaal, take him.
ūlmaal, carry him home.
Jīksūtāān, listen to it.
noodāk’, I hear him.
nēnoostāk, I know his voice.
tēlimk’, I tell him.
ankptāān, look! behold! look at it.
choogoonāān, hand it to me.
choogoon’, hand him to me.
kāān, ḥthanks.
wēlaalīn, { you do me a favor: (I am
{ obliged).

LESSON 13.

ak ābitāsēes, ak ūlūmoo'ch. Tasījik wēgēt? oogūmoolchīn-tasījik wēg'ūla.
Cheenūm pāskōwā' wēchkwadōk: ūladoos pēmaadōk kūmoo'ch; Abē wējooow' ēbīt, ak aabe; ak ēl ēl wo ēbīt.
Abīt kēkoonk' boochkājoo oopūtūnk: wējooow' ladōksoon ēbīt'; ak wōltēs' nēgūm wēch-kwaadōk.
Pāl! jiksūtāān! ankaptān', ābit sāāskwēt': cheenūm nēdowēt'. Tāladēgēt ābit tēlesāāskwēt'? papīt, ēdū, pasūk papīt.
Cheenūm wēskwīmsk, tēlimsk: "kūnējūn kēkoonk; kūnejūn sooaal, ūlmaal kūnejūn:" āā, nedāp, noodāk; kējeek, neelmoos na. Tēlīmk' nejūn choogoon'. Kāān, wēlaalīn.

Pībūnūkūn, Bread.
Sesmorūn, Sugar.
Sām'oogwön, Water.
Pūtāwā', Tea.
Mūlāqēch', Milk,
Cāsteome, Molasses.
Amalēgūn, Calico.
Dūpūtāt', A potato.
Sabān', Porridge.
Boo̱tāo, Fire.
Boo̱tāweāk', It strikes fire.
Bōtāwaasik, It is burning.
Tūmēgūn, An axe.
Pōtālēwā', A Basket.
Lūtkaamōōn, An arrow.
Boo̱tkwēit', A meteor.
Boo̱tkwīchkk', Rūm.
LESSON 14.

Oochoo'sūn, The wind.
Wējoo'sūk, The wind blows.
Wēttūk, It blows from.
okwōtūnook', the North quarter.
okwōtūn, The north.
Tame wēttūk? Which way is the wind?
okwōtūnook'. Northerly.
ochebēnook', Easterly.
Utkūsūnook', Westerly.
Upkūdāāsūnook', Southerly.
Sūnoo-sōktūnook' South westerly.
Tēglāmsūk, It blows cold.
Tēgāak, The weather is cold.
Tēgegiskūk, It is a cold day.
Aoolāmsūn, 
{ A squall of wind: a
Noo'sūk, whirlwind.
Nāoosūk, A gentle cool breeze.
Nēstājīk A cold draught of air.
uhn, do you understand them
Ulnoo'k? The Indians?
moolnīm, not much.
Nestārīk, I understand them.
Ulnooeeese, I speak Indian.
Moo tūlīnnooeesu I don't speak Indian
stūgā' keel, like you,
Nēn'ūmūn do you understand
weegädigün?
Nënüm,  A Book?
Néstüm,
Nënüm weegädigun,
Néstüm ülnooeesîmk,
Nëstoöl,
Nënâk,
Nënool,
Nënât,
Nënoôin',
Nëstoôin,
Nëstâk,
Nëstâse,
Nëstoôîjik,
Egedüm,
Keskedüm,
Moo keskedûmoo,
Mäse-kedûm,  I understand by looking
ool',
Agûnoodûm,
Agûnootk',
Tan tèleâk',
Egedûmool',
Këdûmooltës',
oogoopchûk,
Keskâjäe,
Keskâjäin?
Jïksûtooe,
Tēlkedūm,
Tālked'ūmūn?
Tēlkedūm?
Tēlkedūm,
Wēlkedūm?
Aā, Wēlked'ūmūn
Nēmeājūl,
Mooīnāl',
Ulbadoosūl,
Kēkoonk',
Webetīt,
Ookwūs'āwīt,
Alājūl,
Nēmool,
Pāskool,
Chīgūmīt',
Chepālool',
Moo chepālcoloo,
Kookwaalool,
Mēskīl,
Apchāje,
Apchājīn,
Apchājit,
Apchāch'k,
Mēlkīgūnei',
Aje-mūlīgīgūnei,
moo ēnkooodā,
Nūgoo',
wooljākū,
pēmeēt',
wīswīgūnēmoot',

I read it so.
How do you read it?
How do I read it?
I read it so.
Do I read it well?
yes, you read it well.
He sees him.
A bear.
A boy.
He holds it in his hand.

He has teeth: he is
armed with teeth.

He has claws: he is
armed with claws.

He says to him.
I see thee.
I shoot thee.
He growls.
I fear thee.
I don't fear thee.
I seize thee.
I am big.
I am little.
you are little.
He is little.
It is little.
I am strong.
I am stronger.
than; not like.
Now then.
slowly.
he walks.
he is conquered.
wëledaasît,  he is very glad.
Mâlcomool',  I eat you.
Ankwâåse,  Take care of yourself.
Kâa!  Come on!
Choogoo'yê,  Come to me.
Wëchkooeët',  He is coming.
Pâskâjûl,  He shoots him.
Nâbaajûl,  He kills him.
Ebêdôksît,  He groans.
Siktêsînk',  He falls down.
Mëskûnâdësînk',  He drops.
Wiswigûnëmîmk',  I am conquered.
Teladëgâ',  I do it.
Teladëgên,  you do it.
Moo teladëgow',  I don't do it.
Moo teladëgowûn,  you don't do it.
Ukûmoochûm,  your club.
Teladëgêt',  He does it.
Teladëgëk',  It does it.
Telamoo'k,  It is so fashioned.
Telébooktâweâk',  It makes such a fire.
Booktâoo,  Fire.
Tokoo,  Then.
Nëpk,  He is dead.
Náp,  I am dead.
Nëbûn,  you are dead.
Nëbei,  I sleep.
Toogëa’,  I awake.
nëboo'dijik,  They are dead.
Emtógwôlsît,  He boasts.
Këspeadooksît,  {The story about him is
Eged'ûmûn,  } ended.

You read it.
Read on.

A "yarn": a made up story.

A legend.

No one

It deceives him not.

He talks bear-talk: he makes a noise like a bear.

He don't talk.

I talk.

you talk.

He talks.

when he sees him.

he runs away.

I am tired of reading it.

I am weary.

I am tired of stopping there.

I am weak and weary.

I am tired.

I am lazy.

I am not lazy.

I am industrious.

I am active, nimble.

They two are active.

They are all active.

LESSON 15.

Nedáp', nêstâjik keel ûlnoo'k'? Moolnîm; û, kechka' nêstâgik: kadoo moo têlînnoeesu stûgâ kelow'. Kadoo nêstoojîk, ak nêstâgik; nêstool ak nêstooîn.

"Kââskwû!" ("well done you!")


Aa, têleák' têllooën. Mâ âp kedân. Mowâ'; Suhkëdûm nûgââ.
LESSON 16.

Nígúmaach,  My friend.
tame wéjeén?  where are you from?
Nígüńák',  our home.
Tame á'leén?  Where are you going?
Ukcheğünk',  To town.
Tègèn'  which
úkcheğún'?  town?
Tègèn úkcheğún'?  which town?
Chebooktook,
Kěskwowoolën',  you carry a heavy load
Okoodā',  on your back.
kěskwowoolā',  my friend.
Kěskook,
Pěmooptoo,  I carry a heavy load on
Pěmooptoon',  my back.
Pěmooptök,
Ankooówâ',  it is heavy.
Wokwís,  I carry it on my back.
Wokwísweik',  you carry it on your back.
Wokwísweik',  He carries it on his back.
Moochpëchweik,
Mooínëweik',  Fur.
'Mtaik,'
Keoonikeik',  A Fox.
Këwëswëik',  A Fox skin.
Wijāādenēch,  Fox skins.
Nënageie,  Mink skins.

Fur.
A Fox.
A Fox skin.
Fox skins.
Mink skins.
Bear skins.
Beaver skins.
Otter skins.
Muskrat skins.

Let us go together.
I am in a hurry.
Wedümäc,  
Elmadoon',  
Aleääp',  
Elmadoo,  
Elmadök,  
Elümeā',  
Elümeeën',  
Elümeět',  
Weoos,  
Wokwiswā'-weoos,  
Moochpěchwā',  
Mooínawā',  
Keoonikwā',  
Kewēswā',  
Teamwā',  
Kallebooā',  
Uktūk,  
Uktūgik,  
Aptoogoolin,  
Meamooch',  
Aptoogoole,  
Cogooā' oochít?

I am busy.  
you carry it home.  
I went.  
I carry it home.  
He carries it home.  
I go home.  
you go home.  
He goes home.  
Meat.  
Fox meat.  
Mink meat.  
Bear meet.  
Otter meat.  
Muskrat meat.  
Moose meat.  
Carribou meat.  
Another.  
Others.  
you return from hunting.  
Certainly.  
I come from hunting.  
Why? wherefore? for what reason?

It is good.  
It is not good.  
he is good: he is pretty.  
It is used as food.  
food.  
They are used for food.  
True indeed.  
A chief: a gentleman.  
A chief's wife: a lady.  
He wants them,
Tälädök?  What does he do with it?
Wele-abänkũtk, He pays well for it.
Abänkũdũm, I pay for it.
Abänkũdũm, you pay for it.
Abänkũtk', He pays for it.
Tūleaa, Although, though.
Mow wěn, No one.
Moo wiktũmook,  
Malkotk', he does not like the
Mow wěn mälkodũm- taste of it.
ook',
Nūgāāch, He eats it.
Saak,
Sakawāāchāk, No one eats it.
Sakawāāchkīk, Now: at this time.
ūlnooōk',
ūlnoo, long ago.
Wiktûksûbûnêk', One of former days. An
Mälkotkûsûnêk', ancient Indian.
Tälōwtik? The ancient Indians.
Tälōwtit? An Indian, dead & gone.
Tēlōwtit, An Indian, now living.
Tēlōwtik, He was fond of it.
Pasūk, He ate it.
Nēkwtaqûk, What is the price of it?
chēl akûdeiik, What is the price of him?
Taboo-âg'igûl, He is worth so much.
Näs-âg'igûl, It is worth so much.
Nāoo-âg'igûl, Only.
Usōokûm-tâsâg'igûl, one dollar.
Ellooigûnûk-tâsâg'igûl, and a half.
Taboo-âg'igûl, Two dollars.
Näs-âg'igûl, Three dollars.
Nāoo-âg'igûl, Four dollars.
Usōokûm-tâsâg'igûl, Six dollars.
Ellooigûnûk-tâsâg'igûl, Seven dollars.
Eight dollars.

Nine dollars.

Ten dollars.

It is dear.

He is dear.

Oh that! it would be well.

If there were many.

could I have.

I would be rich.

I am rich.

you are rich.

He is rich.

They are scarce.

Almost.

All of them.

They will be all gone.

It is all gone.

I could'n't say.

Hereafter.

People.

A Frenchman.

Frenchmen.

An Englishman.

Englishmen: the white people.

others.

He, She; Him, Her.

Our Creator.

my soul.

our souls.
woolöde,  Happiness,
woonmajöde,  misery.
aagei!  alas!

LESSON 17.


Aa, wëleàk'. Wijâdenëch'. Mogwâ'; nën-ageie, wëdûmâë, 'nkwis' oolagoo áleëp'. Cogooà' èlmaadoon'? Weoos èlmaado; wokwiswâ', moochpëchwâ', mooínâwâ', kobetâwâ', keoonïkâwâ, ke-wësooà, teamwâ', kallebooà, ak ëlptûgûl.


Këdûl ëdook, tëleàk' têlooëñ'. Kadoo Sakûmow pawòtk. Tâladok sakûmow na weoos? Tooök! moo këjeàk': nëgum këjëdök': nëgûm wëleabânkûtèk'. Cadoo tûleaa mow wën wiktûmook kûsnâ' mâlkodûmook wokwiswâ' weoos nûgâach, sakawâáchâk' ülnooök' wiktuksûb'ûnëk', ak malkotkûsûnëk'.

Këdûl ëdook, nedàp': têleàk' têlooëñ'.
Nedàp', tåłowtit wokwisweï'? Nedàp', moo

Nígûmaach, téleâk' têlooënû.

Boktábûlooe, { I start on a hunting ex-
Wiscomâásâ, I creep on moose.
Nootkâagooei, I hunt rabbits.
Nëdooögwaâsâ, I hunt porcupines.
Noodogwâ', I dig them out.
Nëdoogoole, I hunt.
Nëdoomskwâ', I hunt beavers.
Këskooskswâ', I hunt bears.
Nëdooagwâ', I hunt seals.
Nëbósûleí, I hunt porcupines by night.
Nëbaâwisk, A moonlight night.
Nebaase, I travel by night.
Wösîtpaak, A light night.
Wëgâdësk', Northern lights.
Kewôsk, Heat lightning.
Kâktoogwâk', Thunder.
Kâktoogowik', It thunders.
Wösogwôdësk', Lightning: It lightens.
Wostāoo, Snow.
Pēsāk, It snows.
Kīk/pēsāk, It rains.
'Mkoome egaat. It hails, (ice comes).
Wōbīch, Round snow.
'Msīgūn, Sleet.
Mēseegowīk, A silver thaw.
Pokwaaskūt, A dry hard frost.
Kēkpāwisk', Dew.
Wōstowtūk, White frost.
Cāwōsk, { A blown down piece of wood.
Kēskoolkāāsēt, He treads heavily.

**LESSON 18.**

THE NAMES OF THE BEASTS, REPTILES, AND INSECTS.

(N.B. The letters separated at the end of each name by a hyphen, are to be joined to express the plural.)

Weisīs-k, A beast.
Sesīp'-k, A bird.
Nūmāch-ūk, A fish.
Choojīch-k, A reptile.
Abalpakūmč'-k, A striped squirrel.
Abistānāooch'-ūk, A Martin.
Ableegūmooch'-k, A Rabbit.
Abūkchelloo-k, A Skunk.
Abooksūgūn-k, A Lucifee.
Abūkchech'-k, A Mouse.
Achkājīt, A Male Carribou.
Achkājējīk, Male Carribous.
A Bull-frog.
A Red Squirrel.
A Raccoon.
A Tortoise, (a small kind.
A Mole.
A Wolf.
A dragon. A Boa!
A Sheep.
A Lamb.
A "Peeper," a small species of frog.
A Tortoise, (a larger species.)
A Toad.
Toads.
A Hooded Seal.
Hooded Seals.
An Otter.
A Muskrat.
A young Muskrat.
A Beaver.
A young Beaver.
A Hog.
A Pollywog.
A Carribou.
A young Carribou.
A Condor, (A "Roc.")
A Deer.
A Porcupine.
A cat.
A Buffalo, (solid ribbed.)
Mëstūgepegājįjik,  Buffaloes,
Mikchikch-úk,    A Tortoise.
Moochpāách-k,    A Porpoise.
Moochpēč'-k,    A Mink.
Mooín-âk',       A Bear.
Mooínāách-k,     A Cub.
Moonūmkwēch'-k,  A Woodchuck.
'Mtaakw,         A Female Hooded Seal.
'Mtaagoook,      Female Hooded Seals.
Najūmooktákünč'h-k,  A Bat.
'Mtāskūm-oook,    A Snake.
Mtākoow',       A great black Snake.
Mtākoook',      Snakes.
Nābeaakw,       A Male Seal.
Nābeaagoook,    Male Seals.
Nābēskw,        A Male Bear.
Nābēskook,      Male bears.
Nābēsūm-oook,   A Male Dog.
Noosēskw,       A Female Bear.
Noosēskook,     Female Bears.
Pūgūmūč'h-k,   A Land Lizard.
Petāloo'-k,    A Lion.
Sākskadoo-k',   A Flying Squirrel.
Sāmoogwōneeshe-k',  A Frog.
Skwāaakw,      A Female Seal.
Skwāaagoook,   Female Seals.
Skwēsūm-oook,  A Female Dog.
{Tāktalok',     {A Water Lizard (Plur.
Tā'sebo-kw,     the same).
Tāābūlch-uk,    A Horse.
Team'-ook,      A Goat.
Teamoo'ch-k,    A Moose.
Skwaaagoook,   A Moose Calf.
Uchkoolch'-ük, A Frog.
Ulúmoo'ch-ük, A Dog.
Ulgwédook, A Female Moose: a Cow.
Upkũmk-ük, A Fisher.
Uskoos'-k', A Weazal.
Utkogwěch-k, A Wild Cat.
Wënjooteam'-ook, An Ox or Cow, (Lit. A French Moose.)
Wokwis-k, A Fox.
Wōspoo-k', A Seal.
Wōpskw, A Polar Bear.
Wōpskook, Polar Bears.
Negejoo'-k, A yearling Moose.
Niktooogûnchéch'-k, A two year old Moose.
'Nsogûnchéch'-k, A three year old Moose.
Oolákůnanāas-k, A four year old Moose.

(N. B. The age of the Moose is known by his antlers.)

Cûjebancheech-k, A Beaver of the first year (youngest litter).
Peeweš-k, A Beaver of second oldest litter.
*Pũłūmskw'-ook, A Beaver of the third oldest litter.
Ntooaām-k, My tame animal, beast or bird.
Aglaseawăasūm-ook', An animal, owned by a white man.

* Note.—Three litters remain in the "House" with the old ones. The oldest are then turned off to "set up" for themselves.
An Indian Dog, or any other kind of animal.
A Moose Dog, i.e., good at hunting Moose.

LESSON 19.

NAMES OF THE BIRDS.

Sesíp-k, A Bird.
Nábáoo-ík, A Male bird.
Uskwáoo-ík, A Female bird.
Múlchúguoo'ě-ak, An unfledged bird.
Upskoo'-ík, A bird that is shedding its feathers.
Pëskwit, He sheds his feathers.
Abókújčč-ík, A Woodpecker.
Amálikchaajít, A Cat Bird.
Amálikchaajítjík, Cat Birds.
Abákttoo'ě-ák, The great Auk.
Amkoomík-ák', The Curlew.
Apchechkúmooč'-ík, The Black Duck.
Antawáas-úk, The Black Woodpecker.
Booóíñ-ák, (The Wizard), a small yellow bird.
Chígúdúleegč'-ík, The King-fisher.
Chíjeechkwéč-ík, A species of Plover, a Beech Bird.
Chípchovéč'-ík, The Robin.
Chíjoogadēč-ík, The yellow-legged Plover.
Amjabókch-úk, The Sea Pigeon.
Aldoksanečč'-ík, The Stone Plover.
Booktáooshcheejít, { A small flame coloured bird.
The “Topnot.”
Chegonámajeejít, The Speckled Plover.
Chígújích-k, { A small species of grey duck.
Chíkchowégnáa-čes-k, The Chickadee.
Chügegëš-k, (The Little Thunderer,) The Chimney Swallow.
Kaktúgobúncheech-k, { The Puffin (Wide nose).
Këskeskoonājít, Puffins.
Këskeskoonâjújík, The Crow.
KaakakoÔch’-k, The Pigeon Duck.
Kaka-wegëch-k, The Nightingale.
Kasgáligunëch’-k, A small Grey Gull.
Keasees-k, The Grosbeak.
Keneskwotkeech’-k, The Yellow Hammer.
Keokwàám’, The Hen.
Kégüleegwëch-k, The Downy Woodpecker.
Kigülagwëch’-k, { The Eagle.
Kitpoo-k’, An Eaglet.
Kitpoos-k, The Murre.
Kloopske-âk, The Cuckoo.
Kokùjumooch’-k, The Owl.
Kookoogwës-k, The Swamp Robin.
Kùlogeech’-k, The Saw-whet.
Kopkëch-k, The Shag.
Kùdoòöboó-k, The Pigeon Hawk.
Kwëdàdòwwe-k, The black lake Loon.
Kwegoomo-k’, A young Loon.
Kwegoomo’s-k, The Gull.
Kùlökùndeech’-k,
'Mtakooaagejít,
'Mtakooaagejíjik,
Magwis'-k,
Maktotpaajít,
Mášíkws-úk,
Mëgobāoo-k,
Megobāoo-cheech-k,
Mëgulaweech-k,
Mëkhâgâgwêch-k,
Miledow',
Miledâk',
Mäktäweakúsít kitepoo,
Mäktäweakúsít,
'Mkûdöpskoon-k,
Mäktäwâák abökûj-čëch-k,
Mûgâiktâ'-ák chijech-kwêch-k,
Mîgoonaasít,
Mooe-âk',
'Mskegöoeâas-k,
' Mtâskûmooâgejít,
Nanamikteês'-k,
Nîktolnëch-k,
Nâbâoo-k,
Nûmûtkûlnâas-k,
Nowshîkpakamaalow-k,
Nebeâách-k',

{ The Toad Hawk, (The killer of black Snakes.)
Toad Hawks.
The "Scape-grace."
The Blackheaded Gull.
The wood Duck.
The Fulmar Petrel.
The Stormy Petrel.
The Brant Goose.
The Meat Hawk.
The Humming Bird.
Humming Birds.
The Ospray.
A dark grey Gull.
A large black backed Gull.
The Ivory-billed woodpecker.
The Land Plover.
The Peacock, (the outspreader.)
The Sea Duck.
The Sparrow.
The "Snake-killer," (A species of hawk.)
The Sand Piper.
The Forked-tailed Gull.
A male bird.
The Wren, (Cocktail.)
The Bobolink.
A small yellow bird.
Nikchipündągędąoo-k, The Ground-robin, (Lit. the leaf rattler.)
Oonokpūdeegisoo-k', The Snipe: The Woodcock.
Ooloogoone-ek, The Yellow-hammer.
Ootkignonūsees-k, The Bull-bird.
Owontąagęjįt, The striped Woodpecker.
Poogotūleeskeč-k, A Blackbird.
Pechkwëch-k, The Night-hawk.
Pepoogwëss'-k, A Hen-hawk.
Poopgwołëss'-k, The Swallow.
Pūjoo-k', The Cormorant.
Pūłës-k, The Wild Pigeon.
Pūlowëch'-k, The Partridge.
Pepoogwaąsees-k, The Sparrow-hawk.
Poogwaąsees-k, The Teal, (a small species.
Siktągędąoo pepoogwëss, (Lit. the Smiter-hawk,
A Bird.
Sesip-k, A large species of Plover, with black legs.
Senųmkw-ak', The Shell-bird, (a species of duck.)
Tēdākūmikché'-ük, The Gannet.
Tūmaagúnë-ak, The Tame-goose, (The Scolder.
Tādagoo'-k, The Gosling.
Tāgūleech-k,
Tāgūleeses,
Teteés'-k,  
Tēdākilkoone-âk',  
Tetūgūle-âk'  
Tūmgwōlīgūnēch-k,  
Ukchūgwegh-k,  
Ulnākūneech-k,  
Ukchīgūmoo'eech-k,  
Ukchekakakoo-k,  
Uksene-âk',  
Uktādagoo-k',  
Umjābōkch-k,  
Weūkūjūmēch'-k,  
Wisqūmagwāasoo-k,  
Wōbūlotpājįt,  
Wōbūlotpājįjįk,  
Wōbe-kookoogwēs-k,  
Wēdāwīskūdāt,  
Wēdāwīskūdaadijįk,  
Wikweleēch'-k,  
Wōbesik'w-âk',  
Wejįk-âk',  
Wēlawāāch-k,  
Wenjooe-pūlēs-k,  
Wēnjooe-pūlowēch-k,  
Wēnjooe-āpcheech-kūmooch-k,  
Weegādigūnaak,  
Wōbe-âk,  
Wōbekwemoo'-k,  
The Blue Jay.  
The king-bird.  
The Horned Owl.  
The Crane, (the Heron.)  
The Teal, (a pied duck.)  
A small duck, loon-shaped.  
The Coot.  
The Raven.  
The Grey Hawk.  
The Gannet.  
The Sea-pigeon.  
A Bittern.  
The Fish-hawk.  
The Bald Eagle.  
Bald Eagles.  
The White Owl.  
The Chipping Bird.  
Chipping birds.  
The Whip-poor-will.  
The Shell-drake.  
The Spruce Partridge.  
The Schreech Owl.  
The tame pigeon, (Lit.  
The French pigeon.)  
The hen, (French partridge.)  
The Tame Duck.  
A White Gull, tipped black.  
The Swan.  
The white sea-loon.
LESSON 20.

Níkskam,  God.
Sásoo Goole,  Jesus Christ.
Wéstowoo'lkw,  Our Saviour.
Keso'lkw,  Our Creator.
Wasok,  Heaven.
Mooskoon,  The Sky.
Münkwnaasík,  There is a rainbow.
Münkwn,  A Rainbow.
Kúlokowéch'-k,  A Star.
Utktubok'  { A spring, (in summer
time.)
Kesoobok'  A spring, (in winter time)
Moosegiskw',  The air.
Moosegiskúdook',  Up in the air.
Makúmegáoo,  The Earth.
Oosítkúmódó',  The World.
Ukchítum,  The Sea.
Mün'egoó,  An Island.
Ełmíktúk'úmik,  { A Continent : the Main-
Ansáláwit,  land.

The white-necked coot.
The white-winged coot.
The Pied duck.
The white wild-goose.
The white horned-owl.
A small Yellow Bird.
Mündoo, The devil.
Mündooage, Hell.
Hębündeawîmk, Sunday.
Uktlamsûtooökûn, Faith.
Oosûtôgûn, Salvation.
Woolûde, Happiness.
Wênmâjûde, Misery.
Alasoodûmâkûn, Prayer.
Uktabâgeâkûn, A song.
Alasoodûmeî', I pray.
Kêdabâgeâ', I sing.
Atlasmoode, Rest.

THE NAMES OF THE FISHES.

Nûmââch-ûk, A Fish.
Nábêmêkw, A male fish.
Skwêmêkw, A female fish.
wesoon, A name.
oowesoosûmooool, Their names.
Abodawaajît, The Toadfish.
Anagwââch-k, The Flounder.
Adogwaasoo'-k, The Trout.
Ajogooolooech'-k, The Perch.
Amlûmêkw, The Mackerel.
Amlûmâk', plur. Mackerel.
Angadaalow, The Muscle.
Angadaalâk, Muscles.
Agoogûmêkw, The Herring.
Agoogûmâk, plur. Herring.
Amjêlagwêch-k, The Minnow.
Aguideëbis-k, The Sea-porpoise.
ääs-ûk, The clam.
Boognûmowâs-ûk, The Quahaug.
Bootûp-âk', The Whale.
Banogopskûnîw', The Rock-eel.
Chegao'o-k, The Bass.
Châgâch-k, The Lobster.
Chîgûjîch-k, The Periwinkle.
Comkûdâmoo'-k, The Sturgeon.
Eepmaajît, The Sunfish.
Kaat, plur. kâdâk, The Eel.
Kadônoks-ûk, The Conger-eel.
Kagwêt, plur. kag-wêdûl, The Starfish: also, the Sea-egg.
Këgûnâllooëch'-k, The Skate.
Komkwêch'-k, The Sucker.
Keneskoonëch'-k, The Swordfish.
Kopskâdûm-oo'k, The Lamper-eel.
Kâkpesow', The Smelt.
Kâkpësâk', Smelts.
Kûlôk-wâk', The Sculpin.
Kûmêkâswis-k, The Lump-fish.
Moochpâch'-k', The Porpoise.
'MsànÊkw-ák'w, The Halibut.
Mûnâpkswës'-k, The Chub.
'Msâmoo-k', The Shad.
'Mtâbës'-k', The Mud-catfish.
'Mtâksûnch-ûk, A Lake-trout.
Nâbetûlëch'-k, A Male Salmon.
Nâgâbetûlôw', The Hake.
Nâgâbetûlâk, plur. Hakes.
Noogîlchûgëch-k, A Lobster that has shed its shell.
Nūmjinegēch'-k, The Crab.
Nūmdūmoo'-k, The Oyster.
Pējoo'-k, The Cod.
Pēstūm-oo'k, The Pollock.
Poodomkūnēch'-k, The Haddock.
Pūlāmoo'-k, The Salmon.
Poonāmoo'-k, The Tomcod.
Sābūdeemēkw, The Grampus.
Sābūdeemāk', Grampuses,
Sasāp, plur. Sasább', The Jelly-fish.
Sasabēgwit', The Razor fish.
Sasabēgwidūl, plur. Razor fish.
Sēdaasoo'-k, The Squid.
Sakskalāas-ūk, The Scallop.
Seboōās-ūk, The freshwater clam.
Segoonūmēk'w, The gaspereau.
Segoonūmāk', Gaspereaux.
Sīgūlāde-ek, The Dogfish.
Sogūmoo'ch-ūk, The Gudgeon.
Takoočnow'; Takoo- The salmon-trout.
ğnāk',
Tēdmūnātpājit, The Blackfish.
Tēdmūnātpāijik, plur. Blackfish.
Upkwāak-ūk, A small round clam.
Utkēsoo'-k, A young gaspereau.
Utkōgwēch-k, The catfish.
Uskoo'-k, The Leech.
Webetūmēkw',Webet- The Shark, (the tooth-
ūmāk(433,715),(770,744)-
Wōbūnūmēk'w Wōb- armed fish.)
ūnūmāk, plur. The white Porpoise.
Wōlūmkwēch'-k, The Lobster.
Lesson 21.

Sām'ōogwōn, Water.
Wiskūbok', Salt water.
'Nkūnōbāde, A well.
Utūkūbok', [A Summer-spring of water, *(cool water).*]
Kesooobok', [A winter-spring of water, *(warm water).*]
Poolkūjākūmeāk', A boiling Spring.
Wóstāoo, Snow.
Pāsāk, It snows.
Kīk'pāsāk, It rains.
Kāktōogwāk', Thunder.
Kāktōogwōk', It thunders.
Umkoome, Ice.
Umkoome egaat, It hails, *(ice comes.)*
Wōsogwōdēsk', It lightens.
Wōsēdēk, Light.
Wōpk, It is day.
Wōbūn, Daylight.
Wēchkwōbūneāk', Day dawns.
Bogūnītpaak, Darkness.
Meowlagwēt', Noon.
Aktatpaak, Midnight.
Kūsīk, Winter.
Togwaak, Autumn.
Nīpk, Summer.
Sīkw, Spring.
Naagwēk, Day.
Děpkīk, Night.
Eskītpoo'k, Morning.
Evening.
A pleasant evening.
A long day.
A long night.
A long winter.

NAMES OF TREES AND PLANTS.*

Ajeókchemanökse-el, The Blackberry bush.
Aboodāpkeējīt, The Juniper.
Agūmōk', The white ash.
Alogomanökse-el, The Grape-vine.
Chējīkpe-el, Leather-wood.
Cheēkchemoose-el, White Maple.
Elnīkpe-el, Bass-wood.
Egwitkāwāal, The “Chocolate” plant.
Gooū': Gooāk,
Kūljemanökse-el, A species of willow.
Kowīksaak, Bayberry.
kagīpk-ool, Thorns.
Kadaskool, The Honeysuckle.
Kāstūk, Eel-grass.
Kowiksomoose-ek, Ground-hemlock.
Keēkchemoose-l, The thorn-tree.
Kagīpkwökse-l, The White Maple.
Kagīpkwökse-l, Poison Laurel.

*NOTE.—There are two Genders in Micmac, viz: the Ani-
mate, denoting objects having animal life; and the Inanimate,
denoting inanimate objects. But many of the trees and plants,
and some other inanimate objects, are treated as animate, and
verbs and Adjectives are made to agree with them accordingly.
Such words may be distinguished by the termination of the
Plural, which has usually k for the Animate, and l for the
Inanimate.
Kūlūmoočjemānōkse-ek, The Bilberry tree.
Kīktūgikooaak sūnowā, Curly maple.
Kadominōkse, Swamp-raspberry bush.
Ketākūnemooose-ł,  The Shumac.
Kenegwëjīt, The thistle: the briar.
Kewēswōsk-ool, The sweet-flag.
Kūledōmooose-k, Raspberry bushes.
Kowōkchēchkomoose-ek, The Gooseberry bush.
Kajoo'-k, An edible root.
Kajoeomachkūl, Water-cresses.
Maskoosīt-ūl, Ground-nuts.
(Maskoosītikik, Name of the Isle of Haut)
Kūledōwīpūkūk, A medicinal root.
Kākskooose-l, (also Sāk-
Kowōtk'w-ook, The Cedar.
Lipkūdāmoon-k, The Thorn tree.
Looemanōkse, The Lady's-slipper.
Maskwe-el, The choke-cherry tree.
Maskwe-el, The White birch.
Malipkanchemoose-ł, The Hazel-nut bush.
Masoose-ł, Brakes.
'Mskegool, Grass.
Mēkwskūdājīt, Mēkw-
Mede-łk, The yellow Pine,
Mimkwōnmoose-ł, The Poplar.
Mimkūdowōk, The Oak.
'Mtōp, Moosewood.
Nasoonūl, Moosewood leaves.
Nimnogūn-k, Rushes.
The Black Birch.
Nebe-ek, Leaves.
Nebeel, Cabbage.
Nibiimnokse-el, The bush-cranberry-tree
Nasoon-ul, The rush.
Owelikch-ul, The Horn-beam.
Oojegunumoose-l, The spotted alder.
Ootube-ek, A spruce root.

Pakunatkwemoose-l, { Pipe-stem-wood, (a species of willow.)
Poogoolooskwemoose-l, The Elder.
Poogoolooskw-ool, Elder wood.

Pijistugwaaluk, { I smoke him out of a
Pijistukw, hollow tree.
Simgwodigun-k, A hollow tree.
Sesoosk-ool, Poison Flags.
Saksoose-ek, Reeds.
Sooopogeachk-ul, The Cedar.

Siguledgeaskw-ool, { The ground-nut, or
Sooomoose-l, Indian potato.
Stokun-k, Scouring-rushes.
Sunow, The Beech.
plur. Sunal', The Fir.
Toogemanokse-el, The Rock-maple.
Toobe, & Toopse, Rock-maples.
Alogomanokse, Sheep-berry bush.
Mesakunatkool, The Alder.
Nebeek, A grape-vine.
Wosowechkul, Moss.
Menichkul, Leaves.
Menichkul, Blossoms.
Menichkul, Fruit.
Menichkul, Berries.
Ulgđoo'-k, A Mushroom.
Chegoksook, Touchwood.
Upkwemánökse-ek, The blueberry bush.
Skúnow', Skûnâk', The cat-tail flag.
Mënâtkëk, A Grove.
Mûnegooțkëk, A clump of trees.
Nebookt', The woods.
Nebooktook, In, at, or from the woods.
Ulnogom-ül, A green tree.
Mûljogom, A dry tree.
Ulnekûmooch', All species of hard-wood.
Oocheegïuch, A stump.
Tûmgoođeûnskwo,plur. A stub, or a broken tree.
Tûmgoođeûnskook, A wind-fall.
Koösûn-k, A log chopped.
Tûmoktaoo, A moss-covered log.
Lâmksûn-k, Dry broken hard-wood limbs.
Wokûnooljûl, A rocky hill.
Nêmâpskeâk-ûl, A dead charred tree.
Uptâwokûn, A district of dead charred trees.
Uptâwokûn-aagûmikt, A meadow.
'Mskegoaâkâde, What kind of a grove is it?
Cogooa-aagûmikt? It is an oak grove.
Mîmkwônmooose-aagûmikt, Spikenard.
Chekawohe-el, A lilly.
Pagôse-ek, Poison hemlock.
Tûlêgobûn-k, Elecampane.
Kûledow-maagâwâ'-l,
Kadonpesoon-úl, Dock.
Wàípkúchik-úl, Bloodroot.
Màldàweúchik-úl, Mint.
Upsëskw-ool, Spearmint.
Pùlâmooipkool, 
Wòsoo', plur. wòsoo', A bluff.
'Mtåsok-ool, A steep river-bank.
Kùskìbùnàgìk-úl, A hard-wood grove.
Màlìkt-ool, A wood.
Nebookt'-ool, A soft-wood grove.
Kòwòtkwaaàgùmíkt-ool, { A second growth of hard
{ wood trees.
Nebesàagùmíkt-ool, Soft-wood bark.
Upkwaoo, Plur. of upkwaoo, is, upkwàak.
Plur. of upkwaoo, is, upkwàak.
Maskwe-el, Birch bark.
Oochûkúl-màaskwe-el, Hard-wood bark.
Nëtkwikt-ool, An interval.
'Mkooògwòtkikt-ool, A black-spruce swamp.
Ooseogikt-ool, A swamp.
'Mkooìk'-ool, A bog.
Uptòwikt-ool, A plain.
Wólàák-ool, A valley.
Cùmdûn-k, A mountain, (peak.)
Pùmdûn-k, A mountain, (chain.)
Pìjìskìk, A hollow hard-wood tree.
Pìjìstùkw', The log or tree is hollow.
Oochèbûsk-úl, A root.
Upsëtkoon-úl, A branch.
Ooskedogom, Alburnum. The sap.
Lâmogom, The heart of a tree.
Booksook-òól, Fuel.
Mègùnsa', I get wood for night.
Esnogūnā',
Uchkoolchemoose-el,  
Ukchigūmooōtkw'-ook,  
Upsamoose-el,  
Umkwōbēkw  Umkw-öbēgool,  
Ulnātkw, Ulnātkook,  
Uksoo'sk-ūk,  
Upkwōlīgūnūmoose-l,  
Upsoolemanōkse-el,  
Upkānemoose-l,  
Upskūnākūnemoose,  
Wāgwōnūmanōkse,  
Wēnjoosoonōkse,  
Wōbogom-ūl,  
Wīskok,  
Wōseboogooičk-ūl,  
Wīkpe-el,  
Mēnpā',  
Mēnāstā,  
Wōbabâkchūk-ūl,

I am picking up fuel.  
(Frog wood): a species of Dogwood.  
The white Spruce.  
The Prickly Ash: “round-tree.”  
Red Willow.  
The Black Spruce.  
The Hemlock.  
The Choke-berry bush.  
The Butternut.  
The Withe-rod.  
The Black Cherry tree.  
The Apple tree.  
Dogwood,  
The Black ash.  
A species of White Birch  
The Elm.  
I gather spruce roots.  
I gather Fir boughs.  
Sarsaparilla.

LESSON 22.

Kwāā!  
Boosool,  
Okoodā',  
Tāleoolā'n?  
Moo wēlāu,  
Kechka wēlāe,

Hail!  
Good day!  
My Friend.  
How are you?  
I am not well.  
I am “only so so.”
Wëlæe,
Kësenookwën'? I am well.
Kësenookwei', Are you sick?
Kigûmanoo, I am sick.
Mijoajech', Our comrade
Kësenookwët', The babe
Tâlikxenookwën? Is sick.
Nûnöoche What ails you?
Kësenoogooik'. My head
Koo'choode, pains me.
mätünik',
Wëpskoonenä', A cold
Wëpskoonenën', Fights me, (i.e., I have a
cold.)
Wëpskoonenët', I have the consumption.
Tâdoojiksenookwën'? you have &c.
Tâdoo-jipkiijikse-noo- He has &c.
kwën'? How sick are you?
Taboosijik How long have you
Dëpkuunoosëjik, been ill?
Dëpkuunoosët,
Mëskäe, Two
Wëledaase, Months.
The Moon. A Month.
Tasâj'ët? I am sorry.
Tâdoojenagwëk? I am glad.
Tâlîtät? What o'clock is it?
Têlîtät' What time of day is it?
Naagwëk, How high is the sun?
Wösogwëk', The sun is so high.
Dëpkiik, Day.
Bograunitpaak, Light.
Wôbûn, Night.
Sëgawaat, Darkness.
Sunrise.
Eskîtpoo'k, Morning.
Eskîtpoo'nook, To-morrow morning.
Keskájeboogooeet', Middle of the forenoon.
Meowlagwët', Noon.
Kîpkwaat, Middle of the afternoon.
Kûlkwaseët', Sundown.
Wëlaakw, Evening.
Oolonook, The ensuing evening.
Aktatpaak, Midnight.
Sîkw, Spring.
Segoon, Last spring.
Segoonook, Next spring.
Nîbûn, Last summer.
Nîpk, Summer.
Nîbûnook', Next summer.
Togwaak, Autumn.
Utkônook, Next Autumn.
Utkok, Last Autumn.
Kësik, Winter.
Uksin, Last winter.
Uksînook, Next winter.
Wëlegîskûk, It is a fine day.
Mëdooegîskûk, It is a foul day.
Mëdooamoogwaasik, The weather is stormy.
Olegîskûk, If the day be fine.
'Mtooamoogwaasik, If the day be stormy.
Magatwik, The sea is rough.
Wîbûn, A calm.
äwibûneák', It grows calm.
äwîpk, It is calm weather.
Chïktëk, Silence reigns.
Pesâoo, Froth, Foam.
Pesâootoonaat, He foams at the mouth.
Pesâoo-oogwêk,  It foams.
Pesâoo-wômkitk,  Water foams as it flows.
Cogûn,  Scum of the sea.
Okokpêgeâk',  Scum gathers on the water.
Okokûyâk',  It grows mouldy.
Kâpskw,  A water-fall, a cascade.
KuHKw,  An earthquake.
Tâlooesîn?  What is your name?
Sosëp teëloose,  My name is Joseph.
Taseboonan'?  How many years old are you?
Tâdoojâin?  How old are you?
Mêtłaseboonei',  I am ten years old.
Mêtłaseboonei' chêl  I am ten years old and seven.
'looigûnûk,  I am twenty years old.
Taboolinskûgeboonei',  What do you call it this?
Tâlooweedûmûn  A canoe
oot?  I call it
Kwedûn  In Indian.
Têlooweedûm,  In English.
UlnooeesîmK,  I speak Indian.
AgłaseâweesîmK,  you speak Indian.
Ulnooeese,  He speaks Indian.
Ulnooeesîn,  you and I speak Indian.
Ulnooeesit,  He and I speak Indian.
Ulnooeseekw,  you two speak Indian.
Ulnooeseék',  They two speak Indian.
Ulnooeseök',  you all and I speak Indian.
Ulnooeesijik,
Ulnooeeesoolteekw,
Ulnooesoolteēk', {They all and I speak
Indian.
Ulnooesoolteēk', you all speak Indian.
Ulnooesooltijik, They all speak Indian.
Nēstājīk ūlnoo'k? Do you understand In-
dian? (Lit. do you un-
derstand the Indians?)
Aā, nēstagīk, Yes, I understand them.
Mogwă', moo nēstoo- No, I don't understand
agīk, them.

LESSON 23.
THE NUMERALS.

EGILCHEMKAWAAL.

Nāookt, One, 1.
Taaboo, Two, 2.
Seest, Three, 3.
Nāoo, Four, 4.
Nan, Five, 5.
Us'ookom, Six, 6.
Ellooigūnūk', Seven, 7.
Oogūmoolchin, Eight, 8.
Pēskoonāddēk, Nine, 9.
'Mtūln, Ten, 10.
'Mtūln chēl nāoookt, Eleven, 11.
'Mtūln chēl taaboo, Twelve, 12.
'Mtūln chēl seest, Thirteen, 13.
'Mtūln chēl nāoo, Fourteen, 14.
'Mtūln chēl nan, Fifteen, 15.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>'Mtúln chél 'üs’ookom, Sixteen,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>'Mtúln chél 'looigünük', Seventeen,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>'Mtúln chél oogümoolchín, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>'Mtúln chél pëskoonâddëk,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tabooînskaak, Twenty,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tabooînskaak chél nääokt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Näsinskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Nääooînskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nanïnskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Usookom-täsînskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Ellooigünük-täsînskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Oogümoolchín-täsînskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Pëskoonâddëk-täsînskaak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Kuskímtülnákún,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Kuskímtülnákún chél nääokt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Taaboo kuskímtülnákún,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Seest kuskímtülnákún,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Usookom’ täs kuskímtülnákún,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Betoooîmtülnákún,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>Taaboo kuskímtülnákún be-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tooîmtülnákún.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.000.000</td>
<td>Ukchebetoo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imtülnákún } one million,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.000.000</td>
<td>Kusná’ mëskeek be-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tooîmtülnákün, } or the great thousand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pibûnökún,</td>
<td>Bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mûlágëch’,</td>
<td>Milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mûlágëch’-weeme,</td>
<td>Butter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memâ’,</td>
<td>Oil, Fat, Grease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Câsteöme,</td>
<td>Molasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pütawâ’,</td>
<td>Tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tûmawâ’,</td>
<td>Tobacco.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tūmākūn, A Pipe.
Kwĕdūmei', I smoke.!
Kwĕdūmán', you smoke.
Kwĕdūmát', He smokes.
Neen, I, Me.
Keel; Thou.
Nēgūm, He, She, Him, Her.
Kenoo, thou and I: you and I.
Nenēn', He and I: they and I.
Kelow', you.
Nēg'ūmow, They, them.
Sesoót', A flame.
'Nlloo'dāoo, Smoke.
Tūpkwōn, Ashes.
Boosookyook, Fuel.
Wēgōom, A wigwam.
Wēŋjeegwōm, A house.
Tāpatat'-k, A potato.
Wēŋjoosoon, An apple.
Igūnūmooe, Give it to me.
Igūnūmoool', I give it to thee.
Moo igoonūmoooloo, I don't give it to thee.
Ma igūnūmoooloo, I will not give it to thee.
Igūnūmooltēs', I will give it to thee.
Kāān', Thank you.
Wēlaaltn, {you do me a favor, I am
Sooleāwā', obliged.
Wīsw-sooleāwā', Money.
Wēŋjoo'sūgēbbūn, Gold, (yellow money.)
Eskūdūmūgāwā', The turnip.
Echkoochk-oool, {The cucumber, (eaten
| raw.)
   The Pumpkin.
**LESSON 24.**

**THE NAMES OF THE BERRIES, &c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakújoomán'-ūl</td>
<td>Wintergreen-berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakújoománökse-el</td>
<td>Wintergreen-berry plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adooõmkemin'-k</td>
<td>Strawberries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adooõmkeminökseek</td>
<td>Strawberry plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkwemán'-ūl</td>
<td>Blue-berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkwemanökse-el</td>
<td>Blue-berry bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usogomán'-ūl</td>
<td>Bunch-berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usogomânökse-el</td>
<td>Bunch-berry plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kùledâk'</td>
<td>Rasberries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kùledow'</td>
<td>A Raspberry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kùledomânökse-ek</td>
<td>Raspberry bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajeêkchemín-k</td>
<td>Blackberries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajeêkchemínökse-ek</td>
<td>Blackberry bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooînomán'-ūl</td>
<td>Huckleberries, (Bear berries.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooînomânökse-el</td>
<td>Huckleberry bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upsoolemán'-ūl</td>
<td>The choke-berry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upsoolemanökse-el</td>
<td>Choke-berry bushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kùlùmooëjemín'-k'</td>
<td>Bilberries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looêmán'-ūl</td>
<td>Choke-cherries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nîbûmán'-ūl</td>
<td>Bush-cranberries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nibúmanó̱kse-el, A Bush-cranberry tree.
Soon-úł, Marsh-cranberries.
Soonó̱kse-el, Cranberry plants.
Nootkájemán-úl, Bog-cranberries.
Nootkájémánó̱kseel, Bog-cranberry plants.
Wiskemán'úl, Upland-cranberries.
Wiskemánó̱kseel, Upland-cranberry plants.
Maskwá̱semán-úl, Wild cherries.
Maskwá̱semanó̱kse-el The Wild cherry tree.
Wágwónů̱mín-k', Black cherries.
Wágwónů̱mínó̱kseek, Black cherry trees.
Upsámánúl, Roundtree berries.
Upsáamooseel, Roundtrees.
Poogoołooskwemánúl Elder-berries.
Poogoołoosk'w, Pith-elder-wood.
Esnaksawajik, Clusters.
Poogoołooskwemanó̱kseel, Elders.
Kooó̱sūnemánúl, Tea-berries.
Kooó̱sūuémánó̱kseel, Tea-berry plants.
(Kooó̱sūn, An old moss-covered log.)
Aswemánúl, Wine-berries.
Aswemánó̱kseel, Wine-berry plants.
Kadó̱mínk, Swamp Raspberries.
Kadominó̱kseek, S. R. bushes.
Umkoo̱gémínk, "Bake-apples."
Umkoo̱gémínó̱kseek, "Bake-apple" plants.
Mísemínk, Wild Currants: Currants.
Mísemínó̱kseek, Currant bushes.
Cowó̱kchéchkú̱l, Goose-berries.
Cowó̱kchéchkemooseel, Goose-berry bushes.
Kogumink, Thorn berries.
Koguminokseek, Thorn trees.
Kastemunul, and
kastukemunul, Ground hemlock berries.
kastuk, Ground hemlock.
Upskunak'un-ul, Withe-rod berries.
Upskunakunemooseel, Withe-rod shrubs.
Uchkooolchemunul, Dogwood berries.
Uchkooolchemunokseel, Dogwood bushes.
Toogemanul, Sheep-berries.
Toogemanokseel, Sheep-berry bushes.
Chikchowegunenech-k', Rose berries.
Chikchowegunenech-wemooseek, Rose bushes.
Malipkanch-ul, Hazel-nuts.
Malipkanchemooseel, Hazel-bushes.
Sooomun-ul, Beech-nuts.
Sooomooseel, Beeches.
Mimkwok'un-ul, Acorns.
Mimkwnmooseel, Oaks.
Lipkudamooneununul, Lady's Slipper berries.
Lipkudamoonek', Lady's Slippers.
Upkanul, Nuts.
Upkanemooseel, Nut-bearing trees.
Alogomunul, Grapes.
Alogomunokseel, Grape-vines.
Cowiksaak, Thorns.
LESSON 25.

FLIES AND INSECTS.

Wechow, plur. wechâk, the fly.
Wechâs-kâ, the house fly.
Wósogoweech-k, the lightning-bug.
Têdooëjit, the Horn-bug.
Têdooëjijik, (plur.) horn-bugs.
'Msêsoč, the Horse-fly.
Piįečuyįįjįįt, the Mosquito.
Owöëjįįt, the spider.
Owoëjyįįjįįk, spiders.
Kûllamooëc'k, black flies. Mosquitoes.
Wôbečatajejįįt, the sand-fly.
Uksipsooncheech-k, the gnat.
Taïpkûmoo's-k, the water-skipper.
Saaabooëjįįt, the Dragon-fly.
Cûmââs, the Beetle.
Lipsokûnkwâowc'uk, the grasshopper.
Mîmegëch-k, the butterfly.
Cookoogwâsees-k, the Miller.
Coolbatkëch'-k, the Maggot.
Booîtâwįįt, the ladybird.
Booîtâwijįįk, ladybirds.
Enkëjįįt, the caterpillar.
Enkëjyįįjįįk, caterpillars.
Wêde-ek, the worm.
Sakadaâch-k, the dragon-fly.
Misemînkûnow', the locust.
Chîgûjejeech-k, the snail.
Kelegwëjëit, the pismire.
Amooow, the hornet.
Amooäk', Hornets.
Amooäš'-k, the yellow wasp.
Mechïpchămooëch, { the Honey-bee: (the
Mechïpkei', Bumble-bee.)
Edowwâ', I store up food.
Edowöktûmei', I beg.
Edowöktûman', I go round begging.
Edowöktûmat', you go round begging.
Lesmaase, He goes round begging.
{ Lie down, (said to a
Lesenâän, person.
Pedaak, Lie down, (said to a
Pedâtpât', dog.)
Pedâlooot', Long:
Kënlûk', He has a long head.
Këlëtpënk', He has a long tail.
Këlëlooaalûk, I hold him fast.
Këlëloöënk', I grasp him by the head.
Këlegadaalûk, I hold him by the head.
Këlegadënk', I grasp him by the tail.
Ooseskoon, I hold him by the tail.
Këleskoonaalûk, I grasp him by the foot.
Këleskoonënk', I hold him by the foot.
Boonâjìm, his nose.
Boonâjìme', I grasp his nose.
këlînnooaalûk sesîp, I hold him by the nose.
këlînnoöënk' sesîp, Let him alone.
Boonâjìme', Let me alone.
këlînnooaalûk sesîp, I grasp a bird by the tail.
këlînnoöënk' sesîp, I hold a bird by the tail.
LESSON 26.

Wëskänwënaak, A happy land.
Unpögün, A Bed.
Mootpoon, An animal's bed.
Koospëm, A Lake.
Kùsawök, Iron.
Ooskùnaakw, Steel.
Skùloos'k-ool, Lead, Shot.
Wëgadëšk', Northern Lights.
Wösítpaak, A light night.
Nëdoogoole, I go a hunting.
Nootkâagooci', I hunt rabbits.
Nëdoogwāšā, I hunt porcupines.
Noodogwā', I dig them out.
Wiskomāasă, I creep on the moose.
Nëdoomskwā, I hunt beavers.
Këskooskwâ', I hunt bears.
Nëbösûlei, I hunt porcupines by night.
Nëdooaagwā', I hunt seals.
Pemei, I hunt birds.
Egwëjaadoo, I put it on the water.
Pakasaadoo, I place it in the water.
Pakasaase, I place myself in the water.
Kwëdabëgwëjaadoo, I dip it under water.
Këdabaaddoo, I sink it in water.
Kwëdabákûm, I press it under the water.
Kwëdabaktësùmëk',
Kwëdabaktësùmëk
Nakùnëcë,
Nakùnë,
Nigùnege,
Cheemâ',
Pëmeâ',
Pëmeëbe,
Elookwë,
Këloo'së,
Këloose,
Etlëwistoo,
Tëlooa',
Kûlooswök'ùn,
Memâje,
Memâjoöökùn,
Tëlsùtùmùmk',
Tëlsùtùmei',
Tëlsùtùm,
Këpsùnâ',
Moo këspùnow,
Moo këspùnowùn,
Màlâin,
Moo màlâu,
Màlâe,
Màloltjik,
Moo màloltteekw,
Ulnook' moo màlolt-
teekw,
Tëleâk' tû nüt?
Meamooch' tëleâk',
Lök wëledaase
I dash him under water.
I dash it under water.
I dip up water.
I dip it up.
I dip into molasses, fat,
&c.
I paddle a canoe.
I walk.
I run.
I work.
I am good, or pretty.
I speak.
I talk.
I say.
A word.
I live.
Life.
A report, a rumor.
I hear a rumor.
It sounds so to me.
I am tired.
I am not tired.
You are not tired.
You are tired.
You are lazy.
I am not lazy.
I am lazy.
They are lazy.
They are not lazy.
Indians are not lazy.
Is that true?
Certainly it is true.
I am very glad
ootuleanu
Taleak' agunoodum-akun?
Mogwa' taleanook,
Weledaase nemool,
Noodum,
Noodumei',
Ankaptega',
Ankap tum,
Ankamk',
Ankamool',
Ankap tumool',
Mijese',
mijesin',
mijesit,
Nesam'ookwe, 
nesam'ookwon,
nesam'ookwot,
Elookwa',
Elookwen, 
Elookwet',
Chakulae,
chakulaein,
chakulaak,
Sankawai, 
Sankawaiin,
Sankawaiak,

that it is true.

What is the news?

There is no news.

I am glad to see you.

I hear it.

I hear of it.

I look.

I look at.

I look at him.

I look at thee.

I look at thine.

I eat.

you eat.

he eats.

I drink.

you drink.

he drinks.

I work.

you work.

he works.

I bustle.

you bustle.

he bustles.

I am tranquil.

you are tranquil.

he is tranquil.

DUAL.

Sankawaikek',
Sankawaikek',
Sankawaiok',
Sankawaiagik,

you and I are tranquil.

he and I are tranquil.

you two are tranquil.

they two are tranquil.
PLURAL.

Sänkäwólteekw,  
Sänkäwólteék',  
Sänkäwólteök',  
Sänkäwólțijik,  
1. Sebe,  
2. Sebín,  
3. Sebít,  
1. Mêtpe,  
2. Mêtpin,  
3. Mêtptí,  
1. Coogeá',  
2. Coogeé'n',  
3. Coogeět,  
1. Weewe,  
2. Weewin,  
3. Weewít,  
1. Ketűnûmei',  
2. Ketűnûmán',  
3. Ketűnûmát',  
1. Koogwaase,  
2. Koogwaasin,  
3. Koogwaasít,  
1. Keoosa',  
2. Keoosé'n',  
3. Keoosët',  
Kěmaadëk,  
1. Kěmaadënûmei',  
2. Kěmaadënûmán',  
3. Kěmaadënûmát',  
1. Kějíp'súme,  
2. Kějíp'súmín,  
2. Kějíp'súmit,  

you and we are &c.  
they and I are &c.  
you all are &c.  
they all are tranquil.

To yawn: to stretch.  
To encamp in the open air.  
To fall and pitch the head into the water.  
To load one's self up: to put on one's load.  
To be exhausted with labour and hardship.  
To get down on one's hands and knees to drink.  
To come upon moose or carribou in their yard.  
A good rousing fire.  
To have a good rousing fire.  
To drink from a bucket.
1. Keejūbä, } I have quenched my
2. Keejūbën, thirst, thou &c., he &c.
Maskwe,
ūsogom'-tāsoonēmeek, is of six kinds.
1. Maskwe, Birch bark.
2. Bapkookāwā, B. b. peeled in season.
3. Upkconegwe, B. b. peeled in season.
4. Ulnāskwe, B. b. peeled out of season.
5. Sūnsegwōn, B. b. peeled in winter.
6. 'Msooigwe, B. from an old dead birch.
Ookwuñu, A moose's under-lip.
oosoogoone, A beast's tail.
wilneel, A bird's tail.
kēlīnaalūk, I grasp a bird by the tail.
kēlīlnēnk', I hold a bird by the tail.

LESSON 27.

Tan ūmskwēs poktūmkeaaq Kūlooswōkūn When first it begun [The] Word
āhkūp, ak Kūlooswōkūn tēgwāooōbůnūl Niksk- was, and [The] Word was with God,
kamūl, ak Kūlooswōkūn Nikskamāwip. Na and [The] Word God-was. Now
Nēgūm tan ūmskwēs poktūmkeaaq, tēgwāooōb-
He when first it begun was with ūnūl Nikskamūl. 'Msit cogooāāl wēje-kesēdās-
God. All things by were Iksūbūnīgūl Nēgūm ootenīnk, ak tan cogooā made His body, and what thing
Nequm moo kesedooksup, na moo kesedasen.
He not made that not was ooksup. Memajoookun ootenink ahkup, ak na made. Life hi body in was, and that memajookun memajooneok oowosogwegun-
lite peoples' their light oow' na. Ak wosogwek wosadedk bogunftpaaak [was] that. And light shines darkness 
ikeook ak bogunftpaaak moo weshadoogoop. Na 
in and darkness not received it. Now 
cheenumak' wjilkemootunak Nikskam-awik-
man from was sent God within 
took, tanak teloosesibunak San. Nequm pege-
who was named John. He came 
sinkup oochit' ootulooodumasoodin oochit' na 
because of his to be a witness because of that 
wosogwegu; koolaman' 'msit weniik oowoojkt-
light; in order to every one their from 
lamsutum-oodinow ootenink. Nequm moo nq-
believing his body in. He not that 
ula wosogwegu, kadoo ele-aboo-gwedoomkus 
light, but for was sent 
oochit' ootulooowedumasoodin oochit' na wosog- 
because of his being a witness because of that 
wegu. Na tet ahkup keldlawae-wosogwek 
light. Now there was true light 
tan wosogwadoooch 'msit memajooneoo' tan 
which lightens all persons who
pējedaalije oosītkūmoogū. Oosītkūmoo'k āhkūp come the world into. In the world he was ak oosītkūmōo' wēje-kesedāsīgūp ootenīnkū, ak and the world by was made his body, and oosītkūmoo moo kējeakoobūnū. Peĝesīnkūp the world not did know him. He came to tan ētuhtālegēmīch, an tane ētuhtālegēmīch where he was owner, and whom he owned mogwāch' wēswaloogookoobūne: kadoo tane not did receive him: but those tāsīlīje wēswalūje īgūnūmōoōch' alsoosoode Niksk- who received him he gave them authority God kam oonejūnūnū: nūt nēg'ūla tane kēdlamsūt- his children to be: that (iš) those who believe ūmoodilije oowesoonūmkū. Tanik moo wējuh- his name in. Who not from are skījenoolteekw mâldā-wiktook, kūsnā' maagei born blood in, nor flesh oowooleddādāk'ūnūm iktook, kadoo wējuhskije- its will in, but from are nooltijik Nikskam-āwiktook.

born God in.

Ak Kūlooswōkūn āwageiwasīgūp ak ētlūgātk-
And Word became flesh and dwelt up tan āūmoodeeekw, ak nēmedoo'deēgūp ookoop- where we are, and we saw his medāādākūnūm; stūgā Wēgwīsīt Nikskam glory like as the Father God
Nāooktoobistājūl Ookwisūl ookoopmedāādāk'—his one only His Son his glory ūnūm; wōjooečh wĕlaltîmkāwā, ak kēdlāwāoo-he is full of grace and truth. ŏkūn.—John 1: 1-14.

Sāsoos ūsidāboogooē' ak ālājūl: Tēleāk, Jesus answers and says to him: Truly, tēleāk, tēlemool, moo wēn mīnwuhsikje-nooīkw, truly, I say to you, no one who not again is born ma kesenūmedookw Niksamūl ootēlgāwagîmū. not can he see God his kingdom. Moo ūkpakūleiu 'ntūlemoolūn': Meamooch dép-Not be surprised at my telling you: Certainly it kadik ūkmīnwuhsikjenooltīnowū. Ak stūgā is necessary your being born again. And as Mooyeesōk tēle-oonagalāb'ūnnūl 'mtāskūmool Moses so lifted up him the serpent bāktākūmiktok, meamooch' dépkadik ootule-the wilderness in, certainly it is necessary his oonagalooksūn Ulnoo Ookwisūl, koolamān' 'msit being lifted up Man his Son, in order that every wēn tan kēdlamsūtkūl ootenīnk moo ūksūgawis, one who believes his body in, not should be lost, kadoo ooskös āpchememōjooōkūn. Müdū Niksb-but would have eternal life. For God kam moo wējīlgemagoob'ūnnūl Ookwisūl oosīt-not for did send him his Son the
kūmoogū oochīt’ ootoonmāje-īlsoodūmūn oosīt-
world into because of his condemning the
kūmoo, kadū wējīlgīmāb’ūnūl koolamān’ oosīt-
world, but for he sent him in order that the
kūmoo oochutsūtān’ ootenink.
world might be saved by his body.

LESSON 28.

NAMES OF PLACES.

(The Indian name for the whole country, is
Megūmaage, Micmac-land, or Country of the
Micmacs. They divided it into seven districts,
each district having its own chief, but the chief
of Cape Breton, which comprised one district,
was looked upon as head of the whole. As
marked on the “wampum belt,” C. B. is at the
head. To his right stretch away three districts
with their chiefs, viz., Pictou, Memramcook, and
Restigouche; and the same number to the left,
viz: Eskegāwaage, (from Canso to Halifax,)
Shubenakadie, and Annapolis, which reaches to
Yarmouth. These two arms of the country are
named from two prominent points, viz., Cape
Chignecto, and Cape Negro—Sīgūnikt, and Kēs-
poogwit. All the inhabitants of the former are
designated, Sīgūniktāwāk’, Sīgūniktiants: and
those of the later, Kēspoogwītūnāk’, Kespoo-
gwitians. The meaning of these two names
is sufficiently plain. Kēspoogwit’, means: The
land’s end. Sīgūnikt is a sock, or cloth for the
foot, and the reason for its application is a *Legend* too long for insertion here.

In the following list the English name is first given and printed in small Capitals or Italics. The Indian name with its signification, when known, follows. When the meaning is considered doubtful, this is printed in Italics. The list is very far from including all the Indian names.)

N. B.—I have usually given the Indian names in the *Locative Case*. The *k at the end* marks this.

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**A.**

*Abegunbek*: Abegūnbāāk; 'a bending bay.'
*Archibalds’ Mills*, (Up. Musquedobit), Keskōkedēk, ‘the road runs over a hill.’
*Annapolis River*; Tawōpsik, ‘flowing out between rocks.’
*Avon River*, Tooetūn-ook', 'a river's mouth.'
*Argyle*; Bapkōktēk.
*Aylesford Bog*, Kobetēk; ‘the beaver.’
*Arichat*; Nēliksaa', 'a split rock.'
*Antigonish*, Nālegītkooneēch; 'where branches are torn off,' viz., by the *bears gathering beechnuts*.
*abooshagun*, Naboosākān.
*almec bay*, Elmūgwadāsīk, ‘the head is turned to one side.’
*Apesoskam Lake*, Kesâpskūl; ‘Shining Rocks.’
*Asumegetakun*, Asūmūtkwāāgūn, ‘head winds.’
Andrews Brook, Keguluugojooitk’, ‘the water tumbles and dashes in all directions.’

Apple River: Agoomâkûn, ‘Herring Fishery.’

Ashmutogun; Ukpûděskâkûn; ‘where they blockade the passage way,’ viz: where the seals go in and out, in order to kill them. Këbejokoochk, ‘a closing of the passage,’ is another name for Ashmutogun.

B.

Bras d’Or Lake, Petoo’bok’, ‘a long dish of salt water.’

Bras d’Or Entrance, Banoskëk, ‘opening out into a meadow.’

Big Pond, near the Bras d’Or, Nâookteboo-goök, ‘it stands alone.’

Buctouche, Chebooktoosk, ‘a small big harbour.’

Bedique, C. B., Ebâdëk, ‘a sultry place.’

Bird Island, Cloopske-âkëde, ‘Murre-land.’

Blue Mountains, Yar. Co., Cookwëjook, ‘the spectres.’

Boot Island; Câdebûnegëk’, ‘clam-digging.’

Beaver Harbour, Cobetâwâ kwemoode; ‘beaver harbour.’

Brooklyn, Queens Co. N.S., Câtcoookh, prob. for camacoochk, ‘a hill on the opposite side.’

Brickkilns’ Cooldanegoochk, ‘the neck cord.’

(Five Islands are supposed to form the body of a moose: Economy head is his head.)

Bear River; Elsëtkook, ‘flowing along by high rocks.’
Bulls Gut, Emcokchajit, 'a toad.'
Burnt Church, Eskinwob'udich, 'a lookout.'
Barrington, Minitug'ek.
Blomidon, Owbogegechik, 'Dogwood grove.'
also Mèdogwòtkék, 'bushes extending down the bank.'
also, Utkogunchechik, 'bark doubled and sewed together.'
Bridgeport; Milásük; 'plenty, abundance: rich place.'
Belfast, P.E.I., Mëgwasa', 'red bank.'
Bartibog, Nèbèltook, 'dead river' (or perhaps èbèltook; 'overlooked.')
Brule Harbour, Segooäk; 'empty.'
Bay Verté; Wàkogumëgëk, 'lands' end.'
Beaver Harbour, Wólünkåk', 'a cove.'
Bathurst; Winpëgij'ooik, 'a rough stream.'
Boston Bank; Oonjiktook, 'a head.'
Big Kèsparaédak, Kèskabêgeáchk', 'wide-flowing.'
Bay Chaleur, Mowebaktâbâäk, 'biggest bay.'
Bass River; Mìmskoolâchk': 'winding river.'
Brooklyn, (Newport, N. S.) Nelegåkùmëk, 'broken snowshoes.'
Baié du Vin, N. B., Nèbèltook, 'dead river; or perhaps, 'over-looked: neglected.'
Brother River Lake; Qu. Co., Wobeäkåde, 'resort of swans,' 'swan-land.'
Bathurst Harbour; Kèbámkeák': 'stopped by a sand bar.'

C.

Chimegwe: Oosùmoogwik, 'horned river.'
Chimegwe River; Oosùmoogweesk, 'little horned river.'
CHEDABUCTO BAY, Sedabooktook; 'running far back.'
CAPE BRETON; Oonämaagík.
CLAM HARBOUR; Aäsügádíich, 'clam-ground,'
COUNTRY HARBOUR; Anůkwäkäde; 'flounder-ground.'
CANSO, Camsöök; 'opposite a high bluff.'
LITTLE CANSO, Camsogooch; 'little camsöök.'
CARRIBOU ISLAND; Comagünůk', 'where birds are decoyed.'
CUMBERLAND, (Fort Cumberland,) Kwësowmålegëk', 'a hard wood point.'
CAVENISH RIVER, P.E.I., Kîkcheboogwëk; 'flowing along close up.'
CASCUMPEK; Cáskâmkëk', 'a bold steep sandy shore.'
CAPE DOLPHIN, Cookûmîjenagwänâk: 'our grandmother.'
CAPE NEGRO; Këspoogwîtk; 'lands' end.
CAPE ST. GEORGE, Mëmkâch', 'a cleared field.'
CAPE SPLIT, Plekteök; 'huge handspikes for breaking open a beaver-dam.'
The STRAIT at Blomidon, Pleegûn; 'the opening in a broken beaver-dam.'
CAPE ENRAGE; Tëjeegoochk, 'sail-shaped.'
CAPE MISPEC, Mëspaak, 'over-flowed.'
CAPE TRAVERSE, Bûслоoäkäde, 'sea-cow ground.'
CAPE SPRY; Noogoomkegäwâchk', 'soft sand.'
CAPE SHUBENACADIE, Kitpooäkäde; 'eagle-haunt.'
CAPE NORTH, Uktütûnook: 'highest mountain.'
CHESTER, Mënskwaak, ‘I go to bring him.’
COUNTRY HARBOUR, Moolâboogwëk, ‘deeply gullied out.’
CORNWALLIS RIVER, Chîjkwtook, ‘narrow river.’
CHEZZETCOOK; Sësëtcook.
CHIGNECTO, Sigûnikt; ‘a foot-cloth.’
CARRAGET HARBOUR; Câlûgët.
CHRISTOPHER RIVER, Oochoo’sûch; ‘let the wind blow.’
CANARD RIVER, Apchechkûmoochwâkâde; resort of the black duck.
CANTICOOK, Kûnëtcook.
CACKMAGUN, Cookûmeegûn, (perhaps Cootûmeegûn; ‘your hatchet.’)
CHIVERIE, Wôboôëk, ‘white water.’
CHIVERIE SPLIT, Nâeâdîch, ‘heaving in sight.’
CHEGOGUN, Noojegûnûk.
CHIVERIE POINT, Nâooktooboogoodek, (‘a tree standing by itself.’)
COW BAY; Noolôktoochk, ‘bivouacking place.’
COLE HARBOUR; Wônpaak; ‘still water.’
CRAWFORDS’ FALLS; Këkâkskîtk, ‘obstructed flowing.’
CRANE ISLAND, Tûmgwôlîgûnëch’-wâkâde, ‘haunt of the crane, (heron).’
CLYDE RIVER, Oonîgûnsûk; ‘a portage.’
CHEBOGUE; Utkûbôk, ‘a cool spring of water.’
Cobequid, Wâkobegîtik’, ‘the end of the waters’ flow.’
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Booksâåk, ‘a narrow entrance between steep rocks.’
D.

Devil's Rock, Mündooŏpscoochk, 'devil's rock.'
Digby Neck, Oositooeökün, 'an ear.'
Debert River, (Martin's Point) Wösoksegëk; 'seen in the distance as a signal.'
Dunk's Cove, Oonīgüneenūch, 'a portage.'
Devil's Island, Chēkwchēgwítk.
Duck-Island, Mooeownoogūl, 'haunt of the sea duck.'

E.

Eskusone, C. B., Eskeso'gūník.
Eelground, (Miramichi,) Nenādoōökün, 'where eels are speared in the mud.'
Egmont Bay; Wegwāāk, 'turning suddenly.'
Eel-brook, (Yar. Co.) Wipkoomāāgákün; 'where poor lean fish are taken.'
Eel River; Okpēgūńchik, 'discoloured foam on the water.'
Elmree River, Wōbaboo-ōkchūk; 'white waters.'
Ecumseekwu; Mēgwāāghγūnk; 'a red house.'
Economy; Kēnōme.

F.

Ford Ellis, Mādawāāk; 'where the river branches off.'
The Falls, Câpskw; 'a cascade.'
The Grand Falls, (above Tobique,) Chīgūnīkpe, 'the roaring destroying giant.' (A terrific personage of legendary fame, whose name—so we surmise—was transferred to this cataract).
French River, Cākpēśāgākūn, 'smelt-ground.'
Five Islands, Nankül mūnegool; 'five islands.'
Fox Island; Sebēlōgwoḵūn, 'where skins are stretched.'
Ferguson's Bank, Chīgook.
Fish Lake, Wāagwošk, 'Lake's end.'
(and Pēskēbāak, is a small lake branching off from Wagwošk).
Fort Lawrence, Cwēsōmālegēk, 'hard wood point.'

G.

Grand Lake, Tūlugadik, 'camping ground.'
Grand River, Amasīhoogwek', 'a long river.'
General's Bridge, Esūnūskēk, 'the ground is hard and grassy.'
Grand Manan; Mūnanook.
Gaspereaux River, (Horton) Māgāpskegēchk'; 'tumbling over large rocks.'
Governor's Island; P.E.I., Okōsīk; 'where goods are landed.'
Gut of Canso, Tooegūnūk'; 'an outlet.'
Grand Passage, Tāawitk, 'where the water flows out.'
Glace Bay, Wōsekūsegwōn, 'shining; pellucid.'
Grand River, Weibooktoōjēchk; 'crazy woods.'
Grindstone Bank, Keedâkūnūk, 'whetstone-rock.'
Glenivit; Wōbūmīmskwagadīch, 'where they gather white cranberries;' (It may mean, 'where they kill white porpoises."
Gross Point, Maskwās-a-gūmegēk, 'a bounding in young white birch trees.'
Garde Point, Euchíktoogwadímk, ‘the place of departure, where there is risk in crossing.’

Grand Bonaventure; Wôkümûtkook, ‘pellucid river.’

Gaspereanx Lake, (back of Kentville), Pasëdoök’, ‘it has big whiskers;’ (referring to its numerous small Islands covered with fine shrubbery).

Gays’ River, Wísúnawôn, ‘beaver castor.’

Goose Island; 'Mkûdömк, ‘haunt of the black-backed gull.’

Gibraltar; Weësk, ‘the beaver’s house.’

Geddes Lake, Kopskwëdûm-oókade; ‘Lamper-eel-ground.’

Gulden Lake; Wëdëwaachk, ‘roaring brook.’

Green Hill, Espakûmegëk’; high land.

Halifax, Chebooktook, ‘great harbour.’

Hillsburgh, Elsëtkook; ‘flowing close by high rocks.’

Horton Bluff; Maktömkwûs; ‘black head.’

Herring Point, N. B., Wëspoonjiktook: ‘seal-haunt.’

Hantsport; Kakagwëk’, ‘where meat is sliced up and dried.’

Huckleberry Island; Sëbîtkwëtkûl, flowing underneath.

Heron Island; Tësûnûgëk’.

Herring Cove, (Halifax Co.) Moolîpchûgëchëk, ‘a deep chasm, valley, or gorge.’

Higgins’ Brook; Këskedeëmesaak, ‘a rocky ridge.’
Horse Island; Nēmākūnatpachk', 'it has a high head.'

I.

Indian Town, (near Quebec) Labooēntūlābēk'.
Isle of Haut, Maskoosūtkik, 'an Indian potato.'
Indian Harbour, Utkogūnākāde, 'Autumn fishery.'
Indian Road Brook, (Shubenacadie,) Pēbaak, 'it has a sore mouth,' (perhaps it is, Kēbaak, 'obstructed. ')

J.

Januarius; Nelīksakūjìeckh, 'a small fissure.' (probably, simply, Little Arichat.)
Jordan River; Sesīktāweāk', 'whimpering and whining as it goes out.'
Fedore; Wineboogwēchh', 'roughly-flowing.'
Jardine's Bank; Oonāgūs; 'a portage.'
Fedore Rock, 'Mūndooāpskw,' 'Rock of the Manūtoo,' or 'great spirit,' (now called the devil.)
Fared's Point, Cookwējōogwōdikh, 'a haunted place;' 'spectre-land.'

K.

Kentville, Penooēk; (prob. a man's name; Pineo?)
Keskapedeak Bay; Kēskebeāk', 'a wide paddle.'
Ketch Harbour; Nēmāāgākūnūk'; 'a [good] fishing place.'
Kenedy's Island; Poogesebeīk; 'a narrow passage, or channel.'
Liverpool; Ogomkīgeāk', a dry sandy place. (This is the exact meaning of Pogomkīgeāk', and aptly enough describes the mouth of the L. river at Sandy Cove; and the neighboring places.)


Lakeland, (Mount Uniacke) Inskoomādeedīch; ‘where [hunters] respond to each other’ [from adjoining lakes] by signal sounds.

Lūnenburg; āseedīk; ‘clam-land.’

Lenox Island; Kīkchesebeēik; ‘the passage is close in shore.’

Lahave River; Pijenooīskāk; ‘having long joints.’

Little Sevogul; Elmūnakūncheech; ‘a beaver’s hole.’

Low Point; Mooīnakūncheechk, ‘little berry-picking place.’

Liscomb Harbour; Mēgadāwik; ‘where the big eels are taken.’

Little River, (Miram. N. B.) 'Mtoodook, ‘a difficult dangerous place.’

Long Island, (Horton) Mēsadēk, ‘extending far out.’

Lawrencetown, (Halifax Co.) Takoosēmkek, ‘two parties picking berries.’

Lafroy's Brook; Wōbīmskwāgadīch, ‘where they gather white cranberries.’
Little River, (on the Restigouche) Kēgūm-oosk,' flowing along close up [to the upland.]

Lake Major; Boodīchk, 'sitting-down place.

Little River, Kēskoospāāk : 'where they catch beavers.'

Little River, (branch of Sheet Harbour river,) Kēsooskowōstoogwēk', 'flowing among hemlock boughs.' The other branch, is, Ukchīpkoodāpskook, 'the largest pool.'

Lot 49, P.E.I., 'Ntooaagwōkūn, 'where seals are caught.'

M.

Moosaboon, Moosāboon-člagwaak ; 'a pile of hair.'

Musquodoboit, Mooskūdōboogwēk,' flowing out square and plump.'

Middle Musquodoboit, Natkamkīk, 'the river extends up hill.'

Upper Musquodoboit ; Kesokwēdēk', 'the road runs over a hill.'

An Island in the mouth of the Musquodoboit River, is called, Amaltūnik', 'variegated in appearance.'

Memramcook ; Amlamkook ; 'variegated.'

Middle-River, Kēsooskowōstoogwēk', 'flowing through hemlock boughs.'

Murray Harbour, P.E.I., Eskwōdēk, 'the end.'

Montagun, Müntāāgūn, 'a chunk [of pipe-stone] broken off.'

Manadoo, Lūskūch, 'a map:' 'a directory marked out.'
Maccan River; Māāgan, 'fishing place.'
Madawescac; Mādawiskāk, 'where one river enters another.'
Matapedia; Mādabēgeāk', 'roughly-flowing.'
Mispec Cape; Mēspaak, 'overflowed (by the tide.)'
Meander; Mīlchēgaach,
Merrigomish; Mālegomīchik, 'diversified by coves.'
Munudie, Mūnoodēk', 'a sack,' 'a bag.'
Malpeque, Mākpaāk, 'big bay.'
Mary Joseph; Kūlokwejook,'sculpin-ground.'
Middle River, C. B., Nēmcheboogwēk, 'flowing down hill in a straight course.'
Magdalene Islands; Mūnagēsūnook,
Mudbridge, (Wolfville) 'Mtaban, 'mud-catfish-ground.'
Martin's River, Piktoo'jūk; 'small explosions.'
Mira, C. B., Soolā'kāde, (perhaps soonā'kāde, cranberry-field.)
Middle River; Wōkūmūtkook; 'pellucid river.'
Malagash Cape; Wāgwōstūgwēk', 'end of the still water.'
Mizenette Point; Wēchkwōmkeāk': 'a long sand bar extending towards us.'
Miscou Gully; Sebīskadākūncheech, 'a straightened joint.'
Marble Head; Wōkūlopskūnso', 'a white rock.'
McDougall's Bank; Maskwagūmegēch, 'a white-birch grove.'
Mistouche River; Mīstoogook; 'a gun-wod,' left branch of do—
Amkooik; it touches me slightly, (perhaps Namkooik, 'it turns off to the leeward.)

Milinchiktook; Miligünäädook, 'dressed in variegated robes.'

Mount Scumunaak; Eskümünaak, 'a watching place.'

Magwosk Point; Mëgwasaak, 'red rock.'

Mill Creek, (on River Hebert;) Booktowtäągṳ́n, 'fireworks.'

Moses River; Noogoomkeåk': 'soft and sandy.'

Lakes on do, No. 1, Mákpááchk, 'middling sized lake.'

No. 2, Magopääch, 'large round.'

No. 3, Miläpskegéch', 'abounding in rocks of all shapes and sizes.'

Muddy Creek, P.E.I., Mūnēscoochk, 'little grassy island.'

Miramichi River, Lūstegoocheechk.

Martin's Point, (Londonderry) Wösoksegék; 'bright land-mark.'

Margaree River; Weeũkūch, 'red ochre.'

Mouth of the Margaree, Owchaadooch; where they get it, [the red ochre.]

N.

Newfoundland; Uktákümḵook', 'the mainland.'

Negowack; Anégāwāōk; 'improperly situated.'

Napan, 'a good place to get camp-poles.'

Niktaux, Niktaak, 'river-forks.'

New Harbour; Okoboogwék, 'foaming with discolored foam.'

Nine Mile River; Wōkůmeåk', 'pellucid river.'
Nemptage River, Nëmtákâyak; ‘it extends straight up rising ground;’ (you looking up stream, of course, in all such cases, and there being a long reach of rapids.)

Newel River; Wösetûmooëk, (Wosesumooëk, means, ‘it has bright horns.’)

Negwac Island, Negwëk; ‘it springs up out of the ground.

Newport River, Nelegakûmëk, ‘a broken snowshoe.’

New Harbour, Ansaakw; ‘a lonely rock.’
North-West Arm; (Halifax) Wägwöltichk, ‘end of the bay.’

Noddy Quoddy, Noodaakwôde; ‘sealing ground.’
Nicumteaugh; Noogoomkeâk, ‘soft sand.’

Ooneguns River, (on the St. John) Ooneguns-ûk, ‘a portage.’

Oak Point, Oochogûm; ‘the but of a tree.’

Oak Point, (Cornwallis), Upkwawegûn, ‘a house covered with spruce rinds.’

Oyster Pond; Pâjedoobaachk; ‘wave-dashed:’ ‘buried by the rolling wave.’

Owl’s Head, Pûjooöpskook; ‘cormorant-rock.’

Pesequid, (former name of Windsor Point,) Pësegîtk, ‘where the tide divides and flows up in a fork:’ ‘a split in the rushing tide.’ (Lit. it flows split-wise.)
Porcupine Head; Pookūdāpskwōde.
Peticoodiac; Petkootkweâk', 'the river bends round in a bow.'
Paspebeek, Paspegeâk'; (perhaps, Wospegeak', 'shining up in the distance.')
Pabos, Pabok, 'playful water.'
Pirate's Cove, Tēsogwōde; 'place of flakes.'
Petite Passage; Tāwitkcheechk, 'a small outflow.'
Prince Edward Island, Epāgwīt; 'reposing on the wave:' or, in simple prose, 'lying on the water.'
Port Medway; Ulgēdook; 'a mushroom.'
A Branch of do, Abootoosok, 'honey-comb rock.'
Lakes on the Port Medway River. No. 1, Banook; 'opening out.' No. 2, Māligeâk', 'bent in different directions.' No. 3, Mūnegoo-skēk', 'grassy island.' No. 4, Nābegwōnchūk, 'the ship.'
Pictou Island, Cūnsūnkook.
Parrsborough; Owōkūn, 'a crossing-over place.'
Partridge Island; Pūlowēchwā, mūneegoo: 'partridge island.'
Penobscot; Banooōpskēk, 'opening out among rocks.'
Port Piswick; Coolpījooïk, 'flowing concealed [nnder the earth or under rocks.]
 Pope's Harbour; Cwemoodeech; 'a small harbour.'
Port Hood; Cāgwēâmkēk, 'on a sand bar.'
Ponhook; Banook, 'the river opens out into a lake.' (A common name for the first lake in a series as you go up a river.)

Port Folli; Emsük, perhaps Pemsuk, 'blown along by the wind.'

Port le Beat; Apsiboogwéchëk; 'little river.'

Point Shimménac; Eskúmûnaak, 'look-out place.'

Pine Grove; Gooøa'gúmikt, 'white-pine grove.'

Port George, (Wilmot); Góolwagwópsko'o'chëk, 'hooded-seal-rock.'

Prospect, Náspaadákûn.

Paradise, Nesogwáakáde; 'place of eel wears.'

Portage River, (Mirimachi) Owökûn, 'a portage.'

Pomket; Pogûmkèk, 'dry sand.' A place near do. Pogûmkooögitk, 'flowing over dry sand.'

Pictou, Piktook; 'an explosion.'

Pictou Harbour; Pogûnikpëchëk.

Pugwash; Pagwësk; 'a shoal.'

Point Prim; Wejowîtk, 'the current flows close in.'

Pandora Point; Mëmkâak kwêsawâ': 'cleared-field point.'

Point Miskwe; Oonîskwômkook; 'the end of a sand bar.'

Pokeshaw; Pooksaak, 'a long narrow stone.'

Portugese Cove; Wölnûmkeajechk; 'a small sandy cove.'

Porter's Lake, Amâkûncheech; perhaps Pe- makuncheech; 'where they shoot birds on the wing.'
Petpiswick; Coolpij'ooik; ‘the river flows along hidden under the ground or rocks.’

Pumpkin Island; Sūmskwēs.
Pennant Point; Skabânk'; ‘where they eat raw [food].’

Pubnico; Pogomkook, ‘dry sand.’
Petite River, (Hants Co.) Uspkâmook; ‘a sand gully.’
Pipe Rock, (Miramichi) Tūmâkūnāpskw; ‘pipe rock.’
Pereaux; Wōjeechk; ‘a white signal seen from afar.’

Pokemouche Gully, Pokūmooch'-petooāāk; ‘salt water extending inland.’
Port Mulgrave; Wolūmkwā-kagūnūch; ‘lobster-ground.’

Q.

Quebec; Kēbēk; ‘A Strait.’ ‘An obstrucation.’
‘Narrows.’
Quaco; Goolwagāch; ‘haunt of the hooded seal.’

S.

Salmon River; Anēsaak; a solitary rock.
St. Peter’s Island; P.E.I., Bâslooākâde; ‘seacow-haunt.’

St. Peter’s; P.E.I., Boogoosūmkēk; ‘I give him half the food.’
Salmon River, (Yar. Co.) Boonāmookwōde, ‘tomcod-ground.’
Spry Harbour; Sebūmkooāk; ‘a bog extending across.’
Sagunay River; 'Ktādoosök; 'flowing between two high steep cliffs.'
St. Paul's Island; Kuhtūmūnegoo; ‘a round island,’
Stewiacke; Sesīktāweāk'; ‘whimpering and whining as it goes out.’
St. Lawrence; Mijeogūn.
St. John, N.B.; Mēnagwēs; ‘where they collect the dead seals.’
St. John River; Oolastook; ‘beautiful river.’
St. Mary's, Naboosākūnūk.
St. Mary's River Forks, (Pictou Co.) Nimnogūn; a ‘black birch tree.’
St. Mary's Bay, head of, (Digby); Wāgweīk; 'the end.'
Sable River; Neseāmk; ‘flowing down over sand.’ Also Pijeboogwēk'; ‘long river.’
Seal Island, (in the Bras d'Or); 'Ntooagwōkūncheech; ‘little sealing place.’
Sand Island, (Miramichi); Pēmāmkeāk'; 'a stretch of sand.'
Smoky Head, C.B., Sākpeedīch.
Shelburne, Sogūmkeegūn.
Ship Harbour; Tēdūmūneboogwēk; ‘blunt river.’
Sydney River; Ulsebookt.
Shoal Bay; Wōspēgeāk'; ‘the water shines up in the distance.’
Sheet Harbour; Weijooōk; ‘flowing wildly.’
St. Simon's Inlet; Wināmkeāk'; ‘a rough sandy bank.’
Shippegan Gully; Umkoomabāāk; ‘icy bay.’
St. Anne's, C.B., 'Mchāgadīchk.
Shippegan; Sepagüncheech; 'a duck-road:' i.e., a small passage through which the ducks fly from one place to another. An island in Shippegan River; Booksakadëk; 'a live coal.' Also, 'a narrow passage between rocks.'

Still-water Bank, N.B., Pétawagùmegêk; 'a charred grove.'

Slate Mountain; Keneskwōtpât; 'he has a peaked head.' A brook near the above, is, Egogēk, 'next to the woods.'

Spencer's Island; Wochük; 'a small kettle.'

Sambro Cape; Mëseebákùnûk, 'great tobacco-smoking place.'

Salmon River; (Eastern Shore, N.S.,) Boon-åmookwöde, 'tomcod-ground.' Lakes on the above, No. 1. Usogoogùusoogwèdâmk; 'wading-across place;' 'a ford.' No. 2. Milpāāch, 'having many coves.' No. 3. Utkoskwāāch; 'the twin-girls.' No. 4. Cloocheowpāāch, 'cross-lake.' No. 5. Nëmchenokpāāch, 'cross-wise-lying lake.' No. 6. Noogoomkùbāāk, 'place of fine white sand.' No. 7. 'Mtăbăswăākâde, 'where mud-cat-fish abound.'

Scraggy Lake, Mtsegûmîsk, 'scraggy & rough.'

Starr's Point, (Cornwallis), Nësoogwüwitk; 'it lies on the water between [two other points].'

Salmon River; Pûlāmooâl seboo; 'salmon-river.'

Saunders' Harbour; Kikchesebëëlîk, 'a channel or passage close in by the shore.'

Smith's Cove; Sëgëgûñegûnik; 'a canvass tent.'

Sheshen; Pogopskëk; 'a dry rock.'

Sheëïac, Esëdeîk, 'running far back.'

Sand River, (Cum. Co.) Agoomákùnûk, 'where they catch herring.'
Shubenacadie; Sëgübûnääkäde; 'where ground-nuts abound.' 'Indian-potato field.'

T.

Three Fathom Harbour; As̲ágwîtk'; 'joined to another: as if Ansudek.
Tûsket; Aglaseâwâ'käde, 'An English settlement.'
Tôney River; Booktâwââgëñ; this word has two significations, viz: 'you lie on the side next the fire;' and, 'you go for fire.'
Table Island; Cheegooncoochk, 'a knee.'
Thorn Point, (Shediac); Cowîksomoosegëk; 'a grove of thorn-trees.'
Tignish; 'Mtagûnëchk', 'a paddle.'
Three Rivers, P.E.I., Sââmkw.
Tracadie; Tûlàkâdik, 'camping ground.'
Little Tracadie', Tûlàkadeech, 'little camping-ground.'
Tatamagouche, Takûmëgoochk, 'extending across.'
Taboosintac; Taboosîmkîk, 'a pair of them.'
Tar Bay; Uûpkooaakâde, 'tar or turpentine region.'
Tracy's Brook, Egogwásees; 'the edge of the woods.'
Tracadigash; Tûlûgadegâchk, 'little camping-ground.'
Tangier; Wōspëgeâk', 'the water shines up in the distance.'
Tangier Lakes, No. 1. Wîskûsök'; 'a spruce bud.' No. 2. Brien's Lake, Milpagëch: 'variega-
ted.' No. 3, Nénāsakûmêk; ‘spreading out snow-shoes’. No. 4, Pēdāwîkpaak; ‘the flowing is obstructed in the midst of a barren.’

Tangier River; Niktoookpaak: ‘flowing on fork-wise.’

Taylor’s Head; Sêgûnagîgûnûk; ‘a spread sail.’

Upsatquitch, N.B., Apsêtkwêchk; ‘a small river.’

Umkwe River; Amkoolk. Prob. ‘Mkooögwik ‘boggy.’

White Head; Camsegoochech.

Wallace; Emsîk, or Pēmsîk.

White Islands; Pûgûmêjooâkâde, ‘land-lizard-place;’ ‘abounding in land-lizards.’

Wine Harbour, Pûlamkeegûnûchîk, ‘an outlet cut through the sand.’

Windsor, Sêtûn-ook; perhaps for Upsetun, ‘the channel of a river.’

Whycogumagh; Wâkogûmaak, ‘end of the bay.’

Winchelsea Harbour; Noodakwôde; ‘seal-haunt.’

West Brook, (running into Kespapedeak Bay) Tûlabadancheech.

Wolf River; Boktûsûmooâ’seboo; ‘wolf-river.’

Wolf’s Island; Pëdawoongêk, ‘covered with fog and smoke.’ (It may also mean, ‘a burnt-over place,’ Pedawogunaak.)

West Point; Wûlnâmkeâk, ‘a sandy cove.’
White Waters, (Lower Pereaux), Wójeechak, 'a signal, (a water-fall), showing white in the distance.'

White Waters, (Chiverie); Woboočk, 'the water appears white.'

West Bay, C.B.; Wólnämkeák', 'sandy cove.'

West River Lake; Būnāakāde, 'region of darkness.'

White Point; Anagwāākāde; 'flounder-ground.'

Yarmouth River; Mālīgeák'; 'winding and turning every which way.'

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

January; Boonāmooe-goos';

February; Abūgūnājīt,

March; 'Segow-goos',

April; Pūnādūmooe-goos'.

May; Agese-goos'.

June; Nībūne-goos'.

Also, Sagīpkegoos'.

THE NAMERS OF THE MONTHS.
July; Upskooe-goos'.
Month when the sea-fowl shed their feathers.

August; Kesagāwe-goos'.
Month when the young birds are full-fledged.

September; Mājowtoogwe-goos'.
The 'running' month. 'Moose-calling month.'

October; Wegāwegoos'.
Fat month; (when tame animals are fat.)

November; Skōōls.

December; Ukcheogoos'.
The chief month, (when christmas comes.)


Tokoo Sāsoos wējipkotūmkaasit nadāālū, ak
Then Jesus from goes away there, and
āleējūl Teil ak Seidūn ootababimooökū. Ak
goes to Tyre and Sidon their bounds. And
čdū ābit Čānūnkāweeskw wējeējūl nēg'ūla ma-
lo! a woman a Canaanitess comes from these
kūmegūl' ak ēlkomīktoājūl, āāt: āooledāālūme,
lands and calls to him, says: have mercy upon me,
'Nsakūn:am, Dabid Ookwisul; 'ntooos lök kēsuh-
O my Lor, David his son; my daughter very much
che-oonmājāāk mūndoo īktook. Cadoo Sāsoos
from tortured [is] a devil into. But Jesus
moo ūsedēmagool nāooktā' kūlooswōkūn. To-
not answers her one word. Then
koo kēgenoodūmóooje pējedalije tan āhkū, ak
those whom he is teaching come where he is and
Send her away, because she screams continually behind us. But Jesus and Sāsoos ābīt, mūdū ētlee-beseech him, they say: Send her away the woman, because sāskwēt koodēnakū. Cadoo Sāsoos ēs-continually she screams behind us. But Jesus and dāboogooēt', āāt: Pasūk ēlkemīmk ētlīksūgaa-swears, says: Only I am sent there where are dīch chechkēloooāooochūk Islāāl week tūlāāk.

lost sheep Israel his house belonging to.

Then the woman comes and falls down to him ooskalook Sāsoosūl, ālājūl; 'Nsakūmam, abo-before Jesus, says to him: O my Lord, help gūnūmooe! Cadoo Sāsoos ēsedāboogooēt', āāt:
me! But Jesus answers, says:
Moo kēlooūtūnook' sooadoōn' mījooajeckh
No good not to take it children
welooōl' ak īgūnūmooōn' ēlūmooojūgū. Cadoo
their food and to give it to dogs. But ābīt tēlooēt: Tēleāk', 'Nsakūmam, mūdū
the woman says: It is true, My Lord, because
ēlūmoojūjūk wēje-mijesooltjīk puibūŋgool tanūl
dogs from eat crumbs which
wējenes-pūŋgweagūl alsoomkweedīje oobāta-
from down fall in fragments their master his
loodīmooow'. Tokoo Sāsoos ēsedāboogooēt',
table. Then Jesus answers,
ālājūl: ābīt! mēskēek ūkūdlāmsūtooōk'ūnūm!
says to her: O woman! great [is] your faith!
Tūlāāch ūktenīn tan tēlīmsoonadādūmūnū!
Let it be to thy body as so you desire it.
Na ba ūlīsīp' ootoosūl kesīnsalooksīlījūl.
Now then at that time her daughter has been cured.
Then at that time Jesus from departs there, and comes near to the sea in Galilee and goes up a mountain into, and there sits down. Ak mowe-poogwélkik memájooenoo'k pëjedaajik and together many people come āhkū ak wijitkwáooadije tane askasoottílije ak where he is and and have with them those who are lame and něgäbegoltílije, ak tane moo nědowoodíligwe blind, and those who not speak, ak tane něblëptínadílije ak tane něblësegadadílije and those who have but one hand and those who have but one foot ak poogwélníje ūktūge, ak egaládije Sássoosúl and many others, and put them down Jesus ookwótkū; ak tělínsaalāje chēl mowe-poogwéisí, ak ła wó his feet at; and he so heals them that together wělníje paküleioottílije tan tilesíp' němeadích many are astonished; then when they see tane moo nědowoodíligwe ookúloosooltilinů, those who not speak their speaking ak tane něblëptínadílije, ak tane něblëse- and those who have but one hand, and those who have but gadadílije oonúsoltílinů, ak tane askasoottílije one foot their being cured, and those who are lame oopúmedalinů; ak kēpmedāalūmadijūl Islāālūl their walking; and they honour him Israel oo-Níkskamūl. Tokoo Sássoos wegoomăje his God. Then Jesus calls them kēgenoodūmooője ak āläje: Aooledálůmkik whom he is teaching and says to them: I pity them
mowe-poogwéllkik memájooenoo̱k, múdú ápch-together many people, because always ñtkwáooiijik násoogoonaak ak mogwá̱ wësko-they are with me three days and nights and not have dúmeedíkw tan kogoó̱ málkodúmûgû: ak they what thing to be eaten; and mogwá̱ wëledáádûmoo 'njigúlgíman' soonâ-not I am willing for my sending them away wîmkáwá̱ ñktook koolaman' mòo oonowta-sa-fasting in so that not their giving dinow' owhtígû. Ak kègenoodúmoo̱oje out in the road. And those whom he is teaching tèlímcje: Tame tèt báktákúmiktook oochim-tell him: Where there the wilderness in could we sùnùmoogoop ootûle-tèbeán pibùnökûn ñk-obtain its being enough bread [for] our tûlesùmanéenoo tèlê-poogwéllkik memájooenoo̱k? so feeding them so many people?

Tokoo Sásoos álāje: Tàsibùnaágîl kèkoonùm-
Then Jesus says to them: How many loaves of bread have ogûl? Tèlemadíjûl: Eloogùnûk-tàsibùnaágîl,
you? They tell him: Seven so many loaves of bread ak tègéladíjik ápchàjooltíjik nùmâchûgû. Tokoo and a few small fishes. Then tèlkìmàje mowe-poogwélñíje memájooenoo̱ he commands them together many people ootûlesùmedaalin makûmegêgû. Tokoo wëswa-their lying down on the ground. Then he takes dogûl nëg'ûla eloogùnûk-tàsibùnaágîl them these seven loaves of bread pibùnökûnûl ak nùmàjeû, ak mooewët' ak loaves of bread and the fishes, and he gives thanks and
sëgwiskibünčegadogul ak īgūnumoojul këgenoo-
he breaks up the bread and gives them to those whom
dūmooj'eë, ak këgenoodūmooje īgūnumoo-origin
he is teaching, and those whom he is teaching give them to them
mowe-poogwëlnije memäjoeenoo'. Ak 'msit
together many the people. And all
mîjesoooltijik ak kes'àdålooltijik; ak wëjìmkùnùm-
eat and are satisfied; and they gather them
ëedijül puîbünégoool tanúl ēskweågül ēloogûnûk-
up the broken pieces of bread which remain seven
tàsûgûl pootåleáwaal wëjuh-chooeagûl. Ak
so many baskets filled by them. And
tànîk ëtlådålooltijik ēdòök nàoo betooîmtùl-
those who eat their meal about [are] four thousand
nàkùnijik cheenûmoo'k ak skùmtook ãbëjik
men and besides them also women
ak mîjooajechkù. Tokoo Sàsoos ējìgûlgîmàjë
and children. Then Jesus sends them away
mowe-poogwëlnije memäjoeenoo'ù, tokoo tëbaasit
together many people, then he gets in
wënjoolkooodook, ak okwaajûl makûmegûl' Måg-
a vessel into, and lands at the lands Magdala
dûlák' tûlâålù.
belonging to.

ERRATA.

Preface, 1st Paragraph add, except in a few pages.
Page 72, last 2 lines, for 'tail' read 'tongue.'
" 81, for 'Shubenakadie' read 'Shubenacadie.'
" 82, for 'Musquedobit' read 'Musquedobit.'

Oola' Weegädìgûn wëje-le-dâkûn-weegâsìk Megûmageâ'
Ledâkûnwee-kûgëmkawâ' Mowweêm ñktùok.