

## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

### Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

Written by John Wesley Powell and published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, this record book provided a method for recording American Indian languages. It built on a previous work by George Gibbs and includes an enlarged alphabet and vocabulary, and a section on phrases and sentences. The words written in the book are believed to be in the Kansa language, probably collected by Addison Woodard Stubbs (1854-1933). The Stubbs family donated the book to the Kansas Historical Society in 1954.

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KANSAS  
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### IV.—SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

A group of relatives, tracing a common lineage to some remote ancestor, constitutes a body known to white men as a *gens* or clan. There is usually a term signifying *gens*, or family in this large sense. There is also a proper name for each *gens*. Sometimes the people of two or more *gentes* call each other brothers, and this constitutes a *phratry*.

It is often difficult to discover a common noun signifying *gens*, or family in this peculiar sense; while, on the other hand, it is sometimes difficult to discover the proper name of the *gens*; perhaps such proper names are not always given. With Indians skilled in picture-writing, the emblem of the *gentile* name, that is, the *totem*, is usually painted or carved on many valuable articles of property, and is often inscribed on documents, such as messages, treaties, &c. The *gentes* are frequently given the names of animals.

The *gens* is the grand unit of social organization, and for many purposes is the basis of governmental organization, as many rights and duties inhere in it. The *gentile* organization is very widely spread, and may be universal. It has often been overlooked, even by those well acquainted with the Indians, from the fact that some tribes either have no proper names for the *gentes*, or else scrupulously conceal them.

It is the right and duty of the *gens* to avenge the death of, and personal injuries to, any of its members; and again, a man may not marry in his *gens*. These two lines of inquiry will generally lead to the discovery of the *gens*, and the words called for below. The subject is worthy of thorough investigation.

| ENGLISH.                                 | REMARKS.                   |
|--|----------------------------|
| <i>Gens (common noun)</i>                |                            |
| (Insert proper names of <i>gentes</i> .) |                            |
| Beaver <i>gens</i>                       | Na-sot-be-ka-shing-ga      |
| Eagle <i>gens</i>                        | Khu-ya                     |
| Elk <i>gens</i>                          | A-hik                      |
| Earth <i>gens</i>                        | Mu-i-ka                    |
| Goose <i>gens</i>                        | Mi-ka                      |
| Deer <i>gens</i>                         | Na                         |
| Buffalo <i>gens</i>                      | Chr-don-ga                 |
| North <i>gens</i>                        | Chi-ha-shi                 |
| Thunder <i>gens</i>                      | Lo                         |
| Little Eagle <i>gens</i>                 | Khu-ya-shing-ga            |
| Pink <i>gens</i>                         | Pink-a                     |
| Na-stog-ga <i>gens</i>                   | Na-stog-ga or Peace makers |
| White <i>gens</i>                        | Ka                         |
| Night                                    | Hin                        |
| Mi-kin                                   |                            |

(State how the *gentes* are grouped in phratry.)



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### V.—GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Usually a small number of persons are organized under one chief, and claim some small tract of ground as their home, and frequently take the name of such country; as the Kai-bab-its, living on the Kai-bab, a great plateau of northern Arizona. This is the unit of governmental organization, and is by some authors called a tribe, by others a band, and by still others a chieftaincy. Let us call it a chieftaincy.

While the proper name of the chieftaincy is the name of the country which it inhabits, and is the title-deed to its home, many soubriquets are used, as we call an Illinoisian a "sucker," or an Ohioan a "buckeye;" thus soubriquets are given indicating peculiarities of the people, and often relating to their food, as dog eaters, acorn eaters, fish eaters, &c. Sometimes other peculiarities are indicated, as white knives, reed knives, &c. The range of these terms is often very indefinite; the people of many chieftaincies may be known as "fish eaters," or as "white knives;" again a chieftaincy or large group of people may have a soubriquet given them by tribes on one side, and another given them by tribes elsewhere. Usually the names by which the Indians have been known to the white men are corrupted soubriquets. Much difficulty will usually be found in obtaining the true or land-name of the chieftaincy from the fear that it may be used to the disadvantage of the people through methods of sorcery. Where the Indians have been driven away from their ancient homes and this organization broken up, these names rapidly become obsolete; but they should be obtained when possible. The names by which they designate other chieftaincies should also be noted. The chieftaincy as above described is the unit of governmental organization.

Two or more chieftaincies speaking the same language or slightly varying dialects are often organized in one body—sometimes called a confederacy, sometimes a tribe. Let us call it a confederacy. Often two or more such confederacies are temporarily, or more permanently, united in a grand alliance, called by some authors a confederacy, by others a nation, and by still others a league. Let us call it a league. Such a league may be composed of people speaking different languages. In some of the greater confederacies, or leagues of long standing, the organization by chieftaincies appears to have been lost; at any rate this seems to be the case with the league of the Iroquois; but traces of the chieftaincy organization remain in the great league of the Dakotas. The boundary-line between confederacy and league cannot be definitely drawn.

It has frequently been found impossible to obtain the common name for the chieftaincy, confederacy, or league; on the other hand, the common names are sometimes readily found, while the proper names are not easily discovered.

The proper name of a league is often a word directly signifying or symbolizing "banded together," and thus the proper and common name may be one and the same. The remarks above concerning the soubriquets of chieftaincies apply with still greater force to confederacies and leagues, and a multiplicity of such terms may be found among the surrounding tribes, and all recognized by the tribe to which they are applied.

Indian people usually have a word signifying "one of us," and in the schedule below the term *Indian* is given as its nearest synonym. The term is used to distinguish the Indians from the tribes of animals and mythological persons recognized by them. Another is used to designate *whitemen*. Among the southwestern tribes two such terms are used, one denoting those who came from the south, chiefly Spaniards; the other denoting those who came from the east.

| ENGLISH.  |                           | REMARKS. |
|---|---------------------------|----------|
| Chieftaincy (common noun).....  | Kai hi ga                 |          |
| Name of chieftaincy.....  |                           |          |
| Confederacy (common noun).....  |                           |          |
| Name of confederacy.....  |                           |          |
| Chief of confederacy (common noun).....                                 |                           |          |
| Name of chief of confederacy.....                                       |                           |          |
| Council.....  | Kis-to                    |          |
| Council chamber (sometimes built under ground, and called sweat-house.) | Kis-to chi                |          |
| Council chief (common noun).....  |                           |          |
| Name of council chief.....  |                           |          |
| War chief (common noun).....  |                           |          |
| Name of war chief.....  | Wah-si-si ga              |          |
| Friend (one of the gens).....   | Ko-yah                    |          |
| Friend (one not of the gens).....                                       |                           |          |
| Enemy (one of the gens).....  |                           |          |
| Enemy (one not of the gens).....  |                           |          |
| Slave.....  |                           |          |
| Indian.....   | Ni-kah-shu-jā             |          |
| Whiteman (from the east).....   | Mo-hi tun ga (Big Knives) |          |
| Spaniard (whiteman from the south).....                                 | Es-pah-nah nē             |          |

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## GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION—Continued.



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## VI.—RELIGION, AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Some of the Indians have nature-gods, *i. e.* a god of the east, a god of the west, a god of the north, and a god of the south; a god of rain, a god of thunder, the sun, moon, stars, &c. As stated elsewhere, the greater number of their gods are animals—the progenitors or prototypes of the present species. They also have daemon gods, *i. e.* the gods or presiding spirits of rivers, lakes, springs, mountains, corn, beans, &c. Many hero-gods are mentioned. Wonderful people of the long ago. The names of all such gods should be discovered and recorded when possible.

On inquiring of the Indians about their gods the term "god" should not be used, for by this they understand the God of the white man. Their generic or class-name for god is often a term signifying "the ancients"—those who lived long ago, or some equivalent expression. Inquire then for wonderful ancient people, wonderful ancient animals; the first people, the first animals. The student of Indian languages can do royal service to ethnology by stopping now and then in his linguistic work to record the interesting stories which the more intelligent Indians may be induced to relate concerning the wonderful personages of their mythology. Nor should these stories be neglected because of their simplicity, inconsistency, or vulgarity.

Indian dances are generally of a religious character, and, with their names, a brief description should be given. A blank is left below for the names of gods, dances, songs, &c.

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## VII.—DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

There is a great diversity in the manner of burying the dead. Some bury in the ground, others on scaffolds; some in canoes which they turn adrift, &c. Their methods should be discovered and recorded, together with the ceremonies and customs relating thereto.

Some Indians periodically collect the bones of the dead and bury them in common ossuaries. It seems probable that only persons of the same gens are buried together. Some tribes practice cremation.

Record in the blank below the names of any articles that may be laid away with the dead or burned in cremation.



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VIII.—DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

| ENGLISH.   |                                | REMARKS. |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| Hat (any covering for the head).....               | <i>O-lung-ge</i>               |          |
| Hat (woman's).....                                 | <i>O-lung-ge</i>               |          |
| Head-dress of feathers.....                        | <i>K'hū o-lung-ge</i>          |          |
| Mask.....  |                                |          |
| Necklace of bone.....                              |                                |          |
| Necklace of bird-bills.....                        |                                |          |
| Necklace of bird-claws.....                        |                                |          |
| Necklace of bears' claws.....                      | <i>Mi-chū shog-ge wa-no-pi</i> |          |
| Necklace of shells.....                            | <i>Na-ska wa no-pi</i>         |          |
| Toga or skin shirt.....                            | <i>Ta-ha o kū la-kha</i>       |          |
| Long gown (extending from shoulder to ankles)..... | <i>Na-chū tung-ga</i>          |          |
| Short gown (extending from waist to knees).....    | <i>Na-chū</i>                  |          |
| Apron of skin.....                                 | <i>I-pū yū</i>                 |          |
| Belt of skin.....                                  | <i>I-pū yū</i>                 |          |
| Loin cloth, or breech clout, of skin.....          | <i>Chū-ga kha-ji</i>           |          |
| Leggings of skin (man).....                        | <i>Ta-ha hū inge</i>           |          |
| Moccasins.....                                     | <i>Hom-ti</i>                  |          |
| Blanket.....                                       | <i>Ha-ska or Mi</i>            |          |
| Robe of bear skin.....                             |                                |          |
| Robe of buffalo skin.....                          | <i>Chū-do-ha</i>               |          |
| Robe of deer skin.....                             |                                |          |
| Robe of rabbit skins.....                          |                                |          |
| Robe of wild-cat skins.....                        |                                |          |
| Fringe of skin.....                                | <i>Ha-stu-ethi</i>             |          |
| Paint, black.....                                  | <i>Bī to hi</i>                |          |
| Paint, red.....                                    | <i>I-ga-mū</i>                 |          |
| Paint, yellow.....                                 | <i>Be-ge</i>                   |          |
| Tattoo marks.....                                  | <i>Khū-khū</i>                 |          |
| Buckskin.....                                      | <i>Ta-ha</i>                   |          |
| Antelope skin.....                                 | <i>Ta-chō-ge-ha</i>            |          |
| Sheep skin.....                                    | <i>Ta-ska shing-ga-ha</i>      |          |
| Elk skin.....                                      | <i>O-pūh-ha</i>                |          |
| Rabbit skin.....                                   | <i>Mūo-chi tung-ga-khū-ha</i>  |          |



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### IX.—DWELLINGS.

Very many tribes have two kinds of dwellings, permanent and temporary. That is, besides the homes which they occupy the greater part of the year, they build temporary lodging-places when they are hunting, fishing, etc. A description of both classes of dwellings should be given.

The Pueblos people and many other tribes have large communal houses, either of wood or stone, which are divided into compartments. In some of these houses the divisions are very complete, while in others they are but imperfectly indicated. The way in which these divisions are made and the rules for assigning the occupants to them should be discovered and given. There may be specific names for the different compartments; if so, insert them in the blank below; also the names of any other parts of the house.

In all dwellings, communal or family, the Indians are punctilious in assigning places to the regular occupants and to visitors. Their rules for such occupancy are important.

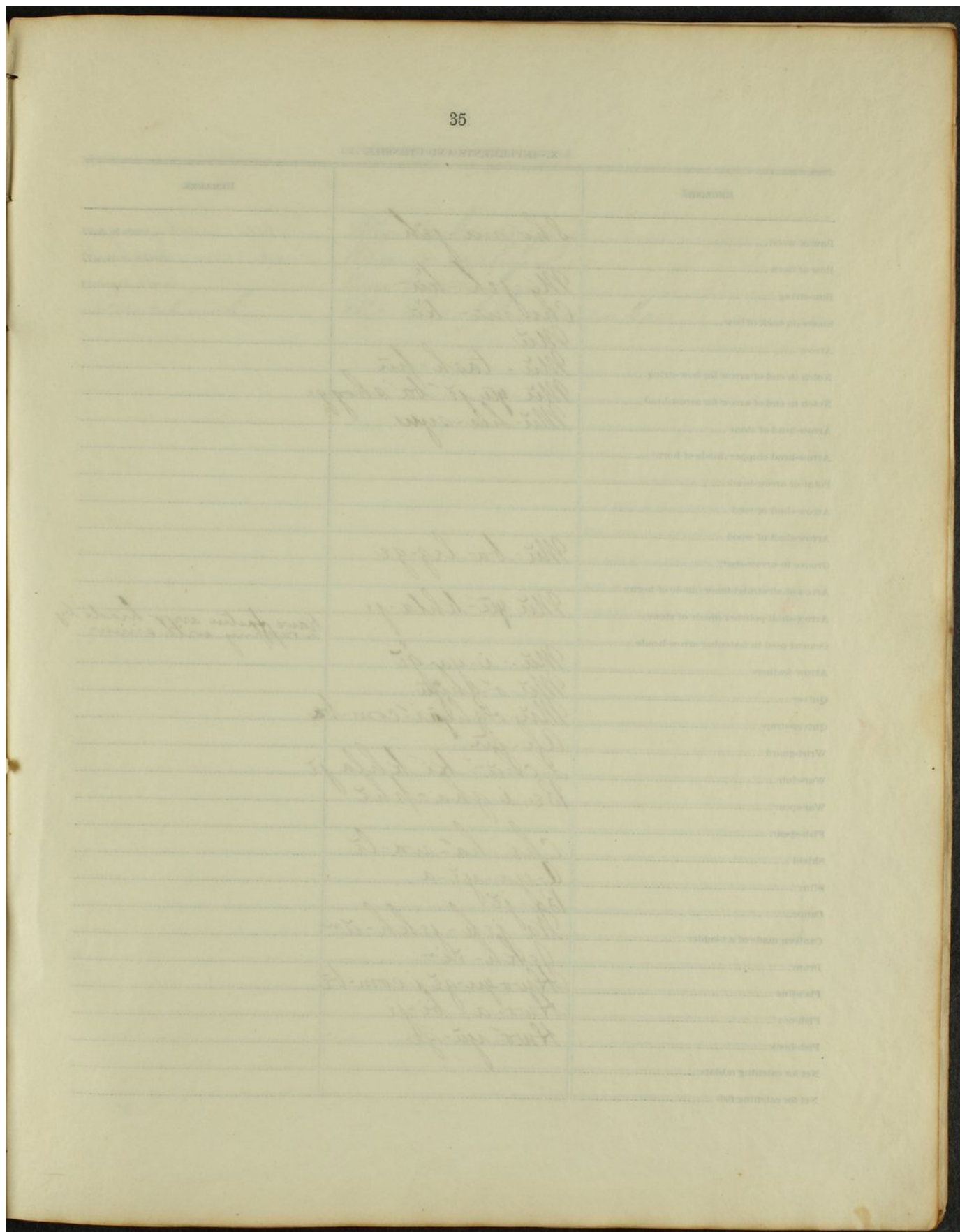
The assembly chamber has often been called a sweat-house. Sometimes the same structure is used for both purposes, but usually two different structures are used. Among the Pueblos and many other tribes the assembly chamber and sweat-house are under ground. The women construct menstrual lodges; these are rude shelters, apart from the other dwellings, and should be described and their names recorded.

| ENGLISH.            |                   | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Earth lodge         | Mu-j-ka-chi       |          |
| Brush lodge         | A-khla-be-chi     |          |
| Tule lodge          | chi-a-tul-li      |          |
| Pole lodge          |                   |          |
| Slab lodge          | chi-ha-chi        |          |
| Skin lodge          |                   |          |
| Menstrual lodge     | chi-shu           |          |
| Lodge-pole          | In-si-li          |          |
| Lodge-pin           | chi-shit-be       |          |
| Doorway (of lodge)  | chi-shit-ba-gi-li |          |
| Doorflap (of lodge) | chi-ho-fu         |          |
| Smoke-hole          | A-mi-ghe          |          |
| Mat (for lodge)     | A-mi-ghe          |          |
| Bed                 | Pa-jeh            |          |
| Fire                | Da-eta-eta-je     |          |
| Blaze               | U-khli            |          |
| Living coals        | U-khli            |          |
| Dead coals          | U-kho-je          |          |
| Ashes               | Sho-je            |          |
| Smoke               | Sho-je da-ge      |          |
| Soot                | Pe-g-je           |          |
| Fire-place          | G-hit             |          |
| Fire-wood           | Mu-khli-i-bachu   |          |
| Poker               |                   |          |
| Communal house      |                   |          |
| Room                | chi-o-ki-a-tai    |          |



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X.—IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS.

| ENGLISH.                                      |                            | REMARKS.  |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Bow of wood .....                             | <i>Sho-mi-jih</i>          |   |
| Bow of horn .....                             |                            |   |
| Bow-string .....                              | <i>Mi-jih-kia</i>          |   |
| Sinew on back of bow .....                    | <i>Chi-mi-kia</i>          |   |
| Arrow .....                                   | <i>Mi</i>                  |   |
| Notch in end of arrow for bow-string .....    | <i>Mi-tash-pi</i>          |   |
| Notch in end of arrow for arrow-head .....    | <i>Mi-yi-jie-ba-shogge</i> |   |
| Arrow-head of stone .....                     | <i>Mi-hi-syu</i>           |   |
| Arrow-head chipper (made of horn) .....       |                            |   |
| Point of arrow-head .....                     |                            |   |
| Arrow-shaft of reed .....                     |                            |   |
| Arrow-shaft of wood .....                     |                            |   |
| Groove in arrow-shaft .....                   | <i>Mi-ba-liz-ge</i>        |   |
| Arrow-shaft straightener (made of horn) ..... |                            |   |
| Arrow-shaft polisher (made of stone) .....    | <i>Mi-yi-khla-ji</i>       |   |
| Cement used in fastening arrow-heads .....    |                            | <i>Kawe-fa-tin arrow heads by</i><br><i>interlacing with sinew.</i> |
| Arrow feathers .....                          | <i>Mi-i-yag-gi</i>         |   |
| Quiver .....                                  | <i>Mi-o-shig</i>           |   |
| Quiver-strap .....                            | <i>Mi-oz-hai-com-ba</i>    |   |
| Wrist-guard .....                             | <i>Ai-ji</i>               |   |
| War-club .....                                | <i>I-chi-bi-khla-ji</i>    |   |
| War-spear .....                               | <i>Be-i-gha-pi</i>         |   |
| Fish-spear .....                              |                            |   |
| Shield .....                                  | <i>Chi-ha-wa-ti</i>        |   |
| Sling .....                                   | <i>A-ya-yi-a</i>           |   |
| Canoe .....                                   | <i>Ba-ji</i>               |   |
| Canteen made of a bladder .....               | <i>Na-jeh-jekh-un</i>      |   |
| Drum .....                                    | <i>Jekh-un</i>             |   |
| Fish-line .....                               | <i>Hwo-yi-gi-com-bi</i>    |   |
| Fish-net .....                                | <i>Hwo-a-bi-ji</i>         |   |
| Fish-hook .....                               | <i>Hwo-yi-ge</i>           |   |
| Net for catching rabbits .....                |                            |   |
| Net for catching fish .....                   |                            |   |

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| IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS—Continued. |                      |          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| ENGLISH.                           |                      | REMARKS. |
| Pipe, of stone                     | Nūn eo-ba-ghya-jē    |          |
| Pipe-stem, of reed                 | Nūn eo-ba-lu-gu      |          |
| Pipe-stem, of wood                 | Nūn eo-ba-lu-gu      |          |
| Pomahawk                           | Mo-his-pē anūn eo-ba |          |



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| ENGLISH.             |             | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|
| Axe                  | Mō-hie-pa   |          |
| Adze                 |             |          |
| Hoe                  | Mō-gē-mi-kē | Iron     |
| Knife                | Mō-hi       |          |
| Knife-handle         | Mō-hi i-ba  |          |
| Knife-point          | Mō-hi-pa-ya |          |
| Knife-edge           |             |          |
| Scraper              | Mō-gē-mi-kē |          |
| Borer                | Bē-oi-hō-je |          |
| Mealing-stone, large |             |          |
| Mealing-stone, small |             |          |
| Mortar               |             |          |
| Pestic               |             |          |



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XI.—FOOD. 317

Give names of different kinds of food used, and describe them. There are special names for different kinds of soups, stews, mushes, breads, meats, and various mixtures.



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## XII.—GAMES AND SPORTS.

Give names and description of games, sports, and implements used.

| ENGLISH.           | REMARKS.                 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Doll.....          | Sh-ta-khi-ua-to-chung-ga |
| Gourd-rattle.....  | Phé-phi                  |
| Stilts.....        | Phé-mü-in                |
| Swing.....         | Hil-o-pa-yi              |
| Song.....          | Wu-yu                    |
| Moccasin-play..... | Hom-be-ya-blös-ka-kio    |
| ".....             | Hom-be-lo-kio            |
| Hand game.....     | Shog-go-lo-kio           |

The above games are played usually by the young men - The first may be participated in by any number of persons who seat themselves on the ground in a circle. One member of the party takes four moccasins on the in front of him, takes a ball in his hand and passes it rapidly from one moccasin to another finally leaving it in one of them. The first one to the right of the player guesses what the ball is. If his guess is correct he takes the moccasin and plays if not the first one plays again.

The above games are played usually by the young men - The first may be participated in by any number of persons who seat themselves in the ground in a circle. One member of the party takes place four moccasins on the in front of him, takes a bullet in his hand and passes it rapidly from one moccasin to another finally leaving it in one of them. The first one to the right of the player guesses when the bullet is. If his guess is correct he takes the moccasin and plays if not the first one plays again.



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### Journal XIII.—ANIMALS. KANSAS

Zoötheism largely prevails among North American Indians—that is, many of their gods are animals; not the present race of animals, but the progenitors or prototypes of the present species. In the study of North American mythology it is very desirable that we know the names used by the Indians for the animals with which they are acquainted. It is manifest that from any one tribe but few of the names in the list can be collected for the reason that it includes many species restricted to limited geographic areas. The list should be considered simply as suggestive and should be increased—the collector adding the names of all the animals known to the tribe studied.

Sometimes the name for the ancient animal (or animal god) has a different termination or is denoted by some other slight change in the word; where this is the case the animal name used for the name of a person is the same as the name of the animal god, rather than the name of the existing species.

The method of distinguishing sex should also be noted, which is generally by the use of words signifying *male* and *female*; also note the name of the young of each species. It is a mistake to suppose that the Indians have no class-names or generic terms; such terms are very common among them, but their methods of classification do not agree with those used by civilized people—that is, their generic terms embrace categories easily recognized by a savage people, but different from those recognized by a civilized people. Thus a class-name may be found to embrace those animals which live in trees, as raccoons, porcupines, squirrels, &c.; another, those which burrow, as badgers, prairie-dogs, &c.; and still another, those which roam over the plains, as buffaloes, deer, antelope, &c.

All animate and inanimate objects are thrown into classes, among the several tribes, in diverse and curious ways. Not only do the Indians have many class-names, but class distinctions are curiously woven into the grammatical structure of their languages. An Indian system of classifying natural objects is a very interesting subject for study.

#### Mammals.

| ENGLISH.                     |                          | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Armadillo.....               |                          |          |
| Antelope.....                | Ta-chie-ge               |          |
| Buffalo.....                 | Che-dong-ga              |          |
| Bison.....                   |                          |          |
| Bison, wood.....             |                          |          |
| Beaver.....                  | Shi-be                   |          |
| Badger.....                  | Shon-ga                  |          |
| Bear, grizzly.....           | Mi-chu                   |          |
| Bear, cinnamon.....          |                          |          |
| Bear, black.....             | Na-sob-be                |          |
| Caribou (woodland).....      |                          |          |
| Caribou (barren ground)..... |                          |          |
| Chipmunk.....                |                          |          |
| Cat, wild.....               | I-lung-ga                |          |
| Cat, tiger.....              | I-lung-ga sing-je-sta-ji |          |
| Cat, civet.....              |                          |          |
| Cat, black.....              | I-lung-ga sta sob-be     |          |
| Dog.....                     | Shong-gi-da              |          |
| Deer.....                    | Ta                       |          |
| Deer, mule.....              | Nauk ta ta               |          |
| Deer, white-tailed.....      | Ta sin-je, sha           |          |
| Deer, black.....             | Ta sob-be                |          |
| Elk.....                     | O-puk                    |          |
| Ermine.....                  |                          |          |



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ANIMALS. Mammals--Continued.

| ENGLISH.                  | REMARKS.                        |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fox (yellow).....         | <i>Mo- ghyu-gol-le</i>          |
| Fox (small, dark).....    |                                 |
| Fox (red).....            |                                 |
| Fox (gray).....           |                                 |
| Fox (cross).....          |                                 |
| Fox (silver).....         |                                 |
| Fox (black).....          |                                 |
| Fox (kit).....            |                                 |
| Fisher.....               |                                 |
| Gopher.....               | <i>Mu ming-ga</i>               |
| Gopher, pocket.....       |                                 |
| Goat, mountain.....       |                                 |
| Ground-hog.....           |                                 |
| Jaguar.....               |                                 |
| Lynx.....                 |                                 |
| Lemming.....              |                                 |
| Lion, mountain.....       | <i>Pi-tap he-shko-be</i>        |
| Mouse (stone).....        | <i>L-chung-ga</i>               |
| Mouse (tuft-tailed).....  |                                 |
| Mouse (jumping).....      |                                 |
| Mouse (house).....        |                                 |
| Mouse (wood).....         |                                 |
| Mouse (white-footed)..... |                                 |
| Mouse (field).....        |                                 |
| Mouse (meadow).....       |                                 |
| Mouse (prairie).....      |                                 |
| Mole.....                 | <i>Ho-m-be-kho-ha</i>           |
| Martin.....               |                                 |
| Marmot.....               |                                 |
| Moose.....                |                                 |
| Muskrat.....              | <i>Singi-plha A-ci-shing-ga</i> |
| Otter.....                | <i>Do-thun-ga</i>               |
| Otter, sea.....           |                                 |

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ANIMALS. Mammals—Continued.

| ENGLISH.                      |                                      | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Opossum                       | <i>Siv-jō-stha</i>                   |          |
| Ox, musk                      |                                      |          |
| Panther                       |                                      |          |
| Prairie-dog                   | <i>Mo-yi-kho-jō</i>                  |          |
| Porcupine                     | <i>Pa-hi</i>                         |          |
| Peccary                       |                                      |          |
| Rat (common)                  | <i>I-chye-tung-ga</i>                |          |
| Rat (black)                   |                                      |          |
| Rat (bush)                    |                                      |          |
| Rat (Kangaroo)                |                                      |          |
| Rat (mountain)                |                                      |          |
| Rabbit (white)                |                                      |          |
| Rabbit (gray)                 | <i>Rabbit, big, ears, long,</i>      |          |
| Rabbit (jackass)              | <i>Mus-chi-tung-ga mi ta sta-jō,</i> |          |
| Rabbit (mule)                 |                                      |          |
| Rabbit (small)                | <i>Mus-ching-gi</i>                  |          |
| Rabbit (little chief or cony) |                                      |          |
| Raccoon                       | <i>Me-tā</i>                         |          |
| Sable                         |                                      |          |
| Skunk                         | <i>Mom-ga</i>                        |          |
| Sheep, mountain               |                                      |          |
| Squirrel (gray)               | <i>Sung-ga</i>                       |          |
| Squirrel (black)              | <i>Sung-ga sot-be</i>                |          |
| Squirrel (ground)             |                                      |          |
| Squirrel (red)                | <i>Sung-ga-chi-jō</i>                |          |
| Squirrel (flying)             | <i>I-chye-ka-khi</i>                 |          |
| Wolf                          | <i>Sho-mi-kos-se</i>                 |          |
| Wolf (white)                  | <i>" skah (white)</i>                |          |
| Wolf (gray)                   | <i>Sho-mi-kos-se hi to-ho</i>        |          |
| Wolf (dusky)                  |                                      |          |
| Wolf (prairie, coyote)        | <i>Ya-liz-liz-ga</i>                 |          |
| Weasel                        | <i>I-chye-stha-jō</i>                |          |
| Wolverine                     |                                      |          |



# Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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ANIMALS. *Mammals*—Continued.

| ENGLISH.  | CHINESE.           | REMARKS. |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| Woodchuck |                    |          |
| cow       | ch'ui kow ming-ga  |          |
| calves    | ch'ui kow shing-ga |          |
| steers    | ch'ui kow tung-ga  |          |
| Bull      | ch'ui kow di-ga    |          |
| dog       | shon gi-da         |          |
| Pony      | shon gi            |          |
| Mare      | shon gi ming-ga    |          |
| Stallion  | shon gi di-ga      |          |
| gelding   | shon gi jing gi    |          |
| colt      | ke k'ei shing-ga   |          |
| Mule      | chi ta' tan ga     |          |
| Jack      | Mong'gi-sha        |          |

## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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Journal. ANIMALS.—Parts of the body, &c., of mammals.

Having obtained the names of mammals, the student should proceed to obtain parts and organs of the body, and the following suggestion is made in the hope it may prove useful. Make a present of a beef or mutton to the Indians. You will thus secure their goodwill and obtain much assistance in your work, and at the same time you can make it a special occasion for collecting that very interesting class of words relating to the parts and organs of the body. Care should be taken that the animal is dissected slowly, and, as the parts are given out, obtain the words called for and such others as may be convenient.

The words can afterward be verified by killing a rabbit, squirrel, or other animal.

| ENGLISH.         |              | REMARKS. |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| Antlers.....     | He           |          |
| Anus.....        | I-le-pa      |          |
| Bone.....        | Na-hyu       |          |
| Brain.....       | Che-myu-zhyu |          |
| Claw.....        | Shog-gi      |          |
| Dung.....        | I-le         |          |
| Entrails.....    | Shyu-be      |          |
| Fat.....         | Na-e-hi      |          |
| Gullet.....      |              |          |
| Hoof.....        | Si-ha        |          |
| Hide.....        | Khyu-ha      |          |
| Horn.....        | He           |          |
| Hair.....        | P-hi         |          |
| Heart.....       | Nyu-je       |          |
| Intestines.....  | Shyh-be      |          |
| Joint.....       | ye-sho       |          |
| Lungs.....       |              |          |
| Liver.....       |              |          |
| Muscle.....      |              |          |
| Meat.....        | Ta           |          |
| Midriff.....     |              |          |
| Milk.....        | Bay-gen-on   |          |
| Penis.....       | Chia         |          |
| Rib.....         | I-chi-mu-hyu |          |
| Ribs' hump.....  |              |          |
| Skull.....       | Bekh-li      |          |
| Stomach.....     |              |          |
| Spleen.....      |              |          |
| Sweet-bread..... |              |          |
| Skin.....        | Khyu-ha      |          |



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ANIMALS.—*Parts of the body, &c., of mammals*—Continued.

## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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ANIMALS.—Birds.

| ENGLISH.                   |                                    | REMARKS.        |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Albatross                  |                                    |                 |
| Avocet                     |                                    |                 |
| Auk                        |                                    |                 |
| Bittern                    |                                    |                 |
| Bluebird                   | <i>Ka shing-ga to-ho</i>           |                 |
| Bluejay                    | <i>Ka-shing-ga to-ho</i>           |                 |
| Butcher-bird               |                                    |                 |
| Blackbird                  | <i>Mu-nikh-ta</i>                  |                 |
| Blackbird (red-winged)     | <i>Mu-nikh-ta</i>                  |                 |
| Blackbird (white-winged)   |                                    | (head) (yellow) |
| Blackbird (yellow-head)    | <i>Mu-nikh-ta 'bekh li-'gi hi'</i> |                 |
| Blackbird (crow)           | <i>Ka-khi</i>                      |                 |
| Bunting                    |                                    |                 |
| Bunting (towhee)           |                                    |                 |
| Bunting (snow)             | <i>Ba ghyu-shing-ga</i>            |                 |
| Bobolink                   |                                    |                 |
| Bullbat                    | <i>Ha-ko-lo-la</i>                 |                 |
| Bobwhite                   | <i>Pa-kiwi-shing-ga</i>            |                 |
| Chickadee                  |                                    |                 |
| Creper                     |                                    |                 |
| Catbird                    |                                    |                 |
| Cedar-bird                 |                                    |                 |
| Cherry-bird                |                                    |                 |
| Crossbill                  |                                    |                 |
| Cowbird                    | <i>Mu-nikh-ta</i>                  |                 |
| Crow                       | <i>Ka-khi</i>                      |                 |
| Crow (carrion)             |                                    |                 |
| Cock of the plains         |                                    |                 |
| Curlew                     |                                    |                 |
| Crane (white or whooping)  | <i>Be-kuu</i>                      |                 |
| Crane (brown or roundbill) | <i>Ta-ghu-yi-shi-shi</i>           |                 |
| Coot                       |                                    |                 |
| Cormorant                  |                                    |                 |



## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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ANIMALS.—Birds.—Continued.

| ENGLISH.              |                      | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Chaparral cock        |                      |          |
| Cuckoo                |                      |          |
| Cuckoo (ground)       |                      |          |
| Dipper                |                      |          |
| Dove                  | <i>Yu-ta</i>         |          |
| Dove, Turtle          | <i>Yu-ta</i>         |          |
| Dove (small ground)   |                      |          |
| Dabchick              |                      |          |
| Duck (mallard)        | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (red-head)       | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (black-head)     | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (canvas-back)    | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (wood or summer) | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (buffalo-head)   | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (surf)           | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Duck (ruddy)          | <i>Mi-kha</i>        |          |
| Eagle (gray)          | <i>Ryu-ya</i>        |          |
| Eagle (black)         | <i>Ryu-ya-li-zha</i> |          |
| Eagle (white-headed)  | <i>Ryu-ya-ha-ka</i>  |          |
| Eagle (white-tailed)  | <i>Ryu-ya-ha-syu</i> |          |
| Fly-catcher           |                      |          |
| Field-lark            | <i>To-chi-inze</i>   |          |
| Flicker               |                      |          |
| Fulman                |                      |          |
| Finch                 |                      |          |
| Finch (grass)         |                      |          |
| Goldfinch             |                      |          |
| Grossbeak             |                      |          |
| Grackle               |                      |          |
| Grouse                |                      |          |
| Grouse (pinnated)     |                      |          |
| Grouse (white)        |                      |          |
| Godwit                |                      |          |

## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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ANIMALS.—Birds—Continued.

| ENGLISH.              | INDIAN.               | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Goose (white-fronted) | Mi-kha shab-to        |          |
| Goose (blue)          | Mi-kha to ho          |          |
| Goose (white)         | Mi-kha-sha            |          |
| Goose, Canada         |                       |          |
| Gull                  |                       |          |
| Gull (heron)          |                       |          |
| Gull (ring-billed)    |                       |          |
| Grebe                 |                       |          |
| Humming-bird          | Gi-ii-wa-shing-ga     |          |
| Hawk (marsh)          |                       |          |
| Hawk (chicken)        | Ha-shing-ga-o-wing-gi |          |
| Hawk (hen)            |                       |          |
| Hawk (pigeon)         |                       |          |
| Hawk (sparrow)        | Le-dii-               |          |
| Hawk (duck)           |                       |          |
| Hawk (red-tailed)     |                       |          |
| Hawk (swallow-tailed) | Yu-be-ghu-ha          |          |
| Hawk (fish)           | Yu-i-gi               |          |
| Hawk (night)          |                       |          |
| Heron (great blue)    | Ta-hyu-yi-shi-shi     |          |
| Heron (little blue)   | Shi-yi-j-tung-ga      |          |
| Heron (great white)   | Pi-khu-               |          |
| Heron (little white)  | Tai-ghing-ga          |          |
| Heron (green)         |                       |          |
| Night-heron           |                       |          |
| Ibis (glossy)         |                       |          |
| Indian-hen            |                       |          |
| Kingbird              |                       |          |
| Kingfisher            | Ho-o-wing-gi          |          |
| Linnet                |                       |          |
| Loon                  |                       |          |
| Lark                  | Ti-chi-inge           |          |
| Martin (purple)       |                       |          |



## Introduction to the study of Indian languages: Kansa

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ANIMALS.—Birds—Continued.

| ENGLISH.               |                                | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Martin (bee)           | <i>hi-shayn-ka</i>             |          |
| Meadow-lark            | <i>hi-chu-sing</i>             |          |
| Magpie                 |                                |          |
| Mother Cary's chickens |                                |          |
| Mutch-hotch            |                                |          |
| Oriole                 |                                |          |
| Osprey                 |                                |          |
| Oyster-catcher         |                                |          |
| Owl (great-horned)     | <i>I. ku</i>                   |          |
| Owl (screech)          | <i>Wa-hoŋ-ga</i>               |          |
| Owl (eared)            | <i>I. ku</i>                   |          |
| Owl (white snowy)      |                                |          |
| Owl (burrowing)        | <i>Hi-ŋ-da-da-khi-shing-ga</i> |          |
| Ousel                  |                                |          |
| Peewee                 |                                |          |
| Partridge              | <i>Pi-kwi-shing-ga</i>         |          |
| Prairie-hen            | <i>Swi-tung-ga</i>             |          |
| Pheasant               |                                |          |
| Ptarmigan              |                                |          |
| Plover (black-bellied) |                                |          |
| Plover (golden)        |                                |          |
| Plover (killdee)       |                                |          |
| Plover (ring-necked)   |                                |          |
| Plover (mountain)      |                                |          |
| Pintail                |                                |          |
| Pelican (white)        | <i>Mi-kha-dō-je tung-ga</i>    |          |
| Pelican (brown)        |                                |          |
| Petrel                 |                                |          |
| Pigeon                 | <i>Yu ta</i>                   |          |
| Pigeon (sea)           |                                |          |
| Quail                  | <i>Pi-kwi-shing-ga</i>         |          |
| Redbird                | <i>Na-gyan-zhah-je</i>         |          |
| Redbird (cardinal)     |                                |          |