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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS

No. 1585

Stock Miscellaneous

(Various Tribes)

Language

Dialect

Description: (words, vocabulary, dictionary, grammar, text, legends, notes)

Collector A.S.Gatschet

Place Washington, D.C.

Date

Remarks Words and lists of days, months and years and
other time divisions, app. 100 p.

Color adjectives, 8 p.

Totemic clans of all tribes, 37 p.

Personal names (Chiefs, etc.), 25 p.

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No. of pages devoted to Indian Tribes in the
Bureau Reports and Bulletins.

Corrections to Handbook.

Indian personal names in Handbook; list of
women whose names are entered there.

(Dr. Newton)
has this

Distribution of tribes by States, including
Alaska Territory; estimate of numbers.

Tribal affiliations of Indians in the Texas
missions.

Copy of the Index to Murdock's Bibliography
of Indian tribes.

South American Tribes and Stocks (now out of
date).

First format suggested

Personal names
~~Intermixed~~
of all tribes.

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AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1585

NAMES OF CHIEFS.

Wikyuwámkamusenaíkata

"the Painted Lodge"

Muskwoikákenut

"He who shoots bears with arrows"

Apistekáihe

"the little eagle"

Muskwoikáuepáwit

"standing bear"

Mataítaikeók

"Plusieurs des Aigles" "Le Sonnant"

She mauká-w

"La Lance"

237

Tchoká Tchoká

"Eyes Open"

237

PERSONAL NAMES.

- ✓ Petakinethi ^{rabbit, S.} four footed; wolf? George Elias Flint; "a small rabbit" 526
- ✓ Ketaka Kamsika ^{in the} "spotted water" the appearance of it ^(an animal) spotted with water 467
- ✓ Hathepizimū "cheer-voiced" Silas Dougherty, Simū voice (owl) 389
- ✓ Walataka'nthita "raccoon," Eli' Duchesne ~~(coon clan)~~ 389.
- ✓ Panaktchi' turkey (haktche' gobbler) "gobbling"
 pa-, pa'k gory "strutting about."
 wa'atchi good many; coons feeding after
 crawfish & eating them.

PERSONAL NAMES.

- *sika* suffix of male names, -*si*, -*pi* suffixes of female names.

✓ Natawápama [orig. <i>Netawábe-um</i>]	deer, ^{Dam} fem.	"looking forward"	459.
✓ [Kewapia] <i>Kiwápie</i>	turtle, D.	"water receding" ^{for each other, D.}	733, 460.
✓ [Mowetesmo] <i>Manwetússimo</i>	wolf,	"voices gathered up"	460.
✓ <i>Kisuwápiesika</i>	turtle	masc. "warm inside"	460.
✓ <i>Halemkawessi</i>	wolf	fem. "moving away from here"	460.
✓ <i>Pemetham-kwé</i>	turtle	fem. "moving crosswise in the water"	461.
✓ <i>Matisisi</i>	(only nickname)	fem. "ugly child"	461.
✓ <i>Wapi pseksi</i>	deer	name of Jesse Whitedeer "white deer"	461.
✓ <i>Washikapiesika</i>	snake	"stretching out in a line"	462.
✓ <i>Pitewakamisi</i>	turtle	fem. "it is foaming"	462.
✓ <i>Wapi piwessi</i>	(because water) owl.	masc. "white down" ^{white-feathered}	462.
✓ <i>Matchilothi</i>	deer?	masc. "little"	462.
✓ <i>Wessi kwäwa</i>	(pet name)	fem. "pretty woman"	463.
✓ <i>Methakamsika</i>	turtle	masc. "in the water with the whole body"	463.
✓ <i>Nawothkukaw</i> , ^{pron. Newathkaka}	wolf, or racoon,	masc. "going by after it"	464.
✓ <i>Pele'hkwe</i>	eagle	fem. "chicken woman"	464.
✓ <i>Selawase</i> ; ^{pron. Silawe}	racoon ^{racoon}	^{hem} masc. " ? Have that taste"	465.
✓ <i>Tchaki kwé</i>	(pet name)	fem. "little woman"	465.
✓ <i>Hashitekamthi</i>	turtle	fem. "crossing the waters"	465.
✓ <i>Lalatamisi</i>	turtle?	fem. "probably flowing, sliding down (water) ^{over the beach.} "	465.
✓ <i>Négut'the</i>	son?	masc. "going alone" (nickname)	465.
✓ <i>Nanahapiesi</i>	duck	fem. "stringing anew"	465.
✓ (h) <i>Awikanwi</i>		masc. "shade or shadow"	466.
✓ <i>Mskwa'hkuna</i>	bear	"made red by holding on"	466.
✓ <i>Kimi pimo</i>	round footed d.	"lying there secretly"	466.

PERSONAL NAMES.

✓ Nihipeewa	eagle fine feather, down (?) owl or turkey	466
✓ Wapa'hkwi wilā	deer "white horn"	466.
✓ Wet'taka	wolf "come to it" name of Charles Tucker	R.85.
✓ Wewelepīe	raccoon "going into the water" <i>feeling around</i>	R.85.
✓ Mgatewigasa	deer name of "Blackhoof" <i>D. still or good water (turtle?)</i>	R.85.
✓ Wapigisegi	rabbit name of Whiteday	R.85.
✓ Tepetāgosi	wolf "his voice is plain" <i>see p. 85, "will understand"</i>	R.85.
✓ Neneksi	rabbit fem. "shaking a little"	R.85.
✓ Pemthagiethi	turkey "feathers over-lapping" fem.	R.86.
✓ Mosatausi	feathered clan fem. "seen above constantly; D. turkey" <i>crowd-feathered</i>	R.86.
✓ Natu'htāwa	owl fem. "crying owl"; <i>the other owl answers</i>	R.86.
✓ Tsagilabiesi	snapper duck, D. fem. "crawling along" <i>string any different way!</i>	R.86.
(8) Ski'hkawe	D. deer, Stonewall; "fresh track" ?	349.
✓ Weskawa	D. racoon, Relative of Tooley; fem. "pretty track" <i>"her mother-law" (below.)</i>	349.
✓ Mkwaki	bear Jane Williams	349.
✓ Pemiptu	rabbit "passing by", "runby"	350.
✓ Nawaluapiessi	duck fem. "flying in a string or line"	350.
✓ Hu wessi kapawi	deer (?) John Logan, "standing well" (349)	684.
✓ Weskawa	fem. "pretty or good track"	684. (349)
✓ Husi'hkawe	wolf (lion?) "driver away", "scaring away"	684.
✓ Welapiēsi	duck "string of ducks", "strung right" 343, 346,	682.
✓ Nawateneshi	? D. fem. "something is going by" (347)	682.
✓ Wewelathkaka	rabbit Stephen Bluejacket; "good fit" or "well fitting"	615. 170.
✓ Yatawapiesika	ducks, feathered clan Jake Flint. "a line in advance of an-other"	525.
✓ Nenahagamsika	turtle masc. "calm in the water before and after plunging into it"	526.
	<i>D. lying well in the water.</i>	

PERSONAL NAMES.

✓ Welapiesi	ducks	name of Mrs. Dushane; "strung right"	346.
✓ Mat'thilekwe		fem. "moving" (2)	346.
✓ Kenuakami or Kenuakamshiga	turtle	masc. kinwakami "long water"	346.
✓ Meawepihaga	deer	name of Thomas Stand "he is a straight man by himself"	346.
✓ Halemi kapawi	deer	name of William Tooley "the one who turns the back"	347.
✓ Noatagamsi	turtle	name of Thomas Stand's wife; "going into the water"	347.
✓ Kaginapiessi	duck	Mrs. Betsy Jackson, string made mahogany	303. 738.
✓ Kamedshi		David Dushane "Comanche" nokwan.	303.
✓ Tuti		Thomas Dougherty, "Frenchman"	170. 303.
✓ Matchilekwe		name of Tuti's sister; "moving"	346. 303. 737!
✓ Wanebiskaga	deer	Billy Prophet;	303.
✓ Kalwi	rabbit	Charles Bluejacket "raising the tail"	203.
✓ Kitakagisi	owl	Grayfeathers wife "having spotted feathers."	583.
✓ Kwetani shimu	owl	son of Grayfeather "wonderful voice"	583
✓ Wapanageshika	owl	name of Grayfeathers other son; "whitish feathered"	583.
✓ Hatawapiessi	duck	name of Grayfeathers daughter; "breaking the file of ducks"	583.
✓ Kienesaka	rabbit	{ mas. "long day"	357. 583.
✓ Metchiginewa	rabbit.	{ Kenethaka, bro. of Bluejacket.	76. 583. 76.
✓ Wapi makwa	lutey or eagle	"White Loon"	459.
✓ Wecakiwa	wolfes	the one who made tracks	459.
✓ Cowese, Kawesi		fem. "making tracks"	459.
✓ Kwilawa	can't find him (2) (nokwan)	Moonshine translates for Dushane?	389
✓ Thakthikie	that the "one who burnt something" (nokwan)	Harry Follow	389.

PERSONAL NAMES.

batseeakac	Gray chief	402
biruhus	the Ice	402
aracurasash	the big robber	402
aumahabecise	mountain tail	402

PRINCIPAL CHIEFS.

Personal names.

matowanáhe	bear's spirit	376
wawacá ^{v/} nkato	the blue shield	376
sicóla ^{v/}	bears foot	376
matowakúa [/]	the man who runs the bear	376

PRINCIPAL CHIEFS.

Personal names.

čantenítku	Foolish Heart	375
kāngeniáke	Crow Feather	375
hewazinčá	One Horn	375
wiakaówīn	Feather ear-ring	376
makačika	Little ground	376
čantéwaníče	no heart	376
opanotonómaní	the elk that whistles running	376
tatánkačikála	little bull	376
miwatánehanška	long mandan	376
wamínimidúza	whirlwind	376
wámbilishána	the eagle that sails	376
hopóma za za	iron arm	376
tashúnkawítku	foolish horse	376
wakíáčila	little thunder	376
čuwiwámbilishi	eagles body	376
wisápa	black moon	376
kiukámpi	he who gives praise	376
aňákahanska	long elk	376
wakpésha	red leaf	376
matóčiúksa	bear rib	376
shíotánka	large pheasant	376
shíočikála	little pheasant	376
matóčikála	little bear	376

PERSONAL NAMES.

(Principal men of bands).

sutáka	the White Shield	357
sithau u tehe	the one who first rushes on the enemy	
číná'nitu	the brother	357
čerenákuta	yellow wolf	357
kunuté'shan	Chief bear	357
tūhninakataáayukut	he who strikes the foe between two fires	
tigaranīsh	he who strikes many	357

PERSONAL NAMES.

Ísisiwíhoniv	head Chief of the misis band	290.
Tsiwíonirst	the name of a chief	290
Heomaást	the Red Body, a womans name	290.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL CHIEFS.

kotetsitsiman	the man who cannot overtake the buffalo	
itútsikíopi	the man who sits in the middle	264
imitéskomáhan	the dog that goes back	264
ninaípoaksin	the man who rises in the morning	264
ninakáíyo	bear chief	264
kitsiponista	this man indicates any animal that has an unnatural color, and lives on the side of a hill or mountain, as a white buffalo white skunk etc.	264
imuhsekokau	large painted lodge	264
statsistúmik	underneath the bull	264
punokáitsinína	elk tongue	264
ninastákoi	mountain chief	264
stúmikotúkan	bulls head	264
imetékoen	little dog	264
onistépokao	young white calf	264

OTHER PERSONAL NAMES.

kutesé'pia	they did not rush, as upon an enemy	264
estapo'awahau	walking off	264
makrí'skum	spring of water	264
ah'seiní'kio	she that did not kill	264
pahtò'ksa'kio	the woman of the pine	264
aiki'opi	the sitting squaw, a Gros Ventres Chief	
kutinaá'pi	old Kootenay, a Blackfoot chief	264
ni'té'na	the only chief	264
heká'skene	low horn	264
ninaistá'ko	mountain chief	264
punoká'nina	elk chief	264
onistá'akop	the sitting calf	264
onistá'sanúkuen	the calf out of sight	264
stumikó'sak	bulls back fat	264
nató'soonistá'	the medicine calf	264
sakuístú'mik	hindmost bull	264
no'nskastú'mik	the three bulls	264

NEIGHBORING TRIBES.

isapó'a	the Crow Indians	264
kotò'h'spitú'pio	the Flathead Indians	264
komú'nitú'pio	Green Paint Indians, Nez Percés	264
nihetátetú'pio	Pend Oreilles	264
pi'í'ksenitú'pio	Snake Indians	264
mumítú'pio	Fish Indians	264

PERSONAL NAMES.
Masculine.

A ⁿ nishtaíbuka	White Calf; masc. age 60.	26.
Shēkomá ^h kan	"running crane" age 70.	
O ^x shoátchish	ix ^p útam mi shóp, or "Tail feathers coming over the hill."	
Nisótskina	"Broocky" Chief of blood Indians, age 44.	
Nóksápu	or "Four Horns," age 38. Enlisted Soldier.	
Imitá ^k wan	or "Little Plume" age 35; Lieut. Police- man	
Apátuyis	or "Little dog" age 35. Captain of Police; the son of Chief Little Dog	
Inó ^x sino ^x káyo	or white grass; "Shorty" Warrior.	
	"Little Bear Chief; "age 35. <i>her chief of a band.</i>	

*These were the Indians of the Regan delegation, who arrived in
Washington in December 1891. Obtained by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.*

PERSONAL NAMES.

Huski hinānig	"Young (new) man" masc.	33.
Mātse kiné-u	Bad eagle, masc.	33.
Kiné-u	Eagle", <i>masc.</i>	33.
Na-iwapet	<i>Four</i> ^{bears} sitting <i>(masc (in one cave) -)</i>	33. (tr.)
Natōpakanam	<i>Removing</i> , scratching the leaves <i>(fem. (bears))</i>	33.
Awā ^h shia ^h kiw	<i>Female</i> bear, <i>fem.</i>	
Ana ^h kwato ^h kiu	Cloud woman, <i>fem.</i>	33.
Musā ^h kwato ^h kiu	Clear sky, <i>fem. woman; fem.</i>	
Oshawanō ^h kiu	Muncie woman	33.
Mā ^h kiwa ^h kuha	<i>Making</i> red clouds <i>masc.</i>	33.
Pinā ^h shia ^h kiu	species of hawk, fem. <i>Hawk woman; 33,</i> <i>(pinā^hshiu, aspects of Hawk)</i>	

NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Taken from the treaty of May 30, 1854; Peorias, Piankishaws, Weas, Kaskaskias, *are included.*

--oOoOo--

Mā'hshī-wilata	"his big horn;" was Joe Peoria	<i>m/cr</i> 173.
Waka ^h kūna	"bending himself over"; Billy	173.
Waka ^h kūssia	"crooked"	173.
Shikakwa	"skunk"; Andrew Chick	173.
Mā'htchakamia	"wide river"	173.
Sawana ^h kikia; (sawana ^h ki	<i>means</i> "tree with many limbs")	173.
Pangishinu ^h kwā	"Western woman" fem.	<i>2,</i> 173.
Mā'hkunsā	"young Beaver"	173.
U ⁿ samā' hkwā	"yellow beaver" <i>father of Frank Beaver</i>	173.
Pikināmwa	John Charley	173.
Pāmbākapwā; (pāmbalita	<i>means</i> "going, passing (he is)")	173.
Mā'hkwa ^h kūnanga;	"reddish part of bark"	174.
Ti'hkamsia	(<i>named</i> after Tecumseh;) was Edward Dagnette,	174.
Pa ^h ka ^h kūsi'h-kwā, (pā ^h ka ^h kūssi ^{wa}	<i>usa</i> , "straight, erect, standing erect"	
Tchingwa ^h kia	"noise of thunder"	<i>3,</i> 174.
Assipana	"coon"	174.
Kishiku ^h sa; kishikwe	"sky" <i>is kishikwē; dimin. of it</i>	174.
Kishiwa ⁿ sa	"young bull"	174.
Shokam ⁿ kwā	fem.	174.
Pakāngia	"one who strikes"	174.
Ningutukapwa	"one who stands alone"; by himself	175.

NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Taken from the treaty of May 30, 1854, Peorias, Piankishaws, Weas, Kaskaskias.

--oOoOo--

Kilsu ^u -kwa ^u	^{moon-woman or} sun-man ^{sun woman} "sun or moon" fem. woman #	175.
Bizaya ^u	"cat=hide", ^{from bizhiwa will cat}	175.
Kilsunsa ^u	"little or young sun, moon"	175.
Kikakitu ^u xkwa ^u	fem.	175.
Sassakangwanga ^u	"who cries in his sleep"	175.
Wassa ^u xkulia ^u	"what yields light by burning; bonfire" etc.	
Kinzi'htanu ^u sa ^u	"flowing swift" ; ^{diminutive}	175.
Pasakwa ^u	masc.	175.
Nawakussia ^u	moving, going wagons, persons, the one who is ahead of the others. ^{the first, or a moving party.}	
Mizhingwemiza ^u	fem. "burr-oak=acorn"	176.
Tchingwa ^u za ^u	"young thunder"	176. 1/46.
Kitchikamia ; (^{ki} x ^t chi ^{short})	"short (water)"	176.
Nami ^u xkawa ^u	masc.	176.
Tapax ^u kanwa ^u	masc.	176.
Papizissawa ^u	masc.	176.
Tax ^u kuna, Ta'hkuna ^u	"knots on a tree"; Black Mitchell.	
Alanzita ^u	fem. ^{of Miami tribe,}	176.
Wakzinga ^u , Waksinga ^u	"who lies crooked, bent"	176.
Wapangi ^u xkwa ^u	fem. ^{"swan - woman"}	176.

Peoria.

NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Taken from the treaty of May 30, 1854, Peorias, ^aPinkishaws, Weas,
Kaskaskias.

--oOoOo--

Passax¹ka¹kamwa

masc.

176.

Kima=lania

"Chiefman"

^{Sam}
~~Sam~~ Baptiste

176.

Ta¹wax¹kwaki¹no¹nga

prob. "one clearing out trees"

176,

Wa¹ya¹xta¹nwa

"Wea man, person"

176,

PERSONAL NAMES.

Lässilänunza	(a boys name)	93.
Óza mä' hkwa	"yellow beaver"; <i>once chief.</i>	93.
Lenipizi kwe	fem.	93.
Läni piza	Frank Beaver, <i>chief of confederate tribes, Peoria etc.</i>	2, 93.
Winsissia	masc. "onion"	93.
Winsissiünsä	"small onion"; John Ensworth	93.
Päm' hkawata'	"one who makes tracks with his feet"	93.
Kima länia	"chief man"	176, 93. 144
Wapi' mängwa	"white loon"; Thomas Peckham	3.
Kapä' kapwa'	John Sky	3.
Täwa kiwa kinänga	"trees made barkless red (by racoons)", also chick Chingwakah	3, see 176.

PERSONAL NAMES.

Shebnesse	"red bird" masc.	23.
Bunakosh	"stud horse"; masc. (probably)	
Nakuāgishēk	"noon" masc. William Hear?	
Tchipeōkuē	"Henry Clay"	
Wishkuos	masc.	
Shapenda	"going through a house from door to door"	
Nakwashkmo 'kua	fem. "noon woman"	
Ayandsho' kua	fem.	
Eshtankuēt	masc. old chief, dead,	
Kabe ⁿ was	fem.	
Wāweyankuāt	masc. "round cloud"	
Tipsigishik	masc. "low day"	
Wā-sun	masc. "lightning"	
Wewishkwa ⁿ	masc. (councillor and headman)	
Nektchiwā	masc.	
Nuandwā	masc. "I hear him"	
Gamecha	masc. (headchief)	
Shēkak, shkāk	masc. "polecat, skunk"	
Mo ⁿ tcha	masc.	
Pukuāsh	masc.	
Winangē	masc. "turkey-buzzard"	
Misisāns (-sā ⁿ s)	masc. "young turkey"	
Topash	fem.	
Pitapa	fem.	
Tanes	fem.	

PERSONAL NAMES.

Otchipwē kue'	fem. she is an "Oshibiwe = woman"
Kuekishik	masc. "the weather's change"
Peshikins	masc.
Sha-undē	masc.
Mishkuat	masc.
Tishkuēdsh	fem. "something a row at the end of a row"
Tikuabak	masc. "hickory tree"
Napta ^h	masc.
Gote ^{xi}	masc. (old man)
Eshkueya	masc.
Itwankuat	masc. (refers to a cloud)
Bo-en	masc. "death"
Pneswankuat	Dave Pooler "forked tree"
Pienish	masc.
Sosāt	fem.
Na-ukwe ^{gish'hu = kwe} gish-hukwe	fem. na-ukwe "noon"
Newatch	fem.
Makwāmut	fem.
Tchiban	masc. "boat, canoe"
Tchimakan	masc. "paddle, oar"
Ottawa	(English accentuation) of Ottawa City, Kansas,
cf. pio anūn ta-okan	short ear
matchanūn ta-okan	big ear
kanūabignun ta-okan	long ear.

PERSONAL NAMES.

Medshu-ita	masc. "a warrior"
Maktakuaga	masc. (a warrior); "black neck"
Skaptchiti	masc. "going somewhere to return again"
Tatanktchitigan	masc. "feeling somebody's arse"
Wanepisse	masc.
Nimki 'kue	fem.
Wassa ⁿ a	fem. "dawn, daylight"

Personal names of Indians.

Some useful points on this subject are contained in Elijah M. Haines, *The American Indian*, pp. 320 to 328. Hecheweldro says, Indians are named after some meritorious act of theirs, after their conduct, or some remarkable occurrence: "Cause daylight, carrier of turkeys, bad shoes". Surnames unknown to the Indians. Duplicates among Indian names frequent, like Rough and Ready, surname of Zachary Taylor; Old Hickory - (Gen. Jackson); Red Jacket was Keeper awake, Sagoyewat'ha. Female names and prefixes formed by -qua: and call after the skies, forest, stream, flowers & the like. Men's names after cloud, sky, sun, moon, stars, mud, wind, sound, thunder, lightning, lake, river, tree, animals, birds &c.

Some are baby names. Children named when 3-4 days old, others not before 3 years old. One Creek had six war-titles. An old Cheyenne told Capt. Clark, he had the following names: (p. 323): Little Bird; Long Horn; Tall White man; Black Pipe. Dakotas name first son: Chaska, 2^d Harpan, 3^d hapeda, 4th chatum, 5th Larka. Daughters, 1st Winona, 2^d harpen, 3^d harpstera, 4th waska, 5th weharka. The Sauks named their children in the order of their birth, marked by the different colors with which the child was at first painted. First one: ~~was~~ wapello 'painted white.' A chief was called to a city after him. 2^d was painted yellow: Osauwa or Osawakee "he that is painted yellow."

Sauk personal names.

Elijah Harker

p. 323.

The Sauks or Osauks had a custom of naming their children in the order of their birth, marked by the different colors with which the child was at first painted. The first being painted white, would be called Waupello: "he that is painted white". A celebrated chief of this name lived early in the XIX. century. The second would be painted yellow and his name would be Osauwa or Osauwakee: "he that is painted yellow".

Regular change of name was customary among some Indians, at times with ceremony appropriate to the occasion. In such cases the adopted name became permanent & was not considered a duplicate of the former name, but a substitute for it and for all former names. Cf. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: first called Marcus & Annianus Verus, the latter names being those of his father. Antoninus he was called on his accession to the throne.

With names that lasted for long:

Cut nose, a Sioux, 1862.
Loon Foot, (mang sit), Ottawa chief. The whites call him Loonfoot.
Wink Eye, Chechebingway, chief of Ottawitania, 1829 Red. In
children.

Sakota personal names.

Elijah Haines, the Amer. Inst., p. 323.

Naming their children in the order in which they were born, prevailed.

First born son	chaske
Second born son	harpam
Third	hapéda
Fourth "	chaturm,
Fifth "	harka.

First born daughter -

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

winona

harpen

harpstina

waska

weharka.

Riggs dy hapam
hapistigna.

NAMES OF CHEYENNE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D.

From Manuscript of 1891, pg. —

--oOoOo--

Makstsiya'	big head
Ákutsi; [akutsi-histut'hts.]	tied with ^a belt; ["tied with many belts"]
Ma-eyukini-i	red-eye woman
Ma-owisse	red hair
Wo ^x ini	Roman nose
Ká-ēs	pug-nose (essi, nose)
Histá' hk	twins
Ámi ^x tsi	woman walking about
Tā ewiu ^x tsi	woman walking at night.
Mámishíá ^x ts	Hair-Arm (masc)
Ma ^x "uksuá	Big young man
Hiám'htamítsts	walking high up, on top.
Hu ^x uwina-án	kill(ed?) ac ross the river.
Wu ^x póhev' ts	white shield.
Ma ^x im	apple (masc.)
Nitswúkuma-ists	White Eagle (masc.)
Nitch ^x ú-immāsts	spotted eagle.
Má-ewis	red bird.
Mu ^x táwi ánu	black hawk.
Hihīn mu ^x tāwast	black bird, sometimes showing red spots.
Hihúwe-i ánu	yellow hawk
^x á ^x ki-amin	spotted bird.
Wiksihiná ^x ku	bird bear.
Wu ^x pi ná ^x ku	white bear.

NAMES OF CHEYENNE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

--oOoOo--

Na^ʼkwí hūwāsts

yellow bear (cinnamon?)

Na^ʼk ma-āsts

red bear.

Mux^ʼta na^ʼku

black bear.

Na^ʼk'a ihu-ó-is

high, tall bear.

Hutú^ʼk

star.

Hehúwesse

yellow nose, (masc.) *hehúwa yellow.*

~~Wuhano~~

~~tall statue. (masc.)~~

Adjectives of color.

38 club up to Nov. 2, 1893.

Yale Club, A.S.

Florida Sheet-Club

Orange colors.

Colors of Cheyenne, Southern
Dakota dialect - (Pie Ridge) from Daniel
Littlechief - 1891. *Introd.*, pp. 96. (1)

Also in copy book, No. Chey. pp. 41, 42, 43.

black, sg. imuxta-u (or u'v'h), pl. anim. imuxta'hayu, pl. inan. imuxta'winsts.

Black Hills: Muxtawi uxianu'-üv (ukunā rock)
blue, i-utata-u, pl. anim. i-utata'v'hayu, inan. i-utata'winsts.

bluish-black i-uhassi imuxta'wüt.

green i-uxhuxtsiv, pl. an. i-uxhuxtsiv'hayu; inan. i-uxhuxtsiwinsts
or i-uxhuxtsiwinsts.

grass is uxhuxts, pl. uxho'-oxts.

Something green owa'-e i-uxhuxtsiv

dark green i-asbo-ivov'it uxhuxtsiv

light green iwutnivo'-it uxhuxtsiv

one green bird i-uxhuxtsiva wiks, pl. i-ux-hux-
tsiv'hayu wiksi.

yellow e'ihov, e'ihuv, ^{ihuv}kehüw'a; pl. an. e-ihov'hayu, e-ihuv'haya.
pl. inan. e-ihov'ünsts

lemon-colored ewukum hihü'woit.

brown i-uxkos, e'ihuxkos; pl. i-uxkus'hayu, inan. i-uxkusatünsts.

grayish, i-uxpaiwükum, pl. i-uxpaiwükum'hayu grayish, "a little whiter"
pl. inan. i-uxpaiwükumtünsts (i-uxpai-light)

gray, ipo, ippo, tsippo - and ashy gray.

purple i-uxpuhoit, pl. i-uxpu'hayu, inan. i-uxpu'hunsts; also immaot.

red (ts)ima-u, ^(very light)pl. imma-et, inan. emma-ünsts (red)

wihu-itäm ^(and emma-olt)red paint, as bought in drug ~~store~~ stores.

roan ima-u'h, pl. emma-auv'h, ~~nan~~ or ma-u'a,
pl. inan. ima-uwatsista'-u, emma-uw'a.

mouse colored ihishi'woit; dark brown ehistsim'a

pink ma-umaxtsü'woit

Colors of Cheyenne, S. Dak. (2)

- blood-red i'-usi makó-it (i'-ussi dark)
scarlet i-ussimá-u, pl. an. i-ussimá-i, nan. i-ussima-itá-u
 or eyussimá-u, pl. eyussimakówa, nan. e-ussimakúnsts.
- russet enónepú.
sorrel inónux, pl. inóni, nan. inónunsts,
 ~~or~~ hiyú'wuham sorrel horse, pl. ichihú'wuwá,
 nan. ichihú'xkúnsts. (about brown)
- vermilion { i'huimá-oit (also carmine)
 i-aenúrema, pl. an. (sana), nan. iaenúrema-éta'
- white tsiwú'kum; pl. ewu-umháyu, nan. ewú'kumúnsts.
 white horse, ewú'kumuv.
 whitish green; i'wú'kum i-uxhú'xtsiv.
- pokeberry red i-usimá-oit
dark scarlet ihú'wístsin
- gray and red mixed imma-átpu
- buff-colored i-ussi' = hi'hu'v
- gold-colored i-uhassívi = huwoit
- brown, light- i-uxkó'ssoit
- emerald green i'-ussi = huhú'htsiv
- saffron (dark purple) ima-i éwoit
- marbled, sprinkled iwuwú'hassit
- blue with stars i-utá'ta-u utá'xkir wuwú'hassit.
- wood-colored i's'huyunústs
- flesh-colored mawú'x'ts.
- light-blue, lavender i-uxpai = utá'ta-u, for i-ú'xpai
 i-utata'v? (i-uxpai light-colored)

(And some more in copy-book)

Colors of the Thin Kit

Dr. Arel Krause, Dr. Thin Kit - Jambura
Jena, 1885. 8^{vo}

In color adjectives the classifier. ~~ye'tchati~~ ye'xati, e'xati
"colored" is often, but not always, suffixed to the
color adjective:
pg. 351.

klatl ye'xati yellow,

rxān e'xati red, fire-colored

tūch ye'xati black

(tūch smoke) tūch ye'xati blue & smoke-colored

tsū ye'xati green & green-colored

hīn e'xati wet; lit. water colored, similar to water.

Adjectives are placed after their nouns, but ~~ssiāt~~ ya-hīn this water
is cold and cold water (hīn water, river; ku=ssiāt cold) is
an exception. shētl katoke small spoon, and the
spoon is small.

xlawūx grey 361.

kētl'-di-jētsa grey color of gulls, mōwenfarben, 361

gūn; atu = tē gold; tē stone, rock.

kān, kxān, rxān fire; rxān e'xati (as above)

tsū, tsū ye'xati blue and green

kaxwēx = kahēni brown; being the color of the Viburnum berry. 356.

tsōxōne, klatl = ye'xati yellow. This word is probably: earth
colored, for klattkt is earth (tlēkt, or tlakt)

tsu-go-a-tatse violet (purple?) 377.

dāna silver

klēd 1) white 2) snow

Colors in Laguna.

Red series of colors:

Kü'tchini brown, like the cover of my copy books.
 Ku'ishtchti brown, dark brown.

Kü'kani red, almost crimson (^{Kurkanye in La Ana.} brown in San Felipe) 17.

Ku'imi Kötchini light red, 17.

arahuētēmē o'kü dsh'itsimatse purple.

Yellow: Kü'tchini ^(white?) Kōtsinye in La Ana & Silla.
 mishtchié Kü'tchini deep yellow.

Kü'dshusk Kü'sk dark purple

Blue and green Shtchá Kü'shk ; Kō'shkanye in La Ana.

Shtchá'mue Kü'shk light green; "white green"

mishtie' Kü'sk dark blue. (m. is mōnakaa in San Felipe)

mishtchié Ksa'timatse dark green (atse good)

White and light-colored Shtchá'muts 17.

tsi'ska grey 17

Ku'shkash tsi'ska bluish gray

tsérarits metallic, silvery, shiny-colored 17.

tsápipts spotted.

black muina'Kaye in La. Ana & Silla, 17.

Colors in Aleta.

natūfu color; all colors, 31, also paper, 12.
 natetūfu I am coloring. natitūwana I paint a picture, 31.
 Symbolic colors, see 43. —

feifūnus, pl. feifunin brown; like cover of my copy books, 79.

bat' hūm, bad' hūm is white, to be white, 12.

bat' hūi white; Kūiko bat' hūi "white metal", silver. 10

natt nabāshim āma I am whitening, make white, 79

na/bād' hūi natufu white paper (batui Loew) 12.

na bat' hūi tūci the white pueblo, 60.

pa p'ēyu, fei-mui brandy, whiskey etc. "faint red water" 80. p'hei red, 81.

fē, fa' fire — fe' feimui fire-red, 31. (pa-imui Loew) 12

fe'-i mui blood red, scarlet, 31. fei-shūri-i purple (red-blue) 31

pari red paint 34

na te pari fue I put red paint on face, body — and on the other color, (34.)

intu-ide red ant, 50.

nat' hūitchūi yellow paint 34. tchuri-i, tchovi-i yellow, 12.

natchūi tūci the yellow pueblo, 60.

parēyu-ide, pl. parēyun black ant. 50.

natūfun black paint 34; natufu funi-i black paper, 12.

natena-ūmim nafūn I call it black, 31. natuphūnu with black hill, 81.

Kūā-ide funi-i black bear, 13. shi' funnin black eye people, 29.

shiba funa-i where the dark tears are, 59.

pa'kai grey, fun' pakā-i deep grey. pašhin pa'kai light grey 31.

54. shi'e funi' pakā', yēde nu; black knife shining, that night,

shūri-i blue, 12 and green. shi'e shēriu blue knife, 54.

barūssu-ide light colored; yellowish; Kūā b. grizzly bear, 13.

Colors in Peoria,

ilawekateki' colored, 106 (2)

wāpa, mā'hkate ilawekateki' white-, black/dark/colored

ilalandeki', pl. -deki'a color (abstract noun) & 210,

pā'hka landeki' a bright color, 106,

tikāwi ilalandeki' dim color, 106.

a horse ~~is~~ (p. 104:) wapi'ssita (angular:) white,

ne'hpi kaweta' bay ("red"), mā'hkati-u'ssita black

kātakke'ssita spotted, wāpingussita gray

shingu'hsāwāta sorrel (really: mink-colored,
or chestnut-sorrel)

u'sayussita cream colored ("yellow") & 210. anim. only,

wāpingwawata' roan (white & grey-mixed) 105.

kīpaka green; kīpaka'x katwi green grass 29
whw & black oak, 29

nāpikitchipki' beets, lōt "red root" 30

wāpingopakā'xki cabbage "white leaf" 30.

wawepingwaki (is plur. q't above) athandepā'kwa wine-grapes, 31.
lōt. "whitish or grayish grape"

mā'hkatēwīk' nipi black water, 43, 156.

mā'xkate wīlōkīā', -nīki black colored (body, flesh, face) 157

tikāwi mā'xkate wā'ki blackish, 212 & 211 (fence)

mā'hkate wāpō-eki black (liquor) 211. mā'xkatyū'ssita (anim.)

121. ne'hpi kāngi red; nī'hpi kā'nwi is red, 256. nī'hpi kā'twi blood.

mā'xkate ne'hpi kāngi dark red, 121.

nā'hpi kā'hshiki of red metallic stone 156.

tikāwi ne'hpi kāngi reddish, 212

nīla nī'pī nī'pī kāhā I am retreating, 212.

i'hpi pākīngi blue, as the sky, 156. 211. and green.

i'hpi pākā'xkwaki blue color 156; probably blue cloud.

i'hpi pākī lā'tā green & blue, of animals 210.

i'hpi pākālandeki' blue & green of arthropodal objects 211

Colors in Peoria, (2)

ix Kipa ^{ix Kaloq} ~~Kalandeki~~ blue ~~& green~~ rose, 211

wsawalandeki brown-colored 156.
 wsawäki yellow, as a house, 210.
 wsayussta (anatomy) 210,
 wsawayshiki of yellow metallic shine, 211,
 nita n' dunsawäka Jam making yellow; 212
 wsawilokta yellow-colored, as the Indians complexion, 157.

wä'pingwa landeki grey, as fur of animal, 156.
 nita niwä'pingwa ka Jam making grey 212
 wä'pingwä'kingi grey and drab, 156.
 wä'pingwä'chiki wäwi a grey egg. 256

wapi white
 wapi kilokä of white man's color, 157.
 wapaxshiki silver-colored 156.
 wapi ka'xshiki of white metallic shine, 211.
 nita ndwapäka Jam whitening 212.

pikundä'kiwi dark (plur. nan. of pikundä) 206. 124

Adjectives of color.

Guarani of Paulus Restivus, Soc. Jes. 1722²

cheroba ape latez de mi cara, p. 168
 ndeapepigues tienes la tez amortiguada, ibid.
 hechacaba la fachada de la cosa
 ape tez o' superficie, ibid.

all on p. 168: tî blanco; morotî o' moroquy = tî muy blanco

hû negro

azul huobî

tobî verde

y yu amarillo

tumbî, pyta-umbî morado

hâbê palido, pardo, moho; yaci hâbê esta la luna
 pálida.

apatubî ceniciento

pytâ colorado; pîtâ hâbê pardo color, p. 417.

candua lo colorado de algunos abots, conque tiñen,

pirîbitû moreno.

p. 449 guarahî cherobarapî me ha puesto el sol prieto.

Totemic clans,

of all tribes,

Tokems of the Flin kit.

Dr. Axel Krause, Dr. H. J. Krause, 1885
(Zena) pp. 112. 113. :

Jeder von den 13 aufgeführten Stämmen der
Flin kit zerfällt in mehrere Geschlechter mit Tier-
(Wapp) 9. Zwei Gruppen: 1) Raben = oder Jelch = Gupflust,
Kiklati; 2) Wolf = oder Kanuk = Gupflust, Zitkuyati (Weniaminow)
Der Stamm der Raubguppflust hat der Rabe (jelch)
der Floss (xixet), der Gans (tawok), der Seelöwe (tan)
der Uhu (tusk), der Luchs (xrat).

Der Stamm der Wolfguppflust sind: Wolf (gutsch)
Baer (chuts), Adler (tchak), Muffin (kit), Gaisin
(tuss), Alk (tchi).

Nach Weniaminow nennen die Flin kit
alle noch im klaren Gupflust gehörigen "Kunjet-
Ranagi" die "inifsiya", "frunde". In der Gup-
flust aber sind die Gupflust mit axssani Gupflust, Axkani
Gupflust, Gupflust an, die sie mit der Bedeutung
ihre Verwandten sind. Laut der Gupflust Gupflust nennen
sich aber axxani Leute, die axgaka-u "Gupflust" an

Weniaminow weiß die Tokems der Raben-
Phratte noch aufzuweisen, dagegen nicht die Wolfsgruppen,

malen mit dem Tier Totand (Myppukierie) sind die
juni. Nymphen in Klammern bezeichnet und sprachen
Namen aus deren Lippen folgen:

Kawakanitan

Kagontan

Wolf & Bär

tekuyeti

(tekue-di)

Bär

nangagi

nanchagetan

Bär

taklkuyeti

Walff. Delphinus
orca,
(sacm)

Kash Kikit'an

Karadkisetan

nushkit'an

Wölfe & Alk

hitlent'an

Hasen.

tutsit'an

Der Kagontan ist vorwiegend aller In-
sekten, und 1. Jungstz in Klokwan (Holzbock) der größten
Vogel der Tchilkats, Lab. Wendennew stellt weiter
auf Mukabbälänge sehr großen Gans auf.

Wendennew gab zu Numa von 16 Wendennew
sein mit Dreißigtausend, welche Lappen bei Kaden
Wendennew zu verkaufen.

Totems and Parables

of the Hlogit, Haida & Tsimshian
by James Deans.

Am. Antiq. March 1895

Clans of the Tsimshian band (by Both.)
Vol. 59.

Totems der Tlinkit.

Dr. Aurel Krause, pg. 132 figures the following totems on a totem post: or Wappenpfahl (Ku-tiga) in Huna (Idaho)

Kidshuk Hawk; underneath it:

Ssax seal (Robbe); under it:

Schā-kā-nāri mythic person; under it

Kētl, dog; held by the mythic person

The Tchilkāt-Kōn division of the Tlinkit has the following gentes - Geschlechter:

- 1) Live in Klokwan-town: gens. Kagontan bear, ta Kastina eagle & wolf, schengo kēdi thunder & eagle, ta Klu-ūēdi whale, Kanax~~†~~-tēdi raven, reka'ketan raven. see Fraser, 62
- 2) Live in Katkwaltu-town: nushe ka-āri salmon
- 3) Live in Yendestake, xlu~~†~~koat~~†~~ xādi' raven, ka~~†~~uwot kēdi, raven,
- 4) Live in Tchilkūt: Kājēyādi raven.

The Hūna or xūna-Kōn

Contains four towns, among them the town Gaudēkān: gentes or Geschlechter: takten-tan raven, Kuskētē, Kagontan wolf, (2 houses) tchukanēdi bear, (se houses) etc. etc.

pg 122 The ^{seats or} dwelling places of the gentes are entirely independent of the local distribution of the tribes. The dissemination of the gentes is explained by reciprocal marriages and the law of maternal succession. - Kagontan bear is most respected for its greatest wealth and numbers. Certain families within the gens from a sort of nobility more through their inherited wealth than by their descent. much more, on pg. 122

Totem list of the Timucua, -

4 4

Goajiro.

4 4

Arawaks in: In them

By Rev. Charles Bluepacket
Totemic Clans.

m ewa wileni	wolf clan	red 80.
kakile wileni	turtle clan ("he is belonging to it")	80.
thepati leni	raccoon	red. 80.
kui leni	bear	" 80.
psekthi wi leni	deer one of the foremost.	" 80.
msipesi wileni	panther one of the foremost	" 80.
pelewi leni	turkey	" 80.
miathuewi leni	owl	" 80.
msewe wileni	horse	" 80.
maneto wileni	snake one of the leading	" 80.
petaginesi wileni	rabbit not any respected	" 80.
namethi wileni	fish	" 80.

phraties:- grand parents are the (1) fish and turtle, (2) loon and owl. both connected. all the others are the grandchildren of (1) fish and turtle, (2) loon and owl.

The grandparents came across the sea in a fog.

Totemic Clans.

By Wm Tooley & Tomstard Chief. No good.

mkwaki lenawege	bear totem or clan	337.
pshekthi wilenawegi	deer family	337.
thabati lenawegi	raccoon family	337
saskwalwathi lenawewigi	opossum family	337.
msheve wilenawe	horse family	337.
mwawa lenawegi	wolf family	337.
mothothwa wilenawegi	buffalo family	337.
wapekolothi lenawegi	mouse family	337.
petaginethi lenawegi	rabbit family	337.
kushko wilenawegi	hog family	337.
pozhihi wilenawegi	cat family	337.
beshiwa wilenawegi	wild cat family	337.
zibezi wilenawegi	lion family	337.
zibezi getagithita	tiger or spotted lion family	337.
<i>more on page 338</i>		
mesumthwahi wilenaweki	"grandfather's clan" (nonsense)	337
memesunkawuthuadshi lenawegi	is kakile lenawegi or turtle family	337.

Totemic Clans.

k'kakile lenawegi	turtle family	183.
kakile wiumsumi	the word for clan	183.
beletho lenawegi		183.
manetu msumi (gi)	snake family	183.
miatheugi msumigi	owl clan	183.
mialamekwa msumigi	catfish clan	183.

see page 349.

TOTEMIC LIST.

apikaíyīks	the pole-cat band	264
kotéyīmīks	the band that do not laugh	264
sikōhītsim	the band with black doors	264
amīkseks	little robes	264
epōhīsimīks	the band that fries fat	264
susksóyīks	the band with hairy mouths	264
motátōts	the band that are all medicine men	264
isksínatupi	the worm people	264
kaíyītkokíkinaks	white-breasted band	264
ápetupi	the blood people	264
ekatópistaks	the band that have finish packing, as bales (of anything)	264
sikátsipomaks	the band with black patched moccasins	
netákaskitsipúpīks	people that have their own way, that listen to no one	

TOTEM LIST.

(Is a list of bands)

Cokah	"eyes open"	237
Peisiekan	"striped	237
Piskakauakis	Magpies"	
Kiaskusis	"small gulls"	
Shemaukau	"La Lance"	237

TOTEMIC LIST.

suhútit	Black mouths	357
hosúkhaunu	foolish dogs	357
hačépiri-inú	young dogs	357
hía	band of Crees	357
okōs	band of bulls	357
kaka	band of cows- <i>Crows</i>	357
hosúkhaunukakérihu	little foolish dogs	357
paushuk	band of cut-throats	357

TOTEMIC LIST.

minishá	red water band	375
tashúnkeota	plenty of horses	375
wakpókian	flying river band	375
inahaówin	stone ear-ring band	376
wañalézowen	striped snake ear-ring band	376
shunkayutěshni	band that eat no dogs	376
minikañžu	band that plants near the river	376
waktoníla	the band that kill no people	376
ohenōmpa	two kettle band	376
pahahía	those who camp at the end	376
minishá (see above)	red water (an Oglala band)	376
pehíptecíla	short hair band	376
ōglála	(meaning not known)	376
sicangu	^{Burles} Burlees, "burnt thighs"	376
wambilíneča	Orphan band	376
waćíōmpa	the band that roasts meat	376
sicawipi	band with poor guns or bows	376
aakoza	big ankle band	376
wažaza	band rubbed out	376
hunkpapa	(meaning unknown)	376
talonapi	fresh meat necklace band	376
ćėhanaka	half centre cloth band	376
ćiohópa	sleeping kettle band	376
ćanphohampa	band with bad backs	376

TOTEMIC LIST.

sihásapa	Blackfeet	376
✓cihupa	Jawbone band	376
paabia	those who camp at the end	376

Frazer, *Totemism*, page 61,
(*Evans*, 1887)

Wyandot.

TOTEMISM.

The Wyandots (Hurons) are divided into four phratries; the Bear, Deer, and Striped Turtle forming the first; the Highland Turtle, Black Turtle, and Smooth Large Turtle the second; Hawk, Beaver and Wolf the third; and Sea Snake and Porcupine the fourth. (See: First Report page 60)

TOTEM LIST.

munwi	chief of gens	21.
kik= <u>munwi</u>	Chief of sachem of tribe	21.
kale= <u>tak</u> munwi	chief of war	21
kivwa	gentile council house	21
nato-illa	gens, St. enumerates 13 gents.	21
nanatima	family	21.

23 Totems, Fraser; refers to Bourke,
Snake Dance, p. 336.

Papagos

Totems among them, as los Gatos,
los cochinos, los cachuchas (caps)
los melones (the melons); etc.

Garrison in Am Antropol. 1894, p. 294
Compare the los Garzas among the
Carrizos, a Lower Rio Grande.

Melge { thinks they have no real totems.
says los Cochinos (hogs) is a village there —
and names of persons may change very rapidly there.

TOTEM LIST.

From mss of A. M. Stephens, Library of B. O. C.

mūnwi ; Ké'K = mū'nwi	chief of gens ; chief of tribe,	21.
nato-ílla	gens.	21
hónyūnma	bear gens	21.
á'ala nyūn mū	horn gens	21.
showin nyūn mū	deer gens	21.
ísh nyūn mū	wolf gens	21
idawū nyūn wū	sun gens	21.
pákāp nyūn mū	cane-reed luka	21.
honān nyūn mū	badger gens	21.
píp nyūn mū	tobacco gens	21.
kā-i nyūn mū	maize gens	21.
pū'ch kōhū nyūn mū	boomerang gens	21.
gyash nyūn mū	parroquet gens	21
pa-atkin nyūn mū	"ganado mucho"	21
katchin nyūn mū	? ?	

Kalé'-tak mū'nwi
kivwa
nanatima

chief of war "war-man = chief, 20. 21.
gentle council house 21
family. 21

The totemic gentes of the Taos pueblo, New Mexico.

Obtained ¹⁸⁸⁵ for the ~~Stt.~~ Hemenway ~~Exp~~ SW. Archaeological Expedition by Harry S. Budd. and copied by permission of Director Frank Hamilton Cushing.

Sent from Camp Cibola, New Mex., Sept. 11, 1888.

my family gens	ra mu ai' na i' tain' e' ma = <u>people</u>
water gens	p'a' t'ain
lightening gens	up'e le gu' t'ain
shell gens	pi'alu' lu t'ain
stone knife gens	tchi'a t'ain
"coleco" (crow?) gens	Ku'a la-uno
plume gens	pi'a lai' ku la
angry water gens	pa' chul' t'ain
parrot gens	tal' tu' t'ain
parrot (bird)	tal'una
sun gens	tu'a t'ain
yellow plume gens	u pi'a t'ain
"parro'p" plume gens	ta'lu' liut' he' t'ain
bear gens	Ku'u t'ain
bear (animal)	Ku'an'e' ma
"oragüe" phratry	Ku'ayä pa'no
porcupine(?) phratry	sämano

See another list in Budd; copied by me.

Obtained from John W. Grey Eyes, or Hä'to, 1881.
TOTEM LIST.

1	yanä'hshterunû	(mud turtle) big turtle tribe.	34.
2	nuntíyerunû	high land (small striped) turtle tribe	
3	umanahunkasherunu	smooth big turtle tribe (black turtle)	
4	hatíniuye	bear tribe	
5	hatindá-aresh	deer tribe, sens	
6	yuru ⁿ hássärûnû	porcupine clan	
7	hatinarískua	wolf tribe	
8	hatínguntrunu	snake clan	
9	utsúta-e	beaver clan (extinct)	
10	hatinde' hso ⁿ	hawk clan (extinct)	
11	saskua'-a	turtle shutting before the shell	34
	hatítarāye	several clans; <u>clan</u> (in plural number)	34
	ahátindushuta	sign, totem of clan ; or :	
	ahátishatúta	"applying to something"	
	homayuwāne	chief of clan	35
	homayuwāne hatítarāye	chief of the mess	35
	humānda - ará'kti'	head-chief, chief of all messes; lit. "man of dependence"	35

The phratries, "pots," or "messes" were formed by the combination of the following gentes or clans:

First mess: 1, 2, 3

Second mess: 3, 4, 9.

Third mess: 6, 8, 10, 11.

No 7 is relation to all messes. Descend in the mother's line, more on this, see page 35.

TOTEM LIST.

Imungulásha	(list of clans remembered :)	3.
ula hannale		
ukla faláya		
haipitukla or hayipúkla	"second Lake"	3
shokonatcha	(sháko (?) i shog)	

IKsas or phratres :

Káshap' ukla
háktak inhulá'hta

TOTEM LIST

Nahtche manuscript, page 37.

bear gens	nukusalgi	tso ^x up	37
deer gens	itchualgi	zha ^a	37
panther gens	katsalgi	ishuada ^a	37
wild-cat gens	koakotsalgi	ohadinu	37
skunk gens	kunipalgi		37
raccoon gens	wotkalgi	inu ^x u ^{cl}	37
wolf gens	yahalgi	hatawa	37
fox gens	tsulalgi	kafkup	37
beaver gens	itch'hasualgi	emet	37
otter gens	osanalgi		37
alligator gens	halpadalgi		37.
bird gens	fusualgi	shok ^u u ^{cl} <i>sho'ku^{cl}</i>	37
	itamalgi	pekesnagi	37
toad gens	sopaktalgi	washkal ^x ol	37
mole gens	takus ^s algi	wi-i ^{cl}	37
maize gens	atchialgi	hakū	37
sweet potato gens	ahala ^x ka'lg		37
wind gens	hutalgalgi	wifnelu	37
	aktayatsalgi		37
fish gens	la ^{cl} lo-algi	en, a ⁿ , e ⁿ	37
salt gens	oktchunualgi	wai, wai <i>salt</i>	37
<i>Spanish gens</i>	isfanalgi	ishpaniha	37

These clans are mostly identical with those of the Creeks.

TOTEM LIST.

Creek migration legend, Vol. I, pages 155 & 156.

bear gens	Nokósalgi	nokósi	bear	155
deer gens	Itchualgi	itchu	deer	155
panther gens	Kátsalgi	kátsa	panther, cougar.	155
wild-cat gens	Koákotsalgi	kóá-kótschi,	wild-cat	155
skunk gens	Kunipálgí	kúno, kóno	skunk	155
raccoon gens	Wotkalgi	wotko	raccoon	155
wolf gens	Yahálgí	yáha	wolf	155
fox gens	Tsulálgí	tsula	fox	155
beaver gens	Itch'hásualgi	itch'hásua	beaver	155
otter gens	Osánalgi	osana	otter	155
alligator gens	Hálpadalgi	hálpada	alligator	155
bird gens	Fúsualgi	fúswa	forest bird	155
	Ítamalgi, Támalgi(?)			
toad gens	Sopáktalgi	sopáktu	toad	155
mole gens	Tákusalgi	táku	mole	155
maize gens	Atchíalgi	atchi	maize	155
sweet potato gens	Ahalaxálgí	aha, sweet potato, long marsh-potato		
wind gens	Hútalgalgi	hútali	wind	155
	Aktáyatsálgí	?	?	155
fish gens	La'lo-algi	la'lo	fish	155
hickory nut gens	Odshísalgi	ódshi	hickory-nut	155
salt gens	Oktchúnualgi	oktchúnua	salt	156

Spanish gens.

various extinct
pg. 156.

Pahósalgi
 Tchukósalgi
 Muxlá'salgi
 Wá'hla'kalgi

CLANS.

awā'hsan wātōtāmit	one of the bear people ; awā'hsa black bear	25.
namā'hkan wātōtāmit	one of the beaver people ; namā' beaver	25.
kinēwan wātōtāmit	✓ eagle people ; kiné-ū	25.
umāskosun wātōtāmit	moose people ; umāskos	25.
kakākewan wātōtāmit	crow people ; kakāke-8	25.
wasā'hsan wātōtāmit	bull head people (a fish, wasā'hsa)	26.
ināmā ^χ kiwan wātōtāmit	thunder people ; inā'mā ^χ ki'8	26
nā ^χ tekun wātōtāmit	raven people ; nā ^χ tek raven	26.
ma'hwāwan wātōtāmit	wolf people ; ma'hwā'-u	26.
wāpā'hshīasan wātōtāmit	marten people ; wāpā'hshī'u	26.
otchi'kun wātōtāmit	one of the fisher (quampū) people otchi'k	26

nēku tchigādēn

one year
points of compass,

~~44~~

~~44~~

Ojibwe Totems

Principal ones: Kelt
Esk. names: pg 52.

Ojibwe Totems.

The principal ones, ment'd in
'Indian Names', pg. 52:

OJIBWE TOTEMS.

Obtained from the Turtle Mountain Indians; M'pt. 1890, pg. 11, 12.

kigo ; kikuyak ^{1/2}	fish people (<i>kigo</i> fish)	11.
pemissédshik	bird people "who are flying"	11.
mígisi	eagle people	11.
mishipisi	tiger people	11.
ma'hkwak	black bear people	11.
ati'hk	cariboo people	11.
mayingan	wolf people	11.
wabesheshi	martin people	11.
name	sturgeon people	11.
utatchika - ún	fish with crooked nose (not pike)	11.
awassésí	barbott ^{te} he people (fish, 12)" <i>or bullhead,</i>	
kenonshe	pike people	11.
kinébik; pl. kinébikog.	snake people	11.
shishigue	rattlesnake people	11.
udshidshak	crane people	11.
wabisi; pl. wabisig	swan people.	11.
kiniú, kinyú	kiliu (^a hawk, ^{or} eagle species)	11.
essipan; pl. essibanog	raccoon people	11.
wabimakwa	grizzley people "white bear"	11.
kishkimanessi	<i>"petit pêcheur"</i> ^a "Petit-pêcheur" (blue bird, ^{resembling a} common pigeon (gigging fish in the water.)	
mushka-ússi-se; pl. sēg	shitepoke <i>shitepoke</i> blopp, called after a heron ; butor p. (crue, tite-en Vair) shitepoke, fly up the creek, butor	11. 12
shashoneki; pl. sasiseki sget, <i>shashishé'Ki</i>	heron p. (people), larger sort of cranes, blue of color,	12

They cannot marry into the same totem.

OJIBWE TOTEMS.

Clans Obtained from the Pembina Indians; *Jean Bapt. Bottineau, 1878.*

[ododem; pl. dodemag,	his clan, clan.	R.59
atutemiwan	their clans.	R.59.
adik	reindeer, caribon; Bott belongs to it.	59.
wagush	fox clan	R.59.
mashkudēbishiki	buffalo; "prairie ox."	R.59.
makua	black bear	R.59.
wabisheshe	weasel	R.59.
nibinibikua-age	wolverine; lit. summer-breaker; piguān "to break in"	R.59.
amiko ⁿ s	beaverlet clan	R.59.
kinīu, kinī ⁸	kilio-bird; <i>species of eagle</i> espece d'aigle.	R.59.
māng, mā ^{ng}	loon; <i>huard</i> french (plongeon) <i>huard</i>	R.59.
shēte	pelican	59.
	marten.	R.59.
pina ["]	partridge	R.59.
shishe	kind of duck <i>species, of</i>	R.59.
shingibis	mudhen, waterhen.	R.59.

Toodaim of the Ojebways.

from pp 138. 139 of Rev. Peter Jones, History of the Ojebway Ind^s
London; after 1855.

Many years ago the Great Spirit gave his red children
their toodaim or tribes, in order that they might never for-
get that they were well related to each other & in war were
bound to help each other.... Formerly it was unlawful for parties of the
same tribe to intermarry....

Each toodaim is distinguished by certain animals or
things, as for instance, the Ojebway nations have the follow'g toodaim:

The Eagle

Catfish

Reindeer

Pike

Otter

Birch bark

Bear

White Oak tree

Buffalo

Bear's Liver

Beaver ↗

etc. etc.

Among the Messosanga (of Creve Rivier &c) the "Eagle tribe," or
Messosanga does not form more than about one
pp 139] quarter of the Indians. They are all Ojib, & speak their language.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

Introduction, II, pg. 238,

iha-istuwustanéma	"deer clan;" the most numerous of them.
ihuy ^m ku ^{re} hiwustanéma	"corn planter clan;" comes next in numbers
na-istsístanui hiwustanéma	"speakers" (?)
hissi-umétanui hiwustanéma	"higher clan;" more respected.
witanhúyu hiwustanéma	"putting out the tongue"clan"
ho-istú-ôn hiwustanéma	(??) seems to refer to fast going row boats.
nameawatuwó' hiwustanéma	
wunhataníú nameawatuwó' hiwustanéma.	
sutasúni hiwustanéma	; the smallest clan.
kukui ^a anyuists utsíhis	"chicken clan," formed of prisoners of other Nations.

*The term for clan, gens is na-istsimanhást'h. They have something in common with the companies of dancing.
 Hitanínu hiwustané'-u'h : one man of a clan.
 Gentile heredity is in the paternal line. All gentes can intermarry.*

CLANS OR BANDS.

Ahape ¹ stapi ¹ kwān	Bloods band or clan. <i>(not the Blackfeet. Bloods division)</i>	5.
Kamshtē ¹ kwān	Cowdung band ; <i>Kam cattle,</i>	5.
Apikayi ¹ kwān	skunk band ; <i>Hayden : apikā'yiks,</i>	
Apikayiks ¹	<u>polecat band</u>	5.
Kata ¹ immikwān	band that does not laugh.	5.
Niteitchkeiksh or Nitē ¹ tchke ¹ ksh kwān,	Lone fighters	10.
Mia ¹ x pitchi or Mio ¹ x pitchi kwān,	"Hard to get lonesome"	
Inipui ¹	<i>(a Kiyana band)</i> "moving buffalo in summer time"	17.
Siksinnuka ¹ kwān	band of black elks	17.
Mami ¹ -oyiks kwān	Fisheater band	17.
Assesksesustoyiks ¹ kwān	band of the bearded men; "bear ¹ grown around face"; "band with hairy mouths" <i>Hayden</i>	17.
Mutatoshiksh ¹ kwān	band of mere medicine men; "the band that are all medicine men"	18.
Ikatopishtaiks ¹ kwān	band that is baling (pounded?) meat before it is dried, matured, cured.	18.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

1890. New York, Century Co., C.F. Lummis, *Some strange corners of our country*, pg 256.

the Sun people
the Earth people,
the Water-Pebble People,
the Eagle people
the Mole People
the Antelope People
the Deer People
the Mountain-Lion People
the Turquoise People
the Parrot People
the White Corn People
the Red Corn People
the Blue Corn People
the Yellow Corn People
the Goose People
the Wolf People.

Every one of the 1150 people in Isleta belongs to one clan. Husband and wife must be of different clans. With the Pueblos, and nearly all aboriginal people, descent is from the mother.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

Obtained by A. S. Gatschet from Henry Kendall. mfn. 86.

hwitlawen	"guardians"	29. 86.
shíu tainín	eagle family	29, 42, 86.
nám tainín	"earth people"	29, 43, 86.
í-e tainín	"maize people"	29, 43, 86.
shífúnnín	"black eye people"	29, 42, 86.
shúren	"red eye people"	29, 42, 86.
humakun	"game people"	50, 86.
kapiónin	"strong, persistent people"	50, 51, 86.

These were all the clans Kendall could remember at the time (1885).

my mfer. pg. 59

TOTEMIC Clans.

kowá'li	panther clan <i>clan</i>	59
kóná'li; kúná'li	skunk clan ; <i>skunk</i>	59.
<u>pusá'fi</u> , <u>pusafá'li</u>	beaver clan ; <i>beaver (pg. 24.)</i>	59.
fosá'li; fósí	bird clan; bird of forest	59.
faplitshá'li; fapli'htchi	wind clan; wind.	59.
usáná'li; usáni	otter clan; otter	59.
idshá'li; idshi	deer clan; deer	59.
nokusá'li; <i>nó'xusi'</i>	bear clan ; <i>bear</i>	59.
lálá'li ; <i>lá'lo</i>	fish clan ; <i>fish.</i>	59.
hobahusá'li ; <i>hobá'husi'</i>	wolf clan ; <i>wolf (gray)</i>	59.
pahósá'li	<i>(meaning something unknown)</i>	59.
<i>halpata'li ;</i>	<i>alligator clan</i>	
<i>aktayatsa'li</i>	<i>(meaning unknown)</i>	
<i>takusa'li ; ta'ku</i>	<i>mole clan ; mole</i>	<i>59.</i>

The Hitchiti clans have the same names as the Creeks clans; g. v.

Totems of the Makahs.

By James G. Swan (1889), p. 58.

A genealogical record commencing twelve generations ago seems to have something to do with Totemism; it begins with ~~Deekah~~^{Deekah} & his brother Obice or Odice. Told by a "drish dnuadant" in mother's tale from Odice ~~Deekah~~^e, Dee-ah, Dee-ahks; Nee-ah in the Nittinakh & Chyogu-oh dialect. The descendants of this brother ~~De~~ Odice were Kat'hlehesda, Mawatsoopa, Watlaiwai-Kose, Kla-che-tisub ~~etc~~ and so others; G. Gibbs adds in a footnote that the earlier names of this genealogy are probably of mythical persons. —

I believe mostly from Morgan
T. Michelson

Fox.

TOTEMIC LIST.

makuíssotchik

měshāwā

měgāissotchik

wákushak-íssotchik

nanússoskuótchik

wapítíak: pl. wapitíhak

(m) nekthikuimok

maskuikuimak

kakakwisso-uk

pamisso-uk

pimissu-ak, sg. pímissi

namasíssu-uk

nanamákw-uk, (nanemeki; pl. nanamekiuk.)

akúninak; (akan; ^{bone} pl. akanan; akanessowak)

ktchi konawi so-uk; (ktchikamiwissowak; ^{should be}) ktchikamiwisso, sea, ocean.

namawíso-uk; (nammā-u; pl. namāwak.) sturgeon gens

māshimātak, massimatekuk; pl. big tree. ak: ~~the class, matter.~~

meshikawāssotchik, (mēshika, pl. meshikā-ak, turtle) turtles gens.

getchinépess

pg. 2.
bear family gens; Morg: makwissojék.

elk gens. meshāwā-uk (- 8) Morg: mēshā-
wa-uk
wolf gens: "those bearing the wolf name."

māhua-wíssotchik. Morgan: mowhāwis-só-uk

fox gens; wakussé-íssotchik. Morgan:

wakoawisso-jék.

buffalo gens; Morgan: nanaussússu-uk

antelope gens; Morgan: deer gens: pashag-
-awisso-uk.

eagle family; migisi bald-eagle)

red clay family. 2.

(Besides the above, L. H. Morgan has the following families)
hawk: (is crow band; kakaki-u) 6.

eagle; 6.

bald eagle, catching fish, not different
^{ring} issi very much from migisi.

fish: namās one f. namāssak pl.

thunder gens, 6.

bone gens,

sturgeon gens

big lake (new family, differing from sea gens)

The most repeated of these clans are fish; then bear, then
eagle (not bald eagle, ktchi), turtle (mēshika) fox. Generally many
into the same clan. Children inherit from father & mothers.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

Galahi'htala wenu : all the clans (of the Yuchi)

wéyon taha'	deer clan	70.
sagí taha'	bear clan	70.
shú taha'	fish clan	70.
ta'la taha'	wolf clan	70.
tehatchin taha'	coon clan	70.
tchät'hiün taha'	raccoon clan	71.
wetsagua taha'	opossum clan	70.
yusso-i'h taha'	polecat or skunk clan	70.
senä ⁿ taha'	bird clan	70.
wetcho ⁿ taha'	panther clan	70.
täpatuä taha'	alligator clan	71.
shätane taha'	wildcat clan	70.
huda' taha'	wind clan	70.
shat'hiane' taha'	fox clan	71.
shäkiä ⁿ taha'	beaver clan	71.
shu'lanän taha'	otter clan	71.
to' taha'	sweet potato clan	71.
yo ⁿ h taha'	hickory nut clan	71.
täpi taha'	salt clan	71.
witchä'h taha'	turkey clan	71.
yontu'h taha'	acorn clan	71.
shä taha'	eagle clan (not certain)	71.
täpä taha'	turtle clan	71.

There are twenty-two clans, mostly identical with those of the Creeks.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

(amík nindotām	my clan is beaver)	59.
amík tutām	beaver clan	59.
makwā' tutām	black bear clan	59.
atchitchāk tutām	crane clan	59.
ma-ingān' tutām	wolf clan	59.
ningík tutām	otter clan	59.
hashashkū' tutām	muskrat clan	59.
namā' tutām	sturgeon clan	59.
pishí-ū' tutām	wildcat clan	59.
mishi=bishí' tutām	panther, lion, tiger clan	60.
mishāwā' tutām	elk clan	60.
mēshikā' tutām	turtle clan	60.
kíshiki k'ísis tutām	sun ("daylight=sun") clan	60.
tepíki k'ísis tutām	moon clan	60.
anánk' tutām	star clan (one star each)	60.
anangwāk' tutām	star clan (all ^{stars} together)	60.
ässibān' tutām	raccoon clan	60.
ayēní' tutām	opossum clan	60.
pakūdshi pishiké' tutām	"wild-cattle" clan (buffalo clan)	60.
magíswāsh' tutām	bald eagle clan	60.
kiníú' tutām	grey eagle clan	60.
wabási' tutām	swan clan	60.
animukādshí' tutām	dog clan	60.
kāshēk' tutām	cat (domestic) clan	60.
wabí' makwa tutām	white bear clan	60.
mosó' tutām	moose deer clan	60.

TOTEMIC CLANS.

nibísh tutām	water clan	60.
aké' tutām	(earth, world) ground clan	60.
utché'-u tutām	mountain clan	60.
ukadiginābik tutām	lizard clan "leg-snake, kinābik"	61.
pāshi gogishi tutām	horse clan	61.
kāgākshi tutām	raven clan	61.
āndākshkwa tutām	crow clan	61.
kukukū tutām	night-owl clan	61.
agāg tutām	porcupine clan	61.
nimki tutām	thunder clan; (much dreaded) thunder was thought alive.	61.
kízhik tutām	sky clan	61.
nimēkís tutām	little thunder clan	61.
shangwāshí tutām	^{mink} monk clan	61.

There are 38 gentes mentioned on this list ; but there are more ; the name for the grizzly bear clan could not be remembered. The children take the clan of the father, not that of the mother, and formerly the Ottawas could not marry in the same clan to which they belonged. Polygamy was abandoned forty years ago (about 1850).

TOTEMIC CLANS.

nsisse-u ninuak	turkey clan.	8.
shike ninuak; wetutenshik	turtle clan	8.
nenimwe ninuak	wolf clan	8

Bribri. (1)

The totemic gentes of the Costa Rican people called Bribri were reduced to writing in 1894 by Prof. Enrique Pittier (Nombres geográficos, pg 21.)

They all end in -wak, -wak, which is the word for people, gens, men, Indians, the Bribri people being called itself Bribri wak. The offspring of a family always belong to the clan of the mother. Pittier makes two main ~~distinctions~~ affiliations of them:

- 1) Tübor wak, of whom the older portion is almost extinct (4 men and 3 women in 1894). ~~Twelve~~ ^{Twelve} gentes.
- 2) the Kork wak or Gíbor wak, about fifteen gentes.

The list has been established with the help of William Gabb, the son of Dr W. M. Gabb. The Kork wak ~~are~~ ^{are} on the increase and now form the main part of the people.

More details on these gentes on page 20. -

Oriri. (2)

Tubar wak ^{description.}

- 1) Suritz wak "deer people" (suri venado)
- 2) Dutz wak "bird people" (du pajaro)
 Bokir wak
 Dojk wak
- 3) Sark wak "monkey people"; this is the gens of the caciques (de la qual quedan solamente un varon y una mujer) sar mons.
- 4) ~~Dogdi~~ wak, "shell river people"; dug caracol, di river, water
- 5) Orori wak Orori people; O. is a ravine on the headwater of Orari.
- 6) Kugdi wak "Kug-di people" or people of Kug creek, a tributary of the Uren. Kug is the name of a palm: palma kilera.
- 7) Tkiut wak "flea ~~be~~ lodge people"
- 8) Duri wak "bird ravine people"
- 9) Ara-u wak "thunder = lodge people" ~~BE~~
 ara' trueno, u casa.
- 10) Wrijk wak "people of the ant-eater"; uri
 oro hormiguero.

Bibri (3)

KorK wak or Djbar wak division.

Djbar wak

11. Di-u wak "water or river-lodge people"
12. Tkibri wak "snake (tkibi culbra) ravine people"
13. Kos wak "hillspur people" - Kos pente-

14. KipirjK wak ente de un cerro.
un bejuco "Kipi people" - Kipi fruta de
del monte, comestible cuando asada.

15. Amu'-kir wak ; "cabuyal-people" ; amu'

16. Tiru'-ru wak ; "cacao people", tiru' cacao;
ru, derivacion de eri maduro, ripe.

~~17~~ Uni-nak

17. ~~18~~ Sibri wak "post ravine people", si poste, horizon.

18. Dauibri wak ; probably dauibri is the name of a
gorge or ravine.

15 Amuk wak (see other 15) - amuk cabuyal-place
where cabuyas are growing in number.

19 Akter wak ; "stone place people" - akter piedra.

20 Kur-ki wak "Kurki people" - local name -
- ki on, upon

21 Kacha'-ut wak "achote people"; Katcha
(achote)

22. Bobri wak. (B. on headwaters of Wren river).

Totems of British Guiana.

From Edward F. in Thurn: Among the
Indraids of Guiana. London 1883.

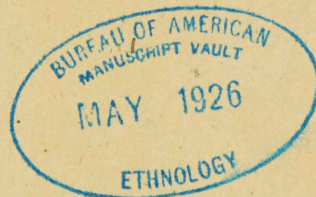
Has the following passage:

Formerly marriage was always between members of different families. The Arawak system is the most complete; compare Hillhouse 1830 and Montgomery Martin "West Indies" [in Thurn, pg 176.] Hillhouse published 23 of their families, Mc Clintock has fifty. Three forms for each family: Karuafo^{die} - man, Karuafo^{do} - woman, Karuafo^{na} - collective [-die, -tie; -do, -to; -na] meaning "from the grassy land", for Karua is grass. The names of these families are taken from plants and animals.

Descent is rigidly in the female line; no intermarriages with relations on the mother's side is permitted. Both regulations ensure the purity of descent in each family etc. etc.

96

Months.



Months.

1585

OK Months of Wednesday, 71

Letters : look for them !

158

pp. 319, 321

15

Being

February;

March:

April

kiz8s

May, "

" I co

June ;

~~(rechausse)~~

July,luets,

August

September

October;

holes are cut in the ice

(# continue right here)

Narantsauk, No.2.

ua

nepek8^m~~ant~~aha I kill beavers through ice-holes.

K8ne kiz8s

December:

" the moon is long "

pezek8 kiz8s un mois - one lunation, p. 488.
pl. koz8sak.

neg8da["]sga kess8a kiz8issa, it is ^{six}~~6~~ moons since.

k8ra["]ns8, ^{she}~~(a woman)~~ has her first monthly turn, 488.

tsebighe she menstruates regularly.-

nissigaden two years ~~x~~ (?), 384.

na["]nnigaden five years (?), 384.

Months of the year.

From Eugen Vetroville's, S. J. "Inkua Good Book"
or Alnambay Uli' awikl'igan; New York
1856. 16^{mo}, pp. 440. 441.

"The Indians commence the year from the new moon
preceding Christmas; they count the months by moons, and
the first day of each new moon is the first day of the
month. As in some years there are thirteen months, then
the Indians skip the moon between July & August, and they
call it Abonamwi Kizooos "let this moon go."

January: Onklusamwessit "it is hard to get a living";
mo. formerly called mekwadque "the cold is great"; since
deprived of their rich settlements on the Kennebec, they call
the month as above.

February: taguask'ni Kizooos "moon with crust
on the snow"

March: pnho'damwi Kizooos "moon in which the hens
lay"

April: amusswi Kizooos "fish-catching moon."

May: Kikkai Kizooos "moon in which we sow"

June: muskoski Kizooos "moon in which we
catch young seals"

July: atchi'ttai Kizooos "moon of ripe berries"

Ukrainian, Mos. №2,

- August wikkai Kizvos "moon in which there is
a heap of eels on the sand"
September: montchewadok Kizvos "moon in
which there are herds of mooses, bears &c."
October assebaskwats Kizvos "moon in which
there is ice on the borders."
November: abonomhoswi Kizvos "moon of the
frost - fish"
December Ketchi Kizvos "the long moon"

The seasons: p. 439

Spring: siquan; summer niben; autumn nekuongo;
winter: peboon.

Days of the week, p. 439:

Sunday	Sandè
Monday	t'Kissandè, or amskawasalo'Kka.
Tuesday	nisiidaalo'Kka.
Wednesday	nsetaalo'Kka
Thursday	jeotaalo'Kka.
Friday	Skahewattook
Saturday	Kata'usante.
Sunday	paughi-sega'k - tomorrow: se'ba.
Easterday	ambitchibè. Ash Wednesday pokkòdin.
Next	matcheudawassi. Advent petchiklè. Christmas
nibaniaiamihanmeghe.	(p. 438.)

MONTHS.

cf. Vtromile, pg. 79, 80,

o ⁿ glusamwāshīt <i>gīsus</i>	January	45.
takwōskuni gīsus; takwāskwat <i>crust</i> (on the snow)	February.	45.
penadāmwī gīsus	March "when the hens lay" <i>laying month</i>	45.
āmeswī gīsus <i>alewife amē'su</i>	April "aleswives run up stream"	45.
kikai gīsus	May "planting month"	45.
musk'hōgi gīsus	June "seal month" (<i>born this month</i>)	45.
ātchitai gīsus	July "getting ripe" : <i>atchitāyē</i>	
wikai gīsus	August	
mantchewadōki gīsus	September "moose, rutting, bulling"	
assebāskwātēs gīsus	October "shores freezing"	
<i>ap</i> bonōmskwī gīsus	November <i>tomcod</i> " frost fish coming"	
ktchī gīsus	December " <i>long</i> , "great month"	45.

nē'ku tchigāden

*one year
points of the compass,*

*44
44*

Abnaki moons,

Rasles' moons in *Narantsua K*, pp. 478.
and pp. 319, 321 of original manuscript.

- mek8asig8e January: "Lorsquil fait grand froid"
"when ~~the~~ it is intensely cold"
- names Kiz8s February; "fishing moon"
- nemattanimsi Kiz8s March: "fish is taken in quantities"
- anims8 Kiz8s April "herring moon"; also called
KiKa-i Kiz8s "sowing moon".
- nsKeké'higai Kiz8s May, "Intrau corn is covered over,"
nensKk'é'highe' I cover it over.
- nekaK8iga-i Kiz8s June "moon when ~~the corn is~~
(rechaussé) new earth or dung laid over
the roots of corn"
- Sattai Kiz8s July, "moon of the mature or ripened
cornflowers (bluets, a sort of huckleberry, Hewitt?)
also: matsipenaim8s les anguilles com-
mencent en été.
- mañtesadokK8i Kiz8s August moon of the great or long^{days}.
- masina-i Kiz8s September "moon of a corn-gathering"
- assebak8at8s October, "quandles, bordages and glaces."
- pek8āmhani Kiz8s November, when ice is perforated
to kill the beaver.

Narankua K, No 2.

nepe Ksāmaka I kill beavers through
ice-holes.

Kgme Kizs December : "the moon is long"

pepe Ks Kizs un mois - on lunation, p. 488.
pl. Kizsak.

negsdañsga Késsga Kizsica it is 6 moons since.
Ksrañsg (a woman) has her first monthly turn, 488.
tsebighe she menstruates regularly. -
nissigaden two years, (?) 384.
nañnigaden five years (?) 384

MONTHS.

haglusemwe'hsit gísus.

tegwas'kuni gísus

shigunemégwi gísus

gi'hkewi gísus

tchi'htewi gísus

nekatenu'hket gísus

muskogi gísus

nípenam gísus

mádshe uduke gísus

púnamwi gísus

piatígenis gísus

ktchí gísus

January (cold month? cf. Malrit) 40.

February "spring month"

March dipnet for alewife (following the river) 40.

April "planting month" 40.

May "a yellow flower in the field"

June "ripe strawberries"

July (young seals) "slipping into water"

August "summer month"

September "fall of year"; prob. "rutting mo."

October a fish, tomcot (púnam) up (frost-fish, Micmac) the river 40.

November

December "big month" 40.

Mos of Narragansett, Narr., Reg. W^m, 1/29/94.
Kale (in June) 4 93

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS;

S. T. Rand, First Reading Book, pp. 103, 104. (Halifax, 1875)

Boonamo ¹ ooe-goos	January	"Frost-Fish Month"
Abugunajit	February	"The snow-blinder"
Segow-go ¹ os	March	"Spring-month"
Punadumoo ¹ e-goos	April	"egg-laying month"
Agese-go ¹ os	May	"month of young seals"
Nibune-go ¹ os, or Sagipke-g ¹ os	June	"summer-month" also, Sagipkegoos, "Leaf-opening Mo."
Upsko ¹ oe-goos	July	"Month when the sea-fowl shed their feathers"
Kesagaw ¹ e-goos	August	"Month when the young birds are full fledged"
Majowtoogwe-go ¹ os	September	"the running month; "Moose- calling month"
Wegawego ¹ os	October	"fat month" (when tame animals are fat)
Skools	November	
Ukchego ¹ os	December	"the chief month" (when christmas comes)

Many of these mo. names are identical with those of Maliseet.

MONTHS.

Iskepésim	Duck month or moon	246.
Aikepésim	Frog moon (April)	
Shakepákaopesim	leaf moon	
Menesakátiktuke	Service berries ripe	
Nótsehikópesim	Buffalo-rutting moon	
Wakepakánopesim	Leaves-changing moon	246
Wastaopakáwopesim	Leaves entirely changed	
Pinpakánopesim	Leaves off the tree	
Namapínekais	fish catching moon	
Papakesékinékis	Moon that strikes the earth cold	246
Kiskipápaketékenum	Coldest moon	246
Kamáketuhpesim	Ice-thawing moon	
Mekesúepesim	Eagles seen (moon)	

(For further information of months see page 242.)

Crees or Knistenos.

from Elijah Haines, the Am. Indian, pp. 427.

Seasons: apepook or pepoon winter; me-iskamick or segumuck spring; micpin summer; takwagin autumn.

~~at~~ I-iche pesim May; frog moon
 opinawawe pesim June; egg-laying moon
 opuskowe pesim July; moon when birds cast their feathers.
 opakowe pesim August; moon when young birds begin to fly.
 waswasKiso pesim September; mooses - casting - horns - moons; also called apinaskoo pesim leaves-falling moon.
 onochikitowa/o pesim ~~October~~ October. "rutting moon" also called: okewa-on-o pesim, fowls - flying - south - moon.
 ayecoopayo pesim November; "hoar frost moon" also called Kuskutenoo pesim "ice moon"
 pawatchecanawaso pesim December: "whirlwind moon"
 Kushapawasticanum/o pesim January, extreme cold moon.
 Keechay o pesim February: chirping - begin moon (birds) or Kichee o pesim "big or old moon"
 mekesu o pesim March, "eagle moon"
 niska o pesim April; "geese - returning moon" from the south.

Cree months.

Lacombe, Cree Dy, pg 563, "pizim"

January:	Kije pizim	"le grand mois."
February:	Wikisiwi pizim	"mois de l'aigle"
March:	niskif pizim	"mois de l'outarde"
April	ayeki pizim	"mois de la grenouille"
May	opiniyawe pizim	"mois où les oiseaux font leurs oeufs"
June	opaskawehuwi pizim	"mois où les petits sortent de leur coque"
July	opaskowi pizim	"mois où les oiseaux muent"
August	oppakuwi pizim	"mois où les oiseaux s'en- volent, leurs plumes ayant repoussé"
September	onotchihihiwi pizim	"mois où les animaux sont en rut"
October	Kaskatinowi pizim	"mois où il gèle"
Novemb.	iyekowi pizim	"mois où il y a du frimas"
December.	pawâtatchakinasîs pizim	"mois où la neige suspendue aux arbres tombe"

appelé
en clair

Delaware Miners

From Rev. J. Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Pa.,
History, Manners & Customs of the Indian Nations of Pa. &c.
ed. of 1876, p. 306 &c

The Indian reckon by nights, not by days. "It is so many nights travelling to such a place" etc.

The year begins with the spring, "the youth of the year" then follow summer, fall, winter. Monseys offer among themselves in the north-
names.

The Shad moon was March, as long as the Kenape lived near the Atlantic Ocean, because in March the shad passes from the sea into the fresh water rivers to spawn; when gone west they found no shad & call'd March the running of the sap-moon, or sugar making moon, because then the sap of the sugar maple begins to run.

Spring moon
planting moon

Fawn month; or month in which the deer bring forth their young, or month, when the deer's hair changes to a reddish colour

Summer month

month of roasting ears, when the ears of corn become fit to be roasted and eaten

autumnal month

gathering or harvest month

hunting month, because all stags have then all dropped their antlers or horns

mouse or squirrel month (then coming from their holes) ^{anixi, gitchuck, chaul.}

hog month (cook the first, on warm days).

March
April
May

June
July

August
September
October
November

December
January
February

Delaware Months

From Unauu Dy.

Aniksi gishux ground-squirrel month, — January
 in this m. the gr.-squirrel & (aricus, L.) begin
 to run. anikus, the anikkak is also a mouse (kind of antk)
 tskwalli' gishux frog-month; in which the frog (chambers)
 begin to croak — tskwál frog February
 xwame gishux shad-month, March
 shewanammek shadfish, Dy, p. 127
April

tauwinipen "beginning of summer" May
 summer, Kitchinipen and Kshilandeke "hot".

Kitchinipen (mid ~~late~~ summer and: June

yagatamoewi gishux honey-bee month July
 amoe, in Shawnee hemu bee

Sakawe-uhé'wi gishux month in which August
 the deer begin to turn grey; winaaminge
 2. "time of roasting ears."
 Kitchitaxquoak "autumn" September

pooksit gishux month of falling leaves, October

wini gishux month of snow November

mexakhogue gishux, month when the cold
 makes the trees crack (doubtful, A.) December

year gaxtin; next year gaxtingetoh.
 witi lowan, north wind lowanaxen

spring sikwon; next spring siequanké, 132.

ripen, summer; Kitchinipen; autumn Kitchitaxquoak, taxquoak.
 May

Delaware moons,

D. G. Brinton, *The Lenape and their Legend*,
1885. — pp. 55. 56

Wassenaer, in 1630, speaking of the tribes around New York Harbor, states that their year began with the first moon after the February moon; and that the time for planting was calculated by the rising of Taurus in a certain quarter.

Leidinger observes that in his day, the Lenape did not have a fixed beginning to their year, but reckoned from one seeding time to another, or from when the corn was ripe, etc. Nevertheless they had a word for year gachtin, & counted their ages and the sequence of events by yearly periods. The Chipewags count by winters: pipun = agak (winter = years?), but the Lenape apparently did not follow them in this. They recog. only 12, not 13 moons, as did the New England nations (are you: Leidinger Grammar p. 109; twelve were preserved). The day-periods were reckoned usually by nights, but it was not improper to count by suns or days.

Wami moons.

From Brater - Anthony's Dictionary

- 43, 21 gishux sun, and month; gishawe'-u warm,
 123, 10 sakawe'-ukewi gishux mo. in which the deer
 begin to turn grey, August. "wipunxit grey" 161.
 147, 14 tsqualli gishux mo. in which frogs (tsqualli) begin
 to croak, February -
 159, 15 August, winaminge "time of roasting ears"; winamin
 (the corn) is ripe; wingan sweet, savory, good tasting, wingel
 119, 13 off falling leaves; pooxit, October, mo. of falling leaves, "eatable".
 127, 7 March, mo. of shad shawanammeK shad; East. has:
 shwame gishux the month of shad, March
 74, 1. mechatkshque, mo. when cold makes the trees
 crack, December (dubrous, A.)
 50, jagata moewi gishux July, from amoe
 honey-bee month,
 36 gaytin year, gaytingetch next year, gayten day gaydasu
 dried, gayti almost, nearly, close by, 36.
 54, 11 Kitchinipen Summer and June
 -, 12 Kitchitaxquoak autumn month, September
 57, 17 Kchilan (trans hard; Kchilandeke summer; Kchilando'-u
 very hot weather, (Anth: lit. "much sunshine") -
 97, 19 nipen summer; nipen-axhen summer hunt.
 35, 7 etaxgi = nipenk last summer; etaxgi = lowak last winter
 139, 12 tauwi = nipen beginning of summer; May. tauwiepen open.

Johns. B. and

Algonkians of Canada.

Elijah[?] Haines, The American Tribune, Chicago
1888. 8^{vo}, pg. 425 quotes from La Hontan:

All these months have their suitable names. For instance what we name March, they call the worm moon, for then the worms quit the hollow chops of the trees where they shelter themselves in the winter. April is called the month of plants; May, of flowers and so of the others.

When the lost or supernumerary moon is supplied it takes the place of April and must be over before they begin their count again. They reckon from the first till the twenty-sixth of this sort of month, and that contains just that space of (pg. 426) time, which is between the first appearance of the moon at night, till, having finished its course, it becomes quite invisible in the morning. For instance, he says: "a savage will say I went away the first of the month of sturgeons (August) and returned the 29th of the month of Indian corn (September) and next day, (which is the last) I rested myself. As for the remaining three days and a half of the dead moon, during which the moon cannot be discerned, they give them the name of the naked days."

Algoatino of Canada.

II

Charlevoix seriously questions this latter account of astronomical exactness by adjusting the lunar with the solar years & calls it a mere invention of the writer.

(See illustrations in La Poutre's work)

System of hieroglyphics to designate the different moons of the year by missimaries 3 p 426. See this!

Months & weeks,

A comprehensive article on months & weeks
in Eastern Hemisphere is by the late Col. A.
B. Ellis, in Popular Science Monthly, Jan. 1895.
He says that the sabbath or week often extends
over a whole month also; "on the origin
of ~~our~~ weeks & sabbaths" is the title.
Pg. 329 — 343.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

wetu	spring	391
mindoketu	summer	391
pitiitu	autumn	389
waniitu	winter	391.

[illegible]

P.g—pingwi-gijigad.
K.T.g—Kitchitwa tehibaiatigo-giji-
gad.
Tch. g—Tchibai-gijigad.
k.o—kitchitwa ogima gijigad.

all Copies

Shawnee.

Months.

By *John Dougherty*. Fairland, N. Y.

neguti kato	one year.		182.
kisathwa	month		182.
ate kithwa	"crow month"	January	182.
skibiegi thwa	"maple sugar"	February	182.
nisktha	I am making sugar		182.
puskwitha	one half month; one half bad, 1/2 fair	March	182.
matchupelatha	changeable month	April	182.
utehimi kisthwa	strawberry mo.	May	182.
mskatigithwa	raspberry mo.	June	182.
minigithwa	blackberry mo.	July	182.
oukamawi kithwa	plum or peach mo	August	182.
simini kithwa	papaw month	September	182.
wasslla thwa	"funny" Mo. (changeable) ^{month}	October	182.
kinwi kithwa	long month	November	182.
akwi kithwa	severe month _m	December	182.

By Rev. Ch. Blue Jacket & Charles Fether.
Months.

kisathua	sun; night sun;	red 82.
tebegi githua	moon "night sun"	" 82.
akuigithua	January ;	severe month " 82.
hate githua	February	crow month " 82.
skibiei githua	March	Spring of year " 82.
pu ^h kuitha (red with githua) (pāthi half)	making sugar by tapping maples April	Half Moon, because ^{done} sugar making is made in 1/2 of the Moon; red. 82.
hutehimeni githua	May	strawberry month. " 82.
mškatiwi githua	June	(hutehi-mi strawberry) raspberry moon " 82.
minigithua	July	(mškati raspberry) blackberry moon " 82.
pu ^h kamawi githua	August	minagi blackberries plum month. " 82.
ma'mini githua	September	pu ^h kama, pl - gi plum papaw month; " 82
ha ^h te ^h paganitha (not g.)	meimi papaw, mšimiei papaw tree, mšimie apple	fading, withering (of leaves) 82
kinwi githua		long month (more days than other mo.) 82
wasilātha (githua)		change of weather 82
skimelokame ^h thi,	Spring of year,	"beginning of summer" 15.
pela'wi	summer;	pela ^h wi ^h gi in the summer, 15
taguagi	autumn	red 15. 83. — 15.
pepu'nwi	(15 ^h .) winter,	15 — pepu'ki in winter, 15.
ye'ka'hki	year;	nekuti' ka'hki one year. red 83
pela'wi	summer	i ha ^h kuatete' heat 83
pepu'nwi	winter	i wepi' u-epi' the cold 83
taguagi	autumn	83
lawi tepeki	midnight	lawi kiveki noon 83
wapanwi	morning	matethi late in evening 'sun low down'
ka ^h segigi', gi ^h egig'	day	

Months.

neguti kisathwa	one month	336.
hakwi kisathwa gisthwa	January cold month	336.
skipie gos'thwa	February Sugar time	336.
puskwitha kis'thwa	March broken half and half, spring,	336
kitigewi githathwa	April "time they plant"	336.
hutehemini githwa	May strawberries ripe	336.
mine githwa	blackberry ys month	336.
skati githwa	riceberry month	336.
simeni githwa	papaw month	336.
pokamawi gi'thwa	August "plums, peaches"	336.

*ha'hkwe kisethwa**December: "Seven month"*

MONTHS.

namkutati gisis	January	"rejoicing month" 62.
		"become=glad month"
makwa gisis sús	February	"young bear month"
udshidshaku gisis	March	"crane moon" (go north)
minokamik gisis	April	"spring month"
ta'-amini kisis	May	"strawberry month"
nibini gisis	June	"summer month"
ápita nibini gisis	July	"half summer month"
kikiwabe niben gisis	August	"summer going=home month"
takwagi gisis	September	"fall month"
pinaku gisis	October	"falling leaves month"
amenu gisis	November	"rutting month" (deer)
bibóni gisis	December	"winter month" 44.62.

Moons of the

?

Elijah M. Haire, *The Amer. Ind.*, p. 428; after
Captain Carver, *Book of Travel*.

Begin this year at the first new moon after the vernal equinox,
generally this is in March.

Worm moon	March; grub-worms leaving the bark or wood of trees, where they had sheltered in winter
moon of plants	April
moon of flowers	May
hot moon	June
buck moon	July
sturgeon moon	August
Indian corn moon	September
Traveling moon	October (travel for hunting)
beaver moon	November. Beavers then begin to take shelter in their lodges, that they have provisioned in summer.
hunting moon	December
cold moon	January - heaviest frosts.
snow moon	February. "most heavy snowfall."

Ojibwe moons of Lake Superior.

From Elijah M. Haines, py '427 - (transliterated by me)
differs from Peter Jones' Mississauga moons
only in: April & September

manito	Kizis	<u>January</u>	"spirit moon"
namapini	Kizis	<u>February</u>	"sucker moon"
onabani	Kizis	<u>March</u>	"snow-crust moon"
bobukwadagiming	Kizis	<u>April</u>	"snow-shoe breaking moon"
wabeguni	Kizis	<u>May</u>	"moon of flowers"
sdaemini	Kizis	<u>June</u>	"strawberry moon"
miiskwimiki	Kizis	<u>July</u>	"raspberry moon"
min Kizis		<u>August</u>	"bilberry or whortleberry moon"
menononi	Kizis	<u>September</u>	"wild rice moon"
pinague	Kizis	<u>October</u>	
KushKundene	Kizis	<u>November</u>	"freezing moon"
manito	Kizis	<u>December</u>	"little spirit moon"

Otchipwe months.

Obtained in March 18⁸³~~82~~ from Rev. Ignatius Tomazin,
of Red Lake Reserve, Minnesota. Mscr. pp. 6-13.

January	kí'tchi manito g'ísis	"moon of the great spirit".
February	name'bini g'ísis	"moon of carps."
March	onábani g'ísis	"moon of snow-crust."
April		
May		
June	odá-imini g'ísis	"strawberry moon."
July	papashkisiga' g'ísis	"moon of firing, shooting-" (on ^{at} the fourth of July celebration)
August		
September	manómini g'ísis	"wild rice moon"
October	pinákwe g'ísis	"moon of falling leaves."
November	kashkátino g'ísis	"moon of freezing."
December	manito g'ísisons	(for: manitons g'ísis) "the moon of the little god"- Christmas.
New Years' Day:	odshindíwini g'íshigat	"kissing day"; probably from a pagan custom.

Ojibwē

Divisions of time (in the Pembina Band
only?) by J. Bapt. Bottineau. Red, 61.

ju'bon winter

si'gwang Spring, it is spring, in the spring

si'gwangu' this spring

ni'bi'n summer

ta'gwa'ging fall.

api' uté'-îmînan edîbégén when strawberries are ripe
when ripe are

api' gîgonag nisabô'moad when the fish go down stream.
go d. str.

Months in the
Nipissing - Algonkin of Cuog.

otéhimin Kizis June; "la lune aux faines", p. 312.
mis Kwimin Kizis July lune aux framboises, p. 232.

name Kizis September, "lune aux esturgeons" 254

ati'Kamek Kizis octobre; lit. "lune des poissons-boeuf",
ordinairement appelés poissons blancs. p. 68.

Ki'Kinonowin cours annuel, année révolue (aux Sauteurs, 163).
Kijik jour, journée, 159.
Kizis mois, lune, 180. Maxé o Kizisoman le mois de mai, 180.

Ojebway moons.

By Rev. Peter Jones, History of the Ojebway Indians
London, A.W. Bennett, 16^{mo} (after 1855) pp. 278. (1856) ^{from 1802.}

pg. 135. Four quarters of the year are the Indian division, of which the spring or Seegwan, or sap season; neebein, summer, or the abundant season; tuhgwuhgin, autumn, the fading season - peboon winter, ^{sign.} or cold freezing water.

pg 138. Jones was a Messodaga (Rice Lake, Rice Lake, Mud Lake etc) and of the Eagle tribe there.

pg 136	January	Keeche Muredoo Keezis, the Great Spirit moon.
	February	nukmahene Keezis, mullet fish moon. or sucker moon (Haring)
	March	neke Keezis, wild goose moon.
	April	Omuhkukhee Keezis, frog moon.
	May	wahbegwunec Keezis, blooming moon.
	June	Odamin Keezis, strawberry moon.
	July	Mequemenec Keezis, redraspberry moon.
	August	Meen Keezis, huckleberry moon.
	September	Ahtabugah Keezis, fading leaf moon.
	October	Penahqueewene Keezis, falling leaf moon.
	November	Kuhohkukhdene Keezis, freezing moon.
	December	muredoo Keezis, spirit moon.

p. 136 They reckon their ages by the number of winters they have passed since cert'n remarkable events happens; the term of the year by planting time, hoeing, gathering Indian corn, ripeness of cert'n fruits, croaking of frogs in spring, falling of the leaf, & the snow or cold of winter.

Malait months. (1)

From Mont-Chamberlain's mfr. vocab., p. 80, 81.

The year of the Malait began with December. The twelfth moon, Kwakwūni Kewi Kizōs, was made the last of their year, counting back and inserting the 13th (bastard moon) moon about where we place July.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 st moon: | <u>December</u> : | K'tchi Kizōs | "long moon." |
| | (another name for Dec.): | ponāmwi Kizōs, | "frost fish moon" |
| 2 | <u>January</u> : | aklosūmwesit Kizōs | "cold moon" |
| 3 | <u>February</u> : | apiatū'kūn Kizōs | "moon the Spruce tips fall (Spruce cones)" |
| 4. | <u>March</u> : | tūkwas Kwuni Kizōs | "first spring month" |
| 5. | <u>April</u> | punatū'mwi Kizōs | "egg laying month" |
| 6. | <u>May</u> | sikwuni mekwī Kizōs | "gaspereau month" |
| 7 | <u>June</u> | nī'puni Kizōs | "summer month" |
| 8 | <u>July</u> | ūpskwi Kizōs | "moon the ducks shed their feathers" |
| 9. | <u>August</u> | Kēpwaji Kizōs, | "moon the leaves begin to fall" |
| 10 | <u>September</u> | matse-utūki Kizōs | "moose calling mo." |
| 11 | <u>October</u> | wikēwi Kizōs, | "moon the salmon spawn" |
| 12 | <u>November</u> | kua'kwuni kēwi Kizōs, | "harvest moon" |
| 13 | <u>intercalary month</u> : | pokwutnansōwi Kizōs | "bastard moon" |

Maldek months (2).

<u>year</u>	Kwîitchi' Kûtûn
<u>day</u>	Kîzok
<u>night</u>	nîpâyû : at night tupô'k
<u>two years</u>	nîsi Kûtun
<u>five years</u>	nani' Kûtun
<u>Spring</u>	si'kwîn (si'kwan?) and Kîpêk
<u>Summer</u>	nîpûn
<u>Autumn</u>	tu Kwaskiyu
<u>winter</u>	poni'yu and Kîzô'pêk
	(6 more!) p. 80
	days of week :
<u>Saturday</u> :	Kutûa sînté 8/1. one of them is : "Sunday is coming" 1, p. 81.

Compare with the Micmac list of Rand.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

nep ^a anui	cold weather.	29.
tchilitewi	hot weather.	29.
näpänw ⁱ iki	summer ; Eames'voc, m'ssinong	29.
täkwak ⁱ iki	autumn, v tagnaghegh	29.
pepünge	winter v pipoungh	29.
nälukamiki	spring of year, v miroukamengh	29.

Ottawa moons.

From John Tanner, Narrative;
 this from Elijah M. Haines, the Amer. Indian, 1878, p. 429

Otahamene	Keezis,	<u>June</u> :	"strawberry moon"
menes	Keezis	<u>July</u>	whortleberry moon.
menomoni-eka-wi	Keezis	<u>August</u> -	wild rice
be-nah-kwaw-we	Keezis	<u>September</u> :	gathering moon.
		<u>falling</u>	leaves.
gush-kute-ne	Keezis	<u>October</u> ,	"ice-moon"
ah-gim-me-kawe	Keezis	<u>November</u> .	
		"bright night"	moon"
mah-ko	Keezis	<u>December</u> ,	"bear moon"
kiche manito	oKeezis	<u>January</u> ,	"great spirit's ^{its} moon"
me-gife-wi	Keezis, or	<u>February</u>	
namabin	Keezis		"sucker moon"
ni-ne-ke	Keezis	<u>March</u>	"brant moon"
maung	oKeezis	<u>April</u>	"loon's moon"
sah-ge-bug-ahwi	Keezis	<u>May</u>	

Months (Kilwa) of the Peria
George W. Finley - 1895

- makwa Kilwa January : month of the old bear
- makūsa K. February : mo of the young bear pg 40
- tchā'tchakwa K. March : mo. of the sandhill crane (of blue color) and beginning of the year.
- andekwa K. April; crow month; they build nests.
- ukūya K., Mami wikuwē May : whippoorwill month.
- tchikandā K. June : months of bees; 338. 347.
- Kishingwe K. July : "roasting ears"
- wassapsita K. August : "maturity (of roasting ears)"
- shashakayūlia K. September ; only in this month the old grass standing around the new grass will burn in the prairie. -
- Kiōlia K. October ; the prairie burns everywhere.
- (a) yāpā'sa K. November : "young deer mo.", because then they begin to run.
- āyapia K. December ; old buck month; they begin to run (to rut) then.
- pepūnwā, plur - pepūngi year and winter - pepūnwi the winter.
pāpūngi in the winter. The months began at the new moon, and they counted four weeks in a month.

Miami months.

By Gabriel Godfrey, Peru, Indiana - 1895
Miami month; p. 312.

- ma'Kwa Ki'owa January; bear's month,
makó'sa K. February; young bear's month
tchá'tcha'Kwa K. March; crane's month
ánda'gwa K. April; crow's month.
wi'kuwe K. May; whippoorwill's month
Kish'ingwe K. June; K. corn just getting into
grain; pt. Kishingwe. Elizabeth V.
calls this month (p. 470) má'ná'hi
Ki'owa planting moon.
paptha Ké'népín wí'Ki K. July; p. "middle of the summer"
Miami & Peoria Eliz. Valley calls it:
tchitchiká'te Ki'owa "loving month", 470.
Ka'yó'lek K. August; K. it is burning (grass, lea-
ves etc), its burning all over; in Peoria
Felix calls it wassá'p'tha ripe (corn)
tagwá'gia K. September; month of the autumn:
tá'gwagi'gi. Beginning of the year.
mishi'wia K. October; elk month.
yá'pá'noa K. November; young bucks' month
ayá'pia K. December; old bucks' month.

Has no intercalary half month.

Months began at the new moon: Ki'owa má'dshí'kak Kíndí'ki
Kilowagi, p. 311. tá'gwagi really means "frost", p. 311.

MONTHS.

After John Charley.

Nov 40.
 makwa *Kilowa*
 makūnsa *Kilowa*
 andekwa *K*
 ukūya, okūya *Kilowa*
 muk^uswa

kishingwe *Kilowa*
 mshiwia, mshēwia *K.*
 ki-ulia *Kilowa*

yapensa *K.*
 yāpia, i-āpia *K*

January "bear month" *40. 129.*
 February "young bear month" *129.*
 March "crow month" *40. 129*
 April "whippoorwill month" *40. 129.*
 May "deer month" *(not certain) 40. 129*
 June
 July "ears-roasting month" *40. 129.*
 August "elk month" *40. 129.*
 September "grass dries up to burn clean all over."
 October
 November "young deer (begin to run)" *old male 40. 129 130*
 December "deer" shedding their horns *40. 130.*

Months begin at new moon. One early month is tchatchaykwad Kilowa, crane month, 40.

Seasons of year.

melokamiki

springtime

40.

napinwiki

summertime

takwakiki

fall, autumn;

pi^onwi, pipunwiwinter *and year**39. 40.**The days of the week:**pg. 39.*

Seasons of Cheyennes.

From ~~the~~ Isistiquisto or Cheyenne
Reading Book, of Rev. R. Petter, Mennonite
Mission, Cantonment, Okla. — 1895. 8^o pp. 36.

pg 7. āner^a in winter time.
meyāner^a in summer time
matseomēr^a Spring
tonōer^a autumn

pg 7. nō'tam north nōmhastō south.
essenhastō east, onxsowonistō west

MONTHS.

After Powell's Introduction, second edition; page 107.

<i>h</i> <i>h</i> ikunin ^h his ishi	January	"small bone month"
ma ^h ikuninni ishi	February	"big month"
ho'htsi ^h ishi	March	"grass coming up small"
matsi-umi ishi	April	"spring month"
me-ani ishi	May	"summer month"
ha-ihuta ^h ishi	June	"hot-sun month"
situ-im ^h i-ani ishi	July	"middle summer month"
himutsi ^h hi (o-i-utsi) ishi	August.	<i>"rustling"</i> "dry month"
tunu-uv ^h 'h ishi	September,	"change to cold"
hihu-iwi'hputsi ^h va ishi	October,	"yellow leaves month"
tchki-i-ani ishi	November	"little cold month"
situ-i-ani ishi	December	"in mid-winter month"

WEEK DAYS.

mahey ^h unish	Sunday	"medicine day"
nat ^h une ₌ ish(i)	Monday	"beef day" (ration-day)
hu ^h xuta ₌ ish(i)	Tuesday	"ration-day"
enishi ^h -inu ₌ ish(i)	Wednesday	"second ration-day"
enabe ^h -inu ₌ ish(i)	Thursday	"third ration-day"
eniwe ^h -inu ₌ ish(i)	Friday	"fourth ₌ ration day"
etchkimahi ^h un ₌ ish(iv)	Saturday	"little medicine day"

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

matsí-umi; pl matsí-uminsts.	s Spring.
míaniv' ; pl. mí-ánsts	s Summer.
tunu-úv'h; pl. tunú-ivts	f Fall.
a-iniv' ; pl. á-inu'hts	w Winter.

PERIODS OF THE YEAR.

immi ^{iníni} -u'ht	time of frost (on trees, grass &c)
ihistasiníniu	time of freezing
ima-umíwu'ht	time of frozen water.
ihikun'htánsts	time of frozen ground.
himutsíhi	rutting time of buffalo (in August)
ihitúta níχov'	time of prairie-fires (July)
howá-i'htsi massú-úotánsts	time of fruit ripening (September)

Ojibwe.

Rev. Ignatius Tomazin of Red Lake Reservation, Minn.

MONTHS.

kitchi manito gísis	January,	"the month of the great spirit"
namebini gísis	February	"the month of carps"
onábani gísis	March	"month of crust on top of snow"
	April	
	May.	
odä-imini gísis	June	"strawberry month"
papashkísigä gísis	July	"the month of firing"
	August.	
manómini gísis	September.	"wild rice month"
pinákue gísis	October,	"month of falling leaves"
kashkatino gísis	November	"the month of freezing"
manito gisisions (for: manitons, gisis.)	December,	"the month of the little God"
		(Christmas) (Christmans)

Another copy of this is in this collection
See some of the ~~manitons~~ ~~ling fellow~~ Notes!
May

MONTHS.

Mats' awāto keso	January	" ^{great} large spirits' month"	31.
Namāpin keso	February	"sucker moon month"	32.
Wanāw keso	March	"snow "crashing" month"	32.
Paxkuen keso	April	("trees begin to <u>peel</u> well and lose the bark.)	32.
Pixkipimakat keso	May	"leaves "sprouting" month"	32.
Atāhimin keso	June	"strawberry month"	32.
Men kesho (ggēsho)	July	"months begin at new moon" "blue berry month"	31.
Pawahan keso	August	"gathering (rice) month"	31.
Onawipimakat keso	September	"yellow leaf month"	31.
Pinipimakat keso	October	"falling leaves"	31.
Owemonosho keso	November	deer-breeding month ^{prob.} "rutting month"	31.
Awāto keso no'hsä	December	"little spirit moon"	31.

The Menomoni months begin at the new moon. There are 12 of them, *nikut pepōn* 1) one winter 2) one year.
nikut and'mehäv keshikat 1) one Sunday 2) one week.
 week days are expressed by counting; Monday is first day

Menomonee moons.

From John Jarmier's "Narrative",
this ~~from~~ in Elijah M. Haines, the Star India 1888, p. 429.

~~Jan~~ Otaihai-min Ka'zo

~~menet~~ main Ka'zo

pohiakun Ka'zo

pawepemuk Ka'zo

wunai Ka'zo

wasi Kosi Ka'zo

wemumusso Ka'zo

matchatiwak wamunugsowuk January:
"longest (moon) good for hunting"

namapin Ka'zo

shobomaw-kun Ka'zo

assabun Ka'zo

pekepemuk Ka'zo

June : "strawberry moon"

July "whortleberry moon"

August "wild rice gathering moon"

~~August~~ "leaves falling moon"

September "ice moon"

November "snowshoes moon"

December "deer rutting moon"

February : "sucker moon"

March : "sugar moon"

April "raccoon moon"

May "leaves moon"

Another moon of Spring time is waitoke
Ka'zo, "snake moon" -

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

banionūin	Spring	337
bic	Summer	337
tayuni	Autumn	328.
cec	Winter	339
waxusa'tihini	it is bad, stormy weather	339

SEASONS of the YEAR.

mutú; pl. mutuisc', mutuawa	Spring	257
nipú; pl. nipuisc, nipuawa	Summer	257
mukú; pl. mukuisc, mukuawa	Autumn	257
stuyi; pl. stuyisc	Winter.	257

SEASONS of the Year.

biníka

Spring

345

summer

Autumn

nakáta

Winter (cold)

345

Pawnee moons.

from John B. Durbar, *The Pawnee Indians: their habits & customs*. Magazine of Amer. History, 1882 November, pp. 734 — 756.

pg. 743. Calendar. The ancient Pawnees had no method of computing years by calendaric notation. Occasionally a year that had been marked by some important event, as a failure of crops, unusual sickness, or a disastrous hunt, was referred to as a year by itself, but at a few years remove even this mark became indistinct or faded away altogether. ("long ago", over 10 years past). Their great use of the past was not as history, but simply as a storehouse of tradition, and this tendency soon enveloped the most important events with a semi-traditional glamour. When time was computed by years it was done by winters (pi'ci'kut)

The year comprised alternately twelve & thirteen months or moons. The months were:

December	Kiwu'kskuts.
January	Ka'-at
February	P-ra'-pa'
March	pa'kutau'-i-u
April	pa'kuwutu'-rukut
May	pa'linwa'karu'ks.

Pawnee moons. (2)

June	para'aruk
July	para'kish
August	pa'arehuts
September	Kisat'u
October	huta
November	Kiwukiki

The intercalary month, usare'aku, was usually inserted at the close of the summer months.

winter, picikut, comprehended Dec. Jan. Febr.
Spring, ora'ekaru, " Mch, Apr. ~~May~~
Summer, hut, " June, July, Aug., ~~Sept.~~
autumn, letskuki " Sept. Oct. Nov.

The Warm season (Kutikaru season) was distinguished from the cold (time of the year.)

Their moon-computation often involved them intricately, & they were obliged to have recourse to objects about them to verify their computations. Eclipses have been known to be disturbed or broken up on that point. As an aid to memory they frequently made use of notches cut in a stick or some similar device for the computation of nights (days were counted by nights) or even of mos. & years. Pictographically day, daytime was represented by a six- or 8 pointed star *, *, as a symbol of the sun; a simple cross x (star) was symbol of a night, and a crescent (, represents a moon or lunation. — (and on page 745)

Pawnee myths (3.)

moon and month: *pá* (p. 743).

day and sun, same word, *sakúru*.

sun masculine, moon feminine.

morning & evening star they believed to be the same
body always, *opiri'kut*.

north star was stationary to them; *Kuradi'wuri*.

dipper; the great dipper *terahari'kuts*.

Pleiades were associated with cold weather &
called *duka*.

milky way *t'iret Kirarut urutu*: the line
where the two hollow hemispheres close
together that form the sky.

Kituraru'usu turkey's foot - a group of stars
in Cassiopeia.

rainbow *uraki'iks* - don't point at it, or your fingers
will decay & fall off.

In travel never move East, because the heavenly
bodies all go westwards; a rule rarely
observed by them at the expense of convenience.
(end, p. 744)

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

ma ^h a	spring	425
ab ^h ade	summer	425
ma ^h a	autumn	424
ma ^h ana	winter	425

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

miemahíse	spring	416
miemáhe	summer	417
base	autumn	403
masé and mána	winter	419

Mandan.

Months ;

Monat der Kalten Tage	Jannar
Monat der Rangzeit des Wolfes	Februar
M. der Kranken Augen	März
M. des Jagdwildes	April
M. der Maissaat oder der Blüthen,	Mai
M. der Beerenreife	Juni
M. der Kirschenreife	Juli
M. der Pflaumenreife	August
M. der Maisreife	September
M. der fallenden Blätter	Oktober
M. der gefrorenen Flüsse	November
M. des kleinen Frostes	December

Dr. Heinrich Schurtz, Privatdoc. Naturw. Leipzig
Katechismus der Völkerkunde — Lpzg 1893
(p. 78; Zeitmessung & Kalender)

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

béhinūnde	spring	443.
raskeke	summer	443
ptānde	autumn	439
	winter	

Winnebago moons.

From Elijah M. Haines, the Amer. Indian, pp. 429, 430.

Me-tow-zhe-raw	1 st moon	"drying the earth."
Maw-ka-wee-raw	2 ^d	"digging the ground"
Maw-o-anaw	3 ^d	"hoeing corn"
Maw-hock-ra-wee-daw	4 ^d	"corn tasselling"
Wu-toch-aw-he-raw	5 th	"corn popping or harvest time"
Ho-waw-zho-ze-raw	6 th	"elk whistling"
Cha-ka-wa-ka-raw	7 th	"deer running"
Cha-ka-wak-cho-naw	8 th	"deer's horn dropping"
Honch-wu-ho-no-nik	9 th	"little bear's time"
Honch-we-hut-ta-raw	10 th	"big bear's time"
mak-hu-e-kee-ro-koK	11 th	"coon running"
Ho-a-do-Ku-noo-nuk	12 th	"fish running"

The Winnebagos reckon twelve moons for a year, divide the year into summer & winter & subdivide summer into spring, summer & fall. They call it winter while there is snow on the ground. Spring is the commencement of their year. They frequently have disputes about the fault in their reckoning of the moons in the year & differ somewhat in the names of their moons. They reckon by nights, not days; year is winter to them; take no notice of the summer & winter solstices or of the two equinoxes.

Sakota moons,

In Stephen R. Riggs, a Dakota-English
Dictionary; Contributions VII, pp 564. 565.
under the term wi, lunar month.

See also "method of reckoning time"
~~mode of computing time~~, in
Dak. grammar & texts of the same, Contributions Vol.
IX, — 165. 166.

~~Isangti~~
~~Franklin~~ ² Dakota.
 (nearly Isangti)

L. R. Riggs Dictionary, Washington, 1890.
Full list on column pages 564. 565.

January	wi teki	"the land moon"
February	wicata wi	"the racoon moon"
March	istawicayagan wi	"the sore-eye moon"
April	magao kada wi	See 210. geese laying moon etc etc etc.
May	wo'upi wi	"planting moon"; see capawapton wi.
June or July	wajú'ste'ca'sa wi	the moon in which strawberries are ripe. pg. 563.

August

September

October wajúpi wi, or wi wajúpi the
 moon when the Indians lay up rice;
 answering nearly to October; pg 563.

November ta-Kiyú'xa wi the moon, when
 deer copulate; Kiyú'xa is the time for cop. use
 of animals.

NAMES OF MONTHS OR MOONS.

magagáliwi	1st moon, March;	"when the geese comes up from the south" 376.
pezítoiwámpiwik	2nd moon, April;	"when the grass springs up"
shunkamanitucíncatónwik,	3rd moon, May	"when the wolves have their young" 376
ptekiuháwik	4th moon, June	"the rutting time of the buffalo"
čāpasháwik	5th moon, July	"when the cherries are red"
čāpasápawik	6th moon, August,	"black cherry moon" when the cherries are ripe"
čāpwakpehíwik	7th moon, September	"when the leaves become yellow"
čāpwakpeínhpa	8th moon, October	"when the leaves fall"
wiktokaicámina	9th moon, November	"when the first snow falls"
pteyuktahashínawáshte	10th moon, December	"when ^{the} robes are good"
pteicúlawashteyutawik	11th moon, January	"the time when young buffalo (in utero) are good to eat"
shunkamánituganáshkiwik	12th moon, February	"when the wolves go mad" 376.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

wetu	Spring	"three moons, coming in of spring"	
beloketu	fair weather	coming of summer	376
ptanetu	coming ⁱⁿ of autumn,	three fall months	376
waniitu	coming ⁱⁿ of winter,	three winter months	376.

Dakota,

From Elijah M. Harris, the Amer. Indian, pp. 430.

Is this Longs' moon - list? I, 441?

The Dakotas in general designate their moons as follows:

wi tehi	January:	moon of the brave; or cruel moon
wicata wi	February:	moon of the cats, or of the running badger; or the raccoon moon.
istawicayazan wi	March:	snow-sickness moon; or of sore eyes.
magaokado wi	April:	game moon; or moon of the laying of the geese.
wozupi wi	May:	moon of green leaves, or plantations.
wazustecasa wi	June:	turtle moon, or strawberries moon.
wasunpa wi	July:	moon of buffalo cows, or of midsummer.
wasuton wi	August:	hind moon; harvest moon.
psinhnaketu wi	September:	moon of the crop.
wazupi wi	October:	wild rice moon.
takiyusha wi	November:	moon of the deer.
tahecapsun wi	December:	favorable moon, or moon of the stag that sheds its horns.

I.
Divisions of time
among the Kayowe-Tutais.

From my Collectanea 15, p. 237 239.
Banks, Introduction p. 105.

po-ūngi autumnal season; begins the year — aidegukū
when the leaves are falling, turn red.

sa'-ada ^{is plural} winter; lit. "cool"; t'ūl se'enda when snow falls.

a-osse'kī spring-time; lit. "all green"; ākīnaki
when the leaves are sprouting.

pa'-igi ^(-kia) summer, giāsa'hē when the sun is hot.

gi'ego early

giātā' to-day; Intro. i-ae tē'ki'.

kiāta day; kiāta & hīgotsāto all day, the whole day.

tū'htegi or tūptegi last night

hīgopu' (or hīganbu) tēgi every night ^{night, giaki.}

kiāta & sātut the whole day, p. 233.

pāi sun; pā' bōta sunrise

pō' moon; pō'x te-ita is full moon 239. Intro. : pā'-o.

sā-i, sāyi year

J. 105

kā'hīn' ika, kiā'hīn' morning, J. 105

kiāssa noon

tē' kiāssa afternoon

pā' ya sunset

tē'hē, tē'hī evening

Divisions of time
among the Kayowe Indians.

II.

From Introduction, p. 106.

The names of months as far as remembered by
my informants, are as follows:

- 1 Te'iko pa'-o
- 2 Ko'rie pa'-o
- 3 pa'-i aKonti'
- 4 ta'-okun u'd pa'-o "month of antelope horns falling"
- 5 Ko'kue' pa'-o "blossom month" 1st April
- 6 Sa aKonti'
- 7 Ko'kue' pa'-o (note above) about March.

- Mooney's Corrections.
- 3 = Pai A'gon'ti summer = pretty soon I will come (legend)
 - 4 = Täguñodal Pa
 - 5 = Kagiñat Pa

Labrador Eskimo.

From Erdmann's Diary.

nohalluit "breeding time" of the reindeer. May. pg. 207
The reindeer is called in its first year noxak;
noxaitok being a cow before calving.

Month names.

The Anglo-Saxon months were called as follows, according to ~~Fowler~~, Wm. Chauncey Fowler:
The English language in its elements and forms.
New York 1873 pp. 461 - 462.

- January wulf monad, wolf month, because
in this month wolves were most mischievous.
- February: "spring wort," because the worts then begin
to sprout: in aeg: sprout - Kels.
- March: lenct monad, the lengthening month,
the mo. of the lengthening days.
- April: oorten monad, because Easter fell in
April. Probably "oosten."
- May: tri milci "three milkings", because the
cows were then milked three times a day.
- June mede monad; the cattle were then turned
out to feed in the 'meadows'
- July hey monad "hay month"
- August arn monad, "barn month."
- September gerst monad, "grisk month", the new
corn being then carried to the mill.
- October wyn monad "wine month"
- November wynde monad, 'windy month'
- December wynter monad, cold growing then intense.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

ishc ^v ípit	Spring	363
hawirítikut	Summer	363
niskūh	autumn	358
p'sikút	Winter	363.

Wichita months

In mfr. p. 134 — Incomplete; from Chester Collins,
May 5, '92

year Kīts Kīrīzā

January hāk rī'arōs "trees frosted over" —

April hār'hār'h wō'kēs "buds coming out."

May hā-ak ātar "leaves coming together"

June nāntsasi' Kītsa Small (month?)

July nāntsasi' wātsa big (?)

October hāk i'kāts "leaves falling" —

SEASON OF THE YEAR.

arárika	Spring	350.
líat	Summer	350.
lítskoki	autumn	347
píčíkat	Winter	351.

under the word moon, p. 349.

Kóru moon

Kíwaks duck moon (November)

lút snake moon, October

Katíharu six months, six moons.

D I V I S I O N S O F T I M E .

in use

among the Creek or Maskoki Indians,

Indian Territory.

Maskoki manuscript I, 14, II, 321.

year is o'lolopi, u'lolopi; but may also be expressed by the

term for summer, miski. Their year begins January first,

and consists of $12\frac{1}{2}$ moons or lunations, which causes them to

skip one moon every second year. A lunation is hasi. *The moon or the month begins with the new moon.*

seasons: tasa'h'tchi spring; miski summer; *in fact they had only two seasons, summer and winter, miski and lafo.*
'lafo-haki autumn, lit, "winter-going to be";

'lafo winter, -Hayi hot weather and summer; kasapi cold
winter began at the buck or new corn feast (in August), Hairs 431. weather.

January: lafo tchosi "winters younger brother"

February: hutali' hasi "wind moon"

March: tasaXtchudshi "little spring (moon)"

April: tasaXtchi 'lako "great spring (moon)"

May: ki = hasi "mulberry moon"

June: kadsho' = hasi "blackberry moon"

July: hayudshi hasi "little ripining (moon)"

August: hayo 'lako "great ripining (moon)"

September: otawoska "chestnut (moon)" (not exact signification).

October: otawoska 'lako "great chestnut (moon)"

November: iholi hasi "frost (moon)" (?) *Hairs 431: "falling-leaf moon"*

December: 'lafo lako "great winter (moon)"

They have also a name for the intercalary moon, which is called
the moon without name: hasi lotchi'lka siga (sigut); see Cr. mfr II, 321.

Divisions of time

in use

among the Creek or Maskoki Indians, Ind. T.

year is o'lo'lopi', u'h'lo'lopi'; but may also be expressed by the term for summer, mi'ski'. This year begins January first, and consists of 12 1/2 moons or lunations, which causes them to skip one moon every second year. A lunation is ha'si'.

seasons: ta'sa'htchi spring; mi'ski' summer;
la'fo = ha'ki autumn, lit. "winter = going to be";
la'fo winter. - Hayi hot weather and summer; kasapi cold weather.

January: la'fo tch'osi "winter's younger brother"

February: kutali' ha'si "wind ~~month~~ moon"

March: tasax'tch'udshi "little spring (moon)"

April: tasax'tchi la'ko "great spring (moon)"

May: ~~la'fo~~ ki' = ha'si "mulberry moon"

June: kadok'o' = ha'si "blackberry moon"

July: hay'udshi "little ripening (moon)"

August: hayo la'ko "great ripening (moon)"

September: otawoska "chestnut (moon)" (not exact size of fruit)

October: otawoska la'ko "great ~~large~~ chestnut (moon)"

November: ich'oli "frost (moon)" (?) falling leaves? Haines,

December: la'fo la'ko "great winter (moon)"

They have also a name for the intercalary moon.

Cha'ta months,

From Rev. Byington's Dictionary, volume H-K.

But very few Choctaws know all the names, or know when the months come in or go out; They are alphabetically to be when a person can be found who can do it. They are according to:

Iyapoli, Dec. 31, 1856. | Hapintobi, Oct. 23, 1854.

hushbissa November	hushbi'hi	hushbi'hi; ended Oct. 21
hushk'v December,	hushbi'ssa	hushbissa, 2 ^d Nov. 21
	hushk'v	hushk'v 2 ^d Dec. 20
	hushatak'kon	hushatak'kon Jan. 19
hush hoponi	hush-hoponi	hushhoponi Febr.
tchafis Konno	chafis kono close of year	hushop iskitini March famine small
		hushopo tchito April famine great (orchofo tchito)
tchafotchito	chafotchito (first month)	
hushkointchush	hushkoi tchush	hushkoi tchito May
	hushkoi tchito	hushkointchush June
	hushmahli	hushwatultak July
hushwatontak August.	hushwatullak	hushmahli August
tek i ⁿ hushi	tekin' hushi	teki ⁿ hushi September

(luak motholi - this name is doubled) { cardinal points:
hushi ai okatula west
hushi akotcha ka east;
hushi is sun and moon.

Iyapoli said, the year began with April, chafotchito.

The months were in two divisions: two for the summer, two for winter. hushi is a lunar month.

Alleged.

Months.

l'afotchosi	January	"winters younger brother"
nutalihasi	February	"wind month"
t'asax'tchudshi	March	"little spring month"
tasax'tchilako	April	"big spring month"
kihasi	May	"mulberry month"
kadshohasi	June	"blackberry month"
hayudshi h'asi	July	"little ripening month"
hayo l'ako h'asi	August	"big ripening month"
otawosk'loka l'ako h'asi	October	"large chestnut month"
otawoska h'asi	September	"chestnut month"
iholi h'asi	November	(Hairs: falling leaf moon, 43)
l'afolako h'asi	December	"big winter" month "

*They have also a name for the intercalary month,
had two seasons only. Hairs, 43!
winter & summer.*

Seasons of the year.

t'asā'htchi	spring time	14
miski, hayi	summer, warm weather	14
l'afohagi	autumn	14
l'afō	winter	14.
h'aji; Kasapi	hot (warm), cold weather	14

winter began after the buck or new corn feast, which was in August. Hairs, 43!

From R. M. Loughbridge's ~~Miss~~ ^{Muskogee} Dictionary, 1890, Creek.

MONTHS.

Rvfo-cuse	January	42.
Hotyle-hvse	February	29.
Tasahcuce	March	49.
Tasace-rakko	April	3.
Ke-hvse	May	49.
Kvco-hvse	June	43.
Hiyuce	July	43.
Hiyo-rakko	August	4.
Oto-woskuce	September	70.
Oto-waskv-rakko	October	54.
Ehole	November	54.
Rvfo-rakko	December	22.

Seasons of the year.

Tasahce	spring	76.
Meske. Hiyo	summer	79.
Rafo-hakof, Rvfo-hake	autumn, fall.	28. 4.
Rvfo	winter	90.

Vocabulary of Clay McCauley & his Report, Annual V B.O.E. p. 524 (1881)

MONTHS.

Lafutsusi

Hotali hasi

Hotali hasi lako

Kihasutsi

Kihasi lako

Katcho hasi

Hayutsi

Hayutsi lako

Otawaskutsi

Otawaska lako

Iholi

Lafo lako

~~Lafutsusi~~

January
February

little winter

"wind moon" XIX. 58

"strong wind moon"

"mulberry moon"

"big mulberry moon"

"all leaves out"

"make berries"

September

October

November

December

"no wind"

"cold weather"

~~"little winter"~~

tá'sá'htchi

miski

lafo hagi

lafo

hagi, kaspápi

springtime

summer & sweat

autumn

winter

hot, cold weather.

Mask. I, 14

They have 12 months in the year, not 12 1/2.

Seasons of the year.

pállì ammuna	spring of the year (<i>first of heat</i>)	17.
tùmi pállì	summer	18.
hashtulámmuna	fall of year (<i>first of winter</i>)	18.
hashtula	winter	18.
kutchá kapássa	cold weather	18.
kutchá pállì	hot weather	18.
kutchá umba	wet weather	18.
kutchá ikumbu, igu'mbu	dry weather	18.
hafammi	year	18.

Points of compass.

fálami	north	23.
hashi-a yutahaga	east	23.
uka amahali	south <i>"water from blowing"</i>	24
hasi a-iupyaka	west	24

Natchez moons.

Lat. about 35° ; from Elyah M. Harris
pp. 430. 431 (and this from Gayarré?)

They had thirteen moons, the first corresponding to March. It is not among those mentioned below.

moon of the deer: march.

moon of the strawberries: April.

moon of the old maize: May.

moon of the watermelons, June

moon of the peaches, July.

moon of the mulberries August.

moon of the new corn September

moon of the turkeys October

moon of the buffaloes November

moon of the bears December

moon of the geese January

moon of the chestnuts February.

DIVISION OF THE YEAR.

--oO!Oo--

Dr. A. Rink, The Eskimo Tribes, vol. II, pg. 119.

The year they divide according to the changes of the moon, and the months are designated by their number, counting from the first change after the first appearance of the star asit (Atair, = α Aquilæ) in the morning twilight. Formerly they began numbering from the first change after the shortest day, and this still being maintained in some places, it sometimes gives rise to misunderstanding. The natives are very skilled in calculating in advance the arrival of the shortest day by observing the position of the sun and the said star. There was a dispute between one of them and the foreigners, in which the native proved to be right. As for the rest, it is well known that the Eskimo tribes, moreover divide the year into seasons, named after the different occupations and especially the different kinds of game to be had, and consequently varying according to the localities.

T I M E D I V I S I O N S .

in use

among the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians of
Southwestern Oregon.

The smallest unit of time with these Indians is the day of twenty-four hours or waitash, from the verb waita, to pass the 24 hours. The day of sunshine is called by the same term waitash, while night is pshin.

The day is subdivided as follows:

paktgish dawn, appearance of daylight.

nilaksh sunrise, full daylight.

mbushant in the morning, or forenoon.

shapash a tiniē/⁻kska it is forenoon.

plaikishtka a shappash the sun is culminating.

shewatXash noon:

shewatXolash afternoon.

litXi evening before sunset.

kish sunset, kishemi at sunset.

yunigsXeni just after sundown; red sky at sundown.

pshin tatXelam midnight.

The four phases of the moon are named nearly in the same manner as with us:

first quarter: ukaukosh tgelXmanka "the moon stands upright"

second quarter: ukauXosh (or shapash) at kaltki "the moon is full".

third quarter: shapash shukuashka " it is half moon "

fourth quarter: shapash k'leka " the moon is dead "

For the seasons of the year the Klamath Indians employ terms not very different from ours in their origin. Their year (illolash, il'holash) begins with the end of the harvest of fruits, seeds and roots, that is with the commencement or middle of September:

sha'hlam or shalam autumn.

luldam winter, lit. " in the fog season "

shko spring, lit, "pullulating"; shkoshemi, shko-emi in spring

pata summer, lit, "drying up ".

Between these seasons they interpose the following transitional periods:

sha'hlmalXuish beginning of the autumn

shko-uapka spring comes on; winter is soon over.

pata-giulshemi at the end of summer.

For the months of the year they adopt in their dealings with Americans our system of twelve months with their English names; but the aboriginal system is that of counting by moons or lunations twelve and one half in a year. This irrational mode of computation brings confusion into chronology and constant disagreements

with our months. These moons are counted upon the fingers, so that the thumb of the right hand approximately stands for September the index for October etc. They possess another, more natural, though more inaccurate way of stating the time of the year, by naming the fruits, edible roots collected and the fish caught in each of them; What follows may serve as a specimen:

(-emi, -ami, -hami is the temporal case- suffix at the time of,
during)

tsualami in the sagittaria or water potato-season: early in
spring before grass grows.

udsaksami in the "big-sucker" (udsaks) time: about middle of march.

sawalshemi in the "small-sucker" period: beginning of April.

tsuamami when "big-sucker" is caught; first part of April.

pukshami in camass-bulb time: end of May till middle of June.

kashalshemi in the ipo-season: month of June.

woksalsshemi in the pond-lily seed time: for six weeks from the
middle of July.

tsuk'hami in the tsuk-seed season: about middle of July.

tuitchXashlami in the choke-cherry time: from end of August into
September.

temololami in the wild-plum period: from end of August into
September.

kelatchlami in the blue-berry time: in August.

The harvests of the following products last throughout the warmer months and even during a portion of the autumnal season:

i-umami in the berry season.

kshunemi in the haying time: begins in July.

kolalshami in the wild-tobacco season.

ndilshemi in the gudgeon time.

mehiashemi, abbrev. messam in the trout-catching
season.

Kitunaka months.

V. Hyde Baker, in his Nootnay Dictionary & Month
Notes has the follow'g months (nper.)

(nupko) nupko February. Klikok March. ~~mistamo~~ Decb.
mistamo December. — (Ch. has this for November)

He also registers the names of some Christian
church days and those of the week days.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

va ^x sol' himmashkmepl ish-sha ^x	January	<i>"lucero que no trae compañero"</i>	121.
iketmu ^x ish-sha ^x	February		118
xn ^{se} uoseat ish-sha	March	<i>xn. fruita del mar.</i>	XVII 13.
Kaya ^x sak ish-sha ^x	April	<i>(Kay, a small beast on coast)</i>	119.
sippo ^x vifkueu ^x ish-sha ^x	May	<i>sippo^x halcon</i>	121.
imamimam ish-sha ^x	June	<i>im. pitahaya, saguaro</i>	118.
ikohoshtla ^x ish-sha ^x	July		118.
amtikanil ^x ish-sha ^x	August	<i>a. campo verde</i>	116.
kon tchex ^x kwe ish-sha ^x	September	<i>"se seca el pasto"</i>	119.
ketoyavo ish-sha ^x	October		119.
hevve yavo ish-sha ^x	November	<i>"la lievre camina"</i>	117.
nap ^x eyavo ish-sha ^x	December.	<i>nap^xye "zopilote" (?)</i>	121.

	MONTHS.	
kobshuneesamut	January	<i>Amn. Philos. Soc.</i> 430.
kosthabonong bewajowit	February	429.
manamiss	March	430.
wasumaweeseek	April	428.
bedejamish bewajowite	May	430.
wasumaweeseek	June	430.
kowayaseek	July	430.
wadawhegh	August	428.
wasumaweeseek	September	431.
godabonyegh	October	431.
godabonyeesh	November	431.
odasweeteeshamut	December	429.

Lunar months in Carrier.

By Father A. G. Morice in: Notes on the Western Déné -
Transact. of the Canadian Institute, 1892-93. Pag. 106

January :	sa-tsho	the big moon. (tsho <u>big</u>)
February :	tshēz - sēl	the small — ? (sēl <u>small</u>)
March :	tshēz - tsho	the big — ?
April :	shin - uza	moon of the spring.
May	tēkus - uza	moon of the carp.
June :	tañr - uza	moon of the summer.
July :	* Kēsēl - uza	moon of the landlocked salmon.
August	thallo - za	moon of the red salmon.
September	pēt - uza	moon of the bull-trout.
October	yoh - uza (loosed)	moon of the white-fish.
November	panrēn nēt' sēkei	"during its half one (on Lake Stuart; page 112) navigates"
December	sa-tsho - dīn'ai	next to the big moon.

Lunar months in Tsil'ko'tsin

Rev. G. G. Morice in Transact. Can. Inst. 1892-93, pg 106:

March	" moon when one comes out of the subterranean huts."
April	moon of the sucker
May	
June	
July	moon of the Kes, or white-fleshed salmon.
August	moon of the red-fleshed salmon.
September	
October	
November	moon of all entering the subterranean huts."
December	moon of the ice.

The twelve lunar months in Tse'ke'he.

Rev. A. G. Morice in Lis: Notes on the Western
Dene; Transactions of the Canadian Institute, session
1892 - 93. 8^o Toronto 1894. Pag. 106.

The first of these months corresponds nearly to January.

January	int'sih-sa	moon of the wind
February	yastese-sa	moon of the snowstorms.
March	akta-inga	moon of the golden eagle.
April	ratge-inga	moon of the wild goose.
May	tas-inga	moon of the black bear.
June	meneh-tshe'-the'oge	moon when they (goslings) take to the water.
July	he'keta	the buffalo "ruts"
August	etsig-inga	moulting moon.
September	sa-tsetle	little moon
October	sa-tshi	great moon
November	e'ka-i	"the (animals') fat disappears"
December	me-then'-then'-tsetle	"what freezes is covered with bare ice".

Moons of the Inca - Peruvians.

Geogr. Brühl, Culturvölker alt-amerikas, pp. 240. 241.

The "children of the sun" appear to have had a smaller astronomical knowledge than the Chibchas north of them.

Their year, huata, had 12 lunations, and according to Alex. v. Humboldt embraced 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes - hence eleven days less than the solar year.

These 11 days were "days of leisure" & devoted to rejoicing. The moon (raymi) had four quarters & began with the ^{first} ~~second~~ day of the new moon:

1 st moon: (after winter solstice)	Raymi	sun sacrifices by the Inca.
2 ^d moon	huchuy poccoy	first maize-ear.
3 ^d moon	hatun poccoy	maize almost ripe
4	paucar huaray	fear of fire-lighting.
5	arihuay	crops begun
6	aymuray	crops brought in & ploughing
7	cusquic raymi	this great feast.
8 th	anta situa	military exercises
9	capac situa	sowing of potatoes, maize & quinoa
10	umu raymi	youths of nobility girded with the huacaca, & marriage of girls.
11 th	aya marca	feasts of the dead & brewing of chicha.
12 th	capac raymi	celebration of large, solemn games. —

The Inca Inti Capac introduced a "great solar year," "inti-p-huata" and rectified the computation of time by fixing the length of the year to 365 days and 6 hours (montezinos).

Muisca Calendar.

§ Pg. 239 [†] Gust. Brühl, Culturvölker Altamerikas,

Bochica said to have introduced the computations of time in use among the Chibchas, who had three kinds of years: a civil year (Zocam), beginning after the winter solstice, a ritual-priestly year, with 37 moons and an agricultural year, with 12 moons and extending from one rainy season to the next one.

The length of their moon seems to have been on an average calculation, 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds. More on pg 240.

Moons of the Atlatl.

manuscript, p. 68.

Periods of the year: the months are counted from the new moon.

Atchi-ulandatch one of the winter months; much snow

atál'ka a cold month, with snowstorms.

atchá'-uyu 5th, 5th

pá'mi nishná'xít now it is spring

me'gwi summer; pé' me'gá "it is summer"

hiptchaip autumn —

ggub, ngub pé'mi it is after summer

pé'mi kumpiaúsh yau now it is winter; yau, i-au again.

api-ó'-ush yu it is winter again; yu again.

adsha'mpak January; really means north; it is called
wapál ató'b "big moon, head moon" and the
first month of the year.

lábí, láb about April; budding month.

nishná'xít about May, and succeeding the lábí
me'k one month in summer

ggub, ggubi hot month about August; harvest time.

wíflu me'k hottest month, midst of summer.

Seasons of the year

nitliitu

sni

mindoketu

wani'-itu

ma'shta

wetu

autumn

cold

summer

winter

hot weather

spring

389

391

390

391.

MONTHS.

"the month of the seven cold days"	71.
"The pairing month"	71.
"The month of weak eyes" etc.	71.

Division of time among the Makah,
after James G. Swan, The Indians
of Cape Flattery, in Sm. Contr. 1869. p. 91.

The year (or tsark-wark-itchie) consists of two periods, of six months or moons, of which the first begins in December, the second in June. They may be called the warm and the cold period. This owing to the fact ~~that~~ of these periods being only six months duration, that it is so difficult for them to tell their ages. I have never known them to remember the proper age of a child of over 2 years. They often connect the birth of an individual with some memorable event: smallpox, wrecking of a vessel, arrival of a white man to visit among them.

Seasons are the same as ours: Klairk-Shilol spring, Klapaiitch summer, Kwi-atk autumn, wakepuett winter, put'll ~~or~~ or moon seems to mean season as well.

December: Sehwow-as = put'll; moon when the se-whow or chet-a-pook, the California grey whale makes its appearance.

January: a-akwis put'll whale's young (breed) moon.

February: Kluk-lo-tchis to put'll moon when ~~the~~ weather is bettering, days lengthening. Women go out in canoes after firewood without the men.

Makah. (2)

- March ^(Kow-wid finback whale, pg 99) o-olukh put'hl } ^{pg. 98: o-o tukh put'hl} } ^{finback whales (ambyg)} } moon, pg 91.
- April Ko Kose - Kar - dis put'hl, sprouts & buds moon,
- May Kar Kwush put'hl strawberry & salmon berry moon,
- June hay - sairK - toke put'hl (pg 99: hā-sairK.) } ^{red huckleberry} } moon.
- July Kar Ke - Sup - he ^{supple of put'hl, pg 99.} put'hl } moon of the wild } ^{currants, gooseberry & Sallal - Gaultheria} }
- August wee - Kookh, ^{wee - Kookh, pg 99.} season of fresh or repose of the } ^{tribe; no fish taken or berries picked.} }
- September Kars put'hl; all kinds of work commenced, esp. } ^{by cutting wood etc.} }
- October Kwas-te put'hl: moon to catch the tsa- } ^{tarwha a species of rock fish with a} } ^{buoy on a trolling line.} }
- November tchā - Kairsh put'hl; season of work and } ^{screaming birds.} }

daka (dah-Kah) term for one month's duration, & moon on sky.

Kle - se - hark daylight, day time, pg. 95. + 92.

che - alit a day & night, used with } ^{numerals.} } 92. 95

yo'we sunrise 92.

ka Kasse noon

art'hl - hā' tchitl sunset

artukol evening

up' tchā - hā' o midnight.

(K, f, v, the wanting - Makah) (R not with lye - only graphic sign).

Divisions of time noticed.

among the Atfalati tribe of the Kalapuya Indians, of
Northwestern Oregon.

Their lunations (atob) begin with the new moon (wapal atob)
The first quarter of the moon is: yedsh tokeloi atob; the full
moon, kopinfu atob; the third quarter: tchastu atob. The year ,
amidshu, begins in autumn.

The earlier Kalapuyas did not notice the summer months and
hence had only six moons in the year, but at present they have
twelve:

1st month: atchiutchutin; after harvest these Indians are still
out.

2d month: atchalankuaik; commencing to get the sagittaria-root
from the lake (mamptu); Gaston Lake, Oregon.

3d month: alangitapi; they go into the houses to pass the winter.

4th month: adshapak; "good (month)"; not bad weather.

5th month: atalka (atob); they stay all day in the winter houses.

6th month: atchiulantadsh, "out of provisions"; some hunt, some
starve.

7th month: atcha-uyu: first spring; women dig camass-root. r

8th month: amanta kitantal: pounding the (cooked) camass.

9th month: atantal: about May camass begins to blossom.

10th month: anishnalyu: "camass is now ripe.

11th month: ameku, or wayoyu ameku: midst of summer.

12th month: akupiu, end of summer, August.

Divisions of time noticed

among the Atfálati tribe of the Kalapuya Indians, of
Northwestern Oregon.

Their lunations (atób) begin with the new moon (wapál atób)
The first quarter of the moon is: yédsh tókeloi atób; the full
moon, kopínfu atób; the third quarter: tchástu atób. The year,
amídshu, begins in autumn.

The earlier Kalapuyas did not notice the summer months and
hence had only six ~~weeks~~^{moons} in the year, but presently they have twelve:

1st month: atchiutchútín; after harvest these Indians are still
out.

2d month: atchá-lankuaik; commencing to get the sagittaria=
root from the lake (mámptu); Gaston Lake, Oregon.

3d month: alángitapi; they go into the houses ~~for winter season.~~
to pass the winter.

4th month: adshámpak; "good (month)"; not bad weather.

5th month: atálka (atób); they stay all day in the winter houses

6th month: atchiúlantadsh, "out of provisions"; some hunt, some
starve.

7th month: atchá-uyu: first spring; women dig camass-root.

8th month: amánta kitántal: pounding the (cooked) camass.

9th month: atántal: about May camass begins to blossom.

10th month: aníshnalyu: camass ^{is} now ripe.

11th month: améku, or wayóyu améku: midst of summer.

12th month: akúpiu, end of summer, August.

Aht moons,

From Sproat, Scenes & Study of Savage life (in
Vancouver Island, B.C.) by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.
London 1868. 12^{mo}. pp. 295 -

apoonit-nas and top-hoop-cheilh midday, p 296.
Klak-ok-Kwiluge day before yesterday, 299.

autumn, Kloopidg, 300. early part of summer soot-widg;
from tsowit, salmon, 305

November (as 1st month)) not found
December 2^d

January 3 Hayeski Kamilh (~~not found~~) 298.

February 4th Kasiti'milh

March 5th (from novb.), ayakamilh

April 6th outlo' Kamilh

May 7th o-okamilh, p 302.

June 8 ta-Kladkamilh, 304

July 9 Kowishi'milh

August 10 (not found)

September 11 satsope-us.

October 12th Enako-usimilh

13th chee-yakamilh

Zeitrechnung der Flakit.

Dr. Aurel Krause: Die Flakit Indianer, Jena, Costenoble 1885, pp. 353. 354

Das Jahr, tāk "Winter", wird in 10 Monate, diē, von verschiedenen Zeitnamen eingeteilt. Namen & Bedeutungen sind:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. diē-Klēm | Aug. bis <u>Oktober</u> ; | "grosser Monat". |
| 2. Ko Kohā'-diē | November | Schnee auf den Bergen |
| 3. schēnach-diē | December | d. erste Schnee fällt. |
| 4. tauwok-diē | Januar, | die Gänse (tauwok) ziehen fort |
| 5. ssik-diē | Februar | der Bär (ssik) hat Junge. |
| 6. hīn tānach a diē | März | der erste Regen fällt. |
| 7. Kērāno diē | April | die ersten Blumen erscheinen. |
| 8. Kachlat Ko diē | Mai | weisse Blumen blühen |
| 9. atkadācha diē | Juni | die Vögel legen Eier (atkadā) |
| 10. rchāt diē | Juli | der Lachs (rchāt) erscheint. |

Da die Benennungen von Naturerscheinungen hergenommen sind, die in d. ganzen Gebiete nicht gleichzeitig eintreffen, so haben sie wohl nur locale Bedeutung. Die obigen Namen wurden uns in Hüna mitgeteilt. Der zweite Monat liegt bei d. Tchilkat jekeri Kiech "dunkle Tage" (November), der dritte, December red Kulich.

Die Tage der Woche, sson - dēchrat werden genannt: erster, zweiter Tag (dēch, gwei). Montag tlēk (ein) jekerikat; Dienstag, dēch jekerikat.

The eighteen "months" of the Maya Indians
of Yucatan.

From Quotations Brühl, Altinvolken, p. 238 (rot.)

Pop

Uo

Zip

Tzoz

Tzec

Kul

Yaxkin

Mol

Chen

Yax

Lac

Ceh

Mac

Kan Kin

Muan

Pax

Kayab

Cumhu.

The eighteen "Months" of the Tarasca Indians
in Michoacan.

Gust. Brühl, Culturvölker, p. 236.

Intacaci'

Indehuni'

Intecamoni'

Interuni'hi'

Intamohui'

Inizcatolohui',

Imatatohui'

Itzbachaa

Intoxihui'

Intaxihui'

Intechaqui'

Intechotahui'

Inteyabchitzin'

Intaxitohui'

(and 4 not named.)

The ~~eighteen~~^{twenty} days of the Aztec moon.

Gust. Brühl, Culturvölker H.A. p 234.

The civil year or xihuitl ("fresh grass") was subdivided in 18 moons and five nemontemi "empty days or days of misfortune". Moons were divided in 4 groups of five days each and the day, accord'g to Gama, in 16 parts or hours. The day began at midnight as among Asiatics. The last group of days was devoted to the holding of fairs or market-days.

13 years formed a small cycle or Halpilli Kaxt, 4 Halpilli made one revolution, Umlauf, xiuhmolpilli, two x. — one ago, huehuetilitzli. Every day & every moon had a hieroglyphic sign.

Days: Cipactli Seethies
cheacatl wind
calli house

cuetzpalin lizard
coatl snake

miquitzli death

mazatl deer

tochtli rabbit

atl water

itzcuintli dog

ozomatli monkey

malinalli Reitzholz

acatl reed

ocelotl Tiger-cat

quauhtli eagle

cozcaquauhtli rey delos go-
pilotes.

ollin motion

tecpatl ~~pettle~~, flat, sleep

quiahuatl rain

xochitl flower.

The eighteen Aztec moons, according
to Gama.

Gustavus Smith, *Culture of the Alt. Americas*, p. 234 (note)

The civic year was xihuitl (fresh grass). 13 y^s formed a
small cycle or tlalpilli — "Knot"

Tititl

Itzcalli

Xilomanalitzli

Tlacaxipehualitzli

Tozoztontli

Huey Tozoztli

Toxcatl

Etzalqualitzli

Tecuilhuitzintli

Huey Tecuilhuitl

Miccailhuitzintli

Huey Miccailhuitl

Ochpanitzli

Pachtli

Huey Pachtli

Quecholli

Panquetzaliztli

Atemoztli.

Nemontemi, prob. between # 19 and # 20.

Gama states, that the Aztec era began with the year 1091
A.D. The beginning of the year he puts on January 9, most of the other authors
on Febr. 26.

I. Months Lists obtained.
— Algonkin —

Delaware — Miami
Delaware — Miami (Heckew. mamm. Aust.)
Shawnee — (Three lists)
Ojibwa, I. Ty, Kansas.
Ojibway, Iroquois
Narantsoak by Rasles.
Penobscot ~~of Vetroville~~
Passamaquoddy
Micmac, by Rand
Maliseet by Chamberlain
Miami, seasons.
Peoria, after John Charley
Cheyenne, moons & epochs
Menomonee
Cree 1) by Decombe; 2) by Hayden
Arapaho, seasons, by Hayden
Arapaho, " Hayden
Siksika or Blackfeet " Hayden
Ki

II. Months Lists obtained.

Sakota affinity.

Sioux. Months, by Hayden. Seasons, Hayden.
Hidatsa: Seasons Hayden ; 3 seasons by Matthews.
Assiniboin ; seasons, — Hayden.
Crow, seasons, Hayden
Mandan, from H. Schurz, months
" from Hayden seasons.

Masko'ki tribes

Creek, 1) by Seabridge 2) by myself
Seminole, Clay McCauley.
Chicasa, seasons

Pawnee

Arikara, seasons, by Hayden.
Wichita mos. (only six)
Atlatlati - Kalapuy.
Alamath - Lake to Modoc. months & seasons.
Greenland - Eskimo.
^{Labrador Eskimo} ^{Erdmann (not yet)}
Kitunaha [three names of mos.]
Seri (Tinari).
Boethick — moons.
~~Anglosaxon~~

Carrier or Taxkali, Ag. Morice
Tsilkoxtin — same
Tseké'kue — H. G. Morice

Anglosaxon, after Wm Ch Fowler —

Months - Lists.

Lapps, also seasons; Ausland 1890, pp. 508-511
by H. von Aurich.

Cree, Lacombe's Day p. 565 (1874) - under p'sion. -
many refer to birds.

Ojibwé; Long's Expedition 1823 II, 165. some months
have two names.

Dakotas, Long, ibid. I, 441.

Shawano; my red Algonkin super., pp. 82.

See John Buck, on Iroquois months' names as proposed
by somebody; Amer. Anthropol., Jan. 1892, pp. 61.

Abia Ki, Cree (Nehehka) & Hudson's Bay Ind^s, month names
(veteran), by Wm. Mills (lawyer) in Maine Hist. Soc.
Collections VI, pp. 265-272. Boston
1859. 8^{vo}.

Rasko, pag. 478. -

more in XVI (note)

M. Moon-myths of the Dakota; Dr. med. Alfred Müller,
Die Sioux in Mauer, Nord Dakota, 12. Jahrbuch der
Geograph. Gesellsch. von Bern, 1893 pp. 16-27.

Edmann, Labr. Diabul.; see noxalliat.

Cuog, on Iroquois & Huron months, in his Dictionnaire Iroquois -

Ojibwa months.

Obtained in March 1883 from Rev. Ignatius Lonigin,
 of Red Lake Reserve, Minnesota. ^{msc.} Mss. pp. 6-13.

January	kitchi manito gis's	"moon of the Great Spirit."
February	name'bini gis's	"moon of carps."
March	onabani gis's	"moon of snow-crust"
April		
May		
June	oda'imini gis's	"strawberry moon"
July	papashkisi'ga' gis's	"moon of firing, shooting - (on the fourth of July celebrated)"
August		
September	manobmini gis's	"wild rice moon"
October	pina'kwe gis's	" ^{moon} month of falling leaves"
November	kashkátino gis's	"moon of freezing"
December	manito gis'sons (for: manitons gis's)	"the moon of the little god" - Christmas.

New Year's Day: odshindi'wini gishigat "Kissing day";
 probably from a pagan custom.

(Copied)

~~Handwritten, in October 1899, to Smith. Inst.~~

Time Divisions

in use

among the Ottawa Indians, in the
Indian Territory and in Kansas.

Seasons: nibini summer, takwāgi autumn, bibōni
winter.

The moons or months (infr. pg. 62. 63).

January: namkutātē gī'sis "rejoicing ~~month~~ "moon"

February: mā'kwa gī'sis sū's ^{"moon"}~~month~~ of the young bears",
who are born about that time.

March: udshidshā'ku gī'sis "crane moon", cranes
flying north in March.

April: minō'kamik gī'sis "spring ~~month~~ "moon"

May: tā-amīni kī'sis "strawberry ~~month~~ "moon"

June: nibini gī'sis "summer ~~month~~ "moon"

July: apī'ta nibini gī'sis "half summer moon"

August: kikiwāhe nibin' gī'sis "summer going-home moon"

September: takwāgi gī'sis "fall ~~month~~ "moon"

October: pinā'kū gī'sis "falling (leaves) ~~month~~ "moon"

November: amenū gī'sis "rutting (deer) moon"

December: bibōni gī'sis "winter moon"

Abbreviations

current in the Shawano language.

ma for yuma this; see also end of 239.

nēssi, nēshi for ne sayi' 233

pthiwe for pithōwe what is tied around 681.

sa-i', sayi, and yesa'-idshi' 238

ta- for tahi' where, or there

si- for yēssi so, thus; forms comparative's

wa'ksi for wahissi (to be ?) 395

This wrapper contained just
96 sheets on October 15,
1895, when loaned to J. Mooney



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