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***NAA MS 3394, notebook 4***  
***Cree notes and texts collected by Truman Michelson, 1935***  
***Summer***  
***National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution***

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1935 IV

339.4



Collegiate  
Composition Book

B-843



in 1935.I.  
questions based on a text dictated by Wm Allen beginning  
on the bottom of p. 38 - through top of p. 41

p. 38 misiwē all (not miss - as expected from Watkins misewa  
& wēciwak beasts. dwezi Watkins under beast  
& wēyāciwak animals

Kim tumāgeni'wīwak they were summoned. Not  
indep. passive. natumik <sup>he</sup> is summoned.

nētūm summon them him.

natumik .. .. them.

natumikwak summon ye them.

nikiwānīhkan kitci nētūm & gik

I forgot to summon them

nikiwānīkiskis kitci nētūm & gik

I forgot to summon them

Kitci nēgiskātutcik for them to meet.

niki nāgiskawau I met him

mōlsh nigiskēlītēr tāndēh Kā Kī i ci nēgīs-  
not do I know where where I met

He wak

him

Ēgn māgsh and then

Kīgōtci mītutcik they asked each other



niki kə gwi tci mā wə k I asked them -

kə gwi tci mīk ask them them.

kə gwi tci mīh kək ask ye ..

kə gwi tci mā taw (or - tū) let us ask them -

niki kə gwi tci māhtān we have asked him -

kī kī gə gwi tci mā tugi you have asked him

Wan Allan suggests k fng

i tūw tci k they said.

nī tī taw I said to him of itō of Watkins regular in  
Jew & Loombe. construction  
page 1351.

mititwān I said

i tūw k they said.

nī tīguk they said to me of Fox metewān but  
netegōgi

nikī itigunān k they said to us.

i gwan kā ici yā mī tci k "

that is what they said to us. "

kī kī itigunān he said to us in cl.

i gwan kā itī tci k in cl.

that is what he said to us.

kī tci tci k how many.

i gwan tci tci that will be the number.

ihtā ciw k they are that many. \*θ + > ht

peye gub / alone -

i jifuhk when it is winter -

wipətc kət' jifun it will be winter soon

kī t' hāyā nī jifun it was a cold winter

māskūtē kət' t' hāyā nī jifun it may be a cold winter.

kī mī sī kī t' w kōn jipunukh there was much snow in the winter.

jī sīgūt he got up.

jī sīgūw k they got up

nīwip sīgūn I wish to get up -

wip sīgō he wishes to get up. didn't hee - w.

kī cā' s pīn ēgā jī sīgūyānī kī gā nī tāmā hātīn

if you don't get up I will strike you.

jī sīmuk months.

stīrk' deer; also - caribou i tīhtuk deer;

i tūwīt more common than i tūwīt that's what he says.

kā t' h tī kī as many - sr

ihtāhtimū there are as many. in animate.

ihtā ciw k ... as "

[ xhtcā k soul . t' x h k' āstē cīn - shadow ]







Kimipitunēu } he has long arms.  
 Kintōckupitunēu } <sup>of an animal</sup>  
 Kinkuniskēu he has long arms

Kickiniskēsūu he cut off his arm  
 amish tēcitik that will be the  
 number.

ēgiwālgitēk he planned it  
 tōwiskēlik hold out your fore-arms!  
 ēgiwālgitēk he planned it -  
 nigawālgitēn I will plan it.  
 nigāwālgitēn Kiteiwālgitēn mān I  
 forgot to plan it. Haven Wisakwiteāk.

Notes on Harvey Small Boy's Wisakwiteāk story in 1985 III: pp  
 1-18. Wm Allen.

lāli along  
 sāgāhigēmikk on the lake

pēyagū once - not like says Wm Allen.

1 pēpā mēciwāk he was travelling about eating  
 mēpā mēciwā mēciwā I was travelling about eating  
 wēciwā ēwāpētēk distinctly heard. This correct says Wm  
 Allen

Kitāhakai [= Kipiskum at Ruperts] <sup>not interesting</sup>  
 = vulva. uterine  
 uterine her clitoris] of Cree L.  
 piškawāt it ya um breast.

pēpā mētiē mēciwā mēciwā  
 he was going about eating meat.

pēpā mētiē he, she was flying about  
 wēciwā they.

wāgitē on the top <sup>would chat with + grand parents</sup>  
 [brother-in-law + sister-in-law joke each other. mostly obscenely.  
 Atlaupiskat. mostly obscenely.

man can jolly his mother-in-law + father-in-law.  
 a woman . . . doe . . .

a girl can joke her girl cousin (cross or parallel?) on matters  
 of sex. <sup>makes no difference</sup>

a girl can joke her boy cousin (any side)

a boy can joke his girl cousin <sup>any side</sup> + boy cousin

girls can joke their own brothers, sometimes pretty badly -  
 girl + sister - boy + sister - boy + boy.

īspātināk where a high bank was.

īspā mētinan there is a high bank.

īspā mētināk it is a high bank

īspāhtētināk the height of the bank

īspāhtē īspā mētināk

īspātinan high bank

īspālan he flies high up.

c + s one +  
 the same  
 phonemically.



8  
mak'kétinau it is a big bank

Kikt'etinau = the run of the bank.

wá'lae far off

wá'lae a hollow. } a really difference to Allan - I failed to be sure -

wikpan.

é'nogwak read é'nogwak

nogwan it shows

ná' nímah that way way over there.

pécute close

na wata + pécuté a little closer

Kiwá'pash'ténah "do you see it?"

utá'nisimáh then.

ná' Ketotomau what you should do

[nigipécicinin I cut myself walking]

[nigipéciswan I accidentally cut him]

Kitcinahá'pigen that you see well.

nínahá'pin I see plainly

nínahá'pin I sit down

nínahá'gá'pawin I am standing lightly.

píht-hah put it in

píht-hwá he inserts him

píht-hwá he is copulation. really means "he slipped it in".

of putimam of Lacombe  
putimam of Watkins

9  
Kimaciwá'ti u he was copulating with her.

má'ciwá'cin mecum copula.

pígumam he has broken it.

pó'skunam is not used at all by nor at Moose.

pó'skuskum he breaks it by standing on it. is in good use at both places.

Kick'tigwa your eyes. I said Kick'tigu but ukt'igwa his eyes. was corrected. one Allan

seemed to pronounce ukt'igwa

pá'pá'skiteénsh squeeze the juice out of them  
é'napégisit a flat one (stone).

na pégisyn it is flat.

& sp'iskwé'cimuh lie your head on it.

& sp'elímuh he depends upon it.

[not & sp'elímaw not used]

nít-sp'elímuh'tá'awan I rely upon him.

not & sp'elímaw I rely on it.

Kí'skwé'pén he is drunk. he is crazy with drunk.

wí'p-te Kí'skwé'pén he gets drunk easily.

Kí'skwé'u he is crazy

ukt'iguhk in his eye(s)

Ká'gí'skwá after Watkins  
Kí'skwá



wissgāpiu his eyes were sore -  
 ntihtci aklusie his hand is sore - most often used,  
 wissigigātēu his leg is painful -  
 wisagiteihtēu his hand is sore  
 nē'hiich he lay down.

nāpiain lies down.

pinicinih lie down!

wisgitcitan He lay it on the top.

ustigwāu his head.

but ustigwānihk on his head.

nā nāgxtci kagaminiu he was watched

ninānāgstcihan I watched him -  
 W. nā tūwāpū māo

nā nā tūwāpū mīu he was looking for  
 them an. not nāniit as in text.

wihtman tell thou him.

xmpegisilitei is "more in use than  
 -sildpi. "which was flat"

ēcinapags hīgō tēlik where it was flattened  
 nīgā nēpēgātēu I am going to flatten it.

stgilešiu he was glad

kēmīdcisuyān I will have a feed

nīwīmtēisān I want something to eat.

tanigaijiti I wonder <sup>myself</sup> how it will taste.

kē itihkōs-k how I will cook him an  
 itihkōswēu how he cooks it.

1935 III

p. 1. biton.

māw to the <sup>extremely</sup> very weak

kīptciwīkxtciit & it will taste well

wīkxtciin it tastes well.

metcispugwān it tastes badly

p. 5. nīgā sēgs pūwān I will roast it.

kētē sēpūwān he will roast it.

kē sēgs pūwān he has roasted it.

nīgā nāmīhkān kātēisagapūyān I forgot to  
 roast.

pehkunēu he skinned him.

kīfē hkunēu x tihkūh he has skinned the  
 deer.

mānīhtēu he is chopping wood or gathering wood.

mānīswēu he cut off

sēgs pūwēt he roasted

kāi ckwā kīcīswāt after he finished cooking  
 it <sup>Watkins Reiskwa</sup>

kī'ciswēu he is cooking it.

take notice a la  
 Broche.

Crowd above  
 what is that trouble?  
 looks like an  
 intercom. verb.

failed to get - an  
 W. tūkū pūwān  
 is into cusitōre verb  
 of Horden's Class 3.  
 Lacon's class 2.

mutable verb for i



Lacomb  
eagigok  
w. quard.  
ayekiook  
w. w. w. w.  
fits well.

eliquuk hard failed to "juggle".  
tangat I wonder how  
mistake a lot, plenty.

Kifigimitchisoyon for me to have a feed -  
note to same word, but this is practically sonant -  
mige sipastehin I will have it stretched  
sipastehem he stretches it. <sup>see</sup> <sup>W. walking</sup> <sup>under</sup> stretch  
mawte mostly.

sipinxm he makes it last long -  
sipastehigatien it is stretched  
nimistatayen my big belly <sup>cf Lacomb</sup> <sup>+ motay ventral</sup>  
<sup>W. mountain</sup> <sup>W. ventral</sup> <sup>groes</sup>

<sup>cf Lacomb</sup> <sup>+ motay ventral</sup> <sup>W. mountain</sup> <sup>W. ventral</sup> <sup>groes</sup>  
nimistatayen my small belly.  
mehki mistatien he has a big belly  
nawte wafomen he was looking at then  
mistiguh: Allen pronounced - quah  
sticks obviative. <sup>L. yikittouisiur</sup> <sup>W. yekitow - isew</sup> (but not of stick!)

<sup>cf Lacomb</sup> <sup>+ motay ventral</sup> <sup>W. mountain</sup> <sup>W. ventral</sup> <sup>groes</sup>  
elighkwisilitci a forked stick  
lighkwisur it is forked.

<sup>cf Lacomb</sup> <sup>+ motay ventral</sup> <sup>W. mountain</sup> <sup>W. ventral</sup> <sup>groes</sup>  
p.b. sifawicimohut: he went in between the  
forked sticks. <sup>L. sif -</sup> <sup>W. set -</sup> <sup>see p. 10</sup> <sup>line 10</sup> <sup>W. sif -</sup>  
Kistawite in between L. Kitchi Rn  
Kitchi Kufimolu he went out from in between

Kiketchumoliwak they went out from in be-  
tween <sup>see L. sif -</sup> <sup>read nihpupeliwak</sup> probably.

<sup>L. mistatayen</sup> <sup>W. le ventre groes</sup>  
sichpialink they closed together  
Kimagatei faxliwak they opened <sup>W. - paye. see open</sup> <sup>Li - paye. see over it.</sup>  
sipastetayehuk stretch my belly <sup>- Taiye -</sup> <sup>- te -</sup> <sup>belly</sup>  
sipastekatehuk stretch my legs - <sup>cf W. mistatayen</sup> <sup>he has a swelling of</sup> <sup>the belly.</sup>  
nimistatayen I have a big belly - Moose Cree  
micaw netai <sup>in this position analogically.</sup> Albany Cree

egutcin he hangs.  
egutcin he soaks in the water.

egutcin it is hanging.  
egutcin it is soaking in the water  
egwami that will do, it is enough.  
pagitiniuk let me go (ye-me)  
nikapagitiniuk he let me go.

pagitiniuk he let him go. <sup>a passive</sup> <sup>form</sup> pagitiniuk?  
(A boy or girl at Albany + Attanapiskat was  
told not to have a burning stick, or he or she would  
wet his, her bed).

pagitiniuk let (him) me go. <sup>not</sup> <sup>let</sup> <sup>cf O; pagi-</sup> <sup>dim-</sup>  
pagitiniuk let it go! <sup>(- sonu)</sup>  
ecihkwicik in between read <sup>ecihkwicik</sup>

curious  
F. pagisemi.  
pagidina (min)  
Ojibwa  
W. pakitinao  
W. pakitineur  
F. pagisemi.



Kēgs mā'tei at last  
mōwāganiwiliwsh they began to eat it  
(animal). pressure in formation.  
nimōwan I ate it.

ēgā'wile mātēi don't eat it.  
swēyācīcāh the animals.

Kēgs mīsiwē at last all the  
p.7 ēkihtcipahtwā'litēi they ran away with it.  
kihtcipahtāh run then away!

Ki kihtcipahtwān he ran away with it  
niqīkihtcipahtwān I <sup>verb cl. 2 of Horden into an</sup>  
<sup>cl. I of Lecombe</sup>

g + k simply whether felt to be initial or not.

niKi Kicitisāh wāwāh I made them run.

ni kihtcipahtān I ran fast.

ētcicīhtwācīh while he was in between

mī'tcimileu meat

m tūwi kinds of mīsiwē tūwi all kinds of

wāpistān mātēi

utēc fisher

māhke'cēu fox

sīhkusiw ermine

mīstignah better than mīstignāh or allan.

ā'cāi now then -

Kitemwāganiwīw they are eating all  
mānāskūm "my bear".

mōlē pēgitinīgā they would not let him  
gr. form? <sup>passive</sup>.

nītx wāpamāt. he went to have a look at -

nīgīnātxwā'tāpīn I went to have a look at it.

-wī it- a slow form of the above.

figā i'ckānsh only the bones <sup>later</sup> <sup>uskānsh</sup>

figō dka nāh by sandhi.

mōlē wāte nothing was left.

mā'nācīc nothing, really, "little".

mītcim food.

p.8. ēgai ē mī'tcīst when he didn't eat.

Kicīwāhīgā <sup>passive</sup> <sup>pt. 19 of Horden</sup> they made him angry. <sup>really passive</sup>  
<sup>he was made angry</sup>  
niKi Kicīwāhān I " <sup>W. Kicīwāhān</sup>  
<sup>L Kicīwāhān</sup>  
<sup>Kicīwāhān</sup>

ēgīwānī ēlīmīnāt he started to fight

mī'tinēu he fights him. <sup>in W. not L.</sup>

pāpīminēu he twisted them <sup>pl. mīnāō W</sup>  
<sup>pīminēu L</sup>

Ki pīmināstēnāgāntiwīwsh

they are twisted.







inipēhun I am waiting - and  
 Kipohun are you waiting <sup>also p. 44 bottom</sup>  
 Kiteigucimānām liki fathon to come  
 ācai atafnoe now then but  
 to gucimuk they have come.  
 wite gucimānē if I want to come  
 Kātgucimān at the time I came

wehwe wa K. waves  
 āsa = <sup>always helping</sup> mōgu (mōt mōgu) look.  
 Allen says some say maskash - some  
 mōskw - some mōgu, mōgu (standard)  
 mōskw misiwē they all. <sup>mista de mōne aussi</sup>  
 māciminānāmīwān the dance story

ācai toci gona wāfiw he was holding - <sup>show - māniwān</sup>  
 = W. <sup>CP Harden pp. 57, 58</sup>  
 "āsa" <sup>see next page</sup> mōni nāmīwān dance  
 "already" <sup>see next page</sup> mōni nāmīwān  
 Rōg nāfi a strong, <sup>p. 75 of Lacombe</sup>  
 to Lkōm he was holding - <sup>p. 77 Lacombe</sup>  
 Kitehkumiguman he held on to us - <sup>different</sup>  
 I Kōwilek to hkinimān don't hold on  
 to us <sup>ay it</sup> <sup>top - allanete</sup> <sup>(ā) mīwān</sup>

to us <sup>ay it</sup> <sup>top - allanete</sup> <sup>(ā) mīwān</sup>  
 aiyac-ant in W.L. for aiyac - see asi next page  
 aiyacigwēcimuk hold your heads together  
 aiyacigapwip stand backwards

α cyā - + u h θ ā -  
 = W. us' ā tā o L asettew  
 see p 20

α cētlēwak they walked backwards.  
 Kixcē Kwa skutiwak "jumped"  
 passgwāpici muk close your eyes when you're dancing  
 passgwāfi close then your eyes.  
 passgwāfi tāu let's close our eyes.  
 āpā hāhtāgiskāigimāwask let's open our eyes.  
 Kimoāpiw he, she peeps - of Kōmōte. Bloom-  
 field's law.

tōhkāpiw he opened his eyes.  
 tōhkāw mōgo.  
 passhēpwiwēn he's cutting out paddles  
 tēci & sigwēpītāt he tied their necks together -  
 kīp sīkātēpītēu he tied their legs together.  
 (Allen quite conscious of Kato.)  
 māncō a little W mānshesh  
 tēkncōm he cuts it short.

→ cagānāpīlēu the line  
 wīnīpā hīyēmīt' strongly aspirated final t.  
 wīnīpā hīyēmīt'ik  
 ātīt' some. a tīt' wrong. (O; āmind).







22

sub 24

sub 24

23

sub 24

sub 24



8akitatan not w.h.

(p. 13) pitamā first  
nigamipān I will sleep  
nigamipān I die  
ēspihci ksisuteik while my food is cooking  
= ēisp-

ksisutē he is cooking it.  
ēspihci pīmicik while he is lying down.  
itēlēm = itēlētēm. An unusual form -

ēgn tāpne now he really.  
Kewicimut he laid himself down  
miki Kawicimun I myself ..

Kawicimut<sup>in form</sup> he lies down. a not ā. not x.

Kawicimow ililyu the man lies down  
utci sk & his anus -

indefinite  
is main  
variant of  
-mōn  
selfish  
this note  
orders  
W. na Kuchehāo  
kihtcinagstcihālitci to take care  
Iga kitci kimutina'niwēk see phonetic text  
not rob me. [not in w.h. with this suffix.]  
mimā'sk & tēchik he is robbing me  
mī kimuta māk he is stealing from me  
in short.  
Kimutci'sk thief.

kimōte secretly -  
kimōtāpamēu he took a peep at them -  
Kimimēu means nothing -

nipaiys hteyāpamēu I see him plain  
wihetmōwin.

Wm wihetmōwin tell me.

wihetmā tell him  
wihetmōwik tell them.

wihetmōwātā let's tell him this is the most common  
wihetmōwātā ..

both are in use. Wm volunteered last form.  
nāwēnikān if its any one. Horden owānekan  
ācai now then na + ā - 7.  
anxious.

nipā hāsō<sup>u</sup> ~~set~~  
nipā hāsō-wililyu o hardly true long -  
nigamipā hāsān I will pretend to be asleep.  
nōtagusiluxh he called out  
nigi'nōhtāgusā I called out - Wmōtākoosēu  
nigō nōhtāgusā I shall call out - he calls, whines.  
nōhtāpīnēu he fell sick.  
Kēg at last.

Kisāspān } both same says Wm. Allan. both equally  
Kisāpān } common



walk wéjxhtau he ran out -

Kiitci paxhtau he ran away -

not anyone  
wéjxhtau no one,

ita'píxá'lihut <sup>this compound not in W.L.</sup> he had a look.

niga ita'píxá'lihut I shall take a look -

ē ita'píxá'lihut a.k.

nāhicin he lay down. "lay right" is real meaning.

nāhicinik lie then down

Kiitci pāt, read:

Kiitci pāt there I sleep -

ē Kiitci pāt he's having a good sleep.

mshkēcyu fox

p. 14 read Kiitci pāt

nāgt after a while

ntēk the fisher. ntēk fisher. <sup>compound not in W.L.</sup>

wa nistāpālihan <sup>but - i.e. didn't</sup> he jumped up.

niki wa nistāpālihan I jumped up.

wa nistā get up!

p. 15 i gūci pālihan jump up -

Kiciwāhigu he made him angry -

niga Kiciwāhik I was made angry -

a - K owing consciousness.

Kāgi to

W. 'Ka Kito he quit!  
not in W.L.

su p. 26

Kito spawēmin you are keeping me from sleeping

ndō spawēminik he is keeping me from sleeping -

ā spawēmin keep me from sleeping!

ō spawēmin keep ye -

p. 15 <sup>why not spoke</sup> Kikhtci Kituliwah <sup>why it let off flats</sup>

niki pāgitan I let out flats

ligimō growls -

niki tūn I speak. rarely used

niga aiyamihan I spoke to him -

ē Kitu you means nothing -

nipisicikhten I listen to it

nipisicikhtwān I, when

pisicikhtwāhken listen when, pay attention to

what he says

2) Kituliwah (not Kito'liwah as in text) He speaks

3) Ki Kikhtciwila'ganilwāh They were taken away <sup>not in W.L.</sup>

niki Kikhtciwita wak I took them away

= Fox he nāwagi

figu only

cf L. nakatchi pahew il le  
l'aisso à la course en courant.

Ki nūgstci Kāte liwah only the feet were

really then (the gun) were (only) feet left.

Continued



N.S. Boy - Moose Cree

Indian syllabic script in 1935 II pp. 60-62

Once there was a woman who turned herself into a man. She saw another woman that she fancied. And she wished that she was a man so that she could marry the woman whom she fancied very much. And this woman that fancied the other woman had a husband. And she had four children. And once when they were going hunting in the bush she wondered how she could leave her husband. And her husband always killed many beaver. And this woman always skinned the beavers and dried the skins. And she always made the stretchers for stretching the beaver skins. And she told her husband when he came home one evening that she had nearly killed herself. She told her husband, 'What would you do with me if you found me dead when

you come home. He told her that he would pile all the wood on the top of her. And once when this man came home to his camp one evening he found that his wife had killed herself. And he covered her up with the wood that she had chopped up. And he left her there as she was dead. And the man himself went away with all his children. 5 to 6. And his children were very small. And one of his children froze to death so he could not look after them as he should. And the woman that was left dead came to life again. And she went to see the woman that she had fancied. And she dressed herself like a man. And the other woman thought that she was really a man. She married her. And the woman that made herself into a man made a penis for herself with the wing bone of a swan and she covered with the skin of a partridge. And she went



around hunting like a man. And this woman that married ~~the~~ other woman never knew that she was a woman like herself. And the next winter this woman that was left dead saw her first husband again, and her children. And she felt very sorry for her children. And one day ~~the~~ woman that made herself with a man did not go away. And once when they were sitting in the tent she told her children to look on her head and see if they might find any lice and her children started to look on her head. And this woman had a scar on her neck, somewhere. p. 82 And her children knew that she was their mother. And when the man came home the children told their father that that was their mother. And when the children told their father that this was their

mother, her husband got ahold of her - And pulled the breech cloth from her and he pulled away the bone that was there. He took an axe and killed his wife. And the woman that was married to the other woman when she saw the bone <sup>said</sup>, "It seems that was the reason that she used to hurt me so much." After the man killed his wife, he married this other woman.

Notes. continued from p 27. HSB: W. story  
p. 15 of phonetic text -

legāhk in the sand.

pikKutehk in the ashes.

W.I. analysis of middle nuclear. <sup>not in W.I.</sup>  
Ksagita taniwani'liwēh they were sticking out of the sand. - wadht. (sagihitmwz)

Ksagitina' pikKutehk mhter they were sticking out of the ashes. <sup>op. W. ootapāo, L. otābeu</sup>  
its. nci - then right.

ntcipitum he drew it (ntci - would be wrong)  
niki<sup>2</sup>ntcipiter I drew it <sup>Noli W has oochipitum</sup>  
L. otchipitum but it gives to the hand.

enima usit that foot. note the syntax -  
figo'sit only the foot. figu usit says the whole  
marked



W. 1  
Kutogilw  
man. obvia  
Tiol. but not in H  
p. 22.  
Kutogilw

what is the form?  
Kutogilw another obviative form out?

Kutak another -

Kutogilw ililwisk other men -

Kutogilw misenahizen a'tigant

p. 16. <sup>text</sup> pēciak <sup>pi ciak</sup> as W. utē <sup>utē</sup> <sup>ugh says all -</sup> <sup>subhead</sup> <sup>begin</sup>

pēciak nothing but the feet <sup>L. pisisik</sup> <sup>mēn are</sup>  
etigāni it seemed <sup>not W.L.</sup> <sup>but CP. 1</sup> etchika done  
p. 16. negatigāte lizi only the feet  
left. <sup>note: no li in syllabic text</sup>

uskāne pign only the tones  
aiyan he only had <sup>W</sup> ayow he has it.

nigraiyam pignh I only had

Kisiwā hign he was very angry <sup>passive</sup>

na'spito Kikisiwāsiwisk they were  
very angry.

na'na'paw'pawē he looked about.

ina'paw'pawē a flat one an.

Kicpiskiswē he heated then red-hot

pwāpisk in

pwāpiskwāyāfi wire

Kā isku head Kā iskwēh apla

icihtēpit he sat down on it  
mitēni outly - not in W.L. work.

p. 17. <sup>phonetic text</sup> Kicwāswē he burned it = <sup>Ki + i -</sup> <sup>W. iskwa-suwā</sup>

Kitūhtē he went away <sup>W. Kitwātā</sup> <sup>not in L.</sup> <sup>he departs.</sup>

nigigitūhtān I went away. <sup>[Kitwātā he refurnishes him]</sup>

ēcku = iskwa = <sup>L. iskwa</sup> <sup>weak particle.</sup>

meqawāc while <sup>W. mākwāc</sup> <sup>L. mekwāc</sup>

ihtēpāhtēhtin it fell from

ihtēpāhtēhtin he fell from  
utānāhk from behind <sup>W. utānāhk</sup> <sup>col. otāk</sup>

uskātihk his leg. location.

ōmigi his scabs. better umigi <sup>W. miki</sup>

etigāni it seemed <sup>CP. 1</sup> etchika done.

Kā pāhtēhtin i'lik that fell <sup>and ni pāhtēhtin</sup> <sup>it broke off -</sup>  
(new formation).

utēiskihk from his anus. <sup>gi = gi + iskw -</sup>

Kā giskwānt where he was burned.

utēskācānišk the whiskey jack <sup>not in W.L.</sup>

wāpō migo I saw him.

umigi his scab.



pāhpihigumāgsh and he laughed at him  
 or in sandhi

nlā'nah the calf of his leg <sup>w. neyan</sup>

nigāwī my mother's  
 then this is not in w. nor Horden

nipāsīminānsh the berries  
 which she dried <sup>preserved - but from??</sup>

nigāpāsē mīnīesh

I dried the berries

nigāpāsē ndaiyānsh  
 mīwīlāhtai gānsh }

I dried my clothes.

p. 18 Kāiskwāmīteit after he had eaten  
 it <sup>exhausted</sup> <sup>2 mīnāsh</sup> <sup>unema of Horden</sup> <sup>test</sup> <sup>Kāi</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>Kutām</sup> <sup>W. i</sup> <sup>skootow</sup>

KāKickwāstēm <sup>or syllabified</sup> <sup>KāKi i</sup> <sup>skootow</sup> <sup>W. i</sup> <sup>skootow</sup> <sup>encl. left.</sup>

Kickwāstēm read Kickwāhtēm

"he left some." = Kī + ickw- <sup>W. i</sup> <sup>skwītēm</sup> <sup>W. gives i</sup> <sup>skootow</sup> <sup>as variant</sup>

KāKickwāhtēhk what he left over

nigāskwāhtēm I left some over

q + k due to consciousness of elements

nlā'nd nigāickwāhtēm I will have none left

contraction  
 for mīpī + i

Kēuhtei

L ~~Kutawāteu~~ <sup>Kutawāteu</sup> <sup>tham</sup>  
 Kutawāteu all allume le feu

Kutawāntek How they will put on a fire <sup>mak</sup>

mōlēh niga Kutawān I will not make a fire  
 ewāgnān pusōgan that is the touch-wood <sup>W. pōsākun</sup> <sup>touchwood</sup>

Kā'guhkit that sticks on (the birch) <sup>W. pōsākun</sup> <sup>that is the</sup>

Kipēhtēwān do you hear him <sup>W. pōsākun</sup> <sup>Kā + 2 gūh kit</sup>  
 Kaitwēhkāsut making that sound <sup>W. pōsākun</sup> <sup>that is the</sup>

mitiwēhkāsun I make the sound

tāpickute the same as if <sup>W. Tāpickoch</sup> <sup>as well</sup>  
 e pāhtit laughing <sup>L. Tāpickoch</sup> <sup>as</sup>

Kāitē tāgnit read Kāitēlitāgnit it  
 seems to be <sup>cf W. itāyē tāgnit</sup>

a pōhpihāt he was laughing at him

~~Tā~~ Kāpēc story - phonetic text in 1935, III. 19.

Syllabic text in 1935 II p. 15-19, by Harvey Small  
 Bry. English translation in 1935 I p. 89 et seq.

Tāh Kā'pēc = little, short man

āti'hk deer not a ht. <sup>neither in L. W.</sup>

wē'sah you know <sup>wā'sah</sup> has the same meaning  
 both in common use <sup>L. wē'sā</sup> <sup>W. wā'sā</sup> <sup>"for" conjunction</sup>  
 and unclear <sup>Horden wā'sā p. 213 "for"</sup>

Kustātigusipen it was very dangerous

Kustātigusiw he is dangerous

Kustātigusen it is dangerous (as fire)



<sup>na</sup> māmicātipēni he had very big eyes  
 māmicātipēni . . . <sup>look up in grammar</sup> <sup>obvious</sup> <sup>why</sup> big teeth

māmicātipēni not in use.

uckicigū his eyes.

uckicigū in his eye.

wipitipēni he had teeth.

nēstāh besides. <sup>W. nēstāh</sup> and <sup>and</sup> <sup>and</sup>

tex paxc lower down

nihtānipēni he always killed <sup>habiti'a</sup> <sup>see nitta in</sup>

nihtāpālpin he is always laughing. <sup>Locombe</sup>

nipēhēwak they killed them

nipēhēu he killed him

nīpāhēwīlīlīsh he killed the Indians people

nihtāgīnipēhēwak in broken Cree.

ē māgumāt biting him

<sup>see under Chew</sup> <sup>mamaku mao</sup> <sup>not in wh. with this</sup>

māgumēwak they bit them - in the

pēyagū once.

kīndāwēwisu he went picking berries

ēndāwēwisuh pick berries!

kīndāwēwisowak ililīwak

they went picking berries

mīwstihk in a bag.

mīwst bag. mīwstēk bags

kāpēhtā hēm he put it in.

pīhtā hēm he puts him in

fīhtinēm he put his hand inside of something

wīwscyn he was carrying it

mīwtwscin I was carrying it.

wīwscī carry thou it!

nīgēmāh sing thou

nīgēmō he is singing (apparently rhetorical).

nīgēmōwīlīlīu in sandli

pēsigh he is getting up.

mōlātīhk not the deer

= mōlāh + stīhk

icimkātegamiwipen he was not called

kāmāgumāt who bit stone.

<sup>not in wh.</sup> nīstēgālpēu the high looker, failed &

nīstēgīwīpīnēu <sup>in</sup> "juggle" - a jī-see, & l-?

<sup>p. 20</sup> <sup>he lifted it high</sup> <sup>in the</sup> <sup>atim inehew</sup>

ātim inehew they caught up some

nīkāwēpīnēmāwāhtayak I will throw to them



36

iw

in <sup>an</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>ob</sup> ~~ob~~ <sup>vi</sup> ~~vi~~ <sup>ative</sup> ~~ative~~ <sup>10</sup> ~~10~~

obviative of some sort

must be my bag - that belongs to me

must be my bag

must be my bag



Wm Allan 8.55 11.35

~~4.20~~

Aug I

Arms animals

2 40 morning

2 45 after noon

Aug Aug I

NSB

2 1/4 in morning

2 15 2.45

2 1/2 hour

35 15.00 14  
35  
15.0  
140

2.40  
2.45

4.85  
60  
25

= 5 25

13.5  
11  
35  
35  
40.5  
.23  
4.28

5 25  
6 15  
11 40

40 = 2/3

3 3.30  
4.83  
2  
66

3 3.50 2  
11.68  
2  
1.232



# Useful Information

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  |
| 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18  | 20  | 22  | 24  |
| 3  | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27  | 30  | 33  | 36  |
| 4  | 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36  | 40  | 44  | 48  |
| 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45  | 50  | 55  | 60  |
| 6  | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54  | 60  | 66  | 72  |
| 7  | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63  | 70  | 77  | 84  |
| 8  | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72  | 80  | 88  | 96  |
| 9  | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81  | 90  | 99  | 108 |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90  | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99  | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

### Table showing value of Foreign Money in Dollars, Cents and Mills.

As Established by an Act of Congress, March 3, 1873.

The Pound Sterling of England, Ireland and Scotland, \$4.86 65.  
12d. = 1s.; 20s. = £1. The value of 1d. is 2 cents; of 1s. is 24½.  
The Franc of France, Belgium and Switzerland, .19 3 cts.  
The Reichsmark (Royalmark) of the German Empire, .23 8 cts.  
The Crown of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, .26 8 cts.  
The Lira of Italy and the Peseta of Spain, .19 3 cts.  
The Peso of Cuba, .92 5.  
The Florin of Austria, .41 3.  
The Florin of Holland, .40 2.  
The Piaster of Turkey, .04 4.  
The Dollar of Mexico, .90 9.  
The Rouble of Russia, .66 9.  
The Milreis of Brazil, .54 3.  
The Dollar of Canada, 1.00 0.

\*Note.—£ stands for Pounds Sterling; s. for Shillings; d. for Pence.

### Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams (dr.) make 1 oz.  
16 ounces (oz.) " 1 lb.  
100 pounds (lbs.) " 1 cwt.  
20 hundredweights " 1 ton.

### Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains make 1 scruple.  
8 scruples " 1 dram.  
8 drams " 1 ounce.  
12 ounces " 1 pound.

### Troy Weight.

24 grains (gr.) make 1 pwt.  
20 pennyweights " 1 ounce.  
12 ounces " 1 pound.

### Long Measure.

12 inches make 1 foot.  
3 feet " 1 yard.  
6 feet " 1 fathom.  
5½ yards " 1 pole or rod.  
40 poles " 1 furlong.  
8 furlongs " 1 mile.  
69½ miles " 1 degree.  
320 rods " 1 mile.

### Square Measure.

144 sq. inches make 1 sq. foot.  
9 sq. feet " 1 sq. yard.  
30¼ sq. yards " 1 sq. pole.  
40 sq. poles " 1 rood.  
4 roods " 1 acre.  
640 acres " 1 sq. mile.

### Solid or Cubic Measure.

1728 cu. inches make 1 cu. foot.  
27 cu. feet " 1 cu. yard.  
128 cu. feet " 1 cord wood.  
24¾ cu. ft. " 1 perch stone.  
Note.—A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high. Therefore 8x4x4=128.  
A perch of stone or bricks is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide and 1 foot high.

### Dry Measure.

2 pints (pt.) make 1 quart.  
8 quarts (qt.) " 1 peck.  
4 pecks (pk.) " 1 bushel.  
86 bushels (bu.) " 1 chaldron.

### Liquid Measure.

4 gills make 1 pint.  
2 pints " 1 quart.  
4 quarts " 1 gallon.  
31½ gallons " 1 barrel.  
2 bbls. or 63 gals. " 1 hoghead. (hhd.)

### Paper Measure.

24 sheets (sh.) make 1 quire.  
20 quires (qr.) " 1 ream.  
10 reams (r.) " 1 bale.

### Miscellaneous Denominations

12 units make 1 dozen.  
12 dozen make 1 gross.  
12 gross make 1 gr. gross.  
20 units make 1 score.  
56 pounds make 1 firkin of butter.  
100 pounds make 1 quintal of dried salt fish.  
100 pounds make 1 cask of raisins.  
196 pounds make 1 barrel of flour.  
200 pounds make 1 barrel of beef, pork or fish.  
280 pounds make 1 barrel of salt at the N. Y. State Salt Works.  
32 pounds make 1 bushel of oats.  
48 pounds make 1 bushel of barley.  
56 pounds make 1 bushel of corn or rye.  
60 pounds make 1 bushel of wheat.  
A score is 20.  
A hand is 4 inches.  
A fathom is 6 feet.  
A knot is 6086 feet.  
3 knots is 1 league.



1 at Long Lac are Ojibwa. Albany Ojibwa mixed  
with Cre. at Severn also some Ojibwa. Crees in some  
area.

Wm Allen.

Great Whale River Indians not intelligible & Moose.

East Main partly intelligible. Not same as Rupert's House.  
York Factory Indians speak Cre, but different at Moose.  
Severn Indians a different Cre  
Churchill Indians

Winnipeg Indians 200 miles north of Attawapiskat.

dialect slightly different. more different from Attawapiskat  
than the latter is from Albany & Moose. The Attawapiskat

Indians 150-200 miles up the river. The Agutzi Indians  
who are Ojibwa, are west of the Attawapiskat Indians.

The Moose Indians used to hunt 100 miles up the  
river. Eskimos at Charlton Islands 35 years ago -

English River Cre 190 miles south of Albany, in Eng.

all at English River speak Ojibwa. North of Albany coastal  
people talk Cre. Cre of Albany same as Moose Cre

[Religious difference T.M.] Severn Cre close to Albany  
but not (Moose & Albany mix). About 45 miles

from Moose, Rupert's House "Cre" begins. Hannah  
Bay Indians really belonged to Moose Indians.

Fally, Waswanipi at Moose Factory,

[nihiiskiwak in W. = Thunder as. clearly even T.M.]

Albany & Moose show Ojibwa influence p. 85 of I. cāk at Alta.  
cāng & cāgitah, Albany & Moose.

(Albany. niyānen; Albany & Moose. niyālen. so Wm Allen.  
I hear. niyālen pronounced by 1 Moose Indian.)

Ruben. Rupert's House. Waswanipi closer to R's House  
than to Moose [niyāhte. tēu]. Mistassini speak  
the very same language as at Rupert's House. Moose Cre harder to  
understand than East Main. Abitibi practically unintelligible.



Kesagami Cree extinct. south. no h, etc. Really  
moose Indians who spoke differently.

from VI. Albany Ojibwa seems to replace *i* by *e* - G. Cree.  
(mistake is a good example).  
at White Stone (Wapasi'in). C.P.R. line. is where he  
saw Osanaburgh & Lac Seul Indians. The language  
is different from the Albany Ojibwa. He knows of  
Abitibi, Long Lac (Kenogami) & Nipigon Indians.  
[lost not easily understood]  
[John Martin is Albany Ojibwa clearly Oj. much like bear.  
-ma'ingon. ma'in K corn; observe *i* = *a*]  
a mind some?  
& nimikike the Indians; miso's "noft" Cree mihitit.  
niwābandan.

The Cree text from W. T. & S. shows the  
dialect is one in which  $\# / > n$

Rhoderick

waswanipi closer to Ft. George & Great Whale  
than to Rupert's House. So to Nemaskan.

Nichigun tci = then.

Rhoderick could not understand Pague Cree.

<sup>Thomas</sup> Northern limit of G.W.B. Indians is a river called  
Nipistci.

Southern limit is fort Kato'yafuskaw.

Wapashu at Rupert's House.

Waswanipi & Mistassini very close to  
Rupert's House. East Main Cree is <sup>a little</sup> closer.

yotin at Nemaskan & Neoskwestkan

Nichigun not harder to understand than Nemaskan  
of dialect?

East main in parlour at Rupert's House.  
yotin. tciweu, na'jeu



GWR. Husky.

Belcher Husky easier to understand than Chimo Husky.

Charleton Husky same as Belcher Husky, come from there.

~~Fort~~ George

John says at Kanawapaskan they speak Ft George dialect.

Inlet:

GWR easier to understand than East Main.

Indians at Cape Jones are E. G. George Indians.

Can't understand Kanawapaskan.

Chimo hard to understand.

Rupert's House intelligible, East Main more easily understood than Rupert's House.



David Marley  
has heard of ~~wina<sup>sk</sup>~~ - Rare at GWR.

2 summers ago (=1933) one killed at the rapids  
3 miles east of HBC just on the south side of the river.  
Has heard of them being killed on the north side of GWR.  
How far from HBC. just unknown.

wina<sup>sk</sup> at Fort George. (English name unknown. Woodchuck)  
wina<sup>sk</sup> at Rupert's House.  
wina<sup>sk</sup> at Thorne. (ground squirrel local name)



Bureau of American Ethnology  
Catalogue of Manuscripts

No. 3394

Stock: Algonquian

Language: Moose Cree

Collector: Dr. T. Michelson

Place: -

Date: Summer of 1935

Remarks: Mostly Moose Cree syllabic texts, English paraphrase; restored phonetic text; vocabularies; some ethnology; some Rupert's House Cree, Montagnais-Nascapi; some Waswanapi tales; some mythology, Albany River Ojibwa.  
Five notebooks 25 cm. p.

*Numbered I-V.*





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