

Powell's terminology, Yuman, Shoshonean, Chumashan, Salinan, Esselenian, and Costanoan, in order from south to north. Yuman and Shoshonean, the two southernmost of these six stocks, were extensive. Only a small part of their territory lay within the state of California. The four other stocks were smaller, confined to the coast, and entirely Californian. Only these four are treated in this paper.

Throughout the area under consideration, from Santa Barbara to San Francisco, there are now very few Indians. Only a fraction of these, mostly older people, still know the native languages. All the Indians speak Spanish. With one exception no continuous texts could be obtained in any of the languages. To gain an idea of the grammatical structure it has therefore been necessary to depend on sentences. Owing to this fact and the writer's limited command of Spanish, the investigation of the languages was carried only far enough to obtain an outline of the structure. The results elaborate certain conclusions as to the morphological grouping of the linguistic families in California stated in a paper on the Native Languages of California.¹

The following alphabet has been used.

Vowels:

a, ā	as in father, short and long respectively.
ä, ā	as in American fat, short and long respectively.
e, i, o, u	short open vowels.
ē, ī, ō, ū	long closed vowels.
è, ì, ò, ù	long open vowels.
ö, ü, õ, ũ	nearly as in German; closed vowels, short and long.
â	English aw.
a ⁿ , e ⁿ , i ⁿ , o ⁿ , u ⁿ	nasalized vowels.
A, E, I, O, U	obscure vowels.
ʌ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ	scarcely articulated vowels.
o, u, ö, ü, õ, ũ, õ̃, ũ̃	peculiar impure vowels.

¹ R. B. Dixon and A. L. Kroeber, the Native Languages of California, *Amer. Anthr.*, n.s., V, p. 1, 1903.

Henshaw

<i>to walk</i>	ně'n-ŷ
<i>to laugh</i>	a-ke-ni-si
<i>to sing</i>	ma-wi-pa
<i>sing, sing!</i>	mau'-wŷ
<i>hip, buttock</i>	hi's-ki-si
<i>nose</i>	ho'-cŷs
<i>mouth</i>	i'-cŷ
<i>ears</i>	tu-su's-nŷ-ya'
<i>sole of foot; footprint? or foot?</i>	ěs-ke'-li
<i>bone</i>	i'-ya
<i>your bones</i>	ně'm-mŷ-ci'-ya
<i>eye</i>	hi'k-pa; a'-ha
<i>your eyes</i>	ně'm-mŷs-hi'k-pa

Scant as this material is, it allows the determination of a number of the structural traits of the language.

PHONETICS.

The sounds of Esselen are the following:

u	o	a	e	i
ai				
k		x		
te, ts				
t			n	l
			c	s
p	f		m	
	w, y, h			

Of the vowels, a is the most frequent, and i is nearly as common. These two sounds constitute two-thirds of the occurrences of vowels. U and e are of about equal frequency, but o is uncommon. There are a few cases of diphthongal ai.

Among the consonants full sonants are probably lacking. F, an uncommon sound in America, is found several times: niece, effeh'i, lawaef, shiefe.¹ La Pérouse states that it is spoken as by Europeans.

¹R. given twice by Henshaw (tserwin, *mush*; kinianermi, *who are you*) is probably not a true sound of the language (cf. nemmi, *you*). The same may be said of Henshaw's sporadic ç (tsetselkamathi, *rattlesnake*), b (matshaiba, *gente de rason*), and ñ (lucũhuh, *build a fire*, which probably = lucunxux). The ths of de la Cuesta appears to be meant for te. La Pérouse gives r twice and b once.

There appears to be a certain correspondence between s and h, x, k. Thus, asanax, asanas; mitci, methe, metg; eh'inute, ejennutek; tanote, tanutek.¹

All consonants except w appear at the beginning of words and all except t, m, ts, and w, y, h have been found at the end of words. It is probable that in larger vocabularies t, m, and ts would be found occurring finally.

Vowels constitute more than one-third of the initial sounds of words, and considerably more than two-thirds of the final sounds. The syllable of most common type therefore consists of a consonant followed by a vowel. There are no words commencing with two consonants and none ending with two. There are no combinations of three consonants in the middle of words. It is clear from this that the syllables of the primary elements or radicals of the language contain no double consonants, and that all combinations of consonants are due to composition or derivations. Part of the occurrences of double consonants can, by analysis, be shown to result from this cause. For instance, am-lala, es-keli, nie-fe, hatcoh'-pa, mis-katas. Nevertheless double consonants are not rare. K, t, x, n, m, l, s, c, ts, te occur as the first sound, and k, t, p, x, f, n, m, l, w, h as the second element in such combinations. Accordingly all the consonants but y enter into combinations.

It thus appears that the phonetics of Esselen are simple and regular.

PRONOUNS.

The Esselen pronouns appear to be the following:

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1 s. | eni, ene |
| 2 s. | nemi, name, nanme |
| 3 s. | lal |
| 1 p. | lec |
| 2 p. | nomete |
| 3 p. | late |

¹The same variability is found in Moquelumnan (Powers, *Contr. N. A. Ethn.*, III, 362) and in the Diegueño of Yuman stock. S and h, x, k are also interdialectically equivalent in Moquelumnan and Costanoan, and in certain Shoshonean dialects of Southern California.