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**STUDIES
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III**

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Volume 9, 1984

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1

ESSELEN LINGUISTIC MATERIALS

David L. Shaul
Katherine Turner
James Collins

Abstract: The primary purpose of this paper is to make a complete list of materials known on the Esselen language available in a single place. The existing lexical material has been organized into a lexicon which is followed by phrasal and sentence materials arranged by collector. This will allow the reader to evaluate the grammatical discussion in Kroeber (1904) Harrington (1913; published in Turner and Shaul 1981), Beeler (1978) and Shaul (1982).

Source Materials

Very little is known about Esselen, the first California language to become extinct. The surviving notes of the 18th and 19th-century travellers, missionaries and, in the latter latter 19th-century, ethnologists, form the only basis for the study of the language. These documents are often difficult to interpret because of the recorders' varying degrees of phonetic training and their occasional transcriptional idiosyncracies (Haas 1975, Broadbent 1957, Okrand 1980).

This paper is a compilation of all the known linguistic data. It stems from a seminar offered at the University of California, Berkeley, in the Fall of 1980 by Madison S. Beeler. The seminar involved training in the technique of extracting from written documents all the information they can yield (see Goddard 1973). Work based on data which the student has not collected himself from native or second speakers is properly termed philology.

The Esselen language was spoken by a small group occupying "northern Monterey County, the upper valleys of the Carmel and Big Sur Rivers, along the steep coast of the Pacific south of Point Sur, and, to the east, in the Arroyo Seco valley, tributary to the Salinas River" (Beeler 1977:39). The language has been affiliated with the Hokan hypothesis (Dixon and Kroeber 1913; Sapir 1917, 1925; Langdon 1979). A thorough discussion of the sources of Esselen linguistic data will be found in Beeler (1977, 1978).

The publication history of these materials is as follows. The Arroyo material is in Arroyo de la Cuesta (1833) and appears in Kroeber (1904). The Arroyo material has been transcribed for this paper by Shaul from the original in the Bancroft Library. The Galiano material (including the Doctrina) and the Interrogativo

sentence are definitively treated in Beeler (1978) which includes a complete transcription of the materials found in the *Relacion del Viage Hecho por las Goletas...* (1802). We have followed Beeler's transcription. The La Pérouse material appears in *Voyage de La Pérouse...* (1797) and the Dufлот material appears in *Dufлот de Mofras* (1844). We have followed the printed material, owing to the lack of available original manuscript material. The La Pérouse, Dufлот, Arroyo (as noted above), a regularized version of Henshaw (1888) and a transcription of Kroeber's fieldnotes on Esselen appear in Kroeber (1904). We have used a xerox facsimile of Henshaw (1888) and have checked the Kroeber material against the original in the archives of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages of the Linguistics Department (University of California, Berkeley). The Kroeber compilation also includes a transcription of Pinart (1878). We have checked these transcriptions, as well as those of Heizer (1952; cf. Beeler 1955), with the original manuscript in the Bancroft Library. The Merriam material appears in Beeler (1978) and we have followed his transcription. The Harrington material appears in Turner and Shaul (1981).

In Table I, we list the sources chronologically, giving the date collected, our abbreviation, and the type of transcription. It is likely that La Pérouse, Galiano, Interrogativo and Dufлот had native-speaking consultants; it is stated in Arroyo that his consultant, one Sutasis, was a native speaker. Henshaw, Pinart, and perhaps Kroeber and Merriam consulted fluent or near fluent second language speakers of Esselen. Harrington's data is largely the remembering of Esselen pejoratives by a native speaker of another language.

TABLE I

<u>Source</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Transcription</u>
La Pérouse	1786	LaP	French orthography
Galiano	1792	Ga	Hispanic orthography
Interrogativo	ca. 1812	Int	" "
Arroyo de la Cuesta	1833	Ar	" "
Dufлот de Mofras	ca. 1830's	Duf	French orthography
Pinart	1878	Pin	BAE
Henshaw	1888	Hen	BAE
Kroeber	1904	Kr	BAE
Merriam	1906	Mer	Merriam-Webster
Harrington	1932-37	Har	BAE

The disposition of the Esselen linguistic data is as follows. Items that are glossed in the originals as single words or that are clearly single words from comparative data are listed in the English-Esselen word list. Phrases and clauses appear by source after the

Word List as Textlets. Spanish glosses are given in the Word List only where there might be some question about the original gloss. Original glosses are given in Spanish for the textlets, where such exist.

Word List

abalone	Pin klatč'i (aulon)	count	Pin pekulalanai
above	Ar ausai (arriba)	coyote	Hen Mátc-kas?, Hen mŭ'tc-kas
acorn	Hen Pa-la't-sa	crayfish	Pin čaua (cangrejo)
all	Pin kxommenan	crazy man	Mer Too'-mash
ant	Pin ottsoipša	crow	Hen ic-ka', Pin kakaruš (cuervo), Pin kakalu (ma grande)
arm	Ga jushu (plural), Pin talannax	cypress	Ga zummir (cipres)
arrow	Ga lottos, Hen Pa'-wi, Hen Lo'-tos	dance, to	Hen mē'p-pe-yi'si, Hen mēp'-pi = mēp-pe, LaP mēpa
arrowhead of flint	Ga cumaliessa	dance	Hen le'-li-ma ("a favorite dance on feast days")
arroyo	Ar aspasianag (a place name?)	dandy, fop	Hen Ti-hi'k-pas
Arroyo Seco	Ar Cuchun	daughter	Hen nic-á -lēt'-a, Ga tapannà
asphaltum	Hen Ci-kil-i	day	Ga asatza (dia sol), Hen a-sát-sa
aunt	Pin meččix (tia)	day, another	Hen La'-wa-ěf
badger	Pin mačkasex (el tejon)	deer	Hen A-mi-sah'
basket, cooking	Ga apit-maku's	devil, evil spirit	Hen Tu+mas-atc-hâ-pa
basket jug or bottle	Hen Ku'-uh'	die	Ar moho (murio), Ga chuneipa, Pin tepoške (murio)
basket, watertight	Hen T'si-la	dizzy	Hen Ti-ma'-ma
basket, winnowing	Hen Cák-a	dog	Ga shoštsh, Hen Utc-mas, Pin šošo (šášo ?)
bay	Hen I-mi-lä'n-o	door	Pin išannax
bear	Ga coltála, Hen Ko'l-tá-la, Pin koltala	dove	Pin šillik (palomita)
beard	LaP iscotre	drink	Ga etze', Pin ešše enne
belly	Ga ytyanej (barriga)	ear	Ga tuxus (plural), Hen Tu-sús-ni-ya (ears), Pin tuksusu
bet, to	Hen Su'-i-yu, -hú	earth	Ar mathra, Pin mats'a, Pin matta
birds	Hen Tcáp-his	eat	Ga ampa', Pin amma
birth, give	Ga aozapa'	eight	Ar julephualanai, Duf kounailepla, Ga julep-jualanai, LaP koulefala
body	Ar menjel, Pin max'ana	eleven	Ar peckelenai, Ga petelenây
bone	Ga hiya', Hen I'-ya		
bow	Ga payunaj, LaP pagounach		
boy	Hen E'-hi-pa-na'-sis, Pin xepna		
breast	Ga Shejosaj		
brother	Ga mi-itiz, Pin xepna (hermano menor), ešmeiš (hermano mayor)		
canoe, dugout	Pin ualkasex (cayucas)		
cat	Hen mis-ka-tas ("Carmelo lang.?" ; "gam- + Spanish?")		
chicken	Hen Kai-yi'-nap-ca		
child	Ar panajueg		
cloud	Pin meč (plural)		
coals	Hen An'-nih'		
come	Ar iyo (ven), Hen I-yu'		
copulate	Ga tcimasha		
cough	Pin poxuella (la toz)		

- eyes Ar ca, Ga sixpa, Hen Hík-pa,
Hen Nēm-mīs-hík-pa (your eyes)
- face Ga auá
- far Pin cueino
- father Ar haya, Ar maaths, Ga
a-hay, LaP aoi, Pin ma-a
- father-in-law Ga lashaù (suegro)
- field Pin amma-enne (siembra)
- fifteen Ga mamák-èlenay
- finger Ga tu-chullis (plural)
- finished Ar amomuths (se acabo)
- fire Ar aneg, Ga ma-mamamej, Hen
a'-nih', Pin annax
- fish Ar calul, Hen Koh'l-koh'l
- fish, to Ga takaldama
- fish, large-headed Pin kinnila
(pescado de cabezon)
- five Ar pemajala, Duf pemakala,
Ga pe-majala, Lap pemaca,
Pin uallanai
- flatulency Kr èkcusoyii (pedorro)
- flea Ar huojuhahui
- flirt, to Hen Ti-hík-pas
- flower Ga hy-i
- fly (insect) Pin mumirux (plural)
- fog Pin šannax
- food Hen Ha-mák'-cu
- foot Ar ke'le, Ga nenepassuj
(plural), Hen Es-ke'-li,
Ga pi-ya'ss; compare
Pin kxeilek (la piedra, el pie)
- fornicate Ga tcimasha
- four Ar amano, Duf kamakous, Ga
jamajuj, LaP ammahou, Pin
xammaxua
- fourteen Ga jamaj-elenay
- friend Ar nisienoje, Ga mish-fè,
Hen nic-fè' ("trusted friend"),
Hen nic'-fè, Hen nish-fe, LaP
migelech, Pin kxumuske
- get up Hen Ak-kih'-pi-si, Hen
ák-h'i-pi'-si ("to get up")
- girl Hen So-le'-ta, Pin šoletase
- give Ar tugésa, Hen To-h'i'-sa
("Give me"), Pin toxuesa (da mi)
- go! Ar absula (vete)
- gopher, pocket Hen Ta-na'-ni
- gossiper Hen al-pa-pi'-si
- grandfather Ar metg, Hen mí't-h'i',
Hen nīm-mīs-mě't-tci,
Pin exešex (avuelo)
- grandmother Pin iapa[?][?](avuela)
- grass Ga amitchanaj (yerba)
- grass roots Hen Cētc-e (for making
baskets)
- grasshopper Pin polokoní (chapule)
- ground Hen mak-sa'-la
- ground, wet Hen A'-sel-hěl-ki-ta
- gull Pin sa[?][a][?][an (gaviota; third
letter is n or u; fifth letter
is r or x)
- hair Ar haca, Ga hakká (cavello)
- hand Ga tallanuj (plural)
- have Ga samas, Pin mačkas
- hat Ga pamuko'
- hawk Pin še[?][kkes upsa (third letter
is u or n)
- he Ar huiniki (aquel), Hen Lal,
Pin alam (el)
- head Ar jissi (cabeza), Ga hatazex,
Hen ka'-ta, Pin kxattasex
- heart Ar masianeg, Ga tikass
- hill Pin aiola (la loma tierra)
- hip, buttock Hen His'-ki-si
- hole Hen i-mu-sa
- house Hen I-wa'-no, Pin aua
- hummingbird Pin ummunipša
(chuparosa)
- hunt, to Ga takampa
- husband Ga nitschekè (marido mio)
- I Ar enne, Hen E'n-ni, Pin mepx'ele
- intestines Ga abjazcu'
- joker Hen Tēn-nin'-paic
- kill Ga hik-pe'
- knife Hen Kum-mal, Pin xelusep
(cuchillo)
- lamprey, river Pin očololsa
(lampreia del rio)
- large Ga putuki, Hen Ya-kis'-ki ?,
Hen Pu-tu'-ki, Pin iakkiske
- laugh, to Hen a-ke-ni-si
- leg Ga pi-ya'ss (plural), Pin
kxellek (lie pierna, el pie)
- light Ga jētza
- linnet Pin sipučan (barri[glon];
last letter could be u)
- lion, mountain Ga jekesš (leon),
Hen H'e''-kis, Pin xekkesipša
(leon)
- lizard species Pin memnen (cameleon),
Pin mexilen (cachora)

- man Ar ejenuths, Ga ejenutck, Hen E'-hí'n-nutc, Hen E-he'-nutc-i, Pin exenok, Pin xennoč
 man, old Hen La-lí-he' [ʔ]i (? = o or s), Hen La-lí-he' -oi
 mano Pin kušše (la mano del machuco)
 meat Hen Tât'-si
 moon Ga tomanis-ashi
 mortar Pin pamma (machuco)
 mosquito Pin palāka
 mother Ga a-zia, Hen mat-si, LaP atzia, Pin ce-e
 mother-in-law Hen I-sī'-kís (macron unsure)
 mountian Ar polo'mo, Ga pol-lòmo
 mouth Ar catusneg, Ga yshi, Hen I'-ci, Pin išše
 much Hen ma'-li-a [ʔ] [ʔ]-ha-pa' (sixth letter r or s; next is unsure)
 much Hen Tser-win (Of acorns)
 mussels Hen Ha-laḱ-kal (first k crossed out twice in MS)
 my/mine Ga nitschà (mio)
 nails Ar uloje, Ga olloja
 neck Ga wowél, Pin lulusex
 necklace of beads Hen am-hě'n-ni
 niece Hen Tut-su'
 night Ga tomanis, Hen To-ma'-nís, LaP toumanes
 nine Ar jamughualanai, Duf kakouslanai, Ga jamajuj-jualanai, LaP kamakoualane
 no Hen me'-tca ("a'-na fide Pacifico"), LaP maal
 no more Ar alepus (ya esta no mas)
 nose Hen Ho'-cis, Pin xorsenax
 nostrils Ga hoske
 nothing Hen A-na'-i
 nuisance Hen An'-nih'
 oak, white Hen Has+
 one Ar pec, Duf pek, Ga pèk, Hen Pèk, LaP pek, Pin pek
 otter, (sea) Ga Céhithu (nutria), Pin šušuiḱsa (nūtria)
 owl Pin čai (lechuza)
 paint, to Ga chempa (escriber chempa... pintar)
 pan Hen Ic-pa-ca'-at ("roasting pan of roots")
- pelican Pin ieiexim (alcatraz)
 penis Ga ka-wo'
 people Hen ěf-fe'-híc, Pin efexe (la gente), Hen mats-hái [ʔ]a (? is b or h; "gente de razon")
 pine Ga yx-ày
 pinole Hen A-múh', Hen am-muh', Pin muxe
 pipe Pin šuknaš enne (cachimba de carrigos, chug^a que lleva en la oreja)
 plain Ga ayolaj, Pin ialax (llanura)
 pregnant Ga sallama ek
 quail Hen Ku'-mul, Hen ku'-mul, Pin kummul
 rabbit Ar chis (conejo), Ga chish (conejo), Hen Tci'-ci (cottontail)
 raccoon Pin šašlana (mapatch)
 rat Hen ma'-kěl
 rattlesnake Hen Tsět-sělk-ka-ma-thi
 raven Se 'crow'.
 ray of sun Ga aahi
 river Ar asum (value of u is uncertain), Pin sannax
 robe, rabbit Hen E'-he'-pás
 root Ga ypi-mi
 run, to Hen Can-ca-yi-si
 salamander Pin mekkelepša (jolot)
 saliva Pin makkolla
 salmon Ga killinay (salmon), Hen Ta'-lin, Hen Ki-li'-wà
 salt Hen mak-ha'-la-na
 sardine Ga tupúr (sardina)
 scratching Mer Hash'-show'-win ("also name of a place")
 sea, ocean Hen I-mi'-la'
 seal Ga op-obús (lobo marino), LaP opopabos, Pin opopasi (lobo del mar)
 seeds Hen I-yám-pas ("seeds of plants for food")
 seven Ar julaghualanai, Duf kulakulanai, Ga jula-jualanai, LaP houlakoalano
 shark Pin temmeč (tiburon)
 sing Ar na me (canta tu), Hen ma-wi-pa

- sister Hen I'-tci
 sit down Hen ko-so-nis-h'i
 six Ar pekualanai, Duf pegualanai,
 Ga pegualanai, LaP pekoulana;
 see also 'count'.
 sixteen Ga peshish
 skin Ga zek-jass (pellejo),
 Ga ze'kesh (piel), Pin xaxttasex
 (el pelo)
 sky Ga ymita (cielo), Hen I-mi'-ta
 small Ga ojusk (chico), Hen U-kus'-ki
 Hen o-h'usk, u-husk; Pin kxosuske
 (chiquito)
 smoke, to Pin šuknaš (chupar)
 smoke Hen Tc'a-ha', Pin xumma
 snow Ga matzeijó
 sole of foot Hen Es-ke'-li
 someone Pin hainini (aquel)
 son Ga panna, Hen nic-pa'-na
 (my son), Hen pana, Pin šilma
 spine Pin čausisax
 squirrel Ga mexe', Hen Mě'-h'e,
 (ground squirrel), Pin heēx
 (ardilla)
 star Ar amutatas (plural), Ga
 atimulai (plural), LaP aimoulas,
 Pin amutatai
 steal Ga ju-ma' (robar)
 stone Ar shiefe (piedra), Ga yllax
 (piedra)
 storyteller Hen Tu'-mas ("Pacífico
 says this means dark")
 stream Hen Tcā-lo-lā'-si (stream
 or running water)
 sun Ar assi, Ga asatza (dia sol),
 Hen A'-ci
 swordfish Pin annaiava (tejespada)
 take Ar yu (toma)
 talkative person Hen al-pa-pi'-si;
 Kr mal papi'ci, Kr kolxalbic
 (hablador, un hombre qui habla
 mucho), Mer Ef-fá'chis
 teeth ga ahur, LaP acour
 ten Ar to'mola, Duf tomoila, Ga
 tomoila, Hen tomáila, LaP tomoila,
 Pin ullaxualanai
 they Ar laths (aquellos), Pin
 kommenam (ellos, todos)
 thighs Ga wek-hee
- thirteen Ga julep-elenay
 thirty Ga julep-tomoila
 three Ar julep, Duf koulep,
 Ga julep, Hen Hu-lěp = lep,
 LaP oullef, Pin xammaxo
 toad Pin anallai
 tobacco Hen K'-a'-a, Hen k'a-ah
 tongue Ga villet
 tule Hen Ka-pa'-na (tulle)
 tuna Pin kolloi[?]č (tuna
 colorada; ? = a or o)
 twelve Ar julagkeleai, Ga
 jula elenay
 twenty Ga pek-efejedes
 two Ar julan, Duf oulhaj, Ga
 u-lhaj, LaP oulach, Pin ullax
 uncle Pin tsa
 under Ar jujuhuai (abajo)
 unload Pin ukkuš
 viper Pin ippišikša (vibora)
 wait Pin taxosa (espera un
 poco)
 wake up Pin akxe pese
 walk, to Hen nēh-i (is the h
 an n?)
 water Ga azanax, Hen a-sūn'-nah',
 Hen a-sa'-nah^e, Hen a-sa'-nas,
 Kr asa'nax, Mer A-san'-nah,
 Mer Ah-sahn'-nahk, Pin a-sannax
 we Ar lees, Pin lees, Pin
 kommenam leex = all of us
 whale Ga pishuc-pashishi_y,
 Pin čempeša
 where Pin kelloeia (de donde
 vienes)
 who knows Hen Me'-tca
 wife Ar nista, Ga nitschkta,
 Hen nic-ta', Pin n[?]šta
 (the ? is probably i)
 wildcat Ga tollomaj (gato montes),
 Hen Ta^ -lo'-ma
 wolf Pin h[?]mmux (? is likely u)
 woman Ar ta, Ga tanutck, Hen
 Ta'-notc, Pin tanmuč
 woman, old Hen u'-i-yan
 wood Ar ii, Ga y-i, Hen I-i
 write, to See 'paint'.
 ye Ar nomeths, Pin nemmux

yes Hen I'-kě, La^P ike, Mer
 Ik'-ke-ye
 yesterday Hen la'-wa-ef
 you Ar name, Hen nēm'-mī, Pin nemme
 your Ga nimetaha (tuyo)

Textlets

In this section, all short texts, clauses, sentences, and phrases that survive in Esselen are given by source. The glosses are those of the original sources.

Doctrina

P	Quantos Dioses hai	Conumis Dios?
R	Un solo Dios verdadero	Pehe efes Dios si nuqui alapas patey.
P	Donde esta Dios	Quehaen Dios?
R	En el Cielo en la trña y en todas las Cosas?	Ot no Matsano comminam hecgei chaa
P	Quien hizo el Cielo, la tierra y todas las Cosas?	Quiniac heciha ot no madsano comminam hecgei chaa?
R	Dios nuestro Señor.	Dios Lechpoio patama.
P	Quien es Dios	Quiniac Dios?
R	nño Señor?	
R	La Santisima Trinidad.	La Santisima Trinidad.
P	Quien es la Sant. ^a Trinidad?	Quiniac Sant. ^a Trinidad?

Interrogativo

Egenoch lalucui^{mxs} talogpami ege salegua lottos, taheyapami
 laxachis.
 Los hombres que tiran la flecha, son estimados y bien queridos.

Arroyo de la Cuesta

Ar ninenu nanmemanu	voy contigo
Ar iyo enemanu	ven conmigo
Ar alpa nanme	habla tu (<u>n</u> in <u>nanme</u> unsure)

Ar Agmpapia alpa	No puede hablar
Ar an siahuage	no llores
Ar ne sia hualala	voy a llorar
Ar hachilis mu	pegale
Ar pejuisma shiefenu	dame, ò pegame con la piedra
Ar huiniki ama	aquel come
Ar name ama	tu comes
Ar enne ama	yo como
Ar ne amlala	voy a comer
Ar mislayaya colo	te quiero mucho
Ar kiakit na mismap	como te llamas?

Pinart

The following three items are residue from the Pinart manuscript.

1. cielo tappare rukkace (appears on page 1, first line)
2. lat[ʔ]amk da[ʔ] (page 3, line 4; reference uncertain)
3. kxumuske ('friend'; cf. Heizer's kxususke 'friend')

The following are phrasal fragments from Pinart.

Pin kommenam leex	(all of us)
Pin xuoxeloxonia enne	vengo de la piedra
Pin allejapa lalefuexe	tonto
Pin mauipa enne	estoy cnatando
Pin nenne enne	yo soy andando
Pin eio enne	venir
Pin šošoia enne	comer
Pin makka enne	soy enfermo

Pin manaleneipa	olvidas
Pin enne foila	soy sano
Pin lauanin čunasim(?)nin	morir (? = <u>u</u> or <u>n</u>)
Pin xaxčena enne	estoy dormiendo
Pin šauaxa enne	llorar
Pin šuknaš enne	cachimba de carrigas (chag ^a que lleve en la oreja)
Pin amma-enne	siembra
Pin ešše ene	beber
<u>Henshaw</u>	
Hen u-ku-s'-ki-ta-pa-na-si	little girl; baby
Hen u-ku-s-(illegible)	little boy; baby
Hen h'e'l-e'l-ki-pa-na	little white girl
Hen a-la'-ki-u-yun	black woman
Hen at-sa'-ni[?]a	said to be an oath (? = <u>c</u> or <u>e</u>)
Hen man-tah'-i-te	that is the truth
Hen ma-cai'-i-pa-ēn-ni	I am hungry
Hen lál-ma-cai'-pa	He is hungry
Hen Kak-a-to-he'-sa	Give me tobacco
Hen Tci'-li-hás-la	We are going to bring wood
Hen ^{bring} Es-la'-ha-sa'-na	Bring water
Hen lu-cūñ-huh	build a fire
Hen Ke'-ya-i'-ya-nim-mi	Where do you come from
Hen I-yuh'	Give me this
Hen I-yuh'-ha-sa'-na	Give me water ("fide Pacifico")
Hen I-yuh'-pok-a-ni'si	Come to bed
Hen i-yák-al ? = ya-i-yak-al?	Are you going?

Hen u-mis-wa-lu-si	(given on p. 12 with no translation)
Hen hi-a-wa-ye-ke-su-la-hân-ka-mi	(given on p. 12 with no translation)
Hen sa-le'-ki a-sát-sa	Good day
Hen ma-li-tah'-pa	there is nothing
Hen La-wa-lâ-hâ-yi-si	You have arrived
Hen i-yúh' #hi-ti'-ta	Bring the coat (of rabbit skin)
Hen hi-lá-pá-ěn-nĩ	I am glad
Hen U' ^{load of tule} -mis-wa-lú-si# ^{ta-notc} a-wai-a-ke-su-lo-hân-ka	Women are going to bring a load of tule
Hen Lâ -ma-ca-pa-ěn-nĩ	He is coming today
Hen To-he' -sa-pék-lu+ku ^{one drink}	Give (me) a drink
Hen La-wa'-ti-má-ma	He is drunk
Hen La-wat-su'-h' i'-sa	He is angry
Hen o-wěp-păs	You are nice
Hen Su'-tuk-ěn-nĩ	I am cold
Hen Ha-tcoh'-pa	You are a devil
Hen H' il-lâ -h' il-lúk+-ěn-nĩ	I am mad
Hen i-yu-i-yu	Come come
Hen E-mĩ' n-na-h'u	Put it on
Hen Pa-cĩ'-m-a-ke-nat-su	What are you laughing at?
Hen Hal-pa-ma-tci' -hâl-pu ^{-matc-kats-ski}	Talk -talk what is the matter
Hen a-tĩn-ni-a	I am sleepy
Hen Ki-nik-i-la-di -i-la-li	Who is that
Hen Nĩm-mĩc-ta	Is it your wife

Hen a-ka-la-li-a-mi-ki	That is that
Hen maú-wĩ	Sing, sing
Hen Ko-sũn-noh	To sit down
Hen Kěts-pam-nĩ-nĩ-puk	Where are you going?
Hen a-ka-la-ci-ha-ni-ki	He is over there
Hen ki-ki	Where is he
Hen hu-mul'-pa	To relate; to tell
Hen Yo'-ku-la-a-sa'-nah'	Get water
Hen hu'-ĩ-ya-a-muh'	To eat pinole
Hen Ic'-to-lo	To sleep near the fire
Hen po-ko-nis'-h'i; ats- si -ni ^{si}	To sleep
Hen A'-sal-hě'l-ki-ta-mě-hě-i-mu ^{sa}	freshly made squirrel hole

Kroeber

Kr k̄ini	I don't believe you.
Kr k̄i'ni ane'me	Who are those?
Kr iũ'kla asanax, iúx kala asánax, iukxa asánax	Give me water (da mi agua)

Merriam

Mer Pool'-pool ah-sahn'-nahk	boiling water (applied to hot things also)
Mer E'-kah-mak'-ke hoo'-lin	you will come back again
Mer El-lep'-po mak'-ke	I'm going.

Harrington

Harrington discovered that his Rumsen consultant, Isabel Meadows, had heard one Omesia (apparently Pinart's and Henshaw's main Esselen consultant) as a child, and that she remembered some things that the old woman said in Esselen. At least four other people in the rancheria where she grew up (Lupicina, Diego, Lazaro Soto, viejo Garcia) are

identified as having used Esslen words. Only those lexical items with definitely known references are given here; please see Turner and Shaul (1981) for further details and a complete treatment of this data.

Har ?at.sá'nisa, ?atr.sá'nisa	un rayo
Har ?eféxxe, ?eféh̃he	person
Har kólxala	bear
Har nicíw̃is, plural nícciw̃isakay	mi cuñado
Har tóxxeşa, toxxeşá, ?á. tóxecá.	give
Har túmmas, túmmas	"It was a sort of rayo. Esta tambien era yaro, decian, quien sabe que quiere decir"
Har xaláppa	"an Es. cuss word"

NOTES

1 This compilation is intended as a convenient guide to the Esselen materials. Shaul and Collins set up the card file for the Word List. Shaul transcribed the manuscripts in the Bancroft (Arroyo, Pinart), the Henshaw, and the Harrington. Turner checked the transcriptions and typed the first draft of the paper.

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