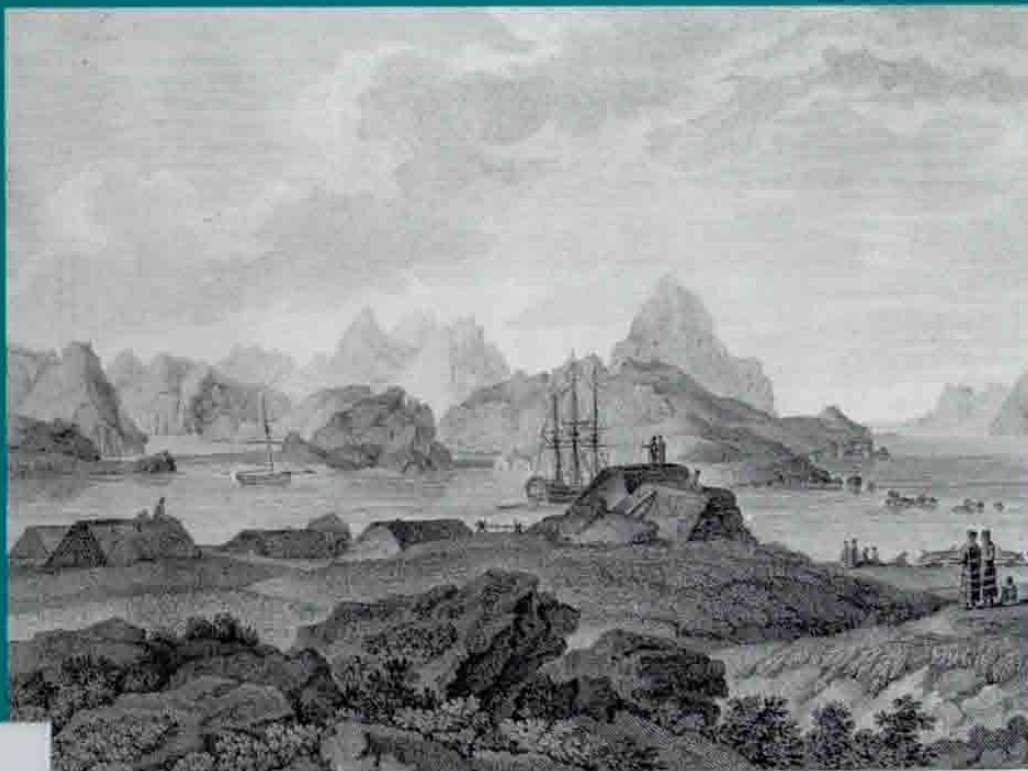


# Ancient Aleut Personal Names

*Kadaangim  
Asangin/Asangis*

Materials from  
the Billings  
Expedition  
1790–1792

Edited and Interpreted by  
Knut Bergsland



*Видъ устья Камчатскаго залива на островъ Шидловскъ или - Амурскій островъ Камчатки.*

*Грав. Н. Таври.*



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ALASKA  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

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**1790-1792**

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Alaska Native Language Center  
1998



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depicts Catherine the Great with the inscription "Catherine II, Emperor and  
absolute ruler of all Russia.")

## CONTENTS

Foreword by Michael Krauss .....	7
Preface .....	10
<b>Introduction</b> .....	11
1. The Billings Expedition .....	13
Article XVII of the Instructions .....	14
Implementation of the Instructions .....	16
<i>The Visit to Unalaska in 1790; The Registration at Unalaska</i> <i>1791 / 1792; Evaluation of the Census</i>	
2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation .....	29
Preliminary Survey of the Problems .....	29
<i>Description of the Manuscripts; Census a-b; The Minutes (c) and</i> <i>Sauer's Copies (d); The Tax Receipts 1765-1791; The Baptismal</i> <i>Records of 1790</i>	
Variant Spellings of Recurrent Names .....	36
The Cyrillic Spelling of Aleut .....	38
Inventory of Names .....	43
3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names .....	45
One-Word and Phrasal Names .....	45
Word Classes and Constructions .....	46
<i>Ordinary Nouns; Deverbative Nouns; Verbal Nouns and Ambiva-</i> <i>lent Forms; Verbs in the Remote Tense and Participles; Other</i> <i>Verbal Forms; Other Word Classes</i>	
Dialectal Features .....	55
Foreign Elements .....	57
4. Naming Customs .....	58
Carl Heinrich Merck's Account .....	58
Ioann Veniaminov's Account .....	58
Discussion .....	60
<i>Names and Legends; Naming for Father; Nicknames</i>	
Conclusion .....	63
5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names .....	65
Human Beings .....	65
<i>Sex and Age; Parts of the Human Body; Physical Characteristics;</i> <i>Mental Characteristics; Movements, States, Voice</i>	
Nature .....	68
<i>Mammals; Birds; Fishes; Lower Animals; Plants, Wood; Natural</i> <i>Objects; Land and Sea, Places; Natural Phenomena</i>	



Subsistence .....	70
<i>General; Clothing; Housing; Eating; Handicraft; Baidarka and Traveling; Hunting; Fowling; Fishing</i>	
Social Relations .....	78
<i>Social Status; Marital Status and Kinship; Sexual Relations; Feasting; Shamanism and Magic; Tribal Relations; War</i>	
Various Names .....	88
Survey of Women's Names .....	89
References .....	91
<b>Corpus</b> .....	95
1. Alaxsxa, Alaska Peninsula .....	97
2. Sanaġax, Sanak Island .....	99
3. Unimax, Unimak Island .....	101
4. Ugangaġ, Ugamak Island .....	107
5. Qigalġa, Tigalda Island .....	107
6. Awatanaġ, Avatanak Island .....	110
7. Akungan, Akun Island .....	111
8. Akutanaġ, Akutan Island .....	119
9. Unalġa, Unalga Island .....	122
10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island .....	123
11. Unmax, Umnak Island .....	146
12. Uniiġus, Islands of Four Mountains .....	151
13. Amlax, Amlia Island .....	151
14. Atġaġ, Atka Island .....	153
15. Chiġulaġ, Chugul Island .....	154
16. Adaax, Adak Island .....	155
17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island .....	156
18. Tanaġax, Tanaga Island .....	158
19. Iilaġ, Ilak Island .....	159
<b>Indices and Appendices</b> .....	161
Index of Aleut Names .....	163
Index of Russian Names .....	188
Appendix 1 Corrections of Names in <i>Aleut Dictionary</i> .....	190
Appendix 2 Aleut Names in Earlier Sources 1747-1792 .....	191
Appendix 3 Aleut Personal Names in Folklore .....	199
<b>Map</b>	
Aleut Communities Listed in the Census, 1790-1792 .....	24-25

## Foreword

by Michael Krauss

Very little was known until recently of Aleut personal names. The original Aleut name tradition was replaced by the Russian tradition two centuries ago now, even before Veniaminov's time in the Aleutians. A few old Aleut names survived in the historical literature. Knut Bergsland ventured interpretations of over twenty of the Western ones in his monograph *Aleut Dialects of Atka and Attu*, 1959 pp. 16-17. Altogether, until 1992, fewer than 140 old Aleut names had been found in the literature, badly spelled in manuscripts and further miscopied in printing so as to be mostly unrecognizable and uninterpretable even to the most expert students of Aleut.

It was an exciting event then when in 1992 Lydia Black, anthropologist and historian of Aleut at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, visiting the Archives of the Russian Navy at (then) Leningrad, amongst the documents of the Empress Catherine II's scientific expedition led by Captain Billings, 1790-1792 in Alaska, obtained copies of manuscript records including a massive census of Aleuts by name. This census listed Aleut males – males only (who were paying fur-tribute, or were not, or were too young to pay it). The manuscript contains about 1,500 different Aleut men's names altogether, relatively well spelled by a practiced hand. Professor Black also obtained another copy of the census list at the State Archive of Old Documents (*Drevnykh Aktov*) in Moscow. At that very time Bergsland had just finished the draft of his monumental *Aleut Dictionary*, and we were about to print it. We held up the publication and immediately sent copies of Professor Black's important contribution to Professor Bergsland to see how much he could decipher of the names on the census list, about 1,100 different names, all that was immediately available, to include at the last minute in the dictionary. Bergsland being a cautious scholar – I trust he will forgive me for saying this – the results were all the more remarkable, as within that rushed time-frame Bergsland was able to identify and interpret over 600 of the 1,100 different names (printed as Appendix 7 of the *Aleut Dictionary*, 1994). In the present work Bergsland now offers some interpretation for over 1,100 of over 1,500 different Aleut names (counting appendices, over 1,300 of over 1,700).

This has been no small feat. For one thing, though the names are relatively well or consistently spelled, and mostly legible (though it is not always easy to read or to identify each letter), the spelling com-



pletely ignores crucial Aleut sound distinctions, between *k*'s, *g*'s and *x*'s pronounced in the middle of the mouth and those pronounced in the back of the mouth, and between long vowels and short vowels (about like spelling which failed to distinguish between English *thick* and *sick* and *seek*). Worse yet, with personal names there is no predictable or translated meaning available; there are only the sounds themselves, which might make some identifiable sense that could be the name of a person (like *Black*, *Carver*, *Hunter*, *Longfellow*, *Goodrich*, or *Bloomfield* in English). From studying the new Aleut list Bergsland was able to recognize more and more such items, and therewith to recognize more and more the patterns by which people were named (as if we found spellings like *Blek*, *Blon*, *Glin* for English names and so recognized that they could be words for certain colors, *Black*, *Brown*, *Green*) – to the point where Bergsland became able to recognize with some degree of confidence what the majority of the old Aleut names listed must have been, especially as these tended mostly to be equivalent to phrases or even sentences. This high rate of interpretation was possible also because the Aleut names are evidently all of Aleut origin and so generally have a recognizable meaning in Aleut (unlike English first names especially, which are relatively short and are mainly of non-English origin, e.g. from Hebrew or Celtic). The reason Bergsland could recognize only (!) the majority, here now 75 percent, is that the spelling is so deficient that the names are unrecognizable and/or it leaves too many possibilities (e.g. *ka* may be read *ka*, *kaa*, *qa* or *qaa*), and/or that there may be special variations or archaisms in the Aleut names (as e.g. in *Wainwright* for *wagon-maker* in English) that make them too difficult to recognize, and/or that they contain Aleut forms that are otherwise unknown.

Bergsland's first work on this material, done just in time to include as an Appendix in the *Aleut Dictionary*, is now supplemented and superseded in the present work. Besides the additional time for Bergsland to work on the tax documents as well as the census list, we have been able to supply Bergsland with significant additional materials. Since 1992 we have obtained additional missing pages from the Naval Archives manuscript; besides those, and perhaps of the greatest interest, as the census and tax-list names are all men's, Lydia Black provided also a list of persons married or baptized by the Billings Expedition priest, a list including 29 women's names, practically the only Aleut women's names recorded. It is unfortunate – those are the breaks of the times – that we have so many Aleut men's names and so few women's, but we now do have at least these precious few women's names as well to include in this book. In addition, Bergsland includes an appendix of

all personal names found in Aleut folklore texts (including some women's names); finally, having had so much experience and practice interpreting old Aleut names, to the point where he had become able to provide interpretations for about three-quarters of the 1790-1792 material, Bergsland found he could interpret almost that large a proportion of the 132 still more poorly spelled names found only in the other early sources (1749-1792), to include those also in a final appendix to this work.

This work is of course far more than just a list of Aleut (mostly men's) names and a full alphabetical index to the 1790-1792 names, both identified and unidentifiable. It provides also, against the historical background of the Billings expedition, listings and historical record of Aleut men (by name, sometimes also father's name) who lived in 66 Aleut villages in 1790-1792 (and to some extent for a generation before that). Moreover, it provides unique and intimate glimpses of Aleut culture and values, as exemplified by the meanings and patterns shown in the different types of Aleut names, carefully reconstructed, analyzed, and classified by Bergsland in this volume.

Thus, for historians the historical background section (1.) of the Introduction, and the Corpus, may be of special interest. For students of Aleut culture and those interested in the nature of Aleut names, including very possibly those who might want to pass their heritage here recovered on to new generations of Aleut people, the account of Aleut Naming Customs (section 4. of the Introduction) will be of special interest, along with the Tentative Classification of the Names (section 5.), which lists all the names according to their meaning, and ends with the list of women's names.



## Preface

This publication was made possible by Dr. Lydia Black, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, who obtained and kindly made available photocopies of the manuscripts and got permission to publish them from the Russian archives where they are held, the Central State Archives of the Navy, St. Petersburg, and the Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, Moscow. To Dr. Black I am indebted also for copies of the baptism records 1790, of priest-monk Makariy's list of Aleut villages with the number of baptized people, dated 1796, and other archival data to be mentioned in the text, and for comments on and additions to the historical parts of the Introduction. Dr. Evgeniy Golovko of the Institute of Linguistic Research, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, kindly provided improved copies of parts of the material.

The more than fifteen hundred Aleut personal names published here, after two centuries, although in part obscure, display in surprising details the ancient naming customs reported in 1840 by Ioann Veniaminov, and provide glimpses into the ancient Aleut life reflected in the later legends. The circumstances of the recording of the names as well as the philological work necessary for interpreting them and their formal and semantic analysis are discussed in the introduction to the edition of the manuscript material.

The greater part of the material was used also, after a hurried study, in my *Aleut Dictionary*, ANLC 1994. The additional material and a more advanced study of the subject have resulted in some better interpretations or suggestions given as a separate appendix at the end of this volume. This monograph supersedes Appendix 7 of the dictionary.

My cordial thanks go to Dr. Michael Krauss for having mediated the manuscript material, provided additional material from the archives of the Alaska Native Language Center, encouraged my work, corrected my English, and seen to the proper presentation of the monograph, and to ANLC editor Tom Alton for having made my manuscript ready for publication and for preparing the maps.

Oslo, August, 1997  
Knut Bergsland

## Introduction

1. The Billings Expedition .....	13
2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation .....	29
3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names .....	45
4. Naming Customs.....	58
5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names..	65



## 1. The Billings Expedition

In 1785, in accordance with an edict issued by Empress Catherine II on August 8 that year, the Russian Imperial Admiralty formulated detailed instructions for a geographical and astronomical expedition, headed by naval Captain Joseph Billings (an Englishman), for the purpose of describing the northeastern part of Siberia as well as the islands in the "Eastern Ocean" and the coast of America. The expedition started with various preparations the same year and was completed in the summer of 1793. Detailed reports of the expedition were published in 1802 by two of the participants, one in English by Secretary (clerk) Martin Sauer: *An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern part of Russia. ... Performed ... by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the years 1785, &c. to 1794*, London; and a more complete one in Russian by Captain Gavriil Andreevich Sarychev (1763-1831): *Puteshestvie flota kapitana Sarycheva po severovostochnoy chasti Sibiri, Ledovitomu moryu i Vostochnomu okeanu, v prodolzhenie os'mi let, pri Geograficheskoy i astronomicheskoy morskoy ekspeditsii, byvshey pod nachal'stvom flota kapitana Billingsa s 1785 po 1793 god* (Naval Captain Sarychev's voyage in the northeastern part of Siberia, the Arctic Sea and the Eastern Ocean, for the duration of eight years, during the geographical and astronomical expedition under the command of Captain Billings, from 1785 to 1793) I-II, Sanktpeterburg, followed in 1811 by *Puteshestvie kapitana Billingsa chrez Chukotskuyu zemlyu ot Beringova proliva do Nizhnekolymnskago ostroga, i Plavanie kapitana Galla na sudne Chernom Orle po Severovostochnomu okeanu v 1791 godu* (Captain Billings's Journey through Chukotka from Bering Strait to Lower Kolyma Post, and Captain Hall's voyage on the ship *Black Eagle* over the Northeastern Ocean in 1791). A modernized edition of Sarychev's report, without the vocabularies (cf. *Aleut Dictionary* pp. xxxviii-xxxix), published by Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo geograficheskoy literatury, Moscow 1952, is more widely available and is used for reference below.



### 1.1. Article XVII of the instructions.

The article (XVII) of the 1785 instructions that is relevant to the study of Aleut personal names reads as follows (translation by Michael Krauss):

Upon examining the islands, coasts and headlands under Russian rule, over and above your instruction to describe them, you are to inform yourselves as correctly as possible of the number of the male sex inhabiting these places, and to lay a basis for future collection from them of *yasak* or other taxes.

But for that purpose you are altogether forbidden not only to use any force, but also to retaliate in any way for any kind of brutish conduct toward you on the part of the savages. On the contrary, you are to refrain insofar as possible from bloodshed and killing, even on the occasion of a most violent attack on you by them (as very often happened at the hand of the Akutan, Umnak, Unalaska and Akun islanders, to the Russian *promyshlenniki* without any provocation); you are rather to remonstrate with them through the interpreters, that it is irrational for them to be malevolent toward those who have come only to seek their friendship; to demonstrate that, both promise and then give them trifles which they favor; all your men should come out then at a distance to show themselves to maximum numerical advantage, therewith to intimidate them, to avert bloodshed which could be almost inevitable in such cases; likewise represent to them also that if they are not persuaded by your peaceful conduct toward them, you have such terrible weapons which could kill dozens of them in a single volley, and which you would be compelled to employ against them, if they cannot restrain themselves.

For there is not and cannot be any reason for their brutish furor towards Europeans other than unnecessary caution and fear, though often also greed at times impelled the *promyshlenniki* visiting there preemptively to take up fire and sword against these their brethren, benighted more by ignorance than ferocity, and so aroused in them thirst for vengeance, natural for them as for the people living in any country, including civilized ones, to the point that even the fear of death does not restrain these savages from it; which, however, is assuaged by nothing so much as by humane tolerance and civility; wherefore it is most highly recommended to you

that you engage them rather with this weapon, insistently, until such time as a clear and inevitable danger of suffering palpable harm compels you to resort to bloodshed; wherefore be also in constant readiness, striking to frighten, however, rather than for vengeful brutal extermination of these unfortunate creatures; at the same time, you are to endeavor by every means, though with all caution, to take them alive; treat them with kindness, gifts, give one a medal to hang about his neck, explaining that this means you are making him your friend, and for recognition in the future, if he comes to you, or when he is seen. Detain him captive as short a time as possible, and releasing him to his countrymen, give him everything necessary for the journey, and attempt to persuade him, that he might relate to them your conduct toward him, and that he could come with whomever he chooses to your ship, with nothing to fear, promising moreover also to give him then traps for catching animals, as well as all else he fancies of you, and that they will all be most kindly received, as soon as he shows the sign of friendship from you hanging about his neck.

When such a one returns to your ship with others, then you may forewarn them through the interpreter that those very weapons which struck them with such fear before, if they agree to it, you are prepared to convert to harmless thunder, which will in this event serve as a sign of your happiness upon seeing your friends.

After that you can give them trifles that they like, proffer them a little vodka and sugar or tobacco, which most of them like. — Also give them some traps, small copper kettles, needles, knives, and nets, explaining their use, if they do not already know it, and then ask them in a kindly way to bring you animal skins, oil, fish, or whatever they have; proposing further, that if they have more countrymen with those things, you will give to them too whatever they fancy.

In that way having made them desirous of coming to you, you establish a firm foundation for collecting *yasak* from them in the future, you make them inclined to trade and receptive to commerce, and therewith, for the glory of Her Majesty and your own honor, you will fulfill one of the most important objects of your commission to these islands and coasts. This is the chief aim of Her Imperial Majesty's most humanitarian intents.



The tribute (in Russian *yasak*) intended here obviously was the regular type of tax paid by indigenous (non-Russian) peoples of the Russian empire, in contradistinction to the pelts more or less lawlessly exacted by the Russian merchants, *promyshlenniki*, from the beginning of their activity in the Aleutian Islands, at Attu since 1748. (See Black 1984:77-78 for discussion of *promyshlenniki yasak* exacting and reporting, also Lyapunova 1987b:82-84.)

By an Imperial Decree of March 2, 1766, addressed to the Governor of Siberia, Russian sovereignty over the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula became part of the compendium of the laws of the Russian Empire, but no definite administration was established (Russian Administration, 1950, p. 2). The lists copied for the Billings Expedition of signed receipts for pelts obtained from named Eastern Aleuts go back to 1765 and 1766, when merchant Glotov got a sea otter pelt from Chernofski, Unalaska Island (1765), Foreman Solovyov three fox skins from three villages of Unalaska, and Navigator Apprentice Afanasy Ocheredin a sea otter pelt from Recheshnoye (later Nikolski), Umnak Island. They continue through 1790 and 1791, when various Russian sailors obtained pelts, mostly fox skins, from all but five of 48 villages. The names of the exploited Aleuts are included in the present edition under their respective villages (for the manuscripts see 2.2. below).

This practice, combined with various kinds of mistreatment of the Aleuts, male and female, in 1787 was found to be "an obstacle to close relations between the [Aleut] residents and the *promyshlenniki*", and by a decree of the Governing Senate of September 12, 1788, the merchants were prohibited from collecting dues not established by the authorities (Russian Administration, 1950, p. 2-3; Gibson 1987:81; Lyapunova 1987b:122 f.). In a letter of August 3, 1789, Merchant Shelikhov informed his administrator Delarov of this prohibition (Andreyev 1948:288; Lyapunova 1987b:122 f.). Clearly, the instructions for the Billings expedition emphasize the need for some kind of reform in the matter of collecting tribute, but the relationship between policy and practice remained complex for some years to come. It is clear, however, that the taxation of the Aleuts was definitely abolished by 1799, when the Russian American Company was chartered.

## 1.2. The implementation of the instructions.

### 1.2.1. The visit to Unalaska in 1790.

According to Sarychev's report (1952:133 ff.), the expedition's ship *Glory of Russia* (*Slava Rossii*) set sail from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, on May 9, 1790. After passing by the more western islands of the Aleu-

tian chain, the ship approached on June 3 the island Sedanka, in Russian also called Spirkin, on the east side of Unalaska Island. There the crew met seven Unalaskan Aleuts in one-hatch baidarkas, two of whom spoke Russian rather well. The Aleuts helped the Russians to an anchorage in a bay near the north cape of the island, facing the Aleut village, that is, the bay called in Aleut *Sidaanaŋ* with the village *Qakilux*, later called Biorka village. They planned to stay for a week, giving Sarychev time to explore the region together with the naturalist Carl Heinrich Merck, a German, who later also recorded Aleut linguistic material, and for the ship's priest, Vasilii Sivtsov, to baptize Aleuts, according to their own desire and request, altogether 92 persons. Having no knowledge of the Aleut language, the priest could not prepare them in the proper way. Thus "these newly converted Christians performed only one rite of the sacrament of baptism, having no proper idea of the doctrines of the faith" (1952:145).

Baptizing was not included in the official instructions but according to the priest's report, written April 6, 1791 (in Petropavlovsk), Billings had given him authority on June 4, the day after the arrival, to bring "our Majesty's loyal peoples living on the islands to the Orthodox Eastern Christian Greco-Russian faith through the holy baptism" and to marry enlightened ones. The natives came of their own accord, according to Sarychev bringing also every day fresh fish to the satisfaction of the crew. On June 5-6, 1790, the priest baptized 29 male and 19 female inhabitants of the nearby village; on June 6-8, 20 more people of two other villages of Unalaska; on June 12, 25 people of five villages, including five men from the island Akun to the east, no doubt visitors in baidarkas. Altogether the priest baptized 63 male and 29 female Aleuts of different ages (from sixty-three down to one year of age). The records, included in the present edition under the respective villages, give the Aleut name of the person, the name of his or her father, the name of the godfather (one of the crew or the priest himself), and the Russian baptismal name of the person, with the age in a separate column. In the case of men, the new Russian family name was that of the godfather, while the female neophytes shared four names, 14 being called Akilina, seven Agripina, seven Marfa, and one Nadezhda; in several cases also brothers, resp. sisters were given the same first name by this hurried sacrament (for the manuscript see 2.2.4. below).

This was by no means the first time that Aleuts were baptized. (For some account of Aleut conversion before the time of the Billings expedition, and before Veniaminov, see Veniaminov [1840] 1984:232-233, Mousalimas in Veniaminov 1993:xvii-xxviii; also Black 1984:194-206



provides a list of western Aleut names, some of them with Russian baptismal names as well.) The above-mentioned tax receipts have only Russian names for four men listed through 1790 or 1791, two from 1782, one from 1783, one from 1788 (in the census of 1792 also with his Aleut name, see 7.3.18); one of the two listed from 1782 (through 1789, 1791) is indicated as newly baptized, presumably before 1782. A few years earlier, between 1773 and 1780, two newly baptized Atkan Aleuts translated the so-called Backmeister sentences for Underclerk Efim Mutovin (Bergsland 1959:83). In the census established in 1791/1792 (see below), 14 Eastern Aleuts and the chief of Atka (for which more below) had only Russian names, while 80 Eastern Aleuts and ten Andreanof Islanders had in addition to their Aleut names Russian ones, having been baptized recently; only 19 of them are found in the baptismal records of 1790. Although the documents tell nothing about it, the rest could quite possibly have been baptized by the priest during the ship's stay at Unalaska in 1791/1792. But also, as Russian laymen did baptize, as noted explicitly in one case in the baptismal records of 1790 (10.3. B 2.), this could of course have happened earlier as well. By this time Russian *promyshlenniki* were established in many Aleut villages, exploiting both the men, for hunting, and their women. In due time they also married Aleut women. (A fuller account of baptism during this period, and of how adoption of Russian names developed among the Aleuts, is given by Black [1992] in "Russian Names in Aleut Society.")

In the priest's record the men are indicated as tributary or non-tributary and in his accompanying letter the priest mentions requests for exemption from tribute for three years in accordance with the laws of taxation. In the census of 1791/1792, however, only three of the tributary men of 1790 are listed with that exemption, one of the priest's godsons not included, while one non-tributary man of 1790 is listed as tributary without the exemption. The temporal "regime" apparently remained separate from the spiritual one.

After a delay of another week due to a calm, the ship continued eastward visiting Aleut villages, including the Shumagin Islands (which remained outside of the following year's registration) and Kodiak Island, where the priest baptized 30 male and four female Eskimos in two days. It then returned to Kamchatka, arriving there on October 13.

### 1.2.2. The registration at Unalaska 1791/1792.

On May 16, 1791, the ship set sail again from Kamchatka and having visited Tanaga Island, where most of the men were reported to have gone to Atka, the ship anchored at Illyulyuk (*Iluulux*, now Unalaska

Village) on June 25 (Sarychev 1952:169 ff.). There Aleuts from different villages and islands had gathered, driven by shortage of tobacco. Billings treated them kindly, giving them tobacco and some small things, and promised to give an even greater quantity of all this to all the Aleuts who came there, if they had dried fish and berries ready for the return of the ship. "We were convinced that, because of their passion for tobacco and their present need for it, they would zealously fulfill our request."

After a trip to the north and to Chukotka, the ship set out for Unalaska in the middle of August. From Chukotka, St. Lawrence Island, and the Pribilof Islands, it arrived at Unalaska at the end of the month. On September 2, Captain Hall's ship *Black Eagle* (*Chernyy Oryol*) was observed by Aleuts in a cove on the western side of Captain's Bay and was towed from there to alongside *Russia's Glory*. At a meeting of the officers the next day it was proposed to winter at the place and to stay on board the ships, rather than to disperse in native villages. On September 11, all the officers agreed to that.

The next day Sarychev (1952:194 f.) got the order from Captain Hall to summon the officers and constitute a commission for the implementation of Article XVII of the instructions for the expedition. The commission (in the minutes called "the Commission instituted by decree of Her Imperial Majesty for imposing tribute (*yasak*) upon the islanders") started the next day with the following members: captains Robert Hall, Gavril Sarychev and Khristian Bering, director of naval ordnance with captain's rank Afanasey Bakov, and second lieutenant Mikhayla Bakulin, with the collegiate registrar Gavril Yerlin as a secretary.

All these persons signed the dated minutes of the commission's meetings, while secretary (clerk) Martin Sauer served as a bookkeeper and keeper of the supplies of gifts, etc. These documents, the initial steps in preparing a census, constitute important parts of the material of this study (on the manuscripts see section 2. below). Together with Sarychev's report they also throw interesting light upon the work of the commission and the attitude of the Aleuts.

The preparation of an orderly taxation was the main task of the commission. But as noted by Sarychev (1952:194 f.), it also had to treat the islanders with gifts and consider the rank and zeal of the chiefs (toyons) "for their most gracious reward in the name of Her Majesty with gold, silver and copper medals." For that purpose the commission had in stock 74 gold, 292 silver and 612 copper medals, with the picture of the empress on the one side, that of the ship *Russia's Glory* on the other; a great number of earrings, etc., 521 mirrors, 481 scissors, 103 folding knives and 207 sheath knives, and about 600 pounds of tobacco.



At its first meeting, the commission decided to summon Yelisey Pupyshev, the acting chief of the village *Imagna* (in Morris Cove, about four nautical miles northeast of Unalaska Village, cf. Sarychev 1952:274; the first chief had left with a Russian seafarer), to associate him with the commission's work as an interpreter, to ask him which toyons were now present and have him encourage them to prepare dried fish and other goods for the ship's crew, and to have him obtain from the other toyons lists of their subordinates and make them pay tribute, and to give him a gold medal, which he got, with ribbon, two weeks later. As seen from the earlier tax receipts, Yelisey Pupyshev had been his baptismal name since 1782. In 1781 he was listed as interpreter Yermashok and so was no doubt identical with the Aleut Yermusk who on June 28, 1778, came in a baidarka to Captain Cook's ship in English Bay (**Samgan Udaa**), boarded the ship, eager for tobacco but not wanting brandy, and was asked for Aleut words - the very first English-Aleut word list (Beaglehole 1967:1120f.; *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxxviii inaccurately called Aleut-Russian). He knew no English but according to Sarychev (1952:199) spoke Russian rather well. From February 13 to March 24 he accompanied Sarychev on a baidarka trip to investigate the west side of Unalaska Island, but for the rest of the time probably helped the commission register the Aleut tribute payers and so may have been responsible for certain dialectal features of their written names (see section 3.3). His Aleut name was *Kagalux*, apparently **Kagalux** "Heel" as seen from a document of 1797, when he accompanied priest monk Makariy on a trip to St. Petersburg (Lydia Black's copy of Yakutsk consistory records, Yrkutsk Oblastnoy Arkhiv, F 50, opis 7, svyaska 12, delo 55, dokument 12, folios 3-4).

At the beginning of October another important person arrived, the principal chief of Atka Sergey Pan'kov (baptized before 1786). He came from Unimak in a big baidara, accompanied by 25 Andreanof Islanders, 14 in the baidara and 11 in one-hatch baidarkas. He wore a coat of scarlet cloth with golden fringes and a velvet cap, granted him by the Russian empress for his services to the throne. According to a report of Governor Ivan Pil' to the empress of November 5, 1791 (Narochnitskiy et al. 1989:306 f.), he had without any inducement from the Russian side collected tribute from his relatives and other inhabitants of the nearby islands for two and a half years (that is, since 1789) and delivered it to Okhotsk by courier. Now the toyon of Amlia Kalanis (for Kayunis) Kanglax Ovetskin (see Corpus 13.1.1.), being chosen by Pan'kov with the consent of the other toyons, brought in person to Okhotsk 60 sea otter (pelts) and eight female and young as a tribute to the throne, want-

ing to be recognized as the subjects of the empress, and asked for a receipt to show his kinsmen (as he said, no Russian ship had shown up in the years 1788 and 1789). According to Sarychev (1952:195), Pan'kov himself had been to Kamchatka on a merchant ship and on his return received orders from the government regarding the islanders and conveyed them to all the Aleutian Islands. In Sarychev's words, "he spoke Russian rather correctly and from conversation with him one could notice that he had, compared with the other toyons there, a great superiority both with regard to understanding and to reasoning."

From Pan'kov the commission inquired about the number of inhabitants of the Andreanof Islands, the number of villages and the number of persons of male sex. Consulting with the toyons who were with him, he imposed tribute on himself and on them, namely the toyons of Amlia through Tanaga. These got silver medals, except for a toyon of Kanaga appointed by Pan'kov, who like the appointed leader (starshina) of Atka got a copper medal. Pan'kov himself got a gold medal and, for distribution among his islanders, 22 pounds of tobacco, 14 knives, 14 pairs of scissors, and 10 mirrors. Pan'kov and his company then returned east to winter at Unimak.

Many Aleuts from the Fox Islands were attracted by the expedition's ship, to get the gifts promised them the previous year by Captain Billings, and to bring dried fish, berries and Black Lily roots (*Sarana*) and get paid for it, preferably in tobacco. Toyons of various villages came in with lists of their people for registration, getting medals, tobacco and other gifts. On November 10, the minutes also mention the distribution of 900 fox-trap barbs, for the Aleuts to trap foxes. Beginning in the middle of December, actual payments began to come in, predominantly fox skins. The sea otter was already drawn upon too heavily west of Unimak and only seven toyons and six other Aleuts in that area paid a sea otter each, while this was the predominant tribute of the Andreanof Islanders. The chief of **Chaluka** (later Nikolski), Umnak Island, baptized Ivan Glotov, who was one of those who came in April 17, 1792, earned special attention and a gold medal for having learned to read and write Russian.

At the end of March, 1792, the toyon of Ilak Island (the easternmost of the Delarof Island, west of Tanaga) showed up and was ordered to bring the list of his people, getting for encouragement of the others a copper medal, one knife, one mirror, one pair of scissors, one paper of earrings, one paper of needles, and one pound of tobacco. The tribute was not fixed then but later turned out as six sea otters and two polar foxes (sold in China worth many kilos of tobacco). The Aleuts farther west remained outside of this registration.



In the beginning of October, 1791, Sergeant of geodesy O. Khudyakov had been sent eastward, assisted by three toyons of Unimak (who visited the ship) and baptized interpreter Ivan Galkin, to survey the islands eastward to the tip of Alaska Peninsula and Deer Island, and "to inquire about the number of male inhabitants of the islands encountered and on Alaska, noting in your journal how many are found in each village" (Sarychev 1952:196; Narochnitskiy 1989:302, dated September 1, 1791, probably for October 1). On April 21, he came back with 55 Aleuts from three villages of Unimak Island, the village of Sanak Island, and one village of Alaska Peninsula. The next day they willingly promised to pay tribute, each of them a sea otter (32 pelts) or a fox (70 pelts according to the final census), and got their gold or silver medals, scissors, knives, mirrors, earrings, needles, and tobacco. This marked the eastern limit of the registration, which did not include the Shumagin Islands, although Sarychev had visited them the previous year.

The registration of Eastern Aleuts continued through May 7, with a belated payment on May 13. The previous day the commission stated that the time had run out. On May 15, *Russia's Glory* set sail toward the west and one month later was back in Petropavlovsk.

The minutes of the commission deal only with tributary men, but the lists turned in by the toyons must also have contained non-tributary Aleuts, old or sick people and minors, just mentioned once in the minutes (November 1, 1791). Also able-bodied men were left non-tributary, having been taken away by Russian seafarers. All three categories, tributary and non-tributary men and minors, are included in a final census, signed by Robert Hall and preserved in two copies (see 2. below), presumably written after the departure from Unalaska, on board the ship or in Petropavlovsk.

### 1.2.3. Evaluation of the Census.

As may be expected from an enquiry of this sort – totally dependent on the initiative, effort, and willingness of the Aleuts to make the trip to the Russian ship at Unalaska to register – the coverage of the census is very incomplete and uneven. This may be seen from a glance at the map on pages 24-25, showing heavy concentration in certain Eastern sectors and no names at all for the Western beyond Tanaga and Ilak.

The census contains altogether 1207 male persons, 751 tributary, 137 non-tributary (of which 80 were old or sick, 57 at work for Russian seafarers), and 319 minors (maloletnyye, cf. 2.2.1. end). The table published by Sarychev (1802 II pp. 182-183) has partly different figures. The number of tributary men is here 746 (the sum 756 is an error of

addition), not including men from three western islands (Amliia, Adak, Kanaga). There are 422 old or sick men and minors, collapsed in the table, 23 more than in the census (80+319). The number of able-bodied men employed by Russian merchants, noted outside the table, is 17+40, the same as in the census.

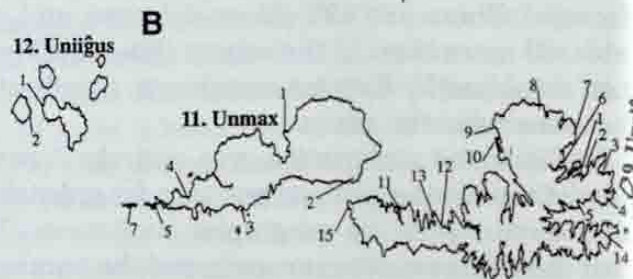
Since the registration was entirely dependent upon the willingness of the toyons, one can not take for granted that the census is complete even within its geographic limitations. The commission did not visit the villages to count people, and the number of tributary men found in the commission's minutes is for many villages much lower than in the census, so many of the tax payers remained unseen by the commission. For the Aleuts, the taxation may have been a kind of barter, the number of pelts determining the amount of tobacco and other so-called gifts, and some toyons may have left out some persons as irrelevant to the immediate business. A striking feature of the census is the uneven distribution of minors. Of the three villages of Unimak, for example, the first has 11 minors vs. 25 tributary men, but the second only two vs. 23, and the third four vs. 21. The realities behind the figures are of course difficult to get at.

Of the 63 male persons baptized in 1790 (see 1.2.1.), only 20 are found in the census, four of them marked in 1790 as tributary. Of the rest, eight are marked as tributary, ranging in age from 60 to 27 years old, while the non-tributary range from 40 down to one, the largest group of them (22) being 35-20 years old, clearly able-bodied men. Most interestingly, nine of the latter belonged to the village where the expedition's ship harbored (**Sidaanaŋ**, Biorka). A possible explanation is that the able-bodied absentees were taken away by Russian merchants before the registration in 1791/1792. These absentees are not among the 40 Aleut men who with 30 women were taken to the Pribilof Islands to hunt sea mammals by one of merchant Shelikov's ships that had wintered in 1790/1791 at Unalaska, in English Bay, Samgan Udaa (Sarychev 1952:274; Narochnitskiy et al. 1989:294), nor among the 17 taken by Shelikov to Kodiak from Alaska Peninsula, Unimak and Sanak, all these men being included in the census (seafarer Shirokiy was Shelikov's man). As seen also from its minutes, the commission apparently had difficulties locating this category of potential tax payers. Anyway, to the 351 male inhabitants of 15 villages of Unalaska Island according to the census, must be added at least the 43 baptized ones of 1790, and at least five to the 44 inhabitants of one village of Akun (7.2. of the corpus).

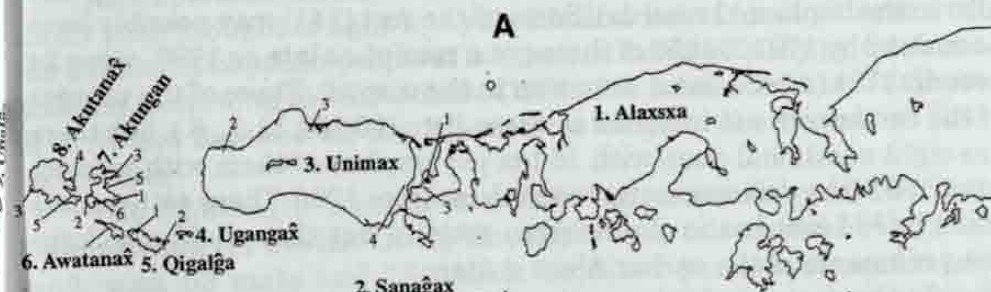
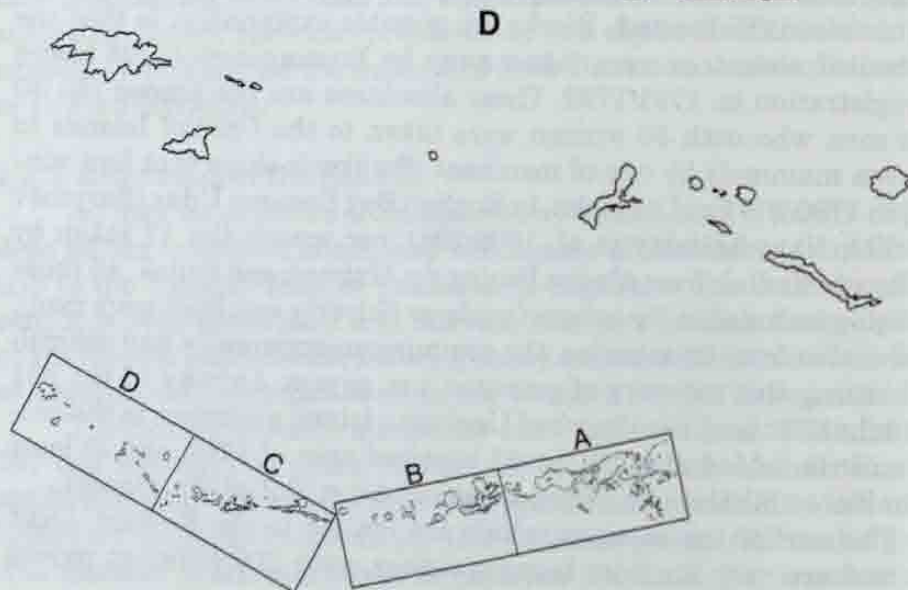
The earlier tax receipts, which are limited to the Eastern Aleut area and are very far from being a census, gave 206 different payers



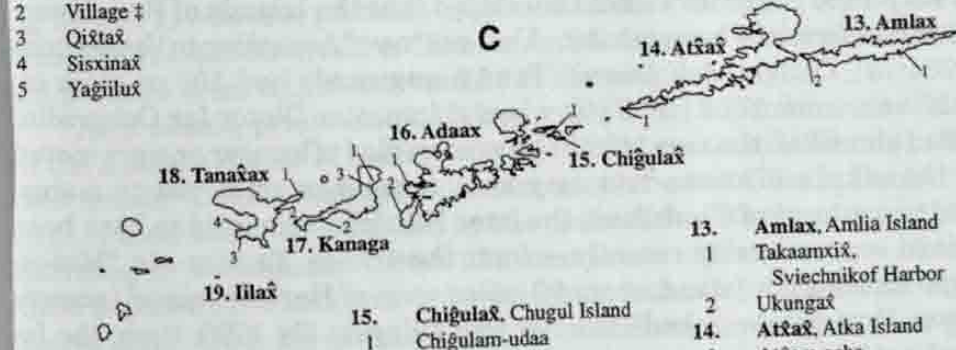
# Aleut Communities Listed in the Census, 1790-1792



- |                                        |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 11. Unmax, Umnak Island                | 10. Nagun-Alaxsxa                       |
| 1 Adus                                 |                                         |
| 2 Chichxaliġtax                        | 9. Unalġa, Unalga Island                |
| 3 Uyuġ                                 | 1 Village same name ‡                   |
| 4 Chalukaġ, Nikolski                   | 10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island      |
| 5 Aglagaġ                              | 1 Iuuluġ, Unalaska Village              |
| 6 Chalukaġ ‡                           | 2 Umġasingan, Morris Cove               |
| 7 Samalġa, Samalga Island              | 3 Qaliġtaġ                              |
| 12. Uniiġus, Islands of Four Mountains | 4 Uuchyuux                              |
| 1 Qignaġ                               | 5 Chaluuknaġ                            |
| 2 Chiġulaġ, Herbert Island             | 6 Chuqaġ                                |
|                                        | 7 Iguġnaġ                               |
|                                        | 8 Tachiqala                             |
|                                        | 9 Magusiġ, Makushin Village             |
|                                        | 10 Iiq(u)m-angan                        |
|                                        | 11 Ikalġa, Chernofski Village           |
|                                        | 12 Qusiix, Kashega Village              |
|                                        | 13 Umsaluġ                              |
|                                        | 14 Sidaanax, Sedanka Island and Village |
|                                        | 15 Tanam angtaa                         |



- |                              |                          |                              |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. Ugangaġ, Ugamak Island    | 2. Sanaġax               | 1. Alaxsxa, Alaska Peninsula |
| 1 Village same name ‡        | 1 Kaasaġ                 | 1 Qaxatiġ, Morzhovoi Village |
| 5. Qigalġa, Tigalda Island   | 3. Unimax, Unimak Island | 2 Akayuudaa ‡                |
| 1 Kimaluġa                   | 1 Chngana(a)luġ ‡        | 3 Chisung                    |
| 2 Qagalġa                    | 2 Qugaadaġ               |                              |
| 6. Awatanaġ, Avatanak Island | 3 Sisaguġ                |                              |
| 1 Village same name ‡        | 4 Isanaġ, False Pass     |                              |
| 7. Akungan, Akun Island      | 5 Village ‡              |                              |
| 1 Agiidaġ                    |                          |                              |
| 2 Chulkaġ                    |                          |                              |
| 3 Saaguġ                     |                          |                              |
| 4 Kadan linaġuġ ‡            |                          |                              |
| 5 Kaasiġ                     |                          |                              |
| 6 Sanaġan                    |                          |                              |
| 7 Nuġsġinaġ ‡                |                          |                              |
| 8 Village ‡                  |                          |                              |
| 9 Village ‡                  |                          |                              |
| 8. Akutanaġ, Akutan Island   |                          |                              |
| 1 Village ‡                  |                          |                              |
| 2 Village ‡                  |                          |                              |
| 3 Qiġtaġ                     |                          |                              |
| 4 Sisxinaġ                   |                          |                              |
| 5 Yaġiiluġ                   |                          |                              |



- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 13. Amlax, Amlia Island         | 15. Chiġulaġ, Chugul Island |
| 1 Takaamxiġ, Sviechnikof Harbor | 1 Chiġulam-udaa             |
| 2 Ukungaġ                       | 16. Adaax, Adak Island      |
| 14. Atġaġ, Atka Island          | 1 Igalaġ                    |
| 1 Atġam-acha                    | 2 Yaġagis                   |
|                                 | 17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island   |
|                                 | 1 Husxa                     |
|                                 | 2 Angyaġ                    |
|                                 | 3 Kanagan naga              |
| 18. Tanaġax, Tanaga Island      |                             |
| 1 Suduġ                         |                             |
| 2 Igadax                        |                             |
| 3 Uusxus                        |                             |
| 4 Akulġa                        |                             |
| 19. Iilaġ, Ilak Island          |                             |
| 1 Village ‡                     |                             |

‡ Precise location unknown, not shown on map



(fathers not included), of which 65 are found in the census (four of these also in the baptismal records). Some of the rest (141) may possibly have been dead by 1791, but 56 of them got a receipt as late as 1790, other 24 even in 1791 (all the dates are given in the corpus). Three of the villages of the census are not included in these lists (10.13.; 11.3., 6.), but there are eight additional ones, with 16 tax payers, four of them with receipts from 1791 (the easternmost), two of them from 1790. These settlements could have been due to the Russian activity, but they could also have been remnants of the earlier Aleut pattern.

In the east, in addition to the village of Alaska Peninsula called in Russian Morzhovskoye (Corpus 1.1.), the tax receipts have eight payers until 1791 located on both sides of the important strait between the mainland and Unimak Island: *Akayuda* = **Akayuudaa** "The Strait (there)" and *Chishuk* = **Chisung** on the mainland side, *Isanok* = **Isanaŋ**, False Pass, and a nameless one on the Unimak side. There are also two additional locations on Akun Island, both difficult to identify: until 1789 one payer at *Zakharkina* (cf. name Russian *Zakhar*, as well as *zakharkat* "to start spitting"), until 1790 another at *alitxu* (**alitxu-ŋ** "army; crew"), which is also part of the name of that payer (see Corpus 7.9.).

In the west, west of Umnak Island, the tax receipts very interestingly have payers on two of the Islands of Four Mountains: five in the period 1780-1790 at *kygnax* = **Qignaŋ** "Fire (of volcano)", probably at Chuginadak Island with the constantly smoking Mt. Cleveland, and one in 1789 at *Chegothkov*, perhaps **Chigulaŋ**, Herbert Island, farther west. In May 1790 Sarychev (1952:135) stated that the Islands of Four Mountains had formerly been inhabited but not "now." According to Veniaminov (1984:73), Chuginadak Island (**Tanaŋ angunaŋ**) had 100 or more inhabitants until 1764 [or 1770], when shipmaster Glotov [or Ocheredin] killed almost all the men, while the women died of hunger or were moved to Umnak. In 1792 two tributary men, three men employed on a ship, and two minors of **Chalukaŋ**, the later Nikolski, were said to have been moved – presumably recently – from the village **Tanam-ala** "Mid-island" of Yunaska Island, some 20 miles west of Herbert Island (according to Veniaminov it had formerly two villages). By 1790, then, the Islands of Four Mountains may not have been entirely depopulated.

At least some 100 Eastern Aleut male persons thus seem to have escaped the attention of the Billings commission, whose census lists 951 Eastern Aleuts, from Alaska Peninsula through Umnak. The baptismal records and the tax receipts name also about 200 fathers (as patronyms, all included in the corpus), but many of them may have been dead by 1790.

An important additional source for evaluating the census has recently been brought to light by Lydia Black: a list of Aleut villages with the number of baptized people of both sexes, dated 1796, by priest-monk Makariy. According to Veniaminov (1984:235) he was sent to Unalaska in 1795 and baptized all the Aleuts from Unga to the Islands of Four Mountains.

The Shumagin Islands are here represented by the village **Ugnaasaqaŋ** (in the list *Uenog'ika*, apparently miscopied) of Unga Island, with 53 male and 73 female baptized persons. According to Veniaminov several of the Shumagin Islands were formerly inhabited but later, following a tsunami, the people were concentrated at Unga, apparently before 1795.

For the rest of the Eastern Aleut area the 1796 list has 44 villages like the census, with 1049 male and 1190 female baptized people, 98 more male persons than the census. The names of the villages are the same as in the census, with two exceptions: *Umgasinin* = **Umġasingan** instead of *Imagna* (10.2.) thus clearly identified as Morris Cove north-east of Unalaska Village; and *Augalga* = **Awalġa** "The village over there" with an unnamed addition (4+7 male, 6+12 female baptized persons) instead of Sedanka alias **Umsaluŋ** (10.13) near the southwestern end of the island (with 12 male persons in 1792). Four of the villages have the same number of male persons as the census; 33 from one to four more, six villages less; one village five more; five six more; one eight; one ten; one eleven more; but one village seven less. These differences, adding up to +117-24=93, probably represent a more accurate registration than four years earlier, rather than any great increase of the population, and perhaps some minor movements of the people.

As it seems, priest-monk Makariy may have baptized most if not all the Eastern Aleuts of his day, a total of 2328 persons, 1088 male and 1240 female. The striking deficit of men may have been due to the hardships of their hunting, enhanced by the greed of the Russian merchants, according to Veniaminov (1984: 254) one cause of the decrease of the Aleut population, which was indeed drastic. According to Veniaminov's figures from 1834, the people of the ancient Eastern Aleut area numbered then only 1303, 583 male and 720 female persons, about one-half of the number one generation earlier. In the meantime, however, Aleuts of this area had been taken away by the Russians to colonize the Pribilof Islands to the north (by 1834, 182 persons, 88 male and 94 female), and to hunt for them eastward, by 1812 even to California.

The priest-monk stayed at Unalaska and did not go to the Andreanof Islands. For these, his list has just nine male persons, the same number



as the ones indicated as baptized in the census, and eight female persons, no doubt baptized at the same time. Only the location of some of these persons is somewhat different, the most interesting case being that of Atka. While the important chief Sergey Pan'kov, himself baptized, in 1791 had himself booked for **Atkam-acha**, the village at the westernmost tip of the island, the list of 1796 has the baptized people (two men and one woman) in *Tanangin* (an Eastern Aleut form, probably given by some person in the east), no doubt **Tanaangis**, a former village near the eastern end of the island (on the south coast). This could possibly be due to misinformation, or the people might have moved eastward since 1791. But it also seems possible that the chief in 1791, himself perhaps living in the western village, did not specify the settlements of his 30 subjects (with seven minors). Before the people were concentrated in a new village on the north side of the island (later moved to the east side), there were at least eight settlements on Atka Island (see Bergsland 1959:24-35, Atka 236, 255, 280, 338, 501, 505, 600, 635). The Andreanof Islands may at that time also have housed more people than the 256 brought to the commission's attention by their toyons.

The priest-monk finally listed 38 male and 57 female baptized people in the village *Iggasaxta* = **Igasita** (1909) of Attu Island, at that time perhaps the only Aleut village in the Near Islands. These people were firmly controlled by the Russians since the late 1740s (references in Bergsland 1959:14).

The Rat Islands are not included in the documents discussed here. Semisopochnoi Island, in Aleut **Un(i)yax**, where 25 families were reported to be living in 1776, was still inhabited in 1792 (Sarychev 1952:223). Amchitka Island, with 30 men and their families in 1776 (evacuated but then repatriated in 1812; see Black 1984:96, 98, 189), in the 1820s still had 42 inhabitants, listed by Litke. Only later the Rat Islanders were moved eastward to Adak and finally to Atka (Bergsland 1959:14).

As the documents indicate, in 1791-1792 the Aleuts may have numbered more than 3000 people (a drastic decrease since the arrival of the Russians a generation earlier). Nearly one-half of their personal names are found in the documents.

## 2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation

### 2.1. Preliminary survey of the problems.

To interpret the Aleut names in these documents, that is, to recognize the Aleut words used as personal names, one must first of all, of course, identify the Cyrillic letters. Many of them have more than one shape even in the same hand and are sometimes difficult to distinguish but do not, in general, cause any serious problem. The quality of the photocopies of the manuscripts, however, is uneven and some spots are barely legible. The Cyrillic letters are transliterated as in *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxii, with *e* for *е* (and *ѣ*) after consonants, but *ye* after vowels and at the beginning of words, and *yo* where written or known to be *ѳ*. The transliteration is given in italics, but uncertain readings are in roman, and illegible letters are indicated by dots. Interpreted Aleut words are bold face. The Russian parts of the documents are translated into English.

Most of the names occur two or more times in the different parts of the material. This may facilitate the reading but quite often the same name is spelt differently. The variation appears to be due to miscopying, but the ranging of the manuscripts in terms of priority is complicated by the possibility that Aleuts (for instance Yelisey Pupyshev) were consulted during the process. The choice of variants thus depends upon the degree of interpretational plausibility, and sometimes the choice must be left open. Since at least all but one of the variants must be erroneous, one may be tempted to carry the emendation a step further, but without extreme caution this procedure would not yield results of any documentary value.

Through the obvious instances of recognizable Aleut words, the Cyrillic spelling can be analyzed in terms of Aleut phonology, but certain inherent ambiguities are difficult to resolve and sometimes make possible more than one interpretation of a name.

The manuscripts include no indication of the meaning of the names. The meaning must simply be "seen", identified by means of the Aleut lexicon known from other sources (see *Aleut Dictionary*). There are no contexts other than phrasal names, so otherwise unknown elements do not permit any interpretation at all.



The translation of the names involves of course their grammatical analysis, which follows in section 3. Quite often the apparent literal meaning seems rather strange for a personal name. The interpretation thus depends upon the naming customs, to be discussed in section 4. The final section of this introduction is a tentative semantic classification of the names. To approach the "real meaning" of the names, as expressions of the cultural values of ancient Aleut society, is of course the most interesting task of the interpretation, as well as the most hazardous one.

## 2.2. Description of the manuscripts.

The manuscript data for each name of the corpus are ordered in terms of the relative completeness of the different manuscripts, which are identified and labeled as follows:

Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Drevnykh Aktov (Moscow), OFVK, Fond 24, N° 67, folios 29-45 : Census a.

Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Voenno-Morskogo Flota (St. Petersburg), Fond 214, opis' 1, delo 29,

folios 1-7 letters, etc.

folios 11-27 : Census b.

folios 29-111 signed minutes : c.

folios 117-146 Sauer's copies: d.

folios 149-264 : Tax receipts (1765-1791), abbreviated T.

delo 28, folios 79-86 : Baptismal records (1790), abbreviated B.

### 2.2.1. Census a-b.

Census a has an old archival label: DELO Ob ekspeditsii kapitana Bellingsa kasatel'no oblozheniya yasakom aleutov (Act about Captain Billings' expedition regarding taxation by tribute of Aleuts), SPB (St. Petersburg). The document itself has a title reading, in English translation, as follows: "List made in the commission instituted on imposing tribute on the islanders with indication of the number of people in each village, also of those who pledged themselves to pay and what to pay as tribute, and of those who paid or did not pay". The photocopy of the manuscript is excellent and the hand is clear and easy to read. The hand is the same as that of the baptismal records of 1790, probably priest Sivtsov's hand (L. Black).

The photocopy of census b is rather blurred, partly illegible, and the verso of the last folio is missing. The hand appears to be the same as that of Census a. The two manuscripts are almost identical, with the

№ 1	№ 2	№ 3	№ 4	№ 5	№ 6	№ 7	№ 8	№ 9	№ 10	№ 11	№ 12	№ 13	№ 14	№ 15	№ 16	№ 17	№ 18	№ 19	№ 20	№ 21	№ 22	№ 23	№ 24	№ 25	№ 26	№ 27	№ 28	№ 29	№ 30	№ 31	№ 32	№ 33	№ 34	№ 35	№ 36	№ 37	№ 38	№ 39	№ 40	№ 41	№ 42	№ 43	№ 44	№ 45	№ 46	№ 47	№ 48	№ 49	№ 50	№ 51	№ 52	№ 53	№ 54	№ 55	№ 56	№ 57	№ 58	№ 59	№ 60	№ 61	№ 62	№ 63	№ 64	№ 65	№ 66	№ 67	№ 68	№ 69	№ 70	№ 71	№ 72	№ 73	№ 74	№ 75	№ 76	№ 77	№ 78	№ 79	№ 80	№ 81	№ 82	№ 83	№ 84	№ 85	№ 86	№ 87	№ 88	№ 89	№ 90	№ 91	№ 92	№ 93	№ 94	№ 95	№ 96	№ 97	№ 98	№ 99	№ 100	№ 101	№ 102	№ 103	№ 104	№ 105	№ 106	№ 107	№ 108	№ 109	№ 110	№ 111	№ 112	№ 113	№ 114	№ 115	№ 116	№ 117	№ 118	№ 119	№ 120	№ 121	№ 122	№ 123	№ 124	№ 125	№ 126	№ 127	№ 128	№ 129	№ 130	№ 131	№ 132	№ 133	№ 134	№ 135	№ 136	№ 137	№ 138	№ 139	№ 140	№ 141	№ 142	№ 143	№ 144	№ 145	№ 146	№ 147	№ 148	№ 149	№ 150	№ 151	№ 152	№ 153	№ 154	№ 155	№ 156	№ 157	№ 158	№ 159	№ 160	№ 161	№ 162	№ 163	№ 164	№ 165	№ 166	№ 167	№ 168	№ 169	№ 170	№ 171	№ 172	№ 173	№ 174	№ 175	№ 176	№ 177	№ 178	№ 179	№ 180	№ 181	№ 182	№ 183	№ 184	№ 185	№ 186	№ 187	№ 188	№ 189	№ 190	№ 191	№ 192	№ 193	№ 194	№ 195	№ 196	№ 197	№ 198	№ 199	№ 200	№ 201	№ 202	№ 203	№ 204	№ 205	№ 206	№ 207	№ 208	№ 209	№ 210	№ 211	№ 212	№ 213	№ 214	№ 215	№ 216	№ 217	№ 218	№ 219	№ 220	№ 221	№ 222	№ 223	№ 224	№ 225	№ 226	№ 227	№ 228	№ 229	№ 230	№ 231	№ 232	№ 233	№ 234	№ 235	№ 236	№ 237	№ 238	№ 239	№ 240	№ 241	№ 242	№ 243	№ 244	№ 245	№ 246	№ 247	№ 248	№ 249	№ 250	№ 251	№ 252	№ 253	№ 254	№ 255	№ 256	№ 257	№ 258	№ 259	№ 260	№ 261	№ 262	№ 263	№ 264	№ 265	№ 266	№ 267	№ 268	№ 269	№ 270	№ 271	№ 272	№ 273	№ 274	№ 275	№ 276	№ 277	№ 278	№ 279	№ 280	№ 281	№ 282	№ 283	№ 284	№ 285	№ 286	№ 287	№ 288	№ 289	№ 290	№ 291	№ 292	№ 293	№ 294	№ 295	№ 296	№ 297	№ 298	№ 299	№ 300	№ 301	№ 302	№ 303	№ 304	№ 305	№ 306	№ 307	№ 308	№ 309	№ 310	№ 311	№ 312	№ 313	№ 314	№ 315	№ 316	№ 317	№ 318	№ 319	№ 320	№ 321	№ 322	№ 323	№ 324	№ 325	№ 326	№ 327	№ 328	№ 329	№ 330	№ 331	№ 332	№ 333	№ 334	№ 335	№ 336	№ 337	№ 338	№ 339	№ 340	№ 341	№ 342	№ 343	№ 344	№ 345	№ 346	№ 347	№ 348	№ 349	№ 350	№ 351	№ 352	№ 353	№ 354	№ 355	№ 356	№ 357	№ 358	№ 359	№ 360	№ 361	№ 362	№ 363	№ 364	№ 365	№ 366	№ 367	№ 368	№ 369	№ 370	№ 371	№ 372	№ 373	№ 374	№ 375	№ 376	№ 377	№ 378	№ 379	№ 380	№ 381	№ 382	№ 383	№ 384	№ 385	№ 386	№ 387	№ 388	№ 389	№ 390	№ 391	№ 392	№ 393	№ 394	№ 395	№ 396	№ 397	№ 398	№ 399	№ 400	№ 401	№ 402	№ 403	№ 404	№ 405	№ 406	№ 407	№ 408	№ 409	№ 410	№ 411	№ 412	№ 413	№ 414	№ 415	№ 416	№ 417	№ 418	№ 419	№ 420	№ 421	№ 422	№ 423	№ 424	№ 425	№ 426	№ 427	№ 428	№ 429	№ 430	№ 431	№ 432	№ 433	№ 434	№ 435	№ 436	№ 437	№ 438	№ 439	№ 440	№ 441	№ 442	№ 443	№ 444	№ 445	№ 446	№ 447	№ 448	№ 449	№ 450	№ 451	№ 452	№ 453	№ 454	№ 455	№ 456	№ 457	№ 458	№ 459	№ 460	№ 461	№ 462	№ 463	№ 464	№ 465	№ 466	№ 467	№ 468	№ 469	№ 470	№ 471	№ 472	№ 473	№ 474	№ 475	№ 476	№ 477	№ 478	№ 479	№ 480	№ 481	№ 482	№ 483	№ 484	№ 485	№ 486	№ 487	№ 488	№ 489	№ 490	№ 491	№ 492	№ 493	№ 494	№ 495	№ 496	№ 497	№ 498	№ 499	№ 500	№ 501	№ 502	№ 503	№ 504	№ 505	№ 506	№ 507	№ 508	№ 509	№ 510	№ 511	№ 512	№ 513	№ 514	№ 515	№ 516	№ 517	№ 518	№ 519	№ 520	№ 521	№ 522	№ 523	№ 524	№ 525	№ 526	№ 527	№ 528	№ 529	№ 530	№ 531	№ 532	№ 533	№ 534	№ 535	№ 536	№ 537	№ 538	№ 539	№ 540	№ 541	№ 542	№ 543	№ 544	№ 545	№ 546	№ 547	№ 548	№ 549	№ 550	№ 551	№ 552	№ 553	№ 554	№ 555	№ 556	№ 557	№ 558	№ 559	№ 560	№ 561	№ 562	№ 563	№ 564	№ 565	№ 566	№ 567	№ 568	№ 569	№ 570	№ 571	№ 572	№ 573	№ 574	№ 575	№ 576	№ 577	№ 578	№ 579	№ 580	№ 581	№ 582	№ 583	№ 584	№ 585	№ 586	№ 587	№ 588	№ 589	№ 590	№ 591	№ 592	№ 593	№ 594	№ 595	№ 596	№ 597	№ 598	№ 599	№ 600	№ 601	№ 602	№ 603	№ 604	№ 605	№ 606	№ 607	№ 608	№ 609	№ 610	№ 611	№ 612	№ 613	№ 614	№ 615	№ 616	№ 617	№ 618	№ 619	№ 620	№ 621	№ 622	№ 623	№ 624	№ 625	№ 626	№ 627	№ 628	№ 629	№ 630	№ 631	№ 632	№ 633	№ 634	№ 635	№ 636	№ 637	№ 638	№ 639	№ 640	№ 641	№ 642	№ 643	№ 644	№ 645	№ 646	№ 647	№ 648	№ 649	№ 650	№ 651	№ 652	№ 653	№ 654	№ 655	№ 656	№ 657	№ 658	№ 659	№ 660	№ 661	№ 662	№ 663	№ 664	№ 665	№ 666	№ 667	№ 668	№ 669	№ 670	№ 671	№ 672	№ 673	№ 674	№ 675	№ 676	№ 677	№ 678	№ 679	№ 680	№ 681	№ 682	№ 683	№ 684	№ 685	№ 686	№ 687	№ 688	№ 689	№ 690	№ 691	№ 692	№ 693	№ 694	№ 695	№ 696	№ 697	№ 698	№ 699	№ 700	№ 701	№ 702	№ 703	№ 704	№ 705	№ 706	№ 707	№ 708	№ 709	№ 710	№ 711	№ 712	№ 713	№ 714	№ 715	№ 716	№ 717	№ 718	№ 719	№ 720	№ 721	№ 722	№ 723	№ 724	№ 725	№ 726	№ 727	№ 728	№ 729	№ 730	№ 731	№ 732	№ 733	№ 734	№ 735	№ 736	№ 737	№ 738	№ 739	№ 740	№ 741	№ 742	№ 743	№ 744	№ 745	№ 746	№ 747	№ 748	№ 749	№ 750	№ 751	№ 752	№ 753	№ 754	№ 755	№ 756	№ 757	№ 758	№ 759	№ 760	№ 761	№ 762	№ 763	№ 764	№ 765	№ 766	№ 767	№ 768	№ 769	№ 770	№ 771	№ 772	№ 773	№ 774	№ 775	№ 776	№ 777	№ 778	№ 779	№ 780	№ 781	№ 782	№ 783	№ 784	№ 785	№ 786	№ 787	№ 788	№ 789	№ 790	№ 791	№ 792	№ 793	№ 794	№ 795	№ 796	№ 797	№ 798	№ 799	№ 800	№ 801	№ 802	№ 803	№ 804	№ 805	№ 806	№ 807	№ 808	№ 809	№ 810	№ 811	№ 812	№ 813	№ 814	№ 815	№ 816	№ 817	№ 818	№ 819	№ 820	№ 821	№ 822	№ 823	№ 824	№ 825	№ 826	№ 827	№ 828	№ 829	№ 830	№ 831	№ 832	№ 833	№ 834	№ 835	№ 836	№ 837	№ 838	№ 839	№ 840	№ 841	№ 842	№ 843	№ 844	№ 845	№ 846	№ 847	№ 848	№ 849	№ 850	№ 851	№ 852	№ 853	№ 854	№ 855	№ 856	№ 857	№ 858	№ 859	№ 860	№ 861	№ 862	№ 863	№ 864	№ 865	№ 866	№ 867	№ 868	№ 869	№ 870	№ 871	№ 872	№ 873	№ 874	№ 875	№ 876	№ 877	№ 878	№ 879	№ 880	№ 881	№ 882	№ 883	№ 884	№ 885	№ 886	№ 887	№ 888	№ 889	№ 890	№ 891	№ 892	№ 893	№ 894	№ 895	№ 896	№ 897	№ 898	№ 899	№ 900	№ 901	№ 902	№ 903	№ 904	№ 905	№ 906	№ 907	№ 908	№ 909	№ 910	№ 911	№ 912	№ 913	№ 914	№ 915	№ 916	№ 917	№ 918	№ 919	№ 920	№ 921	№ 922	№ 923	№ 924	№ 925	№ 926	№ 927	№ 928	№ 929	№ 930	№ 931	№ 932	№ 933	№ 934	№ 935	№ 936	№ 937	№ 938	№ 939	№ 940	№ 941	№ 942	№ 943	№ 944	№ 945	№ 946	№ 947	№ 948	№ 949	№ 950	№ 951	№ 952	№ 953	№ 954	№ 955	№ 956	№ 957	№ 958	№ 959	№ 960	№ 961	№ 962	№ 963	№ 964	№ 965	№ 966	№ 967	№ 968	№ 969	№ 970	№ 971	№ 972	№ 973	№ 974	№ 975	№ 976	№ 977	№ 978	№ 979	№ 980	№ 981	№ 982	№ 983	№ 984	№ 985	№ 986	№ 987	№ 988	№ 989	№ 990	№ 991	№ 992	№ 993	№ 994	№ 995	№ 996	№ 997	№ 998	№ 999	№ 1000
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Sample page of Census a (Section 10.1, Unalaska). Reduced.



exception of the spelling of some Aleut names, to be discussed in the next subsection.

The persons of the census are listed under their respective islands and villages, numbered for each island. The order of the islands in the manuscripts is the following, the number added in front of the names indicating the east-west order adopted in the Corpus here: 10. Unalaska 1-15; 11. Umnak 1-7; 9. Unalga (erroneously listed as Umnak 8); 5. Kigalga (now Tigalda Island) 1-2; 8. Akutan 1-5; 7. Akun 1-7; 3. Unimak 1-3; 2. Sannax (Sanak Island); 1. Alyaksa (Alaska Peninsula, Morzhovoi Village); 4. Ugamak; 6. Avatanak; 14. Atka; 13. Amlia 1-2; 15. Chigula (Chugul Island); 16. Adax (Adak Island); 17. Kanaga 1-3; 18. Tanaga 1-4; 19. Illak (Ilak Island). Under each village there are three categories of persons, numbered separately in the leftmost column. In the Corpus, for ease of reference, the persons of the census are numbered consecutively.

The persons of the first category are the tributary men, also including the chief (*toyon*), possibly also an acting chief (*zauryad toyon*), each one with his Aleut name, possibly with his baptismal Russian names added, or with his Russian name alone (if baptized earlier). In the first column to the right, the date of the payment of the tribute is indicated, in accordance with the signed minutes (*c*), and in a next column the year for which the payment was made, if any; for some villages the payment was not yet made. In the last two columns is indicated what the person had agreed to pay as tribute, and, possibly, what he had actually paid, in the case of chiefs regularly two foxes of a determined kind or one sea otter, in the case of the other tributary men one fox or, in the west, one sea otter. These data are not included in the Corpus.

The non-tributary men, the second category, are indicated in the second or third column as old or sick or the like, or as employed on the ship of some Russian merchant. The minors, in Russian *maloletnyye*, included, as seen from the baptismal records, young men up to thirty years and children down to three years.

### 2.2.2. The minutes (*c*) and Sauer's copies (*d*).

The photocopies of these parts are generally good. The minutes, all dated, are 95 pages irregularly paginated by folios (29-111, with many gaps and some misplacements). Copies of two versos are missing, but not more, as shown by Sauer's copies which are paginated by folios (117-146) in an orderly fashion.

The minutes start, after the date, with the title of the commission and the names of the members (see 1.2.2.), and have at the end the personal signatures of the members and, last, that of the collegiate reg-

1792<sup>го</sup> года февраля 7<sup>го</sup> дня по.к.к.у  
 СЯ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОГО ВЕЛИ  
 ЦЕСТВОА И КРЕДЕНТНОГО ВОПОВЕЩЕ  
 НОВАГО РОДОВИТАНА, ЛАКОВИ КОММИСИИ О  
 ИМЕНИИ С. ОРАТОРА, КАТАМАНОВ  
 ОРО РАИЛА ДАИЛА, САРВИЛА, СЕРМЛА  
 ШЕКАРА КАТАМАКАЛА РАИЛА ДАИЛА  
 И ПОДПИСАНИИ ДАИЛА. В ПОСЛЕДНЕМ  
 БЫЛО СОВЕЩАНИЕ ЛАКА ДА 791. ГОДА  
 ОСТАРОВ АКУНА ДНА АИДАКА  
 ПОВЕЩЕ ПАЯТИ ИЛИ ДАИЛА СЕРМА  
 ДРА, СВО СЛАНИ О АИЛУ АИЛАКА  
 ОРАИКА СЕРМАДРА, КОММИСИИ ОН  
 ВОДУШКА, КАИКА КАИКИКАСАКА  
 СИВОДУШКА, ИЛИ КАИКАКА О  
 ВОДУШКА, ТАКИКА ИЛИ КАИКАСАКА  
 ПОСЛЕДНИИ ДАИЛА СИВОДУШКА  
 КРАИКА, ДИЛА СЕРМАДРА ДАИЛА ОН  
 ВОДУШКА ИЛИ ОН, КРАИКА ДНА; ПРН  
 КА ДАИЛИ ПРНКА ОН КАИКА

и.в.р.  
 КИСКЕ  
 СНАИКА  
 ОН ОН  
 ВОДУШКА  
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Sample of Minutes, Feb. 7, 1792, in hand of registrar Gavril Yerlin.  
 Reduced.



ПТОЕКА МЕ ЛУСНУ, ПАРА ПАРА ПАРА  
 ОНАЕЛН РЕДАЕТ АЛЕКС. САНДОВ  
 ТУРЕНА ПРИДАТАУ НАУРАХ ТЕРЕНА  
 ДЛА ДАТНУК ВЕРНКОД, ОУЗКА  
 КАРНО САЗН. ОР ЛОМЕ ПАТНАУ  
 ПОТ ЕРНО ДАВ.  
 ОР ЛОМА ПАТНАУ ДАВ. (САНДОВ)  
 ПАТНАУ ПАТНАУ ПАТНАУ  
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Sample of Minutes, Feb. 7, 1792, in hand of registrar Gavril Yerlin. Reverse. Reduced.

istrar Gavril Yerlin. For the first six months two hands alternate. The one is certainly Yerlin's (September 12, 1791, to March 1, 1792, and in addition April 30 and May 7, 1792). The other one is the same as the hand of the baptismal records and census a-b (October 1791 to January 11, 1792, and in addition May 12), presumably priest Sivtsov's hand. From the end of March, 1792, there come in different hands, one very distinctive and two or perhaps three other ones. Sauer's copies are in one hand, different from Sauer's own hand (known from his signed inventory of medals, etc.), but similar to Yerlin's hand.

The minutes state the agenda, mostly the lists of payers or the tribute brought by the named toyons, and then the resolution to accept the lists or tribute, to remunerate the toyons with medals and gifts for their people, and orders to clerk Sauer to enter into his book the tribute and the gifts, and to issue a receipt to the payers. His book contains the order as well as his own action. In this way a tax payer's name is listed at least twice, sometimes even five or six times, often differently (see 2.3. below). In the case of one village, one name found in Sauer's copy is missing in the minutes (8.3.2.), and four names found in the minutes are missing in Sauer's copy (8.3.4-6, 8.).

The number of Aleuts named in both or one of these parts of the material is 406, 343 less than the number of tributary men in the final census. The number is the same for the central area, from Umnak Island (11.) eastward to Akun Island (7.3-7.), with one exception (8.4.). For the villages farther east and for the Andreanof Islands the minutes have mostly just the name of the toyon. For four villages in the west (17.2-3. and 18.2, 4.), both the minutes and Sauer's copies are missing, left out by the scribe (rather than in the photocopy). Writing out the final census, the scribe must in any case have had at his disposal additional documents or notes. At the end of Sauer's copies there is an additional page with a copy, in the same hand as that of the census, of the imperial letter of award to Yelisey Pupyshev (his gold medal) and three other notes about awards.

### 2.2.3. The tax receipts 1765-1791.

The photocopies of these 115 folios are of an uneven quality and partly difficult to read; twelve names are partly or wholly illegible. There are several hands, presumably the same as those of the minutes, one of them clearly the same as that of the census, presumably priest Sivtsov.

Many of the sheets have on top a box, empty or with a text in (presumably) Sivtsov's hand, in English translation reading as follows: "Copy of receipt given for payment of tribute by so and so (island, village, name),



to whom, by name, and with what (kind of pelt) the payment was made, in which year, month and day: of this then below here". The data follow in separate columns, so also in the lists without a box on top. In general, the receipts are collapsed so that the name of the payer is given just once, with the years, etc., in following lines. For one village (3.1.) the name is repeated for each year, with many variant spellings. The payer's name, following that of the island and village, is mostly in the Russian genitive (-a), and with some exceptions is followed by his father's name, indicated by 'son of' (*syna* or *sna*) and/or by the Russian patronymical suffix -ov (gen. -ova).

The lists include only Eastern Aleut villages, altogether 48 in a very irregular order; four villages of the census are not included (4.1.; 10.13.; 11.3, 6.) but there are eight additional ones (1.2-3.; 3.4-5.; 7.8-9.; 12.1-2.), see 1.2.3. above. As also mentioned above, the number of payers is 206, of which 65 are found in the census. The number of different fathers is 122. The names of the payers are numbered separately in the corpus after the census of the respective villages.

#### 2.2.4. The baptismal records of 1790.

The photocopies of this manuscript are good, causing no serious problems of reading. Being dated 7th April, 1791, the list must have been written during the ship's stay in Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, by (presumably) priest Sivtsov. The entries refer to baptismal certificates, partly mentioned in the right margin, dated in a column preceding the text. The text has the name of the island and the village, the Aleut name of the person (in the case of toyons with that title), the father's name (with the Russian patronymical suffix), the Russian baptismal name, the Russian godfather's name, and in columns to the right the age and, in the case of the male persons, the status as tributary or non-tributary. The baptized people belonged to six villages of Unalaska (10.1., 3-5., 8., 14.) and one of Akun (7.2.), altogether 63 of male sex and 29 of female sex. The first entry has in addition the name of the toyon of the village (10.14., different from the toyon in the census). The names of the baptized people are numbered separately, after the tax lists for the respective villages.

After the baptized Aleuts there follow baptized people of Kodiak (30 male and 4 female), and a dozen weddings of baptized people, with their Russian names only, not included in the present edition.

#### 2.3. Variant spellings of recurrent names.

The earliest of the documents of 1791/1792 are undoubtedly the minutes of the commission (c). Having the personal signatures of the mem-

bers of the commission, they would seem to be the originals. It is not clear, however, whether the lists brought by the toyons were written beforehand by some literate person or were recorded at the commission's meeting. Being hired as the commission's interpreter, the Aleut Yelisey Pupyshev probably was present at the meetings, except the five and a half weeks when he accompanied Sarychev to the west coast of Unalaska (February 13 to March 24, 1792). He may thus have helped dictating the names of the Aleuts and have influenced the form of the names. This would explain, for example, the eastern form of the Umnak village name *Adun* (listed March 30, 1792), instead of *Adus*, the dialectal form used by priest-monk Makariy in 1796, Veniaminov in his book of 1840, and recorded by Gordon Marsh at Nikolski in 1950. In the minutes, however, ten of the recurrent names have different spellings: a final -k instead of -x or -g (= -~~z~~), especially the ending -nak or -nok instead of -nax (-na~~z~~), and vacillation between the letters *a* and *i*, quite often difficult to distinguish in these manuscripts to begin with. These are very minor points, typical of the whole material, but they show that copying mistakes (rather than recording mistakes) could come in even in the original minutes of the commission.

Sauer's copies were certainly copies of the minutes and have about one hundred spellings different from the minutes, including differences between Sauer's own notations. Most of them are minor points such as the confusion of *a* and *i* or *o*, and of *n* and *i* or *k* (sometimes very similar), and in the majority of the cases the minutes appear to have the better spelling. In some twenty cases, however, Sauer's copies appear to have the better spelling, sometimes perhaps accidentally, but at least the following case must have a different explanation: *c xalkaik*, but *d xalkagayak* (7.5.12) probably *Qalqaḡayaḡ* "Magpie" (see 2.4.). Here the *ya* seems to have been copied as *i* (sometimes very similar letters), but also the *ga* is left out. Another interesting case is *c ugalkaxu*, *d ugalyukaxu* (10.6.4.), probably *Uḡalu(m) qaḡuu* "Butt of spear". The former variant could represent a syncopated *Uḡal(um) qaḡuu*, but only a speaker of Aleut could have provided the longer form. Thus, either the form of the minutes was a copying mistake of an earlier list, or the longer form in Sauer's copies was due to a speaker of Aleut, presumably Pupyshev, if not copied from the possible earlier list. These questions have of course no definite answer, but the choice of variants must be a matter of understanding, rather than a mechanical one in terms of chronological precedence.

Between the two copies of the final census *a* and *b* there are ninety differences, most of them minor of the usual types. In most cases census *b* has the better spelling, including a case like *a kayuktin*, *b kayutkin*



(1.1.5.), clearly **Kayutxin** "His own strength" (probably an elliptical name, see 3.1). In some ten cases, however, census *a* has the more plausible variant, at least in two cases rather significantly: *a xaszigin syukuxtanax*, *b* without the second part (8.2.6.); *a umlyu ugalokax* corrected from *umlu ugalokax*, which is *b*'s form (7.1.7.). The correction agrees with *c-d*, so apparently *a* was copied from *b* and then corrected from *c-d*. Another such case is *a chyagix* corrected from *b chgagix* (10.5.10., no *c-d*). In the above-mentioned case *d xalkagayak* (7.5.12.) Census *a* has the same form but census *b* an initial *k*, likewise in a case without *c-d* (3.3.5.). The Cyrillic *x* and *k* are alternative notations for the Aleut uvular **q** also in many other cases (see 2.4), so rather than the one being copied from the other, the manuscripts *a* and *b* were probably copied from a common source, that is, in addition to *c-d*, some earlier lists that are not preserved.

Comparing finally *a/b* with *c/d*, one finds about fifty differences. In four cases, *a=b* follows *c* rather than *d*, in seven other cases vice versa, all trivial. In the more numerous cases where *a=b* differ from *c=d*, *a=b* is mostly inferior, due to copying mistakes, but in a couple of cases clearly better, the most remarkable one being *a-b Iglyagin ayyuga sanax*, *c-d* just *Iglyagin* (10.10.6.), which shows that the final census - written after the departure from Unalaska - had an additional written source. When *a* differs from *b* it more often follows *c* than *d*, while *b* follows *d* only once, wrongly.

The spelling of the tax receipts is clearly inferior to the rest, the lists being copies of probably inferior notations, and sometimes barely makes possible the identification of the name in the census. The spelling of the baptismal records is much better but could not have served as any source for the census, the number of names common to the two being rather small.

In short, the interpretation of the Aleut names needs a critical evaluation of all the possibilities offered by the manuscripts.

## 2.4. The Cyrillic spelling of Aleut.

The Cyrillic alphabet, transliterated here as in *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxii, presents certain difficulties for writing Aleut, having no special letters for uvular consonants (**q** **ḡ**) as distinct from the velar ones (**k** **x** **g**), nor for the velar nasal (**ng**) or the labiovelar **w**, nor for the initial **h** and other aspirated phonemes. On the other hand, the Cyrillic alphabet has more vowels than the Aleut three phonemes **a i u**, another source of phonological ambiguity. In very many cases, however, the spelling hardly leaves any doubt about the reading, for example *tayagux* (11.5.7.), *tayagox*

(10.9. T 8.), *tayaog* (1.1.54), *tayauk* (3.3.1.), all obviously **tayaḡux** 'man'; Aleut has no diphthong *au*, so the voiced uvular fricative is marked by either zero or *g*. Another example is *ayagax* (10.4. B 12.), *ayegak* (10.9.42), clearly **ayagaḡ** 'woman', the Aleut **-ya-** having a more palatal pronunciation before the velar **g** than before the uvular **ḡ**. The notation of the final **ḡ** by *k* as well as by *x* is common in all the manuscripts, as already noted above (2.3. first paragraph).

The uvular stop **q** is mostly written *k*, like the velar **k**, e.g. *kanaxtusek* (3.1.11. b), **Qanaxtusik** "Wintering place"; *kichxasukax* (6.1.24.), **Qichḡa suqaḡ** "His knife was taken"; *kuggagix* (11.1.13.), **Qugagik** "Shaman"; cf. *kanux* (19.1.4.), **Kanuux** "Heart"; *kil'ma txagysik* (16.2.16.), **Kilmatxagisik** "Means for having (getting) stomachs (bladders)"; *kugan* (in 7.2.27. and elsewhere), **kugan** 'on, upon'. Being aspirated or even affricated, the **q** is also quite often written *x*, sometimes *xk*, e.g. *xal'kagayak* (7.5.12. a, b k-, see 2.3. above), **Qalqagayax** "Magpie"; *al'gatxin xayuxtanak* (6.1.6.), **Algatxin qayuḡtanax** "Hooked his mammals"; *saxkan* (10.8. B 3. father), perhaps **Saqan** "Points of fishing spear"; *aixkinax* (11.3.6.), **Ayqinax** "Difficult", cf. *tuku aikiisakax* (3.2.5.), **Tukuu ayqiisaqaḡ** "His chief was hard to deal with". In one case the *x* could perhaps be read as **k**: *Igana xal'lyunak* (14.1.34.), perhaps **Iganaḡ kalunaḡ** "Shot at the flying one".

As seen from examples above, the Cyrillic *x* may naturally render also the Aleut voiceless velar fricative **x** and the uvular **ḡ**, while the Cyrillic *g* may render the corresponding voiced fricatives **g** and **ḡ** (at this time loanwords with voiced stops were probably not yet adopted). The uvular nature of a fricative is sometimes reflected by a written mid vowel instead of a high one before or after it, e.g. *chegana* (in 10.2.8.) beside *chigana* (in 3.1.27.), **chiganaa** 'his river'; *ogalox* (2.1.2.) beside *ugalyuk*, *ugalyux* (in 10.11.3.), etc., **uḡaluḡ** 'spear'. After a uvular **ḡ** written *g*, the Cyrillic vowel *y* (*yery*) instead of *i* is quite frequent, for example in *kil'ma txagysik* above, or *chan shukagyisanok* (3.1. 42.), **Chaan suqagisanaḡ** "Took (something) with his hand". In certain clusters, as well as in final position (see above), the voiceless fricatives are quite often written *k*, e.g. *ukchogix* (18.2.5.), **Uxchugik** "Has tufted puffins"; *Anekdoxsex* (1.1.2.), **Aniqduḡsik** "Childish"; *alitikuk* (in 10.14. B 25.) beside *alitxux* (in 3.3.7.), etc., **alitxuḡ** 'army, warrior; crew'. The voiced uvular fricative is apparently sometimes written *x*, as presumably in *Ixanak xaxonax* (6.1.16.), **Iḡanaḡ qaḡxunaḡ** "Hit the terrible".

The velar nasal, in the modern orthography written **ng**, is written *ng*, *n*, or *g*, as in the positional noun *ngan* (in 10.3.27.), *nan* (in 7.2.19.), *gan* (5.2.20., etc., very common), **ngaan** 'for him/it'. Other examples are *sangin*



*shukax* (2.1.48.), **Sangin suqax** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"; *taiyagonin uyekax* (3.1.13.) **Tayaḡungin uyaqax** "His men were sent for"; *ayagagin shokax* (10.11.33.), **Ayagangin suqax** "His women were taken", all with the suffix **-ngin**; *chnatu-* (7.8.1.), **Chngatuḡ** "Sea otter"; *unlyuk* (in 11.1.8.) beside *unglux* (5.2.17.; 10.14. B 9.), **Ungluḡ** "Pinnacle". The last word is written twice with an *m* (7.1.7.; 8.3.7.), perhaps a mishearing due to the labial vowels. In *almak* (9.1.10. and in 7.1.12.), if **aalngaaḡ** 'oldsquaw', the substitution may be due to the syllable initial position, strange to a Russian ear, as also in *nagox* (14.3.6. Atkan), **Ngagux** "Son-in-law (or Brother-in-law)", unless the dictated form was the (modern) Eastern Aleut **nagux**. All the four notations of the velar nasal are of course ambiguous. The *ng* can also be read as **n'g** or **nḡ**, e.g. *anga* as **angaa** 'his side or match, adversary', **an'gaa** 'his line', or **anḡa** 'his breath'. And the *g* in medial position can be read as **g** or **ḡ** as well as **ng**, cf. *ayagagin* and *taiyagonin* above. The phonological context may yield a clue, as in the latter examples and in the case of the cluster **-ngl-** (there is no cluster **\*-nl-**), but quite often the choice must be left open. In final position one finds both *ng* and *n*, as in *adang* (3.1.24.), **Adang** "My father"; *amiyun* (10.5. B 10.), **Amiyuung** 'king salmon', but also *k*, which obviously reflects a normally devoiced final nasal, rather than an otherwise unknown variant of the word: *ukuchik* (11.4.10.), **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox".

The different notations of the quite rare labiovelar approximant *w* are seen from the following examples: *kaugak* (8.4.2.), **Qawaḡ** "Sea lion"; *avgagin*, *agvagin* (in 11.3.3.), **awangin** 'his workers'; *aguasinax* (in 17.2.8.), **awaasanaḡ** 'worked with (his harpoon)'.  
The initial *h*, not found in the ordinary Cyrillic alphabet, is either left out (some forty cases) or written *g* (about thirty cases), e.g. *al'gax usextax* (3.2.15.), **Algaḡ husiḡtax** "Has a mammal loaded in"; *gaddugix* (17.2.2.), **Haduugix** "Neighbor". The zero is of course ambiguous, e.g. *Innok* (12.1.11.), **Inuḡ** "Piece of food (or tobacco)" or **Hinuḡ** "Piece of sod, turf". The *g* is less ambiguous, because the initial velar fricative **g** is much less frequent than the **h**, and the uvular one almost absent. In a couple of cases the *h* seems to be written *x*: *algagan xakasik* (5.1.13.), **Algaa-ngaana haqasix** "Bringing his mammal to him"; *xachxa xuugdunok* (8.5. T 1. father), **Qachxa huḡdunaḡ** "His skin was soft". The *x* of the final terms could of course have been read as **x**, **x̣** or **q**, but then no words seem to fit in. In the late 1770's under-clerk Efim Mutovin wrote the Atkan *h* with *x* (three times) as well as with *g* or left it out (see Bergsland 1959:83-84). In the Census there are also two examples of *x* marking the aspiration of another consonant: *tayaum xlya* (11.3.10.), also *tayaxula*

(10.5. B 2.), **Tayaḡum hlaa** "Man's son"; *kuxmanax* (13.2.18.), **Quhmanaḡ** "Was white". For the rest, the aspiration of nasals and approximants is left unmarked.

As seen from examples above, the Aleut affricate **ch** (č) is written *ch*, and the sibilant *s* both *s* and *sh*, which reflects a pronunciation heard also in modern times. Correspondingly, the western (Atkan) voiced or semi-voiced *z* is written *z* or more often *zh*, e.g. *tayagu kizhak* (13.1.8.), **Tayaḡukizaḡ** "Dear man"; *Ek'ya axazigan /k* (17.1.15.), presumably **Iqyaa haqazigaḡ** "His baidarka comes properly". Interestingly, the same notation is used for Eastern Aleut in more than twenty cases where the western dialect would have *z*, e.g. *ayegachxizhak* (10.9.45.), **Ayagachxi-zaḡ** "Nice woman"; *chaguzhak* (2.1.46.), **Chaaguzaḡ** "Just hand". The Eastern use of *zh* or *z* could not be due to an Atkan speaker and so indicates a phonemic distinction of *z* and *s* in both dialectal areas of that time, although the *zh* is used also in eight or nine cases where Atkan would have *s*, most of them with a long vowel as in *chalik gan shuzhakax* (3.1.26.), apparently **Chaliḡ ngaana suusaqaḡ** "Was taken with a fishline". These exceptions are perhaps more likely to be the scribe's hearing mistakes than indications of the later merger, see also *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxvii.

The semivowel *y* with a following *a* or *u* (*y* does not occur before *i*) is of course written with the Cyrillic letters *ya*, *yu* (sometimes very similar), in the former case also with *ye* (*e*, see below), as in the above-mentioned *ayegak* beside *ayagax* for **ayagaḡ** 'woman'. The *ya* and *yu* are used almost regularly to mark the non-velar pronunciation of a preceding *l*, sometimes also to mark the palatal character of a preceding *s*, which is more often written *sh*. After a consonant, the consonantal character of the *y(a/u)* is marked in the usual way by a preceding "soft sign" or "hard sign", as in the frequent word *Ek'ya*, *Ek"ya*, *Ik"ya* (e.g. 2.1.41.; 11.3.1.), **Iqyaa** "his baidarka". An initial *kya* is written *k'ya* (16.1.12.) or *kiya* (6.1.2. and perhaps 7.1.6.). Before a consonant the *y* is written *i*, e.g. *aikok* (8.3.1.), **Aykuḡ** "dog".

The Aleut three short vowels are mostly written *a* (*ya*), *i*, *u* (*yu*). The lowering of the high vowels before a uvular consonant is quite often reflected by a written *e* and *o*, as in *Ek'ya*, etc., above and *oklogoyukatix* (11.1.11.), **Uqluḡayukatix** "Disliked for a long time". In initial position the two Cyrillic *e*'s, the *ə* transliterated as *e*, and the *e* transliterated as *e* after a consonant and *ye* after a vowel, are not always clearly distinguished. An initial lowered *i* is also written with the *e/ye*, here transliterated as *ye* to avoid confusion (the initial *ya* is written *ye* only once, 2.1. T3.), e.g. *ʼEganok kuchichxinax* (10.9.34.), **Iḡanaḡ kuchichḡinaḡ**



"Had a/the terrible one fished out from boulders". The final sequence **-ix̄** is sometimes written **-ak** or **-ax**, as clearly in *algaman sayuktasak/x* (10.5.3.), **Algamaan sayux̄taasix̄** "Pulling rope for mammal(s)" (suffix **-Vsi- l -usi-**). As noted above, an **i** is quite often written **y** (very) after a uvular consonant, especially **ḡ**. As also noted above, an **a** in contact with palatal consonants is often written **e** (**e/ye**). Especially after **s** it may also be written **y** or **i**, which reflect reduced allophones of an unstressed **a**, e.g. *tumgan akaasynax* (11.2.15.), **Tumgan haqaasanaḡ** "Brought tusks"; *kichxitxin tanagaasinax* (10.8.23.), **Qichxitxin tanaagaasanaḡ** "Brought his weapons back to his place" (suffix **-Vsa- l -usa-**). The **e** of the second syllable in the following name appears to reflect a typical Eastern Aleut palatalization of **a** before an **i** (here written **e**) in the following syllable: *algam gan gunelgesik* (8.5.3.), **Algam-ngaun hunalgiisix̄** "Means for wounding mammal(s)"; likewise the **e** in *ledik* for *lelik*, **lalix̄** 'killing' (in 8.4.2.); cf. *Aleut Dictionary* p. xix.

The Aleut long vowels, in the modern orthography written double (but in Veniaminov's orthography single with or without an accent), are quite often written double, mostly with different shapes of the adjoining letters. At the end of the preceding paragraph there are two examples of an **aa** written **aa**, the second **a** having the shape of an alpha. The **ii** is written **ii**, **ii**, **yi**, **ei**, e.g. *chiidak* (16.1.15.), **Chiidaḡ** "Pup"; *Keigon asunax* (14.1.10.), **Kiigun asunaḡ** "Crossed over Cape Kigun". The lowered **ii** is written **ee** or **eo** (due to the following vowel) in *neegux* (10.6. T 1.), *neogox* (in 10.6.2., etc.), **Niigux̄** 'Andreanof Islander'. Examples of **uu** are *tonun alitxu ussanax* (7.7.10.), **Tunuun alitxuusanaḡ** "Fought with his voice"; *loosxik* (13.1.6., second **o** an omega), **Luusxix̄** "Spoon". In the following name in the Tax lists the wrong vowel appears to be doubled: *tayaguchaalasanax* (8.4. T 1.), **Tayaḡuun chalaasanaḡ** "Slid ashore with his man". This makes uncertain the interpretation of a name like *Saagimak* (4.1.11.) as **Sagimaḡ** "Face" or **Saagamax** "Eagle". In many cases, of course, a written single vowel is ambiguous, as in the frequent *tayagun*, etc., to be read as **tayaḡun** 'men' or **tayaḡuun** 'his own man' (in Atkan, where the plural suffix is **-s**, the latter would be the natural reading).

Consonants are often written double (sometimes with a "hard sign" in between), especially after the vowel of the first syllable, probably reflecting the usual stress on an initial syllable, e.g. *chakkuchak* (18.2.1.), **Chakuchaḡ** "Little hand"; *gaddugix* (17.2.2.), **Haduugix̄** "Neighbor", probably with stress also on the second syllable; *aggognax* (11.2.3.) beside *agugnax* (10.3.21.), **Aguḡnaḡ** "Sea urchin"; *gauggagnax* (17.1.2.), **Hawagnaḡ** "Towed"; *tukux Izhshinax* (10.3.24.), **Tukuḡ isinaḡ** "Cut across the chief".

A consonant cluster like **lg**, as in the very frequent word **algaḡ** 'mammal', is written **lḡg**, which could reflect the usual short transitional vowel, but quite as often **lg** with a superscript **l**, which rather indicates an orthographic convention.

Unless superscript, a final consonant is regularly followed by a "hard sign" (") or a "soft sign" (') as in the Russian orthography of the time, left out in the Corpus. Sometimes a phrase is written as one word, e.g. *algamigana* (14.1.28., 19.1.6.), **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal". But a long name may also be written like two words, with the "hard sign" after both parts, e.g. *sugan gasadax* (2.1.37.), **Sugangaasaadaḡ** "Very young person". This shows that the scribe had no real command of Aleut, which makes all the more remarkable the transcription of Aleut in these documents.

In the tax lists, where the names are mostly given in a Russian genitive form, a final consonant would have an additional **a**, while a final Aleut **a** or **aa** would be changed into **i** or **y**, depending upon the quality of the preceding consonant. In the census, the Aleut forms are restored.

## 2.5. Inventory of names.

The total number of different male persons in the three sets of documents is 1618, all included in the corpus. As mentioned in 1.2.3., the census includes 1207 male persons (751 tributary men, 137 non-tributary men, and 319 minors). The tax receipts have 206 payers, of which 65 are found also in the census, and 122 fathers. The baptismal records include 92 baptized men and boys (and one additional man), of which 20 are found also in the census, 29 women and girls, and 76 different fathers, of which one is found also in the census.

In the census 17 men have only a Russian name (including *starik* 'old man' and *Kodiak* twice), in the tax lists four. These 21 names are indexed separately, together with the 90 baptismal names additional to the Aleut names in the census, and the 92 additional ones in the baptismal records. In the tax receipts three men have no name and 12 others only partly legible names.

The number of persons with a legible Aleut name thus is 1582, while the number of different Aleut names is about 1510. The great majority of the names are found, in the Corpus, as the name of one person only. A little more than 50 names are shared, each of them, by two persons, seven by three persons, and only one - **Tayaḡux̄** "Man" - by six persons. Since the number of male persons in these documents seems to approach the total number of male inhabitants of the area, or at least of



the Eastern Aleut area, the strikingly high number of one-person names would seem to be significant and perhaps of importance for understanding the nature of the names (to be discussed in 4.).

In about 1140 of the 1510 different Aleut names it has been possible to offer a more or less plausible interpretation, given in bold face. In the Corpus, an obvious or at least highly probable interpretation is indicated by a colon (:) after the transliterated form, while less certain interpretations are qualified by "apparently", "probably", "possibly", "perhaps", or "conceivably". At the lower end of the scale the interpretation could as well have been left open, but perhaps a suggestion is of more interest than nothing. The problems are in part grammatical, to be discussed in the next section. Of the other names, about one quarter have some identifiable part but remain obscure like the rest, the crucial parts being presumably irretrievably obsolete or altogether unrecognizable.

### 3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names

This section deals with the grammatical structure of the names, their word classes (parts of speech) and derivation (postbases), with dialectal features, and with loanwords.

#### 3.1. One-word and phrasal names.

The Aleut names are one-word or phrasal, the latter numbering about forty-five percent of the corpus. E.g. **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28.); **Algām iġanaa** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.); **Algām tunuu** "Mammal's voice" (7.5.3.); **Algaan tununinax** "Made his mammal roar" (2.1.49. *allegan tununinak*, somewhat uncertain); **Algatxin qayuŋtanaŋ** "Hooked his mammals" (6.1.6.); **Ataqan algatxaŋ** "One mammal gotten" (10.11.31.).

Of the one-word names some forty or more are grammatically elliptical. Some are in the relative case, the simple relative singular in **-m** or the 3.p.sg. rel. in **-gan** | **-an**, and so would require a following term with an anaphoric suffix (like **Algām** above), e.g. **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's" (15.1.17.); **Algagan** "Of his mammal" (11.4. T1.), cf. **Algagan angtaa-ngaana aqaŋ** "Was given half of his mammal" (7.3.14.); **Anachan** "Of his property mark" (10.11.16., stem **anat-**). Another dozen appear to have a reflexive 3.p. possessive suffix, which requires a following transitive verb with a 3.p. subject (like **Algaan, Algatxin** above), e.g. **Amiin** "His own maternal uncle" (3.3.22.), cf. **Amitxin salġinax** "Provided his maternal uncles with ducks (or blades)" (7.4.10.); **An'gat** "His own lines" (14.1.3. Atka), cf. **An'gatxin sayunaŋ** "Pulled his lines" (5.2.35.). These reflexive 3.p.sg. suffixes, however, are homophonous with 2.p.sg. suffixes, see 3.2.1. A larger number of names have the form of a transitive verb without a suffixal marking of an object and so should normally have an explicit nominal or pronominal object, e.g. **Qayuŋtanaŋ** (1.1.4.) "Hooked", cf. **Algatxin qayuŋtanaŋ** above; **Tiŋyun[aŋ]** "Pulled out", father of **Algaŋ tiŋyunaŋ** "Pulled out the mammal" (6.1.1., T 1.); **iġanaasanaŋ** "Intimidated (someone)" or "Was terrible with (something)" (16.1.10.), cf. **Ugaluun iġanaasanaŋ** "Was terrible with his spear" (7.5.5.; 8.3.3.).

An ellipsis would also make names like the following a bit more



meaningful: **Ataqan** "One" (10.10.2.), possibly the same person as **Ataqan ugaluxtax** "Has one spear" (10.10. T 2. somewhat unclear); **Algan** or **Algaan asix** "With mammals / his mammal" (1.3.2.); **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)", cf. **Sila aqax** "Was close to him" (5.2.28.), itself perhaps elliptical. Many more one-word names could possibly be elliptical, for example the above-mentioned **Alga** "Mammal", which is also the object part of many phrasal names, but in such cases the assumption of ellipsis would be arbitrary.

The nature of the true ellipsis is unclear. One possibility is that it was accidental in the situation of the registration, but at least one elliptical name is found both in the Census and in the earlier Tax lists: **Chalaasa** "Landing with (something or somebody)" (7.5.1. and T 3.; another possible example is 1.1.3. and T 1.). Another possibility is that the phrasal names were shortened when used as a term of address, but for this there is no evidence. Of the few names used as terms of address in folkloristic texts there is one phrasal one but of a very trivial type: **Tumgam hlaadaḡanaa** "Tusk-boy" (Atka 1909, see *Aleut Dictionary* p. 585).

### 3.2. Word classes and constructions.

The remarkable fact is that the Corpus includes both nominal and verbal names, the latter referring, according to Veniaminov, to memorable events (see 4.2.). Very many Aleut stems are used both as nouns and as verbs but it is still possible to distinguish between ordinary nouns, with or without one or two denominative postbases, deverbative nouns, verbal nouns or ambivalent forms, and participial or finite verbal forms. A few additional names appear to belong to other word classes.

#### 3.2.1. Ordinary nouns.

A number of one-word names are nouns in the simple absolutive singular (vowel stems with the suffix **-x**, consonant stems with suffix zero), some few in the plural (in Eastern Aleut suffix **-n**, in Atkan **-s**), e.g. **Alga** "Mammal" (10.12.28., etc.), pl. **Algas** (15.1.10.); **Ula** "House" (7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4.), pl. **Ulas** (17.1.18.); **Niigux** "Andreanof Islander" (10.6. T 1.), pl. **Niigugin** (10.4. B 13.). The form **Kitak** (1.1.22.) is ambiguous: singular **Kitax** "Foot" or dual **Kitax** "Feet". Two of the simple names have an enclitic negation; **Aachagulux** "Not best friend" (3.3.17.); **Alaxxiinulux** "Not mainlanders" (3.1.32.). As mentioned above, one-word names in the relative case must be elliptical. Two names, both uncertain, may have a numeral determiner: **Aalax akayux** "Two straits" (3.1.28.); **Chaang haḡux** "Five burdens" (8.2. T 1.). Perhaps a predicative noun in **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead" (1.1.7.).

Two names appear to have a 1.p.sg. possessive suffix, two or three other ones a 2.p.pl. possessive suffix: **Adang** "My father" (3.1.14.); **Hlang** "My son" (10.9. T 4.); **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son (or sons)" (10.9.40.); **Tayaḡuchix** "Your man (or men)" (13.2.9. Amlia); possibly **Angachi** "Your adversary" (10.9.43.), but the very ambiguous *agachi* could perhaps be taken also as an imperative: **Agaachi** "Get away (you pl.)" or **Hangaachi** "Ascend", a grammatical category not otherwise represented in the Corpus. Names like the above-mentioned **Amiin** and **An'gat**, if reflexive, must be elliptical, but the suffixes being homophonous with 2.p. sg. suffixes, the names could also mean "Your (sg.) maternal uncle", "Your lines"; likewise dual forms like **Ugalukin** "His own / Your two spears" (7.8.1.) (other examples are 3.3.8., 10.8.25., and 10.9. T 4.).

Names with a non-reflexive 3.p. possessive suffix, with or without a preceding referent in the relative case, are far more numerous (more than thirty examples), e.g. **Tayaḡum saa** "Man's face (or blade)" (5.2.13.), **Sagimaḡa** "His face" (7.3. T 5.); **Algam kitakix** "Mammal's feet (dual)" (10.14. B 1., 32.), **Hamḡakix** "His sleeves" (16.2.4.); **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles" (10.14. B 18.); **Ayagan alga** "Women's mammal" (11.6.1.); **Anatangin** "His/Their markings" (10.15.15. verbal noun). **Alitxum silan alga** is ambiguous: "The mammal in front of the army" or "Being in front of the army" (7.7.5.). One name seems to have a demonstrative determiner: **Akan alga** "His mammal out there" (10.9.2.).

The following denominative postbases are found in nominal names, roughly classified in terms of meaning (cf. *Aleut Dictionary*, pp. 467-558 Suffixes):

**-Vda-** **-aada-** 'minor, small; dear; resembling' (ten examples), e.g. **Tayaḡuuda** "Little man" (7.2.8.; 10.11.19.; 11.4.12.); **Qugaada** "Little assistant spirit" or "Mask" (1.2.1.). Apparently doubled in **Tayaḡuudaada** "Little man" (10.4.17.). Perhaps variant **-Vza** in **Hyaagaaza** "Little tree" (10.14. B 20.).

**-kda-**, **-gda-** 'small': **Asxinukda** "Little girl" (16.1.2.); **Umyugda** "Little sponge" (17.1.19.).

**-kucha-**, after **u** **-kicha-** 'small, little' (six examples), e.g. **Hlakucha** "Little boy" (7.1.12.); **Tayaḡukicha** "Little man" (11.3.4.). With a following **-Vda-** in **Hlakuchaada** "Very small boy" (8.1.20.).

**-chxiza-** 'nice, pretty': **Ayagachxiza** "Nice woman" (10.9.45); **Tukuchxisa** "Nice chief" (9.1.2.); **Uyuchxiza** "Nice neck" (7.2.4.). With following **-Vda-** in **Aniqduchxizaada** "Little nice child" (7.2.2.8.).

**-yuug-** 'poor' (five examples), e.g. **Algayuu** "Poor mammal" (8.3.8.); **Tayaḡuyuu** "Poor man" (in 18.1.1.); **Chuug(a)yu** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.).



-**Vklu-Vda**- 'little darned': **Chaakluudaŋ** "Little darned hand" (8.4.7.).

-**Vklu-kda**- 'little darned': **An'gaaklukdaŋ** "Little darned line" (3.1.43.).

-**Vlki**- perhaps part of -**Vlkida**- 'darned, wretched': **Tayaŋuulkiŋ** "Darned (?) man" (8.3.10.).

-**namqu**- 'darned, wretched': **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's" (15.1.17.).

-**kuda**- 'wretched': **Kingikudaŋ** "Wretched younger (brother)" (16.2.5.).

-**kiza**- (-**kuza**-) 'dear': **Tayaŋukizaŋ** "Dear man" (13.1.8.).

-**igu**- 'big': **Aŋigilguŋ** "Big round stone" (7.2. T 8.).

-**mag**- 'big, real': **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives" (10.10.8.); **Qatxamax** "Big penis" (17.3.11.).

-**Vgamag**- | -**iigamag**- 'major, main, favorite': **Hlaagamax** "Favorite boy" (16.2.7.).

-**ŋtaqa**- 'used; old, worn': **Chaasuŋtaqaŋ** "Old yolk" (3.1.39.); **Kadaŋtaqaŋ** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.); **Qugaŋtaqaŋ** "Old assistant spirit" (9.1. T 1.).

-**nuuqi**- 'to some degree': **Tayaŋunuqiŋ** "Some (?) men" (10.14.11.).

-**Vsaada**- | -**aasaada**- 'very': **Suganŋaasaadaŋ** "Very young person" (2.1.37.).

-**Vguza**- | -**iiguza**- 'only, just': **Chaaguzaŋ** "Just hand" (2.1.46.).

-**Vguza-hli**- | -**iiguza-hli**- 'only': **Ayagaaguzahliŋ** "Only woman" (2.1.7.).

-**hli**- 'just': **Hyaagahlin** "Just logs (wood)" (3.2.31.).

-**liga**- 'future, material for -': **Qaligaŋ** "Material for food" (10.14. B 35.); **Aataagligaŋ** "Future sea lion bull" (10.5. B 3.); **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30.).

-**ŋiisi**- 'step-, half': **Huyuŋiisiŋ** "Half brother" (10.4. B 10.); **Umnigiiŋiŋ** "Step-nephew" (10.12.4.).

### 3.2.2. Deverbative nouns.

About one hundred of the names have the important suffix -**Vsi**- | -**usi**-/-**asi**- 'means for V-ing; place for V-ing; V-ing, way of V-ing'. Some of the names are ordinary nouns of the Aleut lexicon, e.g. **Igaŋiisiŋ** "Saw" (10.9.21.); **Anŋaŋiisiŋ** (10.11.5.; 10.15.4.), pl. **Anŋaŋiisin** (7.5.18.) "Subsistence"; **Qanaxtusiiŋ** "Wintering place" (3.1.11.); **Tukuusiŋ** "Riches" (3.1.22.). In the Corpus, there may be more nouns like these, accidentally not recorded as such. But there may as well be special onomastic

formations, descriptive of a person's instruments, place of activity, way of doing things, or perhaps of the person himself, as the group's or chief's instrument for obtaining things, or the like.

Many of the names are simple nouns in the absolutive case, in the singular or, rarely, in the plural, e.g. **Algatxagiisiŋ** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.); **Chalaasiŋ** "Means/Place for landing" (13.1.16.); **Chikadusiŋ** "Means for winding up (guts)" (10.7. T 4.); **Iqyaŋidusiŋ** "Start of paddling" (11.7.2.); **Mayaagasin** pl. "Hunting gear" (10.15.3.), an ordinary noun. Enclitic negation in **Maqulaasiŋulux** "No reason to be idle" (11.1.9.).

Many names have an adjunct in the relative case and a possessive 3.p. suffix (or only the possessive suffix), indicating the owner or corresponding to the subject of the underlying verb, e.g. **Tukum mayaagacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)" (6.1.23.); **Tayaŋum ignaŋiichaulux** "Man's lightness" (7.3.13.); **Ayagam taliŋacha** "Woman's means for / way of dancing" (10.12.15.); **Tukum aamaliicha** "Chief's cleaning tool" (3.2.24.); **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (or erection)" (6.1. T 2.). In two names the adjunct seems to correspond to the object of the underlying verb, a rare construction: **Algam daŋtucha** "Means for stopping mammal(s)", if not "Mammal's way of stopping" (8.1.14.); **Iŋanam iguducha** "Removal of danger (?) " (2.1.39.), cf. E 1825 **chaŋsam aŋluucha** 'teaspoon'; A 1840 **uuquchiingim katmucha** (1952 du. **katmusikix**) 'fox stretcher'. What normally corresponds to an object is a phrase with the positional noun **i**-, 3.p.sg. **ngaŋan**, -**aan** ("dative"), found in over twenty of the names, e.g. **Algamaan sayuŋtaasiŋ** "Means for pulling mammal(s), pulling rope for mammal(s)" (10.5.3.); **Algamaan tugaasiŋ** "Means for striking mammal(s)" (2.1.14.); **Igamaan agidusiŋ** "Means for opening (prying) slate" (2.1.49.); **Tukum-ngaŋan suusiŋ** "Means for taking (a) chief" (2.1. 30.); **Tukum igim ukuŋtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself (mirror)" (7.2.34.) (for this name see 3.4. below).

Several of the bases of these nouns have a postbase, a deverbative one like the transitivizer -**t**- in -**dusi**-, -**ya**- 'try to make -' (10.14. B 21.), intransitivizer -**qagi**- (5.2.32.), -**da**- 'usually' (10.14. B 38.), -**ŋta**- 'temporarily' (10.5.3.), -**naag**- 'try to -' (1.1.12.), or a denominative one, which may also make a suffix cluster with the following -**Vsi**- | -**usi**- / -**asi**-:

-**ŋi**- 'have; be in, etc.': **Ayagam uluŋiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47. a woman); **Tayaŋum daŋiicha** "Man's means for having eye(s), Man's substitute eye(s)" (10.14.9.); **Aluŋiicha** "His means for sea hunting (lit. going by sea)" (7.4.13.). Perhaps predicative in **Ugaluu qagiisiŋ** "His spear (is) means for having fish (or food)" (8.1.9.).  
-**ŋu**- 'have many': **Algaŋuusiŋ** "Means for having many mammals"



(6.1.10.); **Alitxu(m) qaduḡuucha** "Warrior's means for having many scabs (?) (10.3.3.).

**-ziga-, -siga-** 'have good -': **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for (way of) having good nits (?) (10.4. B 11.); **Kamgisigaasiḡ** "Means for having a good head (?) (1.1.28.).

**-lḡ(i)-** 'provide with -': **Algām-ngaḡan hunalḡiisiḡ** "Means for wounding (providing with wounds) a mammal" (8.5.3.); **Algamaan unalḡasiḡ** "Means for providing a mammal with cooked (food) (?) (10.14. B 4.).

**-ḡsi-** 'make': **Hunaḡsiisiḡ** "Means for making wounds" (13.1.34.).

**-txaḡi-** 'catch, find, get': **Algatxaḡiisiḡ** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.); **Chaduḡnatxaḡiisiḡ** "Means for getting blubber, Providing blubber" (10.1.5.6.); **Kilmatxaḡiisiḡ** "Providing stomachs (bladders)" (10.2.16.).

**-li-** 'go to': **Tanaḡuliisin** pl. "Means for visiting people with many places" (10.1.1.), with an underlying verbal noun.

A dozen names have other deverbative suffixes:

**-Vlug | -aluḡ-** 'place or time for V-ing': **Saḡaalux** "Sleeping place" (7.8.1); **Taniilux** "Lighting place" (10.2.13.); **Ayḡaalux** "Time for traveling" (7.2. T 6.); **Asxuulux** "Place for nailing" (10. 14. B 48., a woman); **Luulux** "Way of trust, one to be trusted (?) (17.1.20.).

**-kna- / -gna-** 'result of V-ing': **Kilaknaḡ** "Beaten (surpassed in race)" (10.11.11.); **Igdagignaḡ** "Result of drilling (fire ?)" (10.9.31.).

**-ligna- (-likna-)** 'remains of': **Qalignas** "Remains of eating, Leftovers" (19.1.2.), an ordinary noun.

**-ga-** 'something to be V-ed': **Malgadagaḡ** "Ready to be done" (10. 14. B 6.); **Angazagaḡ** "One to get aid from" (11.7. T 1.); **Chatunagaḡ** "Ready to be chopped" (10.6.14.).

**-ḡta- | -ta-** 'habitual, skilled, expert V-er': **Anuḡtaḡ** "Expert hitter" (5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.); **Laḡtaḡ** "Killer" (10.12. T 3.); **Chiḡudaḡtaḡ** "Expert chaser" (3.1. T 3.); **Qaguyaḡtaḡ** "Good at making fierce" (10.3. T 4.).

### 3.2.3. Verbal nouns and ambivalent forms.

More than 140 names have a verbal stem without a tense or participial suffix but most of them with some characteristic postbase. Depending upon the circumstances, such stems may indicate a person or an object or the state or action as such, or may be tenseless predicates (so-called general tense).

Intransitive stems occur in one-word names or may have a subject in the absolutive case or a subjective adjunct in the relative case (participial construction), e.g. **Qayaḡ** "High/Tall" or "Hill" (19.1.1.); **Uluudaḡ** "Red" (1.1. T 3.); **Iḡanaḡ** "Terrible" (10.15. T 4.); **Tanangin iḡanaḡ** "His

places (or islands) are terrible" (10.11.14); **Tutalgaa iḡanaḡ** "Is terrible to listen to" (11.5.3.; 17.3.15.); **Algām iḡanaa** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.); **Ayagam iḡanangin** "Terrible women" (3.1.14.); **Algaḡiḡ** "Has/Having mammal(s)" (10.3.2.; 6.1. T 1.); **Uḡaluu algaḡiḡ** "His spear has (is in) a mammal" (10.3.13.; 11.1.17.); **Alix iḡyaḡiḡ** "The old man has a baidarka (or paddles)" (10.15.8.); **Tayaḡum iḡyaḡii** "Man in baidarka, Paddling man" (11.3.11.); **Qaḡaduux** "Men's dancing" (3.1. T 8.); **Tayaḡum mayaḡaḡa** "Man's hunting" (10.10.1.; 10.15. T 3.). Enclitic negation in **Ayagamaan aḡutxaḡinulux** pl. "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37. a woman); **Iḡyaḡitxinulux** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.22.), elliptical.

Many of the intransitive stems have a denominative postbase: **-ḡi-** **-aḡi-** 'have, have in or on it; be in, etc.' (more than thirty examples), examples above.

**-tu-** 'have a big, have much' (a dozen examples), e.g. **Gulatuḡ** "Has/Having large nostrils" (17.2.6.); **Takatuḡ** "Has a big bladder" (8.3.9.).

**-gu-** 'have many': **Chayaḡuḡ** "Has many fish pots" or **Chaayaḡuḡ** "Has many drums" (17.3.8.); **Chuuyuḡiḡ** "Has many jackets" (in 10.8. T 2.), pl. **Chuuyuḡus** (16.2.10.); **Tanaḡun** pl. "Have many places" (1.1.37.).

**-la-** 'have lots of': **Algalaḡ** "Has lots of mammals" (18.1.2.).

**-ziga- (-diga-)** 'good, efficient': **Tayaḡuzigaḡ** "Efficient man" (5.2.18.).

**-ligda- (-likda-)** 'clean': **Saligdaḡ** "Cleans ducks" (10.14. B 38.).

**-nu-** 'smell of, taste of': **Chaduḡnanuḡ** "Smelling/Tasting of blubber" (10.2.22.); **Takanuḡ** "Smell of codfish bladder" (10.7. 13.; 11.5. T 1.); **Manuḡ** "Good smell/taste" (10.9. T 5.).

**-naaḡ-** 'go for': **Tayaḡunaḡ** "Man killer" or "Outside man" (13.1.4.).

**-lug-** : **Tayaḡulux** "Fighter" (11.4.11.).

**-miiḡu-** : **Qaadamiḡuḡ** "Fishing for trout" (18.2.6.).

**-Vḡu-** 'look for': **Iḡyaḡuḡ** "Looking for baidarkas" (14.1.36.).

Many other intransitive stems have a deverbative or neutral postbase:

**-da-, -za-** 'generally, habitually, etc.' (some twenty examples), e.g. **Changadaḡ** "Goes fast (baidarka)" (10.8. B 5.); **Uḡaluu algaḡaḡ** "His spear usually gets mammals" (2.1. T 4.); **Iḡyaḡizaḡ** "Usually paddles in baidarka" (12.1.1.); **Agalḡidaḡulux** "Never harpoons" (10.8. B 7.); **Aamga qalgadaḡulux** "Its blood is never eaten" (8.1.6.).

**-xta- | -ta-** 'have V-ed; for a while, etc.' (half a dozen examples), e.g. **Taliḡtas** "Dancers" (17.1.24.); **Quganaḡ ayuḡtaḡ** "The stone tumbles" (7.3.1.); **Algaa gidaxtaḡ** "His mammal is enviable" (14.1. 33.).

**-yuka-, -yukat-** 'for a long time': **Nanayukaḡ** "Long aching"; **Uḡluḡayukatix** "Disliked for a long time" (11.1.11.).



-qada- 'stop': **Angāgiqadaŋ** "Stop(ped) breathing" (7.3.21.); **Hamamaqadaŋ** "Stops being so" (10.8.8.).

-Vka- | -iika- 'can': **Algaakaŋ** "Can catch mammals" (19.1.11.).

-Vtu- | -aatu- 'want, tend to': **Tanaagaatuŋ** "Wants (or Wanting) to come back to his place" (3.2.4.); **Tayaḡusiituŋ** "Wants to get (kill) men" (13.2.11.); **Chalasxaatuŋ** "Wants to be met (when landing)" (16.1.11.).

-qaagu- : **Alixtaqaaguŋ** "Apt to vomit (?)" (7.2.6.).

-Vda- | -aada- 'a little, slowly, at ease, etc.': **Kichaadaŋ** "Draining a little" (19.1.3.); **Uchaadaŋ** "Goes/Going leisurely down" (16.2.11.).

-Vzaada- | -aazaada- 'very much': **Ayuuzaaadaŋ** "Falling over very much" (1.1.40.).

-du- 'fast': **Kahmaduŋ** "Doing (going, being) fast" (18.3.1.).

-zu- 'well, ably': **Qazum** "Good eater" (5.2. T 4.) elliptical.

-ziga- (-diga-) 'well, properly': **Iqyaa haqazigaŋ** "His baidarka comes properly" (17.1.15.); **Ayukazigaŋ** "Good long stay" (3.2.12.).

-chxiza- 'nice': **Ayagaa machxizaŋ** "His wife is nice (does nicely)" (10.15.1.).

-lga- | -sxa- passive: **Humnisxaŋ** "Made swell" (10.14.17.).

-ḡa- | -a- passive of -ḡta- | -ta- : **Ahlayaḡaŋ** "Used for board" (15.1.15.).

-ḡi- | -aḡi- 'be in the state of having been V-ed': **Iqyaa tugagiŋ** "His baidarka is struck" (3.1.10.).

Some fifty names have a transitive stem, one-half of them with a nominal object, e.g. **Algaŋ husixtaŋ** "Has a mammal loaded in" (3.2.15.); **Angagiŋ haqaasaŋ** "Bringing a person" (7.4.14.). Such names without an object may or may not be elliptical, e.g. **Chalaasaŋ** "Landing with (something or somebody)" above (3.1.). One uncertain name would seem to have a subject but no object: **Tukuu anataŋ** "His chief makes (things) his own (with property marks)" (10.2.1.), cf. **Algaŋ anataŋ** "Marking the mammal as his own" (9.1. T 3.). One name is a verbal noun with a possessive suffix: **Axsidigaa** "His proper perforation (?)" (7.2.37.).

Ten of the names have the denominative suffix -ḡta- | -ta- 'have as, use as': **Algaŋ husixtaŋ** above; **Iḡanaŋ uluḡtaŋ** "Has a terrible body" (9.1.5.); **Chakin agaluḡtaŋ** "Uses his hands as tusks (for striking)" (10.2.4.).

The majority have a deverbative suffix:

-da- 'generally, habitually, etc.': **Tayaḡuŋ takahdan** pl. "Tear off (eliminate ?) the man" (2.1.43.); **Ayagaa[n] ukudaŋ** "Watches his wife" or **Ayagan ukudaŋ** "Finds women" (11.4. T 5.).

-ḡta- | -ta- 'have V-ed; for a while, etc.': **Algan udixtaŋ** "Distributing mammals" (3.1. T 7.); **anataŋ** above.

-Vsa- | -usa- / -asa- 'with, etc.' (ten examples), see **Angagiŋ haqaasaŋ**, **Chalaasaŋ** above.

-chxi- 'make (cause), let': **Chakin higayachxiŋ** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.); **Changachxiŋ** "Making (baidarka) go fast" (17.1.32.).

-ya- 'try to make' (some ten examples): **Angaginaŋ takayaŋ** "Trying to take loose a woman" (1.1.52.); **Qasayaŋ** "Trying to make surface" (18.1.6.).

-ni-za- 'cause habitually': **Atatanizaŋ** "Causing to be fast" (3.2. T 14.).

### 3.2.4. Verbs in the remote tense and participles.

Some 315 names have the suffix -na- and 120 the suffix -qa- (etc.). Depending upon the circumstances such forms could be verbal predicates in the remote tense or participles, e.g. **Aqlanaŋ** "Was angry" or "One who is/was angry" (14.1.5.); **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" or "A not cut one" (11.7.7). Very few of these names, however, have clearly a participial nature: **Tayaḡu(m) kuligiḡichxinaa** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load" (10.1. B 4.); **Aamagnaa** "Bleeding" (1.1.15.); **Chngatutxatxinulux** "Sea otter he himself did not catch" (3.2.9.), elliptical, suffix rather denominative -txa- 'gotten'; **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.), with an additional denominative suffix (the verbal form would have been **qidakudanaŋ** 'the darned one wept'). The ambivalent forms may therefore be taken preferably as predicates in the remote past (see also 4.2.).

Intransitive forms as one-word names are ambivalent, e.g. **Algachxizanan** "Were/Being nice mammals" (10.9.29.); likewise **Algaŋ anaŋ** "Was/Being a mammal" (10.12.9.). But there may also be a subject in the absolutive case, with or without a possessive suffix, e.g. **Alitxuŋ alaxsxinaŋ** "The army went inland" (3.3.7.); **Tukuu alitxunaŋ** "His chief waged war (or made an attack)" (15.1. 19.); **Achaachaan iḡanaginaŋ** "Your friend had cruelty (?)" (7.2. B 1.). There may also be an oblique term, with or without a subject: **Hlaa ngaan husanaŋ** "His son rolled down for him" (11.7.10); **Tanamaan** (or **Tanaamaan**) **tununaŋ** "Spoke to the (or his) land (place)" (10.4.6). One name seems to be a complex sentence: **Tayaḡu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun utanaŋ** "After having trodden on a/the man, he went down to the beach" (7.2. B 3.).

Transitive forms have in very many names an explicit object in the absolutive case, with or without a possessive suffix, e.g. **Tayaḡuŋ kalunaŋ** "Shot a man" (3.3.1.); **Algan sngaluḡnaŋ** "Observed mammals" (2.1.12.); **Iqyaan kalahnaŋ** "Dragged his baidarka" (10.8. 26.). Two names have an anaphoric object, with a subject in the relative case: **Tukum tunuḡtaasaqangin** "The chief talked about (or argued with) them" (7.2.15.); **Tayaḡum ḡulḡiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.).



Names like **Qayuŋtanaŋ** "Hooked" (1.1.4.) are presumably elliptical, see 3.1. Likewise **Tayaŋuu sayunaŋ** "His man pulled" (11.4.4.) and a couple more, although a transitive verb may also be used in a general sense.

Forms in **-qa-** without a subject in the relative case and without the suffixal reference (as in the example above) have a passive sense, e.g. **Sayuqaŋ** "Was pulled" (14.1.27.), cf. **sayuqangis** 'they pulled him'. An object noun, which becomes a kind of subject, has typically a 3.p. possessive suffix, indicating an anaphoric subject (forty-five examples), e.g. **Qichŋa suqaŋ** "His knife was taken" (6.1.24.), cf. **qichŋa suqangin** 'they took his knife'; **Tayaŋungin qichŋiliqaŋ** "His men were deprived of weapon" (7.2.29.); only in a couple of cases, perhaps questionable, the noun has no possessive suffix: **Tukuŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was fetched" (8.1.1.), cf. **tukuŋ uyanan** 'they fetched the chief'. Some names have in addition an anaphoric oblique term, quite normally, e.g. **Tukuŋ ngaan uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought to him" (7.2.20.); **Chaliŋ ngaan suusaqaŋ** "Was taken with a fishline" (3.1.26.). Some other names have only a specified oblique term, e.g. **Alitxum-ngaana uyaqaŋ** "Was fetched for the army" (7.7.9.). A dozen names have an oblique term with an anaphoric noun (noun with a 3.p. possessive suffix), e.g. **Unglugan kugan aamagnixtaqaŋ** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle" (8.5.6.); with a passive postbase: **Ulagan silan kayuulaqaŋ** "Was waited for (hopefully expected) to his house" (1.1.47. **-ula-** passive of **-usa-**); **Tanagan kukiin ayugaqaŋ** "One went out from his two places" (2.1.28. **-ga-** | **-a-** passive of **-ŋta-** | **-ta-**).

A large number of these transitive verbs have a denominative or deverbative postbase:

**-lgi-** | **-sxi-** 'provide with N; put in N' (thirty-eight examples), e.g. **Ulaŋ ayagalŋinaŋ** "Provided the house with women, brought women to the house" (10.9.3.); **Algaŋ isxasŋinaŋ** "Put the/a mammal in a/the basket" (10.3.22.).

**-li-** 'remove N from, deprive of N' (some twenty examples), e.g. **Kanaaŋ ayagalinaŋ** "Took women away from the Koniag" (3.1.40).

**-ŋta-** | **-ta-** 'have has N, use as N': **Linaŋ kamuŋtanaŋ** "Had roof of mats" (10.12.27.).

**-Vsa-** | **-usa-** / **-asa-** 'with, by means of, etc.' (more than eighty examples), e.g. **Chaan suqaŋiisanaŋ** "took (took something) with his hand" (3.1.42.); **Niigugun tunungin igim ugutaasanaŋ** "Enjoyed the Andreanof Islanders' words" (4.1.2.); more examples above.

**-ni-** 'cause' (some twenty examples): **Algaŋ aamagninaŋ** "Made the mammal bleed" (10.4.3.); **Tayaŋun tununinaŋ** "Caused men to talk" (11.5.9.).

**-chxi-** 'make (cause), let': **Qugaŋ tunuchŋinaŋ** "Made the spirit speak" (10.12.1.); **Saan ayaŋichŋinaŋ** "Let his face be ashamed" (15.1.8.).

**-ya-** 'try to make': **Iqyaan kakiyanaŋ** "Made his baidarka raise the bow" (2.1.13.); **Tukuŋ sigayanaŋ** "Tried to recognize the chief" (7.3.7.).

**-nisa-** 'expect': **Algaŋinisaqaŋ** "Expected to have mammals" (6.1.8.).

### 3.2.5. Other verbal forms.

Half a dozen names appear to have the present suffix **-ku-**, e.g. **Kunakuŋ** "Is skinny (fish)" (13.2.2.); **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her as wife" (10.9.10.).

Several names seem to be in the conjunctive, some of them with an anaphoric object suffix, e.g. **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting with (somebody)" (10.9. T 3.), elliptical; **Alugaa hisix** "His black lily is growing" (1.1.6.); **Igaliyakan** "Trying to make him faint" (6.1. T 2.); **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female (?)" (10.2.6.).

### 3.2.6. Other word classes.

The name **Ataqan** "One" (10.10.2) may be elliptical, see 3.1.

Relational and positional nouns: **Haduugix** "Neighbor" (17.2.2.); **Agaluugin** "The last ones" (10.14. B 27.); **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)" (13.2.6.); **Atingin** "Their lower part" or "Below them" (11.7.4.); **Ungan** "In between (them)" (5.2.12.). Possible derivatives: **\*Quchxayaŋ** "The middle one" (10.5.8.), **\*Quchxaadaa** "The middle one" (10.7.8.); **\*Tanayaŋ** "Landward" (3.1.5.).

Demonstratives: **Uma** "Here, back here" (10.9.33); **Naguya** (= **Nawaya**) "That's the one" (7.4.12.); **Akuudan** "Over there" (11.4.8.); **Hamamaqadaŋ** "Stops being so" (10.8.8); **Qigangudagan** "Eastward" (3.2. T 3.); **Hakuugii** "Being above the seashore" (1.1. T 7.). **Ikaaŋaatux** "Wanting to get across" (3.1.9.); **Unaatxiŋ** "The lower (lowest) one" (3.2.23.).

Personal pronoun: **Tuman** "We" (10.9. T 5.).

### 3.3. Dialectal features.

Some Eastern Aleut names seem to have the syncopation typical of the modern dialects, e.g. **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10. 14. B 30.); **Tayaŋun hyaag(a)linaŋ** "Deprived the men of wood" (11.2.7.); **Chuug(a)yuux** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.); conceivably also **Kaal(i)kaadaŋ** "Little paper" (3.3.14.).

Two western names show the apocopation typical of modern Atkan: **An'gat** "His own lines" (14.1.3. and in 16.2.3.), Eastern Aleut **An'gatxin** (in 5.2.35. and 11.5.15.); but **Iqyagitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.2.).

In the Eastern name **Tayaŋum ignaŋiichaulux** "Man's lightness"



(7.3.13.) the enclitic negation has the form **ulux**, rather than the later **yulux**, after a vowel, like **ulax** in old Atkan.

In names of Unalaska and farther east the plural suffix is **-n** as in the later language, while two names of Umnak and one of Islands of Four Mountains have the **-s** that is regular farther west: **Ginas manax** "Did enviable things" (11.4.3.); **Kamganinas** "They caused (people) to feast" (11.6.6.); **Ayagas** "Women" (12.1.1.). As indicated above (2.3.), the more frequent **-n** at Umnak (some ten examples) could be due to the Unalaskan interpreter Pupyshev, so also the **-n** in two names of Amlia (3.1.2. and 23.), beside the normal and more frequent **-s** of that area (15.1.10. and 13., etc.). According to Veniaminov (1846:XII-XIII), the people of Umnak at his time used the **-s**, and so undoubtedly also a generation earlier.

As expected, the 2.p.pl. possessive suffix has the form **-chi** in the Unalaskan name **Hlachi** "Your son(s)" (10.9.40.) but the form **-chix** in the name of Amlia **Tayağuchix** "Your man/men" (13.2.9.).

The archaic absolutive sg. **-Vn** | **-un/-an** of the deverbative suffix **-Vsi-** | **-usi-** / **-asi-** 'means, etc.' is found in two names of Umnak and four names farther west: **Aniigan** "Adze" (11.6.5.), cf. Unalaska **Aniigasiḵ** (10.7.12.; 10.12.17.); **Imadun** 'shouting' (in 11.2.8.); **Ayagadun** "Means for getting women" (14.1.12.); **Qaluun** "Place with hot springs" (see 14.1.9.); **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument" (16.1.8.); **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down" (16.2.6.). The western form **Kasam** "Eider Duck" (14.1.17) is known also from Netsvetov 1840, later **Kasamiḵ**.

Two names mentioned above, **Kadan qudax** (1.1.7.) in 3.2.1. and **Uğaluu qagiisiḵ** (8.1.9.) in 3.2.2., recall nominal sentences of the Eastern Aleut type, possibly due to Russian influence.

Half a dozen Eastern Aleut names appear to be or contain words otherwise known only as Atkan: **Kuhyuḵ** "Great sculpin" (8.1.11.); **Tukuḵ kangayulginaḵ** "Provided the chief with an upper (of dress)" (8.1.13.); **Algangin sugatxaḵ** "His mammals were chased" (8.2.2.); **Tukum kaniḵtaatuu** "The chief who tends to be pleased" (8.5.4.); **Maguliḵ** "Betrayal" (9.1. T 7.); **Qaxuqaḵ** "Hit exactly" (10.12.8.); while one Atkan name has a stem otherwise known only from Eastern Aleut: **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be mad" (14.1.18.). These words may have had a wider geographic distribution, but the possibility of later movements could not be dismissed; two inhabitants of a village of Unalaska were marked as visitors from Atka (10.13.8-9.). **Tamamaḵ** "Doing so" of Tanaga (18.3.6.), belonging to the **Naahmīgus**, may have used that word, otherwise known only from Attuan.

### 3.4. Foreign elements.

The Russians, who also brought along natives of Kamchatka, had by 1790 dominated the Aleutian area for a generation and some of them also lived with Aleuts in Aleut villages. In this way Aleuts could have names like the following:

**Ḷaykin** pl. "Dog salmon" (10.10.4.), from Kamchatkan Russian *khayko* 'dog salmon' or directly from Kamchadal (Itelmen).

**Tayağum satxaa** "Man's net for catching sea otter" (10.1. T 1.), from Russian *sétka* 'net'.

**Saamaniḵ** "Fine grass for putting inside boots" (18.1.7.), probably from Russian *\*samany*, plural of *samán* 'chaff'.

**Luusxiḵ** "Spoon" (13.1.6.), from Russian *lózħka*, pl. *lózħki* 'spoon'.

**Kuunuḵ** "Horse" (4.1.12.), from Russian *kon* 'horse'; the Russians did not take horses to the Aleutians but took Aleuts to Kamchatka where they could see them.

**Kaalkaadaḵ** (3.3.14.) perhaps from **kalikaḵ** 'paper, document; letter' from Koryak *kalikal*.

**Tukum igim ukuḵtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself" (7.2.34., a minor), meaning 'mirror', must refer to a gift like the ones brought along by the Billings expedition (see 1.2.2.). **Chixtin algalginaḵ** "Put mammals in dens" (7.6.1., T. 2. 1780-1790) may refer to the Russians having Aleuts set out foxes for trapping, cf. Eastern Aleut **klisaḵ**, Atkan **klimchiḵ** 'torsion trap', old loans from Russian *klyaptsý*, and the distribution of nine hundred trap barbs mentioned in 1.2.2.



## 4. Naming Customs

### 4.1. Carl Heinrich Merck's account.

Dr. Merck, naturalist of the Billings expedition, together with staff physician Michael Rohbeck who recorded valuable Aleut word lists, sought ethnographic information with the help of interpreter Mikhaila Lavrentiev Milkov, born at Umnak (probably the son of a Russian, not in the Census). In Merck's journal one finds the following sentence, translated from his peculiar German: "the name is given the newborn by the most experienced [men] of a settlement, after what comes first to their mind, such as birds, sea animals and the like" (ms.p. 134: "den Nahmen geben Neugeborenen, die erfahrensten eines Wohnplatzes, von ihnen zu erst einfällt, als Vögeln, Seetieren und dergleichen"; altered in Jacobi 1937:123; Pierce 1980:175).

In the Corpus there are several names of the indicated type, e.g. **Aaguliix** "Hawk (falcon)" (10.14.20.); **Anulgiŋ** "Cormorant" (10.9.4.); **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (10.12.28. etc.); **Isuŋ** "Seal" (1.1.34.). The sentence, however, is rather vague and very far from accounting for the great majority of the names recorded by the Billings expedition.

### 4.2. Ioann Veniaminov's account.

The only really informative account of the Aleut naming customs is found in Veniaminov's celebrated "Notes on the islands of the Unalaska District" (1840 2:69-71; English translation 1984:190-191). Veniaminov worked as a priest in the Eastern Aleut area from 1824 to 1834. All the Eastern Aleuts having been baptized by 1795 (see 1.2.3.), Veniaminov could not have witnessed an Aleut naming ceremony but he certainly got information from people who had. His companion and interpreter from the beginning, Ivan Pan'kov, chief of Tigalda, was born in 1778 (Black 1977:96) and so must have gotten an Aleut name himself, being perhaps one of the fourteen minors in the census for his island (5.1-2.), and as a teenager probably witnessed several naming ceremonies. Veniaminov undoubtedly got information also from older people, for example from witnesses of the Aleut naming of the children baptized in 1790 (see 1.2.1.). In literal English translation, with retention of his

paragraphs, and normalized Aleut orthography, Veniaminov's account reads as follows:

Each newborn child was given a lineage (*rodovoye*) name either of the father's or the mother's side, and sometimes both. Every name, whatever it might be, always meant something, for example, either a war exploit of an ancestor, or his bravery, or some incident which happened to one of its kin, and so forth. For example, **algaŋ kayulinaŋ**, that is, "weakened (a/the) mammal"; **alituŋ kayulinaŋ**, that is, "weakened (the) army"; or **igluqaan uguusanaŋ**, that is, "deceived with his decoy (lit. skin, hide)" [the first word of the translation *obmanut* "manshchikom (*chucheloyu*) must be a misprint for *obmanul*"]; and so forth. But not everyone had or could have his or her own proper name; for example, a father was named **aaluŋ** (wave), his son was named **ayagaŋ aaluchŋinaŋ**, and his daughter, **ayagam aaluucha**, that is, as if *-vich'* or *-vna* [Russian patronymics. The son's and daughter's names, left without translation by Veniaminov, apparently mean, respectively, "caused a/the woman to laugh" and "woman's means/way of laughing", so the father's name probably was **aaluŋ** "laughing" rather than **aaluŋ** "wave, swell".]

Giving a name was always the privilege of the grandfather on the paternal or the maternal side; but if neither of them was living, then the name was given by an uncle or some other kinsman. In the latter case, the name-giving was not so ceremonial and the name was mostly derived from that of the father.

The name was given to the newborn forty days after birth with the following ceremony. Upon the expiration of the fortieth day the grandfather of the newborn came out into the middle of the yurt, or *kazhim* [probably **ulaagamax** 'communal house'], and, as is customary, seated himself on the floor. (This is a sign that he wants to make a public statement.) Having made a brief introduction and courteously asked all to attend to him patiently, he began to relate the history of his lineage (*rod*), the exploits of his ancestors and that for which they were famous. Then he related everything about himself, what he had been distinguished for in his own life or anything out of the ordinary which had happened to him. Finally, he stated that, in memory of one or another of his own exploits or of an exploit of an ancestor, he names his grandson or granddaughter, with such a name, for example, "weakened



(a/the) mammal", "vanquished (the) enemy", etc.

In addition to such names, many had nicknames (lit. common nouns), depicting a characteristic feature of the person, for instance, his gait, disease, or his boldness.

At present, names are given in the same way as among the Russians, while a family surname remains the same as the one given the ancestor upon receiving the Holy Baptism. The custom of giving nicknames (lit. common nouns) for mockery or joke is still carried on now. Once successfully given, the nickname is frequently kept forever by a person and even passed on to children.

### 4.3. Discussion.

#### 4.3.1. Names and legends.

Veniaminov's first example of the ceremonial name-giving is found three times in the Census: **Algaḡ kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (killed) mammal" (9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.13.). A close analogue of his second example is **Tayaḡun kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (vanquished) men" (10.3.26.). The third example recalls **Igluqaa ayugasagaḡ** "His skin (decoy?) was taken out (in a boat)" (7.2.25.). A great number - perhaps half - of the names in the Corpus may be accounted for in this way.

The name-giver's stories, one might think, could be reflected in some of the stories or legends recorded by Veniaminov and later by Waldemar Jochelson (edited in 1990 by Bergsland and Moses L. Dirks, referred to here as J.). Actually, one of Veniaminov's stories is about a chief and his son **Tayaḡux Kayulinaḡ** (1840 2:279-290, 1984:301-307). Rather than "weakening" a man, however, he himself got killed by his wife's kin. In one of Jochelson's stories (J 50) a man of the same name got likewise killed as the result of a conflict with women. In these stories, then, the name was not descriptive of the man, quite naturally if he got the name as a forty-day-old baby, but he did not live up to the name either. On the other hand, **Agadaḡ haḡiyanaḡ** "Tried to lift up the sun", a minor of Akun (7.2.32.), recalls the story figure **Angaliḡ Aginaḡ** "Daylight Lifter" or perhaps rather "Lifted the daylight", who actually tried to lift the daylight (**angaliḡ aḡiyaliḡ**) and managed to do it (J 17:30 ff.). The minor of Akun probably was baptized before he got a chance to live up to the magic of his name.

At any rate, the legends may indicate what kind of exploits or happenings would be worth remembering at a naming ceremony. So, for example, a prominent theme in the Jochelson collection is to go east fighting Koniags and to abduct women, apparently reflected in names

like **Kanaaḡ tukulinaḡ** "Killed the Koniag chief" (4.1.9.); **Kanaaḡ ayagalinaḡ** "Took women away from the Koniag" (3.1.40.); **Tanaan ayagalinaḡ** "Brought women to his place" (7.6.4.). In legend as in life, however, there are also failures, possibly reflected in names like **Ayagangin suqaḡ** "His women were taken" (10.11.33.); **Tayaḡungin qichḡiliqaḡ** "His men were deprived of weapon" (7.2.29.); **Iglaga malitxaḡ** "His harpoon was taken away" (7.2.30.). In 1910 midwife Marfa Golodova of Unalaska stated that a boy child would be named by his maternal uncle, who would give him a name that would shame him and make him angry (J 36:32). The idea behind this sort of name-giving remains obscure.

The fact that a name in the Census is found also in a historical legend is not surprising (see also 10.5. B 3.). But one may ask how or why a person could get a name like **Ignaachxiḡ** "Reedgrass" (9.1.3. and J 32.2.). The name recalls a legend dominated by magic where a "man with reedgrass as a magic guise" (**tayaḡum ignaachxiḡ ugduḡtaa**) became a ladder for the chief to enter the enemy house (J 48:34.). Magic undoubtedly was an important part of ancient Aleut life and is bound to be reflected in personal names but the details remain obscure. Rich as it is, the Jochelson collection probably represents just a fraction of the ancient lore, and even at Veniaminov's time the ancient Aleut spiritual life was hardly more than a shadow.

According to Veniaminov's account a baby girl was named in the same way as a baby boy. Of the twenty-nine names of women and girls found in the Baptismal records, however, only four or five would seem, possibly, to reflect a name-giver's story, be it about a male or a female ancestor (all in 10.14.): **Ayagaḡ salginaḡ** "Gave the women duck(s)" (B 31.); **Ayagaḡ aḡdalginaḡ** "Gave the woman a canter" (B 39.); **Igalguu chiyaqaḡ** "Her big woman's knife was held out (handed over)" (B 36.); **Tuku[m] aligdaacha** "Chief's means/place for vomiting (?)" (B 38.); **Chngaa malitxaḡ** "Her (or His?) body hair was taken away" (B 43.). Insofar as they can be interpreted, the other names seem more trivial, including **Ayagakuchaḡ** "Little woman" (B 32., 28 years old), an analogue of **Tayaḡukichaḡ** "Little man" (11.3.4.).

More possible examples of this first category of names are found in section 5. below.

#### 4.3.2. Naming for father.

In the Tax lists there are about 120 son-father relations, in the Baptismal records 63 son-father relations, 26 daughter-father relations and two daughter-mother relations (10.14. B 40., 46.; B 47. no parent).



Of the sons (altogether about 210), 27 or about 13 percent appear to be named for the father, of the daughters three (10.14. B 46. possibly for her mother B 45.).

One man had the same name as his father: **Alitxum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's landing (or trying)" (7.9.1.). The other names are cases of partial naming for the father similar to Veniaminov's example.

In some of the cases the son or daughter shares the initial part of the name with the parent, e.g. **Qaxun kalahna** "Lined up (or dragged) Rat Islanders", son of **Qaxun atxaxta** "Keeps the Rat Islanders in order" (10.8.19 = B.6.); **Ayaga saliisxina** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman", daughter of **Ayaga** "Woman" (10.4. B 12.). Other examples of this type, several of them difficult to interpret, are 1.1. T 6.; 3.1. T 11-12.; 3.2. T 9.; 3.5. T 1-2.; 10.3. T 1.; 10.5. B 8.; 10.8. B 6.; 10.14. B 10, 13, 16, 24, 28.; 11.4. T 5.

In the other cases the latter part of the name is shared with the parent, e.g. **Iqyaan saliisxina** "Put a shawl (?) on his baidarka", son of **Saliitix** "Dancing shawl" (10.4. B 7.); **Ayagamaan kugazhig** "? for a woman", daughter of **Algamaan kugazhik** "? for a mammal" (10.14. B 42.). Likewise 3.1. T 5.; 6.1. T 1. 7.2. T 5.; 10.1. B 2.; 10.3. T 2, B 1.; 10.4. B 7, 8.

In two cases, two brothers were named, differently, for their father: **Kanaagin angalii** "Koniags' daylight" and **Kanaagin iqyaa** "Koniags' baidarka", sons of **Kanaagin algaa** "Koniags' mammal" (3.1. T 11-12.); **Alga malihnax** "Appropriated a/the mammal" (chief) and **Kanaa malihnax** "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag", sons of **Algan mali[t]xan** "Mammals were appropriated" (10.4. 1, 11 = B 1, 3.). The elder brother (the chief) had also a son named for him: **Algamaan malidusi** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (10.4. B 2.), cf. **Algamaan una[l]giisix** "Means/Way of giving mammal(s) cooked (food)", son of **Alga unalgina** "Gave the mammal cooked (food)" (7.2. T 5.). In the other cases of brothers or three generations the names are quite different (10.4. B 4-5; 13, 6; 39-40).

It is important to note that at least two of the younger people were named for a living parent, a boy (10.4. B 2.) and a girl (10.14. B 40.).

#### 4.3.3. Nicknames.

A nickname would presumably be given a person who already had a more normal name, unless it was inherited, a possibility mentioned by Veniaminov. In either case, some persons in the Census could possibly have been listed with their nickname, for example **Sikana** "Toothless" (11.1.10.); **Qihmu** "Cross-eyed" (10.12.10.); **Aniqduxis** "Childish"

(1.1.2., T 5.); **Tuuhyu** "Silent" (13.1.32.); **Qagu** "Fierce" (10.3.23.).

As a matter of fact, some ten of the names in the Census or their close analogues are known also as modern nicknames (Atka 1950-52): **Tanitu** "Bald" (14.1.32.), modern **Qulxuda** "Baldhead"; **Aqlana** "Was angry" (14.1.5.), modern **Aqla** "Hothead"; **Uyqigaada** "Little old woman" (10.8.17. a man), modern **Iganakucha** "Little old woman" (girl with an old-looking face); **Qatxamax** "Big penis" (17.3.11.), **Qatxayuux** "Poor Penis" (18.2.3-4.), modern **Nungix** "Penis" (Attuan word); **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (erection)" (6.1. T 2.), modern **Chuchaxtusix** "Erector"; **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" (10.10.3.; 18.4.2.), modern **Huxsunux** "Stink (of urine)" (wet his trousers as a child); **Kalagaan** "His own sculpin" (14.3.16., elliptical), modern **Kalaga** "Sculpin" (rapacious boy); **Tixla** "Eagle" (5.1.5.), also modern; **Tumga** "Tusk" (10.2.12.), modern **Tuva** "Tusk" (Attuan form).

A nickname apparently could have any form, e.g. **Maguun** "Well, all right" (lit. if you do), the nickname of an Eastern Aleut who perhaps used that expression often. But there seem to be no objective criteria for distinguishing, in the Corpus, between nicknames and other names.

#### 4.4. Conclusion.

The ideology behind the Aleut naming customs is difficult, if not impossible to get at. But one important point seems certain: there is no indication of a child having been named specifically for a recently deceased relative, nor, of course, of a deceased's soul being reincarnated in a child. According to what Veniaminov could find out, the pre-Christian Aleuts had only vague ideas about a life after death and believed that the "souls" of the dead, called shadows, lived on invisible among their kinsmen and helped them, etc. (1840 2:126 f., 1984:220 f.). The Aleut word for shadow has also been used for a ghost or spirit (see *Aleut Dictionary* p. 419 **ugimiqaaya-x**, etc.), while the word used in the Christian sense of soul, **angix** or **angidgix**, probably as a calque from Russian (*dusha*, *dukh*), actually means breath, which can be observed to come to a final stop.

The Aleut naming thus differs clearly from the ideology known from many Eskimo groups. According to Birket-Smith's account of Chugach naming (1953:85), a child was named by its father for a dead relative even before the birth took place, but the child was not supposed to resemble its dead namesake, nor was the soul of the dead person believed to be reborn in the child. According to Margaret Lantis's detailed account of the naming system of the Nunivak Eskimo (1946:236 f.), children were most often named for their grandparents, like the Aleut



without the idea of the soul of a person being transferred, but there was no ceremony and no legend connected with the name.

Perhaps the most peculiar feature of the Aleut customs is the naming for an event experienced by an ancestor, rather than for an ancestor as such. This could perhaps have something to do with the linguistic fact that the majority of the forms in question are ambivalent as to word class. As mentioned above, a form or phrase with the suffix **-na-**, for example, can be used both as a finite predicate in the remote tense and as an agent participle, descriptive of a person or an object, etc., as if a materialized event. A possible parallel is the place name **Tanax angunax** "(the) island (is) big" (one of the Islands of Four Mountains, and an island near Atka village), actually a clause, while any big island would be referred to as **tanam angunaa**, a participial construction. Aleut thus has both "proper verbs" and proper nouns. This may also explain the fact that the great majority of the names are of one person only (see 2.5.).

However, apart from the possible nicknames, there are more than one type of names in the Corpus. Several of the simple names have obvious Eskimo analogues, for example among the names listed in Greenland in 1743 (Meddelelser om Grønland 120, 1939, pp. 207-218), e.g. **Agnakax** "Chief, host" (7.6.6.), Grl. *Ituck* = **ittoq** 'male head of family'; **Ayagaadaax** "Girl" (11.1.42., a man), Grl. *Niviarsina*, name variant of **niviarsiaq** 'girl'; **Angusiix** "Nose" (17.1.26.), Grl. *Kingak* = **qinngak** (du.) 'nose'; **Tulax** "Upper arm" (2.1.36.), Grl. *Tellek* = **taleq** 'arm'; **Sax** "Duck" (10.8. T 5.), Grl. *Mitek* = **miteq** 'eider duck' (etymological cognates); **Igasiix** "Wing" (3.3.15.), Grl. *Iserok* = **isaroq** 'wing'; **Chunguuyux** "Piece of down" (13.1.14.), Grl. *Kiviok* = **qivioq** 'down'; **Qidanakudaax** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.), Grl. *Kejegajuk(tok)* = **qiagajuk(toq)** '(who is) prone to weeping'; **Naguya** "That's the one" (7.4.12.), **Uma** "Here, back here" (10.9.33.), Grl. **Una** 'this one'.

The Aleut naming customs probably had a long history behind them, like cultural phenomena in general.

## 5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names

The purpose of this last section of the introduction is to indicate to which areas of ancient Aleut life the names may belong according to their presumable meanings: 1. Human beings, 2. Nature, 3. Subsistence, 4. Social relations, with several subdivisions. Because of the vague or uncertain meaning of many of the names, the classification is inevitably somewhat arbitrary and leaves a residue: 5. Various names.

### 5.1. Human beings.

#### 5.1.1. Sex and age.

**Tayağux** "Man" (1.1.54.; 9.1. T 9.; 10.8. T 5., 9.; 10.9. T 8.; 11.5.7.), pl. **Tayağun** (5.2.25.); **Tayağuchix** "Your man/men" (13.2.9.). **Tayağudaax** "Little man" (7.2.8.; 10.11.19.; 11.4.12.). **Tayağudaadaax** "Little man" (10.4.17.). **Tayağukichax** "Little man" (11.3.4.). **Tayağukizaax** "Dear man" (13.1.8.). **Tayağuzigaax** "Efficient man" (5.2.18.). **Tayağuyuux** "Poor man" (18.1.1.). **Tayağulkiix** "Darned man" (8.3.10.). **Tayağunuuxiix** "Some (?) men" (10.14.11.). **Tayağunuuxidaax** "Having usually some men" or **Tayağunuuxiidaax** "Just some men" (7.2.39.). **Qugana(m) tayağuu** "Stone man" (10.14. B 22.). **Qayahlin tayağuu** "Man of just hills (?)" (10.14. T 3.).

**Ayagakuchaax** "Little woman" (10.14. B 32., 28 year old woman). For married woman (wife) see 5.4.2. For men and boys called woman or girl see 5.4.3.

**Aliix** "Old man" (10.14. B 30.). **Tayağum aliğa** "Old man" (10.11.26.), **Aliixsinan** pl. "Grew old" (3.3.25.).

**Sugañgiix** "Young man" (4.1.5.; 10.12.12.; 13.1.33.). **Sugañgaasaa-dax** "Very young man" (2.1.37.). **Hlaagamax** "Real (or Favorite) boy" (16.2.7.). **Hlakuchaax** "Little boy" (7.1.12.). **Hlakuchaadaax** "Very small boy" (8.1.20.). **Hlanamqum** rel. "Darned boy" (15.1.17.). **Aniqduchxizaa-dax** "Nice little child" (7.2.28.).

#### 5.1.2. Parts of the human body.

Some of these words may also refer to an animal body.

**Kamgiix** "Head" (14.1.22.). **Taniquix** "Head" (10.7.7.). **Tayağum**



**saa** "Man's face" (5.2.13.). **Sagimağa** "His face" (7.3. T 5.). **Angusix** "Nose" (17.1.26.). **Kuchux** "Upper lip" (5.2.2.). **Agnax** "Tongue" (10.14. B 9.).

**Chuyux** "Arm" (10.8. B 1.). **Tulax** "Upper arm" (2.1.36.). **Chakucha** "Little hand" (18.2.1.). **Chaaguza** "Just hand" (2.1.46.). **Chaakluuda** "Darned hand" (8.4.7.). - **Kamgisigaasi** "Means for having a good head (?) " (1.1.28.). **Tayağum dağiicha** "Man's substitute eye(s) (?) " (10.14.9.), **Dağiichan** rel. "His substitute eye" (10.14. B 22.).

**Alugan angaa** "His side" (3.3.23.). **Aqayax** "Hip" (11.1. T 7.).

**Qatxamax** "Big penis" (17.3.11.). **Qatxayuux** "Poor penis" (18.2.3-4.). **Chisux** "Vulva" or **Chisux** "Hard roe" (3.4.3.). **Ichada** "Anus" (18.2.2.). **Ichaquun** "His own anus" or **Ichaqun** "Bottom of basket" (11.3.8.). **Uyaxkin** "His own two openings (?) " (3.3.8.; 10.8.25.). **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" or "Eating place" (10.10.3.; 18.4.2.).

**Kitax** "Foot" or **Kitax** "Feet" (1.1.22.).

**Kanuux** "Heart" (19.1.4.). **An'gi** "Intestines" or **An'gi** "Breath" or "Voice" (13.2.16.). **Kayutxin** "His own strength (muscles)" (1.1.5.). **Kayuu** "His strength" (3.3.26.).

**Aaquyaakda** "Wart" (10.14.1.). **Hiichiknaada** "Pimple" (13.1.19.).

### 5.1.3. Physical characteristics.

**Qaya** "Tall" or "Hill" (19.1.1.). **Iğana** **uluŋta** "Has a terrible body" (9.1.5.), cf. 5.4.6. **Kayuğina** "Was strong" (17. 1.23.). **Tayağum ignağiichaulux** "Man's lightness" (7.3.13.). **Kunakux** "Is skinny (like fish)" (13.2.2.). **Qachxa huğduna** "His skin was soft" (8.5. T 1.).

**Tanitu** "Bald" (14.1.32.). **Qihmu** "Cross-eyed; twisted" (10. 12.19.). **Datuu** "Having a big eye (or big eyes)" (13.1.28.). **Gulatu** "Has large nostrils" (17.2.6.). **Sikana** "Toothless" (11.1.10.). **Uyutu** "Having a big neck" (3.2. T 1.). **Uyuchxiza** "Nice neck" (7.2.4.). **Uyugida** "Has (craning his) neck" (3.1.21.). **Qagalgitu** "Has big nails (or claws)" (10.1.2.2.).

**Anqaacha** "His way of standing" (13.1.25.). **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (erection)" (6.1. T 2.). **Iquta** "Crooked" (17.2.3.). **Kahngida** "Bends over" (17.1.25.; 17.3.2.). **Ayuzaada** "Falls over very much" (1.1.40.). **Ayaatukux** "Tends to fall" (10.15.7.).

**Tayağux ngaan liidaqa** "A man likened to him" (7.5.9.).

### 5.1.4. Mental characteristics.

**Iğana** "Terrible" (10.15. T 4.). **Iğatxağulux** "Not frightened" (17.2.5.). **Tayağum inuucha** "Man's fright" (7.1.1.). **Mayada** "Usually daring" (18.3.10.). **Qagu** "Fierce" (10.3.23.). **Qaguda** "Always fierce"

(3.2. T 4.; 10.8.10.). **Qagumax** "Mighty fierce" (2.1. T 1.). **Tayağum qaguucha** "Man's fierceness" (7.4.1.). **Qachaniisana** "Got angry with (somebody)" (11.2.4.). **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be angry" (14.1.18.). **Aqlana** "Was angry" (14.1.5.). **Ayağinalugin** "Badly disrespectful ones" (10.4. B 14., a woman). See also 5.4.6.

**Luna** "Reliable" (1.1.43.). **Luulaazan** pl. "Kind of reliable" (7.3.20.). **Luulu** "Way of trust (one to be trusted)" (17.1.20.).

**Ayagam atxağacha** "Woman's straightness (correctness)" (10.14. B 45.; a woman). **Ayagamaan ağutxağinulux** "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37., a woman).

**Maguli** "Betrayal" (9.1. T 7.). **Dakin ilağiisana** "Was friendly with his eyes" (7.2. B 2.). **Talizux** "Good at consoling" (10.14. 7.). **Taliku** "Consoles" (10.9.26.). **Taliqua** "Consoled" (14.1.25.).

**Aniquduksi** "Childish" (1.1.2.). **Qidanakuda** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.). **Tuuhyu** "Silent" (13.1.32.). **Saan ayağichxina** "Let his face be ashamed (blushed ?)" (15.1.8.).

**Iğanaadaasis** "Lust" (17.1.28.). **Taangaatukucha** "Little drunkard" (10.8. B 8.). **Tukum saxta(a) dakix** "The chief's two lazy ones" or "The two lazy chiefs" (8.1.17.).

**Sigaya** "Try to recognize" (10.9.22.).

### 5.1.5. Movements, states, voice.

**Sagima** **kumsina** "Lifted the face (?) " (7.3.4.). **Agidgi** "Wide open (eyes)" (10.14. B 29.). **Chakix yaagi** "His hands are moving" (13.2.4.). **Chakin hangata** "Holds his hands up (as sign ?)" (10. 2.3.). **Chaan suqagiisana** "Took with his hand" (3.1.42.). **Chaan anqaasana** "Lifted up with his hand" (1.1.49.).

**Kitaza** "Kicker" (17.3.4.). **Kitakix tada** "His feet step (tread)" (10.14. T 6.). **Tana** **tadana** "Trod the ground" (10.8. 30.). **Anqana** "Stood up (or set out)" (1.1.38.). **Iğanaa** (or **Iğana**) **ixihna** "Jumped the cliff" (15.1.24.).

**Malga ağada** "His puff (odor) appears" (1.1. T 5.). **Anğagiqada** "Stop(ped) breathing" (7.3.21.). **Qaalungin atxitxa** "His urine was stopped (?) " (3.1.34.). **Ichxux** "Wiping posterior" (17.1.3.). **Qachxa magniqax** "His skin was soaked" (11.6.2.). **Chakin higayachxi** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.). **Qinganaya** "Making get cold" or "Growing cold" (10.4.2.). **Nanayuka** "Long aching" (11.4.2.).

**Aligaya** "Trying to make vomit" (1.1.12.). **Alixtaqaagu** "Apt to vomit (?) " (7.2.6.). **Chakin aligasana** "Vomited with his hands" (11.6.4.). **Alignaagasi** "Way of nearly vomiting" (1.1.12.). **Tuku[m] aligdaacha** "Chief's vomiting means/place" (10.14. B 38., a woman). **Igalix** "Faint-



ing from bloodletting" (10.14. T 5.). **Igalayakan** "Trying to make him faint" (6.1. T 2.).

**Kayuun uḡahnaḡ** "Cured his strength" (10.14.5.).

**Tutanaḡ** "Listened" or "Audible" (10.14. B 11.).

**Angusaḡ** "Calling out" (14.1.23.). **Qisikin agiisaḡtanaḡ** "Used his palms for hollering" (3.1.30.). **Tunuucha** "His talk (or curse)" (11.5.6.). **Anḡiin ayaḡidusanaḡ** "Made (somebody) ashamed by his call" (11.5.8.). **Tunuun qichaḡtanaḡ** "Sharpened his voice" (10.8.13.). **Imadun sanaḡ** "Equal to (as loud as) shouting (?) " (11.2.8.). **Tana(a)maan tununaḡ** "Spoke to the (his) land (place)" (10.4.6.).

## 5.2. Nature.

### 5.2.1. Mammals.

**Algaḡ** "Mammal" (8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28.), pl. **Algas** (15.1.10.). **Algaḡ anaḡ** "Was a mammal" (10.12.9.). **Alga** "His mammal" (10.14. B 1.). **Akan alga** "His mammal out there" (10.9.2.). **Ayagan alga** "Women's mammal" (11.6.1.). **Ayagas alga** (12.1.1.). **Algam iḡana** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.). **Algachxizanan** "Were nice mammals" (10.9.29.). **Algayuux** "Poor animal" (8.3.8.). **Akayum alga** "Strait mammal" (3.2.18.). **Algam quhmaḡ liida** "Mammal seeming bright" (2.1.29.).

**Isuḡ** "Seal" (1.1.34.). **Iḡanam isuḡa** "Danger's (?) seal" (2.1.34.). **Chiidaḡ** "Pup" (16.1.15.). **Aataagligaḡ** "Future fur seal bull" (10.5.3.). **Alaḡ** "Whale" (7.2.43.). **Chngatuḡ** "Sea otter" (7.9.1.). **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox" (11.4.10.). **Aykuḡ** "Dog" (8.3.1.; 10.3. T 1.). **Hamyukaḡ** "Hare (?) " (8.1.5.). **Kuunuḡ** "Horse" (4.1.12.).

**Algam kitakix** "Mammal's feet" (10.14. B 1., 32.). **Algam chisuucha** "Mammal's vulva" (3.3.3.). **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles" (10.14. B 18.). **Algam tunuu** "Mammal's voice" (7.5.3.).

**Inglax** "Vibrissa" (3.3.19.). **Tumgaḡ** "Walrus tusk; foreshaft" (10.2.12.). **Igluqan** "Hides" (5.2.21.). **Chuniḡ** "Backbone" (1.1.32. with other alternatives). **Saḡuyaḡ** "Vertebra" (6.1.7.; 7.2. B 5.). **Saxuyaḡ** (10.5.2.). **An'gikuchaḡ** "Small guts" (13.1.2.). **Takatuḡ** "Has a big bladder" (8.3.9.). - **Alga(m) qutagacha** "Mammal's means for being carried by the wind" (7.3. T 3.).

### 5.2.2. Birds.

**Sax** "Bird, duck" (10.8. T 5.). **Lagaadaḡ** "Young goose" (4.1. 7.). **Aalngaax** "Oldsquaw" (9.1.11.). **Kasam** "Eider duck" (14.1.17.). **Ququḡ** "Young of eider" (1.2.1.). **Ulu[ḡ]txax** "Murre" (11. 2.18.). **Quguuyaḡ** "Young puffin" (1.1.9.). **Chuchiiḡ** "Least auklet" (17.3.9.). **Anulgiḡ** "Cormorant" (10.9.4.). **Tixlaḡ** "Eagle" (5.1.5.). **Saagamaḡ** "Eagle" or **Sagimaḡ**

"Face" (4.1.11.). **Aaḡuliix** "Hawk (falcon)" (10.14.20.). **Qalqaḡayaḡ** "Magpie" or "Raven" (7.5.12.; 10.14.19.). **Qalngaax qaninaḡ** "Had the raven eat (?) " (5.1.1.). **Chaxtuḡ** "Savannah sparrow" (5.2. T 4.). **Kamalux** "Young of rosy finch" (18.3.9.). - **Daḡtusux kugan taganaḡ** "The crimson <bird> alighted upon him (?) " (8.4.5.).

**Kuchukangin** "Its (or His) beak" (13.1.23.). **Igasix** "Wing" (3.3.15.). **Chunguuyux** "Piece of down" (13.1.14.). **Hakaḡ sunaḡ** "Took the feather". **Saahmlax** "Egg" (16.1.7.; 18.3.4.). **Chaasuxtaqax** "Old yolk" (3.1.39.).

### 5.2.3. Fishes.

**Amiyuung** "King salmon" (10.5. B 10., a woman). **Xaykin** pl. "Dog salmon" (10.10.4.). **Aluxchuḡ** "Dog salmon (?) " (10.4. T 1). **Qaadaadaḡ** "Young trout" (16.1.5.). **Chuxchux** "Cod" (19.1.7.). **Kalagaan** "His own yellow sculpin (or harpoon)" (17.3.16.), pl. **Kalagatxin** (8.3. T 3.). **Kuhyux** "Great sculpin" (8.1.11.). **Kuhyuu** "His great sculpin" (13.1.7.). **Tanimaadaḡ** "Flounder" (6.1.12.). \***Tuḡuquyaḡ** (10.6.7., which see). **Takanux** "Smell of codfish bladder (?) " (10.7.13.).

### 5.2.4. Lower animals.

**Agugnaḡ** "Sea urchin" (10.3.21.; 11.2.3.). **Chiim(i)kaayux** "Periwinkle" (1.1.14.). **Chiimkaayaḡ** (10.6.10.). **Iḡchiḡ** "Worm" (13.2.13.; 15.1.3.; 17.1.8.). **Tuku(m) chikaa** "Chief's maggot" (18.1.3.; perhaps cf. J 48:44 ff.). **Umyugdaḡ** "Little sponge" (17.1.19.). **Ayagam ingalazi-gaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits" (10.4. B 11., a woman).

### 5.2.5. Plants, wood.

**Alugaa hisix** "His black lily is growing" (1.1.6.). **Aliḡsiisiḡ** "(medical plant)" (2.1.11.). **Ignachxiḡ** "Reedgrass" (9.1.3.). **Saamaniḡ** "Fine grass" (18.1.7.). **Laluu** "His cedar" (10.9.20.). **Hyaagaazaḡ** "Little (?) tree" (10.14. B 20.). **Hyaagahliḡ** "Only wood/log" (3.2.31.). **Hyaagaḡ chuhninaḡ** "Stabbed the log" (10.7.5.).

**Malaaḡ** "Seed, pod" (5.2.29.). **Sitiknaḡ isinaḡ** "Cut the birchbark" (5.1.3.). **Tanaa huḡduḡiḡ** "His place is mossy" (8.5.2.). **Hinuḡ** "Piece of sod" or **Inuḡ** "Piece of food" (13.1.11.).

**Kaal(i)kaadaḡ** (?) "Little paper" (3.3.14.).

### 5.2.6. Natural objects.

**Igdan** pl. "Flint" (3.2. T 7.). **Iglux** (?) "Obsidian" (18.1.7.). **Quganaḡ ayuxtaḡ** "The stone tumbles" (7.3.1.). **Aḡigilguḡ** "Big round stone" (7.2. T 8.). **Chuguulguḡ** "Gravel" (6.1.25.). **Chuukuḡ** "Dust" (8.4. T 1.). **Chiqiḡ** "Mud" (10.5. B 11., a woman).



## 5.2.7. Land and sea, places.

**Unglux** "Pinnacle" (10.14. B 9.). **Igana(m) chutxi[dilgaa]** "Pointed cliff" (14.1.35.). **Sisxaada** "Isthmus" (3.1.16.). **Tukum akaluga** "Chief's path" (7.5.4.). **Chimitxin** "His own tracks" (2.1.51.).

**Tayaḡum chiganaa** "Man's river" (10.2.8.). **Qalutux** "Has large hot springs" (17.1.10.). \***Qaluun** "Place with hot springs" (14. 1.9.).

**Alaḡuu qakax** "Its sea is dry (?)" (19.1.14.). **Aalux** "Swell (or Laugh-ter)" (10.15. T 5.). **Amna** "Stream, current" (17.1.12.). **Akayux** "Strait" (7.2.14.; 10.11.15.). **Aalax akayux** "Two straits" (3.1.28.).

**Tana** "Land, place" (10.6.11.). **Tanaḡun** pl. "Have many places" (1.1.37.). **Tayaḡum tanḡa** "Man's islet" (7.2.42.). **Qanaxtusix** "Wintering place" (3.1.11.). **Halaasix** "Place for turning the head" (3.1.2.). **Halaaluging** "Their place (or His places) for turning the head" (10.14. B 26.).

**Chuna** "Chunak Point" (1.1.32. with other alternatives). **Amlax** "Amlia Island" (13.1.20.). **Chagligis** (15.1.13., point). **Kiigun asuna** "Crossed over Cape Kigun" (14.1.10.). **Tanaḡax** "Big island (Tanaga Is-land)" (10.8.7.; 11.1.15.). **Itimisxaada** (9. 1. T 7., which see). **Kad'yak**, **Kod'yax** "Kodiak Island" (1.1.29.; 10.15.31.).

## 5.2.8. Natural phenomena.

**Sulugin** "His own thunder" (14.1.16.). **Sulgix** "Thunder" (3.1. T 9.). **Amuda** "Usual lightning" (15.1.6.). **Taniilux** "Lighting place" (10.2.13.). \***Achaya** "Trying to make burn" (3.1.23.). **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead" (1.1.7.).

## 5.3. Subsistence.

## 5.3.1. General.

**Angagiisix** "Subsistence" (10.11.5.; 10.15.4.), pl. **Angaagiisin** (7.5.18.).

## 5.3.2. Clothing.

**Chuxtaqan** "Clothes" (3.1. T 6.). **Tayaḡum qagdukix** "Man's seal-skin parka" (7.3.9.). **Chigdaada** "Little gut parka" (5.2.33.). **Chuug(a)yuux** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.). **Chugax suna** "Took the fur parka" (10.13.12.). **Chuuyugux** "Has many jackets" (10.8. T 2.), pl. **Chuuyugus** (16.2.10.). **Hamgakix** "His sleeves" (16.2.4.).

**Uyulix** "Scarf" (8.1.19.). **Saliitix** (?) "Dancing shawl" (10. 4. B 7.).

**Uliigi[ḡ]taqax** "Old boots" or **Ulgitaqax** "Taken inside" (13.1.27.). **Itxangin ilan quyuqax** "Was put to bed in his collar (?)" (5.2.11.). **Chuganaa ulachagiqaglux** "What was put on him was not turned

inside out (?)" (6.1.22.). **Sakin angusina** "Got (spilled) the lamp on his bird parka" (10.4.4.). **Tukux kangayulgina** "Provided the chief with an upper" (8.1.13.).

**Axsidigaa** "His proper perforation", perhaps for labret or nose pin (7.2.37.).

## 5.3.3. Housing.

**Ula** "House" (7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4.), pl. **Ulas** (17.1.18.), **Ulagan** rel. "His house" (11.2.14.). **Ulaasakuu** "Took it for house" (7.2. T 1.). **Ulatuxtanax** "Had a large house" (17.1.5.).

**Tukayuxchi** "Your front wall" (7.4.5.). **Tulix** "Rafter" (11.2. T 1.). **Kagina** "Swept" (10.8.1.8.).

**Igana(m) qixyaa** "House platform of fear (?)" (11.5.4.). **Sagaalux** "Sleeping place" (7.9.1.). **Tayaḡum saaqalii** "Man's bedding" (10.12.11.).

**Ulasix** "Tent" (7.2. B 1.). **Ulasida** "Little tent" (6.1. T 5.). **Ulasin chimikahna** "Took his whole tent" (10.8.11.). **Linan kamuxtanax** "Had roof of mats" (10.12.27.). **Igana adugiisana** "Lived in a cave by the cliff" (3.1.8.). **Angalix tanaxtanax** "Lived in daylight (?)" (10.12.3.). **Angalix ilguusana** "Stayed with daylight" (10.12.5.).

**Angagin hayugin** "The people are in their sleeping places" (1.1.21.). **Isxaa tunugix** "His place (bed) has a voice (or message)" (15.1.2.). \***Qakuyax suna** "Took the inner one (in house) (?)" (10.11.8.). **Kaalax isina** "Cut the mat (?)" (10.2.5.).

**Ulaa ayagagix** "His house has women in it" (10.11.21.). **Ayukazigax** "Good long stay (?)" (3.2.12.). **Uxsutux** "Has much warm-ing" (11.7.14.).

## 5.3.4. Eating.

**Tukum-ngaana unaasix** (or **anuusix**) "Means for cooking for (or for hitting) the chief" (7.5.17.). **Qaligax** "Material for food" (10.14. B 35.). **Qaatuzax** "Is usually hungry" (10.8.27.). **Qazum** rel. "Good eater" (5.2. T 4.). **Qaazana** "Was eating leisurely" (13.1.3.). **Tumgiida** **qanulux** "They did not eat the bought [food]" (2.1.4.). **Qalignas** "Left-overs" (19.1.2.). **Alix unalgina** "Fed the old man with old food" (10.12. T 3.). See also 5.3.7.3.

**Kalukax suna** "Took the plate" (10.12. T 3.). **Luusix** "Spoon" (13.1.6.).

## 5.3.5. Handicraft etc.

**Suganan** "Carpenters, handicraft workers" (1.1.45.). **Chakin suugasana** "Worked with his hands" (16.2.2.). **Chakin igatxagii-**



**sanaŋ** "Used his hands to find knives (slate)" (7.1.8.). **Qichxiŋ** "Knife" (11.7.15.). **Qamliin susaliisanaŋ** "Disentangled with his knife" (10.2.11.; 10.7. T 2.). **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives" (10.10.8.). **Igalguu chiyaqaŋ** "Her big woman's knife was reached her" (10.14. B 36., a woman). **Qigagasiŋ** "Cutter" (15.1.11.). **Sagiŋ** "Edge" (17.1.9.). **Sagiki halaasanaŋ** "Turned his two edges (tools)" (3.1.35.). **Qataŋ** "Sheath" or "Lateral half" (10.8.21.). **Qataa aqizaŋ** "His sheath comes loose" (13.2.3.).

**Aniigasiŋ** "Hatchet" (10.7.12.; 10.12.17.). **Aniigan** (11.6.5.). **Quxsunaŋ** "Chopped" (3.1. T 3.).

**Susugasiŋ** "File" (3.1. T 14.; 11.1.6.). **Igaŋiisiŋ** "Saw" (10.9.21.).

**Chankusiŋ** "Hammer for crushing" (1.1.20.; 13.2.10.). **Tugaasanaŋ** "Struck with (something)" (17.1.6.).

**Igamaan agidusiŋ** "Means for opening (prying) slate" (2.1.47.). **Igan hadguusanaŋ** "Piled up slate" (10.8.6.).

**Chaamhlaasiin** "His own means for knocking (striking fire)" (1.1.23.). **Aniichan** rel. "His lighter" (11.7.13.).

**\*Hadguqaŋiisiŋ** "Means for piling up, shovel" (10.1.10.).

**Ixsax** "Bail, handle" (15.1.7.). **Chadum huga** "Oil bag" (7.5.14.). **Chaduusiŋ** "Grease" (1.1.48.). **Nuxsxiŋ** "Storing stomach" (7.2.11.). **Uuygaadaŋ** "Little opening" (1.1.51.).

**Umnaa ukuqaŋ** "His rope was found" (17.1.16.). **Chikadusiŋ** "Means for winding up (guts)" (10.7. T 4.). **Tagukichaŋ** "Little bundle" (18.1.4.). **Taguusiŋ** "String" (3.2.25.).

**Asxuuluŋ** "Place for nailing" (10.14. B 48., a woman).

**Chitxagiisiŋ** "Means for grabbing" (5.2.32.). **\*Iganichxuudaŋ** "Means for making fly (?)" (2.1.44.).

**Tukum aamaliicha** "Chief's cleaning instrument" (3.2.24.). **Qaalinaŋ** "Scraped" (10.15.27.). **Chamagiŋ** "Scraped, shaved" (10.14.18.; 10.14. B 28.). **\*Chaamiizaŋ** "Scraping (?)" (2.1.50.).

**Ayagaŋ agdalŋinaŋ** "Gave the woman a canter" (10.14. B 39., a woman).

**Agugiŋ** "Made (built)" (11.4. T 2.). **Sixsaŋ** "Breaking in two" or **Sixsaŋ** "Clubbing" (15.1.16.). **Sixsadaŋulux** "Never breaks in two" (6.1.20.). **Qatasxadaŋulux** "Is never split" (10.8.14.). **Chatunagaŋ** "Ready to be chipped" (10.6.14.). **Ahlayagaŋ** (?) "Used for board" (15.1.15.).

**Igdagignaŋ** "Result of drilling (fire ?)" (10.9.31.). **Qignaŋ / Qagnaŋ** **alaasaŋ** "Being at a loss for fire / bone (?)" (3.1. T 5.). **Anguligaasaqaŋ** "Was taken as material for lamp" (16.1.1.).

**\*Qilguqaŋ (Qigluqaŋ)** "Knotted (?)" (15.1.23.). **Qiglugutxaŋ** "Got many knots (?)" (13.1.18.). **Qiglux hyaaganax** "Struck the knot (?)" (7.4.7.).

**Igluqaa qiguqaŋ** "His hide was laid away" (10.3.25.). **Igaluŋinaŋ** "Bridged" (9.1. T 3.). **Ilaŋlakan** "Without patching" or "Patching it in several places" (7.2.40.). **Chaan hakaasanaŋ** (?) "Used his hand to remove feathers" (3.1.3.).

**Tukum igim ukuŋtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself (= mirror)" (7.2.34.).

5.3.6. Baidarka and traveling.

**Tayaŋum iqyaŋii** "Man in baidarka, paddling man" (11.3.11.). **Aliŋ iqyaŋiŋ** "The old man has (goes in) a baidarka" (1.1.26.). **Iqyaŋizaŋ** "Usually paddles in baidarka" (12.1.1.). **Iqyaŋitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.22.). **Iqyaa kayuŋiŋ** "His baidarka is strong" (1.1.19.; 15.1.1.). **Iqyaa Iŋananaŋ** "His baidarka was terrible" (10.14. B 27.). **Iqyam iŋanaa** "Terrible baidarka" (17.3.17.). **Iqyaa agikaŋ** "His baidarka was rubbed" (11.3.1.). **Ulilax** "Barge, baidarka" (7.2. B 5.; 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11.).

**Tukum ayugacha** "Chief's equipment for going out (in a boat)" (10.1. B 1.). **Aygaalux** "Time for traveling" (7.2. T 6.). **Iqyaŋ ayugninaŋ** "Put the baidarka in motion" (10.5.7.). **Iqyaŋidusiŋ** "Start of paddling" (11.7.2.). **Iganax ayugasanaŋ** "Went out by (alongside) the cliff" (3.1.37.). **Anŋiin chaŋadusanaŋ** "Went out to sea with his breath (or voice)" (10.11.38.). **Tunuŋtax ayugasanaŋ** "Went out with talking (magic ?)" (10.9.19.). **Iqyaa haqazigaŋ** "His baidarka comes properly" (17.1.15.). **Changadaŋ** "Goes fast" (10.8. B 5.). **Changachxiŋ** "Making go fast" (17.1.32.). **Aalulidaŋ** "Goes into swells" (3.1. T 4.). **Iqyaan kakiyanaŋ** "Made his baidarka raise the bow" (2.1.13.). **Alaŋuu-ngaana taangasiqaŋ** "Was brought a drink on the ocean (?)" (2.1.3.). **Alaŋuunulux ayugasanaŋ** "Went out on a sea not his own" (7.2.12.). **Akayuŋ aglinaŋ** "Missed the pass" (10.14. B 41., a woman). **Kilaknaŋ** "Beaten (surpassed in race)" (?) (10.11.11.). **Akiitaasiŋ** "Means for going as far as (somewhere)" (?) (10.11.22.). **Tayaŋum axtaacha** "Men's proceeding" (3.2.27.).

**Chagudaan qaŋadusanaŋ** "Was happy for his wooden hat (visor)" (10.3.14.). **Qisxiŋ** "Steering" (11.5.5.). **Ayudaŋ** "Usually tumbles / capsizes" (8.3. T 1.). **Iqyaŋiŋ haŋihnaŋ** "Raised the paddler" (11.3.2.).

**Ilux hanikatnaŋ** "Made the circle (of baidarkas) stop paddling" (17.1.14.).

**Algaŋ husiŋtax** "Has a mammal loaded in" (3.2.15.). **Iqyaa algaŋiŋ** "His baidarka has a mammal on/at/in it" (2.1.41.). **Taadaayaŋ** "Baidarka deck" (11.7.17.). **Taamgaŋax** "Cross-strap" (10.3. T 5.). **Kuligitxin** "His own deck load (or upper central ribs)" (9.1. T 6.). **Tayaŋu(m) kuligiŋichxiŋinaa** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load" (10.1. B



4.). **Iqyam ixchagii** "Filled baidarka" (10.7.1.). **Iqyaa[n] ilgitanax** "Loaded his [own] baidarka heavily" (11.7.3.; 12.1.3.). **Hawagnax** "Towed" (17.1.1.2.). **Tuku[m] hagugacha** "Chief's towline" (10.3.11.). **Halu** **iqyagiiisana** "Paddled with a river otter" (3.1.1.). **Kilmax ayugusa** "Taking stomach out" (8.3.12.). **Igluqaa ayugasaqax** "His hide was taken out" (7.2.25.). **Angagix ayugasana** "Went out with a person" (1.1.27.). **Angagix haqaasa** "Bringing a person" (7.4.14.). **Angagin haqaasana** "Brought people" (11.5.10.). **Iqyagiiisaqax** "Brought in baidarka" (11.7.7.). **Taya** **gun agusana** "Passed with men" (5.2.8.). **Angagix kumadaa huusana** "Brought the person outside" (10.4.14.). **Akayuusaqax** "Was taken across the strait" (11.7.18.). **Akayuun imahna** "Shouted over his strait" (10.9.24.).

**Taya** **gu(u)n chalaasana** "Slid ashore with the men (his man)" (8.4. T 1-2.). **Chalaasa** "Landing with (somebody or something)" (7.5.1.). **Aaluu hakuununa** "His swell went toward the shore" (16.1.13.). **Chalaasi** "Landing place" (13.1.16.). **Alitxum aaliicha** "The army's landing place" (10.1.16.; 10.13.1.). **Aaliicha hagna** "His harbor grew (became larger)" (10.14. B 14.). **Chalasxaatux** "Wants to be met (at landing)" (16.1.11.). **Tigusaqax** "Taken ashore" (7.5.10.). **Angalix tigusanax** "Landed by daylight" (3.2.1.). **Iqyaan hachihmana** "Finally tied his baidarka" (9.1.8.). **Iqyaan saliisxina** "Put a shawl (?) on his baidarka" (10.4. B 7.). **Iqyaan kalahna** "Dragged his baidarka" (10.8.26.). **Ulasix tigusanax** "Took a tent ashore" (6.1.11.).

**Tanakin anqaasana** "Set out by (along) his two places" (11.2.17.). **Alaxsxayugna** "Went to the mainland" (14.1.2.). **Chaang ha** **gu** (?) "Five burdens" (8.2. T 1.). **Sita** **agnax** "Passed the isthmus" (5.2.27.). **Tanaguliisin** (?) pl. "Means for visiting people with many places" (10.1.1.). **Ikaagina** "Was over there" (10.14. B 35., a woman). **Iganaan ukuna** "Found his cliff" (?) (14.1.29.).

### 5.3.7. Hunting.

#### 5.3.7.1. Hunting equipment.

**Mayaagas** pl. "Hunting gear" (10.15.3.). **Tukum mayaagacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)" (6.1.23.). **Alagu** **giicha** "His means for sea hunting" (7.4.13.). **Algatxagiiisix** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.). **Alga[m]-ngaan algaasi** (?) "Means for catching mammals" (10.4. B 14.). **Alitxum algaacha** "Crew's/Army's means of catching mammals" (7.7.1.). **Algalitaasi** "Means for getting (killing) mammals" (10.1.15.). **Alga** **guusi** "Means for having (killing) many mammals" (6.1.10.). **Algam daxtucha** "Means for stopping mammals" (8.1.14.). **Algam-nga** **nga** **igadusi** "Frightening mammals" (10.3.27.). **Algam-nga**

**hunalgiisix** "Means for wounding mammals" (8.5.3.). **Huna** **xiisix** "Means for making wounds" (13.1.34.).

**Qichxitxin** "His own weapons" (3.1. T 7.). **Ugalux** "Spear" (2.1.2.; 10.8. T 4.). **Ugalukin** "His own two spears" (7.8.1.). **Ugalu(m) qaxuu** "Butt of spear" (10.6.4.). **Aklig(a)yuux** "Poor harpoon" (3.2.28.). **Tungakin** "His own foreshaft" (10.9. T 4; 11.2.2.). **Sagiiin** "His own blade" (17.1.35.). **Kada** **xtaqax** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.). **Ayutxagiiila** (?) "Used for bringing down" (3.3.13.). **An'gat** "His/Your own lines" (14.1.3.). **Taya** **gum an'gaa** "Man's line" (10.11.39.). **An'gaaklukda** "Little darned line" (3.1.43.). **Algamaan sayuxtaasi** "Pulling rope for mammal" (10.5.3.). **Algamaan tugaasi** "Tool for striking mammal" (2.1.14.). **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument" (16.1.8.). **Humtaasi** "Means for inflating" (10.9.39.). **Algam-nga** **nga** **kaladusi** "Means for dragging mammal" (5.2.20.). **Ayagam ulugiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47., a woman).

#### 5.3.7.2. Hunting activity.

**Taya** **gum mayaaga** "Man's hunting" (10.10.1.; 10.15. T 3.). **Awangin haqatxax** "His workers were brought (or found)" (11.3.3.). **Algaaka** "Can catch mammals" (19.1.11.). **Alga** **ginisaqax** "Expected to have (get) mammals" (6.1.8.). **Chiguda** **xta** "Expert chaser" (3.1. T 3.). **Ugaluxtan** "Skilled spearers" (10.10. T 2. which see; 11.2.12.). **Anuxtax** "Expert hitter" (5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.).

**Algan sngalugna** "Observed mammals" (2.1.12.). **Algan tagana** "Checked mammals" (10.11.27.). **Iglagi(i)n ayugasana** "Went out (in a boat) with spears (his harpoon)" (10.10.6.). **Alga(a)n signina** "Made mammals (his mammal) come up" (2.1.15.). **Qasaya** "Trying to make surface" (18.1.6.). **Alagiiin awaasana** "Worked with his harpoon" (17.2.8.). **Alagiiin alga** "Darts' mammal" (9.1.7.). **Iglagiiin ayachxina** "Let his dart fall" (13.1.17.). **\*Ingaya** "Trying to throw" (?) (11.1. T 6.).

**Ugaluun algaliisana** "Killed mammals with his spear" (5.2.16.). **Qawa** **x lalix** "Killing a sea lion" (8.4.2.). **Alga** **x aamagnina** "Made the mammal bleed" (10.4.3.). **Alga** **aamgagix** "His mammal is bloody" (7.2.5., 18.). **Ugaluu aamgagix** "His spear is bloody" (7.2.41.). **Ugalungin aamgagix** "His spears are bloody" (10.4.5.). **Ugaluu algagix** "His spear has (is in) a mammal" (10.3.13.; 11.1.17.). **Ugaluu algada** "His spear usually gets mammals" (2.1. T 4.). **Ugaluu qagix** "His spear has food" (7.5.8.; 10.7.9.). **Chutxingin algagix** "His points have (are in) mammals" (3.2.17.). **Tungakix algagix** "His foreshaft has (is in) a mammal" (2.1.21.). **Saxsiidaa algagix** "His harpoon head has (is in) a mammal" (7.2.1.).



**Algatxin qayuxtanax** "Hooked his mammals" (6.1.6.). **Qayuxtanax** "Hooked" (1.1.4.). **Algaa qayuqax** "His mammal was hooked" (10.14.2.). **An'gatxin qayumigasana** "Hooked with his lines" (11.5.15.). **Algaa qayumikax** "His mammal was hooked repeatedly" (15.1.21.). **Alga** **chayana** "Hooked the mammal from the fish trap" (8.3.4.). **An'gaa alga** **gi** "His line has (is on) the mammal" (15.1.22.). **An'gatxin sayuna** "Pulled his lines" (5.2.35.). **An'gat** **ti** **migasana** "Jerked with his lines" (16.2.3.). **Alga** **ti** **yuna** "Jerked (pulled out) the mammal" (6.1.1.). **Alga** **iguna** (or **iguna**) "Pulled out (or Left) the mammal" (3.3.2.). **An'gaa ila** **guna** "His line helped" (13.2.5.).

**Chuhnitalix** "Poking" or **Chuhnitaalax** "Poked with" (10.14.6.). **Algan anaxtanax** "Clubbed mammals" (10.11.1.). **Chaan algaliisana** "Killed mammals with his hand" (7.3.2.). **Alga** **samiisax** "Flinging mammal to the ground" (7.4.3.). **Alga** **ayuna** "The mammal fell over" (10.4. T 1.; 10.14. B 19.). **Alga** **[x]** **anuna** "Hit the mammal" (5.2. T 3.; 7.7.6.). **Chudula** "Hits several in one shot" (10.13.11.).

**Algaan aaga** **tax** "Missed his mammal" (10.14. B 3.). **Algamaan takadusi** "Way of letting a mammal go" or "Means for /Way of taking off mammals" (9.1.12.). **Alga** **takahna** "Let the mammal go" (9.1.1.). **Takayana** "Trying to tear off (?)" (11.2.1.). **Alganulux amqiisana** "Was angry because of <catching> no mammals" (10.2.21.). **Chngatutxatxinulux** "The sea otters he did not catch" (3.2.9.). **Agalgida** **gulux** "Never harpoons" (10.8. B 7.). **Algam hunaginginulux** "Mammals without wounds" (8.3.5.). **Algaanulux cha** **guhna** "Wounded a mammal not his own" (10.1.17.).

**Kulamaka** **gina** "Killed whale(s)" (10.15.22.). **Alakix kimaqax** "His two whales were sunk" (?) (10.3.10.).

**Alga** **kayulina** "Weakened (killed) mammal(s)" (9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.11.). **Algasina** "Got mammal(s)" (3.3. T 3.). **Alga** **ataqana** "Got one mammal" (10.10.5.). **Ataqan algatxa** "One mammal gotten" (10.11.31.). **Algaa chimikatxa** "His mammal was taken whole" (10.1. B 1.). **Alga** **gi** "Has mammal(s)" (10.3.2.). **Alitxukix alga** **gi** "His two warriors have mammals" (1.1.16.). **Algala** "Has lots of mammals" (18.1.2.). **Qawa** **gi** "Has sea lion(s)" (7.3. T 5.). **Alga** **anas** **xina** "Put a property mark on the mammal" (10.2.25.). **Anatangi** "His markings" (10.15.15.). **Alga** **anata** "Marking mammal" (9.1. T 3.). **Anachan** rel. "His property mark" (10.11.16.). **Algagan** rel. "His mammal" (11.4. T 1.). **Alga(a)n asix** "With mammals (his mammal)" (1.3.2.). **Algaa gidaxta** "His mammal is enviable" (?) (14.1.33.).

**Alga** **[x]** **hata** **gasana** "Slipped (or started) with a mammal" (16.1.16.). **Algangin chutxa** "His mammals were plugged up" (?) (10.2.20.). **Kuun alga** **gi** "You had (a) mammal upon you" (?) (10.8.20.).

**Humnis** **xax** "Made swell" (10.14.17.). **Humniidada** "Makes swell a little" (2.1.45.). - **Ugalux qya** "Spear tight" (?) (10.9.12.).

**Alasxina** "Went hunting inland" (10.8.31.). **Chixtin algalgina** "Put mammals (foxes) in the dens" (7.6.1.).

5.3.7.3. Hunting results etc.

**Tana** **algalgina** "Brought mammals to the place" (2.1.40.). **Algaa ngaa** **aaliisax** "His mammal was taken ashore for him" (7.3.10.). **Algaa-ngaa** **haqasix** (?) "Bringing his mammal to him" (5.1.13.). **Ulaan igluqalgina** "Brought hides to his house" (5. 2.14.). **Tumgan haqaasana** "Brought tusks" (11.2.15.).

**Ma** **six** "Butchering" (2.1.27.). **Qamligiisana** "Handled (something) with his knife" (10.7.10.). **Algaan atxana** "Cut a chunk of his mammal" (1.1.18.). **Atxaasxiqagulux** "Did not get means for cutting a chunk" (1.1.17.). **Qudguliisix** "Means for taking off top part of whale" (1.1.24.). **Kilmatxagiisix** "Means for getting stomachs" (10.2.16.). **Chadu** **gnatxagiisix** "Providing of blubber" (10.15.6.). **Chadu** **gnanux** "Smelling of blubber" (10.2.22.). **Amatxin** "His own braided intestines" (?) (3.1. T 15.). **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female" (?) (10.2.6.). **Aamga qalgada** **gulux** "Its blood is never eaten" (8.1.6.). **Alga** **qalgusana** "Used the mammal for providing food" (10.3.5.). **Ugaluun qalgusana** "Used his spear for getting food (or fish)" (10.3.16.).

**Alga** **qaalina** "Scraped the mammal" (10.2.23.). **Qitxuna** "Scraped" (14.1.30.). **Qaalida** "Usually scrapes" or **Qalida** "Usually deprives of food" (19.1.5.).

**Algan udixta** "Distributor of mammals" (3.1. T 7.). **Algagan angtaa-ngaa** **aqax** "Was given half (the transversal half) of his mammal" (7.3.14.). **Angtaliisix** "Means for removing the half" (7.5.13.). **Achxu** **gutxa** "Was asked for shares" (3.3.11.). **Saadakin achxuzigaa** **sana** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones" (10.3. B 2., a woman).

**Alga** **is** **tax** **xina** "Put the mammal in a basket" (10.3.22.). **Anu** **[x]** **algalgina** "Put mammals in the stream" (?) (10.3.9.). **Algatxin qiigaas** **xina** "Covered his mammal with grass" (10.4. B 8.). - **Hasakin algalgina** "Provided his two reefs with mammals" (?) (10.9.25.).

**Alga** **unalgina** "Gave the mammal cooked food" (7.2. T 5.). **Algamaan unalgasi** "Means for giving a mammal cooked food" (10. 14. B 4.). **Algamaan una** **giisix** "Means for having cooked food for a mammal" (7.2. T 5.). **Alga** **amalgina** "Gave the mammal braided intestines" (?) (10.14. B 5.). These names could perhaps refer to a rite of serving the killed game a "meal", comparable with the Eskimo custom of giving the game a drink of fresh water.



## 5.3.8. Fowling.

**Sa[ɬ]** **uɣalunaɬ** "Speared a duck" (5.1.7.). **Aalngaax** **uɣalunaɬ** "Speared an oldsquaw" (7.1.2.). **Iganaɬ** **kalunaɬ** "Shot a/the flying one" (14.1.34.). **Uxchuɣiɬ** "Has puffins" (18.2.5.).

**Sangin** **uyaqaɬ** "His birds/ducks (or blades) were brought" (2.1.25.). **Tanaɬ** **salginaɬ** "Brought ducks (or blades) to the place" (11.5.14.). **Ayagaɬ** **salginaɬ** "Gave the woman duck(s)" (10.14. B 31., a woman). **Amitxin** **salginaɬ** "Gave his maternal uncles ducks" (7.4.10.).

**Sagan** **ilin huluqaɬ** "Snared in his ducks" (?) (8.3.11.).

**Saligdaɬ** "Cleaning ducks" (10.14. B 38., a woman).

## 5.3.9. Fishing.

**Ahyaquusiɬ** "Means for spearing fish" (10.11.23.). **Sagan** "Points off fish spear" (10.8. B 3.). **Ihngiɬ** "Dipnet" (11.4. T 8.). **Ihngis** \***aligasinaɬ** "Got material for dipnets" (17.1.29.). **Tayaɣum** **satxaa** "Man's net for catching sea otter" (10.1. T 1.). **Cha(a)** **yaɣuɬ** "Has many fish pots (or drums)" (17.3.8.). **Kuliga** **cha(a)** **yalginaɬ** "Put fish pots (or a drum) on his baidarka deck" (10.1. B 4.).

**Akayu** **qasiisaqaɬ** "The (His) strait was fished in" (7.7.2.). **Iganam** **amgacha** "The terrible's fishing place" (?) (11.1.12.).

**Qaadamiiguɬ** "Fishing for trout" (18.2.6.). **Chaliɬ** **nga** **suusaqaɬ** "Was taken with a fishline" (3.1.26.). **Uɣaluun** **qasiisanaɬ** "Used his spear for making fish supply" (7.7.7.). **Uɣalu** **qaɣiisiɬ** "His spear is means for having fish (or food)" (8.1.9.). **Iganaɬ** **kuchichxinaɬ** "Had the terrible one fished out from boulders" (10.9.34.). **Siknuɬ** **igunaɬ** "Took out the decaying fish (red salmon)" (2.1.24.). **Qatxangin** **sayuqaɬ** "The fish he caught were pulled" (5.2.19.).

**Kalaasiɬ** "String for stringing fish" (1.1.30.; 5.2.7.). **Tayaɣum** **qanacha** "Man's handle (slit in meat or fish)" (10.15. 19.).

**Tanaɬ** **qalginaɬ** "Provided the place with fish" (10.3.17.). **Takanuɬ** "Smell of codfish bladder" (11.5. T 1.). **Qatanum** **rel.** "Smelling of file" (13.1.5.). **Uɣaluun** **hudaɣiisanaɬ** "Used his spear for getting dried fish" (10.1.9.).

**Qatmiɬ** **igim** **ugutaasanaɬ** "Enjoyed a/the razor clam" (4.1.14.).

## 5.4. Social relations.

## 5.4.1. Social status.

**Tuku** "His chief" (7.3. T 4.). **Tuku(u)n** "Chiefs (His own chief)" (10.5. B 6.). **Tukuchxisaɬ** "Nice chief" (9.1.2.). **Tukum** **kaniɣtaatu** "Chief who tends to be pleased". **Tuku** **anataɬ** "His chief makes (things) his own" (10.2.1.). **Tukuun** **chigidalginaɬ** "Provided his chief with or

naments" (10.8.16.). **Agnakaɬ** "Chief, host" (7.6.6.). **Agnakuchaɬ** "Little chief" (10.15.24.).

**Tanaa** **tayaɣuɣiɬ** "His place has men" (10.2.10.); see also 5.4.7. **Tayaɣun** **kayuugninaɬ** "Made the men work hard" (10.8.28.). **Imagnaɬ** "Exhausted" (3.1.4.). **Ali[ɬ]** **ayugninaɬ** "Put the old man in motion" (17.2.1.). **Aguniqagulux** (or **Hagu-**) "Was not caused to work (or pack)" (10.1. B 2.). **Iganaasanaɬ** "Intimidated, scolded" (16.1.10.). **Kayuuga-sanaɬ** "Worked hard" (16.1.9.). **Tayaɣuu** **sayunaɬ** "His man pulled" (11.4.4.). **Tayaɣun** **aykuɣaninaɬ** "Caused men to be had as dogs" (10.3.7.). **Tayaɣuɣtanaɬ** "Used (women) as men" (18.3.3.). **Chiganaa** **ayagaɣiɬ** "His river has a woman (or women) in/at it" (3.1.27.).

**Tayamagdaɬ** "Great trader" (10.6. T 2.). **Agayaɬ** "Trying to sell" (3.2. T 1.).

**Tukuusiɬ** "Riches" (3.1.22.). **Agacha** **tukuuladaɬ** "One gets most rich by him" (7.2.21.). **Tukuyaɬ** "Trying to make (or become) rich" (3.3. T 1.). **Tukuulan** **pl.** "What to be rich by" (5.2.9.). - **Tanaan** **chadunaɬ** "Oiled (brought oil to) his place" (3.1.6.). **Tanaan** **hyaagalginaɬ** "Provided his place with wood" (10.14.8.).

**Anaaqisaɣiɬ** "Has a counterpart (in an affectionate relation between an older and a younger person)" (11.2.6.). **Ayaɬ** "Friend" (17.3.5.). **Aachaɣulux** "Not best friend" (3.3.17.). **Angaɬ** "Adversary" (10.8. T 1.; 10.13.8.; 16.2.12.). **Angachi** "Your adversary" (10.9.43.). **Ilaɣidaɬ** "Has friends" (3.4.1.). **Achaachaan** **iganaginaɬ** "Your friend had cruelty" (7.2. B 1.). **Uqluɣayukatix** "Disliked for a long time" (11.1.11.).

**Tanaan** **sugaasanaɬ** "Complained about (or slandered) his place" (10.2.7.). **Chxagix** "Thief" (10.5.10.). **Agutaɬ** "Fugitive" (11. 5.11.).

**Asagix** "Has a name" (11.4.7.).

## 5.4.2. Marital status and kinship.

**Ugix** "Husband" (16.1.14.). **Ugiɣtaatutxaɬ** "Wanted to be had as a husband" (3.2.3.). **Ayagaɣinaɬ** "Had a wife" (17.1.17.). **Ayagaa** **machxizaɬ** "His wife is nice" (10.15.1.). **Ayagaasaɬ** "Taking for wife" (2.1.16.). **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her for wife" (10.9.10.). **Aliɬ** **ayagaɣiɬ** "The old man has a wife" (10.15.8.). **Aliɣa** **ayagaɣiɬ** "His old man has a wife" (10.11.25.). **Ayagaa[n]** **aasahlinaɬ** "Was still with his wife" (11.4. T 6.). **Ayagatuɬ** "Has a big wife" (5.2.34.). **Ayagaadatuɬ** "Has a big young woman" (12.1.5.). **Ayagaɣ(a)** **naligaɬ** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30., a woman).

**Hlang** "My son" (10.9. T 4.). **Tayaɣum** **hlaa** "Man's son" (10. 5. B 2.; 11.3.10.). **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son(s)" (10.9.40.). **Hlakuchaa** "His little son" (13.1.21.). **Hlaan** **anaxtanaɬ** "Hit his son with a stick" (11.7.11.).



**Hlaa ngaan husanaŋ** "His son rolled down for him" (11.7.10.).  
**Tayaŋum asxinuŋiicha** "Man's stepdaughter" (7.4.2.), cf. 5.4.3.1.

**Adang** "My father" (3.1.24.). **Latux** "Grandfather" (13.1.31.).  
**Kukaŋ kayuugnaŋ** "Grandmother is hard" (?) (10.14.12.).

**Hungiŋ** "Sister (man's)" (11.1. T 8.). **Huyuu** "Her brother" (10.2.17.).  
**Huyuŋiisiŋ** "Half-brother" (10.4. B 10., a woman). **Ludatxin** "Your/His own elder brothers" (7.5.11.). **Kingikudaŋ** "Darned younger (brother)" (16.2.5.).

**Amin** "His own maternal uncle" (3.3.22.). **Umniin** "His own nephew" (10.12.24.). **Umniŋiisiŋ** "step-nephew" (10.12.4.). **Quli(i)gaŋ** "Aunt (maternal uncle's wife)" (18.4.4.). **Quligatxin** "His own aunts" (10.14. B 2.). **Quligazigaazaa** "His little good aunt" (10.14. B 10.).

**Ngaguŋ** "Son-in-law/brother-in-law" (17.3.6.).

#### 5.4.3. Sexual relations.

##### 5.4.3.1. Transvestism.

Sauer (1802:160) reported: "They formerly used to keep objects of unnatural affection, and dress their boys like women." Merck: Here one finds, although nowadays more rarely, male women (*Aijehehuk* = **Ayagiŋuŋ**), as on Kodiak, who themselves, although more rarely, have women (Ms. p. 134; Jacobi 1937:122; Pierce 1980:174). According to Choris 1822 (in Hrdlička 1945:168), Aleut parents would formerly dress and raise a good-looking son as a girl and, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, give him in marriage to a rich man. The following names are all names of male persons.

\***Ayagataqaŋ** "Made into a woman" (3.3.20.). **Tayaŋum anŋagi-naŋtanaŋ** "Used men as women" (10.14.4. = B 29.).

**Ayagaŋ** "Woman" (10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42.). **Ayagam iŋanangin** "Terrible women" (3.1.14.). **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman" (2.1.23.). **Ayagachxizaŋ** "Nice woman" (10.9.45.). **Ayagaaguzahliŋ** "Only woman" (2.1.7.). **Ayagaadaŋ** "Girl (and/or Co-wife)" (1.1.42.). **Asxinuŋ** "Girl" (7.4. T 2.). **Asxinukdaŋ** "Little girl" (16.1.2.). - **Uyqigaadaŋ** "Little old woman" (10.8.17.).

**Tukuŋ qinganalinaŋ** "Deprived the chief of cold (warmed the chief)" (5.2.24.).

##### 5.4.3.2. General.

**Taniidaa tuglaŋ** "Feeling her mons pubis" (10.14. B 39.). **Ayagam qusaagiicha** "The one above the woman" (3.2.10.). **Kilmaa ayagagiŋ** "His belly has a woman on it" (10.12.6.). **Kitakix ayagagiŋ** "His feet have a woman on them" (10.12.7.). - **Ayaga[n] aamalinaŋ** "Cleaned his (own) woman" (11.4. T 5.). **Ayagaan aŋtaŋ** "Gives his own wife" (10.14. B 34., a woman).

**Chaan ayagagiisanaŋ** "Copulated by means of his hand (masturbated)" (10.9.27.).

**Algaŋ yaxtanaŋ** "Loved a mammal" (2.1. T 3.). **Algam ayagata-g(a)naa** "Mammal to be taken as a woman" (10.14. B 44., a woman).

#### 5.4.4. Feasting etc.

**Kamgayaŋ** "Preparing feast" (5.2.1.). **Kamganinas** pl. "Caused (people) to feast" (11.6.6.). **Kaalaan sigalŋinaŋ** "Put provisions on his grass mat" (10.6.12.).

**Tununinaŋ** "Made (the drum ?) resound" (17.3.12.). **Chaayaŋuŋ** "Has many drums" or **Chayaŋuŋ** "Has many fish pots" (17.3.8.).

**Axaŋ** "Dancing" (1.1. T 2.). **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing" (3.1. T 8.; 10.3. T 2.). **Taliŋtas** "Dancers" (17.1.24.). **Ayagam taliŋacha** "Woman's way of dancing" (10.12.15.). **Tukuŋ aŋaasanaŋ** "Danced with the chief" (11.2.16.). **Ayagaŋ saliisŋinaŋ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman" (10.4. B 12., a woman).

**Ukamaŋ** "Theatrical performance" (11.3.7.).

**Ungikaŋ** "Tale (story)" (6.1. T 4.).

#### 5.4.5. Shamanism and magic.

**Qugagiŋ** "Shaman" (11.1.13.; 16.1.3.). **Qugaŋ** "Assistant spirit" (11.1.16.; 13.1.12.). **Qugaŋtaqaŋ** "Old assistant spirit" (9.1. T 1., 4.). **Qugaadaŋ** "Little assistant spirit" (1.2.1.). **Qugam algaŋ** "Spirit's mammal" (10.11.18.). **Qugam alaŋuu** "Spirit's sea" (3.2.8.). **Qugaŋ aniŋnaŋ** "Chopped (?) the spirit" (10.12.13.). **Qugaŋ tunuchŋinaŋ** "Made the spirit talk" (10.12.1.). **Hutakix qugagiŋ** "His thumbs have spirits" (8.3.13.). \***Qugaasŋinaŋ** "Provided (somebody) with magic (or mastery)" (17.1.22.). **Qugagiisagaŋulux** "Was not treated with magic" (3.2.20.). **Asix** \***qugaginiŋtanaŋ** "Practiced shamanism together with (somebody)" (7.1. 9.). **Ayagaan qugalŋinaŋ** "Gave his wife a spirit" (2.1.8.). **Qugaŋ ayugasanaŋ** "Went out (in his boat) with a spirit" (10.8. 24.). **Qugaŋ algalŋinaŋ** "Gave the spirit a mammal" (10.12.32.).

**Algam iŋanaacha** "Mammal's frightfulness" (3.3.12.). **Algaan kyagnaŋ** "Sent out his mammal" (6.1.2.). **Algan aliŋtaŋ** "Has mammals as crew" (7.3.19.). **Qagadakix algaŋiŋ** "His braids have mammals" (11.1.1.). **Algaan (?) tununinaŋ** "Made his mammal talk" (2.1.49.). **Algaŋ uŋanan** pl. "Cured the mammal" (10.12.16.). **Algamaan uŋayaasiŋ** "Means for healing mammal" (10.14. B 21.).

**Isŋati(i)n adaluusanaŋ** "Deceived with baskets (his basket)" (11.3.5.).

**Ayaga[n] dalŋinaŋ** "Provided his (own) wife with an eye (or eyes)" (7.3.17.), cf. J 20:13.



**Axsiġin ukuŋtaqaŋ** "His amulets were seen" (6.1.4.).

**Aġadaŋ haġiyanaŋ** "Tried to lift up the sun" (7.2.32.), cf. J 17:31 f.  
**Tanaan yaagilġitanaŋ** "Made his island sway" (15.1.20.), cf. J 71. **Qayaŋ**  
**ayuhnaŋ** "Felled the hill" (3.1.7.), cf. J 71:18. **Ayaġin siġinaŋ** "Smashed  
 Makushin Volcano" (10.13.2.).

#### 5.4.6. Tribal relations.

**Agiidaŋ** "Guest (from other village or tribe)" (14.1.7.).

**Qigiġuŋ** "Krenitzin Islander" (1.1.13.).

**Alaxsxiin aliġa** "Old man of the mainlanders" (5.2.26.). **Alaxsxiin**  
**algaa** "Mainlanders' mammal" (3.2.6.). **Alaxsxiinulux** "Not mainland-  
 ers (Alaskans)" (3.1.32.).

**Niġuŋ** "Andreanof Islander" (10.6. T 1.), pl. **Niġuġin** (10. 4. B 13.,  
 a woman). **Niġuŋ qaguusaŋ** "Being mad at the A.I." (4.1.6.). **Niġuŋ**  
**qaalaagnaŋ** "Mocked the A. I." (7.1.5.). **Niġuŋ qinganahnaŋ** "Made  
 the A.I. cold" (10.6.2.). **Niġuŋ isinaŋ** "Cut across the A.I." (10.1.5.).  
**Niġuŋ chimikahnaŋ** "Took the whole A.I." (10. 1.4.). **Niġuŋ aguninaŋ**  
 (or **haġuninaŋ**) "Caused the A.I. to work (or pack)" (10.1.8.). **Niġuŋ**  
**iġanaasanaŋ** "Intimidated the A. I." (7.2. B 4.). **Niġuġin tunungin**  
**igim ugutaasanaŋ** "Enjoyed the words of the Andreanof Islanders"  
 (4.1.2.). **Niġuŋ aamagninaŋ** "Made the A.I. bleed" (10.6.9.). **Niġuŋ**  
**udalġinaŋ** "Put the A. I. in the bay" (10.1.3.). **Niġuŋ alġalinaŋ** "De-  
 prived the A. I. of mammal(s)" (10.11.30.).

**Qaxun kalahnaŋ** "Lined up Rat Islanders" (10.8.19.). **Qaxun**  
**atxaŋtaŋ** "Keeps R. I. in order" (10.8. B 6.).

**Kanaaŋ tukulinaŋ** "Deprived the Koniag(s) of their chief, killed  
 the Koniag chief" (4.1.9.). **Kanaaŋ hachihnaŋ** (?) "Jammed the K."  
 (8.1.4.). **Kanaaŋ imahnaŋ** "The K. screamed" (8.1.2.). **Kanaaŋ kitanax**  
 "Kicked the K." (10.9.36.). **Kanaaŋ chuyulinaŋ** "Cut off the K.'s arm"  
 (10.8.2.). **Kanaaŋ alilinaŋ** "Cut the K. in two" (10.11.4.). **Kanaaŋ**  
**ayulgunax** "Felled (?) mightily the K." (7.3.15.).

**Kanaaŋ malihnaŋ** "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag" (10.4. 11.).  
**Kanaaŋ ayagalinaŋ** "Deprived the K. of women" (3.1.40.). **Kanaaŋ**  
**huglinaŋ** "Took the K.'s net" (7.4.6.; 10.14. B 12.). **Kanaaŋ sigalinaŋ**  
 "Robbed the K.'s provision" (10.6.3.). **Kanaaŋ itxalinaŋ** "Took the K.'s  
 collar" (17.1.37.). **Kanaaŋ tununinaŋ** "Made the K. talk" (11.1.14.).

**Kanaaġin iqyaa** "Koniags' baidarka" (3.1. T 12.). **Kanaaġin algaa**  
 (/ **aamga**) "K.s' mammal (blood)" (3.1. T 11-12.). **Kanaaġin angalii** "K.s'  
 daylight" (3.1.15.). **Kanaaġin taguucha** "K.s' string (?)" (10.11.2.).

Many of these names belong also to the next section.

#### 5.4.7. War.

##### 5.4.7.1. Preliminaries.

**Tayaġulux** "Fighter" (11.4.11.). **Tayaġunaax** "Robber (or fugitive)"  
 (13.1.4.). **Tayaġunaagasiŋ** "Means for fighting men" (7.3.5.). **Laxtaŋ**  
 "Killer" (10.12. T 3.). **Chuhnidaŋ** "Stabber" (10.7.2.). \***Sataŋ** "Wound-  
 ing" (10.1. T 1.). **Layugaaŋ** "Beating for a while" (17.1.21.). **Tayaġusiituŋ**  
 "Wants to get (kill) men" (13.2.11.). **Alitxum saa** "Warrior's face" (7.3.3.),  
 perhaps with war paint. **Tumgangin iġaxtagaŋ** "His tusks to be feared"  
 (10.3.1.). **Chuyukix qichxagiŋ** "His arms have weapons" (10.8.3.).  
**Alitxum anagacha** "War axe" (10.3.12.). **Alitxum qagalġa** "Warrior's  
 claw" (10.14.10.).

**Tayaġum alitxuu** "Man's war party (or crew)" (7.3.18.). **Tayaġuġiŋ**  
 "Has men" (10.8.5.). **Chakix tayaġuġiŋ** "His hands have men" (2.1.35.).  
**Alitxuu tayaġuġiŋ** "His army/crew has men" (10. 3.19.). **Alitxuu**  
**kayugiŋ** "His army is strong" (8.1.7.). **Kayungin tayaġuġiŋ** "His  
 strength is in his men" (4.1.4.). **Alitxugan ilan huulaqaŋ** "Brought  
 into his army" (8.3.2.). **Tanagan-ngaŋ kayusiqaŋ** "Got (?) strength  
 for his place" (8.3.6.). **Tanangin iġanaŋ** "His places (or islands) are ter-  
 rible" (10.11.14.). **Alitxuŋ alanaŋ** "Needed army/crew" (10.14. B 25.).  
**Tayaġungin uyaqaŋ** "His men were sent for" (3.1.13.). **Tayaġum-ngaŋ**  
**uyaasiŋ** "Means for fetching/sending for a man" (2.1.10.). **Alitxum-**  
**ngaŋ uyaqaŋ** "Was fetched for the army" (7.7.9.). **Alitxuŋ hasiŋtanaŋ**  
 "Thought the army to be numerous" (11.1.7.). **Alitxuŋ angtaġinaŋ**  
 "Added a half to the army" (10.15.17.).

**Tayaġun qaguninaŋ** "Made the men fierce" (7.4.8.). **Alitxuŋ**  
**qaguninaŋ** "Made the army fierce" (10.3.4.). **Qaguchxinaŋ** "Made (the  
 army) fierce" (1.1. T 4.). **Qaguyadaŋ** "Tries to make (the army) fierce"  
 (7.2. T 3.). **Qaguyaŋtaŋ** "Good at making (the army) fierce" (10.3. T 4.).  
**Qagutxagiġhidaŋ** "Still makes fierce" (10. 9.6.).

**Alitxuŋ kalahnaŋ** "Line up the army" (10.2.15., 19.). **Alġuniisiŋ**  
 "Means for inspiring awe" or **Alġuniisiŋ** "Means for making jealous"  
 (3.1.33.). **Alitxu(u)maan haġidusiŋ** "Lifting of the (his) army" (?)  
 (10.3.20.). **Iġanam iġuducha** "Removal of danger" (?) (2.1.39.).

##### 5.4.7.2. Campaign, fighting.

**Tukuu alitxunaŋ** "His chief waged war / made an assault"  
 (15.1.19.). **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting (the enemy)" (10.9. T 3.). **Tukutxin**  
**kayulġinaŋ** "Gave his chiefs strength" (8.2.4.). **Tukuun agusaŋ** "Pass-  
 ing with his chief" (10.14. B 24.). **Tukuŋ iġanalinaŋ** "Took fright from  
 the chief" (11.1.5.). **Tukuun haġninaŋ** "Encouraged (?) his chief"  
 (9.1.16.). **Tukuun ayuġniŋtanaŋ** "Caused his chief to go out" (10.4.18.).



**Tukuun suganinaŋ** "Hurried his chief" (7.3.16.). **Tukuun hinaŋ** "Called his chief" (5.2.23.). **Tukuun ayqiisaqaŋ** "His chief was hard to deal with" (3.2.5.). **Tukuun chagliqaŋulux** "His chief was not cut" (2.1.1.). **Tukum-ngaana uŋaluqaŋ** "Speared for the chief" (10.6.8.). **Tukuŋ sigayanaŋ** "Tried to recognize the chief" (7.3.7.; 10.13.7.). **Tukum-ngaana suusiŋ** "Means for taking the chief" (2.1.30.). **Tukum-ngaana anuusiŋ** (**unaasiŋ**) "Means for hitting (cooking for) the chief" (7.5.17.). **Tukuŋ chuhninaŋ** "Stabbed the chief" (7.5.6.). **Tukuŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought" (8.1.1.1.). **Tukuŋ ngaana uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought to him" (7.2.20.). **Tukuŋ tumganaŋ** "Struck the chief with his tusk" (10.3.15.), cf. J 72:34-35. **Tukuŋ isinaŋ** "Cut the chief" (10.3.24.). **Tukuŋ itxalinaŋ** "Took the chief's collar" (10.3.8.). **Tukuŋ qamŋalinaŋ** (or **kamŋilinaŋ**) "Deprived the chief of his sleeve (or head)" (3.1.25.). **Tukuŋ qalinaŋ** "Deprived the chief of fish" (11.7.8.). **Tuku(m) taningin** "Chief's lightnings" (10.14. B 24.). **Tukum maayu[ngi]n alaasanaŋ** "Was at a loss about the chief's belongings" (?) (7.3.25.). **Tukum tunuŋtaasa-qangin** "The chief talked about (or argued with) them" (7.2.15.).

**Alitxuŋ alaxsxinaŋ** "The army went into the tundra (= Koniag territory ?)" (3.3.7.). **Alaxsxa ngaana ayukaqaŋ** "One stayed for a long time in the mainland for him" (3.2.11.). **Alaxsxa** (or **Alaxsxiŋ**) **tiŋyunaŋ** "Pulled out the mainland" (6.1.14.). **Alitxuu qiigagiŋ** "His army is (hidden) in grass" (3.2.3.). **Tayaŋum-ngaana aŋadusiŋ** "Means for revealing a man" or **T. haŋidusiŋ** "Lifting (salvation) for a man" (8.5.7.). **Amgiqangis ukuqaŋ** "Those he watched were found" (14.1.31.). **Qululaŋ** "War cry" (18.3.7.). **Tayaŋu(n) tununinaŋ** "Made the men talk/sound (raise war cry ?)" (11.5.9.). **Tunuun alitxuusanaŋ** "Fighting with his voice" (7. 7.10.). **Tutalgaa iŋanaŋ** "Terrible to hear" (11.5.3.; 17.3.15.). **Iŋanaŋ higinax** "Threw fright" (?) (10.11.28.). **Iŋanaŋ halaasanaŋ** "Turned around terribly" (10.5. B 3.; 10.13.9.). **Tayaŋuŋ ukuninaŋ** "Caused the man to turn" (10.11.29.). **Igaŋ sulugninaŋ** "Made noise with the blade" (17.1.34.). **Umŋisiicha tunuŋiŋ** "His knife has noise/sound" (10.6.5.). **Ukinaana kyagusanax** "Ordered with his knife" (16.1.12.). **Alitxum silan algaa** "Being (or mammal) in front of the army" (7.7.5.). **\*Kadaminaŋ** "Was in front" (19.1.12.). **Angadalidaŋ** "Goes usually in front" (3.1. T 1.). **Tanaa-ngaana hangaasaqaŋ** "Was taken up to his place" (?) (1.1.50.).

**Alitxum-ngaana ungadusiŋ** "Smashing the army" (7.7.14.). **Tayaŋun kayulinaŋ** "Weakened (vanquished) men" (10.3.26.). **Tayaŋusinaŋ** "Got (killed) men" (13.1.30.). **Tayaŋu(n) suyax** "Trying to have men taken" (3.3.27.). **Tayaŋuŋ takahdan pl.** "Tear off (eliminate) a man" (2.1.43.). **Alitxuŋ maŋsinaŋ** "Worked on (killed) the army"

(3.3.21.). **Kayuŋii sayuqaŋ** "His strong one was pulled" (18.2.7.). **Kanaŋayaŋ** "Trying to make fall headfirst" (1.1.3.). **Chakin alitxuusanaŋ** "Fought with his hands" (10.3.18.). **Chakin agaluŋtax** "Has his hands as tusks" (10.2.4.), cf. J 72:34. **Qaxuqaŋ** (?) "Hit exactly" (10.12.8.). **Chuhniqaŋ** "Stabbed" (10.9.15.). **Tayaŋuŋ kalunaŋ** "Shot a man" (3.3.1.). **Iŋanaŋ qaxunaŋ** "Hit the terrible one" (6.1.16.). **Nanasaqaŋ** "Was hurt" (10.14. B 17.). **Qiliŋin \*yaagiqax** "His brain was shaken (?) (10.7.6.). **Sayuqaŋ** "Pulled" (14.1.27.). **Qagnaŋ uliqax** "His bone was bent" (19.1.10.). **Tayaŋum-ngaana qangiisiŋ** "Means for bending a man" (8.4.3.). **Alan tadaqaŋ** "Stepped on in the middle" (10.11.7.). **Tayaŋu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun utanaŋ** "Having stepped on the man he went down to the shore" (7.2. B 3.). **Tayaŋugan kugan tagaqaŋ** "One alighted (landed) upon his man" (7.7.4.). **Ayaquliŋ tadanaŋ** "Trod on the one to fall" (10.11.10.). **Tanaganulux kugan uluudaniŋtax** "Caused to be red (bloody ?) on an island not his own" (7.2.27.). **Tanagan kugan chaluxtax** "Was handled badly in his place" (7.5.2.). **Chalŋiqagulux** "Was not laid hands on" (10.4. B 4.). **Kamgiliqaŋulux** "Was not beheaded" (2.1.17.). **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" (1.1.8.). **Tayaŋuu chagliqaŋulux** "His man was not cut" (2.1.5.). **Saygagiisaqaŋulux** "Was not handled with bow" (2.1.31.). **Qachxa agliqaŋ** "His skin was not hit" (10.14.16.). **Tayaŋuŋ atanaŋ** "The man was burning" (10.9.32), cf. J 34:1 ff. **Hunaan aŋuhnaŋ** "Hid his wound" (17.2.4.). **Hunaa(n) sayunaŋ** "Pulled his wound" (?) (17.1.31.). **Hunaa sayuŋtax** "His wound was pulled" (10.11.13.). **Hunangin azatxaŋ** "His wounds were counted" (10.4.7.). **Aamagnaŋ** "His bleeding" (1.1.15.). **Akyagim humaluŋa** "Inflating tube of torture" (?) (8.1.15.). **Agliitaasiŋ** "Means for intercepting" (1.1.11.). **Qayaasingin iŋanaŋ** (or **iŋanaŋ**) "His means for being tall fell down (or were terrible)" (?) (3.2.13.).

**Ataqan uŋaluŋtax** "Having one spear" (10.10.2.). **Uŋaluun iŋanaasanaŋ** "Was terrible with his spear" (7.5.5.; 8.3.3.). **Uŋaluun aygagasanaŋ** "Walked with his spear" (7.2.38.). **Uŋaluun tanaŋiisanaŋ** "Lived with his spear" (10.2.9.). **Uŋaluŋ agiitaŋ** "Together with the spear" (10.13.6.). **Uŋaluun aaliisiisanaŋ** "Landed with his spear" (10.1. B 3.). **Uŋaluun aaliisanaŋ** "Landed with his spear" (10.1.13.). **Uŋaluun chuhniisanaŋ** "Stabbed with his spear" (10.14.21.). **Uŋaluŋ higi(h)naŋ** "Threw the spear" (10.11.3.). **Uŋaluŋ hunadusanaŋ** "Wounded with a spear" (10.15.18.). **Uŋaluun qigagasanaŋ** "Cut with his spear" (10.11.32.). **Uŋaluu sayuqaŋ** "His spear was pulled" (5.1.6.). **Uŋaluun siŋusanaŋ** "Destroyed with his spear" (2.1.20.). **Uŋaluun atxusanaŋ** "Used his spear as finger" (10.15.28.). **Uŋaluun chuyuusanaŋ** "Used his spear as arm" (10.8.32.). **Uŋaluun kayuŋgasanaŋ** "Worked hard



with his spear" (7.4.11.). **Ugaluun angadatanaŋ** "Defended his spear" (5.1.10.). **Ugaluu tunuugaŋ** "His spear swears (?) (2.1.26.). **Ugaluun igim qayaniisanaŋ** "Made himself high with his spear" (3.1. T 13.). **Ugaluun inuniisanaŋ** "Frightened with his spear" (7.1.10.). **Ugaluun qanaŋulax** "Did not eat (swallow ?) his spear" (17.1.36.). **Igaan salichŋinaŋ** "Let his blade be made dull" (10.4.8.). **Igan taduhnan** "Knives surprised" (?) (10.4. B 4.). **Qasŋisunaŋ** "Was good at raising his arm for stabbing" (10.9.11.).

**Ungluŋ uŋalunaŋ** "Speared (people on) the pinnacle" (11.1.8.). **Ungluu uŋaluqaŋ** "His pinnacle(s) people) were speared" (7.1.7.). **Ungluŋ aamagninaŋ** "Made (the people on) the pinnacle bleed" (5.2.17.). **Ungluu qagnaŋiŋ** "His pinnacle has bones on it" (8.3.7.). **Unglugaŋ kugaŋ aamagnixtaqaŋ** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle" (8.5.6.). **Hasagin sunaŋ** "Took strongholds" (10.10.9.). **Hasagin ilaŋiisanaŋ** "Made friends (peace) with the strongholds" (?) (7.2.26.).

**Tanaa iganaasaqaŋ** "His place was intimidated" (7.2. B 4.). **Ulaanulux chaŋuhnaŋ** "Damaged a house other than his own" (10.1.2.). **Iganax** (or **Iganax**) **isinaŋ** "Cut the cliff (the terrible one)" (7.7.8.).

#### 5.4.7.3. Fight at sea.

**Iqyaagux** "Looking for baidarkas" (14.1.36.). **Tanagaŋ kukiin ayugaqaŋ** "One went out from his two places" (2.1.28.). **Iqyan samusanaŋ** "Counted baidarkas" (10.12.20.). **Kadaŋ ayŋadaasanaŋ** "Used to travel with points" (10.14.14.). **Hunatxin iqyaŋiisanaŋ** "Paddled with his wounds" (7.2.3.). **ŋaasikin anagiŋtanaŋ** (?) "Used his paddle as club" (3.1.17.). **Iqyaa tugaŋiŋ** "His baidarka is hit" (3.1.10.). **Iqyam-ngaŋ axsiducha** "His means for perforating a baidarka" (7.2.19.). **Iqyan gulŋinaŋ** "Pierced baidarkas" (10.9.5.), cf. J 57:6. **Tayaŋum gulŋiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.). **Tayaŋuu qasanaŋ** "His man surfaced" (11.4.6.), cf. J 72:28. **Iqyaa[n] hunax** "Reached his baidarka" (10.14. B 13.). **Iqyam-ngaŋ uyaqaŋ** "Was sent for to the baidarka" (3.2.16.). **Iqyax malihnaŋ** "Appropriated a baidarka" (3.2.7.). **Niigin alitxuusanaŋ** "Fought baidars" (10.6.6.). **Amaxux uŋalunaŋ** "Speared the racer" (6.1.5.).

**Aaliisŋiqagulux** "Didn't get a landing place" (1.1.10.). **Alitxum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's alighting (or testing)" (7.9. T 1.).

#### 5.4.7.4. Gain and loss.

**Ulagan silan kayuulaqaŋ** "Was waited for to his house" (1.1. 47.). **Tanaagaatuŋ** "Wants to come back to his place" (3.2.4.). **Qichŋitxin tanaagaasanaŋ** "Brought his weapons back to his place" (10.8.23.).

**Tayaŋun hyaag(a)linaŋ** "Deprived the men of wood" (11.2.7.). **Aalax laglinaŋ** "Deprived two of geese" (?) (10.5.4.).

**Tayaŋun anasŋinaŋ** "Marked men" (10.2.26.), cf. N.M. 3:77. **Tanaaŋ tayaŋulŋidaŋ / -naŋ** "Brings/Brought men to his place" (2.1.38.). **Alitxuun igluqalŋinaŋ** "Provided his army with hides" (5.2.30.). **Alitxuŋ qatxalŋinaŋ** "Provided the army with caught fish" (3.3.18.). **Alitxuŋ qangaasŋinaŋ** "Provided the army with means for cooking" (3.3.5.).

**Algaŋ malihnaŋ** "Appropriated the mammal" (10.4.1.; 10.5. B 8.). **Aataax malihnaŋ** "Appropriated the fur seal bull" (10.14.3.). **Malihdaŋ** "Usually appropriates (something)" (10.14. B 37.). **Algamaan malidusiŋ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (10.4. B 2.). **Algamaan malitaasiŋ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (8.2.1.). **Iglaga malitxaŋ** "His harpoon was taken away" (7.2.30.). **Qaxuu ngaŋ malitxaŋ** "His butt (or Rat Islander ?) was taken away for him" (7.2.2.). **Malitxasinaŋ** "Got something appropriated" (10.14. B 6.). **Malitxasiganaŋ** "Had a good appropriated thing" (10.5.6.). **Algan mali[t]xan** "Mammals were appropriated" (10.4. B 1.). **Chngaa malitxaŋ** "His/Her/Its body hair was taken away" (10.14. B 43. a woman).

**Agalingin suqaŋ** "The ones behind him were taken" (3.2.2.). **Iganangis suqaŋ** "His cliffs were taken" (14.1.6.). **Kayungin suqaŋ** "His strength was taken" (2.1.52.; 11.7.6.). **Tanagaŋ halgiŋ suqaŋ** "The root of his land was taken" (8.4.4.). **Algaŋ suqaŋ** "His mammal was taken" (17.1.4.; 7.2. B 2.; 18.3.2.). **Chahmaa suqaŋ** "His dish was taken" (1.1.55.). **Tunuu suqaŋ** "His voice was taken" (10.9.28.). **Kiiyugin suqaŋ** "His jaeger birds were taken" (10.9.8.).

**Tayaŋuu qidaasaqaŋ** "His man was mourned" (10.11.6.). **Tayaŋungin qichŋiliqaŋ** "His men were deprived of weapons" (7.2.29.). **Qichŋii suqaŋ** "His knife was taken" (6.1.24.). **Sagin suqaŋ** "His blades (or ducks) were taken" (2.1.48.; 11.7.5.). **Qichxa igaasanaŋ** "Flew off with his knife" (?) (15.1.14.). **Chaduŋnaliqaŋ** "Was deprived of blubber" (10.15.10.). **Tukux aŋiglinaŋ** "Deprived the chief of jingle stone" (10.14. B 20.).

**Akinaŋulux** "Did not retaliate" (10.12.22.). **Akidanan** pl. "Used to retaliate" (11.1.3.). **Akiisanaŋ** "Revenged" (13.1.35.). **Ikalamagasix** "Means for greatly revenging" (?) (6.1.13.).

**Alitxu(m) qaduŋuucha** "Warrior's way of having many scabs" (?) (10.3.3.).

#### 5.4.7.5. Women involved.

**Ayagadun** "Means for getting women" (14.1.12.). **Ayagalizaŋ** "Woman robber" (10.8.4.). **Ayaga[n] ukudaŋ** "Watches women" (11.4. T



5.). **Ayaga(a)n ukunaŋ** "Found women (his wife)" (3.1.44.). **Ayaga(a)n hiŋtaduusanaŋ** "Was quick to call on women (his wife)" (13.2.1.). **Anŋaŋinaŋ takayaŋ** "Trying to take a woman loose" (1.1.52.). **Ayagaŋ axtusanaŋ** "Took a woman over" (2.1.9.). **Alidaŋ ayagalinaŋ** "Took A's wife" (4.1.10.), cf. J 14.1. **Ayagaliqaŋ** "Deprived of women / his wife" (14.1.8.). **Ayagaadaliqaŋ** "Deprived of young women" (9.1. T 2.). **Ayagangin suqaŋ** "His women were taken" (10.11.33.). **Ayagatxaŋiyam atxaŋacha** "Straightness of trying to get women" (10.14. B 45.). **Ulaan ayagalŋinaŋ** "Brought women to his house" (10.9.3.). **Tanaan ayagalŋinaŋ** "Brought women to his place" (7.6.4.). **Tanaan ayagalinaŋ** "Removed women from his place" (7.6.4.).

**Ayagama(a)n ayugusaqaŋ** "Was taken out for a woman (his wife)" (1.1.46.). **Ayagalgaqanulux** "Were not taken by women" (3.1.38.). **Ayagaŋ uŋalunaŋ** "Speared a woman" (10.12.29.).

### 5.5. Various names.

**Uluudaŋ** "Red" (1.1. T 3.). **Quhmanaŋ** "Was white" (13.2.18.).

**Aatudunaŋ** "Was fast to want to be (something)" (?) (10.15.2.). **Tayaŋum aatuucha** "Man's wanting to be (something)" (10.15.13.). **Maqulaasiŋulux** "No reason for being idle" (11.1.9.). **Malgadagaŋ** "To be done" (10.14. B 6.). **Mazigataasiŋ** "Means for doing much" (1.1.1.). **Angalimanaŋ** "Passed the day too" (16.2.1.).

**Kadan aqaŋ** "Was put before him" (10.9.1.). **Sila aqaŋ** "One was close to him" (5.2.28.). **Agachŋinaŋ** "Led (someone) away" (10.4. B 4.).

\***Kahmaduŋ** "Fast" (18.3.1.). \***Kahmataŋ** "Fast" (17.1.11.). **Axchigaasaŋ** "Moving fast with (something or somebody)" (10.15.14.). **Atatanizaŋ** "Causes to be fast" (3.2.14.).

**Chatanaŋ** "Slid" (17.3.13.). **Chatatxaŋ** "Was made slide" (17.2.20.). **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down" (16.2.6.). **Kimninaŋ** "Made descend" (17.1.30.). **Kimiyaŋ** "Trying to take down" (16. 1.6.). **Uchaadaŋ** "Going leisurely down" (16.2.11.). **Angamitiŋ** "Lying down" (10.4. B 13.).

**Hangayanaŋ** "Tried to lift up" or **Anŋayanaŋ** "Tried to make breathe" (1.1.33.). **Chilŋiŋ** "Tearing off" (3.1. T 1., 6.). **Sulaŋ** "Picking" (10.15.20.).

**Tagaqutuŋ** "Has much jamming" or **Tagaquutuŋ** "Tends to be jammed" (8.3. T 3.). **Kuu tataa** (or **tataŋ**) "Its surface is cracked" (10.2.18.). **Umnalgaatuŋ** "Wants/Tends to be bound" (15.1.5.). \***Qyaasiŋ** "Tight" (7.1.6.). **Qichiisaqan** "Were surrounded" (2.1.33.). **Tanaŋ(ax)** **hadgunaŋ** "Piled up a (great) place" (10.8.12.). **Qitatxan** "Were made crooked" or **Kitatxan** "Were drained" (10.12.31.). **Kichaadaŋ** "Draining a little" (19.1.3.).

**Ayqinaŋ** "Difficult" (11.3.6.). **Ayqidusiŋ** "Forcing / Blocking" (10.15.32.). **Anŋaŋin angyuusanaŋ** "Had a difficult time with people" (10.9.37.). **Tayaŋum angyuucha** "Man's difficulty" (7.8. T 3.). **Qayuqiquaŋ** (?) "Forced" (1.3.1.).

**Luhmaasiŋ** "Trying (attempt)" (10.9.23.). **Tayaŋum tagaa** (or **tagaa**) "Man's attempt (or alighting)" (9.1. T 5.). **Ukuzaŋ** "Usually finds" (18.4.1.). **Ukuusaŋ** (?) "Getting/Finding" (1.1. T 8.; 10.12.23.). **Ukulaasan** pl. "Finding many (things) by means of (something)" (11.2.10.). **Anaŋliqanulux** pl. "Got nothing" (3.1.36.). **Maknaadaŋ** "Little result" (15.1.12.). **Ginas manaŋ** "Did attractive things" (11.4.3.). **Alaasiŋ** "Need" or **Alaasaŋ** "Being at a loss". **Angazagaŋ** "One to get aid from" (11.7. T 1.). **Aŋaazaŋ** "Gift" (2.1. T 3.). **Sigaliŋiŋ** "Giving gifts" (10.8. T 3.).

**Azatxaŋ** "Counted" (2.1.53.). **Samusiŋ** "Counting" (10.12.26.). **Chuganan** "Were all there" (1.1.25.). **Sanataqaŋ** "Made suffice" (10.15.9.). **Chŋaasaŋ** "Full of (something)" (10.5. B 4.). **Chŋayaasiŋ** "Means for trying to fill" (10.8.22.). **Alitaŋ** "Substitute" (18.4.5.). **Alitadaŋ** "Substitute" (10.11. T 6.). **Aŋilaŋ** "Being left" (18.1.5.). **Aŋiisaqagulux** "Was not left" (1.1. T 2.).

**Aŋataŋ** "Bare" (10.8. B 7.). **Diŋiliŋ** "Being sooty" (10.14. B 8.). **Chŋiŋniyaŋ** "Dampness" (10.5.9.). **Manuŋ** "Good smell" (10.9. T 5.). **Qilukichaŋ** "Little teaser" (2.1.6.; 3.4.1.).

For the rest see 3.2.6.

### 5.6. Survey of women's names.

The interpretable women's names are repeated here, with references to the sections where they are listed together with the men's names above.

5.1.1.: **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman" (10.14. B 32.).

5.1.4.: **Ayaginalugin** "Badly disrespectful ones" (10.4. B 14.). **Ayagam atxaŋacha** "Woman's straightness (correctness)" (10.14. B 45.). **Ayagamaan aŋutxaŋinulux** "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37.).

5.1.5.: **Tukum aliŋdaacha** "Chief's vomiting means/place" (10.14. B 38.).

5.2.3.: **Amiyuung** "King salmon" (10.5. B 10.).

5.2.4.: **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits" (10.4. B 11.).

5.2.6.: **Chiqiŋ** "Mud" (10.5. B 11.).

5.3.5.: **Igalguu chiyaqaŋ** "Her big woman's knife was held out (handed over)" (10.14. B 36.). **Asxuuluŋ** "Place for nailing" (10.14. B 48.). **Ayagaŋ aŋdalŋinaŋ** "Gave the woman a canter" (10.14. B 39.).

5.3.6.: **Akayuŋ aglinaŋ** "Missed the pass" (10.14. B 41.). **Ikaaŋinaŋ**



"Was over there" (10.14. B 35.).

5.3.7.1.: **Ayagam uluġiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47.).

5.3.7.3.: **Saadakin achxuzigaasanaŋ** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones" (10.3. B 2.).

5.3.8.: **Ayagaŋ salġinaŋ** "Gave the woman duck(s)" (10.14. B 31.).

5.3.9.: **Kuliga cha(a)yalġinaŋ** "Put fish pots (a drum) on his baidarka deck" (10.1. B 4.).

5.4.2.: **Ayagaġ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30.). **Huyuġiisix** "Half-brother" (10.4. B 10.).

5.4.3.2. **Ayagaan aŋtaŋ** "Gives his own wife" (10.14. B 34.). **Algamaŋ ayagataġ(a)naa** "Mammal to be taken as a woman" (10.14. B 44.).

5.4.4.: **Ayagaŋ salisŋinaŋ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman" (10.4. B 12.).

5.4.6.: **Niiguġin** "Andreanof Islanders" (10.4. B 13.).

5.4.7.4.: **Chngaa malitxaŋ** "Her (His ?) body hair was taken away" (10.14. B 43.).

Not interpretable women's names: 10.3. B 1; 10.14. B 33, 40, 42, 46.

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## The Corpus

Aleut names are listed according to island and village of residence, as in the Census. (Islands are numbered, villages also, following the first decimal point.) For each village, the names are listed here in up to five groups. The first three groups are from the Census, with a single numerical order of names: first those men who paid fur tribute, second "non-tributary" (those who did not pay, with an explanation of why they did not pay), third "minor" (those too young to pay). Fourth are those names, if any, listed on Tax receipts, numbered and with years for which they are listed for paying fur tribute. Fifth are those names, if any, listed on Baptismal records (see Introduction pp. 32-33). Names both on Census lists and Tax receipts or Baptismal records are cross-referenced accordingly.

Preceding each name or variant spelling thereof is an indication of the manuscript source: a, b, c, d (see pp. 30-32 of Introduction), then the name as spelled in the sources, with Bergsland's interpretation, where possible, in Aleut and English. — M.K.

1. Alaxsxa, Alaska Peninsula (3 villages) .....	97
2. Sanaġax, Sanak Island (1 village) .....	99
3. Unimax, Unimak Island (5 villages) .....	101
4. Ugangaġ, Ugamak Island (1 village) .....	107
5. Qigalġa, Tigalda Island (2 villages) .....	107
6. Awatanaġ, Avatanak Island (1 village) .....	110
7. Akungan, Akun Island (9 villages) .....	111
8. Akutanaġ, Akutan Island (5 villages) .....	119
9. Unalġa, Unalga Island (1 village) .....	122
10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island (15 villages) .....	123
11. Unmax, Umnak Island (7 villages) .....	146
12. Uniiġus, Islands of Four Mountains (2 villages) ..	151
13. Amlax, Amlia Island (2 villages) .....	151
14. Atġaġ, Atka Island (1 village) .....	153
15. Chiġulaġ, Chugul Island (1 village) .....	154
16. Adaax, Adak Island (2 villages) .....	155
17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island (3 villages) .....	156
18. Tanaġax, Tanaga Island (4 villages) .....	158
19. Iilaġ, Ilak Island (1 village) .....	159



1. Mainland *Alyaksa* : **Alaxsxa**, Alaska Peninsula

1.1. Village *Kaxatyx* : \***Qaxatiŋ** 'Slingshot', in Russian called Morzhovskoye (1984 **Ungigaax**), Morzhovoi Village.

Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 42-42<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 22<sup>v</sup>-23; c pp. 106-107; d pp. 143<sup>v</sup>-144<sup>v</sup>

1. a-c chief *Mazhigatazhik*, d -g, *Mazagatazhik*: **Mazigataasiŋ** "Means for doing much", also called a-b *Iulyuda Gadagalyuk*
2. a-b *anekdoksex*: **Aniqduŋsiŋ** "Childish"; Tax 5.
3. a-b *kanagayax* possibly **Kanaŋayaŋ** "Trying to make fall"; Tax 1.
4. a-b *kayuxtanok* possibly **Qayuŋtanaŋ** "Retrieved with his hook"
5. a *kayuktin*, b *kayutkin*: **Kayutxin** "His own strength"
6. a-b *alyuga Isik* possibly **Alugaa hisix** "His black lily is growing"
7. a-b *kadan kudak* perhaps **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead"; Tax 8.
8. a-b *Ishika ulyuk*: **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut"
9. a-b *koguyax*, d *kougax*, *kogryax*: **Quguuyax** "Young puffin"
10. a *alisxika uluk*, b *alyasxika uluk* perhaps **Aaliisxiqagulux** "Did not get a landing place"
11. a-b *aglitasiŋ* perhaps **Aglitaasiŋ** "Means for intercepting"
12. a-b *alegna xasik* perhaps **Alignaagasiŋ** "Way of nearly vomiting"; Tax 6.
13. a-b *kegeuk*: **Qigiigux** "Krenitzin Islander"; Tax 9.
14. a-b *chim kayuk*: **Chiimkaayux** "Periwinkle"
15. a-b *amagna*: **Aamagnaa** "Bleeding"; Tax 7.
16. a-b *alitxukix algagix*: **Alitxukix algagiŋ** "His two crews (or warriors) have mammals"
17. a-b *atxasxeka ulyuk* perhaps **Atxaasxiqagulux** "Did not get means for cutting a chunk"
18. a *al'gan atxanax*, b. a. *atganax* perhaps **Algaan atxanaŋ** "Cut a chunk of his mammal"
19. a-b *Ik'ya kayugix*: **Iqyaa kayugiŋ** "His baidarka is strong"
20. a-b *chankushak*: **Chankusiŋ** "Hammer"
21. a-b *angagin gaiyugin* perhaps **Angagiŋ** (or **Angangin**) **hayugin** "The people (or Half of them) are in their sleeping places"
22. a-b *kitak*: **Kitax** "Foot" or **Kitax** "Feet"
23. a-b *cham lashin* perhaps **Chaamhlaasiin** "His own means for knocking (striking fire)"
24. a-b *kodgo lisak*: **Qudguliisiŋ** "Means for taking off top part of whale (?)"
25. a-b *chuganan*: **Chuganan** "Were all there"
26. a-b *alik Ik'yagix*: **Aliŋ iqyagiŋ** "The old man has a baidarka"
27. a-b *angagix ayugasanax*: **Angagiŋ ayugasanax** "Went out (in his boat) with a person"
28. a-b *kamgi Sigasik* possibly **Kamgisigaasiŋ** "Means for having a good head"
29. a-b *kad'yak* apparently Kodiak Island



Non-tributary (30-41 working at Kodiak for the Shelikhov Company; 42-45 old, sick and unreliable)

30. a *kalyachik*, b *kalyasik*: **Kalaasiḡ** "String for stringing fish"
31. a *sukaklyan*, b *-k* perhaps **suka-** 'baidarka skirt'
32. a-b *chunak* possibly **Chunaḡ** "Chunak Point (Bechevin Bay, Alaska Peninsula)" or else **Chu(h)niḡ** "Point (or Piercing)" or **Chuniḡ** "Backbone"
33. a-b *angayanok*: **Angayanaḡ** "Tried to make breathe (or blow)" or **Hangayanaḡ** "Tried to lift up"
34. a-b *Isuk*: **Isuḡ** "Harbor seal"
35. a *kachu chuyax*, b *kagu chuyax*
36. a-b *ayektazhak*
37. a-b *tanagun* possibly **Tanaḡun** "Have many places"
38. a-b *ankynak*: **Anqanaḡ** "Stood up" or "Set out"
39. a *chan katxausanok*, b *chan kagxtausanok* perhaps **Chaan qatxa-guusanax** "Caught many fish with his hand"
40. a. *uyuzadok*, b *ayuzadok* perhaps **Ayuzaadaḡ** "Falling over very much"
41. a-b *tagaga txagulyuk*
42. a-b *ayegadok*: **Ayagaadaḡ** "Girl" or "Co-wife"
43. a-b *lyunan*: **Lunan** "Reliable ones" or "They believed"
44. a-b *kil'kik*
45. a-b *suganan*: **Suganan** "Carpenters, handicraft workers"

#### Minor

46. a-b *ayegaman ayugusakax*: **Ayagamaan ayugusaqax** "Was taken out (in a boat) for a woman"
47. a-b *ulyagan sytan kayulyakax*: **Ulagan silan kayuulaqax** "Was waited for (hopefully expected) to his house"
48. a-b *chadushik*: **Chaduusiḡ** "Grease"
49. a-b *chan an kaashanak*: **Chaan anqaasanaḡ** "Stood up with his hand"
50. a-b *tanagan anasakax* possibly **Tanaa-ngaana hangaasaqax** "Was taken up to his place"
51. a-b *uigadak* conceivably **Uuygaadaḡ** "Little opening"
52. a-b *angagynax takkayax*: **Angaginaḡ takayax** "Trying to take loose a woman"
53. a-b *ayain kuzhan*
54. a-b *tayaog*: **Tayaḡux** "Man"
55. a-b *chama shokax*: **Chahmaa suqax** "His dish was taken"

Tax receipts pp. 248 (*kaxatex*), 248<sup>v</sup> (*kagadyx*), 264 (*kagatex*)

1. 1781-1790 *kagayax* presumably Census 3. **Kanagayaḡ**, son of *achxadan*
2. 1783-1790 *Axishaka gulok* perhaps **Agiisaqagulux** "Was not left", son of *axax*: **Axaḡ** "Dancing"
3. 1777-1791 chief *Ulyudag*: **Uluudaḡ** "Red", son of *Igazugadax*
4. 1778, 1780-1790 *kauch'chxin* perhaps **Qaguchxinaḡ** "Made fierce", son of *ayextax*

5. 1782-1789 *Anektuksex*, Census 2, son of *Malga agadak* possibly **Malga agadaḡ** "His puff (odor) appears"
6. 1785-1791 *alegna agashik*, Census 12, son of *alegayek*: **Aligayaḡ** "Trying to make vomit"
7. 1790-1791 *Amagna*, Census 15, son of *gakugi* perhaps **Hakuuḡii** "Being above the seashore"
8. 1781-1790 *kudak kadan*, Census 7, son of *Ukuzhak* perhaps **Ukuusaḡ** "Finding"
9. 1782-1789 *kigeguk*, Census 13.

#### 1.2. Village *Akayuda*: \***Akayuudaa** "Its little strait"

Tax receipts p. 248<sup>v</sup>

1. 1778, 1782-1791 *kugadax*: **Qugaadaḡ** "Little assistant spirit" or "Mask", son of *kuku* perhaps **Ququḡ** "Young of eider duck"

#### 1.3. Village *chishuk*: 1910 **Chisung** (J 32:1, east of False Pass)

Tax receipts pp. 248<sup>v</sup>, 251

1. 1781-1789 Aleut *kayukikak*: **Qayuqiaḡ** "Forced", son of *ka[n]jugnagashik*
2. 1787-1791 *alga asik*: **Algan** (or **Algaan**) **asix** "With mammals (his mammal)", son of *kanugnagashik*

#### 2. Island *Sannax*: 1983 **Sanagax**, Sanak Island

##### 2.1. Village *Kasix*: 1952 (Atka) **Kaasaḡ** (at the east end)

Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 41<sup>v</sup>-42; b pp. 22-22<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 106-106<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 143<sup>v</sup>-144

1. a-d chief *tukku chaglakogulyuk* perhaps **Tukuu chagliqagulux** "His chief was not cut"; Tax 2.
2. a-b *ogalox*: **Ugalux** "Spear"
3. a-b *balyagungan tanazikax*, c a. *tanizikax*, d a. *tanazakax* perhaps **Alaguu-ngaana taangasiqax** "He was brought a drink on the ocean"
4. a *tumgidax kanulyuk*, b t. *kunulyuk* perhaps **Tumgiidaḡ qanulux** "They did not eat the bought [food]"
5. a-b *toyego chaglakagolyuk* perhaps **Tayaguu chagliqagulux** "His man was not cut"
6. a *kigliyakichax*, b, d *killiyakichax* perhaps **Qilukichax** "Little teaser", baptized Fedor Kazanin
7. a-b *ayegaguzhalik*: **Ayagaaguzahliḡ** "Only woman"
8. a-b *ayegan kugalginax*: **Ayagan** (or **Ayagaan**) **qugalginaḡ** "Provided women (or his wife) with assistant spirits", baptized Ivan Serebrennikov
9. a-b *ayegax axtusanax*: **Ayagaḡ axtusanaḡ** "Took a woman over"
10. a-b *tayaum gan uyasik*: **Tayaḡum-ngaana uyaasiḡ** "Means for sending for a man"
11. a-b *aleksisik*: **Aliḡsiisiḡ** "Leptarrhena pyrolifolia (medical plant)" baptized Gavril Lanin



12. a-b *algañ snaluknax* : **Algañ sngaluñax** "Observed mammals"
13. a *Ik"yan kak"kiyanax*, b *I. kan* "kiyanax" : **Iqyaan kakiyanax** "Made his baidarka raise the bow"
14. a-d *algaman tugasik* : **Algamaan tugaasix** "Means for striking mammal(s)"
15. a-b *algañ signinax* : **Algañ** (or **Algaan**) **signinax** "Made mammals (or his mammal) come up (from the shore)"
16. a-b *ayagazak* : **Ayagaasax** "Taking for wife"
17. a-d *kamgyle kagulak*, d also *k. kogulik* perhaps **Kamgiliqagulux** "Not beheaded"
18. a *'eganam xayega ulyuk*, b *ye. gauga u.*
19. a-b *xassiga amgagix* : - **aamgagix** " - is bloody"
20. a-b *ogalyun sigusanok* possibly **Ugaluun sigusanax** "Destroyed with his spear"
21. a-b *tumgakix algagix* : **Tumgakix algagix** "His harpoon head has (is in) a mammal", baptized Fedor Klimovskoi
22. a-b *Kisxax*, cf. **Kisxan akayuu** Unimak Pass
23. a-b *ayaga kuyak* perhaps for **Ayagakuchax** "Little woman"

Non-tributary (24-26 old and sick; 27 with Shelekhov's Company at Kodiak Island)

24. a-b *siknuk Igunañ* : **Siknuñ igunañ** "Took out decaying fish"
25. a-b *sangin uyakax* : **Sangin uyaqax** "His ducks (or blades) were brought"
26. a-b *ugalyu tunugak* perhaps **Ugaluu tunuugañ** "His spear (is) swearing"
27. a-b *maxsak* perhaps **Maxsax** "Butchering", baptized Dmitrey Ocheredin

#### Minor

28. a-b *tanagan kukiñ ayugakax* : **Tanagan kukiñ ayugaqax** "One went out from his two places"
29. a-b *al'gam kumalida* perhaps **Algam quhmañ liidaa** "Mammal seeming bright"
30. a *tukam ga syusik*, b *tukum gan syusik* : **Tukum-ngañ suusix** "Means for taking (a) chief"
31. a-b *saigage sakagulyuk* : **Saygagiisaqagulux** "Was not handled with bow"
32. a-b *al'gan kylechxinax* : **Algañ** (or **Algaan**) **-chxinax** "Let/made mammals (or his mammal)-"
33. a-b *kichi Isakan* perhaps **Qichiisaqan** "Were surrounded"
34. a-b *'eganam Isyuga* perhaps **Iganam isuga** "Danger's seal"
35. a-b *chakix tayagugik* : **Chakix tayagugix** "His hands have men"
36. a-b *tol'lox* perhaps **Tulax** "Upper arm"
37. a *sugan gusadax*, b *s. gasadax* : **Sugangaasaadañ** "Very young person"
38. a *tanax tayagulgidañ*, b *tayan tayagulginax* : **Tanañ tayagulgi-dax** **nañ** "Brings/brought men to his place"
39. a-b *'eganam Iguducha* perhaps **Iganam iguducha** "Removal of danger"
40. a-b *tanax algal'ginax* : **Tanax algalginax** "Brought mammal(s) to the place"
41. a-b *Ek"ya al'gagix* : **Iqyaa algagix** "His baidarka has (a) mammal in it"
42. a-b *Sidorko* "little Cedar"

43. a-b *tayaguk takadan* perhaps **Tayaquñ takahdan** "They tear off (take away, eliminate ?) a man"
44. a-b *Iganichxodak* possibly **\*Iganichxuudañ** "Device for making fly"
45. a-b *gumni dada* : **Humniidadax** "Makes swell a little"
46. a-b *chaguzhak* : **Chaaguzañ** "Just hand"
47. a-b *'egaman agidusix* perhaps **Igamaan agidusix** "Means for opening (prying) slate"
48. a *Sagning shukax*, b *Sangin sh.* : **Sangin suqax** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"
49. a-b *allegan tununinax* perhaps for **Algaan tununinax** "Made his mammal roar (talk ?)"
50. a-b *chamizhag* perhaps **\*Chaamiizañ = chaamiidañ** "scraping"
51. a-b *chimitxin* : **Chimitxin** "His own tracks"
52. a-b *kayugin sokax* : **Kayungin suqax** "His strength was taken"
53. a-b *azhatxax* : **Azatxax** "Counted"

Tax receipts pp. 260<sup>v</sup> (kas.), 261 (kax), 261<sup>v</sup> (no village)

1. 1778-1781 *nopala*, son of *kaumak* perhaps **Qagumax** "Mighty fierce"
2. 1782-1790 *tukuchax chiglñ.golok*, see Census 1.
3. 1782-1791 *Agazhak* perhaps **Agaazañ** "Gift", son of *Algak'ektanax* possibly **Algañ yaxtanax** "Loved mammal"
4. 1781-1791 *ayagutauga gux* [son of] *Ugulu algadax* : **Ugaluu algadañ** "His spear usually gets mammals"

#### 3. Island Unimak : Unimax, Unimigix, Unimak Island

3.1. Village, western, *Chingangalyuk* (tax receipts 1775 *Chumgaluk*, 1780 *Chemgalug*, 1781-1782, 1790 *Chmanalug*), 1796 *Chnanalyux* : **\*Chngana(a)lux**

Census 1792.04.22, a p. 40<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 20<sup>v</sup>-21; c pp. 106-106<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 143<sup>v</sup>-144

1. a-b *gallyuk Ek'yagiisanok*, c *g. 'ek'yagissanok*, *'ek'yagisanax*, d *gal'lyuk Ek'yagisanok*, *gallyuk Ek'yagnisanok* (1791.09.01 *Galok Ek'yagnisanov*, Alekseyev et al. 1989:301) perhaps **Haluñ iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with a river otter"
2. a-b *Gallyashik* : **Halaasix** "Place for turning the head (lookout)"
3. a-b *chan akkaliisanok* perhaps **Chaan hakaliisanax** "Removed feathers with his hand"
4. a-b *Immagnax* perhaps **Imagnañ** "Exhausted" (word known from Atkan)
5. a-b *tannayax* perhaps **\*Tanayañ** "Landward"
6. a-b *tanax chadunox* : **Tanañ chadunañ** "Oiled (brought oil to) his place"
7. a-b *kayax ayunok* : **Qayañ ayuhnañ** "Knocked down the hill" (cf. J 71:181)
8. a *kganak addugiisanok*, b *Iganak a.* : **Iganax adugiisanax** "Lived in a cave by the cliff"
9. a-b *Ikagatuk* possibly **Ikaagaatuñ** "Wants/Wanting to get across"



10. a-b *Ik* 'ya *tugagix* perhaps *Iqyaa tugagix* "His baidarka is struck"
11. a *kanaxtusen*, b -k : *Qanaxtusix* "Wintering place"
12. a-b *kangin alga* : - *algaa* "-s mammal"
13. a-b *taiyagonin uyekax* : *Tayaḡungin uyaqaḡ* "His men were sent for"
14. a-b *ayegam Igannanin* : *Ayagam iḡanangin* "Terrible women"
15. a-b *kannagin angali* : *Kanaaḡin angalii* "Koniags' daylight (?)"; Tax 11
16. a-b *Sisxadax* : *Sisxaadaḡ* "Isthmus"
17. a-b *xaashikin annagiktanax* perhaps *Ḳaasikin anagixṭanaḡ* "Used his paddle as club" (variant *anagi*- for *anag*- doubtful for 1792)
18. a-b *ashlaga ogusik*
19. a-b *alga txagysik* : *Algatxaḡiisix* "Means for getting mammals"; Tax 9
20. a-b *agachayax*
21. a-b *uyugidak* perhaps *Uyugidaḡ* "Has (= craning his) neck"; Tax 14
22. a-b *tukkusix* : *Tukuusix* "Riches"
23. a-b *achchayax* perhaps *\*Achayaḡ* "Trying to make burn"
24. a-b *adang* : *Adang* "My father"
25. a-b *tukux kamgalinax* : *Tukux qamḡalinax* "Deprived the chief of his sleeve(s)" or perhaps *Tukux kamḡilinax* "Beheaded the chief"

Non-tributary (26-32. old, sick; 33. at Kodiak)

26. a-b *chalik gan shuzhakax* : *Chaliḡ ngaan suusaqaḡ* "Was taken with a fishline"
27. a-b *chigana ayagagix* : *Chiganaa ayagaḡix* "His river has a woman (or women) in it"; Tax 4 or 8
28. a *alax akkayun*, a. *akkayuk* perhaps *Aalax akayux* "Two straits"
29. a *chug* 'yuk, b *chug* 'yug perhaps *Chuug(a)yuux* "Poor fur parka"
30. a-b *kysykin aisaxtanok* possibly *Qisikin agiisaḡṭanaḡ* "Used his palms for hollering"
31. a-b. *mana unulyuk*
32. a-b *alyaksxin ulyuk* : *Alaxsxiinulux* "Not mainlanders"
33. a-b *algunisik* : *Alguniisix* "Means for making jealous" or *Alguniisix* "Means for inspiring awe"

Minor

34. a-b *xallyugin atxitxax* perhaps *Qaalungin atxitxaḡ* "His urine was stopped"
35. a-b *sagikin gallaasanox* : *Sagikin halaasanaḡ* "Turned his blades (dual)"
36. a-b *annalgix kannulyuk* perhaps *Analḡiqanulux* pl. "Got nothing"
37. a-b *Iganax ayugasanok* : *Iganax ayugasanax* "Went out alongside the cliff" or *Iganax a*. "Went out terribly"
38. a-b *ayegalga kanulyuk* : *Ayagalgaqanulux* "Were not taken by women"
39. a-b *chasuxtakax* : *Chaasuḡtaqaḡ* "Old yolk"
40. a-b *kanag ayagalinax* : *Kanaaḡ ayagalinax* "Took women away from the Koniag"
41. a-b *malin tayagalginok*

42. a-b *chan shukagyisanok* : *Chaan suqaḡiisanaḡ* "took with his hand"
43. a-b *angaklyukdax* possibly *An'gaaklukdaḡ* "Little darned line"
44. a-b *ayagan ukunox* : *Ayagan* (or *Ayagaan*) *ukunaḡ* "Found women (or his wife)"

Tax receipts pp. 239-240<sup>v</sup>, 242<sup>v</sup>, 244-244<sup>v</sup>, 246-247

1. 1773 chief *angataledax*, 1774 chief's brother *agnadaledax*, 1777-1778 chief *agnadaledax*, 1779 chief *ignadaledax* perhaps *Angadalidaḡ* "Goes usually in front (against)", son of 1777 *chelgex*, 1778 *kaxgaxalesax*, 1779 *chilgex* perhaps *Chilḡix* "Tearing off"
2. 1775 chief *Ugank xalektak*
3. 1776-1780 *chegudaxtax* : *Chigudaḡtax* "Expert chaser", son of *kuxsunax* : *Quxsunaḡ* "Chopped (or chopper)"
4. 1776 *segani yegax*, 1778 *seگانadax*, 1779 *chegina ayegax*, Census 27; son of *alyulidax* : *Aalulidaḡ* "Goes into swells"
5. 1777 *alyusek*, 1778 *alyazax*, 1779-1780 *alyagasix*, 1781, 1783-1790 *alyazhek*, 1783 *alyazhek* perhaps *Alaasix* "Need" or *Alaasaḡ* "being at a loss", son of 1778 *kaxgax alyasax*, 1779-1780 *kagax alyasix*, 1781 *kagnax alyazhak*, 1783 *kagnalyazhak*, *kagna lyazhek*, 1784 *kagnax alyazhek*, 1785-1790 *kygnax alyazhek*, -x, -k perhaps *Qignaḡ (Qagnaḡ) alaasaḡ* "Being at a loss for fire (bone)"
6. 1777 *chyuxtukan*, 1778, 1782-1784 *chuktukan*, 1779-1781, 1783, 1785-1786, 1789-1790 *chiktukan*, 1787-1788 *chitxukan* perhaps *Chuḡṭaqan* "Clothes", son of 1777-1778 *chelgeg*, 1779-1780 *chilgex*, 1781 *chalgeg*, 1782 *salgagex*, 1782-1783, 1785-1790 *chalgagex*, 1784 *algagex* (*algagix* has mammals)
7. 1780-1781 *kichxkin*, 1782 *kichxetkin*, 1783-1784 *kachkexin*, 1785-1787, 1789 *kychxetkin*, 1788, 1790 *kychxetxin* : *Qichḡitxin* "His own weapons", son of 1780-1781, 1785-1790 *alغان udyxtak*, 1783-1784 a. *uduxtak* : *Alغان udixtaḡ* "Distributer of mammals"
8. 1780 *chegana yegan*, 1781 *chiganayegagix*, 1782 *chigana ayegax*, 1783 *chigana ayegaye*, 1784 *kigana dax*, 1785-1790 *chigana ayegagat*, Census 27; son of 1780 *alyugidax*, *alegesek* (?), 1781-1790 *kagyduk* : *Qagaduux* "Men's dancing"
9. 1781 *algaxagishek*, 1782 *amgytxagishek*, 1784 *algatxagishek*, 1785 *agatgalashik*, 1786-1788 *algatgagishek*, Census 19; son of 1781-1782 *sugolgok*, 1784-1786, 1788 *sulgok*, 1783 *sugagok* perhaps *Sulḡix* "Thunder"
10. chief 1781 *anakalegax*, 1782-1783, 1785-1788 *anakaletkax*, 1784 *anakalextax*, 1789-1790 *osnakaletkax*, son of 1781-1783, 1785, 1787-1790 *chalgagex*, 1784 *kagagex*, 1786 *kalgagex*, cf. Tax 6
11. 1781-1783, 1786-1789 *kanagin anali*, 1784-1785 *kanagyn a.*, Census 15; son of 1781 <ka> *nagan alga*, 1782 *kanagin amga* (*aamga* blood), 1783 *k. amgagix*, (*aamgaḡix* has blood) 1784-1785 *kanagyn alga*, 1786-1789 *kanagin alga* : *Kanaaḡin algaa* "Koniags' mammal"



12. 1781, 1786-1790 *kanagin Ek*"ya, 1782-1785 *kanagyn Ek*"ya : **Kanaagin iqyaa** "Koniags' baidarka", son of 1781 *kanagy[n]alga*, 1782 *kanagyn*, 1783-1785 *kanagin amga*, 1786-1790 *kanagin alga* : **Kanaagin algaa** "Koniags' mammal"
13. 1781 *Ugalyun igin kaiyaniichanok*, 1782 *U. i. kanya..sanok*, 1783-1784 *U. i. kaiasanok*, 1785 *U. i. kayaisanok*, 1786 *U. i. kainisanok*, 1787 *U. i. kayaisanok*, 1788 *U. i. kaiyaisanok*, 1789 *U. i. kayainisanok*, 1790 *U. i. kaiyainisanok* : **Ugaluun igim qayaniisanax** "Grew taller with (by means of) his spear", son of 1781, 1783-1790 *kagyshunok*, 1782 *kagishinok*
14. 1781-1790 *uyugidak*, Census 21; son of 1781-1782, 1785 *shushagashik*, 1783 *shashugishik*, 1784, 1786 *shashugashinok*, 1787 *shashugashik*, 1788-1790 *shushagashak* : **Susugasi** "File"
15. 1782-1785 *alex unalgynok*, 1786-1787 *alex unagynok*, 1788 *alex unalgynax*, 1790 *alex unalginok* : **Ali** *unalgina* "Gave the old man cooked food", son of 1782 *amatkin*, 1783-1788, 1790 *amatkin alegax* : **Amatxin** "His braided intestines -"
16. 1788 *alakuisanok* [son of] *alukadazhix*

3.2. Village *Koukgadyx*, *Koukgadok* (Tax lists 1777-1791 *Kugadax*) 1796 *Kaugadex*, possibly **Qugaada** "Opposite the spirit (of the volcano)", in Russian Pogromnyy, 1840 Pogromskoye (west of Pogromni Volcano) Census 1792.04.22, a p. 41; b pp. 21-21<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 106-106<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 143<sup>v</sup>-144

1. chief a-b *angalek tigusanax*, c *angalex tigusanak*, *angalek tigusanak*, d *angaleg tigusanax*, *angalek tigusanak* : **Angali** *tigusanax* "Landed by daylight"; Tax 7
2. a-b his son *ag*"galinin *sukax* : **Agalingin suqax** "The ones behind him were taken"
3. a *ugixta tutkax*, b *u. tutxax* perhaps **Ugi** *taatutxax* "Wanted to be had as a husband"
4. a-b *tanagatuk* possibly **Tanaaga** *aatux* "Wants/Wanting to come back to his place"
5. a-b *tuku aikiisakax* : **Tukuu ayqiisaqa** "His chief was hard to deal with"
6. a-b *alyaksxin al*"ga : **Alaxsxiin algaa** "Mainlanders' mammal"
7. a-b *Ik*"yax *malinax* : **Iqya** *malihna* "Appropriated the baidarka", Tax 3
8. a-b *kugam alyagu* : **Qugam alagu** "Spirit's sea" or "Spirit with many whales"
9. a-b *chnatu txatxin ulyuk* : **Chngatxatxinulux** "The sea otters he himself did not catch"
10. a-b *ayegam kushagycha* possibly **Ayagam qusaagiicha** "The one above the/a woman"
11. a-b *alyaksxa gan ayukakax* : **Alaxsxa ngaan ayukaqa** "On stayed a long time on the mainland for him"
12. a *ayukazhigax*, b -g : **Ayukaziga** "Good long stay"
13. a-b *kayashinin Iganox* : **Qayaasingin iganax** (or **iganax**) "His means for being tall fell down (or are terrible)"; Tax 6

14. a-b *atatanizak* : **Atataniza** "Caused to be fast"
15. a-b *al*"gax *uxextax* : **Alga** *husixta* "Has a mammal loaded in"
16. a-b *Ek*"yam *nan uyakax* : **Iqyam-nga** *uyaqa* "Sent for to the baidarka (man)"; Tax 4
17. a-b *chutxgin algagik* : **Chutxingin algagi** "His points have mammal(s) on them"
18. a-b *akkayum al*"ga : **Akayum algaa** "Strait mammal"
19. a-b *alga kagulok* : **Algaa** - "His mammal -" (or **Algaqa** *gulux* ?)
20. a-b *kugagysok kagulyuk* : **Quga** *giisaqa* *gulux* "Was not treated with magic"
21. a-b *kugotax*
22. a-b *Ikachanax*
23. a-b *Unatxik* perhaps **\*Unaatxi** "The lower (lowest) one"

Non-tributary (24-25. in work at Kodiak Island for merchant Shelikhov; 26-29. aged, incapable)

24. a-b *tukum ammalicha* : **Tukum aamaliicha** "Chief's cleaning tool"
25. a-b *tagushok* perhaps **Taguusi** "String"
26. a-b *alitxu keygagix* : **Alitxuu qiigagi** "His army is (hidden) in the grass"
27. a-b *tayagon axtacha* : **Taya** *gun axtaacha* "Men's proceeding"
28. a *aklag*"yux, b -g perhaps for **Aklig(a)yuux** "Poor harpoon"
29. a-b *tanatugasyutxax*

Minor

30. a-b *Ek*"ya *Imaliktan* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -"
31. a-b *yagalin* possibly **Hyaagahlin** "Just logs (wood)"

Tax receipts (*kugadax*) pp. 241<sup>v</sup>-242<sup>v</sup>, 244-244<sup>v</sup>, 247, 251

1. 1777-1790 *Uyutu* perhaps **Uyutu** "Having a big neck", son of *agayek* perhaps **Agaya** "Trying to sell"
2. 1783-1790 *areagsitax*, son of *yekinusino*[k]
3. 1783-1791 *Ekga malinok*, Census 7
4. 1778-1791 *Echasanok Ugyatu*, Census 16; son of *kugadax* : **Qaguda** "Always fierce"
5. 1783-1791 *k*"yangadax perhaps **Qiganguda**[an] "Eastward"
6. 1781-1791 *k[a]yashi[n]in [I]ganok*, Census 13; son of *xachan* [..] *eknisakax*
7. 1777-1791 chief's brother *analik tigusanak*, Census 1; son of *igdan* : **Igdan** "Pieces of flint" or **Igdaan** "His own flint"
8. 1790 *salatkageg sylgekasana*
9. 1777-1791 *chatxulyax* : **-txula** "Never gets -", son of *chatxan* : **-txan** or **-txaan** "gotten or his gotten -"
10. 1784-1790 *Ek*"yan perhaps **Iqyan** "Baidarkas" or **Iqyaan** "His own baidarka", son of *tayagolgux* : **Taya** *gulgu* "Big man"



3.3. Village *Shishaguk* : **Sisagux** (or **Sisagux**, also the name of Shishaldin Volcano), in Russian Maksimov (on the north side)

Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 41-41<sup>v</sup>; b p. 21<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 106-106<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 143<sup>v</sup>-144

1. chief a, c-d *tayauk* (c also *tayakuk*) *kalunak*, b *t. kulunak* : **Tayağux kalunax** "Shot a man"; Tax 2
2. a-b *algax igunax* : **Algañ igunañ** (or **igunañ**) "Pulled out (or left) the mammal"
3. a-b *alga chizhuch* perhaps **Alga(m) chisuucha** "Mammal's vulva (**chisu-**)"
4. a-b Ivan Lanin
5. a *alixux xanaxynok*, b. a. *kanasxynok* perhaps **Alitxux qangaasñinañ** "Provided the army with means (food ?) for cooking (or boiling)"
6. a-b *chitxulakax*
7. a-b *alixux alyaksxinax* : **Alitxux alaxsxinañ** "The army went inland"
8. a-b *uyaxkin* perhaps **Uyañkin** "His own two openings"
9. a-b *tayautkazhachin*; Tax 3. **Tayağux** "Man -"
10. a *Iganak kaninak*, b *I. kaninan*
11. a *atch' gugutxax*, b. a. *xugutgax* : **Achxugutxax** "Was asked for shares"
12. a-b *algaliganacha* perhaps for **Algam iganaacha** "Mammal's frightfulness"
13. a-b *ayutxagilax* : **Ayutxagiilañ** "Used for bringing down"
14. a-b *kalkadak* conceivably **Kaal(i)kaadañ** "Little paper (letter)"
15. a-b *Igasik* : **Igasiñ** "Wing" or **Igasix** "Wings"
16. a-b *chan kaglagunax* : **Chaan** - "his hand"
17. a *atchagulok*, b -x, perhaps **Aachagulux** "Not best friend"
18. a-b *alaxux xatxalginax* perhaps **Alitxux qatxalginax** "Provided the army with caught fish"
19. a-b *In"lag* : **Inglax** (or dual -x) "sea lion whiskers, vibrissae"
20. a-b *ayegatakax* perhaps **Ayagataqax** "Made into a woman (transvestite)"
21. a-b *alixox maxsynax* : **Alitxux maxsinañ** "Worked on (killed) the army"

Non-tributary (22 old; 23 in work at Kodiak Island for Shelikhov's company)

22. a-b *amin* : **Amiin** "His own maternal uncle"
23. a-b *alyugin anga* perhaps **Alugan angaa** "His side"

Minor

24. a-b *Igana Ulitak* : - **ulitañ** "bending, keeping stringed -"
25. a-b *aleksinan* : **Aliñsinan** "They grew old"
26. a-b *kaiyu* : **Kayuu** "His strength"
27. a-b *tayagu suyax* perhaps **Tayağun suyañ** "Tried to have men taken"

Tax receipts pp. 260<sup>v</sup> (*shishag*), 261 (*shishax*)

1. 1776-1781 *tukuyek* : **Tukuyañ** "Trying to become rich", son of [...]*ax*
2. 1782-1791 *tayagu kalyunok*, Census 1; son of *sunuk kalegonok*
3. 1777-1790 *tayaxichnisazhen*, Census 9; son of *Algasinax* : **Algasinañ** "Got mammals"

3.4. Village in the strait *Isanok* : **Isanañ**, False Pass

Tax receipts pp. 261 (under Sanak Island), 264

1. 1778, 1780-1781 *kelyukacha* perhaps **Qilukichax** "Little teaser", son of *Ilaggidak* : **Ilagidañ** "Has friends"
2. 1782-1789, 1791 newly baptized Fedor Kuzyaki[n]
3. 1777-1791 *chishuk* : **Chisuñ** "Hard roe" or **Chisux** "Vulva"

3.5. Village not indicated

Tax receipts p. 241

1. 1788-1791 *aledelkulga*, son of *aledukuxta igalin*
2. 1781-1791 *gutxuknalgadax*, son of *guxugun*

4. Island *ugamak* : **Ugangañ**, Ugamak Island

4.1. Village same name

Census 1792 01.20, a p. 43; b pp. 23-23<sup>v</sup>; c-d missing

1. chief a *chalusudak*, b *chalusadak*
2. a *neogogni tunusin Igim oguta*, b *neogogin tunugin Igim oguta-sanak* : **Niigugin tunugin igim ugutaasanañ** "Enjoyed the Andreanof Islanders' words", baptized Stepan Cherepanov
3. a-b *alixum ayugnachak* : **Alitxum ayug-** "Army's - go out"
4. a-b *kayugin tayagogix* : **Kayungin tayağugiñ** "His strength has (is in his) men"; moved to Spirkin Island
5. a-b *sugangix* : **Sugangiñ** "Young man", baptized Gavril Pankov
6. a-b *neogok kagusak* : **Niigux qaguusañ** "Mad at the Andreanof Islander"
7. a-b *lyagadax* : **Lagaadañ** "Young goose (Canada goose)"
8. a-b *Ik"ya muzhak* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -"
9. a-b *kanag tukulinak* : **Kanaax tukulinañ** "Killed the Koniag chief"
10. a-b *allidax ayegalinak* : **Alidañ ayagalinañ** "Took A.'s wife" (cf. J 14:1)

Non-tributary minor

11. a-b *Saagimak* : **Sagimañ** "Face" or perhaps **Saagamax** "Eagle"
12. a-b *kunok* : **Kuunux** "Horse"
13. a-b *nugin tankik* : **Nugin** - "Bird dart -"
14. a-b *katmik Igim ugutaasanok* : **Qatmiñ igim ugutaasanañ** "Enjoyed the razor clam"
15. a-b *chikkinax koyak*

5. Island *kigal"ga* : **Qigalga**, Tigalda Island

5.1. Village *kimalog*, *kimalox* : **Kimaluğa** (1983) "Its place of descent"

Census 1792.04.30, a p. 37; b p. 17<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 111; d p. 118 (1791.10.23), 145

1. chief a *kal"nag kininag*, b-d *kalnag kaninax*, c also *kalnax k.*, d also *kalgax*



- k. perhaps **Qalngaaʔ qaninaʔ** "Had raven eat"; Tax 1
2. a-b *tukox kalganax* : **Tukuʔ** - "Chief -"
  3. a-b *sitiknax Isinax* : **Sitiknaʔ isinaʔ** "Cut birchbark"
  4. a-b *alga gan chxalosin*, c-d a. g. *chxalosik* : **Alga gan** - "Mammals for him -"
  5. a-b *tixlyax*, c-d *tixlyaax* : **Tixlaʔ** "Eagle"
  6. a-b *uxalyu sayukax*, c-d *ugalyu s.* : **Ugaluu sayuqaʔ** "His spear was pulled"
  7. a-d *sauyalyunax* perhaps **Sax ugalunaʔ** "Speared a duck"
  8. a-d *yaglu*
  9. a, c *sagʔikin xachixinak*, b s. *xachixinak*, d s. *xachikinax*, s. *xachikanax* : **Sagʔikin -naʔ** "-ed his two blades"
  10. a-d *ugalyun agadatanak* perhaps **Ugaluun angadatanax** "Defended (?) his spear" (**angadat**- known from Atkan)
  11. a-d *kulitasakax*

Non-tributary (old and sick)

12. a-b *kanag kanaxsinax* : **Kanaʔ qamasxinax** "Provided the Koniag with (a) slit, slit the Koniag"

Minor

13. a-b *algagan xakasik* perhaps **Alga-ngaana haqasix** "Bringing his mammal to him"

Tax receipts p. 220

1. 1773-1790 *Kalna Kaninok*, Census 1

5.2. Village at the east end of the island *kagalga* : **Qagalga**  
Census 1791.10.20, a pp. 37-37<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 17<sup>v</sup>-18; c p. 35; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *kamgayax*; see Tax 2.
2. a-b *koch-chox* : **Kuchux** "Upper lip"; Tax 1
3. a-b *atxadan anita*
4. a-b *gux gagikak* : **Hux -qaʔ** "The net was -"
5. a *samgalyagin ulyun*, b s. *ulyuk*
6. a-b *uxlyutak*
7. a-b *kalyazak* perhaps **Kalaasix** "String for stringing fish"
8. a-b *tayaun agusakax* : **Tayaun agusaqax** "They passed men with him"
9. a-b *tukkulyan* possibly **Tukuulan** "What to be rich by"
10. a-b *kidax Iglokalginak* : **Qidaʔ igluqalginax** "provided the weeper (?) with hide(s)"
11. a-b *Itxagyn Ilyan koyukax* perhaps **Itxangin ilan quyuqaʔ** "Was put to bed in his collar"
12. a-b *ungan* possibly **Ungan** "In between"
13. a *taya um*"sa, b *tayaum Sa* : **Tayaum saa** "Man's face (or blade)"
14. a-b *ulyak Iglokalginak* : **Ulaʔ igluqalginax** "Brought hides to the house"
15. a-b *agali ugoktax ulyuk*

16. a-b *ugalyun algalsanak* : **Ugaluun algaliisanaʔ** "Killed mammals with his spear"
17. a-b *unglox amagninak* : **Unglux aamagninaʔ** "Made (the people on) the pinnacle bleed"
18. a-b *tayaguzigik* perhaps **Tayaʔuzigaʔ** "Efficient man"
19. a-b *katxanin sayukax* : **Qatxangin sayuqaʔ** "The fish he caught were pulled"
20. a-b *algam gan kalidusik* perhaps **Alga-ngaana kaladusiʔ** "Means for dragging mammal(s)", baptized Vasilei

Non-tributary (old and incapable)

21. a-b *Iglukan* : **Igluqan** "Hides"
22. a-b *ugasmagin*

Minor

23. a-b *tukkun ginax* : **Tuku(u)n hinaʔ** "Called chiefs (his chief)"
24. a-b *tukuk kigalaninax* : **Tukuʔ qinganalinax** "Deprived the chief of cold (warmed the chief)"
25. a-b *taiyun (tayayun ?)* perhaps **Tayaʔun** "Men"
26. a-b *alyaksxin alega* : **Alaxsxiin aliʔa** "The old man of the mainlanders"
27. a-b *sitak agnak* : **Sitaʔ agnaʔ** "Passed the isthmus"
28. a-b *silya akax* : **Sila aqaʔ** "Was close to him"
29. a-b *malyan (-k ?)* perhaps **Malaʔ** "Seed, pod" (word known from Atkan)
30. a-b *alitxun Iglok kalginok* : **Alitxuun igluqalginax** "Provided his army (or crew) with hides"
31. a-b *Itxa chanoyukax* : **Hitxa** - "His tail -"
32. a-b *chitxagisik* : **Chitxagiisiʔ** "Means for grabbing (or sticking)"
33. a-b *chigdadak* : **Chigdaadaʔ** "Little gut parka"
34. a *ayega* : *tun*, b *ayega tun* perhaps for **Ayagatuʔ** "Has a big wife"
35. a *anga txin sayunak*, b *angaxin s.* : **An'gatxin sayunaʔ** "Pulled his lines"

Tax receipts pp. 219, 221 (*kagalga*), 222 (village *kigalga*), 201 (no village)

1. 1776-1791 *kachiki*, Census 2
2. 1775-1788 chief *kamgayax mayagach Igatakagulok* perhaps (connection obscure) **Kamgayax** "Preparing feast" (Census 1.) **mayaagacha igataqagulux** "his hunting tool was not scared (?)", son of *tukum ayasik* : **Tukum** - "Chief's -"
3. 1781-1790 *alga annunak* : **Alga[n] anunaʔ** "Hit mammal[s]", son of *anuktax* : **Anuʔtaʔ** "Expert hitter"
4. 1782-1791 *chaxtuk* : **Chaxtuʔ** "Savannah sparrow", son of *kazhum* perhaps **Qazum** "Good eater's" (elliptical)



6. Island *avatanak* : Awatanaŋ, Agutanaŋ, Avatanak Island

## 6.1. Village same name

Census 1792.04.18, a pp. 43-43<sup>v</sup>; b p. 23<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 105; d pp. 118, 142<sup>v</sup>-143

1. a-d chief *algax tixyunax* : **Algaŋ tixyunax** "Pulled out the mammal"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *algan kiyainax* perhaps **Algaan kyaŋnaŋ** "Sent out his mammal (presumably by magic)"
3. a-b *Il"gagin Igaxtasakax* : **-ngin igaxtaasaqax** "His - were flown with"
4. a-b *ax"gygin ukuxtakax* perhaps for **Axsiŋin ukuxtaqax** "His amulet's were seen"
5. a-b *amaxuk ugalyunax* : **Amaŋux uŋalunaŋ** "Speared the race[r]"
6. a-b *algatxin xayuxtanaŋ*, c-d -x : **Algatxin qayuŋtanaŋ** "Hooked his mammals"
7. a-b *saguyax* : **Saŋuyaŋ** "Vertebra"
8. a-d *algainisakax*, d also *algaisakax* : **Algaŋinisaqax** "Expected to have mammals"
9. a-d *tukasitxin ayagin'nax*, c, d also -nn- : **-txin ayagihnaŋ** "Put to shame his -s"
10. a *al"agosi*, b-d *algaxosi* : **Algaŋuusi[ŋ]** "Means for having many mammals"
11. a-c *ulasix tigusanax*, d *u. tagusanax* : **Ulasix tigusanaŋ** "Took the tent ashore"
12. a-d *tanimadax* : **Tanimaadaŋ** "Shiny" or "Flounder"
13. a-c *Ikalyamagasix*, d -k perhaps **Ikalamagasiŋ** "Means for greatly avenging"
14. a-c *alyaksax tix"yunax*, d *alyaksax t.* perhaps **Alaxsxiŋ (Alaxsa?) tixyunax** "Pulled out the mainland"
15. a-b *tanakinulyuk sakisxinax* : **Tanakinulux -sxiŋax** "Provided two places not his own with -"
16. a-b *Ixanak xaxonak* perhaps **Iŋanaŋ qaŋunaŋ** "Hit the terrible" (verb known only from Atkan)
17. a *katalyain*, b *kagalyain*

Non-tributary (18-19. in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship; 20-21. blind; 22-23. sick)

18. a *algan agataksinax*, b *al"gan agataksxinax* : **Algan (or Algaan) -sxiŋax** "Provided mammals (his mammal) with -"
19. a-b *alix suugatyax* : **Aliŋ** - "Old man -"
20. a-b *sixsadaŋolyuk* : **Sixsadaŋulux** "Never breaks in two"
21. a-b *tak"yux*
22. a *chuvugana ulachaginax ulux*, b *ch. ulachagikax u.* perhaps for **Chuganaŋ ulachagiŋaŋulux** "What was put on him was not turned outside out"
23. *tukum mayagach* : **Tukum mayaŋgacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)"

## Minor

24. a-b *kichxasukax* : **Qichŋa suqaŋ** "His knife was taken"
  25. a-b *chugulgox* : **Chuguulguŋ** "Gravel"
- a-b the other five names not remembered

Tax receipts pp. 198-200, 232-232<sup>v</sup>

1. 1781-1789 *al"gaŋ tex"yunok*, Census 1.; son of *tex"yun* **Tixyun[ax]** (p. 198), *algagen* : **Algaŋix** "Has mammal(s)" (p. 232<sup>v</sup>)
2. 1789-1790 *chuchagacha* : **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (or his erection)", son of *igilayekan* (p. 198), *igalayekon* (p. 232) perhaps **Igaliyakan** "Trying to make him faint"
3. 1780-1790 *algak Egasatakx* : **Algaŋ** - "Mammal-", son of *Ulashidak* : **Ulasiiidaŋ** "Little tent"
4. 1775-1777 *unikak* : **Ungiikaŋ** "Tale (story)"

## 7. Island Akun : Akungan, Akun Island

7.1. Village *agidax* : **Agiiidaŋ**

Census 1792.02.07, a p. 38<sup>v</sup>; b p. 19; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 69; d pp. 118, 129-129<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *tayaum Inuch* perhaps **Tayaŋum inuucha** "Man's fright"
2. a-b *almak ogalyunak*, c *a. ogalyunok*, d *a. agalyunok*, -nak perhaps **Aalngaax uŋalunaŋ** "Speared an oldsquaw"
3. a-d *kummiya*, d also *kummgia*
4. a-b *ugalyun kalyuni kagasanok*, c *u. kalyunikagasanok*, d *u. kalyunakigasanak*, *u. kalyunakagasanak* : **Uŋaluun kalunikagasanax** "Did (some sort of) shooting with his spear"
5. a *noyek kalyaganak*, b *neok k.* perhaps **Niiŋux qaalaŋnaŋ** "Mocked the Andreanof Islander"
6. a-b *kiyasek* perhaps **\*Qyaasiŋ** "Means for being tight"
7. a *umlyu* (corrected from *umlu*) *ugalokax*, b *umlu u.*, c-d *Umlyu Ugalyukax* perhaps **Ungluu uŋaluqaŋ** "His pinnacle (the people on his pinnacle) was speared"
8. a *chakin Igatxa gisanax*, b *ch. igatgagisanax*, c *ch. igagithagisanak*, d *ch. igitgasanak*, *ch. igat"gagisanak* : **Chakin igatxagiisanax** "Used his hand to find knives (slate)"
9. a *asik kugaginitanak*, b -x perhaps **Asix qugaginiŋtanaŋ** "Was practicing shamanism together with [him]"

## Non-tributary minor

10. a-b *ogalyun Inunisanok* perhaps **Uŋaluun \*inuniisanax** "Frightened with his spear"
11. a *tudal"gidak*, b *tutalgidak*
12. a-b *lyakuchak* : **Hlakuchaŋ** "Little boy"



Tax receipts pp. 150, 163, 236 (*Seretkina*, Veniaminov 1840 I 197 Seredkinskoye)

1. 1781-1790 *ogalukin* : **Ugalukin** "His own two spears", son of *tanakigak*
2. 1781-1787 *tayagu* [...] *kucha* : **Tayaġu...kuchaa** "Man ... small"
3. 1781-1790 *tayagom anyuch* / *tayago anyucha* perhaps **Tayaġum angyuucha** "Man's difficulty"

## 7.2. Village chulkax : **Chulkaġ**

Census 1792.01.05, a pp. 38v-39; b pp. 19-19<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 34, 53; d pp. 118, 122<sup>v</sup>-123

1. a-d chief *saxsida algalix* probably for **Saxsiidaa algagiġ** "His harpoon head is in the mammal"; cf. Tax 7.
2. a-d *kaxogan malitxax* : **Qaxuu ngaan malitxax** "His butt (or Rat Islander ?) was taken away for him"
3. a *gunetxan Ik* "yaigisanak, b g. *Ikyagiisanok*, c g. *ik'yagiissanov*, d g. *ik'ya ginssinov* : **Hunatxin iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with his wounds", baptized Nikita Buylov
4. a-b *uyuchgizak* : **Uyuchxizax** "Nice neck"
5. a-b *allega amgaix* : **Aliga aamgagiġ** "His adult male is bloody"
6. a-b *alixtakagu* perhaps **Alixtaqaaguġ** "Apt to vomit"
7. a-b *iganak aliyuk*, baptized Larion Klimshin
8. a-d *tayaxodax* : **Tayaġuudax** "Little man"; Tax 2.
9. a-d *Ichchagochidax*
10. a-c *ulyakichxa xaxichakax*, d u. *xaxichagax*, baptized Larion Klimshin
11. a *nusxik*, b *nuskik* perhaps **Nuxsxiġ** "Storing stomach"
12. a *allyagun uluk Iiyugasanak*, b a. u. *aiyugasanak* : **Alaġuunulux ayugasanaġ** "Went out to sea not his own"
13. a-b *chiyam*, baptized Tikhon Bakulin
14. a *akkayux*, b *Ikkayux* : **Akayux** "Strait", baptized Nikita
15. a-b *tukum tunuxta sakxanin* : **Tukum tunuxtaasaqangin** "The chief talked about them (or argued with them)"
16. a-b *kinaumgan Ixtagosik*
17. a-b *tanagan kachxanan ayegasxasakax* : **Tanagan qachxanaan \*ayaga(a)sxasaqaġ** "Was - for the upper layer of the soil (?)"
18. a-d *alga amgaik* : **Algaa aamgagiġ** "His mammal is bloody"
19. a-b *ik'yam nan axsiduchax*, c-d *-chix* perhaps **Iqyam-ngaax axsiducha** "His means for perforating baidarka[s]"
20. a-b *tukux gan uyakax* : **Tukux ngaan uyaqaġ** "The chief was brought to him"
21. a-d *agacha tokulyadax* : **Agacha tukuuladaġ** "One gets most rich by him"
22. a-b *annagak*
23. a-b *tangan*
24. a *kozhox kazhok*, b k. *kozhok*

Non-tributary (old, incapable)

25. a-b *Igloka ayuasakax* : **Igluqaa ayugasapaġ** "His hide (decoy ?) was taken out"

26. a-b *asagin Illyagisanak* perhaps **Hasagin ilaġiisanaġ** "Made friends (peace) with strongholds"

Minor

27. a-b *taganan ulyuk kugan ulyudaniktakax* perhaps **Tanaganulux kugan uluudaniġtaqaġ** "Caused to be red (was wounded ?) on an island not his own"
28. a-b *anikdu chishhadax* : **Aniqduchxisaadaġ** "Nice little child"
29. a-b *tayaunin kichilikax* : **Tayaġungin qichxiliqaġ** "His men were deprived of weapon"
30. a *Iglyaga malitxag*, b -x : **Iglaga malitxax** "His harpoon was taken away"
31. a-b *akuchanugulyuk*
32. a *agadax agiyenox*, b *agadag agiyenok* : **Agadaġ haġiyanaġ** "Tried to lift up the sun" (cf. J 17:5-6, 31)
33. a-b *sagan gan uyukax*
34. a *tukum Igim okaxtach*, b t. I. *okuxtach* : **Tukum igim ukuġtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself (a mirror)"
35. a-b Antin Grigor'yev
36. a-b Petr Popov
37. a-b *axsidiga* apparently **Axsidigaa** "His proper perforation", perhaps for labret or nose pin
38. a-b *ugalyun aigagasanax* : **Uġaluun aygagasanaġ** "Walked with his spear"
39. a-b *tayaunukydaġ* : **Tayaġunuquidaġ** "Having usually some men" or **Tayaġunuqiidaġ** "Just some men"
40. a-b *Ilyak lyakan* perhaps **Ilaġlakan** "Without patching" or "Patching it in several places"
41. a-b *ugalyu amgadix* probably for **Uġaluu aamgagiġ** "His spear is bloody"
42. a-b *tayagum tanga* : **Tayaġum tanga** (or **taangaa**) "Man's islet (or water)"
43. a-b *alyak* : **Alaġ** "Whale"
44. a-b *tayaguchgalyunakax* : **Tayaġu-** "Man/Men -"

Tax receipts pp. 165, 169-174 (*chulkax*)

1. 1770, 1778-1789 *ulazaku* / *ulazako* perhaps **Ulaasakuu** "Took it for house, settled there", son of *asagan sugishk*
2. 1785-1791 *tayagudak* / *tayagudax* : **Tayaġuudax** "Little Man", Census 8; [son of] *shxalyuchina* perhaps **Sngalux** "Gathering of men -"
3. 1773-1790 chief *kaguyak* / *kaguyagak* perhaps **Qaguya(da)ġ** "Trying to make fierce", son of *aliguduk* / *alygudok*
4. 1781-1788 *alegaam agagax*
5. 1781-1790 *algaman Unagysix* : **Algamaan unaġiisiġ** "Means for having cooked (food) for a mammal", son of *ulgax unalgynox* perhaps **Algaġ unalginaġ** "Gave the mammal cooked (food)"
6. 1770 *aigalyuk* : **Ayġaalux** "Time for travelling"



7. 1773-1775 chief *Saxsidax*; cf. Census 1.
8. 1776 chief *axixilguk* : **Agigilguᖅ** "Big round stone"
9. 1777-1778 chief *Saig.ikak*
10. 1779 *yexelgux*
11. 1780, 1782 *saksygradunigax* perhaps **Saxsagaada-** "Savannah sparrow", son of *ugalu unagax* : **Uḡaluu** - "His spear -"
12. 1782-1790 *E..mgux*

Baptismal records Male 58-62; all listed as non-tributary

1. *achachan Egannagynax* perhaps **Achaachaana iḡanaḡinaᖅ** "Your friend had cruelty", son of *Ulasik* : **Ulasik** "Tent", baptized Tikhon, 19 years old
2. *algu sukan* perhaps **Algaa suqaᖅ** "His mammal was taken", son of *dakin Ilyagi asanok* : **Dakin ilaḡiisanaᖅ** "Was friendly with his eyes", baptized Tikhon, 22 years old
3. *tayagukugan tada-kagunu utanok* : **Tayaḡu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun utanaᖅ** "After having trodden on a/the man, he went down to the beach", son of *kudatagax*, baptized Ioann, 23 years old
4. *negux aganasanaᖅ* perhaps **Niḡuᖅ iḡanaasanaᖅ** "Intimidated the Andreanof Islander", son of *tanu Eganaskax* : **Tanaa iḡanaasaqaᖅ** "His place was intimidated", baptized Ioann, 20 years old
5. *saguyax* : **Saḡuyax** "Vertebra", son of *ullilax* : **Ulilax** "Barge, kind of baidarka (Zapiski 2:128)", baptized Andrey, 27 years old

### 7.3. Village *sax* : **Saḡuᖅ, Saḡ(um) tanadgucha**

Census 1792.02.12, a pp. 39-39<sup>v</sup>; b p. 19<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 71, 93 (1792.04.9); d pp. 118<sup>v</sup>; 131-132, 138<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *kuganok ayuxtax*, c-d also *kuganak ayuxtak* : **Quganaᖅ ayuᖅtaᖅ** "The stone tumbles (?)"
2. a-b *chxan algalisanaᖅ*, c *chan a.*, d *chan algalasanaᖅ* : **Chaan algaliiisanaᖅ** "Killed mammal(s) with his hand", baptized Fedor Kuznetsov
3. a-d *alitxumsa* : **Alitxum saa** "Warrior's face (perhaps with war paint; or blade)", baptized Ivan Chumovitskoy; Tax 6.
4. a-b *sagimax kumsinak*, c-d *-nax* : **Sagimaᖅ kumsinaᖅ** "Lifted face"
5. a-b *tayagunagasik*, c *tayagunagiasx*, d *tayagunagisak* : **Tayaḡunaagasiᖅ** "Means for fighting (killing) men"
6. a-d *azik kugeskax*
7. a-c *tukux sigayenok*, d *t. signenok* : **Tukuᖅ sigayanaᖅ** "Tried to recognize the chief"
8. a-d *gokotxan*
9. a-c *tayaum kagduki*, d *t. kagduka* : **Tayaḡum qagdukix** "Man's parka"; Tax 2.
10. a-b *algagan alisakax*, c-d *a. alisikax* : **Algaa-ngaana aaliisaqaᖅ** "His mammal was taken ashore for him"
11. a-b *killya tugdak*, c-d *killyatugdak*

12. a-d *atxan ulyuk*
13. a-b *tayaum Ignagycha ulyuk*, c *tayau i. u.*, d *tayagu i. u.* : **Tayaḡum ignaḡiichaulux** "Man's lightness", baptized Nikivor Svin'in, has been at Kodiak with merchant Shelekhov

Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *algagan anktanan akax* : **Algagan angtaa-ngaana aqaᖅ** "Was given half (the transversal half) of his mammal"

Minor

15. a-b *kanagin ayulgunak* perhaps **Kanaaḡin ayulgunax** "Felled mightily the Koniags"
16. a-b *tukun shuganinak* : **Tukuun suganinaᖅ** "Hurried his chief"
17. a-b *aiyaga dalginax* : **Ayagaan dalḡinaᖅ** "Provided his wife with [an] eye" (cf. J 20:13)
18. a-b *tayagun alitxu* : **Tayaḡun alitxuu** "Men's war party", baptized Ivan Chumovitskoy; Tax 6.
19. a-b *algan alitax* : **Algan alixtaᖅ** "Having mammals as crew", baptized Vasiley Shutagin
20. a-b *lyulyazhan* : **Luulaazan** pl. "Kind of reliable"
21. a-b *angagixadak* : **Angaḡiqadaᖅ** "Stop(ped) breathing"
22. a-b *kuttuik* (a adds 23., then repeated as follows)
23. a-b *tayaun chaszhixinok* : **Tayaḡun (or Tayaḡuun) -naᖅ** "-ed men (or his man)"
24. a-b *alkaya*
25. a-b *tukum mayun alyazhinok* perhaps **Tukum maayu[ngi]n alaasanaᖅ** "Was at a loss about the chief's belongings"

Tax receipts pp. 153-154 (village Stepayakina), 155-157 (village Sukhovskoye), 159, assigned to 7.3. because of 2. and 6.

1. 1781-1789 *tayagom kodg / tayago sadgisa*. **Tayaḡum** - "Man -" (= 2. ?)
2. 1781-1789 *tayao kagdusi.*, Census 9.
3. 1780-1787 *tagayag*, son of *alga kutagach* perhaps **Alga(m) qutagacha** "Mammal's means for being carried by the wind"
4. 1781-1790 *tuku* : **Tukuu** "His chief" [son of] *kizigakinok / kizigakin*
5. 1779-1790 chief *kaugagik sagimaga* perhaps **Qawagiᖅ** "Has sea lion(s)" [son of] **Sagimaga** "His face"
6. 1788-1790 baptized Aleut Ivan Chumovidskoy, Census 18.

7.4. Village *kadan linaguk* perhaps **Kadan linagūᖅ** "Having many mats in front"; (Tax lists) 1774-1790 *Inunax* perhaps **Inunaᖅ** "Spooked"; location unknown.

Census 1792.02. 12, a p. 39<sup>v</sup>; b p. 20; c pp. 34<sup>v</sup> (1791.10.16), 71; d pp. 118, 131-132

1. a *tayam kagucha*, b-d *tayaum k.* : **Tayaḡum qaguucha** "Man's fierceness"; Tax 2.



2. a-d *tayaum asxinugicha* : **Tayağum asxinugiicha** "Man's step-daughter"; Tax 3.
3. a-b *algak samishak*, c-d *algax samishax*, d also *a. simashax* : **Algax samiisağ** "Flinging mammal", baptized Yakov Smirennikov
4. a-b *sakutukik*, c-d *-kin*, d also *-kan*
5. a-d *tukayuxchi* : **tukayuxchi** "Your front walls of barabara"
6. a-b *kanag ugliedax*, c-d *kanax u.* : **Kanaax huglinağ** "Deprived the Koniag of his net"
7. a *kugluk yaganok*, b-d *kigluk y.*, d also *k. yachanok* perhaps **Qigluğ hyaaganağ** "Struck (with a stick) the knot"
8. a-d *tayagun kaguninax*, d also *-nikax* : **Tayağun qaguninağ** "Made the men fierce"

## Non-tributary (old)

9. a-b *'extayuk*

## Minor

10. a-b *Amitxin salginok* : **Amitxin salginağ** "Provided his maternal uncles with ducks (or blades)"
11. a *ugalyun kayuga sanok*, b *ugalyu k. s.* : **Ugaluun kayuugasanağ** "Worked hard with his spear"
12. a-b *naguya* : **Naguya (= Nawaya)** "That's the one"
13. a-b *al'lyagugicha* : **Alağugiicha** "His means for sea hunting"
14. a *'engagik gakkasok*, b *angagik g.* : **Angağiğ haqaasağ** "Bringing a person"

Tax receipts pp. 164-164<sup>v</sup>, 166-166<sup>v</sup>, 167<sup>v</sup>, 168<sup>v</sup> (village *inunax*)

1. 1780-1790 *iganox alasxa / iganok alaska*
2. 1774, 1779-1790 chief *tayagu / tayagom kugacha*, Census 1; son of *ashxin* : **Asxinuğ** "Girl"
3. 1782, 1785 chief's brother *tayago askinugich*, Census 2.

7.5. Village *kazhik* : **Kaasiğ**

Census 1792.04.14, a pp. 39<sup>v</sup>-40; b p. 20; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 99; d pp. 118, 139<sup>v</sup>, 140<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *chalyasak* : **Chalaasağ** "Landing with (something or somebody)"; Tax 3.
2. a-c *tanagyn kugan chaloktokax*, d *t. k. choloktokax* perhaps **Tanagan kugan chaluxtaqağ** "Was handled badly in his place"
3. a *al'gum tunu*, b-d *algam t.* : **Algam tunuu** "Mammal's voice"
4. a-d *tukum akkalyuga* : **Tukum akaluga** "Chief's path"
5. a-b *ugulyun 'eganna sikix*, c *u.*, *'e. sikax*, d *u. 'e. sakax* perhaps for **Ugaluun iganaasanağ** "Was terrible with his spear"
6. a-c *tukux chuninax*, d *-x* : **Tukuğ chuhninağ** "Stabbed the chief"
7. a-b *Innugak Ek'yagissanok*, c *I. Ek'yagisanox*, d *-k* : **-iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with -"

8. a-d *ogalyu kagyx* : **Uğaluu qagiğ** "His spear has fish (or food) on it"
9. a-d *tayagok gan lidakax* : **Tayağux ngaan liidaqağ** "A man likened to him"
10. a-d *tiushokax* : **Tigusaqağ** "Was taken ashore"
11. a-d *lyudatxin* : **Ludatxin** "His own elder brothers"
12. a, d *xalkagayak*, b *kalkagayak*, c *xalkaik* : **Qalqagayağ** "Magpie (or raven)"
13. a-b, d *anktalizik*, c *anktalazik* : **Angtaliisiğ** "Means for removing the half (or the end)"

## Non-tributary (old)

1. a-b *chadum uga* : **Chadum huga** "Oil bag"

## Minor

15. a-b *kayuga*
16. a-b *anakutam*
17. a *tukum gan anusik*, b *t. g. unasik* : **Tukum-ngaana anuusiğ / unaasiğ** "Means for hitting the chief / for cooking for the chief"
18. a-b *angagishin* : **Angağiisin** "Subsistence"

Tax receipts pp. 160 (*kazhuk*), 161 (*kazhig*), 162 (*kazhik*)

1. 1780-1790 *shilidgax*, son of *gayegatukuk*
2. 1781-1789 *taikagan kuguchalaxganak*
3. 1780-1790 *chalashik*, Census 1.; son of *tukuk ulak*

7.6. Village *sannagan* : **Sanagan**

Census 1792.04.14, a p. 40; b p. 20; c p. 94 (1792.04.11); d pp. 139-139<sup>v</sup>

1. a-b chief *chixtin algalginax*, c-d *chitxin a.* : **Chixtin algalginağ** "Put mammals (foxes) in dens"; Tax 2.
2. a-d *chimitxum alga* : **-m algaa** "-s mammal"; Tax 1.
3. a-b, d *gallyuchak* (c missing)
4. a *tagan ayegalginok*, b *tanana a.*, c-d *t. algalginok*, d also *t. ayegalganok* : **Tanaana ayagalginağ (algalginağ)** "Brought women (mammals) to his place"
5. a-d *kigida kutalik*

## Non-tributary, Minor

6. a-b *agnakax* : **Ağnakağ** "Chief (or host)"

Tax receipts pp. 233, 234 (*sannaga*)

1. 1780-1790 *chimitxum algax / al'ga*, Census 2.; son of *ulax* : **Ulağ** "House"
2. 1780-1790 *chiktin algalgynak*, Census 1.; son of *sy.g. Ititux* perhaps **Ititux** "Has a large anus"



7.7. Village *anukaginax*, b-*cnuksxinax*, c-*dnusxinax*, d also *nukaxinax* perhaps \***Nuŋsŋinax** (location unknown)

Census 1792.04.15, a p. 40; b p. 20<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 100; d pp. 118, 140<sup>v</sup>-141

1. a chief *alixum algax*, b a. *algag*, c-d a. *algach* perhaps **Alitxum algaacha** "Crew's/Army's means of catching mammals"
2. a-c *akkayu kazizakax*, d a. *kazazakax* : **Akayuu qasiisaqax** "His strait was fished in"; Tax 1.
3. a-d *achchanak*
4. a-d *tayagugun kugan tagakax* **Tayaŋugan kugan tagaqaŋ** "One landed (?) upon his man"
5. a-d *alixum shilan al*ga : **Alitxum silan alga** "The mammal in front of the army" or "Being in front of the army"
6. a-b, d *algax anunax*, c *algag a.* : **Algaŋ anunaŋ** "Hit the mammal"
7. a-d *ugalyun kazisanak* : **Ugaluun qasiisanaŋ** "Used his spear for making fish supplies"

Non-tributary (in work on the ship of seafarer Shirokiy)

8. a *yaganax Isanax*, b *iganax Isinax* perhaps **Iganax** (or **Iganax**) **isinaŋ** "Cut the cliff (or the terrible one)"

Minor

9. a-b *alixum gan uyukax* perhaps **Alitxum-ngaana uyaqaŋ** "Was fetched for the army"
10. a *tonun alixu ussanax*, b -*nox* : **Tunuun alitxuusanaŋ** "Fought with his voice"
11. a-b *susham*
12. a-b Vasiley Pivintsov
13. a-b *gunaglizhak*
14. a-b *alixum gan ungadusik* : **Alitxum-ngaana ungadusiŋ** "Smashing the army"

Tax receipts pp. 149 (*noskinok*), 152 (*nuchxinok*)

1. 1782-1789 *akagokazizak* / *akayu...m zazyak...* / *akayukazizak...*; Census 2.

7.8. Village *zaxarkina* (cf. Russian *zakharkat* 'to start spitting'); location unknown; Tax receipts pp. 151, 235

1. 1781-1789 *chnatusagalukov* : **Chngatuŋ** "Sea otter" son of **Sagaalux** "Sleeping place"

7.9. Village *alixu* (?); location unknown

Tax receipts p. 157

1. 1780-1790 *alixu tagacha* son of *alixu* / *alixum tagach* : **Alitxum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's landing (or trying)"

8. Island *akutan*: **Akutanaŋ**, Akutan Island

8.1. Village a *chuxagodek*, b-d *chugaxodek*, c also *chugixodek*; Tax list 1785-1791 Basinovskoye; location unknown

Census 1792.01.05 & 04.11, a p. 37<sup>v</sup>; b p. 18; c pp. 53, 94<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 123, 139

1. a-d chief *tukuki uyakax*, c-d first *tukuk u.* : **Tukux uyaqaŋ** "The chief was fetched"
2. a-b *kanax Imanax*, c *kanyax I.*, d *kanyag I.* : **Kanaaŋ imahnaŋ** "The Koniag screamed"
3. a-d *ximlyax*
4. a *kanag Ichanax*, b *k. achanax*, c *kanax achinax*, d *kanag achanag* perhaps **Kanaaŋ hachihnaŋ** "Jammed the Koniag"
5. a-d *am'yukax*, Tax 1.; perhaps cf. E 1834 **hamyugaŋ** 'hare'
6. a, c *amga xalgadax ulyuk*, b a. *xalgadag u.*, d *alega xalgadax ulik* : **Aamga qalgadagulux** "Its (or his) blood is never eaten", baptized Feodor
7. a *alixu kayugig*, b-d a. *kayugix* **Alitxu kayugiŋ** "His army is strong"
8. a-d *ulyacha unegix*
9. a-b *ugalyu xagizhig*, c-d u. *xagyzhig* : **Ugaluu qagiisiŋ** "His spear [is] means for having fish (or food)"
10. a-c *onglox alyaglinax*, d *anglog a.* : **Ungluŋ -naŋ** "-ed the pinnacle", baptized Ivan Pan'kov
11. a-b, d *kuyug* (c missing) perhaps **Kuhyuŋ** "Great sculpin" (word known from Atkan)
12. a-b *akg taagadax*, c *akg maagya*, d *ak'tangidax*
13. a-b *tukux kanayulginax*, c *tukuk k.*, d *tukug k.* perhaps **Tukux kangayulginaŋ** "Provided the chief with an upper (of dress)" (word known from Atkan)

Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *al*gam *daxtucha* : **Algam daxtucha** "Means for stopping mammal(s)"

Minor

15. a-b *akiyagam gumalyuga* perhaps **Akyagim humaluŋa** "Inflation tube of torture"
16. a-b *ulyacha tayagugix* : -a **tayaŋugiŋ** "His - has men (in it ?)"
17. a-b *tukum shaxadakix* : **Tukum saxta(a)dakix** "Chief's two lazy ones" or "Two lazy chiefs"
18. a-b *kukayag*
19. a-b *uyul*lig : **Uyuliŋ** "Scarf"
20. a-b *lyakuchadax* : **Hlakuchaadaŋ** "Very small boy"

Tax receipts p. 257 (Basinovskoye)

1. 1785-1791 *Amyyuk*, Census 5.; son of *tylmychuk*



8.2. Village *ugayuxtax*; location unknownCensus 1792.04.01, a p. 38; b pp. 18-18<sup>v</sup>; c p. 89; d p. 136<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d after the chief's death, assistant chief *algaman malitazhik*: **Algamaan malitaasiŋ** "Means for killing mammal(s)"; Tax 2.
2. a-b, d *algagin shugotkax*, c-g perhaps **Algagin sugatxaŋ** "His mamals were chased" (verb known from Atkan)
3. a *agidchadax*, b *agikadax*, c *agikidag*, d *agikadag*
4. a *tukudgan kayulginax*, b *tukudgin k.*, c *tukutgin k.*, d *tukudgin k.*  
**Tukutxin kayulginaŋ** "Gave his chiefs strength"
5. a-b *ityagechyag*, c *ityaxch.yag*, d *ityagcheyag*
6. a *xaszhigin syukuxtanax*, b *xaszhigin*, c-d *xashzhigin s.*

## Non-tributary (old)

7. a-b *ashagin syukuxtanax*

Tax receipts pp. 253-254

1. 1774-1789, 1791 chief *chan aguk* perhaps **Chaang haŋuŋ** "Five burdens"
2. 1782-1790 *algaman malitazhik* / *malatazhik*, Census 1.

8.3. Village *kextax*: **Qixtax**Census 1792.02.18 & 04.22, a p. 38; b pp. 18-18<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 73<sup>a</sup>, 108<sup>a</sup>; d pp. 139<sup>v</sup>, 143-143<sup>v</sup>

1. a-c *aikok*, d *ankok*: **Aykuŋ** "Dog"; Tax 1.
2. a chief's son *Ilitxudun ilyan gul'lyakax*, b *alixugun ilyan gullyakax* (c missing), d i. g. possibly **Alitxugan ilan huulaqaŋ** "Brought into his army", baptized Fedor Malivinskoy (a, c), b, d Malevinskoy, been absent from his village for nine years, taken by different companies such as that of sea-farers Korelin and Nagayev and others
3. a-b *ugalyun Eganasanok*, c u. *Eganasinok*, d u. *Eganosinok* **Ugaluun iganaasanaŋ** "Was terrible with his spear"; Tax 2.
4. a-c *algax chayenok*: **Algaŋ chayanaŋ** "Hooked mammal from the fish trap"
5. a-c *algam gunnaginin uluk*: **Algam hunaginginulux** "Mammals without wounds"
6. a-ct *tanagan gan kayuzikax*: **Tanagan-ngaŋ kayusiqax** "Got (?) strength for his place"
7. a-b *umlyu kagnagin*, c-d u. *kagnagix*: **Ungluu qagnagiŋ** "His pinnacle has bones on it"
8. a-c *algayuk*: **Algayuuŋ** "Poor mammal"

## Non-tributary (incapable because of sickness)

9. a-b *takatuk*: **Takatuŋ** "Has a big bladder", baptized Kirila
10. a-b *tayagulkik* perhaps \***Tayaŋuulkiŋ** "Darned man"

## Minor

11. a-b *sagan Illin golokax* perhaps **Sagan ilan huluqaŋ** "Snared in his

duck(s)" (**huluŋ**- known from Atkan)

12. a *kil* "mak ayugisak", b *kilmak ayugusak* perhaps **Kilmaŋ ayugusaŋ** "Taking stomach out (in a boat)"
13. a-b *uttiki kugagix* perhaps **Hutakix qugaŋiŋ** "His thumbs have spirits"
14. a-b *tayagon musik*: **Tayaŋun** or **Tayaŋuun** - "men / his man"

Tax receipts pp. 252-252<sup>v</sup>, 255-255<sup>v</sup>

1. 1773-1776, 1779-1780, 1782-1783, 1786-1790 *aikok*, Census 1.; son of *ayudax*: **Ayudaŋ** "Usually tumbling"
2. 1785-1790 *ugolyu Iganashanax*, Census 3.
3. 1780-1782, 1786-1790 *tagaxatun* / *tagaxutuk* perhaps **Tagaŋutuŋ** "Has much jamming" or **Tagaŋutuŋ** "Tends to be jammed" (word known from Atkan), son of *kalagitkin* / *kalyagetkin* (or *kaligetkin*) perhaps **Kalagatxin** "His own yellow sculpins"

8.4. Village *sishxinax*: **Sisxinaŋ**Census 1791.12.15, a pp. 38-38<sup>v</sup>; b p. 18<sup>v</sup>; c p. 47; d p. 121

1. a-b chief *Ixanykigan shunekax*, c-d *Ixanykagan sh.*, d also *ixanykagin sh.*
2. a *kaugak xedik*, b *k. ledik* perhaps **Qawaŋ lalix** "Killing sea lion"
3. a-b *tayaumgan kanyshik* perhaps **Tayaŋum-ngaŋ qangiisiŋ** "Means for bending a man"
4. a-b *tanagan algishokax* conceivably **Tanagan halgii** (or **algaa**) **suqaŋ** "The root (or mammal) of his land was taken" (**halgi-ŋ** A 'root', E 1812 'tobacco'), baptized Tikhon Bakulin
5. a-b *daktushuk kugon taganax* perhaps **Daŋtusux kugan taganaŋ** "The crimson one (bird ?) alighted upon him/it" (partly ungrammatical)

## Non-tributary minor

6. a-b *ochakalkudax*
7. a-b *chaakludax*: **Chaakluudaŋ** "Little darned hand"

Tax receipts pp. 176 (*Sishxin*), 259 (*Sishkin*), 177<sup>v</sup> (village *kruchnimna*), 256 (no name of village), 258 (*kruchisina*)

1. 1779-1780, 1782, 1784-1790 chief *chukuk*: **Chuukuŋ** "Dust", son of *tayagu-chalaasanx*: **Tayaŋuu[n] chalaasanaŋ** "Slided ashore with his man"
2. 1779-1782, 1784-1790 chief *tayagu chalaasa nax* father [of 1.]
3. 1769, 1773-1790 *manaxsyxga Unacha* son of *algax*: **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (or m. son of U. a.)

8.5. Village *yagilok*: **Yagiiluŋ**Census 1792.04.06, a p. 38<sup>v</sup>; b p. 18<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 34<sup>v</sup> (1791.10.16), 91; d pp. 118<sup>v</sup>, 138<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *algatxin gogoloxtax*, d also a. *gogoloxtax*: **Algatxin** - "his own mammals"
2. a-b *tana gogdoak*, c-d *tanagogdoak* perhaps **Tanaa huugduŋiŋ** "His place is mossy"



3. a-b *algam gan gunelgin*, c a. g. *gunelgesik*, d a. g. *gunelgesin*: **Algam-ngaana hunalgiisix** "Means for wounding mammal(s)", moved from Akun
4. a-d *tukum kanixtatu* perhaps **Tukum kaniḡtaatu** "The chief who tends to be pleased" (word known from Atkan)
5. a-d *tukum tanan alganinax*
6. a-b *unlyugan kugan amagnaktakax*, c *Unlgunan kugan a magniktakax*, d *Unlyugan kugan amagniktakax*: **Unglugan kugan aamagnixtaqaḡ** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle"
7. a-b *tayagum gan agadusik*, c-d *tayaum gan agidusik*: **Tayaḡum-ngaana agadusix** "Means for revealing a man" or **T. haḡidusix** "Lifting (salvation) for a man"

Tax receipts p. 260

1. 1780-1790 *algatkin ugugax*, Census 1.; son of *xachxa xuugdunok* possibly **Qachxa huḡdunaḡ** "His skin was soft"

## 9. Island *unalga*: **Unalḡa**, Unalga Island

### 9.1. Village same name

Census 1792.04.14, a pp. 36<sup>v</sup>-37; b p. 17; c pp. 53 (1792.01.05), 99; d pp. 123, 140-140<sup>v</sup>

1. a chief *algax takanax*, b-d a. *tokanax* perhaps for **Algaḡ takahnaḡ** "Let the mammal go"; Tax 10.
2. a-d *tukkuxishak* probably **Tukuchxisax** "Nice chief"
3. a-d *ignachix*: **Ignaachxiḡ** "Reedgrass", baptized Feodor
4. a-b *anna anikachan*, c *annainikachan*, d *ana anikachan*
5. a *Ixanak oloxtak*, b-c -x, d -g: **Iḡanaḡ uluḡtax** "Has a terrible body (or hatch, cockpit)"
6. a-c *toyug* "yak *tokanax*, d t. *tokonax*"
7. a-d *agalgin alga* possibly **Agalḡin algaa** "Darts' mammal"
8. a-d *Ek* "yan *gachimanoḡ*: **Iqyaan hachihmanaḡ** "Finally tied (?) his baidarka"

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

9. a-b *kagishak*; Tax 8.
10. a-b *almak* perhaps **Aalngaax** "Oldsquaw"
11. a-b *alyugucha* "Egaxta *ulyuk*"

Minor

12. a-b *algaman takkadushik*: **Algamaan takadusix** "Means for / Way of letting go (or taking off) mammal(s)"
13. a-b *allix sakkadax*
14. a-b *anaksayax*
15. a-b *tukun agninax*: **Tukuun haḡninaḡ** "Encouraged (?) his chief"

Tax receipts pp. 225-228 (*unalga*), 180 (name missing)

1. 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778-1786 chief *kugak takax*: **Qugaḡtaqaḡ** "Old assistant spirit", son of *taklax*
2. 1780-1790 *algax kayulinok*: **Algaḡ kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (killed) mammal", son of *ayegadalekax*: **Ayagaadaliqaḡ** "Deprived of young woman (or women)"
3. 1782, 1784 *Igaluxinax* perhaps **Iḡaluḡinaḡ** "Bridged", son of *algak anatak*: **Algaḡ anataḡ** "Marking the mammal as his own"
4. 1773-1774 *kugatak kakax*, cf. 1.
5. 1775 *tayagutaga* perhaps **Tayaḡu(m) tagaa** "Man's alighting" or **T. tagaa** "Man's attempting"
6. 1782 *anuktax*: **Anuḡtax** "Hitter" [son of] *kuligitkin*: **Kuligitxin** "His own deck load (or upper central ribs)"
7. 1782 *magulek*: **Maguliḡ** "Betrayal" (word known from Atkan), son of *Itymyshkadox* perhaps **Itimisxaadaḡ**, cf. **Itimisxa** village of Tanaga
8. 1784 *kagizhek*, Census 10.
9. 1789 *gunitalik*, son of *taigul* probably miscopied for *tayagux*: **Tayaḡuḡ** "Man"
10. 1781-1788, 1790 *al* "gax *takinok*; Census 1.
11. 1780-1791 *cha* . . . . . *k*.. son of *kazhxa*

## 10. Island *Unalashka*: **Nagun-Alaxsxa** (< **Nawan-Alaxsxa**), Unalaska Island

### 10.1. Village *Il* "lyulox, c-d also *Il* "lyulax, in Russian Gavanskoye: **Iluuluḡ**, **Iluulaḡ**, Unalaska Village

Census 1792.01.07, a p. 30; b p. 11; c pp. 45 (1791.12.03), 55; d pp. 119<sup>v</sup>-120, 124-124<sup>v</sup>, 126-126<sup>v</sup>

1. a-b, d chief *tanagullisin*, c *tanagullasin*, *tanagullasan* perhaps **Tanaḡuliisin** "Means for visiting people with many places"
2. a-b *Ul* "lan *ulyuk chagunak*, c *un* "lan *ulyuk chugunak*, d *unlan ulyuk chagunak*, *Ul* "lan u. ch.: **Ulaanulux chaḡuhnaḡ** "Damaged a house not his own"
3. a-d *neogok udalginok*: **Niḡuḡ udalḡinaḡ** "Put the Andreanof Islander in the bay"; Tax 2.
4. a-b *neogox chimikxanak*, c *neogok chimakxanak*, d *neogok chimikxinok*, *neogox chimakxanik*: **Niḡuḡ chimikahnaḡ** "Took the whole Andreanof Islander", called Fil'ka by the promyshlenniki
5. a-b *neogox Isshinax*, c -k -k, d *neogok neshinik*, *neogox isshinak*: **Niḡuḡ isinaḡ** "Cut across the Andreanof Islander"
6. a-b *Ikganok aggitok*, c *I. aggatok*, d *i. agatok*, i. *agga[tok]*
7. a-b *Ugal* "lyun *amtagagisanak*, c *agallyun amtagagassanak*, d *ugallyun amtagagananok*, u. *amtagigissanak*: **Uḡaluun -isanaḡ** "Used his spear for -"
8. a-b, d *neogox aguninax*, c *neogok a.*, d also *neogok agunin*: **Niḡuḡ aguninaḡ** (or perhaps **haḡuninaḡ**) "Caused the Andreanof Islander"



- to work (or to pack, carry)", baptized Tikhon Batakov; Bapt. 2.
9. a-b *ugallyun udagiisanok*, c *u. udallisanok*, d *u. udagnirsanok*, *u. udagnissanak* : **Ugaluun udagiisanax** "Was in the bay with his spear" or **U. hudagiisanax** "Had dried fish with his spear" or **U. udaagiisanax** "Was on this side with his spear"
  10. a-cadgox *kagysak*, d *a. kagisak*, *adxox kagysak* perhaps **\*Hadguqagiisi** "Means for piling up"
  11. a-b *Samidan umlusalinak*, c *s. xilusalinak*, d *Simidak xilasalinik*, *Simidak Umlusalinok* perhaps **Samidan-lina** "Deprived the Semichi Islands of -", perhaps cf. **unglu-** 'pinnacle'
  12. a, c-d *kannax chayagnak*, b *kannag ch.*, d also *kanag ch.* : **Kanaax-nax** "ed the Koniag"; Bapt. 3.

Non-tributary (hopelessly sick)

13. a-b *ugal'lyun alisanok* : **Ugaluun aaliisanax** "Landed with his spear"
14. a-b *kuikgak al'lgalginok* : **-algalgina** "Provided - with mammal(s)"

Minor

15. a-b *al'galitasik* : **Algalitaasi** "Means for getting to (killing) mammals"
16. a-b *alixum alich* : **Alitxum aaliicha** "Army's landing place"
17. a-b *al'ga nuluyuk chaagunak* perhaps **Algaanulux chaguhna** "Wounded a mammal not his own"

Tax receipts pp. 203-204 (*Il'lyux*), 212 (*Il'lulyax*)

1. 1780-1791 *tayagum satxa* : **Tayaum satxaa** "Man's net for catching sea otter", son of *sattax* perhaps **\*Sata** "Wounding"
2. 1781-1790 *negokox / negok adalgin*, Census 3.; son of *almata*

Baptismal records Male 56-57 (non-tributary), 63; Female 28

1. *tukum ayugacha* : **Tukum ayugacha** "Chief's equipment for going out", son of *algachimikatgax* : **Algaa chimikatax** "His mammal was taken whole", baptized Tikhon, 43 years old
2. *negux aguninax*, Census 8.; son of *agunikaul* : **Aguniqagulux** "Was not caused to work" or **Haguniqagulux** "Was not caused to pack", baptized Tikhon, 38 years old
3. *Kannax chayagnax*, Census 12; son of *uagallun alisisinax* perhaps **Ugaluun aaliisiisanax** "Used his spear for landing", baptized (by common man) Avraam (age not indicated)
4. *kulliga chayalgynax* possibly **Kuliga chayalgina** (or **chaayalgina**) "Put fish pots (or a drum) on his baidarka deck", daughter of *tayaguligitchina* possibly **Taya(u)m kuligigichina** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load", baptized Marfa, 30 years old

10.2. Village *Imagna*; 1796 Umgasinin : **Umgasingan**, Morris Cove  
Census 1791.12.10, a pp. 30-30<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 11-11<sup>v</sup>; c p. 46; d pp. 120-120<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *tokku anetak* perhaps **Tukuu anata** "His chief makes (things) his own (with property mark)", baptized Aleksey Lukanin, left on ship as hunter with sea-farer Lukanin
2. a-d now acting chief, the commission's interpreter (c-d), baptized Yelisey Pupyshev; Tax 2.
3. a-d *chakin anatax*, d also *stakin a.* possibly **Chakin hangata** "Holds his hands up (as sign ?)"
4. a-c *chakin agalyuxtax*, d *chikin a*, *chikin agayuxtax* : **Chakin agalu** "Uses his hands as tusks" (cf. J 72:34)
5. a-b vice-chief *kalok Isinax*, c *kalak I.*, d *kalek i.*, *kalokatanax* : **Kaalax isina** "Cut the mat"
6. a-d *ayaga kalka*, d also *anyaga k.* conceivably **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female"
7. a-b, d *tanax sugasinax*, c-d *t. sugasanax* : **Tanaan sugaasana** "Complained about (or slandered) his place"
8. a-d *tayaum chegana*, d also *t. chegini* : **Tayaum chigana** "Man's river"; Tax 3.
9. a-b *ugalyun taganasinax*, c *u. tanagisinax*, d *u. tanagisanak u. tagasinasinax* : **Ugaluun tanaagiisanax** "Lived (had his abode) with (or by) his spear"
10. a-d *tana tayagogix* : **Tanaa tayaugix** "His place has men"
11. a-d *kamlin sushalisanok*, d also *kamlan s.* : **Qamliin susaliisanax** "Disentangled with his knife"
12. a-d *tumgak*, d also *tumgan* : **Tumga** "Tusk"
13. a-d *tanilok* : **Taniilux** "Lighting place"
14. a-d baptized Semen Bakov
15. a-b, d *dalitxuk kaalanok*, c *-x*, d also *a. kiyalanok* possibly **Alitxux kalahna** "Lined up the army"
16. a-b *kil'ma txagysik*, c *kalmatxa-gysik*, d *kalma txagysik*, *kilmi txagyssik* : **Kilmatxaagiisi** "Means for having (getting) stomachs (or bladders), Providing of stomachs"
17. a-d *goiyu chiyan*, d also *gonyu ch.* : **Huyuu** "Her brother -"

Non-tributary (old)

18. a-b *kuttata* perhaps **Kuu tataa** (or **tata**) "Its surface cracked"

Minor

19. a-b *alitxuk kalanak* : **Alitxux kalahna** "Lined up the army"
20. a-b *al'gani chutxax* : **Algangan chutxax** "His mammals were plugged up"
21. a *al'ga nuluyuk amkisinax*, b *alganuluyuk a.* : **Alganulux** (or **Algaanulux**) **amqiisanax** "Was angry because of [getting] no mammals (or because of a mammal not his own)"



22. a *chodognanok*, b *chadognanok* possibly **Chaduḡnanuḡ** "Smelling or tasting of blubber"
23. a-b *algax kaalinak* : **Algax qaalinaḡ** "Scraped the mammal"
24. a-b *anitan kalakax*
25. a-b *algax anisxinaḡ* possibly **Algaḡ anasḡinaḡ** "Marked the mammal (with property mark)"
26. a *tayaun aniskinaḡ*, b *t. anesxinaḡ* : **Tayaḡun anasḡinaḡ** "Marked men" (cf. N.M. 3:77)

Tax receipts pp. 180<sup>v</sup> (*Umagna*), 213 (*Imaxnivskoye*), 214 (*imagna*)

1. 1766-1768, 1771-1772, 1777-1790 chief *Umagakak*
2. 1781 interpreter Yermashok, 1782-1790 baptized Yelisey Pupyshev; Census 2.
3. 1769-1770, 1773-1777, 1779-1782, 1784-1790 chief *taluzhaxa*; Census 8.

### 10.3. Village *Kalyaxta* : **Qaliḡtaḡ** (in Kalekta Bay)

Census 1792.03.01, a pp. 30<sup>v</sup>-31; b p. 11<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 74; d pp. 118, 133-134

1. a-d *tumgani 'egaxtaga*, c also *tumgana 'e*. possibly **Tumgangin iḡaxḡtagaḡ** "His tusks to be feared"
2. a-d *algagix* : **Algaḡiḡ** "Has mammals"; Tax 4.
3. a-b, d *alitgu xadugocha*, c *alitxu x.* possibly **Alitxu(m) qaduḡuucha** "Warrior's way of having many scabs"; Tax 6.
4. a-d *alitxux xaguninaḡ* : **Alitxuḡ qaguninaḡ** "Made the army fierce"; Tax 2.
5. a-c *algax xalgusanax*, d a. *xalxusanax*, *algagix galgusanax* perhaps **Algaḡ qalgusanax** "Used the mammal for providing food"; baptized Feodor Kozlov; Tax 5.
6. a-d *algax kayuninaḡ* probably for **Algaḡ kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (killed) mammal"
7. a-b *tayaḡun aikoganinaḡ*, c *tayatuk a.*, d *tayatuk ankoganinaḡ* possibly **Tayaḡun aykuḡaninaḡ** "Caused men to be had as dogs"; Tax 1.; father of Bapt. 2.
8. a-d *tukux Etkelinaḡ* : **Tukuḡ itḡalinaḡ** "Took the chief's collar"
9. a-d *anu algalginaḡ*, d also *ansu a.* perhaps **Anuḡ algalḡinaḡ** "Put mammals in the stream"
10. a-b *alakix kimax*, c *alakig kimaxax*, d *alakax kimaxax*, *alakix kamakix* perhaps **Alakix kimaqaḡ** "His two whales were sunk"
11. a-d *tuku augacha*, d also *t. agacha* possibly **Tuku(m) hagugacha** "Chief's towline"
12. a-b, d *alitxum anagycha*, c a. *anigycha* : **Alitxum anagacha** "War axe"
13. a-d *ugallu algagix* : **Uḡaluu algaḡiḡ** "His spear has on it (is in) a mammal"

Non-tributary (abducted by seafarer Shirok[iy])

14. a-b *chagudan xagadusanax* : **Chagudaan qagadusanax** "Was happy with his wooden hat (visor)"

### Minor

15. a *tukug tumganax*, b -g : **Tukuḡ tumganaḡ** "Struck the chief with his tusk" (cf. J 72:34-35)
16. a-b *ugalyun xalgusanax* : **Uḡaluun qalgusanax** "Used his spear for getting fish (or food)"
17. a-b *tanax xalginaḡ* : **Tanaḡ qalginaḡ** "Provided the place with fish (or food)"
18. a-b *chakin allitguzhanax* : **Chakin alitxuusanax** "Fought with his hands"
19. a-b *alitxu tayagogix* : **Alitxuu tayaḡuḡiḡ** "His crew/army has men"
20. a-b *alitxuman agidugix* perhaps **Alitxu(u)maan haḡidusiḡ** "Lifting (or saving) (his) army"
21. a-b *agugnax* : **Aguḡnaḡ** "Sea urchin"
22. a-b *algax Ishxashiginax* : **Algaḡ isḡasḡinaḡ** "Put a/the mammal in (a/the) basket"
23. a-b *xagux* : **Qaguḡ** "Fierce"
24. a *tukux Izshshinaḡ*, b -nag : **Tukuḡ isinaḡ** "Cut across the chief"
25. a-b *Igluxa kigukax* : **Iḡluqaa qiguqaḡ** "His hide was laid away"
26. a *tayaḡun kayulyakax*, b *t. kayulinaḡ* : **Tayaḡun kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (vanquished) men"
27. a-b *algam ngan Igaduzhig* : **Algam-ngaḡan iḡadusiḡ** "Frightening (or Means for frightening) mammal(s)"

Tax receipts pp. 209-211, 215-217 (*Kalexinskoye*)

1. 1781-1782, 1784-1786, 1790-1791 *aikuganin'k*, Census 7; son of *aik* : **Aykuḡ** "Dog"
2. 1780-1781, 1783-1785, 1787, 1790 *alitxu<sup>m</sup> / alitxu kagulinog*, Census 4.; son of *kagadung* perhaps **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing"
3. 1774-1790 *malagayax* son of *alichyunax*
4. 1781-1791 *aigageix*, Census 2.; son of *kaguyexta* possibly **Qaguyaxḡtaḡ** "Good at making fierce"
5. 1780-1790 *alga kalgushenak*, Census 5.; son of *tamgaik* perhaps **Taamḡaaḡ** "Cross-strap on baidarka deck"
6. 1780-1781, 1783-1784, 1787, 1790 *alitxu kagadoguch*, Census 3.; son of *kagadung*, see 2.

Baptismal records Female 25, 29 (*kalyaxinskoye*)

1. *tunuganilyanik - ullasik* : **Tunugani- ulasiḡ** "Make swear - tent (?)", daughter of *amgaginilin kullasik* : **Aamgaḡini- ulasiḡ (?)** "Make be bloody - tent (?)", baptized Marfa, 22 years old
2. *sa adykin achkuzhigasanak* perhaps **Saadakin achxuzigaasanax** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones", daughter of *aikugininal*, Census 7., baptized (by common man of the village) Nadezhda (age not indicated)



10.4. Village *uch'yug*, c *uchuyug* : **Uchyuux** < **Uchuyuux**, in Russian Bobrovskoye

Census 1792.01.11, a p. 31; b p. 12; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 56; d pp. 118, 125-126

1. a-d chief *algax malinax* : **Algaḡ malihnaḡ** "Appropriated a/the mammal", baptized Dmitrei Sivtsov; Bapt. 1.
2. a-d *Kiginnayax* : **Qinganayaḡ** "Causing to be cold" or (*vr.*) "Growing cold", baptized Kirila Chuloshnikov
3. a-d *algax amagninax* : **Algaḡ aamagninaḡ** "Made the mammal bleed", baptized Kirila
4. a-d *shakin anguzhinax* possibly **Sakin angusinaḡ** "Got (spilled) the lamp on his bird parka"
5. a-d *ugalyugin amagax* : **Ugalungin aamgaḡiḡ** "His spears are bloody"
6. a-d *tanaman tununax* : **Tanamaan** (or **Tanaamaan**) **tununaḡ** "Spoke to the (or his) land (place)", baptized Leontey
7. a-b *gunnigin azetkax*, c *gunnagan azetxax*, d *Gunnagin / Gunnigan azetxax* : **Hunangin azatxaḡ** "His wounds were counted"
8. a-c *Igkan shalichginax*, d *Ixki shalichxinax* : **Igaan salichḡinaḡ** "Let his blade be made dull", baptized Ivan

Non-tributary (9-10. taken by seafarer Shirok[ikh]; 11. senile)

9. a-b *tuku kagugnanag* : **Tukuu** - "His chief -"
10. a-b baptized Nikolai
11. a-b *kanag malinag* : **Kanaaḡ malihnaḡ** "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag", baptized Dmitrei Sivtsov menshei "the smaller"; Bapt. 3. (?)

Minor a-b

12. a-b chief's son baptized Ioan
13. a-b *algax kayulinax* : **Algaḡ kayulinaḡ** "Weakened (killed) mammal"
14. a-b *angagix kumadauzhanax* : **Angaḡiḡ kumadaa huusanaḡ** "Brought the person outside"
15. a-b *aguka dugloyek*
16. a *chicheugin shagix*, b *chichugin shagig* : **-ngin sagiḡ** "His -s have edges"
17. a-b *tayagu dadax* : **Tayaḡuudaadaḡ** "Little man"
18. a-b *tukun ayugnitakax* perhaps for **Tukuun ayugniḡtanaḡ** "Caused his chief to go out (in his boat)"

Tax receipts p. 202 (Bobrovskoye)

1. 1767-1770. 1772-1773, 1775-1790 chief *algaayunok* : **Algaḡ ayunaḡ** "His mammal fell over", son of *alyukchuk* apparently \***Aluḡchuḡ** derived from **aluḡ** 'spot', cf. **aluḡaḡiḡ** 'dog salmon' lit. "has spots"

Baptismal records Male 30-38, Female 20-24.

1. chief *algax malinax*, Census 1.; son of *allan* [for *algan*] *malixan* perhaps **Algan mali[t]xan** "Mammals were taken away (?)"; baptized Petr, 50 years old, tributary

2. *algaman maladushik* : **Algamaan malidusiḡ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)", son of 1. and 10., baptized Ilarion, 5 years old
3. *Kanax malinax*, Census 11. (?), son of *algan malixan* = father of 1., baptized Petr (godfather Matfey Dmitriyev Druzhinin), 35 years old, non-tributary
4. *Igan tadunan* apparently **Igan taduhnan** "Knives surprised", son of *chal* *gikaguluk* : **Chalḡiqaḡulux** "Not provided with hand(s)" or "Was not laid hands on" (Atkan), baptized Ilarion, 12 years old, non-tributary
5. *agax chenax* perhaps for **Agachḡinaḡ** "Led (someone) away", brother of 4., son of *chal* *gikaguluk* = father of 4., baptized Ilarion, 8 years old, non-tributary
6. *tuyamagalinax*, son of 13., baptized Timofey, 1 year old
7. *Ek* *yan sallixynak* possibly **Iqyaan saliiḡḡinaḡ** "Put a shawl on his baidarka" son of *zhallitax* presumably **Saliitiḡ** "Shawl (?)", baptized Ioann, 28 years old, non-tributary
8. *Sagauman kyigasgynak* conceivably **Sagaguumaan qiigaasḡinaḡ** "Covered with grass while sleeping", son of *algatkin kyigasgynak* perhaps **Algatxin qiigaasḡinaḡ** "Covered his own mammals with grass", baptized Leontii, 23 years old, non-tributary
9. *malin gunnunak*, son of *algygak* *Elgasan*, baptized Leontii, 24 years old, non-tributary
10. *uyugizheg* possibly **Huyuḡiisiḡ** "Half brother", wife of 1., daughter of *uyanalasik*, baptized Akilina, 40 years old
11. *ayagam Inalezhigacha* perhaps **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits", baptized Akilina, 40 years old
12. *ayagax sallisgynax* : **Ayagaḡ saliiḡḡinaḡ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman", daughter of *ayagax* : **Ayagaḡ** "Woman", baptized Marfa, 18 years old
13. *neigugin* : **Niiḡugin** "Andreanof Islanders", daughter of *agamit* perhaps **Angamitiḡ** "Lying (or Laying) down (in bed)", baptized Marfa, 20 years old
14. *ayagynalugin* possibly **Ayaginalugin** "Badly disrespectful ones", daughter of *algagan algasik* conceivably **Alga(m)-ngaan algaasiḡ** "Means for catching mammal(s)", baptized Marfa, 30 years old.

10.5. Village *Chalyuknax* : **Chaluuknaḡ**, in Russian called *Sechki* (Sechkina, Sechkinskoye)

Census 1792.02.14, a p. 31<sup>v</sup>; b p. 12; c p. 73; d pp. 132<sup>v</sup>-133

1. a-c *tukku nasaglinax*, d *tukkunasaglanax*, *tukkun asglanax* **Tukuun** "his chief", baptized Larion Sivtsov; Tax 1., Bapt. 7.
2. a-d *Sagguyax* : **Saḡuyax** "Vertebra", baptized Andrey Chuloshnikov
3. a-b *algaman sayuktasak*, c-d *-x* : **Algamaan sayuḡtaasiḡ** "Pulling rope for mammal(s)", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Bapt. 9.
4. a *alag laglinax*, b *algag I.*, c-d *alax I.* perhaps **Aalax laglinaḡ** "Deprived two of geese (Canada g.)", baptized Larion Sivtsov



Non-tributary (5-9. taken for work on seafarer Shirokiy's ships; 10. old)

5. a-b *kalen tayagu* : - **tayaḡuu** "Man of -", baptized Kirila
6. a-b *malitka siganak* possibly **Malitxasiganax** "Had a good appropriated thing", baptized Kirila
7. a-b *Ik'yag ayuginak* : **Iqyaḡ ayuginax** "Put the baidarka in motion", baptized Kirila; Bapt. 1.
8. a *kuchxayag*, b -x perhaps **\*Quchxayaḡ** "The middle one"
9. a-b *chignayax* perhaps **Chigniḡ** "Dampness"
10. a *chxagix* (corrected from *chgagix*), b *chgagix* : **Chxagiḡ** "Thief"

Tax receipts p. 196 (*Sechkina*)

1. 1784, 1786-1790 *Tukun iglinak*, Census 1.; son of *Ulilyak* (Bapt. 7, 10-11); Census 1., Bapt. 7.

Baptismal records Male 39-44 (*Sechkinskoye*), 53-55, Female 26-27 (*Challuknak*)

1. *Ekax ayuginax*, Census 7., father's name unknown, baptized Kirill, 21 years old, non-tributary
2. *inital'lik*, son of *tayaxula* : **Tayaḡu(m) hlaa** "Man's son", baptized Ilarion, 35 years old, tributary
3. *Eganax alyashinax* perhaps **Iḡanaḡ halaasanaḡ** "Turned around terribly", son of *ataglik* perhaps **Aataagligax** "Future fur seal bull" (cf. N.M. 3:26), or **Aataagliqax** "Was deprived of a fur seal bull", baptized Ilarion, 40 years old, tributary
4. *ulyaxi* perhaps **Ulaḡ** "House", son of *chgazhak* : **Chḡaasaḡ** "Full of (something)", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
5. *tukun alyadzhil'kamga*, son of *ayaxayakucha* perhaps for **Ayagakuchaḡ** "Little woman", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
6. *tukun* : **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His own chief", son of *agatluginax*, baptized Ilarion, 23 years old, non-tributary
7. *tukox asaglinax*, Census 1., Tax 1.; son of *alilax*, cf. 10-11; baptized Ilarion, 27 years old, tributary
8. *algax malinax* : **Algaḡ malihnaḡ** "Appropriated the mammal", son of *algan ladasinax* : **Algaan -sinaḡ** "Got - on his mammal", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
9. *algama salyuktashik*, Census 3., son of *Iknekasayuktashik* : - **sayuḡtaasix** "Pulling rope (for) -", baptized Ioann, 40 years old, non-tributary
10. *amiyun* : **Amiyuung** "King salmon", daughter of *ulilak* apparently **Ulilax** "Baidarka (of a certain kind, Zap. 2:128)", cf. 7, 11, and Tax 1., baptized Marfa, 19 years old
11. *Chikix* : **Chiqix** "Earth (mud)", daughter of *ulilak*, see 10., baptized Marfa, 17 years old

10.6. Village *chukax* : **Chuqaḡ**, in Russian called *Natykinskoye*

Census 1791.12.19, a p. 31<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 12-12<sup>v</sup>; c p. 48; d pp. 121<sup>v</sup>-122

1. a-b, d *Ek'yan amdasxinax*, c *E. amdasginax* : **Iqyaan -sxinaḡ** "Provided

his baidarka with - (\**amdat*-)"

2. a-d *neogok kigananok* : **Niiguḡ qinganahnaḡ** "Froze the Andreanof Islander", baptized Gavril Kostin
3. a-c *kanag Sigalinak*, d *k. Sigalanak* : **Kanaaḡ sigalinaḡ** "Robbed the Koniag's provision"
4. a-b *ugalyu kaxu*, c *ugalkaxu*, d *ugalyukaxu* : **Uḡal(um) qaḡuu** "Butt of spear"
5. a *umgasich tunogin*, b-d -k possibly **Umḡisiicha tunuḡix** "His (bait) knife has noise (sound)"
6. a-d *negin alitxu sanok* : **Niḡin alitxuusanaḡ** "Fought baidars"
7. a-c *toukuyax*, d *toukayax* perhaps **\*Tuḡuquyaḡ**, cf. **tuḡuuyaḡ** 'eel-like fish'
8. a-d *tukum gan ugalyukax* : **Tukum-ngaun uḡaluqaḡ** "Speared for the chief"
9. a-d *neog amagninak* : **Niiguḡ aamagninaḡ** "Made the Andreanof Islander bleed"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

10. a-b *chimakayax* : **Chiimkaayaḡ** "Periwinkle"
11. a *tanak*, b *tanax* : **Tanaḡ** "Land, place" or **Tanaan** "His own place"

Minor

12. a-b *kalyan sigalginak* : **Kaalaan sigalḡinaḡ** "Put provisions on his grass mat"
13. a-b *amdanin azhik*
14. a-b *chatunugak* perhaps **Chatunagaḡ** "Ready to be chipped"

Tax receipts pp. 223-224 (*Natykinskoye*)

1. 1783-1789 *Neegux* : **Niiguḡ** "Andreanof Islander", son of *neegug* possibly **Niiguḡ** "Andreanof Islander"; cf. Census 2. and 9.
2. 1790-1791 *skik (?) adamax ogynok*, son of *tayamagdax* perhaps **Tayamagdaḡ** "Great trader"

10.7. Village *Igognax*, d *Igoxnax*, -k : **Iguḡnaḡ** (also **Iguḡnuḡ**), in Russian called *Pestryakovskoye* (*Pestryakov's Dwelling*)

Census 1792.01.05, a p. 32; b p. 12<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 54; d pp. 118<sup>v</sup>, 122-123; 146<sup>v</sup> (1792.05.13)

1. a-d chief *Ik'yam Igchagi* : **Iqyam ixchaḡii** "Filled baidarka"; Tax 3.
2. a-b *chunidax*, c-d s *chunadax* : **Chuhnidaḡ** "Stabber"
3. a-c *ogal'midax*, d *ogalmadax*, *ogilmadax*
4. a-d *xaskin chumlyagisanax* perhaps - **chumlagasanaḡ** "Ate - raw"
5. a-b, d *yagax chuninax*, c *yachax ch.*, d also *yagix chunanax* : **Hyaagaḡ chunihnaḡ** "Stabbed the log"
6. a-d *kil'igin yagykax* perhaps **Qiligin \*yaagiqax** "His brain was shaken" (*yaagi*- known only as vi.)



7. a-d *tanekox* : **Taniqux** "Head"
8. a-b, d *kuchhada*, c-d *kuchgada* perhaps \***Quchxaadaa** "The middle one"
9. a-b, d *ogalyu kagyk*, c *ogali k* : **Ugaluu qagix** "His spear has food (or fish) on it"
10. a *kamligisinak*, b *kamligisanak*, c *kamli gisanax*, d *kamlya Gisanax*, *kamli Gisanak* : **Qamligiisana** "Handled (something, somebody) with his knife"

Non-tributary (old, old and blind)

11. a-b *chin nagukax*
12. a-b *annigasik* : **Aniigasi** "Hatchet"

Minor

13. a-b *takkanuk* apparently **Takanux** "Smell of codfish bladder"
14. a-b *ogalyun ayasadusanok* perhaps for **Ugaluun ayagadusana** "Got woman/women with his spear"
15. a-b *azatosgolyuk*
16. Kalashnikov
17. Semen Kochutin

Tax receipts pp. 205-208 (Pestryakovskoye)

1. 1781-1783, 1785, 1787-1791 *ugalochxana* : **Ugalu** "Spear-", son of *chxinok*
2. 1781-1784 *kamleshushelisheng* /-ang : **Qamlil[n] susaliisana** "Disentangled with his knife", son of *Sushalishinax* : **Susaliisana** "Disentangled with [his knife]"
3. 1780-1783 *Ek'yam yanchiga* (probably miscopied for *Igchagi*), Census 1.; son of *xeiga* (?)
4. 1780-1791 *Chikkadesh* (or -sk) perhaps **Chikadusi** "Means for winding up (guts)", son of *kymchakak*

10.8. Village *tachikalla* : **Tachiqala**, in Russian called Veselovskoye  
Census 1792.02.02, a pp. 32-32<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 12<sup>v</sup>-13; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 62 (1792.01.20), 67; d pp. 118<sup>v</sup>, 127-127<sup>v</sup>

1. a-b *tukumgan choyunax*, c *t. choyukax*, c-d *tukum gan chayukax* : **Tukumngaan** "- for the chief", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Tax 8. (?); Bapt. 1.
2. a-b *kanag chuyulinax*, c *k. chayulinax*, c *kanax chayulinax* : **Kanaax chuyulina** "Deprived the Koniag of his arm"
3. a *chuyukag kichgagix*, b *chuyukax k.*, c *chuyukux k.*, d *chuyukax k.*, *chuyukax kichgagax* : **Chuyukix qichxagix** "His arms have weapons"
4. a-c *aiyaga lizak*, d *a. lazak* perhaps **Ayagalizax** "Woman robber" (-za- known only from Atkan)
5. a-b *tayagogix*, c *tayagogogix*, d *tiyagogix*, *tayagogigix* : **Tayaugigix** "Has men"; Tax 4.
6. a *Igan yadgosanax*, b *I. adgosanax*, c *i. adgusanax*, d *i. adgosanax*, *I. adgosanax* possibly **Igan hadguusana** "Made pile(s) of slate" (suffix -usa- unclear here)

7. a-b *tanaxax*, c-d *tanax* : **Tanaxax** "Great island (or Tanaga Island)" and/or **Tanax** "Island, place", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Bapt. 3.
8. a-b *amamaxadak*, c-d -x possibly **Hamamaqada** "Stops being so"
9. a-b *kalichuk*, c-d *kalachuk*, baptized Petr; Bapt. 5.
10. a-d *kaudak*, d also *kaidak* : **Qagudax** "Usually fierce"
11. a-d *ulyasin chimikanax*, d also *u. chimakaxak* : **Ulasiin chimikahna** "Took his whole tent"
12. a-b, d *tanagax adgunak*, c *tanax adgunax*, d also *tanag adgunak* perhaps **Tanax(ax) hadgunax** "Piled up a (great) island/place"
13. a-b *tunu kichxatanak*, c-d -x perhaps **Tunuu[n] qichaxtanax** "Sharpened his voice"
14. a-b *katta sxadoulyuk*, c *kat'ta s'xadaulyuk*, d *kat'ta sxidoulyuk*, *kat'ta [s]xadoulyu* perhaps **Qatasxadagulux** "Is never split (?)"
15. a-b *Itti sakxayax*, c-d *i. Sakxayak*, d also -x
16. a-b *tukun chigidalginak*, c-x, d *t. chigadalginax*, *t. chigadalganak* : **Tukuun chigidalgina** "Provided his chief with ornaments (ornamental triangles)"
17. a-b *uiki xadan*, c-d -k, d also -x : **Uyqigaada** "Little old woman"
18. c (p. 62<sup>v</sup>) chief's son *kaginok* possibly **Kagina** "Swept", son of *chusin*, cf. Tax 1.

Non-tributary (old, hopelessly sick)

19. a-b *kaxon kalyanak* possibly **Qaxun kalahna** "Lined up (or dragged) Rat Islanders", baptized Petr; Bapt. 6.
20. a-b *kun algagix* conceivably **Kuun algagix** "You have mammal(s) upon you", baptized Petr
21. a-b *kattax* : **Qatax** "Lateral half" or "Sheath" (known from Atkan only)
22. a-b *chxayasis* : **Chxayaasis** (or **Chxayaasis**) "Means for trying to fill (or steal)", baptized Dmitrei

Minor

23. a-b *kichxitxin tanagaasinax* : **Qichxitxin tanaagaasana** "Brought his weapons back to his place"
24. a-b *kugak ayugasanak* : **Qugax ayugasana** "Went out (in his boat) with a spirit"
25. a-b *uyaxkin* apparently **Uyaxkin** "His own two openings"
26. a-b *Ek'yan kalanax* : **Iqyaan kalahna** "Dragged his baidarka"
27. a-b *kattuzhak* perhaps **Qaatuzax** "Usually hungry" (-za- known only from Atkan)
28. a-b *tayaun kayugninak* : **Tayaun kayuugnina** "Made the men work hard"
29. a-b baptized Stefan Shishov
30. a-b *tanax tadanax* : **Tanax tadanax** "Trod the ground"
31. a-b *alesxinak* perhaps **Alaxsxina** "Went hunting inland"
32. a *Ugalyun chuyusanox*, b -k : **Ugaluun chuyuusana** "Used his spear as arm"



Tax receipts pp. 181<sup>v</sup>-184, 186-188, 190-191

1. 1781, 1783-1784, 1786-1790 chief *agag* perhaps **Angax** "Adversary", son of *kaginak chyunik*, cf. Census 18.
2. 1773, 1780, 1782, 1784-1788 *Igeltyish* son of *chuyugux kugalt* (or *I. ch.* son of *k.*) perhaps **Chuuyugux** - "Has many jackets -"
3. 1780-1782, 1784-1791 *shigalgig* perhaps **Sigalgix** "Giving gifts", son of *Uigidaxtak*
4. 1784-1788, 1790-1791 *taya gax*, perhaps Census 5., [son of] *ugalyuk* : **Ugalux** "Spear"
5. 1781, 1783-1790 *taixu* : **Tayaqu[x]** "Man", son of *Sak* : **Sax** "Duck"
6. 1780-1782, 1784-1786, 1790 *chigkagak*, son of *chakaduk*
7. 1780-1791 *Ichak(a) adgawk* [son of] *xekak(a) adgugik*
8. 1766-1789 *tukuma cheuk*, probably Census 1.
9. 1781-1791 *tayago* : **Tayaqu[x]** "Man" [son of] *chagan*

Baptismal records Male 45-52 (*kachikal'la*, in Russian Veselovskoye)

1. chief *tukuma cheyux*, Census 1.; son of *chuyuk* : **Chuyux** "Arm", baptized Ioann, 63 years old, tributary
2. *chitxi txagalik* : **Chitxi** - "Gall (bladder) -", son of *Chutkutxlax*, baptized Ioann, 40 years old, tributary
3. *tannax*, Census 7., son of *saxkan* perhaps **Saqan** "Points of fishing spear", baptized Ioann, 35 years old, tributary
4. *kumalgax*, son of *kel'lyuxan*, baptized Petr, 50 years old, tributary
5. *kalichu*, Census 9., son of *channadax* : **Changadax** "Goes fast", baptized Petr, 40 years old, non-tributary
6. *kaxun kallanax*, Census 19., son of *kaxun atgaxtax* : **Qaxun atxaxtax** "Keeps the Rat Islanders in order (?)", baptized Petr, 60 years old, non-tributary
7. *axatax* perhaps **Agatax** "Bare", son of *agalgidagulluk* : **Agalgidagulux** "Never harpoons", baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
8. *chxanzhik*, son of *tanatukugax* perhaps for **Taangaatukuchax** "Little drunkard", baptized Petr, 30 years old, non-tributary

10.9. Village *magushix* : **Magusix**, in Russian called Makushin, Makushin Village Census 1792.02.03, a pp. 32<sup>v</sup>-33; b pp. 13-13<sup>v</sup>; c p. 65; d pp. 128-129

1. a-d *kadan akax*, d also -*k* : **Kadan aqax** "Put before him" or "There was one before him"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *akan alga* : **Akan algaa** "His mammal out there"
3. a-c *ulyak ayegilginok*, d *u. aggalginok*, *u. ayegilginok* : **Ula[x] ayagalginax** "Brought women to his house", baptized Ivan Khramov
4. a-b *anul"gik*, c *analgik*, d *anulgak* : **Anulgix** "Cormorant"
5. a-d *Ek"yan gulginax*, d also *E. gulxinax* : **Iqyan gulginax** "Pierced baidarkas" (cf. J 57:6)
6. a-c *kautxagilidax*, d *kaut"xi gilidax*, *kautxagalidax* perhaps **Qagutxagihlida[x]** "Still makes wild"; Tax 7.

7. a-d *san'inag*
8. a-b *kyiyugin sokax*, c-d *kynyugin s.* perhaps **Kiiyugin suqax** "His jaeger birds were taken" (**kiiyux** known only from Atkan)
9. a-d *yaksax*
10. a-d *aiyaga saku*, d also *anyagi siku* possibly **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her as wife"
11. a-b, d *kaxashunak*, c -*nok*, d also -*nax* perhaps **Qaxxisunax** "Was good at raising his arm for stabbing"
12. a-d *ogolyuk kiak* apparently **Ugalux qyax** "Spear tight"
13. a-d *shushlya*
14. a-d *analgudan*
15. a-d *chunikax*, d also *chunakax* : **Chuhniqax** "Stabbed"
16. a-d *alimagusekax*
17. a-d *starik* (Russian: 'old man')
18. a-d *anaxtayan*
19. a-b, d *tunuxtax aiyuga sanak*, c *t. ayyugi s.* d also *t. aniga s.* : **Tunuxtax ayugasana[x]** "Went out (in his boat) with talking"
20. a-d *lyalyu* : **Laluu** "His cedar"
21. a-b, d *agagasik*, c *igagisik*, d also *igagasik* : **Igagiisix** "Saw"
22. a-d *sigayak* : **Sigayax** "Trying to recognize"
23. a-d *lyumasik* : **Luhmaasix** "Trying"
24. a-d *akayun Imanok* : **Akayuun** (or **Akayun**) **imahna[x]** "Shouted over his strait (or the straits)"
25. a-b *asaakin algalginak*, c-d -*nok* possibly **Hasakin algalgina[x]** : "Provided his two reefs with mammals"
26. a-d *talikuk* perhaps **Taliku[x]** "Consoles (now)"
27. a-d *chan ayegagisanax* : **Chaan ayagagiisana[x]** "Copulated with (by means of) his hand (masturbated)"
28. a-d *tunushokax* possibly **Tunuu suqax** "His voice was taken"
29. a-d *alga chxizhanan* : **Algachxizanan** "Were nice mammals"
30. a-d *anktan anakax* : **Angtan** - "Was - at the end"

Non-tributary (31-33. incapable of paying because of age and sickness; 34. taken for work by seafarer Shirokikh)

31. a-b *Igdagagnak* : **Igdagigna[x]** "Result of drilling (fire ?)"
32. a *tayaon atakax*, b *tayaok atanax* perhaps **Tayaqu[x] atana[x]** "The man was burning" (cf. J 34:2 ff.)
33. a-b : *uma* : **Uma** "Here, back here"
34. a-b *Eganok kuchichxinax* perhaps **Igana[x] kuchichxina[x]** "Had the terrible one fished out from boulders"

Minor

35. a-b *ginnakitum*
36. a-b *kanag kitanax* : **Kanaa[x] kitana[x]** "Kicked the Koniag"
37. a *angagin agyusakax*, b *bankagik a.* perhaps **Angagin angyuusana[x]** "Had difficulties with people"



38. a-b *tayaum gulgika* : **Tayaḡum gulḡiqaa** "The man pierced it"
39. a-b *gum tasik* : **Humtaasiḡ** "Means for inflating"
40. a-b *lyachi* : **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son(s)"
41. a-b *kannuk axchaginok* : **Kanuux -naḡ** "-ed a/the heart"
42. a-b *ayegak* : **Ayagaḡ** "Woman"
43. a-b *agachi* perhaps **Angachi** "Your adversary" (word known from Atkan)
44. a *kichix shaashinax*, b *kichig sh.*
45. a-b *ayegachxizhak* : **Ayagachxizaḡ** "Nice woman"

Tax receipts pp. 175<sup>v</sup>-176, 177

1. 1781-1791 *kadanakak*, Census 1.; [son of] *anu* . . . .
2. 1791 *Ek* "yagulgy", Census 5.; . . . .
3. 1791 *alikusalik* possibly **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting with (somebody)", son of *sanuchag*
4. 1779, 1781-1783 *tumgikin* possibly **Tumgakin** "His own foreshaft (of spear)", son of *lang* : **Hlang** "My son"
5. 1784-1785, 1787-1790 *tuman* perhaps **Tuman** "We", son of *manux* : **Manuḡ** "Good smell/ taste"
6. 1770, 1773-1774 chief's relative (no name)
7. 1775-1780 *kagutkagalidak*, Census 6.
8. 1781-1791 *kushukin(a)* [son of] *tayagox(a)* : **Tayaḡuḡ** "Man"

10.10. Village *akxmagan*, b *akmagan*, d also *akxumagan* : **Iiq(u)m-angan**  
Census 1792.01.11, a p. 33; b p. 13<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 56, 75 (1792.05.07); d pp. 125-126, 145<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d *tayaum mayaga*, c-d also *t. mayagi* : **Tayaḡum mayaaga** "Man's hunting"; Tax 3.
2. a-d *attakan* : **Ataqan** "One"; Tax 2.
3. a-b *xalyuk*, c-d *kalyuk*, d also *xiayuk* : **Qaalux** "Fermented Urine" or "Eating place"
4. a-b *xaykin*, c *xaikan*, d *xaikin* : **Ḳaykin** pl. "Dog salmon"
5. a-b *al"gaḡ atakanax*, c a. *atnkanax*, d a. *ataksinax*, *algix atakanax* : **Algaḡ ataqanaḡ** "Got one mammal"
6. a-b *Iglyagin ayyuga sanax*, c-d I. : **Iglagiin** (or **Iglagin**) **ayugasanaḡ** "Went out (in his boat) with his harpoon (or harpoons)"
7. a-c (1792.05.07) *agasigadyx*, d *Igasigadyx*, baptized Aleksandr Pan'kov; according to information given by the chief (his relative) through the commission's interpreter, he had been (in January) at Atka with chief Sergey Pan'kov, escorting him (c-d)

Non-tributary (old)

8. a-b *Iga magin* perhaps **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives"

Minor

9. a-b *assagin sunax* perhaps **Hasagin sunaḡ** "Took strongholds"

Tax receipts pp. 193<sup>v</sup>, 196

1. 1766, 1769-1771, 1773-1776, 1778-1780, 1782-1786 *Tainyuspan(a)* [son of ?] *Ulyunok(a)*
2. 1786-1790 *atakan*, Census 2. [son of ?] *Ugalyutan* possibly **Uḡaluḡtan** "Skilled spearmen", if not **Ataqan uḡaluxtaḡ** "Has one spear"
3. 1789-1790 *tayagumaya'ek*, Census 1.

10.11. Village *Ikkalga Ikalga*, in Russian called Chornovskoye, c Chernovskoye; Chernofski Village.

Census 1792.02.11, a pp. 33-33<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 13<sup>v</sup>-14; c pp. 70, 101<sup>v</sup>-102 (1792.04.17); d pp. 129<sup>v</sup>, 130<sup>v</sup>, 141<sup>v</sup>, 142<sup>v</sup>

1. a, c-d chief *algan anaktanax*, b a. *sanaktanax* : **Algan anaxtaḡ** : "Clubbed mammals"; Tax 4.
2. a-b, d *kanagin taguch*, c *kanagan toguch*, c-d *kanagin* : **Kanaagin** (or perhaps **Qanaagin**) **taguucha** "Koniags' (or Fishermen's) string"; Tax 7.
3. a-b, d *ugalyuk Iginax*, c *Ugalyux i.*, d also *ugalyux Iganax* : **Uḡaluḡ higinax** "Threw the spear" (**higi-** known from Atkan) or **U. higinax** "The spear jumped"
4. a-b *kanag alilinax*, c *kanax alilinax*, d *kanax alalinax*, *kanag alilinax* : **Kanaaḡ alilinaḡ** "Cut the Koniag in two (in the middle)"
5. a-d *angagisik* : **Angagiisiḡ** "Subsistence"
6. a-d *tayagu kidasakax* : **Tayaḡuu qidaasaqaḡ** "His man was mourned"
7. a-d *alan tadakax*, d also a. *tidaxux* : **Alan tadaqaḡ** "Stepped on in the middle"
8. a-d *kakkyuk shunax* perhaps **\*Qakuyux sunaḡ** "Took the inner one (the one inside the house)"
9. a-d *Imaxtan shunax* : - **sunaḡ** "Took -"
10. a-d *ayakholex taddanax* possibly **Ayaquliḡ tadanaḡ** "Trode on the one to fall"
11. a-d *killaxnax* possibly **Kilaknaḡ** "Beaten (surpassed in race)"
12. a-d *akax shunax* possibly **Hakaḡ sunaḡ** "Took the feather"
13. a-d *guna sayuk takax* : **Hunaa sayuxtaqaḡ** "His wound was pulled"
14. a-d *tannagin'eganax*, d also *tannagan'E.* : **Tanagin iḡanaḡ** "His places (or islands) are terrible"
15. a-d *akkayux* : **Akayuḡ** "Strait"
16. a-d *anachchen* perhaps **Anachan** "Of his property mark"
17. a-d *chanusanax*
18. a-d *kougam alga* : **Qugam algaa** "Spirit's mammal"
19. a-b, d *tayax xodax*, c *tayaxo[. . .]* : **Tayaḡuudaḡ** "Little man"
20. a, c-d *shoklochxax*, b -*kax*, cf. **suklux** 'bone ornaments worn in the nasal cartilage'
21. a-c *ulya ayagagix*, d u. *agagix*, u. *ayagigax* : **Ulaa ayagaḡiḡ** "His house has women in it", baptized Nikolay Tarasov
22. a-c *akitazhik*, d *akatazhik* perhaps **Akiitaasiḡ** "Means for going as far as (somewhere)"
23. a-d *ayakushik* : **Ahyaquusiḡ** "Means for spearing fish"



Non-tributary (24-27. old; 28-30. taken by seafarer Shirokiy to work on ship)

24. a-b *akkagnagan*, Tax 5.
25. a-b *allega ayagagix* : **Aliga ayagagix** "The (or His) old man has a wife"
26. a-b *tayagum alega* : **Tayaḡum aliḡa** "Old man"
27. a *al"gan taganax*, b *a. tanagax* perhaps **Algan taḡanax** "Checked (or Tried) the mammals"
28. a-b *Eganax Iginax* perhaps **Iḡanax higinax** "Threw fright (?)"
29. a-b *tayagox okuninax* : **Tayaḡux ukuninax** "Caused the man to turn"
30. a-b *neogok al"galinax* : **Niigux algalinax** "Deprived the Andreanof Islander of mammal(s)"

#### Minor

31. a-b *attakan algatxax* : **Ataqan algatxax** "One mammal gotten"
32. a *ugalyun kigagasanax*, b *ugalyu k.* : **Uḡaluun qigagasanax** "Cut with his spear"
33. a-b *ayagagin shokax* : **Ayagangin suqax** "His women were taken"
34. a-b *kitta koyax* : **Kita-** "Foot -", perhaps suffix **-quya-**
35. a-b *maykalan*
36. a *chikkuinidax*, b *chikku inidax*
37. a *kil'naligix*, b *kilna ligix*
38. a-b *angin chagadusanax* : **Anḡiin chaḡadusanax** "Went out to sea with his breath (or voice)", baptized Andrei Mezhevskoy
39. a-b *tayaum anga* : **Tayaḡum an'gaa** "Man's line" or **T. anga** "Man's call or life or spirit or breath"

Tax receipts pp. 197, 231, 243-243<sup>v</sup>, 250-250<sup>v</sup>

1. 1780-1783, 1785-1791 *aleyagax*, son of *igaxkalok*
2. 1773-1787 chief *anaxseyak*, son of *imichax*
3. 1774-1779 chief's brother *xaymidukuchak* / *xalyudukuchak* : **-kuchax** "Little -"
4. 1782, 1785-1789 *alganextanok*, Census 1.; son of *anaxseyak* = 2.
5. 1780-1784, 1786-1788 *akagnagax*, Census 24.; son of *tumlixik*
6. 1774-1776, 1778-1790 *aletadax* perhaps **Alitadax** "Substitute", son of *ogigeyak*
7. 1782-1783, 1785-1790 *kanaga tauchi*, Census 2.
8. 1765-1767, 1769-1790 chief's brother *ugalganok* / *ugalgaginok*

#### 10.12. Village kashiga : Qusiix, Kashiga Village

Census 1792.03.29, a pp. 33<sup>v</sup>-34; b pp. 14-14<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 56<sup>v</sup>-57 (1792.01.11, 82; d pp. 125-125<sup>v</sup> (1792.01.07, 12), 134<sup>v</sup>-135

1. a-d chief *kugax tunuchxinax* : **Qugaḡ tunuchxinax** "Made the spirit speak"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *kagal"gitok* : **Qagalgitux** "Has big nails (or claws)"
3. a *angalyak tanaxtanak*, b-d *-nax* : **Angaliḡ tanaḡtanax** "Lived in light (daylight)"; Tax 4.

4. a-b *umnigisak*, c *umnagisak*, d *umnigasak* : **Umnigiisix** "Step-nephew"
5. a *anlyak Il"gu Issanak*, b *a. Il"guissanak*, c *a. ilgu isanak*, d *a. ilguisanak* : **Angaliḡ ilguusanax** "Stayed with (in) light (daylight)"
6. a-c *kilma ayagagix*, d *k. ayagagax* : **Kilmaa ayagagix** "His belly has a woman on it", baptized Naum
7. a-c *kitaki ayagagix*, d *k. uyagagix* : **Kitakix ayagagix** "His feet have a woman on them"
8. a-d *kagukax* perhaps **Qaxuqax** "Hit exactly" (verb known from Atkan)
9. a-d *algax anax* : **Algaḡ anaḡ** "Was a mammal"
10. a-c *kimox*, d *kamog* : **Qihmux** "Cross-eyed"
11. a-d *tayaum saakali* : **Tayaḡum saaqalii** "Man's bedding"
12. a-d *shugangix* : **Sugangix** "Young man", baptized Vasiley Popov
13. a-d *kougax annignax* : **Qugaḡ aniignax** "Chopped (?) the spirit"
14. a-d *kychuchiknagyn*
15. a-b *ayegam talegax*, c *ayegan talegach*, d *ayagam talegach* : **Ayagam taligacha** "Woman's means for (way of) dancing"
16. a-b *al"gan uganon*, c-d *algax u.* : **Algaḡ (Algan) uḡahnan** "They cured the mammal (or mammals)"

These two (15-16) live in a separate village called Mokrovskoye but bring the tribute together with the people of Kashiga

17. a-c *annigasik*, d *annagisak* : **Aniigasiḡ** "Axe"
18. a-b, d *akulisax*, c *akulisix*; Tax 5.
19. a-c *ananan kuchan*, d *anan k.*
20. a-d *Ek"yan samusanax* : **Iqyan samusanax** "Counted (?) baidarkas"
21. a-b, d *ukicha zanin*, c *ukacha z.*
22. a-c *akinax ulyu*, d *akanax Ulyu* : **Akinaḡulux** "Did not retaliate"
23. a-d *ukkuzhax* perhaps **Ukuusaḡ** "Finding"
24. a-d *umnin* : **Umnin** "His own nephew", baptized Vasiley Lytkin
25. a-c *allegusok sayunax*, d *allegusox s.* : **-sayunaḡ** "Pulled -"

Non-tributary (26. old; 27. taken by seafarer Shirokiy for work on ship)

26. a-b *samusik* : **Samusiḡ** "Counting" or "Number"
27. a-b *linan kamuxtanax* : **Linan kamuḡtanax** "Had roof of mats", from village Mokrovskoye

#### Minor

28. a-b *al"gax* : **Algaḡ** "Mammal"
29. a-b *ayagax ogalyunax* : **Ayagaḡ uḡalunaḡ** "Speared a woman"
30. a-b *Yakun"ka* "Little Jacob"
31. a-b *kitatxan* : **Qitatxan** "Were made crooked" or **Kitatxan** "Were drained"
32. a-b *kougax algalginok* : **Qugaḡ algalḡinaḡ** "Provided the spirit with mammal(s)"



Tax receipts pp. 263-263<sup>v</sup>

1. 1771, 1773-1781, 1783, 1790 chief *kugax tunugchenox*, Census 1.
2. 1773-1780 *anakagnan*
3. 1779-1790 chief *lyaxtax* : **Laxtax** "Killer", son of *kakukashunuk*
4. 1782-1784 *an'nalex tanaxtanax*, Census 3.
5. 1790 *akuilk*, Census 18; son of *kalukashunak* perhaps **Kalukax sunax** "Took the plate", but cf. 3.

10.13. Village Sedankin, in Aleut *umshalug* : \***Umsalux**Census 1792.03.29, a p. 34; b p. 14<sup>v</sup>; c p. 82<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 134<sup>v</sup>-135

1. a-d chief *alixum alicha* : **Alitxum aliicha** "Army's landing place"
2. a-b *ayegyn shegenox*, c -*nax*, d -*nog* possibly **Ayagin siginax** "Smashed Makushin Volcano"
3. a-d *taganax* : **Taganax** "Alighted" or "Slowly"
4. a, c *chigulkuyeg*, d -*yex* (b illegible)

Non-tributary (taken by seafarer Shirokiy for work on ship)

5. a *Igel*"*kug* (b illegible)
6. a-b *ogolug agitax* : **Ugalux agiitax** "Together with spear"
7. a *tukuk shegayenok*, b -*nox* : **Tukux sigayanax** "Tried to recognize the chief"
8. a-b *agax* perhaps **Angax** "Match" or "Enemy"
9. a-b *eganax alashenax* possibly **Iganax halaasanax** "Turned around terribly"

Both of these (8-9.) visiting from Atka Island

## Minor

10. a-b *aukudatik algegix* : - **algaqix** "- has mammal(s)"
11. a-b *chudulag* : **Chudulax** "Hits several in one shot"
12. a *chugax shunax*, b -*nag* : **Chugax sunax** "Took the/a fur parka"

10.14. Island & Village Sedanka, Bapt. *Sidana* : **Sidaanax**, Sedanka Island (with Biorka Village, **Qakilux**)Census 1792.03.29. & 05.13, a p. 34<sup>v</sup>; b p. 15; c pp. 35<sup>v</sup> (1791.10.22), 81, 82<sup>v</sup>-83; d pp. 118<sup>v</sup>, 134-135, 146-146<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *akuyakdax* : **Aaquyaakdax** "Wart"
2. a-d *alga kayukax* : **Algaa qayuqax** "His mammal was hooked"
3. a-b *atax malinax*, c-d *atak m.* : **Aataax malihnaax** "Appropriated a fur seal bull", baptized Andrei Frolov
4. a *tayagun igigiktanax*, b *t. Igiginaktanax*, c-d *t. agiginaktanax* perhaps **Tayagun** (or **Tayaquun**) **a[n]igaginaxtanax** "Had men (or his man) as woman", baptized Tikhon Bakulin; Bapt. 29.
5. a-b *kayun uganax*, c-d -*nox*, d also *kayunax uganox* : **Kayuun ughanax** "Cured his strength (muscle)", baptized Tikhon Bakulin; Bapt. 28.
6. a-b *chunitalak*, c *chunitalik*, d *chunatalik*, *chunatilik* possibly **Chuhnitaalaax** "Poked with (?)" or **Chuhnitalix** "Poking", baptized Ilarion Klimshin

7. a-d *talizuk*, d also *talazuk* possibly **Talizux** "Good at consoling", baptized Fedor Kozlov; Bapt. 7.
8. a-b *tanax yagal'ginok*, c-d *t. yagilganok*, d also *t. algilginok* : **Tanaan hyaagalginax** "Brought wood to his place"
9. a-d *tayaum dagich*, d also *t. dagach* possibly **Tayaqum dagiicha** "Man's substitute eye(s)", baptized Petr Kozyrev; Bapt. 8.
10. a, c-d *alixum kagalga*, b *tayagunukix k.* (confused with the following) perhaps **Alitxum qagalga** "Warrior's claw", baptized Petr Kozyrev; Bapt. 11.
11. a *taigunukix*, b *tayagunukix*, c-d *tayaganukix* : **Tayaqunuuqix** "Some men"
12. a-d *kokax kayugnak* perhaps **Kukax kayuugnaax** "Grandmother is hard (difficult)", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 18.
13. a *siyaliginok*, b *sili yaginok*, c-d *siliyaginok*, d also *silniginok* possibly - **yaaginaax** "- shaken", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 21.
14. a *kadan anxadasax*, b *k. aixadasak*, c -*sax*, d *k. aixadasanax*, *k. kaxadasax* possibly **Kadan ayxadaasanaax** "Used to travel with points (spear heads)"
15. a-b *kayuchin kayagogix*, c-d *kayugin k.*, d also *kasogin k.*, *kayugin kayagogax* possibly **Kayungin -giix** "His muscles (or strength) has -"

Non-tributary (old)

16. a-b *kachxa aglikax* : **Qachxa agliqax** "His skin missed (not hit)", baptized Fedor Kozlov; Bapt. 16, 41.

## Minor

17. a *gomnissuk*, b *gomnissuk* perhaps for **Humnissax** "Made swell"
18. a-b *chamagik* : **Chamaqix** "Scraped"; Bapt. 26.
19. a-b *kalkagiyax* : **Qalqagayax** "Magpie (or Raven)", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 23.
20. a-b *axolik* : **Aaguliix** "Hawk (falcon)", baptized Ioann (not in Bapt.)
21. a *agalyun chunisanak*, b *ugalyun ch.* : **Ugaluun chuhsiisanaax** "Stabbed with his spear", baptized Ioan (not in Bapt.)

Tax receipts pp. 194, 195, 245 (Unalashka, eastern end Spirkina town); 229, 230 (island Sedanka, Borkina town), 245-245<sup>v</sup>, 264<sup>v</sup> (Unalashka, village Sedanka)

1. 1780-1783, 1785-1789 *chinktalik Ugalyuk* : - **ugalux** "- spear", son of *yagatang*
2. 1780-1781, 1783, 1785, 1787-1790 *agakayakak*, son of *kayagkn*
3. 1781, 1783, 1785-1790 *kayalin tayago* conceivably **Qayahlin tayaguu** "Man of just hills"
4. 1782-1790 *utak Umnak* apparently - **umnaax** "- rope"
5. 1779-1785 *igelix* perhaps **Igalix** "Faints from bloodletting", son of *kochidik*
6. 1781-1790 *kitaki tadax* : **Kitakix tadax** "His feet step (tread)"
7. 1782-1790 (no name)



Baptismal records (Sidana) Male 1-29, Female 1-19

1. relative of chief *kidana kudag* perhaps **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" son of *alga kitakin* possibly **Alga(m) kitakix** "Mammals feet (two)": *al"ga* : **Alga** "His mammal", son of *kalgusak*, baptized Feodor, 58 years old, tributary
2. *xal"gydok taxkat* possibly **Qalgadaŋ** - "Food -", son of *xol"ligatkin* possibly **Quligatxin** "His own aunts (maternal uncle's or uncles' wives)", baptized Kiriil, 48 years old, tributary
3. *agal"gas Sloganax*, son of *algaana gaxtak* possibly **Algaan aagaŋtax** "Misses his mammal", baptized Feodor, 60 years old, tributary
4. *unigin azhatkagi*, son of *algaman unalgasik* perhaps **Algamaan unalgasiŋ** "Means for providing mammal(s) with cooked (food)", baptized Kiriil, 50 years old, tributary
5. *algax amal"ginax* perhaps **Algaŋ amalgiŋaŋ** "Gave the mammal a dish of braided intestines (?)", son of *amganil"gasak*, baptized Kiriil, 30 years old, non-tributary
6. *mallitkizhinax* : **Malitxasiŋaŋ** "Got something appropriated", son of *malgadagax* possibly **Malgadagaŋ** "Ready to be done", baptized Kiriil, 22 years old, non-tributary
7. *talizha*, Census 7.; son of *anakayax*, baptized Feodor, 23 years old, non-tributary
8. *tayaxu tagycha*, Census 9.; son of *digill* : **Digiŋlix** "Being sooty", baptized Petr, 35 years old, non-tributary
9. *ungluxa gnaxov* : **Ungluŋ** "Pinnacle", son of **Agnaŋ** "Tongue", baptized Petr, 35 years old, non-tributary
10. *xolliga zhigazha* possibly **Quligazigaazaa** "His little good aunt (maternal uncle's wife)", son of *kulligatkin* = father of 2.; baptized Feodor, 50 years old, non-tributary
11. *alithu xatalga* (-t- miscopied for -g-), Census 10.; son of *tutanag* : **Tutanaŋ** "Listened", baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
12. *kanax guglinax* : **Kanaŋ hugliŋaŋ** "Deprived the Koniag of his net", son of *alganusxin* : **Alga** - "Mammal-", baptized Kiriil, 20 years old, non-tributary
13. *Ex"ka"yan adax-ukusinax* : **Iqyaan** - "his baidarka", son of *Exk"yaunag* perhaps **Iqyaan hunax** "Reached his baidarka", baptized Ioann, 28 years old, non-tributary
14. *xyiganayax* : **Qiiga** - "Grass-", son of *alichagagnak* : **Aaliicha hagnaŋ** "His harbor grew (became larger)", baptized Kiriil, 50 years old, non-tributary
15. *xalatayagu* : - **tayaŋuu** "Man of -", son of *algaladasynak* (cf. 10.5. Bapt. 8.), baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
16. *xachgagligax*, Census 16.; son of *xayegnyak* (or *xachgnyak*), baptized Feodor, 60 years old, non-tributary
17. *nanasakax* : **Nanasaqaŋ** "Was hurt", son of *alganaxygax*, baptized Kiriil, 20 years old, non-tributary

18. *kukatayugnax*, Census 12.; son of *algakayug* perhaps for **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles", baptized Ioann, 17 years old, non-tributary
19. *anachaya*, son of *algagayunax* : **Algaŋ ayunax** "The mammal fell over", baptized Ioann, 12 years old, non-tributary
20. *tukux agiglinax* possibly **Tukuŋ agigliŋaŋ** "Deprived the chief of juggling stones", son of *yagazhag* perhaps **Hyaagaazaŋ** "Little tree", baptized Ioann, 10 years old, non-tributary
21. *Siliginax*, Census 13.; son of *algaman uayasak* possibly **Algamaan ugayaasiŋ** "Means for healing mammal(s)", baptized Ioann, 17 years old, non-tributary
22. *kuganatayaxu* : **Qugana(m) tayaŋuu** "Man of stone", son of *dagychan* perhaps **Dagiŋichan** "His substitute eye's [something]", baptized Ioann, 4 years old
23. *xal'ch'gikan ganagasagax*, cf. Census 19.; son of *xach'ga aglikach* (or -g) = (or namesake of) Census 16.; Bapt. 16.; baptized Ioann, 3 years old
24. *tukutanigin* : **Tuku(m) taniŋin** "Chief's lightnings (or foreheads ?)" son of *tukunagusak* : **Tukuun agusaŋ** "Passing with his chief", baptized Ioann, 15 years old, non-tributary
25. *alitikuk allanax* : **Alitxuŋ alanaŋ** "Needed army/crew", son of *ayag kalxkan*, baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
26. *chamag'yax* (or -ix), Census 18.; son of *allalogign* perhaps **Halaalugingin** "His (or Their) places for turning the head" (cf. J 3:24), baptized Ioann, 30 years old, non-tributary
27. *Ek"ya Exannakan* possibly for **Iqyaa iŋananaŋ** "His baidarka was terrible", son of *agollugin* : **Agaluugin** (or -ix) "The last ones (or one)", baptized Ioann, 30 years old, non-tributary
28. *kayun Uannax*, Census 5.; son of *kayunikan*, baptized Tikhon, 18 years old, non-tributary
29. *tanagun agagynaktanok*, Census 4.; son of *agydgyn* perhaps for **Agidgiŋ** "Wide open (his eyes)", baptized Tikhon, 17 years old, non-tributary
30. *ayagagnaligax* : **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride", daughter of *alix* : **Aliŋ** "Old man", baptized Agripina, 30 years old
31. *ayagax - sal"ginax* : **Ayagaŋ salgiŋaŋ** "Gave the woman duck(s) (or blade(s))", daughter of *algagaxtugan*, baptized Akilina, 25 years old
32. *ayagaya kuchax* possibly for **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman", daughter of *algam kitak* : **Algam kitakix** "Mammal's two feet", cf. Bapt. 1.; baptized Agripina, 28 years old
33. *ayagiukux - tagakax*, daughter of *unalku tututak*, baptized Agripina, 33 years old
34. *ayagaanaxtag* perhaps **Ayagaan axtaŋ** "Gives his own wife", daughter of *Ek"yaunagax* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -", baptized Agripina, 40 years old
35. *gkainig* (or -nyag) possibly miscopied for *Ikainag* : **Ikaagiŋax** "Being (?) over there", daughter of *xalligax* perhaps **Qaligaŋ** "Material for food", baptized Akilina, 35 years old



## 11. Island Umnak : Unmax, Umnak Island

11.1. Village *adun* : **Adus** (1796, 1840, 1950), in Russian called Yegorkin Census 1792.03.30, a p. 35; b p. 15<sup>v</sup>; c p. 85; d p. 135<sup>v</sup>

1. a-b, d chief *kagadakik algagix*, c-d *kagadakak a.* : **Qagadakix algagix** "His braids have mammals (in them ?)"
2. a, d *tanau ugasanax*, b-c *t. ugasanax* perhaps **Tanaan uguusanax** "Was glad for his place"; Tax 5.
3. a, c-d *akinadan*, b *akidanan* perhaps **Akidanan** "They used to retaliate"
4. a-b *egana kigulyuk*, c-d *eg. kagulyuk*
5. a-c *tukux Iganalinax*, d *-lanix* perhaps **Tukux iganalina** "Took fright from the chief"
6. a-d *shushugasik* : **Susugasix** "File"
7. a-b *alixux aseptanax*, c-d *a. aseptanax* possibly **Alitux hasixtanax** "Thought the army to be numerous"
8. a-d *unlyuk ogalyunax* : **Unglux ugalunax** "Speared [the people on] the pinnacle", baptized Aleksandr
9. a-d *maxkulya sigulyuk* : **Maqulaasigulux** "No reason to be idle"
10. a-c *sikkinax*, d *sikkanix* perhaps **Sikana** "Toothless"
11. a-d *oklogoyukati* : **Uqlugayukati** "Disliked for a long time"
12. a-c *egana amgacha*, d *eg. amgachi* possibly **Iganam amgacha** "The terrible's fishing place"

Non-tributary (old)

13. a-b *kuggagix* : **Qugagix** "Shaman"

Minor

14. a-b *kanag tununinax* : **Kanaax tununina** "Caused the Koniag to speak"
15. a-b *tanaxax* : **Tanaax** "Big island (Tanaga Island)"
16. a-b *kougax* : **Qugax** "Spirit"
17. a-b *ogalyu algagix* : **Ugaluu algagix** "His spear has (is in) a mammal"

Tax receipts pp. 237-238

1. 1782, 1785-1790 *shoshyugachik*, Census 6.
2. 1781-1790 *kagadagalisha*, cf. Census 1.
3. 1782-1789 *achikizhigax* : **-zigax** "Has a good -"
4. 1781-1782, 1784-1785, 1787-1790 *sausinadaki*
5. 1773-1778, 1783-1790 *tanau ugasinax*, Census 2.
6. 1780-1791 *ingayex* possibly **Ingaya** "Trying to throw"
7. 1767-1770, 1772-1777, 1779-1785, 1787-1790 chief *akayak* : **Aqayax** "Hip"
8. 1782-1790 *gunix* possibly **Hungix** (for **Uhngix**) "Sister (of man)"

11.2. Village at the eastern cape *chichxalixtax* : **Chichxalixtax** (modern **Chichilixtax**)

Census 1792.04.01, a p. 35<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 16-16<sup>v</sup>; c p. 89; d p. 136<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *takkayanax* : **Takayana** "Tried to let go (or to tear up)"

2. a-d *tumgakin* : **Tumgakin** "His own foreshaft"
3. a-c *aggognax*, d *-k* : **Agugna** "Sea urchin"
4. a-b *kachanisanax*, c *kachaninanax*, d *kachanasanax* : **Qachaniisanax** "Got angry with (somebody)"
5. a-c *mitchaku*, d *-gu*
6. a-c *anakisax*, d *anakisnix* : **Anaqisagix** "Has a counterpart (in an affectionate relation between an older and a younger person)"
7. a, c-d *tayagun yaglinax*, b *t. yalginax* perhaps **Tayagun hayaag(a)lina** "Deprived the men of wood"
8. a-d *Imadun sanax* perhaps **Imadun sana** "Equal to (as loud as ?) a shout" (**imadun** = later **\*imadusix**)
9. a-d *Unogokan*
10. a-d *ukulyasan* possibly **Ukulaasan** pl. "Find many (things) by means of (something)"; according to the chief's information he is working on one of seafarer Shirokikh's ships hunting animals with baidar leader Kozhevnikov, etc. (his way of paying tribute)

Non-tributary (work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

11. a-b *kadaxtakax* : **Kadaxtaqax** "Worn spearhead"
12. a-b *ugalyutan* possibly **Ugaluxtan** "Skilled spearers"
13. a *tukulisnax*, b *taxalyuxinax*

Minor

14. a-b *ul'lyagan* apparently **Ulagan** "Of his house"
15. a *tumgan akaasynax*, b *-nak* : **Tumgan haqaasanax** "Brought tusks"
16. a-b *tukux axxasynax* : **Tukux axaasanax** "Danced with the chief"
17. a *tannakin ankasynax*, b *tunnakin a.* perhaps **Tanakin anqaasanax** "Set out by (along) his two places"
18. a-b *ulotxax* : **Ulu(x)txax** "Murre"

Tax receipts p. 238<sup>v</sup>

1. 1767-1770, 1773-1779, 1787-1790 chief *tulik* : **Tulix** "Raft"
2. 1780-1786 chief *taklanax* [son of] *nidyukiyanax*
3. 1786 *chum'gynak* [son of] *mainaushinax*

11.3. In the same village *chichxalixtax* moved from village *uyug* : **Uyux**  
Census 1792.04.01, a p. 35<sup>v</sup>; b p. 16<sup>v</sup>; c p. 89<sup>v</sup>; d p. 136<sup>v</sup>

1. a-c chief *Ik'ya agikax*, c-d *i. agakax* : **Iqyaa agikax** "His baidarka was rubbed"
2. a-c *Ek'yagix aginax*, d *E. aganax* : **Iqyagix haghina** "Raised (saved) the paddler"
3. a-c *agvagin akatxax*, d *avgagin a.* : **Awangin haqatxax** "His workers were brought (or found)"
4. a *tanagux kichax*, b *tanaguk k.*, c *tanigux k.*, d *taigug k.* perhaps for **Tayagukichax** "Little man", baptized Aleksey Musakov



5. a *Isxatin adalyusanax*, c-d *Isxatin adalyu sanax* : **Isxatin** (or **Isxatiin**) **adaluusanax** "Deceived with baskets (or his basket)"
6. a-b, d *aixkinax*, c *anxkinax* : **Ayqinax** "Difficult"
7. a-d *uk*"kamax : **Ukamax** "Theatrical performance (Doing in here ?)"
8. a *Ichchakun*, b-d *Ich*"chakun : **Ichaqun** "Bottom of baskets" or **Ichaquun** "His own anus"
9. a-d *chichana*

## Non-tributary minor

10. a-b *tayaum xlya* : **Tayaqum hlaa** "Man's son"
11. a-b *tayaum Ik*"yagi : **Tayaqum iqyagii** "Man in baidarka, Paddling man"

11.4. Village *chalyukax* : **Chalukaax**, in Russian called Recheshnoye (later Nikol'skoye, Nikolski)Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36; b p. 16<sup>v</sup>; c p. 101; d pp. 141, 142-142<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief baptized Ivan Glotov
2. a, c-d *nanayukox*, b, d *-kax* : **Nanayukaax** "Long aching", baptized Vasiley Pospelov
3. a-d *ginazmanok* perhaps **Ginas manaax** "Did enviable things"
4. a-d *tayagu sayunok* : **Tayaquu sayunaax** "His man pulled"
5. a-d *uminazak*
6. a-d *tayagu kasannax*, d also *t. kassannax* : **Tayaquu qasanaax** "His man surfaced" (cf. J 72:28); in work on Shirokov's ship
7. a-d *asagik* : **Asagix** "Has a name"
8. a-d *akudan* : **Akuudan** "Over there", baptized Andrey Bashurov
9. a-b, d *tanax soganak*, c *-nan* : **Tanaan -naax** "ed his place", baptized Semen

## Non-tributary (10. old; 11-12. sick and old)

10. a-b *ukuchik* : **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox"
11. a-b *tayagulyuk* : **Tayaqulux** "Fighter"
12. a-b *tayegodach* possibly for **Tayaquudaax** "Little man"

## Minor

13. a-b *lyadotim*

Tax receipts pp. 175, 181, ca. 188, 249-249<sup>v</sup>

1. 1780-1784, 1786-1788, 1790 *algagan(a)* : **Algagan** rel. "His mammal"
2. 1773 *agogik* : **Agugix** "Made (built)"
3. 1779 *agunisaxatak*, son of *akamisi*
4. 1781-1790 *aguzhidgakan(a)*
5. 1780, 1787 *ayega amalinok* : **Ayagaa[n] aamalinaax** "Cleaned his [own] wife", son of *ayega Ukudax* : **Ayagaa[n] ukudax** "Watches his [own] wife" or **Ayagan ukudax** "Finds women"
6. 1781-1782 *ayega aasalinok* perhaps **Ayagaa[n] aasahlinaax** "Was still with his [own] wife"

7. 1783- 1786, 1788-1790 baptized Semen Kipriyanov
8. 1780-1783 *agd.. manayak*, son of *Gingek* perhaps **Ihngix** "Dipnet"
9. 1784-1789 *chne.u.na*

11.5. Village *aglagax* : **Aglagaax** (Tax receipts also Pashkovskoye)Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36; b p. 16<sup>v</sup>; c pp. 101-101<sup>v</sup>; d 141-141<sup>v</sup>, 142<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d *klagissax*, d also *kligassax*, cf. **klax** 'plug', baptized Luka Kozhevnikov
2. a-d *tanakanuk*
3. a-d *tutalga Iganok* : **Tutalgaa iganaax** "Is terrible to listen to"
4. a-d *Egana keg*"ya possibly **Igana(m) qixyaa** "House platform of fear"
5. a-b *kisxin*, c-d *kisxik* possibly **Qisxix** "Steering"
6. a-d *tunuch* possibly **Tunuucha** "His talking"
7. a-d *tayagux* : **Tayaquux** "Man"
8. a, d *angyn ayegyduusanax*, b-d *-nak* : **Angiin ayagidusanax** "Made (somebody) ashamed by his call"

## Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

9. a-b *tayagu tununinax* : **Tayaqu[n] tununinaax** "Caused men to talk"

## Minor

10. a *angagy akasanak*, b *angagyn akasanax* : **Angagin haqaasanaax** "Brought people"
11. a *igutax*, b *agutax* : **Agutax** "Fugitive"
12. a-b *angalyasan*
13. a-b *asegadysh*
14. a-b *tanag salginax* : **Tanax salginaax** "Brought ducks (or blades) to the place"
15. a *angatin kayumisanak*, b a. *kayumigasanak* : **An'gatxin qayumigasanaax** "Hooked with his lines"

Tax receipts pp. 249 (*agligax*), 249 (Pashkov), 249<sup>v</sup> (Pashkovskoye)

1. 1766-1770, 1772- 1780 chief called *Takanuk* : **Takanux** "Smell of codfish bladder"
2. 1784, 1787-1788 chief *tanakak*
3. 1776, 1780-1781, 1784, 1786 *tato.lchak kam.. son of a.x.daguk* (the page is barely legible)

11.6. Living in village *Chalyukax* : **Chalukaax** (11.4.), moved from island *yunaksax* : **Yunaaxsa**, Yunaska Island, from village *tanamala* : **Tanam Ala** "The middle of the island"Census 1792.04.17, a pp. 36-36<sup>v</sup>; b p. 16<sup>v</sup> (barely legible); c p. 101<sup>v</sup>; d pp. 141<sup>v</sup>, 142-142<sup>v</sup>

1. a-d chief *ayagan alga* : **Ayagan algaa** "Women's mammal"
2. a, d *kagcha magnakak* (b illegible), c *kaxcha magnikak*, d also *kaxcha magnakak* perhaps for **Qachxa magniqax** "His skin was soaked"



Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

3. a-b *tukun auchasanax* : **Tukuun -naŋ** "ed his chief"
4. a-b *chakin aligasanax* apparently **Chaan aligasanax** "Vomited with his hand (put fingers in the throat to vomit ?)"
5. a-b, c-d (tributary) *anygan* : **Aniigan** "Adze" (= later **aniigasiŋ**)

Minor

6. a-b *kamganinast* perhaps **Kamganinas** "They caused (people) to feast"
7. a-b *kaxchiimanok*

11.7. Island **Samalga** : **Samalga**, Samalga Island, village *ulilax* : **Ulilax**  
Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36<sup>v</sup>; b p. 17; c p. 101; d pp. 141<sup>v</sup>-142<sup>v</sup>

1. a-b, d *tukuk kalnaagnak*, c-d *tukux k.* : **Tukux -naŋ** "ed the chief"
2. a-d *Ek*"yagidusik, d also -sak : **Iqyagidusiŋ** "Start of paddling"
3. a-d *Ek*"ya Ilgitanok : **Iqyaa[n] ilgitanaŋ** "Loaded his [own] baidarka heavily"; Tax 2.
4. a-d *attin* : **Atingin** "Their lower part" or "The area below them"
5. a-c *sanisukak*, d *sanaukak*, *sanasukax* possibly **Sangi[n] suqaŋ** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"
6. a-d *kayuni Sukak*, d also -x : **Kayungin suqaŋ** "His strength was taken"
7. a-b *Ek*"yagi Isakax, c-d *Ek*"yaga i. : **Iqyagiisaqaŋ** "Was brought in a baidarka"
8. a-d *tukuk kalinak*, d also *tukux kalinax* possibly **Tukux qalinaŋ** "Deprived the chief of fish"
9. a *kymchik*, b-d *kymchin*

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

10. a *lagaan usanak*, b -nan perhaps **Hlaa-ngaŋ husanaŋ** "His son rolled down for him"
11. a-b *lan anaxtax* : **Hlaan anaxtax** "Hits his son"
12. a-b *tanax asagygasanak* : **Tanaan -naŋ** "ed his place"
13. a-b *annichan* perhaps **Aniichan** "Of his means for lighting"

Minor

14. a-b *uksyutuk* possibly **Uksutux** "Has much warming (by the fire, in the sun)"
15. a-b *kitchixik* perhaps **Qichxiŋ** "Knife"
16. a-b *agylgakin*
17. a-b *tadayak* : **Taadaayaŋ** "Baidarka deck"
18. a-b *akayu sakax* : **Akayuusaqaŋ** "Was taken across the strait"

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1773-1776, 1778 *angazagax* possibly **Angazagaŋ** "One to get aid from"
2. 1779 *Ik*"yan Ilgitanok, Census 3.

12. Islands of Four Mountains [**Uniigus**]

12.1. Village *kygnax* : **Qignax** "Fire (of volcano)" (presumably Chuginadak Island)

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1780 chief *ayegas chalga* perhaps for **Ayagas algaa** "Women's mammal", cf. 11.6.1.; son of *ik*"yagazak perhaps **Iqyagizaŋ** "Usually paddles in baidarka"
2. 1780, 1782-1783, 1787-1789 son of *ilgnaianok*
3. 1781-1782, 1788-1790 *Ek*"yan ilgatanok : **Iqyaan ilgitanaŋ** "Loaded his baidarka heavily", cf. 11.7.3.
4. 1782 *taniimaktax*
5. 1782-1783, 1787-1789 *oslelidax*, son of *ayegadutok* perhaps **Ayagaadatux** "Has a big young woman"

12.2. *chegotkov* Island, possibly **Chigulaŋ**, Herbert Island

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1789 *changaganashenok*

13. Island *amlya* : **Amlax**, Amlia Island

13.1. Village *tokamgix* : **Takaamxiŋ**, Sviechnikof Harbor

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 44; b p. 24<sup>v</sup>; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a chief *kayunis kal*"gakax, b *kayumnis kaglakax*, c-d *kayunis kaglakax* : **Kayungis -qaŋ** "His strength (muscles) was -" (a **qalgaqaŋ** "was eaten"?)
2. a-b *angikuchan* probably for **An'gikuchas** "Small guts"
3. a-b *kaazenok* possibly **Qaazanaŋ** "Was eating leisurely"
4. a *tayagunak*, b -x : **Tayaġunaax** "Man killer" (or "Outside man")
5. a-d chief's brother (c) *kattanum* perhaps **Qatanum** rel. "Smelling of fillet"
6. a-b *loosxik* : **Luusxiŋ** "Spoon"
7. a-b *kuiyu* : **Kuhyuu** "His sculpin"
8. a-b *tayagu kizhak* : **Tayaġukizaŋ** "Dear man"
9. a *chaglagiigagax*, b *chaglagi igagax*
10. a-b *ungimanok*
11. a *Innok kuogak* [k. from 12.], b *Innok* : **Inux** "Piece of food" or **Hinux** "Piece of sod"
12. a-b *kuogak* : **Qugaŋ** "Spirit"
13. a-b *tayagol*"gozik : **Tayaġulġu-** "Big man -"
14. a-b *chunnoyuk* : **Chunguuyux** "Piece of down"
15. a-b *toggozak*
16. a-b *chalyasik* : **Chalaasiŋ** "Means (or Place) for landing"
17. a *Iglagin aichxunok*, b *I. aichxinok* (or *aya-*) perhaps **Iglagiin ayachxiinaŋ** "Let his dart fall"
18. a-b *kiglogotxax* : **Qigluġutxaŋ** "Has gotten many knots"



## Non-tributary (old)

19. a-b *Ichiknayax* perhaps for **Hiichiknaadaŋ** "Pimple"  
 20. a-b *amlyak* apparently **Amlax** "Amlia Island"

## Minor

21. a-b *lakkucha* : **Hlakuchaa** "His little son"  
 22. a-b *ik'yagitxinula* : **Iqyagitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers"  
 23. a-b *kuchukanin* perhaps **Kuchukangin** "Its (or His) beak" (Eastern Aleut word and form)  
 24. a *chugokxan*, b *chugochxan*  
 25. a-b *ankacha* possibly **Anqaacha** "His way of standing (or of setting out)"  
 26. a *Igina chalagnax*, b *I. chilaxnax*, baptized Fedor Pan'kov  
 27. a *allegitakax*, b *ullegitakax* perhaps **Ulgitaqaŋ** "Taken inside" or **Uliigixtaqaŋ** "Old boots (mukluks)"  
 28. a-b *datto* : **Datuu** "[person] Having big eyes"  
 29. a *Egnuknikas*, b *Egniknukax*  
 30. a-b *tayagusinak* : **Tayaŋusinaŋ** "Got (killed) men"  
 31. a-b *lyatok* : **Latux** "Grandfather"  
 32. a-b *tuyux* : **Tuuhyuŋ** "Silent"  
 33. a-b *shugangix* : **Sugangix** "Young man"  
 34. a-b *unaxsisik* : **Hunaŋsiisiŋ** "Means for making wounds"  
 35. a-b *akkiisanok* : **Akiisanaŋ** "Revenged (or Paid)"

13.2. Village a *akkunax*, b *lkkunax* : **Ukungax**Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 44-44<sup>v</sup>; b p. 25; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-c *ayagan Ixtadusanax*, d-*sinak* : **Ayagan** (or **Ayagaan**) **hiŋtaduusanax** "Quick to call on women (or his wife)"  
 2. a *kunakux*, b *kanakux* perhaps **Kunakux** "Is skinny (like fish)"  
 3. a-b *katta axizhax* perhaps **Qataa aqizaŋ** "His sheath comes loose"  
 4. a *chakiik yagix*, b *chakixk y.* : **Chakix yaagix** "His hands move"  
 5. a *angallyagononak*, b *angallyagonax* : **An'gaa ilaagunaŋ** "His line helped"  
 6. a *Salya*, b *Silya* apparently **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)"  
 7. a-b *ugalgagix*, baptized Yakov Shokotov  
 8. a *chak agalyagix*, b *ch. agilyagix*, baptized Efim Kazaginov  
 9. a-b *tayaguchik* apparently **Tayaŋuchix** "Your (pl.) man (or men)", baptized Maksim Kuymov  
 10. a-b *chankusix* : **Chankusiŋ** "Hammer"  
 11. a-b *tayagusituk* : **Tayaŋusiituŋ** "Wants to get (kill) men"  
 12. a-b *achikadux*, baptized Andrey Zaozerskoy  
 13. a-b *ixchix* : **Iŋchiŋ** "Worm"

## Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *udakikchagix*  
 15. a-b *unnalyak*

## Minor

16. a-b *angix* : **An'gix** "Intestines" or **Anŋix** "Breath" or "Voice"  
 17. a-b *koglyugdax*  
 18. a-b *kuxmanax* : **Quhmanaŋ** "Was white"  
 19. a-b *akmeda*  
 20. a-b *chattatgax* : **Chatatxaŋ** "Made (caused) to slide"

14. Island *atxa* : **Atŋax**, Atka Island14.1. Village *atxamicha* : **Atŋam-acha**Census 1791.10.04, a p. 48<sup>v</sup>; b p. 24; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief Ser'gey Pan'kov  
 2. a-b *balekzha yuknax*, c *alekze yuxnak*, d *alyakzhe v.* perhaps **Alaxsxayugnaŋ** "Went to the mainland"  
 3. a-b *angat* : **An'gat** "His own lines"  
 4. a-b *attredul* conceivably **Atŋidulaŋ** "Being pursued/chased with"  
 5. a-b *aklanak* : **Aqlanaŋ** "Was angry"  
 6. a *Iganinishukax*, b *Igani nishukax* perhaps **Iganangis suqaŋ** "His cliffs were taken"  
 7. a-b *agedok* possibly **Agiidaŋ** "Guest (from another village)"  
 8. a-b *aigalikax* perhaps **Ayagaliqaŋ** "Was deprived of his wife"  
 9. a-b *xallyun* perhaps **Qaluun** "Place with hot springs" (cf. Tanaga 955 **Qaluucha** bight with hot springs in the neighborhood), baptized Kirila Bochkarev  
 10. a-b *keigonassunax* : **Kiigun asunaŋ** "Crossed over Cape Kigun"  
 11. a-b *angatuxlinak*, baptized Maksim Per'fil'yev  
 12. a-b *ayagadun* perhaps **Ayagadun** "Means for getting women" (-**un** = later -**usiŋ**)  
 13. a-b *Inguskudax*  
 14. a-b *amatusilyak*  
 15. a-b *yutgux*  
 16. a-b *sullugin* : **Sulugin** "His own thunder"  
 17. a-b *kashsham* : **Kasam** "Eider duck" (A 1840 **kasam**, later **kasamiŋ**)  
 18. a-b *kachchayul* perhaps **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be angry" (Eastern stem)  
 19. a-b *kaach'xax*  
 20. a-b *Ikkuchak*  
 21. a-b *chinunaya*  
 22. a-b *kamgix* : **Kamgix** "Head"  
 23. a-b *angusax* possibly **Angusaŋ** "Calling out"  
 24. a *chagolukchidax*, b -*dak* : **Chagulug-** "Badly damaged -"  
 25. a-b *talikax* : **Taliqaŋ** "Consoled"  
 26. a-b *annagiskoyax*  
 27. a-b *sayukax* : **Sayuqaŋ** "Was pulled"



28. a-b *algamigana* : **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal"  
 29. a-b *Iganan ukunax* possibly **Iganaan ukunax** "Found his cliff"  
 30. a-b *kitgonok* : **Qitxunax** "Scraped" (word known from Eastern Aleut only)

## Non-tributary minor

31. a *amgikanig okokx*, b *amgikanix okokax* perhaps for **Amgiqangis ukuqax** "Those he watched were found"  
 32. a-b *tanitok* : **Tanitu** "Bald" (word known from Eastern Aleut 1805)  
 33. a *al* "ga *gidaxtag*, b -*tax* perhaps **Algaa gidaxtax** "His mammal is enviable"  
 34. a-b *Igana xal'lyunak* perhaps **Igana** *kaluna* "Shot a/the flying one"  
 35. a-b *Igana chutgiga* perhaps for **Igana(m) chutxidigaa** "Pointed cliff"  
 36. a-b *Ik* "yagok : **Iqyaagux** "Looking for baidarkas"  
 37. a-b *atxayak*

15. Island *chigula* : **Chigula**, Chugul Island15.1. Village *chigula uda* : **Chigulam-udaa**Census 1791.10.07, a p. 44<sup>v</sup>; b pp. 25-25<sup>v</sup>; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *Ik* "ya *kayugix* : **Iqyaa kayugix** "His baidarka is strong"
2. a-b *Isxatunugix* : **Isxaa tunugix** "His place (bed) has voice"
3. a-b *ixchak* probably **Ixchi** "Worm"
4. a-b *agadykax*
5. a-b *umnalgatuk* possibly **Umnalgaatu** "Tends to be bound"
6. a-b *ammudax* possibly **Amuda** "Usual lightening"
7. a-b *Ikshak* : **Iksax** "Bail (handle)", baptized Nikolay Lukanin
8. a-b *san ayegichxinok* : **Saan ayagichxina** "Let his face be ashamed (blushed?)"
9. a-b *shumxuzhak*
10. a-b *al* "gas : **Algax** "Mammals"
11. a-b *kigigasik* possibly **Qigagasi** "Cutter (means for cutting)"
12. a-b *maknadax* perhaps **Maknaada** "Little Result", baptized Semen Kuliginkov
13. a-b *chagligis* : **Chagligis** (Atka 652 name of point with gorges and rock slides)
14. a *kichxa Igaassanok*, b *k. Igaassanok* possibly **Qichxa igaassana** "Flew off with his (another's) knife (sharp instrument)"

## Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

15. a-b *allaiyagax* perhaps **Ahlayaga** "Used for board"
16. a-b *sikshax* : **Sixsa** "Breaking in two" or **Sixsa** "Clubbing" (known from Attuan)

## Minor

17. a *lyanamxum*, b *lyanasokum* apparently **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's"
18. a-b *tulgax*
19. a-b *tuku alitxunax* : **Tukuu alitxunax** "His chief waged war (or made an attack)"
20. a-b *tanax yagilgitanok* : **Tanaan yaagilgitanax** "Made his place (or island) sway"
21. a-b *alga kayumikax* : **Algaa qayumikax** "His mammal was hooked repeatedly"
22. a-b *anga algagix* : **An'gaa algagix** "His line has a mammal on it"
23. a *kilgokax*, b -*kag* perhaps **\*Qilguqax = qigluqax** "Knotted"
24. a *Igana Ixxinok*, b -*nox* perhaps **Iganaa** (or **Igana**) **ixihna** (Eastern) "Jumped the cliff"

16. Island *adax* : **Adaax**, Adak Island16.1. Village *Igallax* : **Igalax**Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 44<sup>v</sup>-45; b p. 25<sup>v</sup>; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *annuligassakax* conceivably **Anguligaasaqax** "Was taken as material for lamp"
2. a-b *asxinukdax* : **Asxinukdax** "Little girl"
3. a *kugaix*, b *kugayax* : **Qugaix** "Shaman"
4. a-b *oyuyus*, baptized Ivan Podkamennov
5. a-b *kadadax* : **Kadaada** "Little point (spearhead)" or **Qaadaada** "Young trout"
6. a-b *kimiyax* perhaps **Kimiyax** "Trying to take down"
7. a-b *samlyax* : **Saahmlax** "Egg"
8. a-b *semmidun* possibly **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument"
9. a-b *kayugasanok* : **Kayuugasana** "Had a hard time with (somebody or something)"
10. a-b *Iganaasanok* : **Iganaasana** "Intimidated (somebody)" or "Was terrible with (somebody)"
11. a-b *challasxatox* : **Challasxaatu** "Wants to be met (when landing)"
12. a-b *ukkinan k* "yagossanox : **Ukinaa kyagusana** "Ordered with his knife"

## Non-tributary (incapable because of age)

13. a *alyu okonunax*, b *a. akonunax* possibly **Aaluu hakuununa** "His swell went toward the shore (when he prepared to land in his baidarka)"
14. a-b *ugix* apparently **Ugi** "Husband"

## Minor

15. a-b *chiidak* : **Chiida** "Pup"
16. a-b *alga atagasanox* : **Alga[x] hatagasanax** "Slipped with the mammal"
17. a-b *maimilyak*, cf. **maymina-lix** "(be) spoil(ed), play pranks"



16.2. Village a-baggis, c-d yaggis possibly **Yaxagis**, 1952 **Yaxagim tanadgucha**  
Census 1791.10.06, a p. 45; b pp. 25<sup>v</sup>-26; c p. 33<sup>v</sup>; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *angalimanok* perhaps **Angalimanax** "Passed the day too"
2. a-b *chakishugasanok* perhaps **Chakin** \***suugasanax** "Worked with his hands"
3. a-b *angat tixmagasanok* : **An'gat tixmigasanaax** "Jerked with his lines"
4. a-b *gamgakix* : **Hamgakix** "His sleeves"
5. a-b *kinnikudax* possibly **Kingikudax** "Wretched younger (brother)", baptized Timofey Ordin
6. a-b *chiddon* : **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down"
7. a *lachamok*, b *lagamok* : **Hlaagamax** "Real (or Favorite) boy"
8. a-b *tanax ayagalinok* : **Tanaan ayagalinaax** "Removed women from his place (or island)"
9. a-b *chakki Igayechgix* : **Chakin higayachxiix** "Letting his hands freeze"
10. a-b *chuyuggus* perhaps **Chuuyugus** "Have many jackets"

Non-tributary (old)

11. a-b *uchadax* perhaps **Uchaadaax** "Goes leisurely down"
12. a-b *agax* possibly **Angax** "Adversary"

## 17. Island **Kanaga** : **Kanaga**, Kanaga Island

### 17.1. Village *ushka* : **Husxa**

Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 45-45<sup>v</sup>; b p. 26; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-b chief *kakkichuk*, baptized Zakhad Menshchikov
2. a-b now assistant to the chief [being one] of the Aleuts *gauggagnax* : **Hawagnaax** "Towed"
3. a-b **Ichgox**, c-d chief appointed by Sergey Pan'kov I. apparently **Ichxux** "Wiping posterior"
4. a-b *algaasokax* : **Algaa suqax** "His mammal was taken"
5. a-b *ulatuxtanox* : **Ulatuxtanaax** "Had a large house"
6. a-b *tugaasanok* : **Tugaasanaax** "Struck with (something)"
7. a-b *tayagolikinax* : **Tayaqu** "Man -"
8. a *ichxix*, b *ixchix* : **Ixchiix** "Worm"
9. a-b *saxix* possibly **Sagix** "Edge (blade)"
10. a-b *xallyutox* possibly **Qalutux** "Has large hot springs"
11. a-b *kammatax* possibly \***Kahmatax** "Is fast"
12. a-b *amnax* : **Amnaax** "Stream (current)"
13. a-b *katygagix*
14. a-b *Ilok ganykatnax* perhaps **Iluax hanikatnaax** "Made the circle (of baidarkas) stop paddling"
15. a *Ek* "ya *axazixan*, b *E. axazigan* (or -k) perhaps for **Iqyaa haqazigax** "His baidarka comes properly"
16. a-b *umna okokax* : **Umnaa ukuqax** "His rope was found"
17. a-b *ayegaginox* : **Ayagaginaax** "Had women (or a wife)"

18. a-b *ullax* : **Ulas** "Houses"
19. a-b *ummoyugdax* perhaps **Umyugdaax** (-kdaax) "Little sponge"
20. a-b *lyuluk* apparently **Luuluux** "Way of trust (one to be trusted)"
21. a-b *layugak* possibly **Layugaaax** "Beating (killing) for a while"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

22. a *kugasxinox*, b -k perhaps \***Qugaasxinaax** "Provided (somebody) with (magic) mastery"
23. a-b *kayuginok* : **Kayuginaax** "Was strong"
24. a-b *talixtas* : **Talixtas** "Dancers"
25. a-b *kaanydax* perhaps **Kahngidaax** "Bends over"
26. a-b *angosik* : **Angusix** "Nose"

Minor

27. a-b *mogashulugnikax* perhaps - **sulugniqax** "- was made to make noise"
28. a *Igadanasis*, b *Iganadasik* possibly **Iganaadaasis** "Lust"
29. a-b *igis aligasinox* perhaps **Ingis** \***aligasinaax** "Got materials for the dipnets"
30. a-b *kimninaax* : **Kimninaax** "Made (somebody) descend"
31. a-b *unasayunax* perhaps **Hunaa[n] sayunaax** "Pulled his wound"
32. a-b *chanachxix* : **Changachxiix** "Making (baidarka) go fast"
33. a-b *chaachagolax*
34. a *igak shulugninax*, b *agak sh.* possibly **Igaax sulugninax** "Made noise with the blade"
35. a-b *sagin* possibly **Sagiin** "His own blade"
36. a-b *ugalyun kanagolax* : **Ugaluun qanaqulax** "Did not eat (swallow) his spear"
37. a-b *kanax Itxalinax* : **Kanaax itxalinaax** "Deprived the Koniag of his collar"

### 17.2. Village *agniyax* : **Angyax**

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 45<sup>v</sup>; b p. 26<sup>v</sup> (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *alle ayugnanax* perhaps **Aliix ayugninaax** "Put the old man in motion"
2. a-b *gaddugix* : **Haduugix** "Neighbor"
3. a-b *lkkotax* perhaps **Iqutaax** "Crooked"
4. a-b *gunnan agonax* perhaps for **Hunaan agutnaax** "Hid his wound"
5. a-b *Igatxogolak* : **Igatxagulax** "Was not frightened"
6. a-b *gul'lyatok* : **Gulatuux** "Has large nostrils"
7. a *muiyun*, b *muiyuk*

Minor

8. a-b *agal'gin aguasinax* : **Agalgiin awaasanaax** "Worked with his mouth"
9. a-b *alikauginax*



17.3. Village *kanagan Naga* : **Kanagan naga** (1952 **Kanagan kangaa**)Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 45<sup>v</sup>-46; b 26<sup>v</sup> (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *tukkusxigax* **Tuku-** "Chief."
2. a-b *kanidax* perhaps **Kahngida** "Bends over"
3. a-b *tugukugdax*
4. a-b *kittazhak* : **Kitaza** "Usually kicks" or "Kicker"
5. a-b *ayak* perhaps **Aya** "Friend" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
6. a-b *nagox* : **Ngagu** "Son-in-law and/or brother-in-law"
7. a-b *kil* "gaax"
8. a-b *chayaguk* : **Chayagu** "Has many fish pots" or **Chaayagu** "Has many drums"
9. a-b *chuchik* : **Chuchii** "Least auklet"
10. a-b *kachxas*
11. a-b *katxamak* apparently **Qatxamax** "Big penis"
12. a-b *tununinax* : **Tununina** "Caused (somebody) to talk"
13. a-b *chattanax* : **Chatana** "Slid"
14. a-b *uyamux*
15. a-b *tutalga Iganok* : **Tutalgaa igana** "Is terrible to listen to"

## Minor

16. a-b *kalyagan* : **Kalagaan** "His own sculpin" or "His own harpoon" (known from Attuan)
17. a-b *Ik* "yam Igana" : **Iqyam iganaa** "Terrible baidarka"
18. a-b *sitxukas*

18. Island *tanaxa* : **Tanaxax**, Tanaga Island18.1. Village *shodok* : **Sudux**Census 1791.10.06, a p. 46; b 26<sup>v</sup>-27; c p. 62 (1792-01.20); d p. 127

1. a-b chief *tayagoyu*; c-d Aleut (not chief) *tayagoyux chakuchuxin* : **Tayaguyux** - "Poor man -"
2. a-b *algalax* : **Algala** "Has lots of mammals"
3. a-b *tukkuchika* : **Tuku(m) Chikaa** "Chief's maggot" (cf. J 48:35)
4. a-b *taukichax* : **Tagukicha** "Little bundle" or perhaps for **Tayagukicha** "Little man"
5. a-b *agilyak* possibly **Agila** "Being left"
6. a-b *kazyayek* perhaps **Qasaya** "Trying to make surface"
7. a-b *shaman'ik* apparently **Saamani** "Fine grass (for putting inside boots)" (Russian loanword)

## Minor

8. a-b *Ixlox* perhaps **Iglux** "Obsidian" (word known only from Umnak)
- The other ones not mentioned

18.2. Village *Igadax* : **Igadax**, 1952 **Igadagix** (dual)

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 46; b p. 27 (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *chakkuchak* : **Chakucha** "Little hand"
2. a-b *Ichadok* perhaps **Ichada** "Anus" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
- 3., 4. a-b *katxayux* apparently **Qatxayux** "Poor penis"
5. a-b *ukchogix* : **Uxchugix** "Has puffins"
6. a-b *kadamigox* possibly **Qaadamiigux** "Fishing for trout"
7. a-b *kayugisayukax* : **Kayugii sayuqa** "His strong one was pulled"

18.3. Village *ushagosik* : 1952 **Uusxus**Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 46-46<sup>v</sup>; b p. 27; c p. 33<sup>v</sup>; d p. 118

1. a-b chief *kamadux*, c-d -k perhaps **Kahmadux** "Doing fast"
2. a-b *algaashokax* : **Algaa suqa** "His mammal was taken"
3. a-b *tayagoktanax* (or -kax) : **Tayaguxtana** "Used (women ?) as men" (cf. J43:1)
4. a-b *shamlyak* : **Saahmlax** "Egg"
5. a-b *chakima*
6. a *tammanax*, b *tammamak* perhaps **Tamama** "Doing so" (word known from Attuan)
7. a-b *kollyulyax* possibly **Qululax** "War cry" (word known from Eastern Aleut)
8. a *umgiyak*, b *Imgiyak*
9. a-b *kamalyuk* : **Kamalu** "Young of rosy finch"

## Minor

10. a-b *mayadak* possibly **Mayada** "Is usually daring"

18.4. Village *akol* "ga" : **Akulga**Census 1791.10.06, a p. 46<sup>v</sup>; b p. 27 (only 1.-3., copy of the rest missing) (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *ukkuzhax* : **Ukuzax** "Usually finds"
2. a-b *xal'lyuk* : **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" or "Eating place"
3. a-b *ayegachudok* : **Ayaga-** "Woman-"
4. a *kuligax* : **Quli(i)ga** "Aunt (mother's brother's wife)"
5. a *allitak* perhaps **Alitax** "Substitute" (Eastern Aleut **alita-lix** 'to do for, instead of')
6. a *aledzhak*

19. Island *Illak* : **Iilax**, Ilak Island19.1. Village *shagudak*Census 1792.03.31, a p. 46<sup>v</sup>; (b copy missing); c p. 86; d p. 136

1. a, c-d chief *kayak* : **Qaya** "High, tall" or "Hill"
2. a *kalignis* possibly **Qalignas** "Left overs"



3. a *kichchadax* possibly **Kichaadaŋ** "Draining a little"
4. a *kanux* : **Kanuux** "Heart"
5. a *kalidax* perhaps **Qalidaŋ** "Usually deprives (somebody) of food" or **Qaalidaŋ** "Usually scrapes" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
6. a *algamigana* : **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal"
7. a *chogchok* perhaps **Chuxchux** "Cod" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
8. a *agmagnakax*

## Non-tributary (old)

9. a *tanagdagan*

## Minor

10. a *kagnaulikak* : **Qagna uliqax** "His bone was bent"
11. a *al"gakak* perhaps **Algaakax** "Can catch mammals"
12. a *kadaminok* perhaps \***Kadaminaŋ** "Was in front" (cf. **anga-mi-** 'lie on the side')
13. a *Ikuchchak*
14. a *alauxakak* possibly **Alaguu qakax** "The (or His) sea is dry"

## Indices and Appendices

The indices are alphabetical listings of the names found in the Corpus by modern Aleut spelling where possible, in bold type, otherwise in italic type as found in the Corpus. (Names listed in Appendices 2 and 3 are not included in the indices.) Numbers following the names indicate the section of the Corpus in which the name is found, first by island number, second by village number, and third by the number of the personal name, with the numbers separated by decimal points. For the other sources, T indicates that the name is from Tax receipts, and B indicates that it is from a Baptismal record (see Introduction pp. 32-33).

Each Aleut name can also be found in Section 5. of the Introduction (pp. 62-87), which classifies the names according to meaning in ancient Aleut life. Section 5. ends with a survey of women's names (excluding those women's names found in folklore, for which see Appendix 3). - M.K.

Index of Aleut Names .....	163
Index of Russian Names .....	188
Appendix 1	
Corrections of Names in the <i>Aleut Dictionary</i> ....	190
Appendix 2	
Aleut Personal Names in Earlier Sources .....	191
Appendix 3	
Aleut Personal Names in Folklore .....	199



## Index of Aleut Names

The alphabetic order is that of the *Aleut Dictionary*. Phrasal names (names consisting of more than one word) are listed in the alphabetic order and, in addition, the non-initial words are also listed in the alphabetic order preceded by a plus (+) and followed after a colon (:) by the initial word. Interpreted Aleut words are bold face. The rest are given in italics, uncertain readings in roman; illegible letters are indicated by dots.

## A, HA, AA, HAA

+ a- : **Alga** **ana** 10.12.9. **Kadan** **aqax** 10.9.1. **Sila** **aqax** 5.2.28.  
**Achaachaan** **igana** **gina** 7.2. B 1.  
**Acha** **gulux** 3.3.17.  
*achchanak* 7.7.3.  
 \***Achaya** 3.1.23.  
*achxadan* 1.1. T 1.  
**Achxu** **gutxa** 3.3.11.  
 + **achxuzigaasana** : **Saadakin** + 10.3. B 2.  
*achikadux* 13.2.13.  
*achikiziga* 11.1. T 3.  
 + **hachimana** : **Iqya** + 9.1.8.  
 + **hachihna** : **Kanaa** + 8.1.4.  
 + **adax-ukusina** : **Iqyaan** + 10.14. B 13.  
*adagysakan* 10.15.25.  
 + **adaluusana** : **Isxati(i)n** + 11.3.5.  
*adamax ogynok* 10.6. T 2.  
**Adang** 3.1.14.  
 + **adgaux** : **Ichak(a)** + 10.8. T 7.  
 + **adgugik** : **xekak(a)** + 10.8. T 7.  
 + **hadguna** : **Tanax(ax)** + 10.8.12.  
 \***Haguqagiisi** 10.1.10.  
 + **hadguusana** : **Igan** + 10.8.6.  
**Haduugi** 17.2.2.  
 + **aduigiisana** : **Igana** + 3.1.8.  
 + **ag-na** : **Sita** + 5.2.27.  
 + **hag-na** : **Aaliicha** + 10.14. B 14.  
**Agacha** **tukuulada** 7.2.21.  
*agachayax* 3.1.20.

**Agachxina** 10.4. B 4.  
*agadykax* 15.1.4.  
 + **agagax** : **alegaam** + 7.2. T 4.  
*agakayakak* 10.14. T 2.  
 + **agalyagix** : **chak** + 13.2.8.  
*agal"ga* **Sloganax** 10.14. B 3.  
**Agalgin** **algaa** 9.1.7.  
**Agalgiin** **awaasana** 17.2.8.  
**Agalgida** **gulux** 10.8. B 7.  
*agali ugoktax ulyuk* 5.2.15.  
**Agalingin** **suqa** 3.2.2.  
**Agaluugin** 10.14. B 27.  
 + **agaluxta** : **Cha-kin** + 10.2.4.  
*agasigadyx* 10.10.7.  
 + **agataksxina** : **Alga(a)n** + 6.1.18.  
*agatluginax* 10.7.6.  
 + **aggatok** / **aggitok** : **Ikganok** + 10.1.6.  
**Agaya** 3.2. T 1.  
 + **axchaginok** : **Kanuux** + 10.9.41.  
**Axchigaasax** 10.15.14.  
*agd. . . manayak* 11.4. T 8.  
**Agiida** 14.1.7.  
*agidchadax / agikadax* 8.2.3.  
**Agidgi** 10.14. B 29.  
 + **agidusi** : **Igamaan** + 2.1.47.  
 + **agig-** : **Iqyaa** **agika** 11.3.1.  
*ax"gygin ukuxtaqa* 6.1.4.  
*agylgakin* 11.7.1 6.  
 + **agiisa** **xtanax** : **Qisikin** + 3.1.30.  
 + **agiita** : **Ugalux** + 10.13.6.  
 + **aggatok** / **aggatok** : **Ikganok** 10.1.6.  
 + **aglina** : **Akayuu (Akayux)** + 10.14. B 41. **Ataya** + 10.14. B 40.  
 + **agliqa** : **Qachxa** + 10.14.16., B 16., 23.  
**Agliitaasi** 1.1.11  
*agmagnakax* 19.1.8.  
**Agna** 10.14. B 9.  
**Axsidigaa** 7.2.37.  
 + **axsiducha** : **Iqyam-nga** + 7.2.19.  
 + **axtaacha** : **Taya** **gun** + 3.2.27.  
 + **aktxamichi** : **Ayagama** + 10.14. B 46.  
 + **axtusanax** : **Ayaga** + 2.1.9.  
 + **hagugacha** : **Tuku(m)** + 10.3.11.



Agugix 11.4. T 2.  
 Agugna 10.3.21.; 11.2.3.  
 aguka dugloyek 10.4.15.  
 + agunina : Niigux + 10.1.8.  
 Aguniqagulux / Haguniqagulux  
 10.1. B 2.  
 agunisaxatak 11.4. T 3.  
 + agusa : Tukuun + 10.14. B 24.  
 + agusaqax : Tayagun + 5.2.8.  
 aguzhidgakan 11.4. T 4.  
 Aax 1.1. T 2  
 + agada : Malga + 1.1. T 5.  
 Agada : hagiyanax 7.2.32.  
 + agadusi / hagiidusi : Tayagum-  
 ngan, +8.5.7.  
 + aagaxta : Algaan + 10.14. B 3.  
 Aaazax 2.1. T 3.  
 + azaasana : Tuku + 11.2.16.  
 Agata 10.4. B 7.  
 + agdalgina : Ayagax / Ayagaa(n)  
 10.14. B 39  
 + hagiidusi : Alitxumaan + 10.20.  
 Tayagum-ngan + 8.5.7.  
 Agigilgux 7.2. T 8.  
 + agiglina : Tuku + 10.14. B 20.  
 Agiila 18.1.5.  
 + hagiha : Iqyagix + 11.3.2  
 Agiisaqagulux / Akiisaqagulux 1.1.  
 T 2.  
 + hagiyanax : Agada + 7.2.32.  
 Agnakax 7.6.6.  
 Agnakakucha 10.15.24.  
 + hagnina : Tukuun + 9.1.15.  
 + axta : Ayagaan + 10.14. B 34.  
 + hagu : Chaang + 8.2. T 1.  
 Aaguliix 10.14.20.  
 + haginina / agunina : Niigux +  
 10.1.8.  
 Haguniqagulux / Aguniqagulux  
 10.1. B 2.  
 + agutna : Hunaan + 17.2.4.  
 Aguta 11.5.11.  
 + agutxaginulux : Ayagamaan +  
 10.14. B 37.  
 Haka sunax 10.11.12.

akkagnagan 10.11.24., T 5.  
 + akkaliisana : Chaan + 3.1.3.  
 + akaluga : Tukum + 7.5.4.  
 akamisi 11.4.3.  
 Akan alga 10.9.2.  
 Akayu-x 7.2.14.; 10.11.15. Akayuu /  
 Akayux aglina 10.14. B 41. Aka-  
 yum alga 3.2.18. Akayu(u)n  
 imahna 10.9.24. Akayuu qasiisa-  
 qax 7.7.2., T 1.  
 + akayux : Aalax + 3.1.28.  
 Akayusaqax 11.7.18.  
 Akidanan 11.1.3.  
 Akinagulux 10.12.22.  
 Akiisana 13.1.35.  
 Akiisaqagulux / Agiisaqagulux 1.1.  
 T 2.  
 Akiitaasi 10.11.22.  
 Aklig(a)yuux 3.2.28.  
 akmeda 13.2.19.  
 akgt'agadax 8.1.12.  
 akuchanugulux 7.2.31.  
 Akuudan 11.4.8.  
 Hakuugii 1.1. T 7.  
 akulisax 10.12.18., T 5.  
 + hakuununa : Aaluu + 16.1.13.  
 Akyagim humaluga 8.1.15.  
 Ala-x 7.2.43. Alakix kimaqax 10.3.10.  
 Aalax akayux 3.1.28. Aalax laglina  
 10.5.4.  
 + alyadzhi'kamga : tukun + 10.5. B 5  
 + alyaglina : Unglux + 8.1.10.  
 Alaxsxa ngan ayukaqax 3.2.11.  
 Alaxsxi / Alaxsxa tiyuna  
 6.1.14.  
 Alaxsxyugna 14.1.2.  
 Alaxsxiin alga 3.2.6. Alaxsxiin  
 aliga 5.2.26. Alaxsxiinulux 3.1.32.  
 Alaxsxiin 10.8.31.  
 + alaxsxiin : Alitxux + 3.3.7.  
 Alagu-unulux ayugasana 7.2.12.  
 Alagu qaka 19.1.14. Alagu-  
 ngan taangasiqax 2.1.3.  
 + alagu : Qugan + 3.2.8.  
 Alagugii 7.4.13.

alakuisanok 3.1. T 16.  
 Halaalugingin 10.14. B 26.  
 Alan tadaqax 10.11.7.  
 + alana : Alitxux 10.14. B 25.  
 Alaasax / Alaasix 3.1. T 5.  
 + alaasax : Qignax / Qagnax + 3.1. T 5.  
 + alaasana : Tukum maayungin +  
 7.3.25.  
 + halaasana : Igana + 10.5. B 3;  
 10.13.9. Sagikin + 3.1.35.  
 + alasxa : iganax + 7.4. T 1.  
 Alaasxiqaaulux 1.1.10.  
 Alaasix / Alaasax 3.1. T 5.  
 Halaasix 3.1.2.  
 Ahlayagax 15.1.15.  
 Alga-x 8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28. Alga 10.14.  
 B 1. Algagan 11.4. T 1. Algas 15.1.10.  
 Alga a-nax 10.12.9. Alga(a)n  
 agataksina 6.1.18. Algaan  
 aagaxta 10.14. B 3. Alga(m)-  
 ngan algaasix 10.4. B 14. Algan  
 alixta 7.3.19. Alga ngan aalii-  
 saqax 7.3.10. Alga aamagnina  
 10.4.3. Alga amalgina 10.14. B 5.  
 Alga aamgagix 7.2.18. Alga(a)nu-  
 lux amqiisana 10.2.21. Algan  
 anaxtanax 10.11.1, T 4. Alga  
 anasina 10.2.25. Alga anata  
 9.1. T 3. Alga(n) anuna 5.2. T 3;  
 7.7.6. Algan angta-ngan aqax  
 7.3.14. Alga-ngan haqasix 5.1.  
 13. Alga(a)n asix 1.3.2. Alga  
 hatagasana 16.1.16. Alga ataq-  
 na 10.10.5. Algaan atxana 1.1.  
 18. Algam ayagata(a)na 10.14.  
 B 44. Alga ayuna 10.4. T 1.; 10.14.  
 B 19. Algaanulux chaguhna  
 10.1.17. Algan ngan chxalosin  
 5.1.4. Alga chayana 8.3.4. Alga  
 chimikatxa 10.1. B 1. Alga(m)  
 chisuucha 3.3.3. Algan chut-  
 xa 10.2.20. Algam daxtucha  
 8.1.14. Alga gidaxta 14.1.33.  
 Algatxin gogoloxta 8.5.1. Alga  
 Egasatax 6.1. T 3. Alga iguna /

iguna 3.3.2. Algam-ngan igadu-  
 si 10.3.27. Algam igana 14.1.28.;  
 19.1.6. Algam iganaacha 3.3.12.  
 Alga isxasina 10.3.22. Alga  
 kagulok 3.2.19. Algam-ngan  
 kaladusi 5.2.20. Alga(m) kayu-  
 ngin 10.14. B 18. Alga kayulina  
 9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.11. Alga(a)n  
 kylechxina 2.1.32. Algam kitakix  
 10.14. B 1., 32. Algamaan kugazhik  
 10.14. B 42. Algaa kyaqna 6.7.2.  
 Algaa ladasina 10.5. B 8.; 10.14.  
 B 15. Algaa malidusi 10.4. B  
 2. Alga malihna 10.4.1., B 1.; 10.5.  
 B 8. Algan \*maligan / malitxan  
 10.4. B 1. Algaa malitaasi  
 8.2.1., T 2. Alga qalgusana  
 10.3.5., T 5. Alga qaalina 10.2.23.  
 Alga qayu-qax 10.14.2. Algatxin  
 qayutana 6.1.6. Alga qayu-  
 mika 15.1.21. Algatxin qiigaasxi-  
 na 10.4. B 8. Algam quhma  
 liida 2.1.29. Alga(m) \*qutagacha  
 7.3. T 3. Alga samiisa 7.4.3.  
 Algaa sayuxtaasi 10.5.3, B 9.  
 Alga(a)n signina 2.1.15. Algan  
 sngalugna 2.1.12. Alga su-qax  
 7.2. B 2.; 17.1.4.; 18.3.2. Algan  
 shugothax 8.2.2. Algan tagana  
 10.11.27. Algaa takadusi  
 9.1.12. Alga takahna 9.1.1., T 10.  
 Alga tiyuna 6.1.1., T 1. Alga-  
 maan tugaasi 2.1.14. Algam  
 tunuu 7.5.3. Algaan tununina  
 2.1.49. Algan udiata 3.1. T 1.  
 Alga / Algan ughnan 10.12.16.  
 Algaa ugayaasi 10.14. B 21.  
 Algam hunagiginulux 8.3.5.  
 Algaa unagiisi 7.2. T 5.  
 Algaa unalgasi 10.14. B 4.  
 Alga unalgina 7.2. T 5. Algam-  
 ngan hunagiisi 8.5.3. Alga  
 husiata 3.2.15. Alga yaxtana  
 2.1. T 3.



- + **algaa** : **Agalgín** + 9.1.7. **Akan** + 10.9.2. **Akayum** + 3.2.18. **Alaxsxiin** + 3.2.6. **Alitxum silan** + 7.7.5. **Ayagan** + 11.6.1. **Ayagas** + 12.1.1. *chimitkum* + 7.6.2., T 1. **Kanaagin** + 3.1.11-12. *kangin* + 3.1.12. **Qugam** + 10.11.18. **Tanagan** + **suqa** 8.4.4.
- + **algaacha** : **Alitxum** + 7.7.1. **Algachxizanan** 10.9.29.
- + **algada** : **Ugaluu** + 2.1. T 4. *algagaxtugan* 10.14. B 31.
- Algagix** 6.1. T 1.; 10.3.2., T 4.
- + **algagix** : **Alitxukix** + 1.1.16. **An'gaa** + 15.1.22. *aukudatik* + 10.12.10. **Chutxingin** + 3.2.17. **Iqyaa** + 2.1.41. **Kuun** + 10.8.20. **Qagadakix** + 11.1.1. **Saxsiidaa** + 7.2.1. **Tumgakix** + 2.1.21. **Ugaluu** + 10.3.13.; 11.1.17.
- Algaginisaaq** 6.1.8.
- Algaguusii** 6.1.10.
- Algaaka** 19.1.11.
- Algala** 18.1.2.
- + **algalgina** : **Anuu** + 10.3.9. **Hasakin** + 10.9.25. **Chixtin** + 7.6.1., T 2. *kuikgak* + 10.1.14. **Quga** + 10.12.32. **Tana** + 2.1.40.
- + **algalina** : **Niigux** + 10.11.30.
- + **algaliisana** : **Chaan** + 7.3.2. **Ugaluun** + 5.2.16.
- Algaitaasi** 10.1.15.
- alganaxygax* 10.14. B 17.
- + *alganinak* : *tukum tanan* + 8.5.5.
- alganusxin* 10.14. B 12.
- + **algaasi** : **Alga(m)-ngaan** + 10.4. B 14.
- Algasina** 3.3. T 3.
- + **algatxa** : **Ataqan** + 10.11.31.
- Algatxagiisi** 3.1.19., T 9.
- Algayuux** 8.3.8.
- + **halgii** / **algaa suqa** : **Tanagan** + 8.4.4.
- algygak* 10.4. B 9.
- Alguniisi** / **Alguniisi** 3.1.33.
- Aaliicha hagna** 10.14. B 14.
- + **aaliicha** : **Alitxum** + 10.1.16.; 10.13.1.
- alichyunax* 10.3. T 3.
- Alida** **ayagalina** 4.1.10.
- aledelkulga* 3.5.1.
- aledexkux* *igalin* 3.5.1.
- aledzhak* 18.4.6.
- allix sakkadax* 9.1.13.
- + *alegax* : **Amatxin** + 3.1. T 15.
- alegaam agagax* 7.2. T 4.
- + **aligasana** : **Chakin** + 11.6.4.
- + **\*aligasina** : **Ingis** + 17.1.29.
- Aligaya** 1.1. T 6.
- + **aligdaacha** : **Tuku(m)** + 10.14. B 38.
- + *alegesek* : *alyugidax* + 3.1. T 8.
- Alignaagasi** 1.1.12., T 6.
- Alixtaqaagu** 7.2.6.
- aliguduk* 7.2. T 3.
- allegusok sayuna* 10.12.25.
- Ali** 10.14. B 30. **Aliga** 7.2.5. **Ali** **ayagagix** 10.15.8. **Aliga ayagagix** 10.11.25. **Ali** **ayuginax** 17.2.1.
- Ali** **iqyagix** 1.1.26. **Ali** *suugatygax* 6.1.19. **Ali** **unalgina** 3.1. T 15.
- + **aliga** : **Alaxsxiin** + 5.2.26. **Taya** **gum** + 10.11.26.
- Alisina** 3.3.2.
- Alisiisi** 2.1.11
- alikauginax* 17.2.9.
- + **alilina** : **Kanaa** 10.11.4.
- alimagusekax* 10.9.16.
- + **aaliisa-** : **Alga-nga** + **-qa** 7.3.10. **Ugaluun** + **-na** 10.1.13.
- Aaliisxiqagulux** 1.1.10.
- + **aaliisiisana** : **Ugaluun** + 10.1. B 3.
- Alita** 18.4.5.
- Alitada** 10.11. T 6.
- Alitxu-maan** **hagidusi** 10.3.20.
- Alitxu** **alaxsxiina** 3.3.7. **Alitxu** **alana** 10.14. B 25. **Alitxu** **algaacha** 7.7.1. **Alitxukix** **algagix** 1.1.16. **Alitxum** **aaliicha** 10.1.16.; 10.13.1. **Alitxum** **anagacha** 10.

- 3.12. **Alitxu** **angtalgina** 10.15.17.
- Alitxu** **hasixtana** 11.1.7. **Alitxum** **ayugnachak** 4.1.3. **Alitxuun** **igluqalgina** 5.2.30. **Alitxu** **kalahna** 10.2.15., 19. **Alitxu** **kayugix** 8.1.7. **Alitxu** **maxsina** 3.3.21. **Alitxu(m)** **qaduguucha** 10.3.3. **Alitxum** **qagalga** 10.14.10., B 11. **Alitxu** **qagunina** 10.3.4., T 2. **Alitxu** **qangaasina** 3.3.5. **Alitxu** **qatxalgina** 3.3.18. **Alitxu** **qiigagix** 3.2.3. **Alitxum** **saa** 7.3.3. **Alitxum** **silan algaa** 7.7.5. **Alitxu(m)** **tagaacha** / **tagaacha** 7.10. T 1. **Alitxu** **tayagugix** 10.3.19. **Alitxum-nga** **ungadusi** 7.7.14. **Alitxugan** **ilan huulaqa** 8.3.2. **Alitxum-nga** **uyaqa** 7.7.9.
- + **alitxu-** : **Taya** **gum** **alitxu** 7.3.18. **Tuku** **alitxuna** 15.1.19.
- Alitxuusalix** 10.9. T 3.
- + **alitxuusana** : **Cha-kin** + 10.3.18. **Nigin** + 10.6.6. **Tunuun** + 7.7.10.
- aleyagax* 10.1. T 1.
- + *aliyuk* : *iganak* + 7.2.7.
- alkaya* 7.3.24.
- almata* 10.1. T 2.
- Aalngaa** 9.1.10.
- Aalngaa** **ugaluna** 7.1.2
- Halux** **iqyagiisana** 3.1.1.
- Aalu-x** 10.15. T 5. **Aalu** **hakuunu-na** 16.1.13.
- Alugan** **angaa** 3.3.23.
- Alugaa** **hisix** 1.1.6.
- alyugidax* *alegesek* 3.1. T 8.
- alyugucha* *egaxta ulux* 9.1.11.
- Aluxchux** 10.4. T 1.
- alukadazhix* 3.1. T 16.
- Aalulida** 3.1. T 4.
- Ama-txin** *alegax* 3.1. T 15.
- Aamagnaa** 1.1.15., T 7.
- + **aamagnina** : **Alga** + 10.4.3. **Niigux** + 10.6.9. **Unglux** + 5.2.17.
- + **aamagnixtaqa** : **Unglugan** **ku-gan** + 8.5.6.
- Amaxux** **ugaluna** 6.1.5.
- + **amalgina** : **Alga** + 10.14. B 5.
- + **aamaliicha** : **Tukum** + 3.2.24.
- + **aamalina** : **Ayagaa[n]** + 11.4. T 5. **Hamamaqada** 10.8.8.
- amatusilyak* 14.1.14.
- amdanin azhik* 10.6.13.
- + *amdasxina* : **Iqyaa** + 10.6.1.
- Aamga** **qalgadagulux** 8.1.6.
- + **amgacha** : **Iganam** + 11.1.12.
- + **aamgagix** : **Alga** + 7.2.18. **Aliga** + 7.2.5. *xassiga* + 2.1.19. **Ugaluu** + 7.2.41. **Ugalungin** + 10.4.5.
- Aamgaginilin** **ulasi** 10.3. B 1.
- amganilgasak* 10.14. B 5.
- Amgiqangis** **ukuqa** 14.1.31.
- Hamgakix** 16.2.4.
- Ami-in** 3.3.22. **Amitxin** **salgina** 7.4.10.
- amicha* 10.15.5.
- Amiyuung** 10.5. B 10.
- + **amqiisana** : **Algaanulux** + 10.2.21.
- Amlax** 13.1.20.
- Amna** 17.1.12.
- + *amtagagisana* : **Ugaluun** + 10.1.7.
- Amuda** 15.1.6.
- ammuzhagasin* 10.15.23.
- am'yukax* 8.1.5., T 1.
- anna anikachan* 9.1.4.
- Anachan** 10.11.16.
- anachaya* 10.14. B 19.
- annagak* 7.2.22.
- + **anagacha** : **Alitxum** + 10.3.12.
- + **anagixtana** : **Xaasikin** + 3.1.17.
- annagiskoyax* 14.1.26.
- anaksayax* 9.1.14.
- anaxseyak* 10.11. T 2., 4.
- + **anaxta-na** : **Algan** + 10.11.1.
- Hlaan** **anaxta** 11.7.11.
- anaxtayan* 10.9.18.
- + **anakax** : **Angtan** + 10.9.30.
- anakagnan* 10.12. T 2
- anakalegax* / *anakalextax* 3.1. T 10.
- anakayax* 10.14. B 7.



- anakutam* 7.5.16.  
**Analgiqanulux** 3.1.36.  
*analgudan* 10.9.14.  
*ananan kuchan* 10.12.19.  
**Anaaqisagi** 11.2.6.  
 + **anasina** : **Alga** + 10.2.25.  
     **Taya** + 10.2.26.  
**Anata-ngin** 10.15.15.  
 + **anata** : **Alga** + 9.1. T 3. **Tukuu** + 10.2.1.  
**An'ga-t** 14.1.3. **An'gaa algagi** 15.1.22. **An'gaa ilaaguna** 13.2.5.  
**An'gatxin qayumigasana** 11.5.15. **An'gatxin sayuna** 5.2.35.  
**An'gat tixmigasana** 16.2.3.  
 + **an'gaa / anga** : **Taya** + 10.11.39.  
**An'gaaklukda** 3.1.43.  
**An'gi** / **Angi** 13.2.16.  
**An'gikuchas** 13.1.2.  
 + **anga / an'gaa** : **Taya** + 10.11.39.  
**Angagi-n angyuusana** 10.9.37.  
**Angagi haqaasa** 7.4.14. **Angagin haqaasana** 11.5.10. **Angagi ayugasana** 1.1.27. **Angagin hayugin** 1.1.21. **Angagi kumadaa huusana** 10.4.14.  
**Angagina takaya** 1.1.52.  
 + **a[n]gaginaxtana** : **Taya(u)n** + 10.14.4.  
**Angagiqada** 7.3.21.  
**Angagiisi-x** 10.11.5.; 10.15.4. **Angagiisin** 7.5.18.  
**Angayana** / **Hangayana** 1.1.33.  
**Angi-x** / **An'gi** 13.2.16. **Angiin ayagidusana** 11.5.8. **Angiin chagadusana** 10.11.38.  
**Angusa** 14.1.23.  
**Angusix** 17.1.26.  
**Aniichan** 11.7.13.  
 + **aniig-na** : **Quga** + 10.12.13.  
**Aniigan** 11.6.5. **Aniigasi** 10.7.12.; 10.12.17.  
 + **anikachan** : **anna** + 9.1.4.  
 + **hanikatna** : **Ilu** + 17.1.14.  
**Aniqduchxizaada** 7.2.28.

- Aniqduksi** 1.1.2., T 5.  
 + **anita** : **atxadan** + 5.2.3.  
*anitan kalakax* 10.2.24.  
**Anqaacha** 13.1.25.  
**Anqana** 1.1.38.  
 + **anqaasana** : **Cha-an** + 1.1.49.  
     **Tanakin** + 11.2.17.  
**Anuu algalgina** 10.3.9.  
 + **anu-na** : **Alga[n]** + 5.2. T 3. **Alga anuqa** 7.7.6.  
**Anuxta** 5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.  
**Anulgi** 10.9.4.  
 + **anuusi** / **unaasi** : **Tukum-nga** + 7.5.17.  
*anu...* 10.9. T 1.  
**Anga** 10.8. T 1., 10.13.8.; 16.2.12.  
**Angachi** 10.9.43.  
**Angadalida** 3.1. T 1.  
 + **angadatana** : **Ugaluun** + 5.1.10.  
*angalyasan* 11.5.12.  
**Angali ilguusana** 10.12.5. **Angali tanaxtana** 10.12.3., T 4. **Angali tigusana** 3.2.1., T 7.  
 + **angalii** : **Kanaagin** + 3.1.15., T 11.  
**Angalimana** 16.2.1.  
**Angamiti** 10.4. B 13.  
**Angazaga** 11.7. T 1.  
 + **hangaasaqa** : **Tanaa-nga** + 1.1.50.  
 + **hangata** : **Cha-kin** + 10.2.3.  
**Hangayana** / **Angayana** 1.1.33.  
*angatuxlinax* 14.1.11.  
**Angtan anaqa** 10.9.30.  
 + **angtalgina** : **Alitxu** + 10.15.17.  
**Angtaliisi** 7.5.13.  
**Anguligaasaqa** 16.1.1.  
 + **angyuucha** : **Taya** + 7.8.3.  
 + **angyuusana** : **Angagin** + 10.9.37.  
 + **haqaasana** : **Angagi** + 7.4.14.  
**Angagin** + 11.5.10. **Tumgan** + 11.2.15.  
 + **haqaziga** : **Iqyaa** + 17.1.15.  
 + **haqat-** : **Alga-nga** **haqasix** 5.1.13. **Awangin haqatxa** 11.3.3.  
**Aqayax** 11.1. T 7.

- + **aqiza** : **Qataa** + 13.2.3.  
**Aqlana** 14.1.5.  
**Aaquaakda** 10.14.1.  
*areagsitax* 3.2. T 2.  
*asagan sugishk* 7.2. T 1.  
**Asagi** 11.4.7.  
**Hasagin ilagiisana** 7.2.26. **Hasagin suna** 10.10.9.  
*ashagin shyukuxtanax* 8.2.7.  
 + **asagygasanak** : **Tanaan** + 11.7.12.  
 + **asaglinax** : **Tukun** + 10.5.1., T 1., B 7.  
**Hasakin algalgina** 10.9.25.  
 + **aasahlina** : **Ayagaa[n]** + 11.4. T 6.  
**Azatxa** 2.1.53.  
 + **azatxa** : **Hunangin** + 10.4.7.  
*azhathagi* : **unigin** + 10.14. B 4.  
*azatosgolyuk* 10.7.15.  
**Asxinu** 7.4. T 2.  
 + **asxinugiicha** : **Taya** + 7.4.2.  
**Asxinukda** 16.1.2.  
**Asxuulu** 10.14. B 48.  
**Asix \*qugaginixtana** 7.1.9.  
*azik kugeskax* 7.3.6.  
 + **azhik** : **amdanin** + 10.6.13.  
*asegadysh* 11.5.13.  
*asygin gulaasanax* 10.15.12.  
 + **hasixtana** : **Alitxu** + 11.1.7.  
*ashlagu ogusik* 3.1.18.  
 + **asuna** : **Kiigun** + 14.1.10.  
**Aataax malihna** 10.14.3.  
**Aataagliga** / **Aataagliqa** 10.5. B 3.  
 + **hatagasana** : **Alga** + 16.1.16.  
*ataminuk* 10.15. T 4.  
 + **atana** : **Taya** + 10.9.32.  
**Ataqan** 10.10.2. **Ataqan algatxa** 10.11.31. **Ataqan ugaluxta** 10.10. T 2.  
 + **ataqana** : **Alga** + 10.10.5.  
**Atataniza** 3.2.14.  
**Ataya** **aglina** 10.14. B 40.  
 + **atxa-na** : **Alga** + 1.1.18.  
*atxadan anita* 5.2.3.  
 + **atxagacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.14. B 45.  
 + **atxaxta** : **Qaxun** + 10.8. B 6.  
*atxan Ulyuk* 7.3.12.

- Atxaasxiqaaulux** 1.1.17.  
*atxayak* 14.1.37.  
*atkayachagix* 10.14. B 48.  
**Atxidula** 14.1.4.  
 + **atxitxa** : **Qaalungin** + 3.1.34.  
 + **atxuusana** : **Ugaluun** + 10.15.28.  
**Atingin** 11.7.4.  
 + **aatuucha** : **Taya** + 10.15.13.  
**Aatuduna** 10.15.2., T 2.  
 + **auchasanax** : **Tukun** + 11.6.3.  
*aukudatik algagi* 10.13.10.  
**Hawagna** 17.1.2.  
**Awangin haqatxa** 11.3.3.  
 + **awaasana** : **Agalgiin** + 17.2.8.  
 + **ayachina** : **Iglagi(i)n** + 13.1.17.  
*ayag kalxkan* 10.14. B 25.  
**Aya** 17.3.5.  
**Ayaga-x** 10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42. **Ayagamaan aktxamichi** 10.14. B 46.  
**Ayaga** **axtusana** 2.1.9. **Ayaga** / **Ayagaa(n) agdalgina** 10.14. B 39.  
**Ayagaan axta** 10.14. B 34. **Ayaga(a)maan agutxaginulux** 10.14. B 37. **Ayagan alga** 11.6.1. **Ayagas alga** 12.1.1. **Ayagaa[n] aamalina** 11.4. T 5. **Ayagaa[n] aasahlina** 11.4. T 6. **Ayagam atxagacha** 10.14. B 45. **Ayagamaan ayugusaqa** 1.1.46. **Ayaga** **chigadaasana** 10.15.30. **Ayagaa(n) dalgina** 7.3.17. **Ayagam iganangin** 3.1.14. **Ayaga(a)n hixtaduusana** 13.2.1. **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** 10.4. B 11. **Ayaga(a)maan kugazhig** 10.14. B 42. **Ayagaa machxiza** 10.15.1., T 1. **Ayagaa qalka** 10.2.6. **Ayaga(a)n qugalgina** 2.1.8. **Ayagam qusaagiicha** 3.2.10. **Ayaga** **salgina** 10.14. B 31. **Ayaga** **saliisina** 10.4. B 12. **Ayagangin suqa** 10.11.33. **Ayagam taligacha** 10.12.15. **Ayaga** **ugaluna** 10.12.29. **Ayagaa[n] ukuda** 11.4. T 5. **Ayaga(a)n ukuna** 3.1.44. **Ayagam ulugiicha** 10.14. B 47.



Ayagachxizaŋ 10.9.45.  
 Ayagachudok 18.4.3.  
 Ayagaadaŋ 1.1.42.  
 Ayagaadaliqaŋ 9.1. T 2.  
 + ayagadusanaŋ : Ugaluun + 10.7.14.  
 Ayagaadatuŋ 12.1.5.  
 Ayagadun 14.1.12.  
 Ayagaaguzahliŋ 2.1.7.  
 Ayagag(a)naligaŋ 10.14. B 30.  
 + ayagagiŋ : Aliŋ + 10.15.8. Aliŋ +  
 10.11.25. Chiganaa + 3.1.27.  
 Kilmaa + 10.12.6. Kitakix + 10.12.7.  
 Ulaa + 10.11.21.  
 Ayagaginaŋ 17.1.17.  
 + ayagagiisanaŋ : Chaan + 10.9.27.  
 Ayagakuchaŋ 2.1.23. 10.14. B 32. ?  
 10.5. B 5.  
 Ayagalgaqanulux 3.1.38.  
 + ayagalginaŋ : Tanaan + 7.6.4. Ulaŋ  
 + 10.9.3.  
 + ayagalinaŋ : Alidaŋ + 4.1.10.  
 Kanaaŋ + 3.1.40. Tana(a)n + 16.2.8.  
 Ayagaliqaŋ 14.1.8.  
 Ayagalizaŋ 10.8.4.  
 Ayagaasa-x 2.1.16. Ayagaasakuu  
 10.9.10.  
 + \*ayaga(a)sxasaqaŋ : Tanagan  
 qachxtanaan + 7.2.17.  
 + ayagatag(a)naa : Algaa + 10.14. B  
 44.  
 \*Ayagataqaŋ 3.3.20.  
 Ayagatxagiyam atxagacha 10.14. B  
 45.  
 Ayagaatuŋ 5.2.34.  
 ayagiukux - tagakax 10.14. B 33.  
 ayextax 1.1. T 4.  
 ayektazhak 1.1.36.  
 ayagutagagux 2.1. T 4.  
 Ayagin siginaŋ 10.13.2.  
 + ayagichxinaŋ : Saan + 15.1.8.  
 + ayagidusanaŋ : Angiin + 11.5.8.  
 + ayagihnaŋ : takasitxin + 6.1.9.  
 Ayaginalugin 10.4. B 14.  
 ayain kuzhan 1.1.53.  
 Ayaquliŋ tadanaŋ 10.11.10.

Ahyaquusiŋ 10.11.23.  
 + ayasik : Tukum + 5.2. T 2.  
 Ayaatukuŋ 10.15.7.  
 + aygagasanaŋ : Ugaluun + 7.2.38.  
 + ayxtadaasaŋ : Kadan + 10.14.14.  
 Aygaalux 7.2. T 6.  
 Aykuŋ 8.3.1., T 1.; 10.3. T 1.  
 Aykuŋaninaŋ 10.3. T 1., B 2.  
 + aykuŋaninaŋ : Tayagun + 10.3.7.  
 Ayqidusiŋ 10.15.32.  
 Ayqinaŋ 11.3.6.  
 + ayqiisaqaŋ : Tuku + 3.2.5.  
 Ayudaŋ 8.3. T 1.  
 + ayugacha : Tukum + 10.1. B 1.  
 + ayugaqaŋ : Tanagan kukiin +  
 2.1.28.  
 + ayugasa-naŋ : Alaguunulux +  
 7.2.12. Angagiŋ + 1.1.27. Ayaga-  
 maan + -qaŋ 1.1.46. Iganaŋ + -naŋ  
 3.1.37. Iglagin + 10.10.6. Igluqaa  
 + -qaŋ 7.2.25. Qugan + -naŋ 10.8.24.  
 Tunuxtaŋ + 10.9.19.  
 + ayugni-naŋ : Aliŋ + 17.2.1. Iqyaŋ  
 10.5.7. Tuku(u)n + -xtanaŋ 10.4.18.  
 + ayugusaŋ : Kilmaaŋ + 8.3.12.  
 + hayugin : Angagin + 1.1.21.  
 + ayuxtaŋ : Quganaŋ + 7.3.1.  
 Ayukazigaŋ 3.2.12.  
 + ayulgunaŋ : Kanaagin + 7.3.15.  
 + ayunax : Algaa + 10.4. T 1. Algaŋ +  
 10.14. B 19.  
 + ayuhnaŋ : Qayaŋ + 3.1.7.  
 Ayuzaadaŋ 1.1.40.  
 Ayutxagiilaŋ 3.3.13.  
 a.x.daguk 11.5. T 3.

## CH

Cha-kin agaluxtaŋ 10.2.4. Chaan  
 hakaliisanaŋ 3.1.3. Chaan aligasi-  
 sanaŋ 7.3.2. Chakin aligasanaŋ  
 11.6.4. Chakin alitxuusanaŋ 10.3.  
 18. Chaan anqaasanaŋ 1.1.49.  
 Chakin hangataŋ 10.2.3. Chaan  
 ayagagiisanaŋ 10.9.27. Chakin  
 higayachxiŋ 16.2.9. Chakin igat-

xagiisanaŋ 7.1.8. Chaan kaglagy-  
 nax 3.3.16. Chaan qatxaagusanaŋ  
 1.1.39. Chakin \*suugasanaŋ 16.2.  
 2. Chaan suqagiisanaŋ 3.1.42.  
 Chakix tayaŋgiŋ 2.1.35. Chakix  
 yaagiŋ 13.2.4.  
 chaachagulax 17.1.33.  
 Chadu-m huga 7.5.14.  
 + chadu-naŋ : Tanaan + 3.1.6.  
 Chadugnaliqaŋ 10.15.10.  
 Chadugnanux 10.2.22.  
 Chadugnatxagiisiŋ 10.15.6.  
 Chadusiŋ 1.1.48.  
 Chaaguzax 2.1.46.  
 chak agalyagix 13.2.8.  
 Chakuchaŋ 18.2.1.  
 chagan 10.8. T 9  
 chaglagiigagax 13.1.9.  
 Chagligis 15.1.13.  
 + chagliqagulux : Tayagun + 2.1.5.  
 Tuku + 2.1.1.  
 Chaxtuŋ 5.2. T 4.  
 Chagudaan qagadusanaŋ 10.3.14.  
 + chagadusanaŋ : Angiin + 10.11.38.  
 Chaguluxchidax 14.1.24.  
 + chaguhnaŋ : Algaanulux + 10.1.17.  
 Ulaanulux + 10.1.2.  
 chakaduk 10.8. T 6.  
 chakima 18.3.5.  
 Chaakluudaŋ 8.4.7.  
 + chakuchuxin : Tayaguyux + 18.1.1.  
 chakuyax 10.15.21.  
 Chalaasaŋ 7.5.1., T 3.  
 + chalaasanaŋ : Tayagun[n] + 8.4. T 1.  
 Chalasxaatuŋ 16.1.11.  
 Chalaasiŋ 13.1.16.  
 chalgagex / Chilgiŋ 3.1. T 6.  
 Chalgigagulux 10.4. B 4.  
 Chaliŋ ngaan suusaqaŋ 3.1.26.  
 + chaluxtaqaŋ : Tanagan kugan +  
 7.5.2.  
 chalusudak 4.1.1.  
 Chahmaa suqaŋ 1.1.55.  
 Chamaŋgiŋ 10.14.18., B 26.  
 \*Chaamiizaŋ 2.1.56.  
 Chaamhlaasiin 1.1.23.  
 Chankusiŋ 1.1.20.; 13.2.10.  
 chanusanaŋ 10.11.17.  
 + chanoyukax : Hitxa + 5.2.31.  
 Chaang haŋux 8.2. T 1.  
 Changachxiŋ 17.1.32.  
 Changadaŋ 10.8. B 5.  
 changaganashenok 12.2.1.  
 + chaszhihinok : Tayagu(u)n + 7.3.23.  
 Chaasuxtaqaŋ 3.1.39.  
 Chatanaŋ 17.3. 13.  
 Chatatxaŋ 17.2.20.  
 chatxan 3.2. T 9.  
 chatxulyax 3.2. T 9.  
 Chatunagaŋ 10.6.14.  
 + chayagnax : Kanaaŋ + 10.1.12., B 3.  
 Cha(a)yaŋux 17.3.8.  
 + cha(a)yalginaŋ : Kuliga + 10.1. B 4  
 + chayanax : Algaŋ + 8.3.4.  
 + chayukax : Tukum-ngaanaŋ + 10.8.1.,  
 B 1.  
 cha...k... 9.1. T 11.  
 Chxagiŋ 10.5.10.  
 chxanzhik 10.8. B 8.  
 chichana 11.3.9.  
 chichgungin sagiŋ 10.4.16.  
 chxinok 10.7. T 1.  
 Chxaasaŋ 10.5. B 4.  
 Chxayaasiŋ 10.8.22.  
 Chiidaŋ 16.1.15.  
 Chiduun 16.2.6.  
 + chigadaasanaŋ : Ayagaŋ + 10.15.30.  
 Chigdaadaŋ 5.2.33.  
 + chigidalginaŋ : Tukuun + 10.8.16.  
 Chixtin algalginaŋ 7.6.1., T 2.  
 chigul'kuyeg 10.13.4.  
 Chiganaa ayagagiŋ 3.1.27., T 4., 8.  
 + chiganaa : Tayagun + 10.2.8.  
 Chigniyaŋ 10.5.9.  
 Chigudaŋtaŋ 3.1. T 3.  
 + chikaa : Tuku(m) 18.1.3.  
 Chikadusiŋ 10.7. T 4.  
 chigkagak 10.8. T 6.  
 chikkinax koyak 4.1.15.  
 chikkuinidax 10.11.36.



- Chilgi** 3.1. T 1., 6.  
**Chimitxin** 2.1.51.  
 + **chimikat-xax** : **Alгаа** + 10.1. B 1.  
**Niigux** **chimikahnax** 10.1.4.  
**Ulas(i)n** + 10.8.11.  
*chimitxum* **alгаа** 7.6.2., T 1.  
**Chiimkaayax** 10.6.10. **Chiimkaayux**  
 1.1.14.  
*chin*"**nagukax** 10.7.11.  
*chinktalik* 10.14. T 1  
*chinunaya* 14.1.21.  
**Chiqix** 10.5. B 11.  
**Chisux** / **Chisux** 3.4.3.  
**Chitxagiisi** 5.2.32.  
*chitxulakax* 3.3.6.  
**Chitxixagalik** 10.8. B 2.  
 + **chiyaqa** : **Igalguu** + 10.14. B 36.  
*chiyam* 7.2.13.  
**Chngaa malitxax** 10.14. B 43.  
**Chngatux** 7.9.1.  
**Chngatutxatxinulux** 3.2.9.  
*chne.u.na* 11.4. T 9.  
**Chuchagacha** 6.1. T 2  
**Chuuchiix** 17.3.9.  
**Chudula** 10.13.10.  
**Chuga** **sunax** 10.13.12.  
**Chuganan** 1.1.25.  
**Chuganaa ulachagiqagulux** 6.1.22.  
**Chuxchux** 19.1.7.  
*chugochxan* 13.1.24.  
**Chuguulgux** 6.1.25.  
**Chuugyuux** 3.1.29.  
**Chuganaa ulachagiqagulux** 6.1.22.  
**Chuxtaqan** 3.1. T 6.  
**Chuukux** 8.4. T 1.  
*chukuyax* / *chakuyax* 10.15.21.  
*chum*"**gynak** 11.2. T 3.  
 + **chumlagasana** : **xaskin** + 10.7.4.  
**Chuna** / **Chu(h)ni** 1.1.32.  
 + **chyunik** : **kaginak** 10.8. T 1.  
**Chunida** 10.7.2  
 + **chuhniina** : **Tukux** + 7.5.6. **Hyaa-**  
**ga** + 10.7.5.  
**Chuhniqa** 10.9.15.  
 + **chuhniisana** : **Ugaluun** + 10.14. 21.
- Chuhniitaala** / **Chuhnitalix** 10.14.6.  
**Chunguuyux** 13.1.14.  
 + **chutxax** : **Algangin** + 10.2.20.  
**Chutx-ngin algagix** 3.2.17.  
 + **chutxi[di]gaa** : **Igana(m)** + 14.1.35.  
*chutkutxlax* 10.8. B 2.  
 + **chuyax** : **kachu** / **kagu** + 1.1.35.  
**Chuyux** 10.8. B 1. **Chuyukix qich-**  
**xagix** 10.8.3.  
**Chuuyugu-x** **kugalt** 10.8. T 2. **Chuu-**  
**yugus** 16.2.10.  
 + **chuyulina** : **Kanaax** + 10.8.2.  
 + **chuyusana** : **Ugaluun** + 10.8.32.
- D**
- Da-kin ilagiisana** 7.2. B 2.  
**Dagiichan** 10.14. B 22.  
 + **dagiicha** : **Taya gum** + 10.14.9., B 9.  
 + **daxtucha** : **Algam** 8.1.14.  
**Daxtusux kugan tagana** 8.4.5.  
 + **dalgina** : **Ayagaa(n)** + 7.3.17.  
**Datuu** 13.1.28.  
*digill* 10.14. B 8.  
 + **dugloyek** : **agukat** + 10.4.15.
- G**
- + **Gadagalyuk** : **iulyuda** + 1.1.1.  
 + **gagikak** : **Hux** + 5.2.4.  
*gallyuchak* 7.6.3.  
 + **ganagasagax** : **Qalqagayax** + 10.14.  
 B 23.  
 + **gauga ulux** / **xayega ulux** : **eganam**  
 + 2.1.18.  
*gayegatukuk* 7.5. T 1.  
 + **gidaftax** : **Alгаа** 14.1.33.  
*ginnakitum* 10.9.35.  
**Ginas mana** 11.4.3.  
 + **gogoloxtax** / **ugugax** : **Algatxin** +  
 8.5.1.  
*guxugun* 3.5.2.  
*gokotxan* 7.3.8.  
 + **gulaasanax** : **asygin** + 10.15.12.  
**Gulatu** 17.2.6.  
 + **gulgi-na** : **Iqyan** + 10.9.5. **Taya-**  
**gum gulgiqaa** 10.9.38.

- gunaglizhak* 7.7.13.  
*unitalik* 9.1. T 9.  
 + **gunnunak** : **malin** + 10.4. B 9.  
*gutxuknalgadax* 3.5.2.
- X**
- xachan.eknisakax* 3.2. T 6.  
*xachgnyak* / *xayegnyak* 10.14. B 16.  
 + **xachixinak** : **Sagikin** + 5.1.9.  
 + **xaxichakax** : **ulyakichxa** + 7.2.10  
*xala taya guu* 10.14. B 15.  
 + **xalektek** : **Ugank** + 3.1. T 2.  
**xalyudukucha** / **xaymidukucha**  
 10.11. T 3.  
*xaskin chumlagasana* 10.7.4.  
*xassiga aamgagix* 2.1.19.  
*xaszhigin syukuxtanax* 8.2.6.  
 + **xayega ulux** / **gauga ulux** : **eganam**  
 + 2.1.18.  
*xayegnyak* / *xachgnyak* 10.14. B 16.  
*xeiga* 10.7. T 3.  
*xekak adgugik* 10.8. T 7.  
 + **xilusalinak** / **umlusalinak** : **Samidan**  
 + 10.1.11.  
*ximlyax* 8.1.3.
- X̄**
- Xaasikin anagixtanax** 3.1.17.  
**Xaykin** 10.10.4.
- I, HI, II, HII**
- + **hi-na** : **Tuku(u)n** + 5.2.23.  
**Ichada** 18.2.2.  
*Ichchagochidax* 7.2.9.  
 + **Ichanax see** + **hachihna**  
*Ichaka adgawk* 10.8. T 7.  
**Ichaqu(u)n** 11.3.8.  
*Echasanok Ugyatu* 3.2. T 4.  
**Ichxux** 17.1.3.  
**Hiichiknaada** 13.1.19.  
**Iga-n hadguusana** 10.8.6. **Igamaan**  
**agidusi** 2.1.47. **Igaan salichxina**  
 10.4.8. **Iga** **sulugnina** 17.1.34.  
**Igan taduhnan** 10.4. B 4.  
 + **igagax** : **chaglagi** + 13.1.9.
- + **egaxta ulux** : **alyugucha** + 9.1.11.  
**Igagiisi** 10.9.21.  
 + **igaxtaasaqa** : **Il"gangin** + 6.1.3.  
*Igaxkalok* 10.11. T 1.  
**Igalguu chiyaqa** 10.14. B 36.  
**Igalix** 10.14. T 5.  
 + **igalin** : **aledukuxta** + 3.5.1.  
**Igaliyakan** 6.1. T 2.  
**Igalugina** 9.1. T 3.  
**Igamagin** 10.10.8.  
*egana kigulyuk* 11.1.4. **Igana ulita**  
 3.3.24.  
*eganam xayega* / *gauga ulux* 2.1.18.  
**Igana** **adugiisana** 3.1.8. **Igana**  
**ayugasana** 3.1.37. **Igana(m)**  
**chutxi[di]gaa** 14.1.35. **Iganaa**  
**ixihna** 15.1.24. **Igana** / **Igana**  
**isina** 7.7.8. **Igana** **kaluna**  
 14.1.34. **Iganangis suqa** 14.1.6.  
**Iganaan ukuna** 14.1.29.  
*iganak aliyuk* 7.2.7. **Iganak kaninak**  
 3.3.10. *iganox alasxa* 7.4. T 1.  
 + **igana** / **igana** : **Qayaasingin** +  
 3.2.13, T 6.  
**\*Iganichxuuda** 2.1.44.  
*Ixanykigan shunekax* 8.4.1.  
 + **igaasana** : **Qichxa** + 15.1.14.  
 + **Egasatakx** : **Alga** + 6.1. T 3  
**Igasi** / **Igasix** 3.3.15.  
*Igazugadax* 1.1. T 3.  
 + **higayachxi** : **Cha-kin** + 16.2.9.  
 + **ixchagii** : **Iqyam** 10.7.1., T 3.  
**Igda(a)n** 3.2. T 7.  
**Igdagigna** 10.9.31.  
*Exelgux* 7.2. T 10.  
*Igelkug* 10.13.5.  
*Igeltyish* 10.8. T 2.  
 + **igim** + 3.1. T 13.; 4.1.14.; 7.2.34.  
*Igina chalagnax* / *chilaxnax* 13.1.26.  
 + **higina** : **Igana** + 10.11.28. **Uga-**  
**lux** + **higihna** 10.11.3.  
 + **ixihna** : **Iganaa** / **Igana** 15.1.24.  
*Ixinichxa* 10.15.11.  
**Iglagi-in ayachxina** 13.1.17.  
**Iglagi(i)n ayugasana** 10.10.6.



- Iglaga malitxa** 7.2.30.  
+ *iglinak* see + *asaglinak*  
**Iglux** 18.1.7.  
**Igluqa-n** 5.2.21. **Igluqaa ayugasa-**  
**qa** 7.2.25. **Igluqaa qiguqa**  
10.3.25.  
+ **igluqalginax** : **Alitxuun** + 5.2.30.  
**Qida** + 5.2.10. **Ulaan** + 5.2.14.  
**Ignaachxi** 9.1.3.  
+ **ignagiichaulux** : **Tayaum** 7.3.13.  
*Egnuknikas* / *Egniknukax* 13.1.29.  
**Iksa** 15.1.7.  
+ **Ixtadok** : **kinaumgan** + 7.2.16.  
*extayuk* 7.4.9.  
+ **igunax** / **igunax** : **Alga** + 3.3.2.  
**Siknu** 2.1.24.  
+ **igadusi** : **Algam-nga** 10.3.27.  
+ **igaxtaaulux** : *alyugucha* 9.1.12.  
+ **igaxtagax** : **Tumgangin** + 10.3.1.  
**Iganax** 10.15. T 4. **Iganax halaasa-**  
**na** 10.5. B 3.; 10.13.9. **Iganam**  
**amgacha** 11.1.12. **Iganax higinax**  
10.11.28. **Iganam iguducha** 2.1.39.  
**Iganax** / **Iganax isina** 7.7.8.  
**Iganam** / **Iganam isuga** 2.1.34.  
**Iganax kuchichina** 10.9.34.  
**Iganax qaxuna** 6.1.16. **Igana(m)**  
**qixyaa** 11.5.4. **Iganax uluxta**  
9.1.5.  
+ **igana-a** : **Algam** + 14.1.28. **Ayagam**  
**iganangin** 3.1.14. **Iqyam iganaa**  
17.3.17. **Tanangin igana** 10.11.14.  
**Tutalgaa igana** 11.5.3.; 17.3.15.  
+ **iganaacha** : **Algam** + 3.3.12.  
**Iganaadaasi** 17.1.28.  
+ **iganagina** : **Achaachaan** + 7.2. B 1.  
+ **iganalina** : **Tuku** + 11.1.5.  
+ **igananax** : **Iqyaa** + 10.14. B 27.  
**Iganaasa-na** 16.1.10.  
+ **iganaasa-na** : **Niigux** + 7.2. B 4.  
**Tanaa** + **-qa** 7.2. B 4 **Ugaluun** + **-na**  
7.5.5.; 8.3.3.  
+ **igataqagulux** : **Kamgaya** **ma-**  
**yaagacha** + 5.2. T 2.  
**Igatxagulax** 17.2.5.  
**Ixchi** 13.2.13.; 15.1.3.; 17.1.8.  
+ **hixtaduusana** : **Ayaga(a)n** +  
13.2.1.  
+ **iguducha** : **Iganam** 2.1.39.  
+ **igunax** / **igunax** : **Alga** + 5.3.2.  
*Ikachanax* 3.2.22.  
**Ikaagaatux** 3.1.9.  
**Ikaagina** 10.14.35.  
**Ikalamagasi** 6.1.13.  
*Ikganok aggitok* 10.1.6.  
*ekinusinok* 3.2. T 2  
*Ikneka sayuxtaasi* 10.5. B 9.  
*Ikkuchak* 14.1.20. *Ikuchchak* 19.1.13.  
+ **il-an** + 8.3.2. + **ilin** + 8.3.11.  
**Ilagida** 3.4.1.  
+ **ilagiisana** : **Hasagin** + 7.2.26.  
**Dakin** 7.2. B 2.  
**Ilaqlakan** 7.2.40.  
+ **ilaaguna** : **An'gaa** 13.2.5.  
*Il'gagin igaxtaasaqa* 6.1.3.  
+ **Elgasan** : *algygak* + 10.4. B 9.  
+ **ilgitana** : **Iqyaa** + 11.7.3., T 2;  
12.1.3.  
*ilgnaijanok* 12.1.2.  
+ **ilguusana** : **Angali** + 10.12.5.  
**Ilux hanikatna** 17.1.14.  
**Imadun sana** 11.2.8.  
**Imagna** 3.1.4.  
*Imaxtan suna* 10.11.9.  
+ **Imaliktan** : **Iqyaa** + 3.2.30.  
+ **imahna** : **Akayu(u)n** + 10.9.24.  
**Kanaa** + 8.1.2.  
*Imgiyak* / *Umgiyak* 18.3.8.  
*imichax* 10.11. T 2.  
*innital'lik* 10.5. B 2  
**Inux** / **Hinux** 13.1.11.  
+ **inuucha** : **Tayaum** + 7.1.1.  
*Innugak iqyagiisana* 7.5.7.  
+ **inuniisana** : **Ugaluun** + 7.1.10.  
+ **ingalazigaacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.4.  
B 11.  
\***Ingaya** 11.1. T 6.  
**Ihngi** 11.4. T 8. **Ingis aligasina**  
17.1.29.  
**Inglax** 3.3.19.

- Inguskudax* 14.1.13.  
**Iquta** 17.2.3.  
**Iqya-(a)n** 3.2. T 10. **Iqyax hachihma-**  
**na** 9.1.8. **Iqyaa adax-ukusina**  
10.14. B 13. **Iqyaa agika** 11.3.1.  
**Iqyam-nga** **axsiducha** 7.2.19.  
**Iqyaa algagi** 2.1.41. **Iqyaa**  
**amdasxina** 10.6.1. **Iqyaa haqa-**  
**ziga** 17.1.15. **Iqyax ayugnina**  
10.5.7., B 1 **Iqya(a)n gulgina**  
10.9.5., T 2. **Iqyam ixchagii** 10.7.1.,  
T 3. **Iqyam iganaa** 17.3.17. **Iqyaa**  
**iganana** 10.14. B 27. **Iqyaa**  
**ilgitana** 11.7.3., T 2.; 12.1.3. **Iqyaa**  
**Imaliktan** 3.2.30. **Iqyaa** **kakiya-**  
**na** 2.1.13. **Iqyaa** **kalahna**  
10.8.26. **Iqyaa kayugi** 1.1.19.;  
15.1.1. **Iqyax malihna** 3.2.7., T 3.  
**Iqyaa muzhak** 4.1.8. **Iqyaa**  
**saliisxina** 10.4. B 7. **Iqyan samu-**  
**sana** 10.12.20. **Iqyaa tugagi**  
3.1.10. **Iqya[n]** **huna** 10.14. B 13.  
**Iqyaa unagax** 10.14. B 34. **Iqyam-**  
**nga** **uyaqa** 3.2.16.  
+ **iqyaa** : **Kanaagin** + 3.1. T 12.  
**Iqyagi-x** **hagihna** 11.3.2. **Iqyagitxi-**  
**nulax** 13.1.22.  
+ **iqyagi-x** : **Ali** + 1.1.26. **Tayaum**  
**iqyagii** 11.3.11.  
**Iqyagidusi** 11.7.2.  
**Iqyagiza** 12.1.1.  
**Iqyagiisaqa** 11.7.7.  
+ **iqyagiisana** : **Halux** + 3.1.1.  
**Hunatxin** + 7.2.3.  
**Iqyaa** **gux** 14.1.36.  
**Ixxaa tunugi** 15.1.2  
+ **ixxasxina** : **Alga** 10.3.22.  
**Ixxati(i)n adaluusana** 11.3.5.  
**Isi-qaaulux** 1.1.8.  
+ **isi-na** : **Iganax** / **Iganax** + 7.7.8.  
**Kaala** + 10.2.5. **Niigux** + 10.1.5.  
**Sitikna** + 5.1.3. **Tuku** + 10.3.24.  
+ **hisix** : **Alugaa** + 1.1.6.  
**Isux** 1.1.34.  
+ **isuga** : **Iganam** + 2.1.34.  
**Hitxa chanoyukax** 5.2.31.  
**Itxangin ilan quyuqa** 5.2.11.  
+ **itxalina** : **Kanaa** + 17.1.37.  
**Tuku** + 10.3.8.  
\***Itimisxaada** 9.1. T 7.  
*Itti sakxayax* 10.8.15.  
+ **ititux** : *sy.g.* + 7.6. T 2.  
*ityagechyag* 8.2.5  
*E..mgux* 7.2. T 12.  
*Iulyuda Gadagalyuk* 1.1.1.  
  
**K**  
*kaach'xax* 14.1.19. *kachxas* 17.3.10.  
*kachu* / *kagu chuyax* 1.1.35.  
**Kadan a-qa** 10.9.1., T 1. **Kadan**  
**qudax** 1.1.7., T 8.  
**Kadan ayxadaasana** 10.14.14.  
**Kadaada** / **Qadaada** 16.1.5.  
**Kadaftaqa** 11.2.11.  
\***Kadamina** 19.1.12.  
*kagalyain* 6.1.17.  
*kachiimanok* 11.6.7.  
**Kagina** 10.8.18.  
*kaginak chyunik* 10.8. T 1.  
*kagishak* 9.1.9., T 8.  
*kagyshunok* / *kagishinok* 3.1. T 13.  
+ *kaglakax* / *kal'gaxax* : **Kayungis** +  
13.1.1.  
*kagu* / *kachu chuyax* 1.1.35.  
+ *kagugnanang* : **Tuku** + 10.4.9.  
+ *kagulyuk* / *kiglllyuk* : *egana* + 11.1.4.  
*kakkichuk* 17.1.1.  
+ **kakiyana** : **Iqyaa** + 2.1.13.  
*kakukashunuk* 10.12. T 3.  
**Kaala-x isina** 10.2.5. **Kaalaan**  
**sigalgina** 10.6.12.  
+ **kaladusi** : **Algam-nga** + 5.2.20.  
**Kalaga-an** 17.3.16. **Kalagatxin** 8.3. T  
3.  
+ *kalakax* : *anitan* + 10.2.24.  
+ **kalahna** : **Alitxu** + 10.2.29.  
**Iqyaa** + 10.8.26. **Qaxun** + 10.8.19.  
**Kalaasi** 1.1.30.; 5.2.7  
+ *kalganax* : **Tuku** + 5.1.2.  
*kalgusak* 10.14. B 1.



- kalichuk* 10.8.9., B 5.  
 + *kalegonao* : *sunuk* + 3.3. T 2.  
*kalen tayaguu* 10.5.5.  
*Kaalkaada* 3.3.14.  
 + *kalxkan* : *ayag* + 10.14. B 25  
 + *kalnaagnak* : *Tuku* + 11.7.1.  
*Kaluka*[x] *sunax* 10.12. T 5.  
 + *kalunax* : *Iganax* + 14.1.34. *Taya-gux* + 3.3.1., T 2.  
 + *kalunikagasana* : *Ugaluun* + 7.1.4.  
 \**Kahmadux* 18.3.1.  
*Kamalux* 18.3.9.  
 \**Kahmata* 17.1.11.  
*Kamganinas* 11.6.6.  
*Kamgaya* 5.2.1. = *Kamgaya* *ma-yaagacha igataqagulux* 5.2. T 2.  
*Kamgi* 14.1.22.  
 + *kamgilina* / *qamgalina* : *Tuku* + 3.1.25.  
*Kamgiliqagulux* 2.1.17.  
*Kamgisigaasi* 1.1.28.  
 + *kamuftana* : *Linan* + 10.12.27.  
*Kanaax hachihna* 8.1.4. *Kanaax alilina* 10.11.4. *Kanaax ayagalina* 3.1.40. *Kanaax chayagnak* 10.1.12., B 3. *Kanaax chuyulina* 10.8.2. *Kanaax imahna* 8.1.2. *Kanaax itxalina* 17.1.37. *Kanaax kitana* 10.9.36. *Kanaax malihna* 10.4.11., B 3. *Kanaax qanasina* 5.1.12. *Kanaax sigalina* 10.6.3. *Kanaax tukulina* 4.1.9. *Kanaax tununina* 11.1.14. *Kanaax huglina* 7.4.6.; 10.14. B 12. *Kanaagin algaa* / *aamga* 3.1. T 11-12. *Kanaagin angalii* 3.1.15., T 11. *Kanaagin ayulgunax* 7.3.15. *Kanaagin iqyaa* 3.1. T 12. *Kanaagin / Qanaagin taguucha* 10.11.2., T 7.  
*Kanaagaya* 1.1.3., T 1.  
 + *kanihtaatu* : *Tukum* + 8.5.4.  
*kanuchax* 10.15.26.  
*Kanuux* 19.1.4. *Kanuux axchaginok* 10.9.41.  
*kanugnagashik* 1.3.1-2.  
 + *kangayulgina* : *Tuku* + 8.1.13.  
*kangin algaa* 3.1.12.  
*Kahngida* 17.1.25.; 17.3.2.  
*Kasam* 14.1.17.  
*kazhxa* 9.1. T 11.  
*katygagix* 17.1.13.  
*kayagkn* 10.14. T 2.  
 + *kayagogix* : *Kayungin* + 10.14.15.  
*Kayu-u* 3.3.26. *Kayutxin* 1.1.5.  
*Kayungis kaglakax* / *qalgaqax* 13.1.1. *Kayungin kayagogix* 10.14.15. *Kayungin suqax* 2.1.52. *Kayungin tayagugix* 4.1.4. *Kayuun ughana* 10.14.5., B 28.  
*kayuga* 7.5.15.  
*Kayuugasana* 16.1.9.  
 + *kayuugasana* : *Ugaluun* + 7.4.11.  
 + *kayugix* : *Alitxu* + 8.1.7. *Iqyaa* 1.1.19.; 15.1.1.  
*Kayugina* 17.1.23.  
*Kayugiisayuka* 18.2.7.  
 + *kayuugna* : *Kuka* + 10.14.12.  
 + *kayuugnina* : *Tayagun* + 10.8.28.  
 + *kayuulaqax* : *Ulagan silan* 1.1.47.  
 + *kayulgina* : *Tukutxin* + 8.2.4.  
 + *kayulina* : *Alga* + 9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.13. *Tayagun* + 10.3.26.  
*kayunikan* 10.14. B 28.  
 + *kayusiqax* : *Tanagan-nga* ? 8.3.6.  
*Kichaada* 19.1.3.  
*kichix shaashinax* 10.9.44.  
*kychuchiknagyn* 10.12.14.  
*kigida ktalik* 7.6.5.  
 + *kigulyuk* / *kagulyuk* : *egana* + 11.1.4.  
*Kiigun asuna* 14.1.10.  
*Kilakna* 10.11.11.  
*killyatugdak* 7.3.11.  
*kil"gaax* 17.3.7.  
*killik* 1.1.44.  
*Kilma-a ayagagix* 10.12.6. *Kilma* *ayugusa* 8.3.12.  
*Kilmatxagiisi* 10.2.16.  
*kilnaligix* 10.11.37.

- kel'lyuxan* 10.8. B 4.  
 + *kimaqax* : *Alakix* + 10.3.10.  
*kymchakak* 10.7. T 4.  
*kymchin* 11.7.9.  
*Kimiya* 16.1.6.  
*Kimnina* 17.1.30.  
*kinaumgan Ixtadosik* 7.2.16.  
*Kingikuda* 16.2.5.  
*kisxax* 2.1.22.  
*kizigakin* 7.3. T 4.  
*Kita-x/-x* 1.1.22. *Kitakix ayagagix* 10.12.7. *Kitakix tada* 10.14. T 6.  
 + *kitakix* : *Algama* + 10.14. B 1., 32.  
 + *kitana* : *Kanaa* + 10.9.36.  
*kitta koyax* 10.11.34.  
*Kitaza* 17.3.4.  
*Kitatxan / Qitatxan* 10.12.31.  
*Kiiyugin suqax* 10.9.8.  
*klagissax* 11.5.1.  
*Ku-un algagix* 10.8.20. *Kuu tataa* 10.2.18.  
 + *ku-gan* + 7.2.27.; 7.2. B 3.; 7.5.2.; 7.7.4.; 8.4.5.; 8.5.6. + *kukiin* + 2.1.26.  
 + *kuchan* : *ananan* + 10.12.19.  
 + *kuchichxinax* : *Iganax* + 10.9.34.  
*hochidik* 10.14. T 5.  
*Kuchux* 5.2.2., T 1.  
*Kuchukangin* 13.1.23.  
*kudatagax* 7.2. B 3.  
 + *kugalt* : *chuyugux* + 10.8. T 2.  
 + *kugazhik* : *Algamaan* + 10.14. B 42.  
*Ayagamaan* + 10.14. B 42.  
 + *kugeskax* : *azik* + 7.3.6.  
*koglyugdax* 13.2.17.  
 + *kuguchalaxganak* : *taikagan* + 7.5. T 2.  
*kugotax* 3.2.21.  
*Kuka* *kayuugna* 10.14.12., B 18.  
*kukayag* 8.1.18.  
*Kulamakagina* 10.15.22.  
*Kuliga cha(a)yalgina* 10.1. B 4.  
*Kuligitxin* 9.1. T 6.  
 + *kuligigichxinaa* : *Tayagu(m)* + 10.1. B 4.  
*kulitasakax* 5.1.11.  
 + *kumadaa huusana* : *Angagix* + 10.4.14.  
*kumalgax kel'lyuxan* 10.8. B 4.  
*kummiya* 7.1.3.  
 + *kumsina* : *Sagima* + 7.3.4.  
*Kunaku* 13.2.2.  
*Kuunux* 4.1.12.  
 + *kuzhan* : *ayain* + 1.1.53.  
*kushukin* 10.9. T 8.  
*kozgox kashok / kozhok* 7.2.24.  
 + *kutalik* : *kigida* + 7.6.5.  
*kuttuik* 7.3.22.  
 + *koyak* : *chikkinax* + 4.1.15.  
*kuikgak algalgina* 10.1.14.  
*Kuhyux* 8.1.11. *Kuhyuu* 13.1.7.  
 + *kyagna* : *Algaan* + 6.1.2.  
 + *kyagusana* : *Ukina* + 16.1.12.  
 L, HL  
*Hla-chi* 10.9.40. *Hlang* 10.9. T 4.  
*Hlaan anaxtana* 11.7. *Hlaa ngaan husana* 11.7.10.  
 + *hlaa* : *Tayagum* + 11.3.10.  
 + *ladasinax* : *Algaan* + 10.5. B 8.  
*lyadotim* 11.4.13.  
*Lagaada* 4.1.7.  
*Hlaagamax* 16.2.7.  
 + *laglina* : *Aalax* + 10.5.4.  
*Laxta* 10.12. T 3.  
*Hlakucha* 7.1.12. *Hlakuchaa* 13.1.21.  
*Hlakuchaada* 1.20.  
 + *lalix* : *Qawa* + 8.4.2.  
*Hlanamqum* 15.1.17.  
*Latu* 13.1.31.  
*Layugaa* 17.1.21.  
 + *liida-a* : *Algama quhma* + 2.1.29.  
*Tayagux ngaan liidaqax* 7.5.9.  
*Linan kamuftana* 10.12.27.  
*Ludatxin* 7.5.11.  
*Luulaazan* 7.3.20.  
*Luulux* 17.1.20.  
*Luhmaasi* 10.9.23.  
*Lunan* 1.1.43.  
*Luusxi* 13.1.6.



## M

- + machxizax : Ayagaa + 10.15.1.  
 + magniqax : Qachxa + 11.6.2.  
 Magulix 9.1. T 7.  
 Maxsux 2.1.27.  
 + maxsinax : Alitxux + 3.3.21.  
 Maknaada 15.1.12.  
 malagayax 10.3. T 3.  
 Malax 5.2.29.  
 Malga agada 1.1. T 5.  
 Malgadagax 10.14. B 6.  
 malin gunnunak 10.4. B 9. malin  
 tayagalginax 3.1.41.  
 Malihda 10.14. B 37.  
 + malidusix : Algamaan + 10.4. B 2.  
 + malihna 10.4.1., B 1.;  
 10.5. B 8. Aataax + 10.14.3. lqyax +  
 3.2.7. Kanaax + 10.4.11.  
 + \*maliqan : Algan + 10.4. B 1.  
 + malitaasix : Algamaan + 8.2.1.  
 + malitxa-x : Chngaa + 10.14. B 43.  
 Iglaga + 7.2.30. Qaxuu ngaan +  
 7.2.2. Algan mali[t]xan 10.4. B 1.  
 Malitxasiganax 10.5.6.  
 Malitxasinax 10.14. B 6.  
 mamkuyak 10.15.16.  
 mana unulyuk 3.1.31.  
 + mana : Ginas + 11.4.3.  
 manaxsyxga Unucha 8.4. T 3.  
 Manux 10.9. T 5.  
 Maqulaasigulux 11.1.9  
 Mazigataasix 1.1.1.  
 Mayada 18.3.10.  
 + mayaaga : Tayagum + 10.10.1. T 3.  
 + mayaagacha : Kamgaya + (+  
 igataqagulux) 5.2. T 2. Tukum +  
 6.1.23.  
 Mayaagasin 10.15.3.  
 maykalan 10.11.35.  
 maimilyak 16.1.17.  
 mainaushinak 11.2. T 3  
 + maayu[ngin] : Tukum + (+ alaa-  
 sanax) 7.3.25.  
 mitchaku 11.2.5.  
 moga sulugniqax 17.1.27.

- + muzhak : Iqyaa + 4.1.8.  
 + musik : Tayagu(u)n + 8.3.14.  
 muiyun / muiyuk 17.2.7.

## N

- + nagukax : chin + 10.7.11.  
 Naguya 7.4.12.  
 Nanasaqax 10.14. B 17.  
 Nanayuka 11.4.2.  
 nidyukiyanax 11.2. T 2.  
 Nigin alitxuusanax 10.6.6.  
 Niigux 10.6. T 1. Niigugin 10.4. B 13.  
 Niigux aguninax / haguninax  
 10.1.8., B 2. Niigux algalinax  
 10.11.30. Niigux aamagninax  
 10.6.9. Niigux chimikahnax 10.1.4.  
 Niigux iganaasanax 7.2. B 4.  
 Niigux isinax 10.1.5. Niigux qa-  
 guusa 4.1.6. Niigux qaalaagna 7.1.5.  
 Niigux qinganahnax 10.6.2.  
 Niigugin tunungin igim uguta-  
 sanax 4.1.2. Niigux udalginax  
 10.1.3., T 2.  
 Nugin tankik 4.1.13.  
 Nuxsux 7.2.11.  
 Nopala 2.1. T 1.

## NG

- Ngagux 17.3.6.  
 + ngaa : e.g. 1.1.50.; 2.1.30.; 3.1.20.;  
 7.2.2.; 7.2.17.; 7.2.20.; 7.2.33.; 8.3.6.;  
 8.4.3.; 8.5.7.

## Q

- + qa-nulux : Tumgiida 2.1.4.  
 Ugaluun qanagulax 17.1.36.  
 Qachaniisanax 11.2.4.  
 Qachaayul 14.1.18.  
 Qachxa agliqax 10.14.16. B 16., 23.,  
 41. Qachxa magniqax 11.6.2.  
 Qachxa hugdunax 8.5. T 1.  
 + qachxanaan \*ayaga(a)sxasaqax :  
 Tanagan + 7.2.17.  
 Qaadaada / Kadaada 16.1.5.  
 Qadamiiigux 18.2.6.

- + qaduguucha : Alitxu(m) + 10.3.3., T 6.  
 Qagadakix algagix 11.1.1.  
 Qagadagakish 11.1. T 2.  
 + qagalga : Alitxum + 10.14.10., B 11.  
 Qagalgitux 10.12.2.  
 + qagdukix : Tayagum + 7.3.9., T 2.  
 Qagna / Qignax alaasa 3.1. T 5.  
 Qagna uliqax 19.1.10.  
 + qagnaix : Ungluu + 8.3.7.  
 Qagux 10.3.23.  
 + qaguucha : Tayagum + 7.4.1., T 2.  
 Qaguchxin[ax] 1.1. T 4.  
 Qaguda 3.2. T 4.; 10.8.10.  
 Qagumax 2.1. T 1.  
 + qaguninax : Alitxux + 10.3.4., T 2.  
 Tayagum + 7.4.8.  
 + qaguusaqax : Niigux + 4.1.6.  
 Qagutxagihlida 10.9.6., T 7.  
 Qaguya[da]x 7.2. T 3.  
 Qaguya[ta]x 10.3. T 4.  
 Qagaduux 3.1. T 8.; 10.3. T 2.  
 + qagadusanax : Chagudaan +  
 10.3.14.  
 + qagix : Ugalu + 7.5.8.; 10.7.9.  
 + qagiisix : Ugalu + 8.1.9.  
 Qaxuu ngaan malitxax 7.2.2.  
 + qaxuu : Ugalu(m) + 10.6.4.  
 Qaxun atxaxta 10.8. B 6. Qaxun  
 kalahna 10.8.19., B 6.  
 + qaxuna : Igana + 6.1.16.  
 Qaxuqax 10.12.8.  
 + qakax : Alaguu + 19.1.14.  
 \*Qakuyax sunax 10.11.8.  
 + qaalaagna : Niigux + 7.1.5.  
 Qalgada 10.14. B 2.  
 + qalgadagulux : Algaa + 7.1.6.  
 + qalginax : Tanax + 10.3.17.  
 + qalgusanax : Algax + 10.3. T 5.  
 Ugaluun + 10.3.16.  
 Qalida / Qaalida 19.1.5.  
 Qaliga 10.14. B 35.  
 Qalignas 19.1.2.  
 + qalina : Tukux + 11.7.8.  
 Qaalina 10.15.27.  
 + qaalina : Algax + 10.2.23.  
 Qalngaax qanina 5.1.1., T 1.  
 Qalqagaya 7.5.12.; 10.14.19., B 23.  
 Qaalux 10.10.3.; 18.4.2.  
 \*Qaluun 14.1.9.  
 Qaalungin atxitxax 3.1.34.  
 Qalutux 17.1.10.  
 + qamgalinax / kamgilinax : Tukux  
 + 3.1.25.  
 Qamliin susaliisanax 10.2.11.; 10.7.  
 T 2.  
 Qamligiisanax 10.7.10.  
 + qanacha : Tayagum + 10.15.19.  
 Qanaxtusix 3.1.11.  
 + qanasxina : Kanaax + 5.1.12.  
 + qanina : Qalngaax + 5.1.1., T 1.  
 + qangiisix : Tayagum-ngaana + 8.4.3.  
 + qasanax : Tayaguu + 11.4.6.  
 Qaazana 13.1.3.  
 Qasaya 18.1.6.  
 Qasxisuna 10.9.11.  
 + qasiisa-qax : Akayuu + 7.7.2.  
 Ugaluun qasiisanax 7.7.7.  
 Qazum 5.2. T 4.  
 Qata-x 10.8.21. Qataa aqiza 13.2.3.  
 Qatanum 13.1.5.  
 Qatasxadagulux 10.8.14.  
 Qatxa-ngin sayuqax 5.2.19.  
 + qatxalginax : Alitxux + 3.3.18.  
 Qatxamax 17.3.11.  
 Qatxayuu 18.2.3-4.  
 Qatmi igim ugutaasanax 4.1.14.  
 Qaatuzax 10.8.27.  
 Qawax lalix 8.4.2.  
 Qawagix 7.3. T 5.  
 Qaya 19.1.1. Qaya ayuhna 3.1.7.  
 Qayahlin tayaguu 10.14. T 3.  
 + qayaniisanax : Ugaluun igim +  
 3.1. T 13.  
 Qayaasingin igana / igana 3.2.13.,  
 T 6.  
 + qayu-qax : Algaa + 10.14.2.  
 Qayuxtanax 1.1.4.  
 + qayuxtanax : Algatxin + 6.1.6.  
 + qayumikax : Algaa + 15.1.21.  
 + qayumigasanax : An'gatxin 11.5.15.



- Qayuqiax 1.3.1.  
 + qichaŋtanaŋ : Tunuu[n] + 10.8.13.  
 Qichŋ-ix 11.7.15. Qichŋitxin 3.1.T 7.  
 Qichŋa igaasanaŋ 15.1.14. Qichŋa  
 suqaŋ 6.1.24. Qichŋitxin tanaa-  
 gaasanaŋ 10.8.23.  
 + qichŋiliqaŋ : Tayagungin + 7.2.29.  
 Qichiisaqan 2.1.33.  
 Qidaŋ igluqalŋinaŋ 5.2.10.  
 Qidanakudaŋ 10.14. B 1.  
 + qidaasaqaŋ : Tayaguu + 10.11.6.  
 + qigagasaŋ : Ugaluun ? 10.11.32.  
 Qigagasiŋ 15.1.11.  
 + qiigaŋiŋ : Alitxu + 3.2.26.  
 Qiiganayax 10.14. B 14.  
 Qigangudag[an] 3.2. T 5.  
 + qiigaasŋinaŋ : Algaŋ + 10.4. B 8.  
 8. Saŋaguumaan + 10.4. B 8.  
 Qigiŋuŋ 1.1.13, T 9.  
 Qiglax hyaaganaŋ 7.4.7.  
 Qiglugutxaŋ 13.1.18.  
 Qignaŋ / Qagnaŋ alaasaŋ 3.1. T 5.  
 + qiguqaŋ : Igluqaa + 10.3.25.  
 + qixyaa : Igana(m) + 11-5-4.  
 \*Qilguqaŋ 15.1.23.  
 Qiligin \*yaagiqaŋ 10.7.6.  
 Qilukichaŋ 2.1.6.; 3.4.1.  
 Qihmuŋ 10.12.10.  
 + qinganalinaŋ : Tukuŋ + 5.2.24.  
 + qinganahnaŋ : Niiguŋ + 10.6.2.  
 Qinganayaŋ 10.4.2.  
 Qisxiŋ 11.5.5.  
 Qisikin agiisaŋtanaŋ 3.1.30.  
 Qitatxan / Kitatxan 10.2.31.  
 Qitŋunaŋ 14.1.30.  
 \*Quchxaadaa 10.7.8.  
 \*Quchxayaŋ 10.5.8.  
 + qudax : Kadan + 1.1.7., T 8.  
 Qudguliisiŋ 1.1.24.  
 Quga-ŋ 11.1.16.; 13.1.12. Qugam  
 alaŋuu 3.2.8. Qugam alga 10.11.18.  
 Qugaŋ algalŋinaŋ 10.12.32. Qugaŋ  
 aniŋnaŋ 10.12.13. Qugaŋ ayuga-  
 sanaŋ 10.8.24. Qugaŋ tunuch-  
 ŋinaŋ 10.12.1., T 1.  
 Qugaadaŋ 1.2.1.  
 Qugagiŋ 11.1.13.; 16.1.3.  
 + qugagiŋ : Hutakix + 8.3.13.  
 Qugagiisaqagulux 3.2.20.  
 Qugaŋtaqaŋ 9.1. T 1. 4.  
 + qugalŋinaŋ : Ayaga(a)n + 2.1.8.  
 Quganaŋ ayuŋtaŋ 7.3.1. Qugana(m)  
 tayaguu 10.14. B 22.  
 \*Qugaasŋinaŋ 17.1.22.  
 Quxsunax 3.1. T 3.  
 Quguuyaŋ 1.1.9.  
 Quli(i)gaŋ 18.4.4. Quligatxin 10.14.  
 B 2., 10.  
 Quligazigaazaa 10.14. B 10.  
 Qululaŋ 18.3.7.  
 + quhmaŋ liidaa : Algaŋ + 2.1.29.  
 Quhmanaŋ 13.2.18.  
 Ququŋ 1.2.1.  
 + qusaagiŋiŋ : Ayagam + 3.2.10.  
 + qutagacha : Alga(m) + 7.3. T 3.  
 + qyaŋ : Ugaluŋ + 10.9.12.  
 Qyaasiŋ 7.1.6.

## S

- Sa-ŋ 10.8. T 5. Sakin angusinaŋ  
 10.4.4. Sagan ilin huluqaŋ 8.3.11.  
 Sangin suqaŋ 2.1.48.; 11.7.5. Saŋ  
 ugalunaŋ 5.1.7. Sangin uyaqaŋ  
 2.1.25.  
 Sa-an ayagiŋiŋinaŋ 15.1.8. Saa  
 ugalunaŋ 5.1.7.  
 + saa : Tayagum + 5.2.13.  
 Saadakin achxuzigaasanaŋ 10.3. B 2.  
 + sadgisa : Tayagu(m) + 7.3. T 1.  
 sagan gan uyukax 7.2.33.  
 Sagimaŋ (or Saagamax ?) 4.1.11.  
 Sagimaŋ 7.3. T 5. Sagimaŋ kum-  
 sinaŋ 7.3.4.  
 Saksagaadanigax 7.2. T 11.  
 + saxta(a)dakix : Tukum + 8.1.17.  
 Saŋaguumaan qiigaasŋinaŋ 10.4. B 8.  
 Saŋaalux 7.9.1.  
 Saŋi-ŋ 17.1.9. Saŋiin 17.1.35. Saŋikin  
 halaasanaŋ 3.1.35. Saŋikin xachixi-  
 naŋ 5.1.9.

- + saŋiŋ : chichgungin + 10.4.16.  
 Saksiiidaŋ 7.2. T 7. Saksiiidaa algagiŋ  
 7.2.1.  
 Saŋuyax 6.1.7.; 7.2. B 5. Saŋuyax  
 10.5.2.  
 + sakkadax : allix + 9.1.14.  
 + sakxayax / sakkayek : Itti + 10.8.15.  
 + sakisŋinaŋ : Tanakin + 6.1.15.  
 sakutukik 7.4.4.  
 salatkageg sylgakasana 3.2. T 8.  
 + salŋinaŋ : Amitxin + 7.4.10. Ayagaŋ  
 + 10.14. B 31. Tanaŋ + 11.5.14.  
 + salichŋinaŋ : Igaan + 10.4.8.  
 Saligdaŋ 10.14. B 38.  
 + saliisŋinaŋ : Ayagaŋ + 10.4. B 12.  
 Iqyaan + 10.4. B 7.  
 Saliitiŋ 10.4. B 7.  
 Saamaniŋ 18.1.7.  
 samgalyagin ulyun / ulux 5.2.5.  
 Samidan Umlusalinaŋ 10.1.11.  
 Sahmidun 16.1.8.  
 + samiisaŋ : Algaŋ + 7.4.3.  
 Saahmlax 16.1.7.; 18.3.4.  
 + samusanaŋ : Iqyan + 10.12.20.  
 Samusiŋ 10.12.26.  
 + sanaŋ : Imadun + 11.2.8.  
 Sanataqaŋ 10.15.9.  
 + zanin : ukicha / ukacha + 10.12.21.  
 san'inag 10.9.7.  
 sanuchag 10.9. T 3.  
 Saqan 10.8. B 3.  
 + saaqalii : Tayagum + 10.12.11.  
 + shaashinax : kichix + 10.9.44.  
 \*Sataŋ 10.1. T 1.  
 + satxaa : Tayagum + 10.1. T 1.  
 sausinadaki 11.1. T 4.  
 Saygagiisaqagulux 2.1.31.  
 saig.ikak 7.2. T 9.  
 Sayu-qaŋ 14.1.27.  
 + sayu-naŋ : allegusok + 10.12.25.  
 An'gatxin + 5.2.35. Qatxangin  
 sayuqaŋ 5.2.19. Tayaguu sayunaŋ  
 11.4.4. Ugaluu sayuqaŋ 5.1.6.  
 Hunaa[n] sayunaŋ 17.1.31.  
 + sayuŋtaqaŋ : Hunaa + 10.11.13.  
 + sayuŋtaasiŋ : Algamaan + 10.5.3.,  
 B 9. Ikneka + 10.5. B 9.  
 skik adamaŋ ogynok 10.6. T 2.  
 Sigalgiŋ 10.8. T 3.  
 + sigalŋinaŋ : Kaalaan + 10.6.12.  
 + sigalinaŋ : Kanaaŋ + 10.6.3.  
 Sigayaŋ 10.9.22.  
 + sigayanaŋ : Tukuŋ + 7.3.7.; 10.3.7.  
 + signinaŋ : Algaan + 2.1.15.  
 Sixsaŋ / Sixsaŋ 15.1.16.  
 Sixsadagulux 6.1.20.  
 + siginaŋ : Ayagin + 10.13.2.  
 + sigusanaŋ : Ugaluun + 2.1.20.  
 Sikanax 11.1.10.  
 Siknuŋ igunaŋ 2.1.24.  
 Sila 13.2.6. Sila a-qaŋ 5.2.28. Sila  
 yaaginaŋ 10.14.13., B 21.  
 + silan alga : Alitxum + 7.7.5.  
 Ulagan silan kayuulaqaŋ 1.1.47.  
 + sylgekasana : salatkageg + 3.2. T 8.  
 shildgax 7.5. T 1.  
 Sixsaadaŋ 3.1.16.  
 Sitax agnaŋ 5.2.27.  
 sitxukas 17.3.18.  
 Sitiknaŋ isinaŋ 5.1.3.  
 sy., g. ititux 7.6. T 2.  
 + Sloganax : agal'gax + 10.14. B 3.  
 Sngaluxchina 7.2. T 2.  
 + sngalugnaŋ : Algaŋ + 2.1.12.  
 + su-naŋ : Hakaŋ + 10.11.12. Alga  
 suqaŋ 7.2. B 2.; 17.1.4.; 18.3.2.  
 Hasagin sunax 10.10.9. Ayaga-  
 ngin suqaŋ 10.11.33. Chahmaa +  
 1.1.55. Chugaŋ sunax 10.13.22.  
 Iganangis suqaŋ 14.1.6. Imaxtan  
 sunax 10.11.9. Kalukaŋ + 10.12. T  
 5. Kayungin suqaŋ 10.9.8. \*Qaku-  
 yaŋ + 10.11.8. Qichŋa + 6.1.24.  
 Sangin + 2.1.48.; 17.7.5. Tanagan  
 halgi + 8.4.4. Tunuu + 10.9.28.  
 + soganak : Tanaan + 11.4.9.  
 + sugaasanaŋ : Tanaan + 10.27.  
 + suganinaŋ : Tuku(u)n + 7.3.16.  
 Sugangix 4.1.5.; 10.12.12.; 13.1.33.  
 Sugangaasaadaŋ 2.1.37.



- + **sugatxaŋ** : **Algangin** + 8.2.2  
 + **suugatygaŋ** : **Aliŋ** + 6.1.19.  
 + **sugishk** : **asagan** + 7.2. T 1.  
**Suganaŋ** 1.1.45.  
 + **\*suugasanaŋ** : **Chakin** + 16.2.2.  
**Sulgiŋ** 3.1. T 9.  
**Sukaklyak** 1.1.31.  
*shoklochxax* 10.11.20.  
 + **syukuxtanax** : **xaszhigin** + 8.2.6.  
**Sulaŋ** 10.15.20.  
**Sulugiin** 14.1.16.  
 + **sulugni-naŋ** : **Igaŋ** + 17.1.34.  
*mogasulugniqaŋ* 17.1.27.  
*shumxuzhak* 15.1.9.  
 + **shunekax** : **Ixanykigan** + 8.4.1.  
*sunuk kalegonok* 3.3. T 2.  
 + **suqagiisanaŋ** : **Chaan** + 3.1.42.  
*susham* 7.7.11.  
**Susaliisanaŋ** 10.7. T 2.  
 + **susaliisanaŋ** : **Qamliin** + 10.2.11.  
 + **suusaqaŋ** : **Chaliŋ ngaan** + 3.1.26.  
 + **suusiŋ** : **Tukum-ngaana** + 2.1.30.  
*shushlya* 10.9.13.  
**Susugasiŋ** 3.1. T 14.; 11.1.6., T 1.  
 + **suyaŋ** : **Tayaġu[n]** + 3.3.27.

## T

- + **tada-qaŋ** : **Alan** + 10.11.7. **Ayaquliŋ**  
**tadanaŋ** 10.11.10. **Kitakix tadaŋ**  
 10.14. T 6. **Tanaŋ tadaŋ** 10.8.30.  
**Tayaġu(m)** **kugan tadaqa[da]-**  
**guun utanaŋ** 7.2. B 3.  
**Taadaayaŋ** 11.7.17.  
 + **taduhnan** : **Igan** + 10.4. B 4.  
**Taga-naŋ** 10.13.3.  
 + **taga-a / taga-a** : **Tayaġu(m)** + 9.1.  
 T 5. **Daŋtusux kugan taganaŋ**  
 8.4.5.  
 + **tagaacha / tagaacha** : **Alitxum** +  
 7.10.1.  
*tagagatxagulux* 1.1.41.  
 + **tagakax** : **ayagiukux** + 10.14. B 33.  
*taxalyuxinax* 11.2.13.  
**Tagaqu(u)tuŋ** 8.3. T 3.  
*tagayag* 7.3. T 3.

- Tagukichaŋ / Tayaġukichaŋ** 18.1.4.  
**Taguusiŋ** 3.2.25.  
 + **tag-a / tagaa** : **Tayaġu(m)** + 9.1. T 5.  
**Alga(a)n taganaŋ** 10.11.27.  
 + **takah-naŋ** : **Algaŋ** + 9.1.1., T 10.  
**Tayaġux takahdan** 2.1.43.  
 + **takadusix** : **Algamaan** + 9.1.12.  
**Takanux** 10.7.13.; 11.5. T 1.  
 + **taxkat** : **Qalgadaŋ** + 10.14. B 2.  
**Takatux** 8.3.9.  
**Takaya-naŋ** 11.2.1.  
 + **takaya-x** : **Angagiinaŋ** + 1.1.52  
*taklax* 9.1. T 1.  
*taklanax nidyukiyanax* 11.2. T 2  
*tak'yux* 6.1.21.  
**Tali-kuŋ** 10.9.26. **Taliqaŋ** 14.1.25.  
 + **taligacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.12.15.  
**Taliŋtas** 17.1.24.  
**Talizux** 10.14.7., B 7.  
**Tamamaŋ** 18.3.6.  
**Taamgaax** 10.3. T 5.  
**Tana-x** 10.6.11. **Tanaŋ algalginaŋ**  
 2.1.40. **Tanagan halgii / algaa**  
**suqaŋ** 8.4.4. **Tanakin anqaasanaŋ**  
 11.2.17. **Tanaa-ngaana hangaasa-**  
**qaŋ** 1.1.50. **Tanaan asagygasanaŋ**  
 11.7.12. **Tanaan ayagalginaŋ** 7.6.4.  
**Tana(a)n ayagalinaŋ** 16.2.8. **Ta-**  
**nagan kukiin ayugaqaŋ** 2.1.28.  
**Tanaan chadunaŋ** 3.1.6. **Tanagan**  
**kugan \*chaluxtaqaŋ** 7.5.2. **Ta-**  
**nangin iganaŋ** 10.11.14. **Tanaa**  
**iganaasaqaŋ** 7.2. B 4. **Tanagan-**  
**ngaana kayusiqaŋ** 8.3.6. **Tanagan**  
**qachxanaan ayaga(a)sxasaqaŋ**  
 7.2.17. **Tanaŋ qalginaŋ** 10.3.17.  
**Tanakinulux sakisxinaŋ** 6.1.15.  
**Tanaŋ salginaŋ** 11.5.14. **Tanaan**  
**soganaŋ** 11.4.9. **Tanaan sugaa-**  
**sanaŋ** 10.2.7. **Tanaŋ tadaŋ**  
 10.8.30. **Tanaa tayaġugiŋ** 10.2.10.  
**Tanaan (tayan) tayaġulgi-daŋ /**  
**naŋ** 2.1.38. **Tana(a)maan tununaŋ**  
 10.4.6. **Tanaan uguusanaŋ** 11.1.2.,  
 T 5. **Tanaa huugdugiŋ** 8.5.2. **Ta-**

- naganulux kugan uluudaniŋ-**  
**taqaŋ** 7.2.27. **Tanaan hyaagal-**  
**ginaŋ** 10.14.8. **Tanaan yaagilgi-**  
**tanaŋ** 15.1.20.  
 + **tanan alganinak** : **tukum** + 8.5.5.  
*tanagdagan* 19.1.9.  
**Tanaŋax** 10.8.7., (*tannax*) B 3.; 11.1.15.  
**Tanaŋax hadgunaŋ** 10.8.12.  
 + **tanaagaasanaŋ** : **Qichxixtin** +  
 10.8.23.  
**Tanaagaatux** 3.2.4  
 + **tanagiisanaŋ** : **Ugaluun** + 10.2.9.  
 + **tanaŋtanaŋ** : **Angaliŋ** + 10.12.3.  
**Tanaġun** 1.1.37.  
**Tanaġuliisin** 10.1.1.  
**Tanaġuusiŋ** 10.15.29  
*tanakanuk* 11.5.2.  
*tanakigak* 7.8.1.  
*tanatugasyutxax* 3.2.29.  
**Tanatukugax / Taangaatukugax** 10.8.  
 B 8.  
 \***Tanayaŋ** 3.1.5.  
 + **tanga / taangaa** : **Tayaġum** + 7.2.42.  
**Taniidaa tuglaŋ** 10.14. B 39.  
**Taniilux** 10.2.13.  
**Taanimaadaŋ** 6.1.12.  
*tanlimaktax* 12.1.4.  
 + **taningin** : **Tuku(m)** + 10.14. B 24.  
**Taniquŋ** 10.7.7.  
**Tanitux** 14.1.32.  
 + **tankik** : **Nugin** + 4.1.13.  
 + **taangaa / tanga** : **Tayaġum** + 7.2.42.  
*tangan* 7.2.23.  
**Taangaatukugax / Tanatukugax** 10.8.  
 B 8.  
 + **tataa** : **Kuu** + 10.2.18.  
*tato.lchak kam.* 11.5. T 3  
**Tayaġu-x** 1.1.54.; 9.1. T 9.; 10.8. T 5., T  
 9.10.9. T 8.; 11.5.7. **Tayaġun** 5.2.25.  
**Tayaġuchix** 13.2.9. **Tayaġun ax-**  
**taacha** 3.2.27. **Tayaġun agusanaŋ**  
 5.2.8. **Tayaġum-ngaana agadusiŋ /**  
**hagidusiŋ** 8.5.7. **Tayaġum aliġa**  
 10.11.26. **Tayaġum alitxuu** 7.3.18.  
**Tayaġun anasxinaŋ** 10.2.26. **Taya-**

- ġum an'gaa** 10.11.39. **Tayaġu(u)n**  
**angagiinaŋtanaŋ** 10.14.4., B 29.  
**Tayaġum angyuucha** 7.8. T 3.  
**Tayaġum asxinugiicha** 7.4.2., T 3.  
**Tayaġux atanaŋ** 10.9.32. **Tayaġum**  
**aatuucha** 10.15.13. **Tayaġun ayku-**  
**ganinaŋ** 10.3.7., T 3. **Tayaġuu**  
**chagliqagulux** 2.1.5. **Tayaġuu[n]**  
**chalaasanaŋ** 8.4. T 1-2. **Taya-**  
**ġu(u)n chaszhixinaŋ** 7.3.23. **Ta-**  
**yaġuchgalyanakax** 7.2.44. **Taya-**  
**ġum chiganaa** 10.2.8. T 3. **Taya-**  
**ġum daġiicha** 10.14.9., B 8. **Ta-**  
**yaġum gulgiqaa** 10.9.38. **Tayaġum**  
**ignagiichaulux** 7.3.13. **Tayaġum**  
**inuucha** 7.1.1. **Tayaġum iqyaġii**  
 11.3.11. **Tayaġux kalunaŋ** 3.3.1., T  
 2. **Tayaġun kayuugniinaŋ** 10.8.28.  
**Tayaġun kayulinaŋ** 10.3.26. **Taya-**  
**ġu.kuchaa** 7.8.2. **Tayaġum kodg....**  
 7.3. T 1. **Tayaġu(m) kuligiġichxi-**  
**naa** 10.1. B 4. **Tayaġum hlaa** 10.5.  
 B 2.; 11.3.10. **Tayaġux ngaan**  
**liidaqaŋ** 7.5.9. **Tayaġum mayaaga**  
 10.10.1., T 3.; 10.15. T 3. **Tayaġu(u)n**  
**musik** 8.3.13. **Tayaġum qagdukix**  
 7.3.9., T 2. **Tayaġum qaguucha**  
 7.4.1., T 2. **Tayaġun qaguninaŋ**  
 7.4.8. **Tayaġum qanacha** 10.15.19.  
**Tayaġum-ngaana qangiisiŋ** 8.4.3.  
**Tayaġuu qasanaŋ** 11.4.6. **Tayaġu-**  
**ngin qichxiliqaŋ** 7.2.29. **Tayaġuu**  
**qidaasaqaŋ** 10.11.6. **Tayaġum saa**  
 5.2.13. **Tayaġuu sadgisa** 7.3. T 1.  
**Tayaġum saaqalii** 10.12.11. **Taya-**  
**ġum satxaa** 10.1. T 1. **Tayaġuu**  
**sayunaŋ** 11.4.4. **Tayaġu[n] suyaŋ**  
 3.3.27. **Tayaġu(m) kugan tadaqa**  
**[dal]guun utanaŋ** 7.2. B 3. **Taya-**  
**ġu(m) tagaa / tagaa / taangaa**  
 9.1.5. **Tayaġungan kugan tagaqaŋ**  
 7.7.4. **Tayaġux takahdan** 2.1.43.  
**Tayaġum tanga** 7.2.42. **Tayaġu[n]**  
**tununinaŋ** 11.5.9. **Tayaġux ukuni-**  
**naŋ** 10.11.29. **Tayaġungin uyaqaŋ**



- 3.1.13. *Tayaḡum-nga*an uyaasiḡ  
2.1.10. *Tayaḡun hyaag(a)*linaḡ  
11.2.7.  
+ *tayaḡuu* : *xala* + 10.14. B 15. *kalen* +  
10.5.5. *Qayahlin* 10.14. T 3. *Quga-*  
*na(m)* + 10.14. B 22.  
*Tayaḡuudaḡ* 7.2.8., T 2.; 10.11.19.;  
11.4.12.  
*Tayaḡuudaadaḡ* 10.4.17.  
*Tayaḡuḡiḡ* 10.8.5., T 4.  
+ *tayaḡuḡiḡ* : *Alitxu* + 10.3.19.  
*Chakix* + 2.1.35. *Kayungin* + 4.1.4.  
*Tanaa* + 10.2.10. *ulyacha* + 18.1.17.  
*Tayaḡuḡtanaḡ* 18.3.3.  
*Tayaḡukichaḡ* 11.3.4.  
*Tayaḡukizaḡ* 13.1.8.  
+ *tayaḡulḡinaḡ* : *malin* + 3.1.41.  
*Tana(a)n* + 2.1.38.  
*Tayaḡulḡusiḡ* 13.1.13.  
*Tayaḡuliknaḡ* 17.1.7.  
\**Tayaḡuulkiḡ* 8.3.10.  
*Tayaḡulux* 11.4.11.  
*Tayaḡunaḡ* 13.1.4.  
*Tayaḡunaḡasiḡ* 7.3.5.  
*Tayaḡunuḡi-ḡ* 10.14.11.  
*Tayaḡunuḡidaḡ* 7.2.39.  
*Tayaḡuzigaḡ* 5.2.18.  
*Tayaḡusinaḡ* 13.1.30.  
*Tayaḡusiituḡ* 13.2.11.  
*Tayaḡutkazhachin* 3.3.9., T 3.  
*Tayaḡuyuu* 18.1.1.  
*Tayamagdaḡ* 10.6. T 2.  
*taikagan kuguchalaxgana* 7.5. T 2.  
*Tainyuspan Ulyunok* 10.10. T 1.  
*Tigusa-qaḡ* 7.5.10.  
+ *tigusanax* : *Angaliḡ* + 3.2.1. *Ulasix*  
+ 6.1.11.  
*Tixlaḡ* 5.1.5.  
+ *tixmigasanax* : *An'gat* + 16.2.3.  
*Tixyunaḡ* 6.1. T 1.  
+ *tixyunaḡ* : *Algaḡ* + 6.1.1., T 1.  
*tylmychuk* 8.1. T 1.  
*tiyachmanichug* 10.14. B 43.  
*tudal'gidak* / *tutal'gidak* 7.1.11.  
+ *tugaḡiḡ* : *Iqyaa* + 3.1.10.

- Tugaasanax* 17.1.6.  
+ *tugaasiḡ* : *Algamaan* + 2.1.14.  
*tugukugdaḡ* 17.3.3.  
*toggozak* 13.1.15.  
\**Tuḡuquyaḡ* 10.6.7.  
+ *tokanax* : *toyog'yak* + 9.1.6.  
*tukasitxin ayagihnaḡ* 6.1.9.  
*tukkayuxchi* 7.4.5.  
*Tuku-u* / -ḡ 7.3. T 4. *Tuku(u)n*  
*agatluginax* 10.5. B 6. *Tuku(m)* *ha-*  
*gugacha* 10.3.11. *Tukuun agusaḡ*  
10.14. B 24. *Tukuḡ axaasanax*  
11.2.16. *Tukuḡ agiglinaḡ* 10.14. B  
20. *Tukuun haḡninaḡ* 9.1.15.  
*Tukum akaluga* 7.5.4. *tukun*  
*alyadzhgil'kamga* 10.5. B 5. *Tu-*  
*ku(m)* *aligdaacha* 10.14. B 38.  
*Tukuu alitxunaḡ* 15.1.19. *Tukum*  
*aamaliicha* 3.2.24. *Tukuu anataḡ*  
10.2.1. *Tukum-nga*an *anuusiḡ* /  
*unaasiḡ* 7.5.17. *Tukuun asaglinaḡ* /  
*asaglana* 10.5.1., T 1., B 7. *Tukuun*  
*auchasanax* 11.6.3. *Tukum ayasik*  
5.2. T 2. *Tukuu ayqiisaqaḡ* 3.2.5.  
*Tukum ayugacha* 10.1. B 1.  
*Tukuun ayugniḡtanaḡ* 10.4.18.  
*Tukuu chagliqaḡulux* 2.1.1., T 2.  
*Tukum-nga*an *chayukax* / *choyunax*  
10.8.1., T 8., B 1. *Tukuun chigi-*  
*dalḡinaḡ* 10.8.16. *Tuku(m)* *chikaa*  
18.1.3. *Tukuḡ chuhninaḡ* 7.5.6.  
*Tukuun hi-naḡ* 5.2.23. *Tukuḡ*  
*iganalinaḡ* 11.1.5. *Tukuḡ isinaḡ*  
10.3.24. *Tukuḡ itḡalinaḡ* 10.3.8.  
*Tukuu kagugnanag* 10.4.9. *Tukuḡ*  
*kalganax* 5.1.2. *Tukuḡ kalnaagnak*  
11.7.1. *Tukuḡ kamgilinaḡ* /  
*qamḡalinaḡ* 3.1.25. *Tukum kaniḡ-*  
*taatu* 7.5.4. *Tukuḡ kangayul-*  
*ginaḡ* 8.1.13. *Tukutxin kayul-*  
*ginaḡ* 8.2.4. *Tukum mayaḡacha*  
6.1.23. *Tukum maayu* [ngi]n  
*alaasanax* 7.3.25. *Tukuḡ qalinaḡ*  
11.7.8. *Tukux qamḡalinaḡ* / *kam-*  
*gilinaḡ* 3.1.25. *Tukuḡ qingana-*

- linaḡ* 5.2.24. *Tukum saxta(a)* *dakix*  
8.1.17. *Tukuḡ sigayanax* 7.3.7.;  
10.13.7. *Tukuun suganinaḡ* 7.3.16.  
*Tukum-nga*an *suusiḡ* 2.1.30.  
*Tukum tanan alganinax* 8.5.5.  
*Tuku(m)* *taning*in 10.14. B 24.  
*Tukuḡ tumganaḡ* 10.3.15. *Tukum*  
*tunuxtaasaqangin* 7.2.15. *Tukum-*  
*nga*an *uḡaluqaḡ* 10.6.8. *Tukum*  
*igim ukuḡtaacha* 7.2.34. *Tukum-*  
*nga*an *unaasiḡ* / *anuusiḡ* 7.5.17.  
*Tukuḡ uyaqaḡ* 8.1.1. *Tukuḡ nga*an  
*uyaqaḡ* 7.2.20.  
*Tukuchxisaḡ* 9.1.2.  
*tukok ulak* 7.5. T 3.  
*Tukuulan* 5.2.9.  
+ *tukuuladaḡ* : *Agacha* + 7.2.21  
+ *tukulinaḡ* : *Kanaax* + 4.1.9.  
*tukulisnax* / *taxalyuxinax* 11.2.13.  
*Tukuxigax* 17.3.1.  
*Tukuusiḡ* 3.1.22.  
*Tukuyaḡ* 3.3. T 1.  
*Tulaḡ* 2.1.36.  
*tulgax* 15.1.18.  
*Tuliḡ* 11.2. T 1.  
*Tuman* 10.9. T 5  
*Tumga-ḡ* 10.2.12. *Tumgakin* 10.9. T  
4.; 11.2.2. *Tumgakix algagiḡ* 2.1.21.  
*Tumgan haqaasanax* 11.2.15.  
*Tumgangin igaxtagaḡ* 10.3.1.  
+ *tumganaḡ* : *Tukuḡ* + 10.3.15.  
*Tumgiidaḡ qanulux* 2.1.4.  
*tumlixik* 10.11. T 5.  
*Tunu-un alitxuusanax* 7.7.10.  
*Tunu[n]* *qichaḡtanaḡ* 10.8.13.  
*Tunu suqaḡ* 10.9.28.  
+ *tunu-ngin igim ugutaasanax* :  
*Niigugin* + 11.6.4. *Tana(a)* *maan*  
*tununaḡ* 10.4.6.  
*Tunuucha* 11.5.6.  
+ *tunuchḡinaḡ* : *Qugaḡ* + 10.12.1.  
+ *tunuugaḡ* : *Ugaluu* + 2.1.26.  
*Tunuganilyaanik* - *ullasiḡ* 10.3. B 1.  
+ *tunugiḡ* : *Isxaa* + 15.1.2. *Umgi-*  
*siicha* + 11.6.5.

- Tunuḡtaḡ ayugasanaḡ* 10.9.19.  
+ *tunuḡtaasaqangin* : *Tukum* +  
7.2.15.  
*Tununinaḡ* 17.3.12.  
+ *tununinaḡ* : *Algaan* + 2.1.49.  
*Kanaax* + 11.1.14. *Tayaḡu[n]* +  
11.5.9.  
*Tutalgaa iganaḡ* 11.5.3.; 17.3.15.  
*Tutanaḡ* 10.14. B 11.  
+ *tututak* : *unalku* + 10.14. B 33.  
*tuyamagalinax* 10.4. B 6.  
*Tuhyuḡ* 13.1.32.  
*toyog'yak tokanax* 9.1.6.

## U, HU, W, HUU

- Uchaadaḡ* 16.2.11.  
*ochakalkudax* 8.4.6.  
+ *udagiisanax* / *hudagiisanax* /  
*udaagiisanax* : *Ugaluun* + 10.1.9.  
*udakikchagix* 13.2.14.  
+ *udalḡinaḡ* : *Niigux* + 10.1.3.  
+ *udixtaḡ* : *Algan* + 3.1. T 7.  
*Hux gagiqaḡ* 5.2.4.  
+ *huga* : *Chadum* + 7.5.14.  
*ugalgagix* 13.2.7.  
*ugalgaginok* 10.11. T 8.  
*ogal'midax* 10.7.3.  
*Ugank xalektak* 3.1. T 2.  
*ugasmagin* 5.2.22.  
*Uxchugiḡ* 18.2.5.  
*Ugiḡ* 16.1.14.  
*ogigeyak* 10.11. T 6.  
*Ugiḡtaatutxaḡ* 3.2.3.  
+ *ogynok* : *skik adamax* + 10.6. T 2  
+ *huglinaḡ* : *Kanaax* 7.4.6.; 10.14. B  
12.  
*uxlyutak* 5.2.6.  
+ *ugugax* / *gogoloxtax* : *Algatxin* + 8.5.  
T 1.  
+ *ugoktax ulux* : *agali* + 5.2.15.  
+ *uguusanax* : *Tanaan* + 11.1.2., T 5.  
+ *ogusik* : *ashlaga* + 3.2.18.  
+ *ugutaasanax* : *Niigugin tunungin*  
*igim* + 4.1.2. *Qatmix igim* + 4.1.14.  
+ *Ugyatu* : *Echasanok* + 3.2. T 4.



- Ugalu-x 2.1.2.; 10.8. T 4. Ugalukin 7.8.1. Ugalux agiitax 10.13.6. Ugaluu algada 2.1. T 4. Ugaluu algagix 10.3.13.; 11.1.17. Ugaluun algaliisana 5.2.16. Ugaluun aaliisana 10.1.13. Ugaluun aaliisiisana 10.1. B 3. Ugaluu aamgagix 7.2.41. Ugalungin aamgagix 10.4.5. Ugaluun amtagagiisana 10.1.7. Ugaluun angadatanax 5.1.10. Ugaluun atxusana 10.15.28. Ugaluun ayagadusana 10.7.14. Ugaluun aygagasana 7.2.38. Ugaluun chuhniisana 10.14.21. Ugaluun chuyuusana 10.8.32. Ugalux higinax / higinax 10.11.3. Ugaluun iganaasana 7.5.5.; 8.3.3., T 2. Ugaluun inuniisana 7.1.10. Ugaluun kalunikagasana 7.1.4. Ugaluun kayuugasana 7.4.11. Ugaluun qa-nagulax 17.1.36. Ugaluu qagix 7.5.8.; 10.7.9. Ugaluu qagiisix 8.1.9. Ugalu(m) qaxuu 10.6.4. Ugaluun qalgusana 10.3.16. Ugaluun qasiisana 7.7.7. Ugaluun igim qayaniisana 3.1. T 13. Ugaluun qigagasana 10.11.32. Ugalux qyax 10.9.12. Ugaluu sayuqax 5.1.6. Ugaluun sigusana 2.1.20. Ugaluun tanagiisana 10.2.9. Ugaluu tunuqax 2.1.26. Ugaluun udagiisana / hudagiisana / udaagiisana 10.1.9. Ugalux hunadusana 10.15.18. Ugaluu unagax 7.2. T 11.
- + ugalu-nax : Aalngax + 7.1.2. Amaxux + 6.1.5. Ayagax + 10.12.29. Chinktalik ugalux 10.14. T 1. Sax ugaluna 5.1.7. Tukum-ngaun ugaluqax 10.6.8. Unglux ugaluna 11.1.8. Ungluu ugaluqax 7.1.7. Ugaluchxana 10.7. T 1. Ugaluxta-n 11.2.12. + ugaluxtax : Ataqa + 10.10. T 2. + ugalhna-n : Alga + 10.12.16.
- Kayuun + -x 10.14.5. + ugayaasix : Algamaan + 10.14. B 21. + huugdugix : Tanax + 8.5.2. + hugduna : Qachxa + 8.5. T 1. Uxsutux 11.7.14. Ukama 11.3.7. ukicha zanin 10.12.21. Ukinaan kyagusana 16.1.12. + uku-qax : Amgiqangis + 17.1.16. Ayaga(a)n ukuna 3.1.44. Iganaan + 14.2.29. + ukudax : Ayagaa[n] + 11.4. T 5. + ukuftaqa : ax'gygin + 6.1.4. + ukuftaacha : Tukum igim + 7.2.34. Ukulaasan 11.2.10. + ukunina : Tayagux + 10.11.29. Ukuusax 1.1. T 8.; 10.12.23. Ukuzax 18.4.1. + ukusina : Iqyaanadax + 10.14. B 13. Ula-x 7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4. Ulagan 11.2.14. Ulas 17.1.18. Ulaa ayagagix 10.11.21. Ula axagalgina 10.9.3. Ulaanulux chaguhna 10.1.2. Ulaan igluqalgina 5.2.14. Ulagan silan kayuulaqax 1.1.47. ulyacha unegix 8.1.8. ulyacha taya-gugix 8.1.16. + ulachagiqagulux : Chuganaa + 6.1.22. ulyakichxa xaxichakax 7.2.10. + huulaqax : Alitxugan ilan + 8.3.2. Ulaasakuu 7.2. T 1. Ulasi-x 7.2. B 1. Ulasiin chimikahna 10.8.11. Ulasix tigusana 6.1.11. + ulasix : tunuganilyanik + 10.3. B 1. Ulasida 6.1. T 5. Ulatuxtanax 17.1.5. Ulgitaqax 13.1.27. Ulilax 7.2. B 5.; 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11. + uliqax : Qagnax + 19.1.10. Uluda 1.1. T 3. + ulugiicha : Ayagam + 10.14. B 47. + uluxtax : Igana + 9.1.5. Ulu(x)txax 11.2.18.

- + Ulyunok : Tainyuspana + 10.10. T 1. + huluqax : Sagan ilin + 8.3.11. Uma 10.9.33. umagakak 10.2. T 1. + humaluga : Akyagim + 8.1.15. Umgiisiicha tunugix 10.6.5. umgiyak / Imgiyak 18.3.8. uminazak 11.4.5. + umlusalina : Samidan + 10.1.11. Umnaa ukuqax 17.1.16. + umna : Utak + 10.14. T 4. Umnalgaatux 15.1.5. Umniin 10.12.24. Humniidada 2.1.45. Umniigiisix 10.12.4. Humnisax 10.14.17. Humtaasix 10.9.39. Umyugda 17.1.19. Huna-an agu[t]nax 17.2.4. Hunan-gin azatxax 10.4.7. Hunatxin iqyagiisana 7.2.3. Hunaan sayuna 17.1.31. Hunaa sayuxtaqa 10.11.13. Unacha (or + Unacha) 8.4. T 3. + hunadusana : Ugalux + 10.15.18. + unagax : Iqyaa + 10.14. B 34. Ugaluu + 7.2. T 11. + hunaginginulux : Algam + 8.3.5. + unagiisix : Algamaan 7.2. T 5. Hunaxsiisix 13.1.34. unnalyak 13.2.15. + unalgaasix / unalgasix : Algamaan + 10.14. B 4. + unalgina : Alga + 7.2. T 5. Alix + 1.1. T 15. + hunalgiisix : Algam-ngaun + 8.5.3. unalku tututak 10.14. B 33. + unaasix / anuusi : Tukum-ngaun + 7.5.17. Unaatxi 3.2.23. Ungan 5.2.12. + unegix : ulyacha + 8.1.8. unigin azhatkagi 10.14. B 4. Unogokan 11.2.9. + ungadusix : Alitxum-ngaun + 7.7.14. Hungix / Uhngix 11.1. T 8. Ungiikax 6.1. T 4. ungimanok 13.1.10. Unglu-x 10.14. B 9. Unglux alyaglinax 8.1.10. Unglugan kugan aamagnaftaqa 8.5.6. Unglux aamagnina 5.2.17. Ungluu qag-nagix 8.3.17. Unglux ugaluna 11.1.8. Ungluu ugaluqax 7.1.7. Uqlugayukatix 11.1.11. Uuquchiing 11.4.10. + husanax : Hlaa ngaun + 11.7.10. + huusana : Angagix kumadaa + 10.4.14. + husixtax : Alga + 3.2.15. oslelidax 12.1.5. Utak umna 10.14. T 4. Hutakix qugagix 8.3.13. + utana : Tayagu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun + 7.2. B 3. Uyakkin 3.3.8.; 10.8.25. uyamux 17.3.14. uyanalasik 10.4. B 10. + uyaqax : Iqyam-ngaun + 3.2.16. Sangin + 2.1.25. Tayagungin + 3.1.13. Tuku ngaun + 7.2.20. + uyaasix : Tayagum-ngaun + 2.1.10. Ugidaxtak 10.8.3. Uuygaada 1.1.51. Uyqigaada 10.8.17. Huyuu chiyun 10.2.17. Uyuchxizax 7.2.4. Uyugida 3.1.21., T 14. Huyugiisix 10.4. B 10. + uyukax : Sagan-ngaun + 7.2.33. Uyulix 8.1.19. Uyutux 3.2. T 1. oyuyus 16.1.4.

## Y, HY

- Hyaagax chuhnina 10.7.5. + hyaaga-nax : Qiglux + 7.4.7. + hyaagaftana : Ugalux + 10.14. T 1. + hyaagalgina : Tanaan + 10.14.8.



- Hyaagahli<sup>x</sup> 3.2.31.  
 Hyaagaaza<sup>x</sup> 10.14. B 20.  
 + yaagi-<sup>x</sup> : Chakix + 13.2.4. Qiligin  
 \*yaagiqax 10.7.6. siyaliginok  
 yaagina<sup>x</sup> 10.14.13.  
 + yaagilgitana<sup>x</sup> : Tanaan + 15.1.20.

- yaglun 5.1.8.  
 yaksax 10.9.9.  
 + yaxtana<sup>x</sup> : Alga<sup>x</sup> + 2.1. T 3.  
 + yang(a) : amicha + 10.15.5.  
 yutgux 14.1.15.

## Index of Russian Names

Names preceded by + are additional to Aleut names.

- + Agripina 10.14. B 30, 32-34, 36-37, 41.  
 + Akilina 10.4. B 10-11, 10.14. B 31, 35, 38-40, 42-48  
 + Aleksandr 11.1.8.  
 + Aleksandr Pan'kov 10.10.7.  
 + Aleksey Musakov 11.3.4.  
 + Andrey 7.2. B 5.  
 + Andrey Chulovshnikov 10.5.2.  
 + Andrei Frolov 10.14.3.  
 + Andrei Mezhevskoy 10.11.38.  
 + Andrey Zaozerskoy 13.2.12.  
 + Antin Gregor'yev 7.2.35.  
 + Avraam 10.1. B 3. (= 10.1.12.)  
 + Dmitrei 10.8.22.  
 + Dmitrey Ocheredin 2.1.27.  
 + Dmitrei Sivtsov 10.4.1.  
 + Dmitrei Sivtsov menshei 10.4.11.  
 + Efim Kazaginov 13.2.8.  
 + Fedor Kazanin 2.1.6.  
 + Fedor Klimovskoi 2.1.21.  
 + Fedor Kozlov 10.14.7, B 7; 10.14.16, B 16, 41.  
 + Fedor Kuznetsov 7.3.2.  
 + Fedor Kuzyaki[n] 3.4.2.  
 + Fedor Malivinskoy 8.3.2.  
 + Feodor 8.1.6.; 9.1.3.; 10.14. B 1, 3, 7, 10, 16.  
 + Feodor Kozlov 10.3.5.  
 + Fil'ka 10.1.4.  
 + Gavril Kostin 10.6.2.  
 + Ilarion 10.4. B 2, 4-5; 10.5. B 2-8.  
 Ioan 10.4.12.  
 + Ioann 7.2. B 3-4; 10.4.8 (Ioan); 10.4. B 7; 10.5. B 9; 10.8. B 1-3; 10.14. 20-21, B 13, 18-24, 26-27.  
 + Ivan 10.14.12-13, 19 (=) B 18, 21, 23.  
 + Ivan Chumovitskoy 7.3.3, 18, T 6.  
 Ivan Glotov 11.4.1.  
 + Ivan Khramov 10.9.3.  
 Ivan Iannin 3.3.4.  
 + Ivan Pan'kov 8.1.10.  
 + Ivan Podkamennov 16.1.4.  
 + Ivan Serebrennikov 2.1.8.  
 + Ivan Sivtsov 10.5.3; 10.8.1, 7 (=)  
 Kad'yak 1.1.29. Kod'yax 10.15.31.  
 Kalashnikov 10.7.16.  
 + Kirila 10.4.3; 10.5.5-7.  
 + Kirill 10.5. B 1; 10.14. B 2, 4-6, 12, 14, 17.  
 + Kirila Bochkarev 14.1.9.  
 + Kirila Chuloshnikov 10.4.2.  
 + Leontey 10.4.6. Leontii 10.4. B 8-9.  
 + Larion Klimshin 7.2.7, 10.  
 + Larion Sivtsov 10.5.1, 4.  
 + Luka Kozhevnikov 11.5.1.  
 + Maksim Kuymov 13.2.9.  
 + Maksim Per'fil'yev 14.1.11.  
 + Marfa 10.1. B 4; 10.3. B 1; 10.4. B 12-14; 10.5. B 10-11.  
 + Nadezhda 10.3. B 2.  
 + Naum 10.12.6.  
 + Nikivor Svin'in 7.3.13.  
 + Nikita 7.2.14.  
 + Nikita Buylov 7.2.3.  
 Nikolai 10.4.10.  
 + Nikolay Tarasov 10.11.21.  
 + Petr 10.4. B 1, 3; 10.8.9, 19-20, B 4-8;

- 10.14. B 8-9, 11, 15, 25.  
 + Petr Kozyrev 10.14.9-10 (=) B 8, 11.  
 Petr Popov 7.2.36.  
 + Semen 10.4.9.  
 Semen Bakov 10.2.14.  
 Semen Kipriyanov 11.4. T 7.  
 Semen Kochutin 10.7.17.  
 + Semen Kuliginov 15.1.12.  
 Ser'gey Pan'kov 14.1.1.  
 Sidorko 2.1.42.  
 starik 10.9.17.  
 Stefan Shishov 10.8.29.  
 + Stepan Cherepanov 4.1.2.  
 + Tikhon 7.2. B 1-2; 10.1. B 1-2; 10.14. B 28-29.  
 + Tikhon Bakulin 7.2.13; 8.4.4; 10.14.4.  
 5 (=) B 29, 28.  
 + Tikhon Batakov 10.1.8.  
 + Timofey 10.4. B 6.  
 + Timofey Ordin 16.2.5.  
 + Vasilei 5.2.20  
 Vasiley Pivintsov 7.7.12.  
 + Vasiley Popov 10.12.12.  
 + Vasiley Pospelov 11.4.2.  
 + Vasiley Shutagin  
 + Zakhad Menshchikov 17.1.1.  
 Yakun'ka 10.12.30.  
 + Yakov Smirennikov 7.4.3.  
 + Yakov Shokotov 13.2.7.  
 Yelisey Pupyshev 10.2.2 = T 2  
 Yermeshok



### Appendix 1 Corrections of Names in the Aleut Dictionary

The dictionary is quoted by page, column and line from the top of the page. When the Aleut form is corrected, the translation is not quoted. When only the translation is corrected, the Aleut form is not quoted. The correction follows the >. (Not listed here are numerous additional attestations and earlier dates of attestation of words that are names or parts of names that were interpreted after the publication of the *Aleut Dictionary* in 1994. These attestations would have been included if they had been received somewhat earlier.)

- 84b51 Beat (?) The Army > Added one half to the army (10.15.17.).
- 78b36 **Anqacha** > **Anqaacha** "His way of standing (or of setting out)" (13.1.25.).
- 78b44 **anqayaasanaŋ** (whole subentry to be deleted) > **Chaan anqaasanaŋ** "Stood up with his hand" (1.1.49.).
- 108a17 **Atatanisaŋ** > **Atatanizaŋ** "Caused to be fast" (3.2.14.).
- 158a46 **Ayagaa dalgiqaŋ** > **Ayagaa[n] dalginaŋ** "Provided his wife with an eye" (7.3.17.).
- 165a66 **Tayaŋum Gulginaa** > **Tayaŋum gulgiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.).
- 176b28 **Chakix Igachigiŋ** > **Chakin higayachxiŋ** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.).
- 211b26 **Isiqaaŋulux** > **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" (1.1.8.).
- 223a10 **Kaadaxtaqaŋ** > **Kadaŋtaqaŋ** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.).
- 255a22 Likened to a Man > A man likened to him (7.5.9.).
- 269a36 **Mayam Ilaŋ** > cf. **mayminaliŋ** '(be) spoil(ed), play pranks' (16.1.17.).
- 305a3 **Qaalutux** > **Qalutux** "Has large hot springs" (17.1.10.).
- 312b2 **Qataa agizaŋ** > **Qataa aqizaŋ** "His sheath comes loose" (13.2.3.).
- 339a8 Woman's Upper > The one above the/a woman" (3.2.10.).
- 389b30 **Tanagatux** > **Tanaagaatux** "Wants/wanting to come back to his place" (3.2.4.).
- 430b44 Chief's Means For Looking For Himself > Chief's means for looking at himself (a mirror) (7.2.34.).
- 440a59ff **Umŋasingan** is Morris Cove, Unalaska 54.
- 443b44 **Hunaan Agunaŋ** > **Hunaan agutnaŋ** "Hid his wound" (17.2.4.).

### Appendix 2 Aleut Personal Names in Earlier Sources 1747-1792

#### References:

- J.L.S. 1776: *Neue Nachrichten von denen neuentdeckten Inseln in der See zwischen Asien und Amerika; aus mitgetheilten Urkunden und Auszügen verfasst von J.L.S. [uncertain identity] Hamburg und Leipzig, bey Friedrich Ludwig Gleditsch.*
- Samwell 1778: ms., British Museum, Egerton 2591, published in Beaglehole 1967:1146 (see References p. 88)
- Pallas 1781: *Neue Nordische Beyträge zur physikalischen und geographischen Erd- und Völkerbeschreibung. Zweyter Band. St. Petersburg und Leipzig.*
- Polonsky, A.: ms. of about 1850 as quoted in Jochelson 1933 (see Appendix 3, References)
- Ogoblin, N.N., 1892: Putevya zapiski morekhoda I. M. Solov'eva. *Russkaya Starina* 76:183
- Makarova, R.N., 1968: *Russkiye na Tikhom Okeane vo II polovine XVIII v.* Moscow: Nauka
- Andreyev 1948 (see References p. 88)
- Divin, V.A., 1979: *Russkaya tikhookeanskaya epopeya.* Khabarovskoye knizhnoye izdatel'stvo.
- Alekseyev 1989 (see References p. 88)
- Black, Lydia: unpublished readings of manuscripts
- Krauss, Michael, 1990: transliteration of TsGAVMF, f. 913, op.1, d. 93, 129-132 (Levashov 1768), St. Petersburg.

Names in the sources are given in italics, uncertain letters in Krauss 1990 in roman. Proposed interpretations, most of them very uncertain, are bold face. Seven of the names (nr 5, 6, 8, 61, 83, 92, 97) occur also in the Census 1791-1792 or in earlier Tax receipts.

Deer Island (south of Cold Bay)

1. Samwell 1778 *Kooshcoon*, chief of *Aneman*: **Animan** (modern **Animin**), conceivably **Quxsun** "Wedges" or **Quxsuun** "His Own Wedge", if not **Quxsunax** "Chopped" (cf. Census 3.1. T 3.).

Alaska Peninsula (Census 1.)

2. Samwell 1778 *Adhagach*, chief of *Aloc. sock*: **Alaxsxa** or **Alaxsxiŋ**, conceivably **Agadaŋ** "Arrow", if not **Adagaŋ** "Being fried"

Sanak Island (Census 2.)

3. Samwell 1778 *Adhackshadhan*, chief of *Shanachagen*: **Sanaxagin**, perhaps **adag** 'roast, fry'
4. Samwell 1778 *Kamhadoc*, chief of *Kashe*: 1792 *Kasix*, **A Kaasaŋ** (Census 2.1), perhaps **Qamŋatux** "Having Large Sleeves"



Unimak Island (Census 3.)

5. Samwell 1778 *Angancadedch'n*, chief of *Oo.nemac*: **Unimax**, same as Census 3.1. T 1. **Angadalida** "Goes Usually in Front (Against)" (?)
6. Sarychev 1791 *Galok Ek* "yagnisana Alekseyev 1989:301, same as Census 3.1.1. **Halux Iqyagiisana** "Paddled with a River Otter"
7. Ibid. *Chunnyuk*, perhaps **Chunguuyux** "Piece of Down" (cf. Census 13.1.14.)
8. Ibid. *Tukkuioh*, same as Census 3.3. T 1. **Tukuya** "Trying to Become Rich"

Ugamak Island (Census 4.)

9. Samwell 1778 *Tangtoodhac*, chief of *Oowangac*: **Uganga**, apparently **Taanguuda** "Kind of Leaky"

Tigalda Island (Census 5.2.)

10. Levashov 1768 *Chagushik*, chief of *Kagalga*: **Qagalga** (Census 5.2.) Krauss 1990; Solovyov 1770-1775 *Tschagusan*, *Tschagusian* Pallas 1781:326 f., *Chaguzyak* Oglolin 1892:194; Samwell 1788 *Tchagoosh*, chief of *Kegalchen*: **Qigalgan** (Tigalda), probably **Chagusi** "Digging Stick"
11. Levashov 1768 *Tayaunaugusik*, *Tanunadgu...*, *Tayaunaguzhik*, *Tox unaagzhik* nephew of 10. Krauss 1990, perhaps **Tayaun awaasa** "Working with Men"
12. Ibid. *Chel'lyasakag*, *Chel'lyasanag*, *Chel'lyasakag*, chief of *Kagalga*, possibly **Chalaasaqa** "Was Slid Ashore"
13. Ibid. *Kagchug* (Russian name Stepan), conceivably **Qaxchax** "Black"
14. Ibid. *Kanayail'chudax* [probably -l'g-], *kantil'gudax*, *kamiil'gudax*, chief of *Kagalga*
15. Ibid. *Taina ayaginugulax*, *Tanna anginugulax*, *Tanna ayaginugulax* (Russian name Luka), perhaps **Tanaa ayaginagulux** "His Place was not Ashamed"
16. Ibid. *Kuchichixdax*, *Kuchichixkidax*, *Kuchichixdax* chief of *Kagalga*, perhaps **Kuchichixdax** "Makes (somebody) Fish out of Boulders" (cf. Census 10.9.34.)
17. Ibid. *Algagachkagi*, *Algagachka*. (Russian name Matfey): **Alga** "Mammal"

Avatanak Island (Census 6.)

18. Levashov 1768 *shagnatix* / *shagnatx kugan agitak* father (of X), of island *aguetana* Krauss 1990: **Awatana**, possibly - **Qugan Agiitax** "With (shamanistic) Spirits"
19. Ibid. *xasikin* (also *xazhkin*) *agadanax* (also *agadnak*) brother (of X), perhaps **Xaasikin agahdana** "Used to Show his Paddle (as a sign, for example to a Russian ship)"
20. Samwell 1778 *Kemaioon*, chief of *Awetanac*: **Awatana**, cf. **qi(h)ma** "to put one's head to one side"

Akun Island (Census 7.)

21. Levashov 1768 *kanna mayagich* (Russian name Gavrilka) of island *akunzan* [probably *akungan*] Krauss 1990: **Akungan**, - **Mayaagacha** "his Hunting Tool" (cf. 5.2. T 2.)

22. Ibid. *Kayuxtax*, *Kayuktak* father (of 21.) of island *anungan* [*akungan*], probably **Kayuxta** "Sinkers (for fishline)"
23. (source ?) *Kalaganimak* interpreter from Akun Pallas 1781:326, 330
24. Samwell 1778 *Haiach.cloo.goo.goo* (also *noog*), chief of *Agoongan*: **Akungan**, conceivably **Hayaqluugna** "Asked (in marriage) Clumsily (or the like)"

Akutan Island (Census 8.); 31-34, 37-44 without indication of island

25. Levashov 1768 *Sutok*, chief of *Kexta*: **Qixta** (Census 8.3.) Krauss 1990, apparently **Sutux** "Grass-mat"
26. Ibid. *Amichudax* (Russian name Leontey) son of 25: **Amichuda** "Stalk of Cow Parsnip"
27. Ibid. *Takanagusuk* chief of *Kexta*, perhaps **Takanaagusix** "Means for Trying to Get Loose"
28. Ibid. *Kanamagotu* (Russian name Nikita) son of 27
29. Ibid. *Anitadok* chief
30. Ibid. *Ulagkik* (or *Ulachkik*) *Kissinox* (Russian name Danilo) son of 29
31. Ibid. *Gadax* (or *Chadax*) chief of village *Anadok* (unknown), perhaps **Chaada** "Little Hand"
32. Ibid. *Uda Kakunauk* (Russian name Elisey) son of 31, perhaps **Udaa Qaku** "His Bay In There"
33. Ibid. *Tukun* (Russian name Petrushka) chief: **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His Own Chief"
34. Ibid. *Laxutazh* uncle of 33, conceivably **Laguxtaasix** "Way of Respecting"
35. Ibid. *Kunnu* (Russian name Semen)
36. Ibid. *Chiniyalagyn* (or *Chimnyyalagyn*) *algan ayun-tok* (Russian name Aleksey) uncle of 35.
37. Ibid. *Angaginax*, *Angaennax*, *Angagina* chief: **Angagina** "Woman"
38. Ibid. *Taniga ugaluisana*, *Takilya ugaluisana* (or *-ksana*) (Russian name Naum), nephew of 37, perhaps - **Ugalugiisana** "Treated - With His Spear"
39. Ibid. *Ign(e)isana*, *Ignalisana*, *Ignagisana* chief, conceivably **Ingaagaasana** "Got Over (passed over some place)"
40. Ibid. *ak" kayen Ignasinagul*, *ak" kayen iyenagasanagul*, *ak" kayun Ignagasanagul* (Russian name Ivan) son of 39, perhaps **Akayuun Ingaagaasanagulux** "Did Not Get Over His Strait"
41. Ibid. *Anyagi* chief
42. Ibid. *Tukunaxak* (and *Tukukaxak*) *kashuna* (Russian name Foma) nephew of 41
43. Ibid. *Alitutaguch* chief, perhaps **Alitxu(m) Taguucha** "Warrior's String" (cf. Census 3.2.25.)
44. *Anitushas' al'gi* (or *as'gi*), *anitushas' al'ga* (Russian name Afanasi)
45. Solovyov 1770-1775 *Kalu* chief of village *Agidadak* (unknown) Pallas 1781:326 (*Agidadan*), Oglolin 1892:194: **Kaluu** "His Shot" or **Kalux** "Shot"
46. Ibid. *Chutex* brother of 45: **Chuutix** "Grass Stuffing (in boot or mitten)"
47. Samwell 1778 *Hegadach* chief of *Acootana*: **Akutana**, perhaps **Higada** "Is Said (told about)"



## Unalga Island (Census 9.)

48. Samwell 1778 *Chalaic* chief of *Oonalch*: **Unalga**, apparently **Chalagix** "Has clams"

## Egg Island (outside Beaver Inlet, Unalaska)

49. Samwell 1778 *Oolelch*, chief of *Oowalch*: **Ugalga**, apparently **Ulilax** "Baidarka" (see Census 7.2. B 5. and 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11.)

## Unalaska Island (Census 10.)

50. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Ukuzyax* Olotov 1906:152, *Aluzix* Divin 1979:316, *Alyuzax* Alekseyev 1989:62 chief of Unalaska, perhaps **Aaluusa** "Laughing at (somebody)" or **Aaluusi** "Means/Occasion for Laughing"
51. Ibid. *Aluzxuchag* son of 50, perhaps **Aaluus(a/i)kucha** "Little Laughing"
52. Ibid. *Chikilzhak* [probably for *Chikilgak*] son of 50, perhaps **Chiqilgix** "Little Mud"
53. Korovin 1762-1765, Solovyov 1764-1766 *Kaschmak* J.L.S. 1776: 85 (p. 86 *Koschmak*), 133, *Kashmak* Andrejev 1948:126, 148 interpreter; Levashov 1768 *Kashman* chief of Unalaska Alekseyev 1989:128, perhaps **Qasmax** "Fish Scale" (word known from Atka)
54. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Ageak* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Ageyak* Andrejev 1948:163 (p. 148 *Agyuyak*, p. 149 *Yagiyak*) interpreter (his wife in Ikalga, Chernofski, Andrejev 1948:163), perhaps **Hagiyax** "Trying to Lift" (cf. Census 7.2.32. and Introduction 4.3.1.)
55. Levashov 1768 *Akamagagan* chief of Unalaska Alekseyev 1989: 128, cf. Census 10.10. village *Akmagan*
56. Ibid. *Kalidusuyekiy(a)* chief of Unalaska, **Kaladusi** "Means for Dragging"
57. Ibid. *Chegaga(yu)* chief of Unalaska
58. Ibid. *Zgidal* [probably for *Egidax*] chief of Unalaska, perhaps **Igidax** (*Itidax*) "Bends Back (feet, or arms toward body)"
59. Ibid. *sinakagata* (Russian name Nikita) Krauss 1990
60. Samwell 1778 *Cawachcagnen* chief of *Nawanalaska*: **Nawan-Alaxsxa** (Unalaska), apparently **Qawa(m) Qagnangin** "Sea lion bones"

Village **Umgasingan**, Morris Cove (Census 10.2.)

61. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Imaginak* chief of *Ugamici* J.L.S. 1776: 139, *Amaganak* chief of *Umgaina* ibid. 143, *Imagamak* chief of *Umnas* (*Umgasin*) Andrejev 1948:155 (159), same person as Census 10.2. T 1. *Umagakak*
62. Solovyov 1770-1775 *Tuk* "Anatuk" interpreter with Russians to island *Agutanak*: **Agutana** (dialectal form of **Awatana**, *Avatanak*), presumably same person as Census 10.2.1. **Tukuu Anata** "His Chief Makes (things) His Own" (in 1791 on a Russian ship)

Village **Tachiqala** (Census 10.8.)

63. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Inlogusak* chief of *Totschikala* J.L.S. 1776:139, *Inloguzok* Andrejev 1948:154, perhaps **Inghluuguzax** "Real Leader (of fishline)"
64. Ibid. *Agadalok*, *Agidalok* chief of *Toczikala* J.L.S. 1776:139, *Agadalak*, *Agidalok* Andrejev 1948:154 f.

Village **Magusi**, Makushin (Census 10.9.)

65. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Kagumaga* chief of *Mkuschi* J.L.S. 1776:138 f. (p. 145 *Kulumaga*, *Kulumag*), *Kagumaga*, *Kogumaga* Andrejev 1948:153 (p. 155 *Kadumaga*), apparently **Qagumaga** "His Mighty Fierceness" (cf. Census 2.1. T 1.)
66. Ibid. *Kyginik* son of 65 J.L.S. 1776:145, *Kyginyk* chief of Makushin Andrejev 1948:162, conceivably **Qigna** "Fire"
67. Ibid. *Kynyzyk* son of 66 Andrejev 1948:162.

Village **Ikalga**, Chernofski (Census 10.11.)

68. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Umakush* chief of Unalaska (v buxte *Ikalginskoy*) Olotov 1906:152, Divin 1979:316, Alekseyev 1989:62
69. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Itchadak* chief of *Ikalga* J.L.S. 1776: 137, 141, 145, *Itxadak* Andrejev 1948:157-167 (pp. 157, 158 also *Otxadak*), possibly **Itxaada** "Little Collar"

Village **Umsalux**, Sedankin (Census 10.13.)

70. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Sedak* Olotov 1906:152, *Sedan* Divin 1979:316; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Sedak* chief of *Umschalan* J.L.S. 1776:134, *Sedan* chief of *Umschalok* Andrejev 1948:150-163, perhaps **Siida** "Inundation"

## Sidaana, Sedanka Island (Census 10.14.)

71. Samwell 1778 *Enelech* chief of *Sidanach*, conceivably **Angalix** "Daylight"

## Umnak Island (Census 11.)

72. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Shashuk* chief of Umnak Divin 1979:315-318, Alekseyev 1989:61 f.; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Tschko* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Shashko* Andrejev 1948:149, perhaps **Sasxuu** "His Tatoo" or **Sasxu** "Tattoo"
73. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Ugololak* Olotov 1906:152, *Ugagolak* Divin 1979:316, *Ugaimak* Alekseyev 1989:62 son of 72, conceivably **Hungagimax** "Having a Big Penis"
74. Ibid. *Mushkal* young nephew of 72 Divin 1979:318, Alekseyev 1989:63, 109
75. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Akitakul* chief of Umnak Divin 1979:315 f., Alekseyev 1989:61 f.; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Akatanul* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Akitakul* Olotov 1906:152, Andrejev 1948:149, perhaps **Akiitaqulix** "One to be Reached"
76. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Alixshuxux* son of 75 Olotov 1909:152, Divin 1979:316, Alekseyev 1989:62
77. Samwell 1778 *Toolec* chief of *Oonmac*: **Unmax**, same person as Census 11.2. T 1. **Tulix** "Raft"

## Samalga Island (Census 11.7.)

78. Samwell 1778 *Adheadhecsenac* chief of *Samalch*: **Samalga**

## Islands of Four Mountains (Census 12.)

79. Samwell 1778 *Ekeasc* chief of *Ooneach*: **Uniigu** (sg., probably not pl. **Uniigun**), perhaps **Iqyaxs** "Baidarka Building"



Seguam Island (easternmost of the Andreanof Islands)

80. Samwell 1778 *Kangelac'n* chief of *Sachouchamac*: **Saguugamax**

Amlia Island (Census 13.)

81. Tolstykh (Vasyutinskiy-Lazarev) 1760-1764 *Majatok* chief (of *Amlach*: **Amlax**) J.L.S. 1776:68, *Mayatok* (*Ayagakov*) chief of Amlia Alekseyev 1989:93; Koronev 1769-1770 *Mostok* (*Ayaganov*) chief of Amlia Makarova 1968:108, perhaps **Mayatux** "Full of Daring"

82. Ibid. *Ayagan*(ov), Lydia Black *Ayagak*(ov) father of 81: **Ayagaan** "His Own Wife" or **Ayagax** "Woman" (cf. Census 10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42.)

83. Pil' 1791 *Kasnis Kanglas* chief of Amlia Khlebnikov 1979:189, *Kalanis Kanglax* Alekseyev 1989:306, same person as Census 13.1.1. *Kayunis Kaglakax*: **Kayungis -qax** "His Strength was -"

Atka Island (Census 14.)

84. Nakvashin 1750-1752 *Khalunasan* (*Xalunasan*) native of Atka captured Polonsky quoted by Jochelson 1933:3

85. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Kajugotok* chief (of Atka) J.L.S. 1776: 49, *Tayugutax*, *Kayugatan*, *Kayugotan* (*Kaklyukov*) chief of Atka Alekseyev 1989:93 f., *Kayugatak*, *Kayagatok*, *Yayugatok* Lydia Black, possibly *Kayu*- "Strength -" or **Qayu**- "Hook -"

86. Ibid. *Kaklyuk*(ov), Lydia Black *Kakluk*, perhaps **Qaxlu** "Arch (of foot)"

87. Cherepanov 1769-1771 *Ayegatanin* chief of Atka Makarova 1968:71, perhaps **Ayagaxtaning** "Those I Have as Women"

88. Protasov 1786 *Tayagut* *Ayyagithu* chief of Andreanof Islands, dead brother of Sergey Pan'kov (Census 14.1.1.) Khlebnikov 1979:189, *Tayagut* *Ayagitak* Lydia Black, perhaps **Tayagux** **Ayagitax** "Putting a Man to Shame"

**Tagalax**, Tagalak Island

89. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Tschunila* chief (of Tagalak) J.L.S. 1776:68, *Chyunkla* (*Uyalaxgisin*) Alekseyev 1989:93, possibly **Chuhnilar** "Stabbing Many"

90. Ibid. *Uyalaxgisin*(ov) father of 89

**Sitxina**, Great Sitkin Island

91. Ibid. *Ulaatok*, *Czarchukni* chief(s) of *Czetchina* J.L.S. 1776:68, *Ulagutak* *Chaxxutik* chief of *Chetxina* Alekseyev 1989:93; Shmalev 1774 *Ula* chief of *Chetxina* Divin 1979:321, apparently *Ula*- "House -" and perhaps **Chagutix** "Smashing"

**Adaax**, Adak Island (Census 16)

92. Hall 1792 *Angilimanok* chief of *Adax* Khlebnikov 1979:189, same person as Census 16.2.1. **Angalimana** "Passed the Day Too"

**Kanaga**, Kanaga Island (Census 17.)

93. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Ayagatin*(a), *Ayagutin*(a), *Ayagitan* chief of Kanaga Alekseyev 1989:88-93, Lydia Black also *Ayagutin*

94. Ibid. *Kayusunuk*(ov) father of 93 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Kayusumak* Lydia Black

95. Ibid. *Igasig* (*Kitenkchizhev*), *Ugasig* son-in-law of 93 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Ugasinkitek* (son of *Azhich*) Lydia Black, apparently **Igasix** "Wing" (cf. Census 3.3.15.)

96. *Kitenkchizh*(ev) father of 95 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Azhich*(ev), *Agasin* Lydia Black

**Tanaxax**, Tanaga Island (Census 18.)

97. Hall 1792 *Kalenduk* Khlebnikov 1979:189, same person as Census 18.3.1. *kamaduk*, *kamadux* perhaps **Kahmadux** "Doing Fast"

Rat Islands

98. Vasilyev *Usacha* toion of Rat Islands remained at Amchitka when the population was moved to Atka and Adak end 1790s, Lydia Black, perhaps *Usacha* "His Taking Hair Off Skin"

Near Islands

99. Nevodchikov 1747 *Temnak* [Russian spelling *Temnyak*, miscopied] boy of *At*: **Atan** (Attu) J.L.S. 1776:11, *Tomiak*, *Tamiak* Polonsky quoted by Jochelson 1933:3, possibly **Tamiyax** "Binder, Wrapper"

100-103 Tolstykh 1749-1752, tribute payers of "the third island" (Shemya) J.L.S. 1776:26:

100. *Anitin* perhaps **Anitiin** "His Own Property Mark"

101. *Altatukor* [miscopied]

102. *Aleschkut*, probably same person as nr. 122 below

103. *Atschelap* son of 102

104-122 Trapesnikov 1753, tribute payers met "auf einer unbekannten, bewohnten Insul (vermuthlich einer von denen Aleutischen)" J.L.S. 1776:24 f., that is, on one of the Near Islands, as indicated also by the probable identity of nr. 122 and nr. 102 above:

104. *Igya*, possibly Attuan **Igyax**, Atkan *igda* "flint"

105. *Oeknu*

106. *Ogogoehtach*, perhaps **Uguhyaxta** "Having Flexible Joints"

107. *Schalukiauch*, conceivably **Salukiyaax** "Lots of Shields"

108. *Alak*, apparently **Alax** "Whale" (cf. Census 7.2.43.)

109. *Tukun*: **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His Own Chief"

110. *Ononuschan*

111. *Kotugei*, conceivably **Qutagaxi** "Having Breeze"

112. *Tschinutu*, perhaps cf. Merck 1791 *Tschinatak* 'baidarka with a curved bow'

113. *Watsch*, perhaps **Ugaacha** "His Smashing" (Atka 1840)

114. *Aschagat*, perhaps **Asagat** "His Own Cousins"

115. *Awyjanischaga*, perhaps Attuan **Avya**- from **Amda**-



116. *Unaschajupu* [-pu probably miscopied for -nu]  
 117. *Lak: Hlaŋ* "Boy"  
 118. *Ianschugalik*, [-n- miscopied for -k-] perhaps *Yaxsugaliŋ* "To Be Entered Into" (cf. J 81:32 f.)  
 119. *Umgalikan* [-mg- not in agreement with Attuan]  
 120. *Schati*, perhaps *Sa(a)taŋ* "Ancient Murrelet"  
 121. *Chyipako*, perhaps *\*Qihmaquŋ* "Sedge"  
 122. *Oloschkot*, probably same person as nr. 102 above.  
 123. Schewyrin-Durnew 1754-1757 *Inanyŋsch* chief of *Ataku: Ataŋ* (Attu) J.L.S. 1776:32, perhaps *Inaniisiŋ* "Means for Causing to Come to an End (for destroying)"  
 124. Tolstykh 1756-1757 *Tunulgasan* chief of *Attaku* J.L.S. 1776:41; Tolstykh 1760-1764 (Vasyutinskiy-Lazarev) *Tunulgasan* dead by 1761 J.L.S. 1776:60, *Tukungasin* Alekseyev 1989:86, conceivably *Tukuŋaasiin* "Your Chieftainship" (known from Atkan)  
 125. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Bakutan*, *Bakutan* chief of Attu after 124. J.L.S. 1776:60, *Bukutan* Alekseyev 1989:86-88, possibly same name - if not also same person - as 1909 *Makutanang* Attuan man in story (J 85:32)  
 126. Ibid. *Uguyatak* son of 125. Alekseyev 1989:88, Lydia Black also *Ugayatak*, *Utuyatan*, perhaps *Uguyaŋtaŋ* "Trying to Make Happy" or "Hypocrite" (known from Eastern Aleut)  
 127. Ibid. *Ishaka Kinikin*, *Ishanoyuk Inikin* (Russian name Nikita) Attuan interpreter Alekseyev 1989:88, 94, *Ishakalinin*, *Ishakaxininin*, *Isakaxinin*, *Ishakalininin*, *Dshakoukinin* Lydia Black  
 128. Cherepanov 1761 *Makuzhan* of Attu Andreyev 1948:113 f.; Lisenko 1766 *Makuzhan* first chief of Attu Divin 1979:345  
 129. Lisenko 1766 *Chintuyach* [-nt- probably miscopied for -kt-] second chief of Attu Divin 1979:345; Sapozhnikov 1769 *Chintauch Komoyatax* chief of Attu and Agattu Khlebnikov 1979:173, *Chintauch* *Koloyatx* Lydia Black, perhaps *\*Chiŋtuyax* - "Boil (carbuncle) -" (Eastern Aleut *chiŋtudang* etc.).  
 130. Ibid. *Kalistax* chief of second island (Agattu) Divin 1979:345  
 131. Ibid. *Alent* chief of third island (Shemya) Divin 1979:345, apparently miscopied (for *Aleut*?)  
 132. Bensing 1781 *Aleksandr Tyutrin* chief of Attu Khlebnikov 1979:174, apparently miscopied if at all Aleut

### Appendix 3 Aleut Personal Names in Folklore

#### References:

- J (see References p. 88).  
 J A : Appendix A in J pp. 679-703, Eastern Aleut Song Texts (first published in Veniaminov 1846), quoted by song and line.  
 J B : Appendix B in J pp. 705-713, Atkan Texts (first published in Veniaminov 1846).  
 Jochelson 1933. Waldemar Jochelson. *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*. Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 432. Washington, D. C. 91 pp.  
 N.M. (see References p. 88).  
 Veniaminov 1840 (see References p. 88).

The names are given here in normalized spelling. Translations given before the references are from the sources, those without quotation marks from the texts; what follows a reference is added here.

As noted in Introduction 4.3.1., a few of these names occur also in the Census, while a few of the other ones appear to be descriptive of the persons in the stories and so could hardly have been given a four-month-old child.

- Achxayachaning* boy with three maternal uncles (J 66, Umnak 1910).  
*Agadagiin achiginaŋ* "Waited for his harpoon" (Jochelson 1933:74 *Agadagin-Acginax* 'The One Who Waited for His Dart').  
*Agalinaŋ* a man who became a sea lion (J 29, Unalaska 1910), perhaps from *Agahlinaŋ* "Still escaped".  
*Agiitaligaŋ* chief of Adus, Umnak (village 11.1.) (Veniaminov 1840 2:279), "Future companion".  
*Agluudaŋ* "Little killer whale", chief of Chisung, Alaska Peninsula (village 1.3.) (J 32, Unalaska 1910).  
*Aaguchiiknaang* "Likes-to-Hide", unfaithful husband (J 65, Umnak 1910).  
*Akaagniqaŋ* nephew of *Chagnachilaŋ*, had gone to *Tanaŋ-Amiŋ*, St. Paul Island (Veniaminov 1840 1:269; J 9:53, Unalaska 1909), apparently "Caused to get out there (to St. Paul Island)".  
*Alaxsxix Laladanaŋ* Mainland Slayer, younger brother of *Angaliŋ Aginaŋ*, fought Koniags (J 17:1, Unalaska 1910), lit. "used to kill the one after the other (of the people of) the mainland".  
*Algaadaŋ* Little Animal (mammal), son of Umnak woman (J A 10:4).  
*Algixtayaŋ* nephew (sister's son) of *Agiitaligaŋ* (Veniaminov 1840 2:288), possibly for *\*Algixtayaŋ* "Trying to make submit".  
*Aalginaang* Important (J 57, Umnak 1909), from *alginaŋ* "rich, gets everything, more than you get" (Umnak 1987).  
*Alidaŋ* unfaithful husband (J 14), cf. Census 4.1.10.  
*Aliŋ Angagitagin* visits foreign village in magic guise, kills the people (J 3,



- Unalaska 1909), perhaps "He-Who-Revives-Old-Men" (G.H. Marsh).  
**Aligyaax** killed his wife's relatives, revenged by his son (J 67, Umnak 1910) "man just getting old but strong and healthy" (Umnak 1950).  
**Angamitqux** The One Who is Always Lying (Jochelson 1933:74), perhaps for \***Angamitxu**.  
**Anax** Surf, a man (J 45:13, Umnak 1909).  
**Aanasnaada** The <bumble>Bee or The Gadfly (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Hangaxtagasi** maternal uncle of Hyaagax-Qimuğaagux (J 81:2, Attu 1909)  
**Anguchagigulux** Noseless, a woman (J 32:9, Unalaska 1910).  
**Angali** **Agina** Daylight Lifter, elder brother of Alaxsxi Laladana (J 17:1, Unalaska 1910), lit. "Lifted the daylight", cf. Census 7.2.32.  
**Aataagligax** Potential Fur Seal Bull, Unalaskan chief (N.M. 3:26, Atka 1952), cf. Census 10.5. B 3.  
**Aatluung, Ataluung** visited his sister at night and became a sea otter (J 42, 58, Umnak 1909).  
**Awa-liida** Work-like, father of Anax (J 45:13, Umnak 1909).  
**Hayan-Axti** (changed from Na[a]yan-Axti) a man (J 85:4, Attu 1909), "Moving (leading) toward it (toward the West)"  
**Ayagax-Agaluun** "The woman her tooth" (J 13, Unalaska 1910); the name may have been only the latter part; for the form cf. Introduction 3.1.  
**Aaygiigux** Incompetent (J 33, Unalaska 1910), originally "Transvestite", cf. Introduction 5.4.3.1.  
**Chaglina** **gu** "Having many tailors", wife (J 50:33, 48, Umnak 1909).  
**Chagnachxila** (J 9.1. Unalaska 1909) or **Chagnaxchxili** (Akutan 1983) man who went to St. Paul (J 9), according to Jochelson 1933:74 The Splitter (of trees); lit. perhaps "Severally making (wood) to tend to split".  
**Idmaaxtun** village and its chief (J 48, Umnak 1910), "Maggots of blowfly".  
**Igluqa(m)** **Taaxkuchaa** soothsayer (J 76:193, Atka 1909), "Little x (unknown word) of hide".  
**Ignachxi** Reed Grass, brother-in-law of Aagluuda (J 32:2, Unalaska 1910); cf. Census 9.1.3.  
**Hixtun**, younger brother of Makutanang (J 85:32, Attu 1909), perhaps "Have a big fire".  
**Igulaasi** "Means for unloading" or "Ladle", man who betrayed his brother-in-law (J 70, Umnak 1910).  
**Igadaga** the man who discovered St. Paul, father of Akaagniqax (Veniaminov 1840 1:269; J 9:55, Unalaska 1909), could mean "monster, kind of scarecrow" (Jochelson 1933:74 The Fear-Inspiring) or "starfish" (Atkan, in Eastern Aleut replaced by the calque from English **alagum sdaa**). See *Aleut Dictionary* p. 184.  
**Igayax** (Attuan), **Igada** (Eastern Aleut) man (J 83, Attu 1909), perhaps from \***igat-da-x** "usually frightens"  
**Hiiigutaaga** "To be called (summoned) again", a man (J 76, Atka 1909).  
**Ilaagunaax** "Tries to help" (J 85:17, Attu 1909).  
**Iqitaqangulux** cruel man (J 54, Umnak 1910), perhaps "I haven't taken him away".

- Iqyan-Ilalgina** Baidarka-Increaser (J 85:1, Attu 1909), lit. "Added to the baidarkas".  
**Itaxchxiqax** (1952 **Hi-**) man of Ungluuda (Oglodak) (J B 2:2).  
**Kakalyang** locality and man (J 85:41, Attu 1909).  
**Kaluksina** (Jochelson 1933:74 Qaluqsina 'The Maker of Kitchen Utensils') "Got dish(es)".  
**Kamgiligan** Future Head(s), volcano spirit (J 16, Unalaska 1910).  
**Kanaagutux** "Having a Big Ditch", man who let women work as men (J 43, Umnak 1909).  
**Kanuygaaxtu** "Being Copper Again (?)", chief of settlement (J 47, Umnak 1909).  
**Ka(h)ngadgi** Seaweed (Jochelson 1933:74 Qanadgi).  
**Kangaxsimaax** man who killed his wife's relatives (J 74, Umnak 1910).  
**Kuukadgining** outlaw (J 46:21, Umnak 1909).  
**Kuyakuyasaa** man who avenged his son (J 8, Unalaska 1909), **Kuykuyaa** man whose son was killed (J 51:8, Umnak 1910, opposite roles).  
**Luung** man of Chungsun village (J 72, Umnak 1910).  
**Luuqaaya** Larva (maggot) (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Makutanang** elder brother of Hixtun (J 85:32, Attu 1909).  
**Miichim Aliiguu** The old man of the village Miichi (J 8, Unalaska 1909, and J 51, Umnak 1910).  
**Nugagiqax** "He who has had a stone put on top of him" (G.H. Marsh), man who visited his brother-in-law to get blubber (J 44, Umnak 1909).  
**Qachiiku** Shark (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Qagnam Adungin** Long Bones (J 18:15, Attu 1909).  
**Qanglan** perhaps rel. "His shoulder", husband of Algaada's mother (J A 10:3).  
**Qazulimaaxtaqa** "Who once dealt with good eating" (?), old woman who played a young man (J 78, Atka 1909).  
**Qatxaya** "Wren", Eastern chief (N.M. 3:73, Atka 1952).  
**Qatxaykusa** "Dear Wren" (J 73, Umnak 1910).  
**Qawam-Chngangin** Sea-Lion's Hair (fur) (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Qigda** Hook (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Qimuğaagux** see **Hyaagax-Qimuğaagux**.  
**Quganatqasang** a man (J 60, Umnak 1910), from **qugana** 'rock, stone'.  
**Qunglux** Root (Jochelson 1933:74 Qánlux).  
**Sadida** Piercer, boy abducted by a woman/man (J 26, Unalaska 1910).  
**Sagux** village chief (J 45, Umnak 1909), "Cormorant net".  
**Sanguxtaqa** Old Bladder, slave (J 54, Umnak 1910), brother-in-law of village chief (J 59, Umnak 1910).  
**Saaquda** Parsnip, man with women (J 76:14, Atka 1909).  
**Saaqudgim Qigangan Ayagaa** Summer Face (head) Woman, monster (J 30, Unalaska 1910).  
**Saaya** village chief (J 84:3, Attu 1909), perhaps "Long bone".  
**Silux-Aligla** cousin of Chagnachxila (J 9:13, Unalaska 1909).  
**Siimluuda** Little Guillemot, cousin of Uluuqida (J 28:1, Unalaska 1910).



- Tagalaŋtaasaŋ** "Willow ptarmigan", man of Idmaaxtun (J 48:1, Umnak 1910).  
**Tagaliŋ** monster (J 7, Unalaska 1909).  
**Tangaaŋtaadaŋ** Little Bear (J 76:231, Atka 1909).  
**Tayaŋuŋ Kayuliŋaŋ** Man-Weaker (Veniaminov 1840 2: 282; J 50, Umnak 1909), lit. "Weakened (vanquished) man (men)," cf. Census 10.3, 26 and Introduction 4.3.1.  
**Tugidang** My Moon (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Tungaŋ Sixsiŋaŋ** Tusk Breaker, cousin of Angaliŋ Aŋinaŋ (J 18, Unalaska 1910), lit. "Broke tusk".  
**Tunga(m)** Hlaadaŋanaa Tusk-Boy, Koniag chief (J 76:211, Atka 1909).  
**Tunuŋ-Angdaŋsŋinaŋ** Speech-Answerer, a man (J 85, Attu 1909) lit. "Answered speech".  
**Tunuu-Atachagiŋ** The Quickly Speaking Person (Jochelson 1933:74), lit. "His language is fast".  
**Uguŋagiŋ** The Joints-Having-One, i.e. The Flexible-One (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Ugdigdag** man who drummed etc. in his grave (J 71, Umnak 1910).  
**Ugdusxiin** brother-in-law of Nuŋagiŋaŋ (J 44:3, Umnak 1909).  
**Ukalaŋ** Bark, strong man (J 32:3, Unalaska 1910).  
**Ulaŋ Qanaŋ** Bearberry Eater, a man (J 20, Unalaska 1910), or "Ate bearberry".  
**Ulixsuŋ** a man (J 2, Unalaska 1909), perhaps "Good at rubbing".  
**Uluuqidaŋ** Dried Meat, man who treated his baidarka as he should (J 28, Unalaska 1910).  
**Uumŋikaadaŋ** The Fly (Jochelson 1933:74).  
**Usilaŋ** "Multiple load", a man (J 35, Unalaska 1910).  
**Uyngaŋ** fairy-tale man in tiny baidarka (J 77, Atka 1909).  
**Waangilaŋ** a man (J 34, Unalaska 1909).  
**Yaagaŋ-Kayulŋinaŋ** Log-Strengthener (J 85.35, Attu 1909).  
**Hyaagaŋ-Qimuŋaaguŋ** Tree-Twister, a man (J 81:2, Attu 1909).  
**Yagnaŋsiŋ** a boy (J 54:29, Umnak 1910).



# Ancient Aleut Personal Names

## *Kadaangim Asangin/Asangis*

The rich tradition of Aleut personal names was beginning to disappear with the introduction of Christian names at about the time Captain Joseph Billings led a major Russian expedition to the Aleutian Islands in 1790-1792. Our knowledge of these ancient Aleut names was vastly increased in 1992 when anthropologist Lydia Black obtained copies of manuscripts from the Russian Naval Archives constituting a kind of census for the Billings Expedition. The census listed by name 1,618 Aleut males from areas throughout much of the Aleutians, who either paid fur tax to the Russians, did not pay, or were too young to pay. Out of that number of Aleut males, about 1,510 had different legible Aleut names, all listed by island and village.

In this work, linguist Knut Bergsland was able to interpret plausibly 1,140 of these names, which generally have clearly recognizable meanings, and thereby give a very intimate and vivid glimpse of ancient Aleut culture and values. Bergsland was further able to add about 100 men's names from still earlier sources, plus a precious 29 Aleut women's names from a list of marriages and baptisms performed by the Billings Expedition's priest. Bergsland here provides an extensive introduction on the historical background for the list and an analysis of the names by type, then the list of names by island and village, a register of all the names (and words that form parts of names) in alphabetical order, and appendices including names from earlier sources and from folklore.

This work is yet another major contribution to the preservation of the rich Aleut language heritage by Knut Bergsland, who in addition has produced an unabridged Aleut Dictionary, a definitive Aleut Grammar, and an edition of Aleut Tales and Narratives, all published by the Alaska Native Language Center.



Back cover: "Slava Rossii" (Glory of Russia), the Billings Expedition ship, on a silver medallion minted in 1785 for distribution to Aleut chiefs. Photo courtesy of Lydia Black.

Front cover: "View outward of Kapitanskaya harbor from the Aleut village of Iluulux on Unalaska Island," *Glory of Russia* at center, 1791-92. Original in Sarychev Atlas 1802.