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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Spanish-Zapotec words in relation
with agriculture.

Abrojo.	Gui'chi-biuharâ.	Gui'chi-biucha'.	
Agrio (a)	Nagui.		Sour.
Agua.	Wira.		Water.
Aguatate.	Guenda-shunn.		Persea gratissima.
Aire.	Bi.		Wind.
Algodon.	Shia'â.		Cotton.
Almendra.	Risô'ya-stiâ.		Almond.
Almud.	Shibie-shuhâ'.		
Amasar (tor'illas)	Ruta'a-gueta.		
Anona.	Guenda-bi ju.		Anona ?
Añil.	Yu-cuhui.		Indigofera Añil.
Arar.	Rana.		To plow.
Arado	Gui'ba'-rana.		Plow.
Arraigar.	Riga'a.		To put roots.
Asucar.	Gui-bu'o. Bu'u-ca-gui.		Burning coal.
Atole.	Wisia'ba'.		
Baldia.	Yu-gui'shi'.		
Barro o lodo.	Beñe.		Mud.
Bellota.	Bi-ga'ga'.		Acorn.
Bejuco.	Luba'-yaga.		Vine.
Protrar (nacer)	Rindani-yaga.		To germinate (grow)
Cacao.	Risia'a.		Cocoa.

Calabazo.	Shiga-ba.	
Calabaza.	Guito.	Pumpkin
Campo.	Lu-gui'shi'. Gui'shi'.	Woods, forest.
Canasto.	Juui'.	Basket.
Carriazo.	Gebagui.	Reed grass.
Cana dulce.	Wite.	Sugar cane.
Carbon.	Tu'u.	Charcoal.
Cascara.	Guidi-ladi.	Peeling.
Cogollo.	Bida.	
Corazon de arbol.	La'ji'-yaga.	The wood of a tree
Cortesa de arbol usada para hacer sogas.	Laza-yaga.	
Cocer (maiz para - tortillas.)	Ruco'ba-nia'a.	To cook corn.
Cedazo.	HijaJa.	
Cedro.	Yaga-guiji.	Cedrela odorata.
Ciruelo (arbol)	Yaga-biaji.	Plum tree
Ciruela (fruta)	Riaji.	The plum.
Chocolate.	Cuba-gana. Juladi.	Chocolate.
Descascarar.	Rutushi-ladi.	To peel.
Desgajar(rama de arbol.)	Rigui'che.	To break a branch
Desgrahar.	Risho'ba'.	
Desmontar, segar el monte o barrer.	Rolo'ba'.	To cut down the trees
Elote de maiz.	Ze's.	Green corn.
Era o huerto.	La'shi'.	Orchard
Eriazo (campo sin labrar.)	Vu-gubani.	

Espesura o bosque.	Gui'chi'-du'.	Forest.
Espigar o piscaer maiz.	Riguiche-shuhá'.	To gather corn.
Espina.	Gui'chi'.	Thorn.
Esteril (tierra).	Layu-biji.	
Frijol.	Biza'a.	Beans.
Flor.	Guie'.	Flower.
Florsuer.	Rache-guke'-yaga.	Cudi'-guie'. To give flowers.
Garbanzo.	Biza'a-stia.	
Goma de arbol.	Rini-yaga.	Gum or latex of a tree
Granado (arbol)	Yaga-ze'e.	Some granate trees
Granada (fruta)	Ze'e-stia.	Some granate.
Gusano del maiz.	Biruga.	Corn worm.
Habas.	Biza'a-ro'o-stia.	
Harina.	Gue'ze'.	Flour.
Higuerilla.	Yaga-huigu'.	Castor beans.
Hoja de elote. (totomocle.)	Bacula.	
Honda para tirar piedras.	Guiche-bila'a-guia.	
Jasmin.	Guie'-ge'na'.	
Labrar (tierra)	Rugona.	To cultivate land.
Lagosta.	Gusuú.	
Lentejas.	Biza'a-lace.	
Lirio blanco (azucena)	Guie'-genna'.	
Mazorca de maiz.	Wiza.	Corn ear.
Madera.	Yaga.	Wood.
Márono.	Yaga-yana.	

Madurar.	Rugo'o-ga.	To ripen.
Madura. (fruta.)	Ralla'a. Nagüi.	Ripe.
Wagusey.	Yaga-toba.	Agave Americana.
Mais.	Shuba'a.	Corn.
" sacojido.	Shuba'-nallí.	Select corn.
" pinto.	" bicahuí.	Spotted corn.
" podrido.	" yuju'.	Rotted corn.
Mancano Garbol)	Yaga-bilahuí.	Apple tree.
Marchitarse.	Rigulu'. Rigu'ndu'.	To wither.
Masa de maiz.	Cuba.	
Melon.	Guitu-etia'.	Melon.
Metate.	Gui'ché.	
Miases.	Guela.	Crop., Harvest.
Montana, cerro.	Daní.	Mountain.
Olote de maiz.	Yana.	Corn cob.
Palma.	Yaga-ciña.	Palm tree.
Palo.	Yaga.	Tree.
Pepita o semilla.	La'ji'	Seed.
" de algodón.	Bi'ju-shia'a.	Cotton seed.
Petate.	Da'a.	Mat.
Pino.	Yaga-gai'ri'	Pine tree.
Pina.	Shi'ju'. Toba-guela.	Pine-apple.
Pitahalla	Rijií	Fruit of the cactus.
Platano.	Bidua'a.	Banana.
Podar (arboles)	Rucha'gu-lu- Yaga.	To prune trees.
Podrirse (fruta).	Ric'ju'.	To rott. (Fruit)
" (arbol)	Rin'bi'.	" tree.

Rama de arbol.	Ma'-yaga.	Branch.
Retono de arbol.	Binu-yaga.	Bud, Young leaf.
Rabano.	Gu-gui'ia'-atió.	Radish.
Racimo de fruta.	Bisunu.	Bunch of fruits.
Regada (tierra)	Tu-nace'e-niza.	Irrigated land.
Regar (arboles)	Buce'e.	To irrigate, to water.
Retonar.	Riga'a.	To sprout.
Rocio.	Gopa.	
Rota o arada (tierra)	Tu-nati'.	Plowed ground.
Rosa o flor en general.	Guis'	Rose, flower.
Rosa amarilla o sempo- suchil.	Guis'-cuba.	
Rosal.	Yaga-guis'	Rose bush.
Rosa en capullo.	Bi'tu- guis'	Flower bud.
Sauce.	Yaga-guésá.	Willow.
Segar maiz. Piscarlo.	Endarutopa-guela.	To gather corn.
" frijol. "	Endarutopa-bixa'a.	To gather beans.
Sembrar maiz.	Rusa-shubó'guela.	To plant corn.
Semilla de maiz.	Bini-shubó'	Corn seed,
Tardia (fruta)	Majita.	Late fruit.
Temprana "	Masua.	Early "
Tepeguaje.	Yaga-yasi.	
Tierra.	Tu.	Land. Dirt.
" fertil.	Tu-sha'huí'	Fertile land.
" fria.	Tu-gopa.	Cold land.
" caliente.	TU-ja'a.	Hot land.

Tierra arenisca.	Yu-yale.	Sandy soil.
Tierra barrosa.	Yu-natí.	Clay land.
Tierra jugosa, sin piedras.	Yu-cuela.	
Tomate	Picho'she.	Tomato
Tortilla de maíz.	Gueta.	
Tostar (maíz)	Rorc'ba'-shubá'	To roast corn.
Transplantar.	Ritua.	
Trebol.	Guie'du'stia.	
Trigo.	Shubá'stia.	Wheat.
Tunal (arbol de tuna)	Yaga-bijí.	Cactus tree.
Uvas.	Michulí.	Grapes.
Valle.	Basa.	Valley.
Verdura.	Guá'na'ya'a.	Greens, Vegetable.
Viejo (arbol)	Yaga-ya'bi'	Old tree.
Vina.	Guíña-bichulí	
Xicara o jicara.	Shiga.	
Yerba.	Gui'shi'.	Brush.
Zanahoria.	Gui'ña'stia.	Carrot.
Zapote colorado.	Guenda-gui.	
" negro.	Bilabul.	
" chico.	Guenda-jíña.	
" amarillo.	Guenda-bijí.	
Zarza	Yaga-biusha-gui'chi'.	
Zimón.	Gui'shi'ra'ti-guala.	

Spanish and Othomi words in relation with Agriculture.

Spanish.	Othomi.	Zapoteco.	
Aguate.	Na tsan.	Endashunn	Avocado. (Bot. Persea gratissima)
Ajo.	Na axo.		Garlic.
Algodon.	Na dēti.	shia'a	Cotton.
Arado.	Na ttabi.	qui'ba' rana	Plow.
Arar.	Phytzi.	rana	To plow.
Arbol.	Na bāy.	yaga	A tree of any kind.
Atole.	Na ttēy.	nixia'ba'	A gruel made by boiling pounded corn in milk or water. Mazamorra in Peru.
Ayate.	Na ronghuā.		Cloth manufactured from the fiber of the Agave. See also Na guada.
Azucar.	Na dotphi.	jina	Sugar.
Azadon.	Na xidbyhy.		Hoe.
Almidonar.	Zati.		To starch.
Arrancar de raíz.	Qhytzi.		To pull out with roots.
Añil.	Na qghy.	yucuhui	Blueing or the Indigo plant.
Bellota.	Na ndēzà.	bigaga	Acorn.
Bosque.	Na nbosà.		Forest.
Cacaguante(guate)	Na qhynhāy.		Pea-nut.
Calabaza.	Na mû.	quito	Pumpkin.
Calabaza larga.	Na māmû.		Long shaped pumpkin.
Canote.	Na buş-cuā.	gu.	Sweet potato.
Campo.	Na bathà.	gi'shi'	Field, Country.
Cáscara.	Na xì.		Peeling.
Cacao.	Na dēghy.	hixia'a	Cocoa or chocolate nut tree.

Canasto (u)	Na qhytabugtab.		Basket made out of carrizo. see Na xithi.
Caña de azucar.	Na nyo.	<i>nito</i>	Sugar cane.
Carrizo.	Na xithi	<i>gabagui</i>	Reed grass.
Cebada.	Na cebada.		Barley.
Cebolla.	Na dênxi.		Onion.
Comal.	Na doydô.	<i>jia</i>	Iron or clay made plates used in the cooking of Na hme. See also Tortilla.
Cosecha.	Na sôphô.	<i>lay na</i>	Harvest, crop.
Cosechar.	Xopho.		To harvest.
Chayote.	Na xamû.	<i>yape</i>	Bot. scisycos edulis.
Chilacayote.	Na dêmû.		Bot. cucurbita lagenaria.
Copal.	Na nguindni.		Aromatic gum used to per- fume the altars. Incienae.
Chile.	Na ng-y.	<i>qui'na'</i>	American red pepper.
Chile seco.	Ma-y	<i>qui'na' liji</i>	" " " Dried.
Chile verde.	Na xemy.	<i>qui'na' yda</i>	" " " Green.
Chocolate.	Na ndêghy.	<i>cubagana juladi</i>	Chocolate.
Desgranar.	Thâhqui.	<i>irho'ba'</i>	To shell corn.
Durazno.	Na ûncanzâ Ixi.		The fruit of the peach tree or the tree itself.
Elote.	Na mânxa.	<i>xô'e</i>	Green corn.
Epaxote. (Apaxote)	Na n-ây.		Osimum Americanum.
Espiga.	Na ngâ. Ngâhâ.		Spike of wheat, corn, rice etc.
Frijol.	Na qhy.	<i>bisa'a</i>	Beans.
Grana.	Na ûê.	<i>rachehes</i>	Time when corn forms the grains.
Granada.	Na thâmû.	<i>xô'estia'</i>	Pome granate.

Hacienda.	Na nqûnhôdhi.	<i>shillau</i>	Farm.
Heno.	Na xyguî.	<i>guissâ'guilace</i>	Hay.
Honda.	Na nttêndô.	<i>guishe. hêlâ'a guie'</i>	Stringed instrument for casting stones used mostly by the Indians to scare crows from the corn fields.
Hoja.	Na xy.	<i>handaga.</i>	Leaf.
Jicara.	Na ximô.	<i>shiga</i>	Chocolate cup made from the fruit of the Calabash tree (Bot. Crescentia cujete.)
Lechuga.	Na dâcenî.		Lettuce.
Limon.	Na nimô.		Fruit of the lemon tree or the tree itself.
Madroño.	Na hyguî.	<i>yaga-llana</i>	Madrone or Strawberry tree.
Madurar.	Dâ.		To ripen or mature.
Maguey.	Na guadâ.	<i>yaga toba</i>	Plant grown in America (Agave Americana) and from which the Indians extract the Maguey. See <u>piique</u> .
Mais.	Na dêthâ.	<i>shubâ'</i>	Corn.
Malva.	Na xicûni.		Malva.
Marchitares.	Benni.	<i>riquelû</i>	To wither.
Mazorca.	Na thâ.	<i>nîra.</i>	Corn ear.
Metate.	Na qhynî.	<i>gui'che'</i>	Flat square stone used by the Indians to grind corn with.
Milpa.	Na hûnhî.		Corn field.
Milpero.	Na phûnhûhî.		One who takes care of a corn field.
Moler.	Qhynî.	<i>guie' tû'</i>	To grind.
Molinillo.	Na nphyhqdêqhy		Stick with which chocolate is beat up before drinking.

Monte.	Na xântig.	<i>gi'hi</i>	Woods, forest.
Naranja.	Na nanxa.		Orange.
Nopal.	Na xithâ.	<i>yaga-bijit.</i>	Bot. Cactus opuntia)
Nixtamal.	Na xûni.	<i>cuba</i>	Ground corn ready for the making of tortillas.
Ocote.	Na tynâ.	<i>giri'-xina.</i>	Pitch pine wood used to start fire and sometimes instead of candles.
Paja.	Na xittây baaxa.	<i>gishi.</i>	Straw.
Palc.	Na zâ.	<i>yaga.</i>	Stick of wood.
Palma.	Na dênthi bapbi.	<i>yaga cina</i>	Palm tree.
Petate.	Na xîphî.	<i>da'a</i>	Sleeping mat made of palm tree leaves.
Platano.	Na dâca.	<i>bidua'a</i>	Plantain fruit or any kind of banana tree.
Pulque.	Na zây.		Liquor prepared from the maguey or agave.
Quemar pegando fuego.	Tyxti.	<i>ucâ'a gi.</i>	To set fire, to burn.
Rastrojo.	Na boxh-to.		Corn stubble.
Reata, lazo.	Na nthâhi. nthây		Rope or cord made with the fiber of the Agave.
Sauce.	Na xitao.		Willow.
Sembrar.	Pootti.	<i>rigubini</i>	To sow.
Semilla de maiz.	Na hmûthâ.	<i>shubâ'a</i>	Grain of corn or corn seed.
Tabaco.	Na ygy.	<i>Suesa</i>	Tobacco.
Tamale.	Na thêdî.	<i>{ queta qu'ê. queta-baji' }</i>	A mixture of ground corn, lard salt, pepper and with or without meat; wrapped in either banana leaves or corn husk and baked with steam.
Temporal.	Na ninthî.		Weather good or bad. Storm.

Tomate.	Na dēxi.	<i>lichō'shō'</i>	Tomato.
Tortilla.	Na hūē.	<i>gueta.</i>	Flat thin round cakes made of ground corn mixed with water and cooked in a hot Na doyo or Comal.
Torcer pita, hilo, etc.	Cāxi.		To spin the fiber of the Agave into thread, or to spin cotton.
Tostar semillas.	Ūtī.	<i>rurō'ba' shubā'</i>	To roast grains like corn, coffe, rice, etc.
Trigo.	Na ttāy.	<i>shubā'stia'.</i>	Wheat.
Tuna.	Na cāhā.	<i>hizii'</i>	Fruit of the cactus plant.
Verdolaga.	Tāgtocani. Egtocani.		Bot. Portulaca oleracea.)
Zacate de milpa.	Na saphnī.		Corn field grass.
Zacatero.	Na pāzaphnī. Masphani.		One that gathers grass or cut the grass.

Bolivia (Cocha Bamba)

Account of country and seasons of this district, altitude 8200 ft. Apparently only temperate crops. See letter from H. Allman-Lewis April 26, 1930. Filed with Quichua.

Maize names. Several varieties of corn enumerated with habits also seasons stated. Rains Nov. to end of March. Dry during "winter" months.

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March. Day during "winter" months

Maya names

Brinton (Maya chronicles, 45)
explains ^{the} May word kal ~~meaning score~~
~~20 as~~ 20, a score, as meaning
a fastening together, a package, ~~box~~
or bundle -

Peru (Maize words)

I am well aware of the limits which a wise caution assigns to the employment of linguistics in ethnology, and I am only too familiar with the many foolish, unscientific attempts to employ it with reference to the American race. But in spite of all this, I repeat that it is the surest and almost our only means to trace the ancient connection and migrations of nations in America.

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In no other way can the history of the development of his arts be reached. You are doubtless aware that diligent students of the Aryan languages have succeeded in faithfully depicting the arts and habits of that ancient community in which the common ancestors of Greek and Roman, Persian and Dane, Brahmin and Irishman, dwelt together as of one blood and one speech. This has been done by ascertaining what household words are common to all these tongues, and therefore must have been in use among the primeval horde from which they are all descended. The method is conclusive, and yields positive results. There is no reason why it should not be addressed to American languages, and we may be sure that it would be most fruitful. How valuable it would be to take even a few words, as maize, tobacco, pipe, bow, arrow, and the like, each representing a wide-spread art or custom, and trace their derivations and affinities through the languages of the whole continent! We may be sure that striking and unexpected results would be obtained. *

* Brinton, D. G., Essays of an Americanist, p 310-12.

Maize names

Although maize is of primary importance in North and South America there is a distinct contrast in relation to beans which have very much more importance in North America than in South. Agricultural ceremonies described recently by Fewkes among the Indians of northern Arizona may be taken to indicate that beans have been considered more sacred than corn in this part of the world.*

* Fewkes, J. W. Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 7: 149, March 19, 1917.

Corn

Ketsua - Spoken in Ecuador, Peru, etc., in several dialects. Words extracted from

Maize	sara
plant	
cane	quihuishos huiru
leaves	
tassels	parhuai
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	
corn	
kernel	
ear	caspa
cob	coronte (Cobo; see curundé)
silk	tocto
husks (green)	cutul
milk corn	quiqui sara
green corn	choello
ripe corn	curunda, curundé
cooked corn	nuti
tortilla	tinta (Cobo, Hist. p. 344).
milpa	
chicha	Aca (Cobo, Hist.).
corn bread	ama sara
corn gruel (masamora)	api
toasted corn (chicha)	jauri
chewed corn	muu
dried maize leaves	challa
dried maize cane	challi
bread, half baked and sun dried	cocopa (Cobo, Hist. p. 343)
toasted corn flour	pito (ib.)
toasted corn	cancha, hancsa (ib.)

dried husks	calcha, chillpi
toasted corn	camcha
corn, cooked and dry	chuchuca
sweet corn	chulpi sara (chulpi - arruga)
black striped corn	cuscu
another variety	canquil

secarse la mazorca tierna del maíz cauyana

Ketsua Calendar

moon, month quilla

January	Jasmane quilla (weeding, or clearing mth)
February	Sara apachina quilla (corn flowering month)
	Chocillo yana quilla (cuando el maíz cuaje)
	Chocillo pacha (milk corn time)
March	Cauyashca quilla (when the corn dries)
April	Sara quihua paquina quilla (mes de arrancar la hoja del maíz)
May	Alois tarpuna quilla (when peas are sown)
May & June	Sara pallana quilla (corn harvesting)
July and August	Papa tarpuna quilla (potato planting)
August	Rastrojo quilla (mes de rastreo)
September	Sara pac punta yaui (first plowing for corn)
October	Tarpui juria (Aguero de sembrar)
November	Hua hua jashmai (primera escarda del maíz)

Maize (Varieties in Perú)

Maiz Morocho, - Kernels small, bright yellow or red.
(*Kéme = murcha*) dish brown; very *hardt* and used for horses.

Maiz amarillo - Kernels large, heart-shaped, solid
and opaque.

Maiz amarillo de Chancay - Similar to the preceeding
but with semi-transparent square-shaped
kernels, and long ears.

The Morocho and Amarilo maizes are chiefly planted in the eastern declivity of the Andes, and run stakes 2,50 and 3m. high, with enormously large ears. I counted 75 kernels in a single row.

(Ischudi, Trevels, p. 177)

Paracayzara - White Corn (Coco, Hist. p. 343)

Cullizara - Purplish and other red varieties (id.)

Kaphizara - Corn sweet and soft.

Corn

Pipil - Words collected at Nahuizalco, San Salvador, in March 1907, by H. Pittier. The Pipiles were a branch of The Aztecs and live in what is considered by some modern historians as the cradle of their race.

Maize,	plant	mil	
	cane	i caña xio ne mil	
	leaves	isua-io mil	
	tassels	ixuchio ne mil	
	planting	tatukat	tlatocaliztli
	blooming		
	harvesting	tik pespénat tagüi-ial	
Corn	kernel	tau-nial, ta-uxte	tlaulli
	ear	cinte	cintli
	cob	élot	olotl
	silk	tzuncal	tzoucalli
	husks	tutúnutse	totomochtli
	milk corn	élot, celek-cinte	celic
	green corn	xilot	xilotl
	ripe corn		
	cooked corn		
	tortilla	tanal	tanelli
	milpa	tánal	
	to grind corn	títisit	
	ear without husk	isinio	
	milpa, un pie de seik	xi mil	
	milpa de invierno	xupá mil	xuoen
	milpa de verano	tunalmil	tunal

Maize

Colombia: Husk = amero

Spain: husk = panoja, panocha

Buenos Aires (Argentina): Husk = chala

Aysará: maize tonco (Cobo, Hist.); caicha, 1933
(id.)

Maize

Ayook or Mixe, spoken in Oajaca, Mexico - See Belmar, Estudio del Idioma Ayook - Oaxaca 1902.

maize

plant	
cane	
leaves	mök-ak, mök-aitiehtz (heno)
tassels	mök-köhk
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	tziñ'va

corn

kernel	mok-pah'k
ear	mum-mok, ahk-mök
cob	höpe, mok-keupk
silk	
husk	mök-ak
milk corn	unk yo-u
green corn	
ripe corn	yo-u

tortilla	mok-kaiki
milpa	mok-lak
chicha	
corn bread	
corn gruel	
tosted corn	
to shell corn	mök-eehš
corn gruel(atole)	mok-nööup
germinated corn	mök-mušani
corn land	mok-m-onas

food made of cracked corn	mōk-šet
corn dust (flour)	mōk-šutk
corn weevil	mōk-tonik
weevil eaten corn	mōk-uok
to winnow corn	mok-uimoka, mok-uoo

Corn.

Bribri - Indians of the Chibcha group, located in the valleys of Uren and Arari, in Talamanca, Costa Rica. Words extracted from Pittier's Vocabulary.

Maize

plant	ik+u-kurd
cane	
leaves	
tassels	
planting	ik+džuk
blooming	
harvesting	

Corn

	ik
kernel	ik+uó-uo
ear	
cob	ik+uó- χ kuo
silk	
husks	
milk corn	ik+u-nóne
green corn	
rice corn	ik+uó-uo-ié
cooked corn	
tortilla	
milpa	ik+uó
chicha jar	ik+ui-u
earthen jar	ik+ui-u+tška
to grind corn	ik+uó-nok

Brunks - A Costa Rican tribe, of the Chibchan group, established on the hills of the lower Diquis. Words collected by H. Pittier.

Maize

plant	rü-kra
cane	
leaves	
tassels	
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	
corn	kup
kernel	heé-tsi
ear	heé-tsi bata
cob	
silk	kup-š'xtka
husk	
milk corn	
green corn	
ripe corn	
cooked corn	
tortilla	ohóri
milpa	
to grind corn	

Maize:

Chiapaneco- Words written in Suchiapa, near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, by Eloisa Blanco, for G. N. Collins - Jan. 6, 1907.

Maize, plant	namá
cane	
leaves	
tassel	golo namo-siú
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	
Corn, kernel	fitšé xumi
ear	
cob	na x é
husks	dallú
milk corn	nu-úpa.
ripe corn	
cooked corn	
silk	gupi-núci
tortilla	na-avé
milpa	namo-siúú (comp. tassel)

Corn

Chimila - An almost unknown language of the Cordillera de Santa Marta Colombia. The following word is taken from Celedon, Lengua Kögzaba.

Maize aa-kua

Tobacco Ke'era'ka

Corn

Chorti - A language identical or akin to Chol, and like this a member of the maya group. It is spoken around Copán, Honduras, where the following words have been collected by H. Pittier, and also in the districts of Camotan and Jocotan, in Guatemala.

Maize, plant

	cane	sik háb	uio enár
	leaves		uio por enár
	tassels		uni chir enár
	planting		an ixim pa in i chor
	blooming		
	harvesting		usni chinch amo ten i
Corn	kernel	nar	ut ixim (chor
	ear	akar nar	nar
	cob	akár	bakar
	silk		ut sutser enár
	husk		
	milk corn	án	ajántr enár
	green corn		
	ripe corn		piták
	cooked corn		
	tortilla	vá	pá
	milpa	chor	i chór
	milpa de invierno		
	milpa de verano		
	to grind corn		anij-u-chú ená
	atole	sá	
	maíz amarillo		a nar
	maíz negro		tex nar
	nasa		eúm
	hacer milpa		van i chor ró
	to shell corn		uani ixim á

Talisco Ruy X

Maize

Galibi - Guyana

maize aua-si

Corn

Guamake - An almost unknown language, spoken in a few villages of the Cordillera de Santa Marta, Colombia. The following words are extracted from Celedón, Lengua Kögqaba:

Maize,	iém
husk	minši kála
ear	mon túrru

Maize

Quitotos-Indians - Located between the Içá and the upper Yapura, Amazonian Basin, Caquetá, Colombia - (Koch-Grünberg, Dr Th., in Journ. Soc. Amer. Paris-Nouv. Sér. 3, p. 168). Syn. Orejones

Maize, Plant

cane
leaves
tassels
planting
blooming
harvesting

Corn,

kernel	, ear.	
cob		bediá-gro
husks		
milk corn		bediá-do
ripe corn		bediá-i, pedža-to

tii'we = tii'-ue
= tobacco

Corn

Paez - Indians nearly related to the Kitsua and located at the headwaters of the Paez River, in the Central Cordillera of Colombia. Words extracted from Pittier's Notes, etc.

Maize

	plant	
	cane	
	leaves	
	tasels	
	planting	
	blooming	
	harvesting	kuk ^x -unde-ate
Corn		kuk ^x kuté kuté-kal
	kernel	
	ear	kuk ^x -tēnī-i kuk ^x -tví
	cob	
	silk	
	husks	
	milk corn	
	green corn	
	ripe corn	
	cooked corn	
	tortilla	kuats
	corn field	
red corn		kuk ^x -bā
black corn		kuk ^x -kunté
white corn		kuk ^x -tšimé kuk ^x -nana
sweet corn		tšulpi
soft corn		kapió

to complete with Cortázar's words

Tobacco: nuéi-hi

Corn

Pokomam - That language belongs to the maya group and is spoken in the Departments of Santa Rosa, Ametitlan, Jutiapa, Jalapa and Chiquimula, in the Republic of Guatemala. The following words, in the first column, were collected by H. Pittier at San José de la Arada, Jan. 1907. 2d column extracted from Stoll.

Maize,	plant		
	cane	pitzén	
	leaves	xapa-uix	
	tassels	tuk i irir	
	planting		
	blooming		
	harvesting		
Corn,	kernel	ixim	ixim
	ear	gua jál	jal
	cob	ójchk	vuachlák
	silk	similleta	
	husk	tilóm	
	milk corn	ajk, ajt	ajm
	green corn		
	ripe corn		
	black corn	sun jál	
	white corn	sak ixim	
	yellow corn	en ixim	
Cornfield			avix

Maize

Tarasco - The Tarasco Indians inhabited the Mexican State of Michoacan, West of the City of Mexico, where their language is still spoken in the remote parts of the mountains - Conf. Ann. del Museo Michoacano, t. 1, 1888.

Maize, plant	tso-ri
cane	
leaves	ka-ni
tassels	
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	
Corn, kernel	
ear	
cob	
husks	
milk corn	
ripe corn	
cooked corn	pus-kua

Corn

Tebuulche - Southern part of South America - See R.
de la Grasserie, in Congr. des Amer., Stuttgart 1904.
pp. 817 & 820.

maize

kecelopueks

kehuina

Corn

Térraba ó Tirub - Originally located in the Tararia Valley, in Talamanca, Central América, they where transferred by the missionaries, during the 18th century, to the lower part of the Diquís Valley, A few families still live at the headwaters of Tararia. Words extracted from H. Pittier's Mss. Vocabulary.

Maize

plant	ip-so
cane	
leaves	
tassels	
planting	
blooming	
harvesting	

Corn

kernel	ip-kuória
ear	
cob	ip-kror-us
silk	
husk	
milk corn	ip mite
green corn	
ripe corn	ip kigi

cooked corn

tortilla

milpa

Corn

Tupi- The principal Brazilian stock, divided in many tribes. The following words are extracted from Phil. von Martius: Wörtersammlung Brasiliänischer Sprachen. Leipzig 1867.

Maize	uba-ti antam
plant	
cane	
leaves	uba-ti oba
tassels	uba-ti potyra
planting	
blooming	uba-ti tyba mopotyra
harvesting	uba-ti tyba pocoa

Corn

kernel	uba-ti saina
ear	uba-ti oka
cob	
silk	
husk	uba-ti pirera
milk corn	
green corn	
ripe corn	
cooked corn	
tortilla	uba-ti antam
corn bread	uba-ti meapé
to grind corn	uba-ti sasoka
milpa	uba-ti ti-ba
abandoned milpa	uba-ti ookersa
ground corn	uba-ti boboka
corn flour	uba-ti kui
corn gruel	uba-ti mingad

corn, shelled and cooked	uba-ti mimoia
corn suckers	uba-ti kam-pukyra
roast corn	uba-ti mišira
corn, baked in husks	uba-ti mokeka
popped corn	uba-ti popoka
pop corn	uba-ti poperoka
90 days' Corn	uba-ti kateité
6 months' Corn	uba-ti katu gua-sú
Corn with large ears	uba-ti mapyra
Corn with open (?) ears	uba-ti mapyra inhamuaí
Corn with large closed ear	uba-ti mitsué

Tupi Dialects, extracted from Martius and uninform-
mized as to ortography.

asa-té	- Carib
asa-tí	- Manao, Omaguas, Oyambí, Uirina
asa-tší	- Carib
asa-tšit-	
aya-zé	- Chaimas, Cumanagotes, Cores, Parias
ania-zé	
an-ai	- Macusi
an-ain	
aini-ain-	Paravilhana
apuna-tša-	Capoxo
ita-koli	Guaycurus
iaa-natí	Cariaia
irari	Jumána
iasit	Cora
kué-ka-kraín-ki	Aginagés
kšó	Meniens
kethio	Cotoxá
kane	Jucuná
muš-iú	Cayapos
müt-kü	
mut-kú	Massacara
mena-šahm	Macuani
mana-žá	Malali
maki	Puri
maheki	Coroadó
Mažei	Guato

masi-ko	Sabuja
masik-si	Cayriri
mazi	Cauixana
mažei	Guato
mahiz	Taino
marisi	Aruak
makana-š ^h i	Baré
me-tš ^h i	Araicú
no-š ^h e	Chavantes
no-tš ^h e	Chicriabás
no-žeu	Cherentes
noc-kom	Guarauno
noc-tsiö	Acroamirim
na-ti	Catoquinas, Marahua
nehere	Camé
nieri	Passé
pets ^h -kia	Uainuma
pe-kie	Mariaté
rang-tonó	Geico
š ^h e-ki	Panos
š ^h i-auü	Tecuna
š ^h i-si	Canamirim
š ^h u-ki	Maxoruna
š ^h ö-ki	Jaun-avó

tšü-ki	Culino
tšnn-nam	Coropó
thaua-töb	Pimenteira
šadnirun	Botocudo
bohn-gü	Aponegiórans
po-nti	Carahos

Corn -

Zapoteca - Words taken at Mitla, in the valley of the Tehuantepec River, southwest of Oaxaca, by G. N. Collins - 1907.

Maize,	plant	
	cane	
	leaves	
	tassels	do-och
	planting	
	blooming	
	harvesting	
Corn	kernal	xoo
	ear	niz
	cob	yan
	silk	
	husks	ba-kuel
	milk corn	
	green corn	zech
	ripe corn	
	cooked corn	
	tortilla	vet
	miloa	

Maize

Tzotzil - Located in a small district around San Cristobal de Chiapas, the tzotzil is one of the Maya dialects, and is considered by Heller as the language of the Toltecs. Words collected by G. N. Collins, in 1907, from several sources

<u>Maize</u>	plant		
	cane	te-el ixim	
	leaves	ya nal ixim	
	tassels	su-tuk ixim	
	planting	bo tik ta o bol	
	blooming		
	harvesting	bak a tik	
Corn	kernel	ixim	ixim
	ear	txil ixim	uójtón
	cob	ba-kal ixim	bacál
	silk	suk ixim	
	husks	ho-ho chal ixim	
	milk corn	ya a han, a ham	
	ripe corn		
	cooked corn		
	tortilla		vnáj
	milpa		chomtic
	green corn	he	aján

Maize

Zoque - The Zoques seem to be localized in the Northern part of Chiapas and their language seem to have several dialects. The following words are extracted from De la Grasserie or communicated by G.N. Collins

Sta Catarina Tuxtla. Pantepec Grasserie

plant		oksi	
cane			
leaves			
tassels	au-uik	mok joyó	dungo
planting			
blooming			
harvesting			
kernel	lok-si	okzó	oktsi
cob	hil pak	jupak	hilpak
silk	uai		
husks	to-ok		to kok tokok
milk corn		joksi	húya
green corn			
ripe corn			
cooked corn			
tortilla	ané	ané	
milpa	kamá	kamá	kamá
ear	mok		mok
masa	so-suk		

Maize wnds

Maize stalks supposed
in Yucatan to have
medicinal value

" ~~su cocimiento~~
" Cabellos de Mazorcas de
Maíz. Su cocimiento
con organo o poleo facilita
la orina detenida.

— Fraile Francisco
Ms p. 8 photostat
Jm Gates

Maize words

Look up

Harshberger,

J. W. Maize: a
botanical and
economic study.

Contrib for the Bot

Lab. Univ of Penna

vol 1 no 2, 1893

Luichie maize was

desirable to note
there but have gone
into general

Spanish use
as chacra &c
campo

in Acad Diet. And
Alemania ^{and Navas} (Dr. Gner)

reflection
such a spread of
language backward
to Europe of
interest for
several standpoints
first incorporation
into ~~far~~ spoken
Spanish of the
countries of the
Andine term convenient
or needed in Europ.
Spanish

Maize words (Peru) Aymara

Desirable to go through Bertoni for maize words before publishing maize words in Bertoni may be Quichua, at least in part.

"Maqamorra de mayz, o de quinua Huchha: y la muy liquida.
Cco cchu. La muy espessa: Sanccu Pophue.

.....

Maqorca de mayz si es verde Kello, si seco: Chokhilo, Pola:
Brotar: Kellochasitha &c.

Maqorca, o espiga dela quinua. A hano, luruka. Começar a brotar.
Lloco hauke. Granar. Lurukachasitha. Cogerla. Apacatha. 3. que.
Keuicatha, Paquicatha, Kichicatha. Tostarla: Ttokhetha, chakhchitha,
Phurecatha.

Maqorca quando esta en leche. Vma kello, vel Huahua, vel
Anncarana laaccapa.

Maqorca podrida: Huttu.

Maqorca de mayz cozido, y feco al fol: Chochoca."

Bertonio, P. Lud. Vocabulario de la Lengua Aymara. Leipzig, 1879.
p. 302.

Peruvian maize words (So)

Spanish Acad. Dict
has "Zara (from Arabic $\bar{Z}$, $\bar{a}$)

dzora of maize."

no indication of ^{original} meaning
of dzora - Was it sorghum?

~~the~~ Resemblance should be
~~the~~ noted under sara