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# A VOCABULARY OF NEW JERSEY DELAWARE

from the papers of James Madison

with a vocabulary of Sanhican by Johannes De Laet



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Henry Schoolcraft. 1853. *Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States.* Philadelphia:Lippincott, Grambo & Company.

and

Johannes De Laet. 1633. Novus orbis seu Descriptionis Indiae occidentalis. translation by C. Salvucci

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## Preface to the 1999 Edition

The Delaware or Lenâpé were historically one of the more prominent tribes of the Eastern Woodlands. Their original homeland encompassed a large section of the coastal Mid-Atlantic centering on the Delaware River, including present-day southeastern New York State, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and coastal Delaware. The Delaware language is of the Eastern Algonquian type, and occupies a medial position linguistically as well as geographically between Mahican to the north and Nanticoke to the south. (See classification on page 51.)

Delaware has been well documented compared to other Eastern Algonquian languages. Its earliest recordings were taken in the mid-1600's—first by the Dutch and Swedes, later by the English—and further data continued to be collected regularly up until the present time. Two major dialect divisions are known: a northern dialect called Minsi or Munsee, and a southern dialect called Unami, which has been further subdivided into Northern Unami, Southern Unami, and a potential third subdivision called Northeastern Unami or Unalachtigo.

From the location of "Edgpiiluk" (Edgepillock) and more importantly from the word-forms themselves, it is apparent that the New Jersey Delaware vocabulary here reprinted is of the Southern Unami type. The Indian town of Edgepillock was located at modern-day Indian Mills, Burlington County, and was established in 1758 as the first and only Indian reservation in New Jersey, a community of about 100 Christian Indians. Known also as the Brotherton Reservation, it endured steadily worsening economic difficulties until 1801 when the remaining population agreed to sell the reservation lands and join the New Stockbridge Mahicans in New York State. (Kraft 1986)

These 267 words of the dialect were probably collected at the behest of Thomas Jefferson in 1792, though there has been some dispute whether Jefferson actually recorded the vocabulary himself. His name appears on a handwritten copy made by Peter S. Duponceau (1820), which is still preserved in the library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia—a facsimile has been printed in Levine and Bonvillain (1980). But a recent editor of Jefferson's papers has denied his authorship of it (Boyd 1982, Vol. 20. p. 450), and the original does not seem to have been among the papers that Jefferson gave to the Society.

This edition of the New Jersey Delaware vocabulary follows the version in Henry Schoolcraft's monumental ethnological work "Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States" published in six volumes between 1851 and 1857. Schoolcraft claims the vocabulary came from "the papers of James Madison" but it is not clear whether Madison actually wrote it: it may simply have been in his possession. Yet Madison was present when Jefferson recorded a vocabulary of the Unquachog Indians in June of 1791 (Boyd 1982), and it is quite possible he was familiar enough with Jefferson's research methods to record some words on his own a year later.

It is evident from comparing the two versions that Schoolcraft did not work from Duponceau's copy, but must have consulted the original manuscript directly. By my count, about 57 words differ between the two transcriptions, generally by a single letter or two. Tellingly, in a few cases Duponceau makes a copying error which Schoolcraft does not perpetuate in his own list. To give a brief example, Duponceau gives nååsh for eight (and also for cognate forms like 18 and 800) as opposed to Schoolcraft's hådsh; this latter form is the correct one. Duponceau must have mistaken the original handwritten "H" for an "N," except in the case of 80 for which he correctly gives hådsh. Schoolcraft also records one extra word *tukuiheela* "to break" which is not found at all in the APS copy; such evidence demonstrates he had some access to the original.

The orthography of the Madison vocabulary is explained in the brief introduction accompanying it. Despite the American provenance of this vocabulary, the writer resorted to a spelling system based on French, seen most obviously in the use of a semi-consonantal "u" for the w sound. The use of the character  $\mathbf{\dot{a}}$ , to distinguish the "broad" from the "open" a, is unique to this vocabulary and does not occur in any other recording of Delaware.

Since almost all subsequent collections of Delaware were taken at various locations in Pennsylvania and further westward, after the original population had been dispersed, the Madison vocabulary remains our best source for the Delaware language as it was spoken in southern New Jersey. Two other ostensibly Delaware vocabularies collected in the state, the "Indian Interpreter" manuscript (reprinted in volume 5 of this series) and De Laet's Sanhican vocabulary (discussed below), are heavily jargonized and less faithfully represent the actual Delaware spoken there.

Also included in this volume are words collected from another New Jersey Delaware band, the Sanhicans or Sankhikans, who lived in the vicinity of modern day Trenton. This short vocabulary of their language, numbering a mere 74 entries, was first published in 1633 in Johannes De Laet's *Novus Orbis*, or *New World*; and is thus the first known recording of any Delaware dialect, antedating that of the Swedish author Campanius by at least 10 years. (Though not published until 1696, Campanius' vocabulary probably dates to his stay in the Delaware Valley from 1642-1648. It was published in volume 3 of this series.)

Some scholars believe that De Laet's Sanhican vocabulary may represent the otherwise unrecorded Unalachtigo (or Northeastern Unami) dialect of Delaware, which some evidence indicates may have been spoken in central New Jersey, particularly in the Trenton area (Goddard 1974). Ives Goddard notes that the Lenape missionary David Zeisberger gives three forms for the word "wolf"—*mtimmeu*, *tímmeu*, and *tumme*. *Tumme* corresponds with modern Southern Unami (and exactly matches the Edgepillock form). The other two, *mtimmeu* and *tímmeu*, are attested in the now extinct "Mission Delaware" or Northern Unami dialect. If we postulate that these last two forms came from two different sub-dialects of Northern Unami whose speakers later mixed in the Moravian missions, it is not unreasonable to connect *metimmeu* with the Sanhican *metumnu* and infer that this word is Unalachtigo.

Like other recordings of Delaware in the seventeenth century, De Laet's vocabulary shows the influence of a Delaware jargon, in which the complexities of Algonquian grammar were simplified, making it easier for European settlers to learn. Goddard (1995) has noted two Sanhican words which can be traced to the Delaware Jargon, a lack of plural endings, and similar phonetic simplifications.

De Laet's original word-list appeared in Latin and organized the terms by subject categories: parts of the human body, the sexes, the elements, animals, birds, fish, and "qualities." For this edition, the Latin definitions have been translated into English and the entire list alphabetized. A numerical table follows the vocabulary.

The Sanhicans cease to be a historical entity after the seventeenth century, and presumably they were incorporated into other Delaware bands and settlements.

- Claudio R. Salvucci, series ed.

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### Vocabulary of the Delawares in 1792

Note.— The orthography used in the Indian words has no mute or superfluous letter. The sounds of the letters are according to the French. The c, the g, the w, and the x, are rejected; for the c hard, the k; for the c soft, the s; for the ch, the tsh; for the q, the k; and for the w, the u is used. The a has two sounds, the a open and the å broad. The common method of accenting is omitted; and the emphatical syllable is formed by an additional letter. Present name of the tribe is Delaware. Present seat, Edgpiiluk, in New Jersey West. Their numbers about forty years ago were about 280, are now about 30.

Mr. James Madison Philadelphia, December 1792.

# NJ DELAWARE — ENGLISH

.

Ååte guute, eleven. Ååte hååsh, eighteen. Ååte kuutash. sixteen. Ååte nåå, fourteen. Ååte niihå, thirteen. Ååte niihash. seventeen. Ååte niishå, twelve. Ååte piiskunk, nineteen. Ååte pollimuck, fifteen. Ååtu. deer. Ååuån, fog. Aluum. dove. Ameem, pigeon. Amohuula, poplar. Amookås, butterfly. Amotshiikus, turkey-buzzard. Åpoon, bread. Assuun, a stone.

Bakkuunda, to strike. Bee, water. Biindam, to hear. Binaaman, to see. Bokokihaala, to jump. Buumska, to walk.

Daanus, *daughter*. Dåhoola, *to love*. **Dokaktuhiina**, to bend. **Donniina**, sister.

Gekiitte, to speak. Gieliinda, sorrow. Giipa, to whistle. Giis, son. Gilkiis, to laugh. Gindasuu, to sing. Gisiaamun, to smell. Gitsiit, toe. Guiinska, to dance. Guingohååla, to hate. Gutekååkun, year. Guute, one. Guute pååkke, a hundred.

Haahun, dry. Hååkke, earth. Haakking, low. Hååsh, eight. Hååsh kinååkke, eighty. Hååsh pååkke, eight hundred. Hahees, crow. Hiingun, large. Hiluus, old. Hinguetongue, broad. Hittuuk, tree. Hokkingdeleheela, to fall. Hokkuåå, woman. Hokkuååtshit, girl. Hongiis, star. Honneek, squirrel. Honneekuis, flying-squirrel, ground-squirrel. Hukkooem, ice. Hunpkue, back. Huskuiim, Indian-corn.

Ikuuk, snake. Ilåiitshit, boy. Indatatakuohaak, valley. Indimnalaheek, lake. Ishonneese, side. Iskuiskuinååkue, green.

Kee, you. Kihålåålit, good. Kihiila, yes. Kihittuun, sea. Kiisku, sun; day, today. Kikaksuus, lizard. Kikileuotte, wise. Kipitsheoote, foolish. Kittuun, river. Kolheek, smoke. Konueek, locust. [the tree —ed.] Kouuee, pine. Kouueen, to sleep. Kuikuenkuikiilåt, frog. Kuikuiingus, duck. Kuinishkuun, panther. Kuitahuun, hill. Kukuus, owl. Kumhååk, cloud. Kuue, cowardly. Kuutash, six. Kuutash kinååkke, sixty. Kuutåsh pååkke, six hundred.

Lalaheokooen, life. Laneook, lean. Liinnu, man. Liiuan, winter. Linimuus, elk. Lintshkåånil, finger.

Maata, no. Matiaasu, ugly. Matshipoii, red-bird. Mekollåån, hawk. Miiluk, the hair. Miiså, yellow. Miitshe, to eat. Mikoppokinååkun, copper. Mikuuktshe, monax. Mimiittshing, food. Mimipeek, pond. Mimituiis, pheasant. Misåkååk, oak. Mohooek, blood. Mokkee, red. Monukooen, rainbow. Mumååne, to drink. Musheek, sky. Muskiikul, grass.

Nåå, four. Nåå kinååkke, forty. Nåå pååkke, four hundred. Nahanuun. raccoon. Nakååme. he. Nakuåå, father. Nakuee. beaver. Namiis, fish. Nibeeshu. moon. Nihiila. to kill. Nihounshan, wife. Niihå. three. Niihå kinååkke, thirty. Niihå pååkke, three hundred. Niihash kinååkke, seventy. Niihun, *I*.

Niimut, brother. Niipån, summer. Niipoy, to stand. Niishå pååkke, two hundred. Niishash, seven. Niishåsh pååkke, seven hundred. Niiska, two. Nikuåån, skin. Nishinååkke, twenty. Nishinååkke, twenty. Nishinååkke ååte guutte, twenty-one. Nongiil, death. Nuleliinda, joy. Nunakoon, milk. Nunukuun, nipple. Nuupå, to smoke a pipe.

Ohee, mountain. Ohuul, egg. Okottimaang, mulberry. Okuåån, bone. Okuehuunge, neck. Olamaalsu, brave. Olamehukkuum, high. Olekee, yesterday. Ommamündot, child. Onååkte, wrist. Onååkte, hand. Onna, mother. Onsikååmme, maple. Oopus, fox. Opaang, light. Opeek, white. Opiing, opossum. Opimiintsh, chestnut. Opollåån, eagle. Opussuun, silver. Oskouulit, bad. Oslahiilå, lightning.

Paame, fat. Pakomme, ash. Patihååkun, thunder. Piiske, darkness. Piiskunk, nine. Piiskunk kinååkke, ninety. Piiskunk pååkke, nine hundred. Piitsit, sick. Piplehameheelen, elm. Pollinuuk, five. Pollinuuk kinååkke, fifty. Pollinuuk pååkke, five hundred. Pooim, thigh. Pupikuiis, partidge.

Sakiime, *fly*. Shảảkhản, *air*. Shååkhån, wind. Shaate. tobacco. Shaatu, *lip*. Shååuise, weak. Shiitte, heat, hot. Shuuản. sour. Sidoniila, hail. Siike, spring. Siipu, creek. Siit, foot. Siitke, black, blue. Sikihiila, black-bird. Sisiliamuus, buffalo. Skuååk, pole-cat. Sussuuskui. dew. Suuklan, rain, wet.

Tåå, cold. Tååkke, soft. Taande, fire. Taau, cold. Tahuun, wood. Takooko, autumn. Tillimuunge, arm. Tilluun, ten. Tilluun pååkke, a thousand. Tipååkke, night. Tolaala, cedar. Tollakåå, crane. Tongimaatuk, narrow. Tshiitunna. hard. Tshikuuna, turkey. Tshingue, wild-cat. Tshipiitkil, a vine. Tshitshikniin, mocking-bird. Tshitshitlanååksik, beech. Tshituune, strong. Tshongeehe, to lie down. Tshulilans. bird. Tukuiheela. to break. Tukuimiinge, hickory, walnut. Tumme, wolf. Tungeetu, small. Tupaak, to cry. Tupeek, a spring. Tuuban, frost. Tuulke, booby. Tuumetoppe, to sit. Tuun. mouth.

Uatuhaape, the body. Uiikån, the cheek. Uiil, the head. Uiilan, tongue. Uiinå, snow. Uiinguån, sweet. Uiishun, new. Uiisking, the face. Uiisksu, young. Uiitshe, chin. Uikååt, leg. Uikiiko, the nose. Uikiimuk, husband. Uilikååna. birch. Uingaokuee, raven. Uinus, meat. Uipiitil, tooth. Uisåkåån. bitter. Uisåuååsun, gold. Uishåmeheela, to run. Uiskiingul, an eye. Uitiissa, pretty. Uitpiittshe, mole. Uitunk. ear. Uitunna. the beard. Uoote, *belly*.

# ENGLISH — NJ DELAWARE

Air, shảảkhản. Arm, tillimuunge. Ash, pakomme. Autumn, takooko.

Back, hunpkue. Bad. oskouulit. Beard. the. uitunna. Beaver. nakuee. Beech. tshitshitlanååksik. Belly, *uoote*. Bend. to. dokaktuhiina. Birch, uilikååna. Bird. tshulilans. Bitter. uisåkåån. Black. siitke. Black-bird. sikihiila. Blood. mohooek. Blue. siitke. Body, the, *uatuhaape*. Bone. okuảản. Booby, tuulke. Boy, *ildiitshit*. Brave. olamaalsu. Bread, *åpoon*. Break. to. tukuiheela. Broad, hinguetongue. Brother, niimut.

**Buffalo**, *sisiliamuus*. **Butterfly**, *amookås*.

Cedar, tolaala. Cheek, the, uiikån. Chestnut, opimiintsh. Child, ommamündot. Chin, uiitshe. Cloud, kumhååk. Cold, tåå, taau. Copper, mikoppokinååkun. Cowardly, kuue. Crane, tollakåå. Creek, siipu. Crow, hahees. Cry, to, tupaak.

Dance, to, guiinska. Darkness, piiske. Daughter, daanus. Day, kiisku. Death, nongiil. Deer, ååtu. Dew, sussuuskui. Dove, aluum. Drink, to, mumååne. Dry, haahun. Duck, kuikuiingus. Eagle, opollåån. Ear, uitunk. Earth, hååkke. Eat, to, miitshe. Egg, ohuul. Eight, hååsh. Eight hundred, hååsh pååkke. Eighteen, ååte hååsh. Eighty, hååsh kinååkke. Eleven, ååte guute. Elk, linimuus. Elm, piplehameheelen. Eye, an, uiskiingul.

Face, the, uiisking.
Fall, to, hokkingdeleheela.
Fat, paame.
Father, nakuåå.
Fifteen, ååte pollimuck.
Fifty, pollinuuk kinååkke.
Finger, lintshkåånil.
Fire, taande.
Fish, namiis.
Five, pollinuuk.
Five hundred, pollinuuk pååkke.
Fly, sakiime.
Fog, åduån.
Food, mimiittshing.

Foolish, kipitsheoote. Foot, siit. Forty, nåå kinååkke. Four, nåå. Four hundred, nåå pååkke. Fourteen, ååte nåå. Fox, oopus. Frog, kuikuenkuikiilåt. Frost, tuuban.

Girl, hokkuååtshit. Gold, uisåuååsun. Good, kihålåålit. Grass, muskiikul. Green, iskuiskuinååkue.

Hail, sidoniila.
Hair, the, miiluk.
Hand, ondåkte.
Hard, tshiitunna.
Hate, to, guingohååla.
Hawk, mekollåån.
He, nakååme.
Head, the, uiil.
Hear, to, biindam.
Heat, shiitte.
Hickory, tukuimiinge.
High, olamehukkuum.

Hill, kuitahuun. Hot, shiitte. Hundred, a, guute pååkke. Husband, uikiimuk.

I, niihun. Ice, hukkooem. Indian-corn, huskuiim.

Joy, nuleliinda. Jump, to, bokokihaala.

Kill, to, nihiila.

Lake, indimnalaheek. Large, hiingun. Laugh, to, gilkiis. Lean, laneook. Leg, uikååt. Lie down, to, tshongeehe. Life, lalaheokooen. Light, opaang. Lightning, oslahiilå. Lip, shaatu. Lizard, kikaksuus. Locust, konueek. [the tree —ed.] Love, to, dåhoola. Low, haakking. Man, liinnu. Maple, onsikååmme. Meat, uinus. Milk, nunakoon. Mocking-bird, tshitshikniin. Mole, uitpiittshe. Monax, mikuuktshe. Moon, nibeeshu. Mother, onna. Mountain, ohee. Mouth, tuun. Mulberry, okottimaang.

Narrow, tongimaatuk. Neck, okuehuunge. New, uiishun. Night, tipååkke. Nine, piiskunk. Nine hundred, piiskunk pååkke. Nineteen, ååte piiskunk. Ninety, piiskunk kinååkke. Nipple, nunukuun. No, maata. Nose, the, uikiiko.

Oak, misåkååk. Old, hiluus. One, guute. **Opossum**, *opiing*. **Owl**, *kukuus*.

Panther, kuinishkuun. Partidge, pupikuiis. Pheasant, mimituiis. Pigeon, ameem. Pine, kouuee. Pole-cat, skuååk. Pond, mimipeek. Poplar, amohuula. Pretty, uitiissa.

Raccoon, nahanuun. Rain, suuklan. Rainbow, monukooen. Raven, uingaokuee. Red, mokkee. Red-bird, matshipoii. River, kittuun. Run, to, uishåmeheela.

Sea, kihittuun. See, to, binaaman. Seven, niishash. Seven hundred, niishåsh pååkke. Seventeen, ååte niihash. Seventy, niihash kinååkke. Sick, piitsit. Side. ishonneese. Silver, opussuun. Sing, to, gindasuu. Sister. donniina. Sit, to, tuumetoppe. Six, kuutash. Six hundred, kuutásh páákke. Sixteen. *dåte kuutash*. Sixty, kuutash kindåkke. Skin. nikuđản. Sky, musheek. Sleep, to, kouueen. Small, tungeetu. Smell, to, gisiaamun. Smoke, kolheek. To smoke a pipe, nuupå. Snake. ikuuk. Snow. uiind. Soft. tååkke. Son, giis. Sorrow, gieliinda. Sour. shuudn. Speak, to, gekiitte. Spring, siike. Spring, a, tupeek. Squirrel, honneek. Flying squirrel, honneekuis. Ground squirrel, honneekuis. Stand, to, niipoy.

Star, hongiis.
Stone, a, assuun.
Strike, to, bakkuunda.
Strong, tshituune.
Summer, niipån.
Sun, kiisku.
Sweet, uiinguån.

Ten. tilluun. Thigh, pooim. Thirteen. ddte niihd. Thirty, niihå kinååkke. Thousand, a, tilluun pååkke. Three. niihå. Three hundred, niihå pååkke. Thunder, patihååkun. Tobacco. shaate. Today, kiisku. Toe, gitsiit. Tongue, uiilan. Tooth, *uipiitil*. Tree. hittuuk. Turkey, tshikuuna. Turkey-buzzard, amotshiikus. Twelve, *dåte niishå*. Twenty, nishinååkke. Twenty-one, nishinååkke ååte guutte. Two. niiska. Two hundred, niishå pååkke.

Ugly, matiaasu.

Valley, indatatakuohaak. Vine, a, tshipiitkil.

Walk, to, buumska. Walnut, tukuimiinge. Water. bee. Weak. shååuise. Wet, suuklan. Whistle, to, giipa. White, opeek. Wife, nihounshan. Wild-cat, tshingue. Wind. shảảkhản. Winter, liiuan. Wise, kikileuotte. Wolf. tumme. Woman, hokkuåå. Wood, tahuun. Wrist. ondåkte.

Year, gutekååkun. Yellow, miiså. Yes, kihiila. Yesterday, olekee. You, kee. Young, uiisksu.

# New Jersey Delaware

#### **Numerical Table**

- 1. Guute
- 2. Niiska
- 3. Niihå
- 4. Nåå
- 5. Pollinuuk
- 6. Kuutash
- 7. Niishash
- 8. Hååsh
- 9. Piiskunk
- 10. Tilluun
- 11. Ååte guute
- 12. Ååte niishå
- 13. Ååte niihå
- 14. Ååte nåå
- 15. Ååte pollimuck
- 16. Ååte kuutash
- 17. Ååte niihash
- 18. Ååte hååsh
- 19. Ååte piiskunk

- 20. Nishinååkke
- 21. Nishinååkke ååte guutte
- 30. Niihå kinååkke
- 40. Nåå kinååkke
- 50. Pollinuuk kinååkke
- 60. Kuutash kinååkke
- 70. Niihash kinååkke
- 80. Hååsh kinååkke
- 90. Piiskunk kinååkke
- 100. Guute pååkke
- 200. Niishå pååkke
- 300. Niihå pååkke
- 400. Nåå pååkke
- 500. Pollinuuk pååkke
- 600. Kuutåsh pååkke
- 700. Niishåsh pååkke
- 800. Hååsh pååkke
- 900. Piiskunk pååkke
- 1000. Tilluun pååkke

## SANHICAN — ENGLISH

Akywan, nose. Aram, dog. Atto, deer.

Cackykane, trout. Caopyte, pike. Cawycakanesse, perch. Cheet, a sinew or tendon. Chettoen, lip. Ciahack, goose. Comconcke, duck. Cottapach, one hundred. Cottash, six. Cotté, one. Cottegynagh, sixty. Counamoch, otter.

Duchke, the upper arm.

Empye, water.

Gahashynagh, *eighty*. Gechas, *eight*.

Hitteocke, tree. Hochquoy, the chin. Hyckaes, a fingernail or toenail. Hyttrwack, ear. Kepatten, frost, cold.

Machquoyuo, bear. Matet, bad. Metumnu, wolf. Mohocht, blood. Mymy, turtle-dove. Myssynach, twenty. Mytrach, hair.

Nacha, three. Nachk, the forearm. Nachkaronck, forehead. Nachynagh, thirty. Nathey, belly. Nequoykangan, neck. Noenackan, teat, breast. Nyssas, seven. Nyssastigen, seventy. Nyssé, two.

**Orquoywe**, *woman*, *a female*. **Ouret**, *good*. **Ourikinck**, *partridge*.

Parathgynah, fifty. Parenagh, five. Pescon, nine. **Pescongynach**, *ninety*. **Promine**, *the thigh*.

Renoes, man, a male. Rideren, thumb. Rinskan, fingers.

Schinquoy, eye. Sickenum, turkey. Soukeree, rain. Syackameek, eel. Synquoy Mackyrggh, wild cat. Syt, foot.

Tarecka, *crane*. [the bird —ed.] Tassyckii, *hail*. Temaquoy, *beaver*. Terren, *ten*. These, *belly*. Tinteywe, *fire*. Toonne, *mouth*. Toorsay, *the breast*.

Weywynagh, forty. Woucous, fox. Wyer, head. Wyeranou, tongue. Wynkyckso, swan. Wynoywee, snow. Wypyt, tooth. Wywe, four.

## ENGLISH—SANHICAN

Arm, upper, duchke. Forearm, nachk.

Bad, matet. Bear, machquoyuo. Beaver, temaquoy. Belly, nathey; these. Blood, mohocht. Breast, toorsay. Breast, female, noenackan.

Cat, wild, synquoy mackyrggh. Chin, hochquoy. Cold, kepatten. Crane, tarecka.

Deer, atto. Dog, aram. Duck, comconcke.

Ear, hyttrwack. Eel, syackameek. Eight, gechas. Eighty, gahashynagh. Eye, schinquoy.

Female, a, orquoywe. Fifty, parathgynah. Fingernail, hyckaes. Fingers, rinskan. Fire, tinteywe. Five, parenagh. Foot, syt. Forearm, nachk. Forehead, nachkaronck. Forty, wewynagh. Four, wywe. Fox, woucous. Frost, kepatten.

Good, ouret. Goose, ciahack.

Hail, tassyckii.Hair, mytrach.Head, wyer.Hundred, cottapach.

Lip, chettoen.

Male, a, renoes. Man, renoes. Mouth, toonne.

Neck, nequoykangan. Nine, pescon. Ninety, pescongynach. Nose, akywan.

One, *cotté*. Otter, *counamoch*.

Partridge, *ourikinck*. Perch, *cawycakanesse*. Pike, *caopyte*.

Rain, soukeree.

Seven, nyssas. Seventy, nyssastigen. Sinew, cheet. Six, cottash. Sixty, cottegynagh. Snow, wynoywee. Swan, wynkyckso.

Teat, noenackan. Ten, terren. Tendon, cheet. Thigh, promine. Thirty, nachynagh. Three, nacha. Thumb, rideren. Toenail, hyckaes. Tongue, wyeranou. Tooth, wypyt. Tree, hitteocke. Trout, cackykane. Turkey, sickenum. Turtle-dove, mymy. Twenty, myssynach. Two, nyssé.

Water, empye. Wild-cat, synquoy mackyrggh. Wolf, metumnu. Woman, orquoywe.

#### Sanhican Numerical Table

- 1. Cotté
- 2. Nyssé
- 3. Nacha
- 4. Wywe
- 5. Parenagh
- 6. Cottash
- 7. Nyssas
- 8. Gechas
- 9. Pescon
- 10. Terren

- 20. Myssynach
- 30. Nachynagh
- 40. Weywynagh
- 50. Parathgynah
- 60. Cottegynagh
- 70. Nyssastigen
- 80. Gahashynagh
- 90. Pescongynach
- 100. Cottapach

### CLASSIFICATION OF THE EASTERN ALGONQUIAN LANGUAGES

#### EASTERN ALGONQUIAN

Micmac Abenakian Maliseet-Passamaquoddy Eastern Abenaki Western Abenaki Etchemin Southern New England Massachusett-Narragansett Loup Mohegan-Pequot Quiripi-Unquachog Delawaran Mahican Munsee Delaware Unami Delaware Nanticoke-Conov Virginia Algonquian-Powhatan Carolina Algonquian

Source: Goddard 1996.