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# A <br> VOCABULARY OF <br> <br> NEW JERSEY <br> <br> NEW JERSEY DELAWARE 

from the papers of James Madison

with a vocabulary of Sanhican by
Johannes De Laet


Reprinted from:
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 commu-
nity 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 nảaủsh for eight (and also for cognate forms like 18 and 800) as opposed to Schoolcraft's háảsh; 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 háảsh. 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 à 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"-mtimmeи, tímmeи, and tumme. Tumme corresponds with modern Southern Unami (and exactly matches the Edgepillock form). The other two, mtimmeи and tímтеи, 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 теtumпи 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 à 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

Âảte guute, eleven. Âảte hảảsh, eighteen. Åảte kuutash, sixteen. Âảte nåã, fourteen. Åảte niihă, thirteen. Âăte niihash, seventeen. Ảảte niishă, twelve. Åâte piiskunk, nineteen. Ââte pollimuck, fifteen. Åâtu, deer. Àảuản, fog.
Aluum, dove.
Ameem, pigeon.
Amohuula, poplar.
Amookảs, butterfly.
Amotshiikus, turkey-buzzard.
Ảpoon, bread.
Assuun, a stone.

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

Daanus, daughter.
Dảhoola, 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.
Guingohảảla, to hate.
Gutekãảkun, year.
Guute, one.
Guute påảkke, a hundred.

Haahun, dry.
Hảảkke, earth.
Haakking, low.
Hâảsh, eight.
Hảảsh kinãảkke, eighty.
Hâảsh pảảkke, eight hundred.
Hahees, crow.
Hiingun, large.
Hiluus, old.
Hinguetongue, broad.
Hittuuk, tree.

Hokkingdeleheela, to fall.
Hokkuăả, woman.
Hokkuảảtshit, girl.
Hongiis, star.
Honneek, squirrel.
Honneekuis, flying-squirrel, ground-squirrel.
Hukkooem, ice.
Hunpkue, back.
Huskuiim, Indian-corn.

Ikuuk, snake.
Ilảiitshit, boy.
Indatatakuohaak, valley.
Indimnalaheek, lake.
Ishonneese, side.
Iskuiskuinảảkue, green.

Kee, you.
Kihảlâảlit, 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.
Kuikuenkuikiilảt, frog.
Kuikuiingus, duck.
Kuinishkuun, panther.
Kuitahuun, hill.
Kukuus, owl.
Kumhăảk, cloud.
Kuue, cowardly.
Kuutash, six.
Kuutash kinảảkke, sixty.
Kuutảsh påảkke, six hundred.

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

Maata, no.
Matiaasu, ugly.
Matshipoii, red-bird.
Mekollảản, hawk.
Miiluk, the hair.
Miisà, yellow.
Miitshe, to eat.
Mikoppokinảảkun, copper.

Mikuuktshe, monax.
Mimiittshing, food.
Mimipeek, pond.
Mimituiis, pheasant.
Misảkảảk, oak.
Mohooek, blood.
Mokkee, red.
Monukooen, rainbow.
Mumåảne, to drink.
Musheek, sky.
Muskiikul, grass.

Năả, four.
Nảả kinảảkke, forty.
Nâả påảkke, four hundred.
Nahanuun, raccoon.
Nakāảme, he.
Nakuăả, father.
Nakuee, beaver.
Namiis, fish.
Nibeeshu, moon.
Nihiila, to kill.
Nihounshan, wife.
Niihả, three.
Niihả̉ kinảảkke, thirty.
Niihả pảảkke, three hundred.
Niihash kinåảkke, seventy.
Niihun, I.

Niimut, brother
Niipản, summer.
Niipoy, to stand.
Niishả pảảkke, two hundred.
Niishash, seven.
Niishảsh pâảkke, seven hundred.
Niiska, two.
Nikuảản, skin.
Nishinảảkke, twenty.
Nishinảảkke ảảte guutte, twenty-one.
Nongiil, death.
Nuleliinda, joy.
Nunakoon, milk.
Nunukuun, nipple.
Nuupả, to smoke a pipe.

Ohee, mountain.
Ohuul, egg.
Okottimaang, mulberry.
Okuảản, bone.
Okuehuunge, neck.
Olamaalsu, brave.
Olamehukkuum, high.
Olekee, yesterday.
Ommamündot, child.
Onåảkte, wrist.
Onảảkte, hand.
Onna, mother.

Onsikảảmme, maple.
Oopus, fox.
Opaang, light.
Opeek, white.
Opiing, opossum.
Opimiintsh, chestnut.
Opollảản, eagle.
Opussuun, silver.
Oskouulit, bad.
Oslahiilả, lightning.

Paame, fat.
Pakomme, ash.
Patihảảkun, thunder.
Piiske, darkness.
Piiskunk, nine.
Piiskunk kinảảkke, ninety.
Piiskunk påảakke, nine hundred.
Piitsit, sick.
Piplehameheelen, elm.
Pollinuuk, five.
Pollinuuk kinâảkke, fifty.
Pollinuuk pảảkke, five hundred.
Pooim, thigh.
Pupikuiis, partidge.

Sakiime, fly.
Shâảkhản, air.

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

Tảả, cold.
Tảảkke, soft.
Taande, fire.
Taau, cold.
Tahuun, wood.
Takooko, autumn.
Tillimuunge, arm.
Tilluun, ten.
Tilluun pảảkke, a thousand.
Tipảảkke, night.
Tolaala, cedar.

Tollakảả, crane.
Tongimaatuk, narrow.
Tshiitunna, hard.
Tshikuuna, turkey.
Tshingue, wild-cat.
Tshipiitkil, a vine.
Tshitshikniin, mocking-bird.
Tshitshitlanảảksik, 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.
Uiikân, the cheek.
Uiil, the head.
Uiilan, tongue.
Uiinả, snow.
Uiinguản, sweet.

Uiishun, new.
Uiisking, the face.
Uiisksu, young.
Uiitshe, chin.
Uikảảt, leg.
Uikiiko, the nose.
Uikiimuk, husband.
Uilikảảna, birch.
Uingaokuee, raven.
Uinus, meat.
Uipiitil, tooth.
Uisảkảản, bitter.
Uisảuâảsun, gold.
Uishảmeheela, to run.
Uiskiingul, an eye.
Uitiissa, pretty.
Uitpiittshe, mole.
Uitunk, ear.
Uitunna, the beard.
Uoote, belly.

## ENGLISH - NJ DELAWARE

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

Back, hunpkue.
Bad, oskouulit.
Beard, the, uitunna.
Beaver, nakuee.
Beech, tshitshitlanảảksik.
Belly, uoote.
Bend, to, dokaktuhiina.
Birch, uilikảảna.
Bird, tshulilans.
Bitter, uisảkảản.
Black, siitke.
Black-bird, sikihiila.
Blood, mohooek.
Blue, sittke.
Body, the, uatuhaape.
Bone, okuäản.
Booby, tuulke.
Boy, ilảaitshit.
Brave, olamaalsu.
Bread, ảpoon.
Break, to, tukuiheela.
Broad, hinguetongue.
Brother, niimut.

Buffalo, sisiliamuus.
Butterfly, amookảs.

Cedar, tolaala.
Cheek, the, uiikản.
Chestnut, opimiintsh.
Child, ommamündot.
Chin, uitshe.
Cloud, kumhåảk.
Cold, tảả, taau.
Copper, mikoppokinảảkun.
Cowardly, kuиe.
Crane, tollakäả.
Creek, siipu.
Crow, hahees.
Cry, to, tupaak.

Dance, to, guiinska.
Darkness, piiske.
Daughter, daanus.
Day, kiisku.
Death, nongiil.
Deer, åa àtu.
Dew, sussuuskui.
Dove, aluum.
Drink, to, mumảảne.
Dry, haahun.
Duck, kuikuiingus.

Eagle, opollảả̉n.
Ear, uitunk.
Earth, hảảkke.
Eat, to, miitshe.
Egg, ohuul.
Eight, hảảsh.
Eight hundred, hảảsh pảảkke.
Eighteen, àã̉te hảả̊h.
Eighty, hảả̉sh kinảảkke.
Eleven, åàte guute.
Elk, linimuиs.
Elm, piplehameheelen.
Eye, an, uiskiingul.

Face, the, uiisking.
Fall, to, hokkingdeleheela.
Fat, paame.
Father, nakuåa ${ }^{2}$.
Fifteen, ảảte pollimuck.
Fifty, pollinuuk kinảảakke.
Finger, lintshkảảnil.
Fire, taande.
Fish, namiis.
Five, pollinuuk.
Five hundred, pollinuuk pảảkke.
Fly, sakiime.
Fog, åảuẩn.
Food, mimiittshing.

Foolish, kipitsheoote.
Foot, siit.
Forty, nảả kinảảkke.
Four, náả.
Four hundred, nảa påảkke.
Fourteen, ảàte nảả.
Fox, oopus.
Frog, kuikuenkuikiilåt.
Frost, tuuban.

Girl, hokkuåảtshit.
Gold, uiså̀uãẩsun.
Good, kihâlảảlit.
Grass, muskiikul.
Green, iskuiskuinảảkue.

Hail, sidoniila.
Hair, the, miiluk.
Hand, onåảkte.
Hard, tshiitunna.
Hate, to, guingohảảla.
Hawk, mekollảản.
He, nakảả̀me.
Head, the, uill.
Hear, to, biindam.
Heat, shiitte.
Hickory, tukuimiinge.
High, olamehukkuum.

Hill, kuitahuun.
Hot, shiitte.
Hundred, a, guute påảkke.
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, uikảảt.
Lie down, to, tshongeehe.
Life, lalaheokooen.
Light, opaang.
Lightning, oslahiilá.
Lip, shaatu.
Lizard, kikaksuus.
Locust, konueek. [the tree -ed.]
Love, to, dảhoola.
Low, haakking.

Man, liinnu.
Maple, onsikåảmme.
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, tipåảakke.
Nine, piiskunk.
Nine hundred, piiskunk påảake.
Nineteen, åảate piiskunk.
Ninety, piiskunk kinåảkke.
Nipple, nunukuun.
No, maata.
Nose, the, uikiiko.

Oak, misá ${ }^{2} k a^{2} a^{2} k$.
Old, hiluus.
One, guute.

Opossum, opiing.
Owl, kukuus.

Panther, kuinishkuun.
Partidge, pupikuiis.
Pheasant, mimituiis.
Pigeon, атеет.
Pine, kouиее.
Pole-cat, skuảảk.
Pond, mimipeek.
Poplar, amohuula.
Pretty, uitiissa.

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

Sea, kihittuun.
See, to, binaaman.
Seven, niishash.
Seven hundred, niishâsh pảảkke.
Seventeen, åả̃te niihash.
Seventy, niihash kinảảakke.

Sick, piitsit.
Side, ishonneese.
Silver, opussuun.
Sing, to, gindasuu.
Sister, donniina.
Sit, to, tuumetoppe.
Six, kuutash.
Six hundred, kuutẩsh påảkke.
Sixteen, ảảte kuutash.
Sixty, kuutash kinảảkke.
Skin, nikuảản.
Sky, musheek.
Sleep, to, kоииееп.
Small, tungeetu.
Smell, to, gisiaamun.
Smoke, kolheek. To smoke a pipe, nuирả.
Snake, ikuuk.
Snow, uiinả.
Soft, tảảkke.
Son, giis.
Sorrow, gieliinda.
Sour, shuuản.
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, niipả̉n.
Sun, kiisku.
Sweet, uiinguän.

Ten, tilluun.
Thigh, pooim.
Thirteen, ảảte niihả.
Thirty, niihả kinảảakke.
Thousand, a, tilluun pảảakke.
Three, niihả.
Three hundred, niihả pảảkke.
Thunder, patihảảkun.
Tobacco, shaate.
Today, kiisku.
Toe, gitsiit.
Tongue, uiilan.
Tooth, uipiitil.
Tree, hittuuk.
Turkey, tshikuuna.
Turkey-buzzard, amotshiikus.
Twelve, ảảte niishả.
Twenty, nishinảảkke.
Twenty-one, nishinåả̉kke ảảte guutte.
Two, niiska.
Two hundred, niishả pảảkke.

## Ugly, matiaasu.

Valley, indatatakuohaak.
Vine, a, tshipiitkil.

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

Year, gutekảảkun.
Yellow, miisáa.
Yes, kihiila.
Yesterday, olekee.
You, kee.
Young, uiisksu.

## New Jersey Delaware

## Numerical Table

1. Guute
2. Niiska
3. Niihã
4. Nāa
5. Pollinuuk
6. Kuutash
7. Niishash
8. Hảảsh
9. Piiskunk
10. Tilluun
11. Åăte guute
12. Ââte niishả
13. Âåte niihả
14. Âảte nãã
15. Ảảte pollimuck
16. Ååte kuutash
17. Ảâte niihash
18. Åảte håãsh
19. Åâte piiskunk
20. Nishinåảkke
21. Nishinåảakke ảảte guutte 30. Niihả kinåảkke 40. Nảả kinãảkke 50. Pollinuuk kinåảkke 60. Kuutash kinåãakke
22. Niihash kinåãkke
23. Håảash kinãảkke
24. Piiskunk kinãảkke
25. Guute pảảkke
26. Niishã̉ påảkke
27. Niihả pảảkke
28. Nâả påảkke
29. Pollinuuk pảảkke
30. Kuutãsh påãkke
31. Niishả̉sh påảkke
32. Hảảsh pảảkke
33. Piiskunk påảkke
34. Tilluun påãkke

## 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, metumпи.
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
11. Myssynach
12. Nachynagh
13. Weywynagh
14. Parathgynah
15. Cottegynagh
16. Nyssastigen
17. Gahashynagh
18. Pescongynach
19. 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-Conoy
Virginia Algonquian-Powhatan
Carolina Algonquian

