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CUMMINGS' VOCABULARY OF DELAWARE

Recorded by
Richard W. Cummings



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Preface to the 1999 Edition

The Delaware or Lenape originally inhabited the portion of the Atlantic coast from the lower Hudson to the Delaware river, extending inland through what is now Southeastern New York State, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Two main groups of the Delawares have traditionally been distinguished: the Minsi to the north and the Unami to the south. Both of these groups (and their respective dialects) continue to exist, though subsequent displacements and migrations have taken them far from their original homelands into Ontario and Oklahoma where they live today (Goddard 1971).

Delaware, like its neighbor languages along the East Coast, belongs to the Eastern branch of the Algonquian language family, at the time of contact the most geographically extensive language family in North America. Compared to the other Eastern Algonquian languages, most of which died out before they could be studied by modern linguists, Delaware has been quite extensively documented. Linguists and ethnologists have worked with the last surviving speakers of Minsi and Unami up through the present day, and a substantial amount of historical material is also available, from the first recordings of a pidgin form of Delaware in the 1600's to extensive dictionaries, grammars, and texts through the 1700's and 1800's.

The entries in this volume are reprinted from the multi-volume *Information respecting the History, Condition, and*

Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States (1851-1857) by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, one of the most important works of 19th century American anthropology. Elements of native American mythology, archaeology, and ethnology are treated, and scattered about the work are also significant contributions in the field of linguistics, particularly in the form of comparative vocabularies.

One such contribution is found in Volume II on pages 470-481: a vocabulary table of four Algonquian languages—Miami, Menominee, Shawnee and Delaware—with the English translation printed on the left. None of these particular vocabularies were collected by Schoolcraft himself, but their collectors did work from a standardized “schedule” or questionnaire drawn up by Schoolcraft, a data gathering technique that had become increasingly common throughout the 19th century (Goddard 1996, p. 26).

The Delaware portion of the vocabulary, containing 338 words in all, is the last column in Schoolcraft’s table, and is attributed to a “Mr. Cummings, Indian agent” who is described in slightly more detail in volume four as “Richard W. Cummings, U.S. Indian Agent” (Schoolcraft 1851-1857, vol. 4, p. 368). Nothing further is said about him, and it will thus fall to some future researcher to investigate the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to determine in what capacity he was employed.

Schoolcraft does little more than reprint the vocabulary, and provides no detail about where and when it was collected, though the most probable location is the north-eastern Kansas reservation where the Unami descendants were settled at this time. Daniel Garrison Brinton, the 19th

century Lenapist and one of the few scholars to comment on the Cummings vocabulary, only states briefly that “it is evidently from some trustworthy native, and is quite correct.” (Brinton 1884).

There has been no published linguistic analysis of the Cummings vocabulary, no doubt because the number of more significant Delaware texts has made analysis of a minor historical vocabulary less imperative, particularly since this one is neither very old, very linguistically distinctive, nor very substantial compared to the several thousand word dictionaries prepared by Zeisberger, Brinton and others. It will be enough for our purposes here to merely note a few of the more obvious conclusions that can be drawn.

The Cummings vocabulary represents the Southern Unami dialect, i.e. the one that was aboriginally spoken along the lower Delaware river, and which is continued today on the reservations in Oklahoma. Its orthography is English, although the *x* here (anticipating more modern transcriptions: cf. Dean 1979-1980, Pearson 1988, Blalock et al. 1994) does not have the same value as English *x* (ks), but stands for a velar fricative—the sound heard in German *ch*. Otherwise, aside from the intersyllabic spacing, which occurs in all the vocabularies and may be a product of Schoolcraft’s editing, the orthography does not differ dramatically from other Delaware recordings of the period. In this edition all accents are retained as well as the spaces between syllables.

Etymological comment is limited to a note appended after the vocabulary table which explains: “Words marked

with an asterisk (*) are adopted by the Delawares, with a peculiar pronunciation, from the English. —S.” The English loan words so marked are: **en chel** (angel), **mùn ee** (silver, i.e. “money”), **gool** (gold), **weet** (wheat), **òtzè** (oats), **tàh nap èès** (turnip), and **pep pl** (pepper). Some grammatical notations are made, particularly the distinction between animate and inanimate pronouns, designated with (an.) and (in.) respectively, as well as the distinction between the inclusive “we” (inclu.) and exclusive “we” (exclu.).

In the 1830’s, after progressive westward displacements through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, about a thousand Unami Delawares settled on a 2.3 million acre reservation in northeastern Kansas. This included a long horizontal strip of land called the “Delaware outlet” so that they could have unrestricted access to buffalo hunting grounds to the west (Kraft 1986, Goddard 1978), a significant manifestation of a radical cultural shift that the Delawares were just undergoing at this time. Just fifty years before, they had been Woodland hunter-gatherers and farmers. Now, on land that was no longer suitable for their former cultural ways, they adapted with incredible agility to a typically Plains method of subsistence, hunting buffalo on horseback. Their abilities in this regard did not escape notice, and the Delawares earned a reputation as among the best hunters and warriors on the frontier (Kraft 1986, p. 237).

The Plains Indian way of life, which has been romanticized in dozens of motion pictures, was but a fleeting

moment in history—especially fleeting for latecomers such as the Delawares—and by the 1860's the Kansas Delawares had been removed to the Oklahoma Indian Territory on land provided by the Cherokees. These became the Registered or Cherokee Delawares. Another group of Delawares which had been living in Arkansas and Texas were settled along the Washita River among the Caddo: these are known today as the Anadarko or Absentee Delaware.

With only a handful of elderly native speakers left, the Delaware language might be expected to become extinct in the next few decades. But thanks to a revitalized interest among scholars and the determination of tribal elders to preserve their cultural traditions, it will not pass into history unstudied or forgotten. Even more promising, a number of language courses and instructional materials for beginner students have been made available in recent years (Blalock, et al. 1994, Dean 1979-80). Happily, with the aid of historical and comparative linguistics the benefits of continued study of Delaware need not be restricted to that language alone, but will extend also to many other Eastern Algonquian languages which were neither quite as long-lived nor well-documented.

—Claudio R. Salvucci, series ed.

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Tribal Organization and Government: Delawares

At the beginning of the 16th century, this tribe occupied the banks of a large river, flowing into the Atlantic, to which they applied the name of Lenapihittuk. This term is a compound of *Lenapi*, the name given to themselves, and *ittuk*, a geographical term, which is equivalent to the English word domain or territory, and is inclusive of the specific *sepu*, their name for a river. After the successful planting of a colony in Virginia, the coast became more subject to observation, than at prior periods, by vessels bound to Jamestown with supplies. On one of these voyages, Lord De la Warre put into the capes of the river; and hence the present name of both the river and the tribe.

The true meaning of the term *Lenapi* has been the subject of various interpretations. It appears to carry the same meaning as *Inaba*, a male, in the other Algonquin dialects; and the word was probably used, nationally, and with emphasis, in the sense of men. For we learn, from their traditions, that they had regarded themselves, in past ages, as holding an eminent position for antiquity, valor, and wisdom. And this claim appears to be recognised by the other tribes of this lineage, who apply to them the term of GRAND-FATHER. To the Iroquois they apply the word UNCLE; and this relation is reciprocated by the latter with the term NEPHEW. The other tribes of Algonquin lineage the Delawares call BROTHER, or YOUNGER BROTHER. These names establish the ancient rank and influence of the tribes.

Most of the tribes are organized on the principle of emblematic totems. The Delawares originally consisted of three of these subdivisions. They were, the turtle, or *unami*, the *minsi*, or wolf, and the *unalachigo*, or turkey. The French, who had little intercourse with them till they crossed the Alleghanies, called the whole nation *Loups*, or wolves; from confounding them with the Mohicans of the Hudson, who appear, in the formative tribal ages, to have been descendants of the wolf totem.¹ The Delawares, from all accounts, held a prominent place in Indian history. Their wars against the ancient tribes of the Ohio valley—the great influence they possessed, for so long a period, among the Algonquin tribes along the Atlantic coasts, extending from the Nanticokes on the Chesapeake to the Hudson, and quite into New England—the wisdom of their ancient chiefs and councillors—and the bravery of their warriors—these are the themes of their ancient traditions. And these reminiscences of the Delaware golden age appeared to rest upon their minds, at late periods, with more force, in proportion as they became weak and lost power. It is, indeed, characteristic of the Indian, that his pleasures arise more from reminiscence than from anticipation. He appears to

¹ The French writers, from the earliest period, uniformly class them as Algonquins. Had they investigated the Delaware claims to antiquity, this tribe would have been found to assume a high position. The attempt, in modern days (*Arch. Amer.*, Vol. II.), to restore their name to the Algonquin family, is a just appeal to their antiquity; but, in point of history and phraseology, we gain little by the compound term “Lenapi-Algonquin,” unless it be by substituting two terms for one. Philologically considered, the tribes of the Lenapi branch of the Algonquin substitute the letter *l* for *n*. In this respect, the Foxes denote a high antiquity among the lake tribes.

be a man with little hope. Their ancient alliance with the Iroquois, during the war against the Alleghans, continued, we may infer, while they retained their ancient character for military prowess and enterprise. After the Five Nations confederated at Onondaga, a new impulse was given to these tribes. No longer engaged in petty quarrels among themselves, the Iroquois united their energies against the tribes east, west, north, and south of them. By cultivating the zea-maize, they had an element of subsistence to fall back on, after the spring and early summer season of war was over. The accidental circumstance of their living on the genial summit-lands of Western New-York, which originate many of the leading streams of America, gave them a great advantage in descending, in their canoes, suddenly on the plains of their enemies. They descended the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, and the Alleghany, from their own hunting-grounds. The whole range of the great lakes, from Ontario to Michigan, and even Superior, was soon at their command. They repaired the losses of battle by adopting their prisoners. In this manner, their population began at once to increase. They not only subdued the Mohicans of the Hudson, and placed them in the condition of tributary wards, but carried on a most persevering and unsparing war against the whole Algonquin stock, whom they called, ironically, Adirondacks, or bark-eaters; but warred, with even more fury (for it was a family quarrel), against the Wyandots, or Hurons, of the lower St. Lawrence, whom they defeated finally, in 1649, and drove entirely out of that valley. The Neutral Nation, the Eries, and the Andastes, of the south-

ern borders of Lake Erie, having compromised themselves in the war, shared the same fate of expulsion. The Susquehannocks, who appear to have been of the Alleghan lineage, after admonitions, were suddenly fallen upon and extinguished. The Nanticokes and Conies, and the Tutelos, had been brought off from Virginia.

In the rise of the Iroquois power, the Delawares lost their independence; and appear to have been placed under a ban. We have no date for these mutations. They were most kindly treated, in 1682, by William Penn. We hear of no Iroquois protests to their selling their lands, at that era. It is probable none had been made. The progress of the settlements, however, shows that, in a few years, such a power to control the Delawares was made. A very striking evidence of this occurred in a treaty at Lancaster, in 1744. The Iroquois, at this large assemblage of the tribes, denied the right of the Delawares to alienate lands. Canassatego, one of their chiefs, upbraided them, in public council, for some former act of that kind. Speaking in a strain of mixed irony and arrogance he told them not to reply to his words, but to leave the council in silence. He ordered them, in a peremptory manner, to quit the section of country where they then resided, and to remove to the banks of the Susquehannah. (Vol. III., p. 197.) Whatever may have been the state of submission in which the Delawares felt themselves to be to the confederate power of the Iroquois, it does not appear that the right to control them had been publicly exercised, prior to this time. It was, however, with this proud nation, but a word and a blow. They accordingly quitted for ever the banks of their native Dela-

ware, the scene of many memories, and the resting-place of the bones of their ancestors, and turned their faces towards the west...

The period from 1814 to 1824, made it evident that the tribes, and remnants of tribes, could not remain in prosperity, in the growing American settlements of the States and Territories, without certain and speedy destruction. President Monroe took the initiative, in recommending their removal, with their own consent, to a territory to be set apart for them, west of the Mississippi. (Vol. III., p. 573.) Congress formally sanctioned this plan, in 1830. The number of Delawares west, in 1840, was 830. (Vol. III., p. 609.) The entire population of the tribe, in 1850, was returned at 1500. Their present population, west of that great line of demarcation, is estimated at 2500 souls. They possess 375,000 acres of fertile land at the mouth of the Kansas river, in the territory of Kansas, besides about thrice this amount of acres lying at higher points on the same river and its tributaries. A considerable portion of the population resident on these tracts, are cultivators of the soil—raise horses, cattle, and hogs—dress, in most respects, in civilized costume—and are under favorable influences. The long-foretold time of the counsels and visions of their ancient wise men, recorded in their cherished OLA WALUM, prefiguring a land of prosperity in the west, may, indeed, be deemed at hand, if they are true to themselves.

—Henry Schoolcraft, 1855.

DELAWARE — ENGLISH

Ah hòl to wàh kun, *to love.*
Ahk pàwn, *bread.*
Ahl o quèp pee, *head-dress.*
Ah mène mène, *pigeon.*
Àhp chee, *forever.*
Ah òl, *egg.*
Ah o nài, *blue.*
Ah sèe sèe, *seat.*
Ah sò wàh kun, *to sing.*
Ah sun, *rock.*
Ah sùn tut, *stone.*
Ah tap pèe, *bow.*
Ah wàin huk ài, *an Indian.*
Àhx to, *deer.*
Ai leèk wos, *ant.*
Ai shee, *through.*
Àl lah pah wùn ee è, *morning.*
Al làng wh', *star.*
Al lùn dai, *part.*
Al lùns, *lead.*
Al lup pàh, *tomorrow.*
Al òn zee no tàhe, *shot-pouch.*
Al ùmps ka yò kun, *to go.*
An o quèe kan, *ankle.*
An seèk o ah, *fin.*
Ap ai ee, *by the shore.*
As kask wai, *green.*
A wàin, *what person, who.*

Chàx kal, *toad*.
Cheèk un ùm, *turkey*.
Chèe tun ai, *strong*.
Chip u wài, *weak*.
Chìsh o kòse, *robin*.
Cho lùns, *bird*.
Chox kàht, *stump*.

E lah, *warrior*.
En ai pèel, *sucker*.
En chel*, *angel*.
Es keè tum ìng, *melon*.

Gee màh kun, *oar, paddle*.
Gool*, *gold*.
Guòn dàh kun, *windpipe*.
Gut òke, *knee*.

Hah hàhs, *crow*.
Hat ses, *sinew*.
Hèm bes, *shirt*.
Hit kung, *on the tree*.
Hit quòt tut, *shrub*.
Hit toke w', *tree*.
Ho kàis, *bark*.
Hok ùng wh', *heaven*.
Hos, *kettle*.
Huk èe, *earth*.

Kah kon, *legging*.
Kah tàim wa yò kun, *to wish*.
Kàh u wùndge, *thistle*.
Kaìk wh, *wampum*.
Kaìsh xing, *wind*.
Kait ing, *year*.
Kàx pee seèk, *to tie*.
Kee, *thou*.
Keek, *you are*.
Keèsh ko, *day*.
Keèsh ko nèe kee shòxk wh', *sun*.
Kèk o, *something, what*.
Kèko hètch, *what thing*.
Kèk one hètch, *which thing*.
Kil ah màh pes òn, *sash*.
K' kàh tah le àhk w', *lizard*.
Ko chùm ing, *without*.
Kò hon, *yes*.
Kòk hose, *owl*.
Koon, *ice, snow*.
Ko shàh tàhe, *tobacco*.
K' sheèg an, *knife*.
K' shùt ai ox, *hot*.
Kul èks ah seèn, *laughing*.
Kul èks o wàh kun, *to laugh*.
Kum bùk w, *leaf*.
Kum òk wh', *sky*.
Kum òxk ung, *in the sky*.
Kun to kai yò kun, *to dance*.

Lah èè tup ò ko, *midnight*.
Làh kan ah hùndge a, *elm*.
Làhk o wài, *yesterday*.
Lah mùng wai, *in, under*.
Lah nèek pee, *basswood*.
Làh puk hàh teen, *crying*.
Là puk o wàh kun, *to cry*.
Leè ta ha yò kun, *to think*.
Len èsk wund àhk, *squash*.
Len nee kàh on, *lodge*.
Lèn o, *man*.
Lin àhk w', *oak*.
Lo gùt, *flour*.
Lo quòn ee è, *evening*.
Lo quòn u wèe e, *late*.
Lo so wàh kun, *to burn*.
Lò wa yò kun, *to speak*.
Lo wùngu, *winter*.

Mah làxk wh' seèt, *bean*.
Mah swàh yò kun, *to live*.
Màhxk ah sun, *copper*.
Màhx lus, *flint*.
Màhx tàn to, *devil*.
Mahx w', *bear*.
Ma ma pùk wee pak chàix quais, *perch*.
Max cheèk wee, *bad, ugly*.
Max task w', *grass*.
M' be, *water*.

Meech wàh kun, *to eat.*
Mèek won, *feather.*
Mee laxk, *hair.*
Meèm uns, *infant or child.*
Mèet sah teèn, *eating.*
Meex àhk won àhk w, *ash.*
Mek èès, *sheep.*
Mèn ai yò kun, *to drink.*
Men ax teèn, *drinking.*
M' guk àik, *plain.*
M' hoò kum à, *hail.*
M' konk, *blood.*
M' nup àik wh', *lake.*
Mone ùlk ai, *mole.*
Moot àhe, *stomach.*
Mo wài kun nà, *dog.*
Mòxk ai, *red.*
Mox wàis, *worm.*
Mox wài tut, *insect.*
Mùl luk, *geese.*
Mun àh tàhe, *island.*
Mùn ee*, *silver.*
Mun èt o wah làxk wh' seèt, *pea.*
Mux hòl, *boat.*
Mux hòle, *ship.*

Nàhx a wàin, *that (an.).*
Nai kah, *he, she.*
Nài kah wàin eek, *those (an.).*

Naig eèk, *they*.
Naìg um àho, *ye*.
Nàil ka kòne ee, *those (in.)*.
Na nàh on àise, *horse*.
Nàn un nèe, *that (in.)*.
N' dàh nes, *daughter*.
N' domè wa yò kun, *to call*.
Nee, *I*.
Neèl one àh, *we (inclu.)*.
Neèl one nàh, *we (exclu.)*.
Neep, *arrow*.
Neep ing, *summer*.
Nee teès, *friend*.
Neèt il òse, *my husband*.
Nèk o so wàh kun, *to see*.
Nèk um ah, *he is*.
Nex keè lek chèe mùm es, *hare*.
N gax àis, *my mother*.
N' gwèes, *my son*.
Nip pàx taik, *post*.
Nos, *elk*.
N òx, *my father*.
Nòxk, *hand*.
Num ài is, *fish*.
Num ài tut, *minnow*.
Num èes, *my sister*.
Num ò o kùm, *vein*.
Nux àh o shum, *my wife*.

Nux àns, *my brother*.
N' xilt o wàh kun, *to kill*.

Ob so wèe lai, *swan*.
O' chàì, *a fly*.
Ok kàhe, *body*.
Òk wus, *fox*.
O' làhl o wai, *marten*.
O' lai làxk ees, *sunfish*.
O lax àxk àhe, *scale*.
Ong èl o wàh kun, *to die*.
Ong on, *heel*.
Òng ul, *dead*.
Òng ul o wàh kun, *death*.
'O o làh a àh taik, *roe*.
O' pàho kun, *pipe*.
Op pài, *white*.
Op pèe kun, *shoulder*.
Òp pun eès, *potato*.
Op pùng, *light*.
Op pùx kun, *back*.
O quà yung, *above*.
O tàh ai eèg, *rose*.
O tah ais, *flower*.
O tai nàhe, *town*.
Òtzè*, *oats*.
Ox cho, *mountain*.
Òx lum mà, *far off*.
O zèet, *foot*.

Pah yax heeg an, *gun*.
Pai màhx ting, *hill*.
Paìt huk ò wh', *thunder*.
Paix òch a, *near*.
Pak chàix quais, *bass*.
Pàn me, *thigh*.
Pax àh qua, *mid-day*.
Pax kàhm wa yò kun, *to strike*.
Pax kas kìng qua heèg an, *war-club*.
Pee làh a chìck, *boy*.
Pees kaik, *darkness*.
Peès kaik, *night*.
Peès ka wà nèe kee shòxh wh', *moon*.
Pem èe, *fat*.
Pen dùm wa yò kun, *to hear*.
Pep pl*, *pepper*.
Pèx o, *by and by*.
Po pòke wosh, *partridge*.
Pò so wàh kun, *to embark*.
Pùk o òxk wes, *pine*.
Pum àho so, *alive*.
Pum àho so wàh kun, *life*.
Pum ee pòke, *through the water*.
Pùm es ka yò kun, *to walk*.
Pùm ìsk ai, *by*.

Quàix quais, *woodpecker*.
Quà kah nò te yàs, *wasp*.

Quà nahl àn a, *hawk*.
Qua neèshk won ài, *panther*.
Qua sèet, *toe*.
Queek wìng um, *duck*.
Quee yàm wees, *eagle*.
Quèn chah làht, *snipe*.
Quèn chah làh tut, *plover*.
Quòn em òxk w', *otter*.
Quòsh quòsh, *hog*.

Sah kèe mah, *chief*.
Sàh pl lèx lahk, *lightning*.
Sal àrn o wài, *nettle*.
Seek hàhe, *salt*.
Seek ong, *spring*.
Seè po, *river*.
Seè pò tùb, *stream*.
Seè see leè ya, *bison or buffalo*.
Shah kò quee yùn, *coat*.
Shah ma la yo kun, *to run*.
Shin gành leet, *enemy*.
Shing àik, *valley*.
Shkàhk wh', *polecat*.
Shkèe yun, *bladder*.
Sho' wah nìx la, *woodcock*.
Shu wùn, *sour*.
Shu wùn uk, *a white man*.
Shu wùn ux òk sun, *shoe*.

Skèe kàho, *hay*.

Skeèk wee hee hàh kee hàk un, *meadow*.

Skeèk wh, *weed*.

Skon déhe, *door*.

Skub àh gai aìg, *bog*.

Soòk el ang, *rain*.

Sùg àh sun, *iron*.

Sùk ai, *black*.

Sùk o tàh kun, *breechcloth*.

Sùt up òk, *early*.

Tàh hàh shee, *never*.

Tah kòx ko, *autumn*.

Tàh nap eès*, *turnip*.

Tàh nee a wàin, *which person*.

Tàhx xan, *wood*.

Tài kun àh, *forest*.

Tài ox, *cold*.

Taitunghakwhqueeyahnahhahseekmuxhole, *sail, mast*.

Tàm sa, *perhaps*.

Tang et to, *small*.

Tax kòx, *turtle or tortoise*.

Tel la mùng un, *arm*.

Tel lùndge, *finger*.

Tùk o, *no*.

Tùk o kék o, *nothing*.

Tùm ah heèg an, *axe*.

Tum àhk wa, *beaver*.

Tum àsk wos, *muskrat*.

Tùm ma, *wolf*.

Tùn ah meèk un, *spear*.

Tun dàhe, *fire*.

Tup àik wh', *spring*.

Tux xùn, *limb*.

Wàhx a wam, *this (an.)*.

Wai mèe, *all*.

Wee lan o, *tongue*.

Wee ning wes, *mink*.

Wee peet, *tooth*.

Wee sàh ai, *yellow*.

Wèe sah màig wh', *catfish*.

Wee sàho seed, *sturgeon*.

Wee sàho seed qua kòn ko là, *pike*.

Wèe to nàh e, *beard*.

Wee yas, *meat*.

Wee yùse, *flesh*.

Week wàh ming, *within*.

Weèk wah mìn, *in the house*.

Weèk wam, *house*.

Weel, *head*.

Weel whee, *navel*.

Weet*, *wheat*.

Wel sèet mun èt, *God*.

Wèsh um wès, *cow*.

Wh' dòn, *mouth*.

Whee keè e yùn, *nose*.
Whik ush, *claw*.
Whit àh wuk, *ear*.
Wh' keè yun, *beak*.
Wh tàì, *heart*.
Wik kàhd, *leg*.
Wik kush, *nail*.
Wìng an, *sweet*.
Wìng ee yòx qua, *raven*.
Wis sàh kun, *bitter*.
Wùl lùt, *good, handsome*.
Wul òng wun, *wing*.
Wush king wh', *eye, face*.
Wus kèè, *young*.

X' àis, *skin*.
Xai sàh dup, *scalp*.
Xan èèk wh', *squirrel*.
Xask weèm en èè sel ò gut, *Indian meal*.
X' has quèen, *maize or corn*.
X' hoke, *snake*.
Xìng wee, *great*.
Xing wèè m' bé, *sea*.
Xìng xòke w', *log*.
X kan, *bone*.
X' kun, *liver*.
Xo wài, *old*.
Xo x' wait, *virgin*.

X' quài, *woman*.

X' quai chick, *girl or maid*.

X' qua kùng un, *neck*.

X' qu chee, *on*.

X' tol hahe, *breast*.

Yòne ee, *this (in.)*.

Yoòg waik èèshk week, *today*.

Youk ah wàin eek, *these (an.)*.

Youl ai, *these (in.)*.

ENGLISH — DELAWARE

Above, *o quà yung.*
Alive, *pum àho so.*
All, *wai mèe.*
Angel, *en chel*.*
Ankle, *an o quèe kan.*
Ant, *ai leèk vos.*
Are, you, *keek.*
Arm, *tel la mùng un.*
Arrow, *neep.*
Ash, *meex àhk won àhk w.*
Autumn, *tah kòx ko.*
Axe, *tùm ah heèg an.*

Back, *op pùx kun.*
Bad, *max cheèk wee.*
Bark, *ho kàis.*
Bass, *pak chàix quais.*
Basswood, *lah nèek pee.*
Beak, *wh' keè yun.*
Bean, *mah làxk wh' seèt.*
Bear, *mahx w'.*
Beard, *wèe to nàh e.*
Beaver, *tum àhk wa.*
Bird, *cho lùns.*
Bison, *seè see leè ya.*
Bitter, *wis sàh kun.*
Black, *sùk ai.*
Bladder, *shkèe yun.*

Blood, *m' konk.*
Blue, *ah o nài.*
Boat, *mux hòl.*
Body, *ok kàhe.*
Bog, *skub àh gai aìg.*
Bone, *x kan.*
Bow, *ah tap pèe.*
Boy, *pee làh a chìck.*
Bread, *ahk pàwn.*
Breast, *x' tol hahe.*
Breechcloth, *sùk o tàh kun.*
Brother, my, *nux àns.*
Buffalo, *seè see leè ya.*
Burn, to, *lo so wàh kun.*
By, *pùm ìsk ai.*
By and by, *pèx o.*

Call, to, *n' domè wa yò kun.*
Catfish, *wèe sah màig wh'.*
Chief, *sah kèe mah.*
Child, *meèm uns.*
Claw, *whìk ush.*
Coat, *shah kò quee yùn.*
Cold, *taì ox.*
Copper, *màhxc ah sun.*
Corn, *x' has quèen.*
Cow, *wèsh um wèes.*
Crow, *hah hàhs.*

Cry, to, *là puk o wàh kun.*

Crying, *làh puk hàh teen.*

Dance, to, *kun to kai yò kun.*

Darkness, *pees kaik.*

Daughter, my, *n' dàh nes.*

Day, *keèsh ko.*

Dead, *òng ul.*

Death, *òng ul o wàh kun.*

Deer, *àhx to.*

Devil, *màhx tàn to.*

Die, to, *ong èl o wàh kun.*

Dog, *mo wài kun nà.*

Door, *skon déhe.*

Drink, to, *mèn ai yò kun.*

Drinking, *men ax teèn.*

Duck, *queek wìng um.*

Eagle, *quee yàm wees.*

Ear, *whit àh wuk.*

Early, *sùt up òk.*

Earth, *huk èe.*

Eat, to, *meech wàh kun.*

Eating, *mèet sah teèn.*

Egg, *ah òl.*

Elk, *nos.*

Elm, *làh kan ah hùndge a.*

Embark, to, *pò so wàh kun.*

Enemy, *shin gah leet.*

Evening, *lo quòn ee è.*

Eye, *wush king wh'.*

Face, *wush king wh'.*

Far off, *òx lum mà.*

Fat, *pem èe.*

Father, *my, n òx.*

Feather, *mèek won.*

Fin, *an seèk o ah.*

Finger, *tel lùndge.*

Fire, *tun dàhe.*

Fish, *num ài is.*

Flesh, *wee yùse.*

Flint, *màhx lus.*

Flour, *lo gùt.*

Flower, *o tah ais.*

Fly, *a, o' chàì.*

Foot, *o zèet.*

Forest, *tài kun àh.*

Forever, *àhp chee.*

Fox, *òk wus.*

Friend, *nee teès.*

Geese, *mùl luk.*

Girl, *x' quai chick.*

Go, *to, al ùmps ka yò kun.*

God, *wel sèet mun èt.*

Gold, *gool**.
Good, *wùl lùt*.
Grass, *max task w'*.
Great, *xìng wee*.
Green, *as kask wai*.
Gun, *pah yax heeg an*.

Hail, *m' hoò kum à*.
Hair, *mee laxk*.
Hand, *nòxk*.
Handsome, *wùl lùt*.
Hare, *nex keè lek chèe mùm es*.
Hawk, *quà nahl àn a*.
Hay, *skèe kàho*.
He, *nai kah*.
Head, *weel*.
Head-dress, *ahl o quèp pee*.
Hear, to, *pen dùm wa yò kun*.
Heart, *wh tàì*.
Heaven, *hok ùng wh'*.
Heel, *ong on*.
Hill, *pai màhx ting*.
Hog, *quòsh quòsh*.
Horse, *na nàh on àise*.
Hot, *k' shùt ai ox*.
House, *weèk wam*.
House, in the, *weèk wah mìn*.
Husband, my, *neèt il òse*.

I, *nee*.

Ice, *koon*.

In, *lah mùng wai*.

Indian, an, *ah wàin huk ài*.

Infant, *meèm uns*.

Insect, *mox wài tut*.

Iron, *sùg àh sun*.

Is, he, *nèk um ah*.

Island, *mun àh tàhe*.

Kettle, *hos*.

Kill, to, *n' xilt o wàh kun*.

Knee, *gut òke*.

Knife, *k' sheèg an*.

Lake, *m' nup àik wh'*.

Late, *lo quòn u wèe e*.

Laugh, to, *kul èks o wàh kun*.

Laughing, *kul èks ah seèn*.

Lead, *al lùns*.

Leaf, *kum bùk w*.

Leg, *wik kàhd*.

Legging, *kah kon*.

Life, *pum àho so wàh kun*.

Light, *op pùng*.

Lightning, *sàh pl lèx lahk*.

Limb, *tux xùn*.

Live, to, *mah swàh yò kun*.

Liver, *x' kun*.

Lizard, *k' kàh tah le àhk w'*.

Lodge, *len nee kàh on*.

Log, *xìng xòke w'*.

Love, *to, ah hòl to wàh kun*.

Maid, *x' quai chick*.

Maize, *x' has quèen*.

Man, *lèn o*. **A white man**, *shu wùn uk*.

Marten, *o' làhl o wai*.

Mast, *taitunghakwhqueeyahnahhahseekmuxhole*.

Meadow, *skeèk wee hee hàh kee hàk un*.

Meal, **Indian**, *xask weèm en eè sel ò gut*.

Meat, *wee yas*.

Melon, *es keè tum ìng*.

Mid-day, *pax àh qua*.

Midnight, *lah eè tup ò ko*.

Mink, *wee ning wes*.

Minnow, *num ài tut*.

Mole, *mone ùlk ai*.

Moon, *peès ka wà nèe kee shòxh wh'*.

Morning, *àl lah pah wùn ee è*.

Mother, **my**, *n gax àis*.

Mountain, *ox cho*.

Mouth, *wh' dònè*.

Muskrat, *tum àsk wos*.

Nail, *wìk kush*.

Navel, *weel whee*.

Near, *paix òch a.*
Neck, *x' qua kùng un.*
Nettle, *sal àrn o wài.*
Never, *tàh hàh shee.*
Night, *peès kaik.*
No, *tùk o.*
Nose, *whee keè e yùn.*
Nothing, *tùk o kék o.*

Oak, *lin àhk w'.*
Oar, *gee màh kun.*
Oats, *òtzè*.*
Old, *xo wài.*
On, *x' qu chee.*
Otter, *quòn em òxk w'.*
Owl, *kòk hose.*

Paddle, *gee màh kun.*
Panther, *qua neèshk won ài.*
Part, *al lùn dai.*
Partridge, *po pòke wosh.*
Pea, *mun èt o wah làxk wh' seèt.*
Pepper, *pep pl*.*
Perch, *ma ma pùk wee pak chàix quais.*
Perhaps, *tàm sa.*
Pigeon, *ah mèe mèe.*
Pike, *wee sàho seed qua kòn ko là.*
Pine, *pùk o òxk wes.*

Pipe, *o' pàho kun.*
Plain, *m' guk àik.*
Plover, *quèn chah làh tut.*
Polecat, *shkàhk wh'.*
Post, *nip pàx taik.*
Potato, *òp pun eès.*

Rain, *soòk el ang.*
Raven, *wìng ee yòx qua.*
Red, *mòxk ai.*
River, *seè po.*
Robin, *chìsh o kòse.*
Rock, *ah sun.*
Roe, *'o o làh a àh taik.*
Rose, *o tàh ai eèg.*
Run, *to, shah ma la yo kun.*

Sail, *taitunghakwhqueeyahnahhahseekmuxhole.*
Salt, *seek hàhe.*
Sash, *kil ah màh pes òn.*
Scale, *o lax àxk àhe.*
Scalp, *xai sàh dup.*
Sea, *xing wèe m' bé.*
Seat, *ah sèe seè.*
See, *to, nèk o so wàh kun.*
She, *nai kah.*
Sheep, *mek eès.*
Ship, *mux hòle.*

Shirt, *hèm bes.*
Shoe, *shu wùn ux òk sun.*
Shore, by the, *ap ai ee.*
Shot-pouch, *al òn zee no tàhe.*
Shoulder, *op pèe kun.*
Shrub, *hit quòt tut.*
Silver, *mùn ee*.*
Sinew, *hat ses.*
Sing, to, *ah sò wàh kun.*
Sister, my, *num èes.*
Skin, *x' àis.*
Sky, *kum òk wh'.*
Sky, in the, *kum òxk ung.*
Small, *tang et to.*
Snake, *x' hoke.*
Snipe, *quèn chah làht.*
Snow, *koon.*
Something, *kèk o.*
Son, my, *n' gwèes.*
Sour, *shu wùn.*
Speak, to, *lò wa yò kun.*
Spear, *tùn ah meèk un.*
Spring, *seek ong.*
Spring, *tup aìk wh'.*
Squash, *len èsk wund àhk.*
Squirrel, *xan eèk wh'.*
Star, *al làng wh'.*
Stomach, *moot àhe.*

Stone, *ah sùn tut.*
Stream, *seè pò tùb.*
Strike, to, *pax kàhm wa yò kun.*
Strong, *chè tun ai.*
Stump, *chox kàht.*
Sturgeon, *wee sàho seed.*
Sucker, *en ai pèel.*
Summer, *neep ing.*
Sun, *keèsh ko nèe kee shòxk wh'.*
Sunfish, *o' lai làxk ees.*
Swan, *ob so wèe lai.*
Sweet, *wìng an.*

That (an.), *nàhx a wàin.*
That (in.), *nàn un nèe.*
These (an.), *yoùk ah wàin eek.*
These (in.), *yoùl ai.*
They, *naig eèk.*
Thigh, *pàn me.*
Think, to, *leè ta ha yò kun.*
This (an.), *wàhx a wam.*
This (in.), *yòne ee.*
Thistle, *kàh u wùndge.*
Those (an.), *nài kah wàin eek.*
Those (in.), *nàil ka kòne ee.*
Thou, *kee.*
Through, *ai shee.*
Thunder, *pàit huk ò wh'.*

Tie, to, *kàx pee seèk.*
Toad, *chàx kal.*
Tobacco, *ko shàh tàhe.*
Today, *yoòg waik eèshk week.*
Toe, *qua sèet.*
Tomorrow, *al lup pàh.*
Tongue, *wee lan o.*
Tooth, *wee peet.*
Tortoise, *tax kòx.*
Town, *o tai nàhe.*
Tree, *hit toke w'.*
Tree, on the, *hit kung.*
Turkey, *cheèk un ùm.*
Turnip, *tàh nap eès*.*
Turtle, *tax kòx.*

Ugly, *max cheèk wee.*
Under, *lah mùng wai.*

Valley, *shing àik.*
Vein, *num ò o kùm.*
Virgin, *xo x' wait.*

Walk, to, *pùm es ka yò kun.*
Wampum, *kaik wh.*
War-club, *pax kas kìng qua heèg an.*
Warrior, *e lah.*
Wasp, *quà kah nò te yàs.*

Water, *m' be. Through the water, pum ee pòke.*
We (exclu.), *neèl one nàh.*
We (inclu.), *neèl one àh.*
Weak, *chip u wài.*
Weed, *skeèk wh.*
What, *kèk o.*
What person, *a wàin.*
What thing, *kèko hètch.*
Wheat, *weet*.*
Which person, *tàh nee a wàin.*
Which thing, *kèk one hètch.*
White, *op pài.*
White man, a, *shu wùn uk.*
Who, *a wàin.*
Wife, my, *nux àh o shum.*
Wind, *kaish xing.*
Windpipe, *guòn dàh kun.*
Wing, *wul òng wun.*
Winter, *lo wùngu.*
Wish, to, *kah tàim wa yò kun.*
Within, *week wàh ming.*
Without, *ko chùm ing.*
Wolf, *tùm ma.*
Woman, *x' quài.*
Wood, *tàhx xan.*
Woodcock, *sho' wah nìx la.*
Woodpecker, *quàix quais.*
Worm, *mox wàis.*

Ye, *naìg um àho.*

Year, *kàit ing.*

Yellow, *wee sàh ai.*

Yes, *kò hon.*

Yesterday, *làhk o wài.*

Young, *wus kèe.*

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

Pamlico

Source: Goddard 1996.