

AMERICAN LANGUAGE
REPRINTS

VOL. 27

WOOD'S
VOCABULARY
OF
MASSACHUSETT

by
William Wood

Evolution Publishing
Bristol, Pennsylvania

Reprinted from:

William Wood. 1634. *Nevv Englands Prospect: A true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England: discovering the state of that Countrie, both as it stands to our new-come English Planters; and to the old Native Inhabitants.* London:Tho. Cotes.

This edition ©2002 by
Evolution Publishing,
Bristol, Pennsylvania.

This book was electronically typeset and printed on
archival quality 24 lb. paper.

Manufactured in the
United States of America

ISBN 1-889758-25-6
ISSN 1540-34750

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Wood, William, fl. 1629-1635.

[Vocabulary of Massachusetts]

Wood's vocabulary of Massachusetts / by William Wood.

p. cm. -- (American language reprints, ISSN 1540-3475 ; vol. 27)

Reprinted from: *Nevv Englands prospect : a true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England ...* London : Tho. Cotes, 1634.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 1-889758-25-6 (alk. paper)

1. Massachusetts language--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc. I. Title. II. American language reprints ; v. 27.

PM1738 .W66 2002

497'.3--dc21

2002013912

CONTENTS

Preface to the 2002 edition	1
Excerpt from New England's Prospect	11
Massachusetts—English.....	17
English—Massachusetts.....	33
Numerical Table.....	45
Winslow's Word-list of Massachusetts	47
A Massachusetts Prayer and Word-List.....	51
Classification Table.....	53

Preface to the 2002 edition

The Massachusett were an Eastern Algonquian tribe living in the eastern part of the state to which they gave their name. The territory of the Massachusett proper was restricted to a fairly limited area along the coast from the Charles River to Marshfield, but their language was shared by two neighboring groups as well: the Pawtucket or Penacook along the North Shore and New Hampshire coast, and the Pokanoket who encompassed all of southeastern Massachusetts from Narragansett Bay to Cape Cod. The Massachusett, Pawtucket and Pokanoket were called distinct “nations” by Daniel Gookin and were politically independent, though they enjoyed amicable relations and formed alliances against other tribes such as the Abenaki and Narragansetts (Salwen 1978).

All of the tribes of Southern New England, including the Massachusetts, Nipmucks, Narragansetts, Mohegan-Pequots, and the Quiripi, spoke closely related languages of the Eastern Algonquian subfamily. In recent classifications these have all been placed in a “Southern New England” subgroup (see p. 53). Massachusetts is unquestionably the best documented among them. Aside from the expected wordlists and vocabularies of the early colonial period, the entire Bible (after the Protestant Canon) was translated into the language by 1663, a joint effort between the talented and astoundingly prolific English missionary-linguist John Eliot, and the native Job Nesutan. Numerous high quality Massachusett works

including grammars and catechisms were the fruit of this collaboration; taken together Eliot's works are unquestionably the most important body of work in the language. There also remains a corpus of manuscript texts written by native speakers during the 17th and 18th centuries (Goddard and Bragdon 1988); over 150 of these are known, but it is very likely that still more exist.

Almost all the certain information we have about William Wood comes from his book *New England's Prospect**. We learn there that his stay in New England lasted four years and ended in 1633; modern editor Alden Vaughan (Wood 1977) speculates from these statements that Wood arrived with a scouting party under John Endecott in 1629, a year before the official landing of the Massachusetts Bay colonists in 1630. While in the colony Wood probably resided in Saugus (now Lynn, MA) but based on his description of Massachusetts as "there" rather than "here", the *Prospect* was probably written after his return to England.

About the rest of Wood's life we know almost nothing, since "he cannot be distinguished from the innumerable William Woods who appear in the records of Stuart England" (Wood 1977). A 27 year old husbandman of that name sailed into Massachusetts in 1635 and settled in Saugus, and though it cannot be established definitively that this was the author returning to New England, biographers have tended to make the connection.

* The title as originally printed was *Nevv England's Prospect*, with two v's instead of a w, and the book is often listed under this spelling as well.

New England's Prospect was written as a description of the American colony for an English audience. It first saw publication in 1634, was well received and enjoyed enough success that a second edition followed close on its heels in 1635, containing corrections and marginal notes added apparently by Wood himself. A third edition followed in 1639, but this does not deviate substantially from the 1635 edition and thus “probably was printed without the author’s assistance” (Wood 1977).

The *Prospect* is divided into two parts: the first deals primarily with the natural history of America, while the second treats the aboriginal inhabitants of Massachusetts and contains valuable observations on their culture prior to the substantial disruption brought on by the colonists. In chapter 18 of the second part there are brief remarks on the language of the Indians, and throughout the text there are a few actual Massachusetts words and phrases. Wood’s primary linguistic contribution, however, is a vocabulary found at the end of the book immediately following Part II. Called by him “a small Nomenclator”, the vocabulary consists of 262 entries, grouped very loosely under their initial letters, though without any further alphabetical order within each letter. Some letters are listed but contain no words, such as F and L which are said to be “not used”, and R and X which are described as “never used.” Following a common typographical practice of the day, V and U are treated as the same letter; on the other hand the letters J and Z are totally absent, no explanation being given.

Following this alphabetic arrangement Wood lists the

numbers up to 20, then gives examples of how the Indians count by nights (1 sleeps, 2 sleeps, etc.), and how they call their months. These last, however, are not the actual names of the months but a counting by cardinal numbers (1 months, 2 months, etc.). There are also nine words scattered throughout the text itself, though some of them are duplicates of words that are printed in the vocabulary. All told, Wood's linguistic data adds up to 325 entries.

As was quite typical of the earliest 17th century Indian vocabularies, Wood's contains some pidgin elements. Algonquian-based pidgins were radically simplified versions of their source languages, largely retaining the vocabulary but dispensing with almost all the complex inflectional grammar—somewhat analogous to the pidgin English learned and spoken by the Indians. They developed primarily in trading and other contact scenarios, and thus it is not surprising that we would find in the Wood vocabulary a high proportion of expressions that would be useful to a trader. Wood has been included with others who had “little to no knowledge of the language they were recording” (Rees-Miller 1998), though he likely had firsthand experience at least in pidgin Massachusetts.

In his analysis of the Wood vocabulary Aubin (1978) quite naturally assumes that it represents a dialect spoken around Saugus/Lynn; Ives Goddard has similarly categorized it as “reflecting the speech of the North Shore” (1978, 1996). This conclusion is based primarily on Wood's apparent residence in Saugus since there is not yet any clear picture of what distinguishing characteristics such a North Shore dialect might have. Saugus falls

within the territory of the Pawtucket, and thus it is quite possible that Wood has given us a rare sample of a Pawtucket dialect, perhaps specifically that of the Naumkeag (Salwen 1978, see map on p. 161). We know there are dialect characteristics local to Plymouth (Aubin 1980) and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard (Goddard and Bragdon 1988), so similar deviations in the Pawtucket area would not be unexpected. Wood's data also shows some dialect mixture (Aubin 1978) the implications of which need to be further explored.

In this reprinting, the 1634 first edition of the *Prospect* has been chosen as a baseline for the individual entries, and these have been reorganized into a strict alphabetical order. Since there are some minor discrepancies between the first and second editions, variant spellings in the latter have been here noted following the number 1635. It is not evident whether these are indeed corrections or new printers' errors; there are only 13 such variations and when compared with forms preserved by Eliot, neither edition stands out as being any more faithful, the difference in Eliot's dialect only compounding the question.

A few words and phrases that occur in the body of Wood's text but not in the vocabulary have also been incorporated into the alphabetized version here. One of these, the phrase **Hadree Hadree succomee succomee**, was spoken by Mohawks but was actually Massachusetts, cf. Wood **succomme** "I will eat you."

Proper names of countries, sagamores (chiefs), towns and rivers immediately followed the vocabulary in the

original *Prospect*, but since they were untranslated these have not been included in the vocabulary section of this edition. Instead, these have been transplanted to follow the excerpt “Of their Language” in the introduction (p. 12).

Also included in this volume are two briefer examples of the Massachusetts language which, like the Wood vocabulary, were written by English colonists and predate the publications of John Eliot.

The first of these is a collection of 22 words and phrases scattered throughout Edward Winslow’s *Good News from New England*, published in 1624 and reprinted in 1841, the latter being the source of the present edition (Young 1841). Like Wood, Winslow’s data shows a good deal of pidginization (Goddard 1977). But he must have known something of the languages’ true complexity because he describes it as “very copious, large, and difficult”, and makes clear that he and others can only just make themselves understood. Winslow’s list has not been scrutinized for any possible dialect affiliation, but based on his location in Plymouth we would expect them to come from members of the Pokanoket nation.

The second example of early Massachusetts is from *The day-breaking, if not the Sun-Rising of the gospell With the Indians in New-England*, an anonymous pamphlet of 1647 attributed to the Rev. Thomas Sheperd (Pilling 1891, p. 462).* Within this text there are 11 scattered native words and phrases, including two brief one-sentence prayers. The words are not directly ascribed to

* The transcription given here is taken from Joseph Sabin’s reprint of 1865.

any specific group, but the author mentions two sachems who were visited: Cutchamakin of Neponset, and Waban along the Charles River near modern Newton, where “men, women, children gathered together from all quarters round about” and founded the town of Nonantum. These sachems belonged to the Massachusett proper, and it is likely the Sheperd vocabulary represents their speech.

Despite its widespread use and the extraordinary degree of literacy achieved by its speakers in the 1600s, the Massachusett language was not destined to last beyond the early part of the 20th century. The tribe’s transition to English, first tentatively seen in loanwords such as Wood’s *nobstann* for *lobster*, progressed rapidly as white neighbors began to move into Indian “praying towns.” As late as 1720 the language was used for public records in Natick, but by the end of the century only one old woman was said to understand it (Rees-Miller 1998).

Massachusett held out about a hundred years longer on Cape Cod. The last to speak it were a handful of aged residents of Mashpee; these were visited in 1907 by Frank Speck and he managed to obtain from them “with great difficulty” only 29 remaining words (Prince 1907). This was effectively the end of the Massachusett language which once greeted the Pilgrim fathers on the shores of New England, and which produced one of the most remarkable literary legacies of any Native American language.

—Claudio R. Salvucci, series ed.

Bibliography and Recommended Reading

- Anonymous [Rev. Thomas Sheperd ?]. 1647. *The Day-Breaking if not The Sun-Rising of the gospell with the Indians in New-England*. London:Richard Cotes.
- Aubin, George F. 1978. "Toward the Linguistic History of an Algonquian Dialect: Observations on the Wood Vocabulary", in William Cowan, ed., *Papers of the Ninth Algonquian Conference*, pp. 127-137. Ottawa: Carleton University.
- Aubin, George F. 1980. "Comments on Cotton's Vocabulary...", in William Cowan, ed., *Papers of the Eleventh Algonquian Conference*, pp. 54-60. Ottawa:Carleton University.
- Conkey, Laura E., Ethel Boissevain and Ives Goddard. 1978. "Indians of Southern New England and Long Island:Late Period" in William Sturtevant, Bruce Trigger, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians vol. 15: Northeast*, pp. 177-189. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Foster, Michael K. 1996. "Language and the culture history of North America." in William Sturtevant, Ives Goddard, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians vol. 17: Languages*, pp. 64-110, esp. "Algic" pp.97-100. Washington D.C.:Smithsonian Institution.
- Goddard, Ives. 1977. "Some early examples of American Indian pidgin English from New England." *International Journal of American Linguistics* 43(1):37-41.

- Goddard, Ives. 1978. "Eastern Algonquian Languages" in William Sturtevant, Bruce Trigger, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians vol. 15: Northeast*, pp. 70-77. Washington D.C.:Smithsonian Institution.
- Goddard, Ives. 1996. "Introduction" in William Sturtevant, Ives Goddard, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians vol. 17: Languages*, pp. 1-16. Washington D.C.:Smithsonian Institution.
- Goddard, Ives, and Kathleen J. Bragdon. 1988. *Native Writings in Massachusetts*. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 185. Philadelphia:The American Philosophical Society.
- Pilling, James Constantine. 1891. *Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Prince, J. Dyneley. 1907. "Last Living Echoes of the Natick". *American Anthropologist*, n.s. 9(3):493-498.
- Rees-Miller, Janie. 1998. "Stages in the Obsolescence of Certain Eastern Algonquian Languages". *Anthropological Linguistics* 40:4, pp. 535-569.
- Salwen, Burt. 1978. "Indians of Southern New England and Long Island:Early Period" in William Sturtevant, Bruce Trigger, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians vol. 15: Northeast*, pp. 160-176. Washington D.C.:Smithsonian Institution.
- Winslow, Edward. 1624. *Good Newes from New England: Or a True Relation of Things Very Remarkable at the Plantation of Plimouth in New-England*. London: William Bladen and John Bellamie.

Wood, William. 1977. *New England's Prospect*. Alden T. Vaughan, ed. The Commonwealth Series, Winfred E. A. Bernhard, General Editor. Amherst:University of Massachusetts Press.

Young, Alexander. 1841. *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625*. Boston:Charles C. Little and James Brown.

Excerpt from *New England's Prospect:* Of their Language

Of their Language which is onely peculiar to themselves, not inclining to any of the refined tongues. Some have thought they might be of the dispersed *Iewes*, because some of their words be neare unto the *Hebrew*; but by the same rule they may conclude them to be some of the gleanings of all Nations, because they have words which sound after the *Greeke*, *Latine*, *French*, and other tongues: Their language is hard to learne; few of the *English* being able to speake any of it, or capable of the right pronounciation, which is the chiefe grace of their tongue. They pronounce much after the Diphthongs, excluding *L* and *R*, which in our English Tongue they pronounce with as much difficulty, as most of the *Dutch* doe *T* and *H*, calling a Lobster a *Nobstann*. Every Countrey doth doe something differ in the Speech, even as our Northerne people doe from the Southerne, and Westerne from them; especially the *Tarrenteens*, whose Tongues runne so much upon *R*, that they wharle much in pronounciation. When any ships come neare the shore, they demand whether they be King *Charles* his *Torries*, with such a rumbling sound, as if one were beating an unbrac't Drumme. In serious discourse our Southern *Indians* use seldom any short *Colloquiums*, but speake their minds at large, without any interjected interruptions from any: The rest giving diligent audience to his utterance; which done,

some or other returns him as long an answer, they love not to speak *multa sed multum*, seldome are their words, and their deeds strangers. According to the matter in discourse, so are their acting gestures in their expressions. One of the *English* Preachers in a speciall good intent of doing good to their soules, hath spent much time in attaining to their Language, wherein he is so good a proficient, that he can speake to their understanding, and they to his; much loving and respecting him for his love and counsell. It is hoped that he may be an instrument of good amongst them. They love any man that can utter his minde in their words, yet they are not a little proud that they can speake the *English* tongue; using it as much as their owne, when they meete with such as can understand it, puzzling stranger *Indians*, which sometimes visite them from more remote places, with an unheard language.

—William Wood, 1634.

[A Small Nomenclator]

Because many have desired to hear some of the natives' language, I have here inserted a small *Nomenclator*, with the names of their chief kings, rivers, months and days, whereby such as have in-sight into the Tongues, may know to what language it is most inclining; and such as desire it as an unknown language only, may reap *delight, if they can get no profit.*

**The names of the *Indians* as they be divided into
severall Countries.**

<i>Tarrenteens</i>	<i>Pequants</i>
<i>Churchers</i>	<i>Nipnets</i>
<i>Aberginians</i>	<i>Connectacuts</i>
<i>Narragansets</i>	<i>Mowhacks</i>

The Names of *Sagamores*.

<i>Woenohaquahham</i>	<i>Anglice King John</i>
<i>Canonicus</i>	<i>Narraganset Sagamore</i>
<i>Montowmpate</i>	<i>Anglice King James</i>
<i>Osomeagen</i>	<i>Sagamore of the <i>Pequants</i></i>
<i>Mausquonomend</i>	<i>Igowam Sagamore</i>
<i>Kekut</i>	<i>Petchutacut Sagamore</i>
<i>Chickkatawbut</i>	<i>Naponset Sagamore</i>
<i>Nassawwhonan</i>	Two Sagamores of
<i>Woesemagen</i>	<i>Nipust.</i>
<i>Pissacannua</i>	A Sagamore and most noted Nigromancer
<i>Nepawhamis</i>	Sagamores to the East and
<i>Nannoponnacund</i>	North-east, bearing rule amongst
<i>Asteco</i>	the <i>Churchers</i> and <i>Tarrenteens</i> .
<i>Nattonanite</i>	
<i>Assotomowite</i>	
<i>Noenotchuock</i>	

The names of the noted Habitations.

<i>Merrimack</i>		<i>Wessaguscus</i>
<i>Igowam</i>		<i>Conihosset</i>
<i>Igoshaum</i>		<i>Mannimeed</i>
<i>Chobocco</i>	<i>Anglice</i>	<i>Soewampset</i>
<i>Nahumkeake</i>	Salem	<i>Situate</i>
<i>Saugus</i>		<i>Amuskeage</i>
<i>Swampscot</i>		<i>Pemmiquid</i>
<i>Nahant</i>		<i>Saketehoc</i>
<i>Winnisimmet</i>		<i>Piscataqua</i>
<i>Mishaum</i>		<i>Cannibek</i>
<i>Mishaumut</i>	Charles towne	<i>Penopscot</i>
<i>Massachusets</i>	Boston	<i>Pantoquid</i>
<i>Mistick</i>		<i>Nawquot</i>
<i>Pigsgusset</i>	Water towne	<i>Musketoquid</i>
<i>Naponset</i>		<i>Nipnet</i>
<i>Matampan</i>	Dorchester	<i>Whawcheusets</i>
<i>Pawtuxet</i>	Plymouth	

At what places be Rivers of note.

<i>Cannibeck River</i>	<i>Wessaguscus River</i>
<i>Merrimacke River</i>	<i>Luddams Foard</i>
<i>Tchobocco River</i>	<i>Narragausets River</i>
<i>Saugus River</i>	<i>Musketoquid River</i>
<i>Mistick River</i>	<i>Hunniborne River</i>
<i>Mishaum River</i>	<i>Connectacut River</i>
<i>Naponset River</i>	

FINIS.

MASSACHUSETT—ENGLISH

Abamacho, *the devil.*
Abbamocho, *the devil.* 1635 **Abamocho.**
Abbona, *five.*
Aberginian, *an Indian.*
Abonetta ta sucqunnocquock, *5 sleeps.*
Abonna appause, *5 months.*
Anno ke nugge, *a sieve.*
An nu ocke, *a bed.*
Appause, *the morn.*
Appepes naw aug, *when I see it I will tell you my mind.*
Apponabonna, *fifteen.*
Apponaquinta, *sixteen.*
Appona quit appause, *11 months.*
Apponasquoquin, *nineteen.*
Apponees, *twelve.*
Apponenotta, *seventeen.*
Apponis, *thirteen.*
Apponna qiut, *eleven.* 1635 **apponnaquit.**
Appon nees appause, *12 months.*
Appon nis appause, *13 months.*
Appon yoaw appause, *14 months.*
Apponsonaske, *eighteen.*
Appoyoaw, *fourteen.*
A quit, *one.*
A quit-appause, *1 months.*
Aramouse, *as a dog.*
A saw upp, *tomorrow.*
Ascom quom pauputchim, *thanks be given to God.*

Ascoscoi, *green.*

Assaquoquin, *nine.*

Assaquoquin appause, *9 months.*

Assawog, *will you play.*

Au so hau nauc hoc, *lobster.* 1635 **au so hau nouc hoc.**

Aunum, *a dog.*

Ausomma petuc quanocke, *give me some bread.*

Ausupp, *a raccoon.*

Autchu wompocke, *today.*

Bisquant, *the shoulderbones.*

Boquoquo, *the head.* 1635 **Bequoquo.**

Chesco kean, *you lie.*

Chickachava, *osculari podicem.* [1639 edition: “kisse my
arsehole.”]

Cocum, *the navel.* 1635 **cocam.**

Coepot, *ice.*

Coetop, *will you drink tobacco.*

Commouton kean, *you steal.*

Cone, *the sun.*

Connu, *good night to you.*

Connucke sommona, *it is almost night.*

Conomma, *a spoon.*

Cos, *the nails.*

Cossaquot, *bow and arrows.*

Cotattup, *I drink to you.*

Cowimms, *sleeps.*

Cowompaum sin, *God morrow.* 1635 **cowompanu sin**.

[1639 edition: “good morrow”]

Cram, *to kill.*

Docke taugh he necke, *what is your name.*

Dottaguck, *the backbone.*

Eans causuacke, *four fathoms.*

Easu tommoc quocke, *half a skin of beaver.*

Eat chumnis, *Indian corn.*

Enotta, *seven.*

Enotta appause, *7 months.*

Enotta ta sucqunnocquock, *7 sleeps.*

Epimetsis, *much good may your meat do you.*

Et chossucke, *a knife.*

Gegnewaw og, *let me see.*

Genehuncke, *the forefinger.*

Gettoquacke, *the knees.*

Gettoquan, *the thumb.*

Gettoquaset, *the great toe.*

Gettoquun, *the knuckles.*

Haddogoe weage, *who lives here.*

Haddo quo dunna moquonash, *where did you buy that.*

Hadree Hadree succomee succomee, *we come, we come
to suck your blood.*

Haha, *yes.*

Hamucke, *almost.*

Hoc, *the body.*

Hubbub, *a game played with five small bones.*

Hub hub hub, *come come come.*

Icattop, *faint with hunger.*

Icattoquam, *very sleepy.*

Isattonaneise, *the bread.*

Isoqunnocquock, *2 sleeps.*

Isquoutersquashes, *a fruit like a young pompion.*

Kagmatcheu, *will you eat meat.*

Kawkenog wampompeage, *let me see money.*

Kean, *I.*

Keisseanchacke, *back of the hand.*

Kekechoi, *much pain.*

Kenie, *very sharp.*

Ketottug, *a whetstone.*

Kettotanese, *lend me money.*

Ksitta, *it hurts me.*

Mamanock, *the eyebrees.* [eyebrows —ed.]

Manehops, *sit down.*

Matchanne, *the nose.*

Matchanni, *very sick.*

Matchemauquot, *it stinketh.*

Matchet, *it is naught.*

Matchet wequon, *very blunt.*

Matta, *no*.
Matta ka tau caushana, *will you not trade*.
Mattamoi, *to die*.
Mattickeis, *the shoulders*.
Mattone, *the lips*.
Mauncheake, *be gone*.
Mawcus sinnus, *a pair of shoes*.
Mawnaucoi, *very strong*.
Mawpaw, *it snows*.
Meatchis, *be merry*.
Menisowhock, *the genitals*.
Menota, *a basket*.
Mepeiteis, *the teeth*.
Meseig, *hair*.
Metosaunige, *the little finger*.
Mettosowset, *the little toe*.
Misquantum, *very angry*.
Misquish, *the veins*.
Mitchin, *meat*.
Mocossa, *the black of the nail*.
Mohoc, *the waist*.
Monacus, *bows and arrows*.
Monakinne, *a coat*.
Monosketenog, *what's this*.
Mouskett, *the breech*.
Mowhacheis, *Indian gold*.
Muskana, *a bone*. 1635 **muskanai**.
Mutcheou, *a very poor man*.

Nahenan, *a turkey.*
Napet, *the arm.*
Nap nap enotta appause, *17 months.*
Nap napocquint appause, *16 months.*
Nap nappona appause, *15 months.*
Nappawsoquoquin appause, *19 months.*
Napsoe sicke appause, *18 months.*
Nasamp, *pottage.*
Nau mau nais, *my son.*
Naut seam, *much weary.*
Nawhaw nissis, *farewell.*
Naw naunidge, *the middle finger.*
Nean, *you.*
Nebuks quam, *adieu.*
Necautauh han, *no such matter.* 1635 **necautauh hau.**
Neenisschicke, *twenty.*
Nees, *two.*
Nees-appause, *2 months.*
Nees nis ca su acke, *two fathom.*
Neesnischick apponis appause, *23 months.*
Neesnischick appo yoaw appause, *24 months.*
Neesnischicke appause, *20 months.*
Neesnischicke appon a quit appause, *21 months.*
Neesnischicke apponees appause, *22 months.* 1635
Neesnischick apponees appause.
Negacawghhi, *lend me.*
Nemnis, *take it.*
Nenetah ha, *I'll fight with you.*

Nenimma nequitta ta auchu, *give me a span of anything.*
Nenmia, *give me.* 1635 **nonmia**.
Nenomous, *a kinswoman.*
Nepaupe, *stand by.*
Nequaw, *the thighs.*
Nequit appause, *6 months.*
Nequitta ta sucqunnocquoock, *6 sleeps.*
Netchaw, *a brother.*
Net noe whaw missu, *a man of a middle stature.*
Netop, *a friend.*
Niccone, *a blackbird.*
Nickesquaw, *a maid.*
Nippe, *water.*
Nis, *three.*
Nis-appause, *3 months.*
Nisquan, *the elbow.*
Nitchicke, *the hand.*
Nitka, *a mother.*
Nobpaw nocke, *the breastbone.*
Nocake, *Indian corn parched in the hot ashes.*
Noei comquoocke, *a codfish.*
Noeicantop, *how do you.*
No einshom, *give me corn.*
Noei pauketan, *by and by kill.*
Noenaset, *the third toe.*
Noeshow, *a father.*
Noewamma, *he laugheth.*
Noe wammaw ause, *I love you.*

Noe winyab, *come in.*
Nogcus, *the heart.*
No ottut, *a great journey.*
Nota, *six.*
Notchumoi, *a little strong.*
Notonquous, *a kinsman.*
Nottoquap, *the skin.* 1635 **notoquap.**
Nuncompees, *a boy.* 1635 **nancompees.**

Occasu, *half a quarter.*
Occone, *a deerskin.*
Ocotucke, *the throat.*
Ocquinta, *six.*
Ontoquos, *a wolf.*
Oquan, *the heel.*
Ottannapeake, *the chin.*
Ottommaocke, *tobaco.*
Ottucke, *a deer.*
Ottump, *a bow.*

Papowne, *winter.*
Pappouse, *a child.*
Paucasu, *a quarter.* 1635 **paucasn.**
Pausa quoquin sucqunnocquock, *9 sleeps.*
Pausawniscosu, *half a fathom.*
Pausepissoi, *the sun is rising.*
Pausochu, *a little journey.*
Pawquo qunnocquock, *10 sleeps.*

Peacumshis, *work hard.*
Peamissin, *a little.*
Pequas, *a fox.*
Pesissu, *a little man.*
Petogge, *a bag.*
Petta sinna, *give me a pipe of tobacco.*
Petucquanocke, *bread.*
Peunctaumocke, *much pray.*
Picke, *a pipe.*
Piocke, *ten.*
Piocke appause, *10 months.*
Pocatnie, *is it possible?*
Poebugketaas, *you burn.*
Pokitta, *smoke.*
Ponesanto, *make a fire.*
Pooke, *colt's foot.*
Pouckshaa, *it is broken.*
Poussu, *a big-bellied woman.*
Pow-wow, *a conjurer or wizard.*
Powwows, *conjurers.*
Puim, *a game played with bents.* [reeds —ed.]

Quenobpuuncke, *a stool.*
Quenops, *be quiet.*
Quequas nim, *it is almost day.*
Quequas nummos, *what cheer.*
Quog quosh, *make haste.*

Sachem, *a king.*
Sagamore, *a king.*
Sannup, *a man.*
Sasketupe, *a great man.*
Sawawampeage, *very weak.*
Sawup, *I sleep.*
Seaseap, *a duck.*
Seasicke, *a rattlesnack.*
Seat, *the foot.*
Sequan, *the summer.*
Shannucke, *a squirrel.*
Sicaw quant, *the hams.*
Sickeubecke, *the neck.*
Sis, *come out.*
Sis sau causke, *the shins.*
Skesicos, *the eyes.*
Socottocanus, *the breastbone.*
Soekepup, *he will bite.*
Soesicta sucqunnocquock, *8 sleeps.*
Sonaske, *eight.*
Sonaske appause, *8 months.*
Squaw, *a woman.*
Squehincke, *blood.*
Squi, *red.*
Squitta, *a fire spark.*
Succomme, *I will eat you.*
Suckis suacke, *a clam.*
Sucqunnocquocke, *3 sleeps.*

Suggig, *a bass.*

Suppiske, *ankle bones.*

Supskinge, *the wrist bones.*

Swanscaw suacko, *three fathoms.*

Tahanyah, *what news.*

Tahaseat, *the sole of the foot.*

Tannicke, *a cranny.*

Tannissin may, *which is the way.*

Tantacum, *beat him.*

Tap in, *go in.*

Tasis, *a pair of stockings.*

Tasseche quonunck, *the instep.*

Taubut ne an hee, *thanks heartily.*

Taub coi, *it is very cold.* 1635 **tauh coi.**

Tau kequam, *very heavy.*

Taunais, *my daughter.*

Thaw, *the calf of the leg.*

Titta, *I cannot tell.*

Titto kean Icatoquam, *do you nod and sleep.*

Tockucke, *a hatchet.*

Tom maushew, *a husband.*

Tonagus, *the ears.*

Tonocco wam, *where have you been.*

Tonokete naum, *whither go you.*

Tookesin, *enough sleep.*

Towwow, *a sister.*

Tunketappin, *where live you.*

Ukepemanous, *the breastbone.*
Unkesheto, *will you truck.*
Unquagh saw au, *you are cunning.*

Waacoh, *the day breaks.*
Wa aoy, *the sun is down.*
Waawnew, *you have lost your way.*
Wampompeage, *Indian money.*
Wappinne, *the wind.*
Wawmauseu, *an honest man.*
Wawmott, *enough.*
Wawnauco, *yesterday.*
Wawpatucke, *a goose.*
Wawpiske, *the belly.*
Wawtom, *understand you.*
Web, *a wife.*
Weitagcone, *a clear day.*
Wekemawquot, *it smells sweet.*
Weneicu, *a rich man.*
Weneikinne, *it is very handsome.*
Whauksis, *a fox.*
Whenan, *the tongue.*
Whissu hochuck, *the kettle boileth.*
Whoe nuncke, *a ditch.*
Wigwam, *a house.*
Winnet, *very good.*
Woenaunta, *it is a warm summer.*
Wompey, *white.*
Wompoca, *tomorrow.*

Yaugh, *there*.

Yaus, *the sides*.

Yeips, *sit down*.

Yoakes, *lice*.

Yoaw, *four*.

Yoaw appause, *4 months*.

Yoawqunnocquock, *4 sleeps*.

Yough yough, *now*.

ENGLISH—MASSACHUSETTS

Adieu, *nebuks quam*.

Almost, *hamucke*.

Angry, very, *misquantum*.

Ankle bones, *suppiske*.

Arm, the, *napet*.

Arrows, bow and arrows, *cossaquot*.

Backbone, the, *dottaguck*.

Bag, a, *petogge*.

Basket, a, *menota*.

Bass, a, *suggig*.

Beat him, *tantacum*.

Beaver, half a skin of, *easu tommoc quocke*.

Bed, a, *an nu ocke*.

Belly, the, *wawpiske*.

Bite, he will, *soekepup*.

Black of the nail, the, *mocossa*.

Blackbird, a, *niccone*.

Blood, *squehincke*. **We come we come to suck your blood**, *hadree hadree succomee succomee*.

Blunt, very, *matchet wequon*.

Body, the, *hoc*.

Boileth, the kettle, *whissu hochuck*.

Bone, a, *muskana*, 1635 *muskanai*. **Ankle bones**, *suppiske*. **The wrist bones**, *supskinge*. **Breastbone, the**, *socottocanus*.

Bow, a, *ottump*. **Bow and arrows**, *cossaquot*. **Bows and arrows**, *monacus*.

Boy, a, *nuncompees*, 1635 *nancompees*.

Bread, *petucquanocke*. **The bread**, *isattonaneise*. **Give me some bread**, *ausomma petuc quanocke*.

Breastbone, the, *nobpaw nocke, socottocanus, ukepe-manous*.

Breech, the, *mouskett*.

Broken, it is, *pouckshaa*.

Brother, a, *netchaw*.

Burn, you, *poebugketaas*.

Buy, where did you buy that, *haddo quo dunna moquonash*.

Calf of the leg, the, *thaw*.

Cheer, what cheer, *quequas nummos*.

Child, a, *pappouse*.

Chin, the, *ottannapeake*.

Clam, a, *suckis suacke*.

Coat, a, *monakinne*.

Codfish, a, *noei comquocke*.

Cold, it is very, *taub coi, 1635 tauh coi*.

Colt's foot, *pooke*.

Come come come, *hub hub hub*. **Come in**, *noe winyab*.

Come out, sis. We come we come to suck your blood,
hadree hadree succomee succomee.

Conjurer, a, *pow-wow*. **Conjurers**, *powwows*.

Corn, Indian corn parched in the hot ashes, *nocake*.

Give me corn, *no einshom*.

Cranny, a, *tannicke*.

Cunning, you are, *unquagh saw au*.

Daughter, my, *taunais*.

Day, a clear day, *weitagcone*. **It is almost day,** *quequas nim*. **The day breaks,** *waacoh*.

Deer, a, *ottucke*.

Deerskin, a, *occone*.

Devil, the, *abamacho, abbamocho*.

Die, to, *mattamoi*.

Ditch, a, *whoe nuncke*.

Dog, a, *aunum*. **As a dog,** *aramouse*.

Drink, I drink to you, *cotattup*. **Will you drink tobacco,** *coetop*.

Duck, a, *seaseap*.

Ears, the, *tonagus*.

Eat, I will eat you, *succomme*. **Will you eat meat,** *kag-matcheu*.

Eight, *sonaske*.

Eighteen, *apponsonaske*.

Elbow, the, *nisquan*.

Eleven, *apponna qiut*, 1635 *apponnaquit*.

Enough, *wawmott*. **Enough sleep,** *tookesin*.

Eyebrows, the, *mamanock*.

Eyes, the, *skesicos*.

Farewell, *nawhaw nissis*.

Father, a, *noeshow*.

Fathom, half a fathom, *pausawniscosu*. **Two fathom,** *nees nis ca su acke*. **Three fathoms,** *swanscaw suacko*.

Four fathoms, *eans causuacke*.
Fifteen, *apponabonna*.
Fight, I'll fight with you, *nenetah ha*.
Finger, little, *metosaunige*. **The middle finger**, *naw nau-nidge*.
Fire, make a, *ponesanto*. **A fire spark**, *squitta*.
Five, *abbona*.
Foot, the, *seat*.
Forefinger, the, *genehuncke*.
Four, *yoaw*.
Four fathoms, *eans causuacke*.
Fourteen, *appoyoaw*.
Fox, a, *pequas, whauksis*.
Friend, a, *netop*.
Fruit, a fruit like a young pompion, *isquoutersquashes*.

Game, a game played with bents [reeds], *puim*. **A game played with five small bones**, *hubbub*.
Genitals, the, *menisowhock*.
Give me, *nenmia, 1635 nonmia*. **Give me a pipe of tobacco**, *petta sinna*. **Give me corn**, *no einshom*. **Give me some bread**, *ausomma petuc quanocke*. **Give me a span of anything**, *nenimma nequitta ta auchu*.
Go in, *tap in*. **Whither go you**, *tonokete naum*.
Gone, be gone, *mauncheake*.
Good morrow, *cowompaum sin, 1635 cowompanu sin*.
Good, very, *winnet*.
Goose, a, *wawpatucke*.
Green, *ascoscoi*.

Hair, *meseig*.
Half a fathom, *pausawniscosu*.
Half a quarter, *occasu*.
Half a skin of beaver, *easu tommoc quoocke*.
Hams, the, *siccaw quant*.
Hand, the, *nitchicke*. **Back of the hand**, *keisseanchacke*.
Handsome, it is very, *weneikinne*.
Haste, make, *quog quosh*.
Hatchet, a, *tockucke*.
Head, the, *boquoquo*.
Heart, the, *nogcus*.
Heavy, very, *tau kequam*.
Heel, the, *oquan*.
Honest, an honest man, *wawmauseu*.
House, a, *wigwam*.
How do you, *noeicantop*.
Hunger, faint with, *icattop*.
Hurt, it hurts me, *ksitta*.
Husband, a, *tom maushew*.

I, *kean*.
Ice, *coepot*.
Indian, an, *Aberginian*.
Indian corn, *eat chumnis*.
Indian gold, *mowhacheis*.
Instep, the, *tasseche quonunck*.

Journey, a little journey, *pausochu*. **A great journey**, *no ottut*.

Kettle, the kettle boileth, *whissu hochuck*.
Kill, to, cram. By and by kill, *noei pauketan*.
King, a, *sagamore, sachem*.
Kinsman, a, *notonquous*.
Kinswoman, a, *nenomous*.
Kiss my arsehole, *chickachava*.
Knees, the, *gettoquacke*.
Knife, a, *et chossucke*.
Knuckles, the, *gettoquun*.

Laugheth, he, *noewamma*.
Lend me, *negacawghhi*.
Lice, *yoakes*.
Lie, you, *chesco kean*.
Lips, the, *mattone*.
Little, a, *peamissin*.
Live, where live you, tunketappin. Who lives here, had-
dogoe weage.
Lobster, *au so hau nauc hoc*.
Lost, you have lost your way, *waawnew*.
Love, I love you, *noe wammaw ause*.

Maid, a, *nicksquaw*.
Make a fire, *ponesanto*.
Man, a, sannup. A little man, pesissu. A great man, sas-
ketupe. A very poor man, mutcheou.
Matter, no such, *necautauh han, 1635 necautauh hau*.
Meat, mitchin. Meat, will you eat meat, *kagmatcheu*.
Much good may your meat do you, *epimetsis*.

Merry, be, *meatchis*.

Money, Indian money, *wampompeage*. **Lend me money,** *kettotanese*. **Let me see money,** *kawkenog wampompeage*.

Month, one, *a quit-appause*. **2 months,** *nees-appause*.
3 months, *nis-appause*. **4 months,** *yoaw appause*.
5 months, *abonna appause*. **6 months,** *nequit appause*.
7 months, *enotta appause*. **8 months,** *sonaske appause*.
9 months, *assaquoquin appause*. **10 months,** *piocke appause*.
11 months, *appona quit appause*. **12 months,** *appon nees appause*.
13 months, *appon nis appause*. **14 months,** *appon yoaw appause*.
15 months, *nap nap-pona appause*. **16 months,** *nap napocquint appause*.
17 months, *napnap enotta appause*. **18 months,** *napsoe sicke appause*.
19 months, *nappawsoquoquin appause*. **20 months,** *neesnischicke appause*.
21 months, *neesnischicke appon a quit appause*. **22 months,** *neesnischicke apponees appause*.
23 months, *neesnischick apponis appause*. **24 months,** *neesnischick appo yoaw appause*.

Morn, the, *appause*.

Mother, a, *nitka*.

Nails, the, *cos*. **Nail, the black of the nail,** *mocossa*.

Name, what is your, *docke taugh he necke*.

Naught, it is, *matchet*.

Navel, the, *cocum*.

Neck, the, *sickeubecke*.

News, what news, *tahanyah*.

Night, it is almost, *connucke sommona.* **Good night to you,** *connu.*

Nine, *assaquoquin.*

Nineteen, *apponasquoquin.*

No, *matta.*

Nod, do you nod and sleep, *titto kean icatoquam.*

Nose, the, *matchanne.*

Now, *yough yough.*

One, *a quit.*

Pain, much, *kekechoi.*

Pair of shoes, a, *mawcus sinnus.* **A pair of stockings,** *tasis.*

Pipe, a, *picke.* **Give me a pipe of tobacco,** *petta sinna.*

Play, will you, *assawog.*

Poor, a very poor man, *mutcheou.*

Possible, is it possible?, *pocatnie.*

Pottage, *nasamp.*

Pray, much pray, *peunctaumocke.*

Quarter, a, *paucasu,* 1635 *paucasn.*

Quiet, be, *quenops.*

Raccoon, a, *ausupp.*

Rattlesnake, a, *seasicke.*

Red, *squi.*

Rich, a rich man, *weneicu.*

Rising, the sun is rising, *pausepissoi.*

See, let me, *gegnewaw og.*

Seven, *enotta.*

Seventeen, *apponenotta.*

Sharp, very, *kenie.*

Shins, the, *sis sau causke.*

Shoulderbones, the, *bisquant.*

Shoulders, the, *mattickeis.*

Sick, very, *matchanni.*

Sides, the, *yaus.*

Sieve, a, *anno ke nugge.*

Sister, a, *towwow.*

Sit down, *manehops, yeips.*

Six, *ocquinta, nota.*

Sixteen, *apponaquinta.*

Skin, the, *nottoquap, 1635 notoquap.*

Sleeps, cowimms. 1 sleep, *sawup. 2 sleeps, isoquinnocquock. 3 sleeps, sucquinnocquocke. 4 sleeps, yoawquinnocquock. 5 sleeps, abonetta ta sucquinnocquock. 6 sleeps, nequitta ta sucquinnocquock. 7 sleeps, enotta ta sucquinnocquock. 8 sleeps, soesicta sucquinnocquock. 9 sleeps, pausa quoquin sucquinnocquock. 10 sleeps, pawquo quinnocquock. Enough sleep, tookesin. Do you nod and sleep, titto kean icatoquam.*

Sleepy, very, *icattoquam.*

Smoke, *pokitta.*

Snows, it, *mawpaw.*

Sole of the foot, the, *tahaseat.*

Son, my, *nau mau nais.*

Span, give me a span of anything, *nenimma nequitta ta auchu.*

Spark, a fire spark, *squitta.*

Spoon, a, *conomma.*

Squirrel, a, *shannucke.*

Stand by, *nepaupe.*

Stature, a man of a middle, *net noe whaw missu.*

Steal, you, *commouton kean.*

Stinketh, it, *matchemauquot.*

Stockings, a pair of, *tasis.*

Stool, a, *quenobpuuncke.*

Strong, a little, *notchumoi.* **Very strong,** *mawnaucoi.*

Summer, the, *sequan.* **It is a warm summer,** *woenaunta.*

Sun, the, *cone.* **The sun is rising,** *pausepissoi.* **The sun is down,** *wa aoy.*

Sweet, it smells sweet, *wekemawquot.*

Take it, *nemnis.*

Teeth, the, *mepeiteis.*

Tell, I cannot, *titta.*

Ten, *piocke.*

Thanks heartily, *taubut ne an hee.* **Thanks be given to God,** *ascom quom pauputchim.*

There, *yaugh.*

Thighs, the, *nequaw.*

Thirteen, *apponis.*

Three, *nis.*

Three fathoms, *swanscaw suacko.*

Throat, the, *occotucke.*

Thumb, the, *gettoquan.*

Tobacco, *ottommaocke.* **Give me a pipe of tobacco,** *petta sinna.*

Today, *autchu wompocke.*

Toe, the great toe, *gettoquaset.* **The third toe,** *noenaset.*

The little toe, *mettosowset.*

Tomorrow, *a saw upp, wompoca.*

Tongue, the, *whenan.*

Trade, will you not, *matta ka tau caushana.*

Truck, will you truck, *unkesheto.*

Turkey, a, *nahenan.*

Twelve, *apponees.*

Twenty, *neenisschicke.*

Two, *nees.*

Two fathom, *nees nis ca su acke.*

Understand you, *wawtom.*

Veins, the, *misquish.*

Waist, the, *mohoc.*

Water, *nippe.*

Way, which is the way, *tannissin may.* **You have lost your way,** *waawnew.*

Weak, very, *sawawampeage.*

Weary, much, *naut seam.*

What's this, *monosketenog.*

When I see it I will tell you my mind, *appepes naw aug.*

Where have you been, *tonocco wam.*

Where live you, *tunketappin.*

Whetstone, a, *ketottug.*

Which is the way, *tannissin may.*

White, *wompey.*

Whither go you, *tonokete naum.*

Wife, a, *web.*

Wind, the, *wappinne.*

Winter, *papowne.*

Wizard, *pow-wow.*

Wolf, a, *ontoquos.*

Woman, a, squaw. A big-bellied woman, *poussu.*

Work hard, *peacumshis.*

Wrist bones, the, *supskinge.*

Yes, *haha.*

Yesterday, *wawnauco.*

You, *nean.*

Numerical Table

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A quit | 11. Apponna qiut |
| 2. Nees | 12. Apponees |
| 3. Nis | 13. Apponis |
| 4. Yoaw | 14. Appoyoaw |
| 5. Abbona | 15. Apponabonna |
| 6. Ocquinta | 16. Apponaquinta |
| 7. Enotta | 17. Apponenotta |
| 8. Sonaske | 18. Apponsonaske |
| 9. Assaquoquin | 19. Apponasquoquin |
| 10. Piocke | 20. Neenisschicke |

Excerpts from: Good News from New England

When they had made an end of their charming, one told him that his friends, the English, were come to see him. Having understanding left, but his sight was wholly gone, he asked, Who was come? They told him Winsnow, for they cannot pronounce the letter *l*, but ordinarily *n* in the place thereof. He desired to speak with me. When I came to him, and they told him of it, he put forth his hand to me, which I took. Then he said twice, though very inwardly, *Keen Winsnow?*, which is to say, “Art thou Winslow?” I answered, *Ahhe*, that is, Yes. Then he doubled these words; *Matta neen wonckanet namen, Winsnow!*, that is to say, “O Winslow, I shall never see thee again!”...

As for the language, it is very copious, large, and difficult. As yet we cannot attain to any great measure thereof; but can understand them, and explain ourselves to their understanding, by the help of those that daily converse with us. And though there be difference in a hundred miles’ distance of place, both in language and manners, yet not so much but that they very well understand each other.

—Edward Winslow, 1624.

Pniese, *one of his chiefest champions, or men of valor; men of great courage and wisdom.* Also **pinse**, **pinese**.

Powah, *one of special note among them; the office and duty of the powah is exercised principally in calling upon the devil, and curing diseases of the sick or wounded.*

Neen womasu sagimus, **neen womasu sagimus**, *my loving sachim, my loving sachim!*

Sachimo comaco, *the sachim's place.*

Witeo, *an ordinary house.*

Squasachim, *the sachim's wife.*

Keen Winsnow?, *Art thou Winslow?*

Ahhe, *yes.*

Matta neen wonckanet namen, **Winsnow!**, *O Winslow, I shall never see thee again!*

Maskiet, *physic.*

Kiehtan, *the same power that we called God.* [“The meaning of the word Kiehtan, I think has reference to antiquity, for *Chise* is an old man, and *Kiehchise* a man that exceedeth in age.” —Winslow]

Hinnaim namen, **hinnaim michen**, **matta cuts**, *by and by it should see, and by and by it should eat, but not speak.*

Chise, *an old man.*

Kiehchise, *a man that exceedeth in age.*

Sachim, *king.*

Quatchet, *walk abroad.*

Hobbamock, *the devil.* [to the northward of us, **Hobbamoqui**]

Askooke, *the snake.*

Wobsacuck, *the eagle.*

Commaco, *feast and dance.*

Maske, *“the bear”, i.e. the north star.*

Ewachim, *maize.*

Excerpts from:
The Day-Breaking, if not the Sun-
Rising of the Gospel with the
Indians in New-England

These things were spoken by him who had preached to them in their own language, borrowing now and then some small helpe from the Interpreter whom wee brought with us, and who could oftentimes expresse our minds more distinctly than we could; but this wee perceived, that a few words from the Preacher were more regarded than many from the *Indian* Interpreter....

Tis wonderfull in our eyes to understand by these two honest Indians, what Prayers *Wauubon* and the rest of them use to make, for hee that preacheth to them professeth hee never yet used any of their words in his prayers, from whom otherwise it might bee thought that they had learnt them by rote, one is this.

Amanaomen Jehovah tahassen metagh,

Take away Lord my Stony heart.

Another

Cheehesom Jehovah kekowhogkew,

Wash Lord my soule.

Another

Lord lead me when I die to heaven.

These are but a taste, they have many more, and these

more enlarged then thus expressed, yet what are these but the sprinklings of Christ Jesus in their hearts?

—Anonymous [Rev. Thomas Shepard?], 1647.

Evangenesch Jehovah, *the Commandements of Jehovah.*

Wigwam, *house.*

Musquantum, *very angry.*

Chechainuppan, *tormented alive.*

Wowein wicke Jehovah, *live in all blisse with Jehovah the blessed God.*

Sachem, *king.*

Pawwaw, *sorcerors and witches.*

Chepian, *the devill.*

Noonatomen, *rejoycing.*

Amanaomen Jehovah tahassen metagh, *take away Lord my Stony heart.*

Chechesom Jehovah kekowhogkew, *wash Lord my soule.* [possibly *chechesom —ed.]

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

Volumes in the ALR series

- 1 A Vocabulary of the Nanticoke Dialect
- 2 A Vocabulary of Susquehannock
- 3 A Vocabulary of the Unami Jargon
- 4 A Vocabulary of Powhatan
- 5 An Ancient New Jersey Indian Jargon
- 6 A Vocabulary of Tuscarora
- 7 A Vocabulary of Woccon
- 8 A Dictionary of Powhatan
- 9 A Vocabulary of Mohegan-Pequot
- 10 A Vocabulary of New Jersey Delaware
- 11 A Vocabulary of Stadaconan
- 12 Denny's Vocabulary of Delaware
- 13 A Vocabulary of Roanoke
- 14 Denny's Vocabulary of Shawnee
- 15 Cummings' Vocabulary of Delaware
- 16 Early Vocabularies of Mohawk
- 17 Schoolcraft's Vocabulary of Oneida
- 18 Elliot's Vocabulary of Cayuga
- 19 Schoolcraft's Vocabulary of Onondaga
- 20 Elliot's Vocabulary of Mohawk
- 21 Cummings' Vocabulary of Shawnee
- 22 A Vocabulary of Seneca
- 23 The Tutelo Language
- 24 Handy's Vocabulary of Miami
- 25 Observations on the Mahican Language
- 26 Minor Vocabularies of Tutelo and Saponi
- 27 Wood's Vocabulary of Massachusett
- 28 Chew's Vocabulary of Tuscarora (*forthcoming*)
- 29 Early Fragments of Minsi Delaware (*forthcoming*)
- 30 A Vocabulary of Wyandot (*forthcoming*)

For more information on the series, see our website at:
www.evolpub.com/ALR/ALRbooks.html